

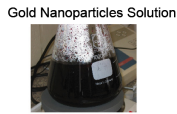
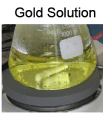
Experimental Determination of ADMET Parameters in High Throughput, Using Colloidal Gold Composites and a Conductive Polymer as Reporting Reagents

Roberto Martinez-Neira, Patricia De Pril, Anne Van Hoonacker, Patrick Englebienne
Pharmadiagnostics N.V., I.I.C.B. Z1 Research Park 310, B-1731 Zellik, Belgium

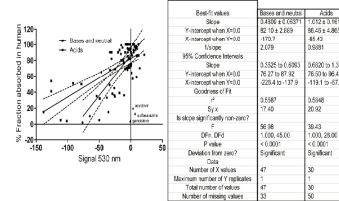
Summary

We developed and validated a high throughput in vitro setting to experimentally determine hSA and Orosomucoid affinities, fraction unbound in plasma, fraction absorbed, Log BBB, pKa and Redox potential of NCEs using gold nanoparticles functionalized with proteins, lipids or conductive polymers. Such automated ADME assays provide means for more objective decisions in early drug discovery.

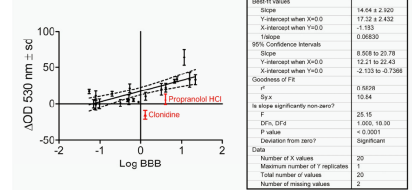
1. The technology of PharmaDiagnostics NV is based on the pioneering work of Dr Patrick Englebienne in the fields of localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) with noble metal nanoparticles and their use in combination with other redox-responsive materials such as conductive polymers (P. Englebienne. Analyst. 123[1998] 1599-1603; P. Englebienne, A. Van Hoonacker & M. Verhas. Analyst. 126[2001] 1645-1651; P. Englebienne, A. Van Hoonacker, M. Verhas and N. G. Khlebtsov. Comb. Chem. High Throughput Screen. 6[2003] 777-787).



6. FRACTION ABSORBED GI TRACT

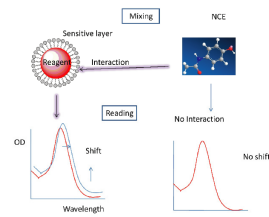


7. Log BBB



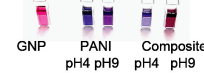
2. TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGES

- Homogeneous technique: mix and read
- Applicable to various systems:
 - Ligand-receptor/binding proteins
 - Charge interactions
 - Enzymatic reactions
 - Redox reactions
- Sensitivity (down to pM with proteins)
- Measurement of signal in the visible spectrum
- Reproducibility
- Ease of reagent preparation

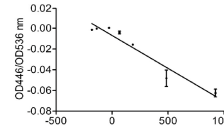


9. REDOX POTENTIAL

Use of a composite nanomaterial made of gold nanoparticles covered by a poly(aniline) derivative (Englebienne & Van Hoonacker, J. Coll. Interface Sci. 292[2005] 445-454). The nanocomposite is more sensitive to redox reactions than the polyaniline derivative.

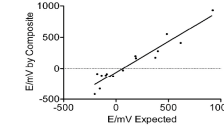


Standard Curve (3 assays duplicate)



Best-fit values		
Slope	-0.000004 ± 0.000000	
Y-intercept when X=0.0	-0.00000 ± 0.00000	
X-intercept when Y=0.0	-0.00000 ± 0.00000	
95% Confidence Intervals		
Slope	-0.000004 to -0.000004	
Y-intercept when X=0.0	-0.00000 to -0.00000	
X-intercept when Y=0.0	-0.00000 to -0.00000	
Goodness of Fit	0.9999	
R ²	0.9999	
Is slope significantly non-zero?	Yes	
DFs, DfD	47, 1	
P value	< 0.0001	
Deviation from zero?	Significant	
Data		
Number of X values	48	
Maximum number of Y replicates	1	
Total number of values	48	
Number of missing values	0	

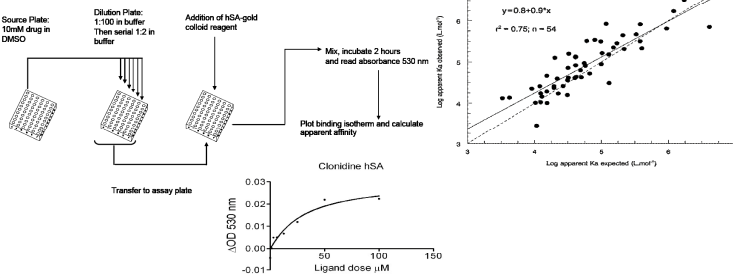
Correlation expected vs calculated



Best-fit values		
Slope	0.99999 ± 0.00001	
Y-intercept when X=0.0	0.00000 ± 0.00000	
X-intercept when Y=0.0	0.00000 ± 0.00000	
95% Confidence Intervals		
Slope	0.99999 to 0.99999	
Y-intercept when X=0.0	0.00000 to 0.00000	
X-intercept when Y=0.0	0.00000 to 0.00000	
Goodness of Fit	0.9999	
R ²	0.9999	
Is slope significantly non-zero?	Yes	
DFs, DfD	1, 30	
P value	< 0.0001	
Deviation from zero?	Significant	
Data		
Number of X values	48	
Maximum number of Y replicates	1	
Total number of values	48	
Number of missing values	0	

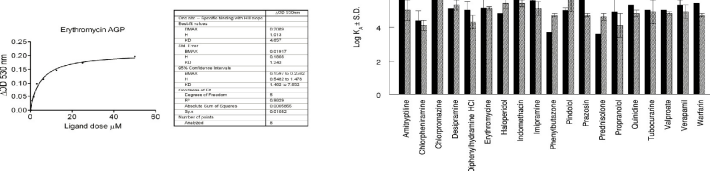
An oxidant has more chances to be cytotoxic than a reductant

3. ALBUMIN BINDING

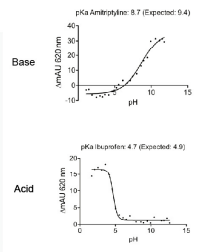
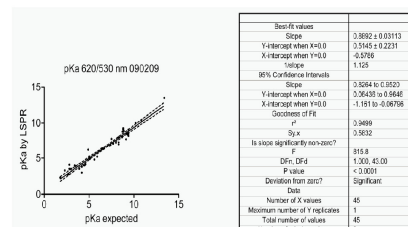


4. AGP BINDING

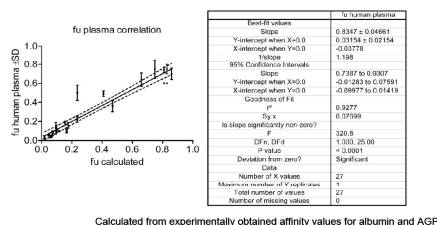
Protocol identical to that of albumin



8. EXPERIMENTAL pKa



5. FRACTION UNBOUND IN PLASMA



Calculated from experimentally obtained affinity values for albumin and AGP

10. TURBIDIMETRY BASED SOLUBILITY ASSAY

Compound	Water solubility expected μM	Water solubility observed μM	Fed μM Average ± sem (μ assays)	Fasted μM Average ± sem (μ assays)
Paracetamol	92.610	>500	31.4 ± 0.5 (3)	>500 (4)
Aspirin	25.549	>500	>500 (2)	>500 (1)
Pentololol Na	2.734	>500	56.7 ± 2.3 (4)	485 (1)
Acetobutolol	770	>500	55.4 ± 4.1 (2)	139.5 ± 3.1 (2)
Diazepam	176	200	113.4 ± 22.7 (3)	105.5 ± 33.4 (5)
Ibuprofen	237	220	31.9 ± 18.4 (3)	964 ± 489 (5)
Triamterene	190	120	83.5 (1)	12.9 (1)
Oxacillin Na	33	45	146.7 ± 1.7 (3)	25.2 ± 8.1 (4)
Furosemide	18	20.5	13.2 ± 2.6 (5)	16.4 ± 5.4 (4)
Chlorpromazine	8	5	25 ± 8 (2)	37.2 ± 9.1 (5)
Erythromycin	1.96	2.7	8.5 ± 5.6 (3)	45 ± 11.6 (5)
Ramoxazole	3.3	19.8	448.8 ± 99 (2)	150.3 ± 81.4 (3)