CacoReady 96-wells
Intestinal Permeability and Drug-Transporter Interactions Experimental Data

Apparent Permeability (Papp) values and Efflux Ratios (ER) for low, medium and high permeability reference compounds and Pgp and BCRP substrates. Assays were performed after exposing **CacoReady** to the shipping medium during a 4-day period and a subsequent 72-hr recovery in fresh culture medium.

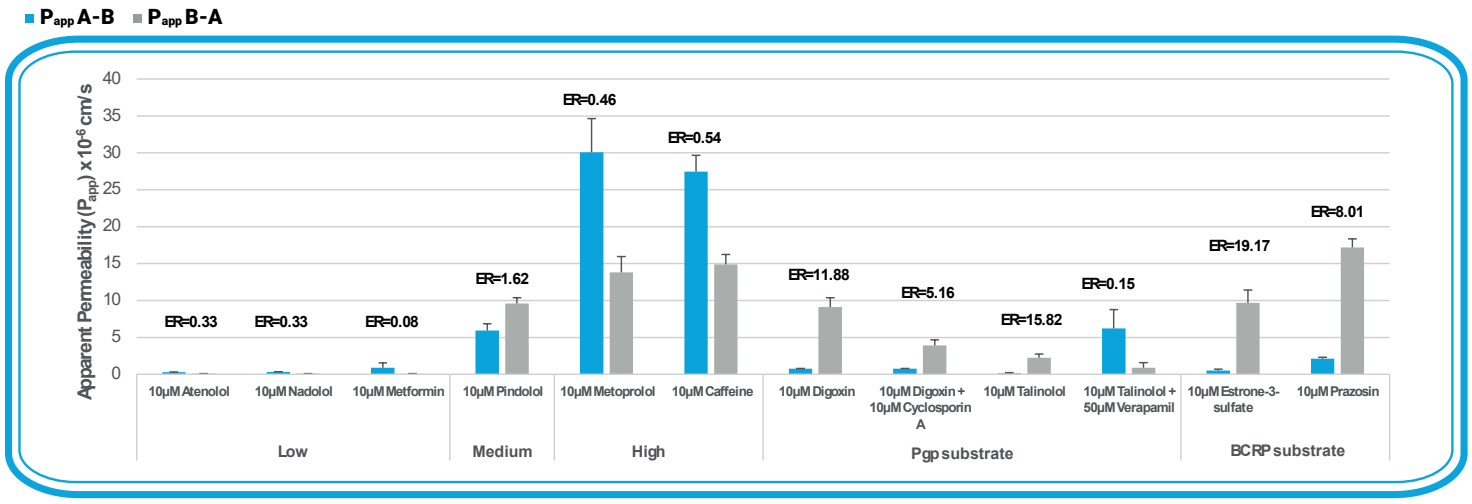

Figure 1. *Reference compound's intestinal permeability.*

CacoReady reproducibility among batches

Batch-to-batch variation was evaluated with low (atenolol), high (metoprolol), Pgp (digoxin and quinidine) and BCRP (prazosin) reference compounds. *These data are the result of 3 independent experiments.*

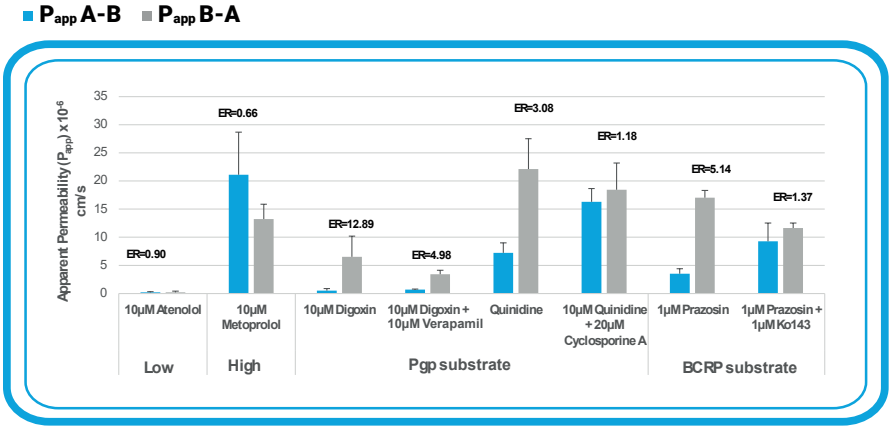

Figure 2. *Reference compound's intestinal permeability (batch-to-batch variation).*

Quality Controls

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

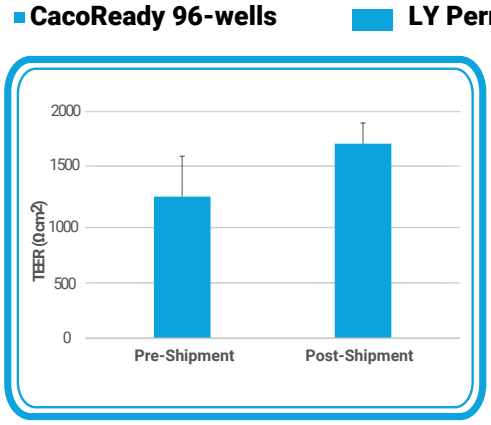

Figure 3. *Changes in TEER values throughout the CacoReady manufacturing process. These data are the result of 3 different batches.*

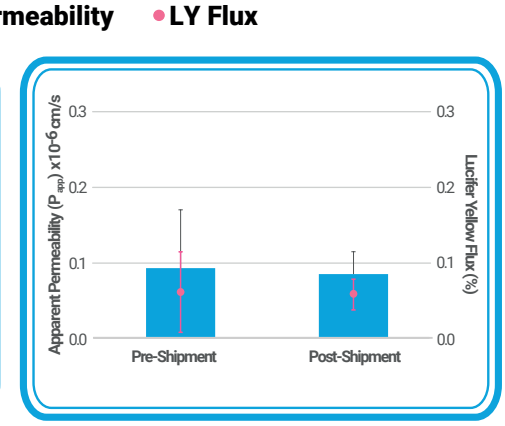

Figure 4. *Lucifer Yellow Paracellular Permeability (P_{app}) before (pre-shipment) and afer (post-shipment) adding the shipping medium. These data are the result of 3 different batches.*

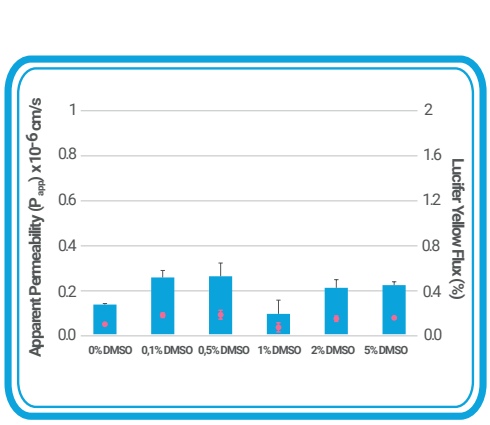

Figure 5. *Effect of DMSO on barrier integrity of CacoReady cell monolayers. These data refer to a single experiment in triplicates.*

Caco-2 regulatory requirements are detailed in the 2020 FDA and 2012 EMA Drug Interaction Guidelines and the ICH M9 Guideline.

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