

Many people living with advanced type 2 diabetes rely on injectable insulin to lower their blood sugar levels after a meal. The major problem with injectable insulin is that it commonly causes low blood sugar, which prevents people from taking enough to effectively manage their diabetes. My laboratory tested a new class of drug, called a somatostatin receptor 2 antagonist (SSTR2a), to see whether it could prevent low blood sugar in rats with pre-diabetes during an overdose of insulin. Treatment with the SSTR2a delayed the onset of low blood sugar by fifteen minutes, meaning that it may show promise in protecting against low blood sugar in the advanced type 2 diabetes, when insulin treatment becomes necessary.