

Supplementary Information

Establishing a relationship between in vitro potency in cell-based assays and clinical efficacious concentrations for approved GLP-1 receptor agonists

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Figures

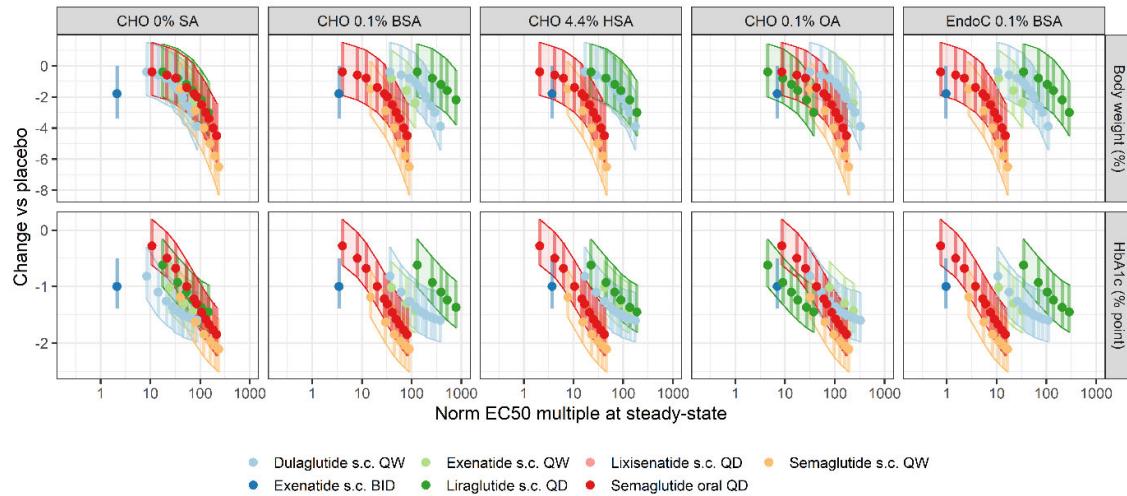


Figure S1 PK/PD based on trough plasma exposure. Simulated bodyweight (% top) and HbA1c (% point bottom) change from placebo (comparediabetesdrugs.com; 100 x 100 trials over 52 weeks; median with 90% credible range indicated) vs fold GLP-1R EC₅₀ at trough (Methods). Panels left to right shows multiples derived using the evaluated cell systems (CHO, EndoC) serum albumin conditions (0%, 0.1% BSA, 0.1% OA, 4.4% HSA).

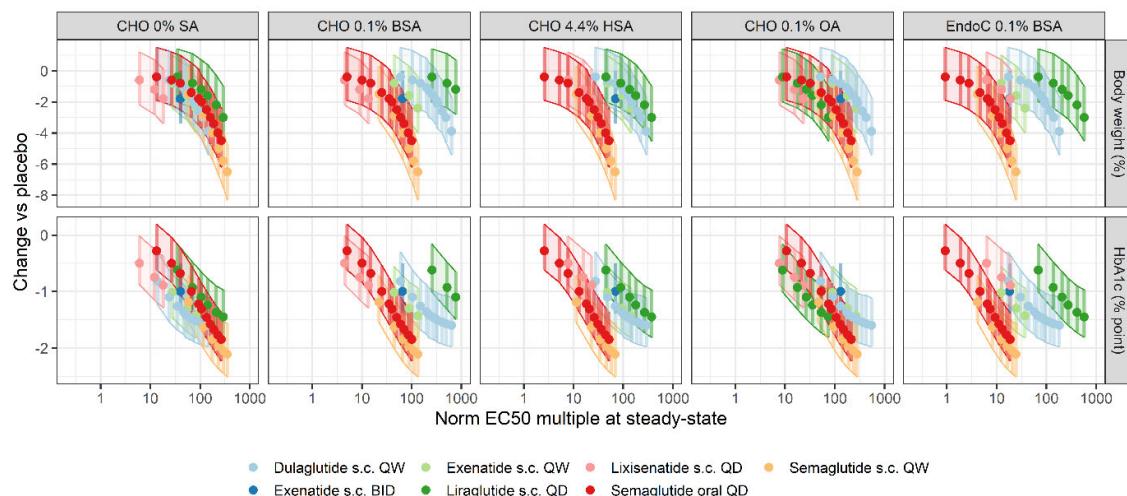


Figure S2 PK/PD based on maximum plasma exposure. Simulated bodyweight (% top) and HbA1c (% point bottom) change from placebo (comparediabetesdrugs.com; 100 x 100 trials over 52 weeks; median with 90% credible range indicated) vs fold GLP-1R EC₅₀ at T_{max} (Methods). Panels left to right shows multiples derived using the evaluated cell systems (CHO, EndoC) serum albumin conditions (0%, 0.1% BSA, 0.1% OA, 4.4% HSA).

Tables

Table S1. *In vitro* potency (EC₅₀) estimated from concentration-response (cAMP) data using a stable CHO cell line and incubated at 0.1, 0.3, 1 and 3% NSB where NSB = BSA (A) or OA (B).

A. NSB = BSA

| Compound | EC ₅₀ (pM) 0.1% | EC ₅₀ (pM) 0.3% | EC ₅₀ (pM) 1% | EC ₅₀ (pM) 3% |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Dulaglutide | 9.07 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 9.7 |
| Semaglutide | 35 | 75.1 | 181 | 286 |
| Liraglutide | 3.9 | 7.59 | 18.2 | 58.1 |
| Exenatide | 2.7 | 1.68 | 1.5 | 1.58 |
| Lixisenatide | 2.77 | 2.72 | 4.25 | 2.25 |
| GLP1 (7-36 amide) | 2.14 | 2.03 | 3.91 | 5.11 |

B. NSB = OA

| Compound | EC ₅₀ (pM) 0.1% | EC ₅₀ (pM) 0.3% | EC ₅₀ (pM) 1% | EC ₅₀ (pM) 3% |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dulaglutide | 46.4 | 34.1 | 30.7 | 26 |
| Semaglutide | 3.58 | 19.2 | 9.43 | 16.4 |
| Liraglutide | 26.9 | 33.8 | 136 | 285 |
| Exenatide | 3.19 | 2.62 | 3.75 | 2.33 |
| Lixisenatide | 6.25 | 2.69 | 3.44 | 3.46 |
| GLP1 (7-36 amide) | 5.44 | 4.05 | 8.34 | 10 |

Table S2. Estimated fraction unbound in human plasma $f_{unb,p}$ and 0.1% serum albumin f_{unb} (0.1% SA).

| Compound | $f_{unb,p}$ (%) | f_{unb} (0.1% SA) ¹ | Reference |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Exenatide | 100 | 100 | Based on serum shift assay data in Table S1 |
| Dulaglutide | 100 | 100 | Based on serum shift assay data in Table S1 |
| Lixisenatide | 45 | 97 | [1] |
| Liraglutide | 0.51 | 18 | [2] |
| Semaglutide | 0.36 | 14 | [3] |

¹Estimated from $f_{unb,p}$ (Methods).

Table S3. Pharmacokinetic parameters representing rate of absorption (K_a), central clearance (CL), central volume (V_c), peripheral volume (V_p), distribution clearance (CL_d), bioavailability (F) and lag-time (T_{lag}).

| Compound | K_a (h ⁻¹) | CL (L/h) | V_c (L) | V_p (L) | CL_d (L/h) | F | T_{lag} (h) | Population | Reference |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Dulaglutide | 0.00769 | 0.0593 | 2.25 | 3.75 | 0.0201 | 0.47 at 1.5 mg | - | T2D | [4] |
| Semaglutide oral | 2.09 | 0.039 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 0.31 | 0.0069 | - | T2D,obesity | [5] |
| Semaglutide sc | 0.0253 | 0.039 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 0.31 | 0.847 | - | T2D | [6] |
| Liraglutide | 0.154 | 0.91 | 11.2 | - | - | 0.51 | 6 | T2D | [7] |
| Lixisenatide | 0.317 | 38.6* | 41.2* | | | | | T2D | [8] |
| Exenatide BID | 0.734 | 8.829* | 26.2* | | | | | T2D | [7] |
| Exenatide QW | Variable | 9.1* | 28.2* | | | | | T2D | [9] |

*CL/F and V/F

Table S4. Average (C_{avg}), maximum (C_{max}) and trough (C_{min}) exposure at steady-state.

| Compound | Exposure at steady-state | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | C_{max} (nM) | C_{avg} (nM) | C_{min} (nM) |
| Dulaglutide 1.5 mg s.c. QW | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.83 |
| Exenatide 10 ug s.c. BID | 0.024 | 0.011 | 0.0015 |
| Exenatide 2 mg s.c. QW | 0.07 | 0.068 | 0.066 |
| Liraglutide 3 mg s.c. QD | 19 | 15 | 9.5 |
| Lixisenatide 20 ug s.c. QD | 0.02 | 0.0045 | 0.000026 |
| Semaglutide 14 mg oral QD | 14 | 12 | 11 |
| Semaglutide 2.4 mg s.c. QW | 86 | 75 | 57 |

Table S5. Parameters associated with non-parametric correlation analysis (Spearman) for each endpoint and assay potency.¹A correlation coefficient rho of +/- 1 indicate perfect correlation and²the p-value reflects the probability that the true rho = 0.

| PK metric | C _{avg} | | C _{max} | | C _{min} | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Spearman parameter | rho ¹ | p value ² | rho ¹ | p value ² | rho ¹ |
| CHO 0% SA | | | | | | |
| HbA1c (% point) | -0.85 | 1.5×10^{-12} | -0.85 | 1.7×10^{-12} | -0.85 | 3.7×10^{-12} |
| Body weight (%) | -0.87 | 1.0×10^{-13} | -0.89 | 6.3×10^{-15} | -0.88 | 6.5×10^{-14} |
| CHO 0.1% BSA | | | | | | |
| HbA1c (% point) | -0.42 | 6.7×10^{-3} | -0.40 | 9.3×10^{-3} | -0.42 | 6.0×10^{-3} |
| Body weight (%) | -0.27 | 9.2×10^{-2} | -0.27 | 9.3×10^{-2} | -0.27 | 8.8×10^{-2} |
| CHO 0.1% OA | | | | | | |
| HbA1c (% point) | -0.81 | 1.1×10^{-10} | -0.81 | 8.8×10^{-11} | -0.82 | 7.7×10^{-11} |
| Body weight (%) | -0.66 | 2.8×10^{-6} | -0.68 | 1.0×10^{-6} | -0.66 | 2.2×10^{-6} |
| EndoC 0.1% BSA | | | | | | |
| HbA1c (% point) | -0.35 | 2.5×10^{-2} | -0.26 | 1.0×10^{-1} | -0.38 | 1.5×10^{-2} |
| Body weight (%) | -0.20 | 2.0×10^{-1} | -0.17 | 3.0×10^{-1} | -0.21 | 1.8×10^{-1} |
| CHO 4.4% HSA | | | | | | |
| HbA1c (% point) | -0.47 | 2.1×10^{-3} | -0.42 | 5.7×10^{-3} | -0.51 | 6.1×10^{-4} |
| Body weight (%) | -0.34 | 2.8×10^{-2} | -0.33 | 3.7×10^{-2} | -0.37 | 1.7×10^{-2} |

Table S6. Parameter point estimates with 90% confidence interval resulting from regression using a linear, power and sigmoid drug effect model to describe relation to weight and HbA1c effect. Linear model: $y = a \cdot x$; Power model $y = a \cdot x^b$; Sigmoid model $y = a + (b - a) \cdot \frac{xc}{(xc + dc)}$. AICc = corrected Akaike information criterion, rmse = root mean square error. NaN = not a number, indicating ambiguous fit obtained using specified model.

| Potency assay | Endpoint | Model | a | b | c | d | rmse | AICc |
|---------------|-------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| CHO 0% SA | Body weight | linear | -0.01 (-0.012 to -0.0085) | | | | 0.28 | -109 |
| | | power | -0.46 (-0.55 to -0.38) | 0.25 (0.21 to 0.29) | | | 0.086 | -205 |
| | | sigmoid | 0 (NaN to NaN) | -2.5 (NaN to NaN) | 0.45 (0.36 to 0.54) | 47 (36 to 58) | 0.094 | -187 |
| | HbA1c | linear | -0.021 (-0.024 to -0.019) | | | | 0.38 | -82.9 |
| | | power | -0.15 (-0.24 to -0.057) | 0.62 (0.5 to 0.75) | | | 0.33 | -94.9 |
| | | sigmoid | 0 (NaN to NaN) | -2.5 (NaN to NaN) | 0.94 (0.15 to 1.7) | 11 (-0.19 to 23) | 0.51 | -47.7 |
| | CHO 0.1% OA | linear | -0.0079 (-0.0092 to -0.0066) | | | | 0.28 | -106 |
| | | power | -0.48 (-0.6 to -0.36) | 0.22 (0.17 to 0.27) | | | 0.1 | -190 |
| | | sigmoid | 0 (NaN to NaN) | -2.5 (NaN to NaN) | 0.41 (0.32 to 0.51) | 64 (46 to 82) | 0.11 | -177 |
| | HbA1c | linear | -0.015 (-0.018 to -0.012) | | | | 0.58 | -47.7 |
| | | power | -0.42 (-0.74 to -0.087) | 0.37 (0.21 to 0.53) | | | 0.47 | -66.1 |
| | | sigmoid | 0 (NaN to NaN) | -2.5 (NaN to NaN) | 0.93 (0.19 to 1.7) | 11 (-1.2 to 24) | 0.52 | -46.5 |

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