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## Reversible and Time-Dependent Inhibition of CYP3A4-Mediated Nifedipine Oxidation by Noscapine

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SUMMARY. Substrate-dependent inhibition of CYP3A4 might influence the extrapolation of drug interactions from the *in vitro* to *in vivo* situation. The aim of the present study is to investigate reversible and time-dependent inhibition of CYP3A4-mediated nifedipine oxidation by noscapine. Furthermore, *in vitroin vivo* extrapolation (IVIVE) was performed using *in vitro* parameters. The results showed that CYP3A4-mediated nifedipine oxidation activity was strongly inhibited with an IC50 of 25.7  $\pm$  5.4  $\mu$ M. Kinetic analysis showed that inhibition of CYP3A4-mediated nifedipine oxidation by noscapine was best fit to a noncompetitive manner with Ki value of 10.9  $\mu$ M. IC50 shift experiment showed that IC50 was significantly decreased from 25.7  $\pm$  5.4  $\mu$ M to 0.34  $\pm$  0.07  $\mu$ M after pre-incubation with noscapine for 30 min, which indicated that time-dependent inhibition existed for inhibition of CYP3A4 by noscapine. The AUC of (R)-warfarin was predicted to increase by 0.5 % using  $C_{max}$  or 0.2 % using unbound  $C_{max}$  with reversible inhibition prediction equation, while the AUC of (R)-warfarin was estimated to increase by 23.1 % using  $C_{max}$  or 10.4 % using unbound  $C_{max}$  with TDI prediction equation. Inhibition of CYP3A4 by noscapine showed substrate-dependent inhibition behaviour. However, the results obtained from IVIVE are very similar using testosterone or nifedipine as probe substrates.

KEY WORDS: Drug-drug interaction (DDI), Nifedipine, Noscapine, Substrate-dependent inhibition, Time-dependent inhibition (TDI), Warfarin.

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