Losartan Competitively Inhibits CYP2C8-Dependent Paclitaxel Metabolism in Vitro

Yuji Mukai, Takaki Toda, Toru Hayakawa, Erik Eliasson, Anders Rane, and Nobuo Inotsume

Division of Clinical Pharmacology, Hokkaido Pharmaceutical University School of Pharmacy; Division of Pharmacotherapy, Hokkaido Pharmaceutical University School of Pharmacy; 7–1 Katsuraoka, Otaru 047–0264, Japan; and Division of Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Laboratory Medicine, Karolinska University Hospital Karolinska Institute; Stockholm SE-14186, Sweden.

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The present study aimed to characterize the inhibitory effects of losartan, an angiotensin II receptor blocker, on CYP2C8. Inhibition experiments were based on human lymphoblast-expressed recombinant CYP2C8 (rCYP2C8) and paclitaxel as a CYP2C8 substrate. The disappearance of paclitaxel (initial concentration: 7.5μmol/L) was monitored over time at different concentrations of losartan (0, 100, 500 and 1000μmol/L). For Dixon and Cornish–Bowden plots, various concentrations of losartan (final concentration: 0, 50, 100 and 250μmol/L) and paclitaxel (final concentration: 3.75, 7.5 and 15μmol/L) were used. Losartan exhibited significant inhibitory effects on paclitaxel disappearance at losartan concentrations of ≥100μmol/L (p<0.05). Losartan at 50μmol/L inhibited the disappearance of paclitaxel by about 60%. Both plots showed that losartan exerted competitive inhibition of rCYP2C8, and its apparent Ki value was estimated to be 40.7μmol/L. The degree of inhibition (R value) for rCYP2C8 after oral administration of losartan (100mg) was estimated to be 1.2, using the maximum hepatic input total blood concentration (7.3μmol/L). The present results show that losartan acts as a competitive inhibitor of CYP2C8-dependent drug metabolism in vitro. Subjects with a low clearance of losartan, resulting in a high average systemic blood concentration of losartan after repeated oral administration, should be carefully monitored for possible adverse reactions during co-medication with CYP2C8 substrate drugs.

Key words losartan; paclitaxel; drug–drug interaction; CYP2C8

CYP2C8 is a major human hepatic CYP, constituting about 7% of total microsomal CYP content in the liver, in which it catalyzes the oxidative metabolism of at least 5% of drugs.1–6) Paclitaxel, a frequently used anticancer drug, is mainly metabolized to 6α-hydroxypaclitaxel by CYP2C8 and is also used as a CYP2C8 marker substrate.7,8) Plasma concentration and area under the concentration–time curve (AUC) of paclitaxel are correlated with degree of neurotoxicity.7 Therefore, it is important to investigate the interaction between paclitaxel and possible co-medication with CYP2C8 inhibitors in order to avoid adverse events.

Losartan, an angiotensin II receptor blocker, is a substrate of both CYP2C9 and CYP3A4, although CYP2C9 appears to be more important.8,9) The maximum radioactivity in the liver was about 20–40 fold higher than that in the plasma after oral administration of 14C-Losartan in rats, indicating that losartan accumulates to the liver.10) Losartan has been reported to have inhibitory effects on CYP2C911) and to inhibit amodiaquine metabolism by CYP2C8,12) although it is not a substrate of CYP2C8. Therefore, losartan would interact with other drugs metabolized by CYP2C8, such as paclitaxel, in the human liver. To evaluate the inhibitory effects of CYP2C8 by losartan, it is important to explore the mechanisms of CYP2C8 inhibition and its inhibitory effects on other substrates of this enzyme.

The aims of the present study were to investigate the type of CYP2C8 inhibition by losartan in relation to the magnitude of the inhibition and to estimate its apparent Ki value. Degree of inhibition after oral administration of losartan was estimated using losartan concentration in clinical settings and Ki value, in accordance with the method of Ito et al.13)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals Losartan potassium was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.). Paclitaxel was purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). Docetaxel trihydrate used as an internal standard (IS) was purchased from Toronto Research Chemicals (North York, Canada). Human lymphoblast-expressed human CYP2C8 (rCYP2C8: 92pmol P450/mg protein), control microsomes derived from human lymphoblast cells containing vector, and reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) regenerating system solutions A and B were purchased from BD Gentest (Woburn, MA, U.S.A.). All other chemicals and solvents were HPLC-grade or special-grade reagents.

The following stock solutions of each compound were prepared and stored at −20°C: losartan (1mmol/L), paclitaxel (4mmol/L) and docetaxel (0.2mg/mL). Paclitaxel stock solution was diluted with methanol to 0.75mmol/L and docetaxel stock solution was diluted with acetonitrile to 10μg/mL before use.

Inhibition Study in Human Lymphoblast-Expressed Human CYP2C8 Incubation was performed using the method of Crespi et al.14) with some modifications. All incubations were carried out in the linear range of paclitaxel metabolism with respect to protein concentration (0.5–1.0mg protein/mL), incubation time (30–120min), and substrate concentration (7.5μmol/L: reported Km value15), and these conditions were consistent with recommended conditions in the package insert...
for rCYP2C8. Losartan concentrations in incubates (100 μL) were 0, 100, 500 and 1000 μmol/L. Incubation mixtures consisting of 83 μL of 50 mmol/L phosphate buffer (pH 7.4), 10 μL of CYP2C8 (10 mg protein/mL), 290 pmol P450 (mL) or control microsomes (10 mg protein/mL), and 6 μL of NADPH regenerating system solution (final concentration: 1.3 mmol/L NADP⁺, 3.3 mmol/L glucose-6-phosphate, 3.3 mmol/L MgCl₂, and 0.4 U/mL glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) were preincubated for 3 min at 37°C. The reaction was started by adding 1 μL of 0.75 mmol/L paclitaxel dissolved in methanol. Paclitaxel concentration in the incubation mixture was 7.5 μmol/L. Methanol content in the incubation mixture was less than 1% to prevent inactivation of rCYP2C8. After incubation for 120 min at 37°C, the reaction was stopped by adding 30 μL of ice-cold acetone. Paclitaxel was stable in the mixture within the incubation experiment (data not shown). All incubations were performed in duplicate.

HPLC Assay The instrument was a C-R4AX chromatopac data acquisition system equipped with a Shimadzu LC-6A pump, and a SCV-6B system controller (Shimadzu Corp., Kyoto, Japan) coupled with a UV-VIS detector (Shimadzu SPD-10A VP). The column was LichroCART ODS with a particle size of 5 μm (250 mm × 4 mm, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany).

Residual concentrations of paclitaxel were measured using the method of Andreeva et al. with some modifications. Briefly, column temperature and detection wavelength were set at 35°C and 227 nm, respectively. Mobile phase consisted of water and acetonitrile (8:7, v/v), and flow rate was 1.2 mL/min. The ed value of blood to plasma concentration ratio. Consequently, [I] av in plasma was calculated to be 1.0, and 1610 mL/min were used for ka, Fa and Qh. [I] av was obtained by Eq. 5.

$$[I]_{av} = (D / \tau) / (CL / F)$$

where r is dose interval, CL is total clearance, and F is bioavailability. Values of 558.7 mL/min and 36.5% obtained from six healthy male subjects were used for CL and F, respectively. Consequently, [I] av in plasma was calculated to be 0.098 μmol/L, and blood concentration was estimated to be 0.052 μmol/L after multiplying by 0.53, which was the reported value of blood to plasma concentration ratio.

The degree of inhibition (R) after oral administration of losartan was calculated by Eq. 6, based on the assumption that substrate concentration was much lower than its Kₘ value.

$$R = 1 + ([I]_{av} / K_i)$$

The R statistical package (ver. 2.8.0) was used for statistical analysis. Williams’ multiple comparison was employed to compare the inhibitory effects in each losartan concentration against 0 μmol/L losartan. The p values of less than 0.05 were considered to indicate statistical significance.
RESULTS

Inhibitory Effects of Losartan on Paclitaxel Metabolism
Losartan inhibited paclitaxel metabolism in rCYP2C8 at all concentrations studied \((p<0.05; \text{Fig. 1})\). Percentage of paclitaxel metabolized with 100 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\) of losartan was calculated to be 42.5\% of that without losartan.

Apparent \(K_i\) Value, Type of Inhibition and Prediction of Degree of Inhibition
The Dixon and the Cornish–Bowden plots of paclitaxel metabolism at different concentrations of losartan are shown in Figs. 2 and 3, respectively. Apparent \(K_i\) was estimated to be 40.7 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\) from the Dixon plot (Fig. 2). It was concluded from these plots that the type of CYP2C8 inhibition by losartan was competitive (Figs. 2, 3). Losartan at 50 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\) inhibited paclitaxel metabolism by about 60\% (paclitaxel concentration: 7.5 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\), Fig. 4). The \(R\) value was calculated to be 1.2, using values of 40.7 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\) and 7.3 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\) for \(K_i\) and \([I]_{in}\), respectively.

DISCUSSION

Losartan inhibited CYP2C8-dependent paclitaxel metabolism, and this is consistent with previous reports on the inhibitory effects of losartan on amodiaquine metabolism \(\text{via CYP2C8}\). Thus, losartan could interact with other substrates of CYP2C8. In the present study, 50 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\) losartan inhibited paclitaxel metabolism by approximately 60\% (Fig. 4). Losartan would significantly inhibit paclitaxel metabolism, even at concentrations below 50 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\). In this study, we used the substrate depletion assay for CYP2C8 activity using rCYP2C8. The results include the depletion of substrate by non-enzymatic degradation and adhesion to microsomal protein of substrate, despite these effects being eliminated by the use of control microsomes in parallel with test samples (Eq. 1).

Dixon and Cornish–Bowden plots were employed to classify the inhibition processes. The intersection point was observed above the \(x\)-axis in the Dixon plot (Fig. 2), whose \(x\)-coordinate corresponds to \(K_i\) value (dissociation constant of enzyme–inhibitor complex), indicating that the type of inhibition by losartan was competitive or mixed inhibition. On the other hand, lines were parallel on the Cornish–Bowden plot, indicating that \(K_i\) value (dissociation constant of enzyme–substrate–inhibitor complex) was not observed. Thus, the type of inhibition by losartan was considered to be competitive. This finding and the fact that losartan is not metabolized by CYP2C8\(^8\) suggest that the mechanism-based inhibition of CYP2C8 by losartan is unlikely to be involved.

Apparent \(K_i\) value was estimated to be 40.7 \(\mu\text{mol/L}\) from the Dixon plot (Fig. 2). The \(R\) value of losartan for CYP2C8 inhibition was calculated to be 1.2 using the maximum hepatic input total blood concentration, which is assumed the highest concentration taken into the human liver, in order to avoid false negative results. Because this assumption was based on the physiological model, analyses were performed using the blood concentration of losartan, which is calculated by multiplying the blood–plasma concentration ratio by the plasma concentration of losartan. Some reports have used unbound inhibitor concentration for predicting increased \(AUC\) ratio in the presence of inhibitor, and it is assumed that inhibitor is transported into the liver by passive diffusion. However,
CYP2C9, a key enzyme in losartan metabolism, has several genetic polymorphisms with reduced clearance of losartan in vivo.

In subjects with reduced losartan clearance, [1]_v of losartan is considered to be higher than 0.052 µmol/L, indicating that the R value calculated by parameters derived from these populations is higher than 1.2. In relation to the parameters used in this study, none of the information on the genotype of CYP2C9 was indicated. Thus, the impact of CYP2C9 genotype should be investigated in order to elucidate the inhibitory effects of losartan on paclitaxel metabolism in vivo.

Our results showed that the interaction between losartan and paclitaxel in vivo should not be excluded, because the R value was higher than 1.1.17 However, precise prediction of the degree of inhibition is difficult in overall paclitaxel metabolism by losartan in vivo, as paclitaxel is also metabolized by CYP3A4, and its contribution to paclitaxel metabolism has large inter-individual differences.28 Further studies taking into account both the metabolic pathways of paclitaxel in human liver microsomes are required in order to assess the clinical relevance of losartan–paclitaxel interactions in vivo.

In summary, losartan has a dose-dependent inhibitory effect on CYP2C8-dependent paclitaxel metabolism. Our results demonstrate that the type of CYP2C8 inhibition by losartan is competitive. The R value for CYP2C8 inhibition after oral administration of losartan (100 mg) was estimated to be 1.2, using the maximum hepatic input total blood concentration. The present study suggests that subjects with low clearance of losartan, resulting high average systemic blood total concentration of losartan after repeated oral administration, should be carefully monitored for possible adverse reactions during co-medication with paclitaxel and/or other CYP2C8 substrate drugs.

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