

Metabolites and molecules for tomorrow's drugs

We can produce and scale-up mammalian phase I and II metabolites using microbial catalysts, mammalian tissue fractions and recombinant enzymes:

- For DMPK / ADME / TOX
- For Met ID
- As standards for quantitation
- For bioactivity testing
- For stability studies

Proven Reactions

Methyl hydroxylation
Methylene hydroxylation

Methine hydroxylation

Aromatic hydroxylation

N-oxidation

N-methylation

N-dealkylation

N-acetylation

O-dealkylation

Carbonyl reduction

Heterocycle oxidation via aldehyde oxidase

Aromatic O-glucuronidation

Aromatic N-glucuronidation

Non-aromatic O-glucuronidation

Non-aromatic N-glucuronidation

Acyl-glucuronidation

Other glycosidations (AgChem)

N-sulfation

O -sulfation

Thiol conjugation (GSH/NAC)

Transamination

Amino acid conjugations
Sequential reactions e.g.
hydroxylation & glucuronidation

For more information contact us at mail@hyphadiscovery.com

ABOUT HYPHA DISCOVERY

Glucuronides of carboxylic acid-containing drugs

Provision of human glucuronide conjugates via biotransformation

The FDA's 2020 MIST guidance states that phase II conjugates are generally pharmacologically inactive, however where a potentially toxic conjugate, such as an acyl glucuronide is formed, additional safety assessments may be needed. Idiosyncratic drug toxicity of carboxylic acid-containing drugs can be caused by the formation of reactive acyl glucuronides, which have the ability to directly acylate proteins and undergo intramolecular rearrangement producing reactive aldehydes leading to protein glycation.

candidate by microbial biotransformation

Further, there is evidence to suggest that on -target pharmacological studies of acyl glucuronides of drugs are also warranted. This is particularly relevant where acyl glucuronidation constitutes the primary clearance mechanism, or where the pharmacological target is in the extracellular matrix and does not require penetration by the acyl glucuronide conjugate.

Glucuronides can also be responsible for clinically relevant DDIs, such as those attributed to the acyl glucuronides of clopidogrel³ and gemfibrozil⁴, which selectively inhibit CYP2C8. As humans readily oxidise acidic drugs, there is also a potential complication arising from the presence of acyl glucuronides of oxidative metabolites of the drug, and which may later alter conju-

gate reactivity if oxidation occurs on a moiety nearby.⁴ Further issues can arise due to β -glucuronidase-mediated hydrolysis of the patent drug, the propensity for which differs due to marked species differences in expression of β -glucuronidases.⁵

In the client project illustrated above, quantities of both the acyl and ether glucuronides were needed to study pathways responsible for the drug candidate's clearance. A subset of Hypha's microbes were able to produce both glucuronides in good yields. Due to chemical intractability of the ether glucuronide, a streptomycete strain was scaled up to provide the metabolite, which was identical to that formed by incubation of the parent compound with recombinant human UGTIA4.6

We use both late-stage chemical synthesis and biotransformation methods to make acyl glucuronides for clients. We have designed our methods to minimise instability resulting from the formation of acyl migration isomers.

References

¹Lassila et al., 2015. Chem Res Toxicol 28(2):2292-2303 ²Ryder et al., 2018. J Med Chem 61(16):7273-7288 ³Tornio et al., 2014. Clin Pharmacol Ther 96(4):498-507 ⁴Ogilivie et al., 2006. Drug Metab Dispos 34(1):191-197 ⁵Smith et al., 2018. Drug Metab Dispos 46(6):980-912 ⁶Salter et al., 2018. Xenobiotica 21:1-10

Hypha Discovery Ltd is a UK-based CRO providing solutions to pharmaceutical and agrochemical R&D partners through the production of metabolites of drugs and pesticides, as well as specialising in natural products. We have an extensive client base and work with many of the top pharma and agrochemical companies worldwide.