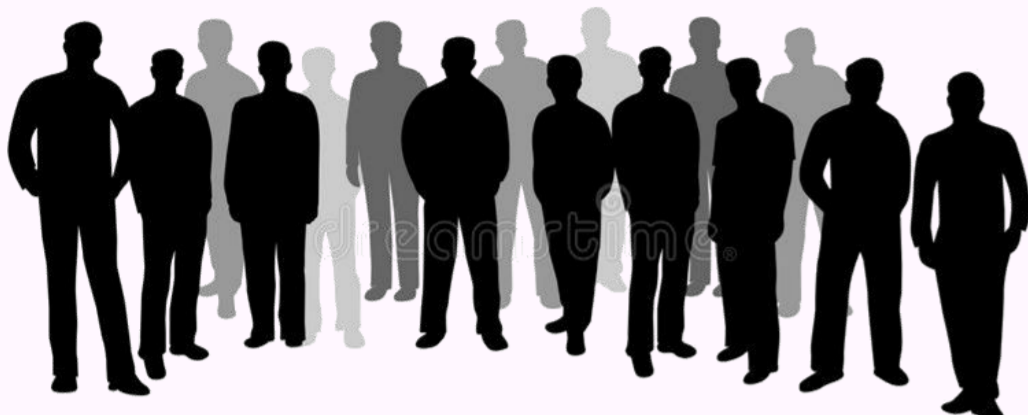


### DIABETES IS ON THE RISE



**422 million adults have DIABETES**

THAT'S 1 PERSON IN 11

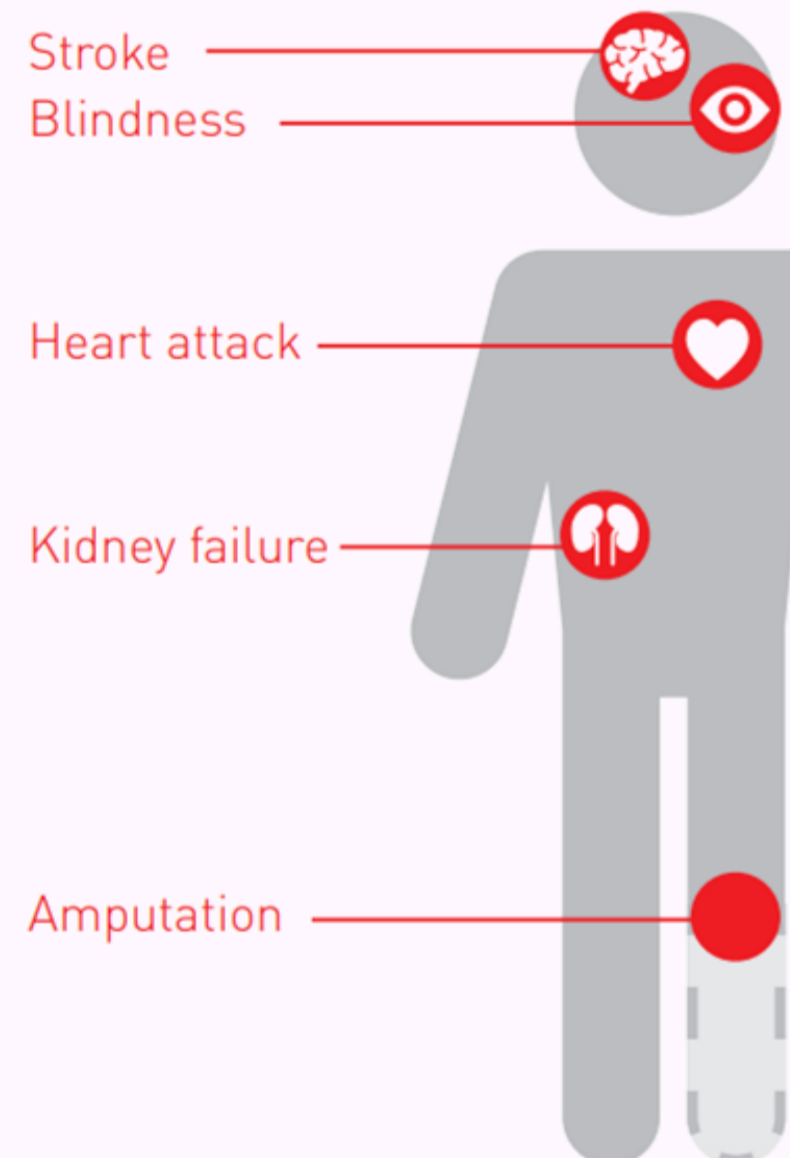


Annually, for 3.4 MILLION PEOPLE, death cause is high blood glucose!

The global prevalence of diabetes among adults over 18 years of age has risen from 4.7% in 1980 to 8.5% in 2014

#### Consequences

Diabetes can lead to complications in many parts of the body and increase the risk of dying prematurely.



Cataract

Retinopathy

Angiopathy

Nefropathy

Neuropathy

- Over time, diabetes can damage the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves.
- Adults with diabetes have a two- to three-fold increased risk of heart attacks and strokes.
- Combined with reduced blood flow, neuropathy (nerve damage) in the feet increases the chance of foot ulcers, infection and eventual need for limb amputation.
- Diabetic retinopathy is an important cause of blindness, and occurs as a result of long-term accumulated damage to the small blood vessels in the retina. 2.6% of global blindness can be attributed to diabetes.
- Diabetes is among the leading causes of kidney failure



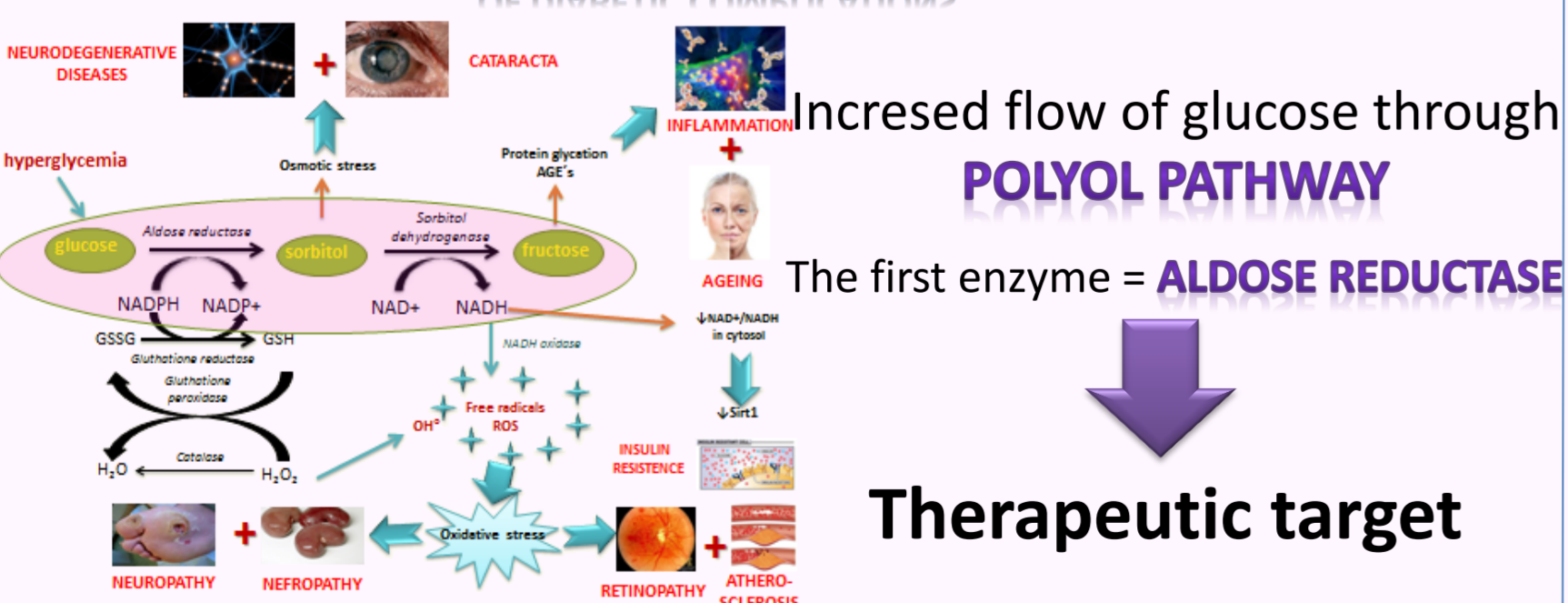
**Jules Verne (1828-1905)**  
Death cause, diabetic complications  
<http://www.nndb.com>

#### Flow of money on diabetic market

- In 2011 the size of diabetic market was **50,8 billion USD** (including therapeutic drugs, diagnostics and medical devices).
- Assumption - in 2018 = **98.4 billion USD**
- From this amount - therapeutic devices and drugs = **72.4 billion USD**

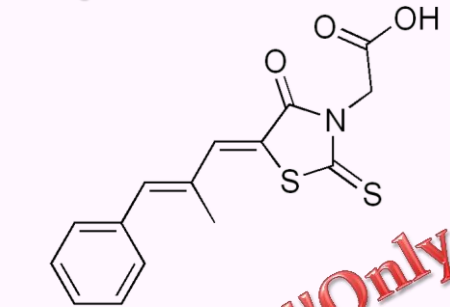
### MOLECULAR BACKGROUND

OF DIABETIC COMPLICATIONS



### EPALRESTAT: Clinically used INHIBITOR of ALDOSE REDUCTASE

Epalrestat

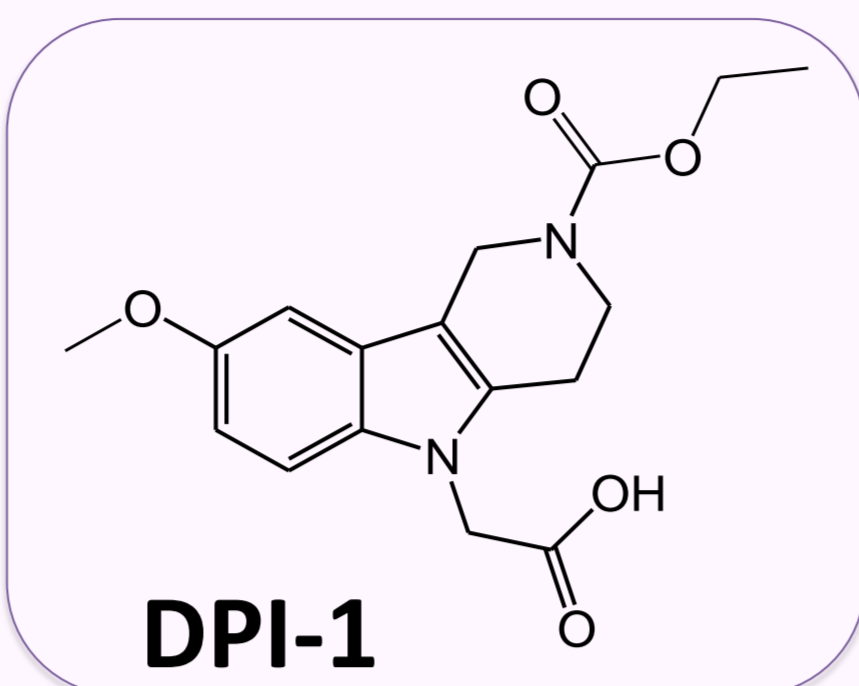


**!!!Only Asia market!!!**

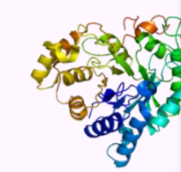
- EPAREL 50 (MICROLABS LTD)
- ALDONIL (ZYDUS MEDICA)
- ALRISTA (MACLEODS)
- LISTAP-50 (VIVID BIOTEK)
- EPALRICA-M (ORDAIN GLOBAL)

The worldwide sales of epalrestat in 2010 was **154 MIL. USD**

### PP 50049-2016



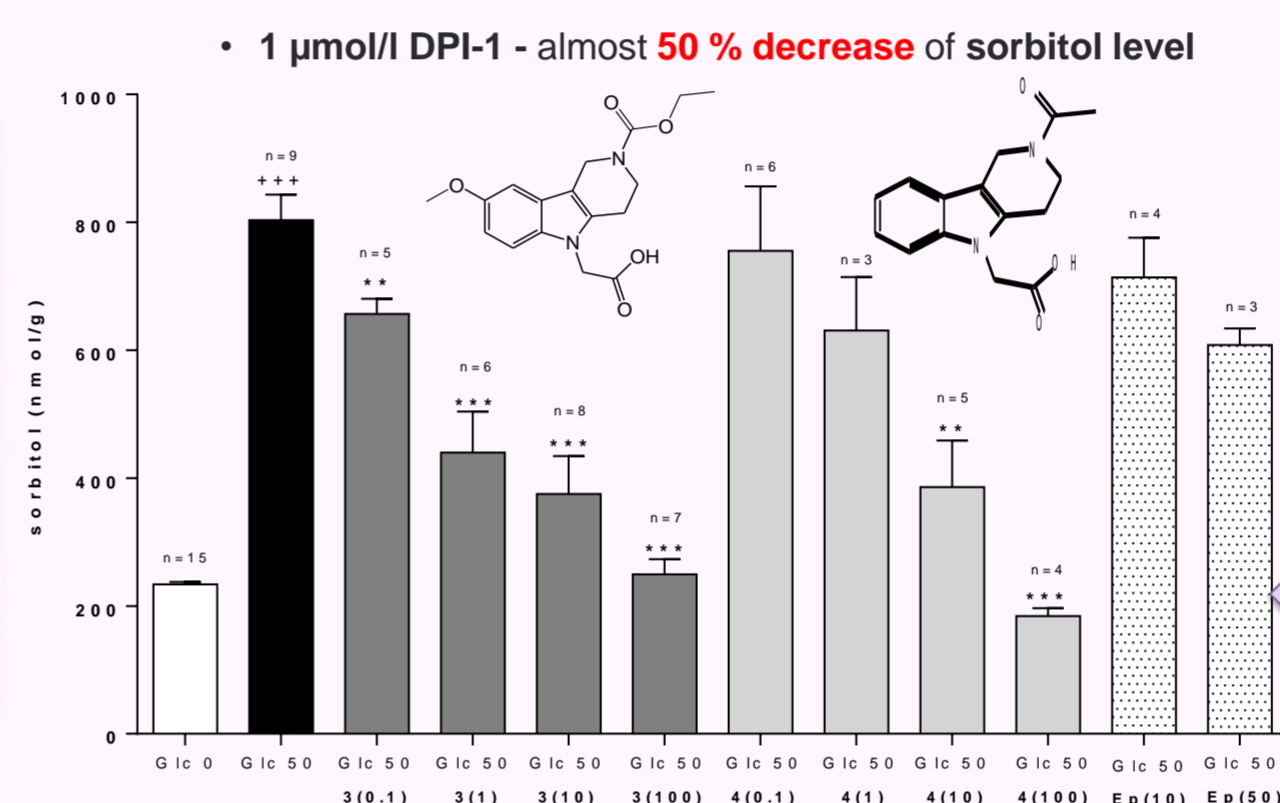
**ALR2 – rat aldose reductase**  
IC<sub>50</sub> ≈ 0.012 μM  
**AKR1B1 – human aldose reductase**  
IC<sub>50</sub> ≈ 0.083 μM



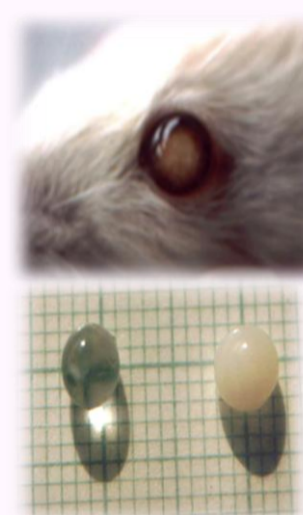
**High inhibition activity**

### EYE LENS SORBITOL ASSAY EX VIVO

Effect of DPI-1, Compound 2 and Epalrestat on Sorbitol Accumulation in Isolated Rat Eye Lenses Cultivated with High Glucose

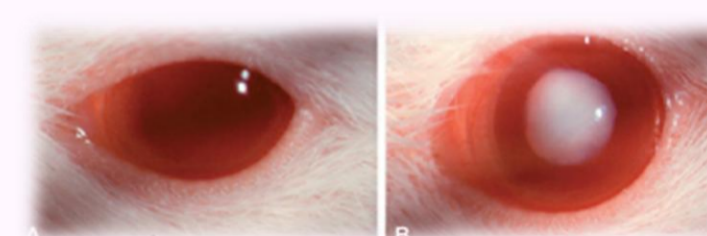
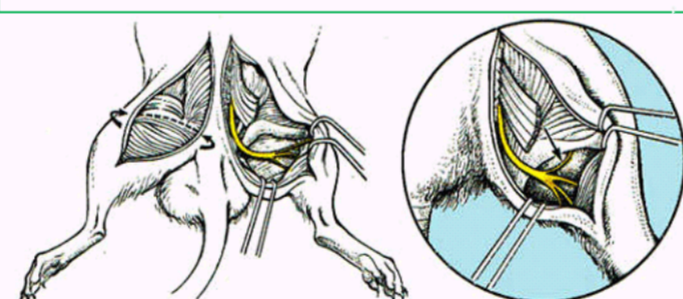
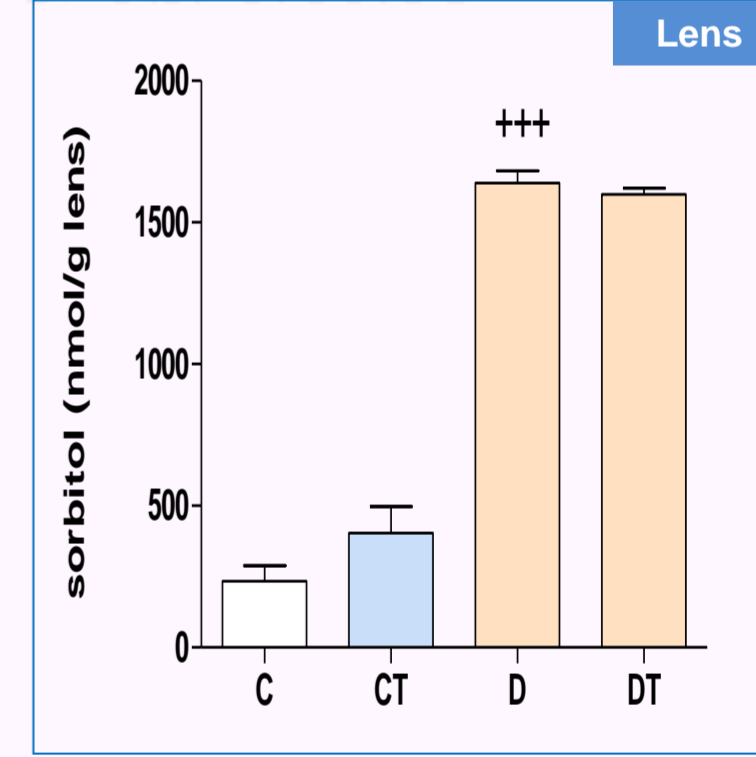
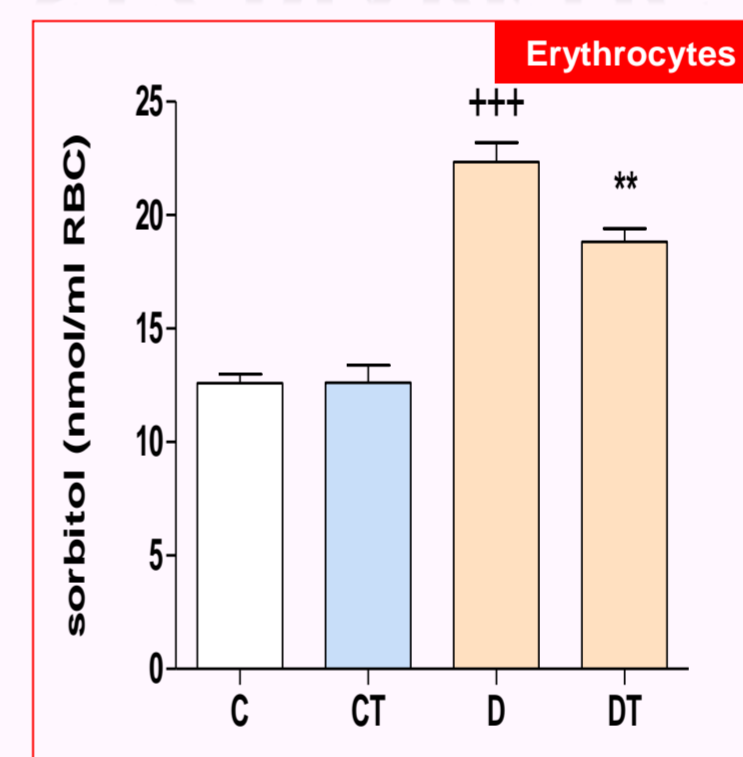
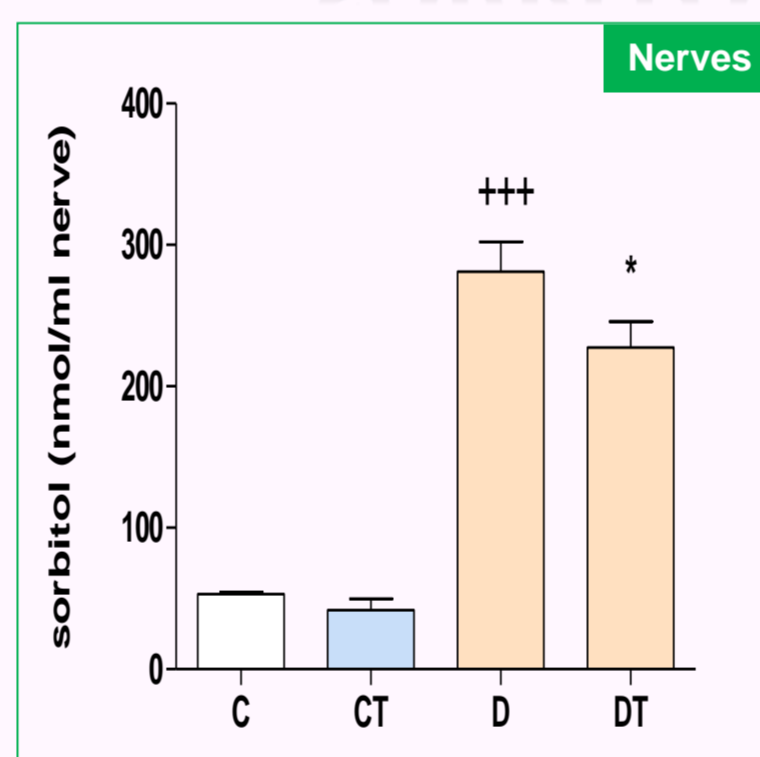


DPI-1 (μM)	Sorbitol (nmol/g lens)	I (%)	n
0	576.09 ±	76.21	3
0.1	469.06 ±	38.33 <sup>a</sup>	3
1	314.44 ±	87.62 <sup>b</sup>	6
10	240.63 ±	33.96 <sup>b</sup>	9
100	174.09 ±	30.77 <sup>b</sup>	8



**Good bioavailability**

### SORBITOL IN STZ DIABETIC RATS IN VIVO



- Diabetes induced by streptozotocin
- Treatment: 5 days
- Dosage of DPI-1: 50 mg/kg/day

**In vivo effect**  
uptake of DPI-1 into the central compartment

### Comparison of the novel aldose reductase inhibitor DPI-1 with clinically used Epalrestat

	DPI-1	Epalrestat
MW	332	319
Water solubility	~1.3 mg/ml	~0.05 mg/ml
ARI (IC <sub>50</sub> )	12 nM	250 nM
Sorbitol in eye lenses ex vivo, I(%)	58% (10 μM)	11% (10 μM)

### Patent application PP 50049-2016



Title: Použitie 5-karboxymetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1H-pyrido[4,3-b]indolov a farmaceutický prostriedok s ich obsahom  
Owner: Institute of Experimental Pharmacology and Toxicology, Slovak Academy of Sciences