

Body composition assessment in diet-induced obese (DIO) models

✓ An unavoidable assessment to demonstrate your drugs efficacy on weight loss

Key benefits

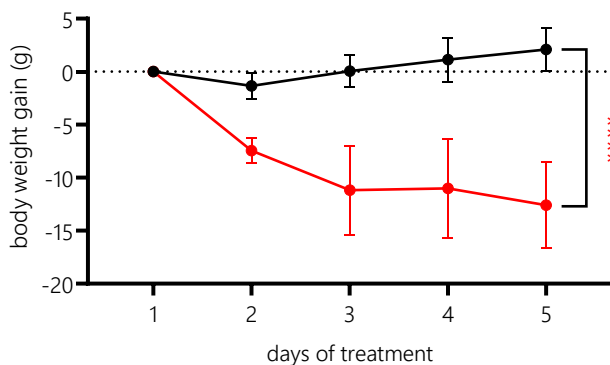
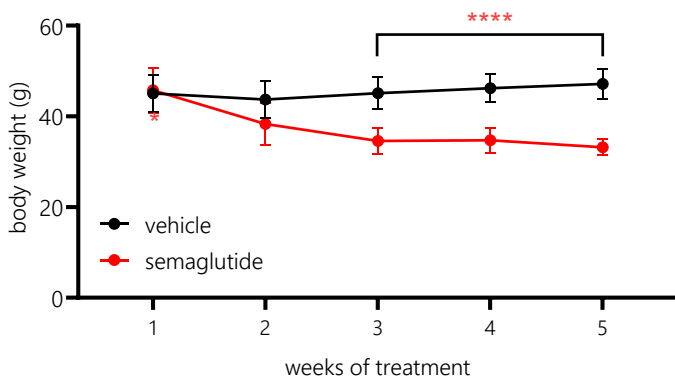
- ✓ **Get a complete and rapid evaluation of your drug efficacy on weight loss** in diet-induced obese mice, rat and hamster models
- ✓ **Demonstrate your drugs benefits on fat mass lowering and lean mass preservation** an important issue to address with drugs inducing substantial weight lowering

MODEL FEATURES

- **Species:** mouse, rat and hamster
- **Diet-induced obesity:** 60% high fat, high sucrose diet or free choice diets
- **In life study duration:** depends on treatment schedule
- **Positive drug control:** semaglutide

BODY WEIGHT FOLLOW-UP

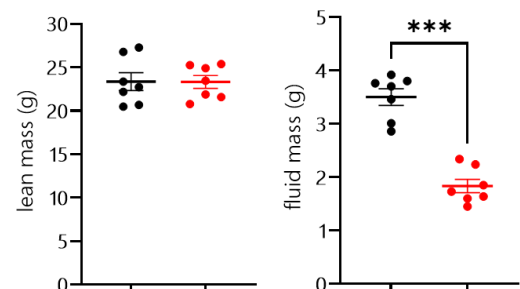
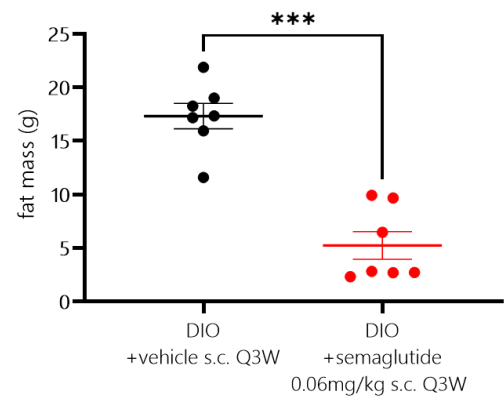
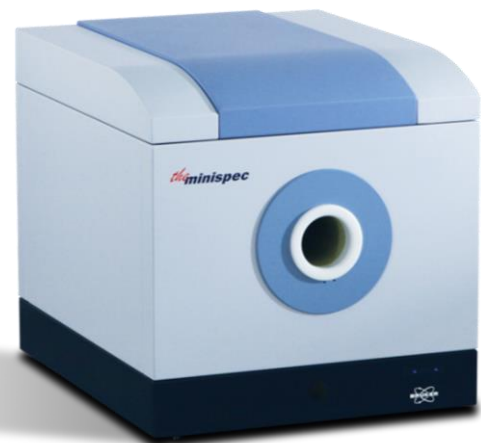
GLP-1 RECEPTOR AGONIST SEMAGLUTIDE INDUCES SUBSTANTIAL BODY WEIGHT LOSS IN DIO MICE



Body weight (upper panel) and body weight gain (lower panel) in lean or C57BL6/J DIO mice treated with vehicle or semaglutide for 5 weeks. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 and ****p<0.0001 vs. vehicle

BODY COMPOSITION ASSESSMENT

BODY COMPOSITION ASSESSMENT WITH THE MINISPEC DEMONSTRATES SEMAGLUTIDE REDUCES FAT MASS



Minispec for assessment of body composition (upper panel), fat mass, lean mass and fluid (lower panel) in C57BL6/J DIO mice treated with vehicle or semaglutide for 5 weeks. ***p<0.001 vs. vehicle