Emricasan is currently in three Phase 2 clinical trials, including two trials in patients with liver cirrhosis. Here we report the effect of emricasan in subjects randomized to emricasan compared to placebo. Emricasan treatment caused statistically significant decreases in ALT, cCK18/M30 and Caspase 3/7 versus placebo (Table 3). Clinically relevant and statistically significant reductions were seen in ALT at Day 28 compared to Baseline in subjects randomized to emricasan compared to placebo.

Emricasan treatment caused statistically significant decreases in baseline cCK18/M30 and Caspase 3/7, compared to placebo at Day 28 of approximately 30%, consistent with the reductions reported in other studies.

The study achieved its objectives and the results suggest that emricasan may have utility in the treatment of NAFLD/NASH although larger confirmatory studies will be required.

**References:**


**Conclusion:**

- Of the 38 subjects who received study treatment, 35 subjects completed the study (Day 28). Of these subjects, 19 received placebo, and 19 were in the emricasan 25 mg BID treatment group. The study was then stopped due to unexplained adverse events.
- Emricasan resulted in statistically significant decreases in cCK18/M30, RCK18/65 and Caspase 3/7, compared to placebo at Day 28.
- Emricasan treatment caused statistically significant decreases in baseline cCK18/M30, RCK18/65 and Caspase 3/7, on both Days 7 and 28.
- Changes were reported in weight, cholesterol, LDL, HDL and triglycerides in the study in either the emricasan or placebo arms.
- Emricasan treatment was well tolerated in the study and the adverse event profile was similar to that already reported in previous studies.


* mmonis@conatuspharma.com

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