EMA Workshop on MPS - 2017



MANCHESTER



Amin Rostami

Professor of Systems Pharmacology University of Manchester, UK

&

Chief Scientific Officer & Senior Vice President of R&D Certara , Princeton, USA

Our Experience with MPS: (Ayşe Ufuk, Tom De Bruyn)

LiverChip™









CNBio innovations



Scaffold





In vitro system	No	In vivo CL _{int} fold range	GMFE
LiverChip (in house)	6	296	4.36
Relay method	11	129	2.00
Hurel	13	379	4.60
HepatoPac	17	392	2.57
LiverChip (other)	16	568	10.7



Initial LiverChip Optimisation Studies

- ✓ Albumin secretion in hepatocytes cultured in LiverChip[™] is stable for up to 9 days of culture time
- Urea medium concentrations are higher compared to static 2D cultures
 Urea synthesis decreases with time
- ✓ Effect of culture time on enzyme activity was evaluated
 ✓ CYP2C9 activity stable no significant difference in tolbutamide depletion and 4OH-tolbutamide formation on day 3-4 and days 6-7
- Inter-day variability based on tolbutamide depletion as a marker was evaluated
 - ✓ Approximately 40% variation in tolbutamide clearance was observed

Ufuk et al, manuscript in preparation

Other Team Members:

Tom De Bruyn, Michiharu Kageyama, Alex Galetin, Brian Houston, David Hallifax



Research Article

Integrated Gut and Liver Microphysiological Systems for Quantitative In Vitro Pharmacokinetic Studies

Nikolaos Tsamandouras,¹ Wen Li Kelly Chen,¹ Collin D. Edington,¹ Cynthia L. Stokes,² Linda G. Griffith,¹ and Murat Cirit^{1,3}

1521-0103/360/1/95-105\$25.00 THE JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS Copyright © 2016 by The Author(s) This is an open access article distributed under the CC BY-NC Attribution 4.0 International license. http://dx.doi.org/10.1124/jpet.116.237495 J Pharmacol Exp Ther 360:95-105, January 2017

Quantitative Assessment of Population Variability in Hepatic Drug Metabolism Using a Perfused Three-Dimensional Human Liver Microphysiological System^{III}

N. Tsamandouras,¹ T. Kostrzewski, C. L. Stokes, L. G. Griffith, D. J. Hughes, and M. Cirit Department of Biological Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts (N.T., L.G.G., M.C.); CN Bio Innovations, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom (T.K., D.J.H.); and Stokes Consulting, Redwood City, California (C.L.S.) Received August 30, 2016; accepted October 17, 2016

PhysioMimetics

Human Physiome on a Chip

Ask Better Questions

Translational Applications of Organ-on-a-Chip Technologies

Murat Cirit, PhD Director of Translational Center of Tissue Chip Technologies Massachusetts Institute of Technology





July 13, 2017

PhysioMimetics Team

Core Investigators Linda Griffith (MIT) - PI Murat Cirit (MIT) Doug Lauffenburger (MIT) Dave Trumper (MIT) Steve Tannenbaum (MIT) Pete Wishnok (MIT) Rebecca Carrier (Northeastern) Cindy Stokes (Consultant) Laurie Boyer (MIT) **CNBio Innovations** Emma Sceats David Hughes Emma Large Tomasz Kostrzewski Cliff Rowe University of Pittsburgh Alan Wells Raman Venkataramanan Donna Beer Stolz Sarah Wheeler Amanda Clark Collin Beckwitt Program Management Catherine Communal Emily Geishecker

Hardware Team Gaurav Rohatgi Duncan Freake Jared Kirschner Tom Parent Luis Soenksen Brij Bhushan Steven Nagle Transon Nguyen Liver Team Rachel Dyer Tom Long Mo Ebrahimkhani Jeremy Velazquez Gut Team Kelly Chen Jason Velazquez Emily Suter Cardiac Team Gizem Rizki Monica Zhong Lung Team Annelien Zweeemei Mike Shockley Shannon Hughes Shelley Brown Hikaru Mivazaki

Linda Stockdale Julia Papps Martina de Geus Pancreas Team Timothy Kassis Marianna Soffman Nicholas Vann Brain Team Collin Edington Pierre S.Phabmixay Iris Lee Translational Systems Pharmacology Team Christian Maass Nikos Tsamandouras Jiajie Yu Nick Cilfone **Bioanalytics Team**

Endometrium Team

Christi Cook

Ujjal Sarkar

Dinelia Rivera-Burgos Ravindra Kodihalli Xin Wang

Massachuse Institute of Technology

Funding: DARPA Microphysiological Systems Program (W911NF-12-2-0039), the NIH Microphysiological Systems Program (4-UH3-TR000496-03)

Human Physiome on a Chip **PhysioMimetics**

Pam Fradkin

Quantitative assessment of donor-to-donor variability in the LiverChip



Mixed-effects modeling of drug depletion data





IVIVE: Major Input for PBPK (and any other QSP) Models



PBPK: Typical View = Nothing New!



How it is done? Integrating system information



Permeability-limited models are available for the intestine, liver, kidney, brain and lung.

- Transport across a membrane is often defined as Perfusion Limited
- But we now define uptake/efflux into/out of selected organs as Permeability Limited

From Academic Nicety to Industrial Necessity

Physiologically Based Models in Regulatory Submissions: Output From the ABPI/MHRA Forum on Physiologically Based Modeling and Simulation

T Shepard¹*, G Scott², S Cole¹, A Nordmark³ and F Bouzom⁴

MHRA (PSP 2015)

Application of Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Modeling to Support Dose Selection: Report of an FDA Public Workshop on PBPK

C Wagner¹, P Zhao^{1*}, Y Pan², V Hsu¹, J Grillo¹, SM Huang¹ and V Sinha^{1*}

FDA (PSP 2015)

EDITORIAL

Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetics Is Impacting Drug Development and Regulatory Decision Making

M Rowland^{1,2}, LJ Lesko³ and A Rostami-Hodjegan^{1,4}*

PBPK under the Umbrella of Systems Pharmacology



Reduction in Traditional Use of Animal

One for Man, Two for Horse, G. Carson, Bramhall House, New York, 1961



Interspecies Differences in Metabolising Enzymes

A major component of PBPK is information on metabolism.





Catalyzing the Critical Path Initiative: FDA's Progress in Drug Development Activities

A Parekh¹, S Buckman-Garner¹, S McCune¹, R ONeill¹, M Geanacopoulos¹, S Amur¹, C Clingman¹, R Barratt¹, M Rocca¹, I Hills¹ and J Woodcock²

Modelling and Simulation

A related area in <u>modernizing clinical trials</u> has been the development and application of quantitative pharmacometric predictive models to support regulatory decision making. Modeling and simulation (M/S) tools for drug exposure and its response have been useful in both pre- and postmarket settings when questions related to safety and efficacy of therapeutic products arise. Some recent examples where M/S has served as a useful predictive tool include dose selection for pivotal trials, dosing in select populations such as pediatrics, optimization of dose and dosing regimen in a subset patient population, prediction of efficacy and dosing in an unstudied patient population in clinical trials, characterizing exposure and dose-related QT interval prolongation, and <u>using physiologically based pharmacokinetic</u>

Path to Success in Using PBPK-IVIVE and Virtual Humans

Path (I) 🗲 🗲 🗲

Refining In Vitro Tests for Quantitative IVIVE

Path (II) -> -> ->

Providing & Integrating System Information

Path (III) → → →

Transparent Methods and Case Examples

Path (IV) 🗲 🗲 🗲

Showing Value & Re-Engineering Practices

The Debate at the Time: Which In Vitro System to Use?



Donor variability

How Representative Is My HLM/Hepatocyte?



BD UltraPool HLM 150

- High degree of lot-tolot consistency for CYP and UGT activity
- Representation of the "average patient" and known CYP polymorphisms

DATA SHEET



Uncommon Science | Uncommon Service

XTreme 200 Lot No. 0810413

Human Liver Microsomes Pool of 200 (100 Male and 100 Female) Suspension medium: 250 mM sucrose H26100.5 mL at 20 mg/mLH26201.0 mL at 20 mg/mLH26305.0 mL at 20 mg/mLH264050.0 mL at 20 mg/mL

Determination of Intrinsic Clearance: Right Units



Applying Appropriate Scaling Factors in Human IVIVE



Literature Values: Human Microsomal Protein per Gram of Liver



Barter et al. (2007) Current Drug Metabolism

Scaling factors for the extrapolation of in vivo metabolic drug clearance from in vitro data: Reaching a consensus on values of human microsomal protein and hepatocellularity per gram of liver

Literature Values: Number of Human Hepatocytes per Gram of Liver



Barter et al. (2007) Current Drug Metabolism Scaling factors for the extrapolation of in vivo metabolic drug clearance from in vitro data: Reaching a consensus on values of human microsomal protein and hepatocellularity per gram of liver

Scaling of rhCYP Data



- Many groups use Shimada *et al.* (1994) values
 Don't differentiate between Japanese and Caucasian
- Literature review for papers reporting enzyme abundance values Caucasian population 30-40 papers reviewed; 19-27 used for meta-analysis
- Calculated weighted means, CVs and tested for homogeneity

HPGL Determination: Study by Simcyp Group (Sheffield)



Determination of HPGL: Study by Simcyp Group (Sheffield)



Known Issues with rhCYP Systems

- Differences in activity per unit enzyme (Crespi, 1995)
- Optimisation of rhCYP systems to mimic conditions observed in human liver (Iwatsubo et al., 1997)
- Variable K_m (Nakajima *et al.*, 1999)
 - Differences in microsomal binding
- Effect of levels of accessory proteins on activity (Venkatakrishnan *et al.*, 2000)
 - > NADPH cytochrome P450 reductase
 - Cytochrome b5

Accounting for Differences: ISEF

Background information on the use of ISEFs

XENOBIOTICA, FEBRUARY 2004, VOL. 34, NO. 2, 151–178



Predicting drug clearance from recombinantly expressed CYPs: intersystem extrapolation factors

N. J. PROCTOR, G. T. TUCKER and A. ROSTAMI-HODJEGAN

Molecular Pharmacology and Pharmacogenetics, Clinical Sciences Division (South), University of Sheffield, The Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield S10 2JF, UK

Application of approach

Current Drug Metabolism, 2005, 6, 503-517

503

Utility of Recombinant Cytochrome P450 Enzymes: A Drug Metabolism Perspective

Wei Tang^{1,*}, Regina W. Wang¹ and Anthony Y.H. Lu²

¹Department of Drug Metabolism, Merck Research Laboratories, Rahway, New Jersey and ²Department of Chemical Biology, College of Pharmacy, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey, USA

IVIVE Using rhCYP Systems



Application of CYP3A4 *in vitro* data to predict clinical drug–drug interactions; predictions of compounds as objects of interaction

Kuresh A. Youdim,¹ Aref Zayed,⁴ Maurice Dickins,¹ Alex Phipps,² Michelle Griffiths,³ Amanda Darekar,³ Ruth Hyland,¹ Odette Fahmi,⁵ Susan Hurst,⁶ David R. Plowchalk,⁵ Jack Cook,⁶ Feng Guo⁵ & R. Scott Obach⁵

Youdim et al Br J Clin Pharmacol, 2008

Same Issues Different Tissue: In Vitro Measurements





Review Article

Key to Opening Kidney for *In Vitro–In Vivo* Extrapolation Entrance in Health and Disease: Part I: *In Vitro* Systems and Physiological Data

Daniel Scotcher,¹ Christopher Jones,² Maria Posada,³ Amin Rostami-Hodjegan,^{1,4} and Aleksandra Galetin^{1,5}

The AAPS Journal, Vol. 18, No. 5, September 2016 (© 2016) DOI: 10.1208/s12248-016-9959-1



Review Article

Key to Opening Kidney for In Vitro-In Vivo Extrapolation Entrance in Health and Disease: Part II: Mechanistic Models and In Vitro-In Vivo Extrapolation

Daniel Scotcher,¹ Christopher Jones,² Maria Posada,³ Aleksandra Galetin,¹ and Amin Rostami-Hodjegan^{1,4,5}

Microsomal and Cytosolic Scaling Factors in Dog and Human Kidney Cortex and Application for In Vitro-In Vivo Extrapolation of Renal Metabolic Clearance^S

Daniel Scotcher, Sarah Billington, Jay Brown, Christopher R. Jones, Colin D. A. Brown, Amin Rostami-Hodjegan, and Aleksandra Galetin

Centre for Applied Pharmacokinetic Research, University of Manchester, Manchester (D.S., A.R.-H., A.G.); Newcastle University, Newcastle (S.B., C.D.A.B.); Biobank, Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester (J.B.); DMPK, Oncology iMed, AstraZeneca R&D, Alderley Park, Macclesfield (C.R.J.); and Simcyp Limited (a Certara Company), Blades Enterprise Centre, Sheffield (A.R.-H.), United Kingdom



PBPK Modelling to Assess Patient Variability

Eur J Clin Pharmacol (1999) 55: 559-565

© Springer-Verlag 1999

SPECIAL ARTICLE

J. C. Krayenbühl · S. Vozeh M. Kondo-Oestreicher · P. Dayer

Drug-drug interactions of new active substances: mibefradil example



Interpretation of interaction studies should focus not only on mean effect but also the observed and theoretically conceivable extremes.

Increase in PBPK submission to EMA



 Submitted as a postauthorisation measure

Luzon et al 2016 CPT

PERSPECTIVE

Quantitative Modeling and Simulation in PMDA: A Japanese Regulatory Perspective

M Sato*, Y Ochiai, S Kijima, N Nagai, Y Ando, M Shikano and Y Nomura

In Japan in October 2016, the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA) began to receive electronic data in new drug applications (NDAs). These electronic data are useful to conduct regulatory assessment of sponsors' submissions and contribute to the PMDA's research. In this article, we summarize the number of submissions of quantitative modeling and simulation (M&S) documents in NDAs in Japan, and we describe our current thinking and activities about quantitative M&S in PMDA.

CPT Pharmacometrics Syst. Pharmacol. (2017) 6, 413-415; doi:10.1002/psp4.12203; published online 1 June 2017.

Physiologically based pharmacokinetic model analysis, including simulations

- Files that contain information on the model structure used for the analysis, the set values of drug and physiological parameters, analysis procedures, and sensitivity analysis of the results. The file format is optional.
- Clinical study datasets, including blood concentration data. If the datasets
 were created or modified to be analyzed using a specific software for PBPK
 model analysis, the electronic files of the created or modified datasets
 should be submitted in the format for the specific software (Simcyp PE
 Data Files (xml format), etc.). If the datasets were not created or modified
 for a specific software for PBPK model analysis, the datasets can be
 submitted in an optional file.



Figure 1 PBPK application in the 17 submissions in NDAs of NMEs received by the PMDA from 2014 to 2016. In some cases, multiple PBPK M&S reports were included in one submission.

Impact of Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic Models on Regulatory Reviews and Product Labels: Frequent Utilization in the Field of Oncology

K Yoshida¹, N Budha¹ and JY Jin¹







21 July 2016 EMA/CHMP/458101/2016 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Guideline on the qualification and reporting of physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modelling and simulation Draft

Language Barrier

"Prediction" vs "Retrodiction" vs "Post-diction"

Predictive = Relating to or having the effect of predicting an event or result

Predict = Pronunciation: /prɪˈdɪkt/ Say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen <u>in the future</u> or will be a consequence of something Latin origin = 'made known <u>beforehand</u>, declared', from the verb praedicere, from prae- 'beforehand' + dicere 'say'.

Postdiction is an **explanation after the fact**. In skepticism, it is considered an effect of hindsight bias that explains claimed predictions of significant events https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postdiction

Retrodiction : is the act of **making a "prediction" about the past**. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retrodiction

Same when it comes to the use of:

Qualification vs Verification vs Validation

Level of Evidence = Level of Confidence

Qualification

Verification

Validation



From EMA-EFPIA Modelling and Simulation Workshop, December 2011

Translation from Animals to Humans



Scotcher et al 2016 AAPS J, in press

Key to Opening Kidney for *In Vitro-In Vivo* Extrapolation Entrance in Health and Disease: Part II Mechanistic Models and *In Vitro-In Vivo* Extrapolation

Integrating Organs within MPS: Proportionality?





Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Toxicology in Vitro

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/toxinvit

Evaluation of the novel *in vitro* systems for hepatic drug clearance and assessment of their predictive utility

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^b Simcyp Limited, Blades Enterprise Centre, John Street, Sheffield S2 4SU, United Kingdom

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Integrating Organs within MPS:

What is the INTENDED USE?