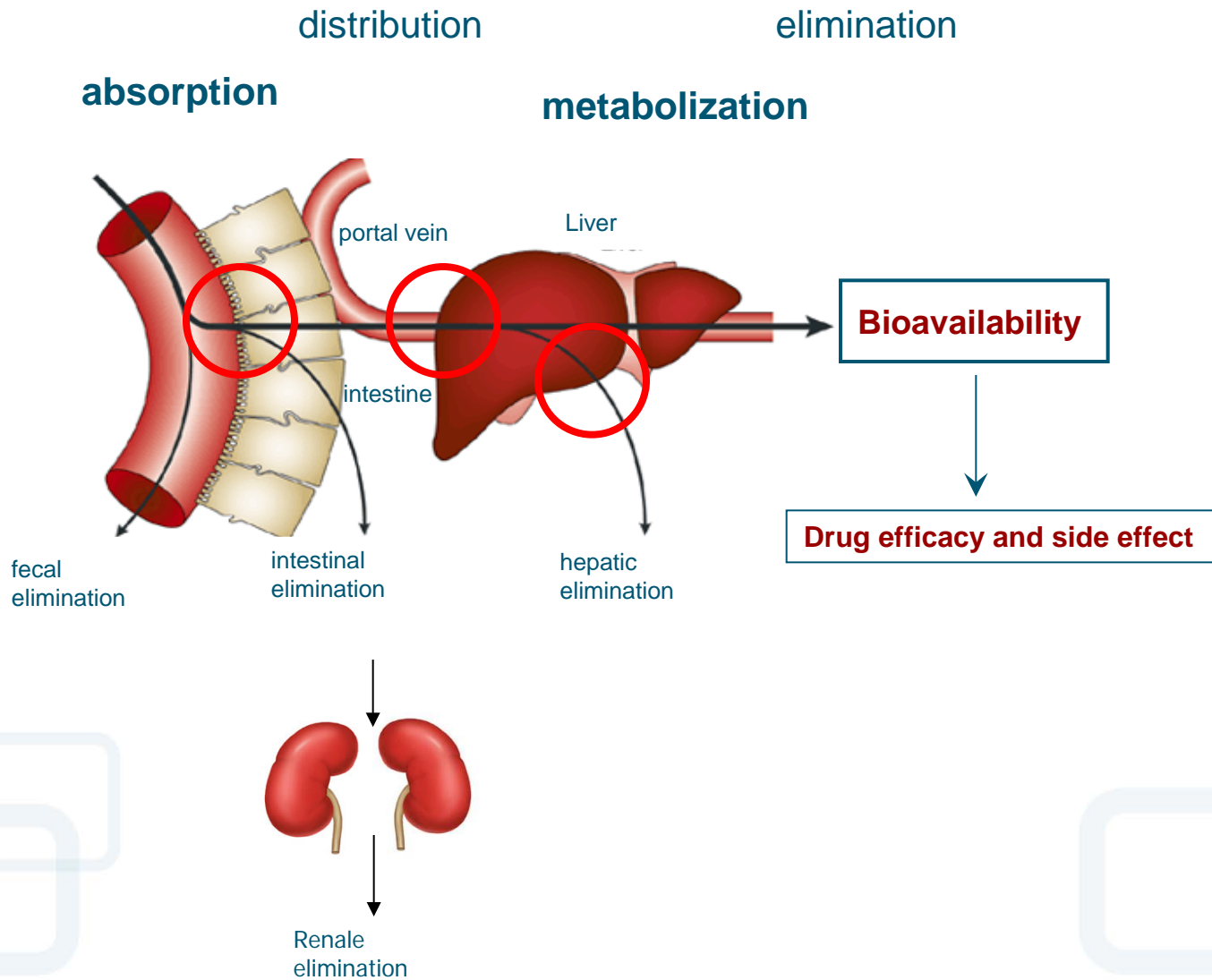


Use of *in vitro* cell assays and noninvasive imaging techniques to reduce animal experiments in drug development

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Department of Clinical Pharmacology,
Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University of Greifswald, Germany



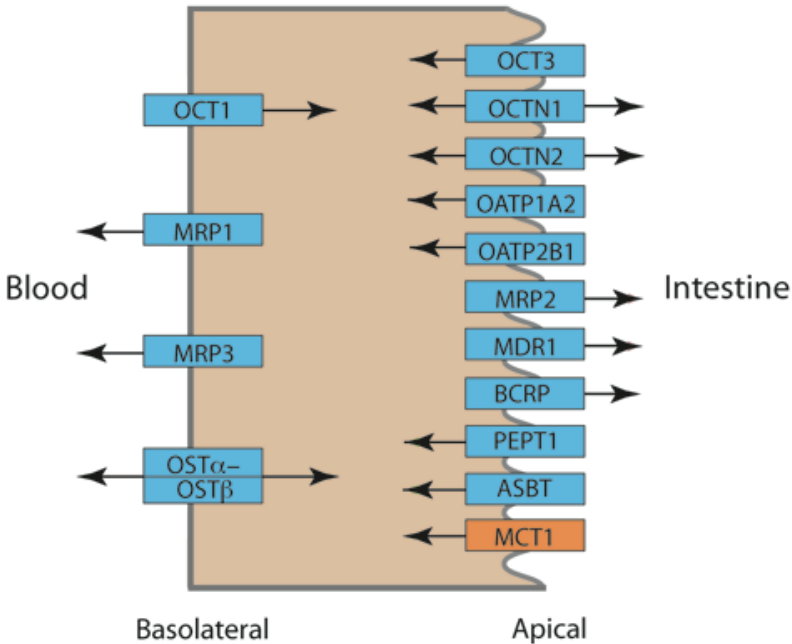
Membrane transporters

- ❖ can be major determinants of the pharmacokinetic, safety and efficacy profiles of drugs
- ❖ two major superfamilies — ATP-binding cassette (ABC) and solute carrier (SLC)

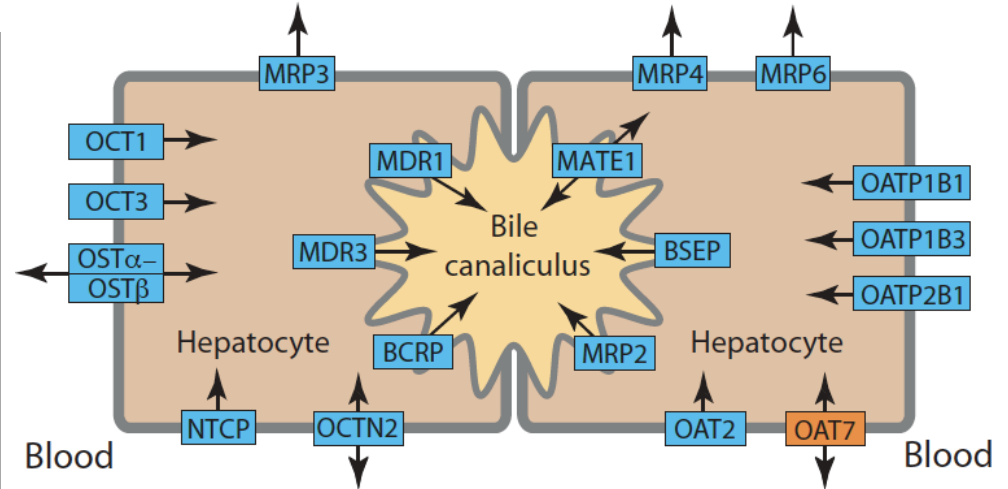


Expression of membrane transporters

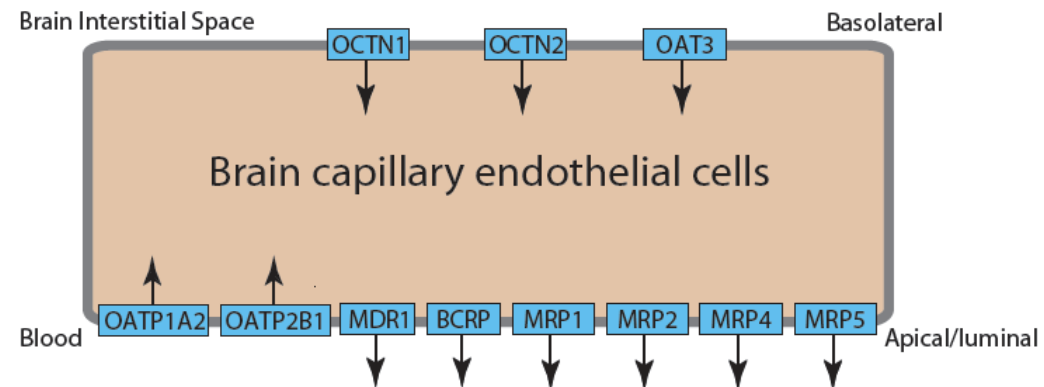
Intestine



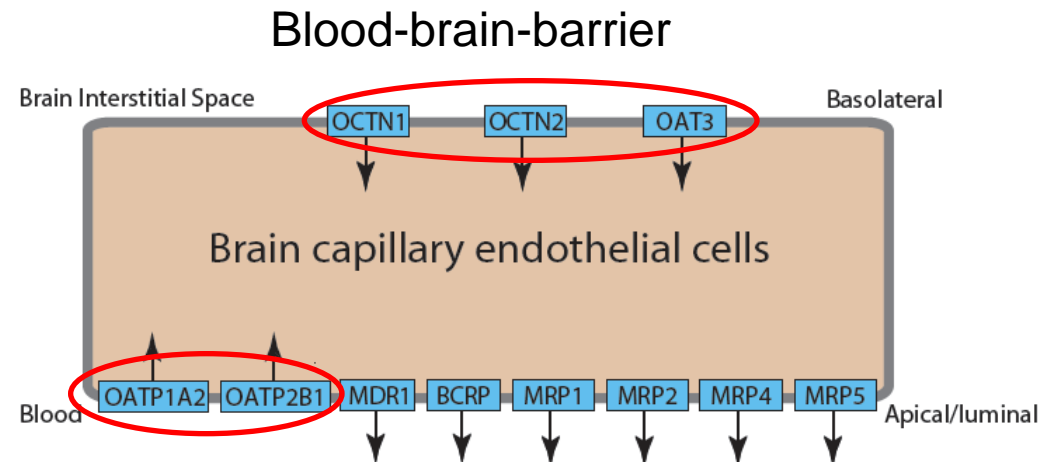
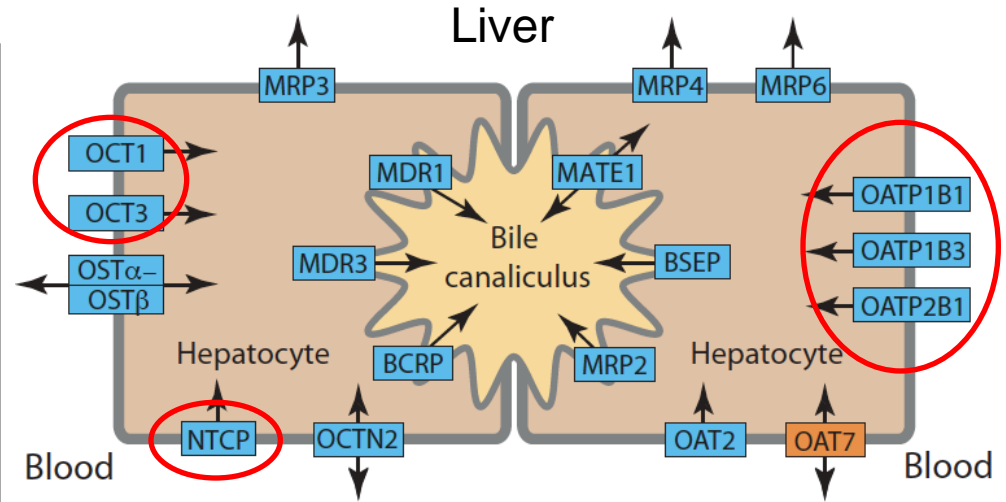
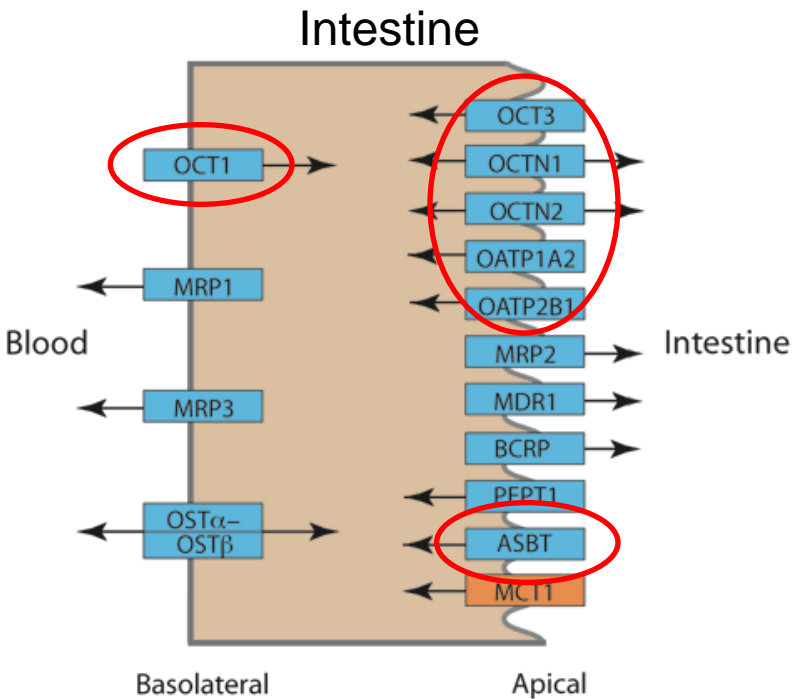
Liver



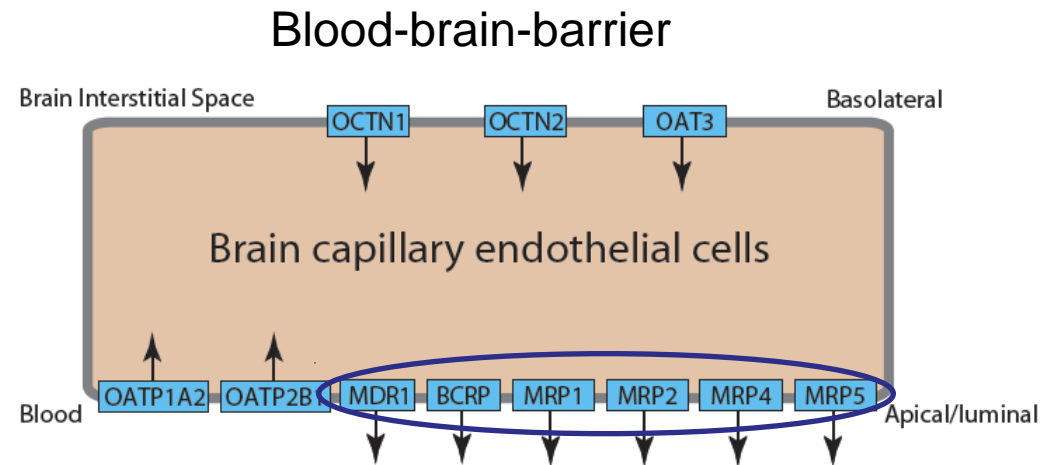
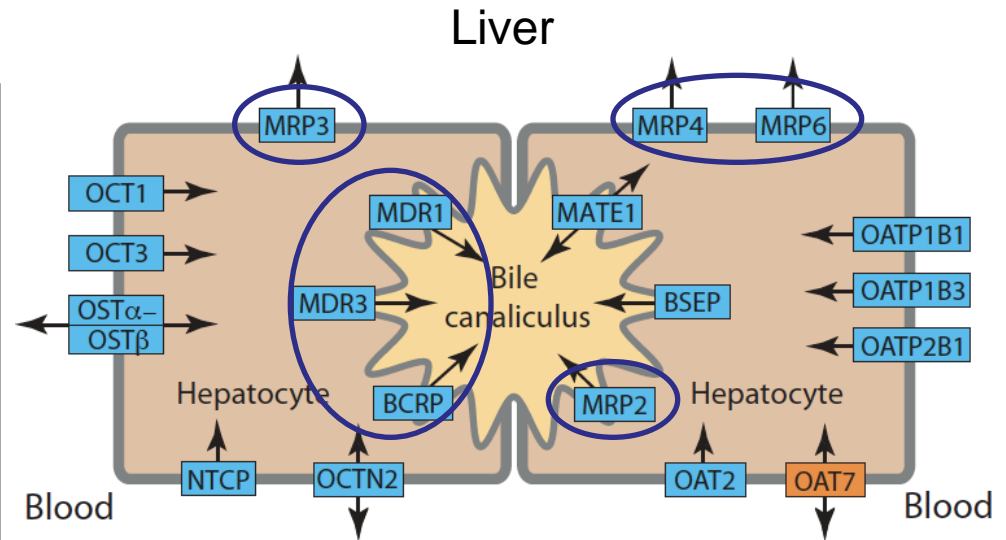
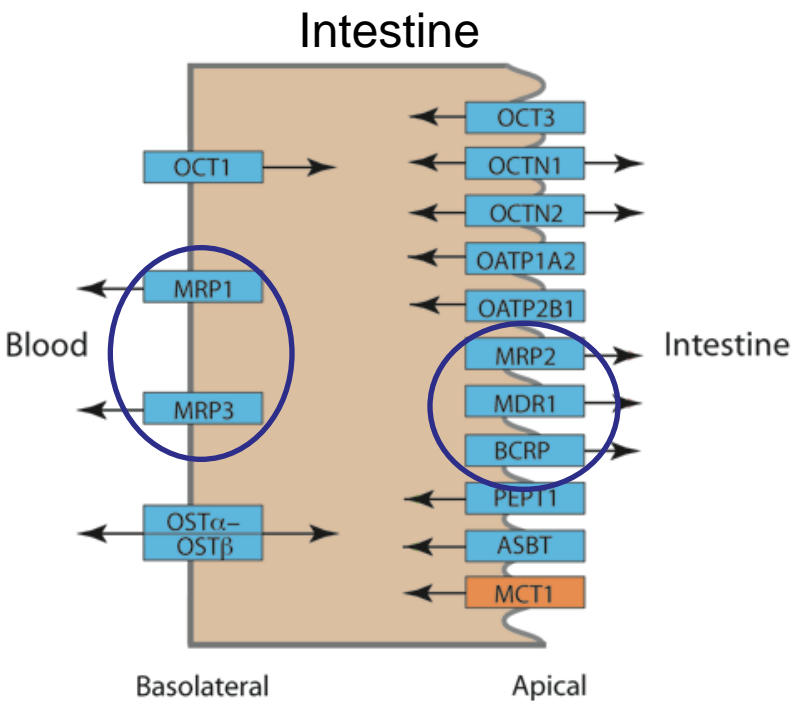
Blood-brain-barrier



Uptake transporters



Efflux transporters



Probe drugs

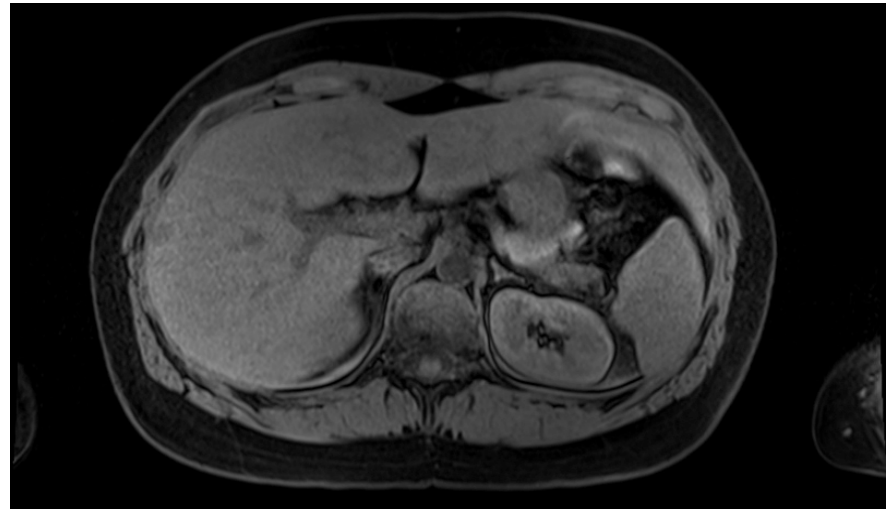
- The function of drug transporters can be explained by the use of probe drugs

Transporterprotein	<i>Probe drugs</i>
P-glycoprotein	Verapamil, Talinolol, Digoxin
OATP1B1	Pravastatin

- Associated with the organ removal from experimental animals



Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

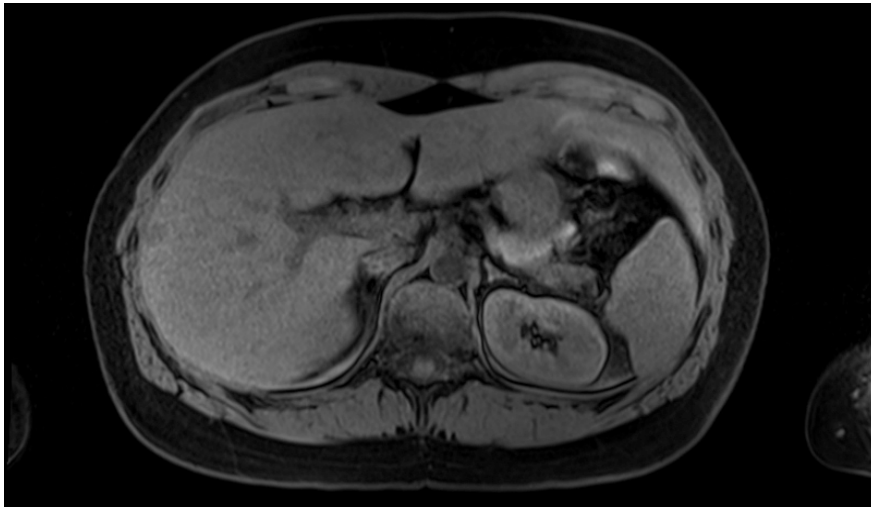
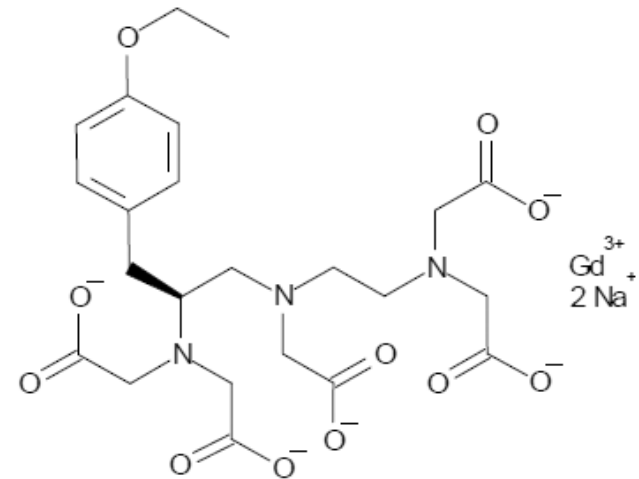


from JP Kühn



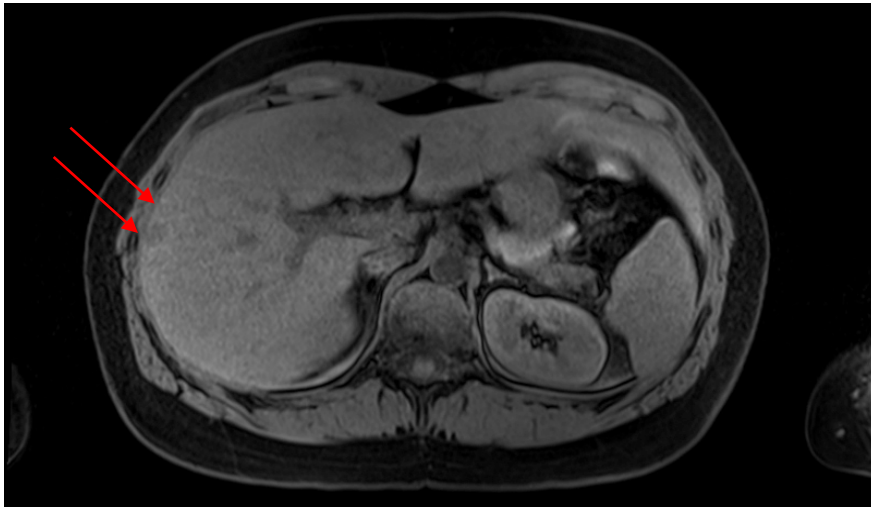
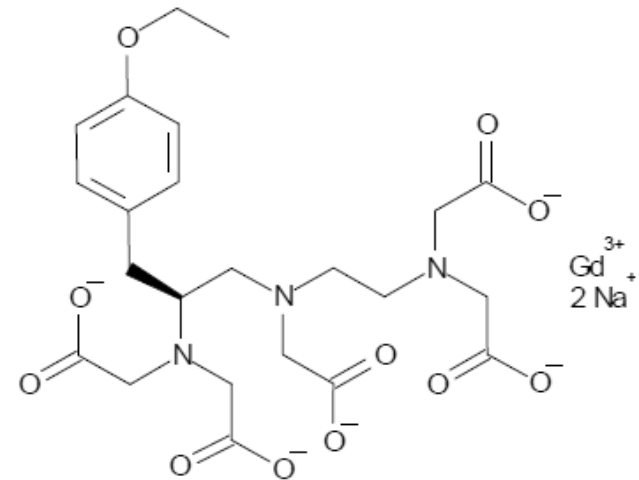
Gadolinium-ethoxybenzyl- diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (Gd-EOB-DTPA, Primovist®)

- Gadolinium-based MRI- contrast agent
- significantly improves detection and characterization of focal liver lesion
- selektiv taken up in the liver cells



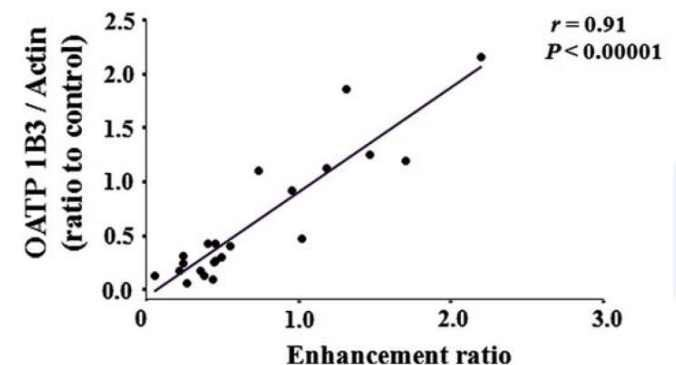
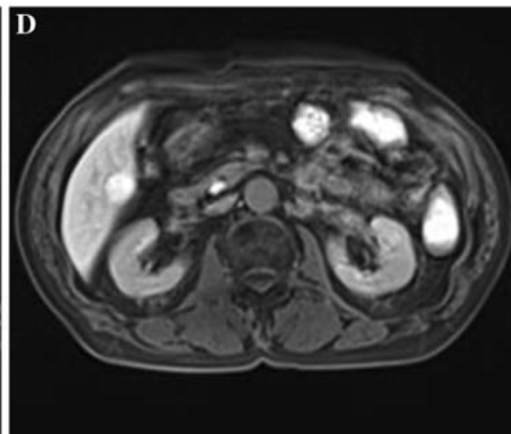
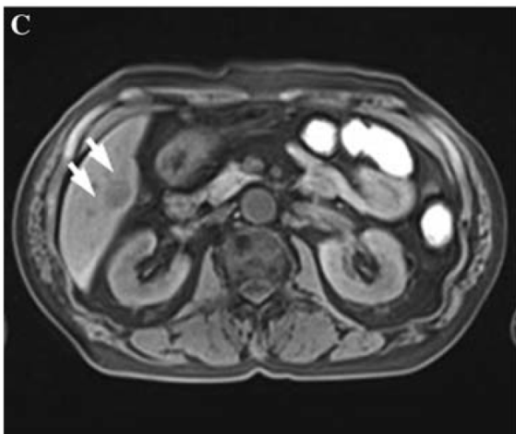
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Evidences for Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist®) to be a substrate of hepatic transporters

- substrate of rat Oatp1a1 in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes
- known inhibitors of Oatps (BSP, rifampicin) compete with the hepatic enhancement in rodents (van Montfoort et al. 1999)
- enhancement in hepatocellular carcinoma tissue is predicted by expression of human OATP1B3 (Narita et al. 2009)



Hypothesis

- Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist[®]) as a new probe drug
- To visualize and characterise the function of transporter proteins and the drug absorption
 - cellular uptake and elimination via the same transporters like many drugs



Purpose

❖ *In vitro:*

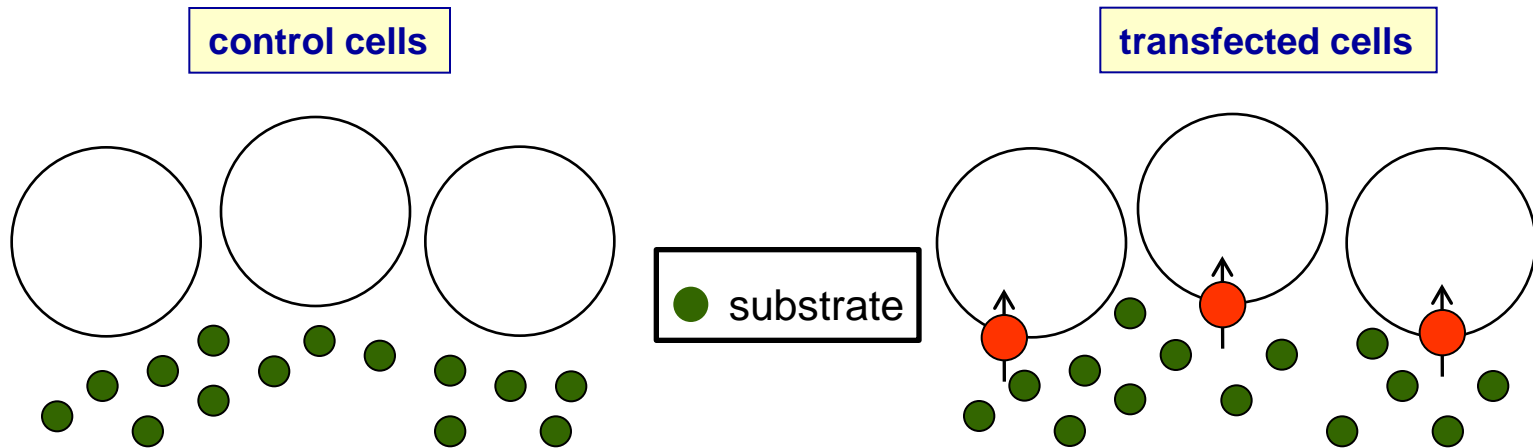
- Identify the transporters of Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist®) for the hepatic and intestinal uptake and elimination

❖ *In vivo:*

- Pharmacokinetics (i.v. und oral) and MRI analysis with wild-type and Mrp2-deficient rats
- Reduce the number of experimental animals
- ✓ Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist®) in liver can be quantified using MRI without removal of tissue samples from experimental animals

In vitro method to analyze the substrate affinity to uptake transporters

Uptake assay

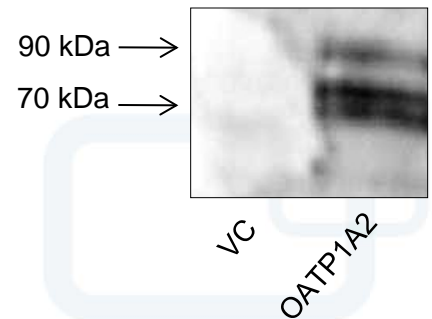
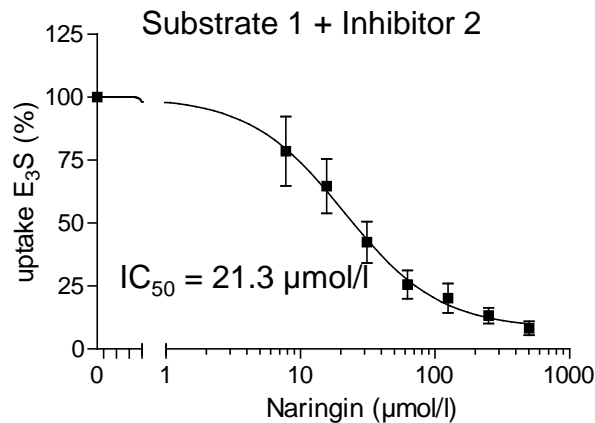
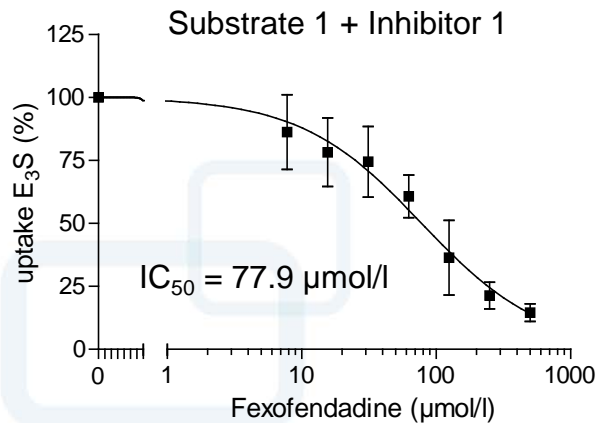
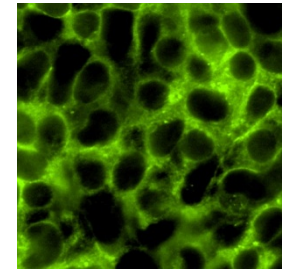
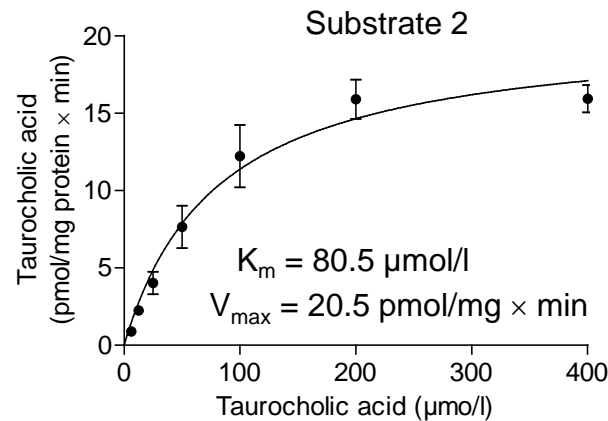
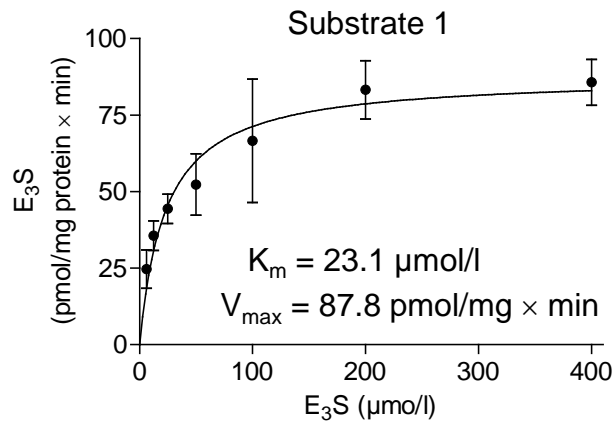


Stable transfected cell lines in the C_DAT

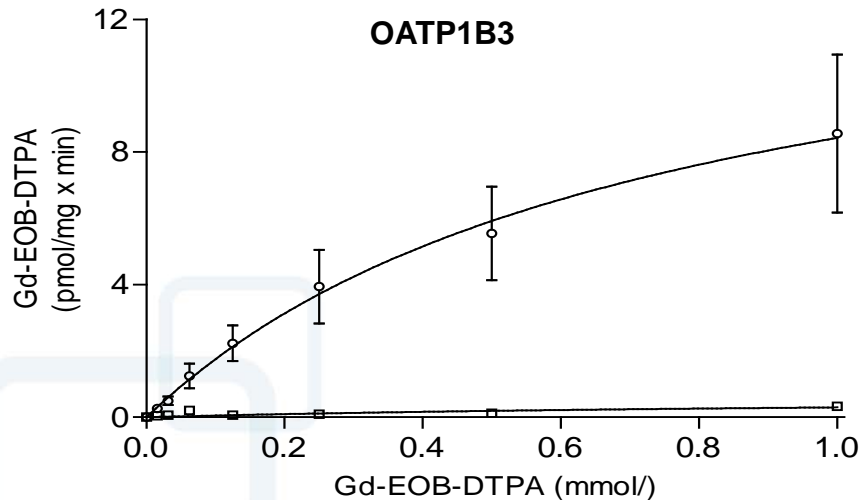
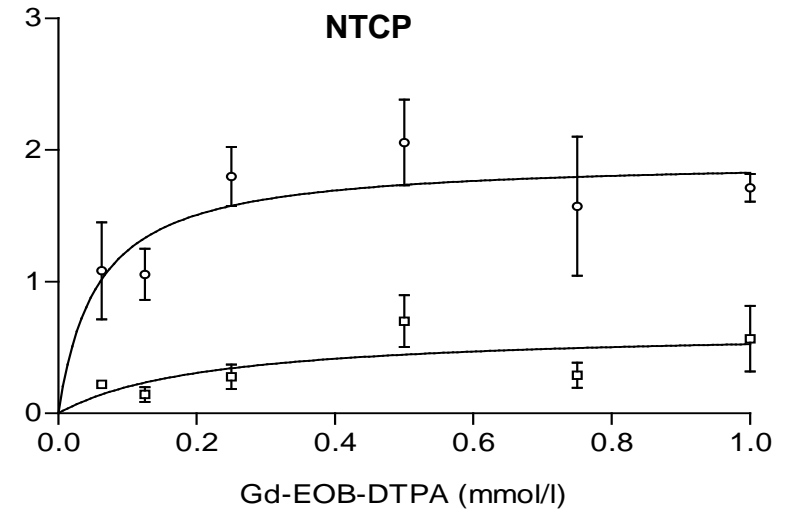
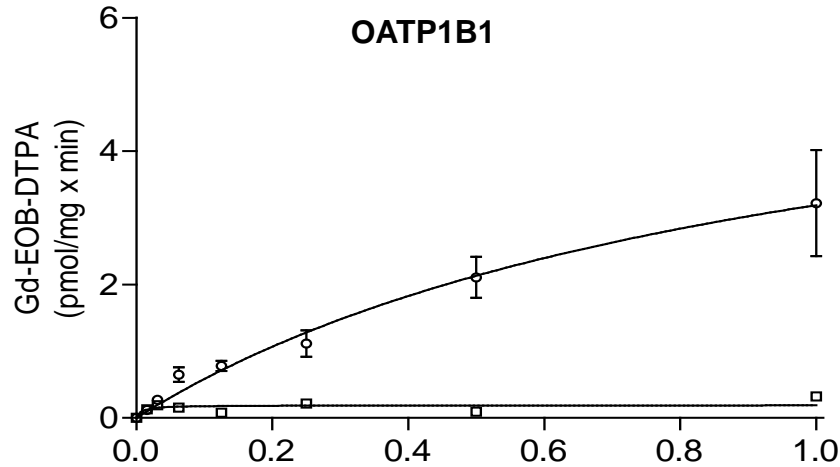
HEK293-cells (human embrionic kidney)	MDCK2-cells (Madin-Darby canine kidney)
OATP1A2 *1 *2 *3	OATP1A2 *1 *2 *3
OATP1B1 *1a *1b *5 *15	OATP1B1 *1a *1b *5 *15
OATP1B3 WT c.334T>G c.699G>A c.1564G>T c.334T>G + 699G>A	OATP1B3
OATP2B1 WT c.601G>A c.995G>A c.1457C>T	OATP2B1 WT c.601G>A c.995G>A c.1457C>T
OATP1C1 OATP3A1 OATP4A1 OATP4C1	OATP3A1 OATP4A1 OATP4C1
OCT1 OCT2 OCT3 OCTN2	OCT1 OCT2 OCT3 OCTN2
NTCP ASBT	NTCP ASBT
ABCB1 ABCC2	ABCB1 ABCC2 ABCC3

Characterization of stable transfected cell lines

HEK-OATP1A2



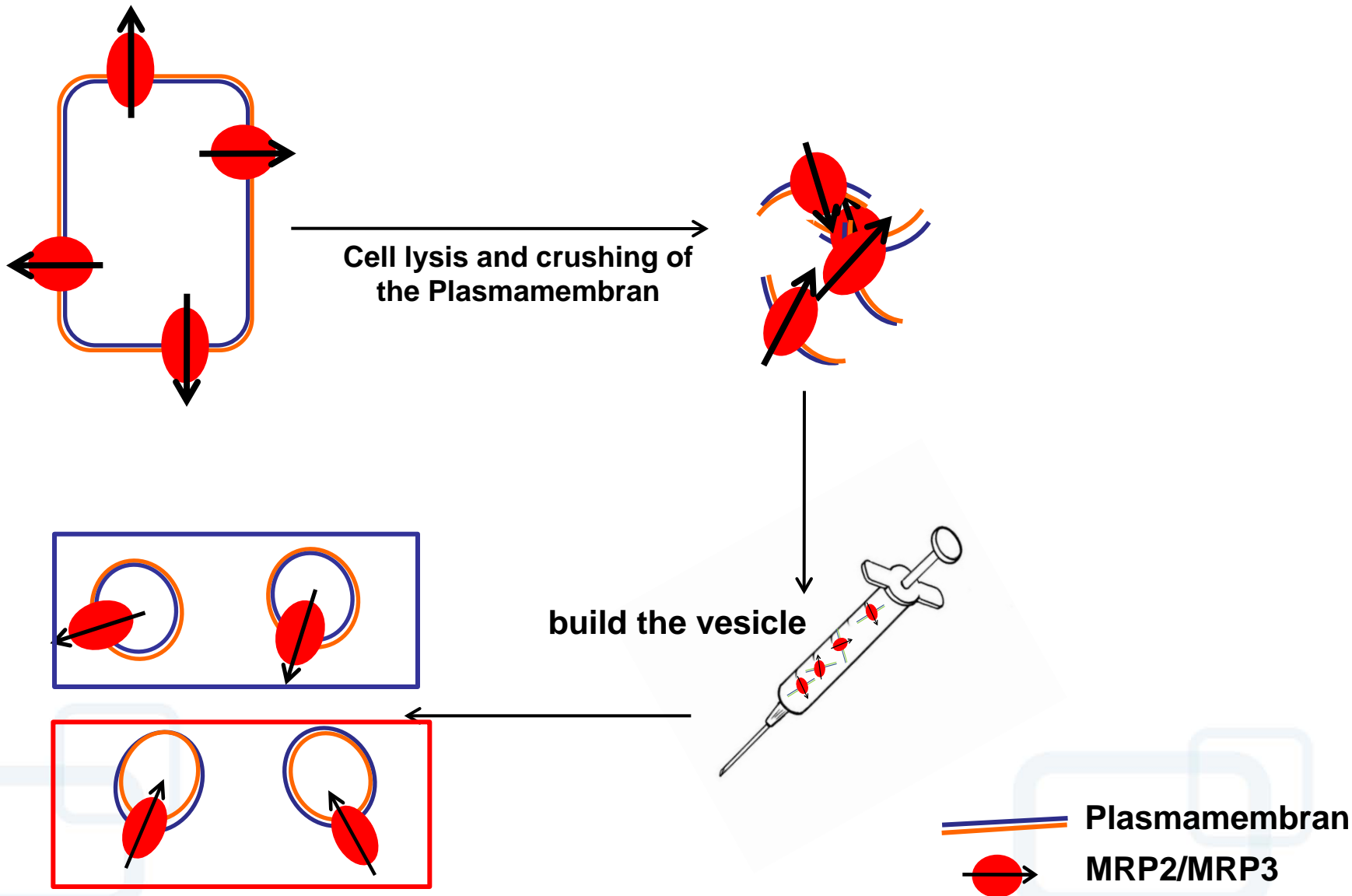
Affinity of Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist®) to uptake transporters



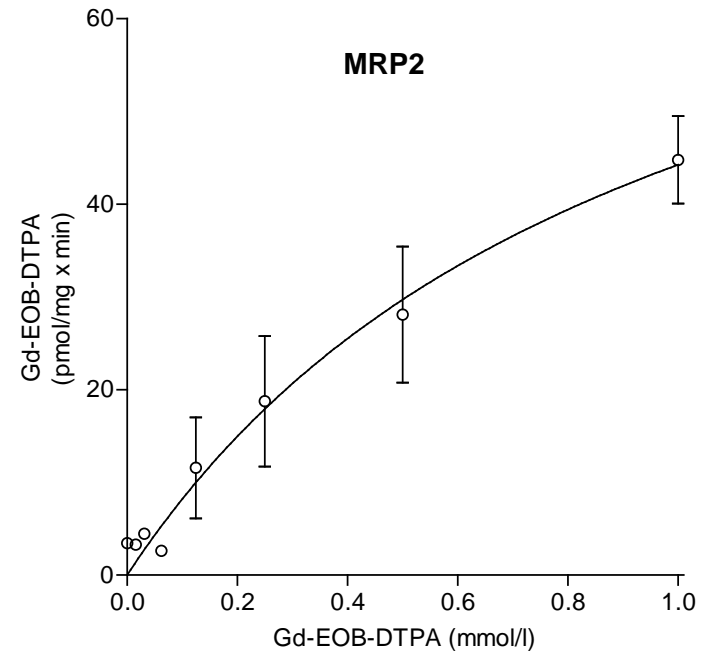
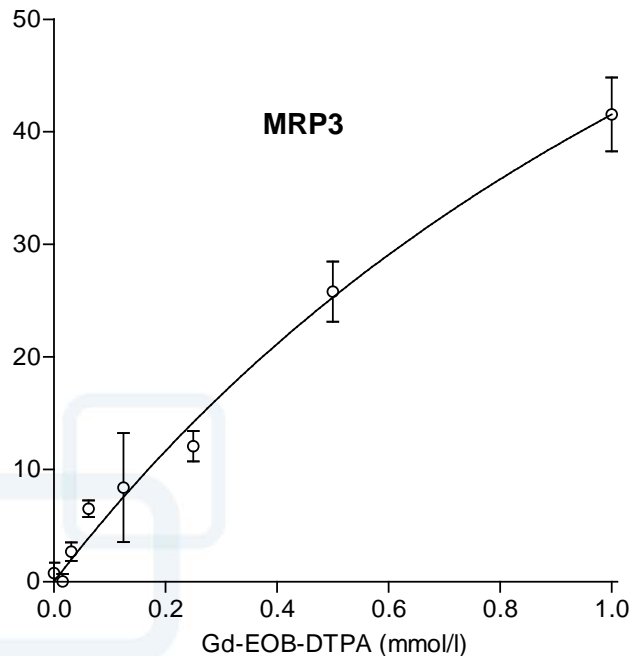
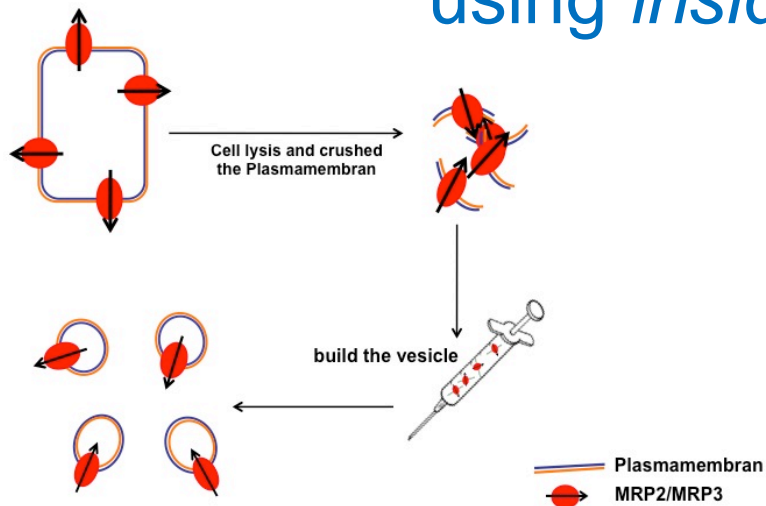
Affinity of Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist®) to uptake transporters

	K_m (mmol/l)	V_{max} (pmol/mg x min)
OATP1B1	1,2	6,3
OATP1B3	0,5	7,4
NTCP	0,04	1,4
OATP2B1	-	-
ASBT	-	-
OCT3	-	-

inside-out vesicles



Uptake of Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist®) using *inside-out* vesicle



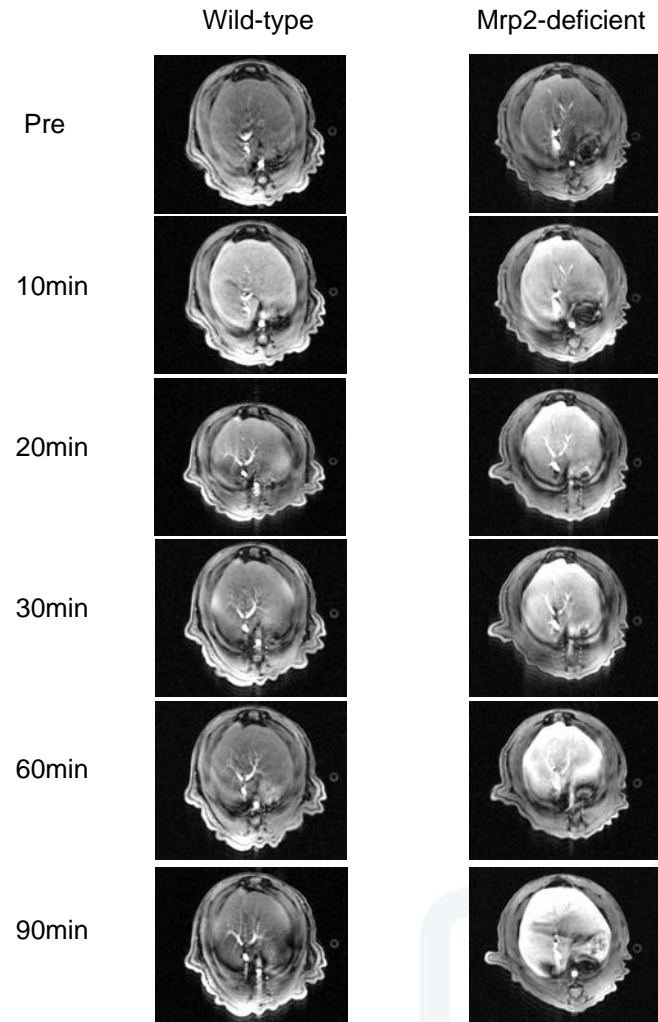
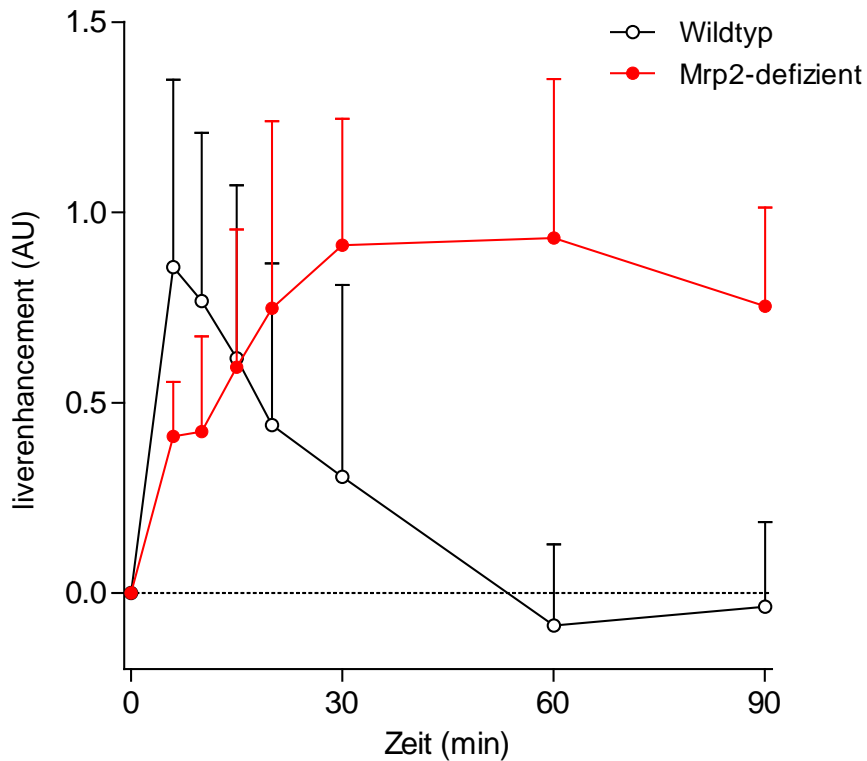
	K_m (mmol/l)	V_{max} (pmol/mg × min)
MRP2	1,0 ± 0,5	86,8 ± 31,3
MRP3	1,8 ± 0,3	116 ± 15,9

In vivo study

- Animals: wild-type Lewis-rats
Mrp2-deficient Lewis-rats
- Operation: Carotis catheter
- MRI: i.v.: bolus injection 0.025 mmol/kg
p.o.: 0.025 mmol/kg
- Samples: Blood (i.v: 0-90 min; oral: 0-360min)
Urine (2d)
Feces (5d)

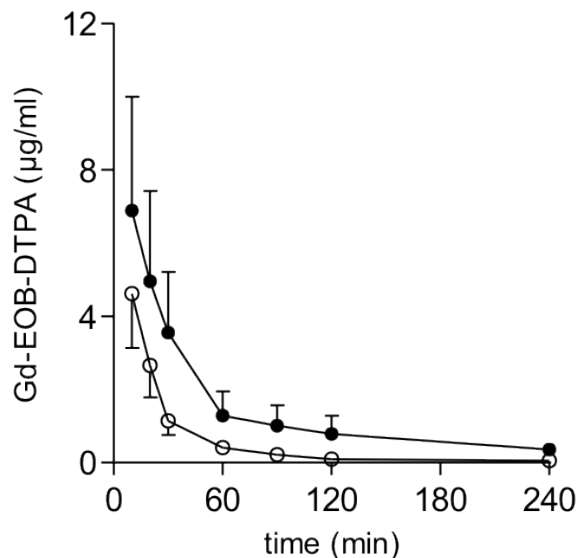


MRI: after intravenous application

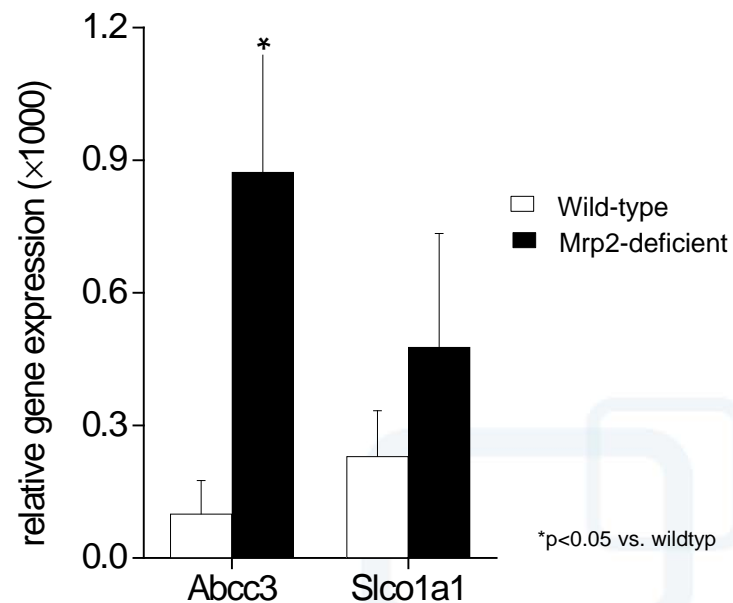
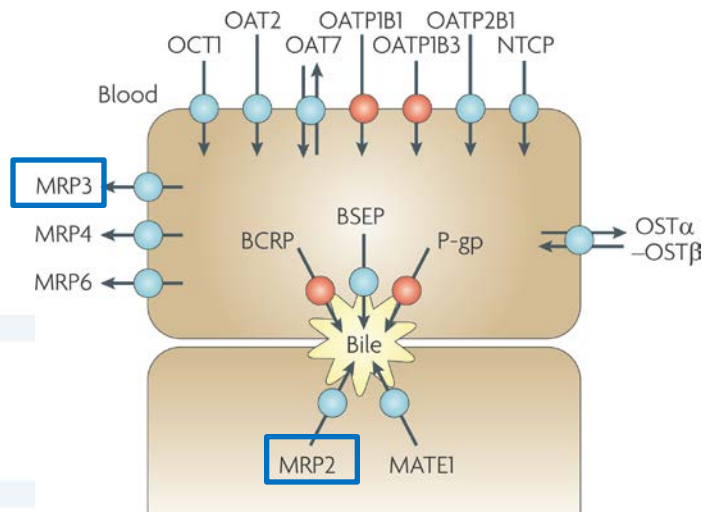


	wild-type	MRP2-deficient
n	8	8
AUC ₀₋₁ (AU x min)	14.8 ± 10,3	36.4 ± 8.5*
C _{max} (AU)	0.5 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.1
T _{max} (min)	6.0 ± 3.1	48.6 ± 23.8*

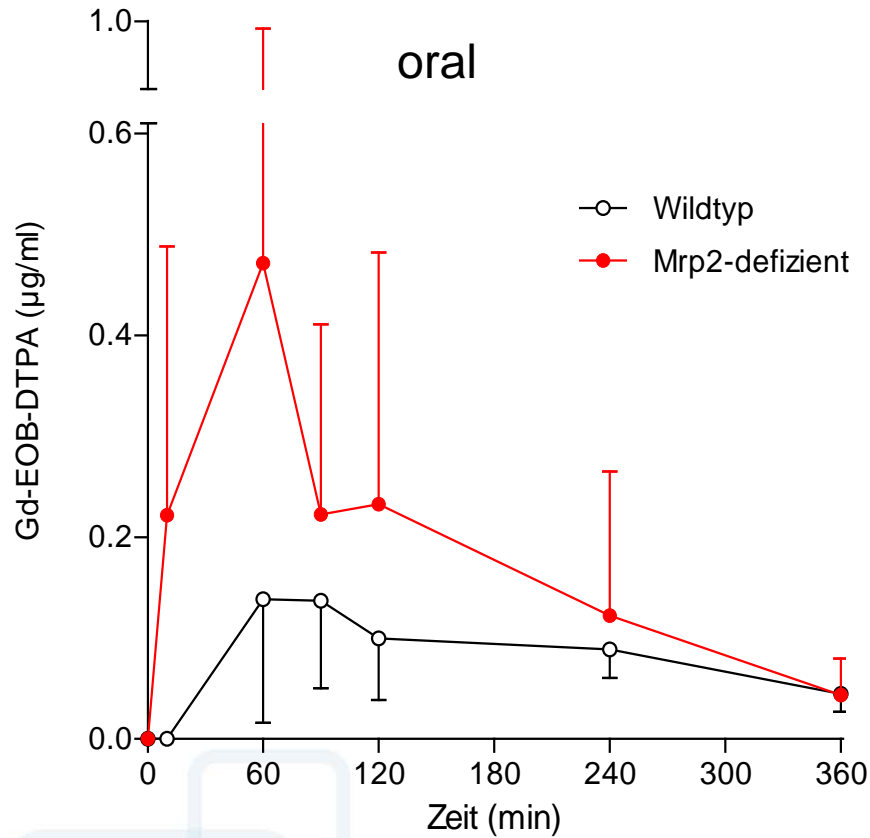
Pharmacokinetics: after intravenous application



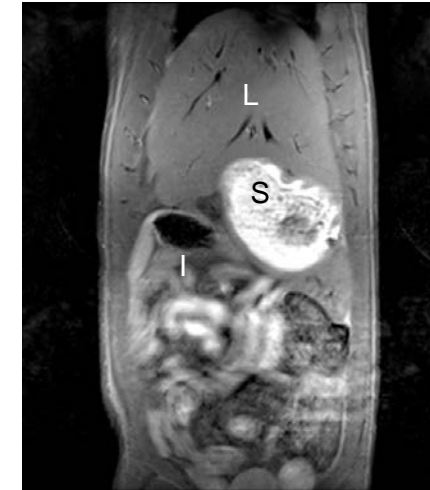
	i.v.	
	wild-type	Mrp2-deficient
AUC_{0-∞} (µg x h/ml)	3.35	7.49*
C _{p0} (µg/ml)	10	10.4
T _{1/2} (h)	2.12	1.95
A_{e urin} (µg)	62.5	666.0
A_{e feces} (µg)	1379.0	below LLQ*



Pharmacokinetics and MRI after oral administration



native



nach 40 min

	p.o.	
	Wildtyp	Mrp2-defizient
AUC _{0-∞} (µg x h/ml)	0,6	1,6
C _{po} (µg/ml)	0,2	0,5
T _{max} (h)	1,3	0,9
Bioavailability (F)	17%	21%
A _{e,urin} (µg)	29,7	194,0
A _{e,feces} (µg)	3511,0	3775,0

Conclusion

- The liver-specific uptake of Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist®) is realized by OATP1B1 and OATP1B3
- MRP2 is a major efflux transporter of the hepatobiliary elimination
- Cell-based in vitro assays have the potential to replace in vivo animal testing and provide reliable data
- Visualization by MRI can probably replace the quantitative determination of Gd-EOB-DTPA (Primovist®) in liver samples

 reduced nearly 90% number of experimental animals

Acknowledgment

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Stefan Hadlich



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