Cabozantinib: A Novel Tyrosine Kinase Receptor Inhibitor for the Treatment for Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma

Abstract
Cabozantinib is under universal development with Exelixis Corporation, was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to treat patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma in patients who have been treated previously with antiangiogenic therapy. It inhibits possible activity of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). This manuscript reviews the available information on cabozantinib with respect to its pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics.

Keywords: Cabozantinib; Pharmacodynamic; Pharmacokinetics

Introduction
Advanced renal cell carcinoma (ARCC) is the most familiar type of kidney tumor [1]. Cabozantinib (Cabometyx™, XL184) is a novel FDA approved drug and it is used for treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma in patients who have been treated previously with antiangiogenic therapy [2] and was developed by Exelixis Inc. In adults, Cabozantinib also has been approved for the management of ARCC in Europe [3].

Molecule
Cabozantinib is an orally active drug with a molecular weight of 501.51g/mol and molecular formula of C28H24FN3O5. The structure of cabozantinib is given in Figure 1. The chemical structure name is N-(4-(6,7-dimethoxyquinolin-4-yloxy)phenyl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide [4].

Pharmacodynamics
Cabozantinib acts by inhibiting possible activity of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) under attacked at vascular endothelial growth factor receptor types 1 (VEGFR-1), 2 (VEGFR-2) and 3 (VEGFR-3), mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET) but also inhibits the action of many other factors such as FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT-3), TIE-2, ROS1, MER and RET [4,5]. Various features and properties of cabozantinib are listed in Table 1.

Randomized Study Design
A phase 3 trial, randomized study, funded by Exelixis (clinical trials no. NCT01865747), was designed to study the efficacy of cabozantinib. Total 658 random recipients were selected to receive the recommended daily dose of cabozantinib 60 mg. The end point of study selected was median progression free survival. The results showed approximately 7.8 months, median progression free survival with a lower death rate of approximately 42%. The study also supported a longer overall survival of the patient (statistically supported). The adverse effects of the drug were managed with a reduction in the doses [3].

Pharmacokinetics
Absorption: Cabozantinib is an orally active compound, showing the peak plasma concentrations at 5 hrs, the plasma half-life of it was 91.3 ± 33.3 hrs. The middle time to achieve Cmax was found 3-4 hrs. Administration of cabozantinib with rifampin showed in upper plasma clearance (4.3-fold higher) and reduce in plasma AUC0–inf of cabozantinib approximately 77%, but administered with the co-administration of ketoconazole, it was obtained that plasma clearance was decreased (29%) or AUC0–
inf was increased (38%). It does not show significant effect on rosiglitazone maximum plasma concentration (Cmax), AUC0–24, or AUC0–inf. The apparent oral clearance (CL/F) of cabozantinib was found to be 106 L/day. Cabozantinib showed expected effective half-life (11/2) around 55 hrs [6-8].

**Distribution:** At steady state, the mean apparent volume of distribution of cabozantinib is 349 L. The plasma protein binding of cabozantinib is very high (≥99.7%) [9].

**Metabolism:** Cabozantinib is metabolized in the liver. Cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4 is the primary CYP isoenzyme and responsible for metabolism of cabozantinib and it inhibits CYP2C8. Monohydroxy sulfate is the major metabolite of it [7].

**Elimination:** Cabozantinib and its metabolites are primarily excreted by the kidneys. Total mean radioactivity recovery was found to be 81.09% in 48 days. Approximately 27.29 % and 53.79 % of the radioactive dose of cabozantinib was eliminated in urine and feces [9].

**Recommended dose:** The recommended dose of cabozantinib for the treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma is 60 mg. Patients should be aware not to administer the drug with foods (citrus fruits or juice, nutritional supplements, etc.) as it may inhibit cytochrome P450 during treatment [2].

**Special instructions:** An important instruction must be provided to the patients regarding its administration. Food and other supplements should not be taken before 2 hours and at least one hour after taking cabozantinib [2].

### Table 1: Some main properties of Cabozantinib.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features and Properties of Cabozantinib</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alternative Names</strong></td>
<td>Cabometyx[TM], XL184, Cometriq</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Class</strong></td>
<td>CYP3A4 inhibitor</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanism of Action</strong></td>
<td>Receptor tyrosine Kinases, VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2, VEGFR-3, MET, FLT-3, TIE-2, ROSI, MER and RET inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Route of Administration</strong></td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacokinetic</strong></td>
<td>Rapid, dose proportional absorption after oral administration, maximum plasma concentration (Cmax) is 3-4 hrs, bound to plasma proteins, Tmax 91.3 ± 33.3 hrs, Half life is 55 hrs. Approximately 27.29 % and 53.79 % of Cabozantinib was eliminated in urine and feces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adverse events</strong> Most frequent (incidence &gt; 5 %)</td>
<td>Fatigue, diarrhoea, weight loss, and transmucitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ATC Code</strong></td>
<td>L01XE26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmaceutical Form</strong></td>
<td>Tablet, Capsule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical Name</strong></td>
<td>N-(4-(6,7-dimethoxyquinolin-4-yloxy) phenyl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl) cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxamide</td>
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<td><strong>Molecular Formula</strong></td>
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**Conclusion**

Cabozantinib’s approval was based on the results of a phase III randomized clinical trial comparing the drug with everolimus, which the FDA approved in 2009 for patients with kidney cancer whose disease has progressed after prior treatment. It is concluded that cabozantinib is an orally active and new anticancer (kinase inhibitor) drug. Cabozantinib was approved for patients with ARCC, previously treated with antiangiogenic therapy by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (U.S.FDA). Cabozantinib is a novel probable standard of care for the patients of ARCC.

**Reference**


