

PreadyPort BCRP 96-wells

Drug-Transporter Interactions

Experimental Data

Apparent Permeability (P_{app}) values and Efflux Ratios (ER) for the BCRP substrates, prazosin and dantrolene, in the absence/presence of Ko143, a reference inhibitor. Assays were performed after exposing BCRP-overexpressing cells (**PreadyPort BCRP**) and those expressing the empty vector (**PreadyPort WT**) to the shipping medium during a 4-day period and a subsequent 72-hr recovery in fresh culture medium. *These data are the result of 3 independent experiments.*

■ P_{app} A-B ■ P_{app} B-A

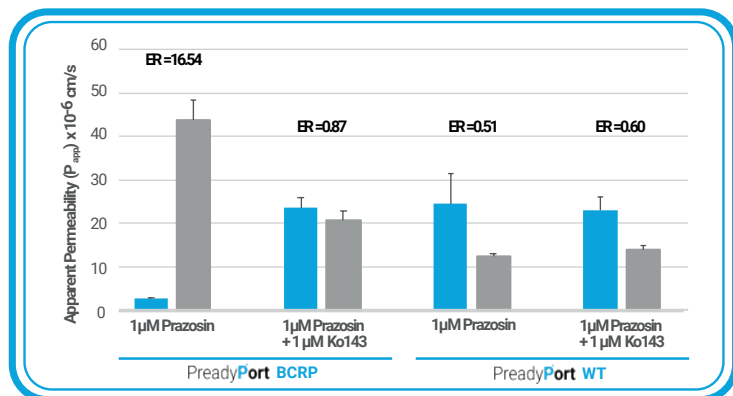


Figure 1. Prazosin secretory transport.

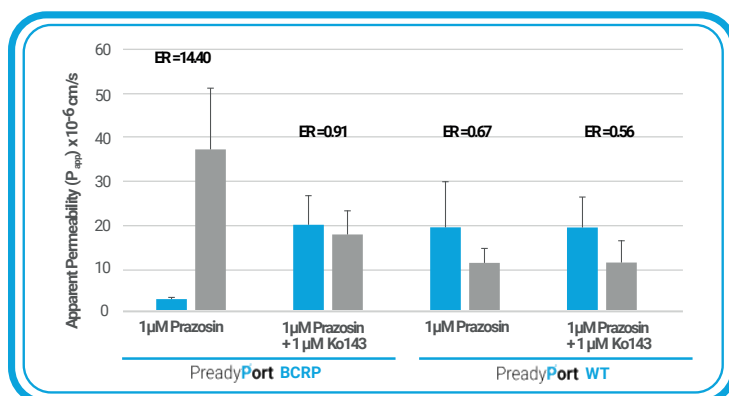


Figure 2. Prazosin secretory transport (batch-to-batch variation).

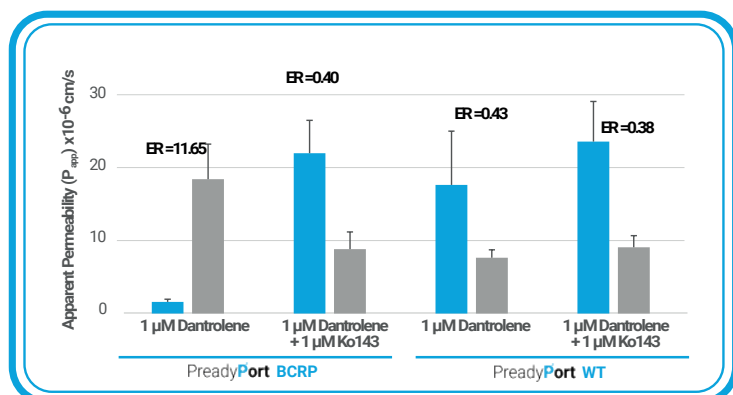


Figure 3. Dantrolene secretory transport.

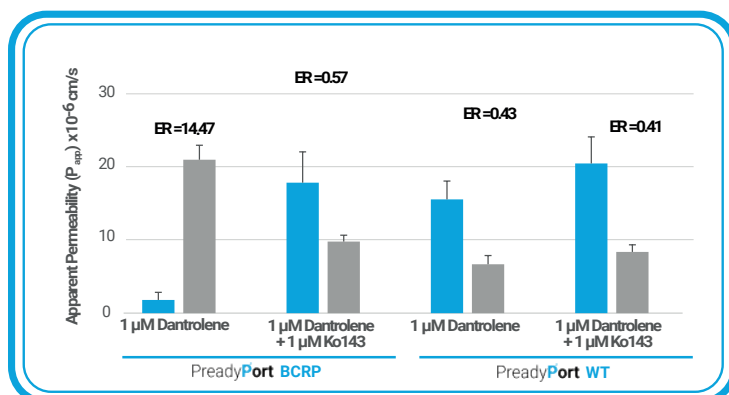


Figure 4. Dantrolene secretory transport (batch-to-batch variation).

Quality Controls

Transepithelial Electrical Resistance (TEER) and Lucifer Yellow Paracellular Permeability were employed to evaluate PreadyPort cell barrier integrity. Assays were performed before (pre-) and after (post-) adding the shipping medium for delivery.

■ PreadyPort WT ■ PreadyPort BCRP ■ LY Permeability ● LY Flux

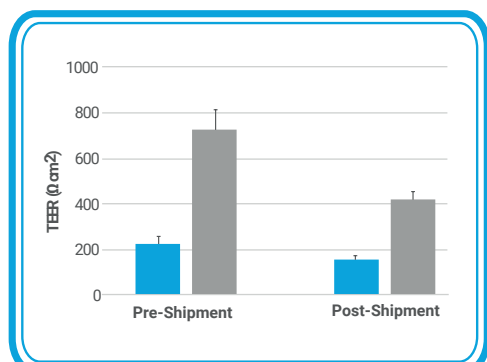


Figure 5. Changes in TEER values throughout the PreadyPort manufacturing process. These data are the result of 3 different batches.

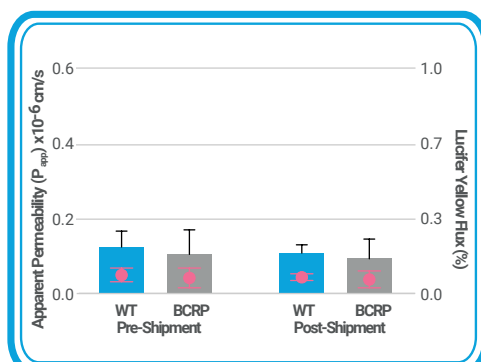


Figure 6. Lucifer Yellow Paracellular Permeability (P_{app}) before (pre-shipment) and after (post-shipment) adding the shipping medium. These data are the result of 3 different batches.

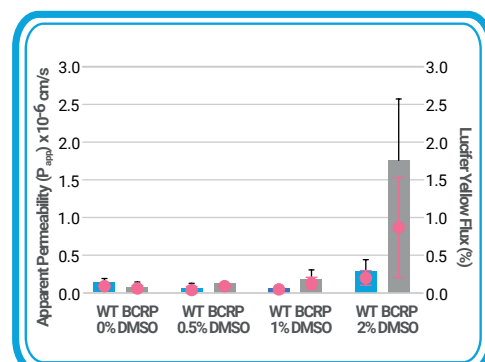


Figure 7. Effect of DMSO on barrier integrity of PreadyPort cell monolayers. These data refer to a single experiment in triplicates.

BCRP regulatory requirements are detailed in the 2020 FDA and 2012 EMA Drug Interaction Guidelines.