

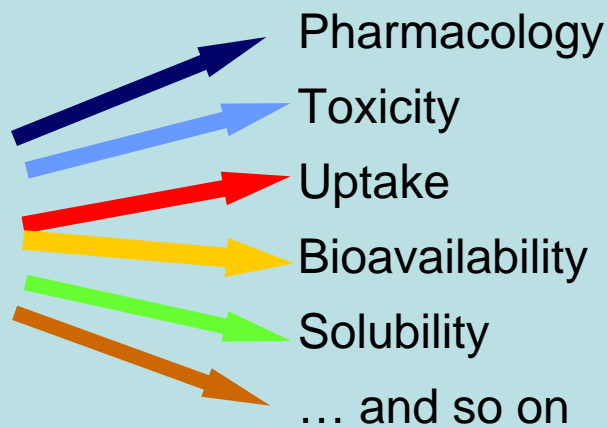
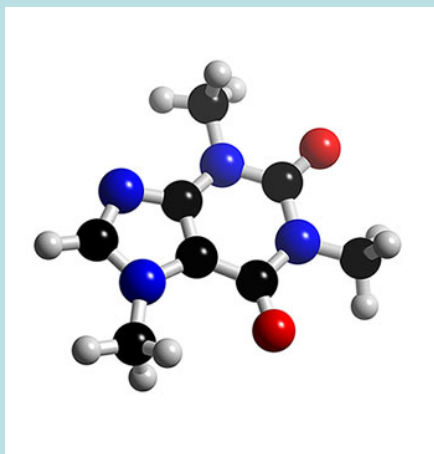
Quantitative Structure-Permeability Relationships – Useful or Useless?

Mark Cronin

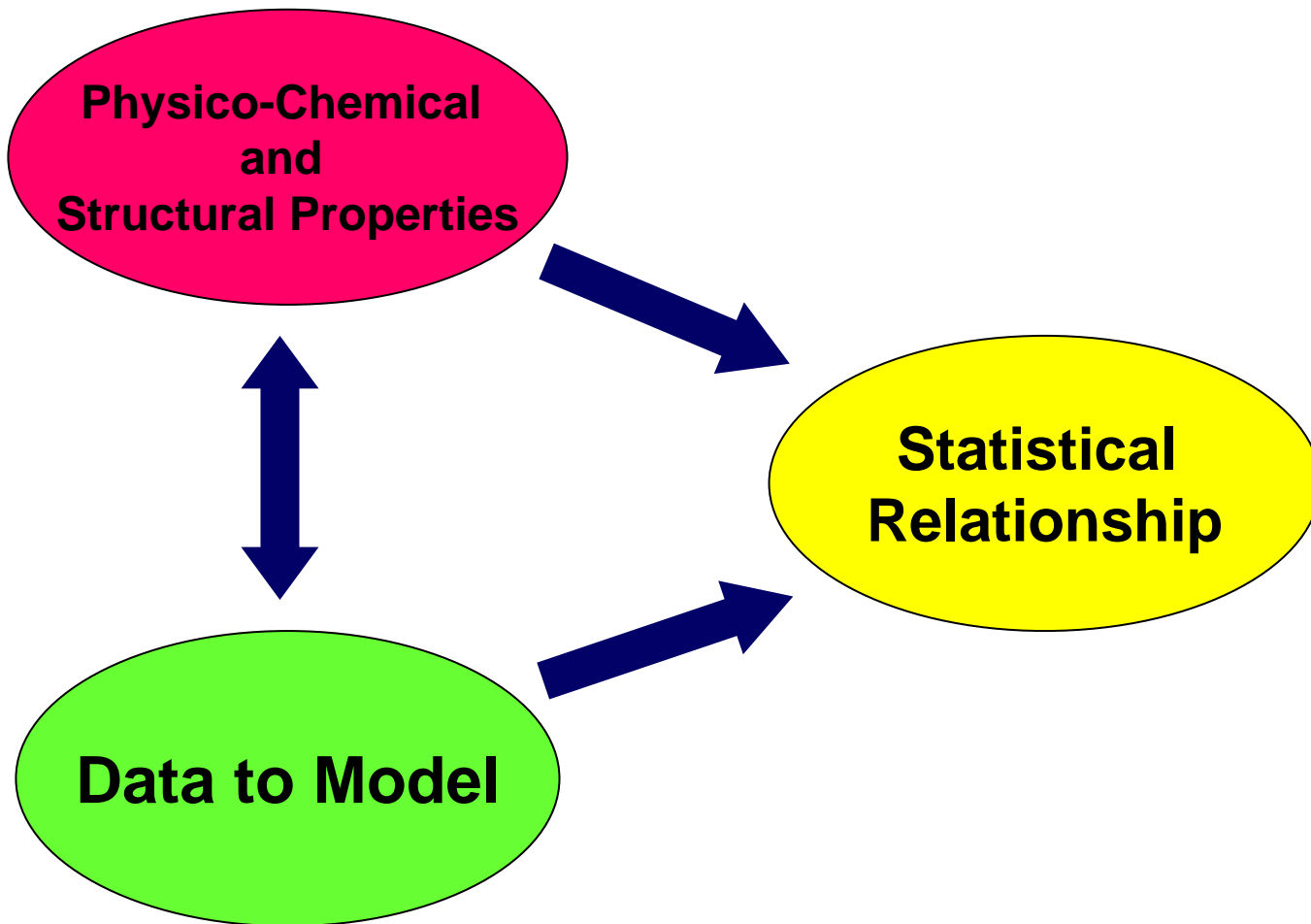
**School of Pharmacy and Chemistry
Liverpool John Moores University**

In Silico Predictions in Biology and Chemistry

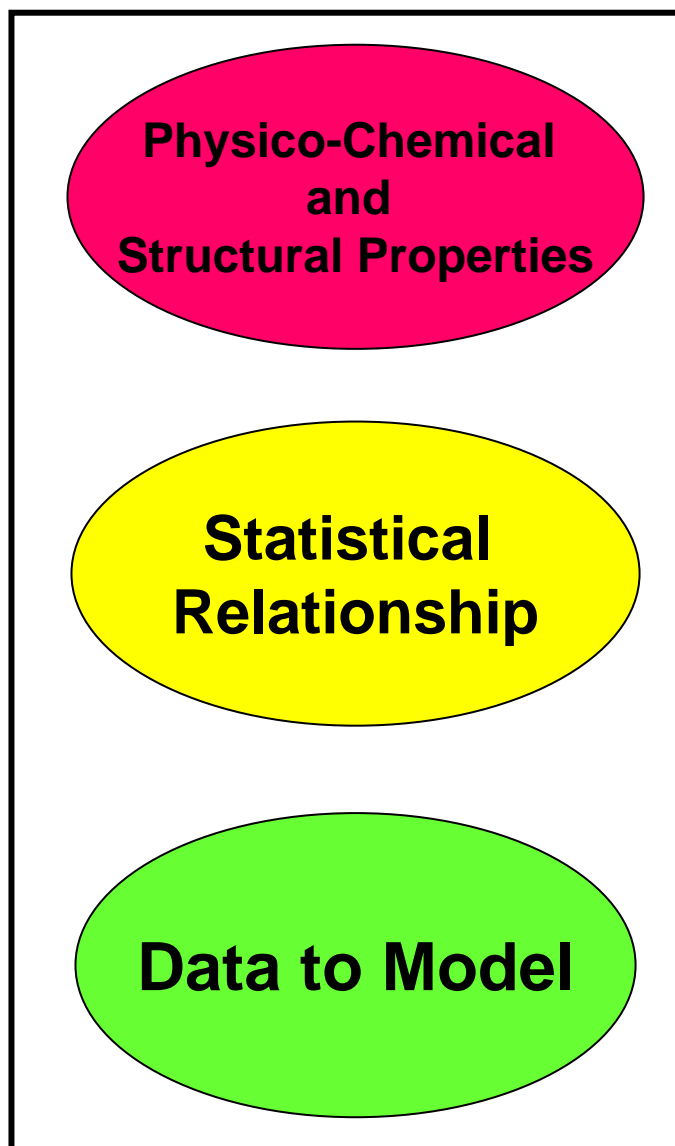
Predictive Model



In Silico Predictions in Biology and Chemistry



In Silico Predictions in Biology and Chemistry



In Silico Predictions in Biology and Chemistry

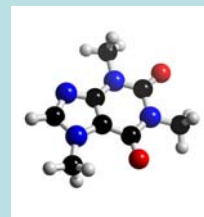
**Physico-Chemical
and
Structural Properties**

**Statistical
Relationship**

Data to Model



Predictive Model



Pharmacology
Toxicity
Uptake
Bioavailability
Solubility
... and so on

In Silico Predictions in Biology and Chemistry

**Quantitative Structure-
Activity Relationships
(QSAR)**

**Quantitative Structure-
Permeability Relationships
(QSPR)**

- **Predictive models need to be used correctly**
- **Requires expert knowledge**
- **A growth in interest due to REACH**

Why Predict?

- **Allows an estimation to be made from chemical structure alone**
- **Savings in resources:**
 - Time
 - Financial
 - Animals
- **Understanding of mechanism of action**
- **Allows for rational product development**

Modelling Skin Permeation: Data Requirements

- High quality data for a suitable endpoint or measurement
- Models work best with steady state systems
- K_p and J_{max}

Algorithms from Calculating Permeability Coefficient (K_p)

MW < 150Da

MW > 150Da

$\log P < 0.5$

$\log K_p = -3$

$\log K_p = -5$

$0.5 < \log P < 3.0$

$\log K_p = \log P - 3.5$

$\log P > 3.0$

$\log K_p = -0.5$

$\log P > 3.5$

$\log K_p = -1.5$

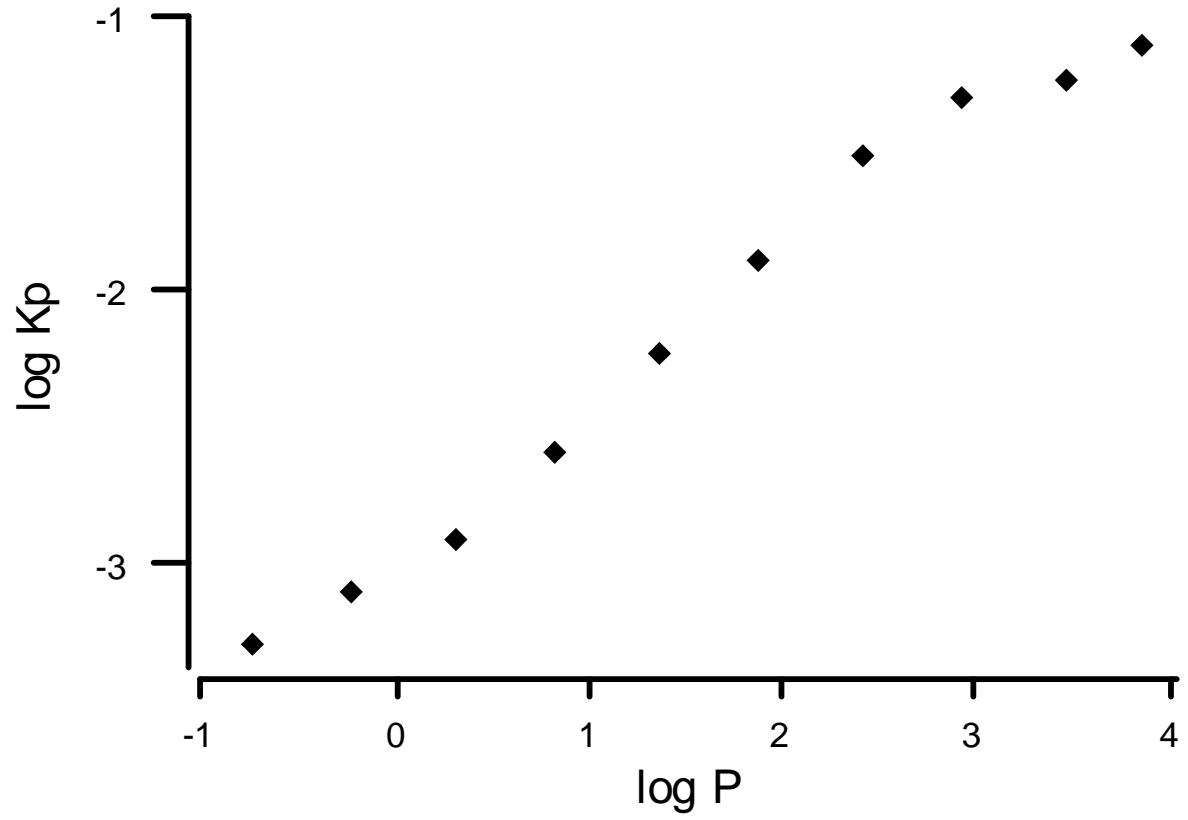
Adapted from Flynn (1990)

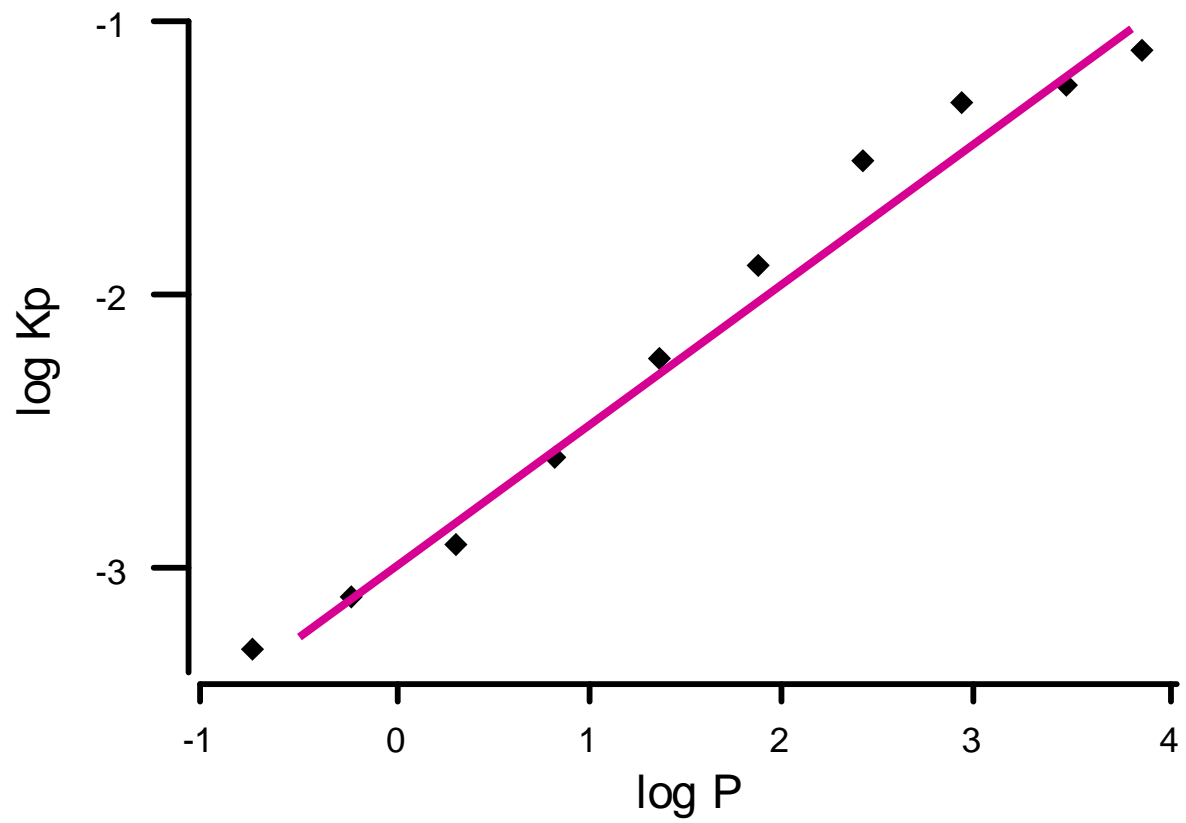
K_p for Some Aliphatic Alcohols

	$\log K_p$
Methanol	-3.30
Ethanol	-3.10
Propanol	-2.92
Butanol	-2.60
Pentanol	-2.22
Hexanol	-1.89
Heptanol	-1.49
Octanol	-1.28
Nonanol	-1.22
Decanol	-1.09

K_p and $\log P$

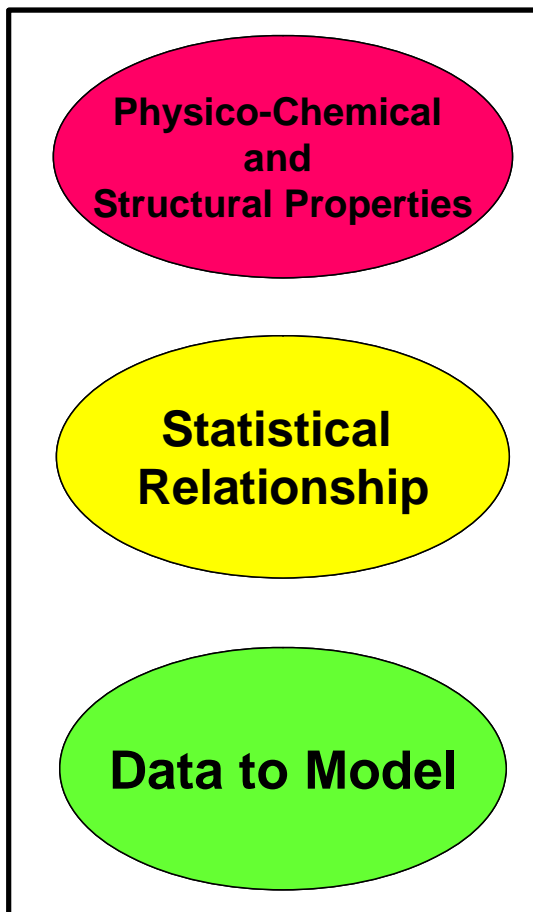
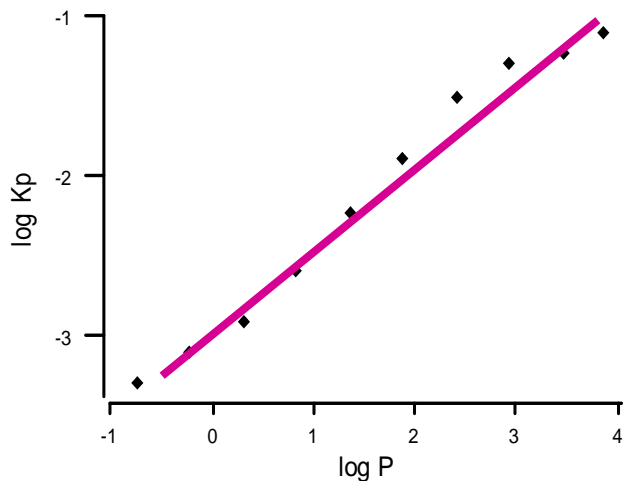
	$\log K_p$	$\log P$
Methanol	-3.30	-0.76
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Hexanol	-1.89	1.88
Heptanol	-1.49	2.41
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Nonanol	-1.22	3.47
Decanol	-1.09	3.89





QSAR for K_p for Alcohols

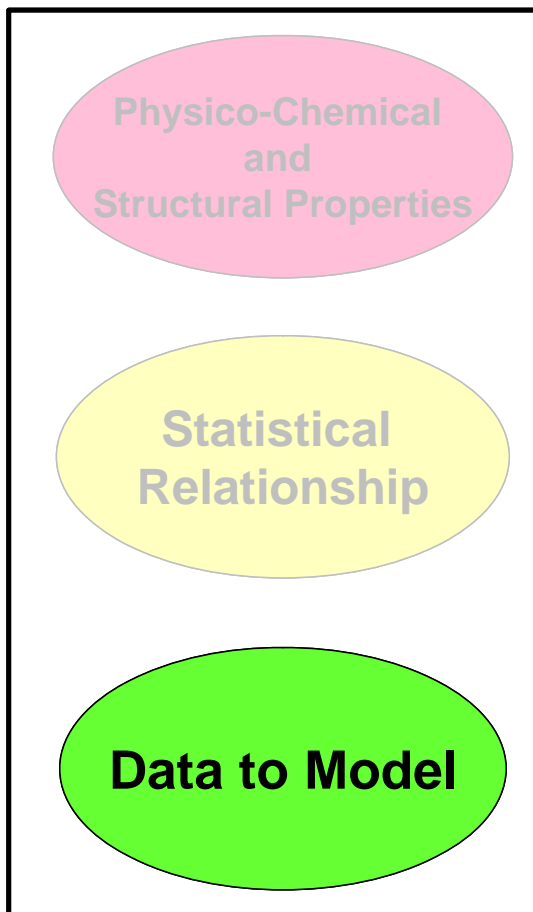
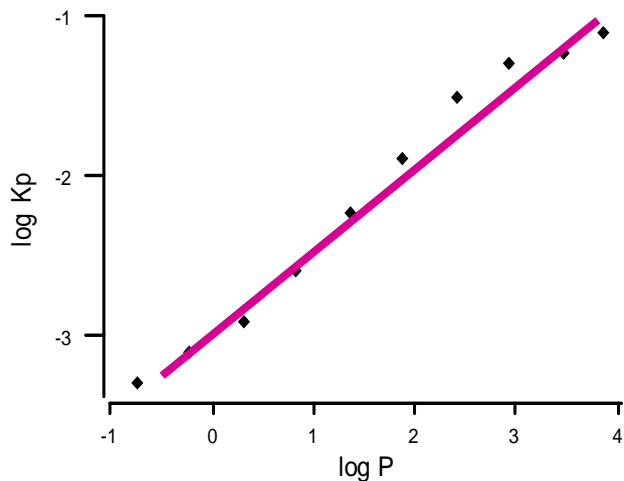
$$\log K_p = 0.54 \log P - 2.88$$



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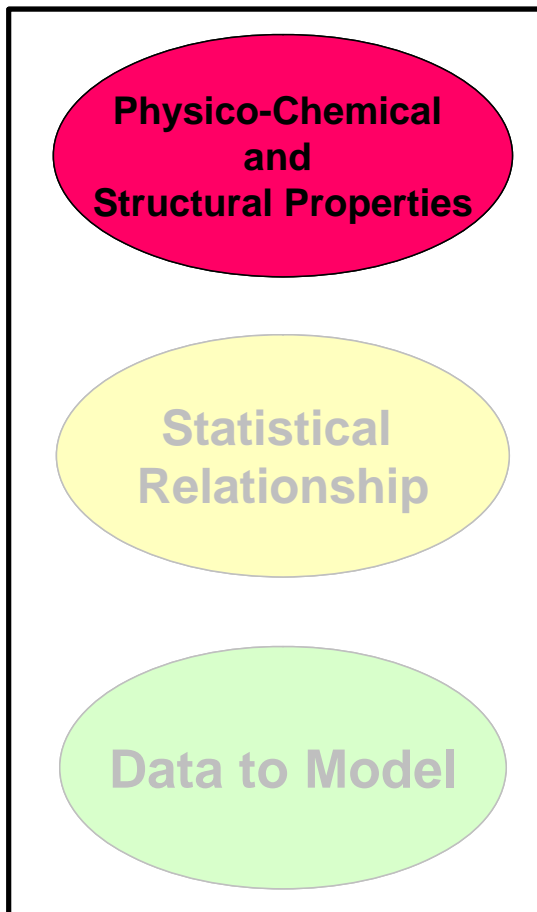
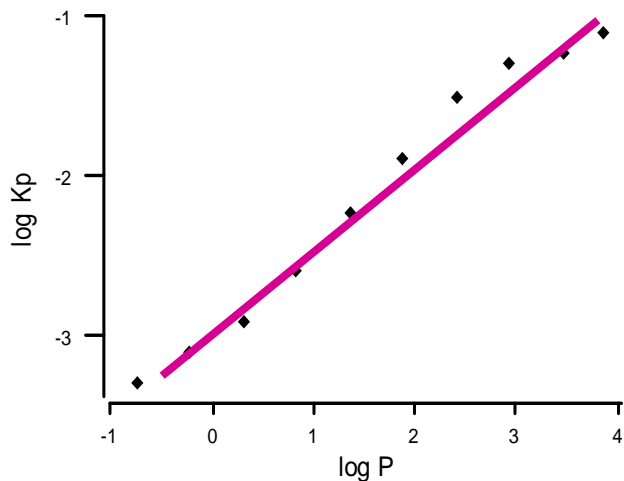
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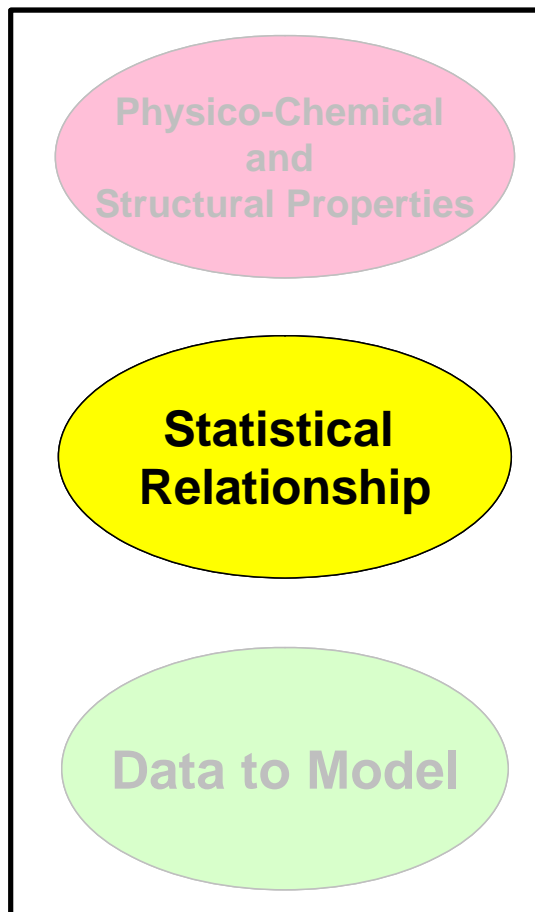
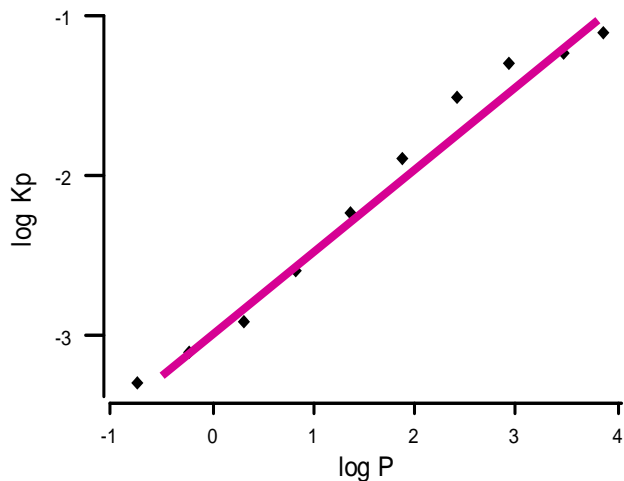
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QSAR for K_p for Alcohols

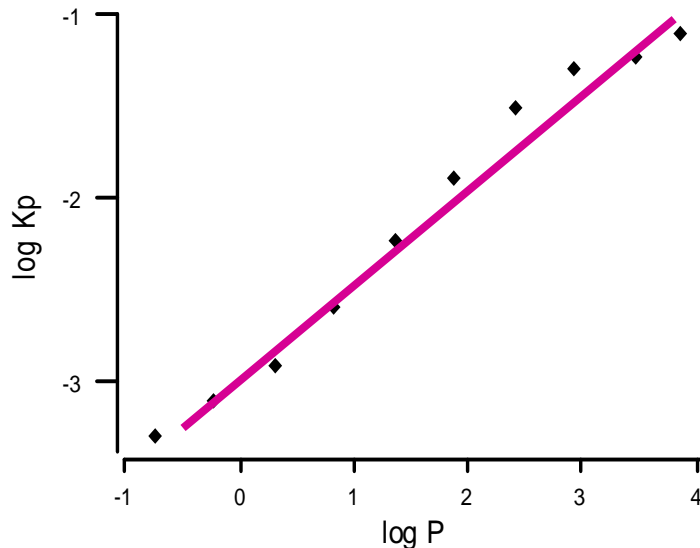
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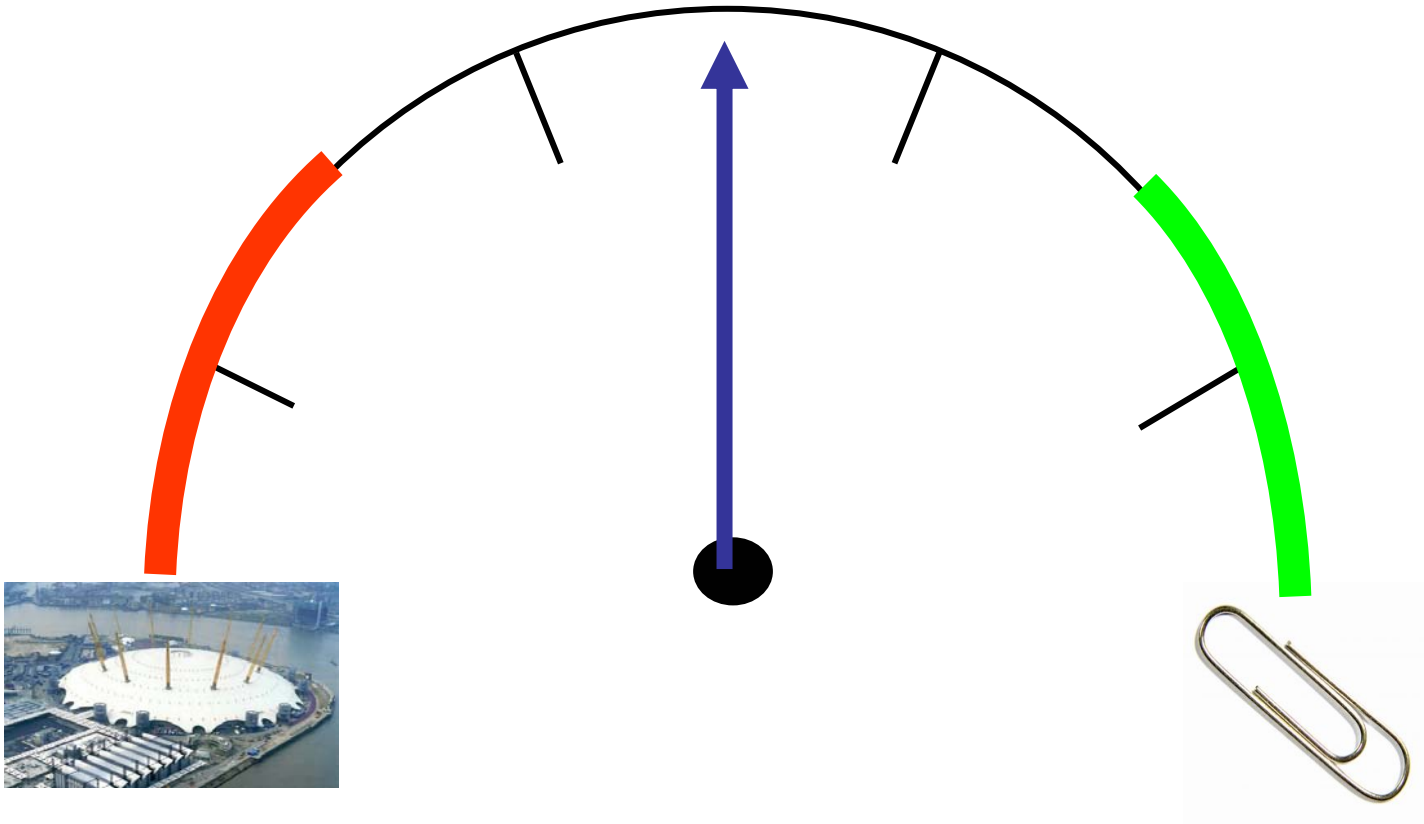
How Useful is This?

$$\log K_p = 0.54 \log P - 2.88$$



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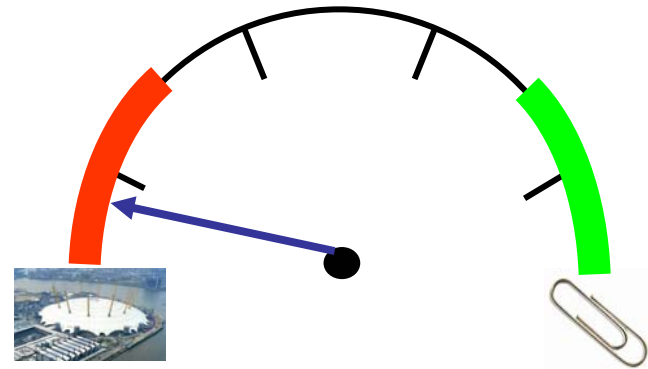
Useful or Useless: Usefulness-o-Meter



How Useful is This?

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General Equation for Skin Permeability

Log Kp = Hydrophobicity - Molecular Size

Potts and Guy Model:

$$\text{Log Kp} = 0.71 \log P - 0.0061 \text{ MW} - 6.3$$

$$n = 93 \quad r^2 = 0.67$$

Potts RO, Guy RH (1992) *Pharm Res* 9: 663

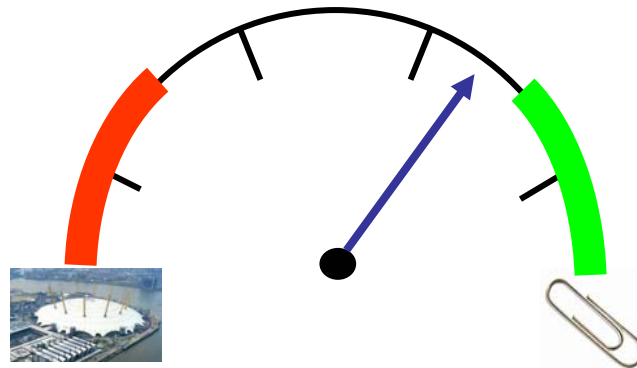
General Equation for Skin Permeability

Log Kp = Hydrophobicity - Molecular Size

Potts and Guy Model:

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Variations on a Theme

$$\log K_p = 0.65 \log P - 0.0060 \text{ MW} \\ - 0.62 \text{ ABSQon} - 0.31 \text{ SsssCH} - 2.3$$

$$n = 143 \quad r^2 = 0.90 \quad s = 0.35$$

$$r^2 = 0.79 \text{ with } \log P \text{ and MW alone}$$

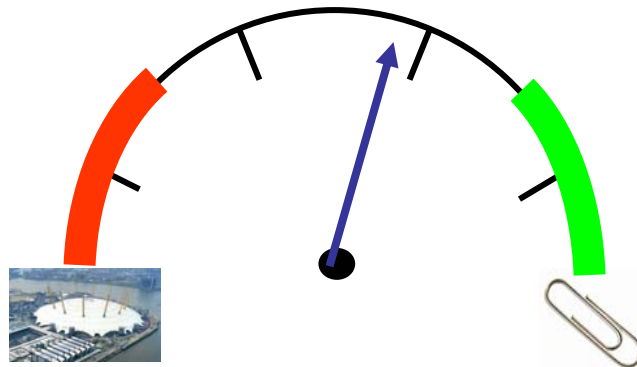
Patel H et al (2002) *Chemosphere* 48: 603-613

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Dermwin

<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/exposure/pubs/episuite.htm>

Derwin v1.42

File Edit Functions BatchMode ShowStructure Help

Previous Get User Save User CAS Input Calculate

Enter SMILES:


Enter NAME:

Enter Event Duration (hrs):

Enter Water Conc (mg/cm3):


[Optional] Enter Log Kow:

[Optional] Enter Kp (cm/hr):



Structure

File Edit Structure Help



Results

Print Save Results Copy Remove Window Help

Kp (est): 0.00956 cm/hr

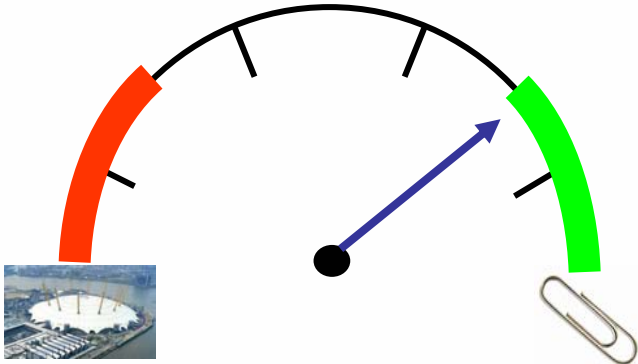
SMILES : Nc1ccc(CC)cc1
CHEM :
MOL FOR: CR H11 H1
MOL WT : 121.18

----- Derwin v1.42 -----

Log Kow (estimated) : 2.11
Log Kow (experimental): 1.96 (used in Kp calculations)
Gas No: 000589-16-2
Name : p-Ethylamine
Refer : Hansch,C et al. (1995)

GENERAL Equation: $\log Kp = -2.72 + 0.71 \log Kow - 0.0061 MW$
Kp (predicted): 8.56e-003 cm/hr

Dermally Absorbed Dose per Event:
Water Conc (ng/cm3): 2.1 (estimated by program)
Event Duration (hr): 0.25
D0(event): 0.0045 ng/cm2-event (using Fick's first law)
D0(event): 0.017 ng/cm2-event (using eqn 5.20 & 5.21)
(tau = 0.48 hr, t* = 1.2 hr)

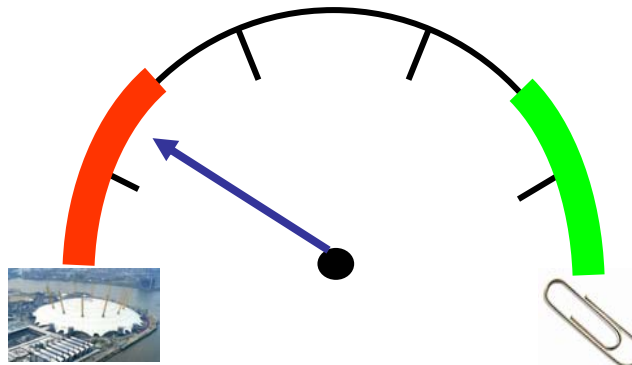


Many Attempts to Predict Percutaneous Absorption

- **Flynn dataset**
 - Flynn GL (1990)
- **Expanded datasets**
 - Wilschut A et al (1995) *Chemosphere* 30: 1275
- **Isolated datasets**
- **Reviews:**
 - Moss G et al (2002) *Toxicol in Vitro* 16: 299
 - Geinoz S et al (2004) *Pharm Res* 21: 83

Evaluation and Possible Validation of QSPRs

- **External validation suggests:**
 - QSARs for K_p most successful for neat liquids
 - further data required
- **Usefulness is context dependent**
 - is there a context where a prediction of K_p from an aqueous solution at infinite dose is relevant?

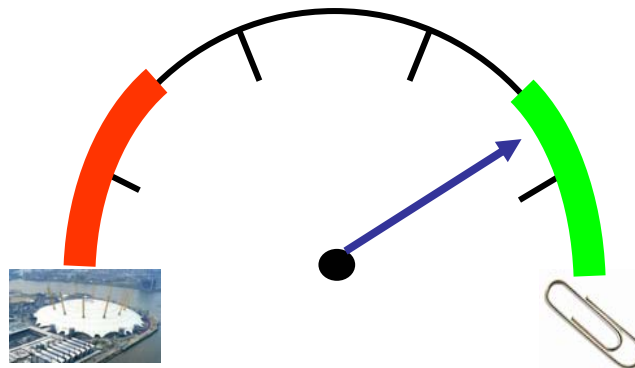


Modelling Flux

$$\log J_{\max} = -0.0141 \text{ MW} - 4.52$$

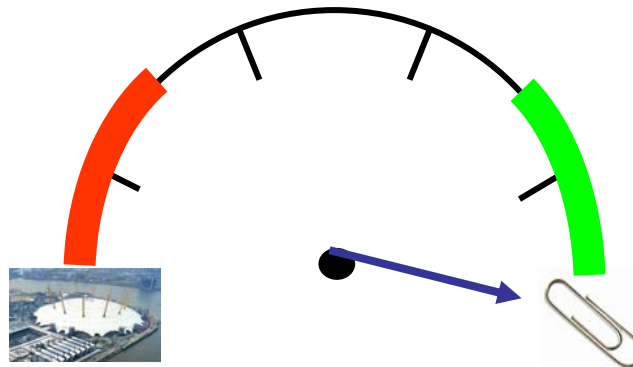
$$n = 278 \quad r^2 = 0.69$$

Magnusson BM et al (2004) *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 122: 993-999



What Would be *Really* Useful

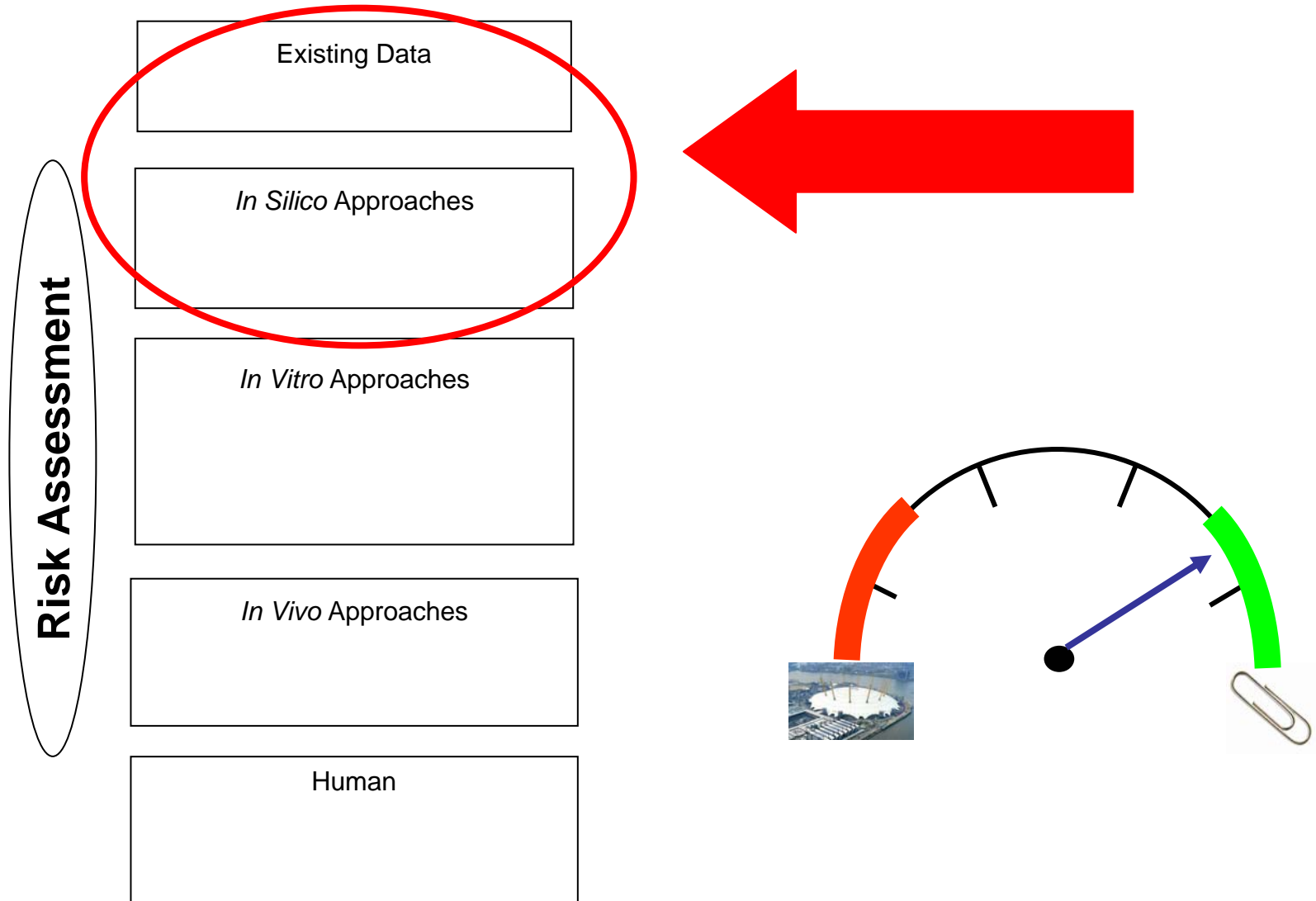
- Predictions taking account of solubility, vehicle, occlusion
- Finite dose
- Skin type
- Formulation
- Exposure scenario



Structure-Permeability Relationships: Read Across

- **A single, “ultimate”, QSPR is not a reality (for the moment)**
- **Could we break it down into components and combine together intelligently?**
- **Read across will become an increasingly common approach for toxicity prediction**
 - **Why not permeability read-across?**

Implementation of Alternative Technologies: Integrated (or Intelligent?) Testing Strategies



Conclusions

- QSPRs are attractive, but restricted in use
- Automated models are available
- For complete “usefulness”, considerable of other factors may be required

