

**Supplement - A comprehensive framework for physiologically based pharmacokinetic modelling in Matlab®**

Table S1: Parameters and their abbreviation and units used to build a PBPK model.

Parameter	Abbreviation	Unit
concentration of acidic phospholipids	[AP]	-
inhibitor concentration	[Inh]	mg/L
substrate concentration	[Sub]	mg/L
abundance	AB	hepatic enzymes: pmol/mg hepatic transporter: pmol/Mio cells intestinal enzymes: nmol/intestine intestinal transporter: fmol/cm <sup>2</sup>
time-dependent abundance	ABt	hepatic enzymes: pmol/mg hepatic transporter: pmol/Mio cells intestinal enzymes: nmol/intestine intestinal transporter: fmol/cm <sup>2</sup>
blood-to-plasma ratio	BP	-
concentration	C	mg/L
clearance	CL	L/h
absorption clearance	CL <sub>ab</sub>	L/h
intrinsic clearance of an enzymatic / transporter isoform	CL <sub>int</sub>	μL/min/pmol enzyme / transporter
intrinsic clearance not assigned to a specific enzyme	CL <sub>int,hep</sub>	μL/min/mg protein
cardiac output	CO	L/h
fraction of extracellular water	f <sub>EW</sub>	-
fraction of intracellular water	f <sub>iw</sub>	-
fraction of neutral lipids	f <sub>NL</sub>	-
fraction of neutral phospholipids	f <sub>NP</sub>	-
fraction unbound	f <sub>u</sub>	-
fold expansion factor for the villi of the surface area	F <sub>villi</sub>	-
glomerular filtration rate	GFR	mL/min
hematocrit	HCT	-
hepatocytes per gram liver	HPGL	Mio cells / g liver
half maximal inducer concentration	IC <sub>50</sub>	μM
maximum fold induction	IndMax	-
flux	J	L/h
affinity constant for acidic phospholipids	KaAP	-
apparent inhibition constant	K <sub>app</sub>	μM
affinity constant for binding proteins	KaPR	-

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Unit</b>
degradation rate	$k_{deg}$	1/h
inhibition constant	$K_i$	$\mu\text{M}$
inactivation rate	$k_{inact}$	1/h
ionized form	$K_{io}$	-
Michaelis-Menten constant	$K_m$	$\mu\text{M}$
partition coefficient of plasma binding proteins	$K_{pPR}$	-
unbound drug partition coefficient	$K_{pu}$	-
length	$L_e$	cm
lymph flow	$L$	L/h
vegetable oil-water partition coefficient	$\log D$	-
octanol-water partition coefficient	$\log P$	-
total lymph flow	$L_{tot}$	L/h
microsomal proteins per gram liver	$MPPGL$	mg / g liver
apparent permeability	$P_{app}$	$10^{-6}$ cm/sec
effective permeability in man	$P_{eff,man}$	$10^{-4}$ cm/sec
binding protein concentration	$PR$	g/L
permeability surface area	$PSA$	$\text{cm}^2$
blood flow	$Q$	L/h
radius	$r$	cm
volume	$V$	L
maximum velocity	$V_{max}$	pmol/min/pmol enzyme / transporter
volume of distribution at steady state	$V_{ss}$	L

Table S2: Subscripts and their abbreviation used to build the PBPK model.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
arterial blood	ab
additional	ad
adipose	AD
bone	BO
brain	BR
intracellular space	cel
enzyme	E
efflux	ef
gonads	GO
gut	GU
gut	gut
hepatic arterial	ha
heart	HE
hepatic	hep
interstitial space	ine
intracellular water	IW
kidney	KI
liver	LI
lymph-node	LN
lung	LU
muscle	MU
organ	org
pancreas	PA
plasma	PL
portal vein bypass	PVBY
renal	R
red blood cells	RBC
remaining organ	RE
refers to a 30 years old subject arbitrarily chosen to represent a "young" subject	Ref
skin	SK
spleen	SP
transporter	T

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
thymus	TH
total	tot
uptake	up
vascular space	vas
venous blood	vb