

Accurate Estimation of In Vivo Inhibition Constants of Inhibitors and Fraction Metabolized of Substrates with Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Drug–Drug Interaction Models Incorporating Parent Drugs and Metabolites of Substrates with Cluster Newton Method^S

Kenta Yoshida, Kazuya Maeda, Akihiko Konagaya, and Hiroyuki Kusuhara

Laboratory of Molecular Pharmacokinetics, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Tokyo, Tokyo (K.Y., K.M., H.K.), and Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama (K.Y., A.K.), Japan

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ABSTRACT

The accurate estimation of “in vivo” inhibition constants (K_i) of inhibitors and fraction metabolized (f_m) of substrates is highly important for drug–drug interaction (DDI) prediction based on physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) models. We hypothesized that analysis of the pharmacokinetic alterations of substrate metabolites in addition to the parent drug would enable accurate estimation of in vivo K_i and f_m . Twenty-four pharmacokinetic DDIs caused by P450 inhibition were analyzed with PBPK models using an emerging parameter estimation method, the cluster Newton method, which enables efficient estimation of a large number of parameters to describe the pharmacokinetics of parent and metabolized drugs. For each DDI, two analyses were conducted (with or without substrate metabolite data), and the parameter estimates were compared with

each other. In 17 out of 24 cases, inclusion of substrate metabolite information in PBPK analysis improved the reliability of both K_i and f_m . Importantly, the estimated K_i for the same inhibitor from different DDI studies was generally consistent, suggesting that the estimated K_i from one study can be reliably used for the prediction of untested DDI cases with different victim drugs. Furthermore, a large discrepancy was observed between the reported in vitro K_i and the in vitro estimates for some inhibitors, and the current in vivo K_i estimates might be used as reference values when optimizing in vitro–in vivo extrapolation strategies. These results demonstrated that better use of substrate metabolite information in PBPK analysis of clinical DDI data can improve reliability of top-down parameter estimation and prediction of untested DDIs.

Introduction

Pharmacokinetic drug–drug interactions (DDIs) alter the pharmacokinetics of substrate (victim) drugs, consequently leading to adverse reactions that may include lethal events (Huang et al., 2008). For DDIs caused by the inhibition of drug-metabolizing enzymes, the magnitude of the DDI depends on the inhibition constants (K_i) of the inhibitors against the enzymes and the contribution of the inhibited enzyme to the overall elimination of the substrate drugs (f_m) as well as the exposure of the inhibitors at the enzyme active site (Ito et al., 1998; Brown et al.,

2005; Obach et al., 2006; Houston and Galetin, 2008; Hisaka et al., 2010). Therefore, the reliability of these two parameters affects the accuracy of the simulated results of the DDI cases.

The physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) model has been employed for quantitative analysis of clinically reported DDIs (Rowland et al., 2011; Jones et al., 2015; Wagner et al., 2015; Luzon et al., 2017). With the aim of improving the accuracy of PBPK model-based prediction of DDIs, Kato et al. (2008) determined the in vivo K_i values of multiple inhibitor drugs for cytochrome P450 enzymes (P450) by comprehensive analysis of DDI data. They found that the in vivo K_i estimates were smaller than the in vitro K_i values for many inhibitors. They also found that in vivo K_i values showed an up to 100-fold difference, depending on the clinical data. They suggested that the reproducibility of the clinical data from different study groups and the reliability of the fixed f_m values employed in PBPK analysis based on in vitro data are potential causes of such inconsistencies. In fact, a small

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ABBREVIATIONS: A_e , amount excreted into urine; AUCR, plasma concentration–time curve ratio; C, concentration of drugs; CL_{int} , hepatic intrinsic clearance with regard to unbound concentration; CNM, cluster Newton method; DDI, drug–drug interaction; DIDB, University of Washington Metabolism and Transport Drug Interaction Database; F_aF_g , intestinal availability; f_B , protein unbound fraction in blood; f_m , fraction metabolized; I , concentration of inhibitors; k_a , absorption rate constant; $k_{transit}$, transit rate constant in intestine; K_i , inhibition constant for unbound inhibitor concentrations; $K_{i,\text{total}}$, inhibition constant for total (bound + unbound) inhibitor concentrations; k_{L1} , transit rate constant to the large intestine; $K_{p,h}$, liver-to-blood concentration ratio; MBI, mechanism-based inhibition; PBPK, physiologically based pharmacokinetic; P450, cytochrome P450; Q, blood flow rate; R_{MBI} , degree of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; $SS_{\log,\text{time}}$, sum of squares of log residuals; $SS_{\log,Y}$, sum of squares of log residuals for the objective function Y; X, amount of drugs.

variation of f_m in a PBPK analysis can have a large impact on the estimated K_i .

The ratio of the area under the plasma concentration–time curve (AUCR) of a substrate drug in the presence of a perpetrator drug to that in its absence can be described as eq. 1, when a perpetrator drug (I_u : its plasma protein unbound concentration) competitively inhibits the specific drug metabolizing enzyme(s) (Khojasteh et al., 2011):

$$\text{AUCR} = \frac{1}{\frac{f_m}{1 + \frac{I_u}{K_i}} + (1 - f_m)} \quad (1)$$

For instance, a 3.3-fold increase in the AUCR of the substrates can be explained either by an f_m of 70% with 99.6% inhibition of the enzyme, or an f_m of 90% with 77% inhibition. The K_i values varied 70-fold in these two cases. In other words, K_i and f_m are susceptible to an identifiability problem.

To overcome these difficulties, we need to include additional information related to in vivo f_m or K_i . In this study, we focused on the concentration–time profiles of substrate drug metabolites. One can expect that less variety in metabolic enzymes is involved in the formation of metabolites compared with the overall elimination of parent drugs because the elimination of parent drugs is often composed of the formation of multiple metabolites. This specificity can be helpful in accurately determining the alteration in metabolic activity by each enzyme.

Our hypothesis was that an analysis of the pharmacokinetic alterations of the specific substrate metabolites in addition to the substrate parent drug would enable accurate estimation of in vivo K_i and f_m . One technical difficulty of this approach is that conventional parameter estimation methods (e.g., Gauss–Newton algorithm) require an estimation of multiple sets of feasible initial parameters to obtain reliable fitted parameters; however, their preparation is laborious and requires a deep understanding of the pharmacokinetics not only for a substrate parent drug but also for the substrate metabolites.

It is challenging to estimate the pharmacokinetic parameters of metabolites due to the paucity of clinical pharmacokinetic data in humans. With this situation in mind, we introduced a new parameter estimation method, which we refer to as the cluster Newton method (CNM) (Yoshida et al., 2013; Aoki et al., 2014). CNM automatically prepares multiple initial parameter sets when the researchers set the broad ranges of the initial parameters, and it suggests multiple sets of fitted parameters as likely solutions. In the present study, we performed PBPK analyses of various DDIs involving the inhibition of P450 enzymes to accurately estimate in vivo K_i and f_m by including substrate metabolite pharmacokinetic information.

Materials and Methods

Definitions of Pharmacokinetic Parameters. The following pharmacokinetic parameters were used throughout this article: C , concentration of drugs; CL_{int} , hepatic intrinsic clearance with regard to unbound concentration; F_aF_g , intestinal availability; f_B , protein unbound fraction in blood; I , concentration of inhibitors; k_a , absorption rate constant; k_{transit} , transit rate constant in intestine; K_i , inhibition constant for unbound inhibitor concentrations; $K_{i,\text{total}}$, inhibition constant for total (bound + unbound) inhibitor concentrations; k_{LI} , transit rate constant to the large intestine; $K_{p,h}$, liver-to-blood concentration ratio; R_{MBI} , degree of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; Q , blood flow rate; and X , amount of drugs.

The following subscripts were used throughout the article: C, central compartment; H, liver compartment; LI, large intestine; Met, metabolite; Peri, peripheral compartment; and Transit_intes, intestinal transit compartment.

Data Source. University of Washington Metabolism and Transport Drug Interaction Database (DIDB: <http://www.druginteractioninfo.org>) was queried to retrieve in vivo pharmacokinetic interactions involving substrates of

CYP1A2, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, and CYP3A until March 2015. Twenty-four DDI cases that met the following criteria were collected (Tables 1 and 2): (1) concentration–time profiles of parent substrates were available, (2) at least the AUC and/or amount excreted into urine (A_e) of the substrate metabolite were available, and (3) information on the isoforms involved in the formation of the metabolites of interest was available in the DIDB. For inhibitors, the following parameters for all metabolic enzymes were collected via the DIDB: inhibition constant (K_i), inhibitor concentration at half the maximal inhibition potency (IC_{50}), maximal inactivation rate constant (k_{inact}), and apparent inactivation constant ($K_{i,\text{app}}$).

PBPK Model Development. PBPK models were constructed to describe the pharmacokinetics of substrates (Fig. 1B) and inhibitors (Fig. 1A). The models incorporated central, peripheral, liver, intestinal, and intestinal transit compartments. Formation of substrate metabolites occurs at a liver compartment and at an intestinal compartment. For the hepatic elimination of substrates, P450 enzyme–specific pathways and inhibition by coadministered drugs were included in the model of a DDI case when the following criteria were met:

1. The enzyme was involved in the metabolism of the substrate, according to the in vitro metabolism data.
2. The inhibitor had predicted an R_1 (competitive inhibition) or R_2 (mechanism-based inhibition [MBI]) value of more than 2 against the enzyme of interest (<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/UCM292362.pdf>), using geometric mean of the reported K_i , IC_{50} , k_{inact} , and $K_{i,\text{app}}$.

When the R_2 criterion was met (clarithromycin on CYP3A, fluoxetine on CYP2C19 and CYP3A, or paroxetine on CYP2D6), the potency of the MBI by inhibitors was described with the R_{MBI} parameter in the PBPK model, as described in the next section, under an assumption that the inhibition potency by MBI at the steady-state is constant; otherwise, K_i was used to describe the inhibition potencies of inhibitors on hepatic enzymes.

In addition, the elimination pathways with other P450 enzymes or non-P450 enzymes were included to form “other pathways” in the model. P450 enzyme–specific pathways were further divided into the formation of each substrate metabolite, including “other metabolites” that were not quantified in reported DDIs. Similarly, P450 enzyme–specific and other elimination pathways were included in the eliminations of substrate metabolites.

Intestinal metabolism by CYP3A and its inhibition by coadministered drugs were considered when the following criteria were met:

1. CYP3A was involved in the metabolism of the substrate, according to the in vitro metabolism data.
2. The estimated F_aF_g of the substrate was less than 0.95 (Table 3).
3. The inhibitor used in a clinical study has a predicted R_1 value (using inhibitor concentration of dose/250 ml) of more than 11 against CYP3A (<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/UCM292362.pdf>) using the geometric mean of the reported K_i and IC_{50} .

The potency of intestinal enzyme inhibition by inhibitors was described with the R_{intes} parameter in our PBPK model as a constant value due to the following reasons/assumptions: 1) our PBPK model does not make an inference on effective intestinal inhibitor concentration, which makes estimation of K_i difficult; and 2) the intestinal inhibition matters mainly at the early time points (before intestinal absorption of substrate drugs is finished), and time-dependent change in the magnitude of intestinal inhibition has less influence on substrate kinetics compared with the inhibition of hepatic enzymes. This assumption is supported by the fact that estimated k_a of all of the substrates has geometric mean of $\geq 0.6 \text{ hour}^{-1}$ (a half-life of approximately 1 hour or less).

Elimination pathways with other P450 enzymes or non-P450 enzymes were included to form “other pathways” in the model.

Simulations with PBPK Models. All the simulations were performed with the PBPK models described in Fig. 1 and in the following equations. First, hepatic or renal clearance and intestinal kinetic constants were calculated, where i, j , or k represent P450 enzymes, metabolites, or inhibitors, and a single prime (') denotes the parameter values when inhibitor(s) were coadministered:

TABLE 1
List of inhibitors analyzed in this study

Initial parameter settings and the results of the analyses are summarized in the corresponding figures and tables.

Drug	Administration	Objective Function	Supplemental Data	Reference (PubMed ID)
Clarithromycin ^a				
Fluconazole	Single intravenous/oral	AUC _{inf}	Table 1, Fig. 1	2540363
Fluoxetine	Single/multiple oral	AUC _{inf}	Tables 2.1, 2.2; Figs. 2.1, 2.2	1544284
Fluvoxamine	Single oral	AUC _{inf}	Table 3, Fig. 3	8499580
Itraconazole	Multiple oral	AUC _{inf}	Table 4, Fig. 4	2848442
Paroxetine ^a				
Quinidine	Single oral	AUC _{inf}	Table 5, Fig. 5	7693389
Voriconazole	Multiple oral	AUC _{inf}	Table 6, Fig. 6	16291712

AUC, area under the plasma concentration–time curve; AUC_{inf}, AUC from time zero to infinity.

^aPlasma concentration–time profiles were not considered in the analyses of DDI and were not analyzed with PBPK models because the inhibition of CYP enzymes involved mechanism-based inhibition.

$$f_B CL_{CYP_A} = f_B CL_{int} \cdot \frac{CL_{CYP_A}/CL_{other}}{\sum_i (CL_{CYP_i}/CL_{other}) + 1} \quad (2)$$

$$f_B CL_{other} = f_B CL_{int} \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_i (CL_{CYP_i}/CL_{other}) + 1} \quad (3)$$

$$f_B CL_{CYP_A, Met_a} = f_B CL_{CYP_A} \cdot \frac{CL_{CYP_A, Met_a}/CL_{CYP_A, other}}{\sum_j (CL_{CYP_A, Met_j}/CL_{CYP_A, other}) + 1} \quad (4)$$

$$f_B CL_{other, Met_a} = f_B CL_{other} \cdot \frac{CL_{other, Met_a}/CL_{other, other}}{\sum_j (CL_{other, Met_j}/CL_{other, other}) + 1} \quad (5)$$

$$f_B CL_{other, other} = f_B CL_{other} \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_j (CL_{other, Met_j}/CL_{other, other}) + 1} \quad (6)$$

$$f_B CL'_{CYP_A, Met_a} = f_B CL_{CYP_A, Met_a} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \sum_k (I_{H,k}/K_{i, total, k, CYP_A})} \cdot \frac{1}{\prod_k R_{MBI,k, CYP_A}} \quad (7)$$

$$CL_R = \frac{Q_R CL_{R, int, app}}{Q_R + CL_{R, int, app}} \quad (8)$$

$$k_{LI} = k_a \cdot \frac{1 - F_a F_g}{F_a F_g} \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_i (k_{CYP3A, CYP_i}/k_{LI}) + 1} \quad (9)$$

$$k_{CYP3A, Met_a} = k_a \cdot \frac{1 - F_a F_g}{F_a F_g} \cdot \frac{k_{CYP3A, CYP_A}/K_{LI}}{\sum_i (k_{CYP3A, CYP_i}/K_{LI}) + 1} \quad (10)$$

$$k'_{CYP3A, Met_a} = k_{CYP3A, Met_a} \cdot \frac{1}{\prod_k R_{intes, CYP3A, k}} \quad (11)$$

Using these parameters, the following ordinary differential equations were solved numerically:

Equations for Substrates.

Central compartment (C):

$$V_C \frac{dC_c}{dt} = Q_H \frac{C_H}{K_{P,H}} + k_{21} X_{peri} - (Q_H + CL_{12} + CL_R) C_C \quad (12)$$

Peripheral compartment (Peri):

$$\frac{dX_{peri}}{dt} = -k_{21} X_{peri} + CL_{12} C_C \quad (13)$$

Intestinal and intestinal transit compartment (Transit_intes):

$$\frac{dX_{Transit_intes}}{dt} = -k_{a, transit} X_{Transit_intes} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{dX_{Intestine}}{dt} = k_{a, transit} X_{Transit_intes} - \left(k_a + k_{LI} + \sum_j k_{CYP3A, Met_j} \right) X_{Intestine} \quad (15)$$

Liver compartment (H):

$$V_H \frac{dC_H}{dt} = Q_H \cdot \left(C_C - \frac{C_H}{K_{P,H}} \right) - \sum_i \sum_j f_B CL_{CYP_i, Met_j} \cdot \frac{C_H}{K_{P,H}} \quad (16)$$

Equations for Metabolite (a) of Substrates.

Central compartment:

$$V_C \frac{dC_C}{dt} = Q_H \frac{C_H}{K_{P,H}} + k_{21} X_{peri} - (Q_H + CL_{12} + CL_R) C_C \quad (17)$$

Peripheral compartment:

$$\frac{dX_{peri}}{dt} = -k_{21} X_{peri} + CL_{12} C_C \quad (18)$$

Intestinal compartment:

$$\frac{dX_{Intestine}}{dt} = k_{CYP3A, Met_a, parent} X_{Transit_intes, parent} - k_a X_{Intestine} \quad (19)$$

Liver compartment:

$$\begin{aligned} V_H \frac{dC_H}{dt} &= Q_H \cdot \left(C_C - \frac{C_H}{K_{P,H}} \right) - \sum_i f_B CL_{CYP_i} \cdot \frac{C_H}{K_{P,H}} \\ &\quad + \sum_i f_B CL_{CYP_i, Met_a, parent} \cdot \frac{C_H, parent}{K_{P,H}} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Equations for Inhibitors.

Central compartment:

$$V_C \frac{dC_C}{dt} = Q_H \frac{C_H}{K_{P,H}} + k_{21} X_{peri} - (Q_H + CL_{12} + CL_R) C_C \quad (21)$$

Peripheral compartment:

$$\frac{dX_{peri}}{dt} = -k_{21} X_{peri} + CL_{12} C_C \quad (22)$$

Intestinal and intestinal transit compartment:

$$\frac{dX_{Transit_intes}}{dt} = -k_{a, transit} X_{Transit_intes} \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{dX_{Intestine}}{dt} = k_{a, transit} X_{Transit_intes} - \frac{k_a}{F_a F_g} X_{Intestine} \quad (24)$$

Liver compartment:

$$V_H \frac{dC_H}{dt} = Q_H \cdot \left(C_C - \frac{C_H}{K_{P,H}} \right) - f_B CL_{int} \cdot \frac{C_H}{K_{P,H}} \quad (25)$$

Parameter Settings. The following physiologic and pharmacokinetic parameters were fixed throughout the analyses: Q_H , V_H , dose, and $F_a F_g$. The $F_a F_g$ was calculated with eq. 26 (Table 3):

$$F_a F_g = F \cdot \frac{Q_H}{Q_H - (CL_{tot} - CL_R)} \quad (26)$$

If the calculated $F_a F_g$ was larger than 0.95, we assumed $F_a F_g$ was equal to 1. The $K_{p,h}$ of the inhibitors was fixed to predicted values by methods reported

TABLE 2
List of drug–drug interactions analyzed in this study

Initial parameter settings and the results of the analyses are summarized in the corresponding figures and tables.

Substrates	Metabolites	Inhibitors	Putative Enzyme(s) Involved	AUCR	ID Number	Additional Data ^a	Objective Function		Reference (PubMed ID)
							Parent	Metabolite	
Chlorpromazine	7-Hydroxy chlorpromazine	Quinidine (166 mg)	CYP2D6, CYP3A	1.40	1	Table S7, Fig. S7	AUC _{inf}	AUC _{inf}	8739822
Desipramine	2-Hydroxy desipramine	Fluoxetine (60 mg)	CYP2D6	2.58 ^b	2	Table S8.1, Fig. S8.1	AUC _{inf}	A _e	1544284
Fentanyl	Norfentanyl	Fluconazole (200 mg)	CYP3A	1.26	4	Table S9.1, Fig. S9.1	AUC _{inf}	AUC _{inf}	17987285
		Voriconazole (200 mg)	CYP3A	1.39	5	Table S9.2, Fig. S9.2			
Flurbiprofen	4'-Hydroxy flurbiprofen	Fluconazole (200 mg)	CYP2C9	1.75	6	Fig. 2/Table S.10.1, Fig. S10.1	AUC	AUC	22943633
				2.02	7	Table S10.2, Fig. S10.2			23047652
Hydrocodone	Hydromorphone	Quinidine (83 mg)	CYP2D6	1.21	8	Table S11, Fig. S11	AUC _{inf}	AUC _{inf}	7693389
Imipramine	2-Hydroxy imipramine, desipramine	Fluoxetine (60 mg)	CYP2D6, CYP2C19, CYP3A	2.08 ^b	9	Table S12.1, Fig. S12.1	AUC _{inf}	AUC _{inf} /A _e	1544284
Lansoprazole	5-Hydroxy lansoprazole, lansoprazole sulfone	Fluvoxamine (25 mg)	CYP2C19	4.00 ^d	11	Table S13.1, Fig. S13.1	AUC _{inf}	AUC _{inf}	15496639
		Clarithromycin (400 mg)	CYP3A	2.50 ^e	12	Table S13.2, Fig. S13.2			15752376
Losartan	EXP-3174	Fluconazole (200 mg)	CYP2C9, CYP3A	1.69	16	Table S14.1, Fig. S14.1	AUC _{inf}	AUC _{inf}	9357393
				1.27	17	Table S14.2, Fig. S14.2			9551703
Omeprazole	5-Hydroxy omeprazole, omeprazole sulfone	Fluvoxamine (25 mg)	CYP2C19	5.62 ^d	18	Table S15.1, Fig. S15.1	AUC _{inf}	AUC/AUC _{inf}	15025747
				2.38 ^e	19	Table S15.2, Fig. S15.2			
Oxycodone	Noroxycodone, oxymorphone	Quinidine (166 mg)	CYP2D6	1.13	20	Table S16.1, Fig. S16.1	AUC _{inf}	AUC/AUC _{inf}	9871425
		Voriconazole (200 mg)	CYP3A	3.57	21	Table S16.2, Fig. S16.2			18836708
		Itraconazole (200 mg)	CYP3A	2.43	22	Table S16.3, Fig. S16.3			20076952
		Paroxetine (20 mg)	CYP2D6	1.11	23	Table S16.4, Fig. S16.4			20642550
Ropivacaine	(S)-2',6'-pipecoloxylidide	Itraconazole (200 mg)	CYP3A	1.23	24	Table S17, Fig. S17	AUC _{inf}	AUC	11322176

AUC, area under the plasma concentration–time curve; AUC_{inf}, AUC from time 0 to infinity.

^aTables and figures indicated with an S are found in the supplemental data.

^bFluoxetine single dose.

^cFluoxetine multiple dose.

^dCYP2C19 extensive metabolizer (EM).

^eCYP2C19 intermediate metabolizer (IM).

^fCYP2C19 poor metabolizer (PM).

elsewhere (Rodgers et al., 2005; Rodgers and Rowland, 2006) using clogP and pKa obtained with SciFinder Scholar (Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, OH). All the other parameters were estimated by CNM.

The initial ranges of V_c were set as 0.0817–7.43 l/kg because the lower boundary was set to be 10% higher than the lowest limit of parameter value (blood volume = 0.0743 l/kg) (Davies and Morris, 1993) to avoid the infinite transformed initial value (see “Transformations of Parameters”) when the initial parameter is equal to its lower limit, except for fluoxetine, desipramine, and imipramine (0.743–74.3 l/kg) where large elimination half-lives were observed. The initial ranges of k_a were set as 0.2–6.0 hour⁻¹, considering a gastric emptying rate of 6 hour⁻¹ (Ito et al., 1998). The same ranges were used for $k_{transit}$.

The initial ranges of $f_B CL_{int}$ were set as 1/10-fold to 10-fold of the total body clearance of substrates (control group) or inhibitors. When the peripheral compartment is needed to reproduce the observed concentration–time profiles, the same ranges were used for CL_{12} and k_{21} as $f_B CL_{int}$. For fluconazole, larger ranges of CL_{12} and k_{21} were needed to reproduce clinical observations. These ranges were also used for the $f_B CL_{int}$, CL_{12} , k_{21} , and $CL_{R,int,app}$ (if renal clearance is unknown) of substrate metabolites, except for EXP3194 (a metabolite of losartan) and noroxycodone (a metabolite of oxycodone), where smaller ranges were needed to reproduce clinical observations. We used 0.03–30 as the initial range for the ratios of CYP enzyme-selective pathways to the other pathway in the overall elimination of substrates, or the ratios of the substrate metabolites’ formations to the other pathway in the CYP enzyme-selective pathways; the

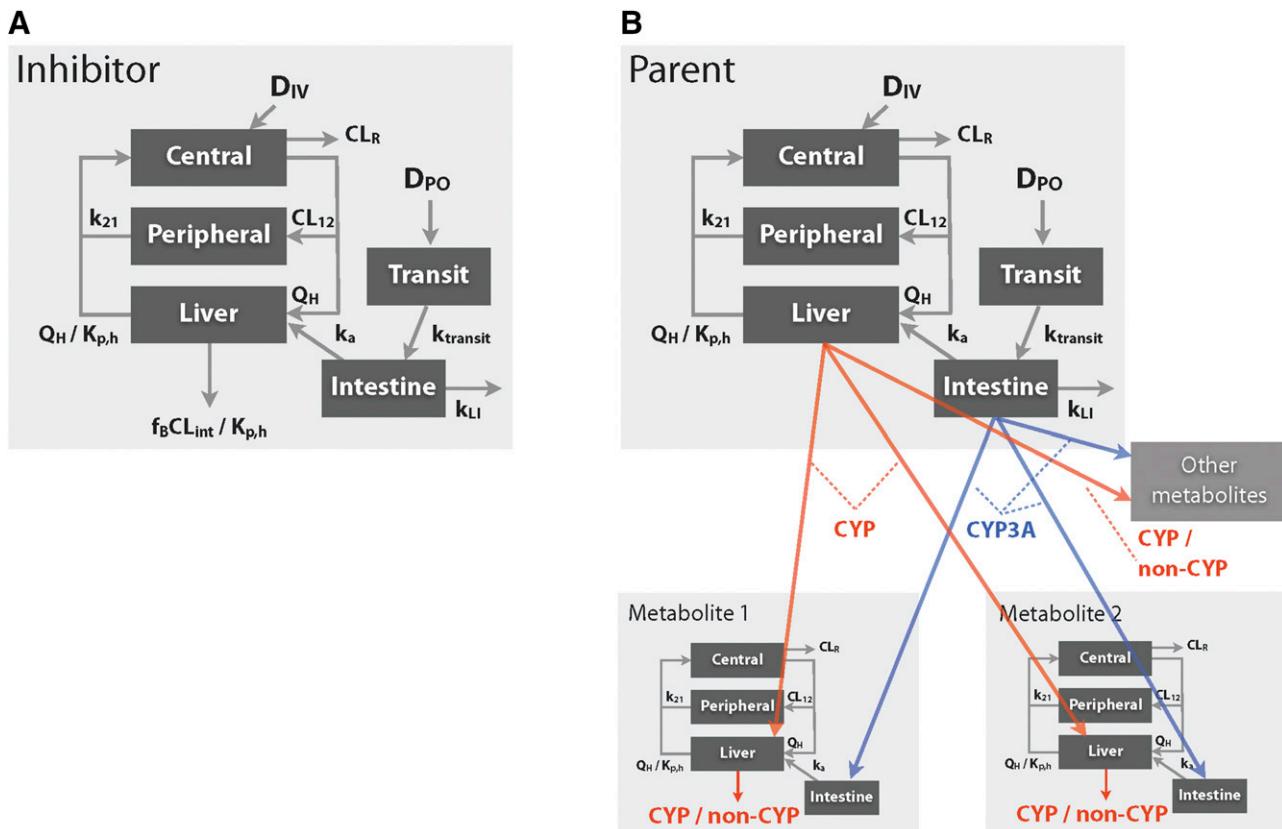


Fig. 1. PBPK models for the simulation of blood concentration–time profiles of inhibitors (A) or substrates and their metabolites (B). CL_R , renal clearance; CL_{12} , transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; D_{IV} , intravenous dose; D_{PO} , oral dose; k_a , absorption rate constant; k_{LI} , transit rate constant to the large intestine; k_{21} , transport rate constant from peripheral to central compartment; Q_H , hepatic blood flow rate.

exceptions were desipramine, flurbiprofen, imipramine, and oxycodone, for which higher ranges (0.3–300) were needed to reproduce the clinical observations.

The initial range of $K_{p,h}$ was set as 0.03–30. The initial range of $K_{i,\text{total}}$ was set as 1000-fold containing maximum blood concentrations of inhibitors. The initial range of $R_{MBI} - 1$ was set as 1–100. The initial range of $R_{\text{intes},3A} - 1$ for quinidine or fluconazole was set as 0.03–30 or 0.1–100, respectively.

The fixed parameter values and initial parameter ranges are summarized in Table 3 and Supplemental Tables 1–17.

Transformations of Parameters. To apply limitations to the parameter values, the following parameter transformation was performed:

$$X = \ln(x - x_{\text{limits,min}}) \quad (27)$$

where x , X , and $x_{\text{limits,min}}$ denote the original parameters, transformed parameters, and lower limits of the original parameters (different from the minimum values in the parameter ranges), respectively. After parameter optimization using transformed parameters, the original parameter values and standard deviations were calculated using the following equation:

$$x = \exp X + x_{\text{limits,min}} \quad (28)$$

All parameters had $x_{\text{limits,min}}$ of 0, except for V_c (0.074 l/kg; blood volume) (Davies and Morris, 1993).

Parameter Estimations with CNM. CNM, which had been constructed previously (Yoshida et al., 2013; Aoki et al., 2014), was used in the parameter estimations in this study, using the objective values summarized in Tables 1 and 2. Briefly, a group of initial parameter sets (1000 or 2000 virtual parameter sets for the analyses of inhibitor or substrate pharmacokinetics, respectively) was prepared with a random sampling from given parameter ranges. The linear approximations of the projections from one group of parameter sets (X_b) into the objective values would generate the next group (X_a). We calculated internally

dividing point X_i with the ratio of $dS:(1 - dS)$, and applied the same inverse matrix to obtain the new estimated parameters X_a' . The value of dS was arbitrary set as 0.5.

The parameter sets for the next iteration were obtained by randomly selecting X_a or X_a' for each virtual sample. Ten or 15 iterations of this process yielded a group of optimized parameter sets in the analyses of inhibitor or substrate pharmacokinetics, respectively. The sum of squares of log residuals for the objective function Y ($SS_{\log,Y}$, AUC or A_e , as summarized in Tables 1 and 2) were calculated in each iteration to evaluate the goodness of fit with the following equation:

$$SS_{\log,Y} = \sum \left(\ln \frac{Y_{\text{simulated}}}{Y_{\text{observed}}} \right)^2 \quad (29)$$

After completing the estimations of parameters, we compared the concentration time-profiles with the observed profiles, using the sum of squares of log residuals ($SS_{\log,\text{time}}$):

$$SS_{\log,\text{time}} = \sum \left(\ln \frac{C_{\text{simulated}}}{C_{\text{observed}}} \right)^2 \quad (30)$$

where $C_{\text{simulated}}$ and C_{observed} represent the simulated or observed blood concentrations at each time point. The reliability of the parameter estimates was assessed by summary statistics of 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration–time profiles with low $SS_{\log,\text{time}}$.

Computations. Parameter estimations with CNM, including the use of the ODE15S function to numerically solve ordinary differential equations, were performed under MATLAB software environments using a desktop computer (CPU: Core i7-870 2.93 GHz × 1, OS: Windows 7 SP1 32 bit, RAM: 4 GB) (MATLAB version 8.0.0; MathWorks, Natick, MA) or a workstation (CPU: XeonE5-1620 3.60 GHz × 1, OS: CentOS 6.4 64 bit, RAM: 16 GB) (MATLAB version 8.1.0).

TABLE 3

Summary of calculated pharmacokinetic parameters fixed in PBPK analyses
If not indicated, pharmacokinetic parameters were derived from the University of Washington Metabolism and Transport Drug Interaction Database (DIDB).

Compound	$K_{p,h}^a$	$F_a F_g$	R_B	f_B	References (PubMed ID)
Substrates					
Chlorpromazine	^b	0.685	0.78		10534321, ^c
Desipramine	^b	1.03 ^d	0.89		3365915
Fentanyl	^b		1 ^e		6121896 ^f
Flurbiprofen	^b	>1 ^d	0.56		
Hydrocodone	^b	1 ^e	1 ^e		
Imipramine	^b	0.97	1.1		6429693, 10534321
Lansoprazole	^b	1.97 ^d	0.56		8803522, 20056146
Losartan	^b	0.896	0.6 ^g		8529329
Omeprazole	^b	1.83 ^d	0.58		3858978
Oxycodone	^b	1.05 ^d	1.3		19417618, 22798176
Ropivacaine	^b		0.69		11322176
Inhibitors					
Fluconazole	0.647	^b	1	0.89	18483837
Fluoxetine	13.6	0.722	0.96	0.063	18483837
Fluvoxamine	12.1	0.971	1	0.23	18483837
Itraconazole	6.38	0.885	0.58	0.062	18483837, 17495874
Quinidine	11.6	0.869	0.92	0.14	18483837
Voriconazole	0.562	1	1 ^e	0.42	

$F_a F_g$, intestinal availability; R_B , blood-to-plasma concentration ratio.

^aPredicted with the reported in silico methods (Rodgers et al., 2005; Rodgers and Rowland, 2006).

^bEstimated in the following PBPK analysis.

^cThummel et al. 2010.

^d $F_a F_g$ calculated to be >1 was fixed as 1 for PBPK analysis.

^eAssumed to be equal to 1.

^fTono et al. 1992.

^gAssumed to be equal to 0.6.

Results

Collection of Information of DDIs and Metabolic Enzymes that Interact with Substrates or Inhibitors. Twenty-four cases of clinical DDIs from 17 reports with eight inhibitors (Tables 1 and 2) in which pharmacokinetic alterations of the substrate drug metabolites as well as substrate parent drugs were reported were collected from the DIDB (Hachad et al., 2010). AUCR of substrates ranged from 1.11 to 10.6 (mean: 2.49, median: 1.79). Our literature review for in vitro data using the DIDB suggested the formations of substrate metabolites quantified in the DDI reports were mediated by specific CYP enzymes, except for the formations of 7-hydroxy chlorpromazine (CYP1A2 and 2D6), 5-hydroxy lansoprazole (CYP2C19 and 3A), 5-hydroxy omeprazole (CYP2C19 and 3A), and EXP3194 (CYP2C9 and 3A).

Evaluation of the in vitro inhibition potency of the inhibitors by the static model with in vitro inhibition parameters and clinical inhibitor concentration in plasma (see *Materials and Methods*) suggested that there were 4, 6, 8, and 13 DDI cases involving CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, and CYP3A as putative enzymes (Table 2). It also suggested that the inhibitor affected the activity of only one CYP enzyme in the liver in all the collected DDIs, except for the effect of fluconazole on losartan elimination (CYP2C9 and CYP3A) and fluoxetine on imipramine elimination (CYP2C19, CYP 2D6, and CYP3A). The effects of clarithromycin on CYP3A, fluoxetine on CYP2C19 and CYP3A, and paroxetine on CYP2D6 were reported to involve MBI, whereas the others involved reversible inhibitions.

Analyses of Inhibitor Pharmacokinetic Profiles with PBPK Models. The blood concentration–time profiles of inhibitors in collected DDIs (Table 1) were analyzed using PBPK models (Fig. 1a). We obtained 1000 or 2000 parameter sets reproducing the objective values (minimizing $SS_{log,Y}$) with CNM. Among these, we obtained parameter sets that could reproduce the time profiles of inhibitor blood concentrations (minimizing $SS_{log,time}$) (Supplemental Figs. 1–6; Supplemental Tables 1–6).

The geometric coefficient of variation (CV) of $f_B CL_{int}$ was small (less than 20%) for all inhibitors after the parameter estimations using AUC_{inf} as an objective function, particularly when the single-dose pharmacokinetics were analyzed. In the case of fluconazole, for which the time profiles after oral and intravenous administration were simultaneously analyzed, the geometric CV of $F_a F_g$ was small (2.14%). The geometric CV of most of the other parameters was large (>100% in many cases), suggesting that point estimates of these parameters were not possible only from clinical DDI data.

Analyses of the Effects of Inhibitors on Pharmacokinetic Profiles of Substrates with PBPK Models. The effects of inhibitors on blood concentration–time profiles of substrates in collected DDIs (Table 2) were analyzed using PBPK models (Fig. 1B), with or without including substrate metabolite pharmacokinetic profiles in the analyses. The urinary accumulation of substrate metabolites was analyzed when systemic exposure data were not available (hydroxyl metabolites of imipramine and desipramine). We obtained 1000 or 2000 parameter sets reproducing the objective values (minimizing $SS_{log,Y}$) with CNM. Among these, we obtained parameter sets that could reproduce time profiles of the blood concentrations of the substrate parent drug and substrate metabolite (minimizing $SS_{log,time}$) (Fig. 2; Supplemental Figs. 7–17; Supplemental Tables 7–17).

The geometric CV of the $f_B CL_{int}$ values was small for all cases of analysis (mostly around or less than 20%), regardless of whether the information on the substrate metabolite was included in the analysis. In 17 out of 24 cases, inclusion of the substrate metabolite information improved the parameter estimation for K_i and f_m , as suggested by the smaller geometric CV of parameter estimates (Fig. 3). Conversely, inclusion of the substrate metabolite information in the analysis had a smaller effect on the accuracy of the estimated f_m and K_i in DDIs between chlorpromazine and quinidine, lansoprazole and fluvoxamine, losartan and fluconazole, and omeprazole and fluvoxamine. The geometric CV of most of the other parameters was large (>100% in many cases), suggesting that point estimates of these parameters were not possible.

Cross-Study Comparison and Comparison with In Vitro Estimates for f_m . Among the DDI cases for which inclusion of substrate metabolite information improved reliability of K_i or f_m estimates (Fig. 3A), f_m of substrates and K_i of inhibitors were compared with each other (Supplemental Fig. 18; Tables 4 and 5). The estimated values of f_m under multiple conditions (different inhibitors or doses of inhibitors) were consistent for desipramine, flurbiprofen, imipramine, and oxycodone (Supplemental Fig. 18; Tables 4 and 5).

On the other hand, the f_m values of fentanyl estimated from two different DDI cases were not equivalent. The estimated f_m of one CYP enzyme in the overall eliminations of substrates was also in fair agreement with in vitro estimates, both for enzymes with a large contribution [CYP2C9 for flurbiprofen (Yamazaki et al., 1998), CYP2D6 for desipramine (McGinnity et al., 2008), and CYP3A for oxycodone (Lalovic et al., 2004)] and those with a small-to-moderate contribution [CYP2D6 for hydrocodone (Hutchinson et al., 2004), imipramine (McGinnity et al., 2008), or oxycodone (Lalovic et al., 2004), and CYP3A for fentanyl (Guitton et al., 1997), lansoprazole (Naritomi et al., 2004), or ropivacaine (Ekström and Gunnarsson, 1996)].

Cross-Study Comparison and Comparison with In Vitro or Previous PBPK Estimates for K_i . The estimated in vivo K_i in the studies where metabolite information improved the parameter estimates was compared with each other and with in vitro K_i . Because $K_{i,total}$ in the PBPK model was defined against hepatic total (bound + unbound) inhibitor concentration, in vivo unbound K_i was calculated for comparison as $f_B \times (K_{i,total}/K_{p,H})$, assuming that the unbound inhibitor

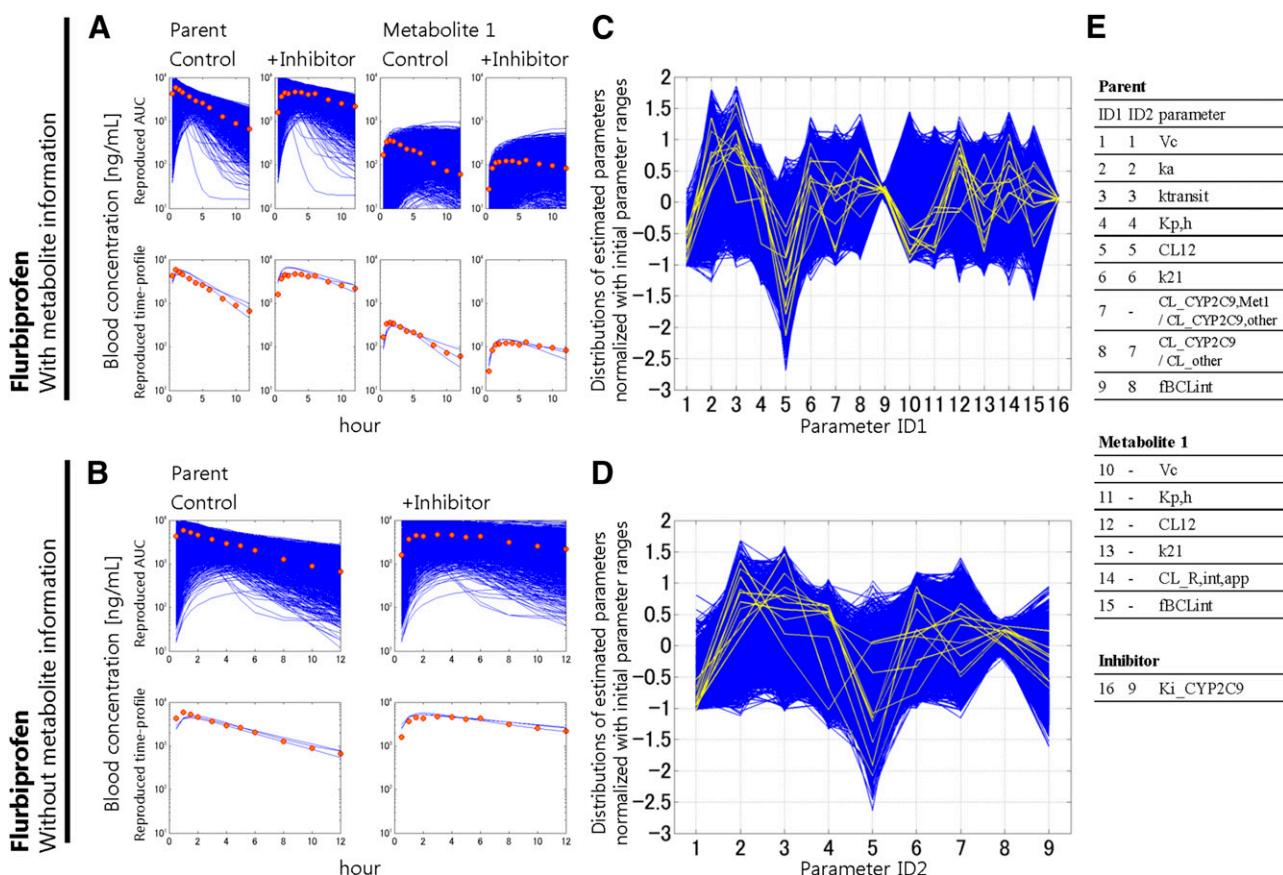


Fig. 2. Simulated and reported blood concentration–time profiles (A and B) and estimated parameter distributions (C and D) after the analyses of DDI between flurbiprofen and fluconazole (Hanley et al., 2013), with (A and C) or without (B and D) including the substrate metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations as a typical example of the results of the analyses, and a list of parameters estimated by CNM (E). (A and B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration–time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing objective functions (AUC or Ae as summarized in Tables 1 and 2) and the top three parameter sets best reproducing concentration–time profiles, respectively (see “Parameter Estimations with CNM” in Materials and Methods). The orange circles represent the observed time profiles. (C and D) Blue and yellow lines represent the estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and 10 parameter sets reproducing concentration–time profiles, respectively. (E) List of parameters estimated by CNM with corresponding ID numbers (ID1: parameters for analysis with substrate metabolite, ID2: parameters for analysis without substrate metabolite). Parent: flurbiprofen, Metabolite 1: 4'-hydroxy flurbiprofen, Inhibitor: fluconazole. CL_{R,int,app}: renal apparent intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂: transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; k_{21} : rate constant from peripheral to central compartment.

concentration in the hepatocyte was the same as the unbound hepatic blood concentration ($K_{p,H} = f_B/f_T$).

As for the same combinations of inhibitors and CYP enzymes, estimated K_i by the analyses of different DDIs showed similar values among the different reports (Supplemental Fig. 18; Tables 4 and 5). In all cases where comparison was possible, the interstudy variation of the obtained K_i was narrower than the reported ranges obtained from the previous PBPK analyses of clinical DDIs (Kato et al., 2008). The obtained K_i of fluconazole for CYP2C9 or CYP3A and voriconazole for CYP3A was comparable to the median of the collected in vitro K_i , whereas the K_i of fluoxetine for CYP2D6, itraconazole on CYP3A, and quinidine for CYP2D6 was 100–1000-fold lower than the in vitro K_i .

Discussion

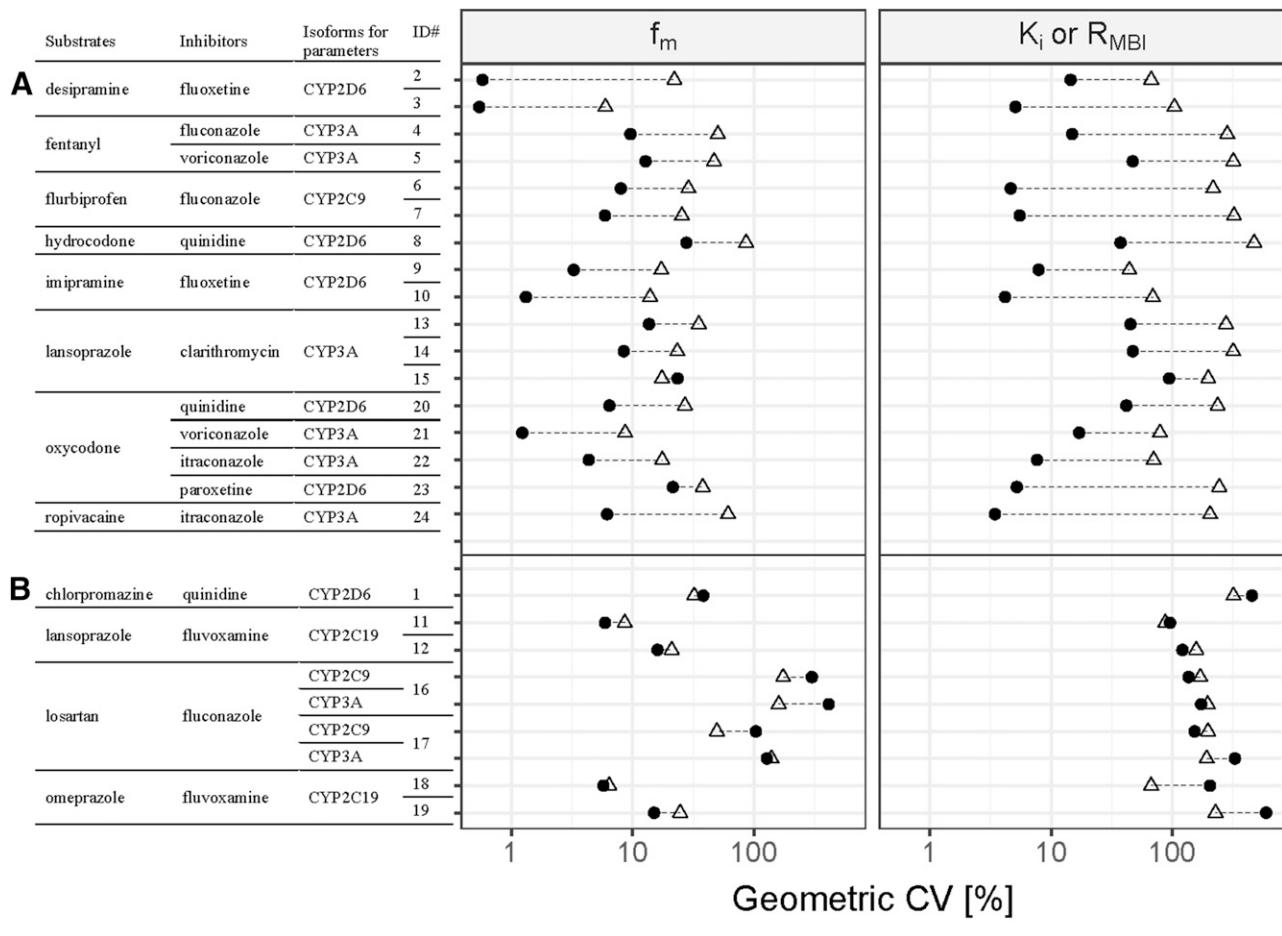
In this study, we aimed to accurately estimate the two most important parameters, K_i and f_m , for determining the degree of pharmacokinetic DDIs (Brown et al., 2005; Obach et al., 2006), based on clinical DDI data where pharmacokinetic alterations of not only substrates but also substrate metabolites has been analyzed. Because some substrate metabolites are produced by a specific enzyme, we hypothesized that use of the substrate metabolites' pharmacokinetic profiles can improve

an estimation of the effect of inhibitors on each CYP enzyme in vivo, leading to accurate estimations of the above two parameters.

First, we determined the pharmacokinetic parameters for the inhibitors. Then, using the fixed parameter sets, we performed PBPK analyses of the substrate parent drugs and/or substrate metabolites. As shown in Fig. 2, multiple solutions (i.e., parameter sets) could account for the time profiles of the blood concentration of substrates and their metabolites. Some parameters are convergent across the solutions, whereas additional information or constraint is necessary for the other parameters to be convergent.

We estimated the f_{BCLint} of both substrates and inhibitors with a small geometric CV among these 30 parameter sets (Supplemental Figs. 1–17). Because we estimated the parameters to reproduce AUC_{inf} or AUC with CNM, the small geometric CV of f_{BCLint} in all the substrates and inhibitors was reasonable. By contrast, the estimated f_{BCLint} of the substrate metabolites showed a large geometric CV (>100% in most cases). Because exposure of the substrate metabolites is determined not only by their elimination rate but also by the formation rate, multiple solutions are allowed to account for the AUC of the substrate metabolites.

As we hypothesized, the estimated f_m and K_i values showed smaller geometric CVs for many (17 out of 24) studies when the pharmacokinetics



● With metabolite △ Without metabolite

Fig. 3. Comparison of the coefficient of variation for f_m and $K_{i,\text{total}}/R_{MBI}$ estimates, with or without including substrate metabolites' pharmacokinetic profiles in the PBPK analyses. (a) DDI cases for which inclusion of substrate metabolite information reduced the geometric CV of these parameters by at least 2-fold. (b) DDI cases for which inclusion of substrate metabolite information did not reduce the geometric CV. Closed circles and open triangles represent the geometric CV of f_m or $K_{i,\text{total}}/R_{MBI}$, estimated with and without including substrate metabolites' pharmacokinetic profiles, respectively. ID of studies analyzed corresponds to those listed in Table 2. CV, coefficient of variation; R_{MBI} , degree of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors.

of both the parent drugs and the metabolites of substrates were analyzed, compared with those estimated when only the pharmacokinetics of the parent substrates were analyzed (Fig. 3). These parameters were reliably estimated even from DDIs in which the parent AUCR < 1.5 (fentanyl-fluconazole or voriconazole, hydrocodone-quinidine, oxycodone-quinidine or paroxetine, ropivacaine-itraconazole), suggesting that the substrate metabolite can be a novel source of information for DDI analyses.

The K_i obtained from the analyses of multiple clinical DDIs showed small variation across the reports when the same combinations of inhibitors and target CYP enzymes were examined (Fig. 4; Supplemental Fig. 18; Tables 4 and 5). Moreover, similar K_i values of fluoxetine were obtained in the clinical studies where fluoxetine was given in single and multiple doses (Fig. 4). Such small interstudy variations in estimated f_m and K_i suggest the extrapolatability of these parameters to untested scenarios (different substrate/inhibitor/dosing regimen) and may guarantee the reasonable prediction of DDIs in future studies.

On the other hand, this approach has some limitations. For several DDIs, the inclusion of substrate metabolite information in the analyses could not substantially contribute to reducing the geometric CV in estimated f_m and K_i , such as DDIs between chlorpromazine and quinidine, lansoprazole and fluvoxamine, losartan and fluconazole, or

omeprazole and fluvoxamine. The common characteristics of these DDIs are that multiple isoforms of CYP enzymes catalyze the formation of the substrate metabolites. Thus, uncertainty in the contribution of enzymes may inhibit convergence of f_m and K_i and additional information is needed, such as the contribution of each CYP isoform to substrate metabolite formation.

The estimated K_i values were compared with those reported by Kato et al. (2008) and those determined in vitro (Fig. 4). Interstudy variabilities in the estimated K_i were narrower than those obtained by conventional PBPK analyses. When compared with in vitro K_i , the estimated values for two inhibitors (fluconazole and voriconazole) were comparable to the median of collected in vitro K_i (Fig. 4). For fluoxetine, itraconazole, and quinidine, the estimated K_i was much lower than the in vitro K_i (Fig. 4). For these inhibitors, predictions of DDIs using in vitro K_i would result in underestimations of the degree of DDIs, as pointed out previously elsewhere (Isoherranen et al., 2004; Lutz and Isoherranen, 2012).

Kato et al. (2008) previously suggested that in vivo K_i was generally smaller than in vitro experimental K_i , whose discrepancies apparently depend on the lipophilicity of substrates. In our analyses, especially for highly lipophilic itraconazole, our obtained K_i was closer to the in vivo K_i reported by Kato et al. (2008) rather than

TABLE 4
Estimated parameter values for f_m for DDI cases

The table only includes DDI cases for which the inclusion of substrate metabolite information improved the geometric CV (Fig. 3A). Parameter estimates represent summary statistics of 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration–time profiles (low SS_{log,time}). Refer to Table 2 for details of DDI information with corresponding ID number.

Substrates	Inhibitors	Isoforms for Parameters	ID Number	Geometric Mean	Geometric CV (%)
Desipramine	Fluoxetine	CYP2D6	2 ^a	0.995	0.578
			3 ^b	0.959	0.543
Fentanyl	Fluconazole	CYP3A	4	0.472	9.59
			5	0.732	12.8
Flurbiprofen	Voriconazole	CYP2C9	6	0.945	7.99
			7	0.964	5.91
Hydrocodone	Quinidine	CYP2D6	8	0.512	27.7
Imipramine	Fluoxetine	CYP2D6	9 ^a	0.697	3.26
			10 ^b	0.752	1.32
Lansoprazole	Clarithromycin	CYP3A	13 ^c	0.318	13.6
			14 ^d	0.483	8.46
			15 ^e	0.662	23.4
Oxycodone	Quinidine	CYP2D6	20	0.253	6.44
	Voriconazole	CYP3A	21	0.826	1.23
	Itraconazole	CYP3A	22	0.845	4.35
	Paroxetine	CYP2D6	23	0.184	21.5
Ropivacaine	Itraconazole	CYP3A	24	0.338	6.16

CV, coefficient of variation.

^aFluoxetine single dose.

^bFluoxetine multiple dose.

^cCYP2C19 extensive metabolizer (EM).

^dCYP2C19 intermediate metabolizer (IM).

^eCYP2C19 poor metabolizer (PM).

in vitro K_i . The inconsistency of the in vitro and in vivo K_i values may be attributable to the following mechanisms: the additional contribution of P-glycoprotein inhibition (Benet et al., 2004), inaccurate estimations of blood unbound fractions of inhibitors, or incubation buffer for in vitro experiments (Thompson et al., 1988; Arredondo et al., 1999; Templeton et al., 2008), extensive accumulation of inhibitors into hepatocytes as seen in itraconazole (Yamano et al., 1999), or additional inhibition by inhibitor metabolites (Otton et al., 1993; Ching et al., 1995; Isoherranen et al., 2004; Templeton et al., 2008; Isoherranen et al., 2009; Lutz and Isoherranen, 2012).

In the reports cited in this study, plasma concentrations of inhibitor metabolites were not measured, and the contribution of inhibitor metabolites was not taken into account in the PBPK analysis. Including

such information may partly address the observed inconsistencies. Furthermore, due to the limited available data for each inhibitor with different experimental conditions, we did not exclude the in vitro studies that did not measure the unbound fraction of inhibitors in an incubation buffer, which could partly explain the interstudy variation of in vitro K_i values (Fig. 4). Interestingly, the lowest in vitro K_i of itraconazole (1 nM) was obtained in an experiment with a low microsome concentration in the incubation buffer (0.025 mg/ml) after correction with the unbound fraction (Isoherranen et al., 2004). This result appears to support the importance of accurately estimating the effective inhibitor concentration in the incubation buffer. For CYP3A, it is also possible that K_i of inhibitors sometimes depend on the substrates tested (Fowler and Zhang, 2008). We will be able to partly bridge the gap between

TABLE 5
Estimated parameter values for K_i for DDI cases

The table only includes DDI cases for which the inclusion of substrate metabolite information improved the geometric CV (Fig. 3A). Parameter estimates represent summary statistics of 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration–time profiles (low SS_{log,time}). Refer to Table 2 for details of DDI information with corresponding ID number.

Inhibitors	Substrates	Isoforms for Parameters	ID Number	Geometric Mean (μM)	Geometric CV (%)
Fluconazole	Fentanyl	CYP3A	4	7.73	14.9
	Flurbiprofen	CYP2C9	6	17	4.64
			7	19.9	5.51
Fluoxetine	Desipramine	CYP2D6	2 ^a	0.000195	14.5
			3 ^b	0.000127	5.09
	Imipramine		9 ^a	0.000177	7.9
Itraconazole	Oxycodone	CYP3A	10 ^b	0.000149	4.17
	Ropivacaine		22	0.000115	7.67
			24	0.000103	3.45
Quinidine	Hydrocodone	CYP2D6	8	0.0000977	37.4
	Oxycodone		20	0.000552	41.8
Voriconazole	Oxycodone	CYP3A	5	1.71	47.1
			21	0.535	17

CV, coefficient of variation.

^aFluoxetine single dose.

^bFluoxetine multiple dose.

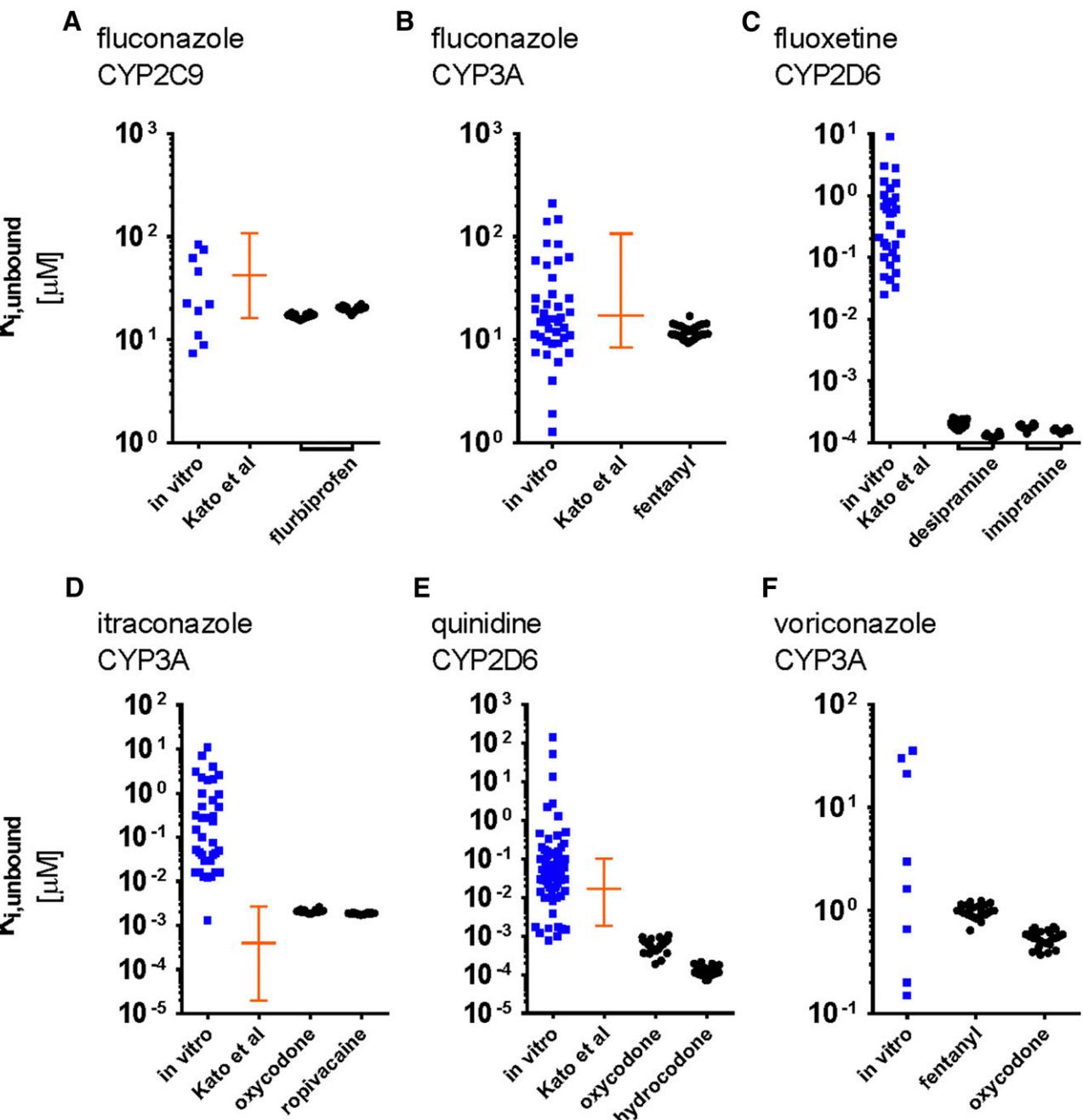


Fig. 4. Comparison of the estimated $K_{i,\text{unbound}}$ with reported values obtained with in vitro experiments or with conventional PBPK analyses of drug-drug interactions caused by the inhibition of CYP2C9 by fluconazole (A), CYP3A by fluconazole (B), CYP2D6 by fluoxetine (C), CYP3A by itraconazole (D), CYP2D6 by quinidine (E), and CYP3A by voriconazole (F) without substrate metabolites' pharmacokinetic information. Circles represent $K_{i,\text{unbound}}$ for the estimated parameter sets with 30 lowest $SS_{\log,\text{time}}$ values with PBPK models including substrate metabolites' pharmacokinetic profiles. Each square represents the reported in vitro $K_{i,\text{unbound}}$ in a report collected from the University of Washington Metabolism and Transport Drug Interaction Database (DIDB). Bars represent the maximum, geometric mean, and minimum values of estimated $K_{i,\text{unbound}}$ by analyzing drug-drug interactions with PBPK models in the previous report by Kato et al. (2008). $K_{i,\text{unbound}}$, inhibition constant with regard to unbound inhibitor concentration.

in vitro and in vivo K_i for more accurate predictions of clinical DDIs by carefully optimizing our in vitro experimental approaches.

To predict the impact of DDIs on the pharmacokinetics of new investigational drugs, the contribution of enzymes and transporters must be evaluated accurately. Our results indicated that the f_m values determined by our approach under multiple conditions were estimated to be consistent in most cases (four out of five compounds with multiple DDI studies available for comparison; Supplemental Fig. 18 and Tables 4 and 5), supporting the reliability of the in vivo f_m values

of substrates we obtained. As for fentanyl, whose estimated f_m values depended on the reported DDI cases, the original DDI study reported a similar magnitude of change in the parent and metabolite AUC between the voriconazole and fluconazole, while the concentration-time profiles of norfentanyl appeared to be different (Saari et al., 2008). This inconsistency might have led to different estimates of f_m in two DDI cases.

We must be careful about quantitatively extrapolating in vitro observations into in vivo parameters for new investigational drugs.

There are two major difficulties in such extrapolations. The first is that in most of these studies the contribution of each CYP enzyme in vitro was estimated by investigating the formation of one or a few metabolite(s) but not the disappearance of substrates. Theoretically, to accurately estimate the overall f_m from metabolite formation data, one must measure the formation of all the metabolites. In particular, when using liver microsomes the contribution of enzymes located in cytosolic fraction or those whose enzymatic reaction requires certain cofactor(s) (e.g., phase II enzymes) cannot be considered, causing overestimation of the contribution of CYP enzymes. Another difficulty is that the activity of each CYP enzyme can be highly dependent on the study design, such as the selection of microsomes (pooled batch, individual batch) and the selection of the medium, including phosphate concentration (Crespi, 1998).

These aspects reinforce the importance of reliably establishing in vivo f_m for developing optimal in vitro experimental conditions. In an ideal scenario of drug development, it is also important to consider the outcomes of mass-balance studies for realizing definitive in vivo f_m estimates, but few data are publicly available at this time.

Our findings suggest an additional factor to consider when selecting probe substrates for clinical DDI studies to improve PBPK model-based parameter estimation. We showed that the specificity of enzymes involved in the formation of the metabolites was important in improving the reliability of f_m and K_i estimates. Current regulatory guidance/guidelines on pharmacokinetic drug interaction recommend conducting clinical DDI studies with in vivo probe substrates, with the predominant contribution of a single enzyme to their overall elimination (http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/Scientific_guideline/2012/07/WC500129606.pdf; <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/UCM292362.pdf>; <https://www.pmda.go.jp/files/000225191.pdf>). To accurately determine the interaction potential of a new investigational drug as an inhibitor, the selection of substrates with metabolites formed by the specific enzyme of interest (e.g., substrates listed in Fig. 3A) can be important, in addition to other considerations such as likelihood of comedication.

In conclusion, this study demonstrated the importance of considering pharmacokinetic alterations of substrate metabolites as well as substrate parent drugs in the accurate determination of in vivo K_i and f_m using PBPK modeling. The obtained K_i values should increase the accuracy of the predicted degree of DDIs for untested combinations of substrates and inhibitors.

Authorship Contributions

Participated in research design: Yoshida, Maeda.

Conducted experiments: Yoshida, Maeda.

Contributed new reagents or analytic tools: Konagaya.

Performed data analysis: Yoshida, Maeda, Kusuvara.

Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Yoshida, Maeda, Kusuvara.

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Address correspondence to: Dr. Hiroyuki Kusuhara, Laboratory of Molecular Pharmacokinetics, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan. E-mail: kusuhara@mol.f.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Supplemental Data

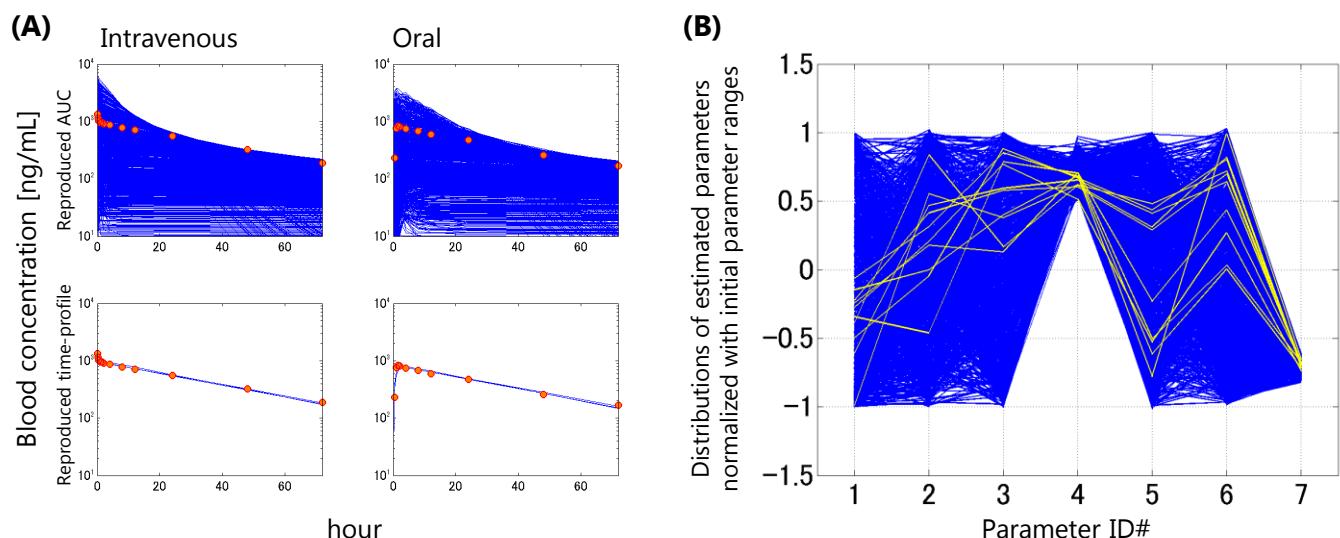
Kenta Yoshida, Kazuya Maeda, Akihiko Konagaya, and Hiroyuki Kusuvara, Accurate estimation
of *in vivo* inhibition constants and fraction metabolized with physiologically-based
pharmacokinetic models incorporating parent drugs and metabolites of substrates with
cluster Newton method, Drug Metabolism and Disposition

Table S.01 Initial and estimated parameter values for fluconazole

ID	parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg		min 0.0817 max 7.43	0.318	73.3
2	ka	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	2.14	84.9
3	ktransit	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	1.91	77.8
4	FaFg	-		min 0.500 max 0.950	0.850	2.14
	Kp,h	-		min 0.647		
5	CL12	L/hr/kg		min 0.0601 max 6.01	0.442	240
6	k21	/hr		min 0.0601 max 6.01	1.674	140
	CL_R	L/hr/kg	min 0.0123			
7	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		min 0.00200 max 0.200	0.00404	5.54
	Dose	µg/kg	min 683			

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_R, renal clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

Fig S.01 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A) and estimated parameter distributions (B) after the analyses of intravenous and oral dose pharmacokinetics of fluconazole



(A) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (B) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

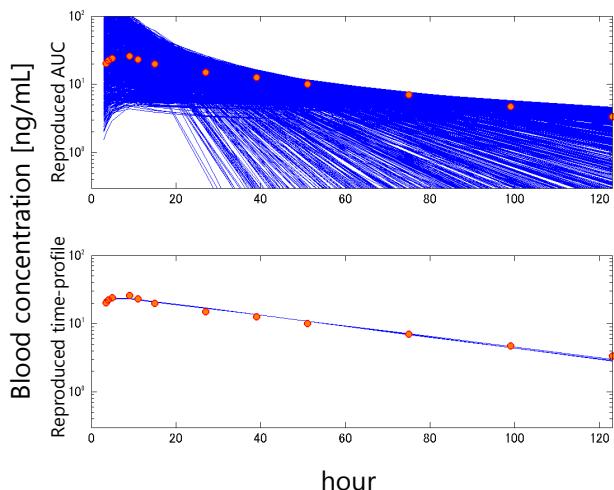
Table S.02.1 Initial and estimated parameter values for fluoxetine after a single oral administration

ID	parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg		min 0.743 max 74.3	13.2	22.4
2	ka	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	1.09	127
3	ktransit	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	1.34	139
	FaFg	-		0.722		
	Kp,h	-		13.6		
4	CL12	L/hr/kg		0.0163 min 1.63	0.138	184
5	k21	/hr		0.0163 min 1.63	0.225	144
	CL_R	L/hr/kg		0.00771		
6	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.0163 min 1.63	0.140	3.59
	Dose	µg/kg		785		

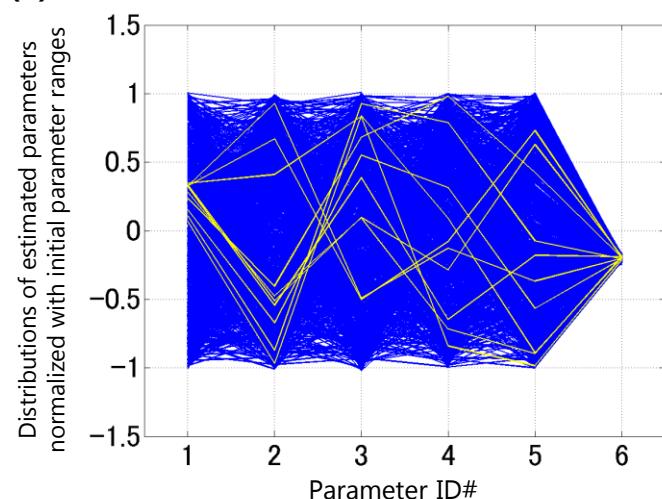
Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_R, renal clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

Fig S.02.1 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A) and estimated parameter distributions (B) after the analyses of single-dose pharmacokinetics of fluoxetine

(A)



(B)



(A) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (B) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

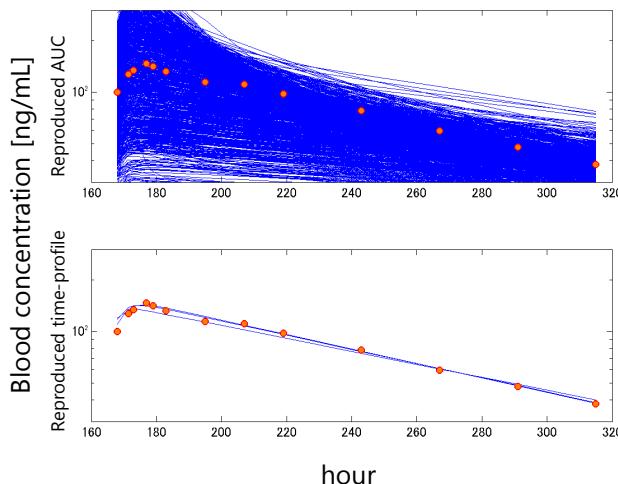
Table S.02.2 Initial and estimated parameter values for fluoxetine after multiple oral administrations

ID	parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg		min 0.743 max 74.3	13.1	63.4
2	ka	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	1.39	149
3	ktransit	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	1.68	89.7
	FaFg	-	0.722			
	Kp,h	-	13.6			
4	CL12	L/hr/kg		0.0591 5.91	0.543	173
5	k21	/hr		0.0591 5.91	0.56	217
	CL_R	L/hr/kg	0.00771			
6	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.0591 5.91	0.371	2.63
	Dose	µg/kg	785			

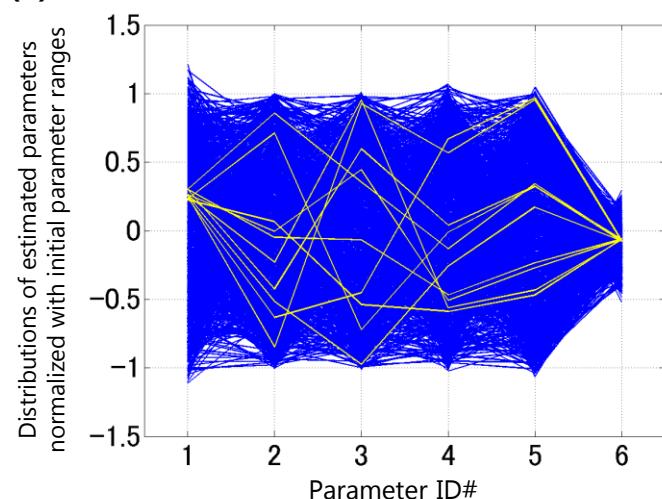
Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_R, renal clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

Fig S.02.2 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A) and estimated parameter distributions (B) after the analyses of multiple-dose pharmacokinetics of fluoxetine

(A)



(B)



(A) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (B) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

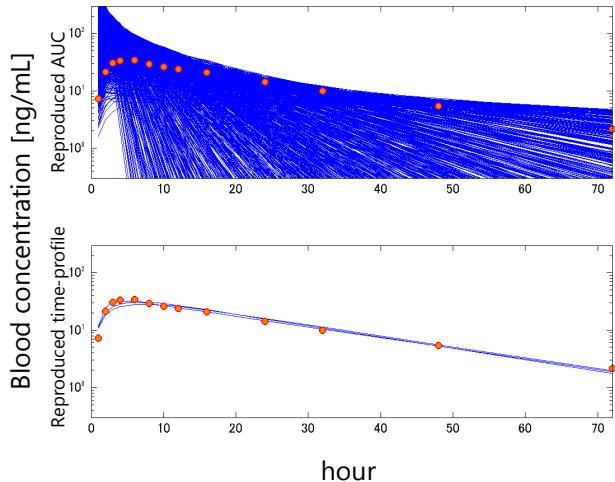
Table S.03 Initial and estimated parameter values for fluvoxamine

ID	parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg		min 0.0817 max 7.43	0.745	433
2	ka	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	0.62	97.7
3	ktransit	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	0.62	84.6
	FaFg	-		0.971		
	Kp,h	-		12.1		
4	CL12	L/hr/kg		min 0.180 max 18.0	7.01	73.5
5	k21	/hr		min 0.180 max 18.0	0.575	57.6
	CL_R	L/hr/kg		0.000853		
6	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		min 0.180 max 18.0	1.50	1.46
	Dose	µg/kg		1370		

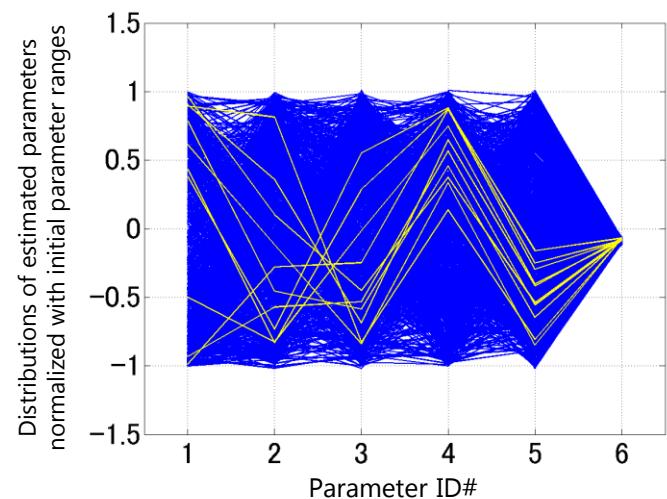
Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_R, renal clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

Fig S.03 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A) and estimated parameter distributions (B) after the analyses of single-dose pharmacokinetics of fluvoxamine

(A)



(B)



(A) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (B) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

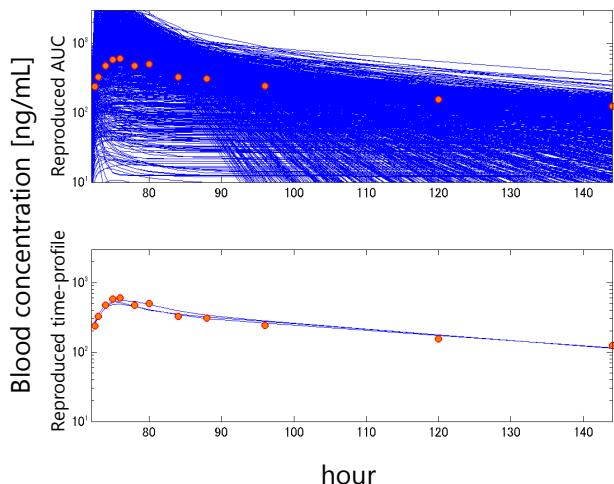
Table S.04 Initial and estimated parameter values for itraconazole

ID	parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg		min 0.0817 max 7.43	1.591	210
2	ka	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	0.776	113
3	ktransit	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	0.807	95.5
	FaFg	-		0.957		
	Kp,h	-		6.38		
4	CL12	L/hr/kg		min 0.0348 max 34.8	1.544	291
5	k21	/hr		min 0.0348 max 34.8	0.2029	316
	CL_R	L/hr/kg				
6	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		min 0.0348 max 34.8	0.265	4.71
	Dose	µg/kg		3072		

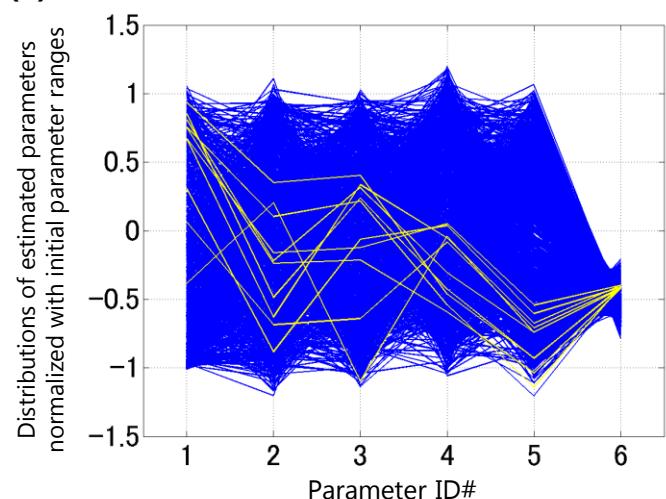
Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_R, renal clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

Fig S.04 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A) and estimated parameter distributions (B) after the analyses of multiple-dose pharmacokinetics of itraconazole

(A)



(B)



(A) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (B) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

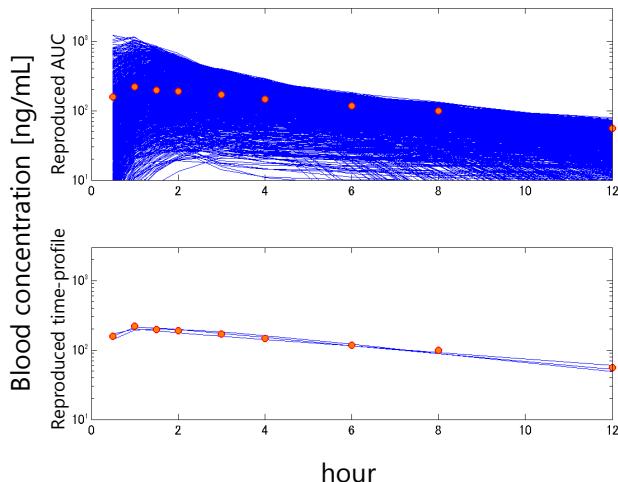
Table S.05 Initial and estimated parameter values for quinidine

ID	parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg		min 0.0817 max 7.43	0.570	252
2	ka	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	1.92	104
3	ktransit	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	3.21	52.9
	FaFg	-		0.869		
	Kp,h	-		11.6		
4	CL12	L/hr/kg		min 0.100 max 10.0	1.06	212
5	k21	/hr		min 0.100 max 10.0	0.95	124
	CL_R	L/hr/kg		0.0519		
6	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		min 0.100 max 10.0	0.563	6.55
	Dose	µg/kg		1429		

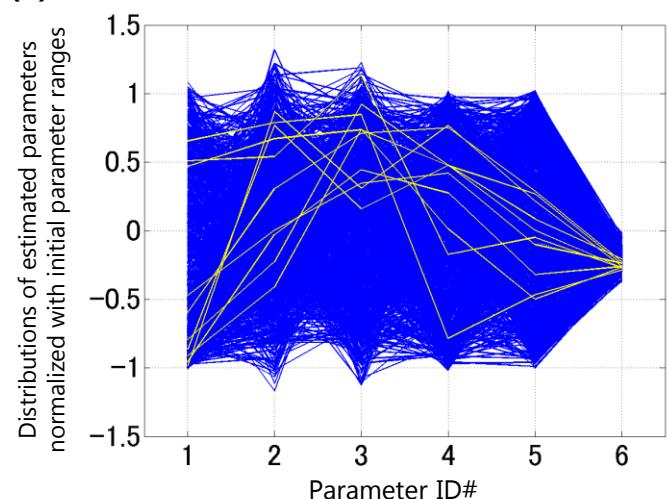
Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_R, renal clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

Fig S.05 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A) and estimated parameter distributions (B) after the analyses of single-dose pharmacokinetics of quinidine

(A)



(B)



(A) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (B) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

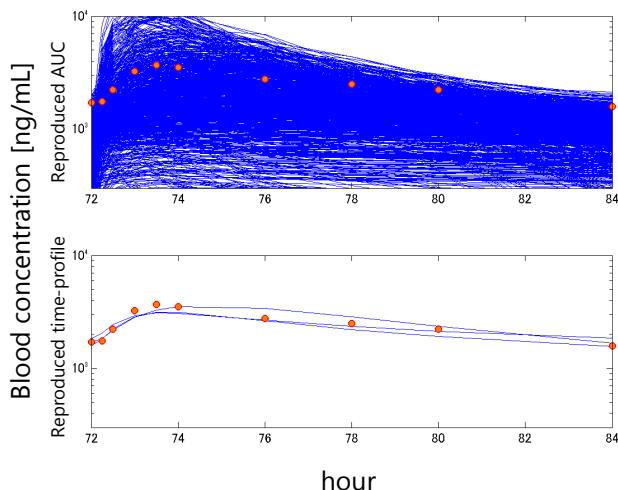
Table S.06 Initial and estimated parameter values for voriconazole

ID	parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg		min 0.0817 max 7.43	0.1256	77.9
2	ka	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	0.882	157
3	ktransit	/hr		min 0.200 max 6.00	1.217	145
	FaFg	-		min 1.00		
	Kp,h	-		min 0.562		
4	CL12	L/hr/kg		min 0.00961 max 9.61	0.198	200
5	k21	/hr		min 0.00961 max 9.61	0.276	216
	CL_R	L/hr/kg				
6	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		min 0.00961 max 9.61	0.0994	11.3
	Dose	µg/kg	2857			

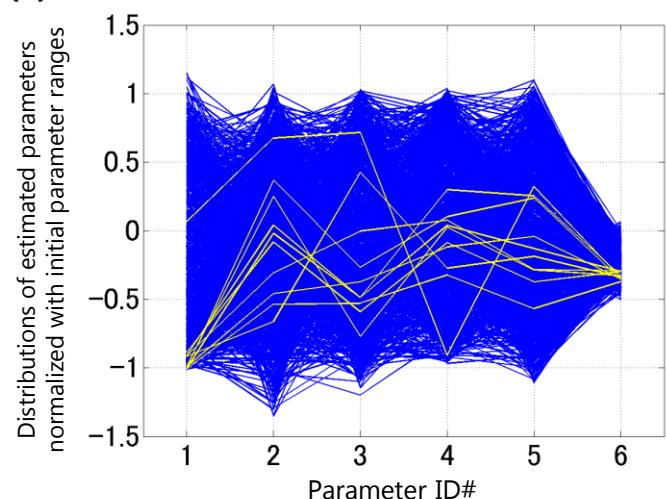
Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_R, renal clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

Fig S.06 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A) and estimated parameter distributions (B) after the analyses of multiple-dose pharmacokinetics of voriconazole

(A)



(B)



(A) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (B) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.07 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between chlorpromazine and quinidine

Parent: chlorpromazine, Metabolite 1: 7-hydroxy chlorpromazine, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: quinidine.
 CYPa: CYP2D6, CYPb: NA.

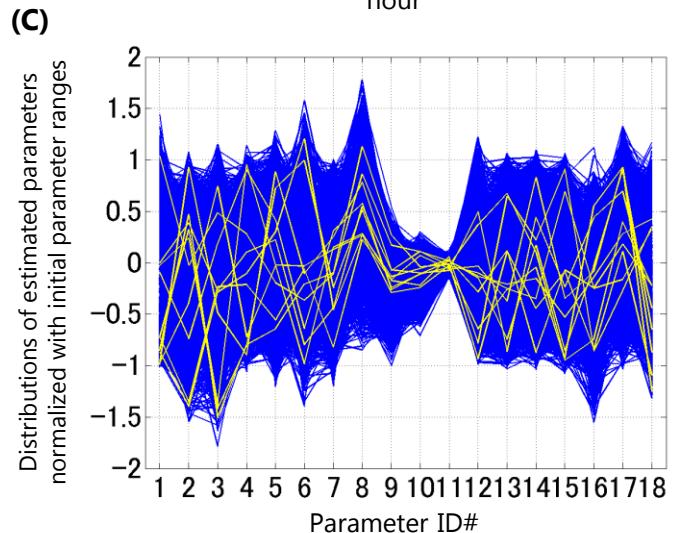
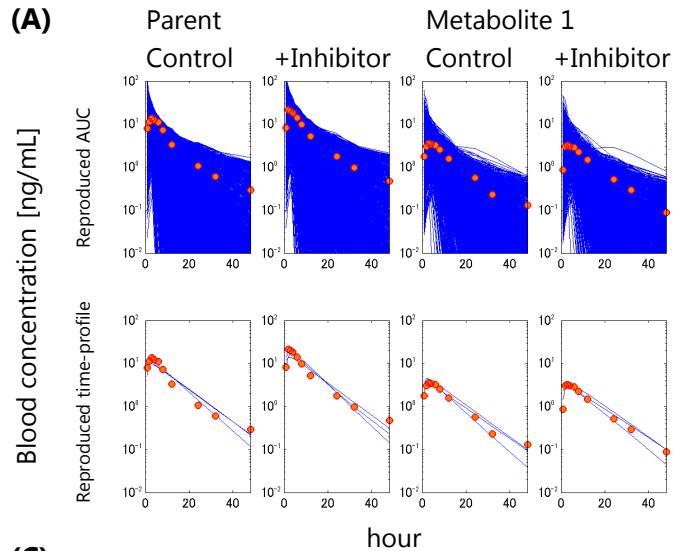
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates			
			Parameter values		with metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	1 Vc	L/kg		0.082	7.429	1.135 541
2	2 ka	/hr		0.200	6.000	1.039 111
3	3 ktransit	/hr		0.200	6.000	0.788 174
	FaFg	-		0.685		1.185 117
4	4 Kp,h	-		0.030	30.000	0.671 589
5	5 CL12	L/hr/kg		0.673	67.310	7.199 226
6	6 k21	/hr		0.673	67.310	3.902 254
	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg				
	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg				
	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-				
7	7 k_3A,other / kLI	-		0.030	30.000	0.991 405
8	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYP1,other	-		0.030	30.000	4.760 360
	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-				
9	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-		0.030	30.000	0.545 106
	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYP1,other	-				
	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-				
	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-				
10	8 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-		0.030	30.000	0.620 64
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
11	9 fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.673	67.310	6.256 12.0
	Dose	µg/kg		1105		6.324 11.3
Metabolite 1						
12	Vc	L/kg		0.082	7.429	0.547 184
13	Kp,h	-		0.030	30.000	1.111 644
14	CL12	L/hr/kg		0.673	67.310	9.750 132
15	k21	/hr		0.673	67.310	3.165 157
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg				
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-				
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
16	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.673	67.310	3.720 175
	MW corr	-		1.050		
Metabolite 2						
	Vc	L/kg				
	Kp,h	-				
	CL12	L/hr/kg				
	k21	/hr				
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg				
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-				
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
	fBCLint	L/hr/kg				
	MW corr	-				
Inhibitor						
17	10 Ki_CYP1	µg/L		0.300	300.0	27.237 454
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L				23.171 319
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-				
	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-				
18	11 R_intes,3A - 1	-		0.030	30.000	0.311 916
	Dose	µg/kg		2041		1.028 1148

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

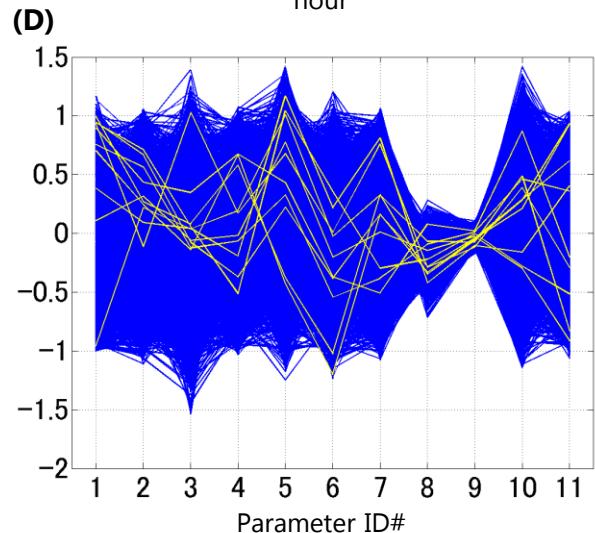
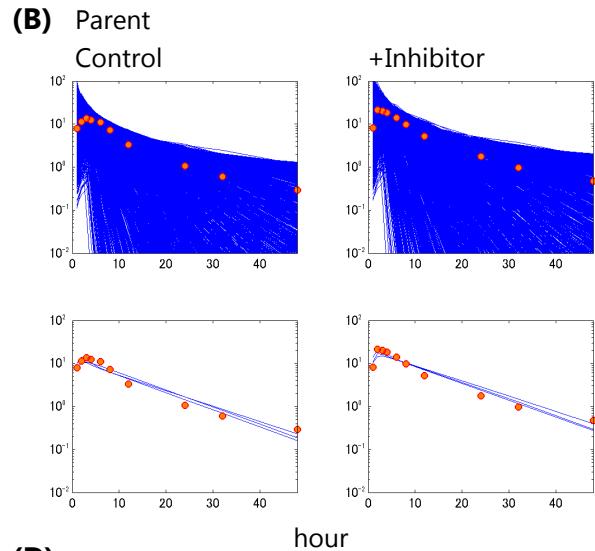
Fig S.07 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between chlorpromazine and quinidine, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: chlorpromazine, Metabolite 1: 7-hydroxy chlorpromazine, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: quinidine.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.08.1 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between desipramine and single-dose fluoxetine

Parent: desipramine, Metabolite 1: 2-hydroxy desipramine, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluoxetine.

CYPa: CYP2D6, CYPb: NA.

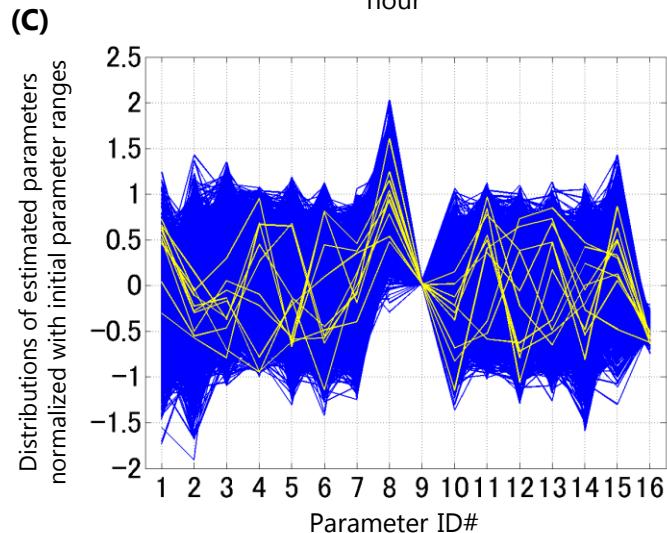
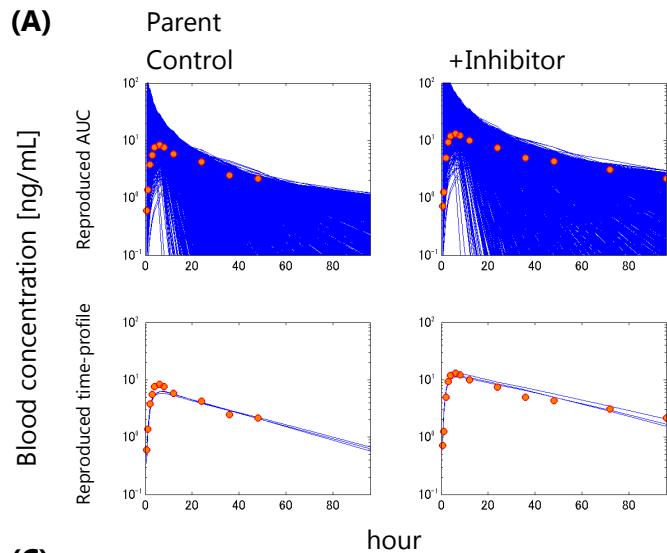
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates					
			Parameter values		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg	0.743	74.286	20.372	108	24.728	28
2	k _a	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.687	83	0.676	69
3	k _{transit}	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.851	79	0.845	62
F _a F _g	-		1.000					
4	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	1.432	659	0.762	620
5	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg	0.225	22.523	1.667	207	1.991	203
6	k ₂₁	/hr	0.225	22.523	1.783	218	2.522	210
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg							
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
k_3A,other / kLI	-							
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.300	300.000	7.137	464		
CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-							
CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-							
CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-							
8	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.300	300.000	328.628	128	11.713	536
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
9	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.225	22.523	2.351	2.7	2.375	1.4
Dose	µg/kg	640						
Metabolite 1								
10	Vc	L/kg	0.743	74.286	3.270	127		
11	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	1.362	483		
12	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg	0.225	22.523	2.009	225		
13	k ₂₁	/hr	0.225	22.523	1.863	223		
14	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.225	22.523	1.844	171		
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
15	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.225	22.523	3.866	104		
MW corr	-	1.060						
Metabolite 2								
Vc	L/kg							
K _{p,h}	-							
CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg							
k ₂₁	/hr							
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
fBCLint	L/hr/kg							
MW corr	-							
Inhibitor								
16	K _i _CYP1	µg/L	3.000	3000.0	13.105	15	6.553	67
	K _i _CYP2	µg/L						
R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-							
R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-							
R_intes,3A - 1	-							
Dose	µg/kg	768						

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

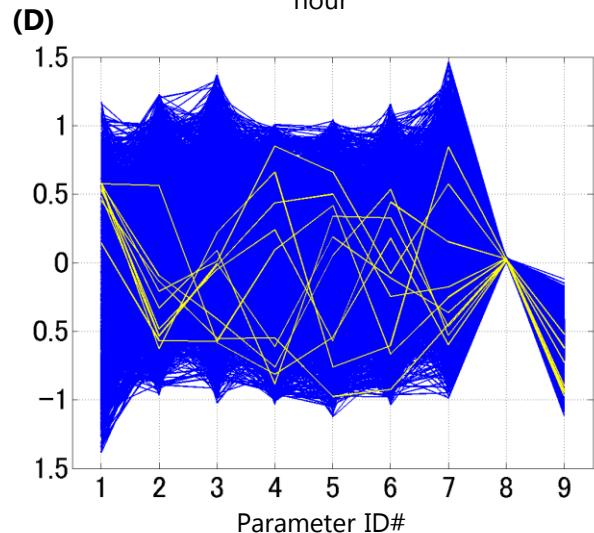
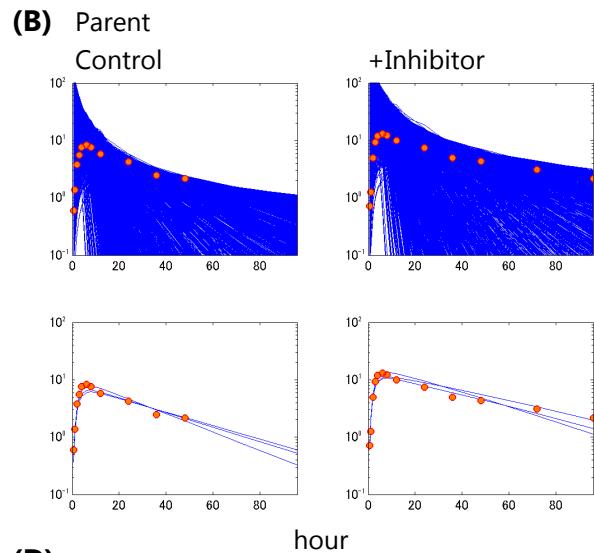
Fig S.08.1 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between desipramine and single-dose fluoxetine, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: desipramine, Metabolite 1: 2-hydroxy desipramine, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluoxetine.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represents observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.08.2 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between desipramine and multiple-dose fluoxetine

Parent: desipramine, Metabolite 1: 2-hydroxy desipramine, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluoxetine.

CYPa: CYP2D6, CYPb: NA.

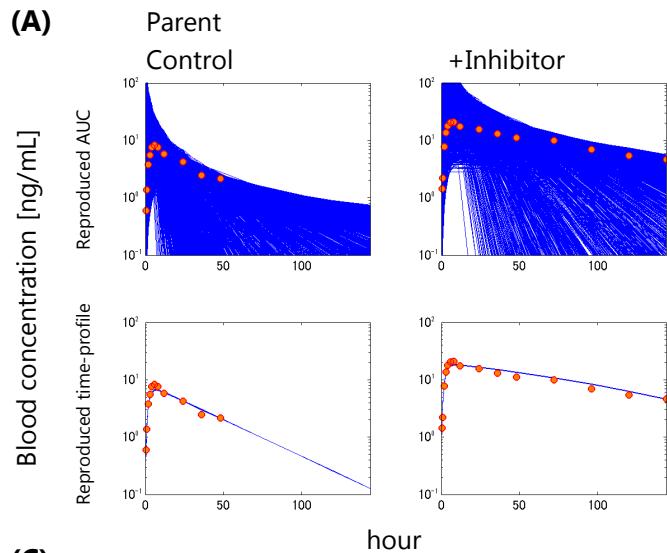
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates					
			Parameter values		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	1 Vc	L/kg		0.743 74.286	19.735	49	20.609	59
2	2 ka	/hr		0.200 6.000	0.676	90	0.751	75
3	3 ktransit	/hr		0.200 6.000	0.931	78	0.832	82
	FaFg	-		1.000				
4	4 Kp,h	-		0.030 30.000	1.462	487	0.895	1073
5	5 CL12	L/hr/kg		0.225 22.523	2.455	205	2.942	152
6	6 k21	/hr		0.225 22.523	1.931	234	1.789	229
	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg						
	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg						
	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-						
	k_3A,other / kLI	-						
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.300	300.000	6.347	998		
	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-						
	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-						
	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-						
	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-						
	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-						
8	7 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.300	300.000	23.612	14	21.634	214
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
9	8 fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.225	22.523	2.346	1.3	2.355	1.4
	Dose	µg/kg	640					
Metabolite 1								
10	Vc	L/kg	0.743	74.286	3.456	104		
11	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.593	1106		
12	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.225	22.523	1.507	248		
13	k21	/hr	0.225	22.523	3.068	190		
14	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.225	22.523	2.099	311		
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-						
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
15	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.225	22.523	2.642	122		
	MW corr	-	1.060					
Metabolite 2								
	Vc	L/kg						
	Kp,h	-						
	CL12	L/hr/kg						
	k21	/hr						
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg						
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-						
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
	fBCLint	L/hr/kg						
	MW corr	-						
Inhibitor								
16	9 Ki_CYP1	µg/L	3.000	3000.0	8.557	5.1	3.805	104
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L						
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-						
	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-						
	R_intes,3A - 1	-						
	Dose	µg/kg	768					

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

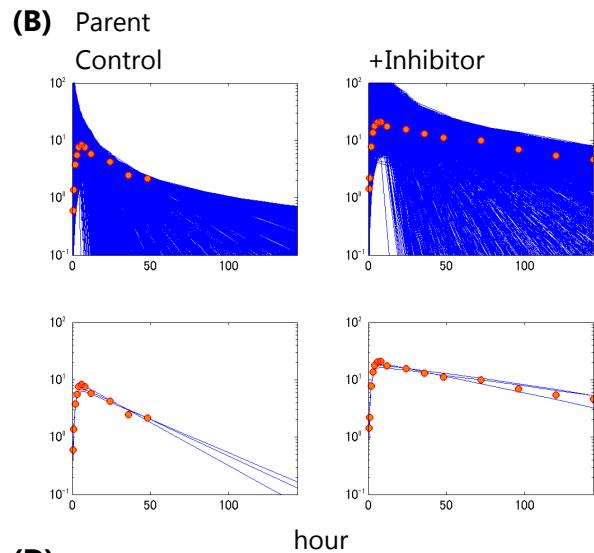
Fig S.08.2 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between desipramine and multiple-dose fluoxetine, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: desipramine, Metabolite 1: 2-hydroxy desipramine, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluoxetine.

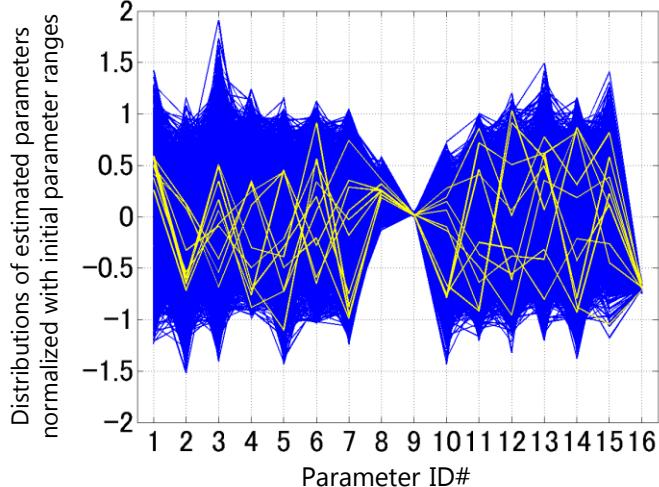
With metabolite information



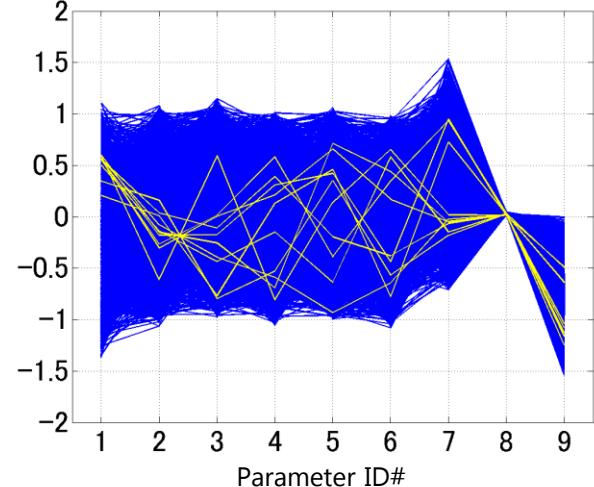
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.09.1 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between fentanyl and fluconazole

Parent: fentanyl, Metabolite 1: norfentanyl, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

CYPa: CYP3A, CYPb: NA.

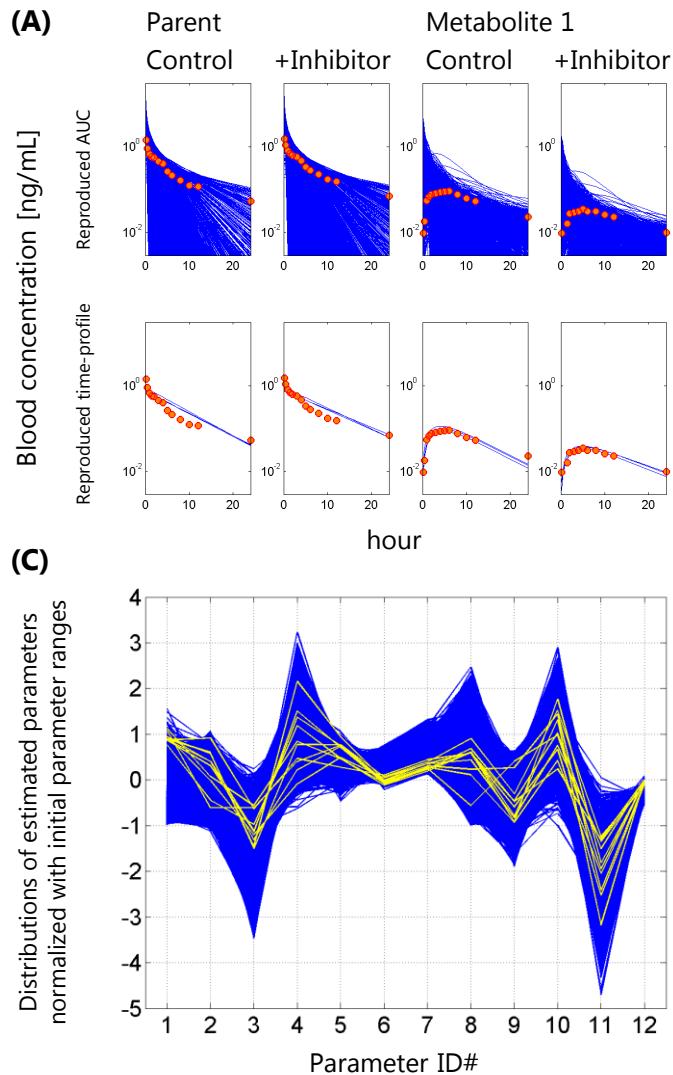
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	5.926	28	3.377	27
	k _a	/hr						
	k _{transit}	/hr						
	F _a F _g	-	1.000					
2	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	2.359	404	0.952	1317
3	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	0.323	210	1.024	83
4	k ₂₁	/hr	0.084	8.400	5.589	380	0.223	79
	CL _{R,int,app,cont}	L/hr/kg	0.050					
	CL _{R,int,app,inhi}	L/hr/kg						
	k _{3A,Met1} / k _{L1}	-						
	k _{3A,other} / k _{L1}	-						
5	CL _{CYPa,Met1} / CL _{CYPb,other}	-	0.030	30.000	3.130	201		
	CL _{CYPb,Met1} / CL _{CYP2,other}	-						
	CL _{other,Met1} / CL _{other,other}	-						
	CL _{CYPa,Met2} / CL _{CYPb,other}	-						
	CL _{CYPb,Met2} / CL _{CYP2,other}	-						
	CL _{other,Met2} / CL _{other,other}	-						
6	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-	0.030	30.000	0.901	18	1.632	190
	CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-						
7	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	2.015	15.8	2.396	17.0
	Dose	μg/kg	5					
Metabolite 1								
8	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.994	136		
9	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	0.741	575		
10	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	0.116	446		
11	k ₂₁	/hr	0.084	8.400	6.161	154		
12	CL _{R,int,app}	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	0.347	238		
	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-						
	CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-						
13	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	0.150	160		
	MW corr	-	0.690					
Metabolite 2								
	Vc	L/kg						
	K _{p,h}	-						
	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg						
	k ₂₁	/hr						
	CL _{R,int,app}	L/hr/kg						
	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-						
	CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-						
	fBCLint	L/hr/kg						
	MW corr	-						
Inhibitor								
14	K _{i,CYP1}	μg/L	100.0	100000	1724.657	15	1190.173	284
	K _{i,CYP2}	μg/L						
	R _{MBI,CYP1} - 1	-						
	R _{MBI,CYP2} - 1	-						
	R _{intes,3A} - 1	-						
	Dose	μg/kg	2857					

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

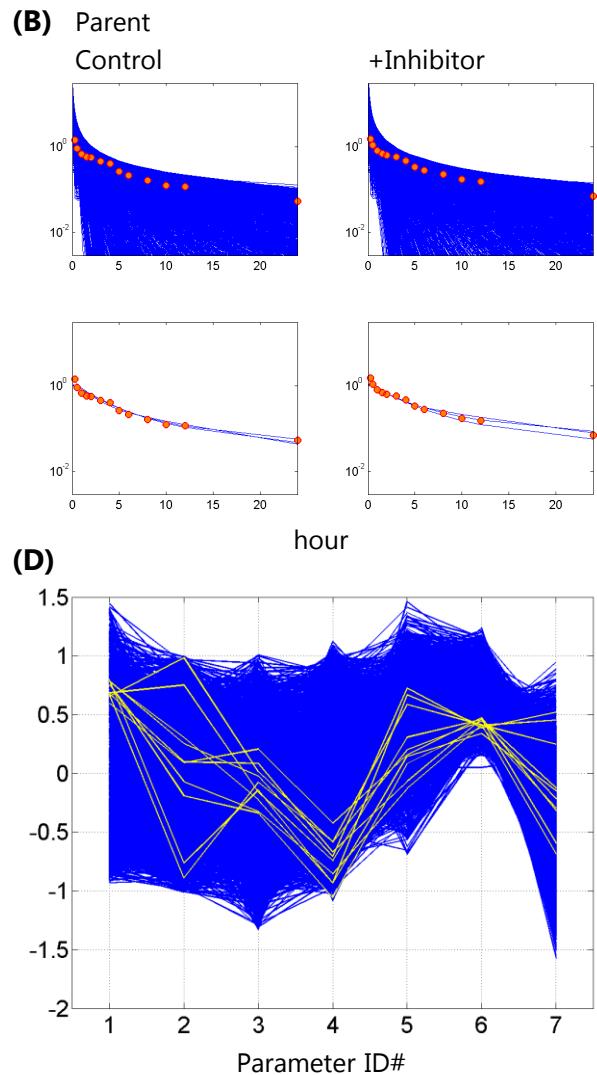
Fig S.09.1 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between fentanyl and fluconazole, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: fentanyl, Metabolite 1: norfentanyl, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.09.2 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between fentanyl and voriconazole

Parent: fentanyl, Metabolite 1: norfentanyl, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: voriconazole.

CYPa: CYP3A, CYPb: NA.

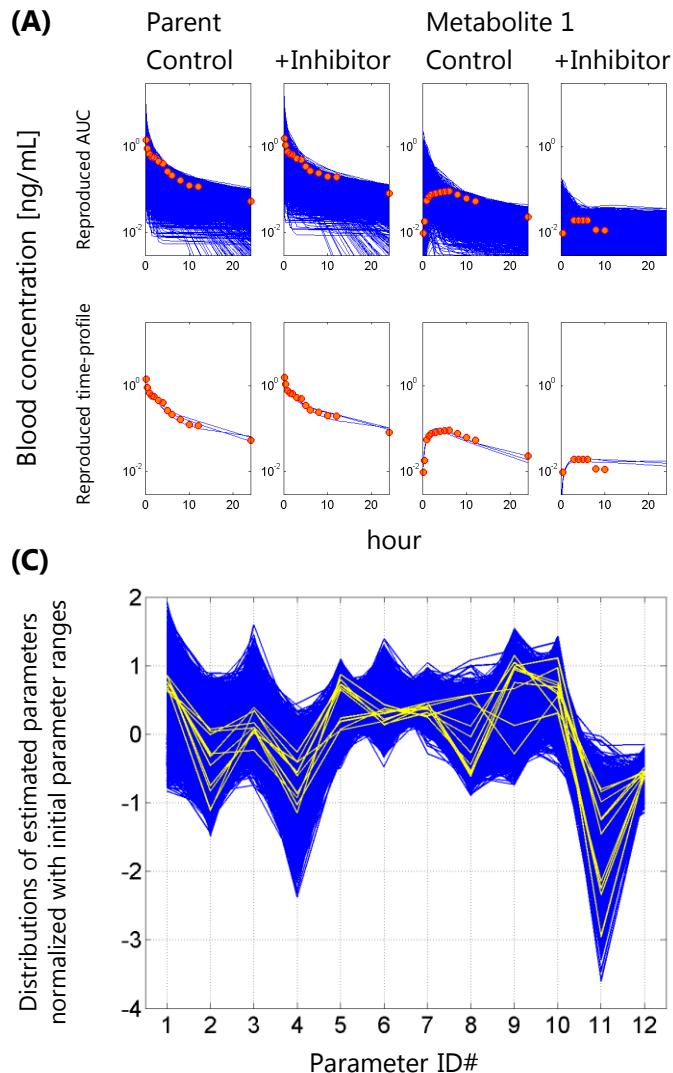
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	3.309	35	3.591	30
	k _a	/hr						
	k _{transit}	/hr						
	F _a F _g	-	1.000					
2	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	0.404	460	0.689	827
3	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	1.392	72	1.234	63
4	k ₂₁	/hr	0.084	8.400	0.344	113	0.269	66
	CL _{R,int,app,cont}	L/hr/kg	0.050					
	CL _{R,int,app,inhi}	L/hr/kg						
	k _{3A,Met1} / k _{L1}	-						
	k _{3A,other} / k _{L1}	-						
5	CL _{CYPa,Met1} / CL _{CYP1,other}	-	0.030	30.000	1.302	217		
	CL _{CYPb,Met1} / CL _{CYP2,other}	-						
	CL _{other,Met1} / CL _{other,other}	-						
	CL _{CYPa,Met2} / CL _{CYP1,other}	-						
	CL _{CYPb,Met2} / CL _{CYP2,other}	-						
	CL _{other,Met2} / CL _{other,other}	-						
6	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-	0.030	30.000	2.956	51	6.934	291
	CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-						
7	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	1.832	19.7	2.581	13.0
	Dose	µg/kg	5					
Metabolite 1								
8	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	1.890	81		
9	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	2.083	1525		
10	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	0.338	97		
11	k ₂₁	/hr	0.084	8.400	0.194	140		
12	CL _{R,int,app}	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	0.635	236		
	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-						
	CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-						
13	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.084	8.400	0.272	111		
	MW corr	-	0.690					
Metabolite 2								
	Vc	L/kg						
	K _{p,h}	-						
	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg						
	k ₂₁	/hr						
	CL _{R,int,app}	L/hr/kg						
	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-						
	CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-						
	fBCLint	L/hr/kg						
	MW corr	-						
Inhibitor								
14	K _{i,CYP1}	µg/L	100.000	100000	797.135	47	788.283	319
	K _{i,CYP2}	µg/L						
	R _{MBI,CYP1} - 1	-						
	R _{MBI,CYP2} - 1	-						
	R _{intes,3A} - 1	-						
	Dose	µg/kg	2857					

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

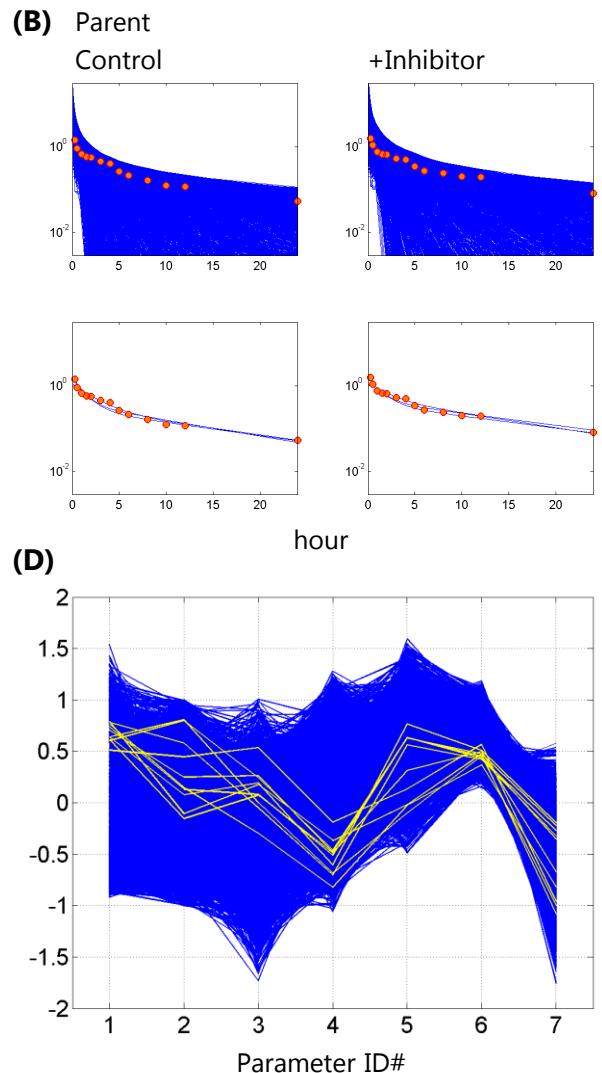
Fig S.09.2 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between fentanyl and voriconazole, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: fentanyl, Metabolite 1: norfentanyl, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: voriconazole.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.10.1 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between flurbiprofen and fluconazole [Hanley et al, 2013]

Parent: flurbiprofen, Metabolite 1: 4'-hydroxy flurbiprofen, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

CYPa: CYP2C9, CYPb: NA.

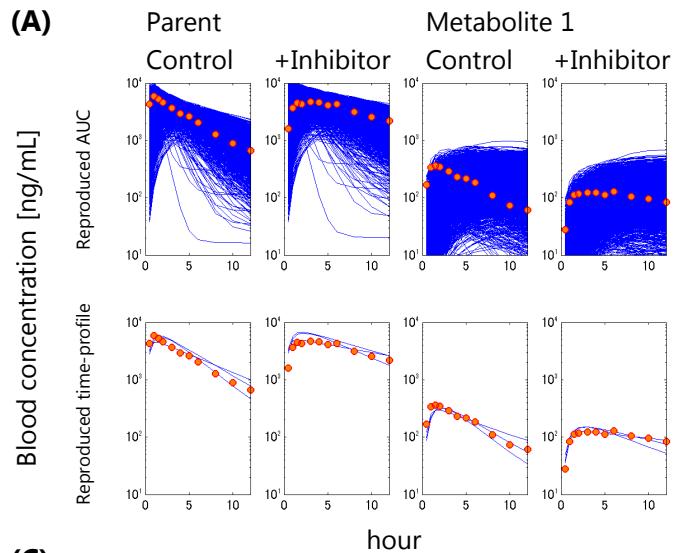
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates			
			Parameter values		with metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg		0.082 7.429	0.171	40
2	k _a	/hr		0.200 6.000	3.900	69
3	k _{transit}	/hr		0.200 6.000	5.173	72
F _a F _g	-		1.000			
4	K _{p,h}	-		0.030 30.000	0.823	341
5	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg		0.00246 0.246	0.003	190
6	k ₂₁	/hr		0.00246 0.246	0.029	214
CL _{R,int,app,cont}	L/hr/kg					
CL _{R,int,app,inhi}	L/hr/kg					
k _{3A,Met1} / k _{L1}	-					
k _{3A,other} / k _{L1}	-					
7	CL _{CYPa,Met1} / CL _{CYPb,other}	-	0.300	300.000	13.435	330
CL _{CYPb,Met1} / CL _{CYP2,other}	-					
CL _{other,Met1} / CL _{other,other}	-					
CL _{CYPa,Met2} / CL _{CYPb,other}	-					
CL _{CYPb,Met2} / CL _{CYP2,other}	-					
CL _{other,Met2} / CL _{other,other}	-					
8	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-	0.300	300.000	36.373	237
CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-					
9	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.002 0.246	0.036	13.0
Dose	µg/kg		1429		0.035	28.5
<hr/>						
Metabolite 1						
10	Vc	L/kg		0.082 7.429	0.205	60
11	K _{p,h}	-		0.030 30.000	0.285	124
12	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg		0.00246 0.246	0.053	210
13	k ₂₁	/hr		0.00246 0.246	0.020	173
14	CL _{R,int,app}	L/hr/kg		0.00246 0.246	0.056	154
CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-					
CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-					
15	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.00246 0.246	0.032	111
MW corr	-		1.066			
<hr/>						
Metabolite 2						
Vc	L/kg					
K _{p,h}	-					
CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg					
k ₂₁	/hr					
CL _{R,int,app}	L/hr/kg					
CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-					
CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-					
fBCLint	L/hr/kg					
MW corr	-					
<hr/>						
Inhibitor						
16	K _{i,CYP1}	µg/L		100.000 100000	3775.180	5
	K _{i,CYP2}	µg/L			1287.829	217
R _{MBI,CYP1} - 1	-					
R _{MBI,CYP2} - 1	-					
R _{intes,3A} - 1	-					
Dose	µg/kg		2857			

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

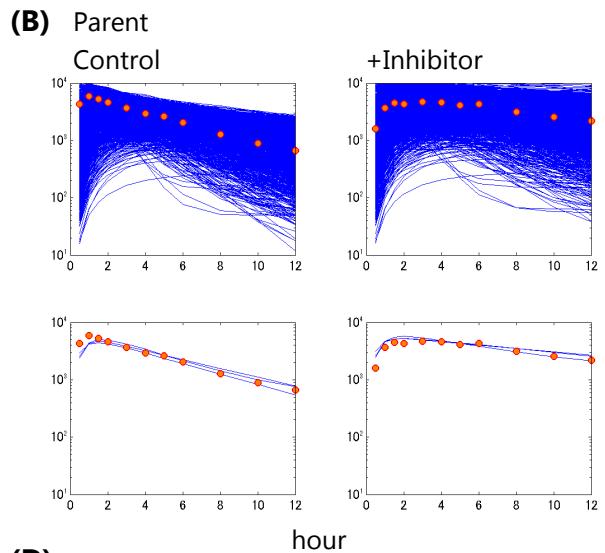
Fig S.10.1 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between flurbiprofen and fluconazole [Hanley et al, 2013], with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: flurbiprofen, Metabolite 1: 4'-hydroxy flurbiprofen, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

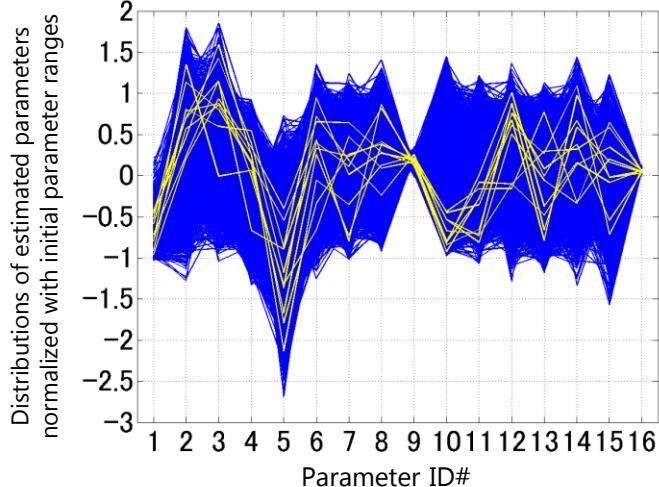
With metabolite information



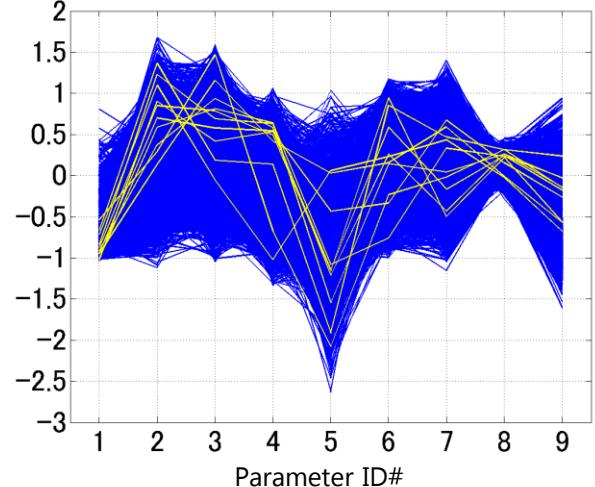
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.10.2 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between flurbiprofen and fluconazole [Hanley et al, 2012]

Parent: flurbiprofen, Metabolite 1: 4'-hydroxy flurbiprofen, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

CYPa: CYP2C9, CYPb: NA.

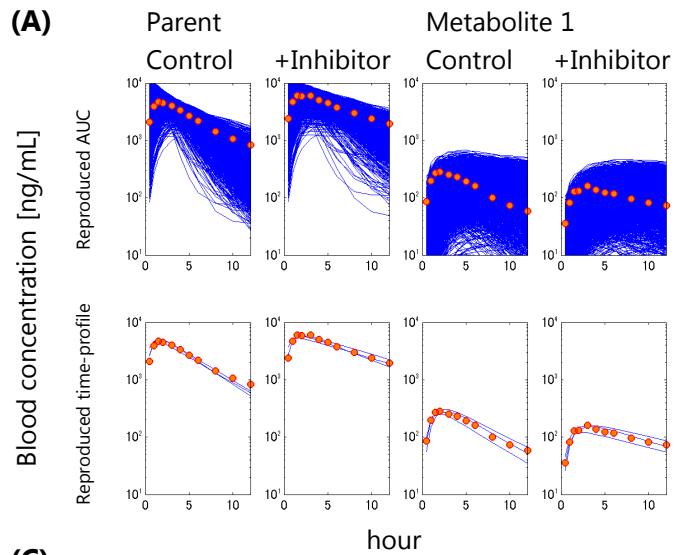
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates					
			Parameter values		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	1 Vc	L/kg		0.082 7.429	0.164	33	0.129	45
2	2 ka	/hr		0.200 6.000	3.629	98	2.709	92
3	3 ktransit	/hr		0.200 6.000	3.774	93	2.638	80
	FaFg	-		1.000				
4	4 Kp,h	-		0.030 30.000	0.317	611	0.673	881
5	5 CL12	L/hr/kg		0.00263 0.263	0.001	249	0.005	297
6	6 k21	/hr		0.00263 0.263	0.070	215	0.055	186
	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg						
	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg						
	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-						
	k_3A,other / kLI	-						
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.300	300.000	14.140	389		
	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-						
	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-						
	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-						
	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-						
	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-						
8	7 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.300	300.000	67.069	235	37.741	1016
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
9	8 fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.003 0.263	0.044	7.8	0.037	20.7
	Dose	µg/kg		1429				
Metabolite 1								
10	Vc	L/kg		0.082 7.429	0.340	50		
11	Kp,h	-		0.030 30.000	0.431	165		
12	CL12	L/hr/kg		0.00263 0.263	0.098	208		
13	k21	/hr		0.00263 0.263	0.040	209		
14	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg		0.00263 0.263	0.235	149		
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-						
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
15	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.00263 0.263	0.050	125		
	MW corr	-		1.066				
Metabolite 2								
	Vc	L/kg						
	Kp,h	-						
	CL12	L/hr/kg						
	k21	/hr						
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg						
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-						
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
	fBCLint	L/hr/kg						
	MW corr	-						
Inhibitor								
16	9 Ki_CYP1	µg/L		100.000 100000	4430.411	6	1542.979	323
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L						
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-						
	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-						
	R_intes,3A - 1	-						
	Dose	µg/kg		2857				

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

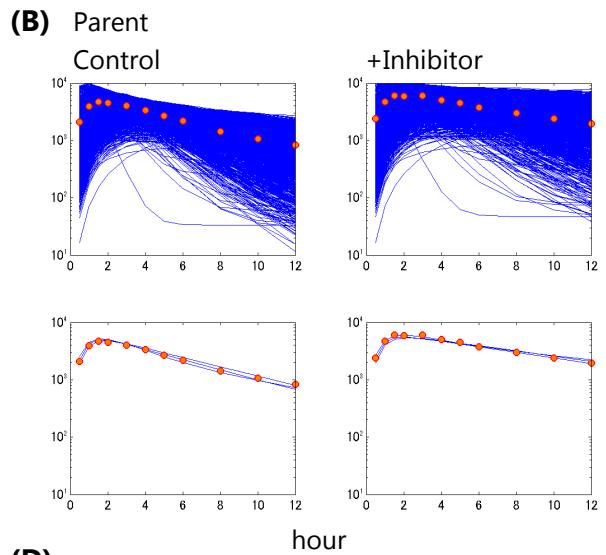
Fig S.10.2 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between flurbiprofen and fluconazole [Hanley et al, 2012], with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: flurbiprofen, Metabolite 1: 4'-hydroxy flurbiprofen, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

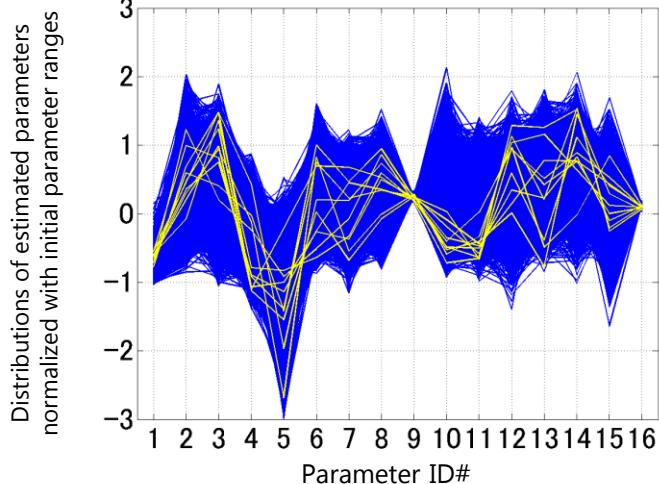
With metabolite information



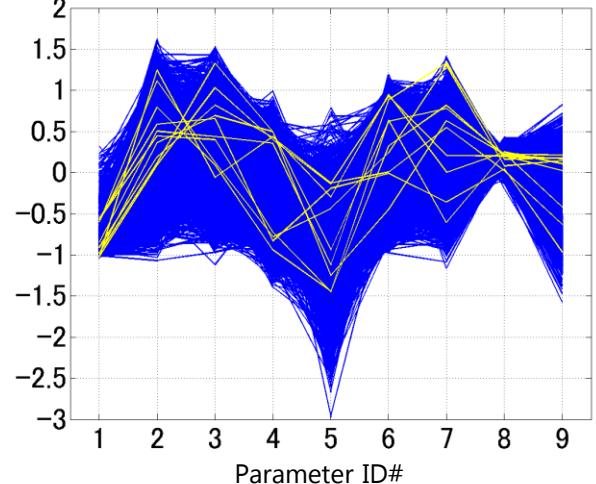
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.11 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between hydrocodone and quinidine

Parent: hydrocodone, Metabolite 1: hydromorphone, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: quinidine.

CYPa: CYP2D6, CYPb: NA.

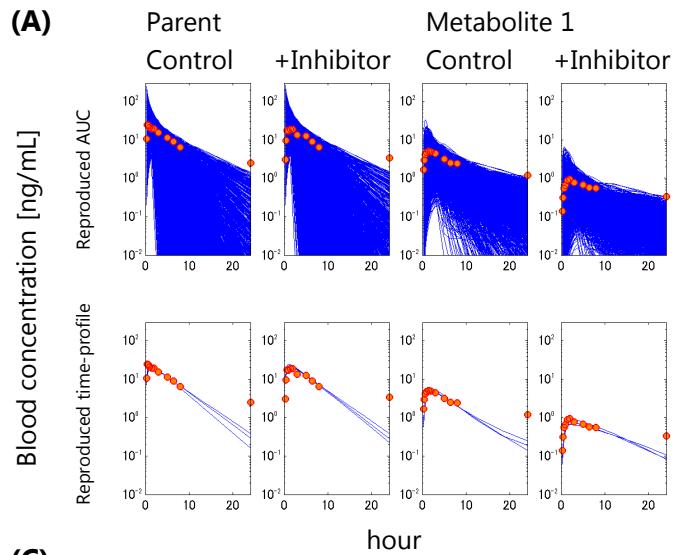
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	CV [%]	Geometric mean	CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	2.577	37	0.164	94
2	k _a	/hr	0.200	6.000	35.607	136	1.022	142
3	k _{transit}	/hr	0.200	6.000	24.247	184	0.785	143
F _a F _g	-	1.000						
4	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	0.777	663	0.616	682
5	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.0664	6.640	0.286	35	0.362	47
6	k ₂₁	/hr	0.0022	0.221	0.007	72	0.065	89
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg	0.057						
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg	0.084						
k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
k_3A,other / kLI	-							
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.030	30.000	6.889	308		
CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-							
CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-							
CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-							
8	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	1.144	65	0.870	276
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
9	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.0664	6.640	0.400	27.7	0.461	9.9
Dose	μg/kg	84						
Metabolite 1								
10	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.978	160		
11	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	1.981	569		
12	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.0664	6.640	0.109	201		
13	k ₂₁	/hr	0.0664	6.640	1.778	212		
14	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.0664	6.640	0.342	104		
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
15	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.0664	6.640	0.088	147		
MW corr	-	0.953						
Metabolite 2								
Vc	L/kg							
K _{p,h}	-							
CL12	L/hr/kg							
k ₂₁	/hr							
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
fBCLint	L/hr/kg							
MW corr	-							
Inhibitor								
16	K _i _CYP1	μg/L	0.300	300.0	2.604	37	8.480	474
	K _i _CYP2	μg/L						
R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-							
R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-							
R_intes,3A - 1	-							
Dose	μg/kg	1153						

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

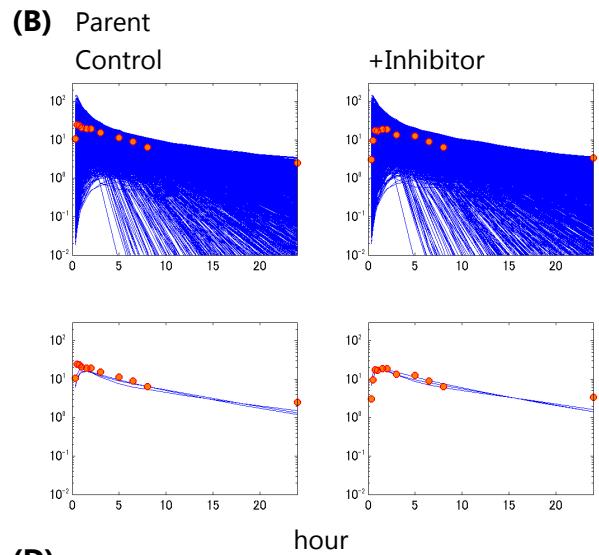
Fig S.11 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between hydrocodone and quinidine, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: hydrocodone, Metabolite 1: hydromorphone, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: quinidine.

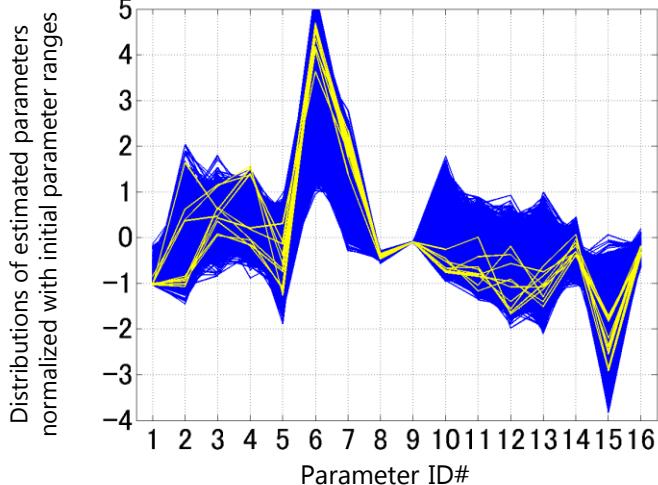
With metabolite information



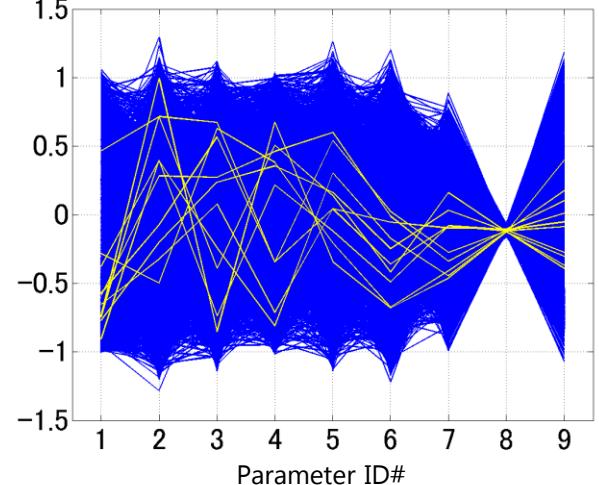
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.12.1 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between imipramine and single-dose fluoxetine

Parent: imipramine, Metabolite 1: 2-hydroxy imipramine, Metabolite 2: desipramine, Inhibitor: fluoxetine.

CYPa: CYP2D6, CYPb: CYP2C19 and 3A.

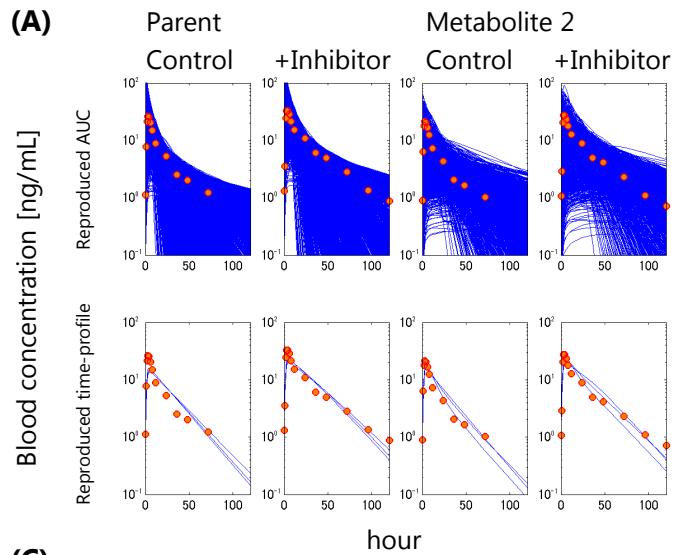
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	1 Vc	L/kg	0.743	74.286	14.278	59	12.852	60
2	2 ka	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.936	76	1.089	82
3	3 ktransit	/hr	0.200	6.000	1.593	80	1.192	75
	FaFg	-	1.000					
4	4 Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	2.074	894	4.708	388
5	5 CL12	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	1.451	144	1.528	186
6	6 k21	/hr	0.180	18.009	1.237	191	1.145	206
	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg						
	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg						
	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-						
	k_3A,other / kLI	-						
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.300	300.000	6.977	239		
	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-						
	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-						
8	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.947	284		
9	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.042	387		
10	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.590	209		
11	7 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.300	300.000	2.310	11	12.513	309
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
12	8 fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	1.493	1.3	1.499	1.3
	Dose	µg/kg	670					
Metabolite 1								
13	Vc	L/kg	0.743	74.286	7.419	150		
14	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.407	554		
15	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	5.166	191		
16	k21	/hr	0.180	18.009	1.761	264		
17	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	2.347	163		
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-						
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
18	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	3.277	111		
	MW corr	-	1.057					
Metabolite 2								
19	Vc	L/kg	0.743	74.286	2.744	40		
20	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	1.376	1154		
21	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	0.898	186		
22	k21	/hr	0.180	18.009	5.275	182		
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg						
23	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.535	168		
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
24	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	0.918	91		
	MW corr	-						
Inhibitor								
25	9 Ki_CYP1	µg/L	3.000	3000.0	11.901	8	17.433	44
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L						
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-						
26	10 R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-	1.000	100.000	8.130	180	9.049	220
	R_intes,3A - 1	-						
	Dose	µg/kg	804					

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

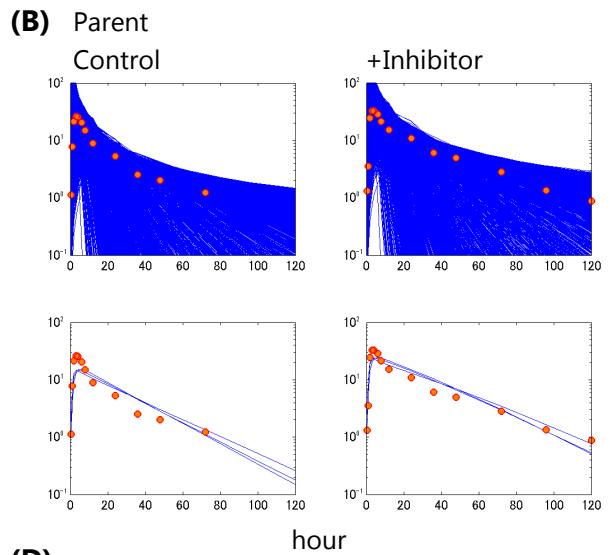
Fig S.12.1 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between imipramine and single-dose fluoxetine, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: imipramine, Metabolite 1: 2-hydroxy imipramine, Metabolite 2: desipramine, Inhibitor: fluoxetine.

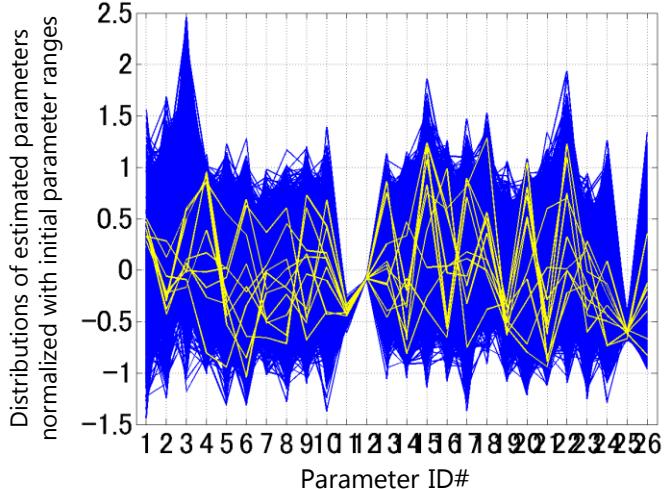
With metabolite information



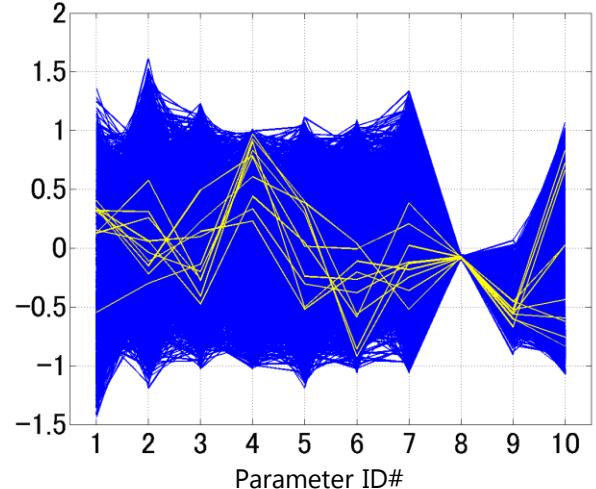
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.12.2 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between imipramine and multiple-dose fluoxetine

Parent: imipramine, Metabolite 1: 2-hydroxy imipramine, Metabolite 2: desipramine, Inhibitor: fluoxetine.

CYPa: CYP2D6, CYPb: CYP2C19 and 3A.

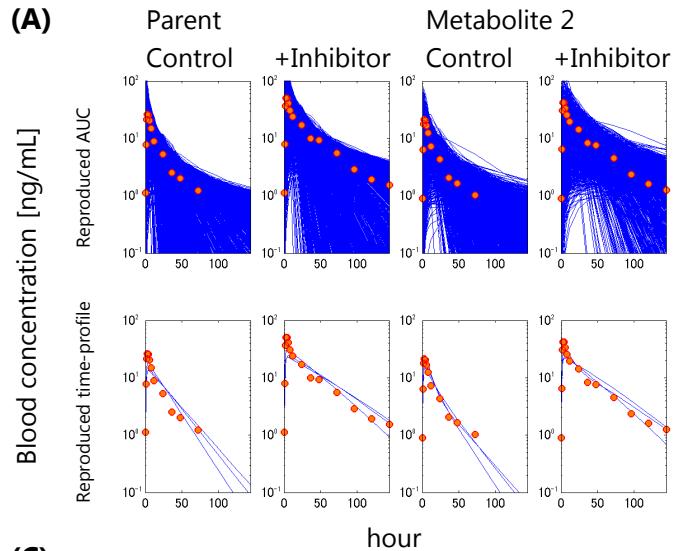
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates			
			Parameter values		with metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	1 Vc	L/kg	0.743	74.286	11.026	60
2	2 ka	/hr	0.200	6.000	2.445	81
3	3 ktransit	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.571	67
	FaFg	-	1.000			
4	4 Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	2.685	532
5	5 CL12	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	3.778	233
6	6 k21	/hr	0.180	18.009	1.696	285
	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg				
	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg				
	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-				
	k_3A,other / kLI	-				
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.300	300.000	19.152	278
	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-				
	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-				
8	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.030	30.000	3.050	277
9	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.566	496
10	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.935	91
11	7 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.300	300.000	3.039	5
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
12	8 fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	1.487	1.1
	Dose	µg/kg	670			
Metabolite 1						
13	Vc	L/kg	0.743	74.286	2.189	113
14	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.898	503
15	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	1.068	192
16	k21	/hr	0.180	18.009	1.884	195
17	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	4.515	160
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-				
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
18	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	1.752	124
	MW corr	-	1.057			
Metabolite 2						
19	Vc	L/kg	0.743	74.286	1.928	47
20	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.918	437
21	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	3.071	145
22	k21	/hr	0.180	18.009	2.829	131
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg				
23	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.898	122
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
24	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.180	18.009	0.738	78
	MW corr	-				
Inhibitor						
25	9 Ki_CYP1	µg/L	3.000	3000.0	9.999	4
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L				
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-				
26	10 R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-	1.000	100.000	54.349	224
	R_intes,3A - 1	-				
	Dose	µg/kg	804			

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

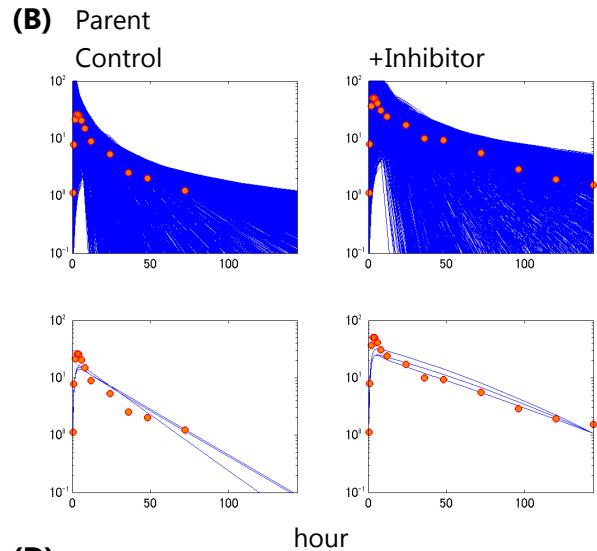
Fig S.12.2 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between imipramine and multiple-dose fluoxetine, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: imipramine, Metabolite 1: 2-hydroxy imipramine, Metabolite 2: desipramine, Inhibitor: fluoxetine.

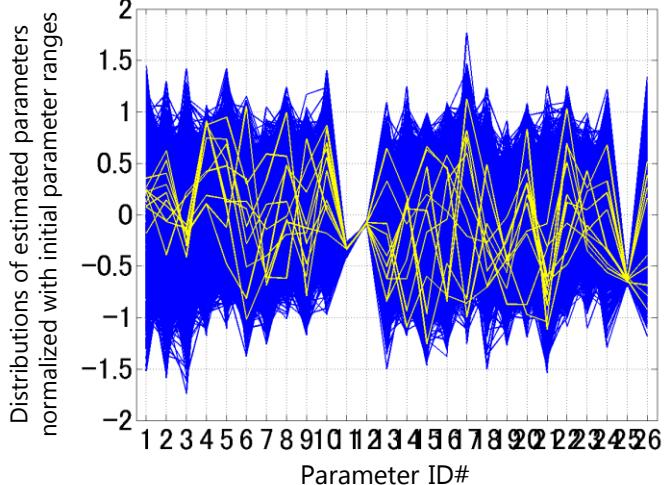
With metabolite information



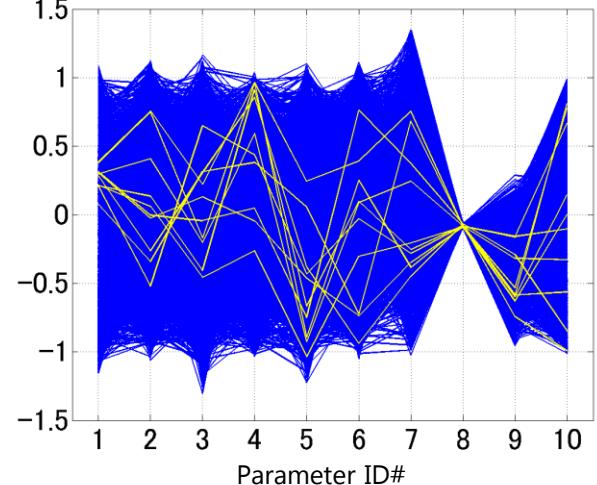
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.13.1 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between lansoprazole and fluvoxamine in CYP2C19 EM subjects

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine. CYPa: CYP2C19, CYPb: NA.

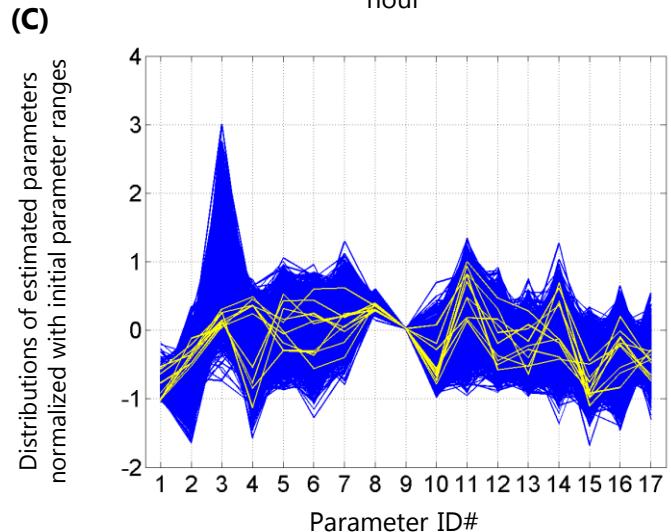
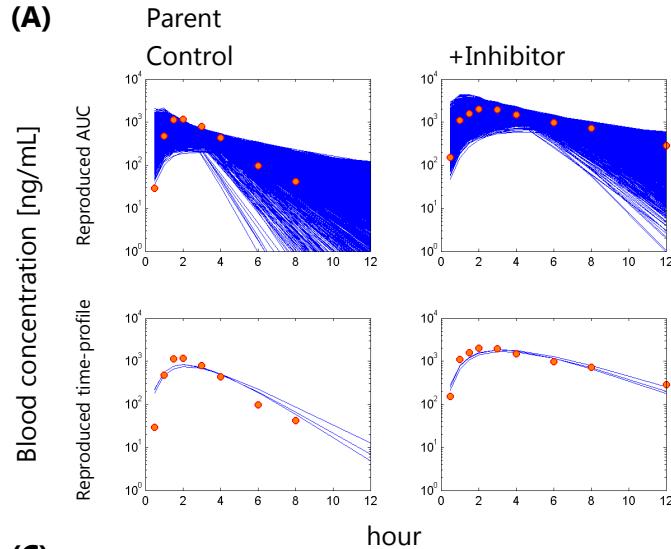
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	CV [%]	Geometric mean	CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.126	32	0.145	36
2	ka	/hr	0.200	6.000	1.139	38	0.965	37
3	ktransit	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.682	31	0.939	46
FaFg	-	1.000						
4	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.817	273	0.746	294
5	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.020	1.966	0.023	71	0.054	55
6	k21	/hr	0.020	1.966	0.600	179	0.776	236
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg							
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
k_3A,other / kLI	-							
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.562	65		
CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
8	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.509	143		
CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-							
CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
9	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.279	161		
10	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	3.057	23	7.725	87
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
11	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.020	1.966	0.209	2.2	0.216	5.9
Dose	µg/kg	702						
Metabolite 1								
12	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.222	82		
13	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.617	422		
14	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.020	1.966	0.268	151		
15	k21	/hr	0.020	1.966	0.255	107		
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
16	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.020	1.966	0.111	88		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Metabolite 2								
17	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.459	101		
18	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	1.435	395		
19	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.020	1.966	0.145	107		
20	k21	/hr	0.020	1.966	0.474	160		
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
21	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.139	134		
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
22	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.020	1.966	0.094	98		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Inhibitor								
23	Ki_CYP1	µg/L	0.300	300.0	0.399	96	2.170	88
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L						
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-						
	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-						
	R_intes,3A - 1	-						
Dose	µg/kg	439						

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

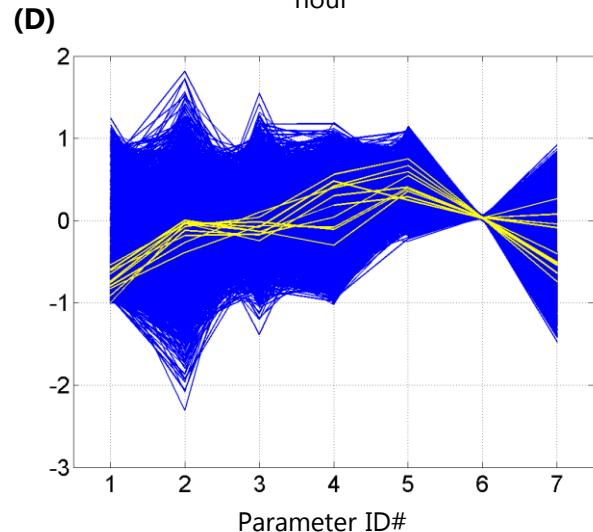
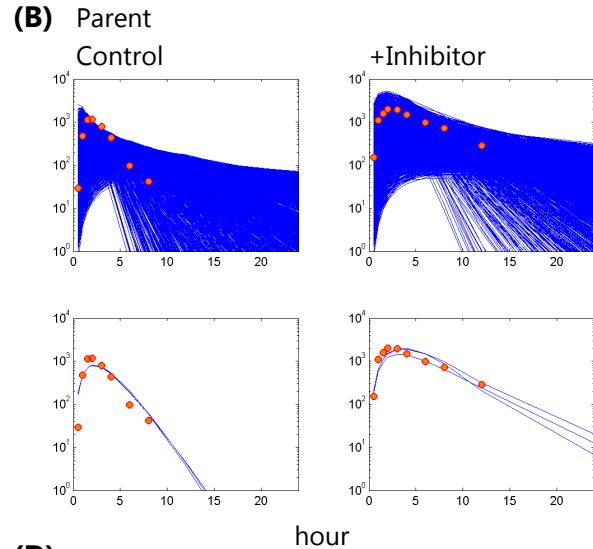
Fig S.13.1 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between lansoprazole and fluvoxamine in CYP2C19 EM subjects, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represents observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.13.2 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between lansoprazole and fluvoxamine in CYP2C19 IM subjects

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine. CYPa: CYP2C19, CYPb: NA.

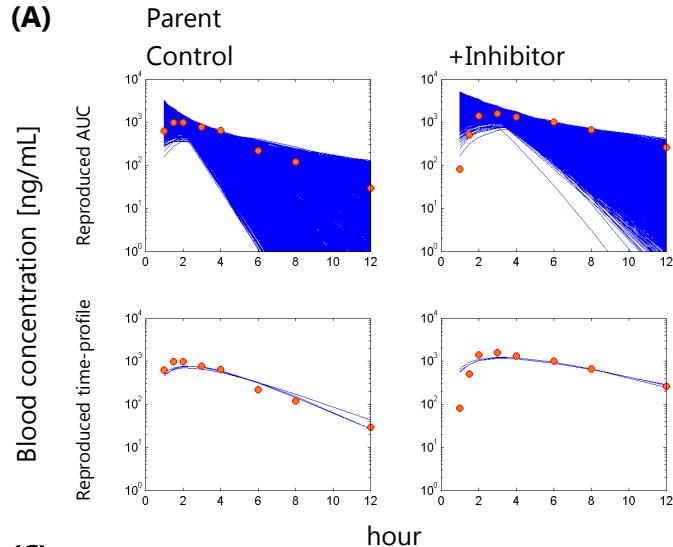
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	CV [%]	Geometric mean	CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.290	43	0.186	50
2	ka	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.878	79	1.204	62
3	ktransit	/hr	0.200	6.000	1.465	57	0.739	38
FaFg	-	1.000						
4	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.786	959	1.533	471
5	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.014	1.407	0.007	136	0.041	93
6	k21	/hr	0.014	1.407	0.347	177	0.333	263
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg							
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
k_3A,other / kLI	-							
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.160	232		
CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
8	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.361	380		
CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-							
CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
9	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	8.893	236		
10	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	3.099	63	3.355	121
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
11	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.014	1.407	0.193	3.0	0.185	12.3
Dose	µg/kg	755						
Metabolite 1								
12	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.237	95		
13	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.172	369		
14	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.014	1.407	0.095	123		
15	k21	/hr	0.014	1.407	0.335	157		
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
16	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.014	1.407	0.124	121		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Metabolite 2								
17	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.291	72		
18	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.416	262		
19	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.014	1.407	0.052	152		
20	k21	/hr	0.014	1.407	0.318	194		
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
21	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.009	59		
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
22	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.014	1.407	0.050	70		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Inhibitor								
23	Ki_CYP1	µg/L	0.300	300.0	4.126	121	3.094	158
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L						
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-						
	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-						
	R_intes,3A - 1	-						
Dose	µg/kg	472						

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

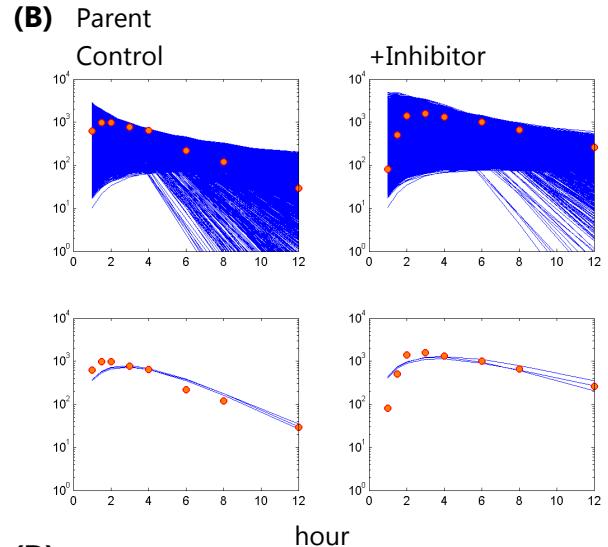
Fig S.13.2 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between lansoprazole and fluvoxamine in CYP2C19 IM subjects, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine.

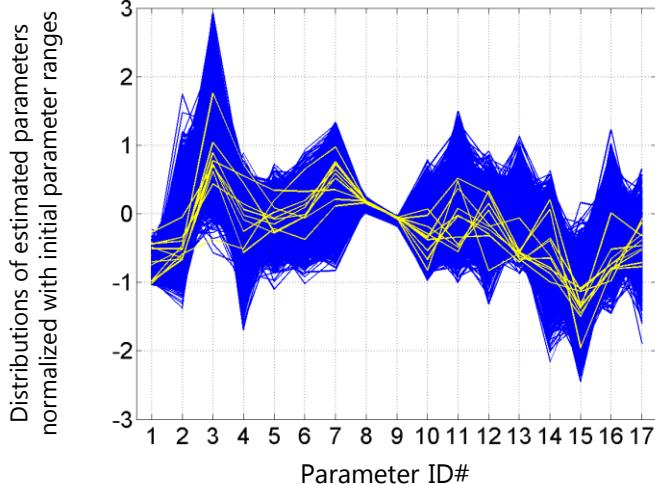
With metabolite information



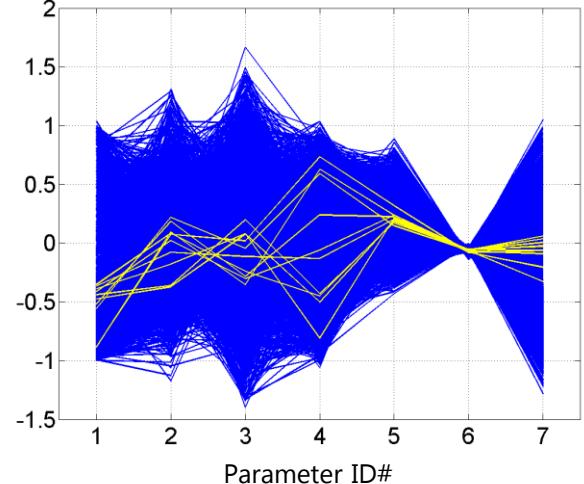
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.13.3 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between lansoprazole and clarithromycin in CYP2C19 EM subjects

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine. CYPa: NA, CYPb: CYP3A.

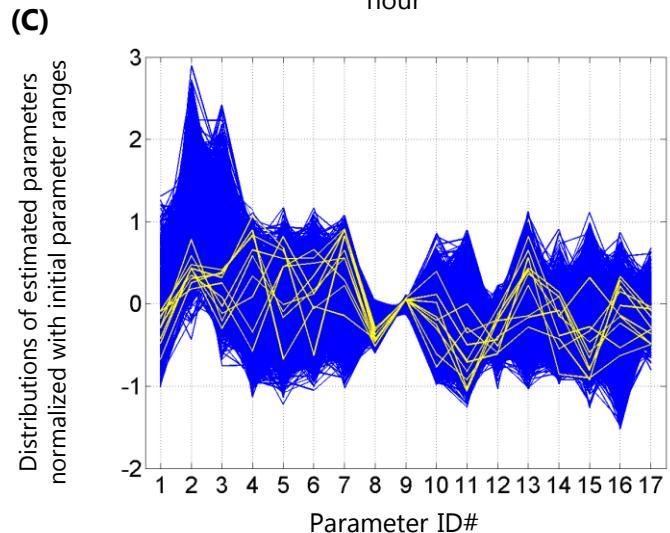
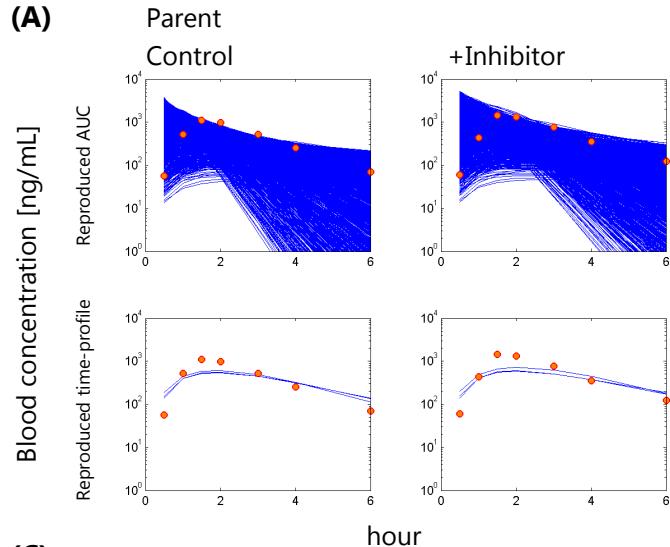
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	CV [%]	Geometric mean	CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.221	56	0.168	71
2	k _a	/hr	0.200	6.000	1.051	54	1.172	48
3	k _{transit}	/hr	0.200	6.000	1.319	37	1.028	46
F _a F _g	-	1.000						
4	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	3.994	351	3.360	471
5	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.037	3.715	0.071	94	0.088	54
6	k ₂₁	/hr	0.037	3.715	0.146	186	0.142	226
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg							
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
k_3A,other / kLI	-							
CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYP1,other	-							
CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-	0.030	30.000	2.736	137			
CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.369	140			
CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYP1,other	-							
CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.896	189			
CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
10	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.468	20	0.564	58
11	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.037	3.715	0.415	16.8	0.413	18.4
Dose	µg/kg	968						
Metabolite 1								
12	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.218	88		
13	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	0.574	605		
14	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.037	3.715	0.444	132		
15	k ₂₁	/hr	0.037	3.715	0.173	168		
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
16	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.693	85		
17	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.037	3.715	0.323	106		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Metabolite 2								
18	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.528	138		
19	K _{p,h}	-	0.030	30.000	0.689	925		
20	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.037	3.715	0.309	164		
21	k ₂₁	/hr	0.037	3.715	0.257	238		
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
22	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.037	3.715	0.151	136		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Inhibitor								
K _i CYP1	µg/L							
K _i CYP2	µg/L							
R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-							
23	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-	1.000	100.000	8.314	45	6.595	278
R_intes,3A - 1	-							
Dose	µg/kg							

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

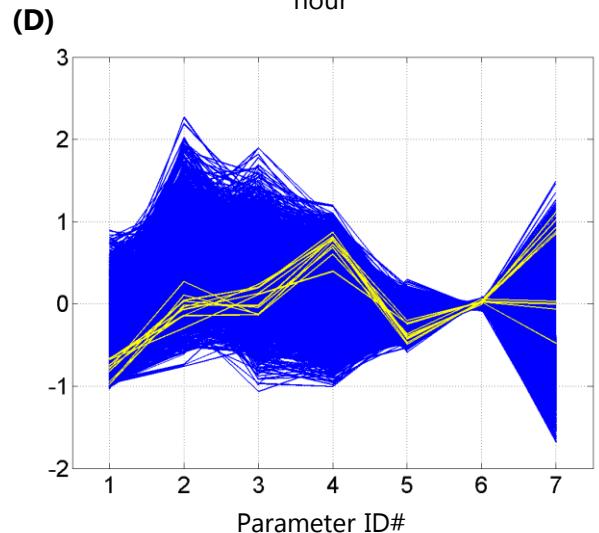
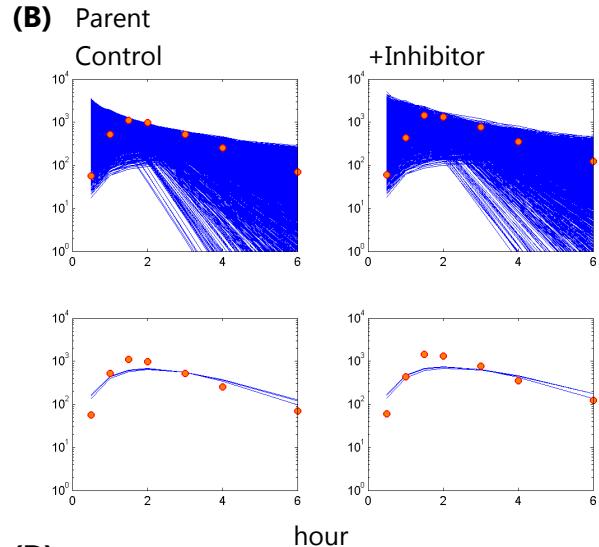
Fig S.13.3 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between lansoprazole and clarithromycin in CYP2C19 EM subjects, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represents observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.13.4 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between lansoprazole and clarithromycin in CYP2C19 IM subjects

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine. CYPa: NA, CYPb: CYP3A.

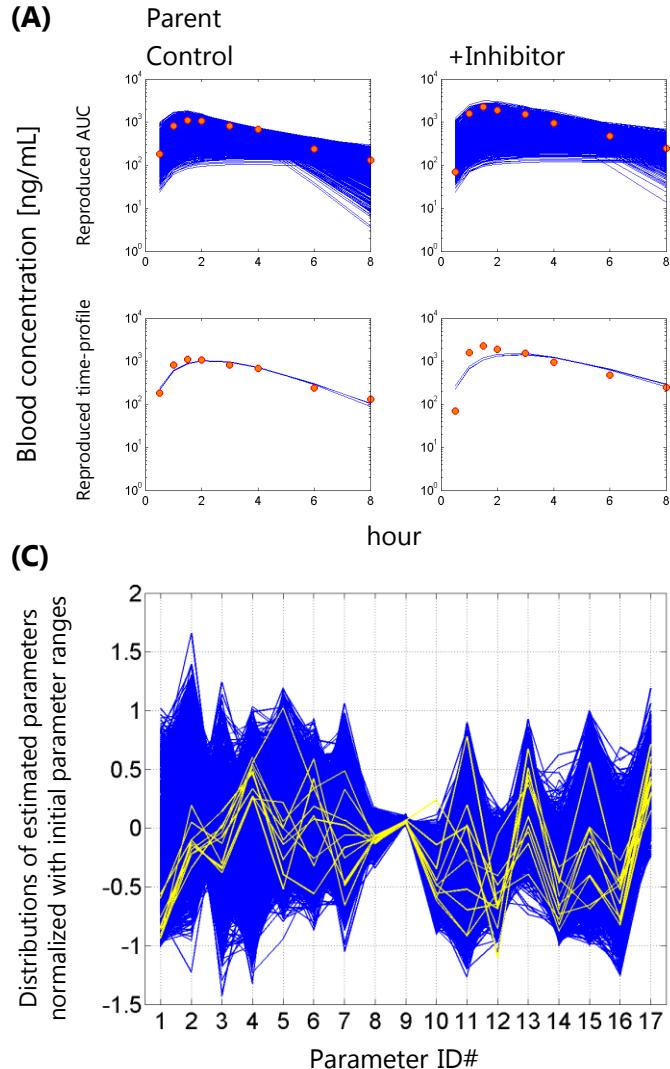
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates						
			Parameter values		with metabolite				
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]			
1	Vc	L/kg		0.082	7.429	0.201	45	0.177	55
2	k _a	/hr		0.200	6.000	1.074	46	0.991	41
3	k _{transit}	/hr		0.200	6.000	1.134	43	1.014	55
	F _a F _g	-		1.000					
4	K _{p,h}	-		0.030	30.000	1.807	424	1.057	427
5	CL12	L/hr/kg		0.021	2.082	0.033	57	0.044	51
6	k ₂₁	/hr		0.021	2.082	0.068	128	0.148	132
	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg							
	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
	k_3A,other / kLI	-							
	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYP1,other	-							
7	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-		0.030	30.000	4.894	162		
8	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-		0.030	30.000	0.932	212		
	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYP1,other	-							
9	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-		0.030	30.000	1.450	150		
	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-							
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
10	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-		0.030	30.000	0.942	17	1.127	53
11	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.021	2.082	0.225	8.2	0.227	13.1
	Dose	µg/kg		1053					
Metabolite 1									
12	Vc	L/kg		0.082	7.429	0.423	134		
13	K _{p,h}	-		0.030	30.000	1.131	423		
14	CL12	L/hr/kg		0.021	2.082	0.825	180		
15	k ₂₁	/hr		0.021	2.082	0.311	139		
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
16	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-		0.030	30.000	0.471	158		
17	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.021	2.082	0.496	111		
	MW corr	-		1.043					
Metabolite 2									
18	Vc	L/kg		0.082	7.429	0.444	92		
19	K _{p,h}	-		0.030	30.000	1.457	285		
20	CL12	L/hr/kg		0.021	2.082	0.234	159		
21	k ₂₁	/hr		0.021	2.082	0.291	155		
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
22	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.021	2.082	0.103	122		
	MW corr	-		1.043					
Inhibitor									
	K _i CYP1	µg/L							
	K _i CYP2	µg/L							
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-							
23	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-		1.000	100.000	15.905	47	11.686	318
	R_intes,3A - 1	-							
	Dose	µg/kg							

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

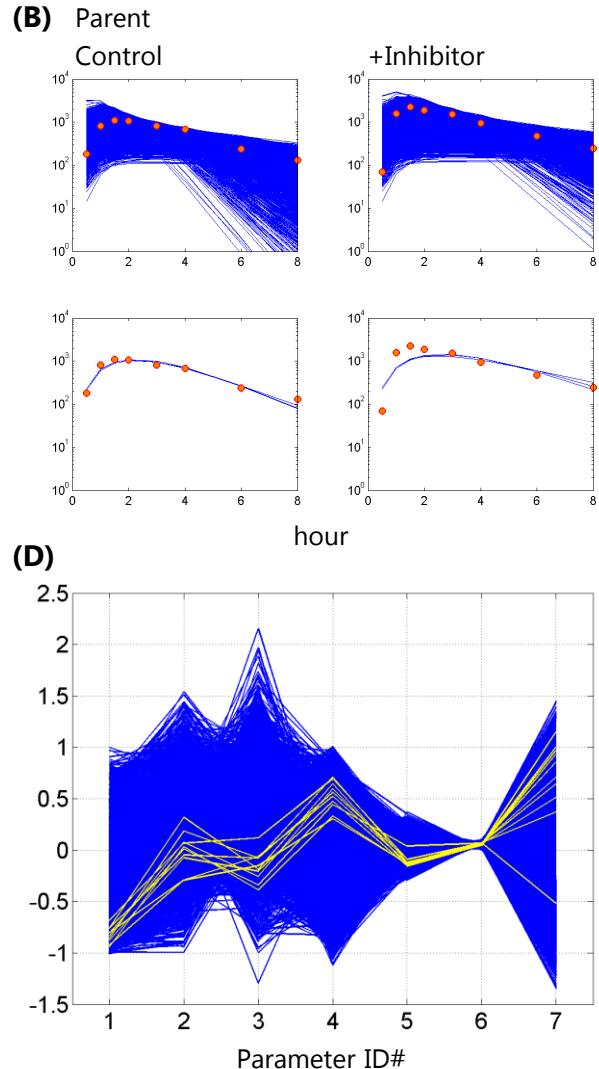
Fig S.13.4 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between lansoprazole and clarithromycin in CYP2C19 IM subjects, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.13.5 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between lansoprazole and clarithromycin in CYP2C19 PM subjects

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine. CYPa: NA, CYPb: CYP3A.

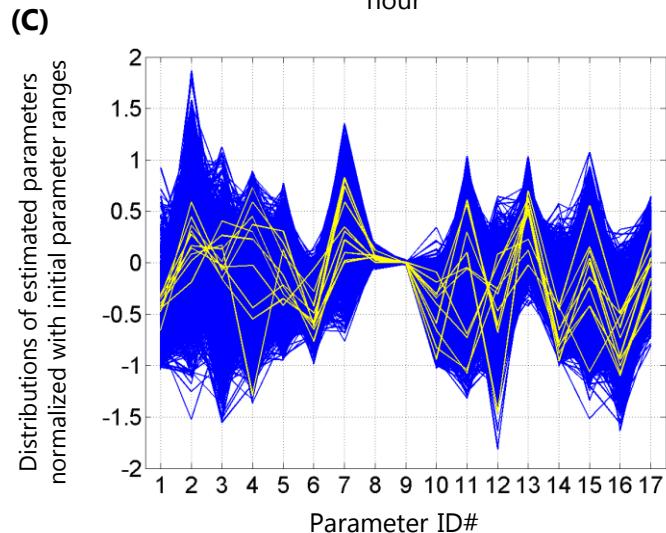
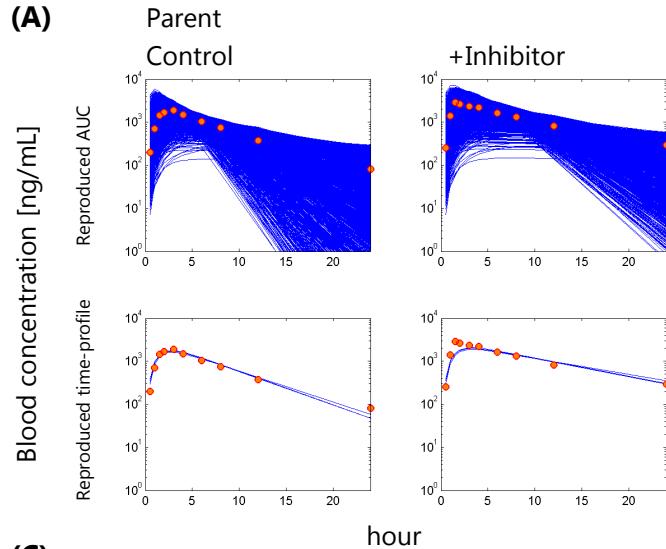
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	CV [%]	Geometric mean	CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.111	47	0.139	47
2	ka	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.858	78	0.927	101
3	ktransit	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.954	70	0.929	70
FaFg	-	1.000						
4	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	1.241	373	0.405	606
5	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.007	0.683	0.029	53	0.020	69
6	k21	/hr	0.007	0.683	0.059	133	0.083	88
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg							
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
k_3A,other / kLI	-							
CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYP1other	-							
CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2other	-	0.030	30.000	0.806	148			
CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.100	226			
CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYP1other	-							
CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2other	-	0.030	30.000	2.984	186			
CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
10	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	2.386	98	1.381	48
11	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.007	0.683	0.052	31.8	0.062	17.7
Dose	µg/kg	984						
Metabolite 1								
12	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.234	99		
13	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.995	538		
14	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.007	0.683	0.314	81		
15	k21	/hr	0.007	0.683	0.102	83		
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
16	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.410	156		
17	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.007	0.683	0.099	129		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Metabolite 2								
18	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.455	65		
19	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.445	210		
20	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.007	0.683	0.012	107		
21	k21	/hr	0.007	0.683	0.053	199		
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
22	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.007	0.683	0.026	81		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Inhibitor								
Ki_CYP1	µg/L							
Ki_CYP2	µg/L							
R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-							
23	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-	1.000	100.000	15.761	94	24.746	198
R_intes,3A - 1	-							
Dose	µg/kg							

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

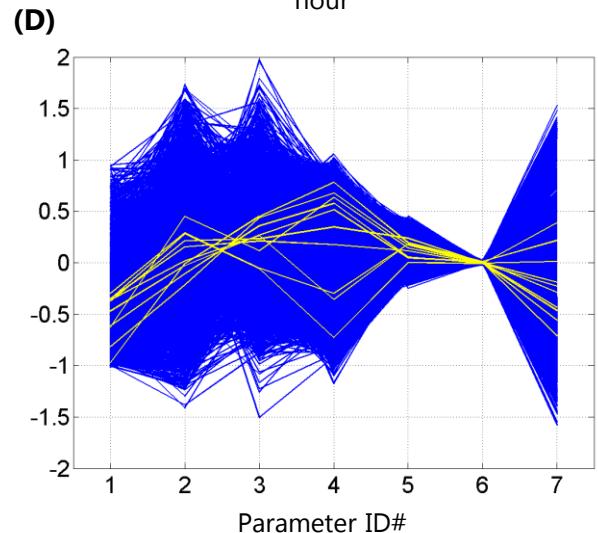
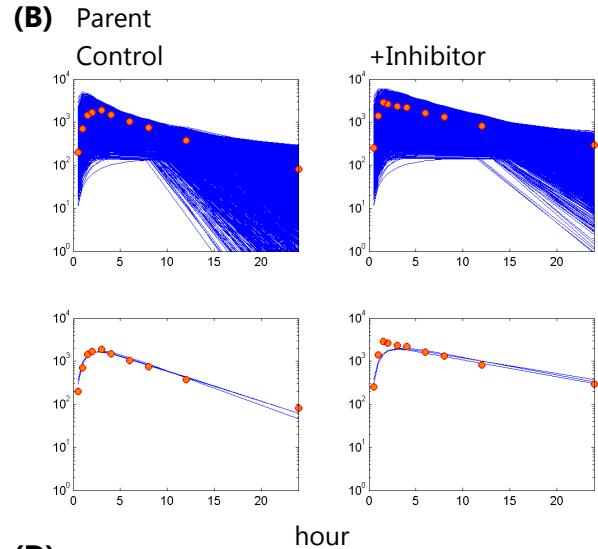
Fig S.13.5 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between lansoprazole and clarithromycin in CYP2C19 PM subjects, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: lansoprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy lansoprazole, Metabolite 2: lansoprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represents observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.14.1 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between losartan and fluconazole [Kazierad et al, 1997]

Parent: losartan, Metabolite 1: EXP-3174, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

CYPa: CYP2C9, CYPb: CYP3A.

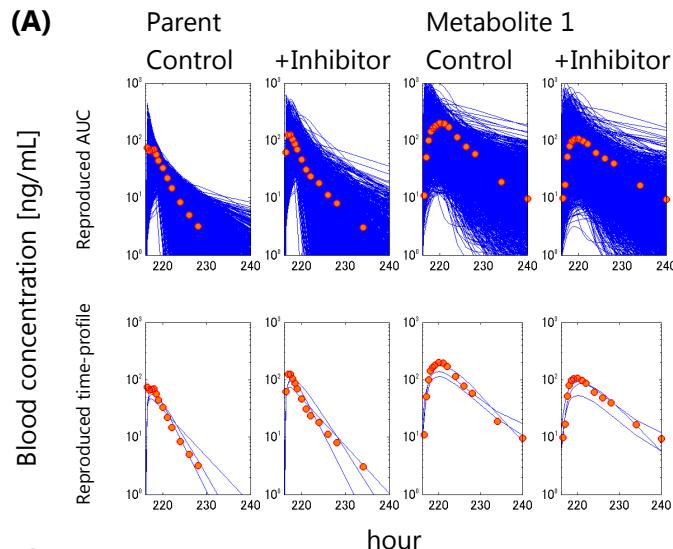
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates			
			Parameter values		with metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	1 Vc	L/kg		0.082 7.429	0.142	58
2	2 ka	/hr		0.200 6.000	0.636	113
3	3 ktransit	/hr		0.200 6.000	0.775	97
FaFg	-	0.896				
4	4 Kp,h	-		0.030 30.000	0.765	418
5	5 CL12	L/hr/kg		0.429 42.883	1.146	142
6	6 k21	/hr		0.429 42.883	6.432	182
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg	0.081				
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg					
7	7 k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-		0.030 30.000	0.928	405
8	8 k_3A,other / kLI	-		0.030 30.000	0.759	1102
CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYP1,other	-	0.030 30.000		1.794	350	
CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-	0.030 30.000		1.083	296	
CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-	0.030 30.000				
CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYP1,other	-	0.030 30.000				
CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-	0.030 30.000				
CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-	0.030 30.000				
11	9 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-		0.030 30.000	0.382	336
12	10 CL_CYPb / CL_other	-		0.030 30.000	0.301	336
13	11 fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.429 42.883	3.441	4.0
Dose	µg/kg	1245			3.178	6.6
<hr/>						
Metabolite 1						
14	Vc	L/kg		0.082 7.429	0.408	96
15	Kp,h	-		0.030 30.000	0.876	807
16	CL12	L/hr/kg		0.004 0.429	0.040	151
17	k21	/hr		0.004 0.429	0.026	147
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.02142				
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.004 0.429				
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-	0.004 0.429				
18	fBCLint	L/hr/kg		0.004 0.429	0.071	144
MW corr	-	1.033				
<hr/>						
Metabolite 2						
Vc	L/kg					
Kp,h	-					
CL12	L/hr/kg					
k21	/hr					
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg					
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-					
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-					
fBCLint	L/hr/kg					
MW corr	-					
<hr/>						
Inhibitor						
19	12 Ki_CYP1	µg/L		100 100000	2959.487	137
20	13 Ki_CYP2	µg/L		100 100000	3419.134	173
R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-					
R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-					
21	14 R_intes,3A - 1	-		0.100 100.000	3.145	491
Dose	µg/kg	2491			4.350	962
Dose	µg/kg	2491				

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

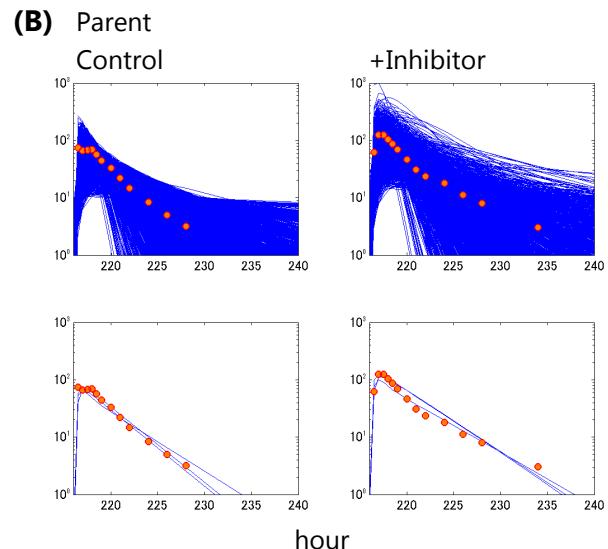
Fig S.14.1 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between losartan and fluconazole [Kazierad et al, 1997], with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: losartan, Metabolite 1: EXP-3174, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

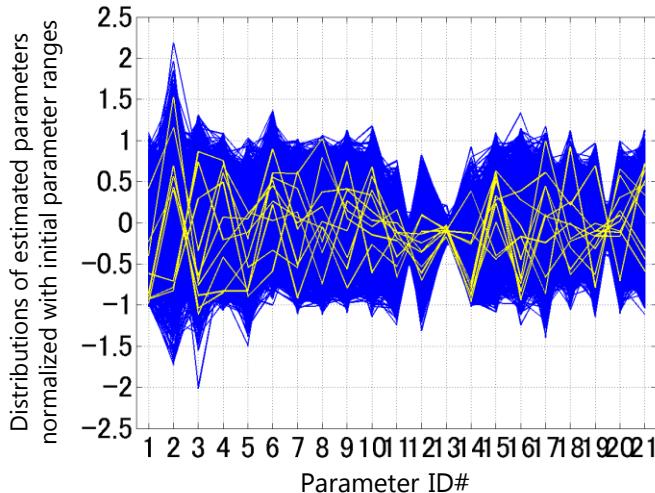
With metabolite information



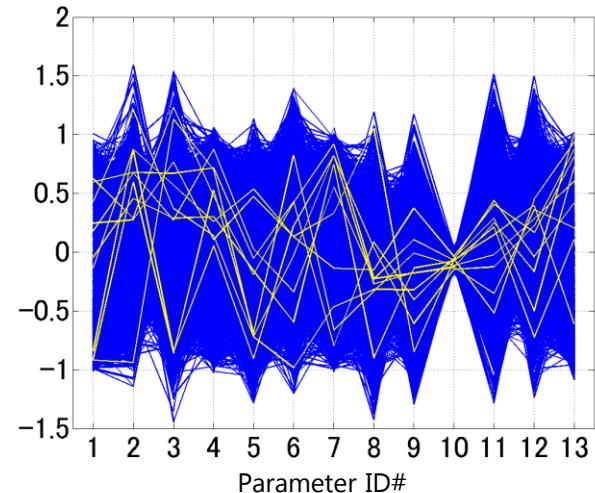
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.14.2 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between losartan and fluconazole [Kaukonen et al, 1998]

Parent: losartan, Metabolite 1: EXP-3174, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

CYPa: CYP2C9, CYPb: CYP3A.

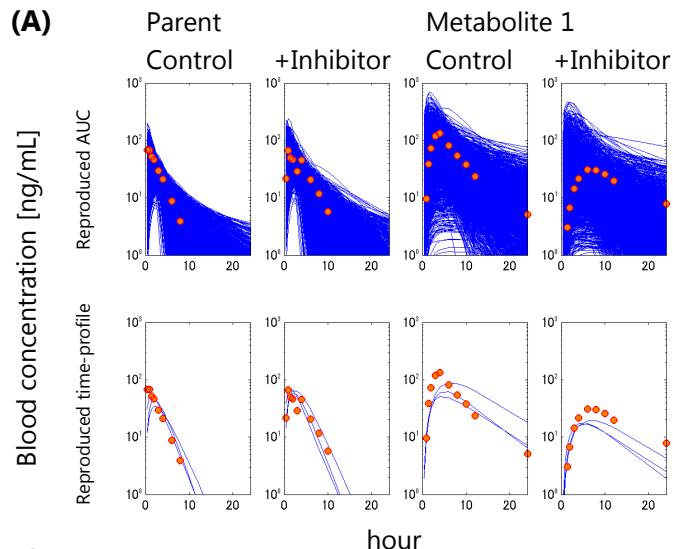
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	CV [%]	Geometric mean	CV [%]
1	1 Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.191	51	0.154	67
2	2 ka	/hr	0.200	6.000	1.067	48	0.763	57
3	3 ktransit	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.290	33	1.089	57
FaFg	-	0.896						
4	4 Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.441	354	0.393	312
5	5 CL12	L/hr/kg	0.199	19.900	0.930	83	0.934	69
6	6 k21	/hr	0.199	19.900	4.325	161	0.719	191
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg	0.081						
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
7	7 k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-	0.030	30.000	1.126	477		
8	8 k_3A,other / kLI	-	0.030	30.000	1.392	548	1.703	398
9	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYP1,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.205	181		
10	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.808	394		
CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-							
CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYP1,other	-							
CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-							
11	9 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.300	30.000	0.239	118	1.470	162
12	10 CL_CYPb / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.140	118	0.108	136
13	11 fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.199	19.900	2.978	16.0	2.569	15.0
Dose	µg/kg	746						
Metabolite 1								
14	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.654	107		
15	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.595	354		
16	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.002	0.199	0.029	123		
17	k21	/hr	0.002	0.199	0.020	216		
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.02142						
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
18	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.002	0.199	0.046	135		
MW corr	-	1.033						
Metabolite 2								
Vc	L/kg							
Kp,h	-							
CL12	L/hr/kg							
k21	/hr							
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
fBCLint	L/hr/kg							
MW corr	-							
Inhibitor								
19	12 Ki_CYP1	µg/L	100	100000	1726.210	153	18533.924	197
20	13 Ki_CYP2	µg/L	100	100000	6878.937	329	16092.858	192
R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-							
R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-							
21	14 R_intes,3A - 1	-	0.100	100.000	2.094	204	5.714	511
Dose	µg/kg	2985						

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

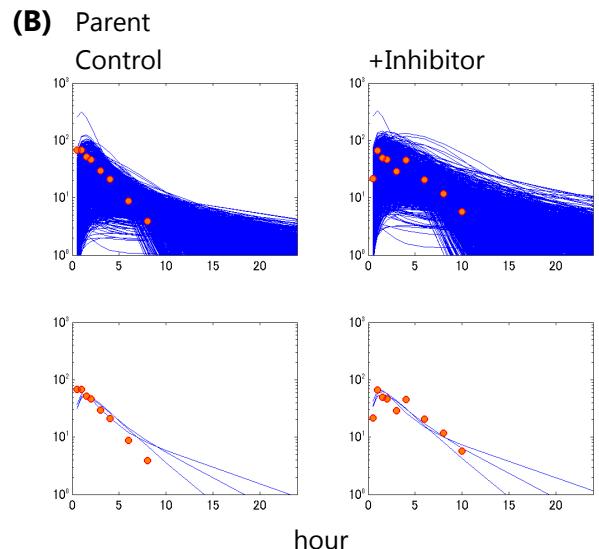
Fig S.14.2 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between losartan and fluconazole [Kaukonen et al, 1998], with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: losartan, Metabolite 1: EXP-3174, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: fluconazole.

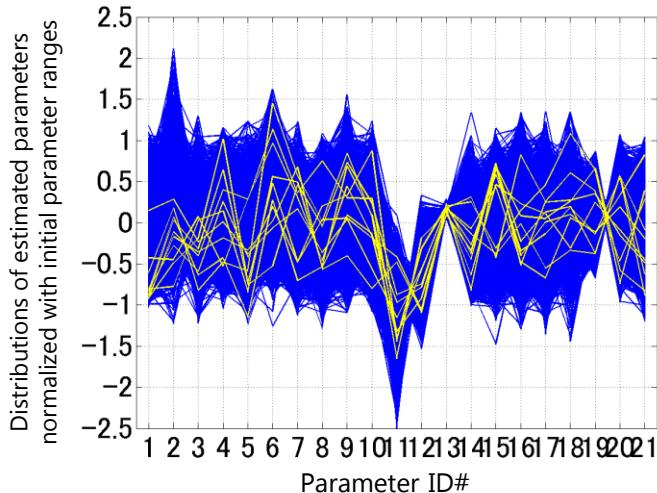
With metabolite information



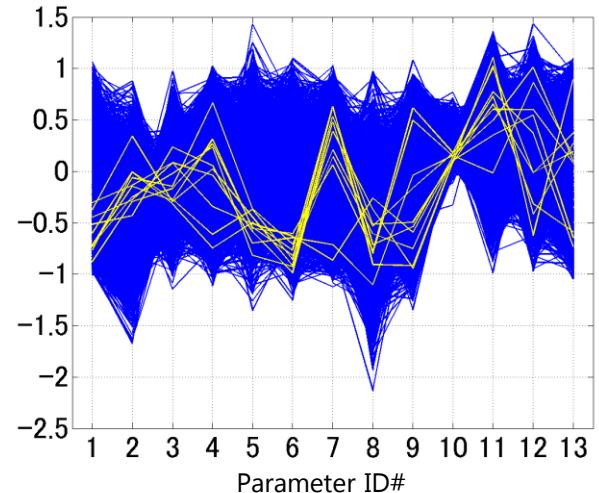
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.15.1 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between omeprazole and fluvoxamine in CYP2C19 EM subjects

Parent: omeprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy omeprazole, Metabolite 2: omeprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine. CYPa: CYP2C19, CYPb: NA.

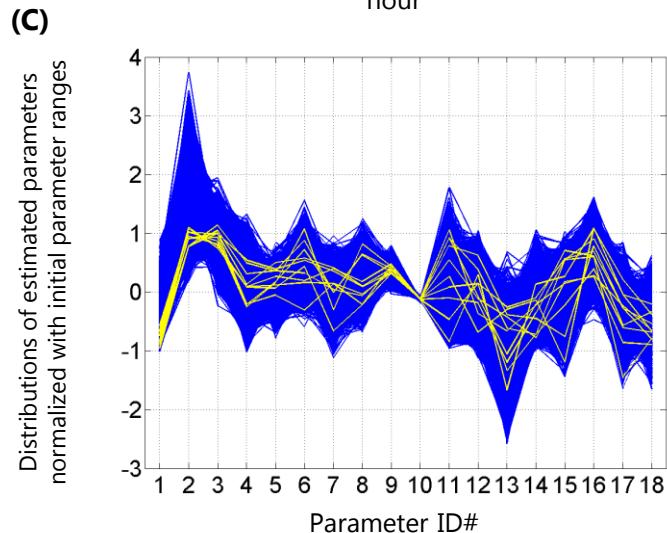
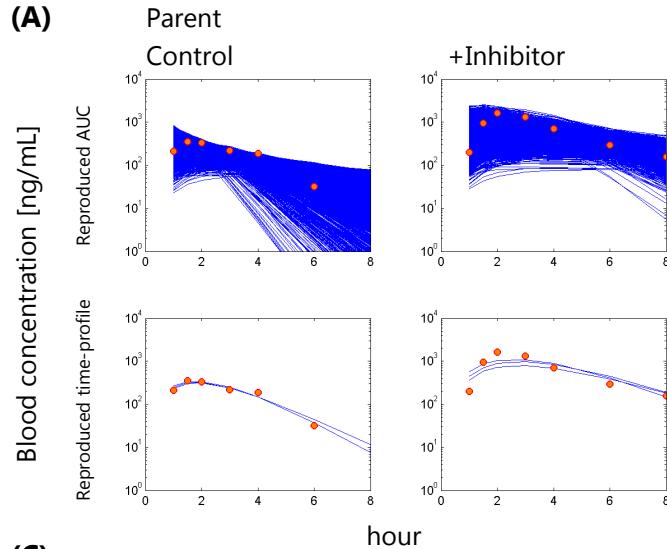
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			mean	CV [%]	Geometric	Geometric	Geometric	Geometric
1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.157	62	0.212	38
2	ka	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.876	46	0.993	34
3	ktransit	/hr	0.200	6.000	1.056	61	0.997	56
FaFg	-	1.000						
4	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.489	474	0.586	307
CL12	L/hr/kg							
k21	/hr							
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg							
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
k_3A,other / kLI	-							
5	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.495	111		
	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-						
6	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	4.742	190		
7	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.393	242		
	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-						
8	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.844	185		
9	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	5.572	36	5.815	47
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-						
10	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.070	7.016	0.544	2.3	0.548	1.9
Dose	µg/kg	606						
Metabolite 1								
11	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.621	222		
12	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	1.316	492		
CL12	L/hr/kg							
k21	/hr							
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.22693						
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
13	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.070	7.016	0.115	127		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Metabolite 2								
14	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.640	137		
15	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.129	251		
CL12	L/hr/kg							
k21	/hr							
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
16	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	11.899	229		
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
17	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.070	7.016	0.206	145		
MW corr	-	1.0433						
Inhibitor								
18	Ki_CYP1	µg/L	0.300	300.0	1.081	205	2.460	67
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L						
R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-							
R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-							
R_intes,3A - 1	-							
Dose	µg/kg	379						

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

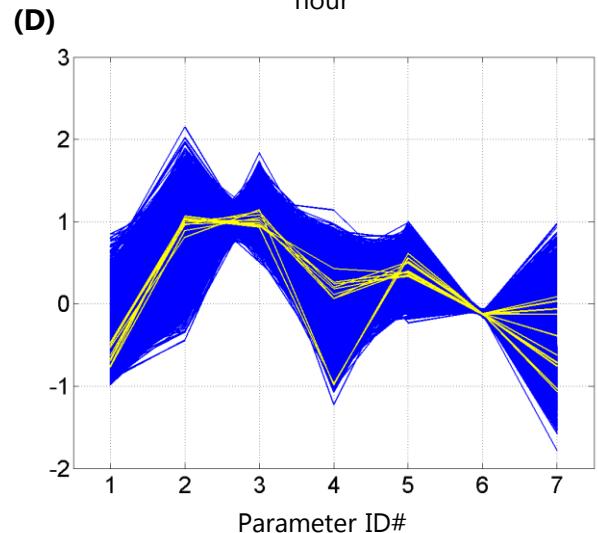
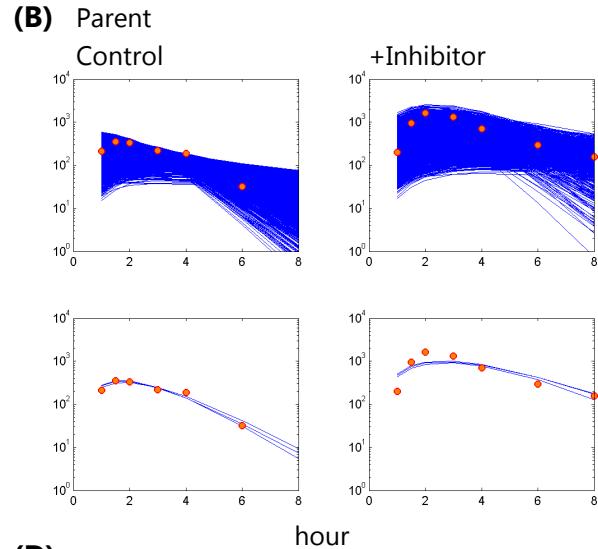
Fig S.15.1 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between omeprazole and fluvoxamine in CYP2C19 EM subjects, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: omeprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy omeprazole, Metabolite 2: omeprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represents observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.15.2 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between omeprazole and fluvoxamine in CYP2C19 IM subjects

Parent: omeprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy omeprazole, Metabolite 2: omeprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine. CYPa: CYP2C19, CYPb: NA.

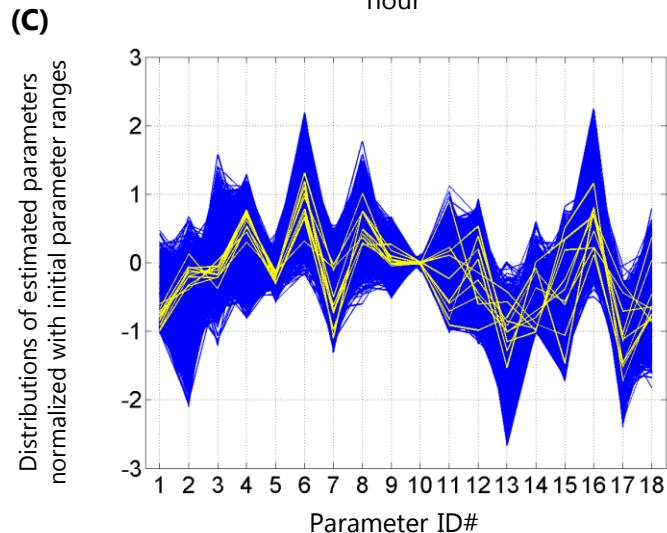
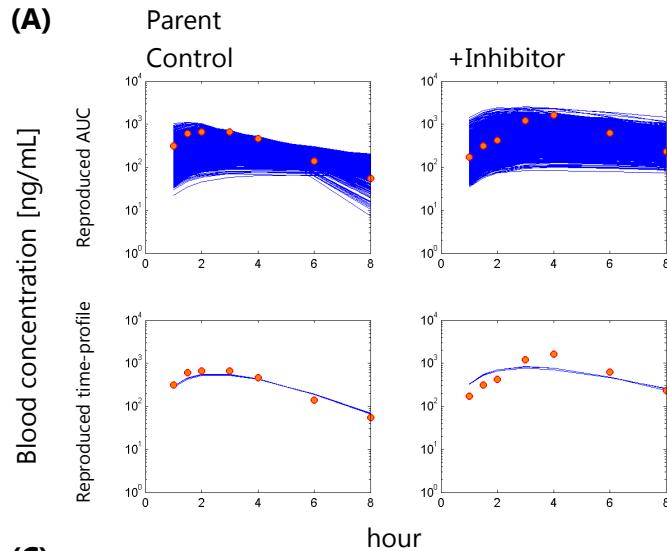
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Parameter values		Final estimates			
			Fixed/ Free parameters		with metabolite		without metabolite	
			min	max	Geometric mean	CV [%]	Geometric mean	CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.574	25	0.151	49
2	ka	/hr	0.200	6.000	1.654	53	1.069	37
3	ktransit	/hr	0.200	6.000	0.812	45	0.789	35
FaFg	-	1.000						
4	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.127	432	4.574	340
CL12	L/hr/kg							
k21	/hr							
CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg							
CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
k_3A,other / kLI	-							
5	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.662	59		
CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
6	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	143.735	365		
7	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.030	30.000	0.706	113		
CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
8	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	9.864	310		
9	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.908	29	2.813	97
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
10	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.026	2.552	0.227	6.7	0.246	1.7
Dose	µg/kg	656						
Metabolite 1								
11	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	1.953	33		
12	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.320	185		
CL12	L/hr/kg							
k21	/hr							
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.22693						
CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
13	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.026	2.552	0.001	336		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Metabolite 2								
14	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.099	56		
15	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.008	283		
CL12	L/hr/kg							
k21	/hr							
CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
16	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.03	30.00	112.642	334		
CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
17	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.026	2.552	0.014	103		
MW corr	-	1.043						
Inhibitor								
18	Ki_CYP1	µg/L	0.300	300.0	0.000	594	5.563	227
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L						
R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-							
R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-							
R_intes,3A - 1	-							
Dose	µg/kg	410						

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

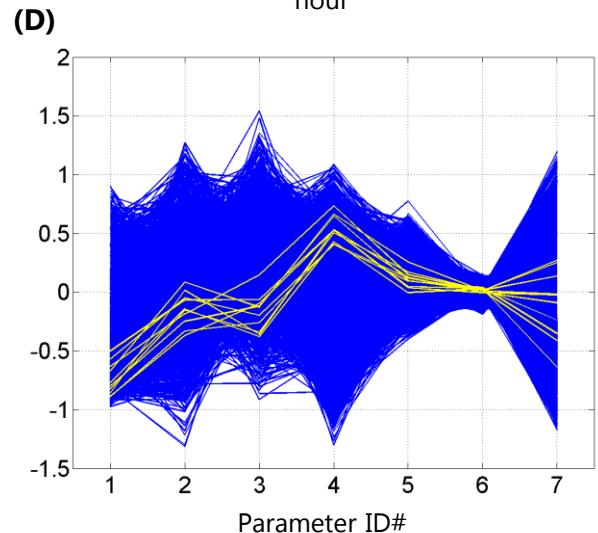
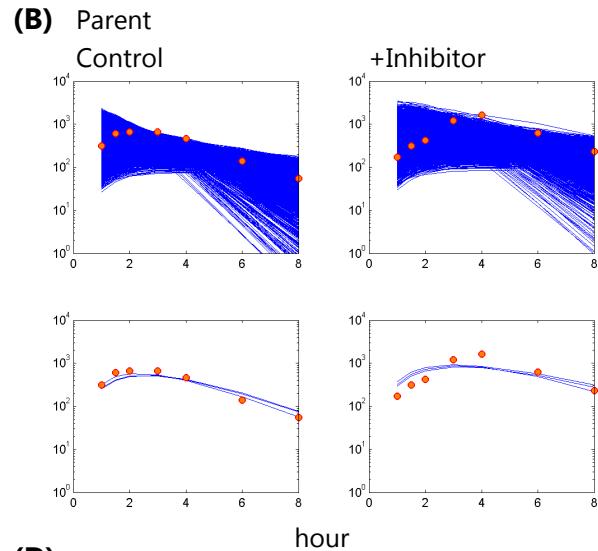
Fig S.15.2 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between omeprazole and fluvoxamine in CYP2C19 IM subjects, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: omeprazole, Metabolite 1: 5-hydroxy omeprazole, Metabolite 2: omeprazole sulfone, Inhibitor: fluvoxamine.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represents observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.16.1 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between oxycodone and quinidine

Parent: oxycodone, Metabolite 1: noroxycodone, Metabolite 2: oxymorphone, Inhibitor: quinidine.
 CYPa: NA, CYPb: CYP2D6.

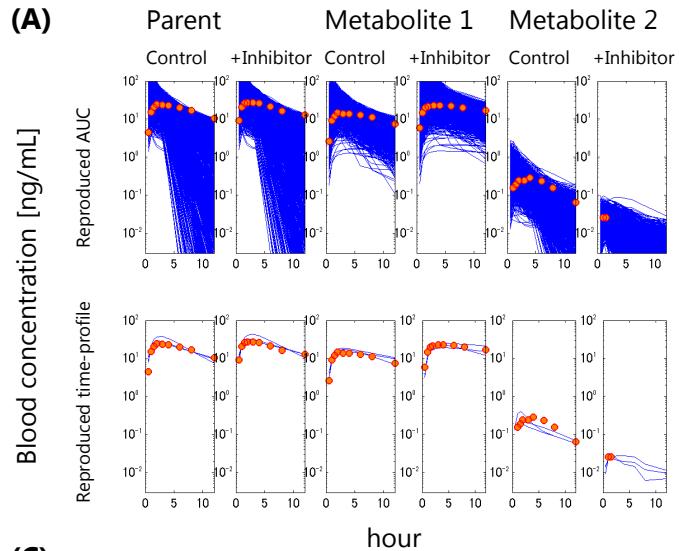
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates						
			Parameter values		with metabolite				
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]			
1	1 Vc	L/kg		0.082 min	7.429 max	2.618	166	1.597	206
2	2 ka	/hr		0.200 min	6.000 max	1.964	57	1.001	146
3	3 ktransit	/hr		0.200 min	6.000 max	1.735	71	1.371	68
4	FaFg	-		1.000					
5	4 Kp,h	-		0.030 min	30.000 max	0.227	746	1.450	560
6	5 CL12	L/hr/kg		0.110 min	11.021 max	1.475	160	1.219	132
7	6 k21	/hr		0.110 min	11.021 max	2.771	155	1.075	178
8	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg	0.056						
9	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg							
10	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-							
11	k_3A,other / kLI	-							
12	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYP1,other	-							
13	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-							
14	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-	0.030 min	30.000 max	4.847	248			
15	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYP1,other	-							
16	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-	0.030 min	30.000 max	0.823	252			
17	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-							
18	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030 min	30.000 max	0.339	9	0.491	42	
19	fbCLint	L/hr/kg	0.110 min	11.021 max	0.854	2.2	0.858	2.2	
20	Dose	µg/kg	285						
Metabolite 1									
21	11 Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	1.155	134			
22	12 Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	3.988	173			
23	13 CL12	L/hr/kg	0.011	1.102	0.147	84			
24	14 k21	/hr	0.011	1.102	0.153	124			
25	15 CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.27195						
26	16 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
27	17 CL_CYPb / CL_other	-	0.030 min	30.000 max	2.048	153			
28	18 fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.011 min	1.102 max	0.277	145			
29	19 MW corr	-	0.956						
Metabolite 2									
30	20 Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.303	135			
31	21 Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.683	355			
32	22 CL12	L/hr/kg	0.110 min	11.021 max	1.505	182			
33	23 k21	/hr	0.110 min	11.021 max	1.754	108			
34	24 CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg							
35	25 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-							
36	26 CL_CYPb / CL_other	-							
37	27 fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.110 min	11.021 max	2.443	110			
38	28 MW corr	-	0.956						
Inhibitor									
39	29 Ki_CYP1	µg/L							
40	30 Ki_CYP2	µg/L	0.300	300.0	14.737	42	26.217	237	
41	31 R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-							
42	32 R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-							
43	33 R_intes,3A - 1	-							
44	34 Dose	µg/kg	2361						

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

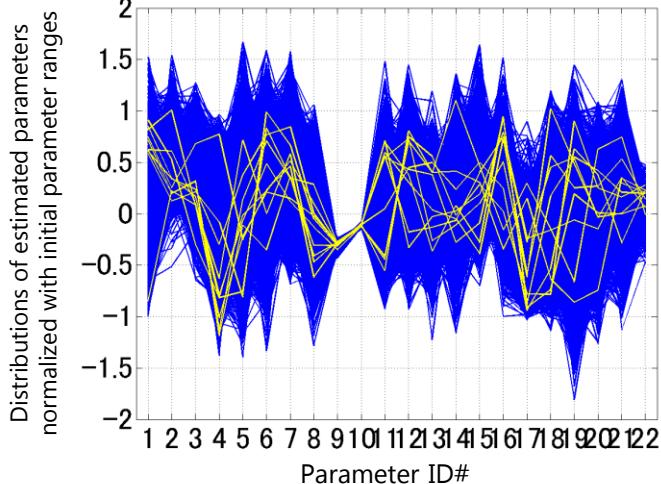
Fig S.16.1 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between oxycodone and quinidine, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: oxycodone, Metabolite 1: noroxycodone, Metabolite 2: oxymorphone, Inhibitor: quinidine.

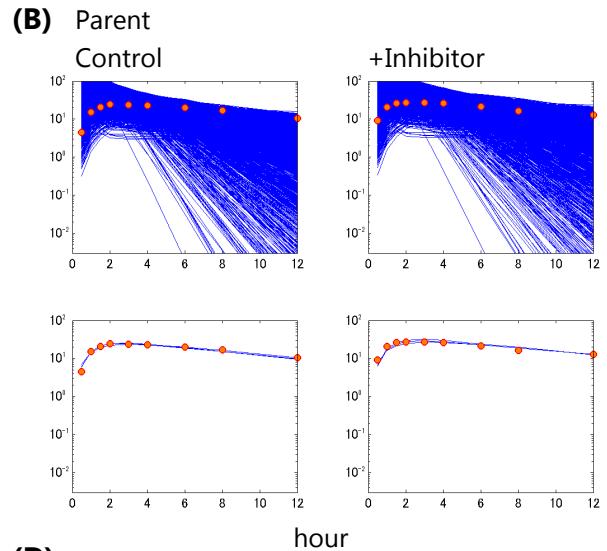
With metabolite information



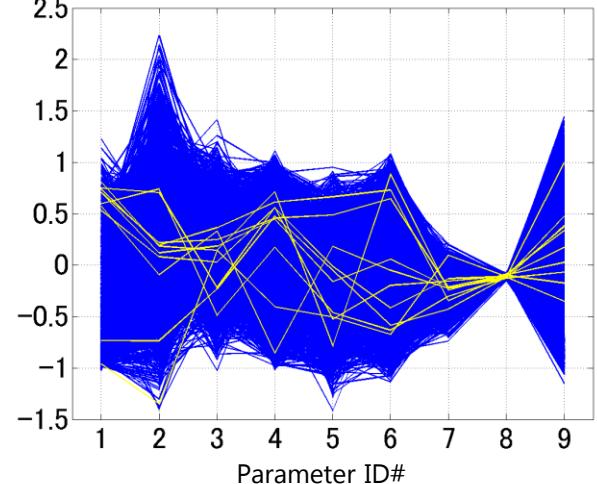
(C)



Without metabolite information



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.16.2 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between oxycodone and voriconazole

Parent: oxycodone, Metabolite 1: noroxycodone, Metabolite 2: oxymorphone, Inhibitor: voriconazole. CYPa: CYP3A, CYPb: NA.

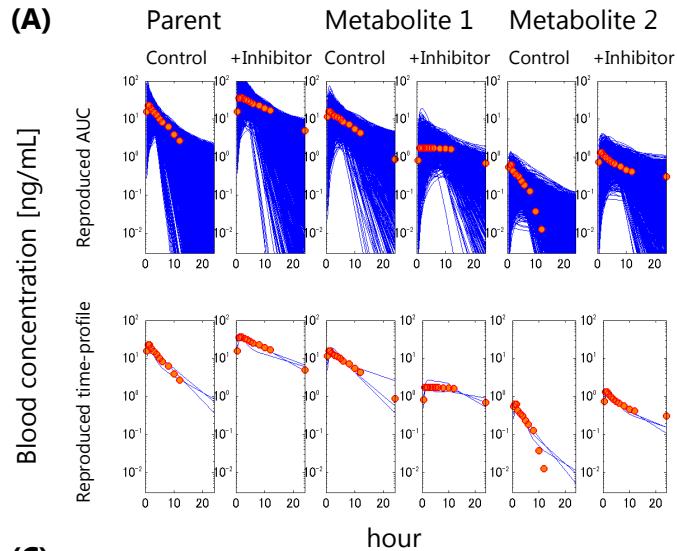
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates			
			Parameter values		with metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	1 Vc	L/kg		0.082 7.429	0.291	150
2	2 ka	/hr		0.200 6.000	3.899	82
3	3 ktransit	/hr		0.200 6.000	0.833	52
	FaFg	-		1.000		
4	4 Kp,h	-		0.030 30.000	0.280	414
5	5 CL12	L/hr/kg		0.136 13.567	1.257	68
6	6 k21	/hr		0.136 13.567	0.651	98
	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg	0.056			
	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg				
	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-				
	k_3A,other / kLI	-				
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.300	300.000	19.448	357
	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-				
	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-				
	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-				
	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-				
8	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.094	190
9	7 CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.300	300.000	4.764	7
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
10	8 fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.136	13.567	0.954	8.1
	Dose	µg/kg	138			
Metabolite 1						
11	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.259	100
12	Kp,h	-	0.100	10.000	1.844	157
13	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.014	1.357	0.224	171
14	k21	/hr	0.014	1.357	0.273	153
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.27195			
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-				
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
15	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.014	1.357	0.070	81
	MW corr	-	0.956			
Metabolite 2						
16	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.390	96
17	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.770	431
18	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.136	13.567	1.177	149
19	k21	/hr	0.136	13.567	2.991	159
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg				
20	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.312	77
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
21	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.136	13.567	1.035	115
	MW corr	-	0.956			
Inhibitor						
22	9 Ki_CYP1	µg/L	100.000	100000	249.846	17
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L				
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-				
	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-				
	R_intes,3A - 1	-				
	Dose	µg/kg	2759			

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

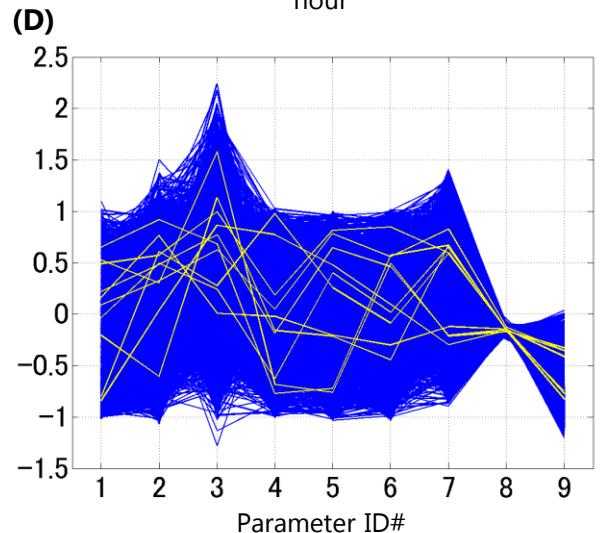
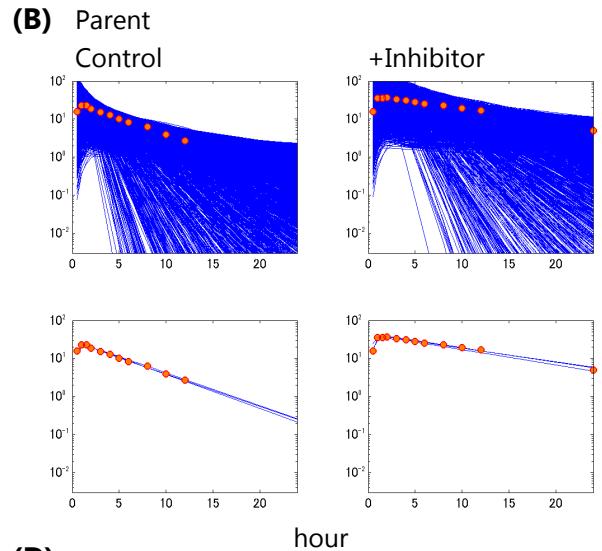
Fig S.16.2 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between oxycodone and voriconazole, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: oxycodone, Metabolite 1: noroxycodone, Metabolite 2: oxymorphone, Inhibitor: voriconazole.

With metabolite information



Without metabolite information



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.16.3 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between oxycodone and itraconazole

Parent: oxycodone, Metabolite 1: noroxycodone, Metabolite 2: oxymorphone, Inhibitor: itraconazole. CYPa: CYP3A, CYPb: NA.

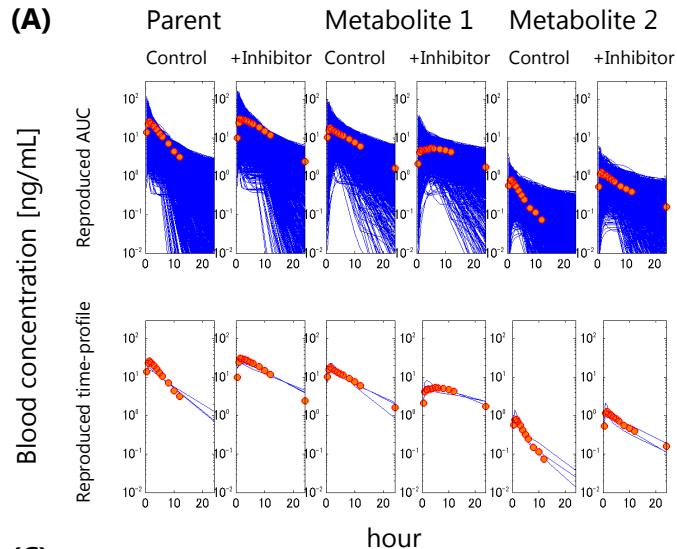
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates			
			Parameter values		with metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	min	max	mean	CV [%]
1 1	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.771	196
2 2	ka	/hr	0.200	6.000	3.209	98
3 3	ktransit	/hr	0.200	6.000	2.566	112
	FaFg	-	1.000		1.993	116
4 4	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	0.571	647
5 5	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.078	7.790	1.284	199
6 6	k21	/hr	0.078	7.790	0.886	129
	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg	0.056		1.028	137
	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg				
	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-				
	k_3A,other / kLI	-				
7	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-	0.300	300.000	11.163	574
	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2,other	-				
	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-				
	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-				
	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2,other	-				
8	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.509	248
9 7	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.300	300.000	5.636	27
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-			12.831	350
10 8	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.078	7.790	0.752	6.1
	Dose	μg/kg	127		0.730	3.9
Metabolite 1						
11	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.614	144
12	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	1.464	841
13	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.008	0.779	0.079	237
14	k21	/hr	0.008	0.779	0.096	279
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.27195			
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-				
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
15	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.008	0.779	0.043	134
	MW corr	-	0.956			
Metabolite 2						
16	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.380	77
17	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	1.056	676
18	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.078	7.790	0.288	136
19	k21	/hr	0.078	7.790	0.718	148
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg				
20	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.224	106
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-				
21	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.078	7.790	0.535	139
	MW corr	-	0.956			
Inhibitor						
22 9	Ki_CYP1	μg/L	10.000	10000	149.865	8
	Ki_CYP2	μg/L			149.288	70
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-				
	R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-				
	R_intes,3A - 1	-				
	Dose	μg/kg	2532			

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

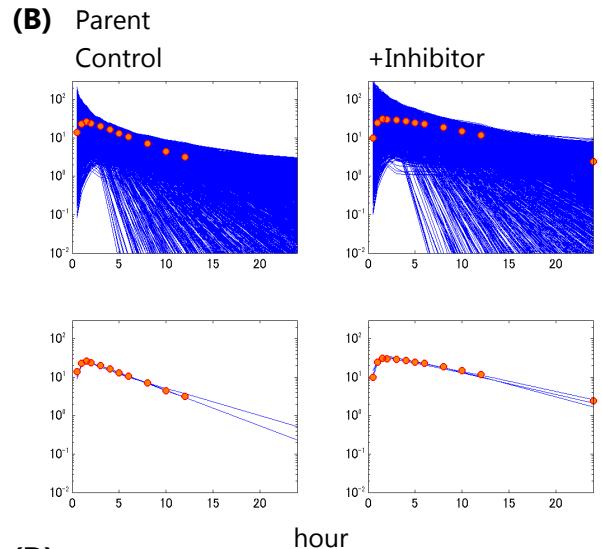
Fig S.16.3 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between oxycodone and itraconazole, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: oxycodone, Metabolite 1: noroxycodone, Metabolite 2: oxymorphone, Inhibitor: itraconazole.

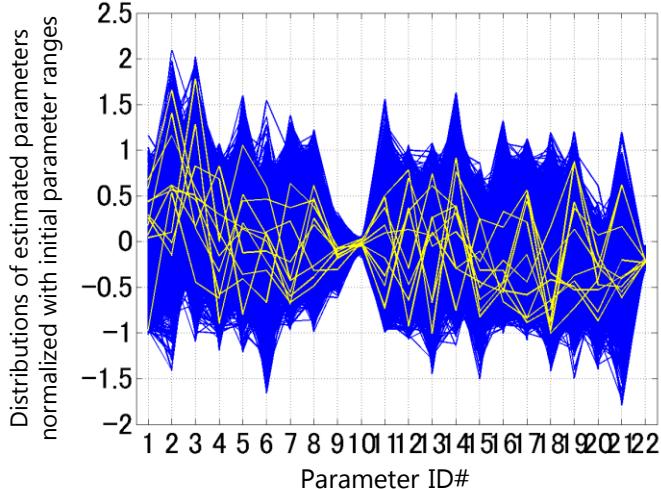
With metabolite information



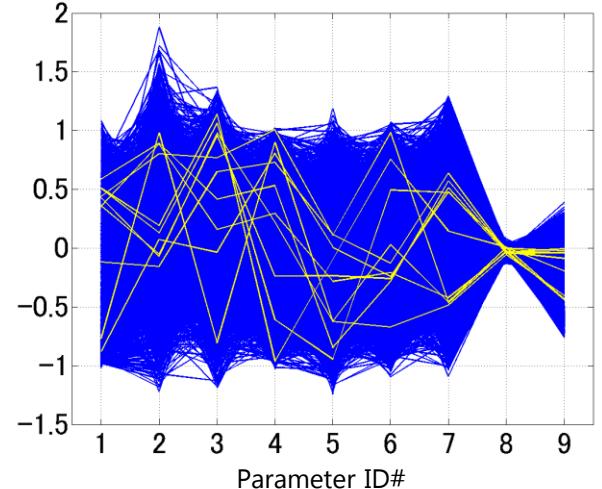
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.16.4 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between oxycodone and paroxetine

Parent: oxycodone, Metabolite 1: noroxycodone, Metabolite 2: oxymorphone, Inhibitor: paroxetine.
 CYPa: NA, CYPb: CYP2D6.

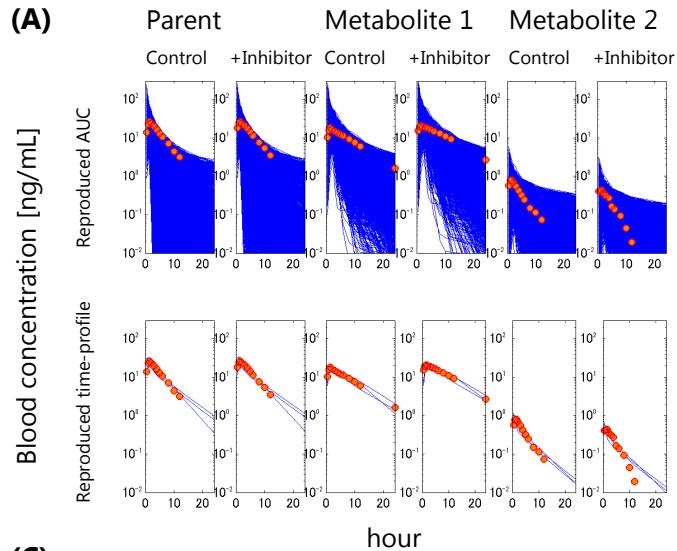
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates				
			Parameter values		with metabolite		
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]	
1	1 Vc	L/kg		0.082	7.429	1.088	133
2	2 ka	/hr		0.200	6.000	2.753	124
3	3 ktransit	/hr		0.200	6.000	8.598	157
	FaFg	-		1.000			
4	4 Kp,h	-		0.030	30.000	1.004	1265
5	5 CL12	L/hr/kg		0.078	7.790	0.417	244
6	6 k21	/hr		0.078	7.790	0.952	166
	CL_R,int,app,cont	L/hr/kg	0.056				
	CL_R,int,app,inhi	L/hr/kg					
	k_3A,Met1 / kLI	-					
	k_3A,other / kLI	-					
	CL_CYPa,Met1 / CL_CYPb,other	-					
	CL_CYPb,Met1 / CL_CYP2D6,other	-					
7	CL_other,Met1 / CL_other,other	-	0.030	30.000	34.559	250	
	CL_CYPa,Met2 / CL_CYPb,other	-					
8	CL_CYPb,Met2 / CL_CYP2D6,other	-	0.030	30.000	1.262	224	
	CL_other,Met2 / CL_other,other	-					
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-					
9	7 CL_CYPb / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	0.227	27	0.138 44
10	8 fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.078	7.790	0.720	6.2	0.713 4.8
	Dose	µg/kg	127				
Metabolite 1							
11	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.427	153	
12	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	1.739	500	
13	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.008	0.779	0.038	198	
14	k21	/hr	0.008	0.779	0.059	297	
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg	0.27195				
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-					
15	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-	0.030	30.000	25.634	176	
16	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.008	0.779	0.066	160	
	MW corr	-	0.956				
Metabolite 2							
17	Vc	L/kg	0.082	7.429	0.312	85	
18	Kp,h	-	0.030	30.000	1.436	421	
19	CL12	L/hr/kg	0.078	7.790	0.421	122	
20	k21	/hr	0.078	7.790	0.644	192	
	CL_R,int,app	L/hr/kg					
	CL_CYPa / CL_other	-					
	CL_CYPb / CL_other	-					
21	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.078	7.790	0.514	133	
	MW corr	-	0.956				
Inhibitor							
	Ki_CYP1	µg/L					
	Ki_CYP2	µg/L					
	R_MBI_CYP1 - 1	-					
22	9 R_MBI_CYP2 - 1	-	1.000	100.000	0.933	5	3.598 244
	R_intes,3A - 1	-					
	Dose	µg/kg					

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

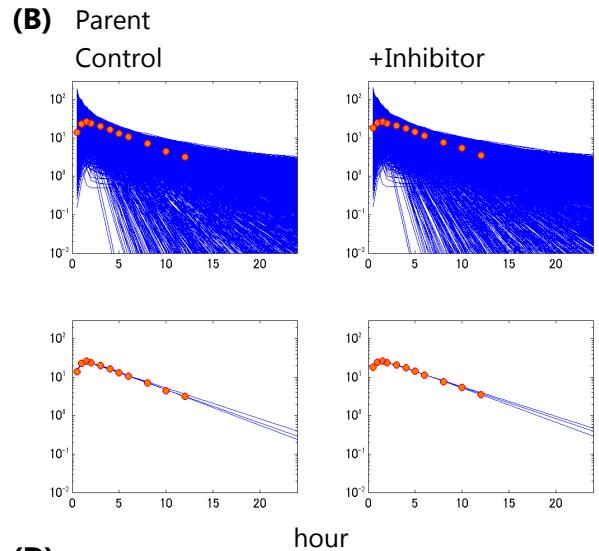
Fig S.16.4 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between oxycodone and paroxetine, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: oxycodone, Metabolite 1: noroxycodone, Metabolite 2: oxymorphone, Inhibitor: paroxetine.

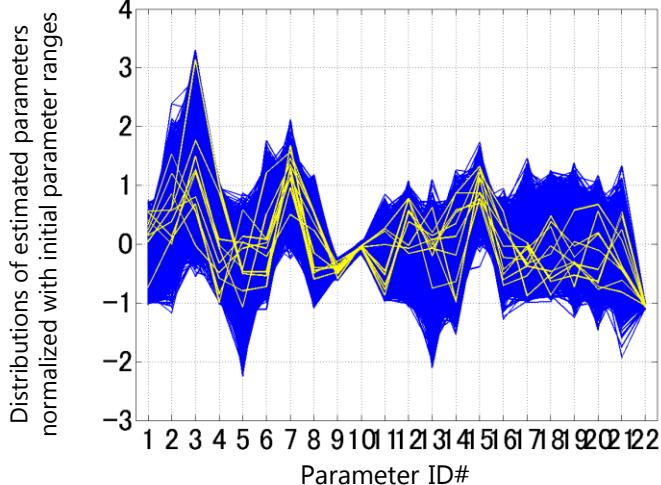
With metabolite information



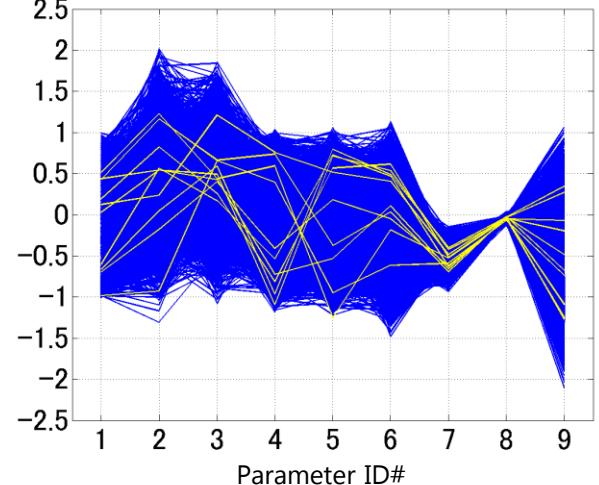
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

Table S.17 Parameters for analyzing a DDI between ropivacaine and itraconazole

Parent: ropivacaine, Metabolite 1: (S)-2',6'-Pipecoloxylide, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: itraconazole.
 CYPa: CYP3A, CYPb: NA.

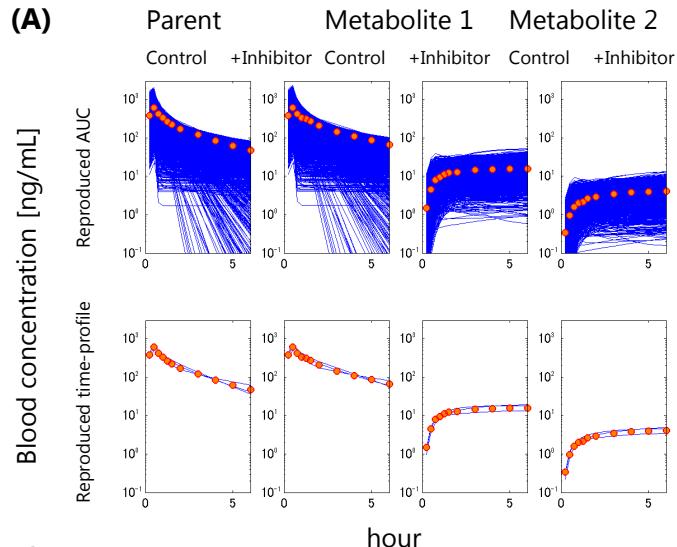
Parent	ID1 ID2 parameter	unit	Final estimates			
			Parameter values		with metabolite	
			Fixed/	Free parameters	Geometric mean	Geometric CV [%]
1	Vc	L/kg		0.082 7.429	0.504	102
	k _a	/hr			0.481	63
	k _{transit}	/hr				
	F _a F _g	-	1.000			
2	K _{p,h}	-	0.030 30.000	0.445 490	1.522	1091
3	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg	0.047 4.718	0.629 185	0.926	95
4	k ₂₁	/hr	0.047 4.718	1.092 141	1.134	99
	CL _{R,int,app,cont}	L/hr/kg				
	CL _{R,int,app,inhi}	L/hr/kg				
	k _{3A,Met1} / k _{L1}	-				
	k _{3A,other} / k _{L1}	-				
	CL _{CYPa,Met1} / CL _{CYP1,other}	-				
	CL _{CYPb,Met1} / CL _{CYP2,other}	-				
	CL _{other,Met1} / CL _{other,other}	-				
	CL _{CYPa,Met2} / CL _{CYP1,other}	-				
5	CL _{CYPb,Met2} / CL _{CYP2,other}	-	0.030 30.000	11.071 394		
	CL _{other,Met2} / CL _{other,other}	-				
	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-				
6	CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-	0.030 30.000	0.512 9	0.891	141
7	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.047 4.718	0.858 12.7	0.837	8.2
	Dose	µg/kg	600			
Metabolite 1						
	Vc	L/kg	1			
	K _{p,h}	-	1			
	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg				
	k ₂₁	/hr				
	CL _{R,int,app}	L/hr/kg				
	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-				
	CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-				
	fBCLint	L/hr/kg				
	MW corr	-	1.058			
Metabolite 2						
8	Vc	L/kg	0.082 7.429	3.426 72		
9	K _{p,h}	-	0.030 30.000	0.301 651		
10	CL ₁₂	L/hr/kg	0.047 4.718	0.569 586		
11	k ₂₁	/hr	0.047 4.718	2.316 251		
12	CL _{R,int,app}	L/hr/kg	0.047 4.718	0.155 274		
	CL _{CYPa} / CL _{other}	-				
	CL _{CYPb} / CL _{other}	-				
13	fBCLint	L/hr/kg	0.047 4.718	0.018 328		
	MW corr	-	0.847			
Inhibitor						
14	K _{i,CYP1}	µg/L				
7	K _{i,CYP2}	µg/L	10.0 10000	134.581 3	158.657	205
	R _{MBI,CYP1} - 1	-				
	R _{MBI,CYP2} - 1	-				
	R _{intes,3A} - 1	-				
	Dose	µg/kg	2632			

Final estimates represent summary statistics of estimated values for 30 parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles. CL_{int}, hepatic intrinsic clearance; CL_{R,int,app}, apparent renal intrinsic clearance; CL₁₂, transport clearance from central to peripheral compartment; F_aF_g, intestinal availability; f_B, protein unbound fraction in blood; k_a, absorption rate constant; K_i, inhibition constant; K_{p,h}, liver to blood concentration ratio; k_{transit}, transit rate constant in the intestine; k₂₁, kinetic constant from peripheral to central compartment; R_{MBI}, ratio of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors; R_{intes,3A}, ratio of inhibition for intestinal CYP3A activity; V_c, distribution volume of central compartment.

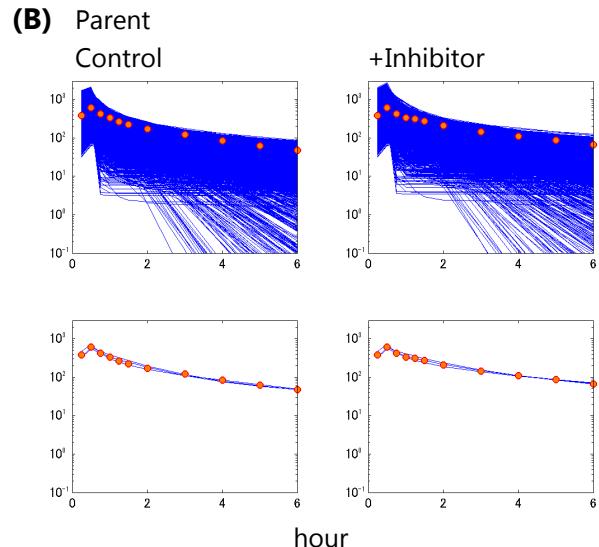
Fig S.17 Simulated and reported blood concentration-time profiles (A,B) and estimated parameter distributions (C,D) after the analyses of a DDI between ropivacaine and itraconazole, with (A,C) or without (B,D) including metabolites' pharmacokinetic alterations

Parent: ropivacaine, Metabolite 1: (S)-2',6'-Pipecoloxylidide, Metabolite 2: NA, Inhibitor: itraconazole.

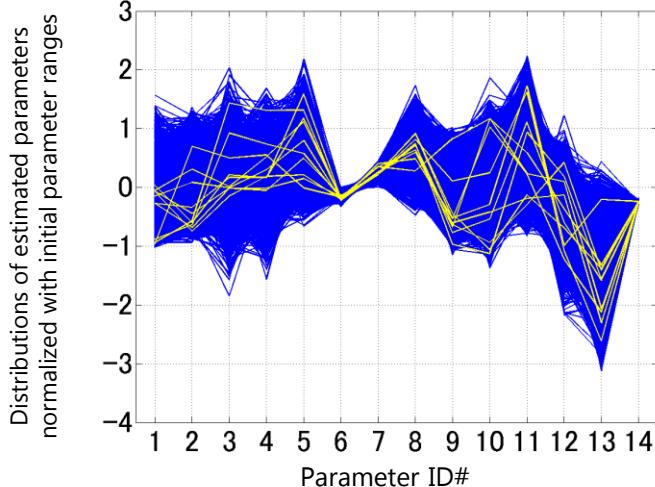
With metabolite information



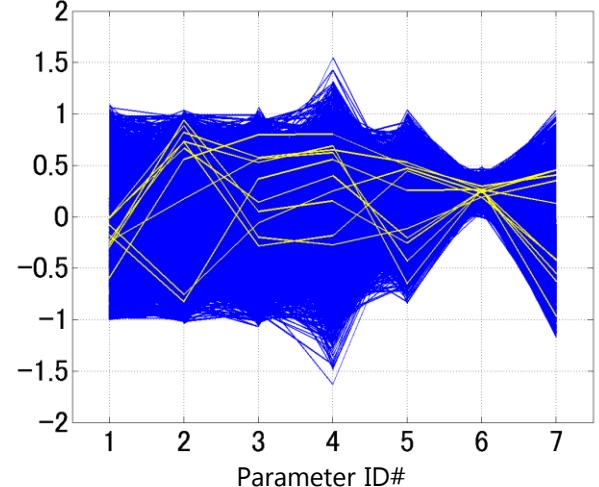
Without metabolite information



(C)



(D)



(A,B) Lines in upper and lower panels represent simulated blood concentration-time profiles with all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and three parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively. Orange circles represent observed time profiles. (C,D) Dark and light lines represent estimated parameter values for all the parameter sets reproducing AUCs and ten parameter sets reproducing concentration-time profiles, respectively.

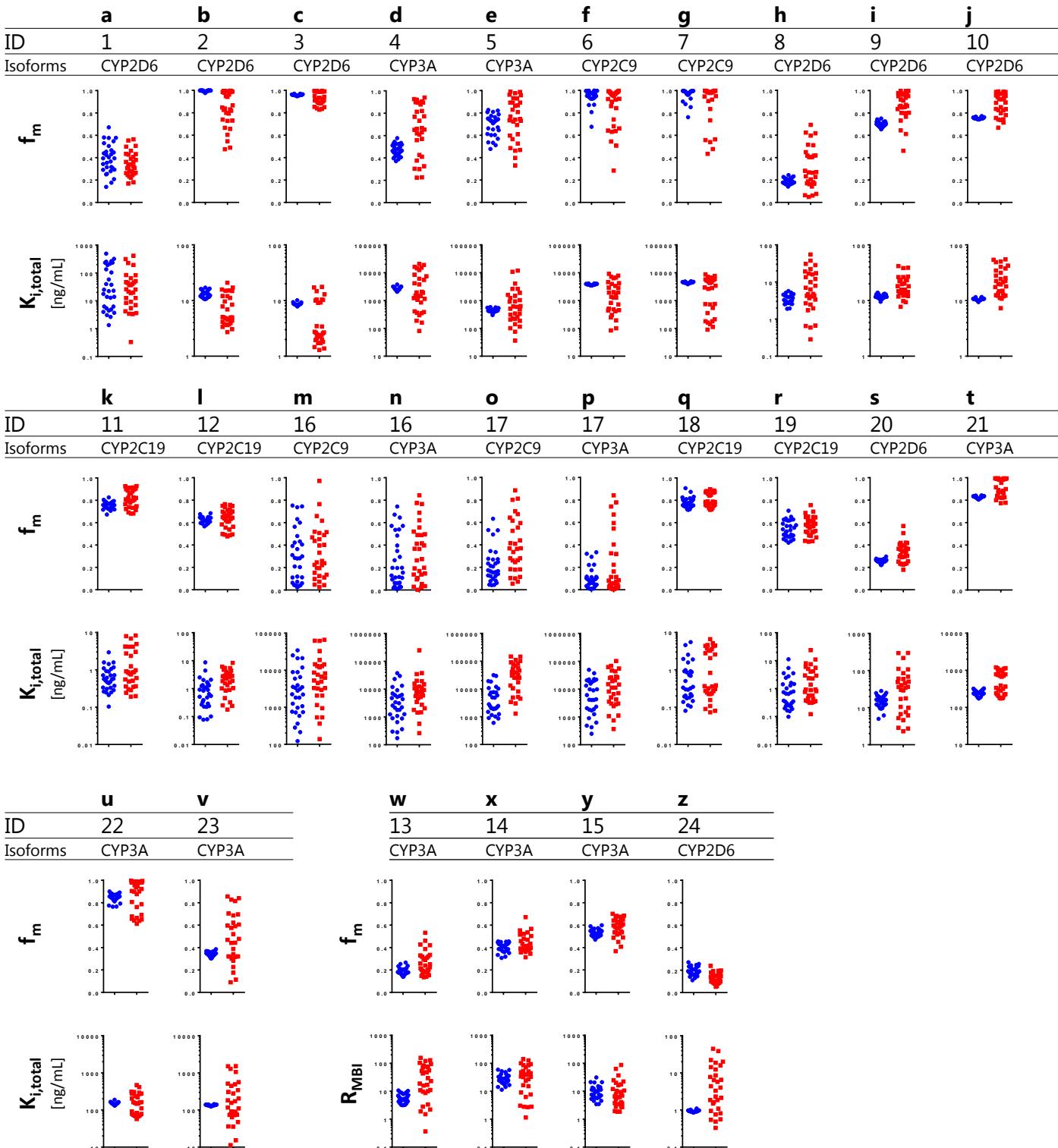


Fig. S18 Comparison of the estimated f_m and $K_{i,\text{total}} / R_{\text{MBI}}$ values, with or without including substrate metabolites' pharmacokinetic profiles in the PBPK analyses.

Blue circles (right) and red squares (left) represent the values of f_m or $K_{i,\text{total}} / R_{\text{MBI}}$ for estimated parameter sets from

each DDI study with 30 lowest $\text{SS}_{\log, \text{time}}$ values with and without including substrate metabolites' pharmacokinetic profiles, respectively. IDs of studies analyzed correspond to those listed in Table 2. f_m , fraction metabolized by corresponding CYP isoforms; $K_{i,\text{total}}$, inhibition constant for total (bound + unbound) inhibitor concentration; R_{MBI} , degree of inhibition with mechanism-based inhibitors.