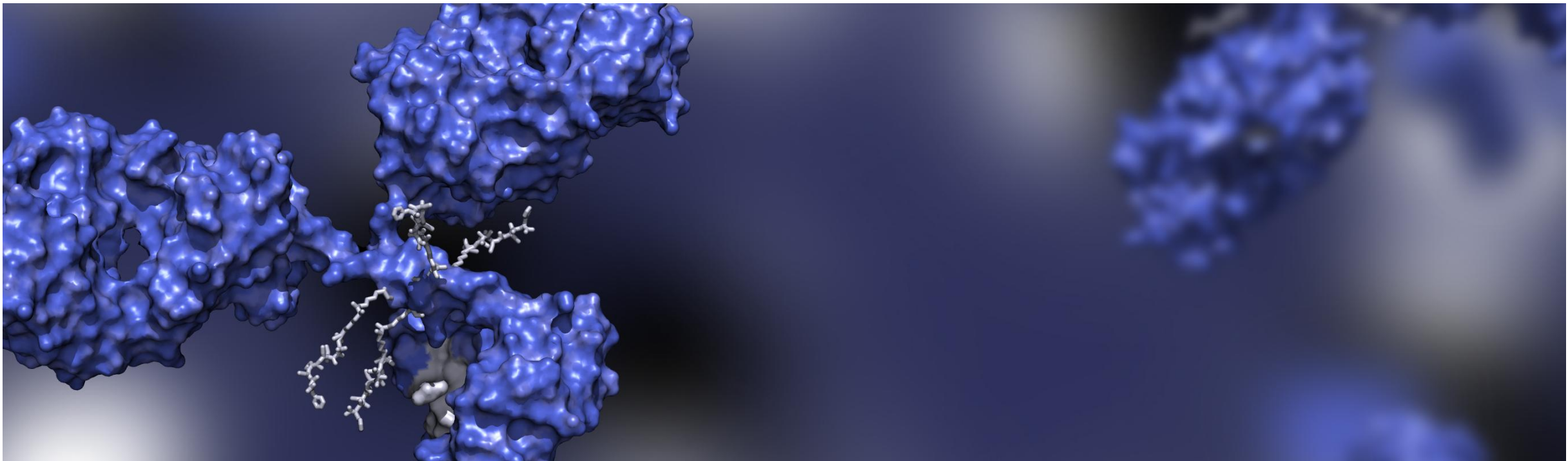




Diving Into the Complexities of Non-Natural Amino Acid Antibodies for ADCs with Innovative Mass Spec Approaches

Hirsh Nanda

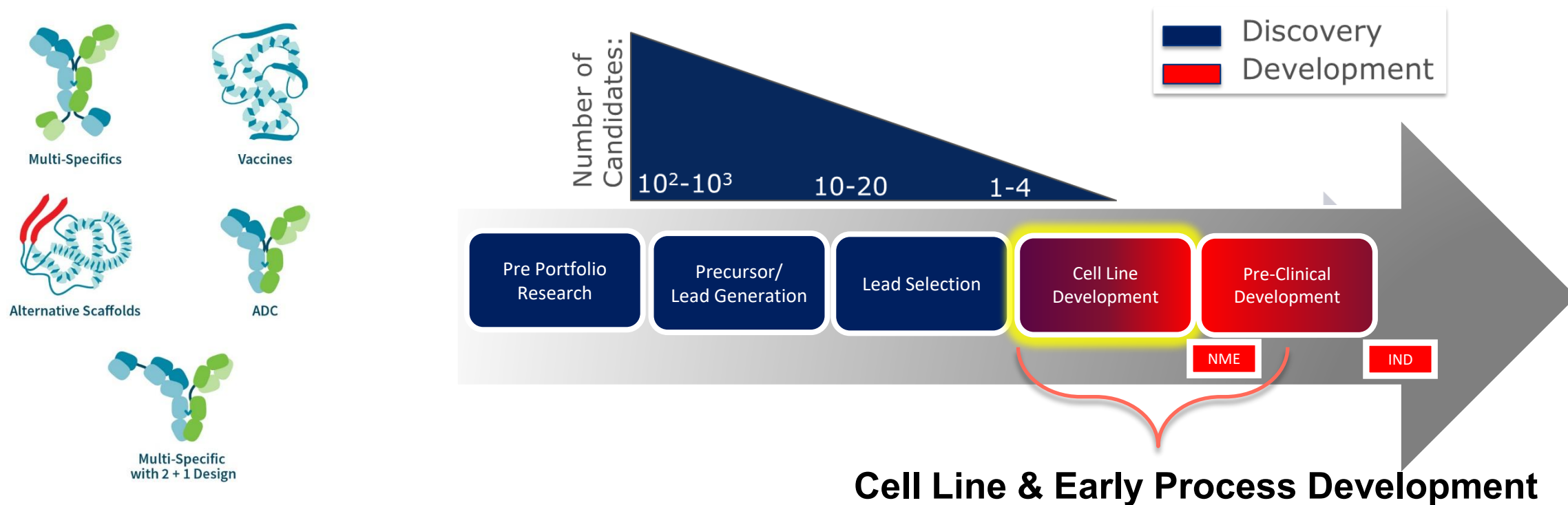
Director – Analytical Sciences
Cell Engineering & Analytical Sciences, Therapeutic Development & Supply
Johnson & Johnson Innovative Medicine
Springhouse, PA

Antibody drug conjugate with four drug compounds
linked to IgG immunoglobulin

Outline

- 1 Introduction to Cell Engineering & Analytical Sciences (CEAS)**
- 2 Antibody Drug Conjugates & Site-Specific Conjugation**
- 3 Transfection Pool – Confirmation of mAb Expression**
- 4 Single Cell Cloning – Optimizing amber suppression**
- 5 Reduced Scale Bioreactor – Optimizing for product quality**

Cell Engineering & Analytical Sciences (CEAS) Bridges Discovery and Development



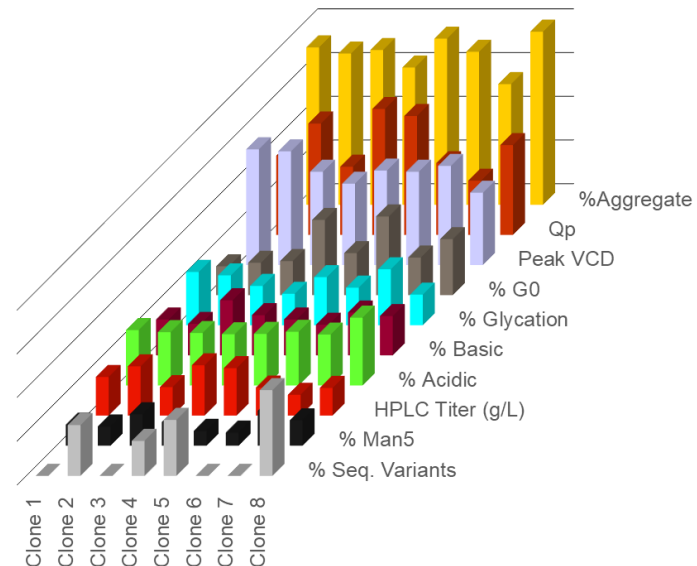
- Build a Platform that Enables Selection of Clonal Manufacturing Cell Lines with High Expression & Product Quality
- Molecule knowledgebase enables transition to development work
- Fit for purpose analytical and process ensure the success of each program

Cell Line Development Process



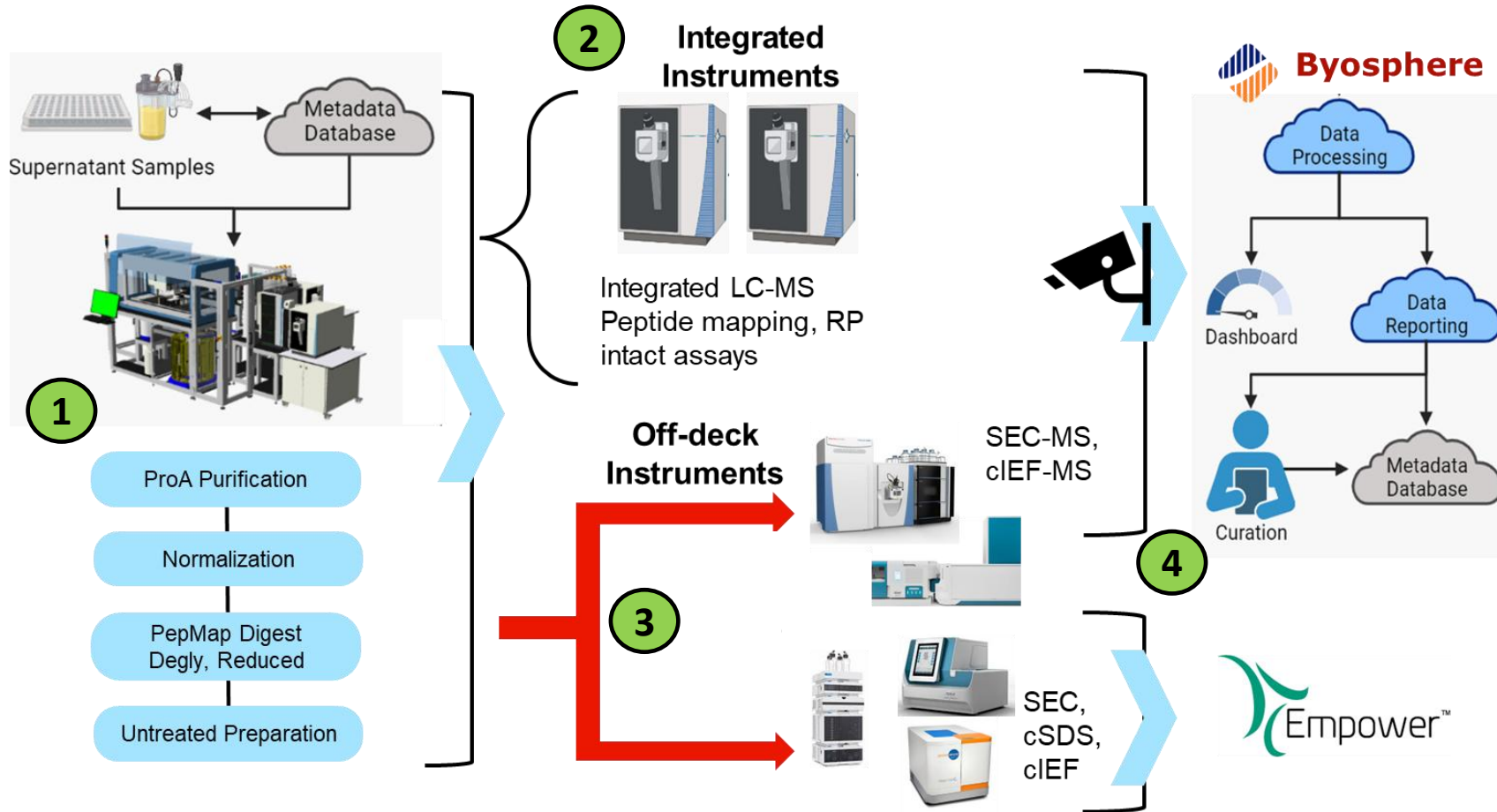
★ Points of analytical testing

- Screening 100's of clones in increasing representative cell culture conditions
- Integrated analytical testing at each stage used to cutdown clone list
- Top clones move into small scale bioreactors for final evaluation (titer and PQ)



In depth, multi-parametric characterization drives final clone decision

End to End Pipeline: for streamlined data processing & report generation assists the scientist in validating results and reduces turn-around-time

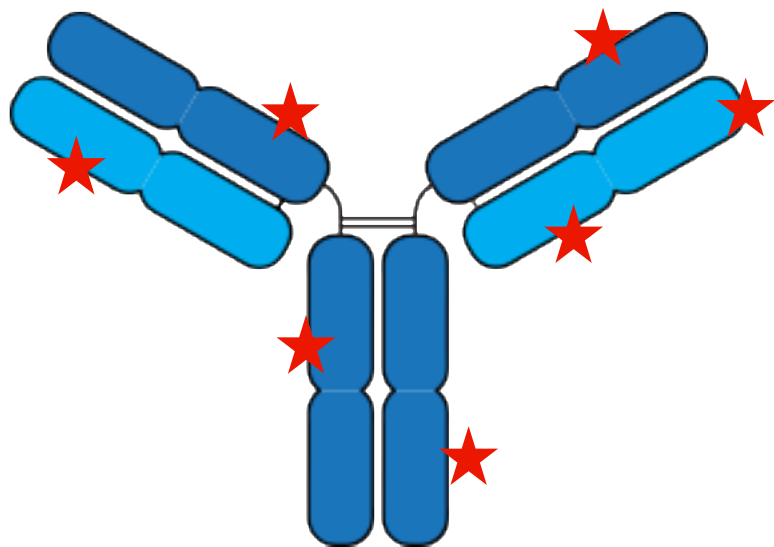


- 1. Analytical Request & Sample Prep Automation**
- 2. Integrated LC-MS enables automatic data acquisition.**
- 3. Off-deck Instruments:** Sample plates automatically generated.
- 4. Automated data processing & report generation:**
 - Byosphere server for MS assays
 - Empower server for separation / purity assays

Outline

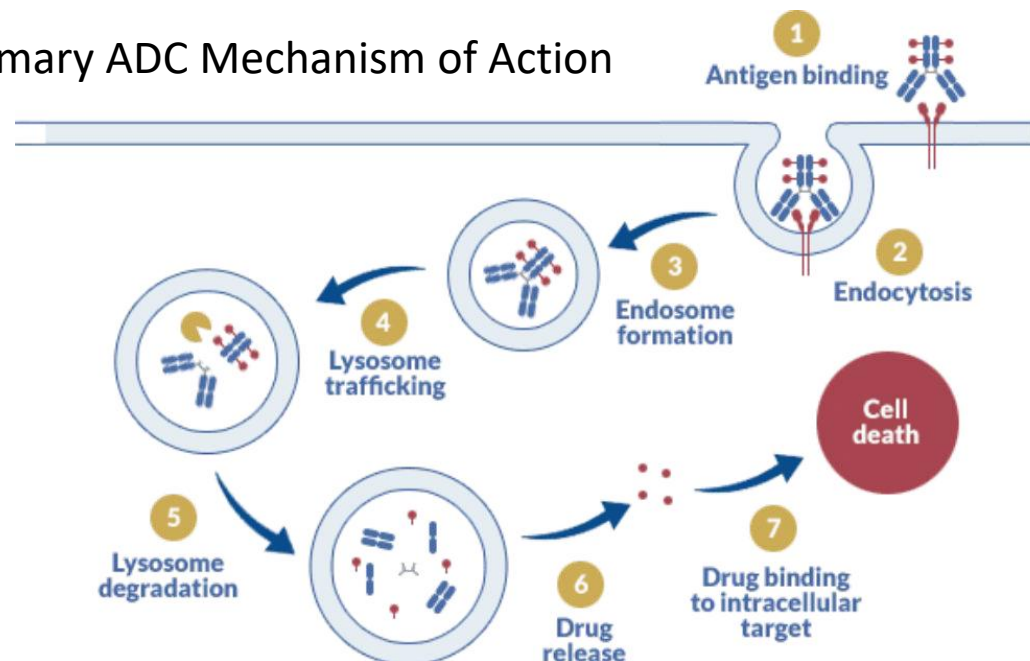
- 1 **Introduction to Cell Engineering & Analytical Sciences (CEAS)**
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Antibody Drug Conjugates (ADC) Targeted Therapies for Cytotoxic Payloads



Lys conjugated (ADC)

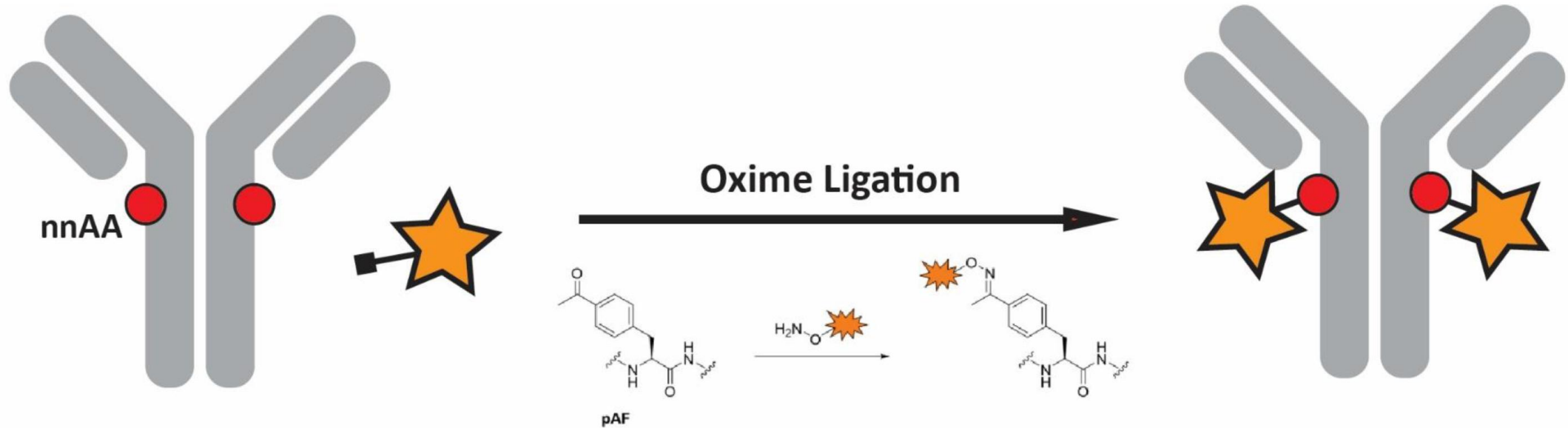
Primary ADC Mechanism of Action



- Typical linker/payload conjugated to Lys or Cys sites
- Result in heterogenous distribution across the molecule
- Difficult to control drug antibody ratio (DAR)
- Potential impact to: Molecule stability, Binding & pK (safety & efficacy)

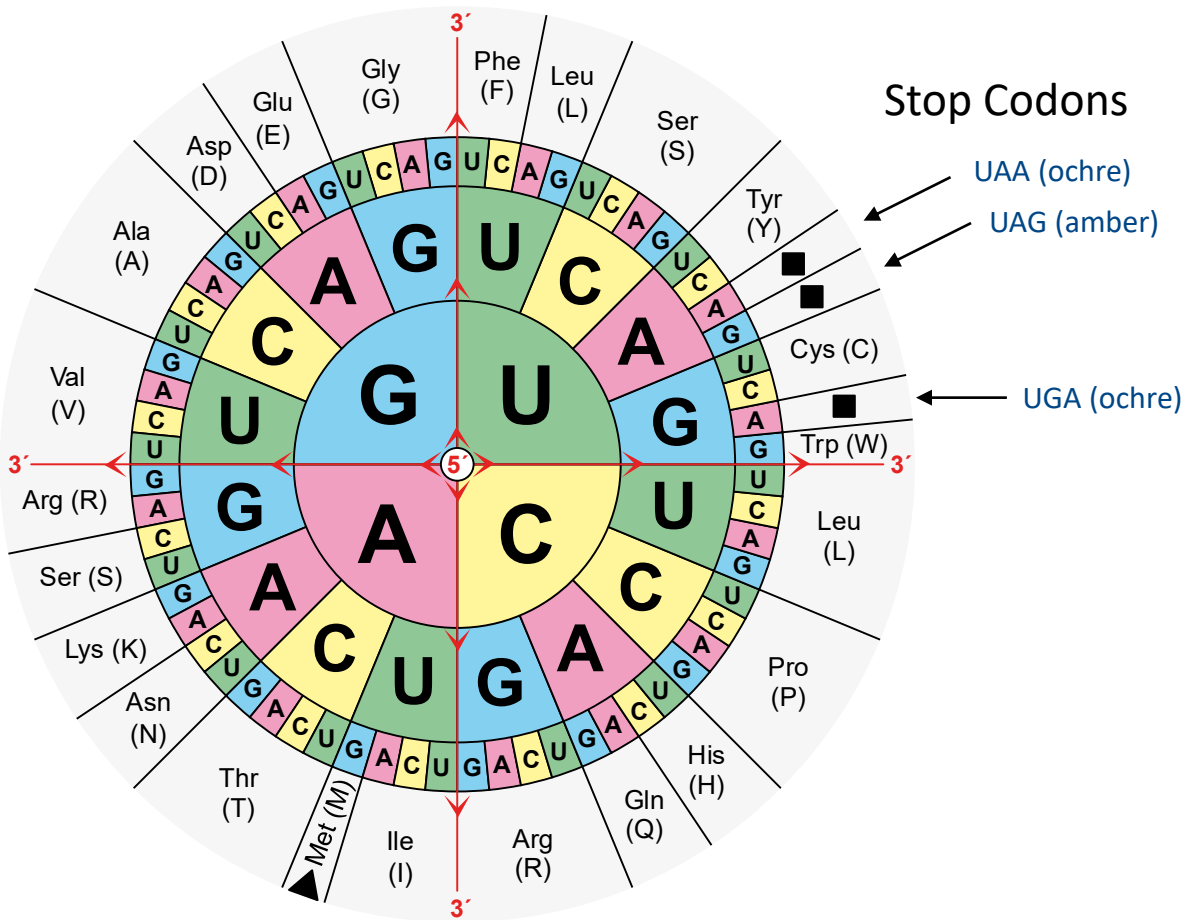
Achieving More Consistent ADC with Site Specific Conjugation

Antibody-Drug Conjugates (ADCs) by nnAA Insertion



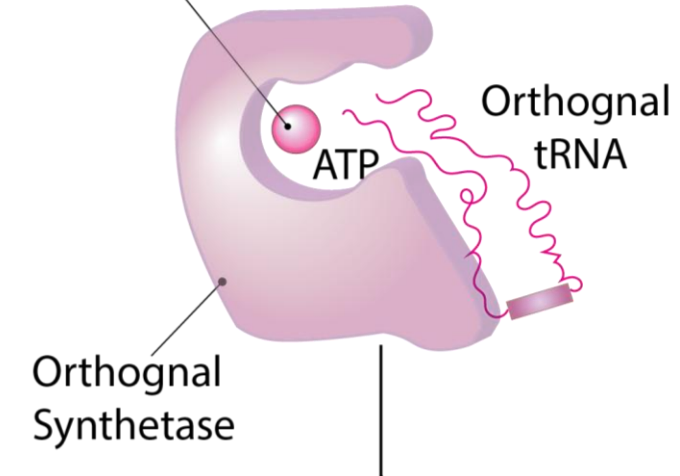
- Non-natural amino acid (para-acetyl phenylalanine) pAF incorporated into mAb sequence
- Genetic code-extension enables site specific placement of pAF
- Bio-orthogonal ligation chemistry – no off-site reactions

Re-Engineering the Genetic Code

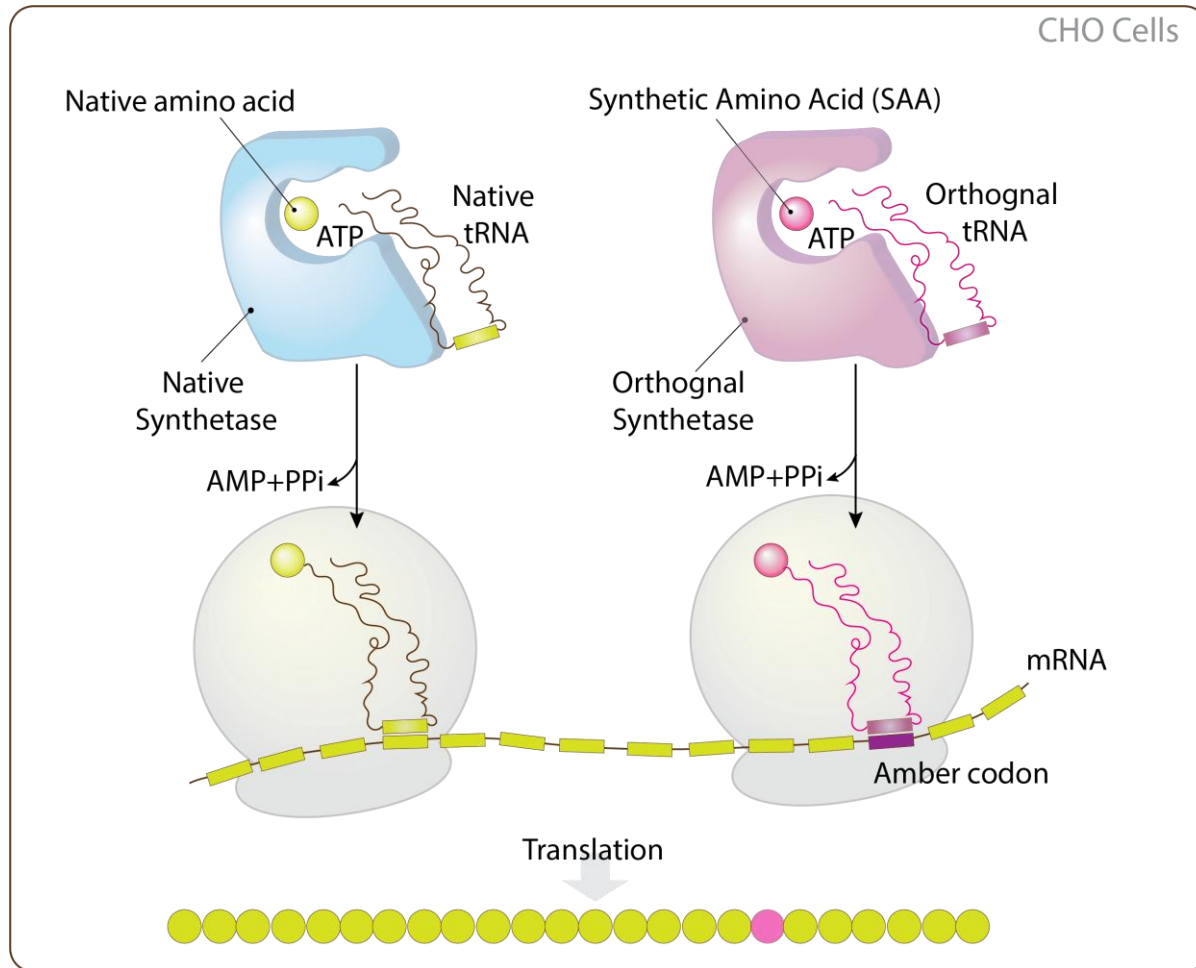


- Typically stop codons serve to terminate translation
- Re-program the **amber** stop codon (**UAG**) to code for the nnAA
- Introduce orthogonal translation elements to the CHO Cell

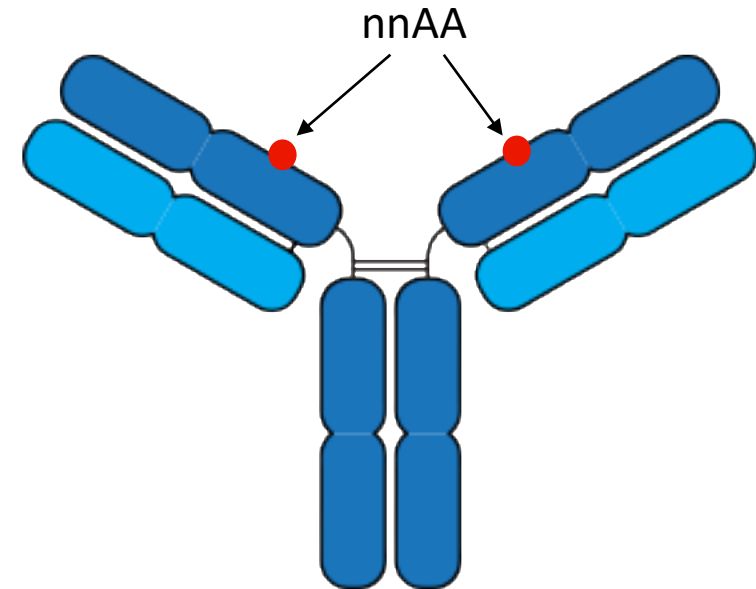
Synthetic Amino Acid (SAA)



Translation Machinery Over-writes amber stop codon with nnAA



Full length mAb with site specific nnAA incorporated into the heavy chain



In the absence of the nnAA amber still functions as a stop codon. Resulting in N-term truncated HC.

Considerations in Developing Cell Lines with nnAA Expression



- Is the molecule forming correctly?
- How efficient is amber suppression?
- Product quality comparison between clones?
- How does engineering the genetic code impact cell function?

Outline

- 1 Introduction to Cell Engineering & Analytical Sciences (CEAS)**

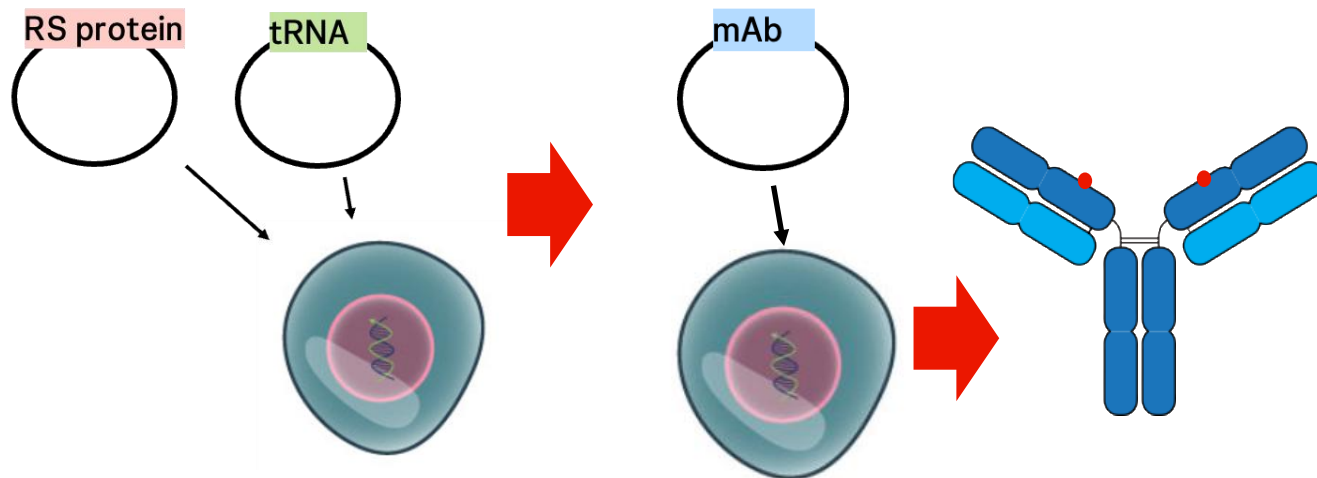
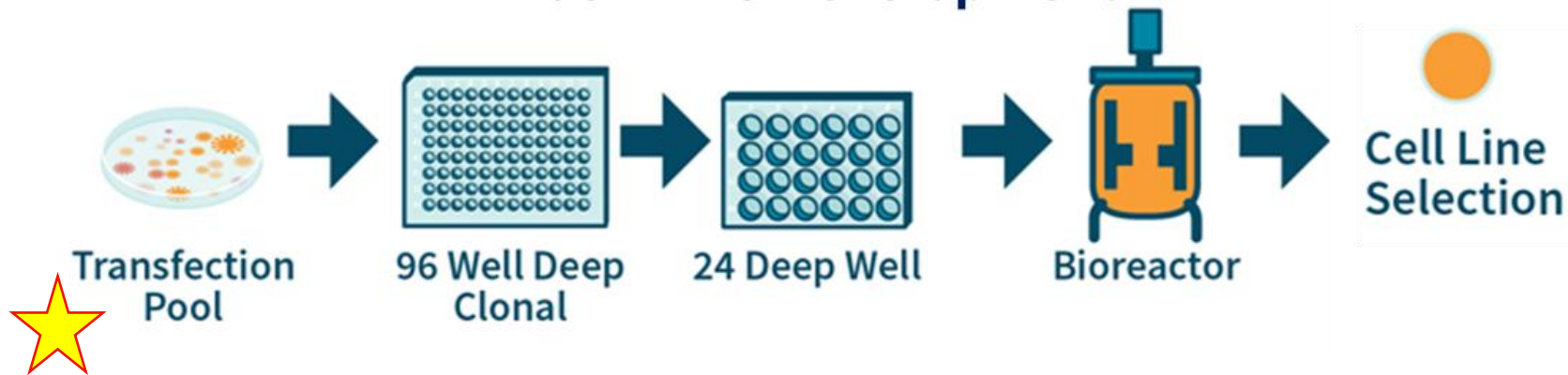
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- 3 Transfection Pool – Confirmation of mAb Expression**

- 4 Single Cell Cloning – Optimizing amber suppression**

- 5 Reduced Scale Bioreactor – Optimizing for product quality**

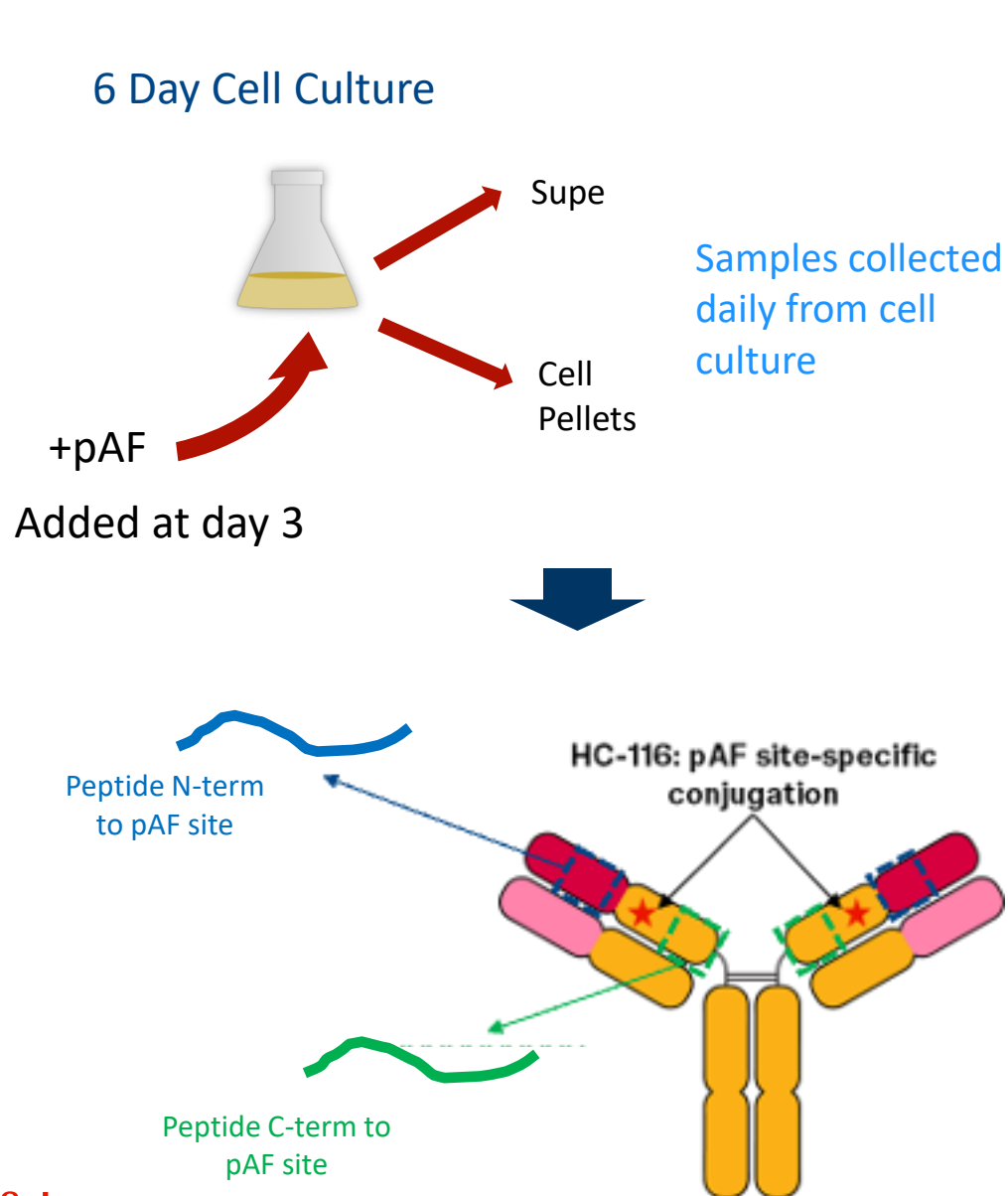
Cell Line Development Process



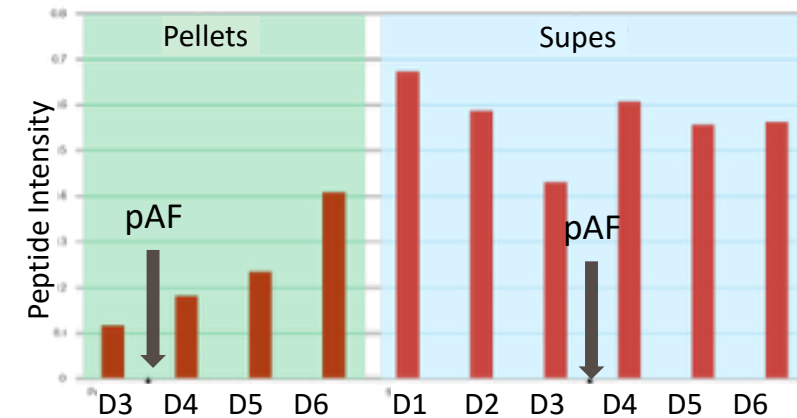
Transfection pool generation:

- Generate a parent cell line with successfully integrated RS gene & tRNA
- Transfect mAb of interest
- Analytical: confirm proper molecule expression

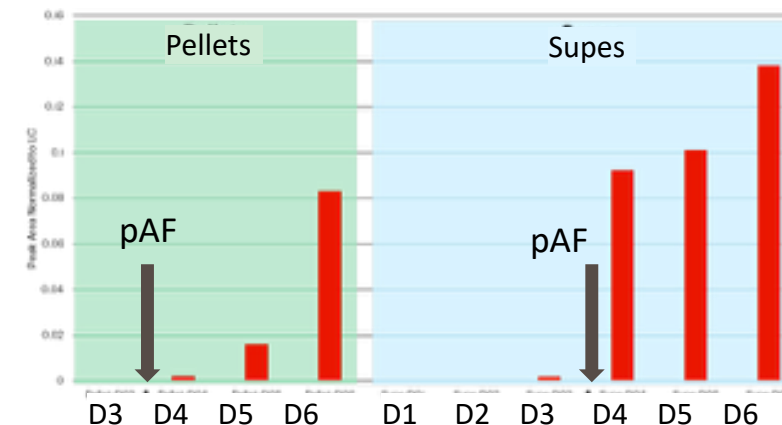
Monitoring cell culture dynamics and mAb expression after pAF is added



N-term Peptide

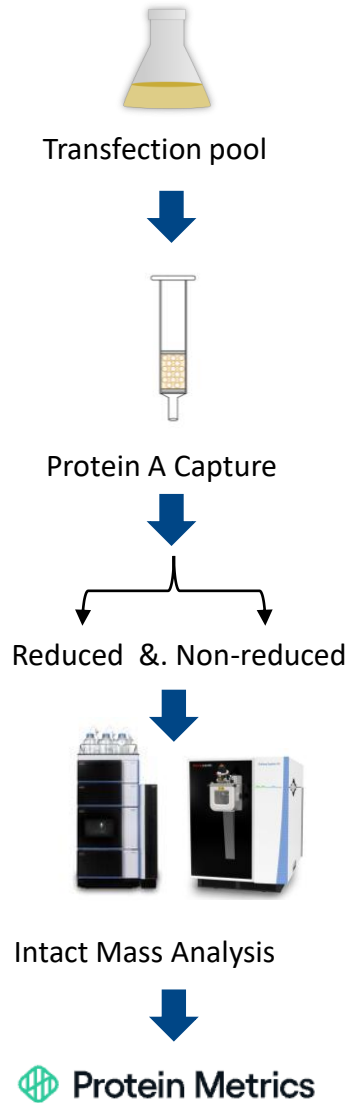


C-term Peptide

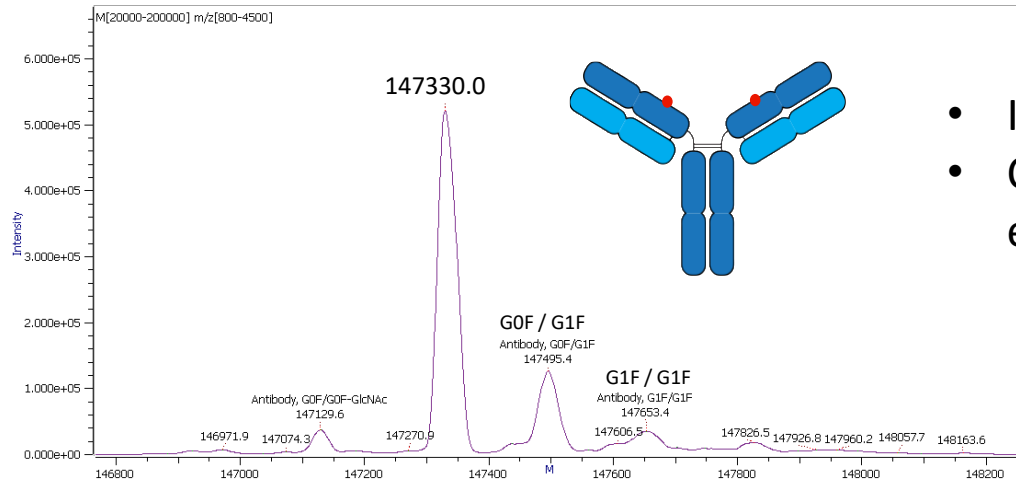


- C-term peptide is only detected after nnAA is added to the feed (Day 3)

Confirming Molecule Expression: Intact Mass & Subunit Analysis

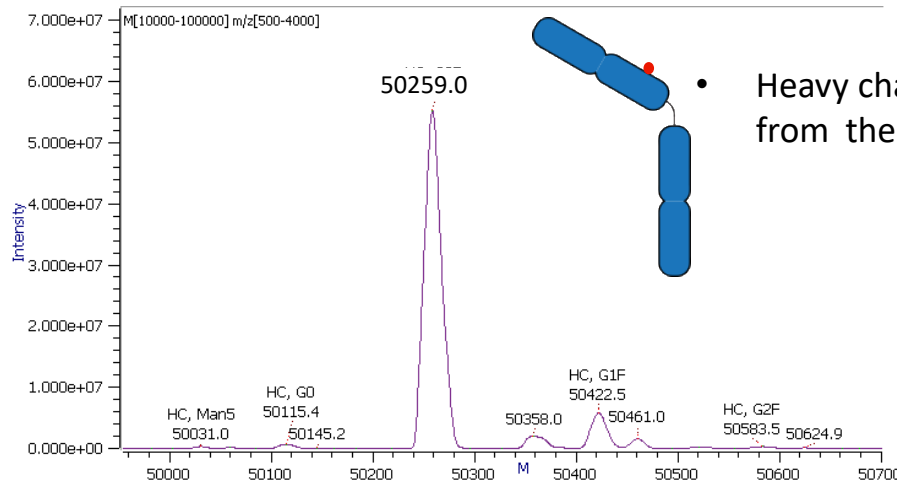


Intact mAb



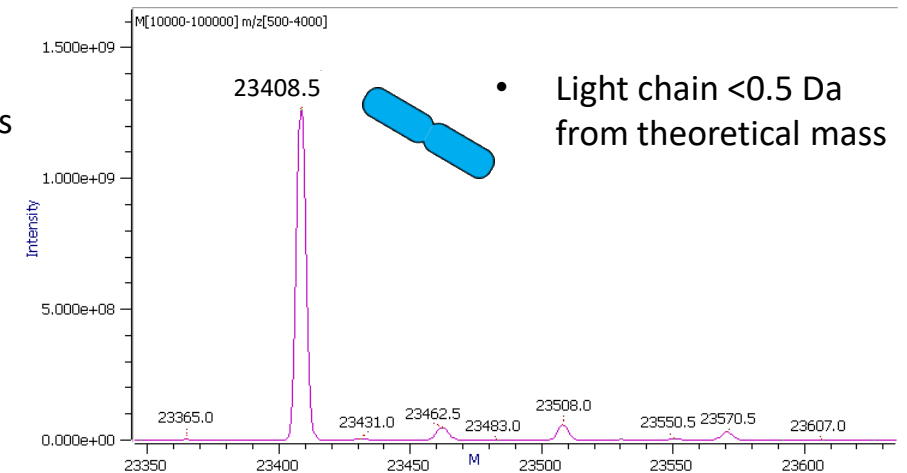
- Intact antibody <0.4Da from theoretical mass
- Confirm amber readthrough and full length mAb expression

Reduced HC



- Heavy chain < 1.2Da from theoretical mass

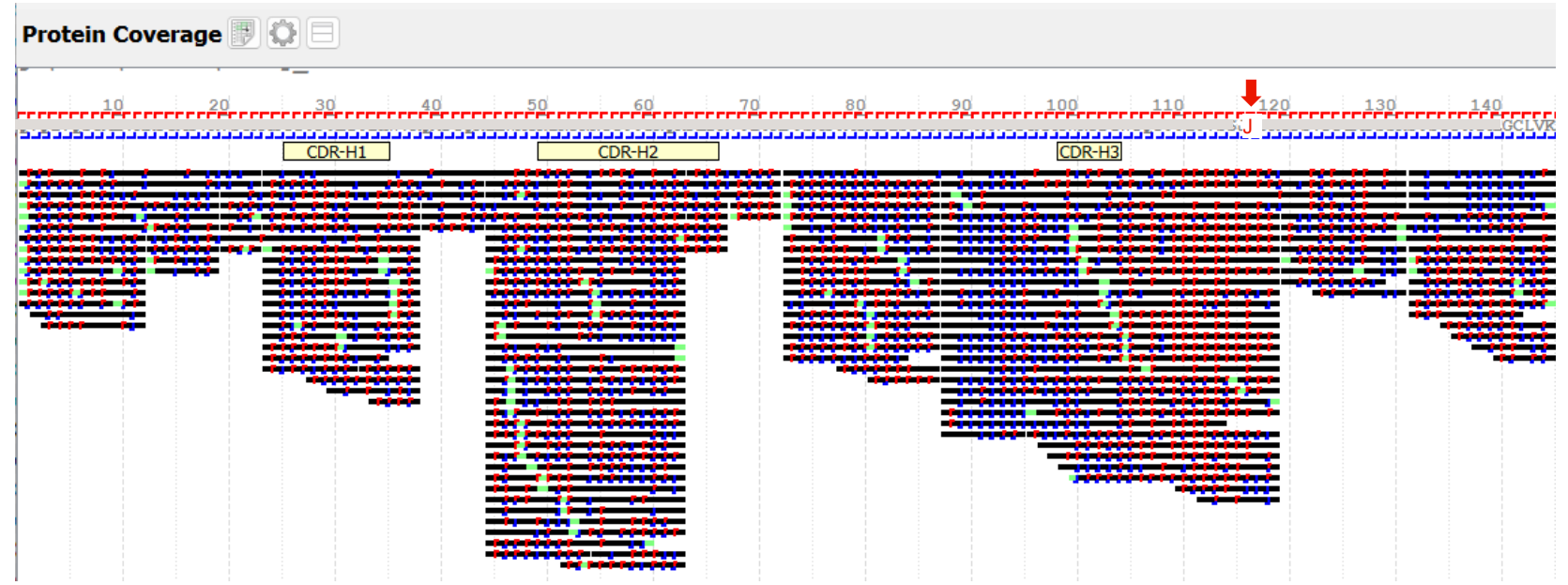
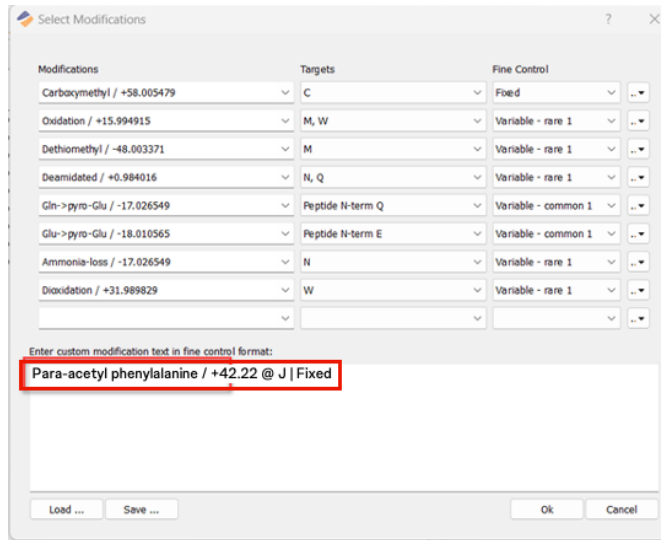
Reduced LC



- Light chain <0.5 Da from theoretical mass

Confirming Molecule Expression: Site Specific nnAA Insertion

Creating a method that recognizes 21st aa



- Fixed modification in Byosphere to residue 'J'
- nnAA inserted in framework after CDR regions
- Confirmed by MS2 fragmentation of entire antibody sequence

Outline

- 1 Introduction to Cell Engineering & Analytical Sciences (CEAS)**

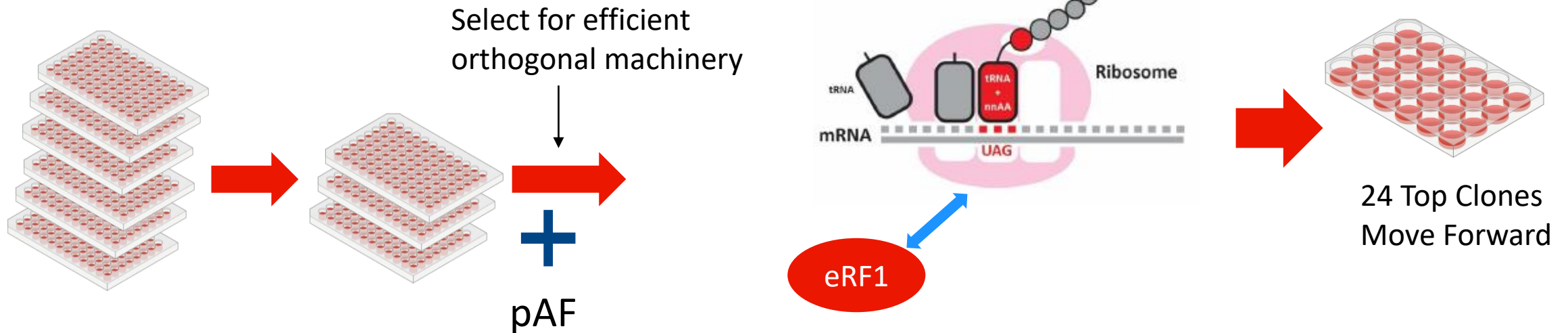
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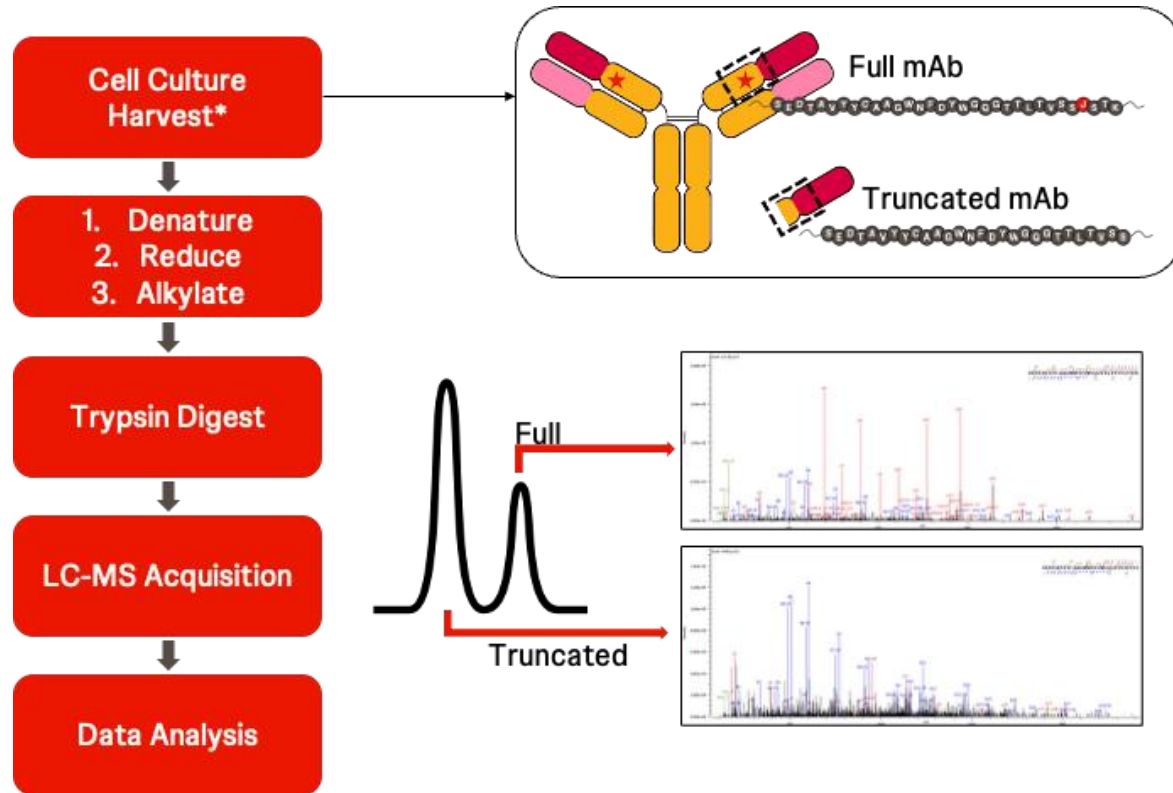
Cell Line Development Process



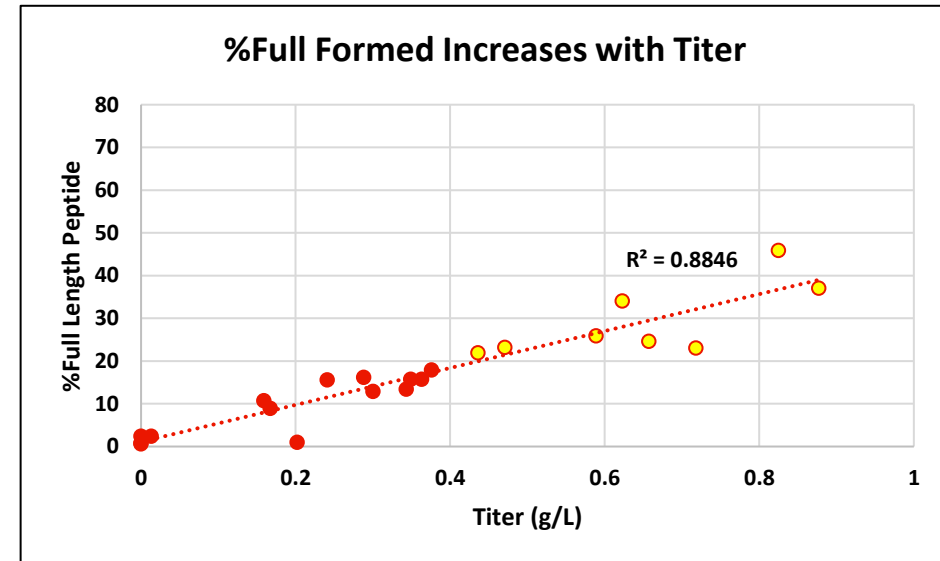
Cherry pick: confluence & viability

J&J

Screening for Efficient Amber Suppression will Improve Overall Titer & Yield



Directly Monitor the Truncated Peptide



- Wide variation in amber suppression between clones
- Choose clones with high nnAA incorporation for further evaluation

Outline

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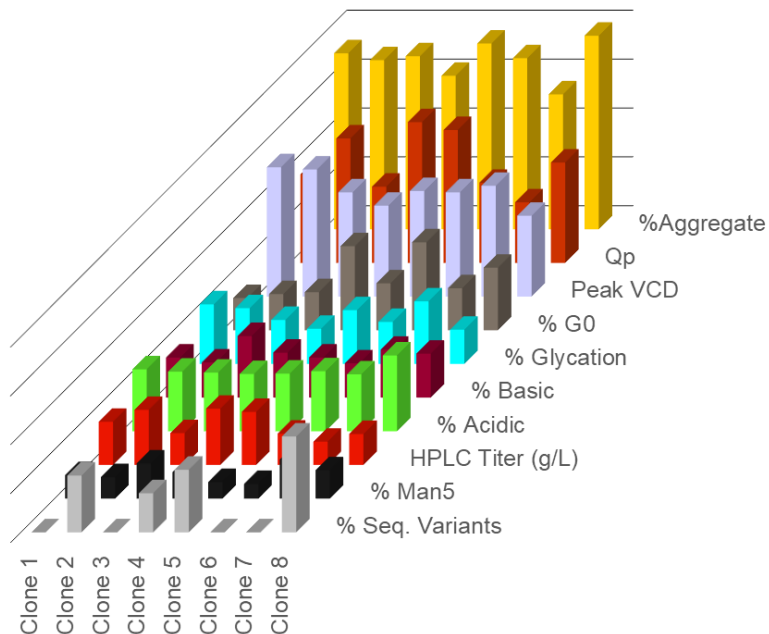
- 5 Reduced Scale Bioreactor – Optimizing for product quality**

Cell Line Development Process

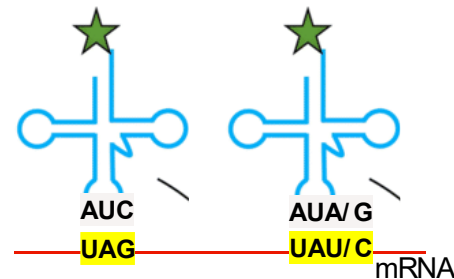


Screening Clones for Propensity of Mistranslation Events

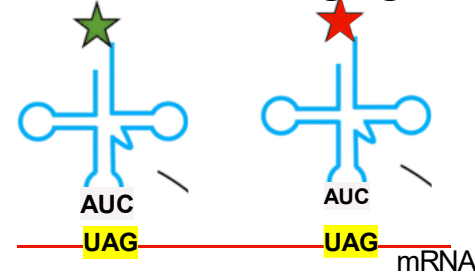
In-depth PQ Characterization



Wobble Pairing



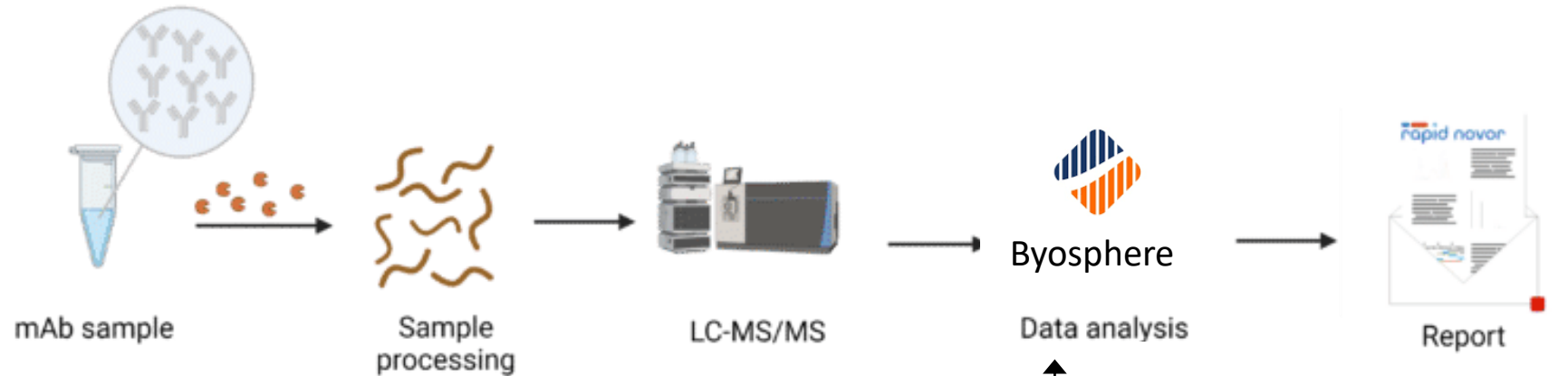
tRNA Mischarging



Misincorporation among the 20 amino acids often related to codon similarity

		Second letter				Third letter
		U	C	A	G	
First letter	U	UUU } Phe UUC } UUA } Leu UUG }	UCU } Ser UCC } UCA } UCG }	UAU } Tyr UAC } UAA Stop UAG Stop	UGU } Cys UGC } UGA Stop UGG Trp	U C A G
	C	CUU } Leu CUC } CUA } CUG }	CCU } Pro CCC } CCA } CCG }	CAU } His CAC } CAA } Gln CAG }	CGU } Arg CGC } CGA } CGG }	U C A G
	A	AUU } Ile AUC } AUA } AUG Met	ACU } Thr ACC } ACA } ACG }	AAU } Asn AAC } AAA } Lys AAG }	AGU } Ser AGC } AGA } Arg AGG }	U C A G
	G	GUU } Val GUC } GUA } GUG }	GCU } Ala GCC } GCA } GCG }	GAU } Asp GAC } GAA } Glu GAG }	GGU } Gly GGC } GGA } GGG }	U C A G

Extending our Misincorporation Analysis for the Expanded Genetic Code



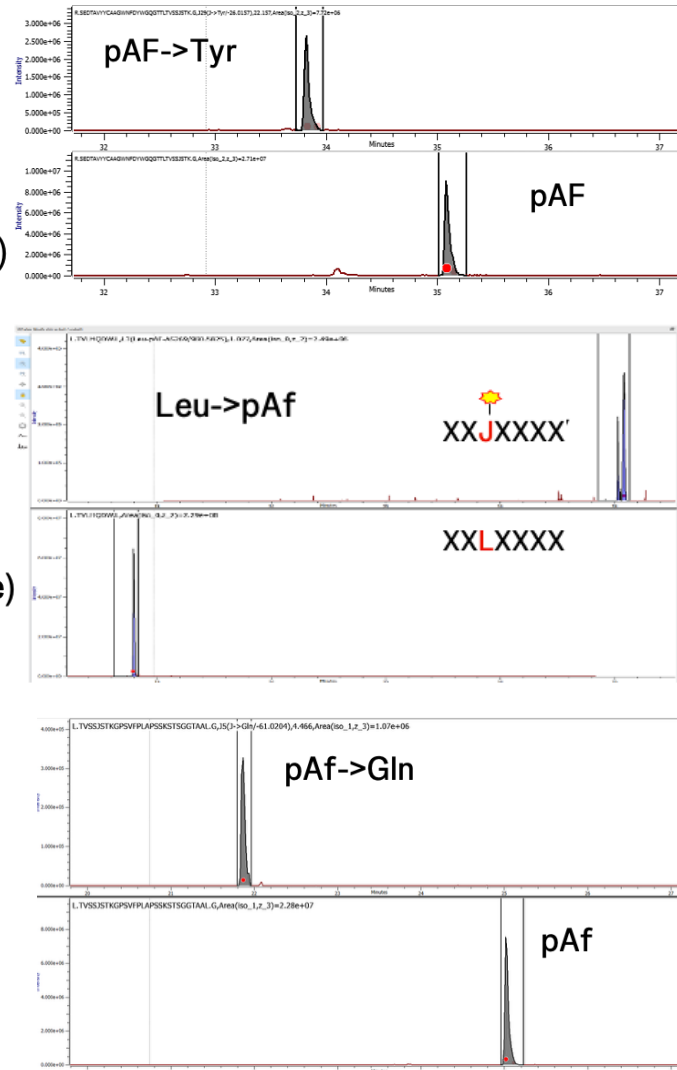
pAF (UAG) {
Tyr (UAU, UAC)
Leu (UUG)
Ser (UCG)
Trp (UGG)
Gln (CAG)
Lys (AAG)
Glu (GAG)
Phe (mischarge)

Additions to the modification search list

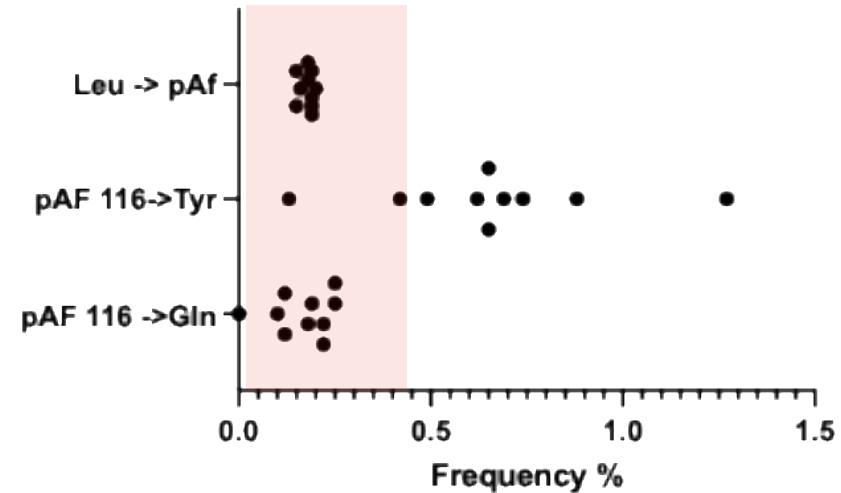
- Include all single base pair substitutions - potential codon wobble
- Phe – structural similarity – potential tRNA mischarging
- pAF substitutions could lead to DAR lower than target or off-site conjugations

Extending our Misincorporation Analysis for the Expanded Genetic Code

pAF (UAG) {
Tyr (UAU, UAC)
Leu (UUG)
Ser (UCG)
Trp (UGG)
Gln (CAG)
Lys (AAG)
Glu (GAG)
Phe (mischarge)



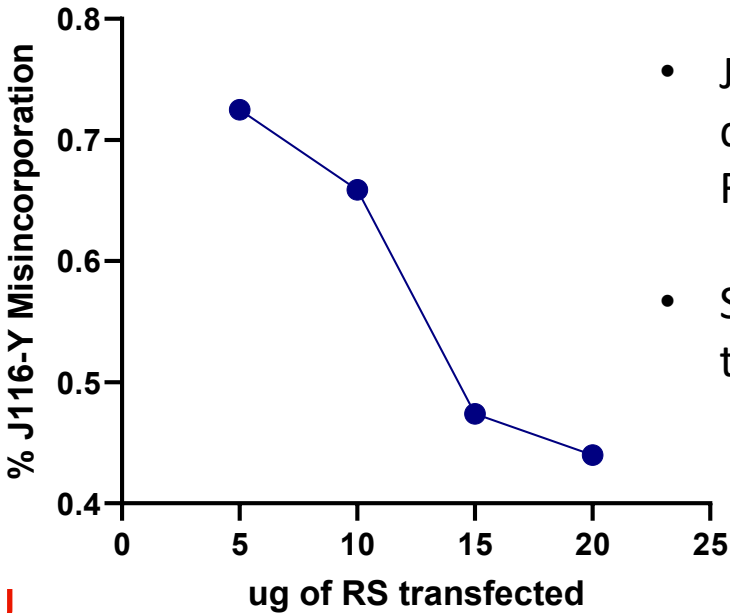
Distribution by Clone



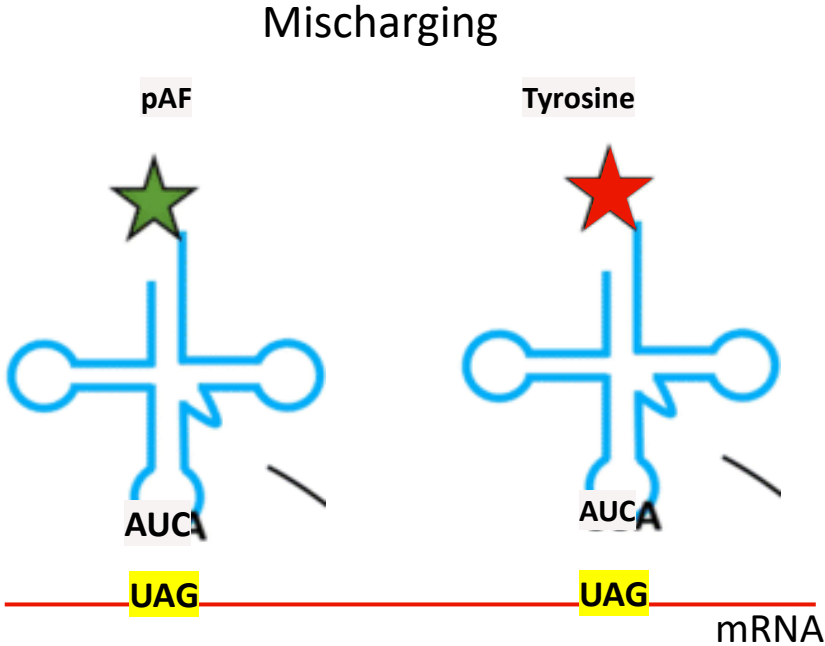
- Only a few misincorporated species involving the pAF site are identified
- AA substitutions are minimized by choosing the optimal clone from the ambr bioreactor run

Mechanism for Misincorporation Events with Tyr

Sample Name	J116->Tyr (-26.0157Da)
Clones with increasing levels of RS expression	0.725
	0.659
	0.474
	0.440

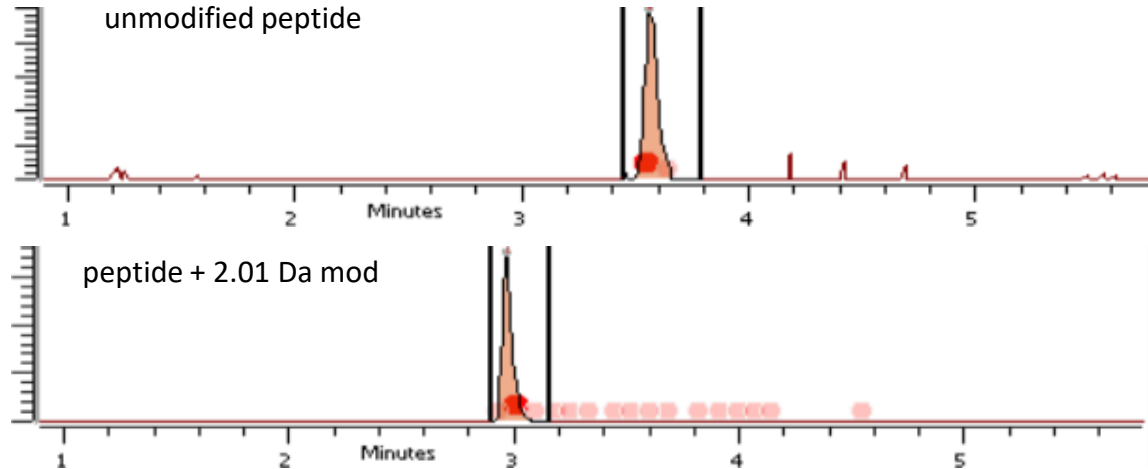


- J116->Tyr misincorporation decreases in clones with higher RS expression
- Suggesting that a mischarging is taking effect.

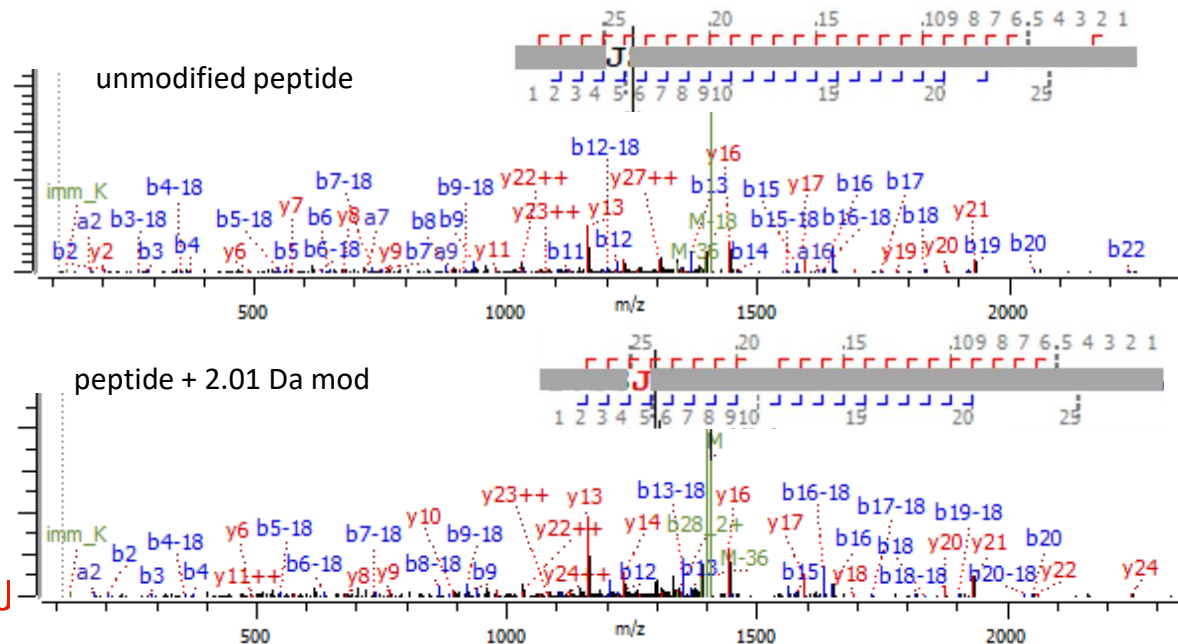


Searching for pAF modifications and/or potential AA byproducts

Peptide mapping with wild card search to look for modified forms of the nnAA

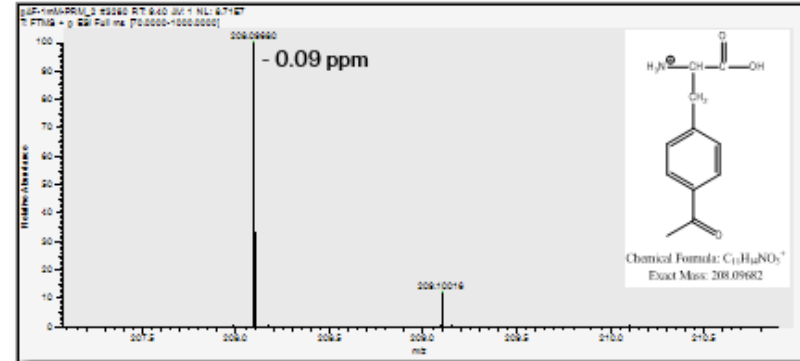
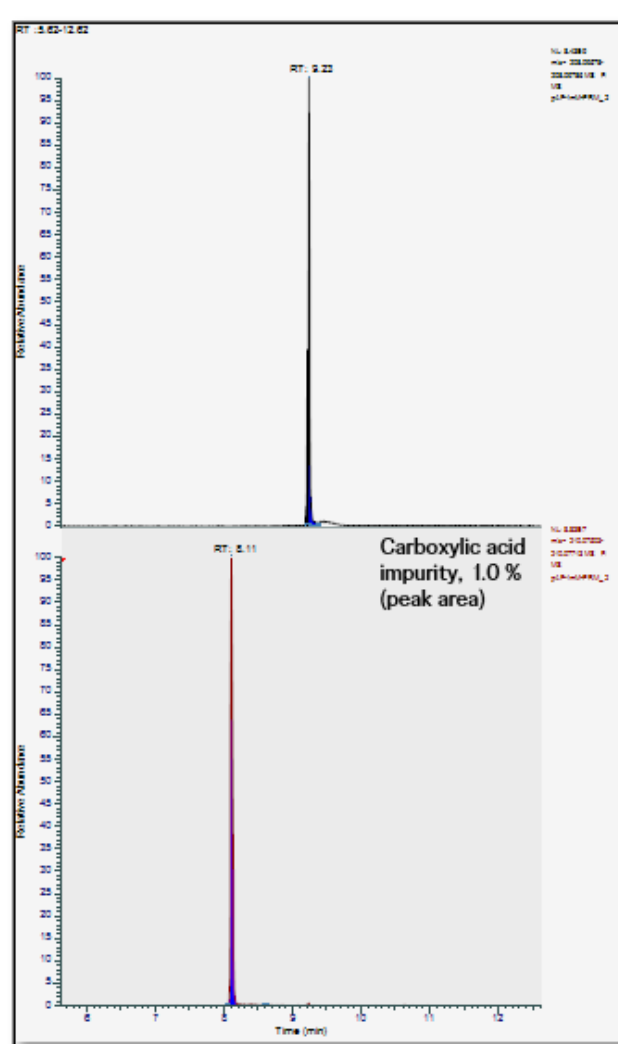


- Modified form of pAF (+2 Da) observed in wild-card search
- -16 Da mass shift also observed at same RT
- Approximate relative abundance of all species ~1.5%



Accurate Mass and Fragment Ion Spectra

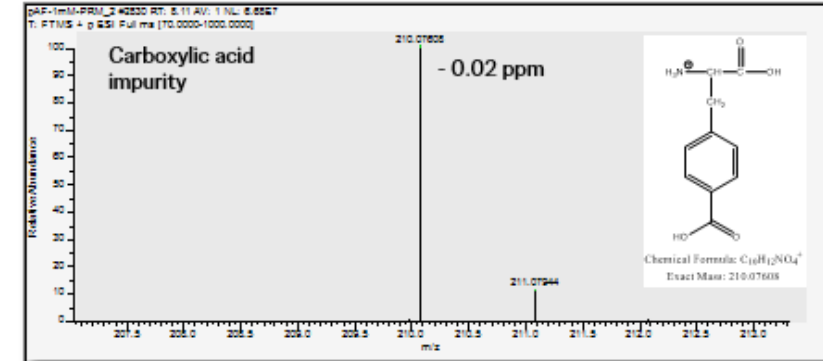
LC/MS Analysis of pAF Raw Material



Sample Elemental Composition Results

Searched Mass: 208.09621757813

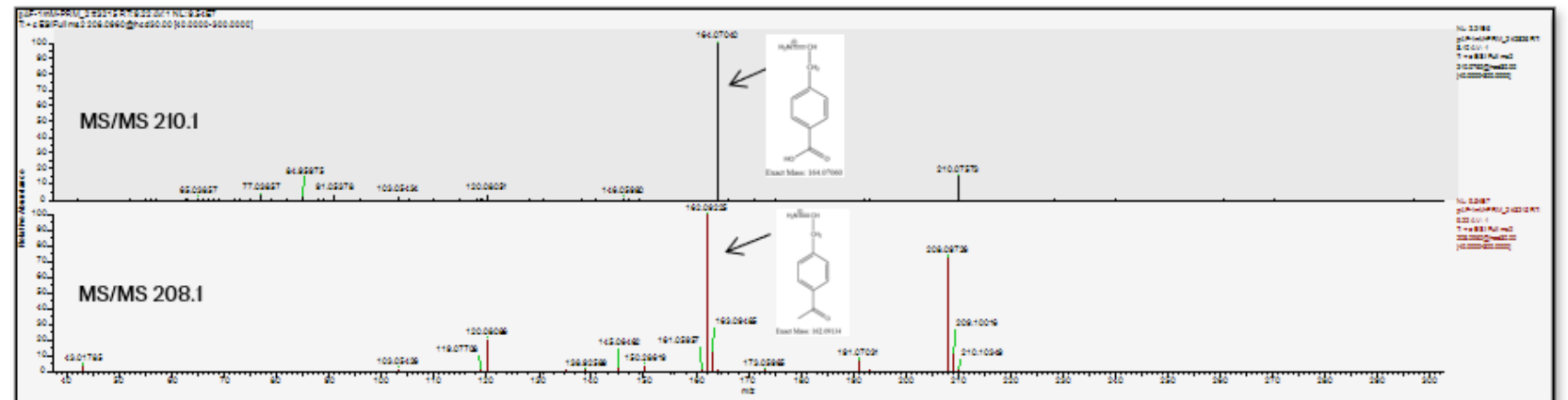
Formula	Mass	RD8	Delta (ppm)
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_2$	208.0962	5.5	-0.087
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_2$	208.09713	1	-1.579
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_2^{13}C$	209.09731	1	-2.438
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_2$	208.09616	2	3.071
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_2$	208.09751	1.5	-3.381
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_2^{13}C$	209.09766	1.5	-4.024
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_2$	208.09579	1.5	4.073



Sample Elemental Composition Results

Searched Mass: 210.0760833296

Formula	Mass	RD8	Delta (ppm)
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$	210.07608	5.5	-0.079
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$	210.07639	1	-1.498
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_4^{13}C$	211.07657	1	-2.338
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$	210.07555	0	2.544
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$	210.07540	2	3.109
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_4^{13}C$	211.07607	1.5	-3.282
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$	210.07523	1.5	4.033

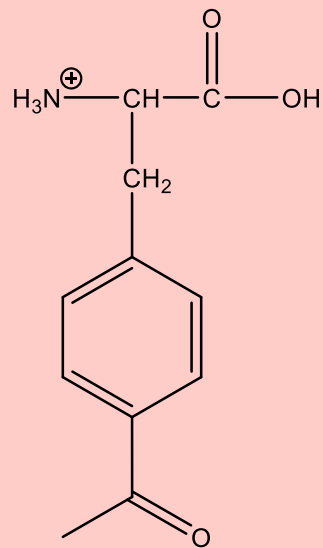


Note: MS accurate mass data provides elemental composition and MS/MS can support structure or indicate certain functional group information to propose structure above additional experiments are required to confirm structure of impurity

pAF species

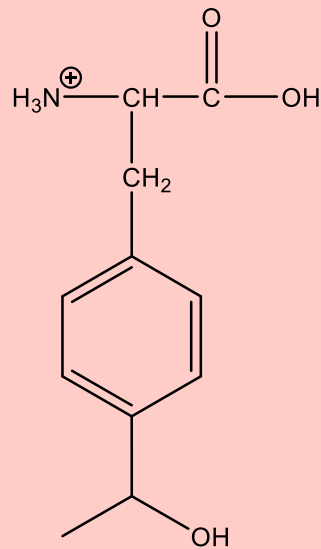
High Res -Accurate Mass experiments indicate a closer match to carboxylic acid pAF impurity

Para-acetyl Phenylalanine



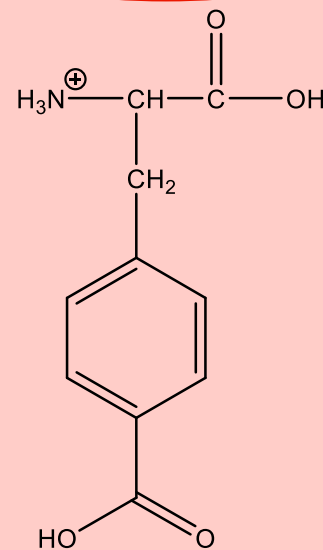
Chemical Formula: C₁₁H₁₄NO₃⁺
Exact Mass: 208.09682

Suspected impurity
(from low-res MS)



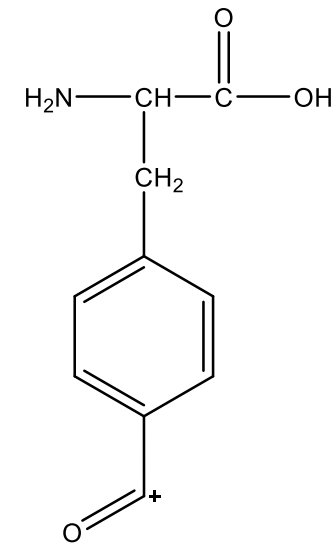
Chemical Formula: C₁₁H₁₆NO₃⁺
Exact Mass: 210.11247

Revised impurity ID
(from high-res MS)



Chemical Formula: C₁₀H₁₂NO₄⁺
Exact Mass: 210.07608

In source water loss
→
- 18.0 Da

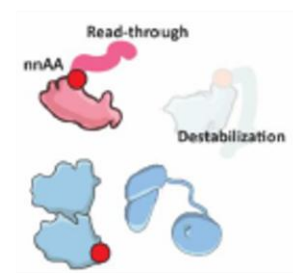
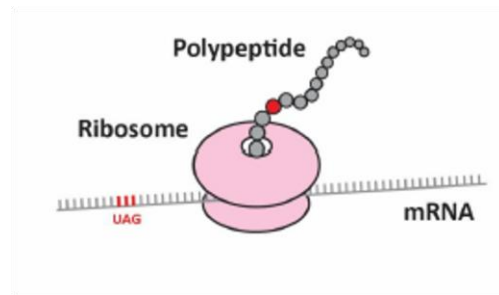


Exact Mass: 192.06552

Impurity was confirmed using a synthesized standard

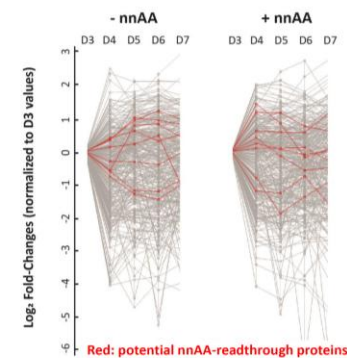
Conclusions

- Non-natural amino acids are a unique technology for enabling site-specific ADC
- Developing and leveraging the correct analytical tools can ensure the development of manufacturing ready cell lines
 - Ensure correct molecule expression and site insertion of the nnAA at trfx pool
 - Screen clones for efficient amber suppression machinery
 - Characterize reduced scale model bioreactor material to minimize amino acid substitutions and ensure purity of the raw materials
- Proteomic analysis can also enable profiling of the modified host cell to further ensure a robust cell line



Host CHO proteins are potentially affected by the amber stop codon suppression

Profiling Expression Dynamics



Red: potential nnAA-readthrough proteins

Ingenuity Pathway Analysis



Acknowledgements

Johnson & Johnson
Innovative Medicine

Cell Engineering & Analytical Sciences

Partha Chowdhury

Analytical Sciences team

Andy Mahan
Michael Poltash
Kristen Nields
Bo Zhai
Elsa Gorre
Eric Beil
Chris Sauer
Mona Goli
Matthew Amaral

Bob Hepler
Megan Sharma
Caleen Dayaratna
Hans Waldenmaier
Ben Negron
Harsha Gunawardena
Gihoon Lee
Riley Schaefer

Alex Zhai
Abby Chiang



J&J PROTEIN METRICS

Cell Line Development

Tom Kelly
Elizabeth Sorichillo
Lauren Kraft
Annabel Torres
Mohammad Hossain
Hillary Miller
Gargi Roy
... many others in CLD group

Analytical Development

Adam Evans

Ambrx team



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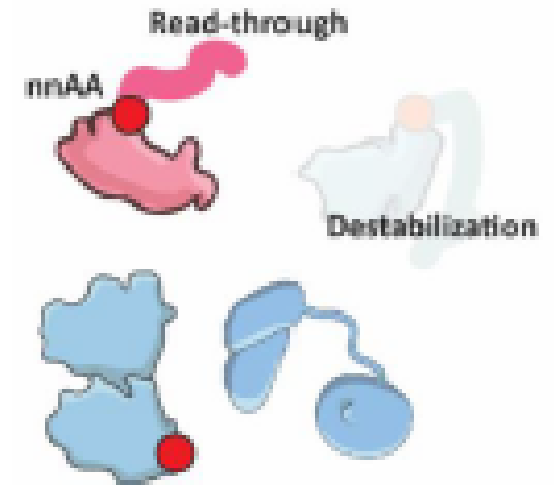
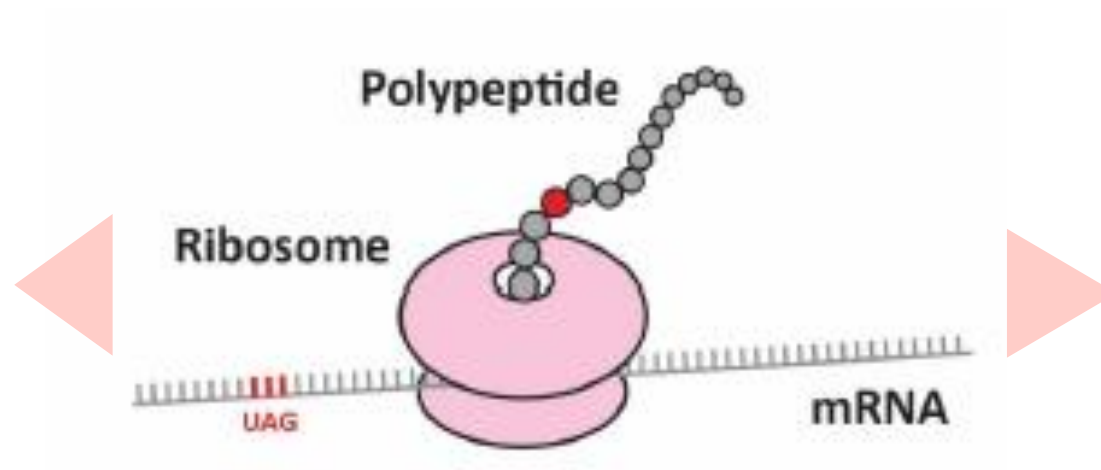
- 5 Reduced Scale Bioreactor – Optimizing for product quality**

- 6 Analyzing the host cell proteome**

Suppressing the Amber stop codon. Impact to CHO Proteins



Full-Length mAb
(Desired)



Host CHO proteins are potentially affected by the amber stop codon suppression

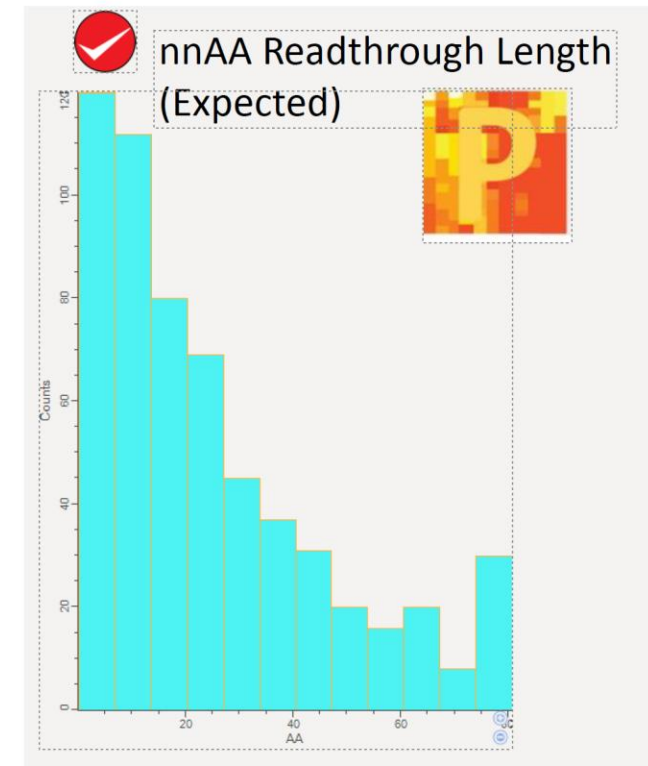
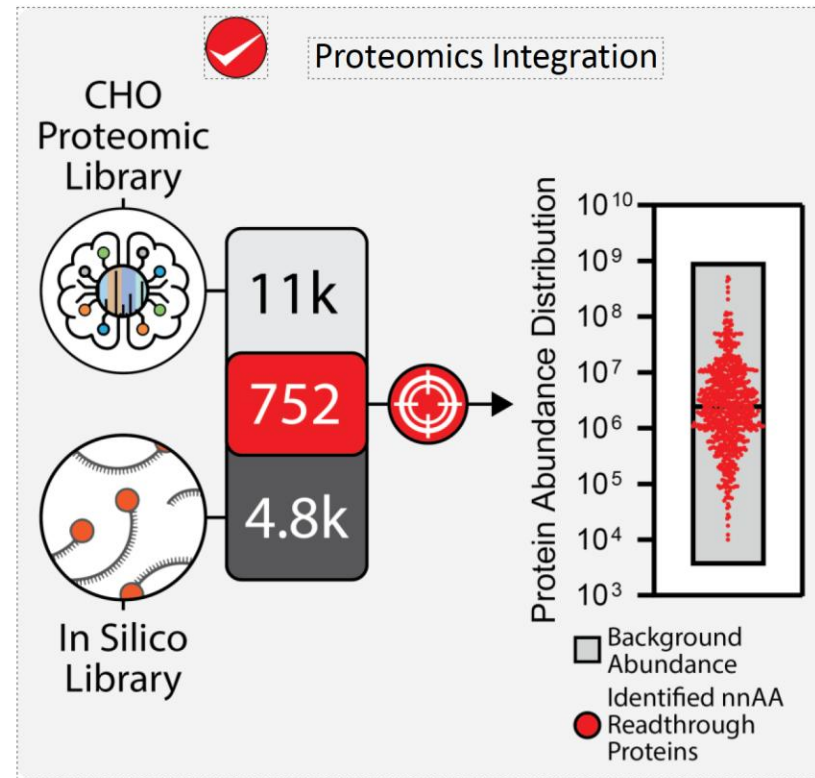
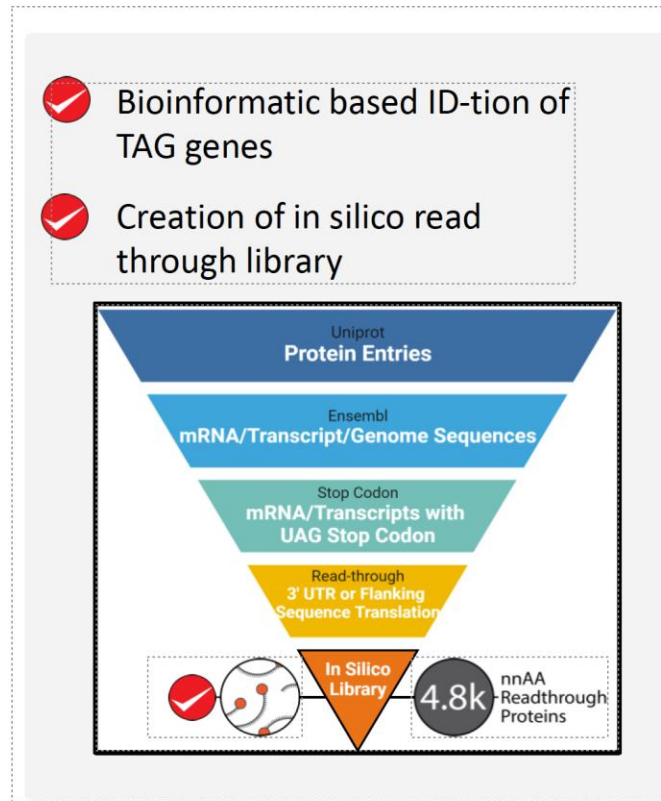
Changes to host cell proteome has been previously reported

Chembiochem. 2014 Aug 18;15(12):1744-9

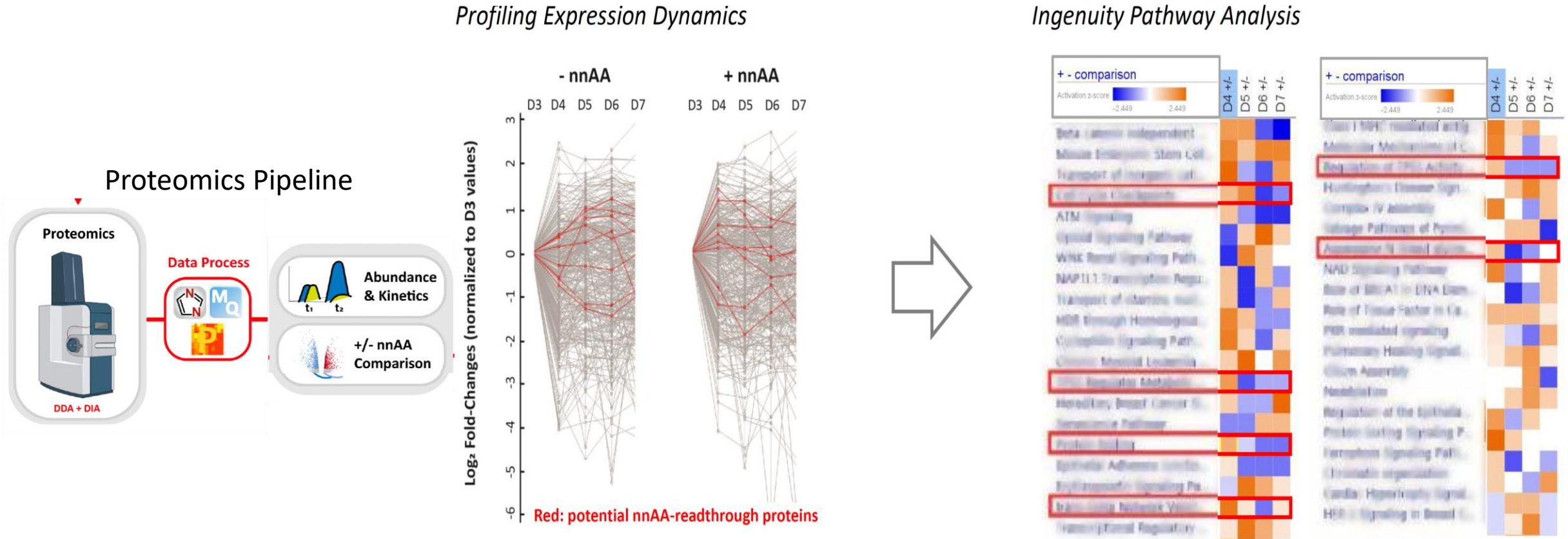
Nucleic Acids Res. 2021 Jun 21;49(11):e62

Life (Basel). 2015 Nov 12;5(4):1610-28

Bioinformatic Analysis Combined with Proteomic Profiling Identifies Potentially Modified Proteins



Expression Dynamics Identifies Proteins & Pathways Impacted by nnAA Induction



- Differences observed in some cellular pathways: cell cycle, protein folding and stress response