

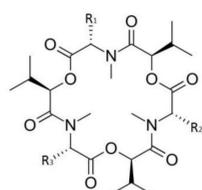
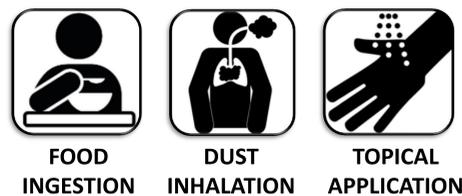
DO CYCLIC DEPSIPEPTIDE MYCOTOXINS BEAUVERICIN AND ENNIATINS CROSS THE BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER?

Lien Taevernier, Nathalie Bracke, Lieselotte Verysen, Evelien Wynendaele and Bart De Spiegeleer*

Drug Quality and Registration (DruQuaR) group, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Ghent University, Ottergemsesteenweg 460, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium.

* Corresponding author: bart.despiegeleer@ugent.be (O. Ref.: 2016-065c)

INTRODUCTION



CYCLIC DEPSIPEPTIDES BEA + ENNs



HAZARDOUS:

- Cytotoxic
- Anaphylactic reactions
- Antibiotic resistance
- Genotoxic?
- ...

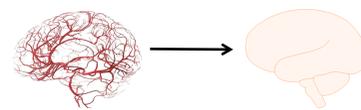


INTERESTING BIOACTIVITIES:

- ACAT inhibitors
- Antimicrobial
- Insecticidal
- Cytotoxic
- ...



1. BLOOD-TO-BRAIN TRANSPORT?



2. CAPILLARY VS. PARENCHYMAL DISTRIBUTION?



3. BRAIN-TO-BLOOD TRANSPORT?



EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

• Metabolic stability *in vitro*: mice serum and brain homogenate

• BBB transport study *in vivo* in ICR-CD-1 mice:

1. Blood-to-brain: multiple time regression influx (MTR) (IV)
2. Brain distribution: capillary depletion (IV)
3. Brain-to-blood: efflux (intracerebroventricular)



• Bioanalytical UHPLC-MS/MS method:

- Sample preparation
- LC/MS conditions
- Validation



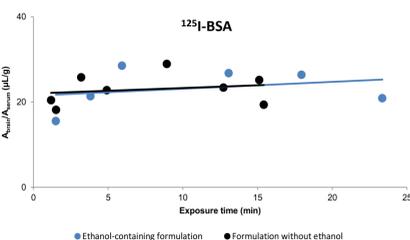
• Kinetic modelling

RESULTS

I. METABOLIC STABILITY

Stable in serum and brain during the duration of the *in vivo* study: 80-120% recoveries

II. BLOOD-TO-BRAIN TRANSPORT



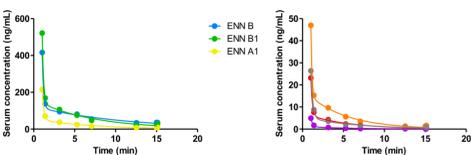
→ Formulation = 0.2 mg/kg in 6:94 EtOH:Lactated Ringer's solution containing 1% BSA (V/V)

- ✓ Dose resembling a real-life feed contamination
- ✓ No influence of the formulation (¹²⁵I-BSA)

→ Gjedde-Patlak biphasic model

✓ High initial influx rate into the brain:
 $K_1 = 11$ to $53 \mu\text{L}/(\text{g}\times\text{min})$

✓ Followed by a plateau phase → negligible net brain clearance (very low K-values)

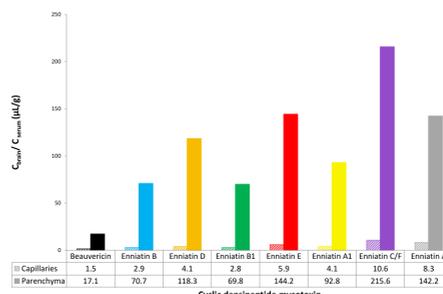


→ Serum kinetics: 2-compartment model

- ✓ Very fast transfer from central to peripheral compartment (distribution)
- ✓ Longer, slower elimination phase

Compound	Distribution half-life (min ⁻¹)	Elimination half-life (min ⁻¹)
Beauvericin	0.10	32.6
Enniatin B	0.11	7.49
Enniatin D	0.09	3.27
Enniatin B1	0.11	4.78
Enniatin E	0.12	3.58
Enniatin A1	0.13	4.50
Enniatin C/F	0.15	3.51
Enniatin A	0.16	4.27

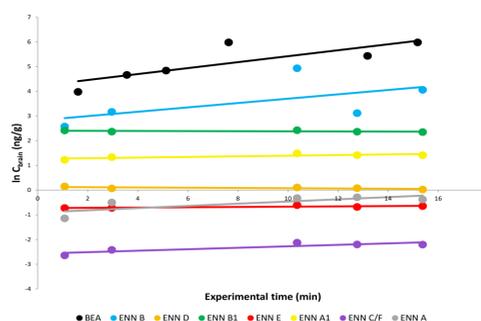
III. CAPILLARY VS. PARENCHYMAL DISTRIBUTION



→ 10 min post-injection

→ 95% reached brain parenchyma after permeation through BBB lining endothelial capillaries

IV. BRAIN-TO-BLOOD TRANSPORT



→ No significant efflux ($k_{out} < 0.005 \text{ min}^{-1}$)

III. OVERVIEW

Compound	MTR blood-to-brain influx ⁽¹⁾			Capillary depletion		Efflux
	K ($\mu\text{L}/(\text{g}\times\text{min})$)	V_e ($\mu\text{L}/\text{g}$)	K_1 ($\mu\text{L}/(\text{g}\times\text{min})$)	Parenchymal fraction (%)	Capillary fraction (%)	Slope (min ⁻¹)
Beauvericin	0.02272 ± 0.3153	21.91 ± 9.664	11.15 ± 11.42	91.92 ± 1.41	8.08 ± 1.41	-0.1205 ± 0.04218
Enniatin B	≈ 2.071 × 10 ⁻¹⁶	28.97 ± 11.07	52.95 ± 108.4	96.03 ± 0.19	3.97 ± 0.19	-0.08802 ± 0.06985
Enniatin D	0.001640 ± 0.09873	34.39 ± 6.588	21.66 ± 11.43	96.71 ± 0.15	3.29 ± 0.15	0.005063 ± 0.003091
Enniatin B1	≈ 1.444 × 10 ⁻¹⁶	29.94 ± 7.594	30.03 ± 24.19	96.10 ± 0.00	3.90 ± 0.00	0.002408 ± 0.002707
Enniatin E	≈ 9.769 × 10 ⁻¹³	45.77 ± 5.795	25.08 ± 10.86	96.20 ± 0.36	3.80 ± 0.36	-0.005929 ± 0.003019
Enniatin A1	≈ 2.185 × 10 ⁻¹⁶	45.38 ± 9.303	25.38 ± 13.12	95.70 ± 0.10	4.30 ± 0.10	-0.01277 ± 0.005588
Enniatin C/F	≈ 1.845 × 10 ⁻¹⁶	75.43 ± 15.39	23.53 ± 10.22	95.30 ⁽²⁾	4.70 ⁽²⁾	-0.02976 ± 0.009449
Enniatin A	≈ 1.840 × 10 ⁻¹⁶	105.8 ± 21.95	32.41 ± 13.76	94.20 ± 0.71	5.80 ± 0.71	-0.04421 ± 0.02059

(1) $V_e = 14.8 \mu\text{L}/\text{g}$ of BSA

(2) n = 1 (the other sample was < limit of detection)

CONCLUSIONS

• Very high influx rate into the brain, with a significant distribution in the brain parenchyma.

• No significant serum or brain metabolism, nor significant brain efflux to the blood was observed.

→ Possibility that these cyclic depsipeptide mycotoxins exert local central nervous system (CNS) effects once present in the systemic circulation!

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