

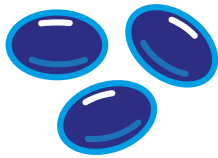
# Lipid-based formulations

A winning strategy to overcome oral bioavailability challenges



# Lipid excipients offer a unique combination of benefits

Poor solubility, poor permeability, and pre-systemic elimination are factors that can limit absorption of some drugs. Lipid excipients have the capability to overcome these hurdles and enhance oral bioavailability through different mechanisms.



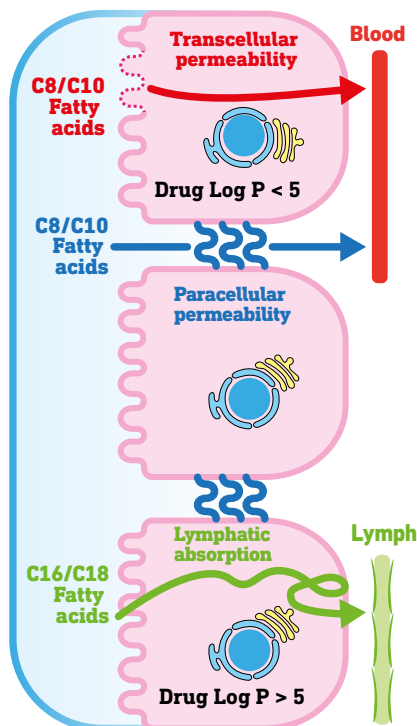
## Increase drug solubility

Poorly water-soluble drugs are generally soluble in lipid excipients, as revealed by the abundant scientific literature on lipid-based formulations.



## Maintain drug solubilization throughout digestion

Upon action of enzymes and bile salts, the lipid-based formulation is digested and transformed in a series of colloidal structures: vesicles, mixed micelles, and crystalline lipid phases. They contribute to maintaining the drug in solubilized state throughout the digestion process. Ultimately, fatty acids, monoglycerides and drug partition out of the micelles and are absorbed.



## Increase intestinal permeability

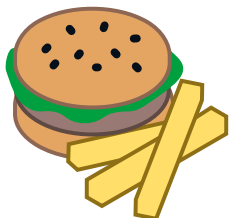
Medium-chain fatty acids (C8-C10) are known to facilitate intestinal absorption of poorly permeable drugs via:

- Transcellular uptake due to a membrane fluidization effect
- Paracellular uptake due to the reversible opening of tight junctions.

## Target lymphatic transport

Two prerequisites to promote lymphatic absorption:

- As a general rule, the drug should be highly lipophilic ( $\text{Log } P > 5$ ) and soluble in triglycerides ( $>50 \text{ mg/g}$ )
- The formulation must contain unsaturated long-chain fatty acids (C16-C18:1, C18:2) known to facilitate lymphatic uptake via assembly of drug with lipoproteins in the chylomicrons.



## Mitigate food effect

Ingestion of a lipid-based formulation is sufficient to trigger the release of bile and lipases, in the same manner and extent as it occurs with a fat-containing meal. The difference between fasted and fed state is minimized and food effect can be reduced or cancelled.

# Overview of Gattefossé excipients for oral bioavailability enhancement

Our range of functional excipients includes oils, low HLB surfactants, high HLB surfactants and solvents. They can be combined to formulate all types of lipid-based formulations (LBF).

| LBF TYPE |         |                               | HLB  |                 |
|----------|---------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| III      | I       | Oils                          | Maisine® CC<br>Peceol™<br>Labrafac™ Lipophile WL 1349    | 1<br>1<br>1     |
|          |         | Water insoluble surfactants   | Lauroglycol™ 90<br>Plurol® Oleique CC 497<br>Capryol® 90 | 3<br>3<br>5     |
|          | II      | Water dispersible surfactants | Labrafil® M 1944 CS<br>Labrafil® M 2125 CS               | 9<br>9          |
|          |         |                               | Gelucire® 44/14<br>Gelucire® 50/13<br>Labrasol® ALF      | 11<br>11<br>12  |
|          |         | IV                            | Water soluble surfactant                                 | Gelucire® 48/16 |
|          | Solvent | Transcutol® HP                |  |                 |

Our self-emulsifying excipients are all-in-one systems enabling the preparation of:

- Type II LBF: Labrafil® M 1944 CS or Labrafil® M 2125 CS
- Type III LBF: Gelucire® 44/14, Gelucire® 50/13 or Labrasol® ALF

## Examples of marketed drug products formulated with lipid excipients



- Calcitriol
- Cyclosporine
- Dutasteride
- Enzalutamide
- Ibuprofen
- Nimesulide



- Fenofibrate
- Ibuprofen
- Isotretinoin
- Omeprazole
- Piroxicam
- Telmisartan



Download our "Panorama Newsletter" for more information on the precedence of use of lipid excipients.

# API and dosage form guide the excipient choice

This table gives comprehensive indications on excipient choice as a function of:

- API affinity for lipid excipients, and its physicochemical and pharmacokinetic properties;
- dosage form preference.

|                            |  | Gattefossé recommendations for excipient selection  | Labrafac™ lipophile WL 1349 | Maisine® CC | Peceol™ | Lauroglycol™ 90 | Pluro® Oleique CC 497 | Capryol® 90 | Labrafil® M 1944 CS | Labrafil® M 2125 CS | Gelucire® 44/14 | Gelucire® 50/13 | Labrasol® ALF | Gelucire® 48/16 | Transcutol® HP |   |
|----------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| API characteristics        | <p>High lipophilicity (Log P &gt; 5)</p> <p>Medium lipophilicity (Log P 3-5)</p> <p>Low lipophilicity (Log P &lt; 3)</p> | Use oils, or mixed mono, di-, and triglycerides   | ●                           | ●           | ●       |                 |                       |             |                     |                     |                 |                 |               |                 |                |   |
|                            |  | Use low HLB (≤ 9) surfactants   |                             |             |         | ●               | ●                     | ●           | ●                   | ●                   |                 |                 |               |                 |                |   |
|                            |  | Use high HLB (> 10) surfactants and hydrophilic solvents  |                             |             |         |                 |                       |             |                     |                     |                 | ●               | ●             | ●               | ●              | ● |
|                            | Heat sensitive   | Prefer liquid excipients and room / low temperature handling  | ●                           | ●           | ●       | ●               | ● <sup>1</sup>        | ●           | ●                   | ●                   | ●               |                 |               | ●               |                | ● |
| High first pass metabolism | Use unsaturated long chain fatty acids to promote lymphatic uptake   |   | ●                           | ●           |         | ●               |                       | ●           | ●                   |                     |                 |                 |               |                 |                |   |
| Low permeability           | Use medium chain fatty acids (C8/C10) to increase intestinal permeability  |   |                             |             |         |                 |                       | ●           |                     |                     |                 |                 | ●             |                 |                |   |
| Dosage form                | Soft gels  | Prefer liquid / low viscosity formulation<br>Check capsule shell compatibility <sup>2</sup>   | ●                           | ●           | ●       | ●               | ●                     | ●           | ●                   | ●                   |                 |                 | ●             |                 | ●              |   |
|                            | Hard capsules – liquid filled  | Prefer liquid / low viscosity formulation<br>Check capsule shell compatibility <sup>2</sup><br>Use special capsule shell to prevent leakage     | ●                           | ●           | ●       | ●               | ●                     | ●           | ●                   | ●                   |                 |                 | ●             |                 | ●              |   |
|                            | Hard capsules – solid filled   | Use semi-solid / solid excipients as main components. Up to 20% liquid excipients is feasible<br>Check capsule shell compatibility <sup>2</sup> |                             |             |         |                 |                       |             |                     |                     | ●               | ●               |               | ●               |                |   |

<sup>1</sup> Pluro® Oleique CC 497 is a viscous liquid. Handling at 37°C is recommended

<sup>2</sup> Our excipients are compatible with gelatin and cellulose capsule shells at all concentrations, except:

- Transcutol® HP that should be used below 15%
- Labrasol® ALF is hygroscopic and may interact with some type of shells

# Developing successful lipid-based formulations step by step

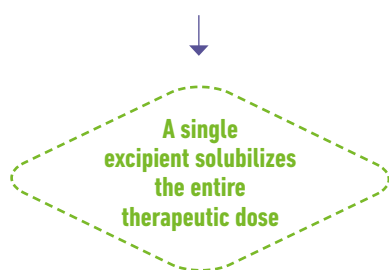
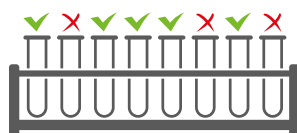
An optimized LBF enables solubilization of the entire therapeutic dose and maintains the drug in solubilized state throughout the digestion process.

To speed up LBF development, we have produced tools to guide you at each stage of development:

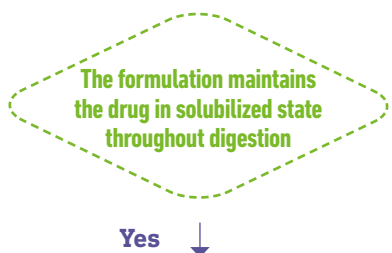
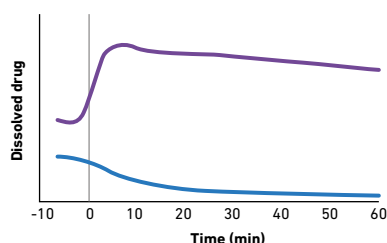
- 1 - methods for saturation solubility screening
- 2 - database of solubility of drugs in common pharmaceutical excipients
- 3 - methods for miscibility and dispersability testing
- 4 - miscibility table
- 5 - *in vitro* lipolysis procedure
- 6 - guideline for preclinical studies

Contact Gattefossé for more information

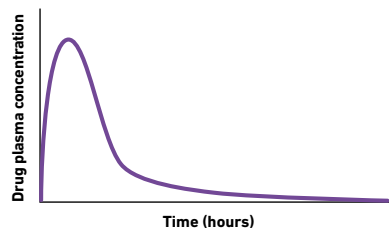
## Solubility screening in individual excipients



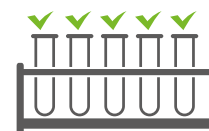
## *In vitro* lipolysis test



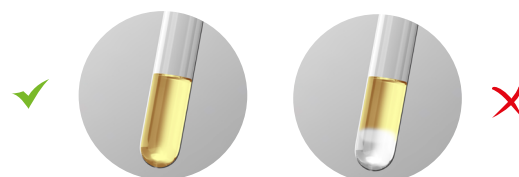
## *In vivo* testing



Select excipients with highest solubilizing capacity in various classes: oily vehicles, surfactants and solvents



## Miscibility screening of binary mixtures of excipients



## Dispersability testing of mixtures of excipients without and with API



Define formulations with good solubilizing capacity, miscibility and dispersability



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**Corporate Headquarters**

36 chemin de Genas - CS 70070 - 69804 Saint-Priest Cedex - **France**  
+(33) 4 72 22 98 00