Toxicokinetics of ETI-385 and its Components ETI-382 and ETI-383, a Serotonin 5-HT_{1A} Receptor Agonist for Treatment of Nausea and Vomiting, Following Subcutaneous Injection of ETI-385 to CD-1 Mice and Beagle Dogs

A. Kousba¹, E. Pfadenhaue², D. Fick², D. Helton²;

¹BioAgilytix, San Diego, CA, 92121. ²Epiomed Therapeutics, Inc., Irvine, CA, 92618.





Abstract

and ETI-383 in CD-1 mice and Beagle dogs 1260 and 2910 ng/mL in males and 472, 1120 following subcutaneous injection of ETI-385. and 2520 ng/mL in females for 3, 10 or 30 AUC₀₋₂₄ values were 464, 1300 and 4030 ng·h/mL for males and 342, 1200 and 3750 hydrobromide (ETI-383 and ETI-382, ng•h/mL for females. Apparent T_{1/2} ranged respectively), is a serotonin 5-HT_{1A} receptor from 0.209 to 0.472 hour. In dogs, Day 1 agonist. Other serotonin receptors are also ETI-383 mean C_{max} values were 66.3, 185 and

involved and strongly influence the efficacy 936 ng/mL in males and 71.3, 187 and 573 ng/ and side effect profile. Preclinical models mL in females for 0.3, 1 and 3 mg/kg, demonstrated ETI-385 efficacy in treatment respectively. Corresponding mean AUC₀₋₂₄ of nausea and vomiting. Clinical studies are values were 134, 427 and 1600 ng·h/mL for expected to begin early 2013.

Four groups of mice and dogs received 7- and ETI-383 TK exposure increased as a daily subcutaneous injection of ETI-385 at O, function of ETI-385 doses and was slightly 3, 10 or 30 mg/kg/day to mice and 0, 0.3, 1 higher in males. The ETI-382 C_{max} and AUC or 3 mg/kg/day to dogs. Blood samples values were ~8 to 12 fold lower than those for were collected at predetermined times on ETI-383. Days 1 and 7. Plasma was assayed for ETÍ-382 and ETI-383 by a validated assay. Conclusions: TK parameters were determined by modelindependent methods.

In mice and dogs, ETI-382 and ETI-383 exposure increased as a function of ETI-385 dose and was slightly higher in males. Both enantiomers didn't accumulate following repeated doses. ETI-382 exposure was ~8.3 - 12.5% of ETI-383 exposure.

males and 14.3, 372 and 1250 ng·h/mL for

females. Apparent mean T_{1/2} ranged from

0.718 to 1.38 hours. All Day 7 C_{max} , AUC and

values. In both species, Days 1 and 7 ETI-382

values were approximately equal to Day

Purpose

To evaluate the toxicokinetics (TK) of ETI-382 and ETI-383 in CD-1 mice and Beagle dogs following subcutaneous injection of ETI-385. ETI-385, an 8-to-1 fixed ratio combination of the (S)-(-) and (R)-(+) enantiomers 8-hydroxy-2 dipropylaminotetraling hydrobromide (ETI-383 and ETI-382, respectively), is a serotonin 5-HT_{1A} receptor agonist.

Introduction

ETI-385 is a serotonin 5-HT_{1A} receptor Preclinical models demonstrated ETI-385 agonist and is a novel antiemetic against efficacy in treatment of nausea and vomiting. drug induced emesis.

Clinical studies are expected to begin Other serotonin receptors are also involved early 2013. and strongly influence the efficacy and side

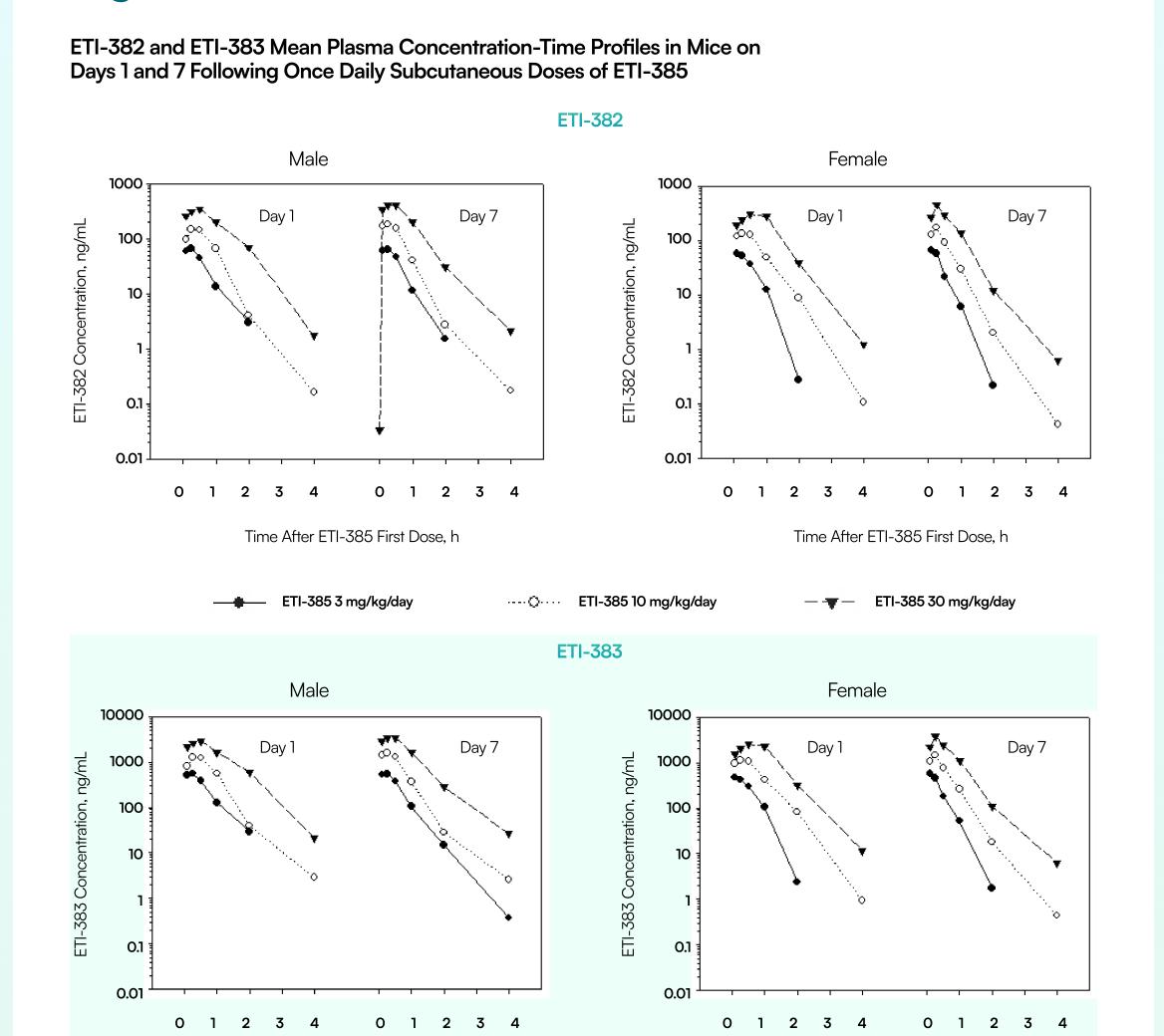
Methods

Study Design

Four groups of mice and dogs received 7- The TK parameters were determined by daily subcutaneous injections of ETI-385 standard model independent methods at 0, 3, 10 or 30 mg/kg/day to mice and (Gibaldi and Perrier, 1982) using Phoenix O, O.3, 1 or 3 mg/kg/day to dogs. Blood WinNonlin Professional Version 6.1 (Pharsight samples were collected at predetermined Corp., Mountain View, CA). times on Days 1 and 7.

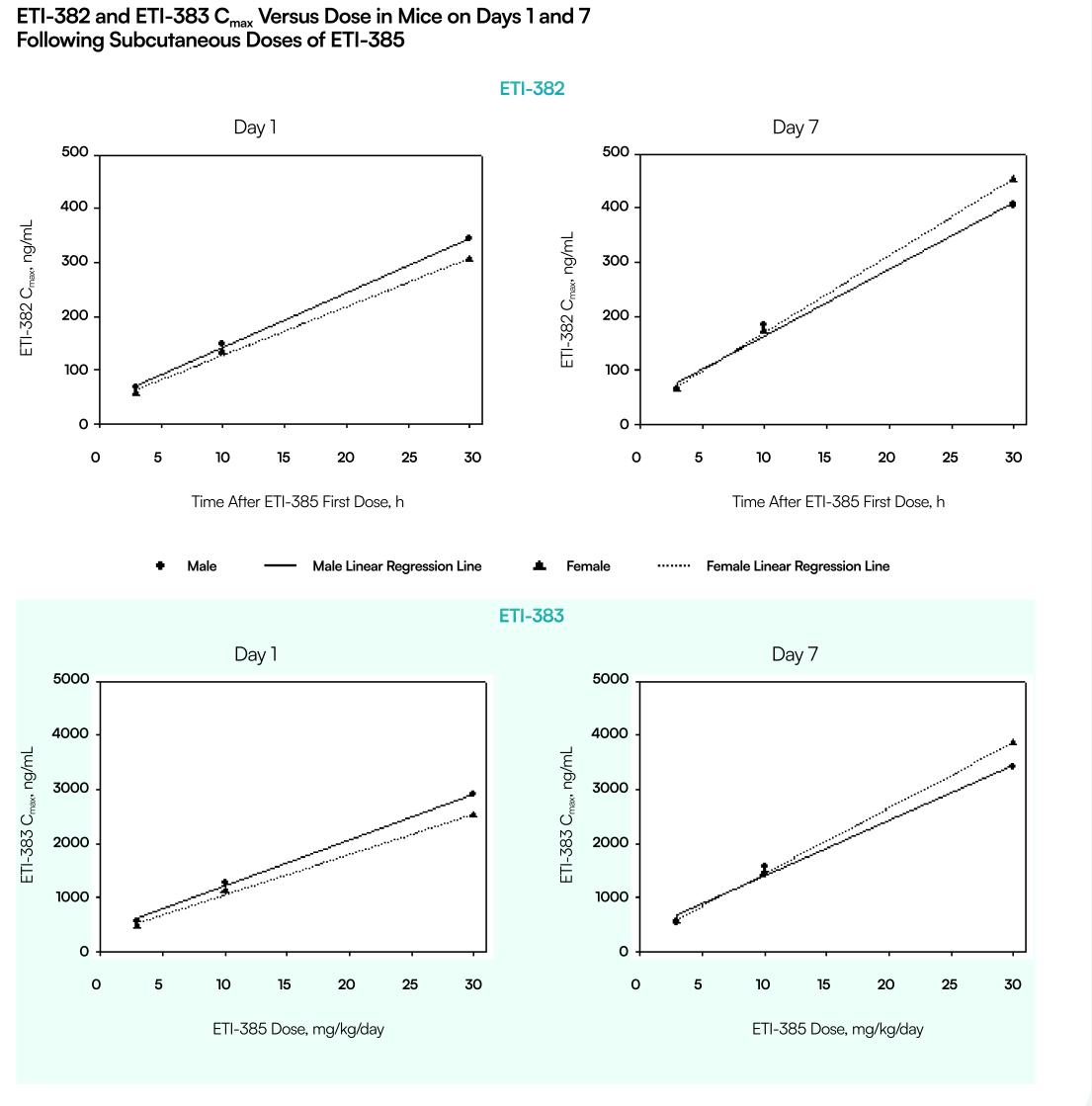
Plasma was assayed for ETI-382 and ETI-383 by a validated assay.

Figure 1



Time After ETI-385 First Dose, h





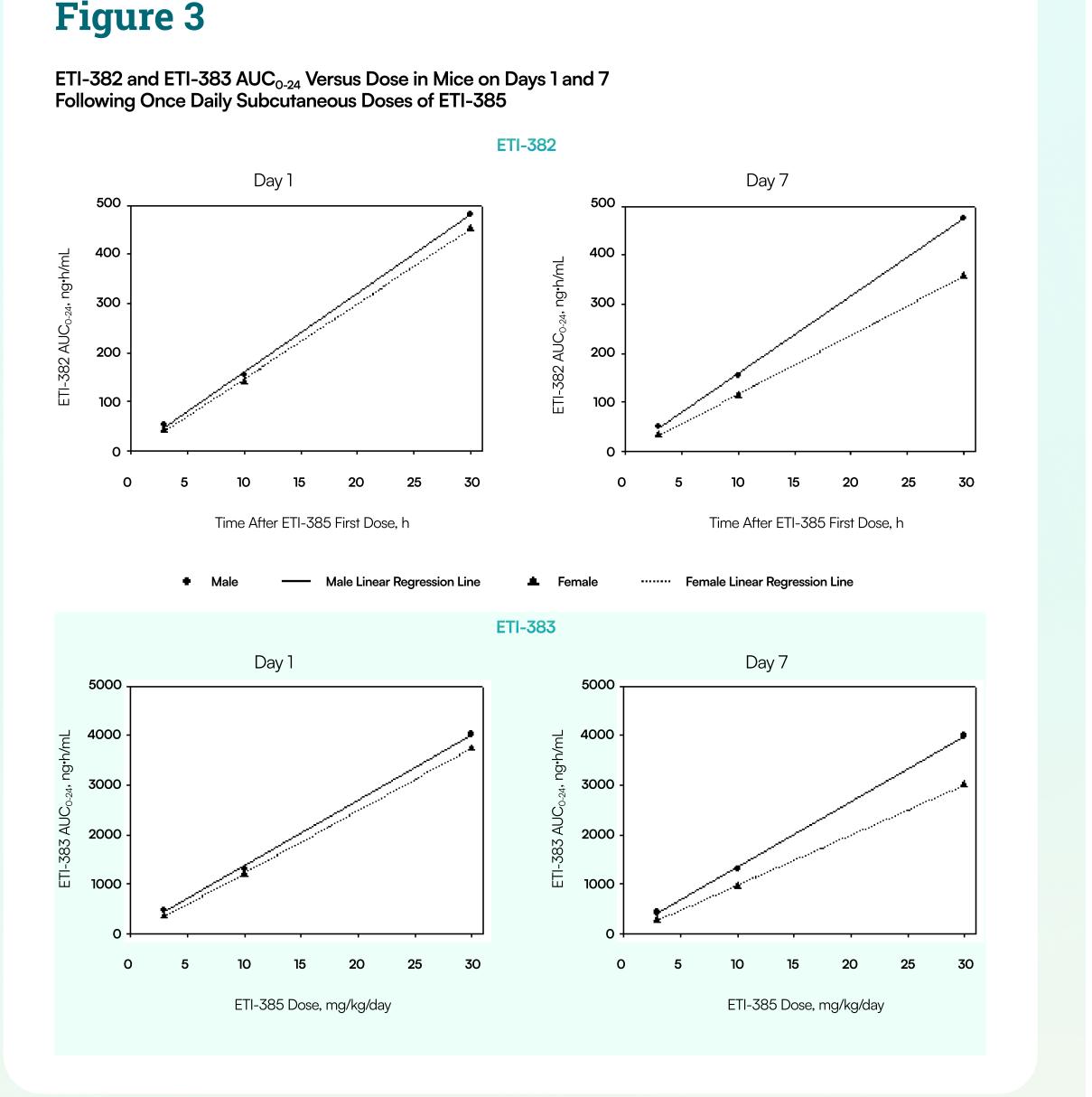


Table 1

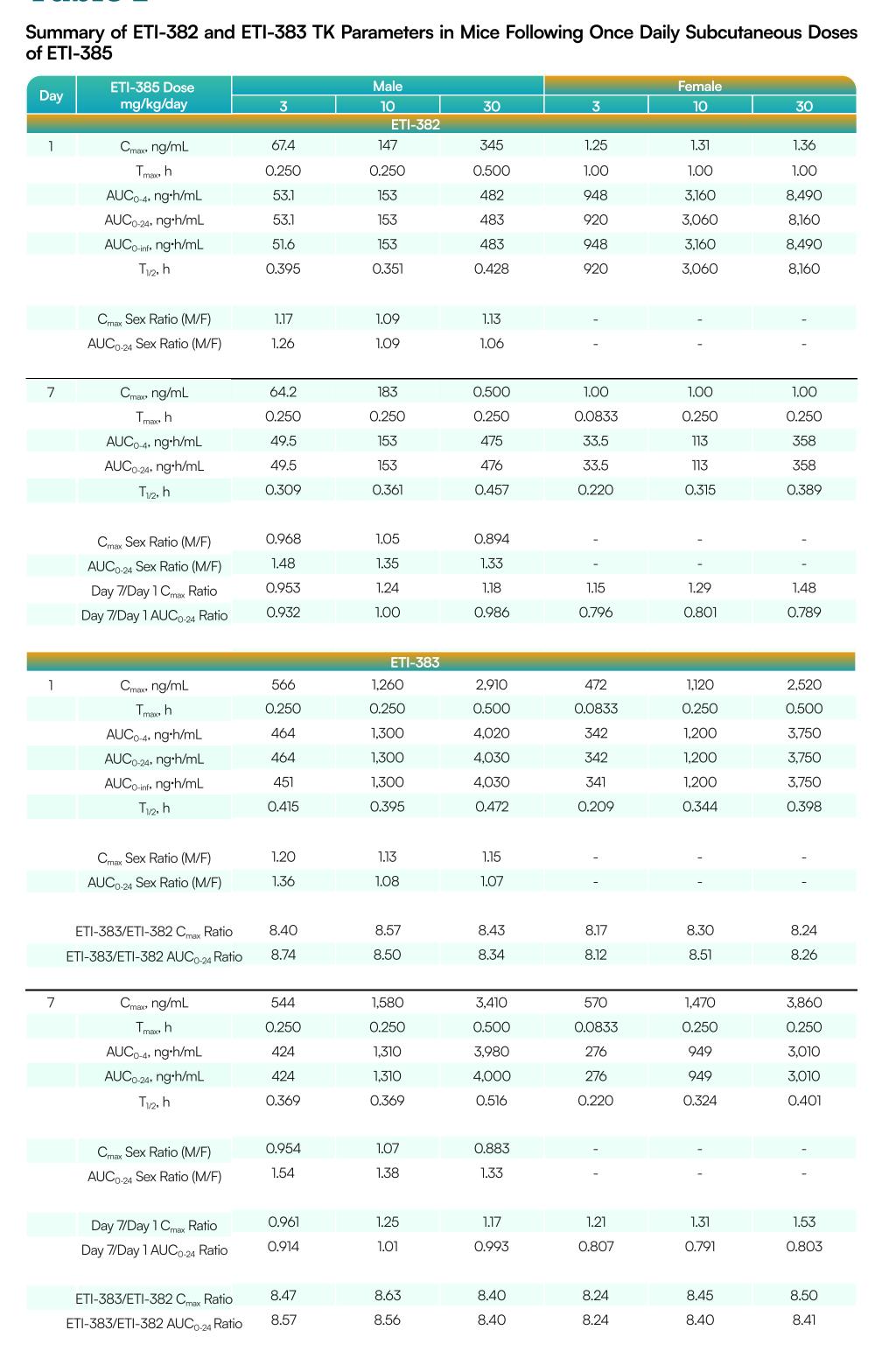
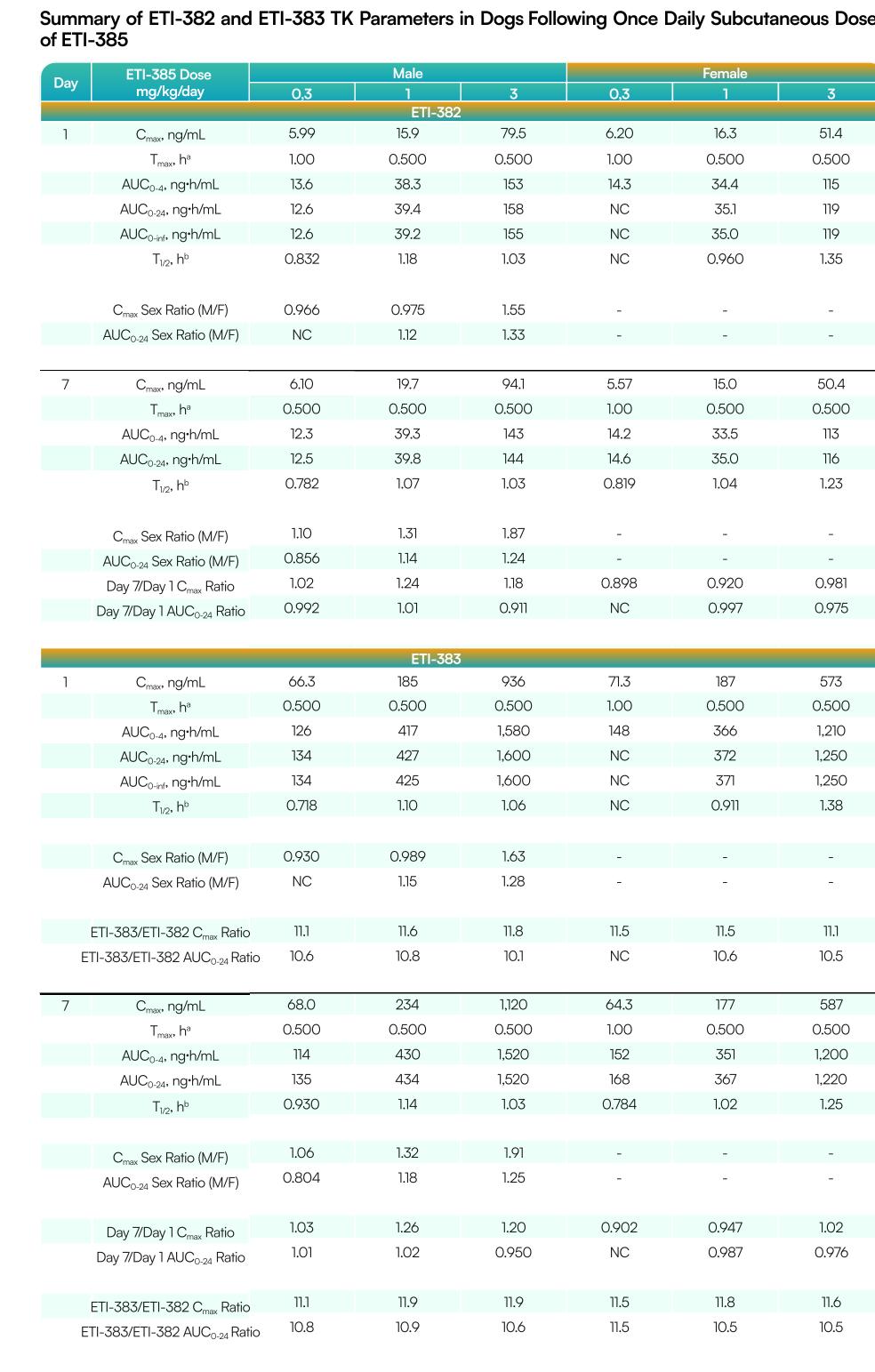


Table 2



^a Expressed as median; ^b Expressed as harmonic mean; NC - Not calculated

effect profile.

TK Analysis

Analytical Method

Time After ETI-385 First Dose, h

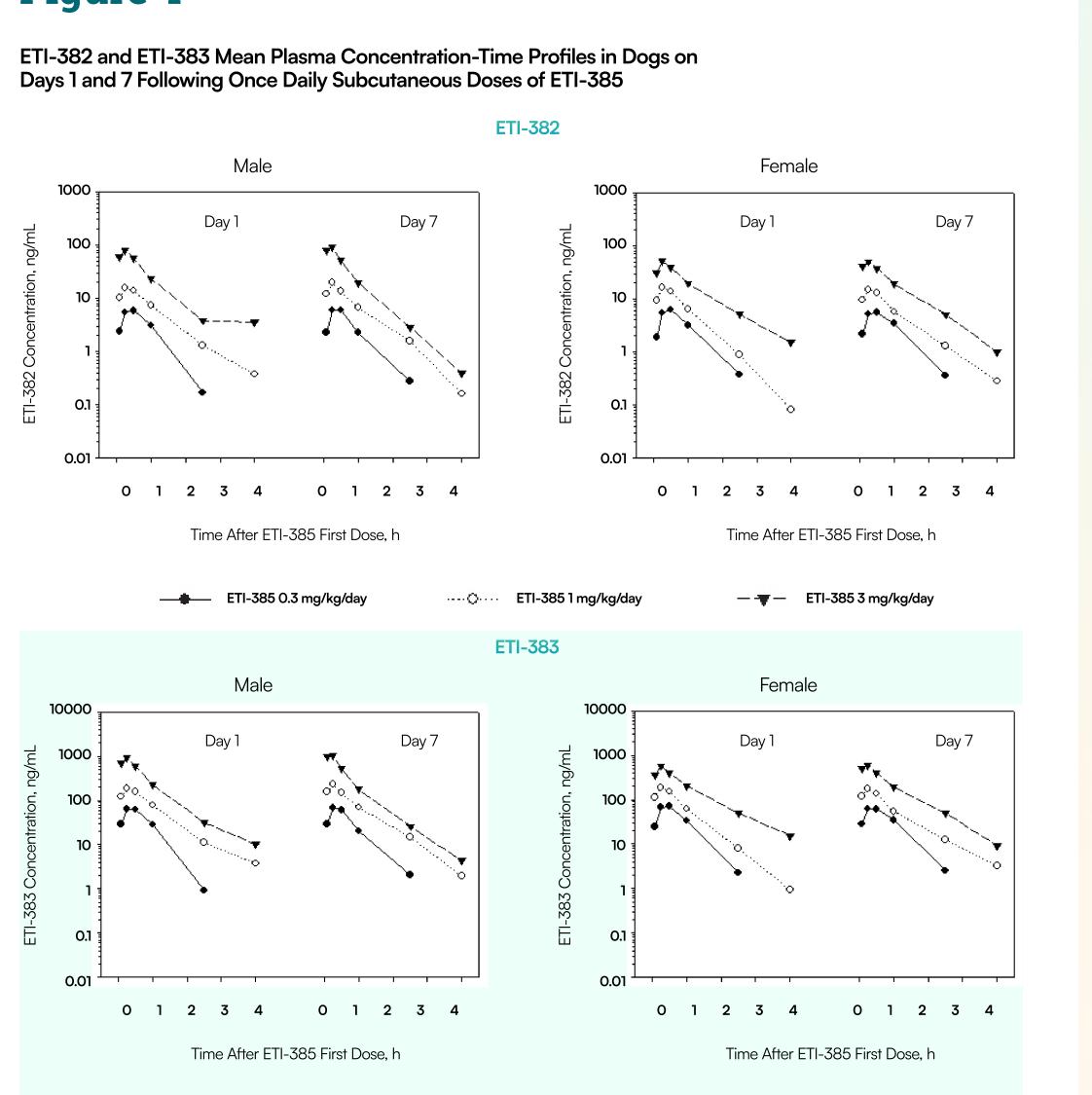


Figure 5

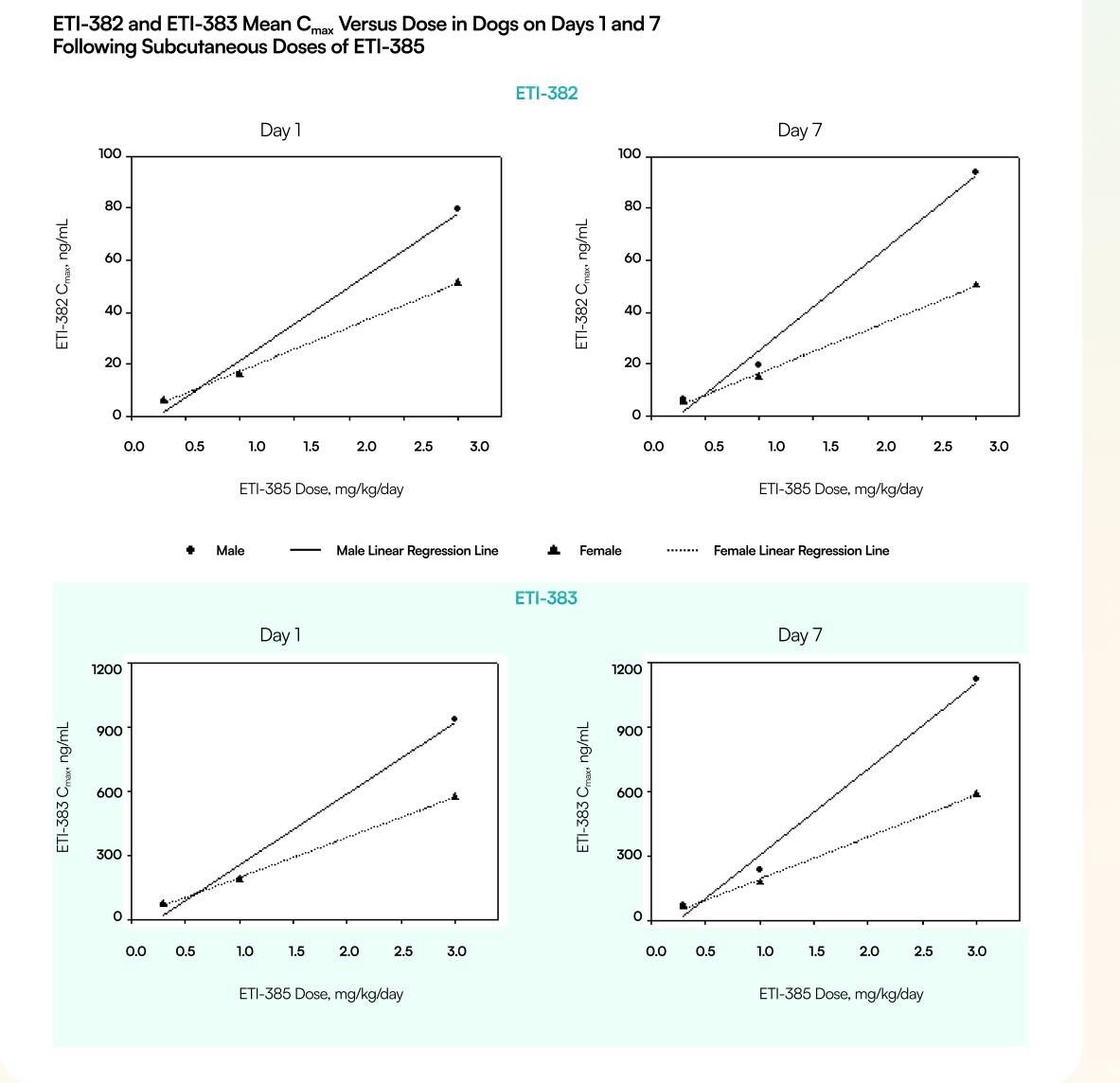
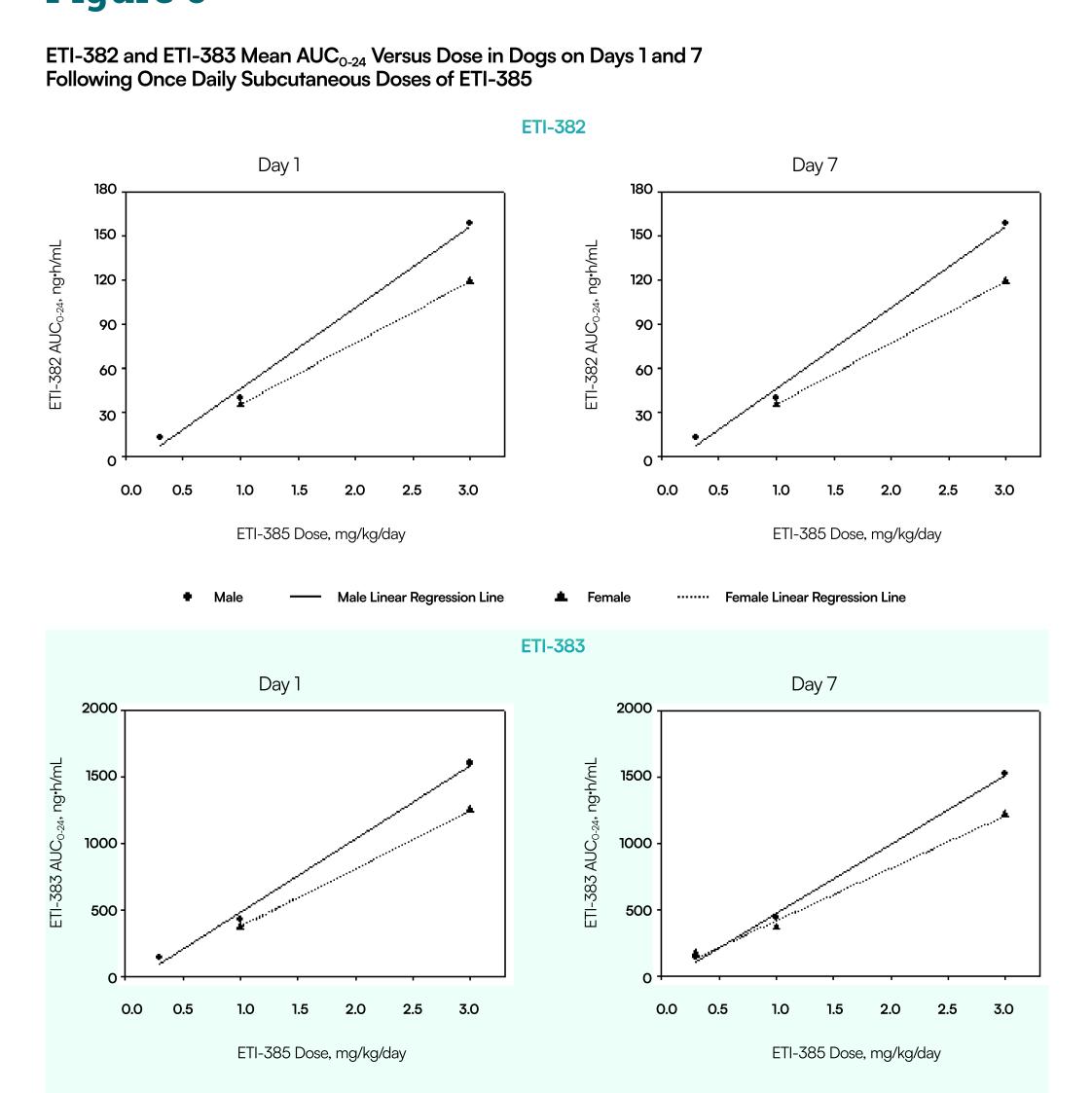


Figure 6



Results

Following subcutaneous injection of ETI-385, ETI-382 and Corresponding mean AUC₀₋₂₄ values were 134, 427 and 1600 with T_{max} values ranging from 0.0833 to 0.500 h in mice and 1250 ng·h/mL for females (Table 2). Apparent mean T_1

In mice, Day 1 ETI-383 C_{max} values were 566, 1260 and 2910 ng/mL doses in a dose proportional at the two lower doses in males and 472, 1120 and 2520 ng/mL in females for 3, 10 (0.3 and 1 mg/kg), and greater than dose proportional or 30 mg/kg doses, respectively. Corresponding AUC₀₋₂₄ values at the highest dose (3 mg/kg) (Table 2 and Figures 5 were 464, 1300 and 4030 ng·h/mL for males and 342, and 6). In females, the increases were dose proportional 1200 and 3750 ng·h/mL for females. Apparent $T_{1/2}$ ranged from at all doses. Days 1 and 7 plasma exposures of ETI-382 0.209 to 0.472 hour. All Day 7 PK parameters values of ETI-383 increased as a function of ETI-385 doses in a dose (T_{max}, C_{max}, AUC) and $T_{1/2}$ were approximately equal to Day 1 proportional at the two lower doses, and greater than values (Table 1). ETI-383 C_{max} and AUC values were ~8 - 9x dose proportional at the highest dose in both sexes higher than those of ETI-382 (Table 1). ETI-382 and (Table 2 and Figures 5 and 6). ETI-383 C_{max} and AUC ETI-383 C_{max} and AUC increased with ETI-385 doses in values were $\sim 9 - 12x$ higher than those of ETI-382 (Table 2). a dose proportional manner in both sexes in mice (Table 1 and Figure 2).

In dogs, Day 1 ETI-383 mean C_{max} values were 66.3, 185 repeated dosing. No accumulation of either enantiomer and 936 ng/mL in males and 71.3, 187 and 573 ng/mL in females for 0.3, 1 and 3 mg/kg, respectively.

ETI-383 were readily measurable in plasma of both species ng·h/mL for males and not calculated (NC), 372 and from 0.500 to 1.00 h in dogs (Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1 and 4). ranged from 0.718 to 1.38 hours. Day 1 C_{max} and AUC₀₋₂₄ of ETI-383 in males increased with ETI-385

> In both species, Tmax and $T_{1/2}$ values for both enantiomers did not change due to the increase in ETI-385 dose or was observed following 7 days of repeated daily dosing (Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1 through 6).

Conclusions

In both species, ETI-382 and ETI-383 C_{max} and AUC increased with ETI-385 doses. T_{max} and $T_{1/2}$ values for both enantiomers did not change due to the increase in ETI-385 dose or repeated dosing. No accumulation of either enantiomer was observed following 7 days of repeated daily dosing. The absence of accumulation is consistent with the short $T_{1/2}$ of both enantiomers (<1.4h). ETI-382 and ETI-383 displayed a slightly higher plasma exposure in males than females.

References

Gibaldi, M. and Perrier, D., 1982. Pharmacokinetics, Second Edition, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York.