

Introduction

The ICH S7B and E14 regulatory guidelines, which rely solely on hERG channel blocking and QT prolongation, are highly sensitive but not very specific for early prediction of proarrhythmic risks. To overcome this limitation of the current regulations, the Comprehensive *in vitro* Proarrhythmia Assay (CiPA) was proposed for determination of the proarrhythmic risk of new drug candidates by integrating the drug effects on multiple human cardiac ion channels into a human cardiomyocyte model. This approach has potential to improve the TdP risk prediction from candidate drug evaluations. Through its validation of the model, the CiPA initiative has concluded that three ion channels, hERG, hNav1.5 (late current), and hCav1.2, significantly affect the action potential duration of cardiomyocytes. The peak hNav1.5 current is also important as an initiator of action potentials. Since the first announcement of the CiPA recommended protocols in June 2018, many researchers across the globe have attempted to verify the CiPA protocols. However, to our knowledge, few ion channel results, collected under the CiPA conditions without modification, are publicly available. The purposes of the present research were 1) to collect ion channel data, generated with sufficient accuracy and based faithfully on the CiPA-recommended protocols, to provide precise proarrhythmic prediction, and 2) to ensure that the TdP risk prediction for each compound performed with our datasets is comparable to the risk produced by CiPA.

Materials & Methods

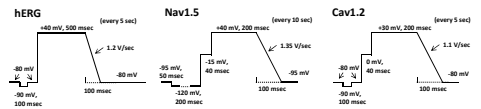
• CiPA compounds used:

TdP risk	High	Intermediate	Low
CiPA drug	Bepriidil	Astemizole	Ranolazine
	Dofetilide	Chlorpromazine	Verapamil
plus Flecainide			

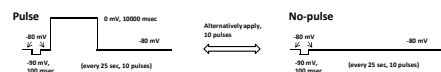
• Cell lines: hERG-HEK293, Nav1.5-HEK293, Cav1.2-CHO.

• Patch-clamp recording: Voltage protocols, temperature, and ionic compositions of the solutions were fully identical to what the CiPA initiative announced. In a subset of assays, sucrose was added to the extracellular solutions for optimizing the osmotic balance.

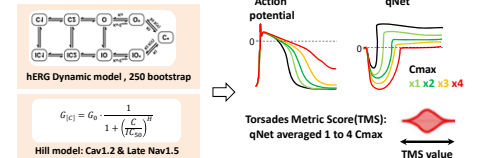
• Voltage protocols



• hERG dynamic model protocols



• In silico simulation: CiPA Ord 1.0



Results

• hERG Assay with IC50 Only Protocol

• Cisapride (at room temperature)

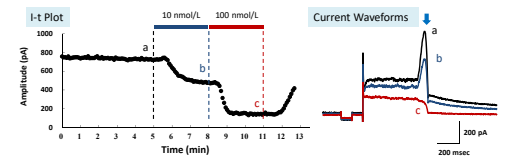
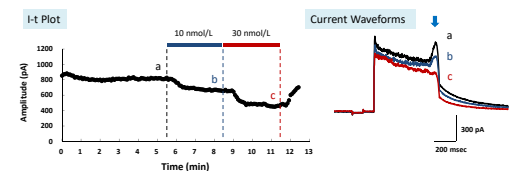


Table 1. Effects of CiPA Compounds on hERG Channel (IC50 only protocol)

TDp risk	Test concentration (nmol/L)	n	IC50	CiPA dataset				
				Manual	Hill	IC50	Hill	HTS
Bepriidil	3, 10, 30, 100	4	33.38	0.97	300	0.95	264	1.4
Dofetilide	3, 10, 30, 100	4	21.67	1.22	1.27	0.95	134	1.4
Astemizole	0.1, 0.3, 1, 3	4	1.00	0.95	9.95	0.94	23.3	5.4
Chlorpromazine	100, 300, 1000, 3000	4	475.99	1.07	1.13E+03	0.93	850	1.7
Cisapride	3, 10, 30, 100	4	23.54	1.01	11.8	1.0	71	1.9
Ranolazine	3000, 10000, 30000, 100000	4	1.50E+04	0.81	6.52E+03	0.86	3.38E+03	1.1
Verapamil	30, 100, 300, 1000	4	335.74	0.99	302	1.1	172	1.3
Flecainide	300, 3000, 10000, 30000	4	871.70	1.05				

*1: At physiological temperature (Crumb et al. 2016). *2: (Li et al. 2018).
#: Each cell was exposed to single drug concentration. NA: Not applicable.

• Cisapride (at physiological temperature)

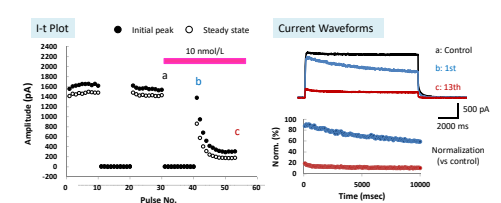


References

- Recommended voltage protocols to study drug-cardiac ion channel interactions (2018, 2019)
- Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicological Methods, Crumb et al., 2016
- Circ Arrhythm Electrophysiol, Li et al., 2017
- CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS, Li et al., 2018

• hERG Assay with Dynamic Protocol

• Dofetilide



• Cisapride

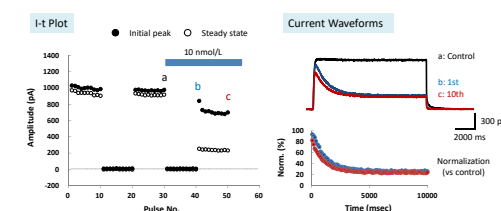
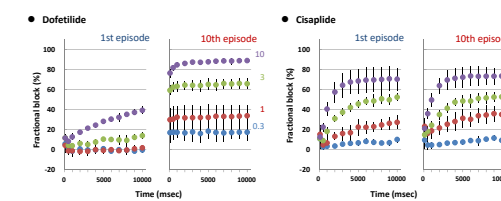


Table 2. Effects of CiPA Compounds on hERG Channel (Dynamic protocol)

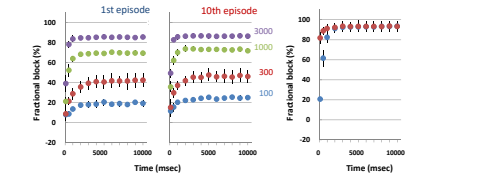
TDp risk	Test concentration (nmol/L)	n	Initial peak		Steady state		CiPA data set	
			IC50	Hill	IC50	Hill	Manual	HTS
Bepriidil	3, 10, 30, 100	4	74.15	0.48	17.77	0.83	50	0.9
Dofetilide	0.1, 0.3, 1, 3	4	2.89	0.87	2.14	1.09	4.9	0.8
Astemizole	0.1, 0.3, 1, 3	4	0.86	0.85	0.64	0.97	1	1.1
Chlorpromazine	100, 300, 1000, 3000	3-4	574.86	0.77	466.40	1.00	829	0.9
Cisapride	3, 10, 30, 100	4	26.0	0.42	8.98	0.83	10.1	0.7
Ranolazine	1000, 3000, 10000, 80000	4	1.34E+04	0.65	8.56E+03	0.85	8.27E+03	0.9
Verapamil	100, 300, 1000, 3000	4	2.48E+03	0.60	369.12	0.85	288	0.8
Flecainide	300, 3000, 10000, 100000	4	2.47E+03	0.63	1.16E+03	0.86		

*1: (Li et al. 2017, 2018).

• Fractional Block



• Verapamil



• Late Nav1.5 Assay Using ATX-II

• Ranolazine

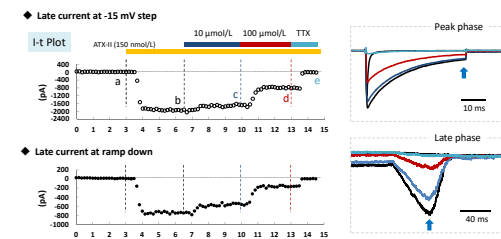
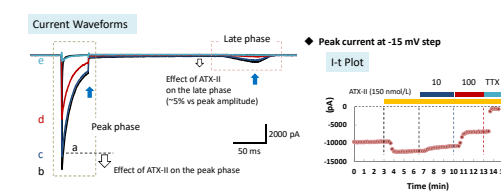


Table 3. Effects of CiPA Compounds on Late Current of Nav1.5 Channel

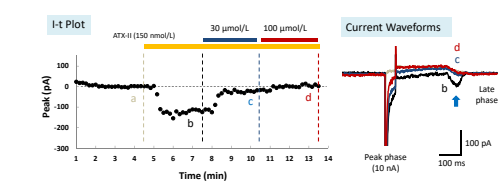
TDp risk	Test concentration (μmol/L)	n	-15 mV step		Ramp down		CiPA data set			
			IC50	Hill	IC50	Hill	Manual	HTS		
Bepriidil	0.1, 0.3, 1, 3	4	1.32	1.47	0.67	1.31	1.82	1.4	0.389	1.5
Dofetilide	300	4	>>100	NA	>>100	NA	136	1.1	837	4.4
Astemizole	0.1, 0.3, 1, 3	4	0.67	1.22	0.41	1.10	10.3	2.2	0.396	3.3
Chlorpromazine	0.1, 0.3, 1, 3	4	2.35	1.07	0.76	1.30	4.59	0.84	0.673	1.4
Cisapride	0.3, 1, 3, 10	4	5.51	1.07	2.59	1.15	9.26E+03	6.3	0.421	2.2
Ranolazine	3, 10, 30, 100	4-5	83.06	1.41	41.50	0.99	7.94	0.99	5.95	0.99
Verapamil	3, 10, 30, 100	4	37.77	0.97	7.81	0.96	24.1	1.1	0.982	1.2
Flecainide	0.3, 1, 3, 10	4	2.37	1.10	1.68	1.12				

*1: At physiological temperature (Crumb et al. 2016). *2: (Li et al. 2018). *3: 0.6 (15-mV step) and 5.9% (ramp down) at 100 μmol/L.
#: Each cell was exposed to single drug concentration. NA: Not applicable.

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our gratitude to iSmart C-Quest for their generous technical advices and constant discussions with respect to data acquisition and analyses.

• Ranolazine (at physiological temperature)



• Cav1.2 Assay

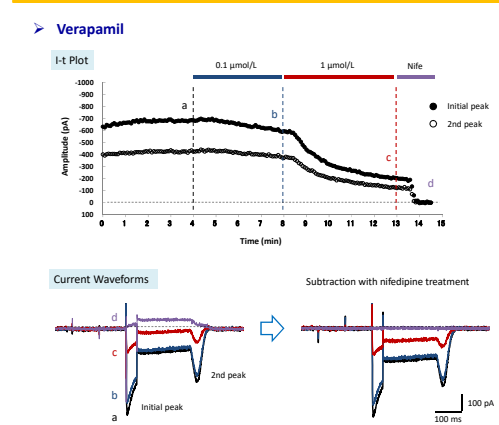
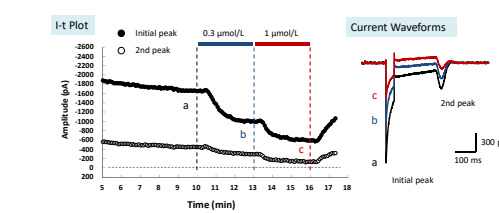


Table 4. Effects of CiPA Compounds on Cav1.2 Channel

TDp risk	Test concentration (μmol/L)	n	Initial peak		2nd peak		CiPA data set			
			IC50	Hill	IC50	Hill	Manual	Hill	IC50	Hill
Bepriidil	0.1, 0.3, 1, 3	4	0.39	1.09	0.36	1.23	2.82	0.65	628	4.6
Dofetilide	100	4	>>100	NA	>>100	NA	44.5	3.4	2.30E+03	5.4
Astemizole	0.03, 0.1, 0.3, 1	4	0.19	1.20	0.22	1.18	0.93	1.3	1.08	5.9
Chlorpromazine	0.1, 0.3, 1, 3	4-5	0.74	1.59	0.73	1.98	1.03E+03	4.8	6.35	7
Cisapride	0.3, 1, 3, 10	4	2.65	1.08	1.49	1.34	1.08E+03	4.8	4.05E+03	5.4
Ranolazine	30, 100, 300, 1000	4-5	518.05	0.97	548.69	0.94	300	3.4	6.54E+03	3.8
Verapamil	0.3, 0.3, 1, 3	4	0.39	0.99	0.61	1.00	0.204	1.1	>>1.2	0.9
Flecainide	3, 6, 30, 60	4	23.76	0.88	31.46	1.00				

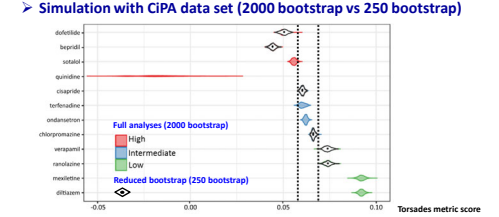
*1: Action potential protocol, Ba2+-free charge carrier, physiological temperature (Crumb et al. 2016). *2: (Li et al. 2018). *3: 8.6% at 100 μmol/L. *4: 5.7% at 100 μmol/L.
#: Each cell was exposed to single drug concentration. NA: Not applicable.

• Verapamil (at physiological temperature)

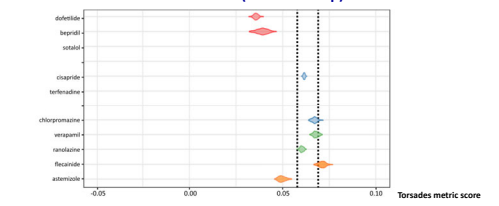


• In silico Analysis of Proarrhythmic Risk (CiPA Ord v1.0)

• Simulation with CiPA data set (2000 bootstrap vs 250 bootstrap)



• Simulation with DSTC data set (250 bootstrap)



Conclusions

- IC50 only and dynamic hERG protocols showed similar results to the ones obtained by CiPA.
- Cav1.2 and Late Nav1.5 protocols for dofetilide and cisapride resulted in IC50 values that deviated far from CiPA's results.
- Our analyses proved that a reduced approach with CiPA Ord v1.0 could be enough to give satisfactory outcome. *In silico* prediction was performed with the data set obtained in the research, and our data were successfully integrated to run uncertainty propagation using the validated CiPA Ord v1.0 model for 8 compounds and 3 ion channels, showing the generated TMS values were useful in *in silico* risk prediction.
- Differences in astemizole are most likely due to our hERG IC50 being ten times smaller than the one used in the CiPA Ord v1.0. Likewise, the deviated IC50 values of dofetilide/cisapride for late Nav1.5 and Cav1.2 could account for the differences with CiPA's results.
- With the data set that we generated in the research, a collaboration with the FDA/CiPA *in silico* working group was initiated, hoping to contribute to safety pharmacology.