



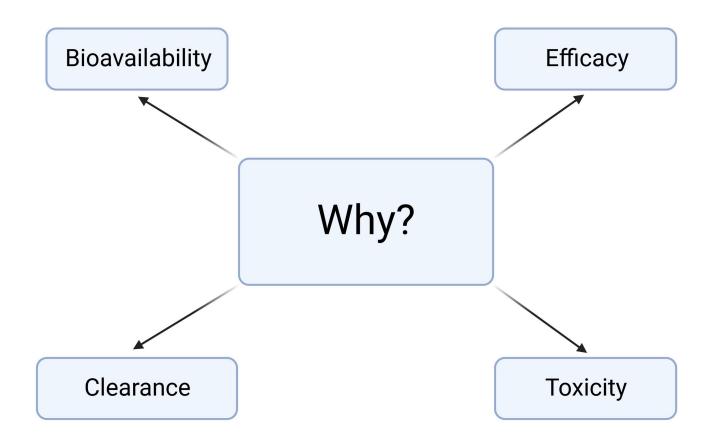
Protein binding

 Protein binding refers to the degree in which a drug is bound to proteins within the blood

- Only free drug is available for pharmacological interactions
- Unbound compound can cross cell membranes unassisted
- May release over time

Why do we care about protein binding?



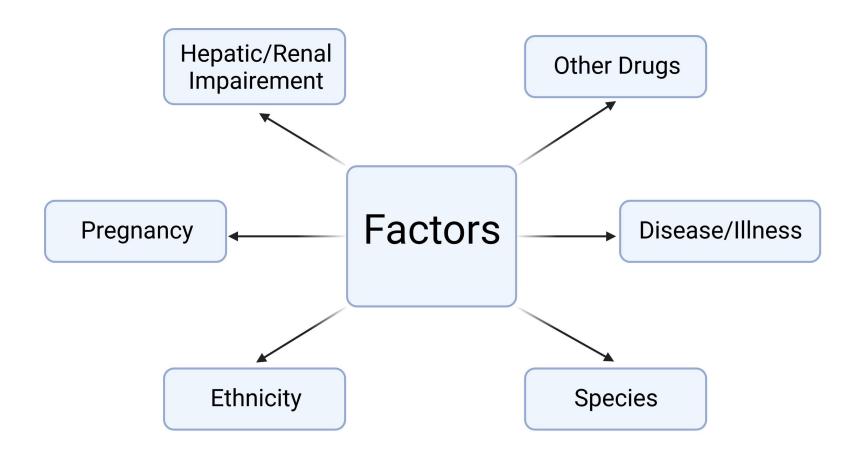






What can affect protein binding?



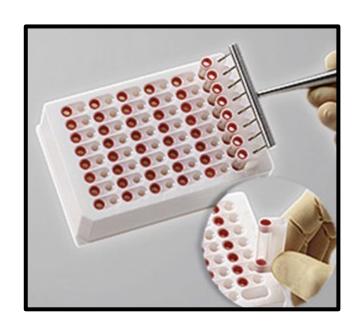






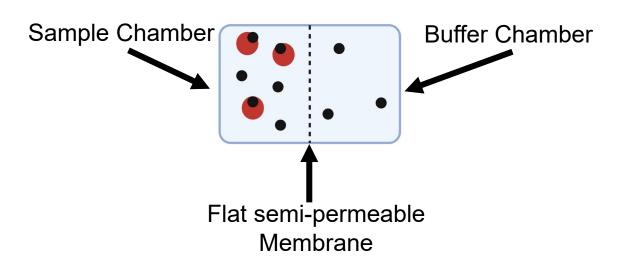
- Ultrafiltration (UF)
- Ultracentrifugation (UC)
- Equilibrium Dialysis (ED)

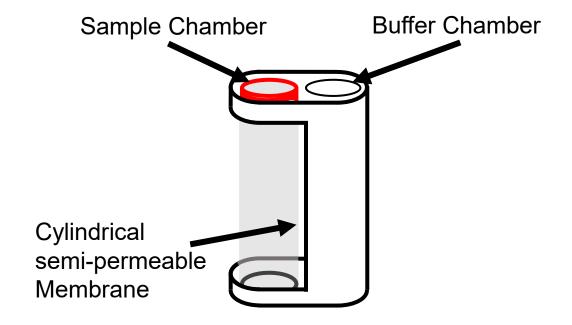
Rapid Equilibrium Dialysis (RED)



Rapid Equilibrium Dialysis (RED)







Advantage

Larger surface area = faster equilibrium

Rapid Equilibrium Dialysis (RED)



%
$$FU = \frac{Concentration\ white\ chamber}{Concentration\ red\ chamber} x100$$



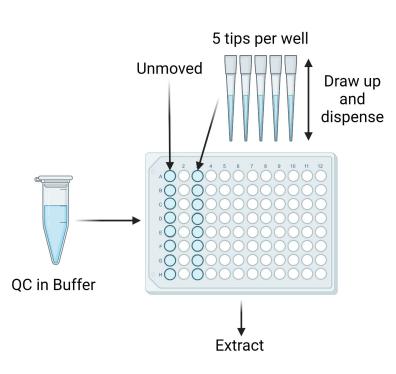
Characterisation of RED techniques for specific compounds

DRUG DEVELOPMENT

Experiment	Objectives		
Binding	 Does your compound bind to the pipette tips, plate or membrane? How can binding be overcome? 		
Cleaning	 Can the base plate be cleaned and reused? 		
Mass Balance	 Does your compound cross the membrane? Does your compound reach equilibrium? How long does it take for your compound to reach equilibrium? What is the recovery of your compound? 		
Stability	Is your compound stable at incubation temperature?What does it mean if your compound isn't stable?		
Time Course	 How long does it take for your compound to reach equilibrium? What is the % fraction unbound? Is your % fraction unbound consistent? 		

Tip Binding

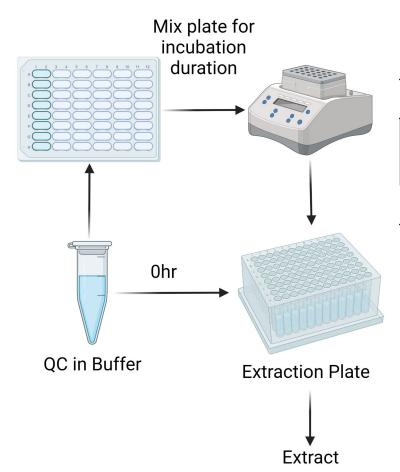




Objective	Considerations	
 Does your compound bind to the pipette tips, plate or membrane? 	Type of pipettePipetting method	
How can binding be overcome?	Pre-wetAlternative pipetteAdditives/stabilisers	

Plate Binding



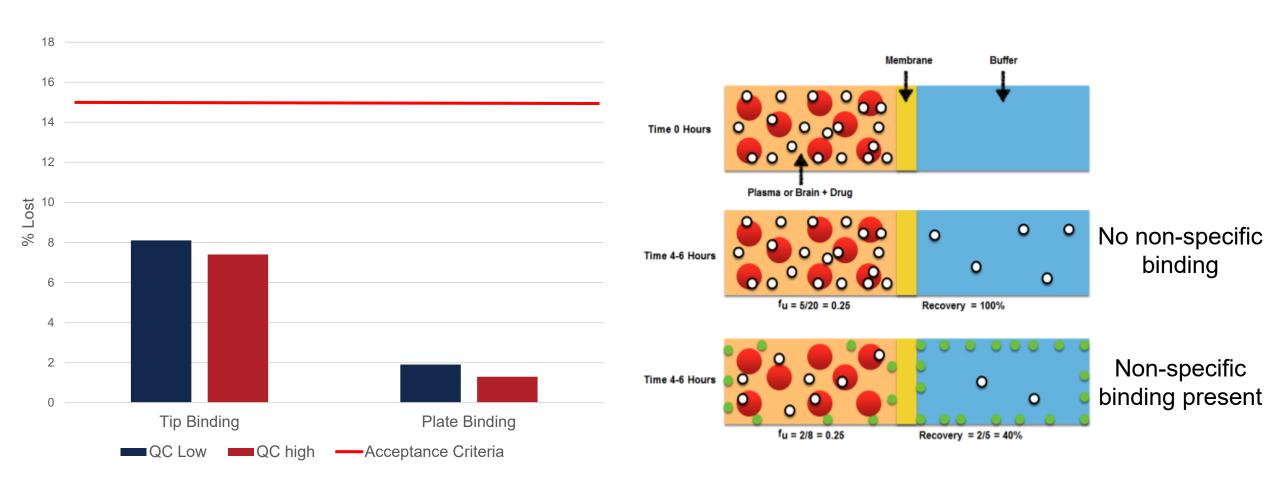


Objective	Considerations	
 Does your compound bind to the pipette tips, plate or membrane? 	PTFE (Teflon) vs PP	
 How can binding be overcome? 	 Change plate type 	

Binding



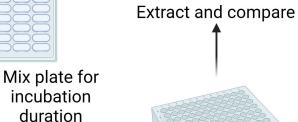
% lost = % RE Unstressed - % RE Stressed



Cleaning

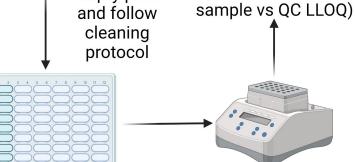


RED plate loaded with QC High



Extraction Plate (Post clean buffer





Buffer added to cleaned wells

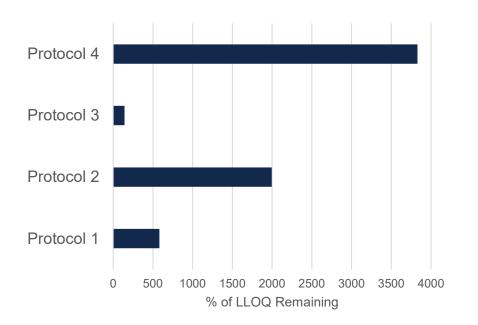
Objective

Can a reusable Teflon plate be used?

Why wouldn't you just use single use?

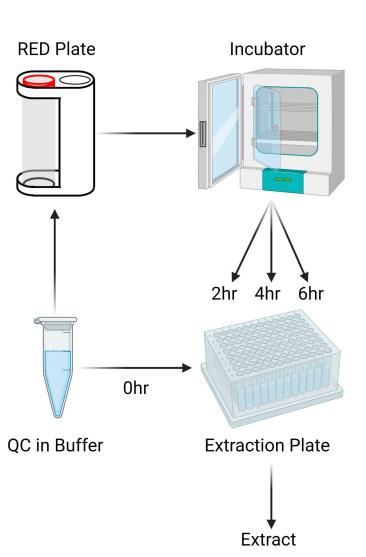
Considerations

- Binding
- Solvents
- Temperature
- Mix Speed
- Mix Duration
- Binding



Mass Balance





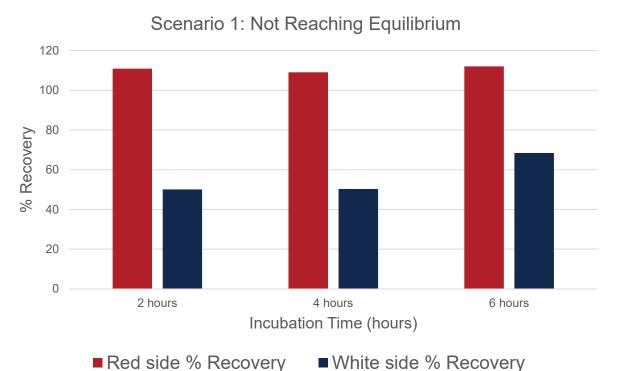
Objective	Considerations		
Does your compound cross the membrane?	Size 8000Da & 12000DaStabilityBinding		
Does your compound reach equilibrium?	 Can RED be used to determine %FU In buffer = no protein binding 		
How long does it take for your compound to reach equilibrium?	Extraction timeF/T cycles		
What is the recovery of your compound?	StabilityBinding		

Mass Balance



 $Expected\ Concentration(ng/mL) = \frac{(Total\ volume\ of\ red\ side\ (mL)x\ QC\ concentration(ng/mL)}{(Total\ volume\ of\ red\ +\ white\ side\ (mL))}$

$$Recovery \ (\%) = \frac{Mean \ concentration \ (ng/mL)}{Overall \ expected \ concentration \ (ng/mL)} x 100$$



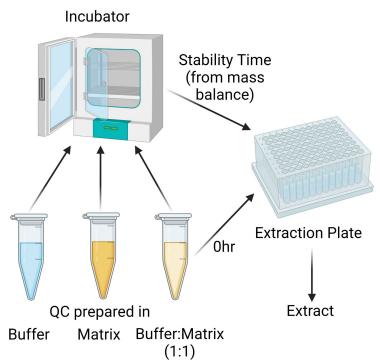
■ Red side % Recovery

■ White side % Recovery

Scenario 2: Reaching Equilibrium

RED Stability

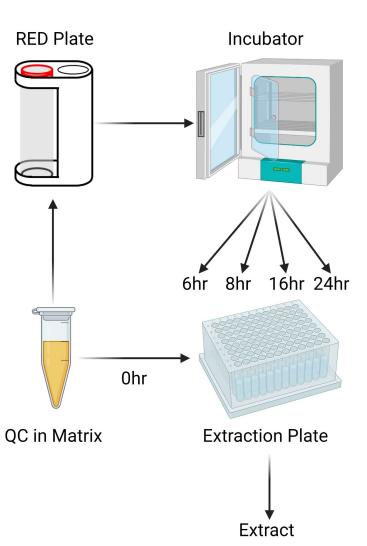




_	Objective		Considerations	
	Is your compound stable at incubation temperature?	•	Time	
	What does it mean if your compound isn't	•	Buffer	
	stable?	•	Matrix	
1		•	Generated sample	

Time Course



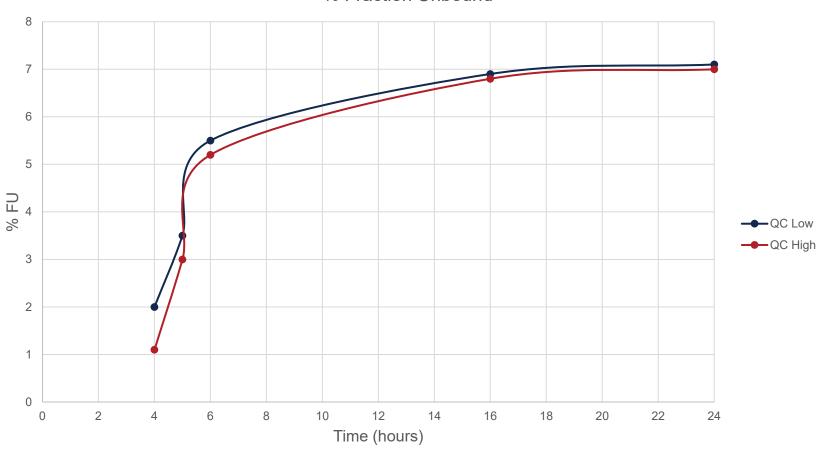


Objective	Considerations	
How long does it take for your compound to reach equilibrium?	Taken from MB experimentAddition of proteins	
What is the % fraction unbound?		
Is your % fraction unbound consistent?	Multiple QC levels	

Time Course









Best Practices and Conclusions

 Consider time taken to transfer samples from RED plate to extraction plate

- Not all compounds are feasible for RED
- There are points in RED that are 'STOP' points
- RED takes time and should be planned carefully

Thank you for your attention **Any questions?**

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