



Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Centro de Ciências da Saúde
Instituto de Ciências Biológicas
Programa de Graduação em Farmacologia
Concurso para provimento de cargo de Professor Adjunto A 40h-DE
Pesquisas Translacionais em Doenças Metabólicas



Abordagens terapêuticas do Diabetes *Mellitus* tipo 1: estratégias farmacológicas atuais e potenciais de inovação

Tháyna Sisnande

Rio de Janeiro
2024

Diabetes *mellitus*



Brazil

Diabetes report 2000 – 2045

At a glance	2000	2011	2021	2030	2045
Diabetes estimates (20-79 y)					
People with diabetes, in 1,000s	3,310.4	12,440.0	15,733.6	19,224.1	23,223.6
Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of diabetes, %	-	10.1	8.8	10.2	10.9
People with undiagnosed diabetes, in 1,000s	-	-	5,025.3	-	-
Proportion of people with undiagnosed diabetes, %	-	-	31.9	-	-

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Diabetes-related health expenditure					
Total diabetes-related health expenditure, USD million	-	-	42,928.5	48,308.7	51,441.2
Total diabetes-related health expenditure, ID million	-	-	77,459.7	87,167.6	92,819.9
Diabetes-related health expenditure per person, USD	-	1,038.0	2,728.5	3,070.4	3,269.5
Diabetes-related health expenditure per person, ID	-	-	4,923.2	5,540.2	5,899.5
Demographics					
Total adult population (20-79 y), in 1,000s	102,431.0	127,994.8	149,916.8	161,892.7	169,190.2
Population of children (0-14 y), in 1,000s	58,042.0	-	43,762.9	-	-
Population of children and adolescents (0-19 y), in 1,000s	-	-	59,701.5	-	-

Diabetes *mellitus*



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Diabetes *mellitus*



Brazil

Diabetes report 2000 – 2045

At a glance	2000	2011	2021	2030	2045
Type 1 diabetes estimates in children and adolescents					
New cases of type 1 diabetes (0-14 y), in 1,000s	4.4	0.1	7.1	-	-
New cases of type 1 diabetes (0-19 y), in 1,000s	-	-	8.9	-	-
Type 1 diabetes (0-14 y), in 1,000s	19.9	-	49.9	-	-
Type 1 diabetes (0-19 y), in 1,000s	-	-	92.4	-	-

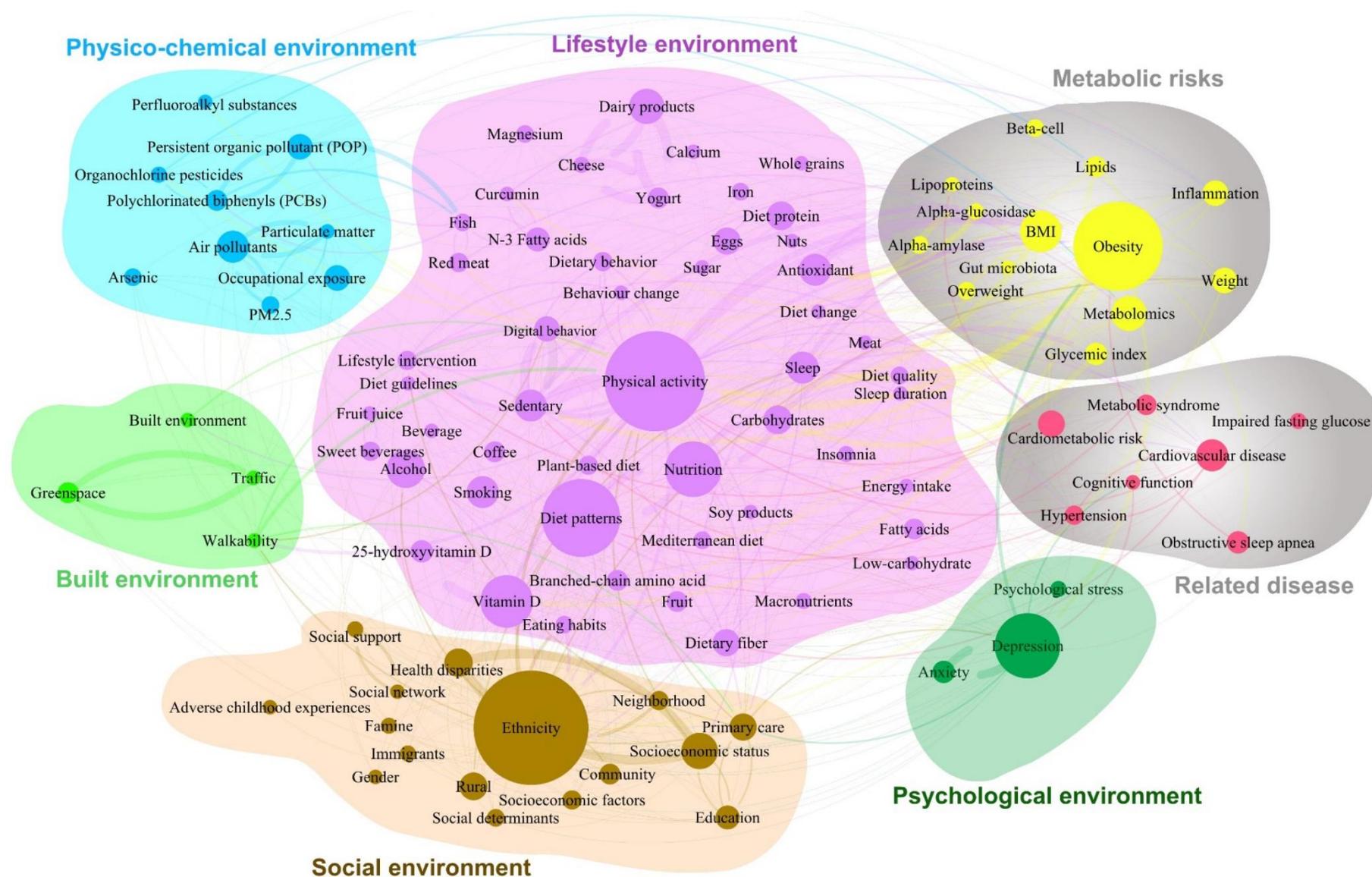
Diabetes *mellitus*

Conjunto de doenças crônicas e complexas que requerem cuidados contínuos com estratégias de redução de risco multifatoriais, além do controle glicêmico.

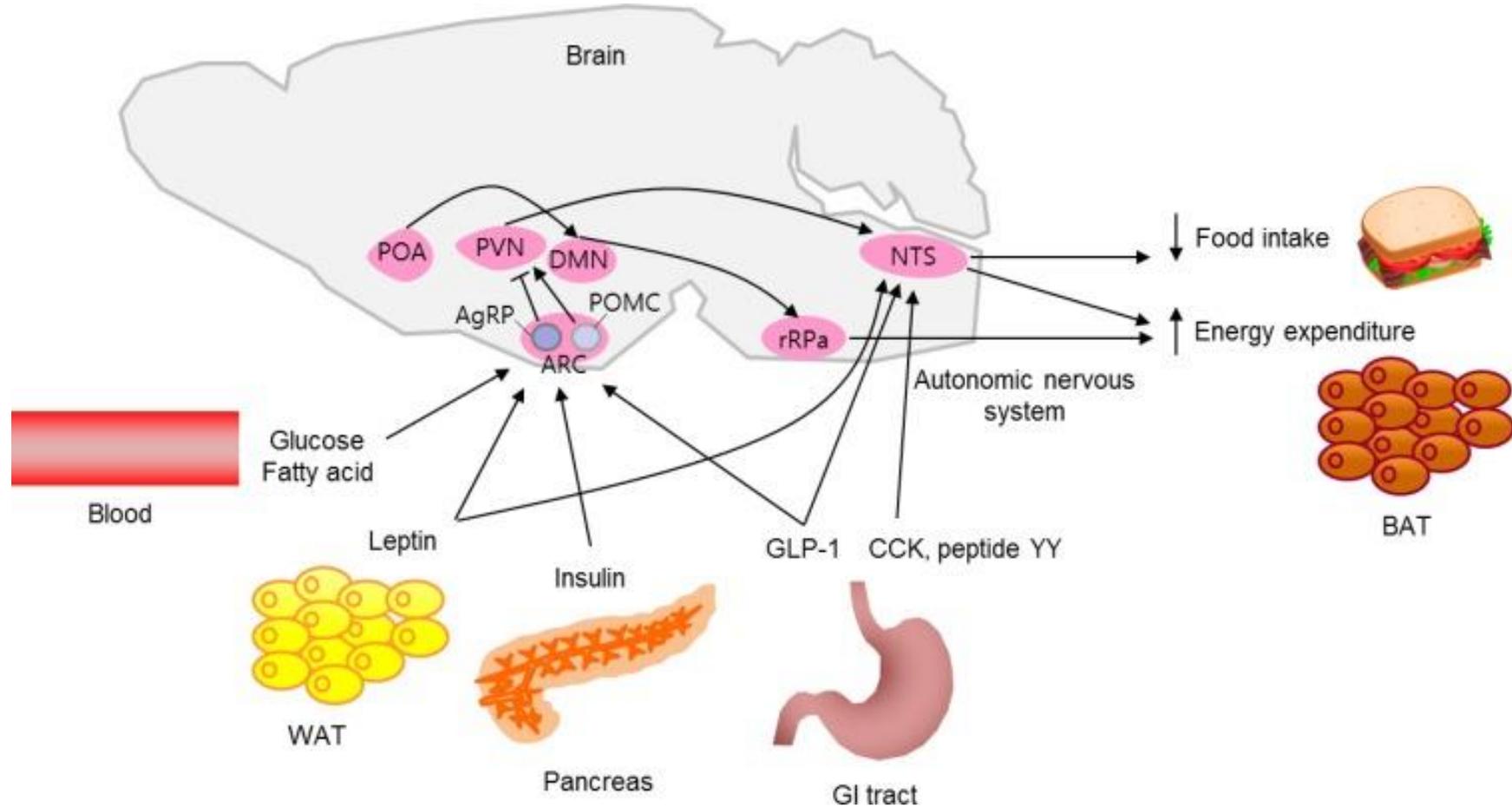
Diabetes *mellitus*

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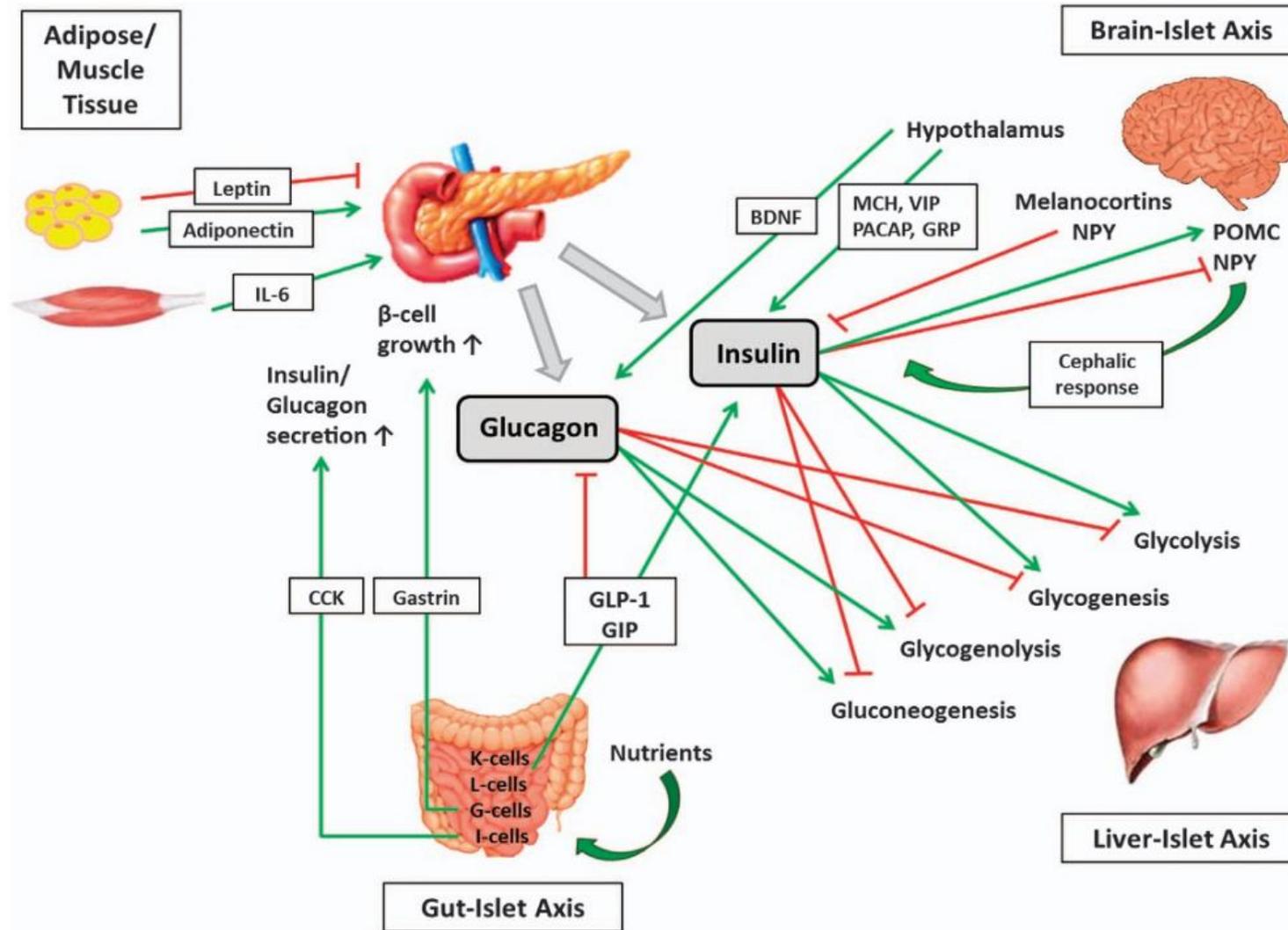
Glicose plasmática de jejum ≥ 126 mg/dL (7 mmol/L);
ou
2 horas após ingestão oral de 75 g de glicose em água, glicemia ≥ 200 mg/dL (11 mmol/L);
ou
Hemoglobina glicada $\geq 6,5\%$ (48 mmol/mol);
ou
Paciente com sintomas de hiperglicemia ou em crise hiperglicêmica, com glicose plasmática aleatória ≥ 200 mg/dL (11 mmol/L).



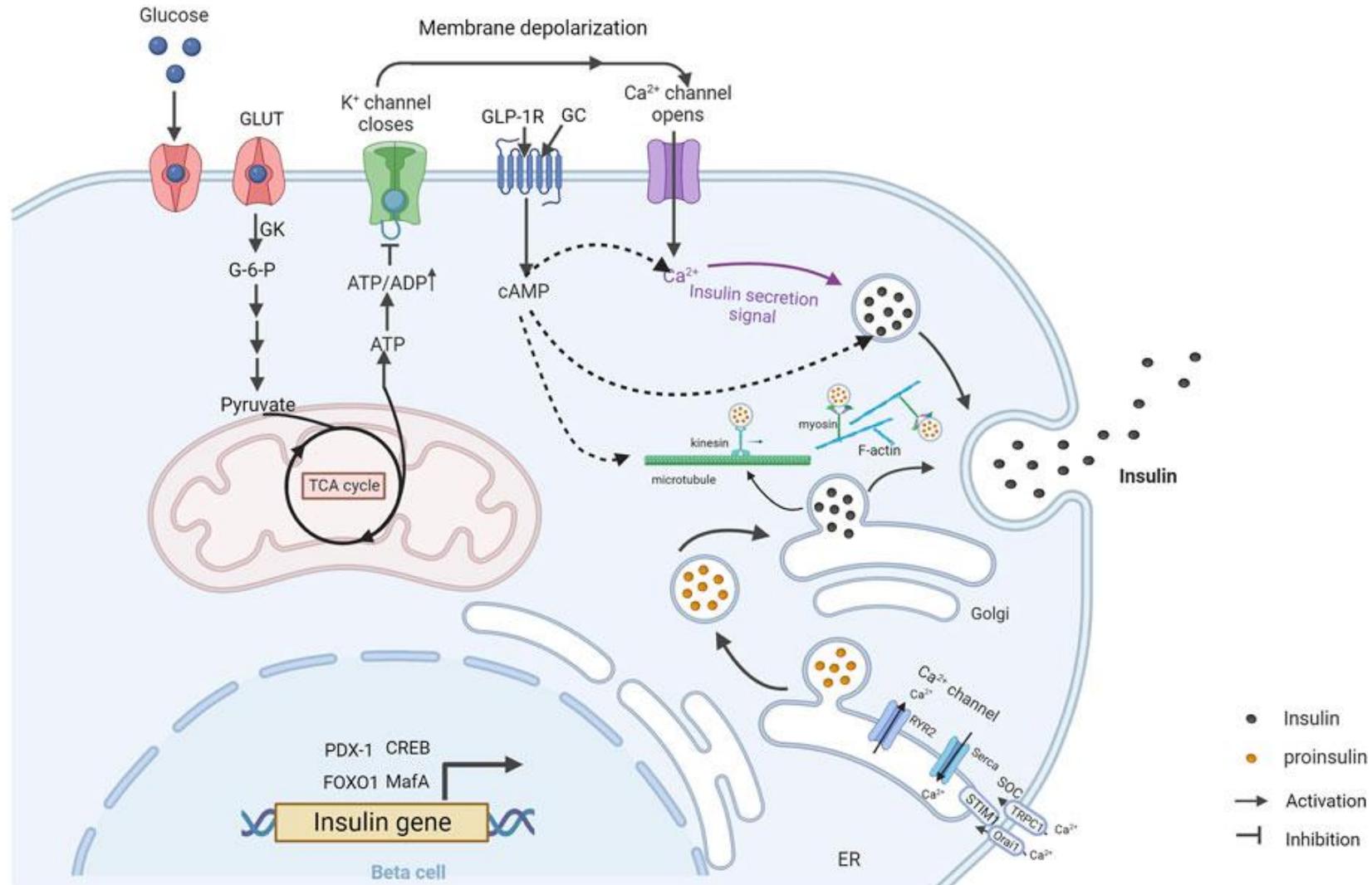
Fisiologia do controle do metabolismo energético



Fisiologia do controle do metabolismo energético



Fisiologia da secreção de insulina e amilina

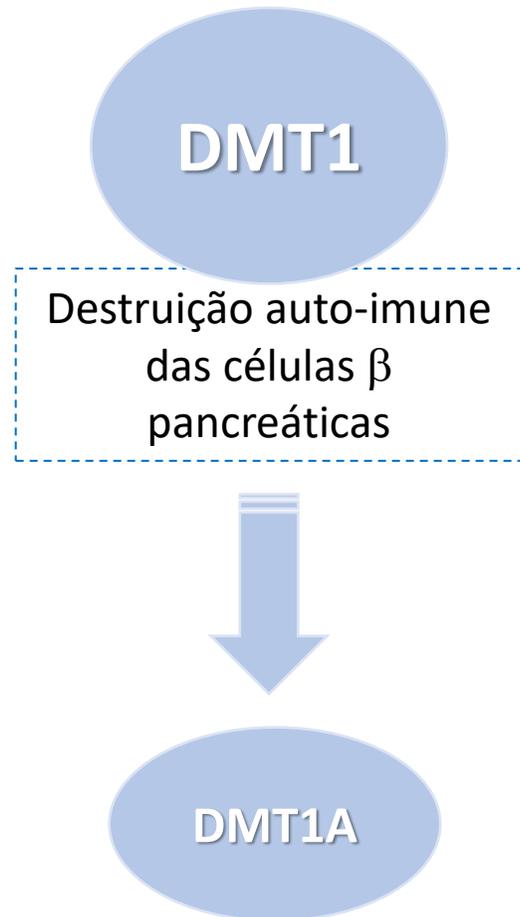


Diabetes *mellitus*

DMT1

Destruição auto-imune
das células β
pancreáticas

Diabetes *Mellitus*



Autoanticorpos:

Ilhotas;

Ácido glutâmico descarboxilase;

Insulina;

Tirosina fosfatase (IA-2) e IA-2 β ;

ZnT8.

Diabetes *Mellitus*

DMT1

Destrução auto-imune
das células β
pancreáticas

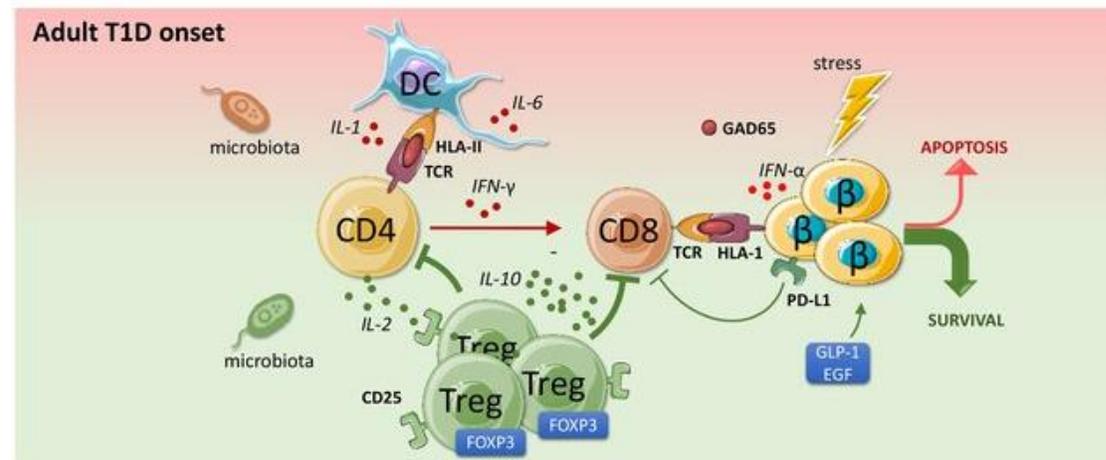
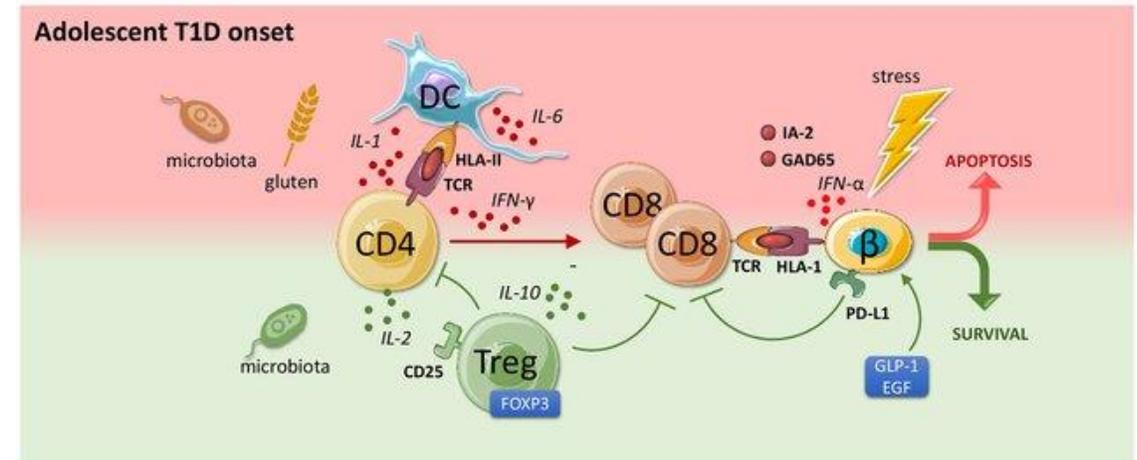
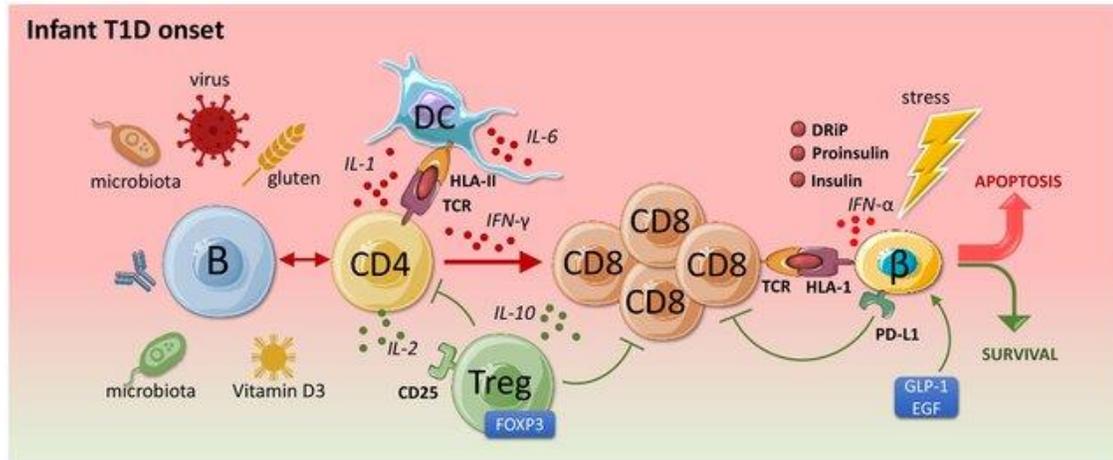


DMT1B

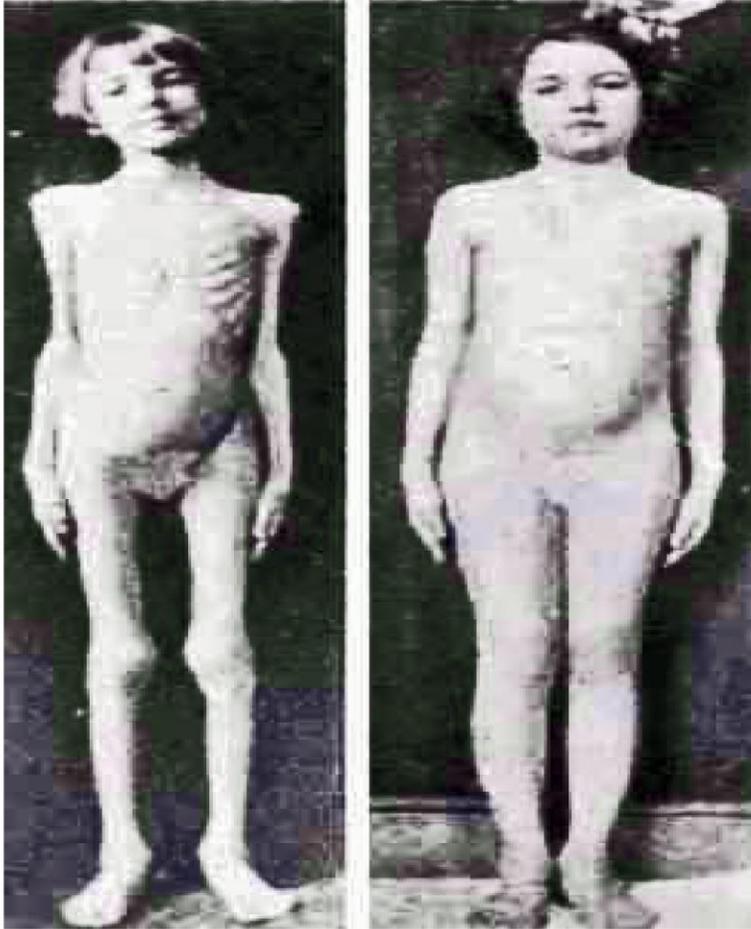
Etiologia desconhecida.

Os indivíduos apresentam
insulinopenia e também
cetoacidose diabética mas
não há evidências de
autoimunidade contra
células β .

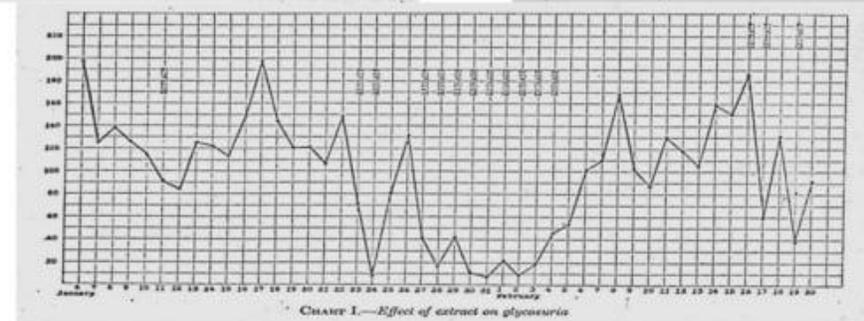
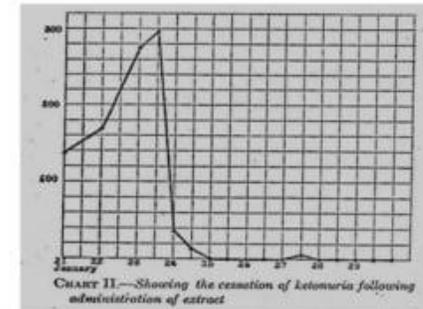
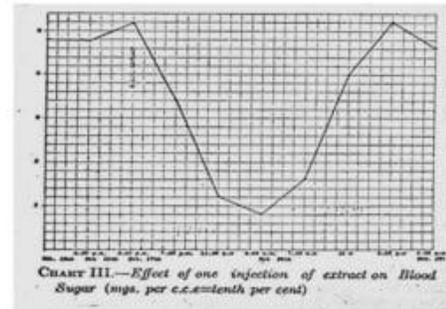
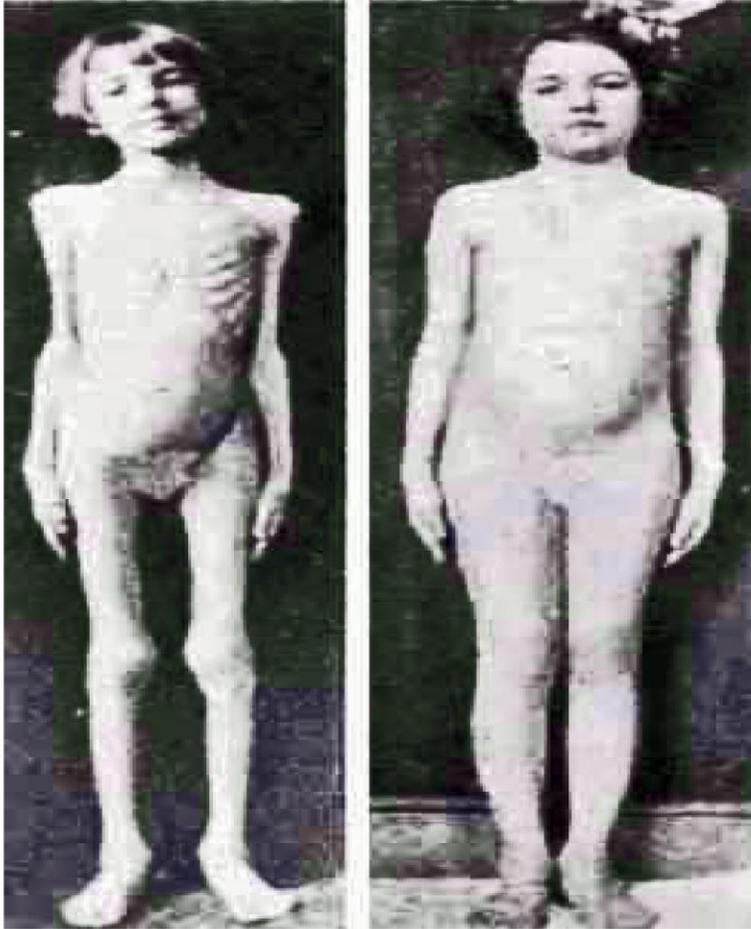
Patogênese Diabetes *Mellitus* tipo 1



Diabetes *Mellitus*



Diabetes Mellitus

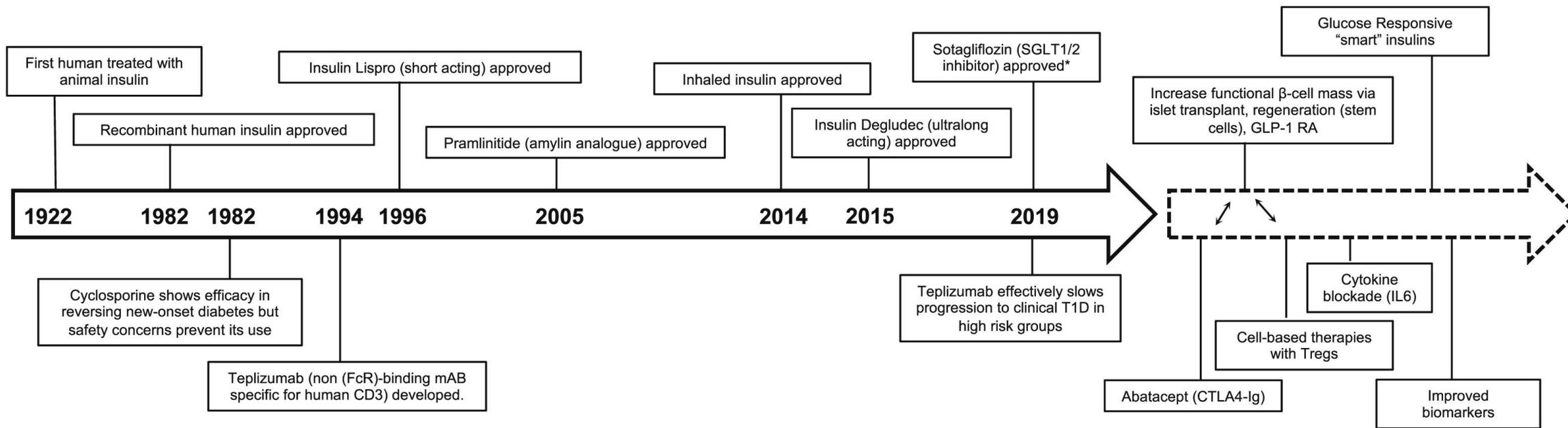


Past and Present

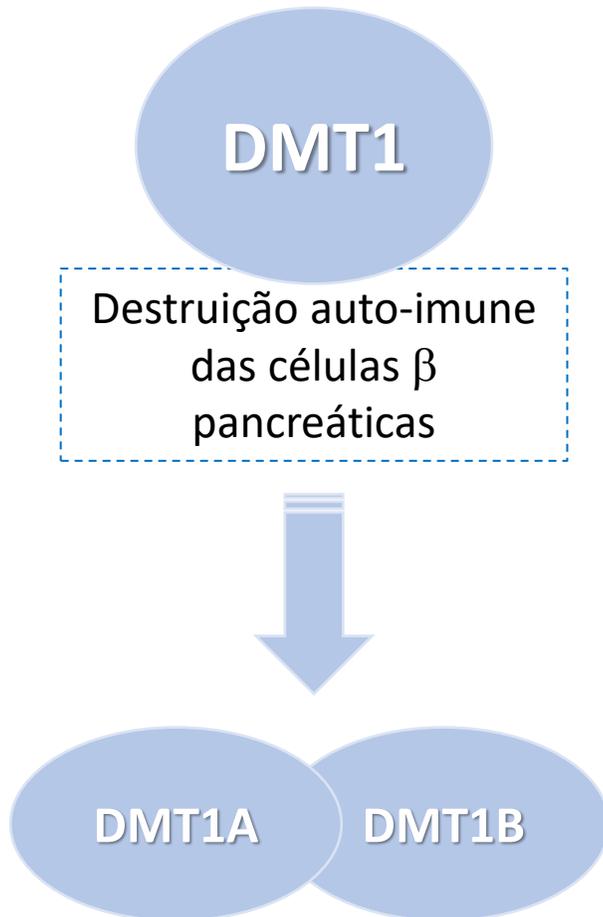
Future

Metabolic

Immune



Diabetes *mellitus*



Diabetes *mellitus*

DMT1

Destruição auto-imune
das células β
pancreáticas

DMT2

Progressivo aumento
de resistência insulínica
sistêmica

Diabetes *mellitus*

DMT1

Destrução auto-imune
das células β
pancreáticas

DMT2

Progressivo aumento
de resistência insulínica
sistêmica



Dependência insulínica

Diabetes *mellitus*

DMT1

Destruição auto-imune
das células β
pancreáticas

DMT2

Progressivo aumento
de resistência insulínica
sistêmica

GDM

DM diagnosticada pela
primeira vez durante a
gestação

Diabetes *mellitus*

DMT1

Destrução auto-imune
das células β
pancreáticas

DMT2

Progressivo aumento
de resistência insulínica
sistêmica

GDM

DM diagnosticada pela
primeira vez durante a
gestação



Fator de risco para DMT2

Diabetes *mellitus*

DMT1

Destruição auto-imune das células β pancreáticas

DMT2

Progressivo aumento de resistência insulínica sistêmica

GDM

DM diagnosticada pela primeira vez durante a gestação

Outros

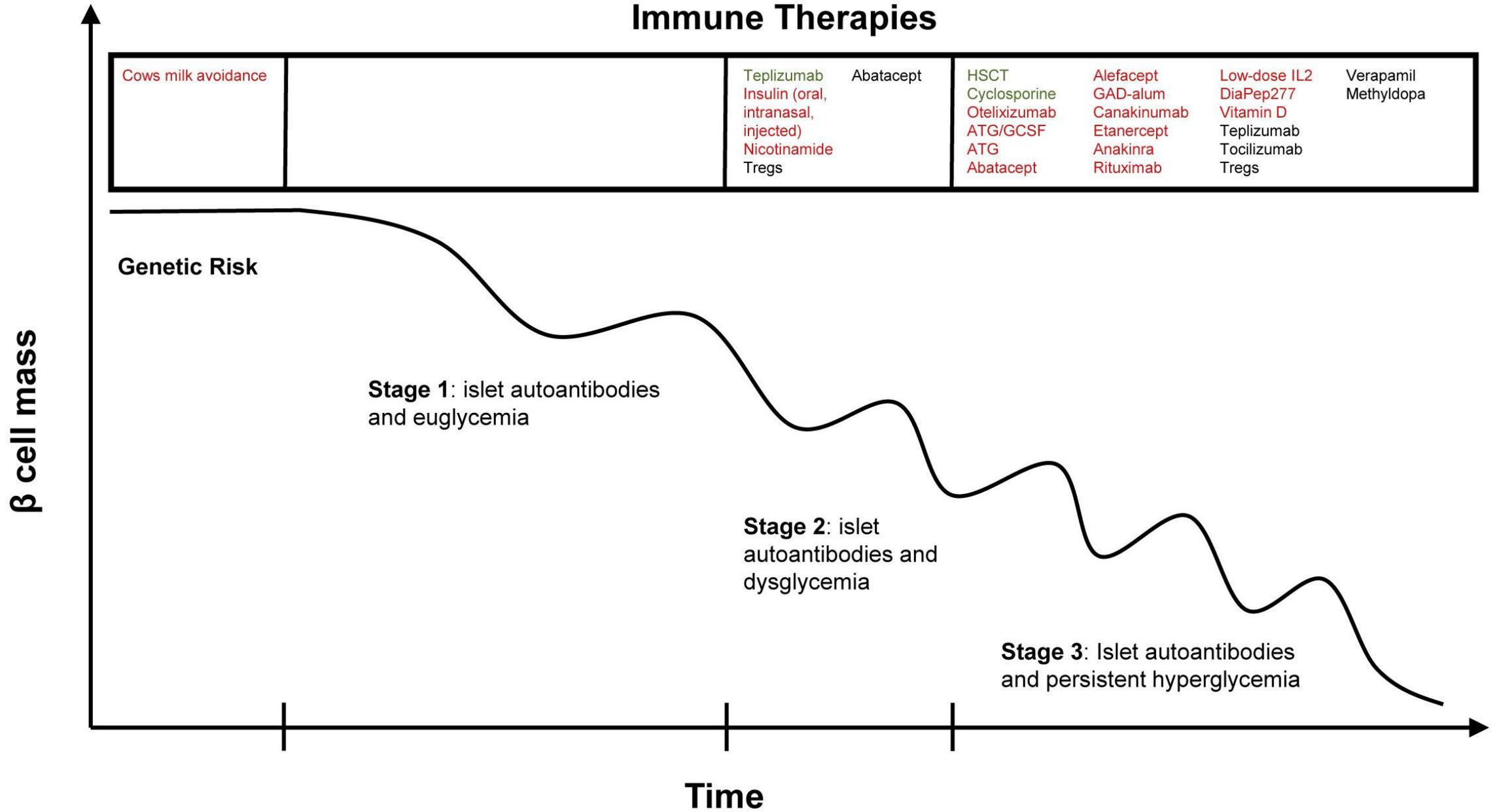
MODY, doenças do pâncreas exócrino, induzido por drogas/produtos químicos, ...

Table 2.3—Staging of type 1 diabetes

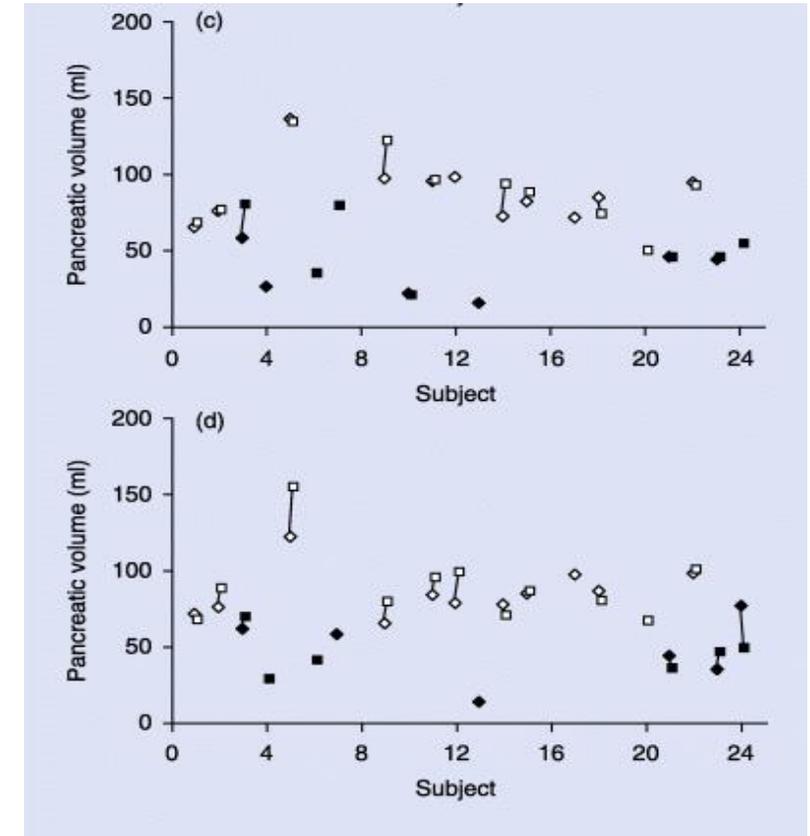
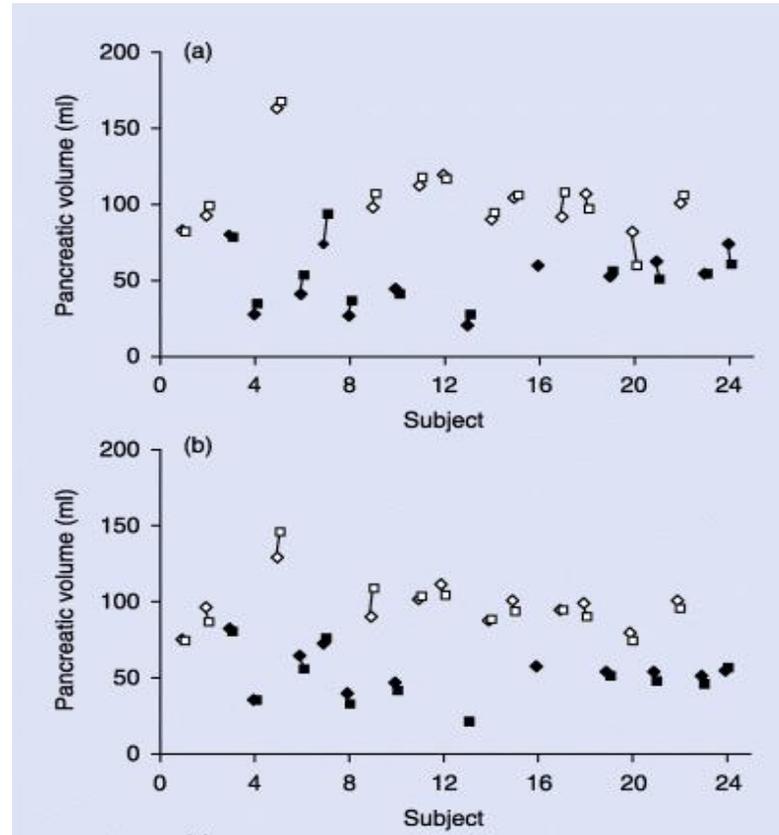
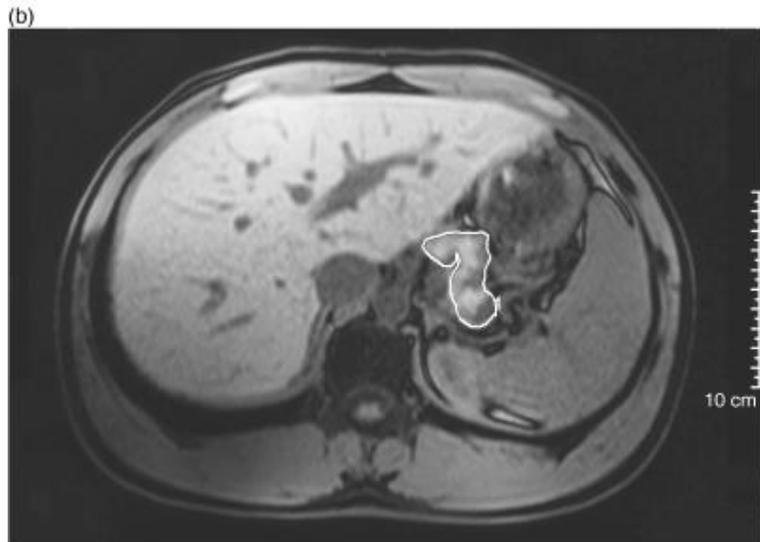
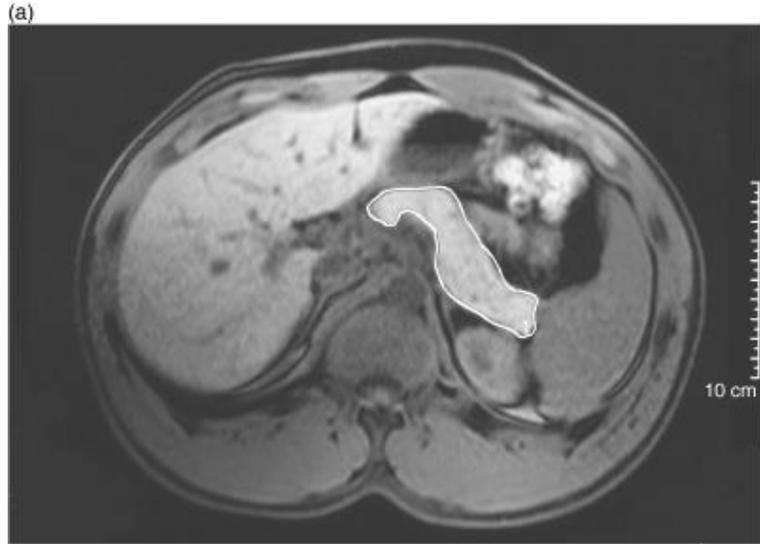
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Autoimmunity• Normoglycemia• Presymptomatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Autoimmunity• Dysglycemia• Presymptomatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Autoimmunity• Overt hyperglycemia• Symptomatic
Diagnostic criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multiple islet autoantibodies• No IGT or IFG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Islet autoantibodies (usually multiple)• Dysglycemia: IFG and/or IGT• FPG 100–125 mg/dL (5.6–6.9 mmol/L)• 2-h PG 140–199 mg/dL (7.8–11.0 mmol/L)• A1C 5.7–6.4% (39–47 mmol/mol) or $\geq 10\%$ increase in A1C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Autoantibodies may become absent• Diabetes by standard criteria

Adapted from Skyler et al. (40). FPG, fasting plasma glucose; IFG, impaired fasting glucose; IGT, impaired glucose tolerance; 2-h PG, 2-h plasma glucose. Alternative additional stage 2 diagnostic criteria of 30-, 60-, or 90-min plasma glucose on oral glucose tolerance test ≥ 200 mg/dL (≥ 11.1 mmol/L) and confirmatory testing in those aged ≥ 18 years have been used in clinical trials (79).

Immune Therapies



Atrofia pancreática após diagnóstico de DMT1



Legenda

Pacientes: ●

Controles: ○

1° varredura: ◇

2° varredura: ■

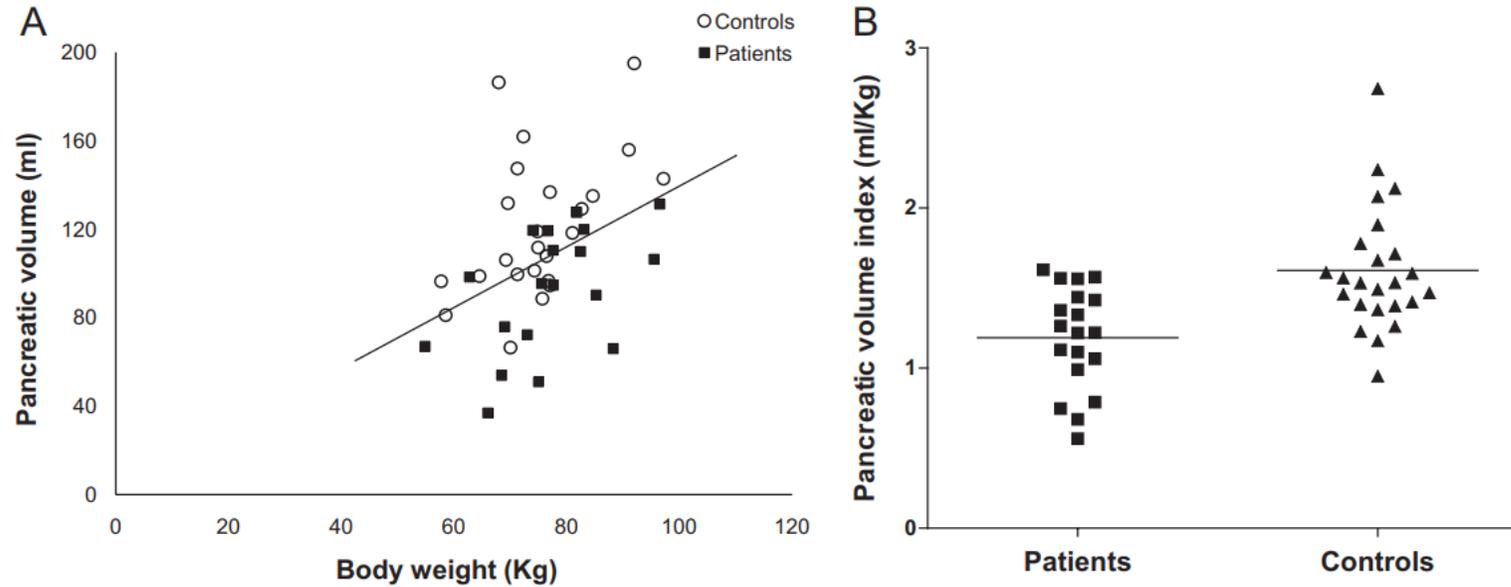
a – VIBE

b – T1BHFS

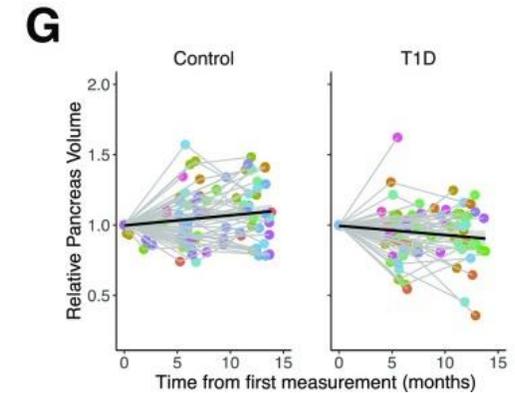
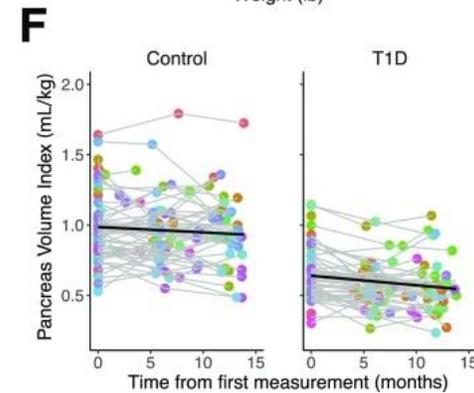
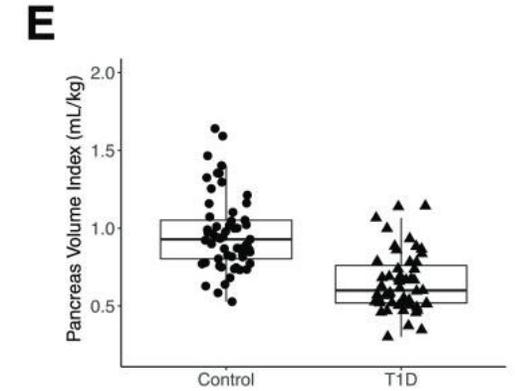
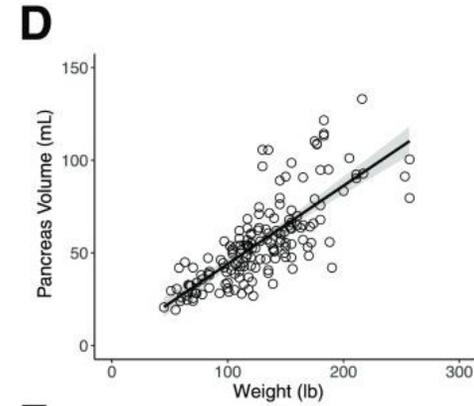
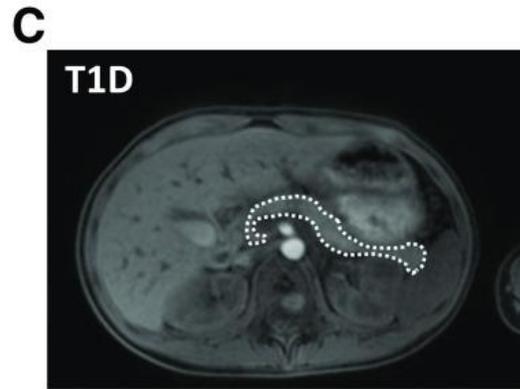
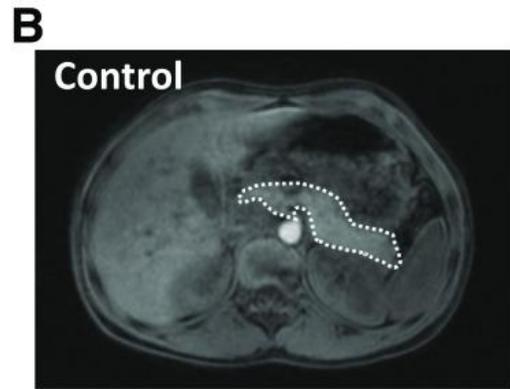
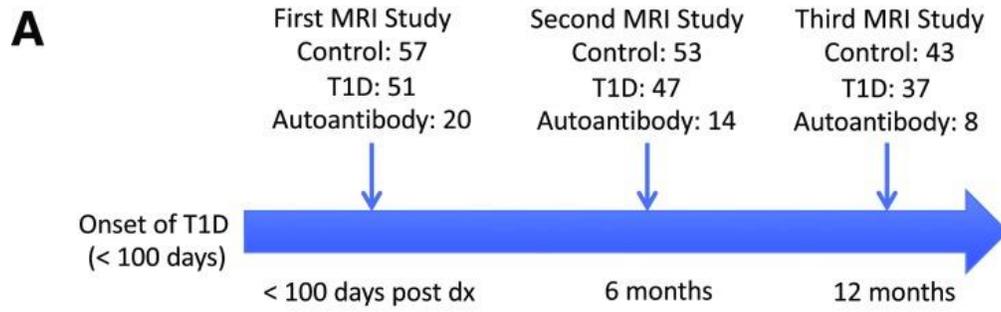
c – Padrão T1

d – Padrão T2

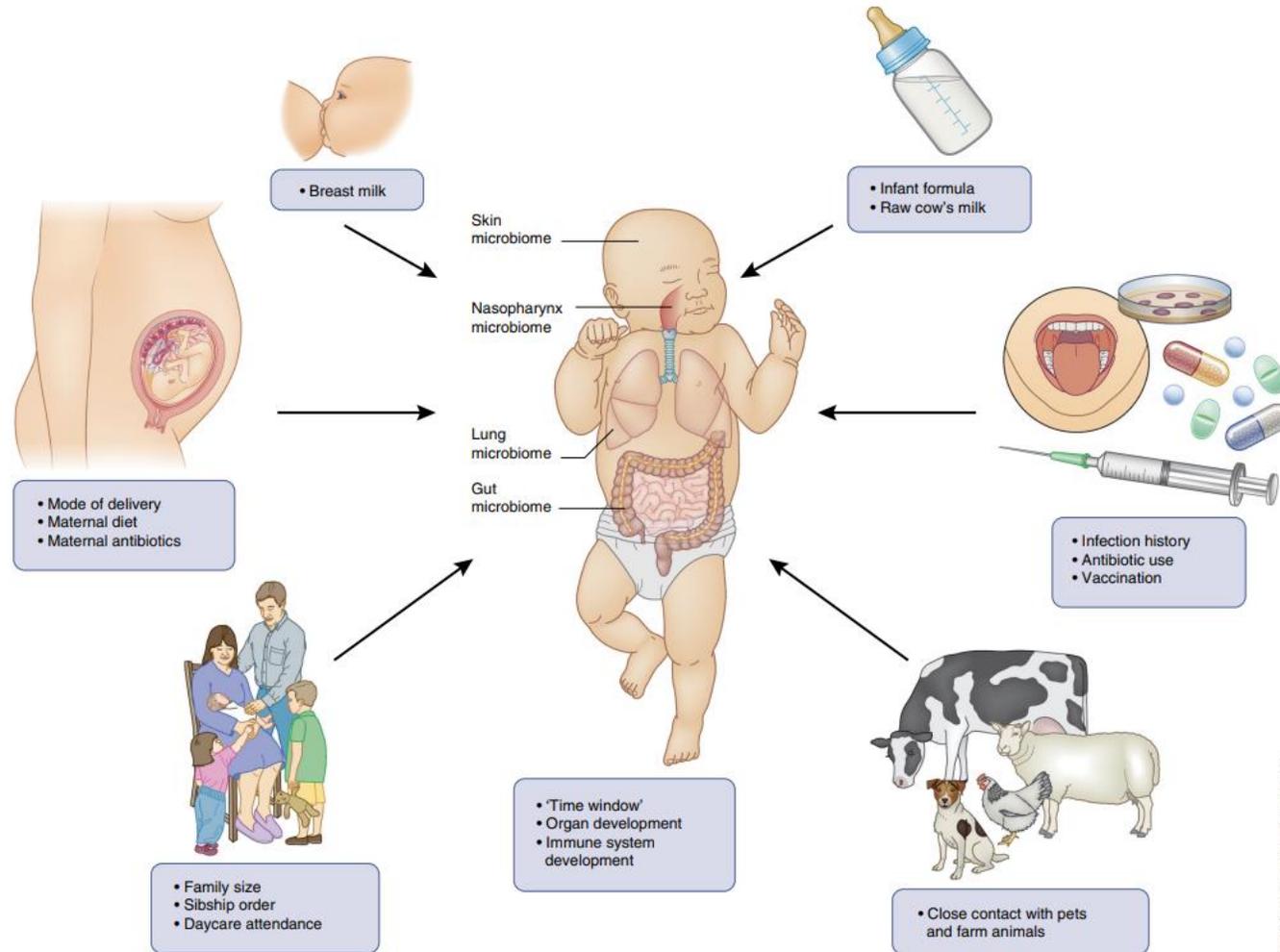
Atrofia pancreática após diagnóstico de DMT1

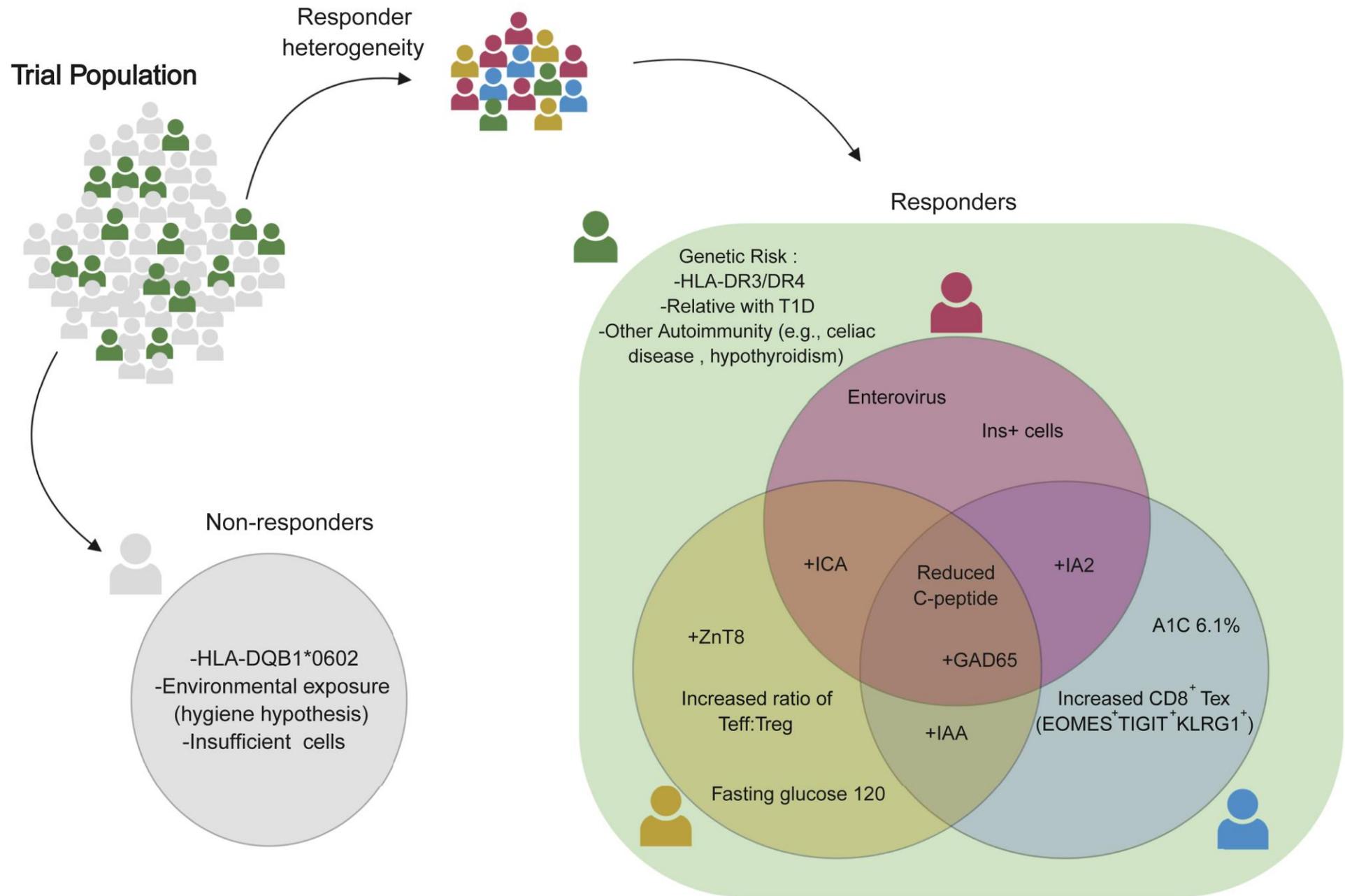


Atrofia pancreática após diagnóstico de DM1



Hipótese da higiene





Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – Farmacologia atual

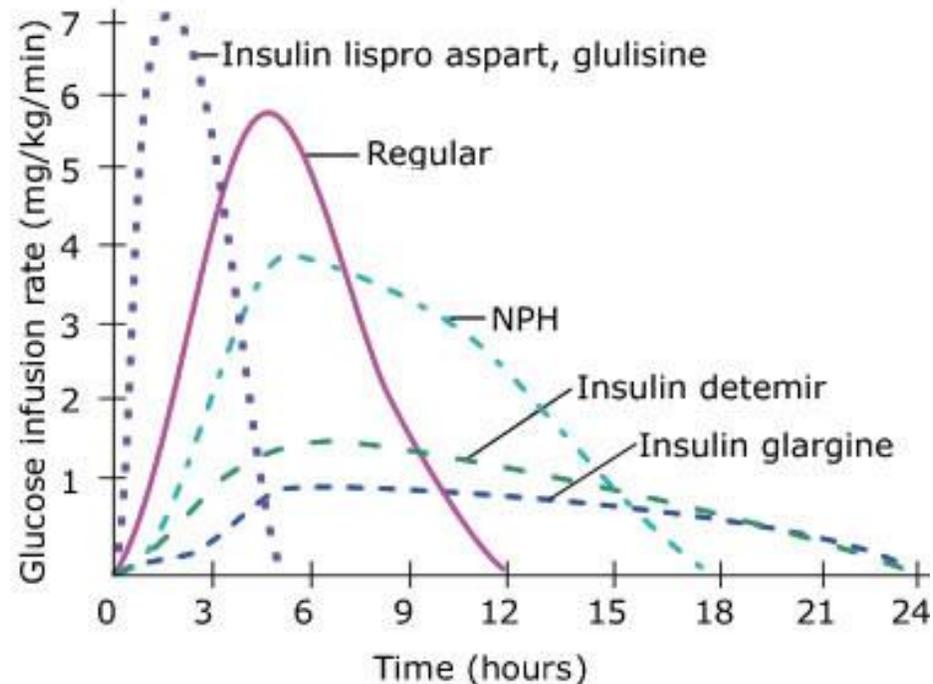
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual

- Insulina basal, pós-prandial e correção
- Pré-mix
- sistema contínuo de insulina de ação rápida

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Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual



Type of Insulin	Onset	Peak	Duration
Regular	½-1 hr.	2-4 hr.	6-8 hr.
Lyspro/ Aspart/ Glulisine	<15 min.	1-2 hr.	4-6 hr.
NPH	1-2 hr.	6-10 hr.	12+ hr.
Long-acting			
Detemir	1 hr.	Flat, Max effect in 5 hrs.	12-24 hr.
Glargine	1.5 hr.	Flat, Max effect in 5 hrs.	24 hr.

Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual

- Insulina basal, pós-prandial e correção
- Pré-mix
- sistema contínuo de insulina de ação rápida

Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual

Manufacturer	Commercial name	Composition
Eli Lilly and Company	Humulin [®] 70/30	70% human insulin isophane suspension, 30% regular human insulin
	Humalog [®] Mix25 [™]	25% insulin lispro, 75% insulin lispro protamine suspension
	Humalog [®] Mix50 [™]	50% insulin lispro, 50% insulin lispro protamine suspension
Novo Nordisk	Novolin [®] 70/30*	70% human insulin isophane suspension, 30% regular human insulin
	NovoMix [®] 30	70% protamine-crystallized insulin aspart and 30% insulin aspart
	NovoMix [®] 50*	50% protamine-crystallized insulin aspart and 50% insulin aspart

Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual

- Insulina basal, pós-prandial e correção
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Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual

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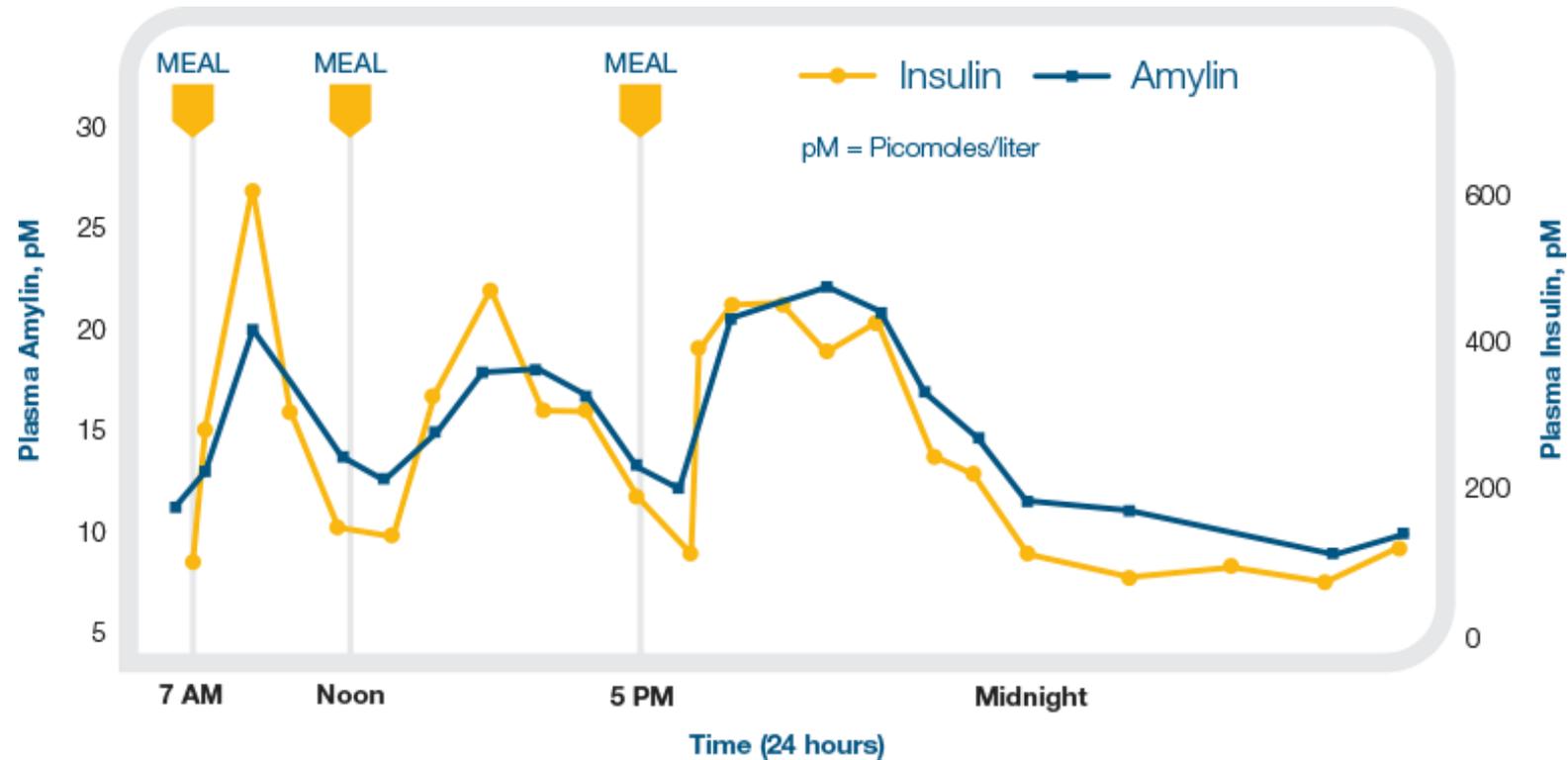
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual

- Análogos de amilina
- Agonistas de GLP-1
- Inibidores do transportador de sódio e glicose

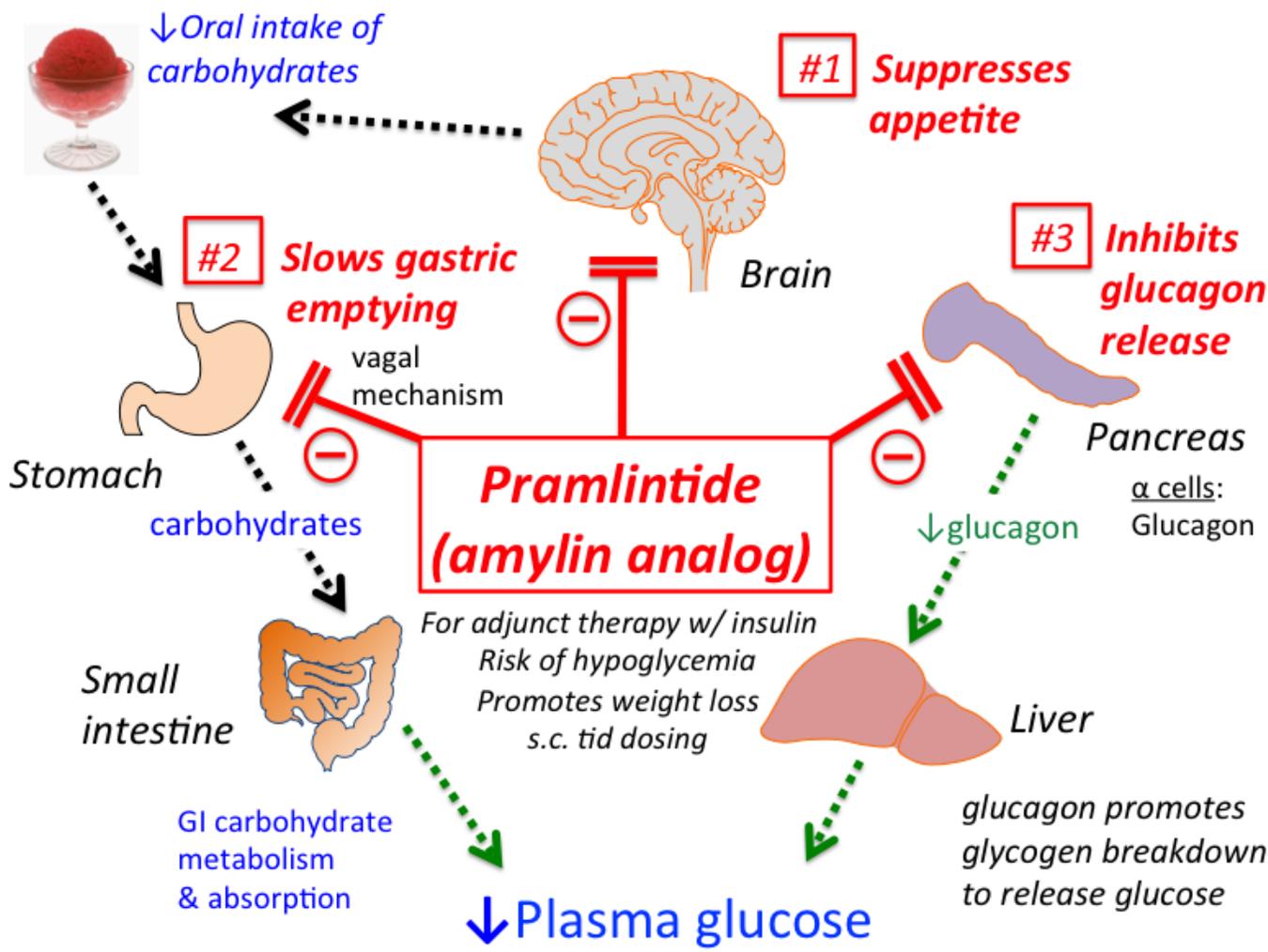
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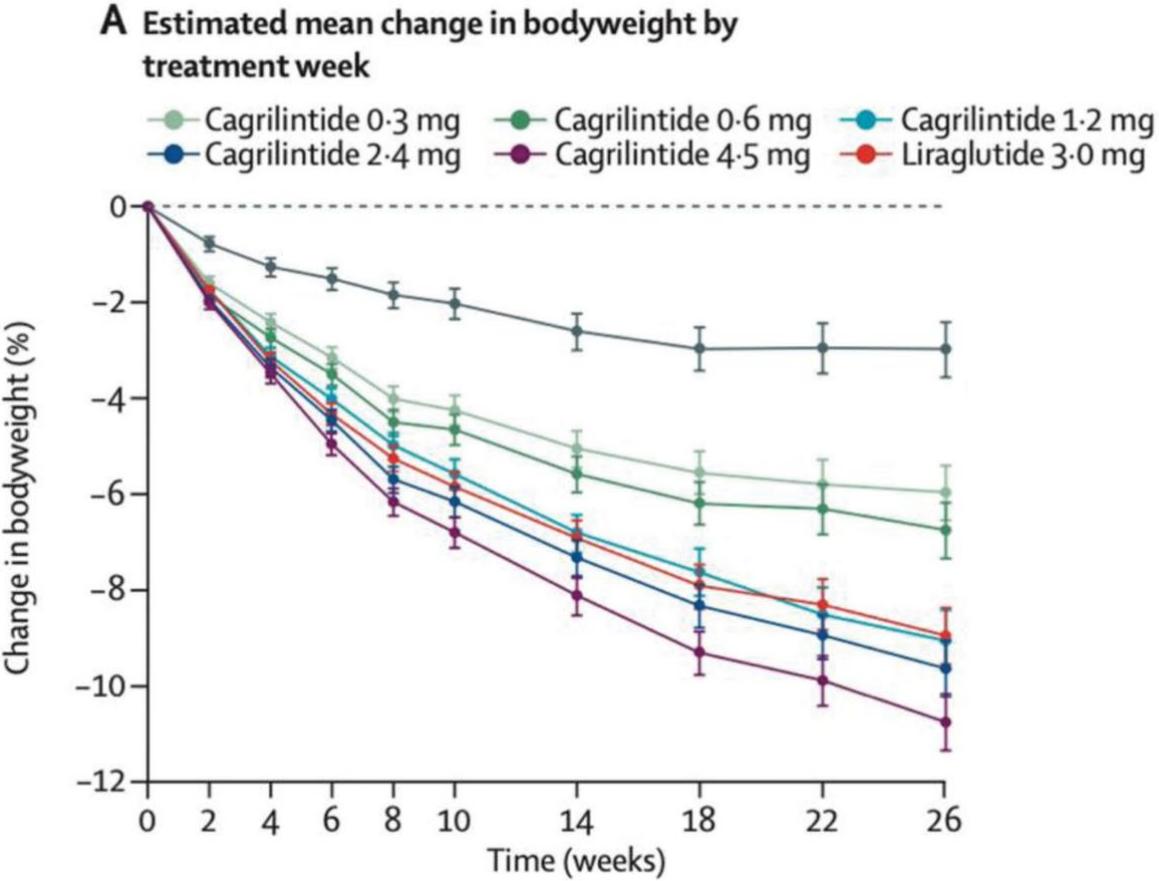
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual



Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual



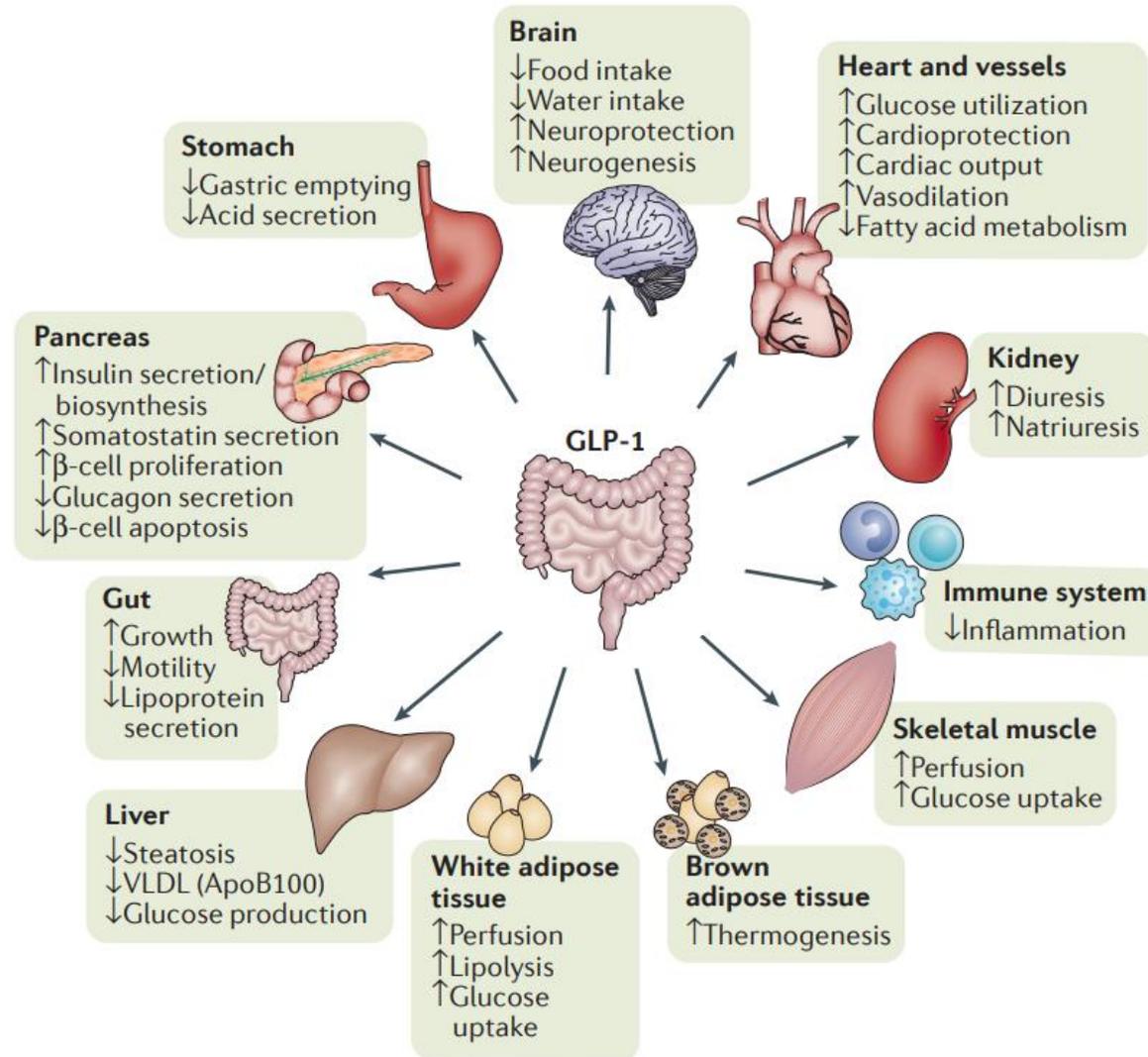
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual



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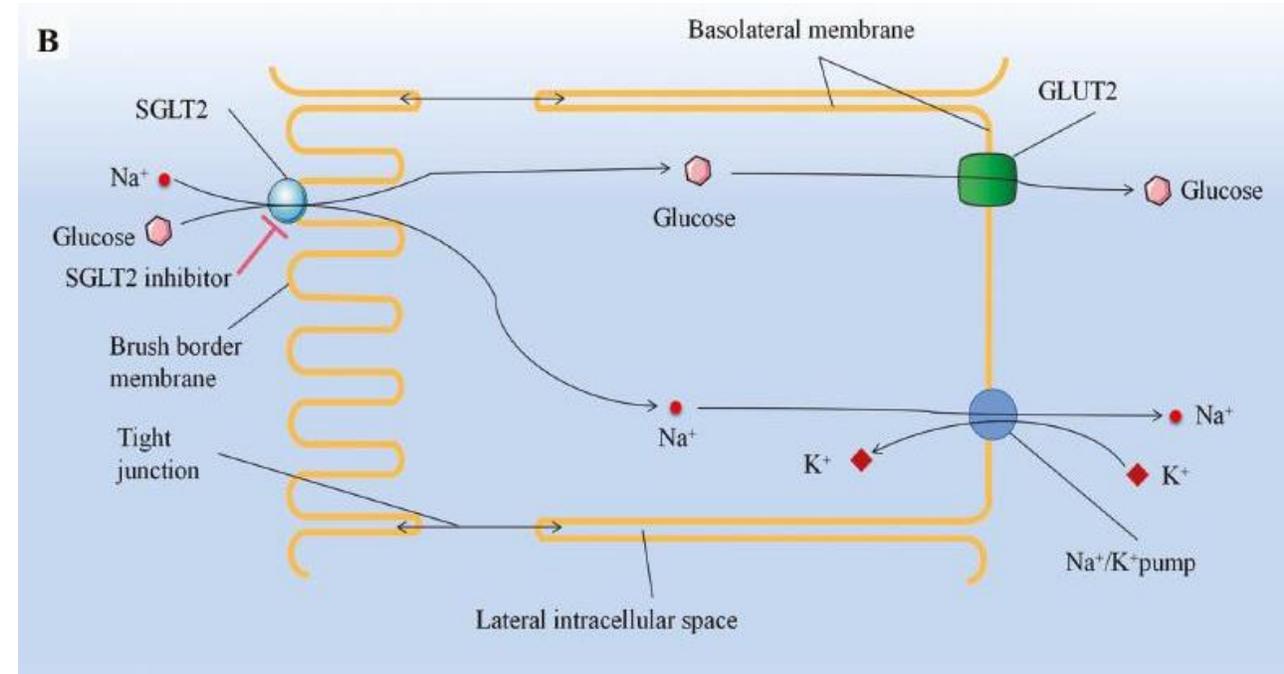
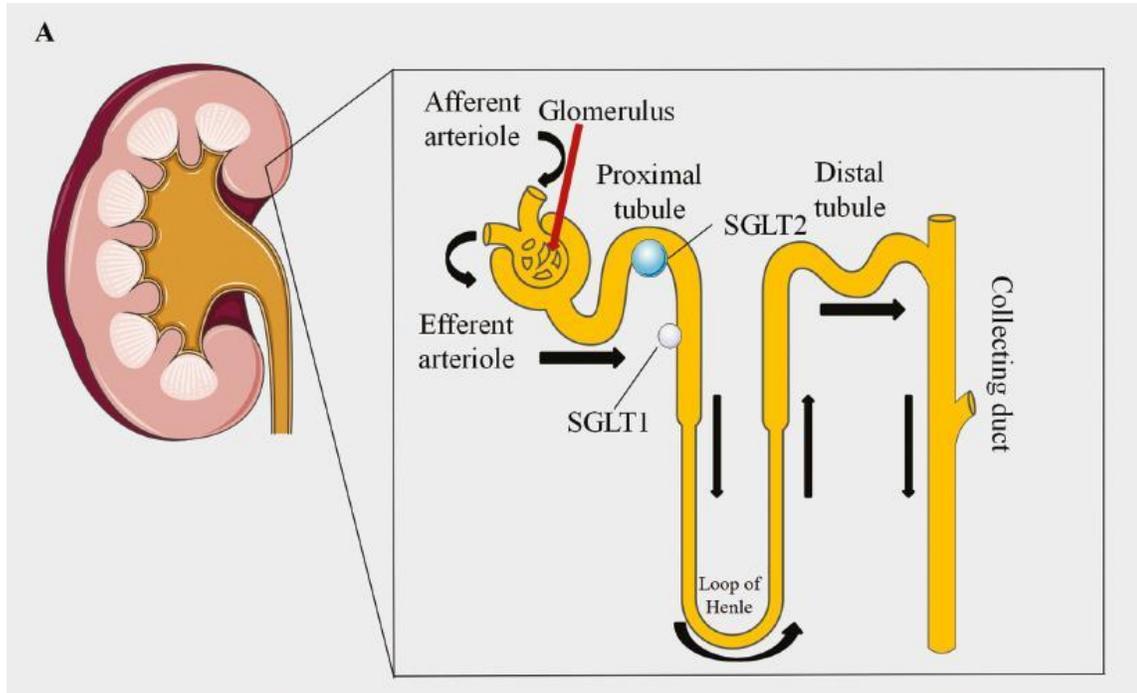
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual



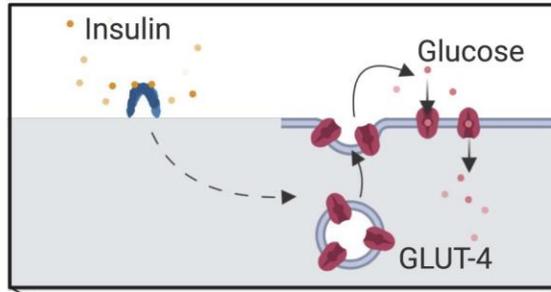
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual

- Análogos de amilina
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Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 - Farmacologia atual



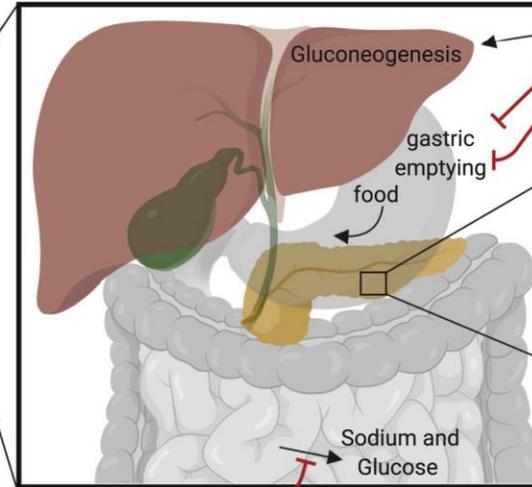
Striated Muscle and Adipose Tissue



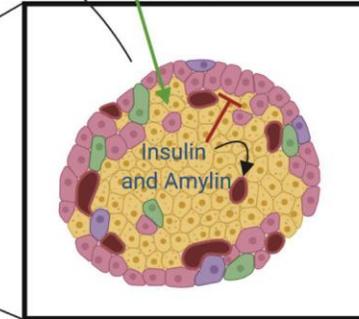
Modifications used to change PK profile of insulin analogs:

- 1) Amino acid modification (e.g., Pro→Lys or Asp to prevent dimer and hexamer formation (short-acting), or add Arg to shift isoelectric point to enhance aggregate formation and slow dissociation (long-acting))
- 2) Add functional group (e.g., fatty acid addition to slow dissociation from albumin (long-acting))
- 3) Change excipient (e.g., L-arginine hydrochloride and nicotinamide to enhance absorption (ultra-fast acting))

Exogenous insulin

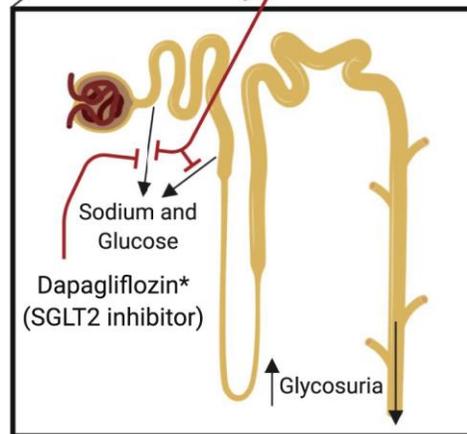


Islet



Sotagliflozin* (SGLT1/2 inhibitor)

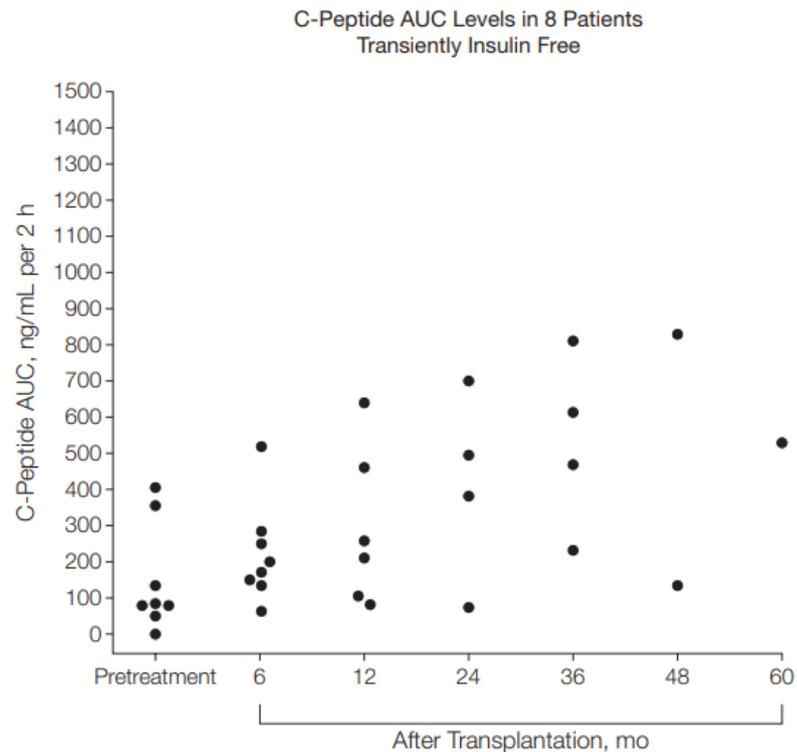
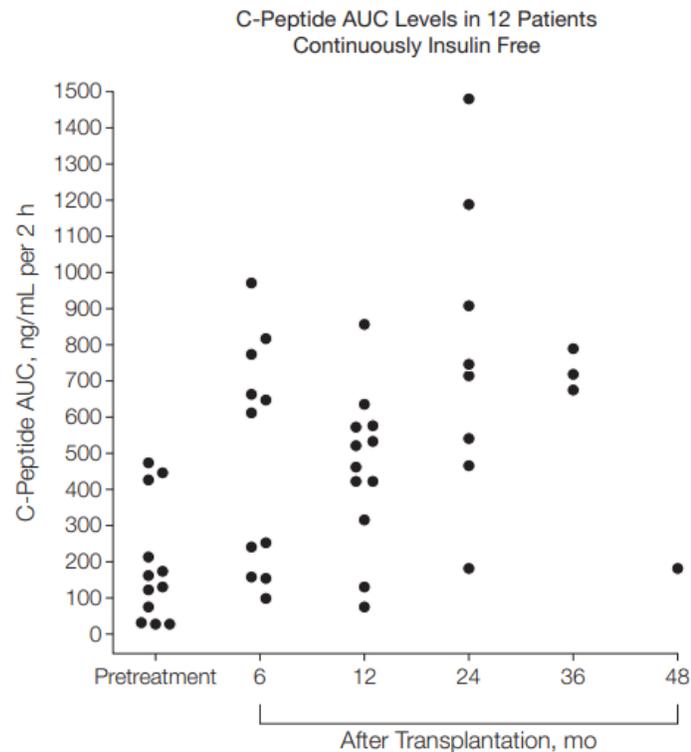
Kidney



Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

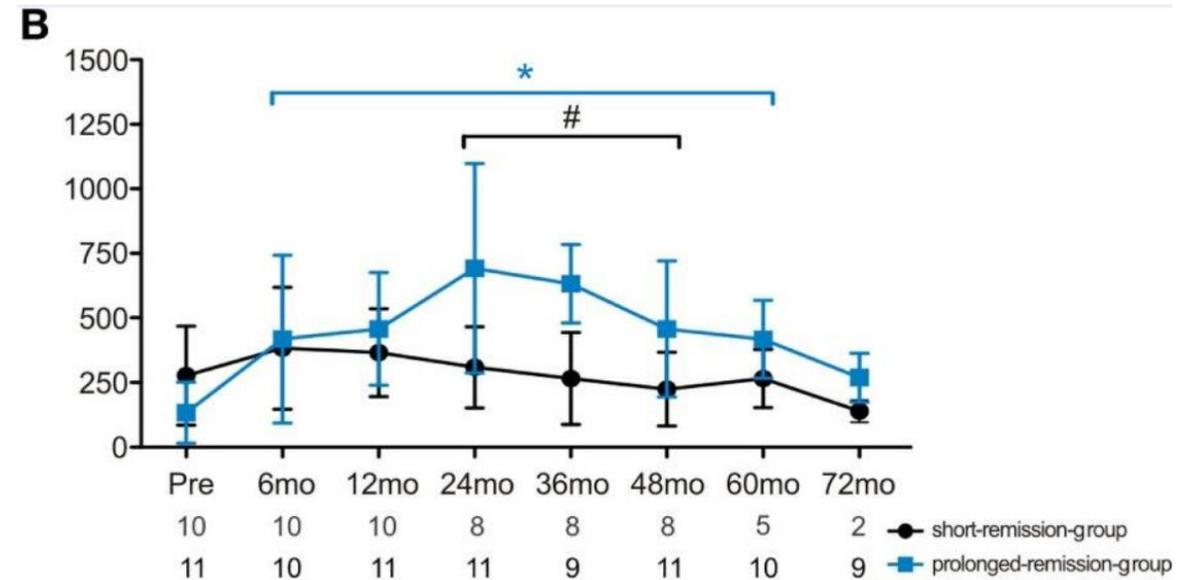
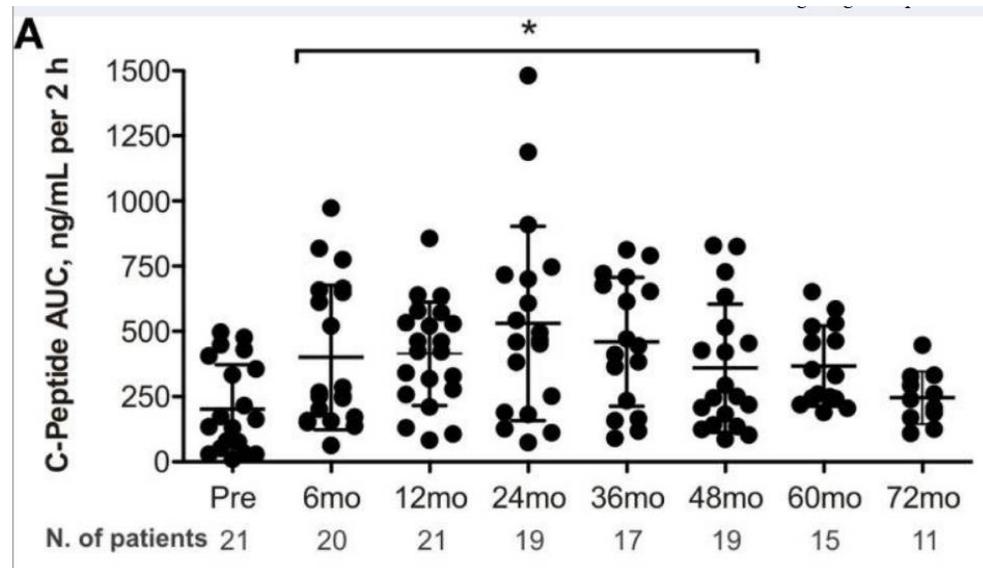
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Transplante autólogo de células-tronco hematopoiéticas não mieloablativas



Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Transplante autólogo de células-tronco hematopoiéticas não mieloablativas



Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Transplante de pâncreas

Points to differentiate	Pancreas transplantation	Islet transplantation
Type	Whole organ transplant	Islet cell transplant alone
Indication in diabetes	Complications of type 1 diabetes	Used instead of pancreas transplant in some patients
Indication in chronic pancreatitis	No specific indication	As part of total pancreatectomy and autologous islet transplantation
Pediatric indication	No routine indication	Part of total pancreatectomy and autologous islet transplant
Insulin independence rates	70% at 5 yr	25%–50% at 5 yr
Surgical risk	More	Less
Complications	More	Less

Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

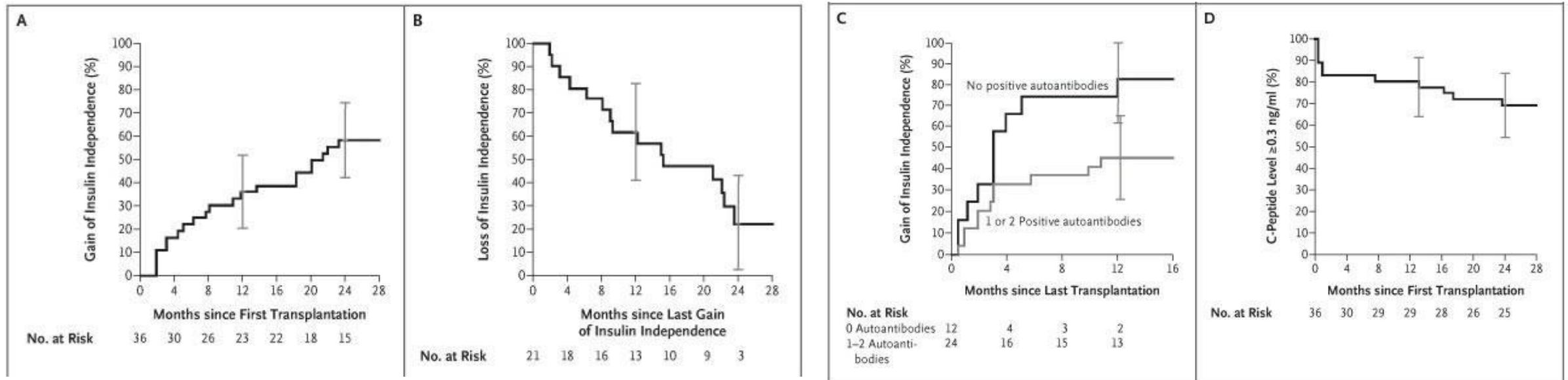
- Transplante de pâncreas

			Survival (%)		Year of transplant			
			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
SPK	Patient	One year	93.9	94.8	95.1	94.1	94.8	95.5
		Three years	89.6	90.6	90.2	89.6	+	+
PAK	Patient	One year	94.5	94.4	96.0	95.2	95.7	95.5
		Three years	90.8	88.1	91.2	89.1	+	+
PTA	Patient	One year	96.8	97.3	99.1	97.5	97.6	94.5
		Three years	90.5	90.9	95.5	90.8	+	+
SPK	Pancreas	One year	82.7	83.1	84.0	85.0	85.4	85.8
		Three years	75.8	76.0	77.0	78.9	+	+
	Kidney	One year	91.2	91.5	92.5	91.5	91.2	91.7
		Three years	83.9	83.0	83.5	83.7	+	+
PAK	Pancreas	One year	72.0	80.3	74.0	81.8	77.3	77.9
		Three years	63.4	66.8	62.3	71.5	+	+
PTA	Pancreas	One year	79.2	83.3	75.3	78.3	79.3	74.4
		Three years	60.3	69.3	60.5	64.4	+	+

SPK : pancreas and kidney transplant
 PAK: pancreas after kidney transplant
 PTA: pancreas transplant alone

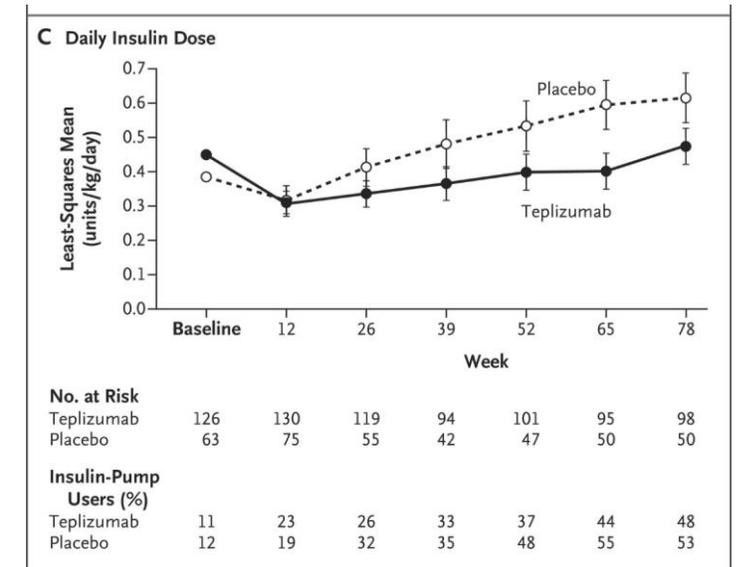
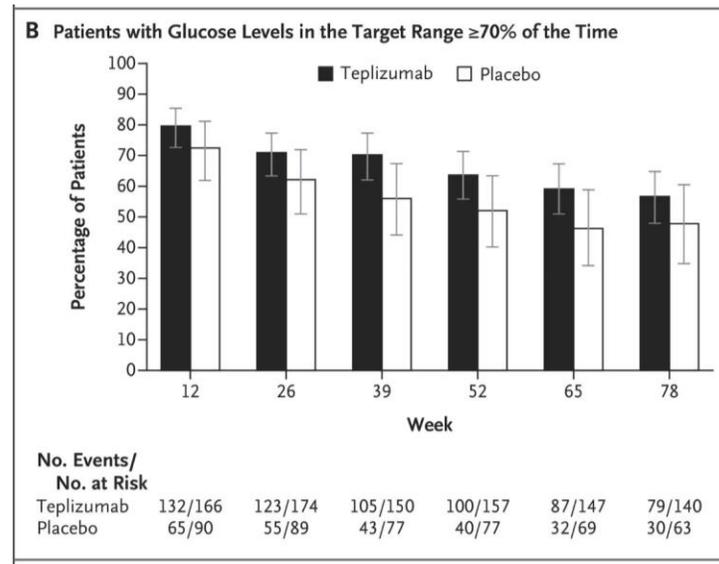
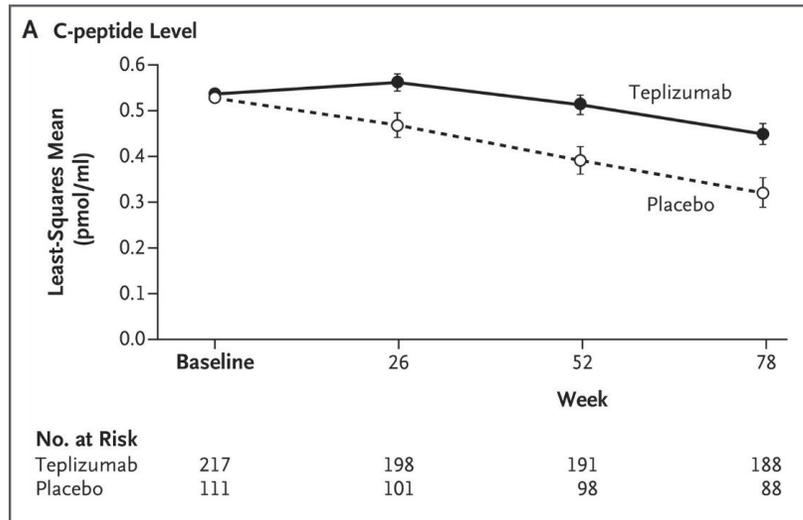
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Transplante de ilhotas pancreáticas



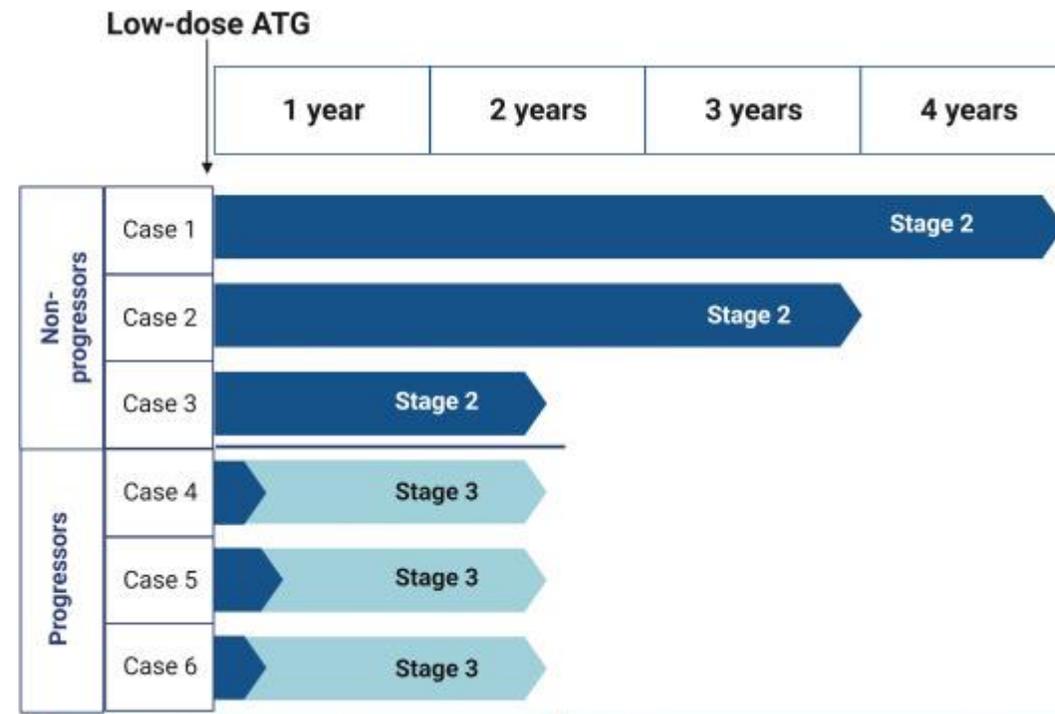
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Teplizumab: mAb humanizado para CD3 em células T



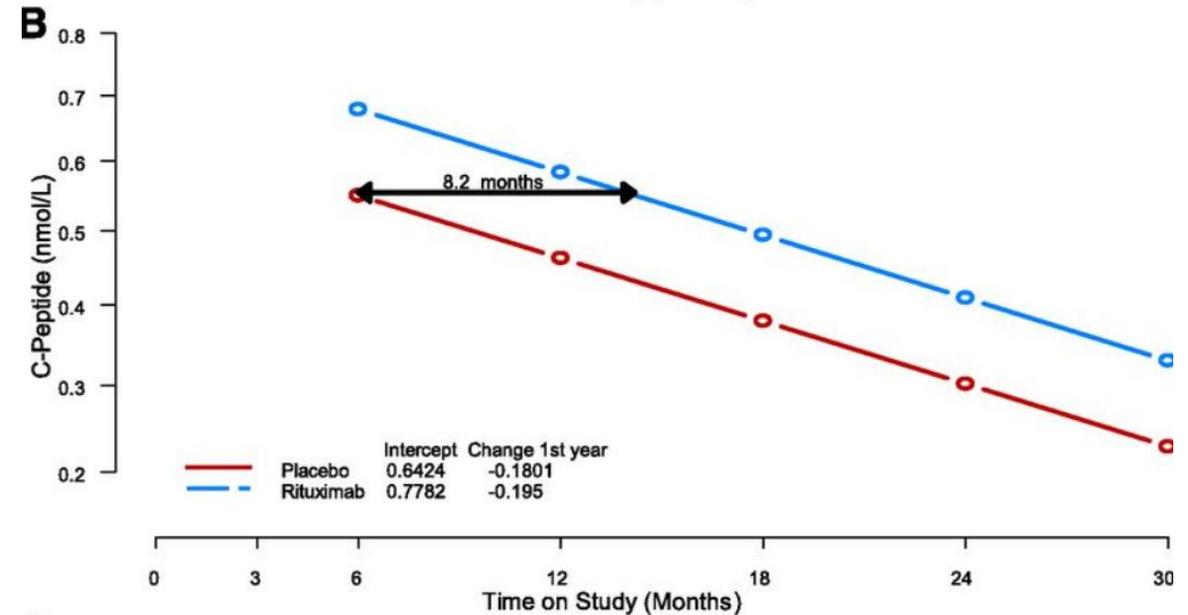
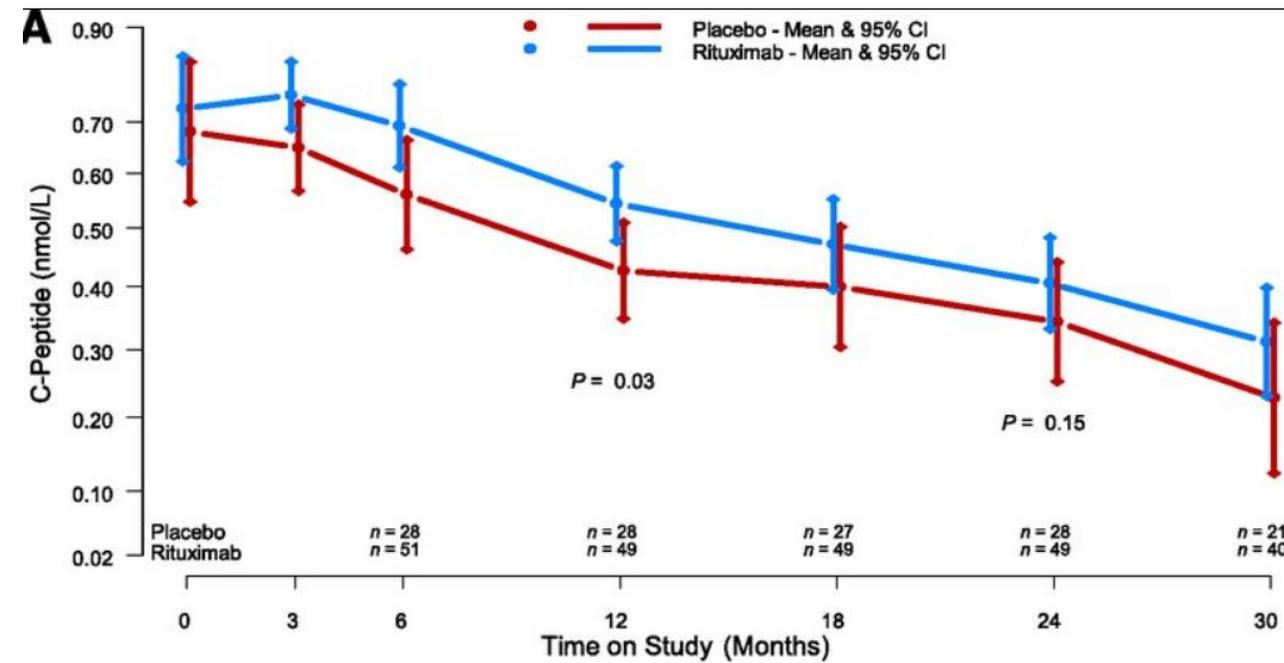
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Globulina Antitimócito (ATG)



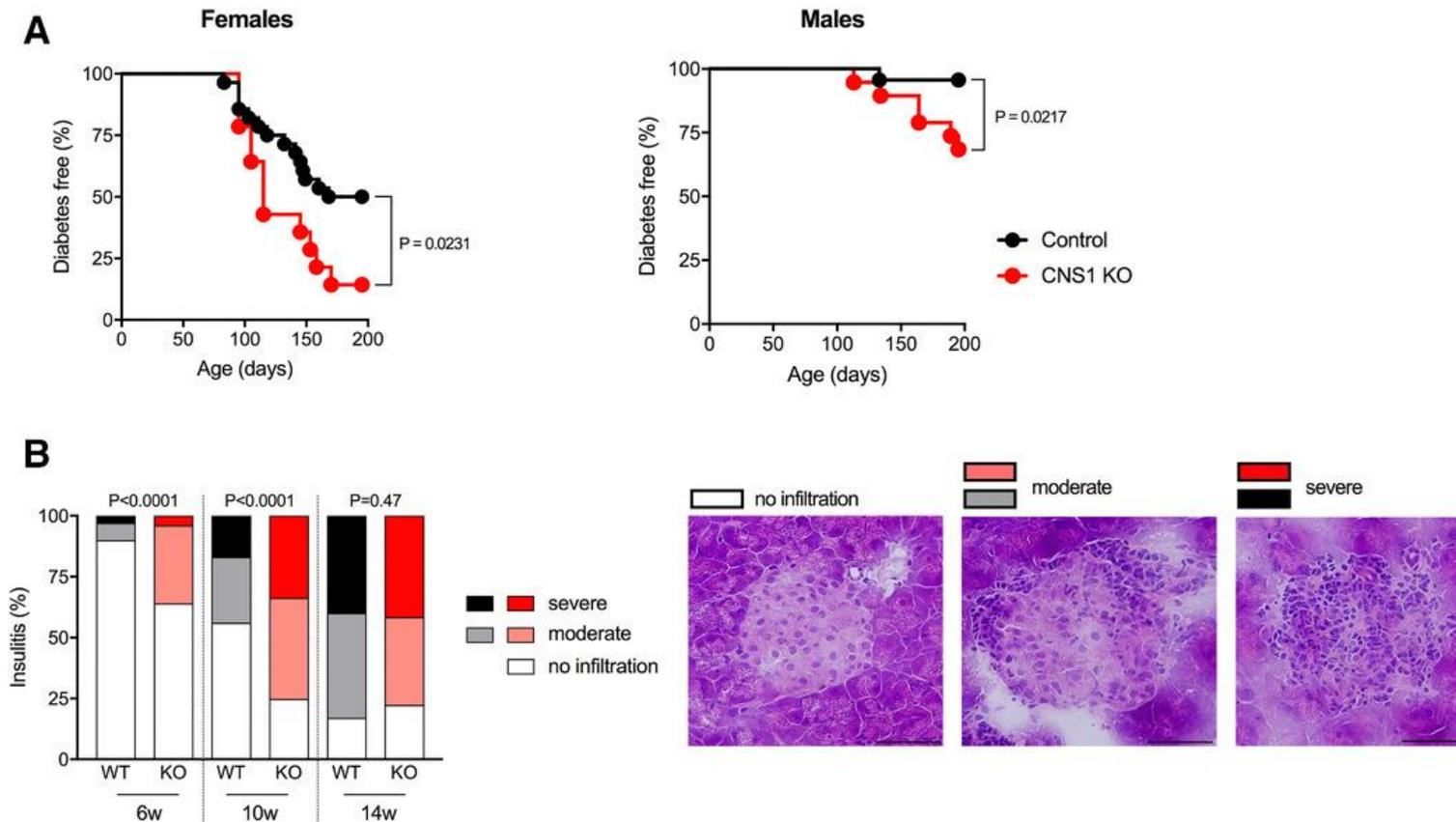
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Rituximab: mAb anti CD20 em células B



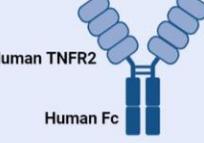
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Células T regulatórias - pTreg



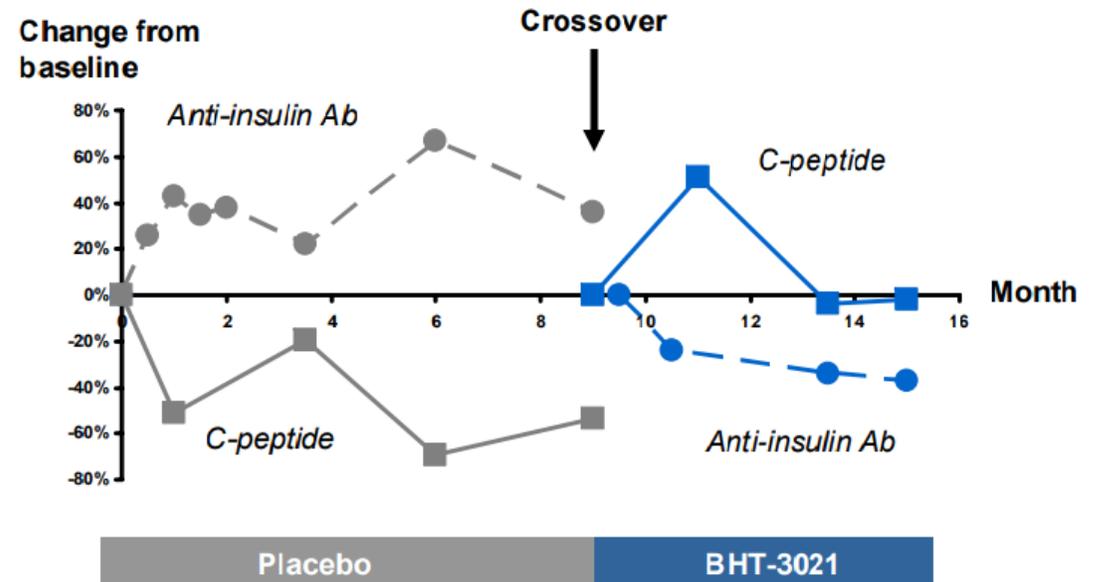
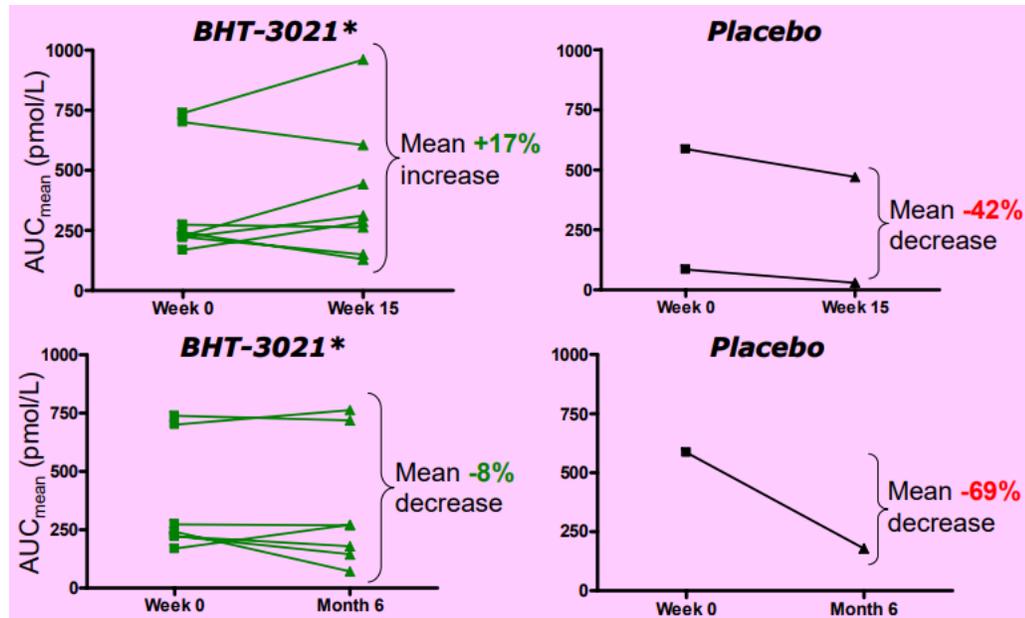
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Inibidores de TNF- α

	Adalimumab (Humira)	Certolizumab Pegol (Cizma)	Etanercept (Enbrel)	Golimumab (Simponi)	Infliximab (Remicade)
	 <p>Human Fab Human Fc</p>	 <p>Humanized Fab Polyethylene Glycol</p>	 <p>Human TNFR2 Human Fc</p>	 <p>Human Fab Human Fc</p>	 <p>Mouse Fab Human Fc</p>
Molecule Type	Monoclonal Antibody	Monoclonal Antibody and Fusion Protein	Fusion Protein	Monoclonal Antibody	Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Fully Human mAb IgG1 against TNF α	Humanized Fab fragment conjugated to a polyethylene glycol	Fusion Protein containing Soluble TNFR fused to IgG1 Fc	Fully Human mAb IgG1 against TNF α	Chimeric (murine and human) mAb IgG1 against TNF α
Assessment in T1D	Observational study in patient with JIA and T1D	Not assessed	Phase I clinical trial	Phase II clinical trial	Observational study in patient with CD and T1D

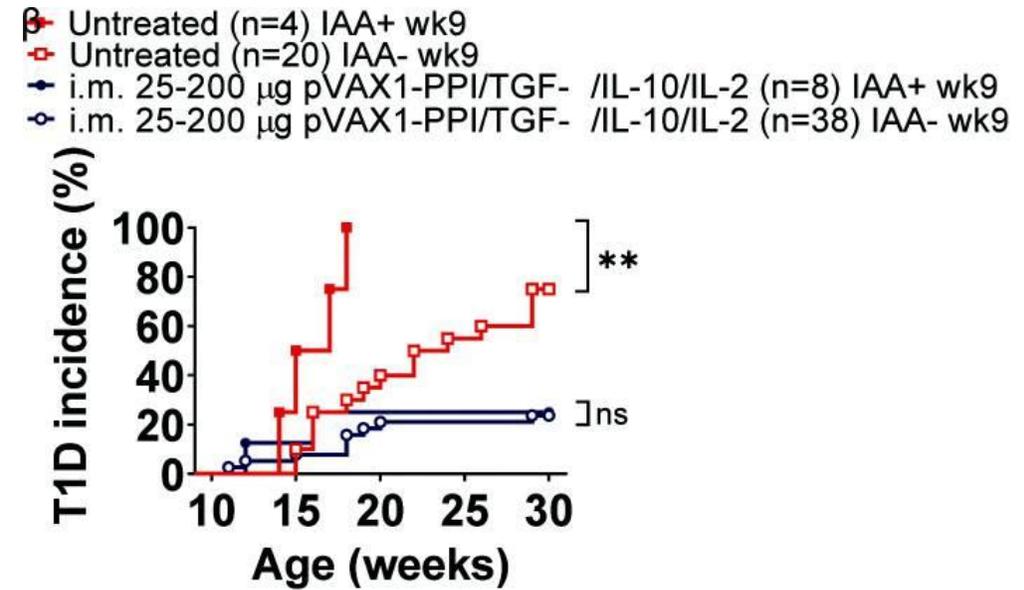
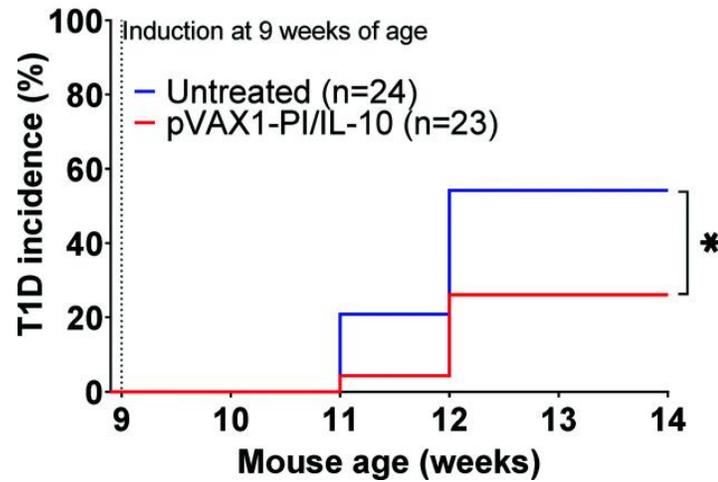
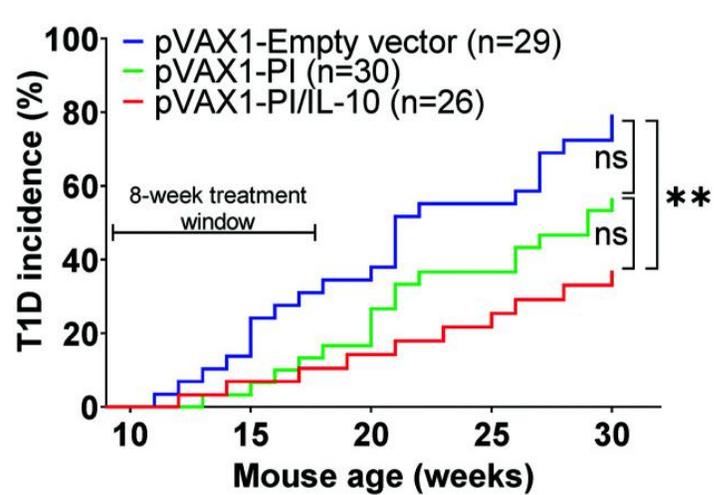
Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Vacinas



Diabetes *mellitus* tipo 1 – potenciais de inovação

- Vacinas





Obrigada!