MASH with progressive fibrosis

Authors

Jacob Nøhr-Meldgaard¹, Denise Oro¹, Henrik H. Hansen¹, Michael Feigh¹

¹Gubra, Hørsholm Kongevej 11B, Hørsholm, Denmark

Corresponding author: Michael Feigh: mfe@gubra.dk

Background & Aim

Resmetirom, a selective THR-β agonist, has been demonstrated to improve NAFLD Activity Score (NAS) and fibrosis stage in a recent phase-3 clinical trial (MAESTRO-NASH) in patients with metabolic dysfunctionassociated steatohepatitis (MASH). FDA has recently granted accelerated approval for resmetirom (Rezdiffra) for the treatment of MASH patients with moderate to advanced liver fibrosis.

The present study aimed to investigate resmetirom intervention in the non-obese choline-deficient L-amino-acid defined high-fat diet (CDAA-HFD) mouse model of advanced MASH with progressive fibrosis.

Methods

C57BL/6JRj mice were fed chow or CDAA-HFD (45 kcal% fat, 0.1% methionine, 1% cholesterol, 28 kcal% fructose) for 6 prior to treatment start (i.e, after development of fibrosis). Animals were randomized into treatment groups based on body weight. A baseline group (n=12) was terminated at study start. CDAA-HFD fed mice (n=8-12 per group) were administered (PO) vehicle or resmetirom (1mg/kg) for 8 weeks. Chow-fed mice (n=8) served as normal controls. Terminal endpoints included plasma biomarkers, liver biochemistry, NAFLD Activity Score (NAS), fibrosis stage, and quantitative liver histology.





GHOST evaluation.

Characterization of resmetirom in the CDAA-HFD mouse model of advanced

Study Outline



Group no.	Group	Model	Number of animals	Administration route	Dosing frequency	Dose
1	Chow	LEAN-CHOW	8	PO	QD	-
2	Baseline	CDAA-HFD	12	-	-	-
3	Vehicle	CDAA-HFD	12	PO	QD	-
4	Resmetirom	CDAA-HFD	12	PO	QD	1 mg/







Figure 3. Resmetirom improves quantitative steatosis histology in CDAA-HFD mice. Histomorphometric assessments were performed by GHOST deep learning-based image analysis on scoringassociated variables and conventional IHC image analysis (A) % hepatocytes with lipid droplets. (B) Number of inflammatory foci. (C) % area of PSR. (D) % area of galectin-3. (E) % area of collagen-1a1. (F) % area of alpha-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA). Mean ± SEM. *p<0.05, **p<0.001, ***p<0.001 compared to corresponding CDAA-HFD Vehicle group (Dunnett's test one-factor linear model). Right panels: Representative galectin-3, collagen 1a1 and α -SMA photomicrographs (scale bar, 100 μ m).



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Figure 1. Resmetirom intervention improves hepatomegaly and plasma TC levels in CDAA-HFD mice. (A) Terminal body weight (g) (B) Terminal liver weight (g). (C) Termina lasma alanine aminotransferase (ALT, U/L). (**D**) Terminal plasma aspartate aminotransferase (AST, U/L). (E) Terminal plasma total cholesterol (TC, mmol/L). *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 compared to CDAA-HFD Vehicle group (Dunnett's test one-factor linear model).

Conclusion

Resmetirom treatment outcomes in CDAA-HFD mice:

- Improved hepatomegaly and plasma total cholesterol levels
- No effect on NAS and fibrosis scores
- Mild beneficial effects on quantitative steatosis histology

In conclusion, resmetirom has limited therapeutic effects in the non-obese CDAA-HFD mouse model of MASH and fibrosis.

This emphasizes the importance of using translational DIO-MASH mouse models for efficacy testing of drug candidates with metabolic mode of action.



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