Drug Metabolism and Disposition
DMD-AR-2022-001116
Supplemental Materials
Preclinical metabolism and disposition of TP0473292, a novel oral prodrug of the potent metabotropic glutamate 2/3 receptor
antagonist TP0178894 for the treatment of depression
Shoko Inatani, Motoki Ochi, Kohnosuke Kinoshita, Jun-ichi Yamaguchi, and Hiromi Endo

Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, Drug Safety and Pharmacokinetics Laboratories, Research Headquarters, Taisho Pharmaceutical

Co., Ltd., Saitama, Japan

Supplemental Table S1. Overview of experimental conditions for liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS), and a high-performance liquid chromatograph equipped with a radiochemical flow detector (Radio-HPLC).

ГР0178894 in mo [Column]	Conditions sma protein binding study, hydrolytic studies in tissue S9 fractions and sera, reaction phenotyping study, pharmacokinetic study of onkeys, and tissue distribution study in rats (LC-MS/MS) Shim-pack XR-ODS (2.2 µm, 30 mm × 3.0 mm I.D.; Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). Column temperature: 50°C.								
[Column]									
-	Shim-pack XR-ODS (2.2 μm, 30 mm × 3.0 mm I.D.; Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). Column temperature: 50°C.								
-	[Column] Shim-pack XR-ODS (2.2 μm, 30 mm × 3.0 mm I.D.; Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). Column temperature: 50°C.								
[Mobile phase] (A) 0.1% v/v formic acid and (B) acetonitrile. Flow rate: 1.3 mL/min.									
Detection]	TripleQuad TM 5500, TripleQuad TM 6500 or API4000 TM (AB Sciex, Framingham, MA) with the TurboIonSpray ionization mode in the								
	negative ion detection mode. TP0473292 (m/z 532 \rightarrow 179) and [2 H ₄] TP0473292 a (m/z 536 \rightarrow 179), TP0178894 (m/z 326 \rightarrow 136) and [2 H ₄]								
	TP0178894 ^a (m/z 330 \to 136), TP0178894 (m/z 326 \to 92) and TP0181164 ^b (m/z 376 \to 136) (only for tissue distribution study in rats).								
For metabolic pro	ofiling of [3H]TP0473292 in hepatocytes (Radio-HPLC and LC-MS)								
[Column]	Sunfire TM C18 (5 μm, 150 mm × 4.6 mm I.D.; Waters, Milford, MA). Column temperature: 40°C.								
Mobile phase]	(A) 10 mM ammonium acetate and (B) acetonitrile. Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min.								
Detection]	Radiomatic 625TR (PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA) with liquid scintillator (Flo-Scint TM II, PerkinElmer) at 3 mL/min. Orbitrap Elite								
	(Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) with the heated electrospray ionization mode in the negative ion detection mode.								
For chemical stat	pility study of acyl glucuronide (LC-MS/MS)								
[Column]	Shim-pack XR-ODS (2.2 μm, 30 mm × 3.0 mm I.D.). Column temperature: 50°C.								
[Mobile phase]	(A) 1 mM ammonium acetate (pH 5.0) and (B) acetonitrile. Flow rate: 1.3 mL/min.								
[Detection]	TripleQuad TM 5500 (AB Sciex) with the TurboIonSpray ionization mode in the negative ion detection mode. Adamantane carboxylic								
	acid acyl glucuronide (m/z 355 \rightarrow 179, m/z 355 \rightarrow 337). Ibuprofen acyl glucuronide (m/z 381 \rightarrow 205, m/z 381 \rightarrow 363).								
	Diclofenac acyl glucuronide (m/z 470 \rightarrow 294, m/z 470 \rightarrow 452).								
For pharmacokii	netic analysis of TP0473292 and TP0178894 in rats and pharmacokinetic analysis of TP0473292 in monkeys (LC-MS/MS)								
[Column]	Atlantis T3 (3 μm, 50 mm × 4.6 mm I.D.; Waters). Column temperature: 40°C.								
[Mobile phase]	(A) 0.01% v/v ammonium acetate and (B) acetonitrile. Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min.								
[Detection]	TripleQuad TM 5500 (AB Sciex) with the TurboIonSpray ionization mode in the negative ion detection mode.								
	TP0473292 $(m/z 532 \rightarrow 254)$ and $[^{2}H_{4}]$ TP0473292 ^a $(m/z 536 \rightarrow 254)$, TP0178894 $(m/z 326 \rightarrow 136)$ and $[^{2}H_{4}]$ TP0178894 ^a $(m/z 330 \rightarrow 136)$,								
	ACA $(m/z \ 179 \rightarrow 179)$ and $[^{2}H_{15}]$ ACA ^a $(m/z \ 194 \rightarrow 194)$, ACA-AG $(m/z \ 355 \rightarrow 179)$ and $[^{2}H_{15}]$ ACA-AG ^a $(m/z \ 370 \rightarrow 194)$.								
	For metabolic pro Column] Mobile phase] Detection] For chemical stab Column] Mobile phase] Detection] For pharmacokin [Column] Mobile phase]								

ACA, adamantane carboxylic acid; ACA-AG, adamantane-1-carboxylic acid acyl glucuronide

^aInternal standard

^bStructural analog of TP0178894 used as an internal standard

Supplemental Table S2. LC-MS data and proposed product ions of TP0473292, TP0178894, ACA, and ACA-AG observed in the 1-hour incubation mixture of rat, monkey, and human cryopreserved hepatocytes with TP0473292.

Metabolite	Retention time (min)	[M+H] ⁺	Characteristic product ions (<i>m/z</i>)	Description of the product ions	Samples
Unchanged (TP0473292)	47.27	532	179 254	loss of C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₅ F ₂ loss of C ₁₄ H ₁₁ O ₅ F	R
TP0178894	13.94	326	136 262 282	$\begin{array}{c} loss\ of\ C_8H_8O_3F_2\\ loss\ of\ CHO_2\ F\\ loss\ of\ CO_2 \end{array}$	R, M, H
ACA	27.86	179	-	Fragment ion was not observed in a MS ² spectrum	R, M, H
ACA-AG	24.60	355	113 179	$\begin{array}{c} loss\ of\ C_{12}H_{18}O_5\\ loss\ of\ C_6H_8O_6 \end{array}$	R, M, H

R: incubation mixture of rat hepatocytes with TP0473292

M: incubation mixture of monkey hepatocytes with TP0473292

H: incubation mixture of human hepatocytes with TP0473292

Supplemental Table S3. Inhibitory effect of TP0473292, TP0178894, ACA and ACA-AG on the specific activities of cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoforms in human liver microsome in both reversible and time-dependent manner

CYP	D 1 1 4 4	Reversible inhibition ^a (%) at 10 μM			Time-dependent inhibition ^b (%) at 10 μM				
isoform	Probe substrate	TP0473292	TP0178894	ACA	ACA-AG	TP0473292	TP0178894	ACA	ACA-AG
CYP1A2	Phenacetin	7.6	8.3	7.9	4.0	-0.7	-4.9	-15.6	8.7
CYP2B6	Bupropion	-7.5	6.9	8.3	11.7	1.7	1.1	-1.2	1.3
CYP2C8	Amodiaquine	5.3	0.7	-2.5	1.4	-2.9	-3.2	7.3	-1.3
CYP2C9	Diclofenac	12.1	15.1	12.9	5.6	-5.0	-0.7	-5.1	3.2
CYP2C19	(S)-Mephenytoin	5.0	5.0	8.3	1.7	-2.6	-11.5	-4.4	-9.5
CYP2D6	Bufuralol	1.1	-3.7	0.3	-4.0	-2.1	-2.5	-1.0	0.0
CYP3A	Midazolam	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	-5.3	2.1	-5.8	-2.0
CYP3A	Testosterone	1.1	5.7	3.1	-1.9	0.8	6.7	2.5	-1.3

^aEach value represents the mean of triplicate determinations.

^bTime-dependent inhibition was indicated as the difference in the percent inhibition between with and without the first 30-min incubation with test compound.

Supplemental Table S4. Effect of TP0473292 and TP0178894 on CYP1A2, CYP2B6, and CYP3A4 mRNA expression levels at 10 μ M in the primary cultured cryopreserved human hepatocytes.

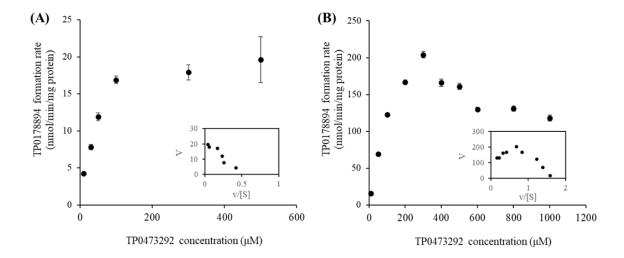
Hepatocyte	Commound	Fold change of mRNA expression level			
Lot number	Compound	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	CYP3A4	
1	TP0473292	0.903	0.800	0.891	
	TP0178894	0.866	0.855	1.20	
	Positive control ^a	> 16.7	9.90	171	
2	TP0473292	0.901	0.774	0.772	
	TP0178894	0.877	0.749	1.13	
	Positive control ^a	> 11.5	22.3	> 102	
3	TP0473292	0.916	0.846	1.01	
	TP0178894	0.998	0.903	0.929	
	Positive control ^a	9.81	8.22	43.5	

Data are presented as the mean of triplicate determinations.

TP0473292 and TP0178894 did not show detectable toxicity to the cultured human hepatocytes at 10 μ M. ^aPositive controls are omeprazole^b (50 μ M) for CYP1A2, phenobarbital^b (1000 μ M) for CYP2B6, and rifampicin^c (10 μ M) for CYP3A4.

^bSupplied by FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation (Osaka, Japan)

^cSupplied by Merck KGaA (Darmstadt, Germany)



Supplemental Figure S1

TP0178894 formation rate versus TP0473292 concentration plots in the intestinal (A) and liver (B) S9 fractions. Data are presented as the mean \pm S.D. of triplicate determinations. Insets show Eadie-Hofstee plots.