

# USING QUANTITATIVE SYSTEMS PHARMACOLOGY IN EARLY DISCOVERY: EVALUATING THE ADIPOSE AS A TARGET TISSUE TO TREAT NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

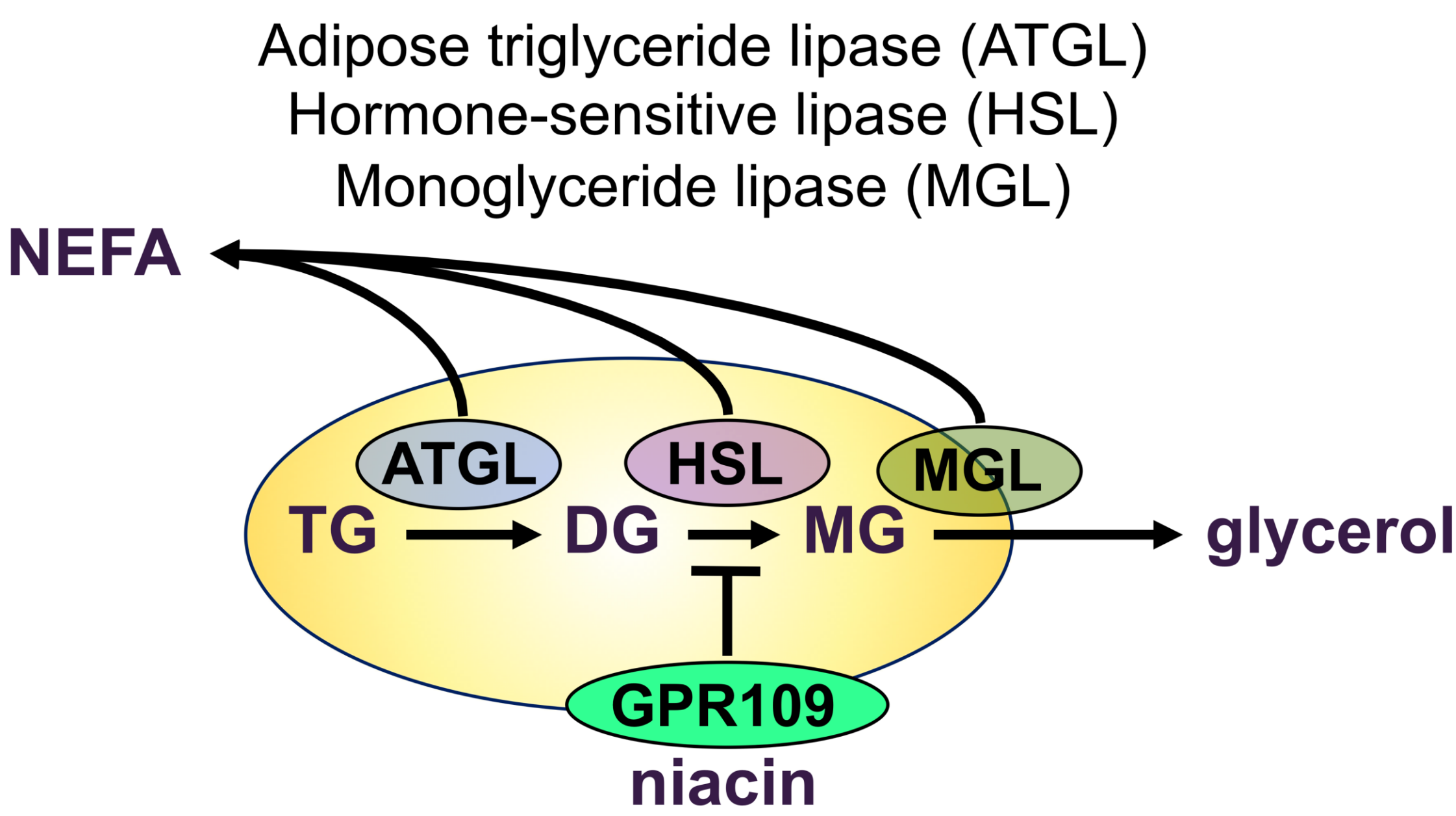
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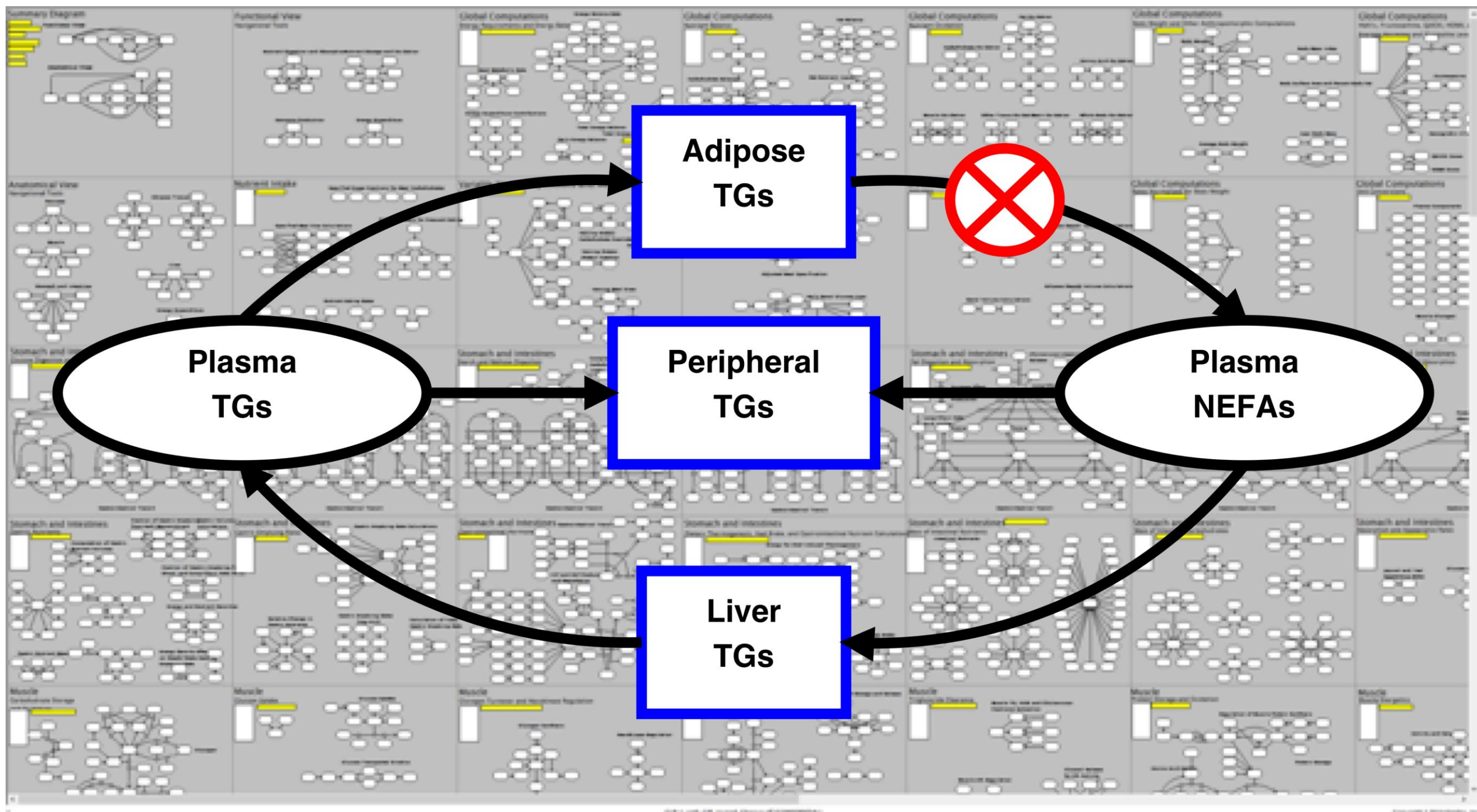
## INTRODUCTION

- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a progressive disorder that begins with liver steatosis
- Non-esterified fatty acid (NEFA) flux from the adipose appears to be a large contributor to liver lipids<sup>1</sup>
- To find new treatments for NAFLD, we used a QSP model to simulate the sensitivity of liver steatosis to reducing the flux of NEFAs**
- We based our model on a GPR109a agonist that has previously been in the clinic<sup>2,3</sup>

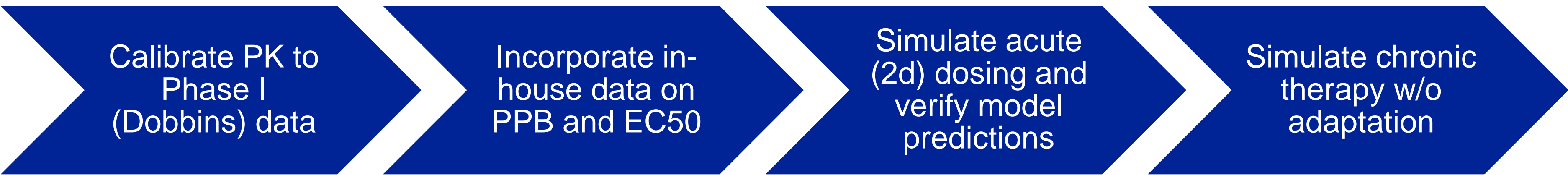
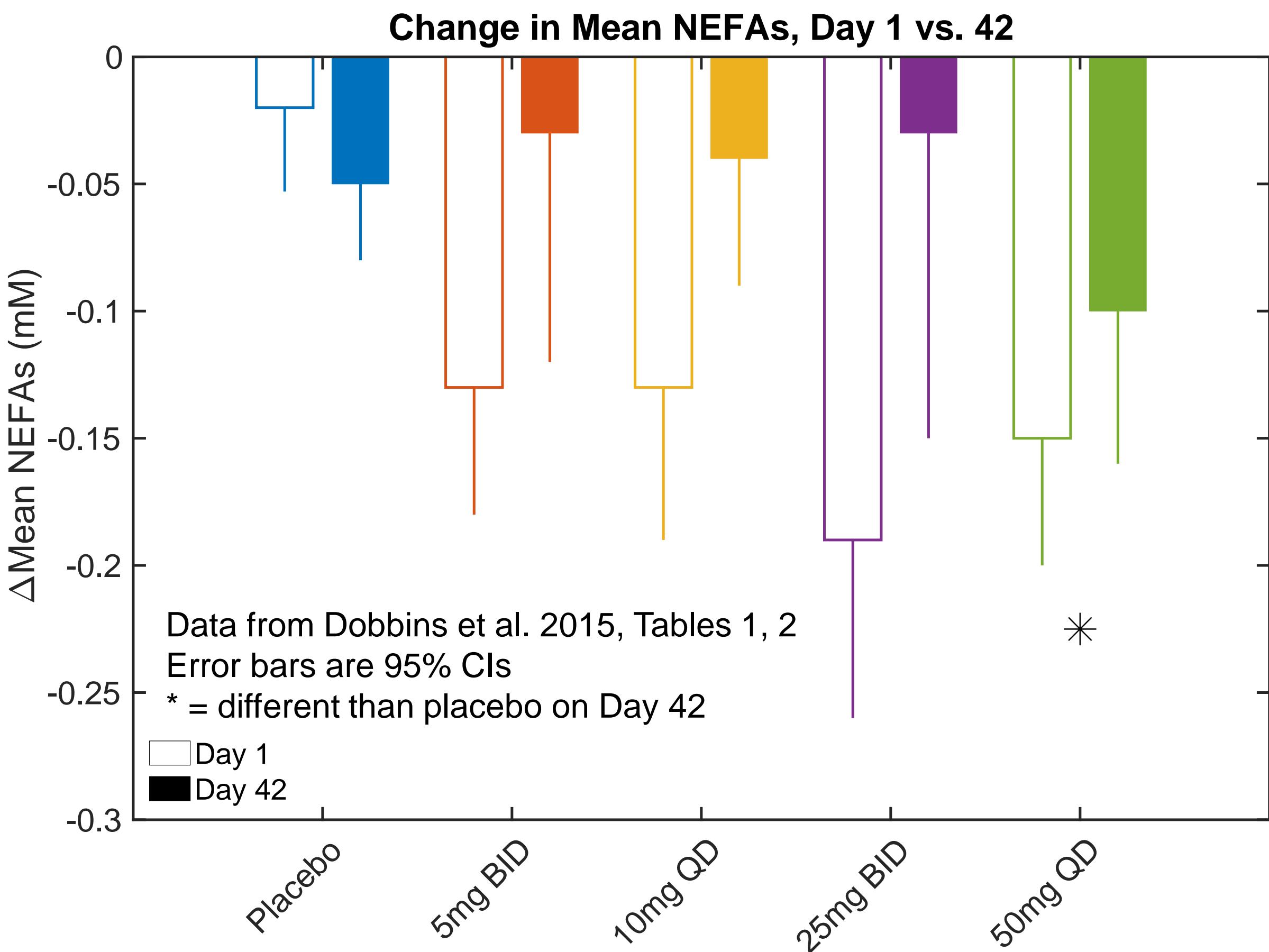
## Illustration of the process of lipolysis and GPR109



## QSP model: Pfizer-Modified Entelos Metabolism PhysioLab®

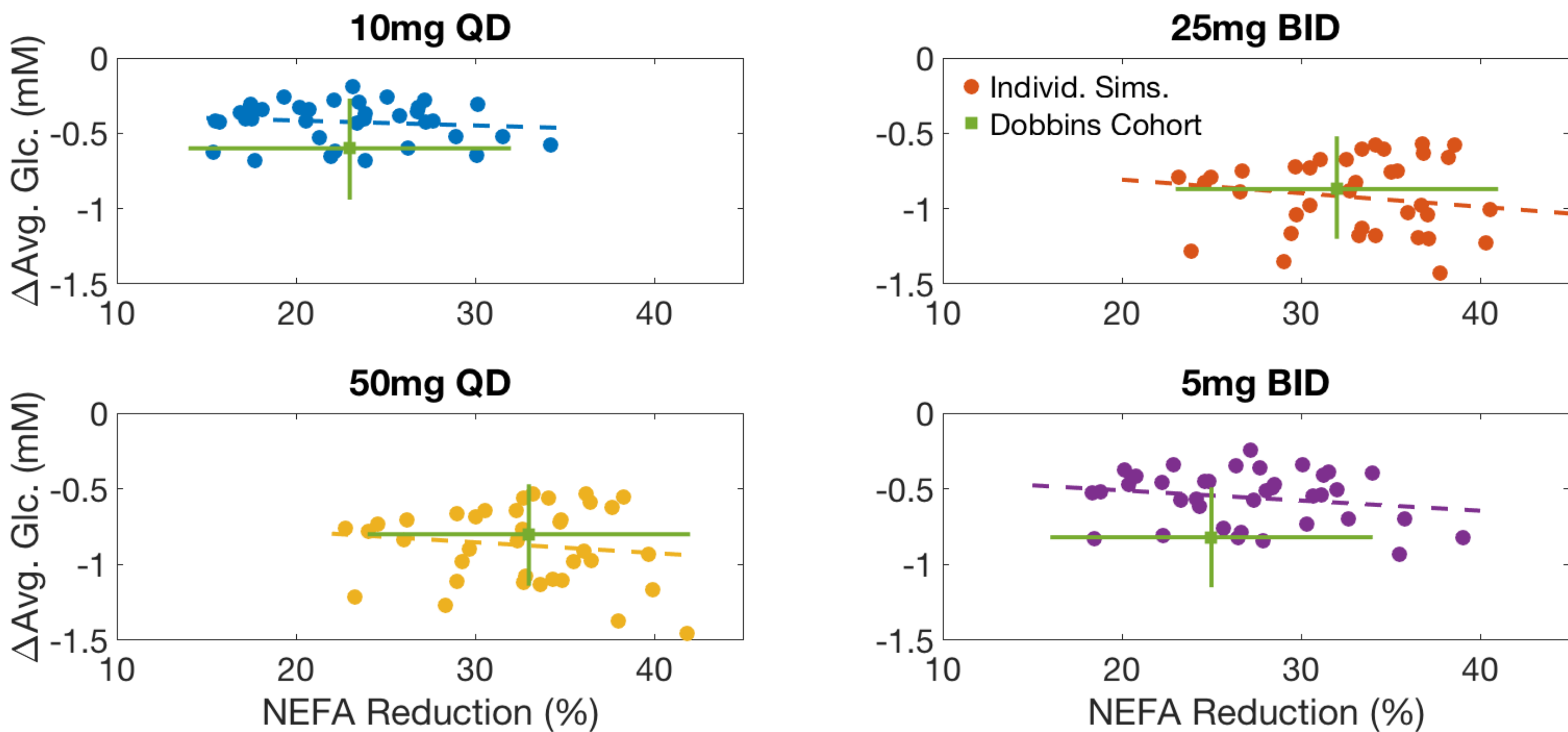


## Acute NEFA reduction by a GPR109a agonist in patients with type 2 diabetes (T2D)



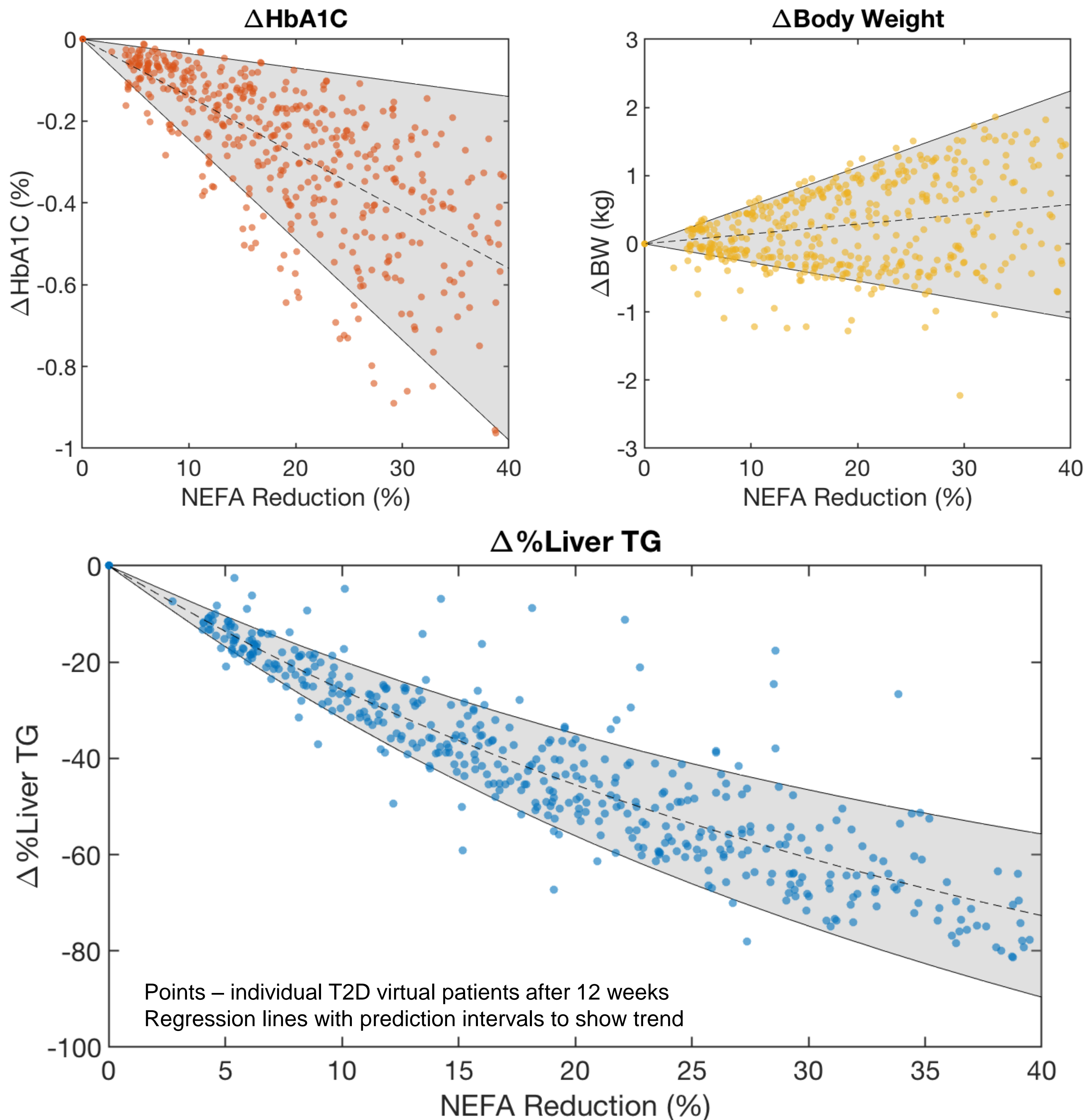
## RESULTS

### Simulation of two days of GPR109a therapy in a cohort of T2D virtual patients



The QSP model captured the acute response of a GPR109a agonist without any fitting.

### Extrapolation of QSP model simulations to 12 weeks of dosing



- QSP modeling predicts that reducing NEFA flux to the liver should be a potent method for reducing liver fat**
- Future work should focus on identifying developable approaches for achieving sustained reductions in NEFA flux

## REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. Lambert et al. Gastro. 2016. 3. Dobbins et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 2015.  
2. Dobbins et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 2013.

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