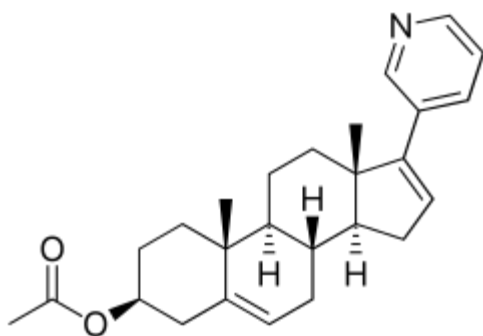


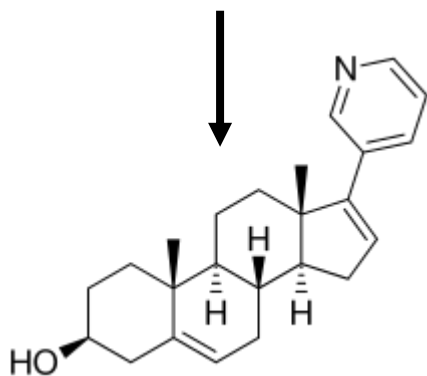
# Improved Bioavailability of a Novel Abiraterone Acetate Formulation is Driven by Immediate Transfer of the Drug from Amorphous Nanoparticles to Bile Micelles Followed by its Rapid Conversion to Abiraterone in the Intestine

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**Abiraterone acetate**



**Abiraterone**

- Abiraterone acetate (AA , trade name Zytiga<sup>®</sup>) is indicated for patients with metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer [1].
- It is a prodrug, which is converted to abiraterone (A) *in vivo*, an androgen biosynthesis (CYP17A) inhibitor.
- Both AA and A are highly lipophilic (LogP > 5 ALOGPS), both are insoluble in water.
- The absolute bioavailability of abiraterone following the administration of Zytiga<sup>®</sup> is estimated to be below 10% in the fasted state with a 10-fold (AUC) and up to a 17-fold ( $C_{max}$ ) increase following a high-fat meal [2].
- Zytiga<sup>®</sup> has to be taken on an empty stomach at very high dose (1,000 mg).
- Absorption is highly variable and no increase in AUC is observed above the currently used 1,000 mg dose.
- Zytiga absorption is at least partially driven by the conversion of AA to A by the enzyme cholesterol esterase in the intestinal lumen by the enzyme cholesterol esterase yielding supersaturated abiraterone concentrations [3].

The objective of this work was to develop an AA formulation with improved absorption in the fasted state, which could allow the reduction of the dose and could eliminate food effect.

[1] M. Acharya et al., *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.*, vol. 69, no. 6, pp. 1583–1590, 2012.

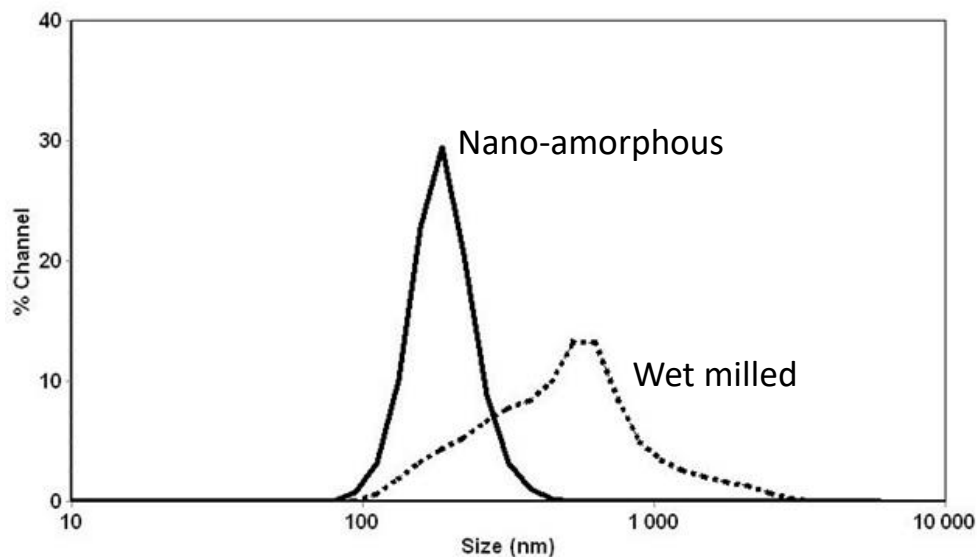
[2] K. N. Chi et al, *J. Clin. Pharmacol.*, vol. 55, no. 12, pp. 1406–1414, 2015.

[3] J. Stappaerts et al., *Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm.*, vol. 90, pp. 1–7, 2015.

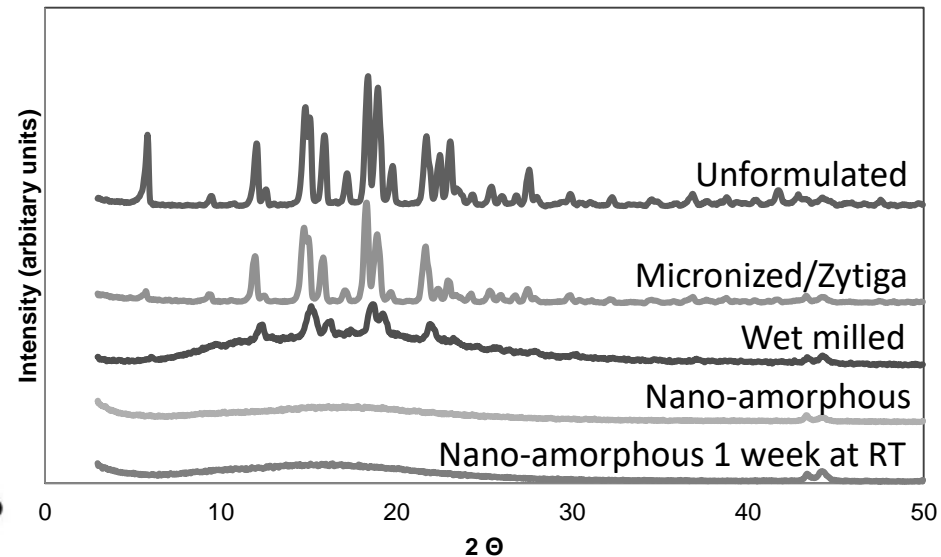
	Formulation method	Particle size (range/d <sub>50</sub> , μm)	API Crystal structure (pXRD)
Unformulated AA	Not applicable	50-100*	Crystalline
Zytiga®	Jet milling	3-10**	Crystalline
Wet Milled AA	Wet milling	0.497	Crystalline
Nano-amorphous AA	Continuous flow precipitation	0.186	Amorphous
Physical mixture	Not applicable	50-100	Crystalline

The wet-milled, the nano-amorphous formulation and the physical mixture had the same composition (18% AA, 71% Soluplus, 11% SDC)

Particle size by DLS

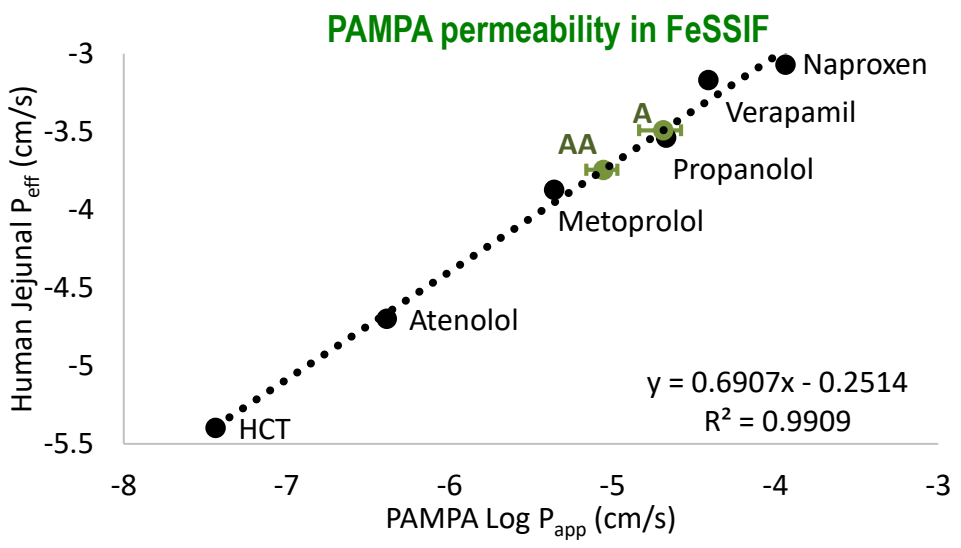
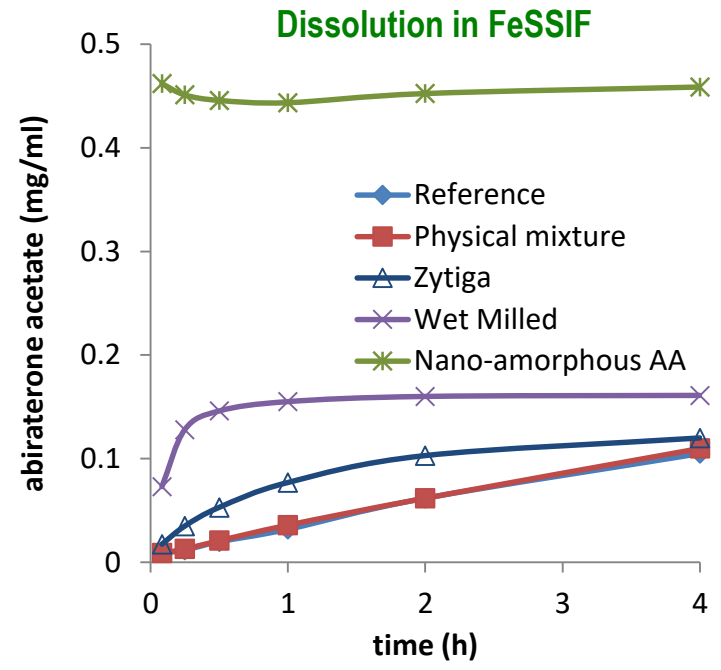
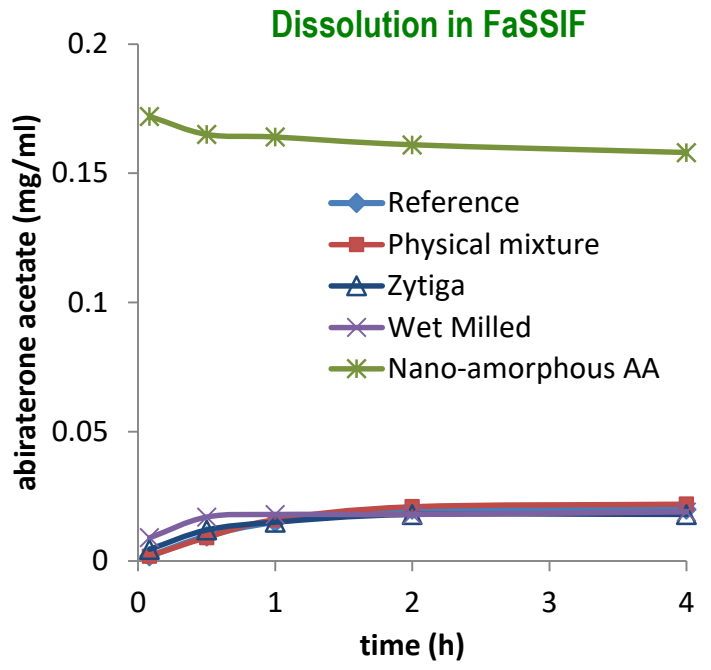


Crystal structure by pXRD



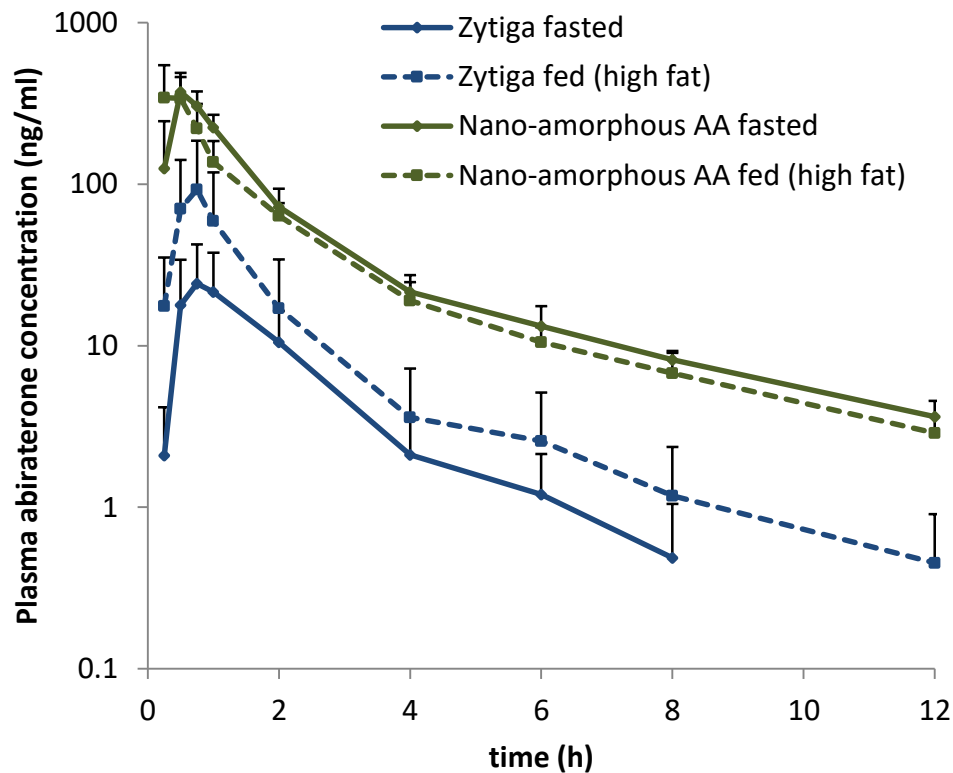
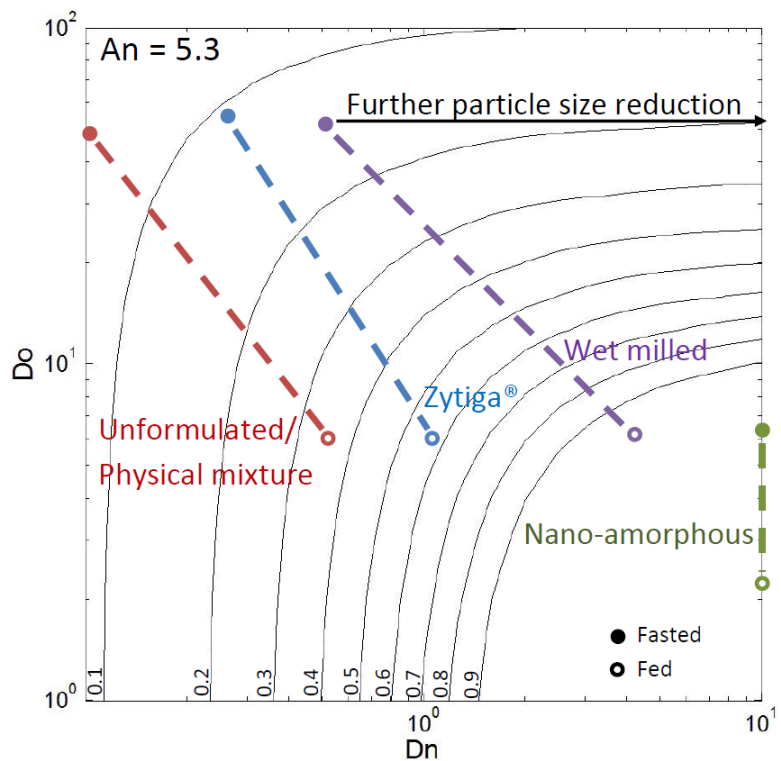
\*Determined by microscopy

\*\* Assessment Report For Zytiga (abiraterone) Procedure No.: EMEA/H/C/002321



Particle size reduction improves  $t_{diss}$ , but leaves  $C_s$  the same. The nano-amorphous formulation improves both  $t_{diss}$  and  $C_s$ .

Permeability does not appear to be a rate limiting parameter of the absorption process.

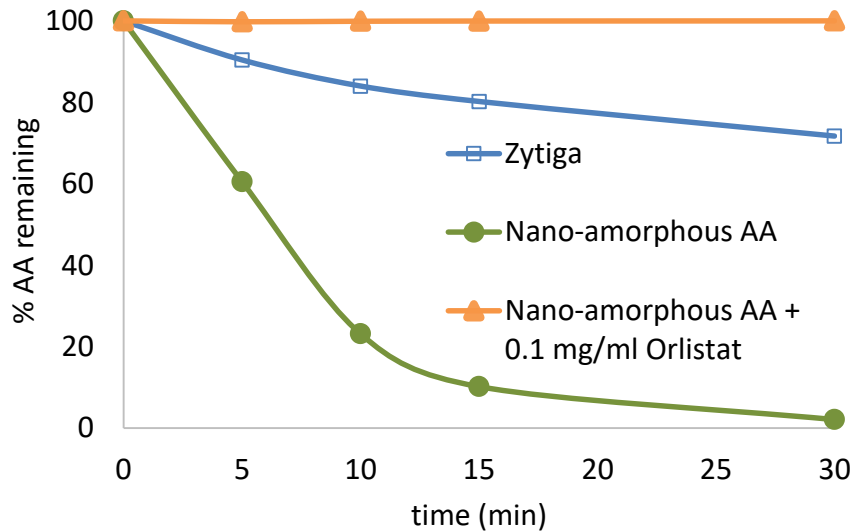


The concurrent increase of  $C_s$  ( $D_o \downarrow$ ) and decrease of  $t_{diss}$  ( $D_n \uparrow$ ) is necessary for improved absorption in the fasted state.

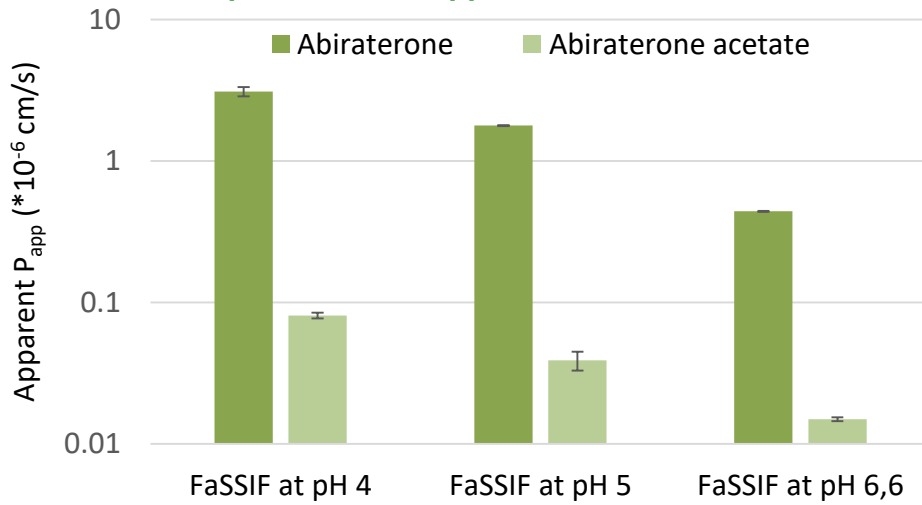
	Observed relative $AUC_{last}$	Calculated relative $f_a$
Zytiga® food effect	5.7	5.6
Nano-amorphous AA food effect	0.85	1.0
$F_{rel}$ Nano-amorphous AA/ Zytiga® fasted	11.5	9.1
$F_{rel}$ Nano-amorphous AA/ Zytiga® fed	1.7	1.6



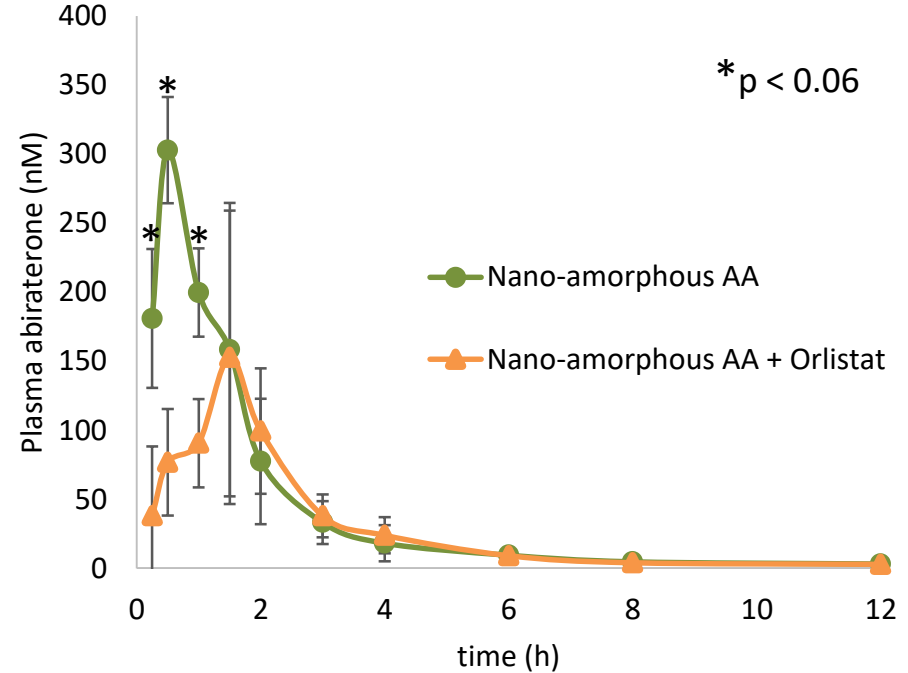
## Enzymatic hydrolysis of AA (1 mg/ml) by 1 U/ml CE in vitro for Zytiga® and nano-amorphous AA with or without Orlistat in FaSSIF media



## Apparent PAMPA permeability of A and AA when nano-amorphous AA is supplemented with 1 U/ml CE



## Plasma concentrations following the oral administration of 50 mg nano-amorphous AA with or without 1 mg/kg Orlistat to beagle dogs in the fasted state. N=4

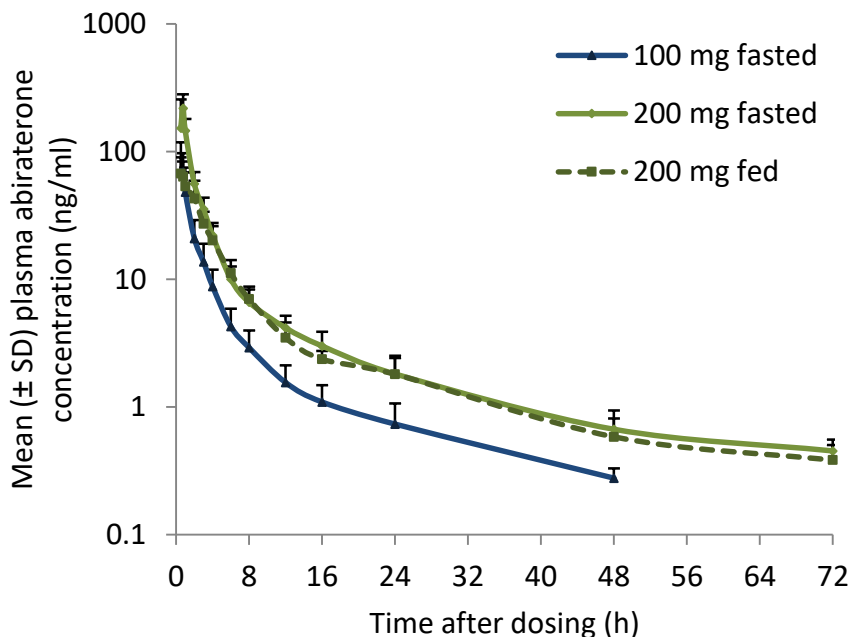


Abiraterone acetate is rapidly converted to abiraterone in the intestine. The rapid absorption is dependent on this process.



## Plasma concentrations following the oral administration of nano-amorphous AA to healthy volunteers at different doses and prandial states

## Pharmacokinetic parameters following the oral administration of nano-amorphous AA to healthy volunteers compared to historic Zytiga® PK data



Parameter	100 mg fasted (N=10)	200 mg fasted (N=9)	200 dose fed (N=9)	1000 mg Zytiga fasted (N=433)*
$C_{max}$ (ng/ml), mean (CV%)	82.1 (48)	206 (41)	84.2 (39)	93.5 (63)
$t_{max}$ (h)	≤1	≤1	≤2	2 (1 - 8)
$AUC_{last}$ (hg*h/ml), mean (CV%)	158 (39)	397 (28)	292 (23)	N.A.
$AUC_{inf}$ (hg*h/ml), mean (CV%)	164 (38)	408 (29)	301 (23)	503 (59)
$t_{1/2}$ (h), mean (CV%)	13.6 (31)	14.4 (21)	15.5 (21)	15.2 (26)

\*NDA 202-379, Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics Review(s), 2011: p. 20

200 mg oral dose of the nano-amorphous formulation resulted in 80 % of the AUC of 1,000 mg Zytiga. Food effect was eliminated and variability was reduced.

### Objectives

- In dogs, nano-amorphous AA exhibited >10-times higher AUC and  $C_{max}$  in the fasted state when compared to Zytiga<sup>®</sup> and eliminated the food effect.
- In humans a 250 mg oral dose of the nano-amorphous formulation is expected to result in the same exposure as 1,000 mg Zytiga<sup>®</sup> in the fasted state. Food effect was eliminated and variability reduced.

### Mechanism

