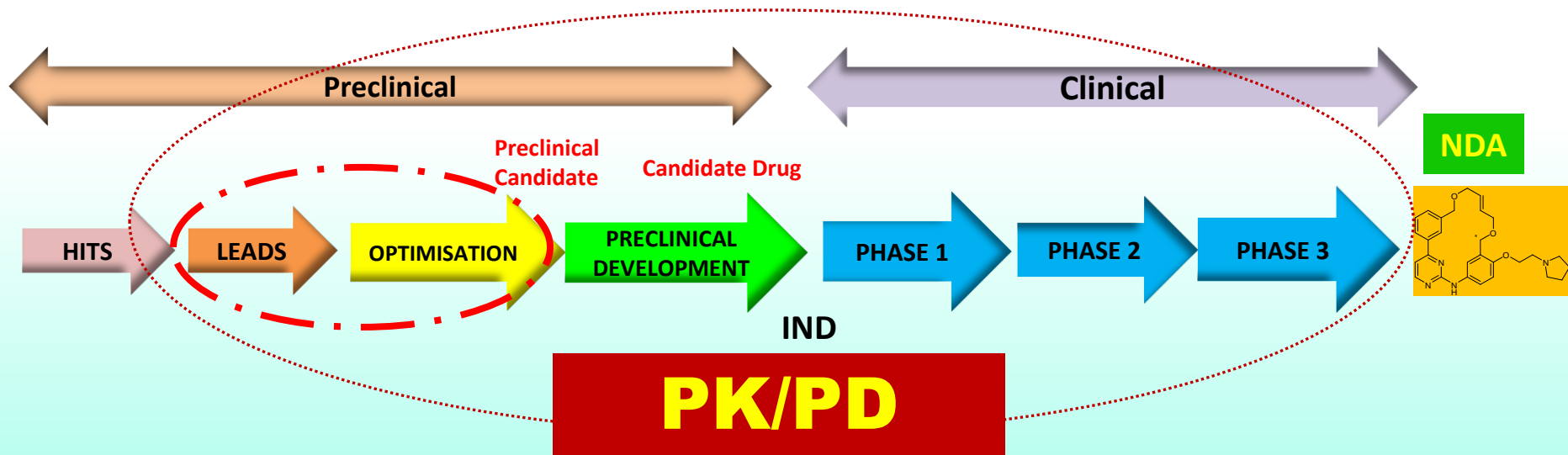


# Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) Based Approach to Lead Optimization in Discovery Programs

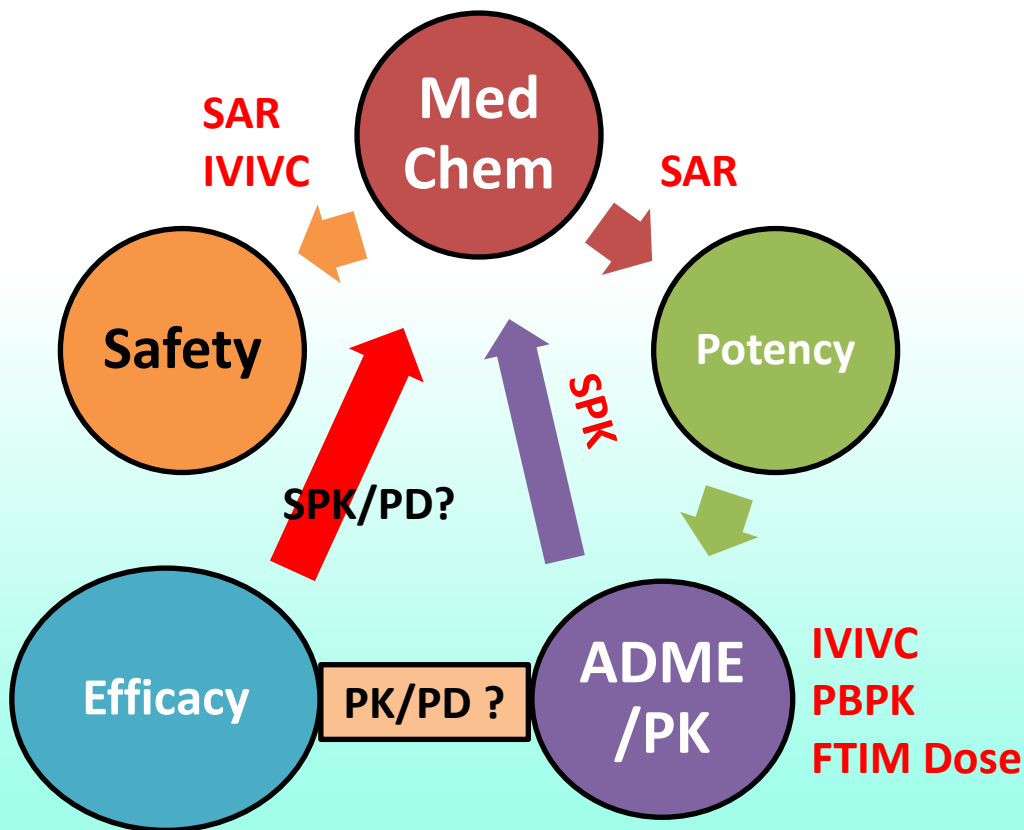
**Ramesh Jayaraman**

**THERAINDX LIFESCIENCES PVT LTD  
BENGALURU, INDIA**

# PK/PD in Drug Discovery



# Lead Optimization Process



Lead:

- How is PK related to Efficacy?
- Optimum PK = Optimum Efficacy?
- Quantitation of PK/PD
  - Dose?
  - Frequency?
  - Duration?

# Intrinsic Pharmacodynamics

## *In vitro*

- Enzyme/receptor
- Cells



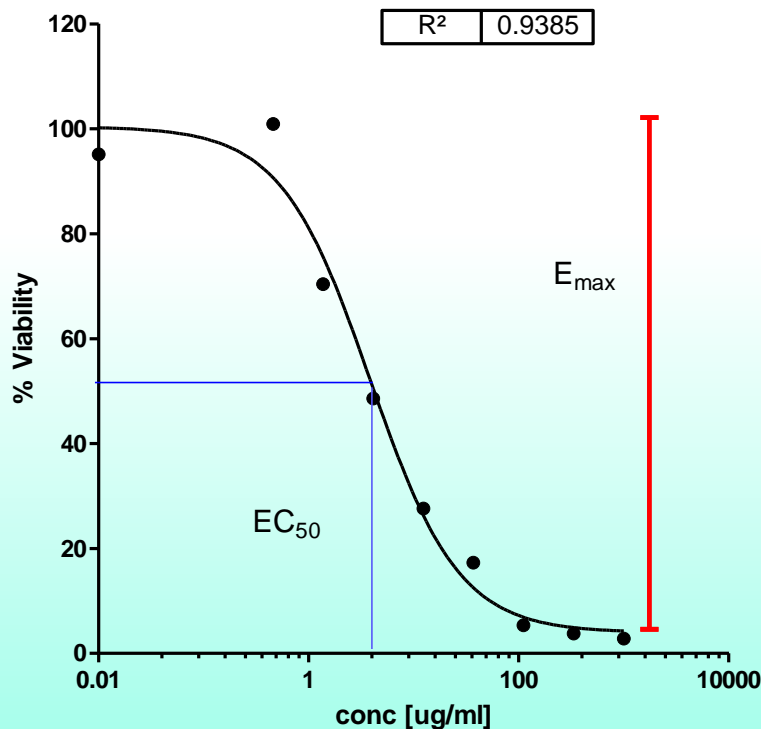
**Intrinsic Efficacy [ $E_{max}$ ]**



$$E = \frac{E_{max} \cdot C_{ss}^N}{C_{50\%}^{ss N} + C_{ss}^N}$$



**Potency [ $EC_{50}$ ]**



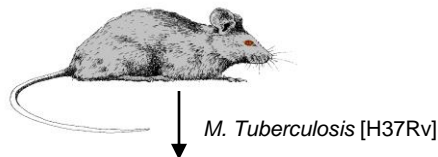
## *In vivo*

1. What dose?
  - ✓ Dose (PK) response
2. What frequency?
  - ✓ Time course of response
3. Duration of dosing to achieve maximum effect?
  - ✓ Based on 1 and 2

**$E_{max}$  and  $EC_{50}$  *in vivo***

# TUBERCULOSIS: DISCOVERY OF ANTI-TB COMPOUNDS

# Murine Model : Tuberculosis



**Aerosol infection**

**4 week post infection**

**Treatment : 3 - 4 weeks**

**Termination: lungs homogenized, plated**

**Bacteria/lung ( 3 weeks)**

**PK/PD Based Evaluation of compounds**

**SOC Drugs - Rifampicin, INH**  
**: PK/PD = AUC/MIC**

**Four Fluoroquinolones**  
• **Analogues**

# Potency, PK : Fluoroquinolones

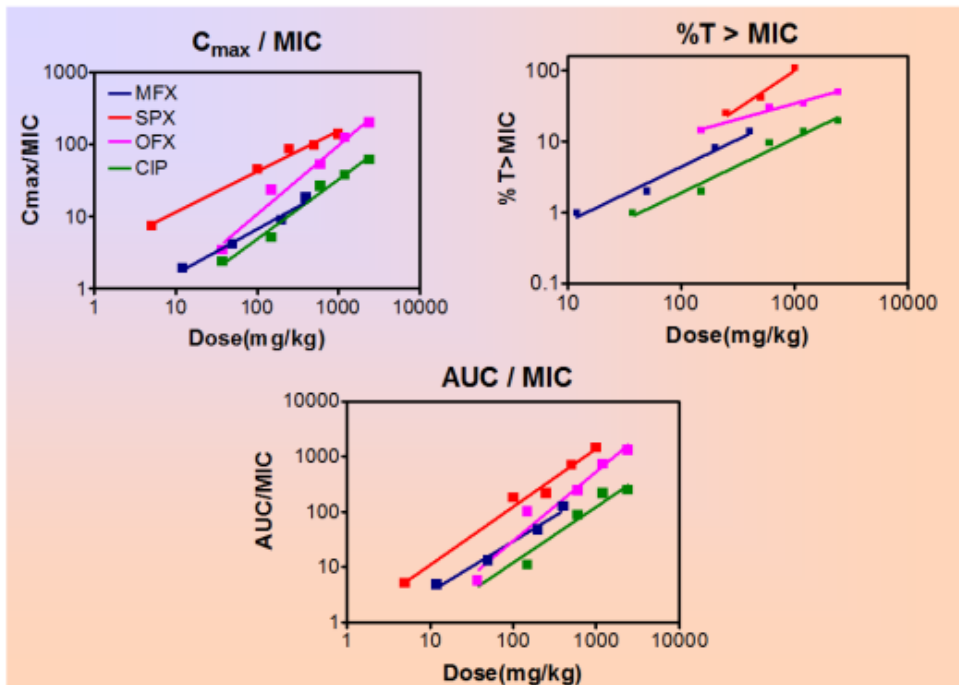
## Oral Plasma PK in Mice

### DOSE PROPORTIONALITY

- Moxifloxacin (MFX)
- Sparfloxacin (SPX)
- Ofloxacin (OFX)
- Ciprofloxacin (CIP)

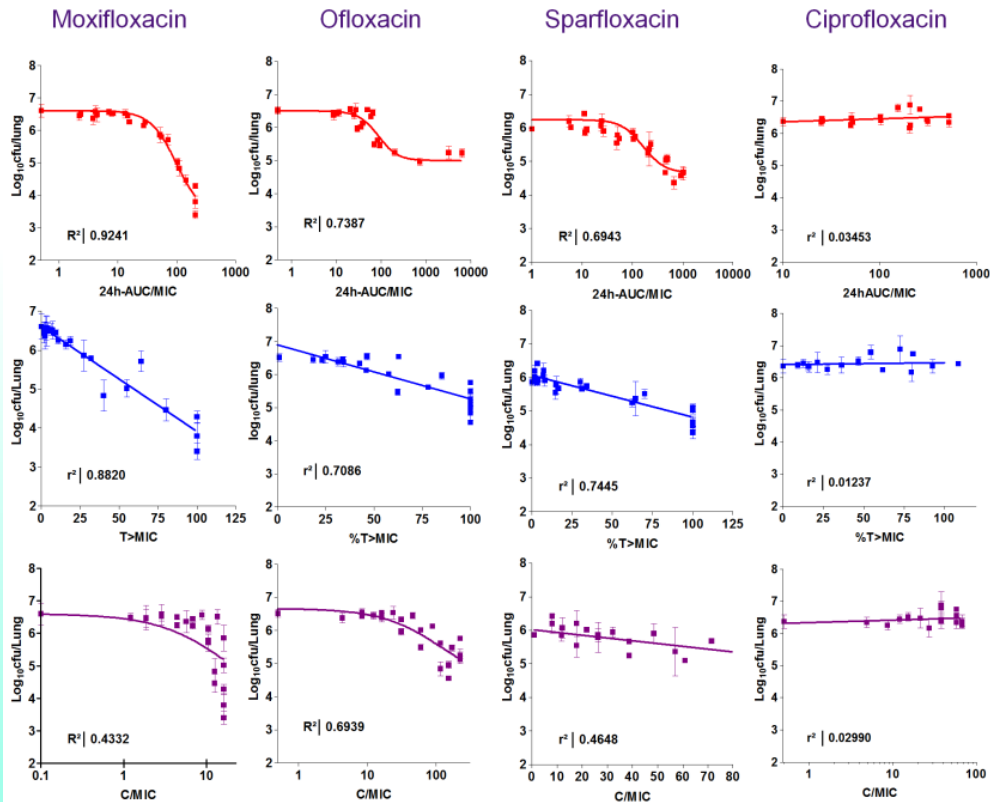
#### MINIMUM INHIBITORY CONC [mg/L]

	Mfx	Spx	Ofx	Cip
Broth	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5
Serum	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5
Intracellular	1.0	0.5	2.0	4.0



# PK/PD Relationships

## PHARMACODYNAMIC INDICES



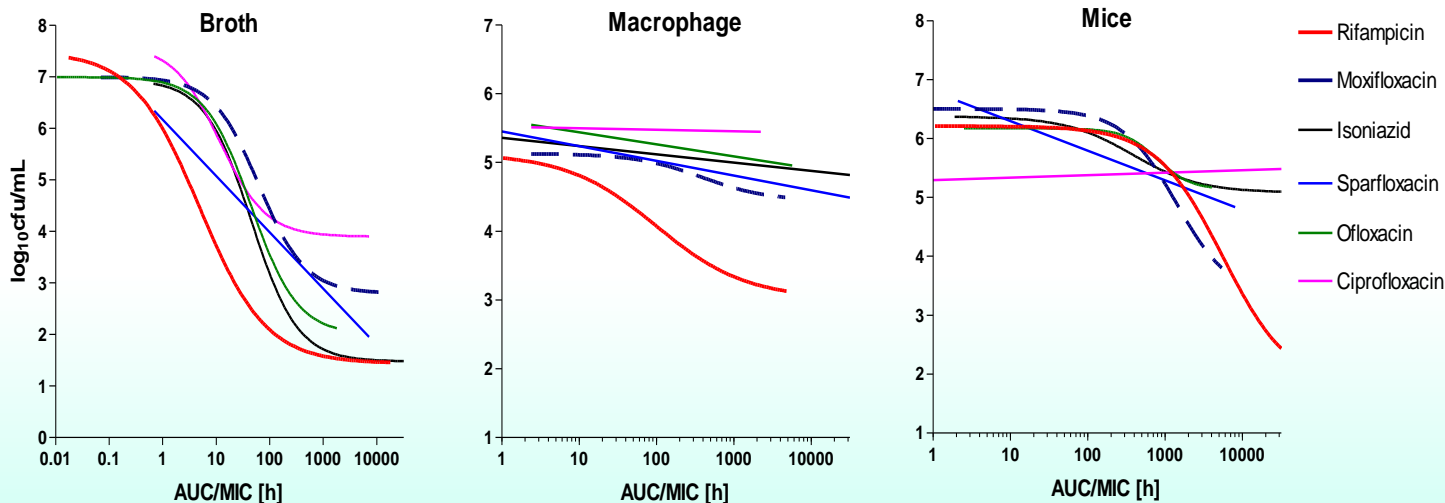
## In vivo Bactericidal Effect

	$E_{max}$	$EC_{50}$ - AUC <sub>24</sub> /MIC
MFX	3.2	97.2
OFX	1.5	87.7
SPX	1.3	164.5
CIP	0	nd

- ❑ AUC/MIC correlated with Efficacy
- ❑ Different Efficacies
- ❑ Similar Potencies



# In vitro-in vivo Pharmacodynamic Correlations



## Learning from Fluoroquinolones:

- Plasma PK + intracellular kill predictive of efficacy
- E<sub>max</sub> different but EC<sub>50</sub> similar for members of same class

## Conclusions:

- Design analogues based only on MIC, intracellular potency and PK
- All compounds need not be tested in lengthy animal model: Quicker turnaround
- PK/PD approach saves time and resources for optimization phase

# Advantages of Intrinsic Pharmacodynamics

- Rank order compounds based on Intrinsic Efficacy -  $E_{max}$ ,  $EC_{50}$

- Factors PK and PD properties of compound
- Best PK  $\neq$  Best Efficacy?

*Perspectives in Pharmacology*

Quantitative Pharmacology or Pharmacokinetic Pharmacodynamic Integration Should Be a Vital Component in Integrative Pharmacology

J. Gabrielsson and A. R. Green

*Discovery ZMPV & SAC, AstraZeneca R&D Mölndal, Sweden (J.G.); and Institute of Neuroscience, School of Biomedical Sciences, Queen's Medical Centre, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom (A.R.G.)*

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**ABSTRACT**

Pharmacodynamics (PD) examines the relationship between drug concentration and onset, intensity, and duration of the pharmacological effect. Pharmacokinetics (PK) is the science of the time course of drugs in the organism. The quantitative pharmacological approach focuses on concentration-response and response-time relationships, with special emphasis on the proposed impact of the drug on the disease. The review aims to raise awareness among pharmacologists with regard to why pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic (PKPD) integration is essential in basic pharmacology research to improve interpretation of data. Quantitative pharmacology is vital in drug discovery for target validation, optimizing the development of lead compounds, and scaling compounds to humans and has become mandatory for regulatory bodies. However, its use is still comparatively rare in experimental pharmacology, and its absence diminishes the interpretative value of published experimental data and can allow the presentation of misleading information. A primary requirement for PKPD integration is establishing the inter-relationships between in vitro and in vivo PK and PD properties and extrapolation to the known or possible future clinical use of a compound. This review examines the use of PKPD in experimental pharmacology by reviewing drug exposure measurements, plasma protein binding, exposure-effect relationships, and the measurement of active metabolites. It examines the significance of dosing schedules, the importance of target engagement, and problems in examining time-response relationships. It shows how quantitative pharmacology adds significant value to study design and examines why ignoring pharmacokinetics can lead to misleading results and conclusions. Finally, a quite list of points to be considered when performing studies is provided.

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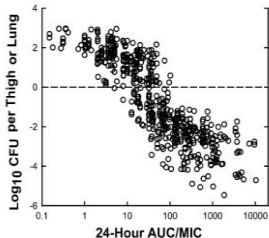
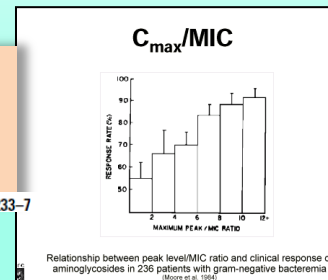


Fig. 8. Relationship between the change in  $\log_{10}$  CFU per thigh or lung for various pathogens following 24 h of therapy with different doses of various fluoroquinolones.

- Predicting effect of subsequent compounds [LO phase] based on PK & Potency
  - compounds from same class act on same target
  - Useful for long term efficacy models

- Scalability of PK/PD to Humans
  - Set Exposure and Dose needed to achieve maximum efficacy in the Clinic



Relationship between peak level/MIC ratio and clinical response of aminoglycosides in 236 patients with gram-negative bacteremia (Morro et al., 1995)

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