

The Interaction of Excipients with the Intestinal Transporter, OATP2B1

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ASCPT: How Inert Are Excipients?

Science at Sunrise
2017

Biopharmaceutical Classification System Class 3 Biowaivers

BCS Class 3 Drugs

Low Permeability/
High Solubility Drugs

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

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DRAFT GUIDANCE

This guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only.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be submitted within 60 days of publication in the *Federal Register* of the notice announcing the availability of the draft guidance.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.

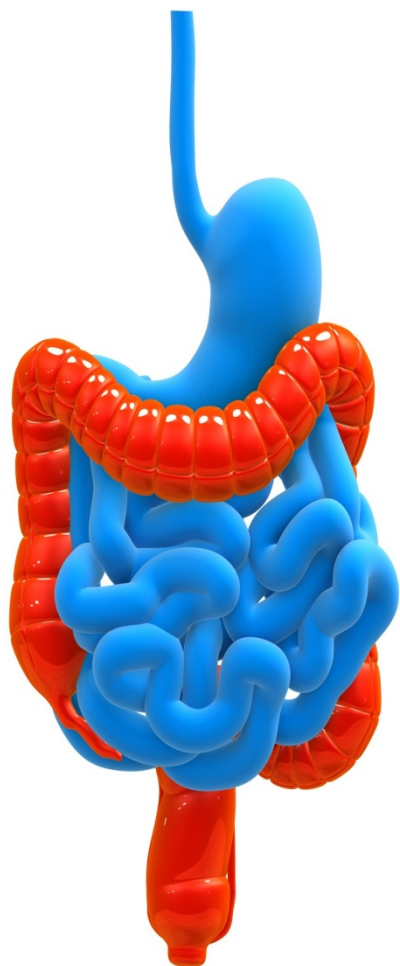
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)

May 2015
Biopharmaceutics

Revision 1

Influx Transporters

Intestinal Drug Transporters



ABC Superfamily

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

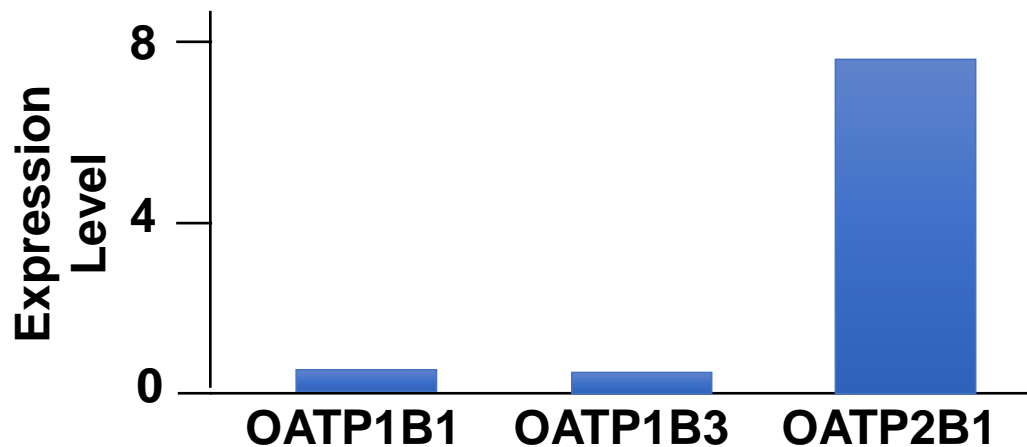
Efflux

SLC Superfamily (Solute Carrier Superfamily)

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

Influx

Organic Anion Transporting Polypeptide, OATP2B1- High Expression In Intestine

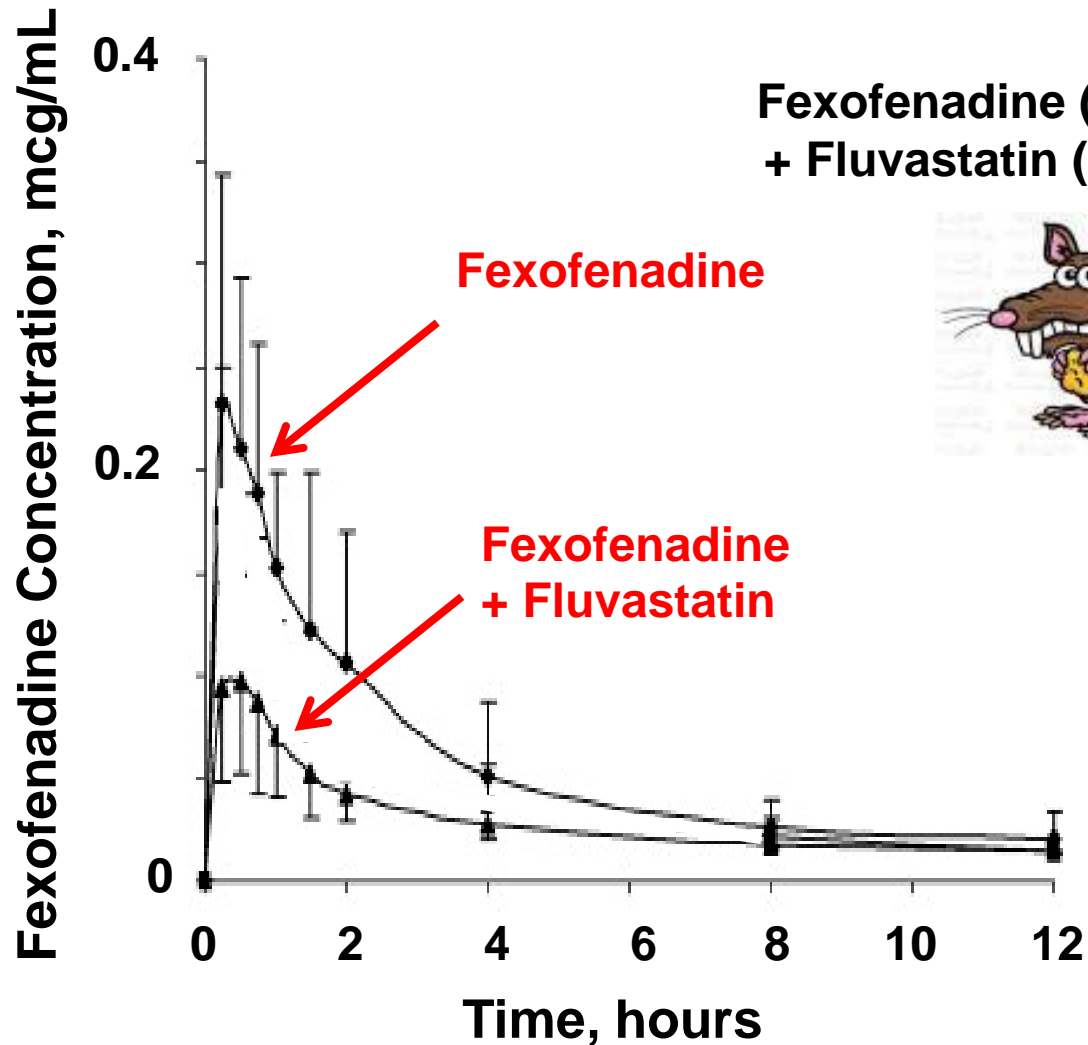


Diverse Substrates

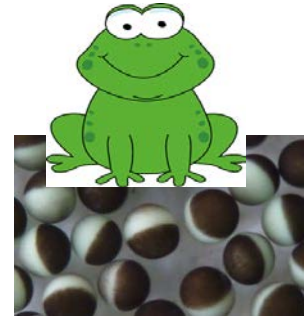
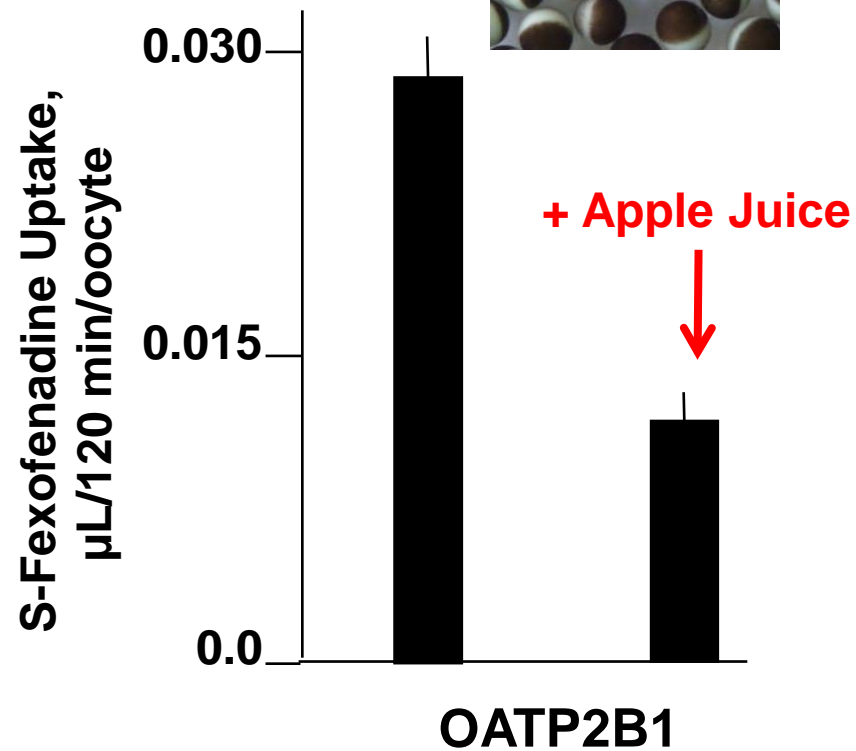
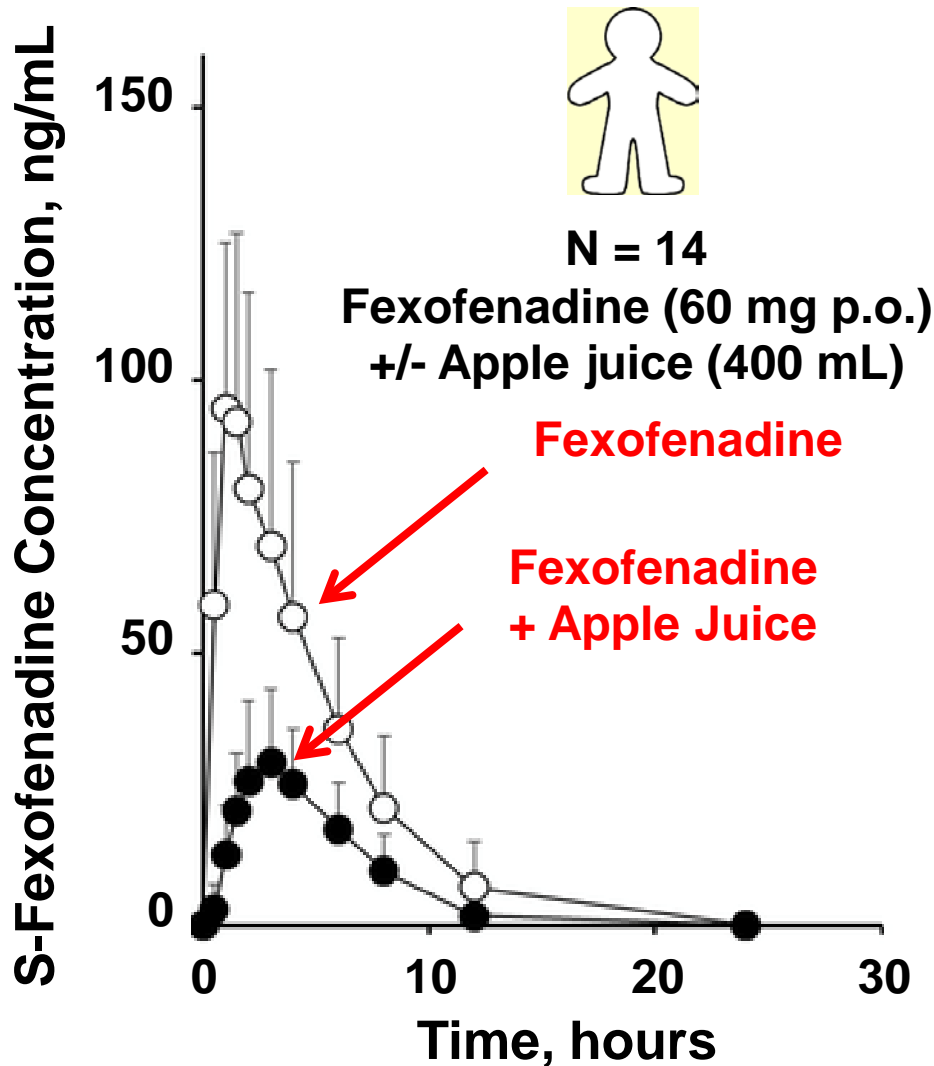
- Cardiovascular Drugs (fluvastatin, talinolol)
- Hormones (estrone-3-sulfate)
- Anti-diabetic agents (glyburide)
- Antihistamines

Fexofenadine

OATPs Are Targets for Drug Drug Interactions



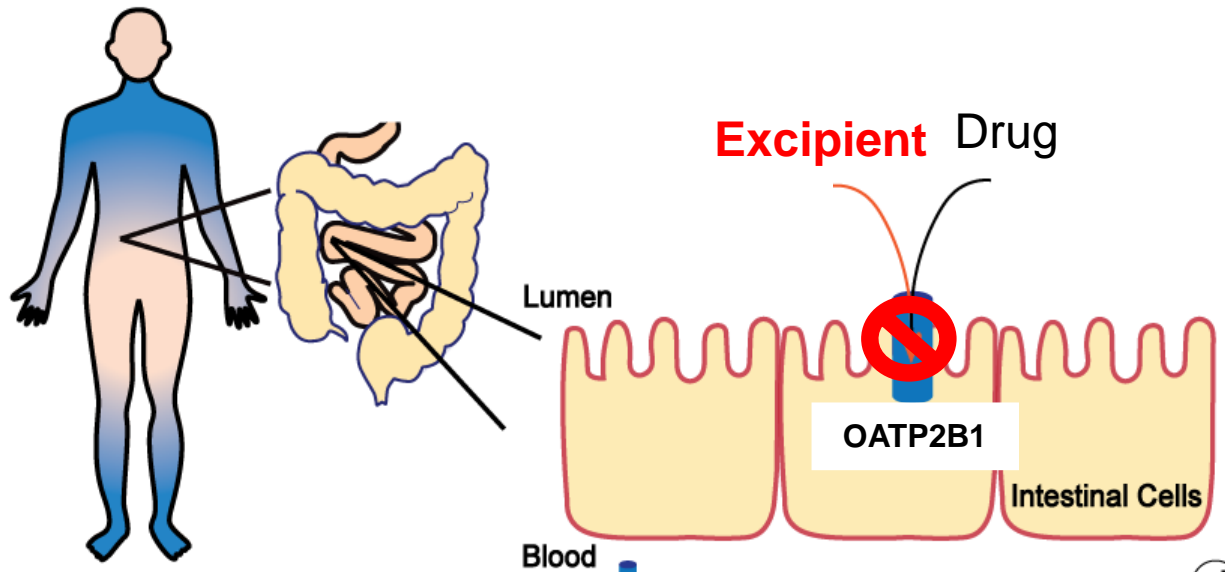
Influence of Apple Juice on Fexofenadine Absorption



Apple Juice: phloridzin, phloretin, hesperidin, quercetin

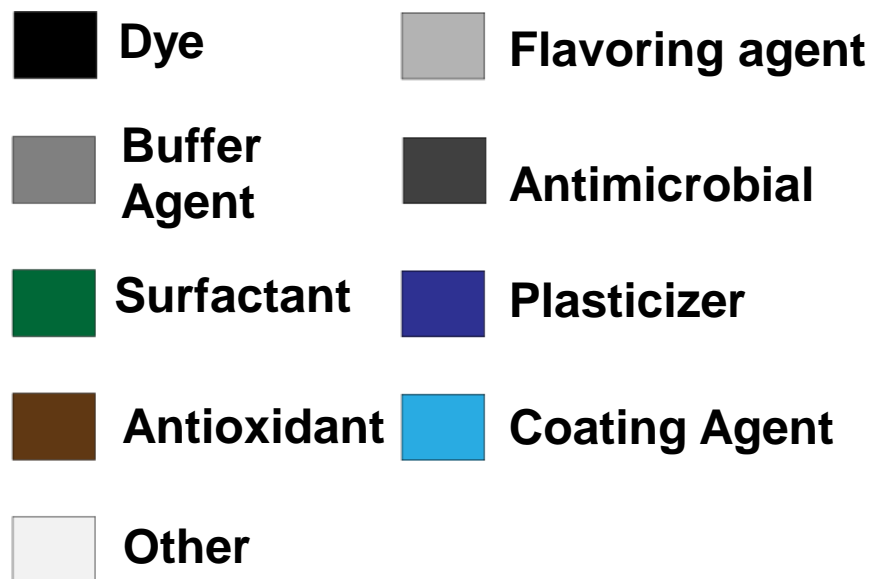
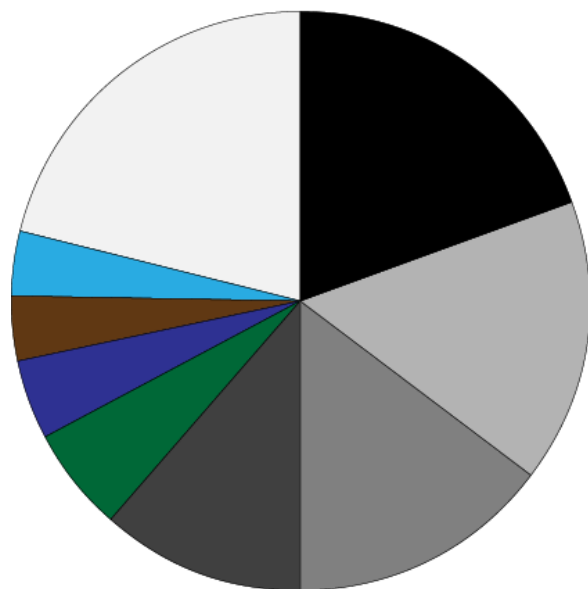


Goal: To determine whether **excipients** used in oral drug products can inhibit OATP2B1



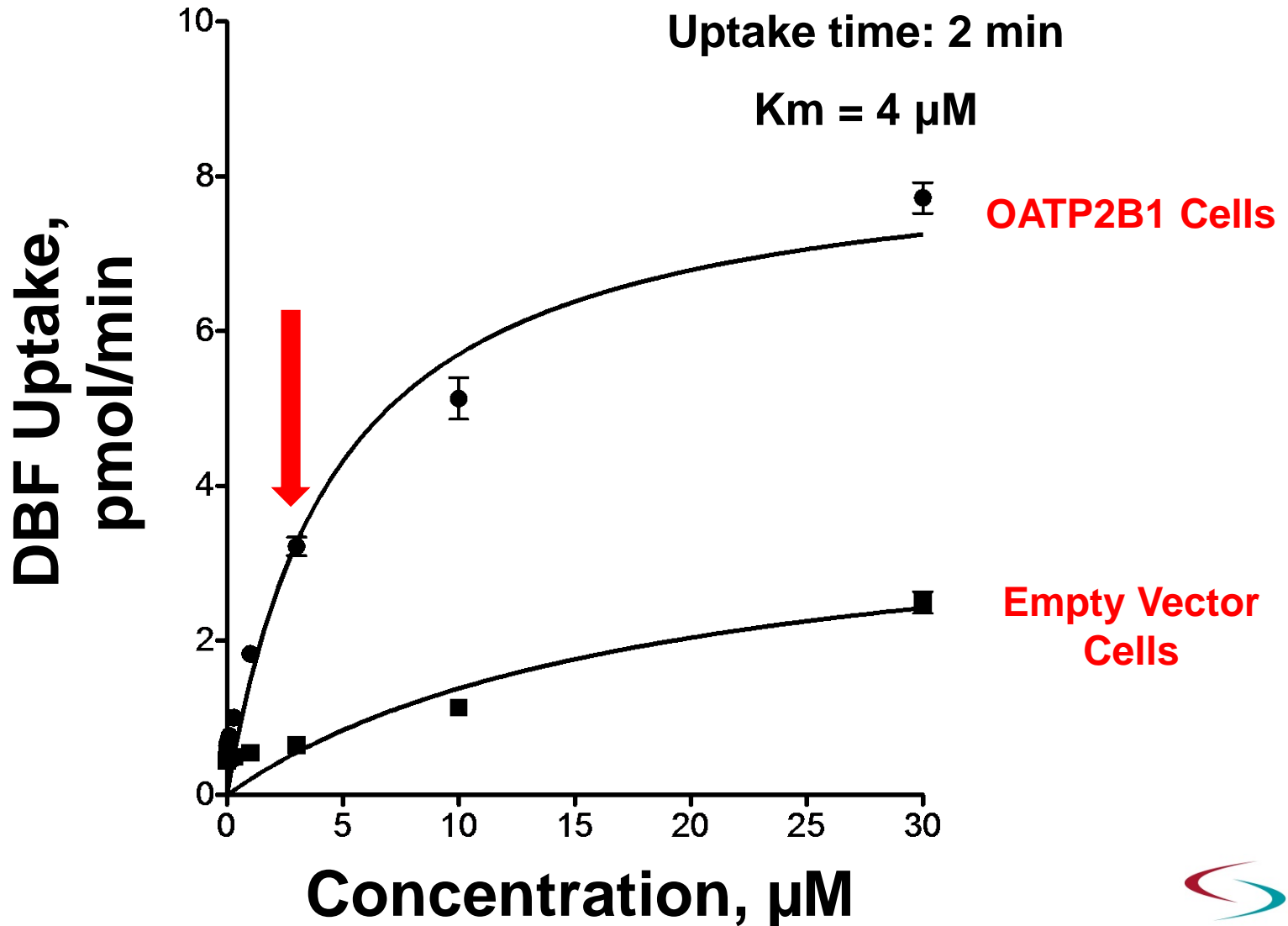
Classification of 138 Oral Molecular Excipients

N = 138

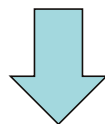


CERSI Excipient Browser: <http://excipients.ucsf.bkslab.org/>

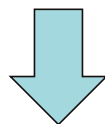
Characterization of OATP2B1-mediated Dibromofluorescein Uptake



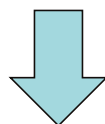
Screen of Oral Excipients for OATP2B1 Inhibitors



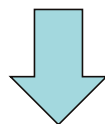
**Screen 138 Oral
Molecular Excipients**



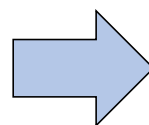
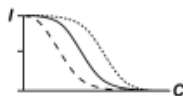
Identified 27 Inhibitors (> 50%)



Conduct Aggregation Tests

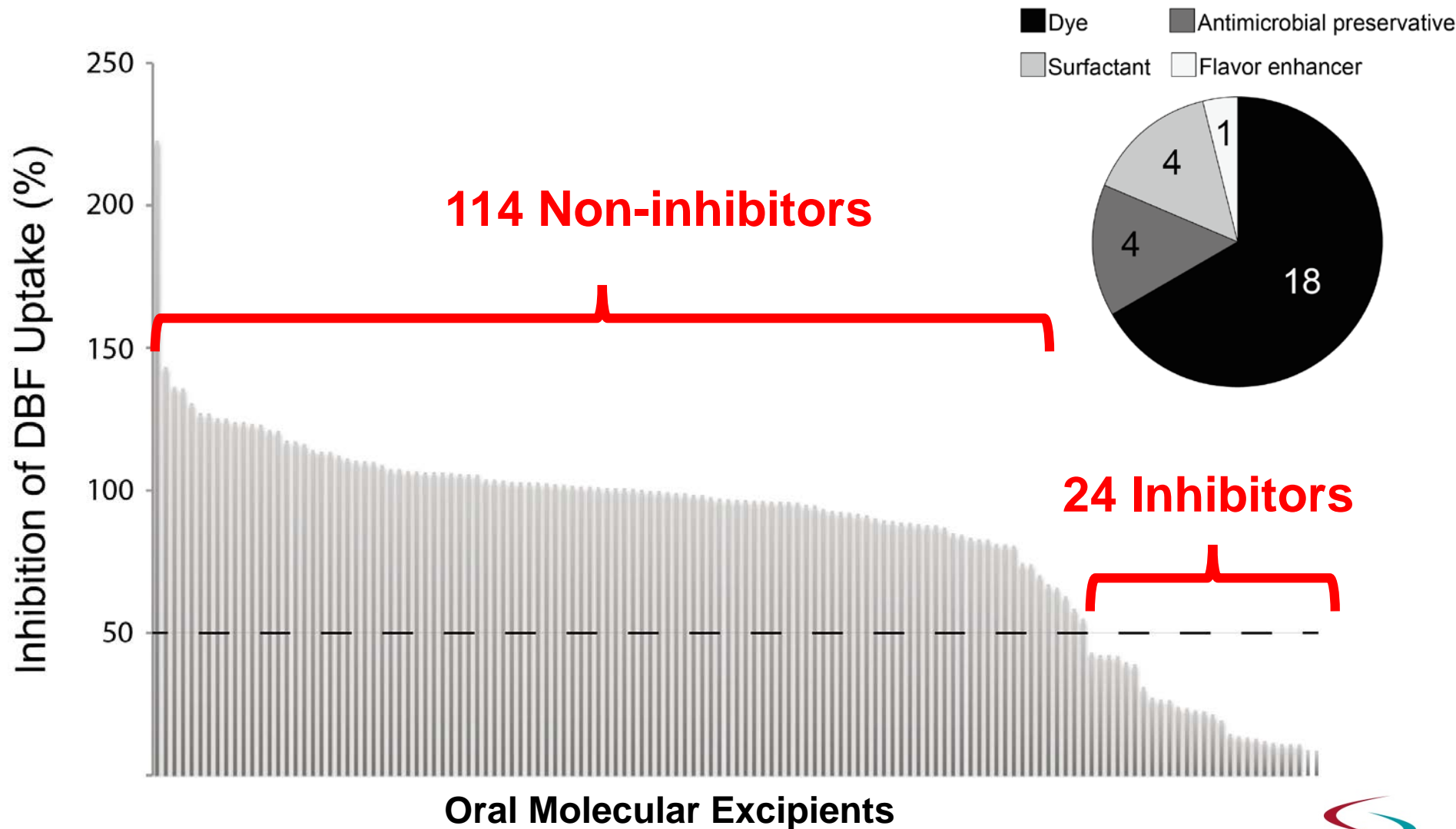


Conduct IC₅₀ Studies



**Potential Clinical
Relevance**

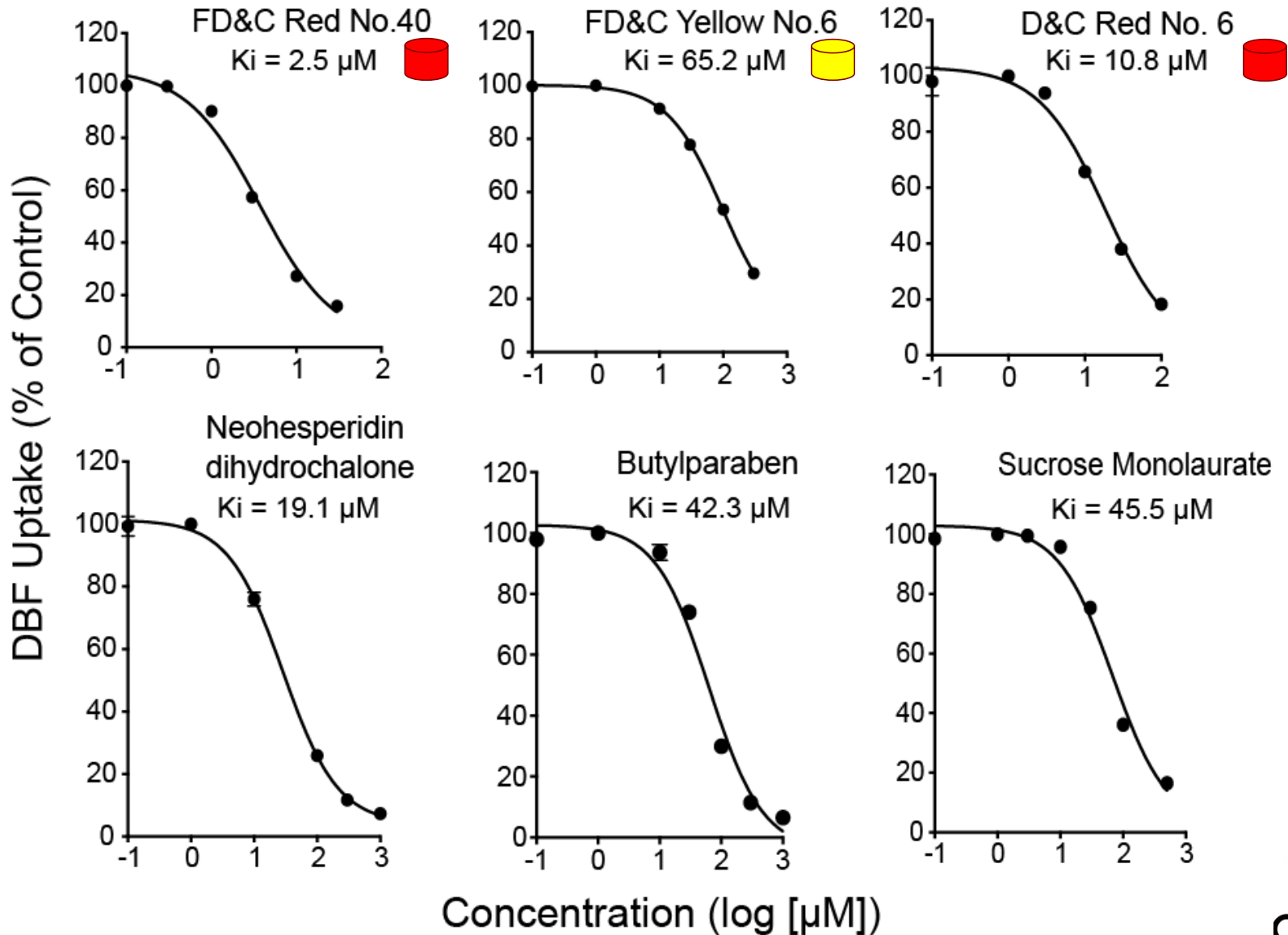
Summary of the Inhibitory Effect of 138 Oral Molecular Excipients



DBF concentration: 2 μ M

Uptake time: 3 min

IC₅₀ Studies of Selected Excipients Identified as OATP2B1 Inhibitors

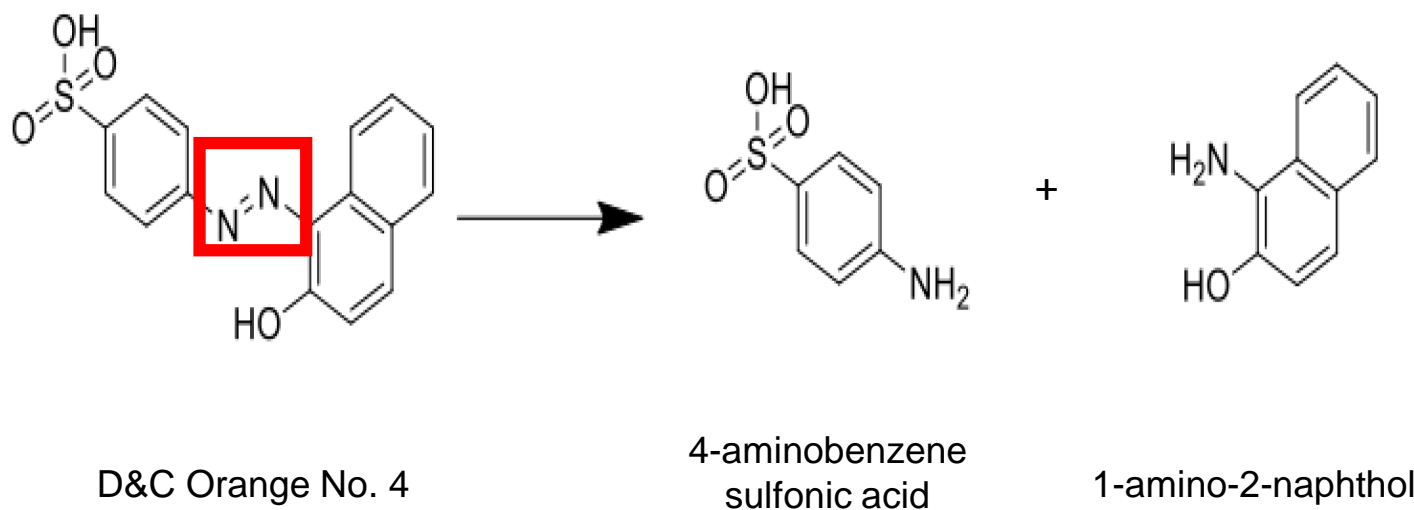


OATP2B1 Inhibitory Potencies of Excipients:

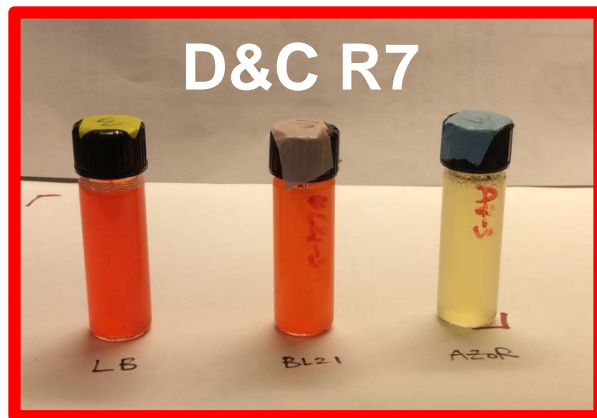
Dyes are most potent

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

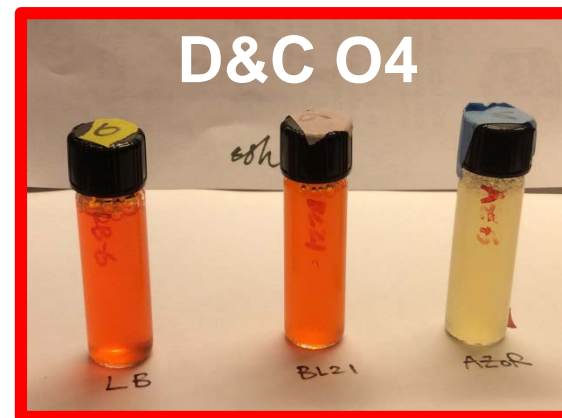
Several Dyes Have Azo Bonds that are Subject to Reduction by Intestinal Bacteria



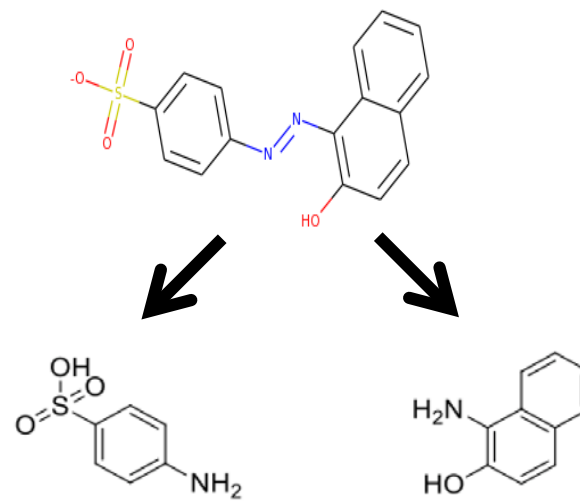
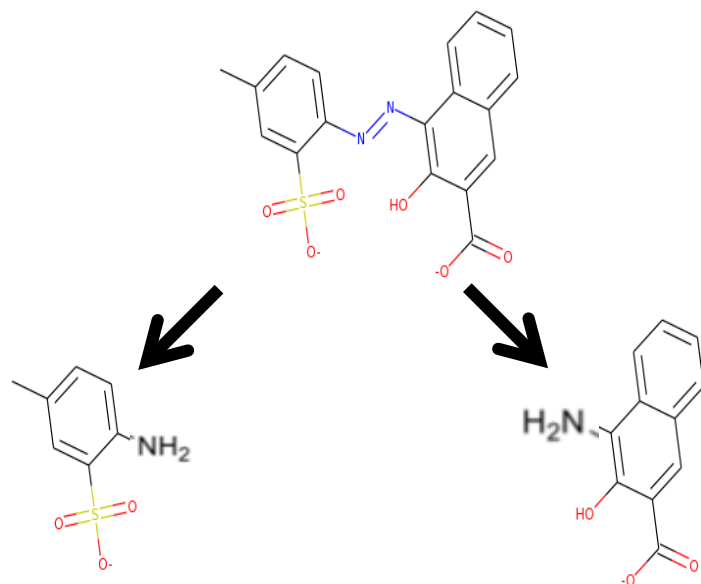
E. Coli Transformed with *AzoR* Reduce Dyes 48 Hours After Incubation



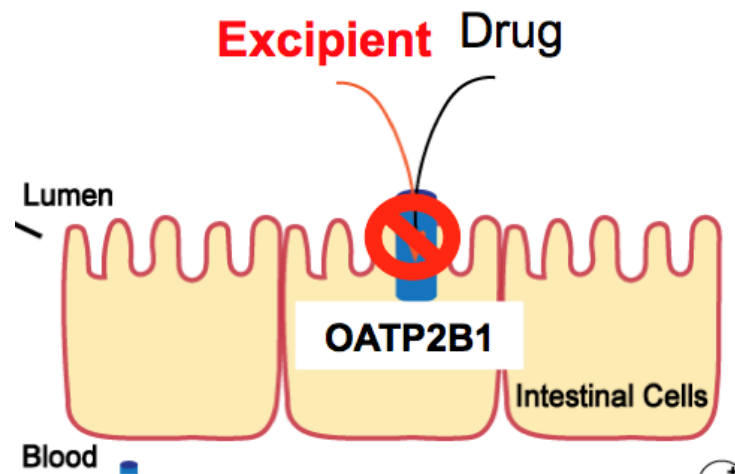
Broth E.Coli E.Coli
AzoR



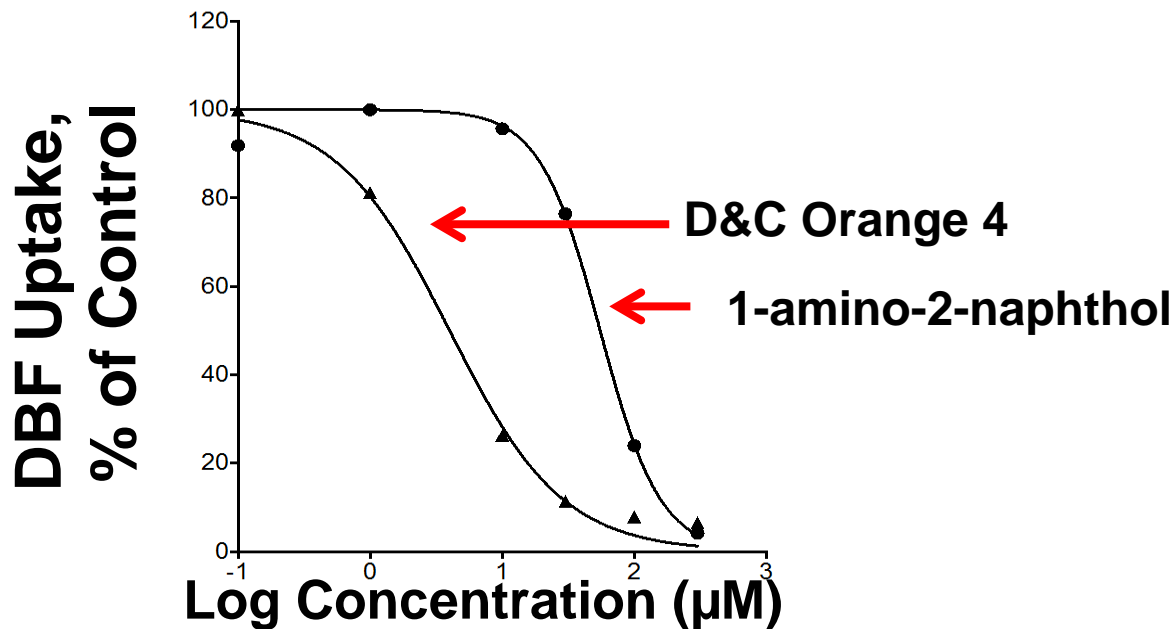
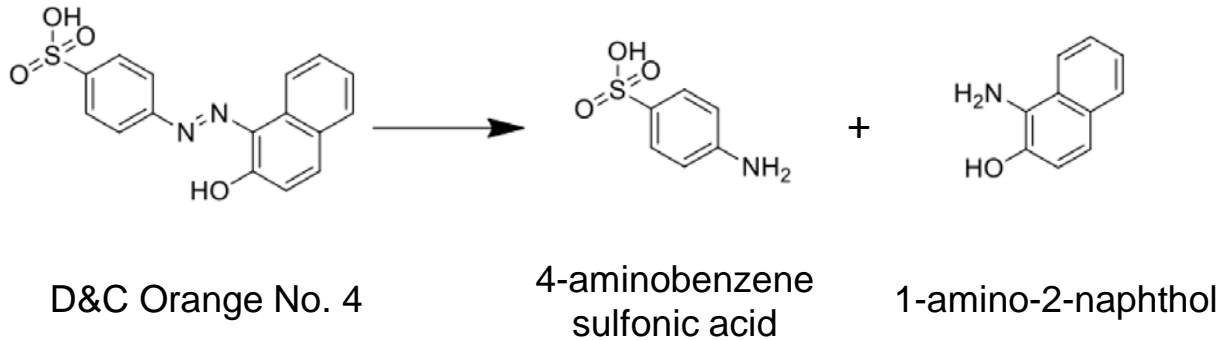
Broth E.Coli E.Coli
AzoR



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

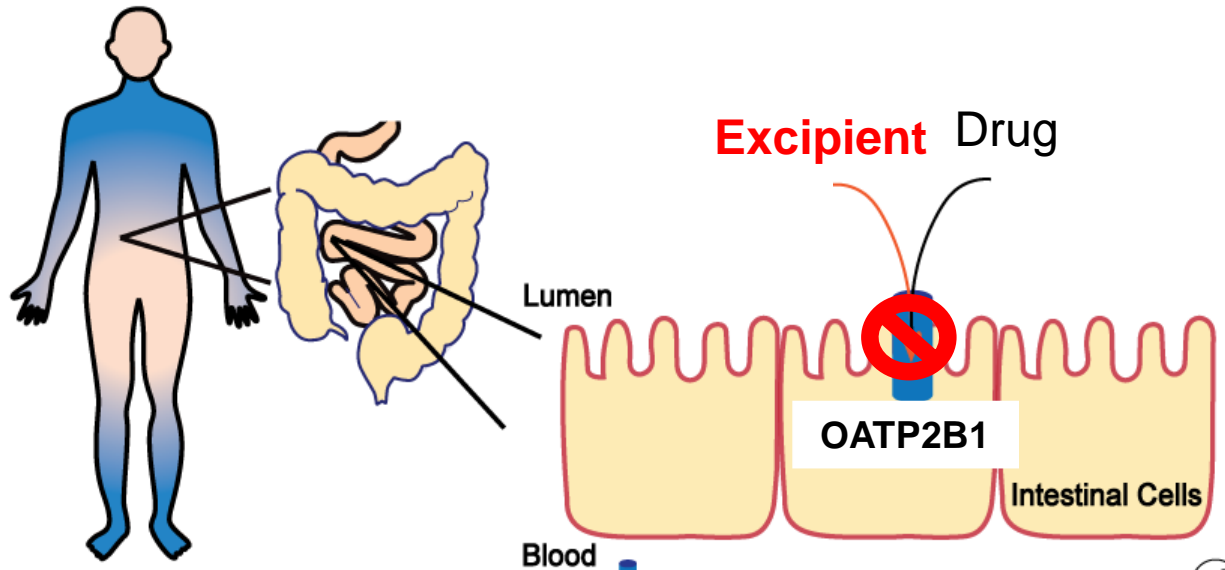
Amounts allowed in dosage forms may be much less.

* Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI), Data from WHO

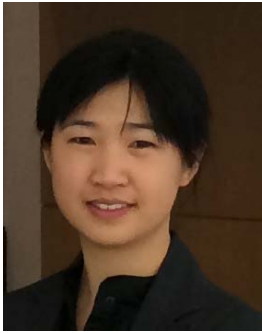
Max amount used as surfactant in beverage, CFR 21

Conclusions

- 24 excipients inhibit OATP2B1, and 114 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 K_i values of excipients will be posted on the CERSI Excipient Browser: <http://excipients.ucsf.bkslab.org/>.



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