ABT-773: Pharmacokinetics and Interactions with Ranitidine and Sucralfate

M. W. Pletz, V. Preechachatchaval, J. Bulitta, M. Allewelt, O. Burkhardt, and H. Lode

Department of Chest and Infectious Diseases, E. v. Behring City Hospital, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, and Institute for Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Research, Nuernberg-Heroldsberg, Germany

Received 22 January 2002/Returned for modification 24 May 2002/Accepted 25 November 2002

We assessed the pharmacokinetics and interaction of ABT-773 in 12 volunteers receiving ABT-773 alone or concomitantly with ranitidine or sucralfate. Data for 150 mg of ABT-773 were as follows: the maximum concentration of the drug in plasma ($C_{\text{max}}$) was 318 ng/ml, its half-life was 5.66 h, and its area under the plasma concentration-time curve from 0 h to $\infty$ ($\text{AUC}_{0-\infty}$) was 1,662 ng·h/ml. Coadministration of ranitidine, reduced the $C_{\text{max}}$ (−25.7%) and $\text{AUC}_{0-\infty}$ (−15.8%) significantly. Sucralfate had no impact on the bioavailability of ABT-773.

ABT-773 is a new ketolide with a high protein binding ratio. It has a potent antibacterial spectrum against penicillin- and macrolide-resistant gram-positive bacteria. Ketolides act by stimulating the dissociation of peptidyl-tRNA from the ribosome during the translocation process (3).

Ranitidine is a H2 receptor antagonist which inhibits gastric acid production and is widely available without prescription. ABT-773 exhibits great stability in an acidic environment like the stomach and shows better solubility at low pH than at high pH. Therefore, concomitant administration of ABT-773 with ranitidine might lead to a lower rate and reduced extent of absorption of ABT-773.

Sucralfate is a nonsystemic antiulcer drug that mainly protects the stomach and duodenum by coating the mucosa. Coadministration of sucralfate reduces the bioavailability of several drugs, including tetracyclines (2) and quinolones, by forming aluminum chelate complexes (1). ABT-773 absorption may be influenced in the same way.

Volunteers. Twelve healthy Caucasian volunteers (six males and six females; mean age, 32 ± 5.7 years; mean body weight, 79.0 ± 11.2 kg; mean creatinine clearance, 121.5 ± 25.5 ml/min/1.73 m²) participated in the study. After approval by the local ethics committee according to German law, informed written consent was obtained from all subjects.

Study design. According to the three-way-crossover design, each volunteer received the following drug combinations in a random order: ABT-773 alone (treatment A), ABT-773 and ranitidine (treatment B), and ABT-773 and sucralfate (treatment C). All drugs were administered orally. The study consisted of three study periods separated from each other by a washout period of at least 14 days. ABT-773 was given after an overnight fast as a single oral dose of 150 mg. In treatments B and C, 150 mg of ranitidine or 2,000 mg of sucralfate was administered 1 h before ABT-773.

Sample collection and processing. Plasma samples (6 ml) were taken from a peripheral vein before drug administration and then at 0.25, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24 h after dosing.

Urine was collected during the following periods: 0 to 3, 3 to 6, 6 to 12, and 12 to 24 h after dosing. The volume of urine was measured after each collection interval, and a 5-ml aliquot of well-mixed urine was saved.

Microbiological assay. The concentrations of ABT-773 and its active metabolite(s) in urine were measured by a validated agar diffusion method described previously by Reeves and Bywater (4). The coefficients of variation determined on three different days for concentrations of 0.5 and 2 µg/ml were 6.1 and 4.8%, respectively. The lower limit of detection for the assay was 0.048 µg/ml.

LC-MS. The liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) method consists of solid-phase extraction followed by introduction into an LC-MS system for separation and detection. The lower limit of quantitation for the assay was approximately 2.0 ng/ml, with 0.5 ml of human plasma being used for both analytes.

Pharmacokinetic calculations. Drug concentrations in plasma were analyzed by standard noncompartmental methods using the software program WinNonlin, professional edition, version 2.0. The primary pharmacokinetic parameters to determine the effects of ranitidine and sucralfate on the bioavailability of ABT-773 were the maximum observed concentration of the drug in plasma ($C_{\text{max}}$) and the area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero extrapolated to infinity ($\text{AUC}_{0-\infty}$). Secondary parameters included the AUC from time zero to the time of the last sample collection, i.e., 24 h ($\text{AUC}_{0-\text{last}}$), the elimination half-life ($T_{1/2}$), the time to $C_{\text{max}}$ ($T_{\text{max}}$), and mean residence time (MRT). Values for primary and secondary parameters were compared by analysis of variance by using the factors sequence, subject nested within the sequence, period, and treatment. A 90% confidence interval for the ratio of the mean of values for test treatment B or C to the mean of values for reference treatment A was calculated by parametric methods by using Schuirmann’s procedure that...
ABT-773 was good. No severe adverse events occurred. Seven

P

cence was accepted when

uses two one-sided \( t \) tests (5). A statistically significant difference was accepted when \( P \) was <0.05.

Safety and tolerance. The volunteers’ overall tolerance to ABT-773 was good. No severe adverse events occurred. Seven

out of the 12 volunteers reported having a mild headache, which was possibly related to the study drug. There were no significant changes in blood pressure, temperature, or heart rate or in hematological and biochemistry parameters.

Pharmacokinetics. (i) Plasma. After oral administration of ABT-773 alone and 1 h after ranitidine and sucralfate intake, mean concentrations of ABT-773 and M-1 in plasma were as shown in Fig. 1. Table 1 summarizes the pharmacokinetic parameters for ABT-773 and M-1 obtained after the administration of ABT-773 alone and after administration with sucralfate or ranitidine. Prior administration of ranitidine reduced the AUC_{0\rightarrow \infty} by 15.8% and the \( C_{\text{max}} \) by 25.7% (\( P = 0.02 \)). Similar results were observed for the metabolite. Table 2 presents the results of the statistical comparisons between the reference treatment A and the test treatments B and C.

(ii) Urine. The mean values (± standard deviations) for recovery from urine collected over 0 to 24 h postdose were 13.7% ± 4.7% for ABT-773 alone, 10.2% ± 4.1% for ABT-773 with ranitidine, and 11.1% ± 3.3% for ABT-773 with sucralfate. The Wilcoxon signed rank test revealed significantly decreased recovery from urine when ABT-773 was administered together with ranitidine compared to recovery after administration of ABT-773 alone (\( P < 0.05 \)).

Concerning the relative bioavailability of ketolides, no studies have been published yet. This study revealed that coadministration of ranitidine 1 h prior to ABT-773 decreased the ABT-773 \( C_{\text{max}} \) by 25.7% and the AUC_{0\rightarrow \infty} by 15.8% and prolonged the \( t_{1/2} \) and \( T_{\text{max}} \) values slightly (approximately 10% for the \( t_{1/2} \) and 14% for the \( T_{\text{max}} \)). Similar results were observed for the ABT-773 metabolite M-1.

In contrast, the coadministration of sucralfate had no significant impact on the bioavailability of ABT-773.

The data suggest that the decreased bioavailability of ABT-773 (represented by \( C_{\text{max}} \) and AUC) following ranitidine administration is a consequence of a reduced rate and extent of absorption but that the effect on the elimination process (represented by the elimination \( t_{1/2} \)) is small. This might be due to the decreased solubility of ABT-773 at higher gastric pHs.

The interaction of ABT-773 with ranitidine might be of clinical importance since the AUC/MIC ratio is the important pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic parameter for the in vivo efficacy of ABT-773 (D. R. Andes and W. A. Craig, Abstr. 40th Intersci. Conf. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother., abstr. 2139, 2000). The statistically significantly reduced recovery of ABT-773

FIG. 1. Arithmetic means of measured concentrations of ABT-773 (A) and its metabolite M-1 (B) in plasma after the administration of 150 mg of ABT-773 alone (treatment A) and with ranitidine (treatment B) or sucralfate (treatment C) in 12 healthy volunteers. The direction of the error bars (standard deviation) is upwards for treatment A and downwards for treatments B and C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Treatment(^a)</th>
<th>Mean ± SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( C_{\text{max}} ) (ng/ml)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABT-773</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>318 ± 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>236 ± 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>319 ± 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>112 ± 43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>84.4 ± 46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>118 ± 55.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Treatment A, ABT-773 alone; treatment B, ABT-773 plus ranitidine; treatment C, ABT-773 plus sucralfate.
from urine after ranitidine coadministration is consistent with the reduced absorption of ABT-773. Since the urinary recovery of ABT-773, including that of its active metabolite(s), in general is low (13.7% ± 4.7%), these differences are not clinically important. Renal excretion is not the main pathway of elimination of ABT-773.

Conclusions. The results of this study demonstrate that coadministration of ranitidine, but not of sucralfate, reduces the bioavailability of ABT-773. The $C_{\text{max}}$ is reduced by 25.7%, and the AUC$_{0-\text{last}}$ is decreased by 15.8%. The effect of ranitidine might be due to the decreased solubility of ABT-773 at higher gastric pH levels.

The expert technical assistance of K. Borner, M. Rieser, K. Hamel, M. Rau, and G. Schreiber is gratefully acknowledged.

This investigation was supported by a grant from Abbott Laboratories.

**REFERENCES**


