



SCOHIA PHARMA, Inc.

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**Publication of a preclinical study: the enteropeptidase inhibitor SCO-792 is therapeutically effective for improving renal function in a nondiabetic rat model of chronic kidney disease**

In a new report published by *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, researchers at SCOHIA PHARMA, Inc., demonstrated that the enteropeptidase inhibitor SCO-792 has therapeutic effects in a rat model of chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Research title

Enteropeptidase inhibitor SCO-792 effectively prevents kidney function decline and fibrosis in a rat model of chronic kidney disease

<https://doi.org/10.1093/ndt/gfaa349>

Enteropeptidase, a duodenum-specific serine protease, is a key enzyme for protein digestion. We recently reported that SCO-792 effectively improves disorders associated with diabetic kidney disease ([Link](#)). In this study, we demonstrated that SCO-792 prevents renal function decline and fibrosis in a nondiabetic rat model of CKD. Chronic treatment with SCO-792 prevented glomerular filtration rate decline via improvement in filtration fraction and suppressed albuminuria in CKD rats; this is significant because reduced glomerular filtration rate and albuminuria are biomarkers for impaired kidney function. SCO-792 also improved glomerulosclerosis and renal fibrosis. Taken together, SCO-792-mediated inhibition of enteropeptidase may be a novel strategy for treating CKD in clinical settings.

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