Investigations into the Mechanisms of Pyridine Ring Cleavage in Vismodegib

S. Cyrus Khojasteh, Qin Yue, Shuguang Ma, Georgette Castanedo, Jacob Z Chen, Joseph Lyssikatos, Teresa Mulder, Ryan Takahashi, Justin Ly, Kirsten Messick, Wei Jia, Lichuan Liu, Cornelis E.C.A. Hop, Harvey Wong

RUNNING TITLE: Pyridine Ring Cleavage of Vismodegib

Address for Correspondence:
Cyrus Khojasteh, Ph.D.
Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics
Genentech, Inc.
1 DNA Way, MS 412a
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Ph. No. 650-225-6094
Fax. No. 650-467-3487
Email: pars@gene.com

Text pages 19
Tables 2
Figures 8
References 20
Abstract 199
Introduction 644
Discussion 1500

Non-standard Abbreviations: Acetonitrile, ACN; 1-aminobenzyltriazole, ABT; formic acid, FA; thiobarbituric acid, TBA;
ABSTRACT

Vismodegib (Erivedge®, GDC-0449) is a first-in-class, orally-administered small molecule Hedgehog pathway inhibitor that is approved for the treatment of advanced basal cell carcinoma. Previously, we reported results from preclinical and clinical radiolabeled mass balance studies, where we determined that metabolism is the main route of vismodegib elimination. The metabolites of vismodegib are primarily the result of oxidation followed by glucuronidation. The focus of the current work is to probe the mechanisms of formation of three pyridine ring cleaved metabolites of vismodegib, mainly M9, M13, and M18, using in vitro, ex vivo liver perfusion and in vivo rats studies. The use of stable-labeled ($^{13}$C$_2$,$^{15}$N)vismodegib on the pyridine ring exhibited that the loss of carbon observed in both M9 and M13 was from the C-6 position of pyridine. Interestingly, the source of the nitrogen atom in the amide of M9 was from the pyridine. Evidence for the formation of aldehyde intermediates was observed using trapping agents as well as $^{18}$O-water. Finally, we conclude that cytochrome P450 is involved in the formation of M9, M13 and M18 and that M3 (the major mono-oxidative metabolite) is not the precursor for the formation of these cleaved products; rather, M18 is the primary cleaved metabolite.
INTRODUCTION

Vismodegib is an orally active, small molecule that is among the new generation of targeted therapies for oncology. This drug targets the Hedgehog signaling pathway that is activated in certain types of cancer and is currently approved for treatment of metastatic or locally advanced basal cell carcinoma (Scales et al., 2009). Further investigations are underway for other indications. Vismodegib was optimized for suitable potency, selectivity and ADME properties (Castanedo et al., 2010; Robarge et al., 2009; Wong et al., 2009). Its unique ADME properties contribute to vismodegib’s prolonged circulating half-life (Giannetti et al., 2011; Graham et al., 2012; Graham et al., 2011a; Wong et al., 2010). Here, we report on studies to determine the mechanism of formation of three ring-opened metabolites formed as a result of metabolism of the pyridine moiety.

We previously reported the identification and characterization of vismodegib’s metabolites (Graham et al., 2011b; Wong et al., 2009; Wong et al., 2010; Yue et al., 2011). After a single dose of $^{14}$C-vismodegib, the radioactivity was predominately excreted in feces (80-90% in rat, dog and healthy human subjects) partly as unabsorbed material. Urine accounted for less than 5% of the dose in all species tested. The same studies showed that absorbed vismodegib underwent extensive oxidative and conjugative metabolic reactions on the basis of metabolite profile analyses. The amount of drug present in urine and bile accounted for less than 2% in rat and less than 20% in dog. In humans, the percentage of absorbed drug could be estimated only on the basis of absolute bioavailability studies and human mass balance studies, and it was clear that hepatic elimination predominates for vismodegib.
The major primary metabolites of vismodegib were oxidative in nature, with the oxidation taking place mainly on the pyridine and chlorophenyl rings, followed by glucuronide, sulfonate, or, to a lesser extent, glucose conjugation. The major metabolites were qualitatively similar in all species. The phase II conjugates were observed in the urine and bile samples from rats and dogs and were not detected in feces, which is consistent with gut bacteria hydrolysis of these conjugates to their respective oxidative metabolites. None of these metabolites were circulating in plasma at significant levels (<1% of total drug-related material).

In addition to simple oxidative products on the pyridine and chlorophenyl rings to form phenol-type metabolites, three pyridine ring cleavage metabolites were found in excreta (Yue et al., 2011), Fig. 1). There is limited literature precedence for such a reaction. These metabolites were designated M9, M13 and M18 and were characterized using high-resolution mass spectrometry and in the case of M13 also by $^1$H NMR (Yue et al., 2011). Different amounts of these metabolites were found in the excreta of each species. In rat, M9 was 4.4% of the administered dose and M18 and M13 were only detectable (<1%), while in dog and human, M13 was the major metabolite making up 10% and 3% of the dose, respectively. M18 made up 4.5% and 2% of the dose in dog and human, respectively, and M9 was not detected in either species.

To probe the mechanisms for formation of these pyridine ring cleavage products, several studies were carried out, including in vitro studies using liver microsomes and long-lived hepatocyte cultures. Except in monkey, the very low intrinsic clearance in rat, dog, and human liver microsomes posed a significant challenge for effectively studying
the formation of these metabolites in vitro, we, therefore, experimented with various systems. These studies included ex vivo rat liver perfusion and in vivo studies under various conditions, including pretreatment with 1-aminobenzotriazole (ABT; a broad cytochrome P450 inactivator). Stable-labeled vismodegib with two $^{13}$C atoms and one $^{15}$N atom on the pyridine ($^{13}$C$_2$, $^{15}$N)vismodegib; Fig. 2) was synthesized to examine the source of the atoms that constitute the cleaved side chain. In addition, we investigated whether the other oxidative products are the precursors for the formation of these cleaved products.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals: HPLC grade acetonitrile (ACN), ammonium formate, ammonium hydroxide, diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, formic acid (FA), methanol, and water were purchased from either Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc. (Phillipsburg, NJ) or EM Science (Gibbstown, NJ). Ammonium acetate (analytical grade), 1-aminobenzyltriazole (ABT), methoxylamine, thiobarbituric acid (TBA), nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (reduced form; NADPH), bacitracin, neomycin sulfate and streptomycin sulfate were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). ^18O-Water (97% isotopic purity) was obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Dallas, TX). Sprague Dawley rat (Lot 62547), cynomolgus monkey (Lot 61370) and human (Lot 38289) liver microsomes were obtained from BD Biosciences (San Jose, CA). Vismodegib, (^{13}C_2,^{15}N)vismodegib, N-oxide of vismodegib, and M3 (Supplemental Method) were synthesized at Genentech, Inc.

In vitro studies

Liver microsomal incubations: Vismodegib (5 μM), N-oxide of vismodegib (5 μM) or M3 (5 μM) was incubated in liver microsomes (1.0 mg/mL), NADPH (1 mM) and MgCl$_2$ (2 mM) in potassium phosphate buffer (100 mM, pH 7.4) with or without ABT (1 mM). Vismodegib (5 μM) was also incubated in cynomolgus monkey liver microsomes (1.0 mg/mL), NADPH (1 mM) and MgCl$_2$ (2 mM) in potassium phosphate buffer (100 mM, pH 7.4) with methoxylamine (5 mM) or thiobarbituric acid (5 mM) or incubation mixture containing approximately 50:50 ^18O:^16O-water. The liver microsomes were warmed at 37°C for 5 min before reaction initiation by addition of the test article and cofactor
mixture. The incubation lasted for 60 min at 37°C and was quenched with three volumes of cold acetonitrile. Samples were centrifuged at 3000g for 5 min, and the supernatant was analyzed as described below.

**Hydrolysis of M18:** An aliquot of a rat bile sample was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic phase was removed and dried as previously reported (Yue et al., 2011). The sample was reconstituted in $^{18}$O-water with or without sulfuric acid (0.5 N). The mixture was incubated for 1 h at 50°C and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic fraction was dried and reconstituted in the mobile phase prior to analysis.

**HepatoPac assays:** Vismodegib (10 μM) was incubated with co-cultured HepatoPac as described previously by Wang et al. (Wang et al., 2010) for 7 days. Micropatterned co-cultures were generated from Sprague Dawley rat, beagle dog, cynomolgus monkey and human hepatocytes. Cultured hepatocytes for all species except dog were cryopreserved, while dog hepatocytes were freshly isolated. At the end of the incubation, cell viabilities were assessed using the Cell Titer-Glo Luminescent cell viability assay (Promega; Madison, WI) according an established protocol (Crouch et al., 1993). The culture medium was removed from the well and analyzed as described below.

**Ex vivo studies**

**Rat liver perfusion:** Rats (N=2) were pretreated intraperitoneally 2 h before dosing of the test article with or without ABT at 100 mg/kg, using 50 mg/mL solution (dose volume 2 mL/kg). Vismodegib or M3 (each at 20 μM) was perfused separately with isolated rat livers for 3 h. The isolated liver perfusion was performed as described previously.
(Mehvar et al., 1995). Briefly, adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were anesthetized by an intraperitoneal injection of a ketamine/xylazine cocktail and, after opening the abdominal cavity, the hepatic portal vein was catheterized with a 14-gauge IV catheter to serve as the inlet. After cutting the diaphragm, another IV catheter, inserted into the thoracic inferior vena cava, served as the outlet. The liver was then excised and transferred to a temperature controlled perfusion tray. The isolated livers were perfused using a commercial perfusion apparatus MX Perfuser II from MX International (Aurora, CO) in a recirculating manner. The perfusate consisted of a Krebs-Henseleit bicarbonate buffer (pH 7.35-7.45) containing glucose (5.0 g/L), bovine serum albumin (4%, w/v) and bovine red blood cells (20%, v/v) delivered at a flow rate of 12 mL/min. The perfusate was oxygenated with an O₂:CO₂ (95:5) mixture for at least 30 min before entering the liver. Perfusate and bile samples were collected and the liver was harvested. Liver samples were homogenized with a 4-fold volume of water, and aliquots of liver homogenates and the perfusate were subjected to liquid-liquid extraction with ethyl acetate. The extracts were dried down and reconstituted in 30% ACN in water followed by centrifugation at 3000g for 2 min. Bile samples were centrifuged at 3000g at 4°C for 10 min to remove undissolved solids. The viability of the liver was confirmed through the overall macroscopic appearance of the liver, the color of the inlet and outlet perfusate, and the extent of perfusate and bile flow. Samples were analyzed as described below.

**In vivo studies**

**Stable-labeled vismodegib in vivo metabolites:** One rat was orally administered a single dose of stable-labeled vismodegib at a target dose of 50 mg/kg formulated in 0.5%
methylcellulose and 0.2% Tween 80 in reverse osmosis water (pH 3.0). The animal was treated as described previously (Wang et al., 2010). Feces and urine were collected from metabolic cages on dry ice at 0-8, 8-24 and 24-48 h post-dose and stored at -70°C prior to analysis.

**LC-MS Analysis.**

The LC-MS system consisted of an Accela UPLC (Thermo Fisher Scientific, San Jose, CA) and a LTQ-Orbitrap Velos mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Separation was achieved on a Hypersil Gold C18 column (100 x 2.0 mm, 1.9 μm; Thermo Fisher Scientific) at a flow rate of 0.4 mL/min. A binary mobile phase consisted of water with 0.1% formic acid (A) and acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid (B). The HPLC gradient was initiated at 5% B for 1 min, increased to 20% B in 11 min followed by a gradient to 40% B over 9 min, and then changed to 60% over 2.9 min. The gradient was rapidly ramped to 95% B in 0.1 min and remained at 95% B over 1.8 min. The gradient was then returned to the initial condition of 5% B in 0.2 min and equilibrated at 5% B for 4 min before the next injection. The total run time was 30 min. A longer gradient was used to achieve better separation of methoxylamine or thiobarbituric acid trapped adducts from the incubation of vismodegib with cynomolgus monkey liver microsomes. The gradient was initiated at 5% B for 2 min, increased to 25% B in 38 min followed by a gradient to 45% B over 10.5 min. The gradient was rapidly ramped to 95% B in 0.5 min and remained at 95% B over 4.8 min. The gradient was then returned to the initial condition of 5% B in 0.2 min and equilibrated at 5% B for 4 min before the next injection. The total run time was 60 min.
The LTQ-Orbitrap mass spectrometer was operated in the positive ion mode with electrospray ionization source. The ion source conditions were as follows: spray voltage, 4.0 kV; sheath and auxiliary gas (N₂) flow, 60 and 10 (arbitrary units), respectively; capillary temperature, 300°C and source heater temperature 150°C. The scan event cycle consisted of a full scan mass spectrum at a resolving power of 30,000 and the corresponding data-dependent tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) and multistage mass spectrometry (MS³) scans acquired at a resolving power of 7,500 with collision energy of 30% and an isolation mass window of 2 Da. In order to separate the isotope peaks of ³⁷Cl- from ¹⁸O-, the full scan mass spectra were acquired at a mass resolving power of 100,000. Data were processed using Xcalibur software 2.2 SP1 (Thermo Fisher Scientific).
RESULTS

The results from Vismodegib incubations with liver microsomes were the formation of three pyridine ring opened metabolites (M9, M13 and M18; Table 1). In liver microsomes from rat, dog and human, no cleaved products were detected. On the other hand, in monkey liver microsomes, M9 and M18 were detected but not M13. Formation of these metabolites was NADPH-dependent, and decreased by more than 90% following ABT preincubation, suggesting that cytochrome P450 enzymes are involved in their formation. We also examined whether other metabolites could be the precursor for the formation of the open-ring metabolite. For this reason, N-oxide vismodegib and M3 were incubated in cross-species liver microsomes, but did not result in formation any of the pyridine cleaved metabolites.

In monkey liver microsomes, to test the formation of aldehyde intermediate, aldehyde trapping agents (methoxylamine and TBA) were co-incubated with vismodegib. With methoxylamine, one trapped metabolite was detected with a protonated molecular ion at m/z 511.06021, indicating that its empirical formula is C_{21}H_{21}Cl_2N_4O_5S (mass accuracy -0.41 ppm). The product ion mass spectrum of m/z 511 contains fragment ions at m/z 480, 479, 449, and 448 (Fig. 3A, Supplemental Figure 1). The fragment ions at m/z 480 and 479 resulted from loss of methoxyl radical and methanol from the protonated molecular ion, respectively. The fragment ions at m/z 449 and 448 were further loss of methoxyl radical and methanol from the fragment ion at m/z 480, which indicated two methoxylamine molecules reacted with two aldehydes. The MS$^3$ spectrum of m/z 449 resulted in fragment ions at m/z 431, 422, 414, 395, 370, 232, and 217 (Fig. 3A, Supplemental Figure 1A). The characteristic
fragment ion at m/z 217 was the same as unchanged vismodegib, suggesting that 2-chloro-4-methylsulfonyl benzene moiety remained unchanged. The fragment ion at m/z 370 resulted from loss of methylsulfonyl benzene radical (78.93538 Da). Mass accuracies for all fragment ions were within ± 5 ppm of the proposed structures and the mechanism of its formation is shown in Supplemental Figure 2. TBA reacted with an α,β-unsaturated aldehyde intermediate to form a cyclic conjugate indicative of a ring-opened intermediate (Fig. 3B, Supplemental Figure 1B). It had a protonated molecular ion at m/z 578.99528, which is consistent with a molecular formula of C_{23}H_{16}Cl_{2}N_{4}O_{6}S_{2} (mass accuracy -1.43 ppm). The product ion mass spectrum of m/z 579 produced a fragment ion at m/z 551 by loss of a carbon monoxide. The MS\(^3\) spectrum of m/z 551 resulted in fragment ions at m/z 534, 475, and 449 by further loss of ammonia, thiourea, and 4-thioxo-1,3-diazetidin-2-one, respectively. Mass accuracies for all fragment ions were within ± 4 ppm of the proposed structures and the mechanism of its formation is shown in Supplemental Figure 2.

Vismodegib was also incubated with monkey liver microsomes in 50:50 of \(^{16}\)O-water:\(^{18}\)O-water, which resulted in incorporation of one \(^{18}\)O atom into the carboxylic acid of M18. This was evident by the doublet peaks at m/z 471.01725 and 473.02141 with approximately equal intensity (Supplemental Figure 3). Similarly, the presence of doublet peaks at m/z 443.02237 and 445.02659 suggested one \(^{18}\)O- atom was incorporated into M9. Using high resolution MS at a mass resolving power of 100,000, the contribution of \(^{37}\)Cl- from \(^{18}\)O- in M9 and M18 were separated (Supplemental Figure 3).
Vismodegib was incubated for 7 days in HepatoPac co-cultures. During this period, no changes in cell viability of the co-cultures were observed. Supernatants were profiled, and the metabolites formed were matched to in vivo samples on the basis of accurate masses and retention times. M18 was detected in co-cultures containing human and monkey hepatocytes but not in rat or dog co-cultures. Formation of this metabolite was greatest in monkey (normalized to 100%) and was 36% in human on the basis of the mass spectrometry (MS) signal.

To examine whether M18 was the primary metabolite leading to formation of M13 and M9, a bile sample from a rat dosed with vismodegib was incubated under acidic conditions. The ethyl acetate extract from rat bile, which contained M18 and M13 among other metabolites of vismodegib, was dried and incubated in $^{18}$O-water in the presence of 0.5 N sulfuric acid for 1 h at 50$^\circ$C. Under these conditions, there was an incorporation of one $^{18}$O atom into the carboxylic acid of M13 and no changes to M9 (Fig 4). For M13 formed from incorporation of one $^{18}$O atom, we observed the generation of $m/z$ 463.03660 ([M+NH$_4^+$]) for addition of $^{18}$O versus $m/z$ 461.03250 for addition of $^{16}$O. Using high resolution MS, we were also able to separate the contribution of $^{35}$Cl/$^{37}$Cl from $^{16}$O/$^{18}$O. For M13 generated from M18, two atoms of $^{18}$O atoms were incorporated that results in the molecular ion at $m/z$ 465.04084. Of the two $^{18}$O atoms incorporated into M13, one was at the carboxylic acid and one other incorporated into the ketone (Fig. 4). With high resolution MS, the mass difference showing the incorporation of two $^{18}$O atoms confirmed the formation of M13 from M18. In summary under these experimental conditions, M18 did lead to the formation of M13 but not M9.
To understand the role of the liver in the formation of M9, M13 and M18, rat liver perfusion studies were conducted. Vismodegib was continuously perfused to the isolated rat liver for 3 h. Detectable levels of M18, but not M13 or M9, plus other oxidative metabolites of vismodegib that were reported previously were found in the perfusate and bile samples. Interestingly, another cleaved metabolite, MA, which had not been previous detected, was discovered. Formation of these metabolites (M18 and MA) decreased following the pretreatment of rats with ABT (Fig. 5). MA has the same elemental composition as M9, but it has a different retention time and fragment ion spectrum under collision induced dissociation. MA eluted at 17.6 min (whereas M9 eluted at 16.6 min) and had a protonated molecular ion at m/z 443.0225, indicating that its empirical formula is C_{18}H_{17}O_{5}N_{2}Cl_{2}S (-1.06 ppm; Fig. 5). The product ion scan at m/z 443 from MA produced fragment ions at m/z 425.99814 (loss of NH₃), 425.01404 (loss of H₂O), 397.01899 (loss of formic acid) and 385.01910 (loss of oxiran-2-one) (Fig. 6). The MS³ spectrum of m/z 425 gave characteristic fragment ions at m/z 216.97319 and 154.99118, which suggests that the 2-chloro-4-methylsulfonyl benzene moiety remained unchanged and that the modification occurred on the pyridinechloroaniline moiety. The loss of formic acid from m/z 443 to form m/z 397 indicates that MA has an aliphatic carboxylic acid moiety.

Stable-labeled vismodegib was synthesized by incorporating two ¹³C atoms at the C-2 and C-6 positions plus one ¹⁵N atom on the pyridine (Fig. 2). Metabolites excreted in feces from intact rats dosed orally with this labeled vismodegib were compared to those excreted from rats dosed with vismodegib in previous studies. Table 2 summarizes the findings from this study. As expected, the molecular ion of labeled
vismodegib is 3 Da higher than non-labeled vismodegib. The fragment ions from labeled vismodegib also include the stable labels. M9 is the amide metabolite, and the interpretation of its collision induced dissociation is shown in Fig. 7. The difference of 2 Da between M9 and stable-labeled M9 is indicative of a loss of one of the labeled atoms from the original parent. The neutral loss of ammonia (NH₃) from M9 and its stable-labeled analog lead to the formation of m/z 426 and 427, respectively. This suggests that the nitrogen atom on the amide was the same nitrogen atom originally located on the pyridine ring. The other fragment ions confirmed that the labeled carbon retained on the molecule was at the C-2 position, suggesting that the labeled carbon at the C-6 position was lost. Metabolite M13 is a carboxylic acid metabolite, and there is a 1 Da difference between M13 and its stable-labeled analog. Based on the fragment ion interpretation, only one label was retained at the C-2 position. M18 has a molecular ion consistent with all three stable-labeled atoms being retained in the compound. The summary of these findings is described in Fig. 1.
DISCUSSION

In previous in vivo studies, vismodegib was shown to form three pyridine ring-opened metabolites, M9, M13, and M18 (Graham et al., 2011b; Yue et al., 2011). These metabolites were excreted mainly in feces, with the greatest amount in dog (15%) followed by similar amounts in the excreta of human and rat (~5%). M18 and M13 were detected in all species, but M9 was detected only in rats. Here we investigated the formation of these ring-opened metabolites to understand the mechanisms of their formation as well as P450 involved in this biotransformation.

The biotransformation of a pyridine moiety resulting in a ring-opened metabolite is rarely reported. Pyridine is an aromatic heterocycle that is slightly basic in nature and is commonly found in key biological systems such as electron carriers (NADH and NADPH) and nucleotides, as well as in many pharmaceutical drugs. Pyridine moiety, compared to phenyl rings, is attractive to pharmaceutical scientists because it imparts increased solubility and metabolic stability against cytochrome P450 enzymes (St Jean et al., 2012). This stability is mainly due to the electronegativity of nitrogen that makes the ring electron deficient and, therefore, less prone to electron abstraction. Other reports on metabolism of pyridine include N-oxidation, N-methylation (Damani et al., 1986) and N-glucuronidation (Lin, 1999; Wiener et al., 2004). On the other hand, there are few reported cases of ring opening of pyridine. This includes microbial ring opening of pyridine derivatives (Kaiser et al., 1996), the formation of muconaldehyde from benzene mediated by cytochrome P450 (Latriano et al., 1986), and the formation of E-2-(acetaminomethylene)succinate from a vitamin B6 degradant (McCulloch et al., 2009). It is noteworthy that there are reports, albeit rare, on other 6-membered aromatic
heterocyclic ring opening biotransformation such as pyrimidine ring cleaved metabolites of PF-00734200, a dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitor (Sharma et al., 2012).

Vismodegib provided an opportunity to further understand the mechanism of pyridine ring cleavage; however, the compound posed a particular challenge for mechanistic studies. In vitro studies had limited utility because of the compound's low in vitro hepatic clearance in relevant species (rat, dog and human), and, accordingly, these liver microsome studies generated a very little amount of metabolites. Monkey was the only species that generated appreciable level of the ring-opened metabolites; however, monkey was not one of the species studied for metabolism and preclinical toxicity due to the very high clearance. The mechanistic studies in monkey liver microsomes still provided the opportunity to further examine the mechanism of formation of the ring open metabolites. Aldehyde trapping agents, methoxylamine and TBA, confirmed the presence of two aldehyde moieties in an intermediate formed in the process of generating the open ring metabolites (Fig. 3). $^{18}$O-Water demonstrated that after the formation of ring-opened intermediate there is an opportunity for exchange with water most likely by aldehyde. The ring-opened metabolites were also generated by co-culture hepatocytes, which can be maintained for long incubation period. Even in this case, only small amounts of the M18 metabolite was generated in human and monkey. We, therefore, complemented the in vitro data with studies using stable-labeled compound as well as ex vivo liver perfusion and in vivo studies.

The use of stable-labeled ($^{13}$C$_2$, $^{15}$N)vismodegib (Fig. 2) allowed us to understand the source of the atoms in the ring-opened metabolites. Metabolites from the stable-labeled compound in the rat excreta confirmed that, as expected, M18 retained all three
stable-labeled atoms and M13 retained only one at the C-2 position. Surprisingly, M9 retained $^{13}$C atom at the C-2 position as well as the $^{15}$N at the primary amine. This means that the C-6 carbon (Fig. 1) was lost, followed by rearrangement of the pyridine nitrogen to form a terminal amide.

To understand the relationship between the three ring-opened metabolites, extracts from rat bile samples were treated with a low concentration of acid in the presence of $^{16}$O- or $^{18}$O-water. Under these conditions, M18 converted to M13, but no or little conversion to M9 was observed. These results suggest that M18 conversion could be acid catalyzed to M13, whereas the same was not true for the formation of M9 from M18. This was also consistent with the previous in vivo observations. If M9 were formed only by chemical degradation, then we would expect to detect M9 whenever M18 and M13 are detected; however, M9 is detected only in rat and not in human or dog despite M18 and M13 being present in measurable quantities.

Because of vismodegib’s low rat hepatic intrinsic clearance, rat liver perfusion studies were used to study the formation of the ring-opened metabolites. In addition to finding detectable levels of M18 in the perfusate and bile samples, a new metabolite (MA) was identified that had not been previously observed in in vivo or in vitro studies. The role of P450 enzymes was established from pretreatment of ABT in a liver perfusion study. This pretreatment resulted in significantly decrease levels of M18 and MA, which is consistent with cytochrome P450 enzymes being involved in the formation of these metabolites.

To determine whether M18 might be formed via another metabolite, M3 and N-oxide vismodegib were synthesized and dosed in rats or incubated in vitro. M3 was a
candidate to be the precursor to ring-opened metabolites since this was the major oxidative metabolite detected in all species. N-oxide vismodegib, though not detected as a metabolite, could potentially be converted to the ring-opened metabolites. Neither one of these compounds generated any of the ring-opened metabolites. In the case of M3, we detected further oxidized metabolites that were not detected to a significant level in rat mass balance studies.

We also considered the involvement of gut microflora in the formation of these metabolites since pyridine ring-opening biotransformation has been reported (Kaiser et al., 1996). Preliminary studies with pretreatment of antibiotics did not result in diminished levels of the ring-opened metabolites. In addition, when vismodegib was incubated with rat feces under anaerobic conditions, the drug concentration remained stable and no formation of any metabolite was observed (data not shown).

On the basis of the results of these studies, we propose a mechanism in which M18 is the primary metabolite and the other cleaved products, M13 and M9, are formed from M18 via MA. The formation of M18 might occur through cytochrome P450-mediated epoxidation (Fig. 8, Pathway A). The epoxide intermediate (Ia) could be hydrolyzed to a dihydrodiol intermediate and further oxidized that could lead to ring-opened intermediate Ib. It is out of the scope of this manuscript to probe in this first step of oxidation for the formation of Ib, but one could also consider that cytochrome P450 enzymes act as a peroxidase (Vaz et al., 1998) and insert two oxygen atoms into the double bond between C-5 and C-6 to form a dioxetane Ia’ intermediate (Fig. 8, Pathway A). This is similar to the previously proposed mechanism, but not proven, for the formation of muconaldehyde from benzene oxidation by P450 (Latriano et al., 1986).
The dioxetane intermediate (Ia’) could rearrange to form the intermediate Ib (Fig. 8, Pathway B). This intermediate could then rearrange by hydrogen cation abstraction to form a ketene intermediate Ie (Pathway C). Alternatively, the Ib aldehyde could hydrate to form the Ic intermediate (Pathway D), which could rearrange by hydrogen abstraction and eventually lead to formation of M18 (Pathway F). Methoxylamine and TBA confirmed the presence of Ib and 18O-water exchange confirmed intermediates Ic and Ie. M18 could undergo hydrolysis by loss of formic acid, leading to an amine and the generation of MA. M13 could be formed by further hydrolysis of M18 or MA (Pathway H or I). The formation of M9 could possibly be enzyme mediated because this metabolite is only detected in rat despite M18 and M13 being present in measurable quantities in human and dog. We speculate that MA is the precursor for the formation of M9 since the amine has the ability to be more nucleophilic. This reaction could proceed in possibly two ways. One is a nucleophilic attack of amine on C-5 to form 2-pyrroline. There are two considerations that could make this mechanism less likely. One is that the carboxylic acid is not usually susceptible to nucleophilic attack by amine under normal conditions and second there is a chance that 2-pyrroline to lose water and to form stable pyrrole, which was not detected. We therefore propose that the carboxylic acid could be activated similar to the amino acid conjugation reactions (Knights et al., 2007). Once the carboxylic acid is activated (-ROX; Fig.8, Pathways J), amine could react with C-5, and eventually converted to M9.

In summary, due to the limitations of in vitro tools, alternative methods, such as the use of stable-labeled vismodegib, in vivo and ex vivo studies, were utilized to investigate the vismodegib mechanism of ring cleavage in human and other preclinical
species. M18 is the primary ring-opened metabolite formed in the liver through cytochrome P450 biotransformation. The subsequent hydrolysis of M18 leads to formation of MA, which could be the precursor for both M13 and M9. Under slightly acidic conditions, M13 is formed from M18; however, M9 was not formed from M18 at significant levels, suggesting that the transformation to M9 may be enzymatic in nature.
Acknowledgements

We like to acknowledge the editorial contribution of Ronitte Libedinsky.

Authorship Contributions

Participated in research design: Khojasteh, Yue, Ma, Chen, Liu, Takahashi, Hop, Wong

Conducted experiments: Yue, Ma, Castanedo, Chen, Mulder, Takahashi, Ly, Messick, Jia

Contributed new reagents or analytical tools: Castanedo, Chen, Takahashi

Performed data analysis: Khojasteh, Yue, Ma, Lyssikatos, Takahashi

Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript: Khojasteh, Yue, Ma
REFERENCES


Footnotes
Qin Yue current address: Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research, 4560 Horton St, Emeryville, CA 94608

Contributed equally to this manuscript:
Co-first authors: Khojasteh, Yue and Ma
Figure Legends

FIG. 1. Chemical structures of vismodegib, M3, M9, M13, and M18.

FIG. 2. Chemical structure of \((^{13}\text{C}_2,^{15}\text{N})\)vismodegib

FIG. 3. Interpretation of fragment ions of (A) methoxylamine trapped conjugates at molecular ion at \(m/z\) 511 and (B) thiobarbituric acid (TBA) trapped conjugate at \(m/z\) 579. Vismodegib (5 \(\mu\)M) was incubated with monkey liver microsomes (1 mg/mL) fortified with NADPH and methoxylamine (5 mM) or TBA (5 mM).

FIG. 4. Molecular ion of M13 ([M+NH4]\(^{+}\)) from M18 and M13 present in a rat bile sample following incubation with \(\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}\) under acidic conditions.

FIG. 5. Total ion chromatogram for vismodegib and ring cleaved metabolites from rat perfusate in the (A) absence and (B) presence of 1-aminobenzotriazole (ABT).

FIG. 6. Product ion spectra for metabolite MA at \(m/z\) 443 with (A) MS\(^2\) and (B) MS\(^3\).

FIG. 7. Product ion spectra and interpretations of (A) M9 and (B) stable-labeled M9 formed from the metabolism of vismodegib and its stable-labeled analog, respectively. The fragment ions displayed in the structures are based on theoretical masses.

FIG. 8. Proposed metabolic cleavage of vismodegib by cytochrome P450. Reactions with methoxylamine (CH3ONH2) and thiobarbituric acid (TBA) are most likely with Ib intermediate. X is to denote either hydroxyl or the modification of carboxylic acid to an activated form, perhaps similar to amino acid conjugation process via acetyl-CoA to form thioester.
Table 1. Generation of the cleaved metabolites, M9, M13 and M18, from incubations of vismodegib with liver microsomes, hepatocytes and HepatoPac from various species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matrix</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Cofactor</th>
<th>M9</th>
<th>M13</th>
<th>M18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver microsomes</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>+N</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>+N</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey</td>
<td>+N</td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+N+ABT</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human</td>
<td>+N</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HepatoPac</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-, no formation of metabolite; +, formation of metabolite; ABT, 1-aminobenzotriazole; +N, with NADPH; -N, without NADPH; NA, not applicable.
Table 2. Major collision-induced product ions of vismodegib and the stable-labeled vismodegib and their pyridine cleaved metabolites in feces of rats dosed orally with 50 mg/kg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>[M + H]^+ (m/z)</th>
<th>Major Fragment Ions (m/z)^a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vismodegib</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>342 (100), 313, 306, 217, 188, 155, 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labeled vismodegib</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>345 (100), 316, 309, 217, 191, 155, 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M9</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>426 (100), 398, 380, 217, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labeled M9</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>427 (100), 399, 381, 217, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M13</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>426 (100), 398, 380, 362, 301, 217, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labeled M13</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>427 (100), 399, 381, 217, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M18</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>453 (100), 443, 426, 425, 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labeled M18</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>456 (100), 445, 427, 399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^a Each base peak is labeled as 100 in parentheses.
Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3

A. 

B.
**Figure 4**

![Chemical structures showing O-18 acid and O-18 ketone incorporations](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Elemental Analysis of M13</th>
<th>Intensity (%)</th>
<th>Observed [M + NH₄]⁺ (m/z)ᵃ</th>
<th>Theoretical [M + NH₄]⁺ (m/z)</th>
<th>Accuracyᵇ (ppm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No ¹⁸O incorporation</td>
<td>C₁₈H₁₅NO₆S³⁵Cl₂</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>461.03250</td>
<td>461.03354</td>
<td>-2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C₁₈H₁₅NO₆S³⁵Cl₃Cl</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>463.02965</td>
<td>463.03059</td>
<td>-2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C₁₈H₁₅NO₆S₃⁷Cl₂</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>465.02729</td>
<td>465.02764</td>
<td>-0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C₁₈H₁₅N₁₆O₅₁₈O₃⁵Cl₂</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>463.03660</td>
<td>463.03778</td>
<td>-2.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C₁₈H₁₅N₁₆O₅₁₈O₃⁵Cl₃Cl</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>465.03377</td>
<td>465.03483</td>
<td>-2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C₁₈H₁₅N₁₆O₅₁₈O₃⁷Cl₂</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>467.03079</td>
<td>467.03188</td>
<td>-2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C₁₈H₁₅N₁₆O₄₁₈O₂S⁵⁷Cl₂</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>465.04084</td>
<td>465.04203</td>
<td>-2.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C₁₈H₁₅N₁₆O₄₁₈O₂S₃⁷Cl₂</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>467.03794</td>
<td>467.03908</td>
<td>-2.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ One ¹⁸O atom was incorporated into the acid of M13.

The observed m/z values were based on the ammonium ion (NH₄⁺) adduct.

Accuracy was measured by subtracting the observed m/z from the theoretical m/z and dividing by the theoretical mass multiplied by a million.

Two ¹⁸O atoms were incorporated into M13, one in the acid and the other in the ketone.
Figure 5

A

B

GDC-0449

M18

MA

19.32

19.32

Time (min)
Figure 6

(A) MS² (443 → o)
NL: 6.80E3
385.0191
397.0189
425.0140

(B) MS³ (443 → 425 → o)
NL: 3.70E3
154.9912
216.9732
285.0194
385.0175
425.0124
425.9981
425.9964
407.0041
397.0194

Figure 7

(A) m/z 216.9722
m/z 398.0017
m/z 425.9966

(B) m/z 216.9726
m/z 399.0055
m/z 427.0006