



SCOHIA PHARMA, Inc.

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**Publication of a preclinical study: chronic exposure to SCO-267, a GPR40, is effective in treating diabetes in preclinical models**

In a new report published by *Molecular Pharmacology*, researchers at SCOHIA PHARMA, Inc., demonstrated that chronic exposure to SCO-267 shows treatment durability when treating diabetes in rats.

Research title

**Chronic exposure to SCO-267, an allosteric GPR40 full agonist, is effective in improving glycemic control in rats**

<https://doi.org/10.1124/molpharm.120.000168>

SCO-267-mediated full agonism of GPR40 was demonstrated to be effective in stimulating islet and gut hormones, thereby improving glucose tolerance in rats ([Link](#)). Considering that diabetes is a chronic disease, assessing the treatment durability of chronic exposure to a GPR40 full agonist is pivotal for treating patients with diabetes. In this study, we demonstrated that the downstream signal response initiated by GPR40 upon SCO-267 treatment was largely sustained in GPR40-overexpressing cells, even after prolonged incubation with SCO-267. Oral dosing of SCO-267 effectively improved glucose tolerance in diabetic rats after five weeks of chronic exposure to this molecule. These results demonstrated that even after chronic exposure, SCO-267 effectively activated GPR40 in cells and rats, suggesting the clinical application of SCO-267 in treating chronic diseases, including diabetes.

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