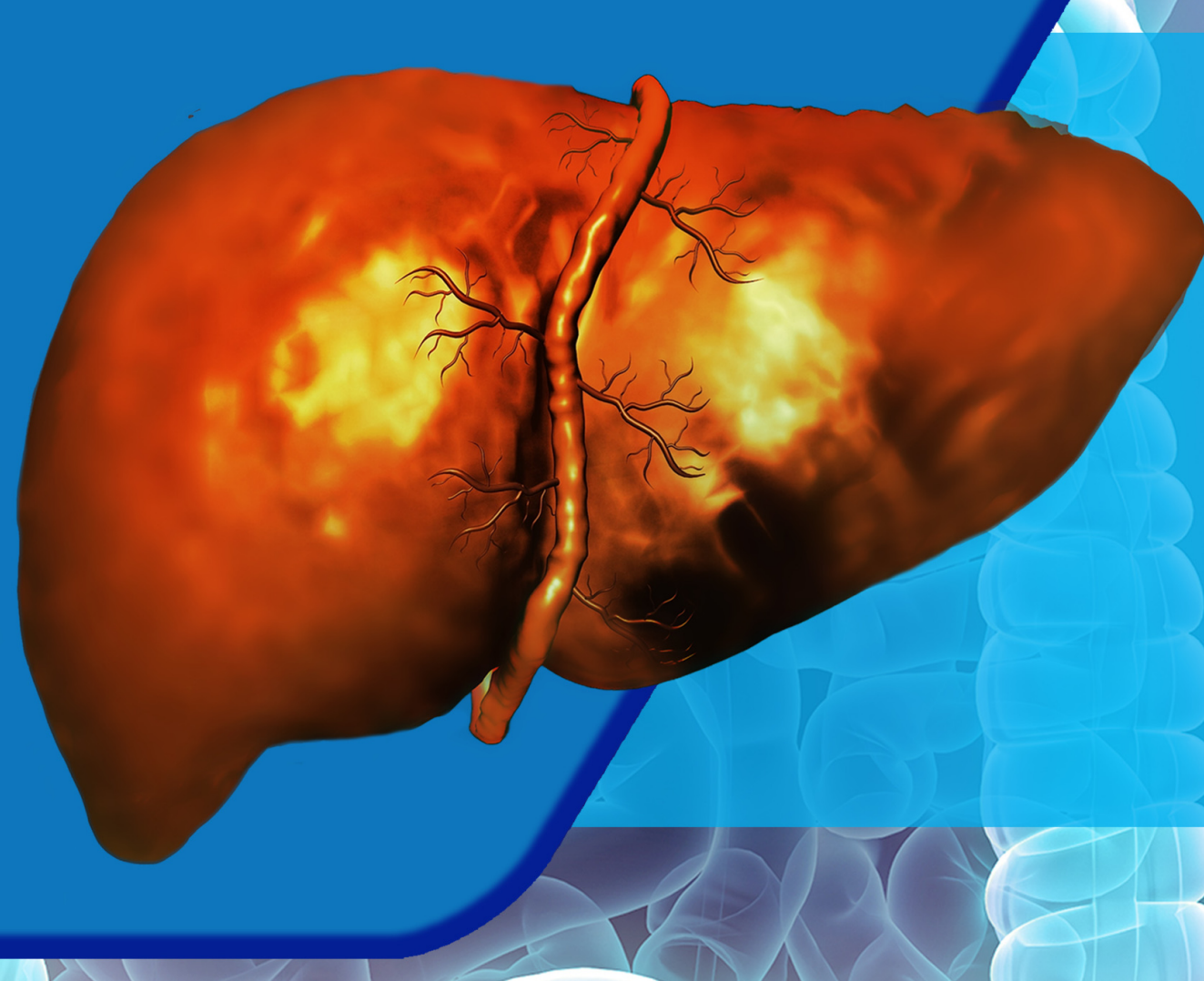


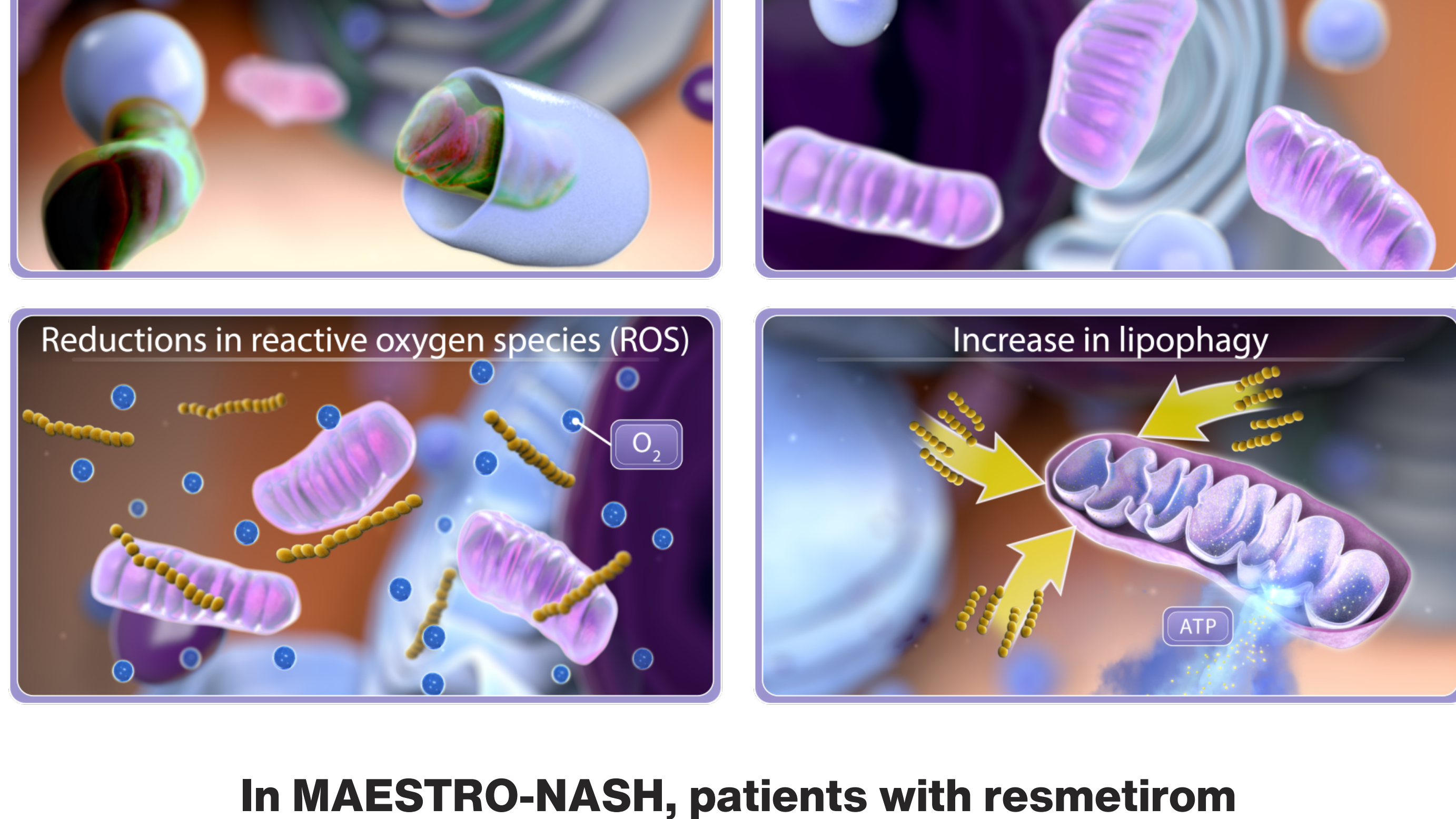
# THR-β Agonism and Other Novel Mechanisms for the Treatment of MASLD/MASH



## FDA-Approved Therapy

### THR-β agonist

In the liver, THR-β agonists affect de novo lipogenesis and cholesterol metabolism by:



In MAESTRO-NASH, patients with resmetirom experienced the following:

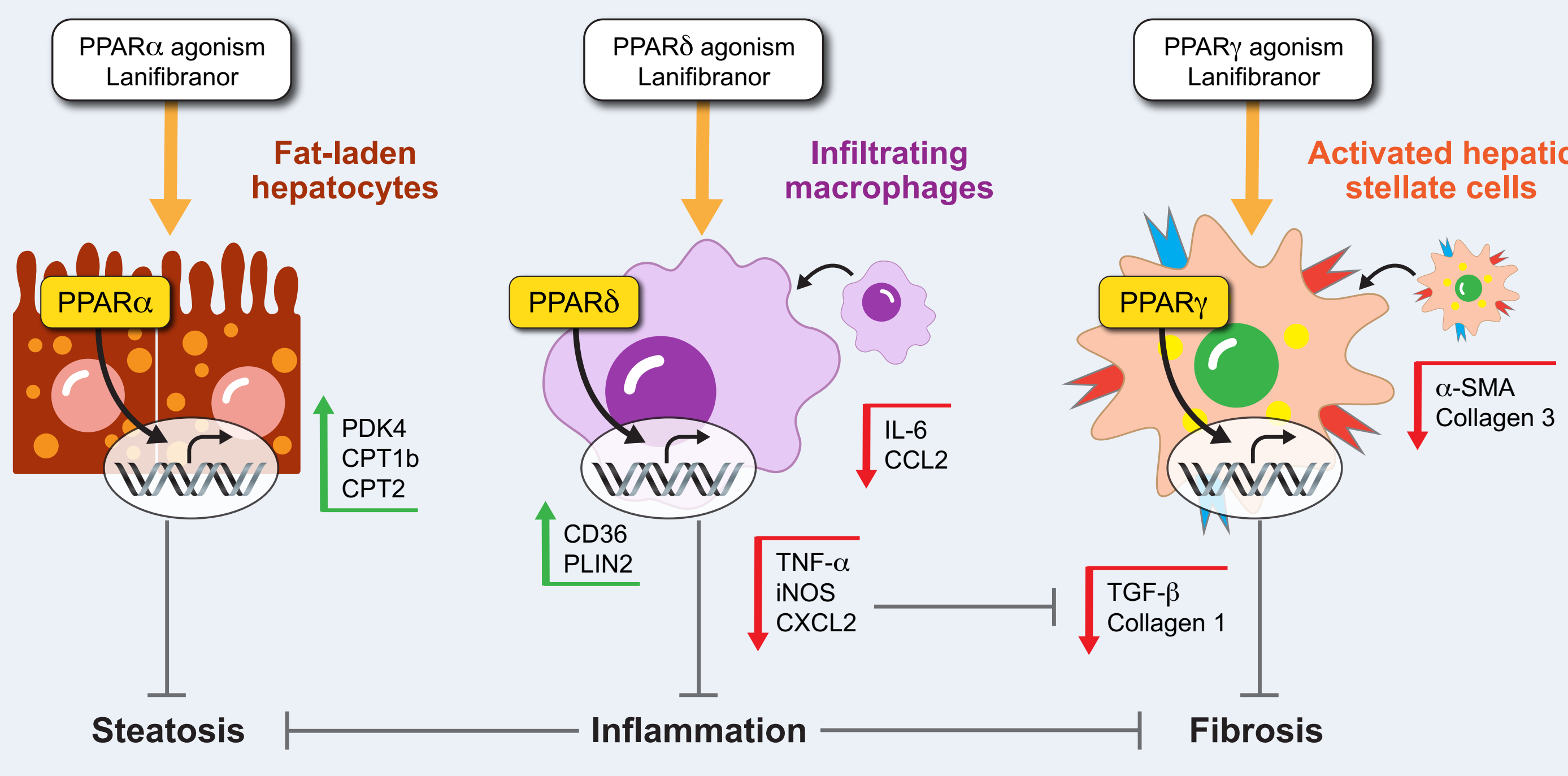
Insulin Sensitivity	MASH Resolution + NAS $\geq$ 2 Improvement (without worsening of fibrosis)	Fibrosis Improvement	Lipid Benefits
—	✓	✓	✓

**FDA approval:** Resmetirom is approved in the US for the treatment of adults with noncirrhotic NASH with moderate to advanced liver fibrosis (consistent with stages F2 to F3 fibrosis) in conjunction with diet and exercise.

## Therapies in Development

### Pan-PPAR Agonist

PPARs are nuclear receptors with key regulatory functions in metabolism, inflammation, and fibrogenesis



### GLP-RA

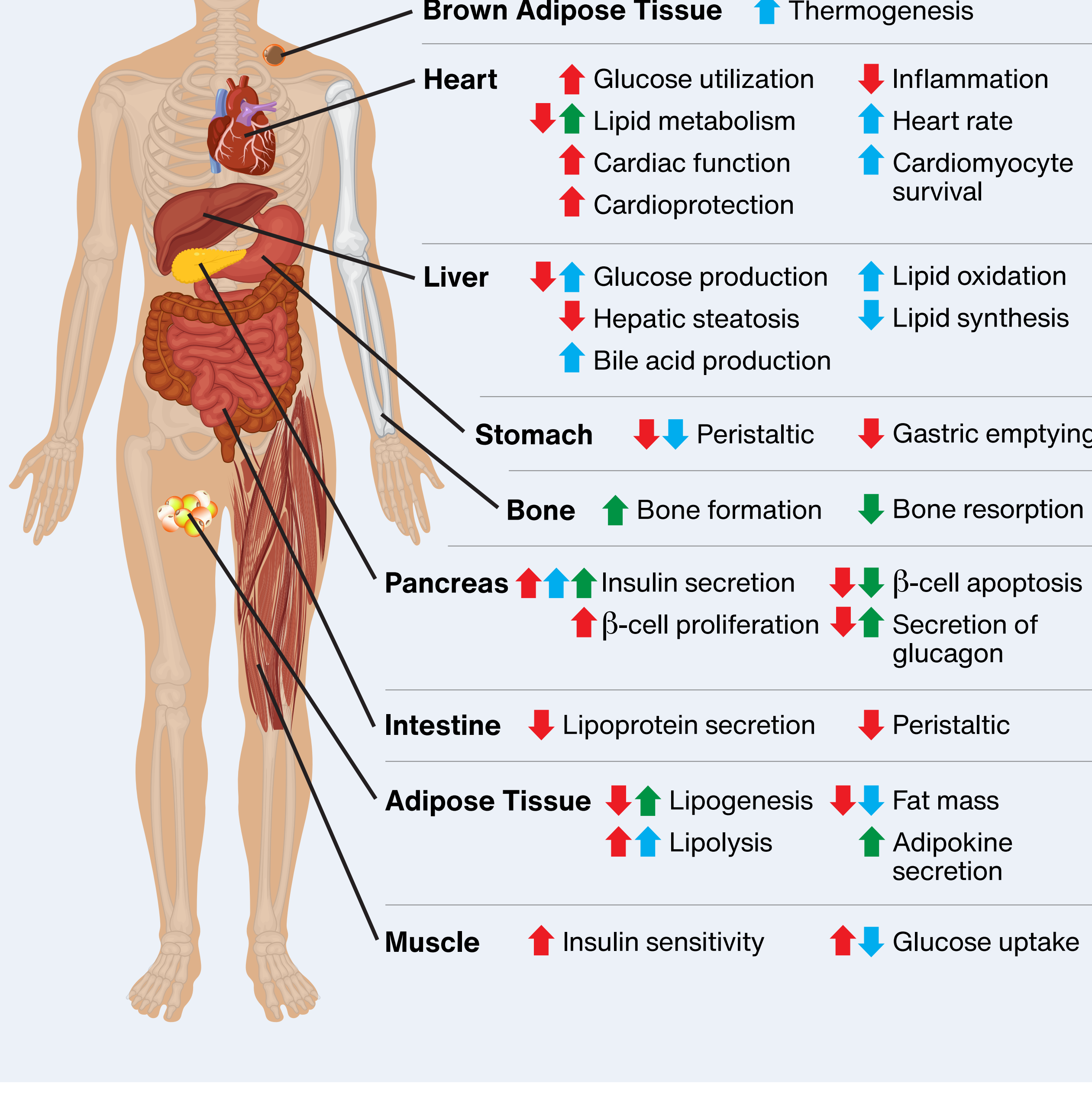
GLP-RAs act directly on GLP-1 receptors to regulate several metabolic actions, including hormone secretion by pancreatic islet cells, gut motility, and satiety

	INCREASES	DECREASES
<b>Liver</b>	↑ Hepatic insulin sensitivity	↓ Hepatic glucose production ↓ De novo lipogenesis ↓ Steatosis
<b>Pancreas</b>	↑ β-cell function ↑ Insulin biosynthesis	↓ Glucagon secretion
<b>Heart and vessels</b>	↑ Cardioprotection ↑ Vascular protection	
<b>Brain</b>	↑ Satiety	↓ Body weight ↓ Food intake
<b>GI tract</b>		↓ Gastric emptying
<b>Kidneys</b>	↑ Natriuresis ↑ Nephroprotection	
<b>Muscles</b>	↑ Insulin sensitivity	

### Dual GIP/GLP-1 Agonists

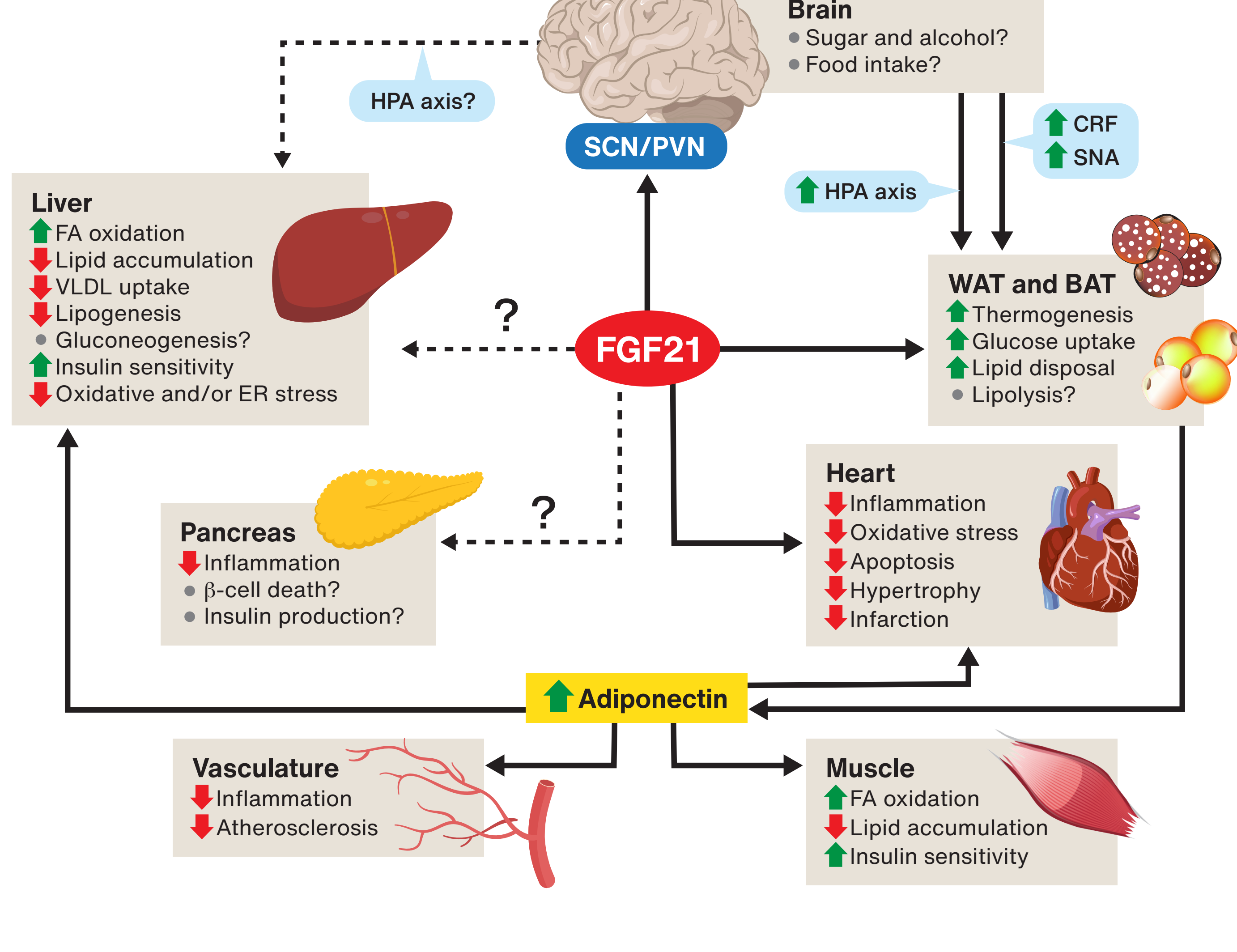
Dual agonism of glucagon and GLP-1 results in complementary pharmacologic action to drive weight loss and glycemic benefits

↑↓ GLP-1 effects   ↓↑ Glucagon effects   ↓↑ GIP effects



### FGF21

- Metabolic hormone that regulates energy expenditure and glucose and lipid metabolism
- Reduces liver fat by central hepatic and peripheral actions
- Reduces liver fibrosis via metabolic pathway regulation and increased adiponectin production



Therapy	Mechanism	Insulin Sensitivity	MASH Resolution (without worsening of fibrosis)	Fibrosis Improvement	Lipid Benefits
<b>Phase 3 Candidates</b>					
Lanifibranor	Pan-PPAR agonist	✓	✓ Reduction in $\geq$ 2 in SAF (without worsening of fibrosis)	✓	✓
Semaglutide	GLP-1RA	✓	✓	✓	—
Efruxifermin	FGF21	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pegozafermin	FGF21	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Select Phase 2b Candidates</b>					
Denifanstat	FASN-i	—	✓	✓	—
Tirzepatide	Twincretin: GLP-1/GIP	✓	✓	✓	—
Survodutide	Trincretin: Glucagon/GLP-1 receptor dual agonist	✓	✓	—	✓

### Abbreviations

- BAT: brown adipose tissue  
 CRF: corticotropin-releasing factor  
 ER: endoplasmic reticulum  
 FA: fatty acid  
 FASN-i: fatty acid synthase inhibitor  
 FDA: US Food and Drug Administration  
 FGF21: fibroblast growth factor 21  
 GI: gastrointestinal  
 GIP: gastric inhibitory polypeptide  
 GLP-1: glucagon-like peptide-1  
 GLP-1RA: glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist  
 HPA: hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal  
 HPT: hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid  
 IL: interleukin  
 iNOS: inducible NO synthase
- MASH: metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis  
 MASLD: metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease  
 NAS: Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease Activity Score  
 NASH: Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis  
 PPAR: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  
 ROS: reactive oxygen species  
 SAF: steatosis, activity, fibrosis  
 SCN/PVN: suprachiasmatic nucleus/paraventricular nucleus  
 SNA: sympathetic nerve activation  
 TGF: transforming growth factor  
 THR: thyroid hormone receptor  
 TNF: tumor necrosis factor  
 VLDL: very-low-density lipoprotein  
 WAT: white adipose tissue

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