

# P-glycoprotein Inhibition

## Background Information



'*In vitro* inhibition studies are recommended to investigate whether the investigational drug inhibits any of the transporters known to be involved in clinically relevant *in vivo* drug interactions.'

<sup>4</sup>The European Medicines Agency (EMA) Guideline on the Investigation of Drug Interactions (Adopted 2012)

- P-gp is one of the most well-recognised efflux transporters expressed in many tissues including the intestine, brain and kidney<sup>1</sup>.
- Inhibition of P-gp has shown to be responsible for several clinical drug-drug interaction. For example, clarithromycin can inhibit the transport of the P-gp substrate digoxin resulting in a clinically significant elevation of plasma exposure and a decrease in renal clearance<sup>2</sup>.
- The International Transporter Consortium<sup>1</sup>, the draft FDA guidance<sup>3</sup> and the EMA guideline<sup>4</sup> recommend investigating P-gp due to P-gp's clinical importance in the absorption and disposition of drugs.
- Cyprotex use MDCK-MDR1 cells to identify P-gp inhibitors using a range of test inhibitor concentrations in the presence of the clinically relevant probe substrate digoxin. This method conforms with the recommended methods within the International Transporter Consortium white paper<sup>1</sup>, the draft FDA drug interactions guidance<sup>3</sup> and the EMA drug interactions guideline<sup>4</sup>.

### Protocol

#### Substrate

5  $\mu$ M [<sup>3</sup>H]-Digoxin  
(clinically relevant substrate)

#### Test Article Concentrations

Seven point IC<sub>50</sub>

#### Direction

Unidirectional (basolateral to apical)

#### Inhibitor Preincubation Time

30 min

#### Incubation Time

90 min

#### Growth Period

4 days

#### Analysis Method

Liquid scintillation counting

#### Integrity Marker

Lucifer Yellow

#### Data Delivery

IC<sub>50</sub> (derived from corrected B-A P<sub>app</sub>)

**Interference at the level of ATP binding cassette (ABC) and other transporters is increasingly being identified as the mechanism behind clinically important drug-drug interactions<sup>5</sup>.**

**Table 1**

Inhibition of P-gp-mediated digoxin transport by literature inhibitors.

Inhibitor	Mean IC <sub>50</sub> ± Standard Deviation (n=3)
Cyclosporin A (positive control)	0.931 ± 0.0574
Ketoconazole	8.83 ± 4.09
Verapamil	54.7 ± 10.3
Elacridar	0.284 ± 0.0452

The MDCK-MDR1 cell test system using the P-gp substrate digoxin is able to correctly identify known literature P-gp inhibitors with a range of different potencies.

The incubation conditions have been fully characterised for our chosen P-gp substrate, digoxin, based on time linearity and chosen substrate concentration being at least ten-times lower than the reported K<sub>m</sub>, and as such IC<sub>50</sub> equates to K<sub>i</sub> (assuming competitive inhibition).

#### References

- <sup>1</sup> The International Transporter Consortium (2010) *Nat Rev Drug Disc* **9**; 215-236.
- <sup>2</sup> Wakasugi H *et al.* (1998) *Clin Pharmacol Ther* **64**; 123-128.
- <sup>3</sup> Draft FDA Guidance for Industry - In vitro metabolism- and transporter-mediated drug-drug interaction studies (2017).
- <sup>4</sup> The European Medicines Agency (EMA) Guideline on the Investigation of Drug Interactions (Adopted 2012).
- <sup>5</sup> Marchetti S *et al.* (2007) *Oncologist* **12**; 927-941.