

Session: P094 Novel and improved therapeutical approaches to viral infections

**Category: 1e. Antiviral drugs, treatment, susceptibility/resistance (other than hepatitis & HIV)**

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**Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic analysis of S-033188/S-033447, a novel inhibitor of influenza virus Cap-dependent endonuclease, in mice infected with influenza A virus**

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**Background:** S-033447, an active form of orally available prodrug S-033188, is a novel small molecule inhibitor of influenza virus cap-dependent endonuclease. In this study, pharmacokinetic (PK) and pharmacodynamic (PD) profile of S-033447 in mice infected with influenza A virus was investigated.

**Material/methods:** Female BALB/c mice were intranasally inoculated with A/WSN/33 strain at 100 tissue culture infectious dose 50 (TCID<sub>50</sub>)/mouse. Five days after infection, mice were subcutaneously treated with S-033447 at the dose range of 0.0625 to 8 mg/kg (QD, BID, or four times a day, for 1 day). Viral titers in the lung at 24 hours after the first administration (PD parameter) were measured in Madin-Darby canine kidney (MDCK) cells. The sigmoid maximum effect (E<sub>max</sub>) model and the linear model were applied to PD and each PK parameter of S-033447: AUC<sub>0-24hr</sub>, C<sub>max</sub>, C<sub>24hr</sub>, and C<sub>T</sub> (plasma concentration at the time point of the dosage interval (τ) after the first dosing).

**Results:** In the linear model, the adjusted coefficient of determination (COD) of C<sub>T</sub> was larger than that of the other PK parameters (Table 1). In the sigmoid E<sub>max</sub> model, the adjusted COD of C<sub>T</sub> and C<sub>24hr</sub> were larger than those of the other PK parameters.

**Conclusions:** C<sub>T</sub> was the best PK parameter predicting viral load at 24 hours after the first administration of S-033447. In order to achieve the rapid reduction to more than one-tenth viral load compared to oseltamivir against influenza A and B virus, the nonclinical target plasma C<sub>T</sub> value of S-

033447 was set to higher than 6.85 ng/mL, which was obtained from 15 mg/kg BID for oral treatment of S-033188 in mice model.

Table 1 Coefficient of determination (COD) of PK parameters in the linear Model

PK Parameter	Model parameter	Estimate	SE	P value	COD [adjusted COD]
AUC <sub>0-24</sub> (ng·hr/mL)	$E_0$	5.705	0.326	<0.0001	0.399
	$\beta$	0.400	0.052	<0.0001	[0.392]
C <sub>max</sub> (ng/mL)	$E_0$	4.542	0.248	<0.0001	0.249
	$\beta$	0.335	0.062	<0.0001	[0.241]
C <sub>24</sub> (ng/mL)	$E_0$	3.624	0.066	<0.0001	0.527
	$\beta$	0.303	0.031	<0.0001	[0.522]
C <sub>T</sub> (ng/mL)	$E_0$	3.603	0.064	<0.0001	0.532
	$\beta$	0.318	0.032	<0.0001	[0.527]