

Safety, pharmacokinetics, relative bioavailability and dose linearity of four formulations of emodepside in healthy male subjects

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Abstract

Aims: Emodepside is an anthelmintic, originally developed for veterinary use. We investigated the safety, pharmacokinetics, relative bioavailability and dose linearity of four oral formulations of emodepside in healthy male subjects. **Methods:** Three randomised, parallel-group, controlled, Phase I studies were conducted using various oral formulations, involving 79 subjects in ten cohorts in the single-ascending-dose study, 24 subjects in three ascending-dose cohorts in the multiple-ascending-dose study and 77 subjects in seven different cohorts in the relative bioavailability study. Pharmacokinetics and safety assessments were performed up to 21, 30 and 7 days, respectively. **Results:** As a liquid service formulation, emodepside was rapidly absorbed under fasting conditions, with dose-proportional increases in plasma concentrations at doses from 1 mg to 40 mg. The half-life during the first 24 hours after dosing was around 11 hours, followed by a terminal elimination half-life > 500 hours. Emodepside was less bioavailable in the fed state. The rate of absorption was slower and C_{max} was lower with the amorphous solid dispersion tablets compared to the liquid service formulation. Emodepside was well tolerated overall with no major safety concerns. **Conclusion:** These Phase I studies with various dosage forms revealed a pharmacokinetic profile suggesting good tissue distribution of emodepside and a long terminal half-life. A 15 mg dose with the gastrosoluble tablet is predicted to provide exposure that will achieve the target concentration for clinical efficacy. These data enabled us to select a field-adapted tablet formulation that will open the way for further clinical development of emodepside in individuals with onchocerciasis.

Clinical Trial Registration:

NCT02661178, NCT03383614 and NCT03383523 (clinicaltrials.gov)

d) Main text

1. Introduction

Onchocerciasis (“river blindness”) is a neglected tropical disease caused by *Onchocerca volvulus*, a parasitic nematode transmitted to humans through the bite of the blackfly.¹ The larvae mature into reproductively competent adults within 1 year. Adult worms have a lifespan of 9-11 years and reside primarily in subcutaneous and deep-tissue nodules where they produce progeny (microfilariae). The disease results from the death of the microfilariae, which prompts an inflammatory response, causing skin rash and lesions, including skin depigmentation, and unbearable itching. Microfilariae also migrate to the eye, causing local inflammation and other complications, including eye lesions, often leading to blindness.² Onchocerciasis is endemic in 27 countries mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in Yemen and Latin America.¹

Onchocerciasis treatment and control currently rely on mass drug administration (MDA) of ivermectin (Mectizan[®], Merck & Co. Inc.),³ which targets the microfilarial stage of the parasite and temporarily sterilises, but does not kill, the adult worms. MDA programmes must therefore be repeated at regular intervals for many years, which represents a considerable economic and logistical burden in endemic countries. There is also mounting evidence of potential resistance to ivermectin.⁴ Another avermectin parasiticide, moxidectin, was approved in 2018. Like ivermectin, it targets only microfilariae.⁵

Thus, there is an urgent need for new agents against onchocerciasis. Ideally, such agents should have activity against multiple life-stages of the parasite, a good safety profile and a long-lasting effect with a relatively simple dosing regimen.

Emodepside, a semi-synthetic cyclo-octadepsipeptide, is active across multiple nematode species.⁶ Like ivermectin and moxidectin,^{7,8} emodepside was originally developed as an anthelmintic for veterinary use. It was first marketed as Profender[®] (Bayer AG, Leverkusen, Germany) in 2005, in combination with praziquantel, and subsequently as Procox[®] (Bayer AG, Leverkusen, Germany), in combination with toltrazuril.

Because of its unique mechanism of action relative to other anthelmintics, emodepside is active at various stages in the nematode life-cycle.^{9,10} Pre-clinical pharmacology studies using *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* models of human filarial infections, including onchocerciasis, showed that emodepside is a potential candidate for human use.^{11,12} A concentration of 100 ng/mL (10^{-7} M) of emodepside was found to be consistently active on parasites across several filarial species and stages, and a minimum inhibitory concentration of 10^{-7} M was chosen as the target effective concentration in humans.

Here we report the pharmacokinetics (PK) and safety of emodepside after single and multiple doses in healthy male subjects, as well as the bioavailability of various tablet formulations.

2 Methods

2.1 General

The study designs are presented in Table 1. The initial doses were selected based on the predicted human PK and therapeutic dose, derived from data obtained from *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies after administration of emodepside to rats and dogs, and from *in vitro* data on plasma-protein binding and blood-plasma partitioning.¹³

The three studies were approved by local research ethics committees in the United Kingdom and were conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the International Conference on Harmonisation E6 Guideline for Good Clinical Practice. A clinical trial authorisation was obtained from the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (U.K.) for each study. The studies were registered at clinicaltrials.gov and in EudraCT. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects before undertaking any study-related procedures. Quality assurance, data management and study monitoring were performed by contract research organisations (Hammersmith Medicines Research, London U.K. and Niche Science and Technology, Richmond U.K.).

2.2 Investigational Product (IP)

Emodepside and placebo were supplied as a liquid service formulation (LSF) and in three different tablet formulations. The LSF was a 0.1% (w/v) solution containing 1 mg emodepside per mL. Conventional immediate-release (IR) tablets containing emodepside in crystalline form were supplied in two dosage strengths, 5 and 20 mg, for the single ascending dose (SAD) study. The tablets used in the relative bioavailability (RBA) study were amorphous solid dispersion (ASD) tablets containing 5 mg of emodepside in amorphous form, embedded in either a gastroresistant polymer or a gastrosoluble polymer.

The LSF, tablets and matching placebos were developed and manufactured by Bayer AG. Manufacturing, packaging, quality control and preparation of clinical supplies complied with Good Manufacturing Practice.

Randomisation, using a pre-determined randomisation list and IP allocation, was performed by research personnel not involved in any other study-related activity.

2.3 Subjects

At screening, subjects were deemed healthy based on medical history, physical examination, ECG, vital signs and laboratory tests. Key non-inclusion criteria included presence or history of severe allergies, recent use of any prescription medicine, blood loss > 400 mL or participation in another clinical study in the past 3 months.

To preclude any dietary effects on the PK of emodepside, subjects in the fasting cohorts fasted for 9 hours (10 hours in the RBA study) before receiving the IP. Subjects in the fed cohorts fasted for 10 hours prior to dosing and received a standard high-calorie, high-fat breakfast 30 minutes prior to dosing.

2.4 PK Analyses

Emodepside concentrations were determined by a validated high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry assay. Deuterated emodepside-D₁₆ was used as the internal standard. The lower limit of quantitation for emodepside in plasma was 1 ng/mL. Values below this limit were not used to calculate the PK parameters, except values that were below the limit of quantification before C_{\max} , which were set to zero.

The highest observed plasma concentration (C_{\max}) was determined directly from concentration-time data, as was the time to reach maximum plasma concentration (t_{\max}). The area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero (pre-dose) to the time of last quantifiable concentration ($AUC_{0-\text{last}}$) was calculated using the linear-log trapezoidal rule. Elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) was calculated by the equation $\ln 2/\lambda_z$.

2.5 Safety Assessments

Safety was assessed by monitoring adverse events (AEs) throughout the studies. Other safety monitoring included 12-lead ECG recordings, measurement of vital signs, physical and neurological examinations, haematology, biochemistry and urinalysis. To minimise risks in the SAD and multiple ascending dose (MAD) studies, subjects were dosed sequentially using sentinels in each cohort (1 IP, 1 placebo) as per EMA guidelines.¹⁴ If the previous dose was well tolerated, with no safety concerns, dose escalation was decided by the Safety Review Group after reviewing safety and PK data from all available cohorts. Moreover, treatment with the highest dose in the SAD study was repeated for regular ophthalmological evaluations to better characterise AEs observed in the SAD study. Regular ophthalmological assessments were also performed in the MAD study.

2.6 Statistical Analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using SAS[®] version 9.3 (Cary, NC, USA). Demographic data and baseline characteristics were listed and summarised. Safety data did not undergo formal statistical analysis. PK parameters were derived from plasma-concentration versus time data using a non-compartmental analysis in Phoenix WinNonlin version 7 (Certara Inc., Princeton, NJ, USA). Plasma-concentration versus time data and PK parameters were listed, and summarised by treatment, using descriptive statistics. Mean concentrations were calculated only if at least 2/3 of the individual concentrations were above the lower limit of quantification (LLOQ). Individual subject and mean plasma concentrations were displayed graphically. Planned sampling times were used to summarise plasma-concentration data; actual sampling times were used in the derivation of PK parameters.

3 Results

3.1 Subject Disposition

Demographic characteristics were consistent across the three studies (Table 2). In the SAD study, one subject in the 1 mg LSF cohort was withdrawn from the study due to an AE. He received an incomplete dose of 0.1 mg emodepside in error. He was included in the safety assessment, but not the PK assessments. Only

5 of the planned 6 subjects were included in the 5 mg IR tablet cohort. In the MAD study, all subjects received the IP as intended. In the RBA study, only 55 of the planned 60 subjects were included in Part 1, and only 22 of the planned 24 subjects in Part 2. In addition, in Part 1, two subjects withdrew from the study, however their data were included in the PK and safety assessments, up to 48 hours post-dose for one and up to 120 hours post-dose for the other.

3.2 PK Parameters

3.2.1 Single Ascending Dose Study

Mean plasma emodepside concentration-time profiles are shown in Figure 1, and PK parameters are presented in Table 3. Across all doses and for both formulations, after single administration, emodepside concentrations were rapidly quantifiable in the plasma, starting with the first timepoint at 0.5 hours post-dose. Median t_{\max} in subjects in the fasting state was shorter for the LSF than for the IR tablet. Exposure, based on C_{\max} and AUC_{0-24} , was dose-proportional with the LSF up to the 40 mg dose, but less than dose proportional with the IR tablet. The relative bioavailability of the conventional tablet versus the LSF was 35.0% for the 5 mg dose and 11.7% for the 20 mg dose (Table 4).

In the fed state, after a single 10 mg dose of the LSF, geometric mean C_{\max} and AUC_{0-24} were lower and median t_{\max} was longer than after the same dose in the fasting state, indicating delayed absorption of emodepside; bioavailability over the first 24 hours post-dose was lower in the fed state as compared to fasting (Table 3).

Geometric mean $t_{1/2}$ at all dose levels and for both formulations was very long, while geometric mean $t_{1/2}$ during the first 24 hours post-dose was much shorter. Indeed, plasma emodepside concentrations were approximately 90% lower, based on geometric mean C_{\max} , in the first 24 hours post-dose.

3.2.2 Multiple Ascending Dose Study

Mean plasma emodepside concentration-time profiles are shown in Figure 2 and PK parameters are presented in Table 5. Rapid absorption of emodepside and the median t_{\max} seen in the SAD study were confirmed across all dosing groups and regimens in the MAD study. Emodepside levels were still quantifiable in all subjects at the final sampling timepoint, 507 hours after the last morning dose, which was consistent with the findings in the SAD study.

C_{\max} and AUC increased in a dose-proportional manner after once daily (OD) dosing of 5 and 10 mg emodepside LSF. Exposure was higher after dosing with 10 mg twice daily (BID) than with 10 mg OD. Compared to pre-dose concentrations on Days 1–8, C_{trough} levels in the 5 mg OD, 10 mg OD and 10 mg BID groups before the last dose on Day 9 indicated that steady state had still not been reached.

Elimination $t_{1/2}$ was independent of dose with a geometric mean terminal $t_{1/2}$ on Day 9 of 419 hours in the 5 mg OD group, 450 hours in the 10 mg OD group and 508 hours in the 10 mg BID group (Table 5). Plasma concentrations declined from C_{\max} more rapidly during the 24 hours post-dose than subsequently, again consistent with the findings in the SAD study.

The increase in plasma emodepside concentrations after the last dose on Day 9 was lower after 10 mg BID than after 10 mg OD, with $C_{\max}/C_{\text{trough}}$ ratios of 1.9 and 3.0, respectively. Although the total daily dose in the 10 mg BID group was double that in the 10 mg OD group on Days 0–8, geometric mean C_{\max} on Day 9 was only 1.2-fold higher in the 10 mg BID group than in the 10 mg OD group.

3.2.3 Relative Bioavailability Study

Mean plasma emodepside concentration-time profiles are shown in Figure 3 and PK parameters are presented in Table 6. The bioavailability of the two ASD tablets relative to the reference formulation, emodepside 5 mg LSF, was lower, with least square mean ratios (test/reference) ranging from 66% to 80% for $AUC_{0-7d/D}$ and 40% to 77% for $C_{\max/D}$ (Table 7). The gastro-soluble tablet was more bioavailable than the gastro-resistant tablet. Bioavailability was lower in the fed state, and the rate of absorption was slower with the tablets. The

extent of the food effect was similar for the two tablets. The geometric mean $t_{1/2}$ up to 168 hours post-dose was 20 to 25-fold longer than the geometric mean $t_{1/2}$ up to 24 hours post-dose.

3.3 Safety

Safety monitoring across all three studies did not identify any major concerns. Only one SAE occurred in the MAD study, an abscess requiring hospitalisation for surgery, but was not considered treatment-related. Mild to moderate non-serious treatment-related treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) were reported in all three studies.

In the SAD, the onset of TEAEs involving visual disorders occurred at approximately t_{max} , but with no clear evidence that they were directly related to plasma emodepside concentrations, since the duration ranged from 1 hour to 1 day. Drug-related visual disorder TEAEs were reported after doses of 10, 20 and 40 mg LSF in the fasting state (Table 8) but were all mild and resolved spontaneously within 24 hours. Onset ranged from 20 minutes to 4 hours post-dose, most often 1 to 2.5 hours post-dose. The occurrence of drug-related visual disorder TEAEs increased with emodepside dose.

Cases involving transient, mild visual disturbances, considered drug-related, also occurred in the MAD study, frequently associated with mild euphoria (Table 9). One subject treated with the lower dose also reported blurred vision of moderate intensity. Unlike in the SAD study, there was no clear relationship between the frequency of visual AEs and the dose of emodepside up to 10 mg BID, however, the duration of visual AEs was longer after 10 mg emodepside BID, with intermittent symptoms recurring up to 21 days. Based on these observations, 10 mg emodepside BID was considered to be the maximum tolerated dose as the LSF in the MAD study.

Across both parts of the RBA study and consistent with findings from the SAD study, the most frequent drug-related TEAEs involved visual disorders (2 subjects) (Table 10), with onset around t_{max} , 1.5–2 hours after dosing with the gastro-soluble ASD tablet at 5 or 10 mg in the fasting state. In both cases, another drug-related TEAE, i.e. dizziness and feeling of relaxation, respectively, coincided with visual disturbances. Notably, subjects who received the gastro-soluble tablet at 10 mg in the fasting state (in which 1 subject reported 2 concomitant treatment-related TEAEs: visual disturbances and feeling of relaxation) had the highest geometric mean C_{max} and AUC_{0-7d} . However, no drug-related TEAEs were reported in either the 5 mg LSF or 10 mg gastro-resistant ASD tablet groups in the fasting state, both of which had higher mean C_{max} and AUC_{0-7d} than the 5 mg gastro-soluble ASD tablet fasting group in which three treatment-related TEAEs occurred: visual disturbances and dizziness, concomitantly in one subject. Thus, the results in the RBA study indicated that the gastro-soluble ASD tablet provided overall exposure closer to that of the LSF, but with a better safety profile.

4. Discussion

De novo discovery and development of new therapeutics is an extremely costly and time-consuming process that is rarely conducted for neglected tropical diseases, including onchocerciasis, where drug discovery is notoriously under-funded. Since emodepside is a registered product in animal health, the present studies confirm the usefulness of drug repurposing as a strategy for identifying and developing new therapeutic agents. Its safety and efficacy profiles are well established after nearly 15 years of use in the veterinary setting. As expected, the early development results in healthy male subjects from the three Phase I studies reported here show promising safety profiles.

Across all three Phase I clinical studies, emodepside was found to be rapidly absorbed under fasting conditions. Dose-proportional increases in plasma emodepside concentrations were observed with increasing doses from 1 mg to 40 mg after oral administration of the LSF. Conventional IR tablets containing 5 mg or 20 mg crystalline emodepside were somewhat more slowly and poorly absorbed as compared to the LSF.

The half-life during the first 24 hours after dosing, i.e. during the distribution-elimination phase, was short at around 11 hours, and was followed by a very long terminal elimination half-life, estimated at > 500 hours. Owing to the long terminal elimination half-life, steady state was not reached after repeated dosing

with emodepside for 10 days in the MAD study. In all three studies, plasma concentration-time profiles for emodepside showed a distinct biphasic pattern in the descending part of the curve, which is postulated to reflect initial rapid distribution of the compound followed by very slow terminal elimination. This finding is particularly promising since rapid distribution of emodepside in the tissues suggests that exposure of the parasites may be high, given that microfilariae reside mainly in the skin and adult worms in subcutaneous tissue. This hypothesis is backed up by preclinical findings with radio-labelled emodepside, showing that radioactivity levels were higher in most tissues than in the blood, the highest concentrations being detected in the fat at all time-points. In addition, the long terminal half-life is expected to be advantageous in maintaining patient exposure to pharmacodynamically active drug levels. The long half-life is not expected to raise any safety issues, based on the available toxicological data and the safety profile of emodepside across the three studies.

In both studies comparing dosage forms, the LSF showed consistently higher bioavailability than the tablet formulations. Indeed, in the SAD study, the conventional IR tablet containing crystalline emodepside had insufficient bioavailability compared to the LSF and was considered unsuitable for further study. This is due to the biopharmaceutical properties of emodepside, and optimisation of the dosage form was required to improve the dissolution kinetics. New ASD tablets containing 5 mg emodepside in amorphous form were developed and showed markedly better bioavailability. The gastro-soluble ASD tablet was more bioavailable than the gastro-resistant ASD tablet. With both ASD tablets, intake under fed conditions slowed the rate of absorption of emodepside and reduced its bioavailability. Based on data from the RBA study, a 15 mg dose with the gastro-soluble ASD tablet is predicted to provide equivalent exposure to 10 mg LSF.

From the outset it was known that, for logistical reasons, the liquid formulation would not be practical for use in the field in Phase II and III studies in countries where onchocerciasis is endemic. Nevertheless, as these Phase I studies showed, the LSF leads to higher exposure as compared to the tablet formulations, making it useful in assessing the safety profile. Overall, TEAEs were more frequent with the LSF, particularly at higher doses.

No important safety risks, either potential or identified, have been identified with emodepside to date. Safety data accrued in the three Phase I studies indicate that potential effects on the central nervous system and vision will require close monitoring in future studies.

Lastly, in the MAD study, the increase in plasma emodepside concentration after the final dose of the LSF on Day 9 was lower after 10 mg BID than after 10 mg OD, with $C_{\max}/C_{\text{trough}}$ ratios of 1.9 and 3.0, respectively (data on file). Although the total daily dose in the 10 mg BID dosing group was twice as high as that in the 10 mg OD dosing group on Days 0–8, geometric mean C_{\max} on Day 9 was only 1.2-fold higher in the 10 mg BID dosing group compared to the 10 mg OD group. This suggested that twice-daily dosing might be beneficial in mitigating any adverse effects related to C_{\max} , thereby improving tolerability.

Thus, the three Phase I studies provided invaluable information on the safety, PK profile and relative bioavailability of emodepside in healthy humans. The LSF is not suitable for easy and accurate clinical use under the conditions expected for patients treated for onchocerciasis, and the Phase I data enabled us to select a field-adapted tablet formulation compatible with the biopharmaceutical properties of emodepside. We also identified a dose and dosing regimen that will achieve the target effective concentration in humans, i.e. 100 ng/mL (10^{-7} M) of emodepside, and open the way for Phase II and III studies in individuals infected with *O. volvulus*.

e) Acknowledgments

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f) Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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h) Data Availability Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

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Data available on request from the authors.

j) Tables

Table 1. Overview of the Three Phase I studies on Emodepside

	SAD Study First-in-human study	MAD Study	RBA Study
Design features	Two-part, single-centre, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, single-ascending-dose, comparative study	Single-centre, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, multiple-ascending-dose study	Two-part, randomised, open-label, single-dose, comparative parallel-group study
Study groups	10 cohorts of 8 subjects each; 6 on emodepside, 2 on placebo	3 cohorts of 8 subjects each; 6 on emodepside, 2 on placebo	7 cohorts of 12 subjects each; all on emodepside
Study population	Healthy male subjects	Healthy male subjects	Healthy male subjects
Objectives	Cohorts 1 to 8: assess safety, tolerability and PK of single ascending oral doses. Cohort 9: assess food effect on bio-availability of LSF Cohort 10: explore relationship between emodepside and AEs reported in Part 1, in particular ophthalmological events	Assess safety, tolerability, PK and PD of multiple ascending oral doses of LSF over 10 days	Assess PK (including food effect), safety and tolerability of two new ASD tablet formulations, a GR tablet and a GS tablet, compared to the LSF
Doses studied	Cohorts 1 to 8: LSF at 1 mg, 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg or 20 mg under fasting conditions; IR tablet: 5 mg or 20 mg under fasting conditions; Cohort 9: LSF at 10 mg under fed conditions Cohort 10: 40 mg under fasting conditions	Cohort 1: 5 mg once daily for 10 days; Cohort 2: 10 mg once daily for 10 days; Cohort 3: 10 mg twice daily for 10 days (single intake on last day).	Once daily dosing: Cohort A: 5 mg LSF, fasting; Cohort B: 5 mg GR tablet, fasting; Cohort C: 5 mg GS tablet, fasting; Cohort D: 5 mg GR tablet, fed; Cohort E: 5 mg GS tablet, fed; Cohort F: 10 mg GR tablet, fasting Cohort G: 10 mg GS tablet, fasting
PK sample collection	Pre-dose, at frequent timepoints up to 24 hours post-dose, at regular timepoints up to 168 hours post-dose and at 3 weeks post-dose	Pre-dose, at frequent timepoints up to 15 hours post-dose at regular timepoints up to Day 30 post-dose	Pre-dose, at frequent timepoints up to 24 hours post-dose and at regular timepoints up to 168 hours post-dose

AE: adverse event; ASD: amorphous solid dispersion; BID: twice daily; GR: gastroresistant; GS; gastrosoluble; IR: immediate release; LSF: liquid service formulation; MAD: multiple ascending dose; OD; once daily;

PD: pharmacodynamics; PK: pharmacokinetics; RBA: relative bioavailability; SAD: single ascending dose

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Subjects in the Three Phase I Studies on Emodesipide

Variable	Statistics	SAD Study	SAD Study	MAD Study	RBA Study	RBA Study
		Part 1 N=63	Part 2 N = 16	N=24	Part 1 N=55	Part 2 N=16
Sex	Male n (%)	63 (100)	16 (100)	24 (100)	55 (100)	16 (100)
Age (years)	Mean (SD)	32.4 (8.89)	34.4 (11.05)	31.3 (8.03)	31.5 (6.78)	30.4 (8.03)
	Median (range)	32 (19-54)	34.0 (21-52)	31.0 (19-43)	32.0 (18-44)	32.0 (18-44)
Ethnicity	White n (%)	60 (95.2)	15 (93.8)	24 (100)	55 (100)	22 (100)
	Hispanic or Latino n (%)	3 (4.8)	1 (6.3)	0	0	0
Weight (kg)	Mean (SD)	78.4 (9.9)	81.4 (11.6)	74.9 (10.8)	78.8 (10.5)	77.4 (10.5)
	Median (range)	76.6 (57.2-97.6)	81.5 (60-101.2)	74.05 (54.2-95.2)	80.4 (55.0-104.7)	79.4 (55.0-104.7)
BMI	Mean (SD)	24.4 (2.4)	25.2 (3.1)	22.9 (2.7)	24.3 (2.77)	24.4 (2.77)
	Median (range)	24.1 (19.0-29.7)	24.9 (20.5-29.9)	22.55 (18.1-27.8)	24.8 (18.9-30.1)	24.4 (18.9-30.1)
Tobacco use	n (%)	6 (9.5)	1 (6.3)	4 (16.7)	13 (23.7)	7 (43.8)
Alcohol use	n (%)	50 (79.4)	11 (68.7)	15 (62.5)	45 (81.8)	21 (131.3)

BMI: body-mass index; MAD: multiple ascending dose; n: number of subjects; RBA: relative bioavailability; SAD: single ascending dose; SD: standard deviation

Table 3. Mean PK Parameters for Emodesipide in the Single Ascending Dose Study

	1 mg LSF fasting	2.5 mg LSF fasting	5 mg LSF fasting	10 mg LSF fasting	20 mg LSF fasting	40 mg LSF fasting	5 mg IRT fasting	20 mg IRT fasting	10 mg IRT fasting
AUC_{last} (hng/mL)	182 111	845 10.4	1700 24.2	3070 27.7	7480 22.1	16400 23.6	501 76.8	667 125	3335 20.0
AUC₀₋₂₄ (hng/mL)	100 50.4	250 6.5	522 25.8	996 21.2	1910 16.3	4110 33.6	183 24.3	223 58.0	677 26.0
AUC₀₋₂₄/D ([hng/mL]/mg)	100 10.4	100 6.50	104 25.8	99.6 21.2	95.3 16.3	103 33.6	36.5 24.3	11.2 58.0	67.7 26.0
C_{max} (ng/mL)	18.6 20.8	37.6 15.5	92.1 16.2	172 32.3	306 28.7	595 27.9	25.7 23.9	30.2 62.5	71.1 29.0
C_{max}/D ([ng/mL]/mg)	18.6 20.8	15.0 15.5	18.4 16.2	17.2 32.3	15.3 28.7	14.9 27.9	5.15 23.9	1.51 62.5	7.11 29.0
t_{max} (h)	1.00 (1.00- 1.05)	1.00 (1.00- 2.50)	1.00 (1.00- 1.50)	1.00 (1.00- 1.00)	1.50 (1.00- 2.53)	1.05 (1.00- 8.00)	2.00 (1.02- 2.55)	2.00 (1.50- 2.02)	2.50 (2.00- 2.50)
Terminal	42.7	449	415	365	590	392	267	348	530
t_{1/2} (h)	531	74.0	117	286	68.1	31.7	392	171	99.0
t	8.45	10.6	11.6	10.9	10.5	11.1	10.8	11.3	11.0
t_{1/2} 0-24* (h)	84.7	24.9	21.7	26.8	28.7	24.7	9.2	23.8	33.0

* Dominant half-life, defined as “half-life calculated from the terminal slope of the log concentration-time (0-24 hr) curve”.

Note: all values are mean / CV%, except t_{max}, which is median (range).

IRT: immediate release tablet; LSF: liquid service formulation

Table 4. Relative Bioavailability of Emodepside IR Tablet Compared to LSF in the SAD Study

Dose	Geometric mean AUC ₀₋₂₄ IR tablet	Geometric mean AUC ₀₋₂₄ LSF	IR tablet versus LSF F _{rel} (%)	IR tablet versus LSF 90% CI
5 mg, fasting	182.5	521.9	34.97	26.56–46.03
20 mg, fasting	223.2	1905.8	11.71	7.73–17.75

AUC₀₋₂₄: dose normalised area under the concentration-time curve from 0 to 24 hours; CI: confidence interval; F_{rel}: relative bioavailability; IR: immediate release; LSF: liquid service formulation

Table 5. Mean PK parameters for emodepside in the multiple ascending dose study

	5 mg OD LSF fasting Day 0	5 mg OD LSF fasting Day 9	10 mg OD LSF fasting Day 0	10 mg OD LSF fasting Day 9
AUC _{last} (hng/mL)	– (–)	19359 (29.9)	– (–)	40655 (43.3)
AUC _{last} /D ([hng/mL]/mg)	– (–)	3872 (29.9)	– (–)	4065 (43.3)
AUC ₀₋₂₄ (hng/mL)	574 (19.7)	1689 (31.3)	1135 (32.7)	3487 (44.1)
AUC ₀₋₂₄ /D ([hng/mL]/mg)	115 (19.7)	338 (31.3)	113 (32.7)	349 (44.1)
C _{max} (ng/mL)	93.8 (17.8)	149 (17.9)	186 (21.3)	287 (39.1)
C _{max} /D ([ng/mL]/mg)	18.8 (17.8)	29.9 (17.9)	18.6 (21.3)	28.7 (39.1)
C _{trough*} (ng/mL)	– (–)	49.7 (36.8)	– (–)	97.1 (50.0)
t _{max} (h)	1.00 (1.00-1.07)	1.00 (1.00-1.50)	1.25 (1.00-2.00)	1.25 (1.00-2.00)
Terminal t _½ (h)	– (–)	419 (42.6)	– (–)	450 (30.0)
t _{½ 0-24**} (h)	– (–)	26.9 (52.4)	– (–)	18.4 (30.0)
λ _z (1/h)	– (–)	0.00166 (42.6)	– (–)	0.00154 (42.6)
CL _{ss} /F (L/h)	– (–)	2.96 (31.3)	– (–)	2.87 (44.1)
V _z /F (L)	– (–)	1788 (74.2)	– (–)	1861 (68.8)
MRT _{last} (h)	7.28 (10.7)	– (–)	7.00 (11.0)	– (–)

* Before the final intake on Day 9

** Dominant half-life, defined as “half-life calculated from the terminal slope of the log concentration-time (0-24 hr) curve”.

Note: all values are mean / CV%, except t_{max}, which is median (range).

LSF: liquid service formulation; OD: once daily; BID: bis in diem (twice daily)

Table 6. Mean PK parameters for emodepside in the relative bioavailability study

	Part 1 LSF 5 mg Fasting N=11	Part 1 ASD tablet 5 mg GR fasting N=11	Part 1 ASD tablet 5 mg GS fasting N=10	Part 1 ASD tablet 5 mg GR fed N=12	Part 1 ASD tablet 5 mg GS fed N=12
AUC _{last} (hng/mL)	1160 (43.7)	856 (19.2)	921 (24.0)	677 (32.3)	735 (32.3)
AUC _{0-7d} (hng/mL)	1215 (37.2)	852 (19.1)	931 (23.3)	674 (32.1)	733 (32.3)
AUC _{0-7d} /D ([hng/mL]/mg)	243 (37.2)	170 (19.1)	186 (23.3)	135 (32.1)	147 (32.3)
C _{max} (ng/mL)	88.5 (20.1)	41.9 (20.0)	54.2 (35.3)	27.1 (26.8)	36.2 (35.3)
C _{max} /D ([ng/mL]/mg)	17.7 (20.1)	8.38 (20.0)	10.8 (35.3)	5.41 (26.8)	7.24 (35.3)
t _{max} (h)	1.00 (0.50–1.50)	4.00 (2.50–6.00)	1.50 (1.00–2.52)	5.01 (1.50–8.00)	3.00 (1.50–8.00)
Terminal t _½ (h)	220 (87.1)	234 (71.2)	253 (53.0)	235 (75.7)	208 (53.0)

	Part 1				
$t_{\frac{1}{2} 0-24}^*$ (h)	11.0 (31.6)	10.0 (20.6)	11.0 (29.1)	10.5 (22.9)	11.1 (31.6)
λ_z (1/h)	0.00315 (87.1)	0.00296 (71.2)	0.00274 (53.0)	0.00295 (75.7)	0.00315 (87.1)
MRT_{last} (h)	48.1 (45.1)	55.9 (7.4)	54.2 (15.4)	60.6 (5.4)	58.5 (15.4)

* Dominant half-life, defined as “half-life calculated from the terminal slope of the log concentration-time (0-24 hr) curve”.

Note: all values are mean / CV%, except t_{max} , which is median (range).

ASD: amorphous solid dispersion GR: gastroresistant; GS: gastro-soluble; LSF: liquid service formulation

Table 7. Relative bioavailability of gastroresistant and gastro-soluble emodepside ASD tablets (test) compared to 5 mg LSF (reference) in the fasting state

Parameter	IR tablets		Least square means	Least square means	Test versus reference	Test versus reference
	Formulation	Dose (mg)	Test	Reference (LSF 5 mg)	Ratio (%)	90% CI
AUC_{0-7d}/D ([hng/mL]/mg)	Gastroresistant	5	170	243	70.1	56.7–86.6
		10	161	243	66.2	51.4–85.4
	Gastro-soluble	5	186	243	76.6	60.8–96.5
		10	194	243	80.0	63.0–102
C_{max}/D ([ng/mL]/mg)	Gastroresistant	5	8.40	17.7	47.4	40.9–54.8
		10	7.20	17.7	40.5	34.0–48.3
	Gastro-soluble	5	10.8	17.7	61.3	49.8–75.6
		10	13.5	17.7	76.6	62.1–94.4

ASD: amorphous solid dispersion; AUC_{0-7d}/D : dose normalised area under the concentration-time curve from 0 to 7 days; C_{max}/d : dose normalised peak plasma concentration; CI: confidence interval; ; LSF: liquid service formulation

Table 8. Treatment-emergent adverse events reported with emodepside and placebo in the single ascending dose study, presented by system organ class

	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 2	Part 2
System Or-gan Class	Placebo / IRT N=16 n (%)	DSF mg LSF N=1 n (%) ^a	1 mg LSF N=5 n (%)	2.5 mg LSF N=6 n (%)	5 mg LSF N=6 n (%)	5 mg IRT N=5 n (%)	10 mg LSF N=6 n (%)	20 mg LSF N=6 n (%)	20 mg IRT N=6 n (%)	40 mg LSF N=6 n (%)	All sub-jects N=63 n (%)	Placebo / IRT N=4 n (%)	10 mg LSF (fed) N=6 n (%)
Any TEAE	6 (37.5)	1 (100)	3 (60.0)	0	3 (50.0)	3 (60.0)	5 (83.3)	3 (50.0)	2 (33.3)	5 (83.3)	31 (49.2)	0	3 (50.0)

	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 2	Part 2
Nervous system disorders	2 (12.5)	0	2 (40.0)	0	1 (16.7)	1 (20.0)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	3 (50.0)	12 (19.0)	0	2 (33.3)
Eye disorders	1 (6.2)	0	0	0	0	1 (20.0)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	0	5 (83.3)	10 (15.9)	0	0
Infections & infestations	0	1 (100)	0	0	1 (16.7)	0	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	0	1 (16.7)	5 (7.9)	0	0
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	0	0	1 (20.0)	0	1 (16.7)	1 (20.0)	0	0	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	5 (7.9)	0	0
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	0 (6.2)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	0	4 (6.3)	0	1 (16.7)
Gastrointestinal disorders	0 (12.5)	0	0	0	1 (16.7)	0	0	0	1 (16.7)	0	4 (6.3)	0	0
General disorders and administration site disorders	0	0	0	0	2 (33.3)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (3.2)	0	0
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications	1 (6.2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (16.7)	0	0	2 (3.2)	0	0
Psychiatric disorders	0	0	0	0	0	1 (20.0)	0	0	0	0	1 (1.6)	0	0

IRT: immediate-release tablet; LSF: liquid service formulation

Subjects with [?] 1 adverse event are counted only once per system organ class and preferred term.

^a One subject received 0.1 mg emodepside LSF, which was recorded as a protocol deviation.

Table 9. Treatment-emergent adverse events reported with emodepside and placebo in the multiple ascending dose study, presented by system organ class

System Organ Class	Placebo N=6 n (%)	Emodepside	Emodepside	Emodepside	All subjects N=24 n (%)
		LSF 5 mg OD N=6 n (%) ^a	LSF 10 mg OD N=6 n (%)	LSF 10 mg BID N=6 n (%)	
Any TEAE	4 (66.7)	5 (83.3)	6 (100.0)	6 (100)	21 (87.5)
Infections & infestations	0	4 (66.7)	4 (66.7)	1 (16.7)	9 (37.5)
Eye disorders	1 (16.7)	3 (50.0)	1 (16.7)	3 (50.0)	8 (33.3)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	0	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	5 (20.8)
Nervous system disorders	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	0	0	4 (16.7)
Gastrointestinal disorders	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	0	0	4 (16.7)
General disorders and administration site disorders	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	4 (16.7)
Psychiatric disorders	0	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	0	3 (12.5)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	0	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	0	2 (8.3)
Investigations	0	0	0	1 (16.7)	1 (4.2)
Immune system disorders	0	0	0	1 (16.7)	1 (4.2)
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications	0	0	0	1 (16.7)	1 (4.2)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	0	0	1 (16.7)	0	1 (4.2)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	0	1 (16.7)	0	0	1 (4.2)
Surgical and medicinal procedures	0	0	1 (16.7)	0	1 (4.2)

LSF: liquid service formulation; OD: once daily; BID: bis in diem (twice daily)

Subjects with [?] 1 adverse event are counted only once per system organ class and preferred term.

Table 10. Treatment-emergent adverse events reported with emodepside in the relative bioavailability study, presented by system organ class

	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 1	Part 2	Part 2	Part 2
	LSF 5 mg	ASD tablet 5 mg	ASD tablet 5 mg	ASD tablet 5 mg	ASD tablet 5 mg		ASD tablet 10 mg	ASD tablet 10 mg	ASD tablet 10 mg
System Organ Class	Fasting N=11 n (%)	GR fasting N=11 n (%)^a	GS fasting N=10 n (%)	GR fed N=12 n (%)	GS fed N=11 n (%)	All subjects N=55 n (%)	GR fasting N=12 n (%)	GS fasting N=10 n (%)	All subjects N=55 n (%)
Any TEAE	3 (27.3)	5 (45.5)	2 (20.0)	1 (8.3)	5 (45.5)	16 (29.1)	0	4 (40.0)	4 (7.3)
Nervous system disorders	1 (9.1)	2 (18.2)	1 (10.0)	1 (8.3)	3 (27.3)	8 (14.5)	0	2 (20.0)	2 (3.6)
Gastrointestinal disorders	1 (9.1)	1 (9.1)	1 (10.0)	0	1 (9.1)	4 (7.3)	0	1 (10.0)	1 (1.8)
Infections & infestations	0	1 (9.1)	1 (10.0)	0	1 (9.1)	3 (5.5)	0	0	0
Eye disorders	0	0	1 (10.0)	0	0	1 (1.8)	0	1 (10.0)	1 (1.8)
General disorders and administration site disorders	1 (9.1)	0	0	0	0	1 (1.8)	0	1 (10.0)	1 (1.8)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	0	1 (9.1)	0	0	0	1 (1.8)	0	0	0

ASD: amorphous solid dispersion; GR: gastroresistant; GS: gastrosoluble; LSF: liquid service formulation

Subjects with [?] 1 adverse event are counted only once per system organ class and preferred term.

k) Figures

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Figure 1. Geometric mean plasma emodepside concentration versus time profiles after single

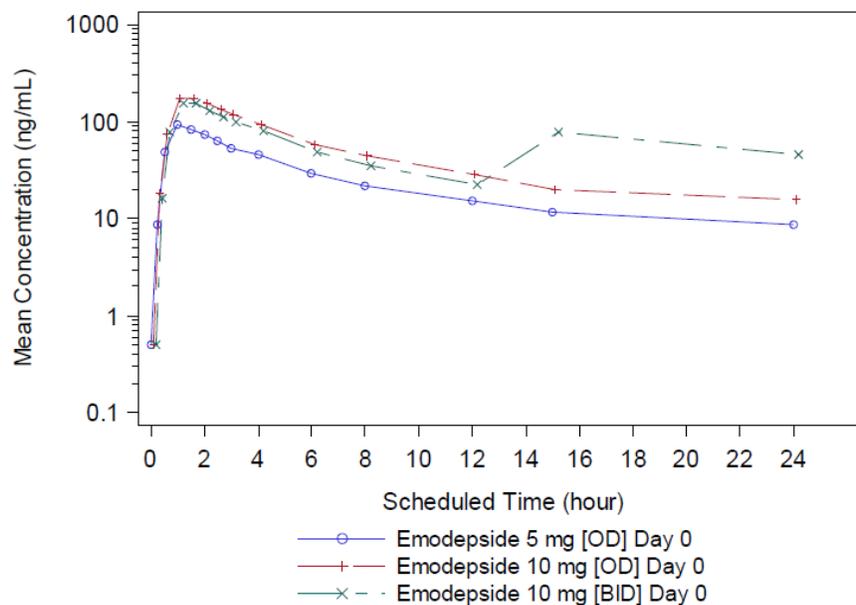
oral administration of ascending doses from 1 mg to 40 mg as LSF or of 5 mg and 20 mg IRT

LLOQ: lower limit of quantitation; LSF: Liquid service formulation; IRT: immediate release tablet

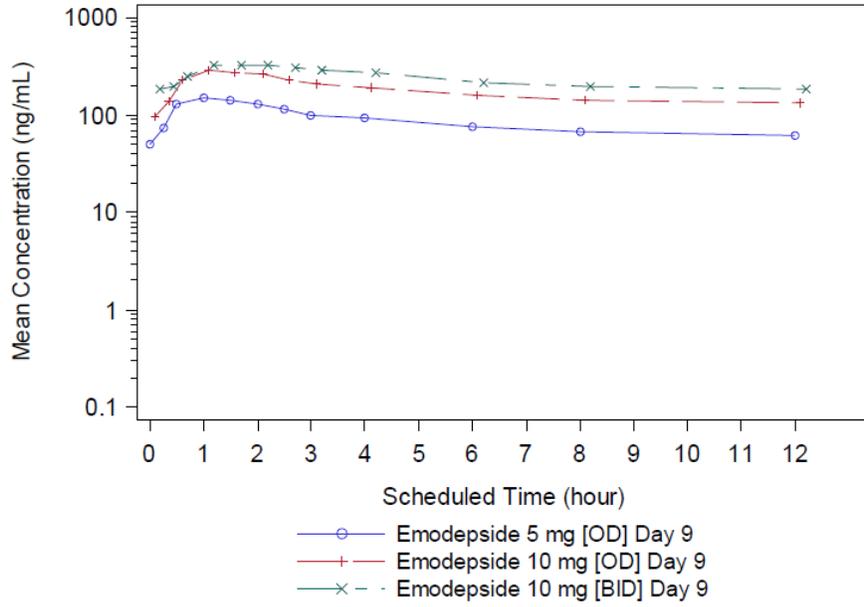
Error bars represent geometric standard deviation (SD)

Figure 2. Geometric mean plasma emodepside concentration versus time profiles after multiple oral administration of ascending doses of 5 mg OD, 10 mg OD or 10 mg BID as LSF

Panel A - Geometric mean plasma emodepside concentration versus time profiles up to 24 h after dosing on Day 0



Panel B - Geometric mean plasma emodepside concentration versus time profiles up to 12 h after dosing on Day 9



Panel C - Geometric mean plasma emodepside concentration versus time profiles up to 528 h after dosing on Day 9

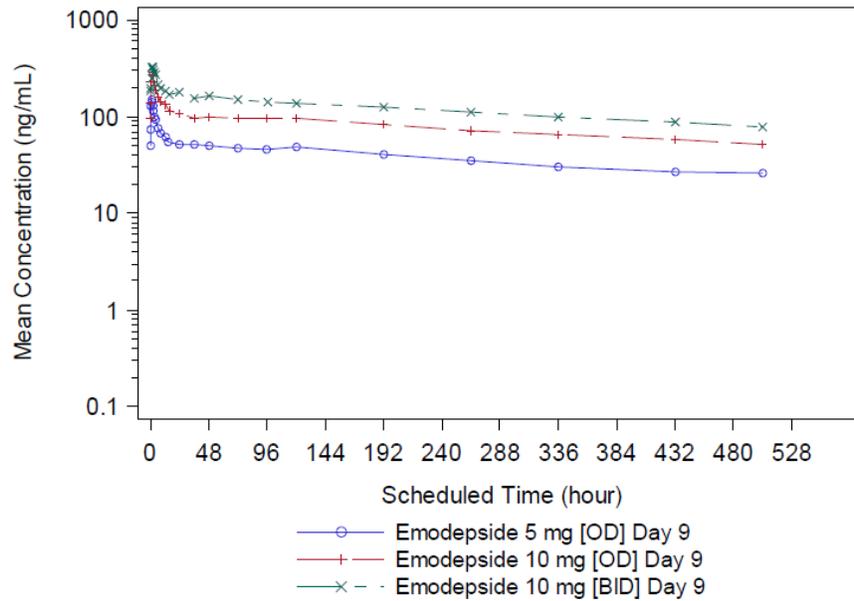


Figure 3. Geometric mean plasma emodepside concentration versus time profiles up to 12 h after single oral doses of 5 mg (upper panel) or 10 mg (lower panel)

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ASD: amorphous solid dispersion; LSF: liquid service formulation

Error bars represent geometric standard deviation (SD)