

## Caco-2

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### The use of Caco-2 cell monolayers as a model to predict human intestinal permeability and drug absorption

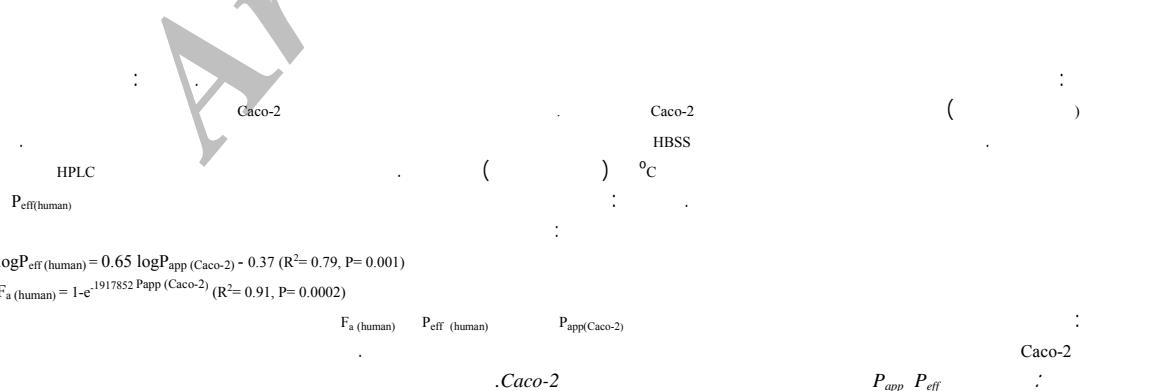
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**OBJECTIVES:** The purpose of the study was to predict the human intestinal permeability and the fraction of oral dose absorbed using Caco-2 system. **METHODS:** Permeability coefficients were determined for nine passively absorbed compounds in Caco-2 system. Caco-2 monolayers were grown on porous filters in multi-well plates as monolayers. Drug solution in HBSS was added to top inserts (apical sides) and then the inserts with plate were incubated at 37°C for 60 min with shaking (~70 rpm). Samples were collected at 60 min from basolateral sides. Lucifer yellow was applied as marker for monolayer integrity in Caco-2 monolayers. Drug concentrations in samples were determined using HPLC equipment and permeability coefficients were calculated. Finally the obtained values were compared with published data for human intestinal permeability and fraction of dose absorbed in human. **RESULTS:** The relationship between permeabilities was found to be  $\log P_{eff}(\text{human}) = 0.65 \log P_{app}(\text{Caco-2}) - 0.37$  ( $R^2 = 0.79$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ). The fraction of dose absorbed in vivo in human ( $F_a$ ) after oral dosing can also be estimated from  $F_a(\text{human}) = 100(1 - e^{-1917852 P_{app}(\text{Caco-2})})$  ( $R^2 = 0.91$ ,  $P = 0.0002$ ). **CONCLUSION:** Therefore we conclude that the Caco-2 system has the potential for the prediction of human intestinal permeability and fraction of oral dose absorbed in human ( $F_a$ ) as well.

**Keywords:** Caco-2,  $P_{eff}$ ,  $P_{app}$ , Permeability- Passively absorbed, Fraction dose absorbed.



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T-75                    ° C

(Drug development)

(subculturing)

Caco-2

% / PBS

( , )

Caco-2

( , )

( )

Caco-2

(TEER)

( )

(feeding tray)

(Trans Epithelial Electrical Resistance) TEER

EVOM ®

(tight junctions)

( , )

(feeding tray)

( , )

Caco-2

( , )

TEER "

Caco-2

( , )

Corrected TEER (Ohm.cm<sup>2</sup>) = (TEER (Ohm) - Blank TEER

(Ohm)) \* 0.33(cm<sup>2</sup>)

TEER

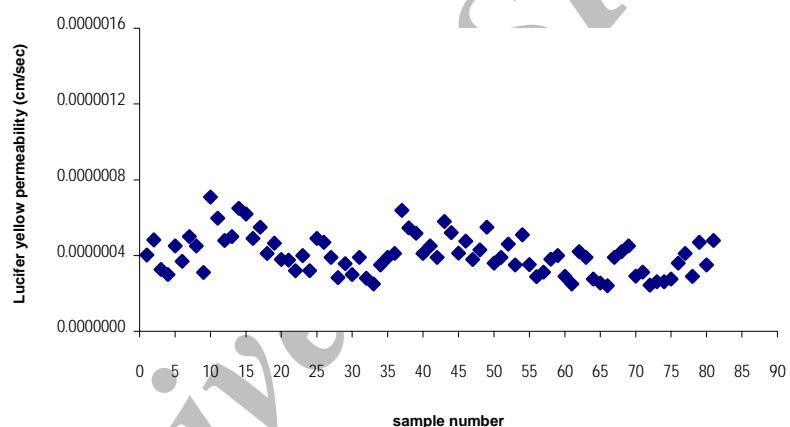
**Caco-2**

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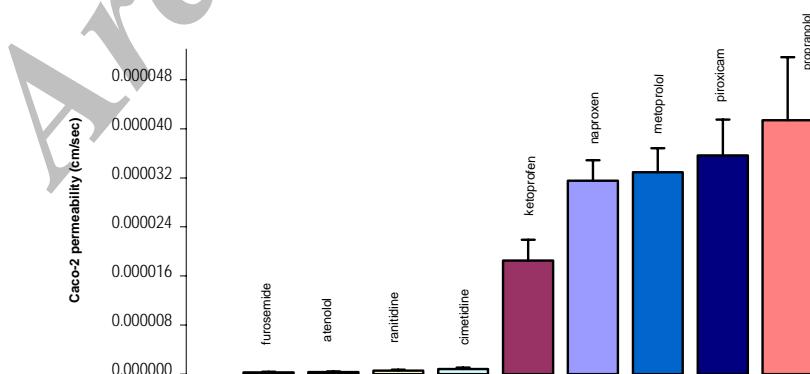


Compound	( Caco-2 )	Mean $P_{app}$ drug (cm/s)	Mean $P_{app}$ LY(cm/s)	Human $P_{eff}(10^{-4})$ (cm/sec)	Human $F_a$ (%)
Naproxen	$3.15(\pm 0.33) \times 10^{-5}$	$3.98 (\pm 0.75) \times 10^{-7}$		$10.0^a$	$100^c$
Ketoprofen	$1.85 (\pm 0.34) \times 10^{-5}$	$5.56 (\pm 0.95) \times 10^{-7}$		$8.70^b$	$100^d$
Ranitidine	$6.10 (\pm 1.32) \times 10^{-7}$	$4.01 (\pm 0.62) \times 10^{-7}$		$0.27^b$	$50^e$
Cimetidine	$8.40 (\pm 2.30) \times 10^{-7}$	$3.34 (\pm 0.58) \times 10^{-7}$		$0.60^b$	$79^f$
Atenolol	$3.32 (\pm 1.06) \times 10^{-7}$	$4.95 (\pm 0.85) \times 10^{-7}$		$0.12^a$	$50^e$
Propranolol	$4.14 (\pm 1.02) \times 10^{-5}$	$4.33 (\pm 0.70) \times 10^{-7}$		$2.90^b$	$90^e$
Metoprolol	$3.29 (\pm 0.39) \times 10^{-5}$	$3.42 (\pm 0.59) \times 10^{-7}$		$1.20^a$	$95^e$
Furosemide	$2.94 (\pm 1.14) \times 10^{-7}$	$3.18 (\pm 0.80) \times 10^{-7}$		$0.30^b$	$61^e$
Piroxicam	$3.56 (\pm 0.58) \times 10^{-5}$	$3.50 (\pm 0.86) \times 10^{-7}$		$6.65^b$	$99^e$

( ) <sup>f</sup> ( ) <sup>e</sup> ( ) <sup>d</sup> ( ) <sup>c</sup> ( ) <sup>b</sup> ( ) <sup>a</sup>



.Caco-2



.Caco-2

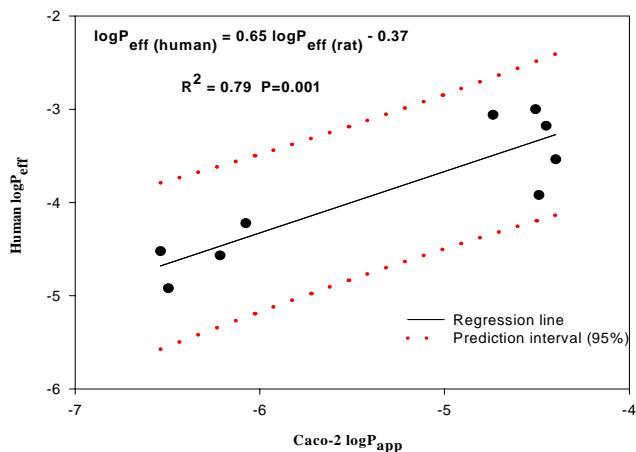
Caco-2  
 )  
 ( Caco-2  
 ( ) (AP → BL)

Caco-2 ( / × cm/sec)  
 ( / × cm/sec)

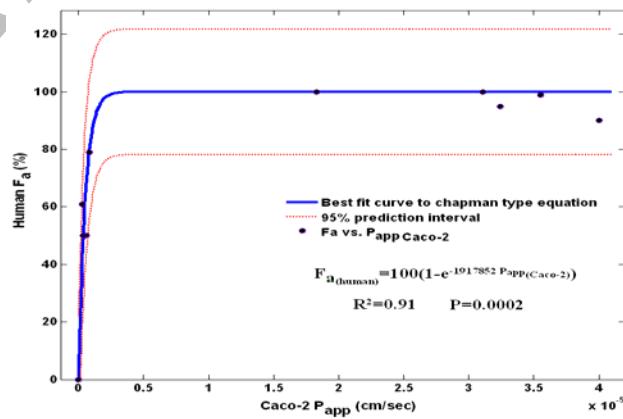
( ) Caco-2

( $P = 0.001$ , MPE=7.45)  $R^2 = 0.79$

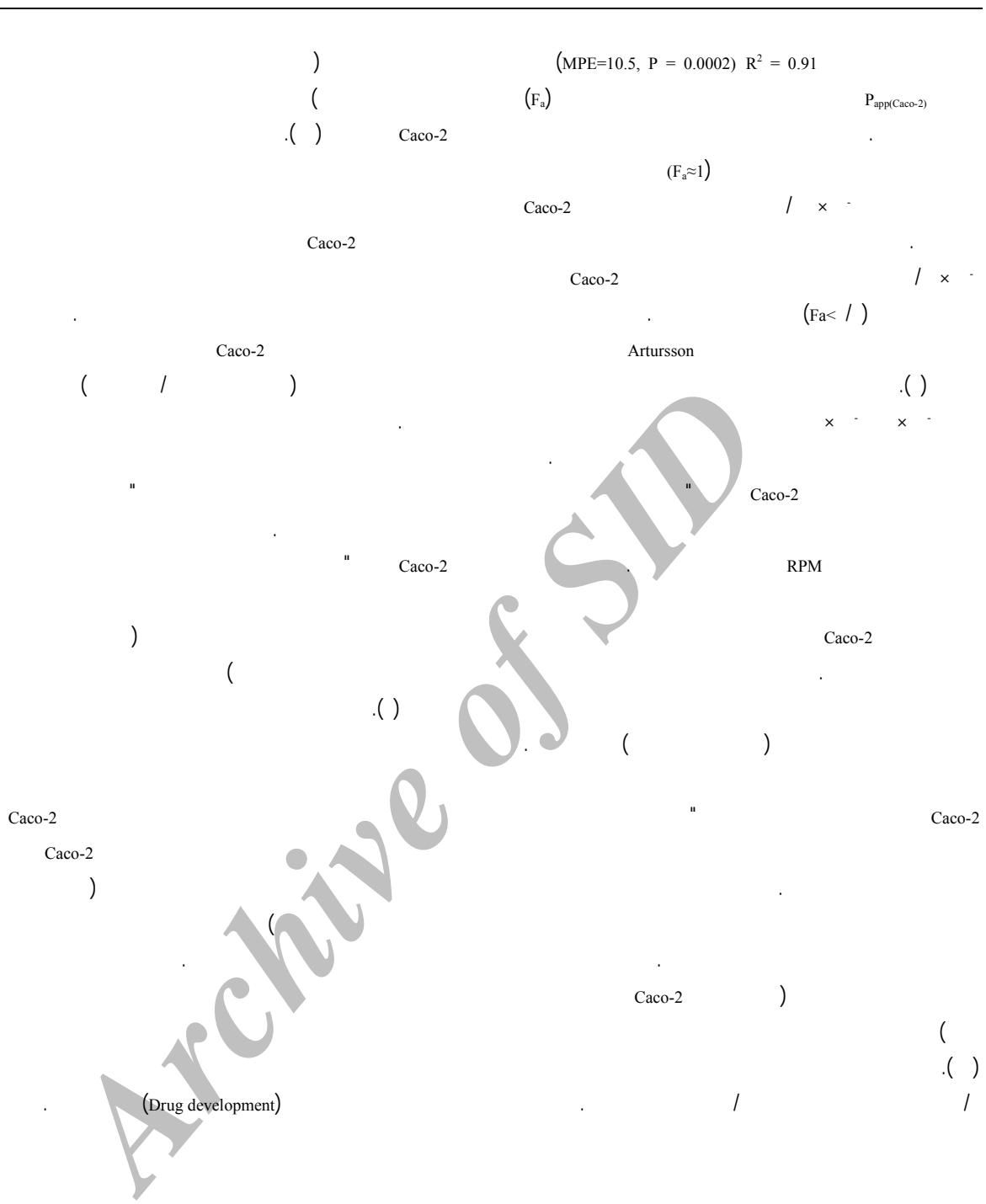
$\log P_{eff(human)}$   $\log P_{app(Caco-2)}$



$\log P_{eff(human)}$   $\log P_{app(Caco-2)}$



$F_a$  (human)  $P_{app}(Caco-2)$



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