To assess the toxicokinetics (TK) of ETI-382 and ETI-383 in CD-1 mice and
beagles, ETI-385 at 0, 3, 10 or 30 mg/kg/day to mice and 0, 0.3, 1 or 3 mg/kg/day
to dogs. Blood samples were collected at predetermined times on
Days 1 and 7 following once daily subcutaneous doses of ETI-385.

Methods

Male methylene blue (MB) and female methylene blue-ester (MB-E)
receptors are also involved and strongly influence the efficacy and
potentiation of 5-HT2C receptor agonist.

Results

ETI-382 and ETI-383 displayed a slightly longer terminal half-life in ETI-385 dose or repeated dosing. No significant differences in TTl were noted between ETI-385 dose or repeated dosing. No significant differences in TTl were noted between
DOSE 0-24

Conclusions

To examine the toxicokinetics of ETI-385 and its components ETI-382 and ETI-383, a Serotonin 5-HT2C Receptor Agonist for Treatment of
Nausea and Vomiting, Following Subcutaneous Injection of ETI-385 to CD-1 Mice and Beagle Dogs

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Abstract

Purpose

To examine the toxicokinetics of ETI-385 and its components ETI-382 and ETI-383 in CD-1 mice and beagles following subcutaneous (s.c.) administration of ETI-385, ETI-382 and ETI-383 at predetermined times on Days 1 and 7 following once daily subcutaneous doses of ETI-385.

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Introduction

ETI-385 is a serotonin 5-HT2C receptor agonist and is currently under development as an antiemetic agent.

Methods

Blood samples were collected at predetermined times on Days 1 and 7 following once daily subcutaneous doses of ETI-385 and its components ETI-382 and ETI-383, respectively, in female and male CD-1 mice and beagle dogs.