

血液組織関門における 塩基性薬物吸排制御機構に関する研究

Impact of Carrier-Mediated Transport of
Cationic Drug and Nutrients at the Blood-Tissue Barrier

久保 義行

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Acknowledgements

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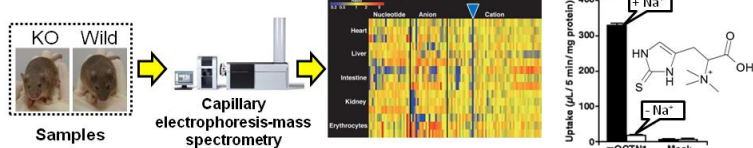
Tomohiro Nishimura, Ph.D

Acknowledgements

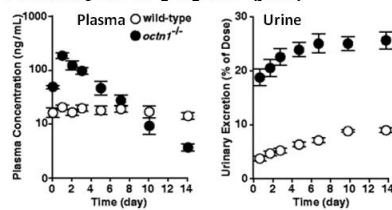
Study of organic cation transporter, OCTN1/SLC22A4

Metabolome analysis of OCTN^{-/-} mice

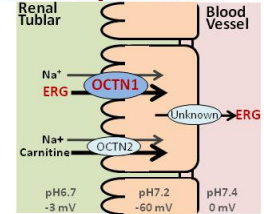
Marked reduction of ergothioneine was observed in KO mice.



PK analysis of [³H]ERG (p.o.)



Reabsorption of ERG



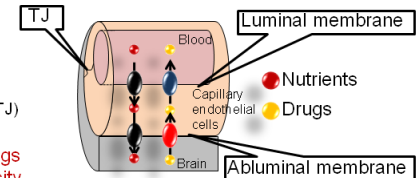
Kato et al. *Pharm Res.* 27:832-40 (2010)

Quantitative determination of membrane distributions of transporters

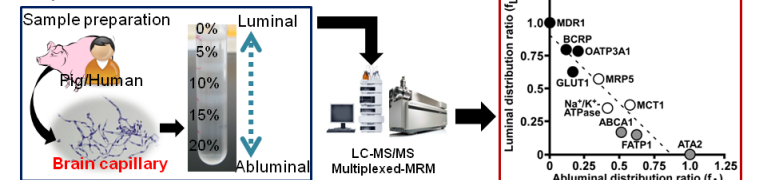
Protein distribution (localization) is important factor to understand drug permeability in the brain.

Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB)

- Protection of brain from xenobiotics
 - Maintenance of brain homeostasis
- Physical barrier: Tight junction (TJ)
Biological barrier: transporters
- ➡ Improvement of CNS drugs
 - ➡ Prediction of central toxicity



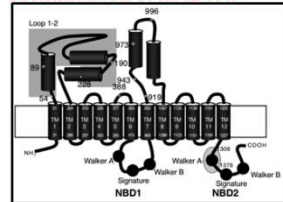
[Experiment]



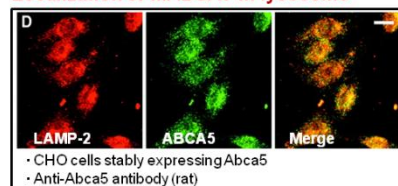
Kubo et al. *J Pharm Sci.* 104:3060-8 (2015)

Identification & KO mice analysis of mABCA5

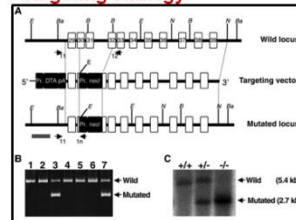
Identification of mABCA5



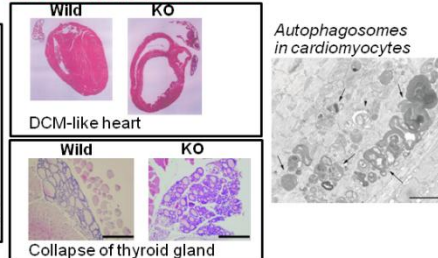
Localization of mABCA5 in lysosome



Targeting strategy



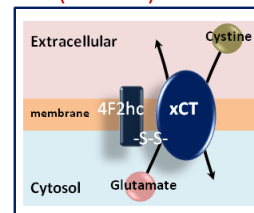
Abca5 knockout mice



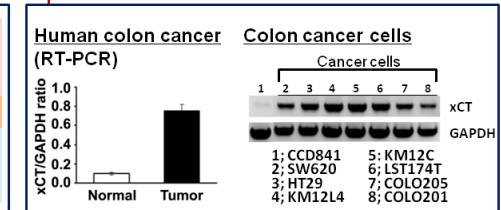
Kubo et al. *Mol Cell Biol.* 25(10):4138-49 (2005)

SLC transporters as therapeutic target for cancer

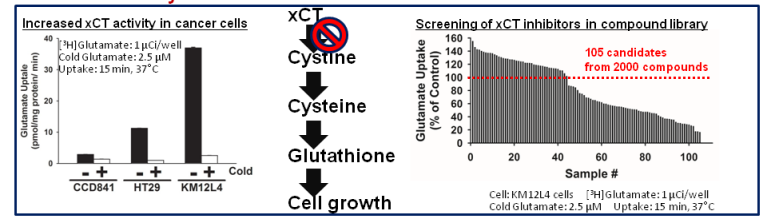
xCT (SLC7A11)



Expression of xCT in colon cancer

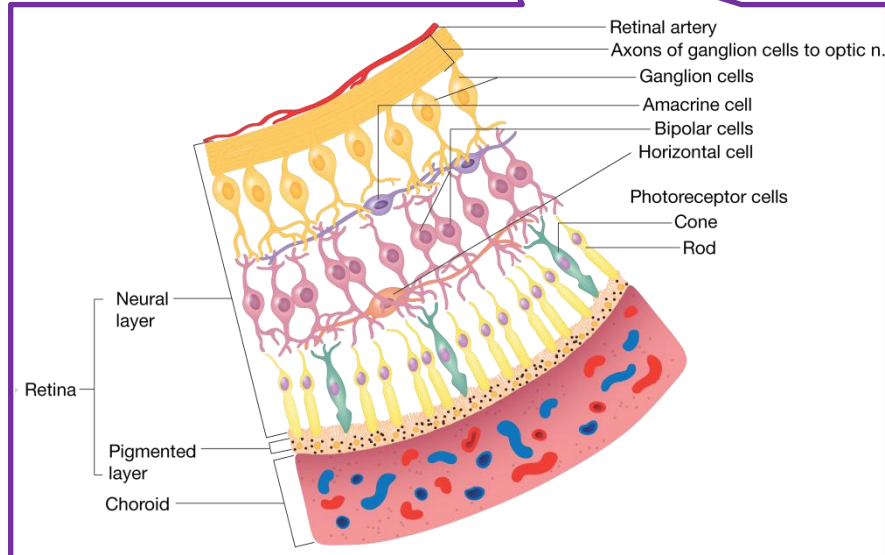
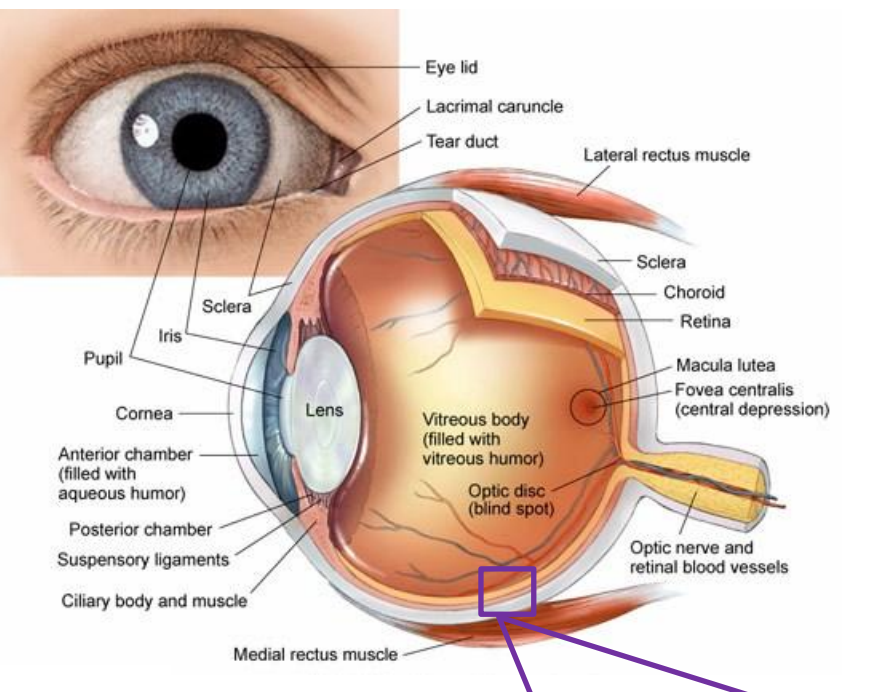


GSH reduction by xCT inhibitors



Kubo Y et al. *American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) 100th Annual Meeting (Denver, U.S.A.)*

Retina is essential for visual sense

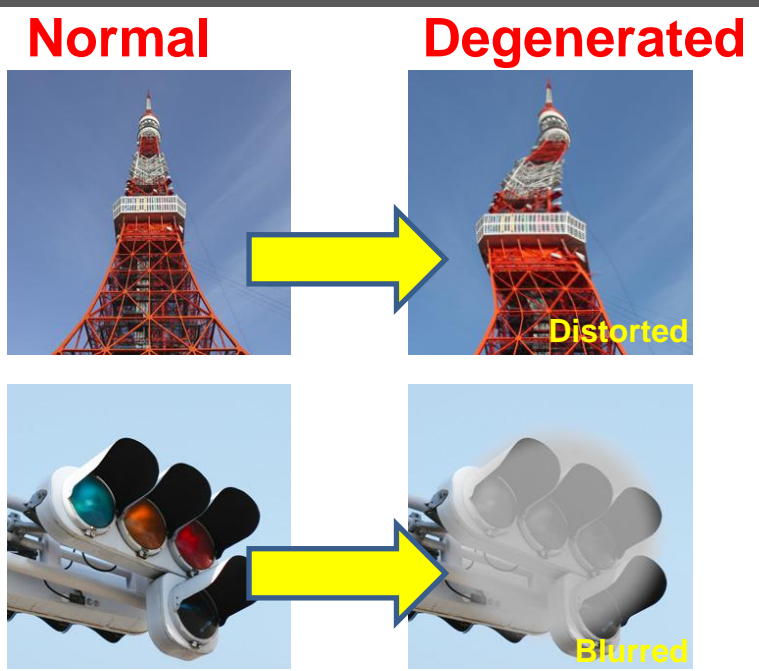


Illustrate; Specialty Eye Care Medical Center

Diabetic retinopathy



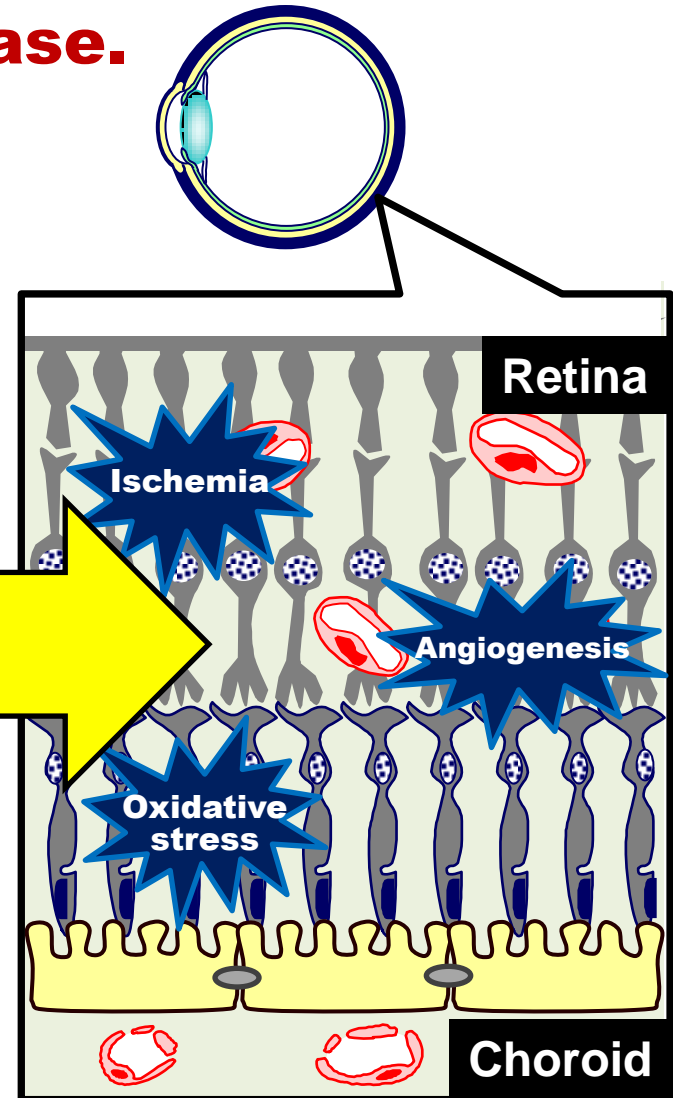
Macular degeneration



Cationic neuroprotectants for retinal disease

Some cationic drugs express neuroprotective effect, and their utilities are expected in the treatment of retinal disease.

Drugs	Effect
Imipramine	Neuroprotective
Desipramine	Neuroprotective
Memantine	Neuroprotective
Nipradilol	Neuroprotective
Timolol	Neuroprotective
Clonidine	Neuroprotective
Brimonidine	Neuroprotective
Propranolol	Anti-angiogenic
Pazopanib	Anti-angiogenic
Sorafenib	Anti-angiogenic



Mizuno et al. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 42:688–94. 2001

Arthur and Cantor. *Exp Eye Res.* 93:271–83. 2011

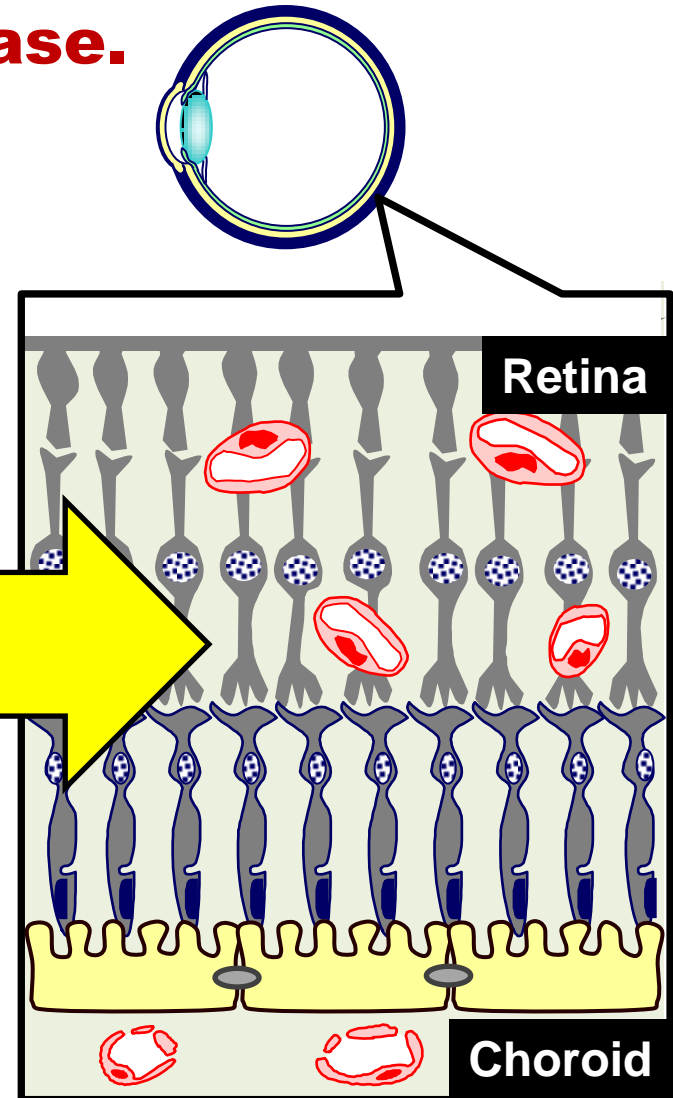
Lauterbach et al. *J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci.* 22:8–18. 2010

Ristori et al. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 52:155–70. 2011

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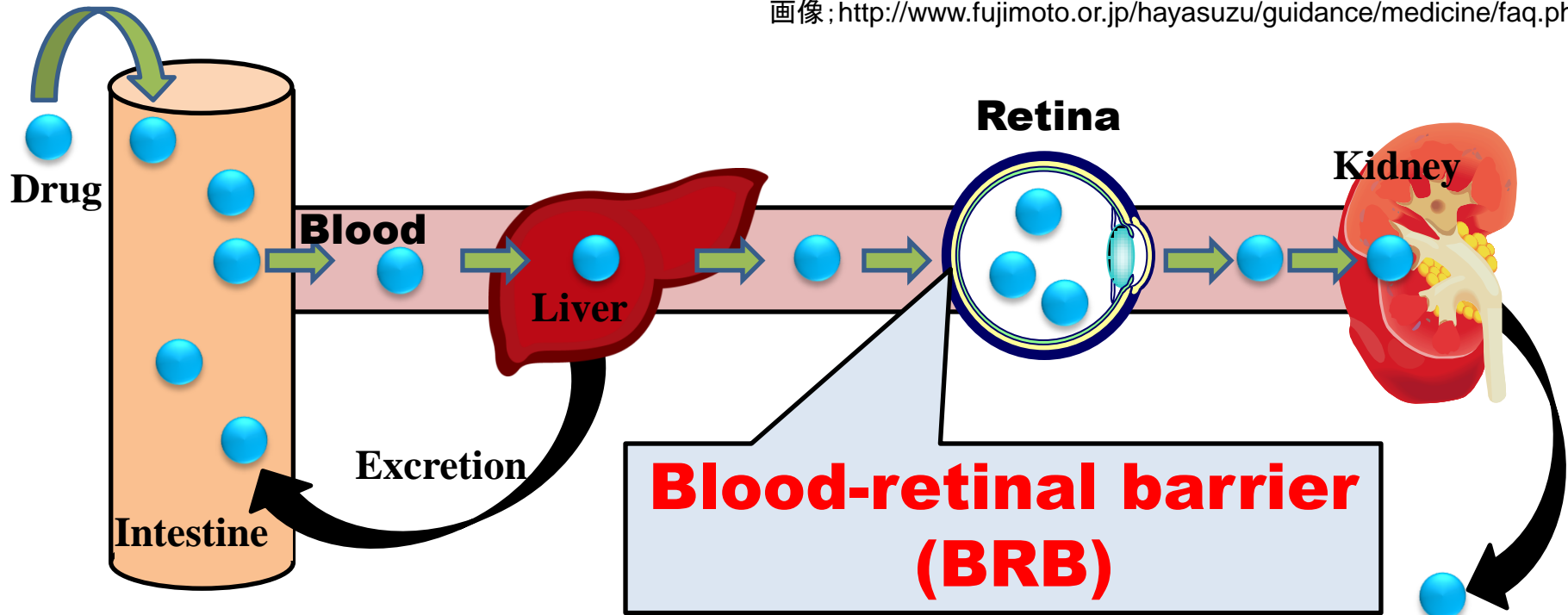
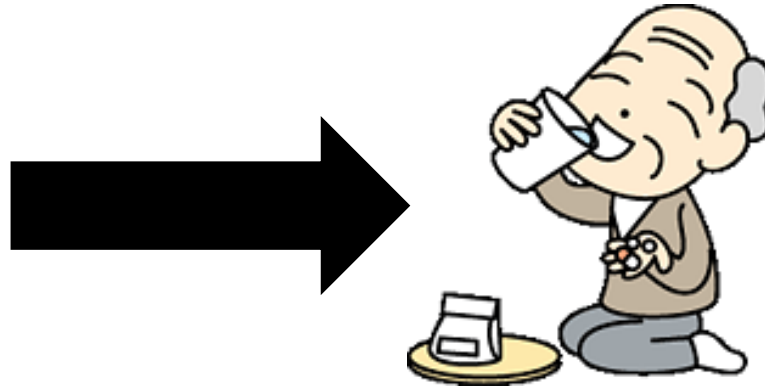
Ristori et al. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 52:155–70. 2011

Systemic drug delivery to retina

Eye-drop



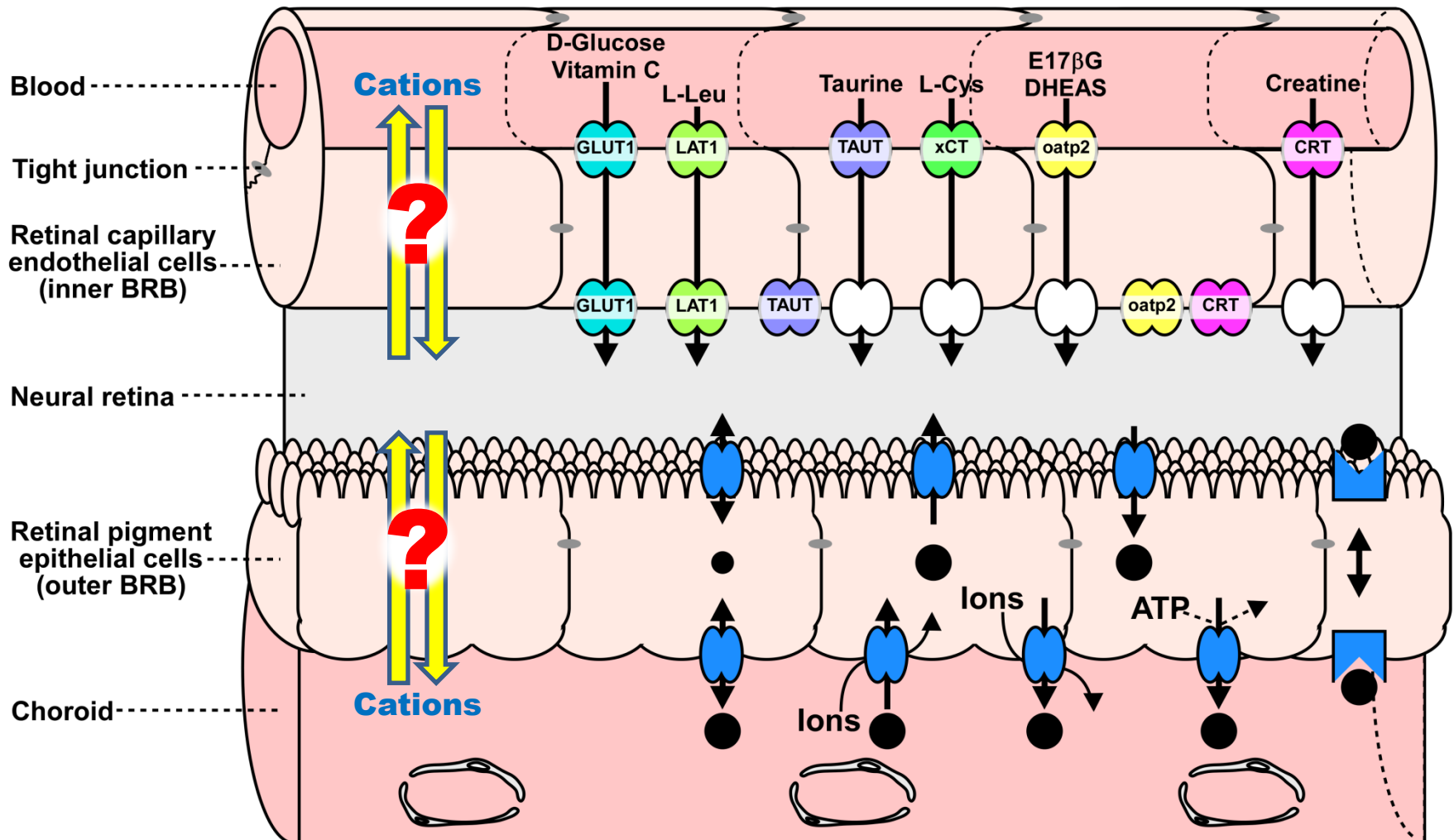
Oral administration



画像; <http://www.fujimoto.or.jp/hayasuzu/guidance/medicine/faq.php>

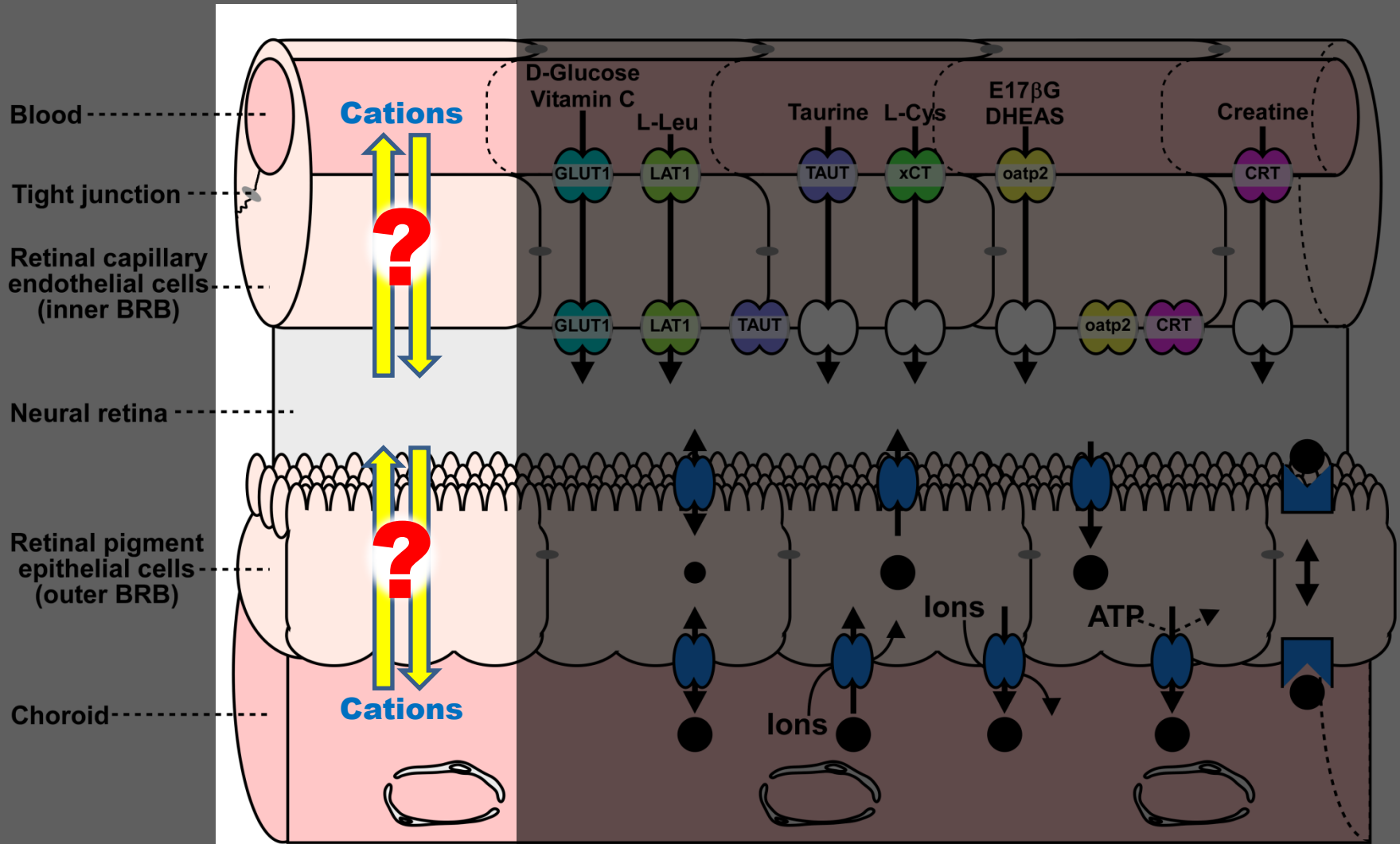
Blood-retinal barrier (BRB)

The carrier-mediated transport of nutrients has been studied at the inner BRB. However, little is known about the transport of cations at the BRB.



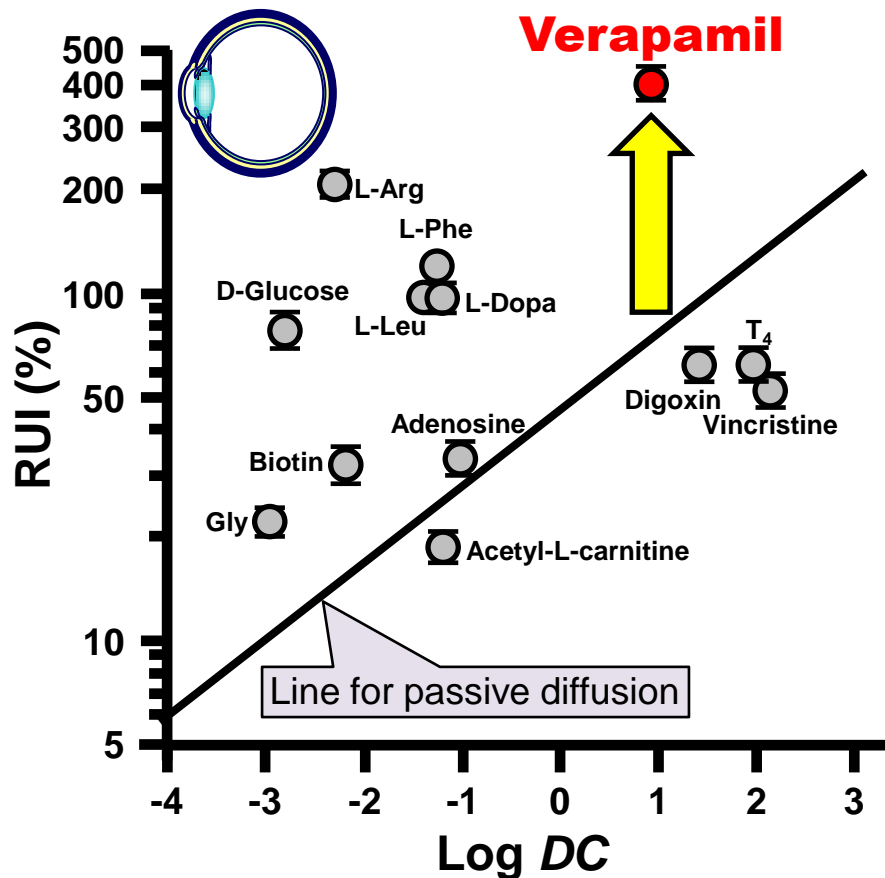
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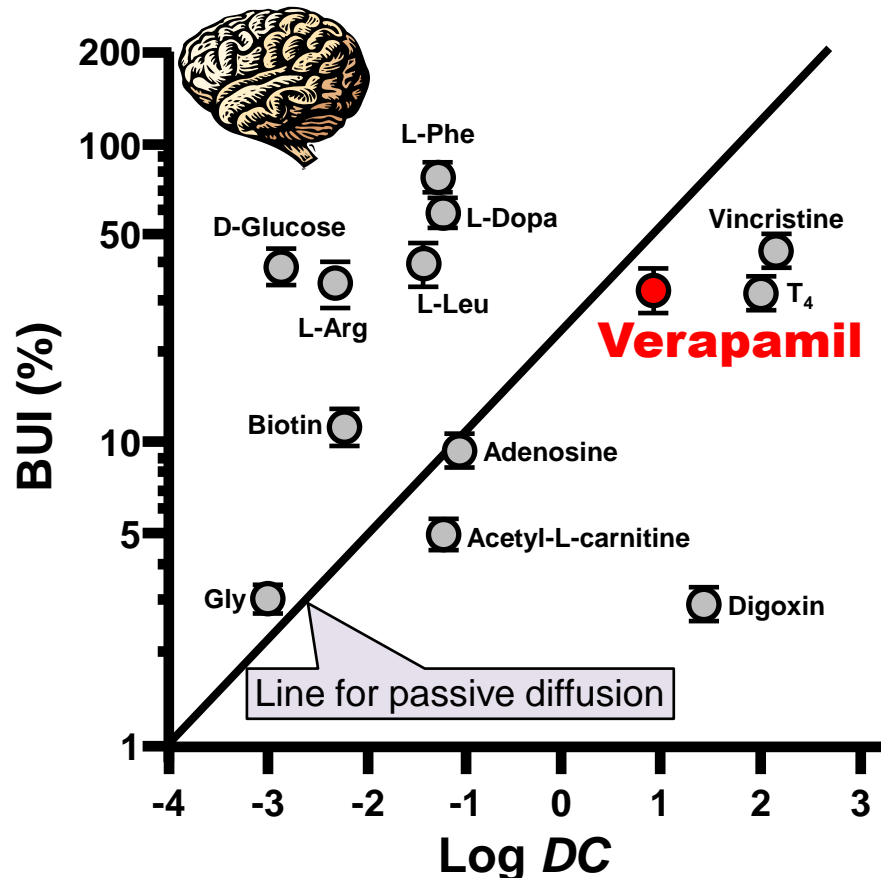
Cationic drug transport systems at the BRB

Retinal uptake index (RUI)



Comparison of the retinal (RUI) and brain uptake index (BUI) relationship in transporters and the lipophilicity trend line. The lipophilicity trend line indicates the correlation between the RUI and BUI and the log DC of the thirteen compounds. Blue and red circles are substrates for SLC transporters and P-gp, respectively. Each point represents the mean \pm SEM (n=3-6). L-Arg, L-arginine; L-Phe, L-phenylalanine; L-Leu, L-leucine; Gly, Glycine; T₄, thyroxine.

Brain uptake index (BUI)

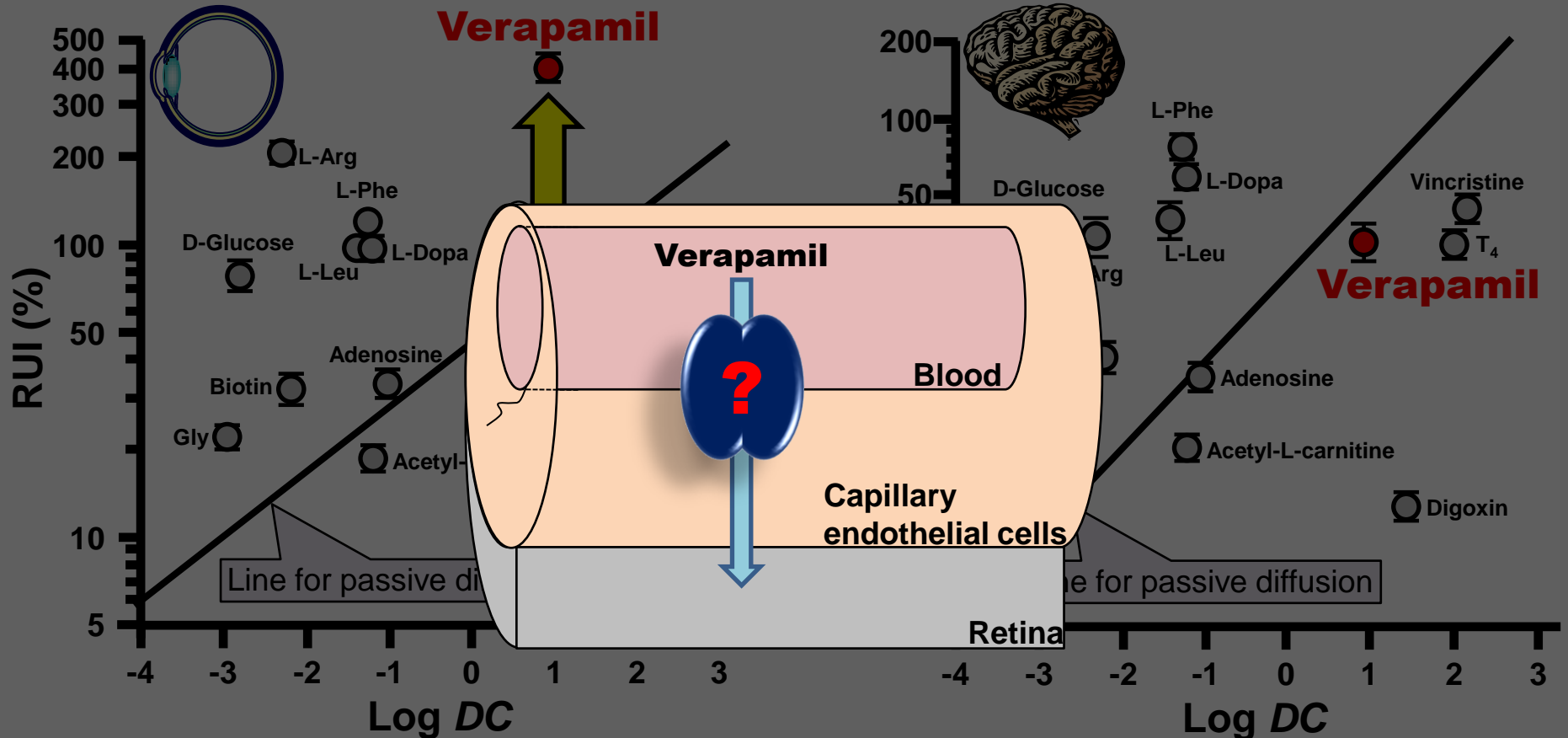


Comparison of the initial uptake rate (V) and the *n*-octanol/Ringer distribution coefficient (DC) of compounds that cross the BRB by carrier-mediated transport. Uptake study was performed with an *in vitro* model cell line of inner BRB (TR-iBRB2 cells).

Cationic drug transport systems at the BRB

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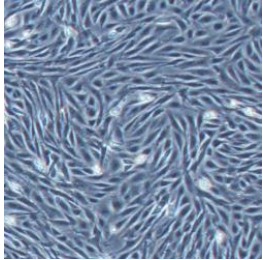
Brain uptake index (BUI)



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Carrier-mediated transport of [³H]verapamil

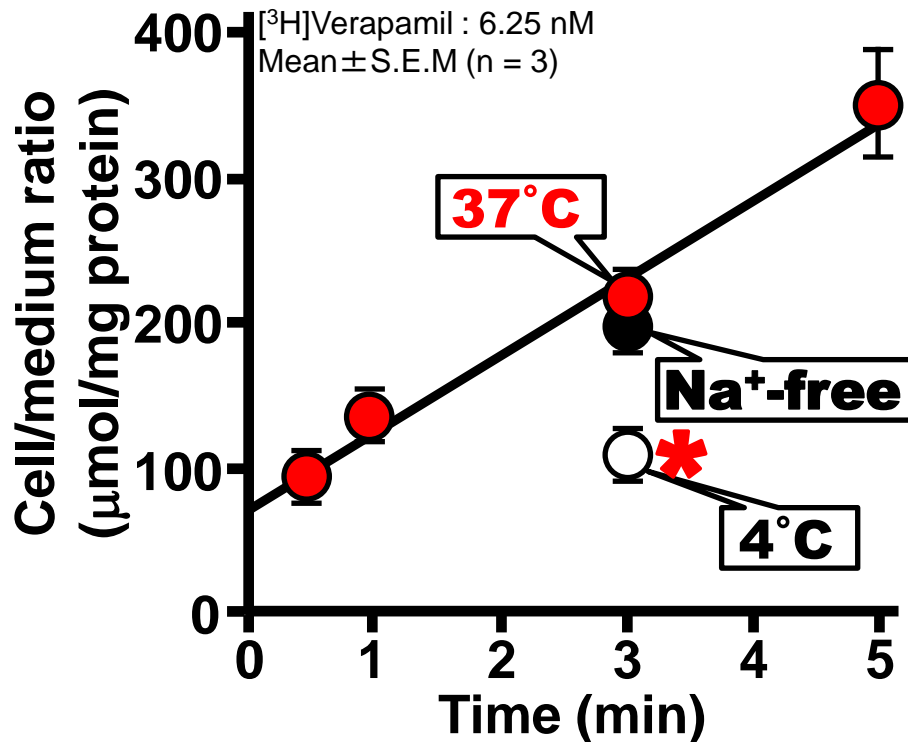


TR-iBRB2 cells

Conditionally immortalized cell line of retinal capillary endothelial cells

Hosoya et al. Exp Eye Res. 72:163-72. 2001

Temperature-dependence



**p* < 0.01, significantly different from the control.

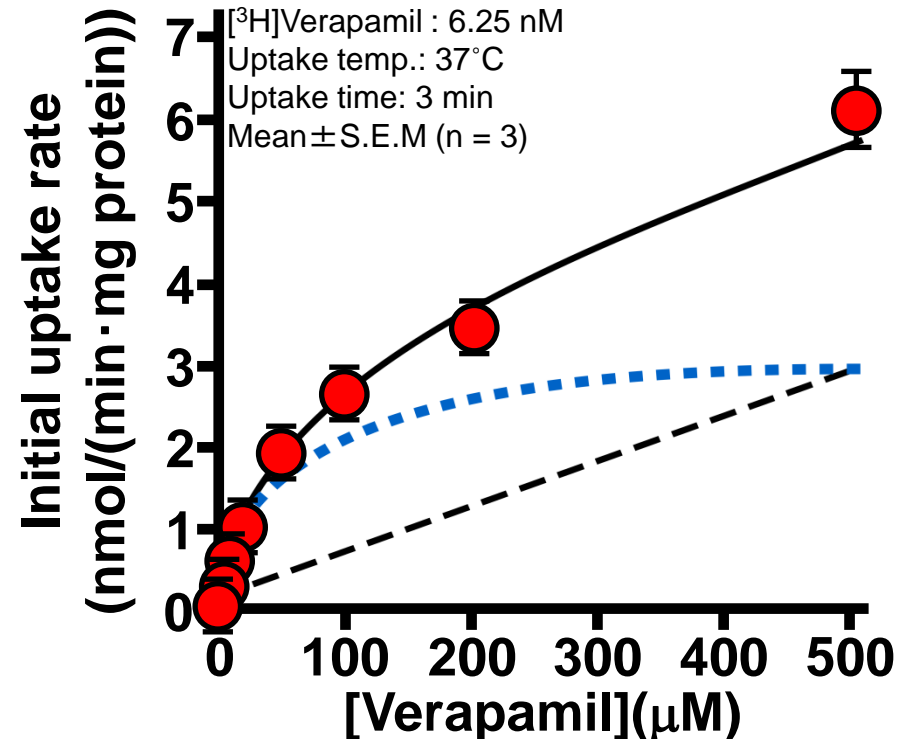
Concentration-dependence

$$V = \frac{V_{\max} \times S}{K_m + S} + K_d \times S$$

K_m : **61.9 ± 3.9** µM

V_{\max} : **3.31 ± 0.21** nmol/(min·mg protein)

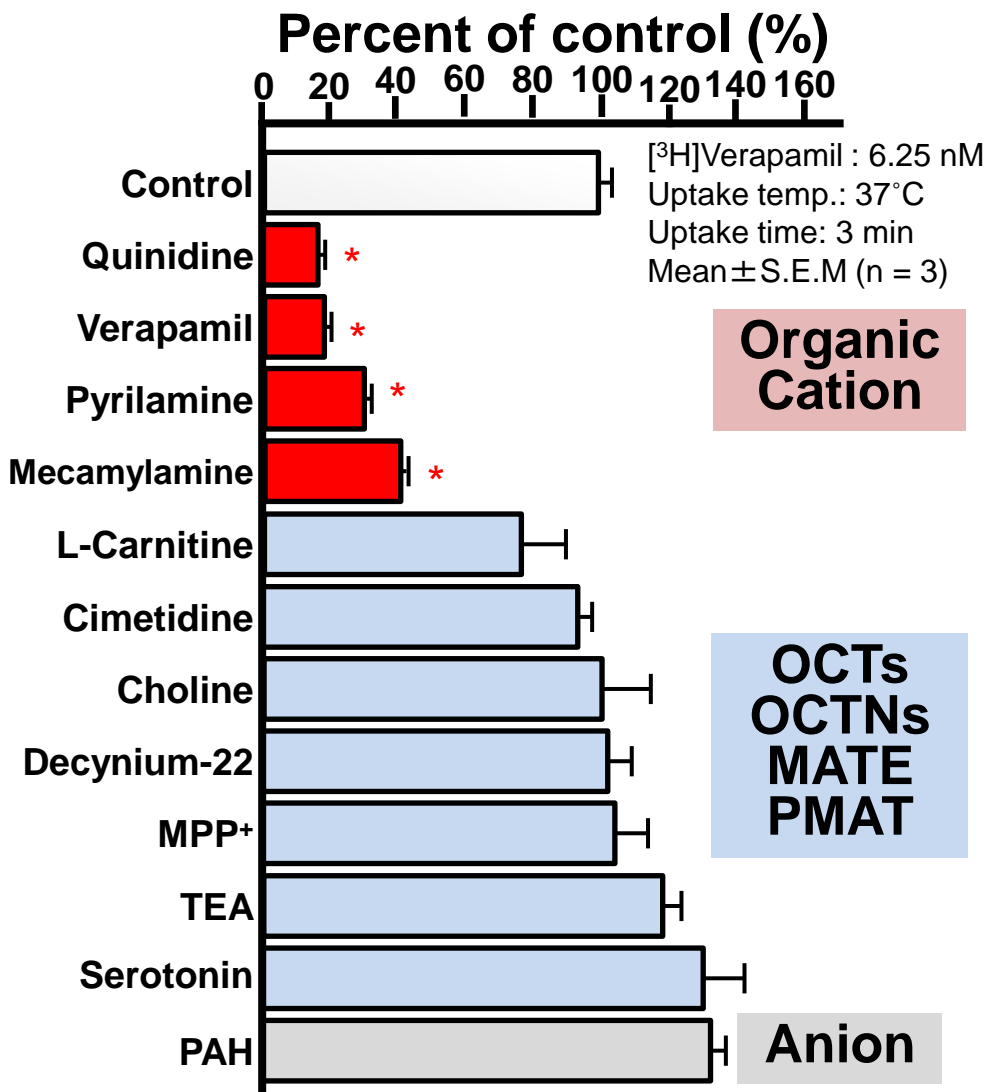
K_d : **5.93 ± 0.95** µL/(min·mg protein)



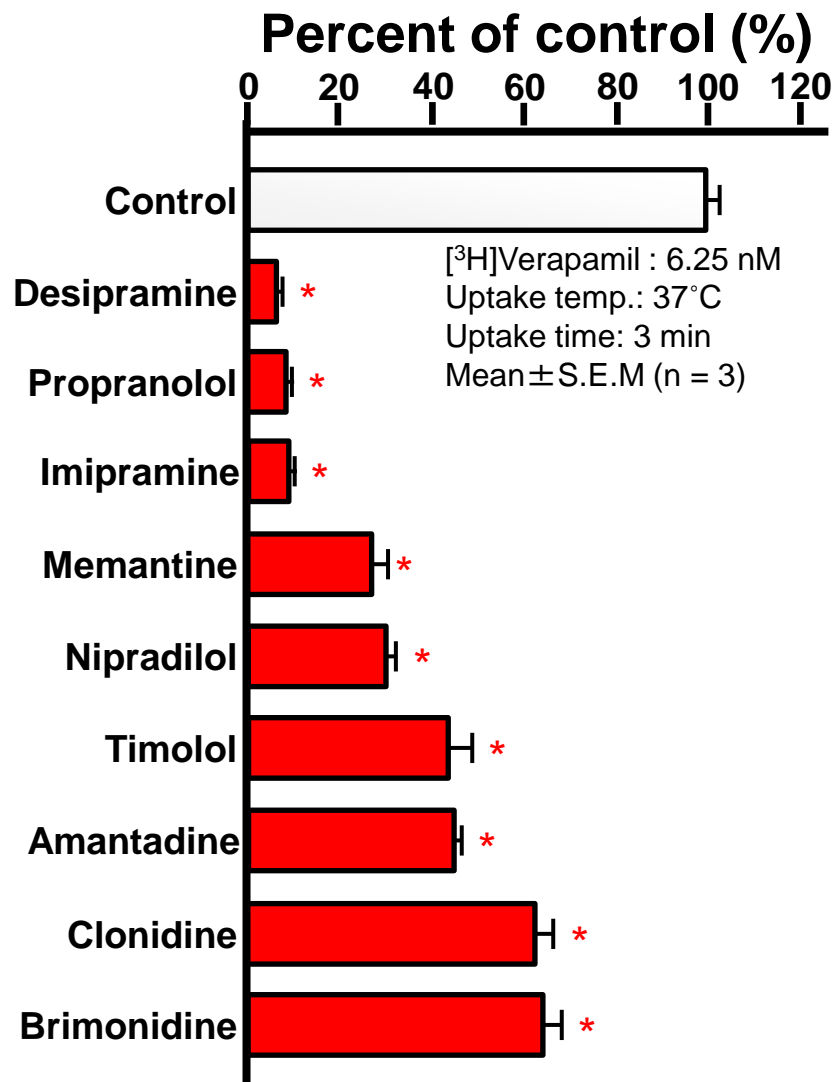
Kubo et al. Pharm Res. 30:847-56 (2013)

Inhibition study of [³H]verapamil uptake

Cations and anions



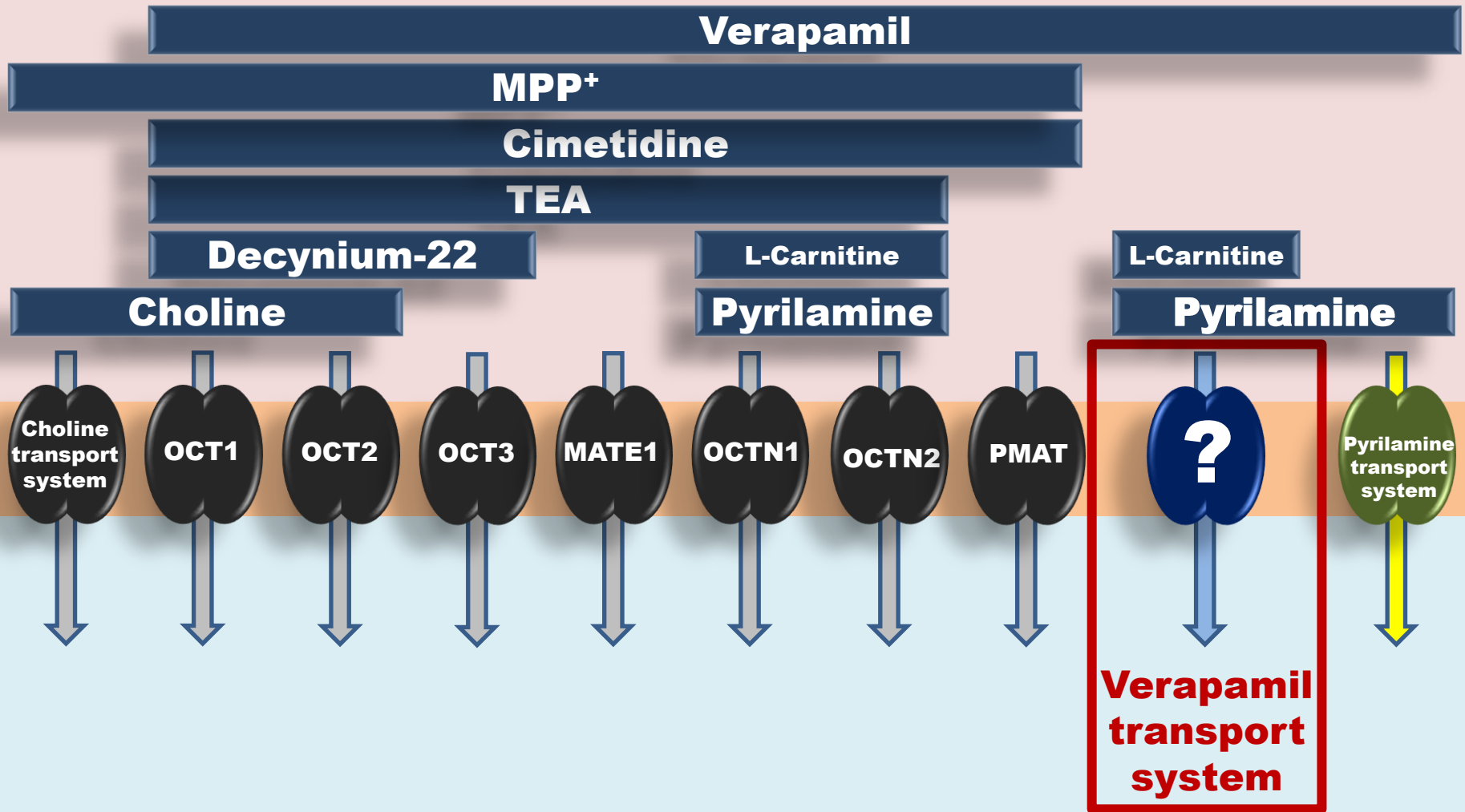
Neuroprotectants



In the inhibition study, compounds were used at a concentration of 1 mM. MPP⁺, 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium; TEA, tetraethylammonium; PAH, *p*-aminohippuric acid. **p* < 0.01, significantly different from the control.

Novel organic cation transporter is responsible

Blood

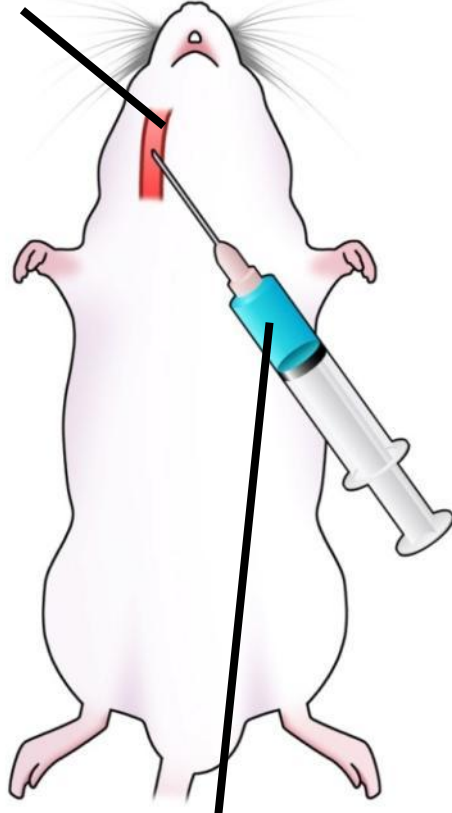


Cell

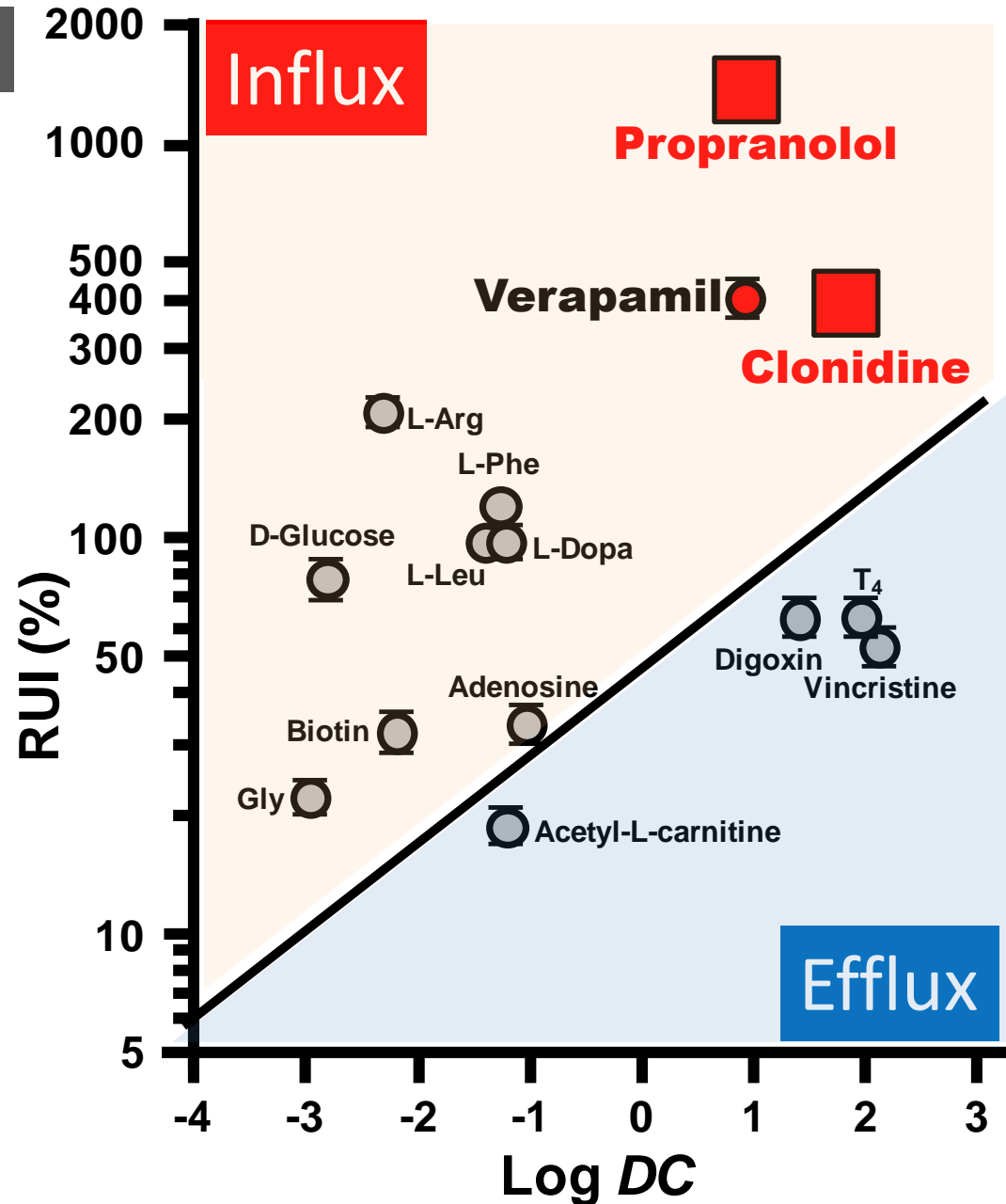
Influx transport of cationic neuroprotectants

Retinal uptake index (RUI)

common carotid artery



- [^3H]Drugs
- [^{14}C]*n*-Butanol
- Inhibitors



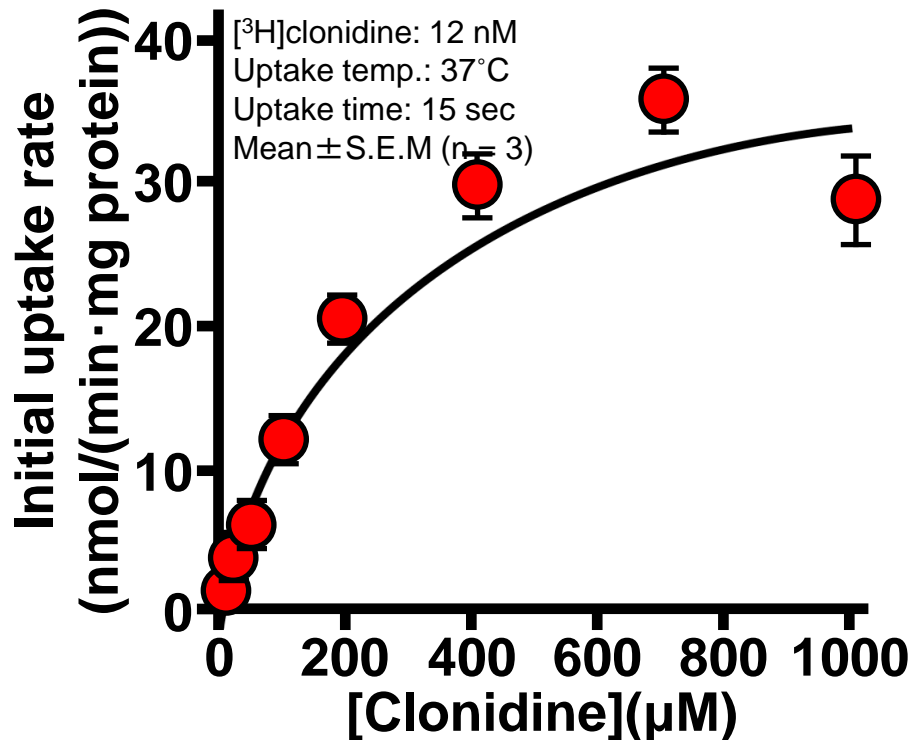
Carrier-mediated transport of [³H]clonidine

[³H]Clonidine uptake by TR-iBRB2 cells

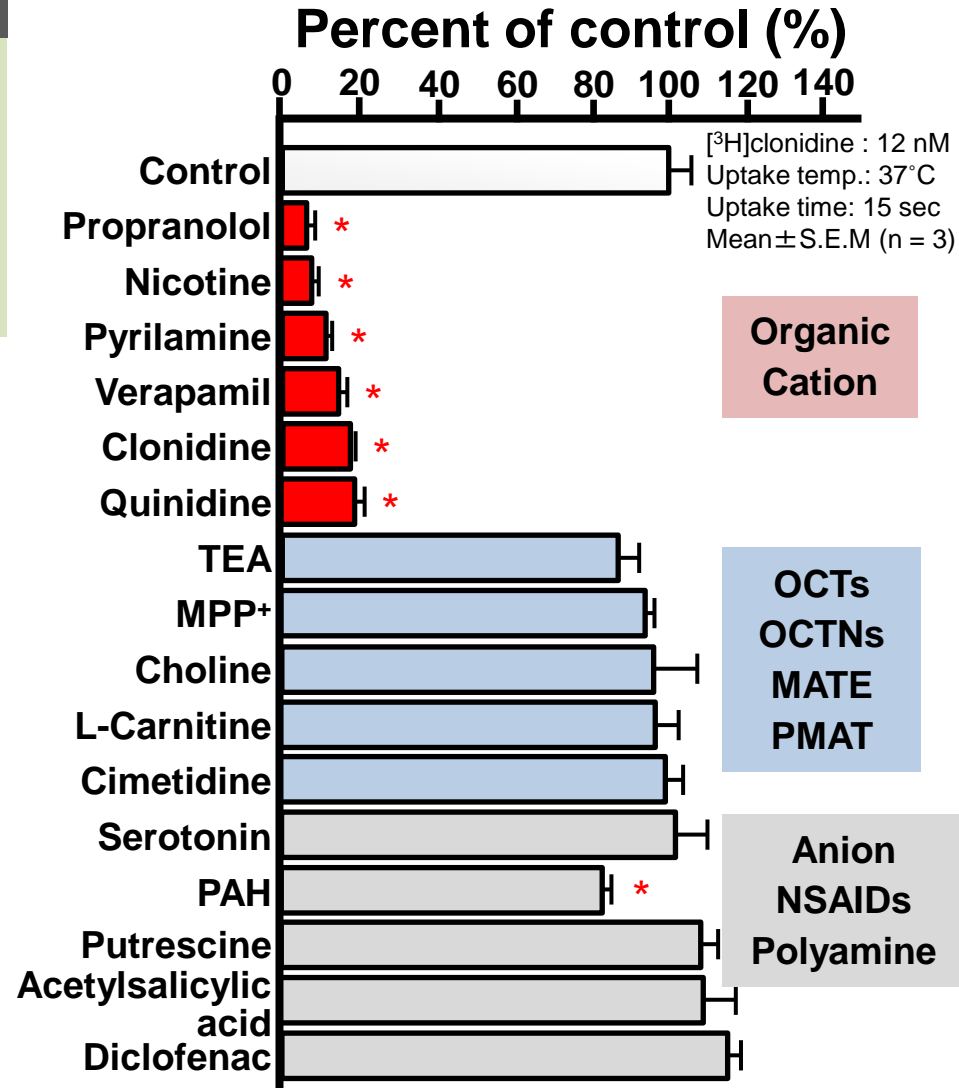
$$V = \frac{V_{\max} \times S}{K_m + S}$$

K_m ; **286 ± 44 μM**

V_{\max} ; **43.7 ± 4.7 nmol/(min·mg protein)**



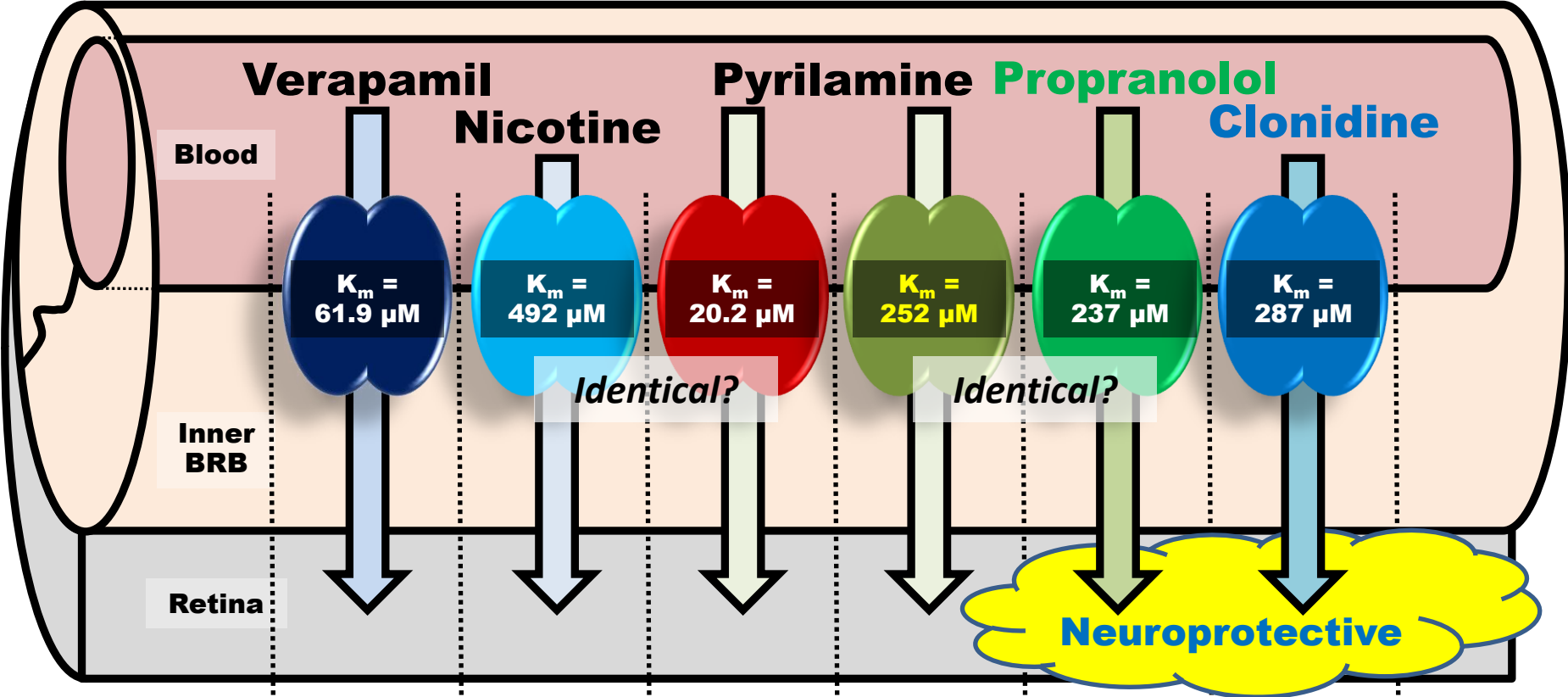
In vitro inhibition study



* $p < 0.01$, significantly different from the control.

Kubo et al. Mol Pharm. 11:3747-53 (2014)

Organic cation transport systems at the inner BRB

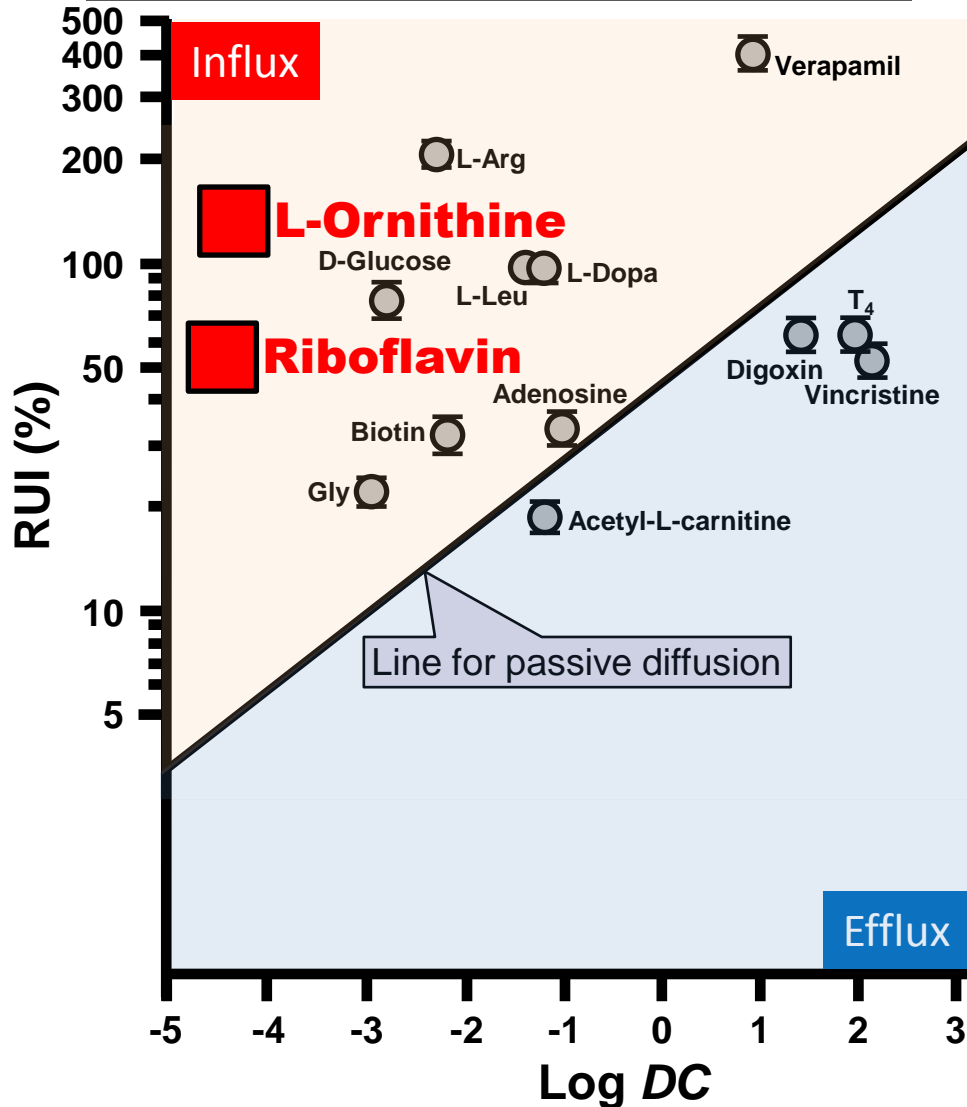


K_i (μM)	82.0 (pyrilamine)	67.7 (pyrilamine)	N.D.	N.D.	356 (pyrilamine)	90.4 (verapamil)
pH-sensitive	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Na^+-sensitive	No	N.D.	No	No	No	No

Tega et al. *J Pharm Sci.* 104(3069-75 (2015)), Kubo et al. *J Pharm Sci.* 102:3332-42 (2013), Kubo et al. *Pharm Res.* 30:847-56 (2013), Kubo et al. *Mol Pharm.* 11:3747-53 (2014)

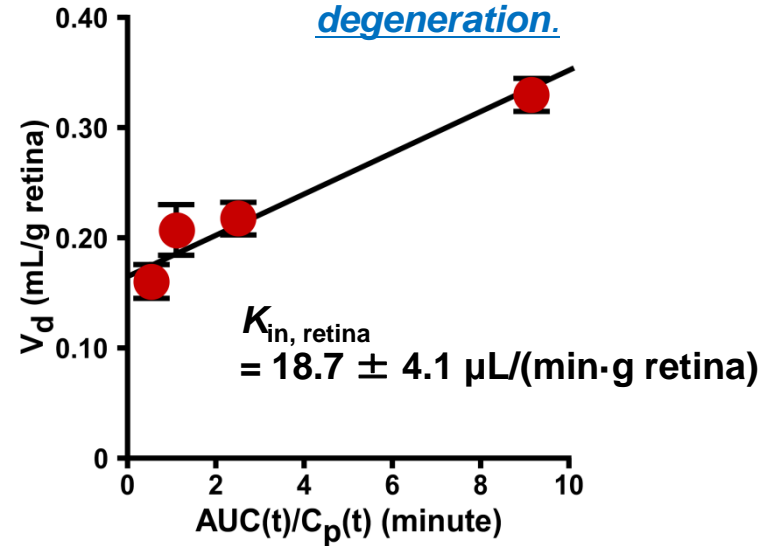
Influx transport of cationic nutrients

Retinal uptake index (RUI)



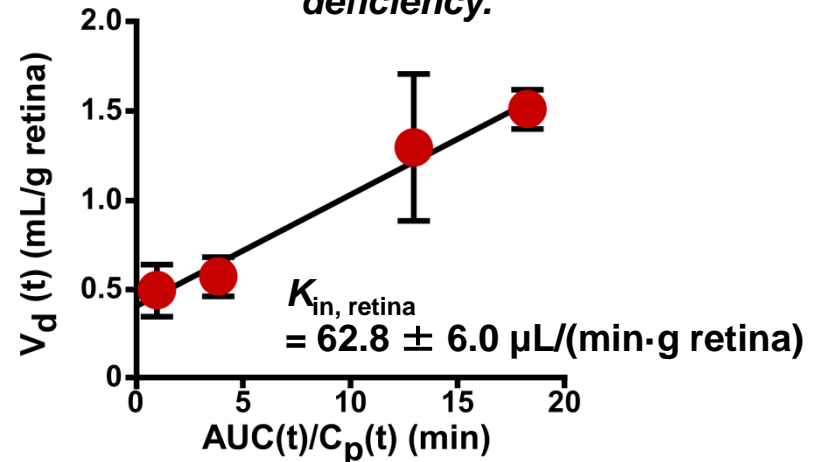
L-Ornithine

Hyperornithinemia causes the progressive retinal degeneration.



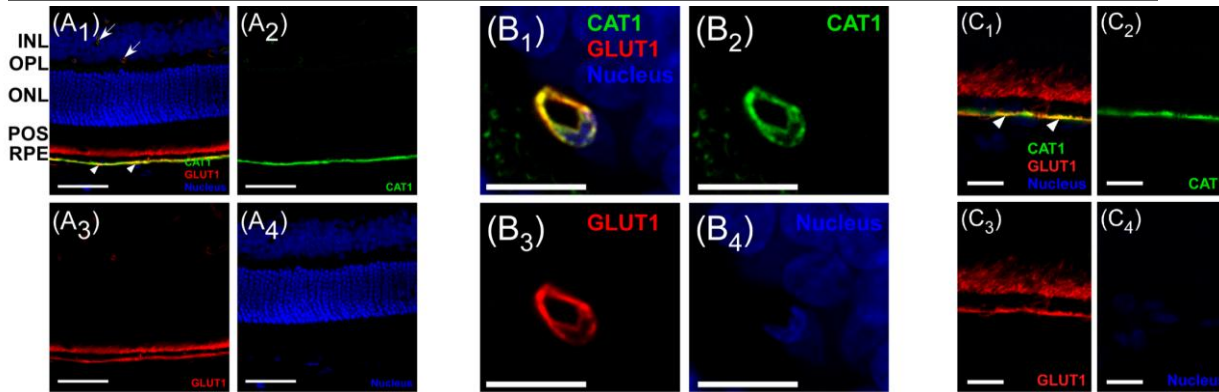
Riboflavin

The degeneration of retinal ganglion cells in riboflavin deficiency.

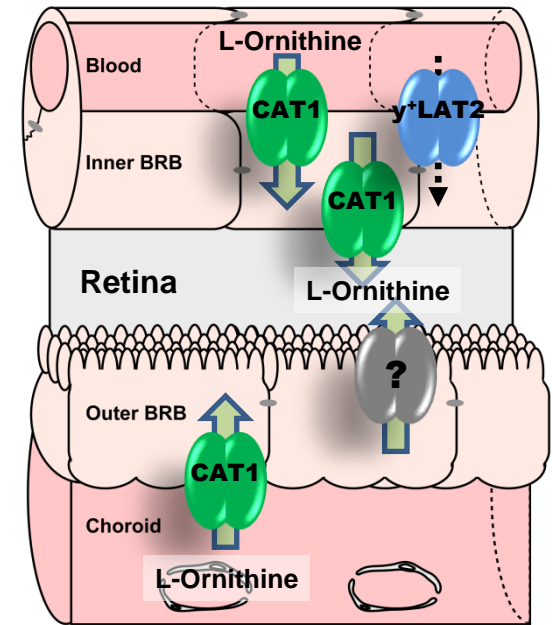


Influx transport of cationic nutrients

Immunohistochemical analysis of CAT1

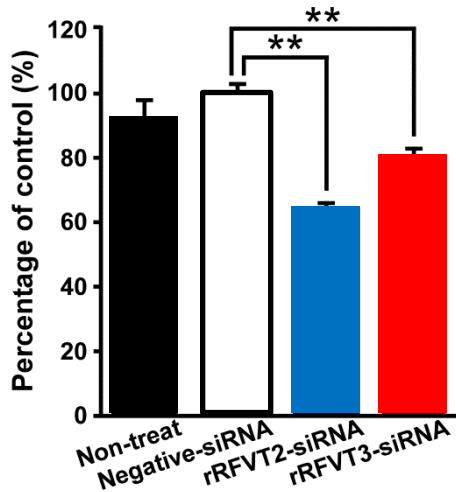


The rat retina was stained with anti-CAT1 antibodies and anti-GLUT1 antibodies (A). The colocalization of CAT1 and GLUT1 proteins was observed in the retinal capillary endothelial cells (B) and RPE cells (C). Scale bars, 50 μm (A), 10 μm (B) and 10 μm (C).

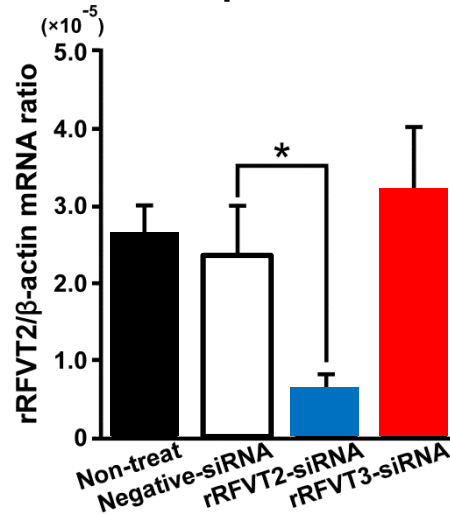


Knockdown analysis of RFVTs

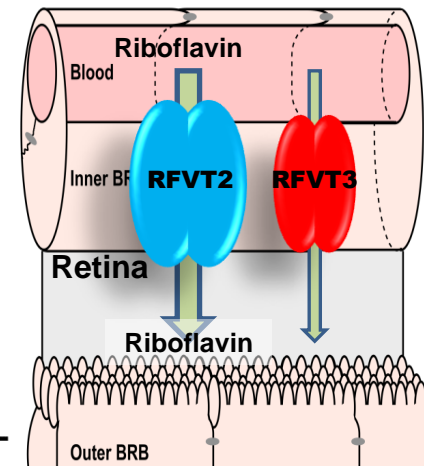
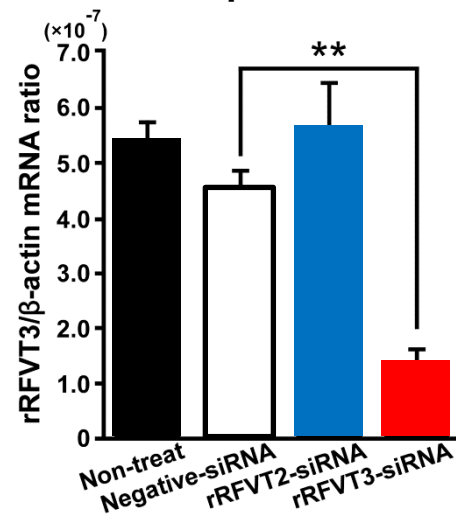
Uptake activity



rRFVT2 expression



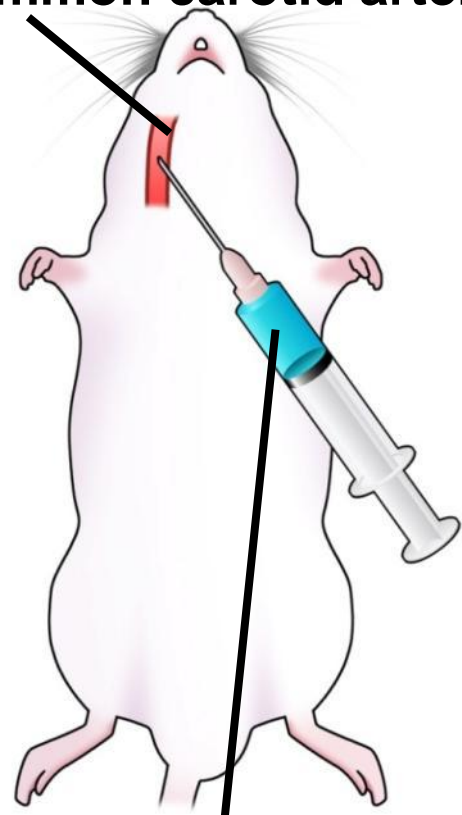
rRFVT3 expression



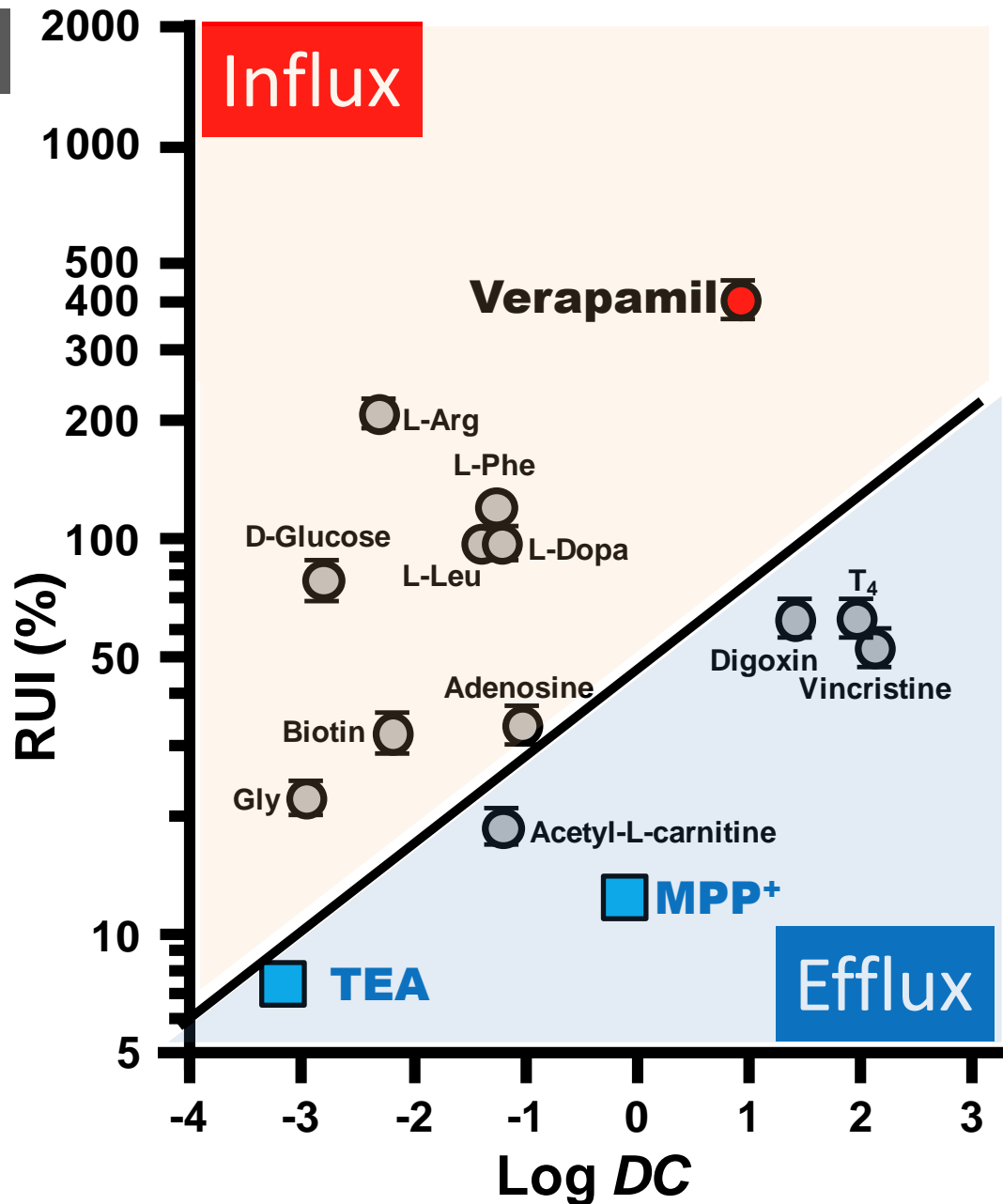
Efflux of 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP⁺)

Retinal uptake index (RUI)

common carotid artery

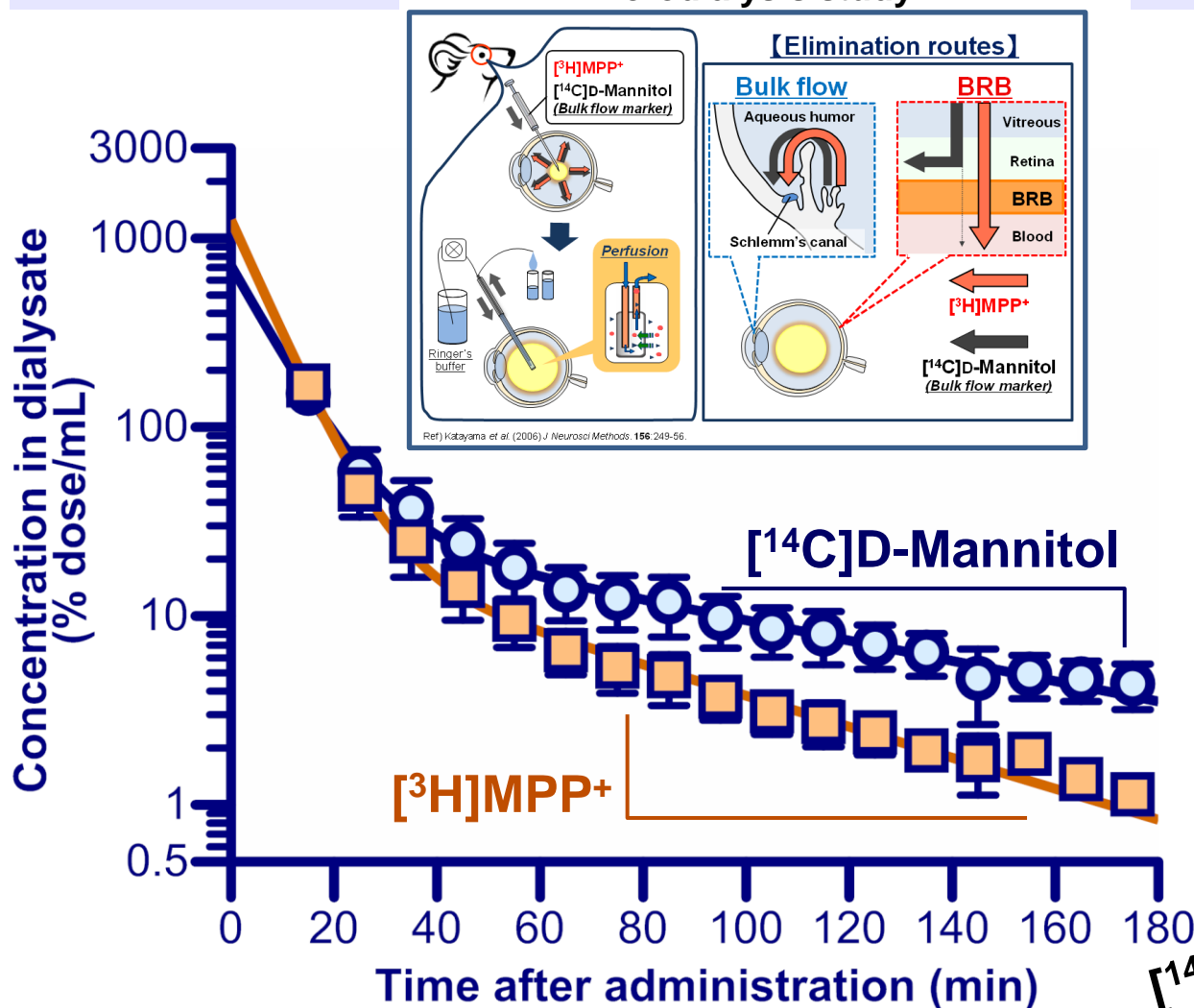


- [³H]MPP⁺
- [¹⁴C]*n*-Butanol
- Inhibitors

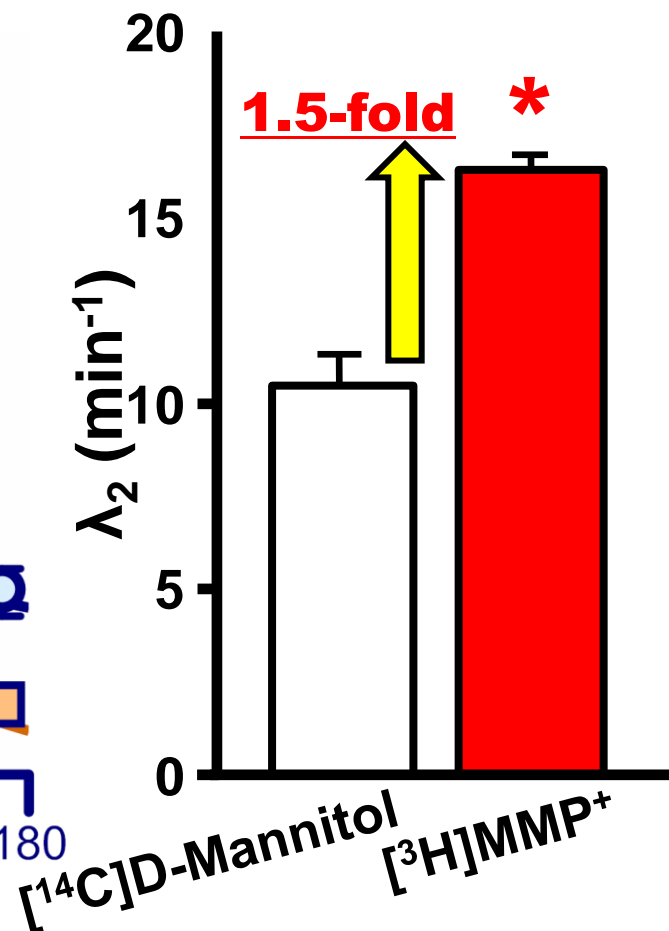


Elimination of $[^3\text{H}]\text{MPP}^+$ across the BRB

Time-course



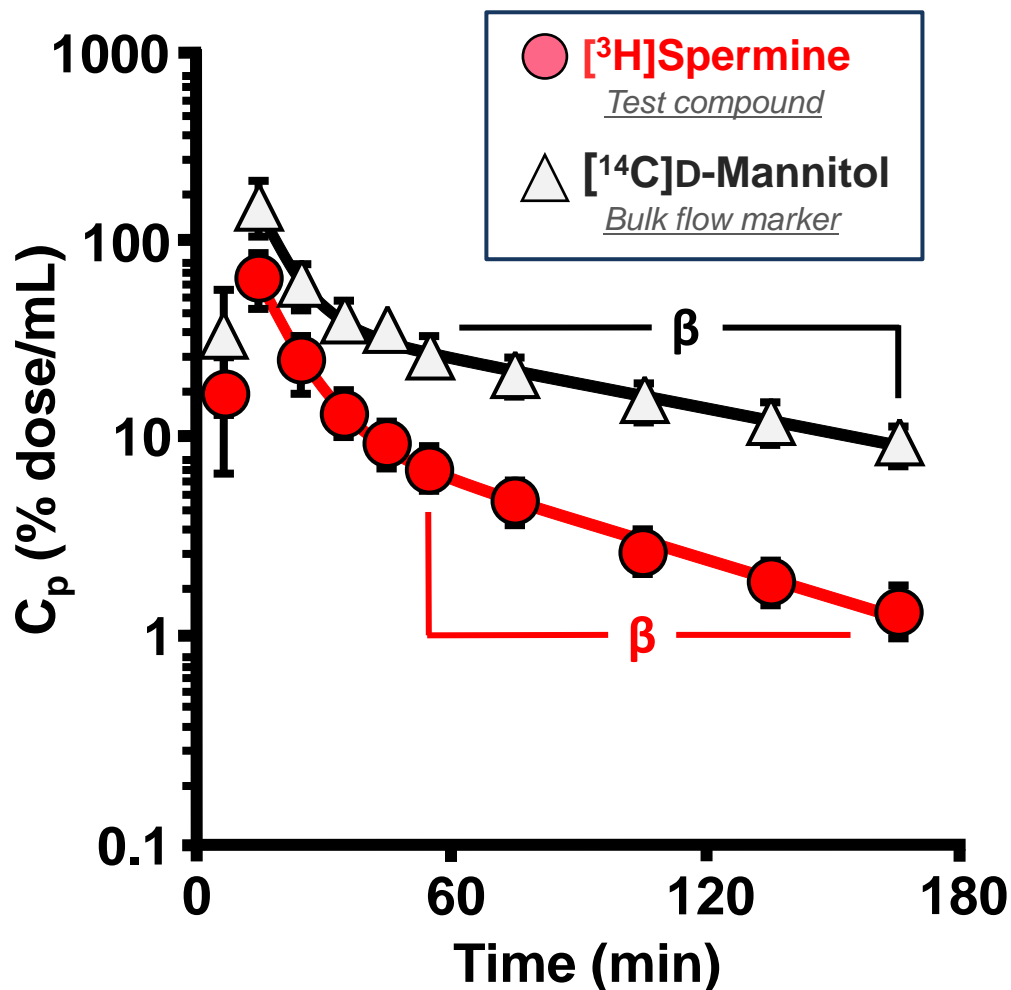
Difference of λ_2 values



Each value represents the mean \pm SEM ($n = 3$). * $p < 0.01$, significantly difference from the value of $[^{14}\text{C}]\text{D-mannitol}$.

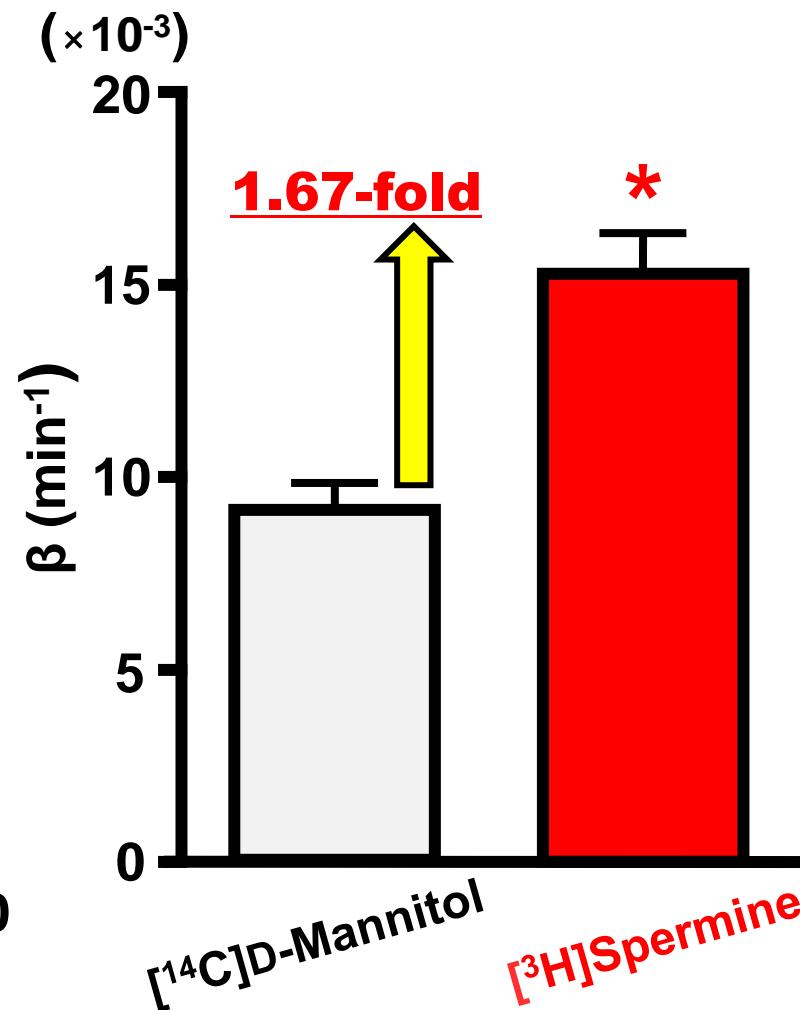
Elimination of [³H]spermine across the BRB

Time-course



Each point represents the mean \pm S.E.M. ($n = 5$).

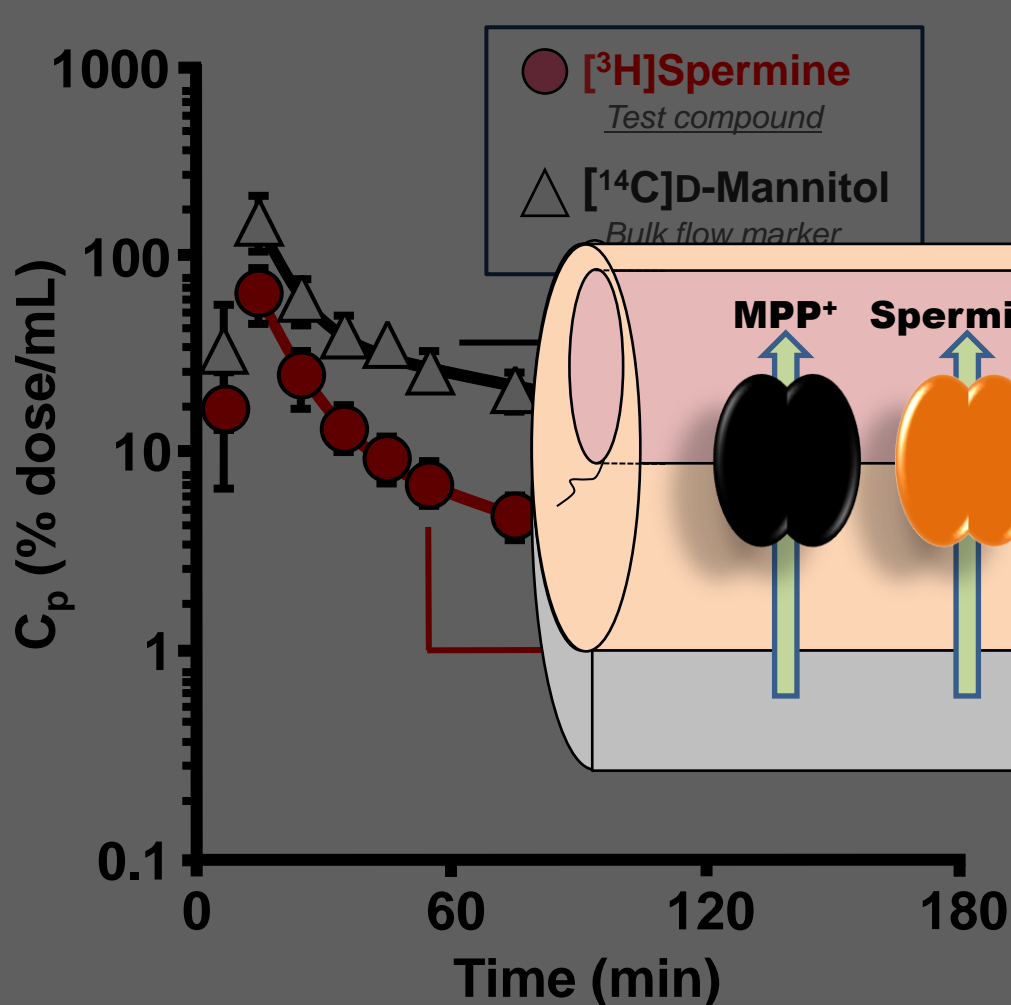
Difference of λ_2 values



Each column represents the mean \pm S.E.M. ($n = 5$).
* $p < 0.01$, significantly different from [¹⁴C]D-mannitol.

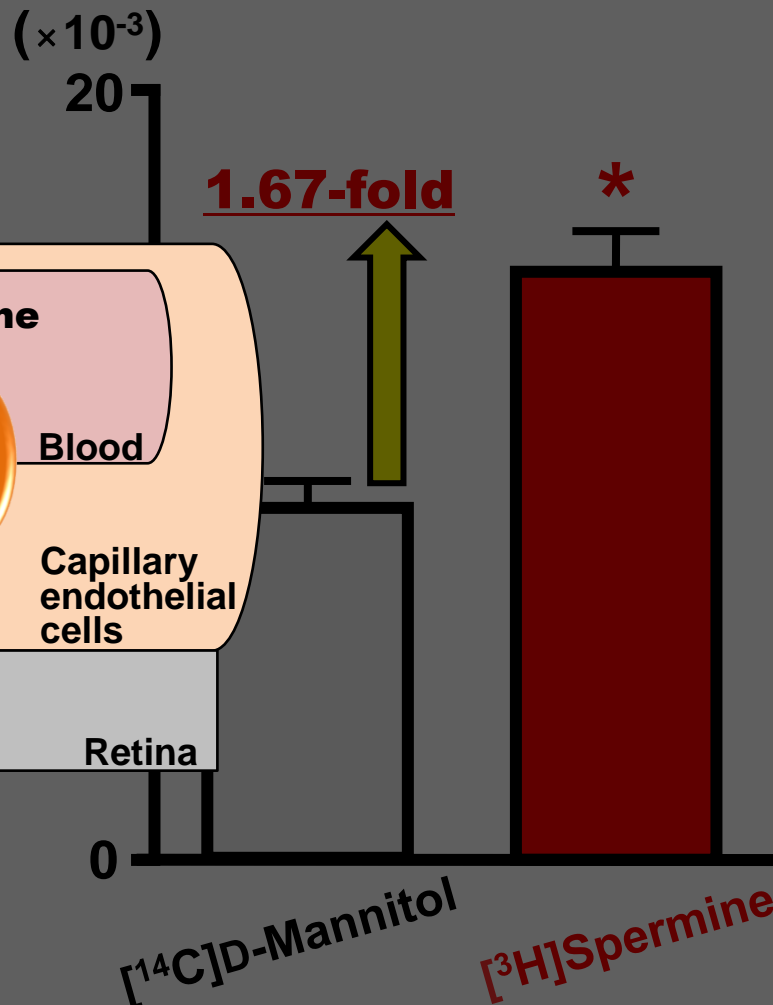
Elimination of [³H]spermine across the BRB

Time-course



Each point represents the mean ± S.E.M. (*n* = 5).

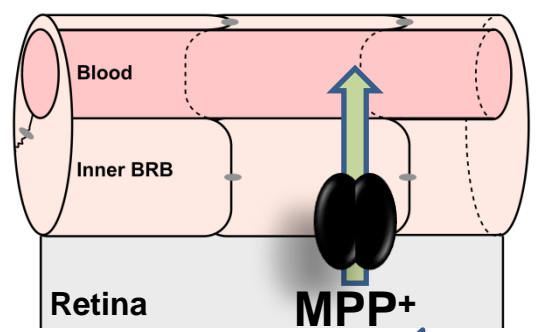
Difference of λ₂ values



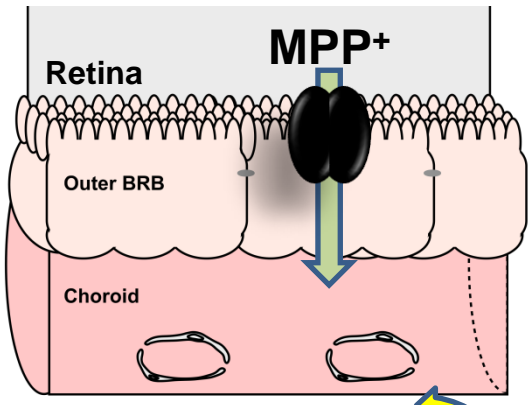
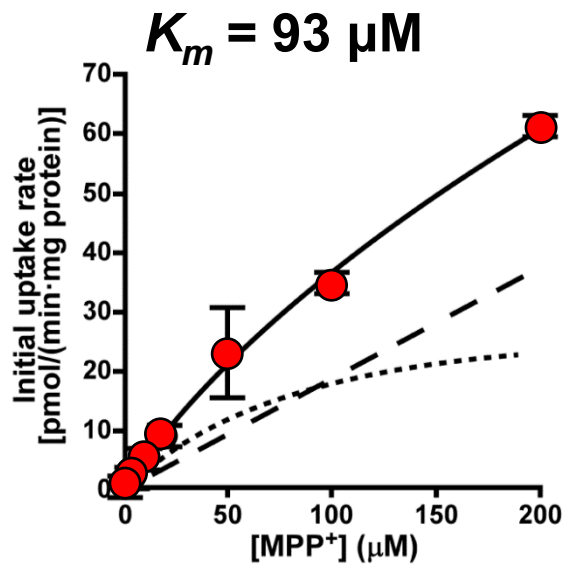
Each column represents the mean ± S.E.M. (*n* = 5).
**p* < 0.01, significantly different from [¹⁴C]D-mannitol.

Carrier-mediated efflux of [³H]MPP⁺ and [³H]spermine

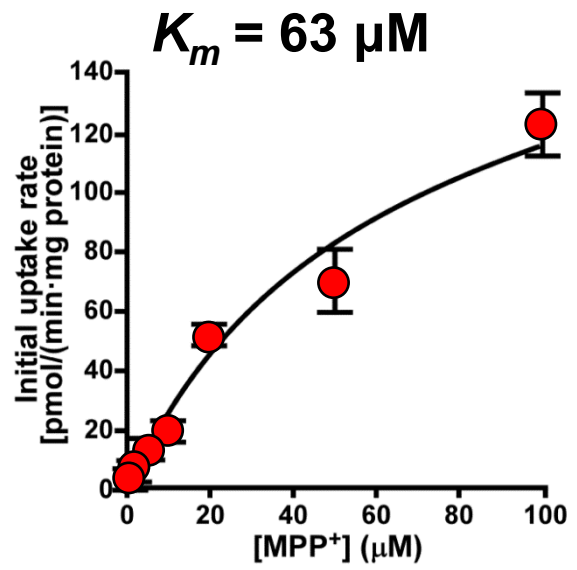
[³H]MPP⁺ transport



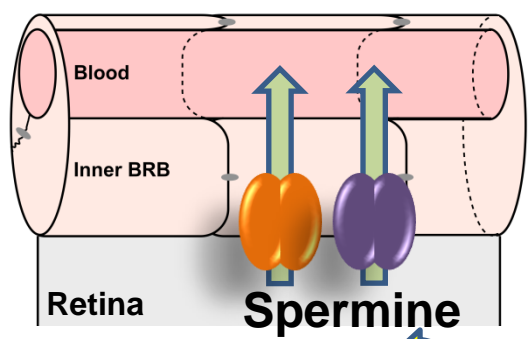
TR-iBRB2 cells



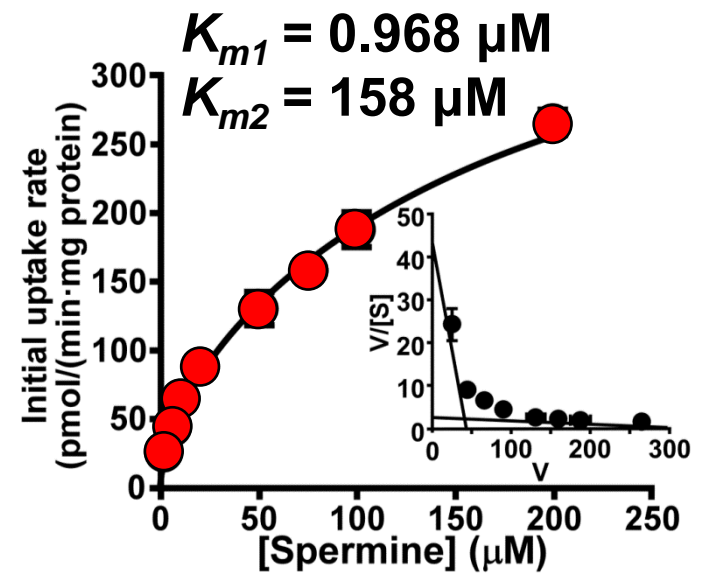
Primary rat RPE cells



[³H]Spermine transport

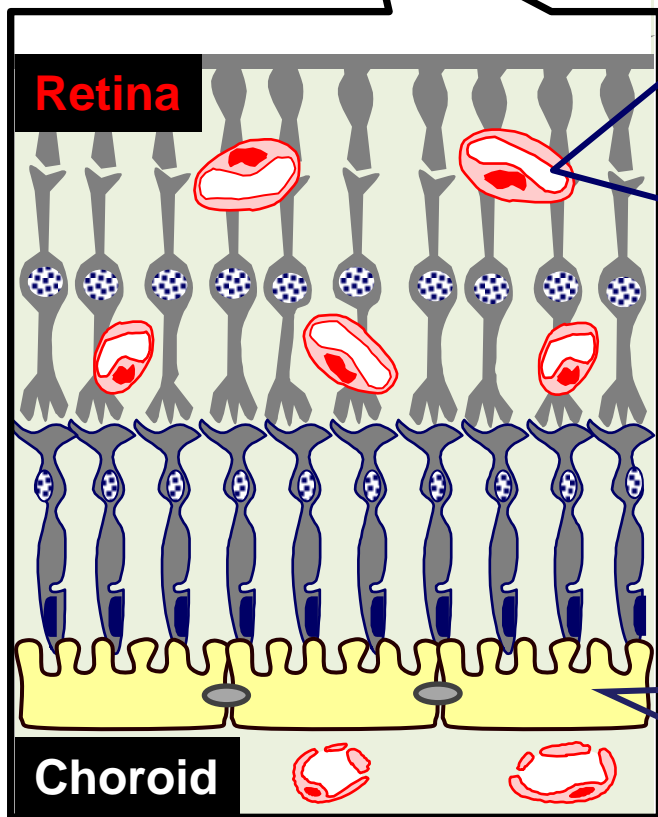


TR-iBRB2 cells

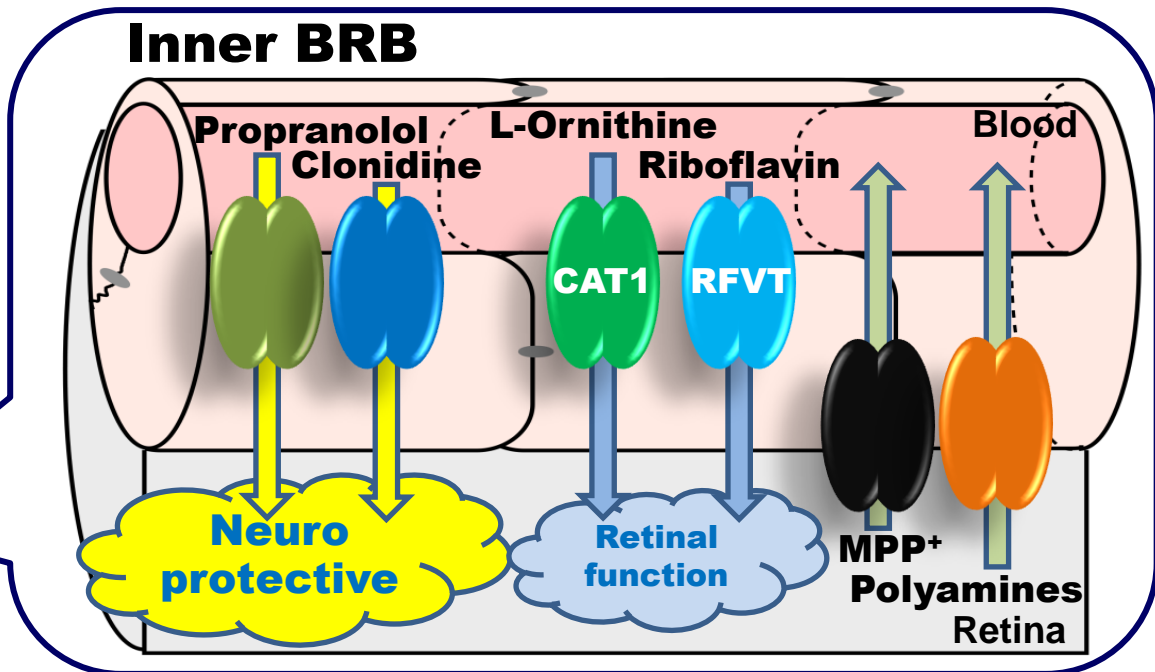


Summary

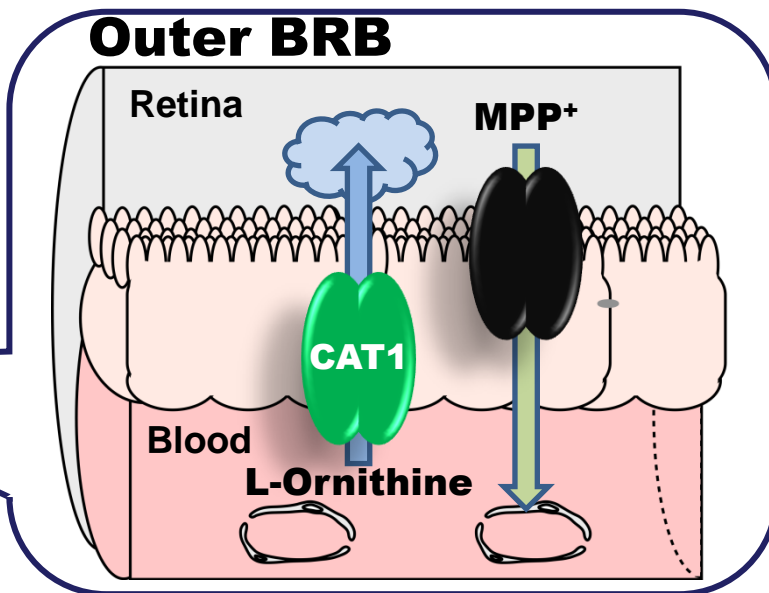
Eye



Inner BRB



Outer BRB





**Thank you
for your
attention.**

Snow wall in Tateyama