

SubQ Bioavailability Considerations

Manuel Sanchez-Felix

CASSS – CM&C Strategy Forum Europe 17th to 19th October 2022

Introduction



Highlight Trends from IV to SC products driven by patient needs



Subcutaneous Drug Delivery & Development Consortium



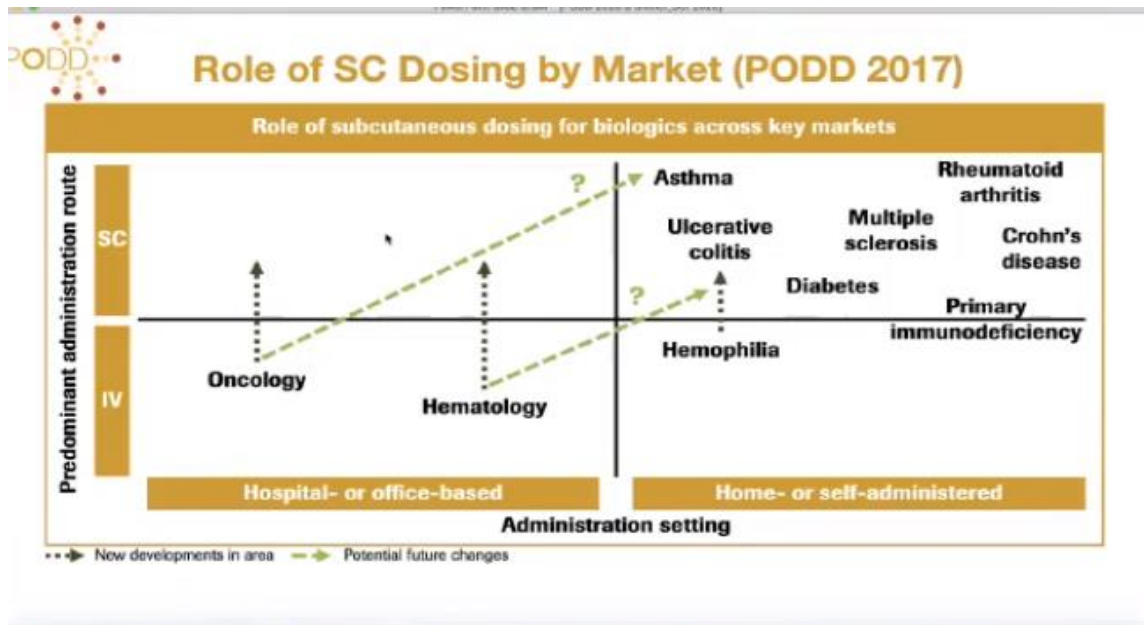
Subcutaneous Bioavailability Challenges



Summary

Patient Centered Advantages & Trends of Subcutaneous

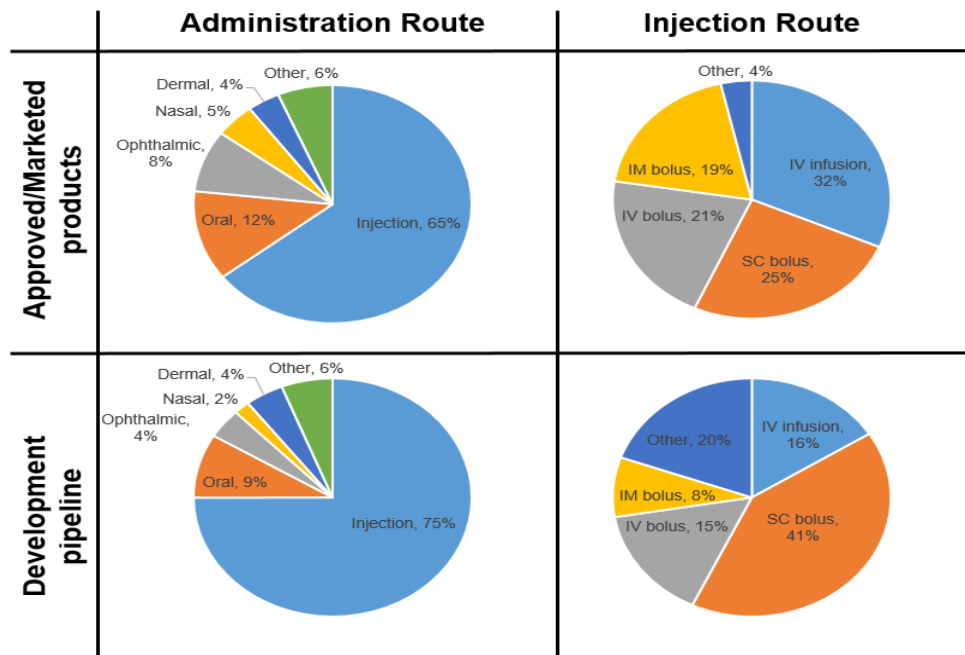
Trend in mAB from IV to SC



- Transition is being accelerated by COVID
- New classes of bispecific show higher efficacy SC

Patient Centered Advantages & Trends of Subcutaneous

Trend in Peptide from IV to SC in development pipeline



Subcutaneous Drug Delivery & Development Consortium



Vision

Our vision is to **transform patient care** and **improve patient outcomes** leading **fundamental advancements** in **subcutaneous drug development and delivery**

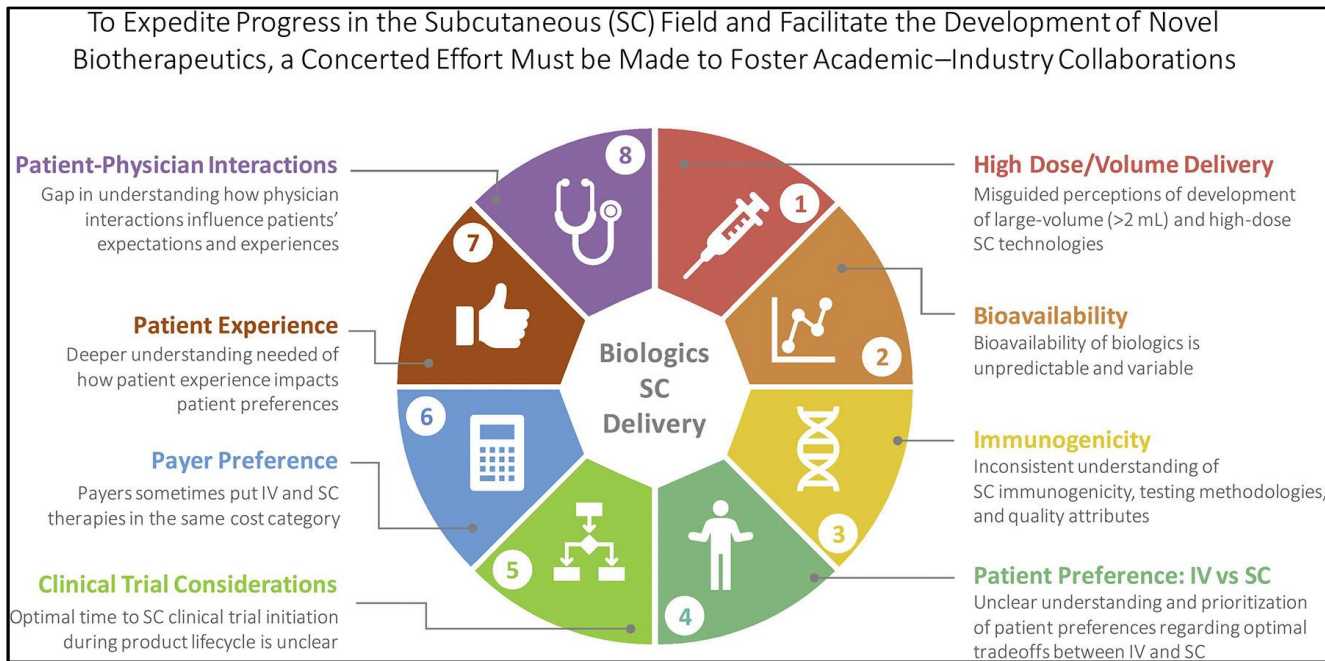


Mission

The mission of the Subcutaneous Drug Development & Delivery Consortium is to **collaboratively address the most pressing subcutaneous dosage and delivery issues and opportunities** in a **precompetitive manner**



Accelerating the development of novel technologies and tools for subcutaneous delivery of biotherapeutics subcutaneous



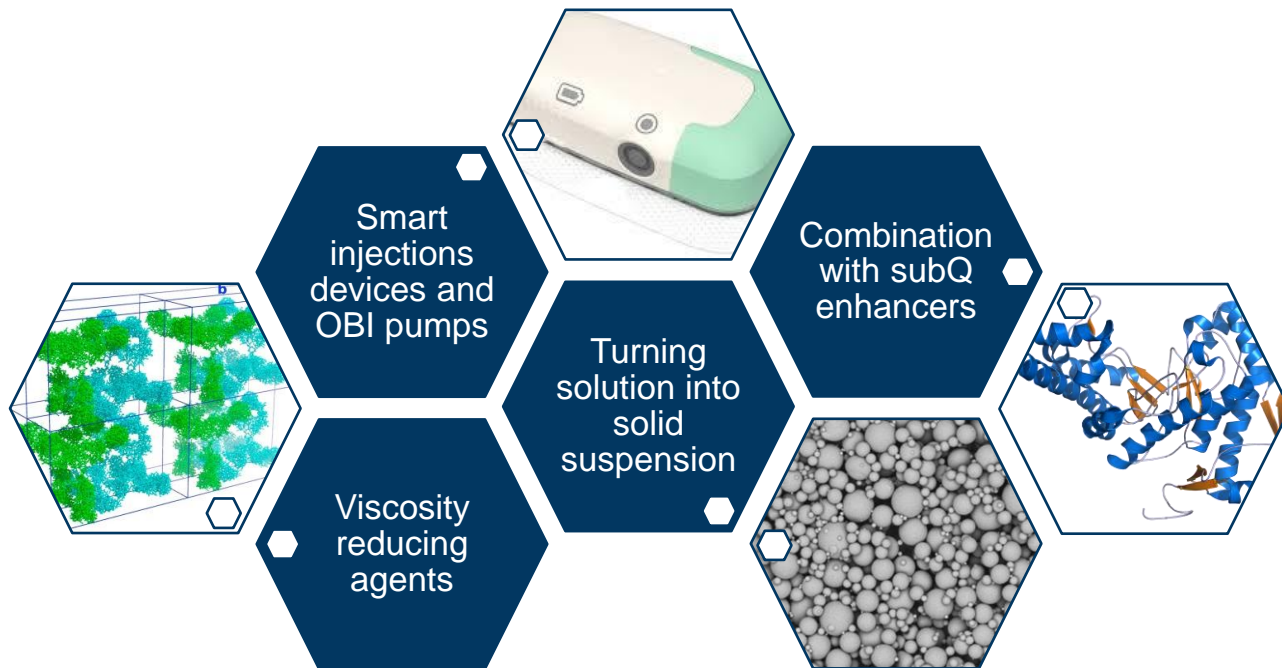
David S. Collins, Manuel Sanchez-Felix, Advait V. Badkar, Randall Mersny, Journal of Controlled Release, 221, (2020), p. 475-482

Subcutaneous Drug Delivery & Development Consortium

The **top 6 problem statements** have been prioritized for 2020, with **6 sub-teams created around these statements** (the 2 patient statements have been combined into 1 sub-team).



Formulation & Device Options for SubQ Delivery – especially of higher doses



Subcutaneous Bioavailability Challenges



Contents

1. Introduction
2. Current landscape in evaluating the bioavailability of mAbs
 - 2.1. Current *in vitro* and *in silico* approaches to evaluating the bioavailability of mAbs.
 - 2.2. Potential directions for models moving forward.
3. Opportunities
4. Conclusion and open innovation challenge

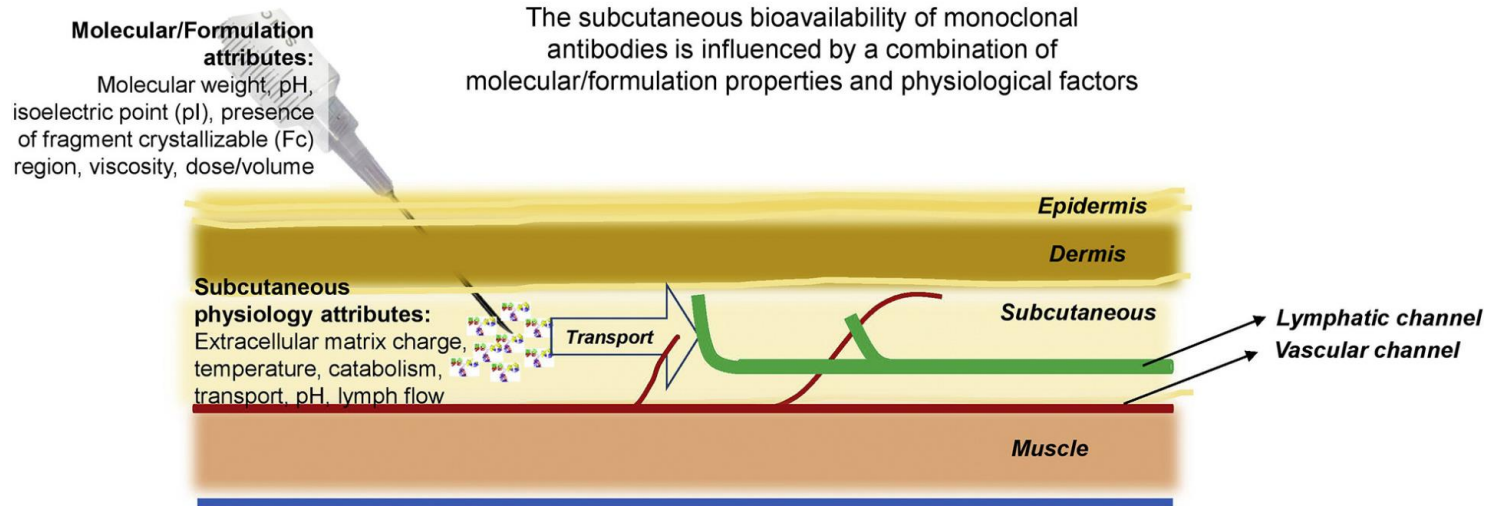
Subcutaneous Bioavailability Challenges

Commercialized Product Examples

| Molecule | Tradename | MW (kDa) | SC bioavailability |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|--|
| Adalimumab | Humira® | 148 | Human: 52–82% (64%) Monkey: 94–100% (96%) |
| Alirocumab | Praluent® | 146 | Human: 85% Monkey: 73–77% Rat: 44–97% |
| Canakinumab | Ilaris® | 145 | Human: 63–67% Monkey: 60% |
| Certolizumab pegol | Cimzia® | 91 | Human: 76–88% Rat: 24–34% |
| Etanercept | Enbrel® | 150 | Human: 76% Monkey: 73% Mice: 58% |
| Golimumab | Simponi® | 150 | Human: 53% Monkey: 77% |

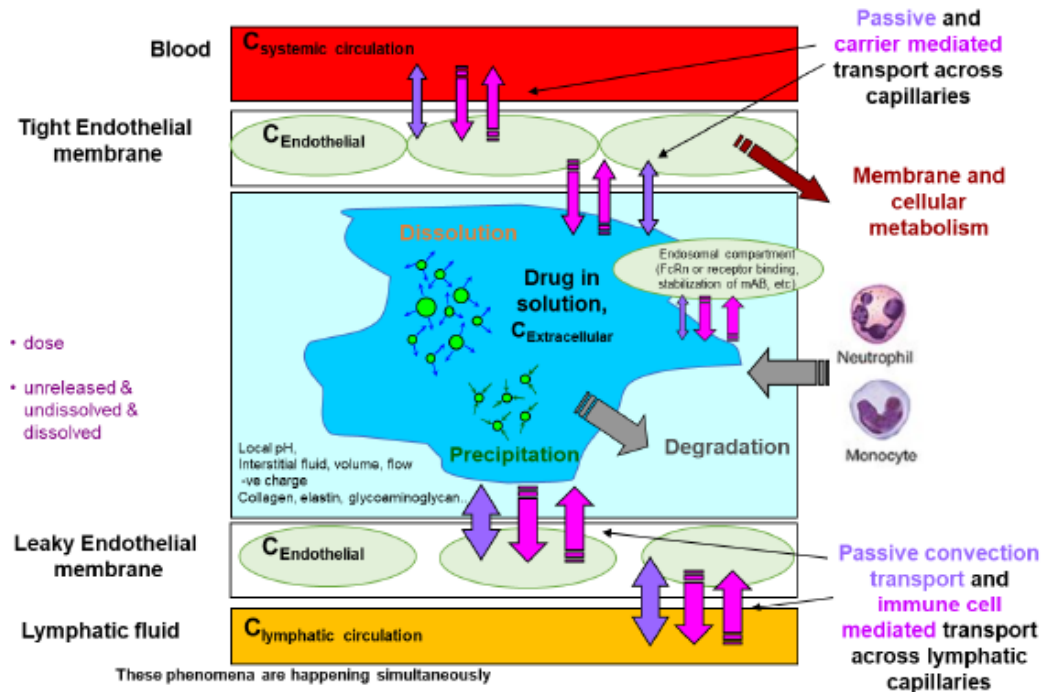
| Molecule | Tradename | MW (kDa) | SC bioavailability |
|-------------|------------|----------|---|
| Omalizumab | Xolair® | 149 | Human: 53–71% (62%) Monkey: 64–104% (84%) Mice: 90% |
| Bevacizumab | Avastin® | 149 | Monkey: 98% Rat: 69% Mice: >100% |
| Rilonacept | Arcalyst® | 251 | Human: 43% Monkey: 70% Rat: 60% Mice: 78% |
| Rituximab | Mabthera® | 145 | Human: 71% Minipig: 71% Mice: 63% |
| Sarilumab | Kevzara® | 150 | Human: 80% Monkey: 78% |
| Trastuzumab | Herceptin® | 148 | Human: 82% Minipig: 82% Mice: 83% |

mAB Subcutaneous Bioavailability Challenge



M. Sanchez-Felix, M. Burke, H.H. Chen, C. Patterson, S. Mittal, Predicting bioavailability of monoclonal antibodies after subcutaneous administration: Open innovation challenge, Adv Drug Deliv Rev, 167, (2020), p. 66-77

mAB Subcutaneous Bioavailability Challenge

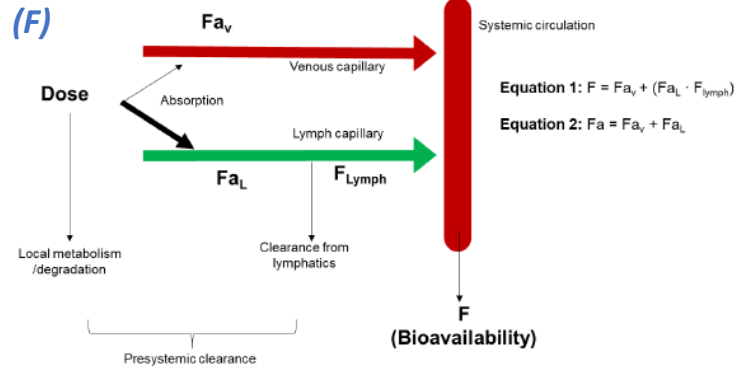


Subcutaneous Bioavailability Challenges

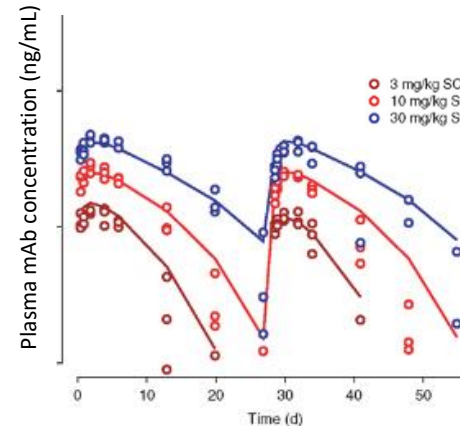
In Silico Modelling

- In silico absorption modelling is successfully used in oral formulation development for compound selection, formulation design, specification setting and sometimes even in lieu of clinical bioequivalence studies
- Compared to oral, SC models are less well established, and are acknowledged as complex due to multiple, interrelated nonlinear pathways
- Empirical and mechanistic models have been developed
- **None can predict SC mAb bioavailability bottom-up**
- Aim to predict or understand factors affecting rate and extent of absorption and impact on PK profile
- Knowledge gaps/opportunities to improve the models have been proposed

Schematic representing SC Bioavailability



Example mAb SC PK profile



mAB Subcutaneous Bioavailability Challenge

Vision



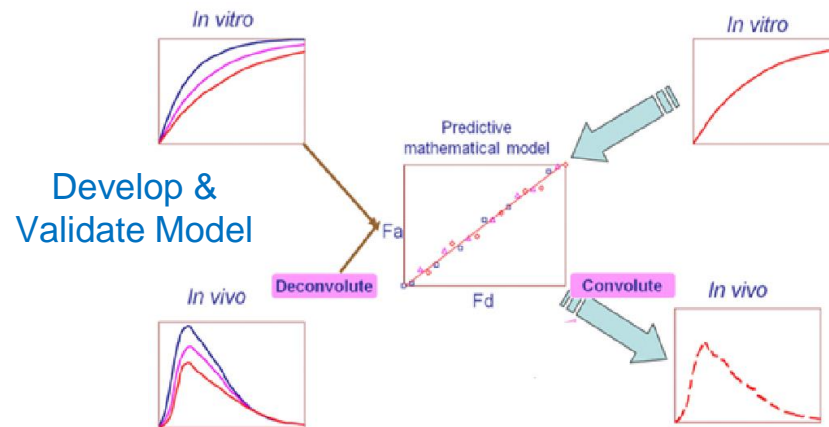
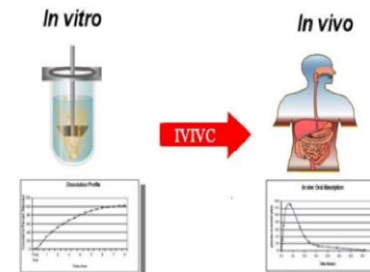
In-silico & In-vitro



Translation of Bioavailability



Bring Together Communities
to Work on Needs

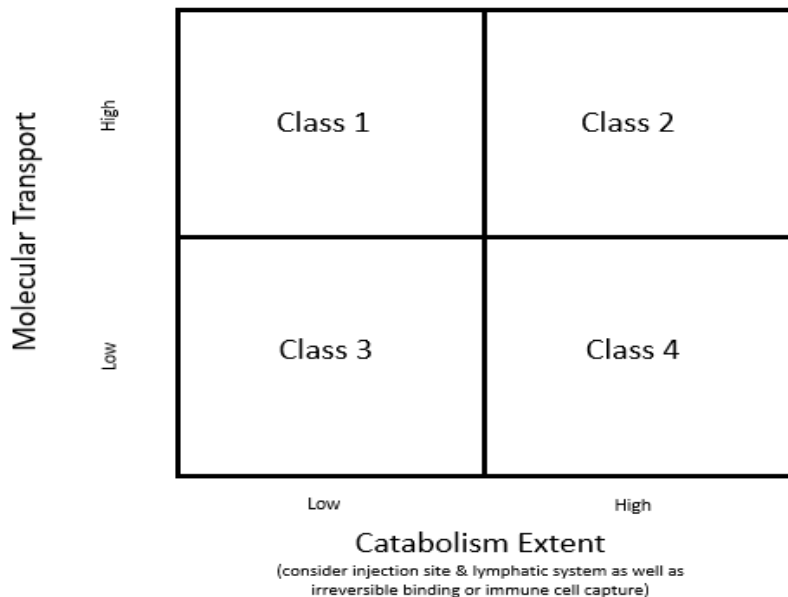


M. Sanchez-Felix, M. Burke, H.H. Chen, C. Patterson, S. Mittal, Predicting bioavailability of monoclonal antibodies after subcutaneous administration: Open innovation challenge, Adv Drug Deliv Rev, 167, (2020), p. 66-77

Subcutaneous Bioavailability Challenges

Open Challenge

Classification system concept for mAbs: molecular transport vs catabolism extent



mAB Subcutaneous Bioavailability Challenge

Provide three sets of data to validate hypotheses:



- Table capturing SC bioavailability data in human and corresponding preclinical species for a range of marketed mAbs.
- Excel document containing information on 26 marketed mAbs, physicochemical data, etc.
- Excel document containing PK data for the 12 therapeutic proteins described in the publication by Gill et al. ([Gill et al. 2016](#)).

Call to Action:



- Seeking to engage industry academia and government agencies to find solutions to advance capabilities in this area.
- On a case-by-case basis, access mAbs from member companies for investigations relevant to the objectives of this publication.
- On a case-by-case basis, provide letters of support for government research grants.
- Connecting researchers to other collaborators with complementary interests and capabilities that may be of mutual benefit.
 - Compile any research findings on the challenge set and generate a publication after 2 years to provide an update on advances.

Summary

- Transition from IV to Subcutaneous Products is driven by patient and payer needs
- “Subcutaneous Drug Delivery & Development” Consortium formed to address known risks and gaps
- Multiple high-dose and high-volume formulation options are available to help transition your product to a more convenient patient-centric product
- The consortium has published an **“open”** SC bioavailability vision and challenge



Thank you

Acknowledgements

- TRD SC Group
 - Marie Picci
 - Karolyn Bechtold-Peters
 - Jorge Nerkamp
 - Isabel Ottinger
 - Sonia Morar-Mitrica
 - Maxime Gaillot
 - Robert Hormes
 - Sabine Adler
 - Harry Tiemessen
 - Stephane Olland
 - Many other colleagues in PHAD/PPP
- Subcutaneous Consortium
 - David Collins (Lilly)
 - Renee Tannenbaum (Halozyne)
 - Donna French (AZ)
 - Shawn Davis (AZ)
 - Sachin Mittal (Merck)
 - Ron Smith (Merck)
 - Advait Badkar (Pfizer)
 - Matt Burke (Radis Health)
 - Marie-Teresa Peracchia (Sanofi)
 - Neil Mathias (BMS)
 - Rajesh Gandhi (BMS)
 - Jennie Stevenson (Amgen)
 - Randy Mrsny (Bath University)

References

- Ahil Ganesh, Carolyn Heusser, Sudhakar Garad & Manuel Sanchez-Felix, Patient-centric design for peptide delivery: Trends in routes of administration and advancement in drug delivery technologies, Medicine In Drug Discovery, 2021
- David S. Collins, Manuel Sanchez-Felix, Advait V. Badkar, Randall Mersny, Accelerating the development of novel technologies and tools for subcutaneous delivery of biotherapeutics, Journal of Controlled Release, 221, (2020), p. 475-482
- M. Sanchez-Felix, M. Burke, H.H. Chen, C. Patterson, S. Mittal, Predicting bioavailability of monoclonal antibodies after subcutaneous administration: Open innovation challenge, Adv Drug Deliv Rev, 167, (2020), p. 66-77