Anagliptin effect on LDL in T2DM via ApoB-100 synthesis

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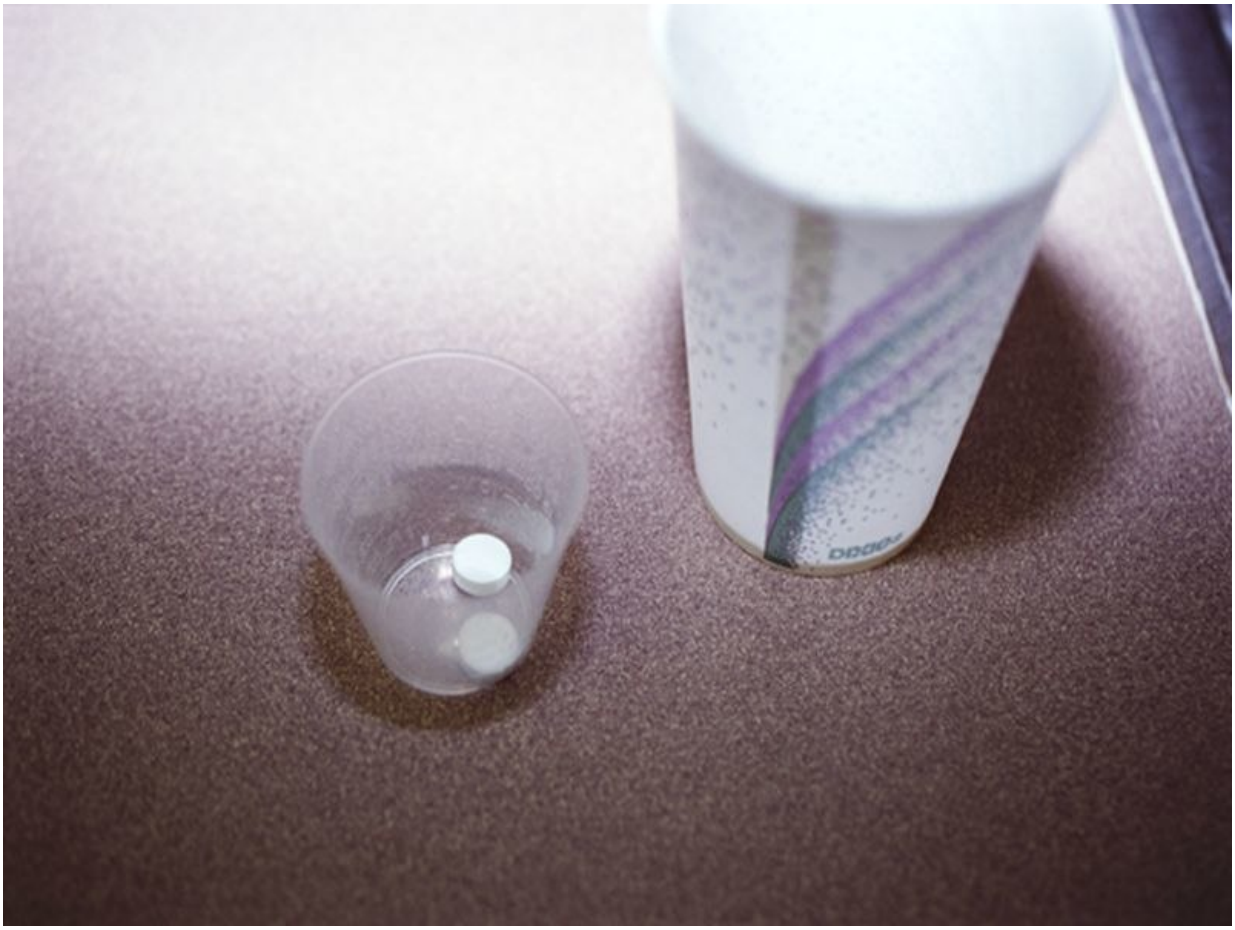

(HealthDay)—In patients with type 2 diabetes being treated with a

dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor (DPP4-I), use of anagliptin (ANA) may improve low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels, with the effect mediated, at least partly, via suppression of apoB-100 synthesis, according to a study published online Aug. 29 in the *Journal of Diabetes Investigation*.

Akira Kurozumi, M.D., from the University of Occupational and Environmental Health in Kitakyushu. Japan, and colleagues studied 87 patients with type 2 diabetes who had been treated with DPP4-I for eight weeks or longer and had LDL-C of 120 mg/dl or higher. Participants were switched to either 200 mg/day ANA or 25 mg/day alogliptin (ALO) for 24 weeks.

The researchers found that there was no significant difference in percent change in LDL-C level between the two groups at 24 weeks. Treatment with ANA for 12 weeks significantly decreased LDL-C levels. Treatment with ANA for 24 weeks significantly improved apolipoprotein B-100 (apoB-100) levels. The percent change in LDL-C levels at 24 weeks correlated significantly with the percent change in apoB-100 levels in the ANA group.

"The results demonstrated a tendency for a decrease in LDL-C level at 24 weeks in the ANA group, and that such improvement was mediated, at least in part, through the suppression of apoB-100 synthesis," the authors write.

One author disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: Abstract
Full Text