

Quantitative Systems Pharmacology
Modeling of FGF19 Pathway Using
NAFLDsym Prospectively Predicted
Liver Fat and Serum Biomarker
Responses to MET409 in NASH
Patients



Kyunghee Yang
kyunghee.yang@simulations-plus.com

BACKGROUND

Treatment of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is a significant unmet medical need. In this work, therapeutic effects of MET409 via fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19) pathway were predicted in NASH patients using NAFLDsym, a quantitative systems pharmacology (QSP) modeling platform.

METHODS

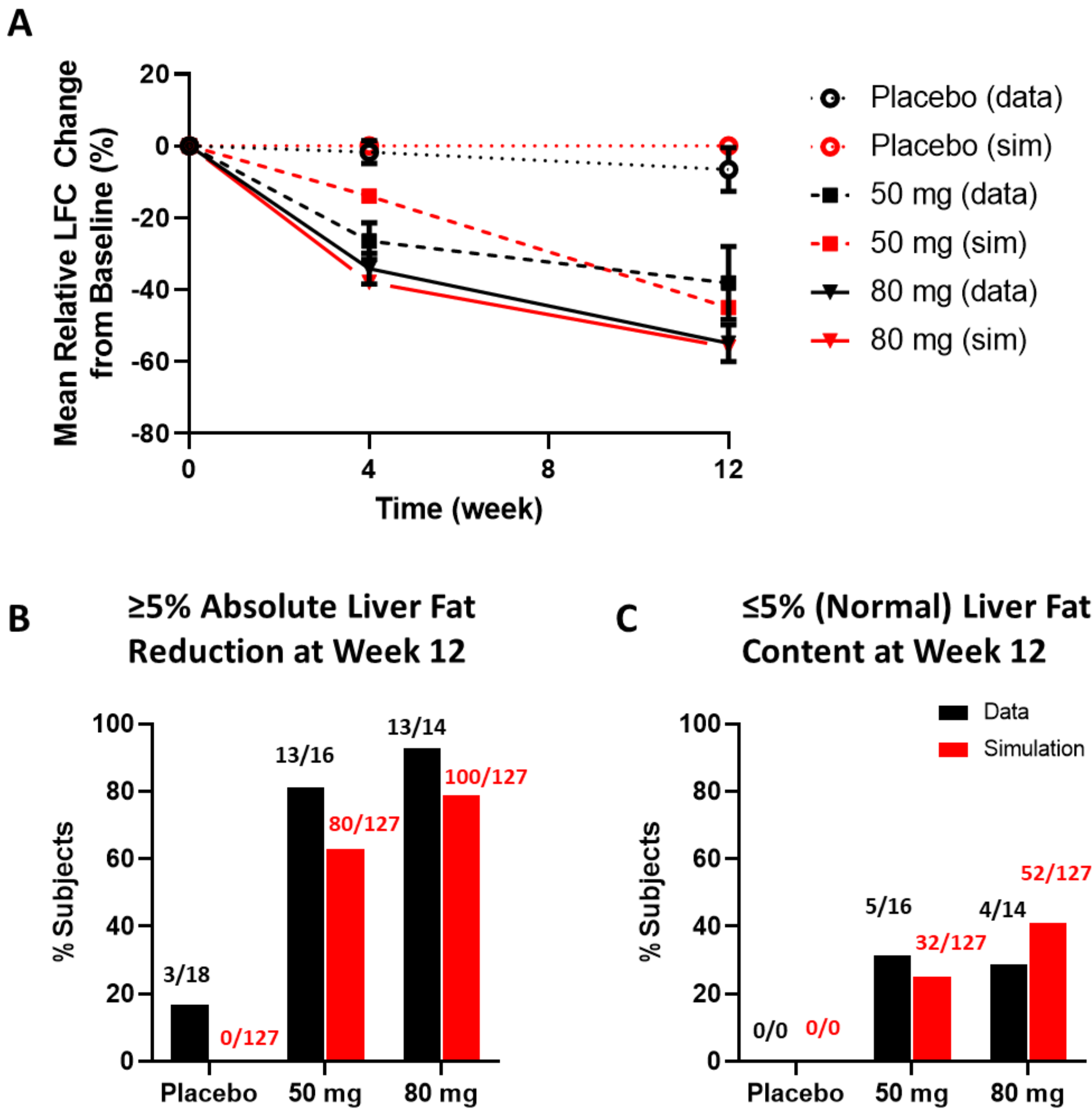
Representation of steatosis, lipotoxicity, inflammation, and fibrosis pathophysiology of NASH within NAFLDsym

Representation and optimization of FGF19 PD effects within NAFLDsym using clinical data from tropifexor, cilofexor, and NGM282 studies [1]

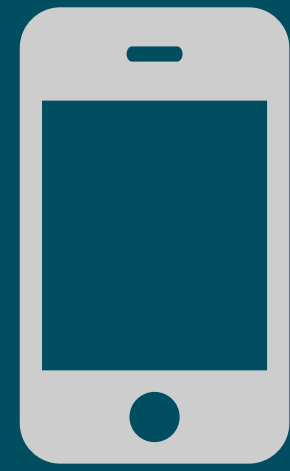
Prediction of liver fat and biomarker responses in NASH patients administered 50 and 80 mg QD MET409 for 12 weeks

RESULTS

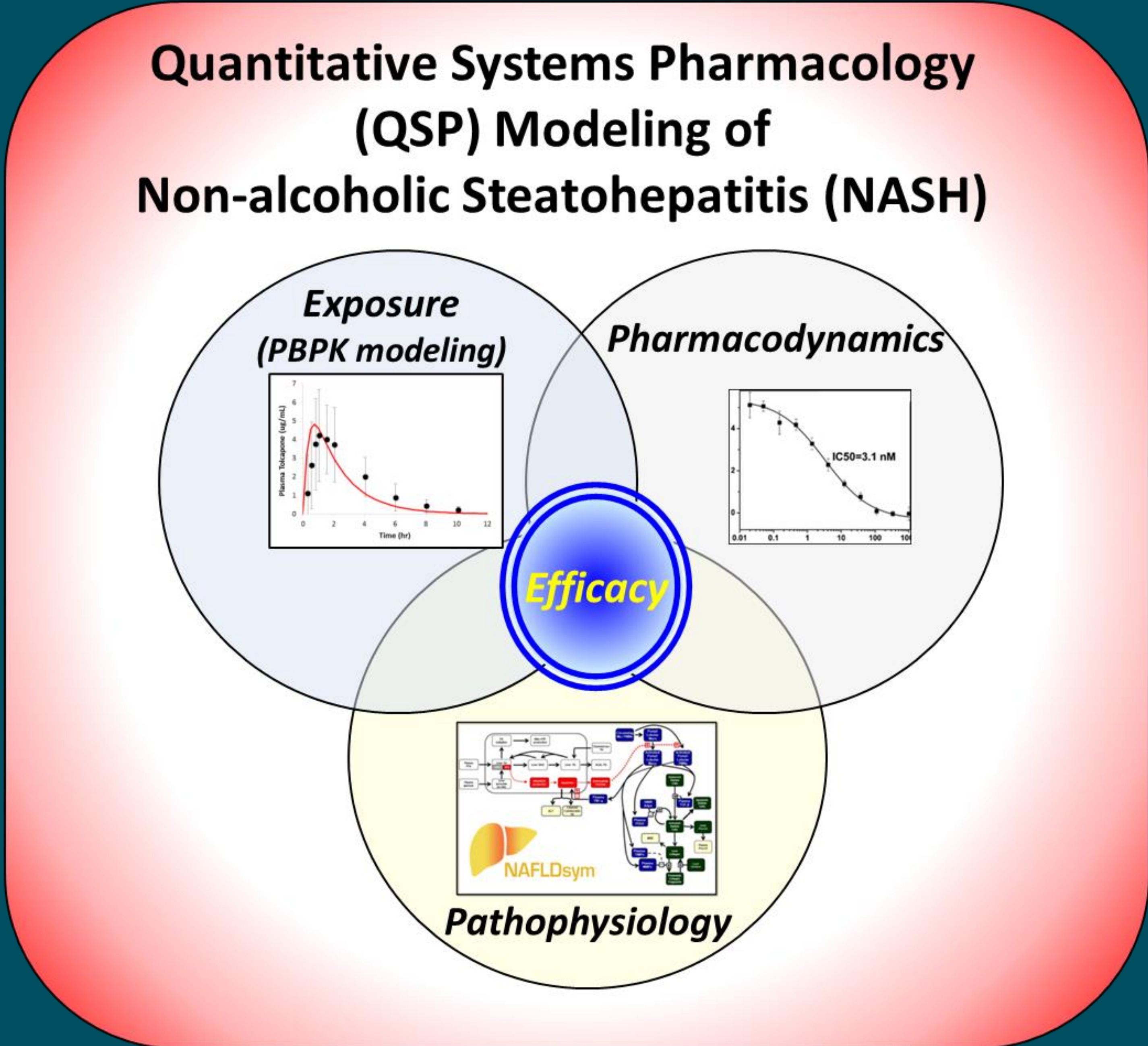
Simulations of clinical protocols of MET409 using NAFLDsym reasonably recapitulated observed liver fat and serum marker responses in NASH patients. [2]



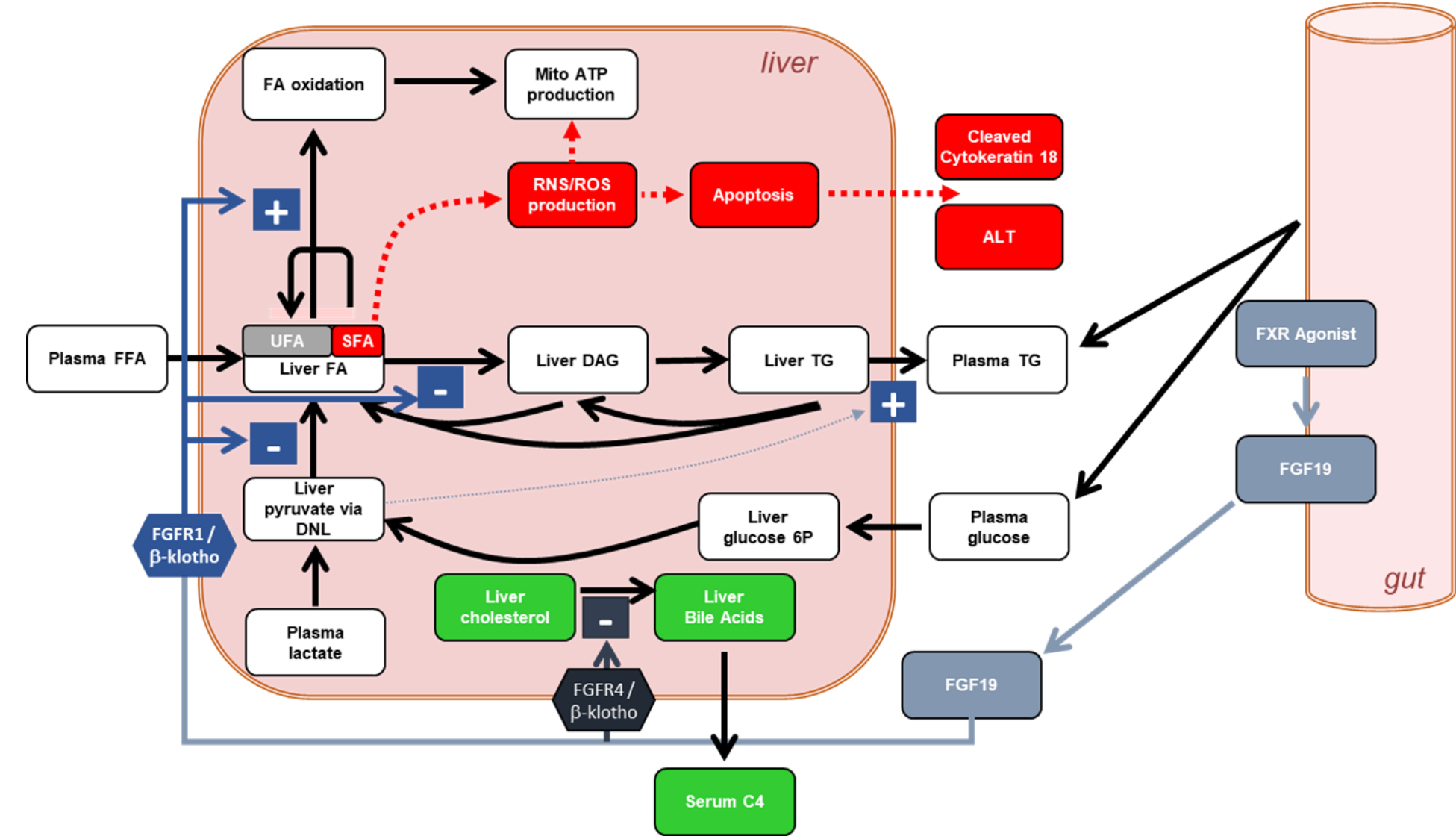
QSP modeling of MET409
leveraging known pathophysiology
of NASH and FGF19-mediated PD
pathways reasonably predicted
efficacy outcomes in NASH patients.



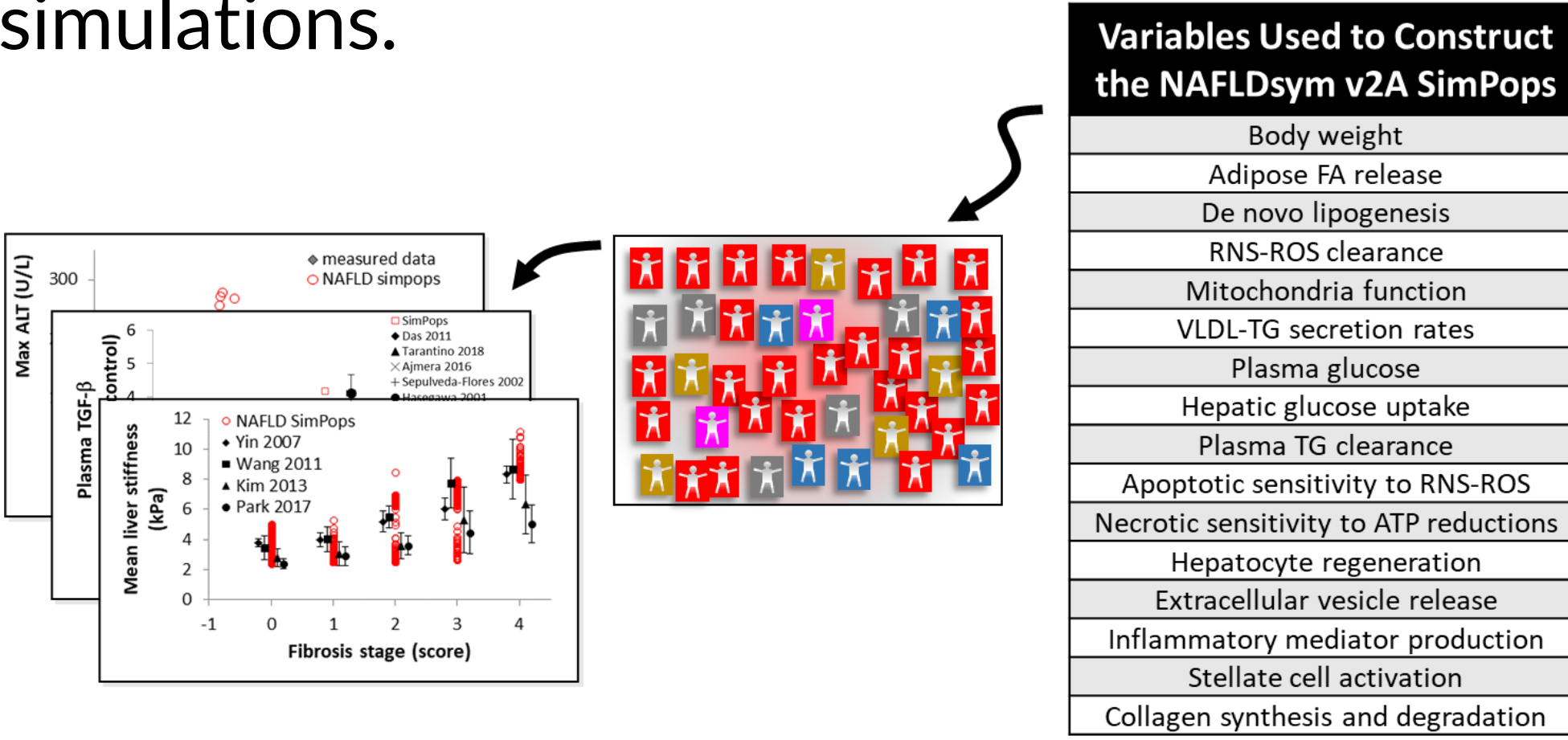
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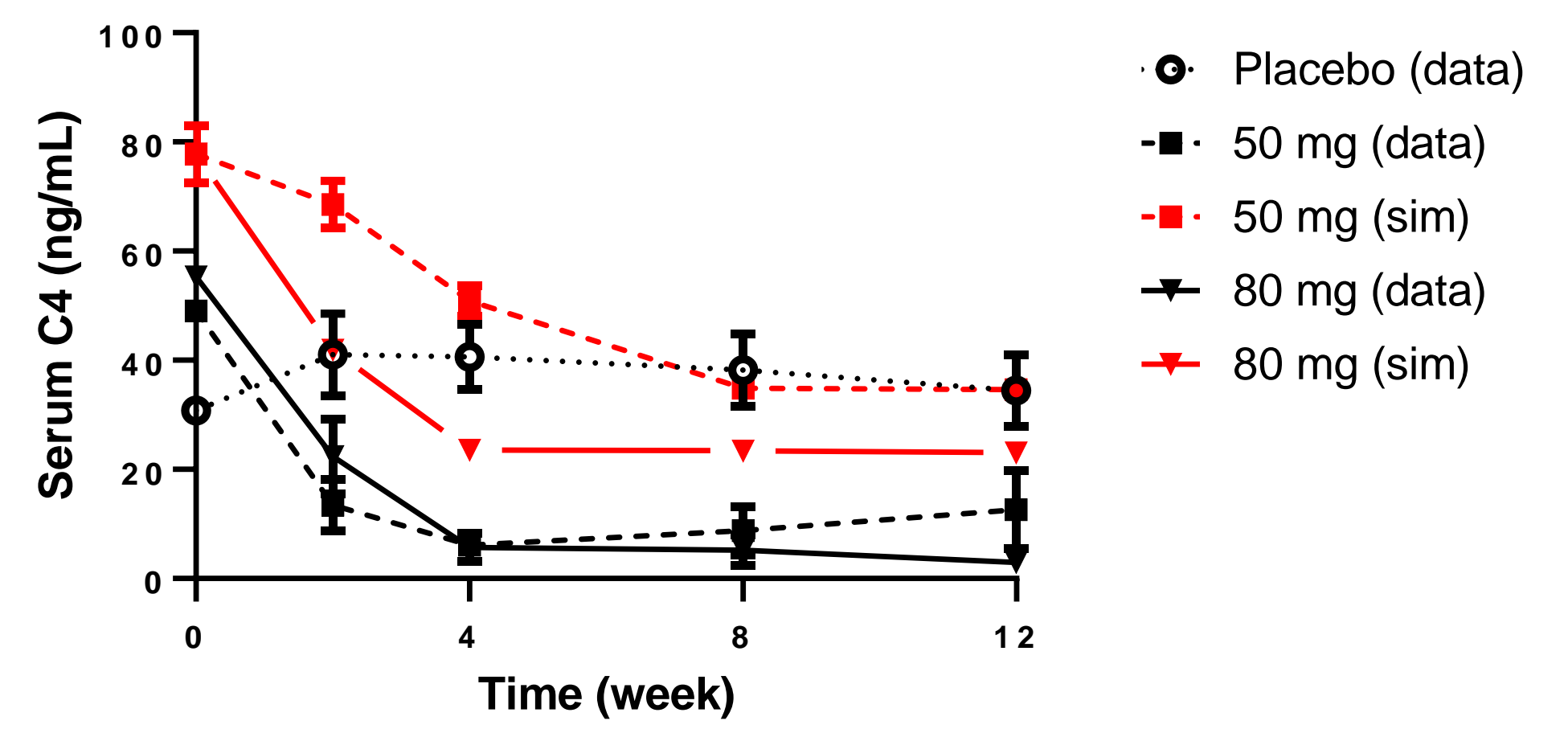
Representation of FGF19 effects in NAFLDsym.



Total 127 simulated patients (n=54 F2 patients and n=73 F3 patients) that represent variability across key areas of NASH pathophysiology were employed in simulations.



Simulations predicted serum C4 reduction by 71% and 95% at 50 mg and 80 mg MET409, respectively, generally consistent with clinical data (55% and 70%).



REFERENCES

[1] Yang et al., AAPS PharmSci 360, 2021, Poster W7145V.
[2] Harrison et al., J Hepatol, 2021, 75(1):25-33.

Kyunghee Yang, Jeffrey L Woodhead, Zackery Kenz, Grant Generaux, and Scott Q Siler.

DILIsym Services Division,
Simulations Plus Inc.,
Research Triangle Park, NC;