Miricorilant in Healthy Volunteers and Patients with Presumed Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Steatohepatitis (MASH)

**Summary & Conclusions**

- The presented studies characterize the PK/ADME of miricorilant.
  - Administration of [C]-miricorilant to mice resulted in high concentrations of radioactivity in the liver.
  - The primary route of miricorilant elimination is hepatic.

- Systemic miricorilant concentrations increased with repeated daily dosing, with AUC ratios of 1.42 for Cmax and 1.92 for AUC0-24.

- Steady state exposures achieved by Day 7.

- Miricorilant is a strong inhibitor of CYP3A4 in vivo.

- Miricorilant is a moderate inhibitor of BCRP in vivo.

- Miricorilant does not affect the activity of UGT1A1, CYP3A4, or CYP2C9 in vivo.

- Plasma concentrations of repaglinide ± miricorilant in healthy volunteers with and without DDI highlights the potential for drug-drug interactions.

- In vivo tissue distribution study.

**Methods**

**ADME Study**

- Plasma concentrations of [C]-miricorilant and total radioactivity.

- Following administration of a single oral dose of [C]-miricorilant, 150 mg to healthy volunteers (n=8), 88.1% of the total radioactivity was recovered in the feces, with minimal recovery in the urine (5%), suggesting that the predominant route of elimination is hepatic.

- Parent miricorilant accounted for 75.7% of circulating radioactivity in plasma samples from steady state healthy volunteers (n=8), indicating that parent was the main circulating species in the plasma following oral administration.

**References**


**Disclosures**

- Financial support for this study was provided by Corcept Therapeutics, Inc.

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