PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR INHIBITOR 1 A POTENTIAL NEW THERAPEUTIC TARGET IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PANCREATITIS

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Preclinical study demonstrates that plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) expression is elevated in chronic pancreatitis and that pharmacological PAI-1 inhibition with TM5275 reduces pancreatic fibrosis and atrophy in a mouse model.

KEY POINTS

- PAI-1 expression was significantly higher in pancreatic tissue from chronic pancreatitis patients compared to controls
- In a cerulein-induced mouse model of chronic pancreatitis, elevated PAI-1 expression was associated with pancreatic atrophy, fibrosis, increased hydroxyproline concentration, and decreased amylase activity
- Treatment with the PAI-1 inhibitor TM5275 (10 mg/kg orally for 6 days) significantly reduced parenchymal atrophy, tissue fibrosis, hydroxyproline concentrations, and SERPINE1 gene expression in the mouse model
- TM5275 treatment also improved body weight loss and increased the pancreas weight to body weight ratio in treated mice
- The authors suggest PAI-1 inhibition could potentially represent a new therapeutic target for chronic pancreatitis treatment

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