

HTN Meeting, Les Diablerets (September 3, 2019)

# **Sorafenib metabolism, transport, and enterohepatic recycling**

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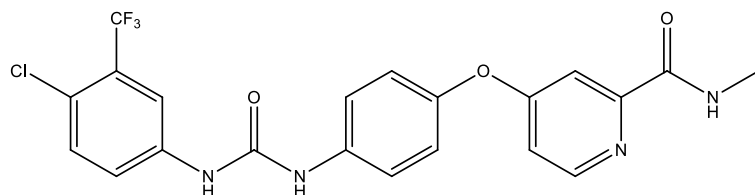
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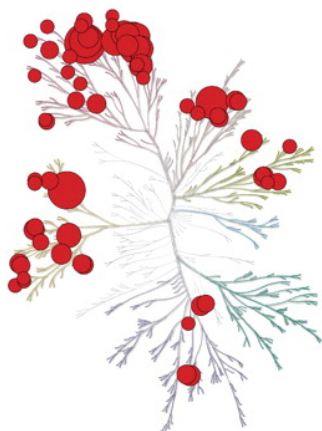
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# Sorafenib – a multikinase inhibitor

- Biaryl urea initially developed as a Raf-1 kinase inhibitor
- FDA approved for renal cell and hepatocellular carcinomas and thyroid cancer

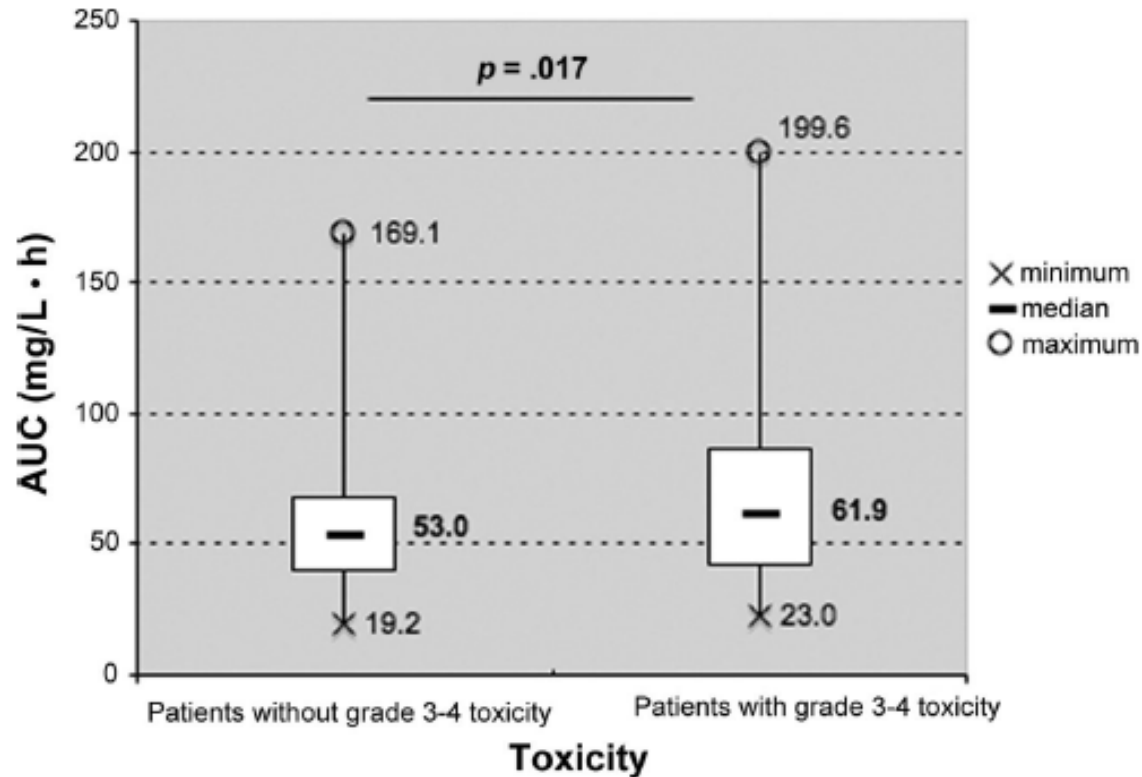


BAY 43-9006 (Sorafenib)



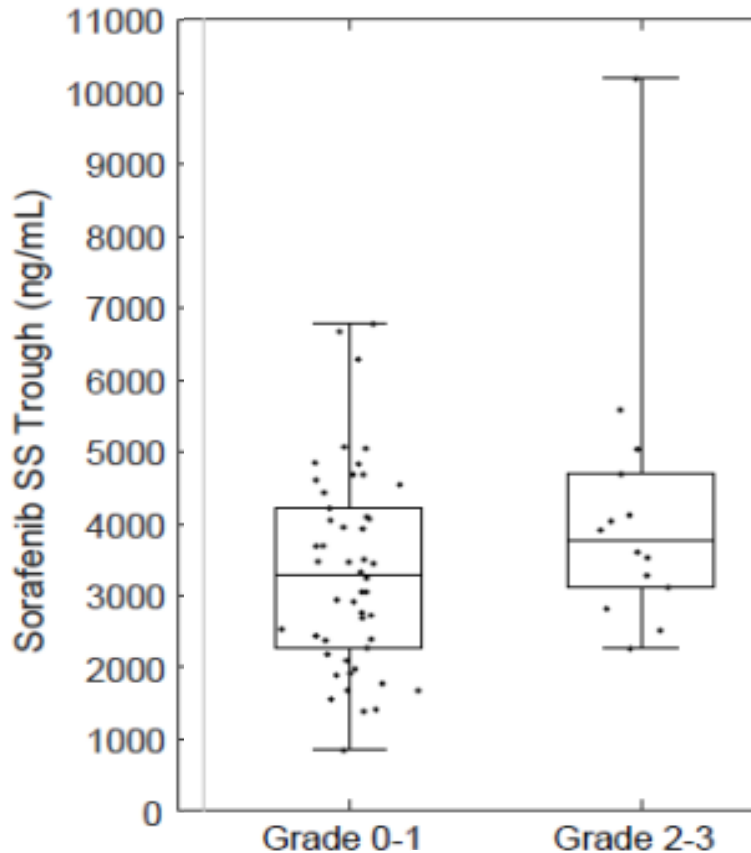
Kinase	Kd (nM)
BCR-ABL	680
c-KIT	31
PDGFR (- $\alpha$ , - $\beta$ )	62, 37
FLT-3 (-WT, -ITD)	13, 79
VEGFR (-1, -2)	31, 59
RET	13
FGFR (-1, -2)	2800, 2700
RAF-1	230
Additional kinases	At <10 $\mu$ M

# Association of sorafenib AUC and toxicity in adults



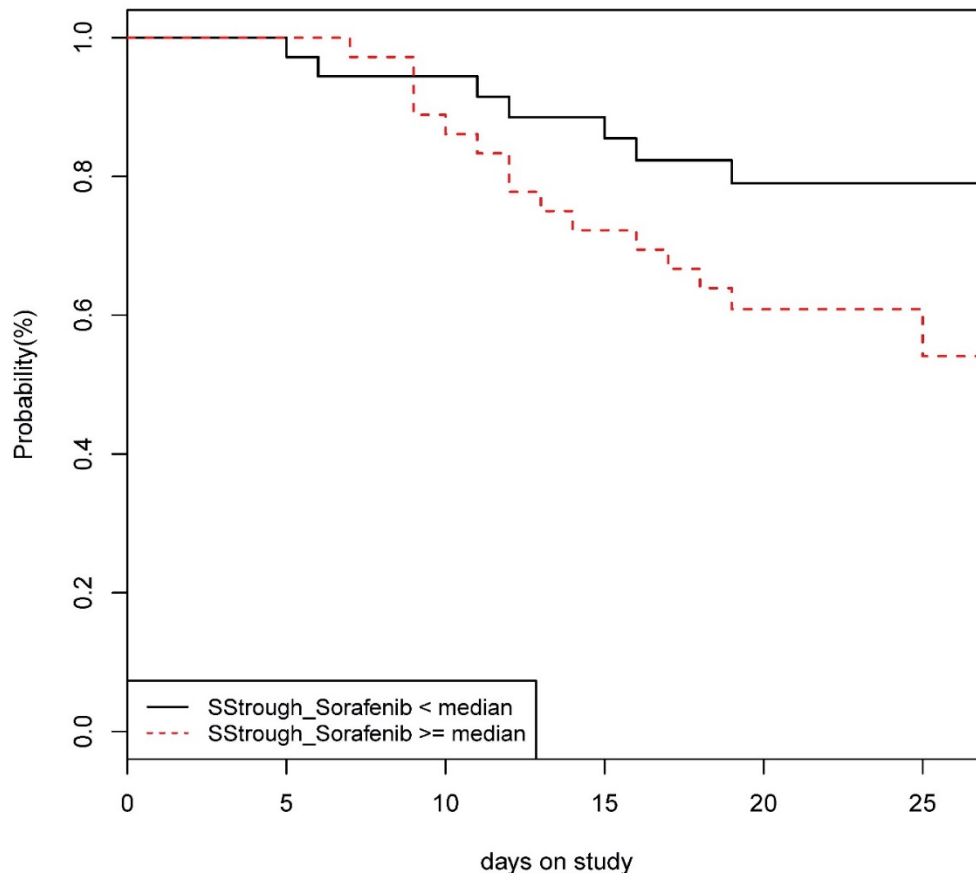
- 84 adult patients received sorafenib 200 or 400mg twice daily.
- Dose-normalized sorafenib AUC<sub>0–12</sub> preceding grade 3–4 toxicities (HFSR, diarrhea, hypertension) was significantly higher than that observed in the remaining population (61.9 mg/L·h vs. 53 mg/L·h).

# Association of sorafenib C<sub>ss,trough</sub> and skin toxicity in children and AYA



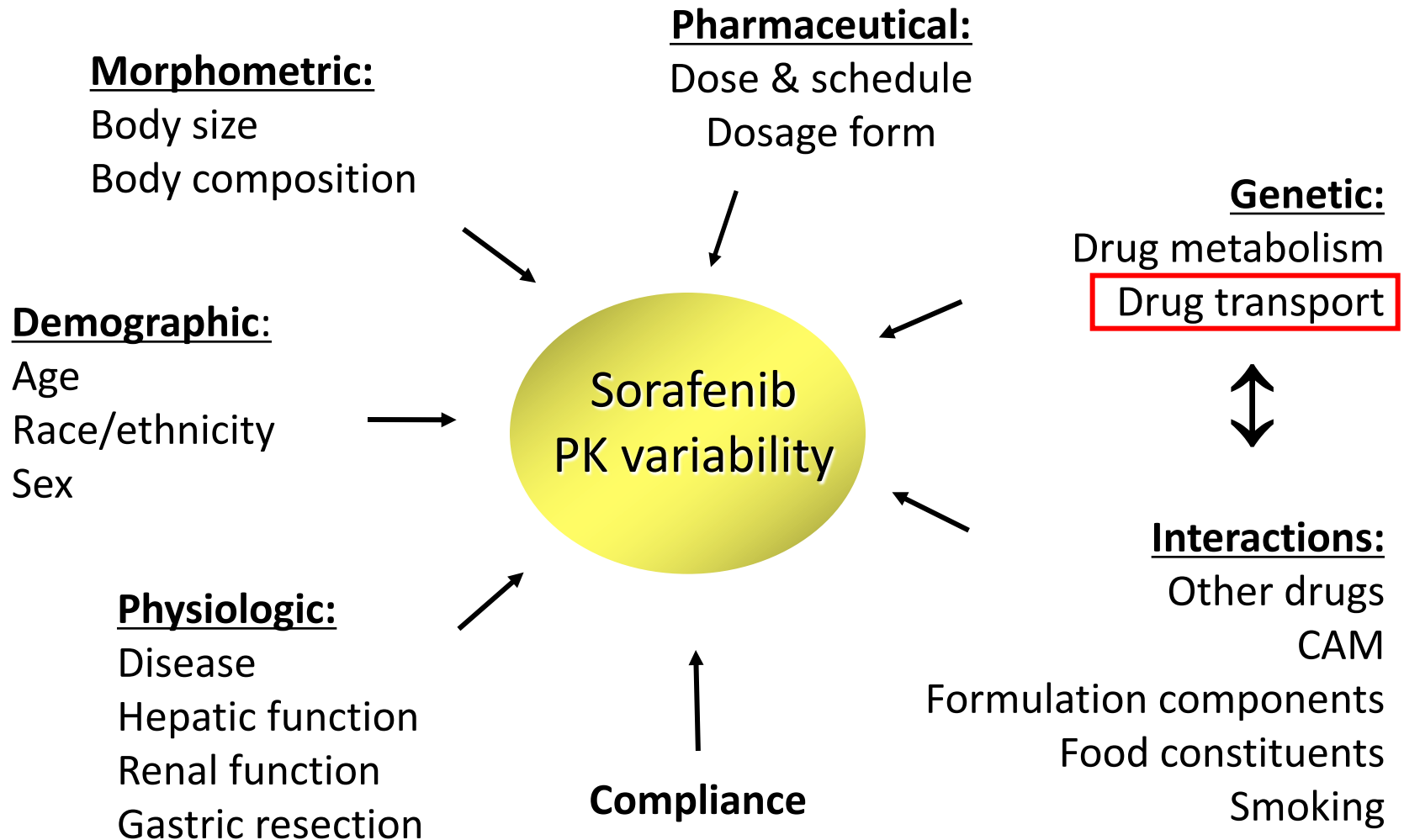
- 82 patients (median age, 10 years; range, 6 months to 25 years) received sorafenib 90 - 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup> twice daily.
- A 1000-ng/mL increase in the sorafenib C<sub>ss,trough</sub> was associated with a 1.45-fold increase in the HFSR rate (95% CI = 1.18, 1.78; **P = 0.0004**)
- The upper quartile concentration associates with an HFSR rate that is 2.16 times that of the lower quartile (95% CI = 1.41, 3.32)

# Association of sorafenib C<sub>ss,trough</sub> and skin toxicity in children and AYA



- Probability of absence of grade 2–3 hand-foot skin reaction (HFSR) was associated with lower (< median) sorafenib C<sub>ss,trough</sub>

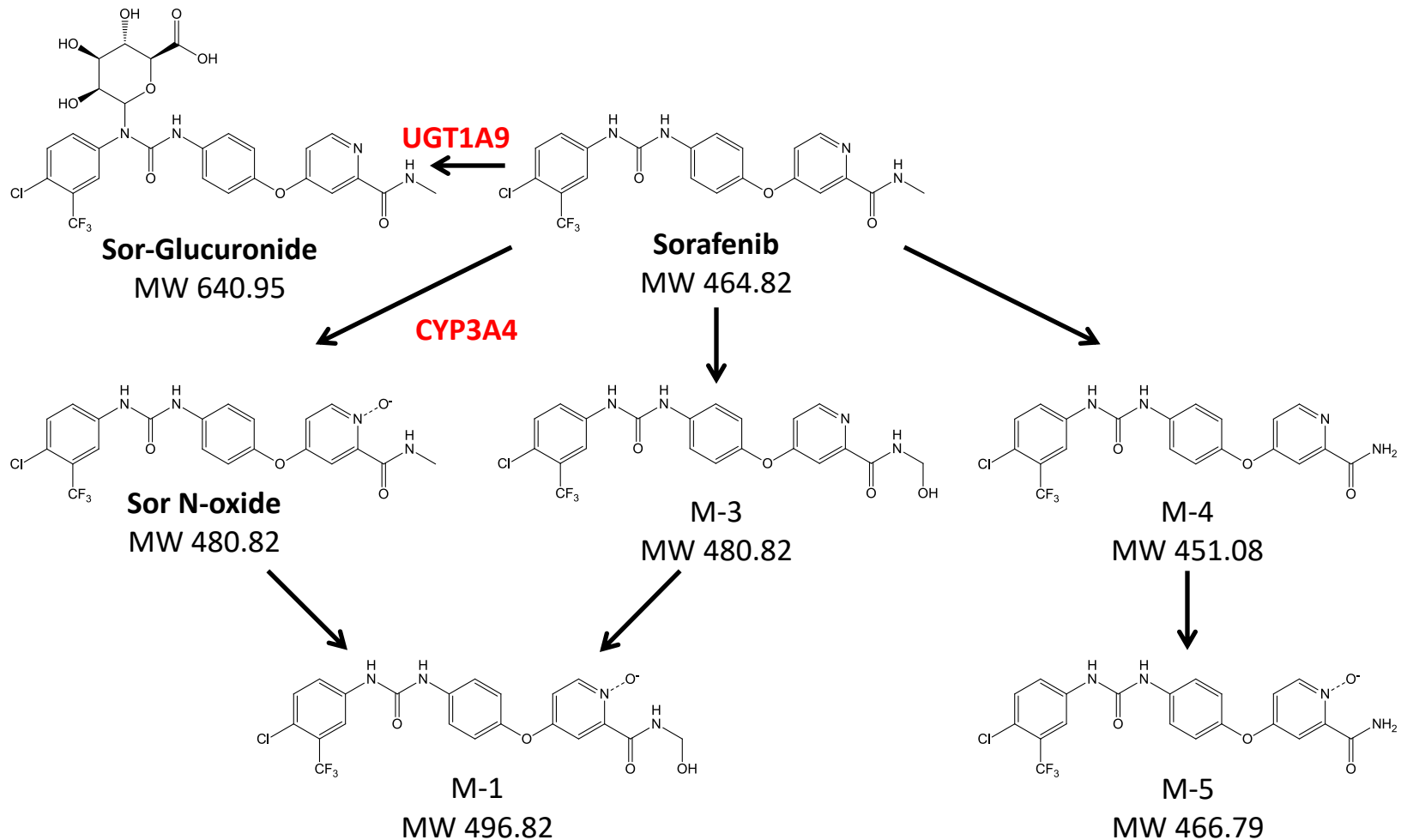
# Sources of PK variability



## Sorafenib elimination

- Mass balance study in healthy adults: 19% of dose excreted in urine (almost exclusively as glucuronide conjugates); 77% of dose excreted in feces (50% as unchanged drug)

# Sorafenib metabolic pathways



Zimmerman et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 2011

Adapted from Lathia et al. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2006



## Sorafenib elimination

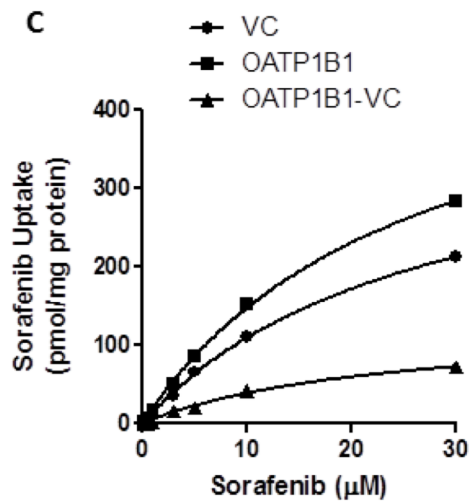
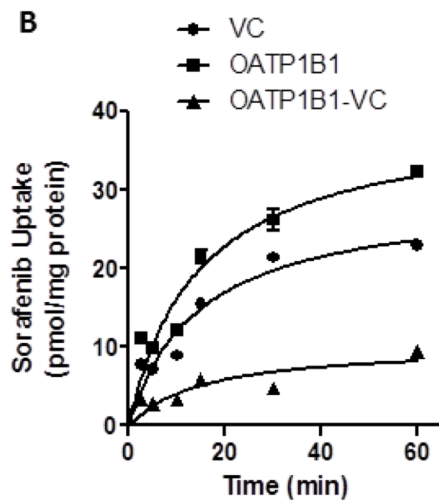
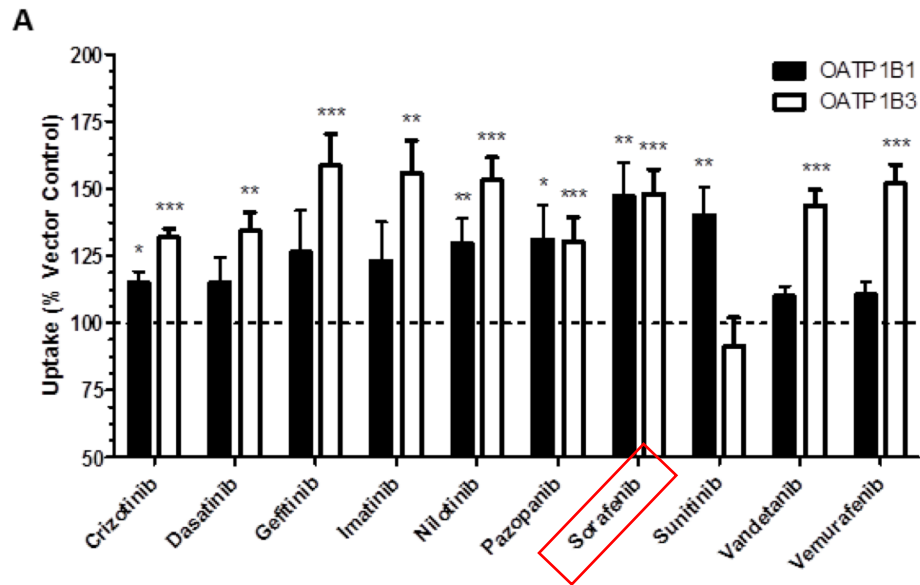
- Thought to undergo enterohepatic recirculation following bacterial  $\beta$ -glucuronidase-mediated deconjugation of sorafenib glucuronidation in intestinal lumen
- Interference of sorafenib-glucuronide de-conjugation by treatment with neomycin decreased sorafenib systemic exposure to sorafenib by > 50%

Jain et al. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 2011

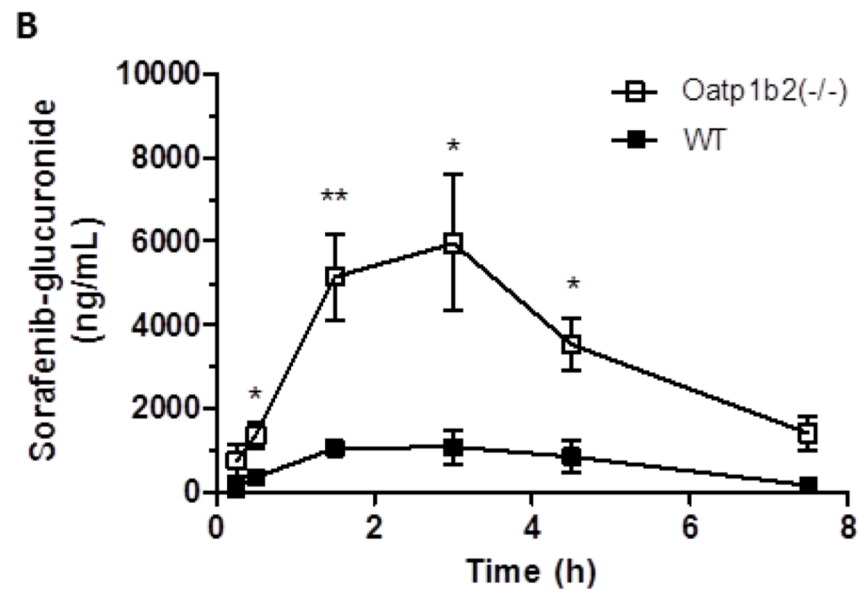
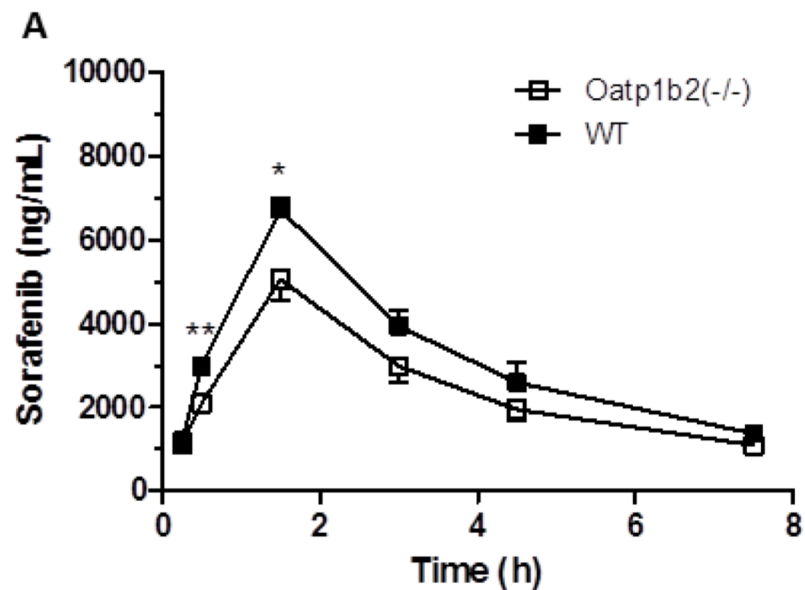
Hilger et al. *Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2009

Nexavar package insert ([berlex.bayerhealthcare.com](http://berlex.bayerhealthcare.com))

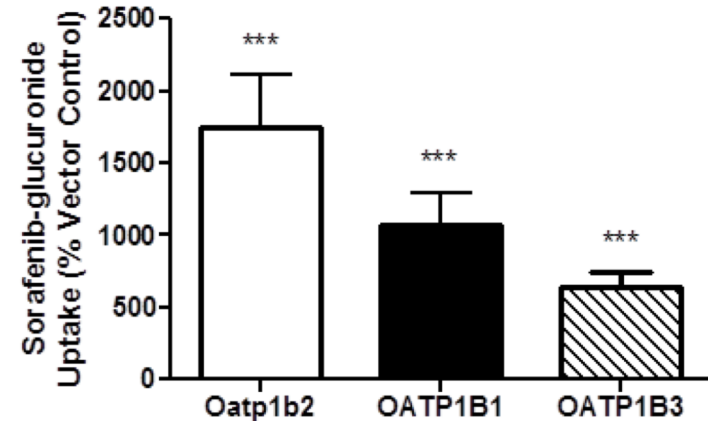
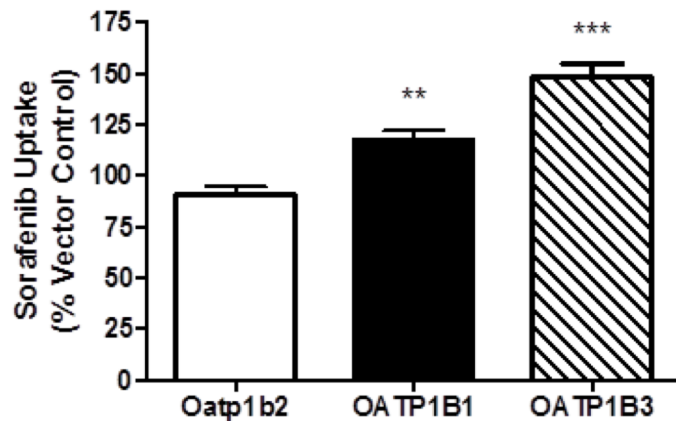
# TKI transport *in vitro* by OATP1B1/OATP1B3



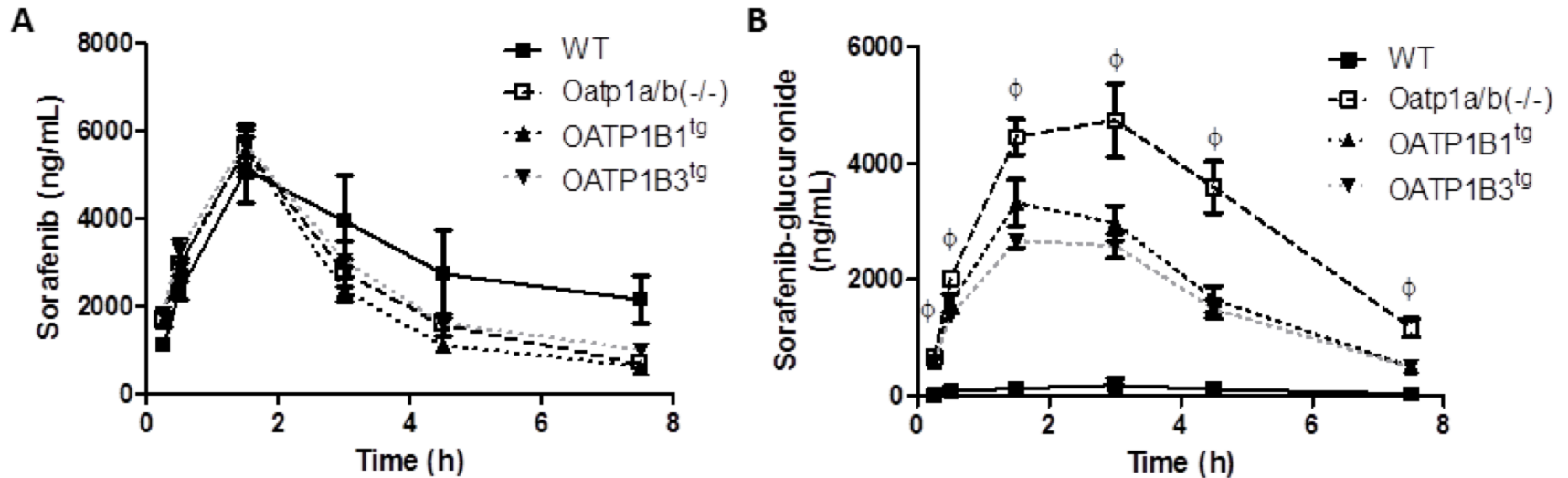
# Altered pharmacokinetics of sorafenib and sorafenib-glucuronide in Oatp1b2(-/-) mice



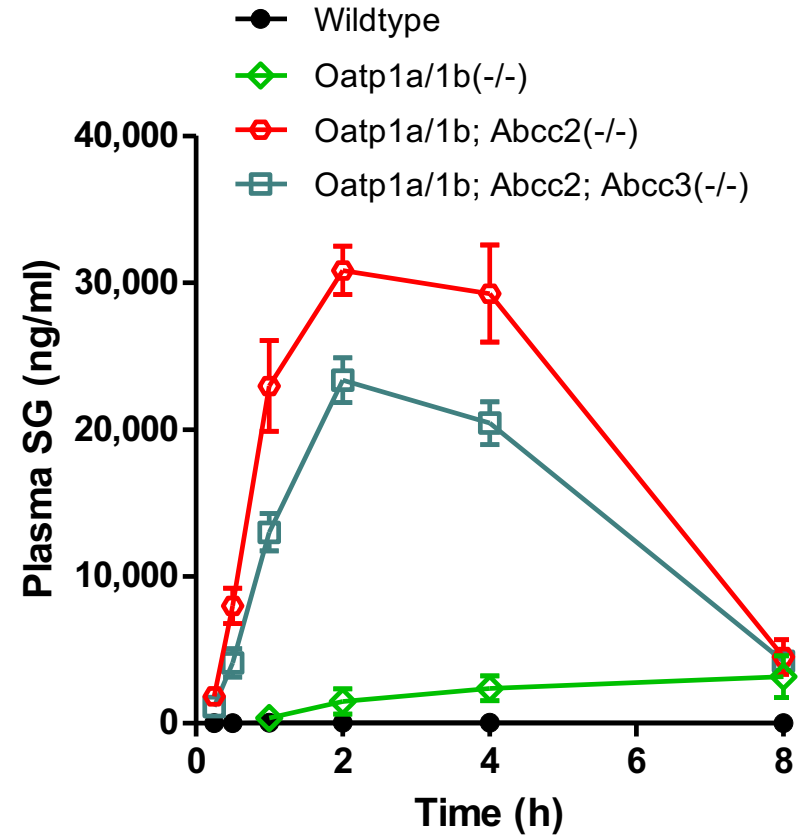
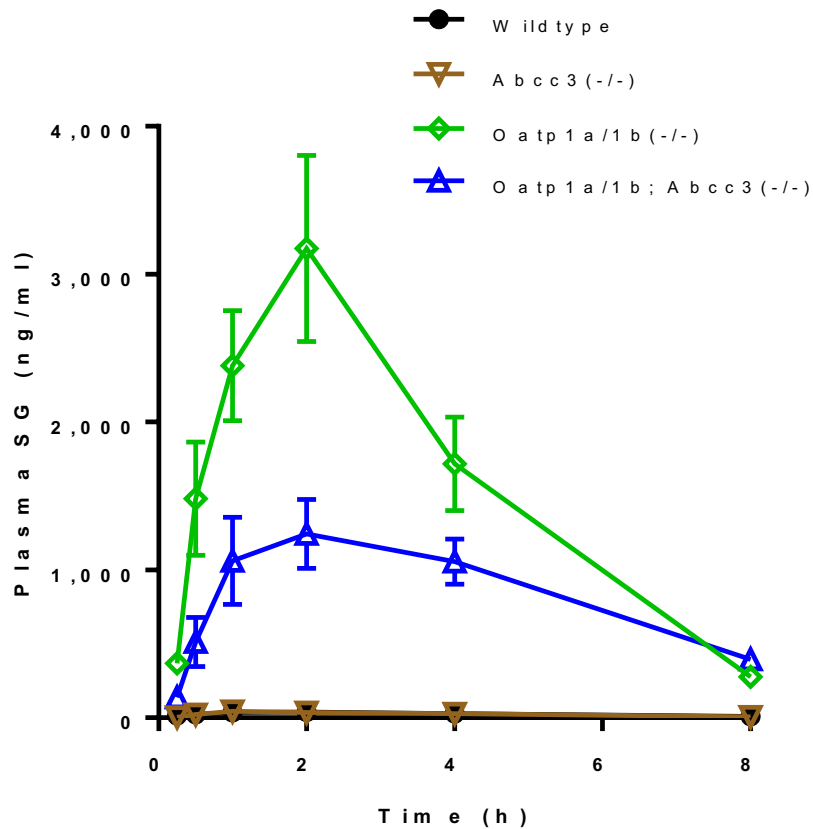
# Sorafenib-glucuronide but not sorafenib is transported by Oatp1b2 *in vitro*



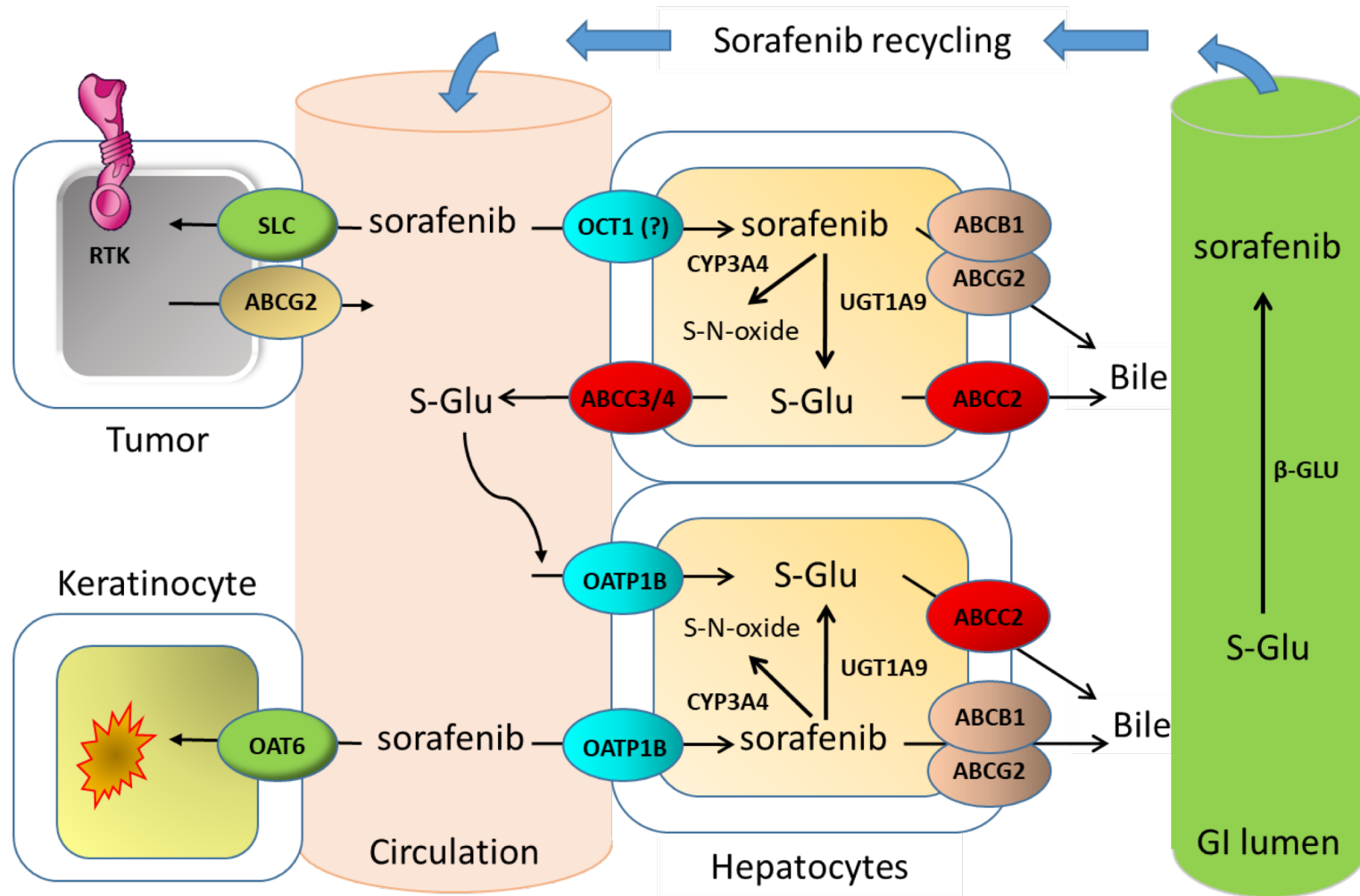
# Altered pharmacokinetics of sorafenib and sorafenib-glucuronide in *Oatp1a/1b(-/-)* and humanized OATP1B1/3 mice



# Contribution of ABCC3 and ABCC2 to sorafenib-glucuronide (SG) plasma disposition

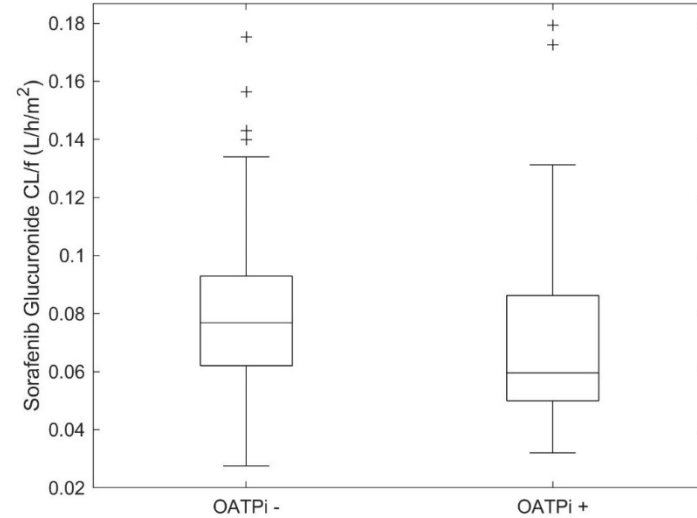
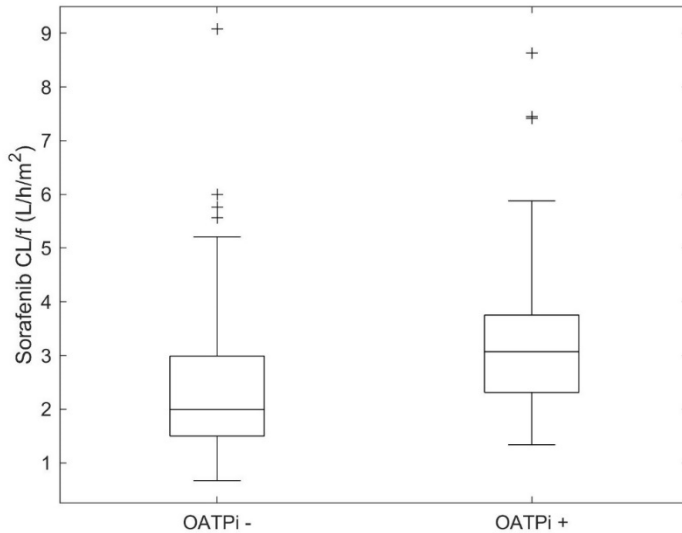


# Contribution of sorafenib-glucuronide (S-Glu) transport to enterohepatic recirculation of sorafenib

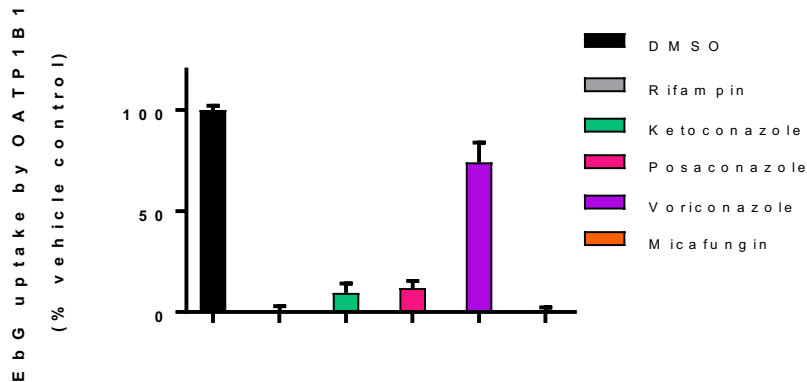


Hu et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 2009; Vasilyeva et al. *Cancer Res* 2015; Zimmerman et al. *Cancer Res* 2016; Edginton et al, *CCP* 2016; Chen et al, *CPT* 2019

# Implication of S-Glu hepatocyte hopping for DDIs (1)



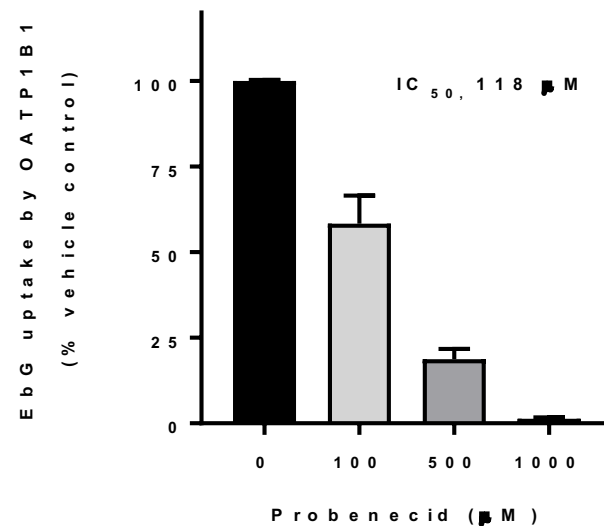
- In children and AYA, micafungin (an OATP1B1 inhibitor) increased sorafenib CL/F 50% (lower exposure) and decreased sorafenib-glucuronide CL/F 22% (higher exposure) (P=0.003)
- Suggests OATP1B1 inhibitors can reduce the enterohepatic recirculation of sorafenib





# Implication of S-Glu hepatocyte hopping for DDIs (2)

- In adult patients, probenecid (an OATP1B1 inhibitor) decreased exposure to sorafenib 36%, while exposure to sorafenib-glucuronide increased by 27% (P = 0.01), suggesting that OATP1B1 inhibitors can reduce the enterohepatic recirculation of sorafenib.



# Conclusion

Understanding inter-patient PK variability requires detailed knowledge of the pathways involved in drug absorption and disposition

- Provides insights into potential sources of PK variability for individual drugs
- A pre-requisite for strategies to manage PK variability

Sorafenib is extensively glucuronidated, and the metabolite formed (SG) undergoes OATP1B-dependent hepatocyte hopping and contributes to enterohepatic recirculation

- Provides insights into DDIs of sorafenib with OATP1B-inhibitors in both adults and children with cancer

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