

“An assessment of the trends in oral peptide administration”

4th CRS Workshop on Oral Peptide Administration

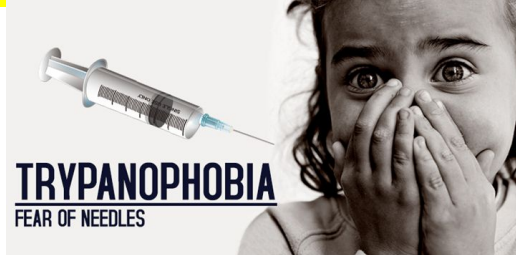
David Brayden, University College Dublin

Agenda

- Current state of play for oral peptide translation
- What have we learned about medium chain fatty acid-based permeation enhancers?
- Can established excipients be repurposed as permeation enhancers?
- Will combinations of enhancers raise the oral bioavailability ceiling?
- Translating enhancers and peptides into new oral dosage form designs

Why oral peptide administration?

Convenience/compliance



<https://www.healthtopia.net/disease/mental-health/phobia/trypanophobia-causes-symptoms-treatment>

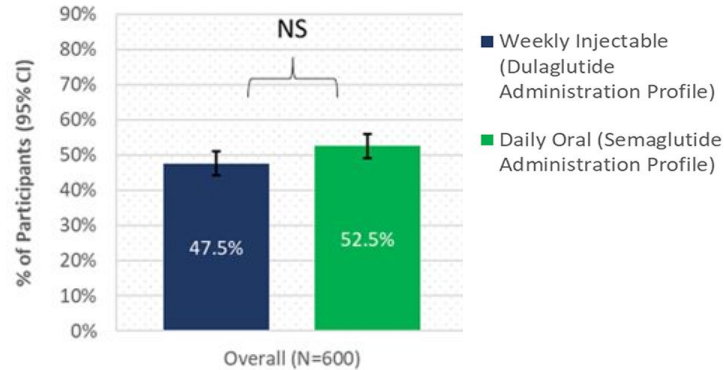
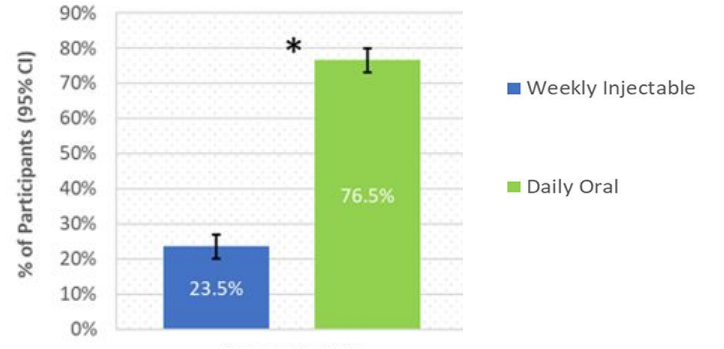
Commercial: patent extensions

		US006086918A	
United States Patent [19]		Patent Number:	6,086,918
Stern et al.		Date of Patent:	*Jul. 11, 2000
[54]	ORAL PEPTIDE PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	5,310,727	5/1994 Iatanzzi et al. 514/3
		5,350,741	9/1994 Takada 514/3
		5,447,729	9/1995 Belenduk et al. 514/3
[75]	Inventors: William Stern, Tensafly, James P. Gilligan , Union, both of N.J.	5,472,710	12/1995 Klokke-Bethke et al. 424/468
FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS			
[73]	Assignee: Unigene Laboratories, Inc. , Fairfield, N.J.	03/8067	8/1988 European Pat. Off.
		0382403	2/1990 European Pat. Off.
		0517311	6/1992 European Pat. Off.

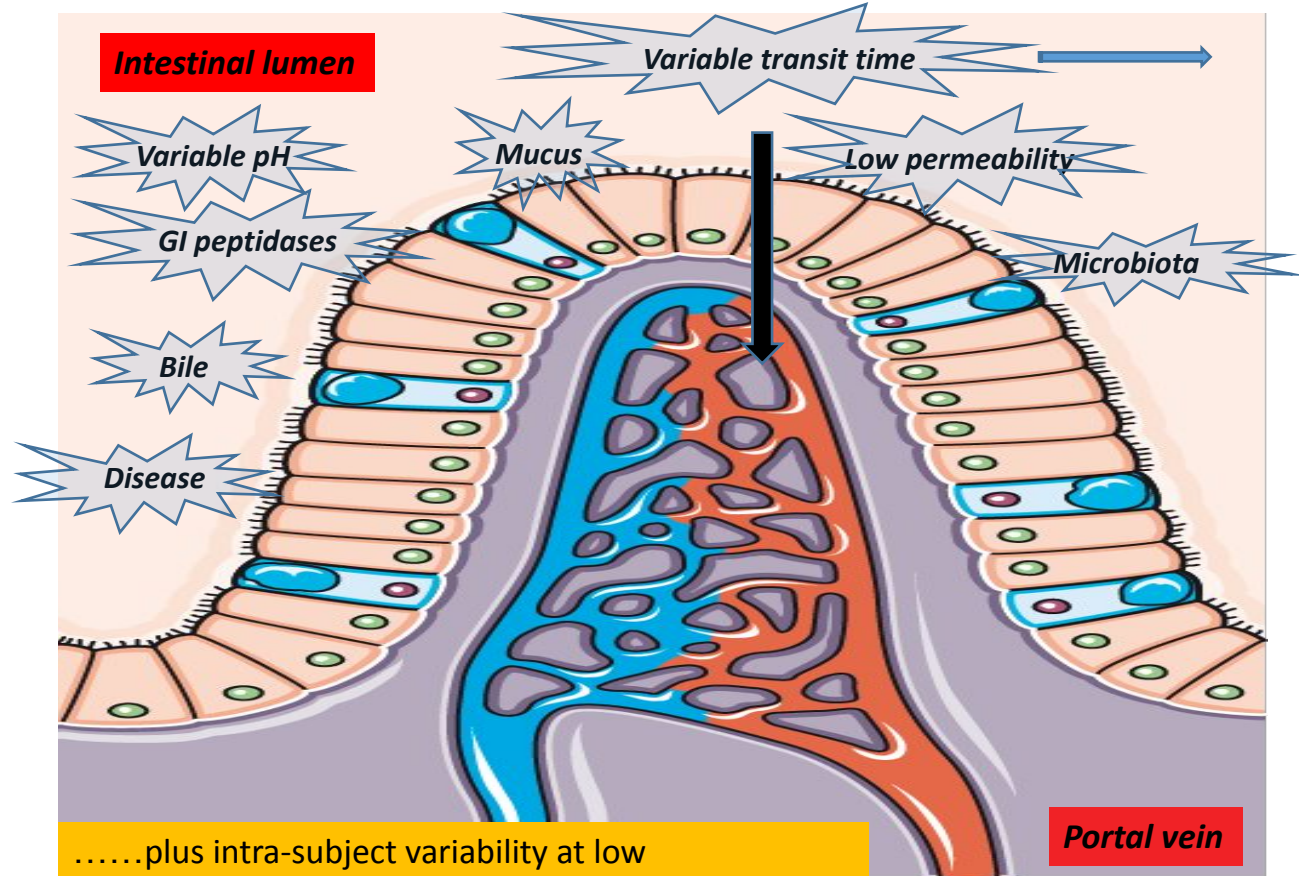
Earlier peptide take up in Type 2 diabetes leads to better outcomes

More physiological route to liver for some peptides

The convenience argument is quite subtle: the REVISE Study

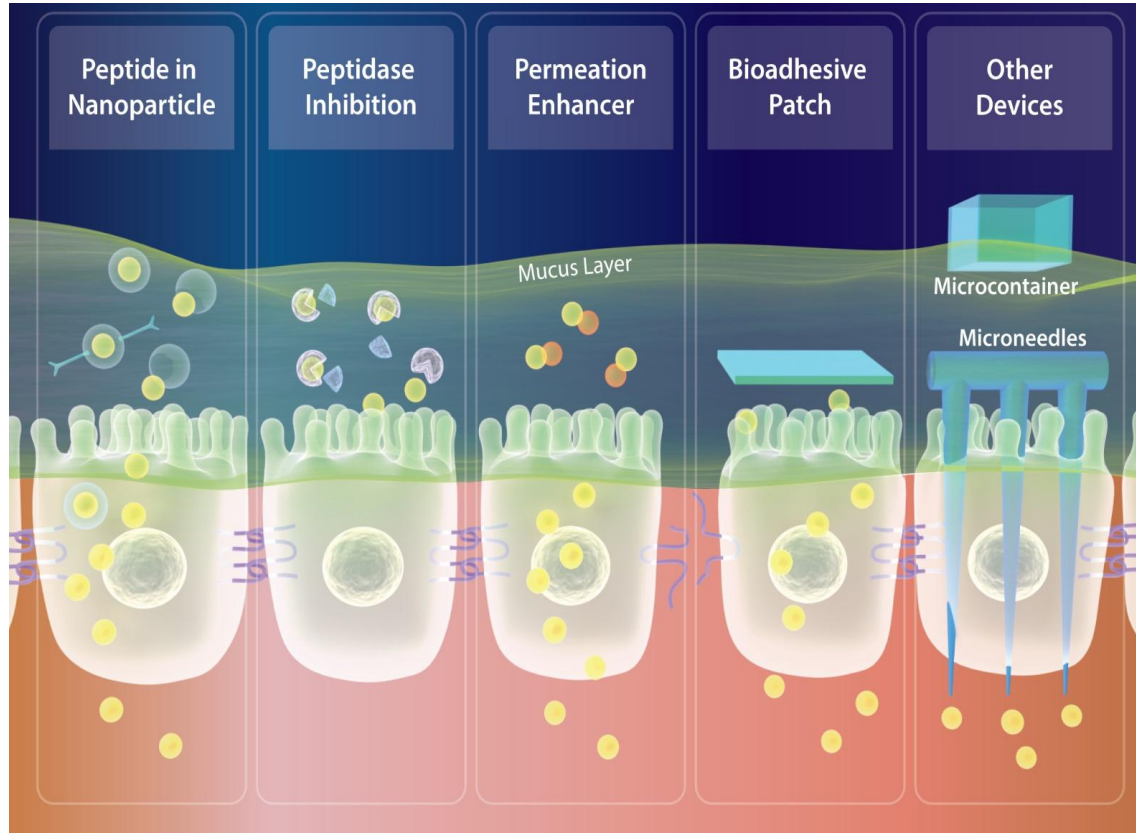


The problems for oral peptide administration....



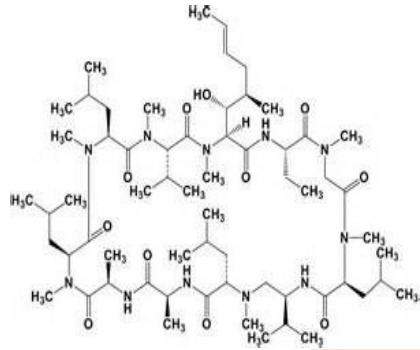
Brayden DJ, et al. (2020). Adv Drug Deliv. Rev. 157:2-36.

Administration strategies



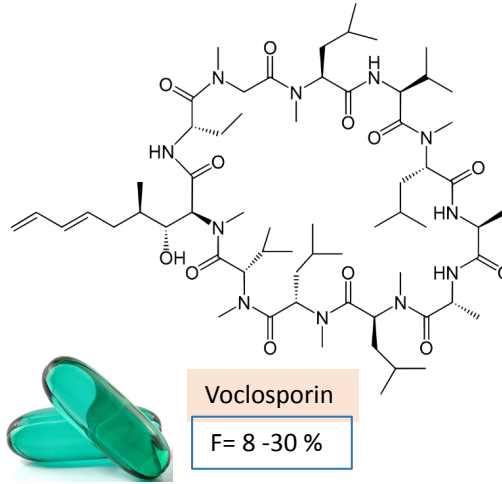
Plus
Medicinal
chemistry efforts
on potency, GI
stability, and
extension of $t_{1/2}$

Five oral peptide formulations are approved for humans



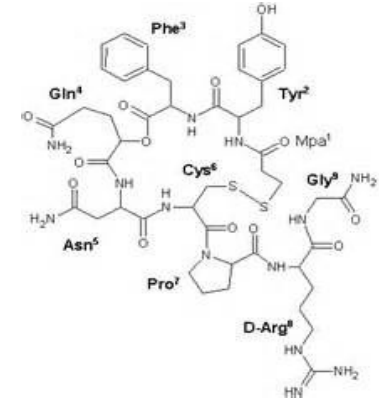
Cyclosporine

F=40 %



Voclosporin

F= 8 -30 %



Desmopressin

F=0.2 %

Fatty acid optimization for strong albumin binding

C18diacid

LysGlu

bis-aminodiethoxyacetyl

Aib is an unnatural amino acid for preventing peptidase degradation

x = Aib

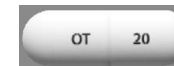
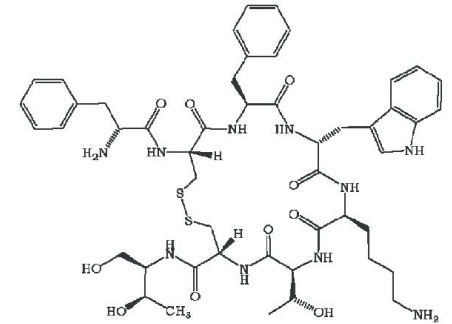


Linker for peptide flexibility and optimized binding to receptor



Semaglutide

F=0.4-1.0 %



Octreotide

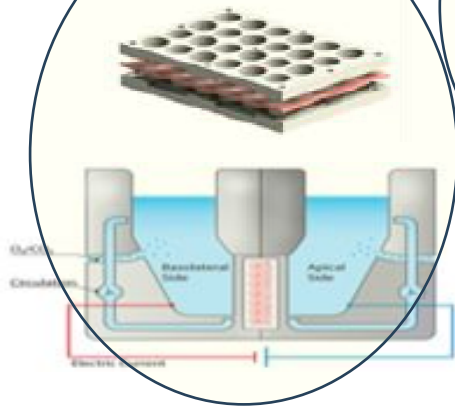
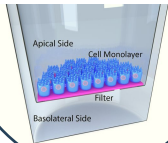
F=0.5-0.8 %

Current clinical development of oral peptides

Company	Peptide	Technology	Specifics	Phase
Merck	MK-0606 (macrocycle PCSK9 antagonist)	Permeation enhancer	C ₁₀	III, ongoing
Enteris	Leuprolide	Peptelligence™ enhancers	Acyl carnitines/citric acid	II; ongoing
Janssen	JNJ-2113 (macrocycle IL-23R antagonist)	Permeation enhancer	C ₁₀ (in patents)	III; ongoing
Oratech JV	Insulin (ORMD-0801)	POD™ enhancers	EDTA, SBTI, bile salts (in patents)	II; completed
Chugai Pharma	Luna-18 (macrocycle RAS inhibitor)	mRNA display and med chem	No enhancer	I (2025)
Sciwind Biosciences	XW004, Ecnoglutide (acylated GLP-1 RA)	Permeation enhancer	Not disclosed	I (2024)
Viking	VK2735 (GLP-1/GIP RA)	Permeation enhancer	Both C ₁₀ and SNAC in WO 2024/192219	II (2025)
Proxima Concepts	Insulin	Permeation enhancers	Propyl gallate and aromatic alcohols	Ila (2025)
Rani	Octreotide, PTH	Robotic pill	Device	I; (2020, 2024)

What have we learned about medium chain fatty acid-based permeation enhancers?

Mixtures



Variables:

Species
GI physiology
Lumen contents
Concentrations
Mixtures v solid dosage

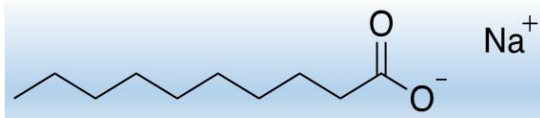


Solid dosage forms

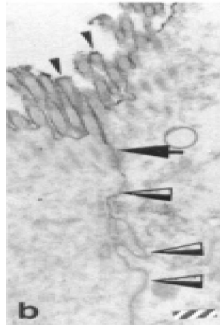
See also: Emeh P, et al. Mol Pharm. 2024 Jan 1;21(1):313-324.

C₁₀

Mw: 194 Da, pKa = 5



Epithelial tight junction opener (1995)



Lindmark, T *et al.* (1998)

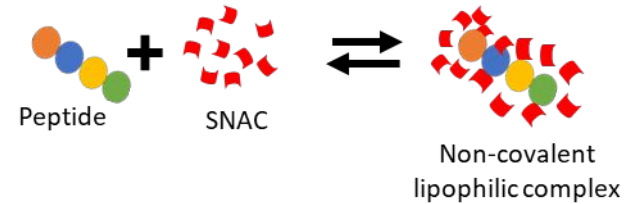
doi:10.3109/10611869808995876

SNAC

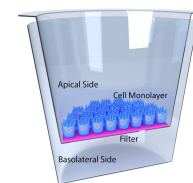
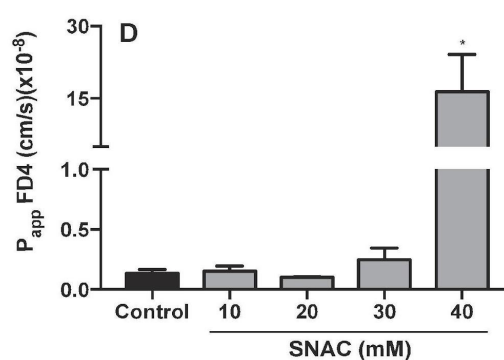
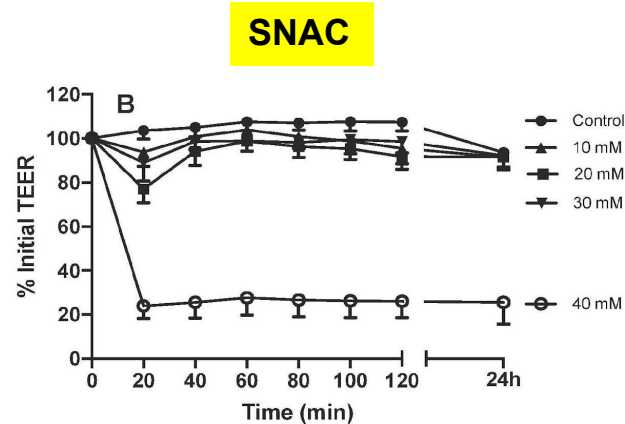
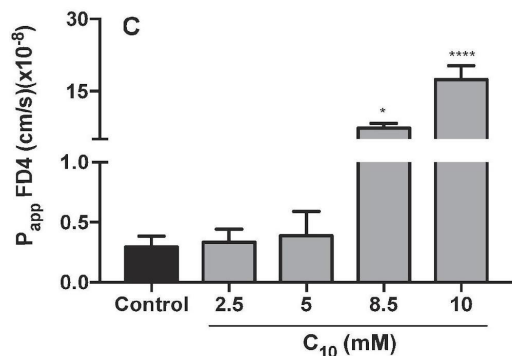
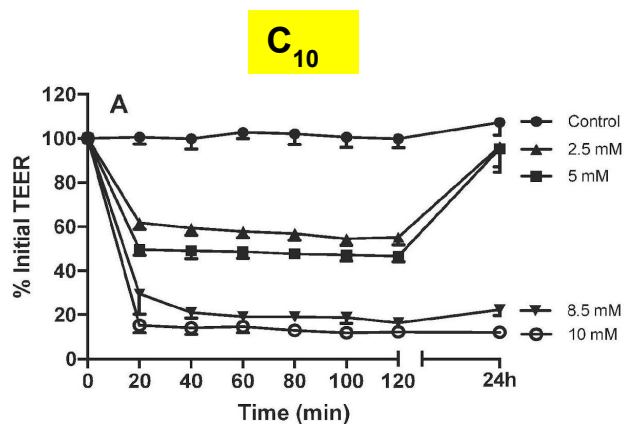
Mw: 301 Da, pKa = 5



The chaperone hypothesis (1995)



Effects of C_{10} and SNAC on FD4 flux across Caco-2 monolayers

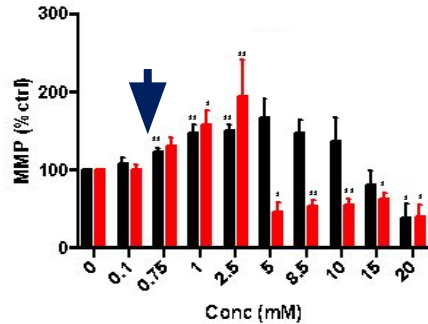


High content imaging in live Caco-2 cells

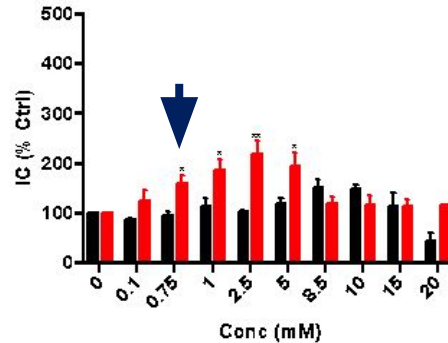
C₁₀

2h 24h

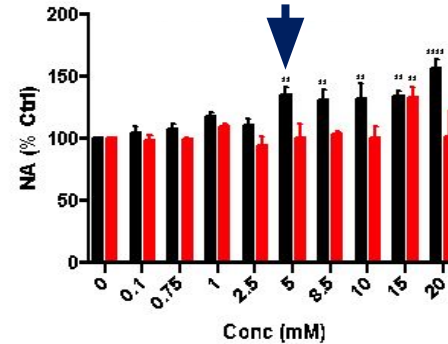
Mitochondrial Membrane Potential



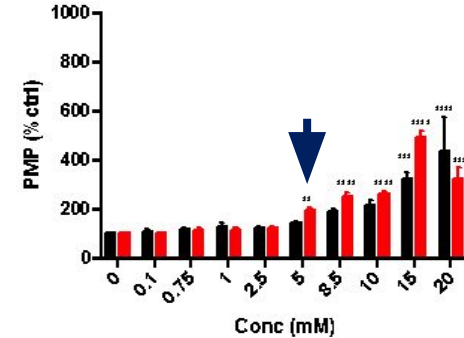
Intracellular Calcium



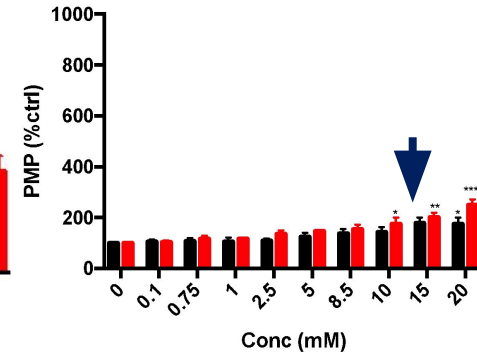
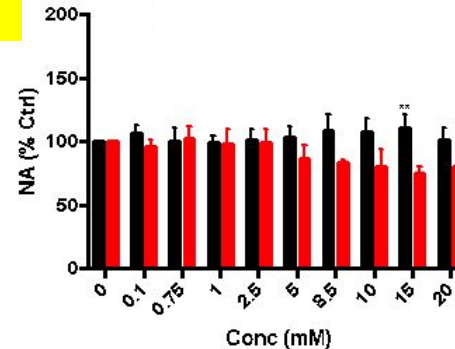
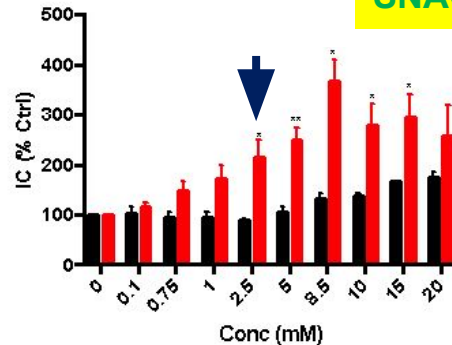
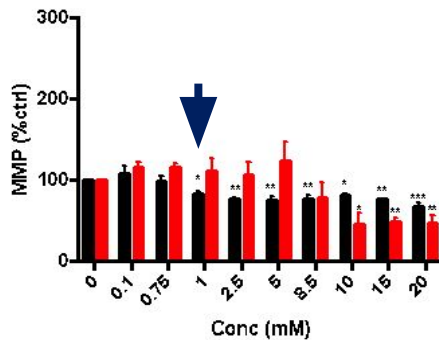
Nuclear Area



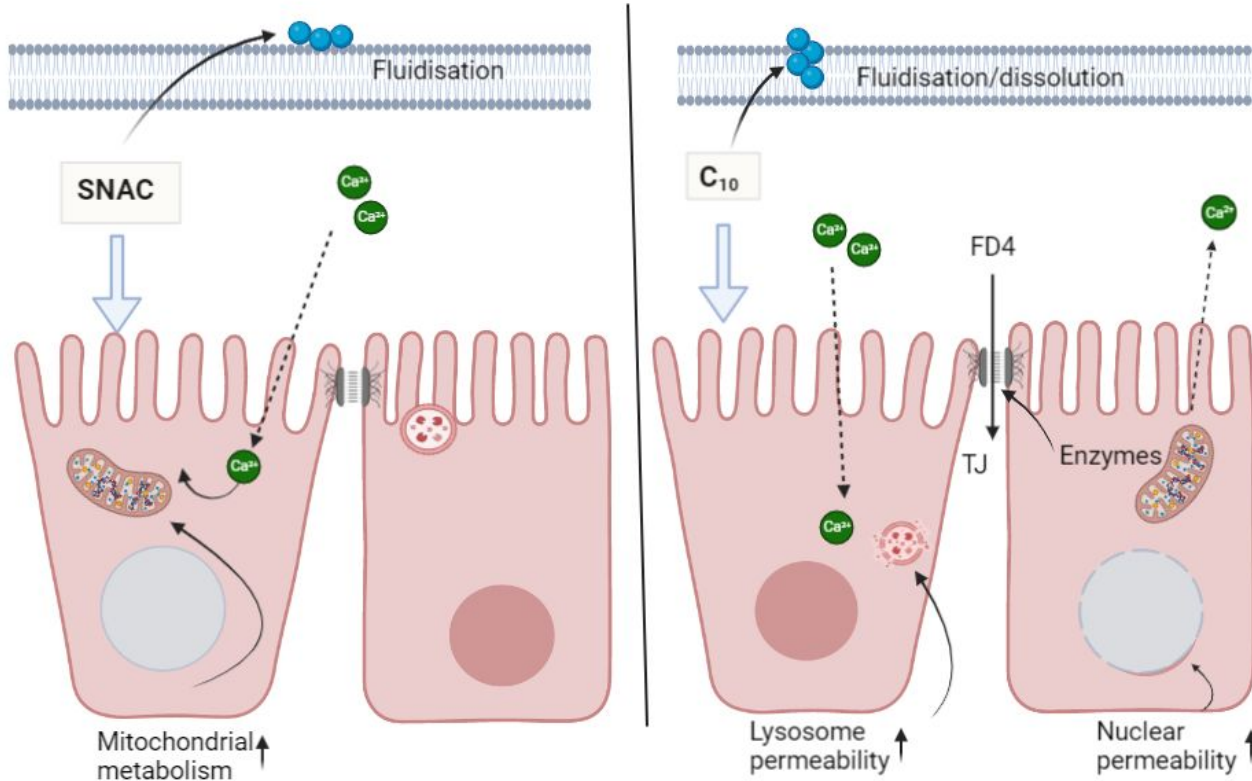
Plasma Membrane Permeability



SNAC



In vitro assays suggested some similarity for SNAC with C₁₀

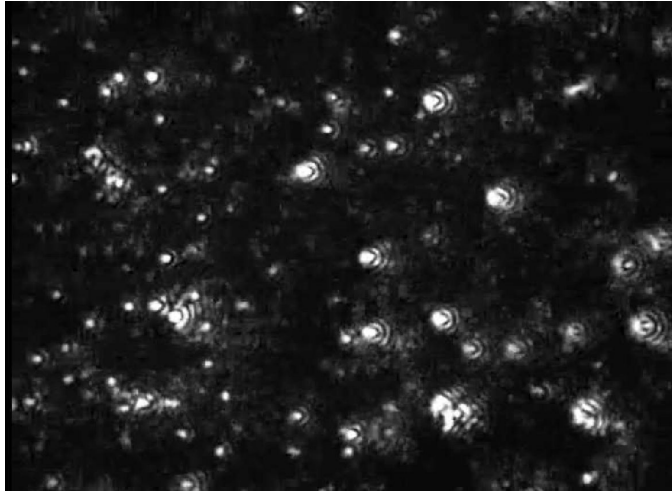


Biophysical techniques reveal that interactions between exenatide and SNAC/ C₁₀ are...

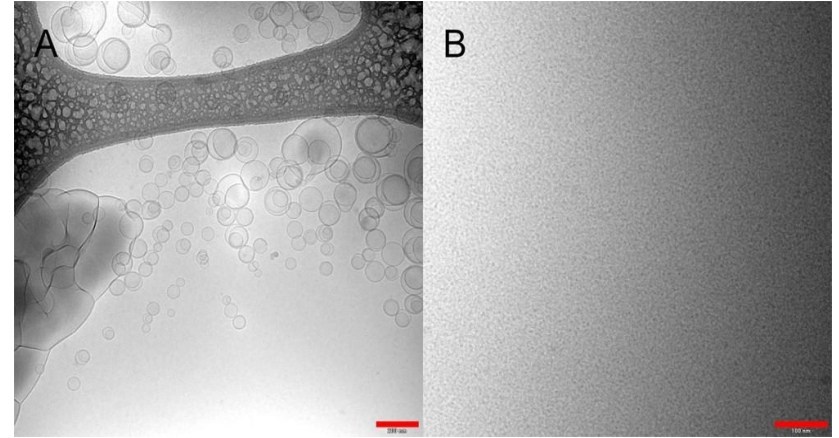
- ✓ Weak: *several media*
- ✓ Influenced by the PE total concentration: *evidence of enhancer self-association*
- ✓ Especially weak in more complex buffers: *Likely due to competitive interaction with bile salts*

	ITC		SPR	ACE	
Media	H ₂ O	PBS	HBS	PBS	FaSSIF/FeSSIF
System configuration	Exenatide in solution		Exenatide immobilized	Exenatide in solution	
	[PE] constant, Exenatide variable		[PE] variable, Exenatide constant	[PE] variable, Exenatide constant	
K _d (μM)	1 - 100	ND	weak	10	100

Vesicles and micelles are formed by C_{10} above its CMC



200 mM C_{10} in PBS. Diameter of vesicles ranged between 40–400nm.

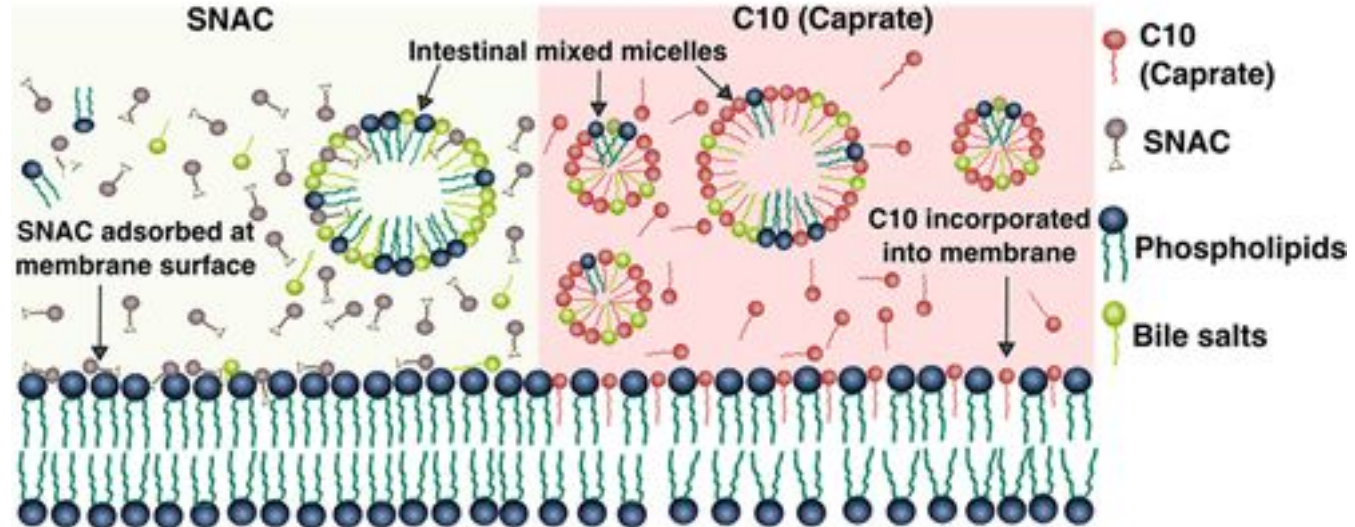


(A) 100 mM C_{10} pH 6.5. 50 to 200 nm vesicles.
(B) 300 mM C_{10} pH 8.5. <5 nm micelles

Berg S, et al. Mol Pharm. 2022;19(1):200-212.

Maher S, et al. Adv Drug Deliv Rev. 2009;61(15):1427-49.

Molecular dynamic simulation reveals differences between C₁₀ and SNAC in interacting with lipid bilayers

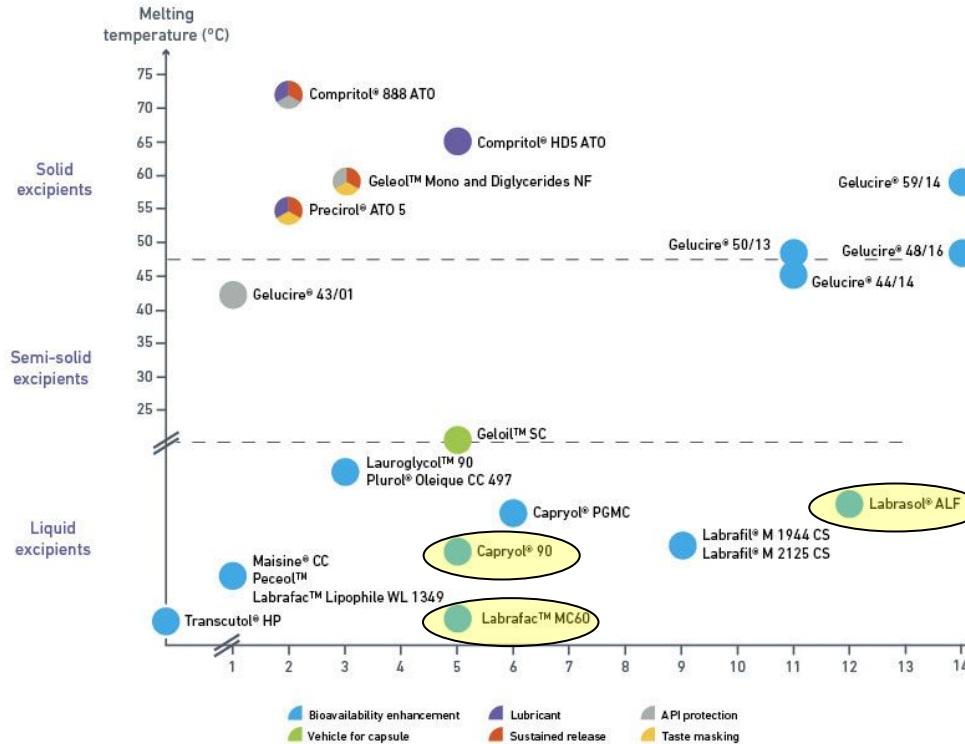


Hossain S, *et al.* (2020) Mol Pharm. 17(11):4226-4240.

Can established excipients be repurposed as permeation enhancers?

J Control Release.
2019;310:115-126. doi:
10.1016/j.jconrel.2019.08.008.

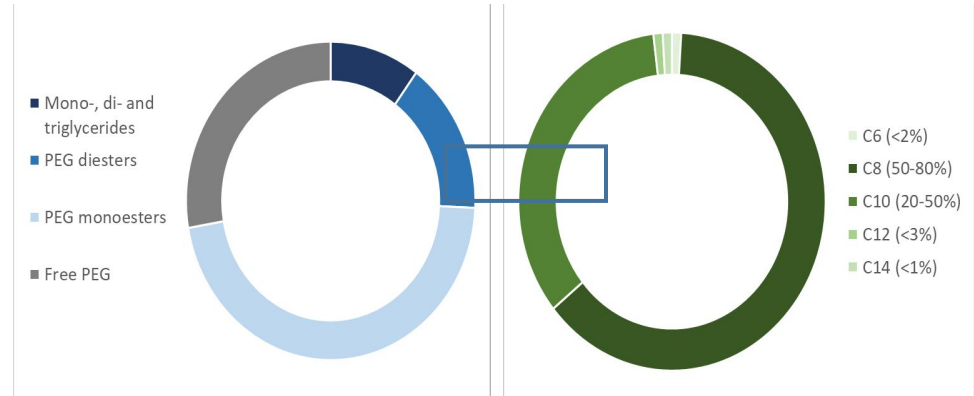
Int J Pharm.
2024;
15;661:124353. doi:
10.1016/j.ijpharm.2024.124353.



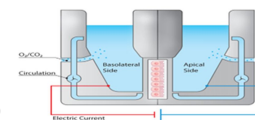
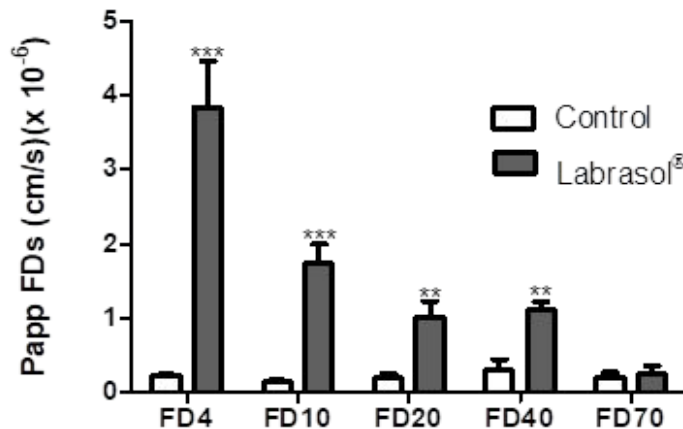
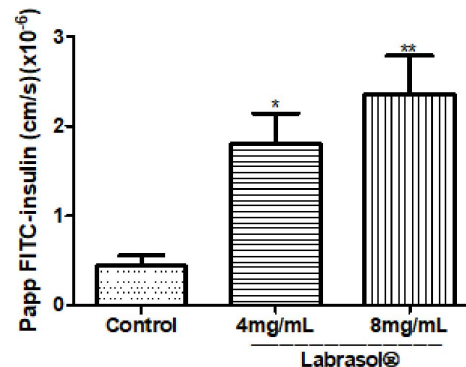
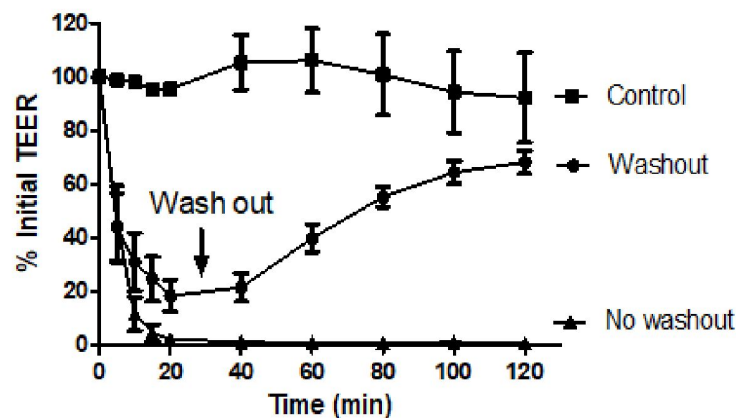
Labrasol®

(Caprylocaproyl polyoxyl-8 glycerides)

- Self-emulsifying non-ionic surfactant
- Well established solubiliser
- FDA approved in Enzalutamide (Xtandi®, Astellas Pharma)
- Miscible with other common excipients
- HLB = 12



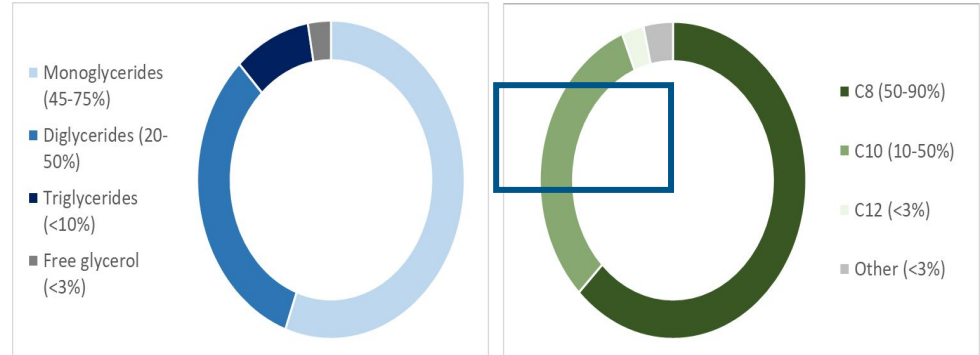
Labrasol® ALF: a competitive enhancer ex vivo



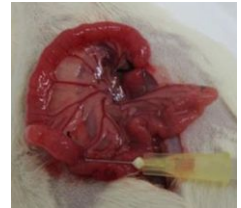
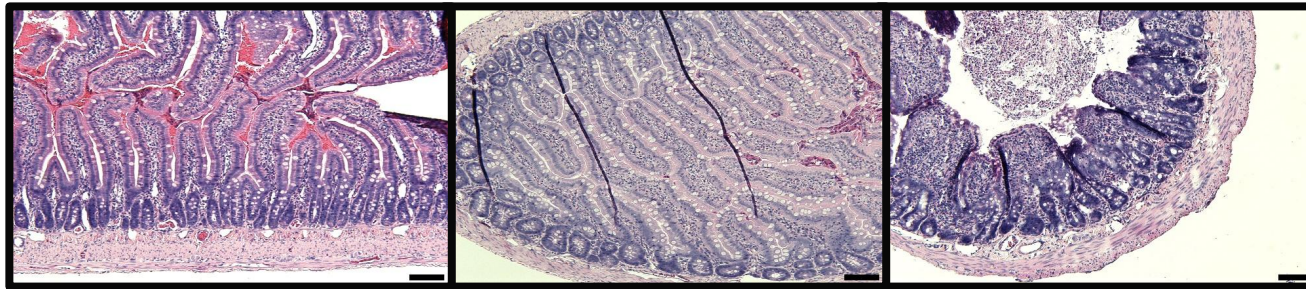
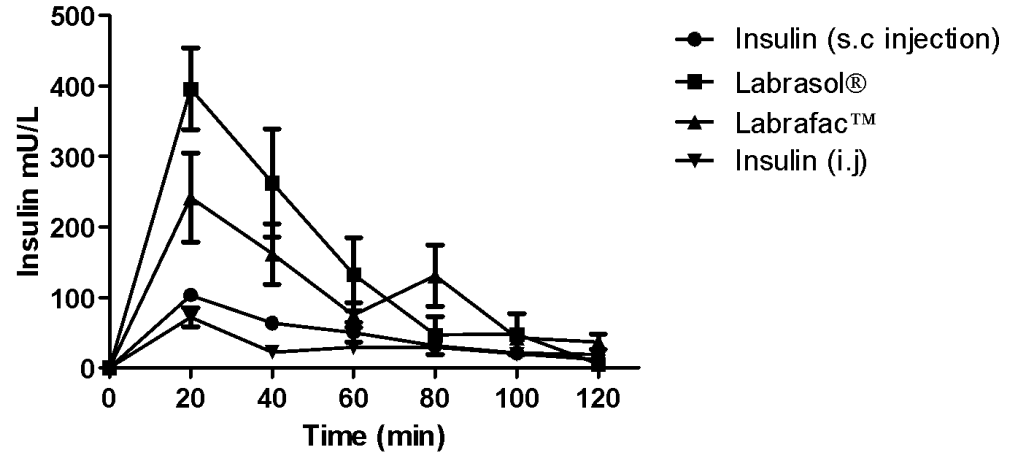
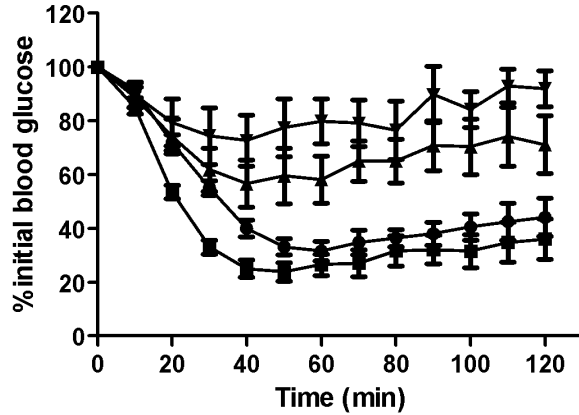
Labrafac™

(Glyceryl mono and dicaprylocaprate)

- Liquid excipient at 25°C
- Solubilizer for >20 small molecules
- Multi-compendial excipient
- HLB = 5



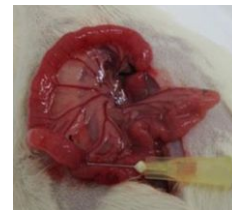
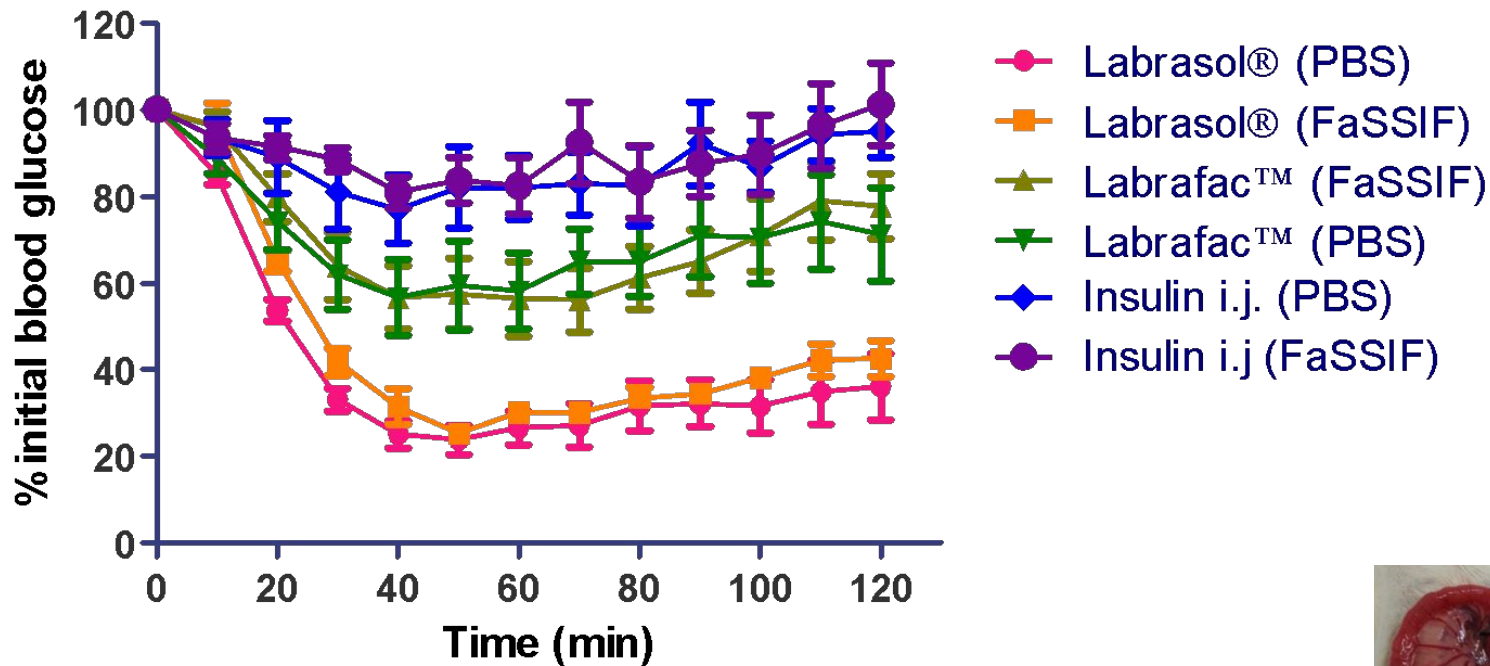
Both agents (40mg/kg) increase insulin absorption (rat jejunal instillations)



Insulin
Labrasol®

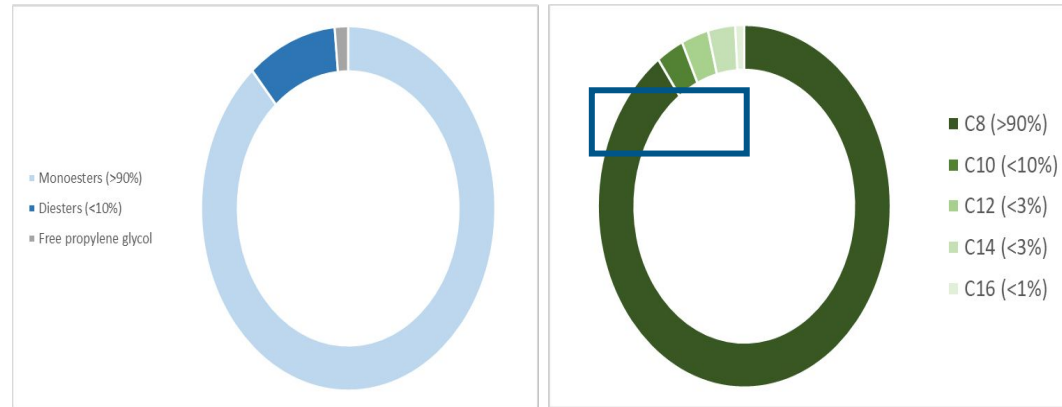
Labrafac™

In vivo effects maintained in FaSSIF (jejunum)

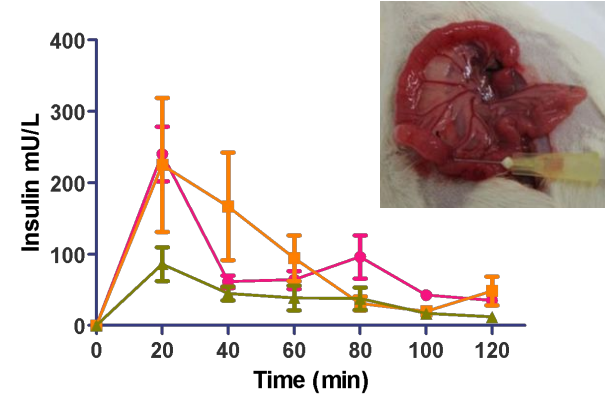
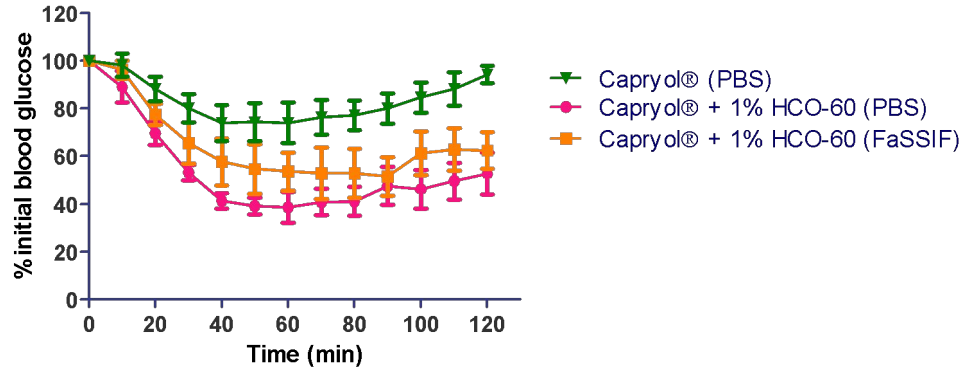


Capryol[®] 90

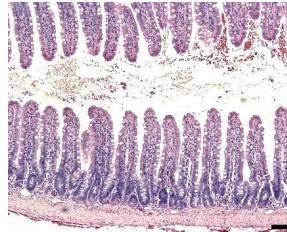
- A non-ionic water-insoluble surfactant used as cosurfactant in oral lipid-based formulation SEDDS and SMEDDS
- Cosurfactant and solubilizer in topical dosage forms
- HLB = 5



Capryol® 90 with 1% HCO-60 with insulin in rat jejunum



Treatment	% F
SC insulin (1 IU/kg)	-
Capryol® (PBS)	1.7
Capryol® + HCO60 (PBS)	3.8
Capryol® + HCO60 (FaSSIF)	4.1



Insulin bioavailability in rat jejunal instillations (summary)

Treatment	Tmax (min)	Cmax (mU/L)	AUC (0–120) (mU/L.min)	Relative F (%)
S.C. insulin (1 IU/kg)	27±7	104±3	5544±642	-

PBS

Labrafac®	43±12	267±60	13377±2144	4.8
Labrasol®	23±3	420±58	18272±3800	6.6
Capryol®	30±10	257±33	10447±629	3.8

FaSSIF

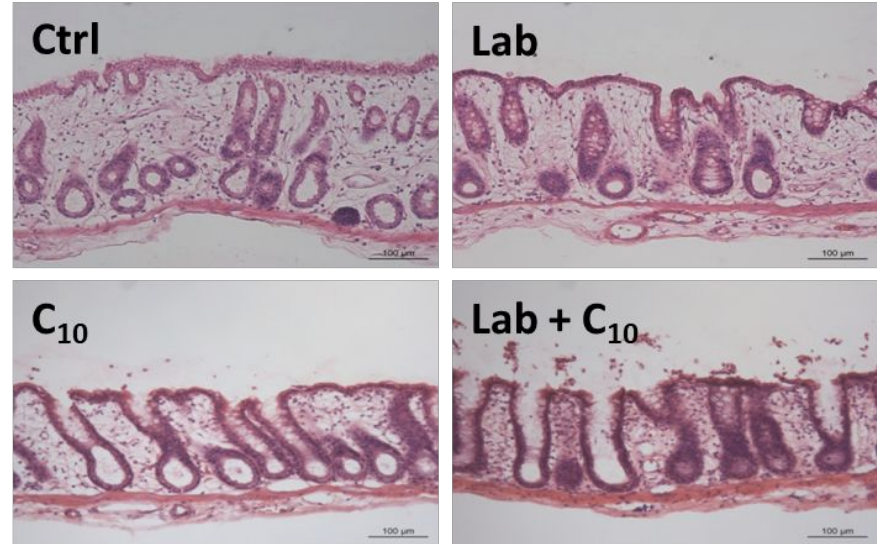
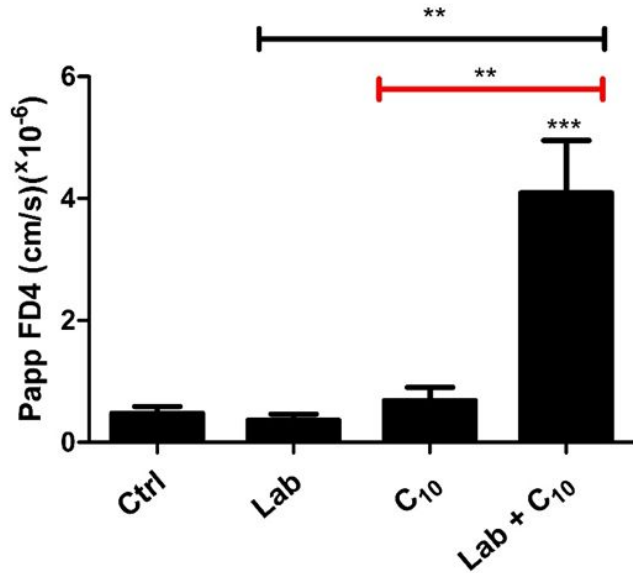
Labrafac®	30±7	316±75	14297±3007	5.2
Labrasol®	23±3	380±69	16340±2537	5.9
Capryol®	47±16	258±82	11237±3896	4.1

50 IU/kg insulin dose for instillations, excipients 40

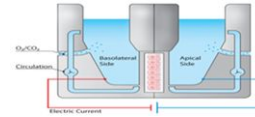
Conclusions on Gattefosse project

- Labrasol® ALF acts as a permeation enhancer ex vivo and in vivo
- Labrafac™ MC60 does likewise, but to a lesser extent
- Both lipid based excipients are still effective in FaSSIF buffer
- Capryol 90 is also efficacious, but requires solubility improvement using HCO-60
- Excipient selection is based on many parameters: HLB, compatibility with API, dose level required...

Will combinations of enhancers raise the oral bioavailability ceiling?



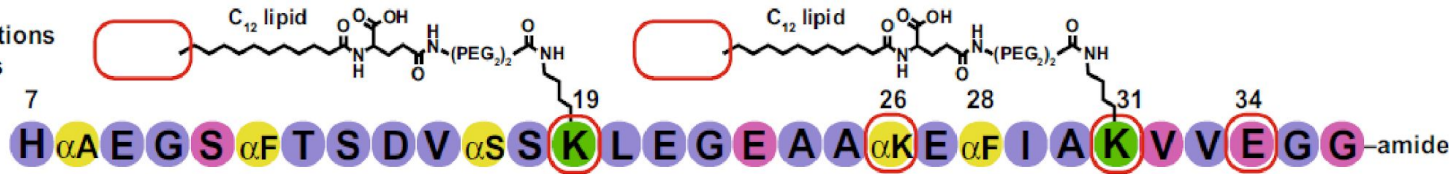
Heade J, et al (2018) J Pharm Sci. ;107(6):1648-1655.



Combining sodium chenodeoxycholate and propyl gallate gave superior oral bioavailability for a GLP-1-RA peptide (MEDI7219) compared to SNAC with semaglutide

MEDI7219

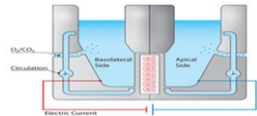
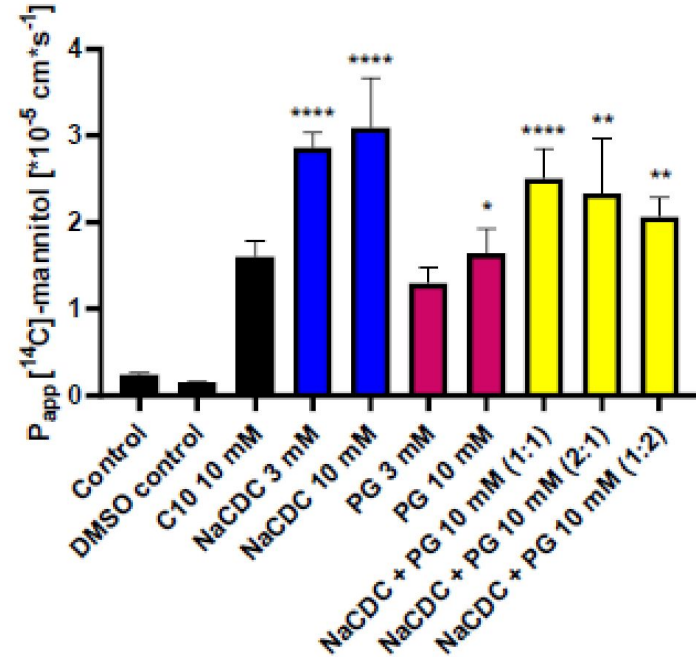
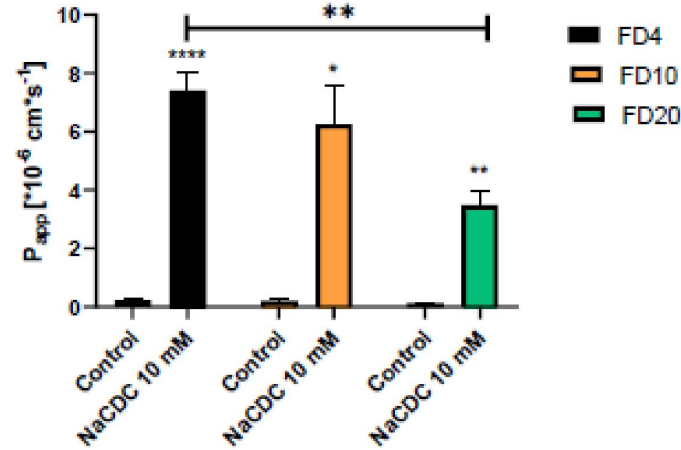
- 12 amino acid substitutions
- 5 α-methyl amino acids
- Bis-lipidation



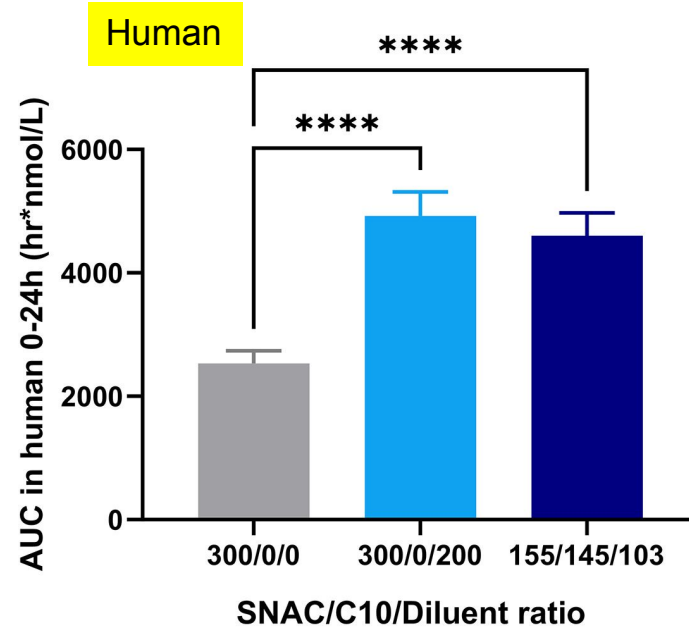
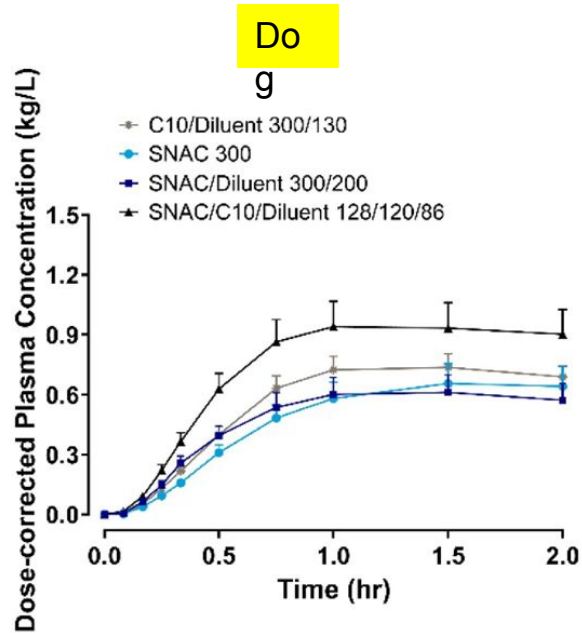
	Peptide	
	Semaglutide	MEDI7219
Peptide dose, mg/dog	20	20
PE dose, mg/dog	300 (SNAC)	300 (100 mg NaCDC and 200 mg PG)
Coating	none	pH 5.5 enteric
t _{1/2} , hours	60.5 (13.6)	9.8 (13.2)
T _{max} , hours	2.0 (1.5–2.5)	1.5 (1.0–4.5)
C _{max} , ng/mL	21.1 (72.5)	1,450 (63.2)
AUC _{0–inf} , ng·h/mL	1,440 (45.8)	13,500 (54.2)
F, %	0.08 (45.8)	5.92 (54.2)
CL/F, mL/h	16,000 (47.4)	1,880 (52.1)

Tablets in
dogs....

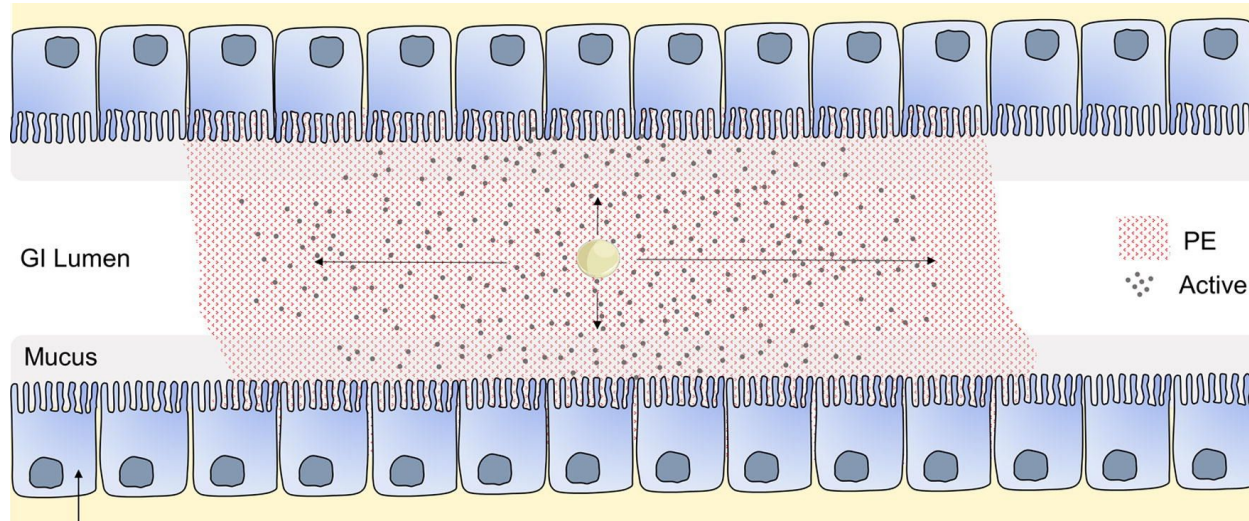
What was the rationale for the NaCDC/PG combination ?



Combining SNAC and C₁₀ in a gastric tablet



Translating enhancers and peptides into new oral dosage form designs

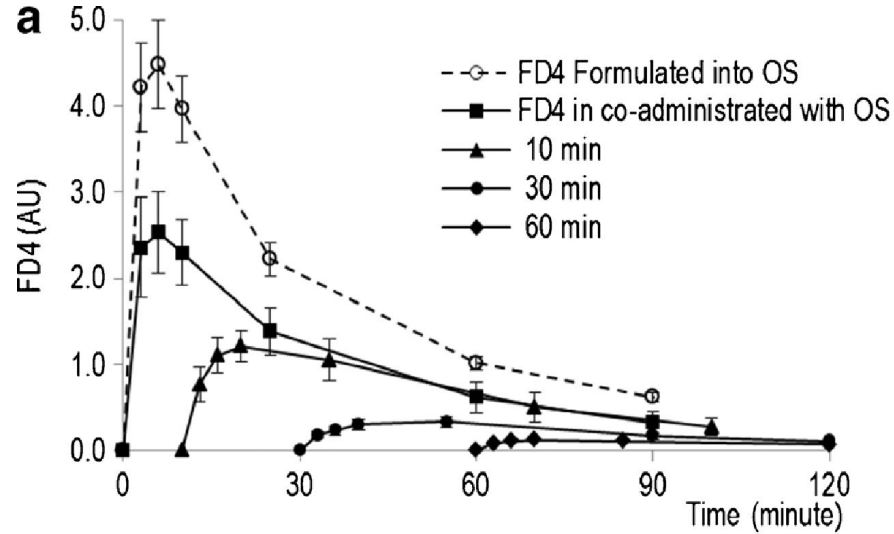


Maher S, Brayden DJ. (2021) *Adv Drug Deliv Rev.*177:113925.

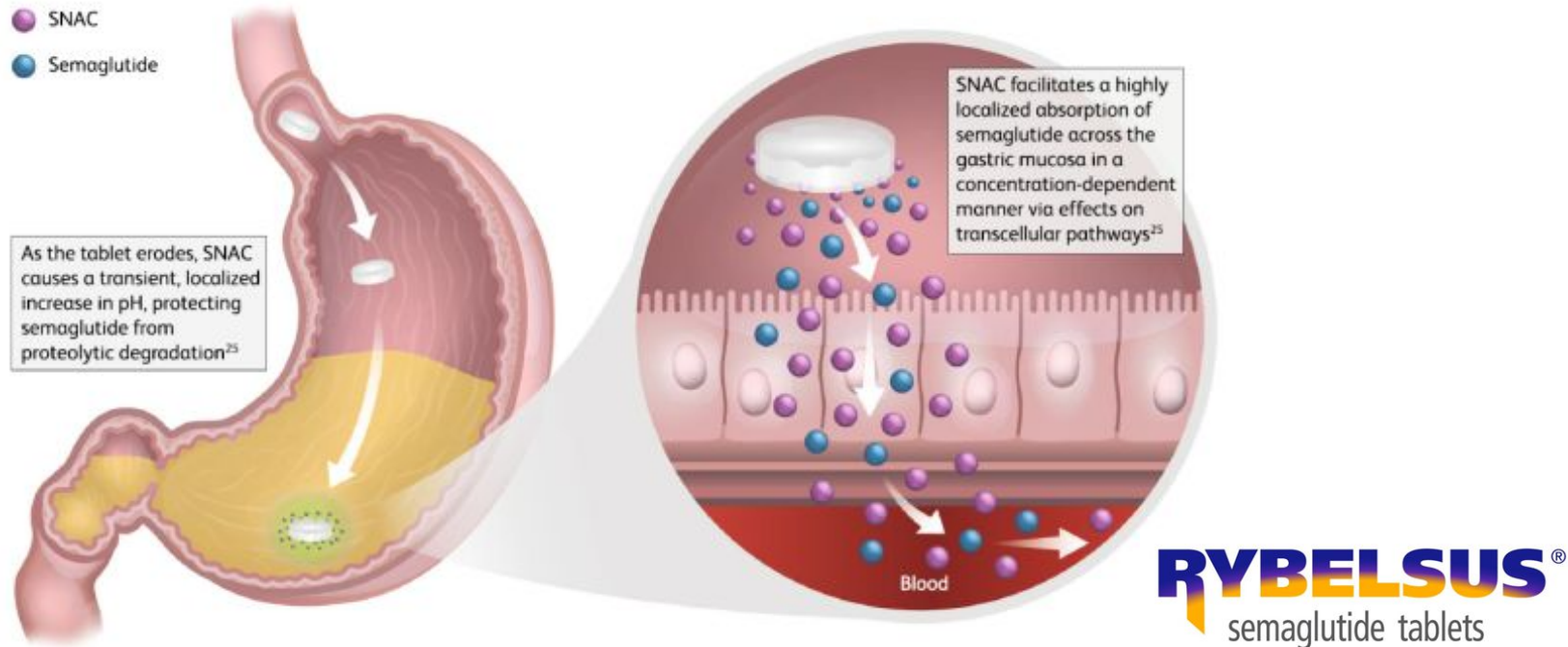
Designs

- *IR of both*
- *Burst for both, followed by second PE phase*
- *PE released first, then peptide*
- *SR of both over 60 min*

Core principle: rapid co-release and presentation of PE and peptide

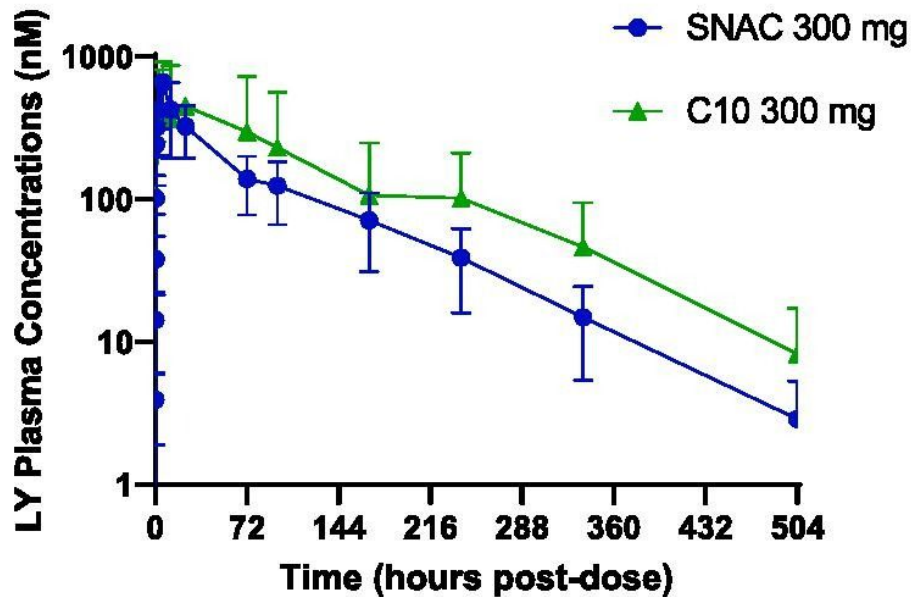
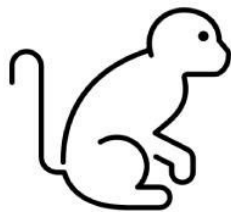


SNAC's gastric mechanism for semaglutide requires fast dissolution

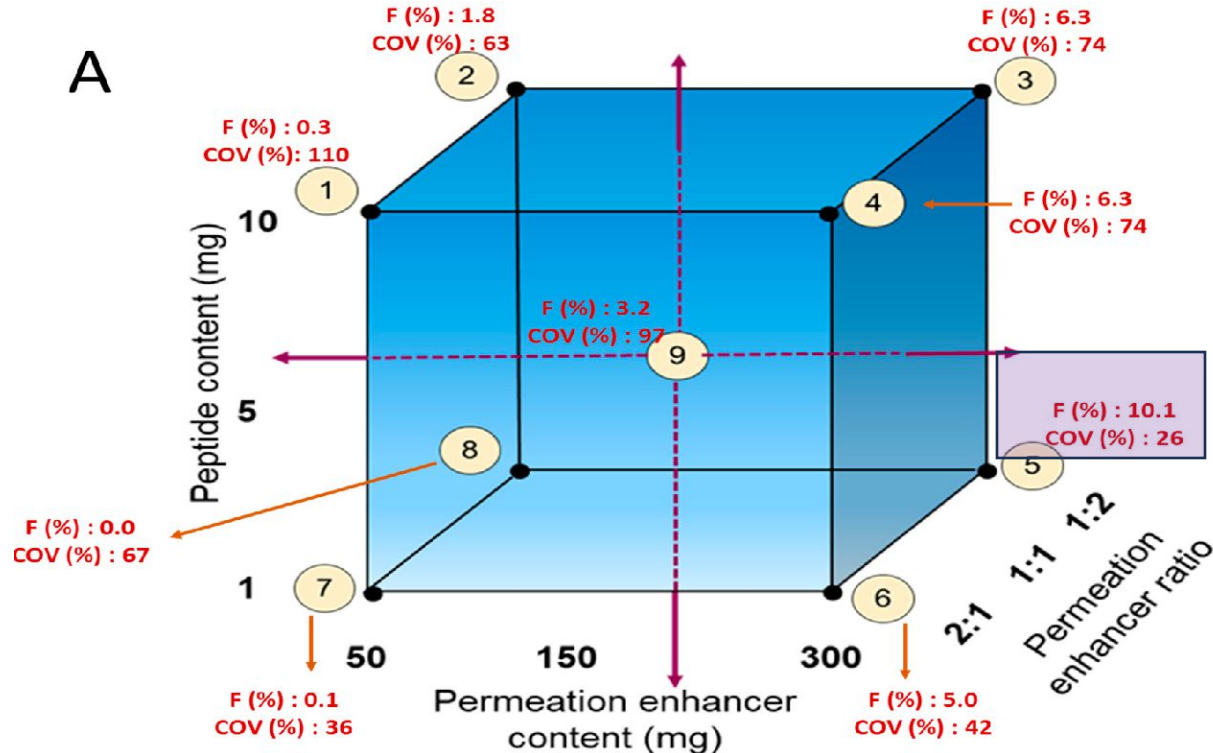


Andersen A, et al (2021) 81(9):1003-1030. doi: 10.1007/s40265-021-01499-w.

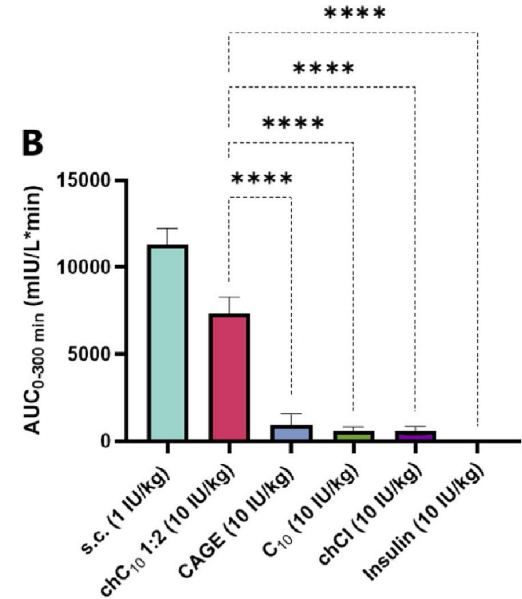
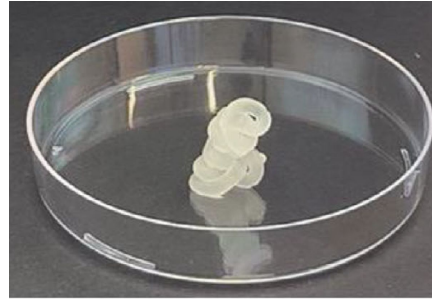
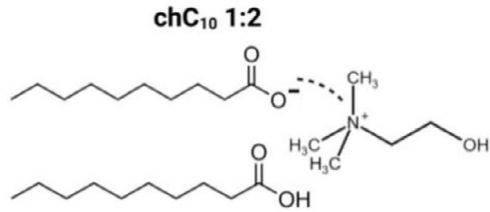
C_{10} also worked in the stomach with a Lilly GLP-1/GIP dual peptide agonist in fast erodible tablets



MEDI7219 tablet designs for dogs: IR dominant

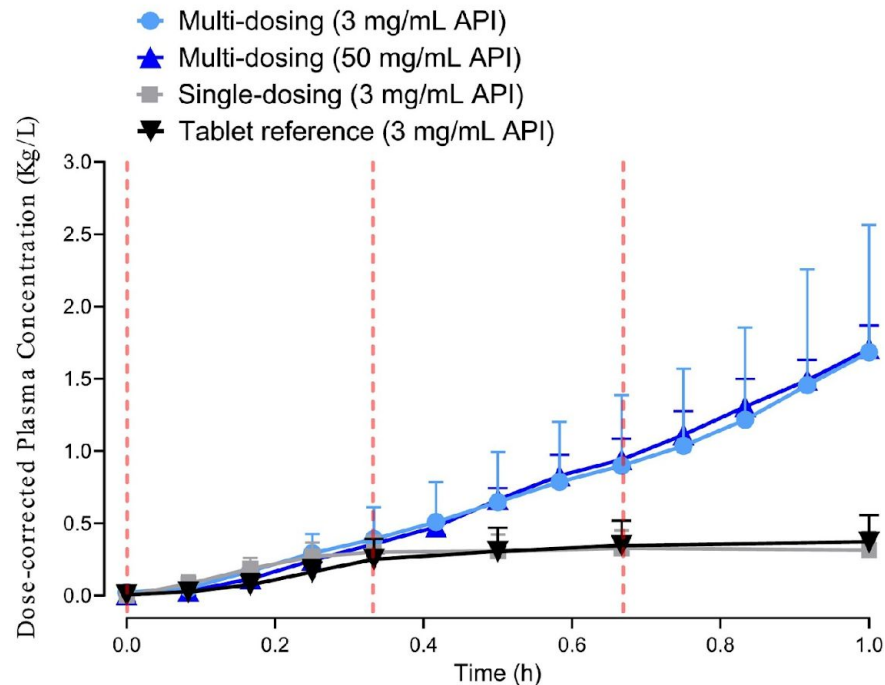
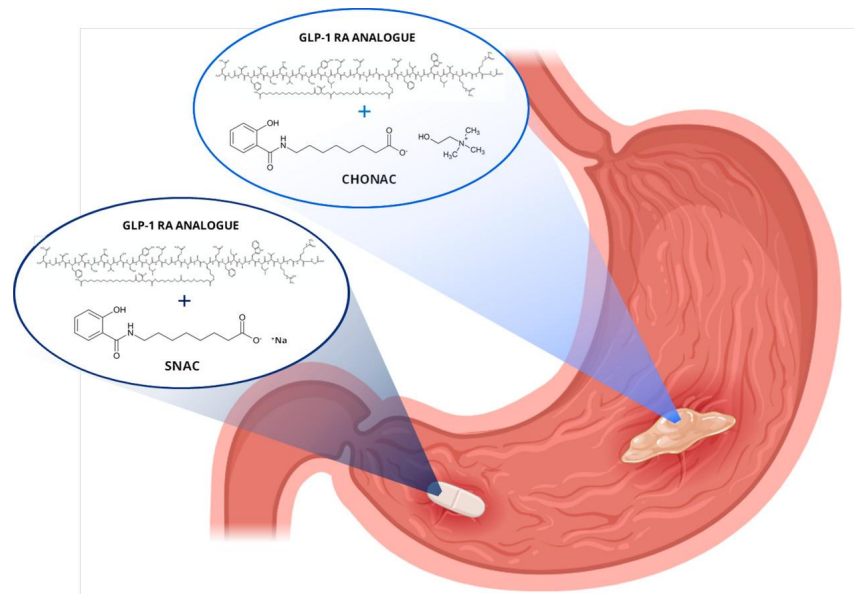


'Ionogels' can offer sustained release: choline and C₁₀



....benefits of a gel localising to wall and releasing caprate in situ?

Clues to optimal intestinal dosage form in dogs with a ionic liquid/GLP-1 RA construct



Conclusions

- PE selection is focussed on bioavailability improvements and compatibility in the dosage form
- In vitro and ex vivo models allow mechanistic data to be achieved, but models are limited by narrow non-damaging concentrations
- In our hands, in situ rat gut instillations have been a useful PE screen as predictors for large animal formulations, but it is case by case
- C₁₀ and SNAC are still the benchmark PEs, with bile salts also popular. They are all anionic MCFA structures that perturb plasma membranes
- There are ongoing efforts in combining enhancers
- Effort is going into dosage form design to optimise co-presentation over time because the best PEs are absorbed too rapidly

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Fiona McCartney



Joanne Heade



Caroline Twarog



Anne Rindchen

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