



Overarching ADC platform control strategies and reducing repeated testing

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17 October 2023

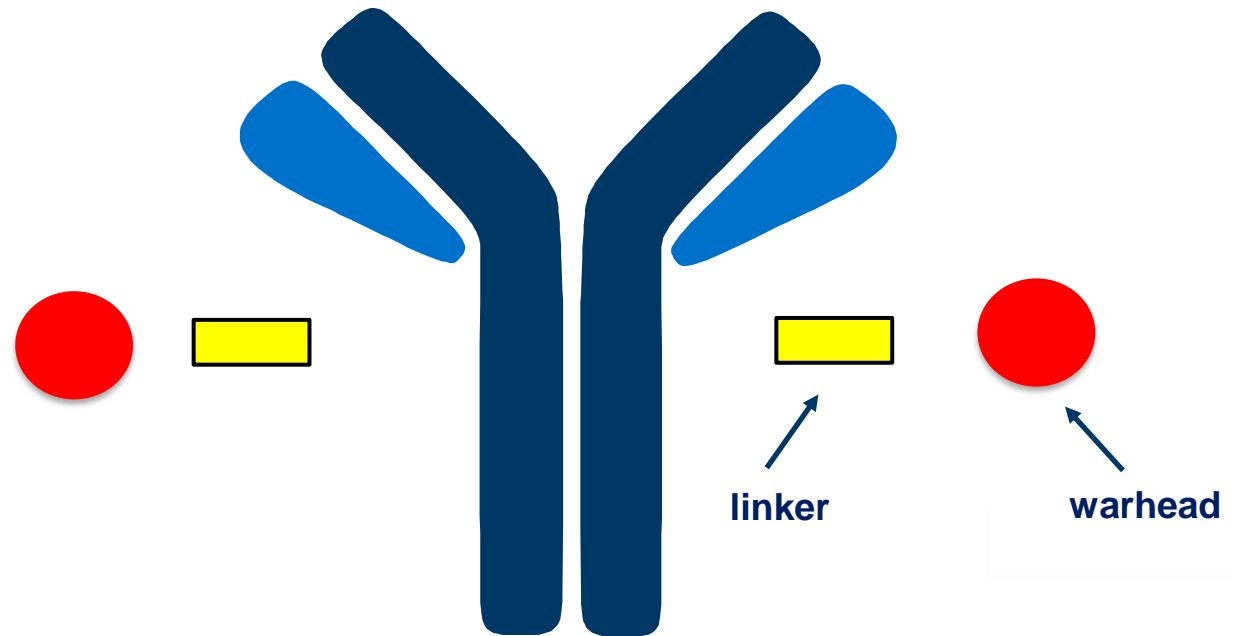
The logo for the CMC Strategy Forum Europe 2023. It features the letters 'cmc' in a large, bold, orange font, followed by 'STRATEGY FORUM' in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. Below this, the text 'ADVANCING BIOPHARMACEUTICAL DEVELOPMENT' is written in a very small, white, sans-serif font. The main title 'EUROPE 2023' is in a large, bold, orange font. The background of the logo area is a dark blue with a subtle pattern of white hexagons and lines. To the right of the logo is a photograph of a city street with colorful buildings and a river, likely Stockholm, Sweden, during a sunset or sunrise.

cmc STRATEGY
FORUM
ADVANCING BIOPHARMACEUTICAL DEVELOPMENT
EUROPE 2023

16-18 October
Stockholm, Sweden

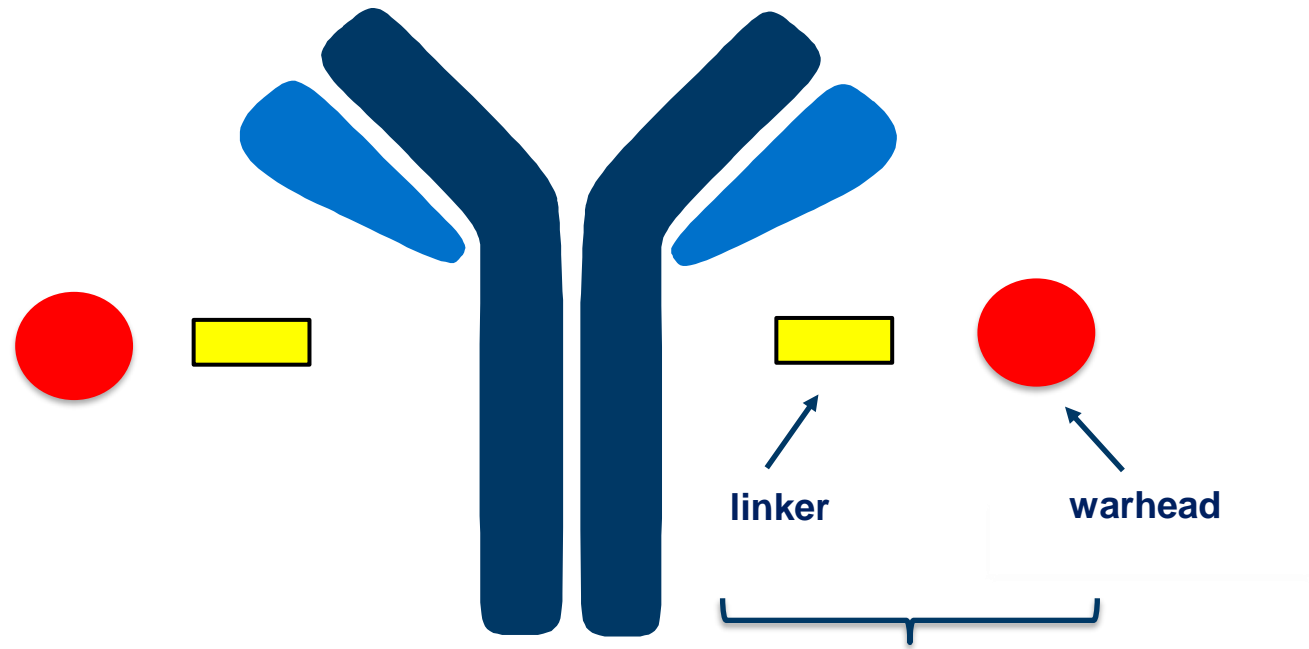
ADC terminology alignment

mAb intermediate



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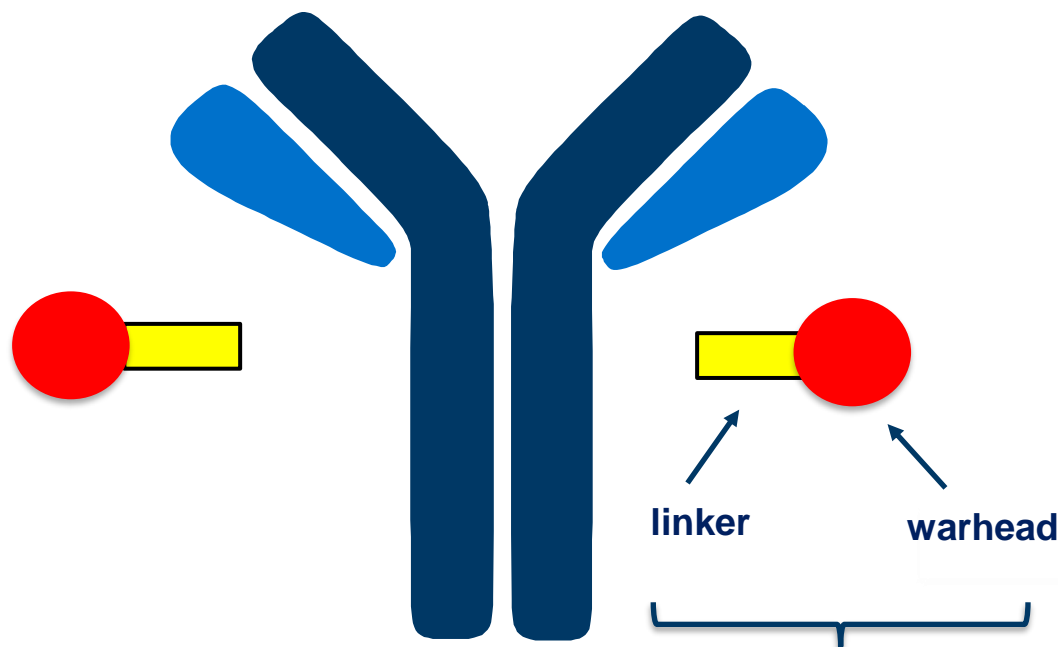


"payload" intermediate



ADC terminology alignment

mAb intermediate



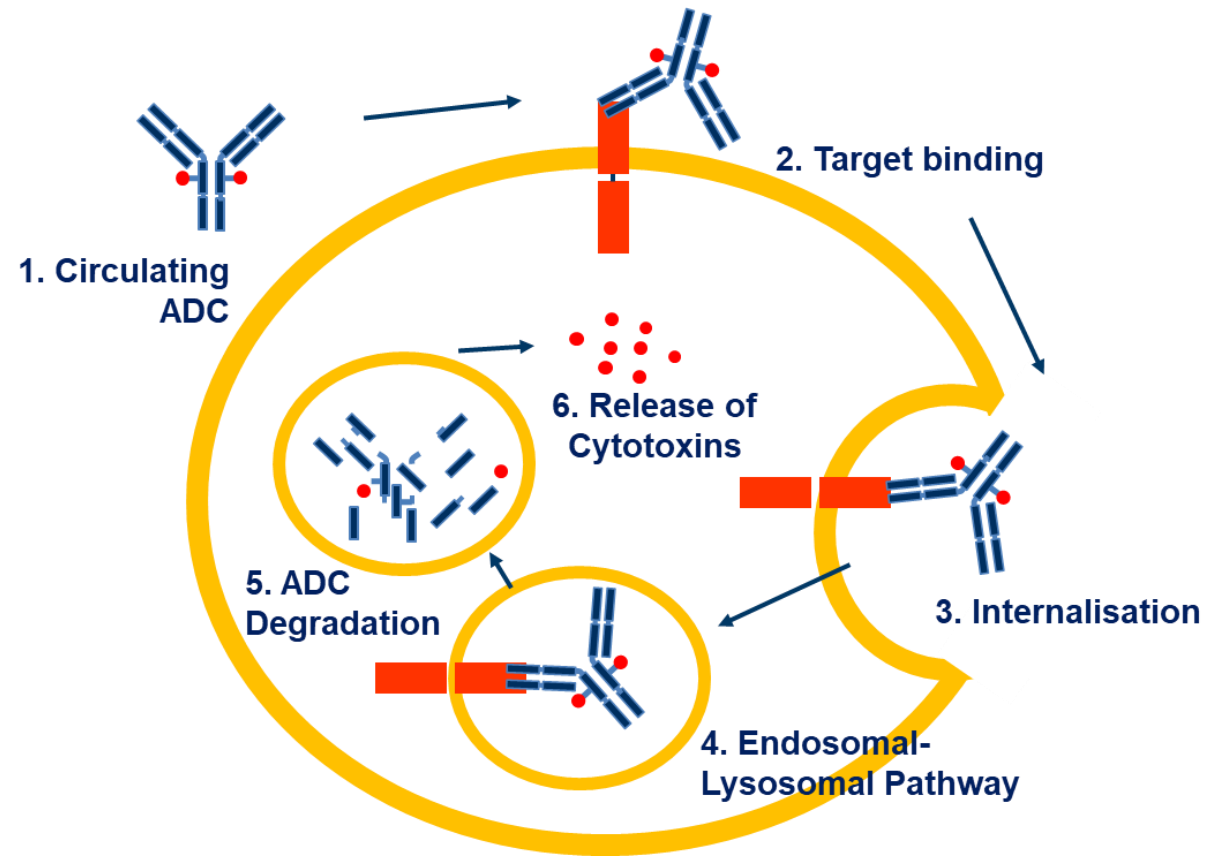
“payload” intermediate

Drug Substance



ADC mechanisms of action

ADCs as “Magic Bullets”:

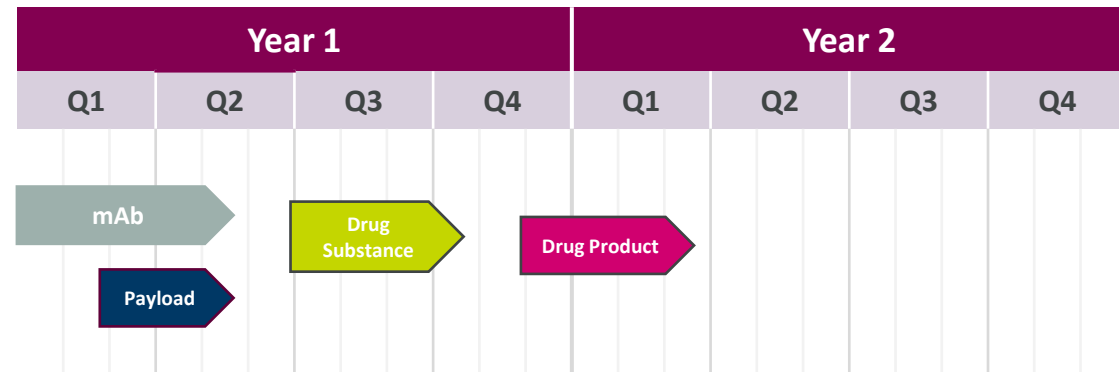


- **Must also consider**
- Bystander effect?
- Fc effector functions?



ADC Challenges

- From a regulatory perspective, it is necessary to assure the quality of **four components**.
 - 1) Antibody intermediate
 - 2) Drug linker intermediate
 - 3) Drug substance (ADC)
 - 4) Drug product
- Long production lead times considering all components



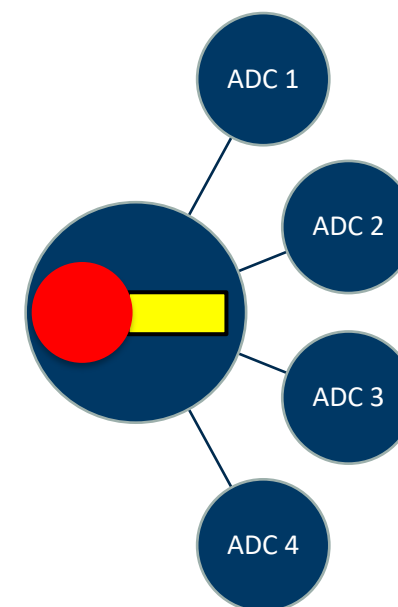
Platform approaches to ADC control strategy

Similarities across ADC portfolios

- Reuse of same payload
- Same conjugation technology

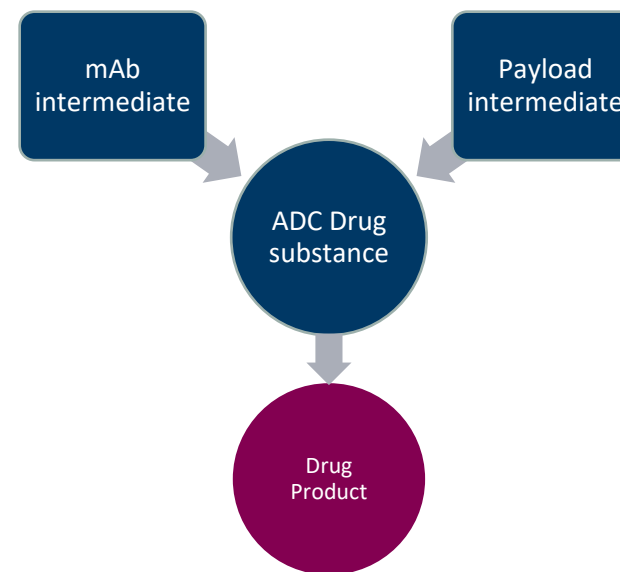
Synergy across portfolio as knowledge increases during development of the first candidate

- Lends itself to adopting a platform approach to control strategy across the portfolio
- Is there a need to repeat certain developmental work?
- How much knowledge gained from one asset be used in another?



ADC Critical Quality Attributes (CQA)

- Appearance
- Identity
- pH
- Osmolality
- Protein concentration
- Endotoxin
- Sterility/Bioburden
- High molecular weight species
- Low molecular weight species and fragments
- Absence of host cell material
- Charge heterogeneity
- **Non-conjugated Mab**
- **Non-Proteinaceous Impurities**
- **Purity of Payload**
- **Drug to Antibody Ratio (DAR)**
- Container Closure Integrity
- Particulate Matter (Visible and Sub-Visible)
- Extractable volume
- Extractable/Leachables
- Water content
- Reconstitution time
- Content Uniformity

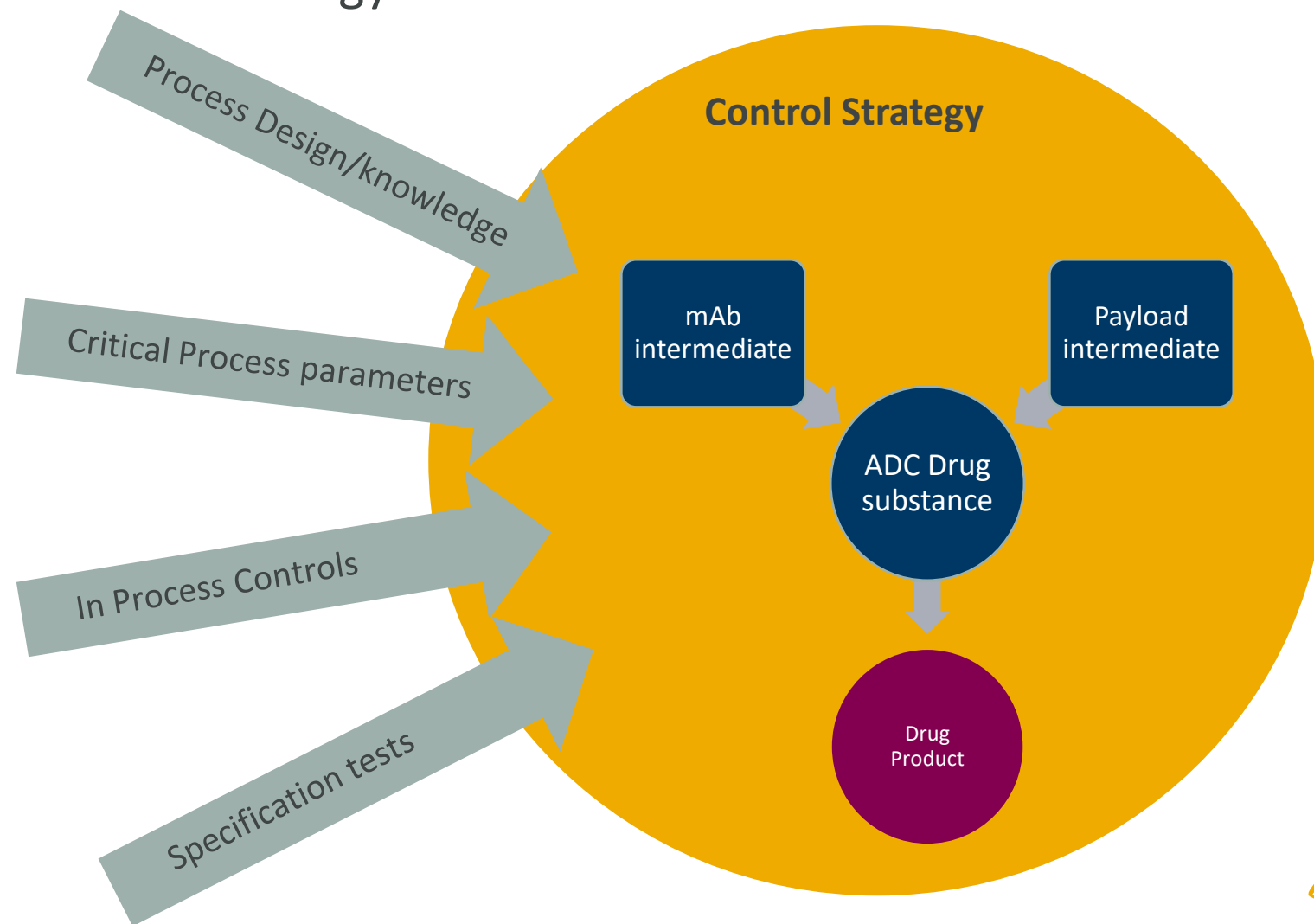


ADC specific



How do we establish optimal control strategy?

- ICH Q8R1 principals
- Holistic view required across components for optimal control strategy

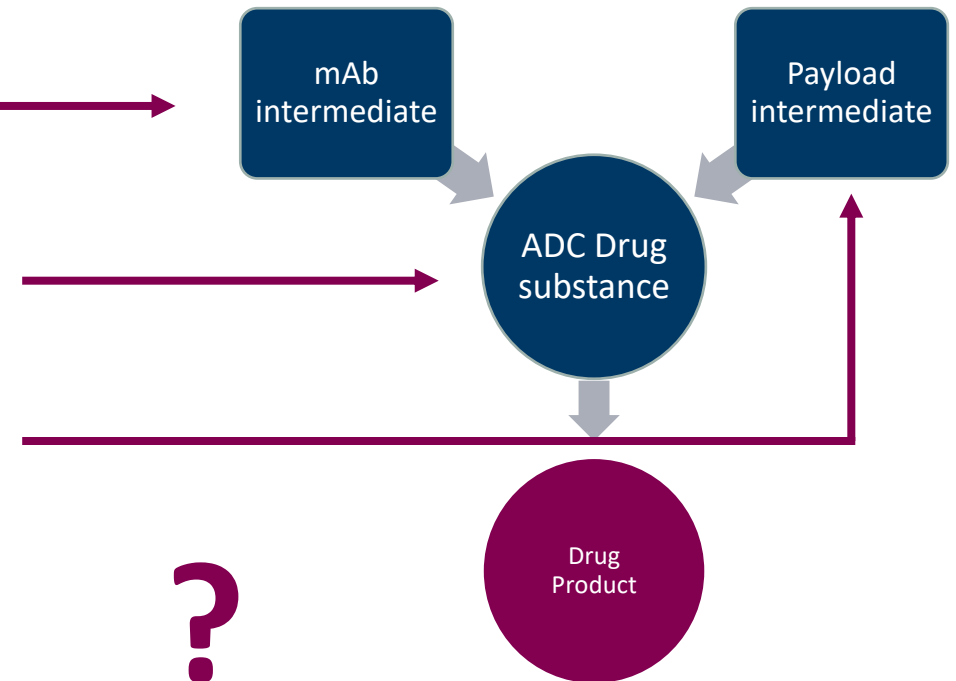


Appropriate control points

- Controls need to be in place at the most appropriate step in the process
- Does it make sense to repeat testing in subsequent component?

Example control points

- HCP/DNA
- Unconjugated payload
- Conjugatable impurities
- **Non conjugatable impurities**
- **ADCC/Glycosylation**

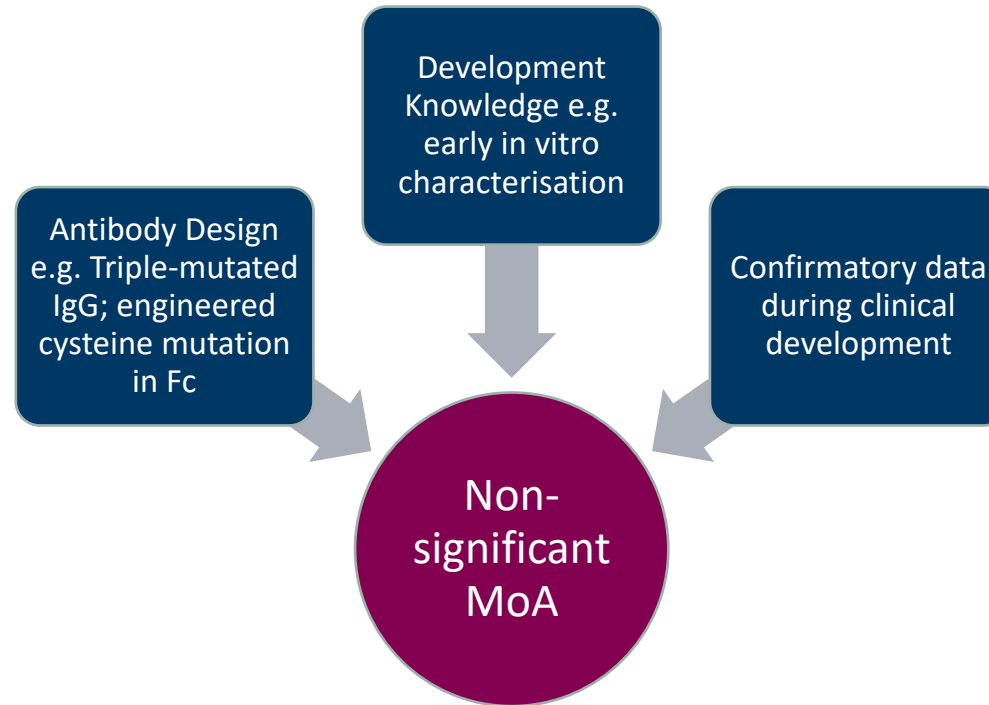


Process design & development knowledge v's Spec test

Is it necessary to include release specification tests for Fc effector activity or glycans in this situation?

Knowledge gained during development should inform the commercial control strategy

- **Example: Fc Effector function activity**

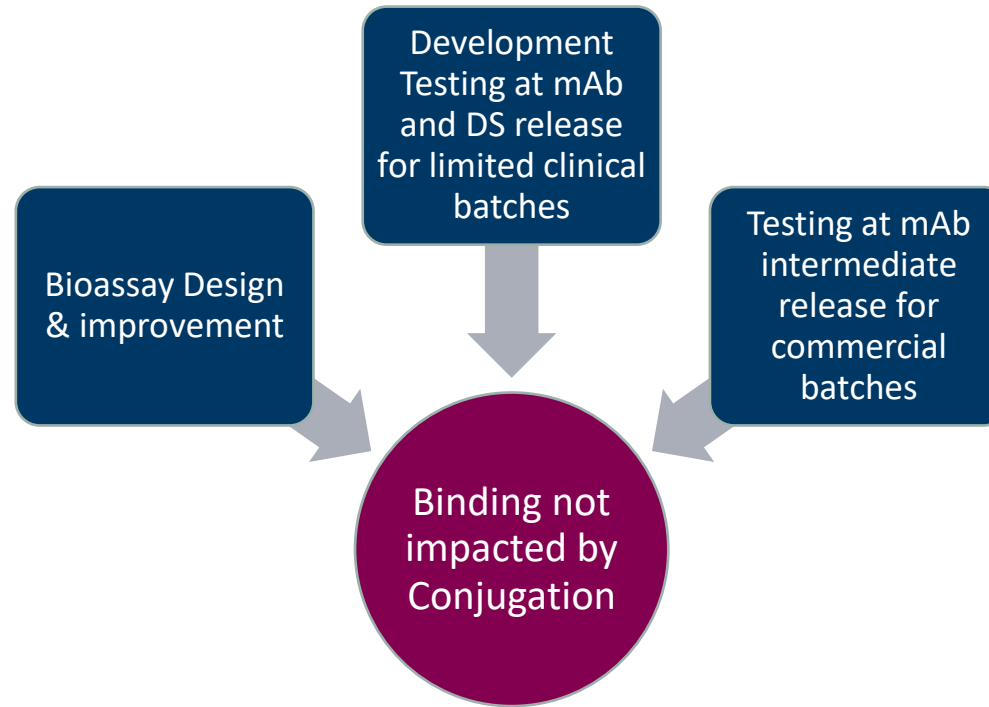


Process design & development knowledge v's Spec test

Is it necessary to repeat bioassay in both mAb intermediate and drug substance release specification tests?

Knowledge gained during development should inform the commercial control strategy

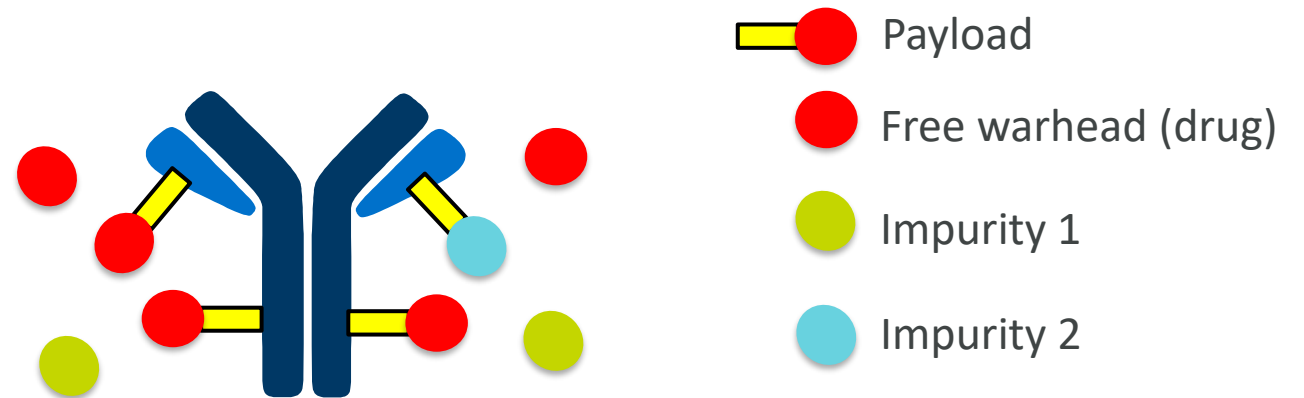
- **Example: Bioassay strategy**



Payload impurity control

Common approach possible across multiple ADCs

- Impurity risk
 - Do the known drug linker impurities conjugate or not?
 - Decision tree for assessment of impurities in linker-drug intermediates (IQ 2018 paper)¹



- What is the likelihood of carryover?
 - Use of in silico modelling & purge factor calculations
 - ADCs referred to in EMA PRIME Toolbox guidance²

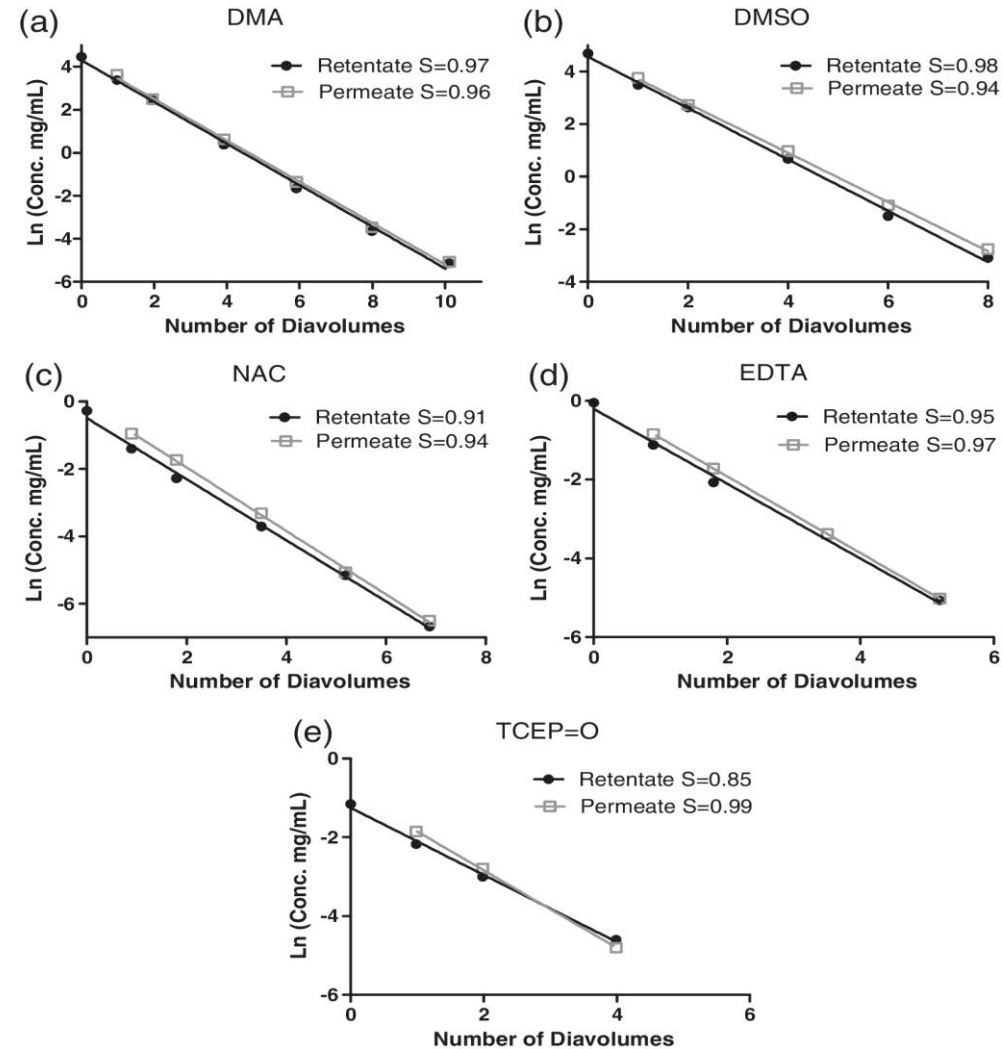
1. [Gong et al. AAPS PharmSciTech 19, 971-977 \(2018\) DOI: 10.1208/s12249-017-0943-6](https://doi.org/10.1208/s12249-017-0943-6)

2. https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/scientific-guideline/toolbox-guidance-scientific-elements-regulatory-tools-support-quality-data-packages-prime-certain_en.pdf



Process knowledge

Clearance of solvents and small molecule impurities in antibody drug conjugates via ultrafiltration and diafiltration operation¹



Do we need to routinely control non conjugatable & small molecule process impurities?

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA),
Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)
N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMA),
N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC),
Tris (2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP)



Adapted control strategy for ADCs

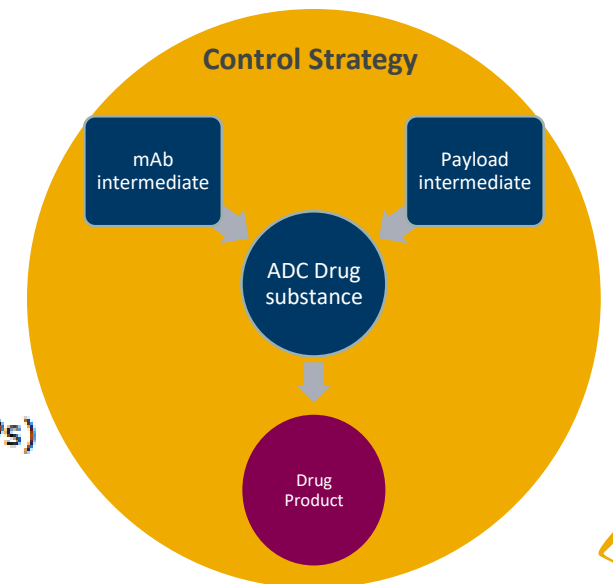
Majority of ADC's in development are for conditions of high unmet medical need

- Frequently subject to clinical acceleration
- For ADCs considering long processing times, increased likelihood for CMC to be on critical path

Potential for an Adapted Control Strategy¹ as outlined in EMA PRIME guidance impact ADCs?

Caution Required for ADCs

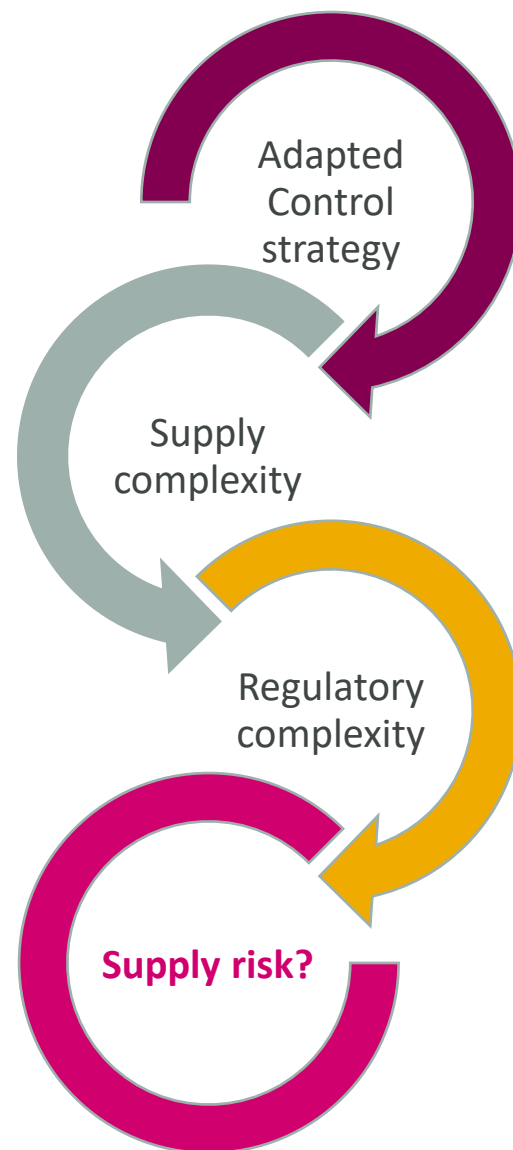
- Additional specification tests
- Additional in-process controls
- Additional process parameters
- A higher number of critical process parameters
- Narrower ranges for critical process parameters (CPPs)



Adapted control strategy for ADCs

Is this an appropriate approach for medicines of high unmet need with inherent supply chain complexity?

Potential significant impact for ADCs



- Additional testing (IPC, Release)
- Tighter CPPs

- Global supply chain
- Additional testing potentially leading to increase in production lead times
- Narrower ranges of CPPs risks more batch deviations, increasing lead time

- Global changes can take years to implement, widening a limit or removing a specification test is intensely difficult
- EMA increasingly important as a global reference authority for international markets, however reliance procedures still relatively new, often only MAAs in scope, not variations

- Ultimately an Adapted Control strategy can persist much longer into the product lifecycle as product needs to be manufactured to the tightest spec/parameters



Conclusion

- ADCs are complex products, with complicated supply chains
- Establishing a control strategy to ensure the highest quality medicinal product for patients is essential
- Optimising the control strategy to avoid duplication of testing is desired to reduce supply chain complexity and increase sustainability



Acknowledgements

- Michaela Wendeler
- Patrick Hussmann
- Chunlei Wang
- Shakir Muradymov
- Hayley Jackman
- Dawn Spiller
- Mark Pellet



Questions?



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