Linagliptin is a dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitor glucose-lowering compound with low risk of inducing hypoglycaemia. It has been found that linagliptin may modify several measures of microvascular function including hyperaemia area, resting blood flow, and peak blood flow in the fasting state. Treatment of STZ-diabetic Wistar rats was shown to decrease levels of oxidative stress, protect against microvascular damage, enhance neuronal cell survival, and prevent vasoregression. Furthermore, treatment was found to decrease aortic pulse wave velocity, glycated haemoglobin, fasting plasma glucose, and triglycerides in people with early type 2 diabetes. Contrarily, linagliptin has also been known to cause adverse reactions such as ulcers and blisters.

References


