Effect of oral CCK-1 agonist GI181771X on fasting and postprandial gastric functions in healthy volunteers

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Submitted 13 February 2004; accepted in final form 26 March 2004

CCK IS A gastrointestinal hormone that is released in response to the ingestion of fat and protein. It plays an important role in stimulation of pancreatic secretion, gallbladder contraction, regulation of gastrointestinal motility, and induction of satiety (26, 29, 30).

CCK stimulates discharge of vagal afferent fibers arising from the stomach and intestine, resulting in reflex inhibition of gastric motility, gastric acid secretion, and stimulation of pancreatic enzyme secretion (24, 29, 30). Thus endogenous release of CCK (in response to luminal fat or protein) also alters gastric function through a capsaicin-sensitive pathway, and CCK released from the intestine acts locally or systemically to stimulate vagal afferent fiber discharge. This alters proximal gastrointestinal function, regulating the entry of food into the duodenum to ensure effective digestion and absorption (31).

CCK is involved in reflex relaxation of the proximal stomach. Intraluminal pressure in the body of the stomach in urethane-anesthetized rats was dose dependently decreased in response to CCK-8 (octapeptide of CCK) over a dose range of 0.3–33 pmol administered intravenously (31). Bilateral cervical vagotomy reduced the response to CCK-8 and, when coupled with splanchnic nerve section, abolished the response to CCK-8, suggesting that vagal and splanchnic pathways mediate the effect of CCK on gastric relaxation (31).

CCK receptors in the hypothalamus and CCK-1 receptors in the nucleus of the solitary tract are involved in regulation of food intake (17, 32, 33). Although evidence points to a central role of CCK in food intake or a role in stimulation of the vagal afferent pathway originating from the gastroduodenal mucosa, it is possible that, by acting on peripheral CCK receptors, CCK released may alter the function of the stomach during the postprandial period, thereby influencing postprandial symptoms, including satiation. It is unclear whether CCK also plays a physiological role in control of gastric functions in the fasting period.

Relaxation of the proximal stomach in the postprandial period occurs concurrently with an increase in plasma CCK, and this also coincides with the early phase of intestinal digestion (27). The relaxation response of the stomach is reportedly reduced in ~40% of patients with functional dyspepsia (16, 34). The role of CCK in development of dyspepsia is still under investigation. Feinle et al. (14) showed that symptoms induced by gastric mechanical distension in patients with functional dyspepsia were reduced by administration of the CCK antagonist dexloxiglumide.

GI181771X is a 1,5-benzodiazepine that reduces food intake in rats; this action is thought to be mediated by activation of peripheral CCK-1 receptors on vagal afferent fibers and on the pyloric sphincter (1). GI181771X is devoid of classic benzodiazepine properties, and it is a potent, full CCK-1 receptor...
agonist, which exhibits no CCK-B receptor agonist activity. It is not as potent an agonist of CCK-1 receptors in vitro as the COOH-terminal CCK octapeptide CCK-8. However, unlike CCK-8, which requires parenteral administration, GI181771X is orally active.

The aims of this study were to compare effects of the four dose levels of GI181771X and placebo on gastric emptying, gastric volumes during fasting and after a meal, and postprandial symptoms after a fully satiating meal in healthy volunteers. A comparison of tablet with solution was done to investigate the effect of rate of drug absorption on gastric function responses.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study participants. Healthy volunteers between 18 and 50 yr of age and with a body mass index of 18–31 kg/m² were recruited during a 6-mo period (April–October 2002) from the local community by public advertisement. Exclusion criteria were pregnancy or breastfeeding; abdominal surgery other than appendectomy, cesarean section, or tubal ligation; positive symptoms on a validated abridged bowel disease questionnaire (35); history of eating disorder, psychiatric disease, or drug abuse; present or previous chronic gastrointestinal illness; any systemic disease or use of medications that could affect gastrointestinal motility, affect appetite, interfere with absorption, or interact with study medication; and known hypersensitivity reaction or idiosyncrasy to any benzodiazepines or drugs chemically related to the study drug or foods to be administered. The use of prescribed or over-the-counter medication within 7 days of the study was prohibited, except for stable doses (≥1 mo before and during study) of an oral contraceptive, estrogen, or thyroxine replacement. Vacuum dressings were not allowed during the study period (if applicable) within 48 h of the test. The participant took the study medication or placebo with a glass of water (200 ml) at 30 min before the radiolabeled meal. 99mTc-sulfur colloid (0.75 mCi) was added to two raw eggs during the scrambling, cooking process. The eggs were served on one slice of buttered bread along with a 240-ml glass of 1% milk (296 kcal total calories, 32% protein, 35% fat, 33% carbohydrate). Anterior and posterior gamma camera images were obtained immediately after meal ingestion, every 15 min for the first 2 h, and then every 30 min for the next 2 h (for a total of 4 h after the radiolabeled meal) to assess gastric emptying. A standardized meal (550 kcal: chicken, potato, and pudding) was given 4 h after ingestion of the radiolabeled meal.

Data were analyzed as described in previous studies (5, 6). Geometric mean of decay-corrected counts in anterior and posterior images of the stomach were used to estimate the proportion of 99mTc emptied at each time point (gastric emptying).

Measuring fasting and postprandial gastric volume. On study day 2, the second dose of study drug or placebo was administered ~5 min before intravenous injection of 99mTc-pertechnetate (TcO₄⁻) necessary for SPECT-based measurement of gastric volume. As described in previous studies from our laboratory (3, 22), tomographic images were acquired on a large-field-view dual-head gamma camera system (SMV SPECT System) equipped with low-energy, high-resolution collimators. Subjects were placed in a supine position on the imaging table with the detectors over the upper and midabdomen to ensure imaging of the stomach and small bowel. At 10 min after the intravenous injection of 10 mCi of 99mTcO₄⁻, dynamic tomographic acquisition was performed using the multiorbit mode of the system. In this mode, the system performed three complete 360° orbits at ~15 min per orbit. For each orbit, images were acquired every 6° at 3 s per image. After completion of the acquisition, orbits were summed to improve counting statistics. These orbits were then reconstructed with a new set of images to improve statistical confidence. No attempt was made to optimize the counts to the standard of activity absorbed by the stomach. The results were corrected for decay (data were acquired over a 3-h period). The gastric volume was determined by the SPECT technique (5, 6). The gastric volume was calculated from the 50th percentile of the data set of activity concentration versus time (5).

Participants received drug solution and a placebo tablet, placebo solution and a drug tablet, or placebo solution and a placebo tablet. Participants were given a glass of 60 ml of water after the solution formulation. This was standardized to avoid potential bias from volume ingested on the measurement of fasting and postprandial gastric volumes.

There were three dosing periods for each subject. Before administration of the study drug or placebo, fasting participants had a blood pregnancy test (if applicable) and alcohol/drug screening tests. Dosing occurred within 30 min before the start of each experimental study. Timing of administration was based on previous studies showing detectable plasma levels at 10 min and maximum time of 30 min for the liquid formulation administered orally.

All subjects were enrolled for assessment of scintigraphic gastric emptying of solids (study day 1), gastric volume measurement using the single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) technique (study day 2), and postprandial symptoms using the satiety test (study day 3). At least 24 h lapsed between study days to allow for washout of study drug and test radioisotopes. The sequence of studies is shown in Fig. 1. Radiation exposure was within permissible limits for human volunteer studies and is documented in a previous publication from our laboratory (21).

Gastric emptying of solids. Gastric emptying of solids was measured using the scintigraphic method, which has been validated and reported previously (10). Briefly, fasting volunteers presented to the research unit, and a blood pregnancy test was performed (when applicable) within 48 h of the test. The participant took the study medication or placebo with a glass of water (200 ml) at 30 min before the radiolabeled meal. 99mTc-sulfur colloid (0.75 mCi) was added to two raw eggs during the scrambling, cooking process. The eggs were served on one slice of buttered bread along with a 240-ml glass of 1% milk (296 kcal total calories, 32% protein, 35% fat, 33% carbohydrate). Anterior and posterior gamma camera images were obtained immediately after meal ingestion, every 15 min for the first 2 h, and then every 30 min for the next 2 h (for a total of 4 h after the radiolabeled meal) to assess gastric emptying. A standardized meal (550 kcal: chicken, potato, and pudding) was given 4 h after ingestion of the radiolabeled meal.

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![Fig. 1. Study design. Note ≥24-h interval between each study day. Dosing of drug/placebo occurred within 30 min before start of each physiological study.](http://ajpgi.physiology.org/)

Drug/placebo Gastric Emptying > 24 hours Drug/placebo Gastric Volume > 24 hours Drug/placebo Safety Follow-up Visit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Day 1</th>
<th>Study Day 2</th>
<th>Study Day 3</th>
<th>Days 7-11</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study Day 1</td>
<td>Study Day 2</td>
<td>Study Day 3</td>
<td>Days 7-11</td>
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</table>

AJP-Gastrointest Liver Physiol - VOL. 287 - AUGUST 2004 - www.ajpgi.org
using filtered backprojection (Ramp-Butterworth filter, order 10, cut-off 0.45; Nyquist) to produce transaxial images of the stomach. Imaging was performed once during fasting and twice after ingestion of a 300-ml Ensure (Ross Laboratories, Columbus, OH) drink through a straw for a total of 32 min, the time needed for two orbits for image acquisition. Stomach volume measurements were performed using the ANALYZE PC 2.5 (Biomedical Imaging Resource, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, MN) software system (18), which has been used previously in volumetric imaging studies (3, 22).

**Safety monitoring.** Safety assessment included recording of adverse events on each of the dosing days. Subjects underwent a complete physical examination and electrocardiogram and provided blood and urine specimens for routine laboratory safety tests before the first dose of study medication or placebo and after the last dose at the follow-up visit. This follow-up visit was scheduled 7–11 days after the last study day.

**Statistical analysis.** The end points for analysis were as follows: $t_{1/2}$ for gastric emptying of solids, fasting and postprandial stomach volumes, maximum tolerated volume of Ensure, and aggregate and individual postprandial symptom scores 30 min after ingestion of Ensure.

The effects of the five treatments on these end points were compared using analysis of covariance with suitable transformation for skewness in the distributions of measured volumes (analysis of covariance on ranks or log volumes). The covariates included in the analyses were age, gender, and body mass index. Dunnett’s test, which incorporates a correction for multiple comparisons, was used to compare individual doses vs. placebo. The results are presented as least squares means (or differences in least squares means) and the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI). Missing data (<2% of all data planned to be collected) were due to lack of participant compliance or technical problems during image acquisition. Fasting gastric volume in one participant, postprandial volume data in three participants, and satiety test data in two participants were missing. The reasons for the small number of missing values (e.g., positive pregnancy test during the study) implied that the missing values were missing completely at random.

**Pharmacokinetic analysis.** Noncompartmental pharmacokinetic methods (WinNonlin version 3.2, Pharsight, Cary, NC) were used to determine the pharmacokinetic parameters for each subject from the GI181771X serum concentration vs. time profiles. $C_{\text{max}}$ and the time to reach $C_{\text{max}}$ ($t_{\text{max}}$) were obtained directly from the data. The area under the serum drug concentration vs. time curve up to $t_{\text{max}}$ (AUC$_{\text{max}}$) was calculated by the linear trapezoidal method. In addition to assessing drug absorption rates with the traditional $C_{\text{max}}$ and $t_{\text{max}}$, AUC$_{\text{max}}$ was included as an integrated measure of absorption (2, 7). The partial AUC of 0–4 h was reported for study day 1 to better compare solution with tablet formulations.

**RESULTS**

**Volunteer demographics.** Sixty-six volunteers were screened, 62 were randomized, and 1 was excluded after randomization because of ineligibility. Four were excluded because of ineligibility during the screening process. The remaining 61 participants enrolled in the study (Table 1). After randomization, 12 were assigned to placebo, 12 to the 0.1-mg solution, 13 to the 0.5-mg solution, 13 to the 1.5-mg solution, and 11 to the 5.0-mg tablet arm.

**Effect on gastric emptying of solids.** The overall group (treatment) effect of GI181771X was statistically significant ($P < 0.01$; Fig. 2). With the 1.5-mg solution, gastric emptying $t_{1/2}$ was 159 min (95% CI = 142–177), which represented a significant delay in gastric emptying compared with placebo (gastric emptying $t_{1/2}$ = 116 min, 95% CI = 97–135, $P < 0.01$). The 5-mg tablet was associated with gastric emptying $t_{1/2}$ of 149 min (95% CI = 131–168), which did not achieve statistical significance compared with placebo ($P = 0.052$). Plots of the mean gastric emptying curves with each dose of drug are provided in Fig. 3.

**Effect on gastric volumes.** The overall group effect of GI181771X on fasting gastric volume was statistically significant ($P = 0.036$). Fasting gastric volume was significantly greater in the group that received the 1.5-mg solution (329 ml, 95% CI = 276–382) than in the placebo group (223 ml, 95% CI = 166–281, $P = 0.035$; Fig. 4).

### Table 1. Participant demographics and maximum tolerated volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>GI181771X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Placebo (n = 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, yr</td>
<td>24±4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender, M/F</td>
<td>4/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, kg/m²</td>
<td>22±2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTV, liters</td>
<td>1.32 (1.12–1.52)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± SD for age and body mass index (BMI). maximum tolerated volume (MTV) data are means with 95% confidence intervals (CI) in parentheses. M, male; F, female.
The group effect on postprandial gastric volume was also statistically significant ($P = 0.015$), with the 1.5-mg solution group showing higher gastric volumes (908 ml, 95% CI = 849–967) than the placebo group (799 ml, 95% CI = 735–863, $P = 0.056$).

Effect on maximum tolerated volume and postprandial symptoms. The overall effect of GI181771X on maximum tolerated volume ($P = 0.75$; Table 1) or aggregate ($P = 0.37$) or individual symptom scores (Table 2) was not statistically significant among the study groups.

Pharmacokinetic results. The measure of overall drug exposure for GI181771X, AUC over 4 h ($\text{AUC}_{0-4}$), is shown in Table 3. AUC$_{0-4}$ for the 5-mg tablet is similar to AUC$_{0-4}$ for the 0.5-mg solution, indicating that the tablet formulation delivers less drug than the solution formulation. Three measures of rate of drug absorption are shown in Tables 3 and 4: AUC$_{t_{\text{max}}}$, C$_{\text{max}}$, and $t_{\text{max}}$. In a comparison of tablet with solution, $t_{\text{max}}$ is ~20 min to 1 h longer for the tablet and C$_{\text{max}}$ is blunted for study days 1 and 2. The integrated parameter, AUC$_{t_{\text{max}}}$, shows good dose separation between the solution doses. The 5-mg tablet compares well with the 0.5-mg solution within a study day (Fig. 5).

Adverse events. The most common adverse events were emesis (6 subjects), headache (6 subjects), diarrhea (4 subjects), and nausea (3 subjects). The 1.5-mg solution group ($n = 13$) had the highest incidence of emesis and diarrhea: two subjects experienced emesis and two subjects had diarrhea. The highest incidence of headaches (4 subjects) was reported in the 5.0-mg tablet group ($n = 13$). One of the female participants became pregnant during the study. She had completed the gastric emptying and volume measurements before her positive pregnancy test. The radiation exposure to the fetus was estimated to be negligibly greater than background radiation. After careful follow-up by her obstetrician, pregnancy and delivery were normal, and the child had APGAR scores of 9 and 10 at 1 and 10 min, respectively, and is completely normal. No serious adverse events were reported during the study.

DISCUSSION

This study showed that the CCK-1 agonist GI181771X caused an expected delay in gastric emptying of solids, confirming its biological activity. The high-dose (1.5-mg) solution of GI181771X delayed gastric emptying significantly, in contrast to the lower solution doses. There is evidence of delay after the 5-mg tablet, but this did not reach statistical significance ($P = 0.052$). The increases in postprandial gastric volume and delay in gastric emptying are consistent with evidence that CCK relaxes fundic tone and stimulates pyloric contraction (15, 20).
Table 2. Postprandial symptom scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placebo (n = 12)</th>
<th>GI181771X 0.1-mg solution (n = 12)</th>
<th>GI181771X 0.5-mg solution (n = 12)</th>
<th>GI181771X 1.5-mg solution (n = 13)</th>
<th>GI181771X 5.0-mg tablet (n = 10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate symptoms</td>
<td>162 (110–213)</td>
<td>208 (158–257)</td>
<td>163 (113–212)</td>
<td>180 (133–227)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>30 (13–47)</td>
<td>51 (35–67)</td>
<td>32 (16–48)</td>
<td>41 (25–56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloating</td>
<td>46 (28–65)</td>
<td>60 (42–77)</td>
<td>47 (29–65)</td>
<td>48 (31–66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fullness</td>
<td>71 (60–83)</td>
<td>67 (56–79)</td>
<td>68 (57–80)</td>
<td>71 (61–82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>14 (1–29)</td>
<td>31 (16–45)</td>
<td>15 (0.87–30)</td>
<td>20 (6.0–34)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are means with 95% CI in parentheses. Aggregate symptoms score was calculated at 30 min postprandially.

Fasting and postprandial gastric volume were significantly increased by the 1.5-mg solution, not by the other solution doses or the tablet formulation. These effects reflect different absorption characteristics and are evident in the AUC others. measurements, where AUC others was highest for 1.5-mg dose, lower for the 0.5-mg solution dose and the 5-mg tablet (which showed similar average AUC others), and lowest for the 0.1-mg solution dose. There was a trend for increasing gastric emptying delay with increasing doses in solution.

A comparison of tablet with solution pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics was done to investigate the hypothesis that the rate of drug absorption is most important to elicit pharmacological responses. Rate of drug absorption is believed to be important, in view of the location of the CCK-1 receptors on vagal afferent fibers and their relation to gastric function. Therefore, a faster rate of absorption or a higher dose would provide a more concentrated solution into the stomach, receptors and thus effect drug passage. The first Cmax was 20 min to 1 h longer for tablet than solution, and Cmax is lower with tablet than solution for study days 1 and 2. The integrated parameter, AUC others, further supports the conclusion that drug is absorbed more quickly from the solution formulations than from the tablet, and this explains, at least in part, the different gastric function results with the 5-mg tablet formulation. Collectively, the pharmacokinetic results indicate that the absorption rate of GI181771X is more rapid from the solution than from the tablet formulation. The difference in pharmacokinetic parameters between study days 1 and 2 illustrates the sensitivity of drug absorption to the presence of food. On day 1, the participants ingested solid food during measurement of gastric emptying, whereas on day 2, they ingested exclusively liquid nutrient during measurement of gastric volumes. Body posture was different during the first hour of pharmacokinetic measurements on the 2 study days (supine during gastric volume measurements and seated during gastric emptying study). Differences in posture during the 1st h may also contribute in part to the different pharmacokinetics on the 2 study days.

Liddle et al. (25) reported delayed gastric emptying with exogenous CCK doses that aimed at mimicking postprandial levels: mixed meal (analogous to the solid-liquid meal in our study) and water emptying were delayed. The significant dose-related effect with the liquid formulation and the borderline effects of the 5-mg tablet formulation of the synthetic CCK agonist on retardation of gastric emptying of solids are consistent with those reported in the literature, and differences in activity clearly reflect the pharmacokinetics of the drug.

The effect on the postprandial volume seen in our study with the synthetic CCK agonist is also consistent with the well-documented role of endogenous CCK released in response to arrival of nutrients in the duodenum. For example, Feinle et al. (14) showed that intraduodenal lipid increased postprandial gastric volume, compliance, and plasma CCK levels. In their series of elegant studies, they showed that the CCK-1 antagonist dexloxiglumide abolished the increase in postprandial gastric volume induced by duodenal nutrients. By studying the CCK-1 agonist GI181771X, we have additionally been able to demonstrate that this agent increased fasting gastric volume while also demonstrating the known CCK effects on postprandial volume. Our observations on the effect of the CCK-1 agonist on fasting volume are novel and suggest that CCK-1 receptors may be activated to change fasting gastric volume, even in the absence of food-mediated endogenous CCK release from the duodenum.

Other studies using CCK infusion (37), cerulein, or the CCK-1 antagonist loxiglumide (4, 28, 39) failed to show changes in fasting gastric tone, compliance, or myoelectrical activity. However, in the previous studies, the exogenous CCK was infused at doses that mimicked postprandial endogenous CCK levels, which may not reflect tissue levels and may have been too low to activate these CCKergic mechanisms during fasting. In fact, lower esophageal

Table 3. Pharmacokinetic parameters for GI181771 on day 1 during study of gastric emptying of solids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GI181771X</th>
<th>0.1-mg solution (n = 12)</th>
<th>0.5-mg solution (n = 12)</th>
<th>1.5-mg solution (n = 13)</th>
<th>5.0-mg tablet (n = 10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUC0–t, pg·h·ml⁻¹</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>170 (135–214)</td>
<td>426 (301–604)</td>
<td>176 (100–307)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUCmax, pg·h·ml⁻¹</td>
<td>9.26 (5.44–15.8)</td>
<td>36.9 (21.3–63.8)</td>
<td>92.8 (57.0–151)</td>
<td>37.5 (15.5–90.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cmax, pg/ml</td>
<td>30.3 (17.3–53.1)</td>
<td>134 (88.0–205)</td>
<td>312 (155–527)</td>
<td>83.3 (50.8–136)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tmax, h</td>
<td>0.50 (0.25–1.52)</td>
<td>0.50 (0.25–1.00)</td>
<td>0.50 (0.25–2.00)</td>
<td>1.50 (0.5–4.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for area under serum drug concentration-time curve (AUC) from 0 to 4 h (AUC0–t). AUC to reach maximum serum concentration (AUCmax), and maximum serum concentration (Cmax) are geometric means with 95% CI in parentheses; for time to reach maximum serum concentration (tmax), median and range are shown. NE, not evaluable. AUC0–t could not be evaluated for any subjects receiving 0.1-mg solution or for 2 subjects receiving 0.5-mg solution.
sphincter pressure reduction by CCK in humans is critically dependent on the infused dose (23), and the steady-state levels in plasma observed with doses that reduced lower esophageal sphincter pressure far exceed the endogenous postprandial CCK levels (23). Moreover, the method used to measure gastric tone in previous studies did not appraise the entire stomach, in contrast to the SPECT imaging method used to measure volume in this study. The CCK-1 antagonist loxiglumide and its derivative dexloxiglumide, which were always efficacious in altering gastric tone in the postprandial period, may not be ideal pharmacological probes to assess whether CCK mechanisms can be stimulated during fasting when endogenous CCK levels are low. This novel CCK-1 agonist GI181771X provides a means to test whether such mechanisms can pharmacologically modulate gastric functions during fasting. This may be relevant to studies of satiation in obesity; a recent large study showed that fasting gastric volume is an important determinant of time to satiation after meal ingestion (12), with higher fasting gastric volumes being associated with a later time to satiation when calories are ingested at a constant rate. Conversely, the CCK-1 agonist may serve as a probe to test the hypothesis that increasing fasting gastric volume may decrease satiation and facilitate greater calorie intake in patients with early postprandial fullness as reported in patients with functional dyspepsia (34).

We observed no difference in the maximum tolerated volume or in the aggregate or individual symptom scores for nausea, bloating, fullness, or pain. In the study by Feinle et al. (14), there was an increase in symptoms of fullness and pain with infusion of 20% lipid in dyspeptic patients. However, in the study by Feinle et al., mechanical distension of the stomach with a balloon was used to induce symptoms while gastric relaxation was inhibited with the CCK-1 antagonist. Hence, the experimental design is quite different from our study, which used a more physiological stimulus (a fully satiating meal). Another major difference is that our study was performed in healthy controls, rather than in patients with functional dyspepsia. It is worth emphasizing that the results of Feinle et al. (14) in healthy controls are consistent with those reported here in healthy participants.

Although the motor mechanisms altered by this CCK-1 agonist require further elucidation with antropyloroduodenal manometry, it is likely that the motor effects described with infusion of lipid into the duodenum reflect the effects of CCK and its endogenous stimulants. Thus Heddle et al. (19) demonstrated that intraduodenal lipid induced isolated pyloric pressure waves and reduced antral contractions and antropyloroduodenal coordination, all of which are potential mechanisms to delay gastric emptying of solids. Antral denervation studies in the rat suggest that antral neurons are not required for inhibition of gastric emptying by CCK (20). The enhanced reservoir function of the stomach reflected in fundic relaxation (14) or gastric volume increase (as demonstrated in this study) may also contribute to the delay in fundoantral delivery of food and onset of antral trituration and, ultimately, result in delayed emptying of solids from the stomach. The effects of GI181771X on pyloric tone and resistance to flow may be critical to the effects on emptying, as shown with CCK-8 (15), and require further study.

In conclusion, we have shown that GI181771X, a CCK-1 agonist, is biologically active. The 1.5-mg solution delays gastric emptying of solids and increases fasting gastric volumes. GI181771X exhibited an acceptable safety profile; predominantly gastrointestinal adverse events affected a minority of subjects. Effects during fasting suggest that CCK-1 mechanisms may be pharmacologically targeted to alter fasting gastric function, a previously unrecognized property of CCK-ergic mechanisms. Further studies are needed to clarify the effects and mechanism of action of GI181771X in patients with upper gastrointestinal disorders.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Cindy Stanislav for secretarial support and Mary Lempke.

GRANTS

This study was supported in part by National Institutes of Health General Clinical Research Center (Physiology Core) Grant RR-00585. M. Camilleri is

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**Table 4. Pharmacokinetic parameters for GI181771X on gastric volume study day 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0.1-mg solution (n = 10)</th>
<th>0.5-mg solution (n = 12)</th>
<th>1.5-mg solution (n = 12)</th>
<th>5-mg tablet (n = 8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUC_tmax, pg·h·mL(^{-1})</td>
<td>22.8 (11.2–46.5)</td>
<td>85.2 (68.0–107)</td>
<td>253 (145–440)</td>
<td>40.0 (14.9–107)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_max, pg/ml</td>
<td>84.2 (41.2–172)</td>
<td>240 (175–328)</td>
<td>786 (484–1275)</td>
<td>115 (44.9–295)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_max, h</td>
<td>0.75 (0.42–1.02)</td>
<td>0.75 (0.58–1.00)</td>
<td>0.58 (0.42–1.25)</td>
<td>0.89 (0.63–1.25)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for AUC and C_max are geometric means, with 95% CI in parentheses; for t_max, values are median and range.
Grants RO1-DK-54681 and K24-DK-02638. This study was also supported by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

REFERENCES


