For people with extremely high triglycerides (TGs),
such as those with **Familial Chylomicronaemia Syndrome (FCS)**

AIM LOWER

Lowering TGs to the ESC/EAS guideline level of **≤10 mmol/L (880 mg/dL)** reduces the risk of acute pancreatitis[1]

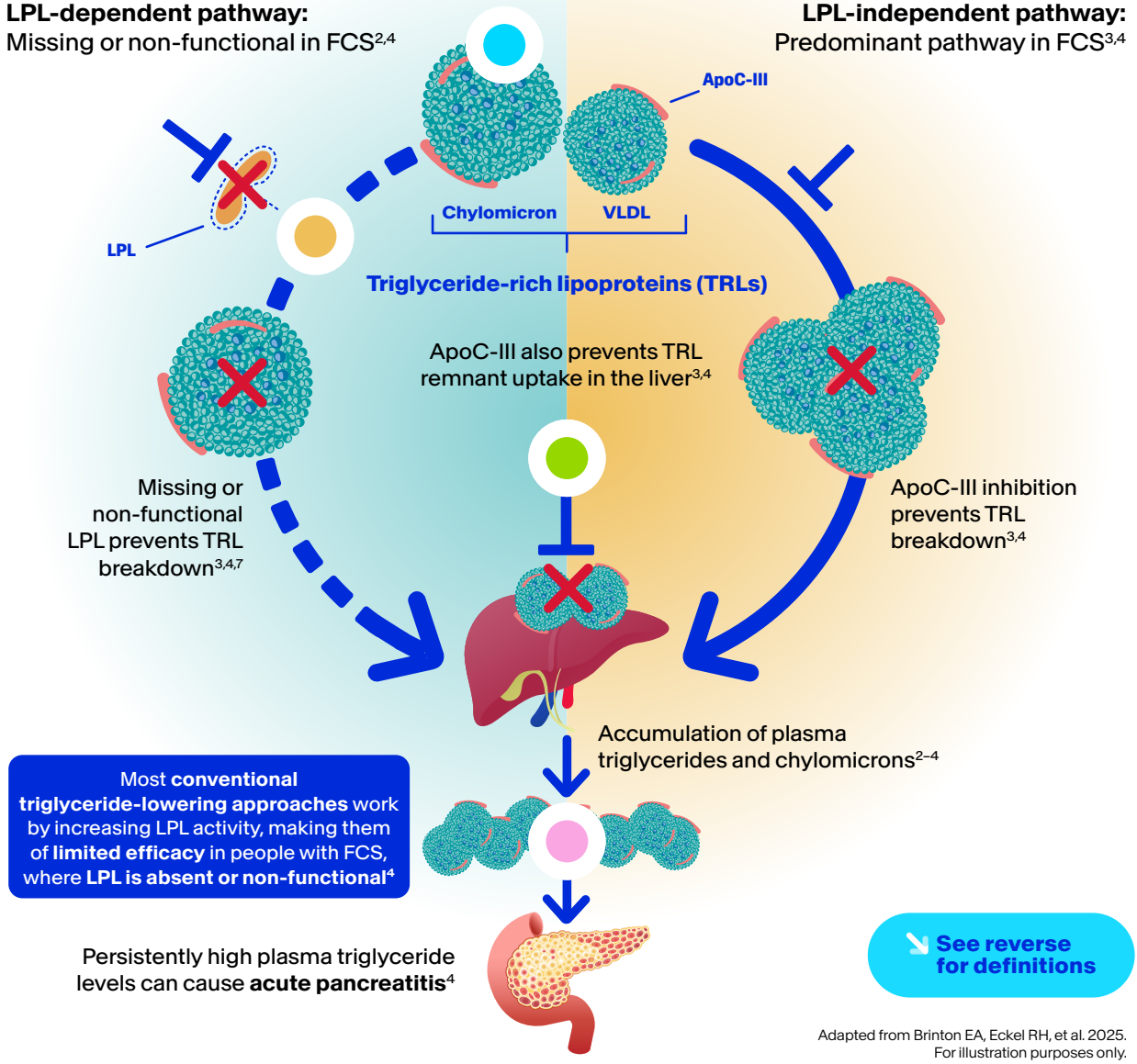
Not an actual patient

Mechanism of Disease

FCS is caused by missing or non-functional lipoprotein lipase (LPL) enzyme, leading to extremely high triglycerides and increased acute pancreatitis risk[2–4]

This guide details the underlying mechanisms of FCS and why conventional triglyceride-lowering approaches (e.g. statins, fibrates and omega-3 fatty acids) may not lower triglycerides to guideline levels in FCS[1,4–6]

On the surface of chylomicrons and very-low-density lipoproteins (VLDLs), **apolipoprotein C-III (apoC-III) regulates breakdown of triglycerides by inhibiting two key pathways**[4,7]



See reverse for definitions

Adapted from Brinton EA, Eckel RH, et al. 2025.
For illustration purposes only.

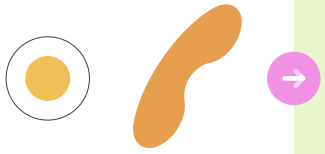
In FCS, conventional approaches have limited effect because they do not address the specific underlying cause[2,4]

Prepared by Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

arrowhead pharmaceuticals

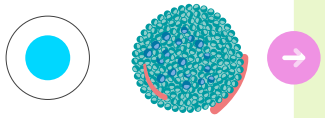
ApoC-III inhibition

ApoC-III plays a key role in regulating triglyceride mechanism. It inhibits the breakdown of chylomicrons and clearance of subsequent triglycerides via both LPL-dependent and -independent pathways and impairs hepatic uptake of TRL remnants. This contributes to the accumulation of chylomicrons and VLDLs in plasma[3,4]



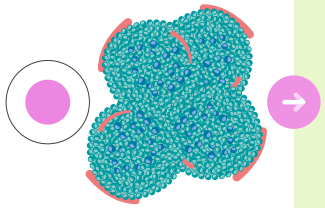
LPL

LPL catalyses the breakdown of plasma triglycerides. In 80–90% of cases of FCS, there is an absence or impairment of LPL function[2]



Chylomicrons and VLDLs

Triglycerides are transported in the blood by chylomicrons and VLDLs[3,7]



Chylomicronaemia

The impaired clearance of chylomicrons from the bloodstream leads to chylomicronaemia and increased risk of acute pancreatitis[3,4]

Not an actual patient

↘TGs

Together we can AIM LOWER at

lowertriglycerides.eu

ApoC-III, apolipoprotein C-III; **EAS**, European Atherosclerosis Society; **ESC**, European Society of Cardiology; **FCS**, Familial Chylomicronaemia Syndrome; **LPL**, lipoprotein lipase; **TG**, triglyceride; **TRL**, triglyceride-rich lipoprotein; **VLDL**, very-low-density lipoprotein.

1. Mach F, Baigent C, et al. *Eur Heart J.* 2020;41(1):111. **2.** Davidson M, Stevenson M, et al. *J Clin Lipidol.* 2018;12(4):898–907. **3.** Gaudet D, Brisson D, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2014. 4;371(23):2200–6. **4.** Brinton EA, Eckel RH, et al. *Atherosclerosis.* 2025;403:119114. **5.** Stroes E, Moulin P, et al. *Atheroscler Suppl.* 2017;23:1–7. **6.** Gouni-Berthold I. *J Endocr Soc.* 2020;4(2):bvz035. **7.** Ginsberg HN, Packard CJ, et al. *Eur Heart J.* 2021;42(47):4791–806.

Prepared by Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

arrowhead pharmaceuticals