

Table S1. PK/PD Model Equations

(A) PCCA/PCCB mRNA PK model

$d(A_1)/dt = \text{input} - CL_{12} * C_1$
$d(A_2)/dt = CL_{12} * C_1 - CL_{23} * C_2 + CL_{32} * C_3 - CL_{20} * C_2$
$d(A_3)/dt = CL_{23} * C_2 - CL_{32} * C_3$
$C_1 = A_1/V$ $C_2 = A_2/V_2$ $C_3 = A_3/V$ $C_{13} = C_1 + C_3$
$CL_{12} = tvCL_{12} * (BW/0.025) ** cl\alpha$ $CL_{32} = tvCL_{32} * (BW/0.025) ** cl\alpha$ $CL_{23} = tvCL_{23} * (BW/0.025) ** cl\beta$ $CL_{20} = tvCL_{20} * (BW/0.025) ** cl\beta$
$V = tvV * (BW/0.025) ** 1$ $V_2 = tvV_2 * (BW/0.025) ** 1$

A₁, amount in compartment 1 (plasma compartment); A₂, amount in compartment 2 (tissue compartment); A₃, amount in compartment 3 (plasma compartment); BW, body weight; C₁, concentration in compartment 1; C₂, concentration in compartment 2 (tissue compartment); C₃, concentration in compartment 3; CL₁₂, clearance from compartment 1 to compartment 2; CL₂₀, tissue elimination clearance; CL₂₃, clearance from compartment 2 to compartment 3; CL₃₂, clearance from compartment 3 to compartment 2; V, distribution volume of compartment 1 and 3; V₂, distribution volume of compartment 2; C₁₃, total sum of concentrations (C₁ and C₃) in the plasma compartments; cl α , allometric exponent for CL₁₂ and CL₃₂ parameters (clearance from plasma); cl β , allometric exponent for CL₂₃ and CL₂₀ parameters (clearance from tissue); mRNA, messenger RNA; PD, pharmacodynamic; PK, pharmacokinetic; tv, typical value.

(B) PCC PD model

$d(C_e)/dt = K_{e0} * (C_{13} - C_e)$
$d(\text{PCC})/dt = K_{\text{syn}} * C_e + K_q * (\text{PCP} - \text{PCC}) - K_{\text{deg}} * \text{PCC}$
$d(\text{PCP})/dt = K_q * (\text{PCC} - \text{PCP})$
$K_{\text{syn}} = C_e * \text{Slope}$

C₁₃, plasma concentration of mRNA-3927; C_e, effect compartment concentration of mRNA-3927; K_{deg}, PCC protein degradation rate; K_{e0}, equilibrium rate constant for effect compartment; K_q, intercompartmental rate constant for PCC protein; K_{syn}, PCC protein synthesis rate; PCC, propionyl CoA carboxylase; PCP, PCC protein in the peripheral compartment; PD, pharmacodynamic.

(C) 2-MC, 3-HP, C3/C2 PD model

$2\text{-MC} = E_{0\text{2-MC}} + [2\text{-MC}_{\text{base}} * (1 - I_{\text{max}} * \text{PCC}/(\text{IC50}_{\text{2-MC}} + \text{PCC}))]$
$3\text{-HP} = E_{0\text{3-HP}} + [3\text{-HP}_{\text{base}} * (1 - I_{\text{max}} * \text{PCC}/(\text{IC50}_{\text{3-HP}} + \text{PCC}))]$
$\text{C3/C2} = E_{0\text{C3/C2}} + [\text{C3/C2}_{\text{base}} * (1 - I_{\text{max}} * \text{PCC}/(\text{IC50}_{\text{C3/C2}} + \text{PCC}))]$

2-MC, 2-methylcitrate; 2-MC_{base}, baseline 2-MC amenable to suppression; 3-HP, 3-hydroxypropionate; 3-HP_{base}, baseline 3-HP; C2, acetyl carnitine; C3, propionyl carnitine; C3/C2_{base}, baseline C3/C2; E_{02-MC}, plasma 2-MC levels not affected by mRNA-3927; E_{03-HP}, plasma 3-HP levels not affected by mRNA-3927; E_{0C3/C2}, plasma C3/C2 levels not affected by mRNA-3927; IC_{502-MC}, PCC concentration needed for 50% of maximal 2-MC reduction; IC_{503-HP}, PCC concentration needed for 50% of maximal 3-HP reduction; IC_{50C3/C2}, PCC concentration needed for 50% of maximal C3/C2 reduction; I_{max}, maximum inhibition; PCC, propionyl CoA carboxylase; PD, pharmacodynamic.