

PreadyPort MDR1 24-wells Drug-Transporter Interactions Experimental Data

Apparent Permeability (P_{app}) values and efflux ratios (ER) for the MDR1 substrates, digoxin and quinidine, in the absence/presence of verapamil and valsopodar, two reference inhibitors. Assays were performed after exposing MDR1-overexpressing cells (**PreadyPort MDR1**) 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

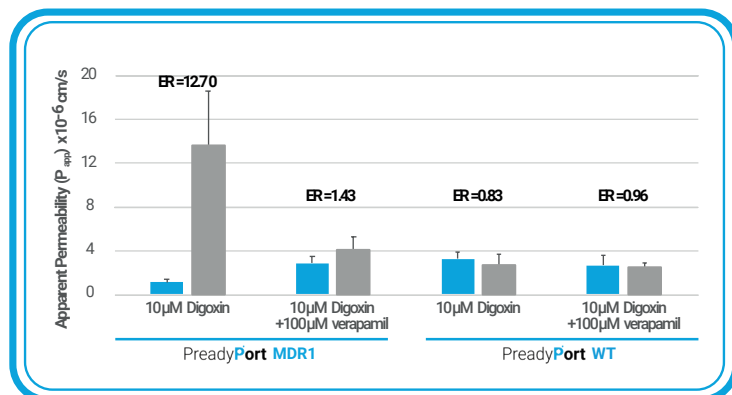


Figure 1. Digoxin secretory transport.

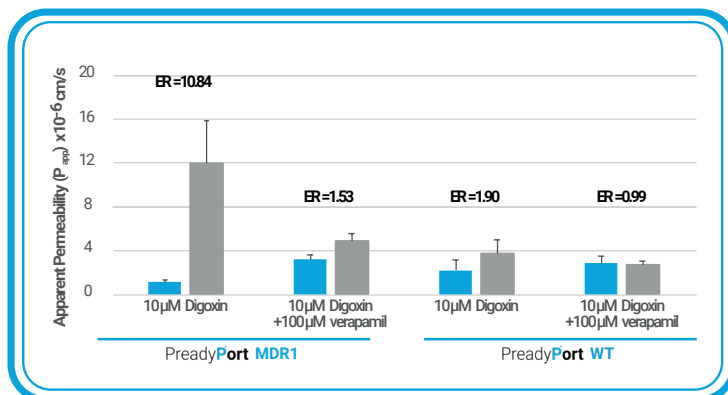


Figure 2. Digoxin secretory transport (batch-to-batch variation).

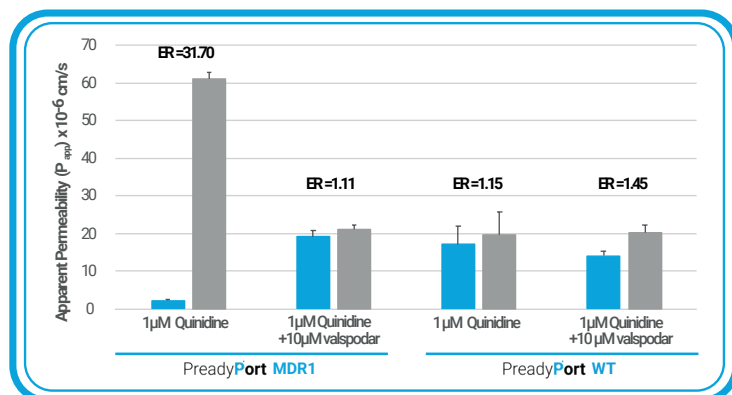


Figure 3. Quinidine secretory transport.

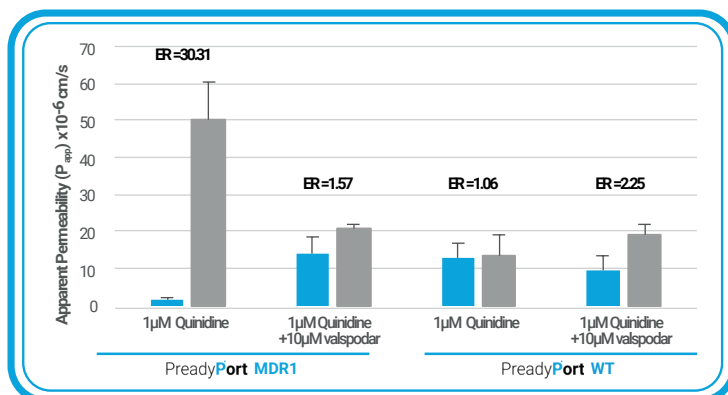


Figure 4. Quinidine secretory transport (batch-to-batch variation).

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 MDR1 ■ LY Permeability ● LY Flux

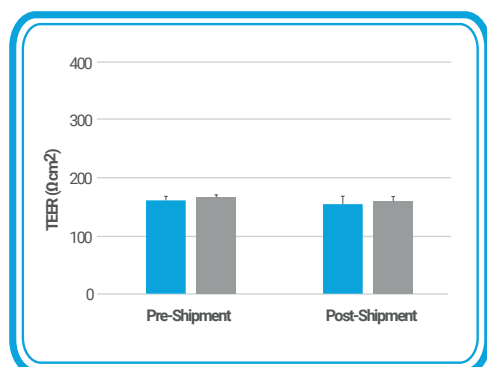


Figure 5. Changes in TEER values throughout the PreadyPort manufacturing process. These data are the result of 3 different batches.

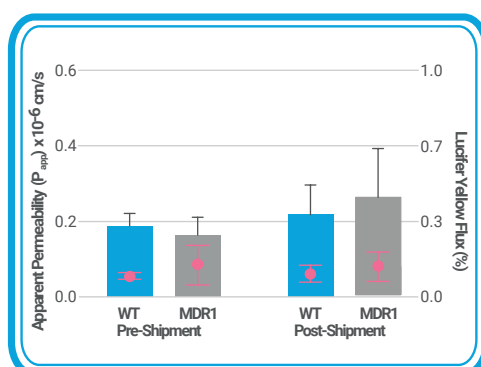


Figure 6. Lucifer Yellow Paracellular Permeability (P_{app}) before (pre-shipment) and after (post-shipment) adding the shipping medium. These data are the result of 3 different batches.

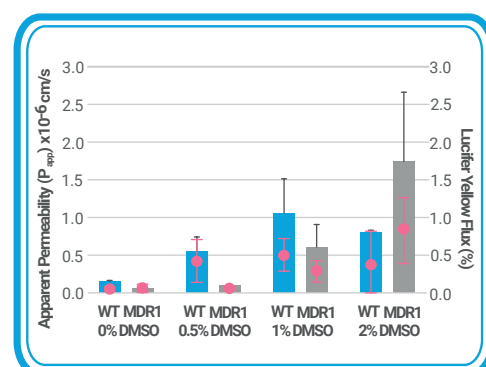


Figure 7. Effect of DMSO on barrier integrity of PreadyPort cell monolayers. These data refer to a single experiment in triplicates.

MDR1 regulatory requirements are detailed in the 2020 FDA and 2012 EMA Drug Interaction Guidelines.