

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Evaluation of Normothermic Machine Perfusion of Porcine Livers as a Novel Preclinical Model to Predict Biliary Clearance and Transporter-mediated Drug-Drug Interactions using Statins

L.J. Stevens^{1,2}, A.Z.X. Zhu³, P.P. Chothe⁴, S.K. Chowdhury⁴, J. M. Donkers², W.H.J. Vaes², C.A.J. Knibbe⁵, I.P.J. Alwayn¹ and E. van de Steeg²

¹ Department of Surgery, Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) Transplant Center, Leiden, the Netherlands

² The Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Zeist, the Netherlands

³ Quantitative Solutions, Takeda Pharmaceutical International, Cambridge, MA, USA

⁴ Department of Drug Metabolism & Pharmacokinetics, Takeda Pharmaceuticals International, Cambridge, MA, USA

⁵ Division of Systems Biomedicine and Pharmacology, Leiden Academic Centre for Drug Research (LACDR), Leiden, the Netherlands & Department of Clinical Pharmacy, St. Antonius Hospital Nieuwegein and Utrecht, the Netherlands

Drug Metabolism and disposition

DMD-AR-2021-000521

Table S2. Details of the LC/MS conditions used for the analysis of atorvastatin and atorvastatin metabolites, pitavastatin, rosuvastatin and rifampicin.

Compound	Column	Mobile Phase		Time (sec)	Mobile Phase B (%)	Flow (ml/min)				
		A	B							
Atorvastatin, atorvastatin lactone, 2- hydroxy atorvastatin, 4-hydroxy- atorvastatin, 4-hydroxy atorvastatin lactone Pitavastatin	Macmod; ACE 3 C18-AR; 30x2.1 mm	0.1% Formic Acid in 95:5 Water:Acetonitrile	0.1% Formic Acid in 50:50 Acetonitrile:Methanol	15 (Step)	45	0.800				
				60 (Ramp)	95					
				5 (Ramp)	95					
				30 (Step)	95					
				15 (Step)	30					
				60 (Ramp)	70					
				5 (Ramp)	95					
				30 (Step)	95					
				40 (Step)	30					
				Rosuvastatin	Waters; Xbridge C8; 50x2.1 mm				15 (Step)	40
	60 (Ramp)	80								
	30 (Step)	95								
	40 (Step)	40								
	30 (Step)	30								
Rifampicin				120(Ramp)		70				
				50 (Step)		95				
				40 (Step)		30				

