

# Advances in the detection and characterization of subvisible and visible particles and other aggregates

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*7<sup>th</sup> Open Scientific EIP Symposium on Immunogenicity of Biopharmaceuticals*

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# Background of SVP analysis at



**Coriolis Pharma**

Biopharmaceutical Research and Development Service

**company**

privately held,  
independent service  
provider  
established in 2008

**people**

interdisciplinary team of  
highly qualified scientists  
35 FTE, all academic,  
70% with PhD

**science**

expert scientific board:  
Prof. Dr. G. Winter  
Prof. Dr. W. Friess  
Prof. Dr. W. Jiskoot  
Prof. Dr. J. Carpenter  
Prof. Dr. C. Schöneich

**techniques**

innovative analytical and  
technical equipment,  
focus aggregate and  
particle characterization

**research**

cutting edge research in  
the field of protein  
sciences with top  
publications

**area**

biopharmaceutical  
products: NBEs, protein,  
mAbs, peptides, vaccines,  
oligonucleotides, colloidal  
systems, NCEs



# Overview of Coriolis' services and key expertise

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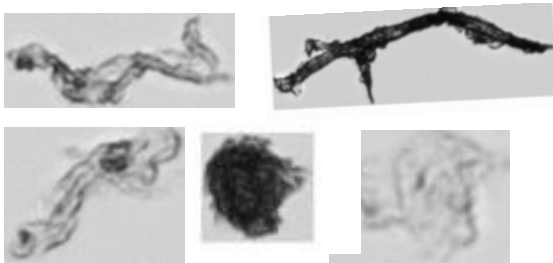
- Science driven formulation development for biopharmaceuticals
- Lyophilization cycle development and scale-up
- Forced degradation studies and stability testing
- Contract analytical services for biopharmaceuticals
- cGMP analysis of aggregates and subvisible particles

# Aggregates and particles: a heterogeneous mixture

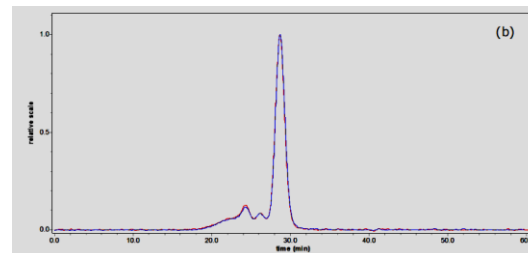
aggregate = assembly of protein molecules  
(other than the native quaternary structures)

- nm-sized to  $\mu\text{m}/\text{mm}$ -sized
- soluble  $\leftrightarrow$  insoluble
- covalent  $\leftrightarrow$  noncovalent
- ordered  $\leftrightarrow$  disordered
- reversible  $\leftrightarrow$  irreversible

Nomenclature	Size range
Oligomers	10 to 100 nm
Submicron aggregates: nanometer aggregates	0.1 – 2 $\mu\text{m}$
Subvisible particles: micron aggregates	1 – 100 $\mu\text{m}$
Visible particles	> $\sim$ 100 $\mu\text{m}$



*Narhi et al. (2012) J Pharm Sci 101 (2): 493-498*



# (Subvisible) particles --- the topic remains hot

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Pharm Res

DOI 10.1007/s11095-014-1541-x

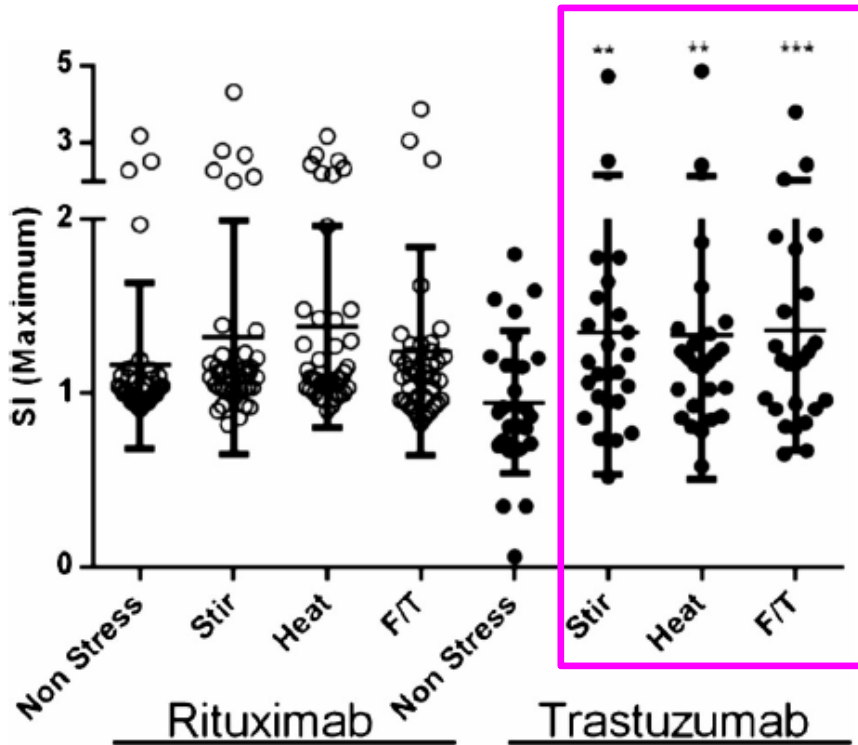
RESEARCH PAPER

## **Small Amounts of Sub-Visible Aggregates Enhance the Immunogenic Potential of Monoclonal Antibody Therapeutics**

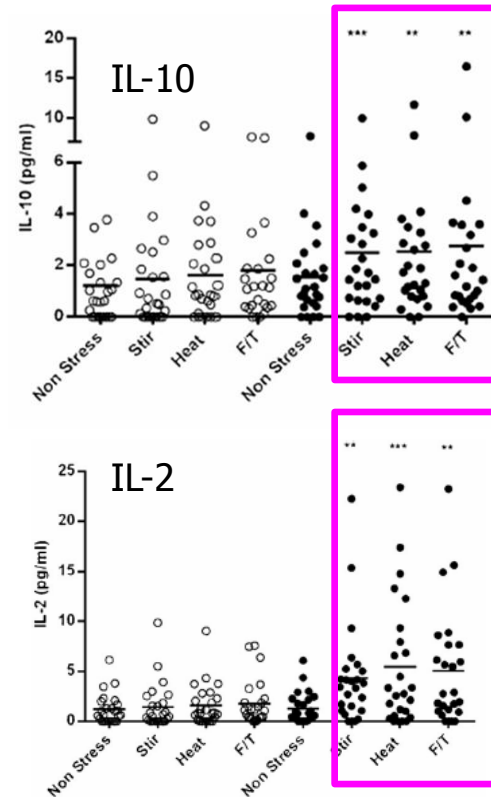
Maryam Ahmadi • Christine J. Bryson • Edward A. Cloake • Katie Welch • Vasco Filipe • Stefan Romeijn • Andrea Hawe • Wim Jiskoot • Matthew P. Baker • Mark H. Fogg

# (Subvisible) particles --- the topic remains hot

## Proliferation of CD4+ T cells



## Cytokine production by CD4+ T cells



\*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

IL-1b, IL-6, IL-8 and IL-12 levels were unchanged

# Subvisible particles --- the topic remains hot

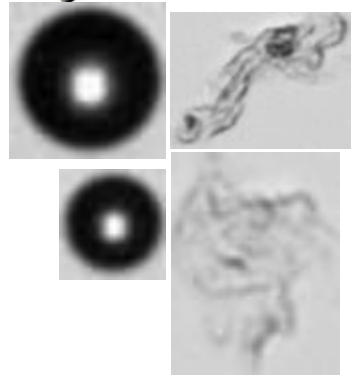


- **Regulatory agencies** expect more than data for particles  $> 10 \mu\text{m}$  and  $> 25 \mu\text{m}$  (LO) and visual inspection

- Change of compendial approaches (e.g. **new USP <787>** allowing low volume methods for light obscuration)

- **Emerging techniques** open new possibilities and insights into products and processes (e.g. trouble shooting)

- Increasing need for particle identification for all size classes: e.g. differentiation **proteinaceous**  $\leftrightarrow$  **non-proteinaceous**



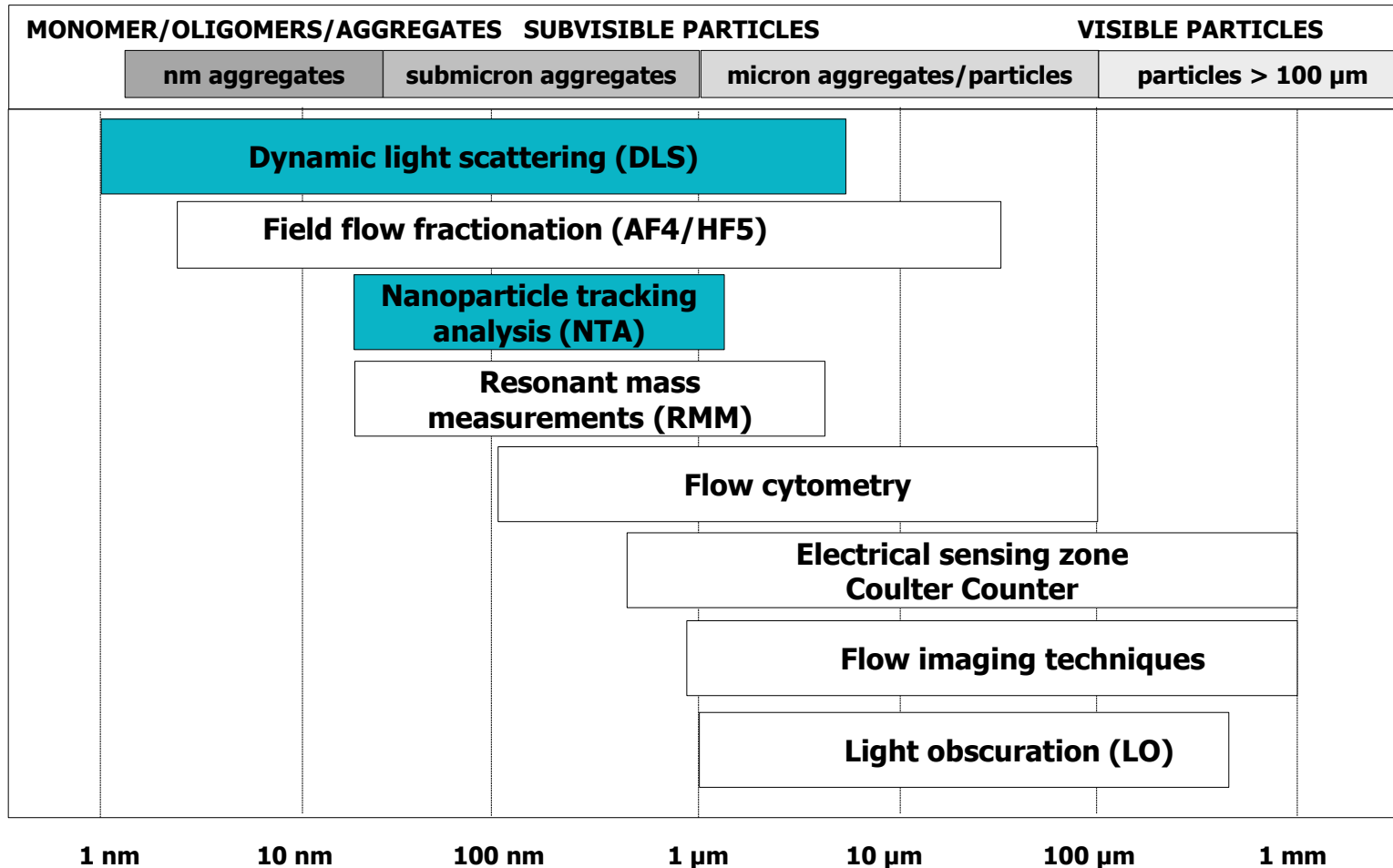
# FDA expectations on aggregate and SVP analysis

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- Quantification of aggregates  $< 0.2 \mu\text{m}$
- Qualitative analysis of SVP from  $0.2 \mu\text{m}$  to  $2 \mu\text{m}$
- Quantification of SVP from  $\sim 2 \mu\text{m}$  to  $10 \mu\text{m}$  and characterization for shape, type (protein, silicone oil), size-distribution
- Analysis of samples from different batches, forced degradation studies, stability studies, shipment studies
- Risk assessment, including those studies, in combination with clinical data and development of a control strategy
- FDA does not have a preferred method; orthogonal methods should be used whenever possible (e.g. HP-SEC to be confirmed by AUC)

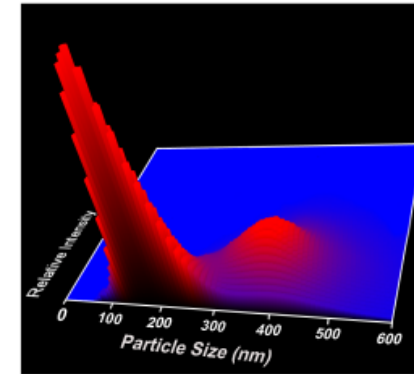
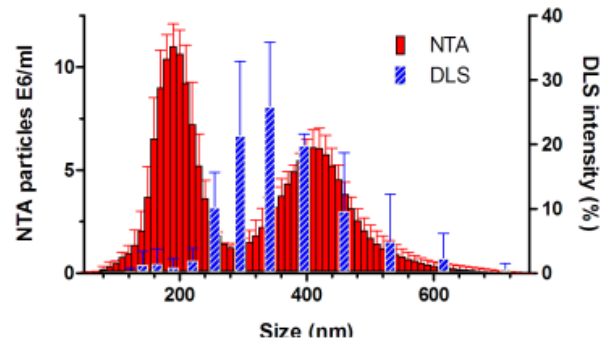
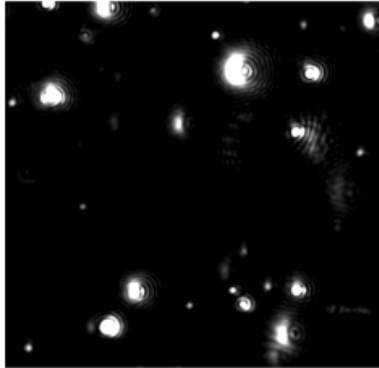


# Methods for submicron particles

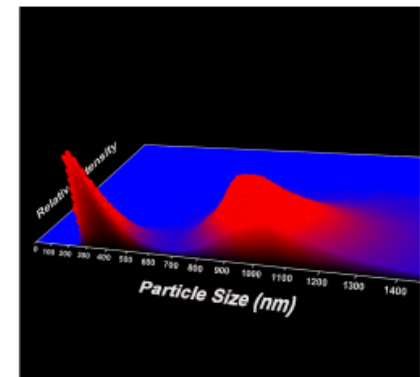
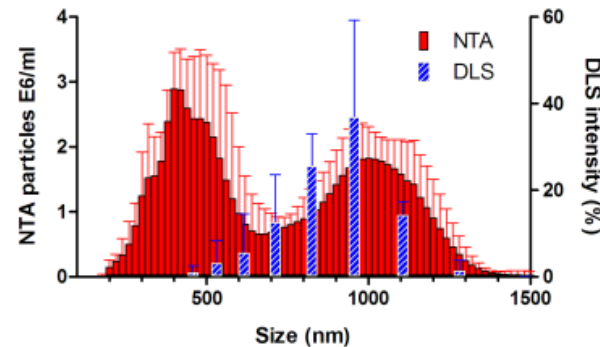
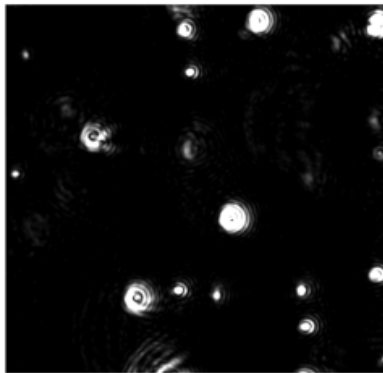


# DLS vs. NTA: mixture of beads

c) 200 and 400 nm beads      Number ratio: 2:1



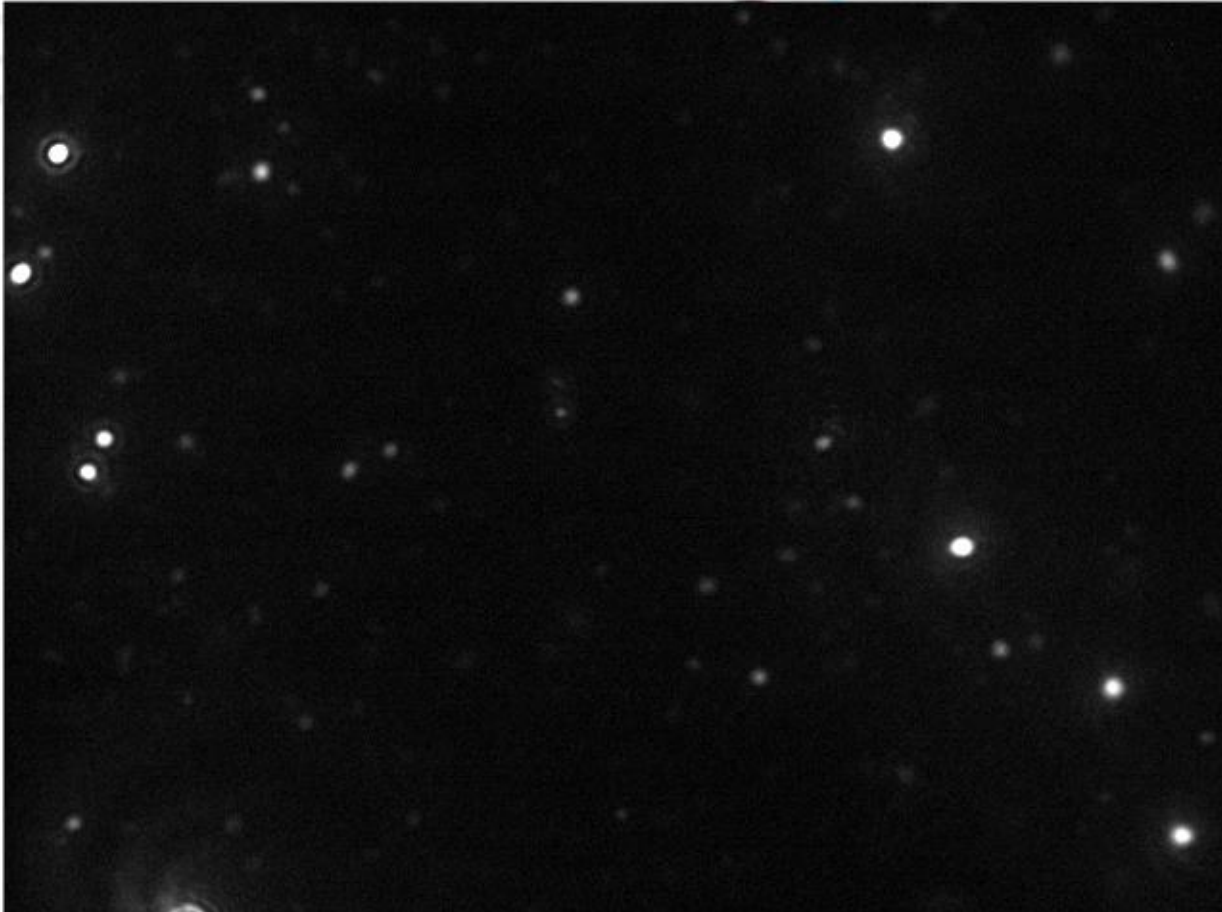
d) 400 and 1000 nm beads      Number ratio: 1:1



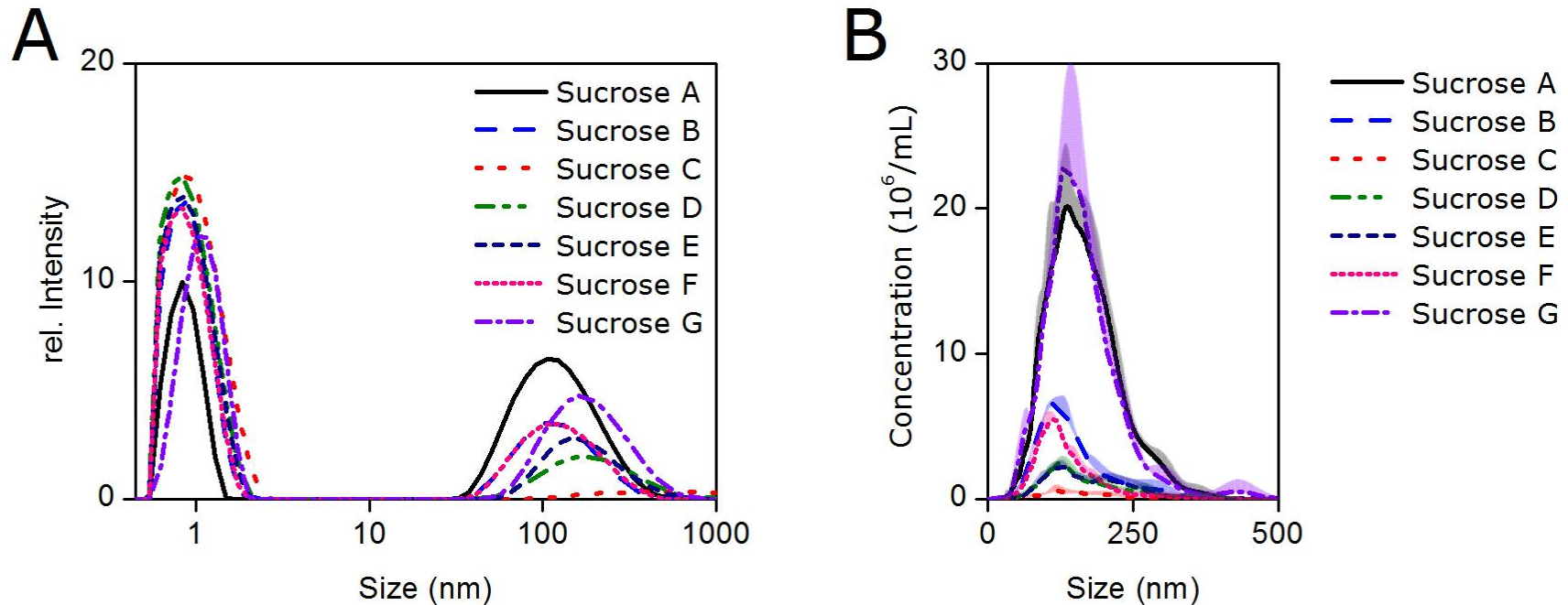
# Interference of sugar in NTA and DLS

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2% (w/v) of sucrose in NTA

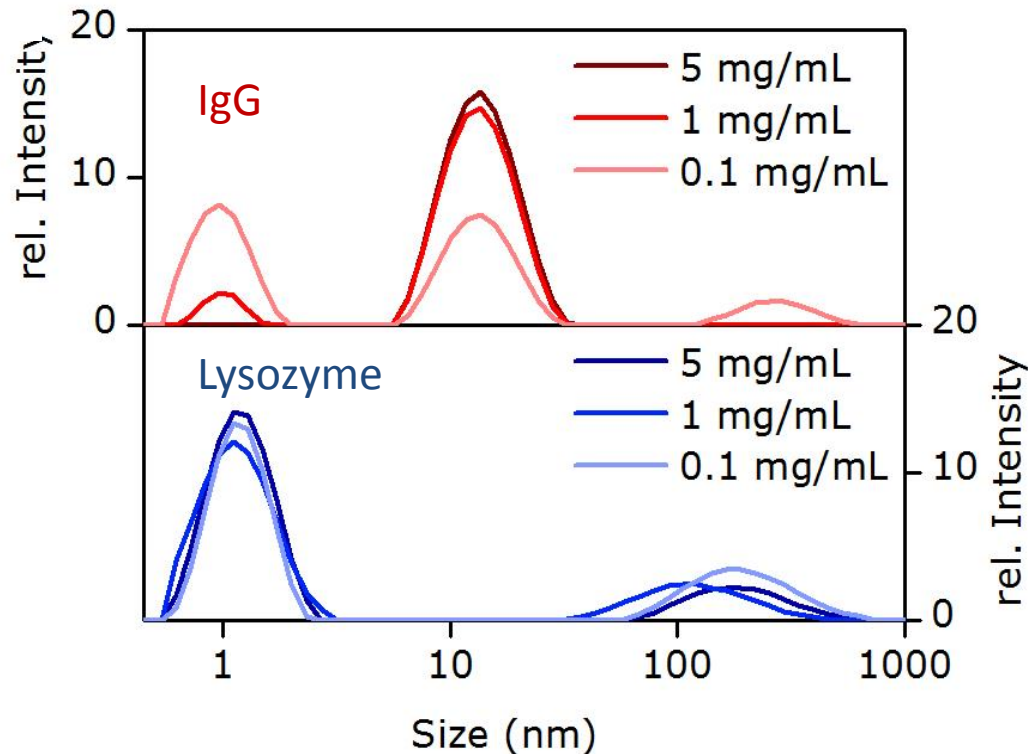


# Sucrose nanoparticles disturb DLS and NTA analysis



- Sucrose (and other sugars) show a signal at 100 - 200 nm in DLS and NTA
- Up to  $10^{10}$  particles in 1 g sugar (Ph.Eur. grade)
- Differences between individual batches observed

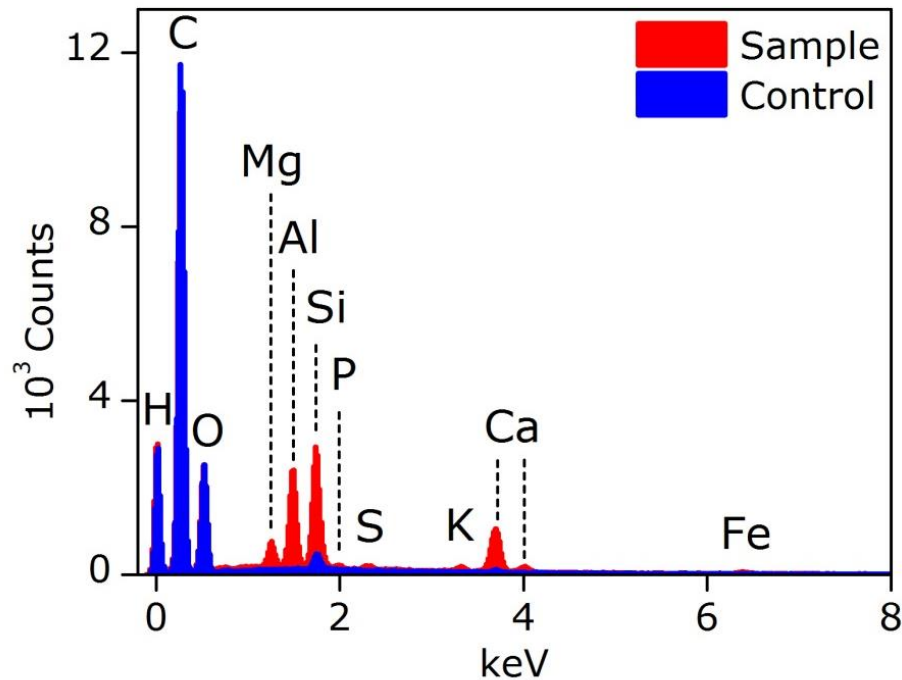
# Sugar nanoparticles interfere with protein analysis



→ Sugar nanoparticles (signal at 1 nm and 100-200 nm) can falsely be interpreted as protein particles

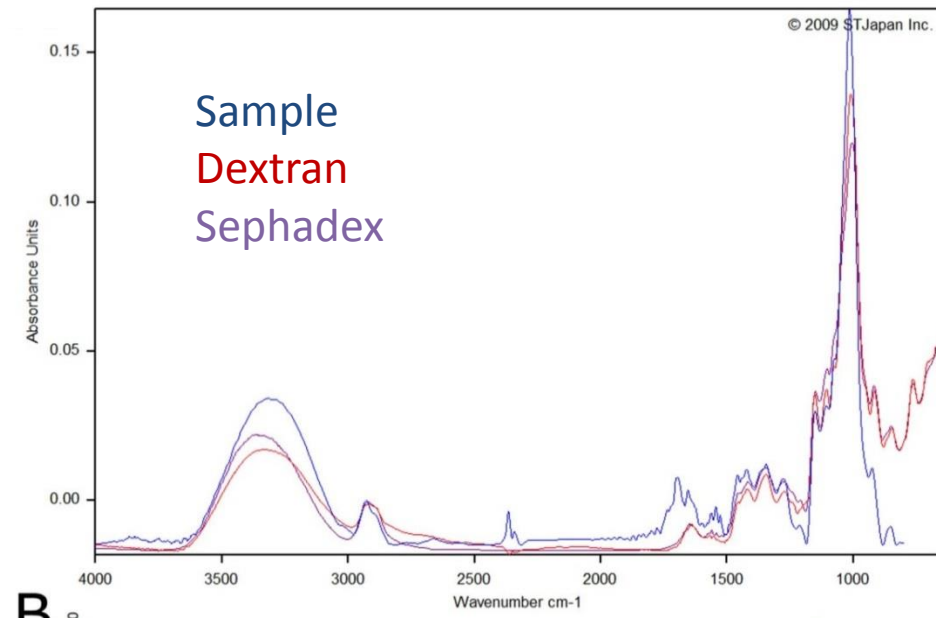
# Isolation & characterization of sugar nanoparticles

## SEM-EDX



→ minerals and metals

## FTIR-microscopy



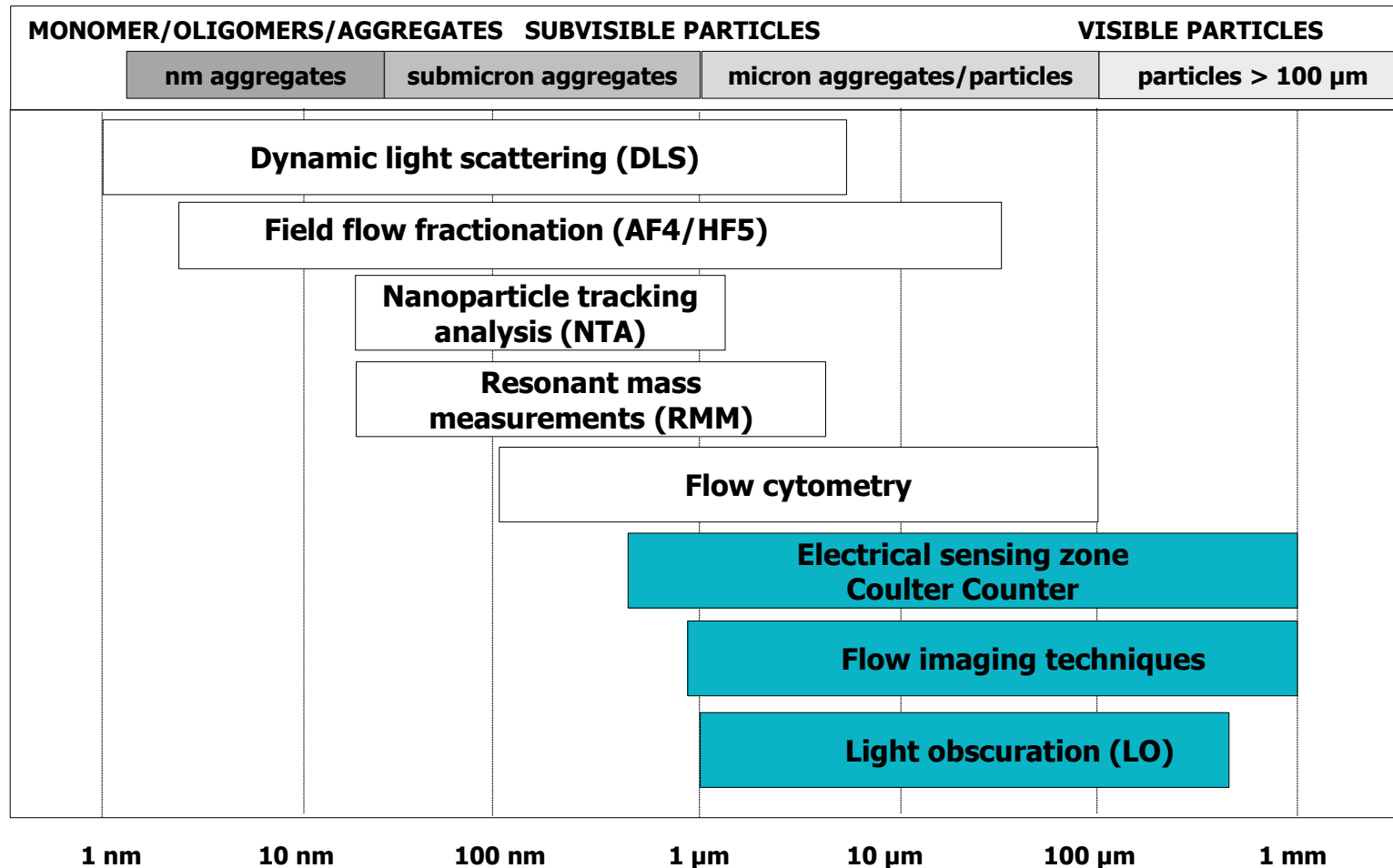
→ long chain and cross-linked dextran

# Summary nanoparticles in sugars

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- Pharmaceutical grade sugars (e.g. sucrose, trehalose) used as excipients in protein formulations contain nanoparticles (size 100-200 nm)
- Amount can vary significantly between suppliers, as well as between production batches
- Nanoparticles found in sucrose are agglomerates of a variety of impurities (dextran like structures, ash and aromatic colorants)
- Consequences for protein formulations
  - Disturbance of analytics (DLS, NTA, MALLS)
  - **Influence on protein stability, e.g. aggregation, oxidation etc?**  
→ *study ongoing at Coriolis*

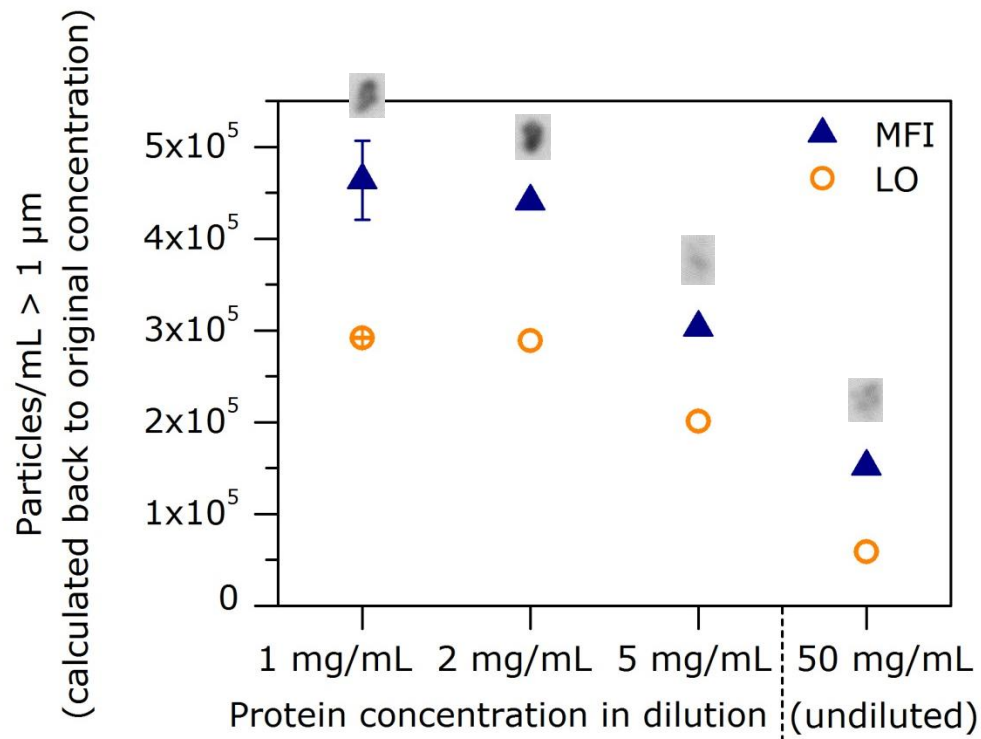
# Methods for micron particles





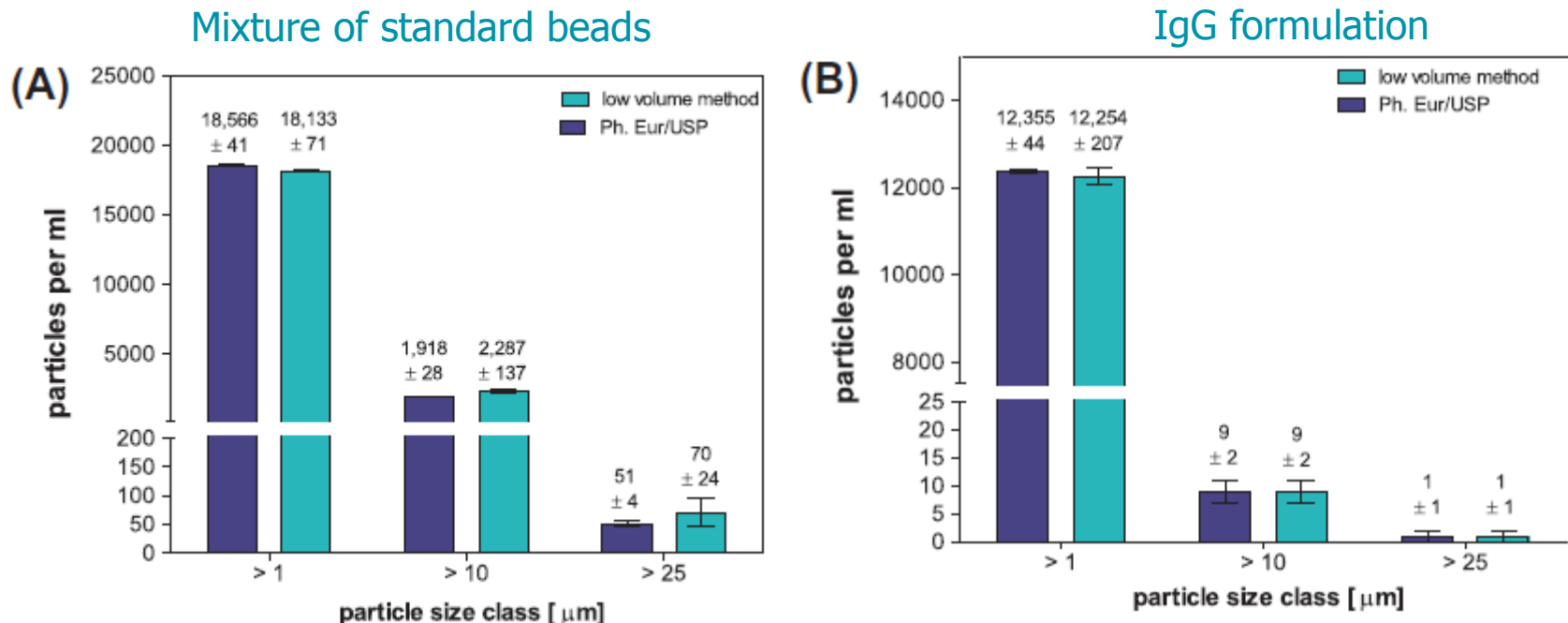
# RI as main challenge for light based techniques

- Significant underestimation of particle concentration in pharmaceutically relevant formulations when  $RI_{\text{formulation}} > 1.35$   
e.g. 10% sugar, 100 mg/ml protein or 5% sugar + 50 mg/ml protein

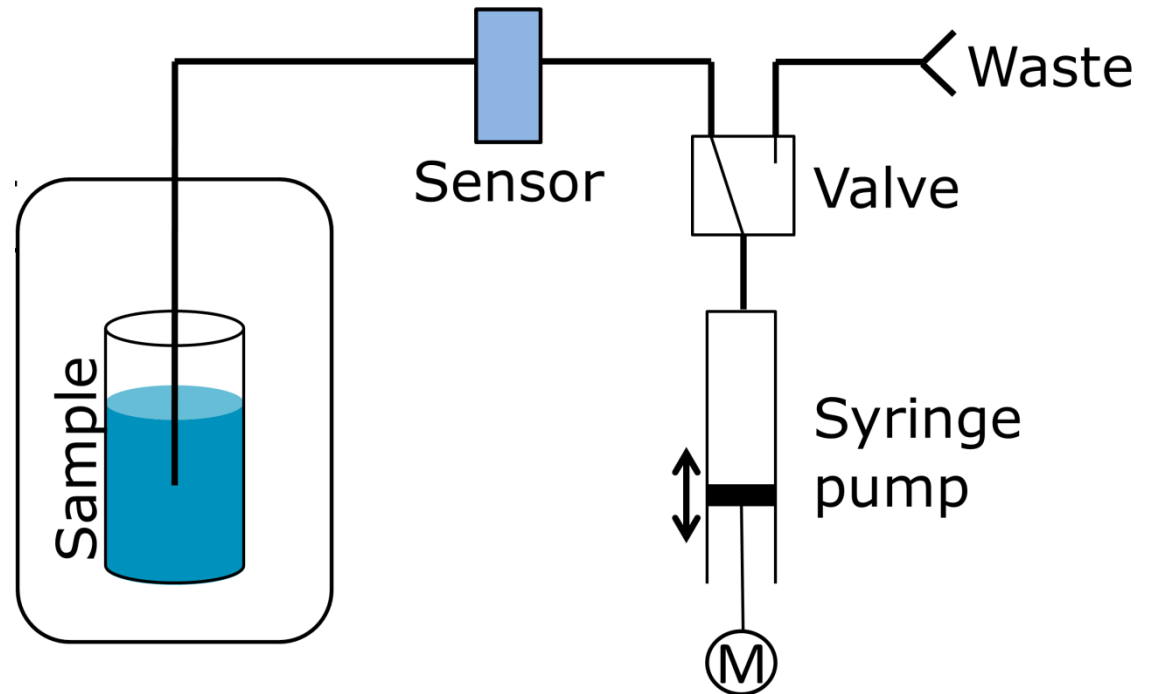
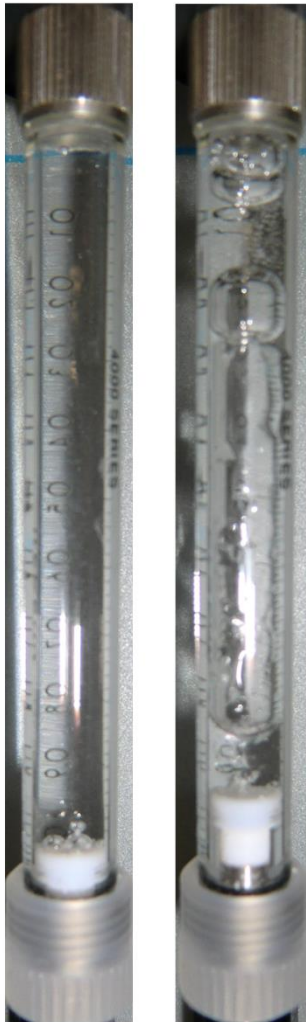


# Low volume light obscuration analysis: USP <787>

- USP <787> : measurement of subvisible particulate matter in therapeutic protein injections: measurement of 4 x 0.2 ml to 5 ml allowed instead of 4x 5 ml
- Educational chapter USP <1787> will be available soon

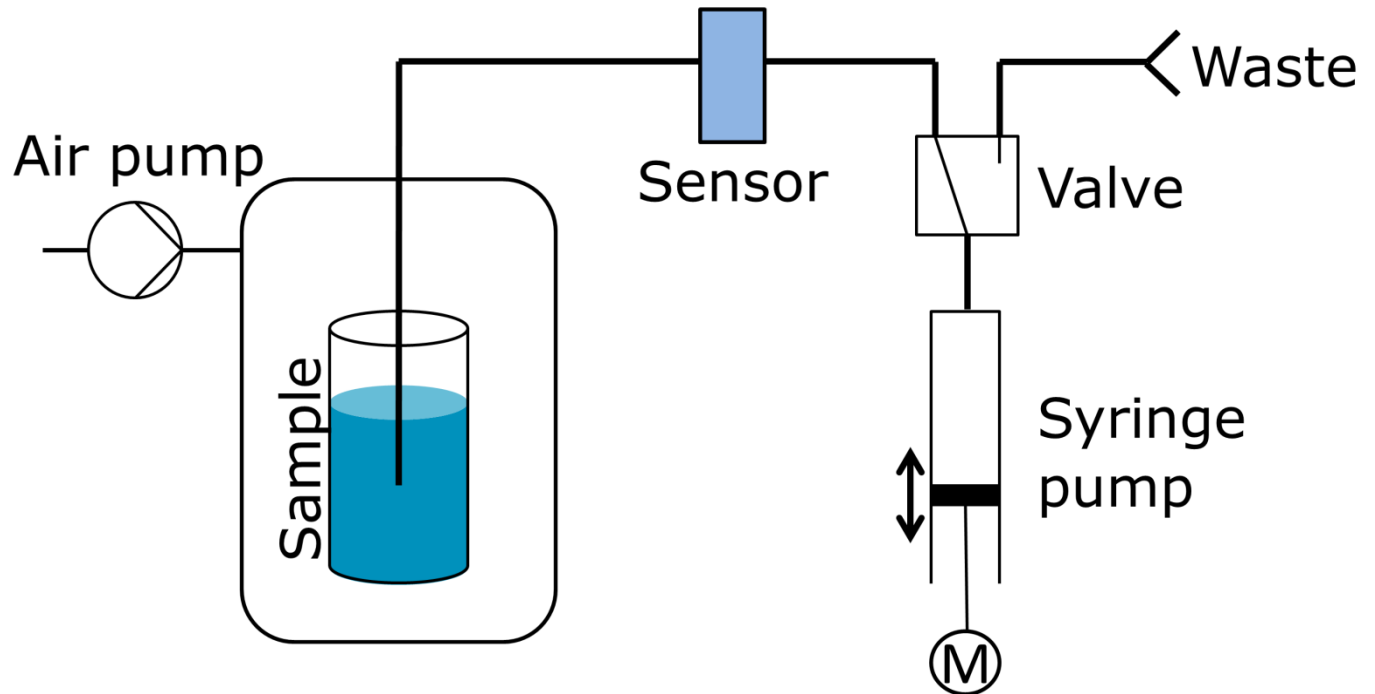


# Light obscuration for high viscosity samples



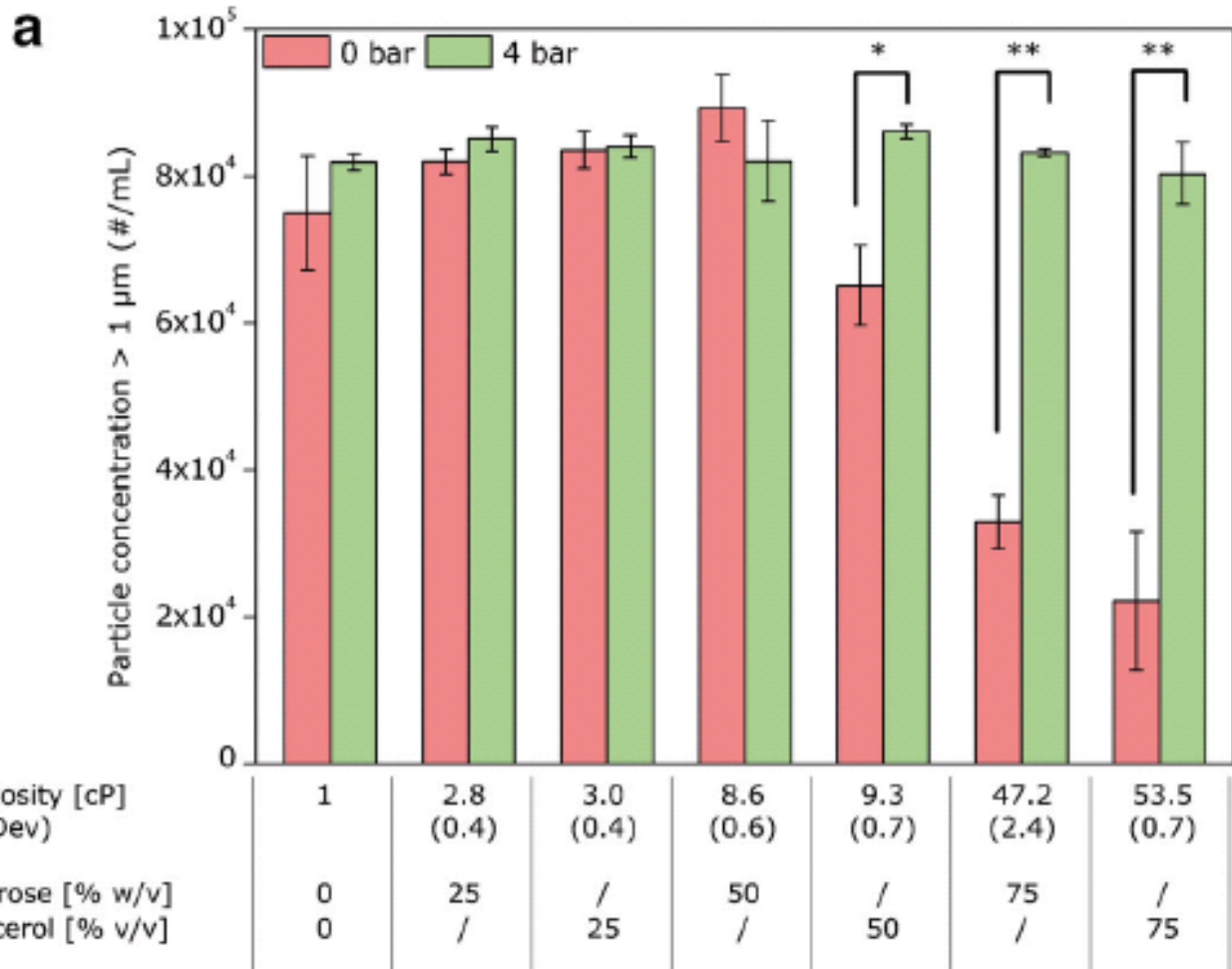
- Problem for LO: **introduction of air** into the system leads to a reduced analyzed sample volume
- Makes **sample dilution** necessary

# Light obscuration for high viscosity samples

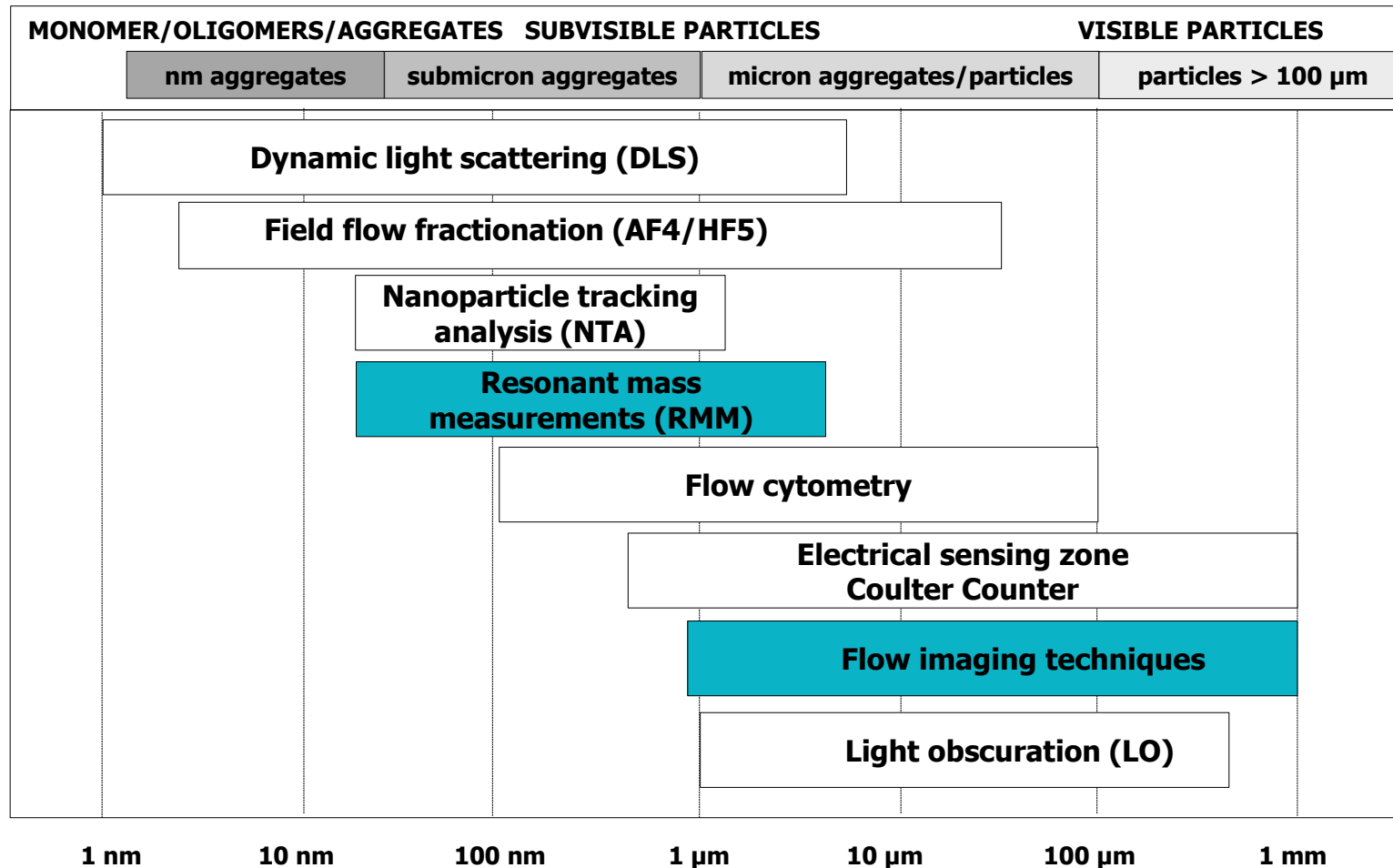


- Application of pressure on the sample chamber up to 4 bar (PAMAS SBSS system)
- Supports liquid flow through the system even at high viscosities ( $> 50$  cP)

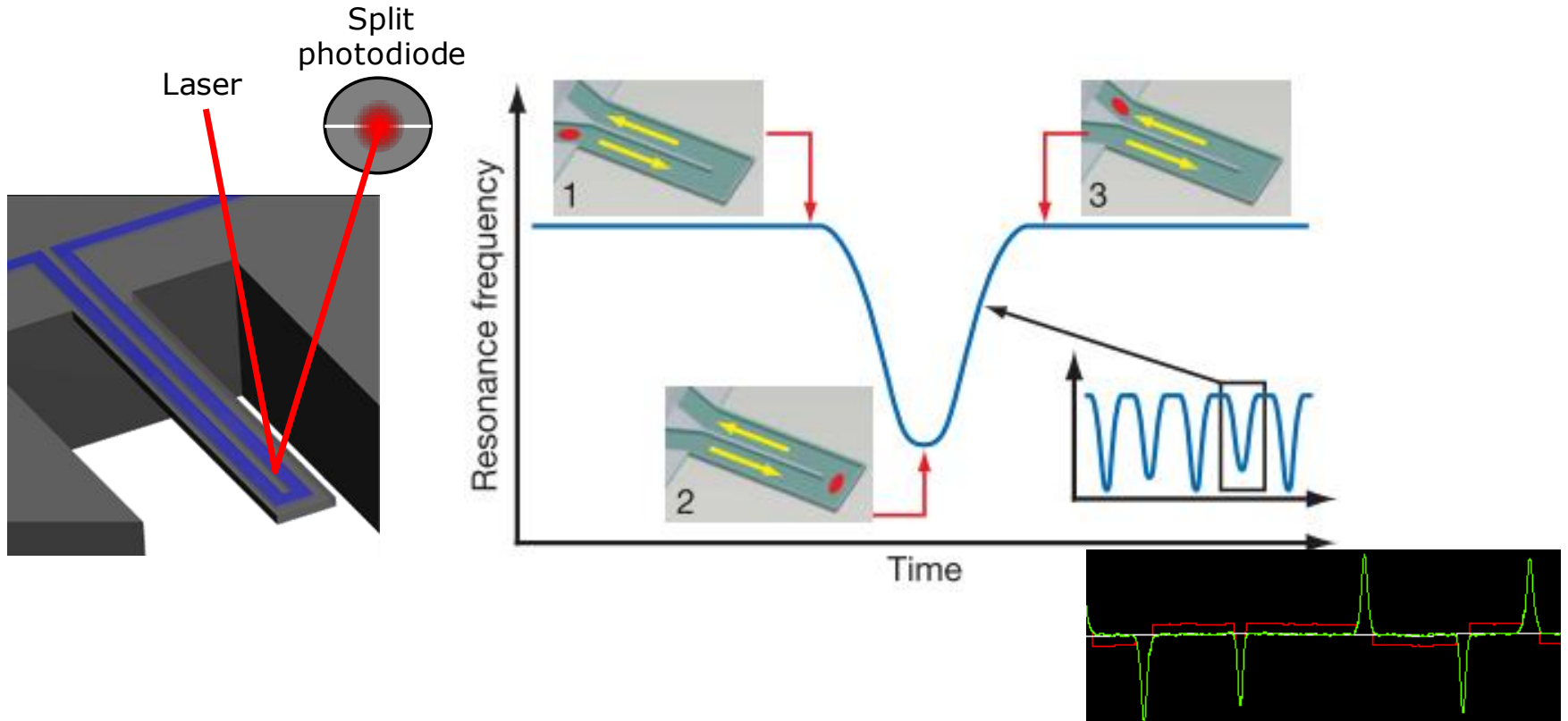
# Light obscuration for high viscosity samples



# Differentiation protein particles from silicone oil

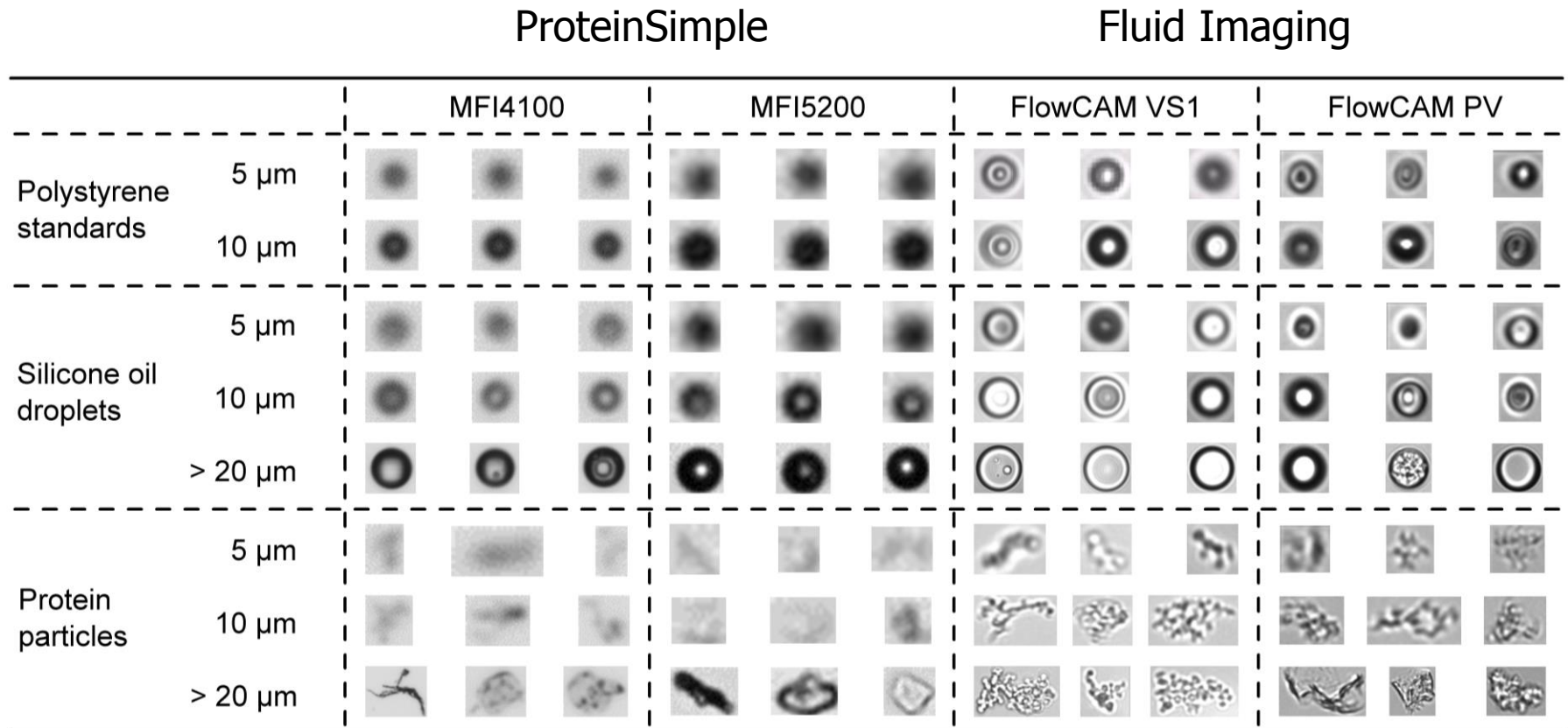


# Resonant mass measurements (RMM, Archimedes)



- Individual particles are “weighed” in a mechanically resonating microfluidic channel  
→ frequency changes depending on particle’s buoyant mass
- Calculation of particle size based on a (known or assumed) **particle density**

# Flow imaging microscopy – example images

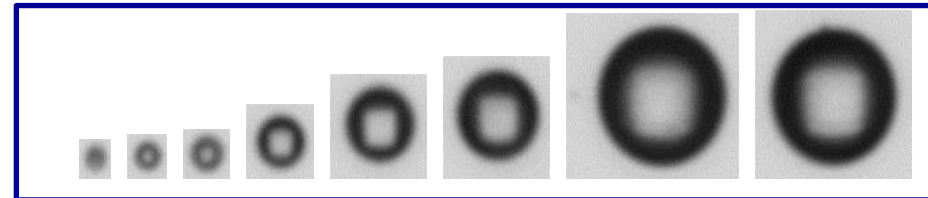
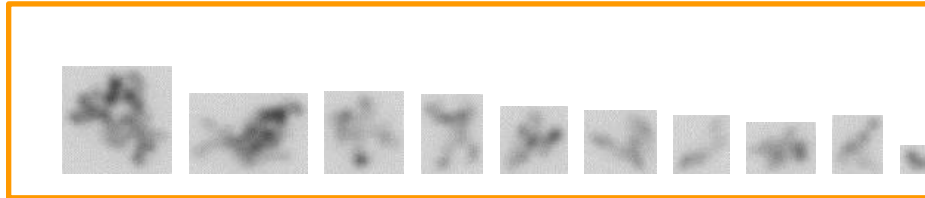




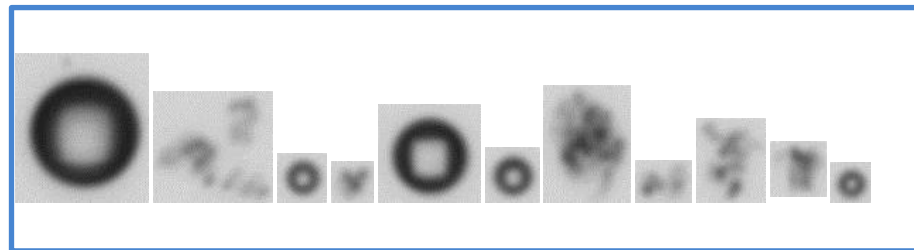
# Study design for method evaluation

Heat stressed IgG

Silicone oil droplets



Preparation of various mixing ratios

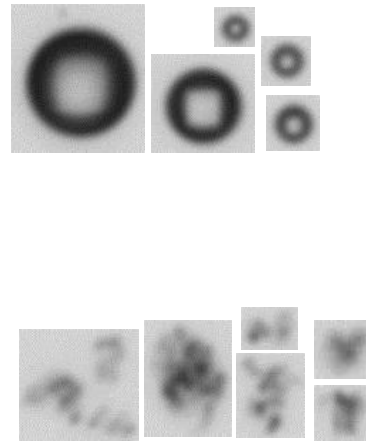
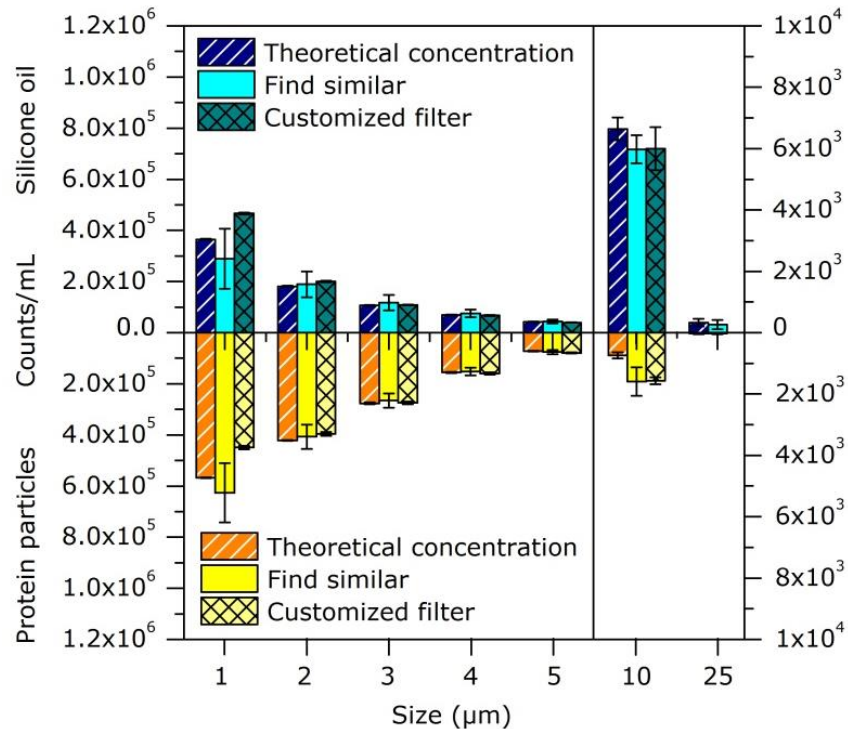


Analysis

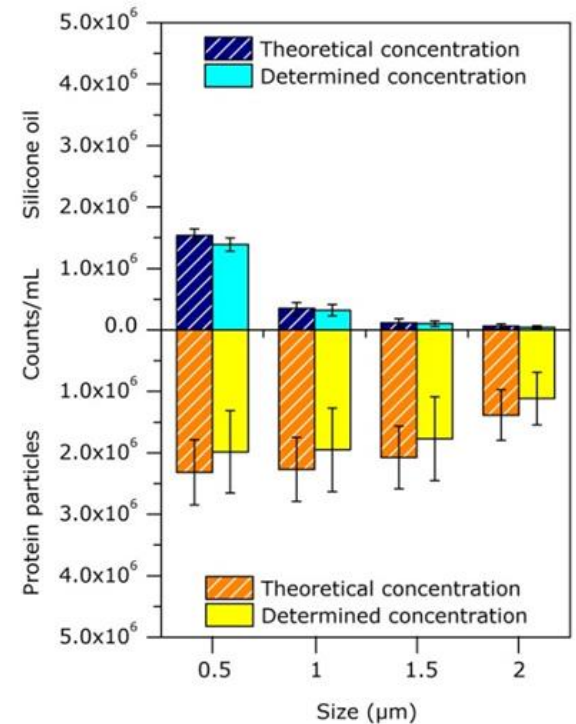
**Flow imaging microscopy**  
(MFI4100, MFI5200, FlowCAM VS1, FlowCAM PV)  
**Resonant mass measurements**

# Silicone oil ↔ protein by MFI and RMM

## MFI 4100



## RMM



→ reliable differentiation from > 2-4 μm  
 → customized filter improves repeatability

→ reliable differentiation from  
 500 nm to 2-3 μm

# Conclusions

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- Several methods (established and emerging) should be applied thoughtfully in parallel to obtain a good understanding in terms of quantity, composition, and other characteristics (e.g. size, shape, density, etc.)  
→ **Which methods are most suitable for a certain molecule or formulation should be evaluated case-by-case**
- Understanding of the underlying measurement principle is crucial for selecting the right methods and for data interpretation
- New developments would be beneficial in various directions:
  - instruments that combine different measurement techniques
  - automated and high-throughput instruments
  - better software for data analysis

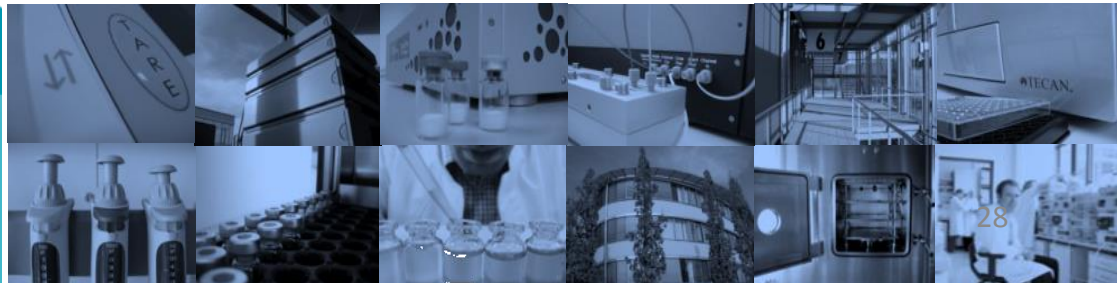
# Acknowledgements

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- **Coriolis Pharma Team**

## **Coriolis' scientific Advisory Board**

- Wolfgang Friess (LMU)
- Gerhard Winter (LMU)
- Wim Jiskoot (Leiden University)
- John Carpenter (University of Colorado)
- Christian Schöneich (Kansas University)

Outstanding solutions  
for biopharmaceuticals



# Contact Details

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