

Exendin-4 dose not evoke pancreatitis or pancreatitis-associated histopathological and genetic changes in high-fat diet induced diabetic mice.

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Abstract

Background: Clinical reports have suggested the potential link of Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonists (GLP-1RAs) with the development of pancreatitis. We investigated the effects of long-term exposure of Exendin-4 (Ex-4), a kind of GLP-1RA, on biochemical, histological and genetic markers of pancreatitis in High-Fat Diet (HFD) induced mice.

Methodology: HFD induced mice received subcutaneous twice-daily injections of Ex-4 (3 and 30 µg/kg/d) or vehicle for 12 w. Pancreatitis was induced with Caerulein (CRN) in Ex-4 treated mice or wild mice. Changes in body weight, food consumption, serum amylase, serum lipase, glucose, and insulin concentrations were measured in each group. An extended histopathological and ultrastructural by transmission electron microscopy evaluation of exocrine pancreas was performed. The expressions of pancreatitis-associated microRNAs and genes were assessed by real-time PCR.

Results: Ex-4 improved physical condition, glucose concentrations, decreased food intake, and increased serum insulin sensitivity in HFD induced mice. No deleterious effects on serum amylase and lipase were observed after Ex-4 treatment. The histopathological and ultrastructural findings did not reveal adverse effects of Ex-4. Ex-4 administration did not significantly modify the level of pancreatitis-associated microRNAs (miR-181, miR-148, miR-210 and miR-216a) or pancreatitis-associated genes (RegIII, MCP-1 and IL-6). However, we noted slightly pancreatitis ultrastructural changes in one mouse from 30 µg/kg/d Ex-4-treated group.

Conclusion: Ex-4 does not affect biochemical, histopathological or genetic markers of pancreatitis in HFD induced mice. However, surveillance for a possible increased risk of pancreatitis under excess GLP-1RAs administration is warranted to ensure at least benefits far outweigh potential risks.

Keywords: Exendin-4, GLP-1, MicroRNA, Proliferation, Pancreatitis, Caerulein, Amylase.

Accepted on November 20, 2017

Introduction

Incretin-based therapies, Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonists (GLP-1RAs) and enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitors, are emerging as an important drug class for the treatment of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) [1,2]. It is recommended their use after metformin monotherapy fails to lower HbA1c to targets levels in current treatment guidelines [2]. Exendin-4 (Exenatide, Ex-4) is a 39-amino acid agonist of the GLP-1 receptor that is approved as an adjunctive treatment for T2DM [3]. A growing body of evidence shows that GLP-1RAs can enhance insulin secretion, inhibit glucagon secretion, and inhibit β-cell apoptosis [3].

Although Ex-4 is generally well tolerated, post-marketing cases reported possible Ex-4-associated acute pancreatitis [3-6]. Analyses of the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System database and health insurance data have raised concerns about a potential increase in pancreatitis with use of GLP-1RAs based therapies [7,8]. However, recent epidemiological studies

have demonstrated GLP-1RAs treatment does not appear to increase the risk of acute pancreatitis in patients with T2DM [9-12]. Further, obesity and/or T2DM themselves are risk factors for the development of pancreatitis and obesity increases pancreatitis severity and mortality rate [13-15]. Therefore, a statistical relationship between Ex-4 administration and pancreatitis remains to be demonstrated. The association between Ex-4 administration and the potential adverse pancreatic effects has been investigated in several animal studies with conflicting findings [16-23]. Several preclinical studies and mechanistic studies on Ex-4 conducted in different species, using different routes of administration and different durations showed no manifestations of pancreatitis based on the results of pancreatic function or histomorphology. Moreover, Ex-4 attenuated chemically induced pancreatitis in different diabetic models [18,21-23]. In contrast, it is shown that pre-cancerous and dysplastic changes to pancreas in organ donors exposed to incretin mimetics [16]. Similarly, chronic treatment with Ex-4 has been reported to increase the signs of

pancreatitis with increased degree of inflammation and pyknotic nuclei [20]. Furthermore, the elevated GLP-1 level was possibly responsible for sialiptin-associated ductal metaplasia and increased duct cell proliferation in a transgenic rat model of T2DM [19]. The increased ductal cell proliferation and accelerated formation of dysplastic lesions without changes in pancreatic enzyme were described in a previous study [17].

The aim of present study was to comprehend the role of Ex-4, a kind of GLP-1 RA, in potential inducing or modulating pancreatitis in animal models. Serum amylase and lipase concentration were measured. The expressions of microRNAs and pancreatitis-associated genes known to be associated with the development of inflammation or pancreatitis were assessed in High-Fat Diet (HFD) induced mice after 13 w administration of Ex-4. We also present the histopathological and electron microscopy ultrastructural assessment of pancreata from HFD induced mice treated with Ex-4 for 13 w and mice with CRN-induced pancreatitis.

Materials and Methods

Animals

This study has been approved by the Ethics Committee of Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University. All procedures were performed in accordance with the internationally accepted Principles of Laboratory Animal Care. Four-week-old male C57BL/6 mice were purchased from Vital River Laboratories (Beijing, China) and acclimated for 7 d before experiments. Animals were housed individually (21-24°C, humidity 30-70%, 12:12 h light cycle) with ad libitum access to water and Standard Chow Diet (SCD, 10% of calories derived from fat; D12450B) or a HFD (60% of calories derived from fat; D12492) (Research Diets, New Brunswick, NJ). Mice were weighed weekly to adjust drug doses. Food consumption and water intake were measured at each week and the termination of each study.

Generation of high-fat-diet induced diabetic model and experimental pancreatitis model

Five-week-old male C57BL/6 mice fed HFD for 10 weeks to generate the diabetic mouse model [24]. After 10 w of HFD feeding, oral glucose tolerance tests were performed for three consecutive days. Individual mice with hyperglycemia (fasting blood glucose ≥ 145 mg/dL; blood glucose at 2 h post-oral glucose challenge ≥ 300 mg/dL) were identified as diabetic mice model for later experiments. The diabetic mice were kept on the HFD throughout the study.

The CCK receptor agonist caerulein (CRN, Glibiochem, Shanghai) reconstituted in saline was used to induce acute experimental pancreatitis by five consecutive hourly intraperitoneal (ip) injections (50 μ g/kg) in fasted animals. Control mice were administered by saline injections of the same volume.

Ex-4 administration

To assess whether prior GLP-1R activation exacerbates the subsequent development of pancreatitis, Exendin-4 (Ex-4, Bachem, Switzerland) was administered as twice daily subcutaneous dose (3 or 30 μ g/kg/d) in HFD induced mice for 12 w prior. CRN was administered after Ex-4 administration in HFD induced mice, to assess the effects of chronic pretreatment with Ex-4 on CRN-induced pancreatitis. Ex-4 treatment animals were dose-titrated during the first 7 d to avoid adiposia-induced dehydration. CRN was used to induce acute experimental pancreatitis model in SCD mice. There were 8 mice in control group, 8 mice in experimental pancreatitis model group and 8 mice in diabetic control group. Diabetic animals were randomly allocated into four groups of 8 animals in 4 treatment groups (Table 1).

Clinical chemistry

For oral glucose tolerance tests, mice were fasted for 8h and then given D-glucose (3 g/kg, Amresco) orally. Blood samples were collected by retro-orbital sinus puncture at 0, 30 and 120 min after glucose administration. Blood glucose concentration was determined with OneTouch ultra-blood glucose meter (LifeScan, Milpitas, USA). Following centrifugation at 4°C, serum was separated and stored at -80°C until analysis. Serum insulin, amylase and lipase were assessed with ELISA kits according to assay protocols (mouse insulin ELISA, Mercodia, Sweden. mouse Amylase Alpha 2 ELISA kit, mouse Lipase ELISA kit, Life Science Inc., Wuhan, China). Pancreatic β -cell function was calculated as the difference in values between 0 and 30 min, using the following equation: $\Delta I_{30}/\Delta G_{30}=(I_{30}-I_0)/(G_{30}-G_0)$. HOMA-IR was calculated as described [25] by using the equations: $HOMA-IR=(FPG \times FPI)/22.5$. FPI is fasting plasma insulin concentration (mU/L) and FPG is fasting plasma glucose (mmol/L).

Histological assessment

All animals anesthetized with CO₂ before decapitation. For histological assessment, the head pieces of pancreas were removed and immediately fixed in 4% buffered formaldehyde and embedded in paraffin according to standard histological procedures. Sections (5 μ m) were cut and stained with hematoxylin-eosin. The total surface of the slides was scored for six different variables determining severity of inflammation by two blinded board-certified pathologists. The six different variables were: edema, acinar necrosis, hemorrhage, fat necrosis, inflammation and perivascular infiltrate. The standardized scoring system was applied as described before [26]. At the end of the investigations for each group, the mean total score and the mean score of each histopathologic finding were determined. The sections were incubated with anti-Ki-67 antibody (rabbit anti-Ki-67, Abcam, 1:100) overnight at 4°C. The sections were then incubated with a peroxidase-labeled polymer-conjugated anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Boster, Wuhan, China) at 37°C for 30 min. The sections were stained with 3, 3-Diaminobenzidine (DAB, Beijing Zhong Shan Biotech Co. Ltd, Beijing, China) for 3 min and nuclei

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counterstained with hematoxylin. The slides were imaged using Nikon DS Ri1 (Tokyo, Japan) and analysed using the Image-Pro Plus 6.0 software (Media Cybernetics, Inc. Silver Spring, USA).

Transmission electron microscopy assessment

The ultra-structure of pancreas was examined using transmission electron microscopy as described previously. The pancreas blocks were fixed in cold 2.5% glutaraldehyde, 2% paraformaldehyde, and 1% tannic acid in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2). Fixed sections were treated with cold 0.5% osmium tetroxide, stained in 2% uranyl acetate and dehydrated through a graded ethanol series. Sections were infiltrated and embedded in an epoxy resin. The ultrathin sections (60-80 nm) were grid double stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate and imaged digitally with Hitachi 7650 transmission electron microscope (Tokyo, Japan).

Quantitative real-time PCR

RNA was extracted from tissues using an RNA extraction kit (OMEGA, USA) according to the Manufacturer's instructions. The miRNA was reverse transcribed using a miRcute miRNA First-Strand cDNA Synthesis kit and detected using a miRcute miRNA qPCR Detection kit (TIANGEN BIOTECH, Beijing, China). The RNA was converted to cDNA using a Quant First-Strand cDNA Synthesis kit and detected using a RealMaster Mix Detection kit (TIANGEN BIOTECH, Beijing, China). The PCR products were fluorometrically quantified using SYBR Green, normalized to a housekeeping gene 5S or GAPDH and expressed relative to the control. Analysis of real-time PCR data was evaluated using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method.

The specific primers were described in Table 2.

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as means \pm SEM. All results are graphed using GraphPad Prism 5 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA). Statistical differences between treatment groups and appropriate controls were assessed with one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's multiple comparison-test using SPSS.18. Statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Body weight, food intake and glycaemic control

Overall weight loss and mean food intakes of mice administered with Ex-4 were lower than those of vehicle animals overall ($p < 0.01$). $\Delta I_{30}/\Delta G_{30}$, the insulinogenic index, in Ex-4 treated groups (3 and 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{d}$) significantly differed from that in HFD vehicle group ($p < 0.01$, Figure 1A). An indicator of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR index, was significantly reduced in two Ex-4 treatment groups than in vehicle group ($p < 0.01$, Figure 1B).

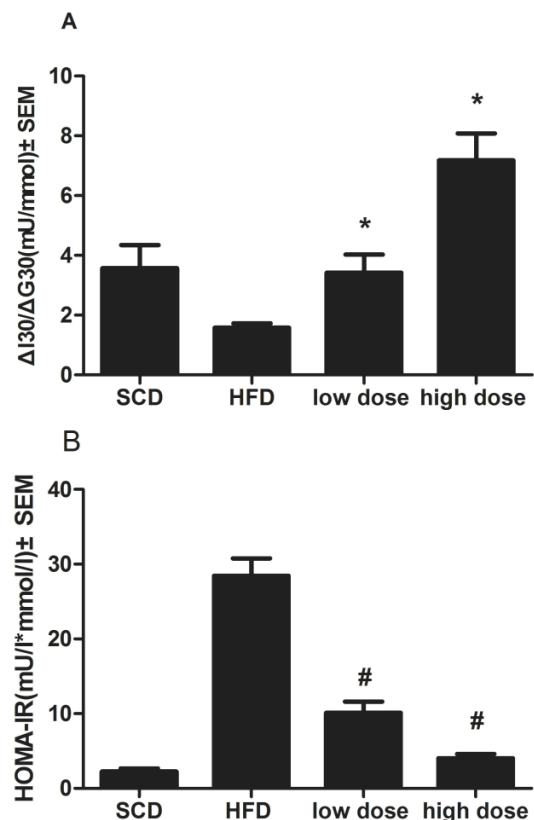


Figure 1. I_{30}/G_{30} (A) and HOMA-IR (B) in mice dosed with intraperitoneal injections of different doses of Ex-4 (3 and 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{d}$) or vehicle, and in wild SCD mice. * $p < 0.05$, both low- and high-dose of Ex-4 groups versus HFD control. Data were mean \pm SEM, $n = 8$.

Biochemical markers of pancreatitis

12 w of Ex-4 administration (3 and 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{d}$) had no effect on serum amylase or lipase concentrations compared with SCD or HFD controls (Figures 2A and 2B). But, they were markedly reduced in Ex-4 (3 and 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{d}$) treated mice compared with CRN induced experimental pancreatitis model mice ($p < 0.01$, Figures 2A and 2B). To examine whether a longer duration of Ex-4 exposure affected pancreatitis-related endpoints in HFD induced mice, CRN was administered following 12 w subcutaneous infusions of Ex-4. Lipase and amylase activities were slightly lower with no significance $P = 0.14$, and $P = 0.33$, representatively, in 12 w Ex-4 pre-treatment groups compared to solely CRN-induced pancreatitis group (Figures 2C and 2D).

Light microscopy and transmission electron microscopy evaluation of pancreas

The main histopathological pancreas findings from the terminally euthanized animals are compiled in Table 3. CRN produced cellular infiltration, necrosis of acinar tissue and cells, and hemorrhage in experimental pancreatitis model pancreas (Figure 3D).

The incidence and severities of focal ductal proliferation and chronic periductal inflammation in Ex-4 treated animals extremely resembled those of in HFD vehicle mice (Figures 3A-3C, Table 3). The rate of ductal cell proliferation was low (<1%) and similar in EX-4 treated groups and HFD group.

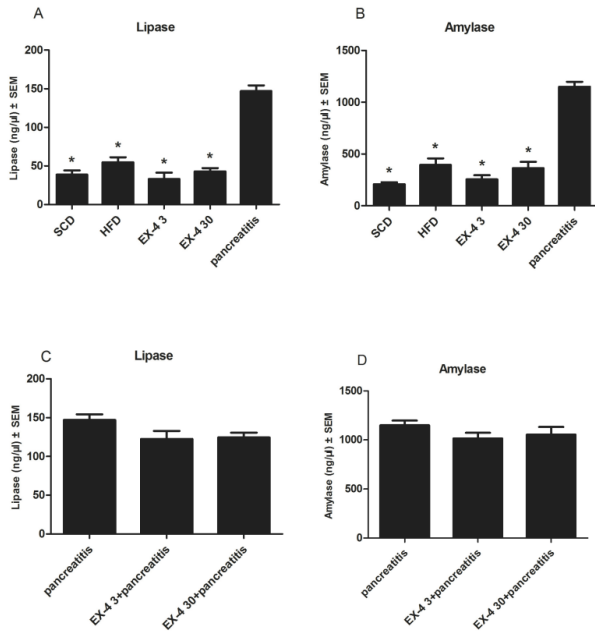


Figure 2. Serum lipase (A) and amylase (B) in experimental pancreatitis mice and in mice dose with intraperitoneal injections of different doses of Ex-4 (3 and 30 µg/kg/d) or vehicle, and in HFD control mice. Lipase (C) and amylase (D) in experimental pancreatitis mice pre-treated with different doses of Ex-4 (3 and 30 µg/kg/d) or vehicle. **p*<0.05, all the other groups versus pancreatitis group. Data were mean ± SEM, *n*=8.

In this study, we further investigated the pancreatic ultrastructure of the mouse treated with Ex-4 or vehicle using transmission electron microscopy. We found that there were no obvious differences in Ex-4 treated groups and HFD group,

including zymogen granule, aciner duct chamber and mitochondrion.

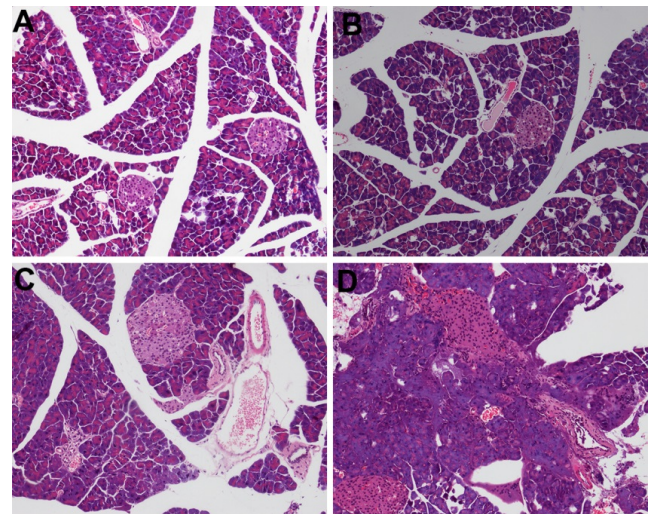


Figure 3. Representative sections from pancreata of C57/BL6 mice. A: HFD control mice, B: low-dose EX-4 (3 µg/kg/d) treated mice, C: high-dose Ex-4 (30 µg/kg/d) treated mice, D: experimental pancreatitis mice stained for HE. Magnification X100.

Effects of Ex-4 on expression of miRNAs and genes associated with pancreatitis

As expected, the expression of all the four miRNAs (miR-181, miR-148, miR-210 and miR-216a) and genes in pancreatitis group showed a remarkably increase compared to other groups (*P*<0.01). As shown in Table 4, neither low- nor high-dose Ex-4 administration modifies the levels of these four miRNAs compared to HFD vehicle group. Moreover, levels of these four miRNAs exhibited similar between the two Ex-4 groups. Neither low- nor high-dose Ex-4 treatment showed any further increase in the expression of three genes (RegIII, MCP-1 and IL-6) compared to HFD control group. No significant difference in the levels of above three genes was observed between high- and low-dose Ex-4-treated groups.

Table 1. Study design. BID, twice daily; IP: Intraperitoneal; D12450B/SCD, standard chow diet, 10% fat, research diets; D12492/HFD, high-fat diet, 60% fat, research diets; CRN: Caerulein.

	Number animals	of Diet	Treatment/time (w)	Nominal dose (BID subcutaneous injection) (µg/kg ⁻¹ d ⁻¹)	Induced pancreatitis (50 µg/kg)
Control	N=8	D12450B/SCD	Vehicle/13	0	0
HFD	N=8	D12492 /HFD	Vehicle/13	0	0
HFD+Ex-4 low	N=8	D12492/HFD	Ex-4/13	3	0
HFD+Ex-4 high	N=8	D12492/HFD	Ex-4/13	30	0
HFD+CRN	N=8	D12492/HFD	Vehicle/13	0	CRN × 5
HFD+Ex-4 low + C RN	N=8	D12492/HFD	Ex-4/13	3	CRN × 5
HFD+Ex-4 high+ C RN	N=8	D12492/HFD	Ex-4/13	30	CRN × 5

Table 2. The specific primers used in PCR.

Name	Primers
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GAPDH	Forward: 5-GGTGAAGGTCGGTGTGAACG-3
	Reverse: 5 -CTCGCTCCTGGAAGATGGTG-3
REGIII	Forward: 5-GGCTTCATTCTTGCTCTCCA-3
	Reverse: 5 -TTGTTACTCCATCCCACCA-3
MCP-1	Forward: 5-TCACCTGCTGCTACTCATTACCA-3
	Reverse: 5 -TACAGCTTCTTTGGGACACCTGCT-3
IL-6	Forward: 5-CCACTCCAACAGACCTGTCTATAC-3
	Reverse: 5 -CACAACTCTTTTCTCATTTCCACGA-3
miR-216a	Forward: 5-GTAATCTCAGCGGCAACTGTGA-3
miR-146a	Forward:5-GCTGAGAAGTGAATTACATGGGTT-3
miR-181a	Forward: 5-AACATTCAACGCTGTCGGTGAGT-3
miR-210	Forward: 5-CTGTGCGTGTGACAGCGGTTGA-3

Notes: The miRNAs reverse were provided in miRcute miRNA qPCR Detection kit, 5 S was obtained from Tiangen Biotech

Table 3. Summary of severity of selected histopathological findings in terminally euthanized animals.

Microscopy findings	Ex-4 dose (µg/kg/d)			CRN
	Vehicle (n=8)	3 (n=7)	30 (n=7)	(n=8)
Edema, interstitium	0.75	1.25	1.67	2.5
Necrosis, adipose tissue	0.25	0.25	0.3	3
Necrosis, acinar cell	0.25	0.35	0.4	2.5
Acinar cell atrophy	0.25	0.75	0.8	2.5
Ductal proliferation	0.5	1	1.25	2
Inflammation/perivascular infiltrate	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.5
Hemorrhage, interstitium	0	0.25	0.4	3

Table 4. The expression of pancreatitis-associated miRNAs and genes. **p*<0.05, both Ex-4 groups and HFD group versus pancreatitis group. Values are mean ± SEM, n=8.

Item	HFD control	HFD+Ex-4 (low dose)	HFD+Ex-4 (high dose)	Pancreatitis
RegIII	1.06 ± 0.25*	1.12 ± 0.15*	1.26 ± 0.17*	3.61 ± 0.23
MCP-1	0.99 ± 0.11*	1.06 ± 0.19*	1.18 ± 0.3*	2.85 ± 0.33
IL-6	0.74 ± 0.30*	0.99 ± 0.26*	1.26 ± 0.32*	4.78 ± 0.90
miR-216a	1.03 ± 0.37*	0.92 ± 0.27*	1.64 ± 0.47*	5.68 ± 0.55
miR-210	1.05 ± 0.22*	1.12 ± 0.14*	1.67 ± 0.35*	5.24 ± 0.97
miR-181	1.02 ± 0.23*	1.69 ± 0.31*	2.02 ± 0.29*	8.23 ± 0.59
miR-148	1.04 ± 0.23*	0.96 ± 0.15*	1.58 ± 0.21*	5.48 ± 0.34

Discussion

Since GLP-1R is available, the relationship between GLP-1R and pancreatitis has been a hot issue. This study indicated that application of Exendin-4 did not induce pancreatitis in mice, which was consistent with many previous studies [18,21,23]. Meanwhile, many clinical studies showed that application of GLP-1R drugs was not related to occurrence of pancreatitis [27-29]. However, some previous studies reported that GLP-1R drugs could increase risks of pancreatitis, which might be due to high dosage significantly more than regular therapeutic dose (20-50 times).

The beneficial effects of Ex-4 on glucose metabolism and weight loss were observed in this study, consisted with prior animal studies [30-32]. We observed that Ex-4 had no deleterious effects on exocrine pancreas in this study. In Ex-4 treated groups (3 and 30 µg/kg/d), the levels of serum lipase and amylase, which are specific markers of acute pancreatitis and are expected to rise at least threefold above the upper limit of normal in acute pancreatitis, were similar to those in HFD control group. Furthermore, lipase and amylase activities were

slightly lower with 12 w Ex-4 pre-treatment compared to solely CRN-induced pancreatitis group.

The increasing numbers of reports about the development of pancreatitis following Ex-4-treatment raise the possibility that Ex-4 could improve glucose metabolism accompany by undesirable adverse effects of induction of low-grade asymptomatic chronic pancreatitis, and potentially, in the long run, pancreatic cancer [3,7,8]. In this study, the dose of Ex-4 that was comparable with or up to 10 times the exposure level in human was used to detect the effects on exocrine pancreas. In general, the histological results for the mice pancreata were in accordance with the levels of plasma amylase and lipase. No histological signs of pancreatitis were found in mice. Based on these observations, we supposed that Ex-4 treatment did not initiate pancreatitis. It might exert protective effects on exocrine pancreas and reduce risks for pancreatitis, which probably resulted from the improvement on glucose metabolism and reduction in glucotoxicity.

Recent studies have noticed a potential link between miRNAs and pancreatitis. Some studies have shown that a class of miRNAs including miR-181, miR-148, miR-216a and miR-210

are indeed produced abundantly to serve as a potential biomarker candidate for pancreatic injury and may be more sensitive and specific than amylase and lipase [33-36]. These observations raised the hope that some specific miRNAs could be candidate markers for pancreatic injury or pancreatitis. In this study, we observed an increase in the levels of miRNAs (miR-181, miR-148, miR-216a and miR-210) that were supposed to be involved in pancreatitis in HFD group. This was consistent with the opinion that pre-diabetes and diabetes were predisposed to pancreatitis. In addition, we demonstrated that neither low- nor high-dose treatment of Ex-4 change the expression of pancreatitis-associated genes, including *MCP-1*, *RegIII*, and *IL-6*. These results were coincident with the findings in histology and suggested a contrary standpoint to which described Ex-4 expanded expression of pancreatitis associated genes.

However, the association between Ex-4 use and pancreatitis has long been discussed with argument for several explanations. Firstly, one recent study conducted in human donors demonstrated that incretin therapy expanded both endocrine and exocrine pancreas and increased exocrine pancreas dysplasia tended to obstruct the outflow of pancreatic enzymes [16]. This was a plausible mechanism of Ex-4 in relation to pancreatitis, which was also found in our study under electron microscopy. Secondly, pro-inflammatory mediators appear to play a key role in the pathogenesis of pancreatitis and the subsequent inflammatory response [18,37]. A trend towards downregulation was observed for some inflammatory cytokines including IL-2, IFN γ , MCP-1, and TNF α [22]. However, one study has reported that Ex-4 did not show any increase in several inflammatory mediators (IL-1 β , IL-2, IFN γ), which was consisted with our results. Thirdly, some researchers have speculated the potential risk for pancreatitis may be related to the venomous origin of the Ex-4 peptide from the lizard [3]. Fourthly, Type 2 diabetes and obesity themselves are risk factors for the development of pancreatitis.

Although we demonstrated that the expression of potential pancreatitis-associated genes and miRNAs was altered in response to Ex-4, the exact mechanism still remained unknown. In addition, the expression of miRNAs in pancreatitis mice was not feasible to measure, considering that 5 h acute CRN treatment was probably not sufficient to modify their expression. Moreover, these preliminary rodent observations could not simply translate to humans, suggesting a requirement of further studies using pancreata from donors in the future.

The FDA, as well as some experts has sent an alert for clinicians to realize the potential risk of Ex-4 use for pancreatitis [3,7,8,38]. However, it still does not reach an agreement with existing evidences. Our study provided new evidence for the dispute, presented the electron microscopy to assess pancreata and attempted to find a novel way that involved in miRNAs to underlying the mechanism of Ex-4 induced effects.

Conclusion

In conclusion, long-term exposure to Ex-4 at concentrations comparable with or up to several-fold therapeutic levels in humans contributed to the expected metabolic benefits in diabetic mice. Chronic low-dose Ex-4 exposure in general was safe, for no signs of change in plasma markers, histology and genes associated with pancreatitis were found. Of concern, we noted slightly pancreatitis in one mouse in high-dose Ex-4-treated group. Therefore, surveillance for a possible increased risk of pancreatitis under high dose Ex-4 administration is warranted to ensure at least benefits far outweigh potential risks.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 81170744 and No.81390902). We would like to thank Rui-Bo Zhao and Qi Huang for expert assistance in histological analysis of this manuscript. We thank Tie-Zhu An for excellent technical assistance.

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