P40. Understanding The Performance Of Cellular Models For Intrinsic Clearance Determination: Case Studies For Assessment Of Low-Turnover Compounds Using HµREL*human*Pool[™] Coculture System

Karpagam Aravindhan*, Theresa Roethke, Gregory Peckham, Stephen Eisennagel, Brandon Santiago, Molly Karlinsey, Katrina Rivera, Larry Jolivette, Michael Reilly, Mukesh Mahajan, DMPK GlaxoSmithkline

INTRODUCTION

 $H\mu RELhuman Pool^{TM}$ Coculture system is a flexible less labor-intensive Hepatocyte culture system when compared to other reported methodologies, such as relay method and HepatoPac. This system, following a 7-day acclimation period, maintains its peak enzyme activity even after several weeks in culture, allowing discovery screening efforts that are otherwise severely impacted by reduced hepatocyte enzyme activity after a few hours. We had previously enabled H μ RELhumanPoolTM Coculture system as standard screening platform to assess the intrinsic clearance of low-turnover drugs. Here we present a fit for purpose three phase approach to understand the performance of these cellular models for intrinsic clearance and their usage in our group, assay performance and case studies using this Coculture system.



Figure-1: (A) Heuristic three phase approach to understand assay performance metrics (B) Cellular models for intrinsic clearance (C) Usage profile by projects of various in vitro cellular clearance models over a period of 2 years. (D) Usage profile by species of suspension hepatocytes over the past two years. **Key Message:** Suspension hepatocytes usage at 90%. H μ REL*human*PoolTM hepatocytes usage at 10%. Species usage for suspension: Rat (54%), Human (37%), Mouse (6%), others (<5%)



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Figure-2: Assay Performance (A) Controls (B) Rate Constant of low turnover compounds using $H\mu RELhuman Pool^{TM}$ (C) Clearance under detection limits (red) as compared to above detection limit (black) in Suspension and H μ REL*human*PoolTM In vitro systems. Key Message: Detection limit (k) for suspension hepatocyte is 0.00093 min-1. Detection limit for H μ RELhumanPoolTM hepatocytes is 0.000052 min-1. HµRELhumanPoolTM hepatocytes successfully estimated clearance for 74% of compounds for which rate was under the limit of resolution in suspension assay



Figure-3: Clearance curves of (A) GSK-1 (B) Repeat of GSK-1 (C) Verapamil-Control (D) Tolbutamide-Control in HµREL*human*Pool[™] (orange, black) stromal control cell (green) from standard 3-day study

ASSAY PERFORMANCE

Internal
0.78
1.37
10.1
LLQ
4.8
2.7
37.3
0.13
0.39
0.56
0.56
1.9
42.1

Table-1: Internal assessment of human in
 vitro intrinsic clearance (μ L/min/10⁶ cells) of 13 commercial compounds compared to that generated by Cyprotex in HµREL*human*Pool™





Figure-4: Clearance curves of (A) GSK-2 (B) Dextromethorphan-Control (C) Diazepam-Control (D) Tolbutamide-Control in HµRELhumanPoolTM and in stromal control cell (green) from non-standard 7day study



Figure-5: Clearance curves of (A) GSK-3 (B) 7-Ethoxycoumarin-Control (C) Raloxifene-Control (D) Tolbutamide-Control in HµRELhumanPoolTM and in stromal control cell (green) from standard 3-day study. **Key Message:** H μ REL*human*PoolTM hepatocytes studies were successfully used to estimate clearance of Project-E compound GSK-1 (Figure-3, high reproducibility), Project-A compound GSK-2 (Figure-4, improved resolution) and Project-D compound GSK-3 (Figure-5, different mechanism).

The human biological samples were sourced ethically and their research use was in accord with the terms of the informed consents under an IRB/EC approved protocol. Compounds are identified as GSK-1, 2 and 3 and Projects are identified as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P to protect confidential information.

CONCLUSIONS

The reproducibility and flexibility to improve the detection limit by extending (standard duration - 72 hours) incubation times makes $H\mu RELhuman Pool^{TM}$ Coculture system a very useful model to measure clearance of low –turnover drugs.





REFERENCES

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- 2. Bonn, et.al., Drug Metab. 2016,44(4):527-33.