

Index

A

- Absorptive transporters, 58–59
- ADME properties. *See also* Physicochemical properties
 - aromatic rings, 176
 - central nervous system (CNS) drugs, 168
 - correlation coefficients, physicochemical parameters, 169
 - HBDs and HBAs, 175
 - Lipinski's "rule of 5," 166–167
 - lipophilicity
 - absorption and bioavailability, 174
 - log P and log D, 173–174
 - molecular weight
 - amiodarone, 171
 - molecular volume, 171
 - olmesartan medoxomil, 170
 - multiparameter optimization
 - CNS drugs, 179
 - scoring system, 178–179
 - pKa
 - acids and bases, 171–172
 - membrane permeability, 173
 - solubility
 - dissolution rate, 177
 - types, 176
 - TPSA, 175
- ADME tools. *See* In silico ADME tools
- Alamethicin, 41
- Alcohol dehydrogenases (ADHs), 35
- APCI. *See* Atmospheric pressure chemical ionization
- Approved drugs
 - Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER), 193
 - cost, 194
 - critical path initiative (CPI), 194
 - FDA websites, 194
 - investigational new drug (IND), 193
 - January–August, 2010, 198–199
 - new drug application (NDA), 193
 - pharmaceutical companies, 195
 - therapeutic area, 194
 - top selling, 2009, 196–197
 - total revenue, 2009, 195
- Area under the curve (AUC)
 - pooling, 105
- Atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI), 151
- ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters
 - breast cancer resistance protein, 59
 - clinical drug–drug interactions, 70–71
 - localization, 63, 67

- ATP-binding cassette (ABC)
transporters (*cont.*)
 organic anion transporting
 polypeptides
 (OATPs), 60
 organic cation and anion, 60
 P-glycoprotein, 59
 substrates and inhibitors, 68
- B**
- Bayesian methods, 185
Bicyclic heterocycles, 205
Bioactivation
 acetaminophen, 107
 aromatic ring oxidation, 115
 conjugative reactions, 123
 covalent modification,
 proteins, 111
 drug discovery and
 development, 111–113
 efavirenz metabolism, 112
 ether oxidation, 117
 furan oxidation, 119
 methylenedioxybenzene
 oxidation, 117
 nitrogen metabolism, 116
 pathway and mass change,
 100
 P450 enzymes, 111
 pyridine oxidation, 122
 pyrrole oxidation, 119
 thioethers and thiols, 118
 thiophene oxidation, 120
 trapping, reactive metabolites
 cyanide conjugates,
 109–110
 GSH conjugates and
 analogs, 109
 mechanisms, 110
 methoxylamine and
 semicarbazide
 conjugates, 110
- Bioanalysis
 chromatographic separation,
 147–149
 mass spectrometry
 applications, 157–162
 ionization, 150–151
 mass analysis and
 fragmentation, 152–157
 plasma sample extraction, 147
 sample collection, 147
 steps, 146
- Biopharmaceutics drug
disposition
 classification system
 (BDDCS)
- DMEs, 21
 oral absorption, 55
- Biotransformation
 aromatic ring oxidation, 115
 conjugative reactions, 123
 efavirenz metabolism, 112
 ether oxidation, 117
 furan oxidation, 119
 metabolites
 full scan MS data, 98–99
 product ion scan MS/MS
 data, 99, 101–102
 safety testing, 102–106
 methylenedioxybenzene
 oxidation, 117
 nitrogen metabolism, 116
 pathway and mass change,
 100
 pyridine oxidation, 122
 pyrrole oxidation, 119
 thioethers and thiols, 118
 thiophene oxidation, 120
- Blood–brain barrier, 66
- C**
- Catechol-O-methyltransferase, 44
Center for Drug Evaluation and
Research (CDER), 193
Chemical nomenclature
 bicyclic heterocycles, 205
 carbon chain length, 201
 carbon saturation, 201
 five-membered heterocyclic
 rings, 203
 functional groups and
 heteroatoms, 202
 nitrogen- and non-nitrogen-
 containing heterocycles,
 202

- six-membered heterocyclic rings, 204
- Clearance predictions
 - allometry, 136–138
 - liver blood flow method, 139
 - single species scaling, 138–139
 - in vitro–in vivo extrapolation
 - Michaelis–Menten kinetics, 131–133
 - microsomal binding, 135
 - process flowchart, 131
 - scaling factors, 134
 - in vitro* half-life method, 133–134
 - well-stirred model, 134–135
- Compartmental absorption and transit (CAT) model, 189
- Cytochrome P450 enzymes
 - blood, 19, 20
 - characteristics, human substrates, 23, 26
 - factors, 21, 25
 - genetic polymorphisms, 25
 - human liver and intestine, 21, 24
 - isoforms, 24, 27
 - nomenclature, 24
 - orthologous forms, 26
 - reaction cycle, 22–23
 - reductase, 24
 - subcellular location, 21
- D**
- Dedrick methods, 141–142
- Diethyleneamine tetra-acetic acid (DETAPAC), 31
- Dissolution rate-limited absorption, 51
- DMEs. *See* Drug metabolizing enzymes
- Dried blood spot (DBS) analysis, 160
- Drug–drug interaction (DDI)
 - definitions, 74–75
 - dynamic models, 88
 - enzyme induction, 84–86
 - enzyme kinetics, 75–78
 - reaction phenotyping, 86–88
- static prediction models
 - competitive inhibitors, 88–90
 - inducers, 91–92
 - mechanism-based inhibitors, 90–91
 - in vitro enzyme inhibition
 - reversible inhibition, 78–80
 - time-dependent inhibition (TDI), 80–84
- Drug metabolizing enzymes (DMEs)
 - definitions, 18–20
 - nomenclature, 21
 - phase I
 - alcohol dehydrogenases, 35
 - aldehyde dehydrogenases, 35
 - aldo-keto reductases, 36
 - cytochrome P450, 21–27
 - FMOs, 28–31
 - hydrolases, 37–39
 - molybdenum hydroxylases, 32–35
 - monoamine oxidases, 31–32
 - NADPH:quinone reductases, 36
 - phase II
 - amino acid conjugates, 44
 - glutathione S-transferases, 43
 - methyltransferases, 44
 - N*-acetyltransferases, 44
 - sulfotransferases, 43–44
 - uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferases, 39–42
- Drug transporters, 19
- E**
- Electrospray ionization process (ESI), 150
- Enzyme kinetics
 - CYP3A inhibitory properties, 78
 - incubations, 76

- Enzyme kinetics (*cont.*)
 linear transformations,
 Michaelis–Menten
 equation, 76
 Michaelis–Menten constant,
 76
 P450 isoforms, 77
- ESI. *See* Electrospray ionization
 process
- F**
- Five-membered heterocyclic
 rings, 203
- Flavin-containing
 monooxygenases
 (FMOs)
 chemicals, 31
 isoforms, 29
 organ distribution, 28
 vs. P450 enzymes, 31
 reaction mechanism, 28
- FMOs. *See* Flavin-containing
 monooxygenases
- Fourier transform mass
 spectrometers, 156
- G**
- Gastrointestinal pH and transit
 times, 52
- Genetic polymorphisms, 25
- H**
- Half-life, pharmacokinetics
 accumulation ratio, 7
 bioanalytical assay, 8
 calculation, 7
 concentration-time profile, 7
- Hepatic drug clearance
 (CL_{hepatic}), 134–135
- Hepatic metabolism, 5
- Hepatic organ clearance
 clearance estimate, 13–14
 extraction ratio, 12
 hepatic blood flow percentage,
 13
 physiological model, 12
- Hepatocyte TDI, 83
- High performance liquid
 chromatography
 (HPLC), 147–149
- Human drug absorption models,
 130
- Human pharmacokinetics. *See*
 also Pharmacokinetics
- animal plasma concentration-
 time profiles, 141–142
- clearance
 allometry, 136–138
 liver blood flow method,
 139
 single species scaling,
 138–139
 in vitro–*in vivo*
 extrapolation, 130–136
- concept, 128
- fraction absorbed, 129–130
- prediction methods, 129
- volume of distribution
 allometry, 139–140
 Oie–Tozer method,
 140–141
 single species scaling, 140
- Hydrolytic enzymes
 arylesterases/paraoxonases,
 38–39
 β -glucuronidases, 38
 carboxylesterases, 37–38
 catalytic triad, 37
 epoxide hydrolases, 38
 pseudocholinesterase/
 butyrylcholinesterase,
 39
- Hydrophilic interaction liquid
 chromatography
 (HILIC), 149
- I**
- Idiosyncratic toxicity, 108–109
- In silico* ADME tools
 categories, 184
 physiologically based
 pharmacokinetic
 models (PBPK)
 compartments, 189–190

- concentration-time profile, 191
 - intestinal tract, 189
 - prediction, 184
 - structure-based models
 - building and validation, flowchart, 185, 186
 - classification/numerical, 185
 - metabolic stability, 187
 - META, Meteor,
 - MetabolExpert, 188
 - MetaSite, 188
 - software packages, 184
 - speed up, data interpretation, 189
 - StarDrop, 189
 - statistic methodologies, 185
 - Investigational new drug (IND), 193
- K**
- Kinetica[®], 11
- M**
- Mass defect filtering, 161
 - Mass spectra analysis
 - applications
 - column switching/
 - multiplexing, 158
 - MALDI tissue imaging, 161–162
 - metabolite identification, 160–161
 - in vitro ADME assays, 157–159
 - in vivo ADME studies, 159–160
 - ionization techniques
 - APCI, 151
 - ESI, 150
 - strengths and weaknesses, 151
 - mass analysis and fragmentation
 - advantages and disadvantages, 156–157
 - Fourier transform mass spectrometers, 156
 - MS vs. MS/MS mode, 152–153
 - orbitrap mass spectrometers, 156
 - selectivity parameters, 152
 - single and triple quadrupole mass spectrometers, 153–154
 - three-dimensional and linear ion traps, 154–155
 - time-of-flight mass spectrometers, 155
 - Mean residence time (MRT), 8
 - META, 188
 - MetabolExpert, 188
 - Metabolism-based drug interactions. *See* Drug–drug interaction
 - Metabolites
 - full scan MS data
 - adducts formation and in-source fragmentation, 99
 - high resolution MS, 99
 - isotope patterns, 98
 - product ion scan MS/MS data
 - derivatization reactions, 102
 - hydrogen/deuterium (H/D) exchange, 102
 - neutral loss masses, 101
 - odd nitrogen rule, 101
 - safety testing
 - caveats, 106
 - flow chart, 104
 - radiolabeled material, 103
 - Metabolites in Safety Testing (MIST)
 - caveats, 106
 - flow chart, 104
 - radiolabeled material, 103

- Metabolizing enzymes. *See* Drug metabolizing enzymes
- meta*-Chloroperoxybenzoic acid (mCPBA), 31
- MetaSite, 188
- Meteor, 188
- 1-Methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP), 32
- Michaelis–Menten constant, 76
- Michaelis–Menten kinetics, 131–133
- Molybdenum hydroxylases
- groups, 32
 - nitrogen fixation, 35
 - reactions, 33
 - SGX523, 34
- N**
- Neural networks, 185
- New drug application (NDA), 193
- O**
- Oie–Tozer method, 140–141
- Olmesartan medoxomil, 170
- One-compartment model
- extravascular dosing, 9–10
 - intravenous dosing, 9
 - monophasic, concentration-time profile, 8–9
- Oral absorption
- bioavailability and first-pass metabolism, 48–49
 - biopharmaceutics
 - classification system (BCS)
 - class I compounds, 54
 - class II compounds, 54
 - class III compounds, 54–55
 - class IV compounds, 54–55
- solubility and permeability dependency, 53
- dissolution
- drug solubility, 49
 - surface area, 50
- dissolution rate-limited
- absorption, 51
- food effects, 52–53
- gastrointestinal pH and transit times, 52
- maximum absorbable dose (MAD), 51
- permeability rate-limited
- absorption, 51
- permeation, 50
- solubility rate-limited
- absorption, 51
- Orbitrap mass spectrometers, 156
- Organic anion transporter (OAT), 60
- Organic anion transporting polypeptides (OATPs), 60
- Organic cation transporter (OCT), 60
- P**
- Pentagastrin treatment, 53
- Permeability rate-limited
- absorption, 51
- Pharmacokinetics. *See also*
- Human
 - pharmacokinetics
 - area under the concentration-time profile (AUC), 2–3
 - bioavailability, 4
 - clearance, 5
 - half-life, 7–8
 - highest or peak blood/plasma concentration (C_{\max}), 3
 - mean residence time (MRT), 8
 - one-compartment model, 8–10
 - physiological modeling, 11–14
 - physiological parameters, 14–15
 - t_{\max} , 4
 - two-compartment model, 10–11
 - volume of distribution, 5–7

- Physicochemical properties. *See*
 also ADME properties
 average MW, 166–167
 oral CNS drugs, 168
 parameters, 169
- P450 reductase, 24
- R**
- Reaction phenotyping
 glucuronidation, 87
 metabolism, 86
 P450, 87
 polymorphic enzymes, 88
 rate of metabolism, 87
- Regression methods,
 185
- Reversible enzyme inhibition
 competitive, 78
 linear mixed, 79–80
 noncompetitive, 78–79
 uncompetitive, 78–79
- Ritonavir, 91
- S**
- Secretory transporters,
 58–59
- Simcyp[®] software, 88
- Single quadrupole mass
 spectrometers, 153
- Six-membered heterocyclic rings,
 204
- Solubility rate-limited
 absorption, 51
- Solute carrier (SLC) transporters
 breast cancer resistance
 protein, 59
 clinical drug–drug
 interactions, 70–72
 localization, 63, 67
 organic anion transporting
 polypeptides (OATPs),
 60
 organic cation and anion, 60
 P-glycoprotein, 59
 substrates and inhibitors,
 68–70
- StarDrop, 188
- Supervised learning methods,
 185
- T**
- TDI. *See* Time-dependent
 inhibition
- Three-dimensional and linear
 ion trap mass
 spectrometers,
 154–155
- Time-dependent inhibition (TDI)
 criteria, 81
 hepatocyte, 83
 IC50 shift assay, 83
 irreversible, 81
 mechanism-based inhibitors,
 inactive enzyme, 80
 nonlinear regression analysis,
 82
 partition ratio, 81
 P450 isoforms, 83–84
 quasi-irreversible, 80
- Time-of-flight mass
 spectrometers, 155
- Topological polar surface area
 (TPSA), 175
- Transporters
- ABC and SLC
 breast cancer resistance
 protein, 59
 organic anion transporting
 polypeptides (OATPs),
 60
 organic cation and anion,
 60
 P-glycoprotein, 59
 absorptive and secretory,
 58–59
 apical/luminal membrane, 58
 basolateral and canalicular
 membranes, 58
 clinical drug–drug
 interactions, 70–72
 human and rodent
 nomenclature, 60

Transporters (*cont.*)

- influx and efflux, 58
- localization
 - blood-brain barrier, 66
 - brain capillary endothelial cells, 63, 66
 - hepatocytes, 63–64
 - intestinal epithelial cells, 63
 - intestine, 63
 - kidney, 65
 - kidney proximal tubule cells, 63, 65
 - liver, 64
- permeability and efflux ratio, 60–61
- sinusoidal membrane, 58
- substrates and inhibitors, 68–70
- in vitro methods, 61–62
- in vivo methods, 62–63

Triple quadrupole mass spectrometers, 153–154

- Two-compartment model
 - biphasic, concentration-time profile, 10
 - intravenous dosing, 10–11

U

- Uridine diphosphate
 - glucuronosyltransferases
 - acyl glucuronides, 41–42
 - detergents, 41
 - gemfibrozil glucuronide, 41
 - isoforms, substrates, and inhibitors, 40, 42
 - mechanism, 39–40

V

- Volume of distribution
 - allometry, 139–140
 - Oie-Tozer method, 140–141
 - single species scaling, 140

W

- Wajima plot, 141–142
- WinNonlin[®], 11