

Insulin icodec explained

What is insulin icodec?

Insulin icodec is a **once-weekly basal insulin analogue** designed to cover the basal insulin requirements for a full week with a **single subcutaneous injection**. It is currently under investigation for the treatment of type 1 and 2 diabetes in the phase 3 ONWARDS programme¹⁻⁶.

The ONWARDS clinical development programme comprises six phase 3a global clinical trials, including a trial with real-world elements, involving more than 4,000 adults with type 1 or type 2 diabetes¹⁻⁶.

Once-weekly insulin icodec could significantly reduce the number of injections per year¹⁻⁶:

 **x52** — vs —  **x365**

The potential of once-weekly insulin icodec

Once-weekly insulin icodec has the potential to redefine insulin therapy and reinvent the insulin start experience:

- **Simple dosing and titration** could help healthcare providers to **initiate insulin icodec with confidence**⁷
- **Fewer injections could reduce treatment burden**^{7,8}
- **Potential to improve adherence**, leading to **more time in range and better glycaemic control**^{7,8}

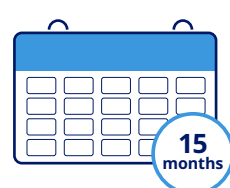


Insulin icodec embodies Novo Nordisk's **commitment to sustainability** with a reduction in the number of pens (due to less frequent dosing) and aims to reduce the impact of plastic and CO₂ by 80% compared with once-daily insulin⁹.

What is the current unmet need?

Insulin remains the cornerstone of diabetes treatment. However, initiation of insulin therapy in type 2 diabetes is often delayed¹⁰, despite uncontrolled blood sugar levels, leading to increased risk of diabetes-related complications¹¹.

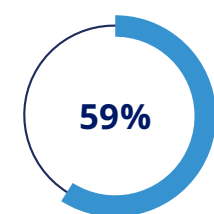
Injection burden is a major barrier to insulin initiation:



50% of people with type 2 diabetes needing insulin therapy **delay initiation** by an average of **15 months**¹².



1/3 of all people with diabetes are **not adherent to daily insulin therapy**^{10,13}.



59% of physicians identified the number of **daily injections** as a difficulty for patients¹⁰.



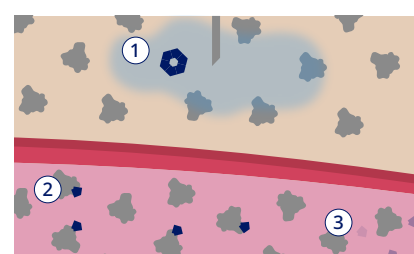
Once-weekly dosing is associated with **improved patient adherence compared with once-daily dosing**¹⁴.

How does insulin icodec work?

The insulin icodec molecule has been **engineered by modifying human insulin**, to give a **prolonged half-life of approximately 7 days**^{15,16}.

Three amino acid substitutions have been introduced to provide molecular stability, minimise the enzymatic breakdown of insulin icodec and reduce receptor-mediated clearance¹⁵.

 Insulin icodec  Albumin



1. Once-weekly insulin icodec is injected subcutaneously
2. Although a week's worth of insulin is administered, almost all icodec binds to a protein in the blood, albumin, to form an essentially inactive depot
3. Slowly, insulin icodec is released from albumin to achieve effective glucose lowering throughout the week

Insulin icodec achieves **similar glucose-lowering effect at steady state** (after three to four weekly doses) with **considerably fewer injections** compared with once-daily insulin¹⁷.

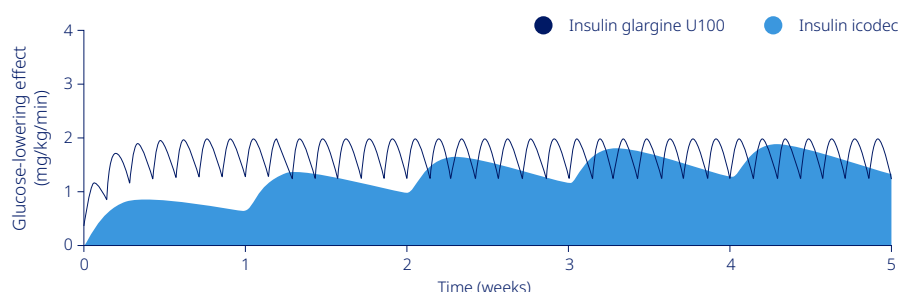


Diagram showing modelling of the increase in glucose-lowering effect over time (based on phase 1 data)

What is the formulation and dosing of insulin icodec?

Insulin icodec is **formulated as 700 units/mL** to ensure that the injection volume is similar to that of once-daily basal insulin⁸. It is designed to be injected subcutaneously once a week with an **easy-to-use pen and optional digital support** for personalised automated dose guidance.

References

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