

**Table(1):** Peff values as obtained from the average permeabilities of 4 rats at steady-state conditions and average %-inhibition values related to corresponding baclofen Peff –values. Baclofen Peff (mean  $\pm$ SD given as (\* 10<sup>-5</sup> cm/s)) in absence (control)and presence of potential inhibitors of intestinal absorption. The following compounds were used: Taurine (TAU) and caffeine (CAFF) alone and as TAU+CAFF combination, and taurine and caffeine containing energy drink (ED) at two different pH values.

Treatment	Gut segment					
	Jejunum		Ileum		Colon	
	P <sub>eff</sub> (*10 <sup>-5</sup> cm/s)	%-inhibition	P <sub>eff</sub> (*10 <sup>-5</sup> cm/s)	%-inhibition	P <sub>eff</sub> (*10 <sup>-5</sup> cm/s)	%-inhibition
Control	24.5 $\pm$ 0.7 *	0	24.7 $\pm$ 2.5 *	0	37.1 $\pm$ 1.7 *	0
TAU	4.8 $\pm$ 0.2 *	80.5	4.9 $\pm$ 0.2*	80.2	5.2 $\pm$ 0.4 *	86.0
CAFF	11.1 $\pm$ 0.5 *	54.7	11.5 $\pm$ 0.2 *	53.4	24.1 $\pm$ 0.5 *	35.0
TAU+CAFF	2.5 $\pm$ 0.2 *	89.6	2.6 $\pm$ 0.4 *	89.3	2.7 $\pm$ 0.2 *	92.9
ED (pH 7.0)	3.4 $\pm$ 0.1 *	86.1	3.4 $\pm$ 0.3 *	86.2	3.2 $\pm$ 0.2 *	91.3
ED (Ph 3.07)	7.0 $\pm$ 3.1 *	71.4	6.1 $\pm$ 3.0 *	75.1	7.3 $\pm$ 3.8 *	80.5

Baclofen permeabilities upon addition of potential inhibitors were always compared with baclofen P<sub>eff</sub> values in absence of inhibitors. Differences were tested for statistical significance. P < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant (\* = p <0.01).

<sup>+</sup>:P<sub>eff</sub> values were increasing with time during the period,where steady-state conditions were usually observed(see Figure3) (trend-test of Cox and Stuart, p <0.01).