Apraglutide (FE 203799), a synthetic 33-amino-acid peptide and a long-acting GLP-2 analogue, enhances adaptation and linear intestinal growth in a neonatal piglet model of short bowel syndrome with total resection of the ileum[1].

In Vivo
Apraglutide (FE 203799; 5 mg/kg/dose, subcutaneously, twice on days 0 and 4 postsurgery) treated piglets are healthy, have significant lower fecal fat and energy losses and exhibit intestinal lengthening, greater small-intestinal weight, longer villus height, and greater crypt depth on day 7[1].

Animal Model:
Newborn Duroc piglets, 2–5 days old and weighing between 2-2.6 kg[1].
Dosage:
5 mg/kg/dose.
Administration:
Subcutaneously, twice on days 0 and 4 postsurgery.
Result:
On day 7, treated piglets were healthy, had significant lower fecal fat and energy losses and exhibited intestinal lengthening, greater small-intestinal weight, longer villus height, and greater crypt depth.

REFERENCES