

**Distribution analysis of epertinib in brain metastasis of HER2-positive breast cancer by imaging mass spectrometry and prospect for antitumor activity**

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**Supplementary information**

**Supplementary Table S1. Transcellular transport of [<sup>14</sup>C]-epertinib, across Caco-2 cell monolayers at 37°C**

Compound	Concentration ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	$P_{\text{app}}$ ( $\times 10^{-6}$ cm/sec)		$P_{\text{app}}$ ratio
		Apical to basal	Basal to apical	
[ <sup>14</sup> C]-epertinib	1	$1.17 \pm 0.02$	$2.25 \pm 0.14$	1.9
	5	$1.44 \pm 0.05$	$1.83 \pm 0.10$	1.3
	20	$1.69 \pm 0.17$	$1.51 \pm 0.08$	0.9

Each value except the values of  $P_{\text{app}}$  ratio represents the mean  $\pm$  SD of three samples.

Each value of  $P_{\text{app}}$  ratio was calculated by using the mean  $P_{\text{app}}$  value of three samples.

**Supplementary Figure S1. Experimental brain metastasis of breast cancer (intraventricular mouse model): experimental method**

Schematic showing the methodology of brain metastases development in mice, followed by drug and permeability tracer administration, and the equipment used to measure lesion permeability and distribution.

**Experimental Brain Metastasis of Breast Cancer (Intraventricular Mouse Model): Experimental method**

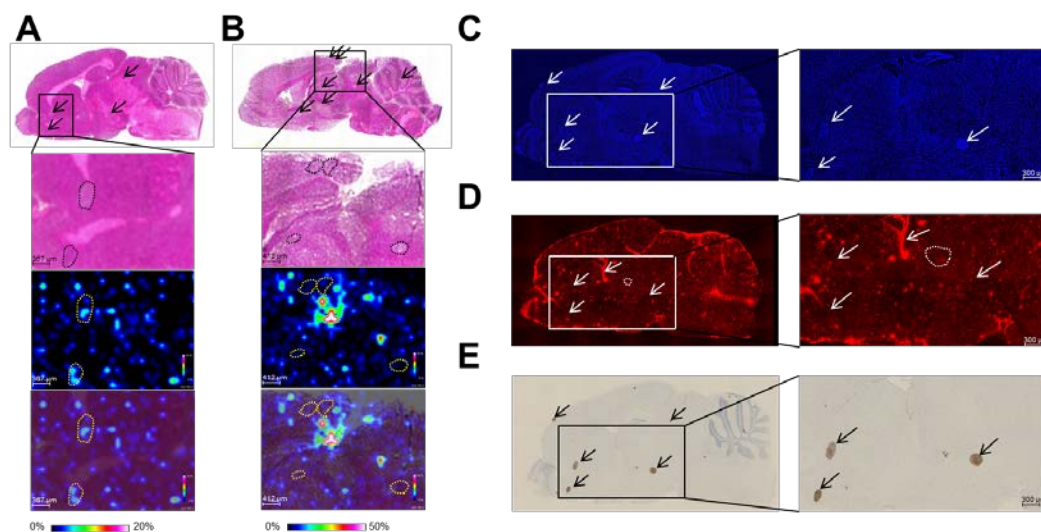
- ✓ Breast cancer cells ; MDA-MB-361-luc-BR2, -BR3 (luciferase expressing cell lines)
- ↓
- ✓ Left ventricle injection into immune-compromised mouse (n = 20 for each implantation model)
- ↓
- ✓ Tumor cell growth in brain for 6 weeks
- ↓
- ✓ Group assignment and administration of epertinib or lapatinib
- ↓ 4 h
- ✓ I.v. injection of Texas-Red dextran (3 kDa)
- ↓ 5 min
- ✓ Study barrier permeability and drug uptake

**Group assignment**

Substance	Dose (mg/kg)	Clone name	
		BR2	BR3
Epertinib	50	n=3	n=3
Lapatinib	50	n=3	n=2

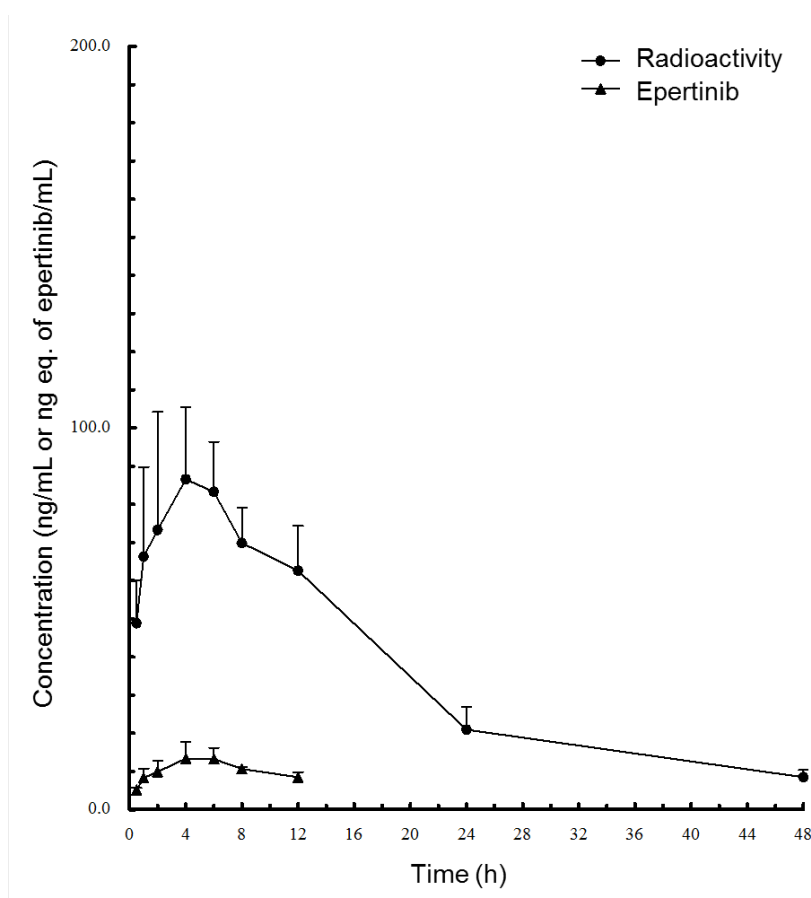
## Supplementary Figure S2. Distribution of epertinib and lapatinib in brain metastases of the breast cancer IVM

Representative images of mouse brain sections showing BR2 IVM with breast cancer with at 4 h after oral administration of epertinib hydrochloride or lapatinib ditosylate monohydrate at a dose of 50 mg/kg (as epertinib (**A**) or lapatinib (**B**)). The magnified views are shown in upper row: H&E images, middle row: ion images of epertinib or lapatinib, and lower row: ion images of epertinib or lapatinib co-registered with H&E. Typical images of mouse brain sections showing diamidino phenylindole fluorescence (**C**), Texas-Red<sup>®</sup> dextran (3 kDa) fluorescence (**D**), and HER2 IHC staining (**E**) from an animal with BR2 brain metastases. Arrows indicate the position of tumors and the position of choroid plexus. Dashed lines of black and yellow: the region of tumors (**A** and **B**), white: the region of brain parenchyma (**D**).



**Supplementary Figure S3. Concentration of radioactivity and epertinib in plasma after single oral administration of [<sup>14</sup>C]-epertinib hydrochloride to non-fasting male rats (dose: 5 mg as epertinib/kg)**

Data are expressed as the mean values + SD of four animals.



# Supplementary Figure S4. Representative calibration curves of epertinib and lapatinib measured by IMS

Representative data for calibration curves of epertinib (A) and lapaitnib (B)

