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A Phase 1b/2a Study of Glutazumab for the Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes and Obesity

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Glutazumab is a humanized anti-GLP-1 receptor monoclonal antibody carrying a GLP-1 fragment. Previous *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies showed that glutazumab possessed some biased activities toward different signaling pathways of GLP-1 receptor. As a result, glutazumab exhibited significantly better safety profiles than dulaglutide (Trulicity) in our preclinical cynomolgus and phase 1a clinical studies. Although the potencies or efficacies of glutazumab and dulaglutide appeared similar to each other in all studies, the maximum tolerable dose of glutazumab determined either in preclinical cynomolgus or in phase 1 clinical studies was 3 times higher than that of dulaglutide. A randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, semi-sequential dose escalation phase 1b/2a study was recently initiated to further evaluate the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of glutazumab in type 2 diabetes patients. Preliminary results further indicated the well-tolerated safety profile and the glucose lowering effects of glutazumab.