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Summary

DFL23806, A SELECTIVE AGONIST OF GPR120, DISPLAYS UNIQUE PHARMACOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND INHIBITS ACUTE AND CHRONIC COLITIS IN MURINE MODELS

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DFL23806, a novel selective GPR120 agonist, demonstrated therapeutic effects in multiple murine models of colitis through immunomodulation, reduction of inflammation and fibrosis, and microbiota modulation.

KEY POINTS

- DFL23806 is a selective agonist of human and mouse GPR120 designed with high metabolic stability to reach the ileum and colon at optimal concentrations while delaying receptor internalization
- Oral DFL23806 treatment significantly inhibited chronic colonic inflammation and fibrosis in both DSS-induced and TNBS-induced murine colitis models
- DFL23806 improved disease activity index, endoscopic score, body weight loss, and colonic tissue damage across models
- The compound modulated microbiota composition, inhibited pathogenic bacteria concentration, and rescued TNBS-induced intestinal dysbiosis
- The authors, who are employees of Dompé farmaceutici with commercial interests in GPR120 agonists, conclude that GPR120 stimulation could be an effective strategy for managing colitis

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