Rifampin pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics in the hollow fiber model of *Mycobacterium kansasii*

Shashikant Srivastava$^{1,2,3,*}$, Gunavanthi D. Boorgula$^1$, Jann-Yuan Wang$^4$, Hung-Ling Huang$^{5,6}$, Dave Howe$^7$, Tawanda Gumbo$^{7,8}$, Scott K Heysell$^9$

$^1$Department of Pulmonary Immunology, University of Texas Health Centre, Tyler, Texas, USA.

$^2$Department of Immunology, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, USA.

$^3$Department of Pharmacy Practice, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Dallas, Texas, USA.

$^4$Department of Internal Medicine, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan.

$^5$Department of Internal Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

$^6$Graduate Institute of Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

$^7$Quantitative Preclinical & Clinical Sciences Department, Praedicare Inc., Dallas, Texas.

$^8$Department of Medicine, University of Cape Town, Observatory, South Africa.

$^9$Division of Infectious Diseases and International Health, University of Virginia, USA.

*Corresponding author:*

Shashikant Srivastava, Ph.D.

Department of Pulmonary Immunology, University of Texas Health Centre, 11937 US Highway 271, Tyler, Texas, 75708, USA

Phone: (903) 877-7684

e-mail: Shashi.kant@uthot.edu
Supplemental Figure 1. Changes in the number of viable THP-1 cells in the HFS-\textit{Mkn} upon rifampin treatment.

Consistent with the \textit{Mkn} kill seen with different rifampin doses, the number of viable THP-1 cells did not change significantly from baseline to day 28. This indicates intracellular \textit{Mkn} kill by rifampin, hence THP-1 cell survival.
Supplemental Figure 2. Rifampin minimum inhibitory concentration on study day 28.

Representative figure for day 28 of the HFS-Mkn study. There was no change in the rifampin MIC of the laboratory strain in any HFS-Mkn unit, except in the systems with rifampin exposure of $fC_{\text{max}}/\text{MIC}=26.88$ where the MIC changed from baseline 0.125 mg/L to 8 mg/L.
Supplemental Figure 3. Time-to-positive as second pharmacodynamics method in the HFS-Mkn study.

(A) The time-to-positive (TTP) in the non-treated control systems decreased from 2.93 days to 0.625 days by the end of the HFS-Mkn study indicating intracellular bacterial growth. Whereas, the TTP in all rifampin treated systems increased indicating bacterial kill. (B) Exponential growth model showing relationship between TTP and Mkn bacterial burden in the HFS-Mkn over time.