novel metabolites of buprenorphine detected in human liver microsomes and human urine

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ABSTRACT:
The in vitro metabolism of buprenorphine was investigated to explore new metabolic pathways and identify the cytochromes P450 (P450s) responsible for the formation of these metabolites. The resulting metabolites were identified by liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization-tandem mass spectrometry. In addition to norbuprenorphine, two hydroxylated buprenorphine (M1 and M2) and three hydroxylated norbuprenorphine (M3, M4, and M5) metabolites were produced by human liver microsomes (HLMs), with hydroxylation occurring at the tert-butyl group (M1 and M3) and at unspecified site(s) on the ring moieties (M2, M4, and M5). Time course and other data suggest that buprenorphine is N-dealkylated to form norbuprenorphine, followed by hydroxylation to form M3; buprenorphine is hydroxylated to form M1 and M2, followed by N-dealkylation to form M3 and M4 or M5. The involvement of selected P450s was investigated using cDNA-expressed P450s coupled with scaling models, chemical inhibition, monoclonal antibody (MAb) analysis, and correlation studies. The major enzymes involved in buprenorphine elimination and norbuprenorphine and M1 formation were P450s 3A4, 3A5, 3A7, and 2C8, whereas 3A4, 3A5, and 3A7 produced M3 and M5. Based on MAb analysis and chemical inhibition, the contribution of 2C8 was higher in HLMs with higher 2C8 activity, whereas 3A4/5 played a more important role in HLMs with higher 3A4/5 activity. Examination of human urine from subjects taking buprenorphine showed the presence of M1 and M3; most of M1 was conjugated, whereas 60 to 70% of M3 was unconjugated.

Buprenorphine, a semisynthetic derivative of the alkaloid thebaine (Lewis, 1973), is a partial µ-opioid agonist and κ-opioid antagonist (Cowan et al., 1977). It was first developed as an analgesic for moderate to severe pain in the early 1970s, but is currently more widely used as a replacement therapy for opiate dependence. Buprenorphine has comparable effects to methadone in regard to treatment of opiate-dependent patients (Strain et al., 1996; Johnson et al., 2000), but has reduced risk because of the “ceiling effect” associated with its partial µ-opioid agonist properties (Walsh et al., 1994, 1995).

Absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion studies of buprenorphine have been carried out in humans using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (Cone et al., 1984), and in animals using thin-layer chromatography of tritiated buprenorphine (Brewster et al., 1981; Pontani et al., 1985). These studies suggested that buprenorphine was mainly metabolized by N-dealkylation and glucuronidation of both buprenorphine and norbuprenorphine. A tentative 6-O-demethyl norbuprenorphine in free and conjugated form was observed in rat urine (Pontani et al., 1985), and some unknown polar metabolites were found in rat bile samples (Brewster et al., 1981). No evidence was given for additional metabolites in humans (Cone et al., 1984).

However, a recent study by Picard et al. (2005) using liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry identified the presence of two hydroxylated metabolites, one of buprenorphine and one of norbuprenorphine, in human liver microsomes (HLMs) and urine samples from patients treated with buprenorphine. Buprenorphine N-dealkylation is mainly catalyzed by cytochrome P450 P450 (P450) 3A4 (Iribarne et al., 1997; Kobayashi et al., 1998), with involvement of P450 3A5 and 2C8 (Moody et al., 2002; Picard et al., 2005). The involvement of specific P450s in production of the hydroxylated metabolites was limited to a finding that trace amounts of hydroxy-buprenorphine were produced by P450 3A4-, 3A5-, and 3A7-transfected cell lines (Picard et al., 2005).

In our previous study, we observed a higher rate of buprenorphine elimination than of norbuprenorphine formation in HLMs, suggesting that there might be some other routes for metabolism of buprenorphine or its metabolites (Chang and Moody, 2005). In this paper, we report a study of the metabolism of buprenorphine in HLMs and analysis of human urine from subjects treated with buprenorphine. The identification of new metabolites was achieved by liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-ESI-MS/MS), and the involvement of P450s in the formation of new metabolites was clarified using cDNA-expressed human P450s and correlations with a panel of HLMs. The contribution of each enzyme was estimated by inhibitory analysis using monoclonal antibodies.

ABBREVIATIONS: HLM, human liver microsome; P450, cytochrome P450; MAb, monoclonal antibody; NADPH GS, NADPH generating system; LC-ESI-MS/MS, liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization-tandem mass spectrometry; MS, mass spectrometer; SRM, selected reaction monitoring; SIM, selected ion monitoring; CID, collision-induced dissociation; RAF, relative activity factor.
obtained from Synergy House (Manchester, UK). Buprenorphine (for incubation), D-glucose 6-phosphate monosodium salt, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, β-NADP sodium salt, EDTA disodium salt, MgCl₂, β-glucuronidase (from Helix pomatia, which also has sulfatase activity), trimethoprim, 8-methoxypsoralen, sulfaphenazole, and quinidine were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Furafylline was obtained from Nelson et al. (2001). The first centrifugation was at 9000 g (×10), the inhibitor and buprenorphine (final concentration 10 μM) were added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction was initiated by the addition of the NADPH GS in a 37°C shaking water bath. The reaction continued for specified times and was terminated by the addition of 200 μl of methanol. The incubation sample with no inhibitor served as control.

Correlation Studies. HLMs from 15 individual donors, along with data for P450-specific enzyme activities, provided by BD Gentest, were used to study the relationship between the metabolism of buprenorphine and the metabolism of selective P450 substrates. The ability of HLMs from each donor to metabolize buprenorphine was correlated with the P450-specific enzyme activities for each sample. The assay was performed with 10 μM buprenorphine and incubated for the specified times.

In Vivo Metabolism of Buprenorphine. Twenty-four-hour postdose urine samples were collected from seven subjects who had been maintained on a daily sublingual dose of 16 mg of buprenorphine for at least 21 days. A 1-ml aliquot of each urine sample was adjusted to pH 5 with sodium acetate buffer (0.1 M) and treated with 5000 units of β-glucuronidase (containing sulfatase). The mixture was incubated at 50°C for 16 h. Another aliquot of the urine samples was analyzed without hydrolysis. Blank urine samples also underwent hydrolysis to control for interference arising from endogenous materials.

LC-ESI-MS/MS Analysis. The quantification of buprenorphine and norbuprenorphine (or semiquantification of hydroxylated metabolites) in incubation samples and urine samples was performed using a modification of our previously described LC-ESI-MS/MS method (Moody et al., 2002). The incubation samples were made basic (pH >10) by the addition of 50 μl of 1 N NaOH and extracted with a 4-ml mixture of n-butyl chloride and acetonitrile (4:1, v/v); the organic layer was dried under N₂. The final residue was reconstituted to a volume of 75 μl using the initial mobile phase, and 20 μl was injected into the liquid chromatograph.

Mass spectrometric analysis was performed on a TSQ 7000 or TSQ Quantum spectrometer (Thermo Electron, San Jose, CA) equipped with a triple-quadrupole MS and an ESI source operated at 4.5 kV. The MS was set to scan for positive ions. Quantification was performed by selected reaction monitoring (SRM) transitions m/z 468 to m/z 396 (buprenorphine), m/z 414 to m/z 101 (for TSQ 7000) (norbuprenorphine), m/z 472 to m/z 400 (d₄-buprenorphine), and m/z 423 to m/z 110 (d₄-norbuprenorphine). The semiquantification of hydroxylated metabolites by SRM is described in detail under Results. MS/MS conditions used were 3.0 mTorr argon collision gas and 45 eV collision potential. When the Quantum was used, we found that norbuprenorphine had better sensitivity when the survivor molecular ion was monitored (i.e., 22 eV collision potential with m/z 414 to m/z 414) (Huang et al., 2006). The liquid chromatograph was a Hewlett-Packard Series 1100 HPLC (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA). The chromatographic separations were conducted on a 3 μM YMC ODS-AQ column (2.1 × 50 mm cartridge) (Waters, Milford, MA). The mobile phase was Milli-Q H₂O (A) and CH₃CN (B), both containing 0.1% formic acid. The gradient elution went from 97% A at 1 min to 80% A at 3 min, holding for 5 min, then decreased to 20% A at 10 min, holding for 2 min.

Qualitative studies were performed on an Inertisil C18 column (250 × 2.1 mm i.d.), packed with 3-μm particles (Metachem Technologies, Inc., Torrance, CA). Isocratic elution was performed at 81% A with a flow rate of 0.25 ml/min. The screening of metabolites by mass spectrometry was based on full-scan, selected ion monitoring (SIM), constant neutral loss scan, precursor ion scan, and product ion scan. The constant neutral loss scan of 54 u was used to detect the metabolites that undergo a loss of the cyclopropylmethyl group. The precursor ion scans of m/z 396 and m/z 101 were used to detect the metabolites that can produce typical fragment ions at m/z 396 and m/z 101 under the collision-induced dissociation (CID) conditions. The product ion scan was used to identify the metabolites.

Results

In our previous studies on in vitro metabolism of buprenorphine, we focused on use of substrate concentrations that approached therapeutic plasma concentrations (Moody et al., 2002; Chang and Moody, 2005).
Since the purpose of this study was to identify new metabolites, we have used a higher concentration, 10 µM, for in vitro experiments to enhance our ability to detect what might be minor metabolites. This concentration, which is less than the reported $K_{m}$ for buprenorphine metabolism (Kobayashi et al., 1998), still meets the criterion suggested by Bjornsson et al. (2003) for P450 phenotyping studies. The in vivo relevance will be shown from studies in human urine.

**Buprenorphine Elimination and Norbuprenorphine Formation in HLMs.** When buprenorphine (10 µM) was incubated with pooled HLMs ($n = 5$), norbuprenorphine formation only accounted for 46% and 37% of buprenorphine elimination at 20 min and 60 min incubation time, respectively (data not shown). Higher buprenorphine elimination compared with norbuprenorphine formation suggested that other biotransformation pathways for buprenorphine or its metabolites exist in HLMs.

**Mass Spectrometric Analysis of Buprenorphine.** Under the CID-MS/MS conditions, the characterized product ions generated from protonated molecular ions of buprenorphine ($m/z$ 468) were at $m/z$ 414, $m/z$ 396, and $m/z$ 101 (Moody et al., 2002). A $[M - 54]^+$ peak at $m/z$ 414 (referred to as the a-moiety) showed the removal of a cyclopropylmethyl group. The peak at $m/z$ 396 (referred to as the b-moiety) was formed by combination of the loss of a methyl group and cleavage of a tert-butyl group instead of loss of the cyclopropylmethyl group and a water molecule, which was confirmed by the presence of a high, abundant product ion at $m/z$ 400, produced from $d_{4}$-buprenorphine ($m/z$ 472) (data not shown). This assignment was consistent with previous work reported by Polettini and Huestis (2001). At the low mass range, a fragment ion at $m/z$ 101 (referred to as the c-moiety) was assigned to the alkyl side chain HOCH$_2$C(CH$_3$)$_3$ at C-7, and it can lose a water molecule to form the fragment ion at $m/z$ 83. Another fragment ion at $m/z$ 55 corresponds to the cyclopropylmethyl group.

**Identification of in Vitro Phase I Metabolites of Buprenorphine.** In HLMs, the major metabolite, norbuprenorphine, formed by N-dealkylation of buprenorphine, has been studied in great detail. In the current study, different scan modes of the triple quadrupole MS were used to screen for unknown metabolites. A constant neutral loss scan of 54 u and a precursor ion scan of $m/z$ 396 and $m/z$ 101 showed the presence of hydroxylated buprenorphine and norbuprenorphine. In initial experiments, norbuprenorphine was found to readily form an adduct ion with acetonitrile (plus 41 u) which shows better response on the mass spectrometer used than the protonated molecular ion. As such, the acetonitrile adduct ion was used to determine structurally related metabolites of norbuprenorphine. The $m/z$ 484 and $m/z$ 471 ions correspond to the hydroxylated buprenorphine protonated molecular ion and hydroxylated norbuprenorphine adduct ion with acetonitrile. There are four peaks in the SIM chromatogram at $m/z$ 484 and three peaks at $m/z$ 471 (Fig. 1). At retention times 9.83 min (M1) and 12.13 min (M2) (Fig. 1A), and retention times 6.34 min (M3), 7.87 min (M4), and 9.96 min (M5) (Fig. 1B), the peaks are absent in the chromatograms of the corresponding blank control samples. Peaks at retention times 14.90 min (I1) and 16.62 min (I2) in the SIM chromatogram of $m/z$ 484 were also present in the control samples incubated with heat-inactivated microsomes, and their amounts did not change with changes in incubation time, suggesting that these two peaks are probably inert impurities.

When HLMs were incubated with buprenorphine, the microsomal protein precipitated with methanol, and the supernatant was directly injected into the LC-MS/MS, the same, and no additional metabolites were observed. Selected ion monitoring of other possible metabolites, such as O-demethyl, N-oxide, and di-hydroxyl metabolites, showed negative results. The oxidative degradation compounds of buprenorphine found in sublingual tablets, i.e., 10-hydroxybuprenorphine, buprenorphine N-oxide, and 10-oxobuprenorphine, were not detected in microsomal samples using comparisons with the reference compounds. 6-O-Demethyl norbuprenorphine, which was tentatively identified in rat bile (Pontani et al., 1985), was not identified in HLMs.

The structure of the metabolites has been proposed by interpreting their product ion mass spectra and comparison with that of parent drug. The CID product ion mass spectrum of M1 (Fig. 2A) presented the strongest peak at $m/z$ 396, suggesting that the b-moiety is intact. The $m/z$ 414 ion in the CID product ion scan of buprenorphine shifted by 16 for M1 and, meanwhile, the $m/z$ 55 ion was present, indicating that the cyclopropylmethyl group was intact and hydroxylation had...
occurred at the a-moiety. The absence of m/z 101 ion confirmed that the addition of a hydroxyl group was on the c-moiety. In consideration of the spatial hindrance and molecular stability, the hydroxylation occurred at the tert-butyl group.

The CID-MS/MS spectrum of M2 presents characteristic product ions at m/z 430 and m/z 101 ions suggests that the cyclopropylmethyl group and the alkyl side chain at C-7 position are intact; the addition of a hydroxyl group might occur at one of the ring moieties.

Three peaks were observed in the SIM chromatogram of m/z 471 (Fig. 1B). The characteristic fragment ion m/z 101 corresponding to the alkyl side chain at C-7 was absent in the product ion scan of M3 (Fig. 3A), whereas it was present in the product ion scan of M4 (Fig. 3B) and M5 (Fig. 3C). This finding suggests that the hydroxylation of M3 is similar to that of M1, and the addition of oxygen is on the tert-butyl group. The hydroxylation of M4 and M5 is similar to that of M2, and the hydroxy group is on one of the ring moieties, but the exact hydroxyl position could not be determined.

The Time Course of Hydroxylated Metabolite Formation in HLMs. After incubation of 10 μM buprenorphine with HLMs, the amount of M1, M2, M3, M4, and M5 was determined by SRM of m/z 484 to 396 (M1), m/z 484 to m/z 101 (M2), m/z 471 to 202 (M3), and m/z 471 to 101 (M4 and M5) transitions, respectively. The amount was expressed as peak area ratio in comparison with internal standard d4-buprenorphine because no standard compound was available. The rate of formation of M1 was greater than that of M3 and M5, as indicated by the slope of the curves at earlier incubation times. The amount of M1 decreased after 10 min, suggesting that it might undergo further metabolism (Fig. 4A). Only M3 was detected in HLMs incubated with 10 μM norbuprenorphine, and it increased linearly up to 60 min (Fig. 4B). The metabolites M2 and M4 were not detected by SRM.

Screening of 12 cDNA-Expressed Human P450s in the Metabolism of Buprenorphine. Consistent with our previous study using 21 nM buprenorphine (Moody et al., 2002), incubation of 10 μM buprenorphine with 12 human baculovirus insect cell-expressed P450 isoenzymes (25 pmol) showed that the 3A family and 2C8 were the major enzymes involved in buprenorphine elimination and norbuprenorphine formation (data not shown). The most efficient enzyme for M1 formation was P450 3A5, followed by 2C8, 3A4, and 3A7. The formation of M3 and M5 was mediated by P450 3A4, with a smaller contribution of 3A7 and 3A5. No metabolism was observed with other P450s and control insect microsomes (Fig. 5A). Incubation of 10 μM norbuprenorphine with P450s only produced M3, which was mainly mediated by 3A4 and, to a much lesser extent, by 3A5 (Fig. 5B).

The Contribution of Individual P450s to Buprenorphine Metabolism in HLMs. MAbs Analysis and Chemical Inhibition. Based on our P450 screening data, together with previously reported results (Moody et al., 2002; Picard et al., 2005), P450 3A4, 3A5, 3A7, and 2C8 are the major enzymes involved in the elimination of buprenorphine. In addition, a preliminary experiment in pooled HLMs using other selective P450 inhibitors, 5 μM furafylline (1A2), 5 μM 8-methoxyxypsalen (2A6), 20 μM sulfaphenazole (2C9), and 10 μM quinidine (2D6), did not show any significant inhibition on buprenorphine metabolism. Therefore, the study on the contribution of individual P450s focused on 3A4/5 and 2C8. The individual contribution of 3A4/5 and 2C8 was determined by measuring metabolite(s) formation and buprenorphine elimination in phenotyped HLMs after the addition of MAbs (see Yang et al., 1999; Krausz et al., 2001 for specificity of MAbs) or chemical inhibitors. Based on time course results, norbuprenorphine and M1 formation were evaluated at 10 min and all others at 30 min. The percentage of inhibition observed with the addition of a MAb or chemical inhibitor determined its contribution to the total metabolism (Table 1). In the current study, two phenotyped HLMs with different relative activities of 3A4/5 and 2C8 were used. HLM 452013 had higher 2C8 and lower 3A4/5 activity, whereas HLM 452164 had higher 3A4/5 and lower 2C8 activity. In HLM 452013, the contributions of 2C8 to the elimination of buprenorphine, and the
formation of norbuprenorphine and M1 were 4.8 to 11.9 times higher than that of 3A4/5 according to MAb analysis, and 1.6 to 3.5 times higher based on chemical inhibition. In HLM 452164, the data are the same for MAb analysis and chemical inhibition, and the contribution of 3A4/5 was higher than that of 2C8. In both HLMs, the contribution of 3A4/5 was higher than that of 2C8 for the formation of M3 and M5. No significant difference was observed by increasing the amount of MAb from 10 µl to 20 µl.

Scaling of cDNA-Expressed P450 Activities. RAFs were determined using the average of the enzyme activities for the 15 phenotyped HLMs used in this study divided by the enzyme activities provided by BD Gentest for the cDNA-expressed P450s (Crespi, 1995; Venkatakrishnan et al., 2000). The immunoquantification abundances were from another previously described (Neff and Moody, 2001) BD Gentest data bank of seven HLMs; the abundance of 2C8, which was not provided, was estimated from 2C9 abundance and the finding of Lapple et al. (2003) that the average content of 2C8 is 64.2% of 2C9. The predicted contributions of individual P450s are shown in Table 2. Using RAFs, P450 3A contributed the most to buprenorphine elimination (78.1%) and norbuprenorphine formation (48.4%), followed by 2C8, with a contribution of 14.5% and 36.4%, respectively. For the formation of M1, 2C8 was predicted to contribute most (70.2%), followed by 3A (29.2%). The estimated contribution of 3A increased and 2C8 decreased when the immunoquantitative data were used (Table 2).

Correlation Study. The rates of formation of metabolites and buprenorphine elimination were determined in 15 individual HLMs, and the data were correlated with the P450 phenotyped activities provided by the vendor. The results for correlations with 3A and 2C8
activities are shown in Table 3. Significant correlations ($p < 0.05$) between testosterone 6$\beta$-hydroxylation catalyzed by P450 3A were observed with buprenorphine elimination and the formation of each metabolite. For the formation of M1 and M5, the significant correlations were only observed by excluding three HLMs with the highest 3A activities. The only significant correlation with paclitaxel 6$\alpha$-hydroxylation, catalyzed by 2C8, was with norbuprenorphine formation. The power of these correlation experiments depends, in part, on the extent of the inter-HLM variation in activity; the greater the range within a liver bank, the more power it has to establish a significant correlation. It should be noted that the range of 3A activity (highest activity HLM/lowest activity HLM) in the 15 HLMs was 15.8; that of 2C8 activity was only 5.4. Correlations with other P450 activities (activity range in parentheses), 1A2 (15.3), 2A6 (14.3), 2B6 (20), 2C9 (4.9), 2C19 (171), 2D6 (7.9), 2E1 (3.2), and 4A11(37.7), were also investigated (data not shown). The only other significant correlations observed were M1 formation with 2E1 activity, chlorzoxazone 6-hydroxylation ($r = 0.550$).

In Vivo Studies. Human urine samples with or without hydrolysis by $\beta$-glucuronidase (containing sulfatase) were analyzed by LC-ESI-MS/MS. The product ion mass spectrum and the retention time on the LC when compared with those in HLM incubations demonstrated that buprenorphine can be metabolized to form M1 and M3 in vivo (data not shown). Semiquantitation of M1 and M3 was determined from peak area ratios of metabolite to $d_1$-buprenorphine, and those determined in hydrolyzed urine compared with those determined in non-hydrolyzed urine (Table 4). The negligible amount of M1 in the nonhydrolyzed urine sample in comparison to hydrolyzed samples suggests that M1 is significantly conjugated with glucuronic acid in vivo. The smaller difference between hydrolyzed M3 and nonhydrolyzed M3 (mean = 68.5%, range 53–100% of unconjugated) suggests that it is excreted, for the most part, as the unconjugated form (Table 4). Nonhydrolyzed urine was also extracted by solid-phase extraction (Huang et al., 2006) to directly examine the conjugated buprenorphine and metabolites. Neutral loss scans of 176 (glucuronide conjugates) and 80 (sulfonate conjugates), and SRM (transition of molecular ion of interest to $-176$ and $-80$) were performed. Glucuronide conjugates were identified for buprenorphine, norbuprenorphine, M1, and M3. Only norbuprenorphine showed evidence for a sulfonate conjugate at approximately 1% of its glucuronide conjugate (data not shown).

### Table 3

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Inhibitor</th>
<th>Elimination of Buprenorphine</th>
<th>Forma</th>
<th>Norbuprenorphine</th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M3</th>
<th>M5</th>
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<tr>
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<td>32</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7</td>
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</table>

The testosterone 6$\beta$-hydroxylase activities (3A4/5) of HLMs 452013 and 452164 are 490 and 4100, respectively; the paclitaxel 6$\alpha$-hydroxylase activities (2C8) are 380 and 78, respectively. The activities are expressed as pmol product per (mg protein × minute). The recommended volume (10 µl) of MAbs specific for P450 3A4/5 or 2C8 was used. The concentrations of ketoconazole and trimethoprim were 2 µM and 100 µM, respectively. Results are the mean of duplicate incubations. Formations of norbuprenorphine and M1 were determined after 10-min incubations; all others were determined after 30-min incubations.

### Table 2

| P450 | RAF | Immonioquantitation |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1A2 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 2A6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2B6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2C8 | 14.5 | 36.4 | 70.2 | 6.4 | 21.9 | 47.5 |
| 2C9 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| 2C19 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 2D6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2E1 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| 3A | 78.1 | 48.4 | 29.2 | 90.5 | 75.6 | 51.4 |

The effect of immuno- and chemical inhibition on the metabolism of buprenorphine.

Human urine samples with or without hydrolysis by $\beta$-glucuronidase (containing sulfatase) were analyzed by LC-ESI-MS/MS. The product ion mass spectrum and the retention time on the LC when compared with those in HLM incubations demonstrated that buprenorphine can be metabolized to form M1 and M3 in vivo (data not shown). Semiquantitation of M1 and M3 was determined from peak area ratios of metabolite to $d_1$-buprenorphine, and those determined in hydrolyzed urine compared with those determined in non-hydrolyzed urine (Table 4). The negligible amount of M1 in the nonhydrolyzed urine sample in comparison to hydrolyzed samples suggests that M1 is significantly conjugated with glucuronic acid in vivo.
they presented did not extend below norbuprenorphine were found in HLMs and the hydroxylation was which a single hydroxylated buprenorphine and a single hydroxylated results are different from those in the study by Picard et al. (2005), in found, even with different extraction and LC separation methods. The HLMs, as identified by LC-ESI-MS/MS. No other metabolites were presence of five new phase I metabolites of buprenorphine using duplicate experiments.

The experiment was performed with 10 μM buprenorphine in a panel of 15 human liver microsomes. The incubation time was 10 min (30 min for M5). Data are the means of

<table>
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<th>Reaction</th>
<th>Correlation Coefficient (r)</th>
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<td>Buprenorphine elimination</td>
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<tr>
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<td>M3 formation</td>
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<td>M5 formation</td>
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* Significant correlation, P < 0.05.
† Data were obtained by excluding three HLMs with highest 3A activity.

<table>
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<td>1.469</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3</td>
<td>0.335</td>
<td>0.531</td>
<td>0.714</td>
<td>0.419</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>0.517</td>
<td>0.145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3*</td>
<td>0.563</td>
<td>0.921</td>
<td>0.928</td>
<td>0.788</td>
<td>0.178</td>
<td>0.870</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

Here, for the first time, to our knowledge, we demonstrated the presence of five new phase I metabolites of buprenorphine using HLMs, as identified by LC-ESI-MS/MS. No other metabolites were found, even with different extraction and LC separation methods. The results are different from those in the study by Picard et al. (2005), in which a single hydroxylated buprenorphine and a single hydroxylated norbuprenorphine were found in HLMs and the hydroxylation was proposed to occur on the phenyl-ring. Since the mass fragmentations they presented did not extend below m/z 300, it is difficult to assign the two metabolites they identified to ones we identified in this study.

The time course of M1 formation decreased after 10 min of incubation, suggesting that M1 was a transient metabolite that underwent further metabolism. This was further confirmed from the inhibition experiments. When P450 3A activity was blocked by anti-3A4/5 or ketoconazole, more M1 was present at 30 min than in the control samples. M3 was formed by HLMs incubated with buprenorphine as well as norbuprenorphine, suggesting that M3 was formed from buprenorphine N-dealkylation, followed by hydroxylation; buprenorphine hydroxylation followed by N-dealkylation is also possible, but can only be established by addition of M1 to HLMs, which is currently not possible. M5 was produced in incubations with buprenorphine but not with norbuprenorphine, suggesting that M5 was formed by buprenorphine hydroxylation followed by N-dealkylation. Because of the lack of metabolite reference standards, the quantity of metabolites could not be determined. Neither M2 nor M4 was identified in HLMs or urine examined by SRM, suggesting that they are minor metabolites. M5 seen in HLMs was not determined in urine, which suggests that it is either a minor metabolite or that it is eliminated by other routes, such as biliary excretion. The extended biotransformation profile of buprenorphine in HLMs is summarized in Scheme 1.

In the current work, we used recombinant P450s and correlation studies to study the involvement of P450s in buprenorphine metabolism; the individual contribution of each P450 was estimated using MAb-based inhibitory analysis, chemical inhibition, RAF, and immunoquantification scaling approaches. In previous studies, MAb have not been used, and scaling and correlation studies have been limited to the involvement of P450 3A (Kobayashi et al., 1998; Picard et al., 2005).

Based on the MAb inhibition analyses, the contribution of 3A4/5 and 2C8 to the buprenorphine N-dealkylation was significantly different in HLMs from different donors. In HLM 452013 with higher 2C8 activity, the 2C8 enzyme played an important role for the elimination of buprenorphine (77%) and the formation of norbuprenorphine (83%). Chemical inhibition confirmed the minor role of 3A4/5 in this source of HLMs, but only ~30% of activity could be ascribed to 2C8. In HLM 452164 with higher 3A4/5 activity, the results obtained from MAb analyses and chemical inhibition were the same, and they were consistent with the previous finding that the most active enzyme was 3A4/5 for buprenorphine N-dealkylation. The significant correlations between 3A activities and buprenorphine elimination (r = 0.896) and norbuprenorphine formation (r = 0.776) were found in 15 HLMs, together with the predicted contribution using RAF and immunoquantification approaches, supported this finding in the HLM with higher 3A4/5 activity.

Other oxidative metabolites of buprenorphine or of norbuprenorphine have only recently been described; first by Picard et al. (2005) and, now, in this study. The involvement of specific P450 enzymes in the formation of these new metabolites was previously limited; Picard et al. (2005) only mentioned the formation of trace amounts of hydroxy-buprenorphine by expressed P450s 3A4, 3A5, and 3A7. In the current study, the formation of the five new metabolites was examined using 12 cDNA-expressed human P450s. The activities of P450s involved in M1 formation are in the order of 3A5 > 2C8 > 3A4 > 3A7. Based on the MAb analysis, in HLMs with higher 2C8 activity, the contribution of 2C8 (67%) was higher than that of 3A4/5 (14%); in HLMs with higher 3A4/5 activity, 3A4/5 (48%) showed a higher contribution than 2C8 (18%). Significant correlation (r = 0.683) between M1 and testosterone 6β-hydroxylation catalyzed by 3A suggested that, in general, 3A played an important role in the formation of M1. The relative activities of P450s involved in M3 and
M5 formation were ranked as 3A4 > 3A7 > 3A5 (M3) and 3A4 > 3A5 (M5), respectively. [Note: the contribution of P450 3A5 may be an underestimate, since it was not available with coexpressed cytochrome b₅. Cytochrome b₅ enhances some of the 3A5 activities, much as it does for 3A4 (Yamaori et al., 2003).] The strongest correlation between metabolite formation and testosterone 6-hydroxylation was noted for M3 (r = 0.963) and M5 (r = 0.921), which confirmed that 3A was the most important enzyme responsible for their formation in HLMs. In conclusion, the 3A family has been shown to be the most important enzyme(s) involved in the metabolism of buprenorphine. P450 2C8, relative to its liver content, was involved in the formation of norbuprenorphine and M1, as well as buprenorphine elimination.

In correlation studies, significant correlations for the formation of M1 and M5 with 3A were only observed after excluding three HLMs with highest activity. Among the possible explanations is that at higher 3A activity, the formation of M1 and M5 will not increase linearly with the increase of 3A content; another consideration may be that high 3A activity could result from higher 3A5 content. A significant correlation for M1 formation with 2E1 activity was inconsistent with the cDNA-expressed P450 studies; 2E1 activity only varied 3.2-fold in our 15 HLMs, which demonstrated the limitation of correlation studies for this P450 using our current phenotyped liver bank.

In some individuals, P450 3A5 can make up to 50% of total 3A in human liver (Kuehl et al., 2001). Determination of the contribution of 3A5 versus 3A4 in metabolism of a drug is complicated by the lack of specificity of antibodies and inhibitors for these two members of the 3A family. The cDNA-expressed P450s offer one opportunity to discriminate between the two, but scaling requires some idea of relative abundance. Because the immunoquantitation of 3A5 varies extensively, it would not be prudent to just insert a mean content into the immunoquantitation approach used in Table 2. To provide some estimate of the contribution of 3A5 to buprenorphine elimination, and norbuprenorphine and M1 formation, we have used RAF analysis. This, however, also requires some assumptions. Although the activity of the probe substrate in cDNA-expressed P450s is known, the amount of the activity due to 3A4 and 3A5 in HLMs cannot yet be ascertained. We have therefore made estimations with the assumptions that either 3A4 and 3A5 have equal activity for testosterone 6-hydroxylation in HLMs (Fig. 6A-C), or 3A5 in HLMs, as was found in cDNA-expressed P450s, has one-tenth of the testosterone 6-hydroxylation in HLMs (Fig. 6, D-F). Using these assumptions, one can then make calculations with increasing amounts of 3A5. When this was done with 10% increments, the results seen in Fig. 6 were achieved. The greater the activity of P450 3A5 for a substrate (M1 > norbuprenorphine > buprenorphine elimination), the less it needs to be present to exert a major influence and diminish the contribution of other P450 enzymes. This tendency was less so when 3A5 activity toward the probe was assumed to be one-tenth of 3A4. Activity probably lies somewhere in between.

The results of this current study provide more information on the in vitro and in vivo metabolism of buprenorphine and ensuing metabolites. Identification of new metabolic pathways of a drug is of importance for its overall absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion, potential for drug-drug interactions, and safety. The clinical relevance of the current study in this regard is hampered by two main limitations. First, it can be argued that the use of concentrations well above therapeutic (10 μM), as we used in the in vitro studies, may compromise conclusions with regard to the involvement of the P450s. A recent pharmaceutical perspective on the conduct of in vitro and in vivo drug interactions studies (Bjornsson et al., 2003), however, suggested that as long as the concentration used is less than the \( K_m \), useful phenotyping information can be obtained. Reported \( K_m \) values for buprenorphine metabolism range from 30.1 to 48.5 μM (Kobayashi et al., 1998). Second, because of the lack of reference material, neither Picard et al. (2005) nor we have been able to quantitate the abundance of the newly identified metabolites. At this time, we can only point to the discrepancy in buprenorphine elimination versus norbuprenorphine formation to suggest that other metabolic pathways have some importance in the intrinsic clearance of buprenorphine. This may be through routes of direct metabolism of buprenorphine (M1 and M2 formation), which could be of importance in drug-drug interactions and safety issues, or through further metabolism of norbuprenorphine (M3, and M4 and M5 formation), which could also impact safety issues but would only have drug-drug interaction importance if norbuprenorphine were an active metabolite (a contested issue; see Ohtani et al., 1995; Huang et al., 2001). In short, additional pathways of buprenorphine metabolism have been identified. The role of P450 2C8, as well as 3A4 and 3A5, in buprenorphine metabolism has been extended; the importance of their individual contributions depends, in part, on individual contents of each P450.

### References


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