



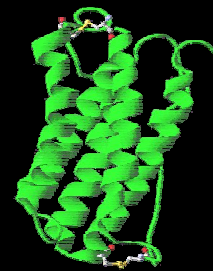
Key considerations for a biological product

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Quality control of biologics



IgG
~660AA, MW: ~150 000 Da



Interferon alfa,
165AA, MW: 19 625 Da



Aspirin,
MW: 180 Da

Quality control of biologics

Peptide backbone

- Aminoacid sequence
- Substitution
- Oxidation
- Deamidation
- Truncation / clip
- N & C-term heterogeneity
- ...

Post-translational modifications

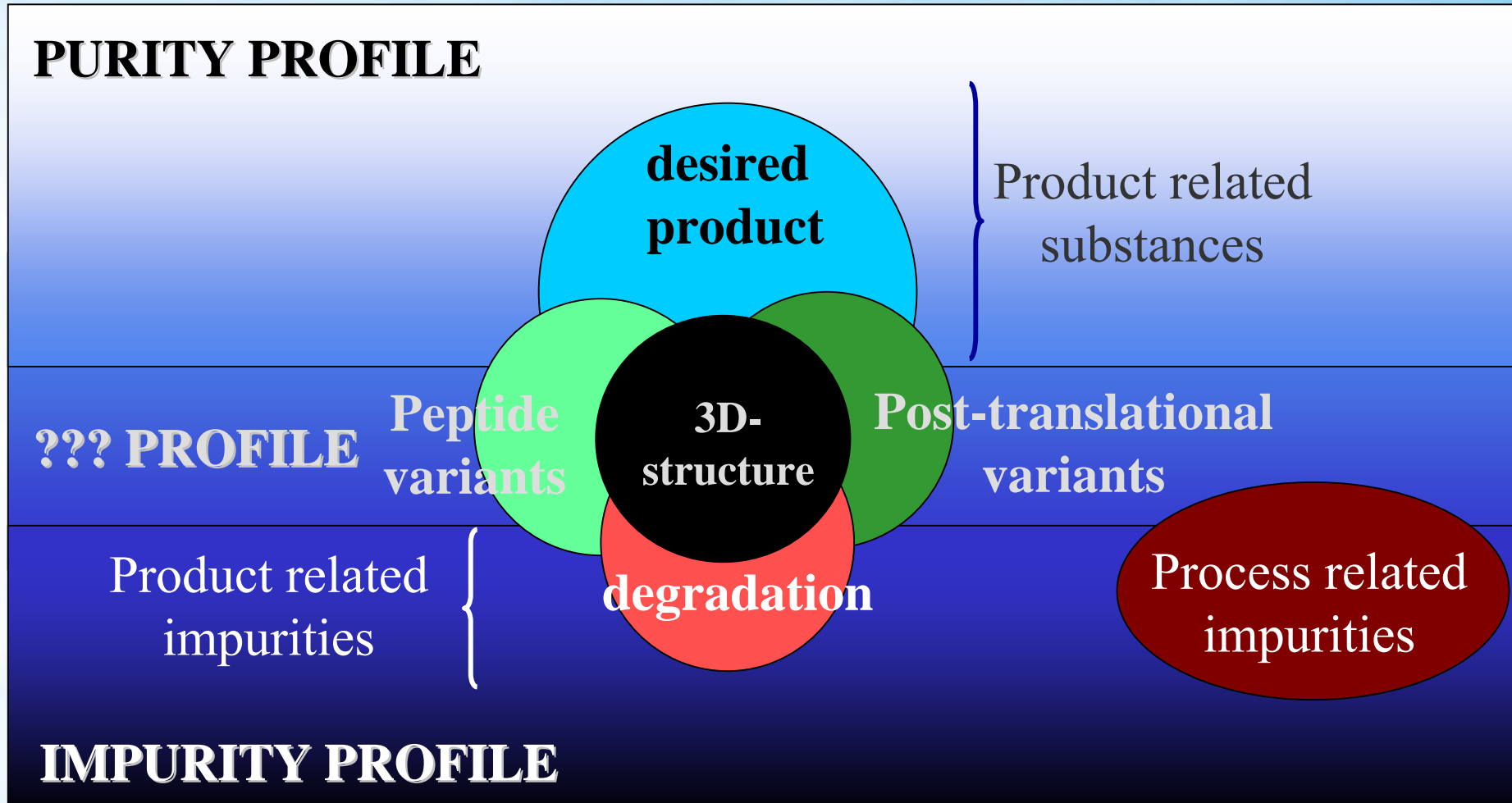
- Glycosylation (N & O-linked)
- Methylation, Acetylation, Acylation
- Phosphorylation, sulfatation
- ...

Molecular Structure

Higher order structure

- Conformation
- Aggregates
- Disulfide scrambling
- Dissociation
- ...

Quality control of biologics



Quality control of biologics

Process related impurities

- Host cell derived residues (protein, LPS...)
- Raw materials
- Column leachates
- ...

Formulation

- Stability & storage conditions
- HSA / HSA-free
- Polysorbate
- ...

Product environment

Contaminants

- detergent, solvent
- clothing fiber
- leaching from manufacturing equipment
- microbiological contamination
- ...

Container closure system

- Interaction with product and/or excipients
- Leachates
- Silicone
- ...

Quality control of biologics

To acquire knowledge of the
desired product, product variants and impurities ...



Appropriate design of experiments

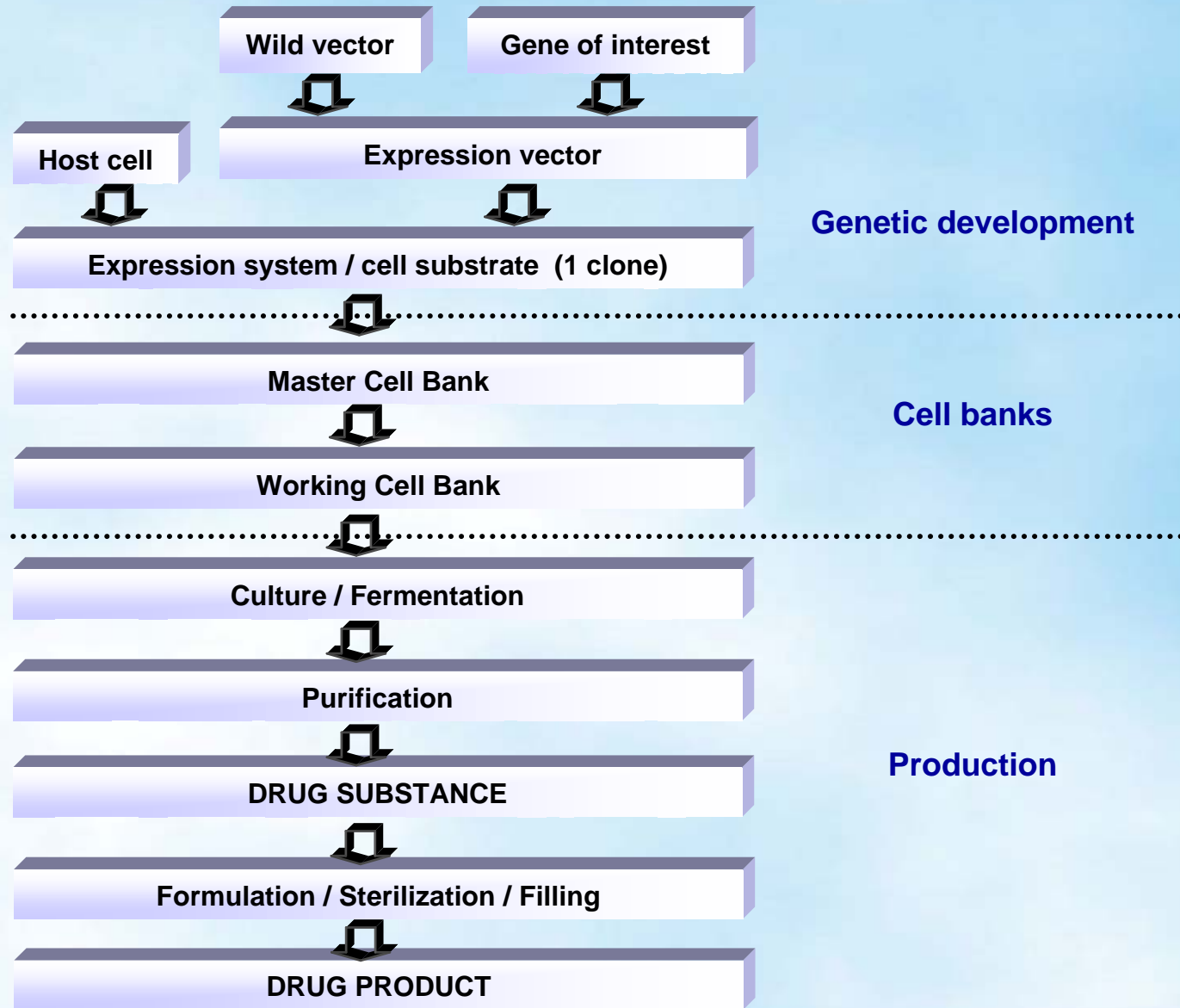
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Appropriate analytical tools

+

Understanding of manufacturing process...

Manufacturing process





Genetic development (ICHQ5D)

- ***Origin, source and history of the cell substrate***
 - **Cell substrate:** “*microbial cells or cell lines derived from human or animal sources that possess the full potential for generation of the desired biotechnological/biological products for human in vivo or ex vivo use*”
 - **Research & development information:** published data, historical data from source laboratory, and experimental data
 - **Characteristics of the cell substrate:** species, strain, genotypic and phenotypic characteristics, generation level, pathogenicity, toxin production, biohazard...
 - **Biological purity:** exposure to infectious agents (contact with biological constituent?)
- ***Generation of the cell substrate***
 - Procedure(s) used to obtain the cell substrate (transfection, selection...)



Cell banking (ICHQ5D)

- ***Cell Banking system***
 - Two-tiered system: most common approach
 - MCB: directly derived from an initial clone
 - WCB: prepared from 1 or more vial of MCB
- ***Cell banking procedures***
- ***Characterisation and testing***
 - Identity
 - Phenotypic and/or genotypic characteristics
 - All possible tests: not necessary
 - Performed on MCB and/or WCB
 - Purity
 - Free from adventitious contaminants



Genetic stability (ICHQ5B)

- ***Stability and consistency at/or beyond production level***
 - ***Cell substrate***
 - Stable from cell bank to the end of fermentation and/or beyond
 - No change in the expression construct (DNA sequence, restriction map...)
 - ***In process control***
 - Consistency of production runs (growth, productivity, plasmid copy number, glucose consumption...)
 - ***Protein analysis***
 - Consistency
 - Product related analysis (AA substitutions, isoforms ...)
 - Analysis of translational & post-translational events
- ***Limit of cell age to be defined***



Production

(Production and Quality Control of Medicinal Products derived by recombinant DNA Technology, 3AB1a)

- ***Batch definition***
- ***Detailed description***
 - Process + In-process controls (process parameters + quality attributes)
 - Control of microbial contamination at suitable stage
 - Suitability of methods
 - Raw materials / material of biological origin
 - Reprocessing
 - Hold times
- ***Validation***
 - Consistency
 - Capacity to remove unwanted impurities (e.g. host cell protein, nucleic acids, carbohydrate...)
 - Working conditions (column load, cleaning, regeneration...)
 - Sterilization, aseptic filling, lyophilisation...
- ***Adventitious agents safety evaluation (ICH Q5A)***
 - Control of endogenous and adventitious agents
 - Validation of elimination and inactivation

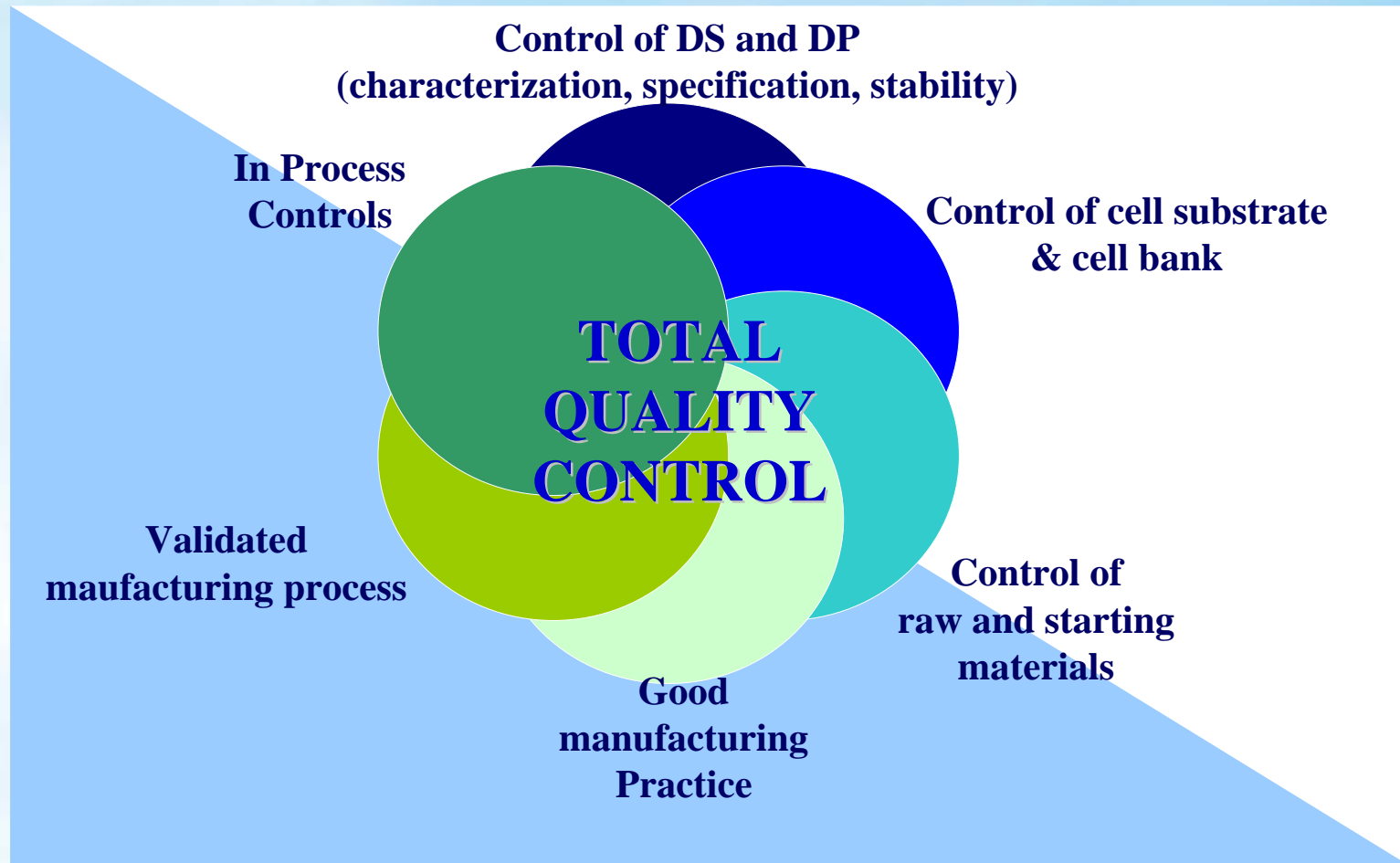
“Biotech paradigm”

- Analytical challenge:
 - Complex purity/impurity profile
 - Depend on manufacturing process and product
 - Many unknowns

- Manufacturing challenge:
 - One change... a cascade of changes...
 - Necessity to reconsider downstream steps
... and upstream steps, as appropriate

- Biotechnology derived products are defined by
the product and... its process

Biologic's control strategy (ICH Q6B)



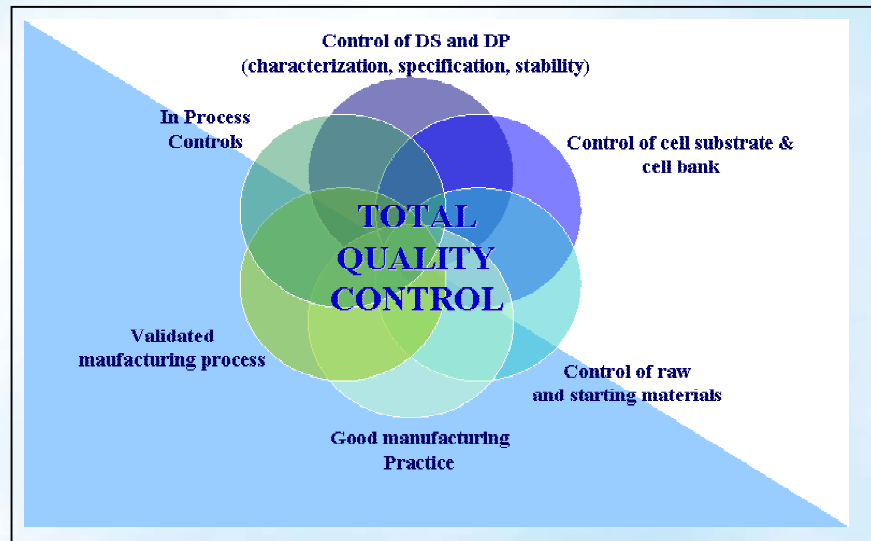
→ ensure product quality and consistency

Quality assessment

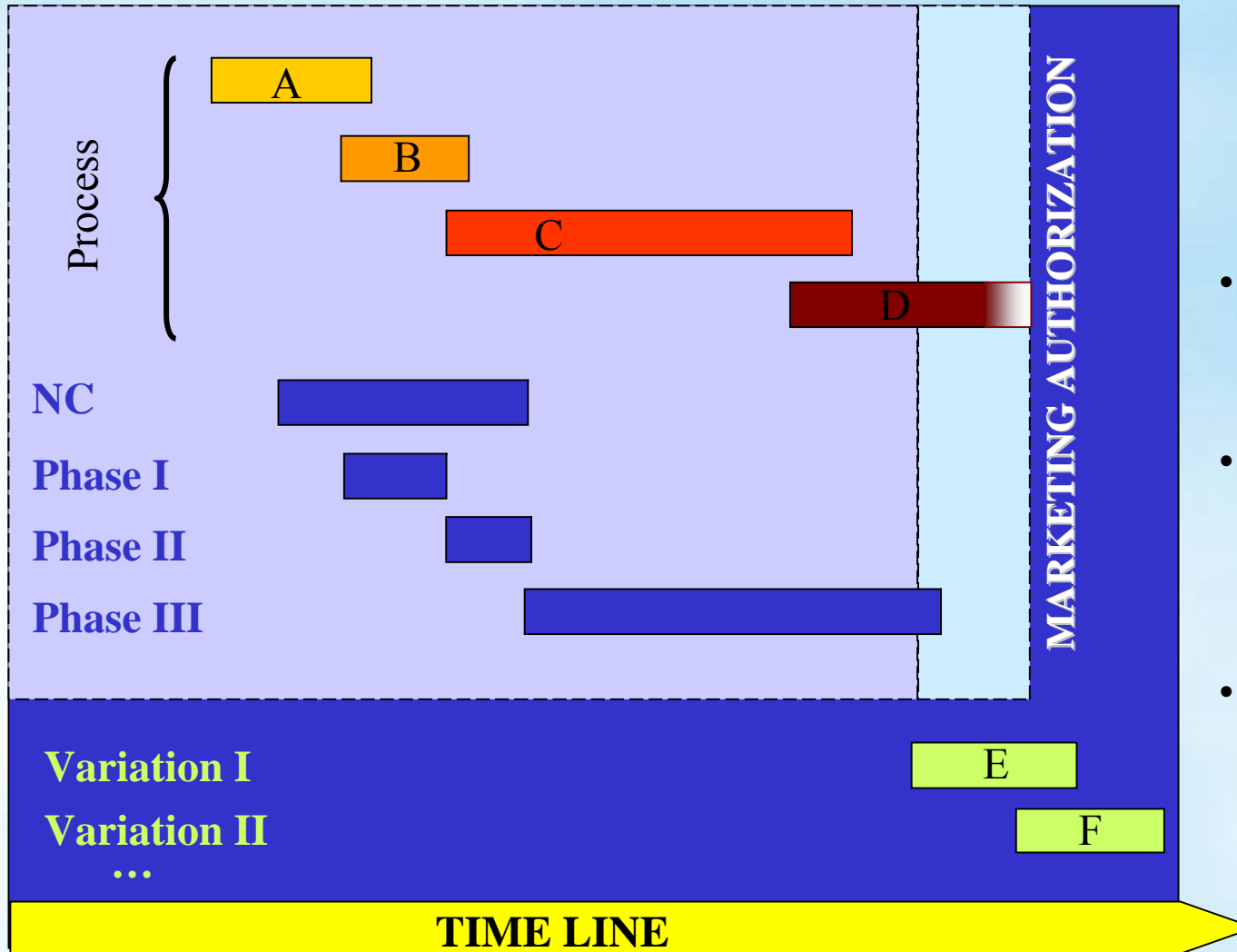
Safety & Efficacy profiles



Clinical experience



Process development



Life cycle of a product:

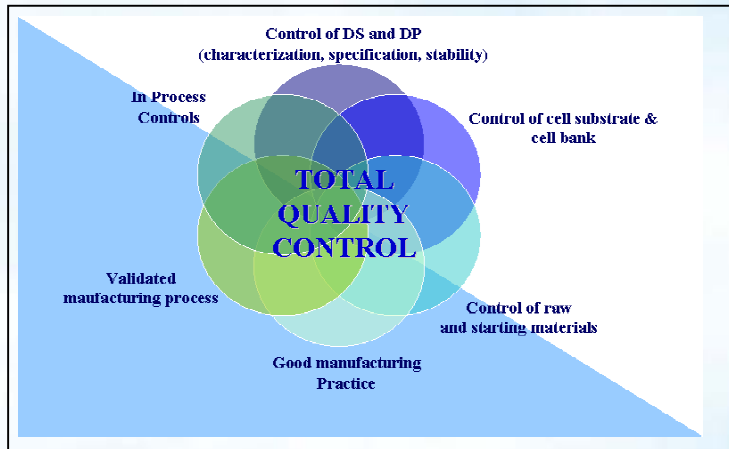
- Continuous research & development
- Frequent improvement of Quantity / Quality
- Parallel Non-clinical and clinical development

Process development

Comparable ???

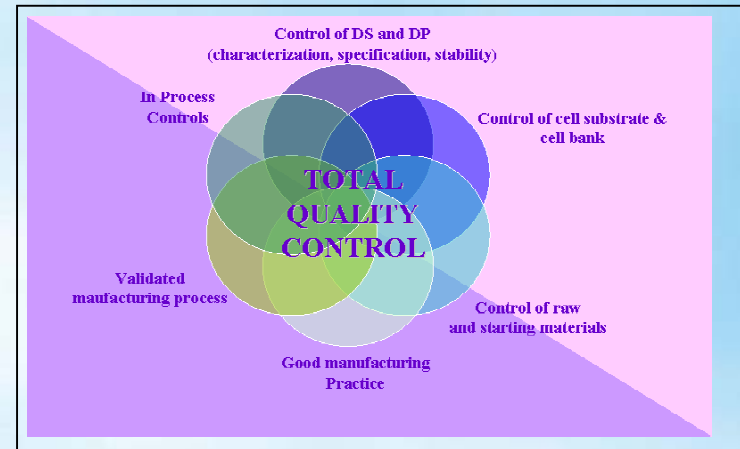
Suitable ???

Product A / Process A



Safety & Efficacy
profiles A

Product B / Process B

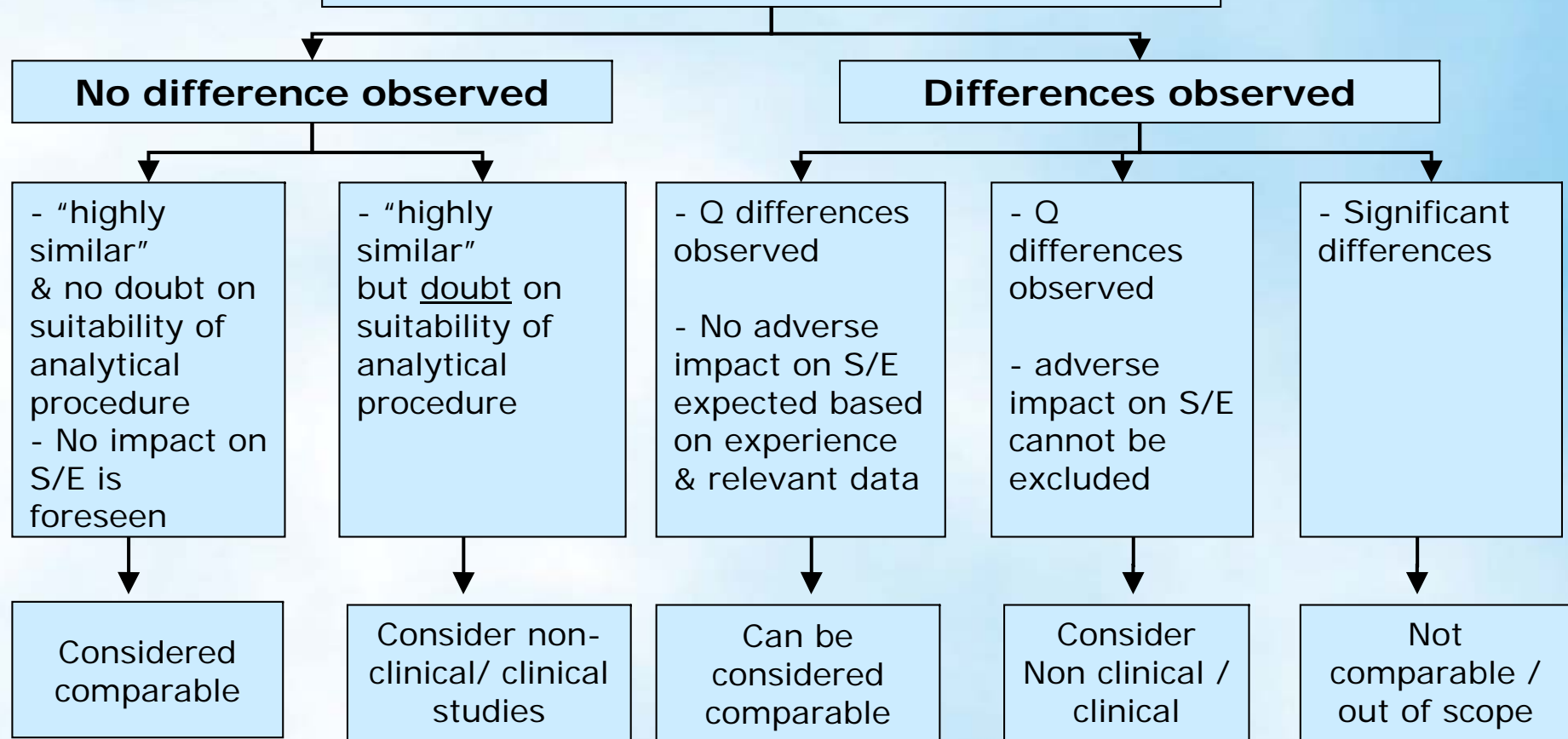


Safety & Efficacy
profiles B



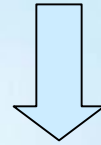
Comparability exercise (ICH Q5E)

Evaluation of Quality attributes of pre & post change products



Comparability exercise (ICH Q5E)

Data expected*



Comparability exercise

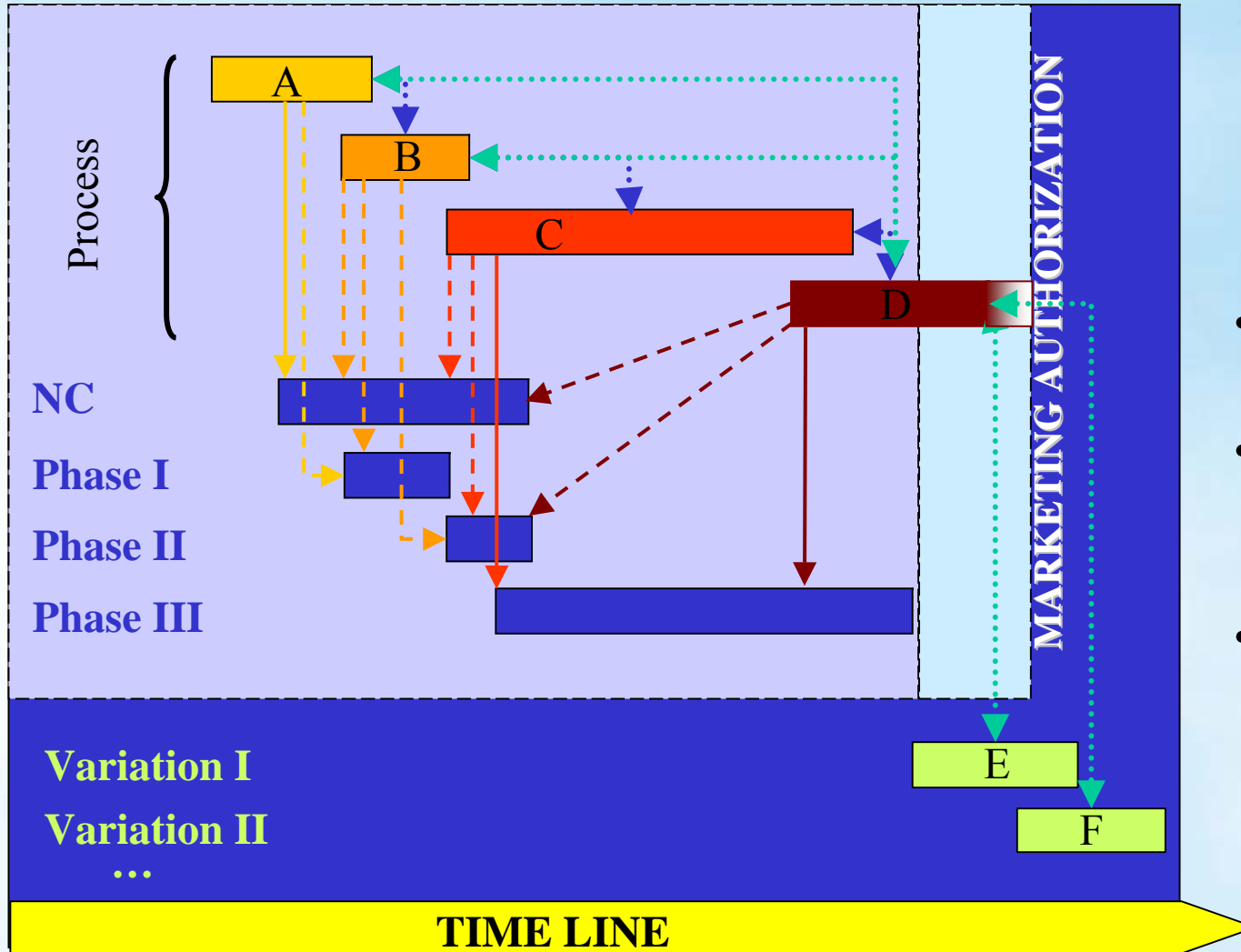
$(Q \pm S \pm E)$

+

Process considerations

** Depends on stage of development*

Process development



Comparability exercise during development

- Tool for risk assessment +++
- "Comparable" ≠ "Suitable" for a given stage
- Requirements increase with development stage...

Requirements

Safety

Efficacy



**MARKETING
AUTHORISATION**

Phase III

Phase II

Phase I

Quality