

Effects of Silicone-Water Interfaces on Protein Structure, Aggregation, Particle Formation and Immunogenicity

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Outline

- Brief summary of causes and control of protein aggregation
- Effects of silicone oil microdroplets on protein structure and aggregation
- Effects of siliconized glass on protein aggregation and particle formation
- Effects of pumping through siliconized tubing
- Effects of silicone oil on immunogenicity
- Not silicone oil data, but brand new immunogenicity results with mouse growth hormone: SQ vs. IP vs. IV

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Pathway for Protein Aggregation

**M $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ M* \rightarrow Soluble Agg. \rightarrow Insol. Agg.
(Subvisible Particles???)**

- M* can be part of the native state ensemble.
- Thus, even under conditions greatly favoring the native state, aggregation can proceed at unacceptable rates.
- M* may be promoted at interfaces

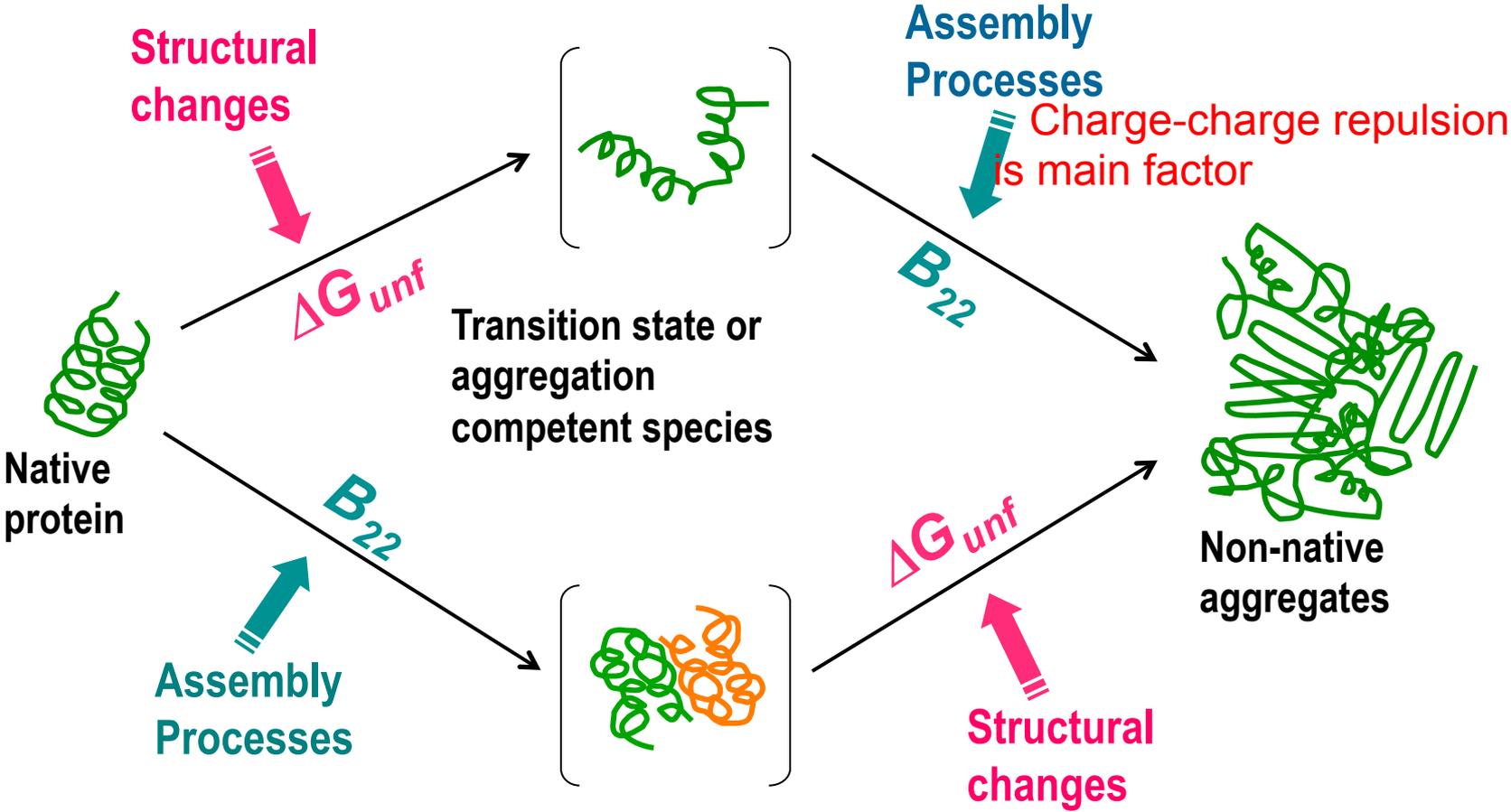
Causes of Protein Aggregation

- Even without stress, aggregates can form during storage in solution; sufficient partially unfolded molecules even in “stable” formulation
- In addition, proteins are exposed to numerous stresses (e.g., light, surfaces) during production, purification, storage, shipping and delivery to the patient.
- Often, aggregation occurs because of exposure to air-liquid or liquid-solid interfaces.
 - bubble entrainment during mixing, filling & shipping
 - solution contact with pumps, pipes, vessels, filters, columns, etc.
 - solution contact with ice

Causes of Protein Aggregation: Surfaces

- Proteins adsorb to surfaces. May unfold on surface and/or partially unfolded molecules may more readily adsorb.
- May form aggregates on surfaces, and/or desorption of unfolded molecules may lead to aggregates in bulk solution.
- Adsorption to foreign nano- or microparticles can result in subvisible and visible protein particles.

Control of Aggregation: Maximize Conformational and Colloidal Stability

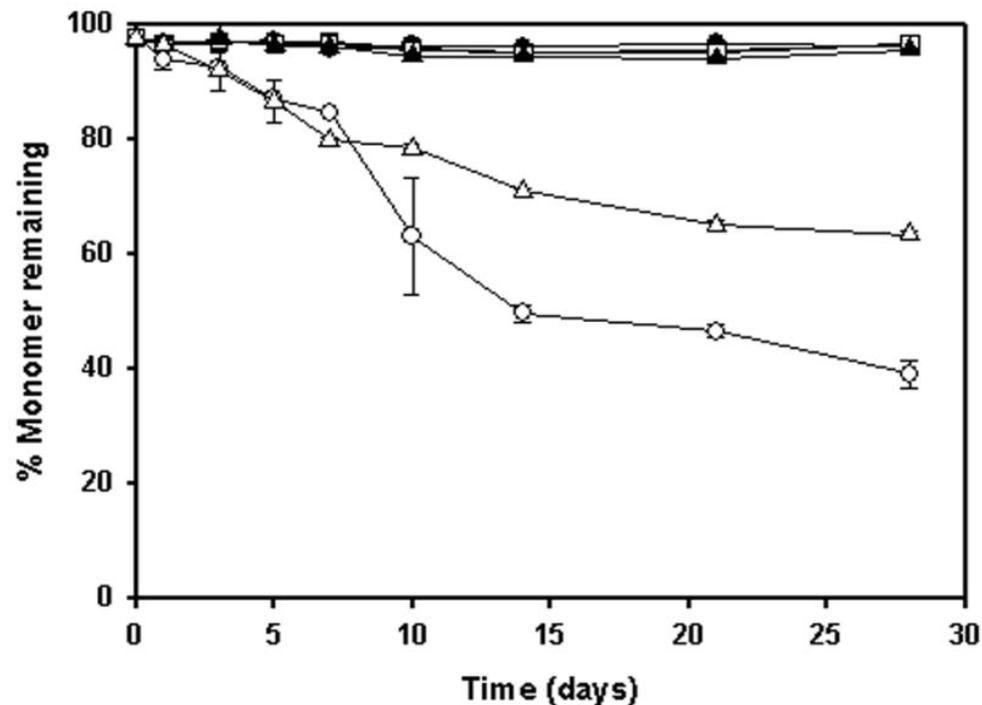
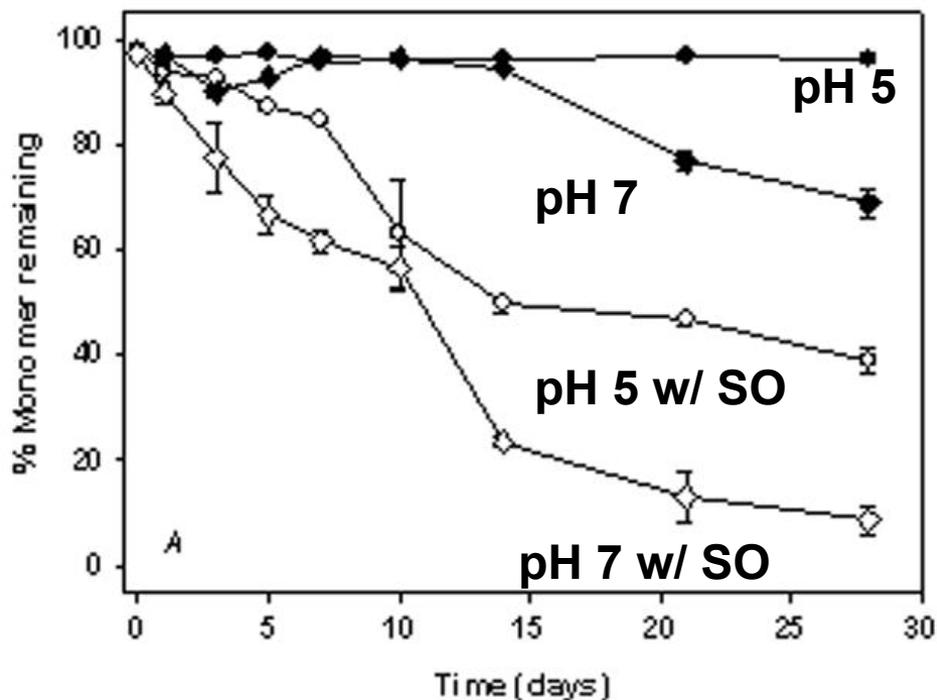


pH is a critical parameter.

Protein Interactions with Silicone Oil: Example of Container/Closure Incompatibility with Protein

- Syringe and cartridge barrels are coated with silicone oil to facilitate smooth movement of plunger.
- Silicone oil treatment can lead to droplets of silicone oil suspended in product formulation.
- Protein adsorption to wall and droplets can result in particles with aggregated protein.

Agitation with Silicone Oil Microdroplets Accelerates IgG Aggregation



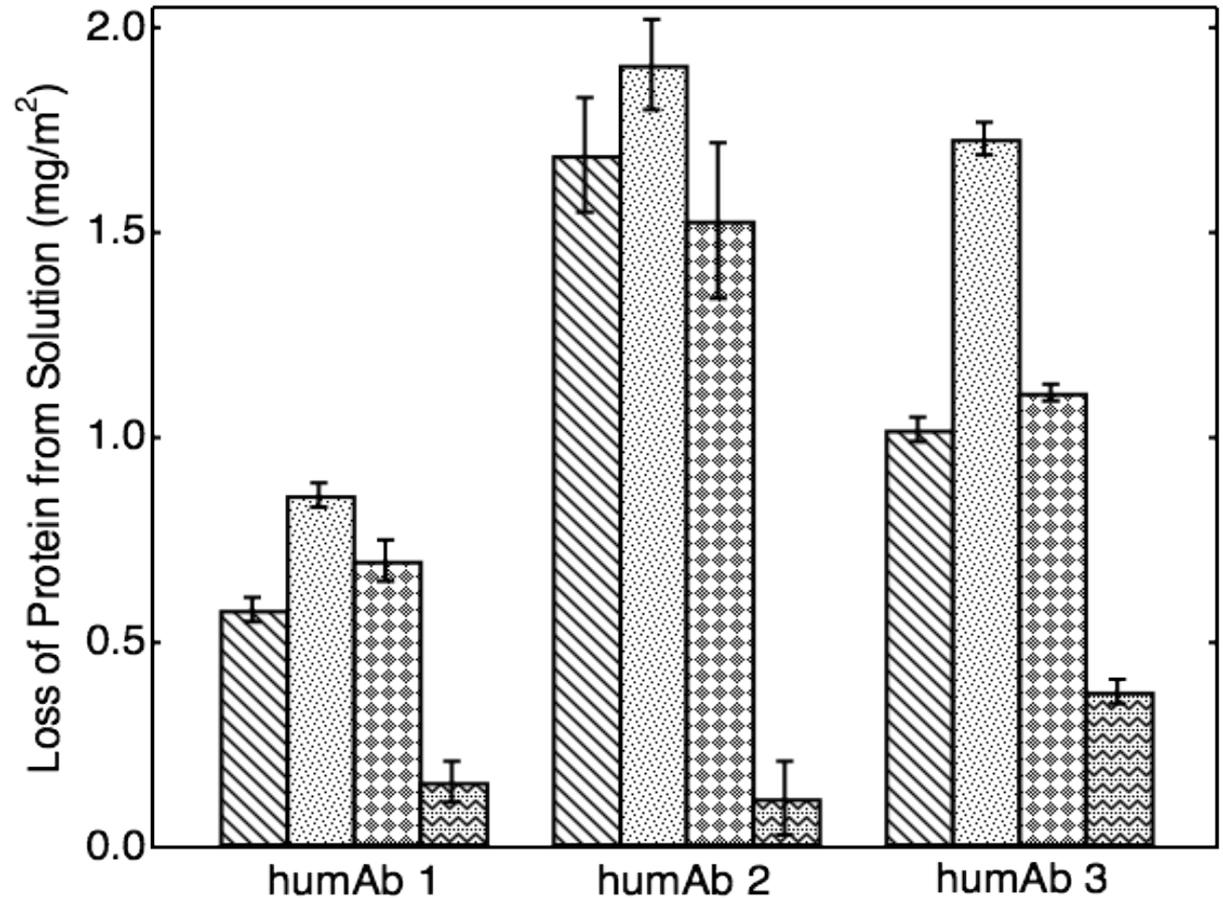
No aggregation observed with silicone oil without agitation.

Polysorbate 20 inhibits aggregation

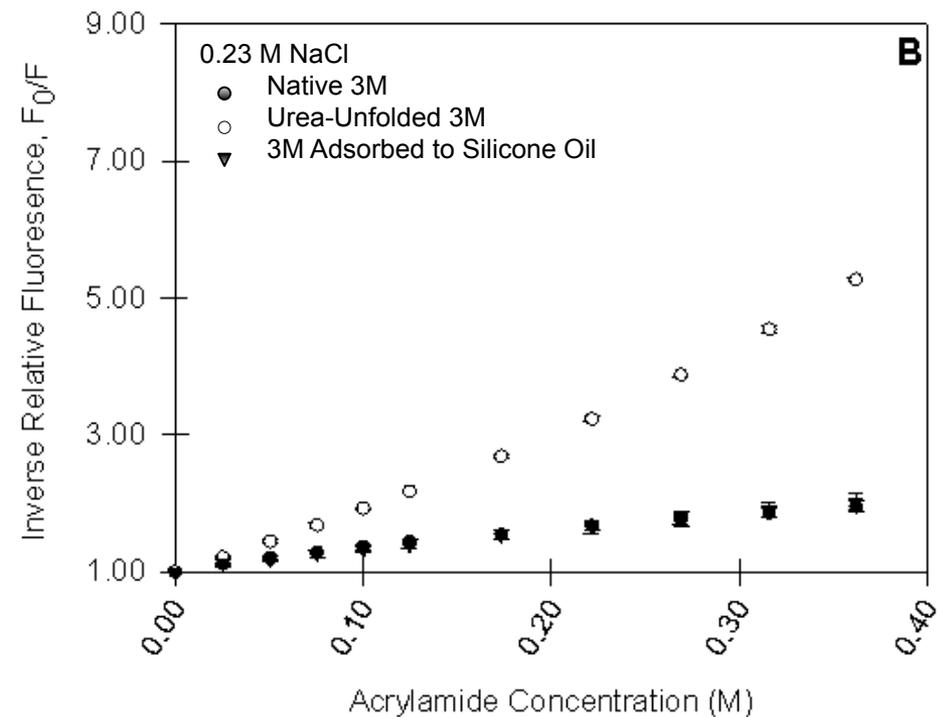
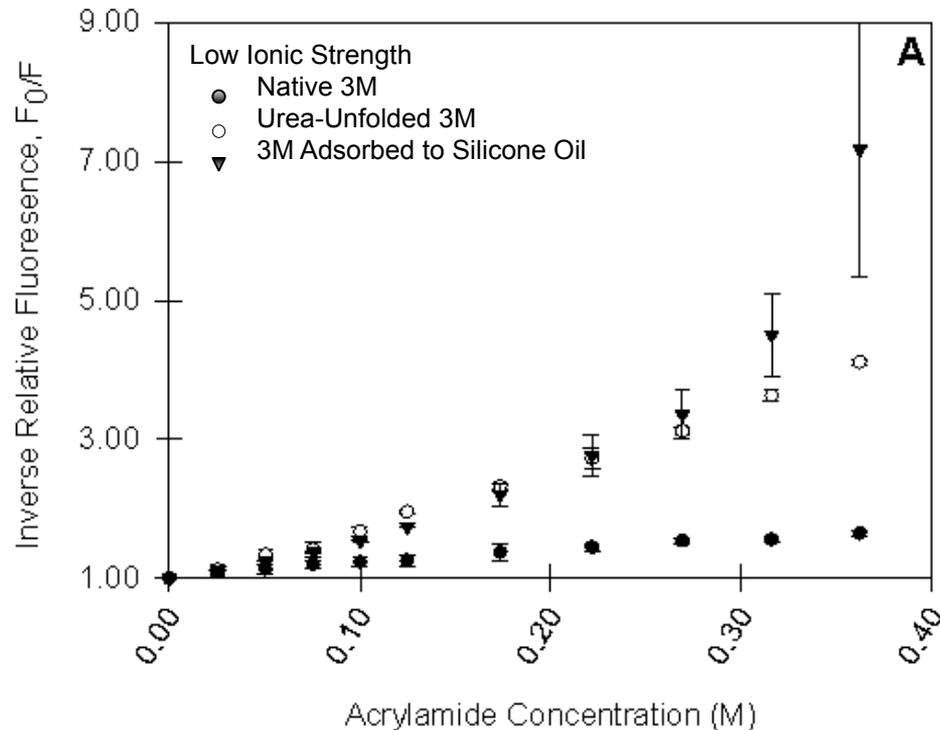
Colloidal stability of this IgG high at pH 5 but reduced at pH 7.

Adsorption to Silicone Oil Reduced by Polysorbate

-  10 mM His pH 6.0
-  10 mM His pH 6.0, 140 mM NaCl
-  10 mM His pH 6.0, 240 mM sucrose
-  10 mM His pH 6.0, 0.03% Tween 20.



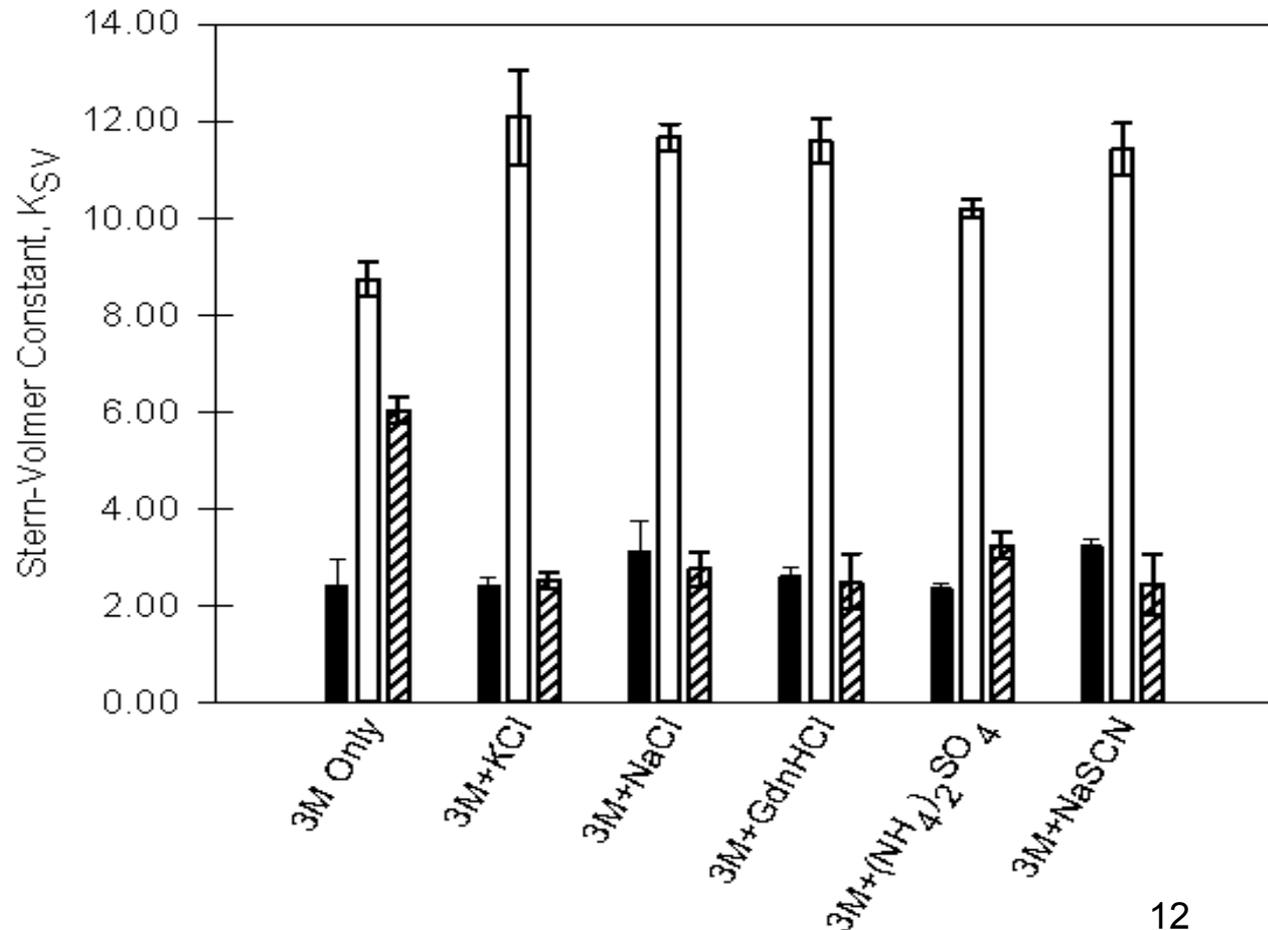
Adsorption to Silicone Oil can Perturb IgG Tertiary Structure



Salt does not alter adsorption but does reduce structural perturbation.

Tertiary Structure of Adsorbed IgG (3M) affected by Salts

- 3M is structurally perturbed at the silicone oil interface when the ionic strength is low
- Non-specific salt effects appear to minimize any structural changes in 3M due to adsorption



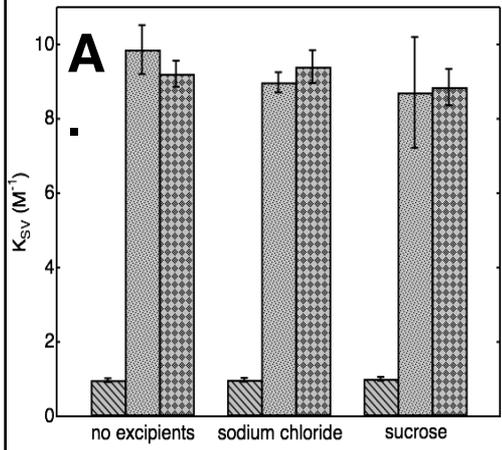
- Native 3M
- Urea-Unfolded 3M
- ▨ 3M Adsorbed to Silicone Oil

Structural Perturbation of Others mAbs

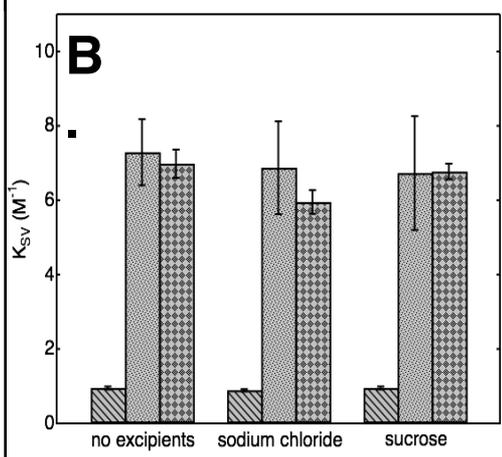
Left to Right:

-  native mAb
-  adsorbed to silicone oil
-  unfolded in 8M urea

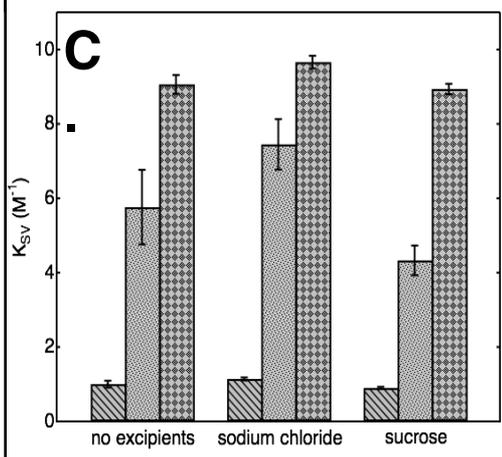
mAb structures significantly perturbed by adsorption to silicone oil microdroplets!



humAb 1



humAb 2



humAb 3

The same three mAbs show minimal changes in tertiary structure upon adsorption to uncoated glass

	Summary of Stern-Volmer Constants		
	Native	Glass	Unfolded
humAb1	0.97 ± 0.05	1.41 ± 0.08	9.21 ± 0.35
humAb2	0.95 ± 0.04	1.04 ± 0.02	6.98 ± 0.38
humAb3	1.00 ± 0.09	1.08 ± 0.03	9.06 ± 0.25

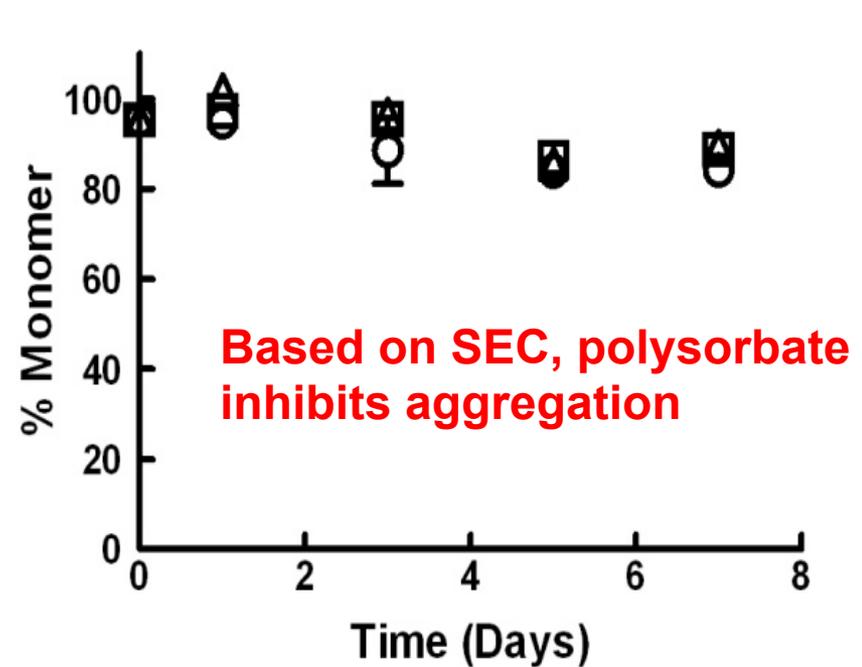
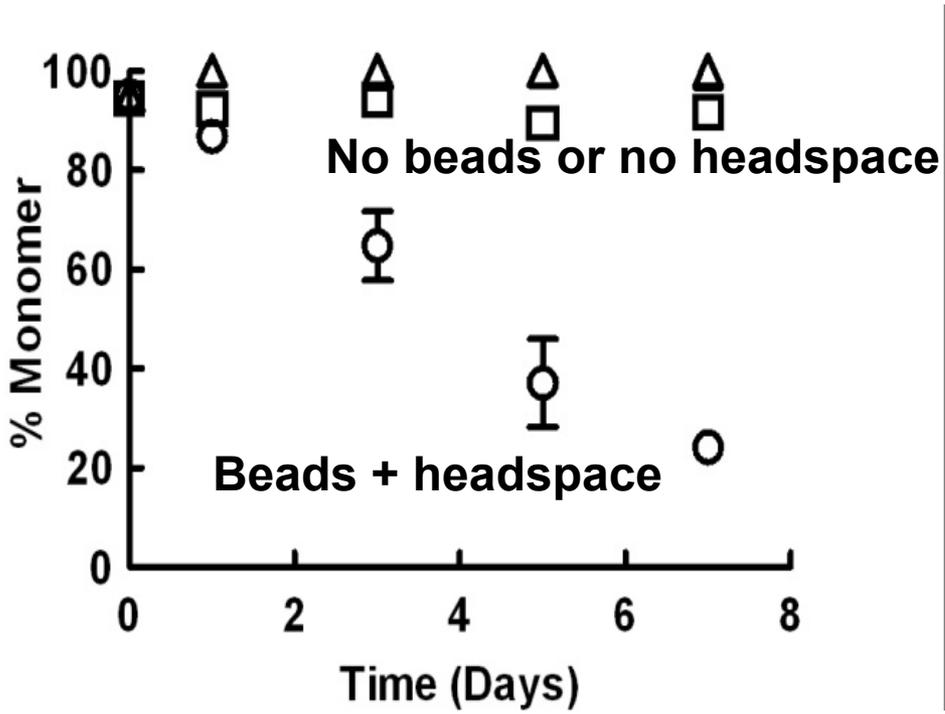
Silicone Oil-Induced Particles

- The roles of subvisible particles in silicone oil-induced protein aggregation can be difficult to determine
- Oil droplets interfere with counting of protein particles and can be at huge excess
- With silicone-coated glass beads (**Surfasil**), both protein aggregation and particle formation can be quantified during accelerated degradation studies
- Also serves as mimic of “baked-on” silicone surface on glass from syringes, etc.

Agitation of 1 mg/ml IgG with Siliconized Glass Beads w/ and w/o Headspace

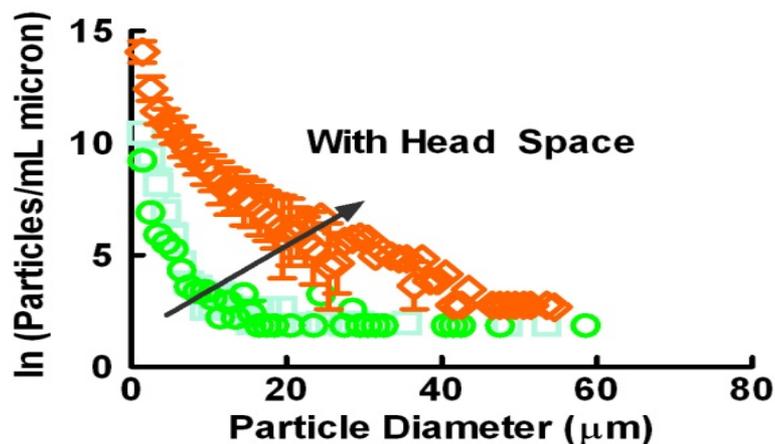
10 mM Sodium Acetate, pH 5

Buffer plus 0.01% polysorbate 20

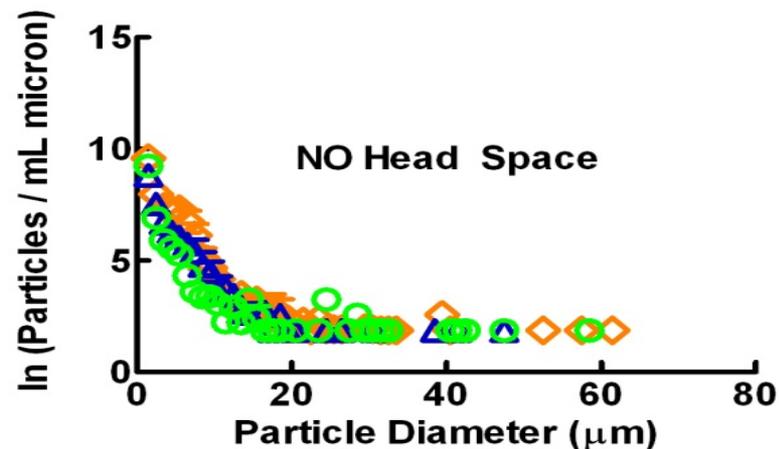


Particle Counts in IgG Samples

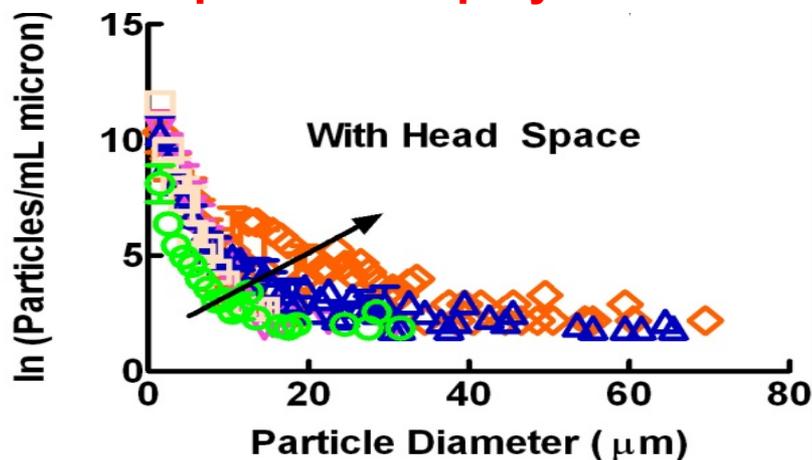
10 mM Sodium Acetate, pH 5



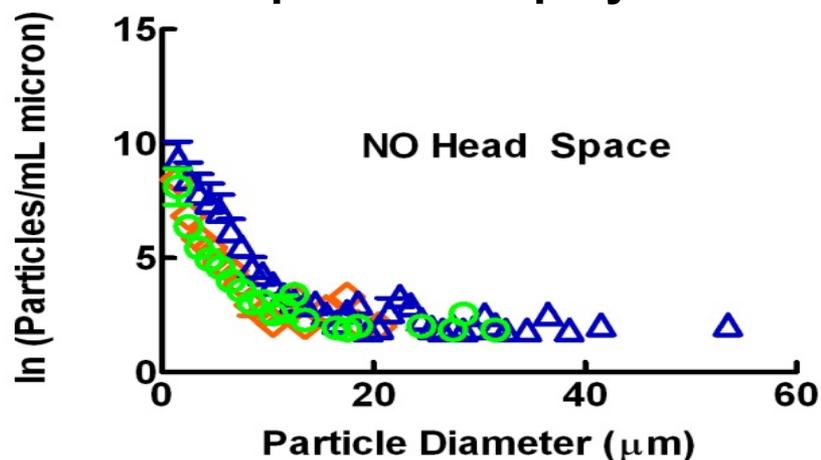
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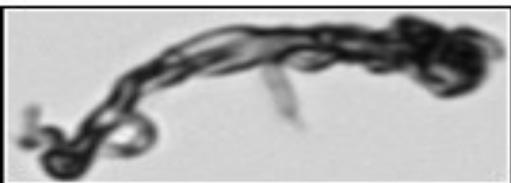
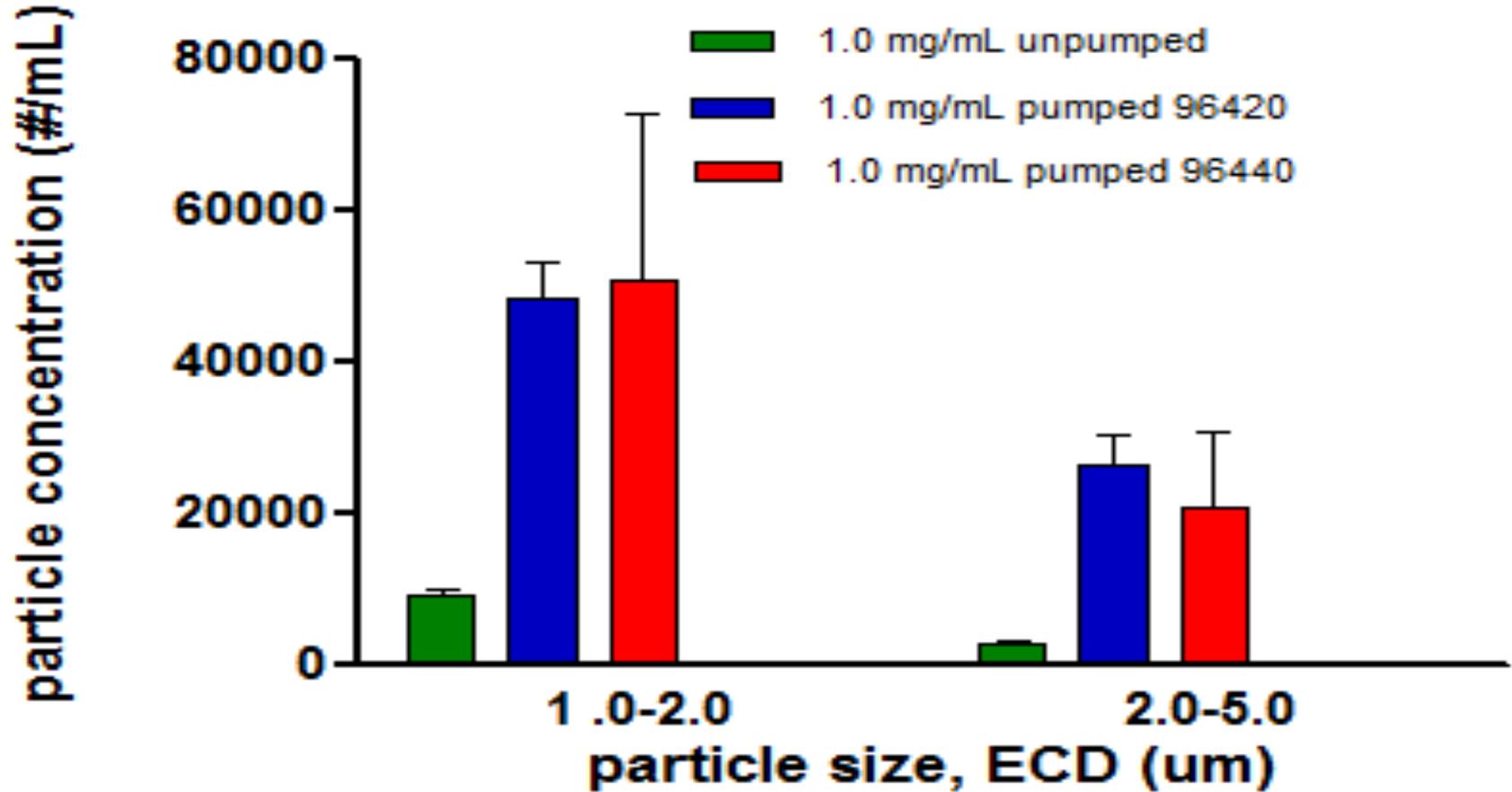
Based on particles, there is low level of aggregation.

Particles Generated by Peristaltic Pumping: Preliminary Study

- Peristaltic pump and **platinum-cured silicone tubing** were purchased from Cole Palmer.
- Human IVIG was dialyzed into a 10 mm phosphate buffer and used at a concentration of 1.0 mg/mL.
- Samples were pumped through 2 feet of tubing at a rate of 1.0 mL/min, controls were not pumped.
- They were analyzed using Brightwell Microflow Imaging DPI 4200, Malvern ZetaSizer Nano and HPLC size exclusion chromatography.

Pumping causes particles

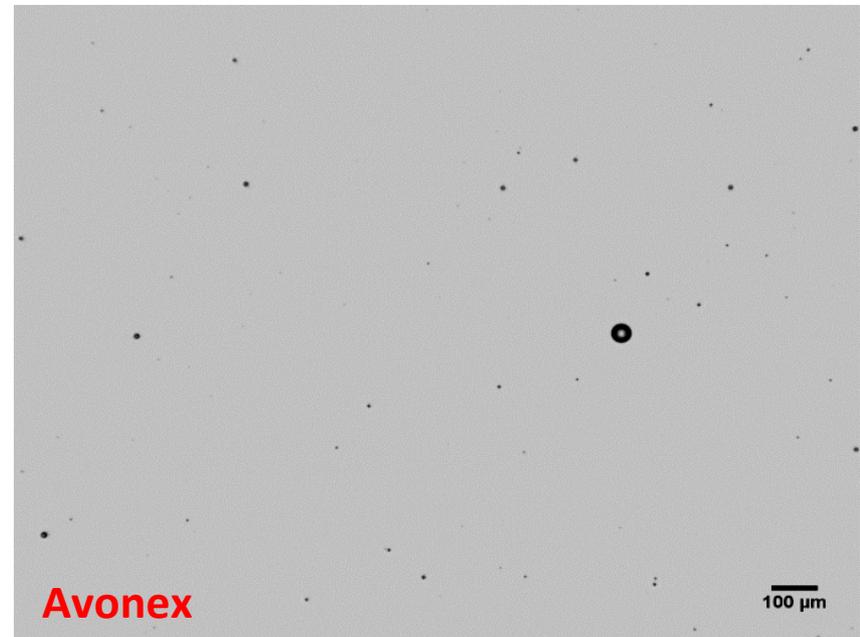
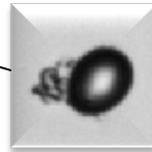
particle growth in pumped vs unpumped



Images of typical particles

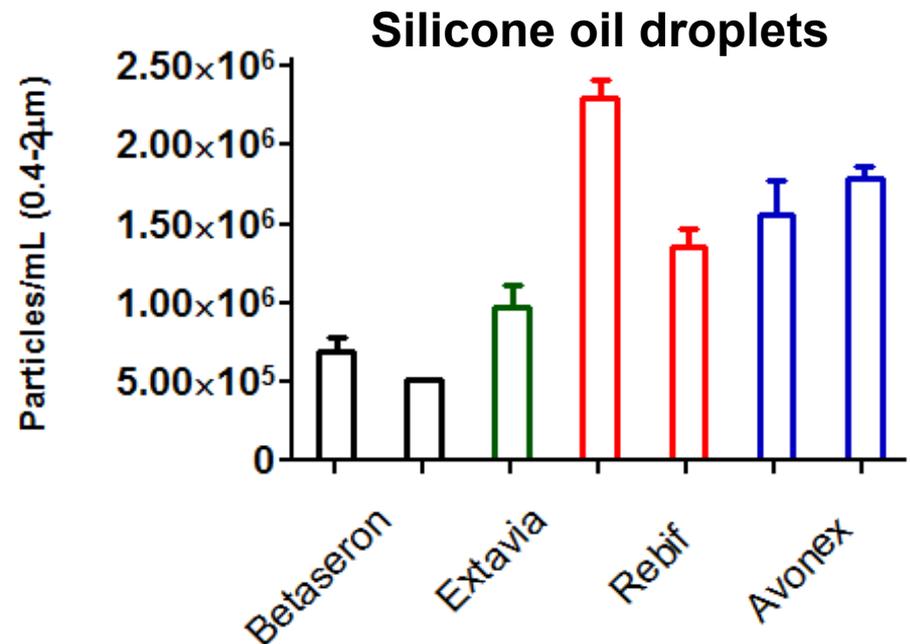
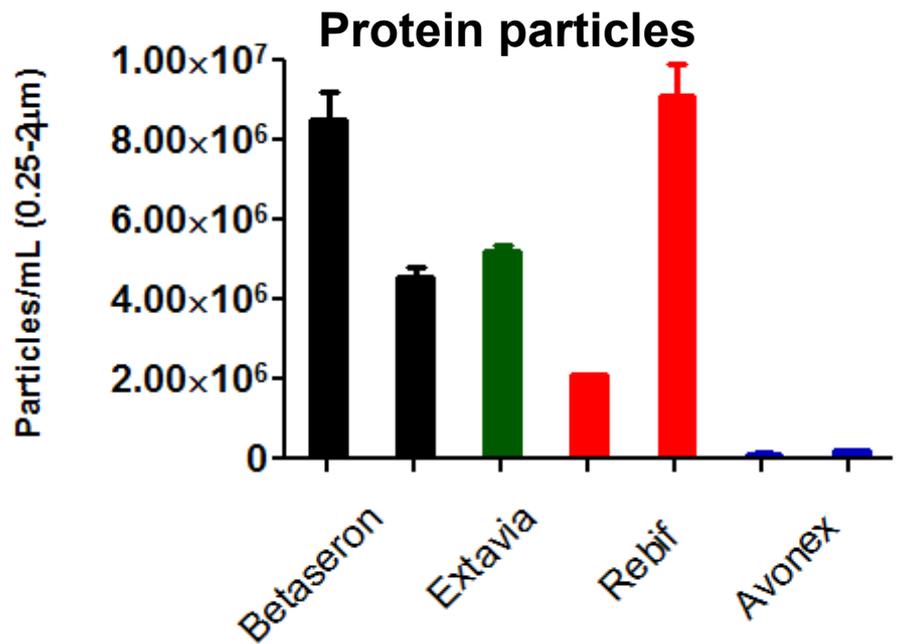
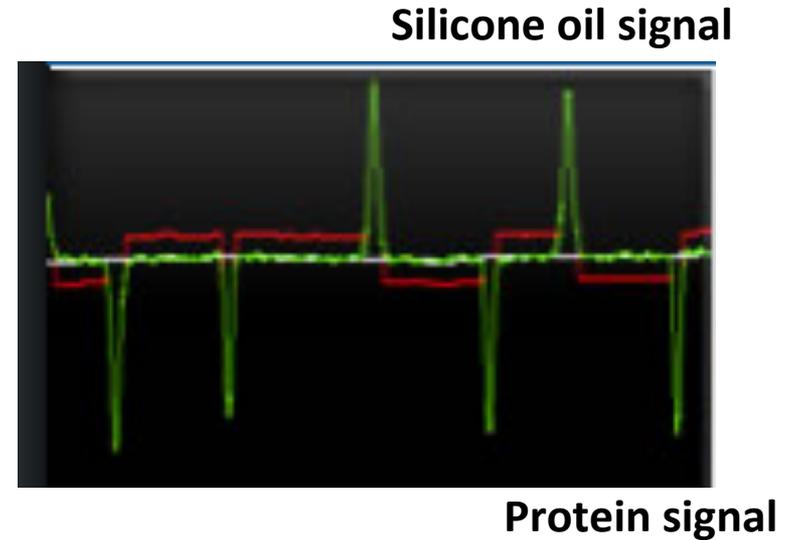
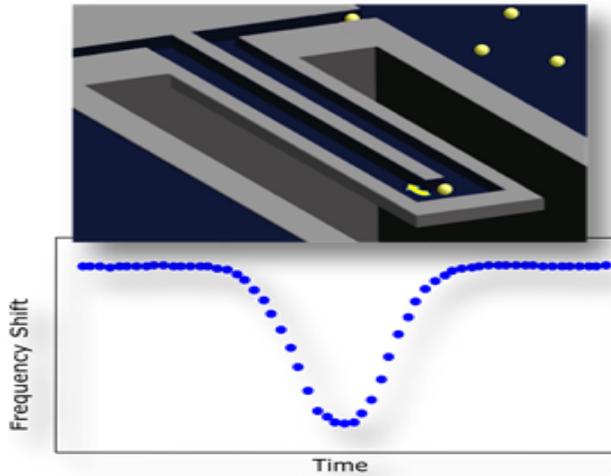


Interferon-beta Products in Prefilled Syringes: Particle Images



- **Rebif formulated with HSA but no surfactant.**
- **Avonex formulated with surfactant and without HSA.**
- **Rebif has much higher immunogenicity rate in patients.**

Particle Counts in Interferon-beta Products: Archimedes

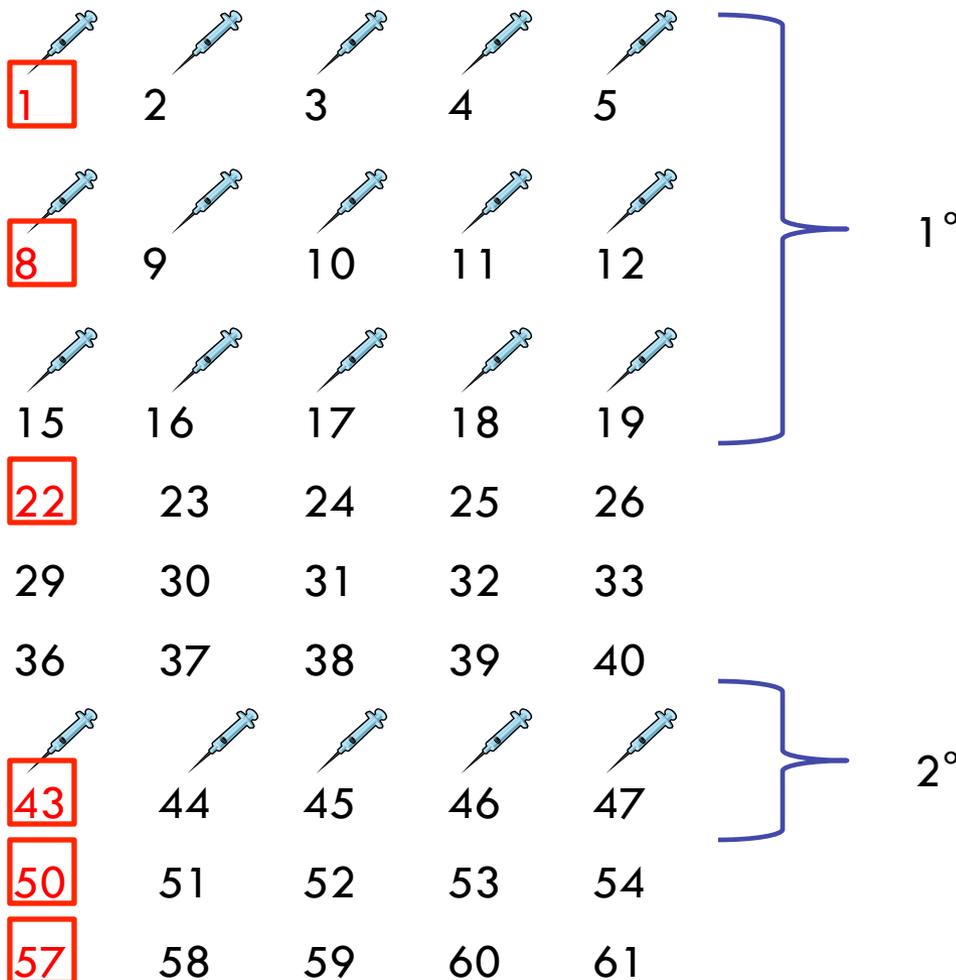


Immunogenicity of recombinant mouse growth hormone (rmGH) in mice



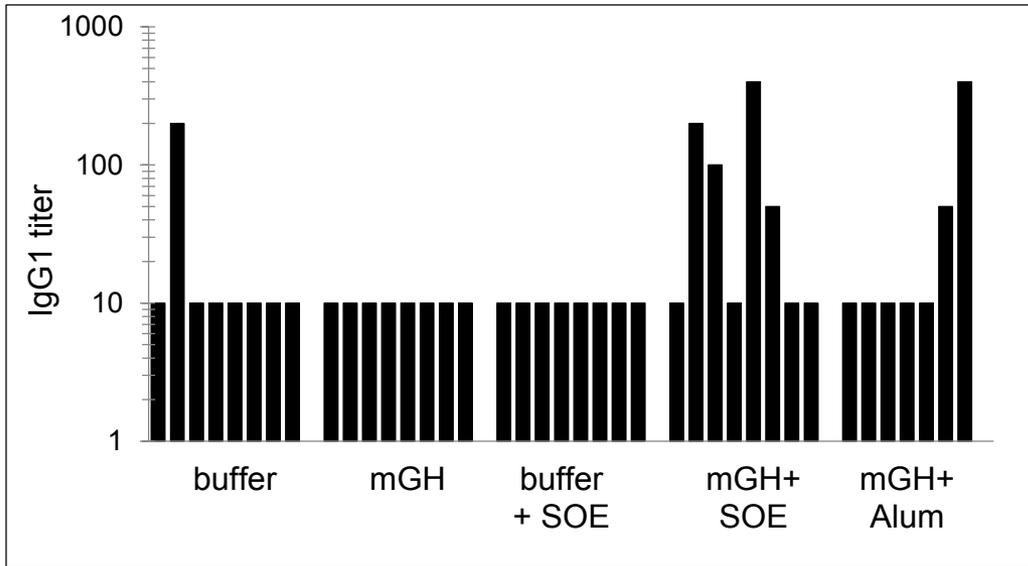
2 micrograms protein injected subcutaneously 5x a week

 = Bleed

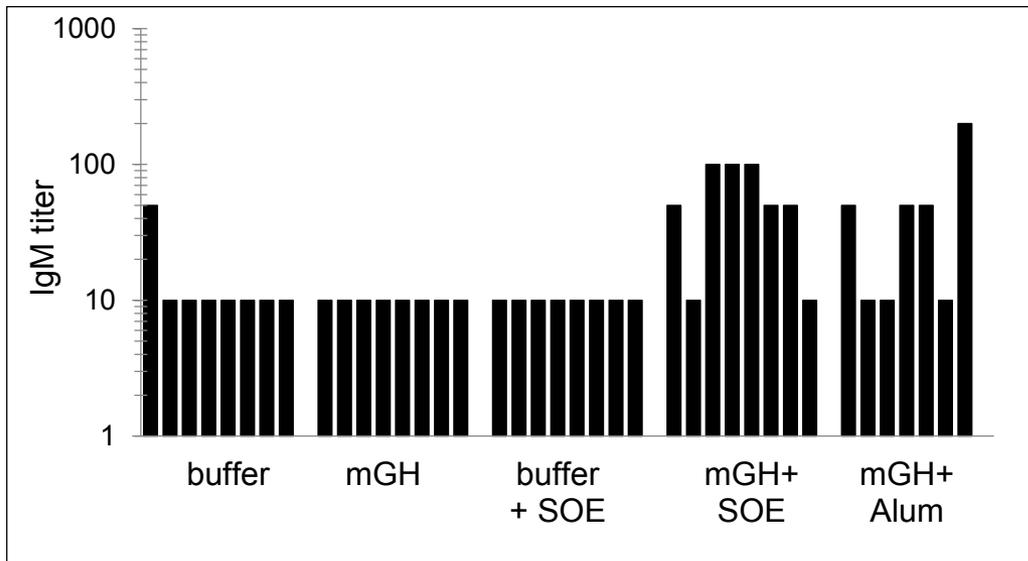


Immunogenicity of rmGH

Adsorbed to Silicone Oil: Preliminary Data



Mice treated with mGH adsorbed to SOE have significantly higher IgG1 titers at day 22 than other mouse groups.



Mice treated with mGH adsorbed to SOE have significantly higher IgM titers at day 43 than other mouse groups.

Silicone Oil-Induced Protein Aggregation

- The effects of silicone oil on protein structure and aggregation are protein specific.
- Agitation and silicone-water interface synergistically promote aggregation.
- Polysorbates inhibit protein adsorption to silicone-water interface and protein aggregation, even with agitation.
- But the inhibition is not absolute; protein particles can still form.
- Silicone oil appears to promote immunogenicity

Effects of route of administration on immunogenicity of rmGH

- Eight Female CB6F1 mice per group
- Routes of administration: SQ, IP, IV (20 μ g dose in 0.1 ml)
- Protein treatments:
 - Freeze-thawed: rmGH frozen and thawed once, then diluted to 0.2 mg/ml
 - Ultra-centrifuged: rmGH frozen and thawed once, centrifuged at 110K g for 1hr at 4°C, then diluted to 0.2 mg/ml
- Prepared the day of injections
 - Aggregates and particle populations quantified via resonant mass measurement, flow imaging, particle tracking analysis and SEC
- Anti-rmGH IgG isotype antibodies were monitored by ELISA

Injection and Bleed Schedules

Week 1					
Week 2					
Week 3					
Week 4					
Week 5					
Week 6					

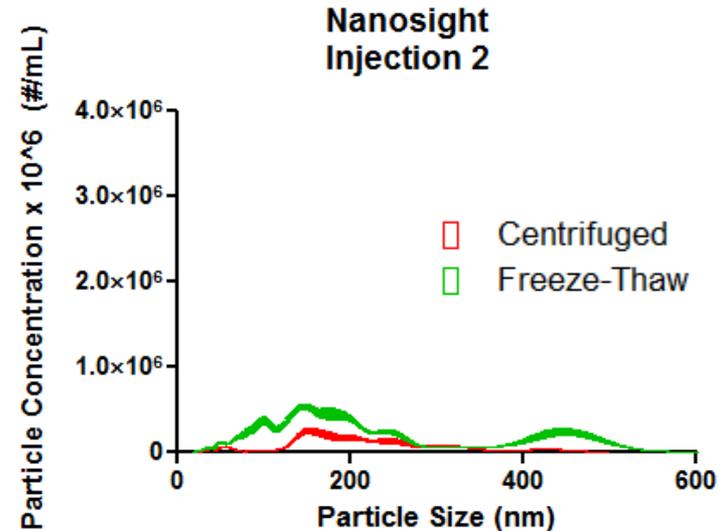
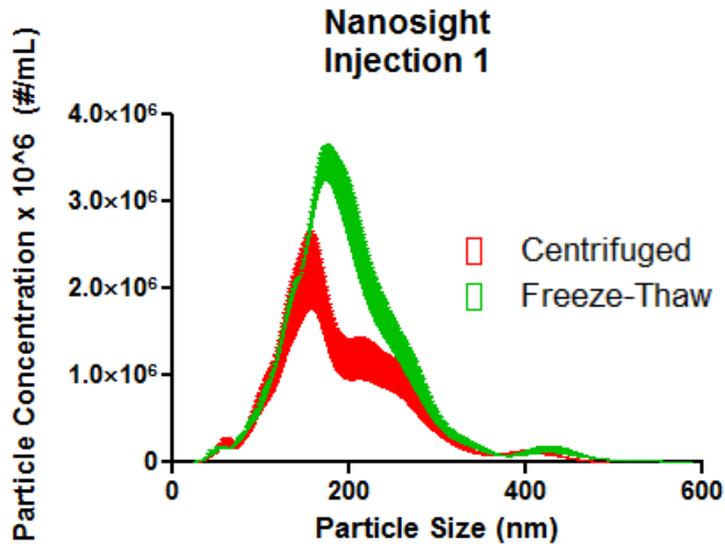
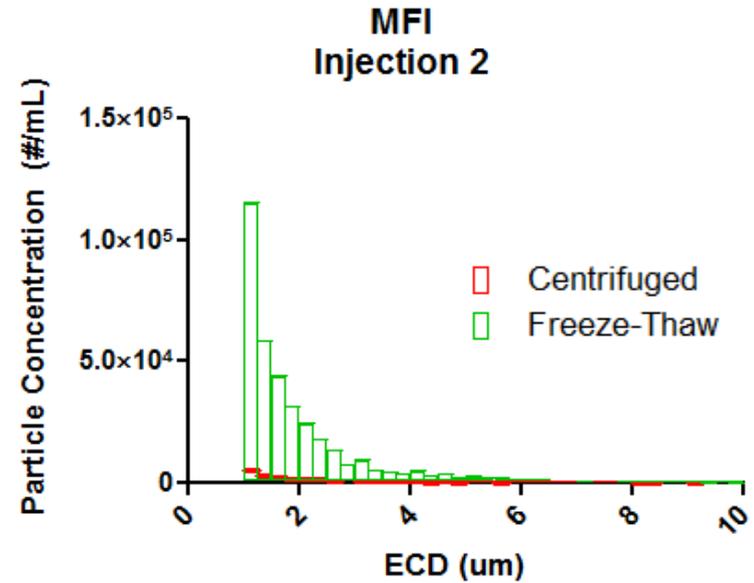
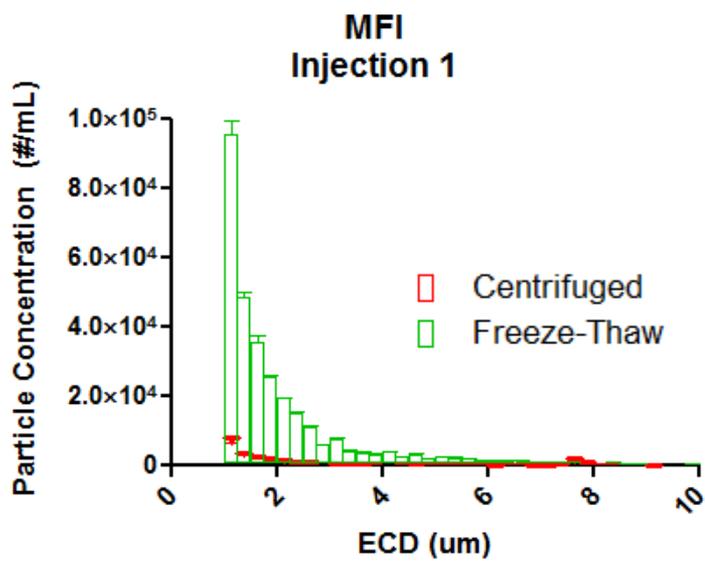


Injection

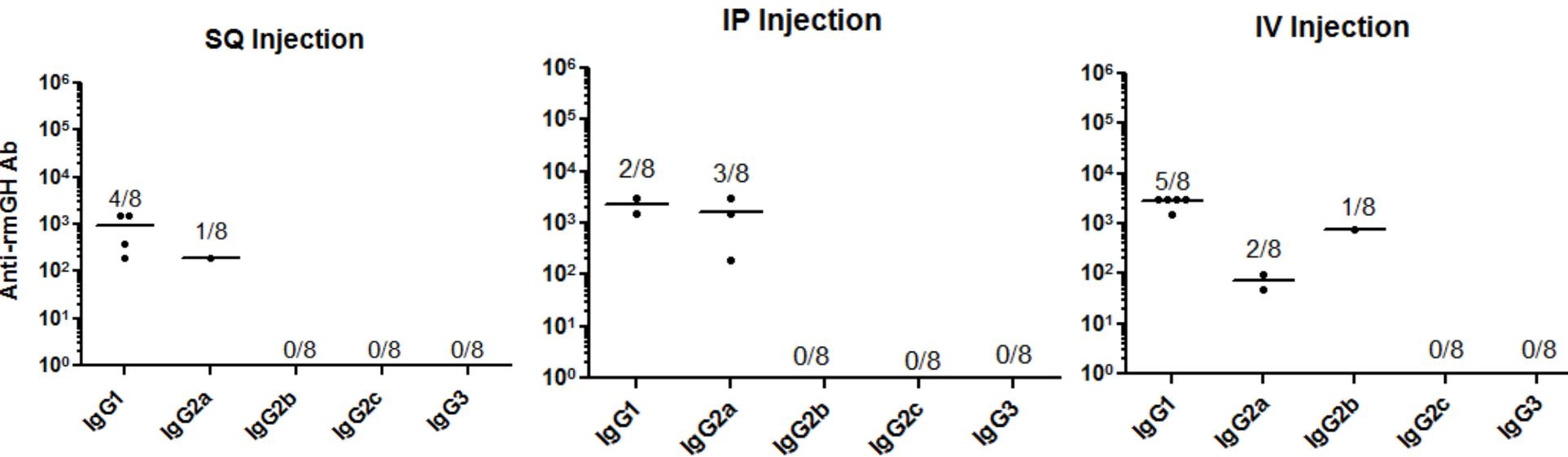


Submandibular
Blood Draw

Particles in rmGH Samples

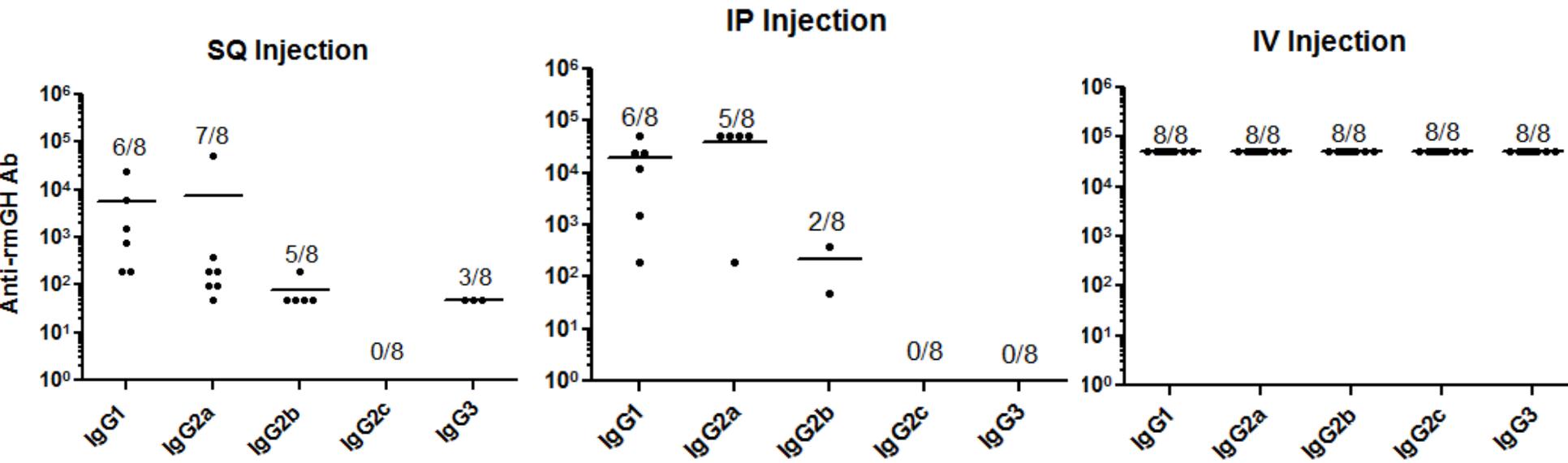


Ultra-centrifuged rmGH: Results for Week 4 (2 weeks after 1st injection)



The fraction above the titer represents the number of mice of the total that elicited a positive response

Ultra-centrifuged rmGH: Results for Week 6 (2 weeks after 2nd injection)



IV administration much more immunogenic than SQ.
Similar results observed with freeze-thawed samples that were not ultracentrifuged.

The fraction above the titer represents the number of mice of the total that elicited a positive response

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