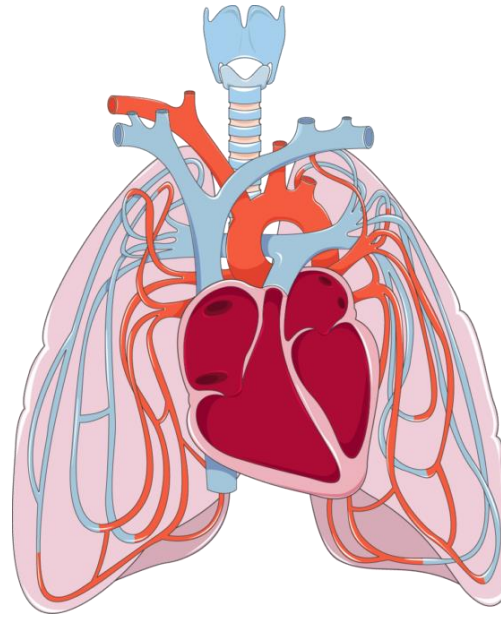

APPARENT PERMEABILITY COEFFICIENTS OF CIPROFLOXACIN IN HUMAN LUNG EPITHELIAL CELLS APPROPRIATELY PREDICT BIOAVAILABILITY AFTER INHALATION EXPOSURE

Nico Sonnenschein, Norman Nowak, Sylvia Escher, Jan Knebel, Katharina Blümlein, Katharina Schwarz, Tanja Hansen

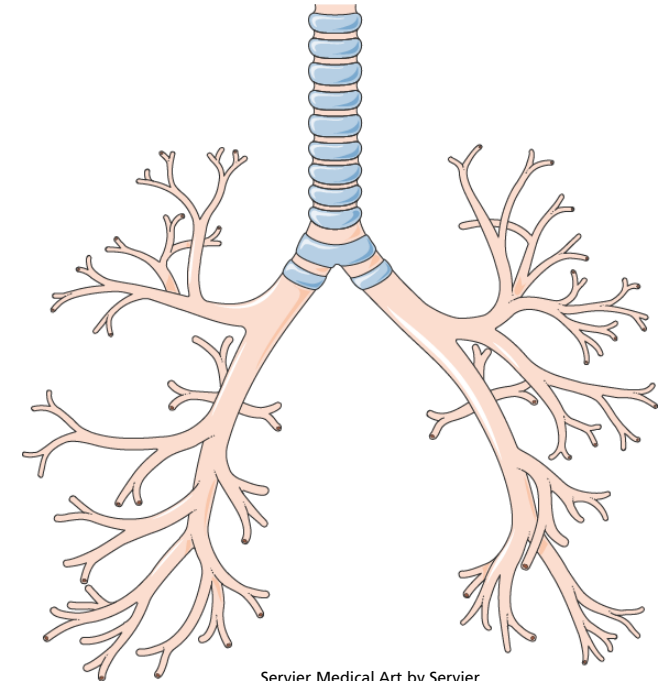


Content

- Introduction
- Goal
- Methods
 - Transport experiment
- Results
 - P_{app}
 - PBPK
- Conclusion/Outlook



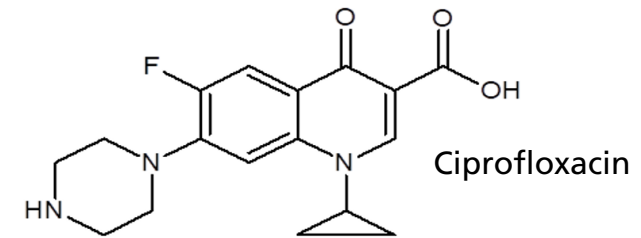
Servier Medical Art by Servier
https://smart.servier.com/smart_image/pulmonary-circulation/



Servier Medical Art by Servier
https://smart.servier.com/smart_image/lungs/

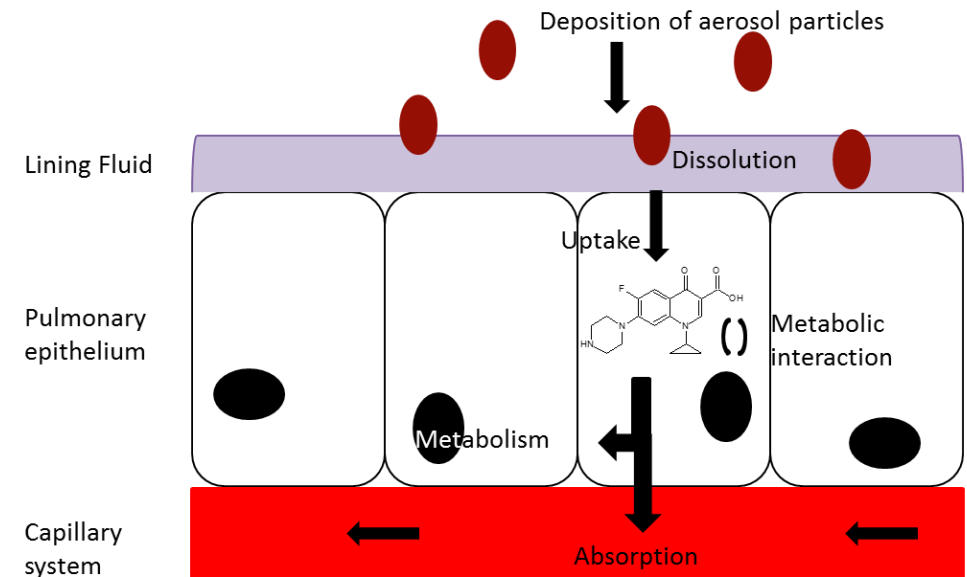
Why use inhalable antibiotics?

- Locally higher concentration achievable
- Fight problem germs
- Bypass the first pass metabolism
- Less side effects due to lower systemic availability

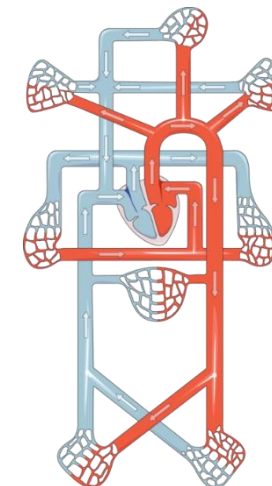


Systemic availability

- After local application → systemically available
- Systemic availability → essential for risk assessment
- Use of physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modelling
- To test less on animals, PBPK and in vitro models can be used



Modified from Ong et al. (2013)

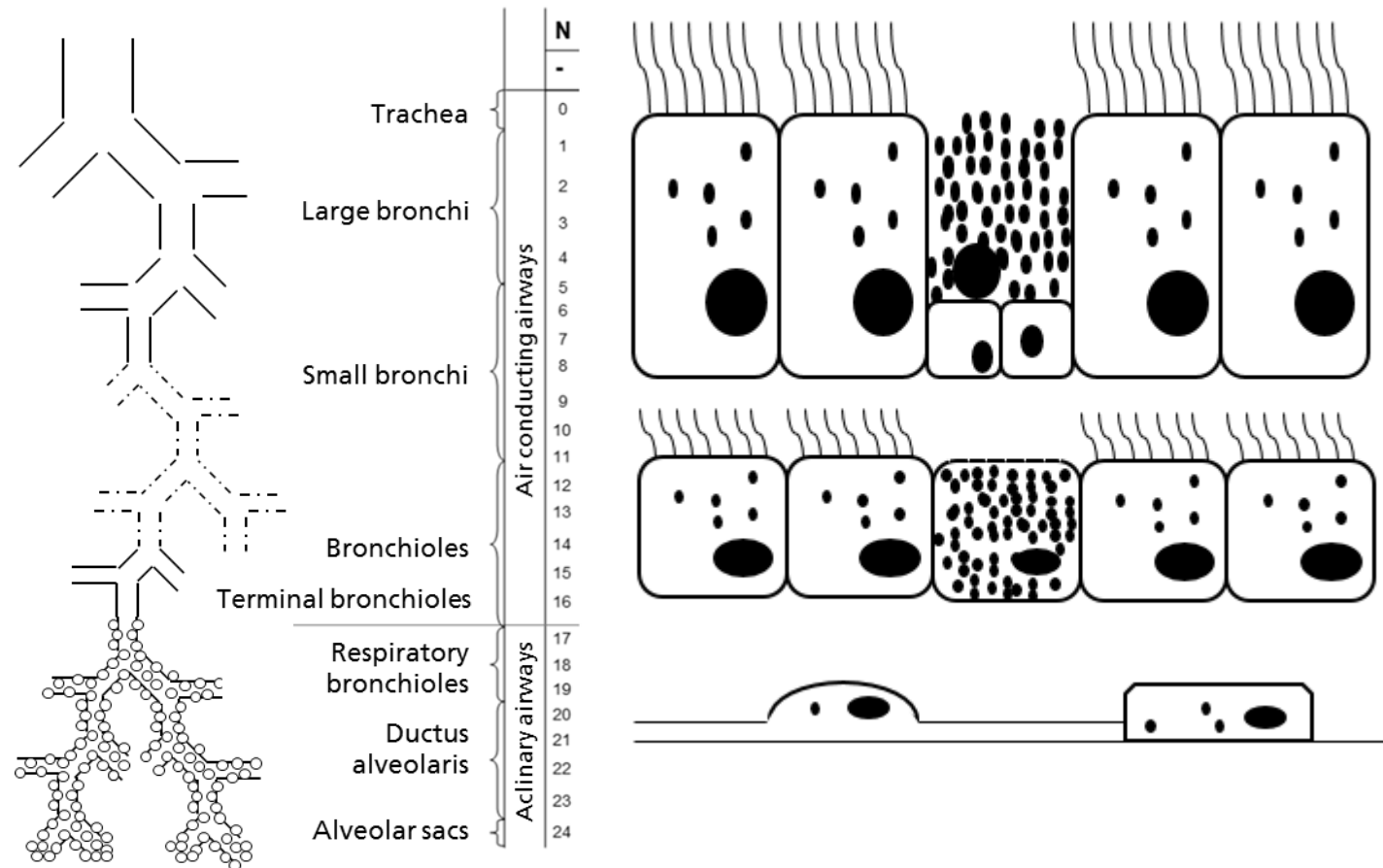


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https://smart.servier.com/smart_image/circulation/

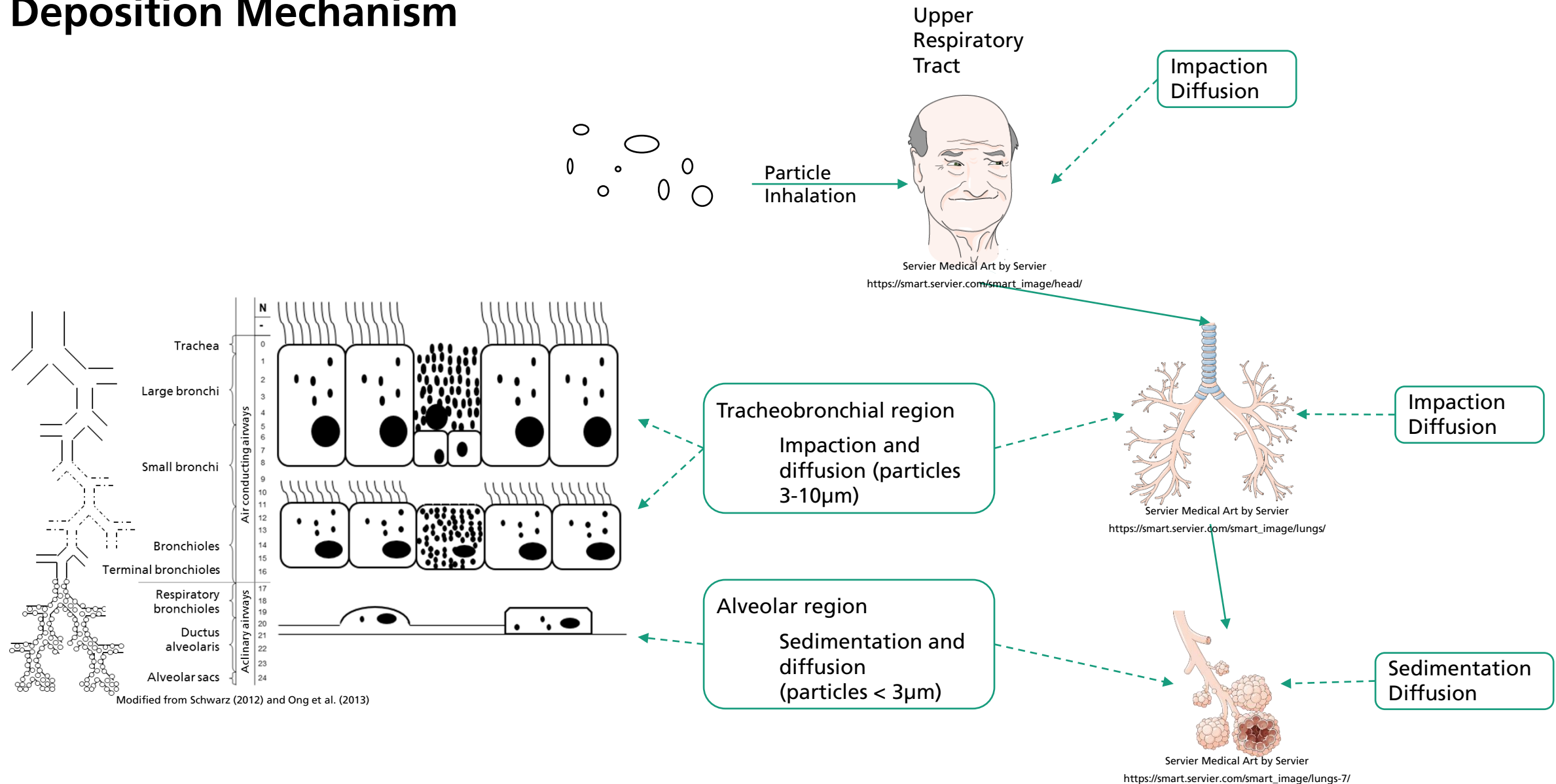
Lung structure

- Generation 0-7:
 - Upper tracheobronchial region (upp)
- Generation 7-16:
 - Lower tracheobronchial region (low)
- Generation 17-24:
 - alveolar region (alv)



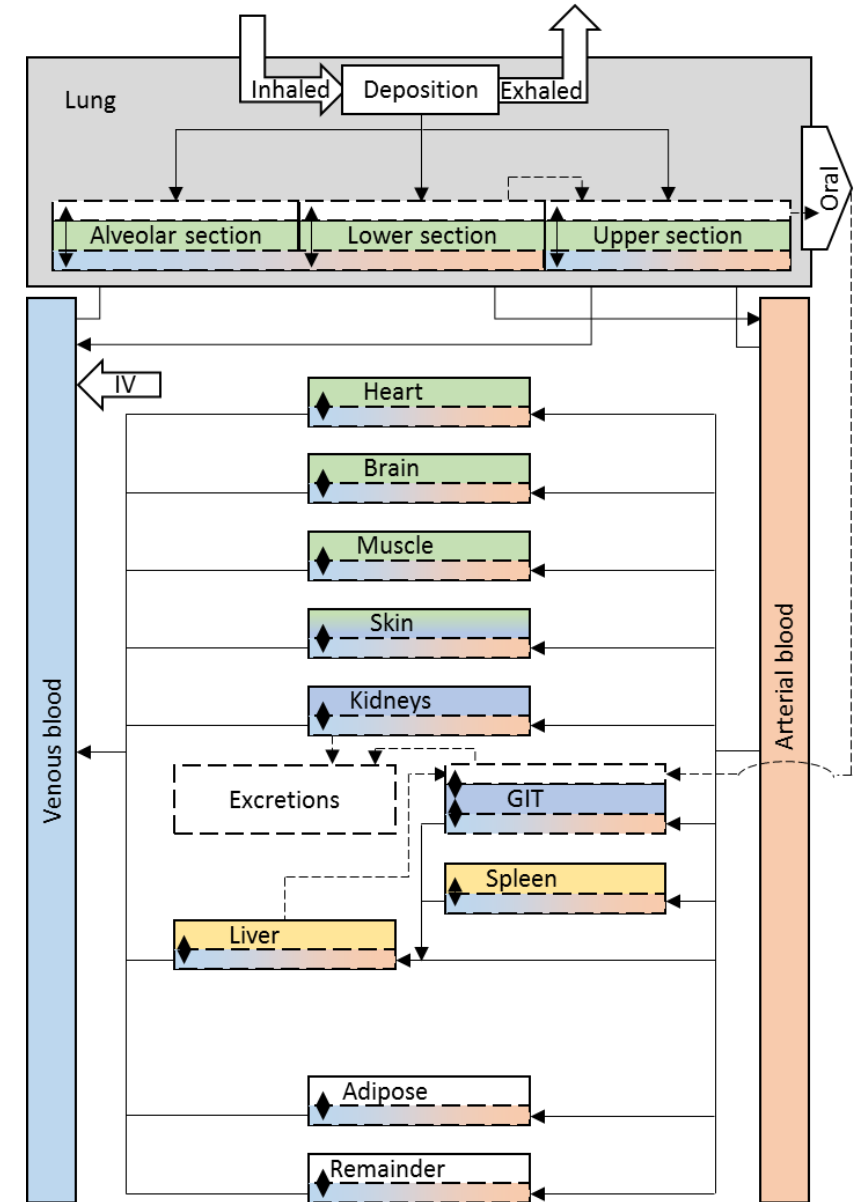
Modified from Schwarz (2012) and Ong et al. (2013)

Deposition Mechanism



ITEM - PBPK modelling

- Pharmacokinetics based on data from Sadiq et al. (2017)
- Aerosol dissolved in Lining Fluid (LF, white beam)
- Through cell layer (green beam) into blood
- Usual blood flow through "body"
- Excretion of Ciprofloxacin
 - $f_u = 65\%$
 - Clearance rate 120mL/min
 - 45% via Kidneys
 - 55% via liver model / digestive tract
 - Lung data (lit., IV) exchanged with experimental data
- PBPK model: coding and mathematical system provided by Norman Nowak

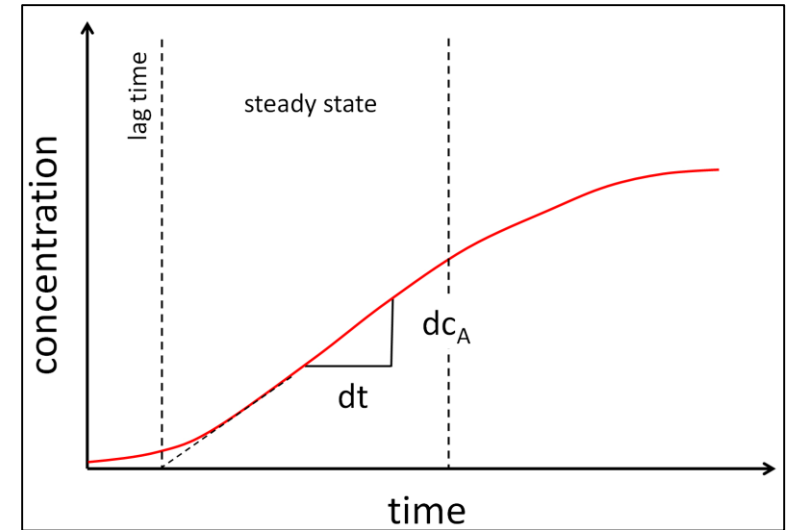


Apparent permeability coefficient (P_{app})

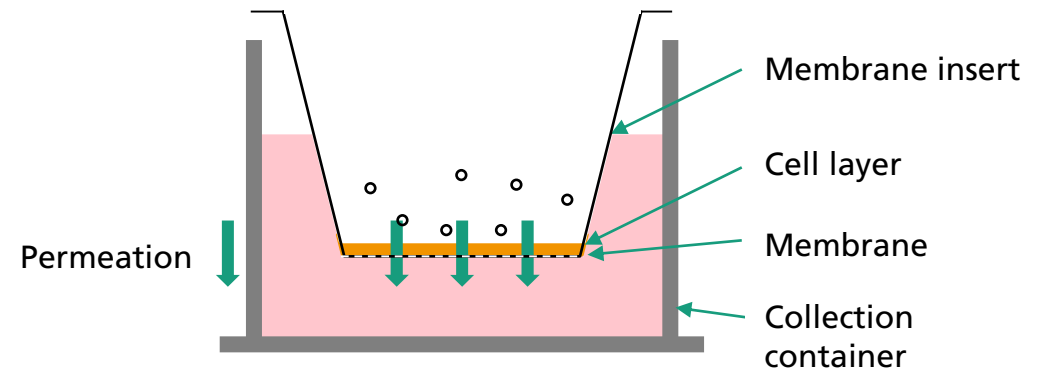
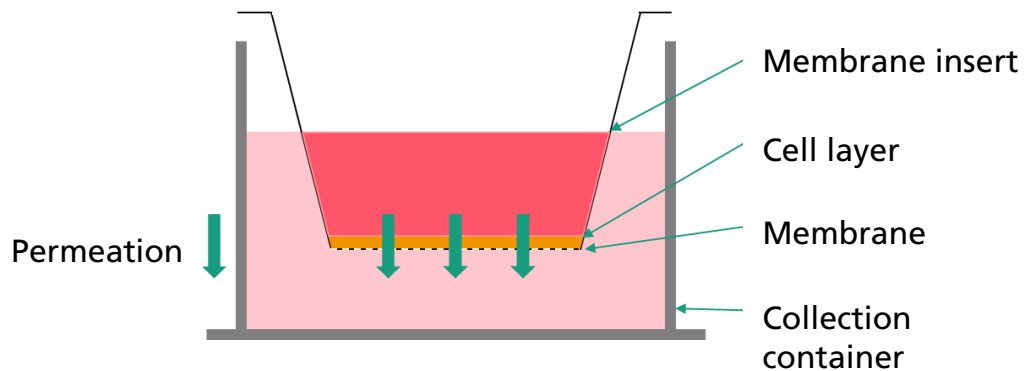
- A coefficient specific to a substance permeating through a specific phase or interface

$$P_{app} = \frac{\Delta M}{\Delta t * A * c_0}$$

- Cell lines (human)
 - Immortalized cells from the epithelium of the lung
 - Calu-3: tracheobronchial region
 - hAELVi: alveolar region (functionally immortalized)

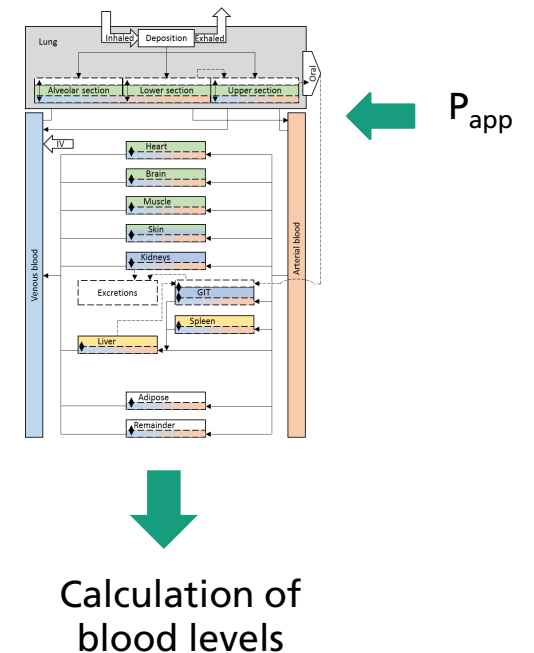
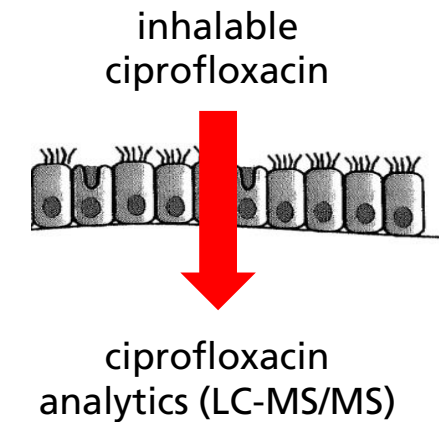


Hsu et al. (2018)



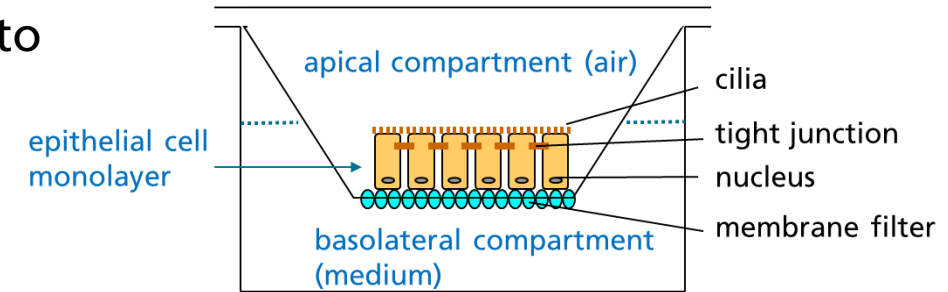
Goal

- Investigate the transport of an inhalable version of the antibiotic ciprofloxacin HCl monohydrate (CHM)
 - Pulmonary barrier models (airway and alveolar)
 - Calculate P_{app} coefficients
- Simulating ADME processes in the human body using the PBPK model with P_{app} coefficients obtained in vitro
- Calculation of blood levels and comparison with existing human data

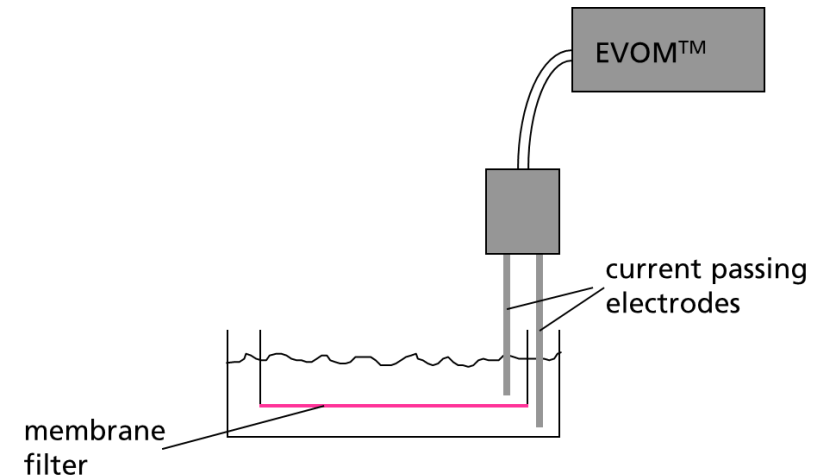


Experimental steps for P_{app} determination

1. Pre-culture of Calu-3 (airway) or hAELVi (alveolar region) cells to ensure cellular differentiation and formation of tight monolayers.
2. Cellular barrier integrity assessment (TEER)
3. Permeability (absorption) assessment:
 - Apical exposure to ciprofloxacin
 - Ciprofloxacin analytics in the basolateral media compartment (LC-MS/MS)
 - Calculation of the Papp coefficient



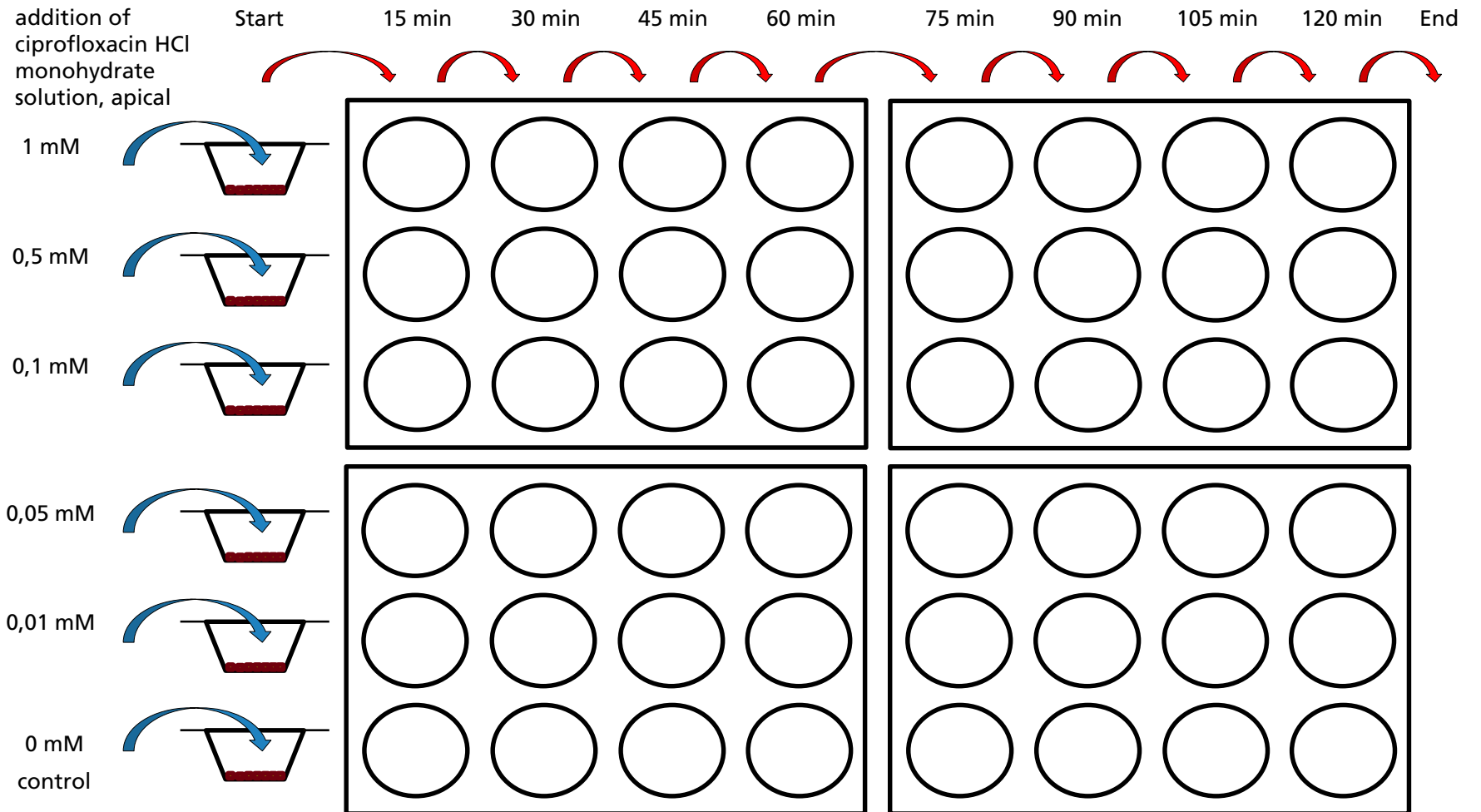
$$P_{app} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t \cdot 60 \cdot A \cdot C_0} \left(\frac{cm}{s} \right)$$



Structure of the transport experiments

Calu-3 cells:

- At least 8 days in culture
- TEER value $> 400 \Omega * cm^2$
- Cells in monolayer

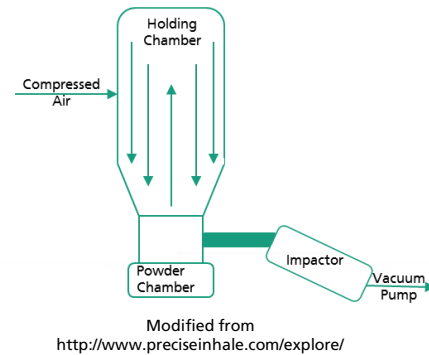


hAELVi cells:

- At least 14 days in culture
- TEER value $> 400 \Omega * cm^2$
- Cells in monolayer

Exposure of cells under ALI conditions

PreciseInhale™
System

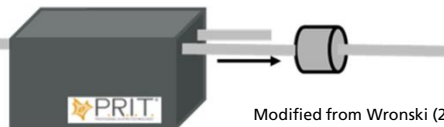


<http://www.inhalation.se/en/products/preciseinhale/>

P.R.I.T.®
Expo
Cube®

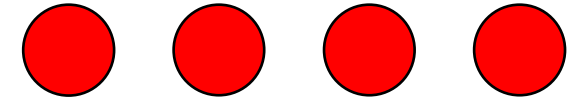


Exposure of
cells in
transwell
membranes

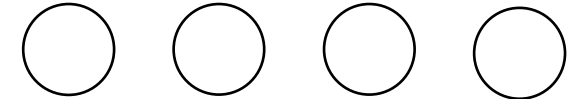


Modified from Wronski (2019)

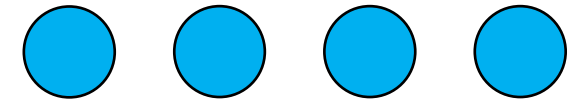
Treated with
Ciprofloxacin



untreated



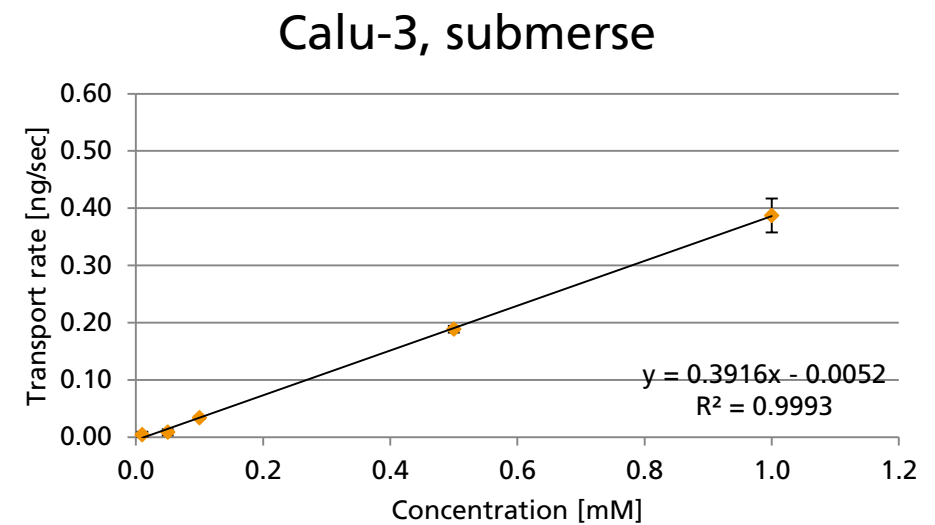
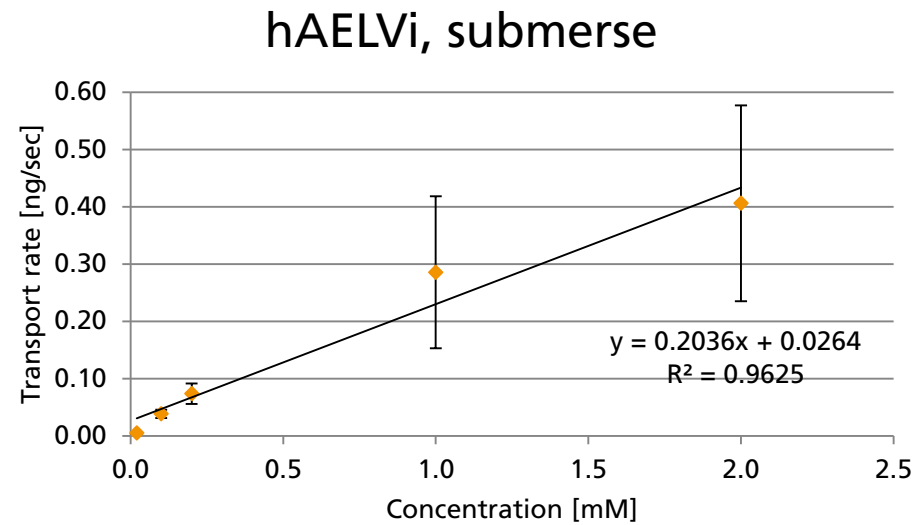
Treated with
pure air



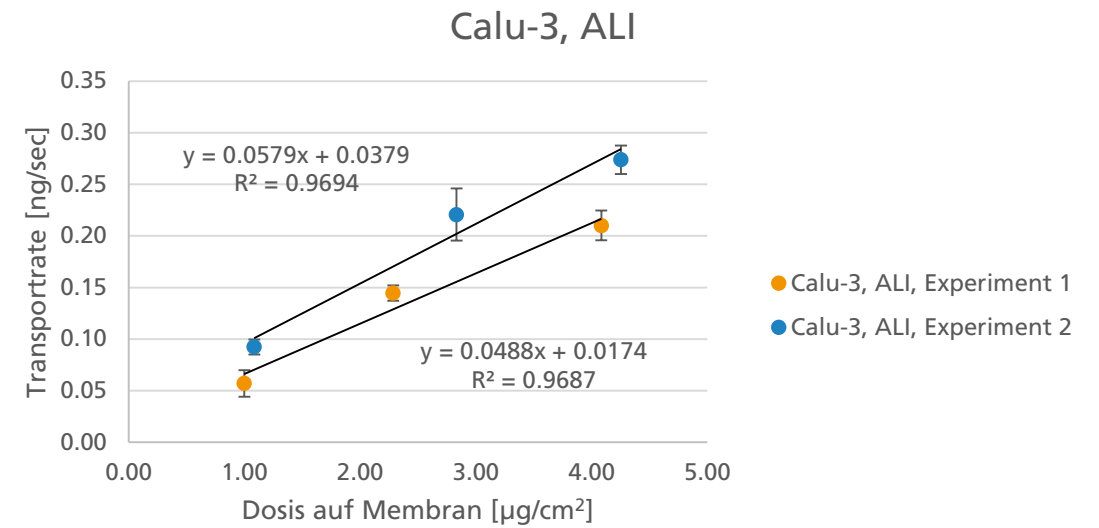
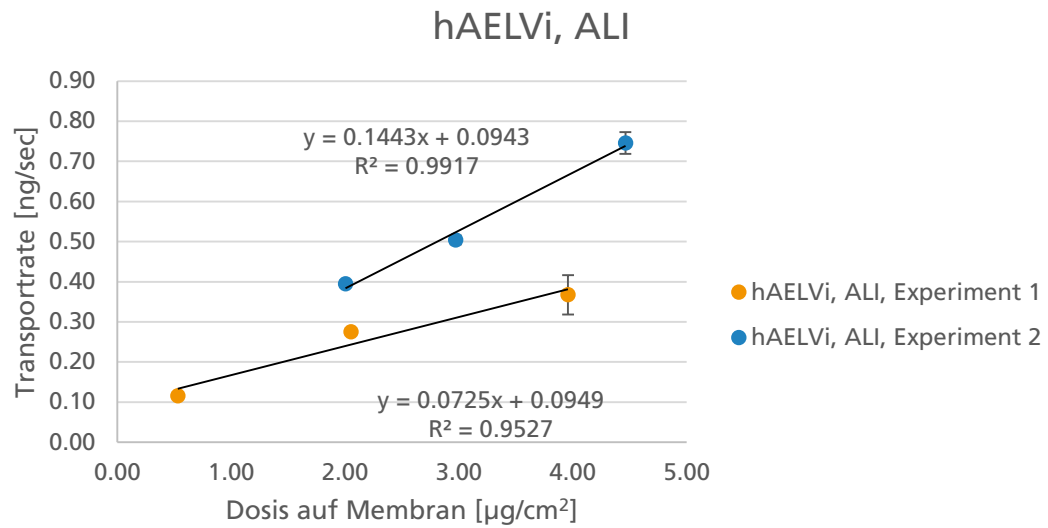
Particle size distribution

- Measurement of size distribution
 - For each substance and condition
- Impactor
 - How many particles in size from ... to ...

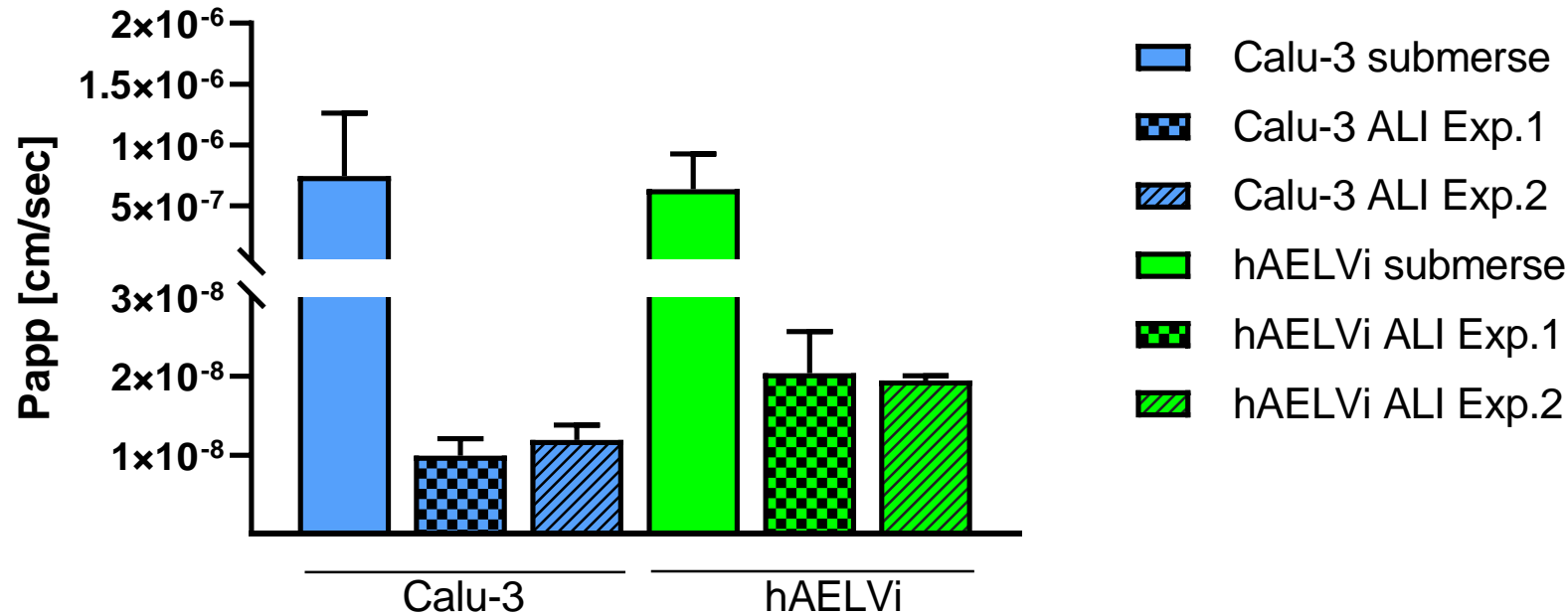
Experimentally determined transport rates



Experimentally determined transport rates



Apparent permeability coefficient – comparison



Calu-3: Ciprofloxacin

Submerge:

7.43×10^{-7} cm/sec

ALI:

Exp.1 = 9.91×10^{-9} cm/sec;

Exp.2 = 1.19×10^{-8} cm/sec

hAELVi: Ciprofloxacin

Submerge:

6.34×10^{-7} cm/sec

ALI:

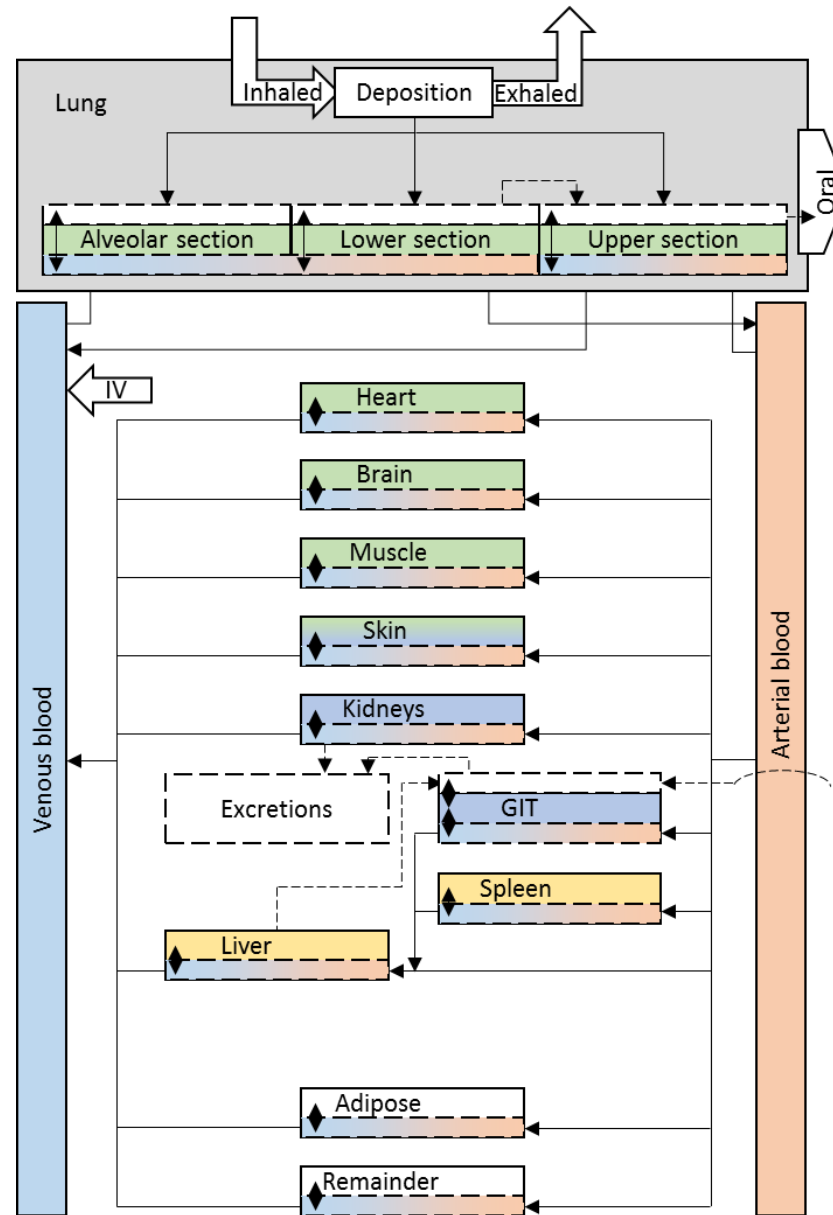
Exp.1 = 2.03×10^{-8} cm/sec;

Exp.2 = 1.95×10^{-8} cm/sec

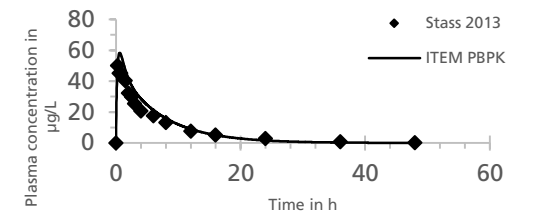
The P_{app} coefficients were calculated while assuming a 2 μ m thick Lining Fluid on the cells under ALI conditions.

ITEM - PBPK modelling

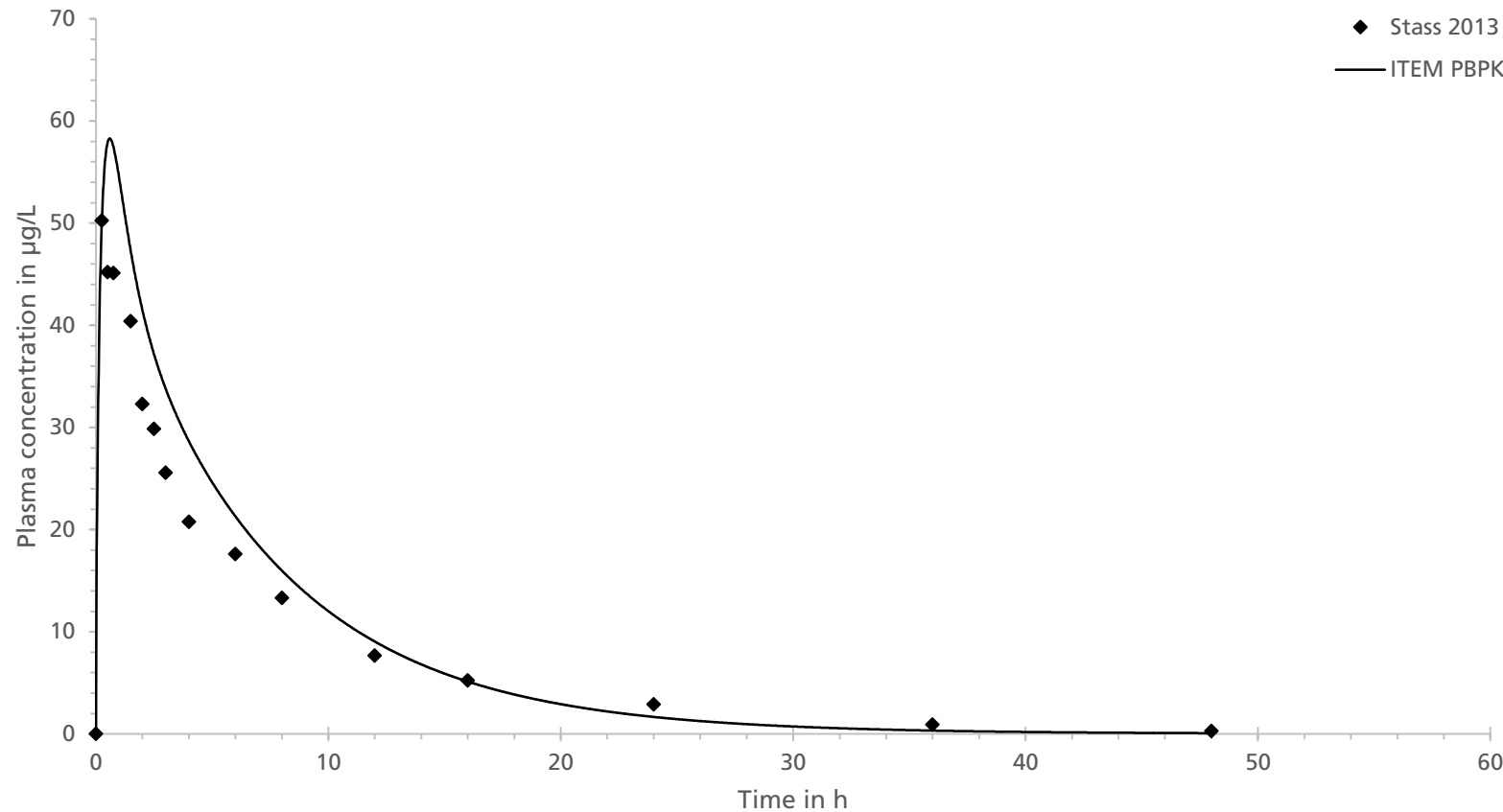
- Pharmacokinetics between blood and organs based on:
 - Sadiq et al. (2017)
 - Lung data (lit., IV) exchanged with experimental data



- P_{app} : inhalable drug
 - Experimental data
 - Calu-3 and hAELVi



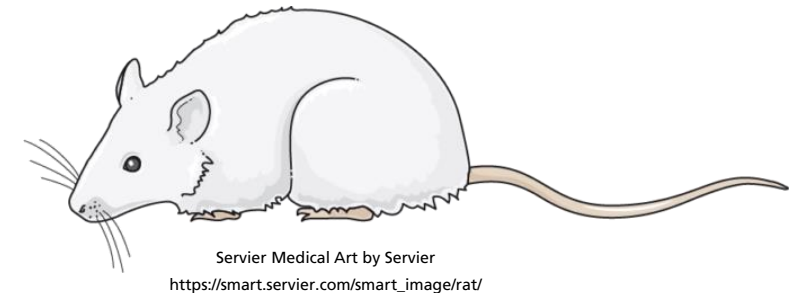
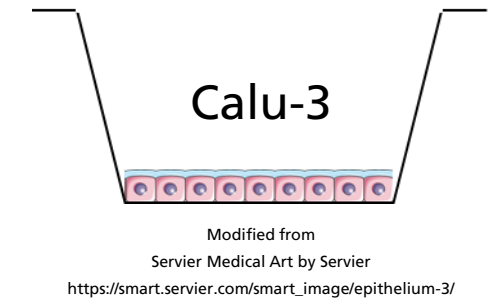
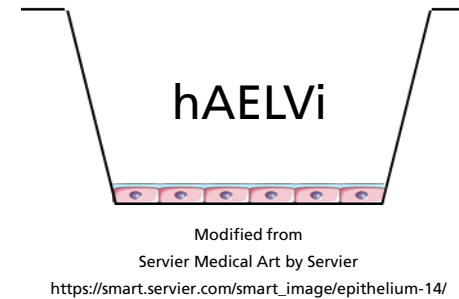
PBPK – comparison with human data of healthy volunteers



- Dose Ciprofloxacin:
 - 32.5mg (inhalable)
- in vivo data
 - Stass et al. (2013)
 - Healthy human volunteers
- In vitro data
 - Experimental data
 - Human cell models (Calu-3, hAELVi)

Conclusion/outlook

- Successful determination of P_{app} values
- PBPK model:
 - Experimental data are a near perfect fit to literature data (human)
- Reduction in the number of animal experiments
 - Cannot be completely replaced
 - Acquisition of new data, improvement of models
 - Reduce the number of animal experiments considerably



Acknowledgement

Thank you very much for your attention!

List of references

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- Inhalation Sciences, <http://inhalation.se/>