INT-747 (a novel FXR agonist) was well tolerated and improved insulin sensitivity and peripheral glucose uptake; FXR agonists are promising agents for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. In animal studies, INT-747 provided direct evidence that FXR agonists increase insulin sensitivity and decrease fat mass, leading to improved glucose tolerance and peripheral insulin resistance. In clinical studies, INT-747 in type 2 diabetes and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) was well tolerated and improved insulin sensitivity, peripheral glucose uptake, and fat mass, leading to improved glucose tolerance and peripheral insulin resistance.

References:

Conclusion:
INT-747, a novel Farnesoid X receptor agonist, was well tolerated and improved insulin sensitivity and peripheral glucose uptake in patients with type 2 diabetes. These results support the potential use of FXR agonists as a new therapeutic agent for the treatment of type 2 diabetes and other metabolic conditions.