

The Effect of Excipients on Intestinal Drug Transporters

Kathy Giacomini

UCSF

USP-FDA Workshop: Critical Importance of Excipients

2017

Biopharmaceutical Classification System Class 3 Biowaivers

Waiver of In Vivo Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Studies for Immediate-Release Solid Oral Dosage Forms Based on a Biopharmaceutics Classification System Guidance for Industry

DRAFT GUIDANCE

This guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only.

Comments and suggestions regarding this draft document should be submitted within 60 days of publication in the *Federal Register* of the notice announcing the availability of the draft guidance. Submit electronic comments to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submit written comments to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number listed in the notice of availability that publishes in the *Federal Register*.

For questions regarding this draft document contact (CDER) Mehul Mehta 301-796-1573.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)

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Biopharmaceutics
Revision 1

BCS Class 3 Drugs

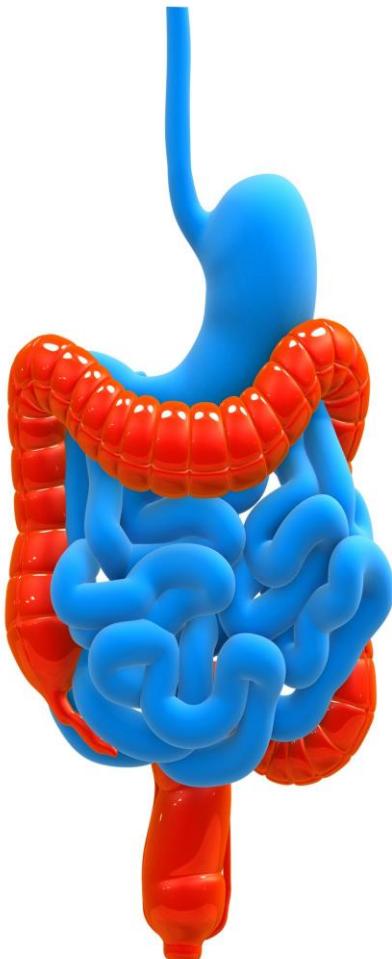
Low Permeability/
High Solubility Drugs

e.g., cimetidine, metformin,
acyclovir, fexofenadine

Influx Transporters



Intestinal Drug Transporters



ABC Superfamily

- P-glycoprotein (ABCB1)
- BCRP (ABCG2)

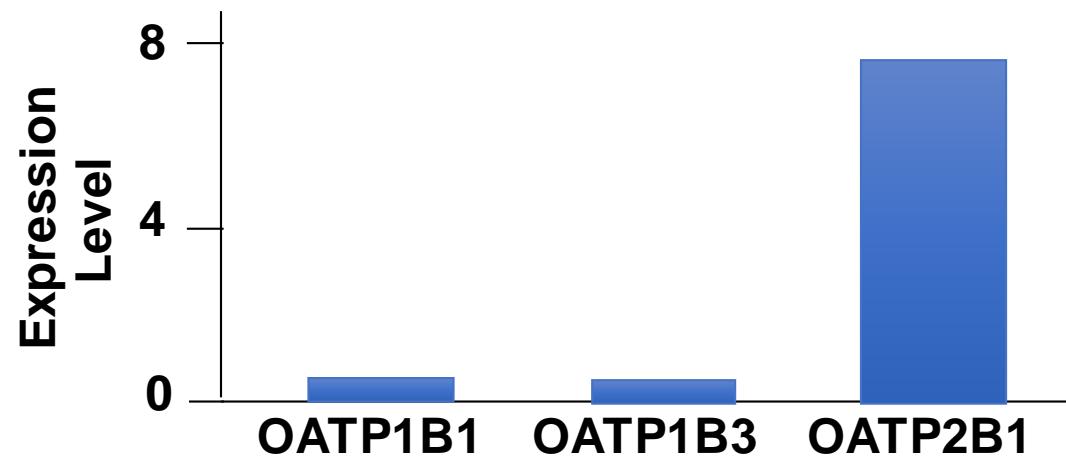
Efflux

SLC Superfamily (Solute Carrier Superfamily)

- PEPT1 (SLC15A1)
- OATP2B1 (SLCO2B1)
- THTR2 (SLC19A3)

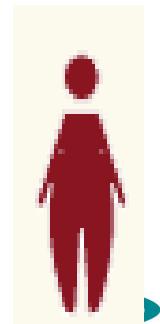
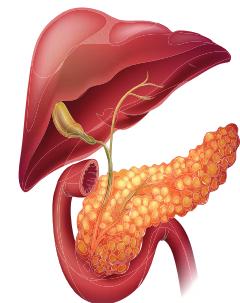
Influx

Organic Anion Transporting Polypeptide, OATP2B1- High Expression In Intestine

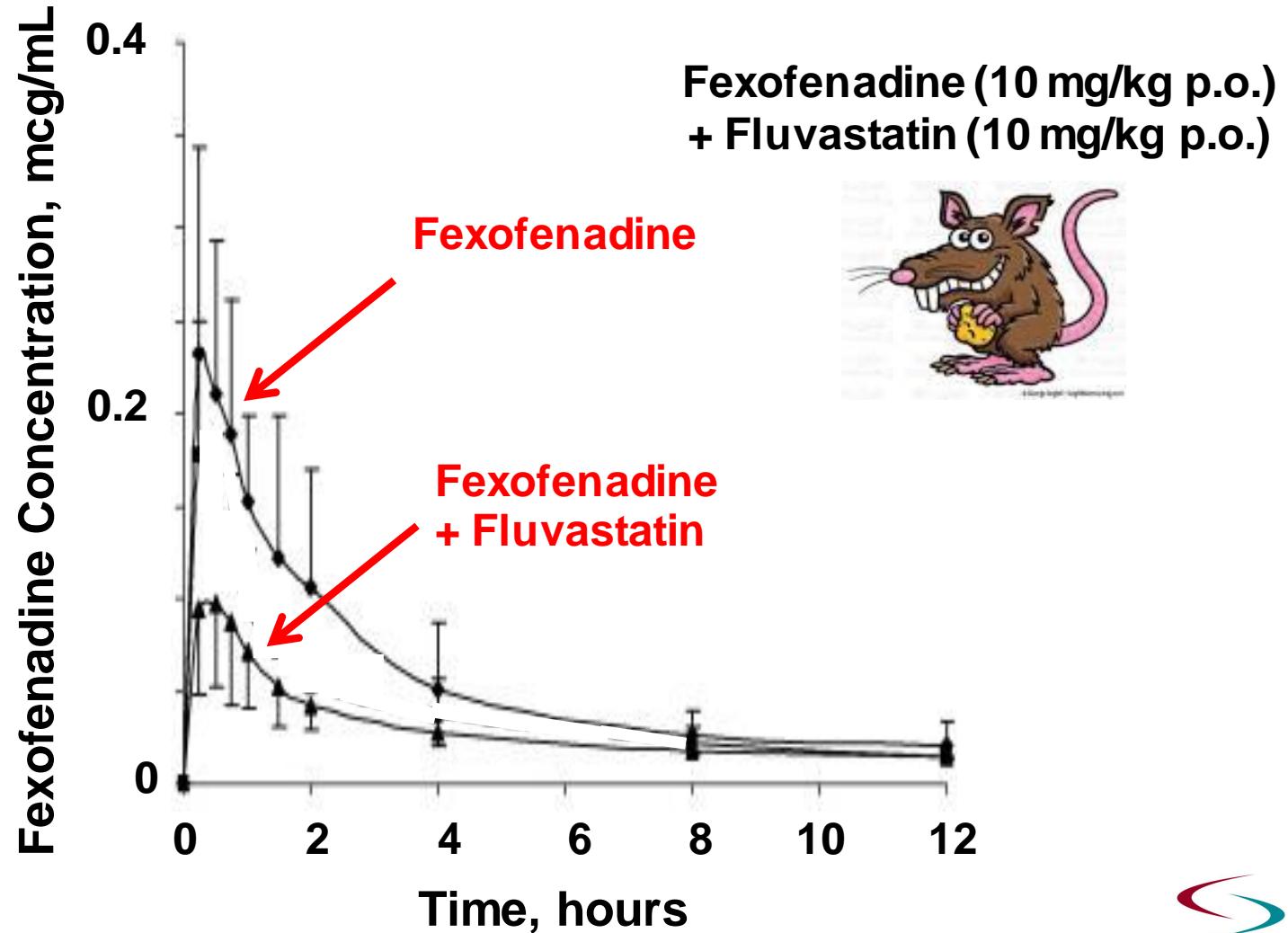


OATP2B1 Interacts with Structurally Diverse Drugs

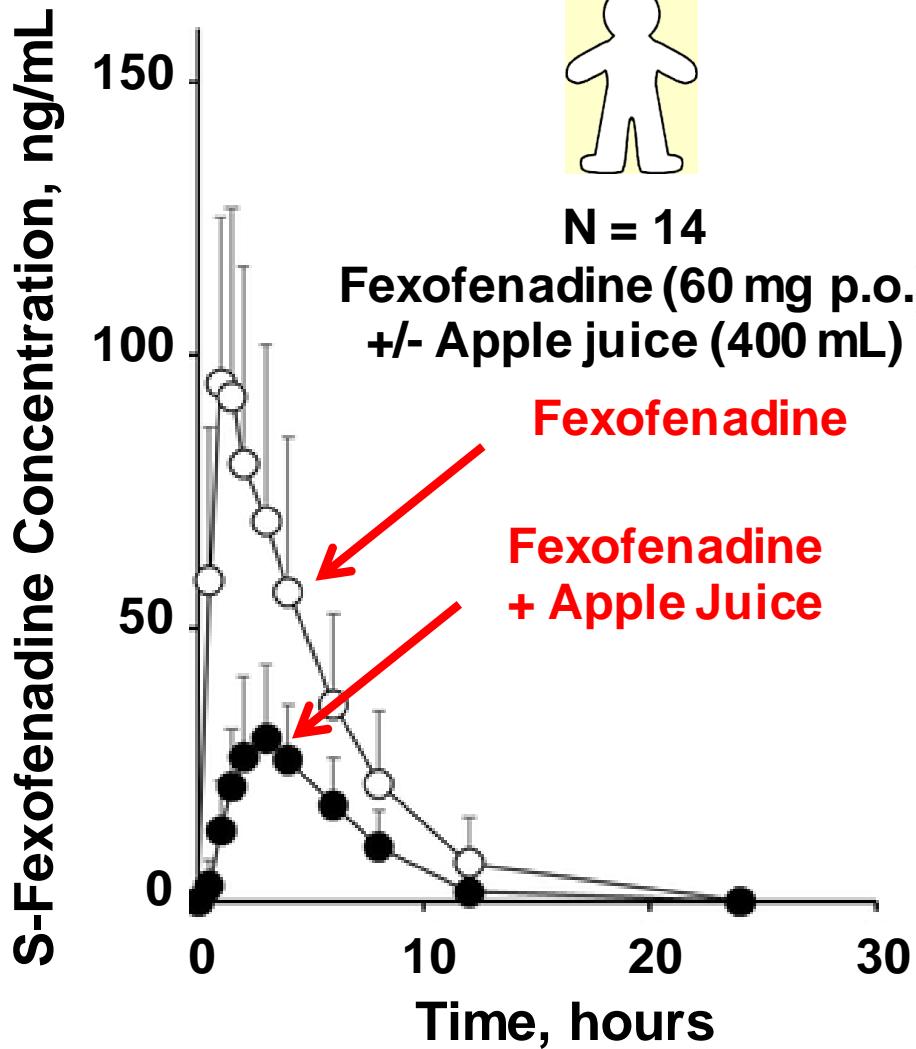
- Cardiovascular Drugs
 - Statins (fluvastatin, rosuvastatin)
 - Beta-adrenergic blocking agents (talinolol)
- Hormones (estrone-3-sulfate)
- Anti-diabetic agents (glyburide)
- Antihistamines (**fexofenadine**)



OATPs Are Targets for Drug Drug Interactions



Influence of Apple Juice on Fexofenadine Absorption



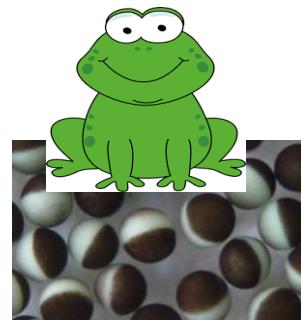
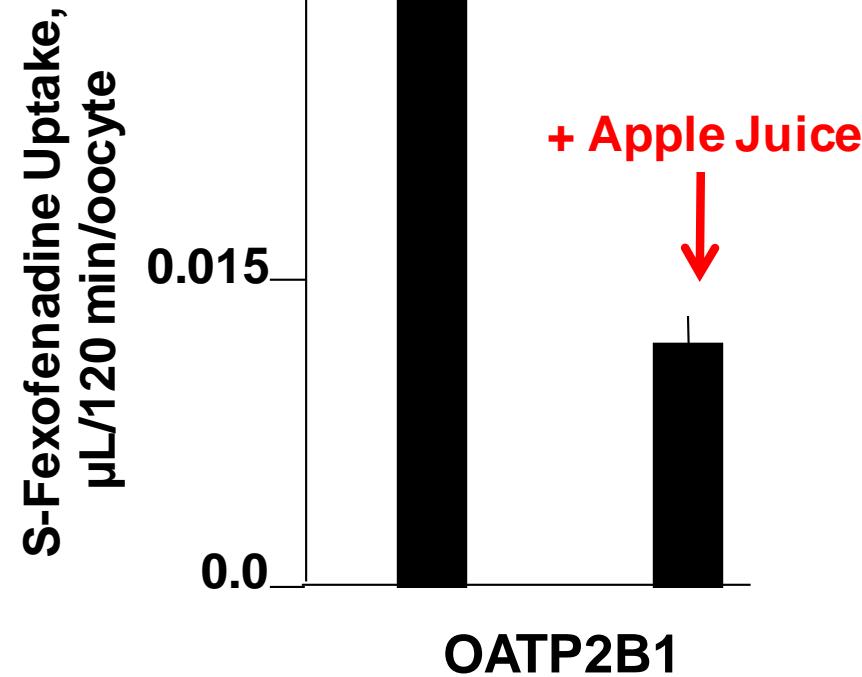
N = 14

Fexofenadine (60 mg p.o.)
+/- Apple juice (400 mL)

Fexofenadine

Fexofenadine
+ Apple Juice

Time, hours



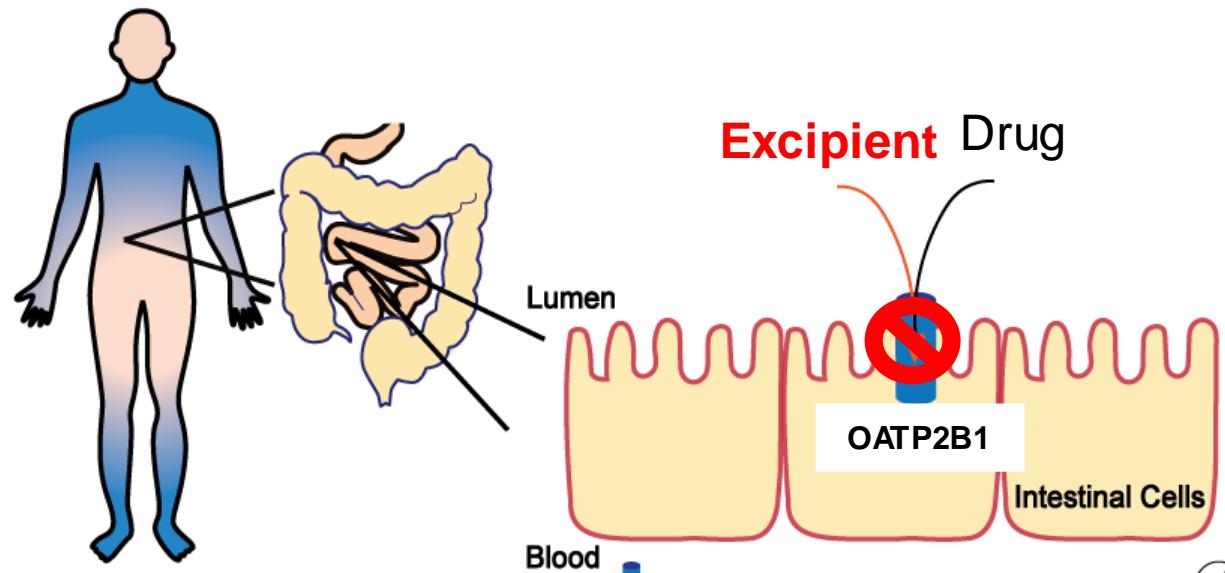
+ Apple Juice

OATP2B1

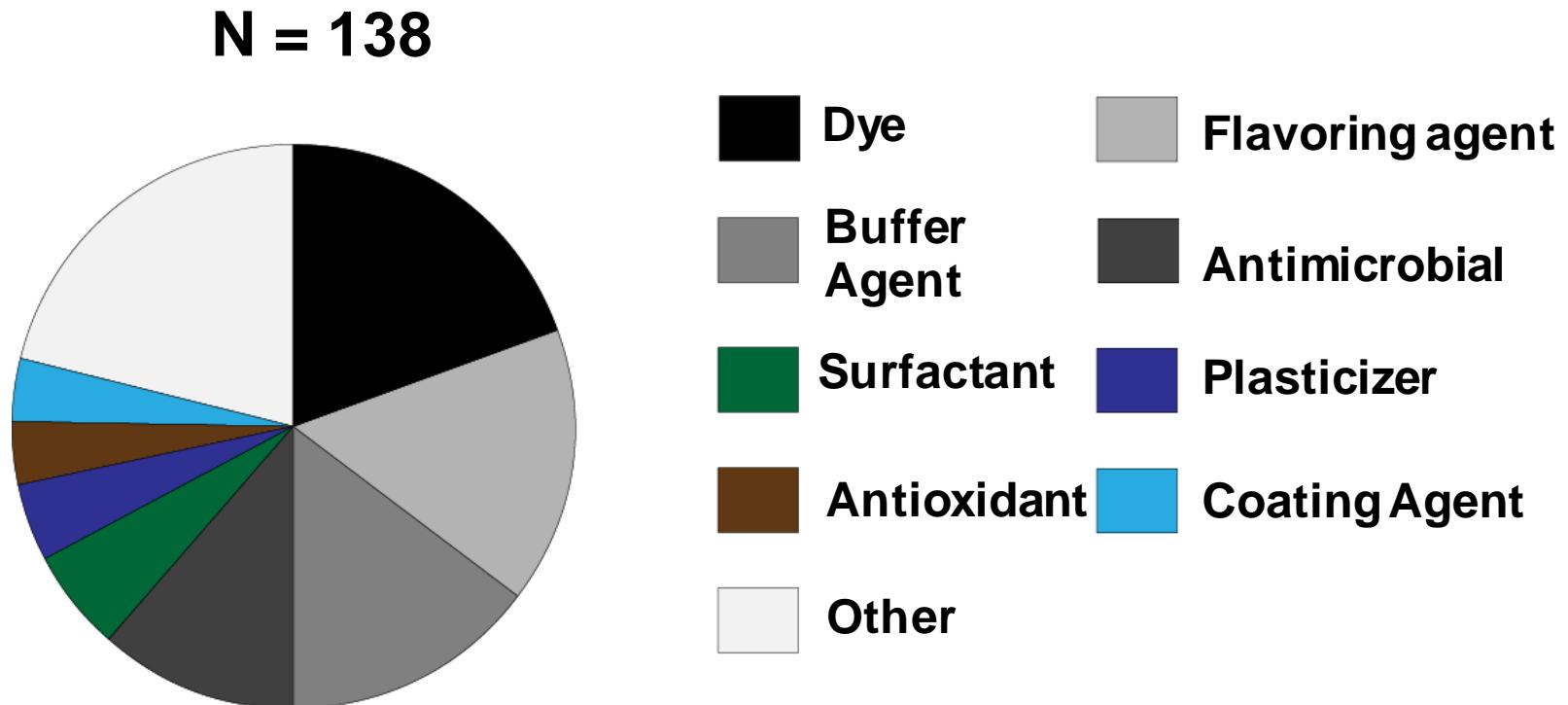
Apple Juice: phloridzin, phloretin,
hesperidin, quercetin

CERSI
UCSF-Stanford

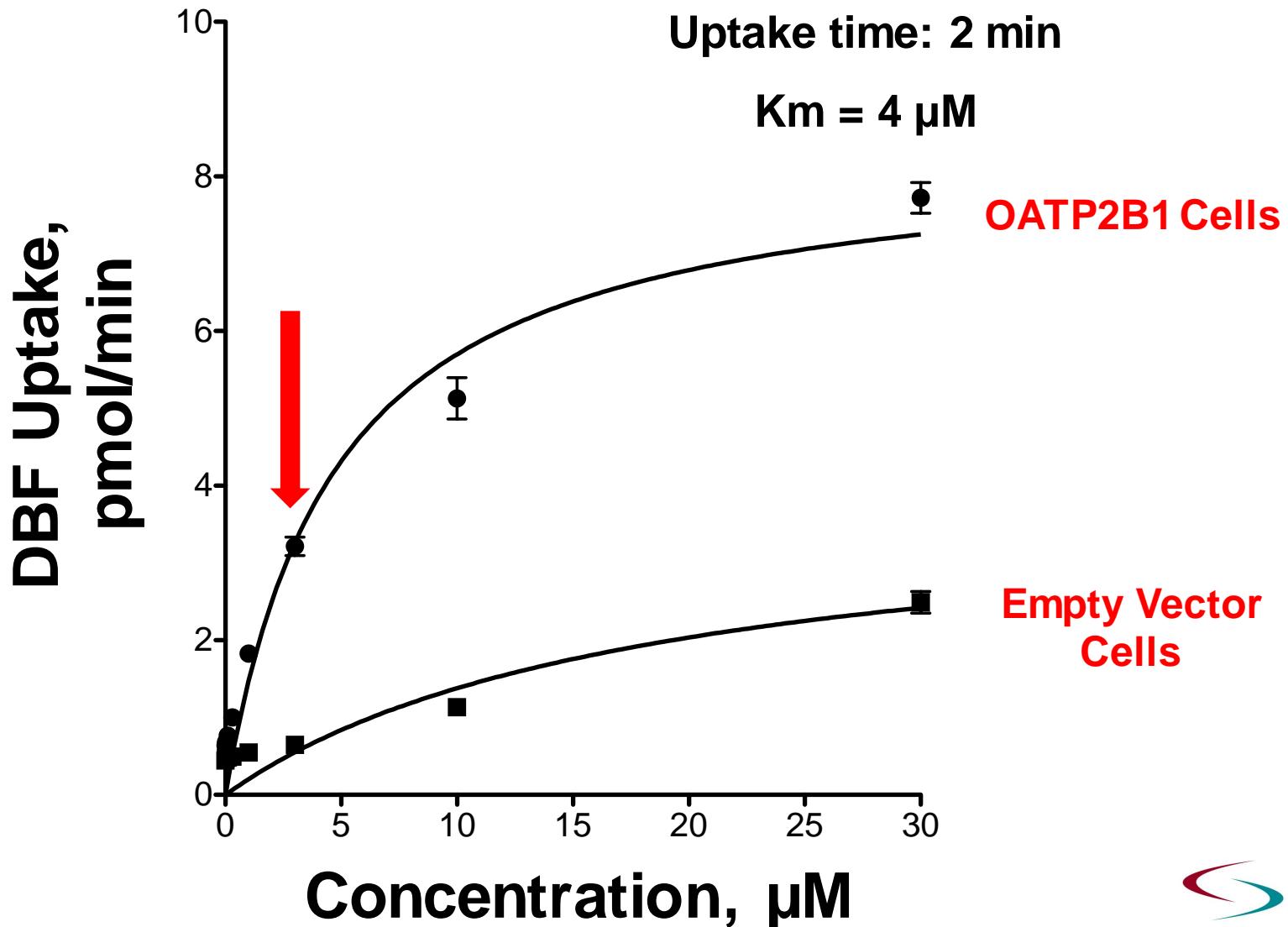
Goal: To determine whether excipients used in oral drug products can inhibit OATP2B1



Classification of 138 Oral Molecular Excipients



Characterization of OATP2B1-mediated Dibromofluorescein Uptake



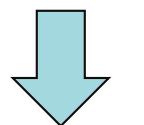
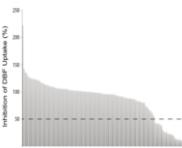
Screen of Oral Excipients for OATP2B1 Inhibitors



Screen 138 Oral
Molecular Excipients



Identified 27 Inhibitors (> 50%)



Conduct Aggregation Tests

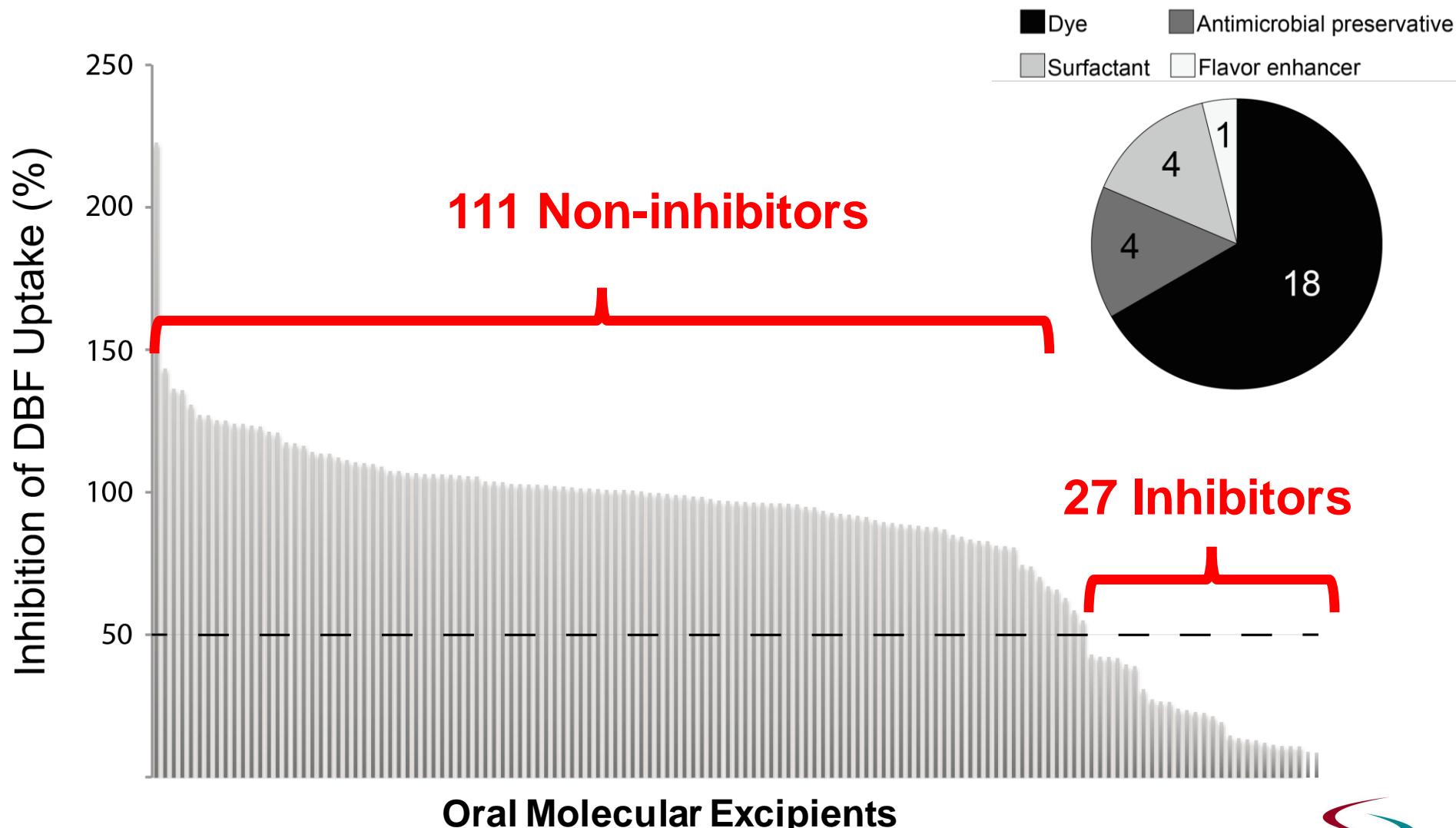


Conduct IC_{50} Studies

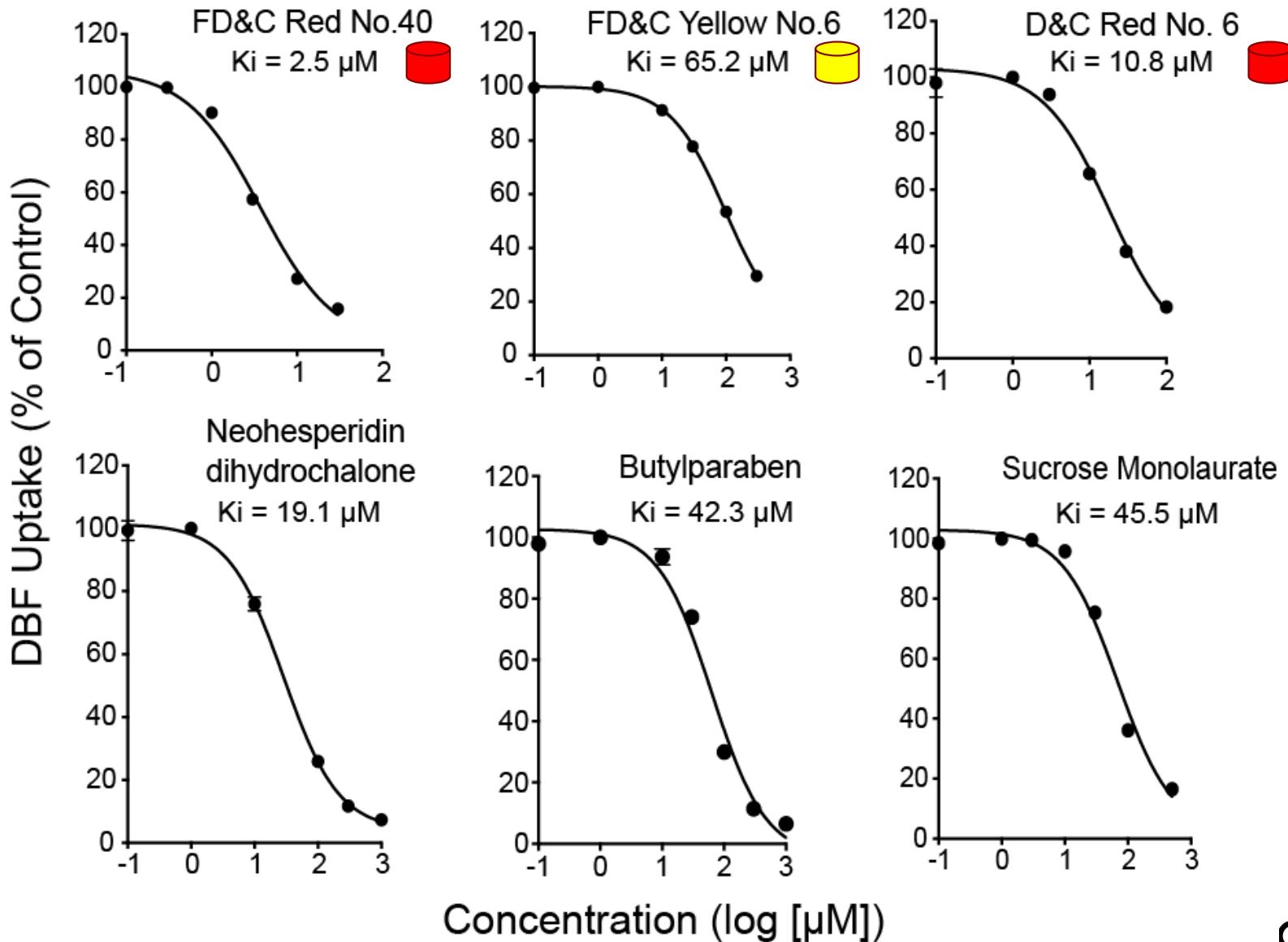


Potential Clinical
Relevance

Summary of the Inhibitory Effect of 138 Oral Molecular Excipients



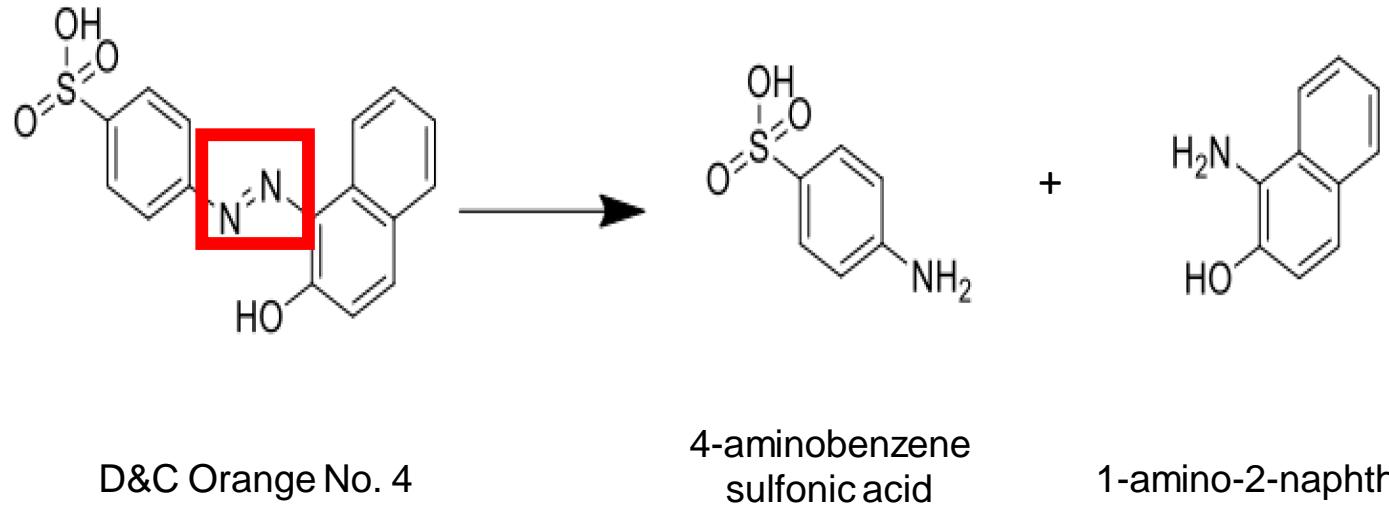
IC_{50} Studies of Selected Excipients Identified as OATP2B1 Inhibitors



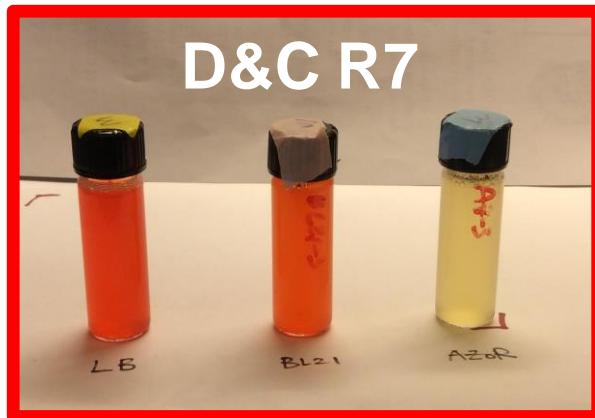
OATP2B1 Inhibitory Potencies of Excipients: Dyes are most potent

Excipient	Ki (μ M)	Ki (95% Confidence Intervals)	Aggregation
FD&C Red No. 40	2.47	1.83 – 3.33	No Aggregation @ 500 μ M
FD&C Orange No. 4	2.02	1.77 – 2.29	No Aggregation @ 100 μ M
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	1.88	1.31 – 2.72	No Aggregation @ 50 μ M
FD&C Green No. 5	1.47	1.13 – 1.92	No Aggregation @ 5 μ M
FD&C Red No. 28	0.96	0.62 – 1.5	No Aggregation @ 10 μ M
FD&C Red No. 3	0.84	0.66 - 1.06	No Aggregation @ 500 μ M
Light Green CF Yellowish	0.77	0.69 – 0.85	No Aggregation @ 200 μ M
Guinea green b	0.73	0.61 – 0.87	No Aggregation @ 5 μ M
D&C Red No. 27	0.73	0.43 - 1.25	No Aggregation @ 5 μ M
Naphthol blue black	0.38	0.31 - 0.47	No Aggregation @ 5 μ M

Several Dyes Have Azo Bonds that are Subject to Reduction by Intestinal Bacteria



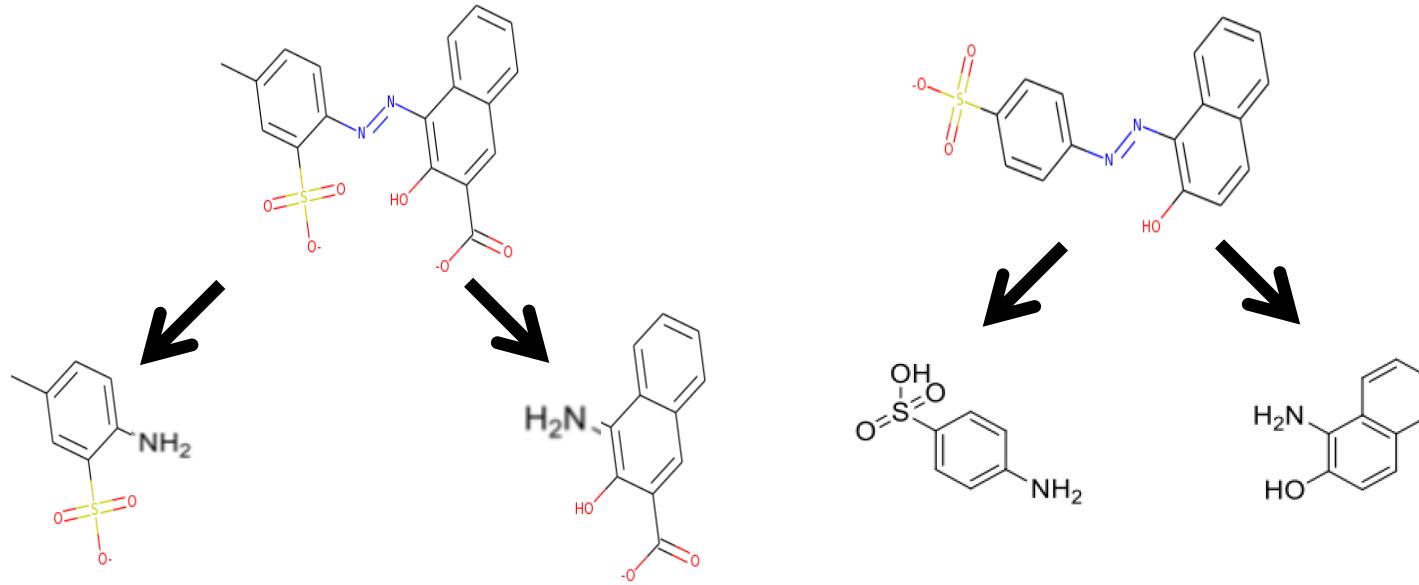
E. Coli Transformed with AzoR Reduce Dyes 48 Hours After Incubation



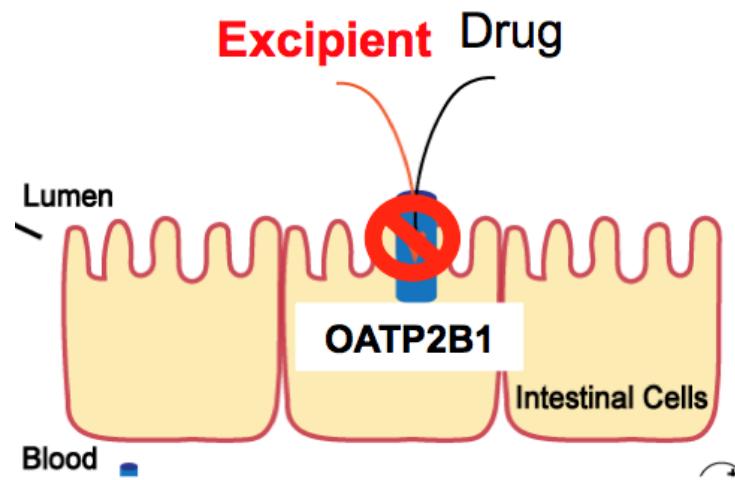
Broth E.Coli E.Coli
 AzoR



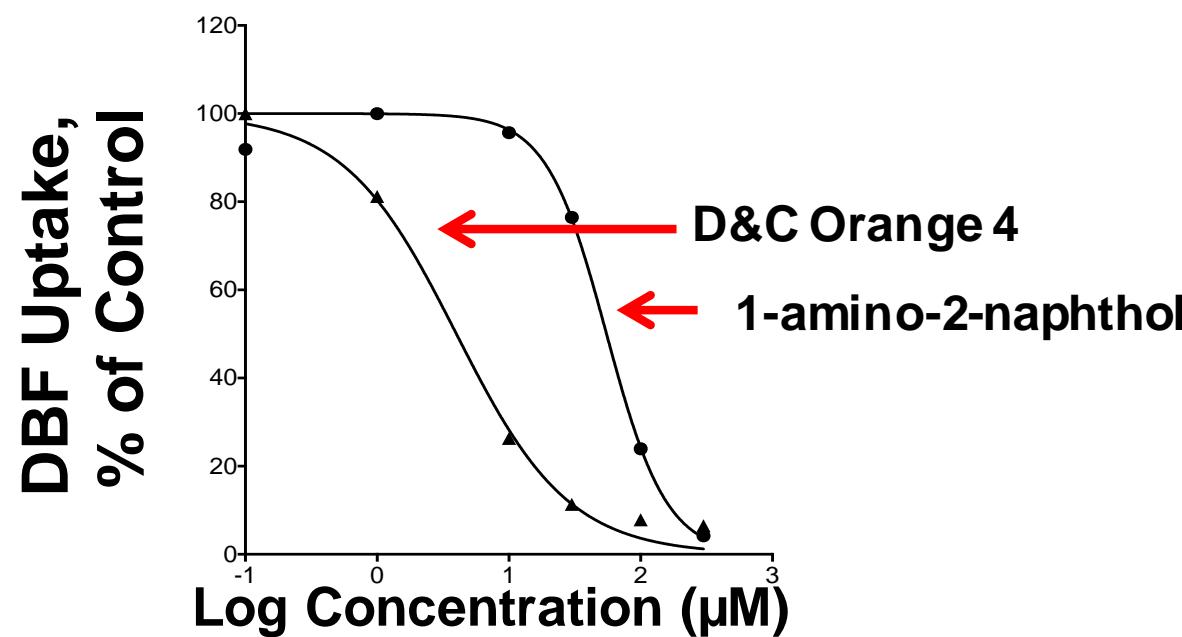
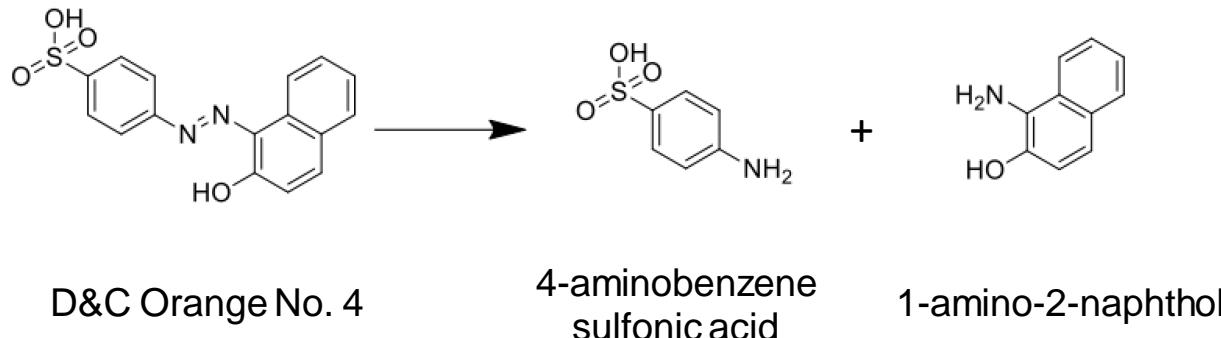
Broth E.Coli E.Coli
 AzoR



Do the reduced metabolites inhibit OATP2B1?



D&C Orange No. 4 is a More Potent Inhibitor of OATP2B1 than Its Reduced Metabolites



K_i Values for Inhibition of OATP2B1 is Much Higher for the Reduced Metabolites

Excipient	K _i (μM)	K _i (μM)	
		Metabolite 1	Metabolite 2
FD&C Yellow No. 6	65.2	> 200	> 200
D&C Red No. 33	55.4	> 50	> 200
D&C Red No.7	10.8	> 200	> 200
D&C Brown No.1	3.0	> 200	> 200
FD&C Red No.40	2.5	> 50	> 200
D&C Orange No. 4	2.0	> 200	62.5





**Bacteria in Intestine
May Reduce the Dyes
and**

**Inactivate Dyes as
Inhibitors of OATP2B1**

Potential *In Vivo* Relevance

$$\text{Estimated Maximum Intestinal Concentration} = \frac{\text{Maximum Allowable Amount}}{250 \text{ mL}}$$

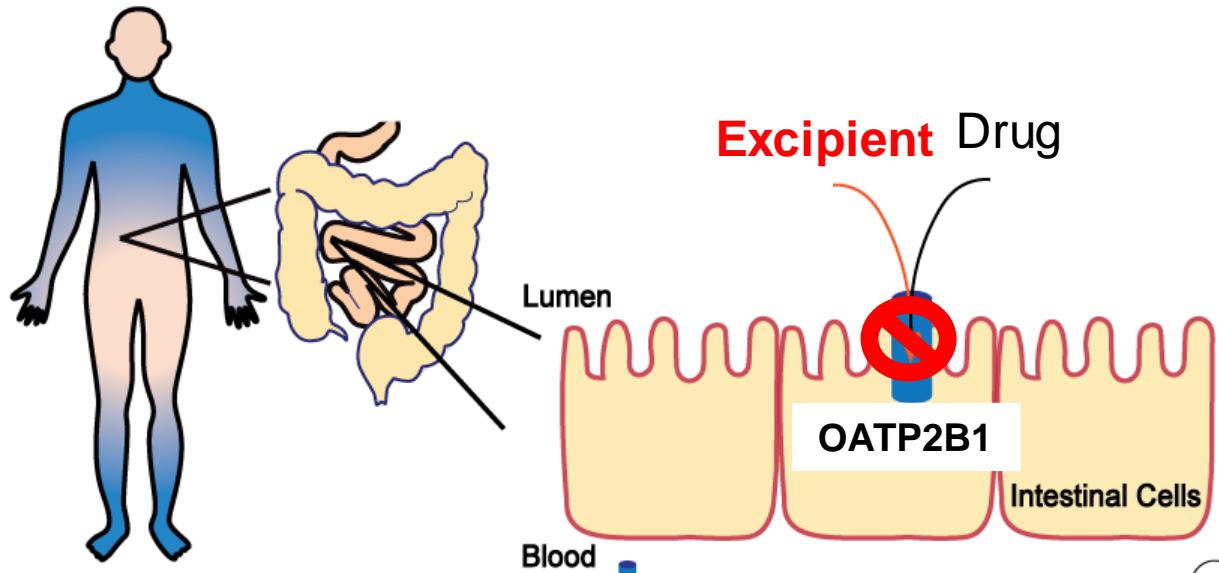
Excipient	Max Amount	Predicted Max. Gut Con. (μM)	K_i (μM)
FD&C Red No. 40	7 mg*	3950	2.3

* Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI), Data from WHO

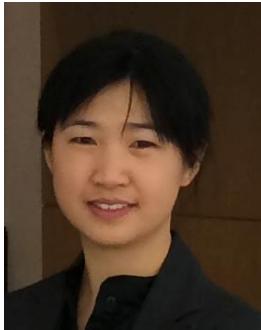
Max amount used as surfactant in beverage, CFR 21

Conclusions

- 27 excipients inhibit OATP2B1, and 111 were deemed “non-inhibitors.”
- Some excipients are predicted to inhibit OATP2B1 at allowable intestinal concentrations.
- Excipients with azo bonds may be reduced by intestinal bacteria and the reduced products are weaker inhibitors of OATP2B1.
- The Ki values of excipients will be posted on the CERSI Excipient Browser: <http://excipients.ucsf.bkslab.org/>.



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