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Introduction

- Roginolisib: A highly selective, oral allosteric modulator of PI3Kδ that blocks the activity of PI3Kδ-dependent signalling, in both tumor cells and Tregs [1].
- Activation of basophils (CD63⁺) is PI3Kδ-dependent, which makes CD63⁺ a potential surrogate to characterise the inhibitory effect of roginolisib on PI3Kδ in tumor cells.

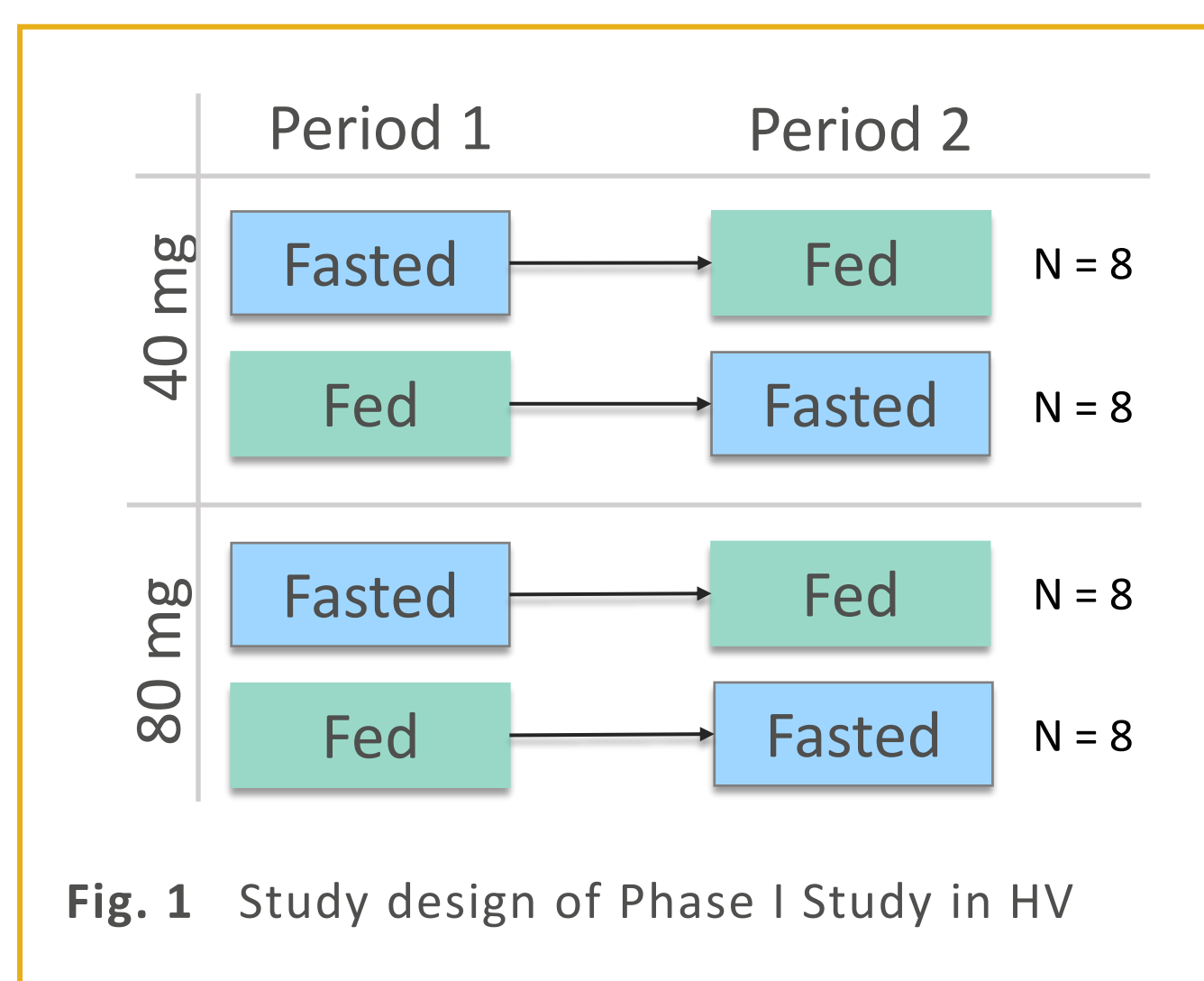
Objective

- Development of a population PK/PD (PK/PD) for roginolisib in HV understand influence of food, sex and alpha1-acid glycoprotein (AAG) binding on clearance exposure in HV and predicting patient studies.
- Discuss appropriate data transformation to describe the drug effect on CD63⁺ basophils

Methods

Data for model development

- Phase I cross-over FDI study of roginolisib in HV (N = 32) [2].
- Two single dose incl. 7 days washout.
- PK data: N = 960 up to 7 days post-dose.
- CD63⁺ data: N = 503 up to 7 days post-dose.
- Time varying AAG data.



Data for projection

- Phase II study of roginolisib in patients [3].
- Daily dosing 40 mg or 80 mg, No AAG data.

PK/PD model development

- Non-linear mixed-effects modeling and simulation were conducted with NONMEM 7.6.0 [4].
- Post-processing was performed in R: 4.5.0 [5] facilitated by Rstudio: 2025.05.0-496 [6].

Modeling CD63⁺ data – The need of logit transformation

- Normal scale:

$$0 \leq CD63^+ \leq 100\%$$

$$\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{logit}(p) = \ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)$$

$$p = \frac{CD63^+(\%)}{100}$$

- Logit scale:

$$-\infty \leq \text{logit}(CD63^+) \leq \infty$$

$$\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Logit transformation – model implementation

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TVBASE = THETA(1)/100 ; initial on normal scale divided to put between 0-1
TVBASELOGIT = LOG(TVBASE/(1 - TVBASE)) ; logit - transformation, values between -∞,∞
BASELOGIT = TVBASELOGIT + ETA(1) ; IIV additive
BASE = 100 / (1 + EXP(-BASELOGIT)) ; back-transform to normal scale, values between 0 - 100

$ERROR
CONC = A(2)/S2 ; model predicted concentration on normal scale
EFF = SLOPE * CONC ** POWER ; exponential (quasi-linear) effect model (POWER fixed to 1)
LOGITCD63 = BASELOGIT - EFF ; effect on logit scale to ensure values stay between 0 - 1

SD1 = THETA(5) ; add error on logit scale as standard deviation
W = SQRT(SD1*SD1)

; predicted percentage CD63+ cells
Y = 100 / (1 + EXP(-(IPRED + W * EPS(1)))) ; back-transform to normal scale values between 0 - 100
    
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Results

Model structure

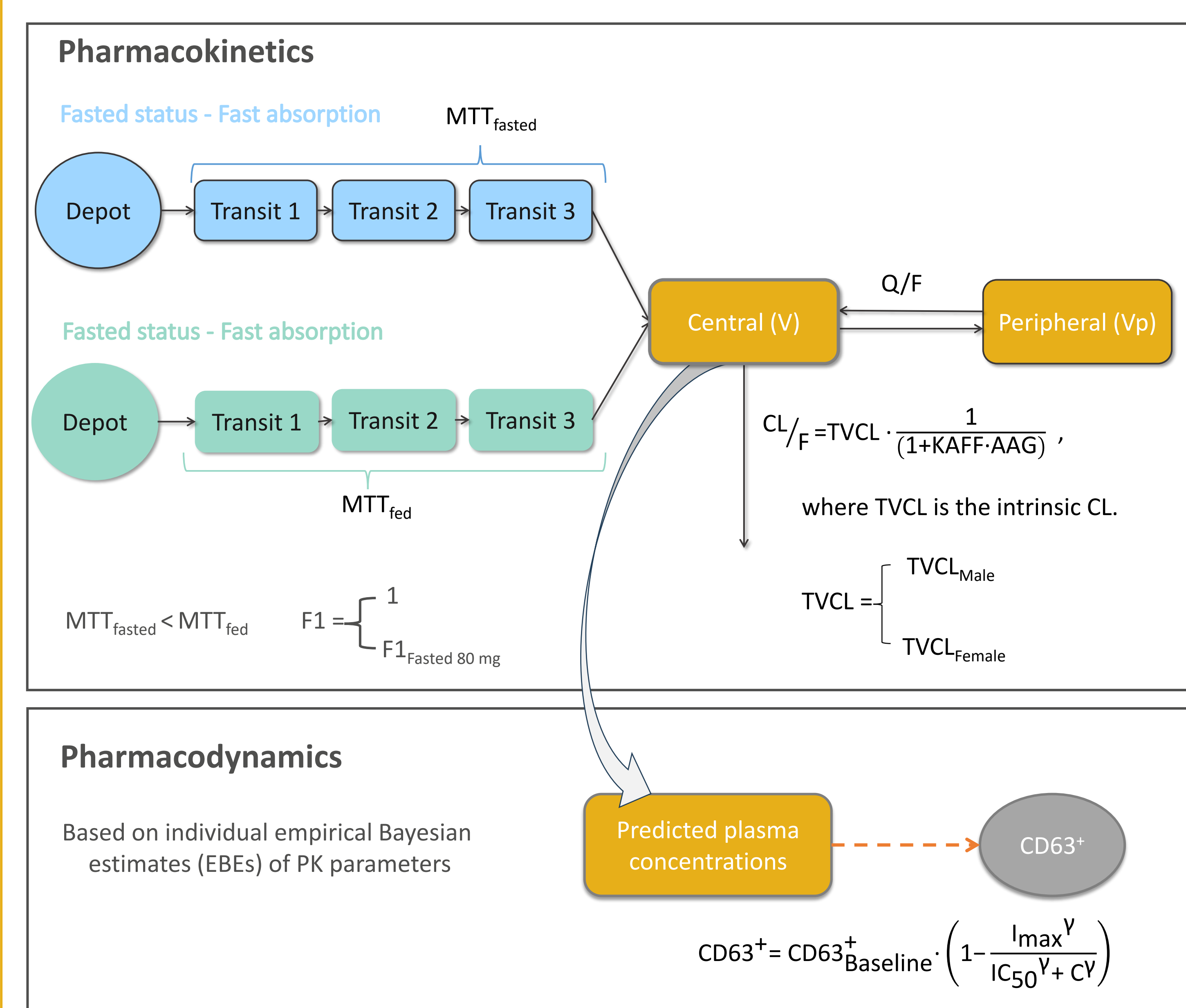


Fig. 2 Schematic representation of the sequential PK/PD model. MTT: Mean transition time, CL: Clearance, Q: Inter-compartmental CL, V: Volume, F1: Bio-availability, I_{max} : Maximum inhibitory effect, IC_{50} : Concentration at half-maximal effect, CD63⁺: Percentage of activated basophil cells.

- All parameters were estimated with good precision (<30% RSE).
- The intrinsic clearance for women was estimated to be 36% higher compared to men.
- Doubling the AAG results in a 34% reduction of CL/F.

Model evaluation - PK/PD model

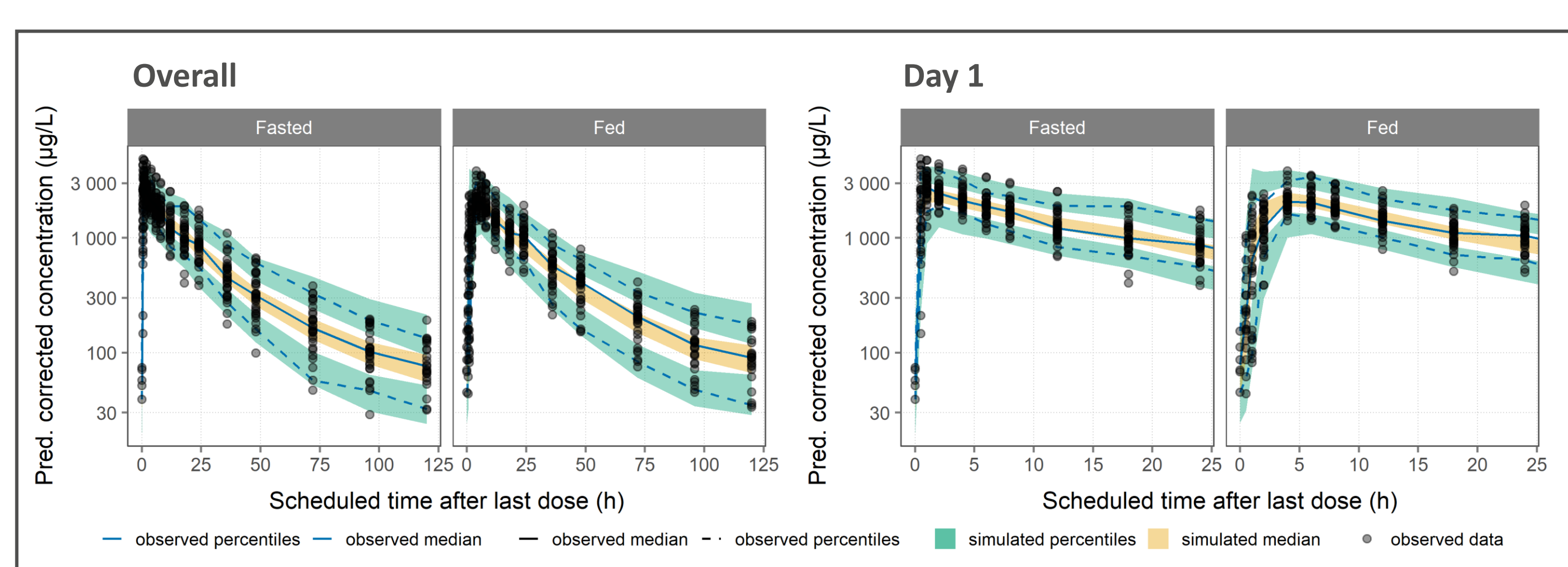


Fig. 3 Prediction corrected visual predictive check of the final PK model for roginolisib in HV

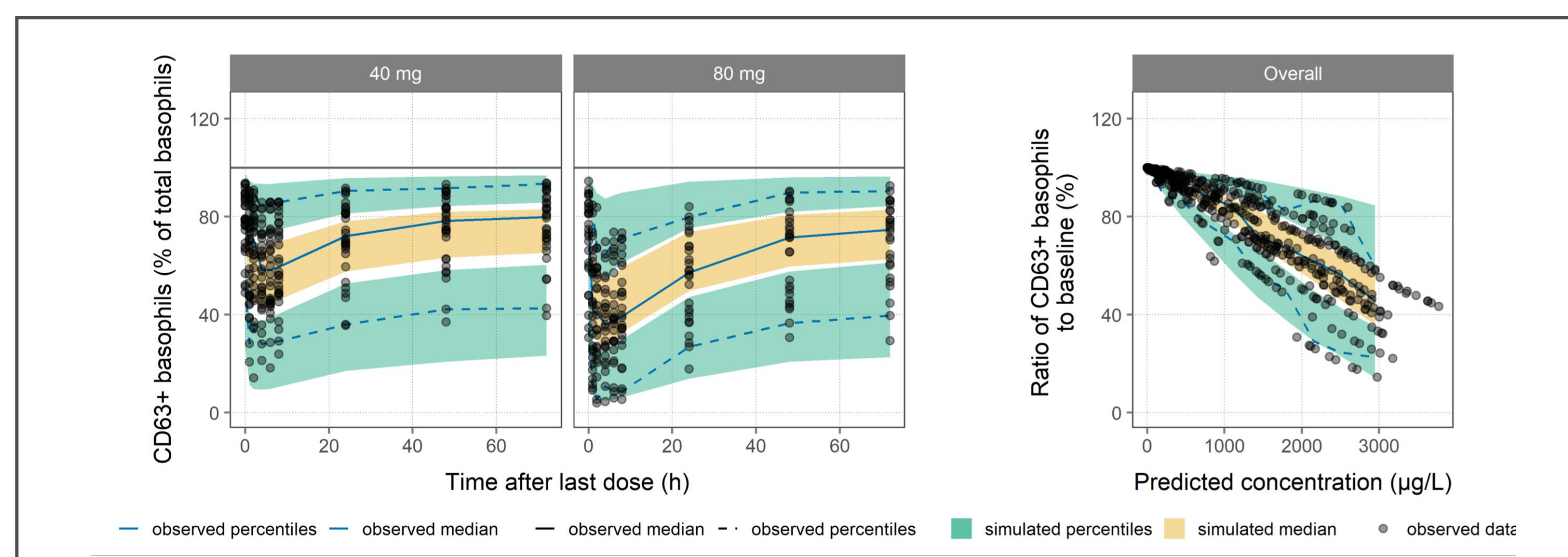


Fig. 4 Visual predictive checks of the final PK/PD model for roginolisib in HV

Impact of AAG in patient – Prediction of missing information

- Assuming relationship between CL/F, AAG and SEX are the same in patients and HV.
- The model is capable of predicting AAG values that are similar to those reported in the literature.

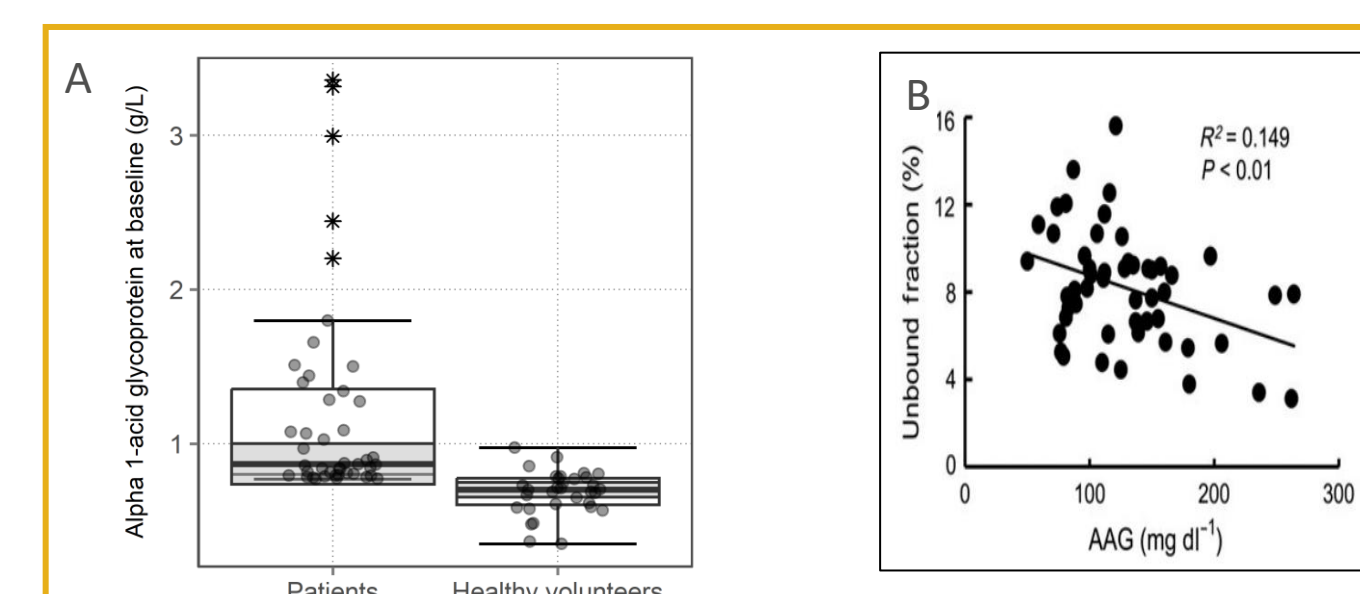


Fig. 5 Predicted AAG in patients vs. observed AAG in HV (A), observed AAG in patients (B) [7].

Conclusion

- Two-compartment model incorporating time-varying AAG best describes roginolisib PK, highlighting drug binding to AAG as a key factor explaining inter-individual exposure variability.
- A direct-response model on the logit scale effectively describes roginolisib's inhibition of CD63 activation based on linear drug effect and good parameter precision.
- The developed PK/PD framework clarifies AAG-mediated protein binding effects on roginolisib exposure and supports using CD63⁺ basophil data as a surrogate marker for PI3Kδ target occupancy in early development.