

Cloe Screen Plasma Protein Binding

cyprotex

experts in **ADME**

Background Information



'Equilibrium dialysis is the preferred method to determine the free drug fraction, because it is less susceptible to experimental artifacts.'

¹Kariv I, Cao H and Oldenburg KR. (2001) *J Pharm Sci* 90 (5); 580-587.

- The extent of binding to plasma influences the way in which a drug distributes into tissues in the body.
- Extensive plasma protein binding also limits the amount of free compound available to access sites of action in the cell, and metabolism and elimination may be slower.
- Equilibrium dialysis is the most widely accepted method for assessing plasma protein binding as non specific binding effects are minimised compared with other methods such as ultrafiltration.
- Cloe Screen Plasma Protein Binding assay is performed using an equilibrium dialysis method and delivers a value of fraction of compound unbound to proteins (fu).
- There is a choice of three methods for assessing plasma protein binding using three different percentages of plasma to provide flexibility depending on budget and compound characteristics.

Protocol

Method

Equilibrium Dialysis
(at 10 %, 50 % or 100 % plasma)

Test Compound Concentration

5 μ M (different concentrations available)

Number of Replicates

2

Compound Requirements

150 μ L of 10 mM solution

Analysis method

LC-MS/MS quantification (both plasma and buffer standards prepared)

Data Delivery

Fraction unbound in 100 % plasma
Recovery

Equilibrium dialysis is the preferred method for evaluating plasma protein binding.



Cloë Screen Plasma Protein Binding

3 Different methods have been validated based on performing the equilibrium dialysis at different plasma concentrations (10 % plasma, 50 % plasma and 100 % plasma). For the 10 % and 50 % plasma methods the fraction unbound values are scaled to a fraction unbound at 100 %. The application of each method is described in the table below.

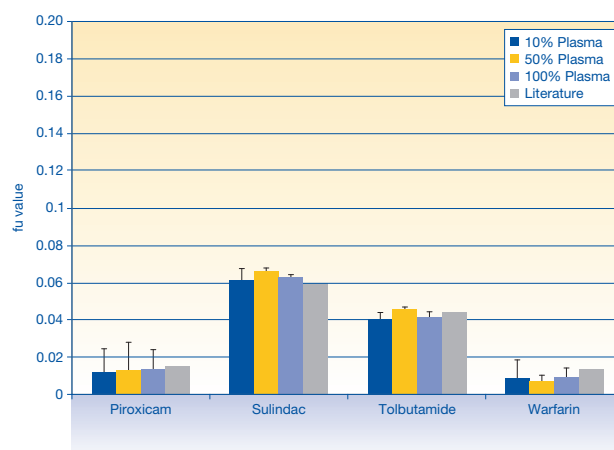
Table 1

Applications for the 3 methods based on differing plasma concentrations.

Option	Applications
10 % plasma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced plasma requirement and cost. • Highly automated evaluation of large numbers of compounds for early screening. • Ideal for differentiating between very highly bound compounds. • Not suitable for highly unbound compounds.
50 % plasma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced plasma requirement and cost. • Highly automated evaluation of plasma protein binding using a higher concentration of plasma. • Recommended for differentiating between highly unbound compounds.
100 % plasma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Gold standard' assay. • Evaluation of protein binding using 100 % plasma. • Applicable to all stages of preclinical ADME.

Figure 1

Graph showing the fraction unbound of 4 compounds using 10 %, 50 % and 100 % plasma, and their comparison to literature values (Goodman and Gilman, 1996).



The fraction unbound has been scaled to 100 % for compounds that were screened using 10 % and 50 % plasma. The error bars represent the standard deviation of 3 separate experiments.

References

¹ Kariv I et al. (2001) *J Pharm Sci* **90** (5): 580-587.

² Goodman and Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics. 1996.