

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 7, April 2024

Review on Overview of Mycophenolate Mofetil

Harshala T. Gholap¹, Ashwini S. Gadhve², Khaldakar S. M³, Tejaswini H. Gholap⁴, Vaijayanti S. Gholap⁵, Neha N. Dalavi⁶

Students of Samarth Institute of Pharmacy, Belhe, Maharashtra., India^{1,3,4,5,6} Department of Pharmaceutics, Samarth Institute of Pharmacy, Belhe, Maharashtra, India² harshalagholap9897@gmail.com

Abstract: Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF, CellCept®) serves as a prodrug for mycophenolic acid (MPA), an inhibitor of inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH), the key enzyme in guanosine nucleotide de novo synthesis. T- and B-lymphocytes rely more on this pathway than other cell types. Notably, MPA strongly inhibits the type II isoform of IMPDH in activated lymphocytes, making it more cytostatic for lymphocytes than other cells. This mechanism underlies MPA's potent immunosuppressive effects. CellCept® dampens T-lymphocytic responses to allogeneic cells and antigens. It inhibits primary antibody responses but not secondary ones. The effectiveness of regimens with CellCept® for preventing allograft rejection and treating rejection is well-established. CellCept® demonstrates efficacy in various experimental animal models of chronic rejection, raising hopes for similar effects in humans. Mycophenolate mofetil, an ester prodrug of the active immunosuppressant mycophenolic acid, acts as a noncompetitive, selective, and reversible inhibitor of inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase. This enzyme is crucial in the de novo synthesis of guanosine nucleotides within T and B lymphocytes. The compound, whether as mycophenolate mofetil or mycophenolic acid, hinders lymphocyte proliferation and the generation of antibodies triggered by various mitogens and antigens. Additionally, mycophenolate mofetil exhibits activity in numerous animal transplantation models, indicating a potential role in inhibiting the chronic rejection process.

Keywords: tacrolimus, liver transplantation, efficacy, immunosuppression

REFERENCES

- [1]. Mycophenolate mofetil, azathioprine and tacrolimus: mechanisms in rheumatology. Broen JC, van Laar JM. Nat Rev Rheumatol. 2020;16:167–178. PubMed
- [2]. Mycophenolate mofetil and its mechanisms of action. Allison AC, Eugui EM. Immunopharmacology. 2000;47:85–118. - PubMed
- [3]. Mycophenolate mofetil or intravenous cyclophosphamide for lupus nephritis. Ginzler EM, Dooley MA, Aranow C, et al. N Engl J Med. 2005;353:2219–2228. PubMed
- [4]. Mycophenolate mofetil versus cyclophosphamide for induction treatment of lupus nephritis. Appel GB, Contreras G, Dooley MA, et al. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2009;20:1103–1112. PMC PubMed
- [5]. Azathioprine versus mycophenolate mofetil for long-term immunosuppression in lupus nephritis: results from the MAINTAIN Nephritis Trial. Houssiau FA, D'Cruz D, Sangle S, et al. Ann Rheum Dis. 2010;69:2083– 2089. - PMC - PubMed
- [6]. Mycophenolate mofetil in systemic lupus erythematosus: efficacy and tolerability in 86 patients. Pisoni CN, Sanchez FJ, Karim Y, et al. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15940766/ J Rheumatol. 2005;32:1047–1052. -PubMed
- [7]. Mycophenolate mofetil is effective in reducing disease flares in systemic lupus erythematosus patients: a retrospective study. Nannini C, Crowson CS, Matteson EL, Moder KG. Lupus. 2009;18:394–399. PubMed
- [8]. Impact of race and ethnicity in the course and outcome of systemic lupus erythematosus. González LA, Toloza SM, Alarcón GS. Rheum Dis Clin North Am. 2014;40:433-54, vii-viii. PubMed

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in

DOI: 10.48175/568



IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 7, April 2024

- [9]. Long-term follow-up of the MAINTAIN Nephritis Trial, comparing azathioprine and mycophenolate mofetil as maintenance therapy of lupus nephritis. Tamirou F, D'Cruz D, Sangle S, et al. Ann Rheum Dis. 2016;75:526–531. PMC PubMed
- [10]. Long-term study of mycophenolate mofetil as continuous induction and maintenance treatment for diffuse proliferative lupus nephritis. Chan TM, Tse KC, Tang CS, Mok MY, Li FK. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2005;16:1076–1084. - PubMed
- [11]. Longterm followup after tapering mycophenolate mofetil during maintenance treatment for proliferative lupus nephritis. Laskari K, Tzioufas AG, Antoniou A, Moutsopoulos HM. J Rheumatol. 2011;38:1304–1308.
 PubMed
- [12]. Factors associated with relapse of lupus nephritis: a single center study of 249 cases. Hajji M, Harzallah A, Kaaroud H, Barbouch S, Hamida FB, Abdallah TB. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl. 2017;28:1349–1355. PubMed
- [13]. Can we identify who gets benefit or harm from mycophenolate mofetil in systemic lupus erythematosus? A systematic review. Mendoza-Pinto C, Pirone C, van der Windt DA, Parker B, Bruce IN. Semin Arthritis Rheum. 2017;47:65–78. PubMed
- [14]. A.C. AllisonImmunosuppressive drugs: the first 50 years and a glance forward Immunopharmacology(2000)A.C. Allison et al.
- [15]. Immunological observations on patients with the Lesch–Nyhan syndrome, and on the role of de novo purine synthesis in lymphocyte transformationLancet(1975)R.A. Blaheta et al.
- [16]. Mycophenolate mofetil impairs transendothelial migration of allogeneic CD4 and CD8 T-cellsTransplant. Proc.(1999)W.A. Briggs et al.
- [17]. Successful mycophenolate mofetil treatment of glomerular diseaseAm. J. Kidney Dis.(1998)N.P. Chanaud et al.
- [18]. Inhibition of experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis by mycophenolate mofetil, an inhibitor of purine metabolismExp. Eye Res.(1995)D. Corna et al.
- [19]. Mycophenolate mofetil limits renal damage and prolongs life in murine lupus autoimmune diseaseKidney Int.(1997)A.H. Enk et al.
- [20]. Treatment of relapsing idiopathic nodular panniculitis (Pfeiffer–Weber–Christian disease) with mycophenolate mofetilJ. Am. Acad. Dermatol.(1998)L.D. Fairbanks et al.
- [21]. Importance of ribonucleotide availability to proliferating T-lymphocytes from healthy humans. Disproportionate expansion of pyrimidine pools and contrasting effects of de novo synthesis inhibitorsJ. Biol. Chem.(1995)C.K. Fujihara et al.
- [22]. Mycophenolate mofetil attenuates renal injury in the rat remnant kidneyKidney Int.(1998)R.C. Garcia et al.
- [23]. Control of phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate synthesis in human lymphocytesBiochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.(1977)E.R. Giblett et al.
- [24]. Adenosine deaminase deficiency in two patients with severely impaired cellular immunityLancet(1972)

DOI: 10.48175/568

