

From Developability to Commercial Readiness:

The New Reality of ICH Q1 Stability

Elizabeth Grotemeyer, Biologics Analytical Services

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Championing
the missions
that matter™

Catalent
Pharma Services™

Agenda

- 01** Introduction: ICH Q1 Draft Guidance

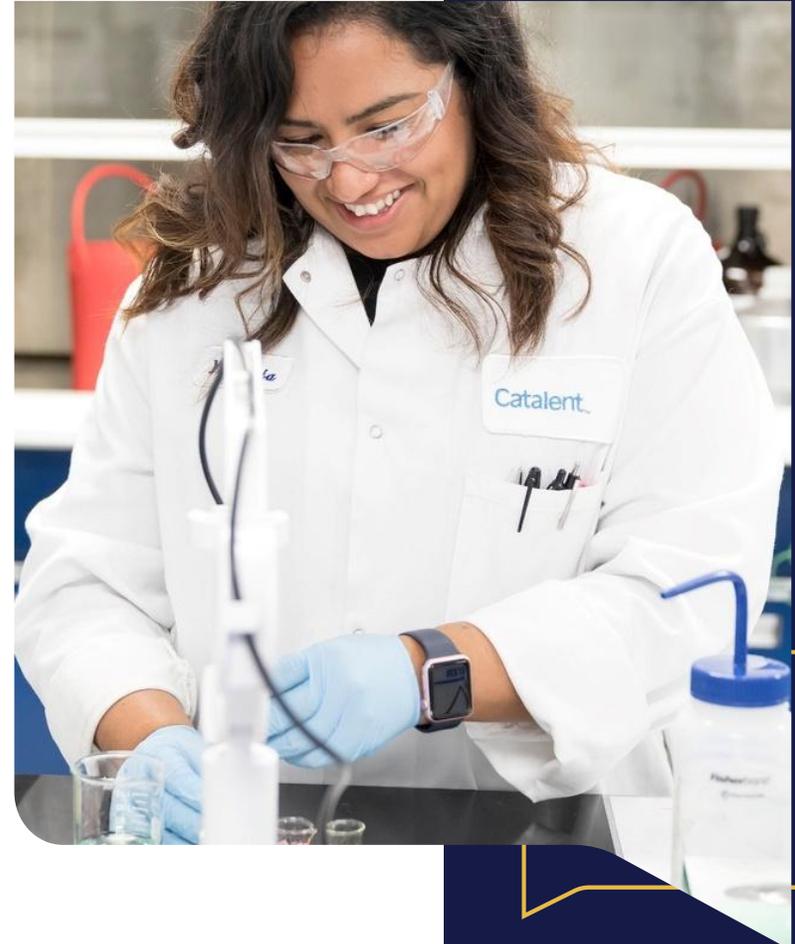
- 02** Case Study:
Ensuring Sample Integrity During Shipment

- 03** Case Study:
Solvent Loss Revealed by Orthogonal Analysis

- 04** Case Study:
Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

- 05** Kansas City Biologics Analytical Services

- 06** Conclusion



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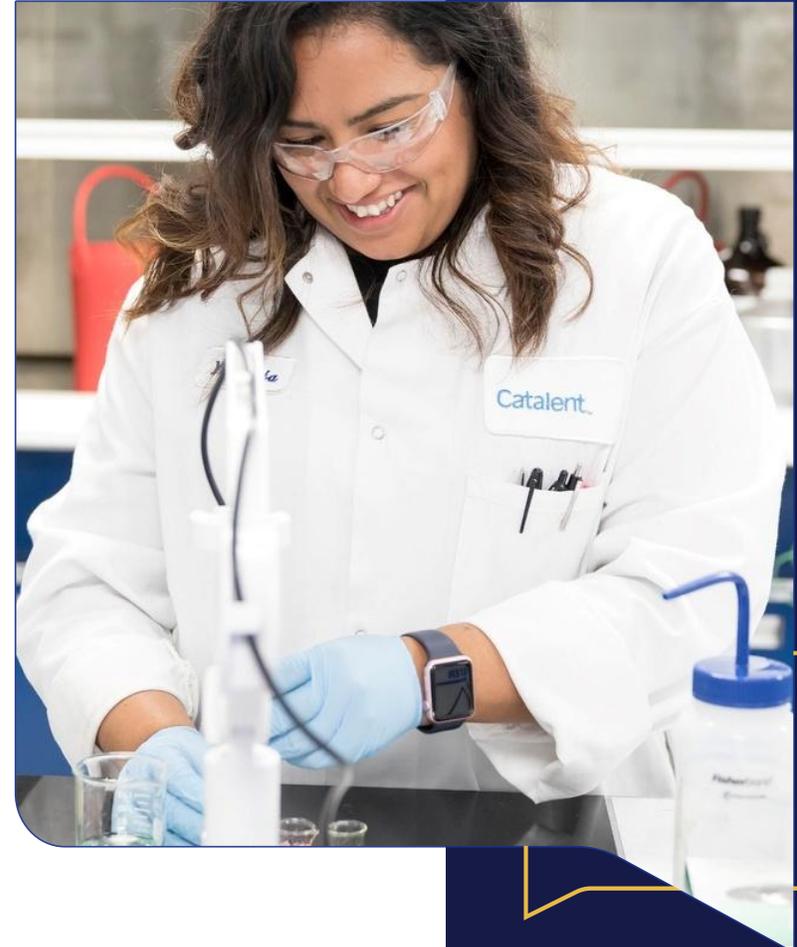
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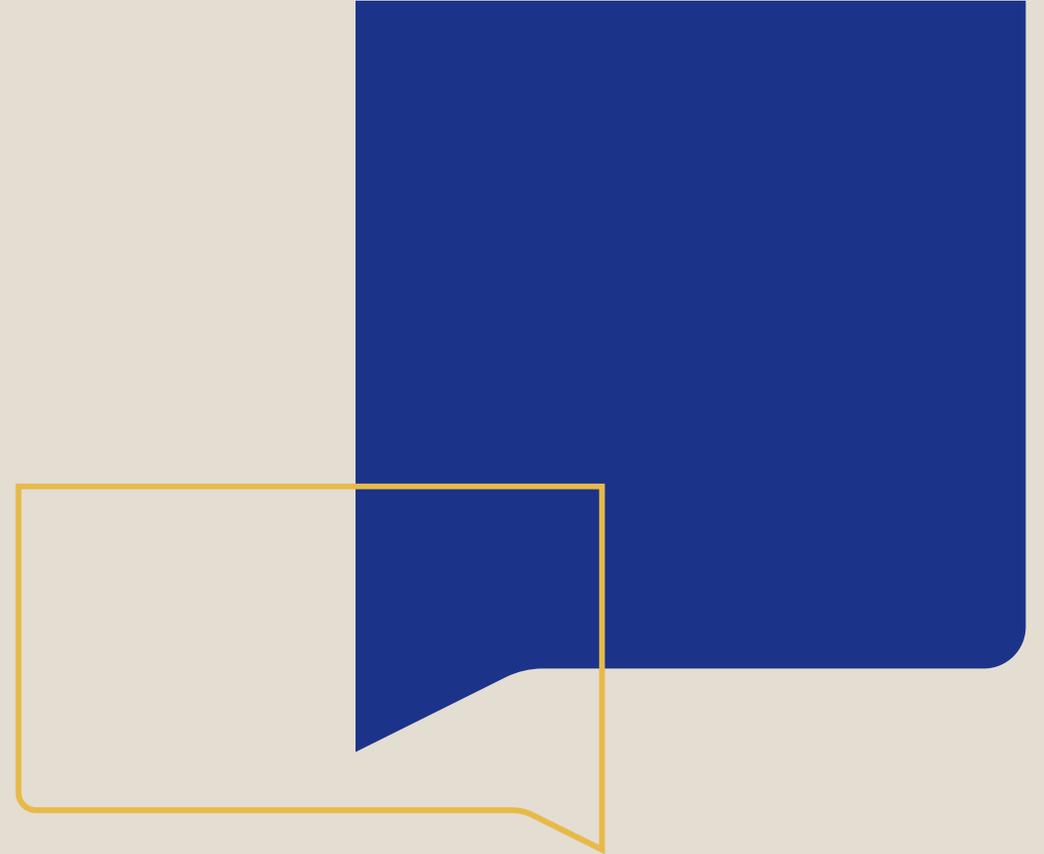
05 Kansas City Biologics Analytical Services

06 Conclusion



Introduction

ICH Q1 Draft Guidance



Introduction: ICH Draft Q1 Guidelines

Key Takeaways

- ✓ Unified scope for biologics, vaccines, cell/gene therapies
- ✓ Lifecycle management and ongoing studies are now core
- ✓ Analytical rigor and real-world storage emphasized
- ✓ Excursion studies and forced degradation as development tools

Introduction: ICH Draft Q1 Guidelines

Designing Biologics Stability Programs

Formulation and Process Understanding

- ✓ Define critical quality attributes (CQAs)
- ✓ Assess formulation/process variables
- ✓ Use stress/forced-degradation for product knowledge

Protocol Development

- ✓ Scientifically justified, risk-based design
- ✓ Real-world storage and handling conditions
- ✓ Validated, stability-indicating analytical methods

Introduction: ICH Draft Q1 Guidelines

Designing Biologics Stability Programs

Batch Selection and Testing

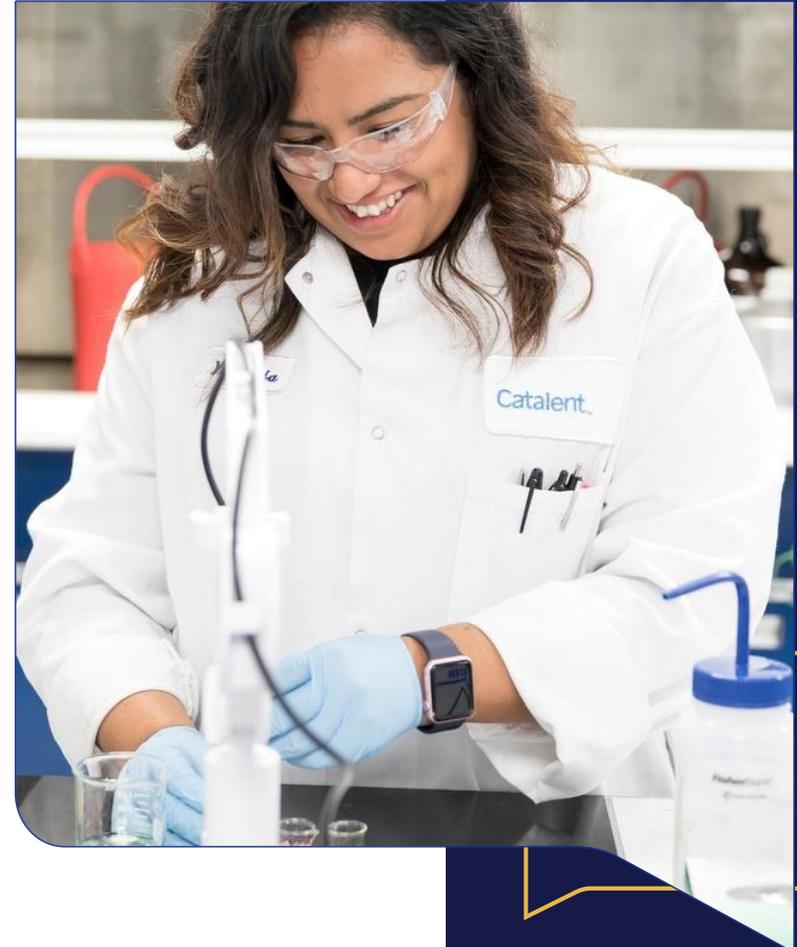
- ✓ **Representative lots (≈ 3 , per guideline)**
- ✓ **Scaled manufacture and controlled sample handling**
- ✓ **Long-term, real-time, and accelerated studies**
- ✓ **Monitor potency, purity, safety with validated methods**

Data Analysis & Program Review

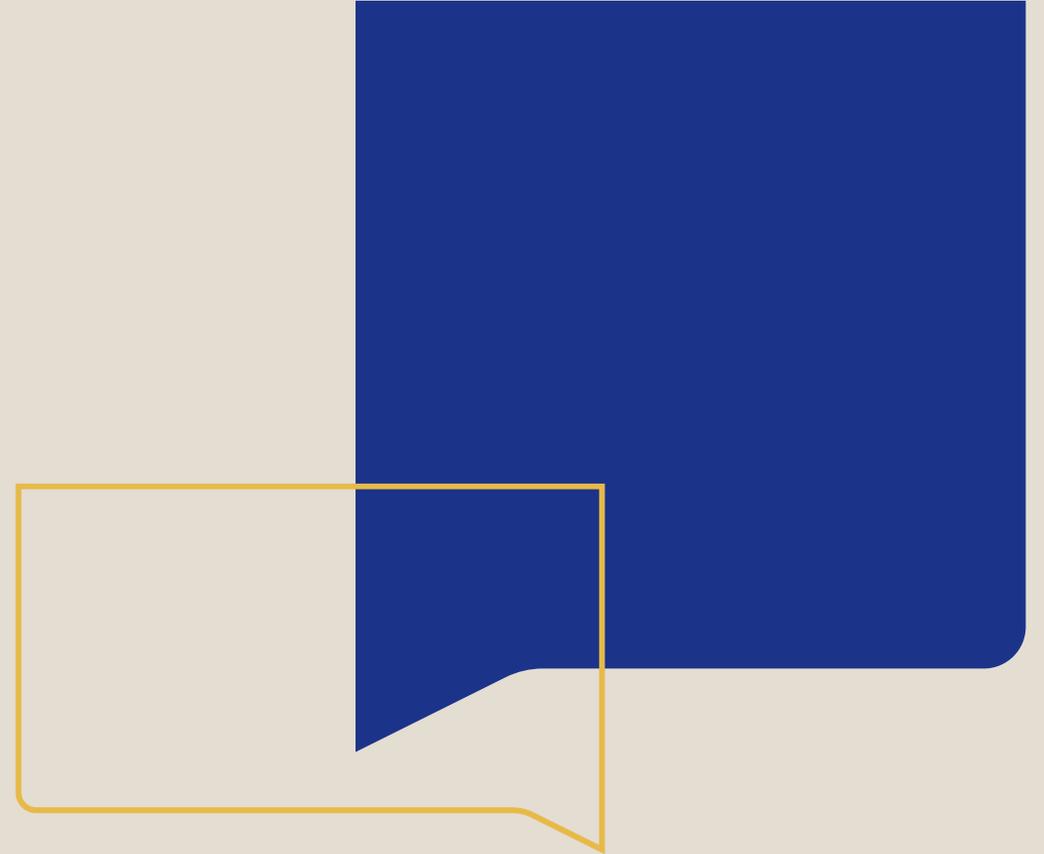
- ✓ **Statistical modeling for shelf-life/retest**
- ✓ **Interpret results to set storage/retest dates**
- ✓ **Periodic review and protocol adjustment as new data emerge**

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Case Study: Ensuring Sample Integrity During Shipment



Case Study: Ensuring Sample Integrity During Shipment

Study Design



Samples:

5 mL vial with 1 mL fill and bromobutyl stopper closure



Storage conditions:

Nominal and accelerated are both frozen conditions

Stability Study



Kansas City

Decision to extend study at 24M



Samples from Off-Site incorporated into stability study



Off-Site

Additional samples sent to Kansas City on Dry Ice

Case Study: Ensuring Sample Integrity During Shipment

36M Timepoint Results

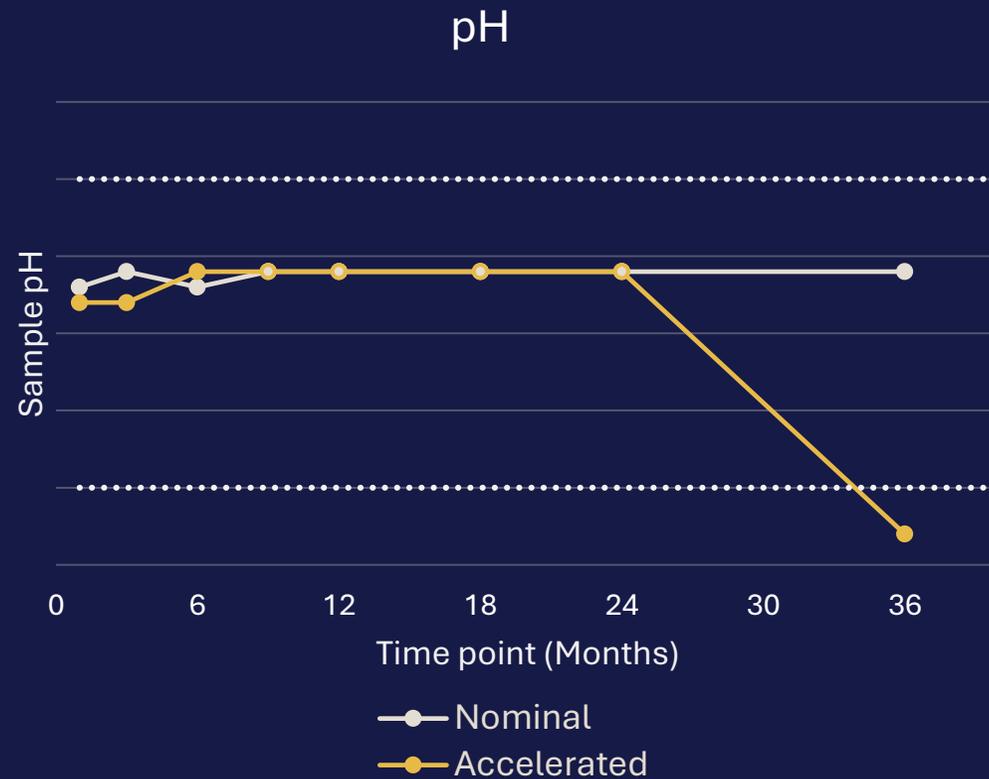
Samples were randomly selected from the study, including both those originally taken at Catalent Kansas City and those that were shipped and added.



pH was out of specification and out of trend for the accelerated condition



Appearance showed an increase in opalescence in the accelerated condition but was still within specification



Case Study: Ensuring Sample Integrity During Shipment

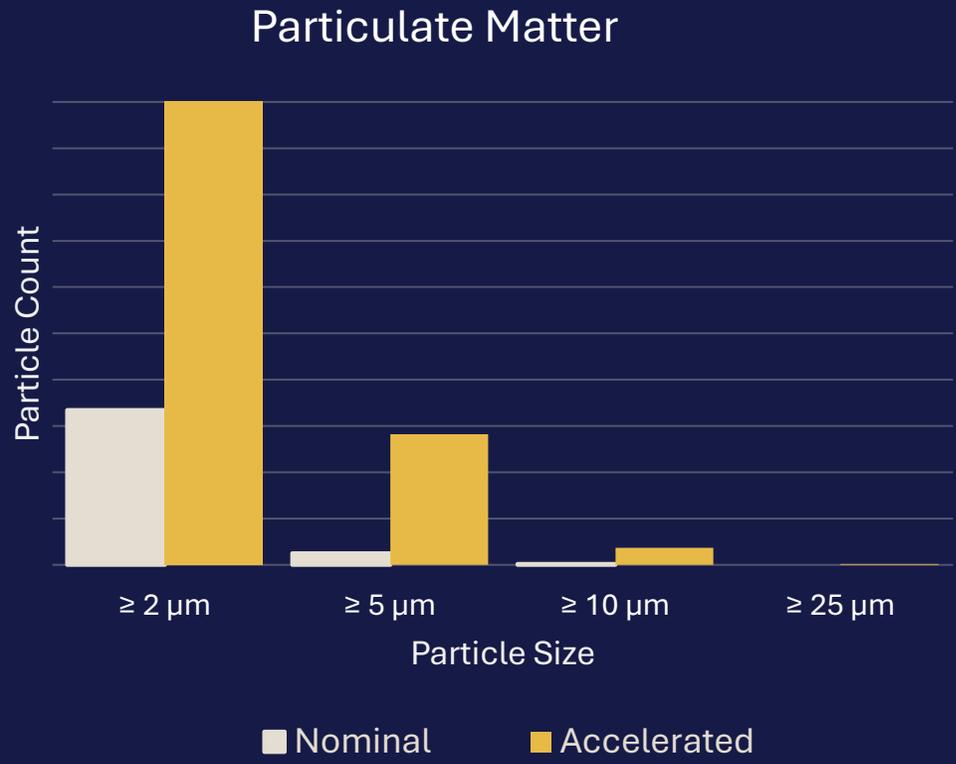
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✓ pH was out of specification and out of trend for the accelerated condition

✓ Appearance showed an increase in opalescence in the accelerated condition but was still within specification

✓ Particulate matter showed a significant difference between the nominal and accelerated conditions



Case Study: Ensuring Sample Integrity During Shipment

36M Timepoint Results

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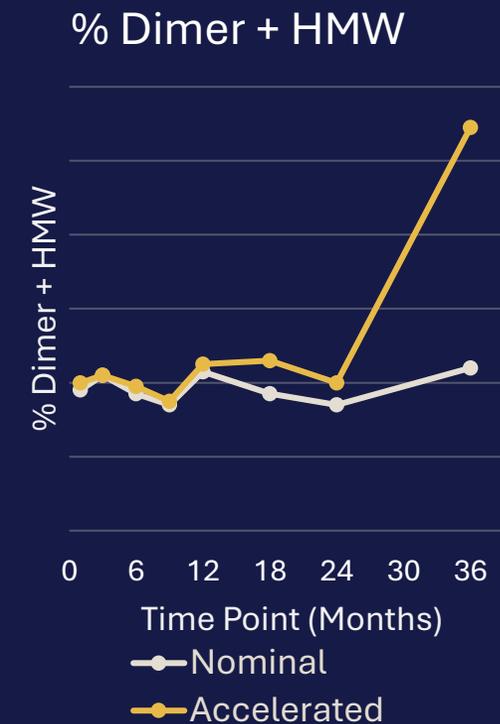
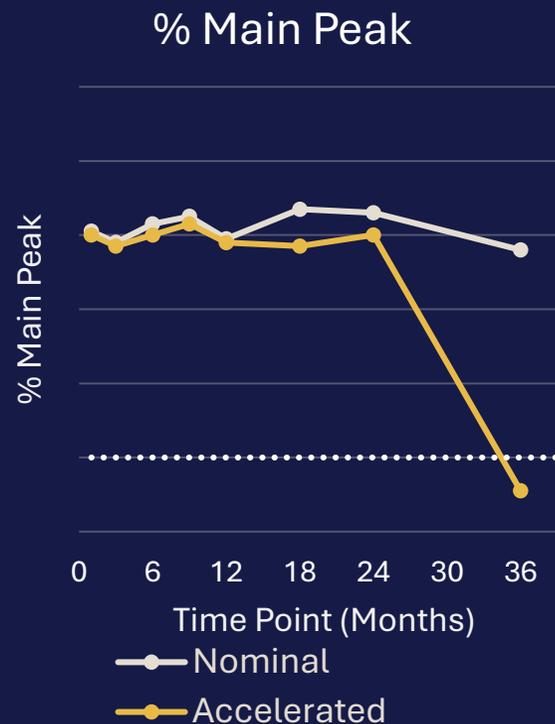
Appearance showed an increase in opalescence in the accelerated condition but was still within specification



Particulate matter showed a significant difference between the nominal and accelerated conditions



SEC was out of specification for % main peak and showed a large increase in dimer and HMW species



Case Study: Ensuring Sample Integrity During Shipment

Investigation

Initial review

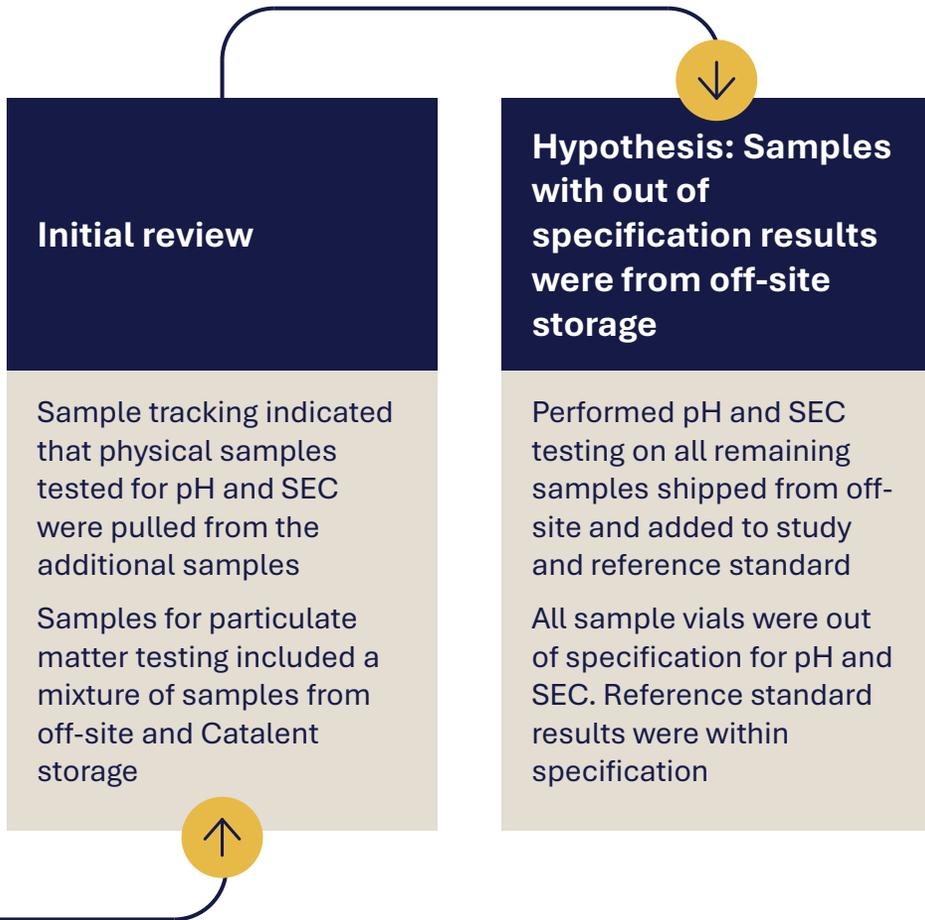
Sample tracking indicated that physical samples tested for pH and SEC were pulled from the additional samples

Samples for particulate matter testing included a mixture of samples from off-site and Catalent storage



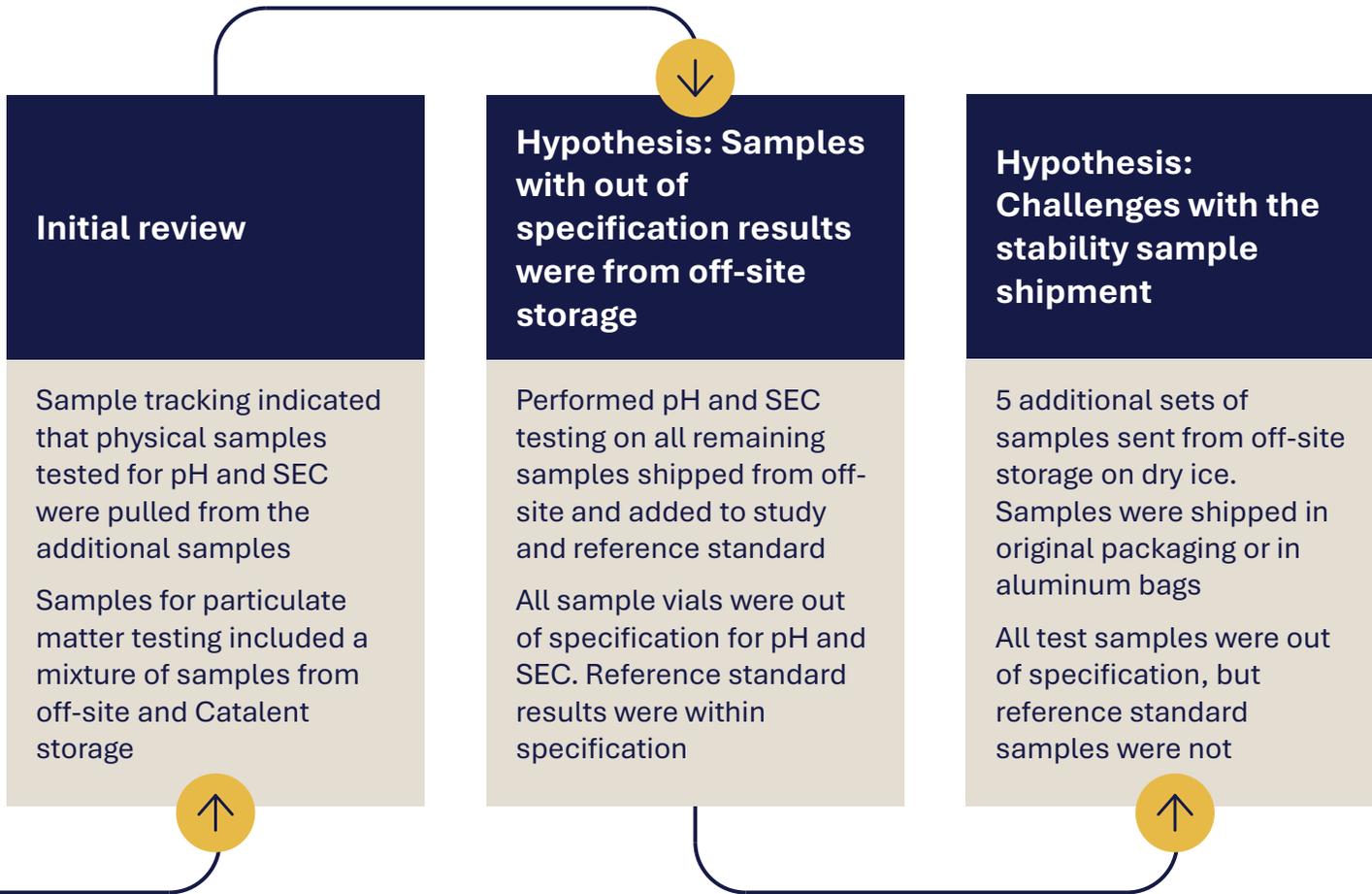
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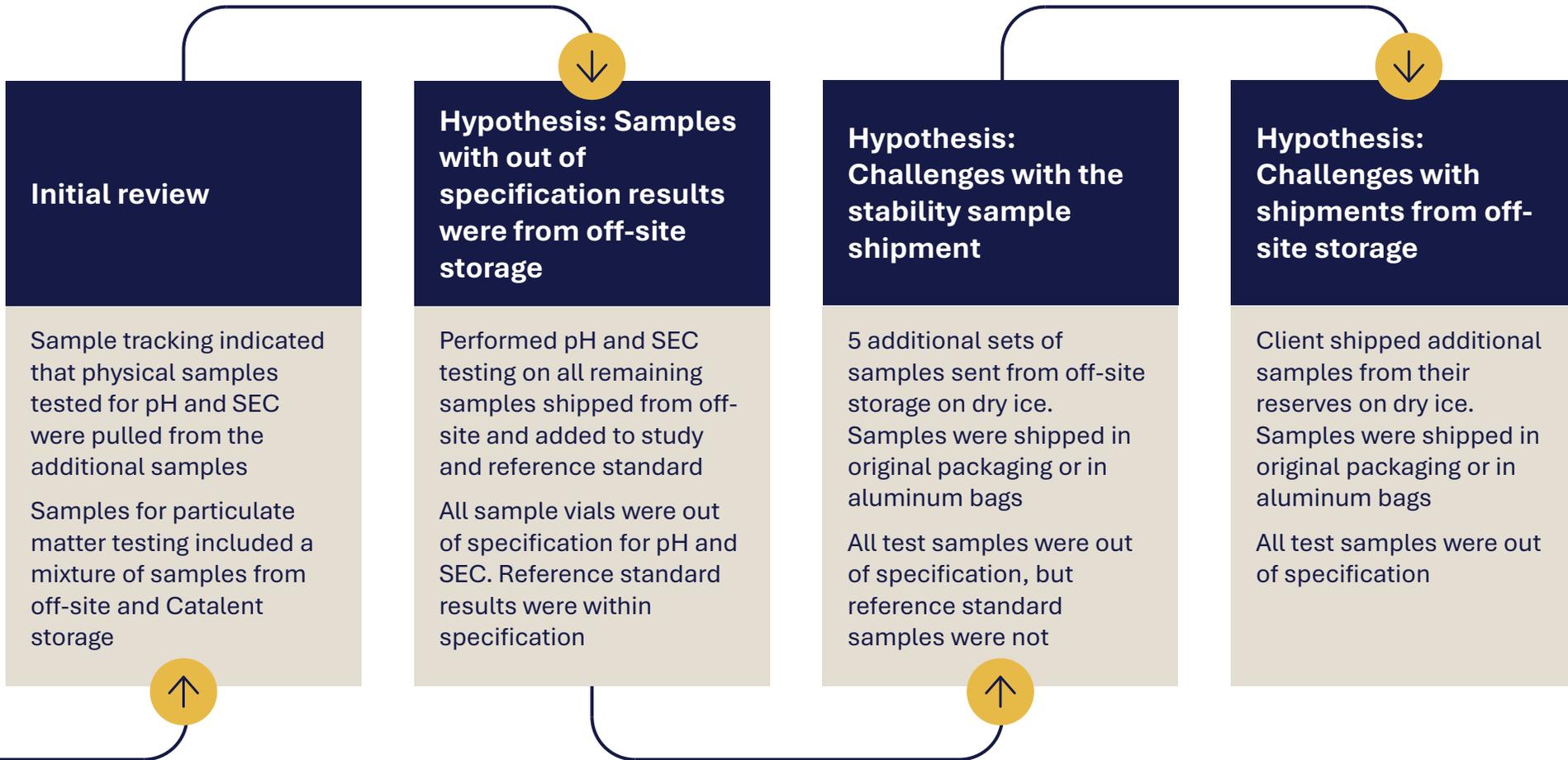
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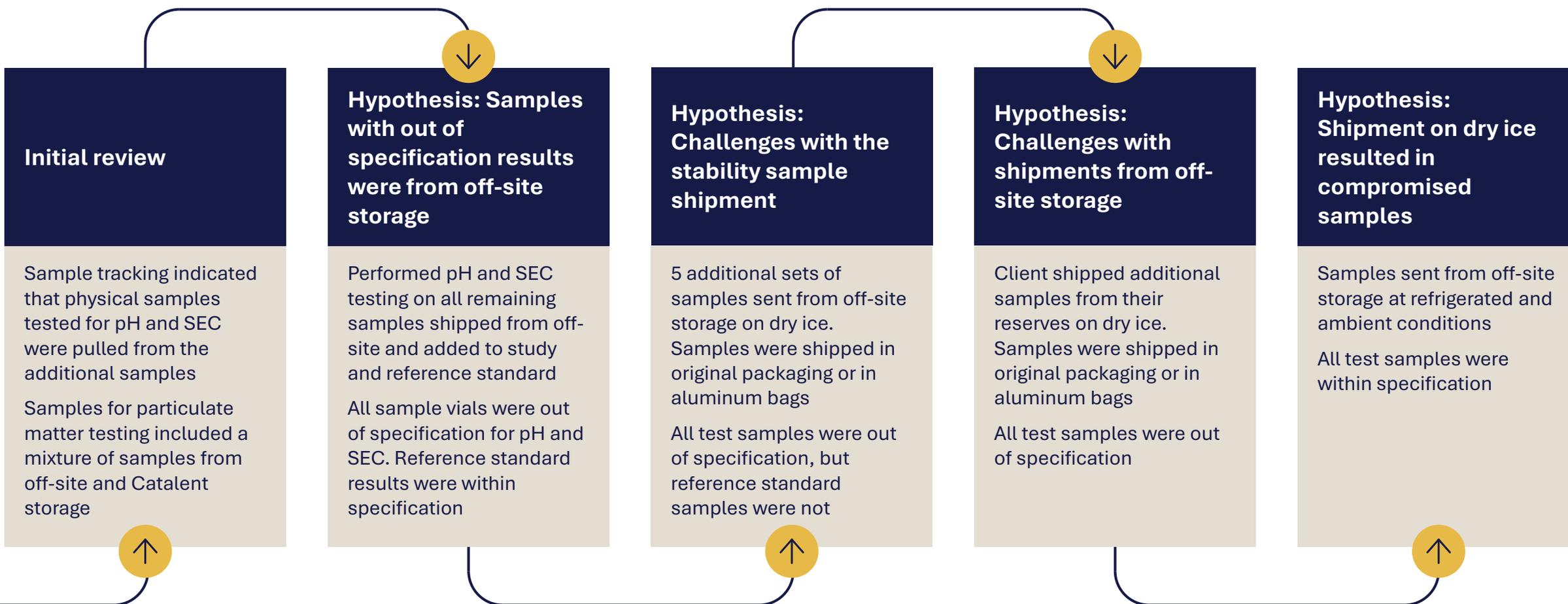
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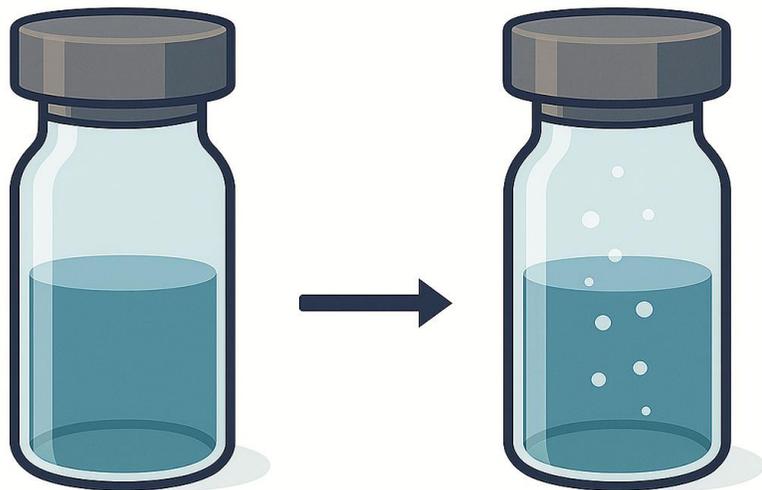
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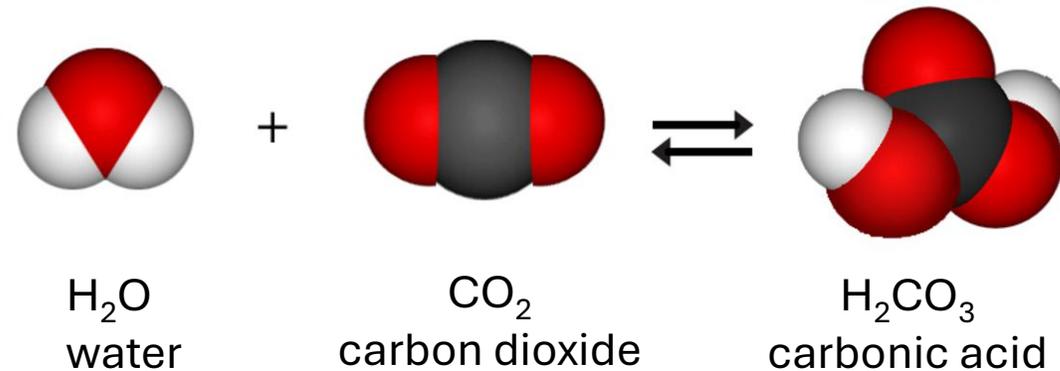
Case Study: Ensuring Sample Integrity During Shipment

Root Cause: CO₂ Intrusion due to Container Closure Failure



Dry Ice Temperatures Compromise Stopper Integrity

Bromobutyl stoppers experience changes in elasticity that compromise seal at temperatures below -60°C
Vial headspace condenses creating a vacuum



Carbon Dioxide Acidifies the Solution

Carbon dioxide in aqueous solution produces carbonic acid

Case Study: Ensuring Sample Integrity During Shipment

Conclusion

It is critical to consider shipping conditions when planning stability studies.

- ✓ Generally the concern is about protecting the samples from conditions outside the shipper but we must also consider if the samples require protection from conditions within the shipper as well
- ✓ Additional measures to isolate the samples from environmental conditions should always be considered
 - Aluminum bagging, light protective boxes, etc.
- ✓ Careful planning of all aspects of stability studies including sample shipment to the stability storage location are critical in determining a study's success

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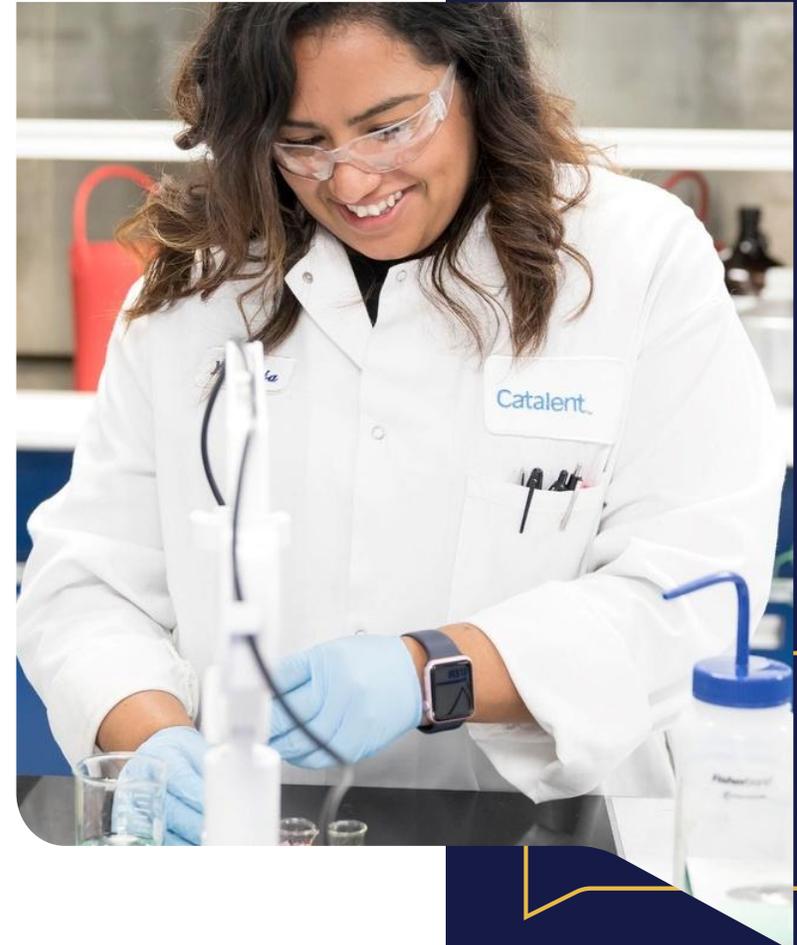
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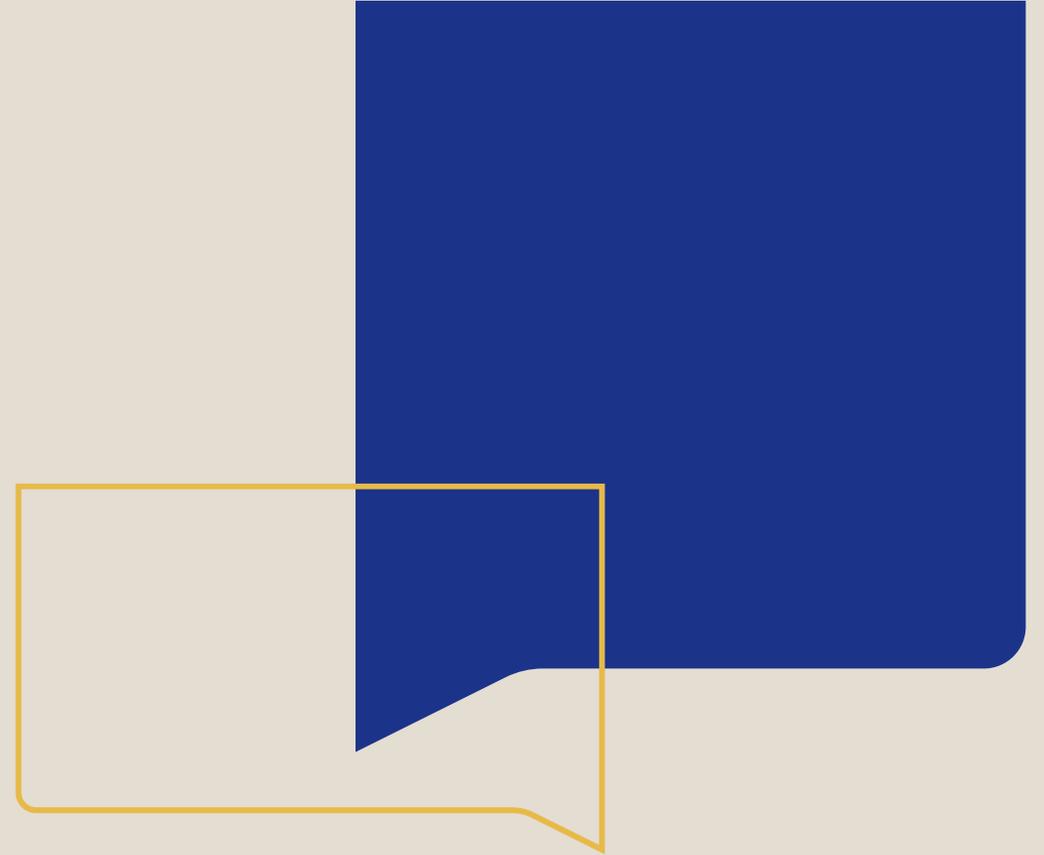
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Case Study: Solvent Loss Revealed by Orthogonal Analysis



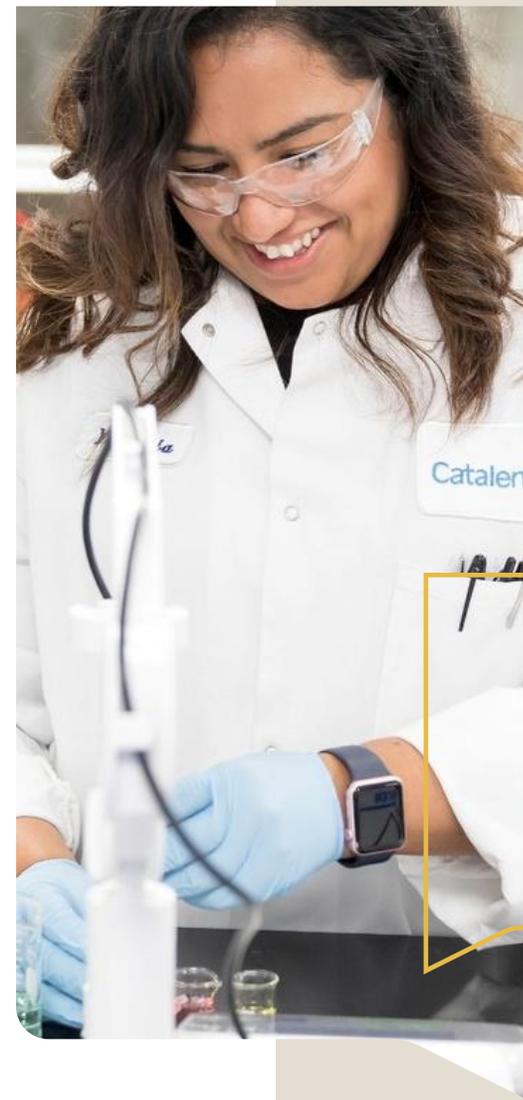
Case Study: Solvent Loss Revealed by Orthogonal Analysis

Two stability studies for drug substance were set down in **30 mL** bags with frozen nominal and **5°C/ambient** humidity accelerated conditions

For this study, the **5°C** storage was scheduled for **24M**



Previous studies for this material in **30 mL** bags terminated at the **6M** timepoint

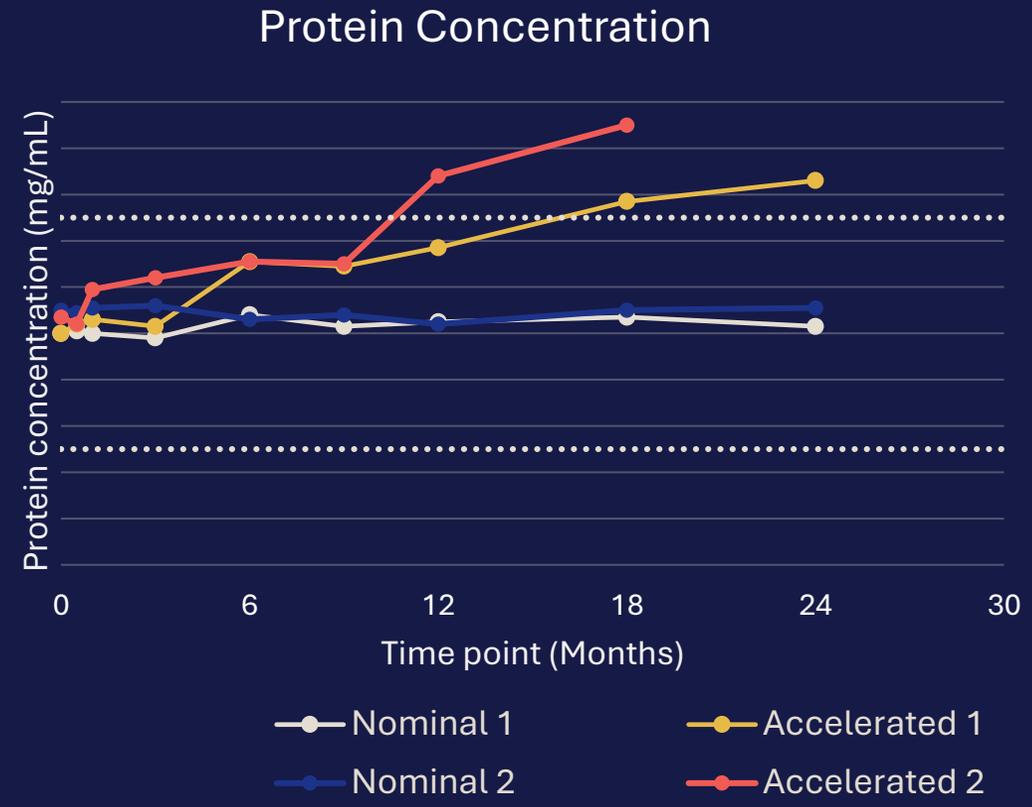


Case Study: Solvent Loss Revealed by Orthogonal Analysis

18M and 24M Time Point Results



Protein concentration was out of specification at 18M 5°C condition and later at the 24M time point



Case Study: Solvent Loss Revealed by Orthogonal Analysis

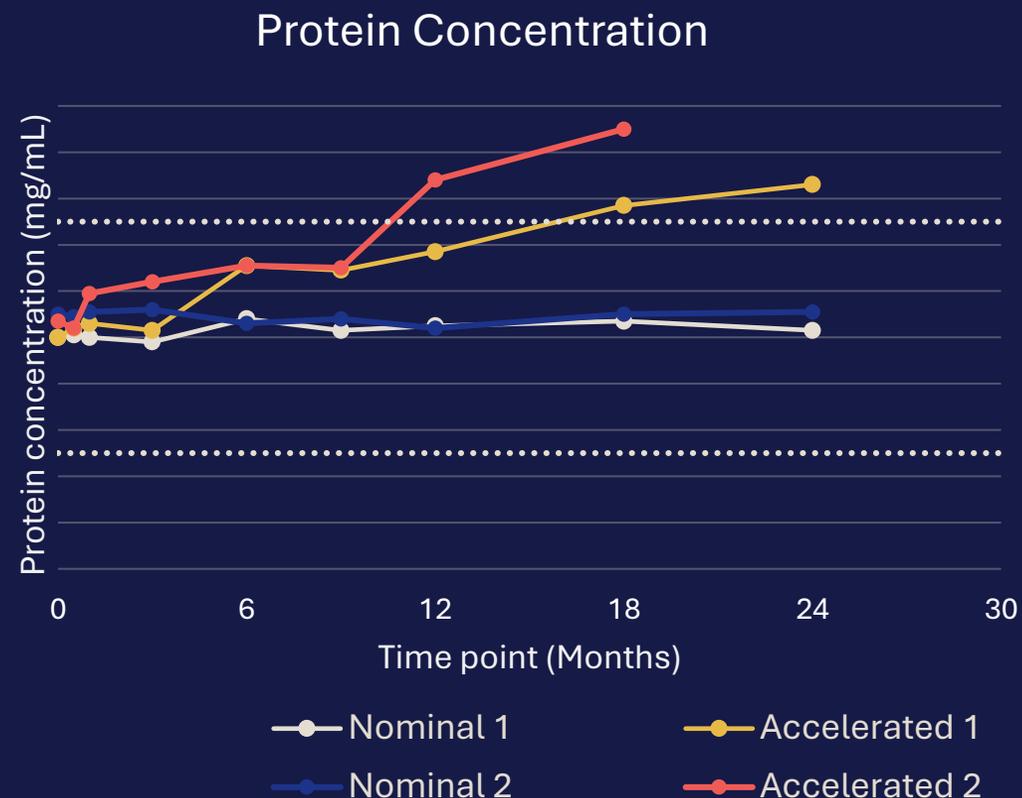
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No changes in SEC eliminate possibility of aggregation resulting in increased UV absorption



Case Study: Solvent Loss Revealed by Orthogonal Analysis

18M and 24M Time Point Results



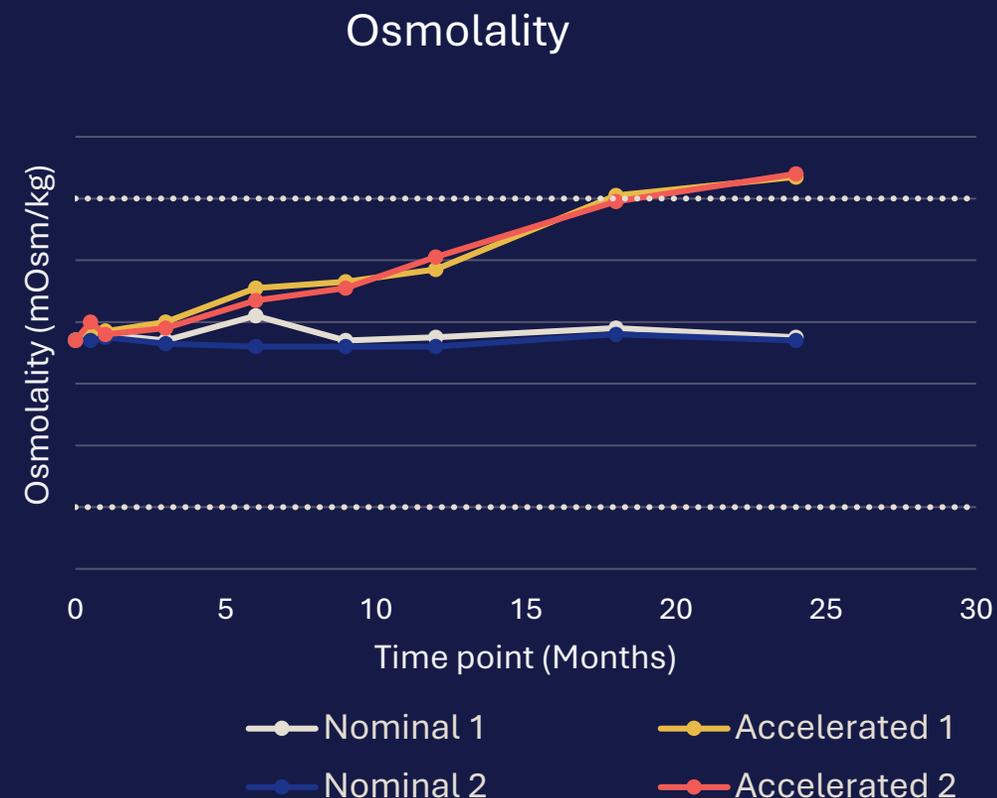
Protein concentration was out of specification at 18M 5°C condition and later at the 24M time point



No changes in SEC eliminate possibility of aggregation resulting in increased UV absorption



Osmolality also out of specification at 18M and 24M and demonstrated a clear, upward trend over lifetime of study in both lots



Case Study: Solvent Loss Revealed by Orthogonal Analysis

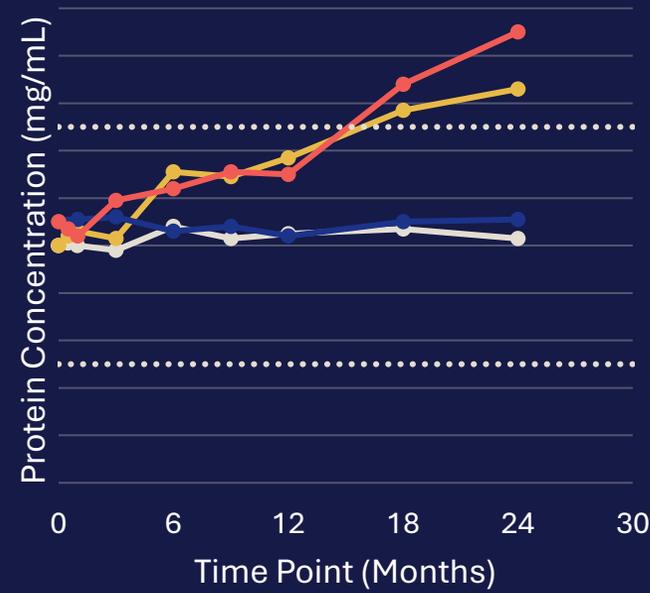
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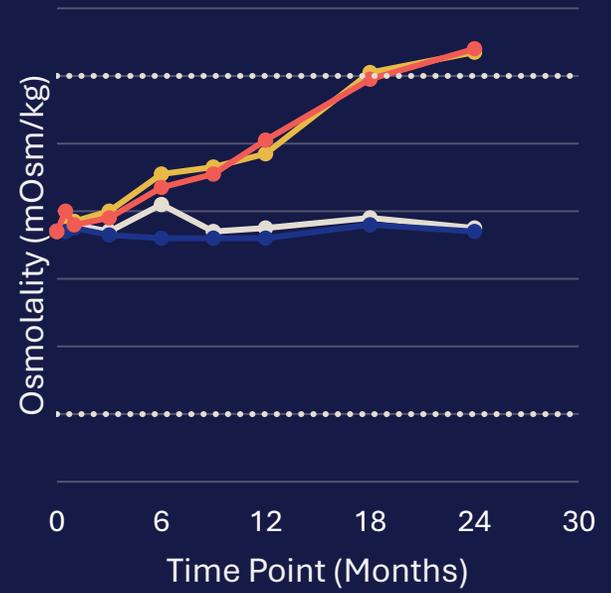
Clear upward trend of both lots over life-time of studies for both protein concentration and osmolality

Results are consistent with solvent loss through semipermeable bag wall

Protein Concentration



Osmolality



- Nominal 1
- Nominal 2
- Accelerated 1
- Accelerated 2

Case Study: Solvent Loss Revealed by Orthogonal Analysis

Conclusion

✓ Solvent loss from semipermeable containers is possible at ambient humidity – in small volumes, this loss can result in significant changes in drug substance behavior

✓ Investigation was only possible due to inclusion of orthogonal methods in initial study design

- Protein concentration and osmolality can both serve as indicators of solvent volume

Case Study: Solvent Loss Revealed by Orthogonal Analysis

A second case



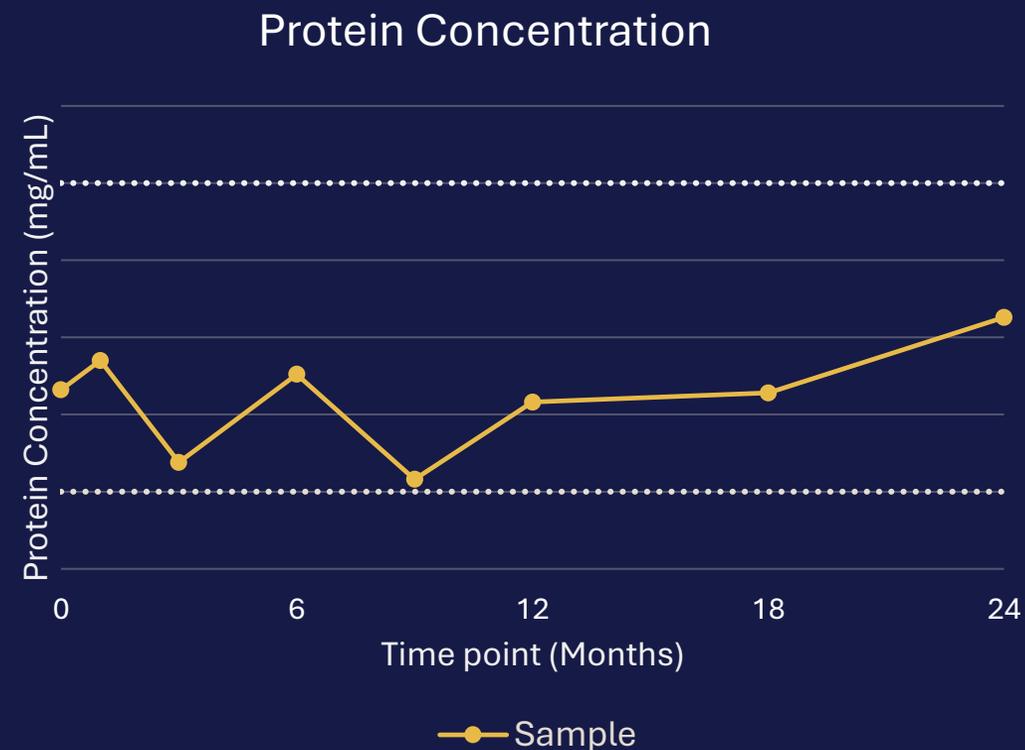
Protein concentration shows high degree of variability between time points

- No clear or obvious trend



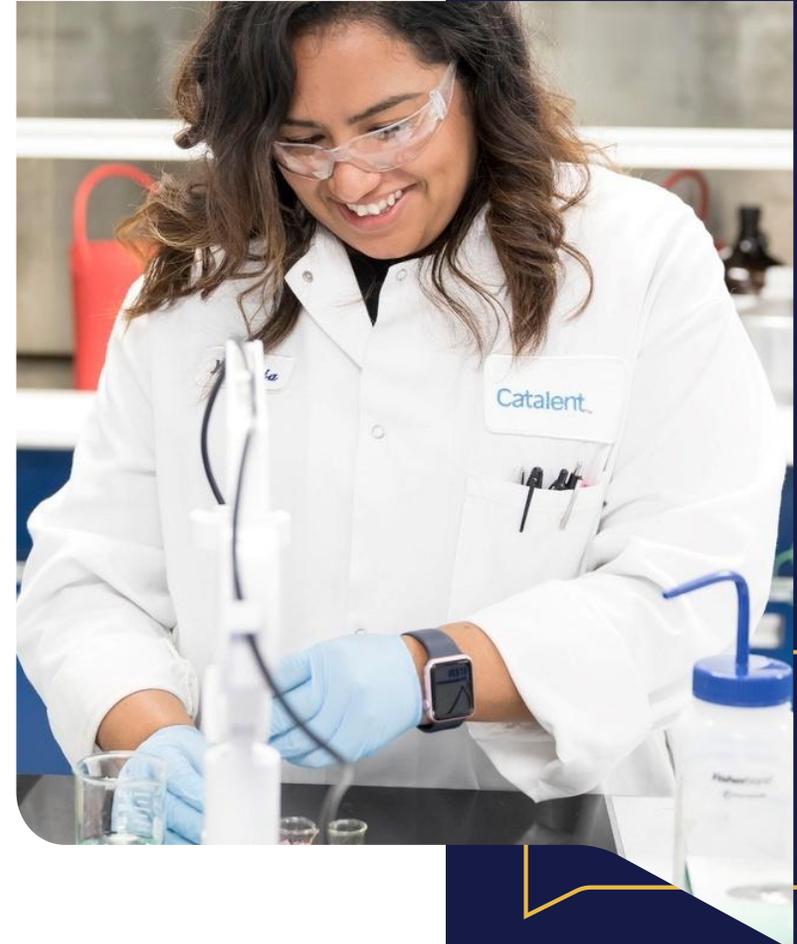
Variability is not reflected in other methods

Lack of orthogonality makes it difficult to make conclusions about the root cause in this case

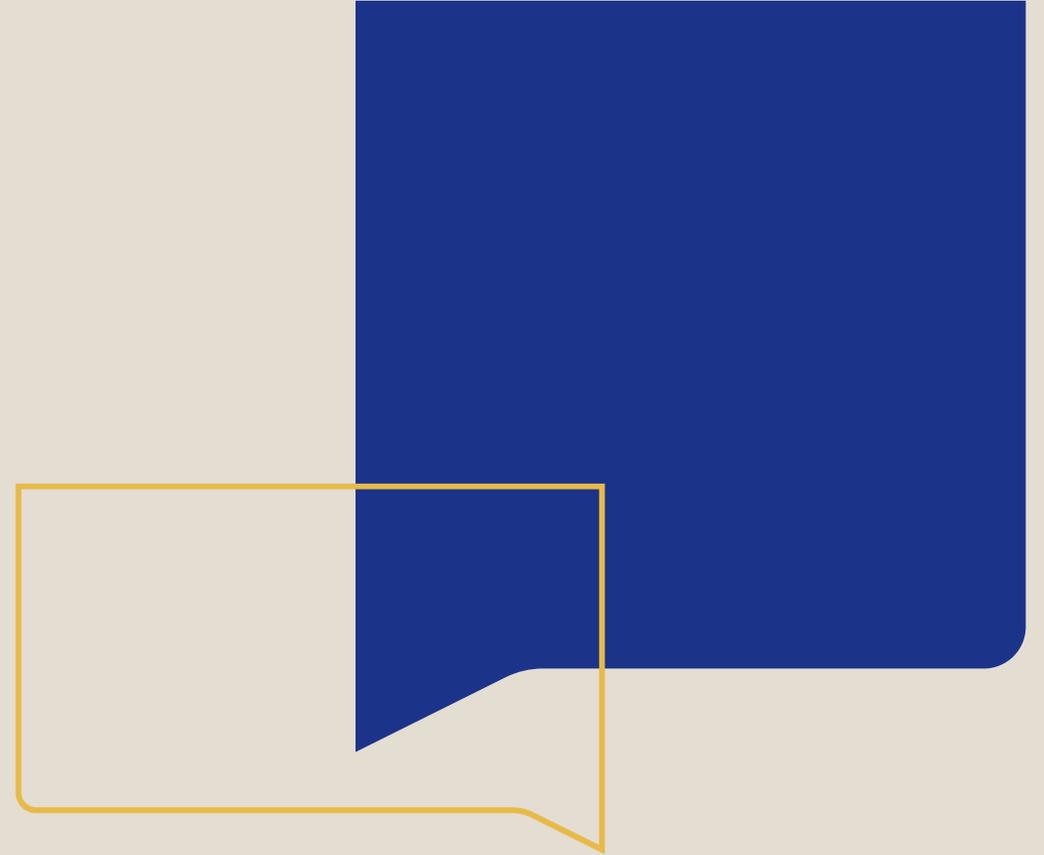


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Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data



Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

Introduction

Antibody drug conjugates must be evaluated for free payload content at release and over the shelf-life of the compound

For this ADC, free drug is evaluated using an RP-HPLC method

These methods are sensitive to interference from extractable and leachable compounds from storage vials.



Extractables:

Compounds released from product container closure, packaging, or delivery system under accelerated conditions



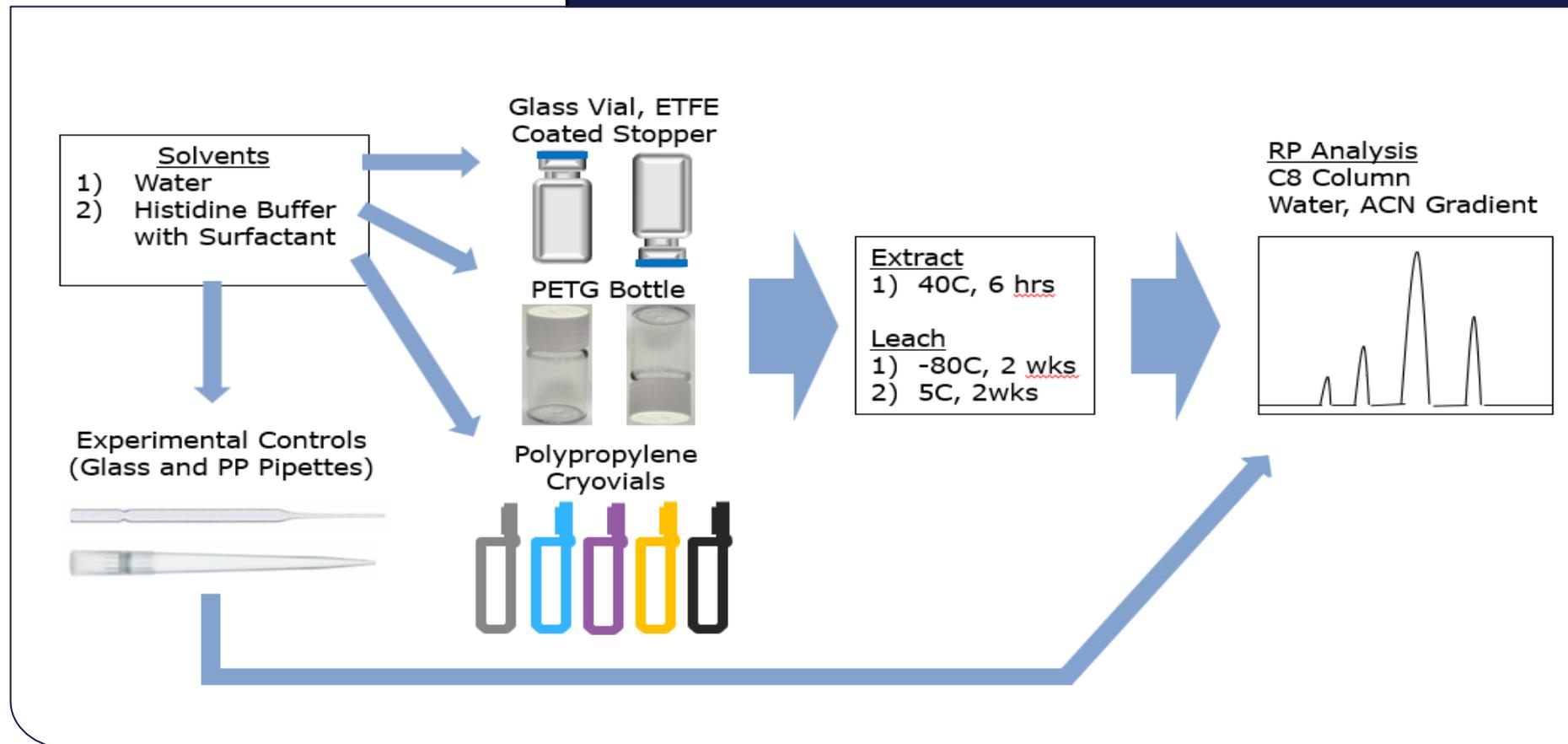
Leachables:

Compounds released from product container closure, packaging, or delivery systems under normal conditions



Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

Study Design



Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

Study Results

Controls:

- ✓ **Pipettes:** No interfering signals

- ✓ **Glass vials:**
No interfering signals in UPR or INV orientations

- ✓ **PETG vials:**
No interfering signals in UPR or INV orientations

Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

Study Results

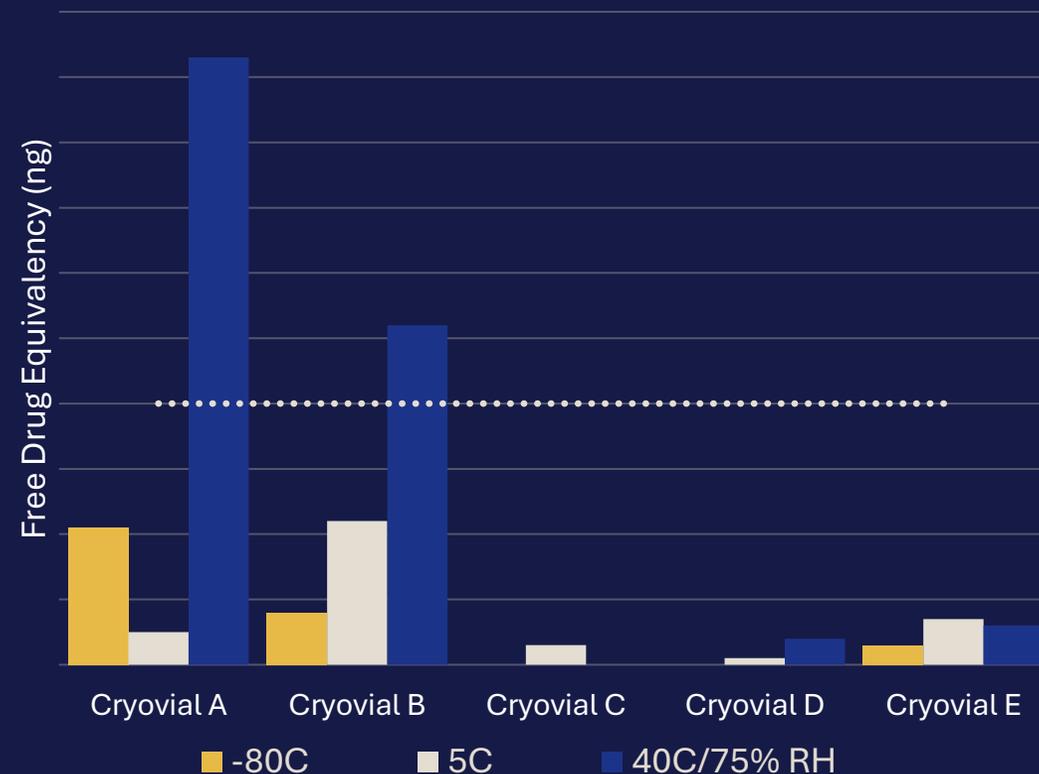
Controls:

- ✓ **Pipettes:** No interfering signals
- ✓ **Glass vials:** No interfering signals in UPR or INV orientations
- ✓ **PETG vials:** No interfering signals in UPR or INV orientations

Cryovials:

- ✓ Vials A and B show significant interference in the region of the Free Drug signal
- ✓ Vial E shows some interference
- ✓ Vial C and Vial D show very little interference

Quantitative Extractables/Leachables



Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

Study Results

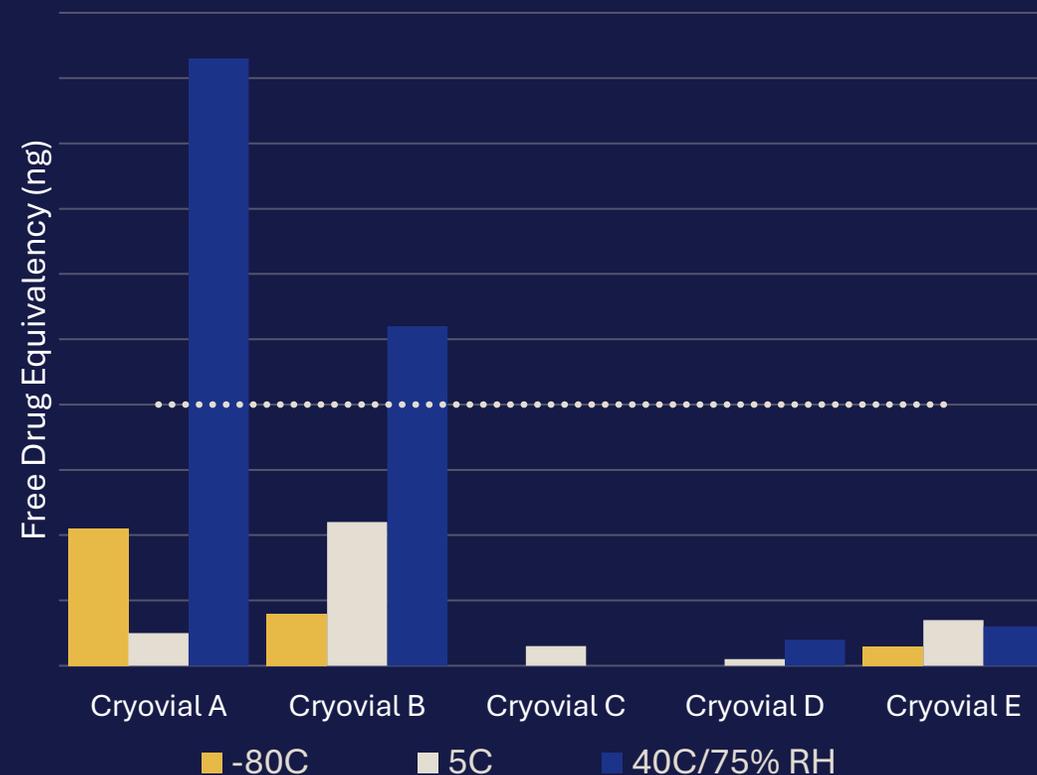
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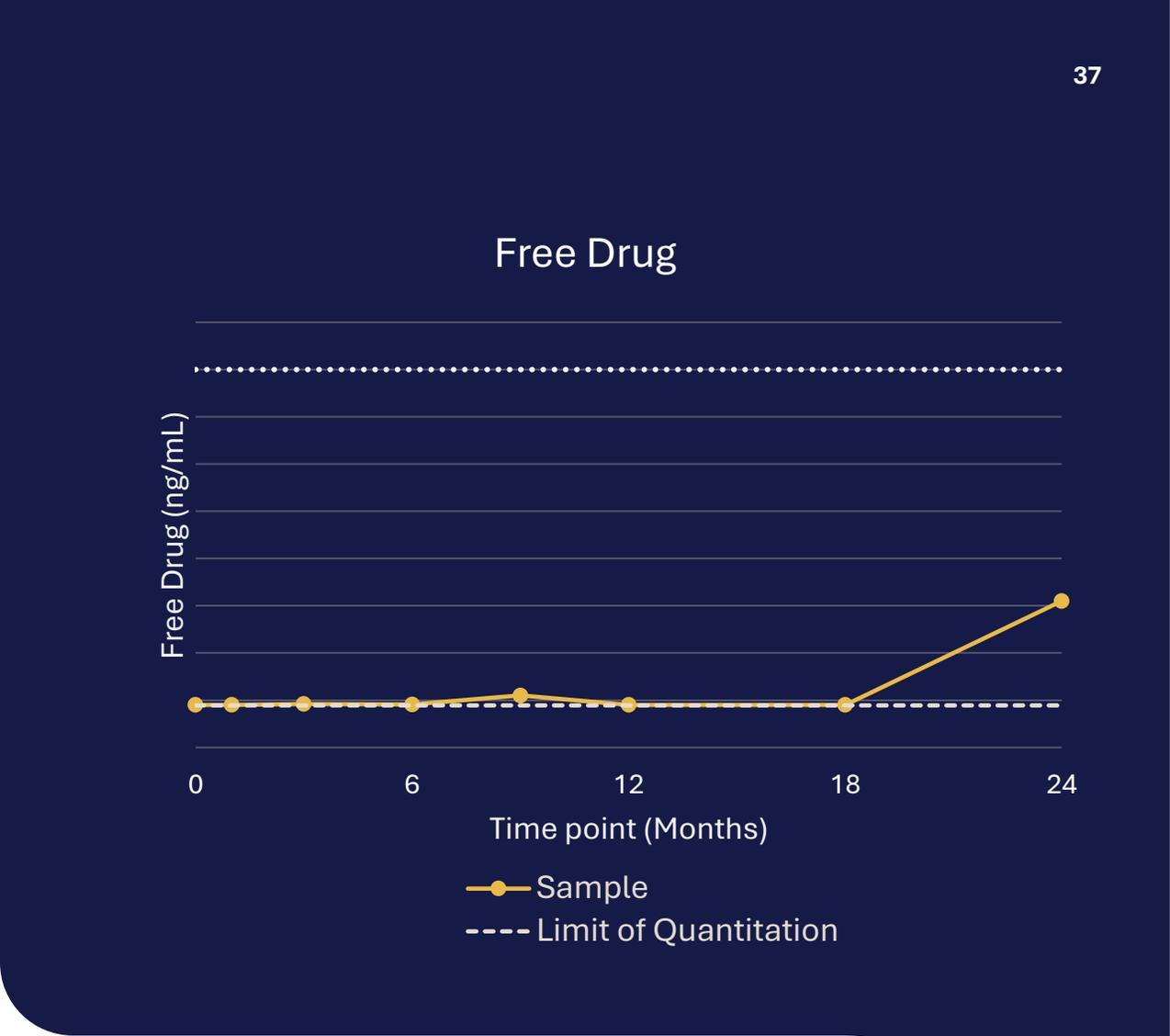


Cryovial C was chosen for subaliquoting of stability samples for free drug analysis

Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

24M Timepoint Results

- ✓ Atypical peak in the chromatogram contributed ~85% to the calculated free drug concentration
- ✓ No atypical peak in reference standard control sample
- ✓ Calculated free drug is also atypical but within specification



Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

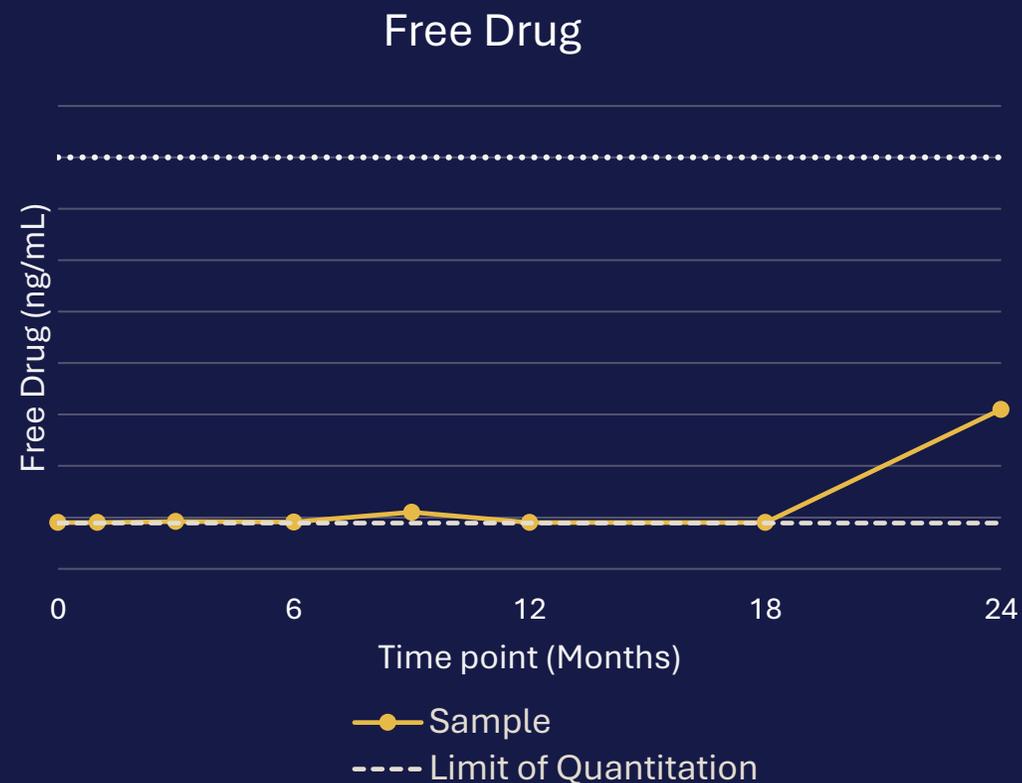
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✓ Initial investigation supported no buffer contamination and no free linker



Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

24M Timepoint Results

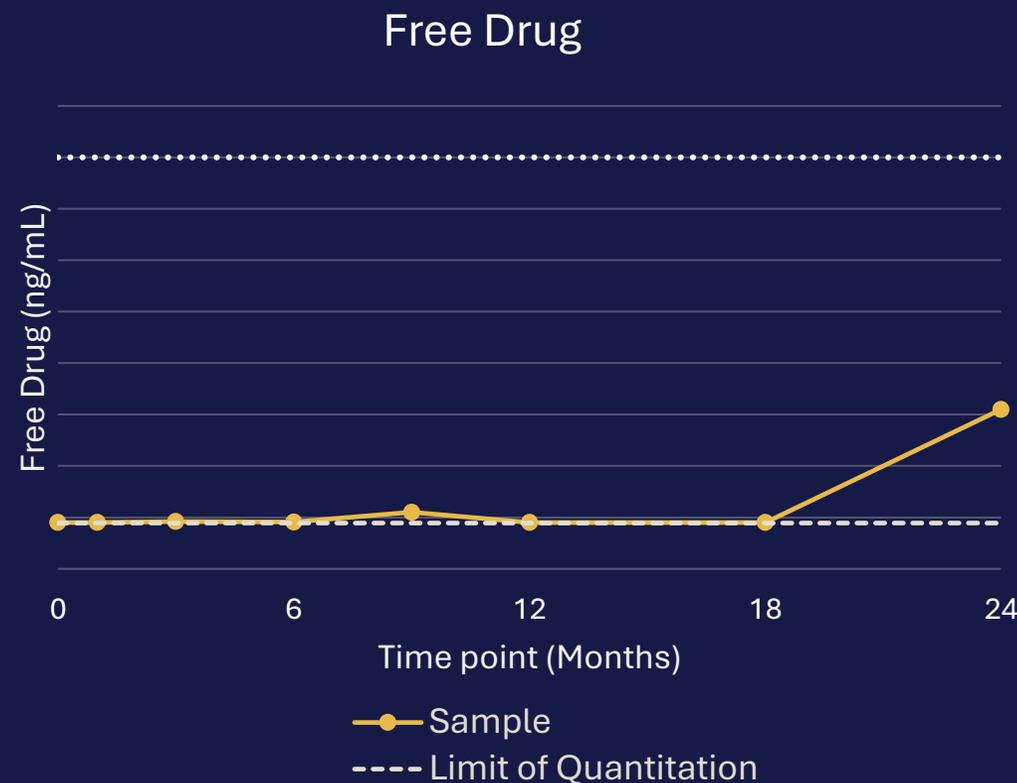
✓ Atypical peak in the chromatogram contributed ~85% to the calculated free drug concentration

✓ No atypical peak in reference standard control sample

✓ Calculated free drug is also atypical but within specification

✓ Initial investigation supported no buffer contamination and no free linker

✓ Sample was re-analyzed from parent PETG vial: Atypical peak was not present



Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

Investigation Results

- ✓ Between 18M and 24M timepoints, a new lot of cryovial C was received for use in the labs

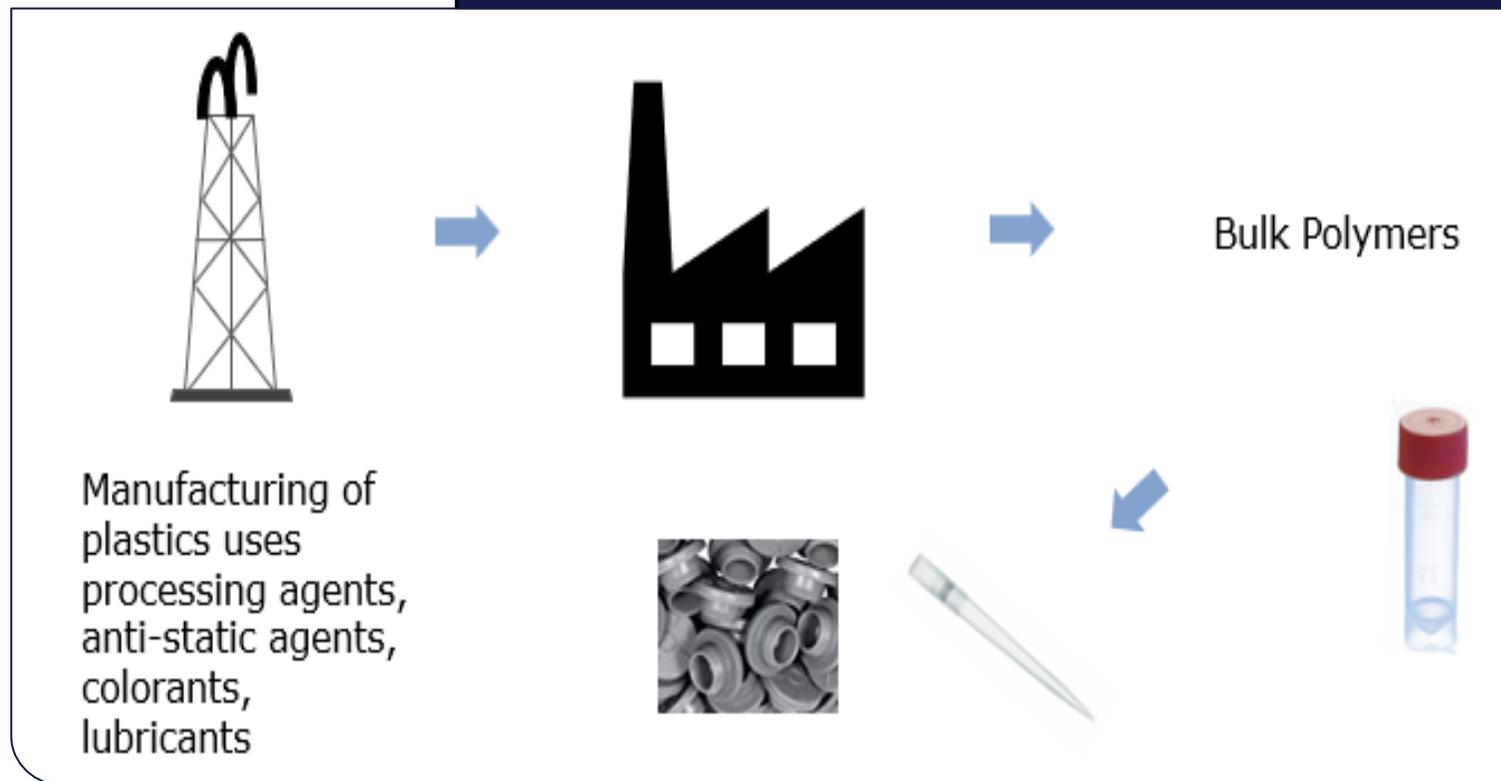
- ✓ Re-evaluation of cryovial C in formulation buffer showed a peak consistent with the atypical peak present in the initial sample analysis

- ✓ Peak was different than those observed in the initial cryovial evaluation

Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

Investigation Results

- ✓ Between 18M and 24M timepoints, a new lot of cryovial C was received for use in the labs
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Case Study: Container Compatibility for Reliable Data

Conclusion

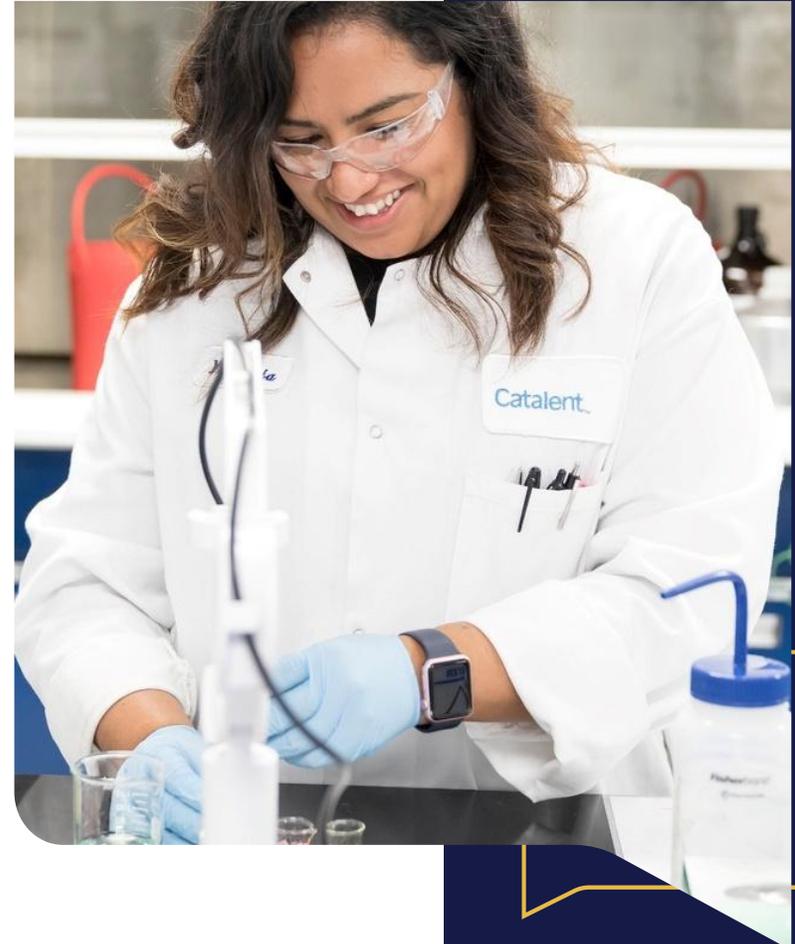
- ✓ Glass or PETG are the safest choice for free drug but may not be practical for frozen samples

- ✓ When cryovials are required, it is important to make choices based on the specific method to be performed

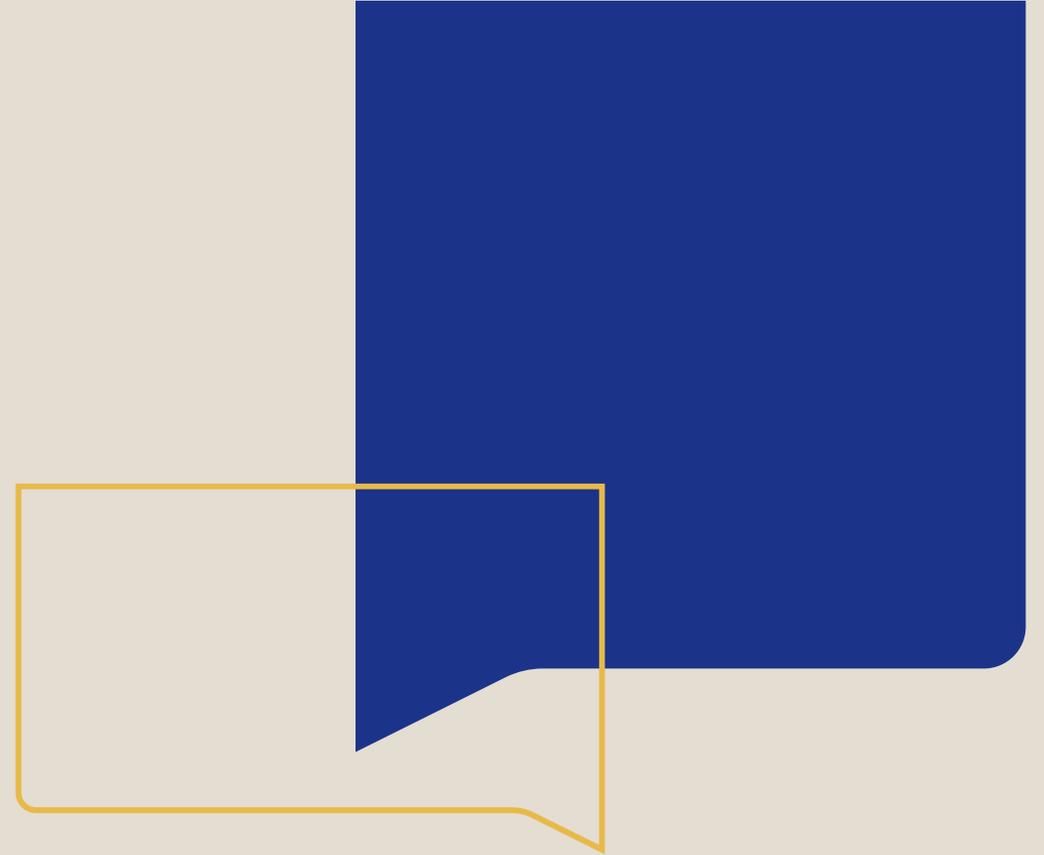
- ✓ Even with careful planning, it is still possible to see unexpected results in long-term stability studies

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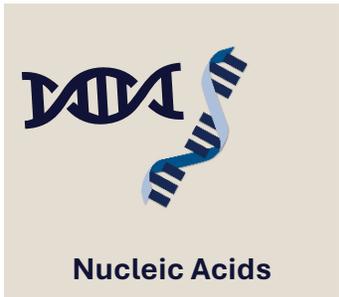
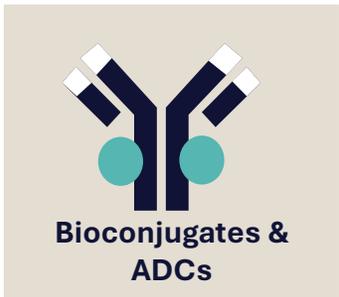
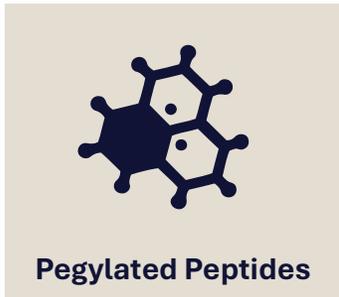
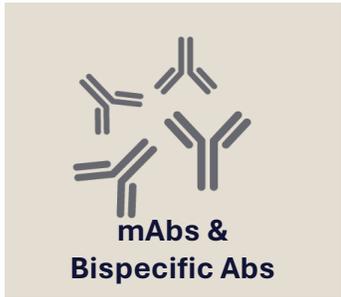
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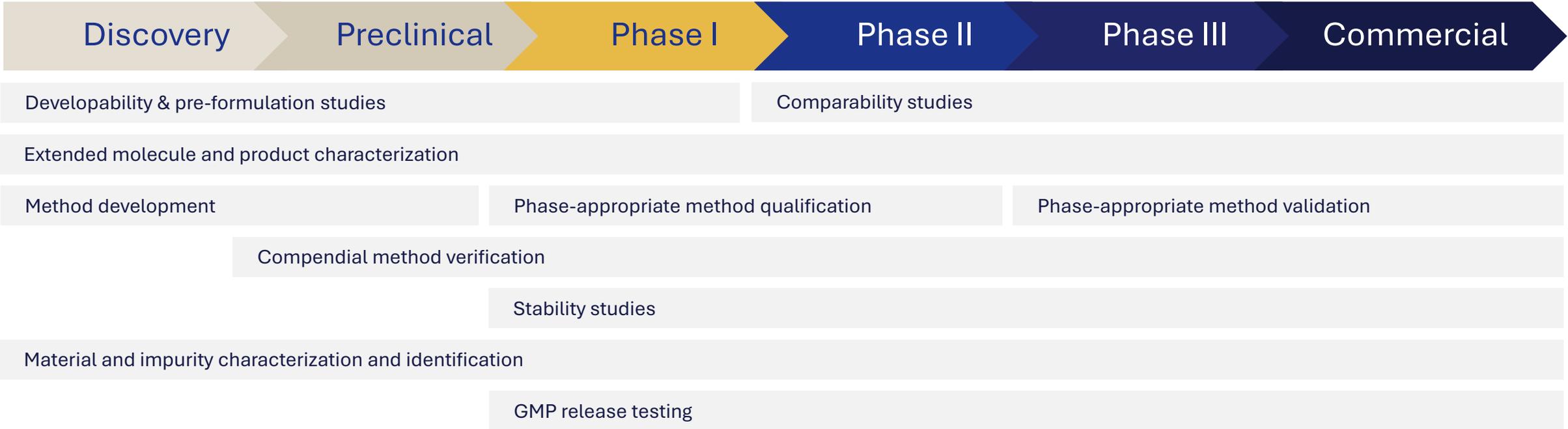
Kansas City Biologics Analytics Services



A Powerful Offering Stemming Across Modalities



Supports All Modalities



Method Establishment

- Method development, evaluation, and optimization
- Method transfer, qualification, phase-appropriate validation, method validation remediation

Mass Spectrometry

- State-of-the-art mass spectrometry core with high-resolution LC/MS; GC/MS and ICP/MS; Protein metrics software for data processing
- Size & charge variant characterization including fraction collection for impurity ID

Extended Characterization

- Secondary & higher order structural characterization using orthogonal approach
- Size & charge variant characterization
- Forced degradation study; comparability study

Bioassay/Cell-Based Potency

- Binding potency: ELISA, AlphaLISA™, surface plasmon resonance, Octet®, etc.
- Relative potency: infectivity, cytotoxicity, mRNA transcription, neutralization, etc.
- Cell banking/storage

Release & Stability Study & Storage

- Release testing; specialized expertise in temperature excursion, photostability
- -150 ° C to 60 ° C, RH 25% to 90%, and customizable chamber conditions
- In accordance with ICH/WHO/ASEAN guidelines

Biophysical/Biochemical Characterization

Orthogonal approach for a holistic understanding of your molecule

Mass Specs

Peptide mapping, intact mass, glycan mapping, PTM, size & charge variants, toxin conjugation sites; residual solvent, elemental impurities

Chromatography

Drug-antibody ratio, free drug, isoform & variant analysis, peptide & glycan mapping, polysorbate, sizing/aggregation, AAA & extinction coefficient

Electrophoresis

Purity/Fragmentation analysis, isoform analysis, glycan profiling, AAV protein purity and capsid ratio

Higher order structure

Secondary/Tertiary conformation, thermal stability/transitions, protein binding kinetics, aggregation and sizing

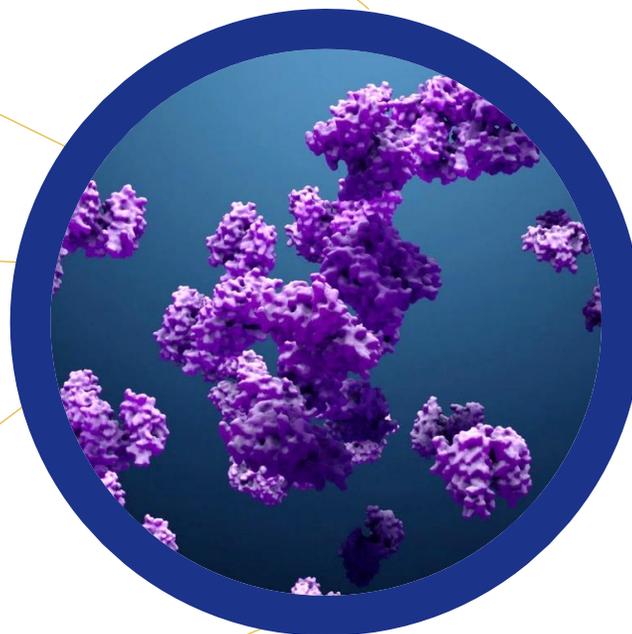
Compendial testing

CCI, sub-visible particles, extractable volume, content uniformity, UV concentration, appearance (EP, USP), color, clarity, reconstitution time, pH, moisture content, viscosity

Process Development Support

In-Process impurities, in-use studies, comparability studies, forced degradation and photostability, formulation development, aggregation, functional testing; lab scale aliquoting services

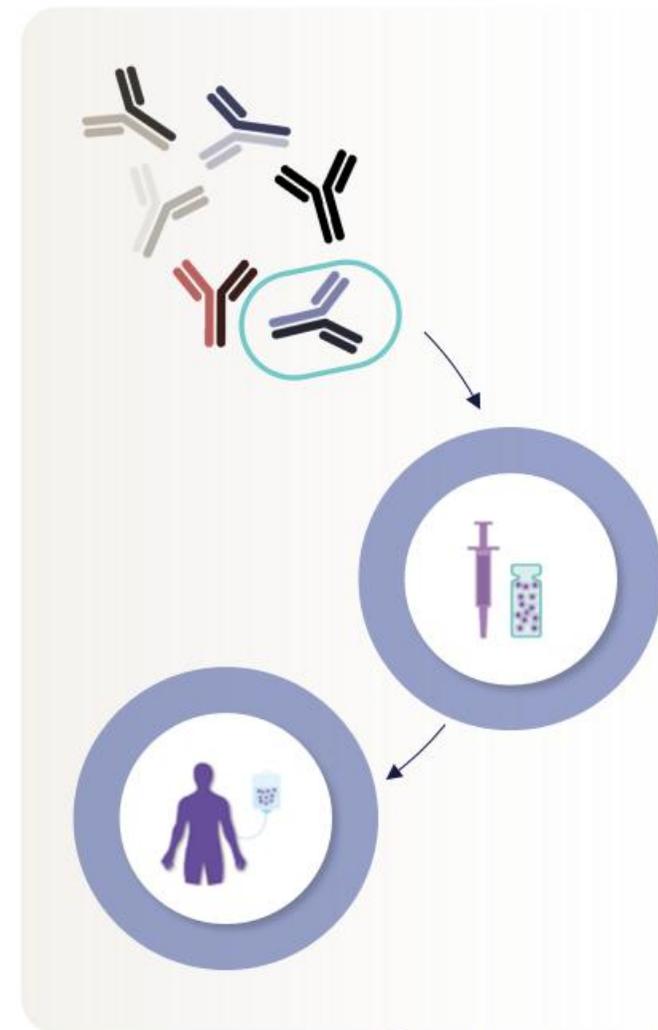
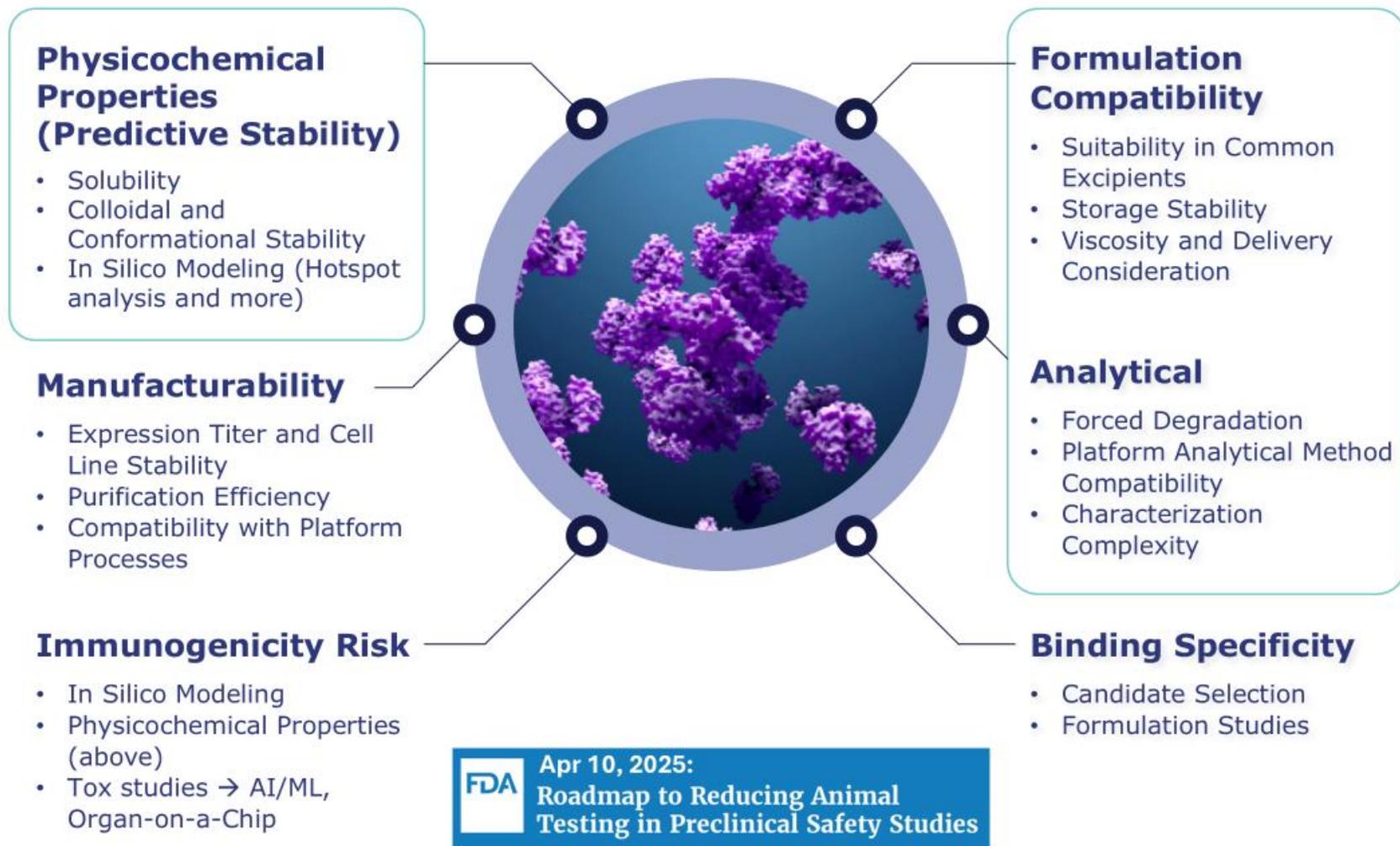
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Catalent
Pharma Services™

Developability Overview

De-risking Asset Development



Catalent®

Acknowledgements

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- ✓ Tom Field
- ✓ Lexie Paige
- ✓ Emily Stanley
- ✓ YingYing Lee
- ✓ Tanner Prendergast
- ✓ Shawn Fitzgibbons
- ✓ Grant Cone
- ✓ Geena Mundakkal
- ✓ Madeline Gilstrap
- ✓ John Rockwell
- ✓ Amanda Moors
- ✓ Brent Kennedy

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