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Research Article

Genetic Polymorphism of *CYP3A5* and Its Impact on the Metabolism of Chemotherapeutic Agents

Cherine El Shereef[1], Mona M Saber[2], Hala F Zaki[2] and Osama A Badary[3]*

[1]*Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Heliopolis University, Egypt*

[2]*Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Cairo University, Egypt*

[3]*Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Ain Shams University, Egypt*

Abstract

The cytochrome P450 3A5 (*CYP3A5*) enzyme is crucial for the metabolism of a wide range of medications, including chemotherapeutics. Genetic polymorphisms in the *CYP3A5* gene lead to inter individual variations in drug response and metabolism. The genetic polymorphism of *CYP3A5* plays a significant role in the metabolism of chemotherapeutic agents, affecting the expression and activity of the *CYP3A5* enzyme. Individuals with distinct *CYP3A5* genotypes experience variable pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of chemotherapeutic medicines, leading to variances in drug metabolism and response to treatment. These variations influence drug efficacy and toxicity. Understanding *CYP3A5* polymorphism's role in drug metabolism is vital for personalized medicine and optimizing chemotherapy outcomes. This review aims to provide a concise summary of our current knowledge on the genetic polymorphism of *CYP3A5* and its implications regarding chemotherapy.

Keywords: *CYP3A5*; Chemotherapy; SNP

Abbreviations

CYP: Cytochrome P450; SNP: Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms; PM: Poor Metabolizers; EM: Extensive Metabolizers; IM: Intermediate Metabolizers; UM: Ultra-Rapid Metabolizers; AMP: Association for Molecular Pathology; PGx: The AMP Pharmacogenetics; CPIC: Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium; DPWG: Dutch Pharmacogenetics Working Group

Introduction

The mainstay of cancer treatment relies heavily on chemotherapy, but individual differences in drug efficacy and toxicity can significantly impact treatment outcomes. *CYP3A5*, a member of the CYP3A subfamily, plays a crucial role in the metabolism of many chemotherapeutic drugs. Genetic variants in the *CYP3A5* gene can lead to altered enzyme activity, resulting in significant variations in medication response and toxicity. Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) in the *CYP3A5* gene contribute to high inter individual variability in drug metabolism [1]. The *CYP3A5**3/*3, *CYP3A5**3*/6, and *CYP3A5**3/*7 variant, which results in a non-functional enzyme due to a splicing error, is the most extensively researched polymorphism. Individuals with the *CYP3A5**3/*3, *CYP3A5**3/*6, and *CYP3A5**3/*7 genotype do not express functional *CYP3A5*, whereas those with the *CYP3A5**1/*1 genotype do [2].

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***Corresponding author:** Cherine El Shereef, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Heliopolis University, Cairo, Egypt, Tel: +20-127121466

Impact on chemotherapeutic drugs

The presence or absence of functional *CYP3A5* can significantly impact the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of various chemotherapeutic drugs. For individuals with the *CYP3A5**1/*1 genotype, drug clearance and exposure to active metabolites may be altered for medications primarily metabolized by *CYP3A5*, such as docetaxel, tacrolimus, cyclophosphamide, irinotecan, vincristine, and vinblastine. This can potentially affect treatment efficacy and toxicity. On the other hand, people with the *CYP3A5**3/*3, *CYP3A5**3/*6, and *CYP3A5**3/*7 genotype may experience reduced medication clearance and exposure to active metabolites [3].

Understanding the impact of *CYP3A5* polymorphism on chemotherapeutic drugs is crucial for personalized medicine approaches. Genotyping for *CYP3A5* polymorphisms could aid in dose individualization and optimization of chemotherapy regimens, ultimately improving treatment outcomes and reducing adverse drug responses in cancer patients.

Importance of chemotherapy in cancer treatment

Chemotherapy is a cornerstone in the treatment of cancer, offering a diverse array of efficacious options across various cancer types. It plays a pivotal role in the management of cancer, with the potential to be curative in certain cases and significantly extend survival in others. Disease-free survival, as defined by [4], represents a crucial endpoint in cancer treatment, indicating the percentage of patients who receive curative therapy and surpass the point where treatment failure is unlikely. This metric underscores the importance of chemotherapy in not only prolonging life but also in achieving remission and preventing disease recurrence.

As emphasized by [5], chemotherapy's significance is expected to grow in the years to come, as advancements in understanding tumor biology and clinical oncology continue to refine treatment strategies. While specific protocols may evolve and vary depending on cancer type and individual patient factors, the fundamental principles of

chemotherapy remain rooted in these foundational disciplines.

Combination therapy, which integrates chemotherapy with other modalities such as radiation therapy or surgery, is a common approach aimed at maximizing treatment efficacy. By targeting cancer through multiple mechanisms of action, combination therapy can enhance tumor control and improve patient outcomes. However, the efficacy of chemotherapy can be variable among patients, a phenomenon attributed to differences in tumor biology and the heterogeneous nature of cancer. Indeed, variations in tumor cell growth rates, as noted [6,7], represent a significant factor contributing to the diverse responses observed in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Tumors with rapid proliferation rates may be more susceptible to cytotoxic agents, whereas slower-growing or dormant cancer cells may exhibit greater resistance to treatment. Understanding these dynamics is critical in tailoring chemotherapy regimens to individual patients, optimizing therapeutic outcomes, and minimizing adverse effects.

In conclusion, chemotherapy stands as a vital component in the multifaceted landscape of cancer treatment. Its role in achieving disease-free survival, prolonging life, and enhancing quality of life for cancer patients cannot be overstated. As research continues to unravel the complexities of tumor biology and therapeutic interventions, chemotherapy will undoubtedly remain a cornerstone in the fight against cancer, guided by the principles of evidence-based medicine and personalized care.

Role of cytochrome P450 enzymes in drug metabolism

Cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes are indispensable for the metabolism of a broad spectrum of medications, exerting profound effects on both their efficacy and safety profiles. Within the CYP super family, several families and is forms exist, each with specific substrates and catalytic activities. Among these, CYP1, CYP2, and CYP3 are the most renowned families implicated in drug metabolism [2].

As membrane-bound hemoproteins, cytochrome P450 enzymes play critical roles in cellular metabolism, maintaining homeostasis, and detoxifying xenobiotics, including drugs. Their impact on drug responses extends beyond simple metabolism, influencing aspects such as drug action, safety, bioavailability, and resistance, both systemically and at local sites of action. Genetic variants, epigenetic modifications, and environmental factors contribute to interethnic and inter individual differences in drug effectiveness, highlighting the importance of considering individual variability in treatment outcomes [8].

Primarily located within hepatocytes, CYP enzymes function to eliminate potentially harmful substances and metabolize foreign compounds [9]. Understanding how medications interact with these enzymes is essential for optimizing treatment, particularly when multiple medications processed by CYP are co-administered [10].

Despite the existence of numerous CYP are forms, a select few playing a disproportionately large role in drug metabolism. *CYP1A2*, *CYP2C9*, *CYP2C19*, *CYP2D6*, *CYP2E1*, *CYP3A4*, and *CYP3A5* collectively account for the metabolism of the majority of drugs, underscoring their significance in pharmacokinetics [11]. Determining which medications stimulate or inhibit these enzymes is essential. The majority of medicines are deactivated during metabolism, either directly or through aided excretion. Generally speaking, medications that target the same CYP isozyme and are taken concurrently are excreted and processed more quickly if the drug works as a CYP inducer.

Understanding the impact of medications on these specific enzymes is crucial for predicting drug-drug interactions and optimizing therapeutic regimens. Drugs that induce CYP enzymes can accelerate the metabolism of co-administered medications, potentially leading to sub therapeutic drug levels and treatment failure. Conversely, CYP inhibitors can lead to elevated plasma concentrations of other drugs, increasing the risk of adverse effects and toxicity [12]. Furthermore, genetic variations in drug metabolism can categorize patients into distinct metabolizer phenotypes, including ultra rapid, extensive, intermediate, or poor metabolizer. This classification is essential for predicting individual responses to medications and tailoring treatment accordingly. Prodrugs, which require metabolic activation to become pharmacologically active, highlight the critical role of CYP enzymes in drug efficacy [13,14]. In summary, cytochrome P450 enzymes are central to the metabolism of a wide range of medications, influencing their effectiveness and safety profiles. Understanding the interplay between drugs and specific CYP is forms is essential for optimizing therapeutic outcomes and minimizing the risk of adverse effects in clinical practice.

CYP polymorphism and drug metabolism

Cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes play a crucial role in drug metabolism, with the oxidative metabolism of the *CYP1*, *CYP2*, and *CYP3* families being extensively studied and characterized [15]. Among these families, the *CYP3A* subfamily holds particular significance in drug metabolism, with *CYP3A4* and *CYP3A5* being the most prevalent enzymes in the human body and responsible for metabolizing over 30% of medications currently in use [16,17]. Understanding the traits and metabolic pathways of these enzymes is essential for drug development and discovery. Genetic variations in *CYP* genes give rise to different phenotypic profiles in drug metabolism, leading to four categories of metabolizers: Poor Metabolizers (PM), Extensive Metabolizers (EM), Intermediate Metabolizers (IM), and Ultra-rapid Metabolizers (UM) [18].

Poor metabolizers typically exhibit lower enzyme activity due to homozygosity for alleles with impaired function or complete gene deletion, often resulting in increased susceptibility to adverse effects at standard drug dosages [19]. Intermediate metabolizers, on the other hand, are heterozygous for variant alleles, while extensive metabolizers possess two functionally viable alleles. Ultra-rapid metabolizers, characterized by having two or more active genes on the same allele, may not respond adequately to standard drug dosages [2]. Consequently, genetic variants in *CYP* genes play a crucial role in optimizing pharmacotherapy by predicting both efficacy and adverse reactions. In addition to genetic factors, environmental influences such as age, disease states, nutrition, smoking, and concomitant medication use can significantly impact inter individual variability in CYP-mediated drug metabolism [20]. These extrinsic and intrinsic factors contribute to the concept of "CYP polymorphism," referring to genetic differences in cytochrome P450 enzymes that influence the metabolism of various medications. Such polymorphisms can affect enzyme activity and function, thereby altering an individual's response to pharmacological therapies [21].

Overall, understanding the complex interplay between genetic variants, environmental factors, and drug metabolism pathways is crucial for tailoring pharmacological treatments to individual

patients. By elucidating the mechanisms underlying *CYP*-mediated drug metabolism and considering the diverse factors influencing it, healthcare professionals can optimize therapeutic efficacy while minimizing the risk of adverse drug reactions.

Focus on *CYP3A5* and its genetic polymorphism

CYP3A5 cytochrome P450 family 3 subfamily a member 5/ polypeptide 5

The *CYP3A5* gene is associated with the metabolism of numerous medications, including chemotherapeutic drugs. Several Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) have been identified in the *CYP3A5* gene, which can lead to variations in drug response and metabolism. The following table summarizes some of the key *CYP3A5* SNPs and their corresponding alleles (Table 1).

The most extensively researched polymorphisms include *CYP3A5* *3/*3, *CYP3A5* *3/*6, and *CYP3A5* *3/*7, which result in a non-functional enzyme due to a splicing error. These polymorphisms have significant implications for drug metabolism and response to treatment, particularly for chemotherapeutic agents. Understanding the impact of these *CYP3A5* polymorphisms is crucial for personalized medicine approaches and optimizing chemotherapy outcomes.

The expression of *CYP3A5*, a member of the cytochrome P450 enzyme family, is characterized by a high degree of polymorphism, with twenty-five allelic variants (numbered *1-*9) described by various researchers and documented on the *CYP* allele nomenclature website (http://www.cypalleles.ki.se/*CYP3A5*.htm). This polymorphic nature underscores the importance of understanding the function and significance of *CYP3A5* in drug metabolism, particularly in the early stages of drug development, due to its implications for drug response predictability [22,23]. The polymorphic variants of *CYP3A5* can result in significant inter individual variability in enzyme activity and expression levels. Understanding these genetic variations is crucial for predicting individual responses to drugs metabolized by *CYP3A5* and optimizing therapeutic outcomes. Researchers have identified distinct allelic variants of *CYP3A5*, each with unique characteristics that may influence drug metabolism and efficacy.

Early assessment of *CYP3A5* function and significance in drug metabolism is increasingly desirable in the drug development process. By elucidating the role of *CYP3A5* polymorphisms, researchers can better predict how individuals with different genetic profiles may respond to specific medications. This knowledge facilitates the development of personalized medicine approaches tailored to individual patients' genetic makeup, optimizing treatment efficacy and minimizing adverse effects.

Several studies have emphasized the importance of considering *CYP3A5* polymorphisms in drug development and clinical practice. Research by [20,24,25] has highlighted the significance of understanding *CYP3A5* function in drug metabolism and its potential impact on therapeutic outcomes. By integrating information about *CYP3A5* polymorphisms into drug development processes, researchers can enhance the predictability of drug responses and streamline the development of safer and more effective medications.

Table 1: CYP3A5 definition table showing its allelic alteration.

Gene: CYP3A5					
RsID	rs41303343	rs28383479	rs10264272	rs776746	rs55817950
CYP3A5 Allele					
*1	A	C	C	T	G
*3				C	
*6			T		
*7	AA				
*8					A
*9		T			

In conclusion, the polymorphic nature of *CYP3A5* underscores the importance of understanding its function and significance in drug metabolism. With twenty-five allelic variants identified thus far, researchers must consider the implications of *CYP3A5* polymorphisms in drug development and clinical practice. Early assessment of *CYP3A5* function can enhance the predictability of drug responses, paving the way for personalized medicine approaches tailored to individual patients' genetic profiles. Through continued research and integration of genetic information, healthcare professionals can optimize therapeutic outcomes and improve patient care.

Genetic Polymorphism of *CYP3A5*

Overview of *CYP3A5* gene structure and function

***CYP3A5* structure:** The cytochrome P450 3A (*CYP3A*) family of proteins plays a pivotal role in drug metabolism, accounting for approximately half of all medications currently in use. These enzymes are a significant component of hepatic cytochrome P450 (CYP) proteins, with *CYP3A4* and *CYP3A5* being the most extensively studied members [2]. The human *CYP3A5* gene encodes the cytochrome P450 3A5 protein, adding to the diversity of the *CYP3A* family [26]. However, it's challenging to distinguish the individual contributions of the four *CYP3A* genes found in humans to total hepatic *CYP3A* activity due to their sequence and functional similarities [27,28].

In addition to medications, *CYP3A* enzymes metabolize both endogenous and exogenous substances, demonstrating their broad substrate selectivity and catalytic versatility [2]. Alongside *CYP3A4* and *CYP3A5*, the *CYP3A* family includes *CYP3A7* and *CYP3A43*, all of which play critical roles in drug metabolism [29]. Studies have revealed variations within the *CYP3A* family, including differences in substrate specificity and catalytic efficiency [30,31], Notably, research has linked *CYP3A5* specifically to the development of Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma (PDAC), highlighting its potential significance beyond drug metabolism [32]. Structural studies have provided insights into the active sites of CYP3A enzymes, facilitating investigations into subtle differences that may influence their catalytic activity and substrate specificity [33].

Such research enhances our understanding of the intricate mechanisms underlying drug metabolism mediated by *CYP3A* enzymes and offers potential avenues for the development of targeted therapies and precision medicine approaches.

In summary, the *CYP3A* family of enzymes, particularly *CYP3A4* and *CYP3A5*, play essential roles in drug metabolism, contributing to the processing of a wide range of medications. Despite functional redundancy, differences in regulation, expression, and substrate specificity exist within the *CYP3A* family, influencing drug responses and potential clinical implications. Further research into the structural and functional characteristics of *CYP3A* enzymes promises to deepen our understanding of drug metabolism pathways and may lead to advancements in personalized medicine and therapeutic interventions.

Pharmacogenomic testing: Pharmacogenomic testing, a branch of personalized medicine, involves analyzing an individual's genetic

makeup to predict how they will respond to certain medications. Genes, segments of DNA that contain instructions for various biological processes, play a crucial role in determining an individual's response to drugs. One such gene, *CYP3A5*, encodes the enzyme cytochrome P450 3A5, which is involved in the metabolism of many medications [34].

The *CYP3A5* gene exhibits genetic variability, with different individuals carrying different versions, or alleles, of the gene. These genetic variations can influence the activity and function of the *CYP3A5* enzyme, leading to differences in how effectively medications are metabolized. For example, some individuals may carry alleles that result in increased *CYP3A5* enzyme activity, leading to faster metabolism of certain drugs, while others may carry alleles associated with decreased enzyme activity, leading to slower metabolism and potentially higher drug concentrations in the body [35].

Pharmacogenomic testing aims to identify these genetic variations in the *CYP3A5* gene and other relevant genes involved in drug metabolism. By understanding an individual's genetic profile, healthcare providers can tailor medication regimens to optimize efficacy and minimize the risk of adverse drug reactions. For example, individuals who are poor metabolizer of medications metabolized by *CYP3A5* may require lower doses to achieve therapeutic effects, while those who are rapid metabolizer may require higher doses to achieve the same effect [36].

In addition to guiding medication dosing, pharmacogenomic testing can also help identify medications that may be more or less effective based on an individual's genetic makeup. For example, certain antidepressants or anticoagulants may be more or less effective in individuals with specific genetic variations in genes involved in drug metabolism [37]. Overall, pharmacogenomic testing holds promise for personalized medicine, allowing for more precise and individualized treatment approaches based on an individual's genetic profile. By understanding how genetic variations influence drug response, healthcare providers can optimize medication therapy to improve patient outcomes and minimize the risk of adverse effects. However, it is important to note that pharmacogenomic testing is still relatively new and may not yet be widely available or routinely used in clinical practice. Continued research and technological advancements are needed to further refine and expand the use of pharmacogenomic testing in healthcare [38].

Identification of *CYP3A5* polymorphisms

CYP3A5 polymorphisms refer to the genetic variations found in the cytochrome P450 3A5 (*CYP3A5*) gene. These variations can influence the metabolism of various drugs and substances in the human body. The most common allelic variant of *CYP3A5* is *CYP3A5**3, which is present in approximately 87% of all alleles [39].

The presence of this mutation can affect the pharmacokinetic properties of several medications, particularly those that are substrates for *CYP3A5*. *CYP3A5* plays a crucial role in the metabolism of external substances, including HIV-1 protease inhibitors, some cancer chemotherapeutic agents like docetaxel and vincristine, and calcineurin inhibitors such as cyclosporine A and tacrolimus (FK506) [1].

Interindividual variations in *CYP3A5* substrate metabolism can lead to significant differences in drug efficacy and response among individuals [40]. This can result in varying drug toxicities and outcomes, as demonstrated in numerous studies [41-49]. Individuals with the *CYP3A5**3/*3 or *3/*6 genotypes (non-expressors) typically exhibit lower levels of *CYP3A5* expression compared to those with the *CYP3A5**1/*3 or *1/*6 genotypes (expressors) [50]. This difference in expression levels can have significant implications for drug metabolism and response, highlighting the importance of understanding and considering *CYP3A5* polymorphisms in personalized medicine and drug therapy [51].

Frequency distribution of *CYP3A5* polymorphisms in different populations

CYP3A5 activity has been observed to vary between different ethnic populations, which can be primarily attributed to the genetic diversity within the *CYP3A5* gene. This genetic variation contributes to the inter individual and interracial differences in *CYP3A*-dependent drug clearance and response [52]. Studies have shown notable differences in the distribution of *CYP3A5* alleles, such as *CYP3A53*, *CYP3A56*, and *CYP3A57*, between African and White populations [53]. For instance, approximately 93% of white Canadians carry the *CYP3A53* gene, while 77.6% of Zimbabweans have it ($p<0.001$). In contrast, *CYP3A56* and *CYP3A57* alleles are more common in African subjects (10% to 22%) but are absent in White participants ($p<0.001$) [45].

The variation in *CYP3A5* substrate metabolism between individuals and ethnic groups is mainly due to genetic polymorphisms that affect the enzyme's function [54]. For example, the frequency of the *CYP3A5*3C* null allele is higher in Tunisians (80.0%) and French Caucasians (81.3%) compared to the Gabonese population (12.5%), with significant differences observed ($p<0.001$) [24]. Based on *CYP3A5* genotypes, only 30.0% of Tunisians and 10.4% of French Caucasians were found to be *CYP3A5* expressers, while 90.0% of Gabonese individuals expressed the *CYP3A5* protein [55]. These findings emphasize the importance of considering genetic factors and ethnic background when assessing *CYP3A5* activity and its impact on drug metabolism and response.

Functional Consequences of *CYP3A5* Polymorphisms

Cytochrome P450 3A5

Is a protein that in humans is encoded by the *CYP3A5* gene. An enzyme belonging to the cytochrome P450 super family is encoded by the gene *CYP3A5*. The liver and prostate both express *CYP3A5*, like the majority of cytochrome P450 [2]. Additionally, it is expressed in small and large intestine epithelium for absorption and in trace amounts in the kidney, adrenal cortex, bile duct, nasal mucosa, gastric mucosa epithelium with intestinal metaplasia, gallbladder, intercalated ducts of the pancreas, chief cells of the parathyroid, and corpus luteum of the ovary [22].

With 25 allelic variants of *CYP3A5* (alleles numbered *1-*9) documented by different researchers and listed on the CYP allele nomenclature website (http://www.cypalleles.ki.se/*CYP3A5*.htm), *CYP3A5* expression is highly polymorphic [1].

The *CYP3A5* polymorphisms refer to the various genetic variations in the *CYP3A5* gene, which can result in different functional consequences. These functional consequences are primarily related to the expression and activity of the *CYP3A5* enzyme, which plays a crucial role in the metabolism of numerous drugs and other xenobiotics.

CYP3A5 polymorphisms can be categorized into two main groups

***CYP3A5* expressors:** These individuals typically have higher *CYP3A5* enzyme activity and may metabolize certain drugs more rapidly than non-expressors. This can lead to altered drug efficacy and increased risk of adverse drug reactions in some cases.

***CYP3A5* non-expressors:** These individuals generally have lower *CYP3A5* enzyme activity and may metabolize certain drugs more slowly than expressors. This can result in reduced drug efficacy, prolonged drug effects, and increased risk of drug accumulation in the body.

The functional consequences of *CYP3A5* polymorphisms have significant implications for drug therapy, as they can influence drug response, dosing requirements, and the risk of adverse drug reactions.

Pharmacogenetic studies have demonstrated that considering an individual's *CYP3A5* genotype can help personalize drug therapy, optimize drug efficacy, and minimize adverse drug effects.

In conclusion, the functional consequences of *CYP3A5* polymorphisms are primarily related to the expression and activity of the *CYP3A5* enzyme, which can influence drug metabolism and response. Understanding these consequences is essential for tailoring drug therapy to individual patients, ultimately improving treatment outcomes and patient safety.

*CYP3A5**1 allele and functional enzyme expression

The *CYP3A5**1 allele is a critical variant of the *CYP3A5* gene, as it encodes a functional *CYP3A5* enzyme. This functional enzyme plays a significant role in the metabolism of various drugs and xenobiotics, influencing drug efficacy, response, and potential adverse effects. The *CYP3A5**1 allele is associated with regular drug metabolism, meaning that individuals carrying this allele typically exhibit normal *CYP3A5* enzyme activity [43,56].

It is essential to note that the prevalence and frequency of the *CYP3A5**1 allele can vary across different ethnic populations. This variation can be attributed to differences in historical migration patterns, population admixture, and genetic drift. In some populations, the *CYP3A5**1 allele may be more common, while in others, it may be less frequent or even absent.

Several studies have demonstrated that the presence of the *CYP3A5**1 allele can influence an individual's response to medications metabolized by the *CYP3A5* enzyme. For example, individuals with the *CYP3A5**1 allele may metabolize drugs more rapidly, potentially leading to reduced drug efficacy or increased risk of adverse drug reactions. Conversely, individuals without the *CYP3A5**1 allele (i.e. *CYP3A5* non-expressors) may metabolize these drugs more slowly, resulting in prolonged drug effects or increased risk of drug accumulation in the body. In summary, the *CYP3A5**1 allele is a crucial variant of the *CYP3A5* gene, as it encodes a functional enzyme that plays a vital role in drug metabolism. The prevalence of this allele varies across different ethnic populations, and understanding its impact on drug metabolism can help personalize drug therapy, optimize treatment outcomes, and minimize adverse drug effects.

*CYP3A5**3 allele and non-functional enzyme expression

The *CYP3A5**3 allele is the most common nonfunctional variant of the *CYP3A5* gene, and it has been extensively studied due to its prevalence and impact on drug metabolism. This nonfunctional variant can lead to reduced or absent *CYP3A5* enzyme activity, which can influence the way individuals metabolize certain drugs and xenobiotics [2,20].

The frequency of the *CYP3A5**3 allele varies significantly across different human populations, as highlighted in the provided data. In White populations, the allele frequency ranges from 82% to 95%, making it quite common. However, in other ethnic groups, the frequency is considerably lower, such as in African Americans (33%), Pacific Islanders (65%), Southeast Asians (excluding Japanese and Chinese, 67%), Mexicans (75%), and Southwest American Indians (40%) [1]. The variation in *CYP3A5**3 allele frequency across different populations can have important implications for drug therapy, as it may influence the prevalence of *CYP3A5* non-expressors within these populations. In populations with a higher frequency of the *CYP3A5**3 allele, a greater proportion of individuals may exhibit reduced *CYP3A5* enzyme activity, potentially leading to more instances of altered drug metabolism, efficacy, and safety concerns.

Pharmacogenetic studies have demonstrated that considering an individual's *CYP3A5* genotype, including the presence of the *CYP3A5**3 allele can help personalize drug therapy, optimize drug efficacy, and minimize adverse drug effects. Understanding the prevalence and impact of the *CYP3A5**3 allele in different populations can contribute to the development of more effective and safer drug treatments tailored to individual patients.

*CYP3A5**6 allele and non-functional enzyme expression

In addition to the *CYP3A5**1 and *CYP3A5**3 alleles, the *CYP3A5**6 and *CYP3A5**7 alleles have also been extensively investigated due to their potential impact on *CYP3A5* enzyme function and drug metabolism. The *CYP3A5**6 allele (rs10264272, 14690G>A) is a nonfunctional variant primarily found in African American populations but can also be sporadically observed in other populations [1].

The *CYP3A5**6 allele results in a protein truncation due to a single nucleotide polymorphism (G>A) at position 14690, leading to the absence of the functional *CYP3A5* protein. This allele also causes alternative splicing of *CYP3A5*, where a G-to-A transition in exon 7 results in the skipping of exon 7, further impairing the production of a functional enzyme [1]. In African American populations, the frequency of the *CYP3A5**6 allele ranges from 7% to 17%, making it a relatively common variant in this population [41], However, in White and Asian populations, the prevalence of this allele is significantly lower, as reported in various studies [57]. The presence of the *CYP3A5**6 allele in an individual can lead to reduced or absent *CYP3A5* enzyme activity, which can affect drug metabolism, efficacy, and safety [45].

Understanding the distribution and impact of the *CYP3A5**6 allele in different populations can help guide personalized drug therapy, optimize treatment outcomes, and minimize adverse drug effects.

*CYP3A5**7 allele and non-functional enzyme expression

The *CYP3A5**7 allele is another nonfunctional variant of the *CYP3A5* gene that has been extensively studied due to its impact on enzyme function and drug metabolism. This allele is characterized by an insertion polymorphism (rs76293380; 27131-27132ins T), which causes a reading frame shift between codons 345 and 346 [41].

Consequently, a premature termination codon is introduced at position 348 (D348), leading to the production of a shortened

and nonfunctional *CYP3A5* protein [57,58]. The *CYP3A5**7 allele has a frequency of approximately 8% in the African population, as reported in various studies. However, it has not been detected in White or Asian populations, as indicated by multiple research efforts [41,44,58]. The presence of the *CYP3A5**7 allele in an individual results in a nonfunctional *CYP3A5* enzyme due to the introduction of a premature termination codon. This can lead to altered drug metabolism, efficacy, and safety concerns [58,59].

Understanding the distribution and impact of the *CYP3A5**7 allele in different populations can contribute to the development of personalized drug therapy, optimizing treatment outcomes, and minimizing adverse drug effects.

In conclusion, these functional consequences of *CYP3A5* polymorphisms have significant implications for drug metabolism and response, highlighting the importance of considering genetic factors when assessing *CYP3A5* activity and its impact on drug efficacy and toxicity.

Chemotherapeutic Agents Metabolized by *CYP3A5*

Impact of *CYP3A5* polymorphisms on drug metabolism and disposition

The cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A subgroup plays a significant role in biotransforming approximately 50% of currently prescribed medications. Among the various CYP3A enzymes, *CYP3A5* has gained attention due to its substantial contribution to the overall CYP3A quantity in some individuals. The *CYP3A5* gene contains multiple genetic variants, with the most prevalent one being the *CYP3A5**3 allele (gA6986G), which results in the loss of *CYP3A5* activity [60].

This loss of activity can lead to inter individual variability in pharmacokinetics, affecting drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination [1]. This variability can have genetic or non-genetic origins, and understanding it is crucial for personalized treatment approaches. The heme-containing super family of enzymes, cytochrome P450, is responsible for metabolizing a wide range of substrates, including chemotherapy drugs [59,61]. The influence of *CYP3A5* genetic variation on drug metabolism has been observed in numerous clinical cases, such as tacrolimus metabolism inhibition in kidney transplant recipients without the *CYP3A5**1 genotype [62]. A Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) in *CYP3A5*, known as *CYP3A5**3, is the primary factor affecting this pharmacogenetic impact. Studies have demonstrated how *CYP3A5* genetic variation influences tacrolimus-drug interactions [63-68].

Understanding and applying Pharmacogenomic variation, particularly the *CYP3A5* polymorphism, can help in comprehending the pharmacokinetics of chemotherapy drugs [69]. Understanding and applying Pharmacogenomic variation is a crucial area of future research for personalized treatment [70].

Effect of *CYP3A5* polymorphism on drug efficacy and toxicity

The genetic backgrounds of individuals and populations significantly influence the prescription of personalized medicine, as *CYP3A5* has a significant impact on the efficacy and toxicities of chemotherapeutic medications [71,72]. Research has shown that about 75% of metabolic responses are attributed to the CYP enzymes [73].

Several drug-related events, such as the bio-activation of pharmaceuticals, the excretion of drug compounds, and the deactivation of drug compounds, are linked to the mono-oxygenize reaction that the *CYP3A5* gene is known to do [74,75].Variations in the frequency of genetic polymorphisms cause different gene expressions that are linked to different medication reactions [76,77]. For instance, the high frequency of the *CYP3A53* allele in Caucasians led to a high area under the curve value for cyclosporine metabolism [78]. The *CYP3A5**6 and *7 alleles, which caused the loss of protein synthesis, were only present at frequencies of 10% to 20% in Africans and not in any other ethnic group [79]. Compared to the wild-type *CYP3A5**1, *CYP3A5**3 (rs776746), *CYP3A5**6 (rs10264272), and *CYP3A5**7 (rs41303343) demonstrated a greater impact on the toxicities and efficacy of chemotherapy [1]. People with *CYP3A5**3 had a decreased rate of drug clearance for chemotherapy medications, including vincristine, ifosfamide, and cyclophosphamide [80,81]. This highlights the importance of considering *CYP3A5* polymorphisms when prescribing chemotherapy drugs, as it can help tailor treatment to individual patients, ultimately improving outcomes and reducing the risk of adverse effects.

Genotyping and Personalized Medicine

Importance of *CYP3A5* genotyping in clinical practice

CYP3A5 genotyping plays a crucial role in clinical practice, particularly in personalized medicine. It helps determine an individual's ability to metabolize certain drugs, which can impact drug efficacy and the likelihood of side effects. The *CYP3A5**3 allele is associated with poor metabolism, while the *CYP3A5**1 allele is associated with normal or intermediate metabolism. These alleles, along with *CYP3A5**6 and *CYP3A5**7, can result in non-functional proteins due to synonymous variants or shifts in the reading frame [20,76]. Implementing *CYP3A5* genotyping strategies requires consensus recommendations from the Association for Molecular Pathology (AMP) to standardize clinical testing, encourage testing standardization among various laboratories, and enhance patient care.

The AMP Pharmacogenetics (PGx) Working Group has developed a series of guidelines aimed at standardizing clinical testing for widely used genotyping procedures. These guidelines should be executed in conjunction with other relevant clinical guidelines, such as those released by the Clinical Pharmacogenetic Implementation Consortium (CPIC) and the Dutch Pharmacogenetic Working Group (DPWG) [82].

CYP3A5 polymorphisms have significant implications for personalized medicine, particularly in the context of tacrolimus dosing for kidney transplant recipients [44]. *CYP3A5* expressers metabolize tacrolimus more quickly than non expressers, and genotype-based dosing can help achieve therapeutic medication levels more quickly than weight-based dosing. The donor's *CYP3A5* genotype controls the expression of the enzyme in the transplanted kidney [83-85]. Understanding and applying Pharmacogenomic variation is essential for personalized treatment in the future. *CYP3A5* genetic variations can impact drug metabolism in various ways, depending on the specific variation [76,86]. They may cause decreased or increased enzyme function, leading to altered drug efficacy or an increased likelihood of side effects [41]. In some cases, *CYP3A5* may transform medications into inactive metabolites, affecting drug efficacy and duration of pharmacological action [87].

Challenges and considerations in implementing *CYP3A5* genotyping strategies

Implementing *CYP3A5* genotyping strategies comes with several challenges and considerations. To address these issues, the Association for Molecular Pathology (AMP) has released consensus recommendations to support the development, validation, and standardization of clinical *CYP3A5* genotyping tests across various laboratories. This initiative aims to enhance patient care and ensure the accurate interpretation of test results [88].

The AMP Pharmacogenetics (PGx) Working Group has developed a series of guidelines to standardize clinical testing for widely used genotyping procedures. These recommendations should be implemented in conjunction with other relevant clinical guidelines, such as those released by the Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC) and the Dutch Pharmacogenetics Working Group (DPWG). These guidelines primarily focus on the interpretation of PGx test results and providing therapeutic recommendations for specific drug-gene pairs [89].

The primary objective of the AMP PGx Working Group is to standardize clinical testing across laboratories, ensure that assays examine the most clinically important variant alleles, and empower medical practitioners to deliver superior patient care [90]. By addressing challenges and considerations in implementing *CYP3A5* genotyping strategies, these recommendations aim to improve the overall quality and effectiveness of personalized medicine and optimize drug therapy for patients [91].

Potential of *CYP3A5* polymorphism for dose optimization and treatment outcomes

CYP3A5 polymorphisms hold significant potential for dose optimization and improved treatment outcomes, particularly in the context of tacrolimus dosing for kidney transplant recipients [92]. *CYP3A5* expressers metabolize tacrolimus more quickly than non expressers, and genotype-based dosing can help achieve therapeutic medication levels more rapidly than weight-based dosing [84,93,94]. This is crucial for maintaining the right balance between effective immunosuppression and minimizing the risk of side effects or rejection [2,26,95].

The *CYP3A5**1 allele, which is associated with normal or intermediate metabolism, increases the activity of *CYP3A5*, leading to faster tacrolimus clearance [96]. In contrast, the *CYP3A53* allele, linked to poor metabolism, results in decreased enzyme function and slower clearance [97]. Understanding an individual's *CYP3A5* genotype can help healthcare providers adjust tacrolimus dosing accordingly, optimizing treatment outcomes and reducing the risk of adverse effects [2,98,99]. *CYP3A5* can also influence the metabolism of other drugs, either by converting them into their active form or by transforming them into inactive metabolites [51]. Genetic variations in *CYP3A5* can impact the efficiency of these processes, potentially affecting drug efficacy and the likelihood of side effects [100].

In summary, *CYP3A5* polymorphisms offer the potential for dose optimization and improved treatment outcomes by guiding personalized medication management. By considering an individual's *CYP3A5* genotype, healthcare providers can tailor drug dosing regimens to optimize therapeutic effects while minimizing the risk of adverse events. This approach has the potential to enhance patient care and contribute to the broader implementation of personalized medicine in clinical practice [1].

Future studies and Conclusion

Emerging research on *CYP3A5* polymorphism and its impact

Emerging research on *CYP3A5* polymorphism and its impact has the potential to revolutionize cancer treatment and personalized medicine [2,100]. Key findings and developments in this field include:

Genetic diversity: Recent studies have revealed a significant degree of genetic variation in the *CYP3A5* gene, leading to multiple alleles or forms of the enzyme. Understanding these variations is crucial for comprehending the enzyme's role in drug metabolism and potential implications for patient care.

***CYP3A5**3* allele:** The *CYP3A53* allele has been identified as a variant associated with reduced enzyme activity. This reduced activity can lead to delayed drug clearance, increased drug exposure, and potentially a higher risk of toxicities. Identifying patients with this allele can help clinicians adjust treatment plans to minimize adverse effects and optimize therapeutic outcomes.

Personalized medicine: Emerging research highlights the importance of integrating *CYP3A5* genotyping into clinical practice. By considering a patient's specific *CYP3A5* genotype, healthcare providers can tailor chemotherapy treatments to maximize therapeutic benefits while minimizing side effects and toxicities.

Drug metabolism: A deeper understanding of *CYP3A5* polymorphism can help researchers and clinicians better predict how different individuals will metabolize various medications. This knowledge can inform dosing adjustments, alternative medications, and overall treatment strategies to improve patient outcomes.

Pharmacogenomics applications: The study of *CYP3A5* polymorphism contributes to the rapidly growing field of pharmacogenomics which aims to optimize drug therapy by considering an individual's genetic makeup. By incorporating *CYP3A5*-related findings into pharmacogenomic guidelines, healthcare providers can make more informed decisions about treatment choices and dosing regimens.

Interactions with other genes and proteins: Emerging research also explores the interactions between *CYP3A5* polymorphism and other genes or proteins involved in drug metabolism and response. Understanding these complex relationships can further refine personalized medicine approaches and improve cancer treatment outcomes.

In conclusion, emerging research on *CYP3A5* polymorphism and its impact is paving the way for more personalized, effective, and safe cancer treatments. By understanding the role of genetic variants in drug metabolism and response, healthcare providers can make informed decisions about treatment plans, ultimately improving patient care and outcomes.

Importance of further studies for comprehensive understanding of *CYP3A5* polymorphism

The importance of further studies in understanding *CYP3A5* polymorphism and its implications cannot be overstated [43]. These studies can contribute to several crucial aspects of cancer treatment and personalized medicine, such as:

Treatment optimization: By investigating the impact of *CYP3A5* polymorphism on drug metabolism and efficacy, researchers can

help refine treatment plans for various chemotherapy medications, potentially improving patient outcomes.

Risk assessment: Detailed research on the relationship between *CYP3A5* polymorphism and adverse drug reactions can help identify patients at higher risk, enabling clinicians to closely monitor these individuals and adjust treatments accordingly.

Pharmacogenetic guidelines: Integrating findings from future studies into pharmacogenetic guidelines will provide healthcare providers with valuable tools to make informed decisions about treatment choices, dosing adjustments, and personalized therapies, ultimately benefiting patient care.

Understanding disease progression: Investigating the link between *CYP3A5* polymorphism and cancer progression can provide insights into the molecular mechanisms underlying cancer development and treatment response, potentially leading to new therapeutic targets or strategies.

Diverse study populations: Examining *CYP3A5* polymorphism in various populations can help identify genetic variants specific to different ethnic groups and understand the prevalence of these variants across the globe, ensuring that personalized medicine approaches are inclusive and effective for diverse patient populations.

Long-term outcomes: Longitudinal studies on the impact of *CYP3A5* polymorphism on treatment results and survival rates can offer valuable insights into the long-term effects of genetic variants on cancer prognosis and disease management.

In summary, further research on *CYP3A5* polymorphism is crucial for enhancing our understanding of its role in chemotherapy treatment and personalized medicine. By addressing these knowledge gaps, researchers can contribute to the development of more effective, targeted, and safe treatment strategies for cancer patients [101].

Summary of key findings of *CYP3A5* polymorphism and its implications for clinical practice

CYP3A5 polymorphism has significant implications for clinical practice, particularly in the context of drug metabolism and treatment outcomes [51]. Key findings include.

Inter individual heterogeneity: *CYP3A5* polymorphism leads to variations in drug metabolism among individuals, affecting treatment outcomes.

Variations in drug response: The *CYP3A5* expressor genotype is associated with improved metabolism of drugs like tacrolimus, docetaxel, and cyclophosphamide, potentially requiring dosage adjustments or alternative medications for optimal therapeutic outcomes.

Adverse drug reactions: *CYP3A5* polymorphism has been linked to a higher risk of adverse drug reactions, particularly myelosuppression and gastrointestinal toxicity in patients with the expressor genotype.

Pharmacokinetic variability: *CYP3A5* expression impacts drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion, necessitating dosage changes to maintain therapeutic efficacy and safety.

Personalized medicine: Integrating *CYP3A5* genotyping into clinical practice can facilitate personalized medicine strategies, enabling individualized treatment programs based on genotype to maximize drug response.

Ethnic variations: Different ethnic groups have varying rates of *CYP3A5* polymorphism, which should be considered in patient care.

Prognostic biomarker: *CYP3A5* polymorphism shows promise as a prognostic biomarker, potentially influencing clinical outcomes such as overall and disease-free survival.

Drug-drug interactions: *CYP3A5* polymorphism affects medications processed by the CYP3A enzyme, with co-administration of inducers or inhibitors further modifying metabolism and potentially increasing toxicity or causing therapeutic failure. Understanding the clinical implications of *CYP3A5* polymorphism can help optimize chemotherapy regimens for patients based on their unique genetic composition, informing the development and implementation of personalized medicine techniques. This knowledge can reduce adverse drug responses, improve therapeutic outcomes, and advance the field of pharmacogenomics in cancer treatment [43].

This review aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the genetic polymorphism of *CYP3A5*, its influence on chemotherapeutic agent metabolism, and its implications for individualized therapy. The primary objectives are to:

Examine and synthesize various studies on *CYP3A5* polymorphism, identifying patterns in drug metabolism and understanding their implications for personalized medicine and cancer treatment efficacy.

Clarify how the *CYP3A5* polymorphism affects the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of widely used chemotherapy medications, with the ultimate goal of optimizing chemotherapy regimens for patients based on their unique genetic composition. Inform customized medicine techniques by providing a cohesive understanding of genetic variations in *CYP3A5* and their clinical significance in the context of chemotherapy.

Contribute to the advancement of pharmacogenomics a rapidly expanding field with the potential to reduce adverse drug responses and enhance therapeutic outcomes in cancer treatment.

By addressing these objectives, this review will offer valuable insights into the impact of *CYP3A5* polymorphism on chemotherapy treatment. It will provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on the function of the *CYP3A5* genetic polymorphism and its role in drug metabolism, ultimately aiming to improve cancer patient care and outcomes through personalized medicine approaches.

Methodology

The methodology employed in this review involves a systematic approach to identify, evaluate, and synthesize relevant literature on the genetic polymorphism of *CYP3A5* and its influence on chemotherapeutic agent metabolism. This process ensures a comprehensive understanding of the subject and its implications for personalized medicine and cancer treatment efficacy.

Literature search

A thorough search of scientific databases like PubMed and Google Scholar is conducted to identify research articles, reviews, and meta-analyses related to *CYP3A5* polymorphism and chemotherapeutic agent metabolism. This comprehensive approach helps in gathering a wide range of information on the topic.

Inclusion criteria

Predefined criteria are used to select articles based on factors such as publication date range, study design, and relevance to the research objectives. This ensures that only high-quality; pertinent studies are included in the analysis.

Data extraction

Information from the selected articles is extracted, focusing on *CYP3A5* genetic polymorphism variants, metabolized chemotherapeutic agents, and the impact of genetic polymorphism on drug metabolism and clinical outcomes. This step allows for a detailed examination of the relationship between *CYP3A5* polymorphism and chemotherapy treatment.

Quality assessment

A rigorous quality assessment is performed to ensure the reliability of the data. This step helps in identifying potential limitations and biases in the included studies, which can inform the interpretation of findings.

Data synthesis and analysis

The extracted data is synthesized and analyzed to identify patterns and associations between *CYP3A5* polymorphism and chemotherapeutic agent metabolism. This step allows for a comprehensive understanding of the subject and its implications for personalized medicine.

Interpretation and discussion

Findings are interpreted and discussed in the context of existing literature, highlighting the clinical significance of *CYP3A5* polymorphism in predicting individual responses to chemotherapeutic agents and its potential impact on personalized treatment approaches.

Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the analysis, conclusions are drawn, and recommendations for future research and clinical practice in the field of *CYP3A5* genetic polymorphism and chemotherapeutic agent metabolism are provided. This step aims to guide further investigations and improvements in cancer treatment strategies.

By following this methodology, the review aims to provide a robust and comprehensive understanding of the impact of *CYP3A5* polymorphism on chemotherapy treatment, ultimately contributing to the advancement of personalized medicine and pharmacogenomics in cancer care.

Discussion

The review article offers a comprehensive analysis of the *CYP3A5* genetic polymorphism and its profound impact on chemotherapeutic agent metabolism. It delves into the various genetic variations of *CYP3A5*, emphasizing their influence on the processing of chemotherapeutic drugs and the complex interplay between genetic factors and drug metabolism. The authors explore the implications of these genetic variations on drug efficacy and toxicity, highlighting the potential for tailored treatment approaches in cancer therapy.

Moreover, the article underscores the clinical significance of *CYP3A5* polymorphism as a predictive factor for individual responses to chemotherapeutic agents, providing valuable insights for personalized treatment strategies in the field of pharmacogenomics. This comprehensive review contributes to our understanding of personalized medicine and its role in optimizing cancer treatment outcomes. Considering the impact of *CYP3A5* polymorphism on chemotherapeutic agents, genotyping for these polymorphisms could play a crucial role in dose individualization and optimization of chemotherapy regimens.

Patients with the *CYP3A5**1/*1 genotype may require dose adjustments to prevent excessive drug exposure, while those with *CYP3A5**3/*3, *CYP3A5**3/*6, and *CYP3A5**3/*7 genotypes might need higher doses to achieve therapeutic levels. This personalized approach can potentially enhance treatment efficacy and reduce adverse drug responses, ultimately improving patient outcomes in cancer care.

Conclusion

In summary, the review article on the genetic polymorphism of *CYP3A5* and its impact on chemotherapeutic agent metabolism consolidate the evidence supporting the role of *CYP3A5* genetic variants in influencing the metabolism of various chemotherapeutic agents. The article emphasizes the importance of personalized medicine and Pharmacogenomics in optimizing chemotherapy outcomes based on individual genetic profiles. It highlights the need for further research to explore the clinical implications of *CYP3A5* genetic polymorphism, including its effect on drug efficacy, toxicity, and inter-individual variability in drug response.

The metabolism and responsiveness to chemotherapeutic drugs can be significantly impacted by genetic variations in the *CYP3A5* gene. Drug clearance, exposure to active metabolites, and ultimately treatment outcomes can be influenced by the presence or absence of functional *CYP3A5* enzymes due to *CYP3A5* polymorphisms. Integrating *CYP3A5* genetic testing into clinical practice has the potential to guide treatment decisions and improve chemotherapy outcomes, contributing to more tailored and effective therapeutic strategies for cancer patients.

This review serves as a foundation for advancing our understanding of *CYP3A5* genetic polymorphism and its implications for personalized oncology care. To fully comprehend the therapeutic implications of *CYP3A5* polymorphism and optimize chemotherapy regimens for specific individuals, further research is necessary. By continuing to explore the relationship between *CYP3A5* polymorphism and chemotherapeutic agent metabolism, we can further refine personalized medicine approaches and ultimately improve cancer treatment outcomes for patients.

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