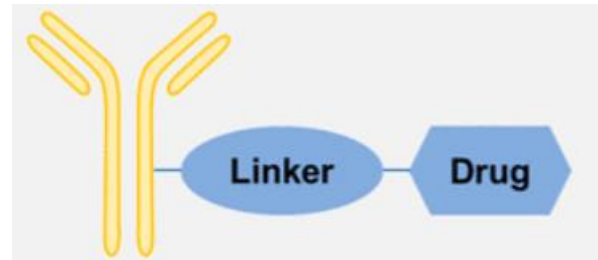


Impurity Qualification Requirements for Drug-Linkers Related Impurities Used to Generate Antibody-Drug Conjugates




QWP/ Interested Parties Meeting

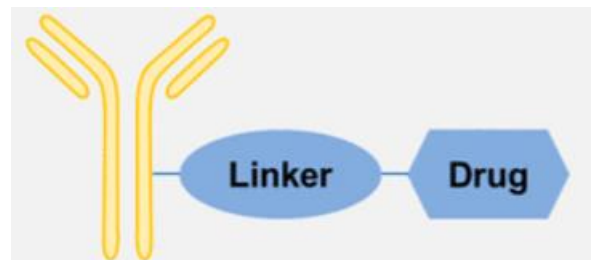
Industry (EFPIA) Presentation

Oct 25

Impurity Qualification Requirements for Drug-Linkers Related Impurities Used to Generate Antibody-Drug Conjugates

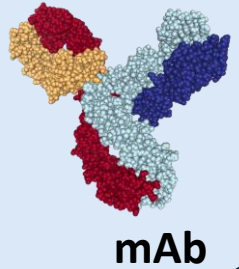
Comparison Table

Molecule Type 	Qualification Threshold	Primary Reference
Small Molecules	0.15% (or 1 mg/day)	ICH Q3A
Synthetic Peptides	1.0%	Ph. Eur. 2034 / EMA Draft Guideline
Oligonucleotides	1.5%	Industry Standards (e.g., OSRT Whitepaper)

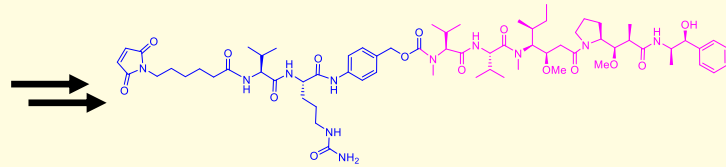


Scope and goals of the IQ ADC Working Group

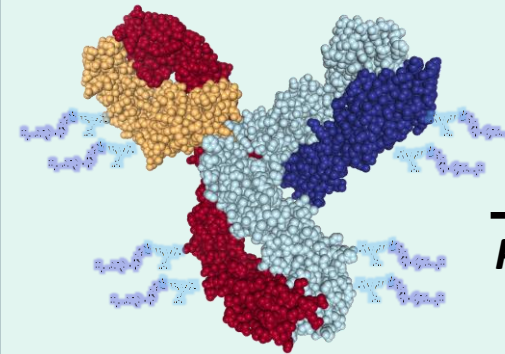
Large molecule (biologic) process



Small molecule (chemical) process

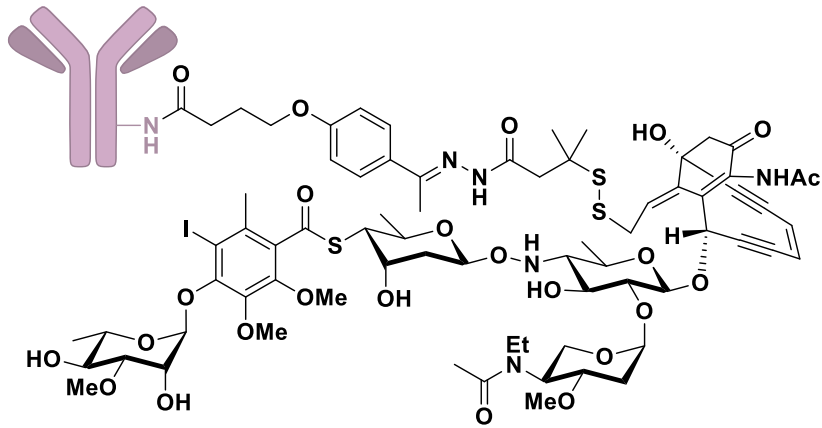


Conjugation

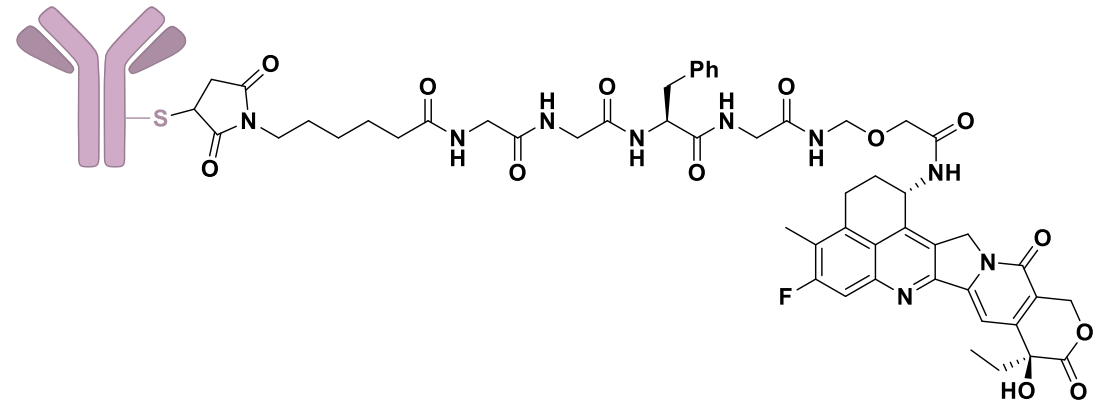


Purification → Drug Substance

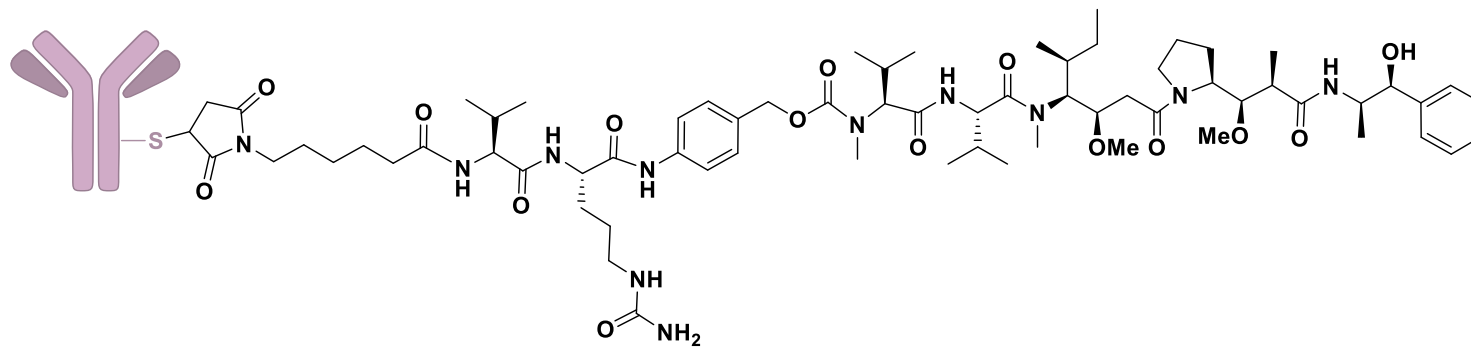
Drug-linkers are structurally complex and diverse



Calicheamicin derivative (Besponsa®)



Exatecan derivative (Enhertu®)



Auristatin derivative (Adcetris®, Polivy®, Padcev®, Aidixi®)

slido

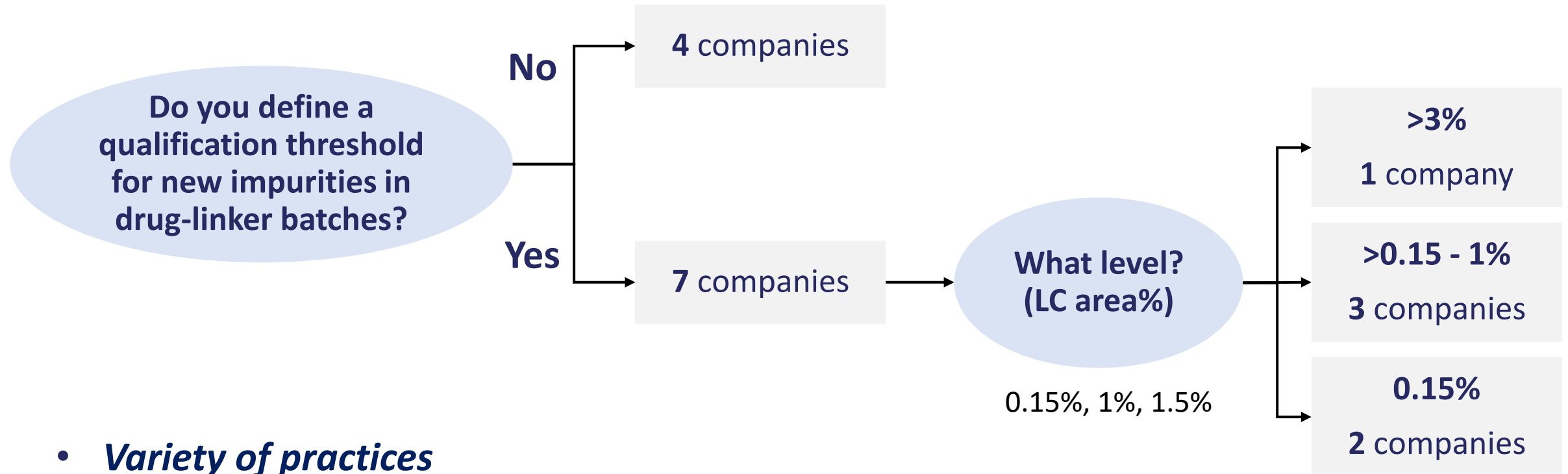
Join at

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#2570 429

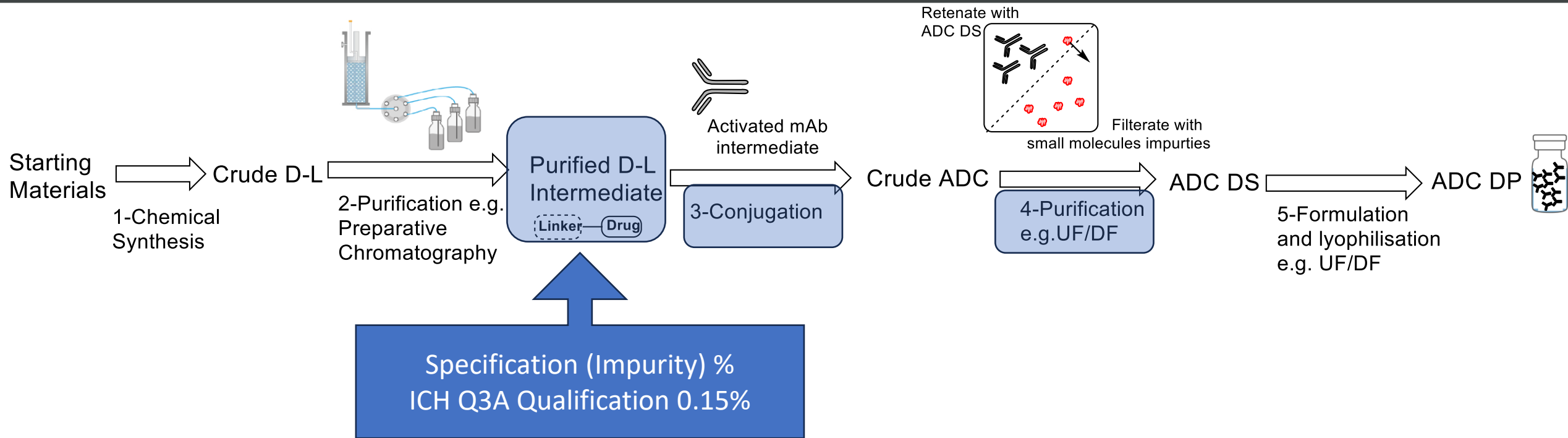


Qualification threshold in drug-linkers



- ***Variety of practices***
- ***Qualification threshold – if defined – generally above ICH Q3A 0.15%***
- ***Could qualification level be used to justify impurity specification limit in D-L?***
- ***Can specification limits be justified through S9 for oncology indications?***

ADC manufacturing and the control of D-L related impurities



Challenge:

- In the **absence of regulatory guidance**, suggestion to control according to the ICH Q3A.
- ICHQ3A approach does not acknowledge that unlike small molecule APIs, D-L are **intermediates**.
- It also does not acknowledge the **low dose** of the drug (or D-L) in ADCs which will reduce associated risks however always drive the use of the 0.15% w/w over the 1 mg/day limits.

Alternative approach to ICHQ3A qualification limit - scope of the presentation

- A comprehensive assessment was completed for the development of **appropriate toxicological qualification limits**.
- Presenting a conservative recommendation for adoption by industry sponsors and regulatory agencies
Tox threshold =1.0% w/w or 1 mg/day, whichever is lower).
- **D-L related**, conjugatable and non-conjugatable.
- ADC therapeutics designed for **oncology** indications whether treatment is in S9 populations or non-S9 populations
- **Small Molecule payloads** (not including peptides, Oligonucleotide and other mixed modalities)

Impurity Qualification Requirements for Drug-Linkers Related Impurities Used to Generate Antibody-Drug Conjugates

AUTHOR NAMES

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Agenda – QWP Interested Parties Meeting

10 October 2025 (9:00 – 13:00) (virtual)

Chair: Blanka Hirschlerova

Vice-Chairs: Nick Lee (H) and Marie Helene Sabinotto (V)

Time	Description
5 min	Welcome and Introduction to IP meeting
15 min	Updates from 2024 IP meeting and update on ongoing guidance work
20 min	1. 2025 EMA draft reflection paper on qualification of non-mutagenic impurities: quality considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation from EFPIA• Discussion
30 min	2. Guideline on the development and manufacture of oligonucleotides <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation from EFPIA• Discussion
20 min	3. Recycled solvents and risk of nitrosamine contamination <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation from EFPIA• Discussion• Industry response to FDA guidance on nitrosamine leachables (EMA led)
15 min	4. New active substance (NAS) assessment relating to the chemical structure <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation from EFPIA• Discussion
Break (15 min 10:45 – 11:00)	
20 min	5. Challenges with API starting material designation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation from EFPIA• Discussion
20 min	6. Impurity qualification requirements for drug-linker related impurities used to generate antibody-drug conjugates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation from EFPIA• Discussion
15 min	7. API Mixtures (follow up to EMA letter January 2025) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update from QWP• Next steps

25 min	QWP priorities / work plan / general discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation from EMA / QWP• Discussion
5 min	Concluding remarks

Invited associations

EFPIA

Medicines for Europe

AESGP

EUCOPE

EIGA

APIC/CEFIC

Animal Health Europe

[AccessVetMed](#)

PDA

IPEC

Vaccines Europe

NMEU

[EuropaBio](#)

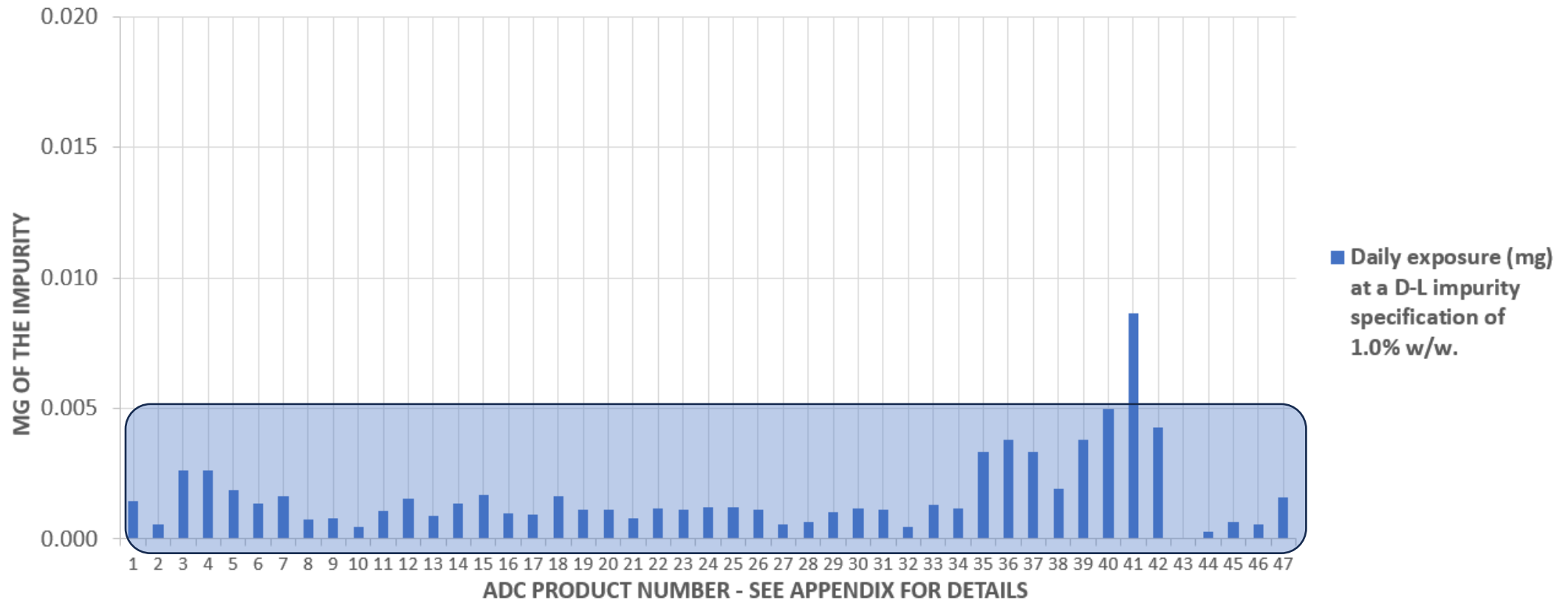
Interaction with EMA QWP – the outcome

- QWP agreed in principle that EFPIA’s proposed general limit of 1.0% w/w is an appropriate qualification threshold for non-purgeable, unqualified impurities in D-L intermediates
- QWP also confirmed that there are no current plans to issue ADC-specific guidance

				to appropriately justify their selection within the dossier.
	7. Impurity qualification requirements for drug-linker related impurities used to generate antibody-drug conjugates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation from EFPIA• Discussion	20	osama.chahrour@astrazeneca.com hayley.jackman1@astrazeneca.com	Discussion <p>QWP noted in principle that the EFPIA proposal of a general limit of 1.0 % w/w is a suitable qualification limit for non-purgeable unqualified impurities in D-L intermediates. The approach proposed for technical assessments to demonstrate the suitability of the proposed limit were deemed acceptable for use applicants to assess D-Ls used in their ADC programs, with review on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>QWP confirmed that there is no plan for specific ADC guidance (at least until after ICHQ6 finalisation). There may be opportunities for ADC related examples in Q6.</p>

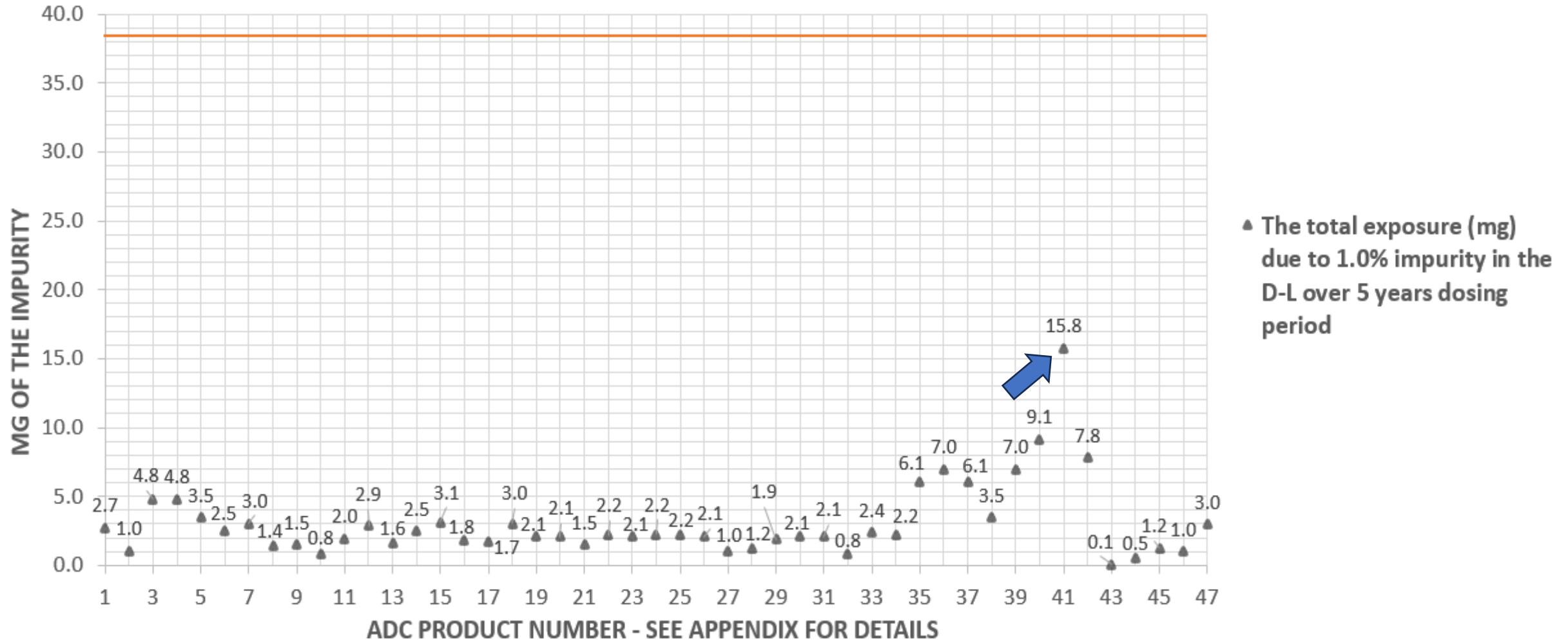
Low daily exposure associated with D-L impurities (*mg/day*)

- Compared **the exposure** that patients will experience against **an acceptable limit**.



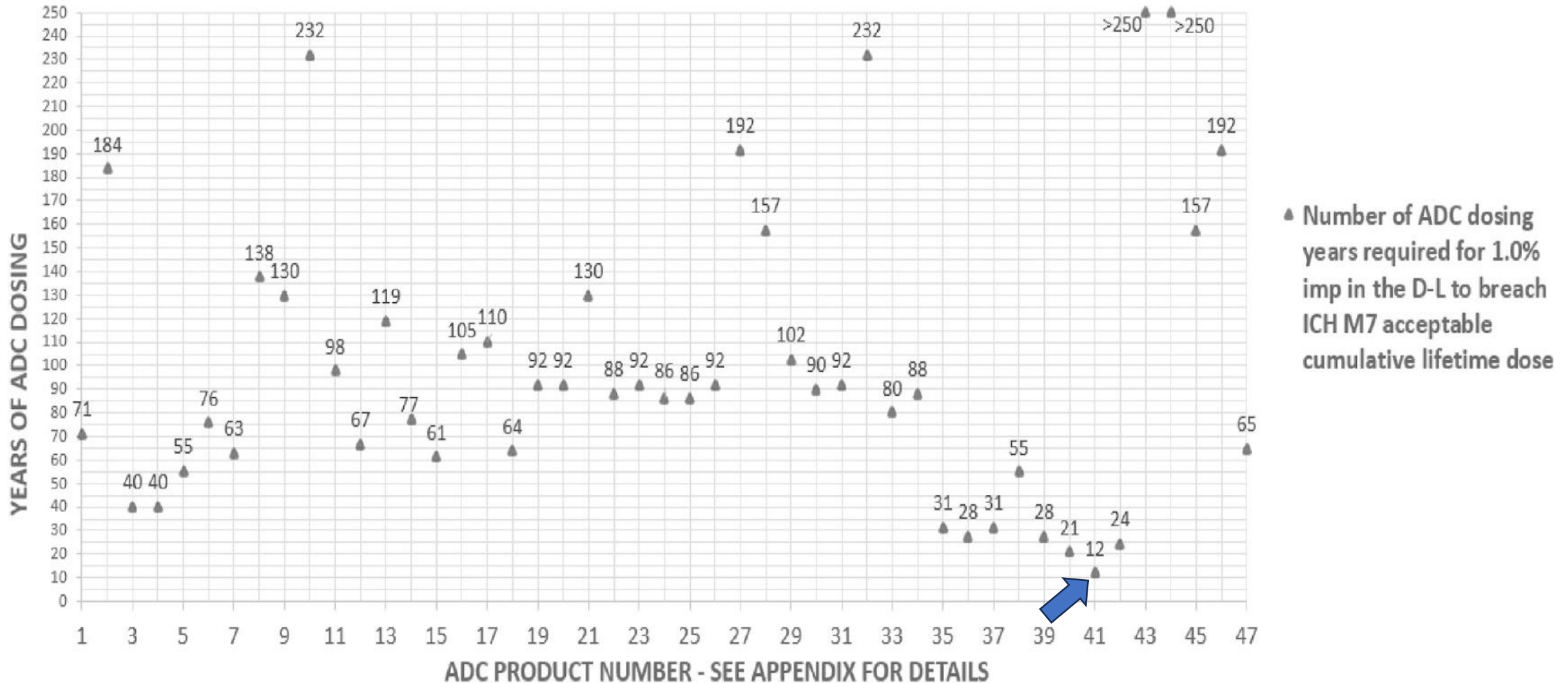
D-L impurities exposure assessment against ICH M7

- Compared **the exposure** that patients will experience against **an acceptable limit.**
- One of the strictest impurity control requirements **ICH M7** (acceptable cumulative lifetime impurity dose of **38.3 mg**).

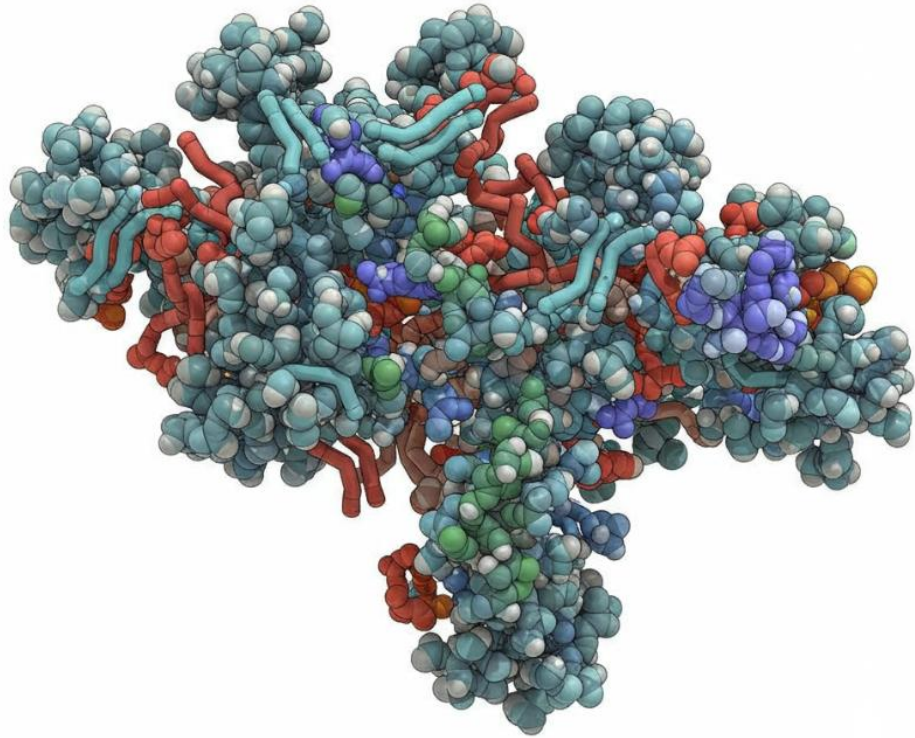


D-L impurities exposure assessment against ICH M7

- More than 12 years of dosing of 1.0 % w/w impurity would be required to exceed the acceptable cumulative lifetime impurity exposure of 38.3 mg.



Molar exposure associated with D-L impurities (*mol/day*)

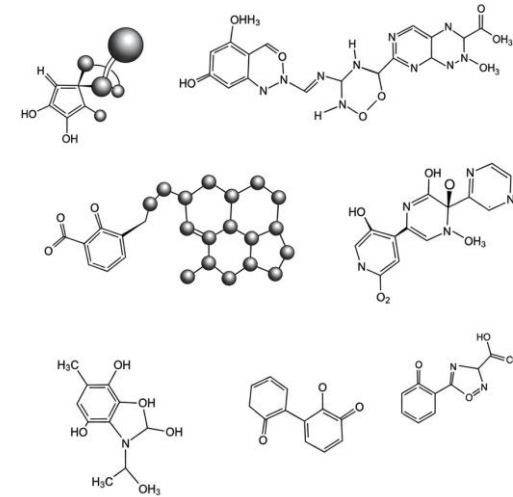


Typical ADCs:

molecular weight ~ 150 **k**Da

Dose: 7.5-600 mgs

(Colombo and Rich, 2022, examined ADCs with a published dose in the public domain)



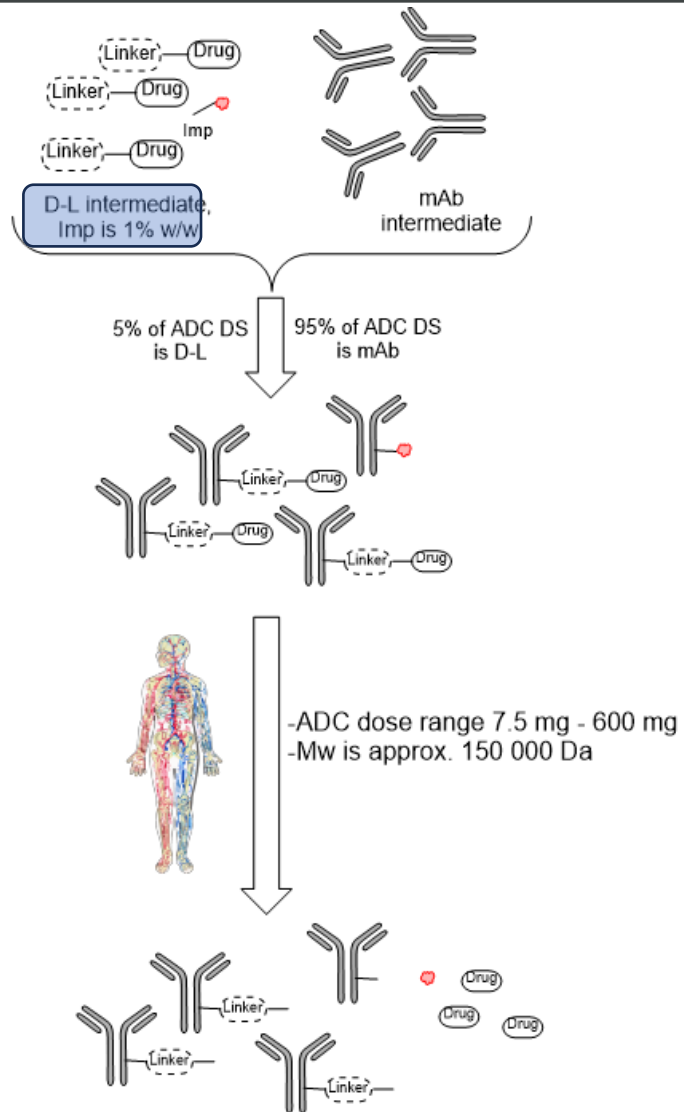
Typical Small molecule:

molecular weight ~ 450 Da

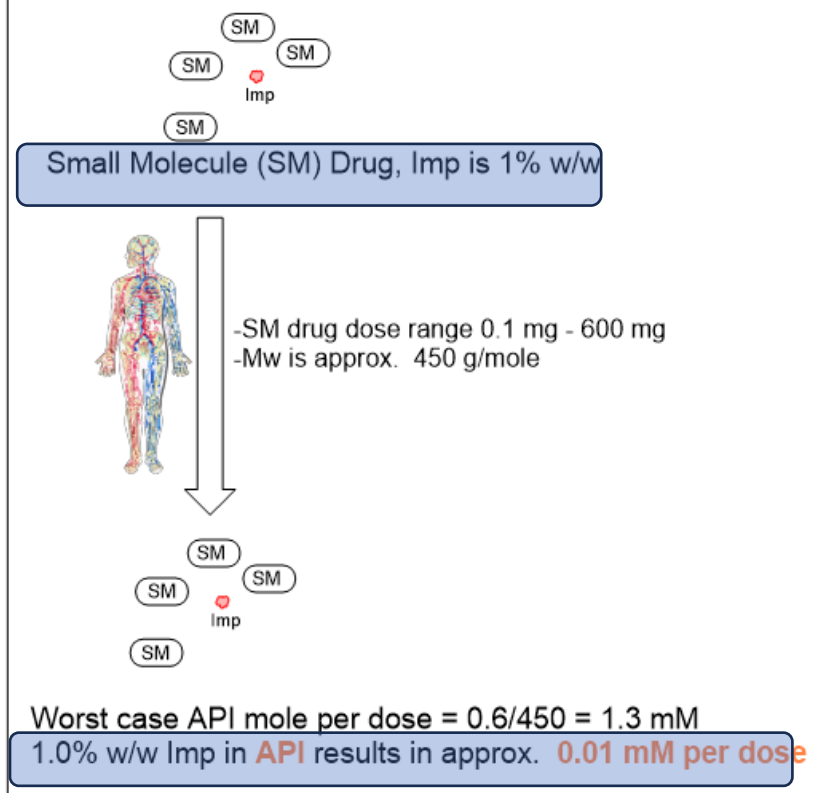
Dose: 0.1-600 mgs

(Stegemann et al, 2023, examined 154 small molecule new chemical entities approved by FDA from 2013 to 2019)

Molar exposure associated with D-L impurities (*mol/day*)



Worst case ADC mole per dose = $0.6/150000 = 0.004 \text{ mM}$
 Typical DAR is 4-8
 1.0% w/w Imp in D-L results in approx. **0.0003 mM per dose**



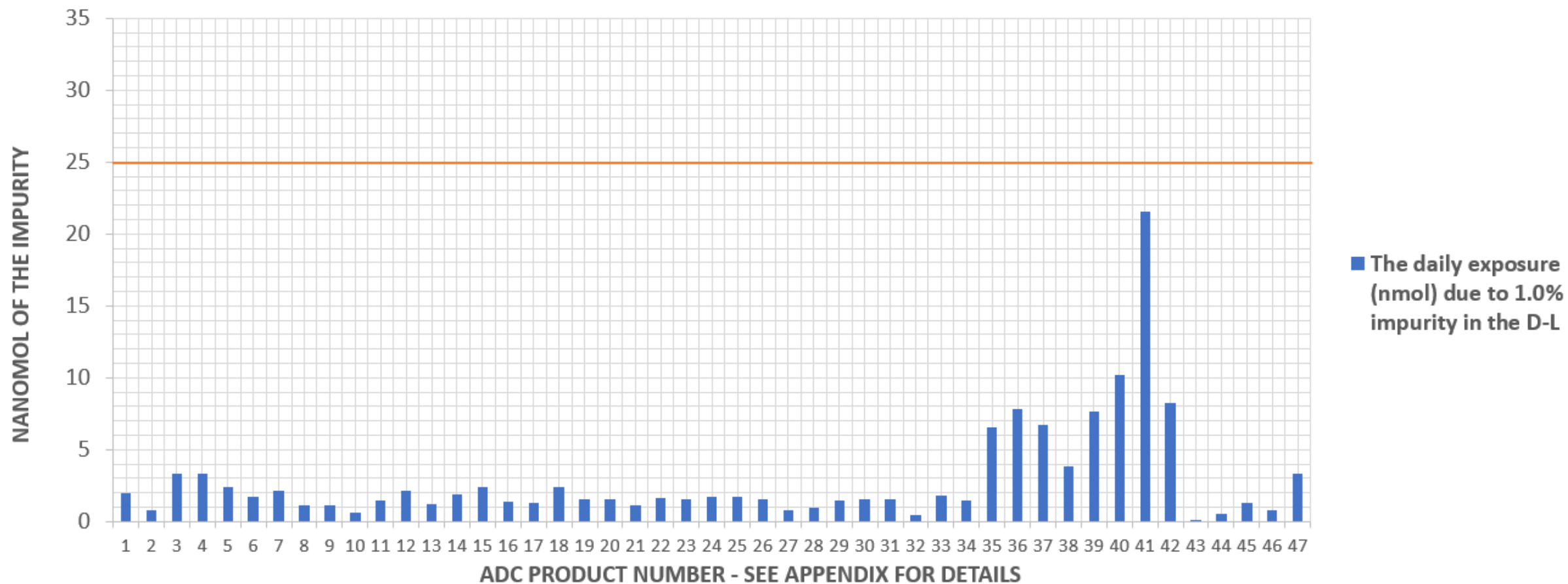
Controlling a D-L impurity to 1.0% w/w is approximately equivalent, in terms of molar amounts, to controlling an impurity in a typical small-molecule API drug substance to 0.01% w/w.

ADC intermittent dosing and the associated exposure against the parenteral threshold of toxicological concern (**mol/day**)

- Intermittent dosing schedule of ADCs is an additional mitigating factor, The approximately 0.0003 mM exposure associated with a 1.0% w/w impurity in the D-L is released gradually over time.
- Intravenous administration is the primary route for parenteral delivery of ADC pharmaceuticals.
- Various reports have detailed methods for determining parenteral Threshold of Toxicological Concern (iTTC), (Arnot et al., 2022) and (Partosch et al., 2015).
- iTTC = **25 nmol per day** for Cramer class II/III compounds (moderate to severe tox).

ADC intermittent dosing and the associated exposure against the parenteral threshold of toxicological concern(mol/day)

In all instances, the daily exposure was below the iTTC value of 25 nmol per day derived by Arnot et al.



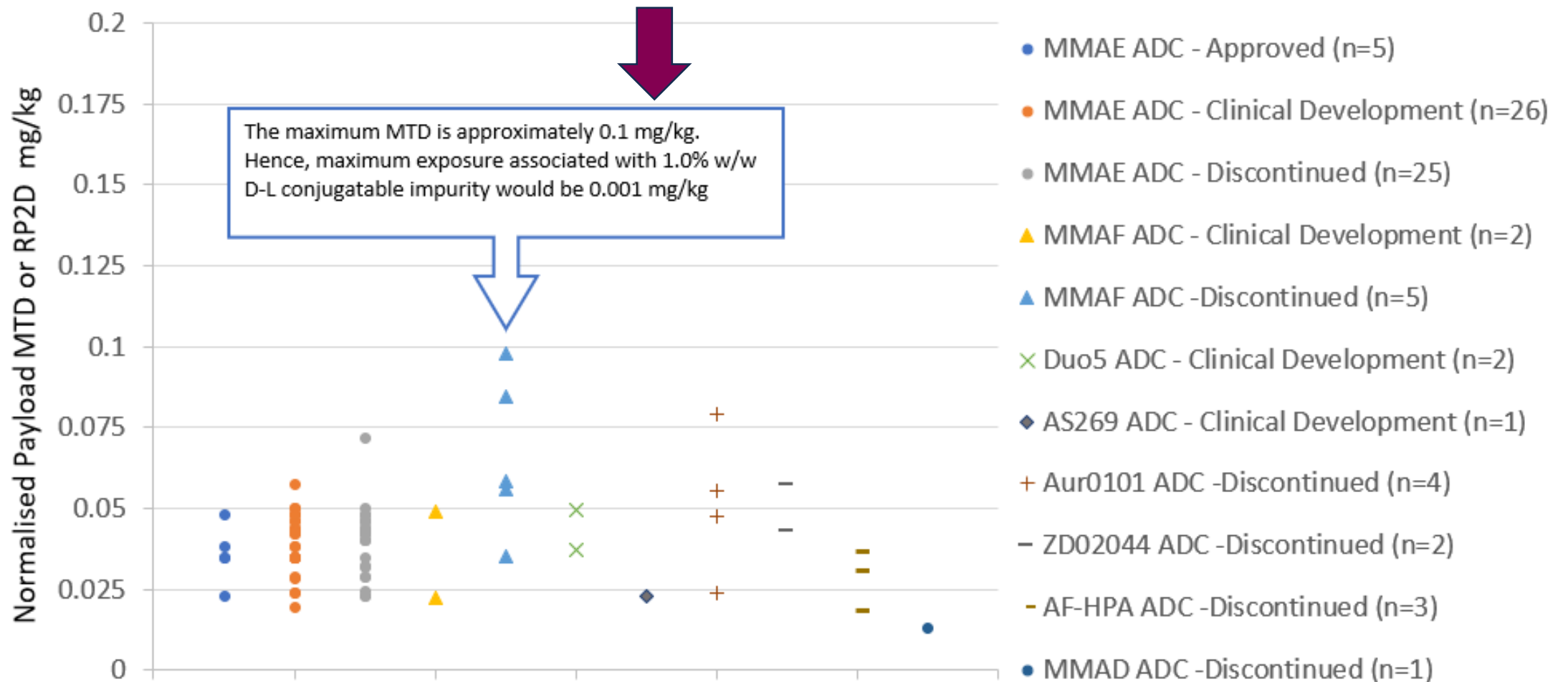
Grouping per payload family and assessment against worst-case surrogate compound

- ADCs display a range of toxicities; however, payload mediated platform toxicities are the **determinant of MTD (maximum tolerated dose)**.

ADC Class	Number of ADCs			Payload Mode of Action
	Discontinued	In clinical development	FDA approved	
Auristatin	>49	>55	4	Synthetic derivative of Dolastatin 10; potent antimetabolic agents that inhibit microtubule polymerization to disrupt cell division
Camptothecin	2	>85	2	Inhibit topoisomerase I, an enzyme critical for DNA replication and transcription, causing DNA strand breaks, leading to cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in targeted cancer cells
Maytansinoid	>31	>5	2	Derivatives of the natural product maytansine; antimetabolic agents that inhibit tubulin polymerization to disrupt cell division
Calicheamicin	4	None	2	A class of enediyne antibiotics that cause DNA strand breaks
PBD (pyrrolobenzodiazepine)	>25	>5	1	Sequence-selective DNA-interactive agents that form covalent bonds with DNA, leading to cell death

Grouping per payload family and assessment against worst-case surrogate compound (*auristatin derivatives*)

76 auristatin ADCs that entered clinical trials, the payload exposure associated with each is plotted (from ADC MTD or RP2D)



Grouping per payload family and assessment against worst-case surrogate compound (**auristatin derivatives**)

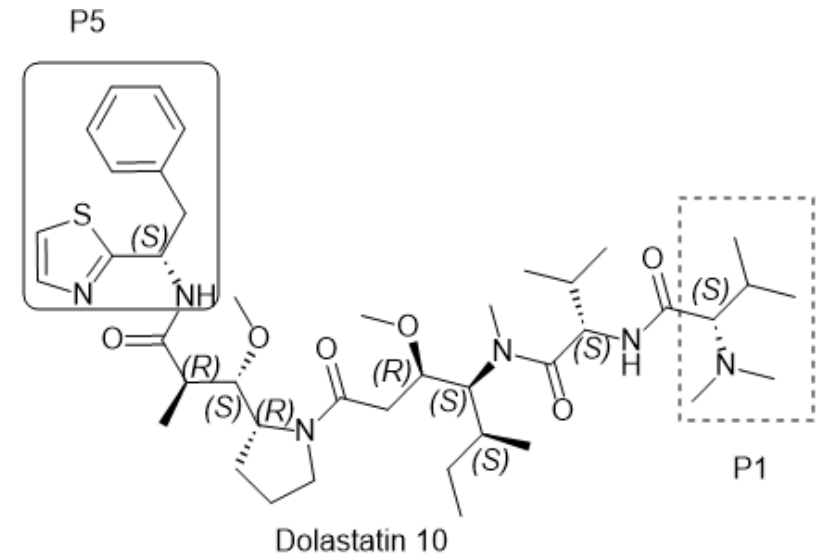
The 0.001mg/kg worst case imp exposure from 1.0% D-L imp is compared to worst case surrogate compound

Ten times higher

Clinical MTD **0.01 mg/kg** of the naked Dolastatin 10

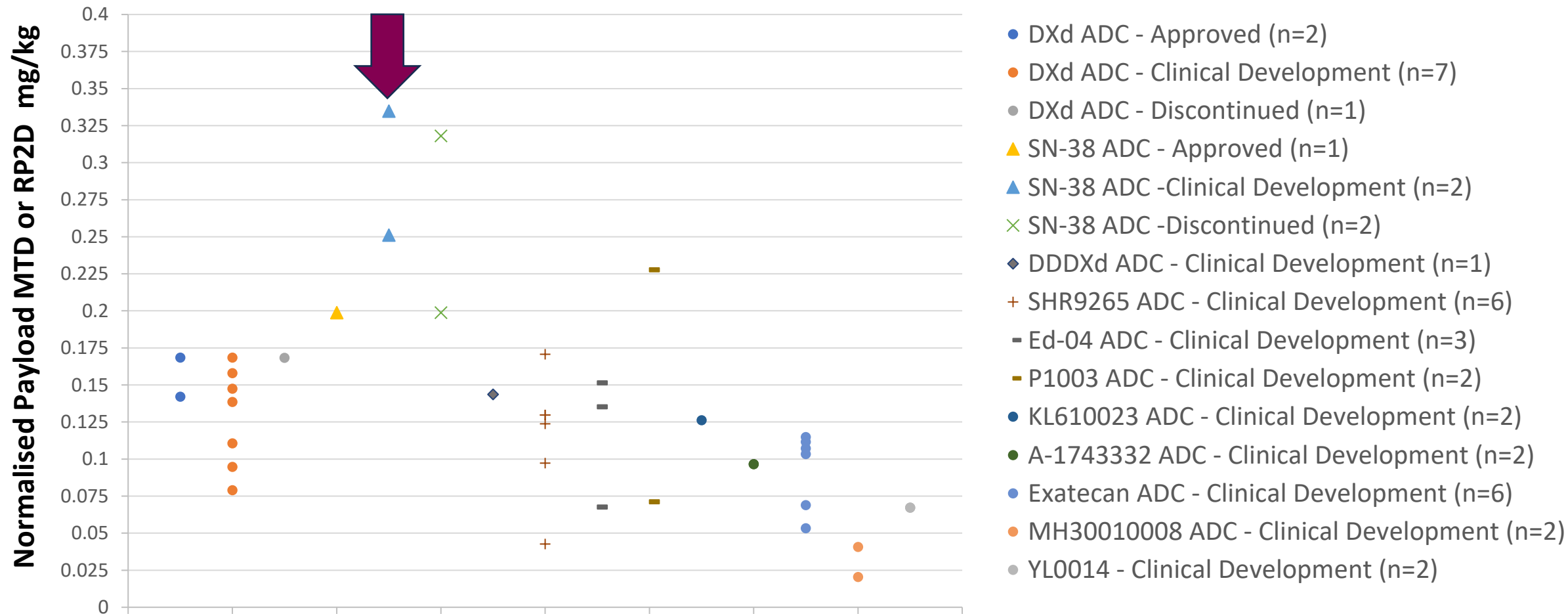
SAR of auristatin scaffold

Identified worst case surrogate is **Dolastatin 10**



Grouping per payload family and assessment against worst-case surrogate compound (*camptothecin derivatives*)

42 Camptothecin ADCs that entered clinical trials, the payload exposure associated with each is plotted (from ADC MTD or RP2D)

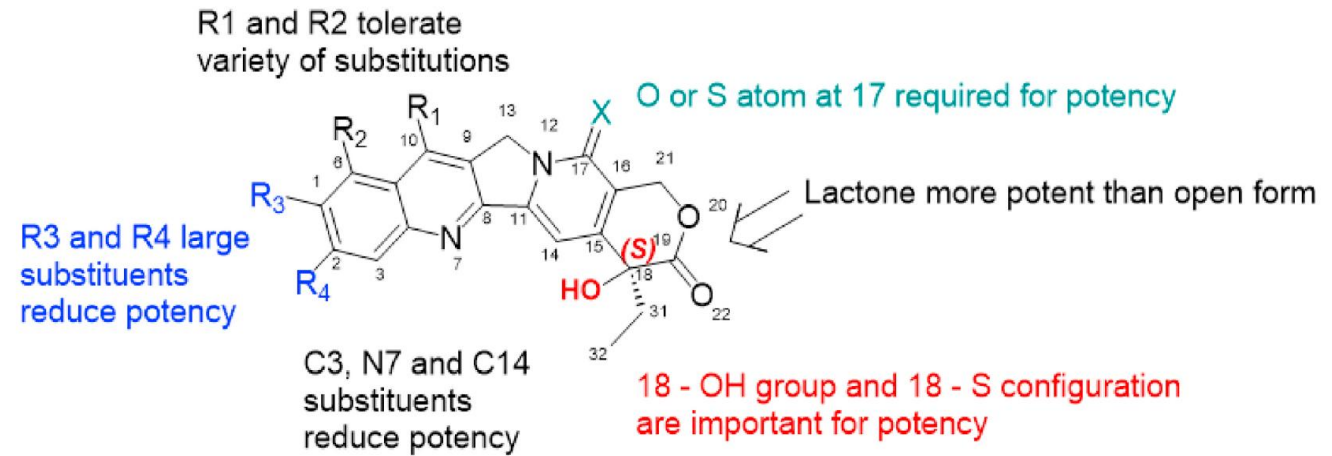


Grouping per payload family and assessment against worst-case surrogate compound (**camptothecin derivatives**)

The 0.003mg/kg worst case imp exposure from 1.0% D-L imp is compared to worst case surrogate compound

four times higher

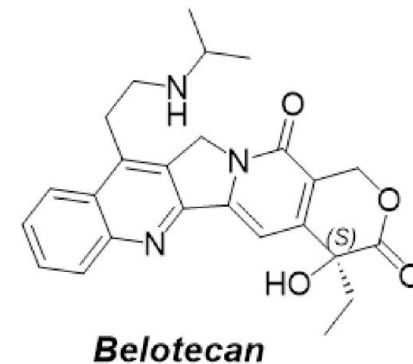
Clinical MTD **0.012 mg/kg** of the naked Belotecan



Camptothecin structure activity relationships

SAR of camptothecin scaffold

Identified worst case surrogate is **Belotecan**



Conclusion

- Evaluated conjugatable impurities in ADC drug-linkers for potential toxicological risks.
- Drug-linker conjugatable impurities present at $\leq 1.0\%$ w/w are unlikely to pose a risk to patients.
- Data provides science-based justification to increase qualification limit from 0.15% to 1.0% w/w for D-L intermediates.

Thank You