Identification of a Cranberry Juice Product that Inhibits Enteric CYP3A-Mediated First-Pass Metabolism in Humans

Ngoc Ngo,¹ Zhixia Yan, Tyler N. Graf, Daniel R. Carrizosa, Angela D. M. Kashuba, E. Claire Dees, Nicholas H. Oberlies, and Mary F. Paine

Division of Pharmacotherapy and Experimental Therapeutics, Eshelman School of Pharmacy (N.N., Z.Y., A.D.M.K., M.F.P.) and Division of Hematology and Oncology, School of Medicine (D.R.C., E.C.D.), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; and Natural Products Laboratory, Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina (T.N.G., N.H.O.)

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ABSTRACT:
An in vivo study in rats showed a cranberry juice product to inhibit the intestinal first-pass metabolism of the CYP3A substrate nifedipine. However, a clinical study involving the CYP3A probe substrate midazolam and a different cranberry juice product showed no interaction. Because the composition of bioactive components in natural products can vary substantially, a systematic in vitro-in vivo approach was taken to identify a cranberry juice capable of inhibiting enteric CYP3A in humans. First, the effects of five cranberry juices, coded A through E, were evaluated on midazolam 1′-hydroxylation activity in human intestinal microsomes. Juice E was the most potent, ablating activity at 0.5% juice (v/v) relative to control. Second, juice E was fractionated to generate hexane-, chloroform-, butanol-, and aqueous-soluble fractions. The hexane- and chloroform-soluble fractions at 50 μg/ml were the most potent, inhibiting by 77 and 63%, respectively, suggesting that the CYP3A inhibitors reside largely in these more lipophilic fractions. Finally, juice E was evaluated on the oral pharmacokinetics of midazolam in 16 healthy volunteers. Relative to water, juice E significantly increased the geometric mean area under the curve (AUC)₀₋₉₀₀ of midazolam by ~30% (p = 0.001), decreased the geometric mean 1′-hydroxymidazolam/midazolam AUC₀₋₉₀₀ ratio by ~40% (p < 0.001), and had no effect on geometric mean terminal half-life, indicating inhibition of enteric, but not hepatic, CYP3A-mediated first-pass metabolism of midazolam. This approach both showed a potential drug interaction liability with cranberry juice and substantiated that rigorous in vitro characterization of dietary substances is required before initiation of clinical drug-diet interaction studies.

Cranberry juice has become popular as a natural alternative for the prevention of urinary tract infections (UTIs), which have a high incidence in women and elderly persons (Foxman, 2003; McMurdo et al., 2005; Jepson and Craig, 2008). Moreover, cranberry juice has shown efficacy in reducing UTIs in women with recurrent episodes and in reducing bacteriuria in elderly persons (Avorn et al., 1994; Stothers, 2002). Clinical benefits are associated with chronic use (months) and with a regular frequency of consumption (daily) (Jepson and Craig, 2008). Studies have shown that the prophylactic nature of cranberry juice is a result of inhibition of the adhesion of bacterial fimbriae to uroepithelial cells, rather than because of urinary acidification (Liu et al., 2006; Gupta et al., 2007). Cranberry juice also has shown a beneficial effect against drug-resistant bacteria (Howell and Foxman, 2002), which could be important in institutional settings, where nosocomial infections are frequent.

Despite these seemingly beneficial attributes, studies have suggested that cranberry juice may be capable of eliciting clinically relevant interactions with certain medications, albeit the literature is inconsistent. For example, in rats, cranberry juice was as effective as grapefruit juice in enhancing the systemic exposure of the calcium channel antagonist and cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) substrate nifedipine (Uesawa and Mohri, 2006). Compared with saline, both grapefruit juice and cranberry juice significantly increased the area under the curve (AUC) of nifedipine by 60%. Moreover, similar to grapefruit juice, cranberry juice seemed to inhibit enteric, but not hepatic, CYP3A-mediated first-pass metab-

ABBREVIATIONS: UTI, urinary tract infection; CYP3A, cytochrome P450 3A; AUC, area under the curve; P-gp, P-glycoprotein; HIM, human intestinal microsome; HPLC, high-performance liquid chromatography; MS/MS, tandem mass spectrometry; rCYP3A, recombinant CYP3A; TEER, transepithelial electrical resistance; P_app, apparent permeability coefficient; SPE, solid-phase extraction; ANOVA, analysis of variance.
olism, as exemplified by the lack of effect on drug systemic half-life. In contrast, a human study involving the CYP3A substrate cyclosporine and cranberry juice indicated no interaction (Grenier et al., 2006). However, cyclosporine is also a substrate for the enteric efflux transporter P-glycoprotein (P-gp), which complicates the interpretation of whether cranberry juice inhibits enteric CYP3A. In addition, only a single glass (240 ml) of juice was given, which conflicts with the general recommendation of consuming several glasses daily for the prevention of UTIs (Lynch, 2004). Most recently, Lilija et al. (2007) reported that cranberry juice, taken thrice daily for 10 days, had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of the CYP3A probe substrate midazolam, which was administered as a single oral dose on day 5. Although a more appropriate probe substrate and real-life scenario of long-term exposure was examined, some comments warrant mention. In particular, no rationale was provided as to why cranberry juice was taken for 10 days, why midazolam was given on day 5, or why a sample size of 10 was chosen. Nevertheless, the current literature suggests that cranberry juice has a drug interaction liability for rats, but not humans, and thus has no clinical concerns.

An oversight to the aforementioned conclusion is that each study examined a single brand of juice, which, like all products derived from natural substances, vary considerably in the composition of bioactive ingredients (Paine and Oberlies, 2007). Accordingly, an alternate conclusion is that the product tested in the rat study contained a suite of CYP3A inhibitory compounds at an aggregate concentration sufficient to elicit an inhibitory effect in vivo, whereas the products used in the clinical studies did not. However, this supposition is not easily assessable because none of the authors reported an in vitro characterization of the test juice with respect to enteric CYP3A inhibitory activity before initiation of the in vivo study. Because such a priori testing is required for evaluation of the metabolic consequence of new chemical entities, it follows that similar procedures should be implemented for evaluation of the effects of dietary substances on drug disposition (Paine and Oberlies, 2007).

Based on the inconsistencies in the literature regarding a potential cranberry juice effect, along with the challenges that present when evaluating the drug interaction liability of a dietary substance, cranberry juice was selected as a model substance to test the hypothesis that a systematic approach should be used to identify clinically relevant drug-diet interactions prospectively. First, multiple cranberry juice products were tested as inhibitors of enteric CYP3A activity using midazolam and human intestinal microsomes. Second, the most potent juice was fractionated using established natural products chemistry techniques, combining methods that were developed for processing liter-scale bacterial cultures (Cain et al., 2003) with those that were optimized for dried plant materials (Kinghorn et al., 2003; Phifer et al., 2007) (Fig. 1). In brief, 1.6 liters of juice were freeze-dried; the resultant powder was sonicated in methanol; and the entire suspension was stirred overnight. Solids were removed via filtration, and the eluent was reduced in vacuo to yield a methanol extract. This extract was partitioned between 9:1:10 methanol/water/hexane, yielding a hexane fraction and an aqueous methanol fraction. The latter was partitioned sequentially between hexane and an aqueous buffer. The lower organic layer was removed and dried in vacuo to yield the chloroform-soluble fraction. The upper aqueous layer was shaken with 1-butanol to yield a 1-butanol fraction and an aqueous fraction. Each of the four resultant fractions (hexane-, chloroform-, butanol-, and aqueous-soluble) was dried in vacuo and stored at 8°C before in vitro testing.

In Vitro Characterization of Commercially Available Cranberry Juices. Testing of whole cranberry juices as inhibitors of enteric CYP3A activity. The inhibitory effects of the five cranberry juice products on midazolam 1′-hydroxylolation were evaluated using CYP3A5-negative HMs. Midazolam and ketoconazole were dissolved in methanol to yield stock solutions of 3 and 2 mM, respectively. These stock solutions were further diluted in water and methanol, respectively, to yield working concentrations of 0.5 and 0.2 mM. Each cranberry juice was diluted in water to yield working concentrations of 1 and 10% (v/v). NADPH was prepared fresh in potassium phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4) to yield a working concentration of 10 mM. Incubation mixtures consisted of HMs (0.05 mg/ml microsomal protein), midazolam (3 μM), cranberry juice (0.05 or 0.5%), and potassium phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4); control incubation mixtures contained water in place of cranberry juice. As a positive control for CYP3A inhibition, incubation mixtures were prepared that contained ketoconazole (2 μM) in place of cranberry juice; control incubation mixtures contained 1% methanol in place of ketoconazole.

Materials and Methods

Materials and Chemicals. Human intestinal microsomes (HIMs) were prepared previously from mucosal scrapings obtained from the jejunal portion of a donor small intestine that was shown to be devoid of readily detectable CYP3A5 immunoreactive protein using a selective anti-CYP3A5 antibody (Paine et al., 2006). Baculovirus-insect cell-expressed CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 (coexpressed with cytochrome P450 reductase but not supplemented with cytochrome b5) and 1′-hydroxymidazolam (used for analysis of the in vitro samples) were purchased from BD Gentest (Woburn, MA). Midazolam malate, alprazolam, ketoconazole, NADPH, ammonium hydroxide (28% in water), and formic acid were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). BioCoat culture inserts (4.2 cm²; BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA), murine laminin, Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium, nonessential amino acids, vitamin E, gentamicin, sodium selenite, and zinc sulfate were purchased from sources as described previously (Moully et al., 2004). Fetal bovine serum was purchased from Lonza Walkersville Inc. (Walkersville, MD). Disposable syringe filters (Uniflo25, pore size 0.2 μm) were purchased from Whatman Schleicher and Schuell (Keene, NH). 1′-Hydroxymidazolam and d4-1′-hydroxymidazolam (used for the analysis of human plasma) were purchased from Cerilliant (Round Rock, TX). Methanol, hexane, chloroform, and acetonitrile were high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) grade (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA); 1-butanol was aqueous counting scintillant reagent grade (Mallinkrodt Baker, Inc., Phillipsburg, NJ).

Natural Study Materials and Extraction/Fractionation of Cranberry Juice from Vendor E. The following bottled, nonfrozen juices, which contained cranberry juice in some form, were purchased from a local grocery store: Lakewood Organic Fresh Pressed Blend Cranberry (Lakewood, Miami, FL; Lot 147H), Ocean Spray Cranberry Juice Cocktail (Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., Lakeville-Middleboro, MA; Lot B051300220), Market Pantry Banana Cocktail Cranberry (Target Corp., Minneapolis, MN; Lot 11F 13:11), 365 Brand 100% Cranberry Juice (Whole Foods Market, Austin, TX; Lot 02/17/08), and R.W. Knudsen Family Cranberry Juice Concentrate (Knudsen and Sons, Inc., Orville, OH). As described in the labeling, the Lakewood brand contained high fructose corn syrup and fresh pressed whole cranberry juice. The Ocean Spray brand contained filtered water, 27% cranberry juice (from concentrate and cranberry juice), high fructose corn syrup, and ascorbic acid; the Market Pantry brand contained filtered water, high fructose corn syrup, 27% cranberry juice (from concentrate), and ascorbic acid; the 365 brand contained filtered water, cranberry juice, and cranberry juice concentrate; and the Knudsen brand was a cranberry juice concentrate that contained no added sugars or other fruit juices. To avoid any perceived conflicts of interest, the identities of the juices were coded as vendors A, B, C, D, and E.

The juice from vendor E was extracted and fractionated using natural products chemistry techniques, combining methods that were developed for processing liter-scale bacterial cultures (Cain et al., 2003) with those that were optimized for dried plant materials (Kinghorn et al., 2003; Phifer et al., 2007) (Fig. 1). In brief, 1.6 liters of juice were freeze-dried; the resultant powder was sonicated in methanol; and the entire suspension was stirred overnight. Solids were removed via filtration, and the eluent was reduced in vacuo to yield a methanol extract. This extract was partitioned between 9:1:10 methanol/water/hexane, yielding a hexane fraction and an aqueous methanol fraction. The latter was partitioned sequentially between hexane and an aqueous buffer. The lower organic layer was removed and dried in vacuo to yield the chloroform-soluble fraction. The upper aqueous layer was shaken with 1-butanol to yield a 1-butanol fraction and an aqueous fraction. Each of the four resultant fractions (hexane-, chloroform-, butanol-, and aqueous-soluble) was dried in vacuo and stored at −80°C before in vitro testing.

In Vitro Characterization of Commercially Available Cranberry Juices. Testing of whole cranberry juices as inhibitors of enteric CYP3A activity. The inhibitory effects of the five cranberry juice products on midazolam 1′-hydroxylolation were evaluated using CYP3A5-negative HMs. Midazolam and ketoconazole were dissolved in methanol to yield stock solutions of 3 and 2 mM, respectively. These stock solutions were further diluted in water and methanol, respectively, to yield working concentrations of 0.5 and 0.2 mM. Each cranberry juice was diluted in water to yield working concentrations of 1 and 10% (v/v). NADPH was prepared fresh in potassium phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4) to yield a working concentration of 10 mM. Incubation mixtures consisted of HMs (0.05 mg/ml microsomal protein), midazolam (3 μM), cranberry juice (0.05 or 0.5%), and potassium phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4); control incubation mixtures contained water in place of cranberry juice. As a positive control for CYP3A inhibition, incubation mixtures were prepared that contained ketoconazole (2 μM) in place of cranberry juice; control incubation mixtures contained 1% methanol in place of ketoconazole.
Juice from Vendor E (1 L)
1. Freeze dry juice
2. Stir powder with MeOH at room temp. overnight
MeOH Extract
1. Filter out solids and concentrate in vacuo
2. Partition (deflate) with 9:1:10 MeOH:H2O:Hexane

Hexane Fraction (248 mg)

Aqueous MeOH Fraction
1. Concentrate in vacuo
2. Partition between 4:1:5 CHCl3:MeOH:H2O

CHCl3 Fraction (3.8 g)

Initial Aqueous Fraction

Partition between 1:1 n-BuOH:H2O

BuOH Fraction (77.1 g)

Aqueous Fraction (322.8 g)

FIG. 1. Extraction and fractionation scheme used for the processing of cranberry juice from vendor E. The weights for the butanol- and aqueous-soluble fractions are approximate. Because of the large size, it is difficult to remove all the residual solvent, which could raise the measured weights slightly.

All the incubation mixtures were equilibrated in a shaking water bath at 37°C for 5 min before initiating the reactions with NADPH (1 mM final concentration) to yield a final volume of 200 μl. After 4 min, 100-μl aliquots were removed and mixed with 200 μl of acetonitrile containing 0.02 μg/ml internal standard (alprazolam). After centrifugation (1450 g for 10 min at 4°C), the supernatants were analyzed for 1H1032-3-hydroxymidazolam formed was linear with respect to incubation time and mass of microsomal protein.

Testing of fractions prepared from cranberry juice E on CYP3A activity. Each of the four fractions prepared from cranberry juice E was dissolved in methanol to yield working concentrations of 1 and 5 mg/ml. Incubation mixtures were prepared in a similar manner as described in the preceding section, only the whole juice was replaced with juice fraction (10 or 50 μg/ml), and control incubation mixtures contained 1% methanol in place of juice fraction. The inhibitory effects of cranberry juice E and corresponding fractions were also tested with recombinant CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 (rCYP3A4 and rCYP3A5, respectively). Incubation mixtures were prepared in a similar manner, only the HMs were replaced with rCYP3A (10 pmol/ml). The reaction mixtures were further processed and analyzed for 1H1032-3-hydroxymidazolam as described in the preceding section. The amount of 1H1032-3-hydroxymidazolam formed was linear with respect to incubation time and amount of CYP3A enzyme.

Evaluation of potential physicochemical effects of cranberry juice E on midazolam absorptive permeability in Caco-2 cell monolayers. The Caco-2 cell clone P277.7 (Schmiedl-lden et al., 1997), passage 24, was seeded onto laminin-coated BioCoat culture inserts (4.2 cm2/insert; BD Biosciences) at a density of ~4 × 105 cells/cm2 as described previously (Mouly et al., 2004). Cell cultures were maintained in complete growth medium (Mouly et al., 2004) until reaching confluence, when transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER) was maintained in differentiation medium (Mouly et al., 2004) for 3 weeks. Throughout the experimental period, cell cultures were maintained in a humidified incubator at 37°C and 5% carbon dioxide air atmosphere.

Plain incubation medium (differentiation medium devoid of fetal bovine serum) served as the control solution. The high sugar content solution was prepared by dissolving common table sugar (the same as that used in the clinical study) in incubation medium at a concentration of 50 g/l. The low pH solution was prepared by adjusting the incubation medium pH (7.4) to 5.5 with 5 N hydrochloric acid. Both the high sugar and low pH solutions were sterile-filtered using 0.2-μm disposable syringe filters. The cranberry juice solution was prepared on the day of the experiment by diluting juice E with incubation medium to yield a 25% juice (1 part concentrate/12 parts water, according to the manufacturer’s labeling) and adjusting the pH from 2.5 to 7.4 with 1 N sodium hydroxide. Because the molecular mass(es) of the potential CYP3A inhibitor(s) in the selected juice was not known, the 25% juice was not sterile-filtered so as to retain all the active and inactive ingredients.

The control and three treatment solutions were spiked with midazolam to yield a final concentration of 3 μM (0.1% v/v methanol). Control or treatment solution (1.5 ml) was added to the apical side, and plain incubation medium (1.5 ml) was added to the basolateral side of triplicate culture inserts. After 0, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, and 4 h at 37°C, a 20-μl aliquot was collected from the apical and basolateral compartment of each insert and transferred to the wells of a 96-well plate, each of which contained 80 μl of water, followed by 200 μl of acetonitrile. TEER was measured at each time point to assess monolayer integrity. After the 4-h collection, the remaining apical and basolateral media were aspirated, and the remaining cells were collected by scraping into 400 μl of cold incubation medium, followed by 1.2 ml of acetonitrile. All the apical, basolateral, and cell collections were stored at ~80°C pending analysis for midazolam by HPLC/MS/MS (Wang et al., 2007) using the characteristic single reaction monitoring transition, m/z 326.3 → 291.1. Calibration standards were prepared in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium and ranged from 15 to 5000 nM.

The apparent permeability coefficient (Papp) of midazolam in the apical to basolateral direction was calculated according to the following equation: 

\[ P_{app} = \frac{dQ/dt}{A \times C_0} \]

where \( dQ/dt \) denotes the rate of midazolam translocation from the apical to the basolateral compartment under sink conditions (i.e., before >10% of the initial dose translocated to the basolateral compartment), \( A \) denotes the surface area of the culture insert (4.2 cm2), and \( C_0 \) denotes the concentration of midazolam in the apical compartment at time 0.

**Human Volunteer Study.** Clinical protocol and study subjects. Both the University of North Carolina Office of Human Research Ethics/Biomedical Institutional Review Board and Clinical Research Advisory Committee reviewed and approved the study protocol. Written informed consent and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act authorization were obtained from each volunteer before participation. Healthy men and nonpregnant women (eight each) were enrolled, excluding one man and one woman who withdrew during the first phase because of a scheduling conflict and discomfort from venipuncture, respectively. The women ranged in age from 20 to 58 years and the women from 24 to 52 years. The participants were self-identified as white (four men, six women), African American (three men, one woman), Hispanic (one man), or Asian (one woman). Before enrollment, each participant underwent a medical history, physical exam, liver function tests, and complete blood count. Each woman also underwent a serum pregnancy test. None of the participants were taking known modulators of CYP3A activity, except for two women (one white, one African American) who were taking oral contraceptives for at least 5 to 7 years and assumed to be at steady state. Other concomitant medications included levothyroxine (one white woman), hydrochlorothiazide (one white woman), and multivitamin (one white woman and one African American woman).

**Preparation of double-strength cranberry juice.** The selected cranberry juice (E) was reconstituted with half the recommended volume of water to yield a 200% concentrated juice. To minimize the variation in ingredients, multiple bottles of juice from the same lot were combined to yield a single stock concentrate. Common table sugar (Dixie Crystals, Port Wentworth, GA) was added (5 g/oz, or 166 g/l) to improve palatability.

**Study design.** A prospective randomized, crossover, open-label study was conducted at the University of North Carolina General Clinical Research Center. The participants were asked to abstain from all fruit juices 1 week before and during the study and from alcohol and caffeinated beverages the evening before each study day. Participants were admitted to the General Clinical Research Center the evening before each of two study phases, which were separated by at least a 2-week interval. All the women underwent a repeat serum pregnancy test on admission for each phase. Vital signs (blood pressure, temperature, pulse, respirations) and oxygen saturation were obtained on admission and monitored periodically throughout each phase. After an over-night fast, each participant was given three 240-ml glasses of water or double-strength cranberry juice, each separated by a 15-min interval. The participant was given 5 mg of midazolam syrup (Roxane Laboratories, Inc., Columbus, Ohio).
OH) with the third glass. Blood (5 ml) was collected by venous puncture from an indwelling catheter before dosing and at 0.25, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 h postdose. Blood was centrifuged within 1 h of collection; plasma was saved and stored at 20°C pending analysis for midazolam and 1'-hydroxymidazolam. Stability studies have shown that both analytes are stable in human plasma at 20°C for 6 months, varying at most by 15% of nominal (A.D.M. Kashuba, unpublished observations). Accordingly, all the plasma samples were analyzed within 6 months of collection.

**Analysis of Human Plasma for Midazolam and 1'-Hydroxymidazolam.**

Midazolam. Concentrations of midazolam were determined using a modified, validated reverse-phase HPLC method with mass spectrometric detection (Kanazawa et al., 2004). In brief, 300 μl of plasma was added to 100 μl of methanol containing 10 ng/ml alprazolam (internal standard). The diluted plasma was extracted with 1.5 ml of t-butyl ether, evaporated to dryness using a TurboVap LV Evaporator (Caliper Life Sciences, Hopkinton, MA) at 30°C for 10 min, and reconstituted with 100 μl of an acetonitrile/water/acetic acid mixture before injection onto an Agilent Technologies (Santa Clara, CA) 1100 LC-MSD system. Analytes were separated using a Luna C8 column (3.0 μm, 2 × 100 mm; Phenomenex, Torrance, CA) and a gradient elution with a flow rate of 200 μl/min. Calibration curves ranged from 0.1 to 500 ng/ml. Interday and intraday coefficients of variation across the range of concentrations were less than 8%.

1'-Hydroxymidazolam. Plasma (0.5 ml) was transferred to 1.5-ml amber tubes and diluted with 0.5 ml of Dulbecco’s phosphate-buffered saline, after which 8.5 μl of the internal standard, d4-1'-hydroxymidazolam (1.0 μg/ml), was added. Solid-phase extraction (SPE) was carried out using Strata-X reverse-phase polymeric cartridges (33 μm, 60 mg, 3 ml; Phenomenex). SPE cartridges were conditioned with 2 ml of methanol, equilibrated with 3 ml of water, and loaded with 1 ml of the diluted plasma. The SPE cartridges were washed, successively, with 2 ml of water, 2 ml of water/0.1% ammonium hydroxide, and twice with 2 ml of 95:5:0.1 water/acetonitrile/ammonium hydroxide. The washed columns were dried under suction for 1 min and eluted with a flow rate of 200 μl/min. Calibration curves ranged from 0.1 to 500 ng/ml. Human plasma samples were analyzed within 6 months of collection.

**Results**

Inhibitory Effects of Multiple Brands of Cranberry Juice on Enteric CYP3A Activity in Vitro.

Whole cranberry juice from five different vendors (A, B, C, D, E) was tested as an inhibitor of midazolam 1'-hydroxylation activity in HIs. Preliminary experiments had shown that the two concentrations of juice tested (0.05 and 0.5%) were high enough to discern a differential response between brands, but not so high as to ablate activity. Juices from vendors B, C, D, and E inhibited activity in a concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 2A). Moreover, the extent of inhibition varied with vendor. At the lower concentration of juice tested, relative to control, the extent of inhibition ranged from 34% (juice A) to 66% (juice E). Only juice D differed significantly from the other juices. At the higher concentration of juice tested, the extent of inhibition ranged from 43% (juice A) to 100% (juices D and E). Juices C, D, and E differed significantly from juices A and B, and juice B differed significantly from juice A. The CYP3A inhibitor ketoconazole (2 μM) abolished activity relative to control in this and all the subsequent experiments (data not shown).

Because the cranberry juice from vendor E showed the greatest extent of inhibition in HIM (Fig. 2A), juice E was selected for further characterization. Using natural products chemistry techniques, this juice was extracted/fractionated to generate a hexane-, chloroform-, butanol-, and aqueous-soluble fraction (Fig. 1). To characterize the fraction(s) most concentrated in the CYP3A inhibitory components, each fraction was tested in HIMs. Relative to control, all the fractions inhibited midazolam 1'-hydroxylation in a concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 2B). At the lower concentration tested (10 μg/ml), the
The extent of inhibition was at most 35% (hexane-soluble fraction). The hexane-soluble fraction differed significantly from the butanol-soluble fraction. At the higher concentration tested (50 µg/ml), the hexane- and chloroform-soluble fractions were the most potent, inhibiting by 77 and 63%, respectively. Both of these fractions differed significantly from the butanol- and aqueous-soluble fractions, and the hexane-soluble fraction differed significantly from the chloroform-soluble fraction.

The polymorphic CYP3A5 has been reported to be less sensitive than CYP3A4 to inhibition by some therapeutic agents, which could influence the extent of total CYP3A metabolism in some individuals (Isoherranen et al., 2008). As such, the inhibitory effects of juice E and its four derived fractions on midazolam 1'-hydroxylation activity were compared between rCYP3A4 and rCYP3A5. As observed with HIMs, the whole juice inhibited activity in both rCYP3A enzymes in a concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 3). At the lower concentration of juice tested (0.05%), rCYP3A5 was inhibited to a lesser extent than rCYP3A4, whereas at a 10-fold higher concentration, activity was abolished in both enzymes. All the fractions generated from juice E inhibited both rCYP3A enzymes in a concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 4). At a concentration of 10 µg/ml, the extent of inhibition toward rCYP3A4 varied from 10% (butanol-soluble) to 50% (hexane-soluble) (Fig. 4A); the extent of inhibition toward rCYP3A5 varied from 0% (chloroform-soluble) to 23% (hexane-soluble) (Fig. 4B). For both rCYP3A enzymes, the hexane-soluble fraction differed significantly from all the other fractions. At a concentration of 50 µg/ml, the hexane- and chloroform-soluble fractions were the most potent toward rCYP3A4, inhibiting activity by at least 75% (Fig. 4A). Both of these fractions differed significantly from the butanol- and aqueous-soluble fractions, and the hexane-soluble fraction differed significantly from the chloroform-soluble fraction. Only the hexane-soluble fraction showed significant inhibition toward rCYP3A5 (62%) (Fig. 4B). Only the chloroform-soluble fraction showed an appreciable difference between rCYP3A4 and rCYP3A5, with rCYP3A4 being more sensitive to inhibition than rCYP3A5 (75 versus 18%).

Effects of Cranberry Juice E on Midazolam Absorption in Caco-2 Cells. The combined physicochemical properties of the clinical test cranberry juice (juice E) and midazolam prompted an evaluation of selected conditions on the absorption of midazolam. First, cranberry juice per se is highly acidic and is sweetened routinely with sugar to improve palatability (Raz et al., 2004); as measured in our laboratory, the pH of juice E was 2.5. Second, at an environmental pH below 4, the diazepam ring of midazolam opens, forming a more polar primary amine derivative (Smith et al., 1981). Third, a high glucose concentration has been shown to disrupt the membrane integrity of Caco-2 cell monolayers (D’Souza et al., 2003). Taken together, these observations raised the possibility that sweetened cranberry juice E could alter the absorption of midazolam in vivo. Accordingly, the potential physicochemical effects of cranberry juice E on the absorptive permeability of midazolam were evaluated using Caco-2 cell monolayers. The following conditions were tested: acidic pH (5.5), high glucose concentration (50 g/l, pH 7.4), and diluted/neutralized cranberry juice (25% juice, pH 7.4).

Under all the conditions, the TEER measurements exceeded 500 Ω-cm² and varied <20% over the 4-h experiment, indicating that membrane integrity remained intact with both treatment and time. Under all the treatment conditions, the rate of midazolam appearance in the basolateral compartment was approximately linear up to 1 h (Fig. 5). The P_app value under control, acidic, high glucose, and...
The sweetened double-strength cranberry juice was well tolerated by the majority of the subjects. Most of the subjects reported drowsiness, which is a common side effect of midazolam. Two of the subjects experienced mild nausea, but no vomiting episodes were reported. All of the reported side effects resolved within a few hours.

In general, midazolam was absorbed rapidly when taken with water, with a median time to peak concentration occurring within 30 min (Fig. 6; Table 1). In each of the 16 subjects, compared with water, cranberry juice E slowed the absorption of midazolam, as evidenced by an increase in $T_{\text{max}}$, coupled with a decrease in $C_{\text{max}}$. The increase in $T_{\text{max}}$ varied from 2- to 8-fold, and the decrease in $C_{\text{max}}$ varied from 4 to 70%. Median $T_{\text{max}}$ was increased significantly by 6-fold, and the geometric mean $C_{\text{max}}$ was decreased significantly by 44% (Table 1). For both phases, the percentage of the AUC$_{0-\infty}$ extrapolated to infinite time was less than 15% in the majority of the subjects ($n = 14$) and was at most 24%. Compared with water, cranberry juice E increased the AUC$_{\text{last}}$ and AUC$_{0-\infty}$ in all but four subjects; among all the subjects, the -fold change ranged from 0.9- to 2.6-fold and from 0.9- to 2.7-fold, respectively. The geometric mean AUC$_{\text{last}}$ and AUC$_{0-\infty}$ were increased significantly, by approximately 30%, respectively (Fig. 6; Table 1). Correspondingly, in all but four subjects, cranberry juice E increased midazolam Cl/F; among all the subjects, the difference ranged from −63 to 15% (Fig. 7A). The geometric mean Cl/F was decreased significantly by 25% (Table 1). The geometric mean terminal $t_{1/2}$ was not significantly different between the two treatments (Table 1).

The formation of 1'-hydroxymidazolam was rapid, regardless of treatment, as exemplified by the simultaneous appearance with midazolam in the systemic circulation (Fig. 6). Accordingly, the median $T_{\text{max}}$ of the metabolite was similar to that of the parent, regardless of treatment ($p \geq 0.09$) (Table 1). Moreover, as with midazolam, cranberry juice slowed the systemic appearance of 1'-hydroxymidazolam relative to water. Median $T_{\text{max}}$ was increased significantly, by 4-fold, and the geometric mean $C_{\text{max}}$ was decreased significantly by 68% (Table 1). For both treatments, the percentage of the AUC$_{0-\infty}$ extrapolated to infinite time was less than 15% in most of the subjects ($n = 12$) and did not exceed 22%. Compared with water, cranberry juice E decreased the AUC$_{\text{last}}$ and AUC$_{0-\infty}$ of 1'-hydroxymidazolam in all but three subjects; among all the subjects, the difference ranged from approximately −47 to 24%. The geometric mean AUC$_{\text{last}}$ and AUC$_{0-\infty}$ were decreased significantly by 20 and 16%, respectively (Fig. 6; Table 1). The systemic elimination of 1'-hydroxymidazolam during the water phase showed formation rate-limited kinetics, as exemplified by the similar geometric mean terminal $t_{1/2}$ between midazolam and 1'-hydroxymidazolam ($p = 0.35$) (Table 1). Cranberry juice E appeared not to alter the systemic elimination of the metabolite ($p = 0.20$). Consistent with the effect of juice E on
metabolite/parent AUC ratios were decreased in all but three subjects. midazolam Cl/F (Fig. 7A), relative to water, both the partial and total metabolite/parent AUC ratios were decreased signif-

Fig. 6. Geometric mean concentration-time profile of midazolam (MDZ) and 1′-hydroxymidazolam (1′-OH MDZ) for 16 healthy volunteers given 3 x 240-ml glasses of water or sweetened double-strength cranberry juice E (CBJ) and a single oral dose of midazolam (5 mg). Symbols and error bars denote geometric means and upper limits of the 90% confidence interval, respectively. The 12-h time point for midazolam during the water phase represents the geometric mean of 12 subjects.

components, the extent of inhibition varied considerably among just five brands tested, ranging from 34% to abolishment. Such interbrand variability is undoubtedly much greater in the broader marketplace. If such a scenario were to occur with five different lots of a drug, a single lot would not be considered representative of all the others. Likewise, a single brand/lot of cranberry juice would not be repre-

The most potent of the tested juices (E) was selected for further characterization, which was to fractionate the juice to produce a hexane-, chloroform-, butanol-, and aqueous-soluble fraction and to evaluate the effects of each on enteric CYP3A activity. The hexane- and chloroform-soluble fractions showed the greatest extent of inhibition in both HIMS and rCYP3A4 and were concentration-dependent, indicating that the CYP3A inhibitors in juice E resided largely in these two more lipophilic fractions. As has been reported for several ther-

A drug-natural product interaction study in the clinical setting involves evaluating first on enteric CYP3A-mediated metabolism using a rele-

Based on the inconsistencies in the literature regarding whether cranberry juice can elicit clinically relevant interactions with certain medications, coupled with the inherent difficulties that can arise when evaluating the drug interaction liability of a natural product, the current work was undertaken to address three objectives. The first was to determine whether cranberry juice has any interaction liability with drugs that undergo extensive first-pass metabolism by enteric CYP3A. As aforementioned, it remains unclear whether the in vivo inconsis-

Potential physicochemical effects of cranberry juice E were evaluated next on the absorptive permeability of midazolam in Caco-2 cells, a human intestinal cell line used routinely as a model of the small intestinal epithelium (Press and Di Grandi, 2008). Compared with control conditions, only juice E altered midazolam absorption significantly. As reflected in the Papp values, juice E (pH adjusted to 7.4), but not high sugar content or low pH conditions, slowed mida-

Finally, we determined whether cranberry juice has any interaction liability with drugs that undergo extensive first-pass metabolism by enteric CYP3A. As aforementioned, it remains unclear whether the in vivo inconsis-

Discussion

Based on the inconsistencies in the literature regarding whether cranberry juice can elicit clinically relevant interactions with certain medications, coupled with the inherent difficulties that can arise when evaluating the drug interaction liability of a natural product, the current work was undertaken to address three objectives. The first was to determine whether cranberry juice has any interaction liability with drugs that undergo extensive first-pass metabolism by enteric CYP3A. As aforementioned, it remains unclear whether the in vivo inconsis-

Likewise, a single brand/lot of cranberry juice would not be repre-

As proof of concept, the effects of cranberry juice E were compared with water on the oral pharmacokinetics of midazolam in healthy volunteers. Unlike the two clinical studies that showed no interaction between a different cranberry juice product and cyclosporine (Grenier et al., 2006) or midazolam (Lilja et al., 2007), but consistent with current observations from Caco-2 cells, juice E decreased the rate of midazolam absorption, as evidenced by a 6-fold increase in Tmax and ~40% decrease in Cmax. The prolonged Tmax suggested a decreased gastric emptying rate, which may have been associated with the high sugar content of the juice. The effects of the acidic pH of the juice and/or stomach on the physicochemical properties of midazolam (i.e., ring-opening of the diazepam ring) could also have contributed to the prolonged Tmax and decreased Cmax. However, if such an event occurred, it seemed to be transient, as ultimately, an increase, rather than decrease, in midazolam systemic exposure (AUC) resulted. The lack of an effect of high sugar content and low pH conditions on midazolam absorptive permeability in Caco-2 cells further suggested that components inherent to cranberry juice were responsible for the slowed absorption.

Although cranberry juice E decreased the rate of midazolam ab-

The inhibitory effects of different brands of cranberry juice were evaluated first on enteric CYP3A-mediated metabolism using a rele-

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absorbed into the intestinal wall by juice E was unlikely because when midazolam is given orally alone, the urinary recovery of midazolam and metabolites is similar to that after an intravenous dose, indicating that midazolam is absorbed completely into the intestinal wall (Heizmann et al., 1983; Thummel et al., 1996; Gorski et al., 1998). Moreover, because midazolam was given as a syrup under fasted conditions and exhibited a Papp (>10 × 10⁻⁶ cm/s) characteristic of a highly permeable drug (Press and Di Grandi, 2008), regardless of the presence of juice E, it seems unlikely that the juice shifted the absorption of midazolam to more distal regions of the small intestine, where CYP3A activity is lower than in more proximal regions (Paine et al., 1997). Collectively, the enhanced AUC by juice E was probably the result of inhibition of intestinal first-pass metabolism. The decrease in the 1'-hydroxymidazolam/midazolam AUC ratio, resulting from both an increase in midazolam AUC and decrease in metabolite concentration, tracked closely with midazolam (i.e., displayed formation rate-limited kinetics) further support this contention. Inhibition of CYP3A by juice E may extend to other oral CYP3A substrates. Although the average increase in midazolam AUC was relatively modest, interindividual variability was evident among 16 subjects, ranging from negligible to 2.7-fold. These outcomes just 16 subjects, ranging from negligible to 2.7-fold. These outcomes are comparable with the effects of grapefruit juice on midazolam AUC (Kupferschmidt et al., 1995; Farkas et al., 2007). Taken together, an enhanced drug systemic exposure elicited by certain brands of cranberry juice may increase the risk for side effects of more sensitive CYP3A
substrates, including some HMG CoA reductase inhibitors (e.g., lovastatin, simvastatin) and cardiovascular agents (e.g., felodipine, amiodarone), as well as substrates with a narrow therapeutic window (e.g., cyclosporine, tacrolimus) (Farkas and Greenblatt, 2008). Moreover, because of the extensive substrate overlap between CYP3A and P-gp, the magnitude of the effect may also depend on the interplay between CYP3A and P-gp, and/or some other transporter, in a given individual (Paine and Oberlies, 2007). Furthermore, cranberry juice is consumed widely by women and elderly persons (Jepson and Craig, 2008). Because these populations also have a high rate of drug and natural product supplement usage (Leibovich et al., 2004; Schwartz, 2007), a large segment of the overall population could be at risk for certain drug-cranberry juice interactions. Finally, cranberry juice is often taken chronically, sometimes at the earliest onset of UTI symptoms. Whether the effects of long-term cranberry juice exposure on drug disposition are more pronounced than acute exposure merits further investigation.

In summary, a systematic approach, which began with in vitro and culminated with a proof-of-concept clinical study, enabled the identification of a cranberry juice product that elicited a pharmacokinetic interaction with an established CYP3A probe substrate. This approach limited the need for conducting more time-consuming and costly clinical studies to compare the effects of different brands of juice. Moreover, unlike the production of drug products, the profile of secondary metabolites in natural products varies substantially. That is, whereas a pharmacological agent has a defined molecular formula and chemical structure, regardless of the manufacturer, there are hundreds of constituents in “cranberry juice,” and the profile of such constituents can vary considerably among growing conditions, formulations, brands, and even lots within the same brand. The scientific literature is replete with claims, both positive and negative, about herbal products and other dietary substances, typically referring to such products in a general sense (e.g., cranberry, St. John’s wort). The current work substantiates that rigorous in vitro characterization of dietary substances should be undertaken before initiation of clinical drug-diet interaction studies.


Address correspondence to: Mary F. Paine, 3230 Kerr Hall, CB #7360, Eshelman School of Pharmacy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7360. E-mail: mpaine@unc.edu