

Supplementary Material

A Phase 2 Randomized Trial to Explore the Potential for Pharmacokinetic Drug-Drug Interactions with Stiripentol or Valproate when Combined with Cannabidiol (CBD) in Patients with Epilepsy

Elinor Ben-Menachem^{1*} • Boudewijn Gunning² • Carmen María Arenas Cabrera³
• Kevan VanLandingham⁴ • Julie Crockett⁵ • David Critchley⁵ • Louise Wray⁵
• Bola Tayo⁵ • Gilmour Morrison⁵ • Manuel Toledo⁶

¹ University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

² Stichting Epilepsie Instellingen Nederland, Zwolle, The Netherlands

³ Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío, Seville, Spain

⁴ Greenwich Biosciences, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, USA

⁵ GW Research Ltd, Cambridge, UK

⁶ Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain

*Corresponding author:

Name: Professor Elinor Ben-Menachem

Address: Department of Clinical Neuroscience at Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Neurologen, Blå Stråket 7, Plan 0, 41345 Gothenburg, Sweden

Telephone number: +46733360588

e-mail address: elinor.ben-menachem@neuro.gu.se

ORCID: 0000-0001-5864-9185

Cannabidiol (CBD) and 7-carboxy-cannabidiol (7-COOH-CBD): Plasma Protein Binding Displacement (PPB) with Valproate (VPA)

To assess for the potential of a PPB interaction between CBD and VPA, an *in vitro* study was carried out using plasma pooled from three healthy donors. CBD, 7-COOH-CBD, and ^{14}C -VPA incubations were prepared to reflect 0.1 \times maximum observed plasma concentration (C_{max}), C_{max} and 5 \times C_{max} values. The concentrations assayed within each combination, along with the PPB percentage values, are detailed in Supplementary Table 1.

Ultracentrifugation was used to assess the PPB in each of the conditions outlined in Supplementary Table 1. This method was chosen due to the physical chemical properties of the compounds being tested and the results of a preliminary suitability study, which assessed the recovery of test compound from the assay matrix. Following ultracentrifugation, supernatant samples were removed, protein precipitated and then vortex mixed prior to liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry analysis. For samples measuring ^{14}C -VPA, duplicate aliquots were taken for liquid scintillation counting analysis.

The PPB of CBD and 7-COOH-CBD was not concentration-dependent. The PPB of VPA was concentration-dependent, with a marked increase in the VPA fraction unbound at 625 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. VPA did not alter the PPB of CBD or 7-COOH-CBD when incubated at therapeutically relevant concentrations. Neither CBD nor 7-COOH-CBD altered the PPB of VPA when incubated at therapeutically relevant concentrations.

Supplementary Table 1 Mean PPB of CBD, 7-COOH-CBD and VPA (*N* = 2)

Mean percentage CBD PPB in the presence of ¹⁴C-VPA			
¹⁴ C-VPA (µg/mL)	CBD (ng/mL)		
	33	330	1650
0	90.1	86.2	88.4
12.5	87.4	82.9	90.5
125	86.7	85.2	90.4
625	84.5	80.2	83.9
Mean percentage 7-COOH-CBD PPB in the presence of ¹⁴C-VPA			
¹⁴ C-VPA (µg/mL)	7-COOH-CBD (ng/mL)		
	982.4	9824	49120
0	98.5	98.8	98.0
12.5	98.2	98.2	98.9
125	97.2	97.6	97.7
625	92.8	96.8	96.3
Mean percentage ¹⁴C-VPA PPB in the presence of CBD			
CBD (ng/mL)	¹⁴ C-VPA (µg/mL)		

CNS Drugs

	12.5	125	625
0	93.2	84.7	50.2
33	94.5	86.8	60.4
330	94.4	86.5	58.4
1650	95.6	90.1	64.1

Mean percentage ¹⁴C-VPA PPB in the presence of 7-COOH-CBD

	¹⁴ C-VPA (µg/mL)		
7-COOH-CBD (ng/mL)	12.5	125	625
0	93.3	80.4	52.0

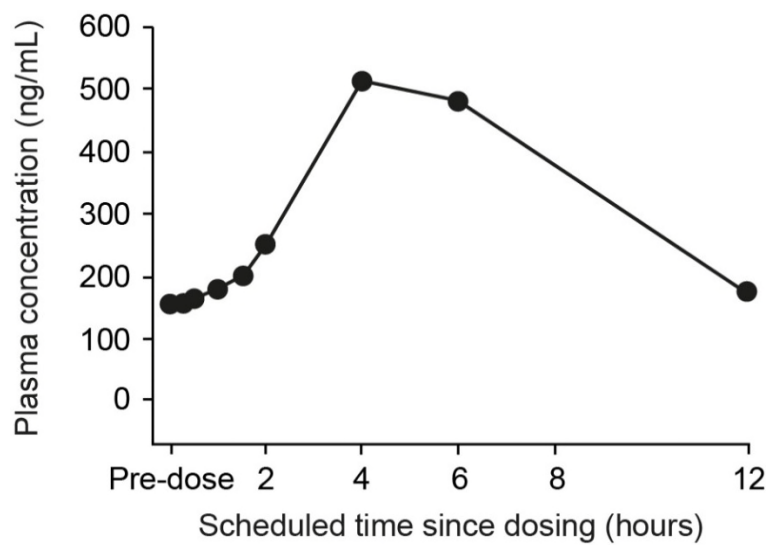
CNS Drugs

982.4	92.2	85.6	45.7
9824	90.0	85.6	47.7
49120	92.1	82.6	49.3

7-COOH-CBD 7-carboxy-cannabidiol, CBD cannabidiol, PPB plasma protein binding, VPA valproate

Geometric mean plasma CBD concentration versus time at steady state in the STP and VPA arms

Supplementary Figure 1 Geometric mean plasma CBD concentration versus time at steady state in the STP arm (Day 26, PK population, n = 10)



Supplementary Figure 2 Geometric mean plasma CBD concentration versus time at steady state in the VPA arm (Day 26, PK population, n = 10)

