

Safety, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of the selective glucocorticoid receptor modulator AZD7594, following inhalation in healthy Japanese volunteers

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Introduction: AZD7594 is a non-steroidal, selective, glucocorticoid receptor modulator (SGRM), currently in development for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. This paper reports a randomized placebo-controlled dose escalation study in healthy Japanese male subjects.

Methods: Inhaled AZD7594 was administered as one single dose at day 1 (day 1–4), with subsequent multiple daily doses (day 5–16) via a multiple-dose dry powder inhaler for 12 days of once-daily treatment. At each dose level, subjects were randomized to AZD7594 (n=7) or placebo (n=2). The safety, pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) of AZD7594 were evaluated.

Results: Inhaled AZD7594 was safe and well tolerated up to and including the highest dose 1600 µg tested. Plasma exposure suggested dose-proportional PK. The urinary excretion of AZD7594 was negligible (<0.02%). Dose-related effects were observed for 24 hrs plasma cortisol; however, significant cortisol suppression (25%) was only seen at the highest dose level following multiple doses. There were no or only marginal effects on other biomarkers tested (dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate [DHEA-S] and osteocalcin).

Conclusion: In conclusion, the early clinical evaluation of inhaled AZD7594 suggests that this novel SGRM is well tolerated in the dose range investigated and also in a Japanese population. It shows dose-proportional plasma exposure, moderate accumulation and has limited impact on systemic markers of glucocorticoid activity.

Keywords: systemic activity, AZD7594, SGRM, Japanese, healthy subjects, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, glucocorticoid receptor modulator

Introduction

AZD7594 is a novel inhaled non-steroidal, potent and selective glucocorticoid receptor modulator (SGRM) currently in clinical development for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

The low solubility and slow dissolution rate of AZD7594 enable prolonged lung retention consistent with once-daily administration.¹ Lung retention, coupled with low oral bioavailability and a rapid clearance from the systemic circulation, creates a favorable concentration gradient between the lung and the systemic circulation and an opportunity for separation of local and systemic effects.²

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AZD7594 has demonstrated anti-inflammatory effects in preclinical models of inflammation, with a potential for improved therapeutic ratio compared to inhaled corticosteroids (ICS).² AZD7594 has shown favorable safety and tolerability profiles in a first in human study in healthy subjects,³ with little evidence of effects of clinical concern that have previously been reported for ICS, such as decreased plasma cortisol. In addition, once-daily administration of AZD7594 was effective at reducing inflammation and improved lung function and asthma-related symptoms in mild-to-moderate asthmatics.^{4,5}

This study was conducted to evaluate single- and multiple-ascending dosing (SAD/MAD) in healthy male Japanese subjects, to support inclusion of patients of Japanese origin in the future clinical development program for AZD7594. The primary objective of the study was to investigate the safety and tolerability of inhaled AZD7594. Secondary objectives included a characterization of the pharmacokinetics (PK) of AZD7594 and provisionally assess dose proportionality of the PK, the time required to reach steady state and the degree of accumulation and to investigate the pharmacodynamics (PD) of AZD7594 by assessing effects on the HPA axis and other relevant biomarkers of undesired systemic activity.

Methods

Study design and subjects

The trial was conducted in compliance with Good Clinical Practice and the Declaration of Helsinki. The investigators obtained institutional review board approvals (Aspire IRB, Santee, California, USA) for the study protocol (NCT02645253), and the study was conducted at PAREXEL Early Phase Clinical Unit, Glendale, CA, USA, over a period of three months between 12th January 2016 and 17th April 2016. All subjects gave their written informed consent before participating in the trial. This was an open-label, randomized, Phase I, single-center, single-blind,

placebo-controlled, sequential-groups study of single and multiple inhaled ascending AZD7594 doses in 27 healthy male Japanese subjects aged 26–46 years (Figure 1). Subjects were included that met the following criteria: aged between 20 and 45 years with suitable veins for cannulation or repeated venipuncture; born in Japan with Japanese parents and four Japanese grandparents; a body mass index between 18 and 30 kg/m² weighing at least 25 kg and no more than 100 kg. Subjects were excluded if they had a history of any clinically significant disease or disorder, had used systemic glucocorticosteroids within 6 weeks of enrolment or had previously received AZD7594. Three cohorts were dosed (AZD7594 n=7; placebo n=2) at the AZD7594 dose level of 200, 400 and 1600 µg (delivered dose). Doses were selected based on results from the first in human study.³ The randomization scheme was generated using validated internal software, allocating the subjects to AZD7594 or placebo. A single inhaled dose of AZD7594 or placebo was administered on Day 1, followed by once-daily dosing on Days 5–16 (for 12 days). The three dose levels selected were based on a recent dose escalation study in healthy, predominantly Caucasian volunteers.³ Safety and tolerability measurements, plasma cortisol, plasma dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S) and plasma osteocalcin concentrations were reviewed in conjunction with all available safety data by a Safety Review Committee prior to deciding on the next dose.

Safety and tolerability was assessed during the study as adverse events, vital signs, ECG, physical examination, laboratory assessments and lung function test (spirometry). Venous blood samples for analysis of plasma AZD7594 concentrations were taken on Day 1 and Day 16 pre-dose, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 36, 48, 72 and 96 hrs (h) post-dose; on Days 5–15 at pre-dose; on Days 5, 8 and 12 at 1 hr post-dose. Urine for analysis of AZD7594 concentration was collected on Day 1: pre-dose spot

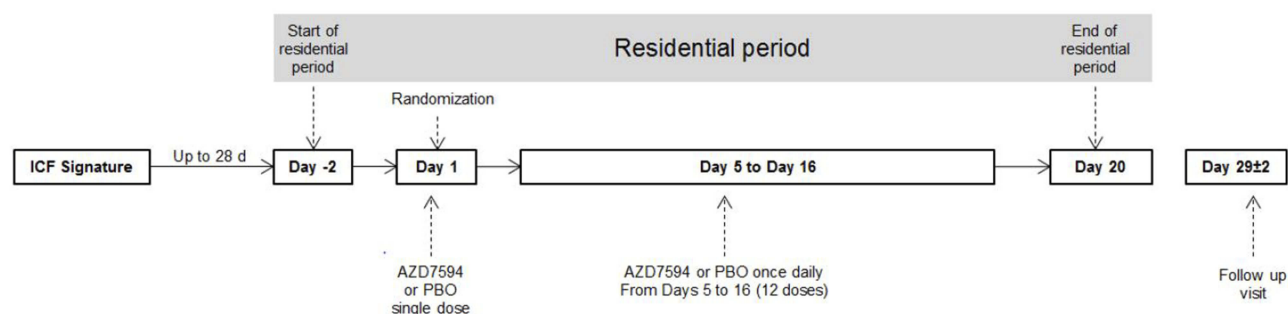


Figure 1 Study flow diagram.

collection; and in intervals: 0–6, 6–12, 12–24, 24–48, 48–72; 72–96 hrs post dose.

To assess the effects of AZD7594 on the HPA axis, venous blood samples for analysis of plasma cortisol concentrations were collected on Day –1, Day 1 and Day 16 at pre-dose (0), 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 22 and 24 hrs post dose. Venous blood samples for analysis of plasma DHEA-S and osteocalcin were taken on Day 1 at pre-dose and Day 16 at 24 hrs after dose.

The study consisted of three visits: screening (within 28 days of dosing), a residential study period starting two days before the first dose on Day 1 with discharge from the unit on Day 20 and a follow-up visit 27–31 days post-dose.

Investigational products and administration

The investigational compound was formulated as an ordered mixture in a dry powder inhaler (DPI). The inhaled doses of AZD7594 or placebo were administered in the morning via the metered dose SD2FL DPI, containing micronized AZD7594 and lactose carrier, delivered at a dose of 200 µg or 400 µg AZD7594 per actuation. Thus, the 1600 µg dose was given with four actuations. The test subjects were instructed to inhale strongly and deeply through the device.

A planned cohort with the doses administered via a pressurized metered dose inhaler (pMDI) using micronized AZD7594 co-suspended with porous particles in a hydro-fluoroalkane propellant was canceled. Emerging data from a device bridging study (NCT02648438) showed unexpectedly low systemic exposure following use of the pMDI inhaler.

Bioanalytical methods

AZD7594 was quantitated in human plasma and urine samples using validated bio-analytical methods in the laboratories of Covance Laboratories, Harrogate, UK. The plasma method employs protein precipitation followed by liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometric (LC-MS/MS) detection in the negative ion mode. The method for urine built on the plasma methodology included an additional sample dilution step, adding Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) as a stabilizing agent to prevent adsorption. Both methods were validated in the range 10.0 to 10,000 pmol/L and the lower limit of quantification

(LLOQ) set at 10.0 pmol/L using 200 µL plasma and urine, respectively.

The intra-batch and inter-batch precision for both the plasma and urine quantifications, reported as coefficient of variation (CV), were well below the accepted $\leq 15\%$ ($\leq 20\%$ at LLOQ) at all levels. Intra-batch and inter-batch bias were well within the accepted 15% ($\pm 20\%$ at LLOQ) of the nominal concentration at all levels. To verify the reliability of the reported sample analyte concentrations in plasma, and to support the accuracy and precision of measurements established with spiked control samples, incurred sample reanalysis was also performed. It was observed that 90% of the repeat results and original results were within 20% of the mean of the two values, which is well within the acceptance criteria in the current regulatory guidance.

For the PD endpoint of assessing effects on the HPA axis plasma cortisol concentrations were determined using Beckman Cortisol assay, a competitive binding immuno-enzymatic assay, validated at GenX Laboratories Inc., Los Angeles, CA, USA. The Cortisol Calibration material provided for the instrumentation had the approximate values of: 0, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 60 µg/dL. The intra-batch and inter-batch precision was within the expected range, $< 10\%$, as stated by the manufacturer.

Dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (DHEA-S) and osteocalcin were analyzed by validated methods at GenX Laboratories Inc., Los Angeles, CA, USA.

Statistical analysis

Pharmacokinetic evaluation was performed using noncompartmental analysis (Phoenix WinNonlin® Version 6.4). AUC was calculated as $AUC_{0-last+C_{last}/\lambda_z}$ in which C_{last} is the last observed quantifiable concentration. λ_z is the rate constant estimated from individual linear regression of the terminal part of the log concentration versus time curve. The $t_{1/2}$ was calculated by $\ln(2)/\lambda_z$. If $t_{1/2}$ was greater than half of the total sampling interval (48 hrs) or the percent extrapolated AUC was $> 30\%$, the terminal elimination phase-dependent parameters ($t_{1/2}$ and AUC) were excluded from descriptive statistics. Observations below LLOQ were set to missing and thus ignored in the analysis.

Due to the exploratory nature of the studies, the sample sizes were not based on formal statistical considerations, but rather on experience from previous similar Phase I studies with other compounds. Descriptive statistics are presented throughout. Dose proportionality was analyzed based on a graphical analysis of dose-adjusted AUC and C_{max} and by using the power model approach. The intercept α and the

slope β (in $[AUC \text{ or } C_{\max}] = \alpha * \text{dose}^\beta$) together with associated 90% confidence intervals (CI) was estimated and presented for AUC and $C_{\max}$. The power model parameters were estimated using least-squares regression. For plasma cortisol, AUC_{0-24} was calculated, and the AUC ratios of treatment over baseline were compared between treatments using a multiplicative analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). The ratio was also log transformed prior to analysis, with treatment included as the fixed factor and the baseline included as a covariate.

Results

Twenty-seven Japanese males (mean age 34 years, mean BMI 23) took part in the study, six of them received placebo and 21 received AZD7594. All participants completed the study. The demographic distribution was balanced between treatment groups (Table 1).

Pharmacokinetics

Single-dose plasma exposure data

Plasma concentration time data after a single dose of AZD7594 is given in Figure 2A. PK parameters are provided in Table 2. The PK of inhaled AZD7594 was characterized by an initial rapid absorption from the lung,

followed by a slow terminal phase, with low sustained concentrations over the 96 hrs sampling period. Consequently, the terminal half-life could only be reliably determined in a few subjects and was estimated to be 40–44 hrs. The data suggested dose-proportional plasma exposure: in a power model dose-adjusted analysis, the 90% confidence interval (CI) of the slope included 1 both for AUC (0.81 to 1.31) and $C_{\max}$ (0.88 to 1.15). Following single-dose administration, the mean cumulative percent of dose excreted in urine as unchanged drug was less than 0.02% and mean CL_R was approximately 0.003 to 0.029 L/h.

Repeated dose plasma exposure data

Plasma exposure increased with dose following multiple dosing (Figure 2). PK parameters are provided in Table 3. Overall, after 12 days of once-daily treatment with AZD7594, dose proportionality in PK was shown; the 90% CI of the slope included 1 both for AUC_{0-24} (0.95 to 1.14) and $C_{ss, \max}$ (0.87 to 1.09). Following once-daily inhalation of AZD7594, steady state conditions for AZD7594 in plasma were generally reached within eight doses (Figure 3), the accumulation was 3- to 4-fold and data did not indicate any time-dependent PK.

Table 1 Baseline demographics

Variable category	Placebo (N=6)	AZD7594 200 μ g (N=7)	AZD7594 400 μ g (N=7)	AZD7594 1600 μ g (N=7)	Total AZD7594 (N=21)	All subjects (N=27)
Age (years)						
Mean (SD)	35.7 (5.54)	32.7 (5.41)	34.1 (6.41)	33.6 (6.43)	33.5 (5.82)	34.0 (5.73)
Median	33.5	31.0	33.0	30.0	31.0	33.0
Min-Max	30–44	26–41	28–44	27–43	26–44	26–44
Sex, n (%)						
Male	6 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	27 (100.0)
Height (cm)						
Mean (SD)	170.2 (5.91)	170.4 (7.68)	174.7 (5.38)	171.3 (6.21)	172.1 (6.44)	171.7 (6.27)
Median	171.5	170.0	177.0	171.0	172.0	172.0
Min-Max	163–176	161–184	167–181	162–178	161–184	161–184
Weight (kg)						
Mean (SD)	68.02 (7.72)	65.83 (8.22)	72.53 (8.03)	65.69 (3.75)	68.01 (7.39)	68.01 (7.39)
Median	67.45	63.30	72.60	65.00	66.60	66.90
Min-Max	58.0–78.6	56.4–81.9	63.8–86.9	59.2–70.3	56.4–86.9	65.4–86.9
BMI (kg/m^2)						
Mean (SD)	23.43 (1.77)	22.70 (2.92)	23.74 (2.03)	22.39 (2.14)	22.98 (2.343)	23.08 (2.20)
Median	23.15	22.40	23.80	22.90	22.90	22.90
Min-Max	21.8–25.7	19.7–28.3	21.2–26.5	18.7–24.4	18.7–28.3	18.7–28.3

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index (weight [kg]/height [m^2]); Max, maximum recorded values; Min, minimum recorded values; n, number of subjects in the given category; N, number of subjects randomized to each treatment overall; %, n expressed as a percentage of N; SD, standard deviation.

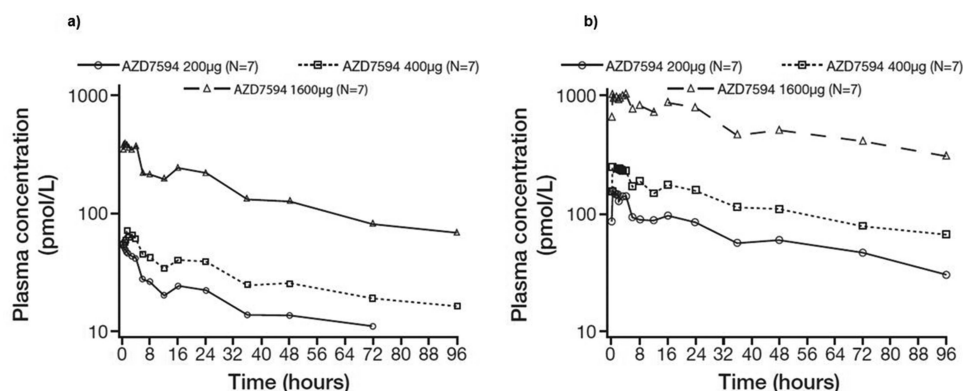


Figure 2 Geometric mean plasma concentrations of AZD7594 in Japanese subjects following a single inhaled dose (a) and following 12 days of once-daily inhalation (b). **Note:** Figure illustrates semi-logarithmic data and doses are depicted as µg delivered dose.

Table 2 PK parameters of AZD7594 following single inhaled dose, geometric mean (CV%)

Parameter (unit)	Summary statistics	200 µg (N=7)	400 µg (N=7)	1600 µg (N=7)
C_{max} (pmol/L)	Geometric mean (CV%)	56.05 (22.0)	76.93 (34.4)	430.8 (22.4)
AUC (h*pmol/L)	Geometric mean (CV%)	NC (NA)	NC (NA)	18260 ^a (22.9)
AUC _(0-last) (h*pmol/L)	Geometric mean (CV%)	1314 (28.2)	2736 (12.2)	13,960 (18.2)
t_{max} (h)	Median (min; max)	0.25 (0.25; 0.98)	0.52 (0.25; 3.00)	0.50 (0.25; 4.00)
$t_{1/2\lambda z}$ (h)	Arithmetic mean (SD)	39.88 ^a (5.44)	NC (NA)	43.57 ^b (3.815)
f_e (0-last) (%)	Arithmetic mean (SD)	0.002 (0.004)	0.002 (0.003)	0.016 (0.010)
CL_R (L/h)	Arithmetic mean (SD)	0.003 (0.008)	0.005 (0.006)	0.029 (0.017)

Notes: ^an=5; ^bn=4.

Abbreviations: CV%, geometric coefficient of variation; N, number in the pharmacokinetic analysis set; NA, not applicable; NC, not calculable; SD, standard deviation.

Table 3 PK parameters of AZD7594 following inhaled dosing for 12 days, geometric mean (CV%)

Parameter (unit)	Summary statistics	200 µg (N=7)	400 µg (N=7)	1600 µg (N=7)
$C_{ss,max}$ (pmol/L)	Geometric mean CV%	164.3 (14.0)	261.2 (37.0)	1206 (14.7)
C_{av} (pmol/L)	Geometric mean CV%	101.1 (13.4)	183.7 (33.4)	867.8 (13.2)
AUC ₍₀₋₂₄₎ (h*pmol/L)	Geometric mean CV%	2426 (13.4)	4409 (33.4)	20,830 (13.2)
$t_{ss,max}$ (h)	Median (min; max)	0.25 (0.25; 4.02)	1.50 (0.25; 8.00)	1.50 (0.25; 4.00)
R_{AC}	Geometric mean (SD)	3.562 (15.7)	4.067 (43.7)	3.437 (7.3)

Abbreviations: CV%, geometric coefficient of variation; N, number of subjects in the pharmacokinetic analysis set; SD, standard deviation.

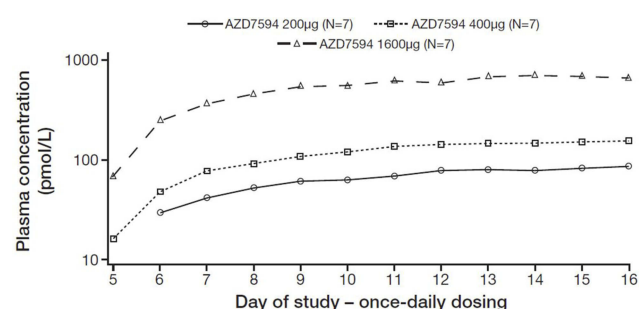


Figure 3 Geometric mean trough plasma concentrations of AZD7594 versus study day.

Note: Figure illustrates semi-logarithmic data and doses are depicted as µg delivered dose.

Pharmacodynamics

HPA effects

Plasma concentrations of cortisol after repeated once-daily dosing (at 8 am) of AZD7594 for 1 day are illustrated in Figure 4. In Table 4, the AZD7594 vs placebo ratios of AUC_{0-24} hrs plasma cortisol are summarized after single and multiple dosing.

Dose-related effects were observed for plasma cortisol AUC_{0-24} ; however, suppression was only statistically significant vs placebo after multiple doses of 1600 µg (Table 4). The maximum cortisol suppression was 25% after 1600 µg daily for 12 days. No cortisol suppression was observed following single-dose administration, as compared to placebo.

Plasma cortisol assessments were reproducible and stable throughout treatment periods, as suggested by the placebo AUC_{0-24} plasma cortisol treatment vs pre-treatment ratio means being close to unity through all treatments. These ratios were 0.90 after single doses and 0.96 after repeated dosing (Table 4).

Other biomarkers

There was no consistent change in plasma osteocalcin compared to placebo following once-daily dosing of AZD7594 for 12 days, data not shown. No change compared to baseline in mean DHEA-S was observed following 12 days of dosing with placebo. At AZD7594 dose levels 200 µg and 400 µg, the mean values for DHEA-S were numerically slightly lower

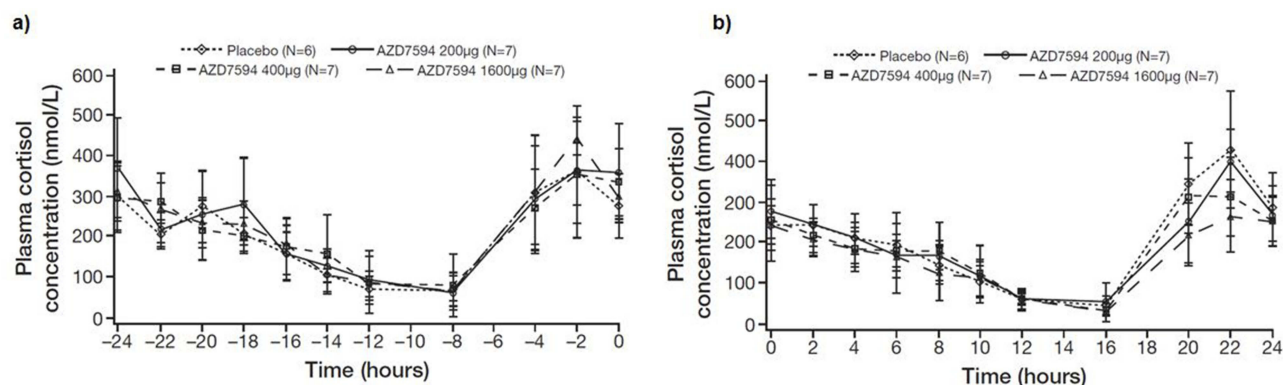


Figure 4 Geometric mean plasma cortisol concentrations at baseline (a) and following 12 days of once-daily morning dosing (b) of AZD7594.

Note: Figure illustrates data on a linear scale and doses are depicted as µg delivered dose.

Table 4 Comparison of AZD7594 versus placebo AUC_{0-24} plasma cortisol ratios after single day (Day 1) and repeated once-daily dosing for 12 days (Days 5–16)

	Treatment	N	n	Geometric LS mean	95% CI	Pairwise comparison with placebo	
						Ratio (%)	95% CI
Day 1/Day -1	Placebo	6		0.9020	0.7960; 1.022		
	AZD7594 200 µg	7	7	0.9290	0.8282; 1.042	102.99	86.88; 122.09
	AZD7594 400 µg	7	7	0.9554	0.8518; 1.072	105.92	89.40; 125.49
	AZD7594 1600 µg	7	7	0.9004	0.8024; 1.010	99.82	84.12; 118.46
Day 16/Day -1	Placebo	6		0.9627	0.8484; 1.092		
	AZD7594 200 µg	7	7	0.8839	0.7871; 0.9927	91.82	77.32; 109.04
	AZD7594 400 µg	7	7	0.8610	0.7667; 0.9668	89.44	75.35; 106.16
	AZD7594 1600 µg	7	7	0.7256	0.6458; 0.8153	75.38	63.40; 89.61

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; LS, least squares; N, number in the pharmacokinetic analysis set; n, all subjects included in the statistical comparison analysis.

(9% [$-0.612 \mu\text{mol/L}$] and 15% [$-1.130 \mu\text{mol/L}$], respectively) compared to baseline. In the 1600 μg group, the mean was numerically slightly higher (5% [$0.112 \mu\text{mol/L}$]) compared to the baseline measurement.

Safety and tolerability following inhalation of AZD7594

Incidences of adverse events are presented in Table 5. There were no clinically relevant patterns in laboratory safety test (clinical chemistry, hematology and urinalysis) results, ECG, vital signs or spirometry measurements during the study. A total of six AEs were reported by six subjects (five AEs reported by 5/21 subjects receiving AZD7594 and one AE reported by 1/6 subjects receiving placebo). There was no identifiable dose-related trend in AEs. For subjects receiving AZD7594, a total of three AEs was reported for the 200 μg dose group (dry throat, nasal congestion and oropharyngeal pain). One subject in the 400 μg dose group reported folliculitis and there was one report of presyncope in the 1600 μg dose group.

Gout of moderate intensity was reported by one subject receiving placebo. All other AEs were of mild intensity. All AEs except dry throat (in AZD7594 200 μg dose group) were considered by the investigator to be not related to the study drug.

Discussion

The study in healthy Japanese male subjects summarized in this report suggests that inhaled AZD7594 is generally

safe and well tolerated in the investigated dose range – up to 1600 μg single doses and once-daily delivered doses for 12 days. Both the single and multiple ascending doses suggested dose-proportional plasma exposure of AZD7594. Steady state kinetics were reached in eight days and the accumulation ratio was moderate (3–4). Inhaled AZD7594 did pharmacologically affect the HPA axis (0–24 hrs cortisol data), but only following repeat administration of the highest dose.

As has been previously shown for AZD7594 following inhalation, the compound shows absorption-rate-limited kinetics; ie, the elimination is dependent on the absorption rate from the lung.¹ The slow absorption, governed by a slow dissolution rate due to low solubility, results in a long pulmonary residence time and supports once-daily administration. The prolonged absorption phase resulted in low and sustained concentrations observed through the last sample collection time-point of 96 hrs. It was not possible to determine the terminal half-life accurately for many subjects due to an insufficient sampling interval; the reported means are thus underestimations of the true half-life. Individual subject $t_{1/2}$ values ranged from 34.8 to 93 hrs and were similar to a recent study, where the same DPI device and formulation was used and individual subject $t_{1/2}$ values ranged from 27.1 to 83.4 hrs.¹ The results in the present study, however, were notably longer than those in another previous study,³ in which healthy volunteers reported mean $t_{1/2}$ values of approximately 22 to 31 hrs after administration of AZD7594 suspension via nebulizer,

Table 5 Adverse events

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Placebo (N=6) n (%)	AZD7594 200 μg (N=7), n (%)	AZD7594 400 μg (N=7), n (%)	AZD7594 1600 μg (N=7), n (%)	Total AZD7594 (N=21), n (%)	All subjects (N=27), n (%)
Subjects with any AE	1 (16.7)	3 (42.9)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	5 (23.8)	6 (22.2)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	0	3 (42.9)	0	0	3 (42.9)	3 (11.1)
Dry throat	0	1 (14.3)	0	0	1 (4.8)	1 (3.7)
Nasal congestion	0	1 (14.3)	0	0	1 (4.8)	1 (3.7)
Oropharyngeal pain	0	1 (14.3)	0	0	1 (4.8)	1 (3.7)
Infections and infestations	0	0	1 (14.3)	0	1 (4.8)	1 (3.7)
Folliculitis	0	0	1 (14.3)	0	1 (4.8)	1 (3.7)
Metabolism and nutritional disorders	1 (16.7)	0	0	0	0	1 (3.7)
Gout	1 (16.7)	0	0	0	0	1 (3.7)
Nervous system disorders	0	0	0	1 (14.3)	1 (4.8)	1 (3.7)
Presyncope	0	0	0	1 (14.3)	1 (4.8)	1 (3.7)

Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; N, number of subjects randomized to each treatment or overall; n (%), number of subjects in each category expressed as a percentage of N.

confirming that the elimination process of AZD7594 is drug delivery and absorption rate-limited.

Following single-dose administration, the mean cumulative percent of dose excreted in urine as unchanged drug was less than 0.02% and mean CLR was approximately 0.003 to 0.029 L/h, suggesting that urinary excretion is a negligible elimination pathway for AZD7594.

Previously, the basic pharmacokinetic properties of AZD7594 have been described after single doses in healthy subjects.¹ Disposition was multi-phasic, hepatic clearance high and oral availability less than 1%. Hence, the basic PK properties of AZD7594 are similar to those of other currently available GR agonists, notably the inhaled corticosteroids.

The plasma concentration time data in this study do not suggest any significant ethnic difference in AZD7594 dose-normalized plasma exposure (AUC) or any effect on cortisol suppression, taking into consideration the different administration techniques (nebulization in the recent Caucasian-dominant SAD-MAD study³ vs DPI in this study). No difference in exposure between the two populations was expected. The metabolism of AZD7594 has been investigated using heterologous expressed human cytochrome P450 isoforms. The results indicate that AZD7594 is mainly metabolized by CYP3A4 with a minor contribution of CYP2C9. The activity of CYP3A4 in vivo is essentially similar in subjects of Japanese, Korean, Chinese and Caucasian ancestry.⁶ In the present study, the systemic pharmacodynamic effects were studied in healthy Japanese subjects. As expected, effects on HPA function increase with dose of inhaled AZD7594: maximal suppression of 24-hrs plasma cortisol was 25%, attained after the highest dose, 1600 µg daily dose for 12 days. There was no significant cortisol suppression seen at lower doses in the dose range expected to be advanced further in later phase clinical studies. Effect on osteocalcin, a sensitive biomarker of bone formation, was marginal. No effect was seen on DHEA-S, a steroidal adrenal hormone affected by exogenous corticosteroid exposure but with the advantage of lacking diurnal variation.⁷ It should be kept in mind that the data sets reported herein are small, and that effects may have been revealed in other and/or larger cohorts of subjects. In conclusion, the early clinical evaluation of inhaled AZD7594 suggests that this novel SGRM is well tolerated in Japanese subjects as single and multiple (12 days once-daily) administrations in the dose range investigated (200–1600 µg delivered

dose). AZD7594 shows dose-proportional plasma exposure, moderate accumulation and has little impact on systemic markers of glucocorticoid activity. In retrospective comparison to data from studies in Caucasian healthy volunteers, there is nothing to suggest that Japanese subjects have a relevant difference in their systemic plasma exposure or in 24 hr plasma cortisol after inhaled administration of AZD7594.

Data sharing statement

Data underlying the findings described in this manuscript may be obtained in accordance with AstraZeneca's data sharing policy, described at: <https://astrazenecagrouptrials.pharmacm.com/ST/Submission/Disclosure>.

Abbreviations

AUC, area under the curve; DHEA-S, dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate; HPA, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; MAD, multiple ascending dose; PK, pharmacokinetics; PD, pharmacodynamics; SAD, single ascending dose; SGRM, selective glucocorticoid receptor modulator.

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Disclosure

SP, UT, YC, HF, CA, AA, and UWH are all current or former employees of AstraZeneca. EY is an employee of PAREXEL. AstraZeneca provided funding to PAREXEL for the conduct of this study. SP owns shares in AstraZeneca. UT reports personal fees from AstraZeneca, during the conduct of the study and owns shares in AstraZeneca. HF owns shares in AstraZeneca. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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