

A Toxicological Assessment of Methylliberine

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Abstract/Poster ID
3541/P337



Abstract

Methylliberine (CAS 51168-26-4) is a methoxipurine acid found at low levels in various *Coffea* plants (and likely other caffeine containing genera) as a metabolite of caffeine, theacrine, and liberine. No toxicological investigations on this compound were found in the literature. We studied the toxicological potential of a pure form of this compound (supplied by Compound Solutions, Inc.) according to internationally accepted guidelines in (1) a bacterial reverse mutation test, (2) an in vitro mammalian chromosomal aberration test, (3) an in vivo mammalian micronucleus test, and (4) a 14-day repeated-dose oral toxicity study in rats. The in vitro studies revealed no mutagenic or clastogenic activity of the test article both in the absence and presence of metabolic activation and up to the maximum OECD recommended test concentrations. There was also no genotoxicity noted in the mammalian micronucleus study up to the highest dose tested of 700 mg/kg bw (given twice at a 24-hour interval). No mortality or effects that were considered toxicologically relevant were observed in Hsd.Han:WIST rats in the 14-day gavage study at doses of 55, 110, and 220 mg/kg bw/day, and the NOAEL was determined to be the highest dose level tested in both male and female rats.

Introduction

- IUPAC Name: 2-methoxy-1,7,9-trimethylpurine-6,8-dione (synonyms *O*(2),1,7,9-tetramethyluracil; *O*(2),1,7,9-tetramethyluracil acid).
- Molecular formula C₉H₁₂N₄O₃, molecular weight 224.22 g/mol.
- Methylliberine is structurally similar to methylxanthines such as caffeine and theobromine.
- The pharmacodynamic effects of methylliberine have not been studied but are thought to be similar to those of caffeine without the stimulant effect.
- Pharmacokinetically, methylliberine is hypothesized to have shorter *t*_{max} and half-life and greater *C*_{max} with respect to theacrine, although this also has not been studied.

Test Item, Dynamine®

- Dynamine® is a synthetic, commercially available methylliberine manufactured by Compound Solutions, Inc. (Carlsbad, CA).
- >98% pure (HPLC) and meets food grade specifications.
- Lot numbers 49-KY20171201 and 2017252667 were used in the genetic toxicity and 14-day oral toxicity studies, respectively.
- The vehicle/controls were DMSO and Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's medium for the bacterial reverse mutation and in vitro chromosomal aberration tests, respectively.
- 1% methylcellulose was used as the vehicle/control in the animal studies.

Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test

OECD Test Guideline 471 and GLP compliant.
Test System: *Salmonella typhimurium* tester strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, and TA1537 and *Escherichia coli* strain WP2 *uvrA*.
Test Concentrations: 5000, 1600, 500, 160, 50, 16, and 5 µg/plate.
Positive Controls: 4-Nitro-1,2-phenylenediamine (NPD), sodium azide (SAZ), 9-aminocadine (9AA), methyl methanesulfonate (MMS), 2-aminoanthracene (2AA), 2AA was the positive control with metabolic activation for all tester strains. Without metabolic active positive controls were: NPD (TA98), SAZ (TA100 & TA1535), 9AA (TA1537), and MMS (WP2 *uvrA*). DMSO was the vehicle/negative control for NPD, 9AA, and 2AA. Ultrapure water was the vehicle/negative control for SAZ and MMS.
Metabolic activation system: post mitochondrial supernatant (S9) prepared from livers of Phenobarbital/β-naphthoflavone-induced rats.
Initial (plate incorporation method) and confirmatory (pre-incubation method) tests were conducted.
Outcomes: Methylliberine did not cause base substitution or frameshift mutations in either experiment up to the highest concentration tested with or without metabolic activation in any of the five bacterium tester strains.
Conclusion: Methylliberine is not mutagenic under the applied conditions up to the maximum recommended concentration for soluble non-cytotoxic substances.

Concentration (µg/plate)	Substrate optimization tester strains										Escherichia coli WP2uvrA	
	TA 98		TA 100		TA 1535		TA 1537		TA 1538		-S9	+S9
Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
5000	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	
1600	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	
500	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	
160	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	
50	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	
16	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	
5	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	

In Vitro Mammalian Chromosomal Aberration Test

OECD Test Guideline 473 and GLP compliant.
Test System: V79 (male Chinese hamster lung) cells.
Test Concentrations: 250, 500, 1000, & 2000 µg/mL (short-term treatments without and with metabolic activation); 125, 250, & 500 µg/mL (long-term treatments without metabolic activation) based on preliminary cytotoxicity testing.
Positive Controls: Ethyl methanesulfonate without metabolic activation, cyclophosphamide monohydrate with metabolic activation.
Metabolic activation system: post mitochondrial supernatant (S9) prepared from livers of Phenobarbital/β-naphthoflavone-induced rats.
Two independent experiments were conducted at treatment/sampling intervals of 3/20 hours (Experiment A without and with S9-mix), 20/20 and 20/28 hours (Experiment B without S9-mix), and 3/28 hours (Experiment B with S9-mix).
Outcomes: No abnormal metaphases or statistically significant increases in structural aberrations or dose-responses occurred with or without metabolic activation under the tested conditions up to the highest concentrations tested.
Conclusion: Methylliberine is not clastogenic under the applied conditions.

Concentration (µg/mL)	Substrate optimization tester strains										Escherichia coli WP2uvrA	
	TA 98		TA 100		TA 1535		TA 1537		TA 1538		-S9	+S9
Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
2500	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	
1000	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	
500	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	
250	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	1.02	1.02	0.12	1.02	0.12	

In Vivo Mammalian Micronucleus Test

OECD Test Guideline 474 and GLP compliant.
Animals: Male Crl:NIHRI BR mice.
Dose Levels: 175, 350, and 700 mg/kg bw (two treatments at a 24-hour interval).
Positive Control: Cyclophosphamide (one treatment, 60 mg/kg bw IP).
Bone Marrow Sampling: Once, 24 hours following the final treatment.
Outcomes: In the preliminary toxicity study conducted in 2 mice of each sex at 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg bw, all mice in the 2000 mg/kg bw group died following the first treatment. Some dose-related signs of toxicity, persisting approximately 5 hours, were observed in the lower doses.
 In the main study, no deaths occurred. No abnormal clinical signs were noted in the low dose group; moderately decreased activity was observed following dosing in the mid-dose group; decreased activity, narrow palpebra, hunchback posture, piloerection, and increased respiration rate of a heavy degree were observed in the high-dose group. Signs persisted 4 to 5 hours following treatments.
 No biologically or statistically significant increases in micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes were observed in bone marrow of treated mice compared to concurrent and historical negative controls up to the highest dose tested.
Conclusion: Methylliberine does not induce in vivo chromosomal damage in the bone marrow of mice under the tested conditions.

Fourteen-Day Dose-Range Finding Study

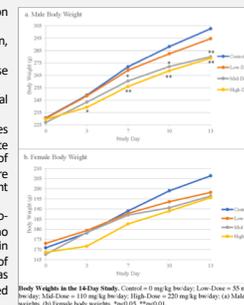
OECD Test Guideline 407 and GLP compliant.
Animals: Male and Female Hsd.Han:WIST rats.
Dose Levels: 55, 110, and 220 mg/kg bw/day.
Objectives: Obtain information on the toxic potential of methylliberine and for dose-selection for a 90-day repeated-dose study.

Outcomes:

- No clinical signs were observed. Behavior and physical condition were normal throughout.
- Toxicologically relevant effects on body weight, body weight gain, and food consumption were not observed.
- No eye alterations were observed in control or high-dose animals.
- No toxicologically relevant effects on hematological and clinical chemistry parameters were observed.
- Smaller than normal seminal vesicle (high-dose males), changes in weights of seminal vesicle with coagulating gland and prostate as a whole (mid- and high-dose males), and decreased amount of secretum in the seminal vesicles (high-dose males) were observed in the gross pathological exam, organ weight measurements, and histopathological exam, respectively.
- These changes were with minor degree and without any pathological lesion (degeneration, inflammation, fibrosis etc.); no related effects were observed with respect to spermatogenesis in the testicles of affected animals, and the histology of epididymites, prostate, and coagulating glands were normal as well. Therefore, the seminal vesicle effects were not considered to be toxicologically relevant.

Conclusions:

- The statistically significant reductions in body weight observed in the mid- and high-dose males were small (<10%) and, therefore, not considered toxicologically relevant.
- The findings related to seminal vesicles could not be ruled out as test item-related nor could they be ruled out as individual findings. Nonetheless, these findings were not considered adverse.
- The no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was determined as 220 mg/kg bw/day.



Group (n/F)	Sampling time (days following final treatment)	Total number of PCEs analyzed	MPCV (per 1000 PCEs) mean ± SD	PCE/PCE-NCE mean ± SD
Historical Negative Control	24	26000	5.05	1.00
Chromosomal Negative Control	24	2000	6.20	1.30
175 mg/kg bw	24	2000	5.80	1.64
350 mg/kg bw	24	2000	6.20	1.30
700 mg/kg bw	24	2000	6.80*	1.30
Positive Control (Cyclophosphamide)	24	2000	14.00**	5.96

*p < 0.05 vs. the historical negative control (value was inside the 95% control limits (2.87-7.21) of the historical control data)
 **p < 0.01 to the concurrent and historical negative control

Comments and Conclusions:

- Methylliberine lacks mutagenic potential.
- The findings of the 14-day study were used to determine doses for an OECD 408 90-day study, which is underway. Preliminary results have not indicated the presence of toxic effects or target organs.

Group	ALT	AST	ALP	TBL	CHOL	CREA	GLUC	CHOLC	CHOLB	SP	NO	K	ALB	PROTE	A/G
Control	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
Low Dose	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
Mid Dose	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
High Dose	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2

