



# Drug–Drug Interaction Potential of Darolutamide: In Vitro and Clinical Studies

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## Abstract

**Background and Objectives** Darolutamide is a novel androgen receptor (AR) antagonist approved for the treatment of nonmetastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (nmCRPC). Accordingly, the drug–drug interaction (DDI) potential of darolutamide was investigated in both nonclinical and clinical studies.

**Methods** In vitro studies were performed to determine the potential for darolutamide to be a substrate, inducer or inhibitor for cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoforms, other metabolizing enzymes and drug transporters. A phase I drug–interaction study in healthy volunteers evaluated the impact of co-administering rifampicin [CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inducer] and itraconazole [CYP3A4, P-gp and breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) inhibitor] on the pharmacokinetics of darolutamide. Two further phase I studies assessed the impact of co-administering oral darolutamide on the pharmacokinetics of midazolam (sensitive CYP3A4 substrate) and dabigatran etexilate (P-gp substrate) and the impact on the pharmacokinetics of co-administered rosuvastatin [a substrate for BCRP, organic anion-transporting polypeptide (OATP)1B1, OATP1B3 and organic anion transporter (OAT)3].

**Results** In vitro, darolutamide was predominantly metabolized via oxidative biotransformation catalyzed by CYP3A4 and was identified as a substrate for P-gp and BCRP. The enzymatic activity of nine CYP isoforms was not inhibited or slightly inhibited in vitro with darolutamide, and a rank order and mechanistic static assessment indicated that risk of clinically relevant DDIs via CYP inhibition is very low. In vitro, darolutamide exhibited no relevant induction of CYP1A2 or CYP2B6 activity. Inhibition of BCRP-, P-gp-, OAT3-, MATE1-, MATE2-K-, OATP1B1- and OATP1B3-mediated transport was observed in vitro. Phase I data showed that darolutamide exposure increased 1.75-fold with co-administered itraconazole and decreased by 72% with rifampicin. Co-administration of darolutamide with CYP3A4/P-gp substrates showed no effect or only minor effects. Rosuvastatin exposure increased 5.2-fold with darolutamide because of BCRP and probably also OATP1B1/OATP1B3 inhibition.

**Conclusions** Darolutamide has a low potential for clinically relevant DDIs with drugs that are substrates for CYP or P-gp; increased exposure of BCRP and probably OATP substrates was the main interaction of note.

## 1 Introduction

Darolutamide is a novel androgen receptor (AR) antagonist recently approved for the treatment of nonmetastatic

castration-resistant prostate cancer (nmCRPC) [1–3]. In phase I and II clinical studies in metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC), darolutamide demonstrated significant antitumor activity and a good safety profile [4, 5]. Significant improvement in metastasis-free survival was demonstrated for darolutamide compared with placebo, with a safety profile similar to that of androgen deprivation therapy alone in the phase III ARAMIS trial in patients with nmCRPC [6]. A phase III trial (ARASENS) in metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer is ongoing (NCT02799602).

Darolutamide is structurally distinct from other AR inhibitors [7] and comprises two pharmacologically active diastereomers, (*S,R*)-darolutamide and (*S,S*)-darolutamide.

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## Key points

In a number of clinical and preclinical studies, darolutamide demonstrated a low potential to interact with co-administered medications that affect or are affected by enzymes or transporters involved in drug metabolism.

The potential for darolutamide to increase the exposure of drugs eliminated by the efflux transporter, breast cancer resistance protein, appears to be a clinically relevant drug–drug interaction (DDI).

A low potential for DDIs is important when treating prostate cancer patients, who are generally receiving additional medications for other medical conditions.

The major metabolite, keto-darolutamide, exhibits similar pharmacologic activity *in vitro* [1, 7], but has a ~40-fold lower fraction unbound in human plasma compared with darolutamide [3], and it is therefore of lower relevance in terms of mediating efficacy and potential drug interactions. Nonclinical studies have demonstrated that darolutamide acts by potently blocking AR signaling and inhibiting testosterone-induced nuclear translocation of AR in prostate cancer cells, leading to impaired tumor growth and survival [7]. In contrast to AR inhibitors currently approved for the treatment of nmCRPC, darolutamide shows low penetration of the blood-brain barrier in rodents, which may explain the observed lower propensity for central nervous system (CNS) effects compared with the approved AR inhibitors, and does not increase serum testosterone levels [6–9].

As patients with nmCRPC are typically older men with multiple comorbidities requiring concomitant medications [10], it is important to evaluate the drug–drug interaction (DDI) potential of novel anticancer therapies. This information is also requested by health authorities worldwide, including the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and European Medicines Agency (EMA) [11–13]. Hence, *in vitro* and phase I clinical evaluations have been conducted to elucidate whether darolutamide is a clinically significant substrate, inhibitor or inducer for relevant drug-metabolizing enzymes or transporters.

## 2 Subjects and Methods

### 2.1 In Vitro Studies

#### 2.1.1 Test Compounds and Materials

Darolutamide, (*S,R*)-darolutamide, (*S,S*)-darolutamide, and keto-darolutamide were prepared at Orion Pharma (Finland),

Bayer Pharma AG (Germany), or Fermion Oy (Finland). Suppliers of other materials used in the *in vitro* assays are listed in Table S1. Further details of *in vitro* materials and methods can be requested from Bayer Pharma AG.

#### 2.1.2 Substrate Characteristics for Drug Metabolizing Enzymes

Darolutamide, both diastereomers and its active metabolite were incubated in male human hepatocytes, liver cytosol and liver microsomes, recombinant cytochrome P450 (CYP) and recombinant aldo-keto reductase (AKR) isoforms to identify the enzymes involved in phase I metabolism. Similarly, darolutamide and both diastereomers were incubated with human liver, kidney and intestinal microsomes fortified with uridine 5'-diphospho-glucuronic acid (UDPGA) and a panel of 13 recombinant uridine-diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) isoforms (Supersomes™) to elucidate the role and tissue localization of glucuronidation in darolutamide biotransformation. Experiments were performed in the presence or absence of enzyme-selective chemical inhibitors in pooled human liver microsomes to determine the relevance of individual pathways.

#### 2.1.3 Substrate Characteristics for Drug Transporters

Substrate characteristics of darolutamide and keto-darolutamide for the efflux transporters P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) were investigated using wildtype human colon adenocarcinoma (Caco-2) cells and proprietary cell lines that have reduced expression of human BCRP (CPT-B1 cells) or P-gp (CPT-P1 cells). Probe substrates and reference inhibitors (Table 1) were used for positive and negative controls, respectively, to determine efflux ratios. Assessment of darolutamide and keto-darolutamide as BCRP substrates was also conducted in BCRP-Madin-Darby Canine Kidney (BCRP-MDCK) cells.

The substrate potential of darolutamide and keto-darolutamide for the uptake transporters organic anion-transporting polypeptide (OATP)1B1, OATP1B3 and organic cation transporter (OCT)1 was evaluated in a cellular uptake assay in transfected human embryonic kidney (HEK) cells overexpressing the respective transporter, run in parallel with vector-control cells. Standard inhibitors and probe substrates were used (Table 1).

#### 2.1.4 Inhibitory Potential of Darolutamide for CYP and UGT Isoforms

The inhibitory potential of darolutamide, both diastereomers and keto-darolutamide for CYP1A2, 2A6, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1 and 3A4 was assessed at concentrations of 0.03–100 μM in human liver microsomes using standard

substrates (Table 2). The rank order approach and mechanistic static model suggested by the US FDA and EMA were applied to evaluate the DDI risk with darolutamide through CYP inhibition [12, 14]. The inhibition of UGT1A1, 1A4, 1A6, 1A9 and 2B7 by both diastereomers and keto-darolutamide was investigated by assessing the glucuronidation of UGT-selective substrates in human liver microsomes and using a rank order approach. CYP or UGT substrates were incubated in the presence and absence of darolutamide and/or its diastereomers, and keto-darolutamide, and parallel incubations with standard inhibitors for each enzyme were performed as positive controls. Time-dependent inhibition of CYP3A4 by darolutamide, its diastereomers and keto-darolutamide was evaluated after 30 min pre-incubation.

### 2.1.5 Induction Potential of Darolutamide for CYP Isoforms

Induction of CYP1A2, CYP2B6 and CYP3A4 by darolutamide, its diastereomers and keto-darolutamide was assessed at concentrations of 0.005–10 mg/l (approximately 0.0126–25  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in primary-cultured human hepatocytes from three donors. After 3 consecutive days of dosing with vehicle control, negative control (penicillin), test compound or CYP inducers, the hepatocytes were incubated with selective marker substrates (Table 2) to analyze the effects on CYP activity. The positive control inducers used were omeprazole (CYP1A2), phenobarbital (CYP2B6), rifampicin

(strong CYP3A4 inducer), bosentan (moderate CYP3A4 inducer) and pioglitazone (weak CYP3A4 inducer). To assess the potential risk for CYP3A4 induction in the clinic, the relative induction score (RIS) method [12] was applied to describe the DDI potential of darolutamide, its diastereomers and keto-darolutamide.

### 2.1.6 Inhibitory Potential of Darolutamide for Drug Transporters

Inhibition of the efflux transporters, P-gp and BCRP, by darolutamide at concentrations of 0.25–60  $\mu\text{M}$  was assessed in Caco-2 cells using standard probe substrates and controls (Table 1). P-gp and BCRP inhibition by keto-darolutamide at concentrations of 0.0412–10  $\mu\text{M}$  was assessed in MDCK cells. Inhibition of bile salt export pump (BSEP) was evaluated in sandwich-cultured human hepatocytes, and multi-resistance protein (MRP)2, MATE1 and MATE2-K were evaluated in transfected HEK cells using selective probe substrates and reference inhibitors (Table 1). Probe substrate transport was assessed in the absence and presence of darolutamide and keto-darolutamide, and the concentrations required for 50% inhibition ( $\text{IC}_{50}$ ) values were determined.

Inhibition of hepatic uptake transporter proteins OATP1B1, OATP1B3, organic anion transporter (OAT)1, OAT3, OCT1, OCT2,  $\text{Na}^+$ -taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide (NTCP) and OATP2B1 by darolutamide and

**Table 1** In vitro analysis of drug transporter inhibition by darolutamide and keto-darolutamide

Transporter	Substrate/reference inhibitor	$\text{IC}_{50}$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	
		Darolutamide	Keto-darolutamide
P-gp	Digoxin/cyclosporin A	16.4	2.6
BCRP	Cladibrine/Ko143	1.3	0.57
OATP1B1	Atorvastatin/rifamycin	16.8	> 10
OATP1B3	Atorvastatin/rifamycin	39.3	> 10
OATP1B1 (with pre-incubation)	Pravastatin/rifamycin	3.8	3.0
OATP1B3 (with pre-incubation)	Pravastatin/rifamycin	5.0	14.2
OAT1	PAH/probenecid	> 50	> 2
OAT3	Furosemide/probenecid	4.5	> 2
OCT1	$^3\text{H}$ -MPP $^+$ /decynium 22	> 50	> 10
OCT2	$^3\text{H}$ -MPP $^+$ /imipramine	> 50	> 2
BSEP	Taurocholic acid/cyclosporin	> 60	> 300 <sup>a</sup>
MRP2	CDCF/benzbromarone	> 50	> 10
MATE1	Metformin/cimetidine	32.3	> 10
MATE2 K	Metformin/pyrimethamine	9.5	3.0
OATP2B1	Estrone 3-sulfate/glibenclamide	> 50	> 10
NTCP	Estrone 3-sulfate/cyclosporin A	> 50	> 10

BCRP breast cancer resistance protein, BSEP bile salt export pump, CDCF5(6) carboxy 2',7' dichlorofluorescein,  $\text{IC}_{50}$  concentration required for 50% inhibition, MPP 1 methyl 4 phenylpyridinium, MRP2 multi-drug resistance protein 2, MATE multidrug and toxin extrusion, NTCP sodium/taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide, OAT organic anion transporter, OATP organic anion-transporting polypeptide, OCT organic cation transporter, PAH para aminohippuric acid, P-gp P-glycoprotein

<sup>a</sup>Higher test concentration possible because of the addition of protein to the assay media

**Table 2** In vitro analysis of CYP isoform inhibition by darolutamide, its diastereomers (*S,R*)-darolutamide and (*S,S*)-darolutamide, and keto-darolutamide in human liver microsomes using standard substrates

CYP isoform	Substrate	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)		Substrate	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	
		Darolutamide	Keto-darolutamide		( <i>S,R</i> )-darolutamide	( <i>S,S</i> )-darolutamide
1A2	Phenacetin	> 100	> 100	Phenacetin	> 50	> 50
2A6	Coumarin	> 100	> 100	Coumarin	> 50	> 50
2B6	Bupropion	> 100	54.2	Bupropion	> 50	> 50
2C8	Paclitaxel	> 100	48.6	Amodiaquine	36.2	46.3
2C9	Diclofenac	30.3	9.6	Diclofenac	22.6	> 50
2C19	<i>S</i> -Mephenytoin	64.1	39.5	<i>S</i> -Mephenytoin	46.7	> 50
2D6	Bufuralol	81.9	51.9	Dextromethorphan	> 50	40.2
2E1	Chlorzoxazone	> 100	> 100	Chlorzoxazone	> 50	> 50
3A4	Midazolam	> 100	> 50	Midazolam	> 50	> 50
3A4 (with pre-incubation)	Midazolam	> 100	> 50	Midazolam	> 50	> 50
3A4	Testosterone	> 100	> 50	Testosterone	> 50	> 50
3A4 (with pre-incubation)	Testosterone	> 100	> 50	Testosterone	> 50	> 50

CYP cytochrome P450, IC<sub>50</sub> concentration required for 50% inhibition

keto-darolutamide was evaluated in transfected HEK cells overexpressing the respective transporter. In addition, experiments including 1-h preincubation were performed for OATP transporters. The probe substrate and reference inhibitors used are listed in Table 1. Generally, cells were incubated with probe substrate, and the IC<sub>50</sub> was determined in the absence and presence of darolutamide and keto-darolutamide at concentrations of ≤ 50 μM and ≤ 10 μM, respectively.

## 2.2 Phase I Clinical Studies

### 2.2.1 Study Design and Subjects

Three phase I studies were conducted as prospective, open-label, nonrandomized, fixed-sequence studies in healthy volunteers (NCT03048110, NCT03237416 and NCT02671097). To be eligible, subjects were required to be healthy, aged 45–65 years with a body mass index of ≥ 18 and ≤ 29.9 or ≤ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Darolutamide 600 mg was administered orally as two 300 mg tablets; this dose was based on the ARADES study [4], and the pharmacokinetics of darolutamide are linear at this dose. The bioanalytical methods used are summarized in the Supplementary Methods section of the Supplementary Materials.

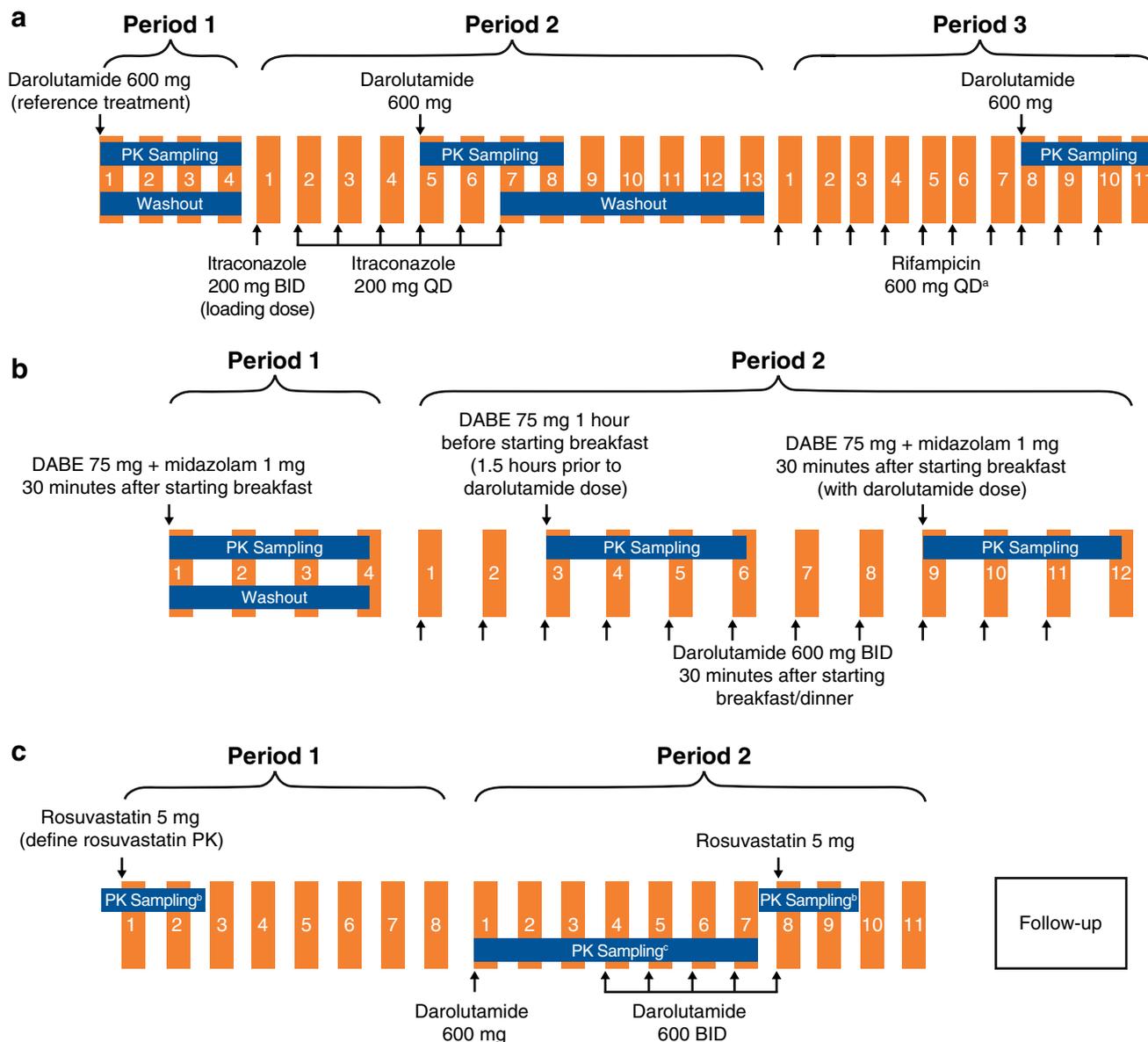
The studies were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the International Conference on Harmonisation guideline for Good Clinical Practice. All subjects provided informed consent before any study procedures or assessments were performed.

### 2.2.2 Study with Strong CYP3A4/P-gp and BCRP Inhibitor and CYP3A4/P-gp Inducer

The effects of itraconazole and rifampicin on the pharmacokinetics of darolutamide, its diastereomers and keto-darolutamide were investigated in a trial with a three-period design (Fig. 1a). Darolutamide 600 mg and itraconazole 200 mg twice daily were administered with food to enhance the absorption of darolutamide and achieve the maximum inhibitory effect of itraconazole, whereas rifampicin 600 mg once daily was dosed in the fasted state (after an overnight fast of ≥ 10 h prior to morning dosing or after a 2-h fast prior to evening dosing) as food decreases its absorption and simultaneous administration is not necessary for induction.

### 2.2.3 Studies with CYP3A4 and Drug Transporter Substrates

Both trials evaluating potential perpetrator effects of darolutamide followed a two treatment period design. In the first study, the effects of darolutamide on the sensitive CYP3A4 substrate, midazolam, and the intestinal P-gp substrate, non-conjugated dabigatran etexilate, were investigated (Fig. 1b). Midazolam 1 mg and dabigatran etexilate 75 mg were administered together as a ‘cocktail’ because no interaction between the two substrates was expected [15]. A second study evaluated the effects of darolutamide 600 mg twice daily on the pharmacokinetics of rosuvastatin, a substrate for BCRP, OATP1B1, OATP1B3 and OAT3 (Fig. 1c); including follow-up, total study duration was approximately 9 weeks.



**Fig. 1** Study design of the phase I clinical trials with **a** a strong CYP3A4/P-gp and BCRP inhibitor and a CYP3A4/P-gp inducer, **b** CYP3A4 and P-gp substrates and **c** a substrate for BCRP, OATP1B1, OATP1B3 and OAT3. <sup>a</sup>Dosed in the morning on days 1–10, except for day 8 when subjects received a single dose of darolutamide 600 mg in the morning and rifampicin 600 mg 12 h later; <sup>b</sup>plasma and

urine sampling to evaluate the PK of rosuvastatin; <sup>c</sup>plasma sampling to evaluate the PK of darolutamide, its diastereomers and keto-darolutamide. *BCRP* breast cancer resistance protein, *BID* twice daily, *CYP* cytochrome P450, *DABE* dabigatran etexilate, *P-gp* P-glycoprotein, *PK* pharmacokinetic(s), *QD* once daily

Rosuvastatin 5 mg was administered with food; food intake has been shown to reduce rosuvastatin bioavailability [16].

## 2.2.4 Pharmacokinetic Analyses

Blood and urine samples for the assessment of the potential impact of DDIs on the pharmacokinetics of darolutamide or co-administered drugs were obtained according to schedules defined for each study (Fig. 1, Table S2). The main pharmacokinetic parameters included: area under the curve (AUC),

maximum plasma concentration ( $C_{max}$ ), terminal elimination half-life ( $t_{1/2}$ ) and time to  $C_{max}$  ( $t_{max}$ ). In the rosuvastatin study, the renal clearance ( $CL_R$ ) of rosuvastatin was also calculated.

## 2.2.5 Pharmacokinetic and Statistical Analysis

Pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by noncompartmental analysis (WinNonlin, version 5.3, Pharsight Corp.) in conjunction with the Automation Extension

(WinAE version 2.90, Bayer Pharma AG). To evaluate the potential effect of itraconazole and rifampicin on the pharmacokinetics of darolutamide and its diastereomers as well as the major metabolite keto-darolutamide, the logarithms of  $AUC_{(0-72)}$  and  $C_{max}$  of the respective compounds were analyzed using linear mixed effect models. To evaluate the potential effect of darolutamide on the pharmacokinetics of rosuvastatin, midazolam and dabigatran etexilate, the logarithms of  $AUC$  and  $C_{max}$  of the respective compounds were analyzed using linear mixed effect models.

### 2.2.6 Safety

All treatment-emergent adverse events (AEs) and drug-related AEs occurring in the period between the signing of the informed consent and the end of follow-up were recorded in all three studies. After the end of follow-up, serious adverse events (SAEs) were reported if the investigator considered the event was possibly caused by participation in the study.

## 3 Results

### 3.1 In Vitro Evaluations

#### 3.1.1 Metabolizing Enzymes

In vitro, darolutamide was predominantly metabolized via oxidative biotransformation catalyzed by CYP3A4 to form the major circulating metabolite keto-darolutamide. In healthy volunteers, 30% of darolutamide clearance was attributed to CYP3A4 metabolism (data on file). CYP1A1, AKR1C3, alcohol dehydrogenase and carbonyl reductase contributed to darolutamide metabolism to a minor extent. Both diastereomers underwent similar oxidative biotransformation mediated by CYP3A4. In hepatocytes, keto-darolutamide was reconverted to darolutamide, with preferred formation of (*S,S*)-darolutamide, catalyzed by cytosolic reductases—mainly AKR1C3, with a minor role for AKR1D1 (the involvement of multiple enzymes in the metabolism of darolutamide will be presented in detail elsewhere). Keto-darolutamide is also a substrate for further CYP3A4-mediated oxidation.

O-glucuronidation mediated predominantly by UGT1A9 also contributed to the metabolism of darolutamide, with UGT1A8, UGT2B17, UGT1A3 and UGT1A1 involved to a lesser degree. However, as several pathways contributed to the overall clearance of approximately 30% of darolutamide (data on file), the risk of clinically relevant DDIs with concomitant UGT inhibitors is considered to be low.

#### 3.1.2 Substrate Characteristics for Drug Transporters

The efflux ratios for darolutamide at concentrations of 0.5, 2 and 10  $\mu\text{M}$  in Caco-2 cells were 78, 98 and 14, respectively. At the concentration of 2  $\mu\text{M}$  darolutamide, efflux ratios were markedly lower in Caco-2 cells with reduced expression levels of P-gp or BCRP compared with wildtype cells (3.6 or 36, respectively). The corresponding relative efflux ratios (in wildtype Caco-2 cells over those with reduced P-gp or BCRP expression) were 27 and 2.7, respectively. Both efflux ratios and relative efflux ratios exceeded the threshold of 2 for significant efflux, suggesting that darolutamide is a substrate for P-gp and BCRP. However, the reduced efflux ratio at the highest test concentration indicates saturation of efflux transport at clinically relevant intestinal concentrations. Experiments in MDCK cells also revealed that efflux ratios for darolutamide and keto-darolutamide were  $> 2$  and were reduced in the presence of a BCRP-specific inhibitor (Ko143). Based on these in vitro data, darolutamide was classified as a P-gp and BCRP substrate. However, efflux ratios suggest that darolutamide is a more sensitive substrate for P-gp than for BCRP.

In OATP1B1- and OATP1B3-transfected HEK cells, uptake of darolutamide was similar to that in vector control cells. The uptake rates of darolutamide were not inhibited by rifampicin (an OATP inhibitor), indicating that darolutamide is not a substrate for these hepatic uptake transporters. There was also no uptake of darolutamide or keto-darolutamide in OCT1-transfected HEK cells, and uptake rates were not affected by decynium-22 (an OCT1 inhibitor).

#### 3.1.3 Inhibition of Enzymatic Activity by Darolutamide

The enzymatic activity of CYP1A2, 2A6, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1 and 3A4 measured using standard substrates was not affected or only slightly inhibited in vitro in the presence of darolutamide, its diastereomers or its metabolite (Table 2). The lowest  $IC_{50}$  was 22.6  $\mu\text{M}$  observed for CYP2C9 in the presence of (*S,R*)-darolutamide (Table S2). This indicates that CYP2C9 is the isoform most sensitive to inhibition by darolutamide, its diastereomers or its metabolite. However, as the inhibitory concentration is higher than the plasma concentration of unbound darolutamide [ $< 0.6 \mu\text{M}$  for (*S,R*)- and (*S,S*)-darolutamide], the inhibition potential of darolutamide is weak. When midazolam and testosterone were applied as CYP3A4 substrates, time-dependent inhibition was not observed (Table 2). When DDI risk was assessed with the rank order approach and mechanistic static model suggested by regulatory authorities, clinically relevant pharmacokinetic DDIs through inhibition of CYP isoforms were found to be unlikely at plasma concentrations expected for darolutamide.

In vitro, (*S,R*)-darolutamide did not notably inhibit activities of UGT1A4, 1A6 or 2B7. Applying a rank order approach, (*S,R*)-darolutamide exhibited the most inhibitory effect on UGT1A9 ( $IC_{50} = 12.5 \mu\text{M}$ ,  $K_i = 6.32 \mu\text{M}$ ) followed by UGT1A1 ( $IC_{50} = 26.5 \mu\text{M}$ ). The only notable inhibition of UGT isoforms by (*S,S*)-darolutamide was of UGT1A1 activity ( $IC_{50} = 31.7 \mu\text{M}$ ). While keto-darolutamide did not appreciably alter activities of UGT1A4, 1A6, 1A9 and 2B7, an inhibitory effect was observed on UGT1A1 ( $IC_{50} = 6.41 \mu\text{M}$ ,  $K_i = 8.13 \mu\text{M}$ ) (Table S3).

### 3.1.4 Induction of CYP1A2, CYP2B6 and CYP3A4

In in vitro hepatocyte cultures, there was no relevant induction of CYP1A2 or CYP2B6 with darolutamide, its diastereomers or keto-darolutamide (indicated by maximal fold induction of <2-fold). However, darolutamide resulted in concentration-dependent induction of CYP3A4 enzymatic activity with  $\leq 5.3$ -fold (28% of rifampicin response) induction, with similar results observed for its diastereomers. For keto-darolutamide, an increase of CYP3A4 activity of  $\leq 5.4$ -fold was seen. Based on application of the RIS method, darolutamide and its diastereomers were predicted to be moderate-to-strong inducers of CYP3A4, and keto-darolutamide was predicted to be a weak-to-moderate inducer for the sensitive CYP3A4 substrate, midazolam, reducing its AUC by  $\leq 50$ –84% (Table S4). However, due to the interconversion of darolutamide and keto-darolutamide, the induction effect observed in vitro cannot be attributed specifically to either darolutamide (or one of its diastereomers) or keto-darolutamide. Thus, the clinical effect of darolutamide on midazolam could be anywhere from a weak to a strong reduction in plasma exposure.

### 3.1.5 Inhibition of Efflux and Uptake Transporters

In Caco-2 cells, concentration-dependent inhibition of drug transport mediated by P-gp (digoxin efflux) and by BCRP (cladribine efflux) was observed with darolutamide, with  $IC_{50}$  values of  $16.4 \mu\text{M}$  and  $1.3 \mu\text{M}$ , respectively (Table 2; Fig. S1). In MDCK cells, keto-darolutamide showed inhibitory potential toward P-gp- and BCRP-mediated transport with  $IC_{50}$  values of  $2.6 \mu\text{M}$  and  $0.6 \mu\text{M}$ , respectively. Moreover, darolutamide inhibited transport of the MATE1 K and MATE2-K substrate metformin with  $IC_{50}$  values of  $32.3 \mu\text{M}$  and  $9.5 \mu\text{M}$ , respectively. Similar inhibitory effects were observed with keto-darolutamide. Neither darolutamide nor keto-darolutamide showed inhibitory effects toward BSEP or MRP2.

Inhibition of OATP1B1- and OATP1B3-mediated uptake of atorvastatin in transporter-transfected HEK cells was observed with darolutamide, with  $IC_{50}$  values of  $16.8 \mu\text{M}$  and  $39.3 \mu\text{M}$ , respectively, when cells were simultaneously

incubated with both compounds. Preincubation of the cells with darolutamide, however, resulted in lower  $IC_{50}$  values of  $3.8 \mu\text{M}$  and  $5.0 \mu\text{M}$ . For keto-darolutamide, preincubation led to  $IC_{50}$  values of  $3.0 \mu\text{M}$  and  $14.2 \mu\text{M}$ , respectively (previously, no  $IC_{50}$  values were reached due to solubility limitations). For OAT3-mediated uptake of furosemide, the  $IC_{50}$  value for darolutamide was  $4.5 \mu\text{M}$ . Inhibition > 50% of uptake transporters OAT1, OCT1, OCT2, OATP2B1 and NTCP was not observed with darolutamide. Keto-darolutamide showed no inhibitory potential toward uptake transporters, with the exception of OATP transporters after preincubation.

## 3.2 Phase I Clinical Studies

### 3.2.1 Impact of Co-administered Drugs on the Pharmacokinetic Profile of Darolutamide

Since in vitro studies identified darolutamide as a substrate for CYP3A4 metabolism and P-gp and BCRP efflux transport, the impact of co-administering inhibitors and inducers of these pathways was evaluated in a phase I clinical study. Co-administration of darolutamide with a strong CYP3A4, P-gp and BCRP inhibitor (itraconazole) and a CYP3A4 and P-gp inducer (rifampicin) was investigated in 15 male subjects. All enrolled subjects received study treatment as planned and were included in the pharmacokinetic and safety analyses. Demographic and baseline characteristics are summarized in Table 3.

Concomitant administration of itraconazole resulted in increased darolutamide exposure (1.7-fold), while co-administration of rifampicin led to a 72% decrease in darolutamide exposure (Fig. 2, Table S5). Results were similar for the diastereomers and keto-darolutamide. Overall, treatment with darolutamide given alone or in combination with the CYP3A4, P-gp and BCRP inhibitor itraconazole or the CYP3A4 and P-gp inducer rifampicin (both at steady state) was safe and well tolerated.

### 3.2.2 Impact of Darolutamide on the Pharmacokinetic Profiles of Co-administered Drugs

**3.2.2.1 CYP3A4 and P-gp Substrates** The induction potential for CYP3A4 and inhibition potential for P-gp by darolutamide and keto-darolutamide was evaluated in a phase I study. All 15 subjects who received study treatment were included in the safety analysis, whereas two subjects did not have valid pharmacokinetic profiles and were excluded from the pharmacokinetic analysis. Demographic and baseline characteristics are summarized in Table 3.

Co-administration of darolutamide led to reductions in AUC and  $C_{\text{max}}$  of the sensitive CYP3A4 substrate, midazolam, of approximately 29% and 32%, respectively, versus

midazolam alone. Co-administration of the P-gp substrate, dabigatran etexilate and darolutamide reduced non-conjugated dabigatran AUC and  $C_{\max}$  by 9% and 16%, respectively (Table S5). The  $t_{\max}$  and  $t_{1/2}$  for both midazolam and non-conjugated dabigatran were comparable in the presence and absence of darolutamide. Hence, darolutamide showed only weak CYP induction and no P-gp inhibition potential (Figs. 3, 4). No safety concerns were identified when darolutamide was administered concomitantly with dabigatran etexilate or midazolam to healthy male volunteers.

**3.2.2.2 Substrate for BCRP, OATP1B1, OATP1B3 and OAT3: Rosuvastatin** Preclinical studies indicated that darolutamide may inhibit transporters, with substrates of BCRP, OAT3, OATP1B1 and OATP1B3 expected to be most clinically relevant. These include statins, which are common comedications in patients with prostate cancer. As rosuvastatin is a substrate for all these transporters, the perpetrator effects of darolutamide on rosuvastatin were investigated in a phase I study in 30 healthy subjects. All subjects received treatment as planned and were included in the safety analysis. Demographic and baseline characteristics are summarized in Table 3.

Plasma AUC<sub>(0–24)</sub> and  $C_{\max}$  of rosuvastatin were approximately fivefold higher when administered with darolutamide compared with rosuvastatin alone (Fig. 4), but comedication with darolutamide did not affect  $t_{\max}$  [median 4.00 (2.00–6.03) h with rosuvastatin alone versus 4.07 (2.48–8.00) h with rosuvastatin plus darolutamide] or  $t_{1/2}$  of rosuvastatin, indicating that plasma clearance is unchanged (Fig. 5, Table S5). Similarly, the ratio of  $CL_R$  during rosuvastatin and darolutamide co-administration versus  $CL_R$  for rosuvastatin treatment alone was 0.97, and the 90% CIs of (0.89, 1.06) were within the range of (0.80, 1.25) accepted for bioequivalence, indicating that darolutamide has no effect on renal clearance of rosuvastatin and thus no likely effect on OAT3. Rosuvastatin exerted no clinically relevant effects on darolutamide exposure (including its diastereomers and keto-darolutamide; Fig. S2). The incidence of treatment-emergent AEs related to single doses of rosuvastatin

5 mg was similar when administered alone or with concomitant darolutamide.

## 4 Discussion

As a novel agent intended for use in men with prostate cancer, a population with high comedication use for comorbidities [10, 17], it is important to evaluate the risk of clinically relevant DDIs with darolutamide. In the phase III ARAMIS study in men with nmCRPC, > 98% of patients were receiving at least one concomitant medication, and multiple medication use was common [18], consistent with other reports [19].

In vitro testing indicated that oxidative metabolism of darolutamide is predominantly catalyzed by CYP3A4. Other metabolizing enzymes (e.g., UGT) are involved, but the level of contribution renders inhibitors or inducers of these enzymes unlikely to result in clinically relevant DDIs with darolutamide. Consistent with the observation that darolutamide is a CYP3A4 substrate, phase I clinical data showed that darolutamide exposure was increased 1.7-fold when co-administered with the strong CYP3A4 inhibitor itraconazole 200 mg/day. However, the increase in darolutamide AUC is low when compared with increases of  $\geq 5$ -fold when a sensitive CYP3A4 substrate (e.g., midazolam, lovastatin) is co-administered with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor [20–22]. When administered at a low dose of 100 mg/day for 4 days, itraconazole was reported to increase lovastatin AUC 15-fold [20]. Hence, the degree of increased exposure for darolutamide suggests weak sensitivity to CYP3A4 inhibition. Consistent with this observation, data from a covariate analysis within a population pharmacokinetic model based on the phase III ARAMIS clinical trial indicated that co-administration of CYP3A4 inhibitors, which were taken on the same day as darolutamide blood sampling, had no significant impact on the pharmacokinetics of darolutamide [18].

Preclinical data indicated that darolutamide is likely to be a substrate for the efflux transporters P-gp and BCRP. Consequently, strong inhibitors of P-gp or BCRP may be expected to alter the pharmacokinetics of darolutamide. As

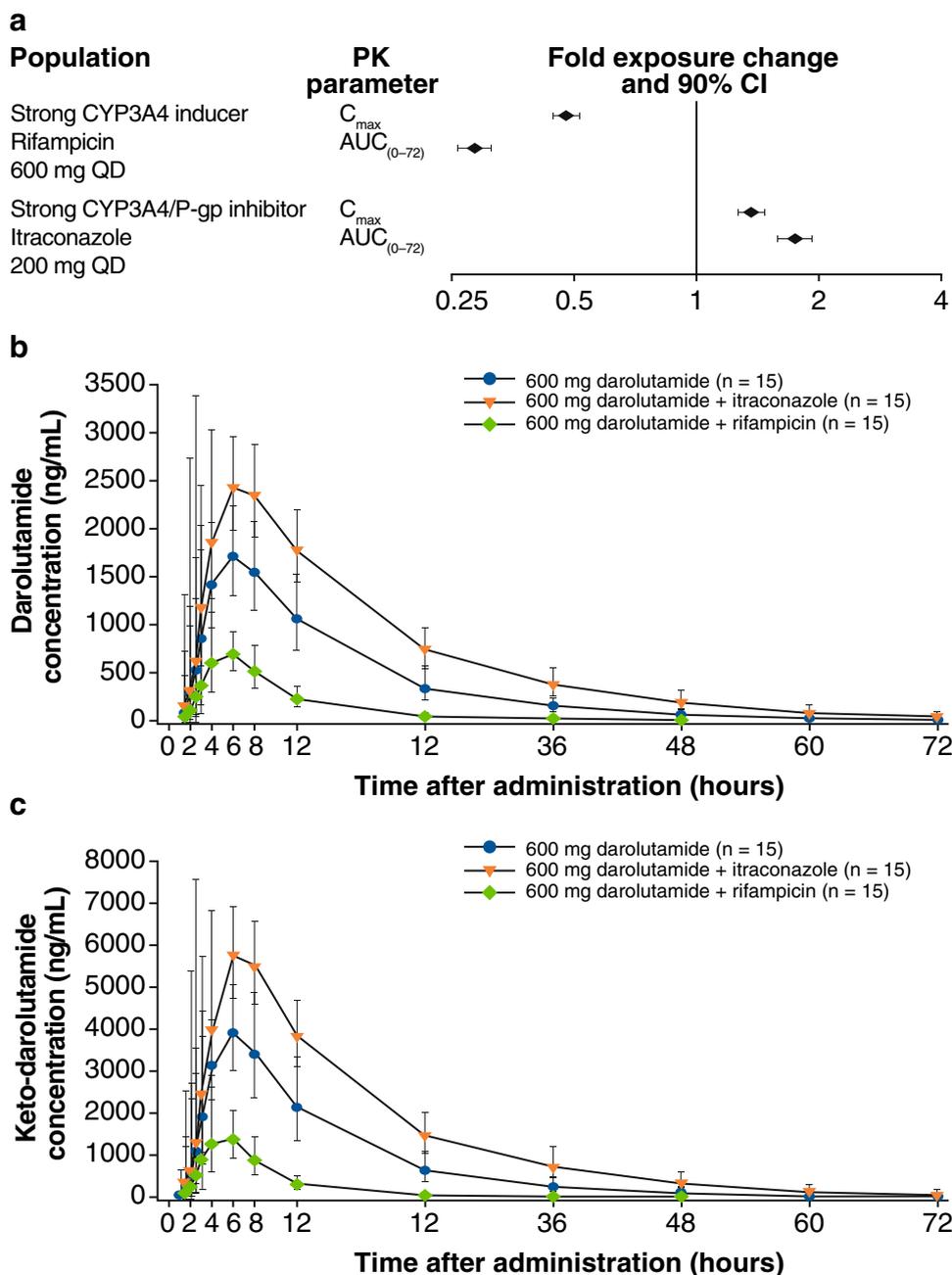
**Table 3** Demographics and baseline characteristics of participants (healthy Caucasian volunteers) in the phase I studies

Characteristic	CYP3A4/P-gp inhibitor and CYP3A4 inducer (N=15)	CYP3A4 and P-gp substrates (N=15)	Drug transporter substrate (N=30)
Male, n (%)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (50)
Age (years)	52.4 (45–61)	57.5 (49–64)	54.9 (47–62)
Weight (kg)	77.9 (69.7–95.5)	77.6 (62.5–89.0)	72.9 (53.7–100.0)
Height (cm)	178 (167–190)	174 (167–183)	171 (155–190)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.5 (21.1–27.9)	25.6 (21.4–29.9)	24.8 (20.3–28.8)

Values presented for the safety population as mean (range) unless stated otherwise

BMI body mass index, CYP cytochrome P450, P-gp P-glycoprotein

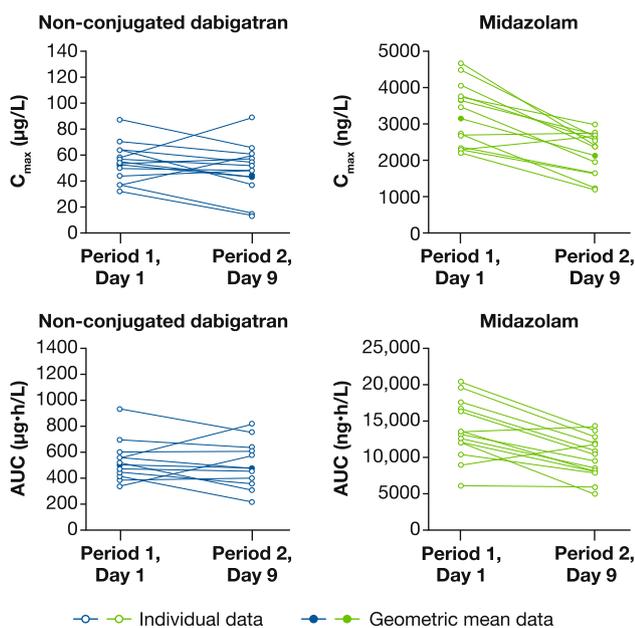
**Fig. 2** Effects of comedications on the PK of darolutamide: changes in exposure parameters (a) and mean plasma concentration-time profiles for single-dose b darolutamide and c keto-darolutamide alone and with itraconazole or rifampicin in healthy male subjects ( $N=15$ ). PK pharmacokinetic(s)



itraconazole inhibits P-gp and BCRP as well as CYP3A4, the 1.7-fold increase in darolutamide exposure observed with co-administered itraconazole may also be attributed to the effects of P-gp and BCRP inhibition. However, given the observed saturation of P-gp-mediated darolutamide transport in a Caco-2 cell system at test concentrations ( $< 10 \mu\text{M}$ ) far below clinically relevant intestinal concentrations with darolutamide 600 mg [ $270 \mu\text{M}$  (data on file)], it is considered unlikely that P-gp would limit darolutamide absorption or that P-gp inhibition contributed to the observed effect. Furthermore, in the covariate analysis conducted during development of the population pharmacokinetics model, neither

P-gp nor BCRP inhibitors had a significant influence on the pharmacokinetics of darolutamide [18].

As a substrate for CYP3A4 darolutamide also has the potential to be affected by CYP3A4 inducers. This was demonstrated when co-administration of a strong CYP3A4 inducer, rifampicin, led to a 72% reduction in darolutamide exposure in healthy volunteers. This level of AUC reduction suggests that darolutamide may be moderately sensitive to CYP3A4 induction. However, it is important to note that few drugs are strong CYP3A4 inducers (e.g., carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampicin), and these agents are not often used in patients with prostate cancer [10, 17,



**Fig. 3**  $C_{max}$  and AUC of non-conjugated DABE and midazolam in the absence (day 1) and presence (day 9) of darolutamide. Data from treatment with DABE 1.5 h prior to darolutamide (period 2, day 3) are not presented as the results did not differ from those of period 2, day 9. AUC area under the concentration-time curve,  $C_{max}$  maximum observed drug concentration, DABE dabigatran etexilate

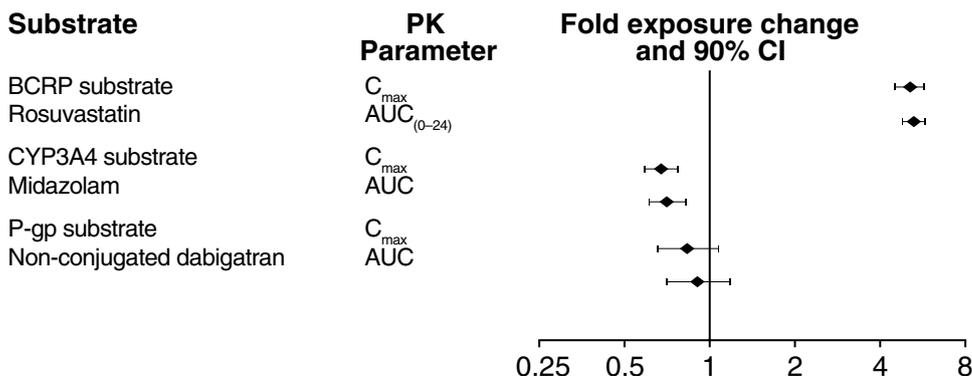
[23], so co-administration with darolutamide could easily be avoided.

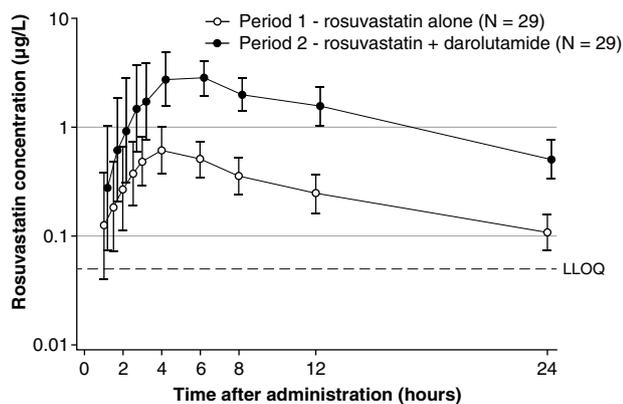
The impact of darolutamide on the pharmacokinetics of other drugs has been investigated extensively. In vitro findings suggested that darolutamide may inhibit CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and CYP2D6 activity, with no or minimal inhibitory effects on CYP1A2, CYP2A6, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2E1 and CYP3A4. The lowest in vitro  $IC_{50}$  values were observed for the inhibition of CYP2C9, suggesting that this is the most sensitive CYP enzyme. However, a mechanistic modeling assessment of DDI risk that considers the clinically observed absorption rate of darolutamide indicated that darolutamide is not an inhibitor of CYP2C9 in vivo and is therefore unlikely to inhibit other CYP enzymes

[13]. Similarly, in vitro data suggested that darolutamide may induce CYP3A4 metabolism, but clinical data revealed darolutamide to have only a weak inducing effect on clearance of the sensitive CYP3A4 substrate, midazolam, leading to a 29% decrease in exposure [24]. This is not considered clinically relevant in line with label information for other sensitive CYP3A4 substrates such as tacrolimus, for which frequent monitoring and dose adjustment are only recommended with co-administration of strong, but not moderate or weak, CYP3A4 inducers [25].

Preclinical evaluation has shown that darolutamide may have the potential to inhibit some drug transporters: intestinal efflux transporters (P-gp, BCRP), hepatic uptake transporters (OATP1B1, OATP1B3) and the active renal elimination transporter OAT3. However, in a phase I clinical study, darolutamide demonstrated no clinically relevant interaction with the P-gp transporter substrate. In another clinical study, co-administration of darolutamide demonstrated a substantial effect on the pharmacokinetics of rosuvastatin, a substrate for BCRP, OATP1B1, OATP1B3 and OAT3 [22], increasing exposure approximately fivefold. Nevertheless, times to reach peak plasma concentration and elimination rate were not affected, indicating that total plasma clearance was unchanged. Given a fraction absorbed ( $f_a$ ) of rosuvastatin of 0.5 [26], BCRP inhibition was expected to only lead to a maximum exposure increase of twofold [20]. However, it was noted that rosuvastatin exposure is reduced upon administration with food [16], likely because of a reduction in  $f_a$ . The observed exposure value of rosuvastatin in the current study is only 34% of the reported  $AUC_{(0-24)}$  value of 19.2 h  $\mu\text{g/l}$  following a single dose of 5 mg rosuvastatin to healthy subjects in the fasted condition [27]. This opens up the possibility of a larger dynamic range for exposure increase as a result of BCRP inhibition. In addition, the darolutamide-mediated inhibition of hepatic BCRP, OATP1B1 and OATP1B3 may have contributed to the observed effect. It is, however, difficult to attribute the exact contributions of these transporters and interactions to the overall effect. Taking the unchanged elimination rate of rosuvastatin into account, the exposure increase observed

**Fig. 4** Effects of darolutamide on the PK of other medications: changes in exposure. AUC area under the plasma concentration time curve, AUC<sub>(0-24)</sub> AUC from time 0 to 24 h, BCRP breast cancer resistance protein, CI confidence interval,  $C_{max}$  peak concentration, CYP cytochrome P450, P-g-p P-glycoprotein, PK pharmacokinetic(s)





**Fig. 5** Mean plasma concentration-time profiles of rosuvastatin in the presence and absence of darolutamide in healthy participants ( $N=29$ ). A single oral dose of rosuvastatin 5 mg was administered alone in treatment period 1, and a single dose of rosuvastatin 5 mg was administered on day 8 following multiple doses of darolutamide 600 mg BID in treatment period 2. This study included 15 males and 15 postmenopausal females; gender was not found to have a significant effect on pharmacokinetic parameters (data on file). *BID* twice daily, *LLOQ* lower limit of quantification (0.05 µg/l)

during concomitant darolutamide administration seems to be mainly due to absorption changes of rosuvastatin or the effect of darolutamide on BCRP inhibition. Renal clearance of rosuvastatin remained unchanged after dosing with darolutamide, indicating no clinically relevant effect of darolutamide on OAT3, consistent with *in vitro* results. Based on current knowledge, the observed effect likely constitutes a worst case scenario for co-administered drugs that are sensitive BCRP and OATP substrates.

In the phase I clinical studies in healthy subjects, darolutamide was safe and well tolerated when administered alone or in combination with single oral doses of dabigatran etexilate, midazolam or rosuvastatin or with multiple doses of itraconazole or rifampicin. There were no clinically relevant changes in the safety profiles of darolutamide or the comedications when administered concomitantly.

Taken together, these *in vitro* and clinical studies demonstrate that darolutamide has a low potential for DDIs, except for BCRP and probably OATP substrates. Statins are often BCRP and OATP substrates and were used by approximately 30% of patients with nmCRPC in the phase III ARAMIS study. In these patients, there were no significant differences in AEs between groups in patients receiving darolutamide or placebo in addition to usual care despite equally high use of concomitant medications in each group [18]. In a safety subgroup analysis in statin users and non-users, no imbalance between the darolutamide and placebo arms was observed that might be attributed to DDIs between darolutamide and statins [28]. While darolutamide has shown low DDI potential, AR inhibitors approved for the treatment of nmCRPC, enzalutamide and apalutamide have demonstrated

the potential for DDIs with a range of medications that may require therapy modification, including anticoagulants and opioid analgesics (Table S6) [10, 29–31]. These AR inhibitors have demonstrated DDI potential with metabolizing enzymes as well as efflux and hepatic uptake drug transporters [32–34].

## 5 Conclusions

*In vitro* studies indicated that darolutamide has low or no inhibitory effects on metabolizing enzymes but the potential for a range of other DDIs. However, in confirmatory phase I clinical trials investigating the DDI potential of darolutamide, only weak effects were observed for co-administration of darolutamide with CYP3A4 and P-gp substrates. Inhibition of BCRP and hepatic uptake transporters was reported in the phase I study of darolutamide co-administered with rosuvastatin, but no clinically relevant impact on the AE profile was observed in the pivotal phase III ARAMIS study.

In conclusion, darolutamide is a substrate for a variety of absorption and/or elimination pathways (CYP3A4, several UGTs, P-gp and BCRP) and, at therapeutic concentrations, has few inhibitory or inducing interactions with other compounds, with increased exposure of BCRP and probably OATP substrates being the main interaction of note [3]. Therefore, darolutamide is unique among AR-targeted therapies in having demonstrated a low potential for clinically relevant DDIs. Minimizing DDIs is expected to reduce complications arising from polypharmacy when treating nmCRPC.

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## Compliance with Ethical Standards

**Funding** This trial was supported by Orion Corporation Orion Pharma and Bayer AG.

**Conflict of interest** Christian Zurth, Robert Fricke, Olaf Prien, Kristina Graudenz, Karsten Denner, Michaela Bairlein, Clemens-Jeremias von Bühler, Gary Wilkinson and Hille Gieschen are employees of Bayer AG. Drs. Zurth, Prien, Denner, Wilkinson and Gieschen are also

stockholders of Bayer AG. Mikko Koskinen and Timo Korjamo are employees and stockholders of Orion Corporation Orion Pharma.

**Ethical approval** All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committees and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. The protocols were approved by the Ethics Committee of the State Medical Chamber of Berlin (NCT03048110 and NCT02671097) and the Ethics Committee of the State Medical Chamber of Baden-Württemberg (NCT03237416).

**Informed consent** Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants in the studies.

**Data sharing** Availability of the data underlying this publication will be determined according to Bayer's commitment to the EFPIA/PhRMA "Principles for responsible clinical trial data sharing." This pertains to the scope, timepoint and process of data access. As such, Bayer commits to sharing upon request from qualified scientific and medical researchers patient-level clinical trial data, study-level clinical trial data and protocols from clinical trials in patients for medicines and indications approved in the United States (US) and European Union (EU) as necessary for conducting legitimate research. This applies to data on new medicines and indications that have been approved by the EU and US regulatory agencies on or after January 1, 2014. Interested researchers can use <http://www.clinicalstudydatarequest.com> to request access to anonymized patient-level data and supporting documents from clinical studies to conduct further research that can help advance medical science or improve patient care. Information on the Bayer criteria for listing studies and other relevant information is provided in the Study Sponsors section of the portal. Data access will be granted to anonymized patient-level data, protocols and clinical study reports after approval by an independent scientific review panel. Bayer is not involved in the decisions made by the independent review panel. Bayer will take all necessary measures to ensure that patient privacy is safeguarded.

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