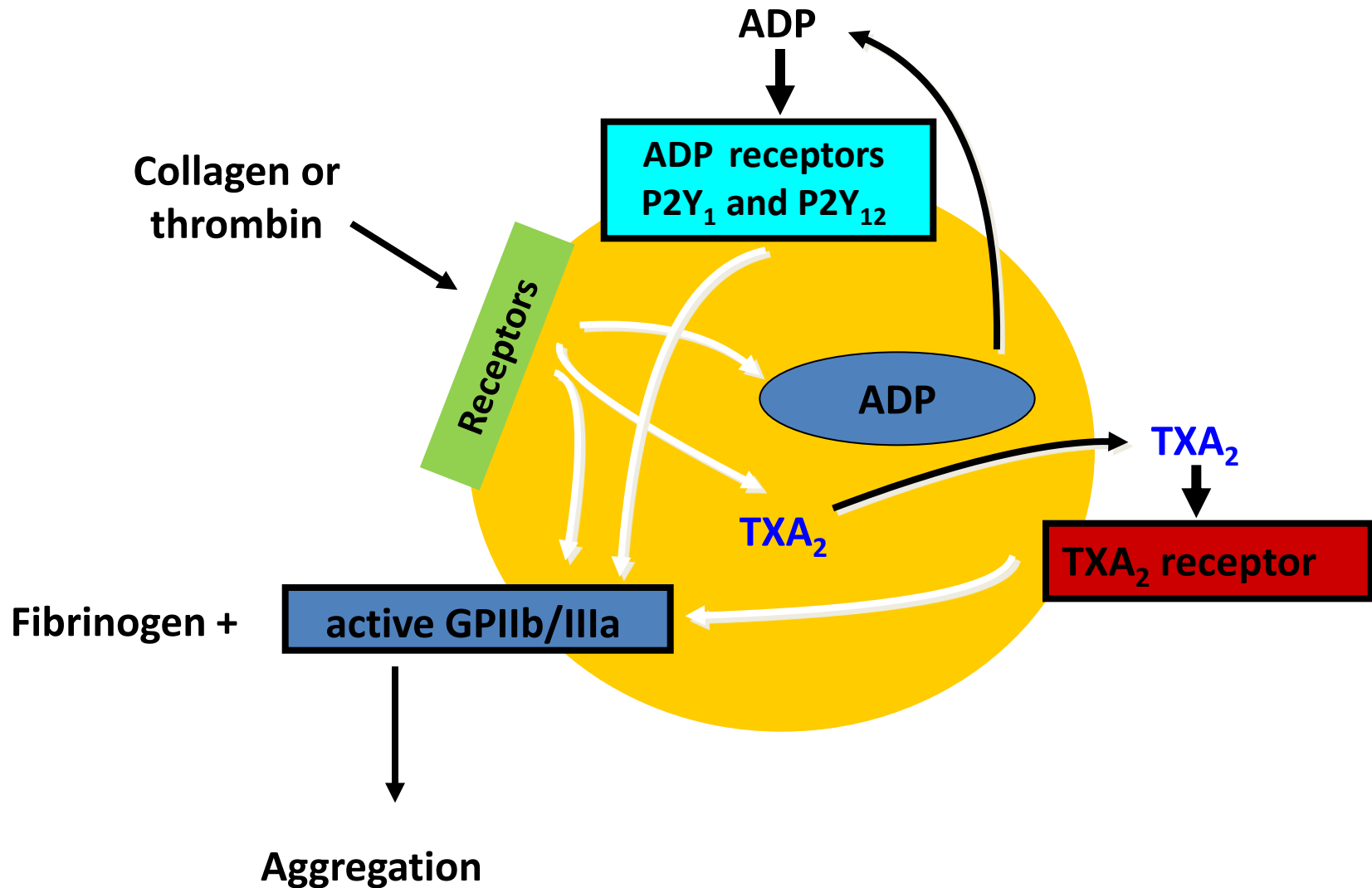


# ADP and P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists

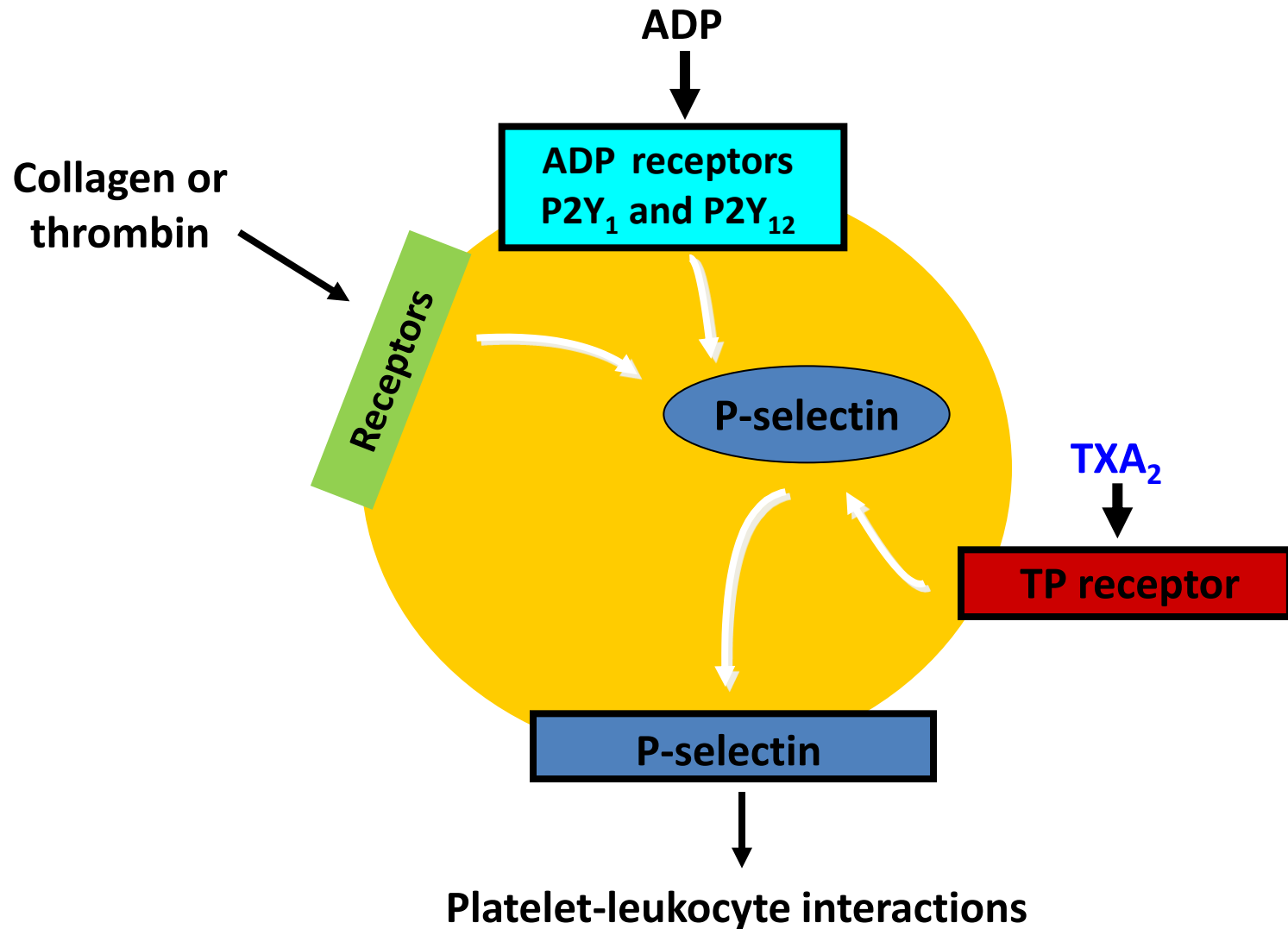
Stan Heptinstall

University of Nottingham, UK

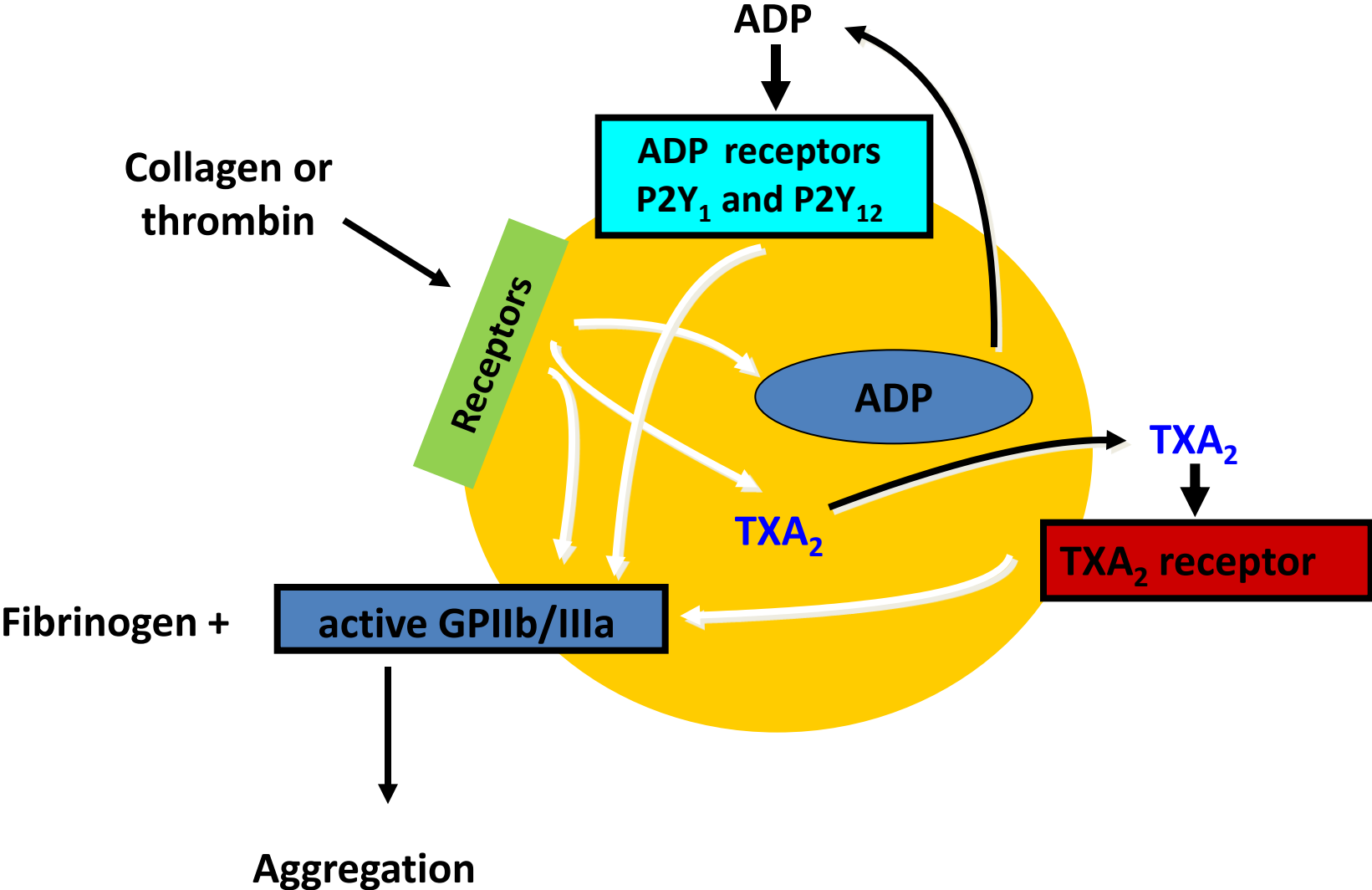
# Important roles of ADP and TXA<sub>2</sub> in platelet function



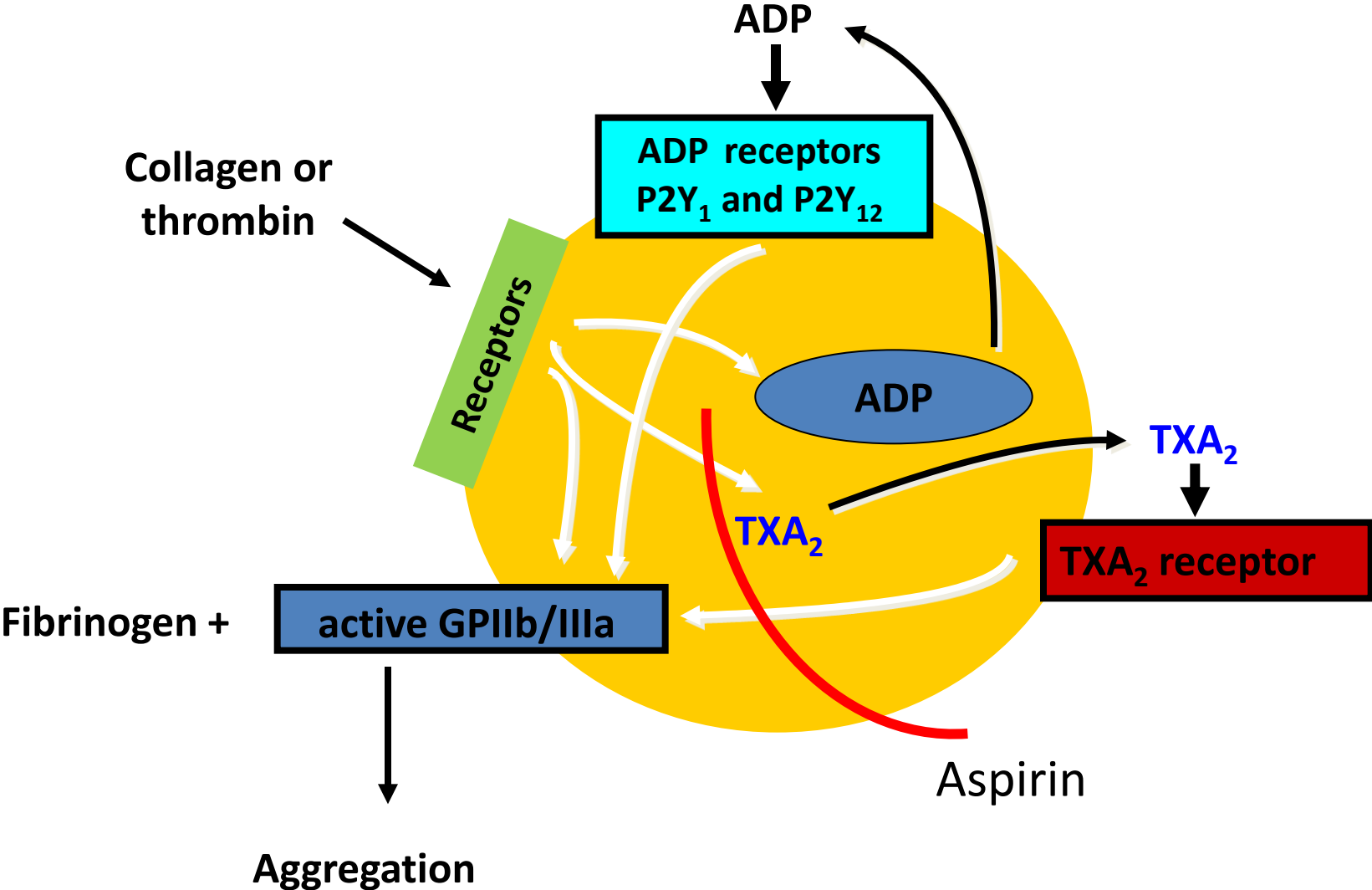
# Important roles of ADP and TXA<sub>2</sub> in platelet function



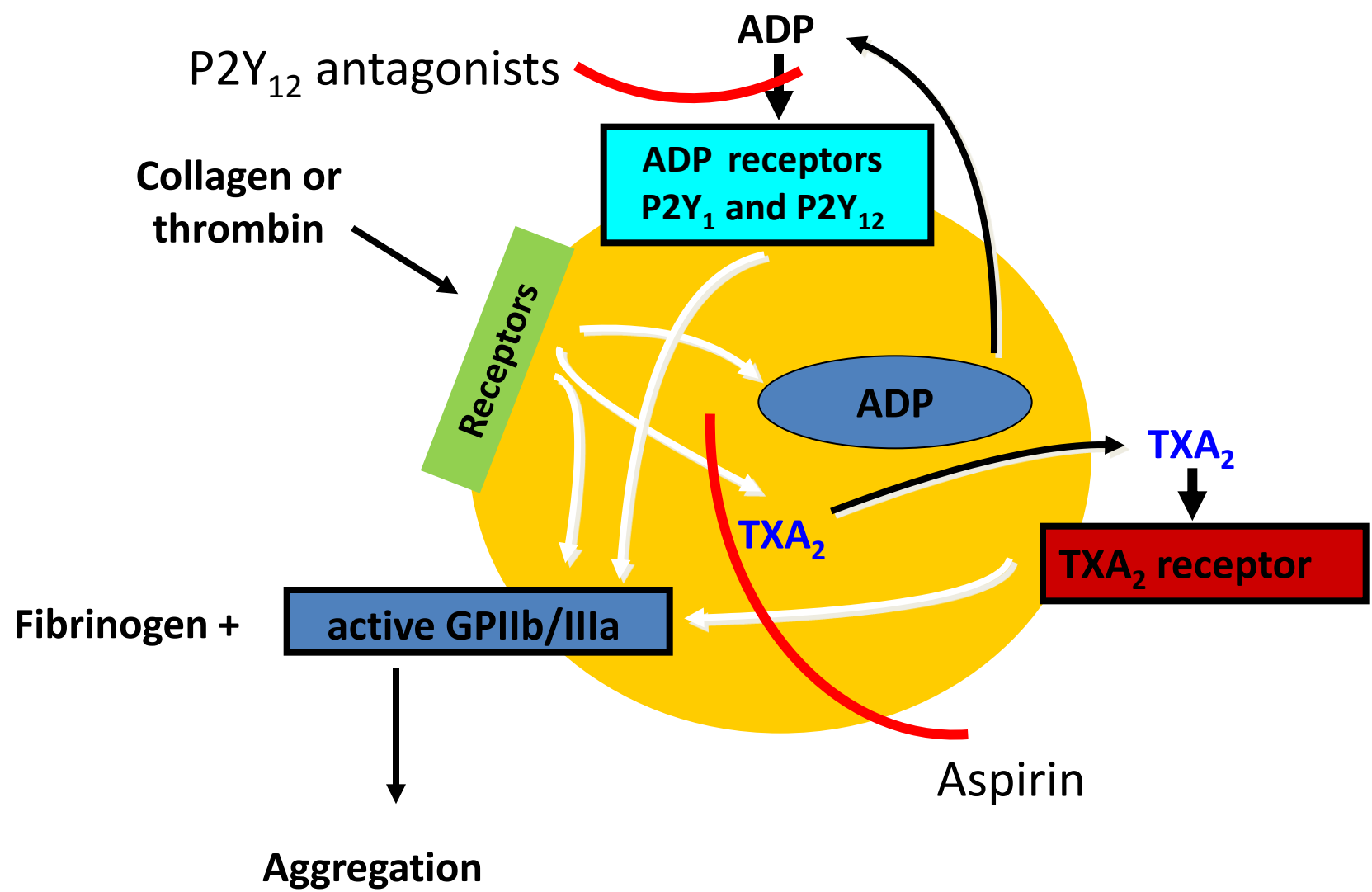
Aspirin and P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists are the most common form of antithrombotic therapy



Aspirin and P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists are the most common form of antithrombotic therapy



Aspirin and P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists are the most common form of antithrombotic therapy



## P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists in current use (in combination with low dose aspirin)

- Clopidogrel –  
very widely used as an oral agent in patients with acute coronary syndromes
- Prasugrel –  
an oral agent proven to provide better antithrombotic therapy than clopidogrel in STEMI patients (TRITON TIMI-38)
- Ticagrelor –  
an oral agent proven to provide better antithrombotic therapy than clopidogrel in patients with ACS (PLATO)
- Cangrelor –  
under development as an agent for intravenous use during acute coronary interventions

## Differences between P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists

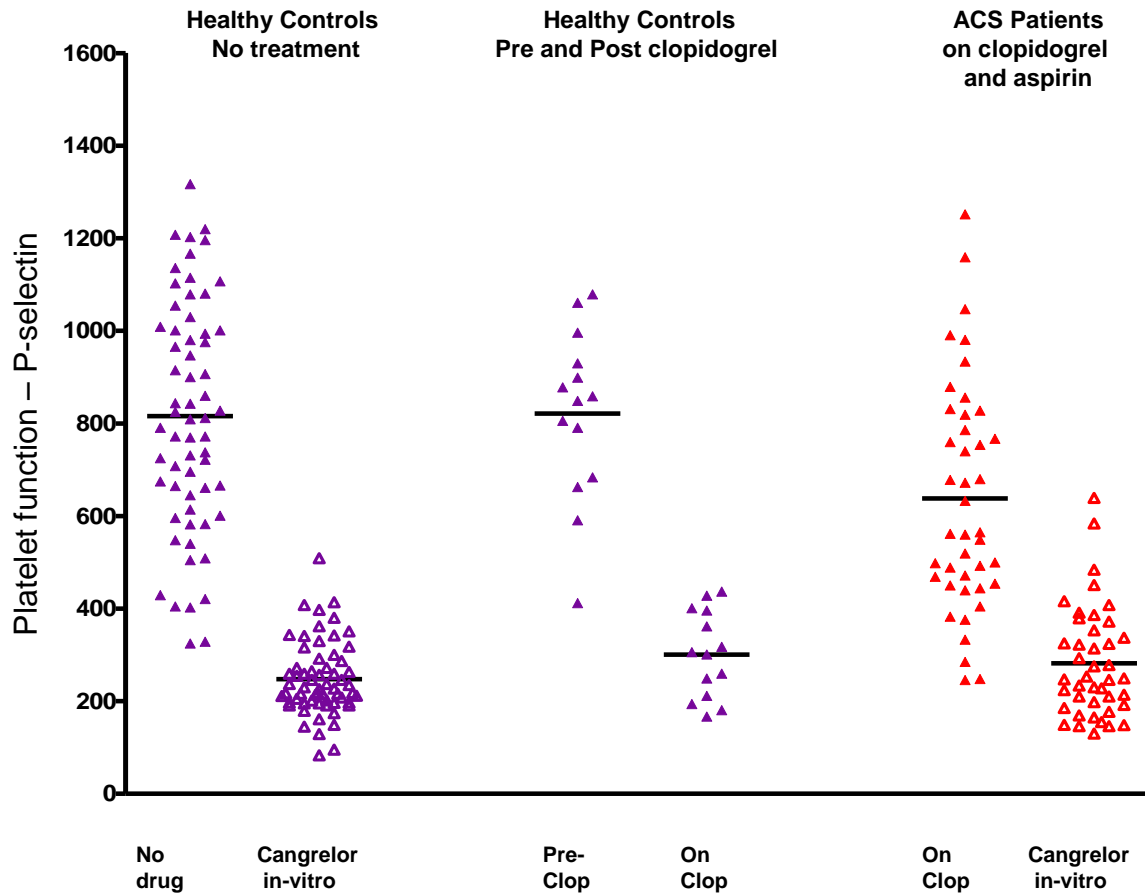
<b>drug</b>	<b>action</b>	<b>reversibility</b>	<b>onset</b>	<b>offset</b>	<b>inhibition of platelet function</b>	<b>variability of effect</b>
<b>clopidogrel</b>	prodrug	irreversible	slow	slow	partial	variable
<b>prasugrel</b>	prodrug	irreversible	fast	slow	more complete	less variable
<b>ticagrelor</b> <sup>*</sup>	direct	reversible	fast	faster	more complete	less variable
<b>cangrelor</b> <sup>**</sup>	direct	reversible	immediate	very rapid	more complete	less variable

\* significant effect on mortality in PLATO

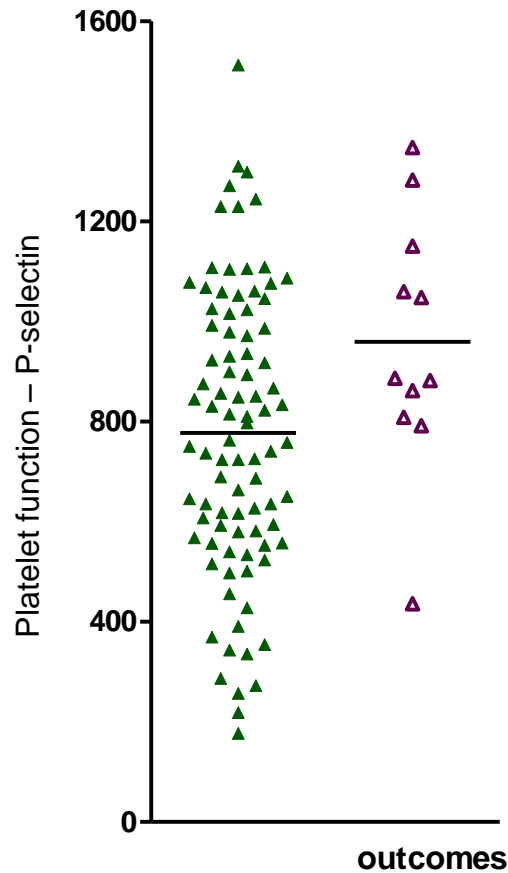
\*\* clinical trials still incomplete



# Clopidogrel - variable effect in different patients

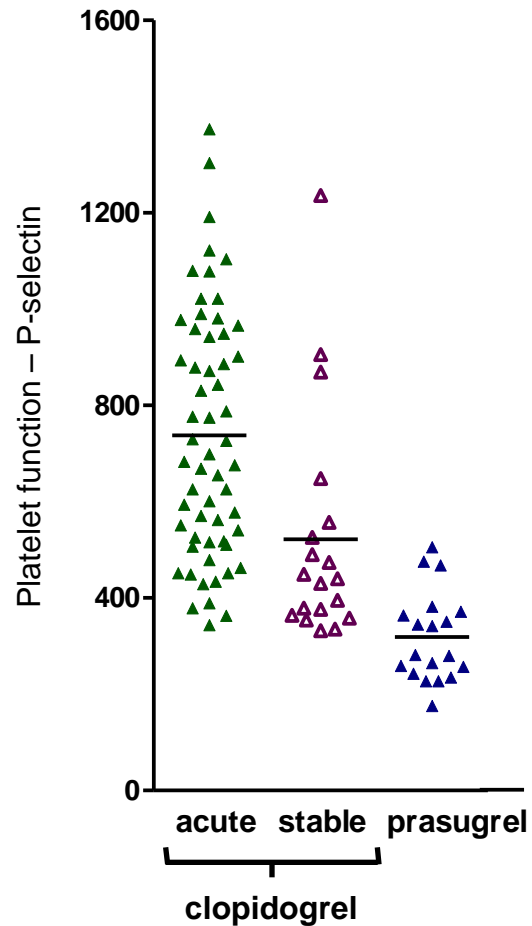


## Outcomes at 9 months



- P-selectin test on blood samples from ACS patients on treatment with clopidogrel (n=100)
- Results for patients who developed a cardiovascular event (MI / cardiovascular death) within 9 months are shown on the right (outcomes, n=11)
- Patients who remained stable are shown on the left (n=89)

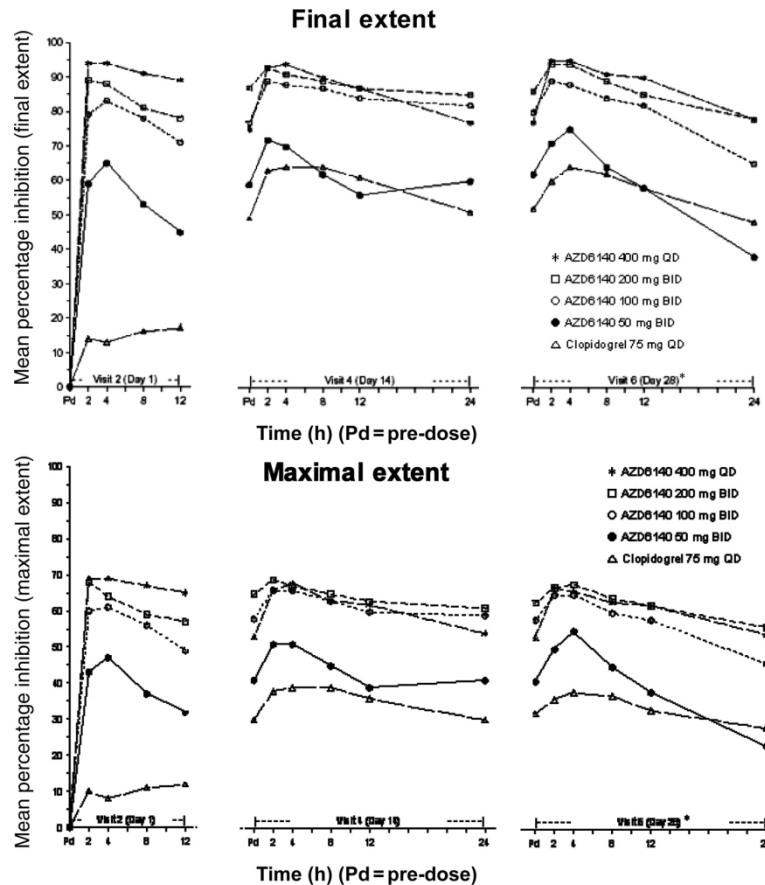
## Clopidogrel vs prasugrel



P-selectin test on blood samples from

- ACS patients in the acute setting after a cardiovascular event (n=58)
- Stable patients with a history of ACS (n=19) on clopidogrel for secondary prevention
- ACS patients in the acute setting after a cardiovascular event on prasugrel (n=19)

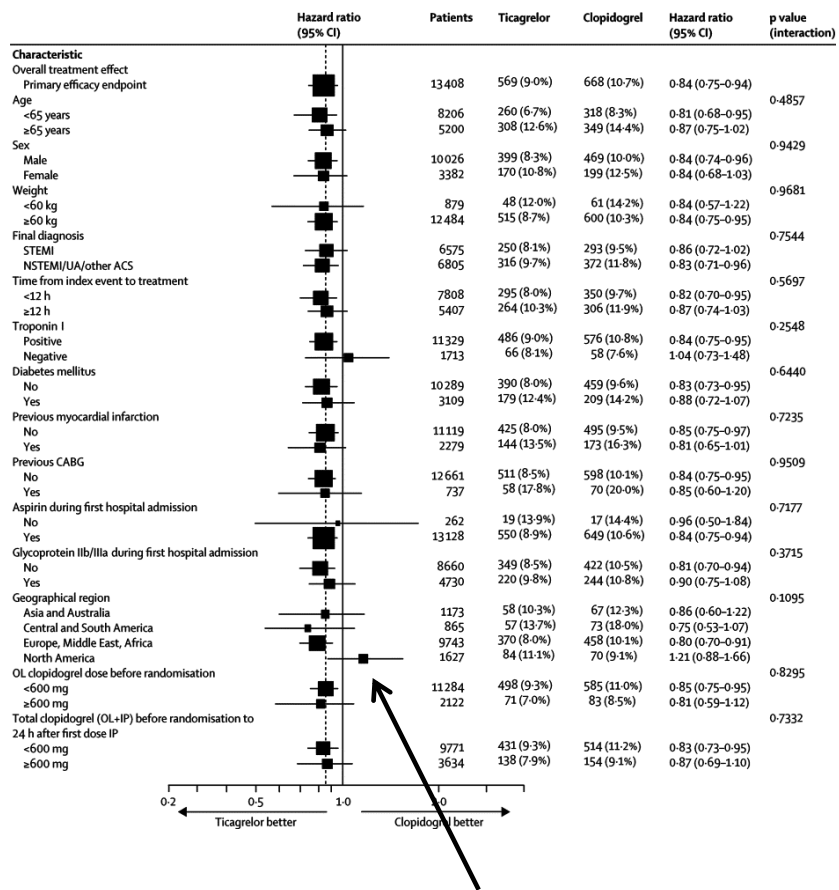
# Inhibition of platelet aggregation by clopidogrel and ticagrelor



\*No second dose of study medication was given on day 28.

- Mean percentage inhibition of ADP-induced platelet aggregation in patients with atherosclerotic disease treated with AZD6140 50mg bid, 100mg bid, 200mg bid, or 400mg qd or clopidogrel 75mg qd for 28 days

# PLATO study - North American paradox and Dyspnoea



North American paradox  
(use of higher doses of aspirin?)

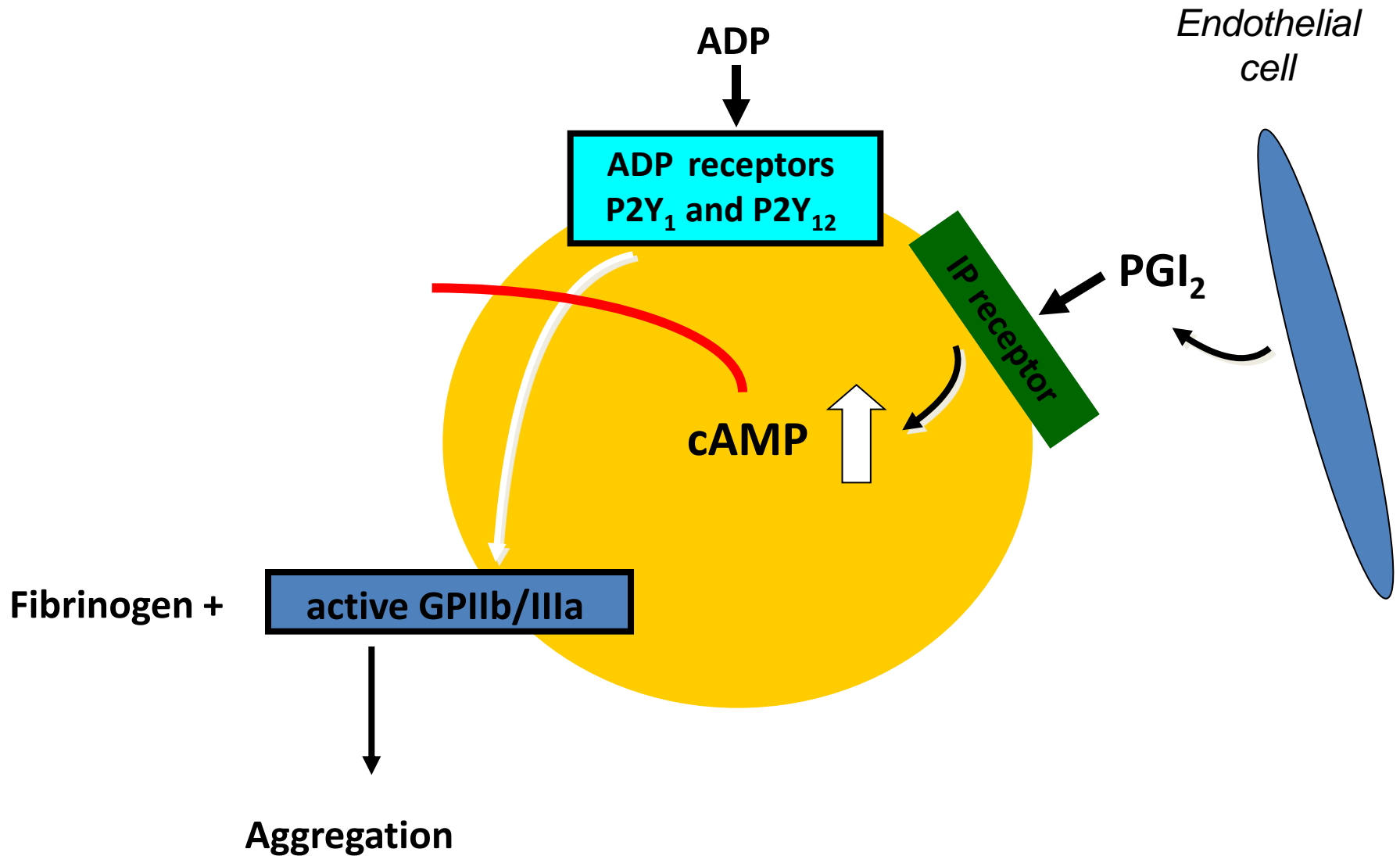
	ticagrelor	clopidogrel	hazard ratio for ticagrelor group (95% CI)	P value
any	1270/9235 (13.8)	721/9186 (7.8)	1.84 (1.68-2.02)	<0.001
requiring discontinuation of study treatment	79/9235 (0.9)	13/9186 (0.1)	6.12 (3.41-11.01)	<0.001

Dyspnea – no./total no. (%)

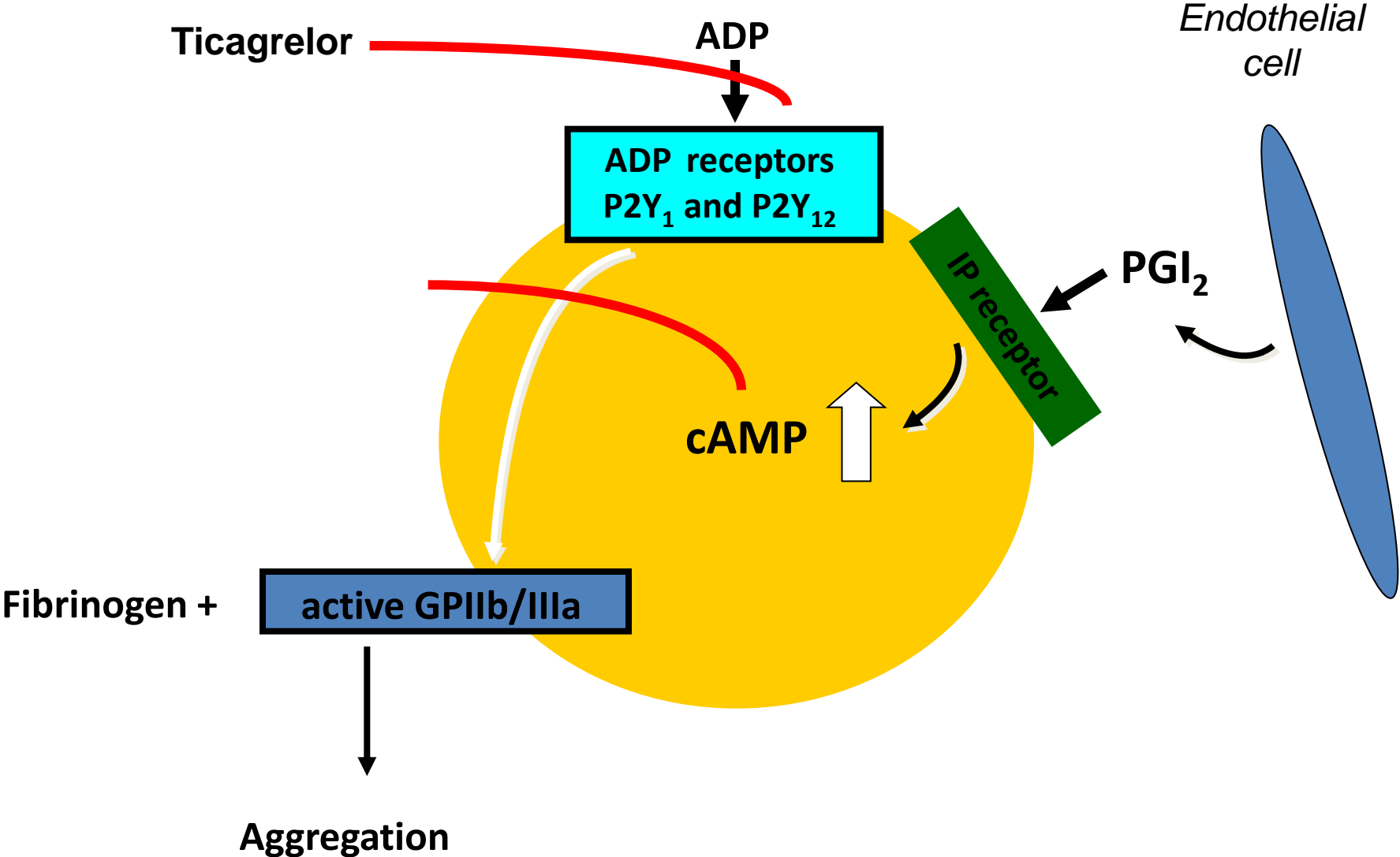
Dyspnoea

(inhibition of adenosine uptake?)

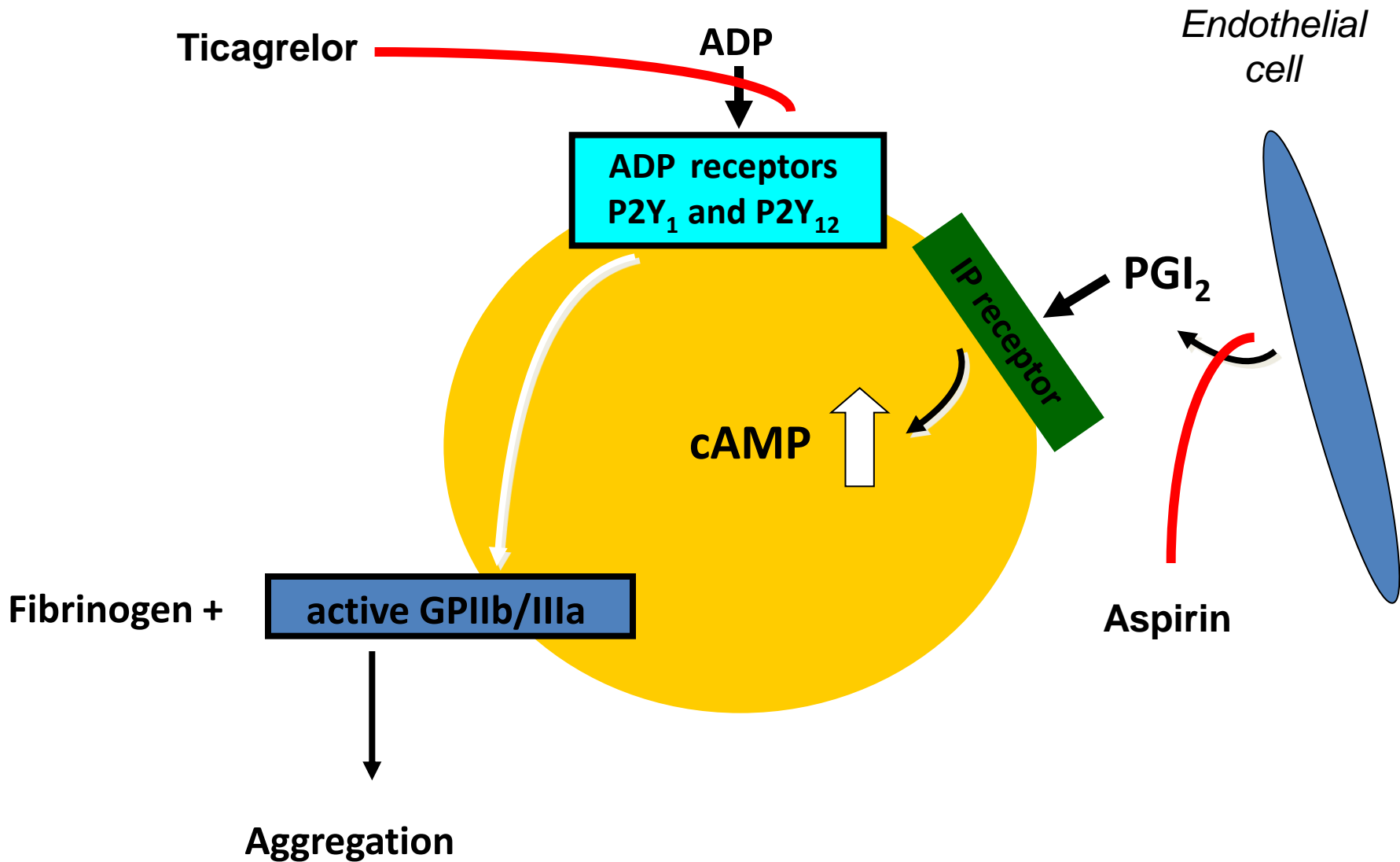
North American paradox  
(use of higher doses of aspirin?)



Low-dose aspirin



# High-dose aspirin





- All P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists promote inhibition of platelet aggregation by PGI<sub>2</sub>

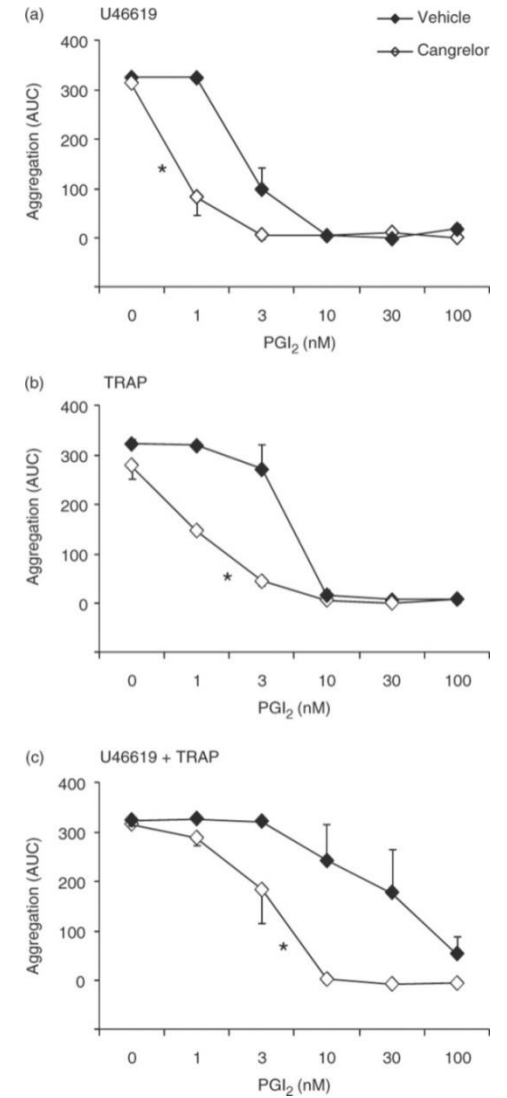
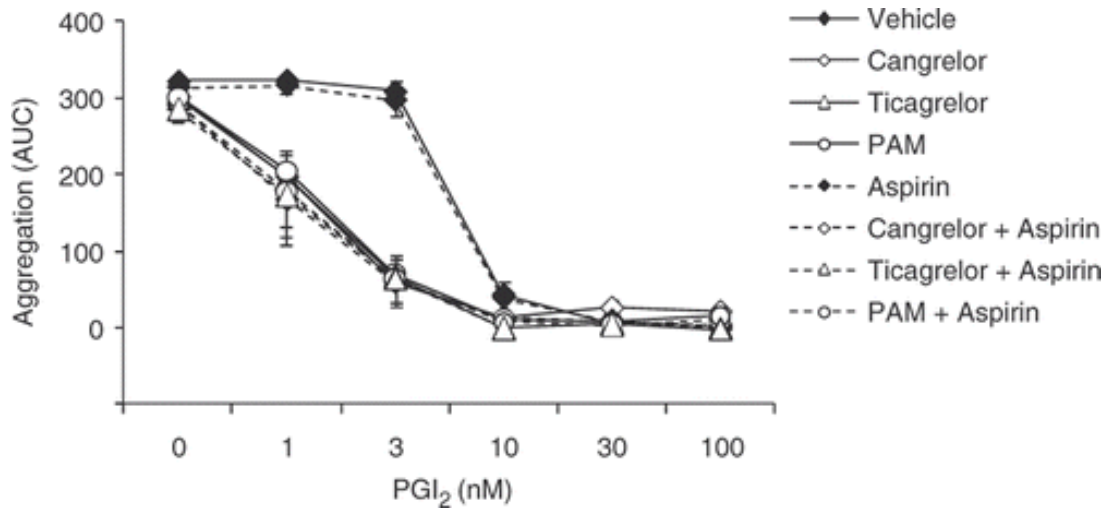
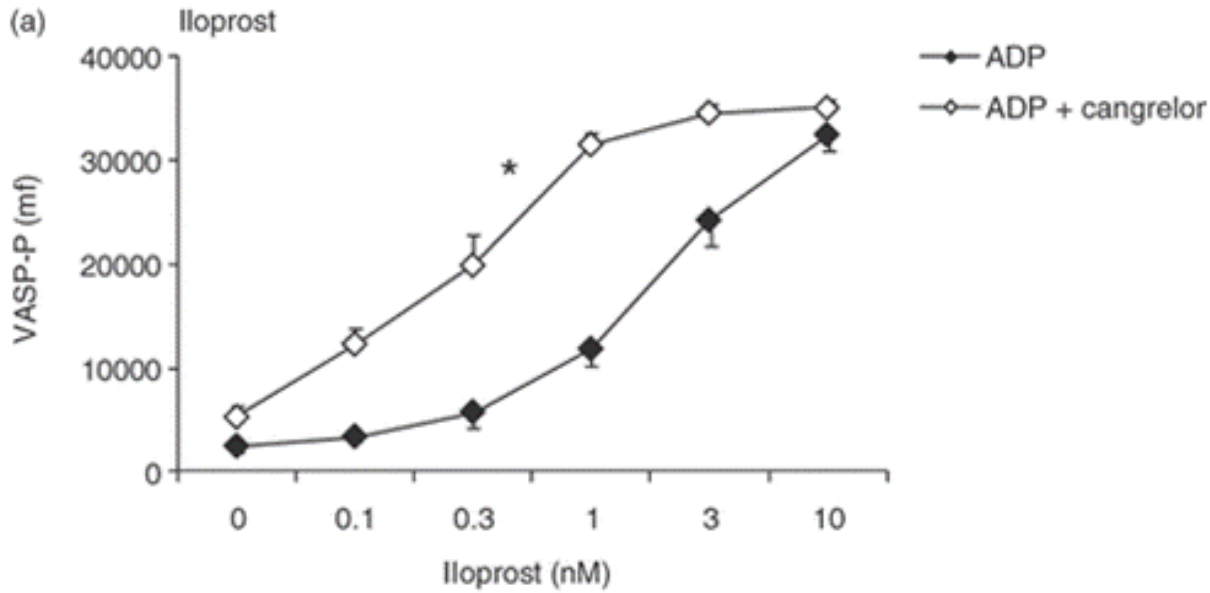


Table I. IC<sub>50</sub> values for various cAMP-elevating agents in the absence and presence of cangrelor.

cAMP-elevating agent	Aggregating agent	Vehicle	Cangrelor
PGI <sub>2</sub> (nM)	U46619	2.8 ± 0.6	0.8 ± 0.2
	TRAP	6.0 ± 1.0	1.1 ± 0.4
	U46619 + TRAP	49 ± 22.6	4.3 ± 1.2
Iloprost (nM)	U46619	3.3 ± 1.3	0.9 ± 0.1
	TRAP	4.5 ± 1.1	1.0 ± 0.0
	U46619 + TRAP	19.7 ± 0.3	2.1 ± 0.1
PGD <sub>2</sub> (nM)	U46619	33 ± 13	19 ± 5
	TRAP	117 ± 62	15 ± 8
	U46619 + TRAP	413 ± 213	43 ± 24
Adenosine (μM)	U46619	>10	0.7 ± 0.1
	TRAP	>10	2.3 ± 0.4
	U46619 + TRAP	>10	>10
Forskolin (μM)	U46619	>10	1.9 ± 0.5
	TRAP	>10	3.2 ± 1.3
	U46619 + TRAP	>10	6.4 ± 2

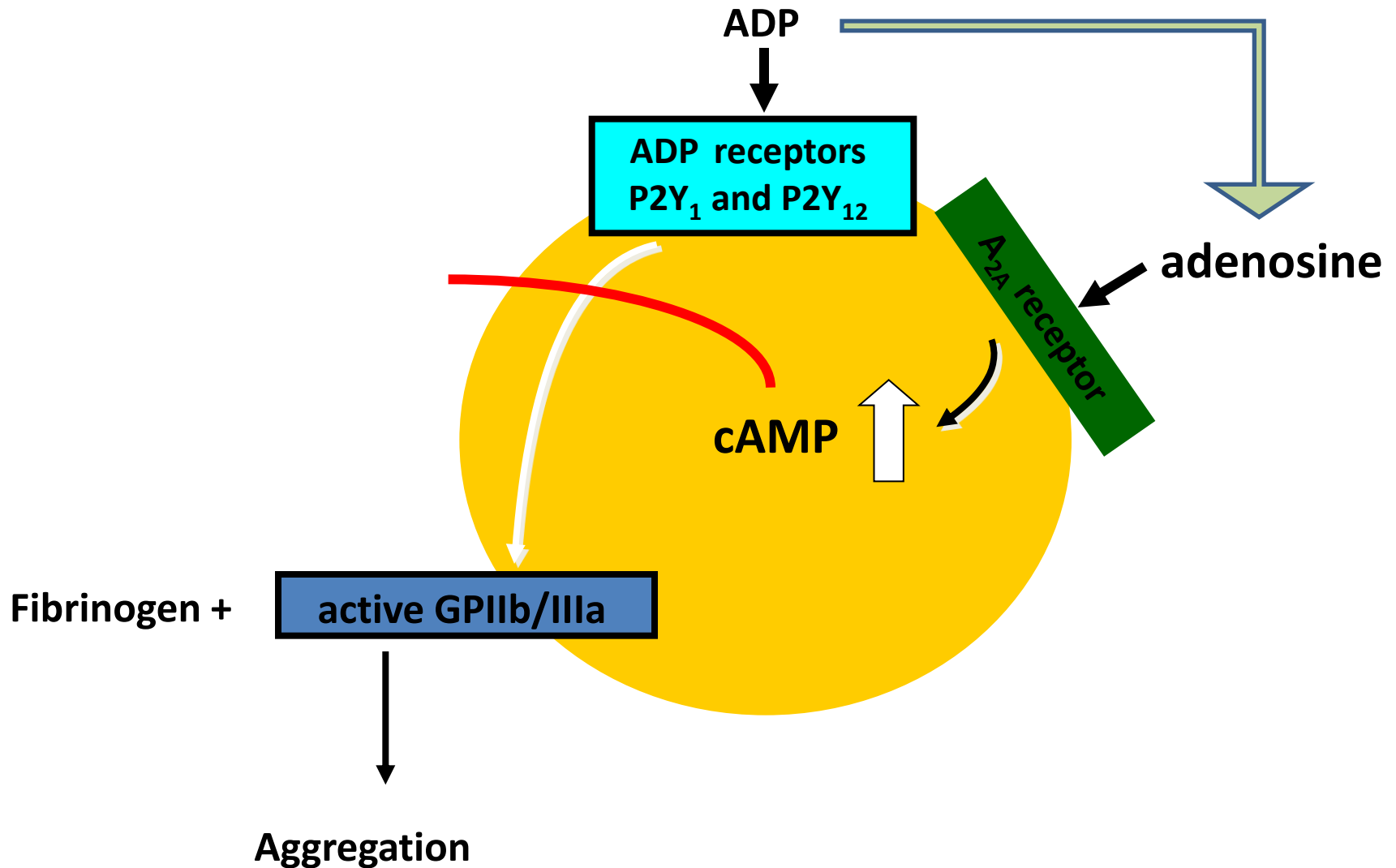
Notes: IC<sub>50</sub> values were determined in response to aggregation induced by U46619, TRAP or a combination of U46619 and TRAP in whole blood. For determination of the IC<sub>50</sub> value for adenosine, experiments were performed in the presence of dipyridamole.

- All P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists promote inhibition of platelet aggregation by all agents that raise cAMP in platelets

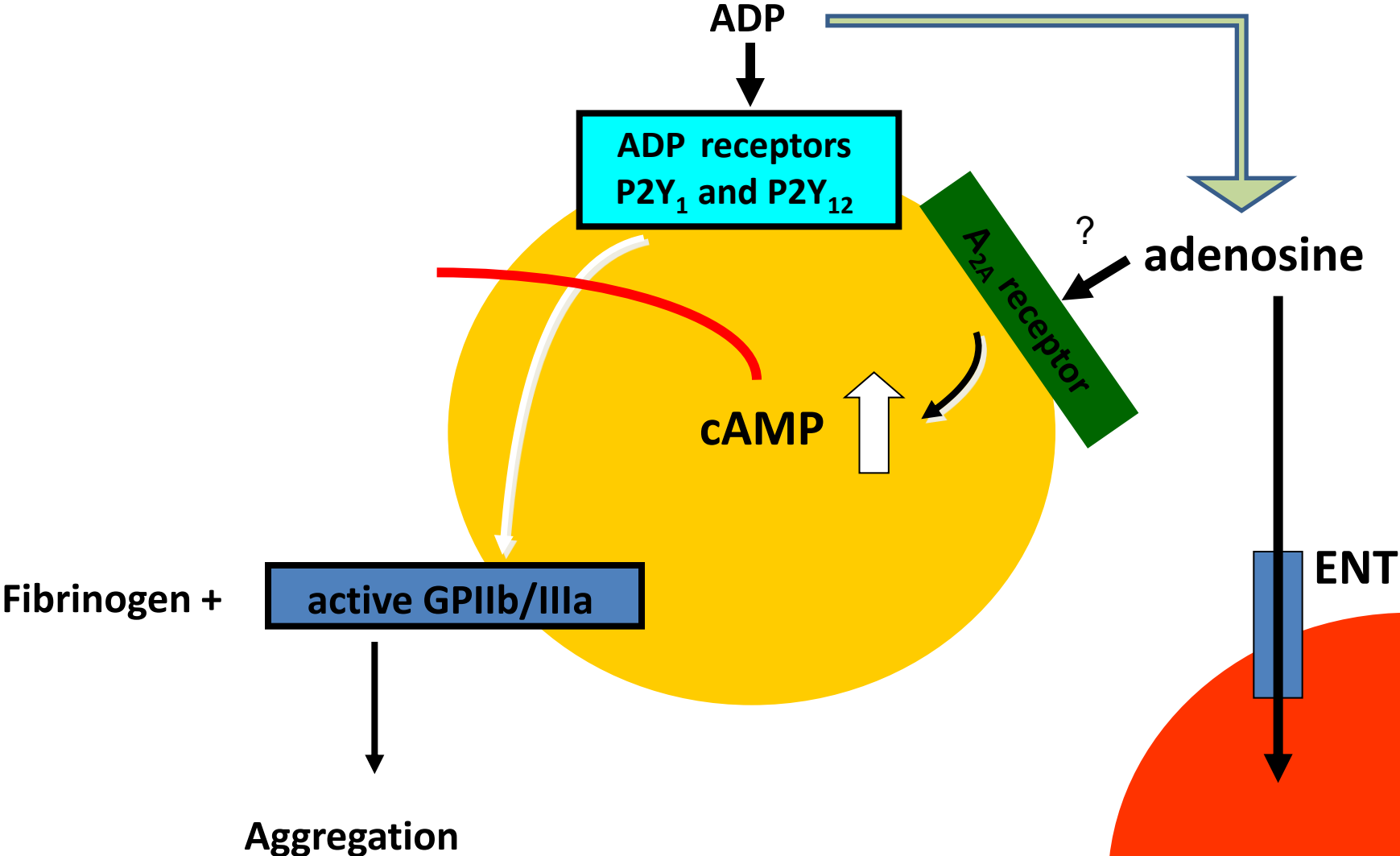


- All P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists promote inhibition of platelet aggregation by increasing the levels of cAMP attained

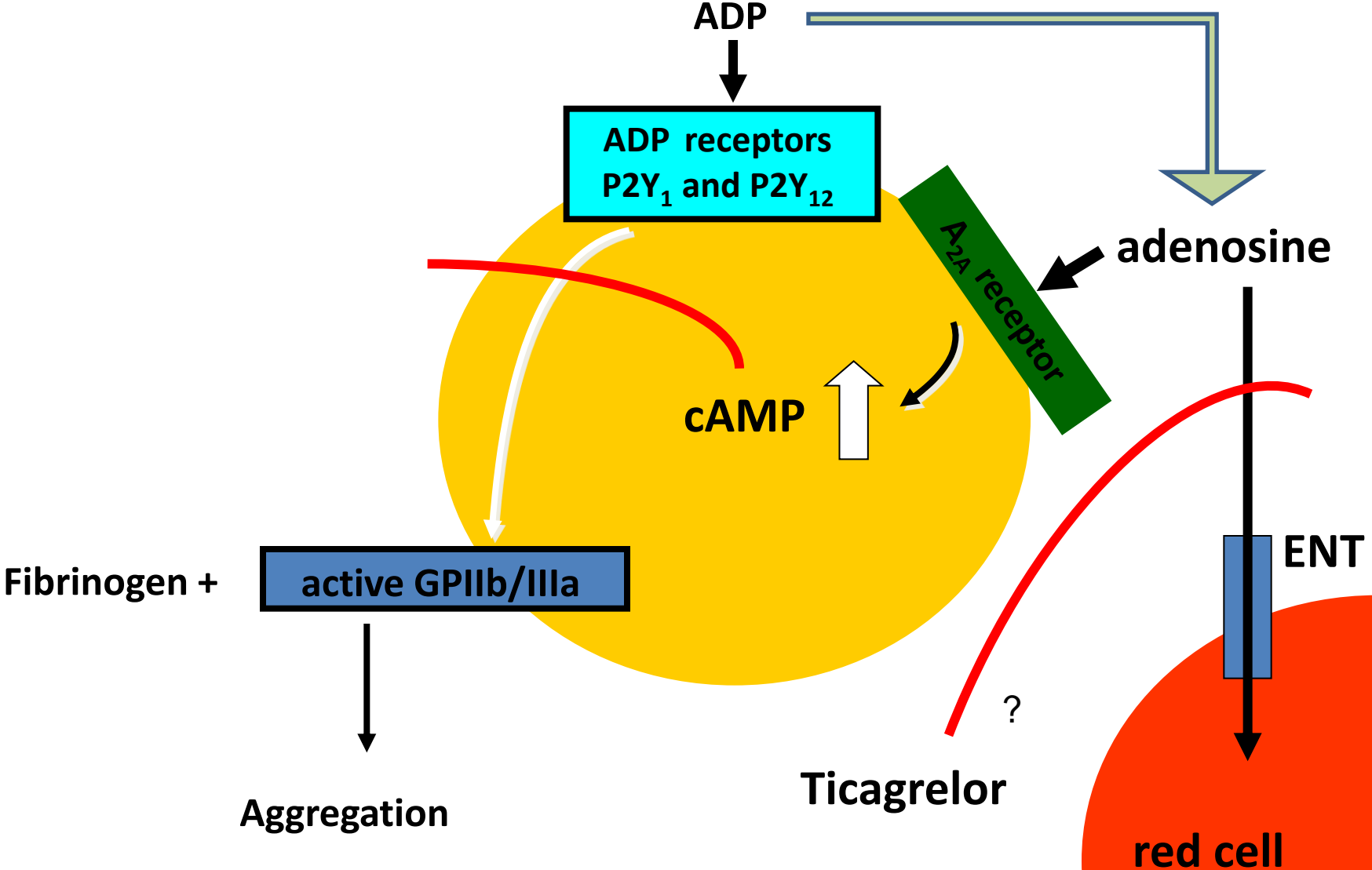
# Additional mechanism of action of ticagrelor?

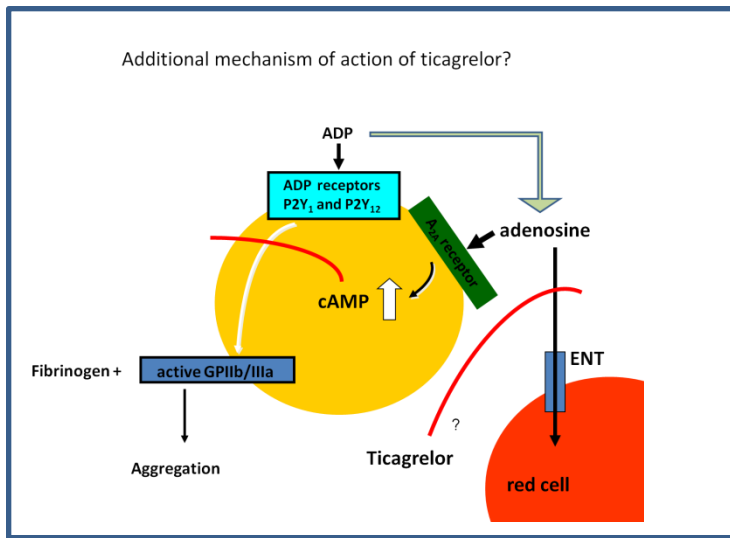


# Additional mechanism of action of ticagrelor?

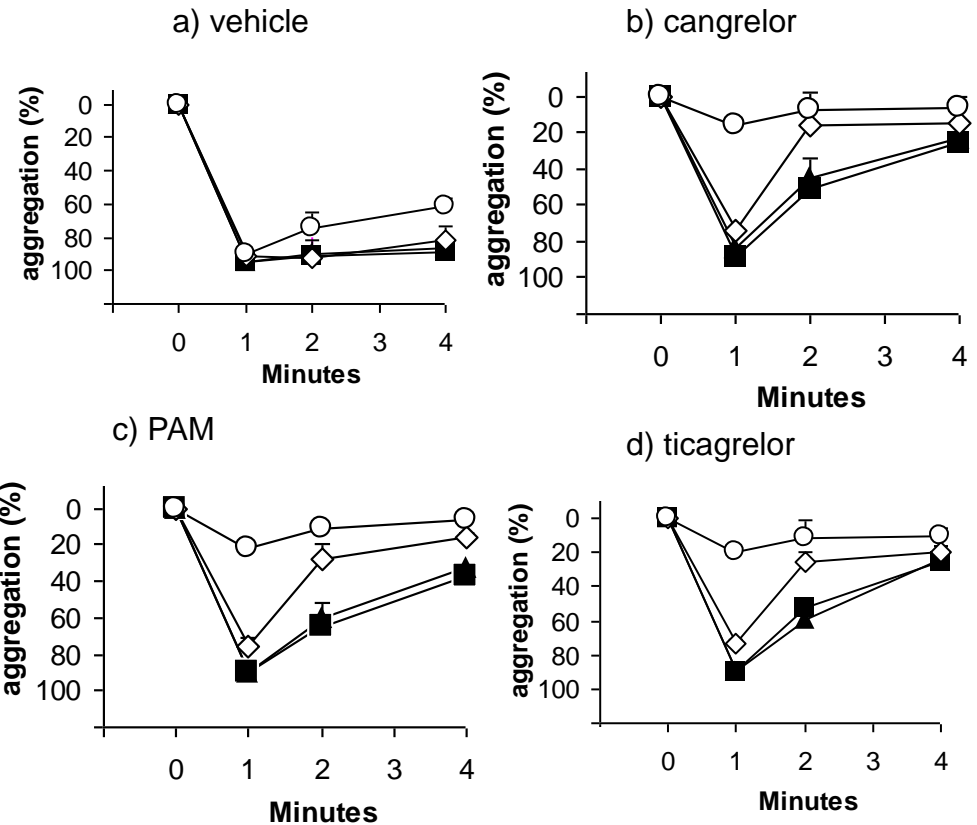


# Additional mechanism of action of ticagrelor?





- vehicle
- ▲ adenosine
- ◇ dipyridamole
- dipyridamole + adenosine



- P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists, including ticagrelor, DO NOT enhance inhibition of platelet aggregation by adenosine when erythrocytes are present
- P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists, including ticagrelor, DO enhance inhibition of platelet aggregation by adenosine when dipyridamole is also present
- Ticagrelor DOES NOT have the ability to further inhibit platelet function via a mechanism involving adenosine

## ADP and P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists - conclusions

- Several P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonists are in development or already being used in patients with ACS
- They all differ from each other in several respects with more sustained and less variable inhibition of platelet function by prasugrel and by cangrelor compared with clopidogrel
- The PLATO study (ticagrelor) revealed a “North American Paradox” and dyspnoea as a side-effect
- Studies have revealed a strong enhancement of inhibition of platelet function by PGI<sub>2</sub> in the presence of any P2Y<sub>12</sub> antagonist
- Studies have NOT demonstrated any additional inhibitory effect of ticagrelor on platelet function via inhibition of adenosine uptake into erythrocytes