

Not all obesity is the same



Environmental factors¹⁻³

- Diet and overeating
- Lack of sleep
- Increased stress
- Physical inactivity
- Medications

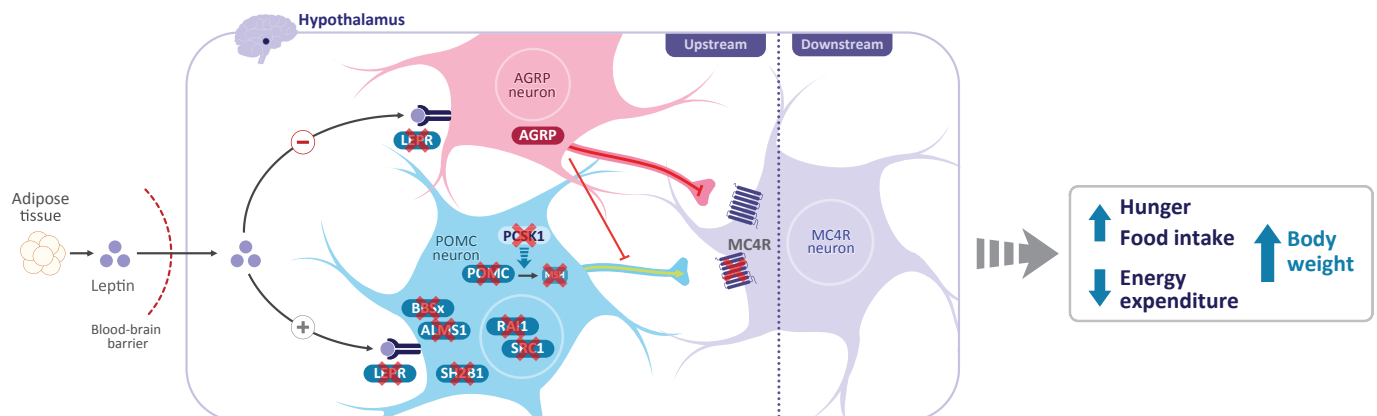


Genetic factors⁴

- Common genetic variants
- Impairment of gene expression or function
- Rare genetic variants

Rare genetic variants within the hypothalamic melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R) pathway – a key pathway responsible for regulating hunger and energy expenditure – may result in impaired neuronal signaling, leading to rare MC4R pathway disease⁵⁻¹⁰

Impaired MC4R pathway



Abbreviations:

AGRP, agouti-related protein; **ALMS1**, Alström syndrome 1; **BBS**, Bardet-Biedl syndrome; **LEPR**, leptin receptor; **MC4R**, melanocortin-4 receptor; **MSH**, melanocyte-stimulating hormone; **PCSK1**, proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 1; **POMC**, proopiomelanocortin; **RAI1**, retinoic acid induced 1; **SH2B1**, Src homology 2 B adapter protein 1; **SRC1**, steroid receptor coactivator 1.

Individuals with rare MC4R pathway diseases are often affected with hyperphagia and early-onset, severe obesity¹⁰



Hyperphagia
(insatiable hunger)



Early-onset, severe obesity^a

^a Early onset is typically at age 2 to 5 years.

A link and QR code for Prescribing Information and Adverse Event reporting information can be found on page 3

Rare MC4R pathway diseases present a variety of clinical characteristics, but hyperphagia and early-onset, severe obesity are common features

Rare genetic disease¹¹

		POMC deficiency ^{11,14}	LEPR deficiency ^{15,16}	Bardet-Biedl syndrome ^{10,17}
Cardinal Symptoms	Hyperphagia	✓	✓	✓
	Early-onset, severe obesity	✓	✓	✓
Symptoms	Growth abnormalities	✓	✓	
	Endocrine abnormalities	✓	✓	✓
	Renal disease			✓
	Visual impairments			✓
	Cognitive or developmental impairments			✓
	Cardiovascular defects			✓
	Other possible characteristics	· Red/orange hair · Light or pale skin	· Severe bacterial infections	· Polydactyly

Genetic testing along with evaluation of clinical presentation may aid in the diagnosis of rare MC4R pathway diseases^{12,21}



Consider specific genetic testing in individuals (children or adults) with:

- Hyperphagia
- Early-onset, severe obesity (before 5 years of age)
- Other clinical characteristics of rare MC4R pathway diseases
- Family history of notable weight differences between family members

Abbreviations:

LEPR, leptin receptor; MC4R, melanocortin-4 receptor; POMC, proopiomelanocortin.

References:

1. Muñoz Yáñez C, et al. *Austin J Nutr Metab.* 2017;4(3):1052. 2. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/overweight-and-obesity>. Accessed February 2024. 3. Dumeq JP, et al. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2015;100(2):363-370. 4. Speliotes EK, et al. *Nat Genet.* 2010;42(11):937-948. 5. da Fonseca ACP, et al. *J Diabetes Complications.* 2017;31(10):1549-1561. 6. Yazdi FT, et al. *PeerJ.* 2015;3:e856. 7. Burns B, et al. *Hum Mol Genet.* 2010;19(20):4026-4042. 8. Lu Q, et al. *J Mol Endocrinol.* 2019;62(1):37-46. 9. Vaisse C, et al. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol.* 2017;9(7):a028217. 10. Huvenne H, et al. *Obes Facts.* 2016;9(3):158-173. 11. Coll AP, et al. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2004;89(6):2557-2562. 12. Styne DM, et al. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2017;102(3):709-757. 13. Mendiratta MS, et al. *Int J Pediatr Endocrinol.* 2011;2011(1):5. 14. Argente J, et al. *Endocr Abstr.* 2019;63:P976. 15. Farooqi IS, O'Rahilly S. *J Endocrinol.* 2014;223(1):T63-T70. 16. Thaker V V. *Adolesc Med State Art Rev.* 2017;28(2):379-405. 17. Forsythe E, Beales PL. *Eur J Hum Genet.* 2013;21(1): 8-13. 18. Cacciottolo TM, et al. *QJM.* 2019;112(9):724-729. 19. Yang Y, et al. *Nat Commun.* 2019;10(1):1718. 20. Doche ME, et al. *J Clin Invest.* 2012;122(12):4732-4736. 21. van der Valk ES, et al. *Obes Rev.* 2019;20(6):795-804.

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IMCIVREE▼ (setmelanotide)

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