

DMD #41335

1

**Characterization of the Expression and Activity of Carboxylesterases 1 and 2 from the Beagle Dog,
Cynomolgus Monkey, and Human**

Eric T. Williams
James A. Bacon
David M. Bender
Jennifer J. Lowinger
Wen-Kai Guo
Mariam E. Ehsani
Xiliang Wang
He Wang
Yue-Wei Qian
Kenneth J. Ruterbories
Steven A. Wrighton
Everett J. Perkins

Department of Drug Disposition (ETW, JAB, JLL, WKG, KJR, SAW, EJP), Department of Chemistry (DMB),
Department of Integrative Biology (MEE, XW, HW, YWQ), Lilly Research Laboratories, Eli Lilly and Company,
Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA

Running Title:

Cross-Species Characterization of Carboxylesterases

Corresponding Author:

Everett J. Perkins
Eli Lilly and Company
Lilly Research Laboratories
Drop Code 0710
Indianapolis, IN 46285
317-433-5313
Perkins_Everett_J@Lilly.com

Text Pages: 26

Tables: 6

Figures: 3

References: 17

Abstract: 198

Introduction: 750

Discussion: 1471

Abbreviations:

CES – carboxylesterase
cCES – cynomolgus monkey carboxylesterase
dCES – dog carboxylesterase
hCES – human carboxylesterase
6NC – 6-nitrocoumarin
4NP – 4-nitrophenol
4NPA – 4-nitrophenyl acetate
4NPB – 4-nitrophenyl butyrate
4NPDMA – 4-nitrophenyl dimethylacetate
4NPGB – 4-nitrophenyl 4-guanidinobenzoate
4NPP – 4-nitrophenyl propionate
4NPTMA – 4-nitrophenyl trimethylacetate
4NPV – 4-nitrophenyl valerate

Abstract

The carboxylesterases (CESs) are a family of serine hydrolases that hydrolyze compounds containing an ester, amide, or thioester. In humans, two dominant forms, CES1 and CES2, are highly expressed in organs of first-pass metabolism and play an important role in xenobiotic metabolism. The current study was conducted to better understand species-related differences in substrate selectivity and tissue expression of these enzymes. To elucidate potential similarities and differences between these enzymes, a series of 4-nitrophenyl esters and a series of gemcitabine prodrugs were evaluated using enzyme kinetics as substrates of expressed and purified CESs from beagle dog, cynomolgus monkey, and human genes. For the substrates examined, human and monkey CES2 more efficiently catalyzed hydrolysis compared to CES1, whereas CES1 was the more efficient enzyme in dog. Quantitative real-time PCR and western blot analyses indicate the pattern of CES tissue expression in monkey is similar to that of human, but the CES expression in dog is unique, with no detectable expression of CES in the intestine. Loperamide, a selective human CES2 inhibitor, was also found to be a CES2-selective inhibitor in both dog and monkey. This is the first study to examine substrate specificity between dog, human, and monkey CESs.

The carboxylesterases (CES) are a multigene family of enzymes found in organisms ranging from bacteria to mammals. These enzymes are members of the serine hydrolase superfamily, in which a serine residue is involved in the hydrolysis of ester, amide, or thioester bonds. A recent genomic analysis clearly defines 5 distinct mammalian CES subfamilies based on genetic sequence and genomic structure (Williams et al., 2010), but CES1 and CES2 subfamily proteins are the most extensively studied. In mammals, CES substrates are both endogenous (i.e., acyl-glycerols and acyl-CoA esters) and exogenous (i.e., irinotecan, cocaine, and heroin). The CESs have overlapping substrate specificity, but patterns of substrate selectivity have also been observed. For example, a comparison has been reported between the human CES1 and CES2 forms for the substrates cocaine, heroin, 4-methylumbelliferyl acetate (4-MUFA), and 6-monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM) (Pindel et al., 1997). In these studies, human CES1 had higher affinity for cocaine, while human CES2 had greater affinity for 4-MUFA and 6-MAM. Both enzymes displayed a similar K_m value for heroin, but human CES2 was greater than 4-fold more efficient at heroin turnover. These data, along with similar findings in other labs, suggest that human CES1 preferentially hydrolyzes compounds that contain a larger acyl moiety, whereas human CES2 prefers compounds with a larger alcohol moiety in relation to the acyl component (Sato et al., 2002). For some substrates, the reverse reaction, transesterification, appears to be catalyzed by human CES1, but not human CES2 (Dean et al., 1991). Similar studies examining the substrate selectivity of the CESs from the large animal species used as preclinical models in drug discovery and development have not been reported.

Carboxylesterases are broadly expressed in vertebrate species, with species-specific patterns of tissue expression becoming apparent. In humans, CES1 and CES2 mRNA expression is highest in the liver (Sato et al., 2002), suggesting an important role in

detoxification of xenobiotics (Williams et al., 2010). Human CES1 mRNA is also expressed to a lesser extent in the heart, stomach, testis, kidney, spleen, and colon (Satoh et al., 2002).

Human CES2 mRNA is highly expressed in the small intestine (Quinney et al., 2005), leading to its common description as the human intestinal carboxylesterase (hiCE), and is also detected in colon and heart tissues (Satoh et al., 2002). Less is known about the expression of CES3 in humans, but it has been identified in the brain (Mori et al., 1999), liver, and colon (Quinney et al., 2005). Little is known about the expression of CES4 and CES5 in humans.

The CESs are important contributors to the metabolic pathways of xenobiotics, including drugs and prodrugs. For many prodrugs, such as prasugrel (Williams et al., 2008b) and irinotecan (Humerickhouse et al., 2000), CESs directly catalyze the bioactivation of the prodrug. However, CESs can also facilitate the clearance and inactivation of drugs and prodrugs, as in the case of clopidogrel (Tang et al., 2006). As new therapeutics are being developed that utilize these hydrolytic pathways, it is vital to understand the similarities and differences in CES activity between humans and preclinical models of drug disposition.

A comparison of CES activity in animal models has been initiated by measurement of hydrolytic activity in non-denaturing gels (Li et al., 2005; Taketani et al., 2007). Li, *et al.*, demonstrated that CES activity is detectable in rodent and feline plasma, but was non-existent in primate plasma, and this was confirmed in a recent study (Berry et al., 2009). Because of the hydrolytic capability of rodent plasma, as well as the large number of CES forms expressed in rodent liver and intestine, these species do not appear to be broadly applicable models for pharmacokinetics and metabolism of ester drugs. However, relatively little is known about the similarities or differences between human CES activity and other potentially more relevant animal models such as monkeys or dogs. Taketani, *et al.*, demonstrated that CES2 is the

dominant CES in the liver of the cynomolgus monkey, while dog is devoid of CES activity in the small intestine as confirmed in a recent study (Berry et al., 2009). These distinctions raise questions about the broad applicability of these species for use in the development of drug candidates that are CES substrates, but further study is needed. The current study aims to perform a more comprehensive comparison of substrate and inhibitor selectivity and tissue expression between the related CES1 and CES2 forms from beagle dog, cynomolgus monkey, and human. To accomplish these goals, unique reagents such as expressed and purified CESs from dogs, monkeys, and human were utilized.

Expression and Purification of Recombinant Dog and Cynomolgus Monkey CESs

The cloning of the human CES1 (hCES1) and CES2 (hCES2) (Williams et al., 2008a), dog CES1 (dCES1) and CES2 (dCES2), and cynomolgus monkey CES1 (cCES1) and CES2 (cCES2) (Williams et al., 2010) were previously described. Expression and purification were conducted as previously described (Williams et al., 2008a). In brief, hCES1 was cloned from human liver cDNA and hCES2 cDNA was commercially-available from OpenBiosystem Co. Dog CES1 and CES2 were cloned from dog liver and brain total RNA, respectively. Cynomolgus monkey CES1 and CES2 were cloned from monkey liver and small intestine total RNA, respectively. These clones were expressed in Sf9 cells using a baculovirus expression system. Infected Sf9 cells were lysed, centrifuged, and the supernatants were column purified. Purified CES protein was N-terminal sequenced for confirmation.

Enzyme Activity Assays with 4-Nitrophenyl Esters

The rate of hydrolysis of a series of 4-nitrophenyl esters was determined spectrophotometrically by measuring reaction products at 402 nm⁻¹, as previously described (Williams et al., 2008a). The substrates used were 4-nitrophenyl acetate (cat. no. 100888; MP Biomedicals; Solon, OH), 4-nitrophenyl propionate (cat. no. 102470; MP Biomedicals), 4-nitrophenyl butyrate (cat. no. N9876; Sigma-Aldrich; St. Louis, MO), 4-nitrophenyl valerate (cat. no. N4377; Sigma-Aldrich), 4-nitrophenyl dimethylacetate (Lilly Research Labs; Indianapolis, IN), 4-nitrophenyl trimethylacetate (Lilly Research Labs), 4-nitrophenyl 4-guanidinobenzoate (cat. no. N8010; Sigma-Aldrich), and 6-nitrocoumarin (Lilly Research Labs). Table 1 gives the maximum concentration of each substrate used with each enzyme. From the maximum substrate concentration, a 1:1 serial dilution was made for a total of 8 substrate concentrations for each substrate. Enzyme kinetic parameters were determined as previously described (Williams et al., 2008a). In brief, spectrophotometer data were exported to Microsoft Excel (Redmond, WA) to calculate the amount of 4-NP formed and the rate of formation. The rate values were exported to WinNonlin (Pharsight Corp.; Mountain View, CA) to calculate Michaelis-Menten kinetic constants. The CL_{int} values calculated are V_{max}/K_m.

Enzyme Activity Assays with Gemcitabine Prodrugs

In order to develop a broader understanding of the structure-activity relationships between species, the in vitro hydrolysis of a series of ester prodrugs of gemcitabine (Lilly Research Labs) was assessed using the expressed

enzymes. The test compounds were selected (Table 4) based on two criteria – 1) a single hydrolytic site and 2) preliminary experiments showed measurable hydrolysis by the human CESs. Hydrolysis reactions were conducted at 37°C with a final DMSO content of 2% in phosphate buffered saline with a final reaction volume of 75 µL. A DMSO content of up to 2% is well tolerated by CESs (Williams et al., 2008a). The final enzyme concentration was 10 µg/mL, except cCES2 which was 1 µg/mL. Three substrate concentrations (1, 10, and 500 µM) were conducted in triplicate at 0, 2, 10, 30, and 60 minute time points quenched by the addition of acetonitrile with an internal standard (2,4-¹³C₂, ¹⁵N-gemcitabine).

Study samples were analyzed by LC-MS/MS using a Sciex API 4000 triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (Applied Biosystems/MDS; Foster City, CA) equipped with a TurboIonSpray interface, and operated in positive ion mode. The analytes were chromatographically separated using a Fluophase PFP (perfluorophenyl) 2.1 x 50 mm, 5 µm, HPLC column (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.; Waltham, MA), with a gradient LC system composed of water/trifluoroacetic acid/1 M ammonium bicarbonate, (1000:4:1, v/v) (Mobile Phase A), and acetonitrile/trifluoroacetic acid/1 M ammonium bicarbonate, (1000:4:1, v/v) (Mobile Phase B). The pumps were Shimadzu LC-10AD units with a SCL-10A controller (Kyoto, Japan), and a Gilson 215 liquid handler (Middleton, WI) was used as the autosampler. The gradient profile changed from 3% B at 0 min, 13% B at 0.01 min to 0.20 min, 35% B at 0.30 to 0.40 min, and 98% at 0.31 to 0.75 min, at a flow rate of 1.5 mL/min. Chromatography was performed at ambient temperature, with 1 mL/min directed to the mass spectrometer between 0.25 and 0.5 min (0.5 mL/min split to waste). Selected reaction monitoring (M+H)⁺ transitions m/z 264.0 > 112.0, 265.0 > 113.0, and 269.0 > 117.0 were monitored for gemcitabine, its ¹³C-isotopomer, and the internal standard, respectively. The monitored fragments were the cytosine portions of the respective molecules. The most abundant gemcitabine transition was used to quantify standards and samples with low concentrations, while ¹³C-isotopomer transition was used to quantify high concentration samples and standards. The TurboIonSpray temperature was maintained at 740 °C, with collision, curtain, nebulizing, and desolvation gas (nitrogen) settings of 4, 40, 70, and 50, respectively. The ionspray voltage was set to 1500 V, while the respective declustering, entrance, collision, and exit potentials were 45, 10, 25, and 8 for gemcitabine transitions, and 45, 10, 30, and 10 for the internal standard. The mass spectrometer quadrupoles were tuned to achieve unit resolution (0.7 DA at 50% FWHM). Data were acquired and processed with Analyst 1.4.2 (Applied Biosystems). The Analyst data were exported to Microsoft Excel for

analyses. Not all data collected indicated a linear rate of hydrolysis; thus, only the initial linear rate was calculated. Michaelis-Menten kinetic constants were calculated by GraphPad Prism (La Jolla, CA) using non-linear regression. When possible, the CL_{int} values calculated are V_{max}/K_m .

CES Inhibition by Loperamide

The inhibition of CES activity by loperamide was determined using a procedure similar to the enzyme activity assays. The substrate was 4-nitrophenyl butyrate at a concentration near the K_m or K_s value for the hydrolysis of 4NPB by each CES (20 μ M for dCES1; 40 μ M for cCES1 and dCES2; and 90 μ M for cCES2, hCES1, hCES2, and hCES3). The concentrations of loperamide ranged from 0 to 500 μ M, with a tailored dilutions scheme (starting at 500 μ M) used with each enzyme to best elucidate the inhibition curve. Specifically, a 3:1 serial dilution of buffer with loperamide:buffer was used for cCES1, dCES1, and hCES1. A 1:2, 1:1, 1:3, and 4:1 serial dilutions were used with cCES2, dCES2, hCES2, and hCES3, respectively. The collected data were exported to Microsoft Excel to compute hydrolysis rates based upon the standard curves. Then the data were exported to GraphPad Prism and fit to a model utilizing the Hill slope equation with four parameters.

Tissue Samples

Tissues were collected from euthanized animals in accordance with local animal care and use protocols. Tissues samples were collected from the liver, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, colon, stomach, kidney, lung, and plasma of two beagle dogs and one cynomolgus monkey. A sample from the heart of one of the dogs was also obtained. These samples were used for both mRNA quantitation and Western blot analysis.

mRNA Quantitation

All tissues except plasma were processed using the RNeasy Mini Kit (cat. no. 74104; Qiagen, Inc.; Valencia, CA) to obtain total RNA. The RNA concentration was determined using absorbance at a wavelength of 260 nm^{-1} .

Quantitative real-time PCR was conducted as previously described (Williams et al., 2004) with the following exceptions. The instrument used for analysis was an ABI Prism 7900HT (Applied Biosystems; Foster City, CA) and the primer and probe sets were designed for multiplexing. Table 2 lists the primers, probes, and standards synthesized by ABI and/or Integrated DNA Technologies (Coralville, IA). The universal primers were used unless a dog-specific primer is listed for a particular assay. The assay reagents used were provided in the

Superscript III Platinum One-Step Quantitative RT-PCR System w/ ROX (cat. no. 11745-100; Invitrogen, Corp.; Carlsbad, CA). The final concentration of the primers and probes were 400 nM and samples with RNA contained 380 ng of RNA.

Western Blot Analysis

All tissues except plasma were processed using the RNeasy Mini Kit (cat. no. 74104; Qiagen, Inc.; Valencia, CA) to obtain protein lysates. In these analyses, 50 µg of tissue homogenates or plasma samples or 25 (cCES2), 50 (dCES1 and cCES1), or 100 ng (dCES2) of purified proteins were loaded on 4-12% SDS-polyacrylamide Bis-Tris gels (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.; Hercules, CA), separated by electrophoresis, and transferred to PVDF membranes (Invitrogen, Corp.). Membranes were blocked with Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline containing 0.1% Tween-20 (PBST) and 5% non-fat dry milk (BioRad Laboratories, Inc.) for 2 hours at room temperature. The membranes were washed with PBST and then incubated overnight at 4°C with either a rabbit anti-human CES1 or CES2 antibody. The hCES1 antibody (Abcam, Inc.; Cambridge, MA) was diluted 1:500 in 1.5% non-fat dry milk/PBST and the hCES2 antibody (graciously provided by Philip Potter at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital) was diluted 1:100,000 in 1.5% non-fat dry milk/PBST. The difference in dilutions was due to the detection against a known amount of protein, the anti-hCES1 antibody had weaker detection compared to the anti-hCES2 antibody. Membranes were washed three times for 10 minutes each then incubated with HRP-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch; West Grove, PA) diluted 1:10,000 in PBST. Proteins were detected using the ECL system (Amersham Biosciences Inc.; Arlington Heights, IL) and the membranes were visualized on a Molecular Dynamics Storm 860 system. Figure 1 shows the cross reactivity of the antibodies with the purified proteins.

Enzyme Activity Assays with 4-Nitrophenyl Esters

A limited evaluation of the substrate-activity relationship (SAR) for 8 compounds was undertaken using 4NP esters. While the hydrolysis of the lactone in 6NC will not form 4NP directly, the hydrolysis product has similar spectral properties as 4NP. The enzyme kinetic parameters obtained are presented in Table 3.

Typical Michaelis-Menten kinetics were observed with the majority of the CES-substrate combinations, with a few exceptions. Non-saturable kinetics were observed for the hydrolysis of 6NC by all enzymes studied, and the hydrolysis of 4NP-TMA by dCES2 was best fit with the Hill equation. Furthermore, substrate inhibition at high concentrations was observed for the hydrolysis of 4NP-TMA by hCES2 and 4NPGB by cCES2. The hydrolysis of 4NP-DMA by hCES1, hCES2, cCES2, and dCES2 was best fit to biphasic or two-site kinetics.

For all substrates tested, the clearance values obtained with hCES2 and cCES2 were equal or greater than the respective CES1 enzyme (Table 3). The dog enzymes displayed the inverse relationship with higher clearance values determined with dCES1 rather than dCES2 (Table 3). The one exception was the hydrolysis of 4NPGB which had higher clearance values with CES2 versus CES1 in the monkey (15.4 and 8.02×10^{-3} mL/sec/mg, respectively) and dog (0.0409 and 0.0148 mL/sec/mg, respectively), but a higher clearance value with CES1 versus CES2 in humans (0.128 and 0.0425 mL/sec/mg, respectively).

In general, as the carbon-chain length of the substrate increased from 4NPA to 4NPP to 4NPB to 4NPV, so also did the CL_{int} values (Table 3). While the trend was present in all of the CESs tested, it was most pronounced with cCES2. A notable exception was observed with hCES1, for which enzyme affinity (K_m) and CL_{int} were similar for all four substrates. In general, the increasing CL_{int} values appear to be driven by the decreasing K_m values as the carbon-chain length increases. The CL_{int} values with cCES2 increased about 20 times between 4NPA and 4NPV due to the K_m value decreasing over 7-fold and the V_{max} value increasing less than 3-fold. For some CESs, there was also increasing V_{max} values as the alkyl chain increased, but the greatest increase was only 5-fold. The highest clearance values for all the CESs were achieved with the hydrolysis of either 4NPB or 4NPV. While many of the clearance values were similar between the human and monkey orthologs, cCES2 had substantially higher clearance values relative to hCES2 for the hydrolysis of 4NPB, 4NPV, 4NP-DMA, and 4NPGB.

Human CES3 was assessed using 4NPB and demonstrated a substantially lower clearance value than either hCES1 or hCES2 (Table 3). In the pilot studies for hCES3, the other substrates were tested (data not shown)

yielding substantially lower hydrolysis rates than hCES1 and hCES2. As a result of the lower clearance values by hCES3 in the pilot studies, only enzyme kinetic studies for the hydrolysis of 4NPB by hCES3 (0.150 mL/sec/mg) were completed and shown for comparison with hCES1 (13.9 mL/sec/mg) and hCES2 (36.2 mL/sec/mg). Compared to hCES1 and hCES2, hCES3 had a similar K_m value (105, 97.4, and 81.7 μM , respectively), but the difference in CL_{int} values was the result of a substantially lower V_{max} value for hCES3 (1.36, 3.38, and 0.0115 $\mu\text{mol/sec/mg}$, respectively). Therefore, the binding of 4NPB as a substrate appears to be similar between the three forms, but the catalytic turnover was substantially different.

Enzyme Activity Assays with Gemcitabine Prodrugs

Kinetic parameters were determined for the hydrolysis of gemcitabine ester prodrugs by human, monkey, and dog CESs (Table 4). A similar trend as seen with the 4-nitrophenyl esters was observed for these substrates, in that hCES2, cCES2, and dCES1 preferentially hydrolyzed most compounds. Examples illustrating this trend include prodrugs 16, 02, and 03 for the human, monkey, and dog CESs, respectively. For prodrug 16, hCES1 and hCES2 CL_{int} values were 1.00 and 315 $\mu\text{L/sec/mg}$, respectively. For prodrug 02, cCES1 and cCES2 CL_{int} values were 146 and 8813 $\mu\text{L/sec/mg}$, respectively. For prodrug 03, dCES1 and dCES2 CL_{int} values were 228 and 1.71 $\mu\text{L/sec/mg}$, respectively. There were a couple exceptions where the CES1 and CES2 enzymes had similar CL_{int} values. The human CES1 and CES2 had CL_{int} values for prodrug 10 of 0.351 and 0.327 $\mu\text{L/sec/mg}$, respectively. The dog CES1 and CES2 had CL_{int} values for prodrug 05 of 4.24 and 4.63 $\mu\text{L/sec/mg}$, respectively, and for prodrug 13 of 1.17 and 1.02 $\mu\text{L/sec/mg}$, respectively. Also, the maximum activity between species was dramatically different. The greatest hydrolytic clearance was observed in monkey (cCES2), followed by human (hCES2), then dog (dCES1) with CL_{int} values of 8813, 918, and 259 $\mu\text{L/sec/mg}$, respectively, for prodrug 02.

CES Inhibition by Loperamide

The inhibition of human, monkey, and dog CESs by loperamide was found to be selective for the CES2 subfamily (Figure 2). A comparison of IC_{50} values (Table 5) indicate that loperamide is selective for CES2 inhibition versus CES1 by at least 5 to 1000 fold depending on species. If an enzyme did not reach approximately 50% inhibition of 4NPB hydrolysis by 500 μM loperamide (maximum apparent soluble concentration), then the IC_{50} value was recorded as greater than 500 μM . While hCES1 had an IC_{50} value near 500 μM , that for cCES1, dCES1, and hCES3 exceeded 500 μM . The IC_{50} values suggested that loperamide is most potent as an inhibitor for

hCES2 followed by cCES2 then dCES2 (0.562, 34.4, and 93.6 μM , respectively). Interestingly, the loperamide IC_{50} values obtained in this study are similar to those using a different probe substrate (4-MUBA; Quinney et al., 2005) for hCES1 and hCES2.

mRNA Quantitation

The results of mRNA quantitation are listed in Table 6. In the cynomolgus monkey, a trend of decreasing CES mRNA content was noticed progressing through the intestinal tract from stomach (244 CES2 transcripts per 1000 β -actin transcripts) to colon (48.5 CES2 transcripts per 1000 β -actin transcripts). In addition, throughout the length of the intestine, cCES2 mRNA was expressed at substantially higher levels than cCES1 mRNA (48.5 and 0.0790 CES transcripts per 1000 β -actin transcripts, respectively, in the colon). In cynomolgus monkey kidney and lung, cCES1 (95.2 and 20.1 CES1 transcripts per 1000 β -actin transcripts, respectively) had higher mRNA expression than cCES2 (54.4 and 12.8 CES2 transcripts per 1000 β -actin transcripts, respectively). The hepatic mRNA expression levels were similar between cCES1 and cCES2 and are the highest of all tissues assayed (841 and 878 CES transcripts per 1000 β -actin transcripts, respectively). In the two beagle dogs, only dCES1 mRNA was detected in the kidney, liver, and lung (19.2, 251, and 14.4 CES1 transcripts per 1000 β -actin transcripts, respectively, as averaged between the two beagle dogs assessed) with the highest expression in liver. Unlike monkey, dCES1 mRNA was not detected in the GI tract. Importantly, dCES2 transcripts were not detected in any of the tissues examined, in spite of detecting synthetic standards of the dCES2 sequence to be amplified.

Western Blot Analysis

Figure 3 provides a survey of the protein expression of CES1 and CES2 in various tissues with the use of anti-CES1 and anti-CES2 antibodies. While the anti-CES1 antibody demonstrated high specificity, the anti-CES2 antibody has some cross-reactivity with CES1 proteins (Figure 1). In the cynomolgus monkey, the liver demonstrated the highest protein expression with both anti-CES1 and anti-CES2 antibodies. Also, the apparent expression of cCES1 and cCES2 protein in monkey decreases progressing through the intestinal tract from the stomach to the colon. Interestingly, a doublet was often observed with the anti-CES2 antibody and not necessarily with the anti-CES1 antibody. In beagle dogs, dCES1 is the major CES expressed. A doublet was also observed with the anti-CES1 antibody in dog. Similar to the monkey, the dog liver showed the greatest immunodetectable protein expression. Examination of plasma from the beagle dog and cynomolgus monkey for proteins

immunoreactive with the anti-CES1 and anti-CES2 antibodies suggested dog plasma contains a protein related to dCES1 but monkey plasma does not. On the other hand, neither dog nor monkey plasma sample appeared to contain a protein related to CES2.

Enzyme-Substrate Recognition

A series of eight nitrophenyl compounds and sixteen gemcitabine prodrugs were selected to provide an initial comparison of the relative SAR of CES1 and CES2 enzymes. The ring-constrained lactone in 6NC was resistant to hydrolysis by all enzymes tested, demonstrating non-saturable kinetics and low substrate turnover. In general, the rates of hydrolysis of the alkyl esters of 4-nitrophenol were faster with human and monkey CES2 compared to CES1, but this was not assessed using statistical analyses. However, within these species, enzyme affinity (as estimated by K_m values) for a given substrate was generally similar between CES1 and CES2. This is consistent with the hypothesis that lipophilicity is a major determinant of enzyme affinity due to the need to access the active site through a long hydrophobic gorge (Potter and Wadkins, 2006). Previous studies have illustrated that hCES2 displays a general preference for ester substrates with a larger alcohol group. This has been hypothesized to be related to greater conformational flexibility and a larger entrance to the active site (Redinbo and Potter, 2005). The current data are consistent with this trend, as the alcohol component of all the alkyl esters tested have acyl groups of lower molecular weight than 4-nitrophenol or gemcitabine. However, the magnitude of selectivity for the 4-nitrophenyl esters by hCES2 is relatively small, likely related to the small molecular size of these compounds compared to more selective substrates, such as irinotecan and heroin. For the gemcitabine esters, hydrolytic rates were again faster with hCES2 and cCES2 than CES1 with more substrate selectivity observed than the 4-nitrophenyl esters. Many of the prodrugs had greater than 10-fold higher CL_{int} values for hCES2 than hCES1, with the greatest being over 300-fold for prodrug 16. The largest differences in substrate selectivity were observed for the non-amino acid prodrugs. For these examples, the CL_{int} value for hCES2 was 15- to 300-fold higher than hCES1. For the amino acid prodrugs however, rates of hydrolysis were similar for hCES1 and hCES2, and selectivity between the two decreased to only 2- to 5-fold, which may not be biologically relevant. Within the amino acid class, compounds in which the amino group was substituted showed the greatest selectivity. These results suggest that hCES2 has much greater affinity for lipophilic substrates than hCES1. This observation could hold important implications for the design of prodrugs of gemcitabine or other similar molecules, in that lipophilic, non-amino acid ester prodrugs would be expected to be hydrolyzed very rapidly in the intestine where expression of hCES2 is high. A similar trend was observed in the monkey, selectivity was smallest for amino acid containing prodrugs. For the more lipophilic non-amino acid substrates, the magnitude of cCES2 selectivity was even greater

than the human, with almost a 20,000-fold higher CL_{int} value for prodrug 13 compared to cCES1. Interestingly, the dCESs displayed a distinctly different trend compared with those of the monkey and human, with dCES2 having lower CL_{int} for all alkyl esters tested. While the affinity of dCES2 for alkyl chains longer than 4NPA was similar to other forms, the rate of hydrolysis was markedly lower than hCES2 and cCES2. The same trend was observed for the gemcitabine prodrugs and rates of hydrolysis by dCES2 were lower than the other species for all examples. In terms of selectivity, hydrolysis by dCES1 had a consistently equal or greater CL_{int} value than dCES2. The cause of the low activity of dCES2 is unknown.

Intrinsic clearance generally increased as the carbon chain length increased, but this was not assessed using statistical analyses. In all three species, 4NPA had the lowest clearance values and either 4NPB or 4NPV had the highest clearance values for both CES1 and CES2 forms, similar to hCES1 and hCES2 with propranolol derivatives (Imai et al., 2006). While substrate affinity for the branched chain compounds was often similar or higher than the linear analogs, the V_{max} value was consistently lower. This suggests that steric bulk near the site of hydrolysis reduces the rate of cleavage despite good affinity for the enzyme. For the gemcitabine esters, there did not appear to be a strong correlation between steric bulk of the prodrug moiety and clearance for either hCESs or cCESs. For example, the CL_{int} value for substrates having relatively small esters (prodrugs 1 to 3) was similar to that observed for much larger esters (prodrugs 12 and 13). Hydrolysis of the gemcitabine esters in these species was more dependent upon the electronic nature of the ester substituent, with substrates containing polar atoms, such as nitrogen or oxygen, being much less susceptible to hydrolysis than those composed of simple alkyl substituents. For the dog, no clear trend was observed between the rate of hydrolysis and either steric bulk or electronics. Other distinctions between CES1 and CES2 were observed in this study, including the occurrence of non-Michaelis-Menten kinetics by CES2 for some substrates, an observation previously shown with the prodrug prasugrel (Williams et al., 2008b). Williams, *et al.*, proposed that the observed inhibition of hCES2 could be due to excess-substrate inhibition or multiple binding sites for hCES2, but the exact mechanism is unknown and warrants additional study.

Loperamide is a relatively selective inhibitor of hCES2, and as such it provides a useful tool for interrogating the involvement of specific CES forms in tissue fractions and in vivo (Quinney et al., 2005). In the current study, the pattern of selectivity observed with hCES2 versus hCES1 appears to hold true in the other

species, but there was a distinct difference in potency of inhibition between species. The inhibition of hCES2 by loperamide was 60-times more potent than for cCES2, and the inhibition of cCES2 was 2-times more potent than for dCES2. Therefore, loperamide might have utility as a probe inhibitor in all three species, but the concentrations required for full inhibition of CES2 varies considerably between species.

While the focus of this study was an inter-species comparison of CES1 and CES2 forms, hydrolysis of these compounds was also examined with the poorly characterized human CES3. The extent of hydrolysis by hCES3 was substantially lower than hCES1 or hCES2 in this study, similar to a previous report (Quinney et al., 2005). These results suggest that hCES3 is of minor concern for xenobiotic metabolism but may have a specific endogenous role which has yet to be characterized.

CES Expression Patterns in Various Tissues

A better understanding of organ-level expression is also critical to translating substrate disposition in non-human species to that in the clinical setting. Expression patterns of hCES1 and hCES2 were found to be similar for activity-based assays (Taketani et al., 2007) and mRNA expression patterns (Satoh et al., 2002; Quinney et al., 2005). Monkey and dog CES activity in various tissues have also been explored (Taketani et al., 2007). The current study is consistent with previous observations. While the patterns of CES mRNA and protein expression in various tissues are similar between the human and monkey, these patterns differ in the dog. The most significant discrepancies between primates and canines are the lack of dog intestinal CES activity and detection of dCES1 in dog plasma. Since the anti-CES2 antibody demonstrated a weak cross-reactivity with dCES1 and the mRNA quantification studies indicated no detectable dCES2 mRNA, it is possible that the protein detected in dog tissue is actually dCES1. Another interesting observation is the doublet observed related to cCES2 (Taketani et al., 2007), which suggests that monkeys appear to have two related CES2 forms (Williams et al., 2010). The absence of intestinal dCES activity has interesting functional and evolutionary implications. Based on these data, dogs would likely have a reduced capacity to detoxify esters in the intestine. However, this ability is potentially of minor importance in carnivores, which would have infrequent exposure to toxic alkaloids. The loss of dCES2 activity and expression in dogs might reflect a lack of selective pressure to maintain esterase capacity in the gastrointestinal tract. Genomic and functional analyses of other carnivorous species could provide additional insight into the evolutionary and dietary importance of CES2.

Conclusions

Overall, the similarities in substrate recognition and tissue expression patterns suggest that the cynomolgus monkey is a promising large-animal model for human CES1 and CES2 metabolism. The beagle dog appears to be a less appropriate animal model for human CESs, due to its difference in the pattern of tissue expression and the dominance of dCES1 efficiency for the compounds tested. Although the cynomolgus monkey is most like humans among the species examined to date, caution should be employed when using the cynomolgus monkey as a model for human CES1 and CES2 hydrolysis. Depending on the substrate, the hydrolysis rate in the cynomolgus monkey may be significantly higher than in human and sensitivity of monkey CESs to inhibition appear to differ from humans. Therefore, it is important to examine the comparative *in vitro* hydrolysis kinetics prior to conducting *in vivo* disposition studies.

Acknowledgments

DMD #41335

19

The authors appreciate the gracious donation of CES2-selective antibodies by Philip Potter (St. Jude Children's Research Hospital). Also, the authors thank Jingqi Bao (Eli Lilly and Company) for his thoughtful discussion of this study and Douglas O'Bannon (Eli Lilly and Company) for graciously providing the 4-nitrophenyl dimethylacetate.

Authorship Contributions

DMD #41335

20

Participated in research design: Williams, Bacon, Bender, Lowinger, Ehsani, X Wang, H Wang, Qian, Ruterbories, Wrighton, Perkins

Conducted experiments: Williams, Bacon, Lowinger, Ehsani, X Wang, H Wang

Contributed new reagents or analytic tools: Bender, Guo, Ruterbories

Performed data analysis: Williams, Bacon, Bender, Lowinger, Guo, Ehsani, X Wang, H Wang, Perkins

Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Williams, Bacon, Bender, Lowinger, Guo, Ehsani, X Wang, H Wang, Qian, Ruterbories, Wrighton, Perkins

- Berry LM, Wollenberg L, and Zhao Z (2009) Esterase activities in the blood, liver and intestine of several preclinical species and humans. *Drug Metab Lett* **3**: 70-77.
- Dean RA, Christian CD, Sample RH, and Bosron WF (1991) Human liver cocaine esterases: ethanol-mediated formation of ethylcocaine. *FASEB J* **5**: 2735-2739.
- Humerickhouse R, Lohrbach K, Li L, Bosron WF, and Dolan ME (2000) Characterization of CPT-11 Hydrolysis by Human Liver Carboxylesterase Isoforms hCE-1 and hCE-2. *Cancer Res* **60**: 1189-1192.
- Imai T, Taketani M, Shii M, Hosokawa M, and Chiba K (2006) Substrate specificity of carboxylesterase isozymes and their contribution to hydrolase activity in human liver and small intestine. *Drug Metab Disp* **34**: 1734-1741.
- Li B, Sedlacek M, Manoharan I, Boopathy R, Duysen EG, Masson P, and Lockridge O (2005) Butyrylcholinesterase, paraoxonase, and albumin esterase, but not carboxylesterase, are present in human plasma. *Biochem Pharmacol* **70**: 1673-1684.
- Mori M, Hosokawa M, Ogasawara Y, Tsukada E, and Chiba K (1999) cDNA cloning, characterization and stable expression of novel human brain carboxylesterase. *FEBS Lett* **458**: 17-22.
- Pindel EV, Kedishvili NY, Abraham TL, Brzezinski MR, Zhang J, Dean RA, and Bosron WF (1997) Purification and cloning of a broad substrate specificity human liver carboxylesterase that catalyzes the hydrolysis of cocaine and heroin. *J Biol Chem* **272**: 14769-14775.
- Potter PM and Wadkins RM (2006) Carboxylesterases - Detoxifying Enzymes and Targets for Drug Therapy. *Curr Med Chem* **13**: 1045-1054.
- Quinney SK, Sanghani SP, Davis WI, Hurley TD, Sun Z, Murry DJ, and Bosron WF (2005)

- Hydrolysis of Capecitabine to 5'-Deoxy-5-fluorocytidine by Human Carboxylesterases and Inhibition by Loperamide. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* **313**: 1011-1016.
- Redinbo MR and Potter PM (2005) Mammalian carboxylesterases: from drug targets to protein therapeutics. *Drug Discov Today* **10**: 313-325.
- Satoh T, Taylor P, Bosron WF, Sanghani SP, Hosokawa M, and La Du BN (2002) Current progress on esterases: from molecular structure to function. *Drug Metab Disp* **30**: 488-493.
- Taketani M, Shii M, Ohura K, Ninomiya S, and Imai T (2007) Carboxylesterase in the liver and small intestine of experimental animals and human. *Life Sci* **81**: 924-932.
- Tang M, Mukundan M, Yang J, Charpentier N, LeCluyse EL, Black C, Yang D, Shi D, and Yan B (2006) Antiplatelet Agents Aspirin and Clopidogrel Are Hydrolyzed by Distinct Carboxylesterases, and Clopidogrel Is Transesterificated in the Presence of Ethyl Alcohol. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* **319**: 1467-1476.
- Williams ET, Ehsani ME, Wang X, Wang H, Qian YW, Wrighton SA, and Perkins EJ (2008a) Effect of Buffer Components and Carrier Solvents on In Vitro Activity of Recombinant Human Carboxylesterases. *J Pharmacol Toxicol Methods* **57**: 138-144.
- Williams ET, Jones KO, Ponsler GD, Lowery SM, Ruterbories KJ, Wrighton SA, Perkins EJ, Kazui M, and Farid NA (2008b) The Biotransformation of Prasugrel, a New Thienopyridine Prodrug, by the Human Carboxylesterases 1 and 2. *Drug Metab Disp* **36**: 1227-1232.
- Williams ET, Leyk M, Wrighton SA, Davies PJ, Loose DS, Shipley GL, and Strobel HW (2004) Estrogen regulation of the cytochrome P450 3A subfamily in humans. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* **311**: 728-35.
- Williams ET, Wang H, Wrighton SA, Qian YW, and Perkins EJ (2010) Genomic Analysis of

the Carboxylesterases: Identification and Classification of Novel Forms. *Mol Phylogenet Evol* **57**: 23-34.

Present address for Eric T. Williams: Eisai Inc, 4 Corporate Drive, Andover, MA 01810; Eric_Williams@Eisai.com

Present address for Jennifer J. Lowinger: Bristol-Myers Squibb, 311 Pennington-Rocky Hill Road, Pennington, NJ 08543

Permanent address for Steven A. Wrighton: W925 Miramar Drive, East Troy, WI 53120; 262-642-2528

Figure 1 – Western blot demonstrating the cross-reactivity of the polyclonal rabbit anti-human CES1 and CES2 antibodies probed against the cynomolgus monkey, dog, and human CES1 and CES2 enzymes. The gel was loaded with 2 μ g for dog CESs and 1 μ g for monkey and human CESs.

Figure 2 – Loperamide inhibition of the carboxylesterases in human (A), cynomolgus monkey (B), and dog (C). The IC_{50} values are listed in Table 5.

Figure 3 – Western blot analysis of CES1 and CES2 expression in two beagle dogs and one cynomolgus monkey. Gels were loaded with 50 μ g of tissue homogenates (A) and 50 μ g of plasma (B) with expressed and purified CESs for comparison. There was 50 and 100 ng of purified protein for dCES1 and dCES2, respectively, and 50 and 25 ng for cCES1 and cCES2, respectively.

Table 1 – Summary of maximum substrate concentration ([S]; μM) and enzyme concentration ([E]; $\mu\text{g/mL}$) used with each combination of substrate and enzyme.

		hCES1	dCES1	cCES1	hCES2	dCES2	cCES2	hCES3
4NPA	[S]	800	200	1600	800	1600	800	NS
	[E]	0.10	0.05	0.75	0.10	0.75	0.05	NS
4NPP	[S]	800	200	800	800	800	800	NS
	[E]	0.10	0.025	0.75	0.10	0.75	0.05	NS
4NPB	[S]	800	200	800	800	800	800	800
	[E]	0.10	0.05	0.75	0.10	0.75	0.05	1.50
4NPV	[S]	200	200	200	200	200	200	NS
	[E]	0.10	0.05	0.75	0.10	0.75	0.05	NS
4NPDMA	[S]	600	800	600	600	600	600	NS
	[E]	0.20	0.18	0.25	0.10	0.18	0.05	NS
4NPTMA	[S]	100	100	100	100	100	100	NS
	[E]	0.20	0.05	1.25	0.20	1.25	0.20	NS
4NPGB	[S]	400	400	400	400	400	400	NS
	[E]	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.40	NS
6NC	[S]	400	400	400	400	400	400	NS
	[E]	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	NS

NS – not studied

Table 2 – Synthetic oligonucleotide sequences used for quantitative real-time PCR

Universal Primers and Probes

CES1	Forward Primer	5'-GCTTTCTGAAGACTGTCTTTACCTCAATA
	Reverse Primer	5'-GCCAGCCCATCATAGGTTGAT
	Probe	5'- <i>FAM</i> -AGGCTGCCGGTGATGGTGTGGA
CES2	Forward Primer	5'-TGGTGGTGGTCATCATCCAGTA
	Reverse Primer	5'-CCTCCAAAGTGGGCGATATTC
	Probe	5'- <i>VIC</i> -CTTCAGCACTGGAGACAAGCACGCAAC
CES3	Forward Primer	5'-CGAAGTTGCTCAGCCTGAAGTAG
	Reverse Primer	5'-TGGGTCGTGTGCGAGGCCG
	Probe	5'- <i>FAM</i> -ATGCCAGAAAGACATTACAAG
CES4	Forward Primer	5'-GGGTCCAGAAGAACATCGAGTTC
	Reverse Primer	5'-CCCCTCTCCATGATGGCTTTG
	Probe	5'- <i>VIC</i> -AGTCAGCGGGAGCCATAAGTGT
β-actin	Forward Primer	5'-TTCAACACCCAGCCATGT
	Reverse Primer	5'-AGGGCATACCCCTCGTAGATG
	Probe	5'- <i>NED</i> -CGTGATGGACTCCGGTGACGGG

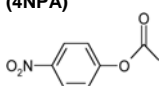
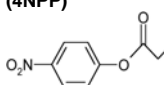
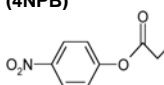
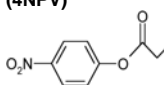
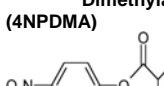
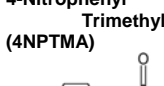
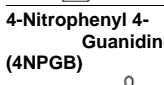
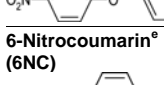
Dog-Specific Primers

CES1	Forward Primer	5'-GTTTTCTGAAGACTGCCTTTACCTCAATA
CES2	Forward Primer	5'-TGGTGGTTGTCATTATCCAGTA
	Reverse Primer	5'-CCTCCAAAATAGGCAATATTT
CES4	Forward Primer	5'-GGGTCCAGGAGAATATCGAGTTC
β-actin	Reverse Primer	5'-AGGGCGTACCCCTCATAGATG

Standard Curve Sequences

CES1	human	5'-CTCAAGCTTTCTGAAGACTGTCTTTACCTCAATATTTACACTCCTGCTGACTTGACCAAGAAAAACAGGCTGCCGGT GATGGTGTGGATCCACGGAGGGGGGCTGATGGTGGGTGCGGCATCAACCTATGATGGGCTGGCCCTTG
	cynomolgus monkey	5'-CTCAAGCTTTCTGAAGACTGTCTTTACCTCAATATTTACACTCCTGCTGACTTGACCAAGAAAAACAGGCTGCCGGT GATGGTGTGGATCCACGGAGGGGGGCTGATGGTGGGTGACGATCAACCTATGATGGGCTGGCCCTTG
	dog	5'-CTCAAGTTTTCTGAAGACTGCCTTTACCTCAATATTTACACTCCCGCTGACTTGACAAAGAACAGCAGGCTGCCGGT GATGGTGTGGATCCACGGAGGGGGTCTGGTGGTGGGCGGGGCATCAACCTATGATGGGCTGGCCCTCT
CES2	human	5'-GAACGTGGTGGTGGTGCATCATCCAGTACCGCCTGGGTGTCTGGGCTTCTTCAGCACTGGAGACAAGCACGCAAC CGGCAACTGGGGCTACCTGGACCAAGTGGCTGCACTACGCTGGGTCCAGCAGAATATCGCCCACTTTGGAGGCA ACC
	cynomolgus monkey	5'-GGACGTGGTGGTGGTGCACCATCCAGTACCGCCTGGGTGTCTGGGCTTCTTCAGCACTGGAGACAAGCATGCAAC CGGCAACTGGGGCTACCTGGACCAAGTGGCCGCACTACGCTGGGTCCGGCAGAATATCGCCCACTTTGGAGGCA ACC
	dog	5'-GGACTTGGTGGTGGTGCATTATCCAGTACCGCCTGGGTGTCTGGGCTTCTTCAGCACTGGAGACAAGCATGCAAC TGGCAATTGGGGCTACCTGGATCAAGTGCCCGCTACGCTGGATCCAGCAAATATTGCCATTTTTGGAGGAGA CC
CES3	human	5'-GGGCCCGAAGTTGCTCAGCCTGAAGTAGACACCACCTGGGTGCTGTGCGAGGCCGCGAGGTGGGCGTGAAGG GCACAGACCGCCTTGTGAATGTCTTTCTGGGCATTCCAT
CES4	human	5'-GTCCTGGTCCAGAAGAATCGAGTTCCTTCGGTGGGACCCAGCTCTGTGACCATCTTTGGCGAGTCCGCGG GAGCCATAAGTGTTCAGTCTTACTGTCTCCCATGGCCAAAGGCTTATTCCACAAAGCCATCATGGAGAGTGG GGTGGC
	dog	5'-AACCTGGTCCAGGAGAATATCGAGTTCCTTCGGGGGGACCCACACTCTGTGACCATCTTTGGCGAGTCCAGG AGCCATAAGTGTTCGGCCTTGTACTGTCCCATGGCCAGTGGCTTATTCCACAAAGCCATCATGGAGAGTGG GGTGGC
β-actin	human	5'-AGACCTCAACACCCAGCCATGTACGTTGCTATCCAGGCTGTGCTATCCCTGTACGCCTCTGGCCGTACCACTG GCATCGTATGGACTCCCGTGACGGGGTCAACCACACTGTGCCATCTACGAGGGGTATGCCCTCCCC
	cynomolgus monkey	5'-AGACCTCAACACCCAGCCATGTACGTTGCTATCCAGGCTGTGCTATCCCTGTACGCCTCTGGCCGTACCACTG GCATCGTATGGACTCCCGTGACGGGGTCAACCACACTGTGCCATCTACGAGGGGTATGCCCTCCCC
	dog	5'-AGACTTTCAACACCCAGCCATGTACGTTGCTATCCAGGCTGTGCTATCCCTGTACGCCTCTGGCCGTACCACTG GCATCGTATGGACTCCCGTGACGGGGTCAACCACACTGTGCCATCTATGAGGGGTACGCCCTCCCC

Table 3 – Summary of carboxylesterase activity. Values listed are the average \pm standard error. When the kinetic constants K_m and V_{max} were determined for a substrate and enzyme combination, the intrinsic clearance (CL_{int}) is V_{max}/K_m ; otherwise, the initial clearance (CL_{ini}) was calculated. The letter preceding CES designates the species (d – dog, h – human, c – cynomolgus monkey). The units for K_m/K_s , V_{max} , and $CL_{int}/CL_{max}/CL_{ini}$ are μM , μmol product/min/mg protein, and mL/min/mg protein, respectively.

		hCES1	cCES1	dCES1	hCES2 ^a	cCES2	dCES2 ^b	hCES3
4-Nitrophenyl Acetate (4NPA) 	K_m	75.8 \pm 6.9	244 \pm 10	19.2 \pm 1.9	74.4 \pm 5.8	186 \pm 8	600 \pm 70	ND
	V_{max}	40.7 \pm 1.8	30.5 \pm 0.5	40.6 \pm 11.2	44.8 \pm 2.1	100 \pm 13	5.71 \pm 0.64	ND
	CL_{int}	552 \pm 79	125 \pm 5	2232 \pm 744	606 \pm 36	539 \pm 64	9.54 \pm 0.24	ND
4-Nitrophenyl Propionate (4NPP) 	K_m	148 \pm 15	101 \pm 23	20.0 \pm 2.4	200 \pm 23	137 \pm 2	176 \pm 27	ND
	V_{max}	56.1 \pm 4.4	38.7 \pm 3.5	82.2 \pm 10.8	149.4 \pm 28.2	164.4 \pm 15	16 \pm 1.7	ND
	CL_{int}	392 \pm 38	448 \pm 61	4320 \pm 570	858 \pm 210	1200 \pm 132	93.6 \pm 6.6	ND
4-Nitrophenyl Butyrate (4NPB) 	K_m	105 \pm 18	37.7 \pm 2.3	22.5 \pm 3.2	97.4 \pm 11.1	90.0 \pm 14.8	50.3 \pm 7.6	81.7 \pm 8.1
	V_{max}	81.6 \pm 3.6	20.6 \pm 1.5	121.8 \pm 12.6	202.8 \pm 10.8	511.8 \pm 16.8	13.8 \pm 0.4	0.690 \pm 0.084
	CL_{int}	834 \pm 114	551 \pm 38	7500 \pm 2100	2172 \pm 288	6060 \pm 1140	295 \pm 47	9.00 \pm 1.86
4-Nitrophenyl Valerate (4NPV) 	K_m	142 \pm 22	12.8 \pm 1.5	9.65 \pm 1.95	67.3 \pm 9.3	24.9 \pm 3.0	13.5 \pm 0.4	ND
	V_{max}	52.1 \pm 5	8.04 \pm 0.48	41.2 \pm 8.1	103.8 \pm 13.2	277.2 \pm 42.6	12.7 \pm 0.2	ND
	CL_{int}	400 \pm 77	642 \pm 54	4356 \pm 420	1554 \pm 36	11100 \pm 360	936 \pm 18	ND
4-Nitrophenyl Dimethylacetate^c (4NPDMA) 	K_m	32.5 \pm 6.4	10.2 \pm 1.7	23.9 \pm 2.1	28.9 \pm 8.1	13.6 \pm 1.5	15.4 \pm 1.2	ND
	V_{max}	8.76 \pm 1.44	11.7 \pm 2.2	80.4 \pm 2.4	20.8 \pm 5.6	35.2 \pm 5.9	2.89 \pm 0.1	ND
	CL_{int}	312 \pm 84	1140 \pm 48	3660 \pm 390	888 \pm 228	2574 \pm 270	192 \pm 22	ND
	CL_{ini}^{-2}	9.6 \pm 1.98	NA	NA	38.9 \pm 10	70.2 \pm 10.8	4.08 \pm 0.4	ND
4-Nitrophenyl Trimethylacetate (4NPTMA) 	$K_{m/s}$	17.4 \pm 3.1	13.9 \pm 1.2	10.7 \pm 0.6	13.5 \pm 1.8	25.9 \pm 8.6	19.0 \pm 0.6	ND
	V_{max}	5.08 \pm 0.56	4.41 \pm 0.36	26.3 \pm 7.7	6.84 \pm 1.38	9.66 \pm 4.02	4.08 \pm 0.4	ND
	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.49 \pm 0.06	ND
	CL_{int}/max	357 \pm 97	320 \pm 13	2388 \pm 570	511 \pm 67	357 \pm 30	26 \pm 2.9	ND
4-Nitrophenyl 4-Guanidinobenzoate^d (4NPGB) 	K_m	84.4 \pm 6.7	848 \pm 41	702 \pm 144	118 \pm 21	45.3 \pm 12.5	304 \pm 37	ND
	V_{max}	0.636 \pm 0.03	0.409 \pm 0.044	0.612 \pm 0.114	0.285 \pm 0.023	39.48 \pm 9.18	0.696 \pm 0.036	ND
	CL_{int}	7.68 \pm 0.6	0.481 \pm 0.038	0.888 \pm 0.084	2.55 \pm 0.2	924 \pm 234	2.45 \pm 0.25	ND
6-Nitrocoumarin^e (6NC) 	CL_{ini}	0.139 \pm 0.009	0.113 \pm 0.01	0.124 \pm 0.01	0.125 \pm 0.014	0.165 \pm 0.012	0.143 \pm 0.013	ND

ND – not determined

NA – not applicable

^a hCES2 showed inhibition at concentrations above 50 μM for 4-nitrophenyl trimethylacetate.

^b dCES2 values for 4-nitrophenyl trimethylacetate are K_s and CL_{max} instead of K_m and CL_{int} , respectively.

^c For the enzymes that displayed biphasic kinetics with 4-nitrophenyl dimethylacetate, the CL_{ini} is also listed.

^d cCES2 showed an increased delay in hydrolysis as the substrate concentration increased and inhibition at high substrate concentrations.

^e Kinetic plots did not plateau for 6-nitrocoumarin with any of the enzymes, thus only the CL_{ini} could be derived.

Table 4 – Summary of CES activity. Values listed are the mean \pm standard error. When the kinetic constants K_m and V_{max} were determined for a substrate and enzyme combination, the intrinsic clearance (CL_{int}) is V_{max}/K_m ; otherwise, the initial clearance (CL_{ini}) was calculated. The letter preceding CES designates the species (d – dog, h – human, c – cynomolgus monkey). The units for K_m , V_{max} , and CL_{int}/CL_{ini} are μM , nmol product/min/mg protein, and $\mu L/sec/mg$ protein, respectively. NA – not applicable.

		hCES1	cCES1	dCES1	hCES2	cCES2	dCES2	
Prodrugs at R1 Position and -OH at R2 Position								
01		K_m	NA	NA	NA	273 \pm 5	41.1 \pm 1.4	NA
	V_{max}	NA	NA	NA	4037 \pm 26	12266 \pm 74	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	2.58 \pm 0.02	12.2 \pm 0.1	11.3 \pm 0.0	246 \pm 5	4969 \pm 167	0.320 \pm 0.001	
02		K_m	NA	303 \pm 49	399 \pm 19	407 \pm 6	69.5 \pm 2.2	NA
	V_{max}	NA	2662 \pm 163	6189 \pm 134	22440 \pm 138	36726 \pm 200	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	18.3 \pm 0.1	146 \pm 25	259 \pm 14	918 \pm 14	8813 \pm 281	8.56 \pm 0.04	
03		K_m	242 \pm 3	130 \pm 2	289 \pm 3	107 \pm 0	36.5 \pm 1.9	NA
	V_{max}	617 \pm 2	1141 \pm 4	3946 \pm 16	4175 \pm 1	15201 \pm 149	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	42.6 \pm 0.5	147 \pm 3	228 \pm 3	652 \pm 0	6949 \pm 364	1.71 \pm 0.01	
04		K_m	NA	NA	NA	NA	187 \pm 13	NA
	V_{max}	NA	NA	NA	NA	2912 \pm 56	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	0.109 \pm 0.001	0.507 \pm 0.005	0.840 \pm 0.005	5.88 \pm 0.01	260 \pm 18	0.253 \pm 0.001	
05		K_m	212 \pm 9	431 \pm 25	235 \pm 77	316 \pm 14	37.7 \pm 2.3	145 \pm 3
	V_{max}	44.7 \pm 0.6	124 \pm 3	59.9 \pm 6.4	389 \pm 7	2385 \pm 28	40.2 \pm 0.2	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	3.52 \pm 0.15	4.81 \pm 0.31	4.24 \pm 1.46	20.5 \pm 1.0	1056 \pm 66	4.63 \pm 0.09	
06		K_m	92.9 \pm 2.9	NA	NA	NA	26.4 \pm 1.6	250 \pm 12
	V_{max}	14.6 \pm 0.1	NA	NA	NA	1093 \pm 14	22.6 \pm 0.4	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	2.63 \pm 0.08	2.67 \pm 0.03	2.67 \pm 0.03	4.30 \pm 0.05	690 \pm 44	1.51 \pm 0.08	
07		K_m	338 \pm 8	NA	NA	119 \pm 2	44.9 \pm 5.8	NA
	V_{max}	788 \pm 7	NA	NA	592 \pm 2	4632 \pm 107	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	38.8 \pm 1.0	13.3 \pm 0.2	9.72 \pm 0.10	83.0 \pm 1.5	1717 \pm 224	0.558 \pm 0.001	
08		K_m	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.1 \pm 1.0	NA
	V_{max}	NA	NA	NA	NA	700 \pm 2	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	0.118 \pm 0.001	1.14 \pm 0.01	1.96 \pm 0.02	1.34 \pm 0.01	162 \pm 2	0.283 \pm 0.001	
09		K_m	85.0 \pm 5.4	279 \pm 11	139 \pm 3	82.2 \pm 0.2	43.1 \pm 0.2	398 \pm 14
	V_{max}	3.16 \pm 0.04	12.9 \pm 0.2	14.2 \pm 0.1	27.8 \pm 0.0	123 \pm 0	18.2 \pm 0.3	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	0.620 \pm 0.040	0.769 \pm 0.033	1.69 \pm 0.04	5.63 \pm 0.02	47.4 \pm 0.2	0.761 \pm 0.030	
10		K_m	16.5 \pm 2.8	378 \pm 12	3.57 \pm 4.44	349 \pm 5	15.3 \pm 3.4	147 \pm 12
	V_{max}	0.348 \pm 0.014	7.25 \pm 0.10	0.178 \pm 0.046	6.85 \pm 0.04	3.40 \pm 0.18	2.75 \pm 0.05	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	0.351 \pm 0.061	0.320 \pm 0.011	0.834 \pm 1.060	0.327 \pm 0.005	3.72 \pm 0.85	0.312 \pm 0	
11		K_m	158 \pm 2	132 \pm 1	119 \pm 3	153 \pm 4	41.7 \pm 0.8	NA
	V_{max}	9.45 \pm 0.03	21.3 \pm 0.0	16.1 \pm 0.1	21.3 \pm 0.1	146 \pm 1	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	0.994 \pm 0.013	2.69 \pm 0.01	2.25 \pm 0.06	2.31 \pm 0.07	58.5 \pm 1.2	0.0577 \pm 0.0005	
12		K_m	137 \pm 7	NA	430 \pm 4	25.5 \pm 0.2	7.78 \pm 1.98	NA
	V_{max}	8.11 \pm 0.10	NA	43.1 \pm 0.2	378 \pm 1	2136 \pm 127	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	0.987 \pm 0.054	0.373 \pm 0.004	1.67 \pm 0.02	247 \pm 2	4575 \pm 1195	0.0299 \pm 0.0001	
13		K_m	437 \pm 18	NA	NA	80.8 \pm 1.8	22.9 \pm 1.8	NA
	V_{max}	23.3 \pm 0.5	NA	NA	590 \pm 2	5520 \pm 96	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	0.888 \pm 0.041	0.202 \pm 0.001	1.17 \pm 0.01	122 \pm 3	4018 \pm 328	1.02 \pm 0.00	
14		K_m	82.2 \pm 0.6	181 \pm 0	284 \pm 9	40.0 \pm 0.1	3.67 \pm 0.66	NA
	V_{max}	5.93 \pm 0.01	25.3 \pm 0.0	149 \pm 2	11.9 \pm 0.0	668 \pm 25	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	1.20 \pm 0.01	2.34 \pm 0.00	8.73 \pm 0.29	4.97 \pm 0.02	3035 \pm 556	0.0156 \pm 0.0002	
Prodrugs at R2 Position and -OH at R1 Position								
15		K_m	362 \pm 63	NA	NA	278 \pm 57	NA	NA
	V_{max}	22.5 \pm 1.7	NA	NA	884 \pm 66	NA	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	1.04 \pm 0.20	1.17 \pm 0.01	1.02 \pm 0.00	53.0 \pm 11.6	8.91 \pm 0.11	ND	
16		K_m	316 \pm 11	NA	NA	48.6 \pm 0.4	220 \pm 7	NA
	V_{max}	19.0 \pm 0.2	NA	NA	917 \pm 1	294 \pm 3	NA	
	$CL_{ini/int}$	1.00 \pm 0.04	0.711 \pm 0.000	2.09 \pm 0.01	315 \pm 3	22.3 \pm 0.8	0.430 \pm 0.001	

Table 5 – IC₅₀ values for the inhibition by loperamide of 4NPB hydrolysis by each CES studied.

	Human			Cynomolgus Monkey		Beagle Dog	
	hCES1	hCES2	hCES3	cCES1	cCES2	dCES1	dCES2
IC₅₀ (μM)	464	0.562	> 500	> 500	34.4	> 500	93.6
95% CI (μM)	374 – 577	0.476 – 0.663	NA	NA	24.0 – 49.5	NA	75.3 – 116.5

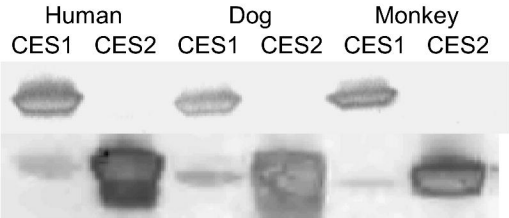
NA – not applicable

Table 6 – Results of mRNA quantitation by quantitative real-time PCR

	Number of CES transcripts per 1000 transcripts of β -actin (\pm S.E.)					
	Cynomolgus Monkey #1		Beagle Dog #1		Beagle Dog #2	
	CES1	CES2	CES1	CES2	CES1	CES2
stomach	ND	244 \pm 79	ND	ND	ND	ND
duodenum	41.8 \pm 4.3	151 \pm 26	ND	ND	ND	ND
jejunum	2.45 \pm 0.35	487 \pm 168	ND	ND	ND	ND
ileum	4.71 \pm 0.03	94.7 \pm 25.1	ND	ND	ND	ND
colon	0.0790 \pm 0.0316	48.5 \pm 28.6	ND	ND	ND	ND
lung	20.1 \pm 2.9	12.8 \pm 2.4	6.72 \pm 2.37	ND	22.1 \pm 6.3	ND
kidney	95.2 \pm 5.2	54.4 \pm 7.2	37.5 \pm 10.5	ND	0.813 \pm 0.538	ND
liver	841 \pm 79	878 \pm 89	103 \pm 14	ND	398 \pm 9	ND
heart	NA	NA	ND	ND	NA	NA

NA – not available
 ND – not detected

Figure 1



← anti-CES1 antibody

← anti-CES2 antibody

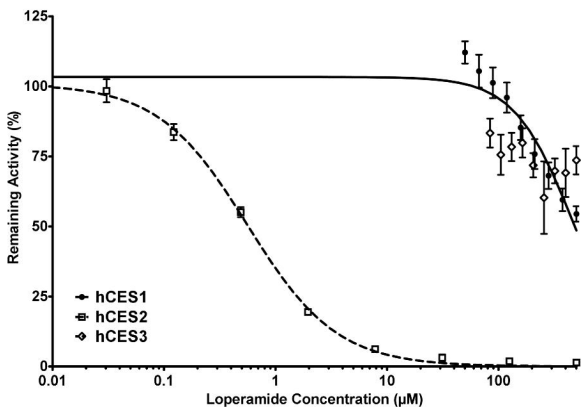
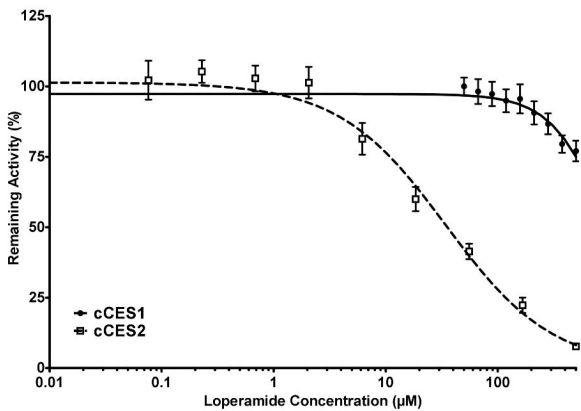
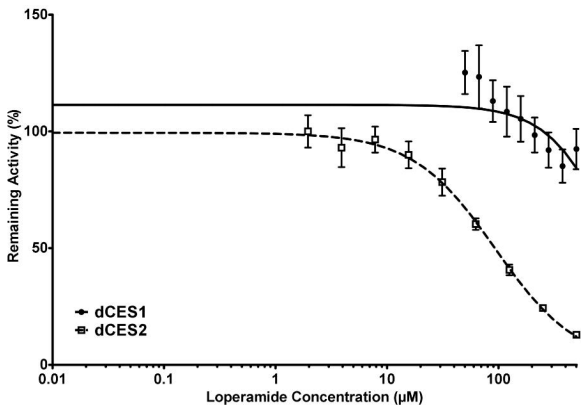
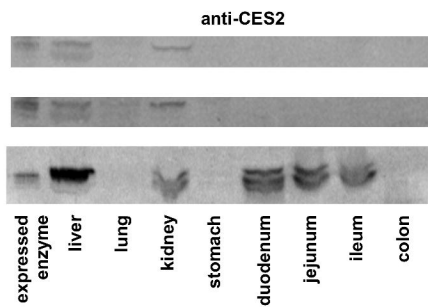
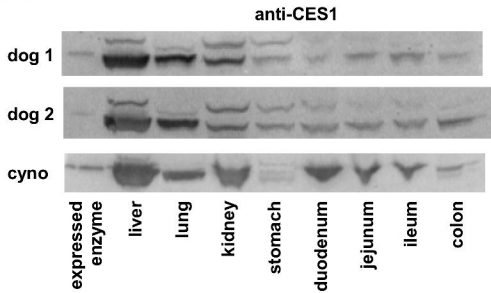
Figure 2**A****B****C**

Figure 3

A



B

