- This is the first in-human study of luseogliflozin, a sodium glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor, which is developed for the treatment of diabetes mellitus.
- Randomized, single-blind, placebo-controlled, single ascending dose (1 to 25 mg) and multiple ascending dose (5 or 10 mg, 7 days) studies were conducted in healthy male Japanese subjects.
- The maximum plasma level and area under the concentration-time curve of luseogliflozin were dose-dependent and not affected by food intake.
- Urinary glucose excretion increased in a dose-dependent manner, reached to 70.9 and 76.9 g/day in the single-dose and multiple-dose study, respectively.
- Luseogliflozin was well tolerated and showed favorable pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profiles in healthy male Japanese subjects.

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