



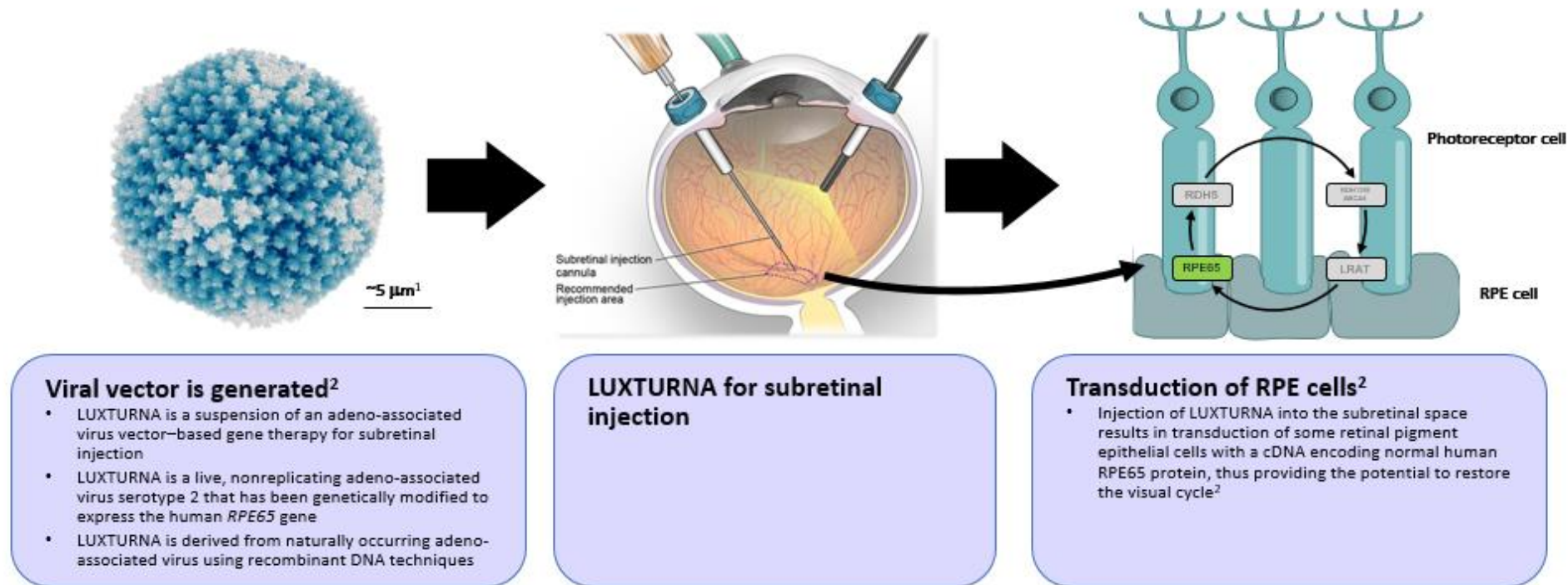
Success Story: Luxturna Potency Assay Development to Validation



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Analytical and Quality Control
27June2023

LUXTURNA: First Gene Therapy for a Genetic Disease Approved in the U.S.

- LUXTURNA® (voretigene neparvovec-rzyl) for subretinal injection¹
- For the treatment of patients with biallelic *RPE65* mutation-associated retinal dystrophy who have viable retinal cells
- Adeno-associated virus (AAV) serotype 2 vector carrying the *RPE65* transgene
- Formulated to a concentration of 5×10^{12} vg/mL



1. LUXTURNA [package insert]. Philadelphia, PA: Spark Therapeutics, Inc., 2017. 2. Trapani et al. *Prog Retinal Eye Res.* 2014;43:108-128.

Biological Products Safe, Pure, and Potent

All biological products regulated under section 351 of the PHS Act must meet prescribed requirements of safety, purity and potency for BLA approval; *Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, (FDC Act), (21 U.S.C. 321 et seq.); (21 CFR 601.2).*

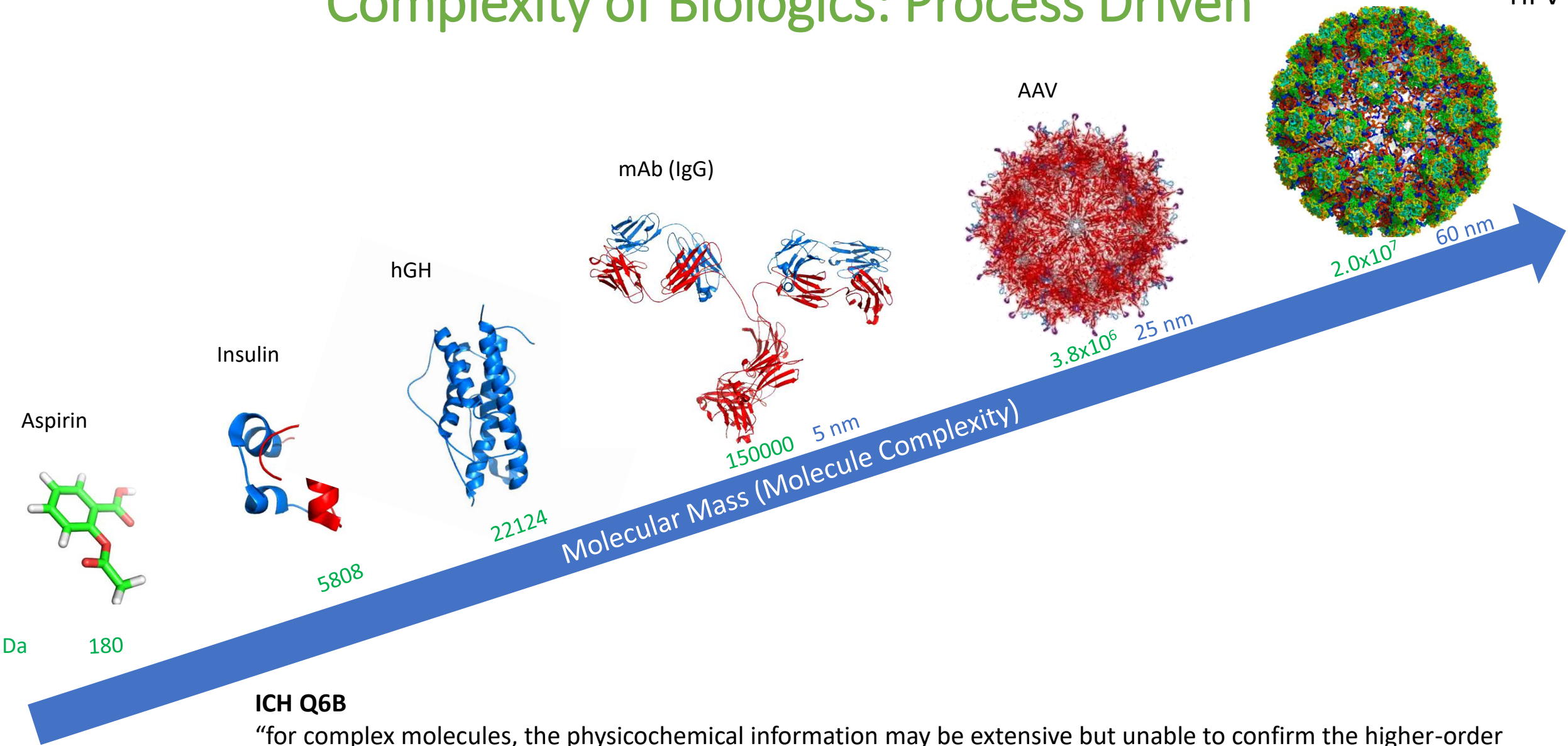
Potency: 21CFR600.3(s) “The word potency is interpreted to mean the specific ability or capacity of the product(...) *to effect a given result.*”

Bioassay:

- Evaluate potency/activity of a drug for release/stability purposes
- Assay should reflect/mimic product’s known/intended Mechanism of Action (MoA)

Complexity of Biologics: Process Driven

HPV

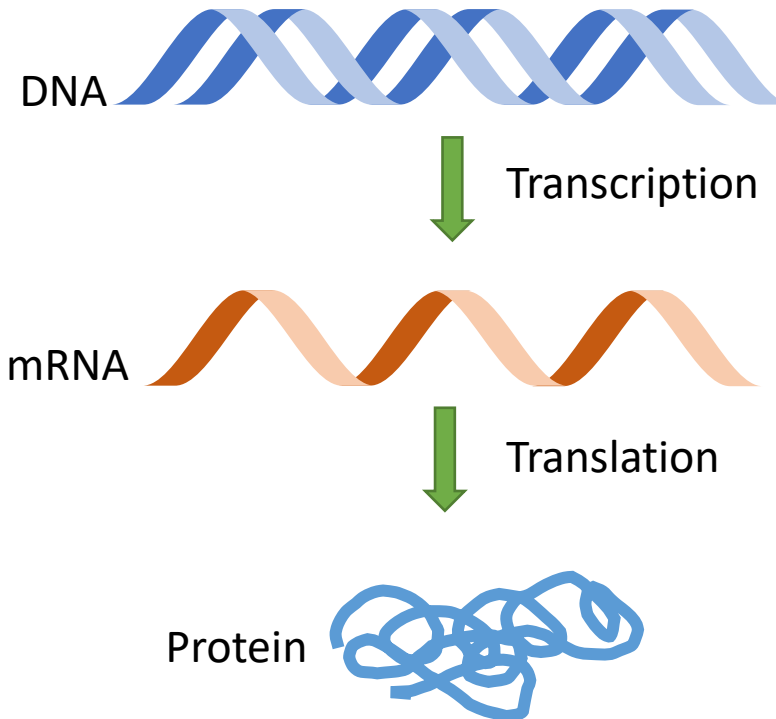
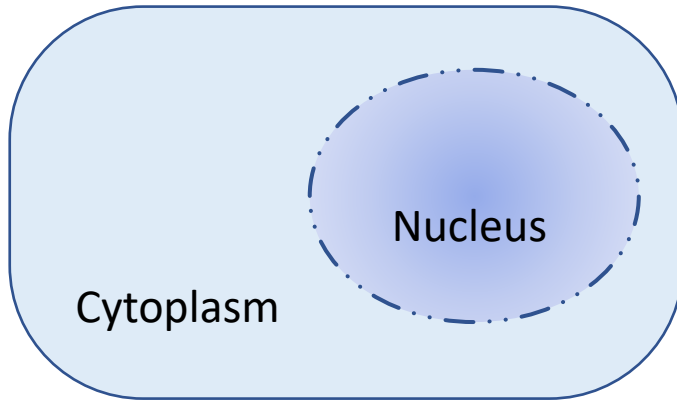
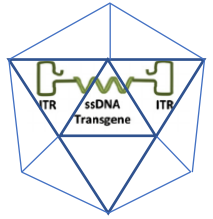


ICH Q6B

“for complex molecules, the physicochemical information may be extensive but unable to confirm the higher-order structure, which, however, can be inferred from the **biological activity**”

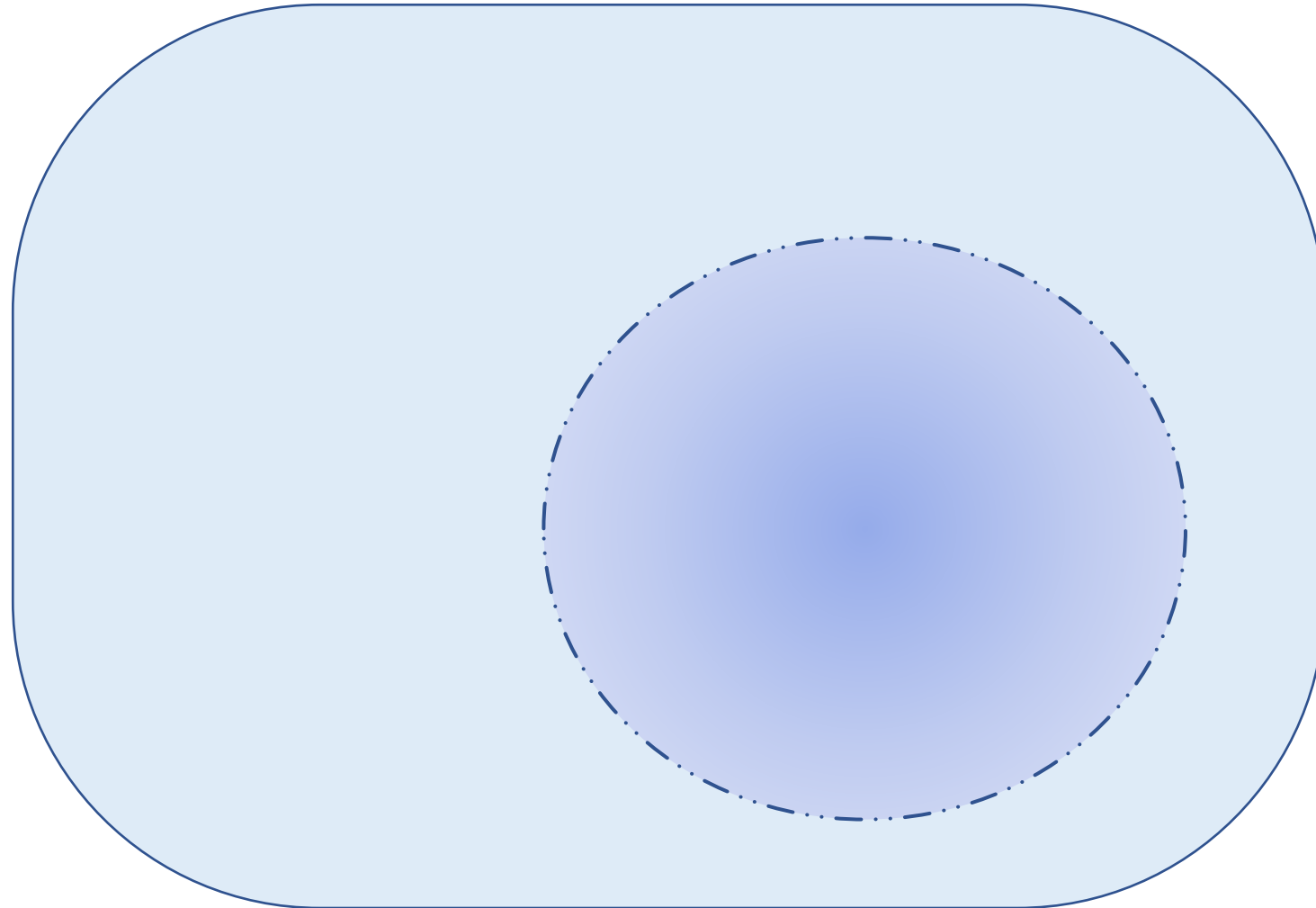
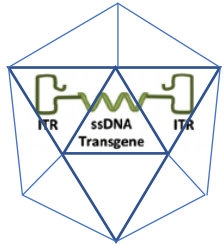
Gene Therapy Mechanism(s) of Action

Multi-Step Process Based on “Central Dogma of Molecular Biology”

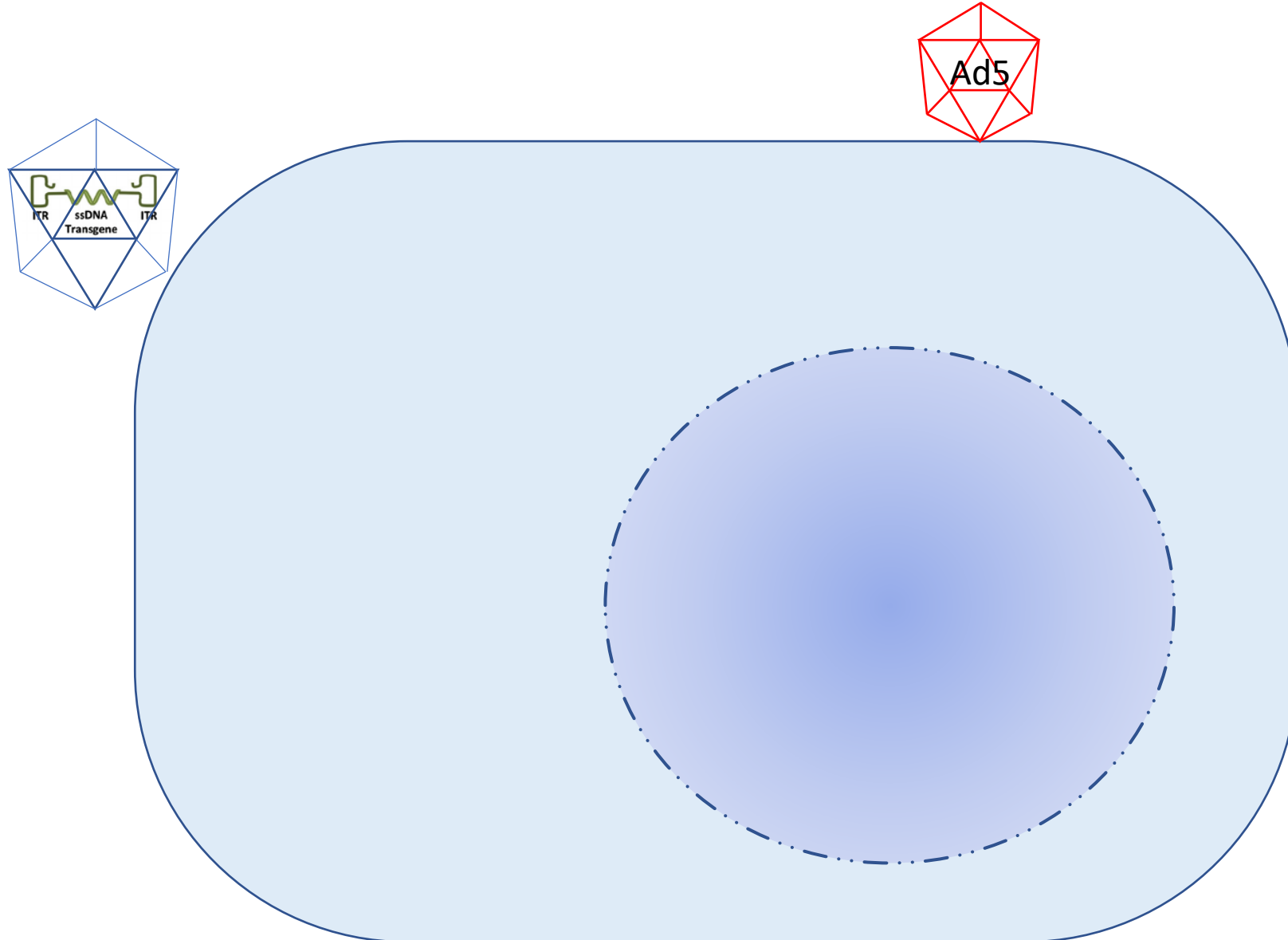


1. Gene Delivery
2. Gene Transcription to mRNA
3. mRNA Translation to Protein
4. Functional Protein

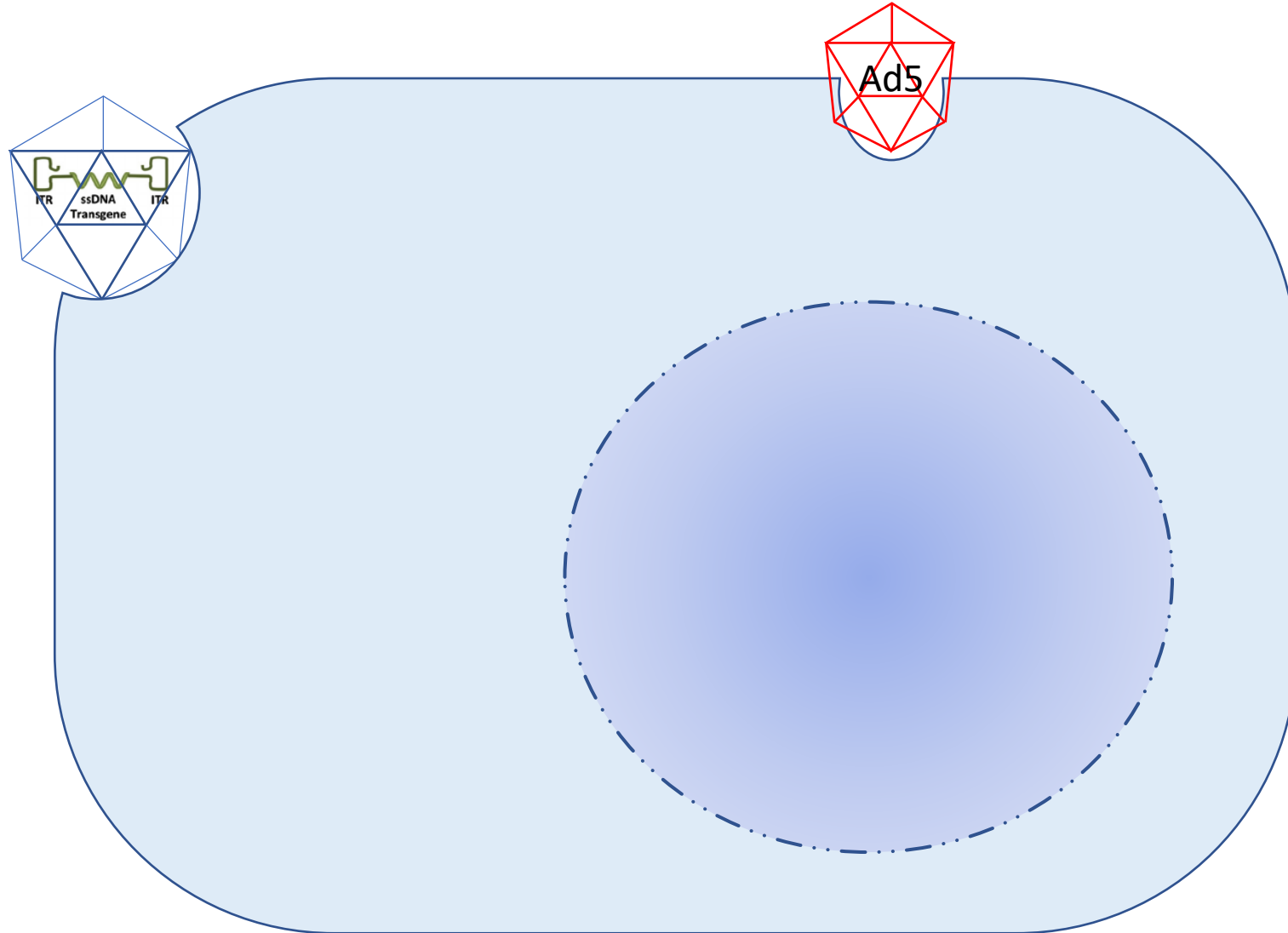
Infectivity Assay



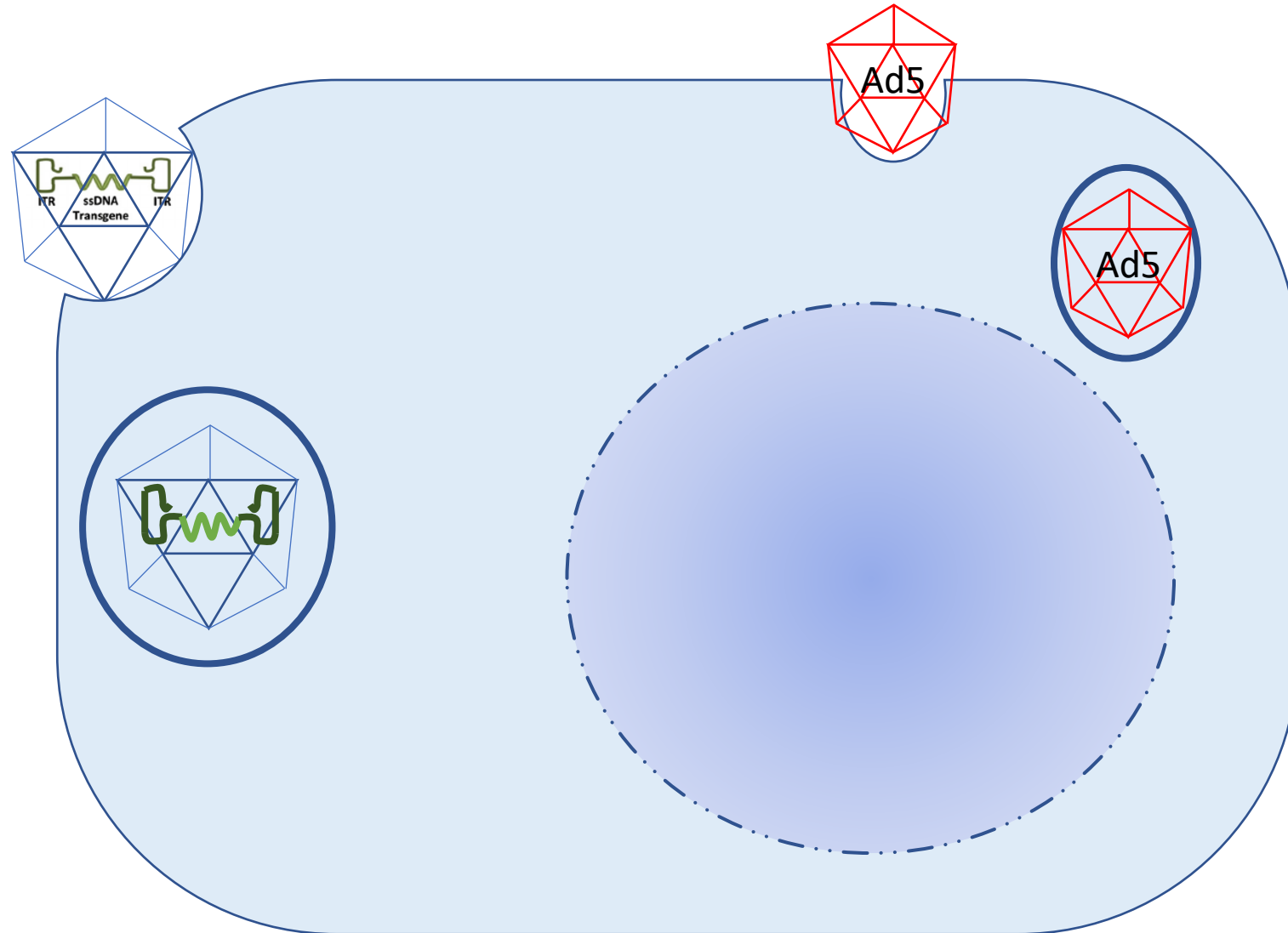
Infectivity Assay



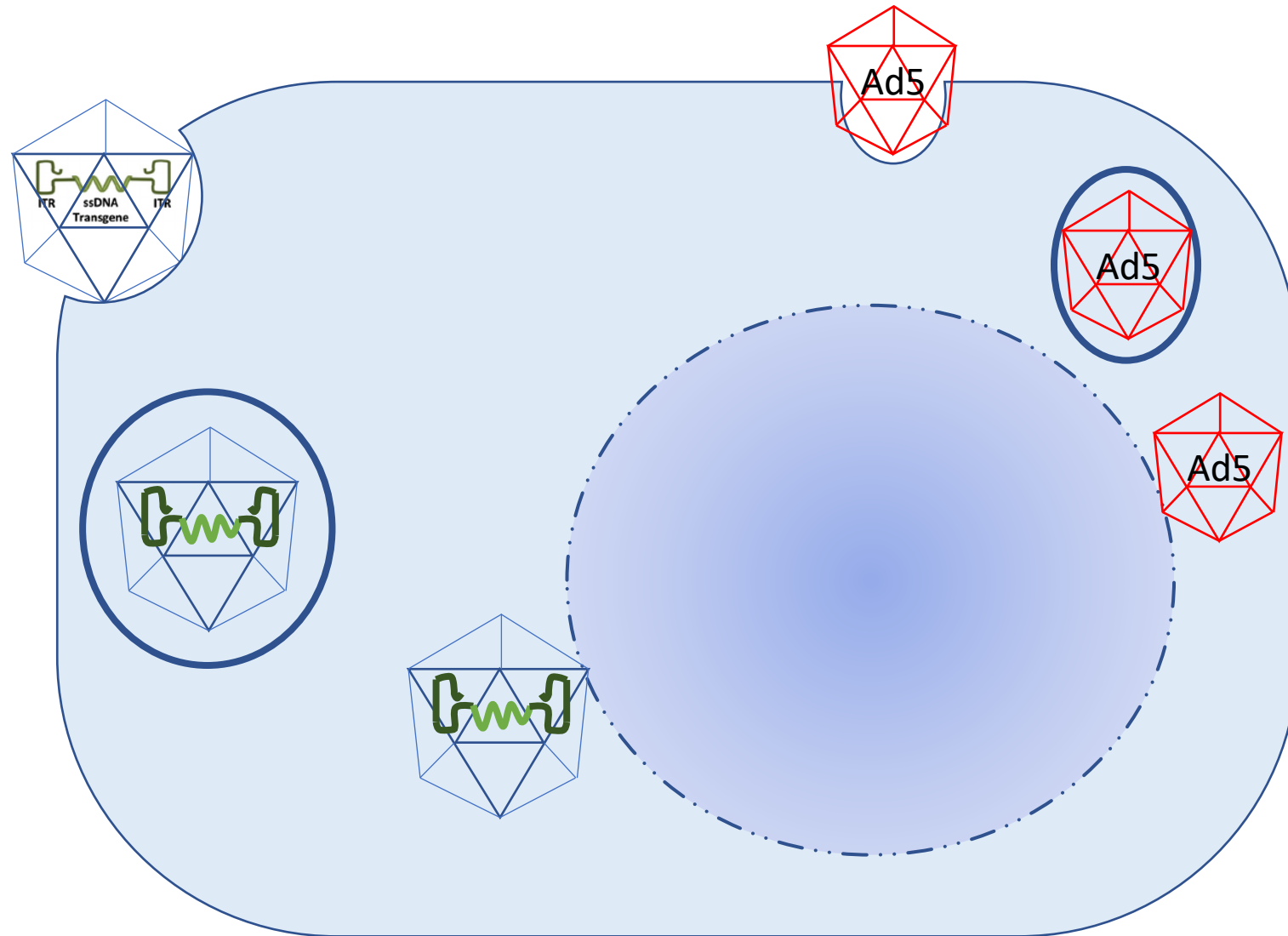
Infectivity Assay



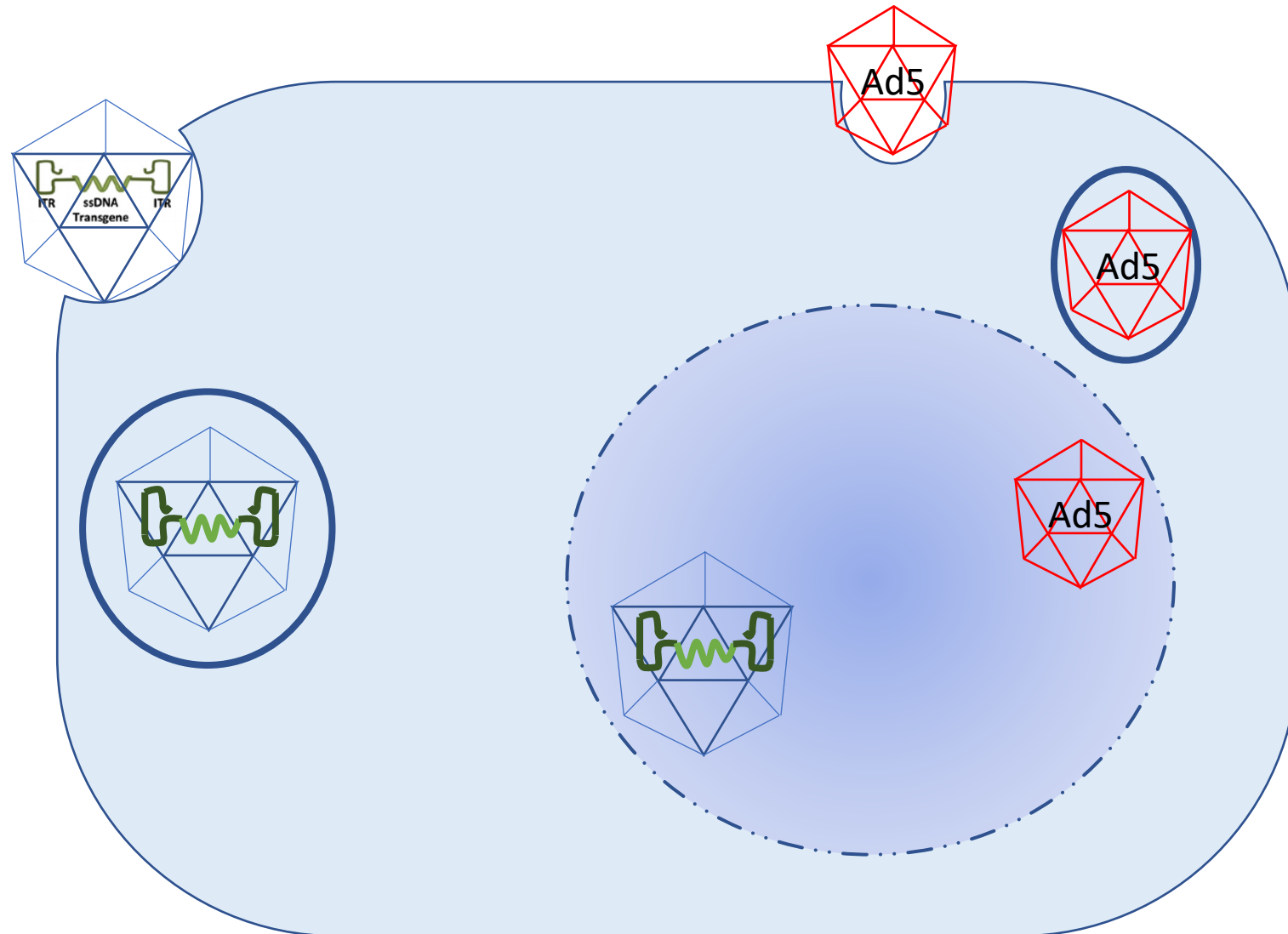
Infectivity Assay



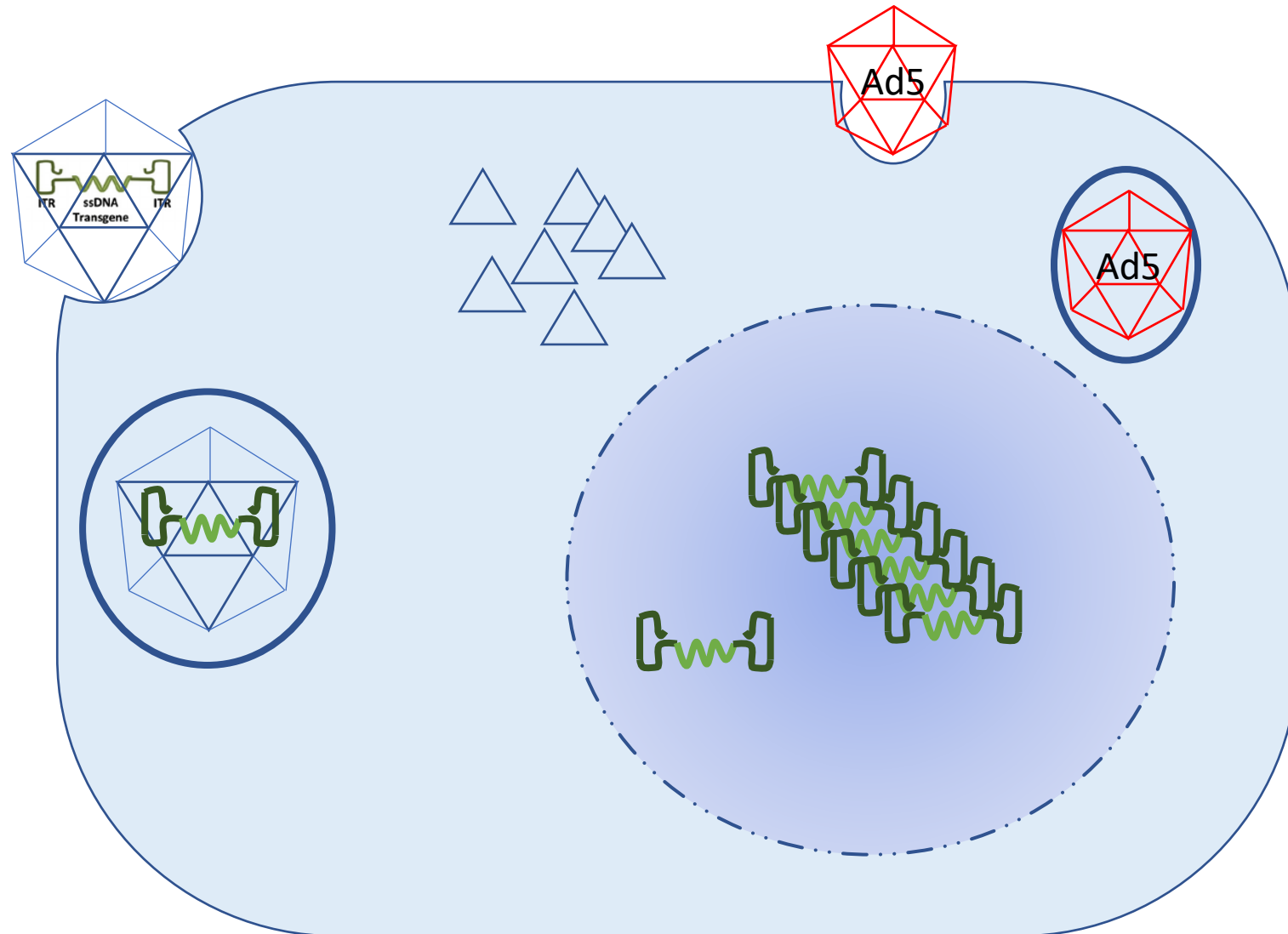
Infectivity Assay



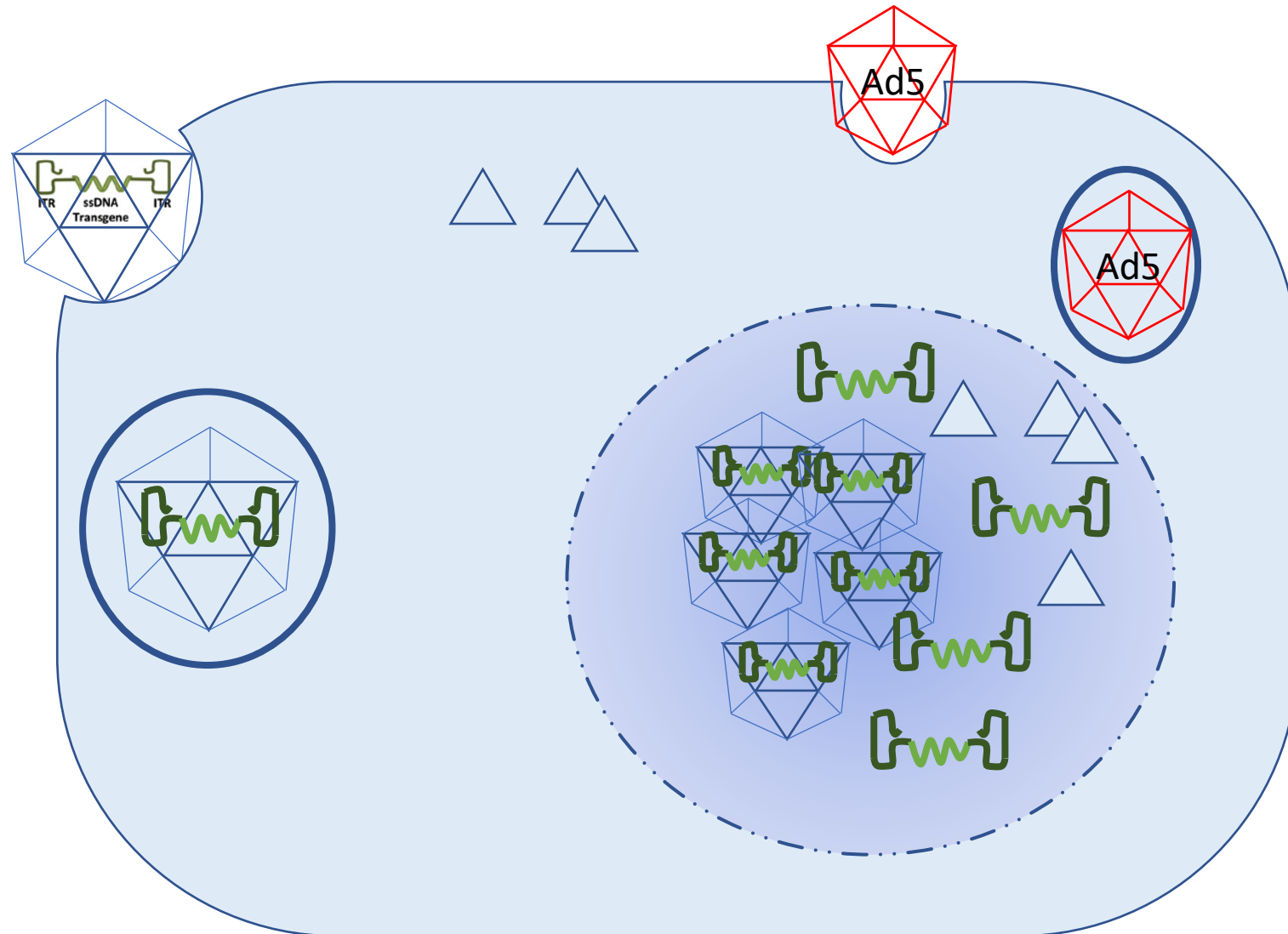
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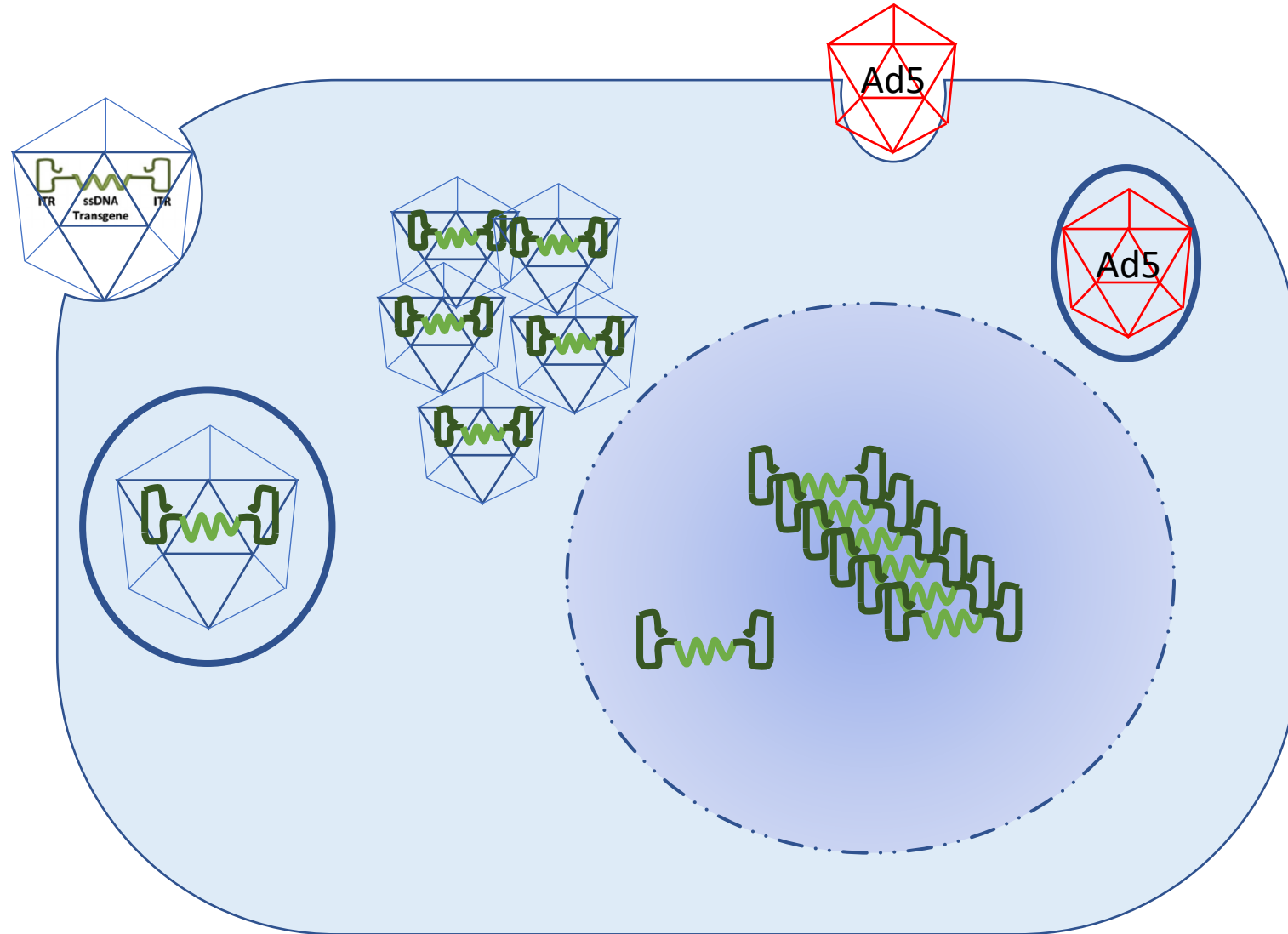
Infectivity Assay



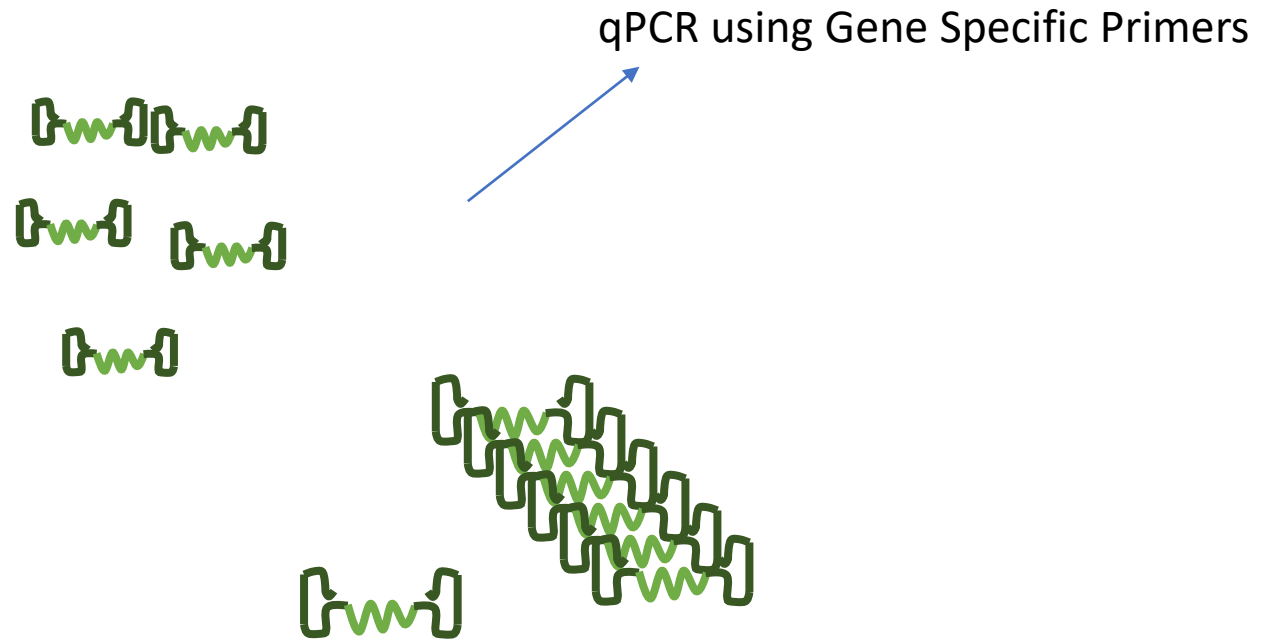
Infectivity Assay



Infectivity Assay

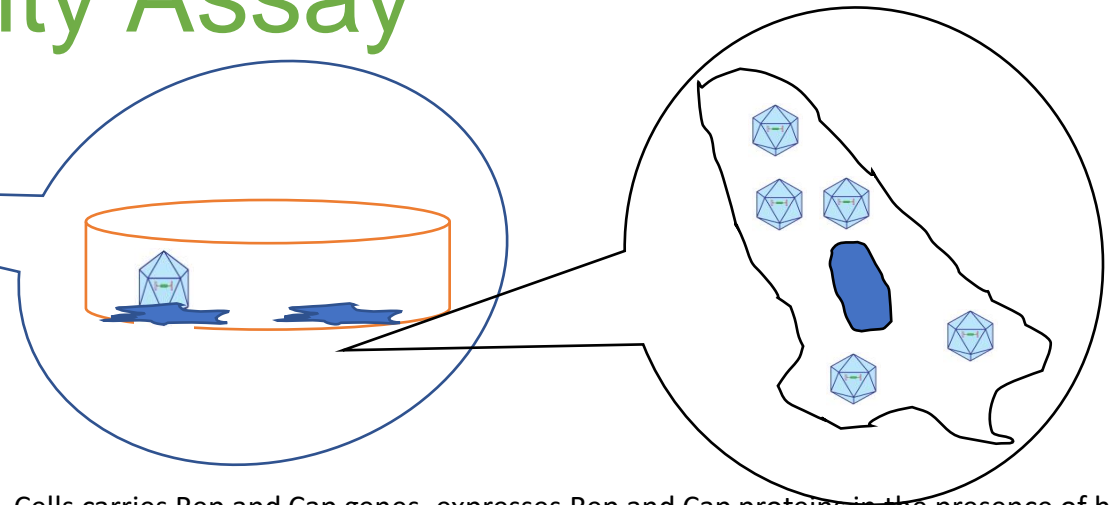


Infectivity Assay



Infectivity Assay

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	100 µL Media	50µL Ad5 + 50µL media							100 µL Media			100 µL Media
B	100 µL Media	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 5	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 6	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 7	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 8	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 9	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 10	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 11	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 12	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 13	50 µL Ad5 +50 µL Dil 14	100 µL Media
C	100 µL Media											100 µL Media
D	100 µL Media											100 µL Media
E	100 µL Media											100 µL Media
F	100 µL Media											100 µL Media
G	100 µL Media											100 µL Media
H	100 µL Media											100 µL Media



Cells carries Rep and Cap genes, expresses Rep and Cap proteins in the presence of helper Ad5
Helper dependent amplification of infected AAV viral Particles

Viral Particles Dilutions

Cells transduced with Serial 10-dilutions in 7 replicates of Test Article and Ad5

Viral Particles Dilutions

B	218,1133	96,5178	25,952	18,608	32	2	0	0	0	0	0
C	287,1291	95,363	33,397	19,940	3,252	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	208,020	85,999	21,297	8,736	861	4,478	0	0	0	0	0
E	280,9809	57,847	30,098	6,777	589	5,086	0	0	0	0	0
F	312,269	236,798	51,491	4,592	857	5	233	0	0	0	0
G	331,257	93,915	31,164	5,505	1,874	8,745	4,669	0	0	0	0
H	121,827	52,358	23,273	4,189	4,236	3	0	0	0	0	0

Kärber method for TCID50 Calculations

1. Infectious Titer (IU/mL): $10^{[1+D(S-0.5)]/V}$ [mL]*

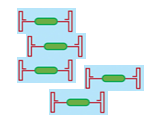
D: Logarithm of the dilution factor

S: Logarithm of the initial dilution plus the sum of ratios of infectious-positive wells per total wells at each subsequent dilution

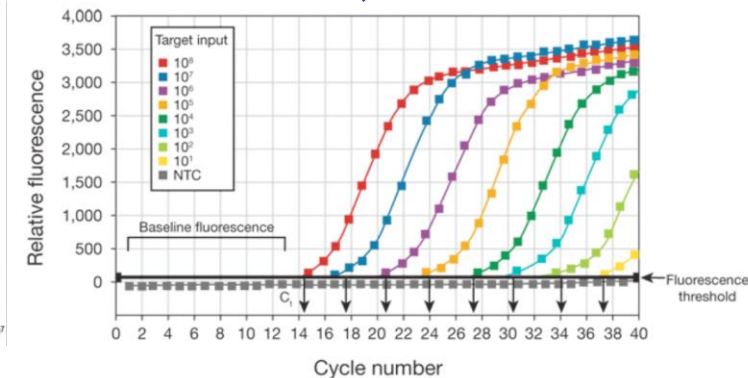
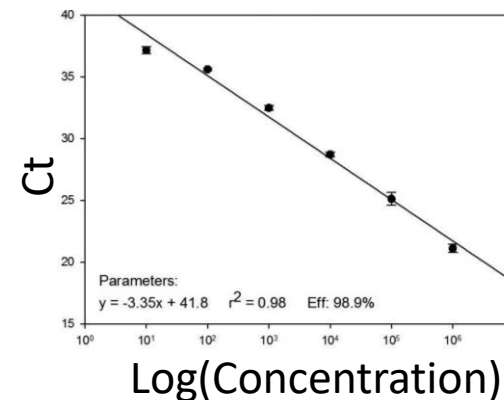
V: Volume of the diluted Test Article used for inoculation

2. Particle-to-Infectious Particle Ratio

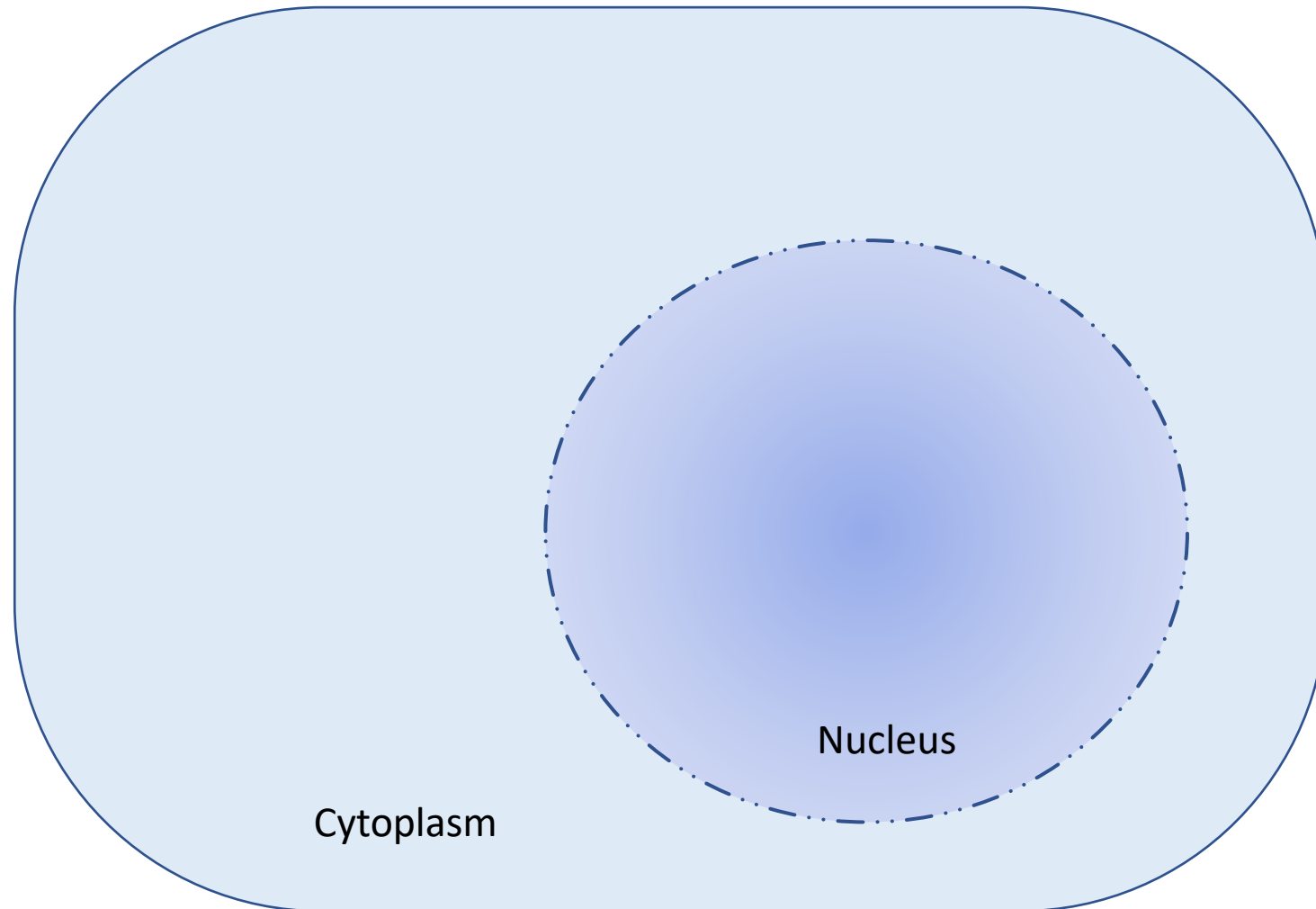
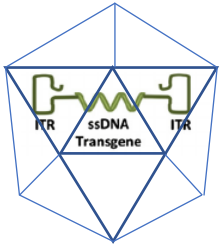
Cell lysed and Transgene specific Primers used for qPCR



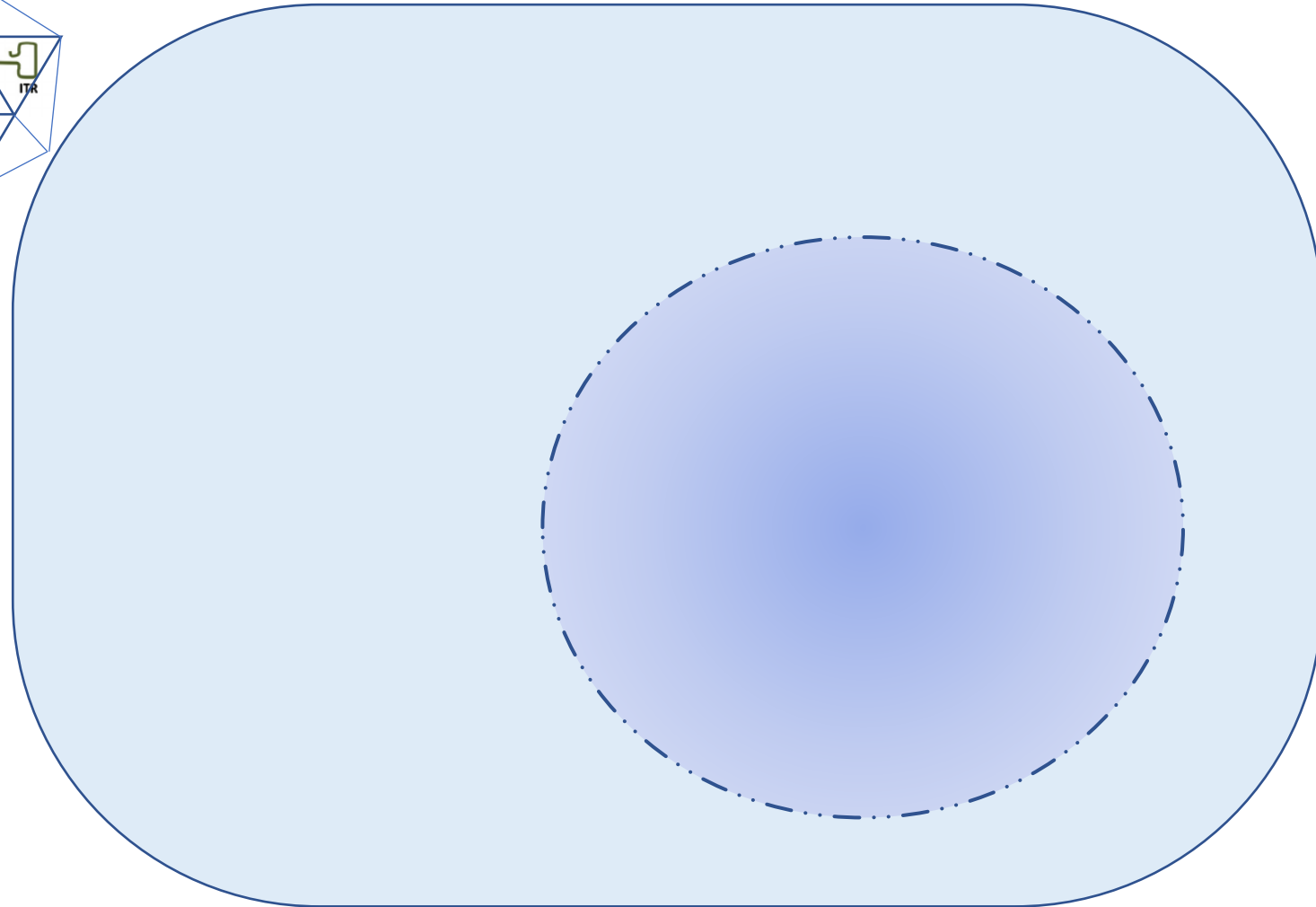
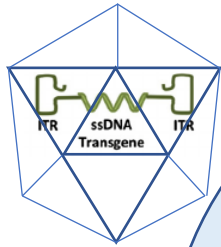
Cut off = 64 Copies



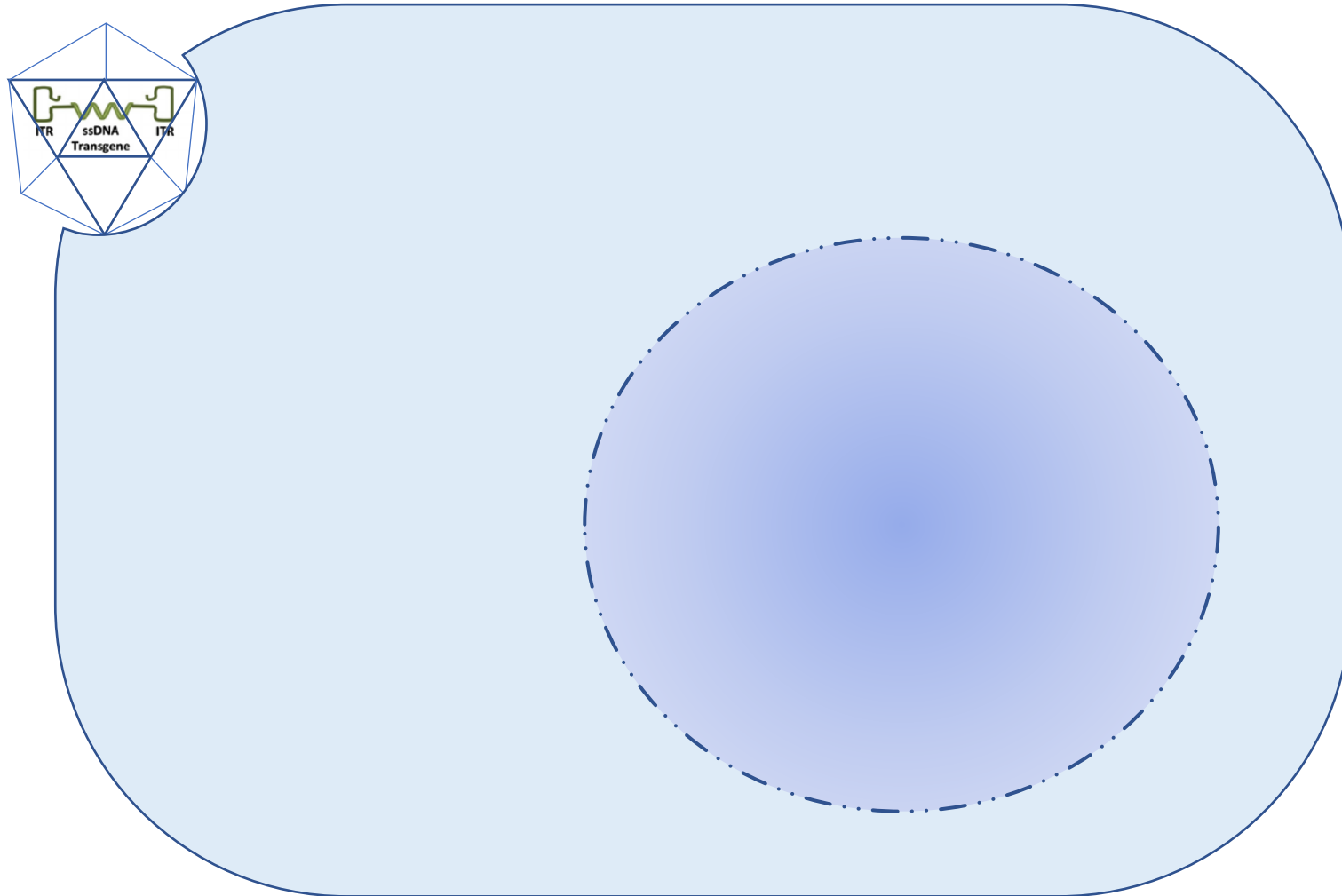
Activity and Gene Expression Assay



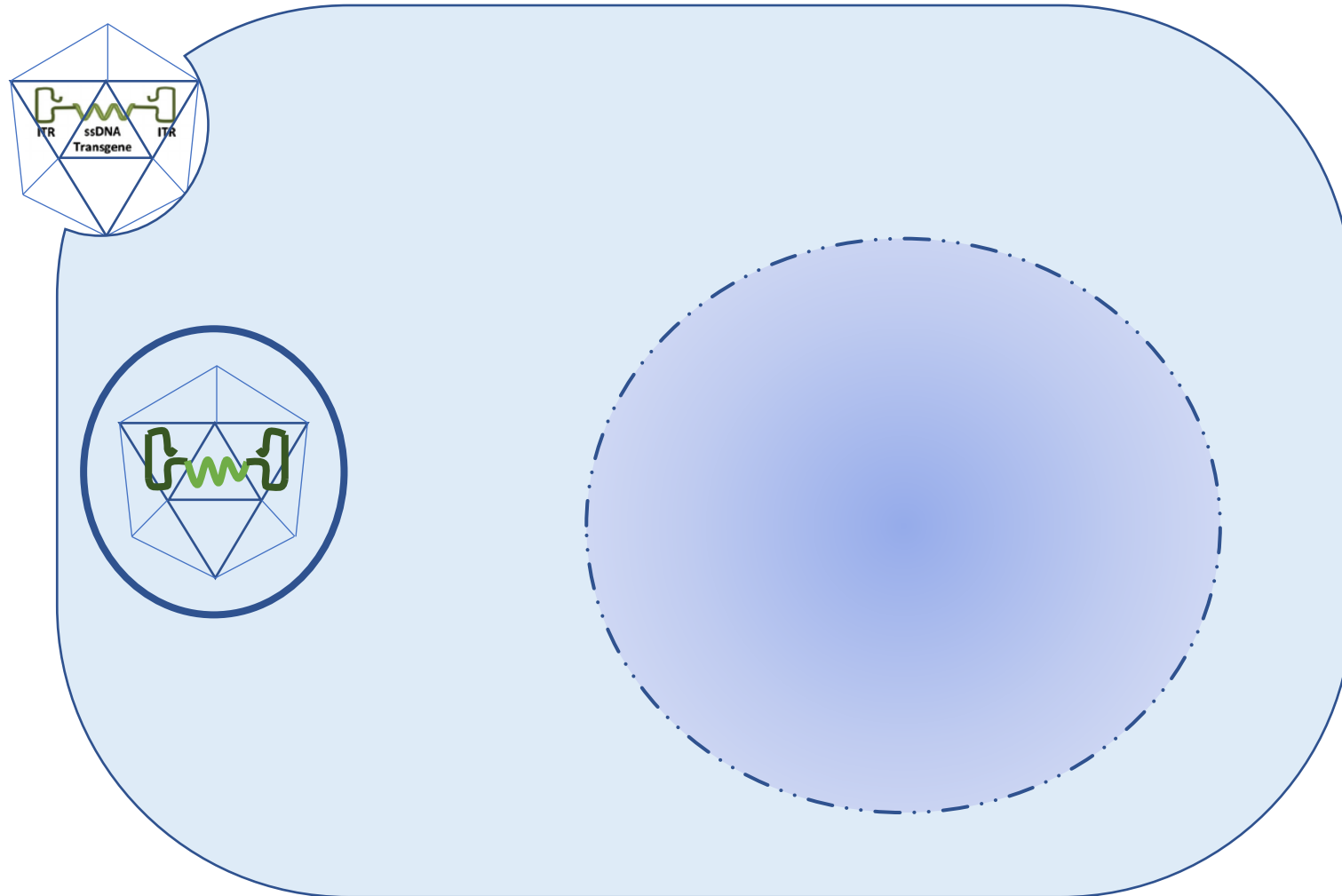
Activity and Gene Expression Assay



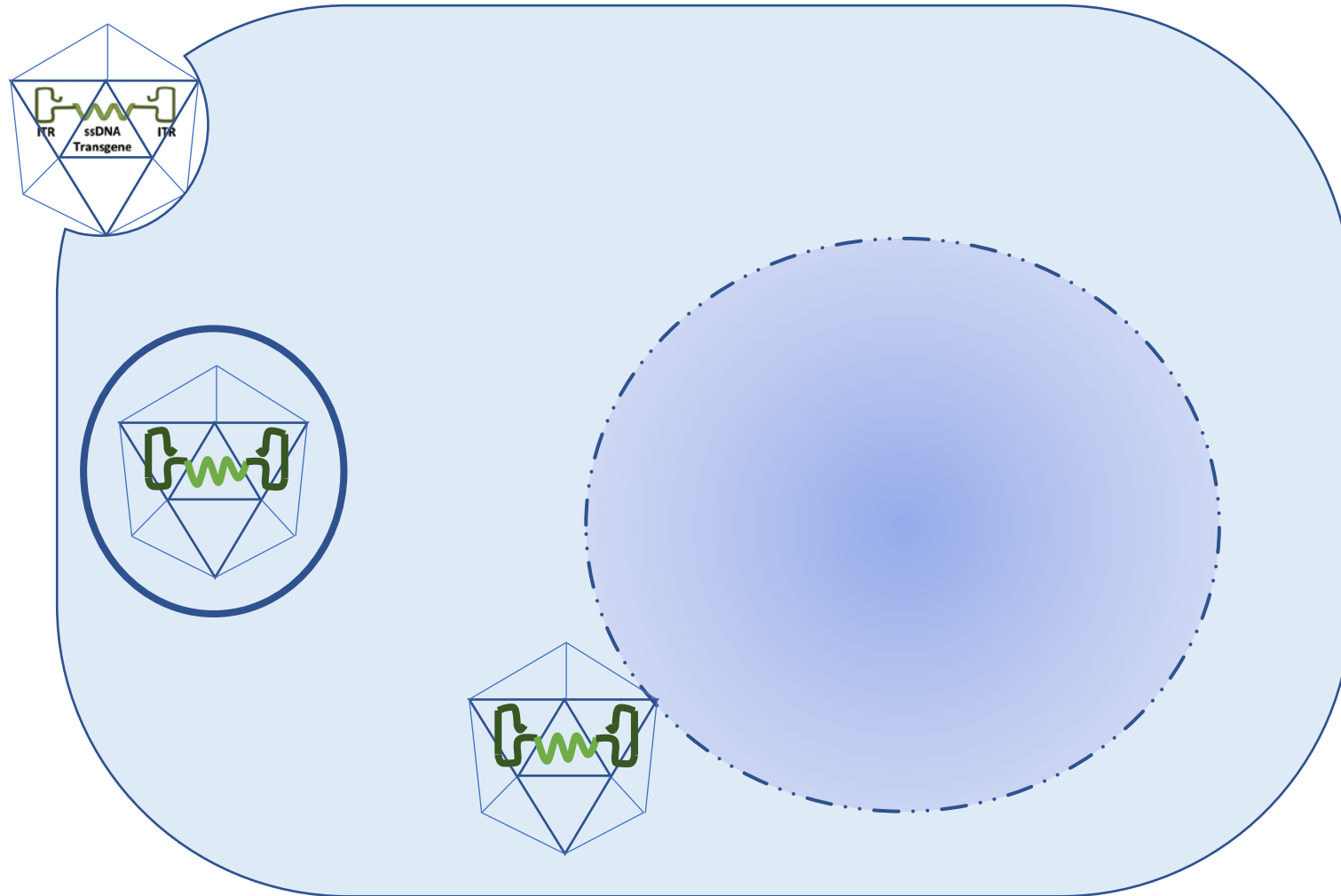
Activity and Gene Expression Assay



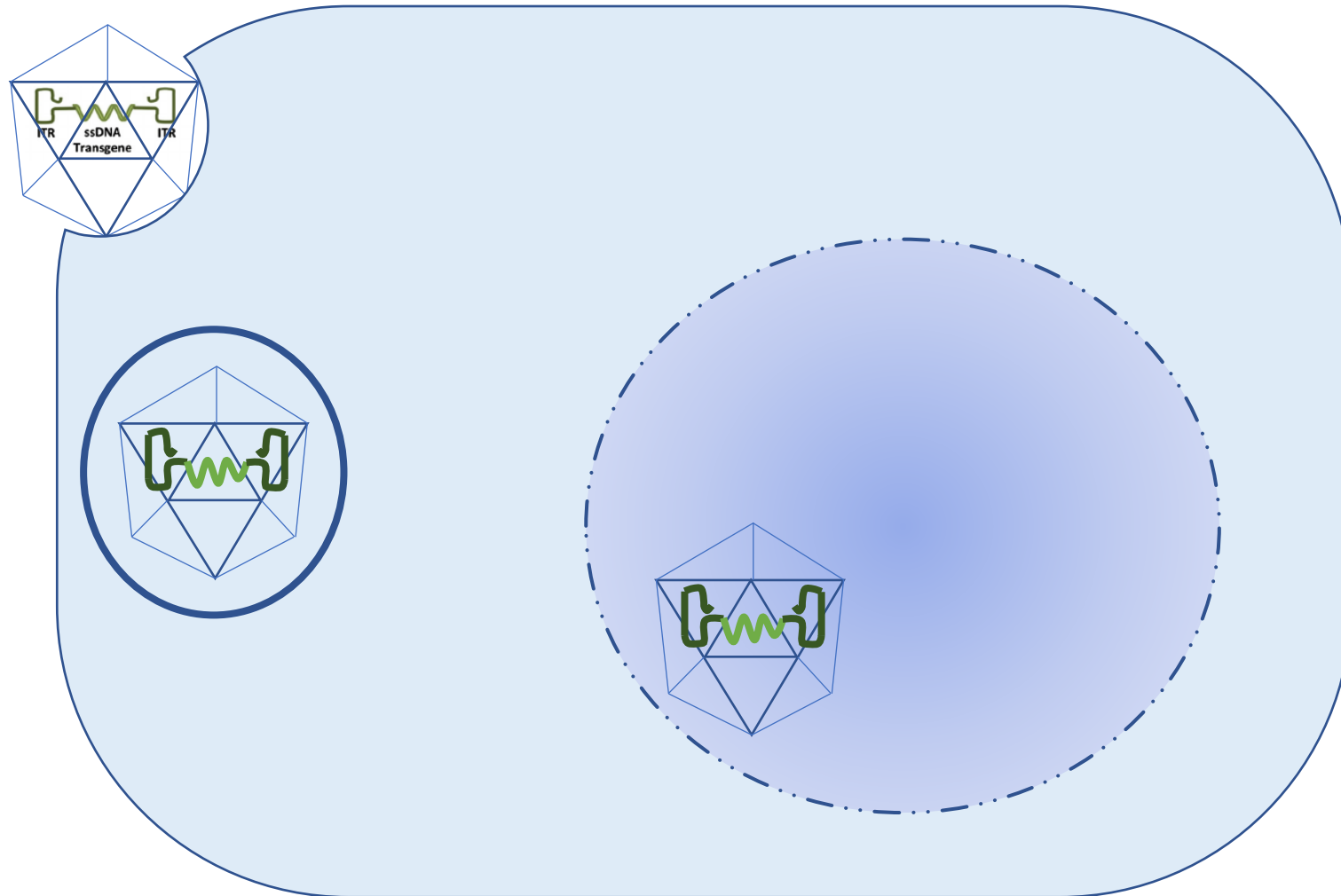
Activity and Gene Expression Assay



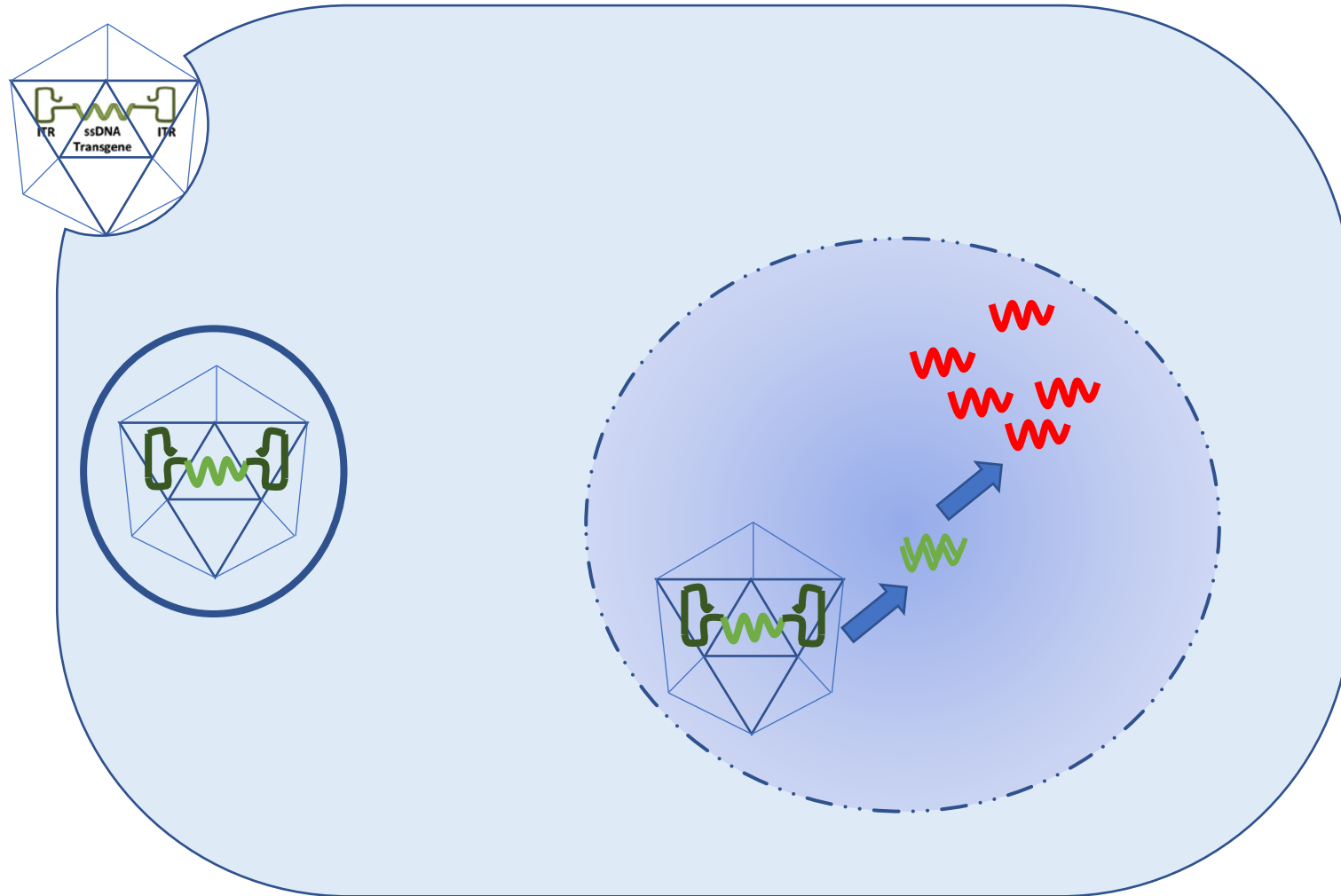
Activity and Gene Expression Assay



Activity and Gene Expression Assay



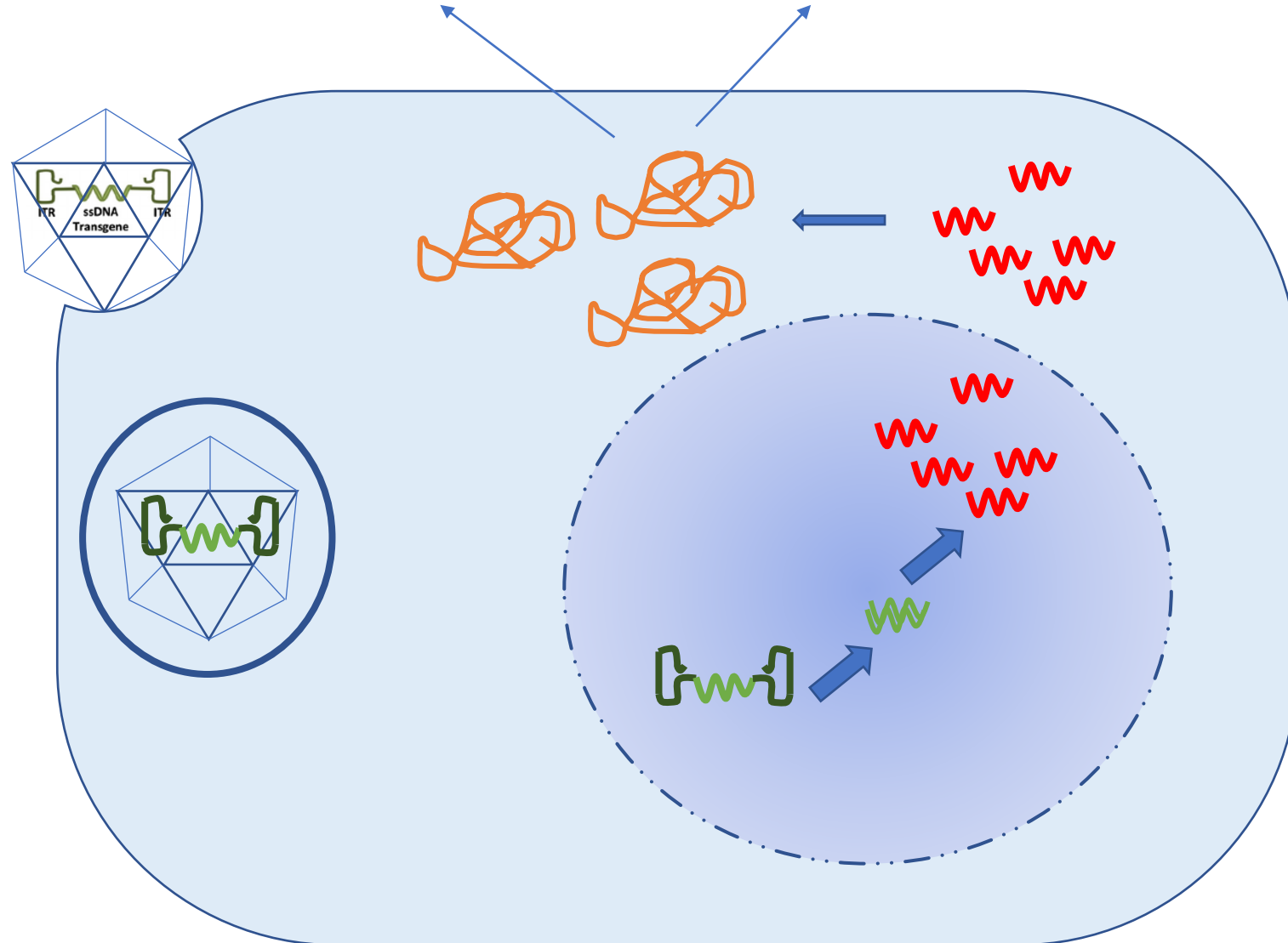
Activity and Gene Expression Assay



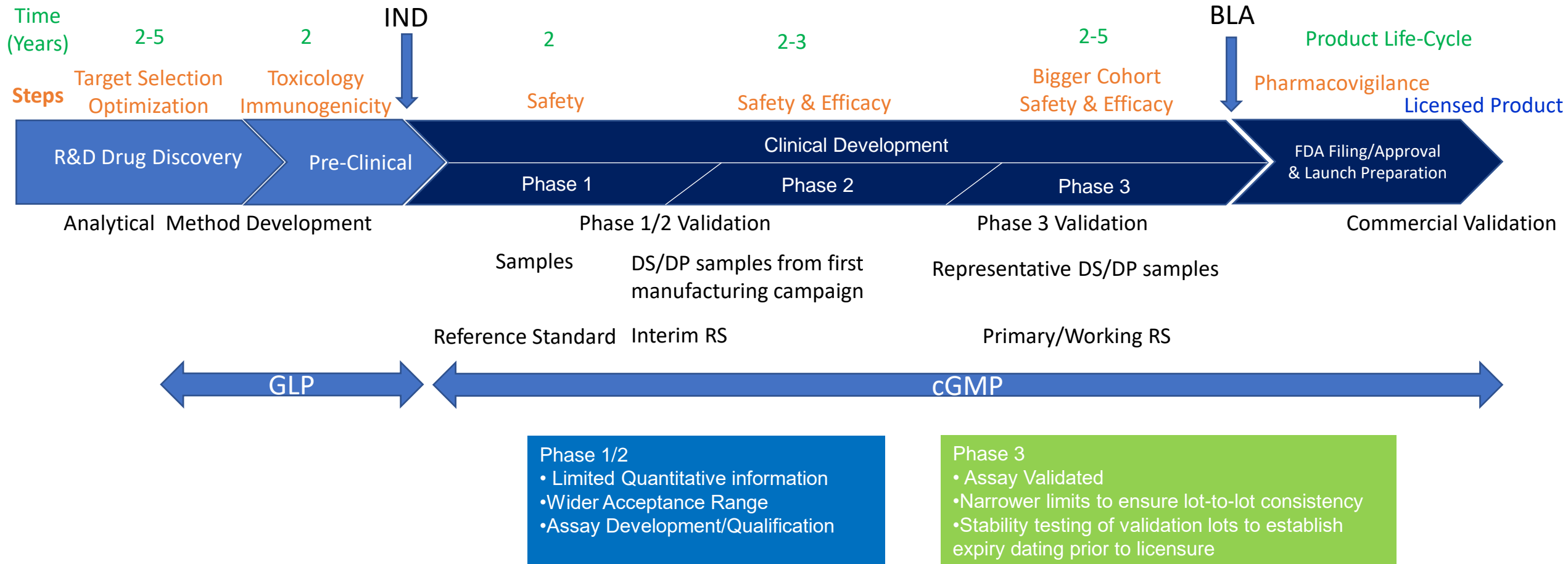
Activity and Gene Expression Assay

Enzyme Activity by Functional Assay

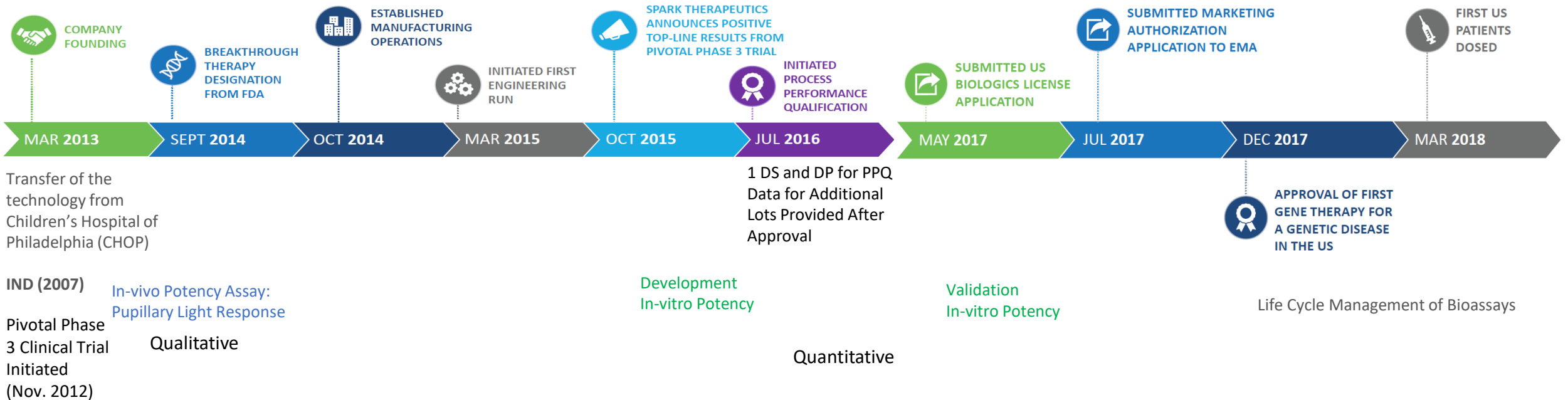
Protein Expression by ELISA



Method Development and Phase Appropriate Validation



Luxturna Bioassay Timeline



Phase Appropriate Method Validation Performed

<https://www.fda.gov/downloads/BiologicsBloodVaccines/CellularGeneTherapyProducts/ApprovedProducts/UCM592083.pdf>

<https://sparktx.com/wp-content/uploads/product-timeline.pdf>

Transition from Qualitative to Quantitative Potency Assay

Phase I/II/III

Potency

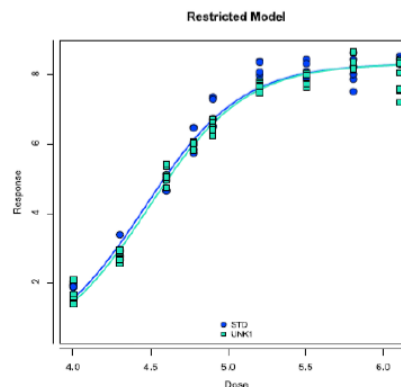
In vivo Pupillary Light Response

- Animal-based
- Physiological Relevant
- Complex, Highly Variable
- Long Assay Time (4-6 Weeks)
- Qualitative

Commercialization

Potency

In vitro Potency Assay



$$Y = \frac{(A - D)}{1 + \left(\frac{X}{C}\right)^B} + D$$

A= Upper Asymptote

B= Slope

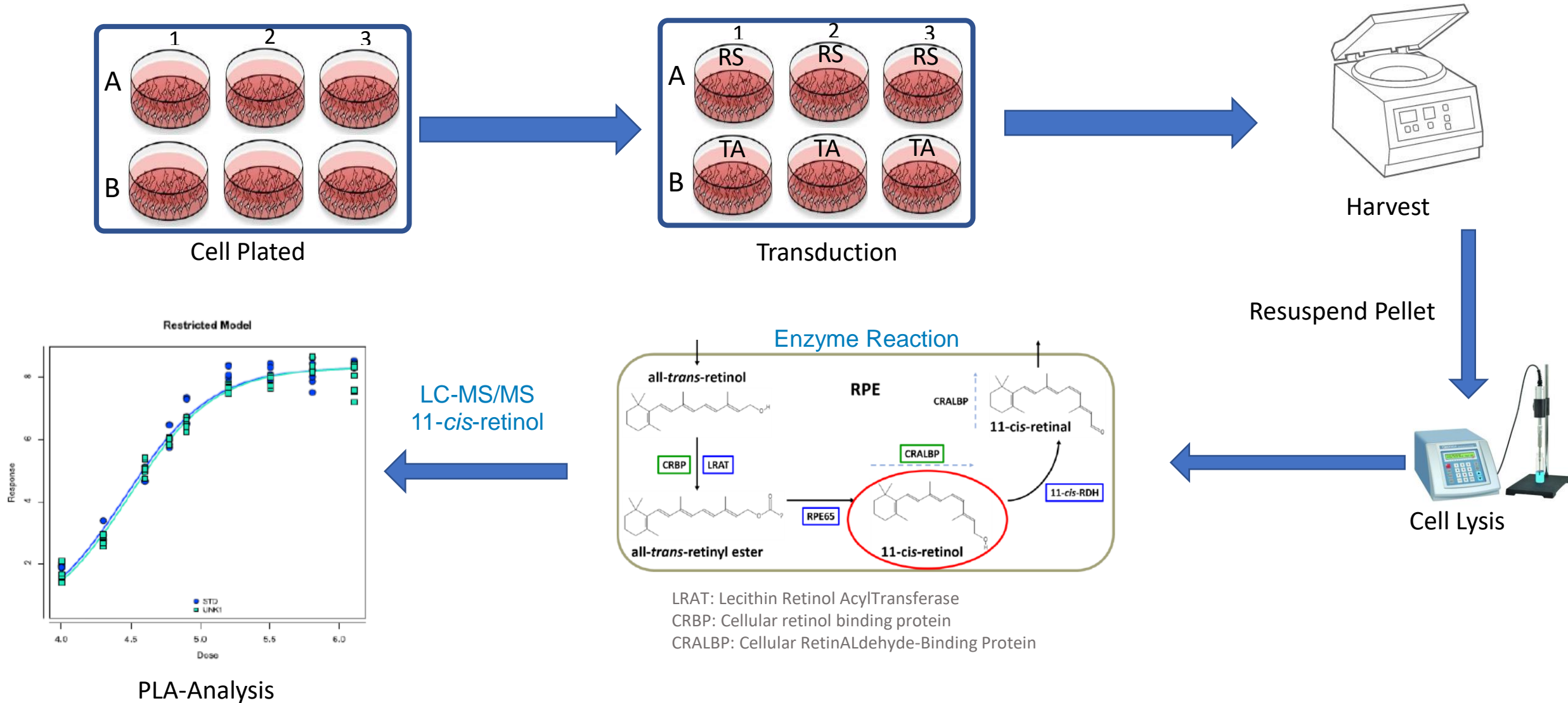
C= ED50

D= Lower Asymptote

$$\text{Potency} = \left\{ \frac{\text{Sample ED50}}{\text{Reference ED50}} \right\}$$

- ☐ Cell-based
- ☐ Less Variable Compared to animal-based assay
- ☐ Short Assay Time (1 Week)
- ☐ Quantitative
- ☐ Broad Dynamic Range
- ☐ Support Principles of 3Rs

The AAV2-hRPE65v2 Isomerohydrolase Activity Potency Assay



Cascella et al. Archives of Biochem and Biophys. 2014;539:187-95. Data on File. Spark Therapeutics, Inc. Philadelphia, PA.

Development to Validation

Cell selection: Support MOA of the Drug

Development

Cell Line Selection and Cell Bank Qualification

- Cell Line's History from Origin to Banking
- Sterile
- Mycoplasma Free
- Growth Characteristics
- Morphology

Cell number

Dose-response

Incubation time

Critical reagents

Readout

Representative Sample/RS

Identify variables

⟨1032⟩ DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS

Validation

ICH Q2 (R1)

⟨1033⟩ BIOLOGICAL ASSAY VALIDATION

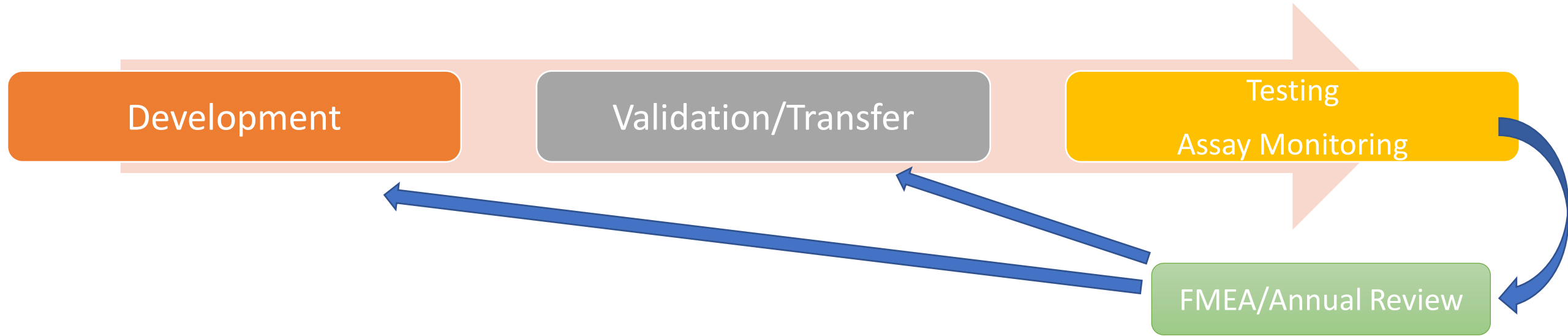
⟨1034⟩ ANALYSIS OF BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS

- Specificity
- Linearity
- Precision
- Accuracy
- Range
- Robustness

ICH Q5D: Derivation and Characterization of Cell Substrates Used for Production of Biotechnological/Biological Products. *US. Fed. Reg.* 63(182) 1998: 50244–50249.

USP<1032> DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS

Analytical Method Life-Cycle



Analytical method performance may drift over the time due to

- Critical Reagents Change
- Equipment Change
- Vendor Change
- Analysts

Proactive Assay Tracking/Trending/Monitoring is Important to Keep the Assay Performance in Controlled State

Summary

- Designed a statistically sound phase-appropriate validation
 - Use historical data or development data for acceptance criteria
- Started early for development of qualitative potency assay
- Identified critical reagents and variables effecting the assay
- Established and characterized the cell bank
- Method life cycle management
 - Methods evolve during product development and product life cycle
 - Continuously monitor the assay performance, control chart
 - Annual Method Review



Thank you!