#### ONLINE APPENDIX

# The Role of Adjunctive Exenatide Therapy in Pediatric Type 1 Diabetes

# **Supplemental Material**

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## **Pharmacokinetic Sampling:**

Patients received 1.25 and 2.5 micrograms of exenatide administered subcutaneously with a minimum 3- week wash out period between studies. Blood samples were collected to determine plasma exenatide concentrations pre-dose, and at 10, 20, 40, 60, 120, 180, 240 and 300 minutes post dosing. Human plasma samples were analyzed for exenatide (synthetic exendin-4) concentrations utilizing a validated Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). The lower limit of quantification (LLQ) for the assay was 10 pg/ml.

## **Pharmacokinetic Analysis:**

Non-compartmental exenatide pharmacokinetic parameters were estimated. The area under the concentration versus time curve (AUC $_{0\text{-t}}$ ) was calculated using the linear trapezoidal rule. The apparent terminal elimination half-life ( $t_{1/2}$ ) was calculated by 0.693/ $k_{el}$  where  $k_{el}$  is the apparent terminal elimination rate constant in patient with terminal concentrations above the LLQ. The clearance (CL) was calculated by dose/AUC. The maximum concentration ( $C_{max}$ ) and time to maximum concentration ( $T_{max}$ ) were obtained directly from the experimental data without interpolation. Plasma pharmacokinetic results are descriptive. For samples below the LLQ, a value of e-99 was used for pharmacokinetic calculations.

#### **Results for Pharmacokinetic Analysis**

For the 1.25 mcg and 2.5 mcg doses the AUC<sub>5h</sub> were  $8321\pm1561$  and  $12801\pm4927$  pg-min/ml ( mean  $\pm$  SD), respectively. The mean half-life ( $t_{1/2}$ ) and  $T_{max}$  did not appear to be significantly affected by dose with mean ranges of 85-91 and 98-112 minutes respectively. There was a dose response seen in  $C_{max}$  and AUC.