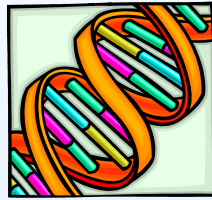


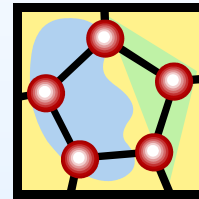
# Review of the biology of emerging endogenous biomarkers of CYP3A



+



+



Yvonne S. Lin  
Department of Pharmaceutics  
University of Washington

# CYP3A Activity Biomarkers

Marker	Sampling	Level of Evidence
Midazolam	Plasma	“Gold Standard”
Triazolam	Plasma	FDA clinical index substrate
Erythromycin	Breath test	Historically used
6 $\beta$ -hydroxycortisol/cortisol ratio	Urine	Frequently used
4 $\beta$ -hydroxycholesterol	Plasma	some data
4 $\beta$ ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3	Plasma	very little data
1 $\beta$ -hydroxy-deoxycholic acid	Urine	very little data
Other endogenous substrates	Urine and plasma	very little data

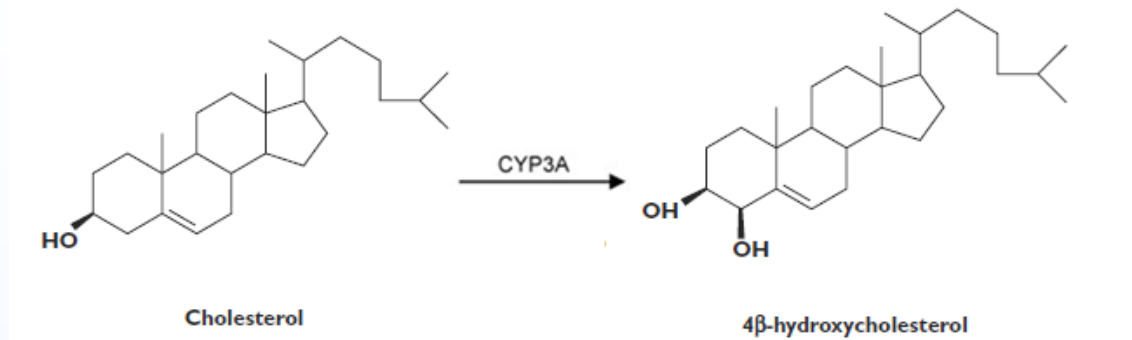
# CYP3A Activity “Biomarkers”

- Other endogenous CYP3A substrates: testosterone, bile acids, vitamin A, estrone, estradiol, etc.

**Table 2** Fold change of mean urinary metabolite ratios in the CYP3A inhibition phase and induction phase as compared with the control phase

Metabolite ratio	Fold change (inhibition phase)	Fold change (induction phase)
6 $\beta$ -Hydroxycortisol/cortisol	▼0.18	▲5.88
6 $\beta$ -Hydroxycortisone/cortisone	▼0.21	▲5.01
16 $\alpha$ -Hydroxy-DHEA/DHEA	1.01	▲3.97
16 $\alpha$ -Hydroxyandrostenedione/androstenedione	▼0.72	▲2.74
4-Hydroxyandrostenedione/androstenedione	▼0.71	▲2.10
7 $\beta$ -Hydroxy-DHEA/DHEA	▼0.34	▲1.88
6 $\beta$ -Hydroxyandrostenedione/androstenedione	1.05	▲1.39
16 $\alpha$ -Hydroxytestosterone/testosterone	▼0.62	0.90
2-Hydroxyestrone/estrone	1.06	▲1.14
2-Hydroxyestradiol/estradiol	▼0.76	1.10
11 $\beta$ -Hydroxyandrosterone/androsterone	▼0.59	1.07
11 $\beta$ -Hydroxyetiocholanolone/etiocholanolone	▲1.24	1.00
11 $\beta$ -Hydroxyandrostenedione/androstenedione	▼0.72	▲1.47
11 $\beta$ -Hydroxytestosterone/testosterone	▼0.43	0.87

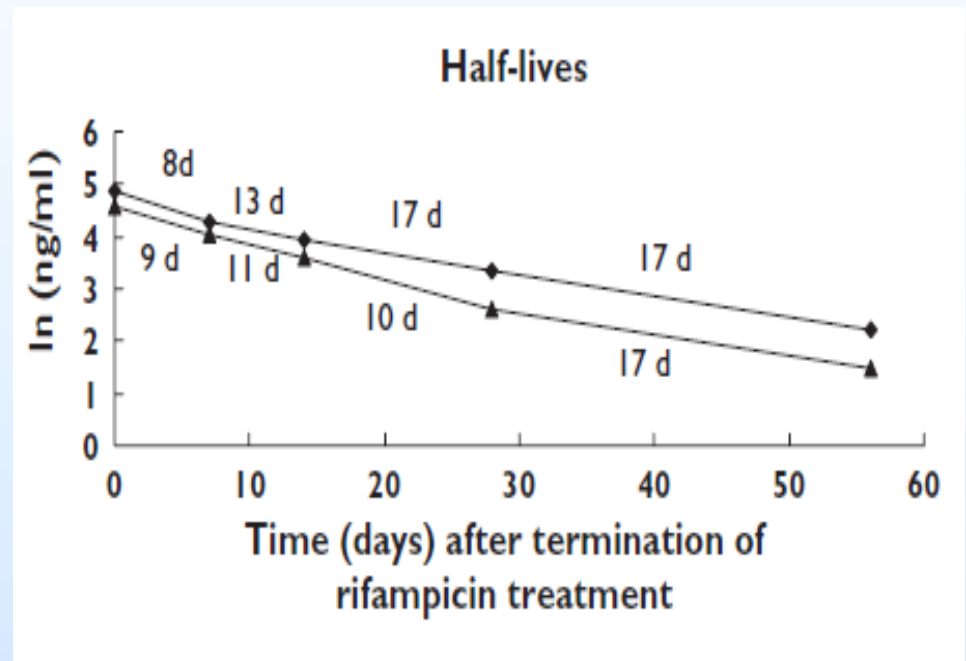
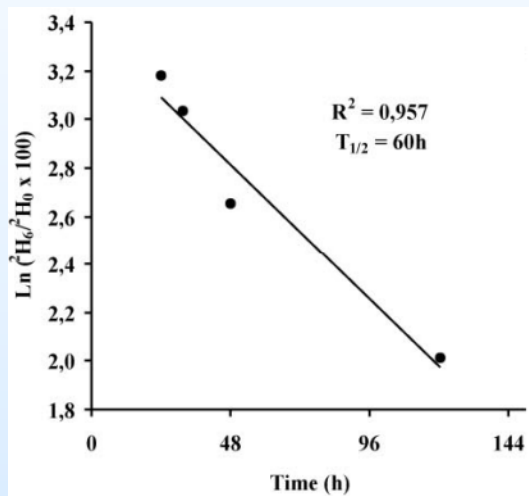
# Formation of 4 $\beta$ -HC



- 4 $\beta$ -HC formed by hepatic CYP3A
  - Recombinant CYP3A4  $\gg$  3A5 and 3A7
  - No activity seen with recombinant CYP1A2, 2C9 or 2B6
  - Likely negligible role of intestinal CYP3A in 4 $\beta$ -HC formation
- Circulates as esterified 4 $\beta$ -HC (~83% in plasma)
- Use as a hepatic CYP3A biomarker:  
4 $\beta$ -HC or normalized 4 $\beta$ -HC (4 $\beta$ -HC/cholesterol)

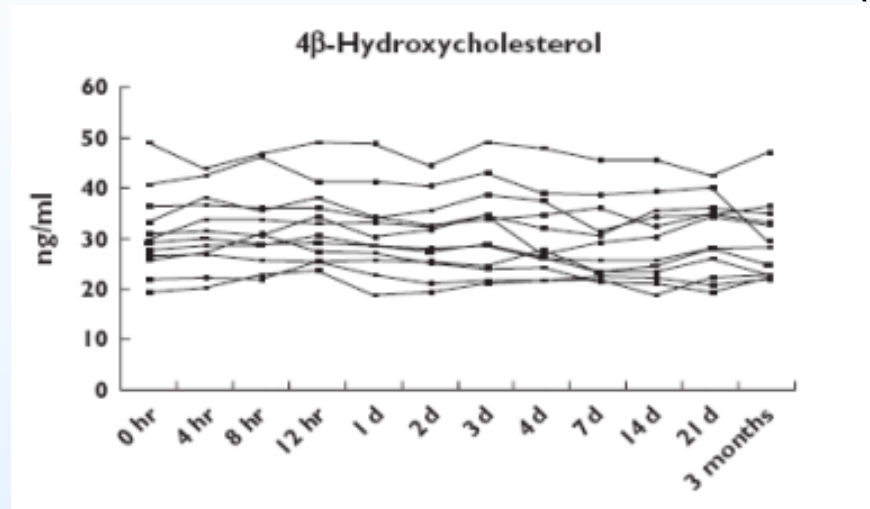
# 4 $\beta$ -HC has a very long half-life

- Estimated 4 $\beta$ -HC half-life:
  - 60 hours (N=3), may reflect distribution phase
  - 17 days (N=2)
- The long half-life has implications when assessing acute interactions with CYP3A



# Variability in 4 $\beta$ -HC Levels

- Intra- and inter-individual variability of 4 $\beta$ -HC
  - Baseline 4 $\beta$ -HC ranges from 15 to 60 ng/mL
  - Low intra-individual over several months (<15%)

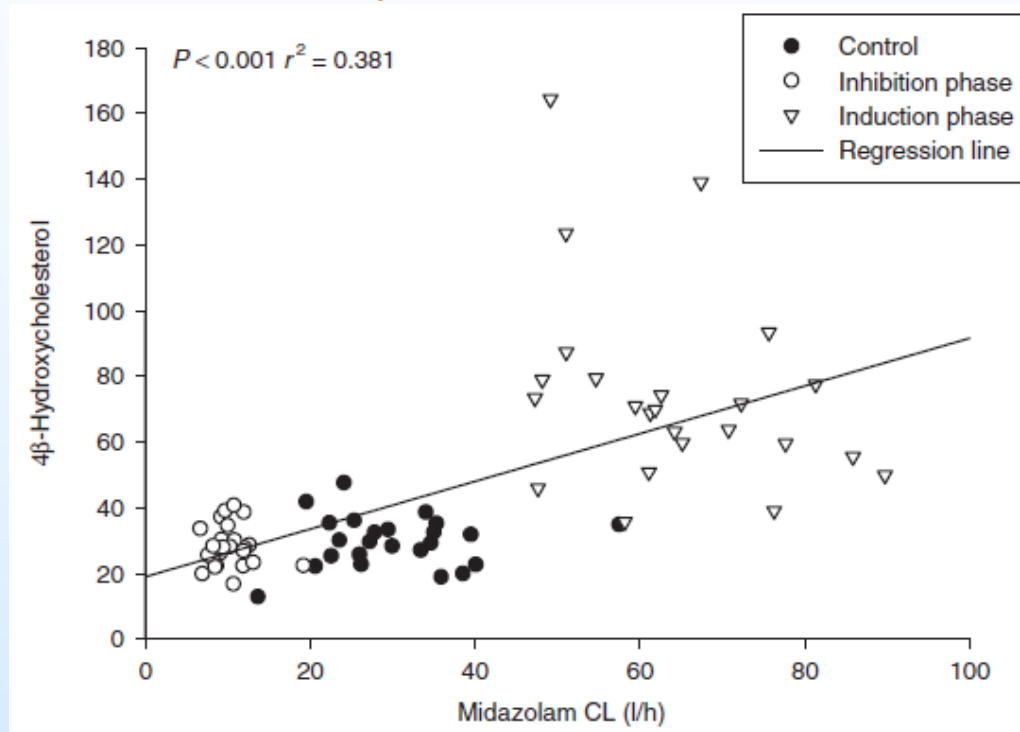


- Factors studied that affect 4 $\beta$ -HC:
  - Genetics (*CYP3A5\*1*)
  - Trend for females to have slightly higher 4 $\beta$ -HC than males
  - Disease states: Crohn's, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, and renal failure

# How well does 4 $\beta$ -HC predict CYP3A activity?

- 4 $\beta$ -HC was weakly correlated with IV and oral midazolam clearance under baseline conditions ( $r^2 \sim 0.24 - 0.29$ )
- Stronger correlation with IV MDZ CL in the presence of inhibitors/inducers

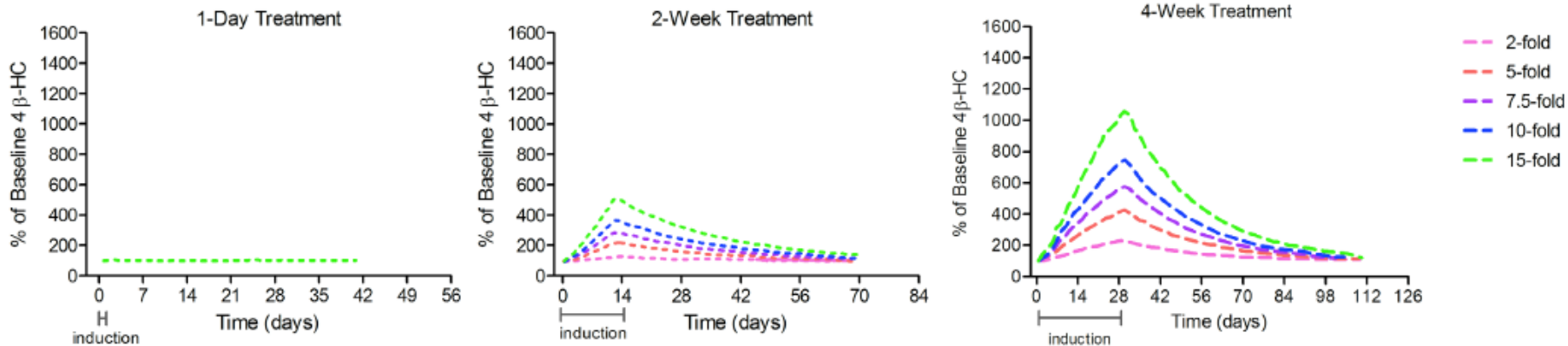
4 $\beta$ -HC vs. IV MDZ CL



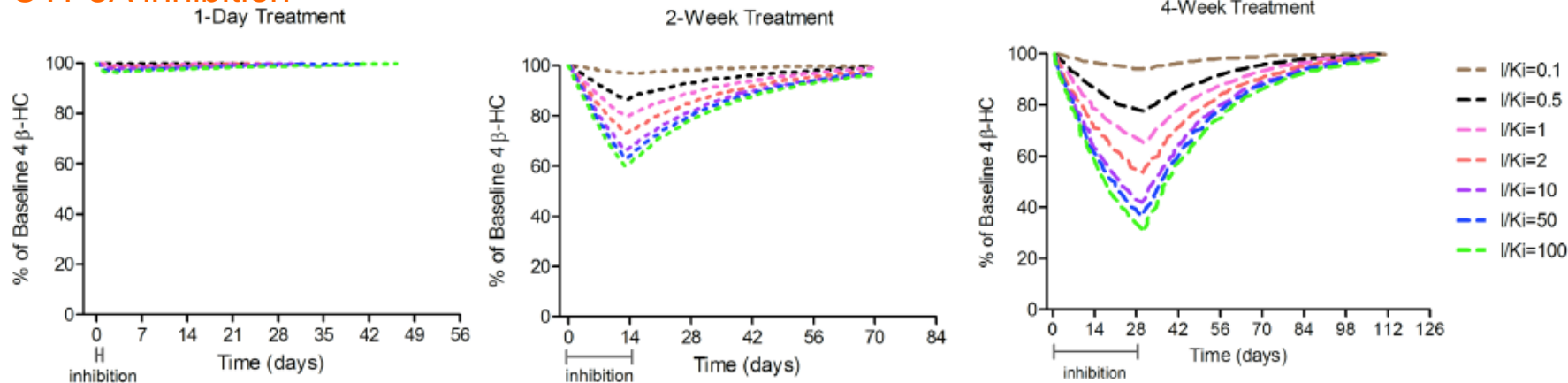
# Static Modeling and Simulation of $4\beta$ -HC Response to CYP3A DDIs

- Magnitude of change depends on induction/inhibition potency and treatment duration

## CYP3A induction

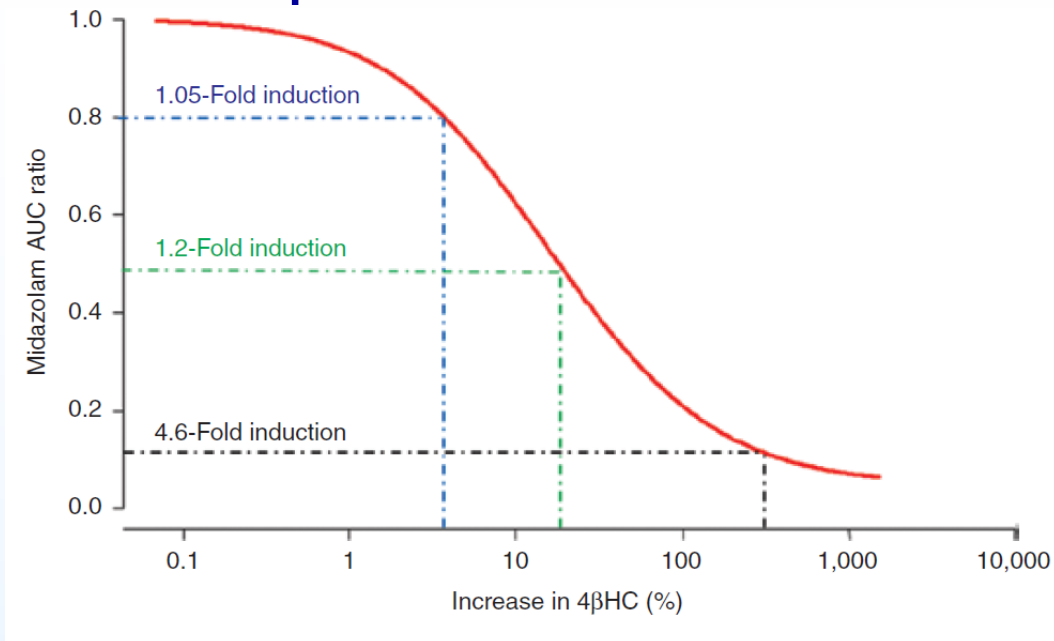


## CYP3A inhibition



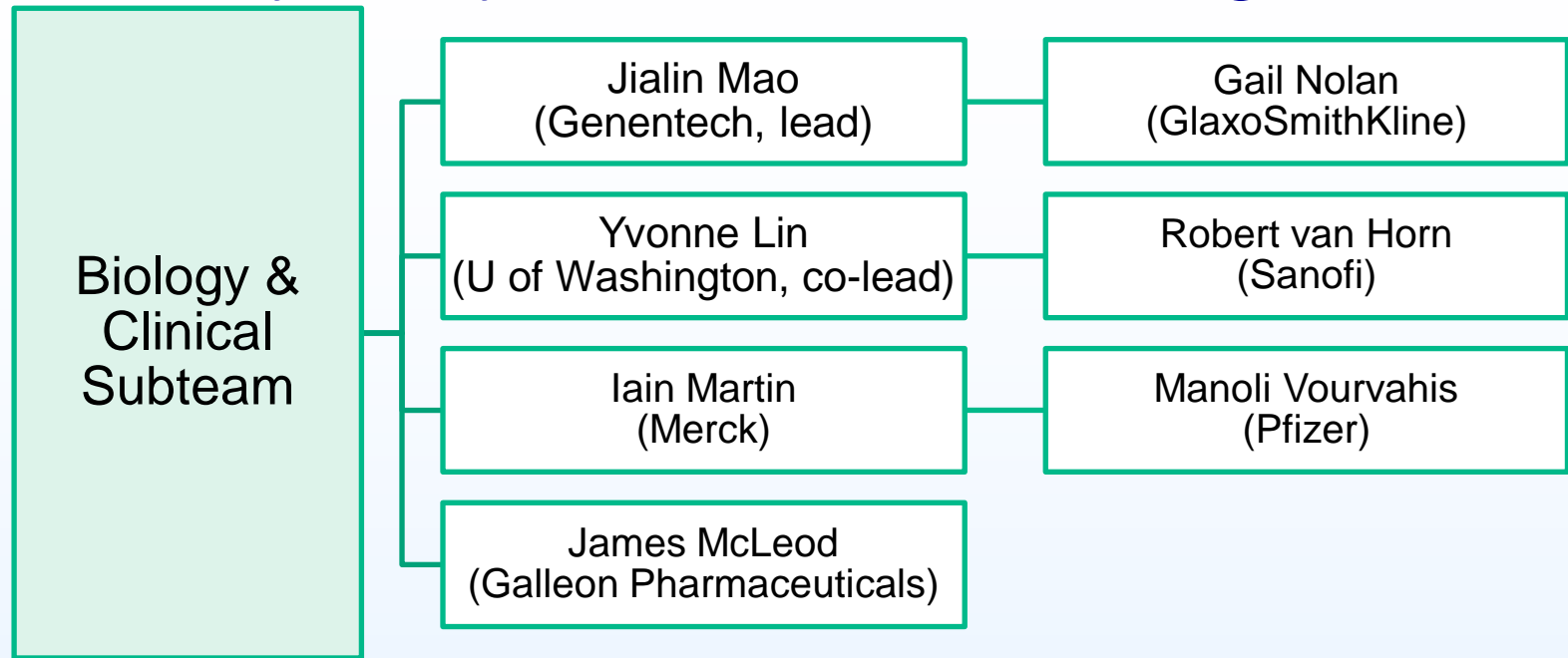


# Other Modeling and Simulation of 4 $\beta$ -HC Response to CYP3A induction



Regulatory CYP3A Inducer Classification	Midazolam AUC ratio	Predicted fold-change in 4 $\beta$ -HC		
		Population PK/PD	E <sub>max</sub> -I <sub>max</sub>	Bayesian Mechanism-Based PK/PD
Weak	0.5 - 0.8	< 1.13	1.09 - 1.37	1.05 - 1.20
Moderate	0.2 - 0.5	1.13 - 2.10	1.37 - 2.46	1.20 - 2.05
Strong	0.2	> 2.10	> 2.46	> 2.05

# IQ 4 $\beta$ -hydroxycholesterol Working Group



- Evaluation of 4 $\beta$ -HC as CYP3A biomarker
  - What are the unique features of 4 $\beta$ -HC?
  - How can it be used in drug development?
- Does 4 $\beta$ -HC reflect:
  - CYP3A activity at baseline
  - Change in CYP3A activity following induction or inhibition

# Gaps in 4 $\beta$ -HC Knowledge

## Intrinsic Characteristics

- Verify the long half-life of 4 $\beta$ -HC
- Characterize intestinal CYP3A contribution (if any) to the formation of 4 $\beta$ -HC
- Understand if transporters are involved in the disposition of 4 $\beta$ -HC

## Application

- Basal 4 $\beta$ -HC concentrations in special populations (pediatrics, pregnancy and elderly), in patients (hepatic or renal disease), and patients where the illness affects CYP3A expression
- Determine the relationship of 4 $\beta$ -HC with midazolam and/or other CYP3A probes administered intravenously at baseline