

Seladelpar reduces established liver *and* renal fibrosis in the non-obese diabetic inflammation and fibrosis (NIF) mouse model

Hypothesis

Seladelpar reduces fibrosis in the NIF mouse via immune cell modulation

Answer

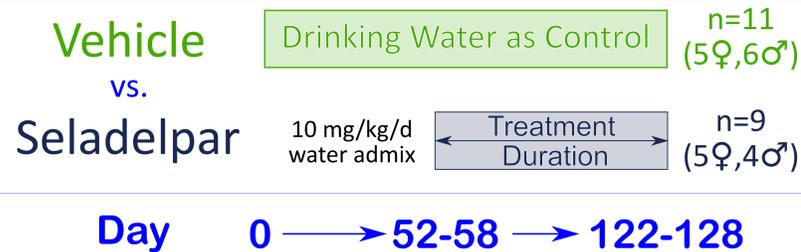
Liver and kidney fibrosis reduced with no changes in immune cell populations

Timelines

NIF Fibrosis Development



Treatment Design



Background

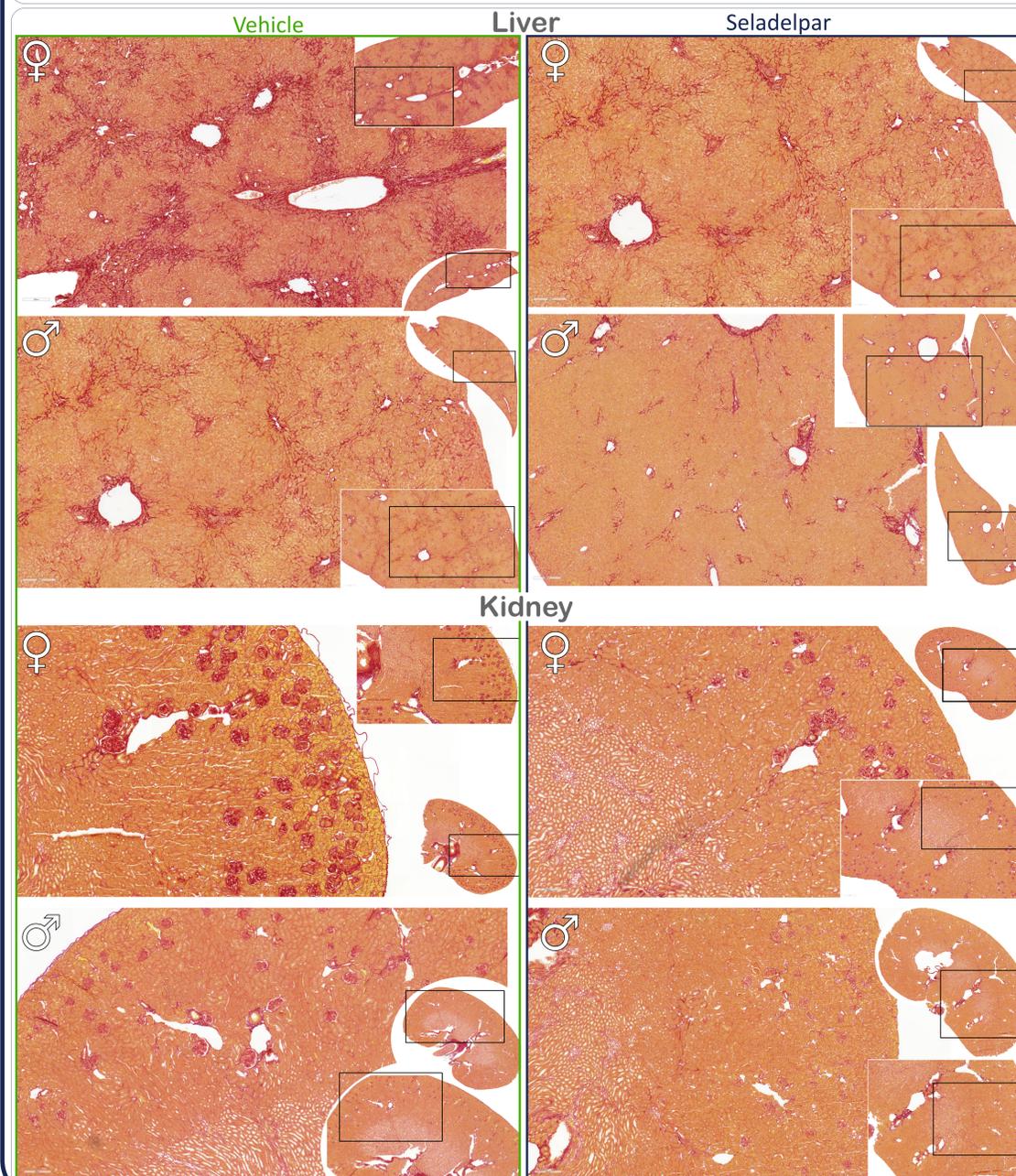
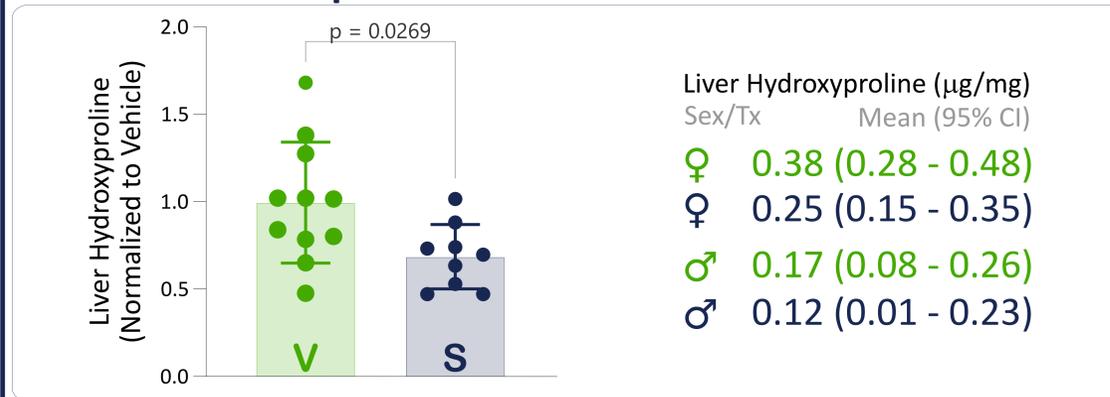
NIF mouse (QR ref)

Transgenic type II NKT cells on NOD.Rag2^{-/-} background (24αβNOD.Rag2^{-/-})
Het. littermates as controls (24αβNOD.Rag2^{+/-})
Peak fibrosis develops by ~8w (52-58d)

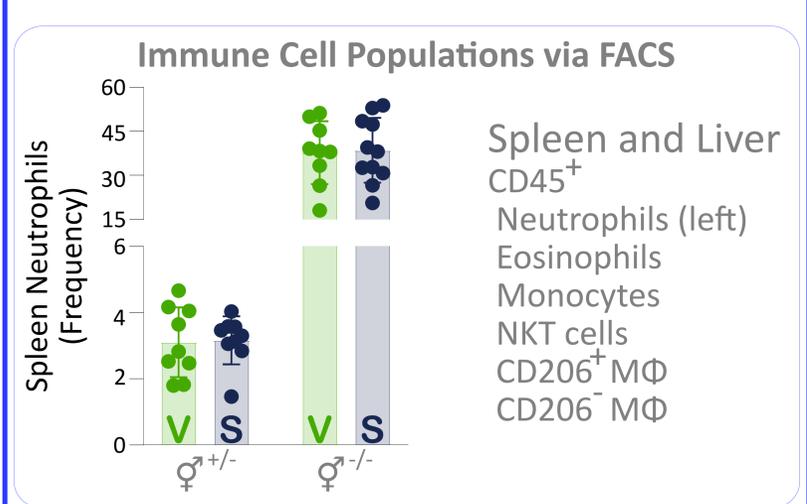
Seladelpar

Selective and potent PPARδ agonist (QR ref)
Ph 3 for PBC (NCT04620733)
Reduced established liver fibrosis in:
Amylin diet mouse NASH (QR poster)
foz/foz mouse (QR ref)
CCl₄(unpublished)
Human NASH (QR poster)

Seladelpar-mediated Differences



No Treatment Differences



Expected Differences Replicated
Fibrosis (sex and genotype)
Body weights (sex and genotype)
Immune cell populations (genotype)

Additional Information

Liver and Kidney PSR sections (left)
Both organs from the same animal
Seladelpar via water admixture
Similar to gavage - no need for sterile animal handling

Authors

Ed Cable ecable@cymabay.com
Sofia Mayans sofia.mayans@inficurebio.com
Dan Holmberg dan.holmberg@inficurebio.com

References: NIF Mouse, Ph 2 Results, NASH Mouse, Seladelpar. QR for PDF with active hyperlinks.