

DA-1726, an Oxyntomodulin Analogue: A Promising Therapy for Obesity and Related Metabolic Disorders

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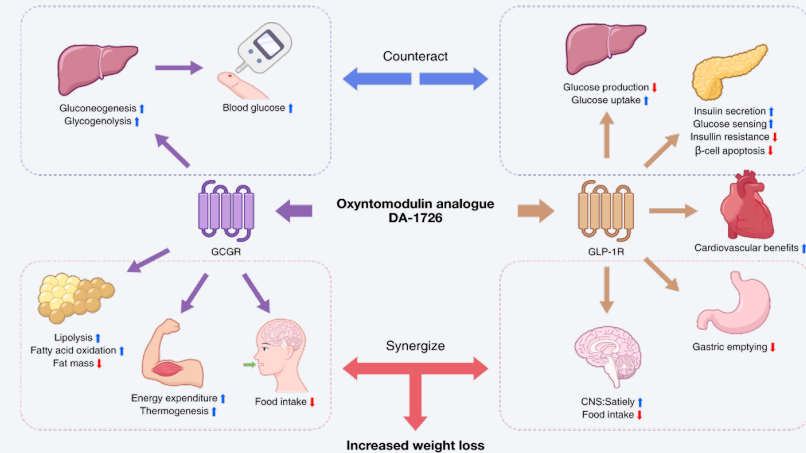
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INTRODUCTION

- DA-1726 is a novel oxyntomodulin analogue designed to target multiple metabolic pathways for the treatment of obesity and related metabolic disorders, with Phase 1 clinical trials currently underway
- In preclinical studies, DA-1726 promotes body weight reduction by suppressing appetite and increasing energy expenditure in a diet-induced obesity (DIO) mouse model
- This study evaluates the metabolic effects of DA-1726 compared to tirzepatide and pemvidutide, focusing on body weight, energy expenditure, body composition, and lipid metabolism

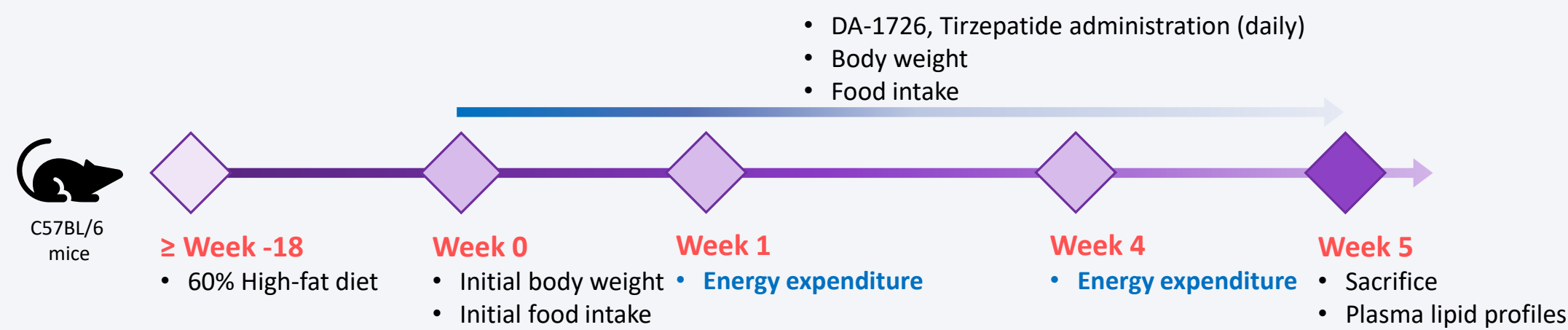


OBJECTIVE

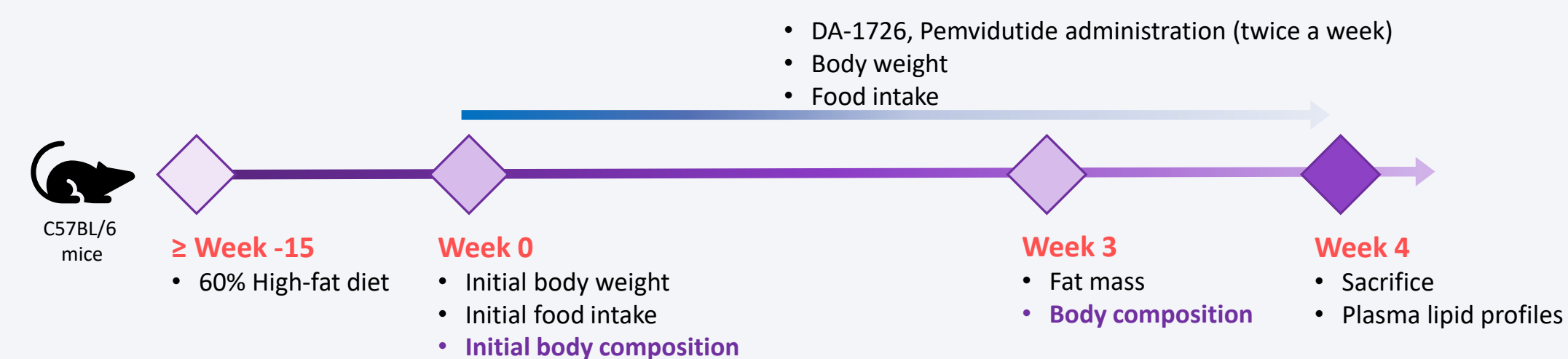
- To assess the metabolic effects of DA-1726 compared to tirzepatide in a DIO mouse model, focusing on body weight reduction, energy expenditure, and lipid metabolism
- To evaluate the efficacy of DA-1726 compared to pemvidutide in a DIO mouse model, emphasizing body weight reduction, body composition, and lipid metabolism

METHODS

- Comparison with tirzepatide in energy expenditure and lipid metabolism

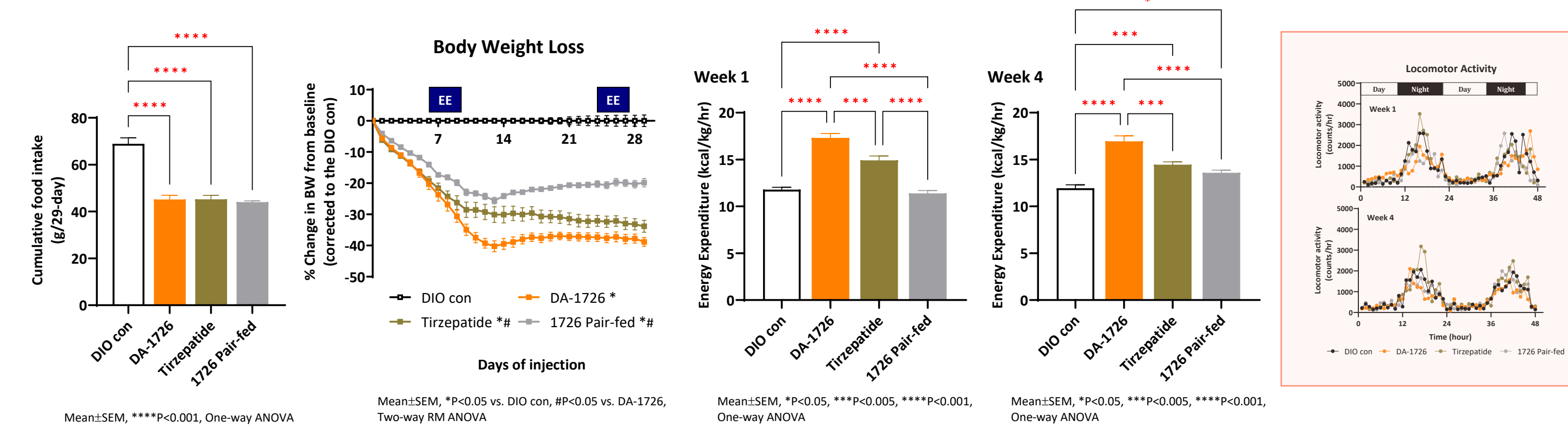


- Comparison with pemvidutide in body weight and body composition



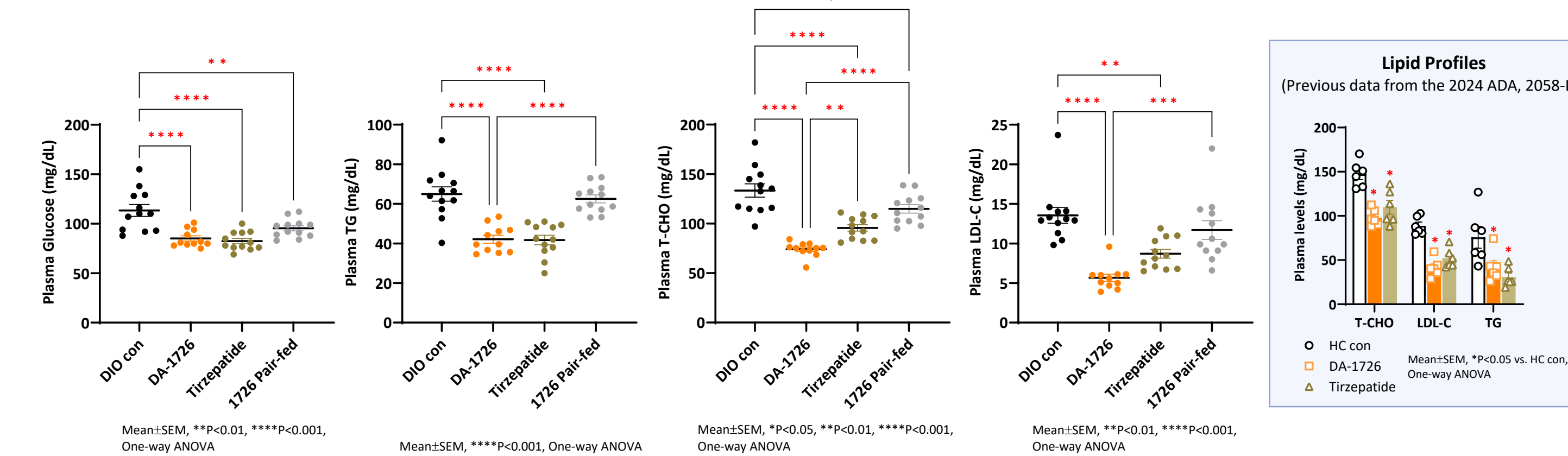
RESULTS

- DA-1726 vs. Tirzepatide: Superior Effects on Weight Loss, Equivalent Food Intake, and Enhanced Energy Expenditure in a DIO Mouse Model**
- DA-1726 led to greater weight loss than tirzepatide and the pair-fed group, even with similar food intake
- DA-1726 significantly enhanced energy expenditure compared to tirzepatide and the pair-fed group
- No change in locomotor activity, indicating that the increased EE was not due to enhanced physical activity



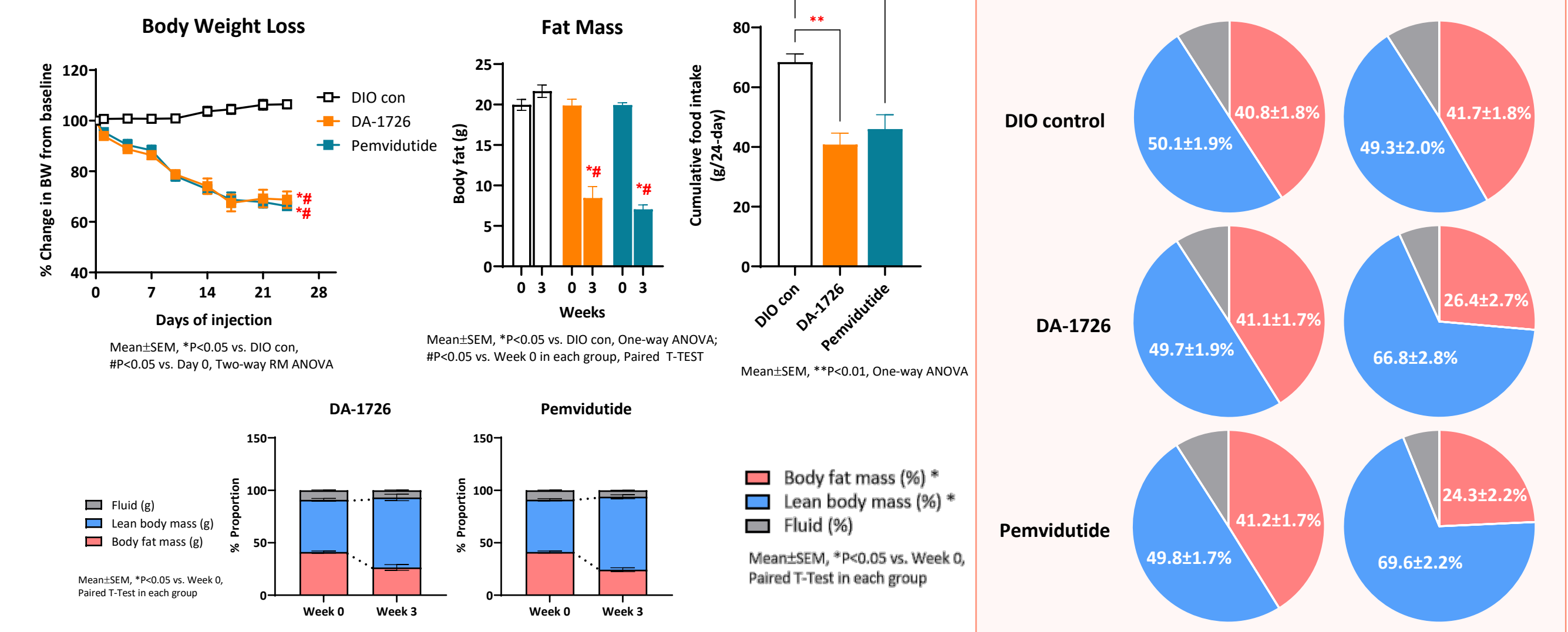
- DA-1726 vs. Tirzepatide: Improved Lipid-Lowering Benefits in a DIO Mouse Model**

- DA-1726 demonstrated superior improvements in T-CHO and LDL-C reduction compared to tirzepatide



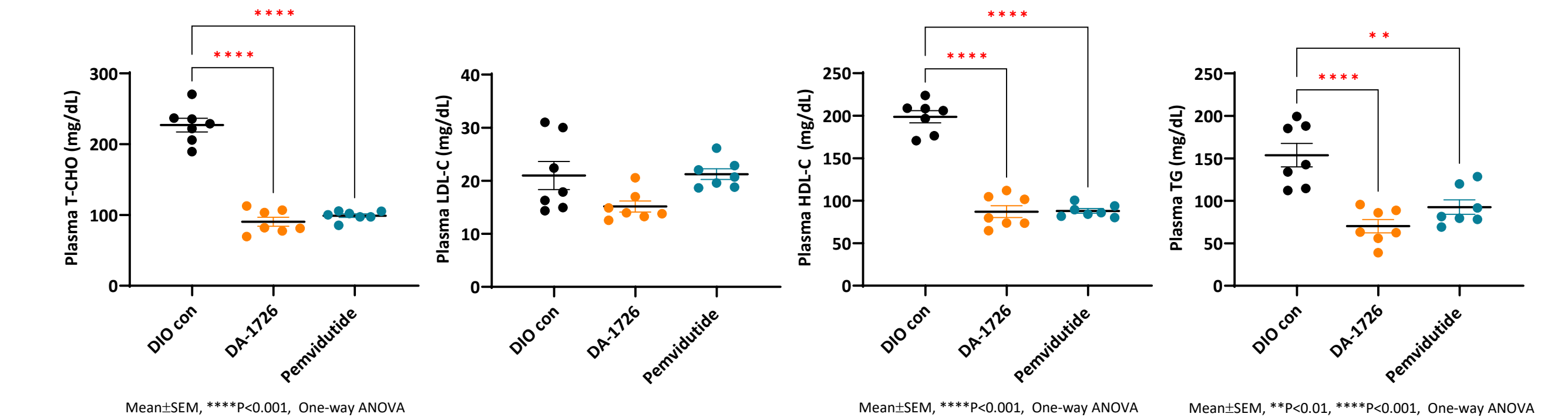
- DA-1726 vs. Pemvidutide: Comparable Weight Loss, Improved Body Composition in a DIO Mouse Model**

- DA-1726 and pemvidutide achieved comparable weight loss and body fat mass
- DA-1726 and pemvidutide improved body composition, reducing fat mass and increasing lean mass compared to pre-treatment levels



- DA-1726 vs. Pemvidutide: Improved Lipid-Lowering Benefits in a DIO Mouse Model**

- DA-1726 demonstrated superior lipid-lowering efficacy overall
- DA-1726 tended to show greater reductions in T-CHO, LDL-C, and TG compared to pemvidutide



CONCLUSIONS

- Compared to tirzepatide, DA-1726 led to enhanced weight loss and energy expenditure with similar food intake, and more effectively improved plasma lipid profiles, suggesting a distinct glucagon-mediated mechanism
- Compared to pemvidutide, DA-1726 showed comparable effects in body weight reduction, body composition improvement, and relative lean mass preservation, while demonstrating superior lipid-lowering effects that suggest promising clinical potential
- These findings indicate that DA-1726 offers an effective and clinically promising approach to the treatment of obesity.