



Challenges of formulation of mRNA products

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Online conference

CASSS CMC Strategy Forum
Europe 2021, October 2021



Last 5-years
hands-on
experience...

- Development of a pandemic H5N1 vaccine in cooperation with University of Surabaya, Indonesia – R4D project
- Development of a polyvalent pDNA vaccine against Dengue fever in cooperation with Chulalongkorn University Bangkok, Thailand
- Formulation and testing of novel adjuvant – pandemic flu vaccine combinations, COST/SNF project

Development of a SARS-CoV-2-S mRNA/DNA vaccine by ISPSO and Chulalongkorn, Bangkok



March – July 2020

Development of liposomal formulations of mRNA and DNA vaccines

Phys.-chem. characterization

Tests *in vitro*

Tech transfer

August 2020 – January 2021

In vivo tests (mice)

February 2021 -

Translation to microfluidic production

In vivo tests (non-human primates)

Clinical phase I studies

Vaccine types

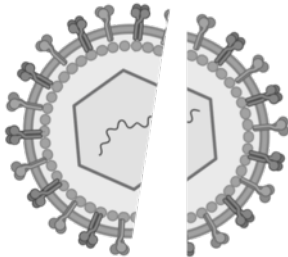
a. Live attenuated



b. Whole inactivated



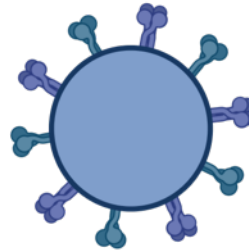
c. Split inactivated



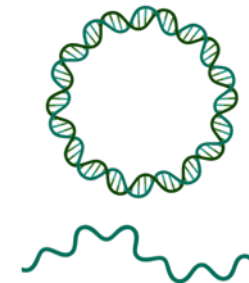
d. Synthetic peptides



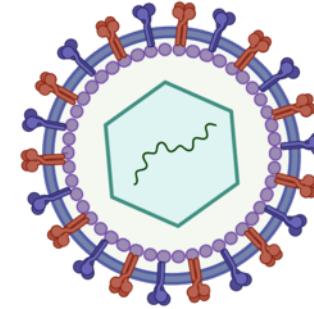
e. Virus-like particles



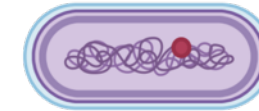
f. DNA or RNA



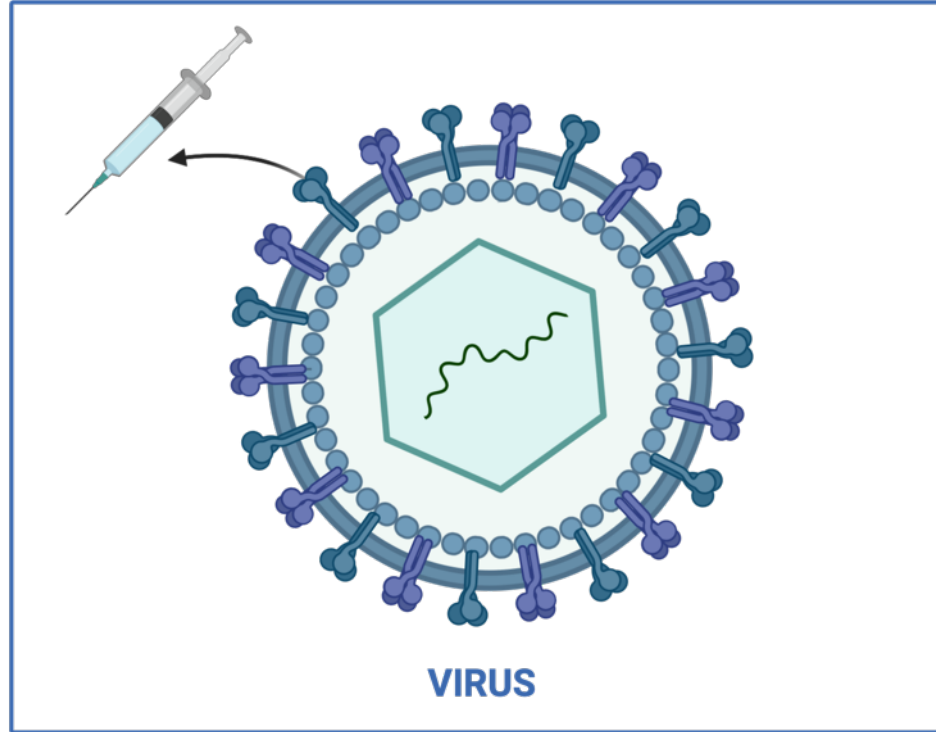
i. Recombinant viral vectors



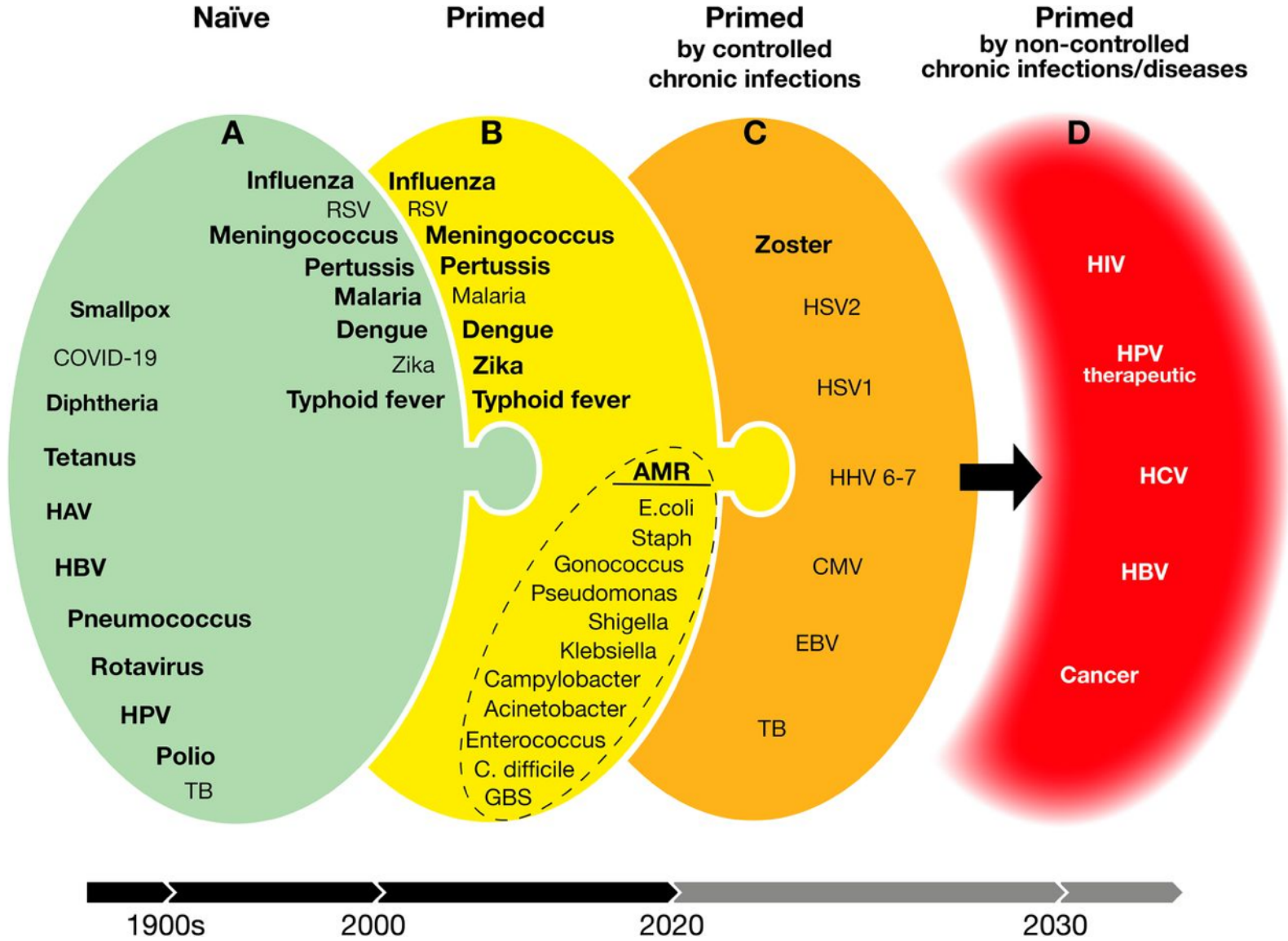
h. Recombinant bacterial vectors



g. Recombinant subunits



Technological advances that merged to develop a COVID-19 vaccine



Green: available or doable with existing technologies.

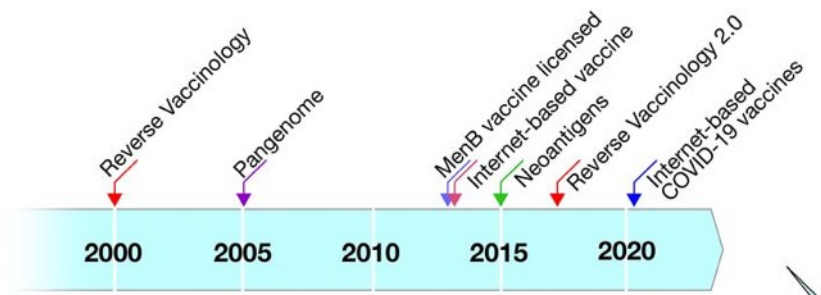
Yellow and orange: doable vaccines with increasing challenges for today's technologies.

Red : targets for which we do not yet have the scientific knowledge and technologies.

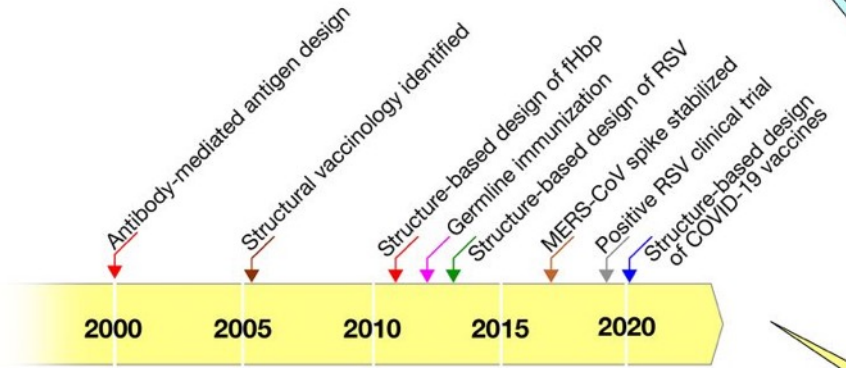
AMR: antimicrobial resistance

Technological advances that merged to develop a COVID-19 vaccine

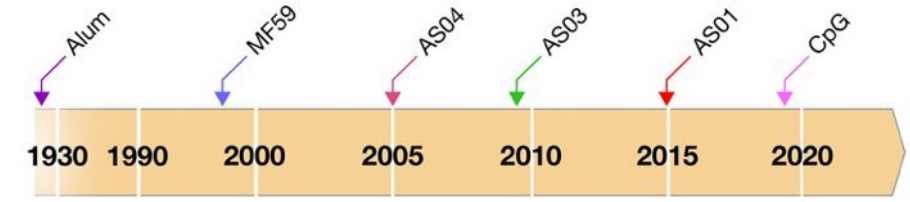
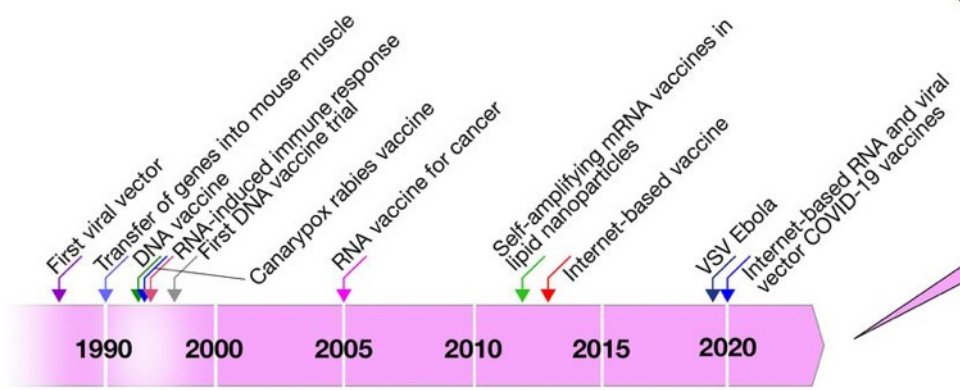
Reverse vaccinology



Structural vaccinology

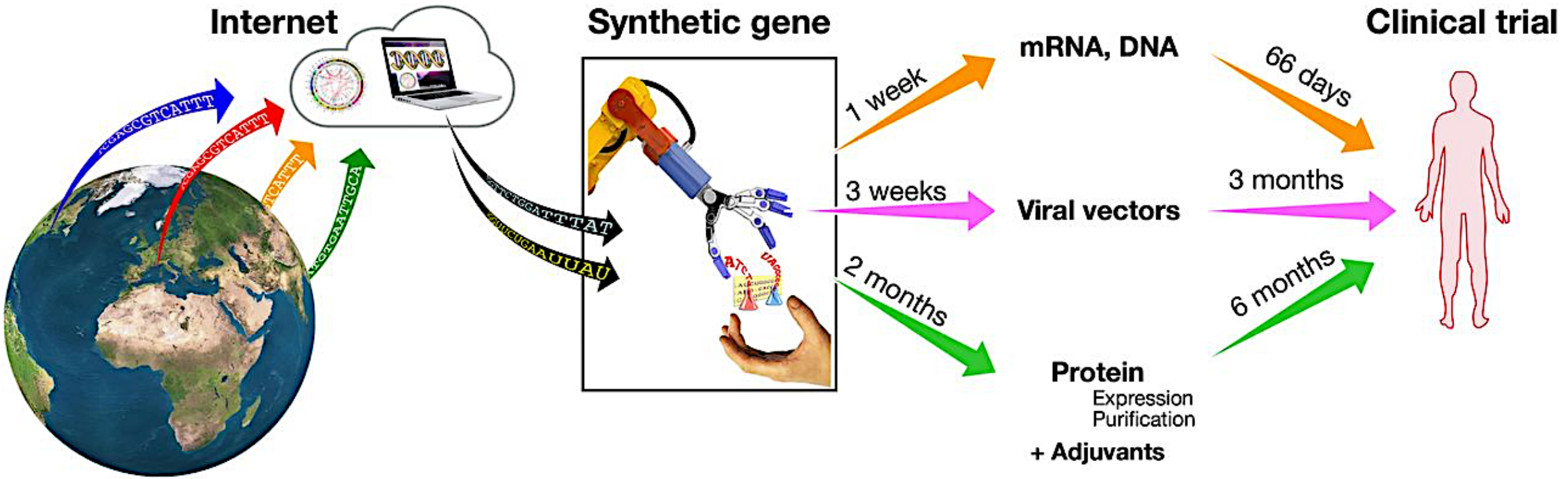


Synthetic biology



Adjuvants: not that “dirty” anymore

Technological advances that merged to develop a COVID-19 vaccine

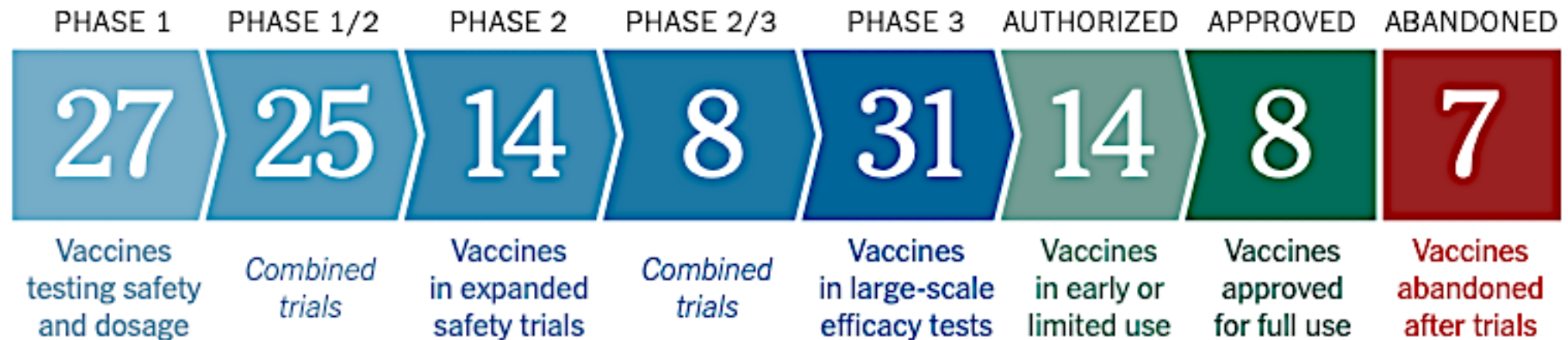


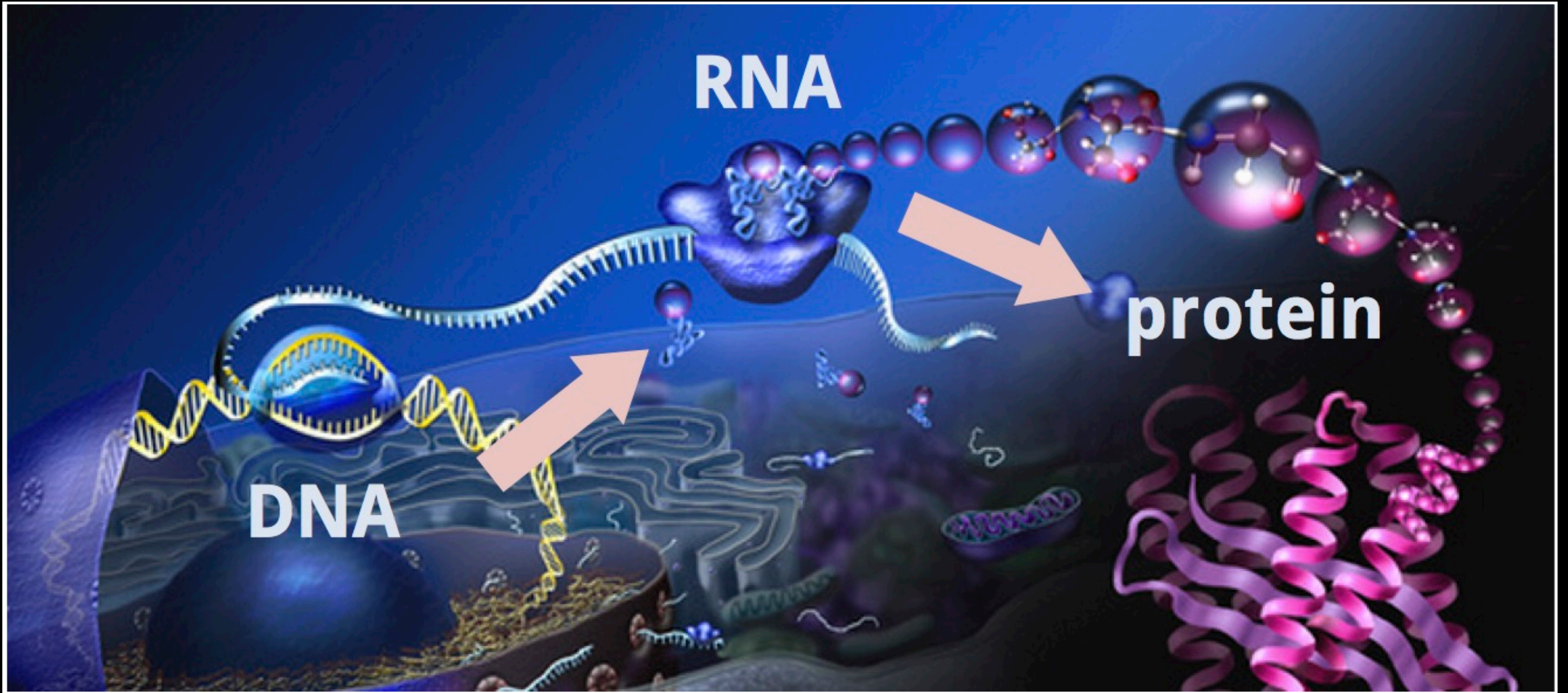
Corona virus vaccine tracker

The New York Times

By Carl Zimmer, Jonathan Corum and Sui-Lee Wee

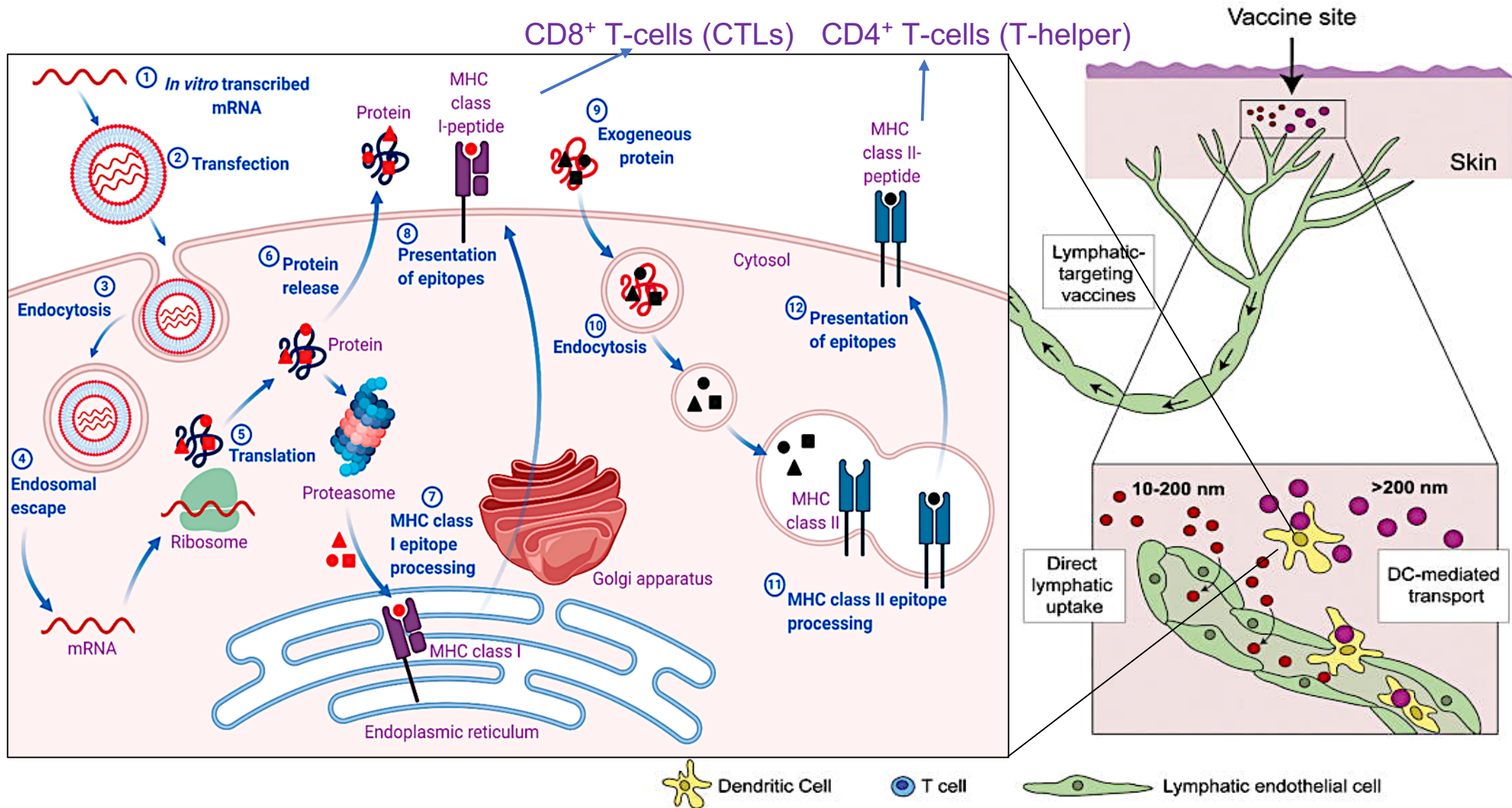
Updated Oct. 13, 2021





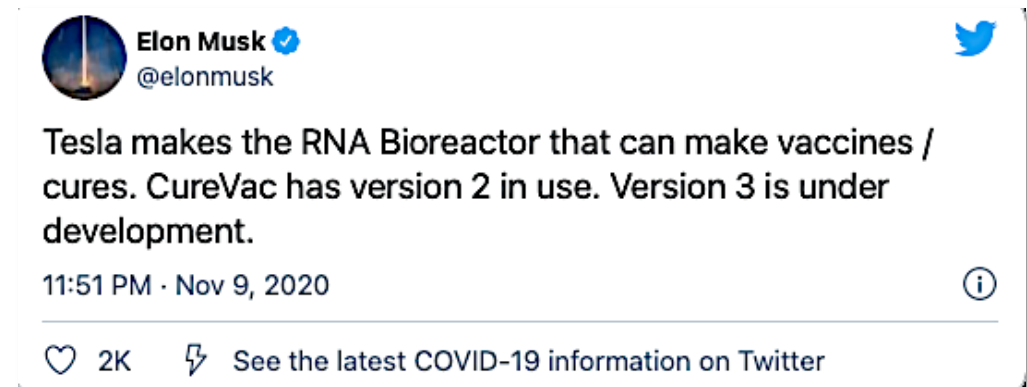
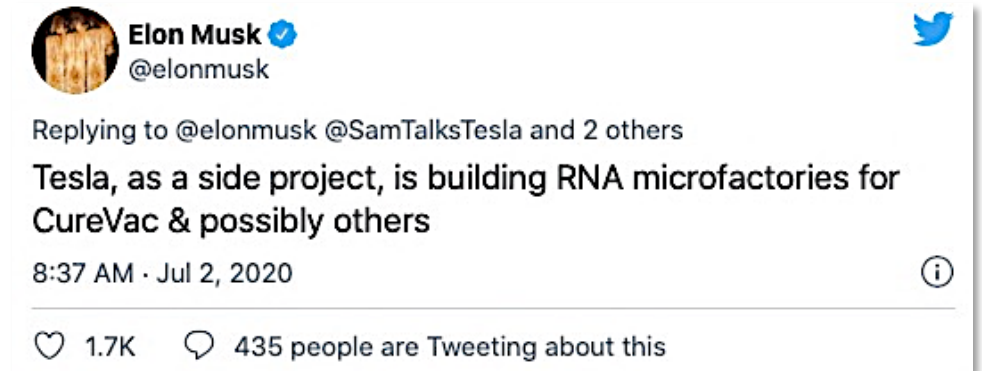
Central dogma of molecular biology

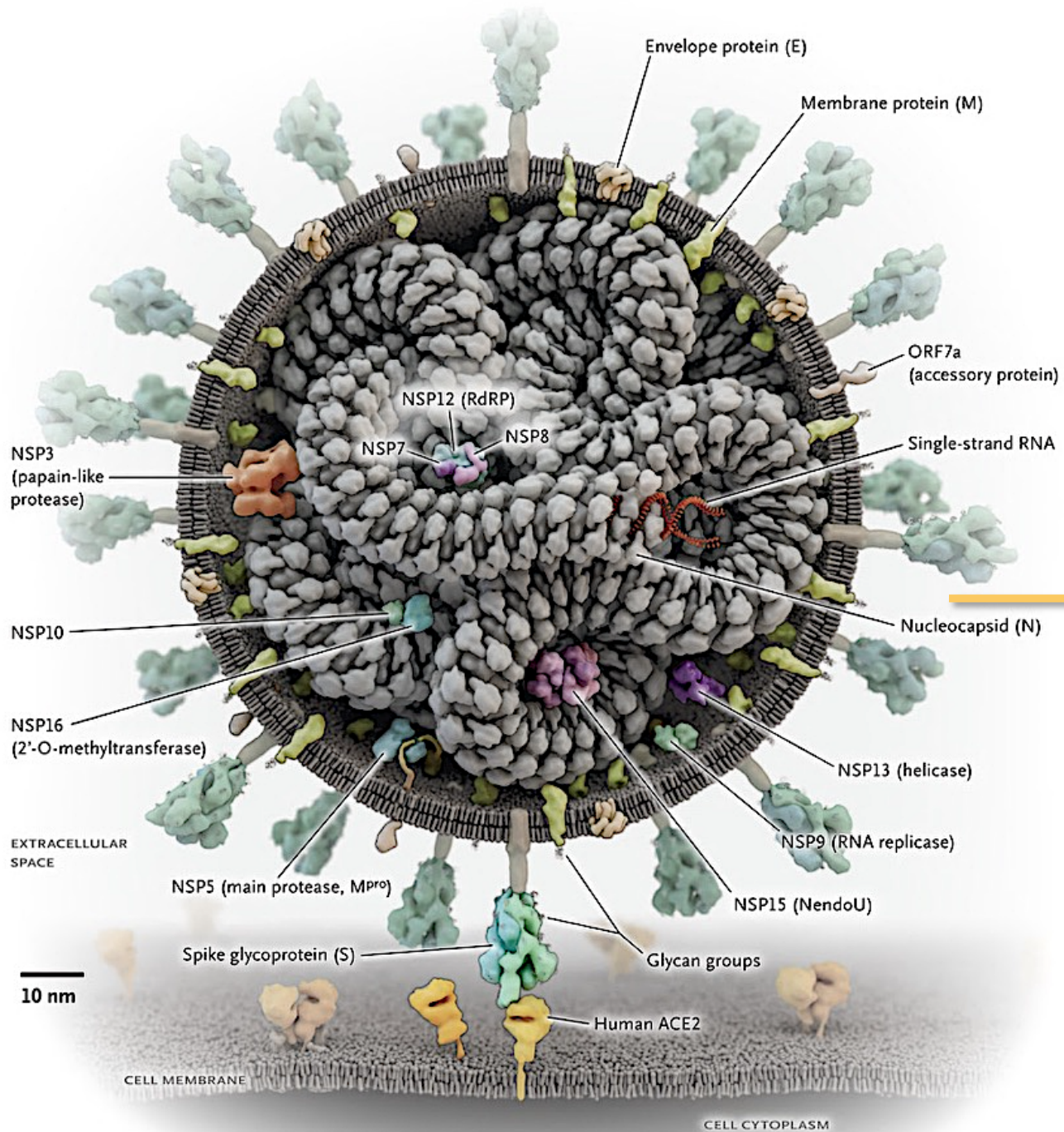
Immune reaction to s.c./i.m. vaccine



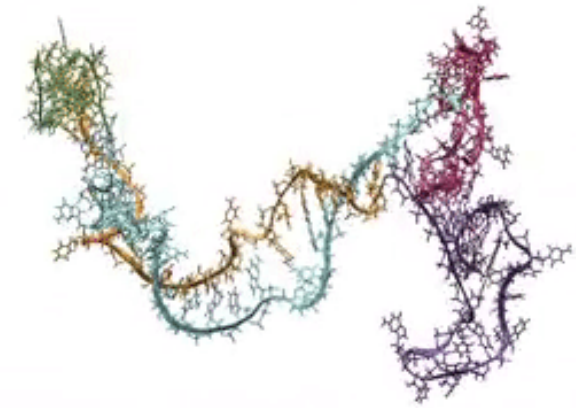
mRNA vaccines

- RNA vaccine: genetic information of the antigen
- Antigen is produced by the cells of the vaccinated person
- Advantages:
- Transcription at ribosomes in the cytosol
- Leads to cellular and humoral immune responses
- No return to virulent form
- Adaptations to new antigens/mutations relatively easy to make
- Rapid production





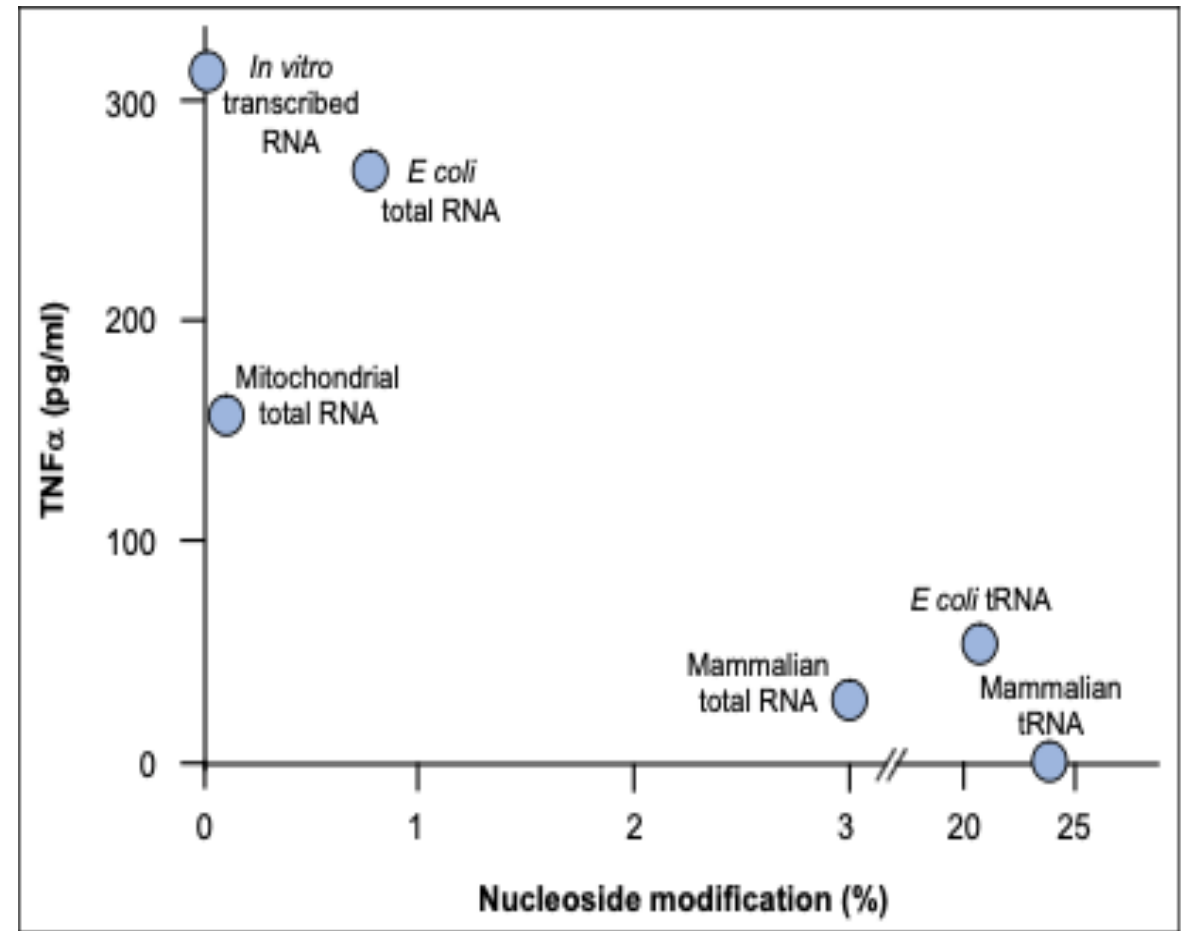
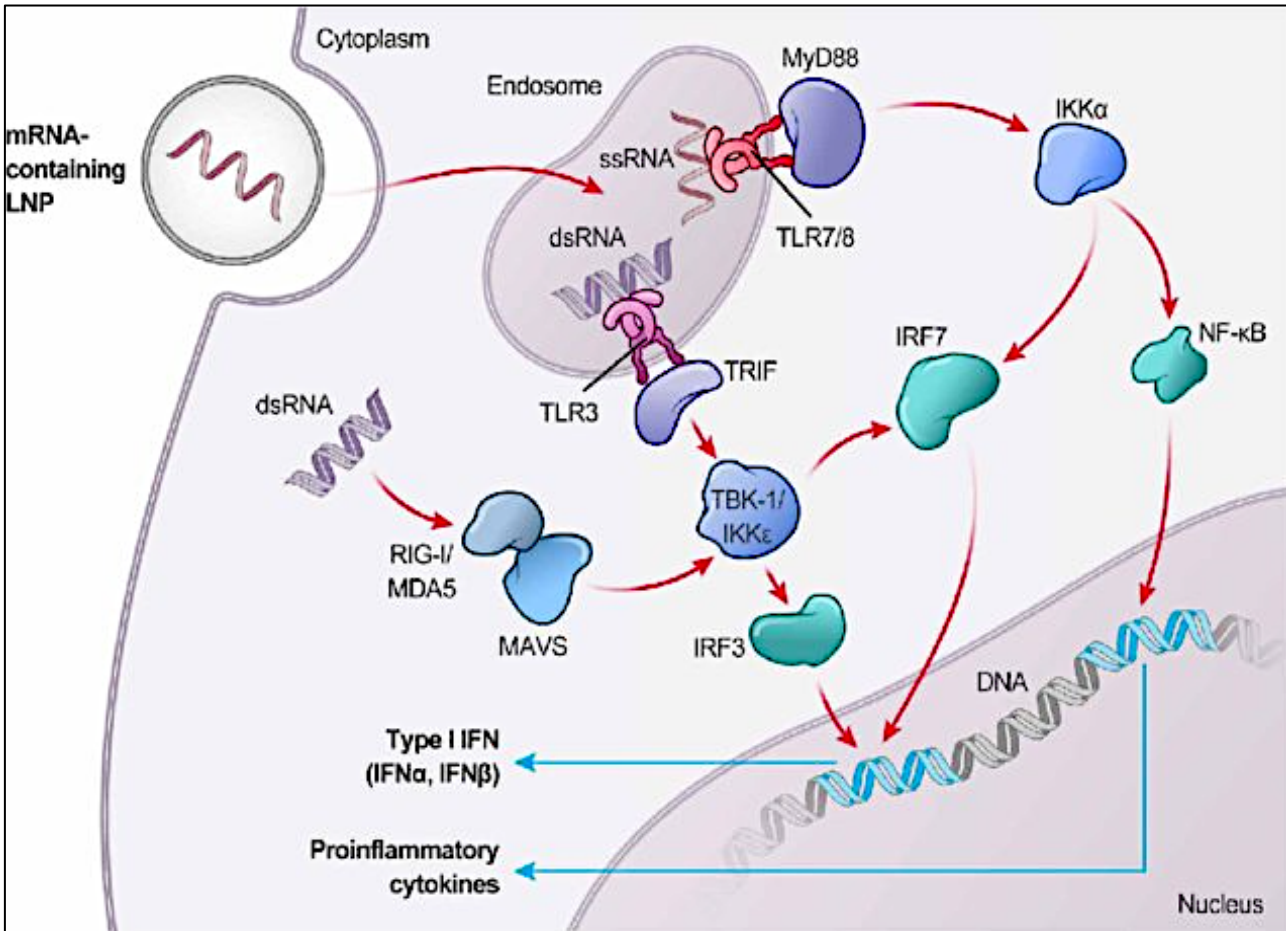
Pfizer/BionTech's S-protein mRNA



4,284 nucleotides
1388 kDa molecular weight

mRNA interacts with innate immune receptors, causing inflammation

Naturally occurring nucleoside modifications suppress the immunostimulatory activity of RNA





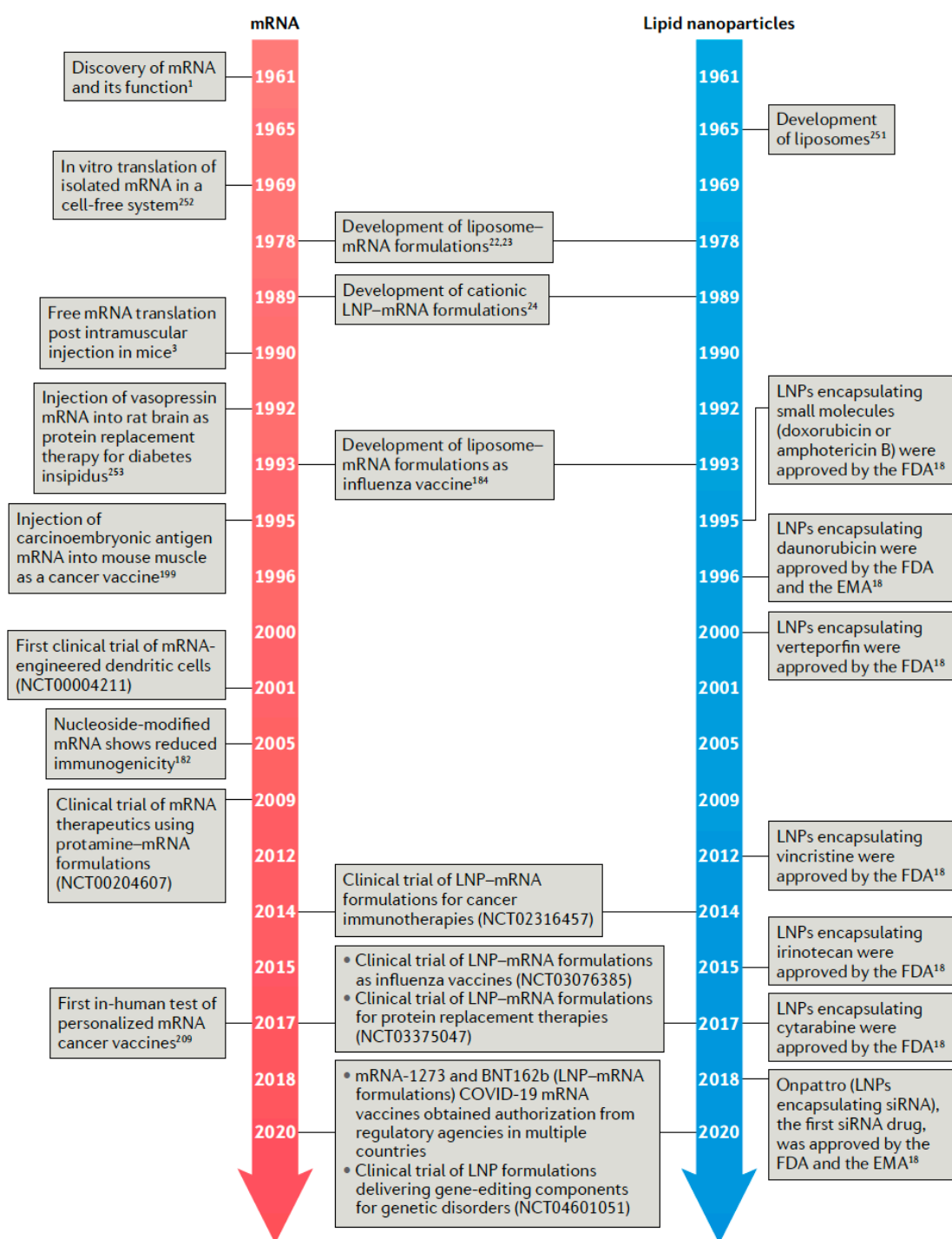
Incorporation of Pseudouridine Into mRNA Yields Superior Nonimmunogenic Vector With Increased Translational Capacity and Biological Stability

Katalin Karikó¹, Hiromi Muramatsu¹, Frank A Welsh¹, János Ludwig², Hiroki Kato³, Shizuo Akira³ and Drew Weissman⁴

¹Department of Neurosurgery, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA; ²Laboratory of RNA Molecular Biology, The Rockefeller University, New York, New York, USA; ³Department of Host Defense, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan; ⁴Department of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

«I felt like a God!»



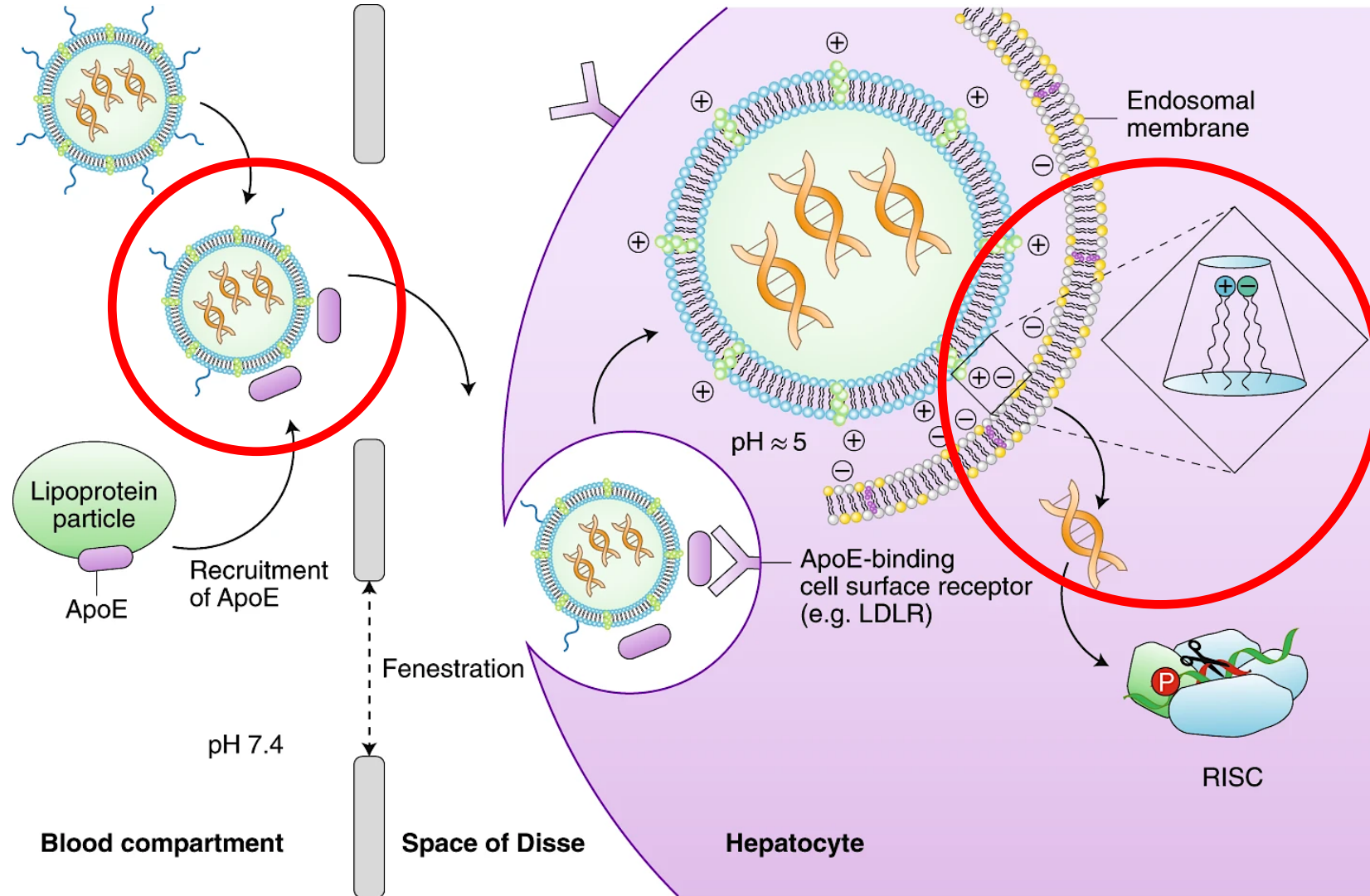


60 years of mRNA...

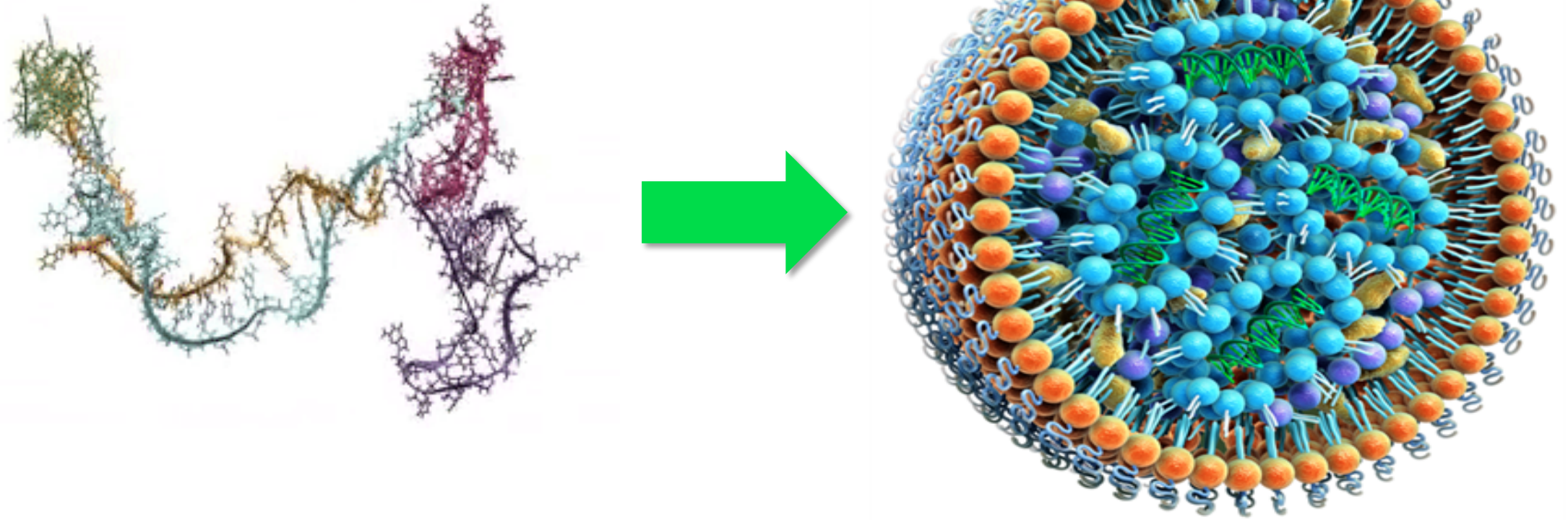
...and its formulation.

Hou, X., Zaks, T., Langer, R., Dong, Y.
 Lipid nanoparticles for mRNA delivery. *Nat Rev Mater* (2021).
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41578-021-00358-0>

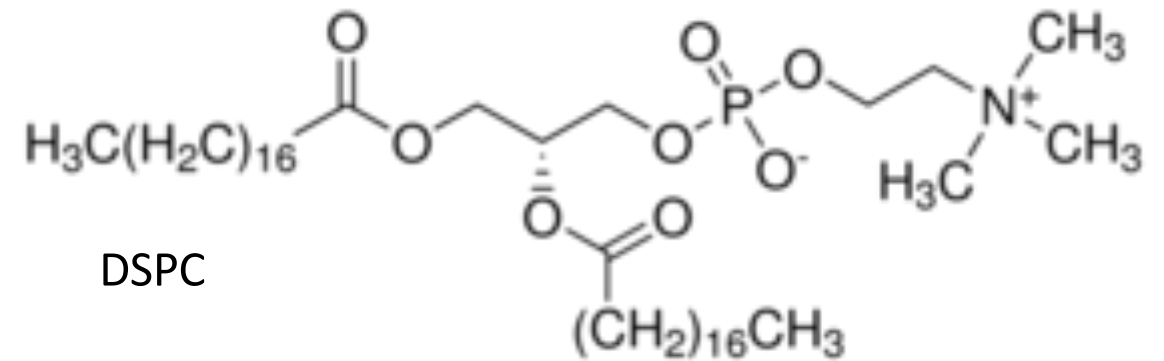
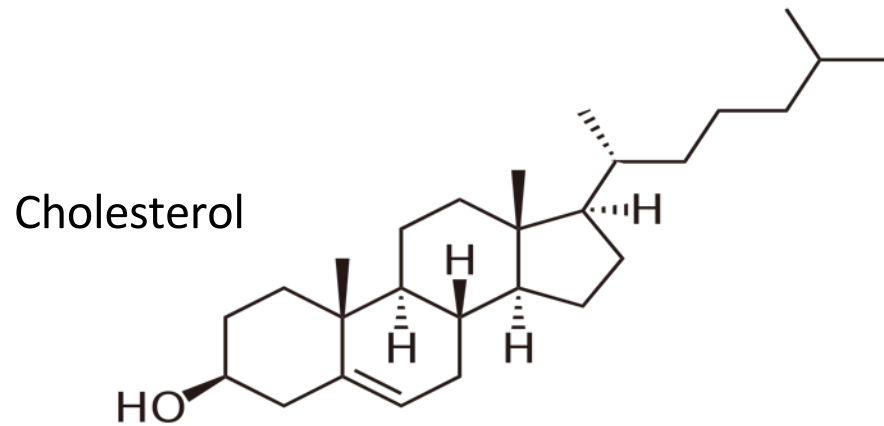
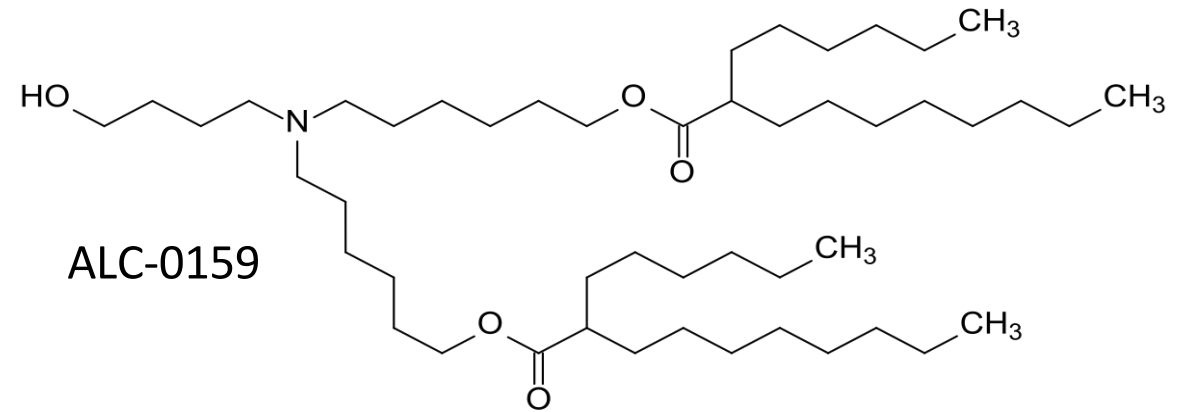
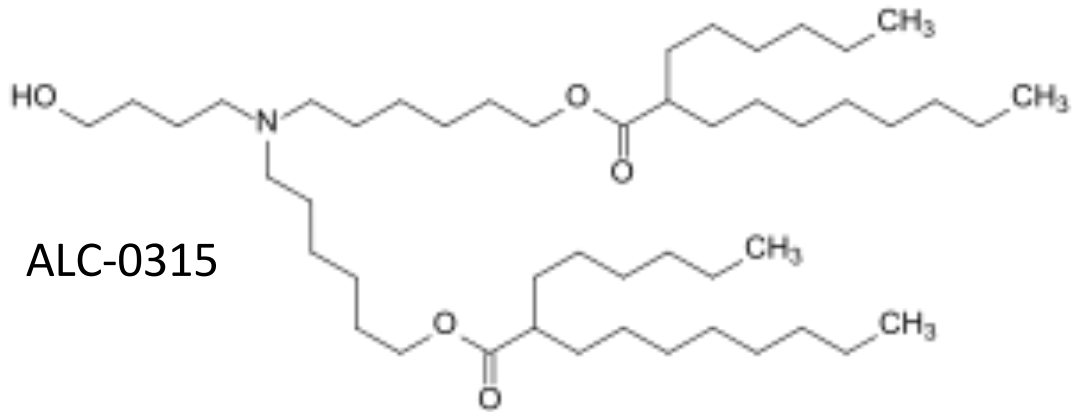
Onpattro: the first FDA approved RNAi drug (August 2018)



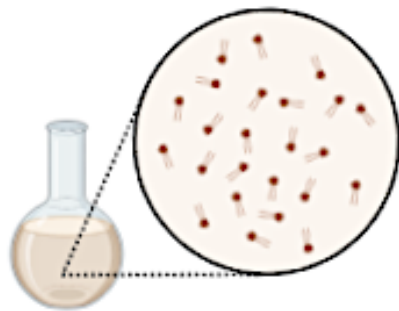
Formulation: lipid nanoparticles (LNPs18)



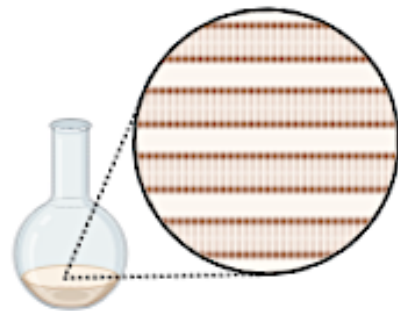
BionTech's formulation



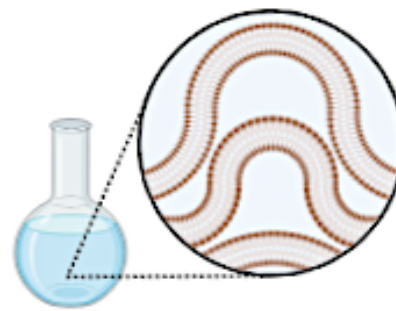
KCl, KH₂PO₄, NaCl, Na₂HPO₄, Sucrose, aq. ad inj.



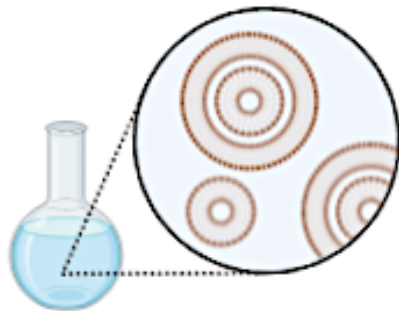
1 Lipids in organic solvent



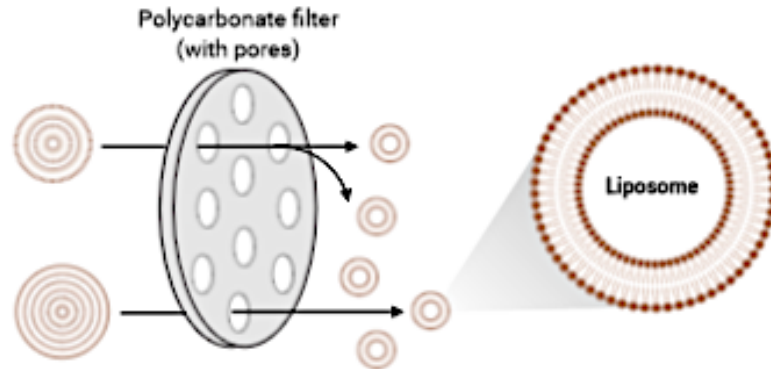
2 Dried lipid film formation:
Organic solvent is completely evaporated by rotary evaporation



3 Hydration:
Dried lipid film swells by adding aqueous medium



4 Hydration and Agitation:
Lead to multilamellar vesicle formation

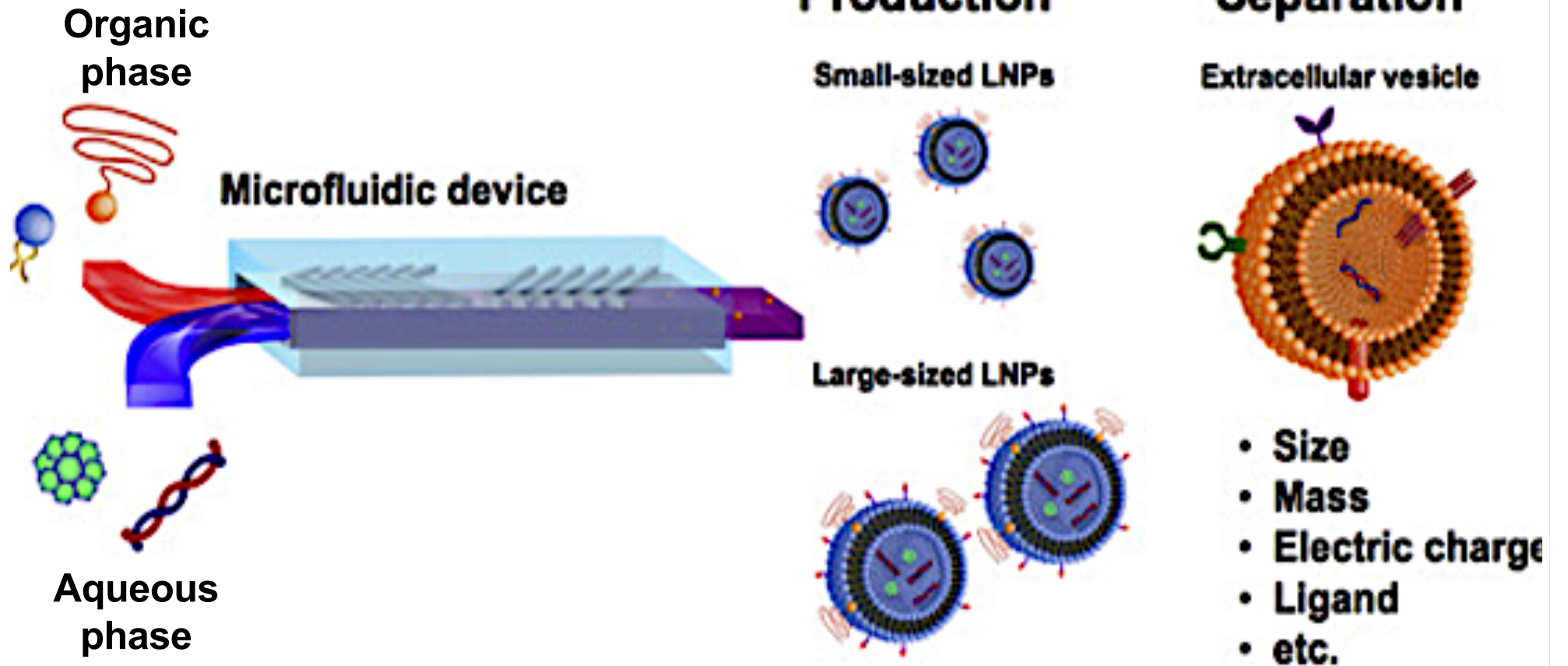


5 Extrusion of suspension through a polycarbonate filter with defined pore size to obtain unilamellar vesicles

Preparation of liposomes: rehydration of thin lipid films



Preparation of liposomes: microfluidics



How do they compare?



BIONTECH

Stored at -75C for 6 months, standard refrigerator (2-8C) for 5 days.

Doses are administered 21 days apart

Lipid combination is unique

Uses phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) as buffer

Diluted in saline prior to vaccination

Authorized for patients 16 years and older

Both use mRNA as the template for the spike glycoprotein (S) of SARS-CoV-2

Both have 2-dose regimen

Both use combination of 4 lipids for delivery vehicle

Both use sucrose as cryoprotectant and stabilizer

Both have >94% efficacy

Both administered intramuscularly

Both are SAFE and EFFECTIVE!

moderna

messenger therapeutics

Stored at -20C for 6 months, standard refrigerator (2-8C) for 30 days.

Doses are administered 28 days apart

Lipid combination is unique

Uses Tris-Acetate as buffer

No dilution prior to vaccination

Authorized for patients 18 years and older

What's next?

Oncology

Drug Class	Platform	Product Candidate	Indication (Targets)	Pre-clinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Rights/Collaborator
mRNA	FixVac (fixed combination of shared cancer antigens)	BNT111	Advanced melanoma (Adjuvant & Metastatic)					Global
		BNT112	Prostate cancer					Global
		BNT113	HPV16+ head and neck cancer ¹					Global
		BNT114	Triple negative breast cancer ³					Global
		BNT115	Ovarian cancer ¹					Global
		BNT116	NSCLC					Global
	iNeST (patient specific cancer antigen therapy)	RO7198457 (BNT122 ³)	1L melanoma with CPI ²					Genentech (global 50:50 profit/loss share)
			Multiple solid tumors					
	Intratumoral Immunotherapy	SAR441000 (BNT131)	Solid tumors (<i>IL-12sc, IL-15sushi, GM-CSF, IFNα</i>)					Sanofi (global profit/loss share)
	RiboMabs (mRNA-encoded antibodies)	BNT141	Multiple solid tumors					Global
		BNT142	Multiple solid tumors (<i>CD3+CLDN6</i>)					Global
	RiboCytokines (mRNA-encoded cytokines)	BNT151	Multiple solid tumors (<i>Optimized IL-2</i>)					Global
BNT152, BNT153		Multiple solid tumors (<i>IL-7, IL-2</i>)					Global	

FDA draft guidance: Critical Quality Attributes (CQAs)

Drug Products, Including Biological Products, that Contain Nanomaterials Guidance for Industry

DRAFT GUIDANCE

This guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only.

Comments and suggestions regarding this draft document should be submitted within 90 days of publication in the *Federal Register* of the notice announcing the availability of the draft guidance. Submit electronic comments to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Submit written comments to the Dockets Management Staff (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Room 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number listed in the notice of availability that publishes in the *Federal Register*.

For questions regarding this draft document contact (CDER) Katherine Tyner 301-796-0085, or (CBER) Office of Communication, Outreach and Development, 800-835-4709 or 240-402-8010.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)

December 2017
Pharmaceutical Quality/CMC

Always:

- Chemical composition
- Average particle size and distribution
- Shape and morphology
- Physical and chemical stability
- Free API, in vitro release kinetics
- Impurities, sterility and endotoxin content.

“Nice” (good) to have:

- Structural attributes related to function.
- Surface properties
- Particle concentration
- Crystal shape

A wide-angle landscape photograph of a large, calm lake under a clear blue sky. In the background, a range of rugged mountains with patches of snow stretches across the horizon. On the left side, a city with several buildings is visible along the shoreline. The water is a deep blue, reflecting the sky and the mountains. In the foreground, dark, jagged rocks are visible on the left, and some stone steps or a path lead down to the water on the right. The sun is visible in the top left corner, creating a lens flare effect.

Merci.