

# Circulating total and intact GDF-15 levels are not altered in response to weight loss induced by liraglutide and/or lorcaserin treatment in humans with obesity and/or diabetes

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## Background

- It is unclear whether Growth differentiation factor 15 (GDF-15) is a hormone that regulates Body Weight, Energy Expenditure, Cachexia, Anorexia, or whether it is mainly a Stress-response Cytokine
- Anti-obesity effects have been proposed

## Objectives

- Investigate changes of Intact and Total GDF-15 in response to GLP-1-RA and 5-HT2C-RA in obese patients with and without T2DM.
- Correlate GDF-15 levels with clinical, hormonal, and metabolo-lipidomic parameters

## Methods

Randomized, double-blinded, cross-over trials:

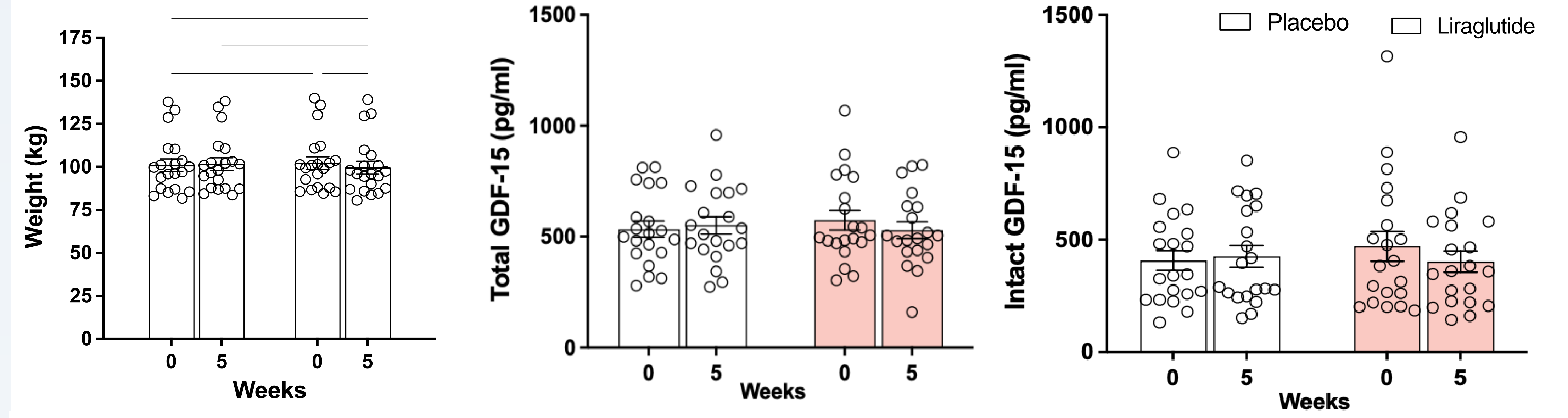
- S1:** Liraglutide vs. placebo for 5 weeks, starting at 0.6 mg/day week 1 and increasing weekly, up to 3.0 mg/day.
- S2:** Liraglutide vs. placebo for 14 days, followed by the opposite one, at 0.6mg, to 1.2mg and 1.8mg on day 14.
- S3:** Lorcaserin 20mg/day vs. placebo for 12-weeks

### Measurements:

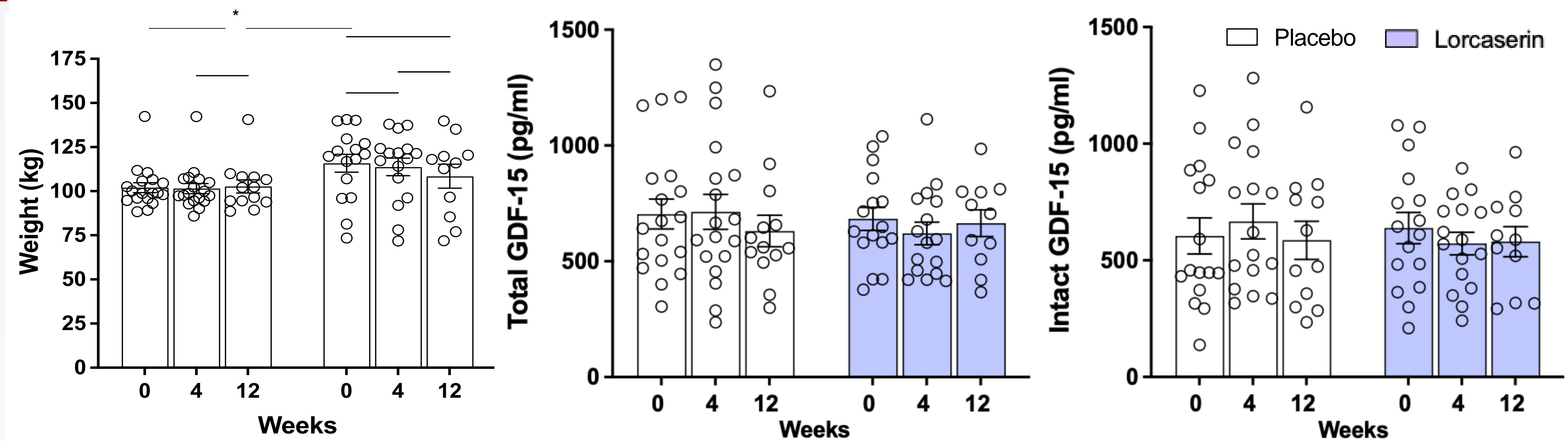
Novel Total and nonH2O2D GDF15 ANSH ELISAs. NMR spectroscopy for Omics.

## Results

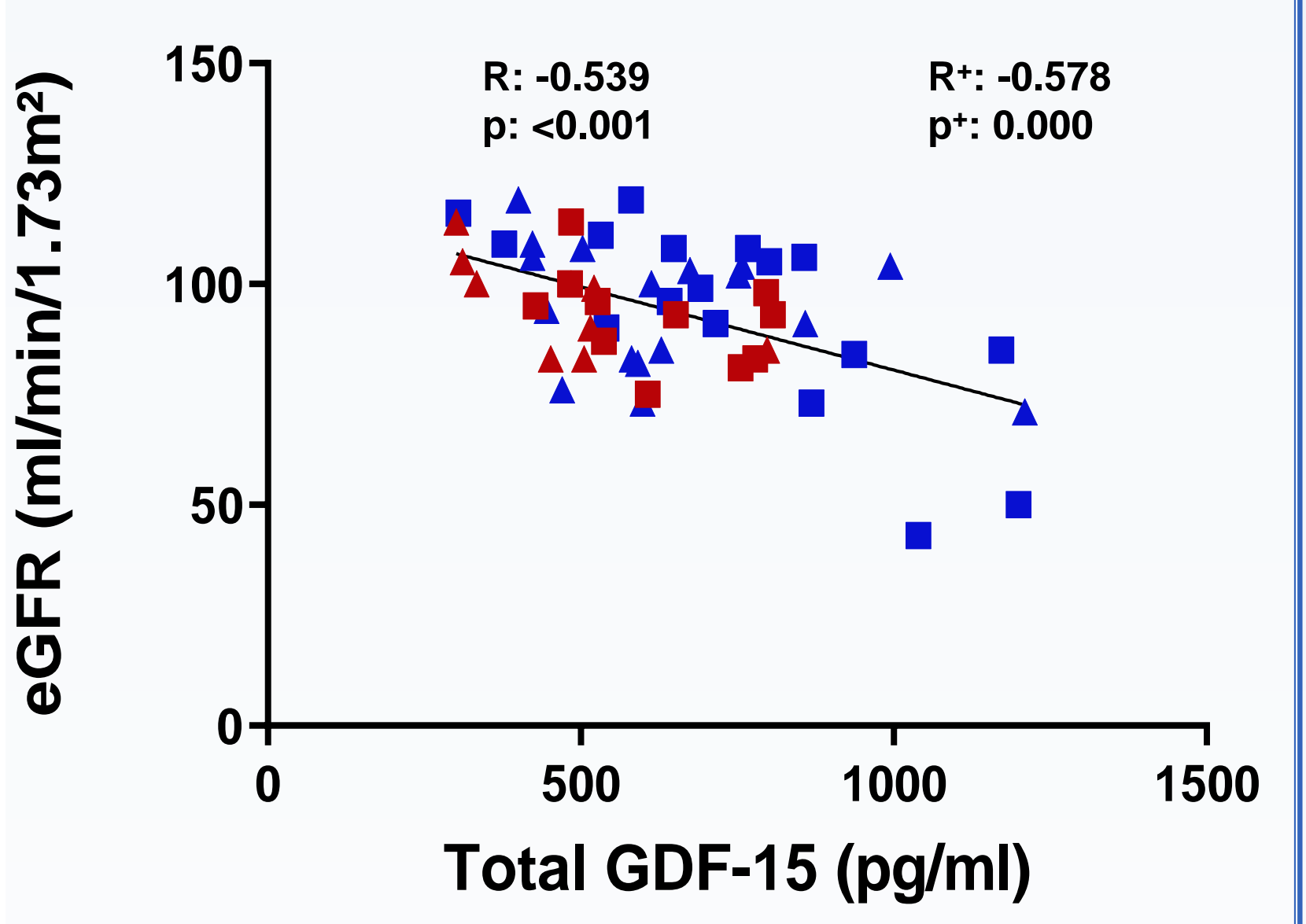
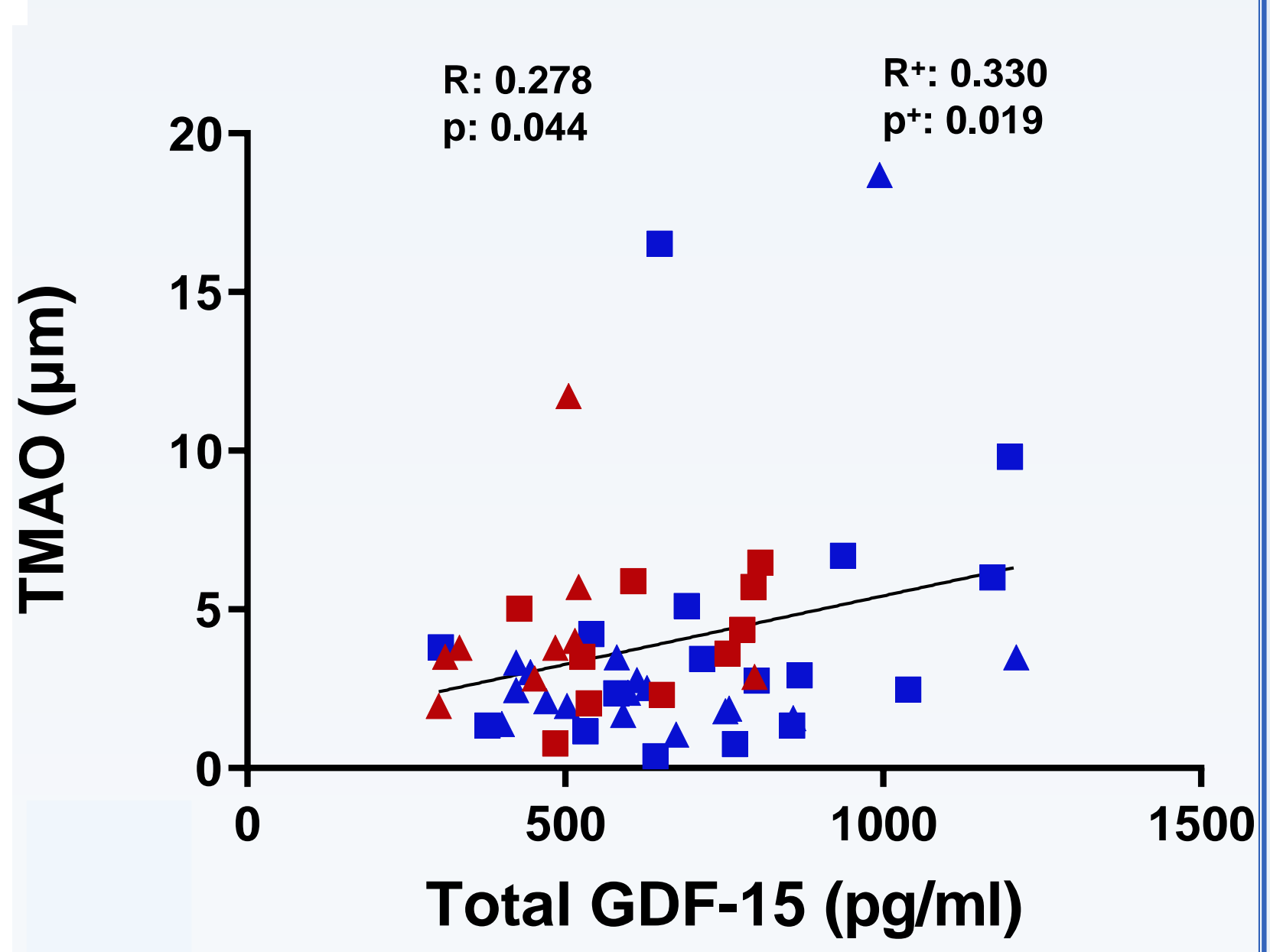
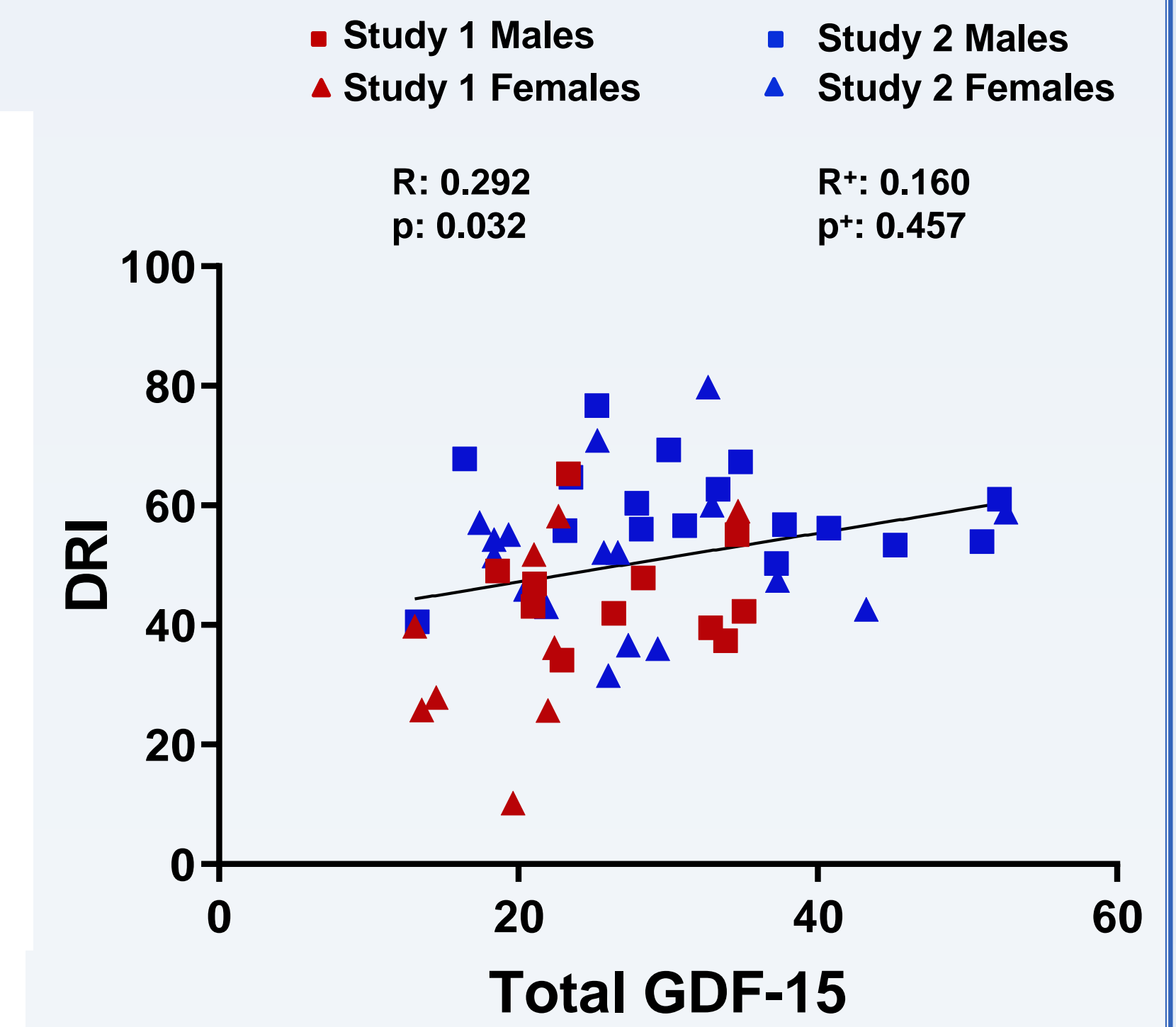
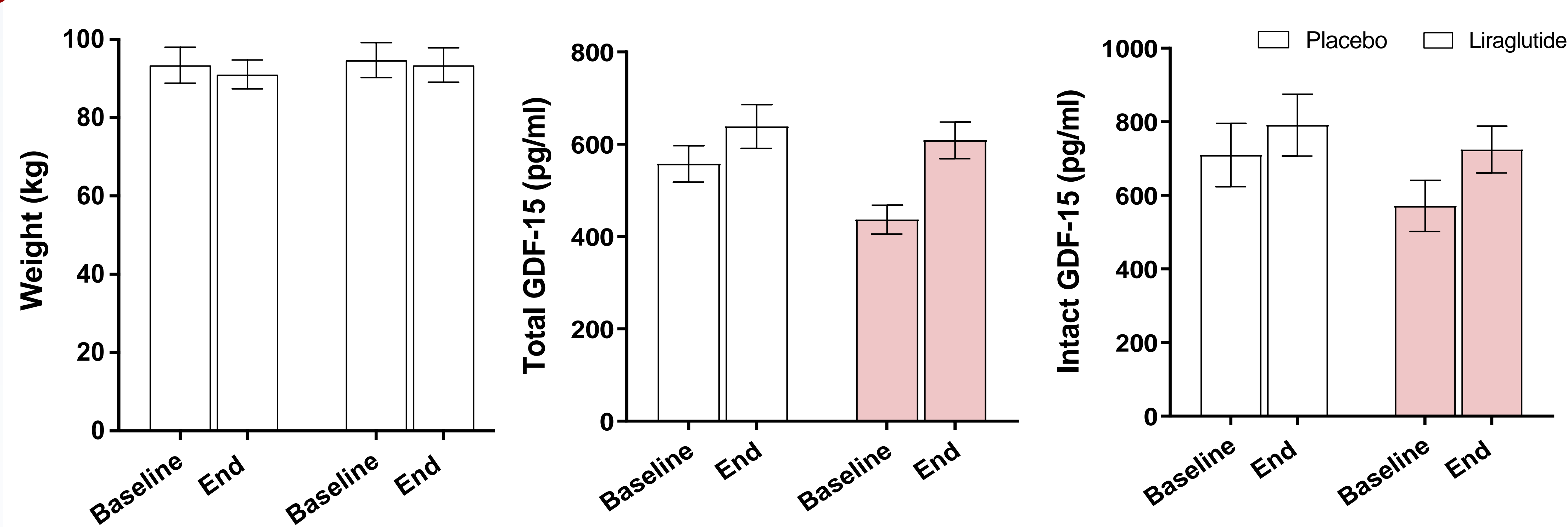
**S1**



**S2**



**S3**



## Discussion and Conclusions

- GDF-15 is not altered in response to Liraglutide or Lorcaserin in subjects with obesity with and without T2DM; it may thus not be directly involved in the metabolic feedback loop pathways downstream of GLP1 or 5-HT2C
- GDF-15 is positively correlated with diabetes risk index (DRI) and TMAO and negatively with total cholesterol and eGFR.