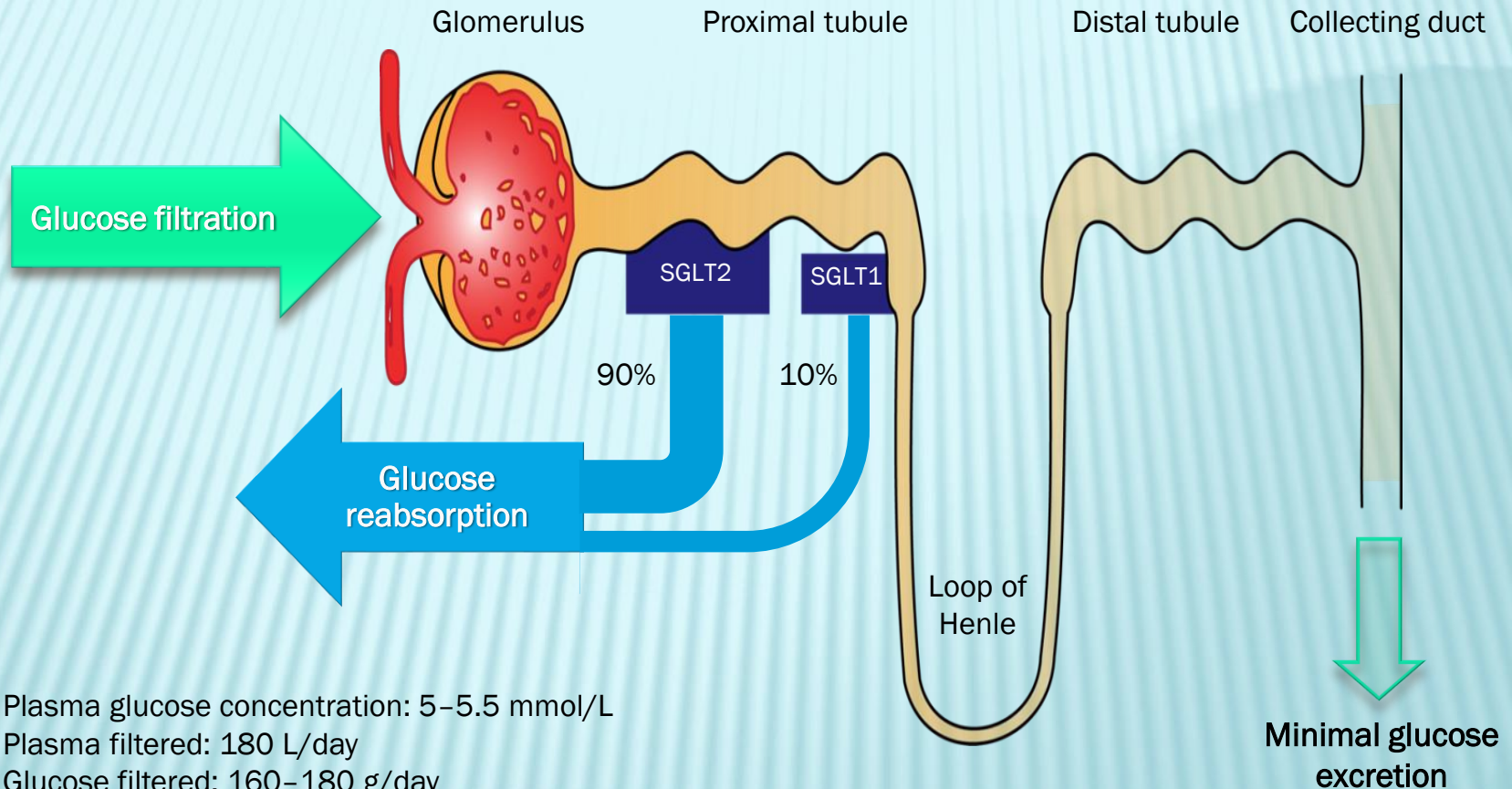


Mechanism of action of SGL2is

Dr fereshte mohammadi
Endocrinologist
Assistant professor of GUMS

Renal glucose handling in the nephron of the healthy individual



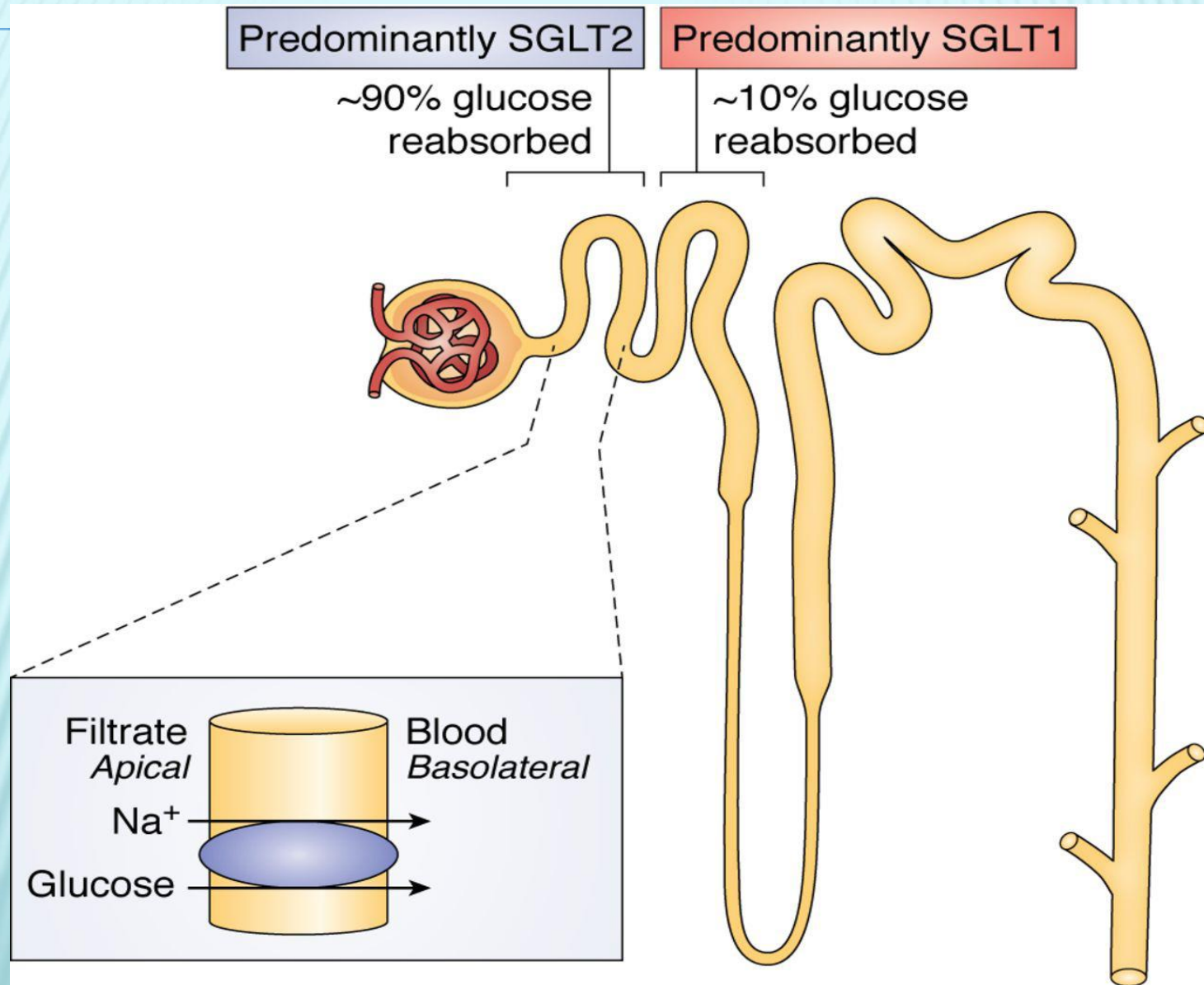
- Plasma glucose concentration: 5–5.5 mmol/L
- Plasma filtered: 180 L/day
- Glucose filtered: 160–180 g/day
- Glucose excreted: Minimal

SGLT: sodium–glucose co-transporter.

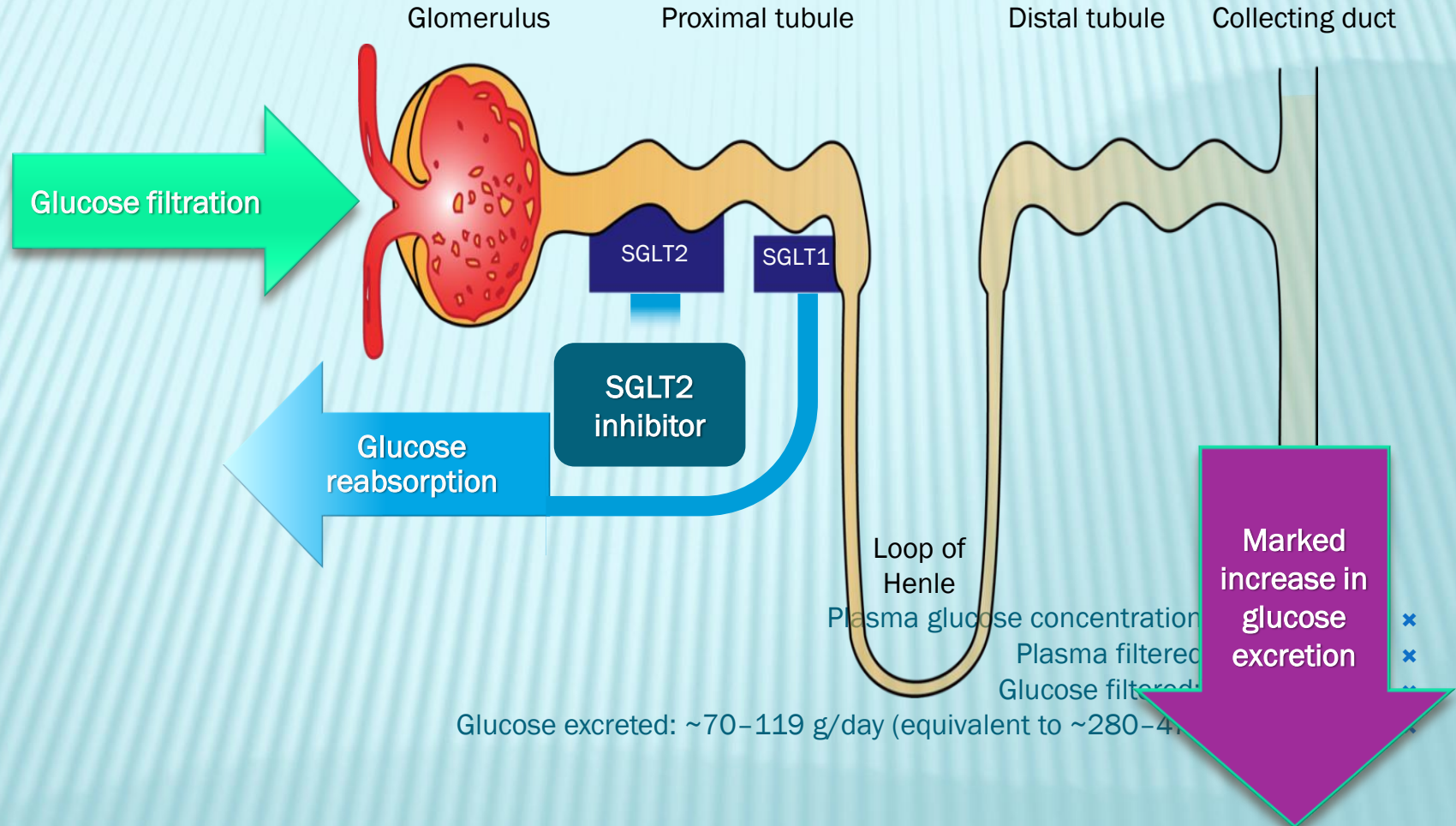
Figure adapted from: Bailey CJ. *Trends Pharmacol Sci.* 2011;32:63–71.

Figure 1

Metabolic effects of SGLT2 inhibitors



SGLT2 inhibition lowers the elevated renal threshold for glucose in type 2 diabetes¹



SGLT: sodium–glucose co-transporter.

Figure adapted from: Bailey CJ. *Trends Pharmacol Sci*. 2011;32:63–71.

1. DeFronzo RA *et al. Diabetes Obes Metab*. 2012;14:5–14; 2. Invokana (canagliflozin). Summary of Product Characteristics; 3. Jardiance (empagliflozin). Summary of Product Characteristics; 4. Forxiga (dapagliflozin). Summary of Product Characteristics. All SmPCs available at: <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/> (accessed April 2018).

Several SGLT2i including

- × Canagliflozin
- × Dapagliflozin
- × Ipragliflozin
- × Empagliflozin
- × Ertugliflozin

Several SGLT2i including

× Canagliflozin

× Dapagliflozin

× Ipragliflozin

× Empagliflozin

× Ertugliflozin



Approved for clinical use
in patients with T2DM in
several countries.

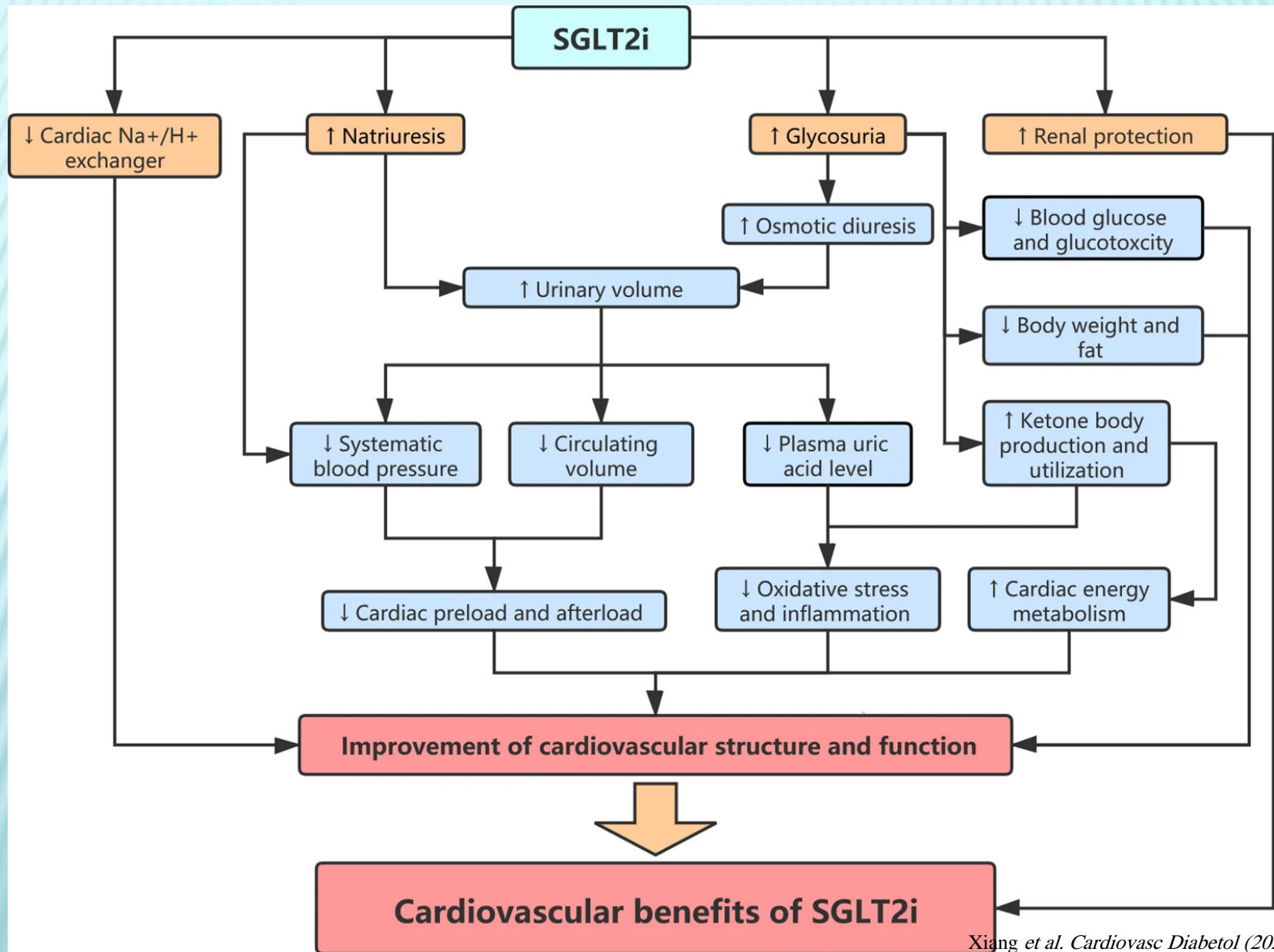
The diagram consists of a dark blue rectangular box on the right containing white text. From the left side of this box, four red arrows point towards the list of SGLT2 inhibitors on the left. The arrows point to 'Canagliflozin', 'Dapagliflozin', 'Empagliflozin', and 'Ertugliflozin'. The arrow pointing to 'Ipragliflozin' is absent, indicating it is not yet approved.

Pharmacokinetic and clinical parameters of the three currently approved SGLT2 inhibitors

A1c-lowering effects refer to studies in which the SGLT2 inhibitor was given as an add-on to metformin (compared with metformin alone).

Drug	Bioavailability (187)	$t_{1/2}$	Route of excretion	A1c lowering
	%	<i>h</i>		%
Canagliflozin	65	10–13 (188)	Urine, feces	0.8–1.0 (189, 190)
Dapagliflozin	78	13 (191)	Urine	0.7–0.8 (192, 193)
Empagliflozin	90	13 (194)	Urine, feces	0.6–0.8 (195, 196)

Cardiovascular benefits of sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors in diabetic and nondiabetic patients



Two-hit hypothesis for the effect of SGLT2 inhibitors to promote euglycemic ketoacidosis

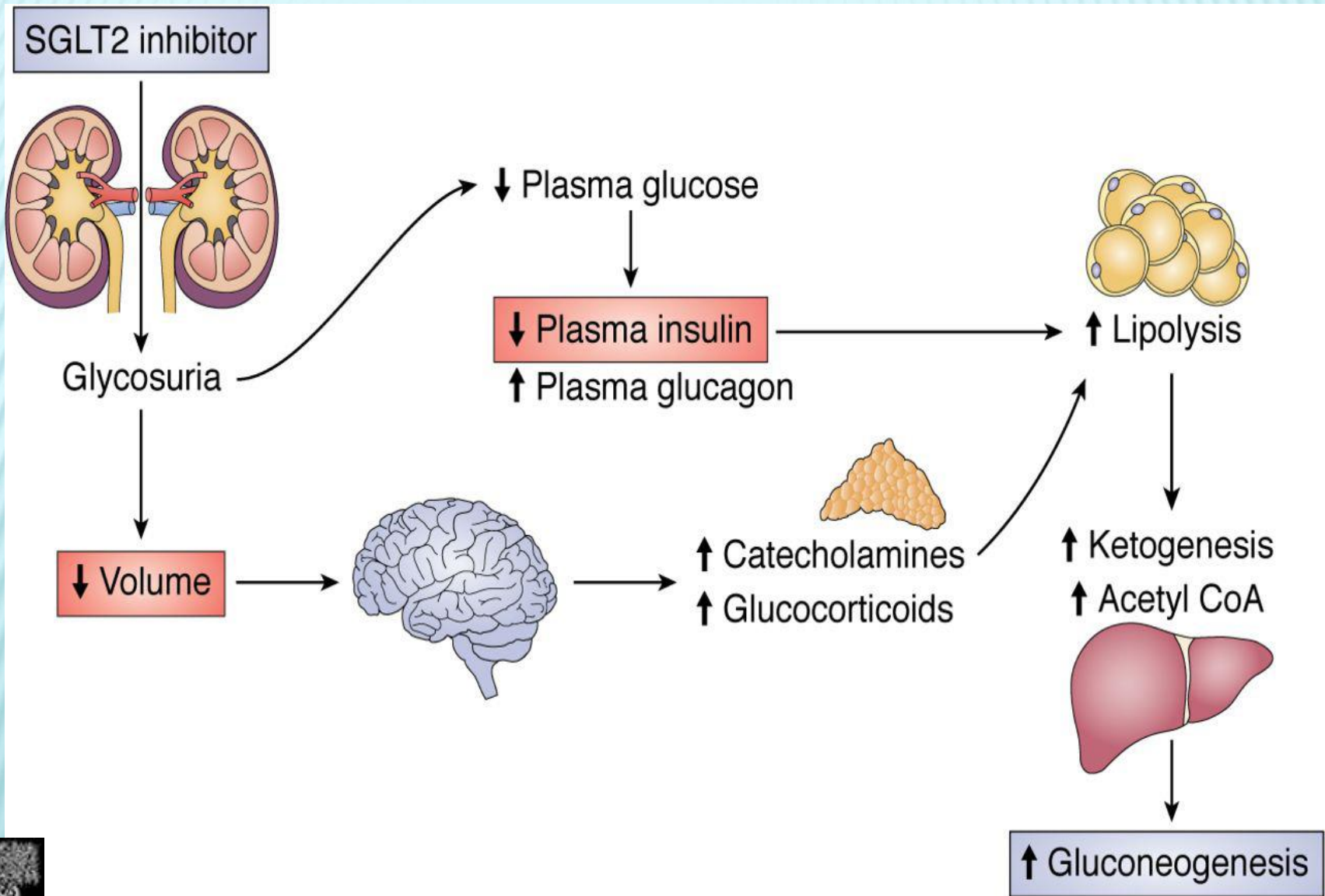


Figure 3

Proposed mechanisms by which SGLT2 inhibitors may reduce heart failure and improve cardiovascular outcomes.

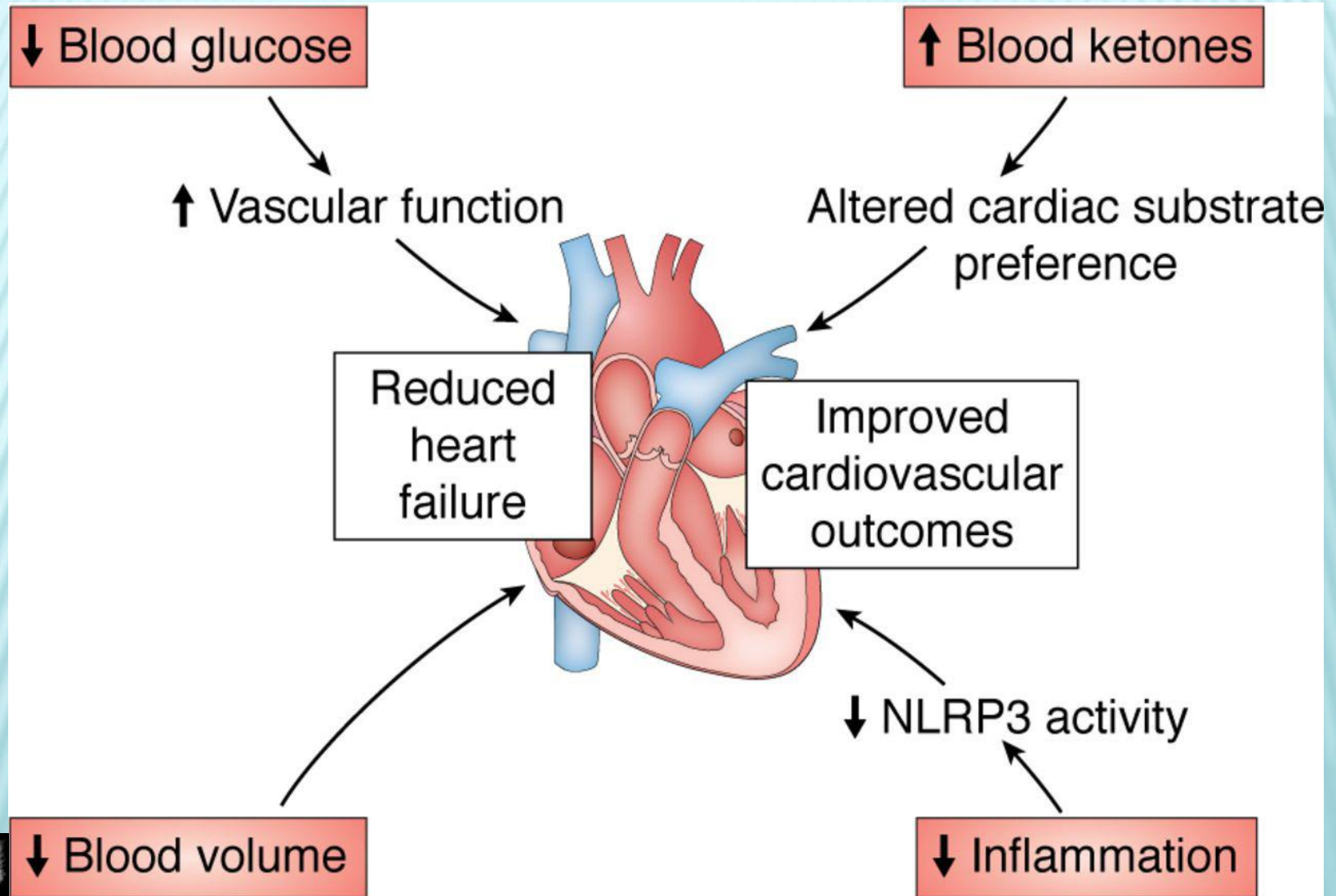


Figure 4

Beneficial effects of SGLT2 inhibitors in clinical and preclinical studies

