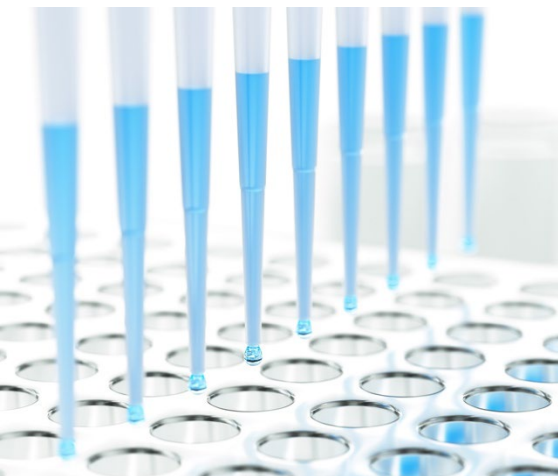




# Catalent®

BIOLOGICS



IPAC-RS Workshop:  
Inhaled Biologics: Preparing for  
a Future Beyond Small  
Molecules

September 4-5, 2024



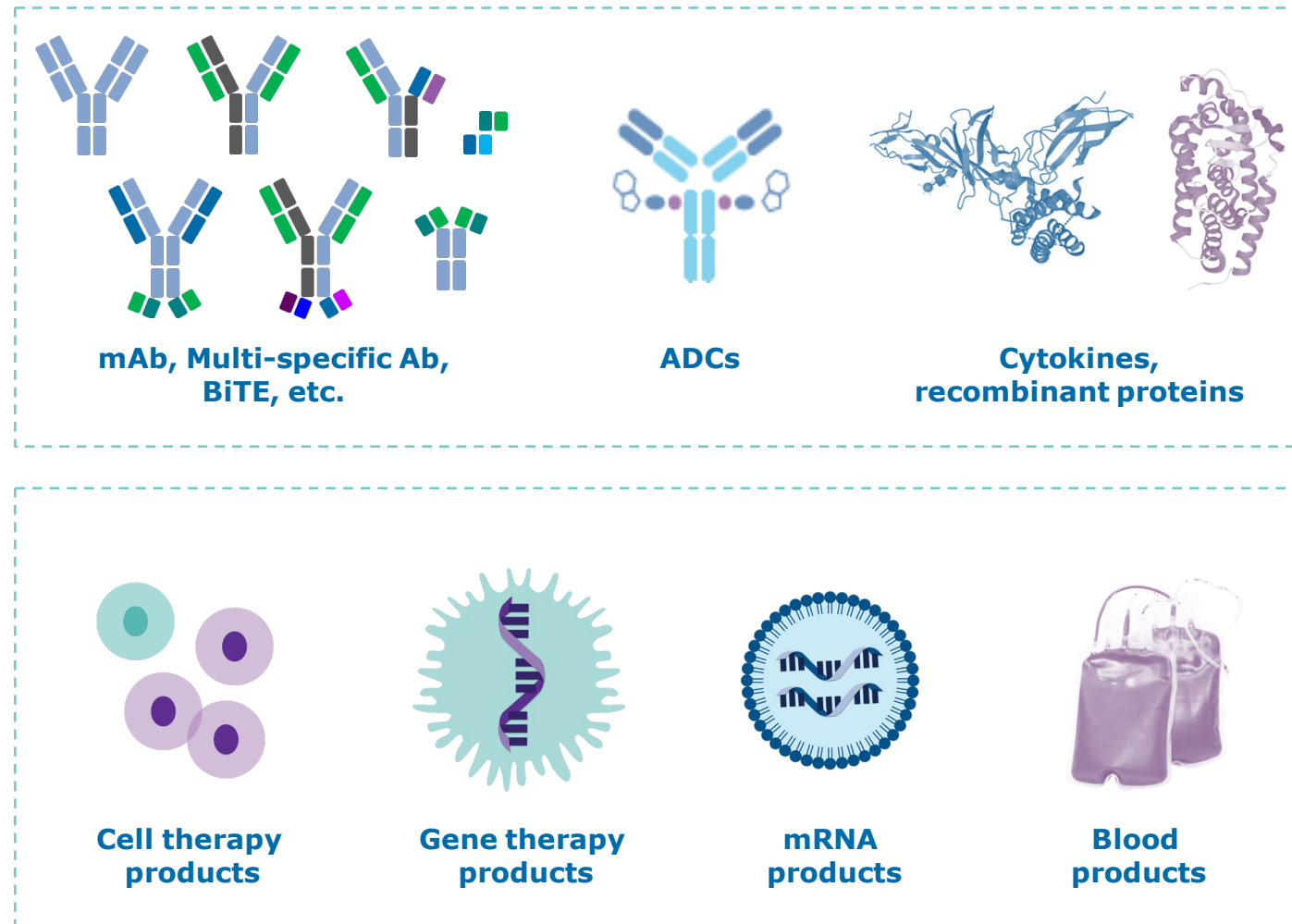
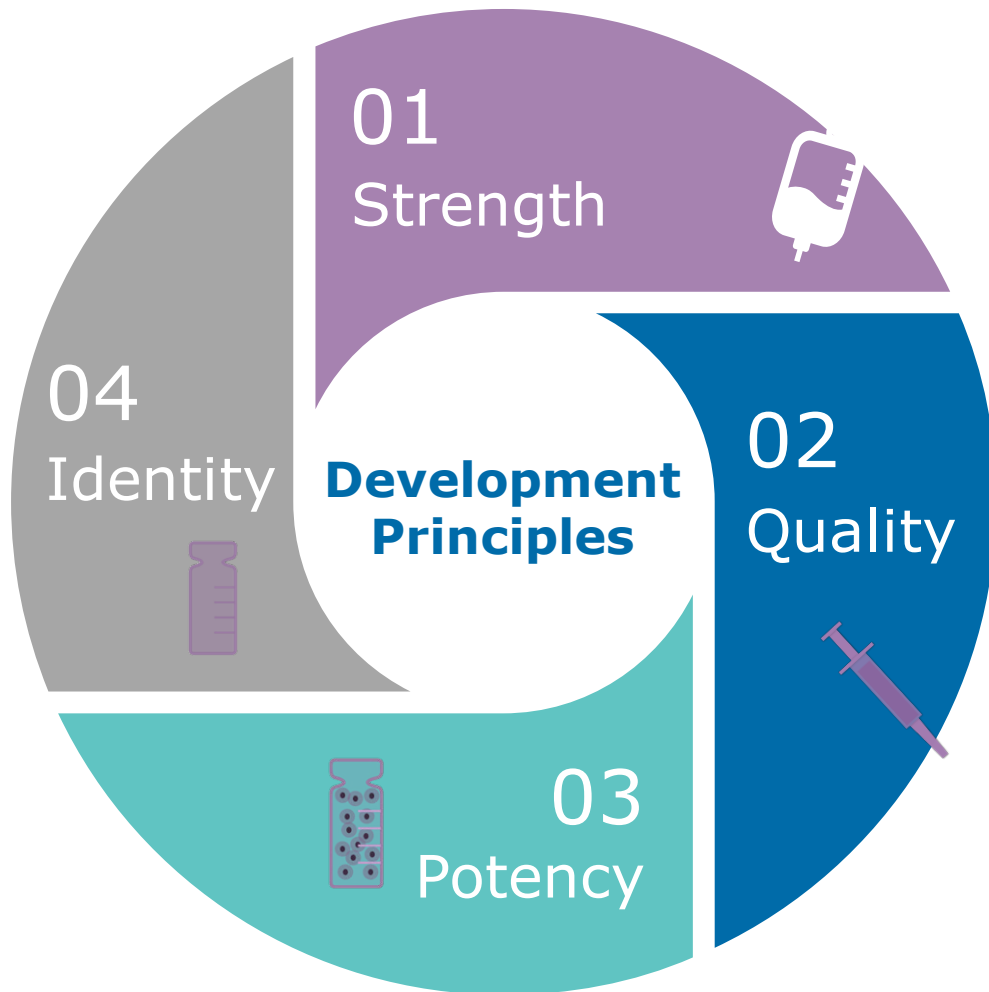
## Testing Requirements for Protein Biologics Therapies

**WAI LAM W. LING, PH.D.**  
VP, SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY

**SEPTEMBER 4, 2024**  
IPAC-RS BIOLOGICS WORKSHOP

more products. better treatments. reliably supplied.™

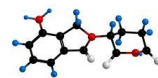
# Growing Diversity of Biologics



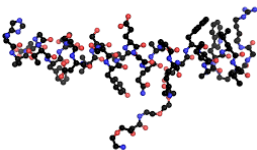
- 1 Structural complexity of large molecules
- 2 Regulatory landscape of QbD
- 3 CMC workflow for protein biologics
- 4 Developability of protein biologics
- 5 Summary



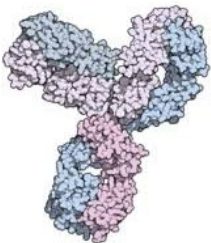
# Complexity In Therapeutic Modalities



Lenalidomide



Semaglutide



Pembrolizumab

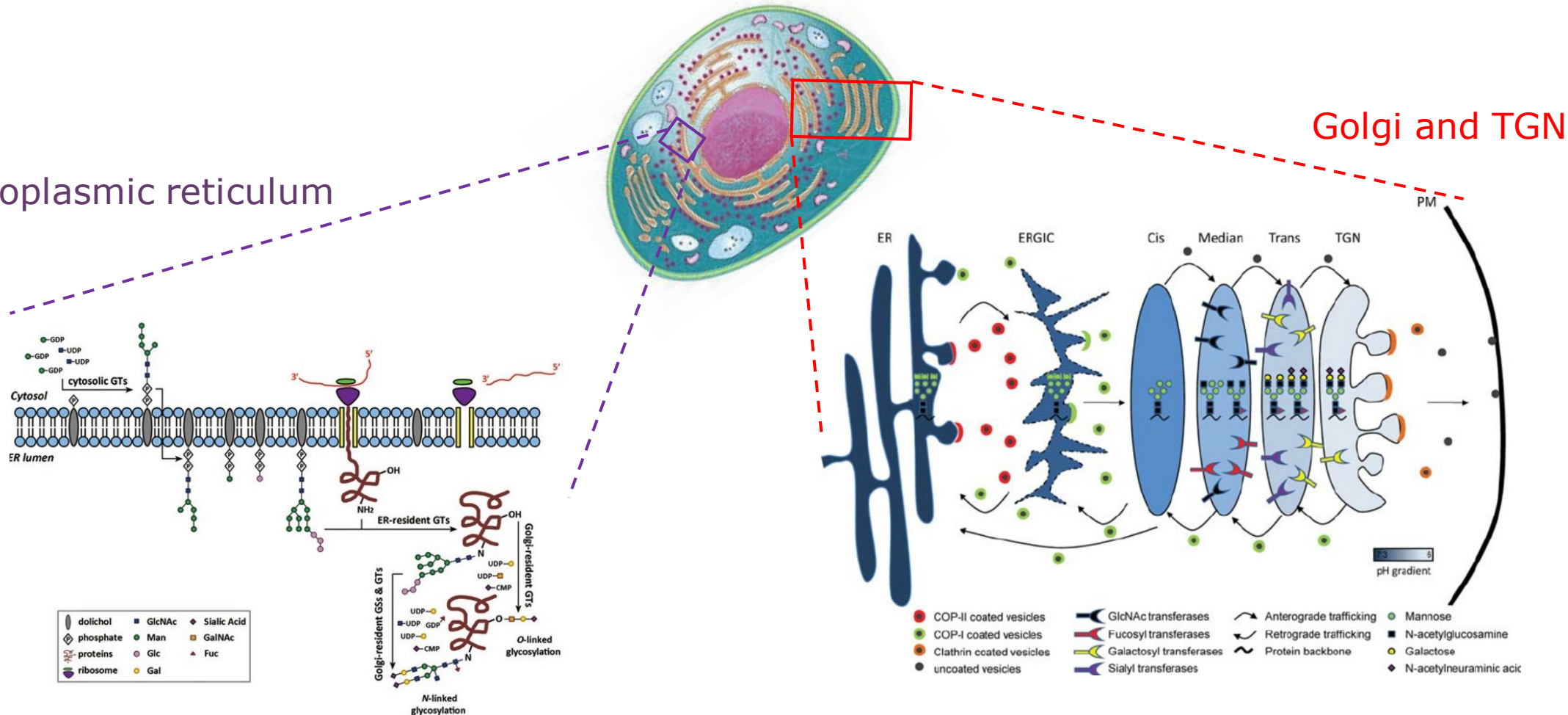
| Characteristic             | Small Molecules                    | Biologics                             |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Molecular Weight           | Low (80-100 atoms)                 | High (hundreds to thousands of atoms) |
| Stability                  | Stable at RT                       | Unstable at RT                        |
| Structural Complexity      | Simple                             | Complex                               |
| Administration Route       | Often oral                         | Usually injection or infusion         |
| Cell Membrane Permeability | High                               | Low                                   |
| Distribution               | Widely distributed via circulation | Limited to circulation & lymphatics   |
| Immunogenic Potential      | Low                                | Higher possibility                    |
| Cost of Treatment          | Generally low                      | Generally high                        |

Adapted from 2023 Singh et al. [Frontiers | Drug discovery and development: introduction to the general public and patient groups \(frontiersin.org\)](#)

# Intracellular Protein Processing And Trafficking

Endoplasmic reticulum

Golgi and TGN

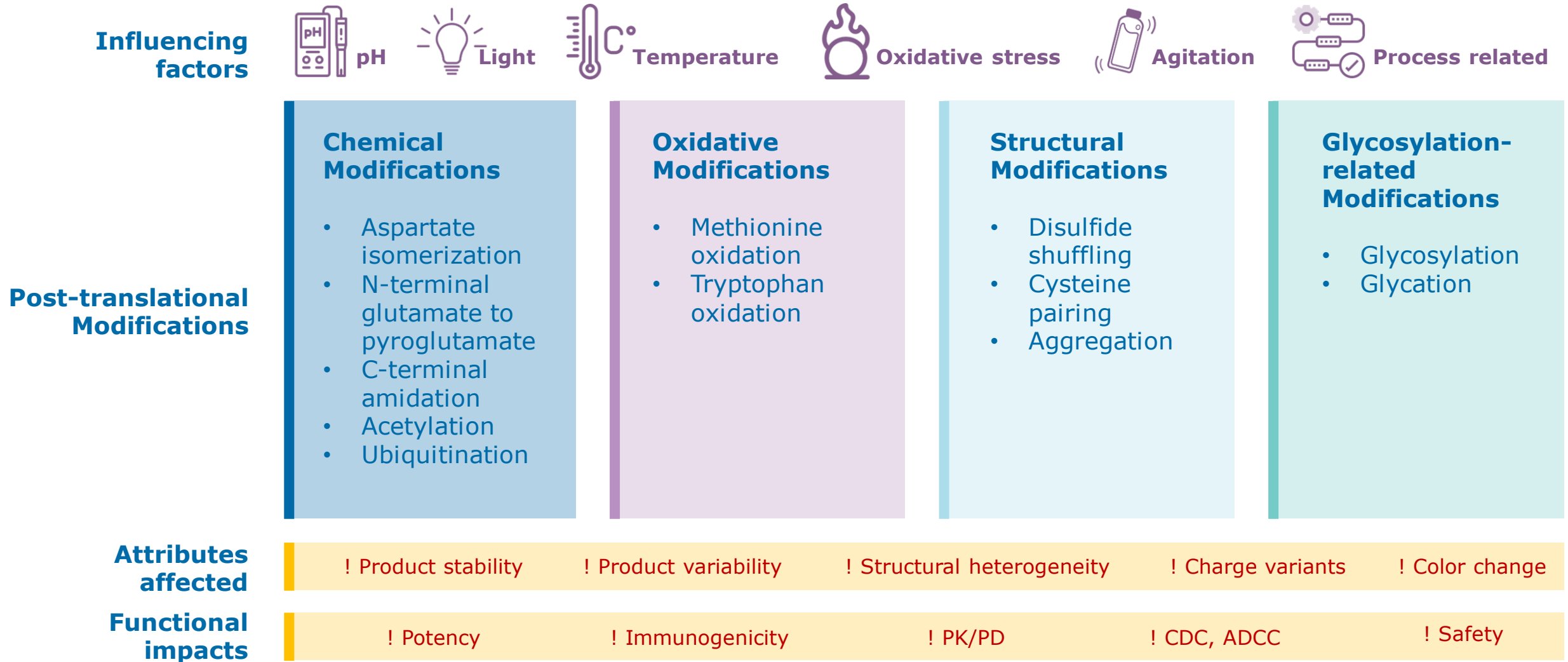


2014 Wang et al. [Protein post-translational modifications and regulation of pluripotency in human stem cells | Cell Research \(nature.com\)](#)

2011 Reynders et al. [How Golgi glycosylation meets and needs trafficking: the case of the COG complex | Glycobiology | Oxford Academic \(oup.com\)](#)

[Nanodevice placed inside cell shows how cells change with time - The Week](#)

# Post-translational Modifications Affect Product Functions And Efficacy



# Biologics CMC Development: Ph1 IND Enabling

Discovery

Knowledge

Target ID and selection

Validation

Target to Lead

Nomination

Lead to Candidate

Developability & Manufacturability

CMC Development

Cell Line development

Upstream development

Downstream development

Formulation development

Drug Product development

QC release & stability

Packaging & Labeling

Regulatory submission

Drug Substance

Drug Product

Analytical Development



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY



# Glycosylation On Bioactivity

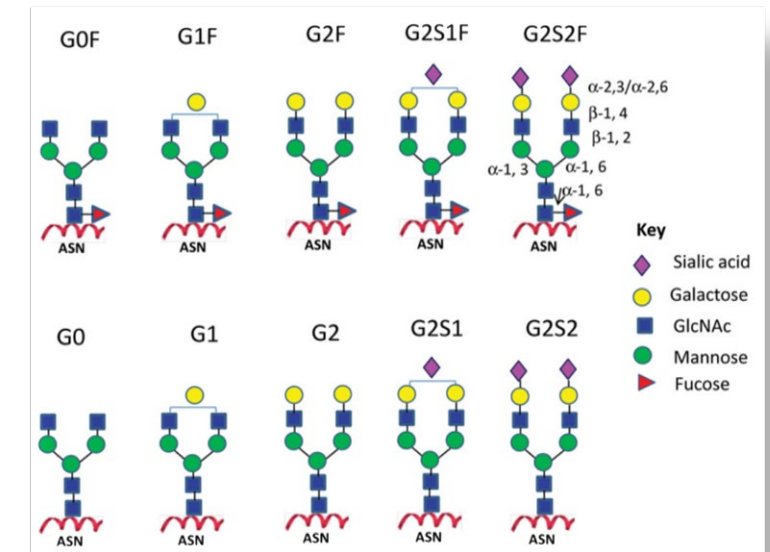
## Glycosylation can be N-linked and O-linked

- N-linked motif: N of Asn-X-Ser/Thr (X=any AA except Pro)
- O-linked motif: O of Ser, Thr, Tyr, hydroxy-Lys, hydroxyl-Pro

## Effect on bioactivity

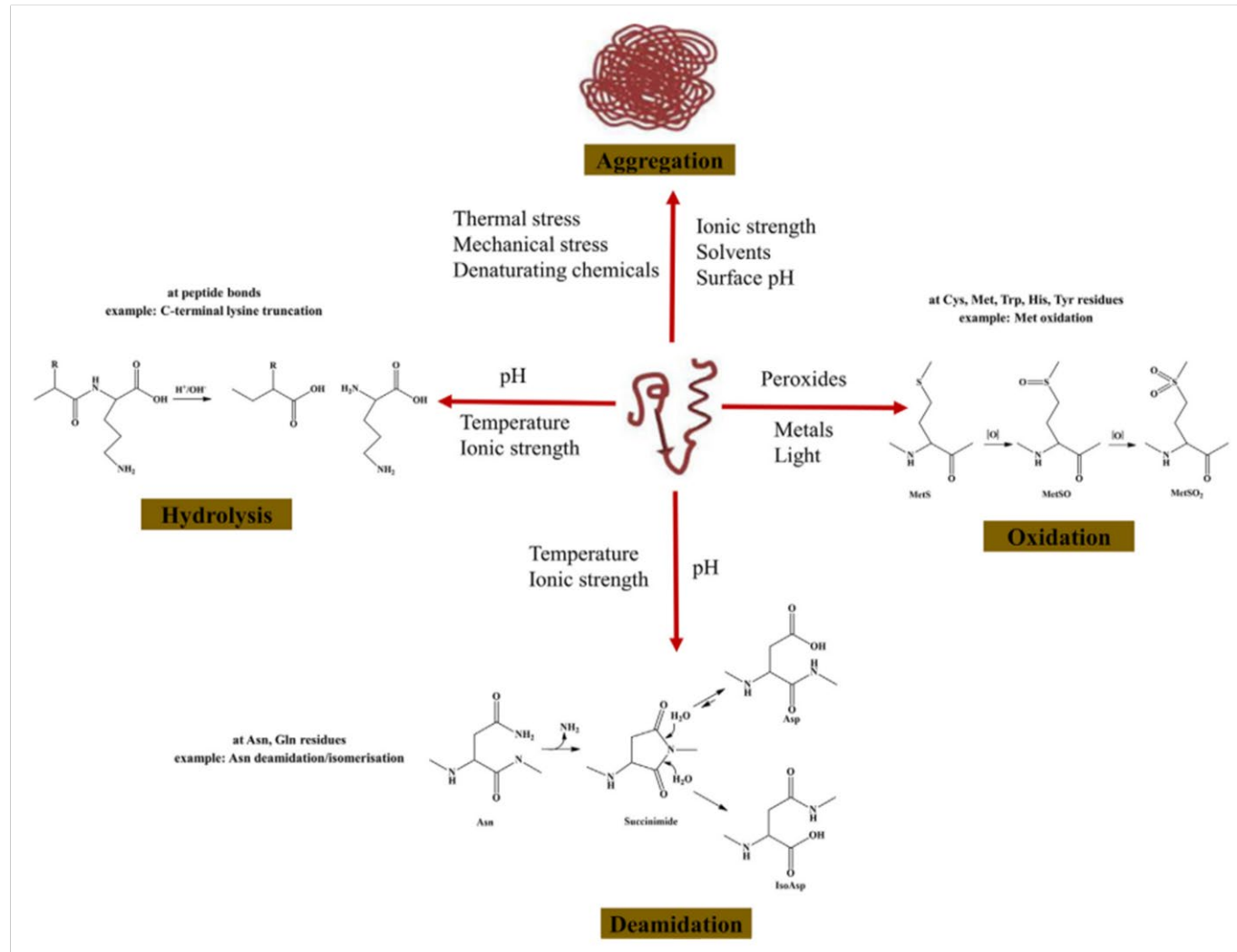
- Fucose removal enhances ADCC activity
- Bisecting GlcNAc enhances ADCC activity
- Mannose enhances mAb clearance
- Galactose enhances mAb clearance
- Sialic acid NANA reduces clearance
- Sialic acid NGNA is immunogenic
- $\alpha$ -galactosylation mAb are immunogenic

## Common glycoforms in mAb



| Receptors                | Expression                                                                          | Monomeric IgG |      |      |      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|
|                          |                                                                                     | IgG1          | IgG2 | IgG3 | IgG4 |
| FcγRI                    | Monocytes, macrophages                                                              | +             | —    | ++   | ++   |
| FcγRIIa <sub>H131</sub>  | Monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells                                             | —             | —    | —    | —    |
| FcγRIIa <sub>R131</sub>  | neutrophils, platelets, eosinophiles                                                | —             | —    | —    | —    |
| FcγRIIb                  | Same as FcγRIIa <sub>R131</sub>                                                     | —             | —    | —    | —    |
| FcγRIIc                  | B cells, monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, neutrophils                       | —             | —    | —    | —    |
| FcγRIIIa <sub>F158</sub> | NK cells, B cells                                                                   | —             | —    | —    | —    |
| FcγRIIIa <sub>V158</sub> | NK cells, monocytes                                                                 | —             | —    | +/-  | —    |
| FcγRIIIbNA1              | NK cells, monocytes                                                                 | —             | —    | ++   | —    |
| FcγRIIIbNA2              | Neutrophils, eosinophiles                                                           | —             | —    | —    | —    |
| FcγRIIIbSH               | Neutrophils, eosinophiles                                                           | —             | —    | —    | —    |
| FcRn                     | Neutrophils, eosinophiles                                                           | —             | —    | —    | —    |
|                          | Cells of endothelial/epithelial origin, monocyte, dendritic cells, kidney podocytes | +++           | +++  | ++   | +++  |

# Effects Of Process Factors On Protein Quality



# Effects Of Process Factors On Protein Aggregation

| Factors            | Protein/antibodies                                                                                | Condition of protein aggregation                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Temperature        | $\beta$ -Lactoglobulin                                                                            | Rapid increase in aggregates from 30 °C to 50 °C.                                                                                                                              |
| pH                 | Bovine-serum albumin, $\beta$ -galactosidase<br>glucagon-like peptide-1<br>$\beta$ -Lactoglobulin | pH 7 to 1 caused freezing-induced aggregation (20 to –25 °C).<br><br>pH 8.2 to 7.5 resulted in the formation of amyloid-like fibrils.<br>Building blocks vary at pH 2 and 3.5. |
| Ionic strength     | Soy protein                                                                                       | Decrease in surface charge and hydrophobicity when strength was increased from 0–500 mM.                                                                                       |
| Ligands            | Insulin                                                                                           | Small peptide prevented the early formation of a critical nucleus.                                                                                                             |
| Cosolutes          | Lysozyme, insulin                                                                                 | Trehalose inhibits aggregation.                                                                                                                                                |
| Salt type          | Myofibrillar protein                                                                              | MgCl <sub>2</sub> and CaCl <sub>2</sub> induced higher disulphide bonding than NaCl.                                                                                           |
| Salt concentration | Potato protein                                                                                    | Increase in NaCl affects surface dilatational elasticity and surface activity; also facilitates protein–protein interactions within surface film.                              |
| Pumping            | Intravenous Ig                                                                                    | Electrostatic interactions between pump surfaces (negatively charged) and antibodies (positively charged).                                                                     |
| Agitation          | Whey protein                                                                                      | At 5% protein concentration, aggregation increased at a high shear rate.                                                                                                       |
| Drying             | Blood plasma                                                                                      | Sugar addition checks freeze-drying-induced aggregation.                                                                                                                       |
| Light exposure     | $\alpha$ -Lactalbumin                                                                             | Disulphide-mediated aggregation on exposure to UV-B (0–24 h).                                                                                                                  |

# Protein Aggregates On Immunogenicity

≤10 μm impact product stability & immunogenicity

≥10 μm occlude blood flow

≤50-100 μm consider SubVis particles

≥150 μm detectable visually

**USP<788> limit for ≤100 mL**

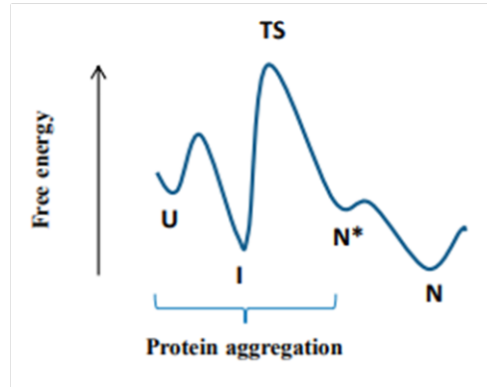
- 6000 particles ≥10 μm
- 600 particles ≥25 μm

## Factors in aggregate formation

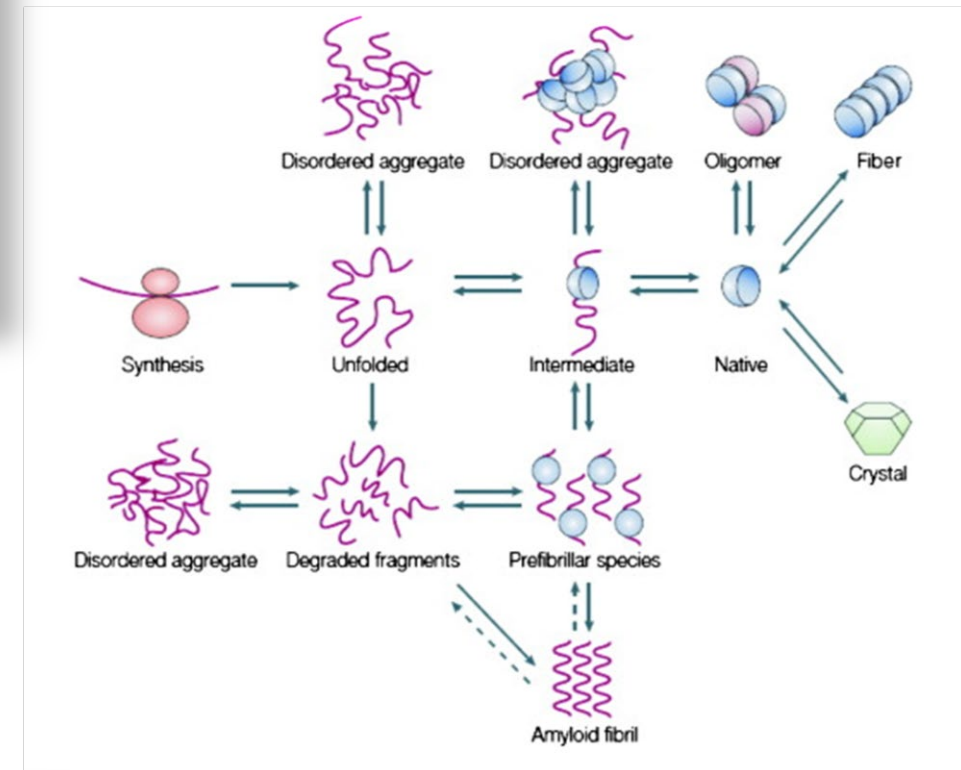
- Temperature (i.e. freeze/thaw)
- Ionic strength
- Interfacial exposure (solid-liquid, liquid-liquid, gas-liquid)
- Chemical degradation (Tyr oxidation, deamidation, S-S shuffle)
- Physical degradation (adsorption to interfaces, protein unfolding)

## Aggregate control

- Good mixing
- Conformational and colloidal stability



Protein aggregation can be reversible (soluble) and irreversible (insoluble)



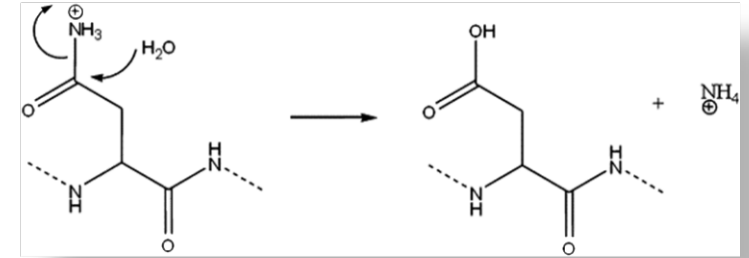
# Protein Deamidation On Product Quality

**Deamidation: conversion of amide functional group to carboxylic acid**

- **Usually occur on Asn and Gln**
- **Deamidation rate increases with temperature and ionic strength**
- **Has a role in protein folding, degradation and biological activities**

**Effect on protein quality**

- **Charge heterogeneity**
- **Purity**
- **Stability**
- **Antigenicity**
- **Protein half-life**



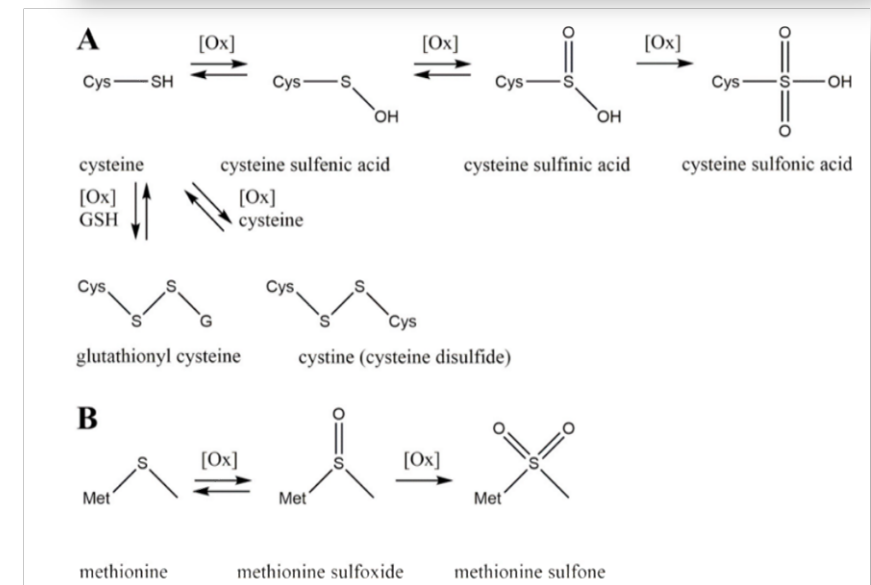
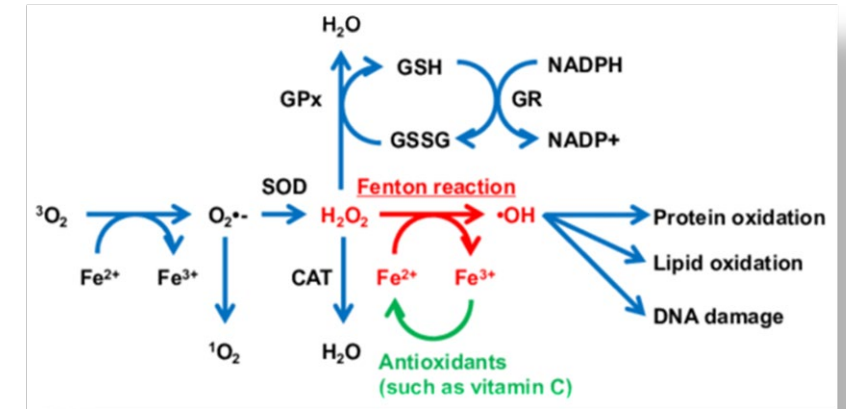
# Protein Oxidation On Product Quality

**Oxidation: modification of a protein by ROS or by other oxidative stress**

- Usually occur on S-group of **Cys** and thio-group of **Met**
- Less often but also occur on aromatic amino acids (Tyr, Phe, Trp, His)
- Degrade lipids and carbohydrates to reactive intermediates

**Effect on protein quality**

- **Stability**
- **Biological activity, i.e. CDC, ADCC**
- **Color**
- **Binding affinity to Protein A and FcRn (for mAb)**



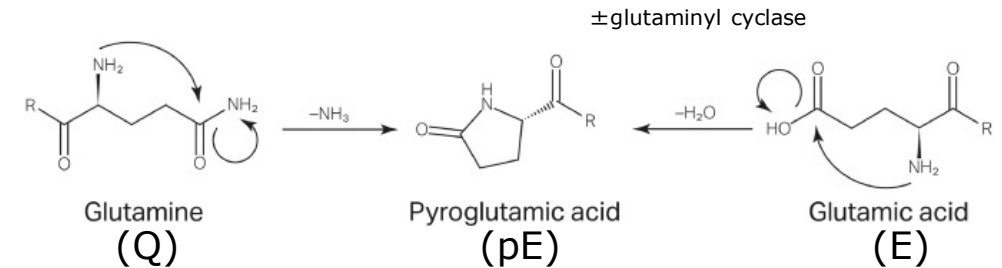
# N-terminal Glu Cyclization On Product Quality

## PyroGlutamate generation: N-terminal cyclization

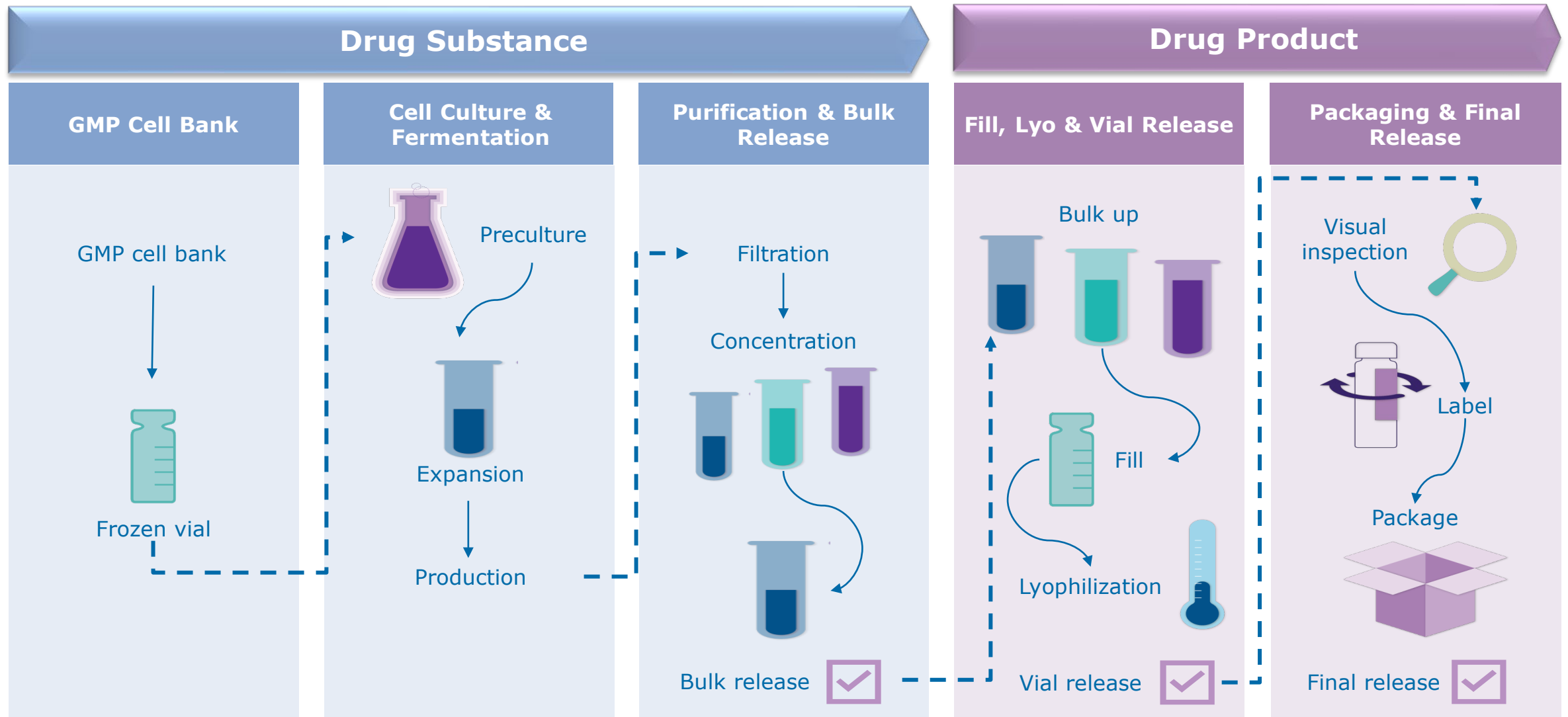
- **Very common**
- **Occur on N-terminal Gln and Glu**
- **Rate of conversion: Q to pE > E to pE**

## Effect on protein quality

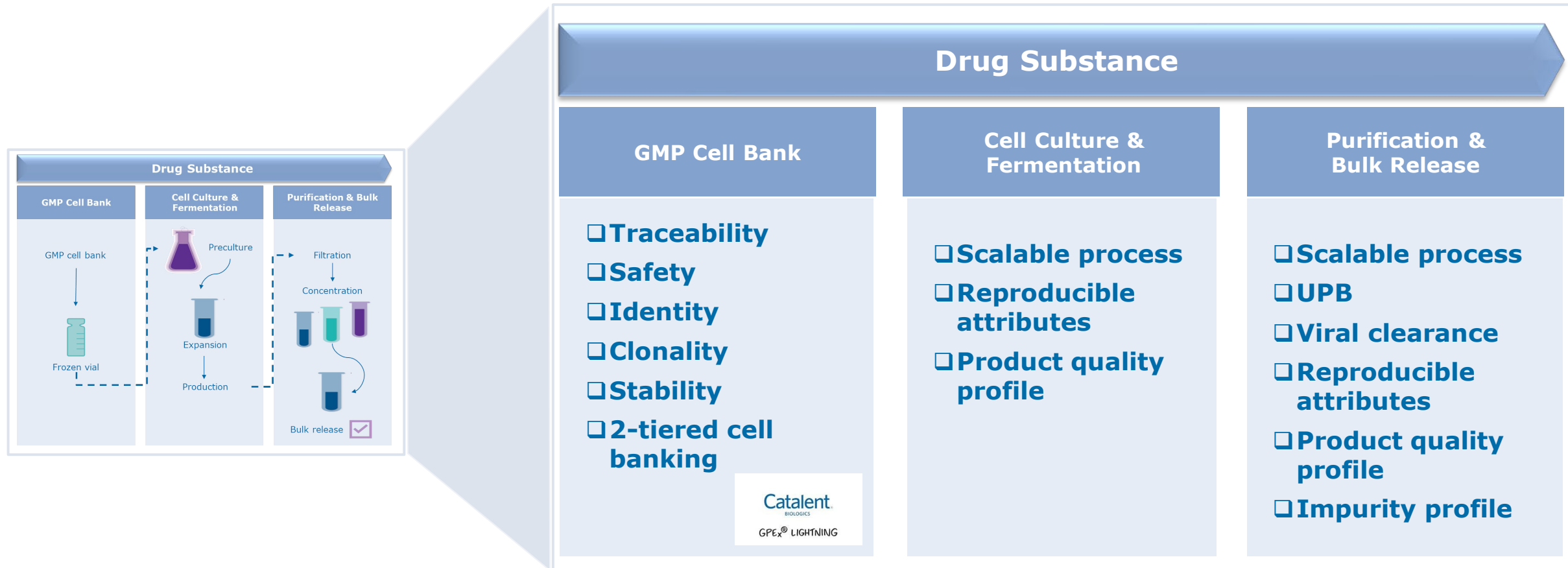
- **More acidic leading to charge heterogeneity**



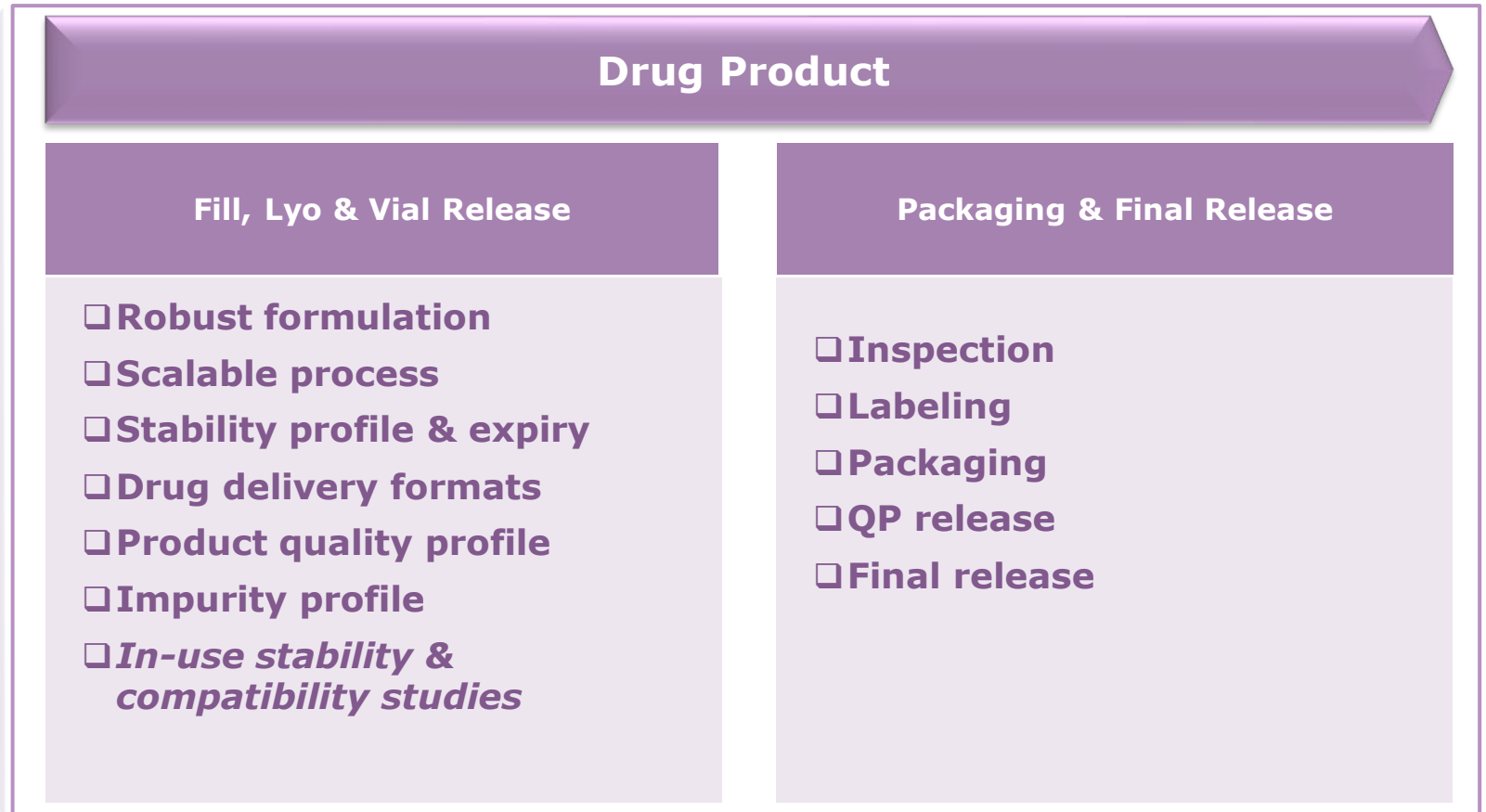
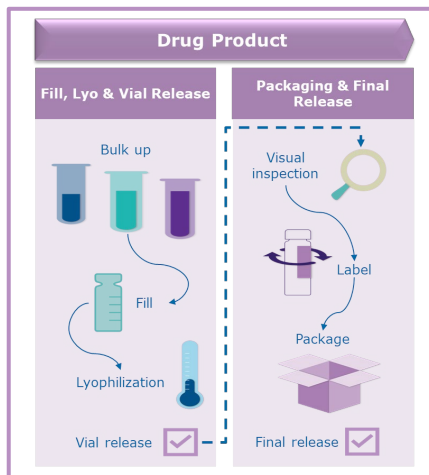
# Protein Biologic Development & Manufacturing



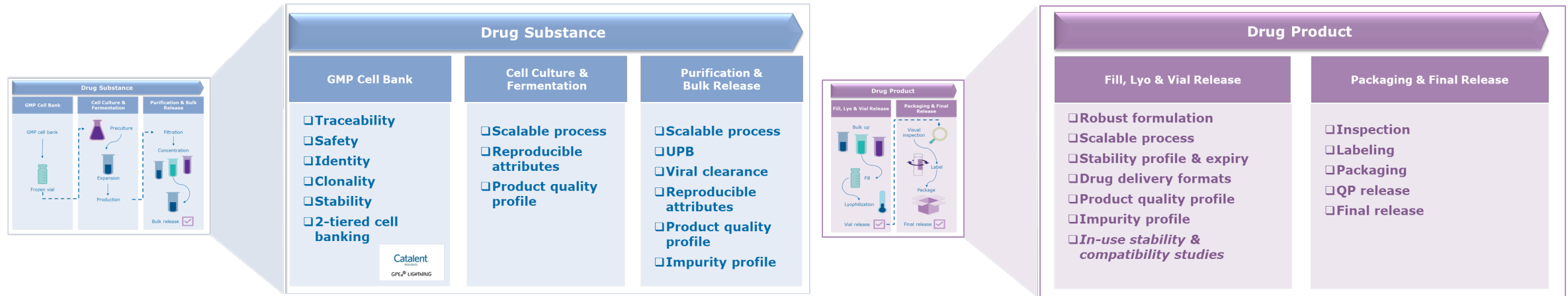
# Protein Biologic Development & Manufacturing – Documents



# Protein Biologic Development & Manufacturing – Documents



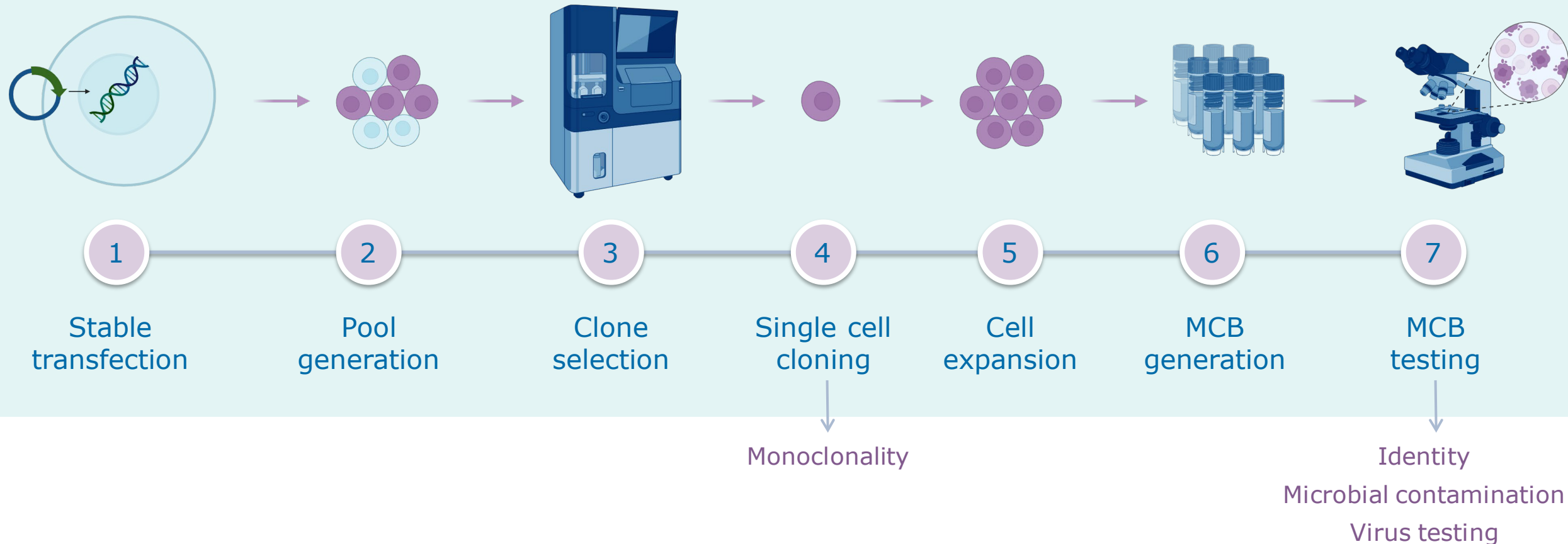
# Protein Biologic Development & Manufacturing – Documents



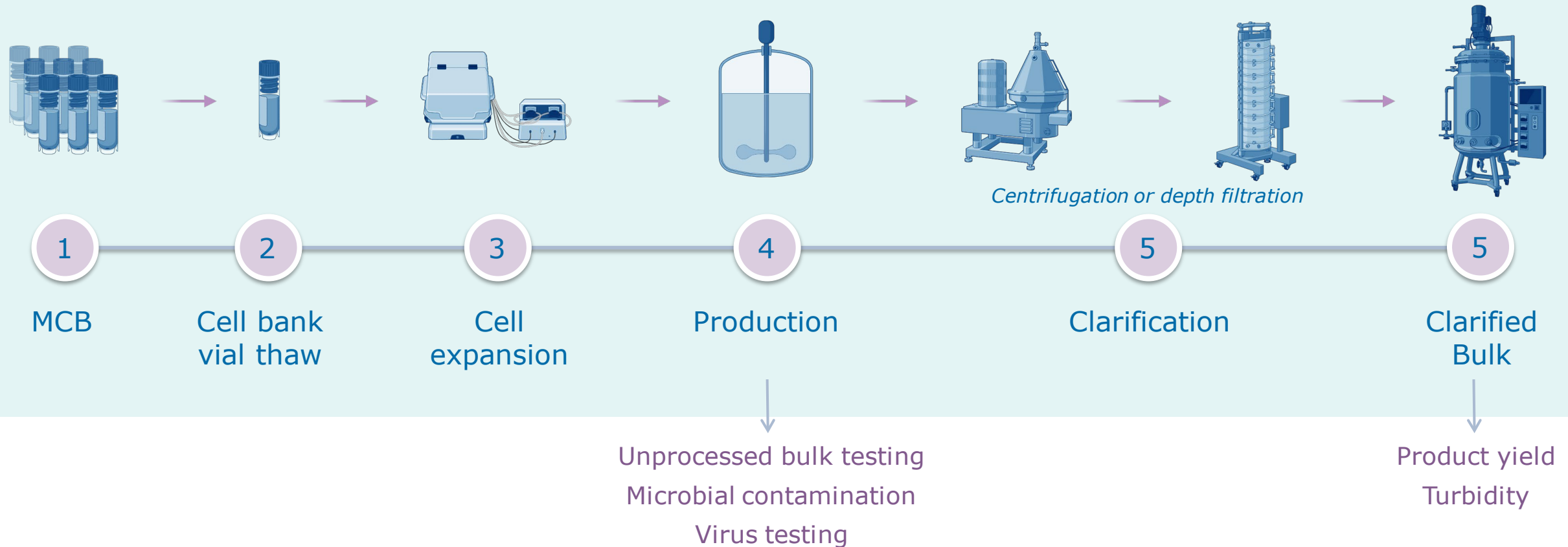
## Analytical

- Raw material, in-process testing and release of product batches
- Stability-indicating methods/assays for product stability
- Characterization methods/assays for product reproducibility and comparability
- IND-enabling and formal stability studies for expiry
- Reference standards and bridging
- Qualify and/or validate methods/assays

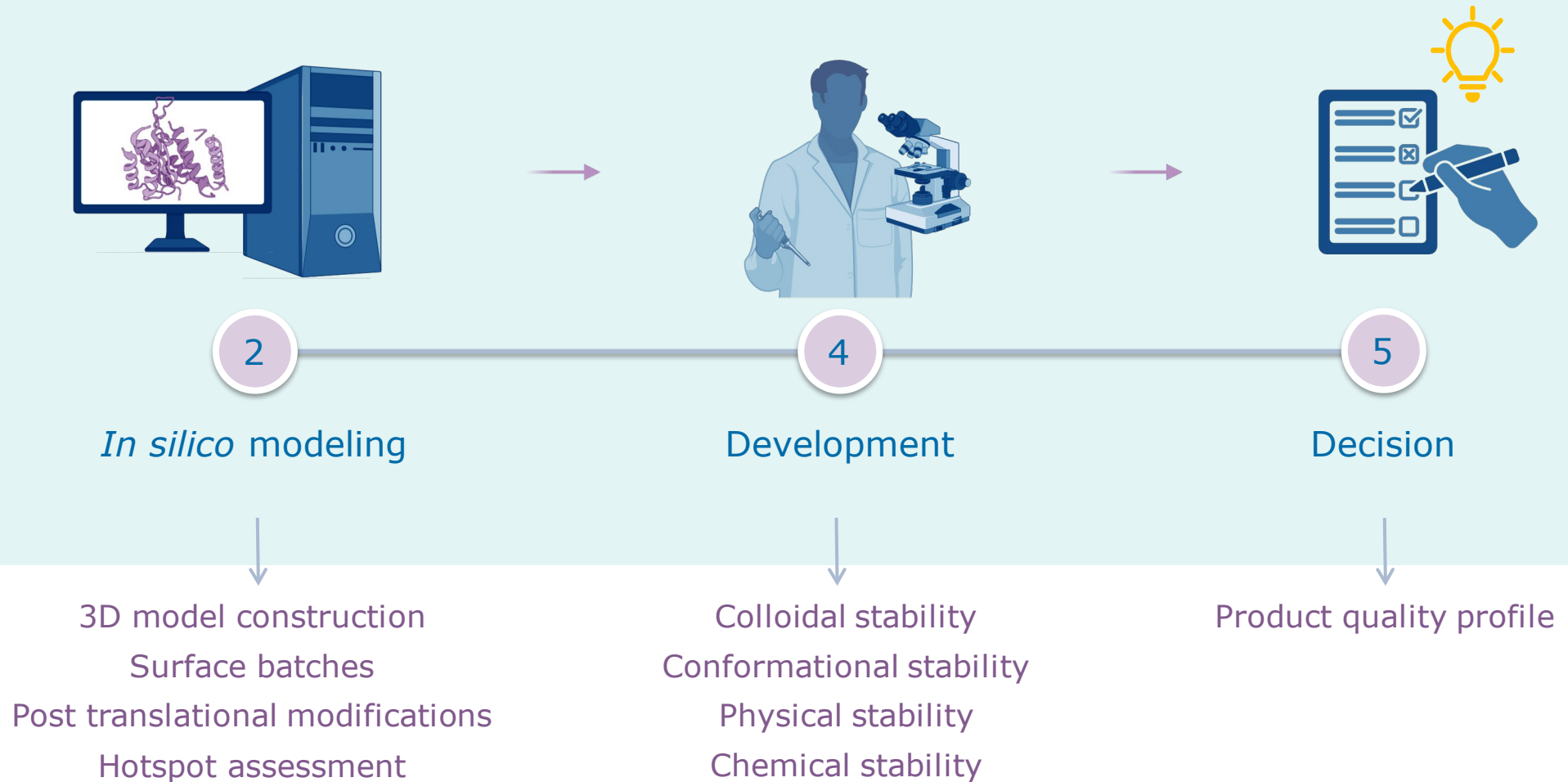
# DS: Cell Line Development



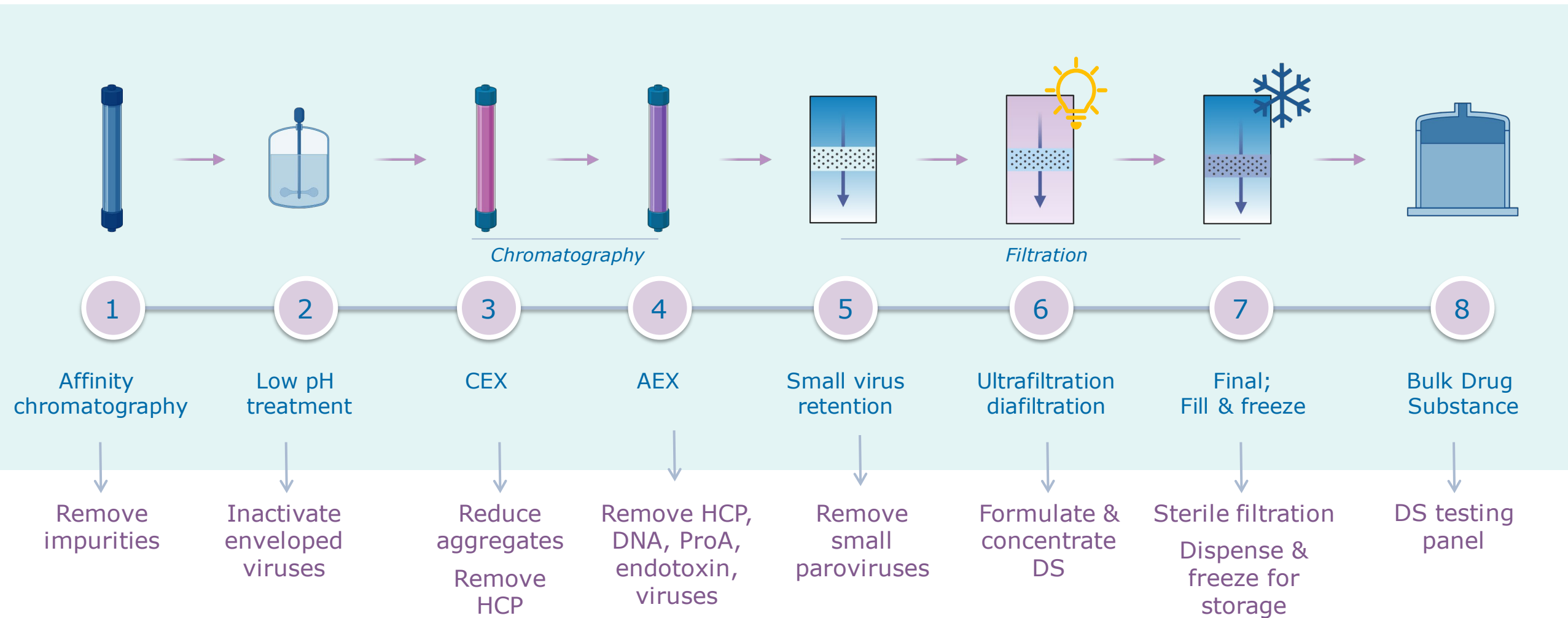
# DS: Cell Culture Development & Manufacturing



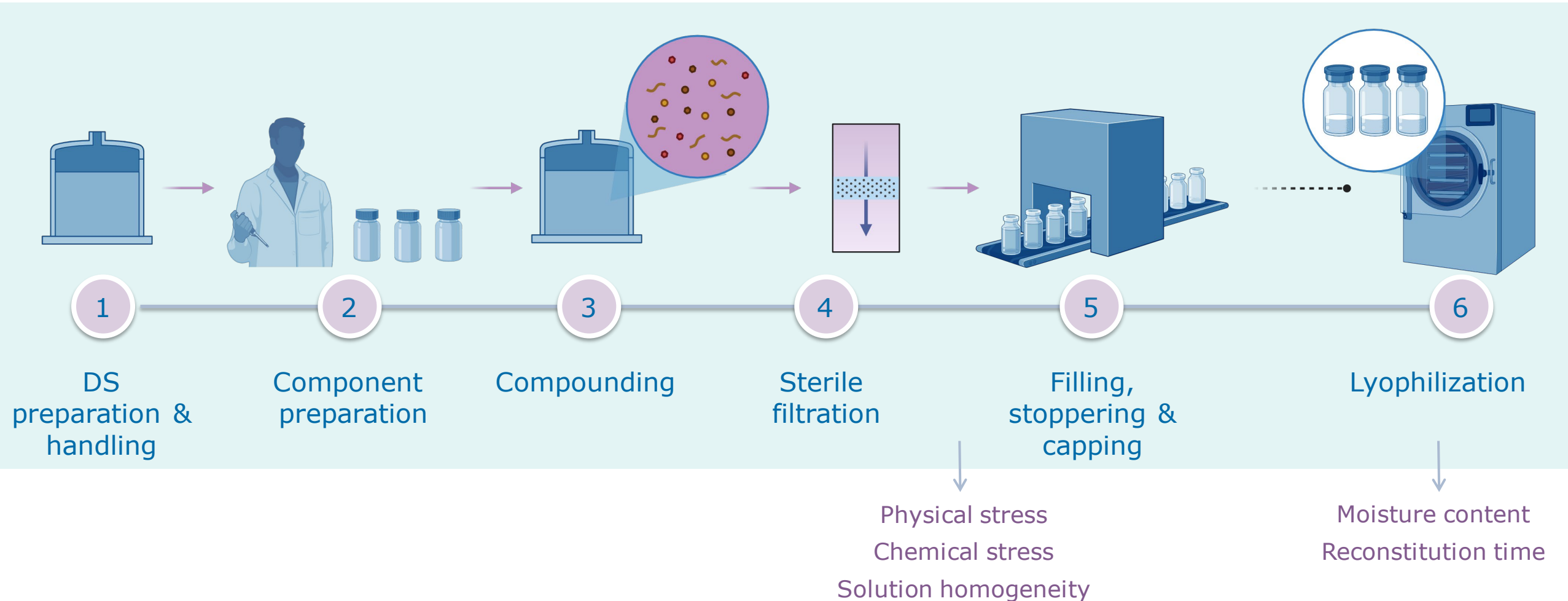
# DP: Formulation Development



# DS: Purification Development & Manufacturing



# DP: Development & Manufacturing



# Typical DS And DP Release Panels For Mab

| Attributes                        | Test                       | DS | DP |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|
| Safety                            | Bioburden                  | X  |    |
|                                   | Endotoxin                  | X  | X  |
|                                   | Sterility                  | X  | X  |
| General                           | Appearance (color/clarity) | X  | X  |
|                                   | pH                         | X  | X  |
|                                   | Concentration              | X  | X  |
| Identity                          | Peptide mapping (LC-UV)    | X  | X  |
| Identity (purity, charge species) | IEX-HPLC/IEF/cIEF/CZE      | X  | X  |
| Purity (monomer, aggregate)       | R/NR CE-SDS                | X  | X  |
|                                   | SEC-HPLC                   | X  | X  |
| Potency                           | Binding ELISA              | X  | X  |
|                                   | Cell-based assay           | X  | X  |
|                                   | Effector functions*        | X  | X  |
| Glycosylation (glycan species)    | NP-HPLC                    | X  | X  |
| Impurities                        | HCP                        | X  |    |
|                                   | Residual DNA               | X  |    |
|                                   | Residual Protein A         | X  |    |
| Particulate                       | HIAC                       |    | X  |
| Moisture content**                |                            |    | X  |

# Developability Assessment

| Property                              | mAb 1 | mAb 2 | mAb 3 | mAb 4 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Calculated pI                         |       |       |       |       |
| Conformational Stability              |       |       |       |       |
| Colloidal Stability                   |       |       |       |       |
| Hydrophobicity                        |       |       |       |       |
| Aggregation & Purification experience |       |       |       |       |
| PTMs assessment (in silico + MS)      |       |       |       |       |
| Charge Variants                       |       |       |       |       |
| Solubility                            |       |       |       |       |
| Serum compatibility                   |       |       |       |       |
| Viscosity (incl. excipient test)      |       |       |       |       |
| Degradation / Truncation              |       |       |       |       |
| CHO Expression                        |       |       |       |       |
| In vivo fitness                       |       |       |       |       |
| Pre-Formulation (thermal stress)      |       |       |       |       |
| Pre-Formulation (mechanical stress)   |       |       |       |       |
| <b>Cumulative Risk</b>                |       |       |       |       |



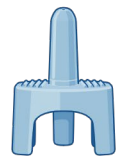
## Concentrations



IV



SC



Inhaled



## Stability



Liquid



Lyophilized



Spray dry?

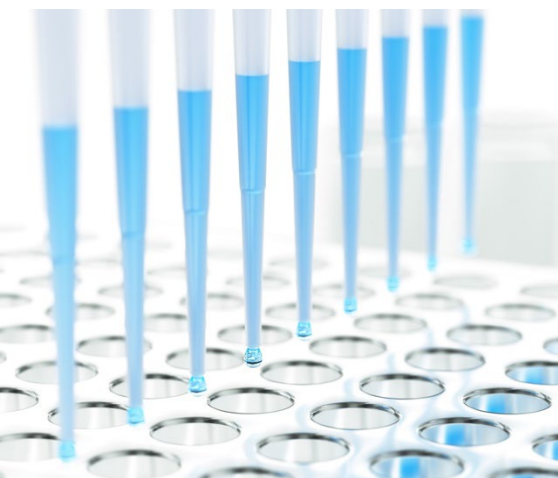
# Summary

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- Biologics are sensitive to temperature, pH, light, agitation and enzymatic degradation.
- PTMs for biologics can affect potency and stability.
- PTMs are sensitive to RM and process conditions.
- In-process tests are critical to product consistency.



**Catalent**<sup>®</sup>  
BIOLOGICS



**THANK YOU!**



more products. better treatments. reliably supplied.™