**New Study Demonstrates Diabetic Nephropathy Prevention and Reversal Using Jenrin Discovery’s Novel CB1 Inverse Agonist JD-5037**

CHADDS FORD, Pa. -- JD-5037, Jenrin Discovery’s novel CB1 inverse agonist, has been shown to effectively block enhanced CB1 signaling in podocytes causing reduction/reversal of diabetic nephropathy in male Zucker Diabetic Fatty rats. Diabetic nephropathy, a leading cause of chronic kidney disease in the United States and one of the most significant long-term complications of both Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, currently lacks an effective therapy. The work also identifies the common pathway through which both hyperglycemia and increased activity of the renin-angiotensin system exert their deleterious effects on kidney disease. The data was generated in the laboratory of Dr. George Kunos (NIAAA) at the National Institutes of Health, and has recently been published in an article entitled, “Overactive Cannabinoid 1 Receptor in Podocytes Drives Type 2 Diabetic Nephropathy” (Jourdan et al, [Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25422468) 2014 Dec 16;111(50):E5420-8. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1419901111. Epub 2014 Nov 24.).

JD-5037 is a peripherally selective (PS) inverse agonist of the CB1 receptor, and has been specifically engineered by Jenrin to minimize blood-brain barrier penetration and brain receptor interaction mediating the chief neuropsychiatric liability associated with first-generation brain penetrant CB1receptor blockers. “This study further strengthens the broad therapeutic potential of Jenrin’s peripherally restricted CB1 inverse agonists that includes Type 2 diabetes, liver disease and obesity, as well as diabetic nephropathy and end-stage kidney disease,” said Bob Chorvat, Ph.D., CSO of Jenrin Discovery.

**About Jenrin Discovery, Inc.** ([www.jenrindiscovery.com](http://www.jenrindiscovery.com)) -- Founded in 2005, Jenrin Discovery is a privately-held company developing proprietary, first-in-class small molecule drugs designed to selectively target peripheral tissues. The new PS chemical entities retain the pharmacological activity and other drug-like properties of the parent compound, but carry little or no risk of neuropsychiatric effects, thus offering a safer alternative to the original drugs. Jenrin’s lead compound, JD-5037, is a next-generation CB1 inverse agonist in late-stage preclinical development for the treatment of NASH and other fibrotic conditions. Jenrin is developing JD-5037 in part through collaboration with the NIH BriDGs program.

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