

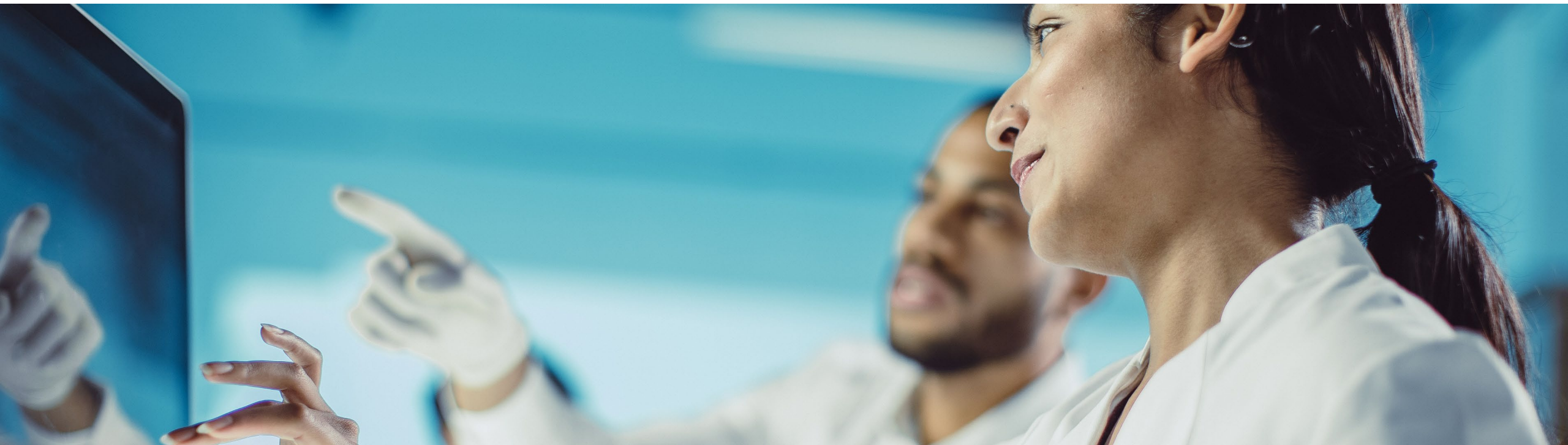
PBPK Modeling for Identifying and Mitigating Absorption Risks in Early Drug Development

Deanna Mudie, Ph.D, Senior Principal Engineer, Lonza Small Molecules
John DiBella, President, SLP Division, Simulations Plus

27 April 2023



Public



Agenda

- > The State of PBPK Modeling
- > Oral Absorption Risks and Mitigation Strategies
- > Lonza PBPK Modeling Services Overview
- > PBPK Case Studies

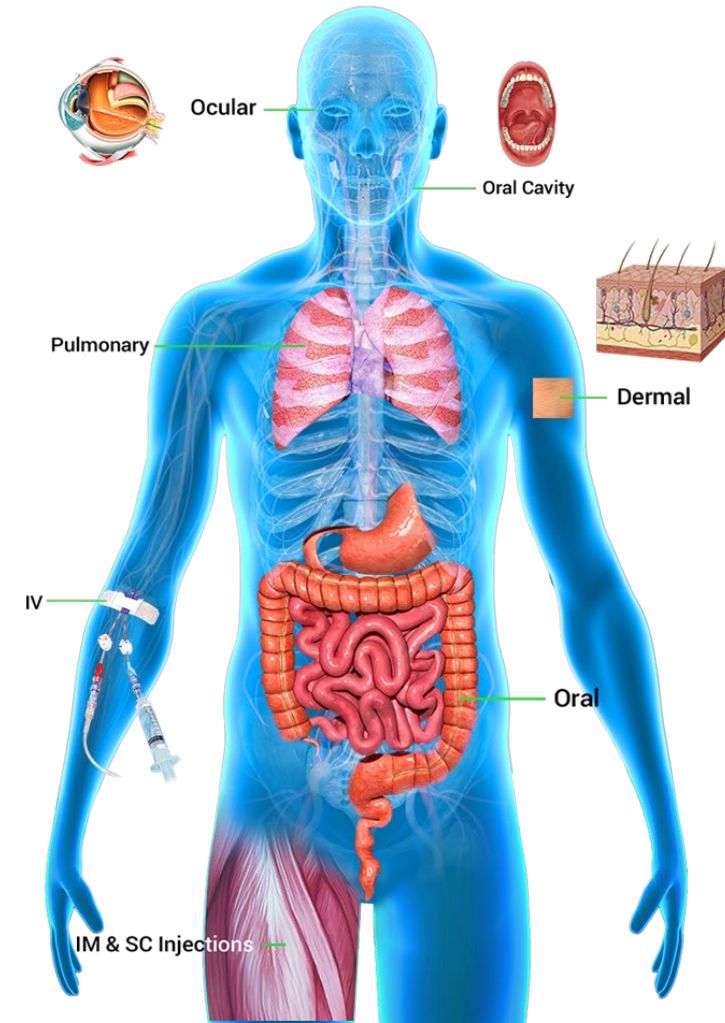


The State of PBPK Modeling



What Do We Mean When Describing PBPK Modeling?

- Physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) models represent animals and humans virtually as a collection of organs and tissues, each defined by a system of mathematical equations
- PBPK models are developed using quantitative values (“parameters”) and equations that describe characteristics (e.g., body weight, blood flow rate, physicochemical properties, formulation) and mechanisms (e.g., dissolution, precipitation, absorption, metabolism)
- PBPK models built for animals can often be extrapolated to humans – and, in a similar vein, models built for healthy adults can often be extrapolated to other populations (e.g., pediatrics, disease states)



Model “supported” (first questions 20 years ago):

- Will modeling and simulation help?

Model “based” (questions 5 years ago):

- How can I maximize the value of modeling and simulation in my development program?

Model “informed” (questions today):

- How do I change the R&D process to reflect the availability of in silico tools and techniques?

PBPK Modeling to Support Regulatory Interactions: The Push!



Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Analyses — Format and Content Guidance for Industry

2018

<https://www.fda.gov/media/101469/download>



13 December 2018
EMA/CHMP/458101/2016
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Guideline on the reporting of physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modelling and simulation

Draft agreed by Modelling and Simulation Working Group	April 2016
Draft agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party	May 2016
Adopted by CHMP for release for consultation	21 July 2016
Start of public consultation	29 July 2016
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	31 January 2017
Agreed by Modelling and Simulation Working Group	October 2018
Agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party	October 2018
Adopted by CHMP	13 December 2018
Date of coming into effect	1 July 2019

Keywords pharmacokinetics, modelling, simulation, qualification, predictive performance

2018

https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/document/scientific-guideline/guideline-reporting-physiologically-based-pharmacokinetic-pbpbk-modelling-simulation_en.pdf

The Use of Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Analyses — Biopharmaceutics Applications for Oral Drug Product Development, Manufacturing Changes, and Controls Guidance for Industry

DRAFT GUIDANCE

This guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only.

Comments and suggestions regarding this draft document should be submitted within 60 days of publication in the *Federal Register* of the notice announcing the availability of the draft guidance. Submit electronic comments to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Submit written comments to the Dockets Management Staff (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number listed in the notice of availability that publishes in the *Federal Register*.

For questions regarding this draft document, contact Paul Seo at 301-796-4874.

2020

<https://www.fda.gov/media/142500/download>

Guidelines for Analysis Reports Involving Physiologically based Pharmacokinetic Models

In recent years, much attention is being given to drug development strategies that use modeling & simulation (M&S) based on mathematical models in an attempt to predict relationships of pharmacokinetics, pharmacological action, and the efficacy or safety following administration of drug products. One of the M&S techniques is an analysis using a physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) model by incorporating information such as human physiology, and biochemical and physicochemical information of the drug into the model. A PBPK model is a useful technique for investigating drug interactions, predicting pharmacokinetics in special populations (e.g., pediatrics), and determining dosage and regimen.

Taking account of the recent increase in the use of PBPK analyses to support marketing applications, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has prepared "Guidelines for Analysis Reports Involving Physiologically based Pharmacokinetic Models," to enable a sponsor or applicant to report PBPK analyses appropriately. We ask you to inform manufacturers and sellers placed under your administration to utilize this for their business operations.

This guideline provides points to consider and basic principles in preparing analysis reports involving PBPK models in drug development as described in the Introduction. The guideline is based on the current scientific knowledge. When a new finding is obtained through advancement in academic knowledge, science, and technology, please take a flexible approach based on sound scientific decision together with the guideline.

* This English version of the Japanese Notification is provided for reference purposes only. In the event of any inconsistency between the Japanese original and the English translation, the former shall prevail.

2020

<https://www.pmda.go.jp/files/000239317.pdf>

Supplement Article



Application of PBPK Modeling and Simulation for Regulatory Decision Making and Its Impact on US Prescribing Information: An Update on the 2018-2019 Submissions to the US FDA's Office of Clinical Pharmacology

The Journal of Clinical Pharmacology
2020, 60(5) S160-S178
Published 2020. This article is a U.S. Government work and is in the public domain in the USA
DOI: 10.1002/jcph.1767

Xinyuan Zhang, PhD, Yuching Yang, PhD, Manuela Grimstein, PhD, Jianghong Fan, PhD, Joseph A. Grillo, PharmD, Shiew-Mei Huang, PhD, Hao Zhu, PhD, and Yaning Wang, PhD

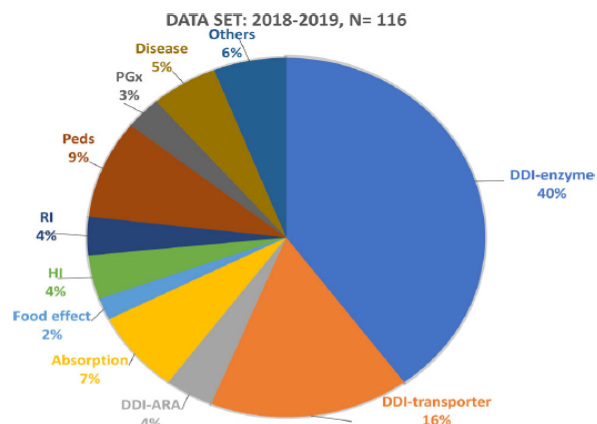


Figure 3. Distribution of physiologically based pharmacokinetic submissions by application areas (2018-2019). DDI-ARA, acid-reducing agent-mediated drug-drug interaction; DDI-enzyme, enzyme-mediated drug-drug interaction; DDI-transporter, transporter-mediated drug-drug interaction; HL, hepatic impairment; peds, pediatrics; PGx, pharmacogenomics; RI, renal impairment.

Zhang et al. J Clin Pharm 2020

Commentary

Biopharmaceutics Applications of Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Absorption Modeling and Simulation in Regulatory Submissions to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for New Drugs

Fang Wu,^{1,2,9} Heta Shah,³ Min Li,¹ Peng Duan,³ Ping Zhao,^{4,5} Sandra Suarez,³ Kimberly Raines,¹ Yang Zhao,^{1,6} Meng Wang,^{1,7} Ho-pi Lin,¹ John Duan,³ Lawrence Yu,⁸ and Paul Seo^{1,9}

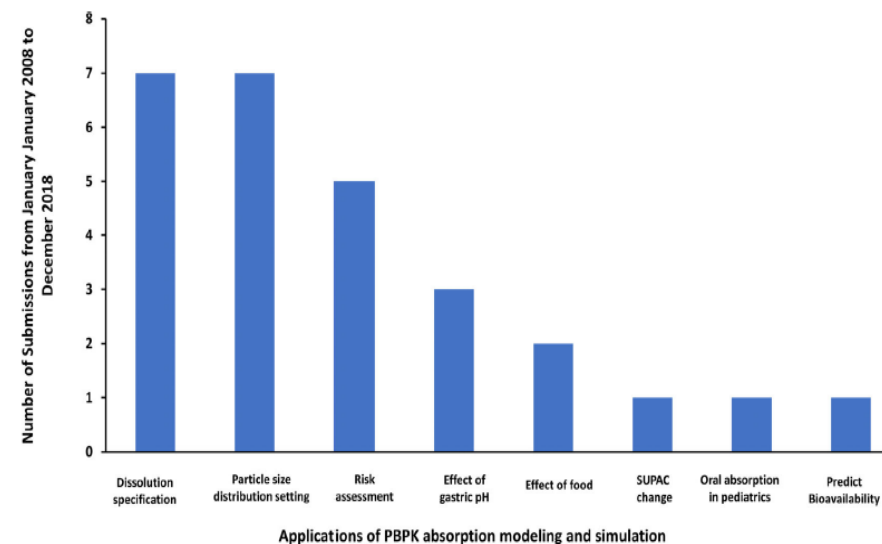


Fig. 2. Applications of PBPK absorption modeling and simulations in the new drug applications submissions*. Abbreviations: SUPAC, scale-up and post-approval changes. *Note that in some cases, the same model was used for multiple purposes, e.g., setting of both particle size specification and dissolution acceptance criteria

Wu et al. AAPS J 2021

Examples of Approved Drugs Supported By PBPK Modeling



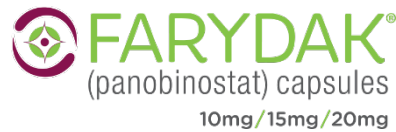
pH-dependent DDI



metabolic DDI



drug product specifications / pH - dependent DDIs



pH-dependent DDI



transporter DDI



pH-dependent DDI



drug product specifications



transporter DDI



drug product specifications



drug product specifications

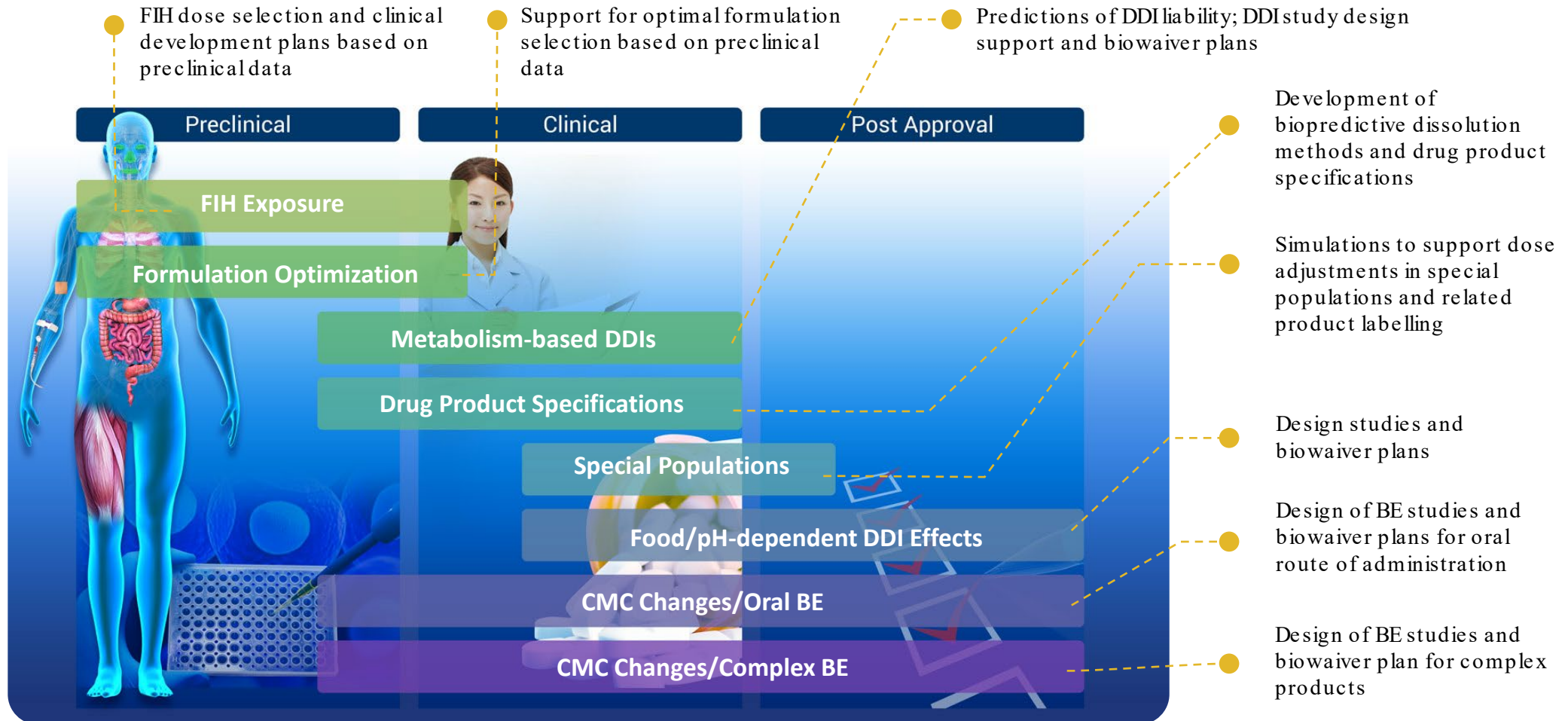


food effect

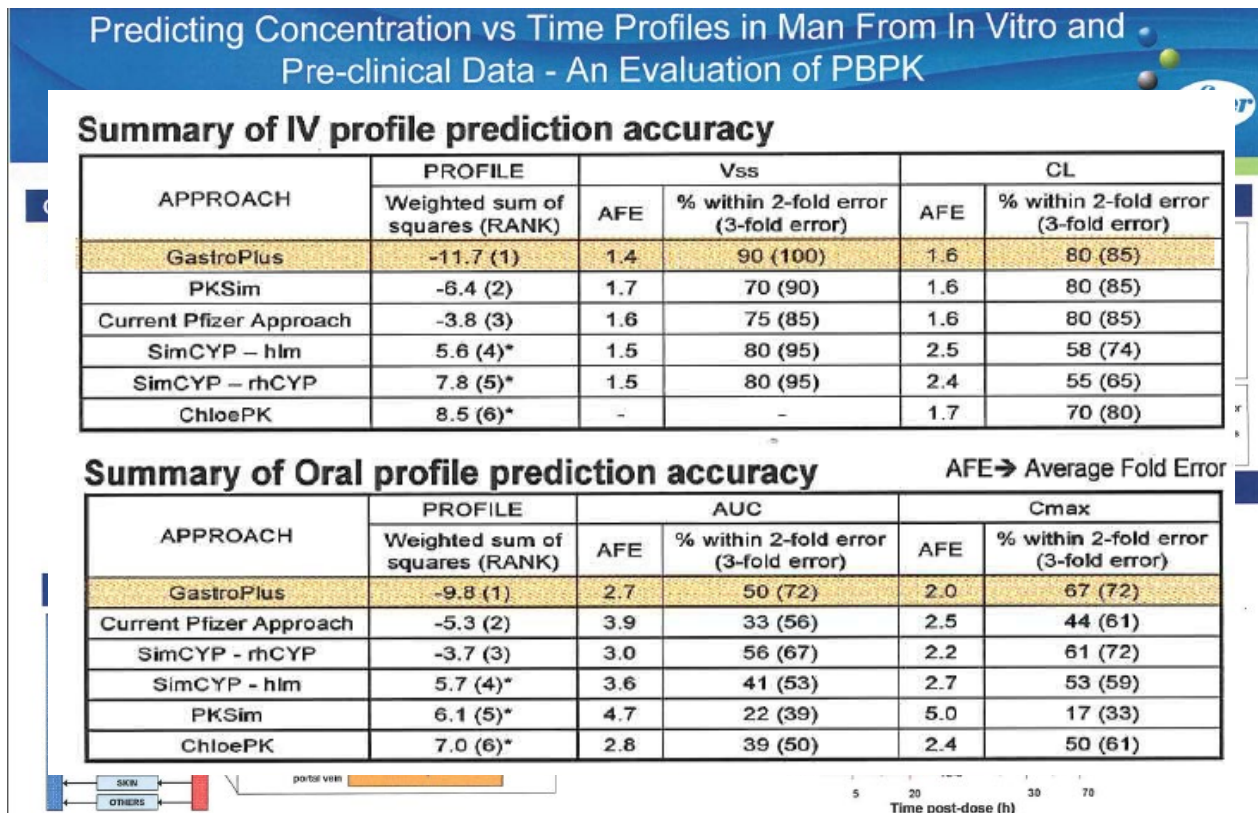


pediatric dose support

Common PBPK Modeling Industrial Applications



PBPK Modeling to Support FIH Exposure Predictions: in Vitro-in Vivo Extrapolation (IVIVE)



Cole et al., 2008 – Asian ISSX Meeting
 Jones et al. 2011. Clin. Pharmacokinet. 50(5): 331

Clinical Pharmacokinetics
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40262-019-00741-9>

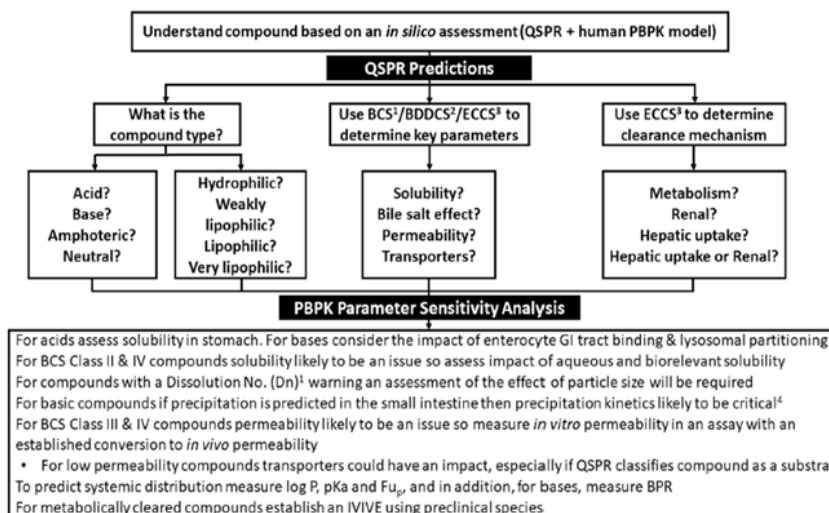
REVIEW ARTICLE



Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Modelling for First-In-Human Predictions: An Updated Model Building Strategy Illustrated with Challenging Industry Case Studies

Neil A. Miller¹ · Micaela B. Reddy² · Aki T. Heikkinen³ · Viera Lukacova⁴ · Neil Parrott⁵

© The Author(s) 2019



Miller et al., (2019) Clin Pharmacokinet 58(6):727-746

Pharmaceutical Risk Assessment Strategy: Proposed by Roche in 2006

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES 27 (2006) 91-99



available at www.sciencedirect.com



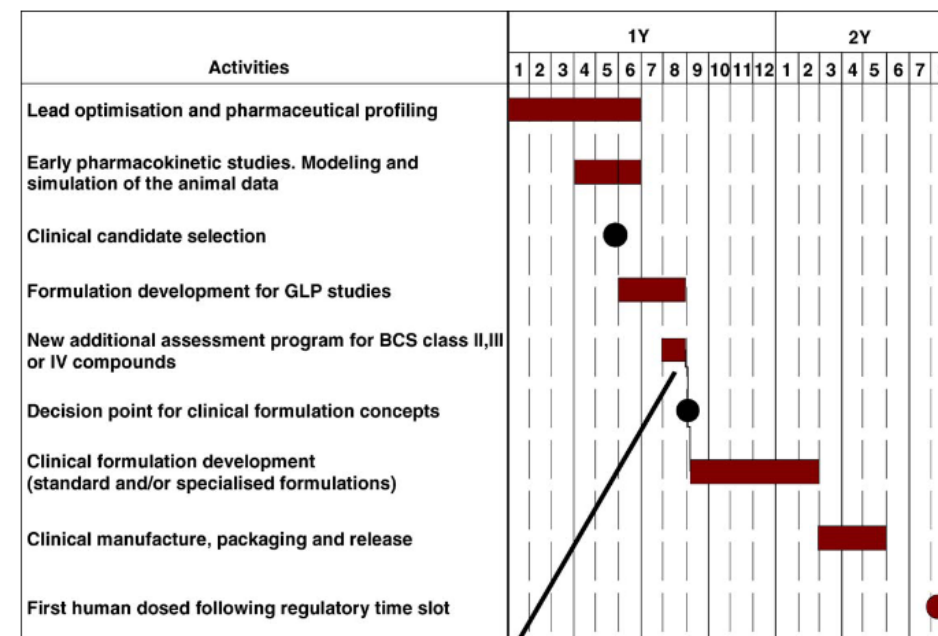
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ejps



A strategy for preclinical formulation development using GastroPlus™ as pharmacokinetic simulation tool and a statistical screening design applied to a dog study

Martin Kuentz*, Sonja Nick, Neil Parrott, Dieter Röthlisberger

F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., Pharmaceutical and Analytical R&D, Bldg./Lab. 072/338, Grenzacherstr., CH-4070 Basel, Switzerland



Two step assessment program:

- (1) *In silico* model (in view of human situation)
- (2) *In vivo* studies (animal model) where experimental formulations (maximal biopharm. difference targeted) are tested in a statistical design

Fig. 1 – Gantt chart of the relevant formulation development activities including the new additional biopharmaceutical assessment program.

Key takeaways:

- Relevant formulation development activities should include additional PBPK modeling step
- Meaningful development resources can be assigned one year before the first-in-human study

Pharmaceutical Risk Assessment Strategy: BCS Class II Case Study

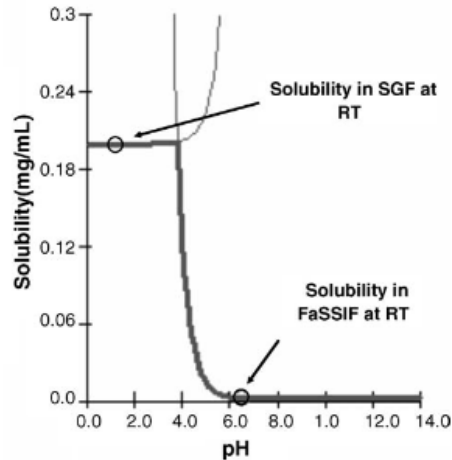


Fig. 3 – Drug solubility vs. pH profile used as lower limit of the solubility values of a set of computer simulations.

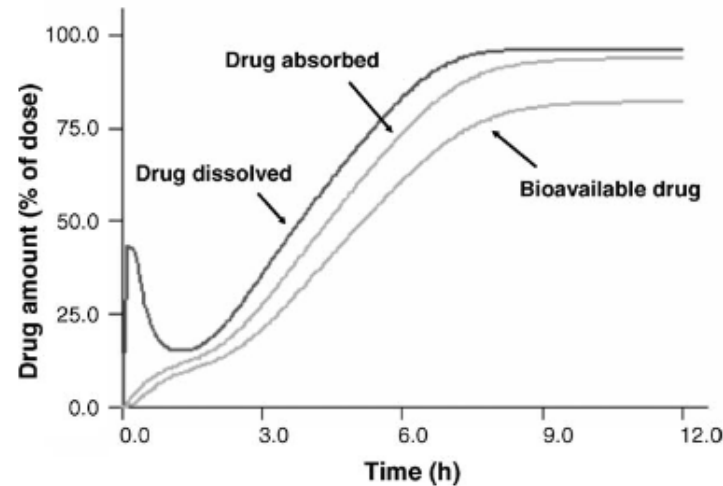


Fig. 4 – Simulated drug amounts (%) for the 160 mg dose of R1315 in human.

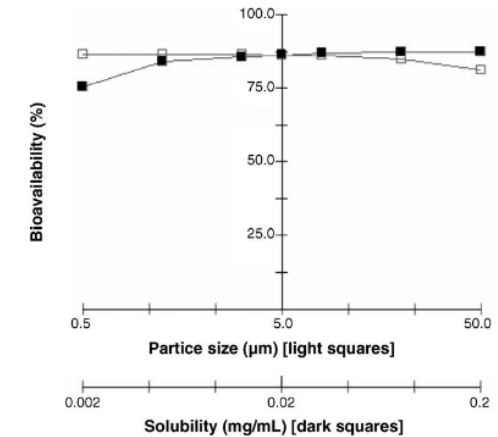


Fig. 6 – Parameter sensitivity analysis of the oral bioavailability (%) as a function of reference solubility at pH 6.5 (mg/mL) [dark squares], as well as effective particle radius (μm) [light squares] at a dose of 160 mg R1315.

- BCS assessment suggested solubility enhancement would improve oral bioavailability
- Mechanistic Parameter Sensitivity Analysis was performed to assess the impact of changes to particle size and solubility:
 - $0.5 \mu\text{m} \leq \text{particle size} \leq 50 \mu\text{m}$
 - $0.002 \text{ mg/ml} \leq \text{solubility} \leq 0.2 \text{ mg/ml}$
- Simulation results indicated that particle size reduction or solubility enhancement by technological means may not lead to improved bioavailability

Pharmaceutical Risk Assessment Strategy: BCS Class II Case Study

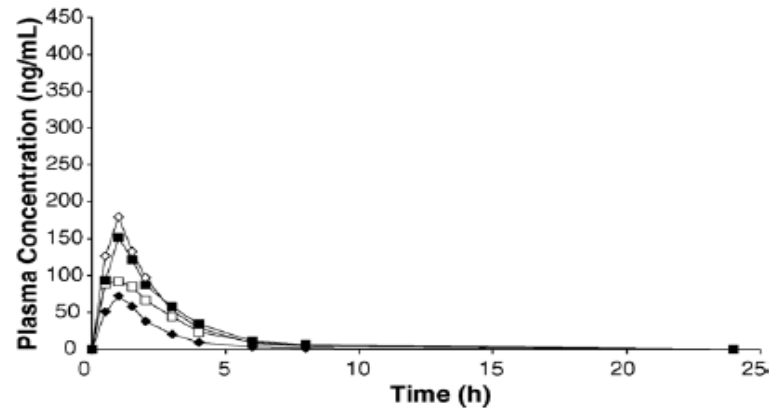


Fig. 7 – Plasma levels of individual dogs that received a solution. Diamonds hold for profiles of 2 mg/kg dose, whereas those of the 4 mg/kg dose are represented by squares. The light symbols hold for the fasted condition and the bold symbols for fed dogs.

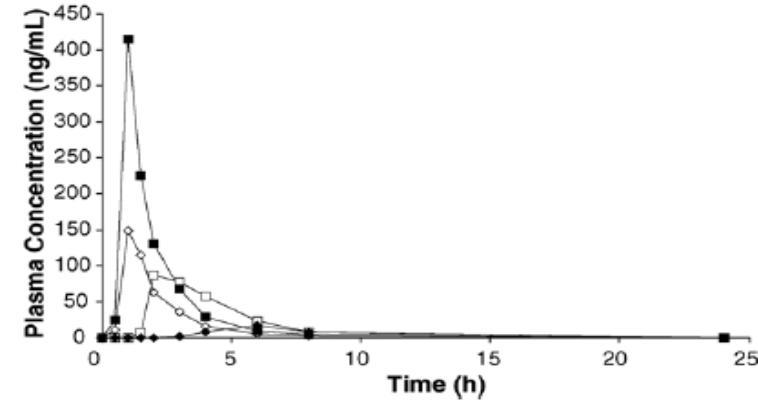


Fig. 8 – Plasma levels of individual dogs that received a capsule. Diamonds hold for profiles of 2 mg/kg dose, whereas those of the 4 mg/kg dose are represented by squares. The light symbols hold for the fasted condition and the bold symbols for fed dogs.

- Based upon the predictions from GastroPlus®, in vivo dog PK studies were performed using two different formulations
 - “Best” formulation: Cremophor vehicle solution
 - “Worst” formulation: Pure drug substance in capsule
- While variability is high, there is no significant difference in AUC between the two formulations



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2015, 5, 19844

Interspecies prediction of oral pharmacokinetics of different lacidipine formulations from dogs to human: physiologically based pharmacokinetic modelling combined with biorelevant dissolution

Chunnuan Wu,^a Longfa Kou,^a Panqin Ma,^b Lifang Gao,^a Bo Li,^a Ran Li,^a Cong Luo,^a Jianzhong Shentu,^c Zhonggui He^a and Jin Sun^{*ad}

Baseline model development for lacidipine: rat and dog IV and PO suspension studies

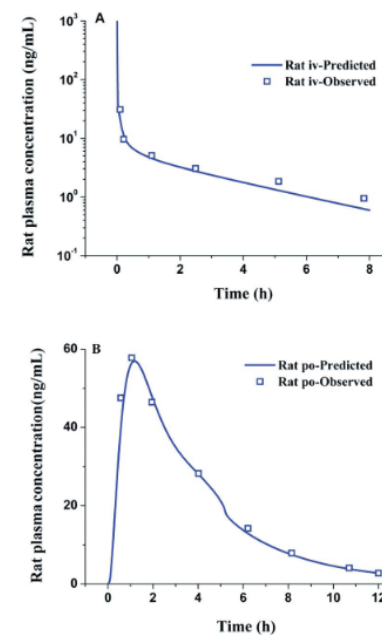


Fig. 3 Simulated and observed ($N = 4$) rat plasma concentration–time profiles after iv bolus administration of a 0.05 mg kg^{-1} dose of lacidipine (A) and oral administration of a 2.5 mg kg^{-1} dose of lacidipine suspension (B) (the observed data were collected from literature²⁹).

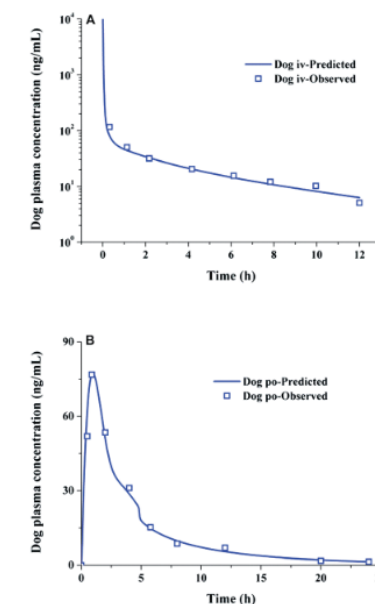


Fig. 4 Simulated and observed ($N = 4$) dog plasma concentration–time profiles after iv bolus administration of a 0.5 mg kg^{-1} dose of lacidipine (A) and oral administration of a 2 mg kg^{-1} dose of lacidipine suspension (B) (the observed data were collected from literature²⁹).

Formulation Screening and Dissolution Method Selection in Preclinical Species

Dog PK data after PO administration of different tablet formulations was used to select the biopredictive in vitro dissolution experiment

Table 1 Compositions of blank FaSSIF, FaSSIF and FaSSIF-V2

Composition	Blank FaSSIF	FaSSIF	FaSSIF-V2
Sodium taurocholate (mM)	—	3	3
Lecithin (mM)	—	0.75	0.2
Maleic acid (mM)	—	—	19.12
NaH ₂ PO ₄ (mM)	14.33	14.33	—
NaCl (mM)	52.87	52.87	68.62
NaOH (mM)	4.35	4.35	34.8
pH	6.5	6.5	6.5

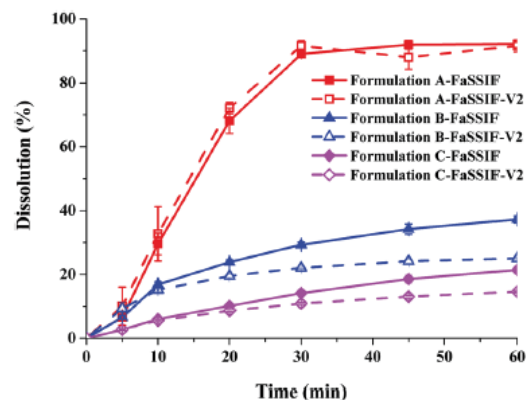
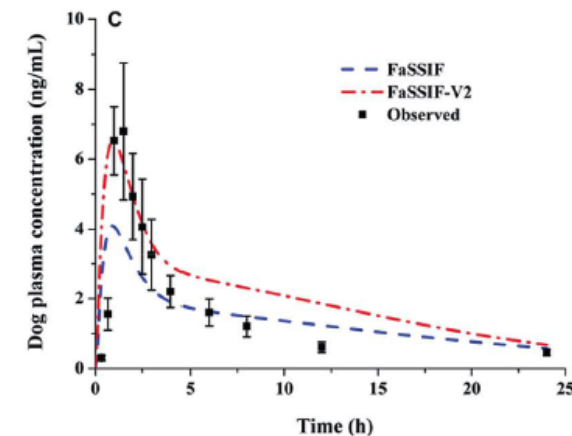
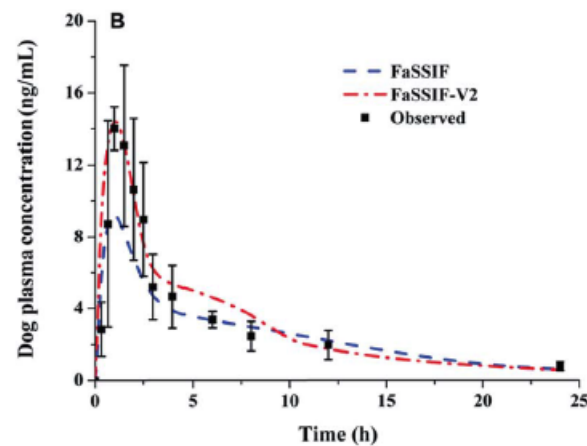
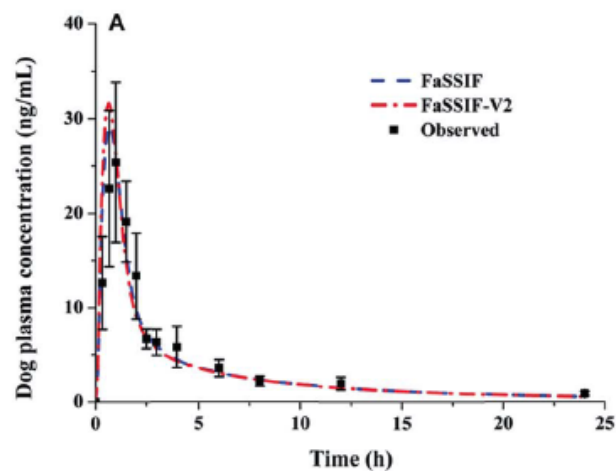


Table 3 The Z-factor values in different dissolution media for the three lacidipine formulations (unit: mL mg⁻¹ s⁻¹)

	Formulation A	Formulation B	Formulation C
FaSSIF	0.010	0.059	0.021
FaSSIF-V2	0.012	0.199	0.045

Fig. 1 Dissolution profiles of three lacidipine formulations in bio-relevant dissolution media (data are mean ± S.D., *n* = 3).



Formulation Screening and Dissolution Method Selection in Preclinical Species

- Dog ACAT \ddot{I} and PK model translated to human
- Data from biopredictive *in vitro* dissolution experiment used to successfully predict human PK

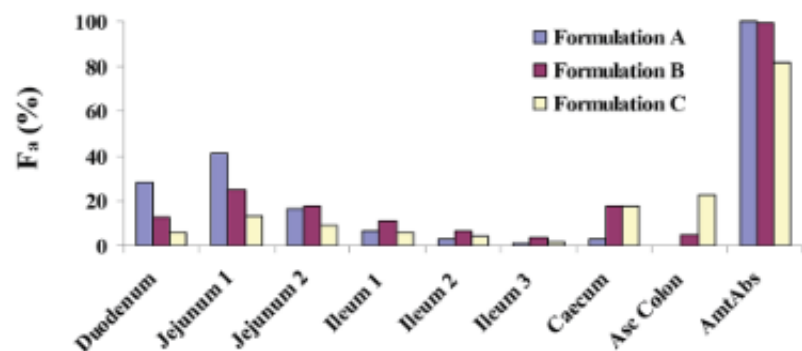


Fig. 10 Human compartmental absorption of the three lacidipine tablets.

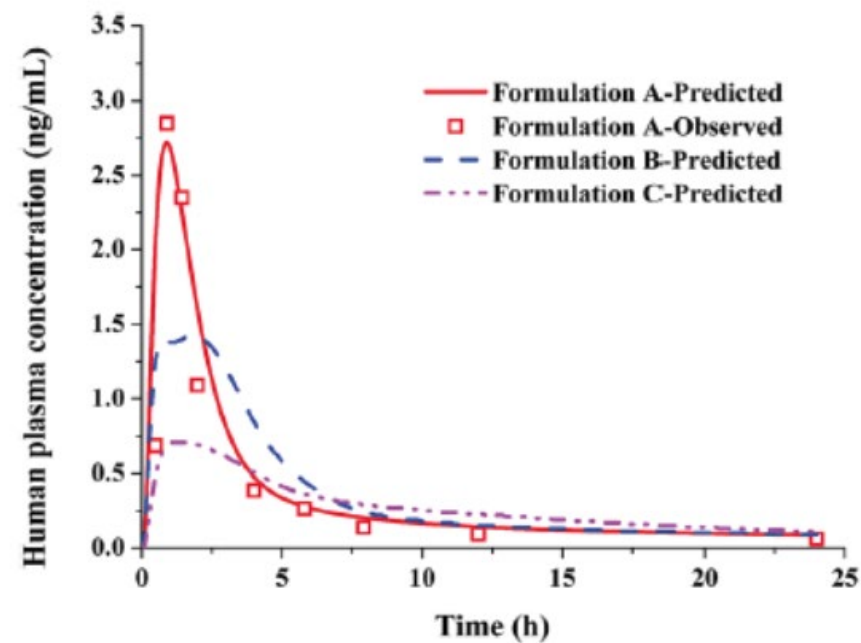
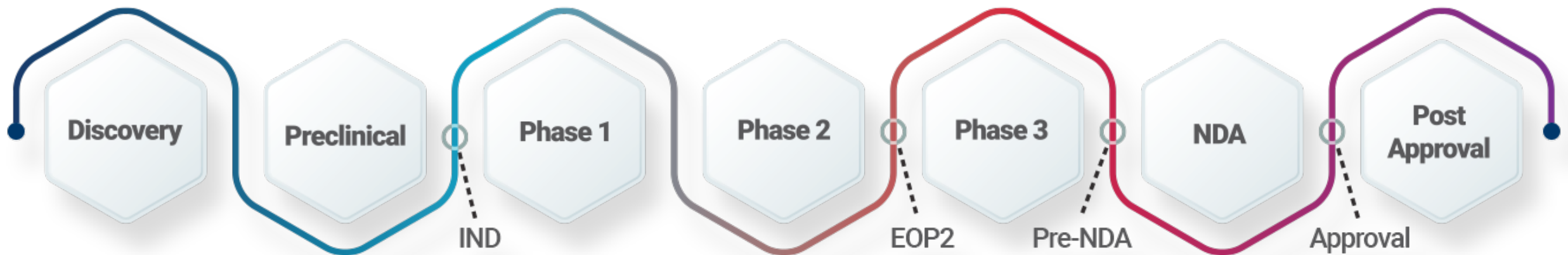


Fig. 8 The simulated and observed human *in vivo* PK profiles for the three lacidipine formulations using the Z-factor form FaSSIF-V2 dissolution media.

The GastroPlus® PBPK Platform Is Validated Throughout Your Drug Product's Lifecycle (1000+ peer-reviewed journal articles reference GastroPlus® applications)



LEAD SELECTION

Naga et al. (2022)
2300+ downloads!

FIRST-IN-HUMAN

Miller et al. (2019)
80+ citations!

FOOD EFFECTS

Tistaert et al. (2018)
40+ citations!

pH-DEPENDENT DDI

Mitra et al. (2020)
26 citations!

METABOLIC DDI

Ren et al. (2022)
780+ downloads!

BIOEQUIVALENCE

Heimbach et al. (2021)
18 citations!

Public

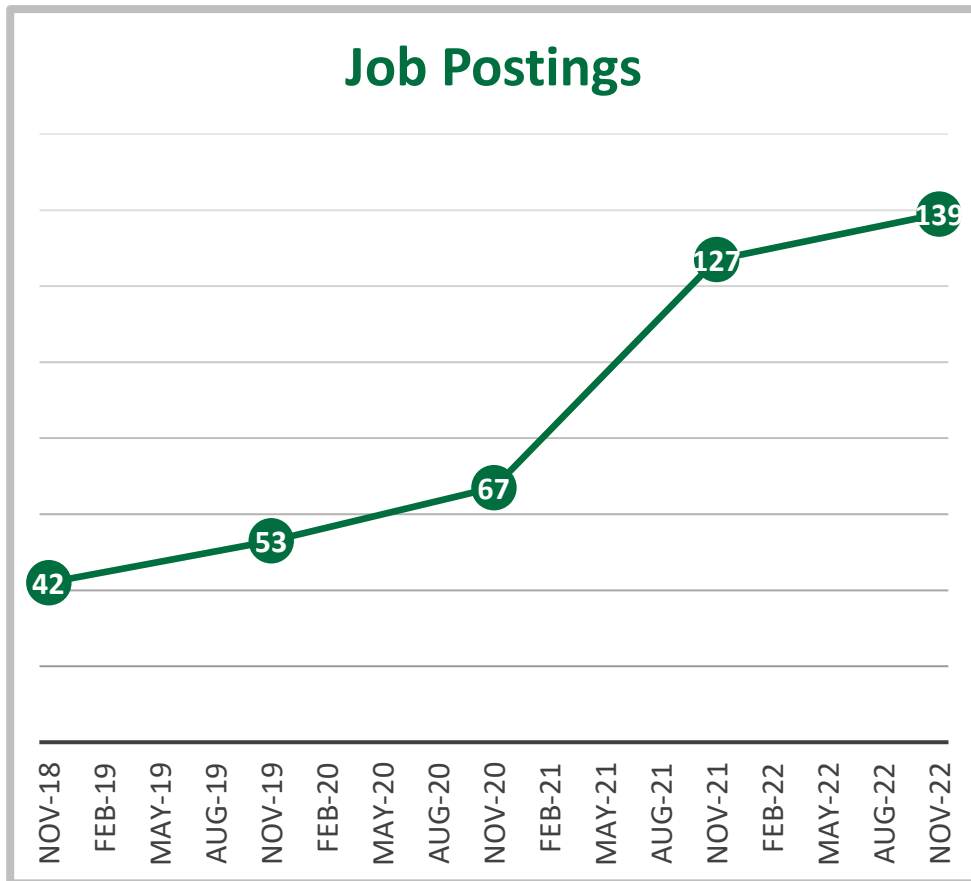
Professional Development: What a Great Time to be a PBPK Modeler

indeed Find jobs Company reviews Find salaries

What pbpk modeling

Where City, state, zip code, or "remote"

Find jobs



- DMPK Modeler**
C4 Therapeutics ★★★★★ 2 reviews
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San Diego, CA • Remote
You must create an Indeed account before continuing to the company website to apply
[Apply on company site](#)

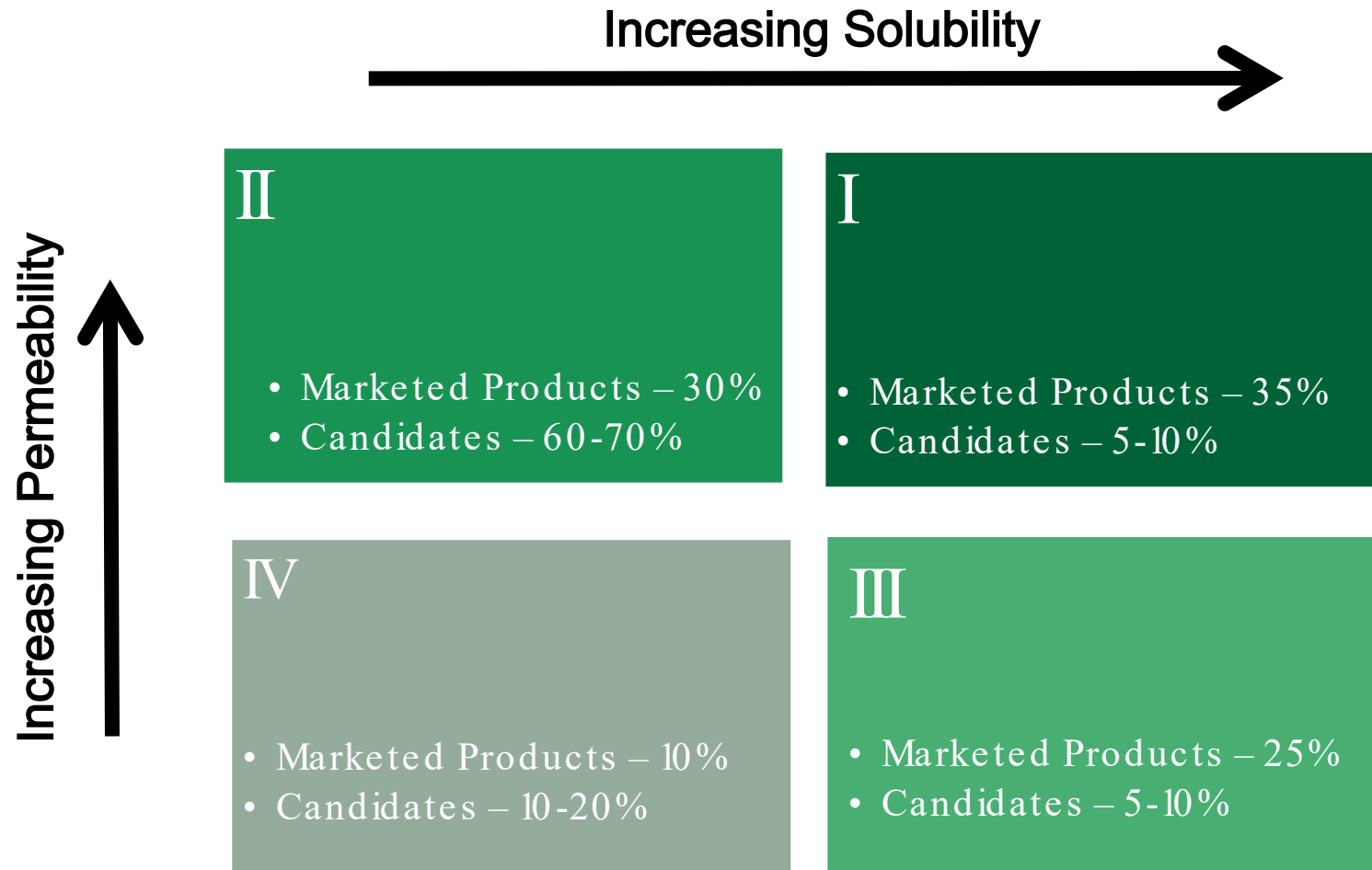
PBPK Modeling Saves Resources in R&D and Regulatory Interactions



Oral Absorption Risks and Mitigation Strategies



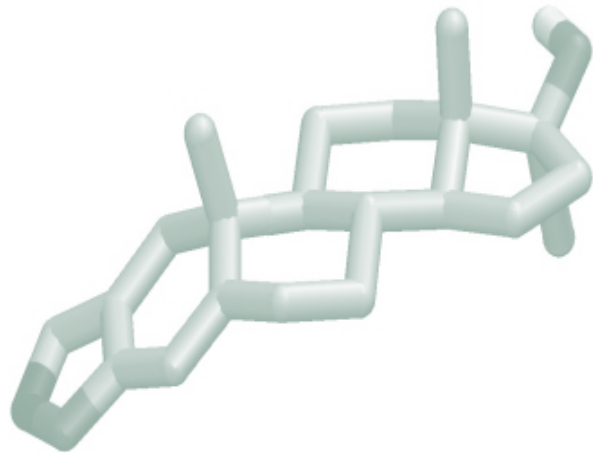
Solubility and Permeability are Key Underlying Mechanisms of Poor Oral Absorption



Reference 1 – Rene Holm (Lundbeck) 2010 Improving Solubility, Reference 2 – Pharma A – Internal Data; 2004 – 2008, Reference 3 – M.E. Brewster 3rd Annual Congress on Strategies to Enhance Solubility and Drug Absorption 2008, Reference 4 – Pharma B – Internal Data; Oncology and Antinfectives

Solubility and Permeability Depend on Drug Physicochemical Properties and GI Physiology

Drug Properties



Physiological Properties

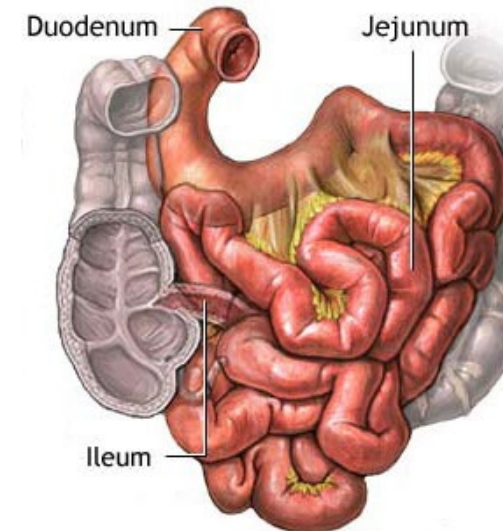


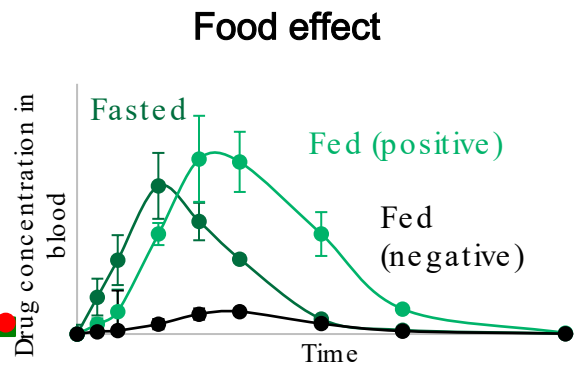
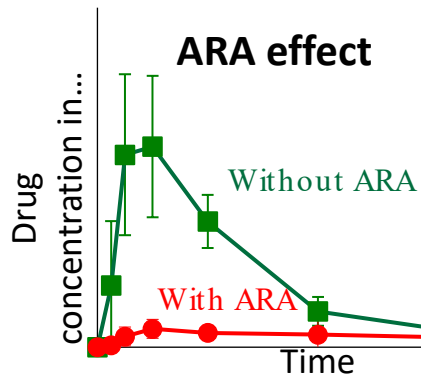
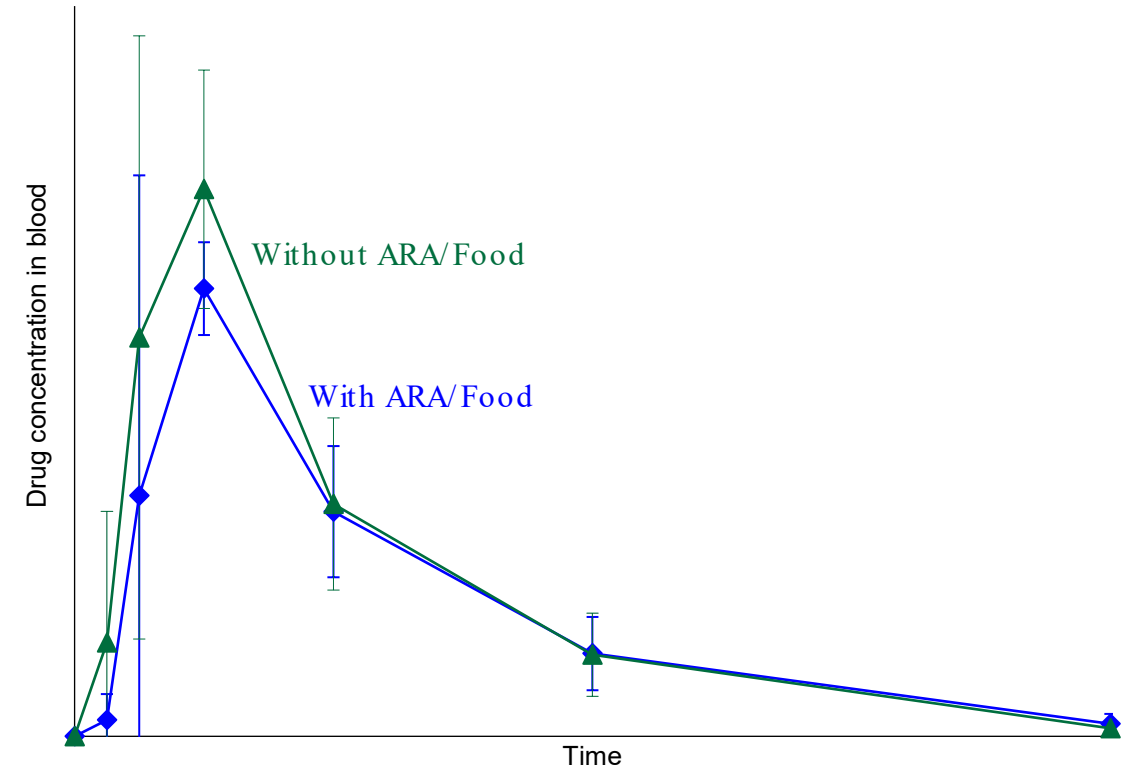
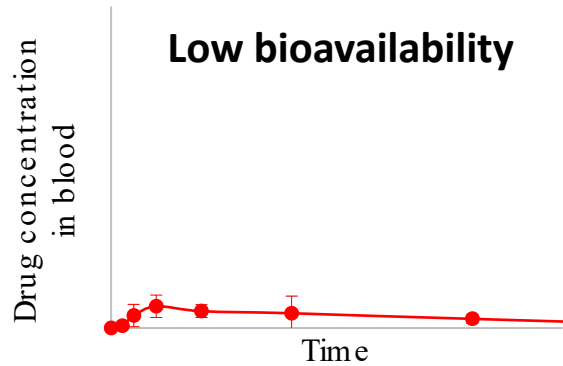
Image source: daviddarling.info

Poor Solubility and Permeability can Negatively Impact in Vivo Oral Absorption and Plasma Exposure

Potential oral exposure risks



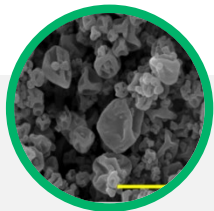
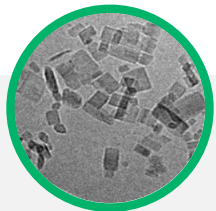
With form/formulation mitigation



Several Formulation Strategies Exist for Mitigating Poor Oral Absorption Through Solubility Enhancement

Solid-State Alteration: Form, Particle Size

- Polymorphs
- Amorphous solid dispersions
- Micronized drug
- Nanocrystals



New crystalline compound

- Co-crystals
- Salts



Solvation, Complexation

- Co-solvents
- Surfactants
- Cyclodextrins
- Lipids



Lonza PBPK Modeling Services

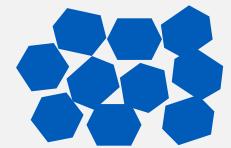
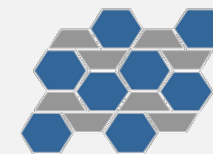


1 Identify drug absorption risks

e.g. solubility, dissolution rate, permeability, food effect, pH-dependent ARA effect

2 Recommend absorption risk mitigation strategies

e.g. salt, cocrystal, amorphous solid dispersion



3 Inform/De-risk preclinical/clinical study outcomes

e.g. dose, formulation, food, pH-dependent ARA impacts on exposure

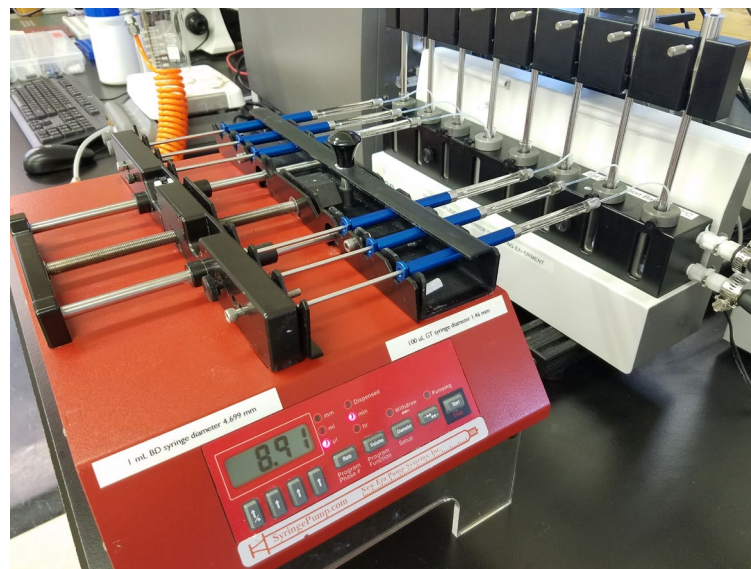
Lonza PBPK Modeling Services Key Components

Established ADMET Predictor® and GastroPlus® modeling and simulation software†



†Simulations Plus, Lancaster, CA ([Simulations Plus | Modeling & Simulation Software \(simulations-plus.com\)](https://www.simulations-plus.com))

An expansive set of custom and off-the shelf in-vitro performance tests



Vast experience in API synthesis, solubility enhancement, & formulation development

- > 10 ASDs developed that have progressed to market
- > 20 patent families in ASD/SDD space
- > 230 therapies in clinical development in 2022
- ~140 commercial scale small molecule projects supported in 2022

Lonza's Custom and Off-The-Shelf in Vitro Bioperformance Toolkit



Amorphous solubility

- Amorphous “solubility”
- Precipitation risk



Dissolution

- Dissolution rate
- Precipitation rate
- Speciation



Membrane flux

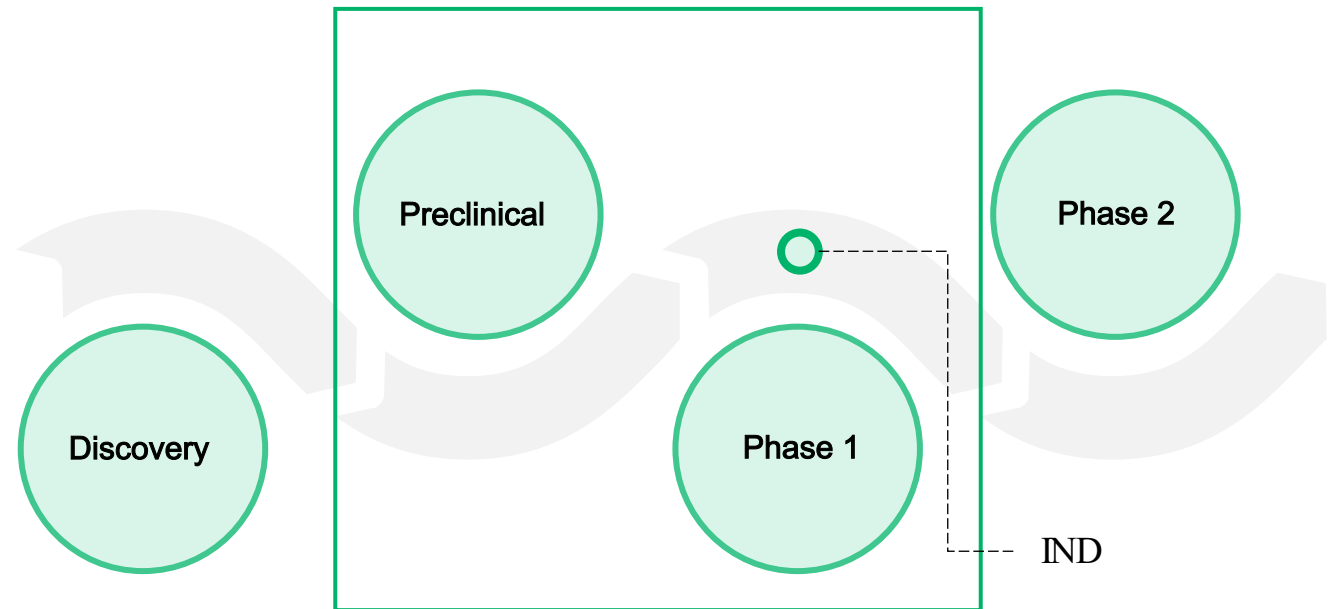
- Impact of dissolved species on diffusion
- Rate-limiting step to absorption



Controlled transfer dissolution

- Impact of dynamic pH and transit on dissolution precipitation rate

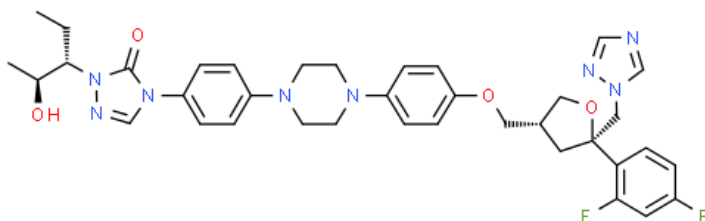
PBPK is Part of a Suite of Lonza Services that Streamline Drug Development



Case Study – Early API Absorption Risk Assessment

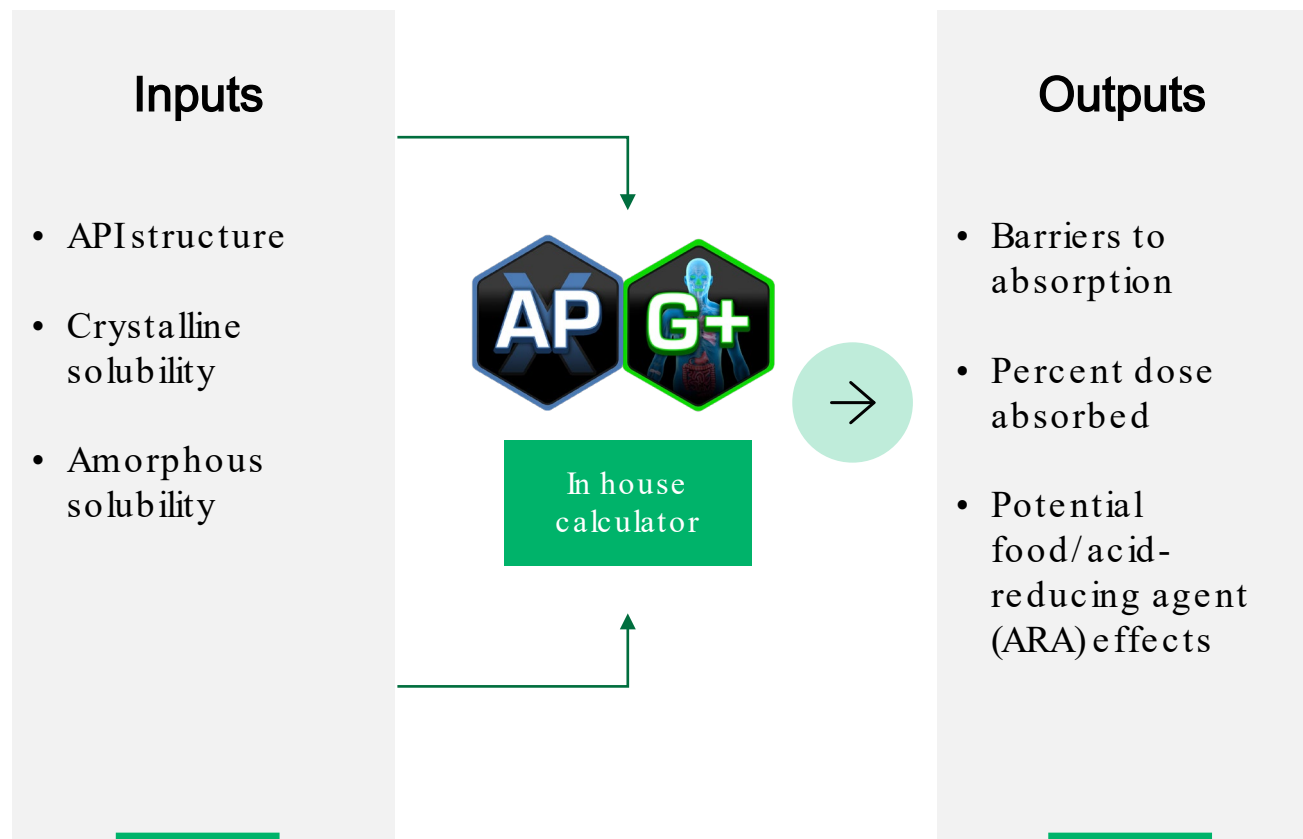


Posaconazole

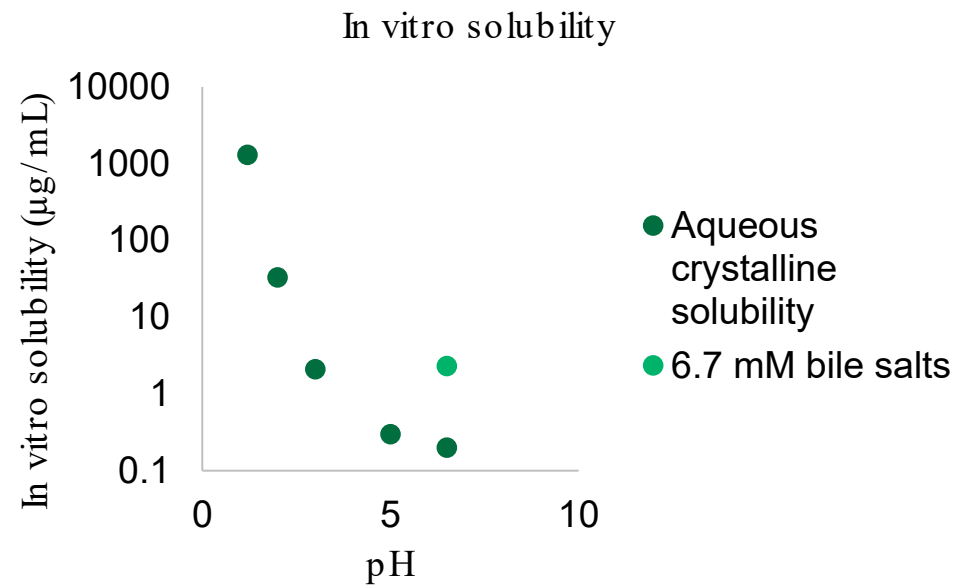


- Azole antifungal agent
- Brand name NOXAFIL®
- Oral dosages of 100 – 400 mg per administration†

† Multiple daily dosing

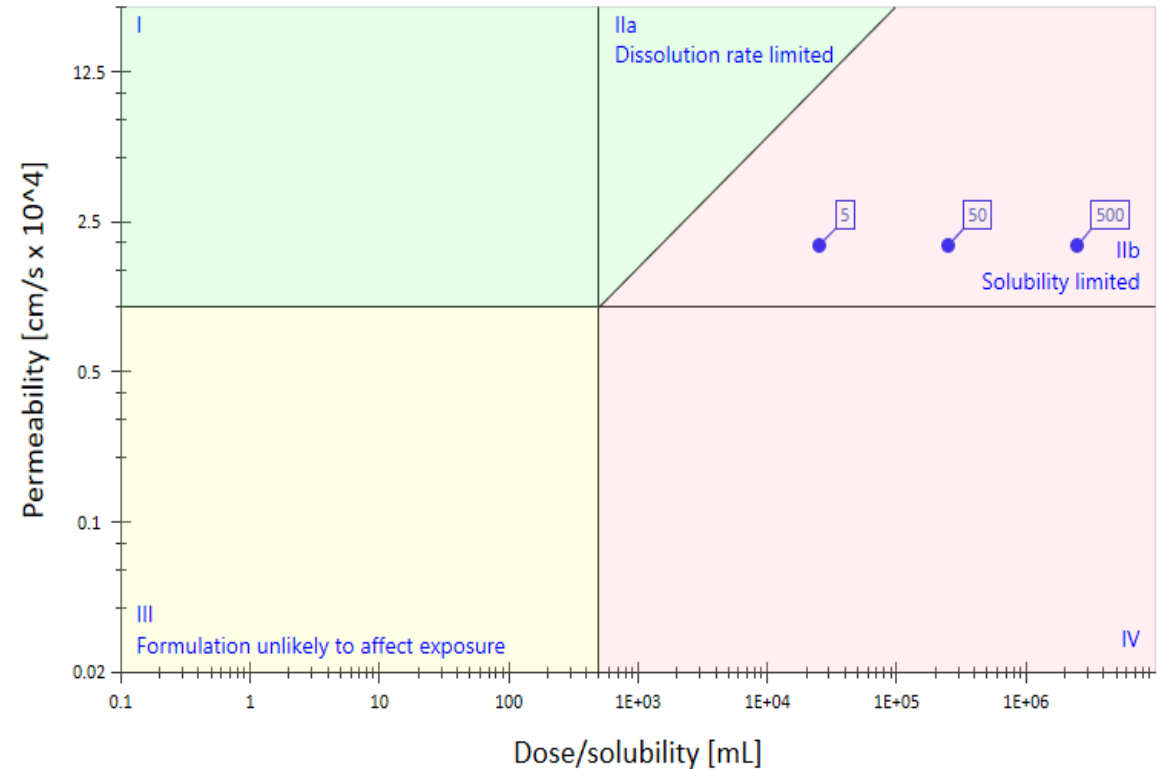


Posaconazole is a Lipophilic Weak Base with Solubility-Limited Absorption



- pH-dependent solubility
- Potential for precipitation
- High extent of bile salt micelle partitioning

Developability Classification System (DCS)

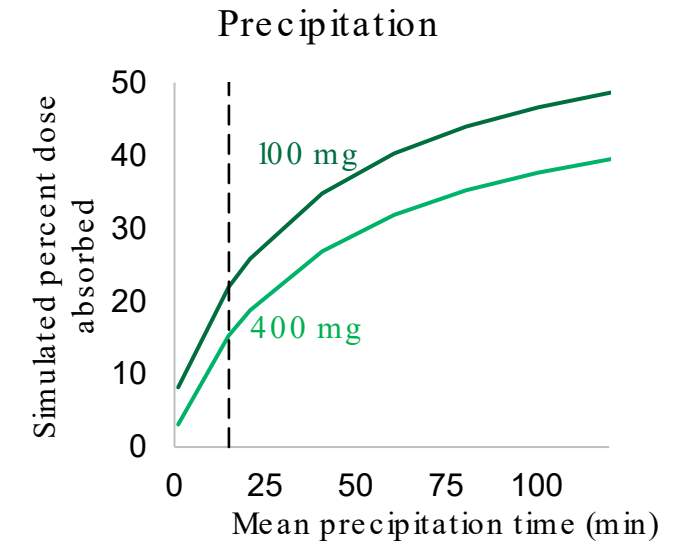
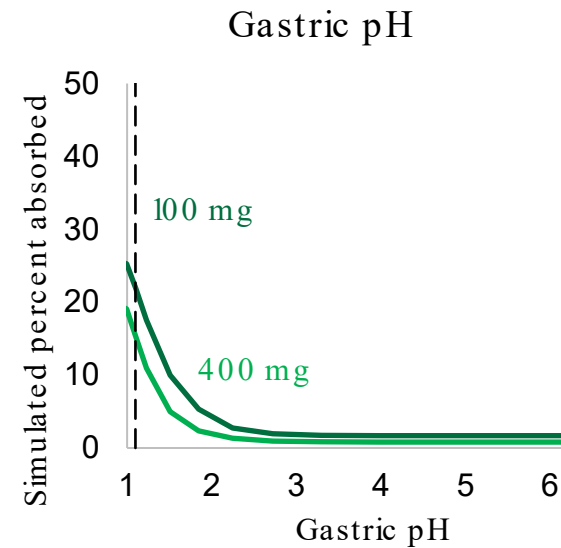
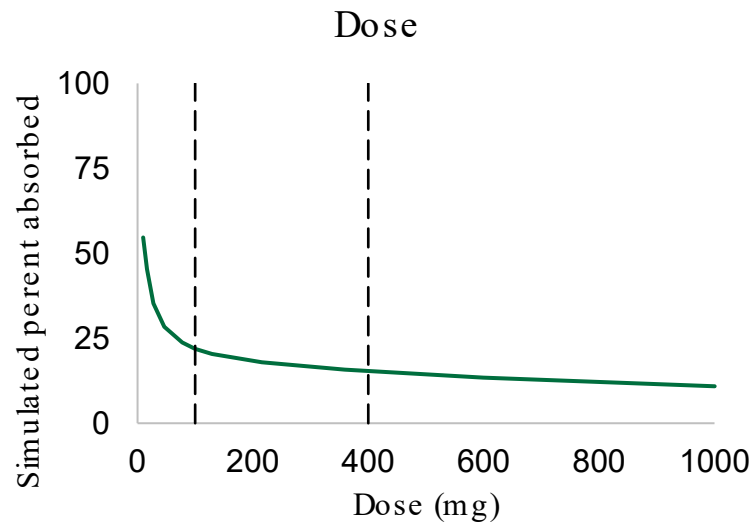


Ref: Butler & Dressman J Pharm Sci, 2010

Projected Percent Dose Absorbed in Fasted Humans is Low and Sensitive to Key Variables

Parameter sensitivity analyses

- Fasted human physiology
- IR tablet
- 25 μm particle radius
- $S+ P_{\text{eff}} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm/s}$

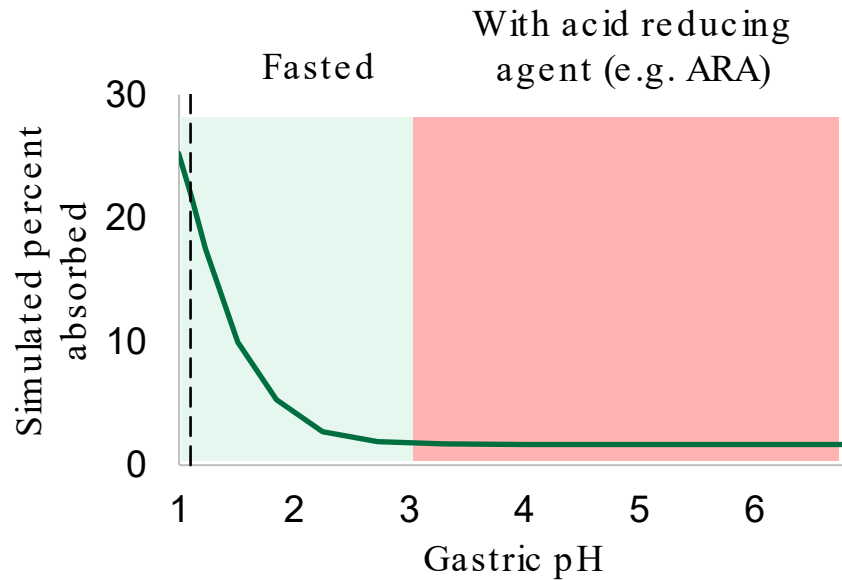


NOXAFILO OS (crystalline oral suspension)
bioavailability: ~8%–47%*

*Ref: Lipp, Mycoses. 2008

Posaconazole has Potential for pH-dependent DDIs with ARAs and Food-Drug Interactions

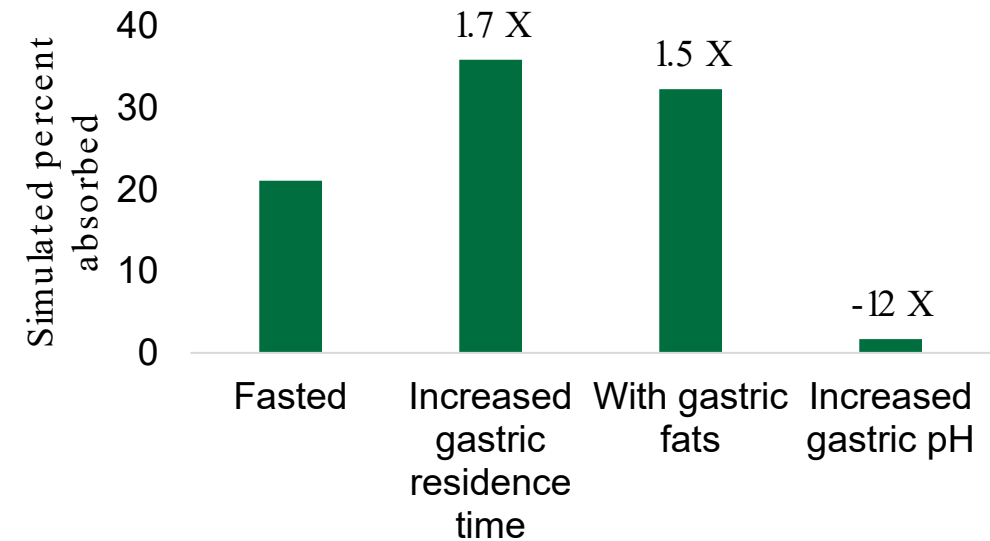
Change in % absorbed with ARA-induced physiology (100-mg dose)



NOXAFILOS: exposure ↓ 30% w/ARA*

*400 mg single dose, ref: FDA label

Change in % absorbed with fed-induced physiology (100-mg dose)



NOXAFILOS: exposure ↑ 2.5- to 3-fold with a meal**

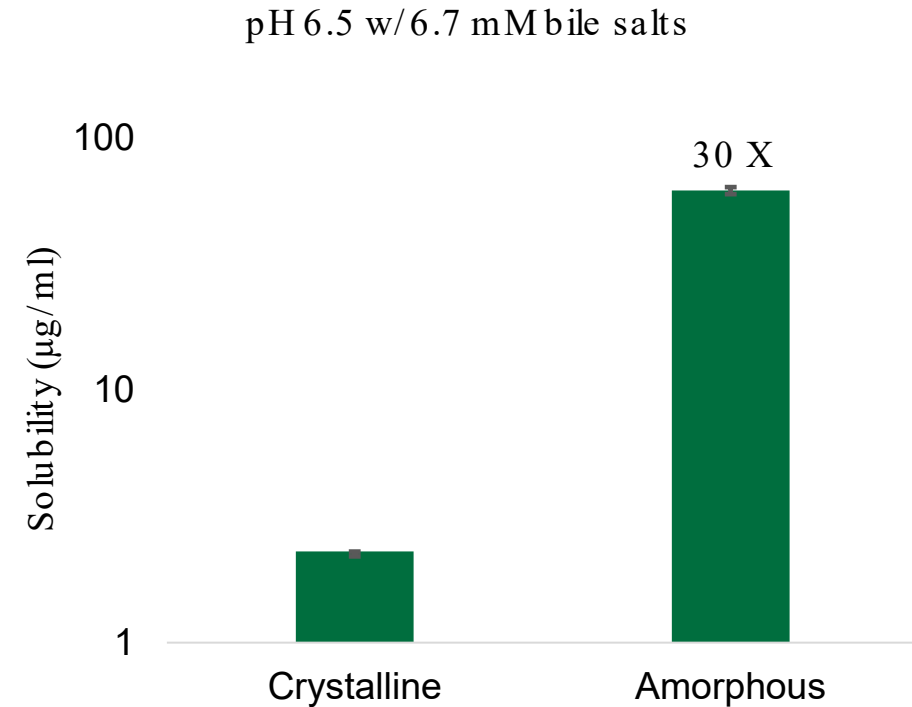
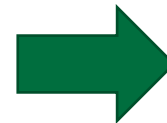
**100 mg, single dose, ref: Krishna et. al. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother., 2012

Evaluating Amorphous Form of Posaconazole to Mitigate Absorption Risks

- Measure posaconazole amorphous solubility



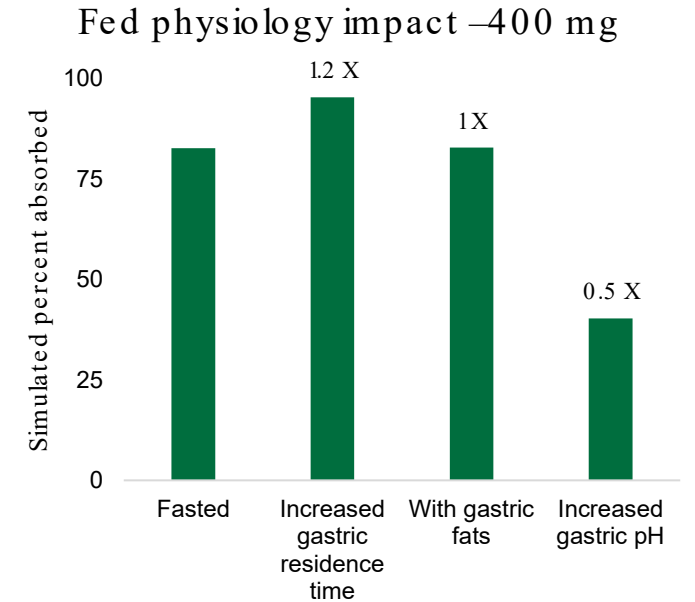
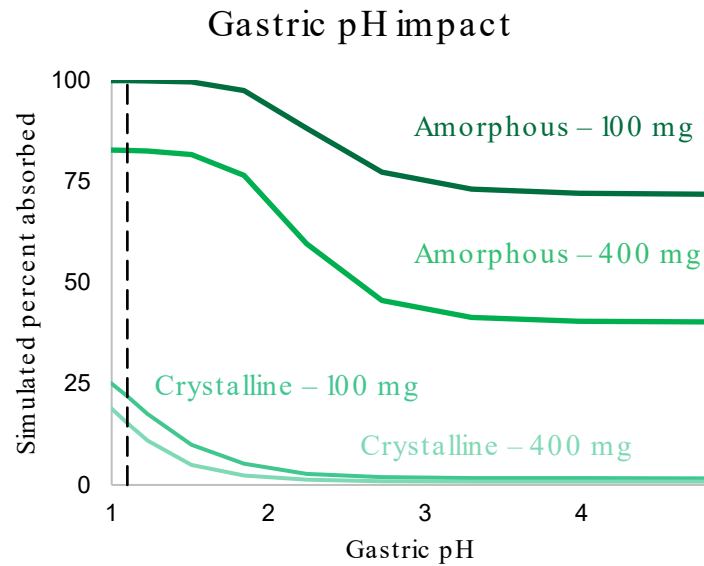
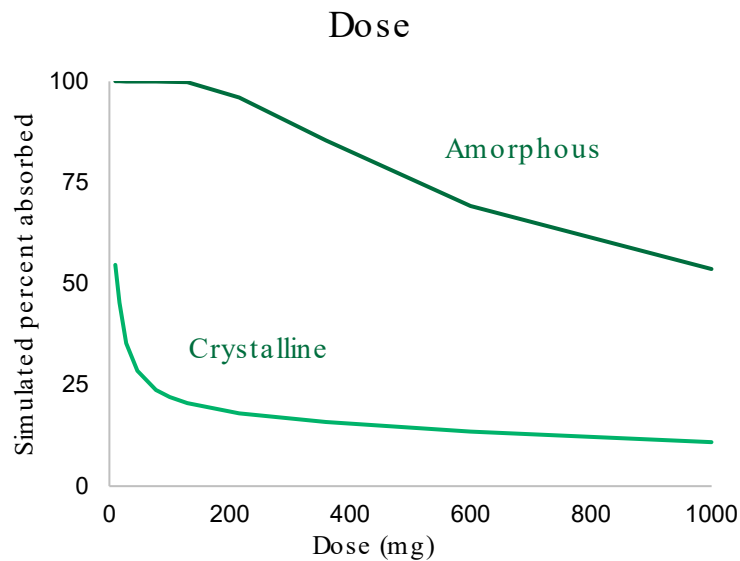
Lonza custom in vitro solvent shift UV assay



Projected Percent Dose Absorbed is Improved for Amorphous Form Compared to Crystalline Free Base

Parameter sensitivity analyses

- Fasted human physiology
- IR tablet
- 25 μm particle radius

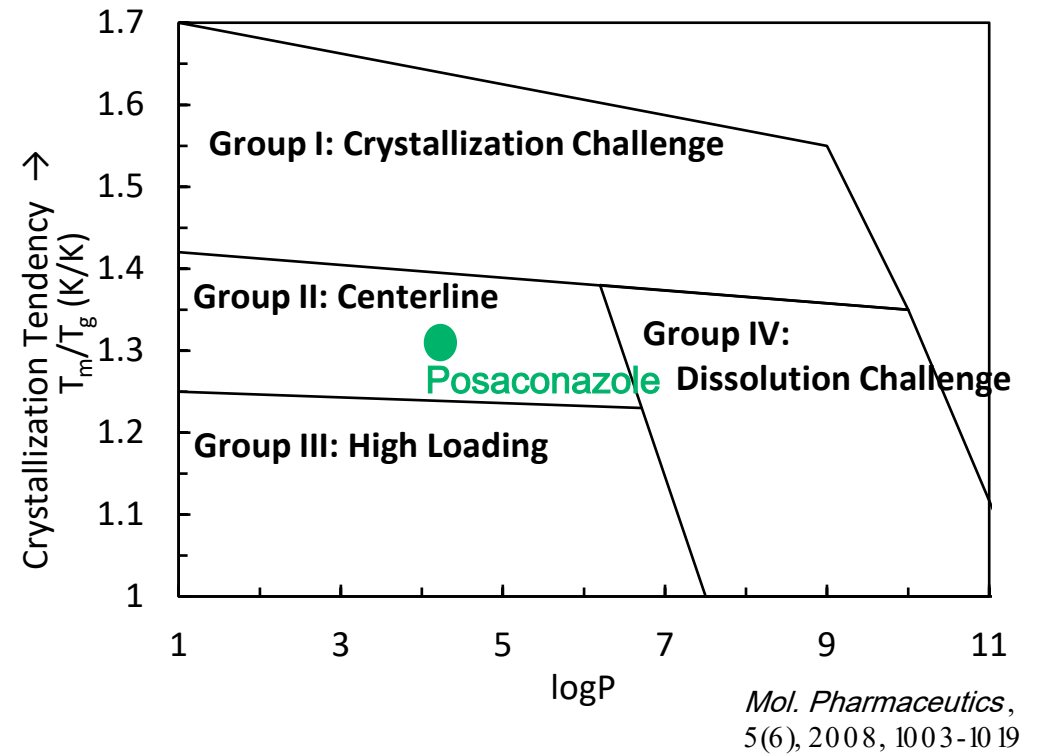
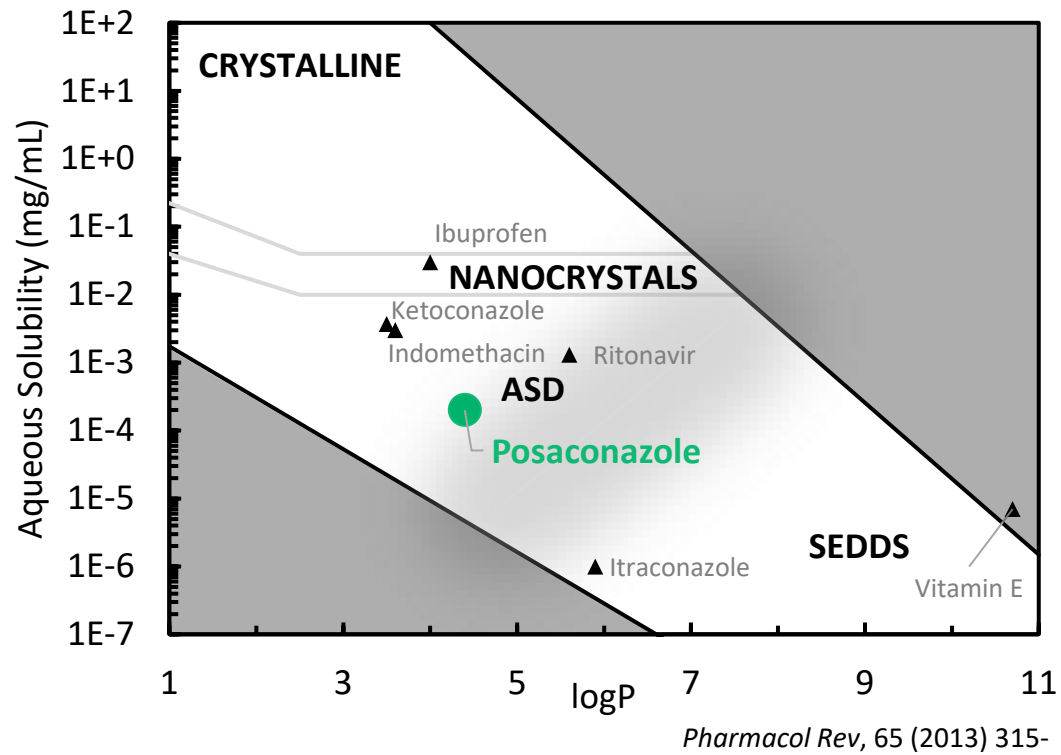


NOXAFIL delayed release (DR) tablet (amorphous):

- Exposure \uparrow 3fold vs. NOXAFIL OS fasted*
- Exposure 1.1- to 1.5-fold with food*†
- Exposure Λ with ARA**

*100 mg, single dose, ref: Krishna et. al, Antimicrob. Agents Chemother., 2012
 †300 mg, single dose, ref: Kersemaekers et. al, Antimicrob. Agents Chemother., 2015
 **400 mg, single dose, ref: Kraft et. al, Antimicrob. Agents Chemother., 2014

Posaconazole Projected to be a Favorable ASD Candidate



Posaconazole ASD Tablet Outperforms Crystalline Oral Suspension In Vitro

Posaconazole ASD tablet

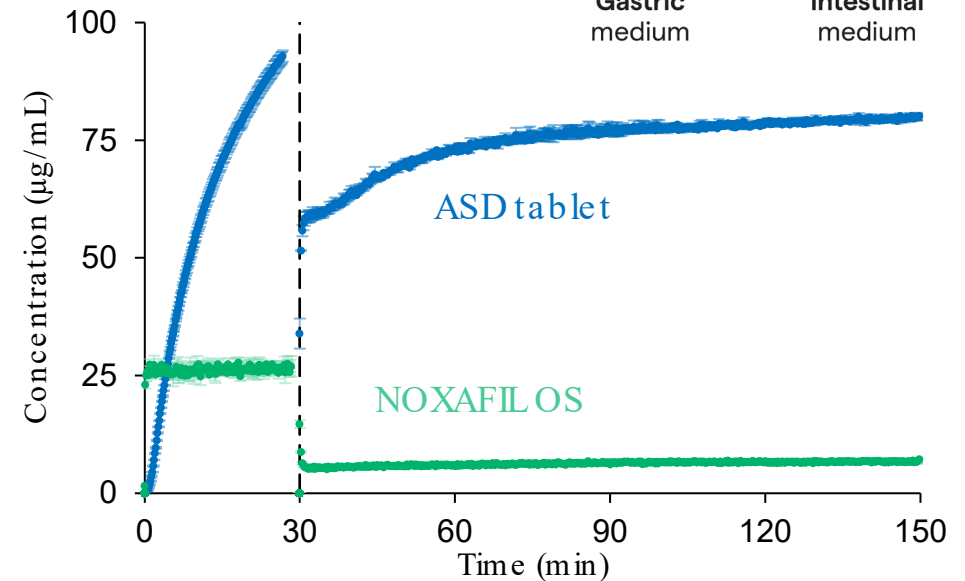
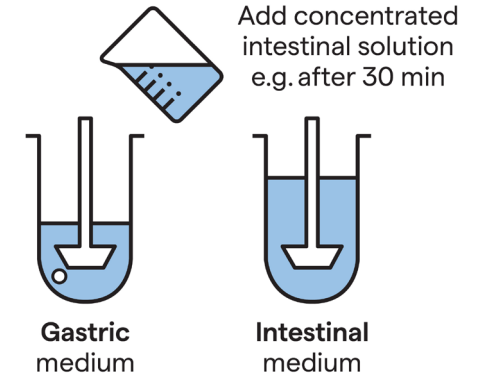
- 75/25 (w/w) posaconazole/Eudragit® L100 ASD granulated with HPMCAS-H
- 25% drug loading in tablet
- IR tablet (1-min disintegration)
- Physically stable ASD

NOXAFIL® OS

- 40 mg per mL crystalline posaconazole
- IR suspension

In vitro dissolution test

- Non-sink dose concentration
- 500 → 250 µg/ml
- pH 2 → pH 6.5 w/6.7 mM bile salts



Posaconazole Drug product formulations

ASD tablet



NOXAFIL OS



Image: media.empr.com

PBPK inputs

- API structure
- Crystalline solubility
- Amorphous solubility
- In vitro dissolution
- Caco-2 P_{app} *
- In vivo data (IV bolus)**



Lonza internal
calculator

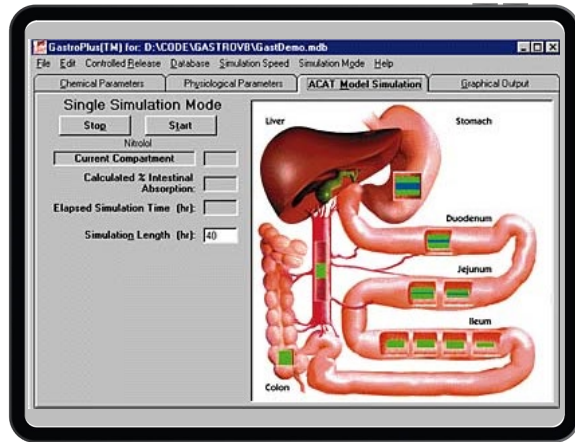
Outputs

- Plasma exposure
- Amorphous enhancement
- Sensitivity to physiological & formulation variables

* Hens et. al, *Mol Pharm*, 2017, **Nomier et. al., *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.*, 2000

ASD tablet projected to outperform crystalline suspension in fasted dogs

PBPK model - GastroPlus® v9.6

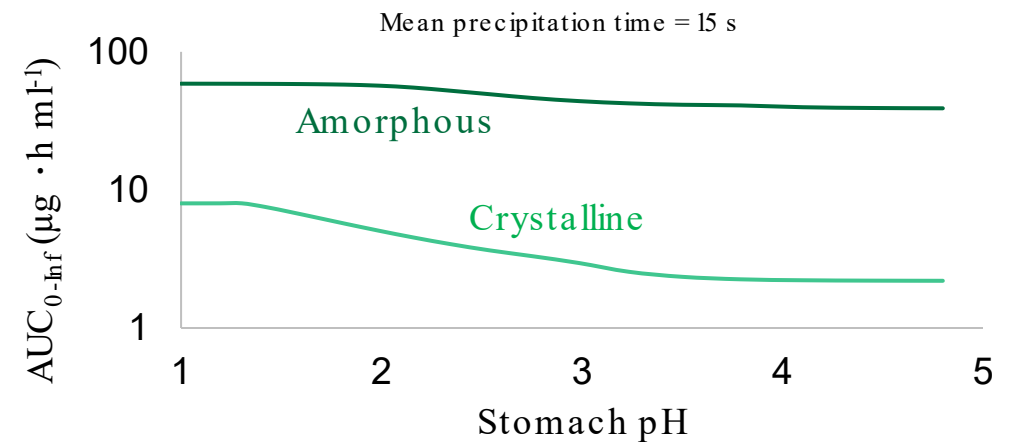
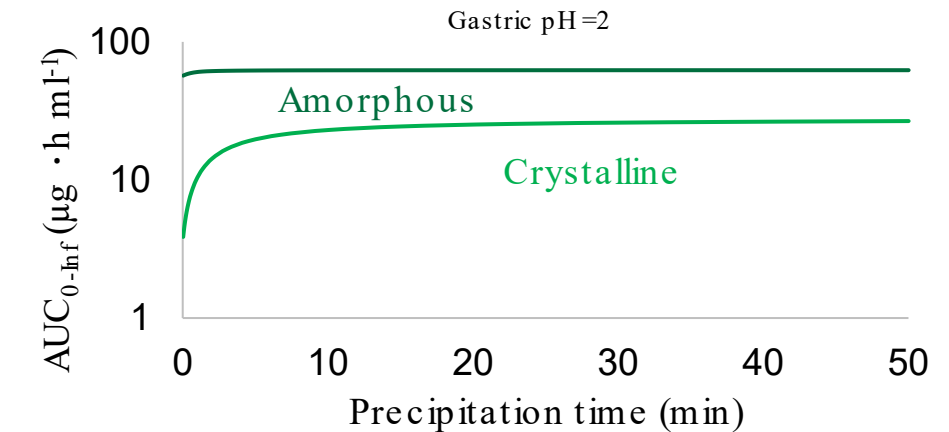


- Fasted dog physiology
- 100 mg single dose
- Bottom-up
- No optimization

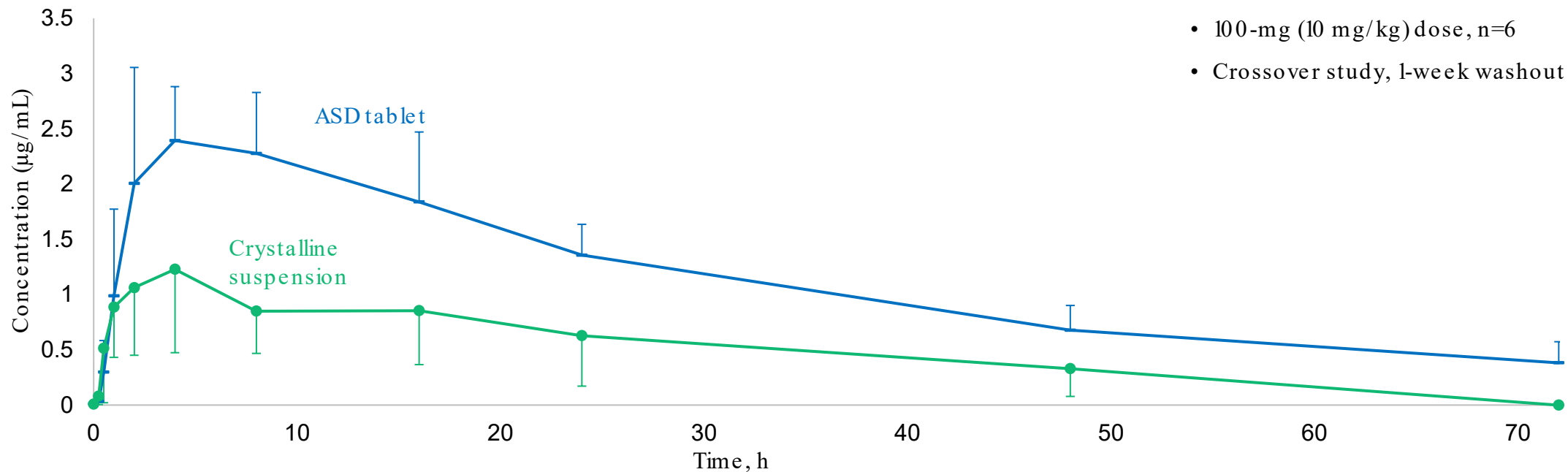
PSA results: ASD tablet vs NOXAFIL OS:

↓ Sensitivity to gastric pH & precipitation

↑ AUC by 2- to 15-fold (gastric pH 1-2)



ASD Tablet Achieves 2-Fold Improvement in AUC in Pentagastrin-Treated Dogs in Line with PBPK Projections



Treatment	C _{max} (µg/ml)	AUC _{0-72 h} (µg*h/ml)	AUC p-value (relative to crystalline)	PBPK simulated range in AUC
ASD tablet	2.7	82	0.008	57-63
Crystalline suspension	1.3	37	n/a	3.9 - 37

Conclusions

Posaconazole Case Study

Successfully used PBPK modeling and in house in vitro tools to:

- Identify poor oral absorption of posaconazole
- Forecast amorphous form as viable strategy to increase absorption and decrease sensitivity to physiological variables

- Develop robust posaconazole ASD tablet formulation that outperforms crystalline suspension
- Set expectations for dog study by forecasting exposure enhancement of ASD tablet compared to NOXAFIL OS

Milligrams of API
~1 week
no in vivo data

Grams of API
~3 months
1 preclinical study

Case Study – Preclinical Study De-risking



Preclinical Study De-risking – Acalabrutinib Case Study



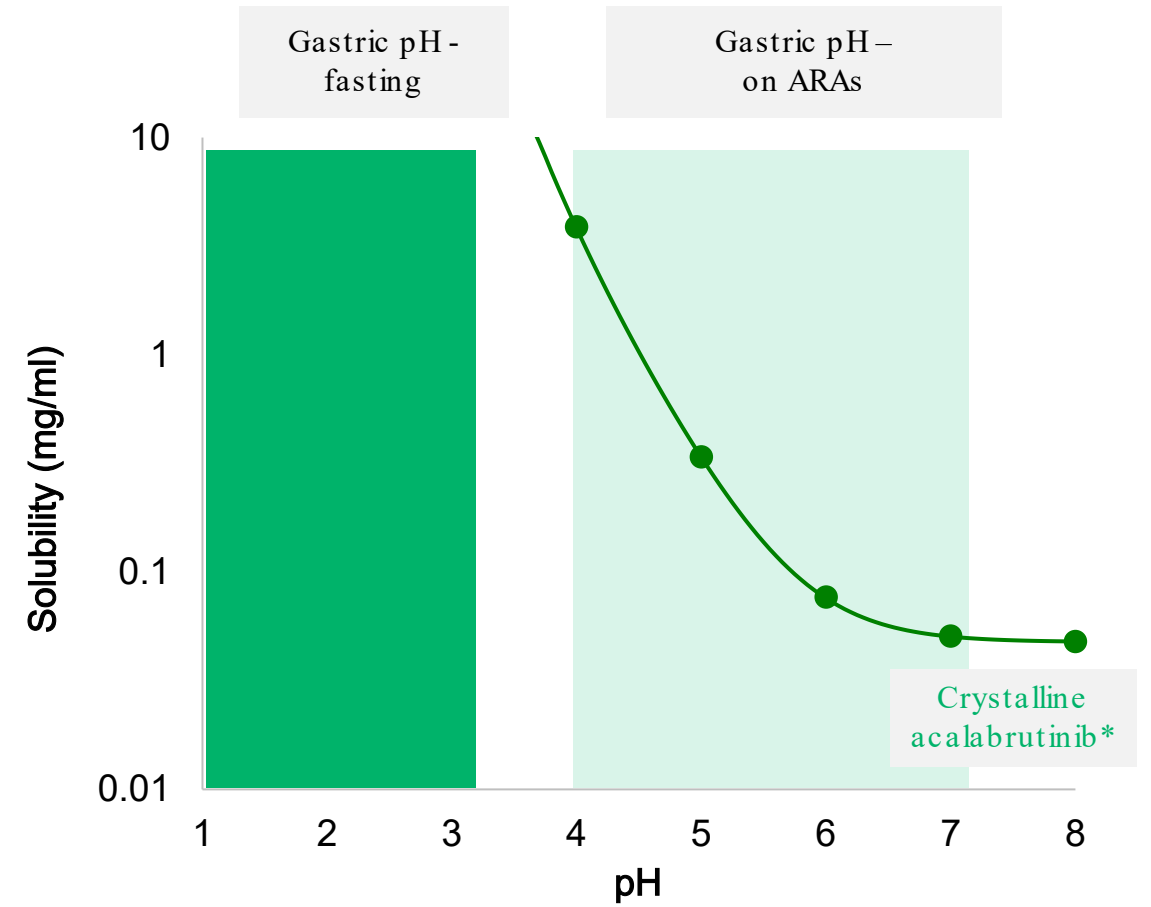
> Bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor indicated for oncology

> Plasma AUC reduced by 43% when taken with PPI*

> Patients must avoid taking with PPIs or other ARAs

Images from www.Calquence.com (accessed June 8, 2021)

*Calquence FDA label



*Pepin et al. *Eur J Pharm Biopharm* 2019 Sep;142

Acalabrutinib ASD Tablet Developed to Overcome pH Effect

ASD tablet design



> 50/50 acalabrutinib/HPMCAS-H ASD in IR tablet

> Good stability

> 60% smaller than Calquence capsules

In vivo study goals

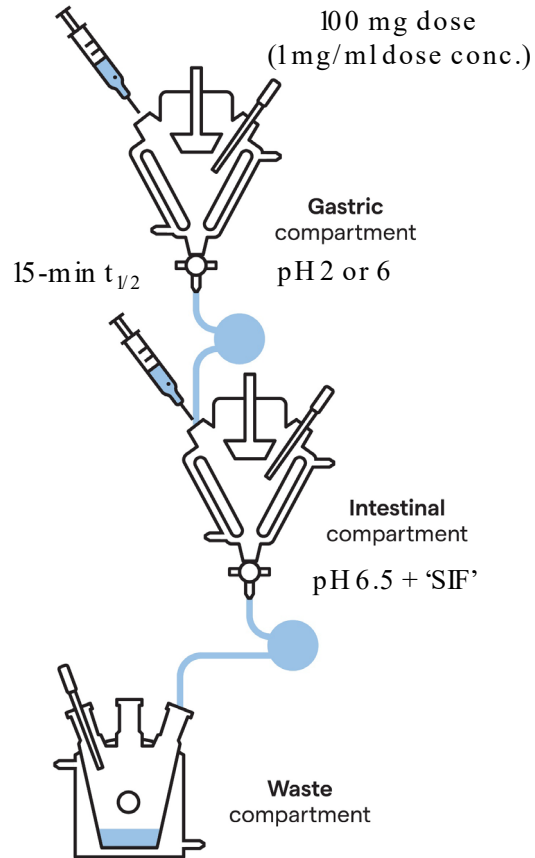


> Mitigate pH effect using ASD tablet

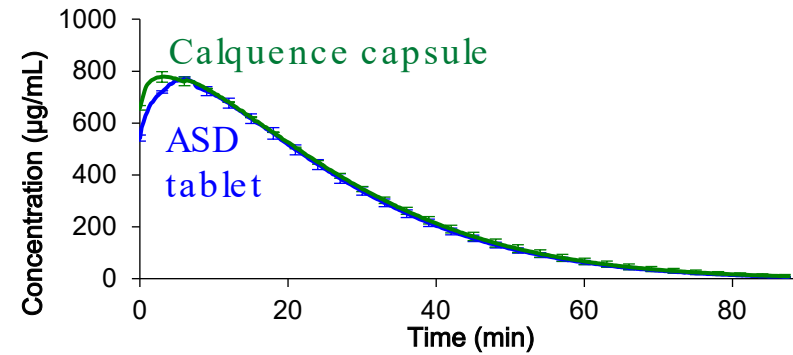
> Match plasma exposure of fasted CALQUENCE® using ASD tablet

> Show pH effect with Calquence

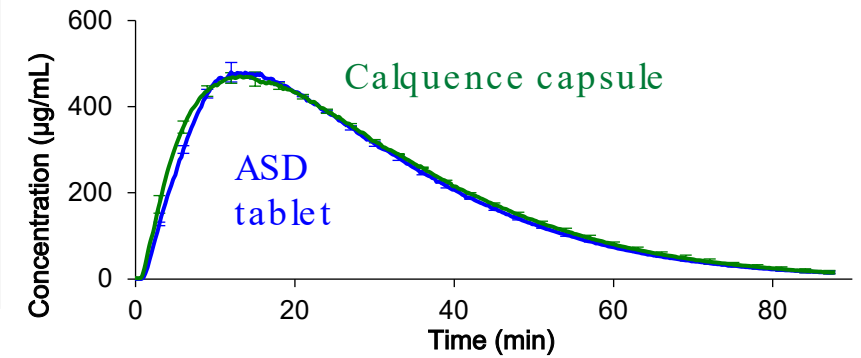
ASD Tablets Achieve Performance Goals In Vitro



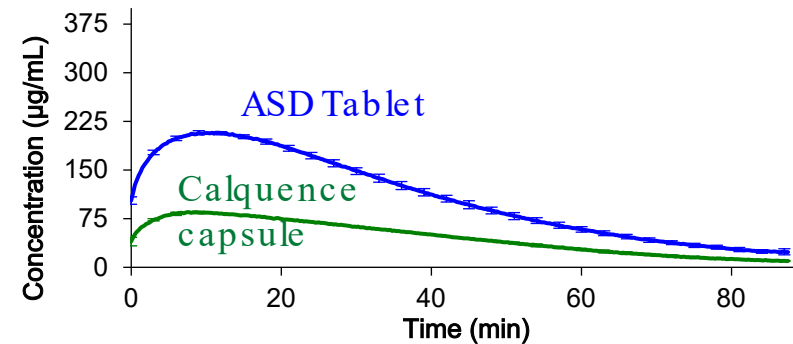
Gastric Compartment, pH 2



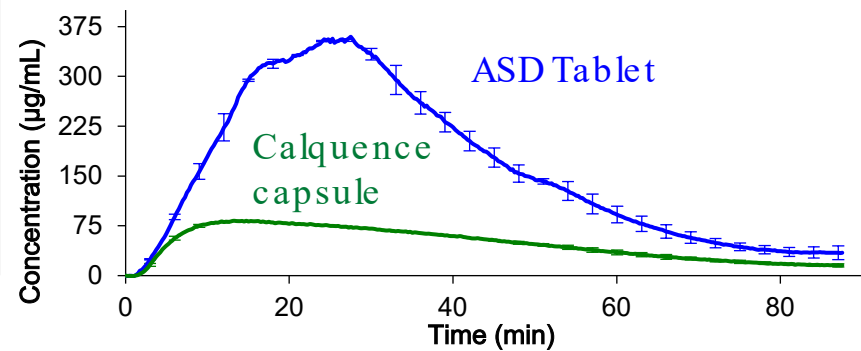
Intestinal Compartment



Gastric Compartment, pH 6

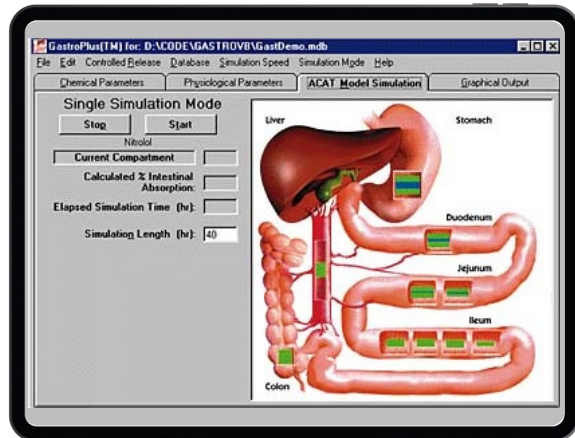


Intestinal Compartment

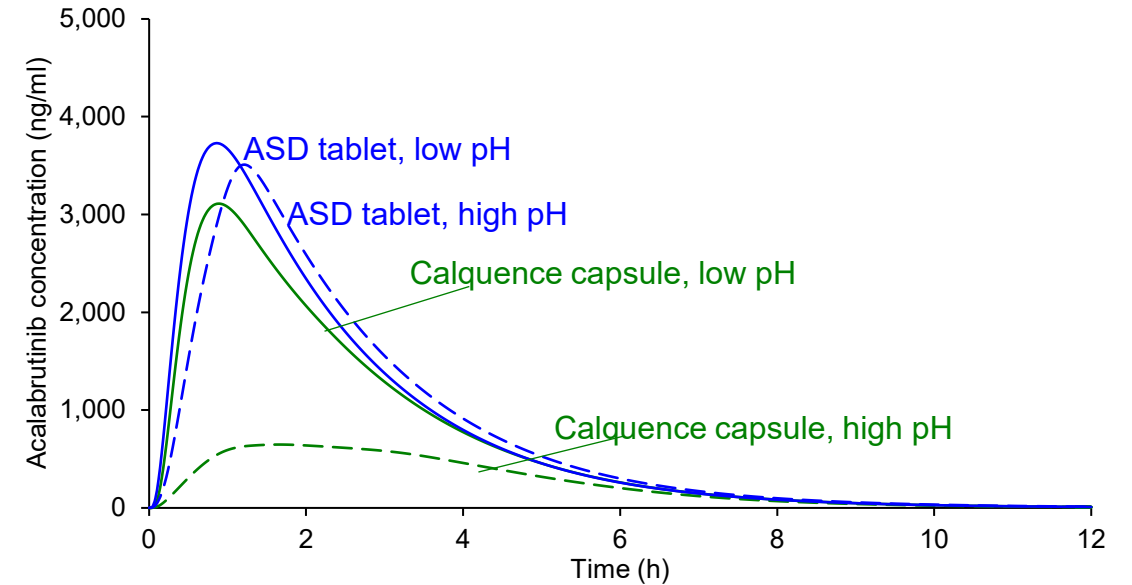


PBPK Predictions – Gain Confidence in Formulation Identified From in Vitro Testing

PBPK model - GastroPlus® v9.8



- Fasted dog physiology
- 100 mg single dose
- Bottom-up
- No optimization



Model inputs†

- API structure
- Crystalline solubility
- Amorphous solubility
- In vitro dissolution
- MDR1-MDCK P_{app} *
- In vivo data (oral solution)**

Simulation results†

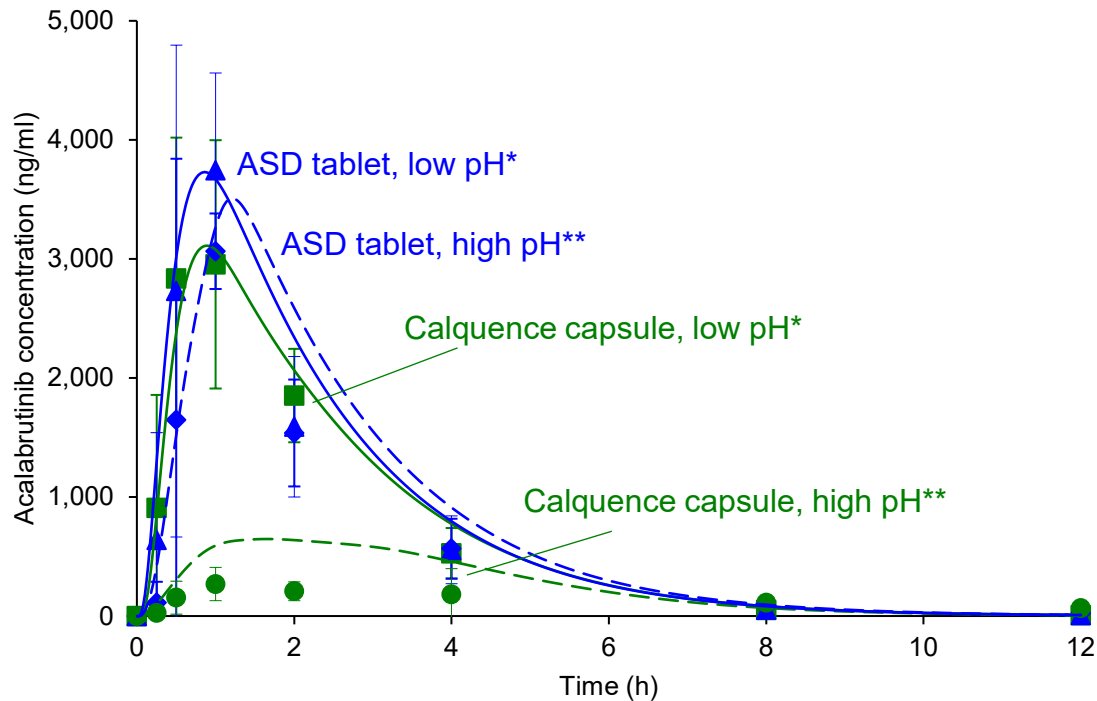
- ✓ Mitigate pH effect
- ✓ Match exposure of Calquence at low pH
- ✓ Show Calquence pH effect

†Mudie et al. *Pharmaceutics* 2021, 13 1257, *Pepin et al. *Eur J Pharm Biopharm* 2019 Sep;142, ** Podollet. al, *Drug Metab Dispos*, 47 2019

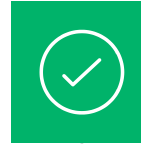
In Vivo Data Matches Bottom – up PBPK Predictions for Successful Pre-Clinical Study

100 mg dose

Overnight fast, n = 6, crossover study,
1-wk washout



* 6 µg/kg subcutaneous pentagastrin, ** 40 mg oral famotidine



$AUC_{0-\infty}$ within 10% for ASD tablet at low and high pH



Good prediction accuracy (absolute average fold error of $AUC_{0-\infty} < 2$)



Overcame pH effect on the first try using PBPK

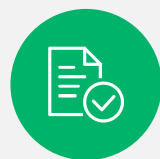
Mudie et al. *Pharmaceutics* 2021, 13(4), 557 & Mudie et al. *Pharmaceutics* 2021, 13 1257



Small Scale and Early

Absorption Risk Assessments

- 1 week assessment time
- 10 – 100 mg API



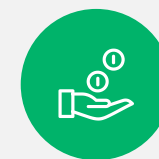
Informed

Root cause analysis

- e.g. solubility, dissolution, permeability limited

Mitigation strategies

- e.g. ASD, salt, cocrystal, micronization



Saving Time and Money

Reduce the need for reformulation and/or repeated in vivo studies

- ~0.5-2.0M \$ & 6-9 months for reformulation, clinical readiness and clinical supplies

Acknowledgments



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> Christopher Craig

> David Lyon

> Kimberly Shepard

> Nishant Biswas

> Molly Adam

Q&As

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27 April 2023

