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Enabling better biopharmaceuticals

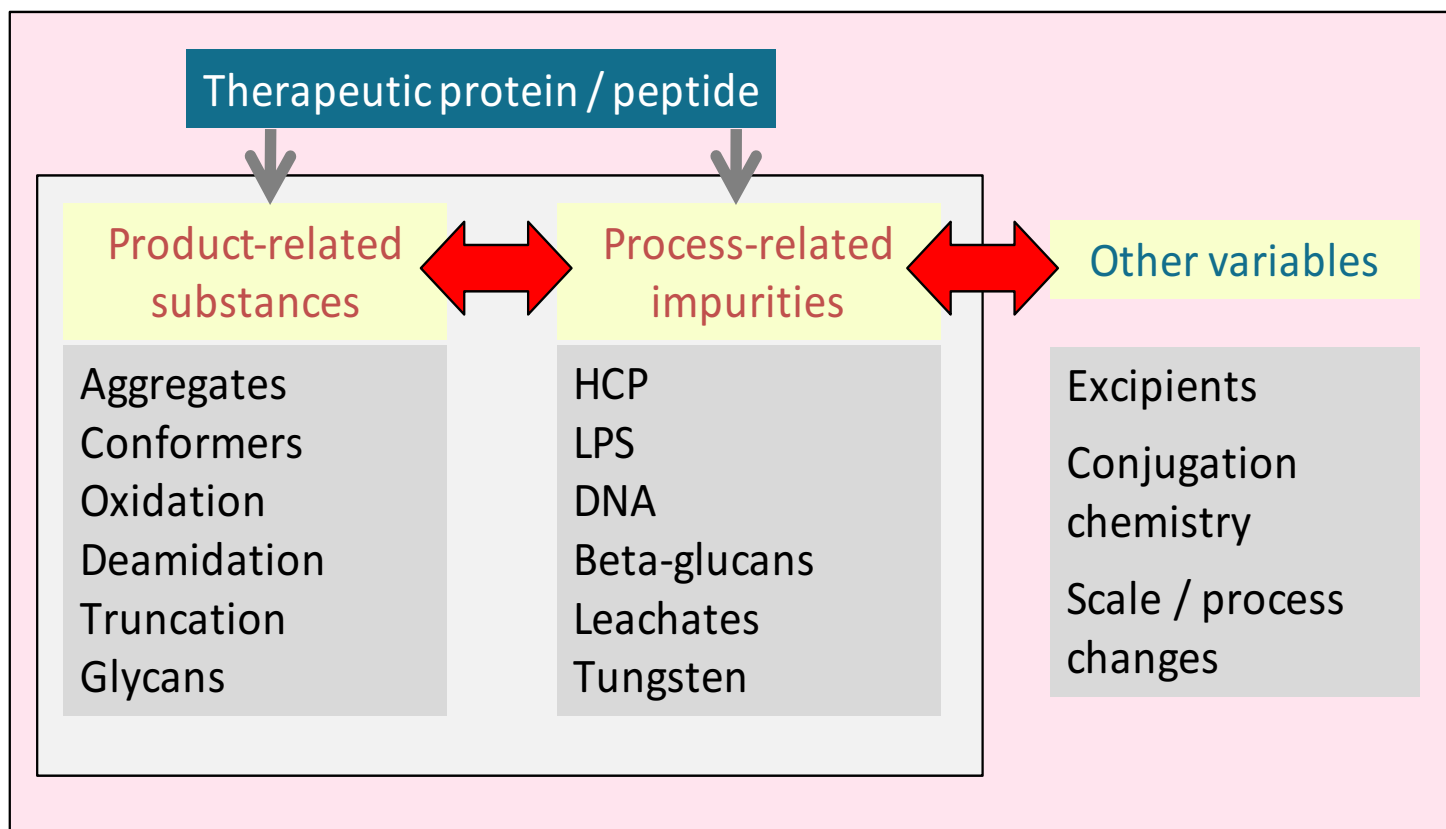
Immune response against particles in protein therapeutics

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Assessing the contribution of aggregation to the immunogenicity of protein therapeutics

- Protein aggregates can impact efficacy and safety
 - Highly undesirable; decreased biological activity of the protein, and the potential to trigger unintended immune responses
 - Enhanced immune responses to protein aggregates have been reported in animal and clinical studies
 - Aggregates displaying non-native protein conformations may be seen by the immune system as neoantigens, which could trigger antibody formation
- *In vitro* T cell assays can be used to dissect characteristics of protein aggregates that contribute to immunogenicity as well as provide an understanding of the immunological mechanism

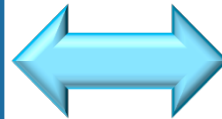
CMC variables that potentially influence immunogenicity



Biotherapeutic aggregates may be generated at all stages of drug manufacture and delivery

Steps During Manufacturing/ Delivery

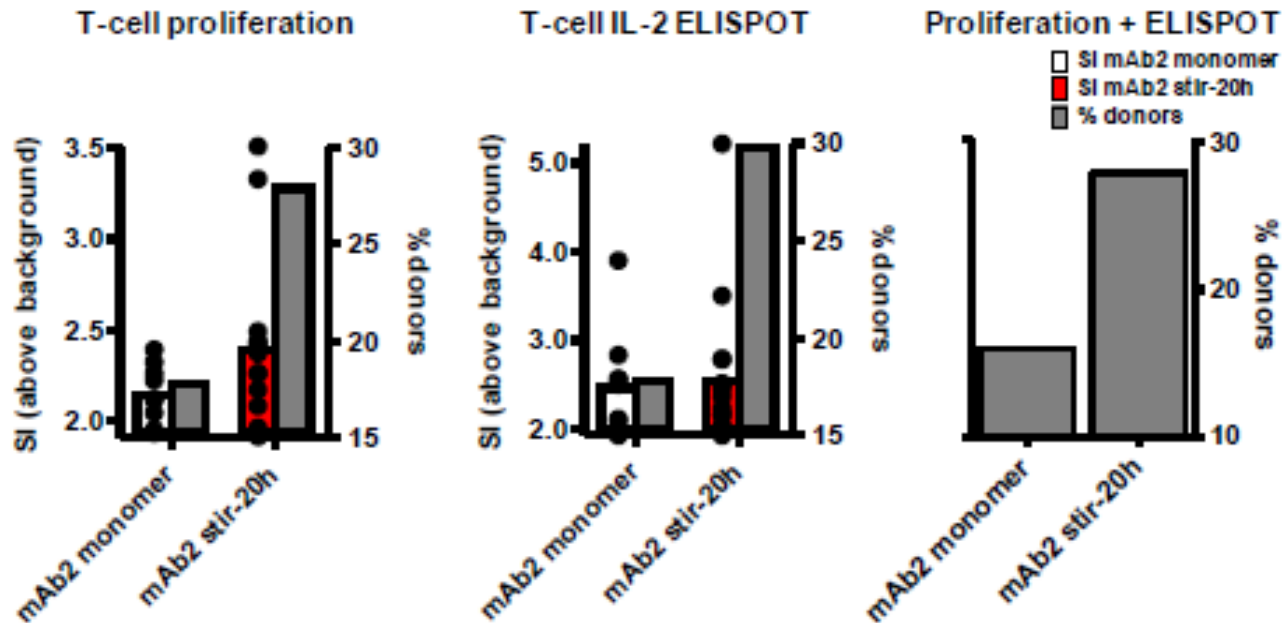
- Fermentation
- Purification
- Formulation
- Storage
- Shipping
- Administration



Potential Stress Conditions

- Heat
- Freeze-thaw
- Cross-linking
- Protein concentration
- Formulation – pH, salt....
- Extractables/leachables
- Chemical
- Mechanical
- Surface effects
- Nano-particles

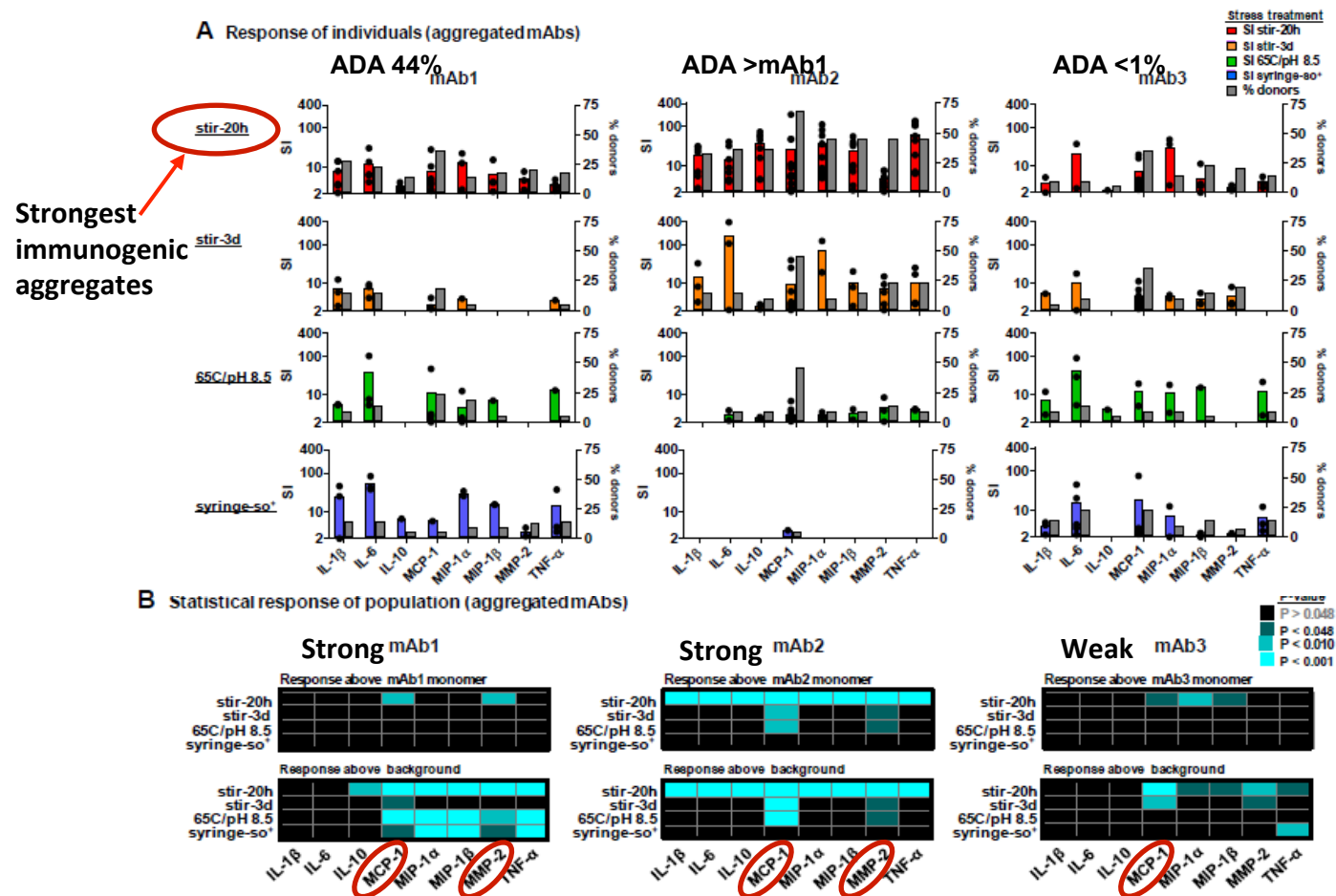
T cell proliferation in response to stress-induced aggregates



Stir stress >50,000 micron size particles/ml

Joubert et al. J. Bio Chem (2012)

Cytokine release from stress-aggregated antibodies



Joubert et al. J. Bio Chem (2012)

Immunogenicity of low levels of stress-induced aggregates

Determine effects of stress-induced aggregates of 2 clinically relevant therapeutics
Determine effects of stress-induced aggregation at levels that have relevance in manufactured products

- Rituximab (Rituxan) – clinical immunogenicity of 10% in RA (immune competent) patients
- Trastuzumab (Herceptin) – no significant clinical immunogenicity reported

Stage I – Antibody stress and analytics

- Four stress conditions induce aggregates of rituximab and trastuzumab
- Characterisation of stress-induced aggregates
- Containing aggregates at clinically relevant levels

Stage II - Assessment of PBMC proliferation and cytokine response

- T cell proliferation
- Cytokines

Stage III – Assessment of DC phenotype and cytokine response

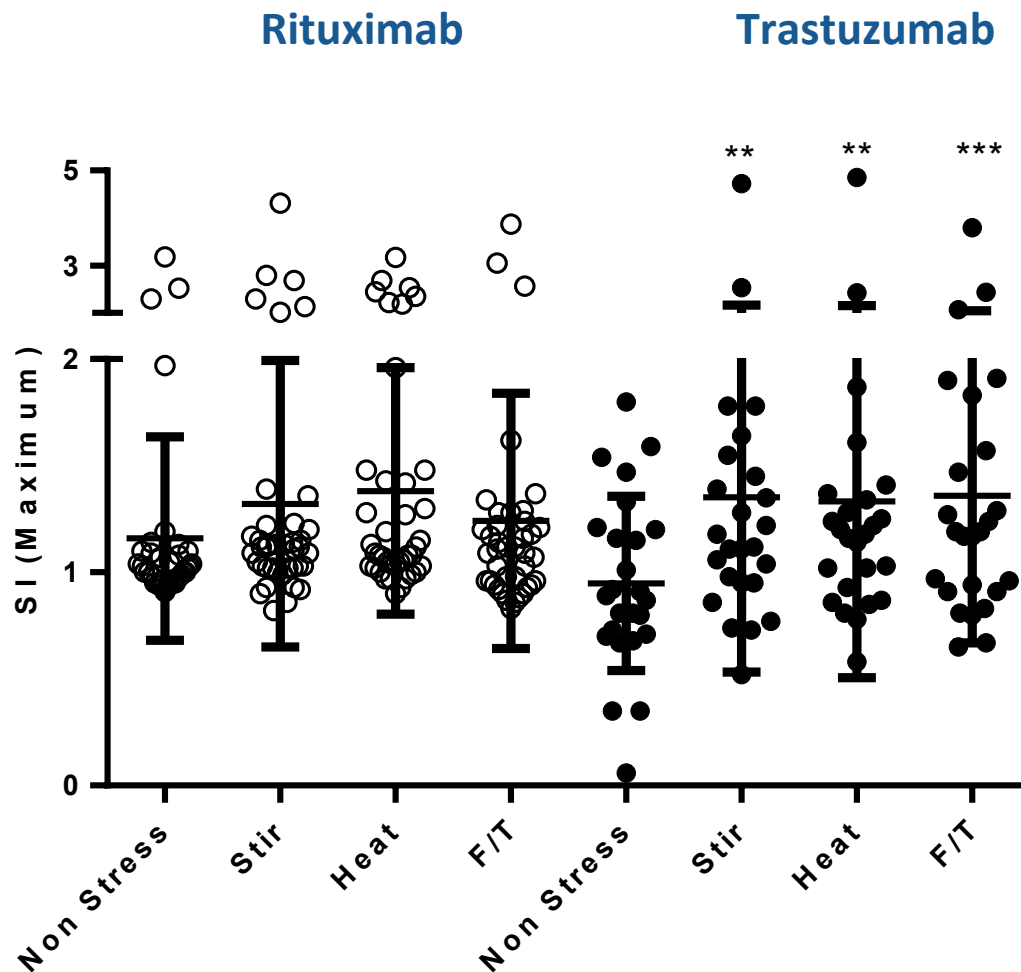
- Monocyte derived DC used as model
- DC phenotype
- DC cytokines
- DC aggregate uptake

Comparative analysis of rituximab and trastuzumab stress induced aggregate particles

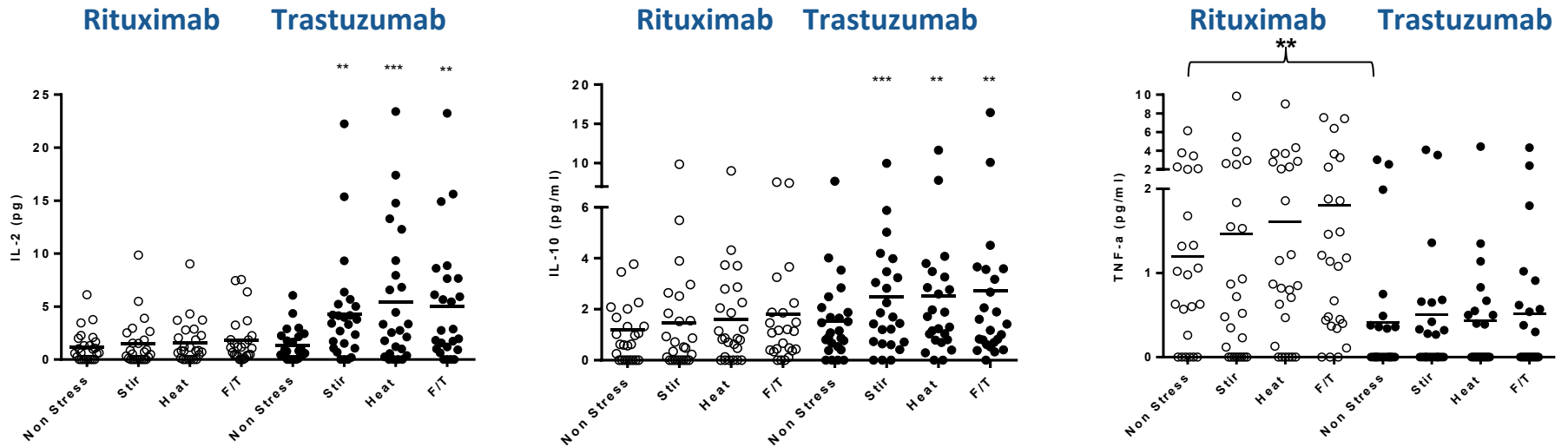
Antibody	Stress condition	HP-SEC		DLS		Light obscuration (particles/ml)		
		Recovery, relative to unstressed (%)	Monomer content (%)	Z-average diameter (nm)	PDI	>1 um	>10 um	>25 um
Rituximab	Unstressed	100	99.1	10.2 ± 0.3	0.09 ± 0.02	287	58	0
	Stir (200rpm/30min)	103.1	99.1	1540 ± 134	1.00 ± 0.00	2,125	10	0
	Heat (70°C/10min)	98.7	99.3	19.7 ± 0.4	0.38 ± 0.14	1,314	29	19
	Freeze/thaw 10 cycles	100.5	98.9	10.1 ± 0.1	0.18 ± 0.01	520	19	0
Trastuzumab	Unstressed	100	97.5	10.3 ± 0.1	0.14 ± 0.02	904	0	10
	Stir (200rpm/30min)	96.7	97.7	2203 ± 857	0.77 ± 0.24	33,073	67	0
	Heat (70°C/10min)	96.9	97.6	28.7 ± 6.2	0.11 ± 0.01	1,021	10	0
	Freeze/thaw 10 cycles	95.6	96.8	53.3 ± 30.1	0.14 ± 0.03	10,404	67	0

- Overall stress-induced aggregates comprise <3% of total protein
- ~90% less >1um size particles in rituximab samples under stir stress conditions
- More representative of clinical products
- As observed previously mechanical stress induced highest levels of micron sized particles

Effects of stress-induced aggregate particles on proliferation of PBMC



Effect of stress-induced aggregate particles on cytokine production by PBMC



- Increased IL-2 and IL-10 production associated with increased proliferation to trastuzumab
- Monomeric rituximab increased TNF-α compared to trastuzumab
- Variable levels of other proinflammatory cytokines

Paired Students t test p values for change in cytokine levels compared to monomeric antibody

Effects of stress-induced aggregate particles on DC

Marker	Rituxamab			Trastuzumab		
	Stir	Heat	Freeze/Thaw	Stir	Heat	Freeze/Thaw
CD80	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
CD86	ns	ns	ns	0.035	0.039	ns
HLA-DR	ns	ns	ns	0.047	ns	ns
CD40	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
CD83	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
CD209	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

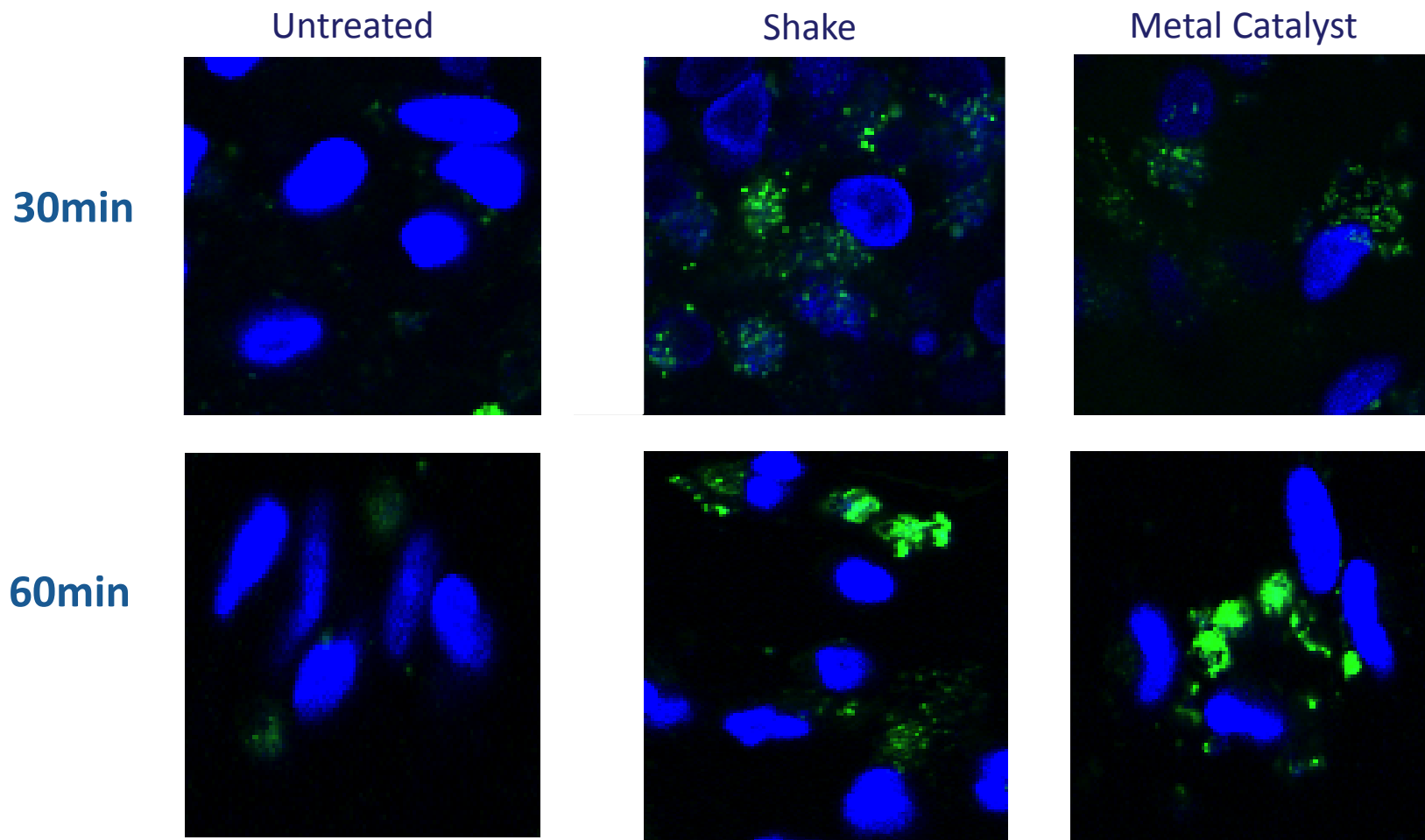
- MFI of activation markers CD86 and HLA-DR was significantly increased in the presence of stir stressed trastuzumab
- No significant changes with rituximab

Cytokine	Rituxamab			Trastuzumab		
	Stir	Heat	Freeze/Thaw	Stir	Heat	Freeze/Thaw
IL-1B	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
IL-12	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
IL-10	ns	ns	ns	0.042	0.045	ns
IL-8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	0.02 (reduced)
IL-6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

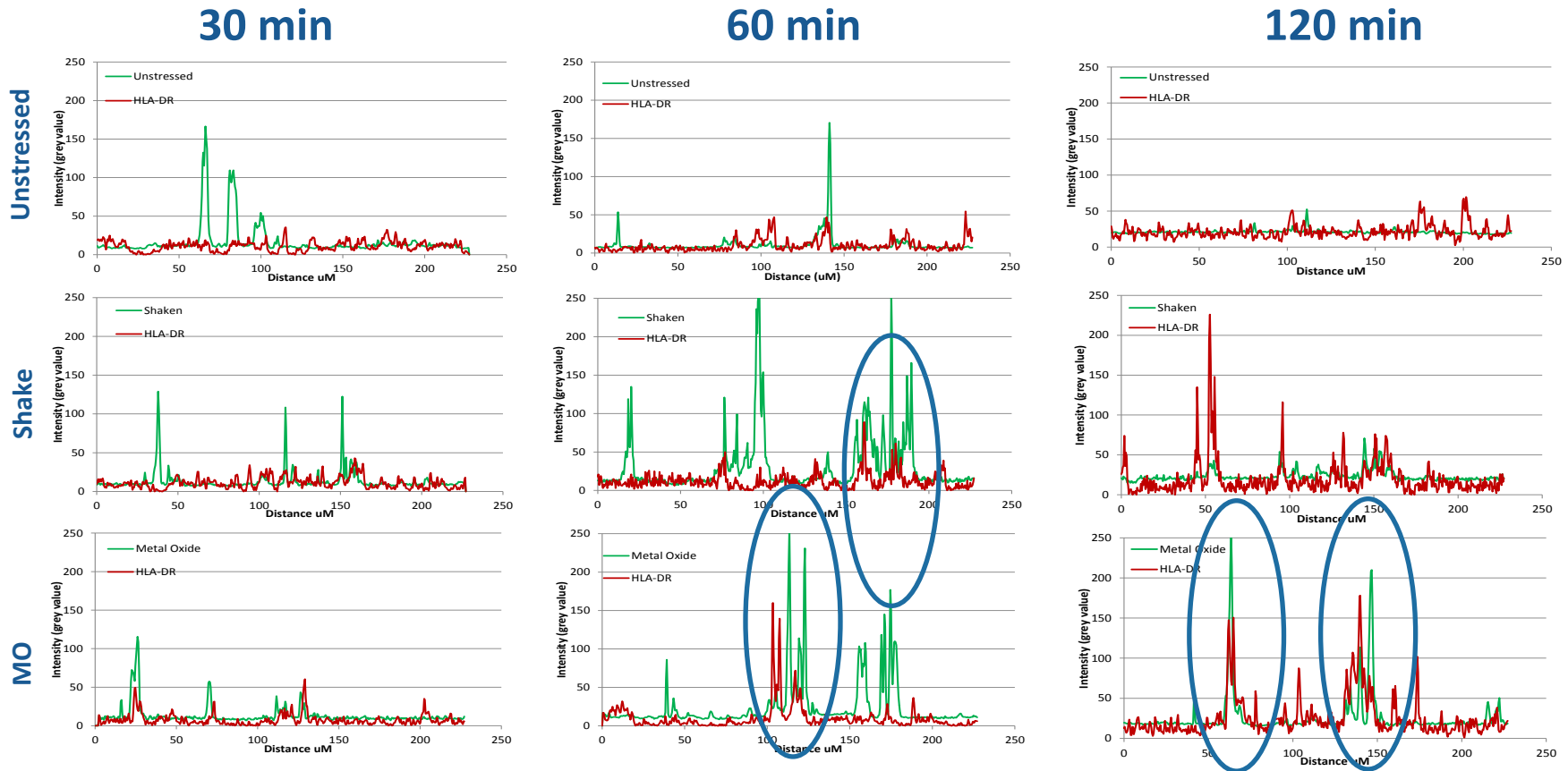
- As observed with PBMC, significantly increased levels of IL-10 in presence of aggregated trastuzumab
- Reported in other studies (Joubert 2012 *et al*)

Paired Students t test p values for change in cytokine levels compared to monomeric antibody

Effects of stress-induced aggregate particles on internalisation by DC



Differences in uptake and stability of stress-induced aggregates



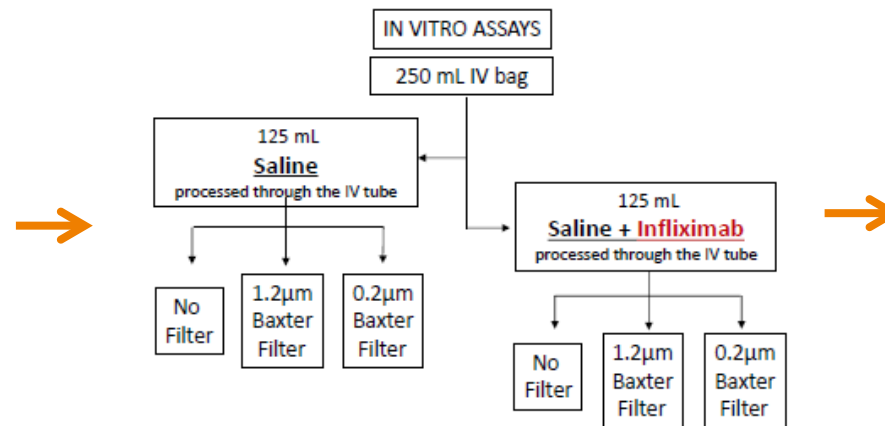
Variations in administration of biologics may potentially increase immunogenicity

Manufactured biologics are tightly regulated from all aspects of manufacturing process:

- Product quality
- Batch variation
- Labelling
- Shipping

The regulation is less stringent at the point of delivery of the product to the patient

Infliximab



1. PBMC cultures

- Multiplex cytokine
- Proliferation
- Phenotyping

2. DC activation

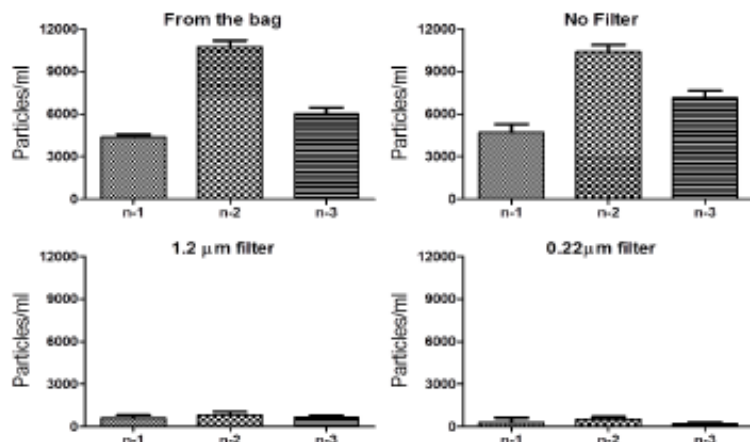
- Phenotyping

3. TLR reporter

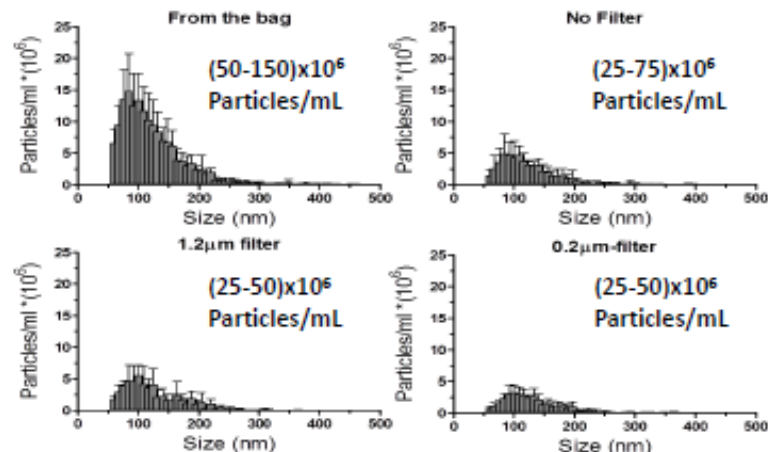
- QuantiBlue

Characterisation of infliximab infusion bags

Microparticle concentration



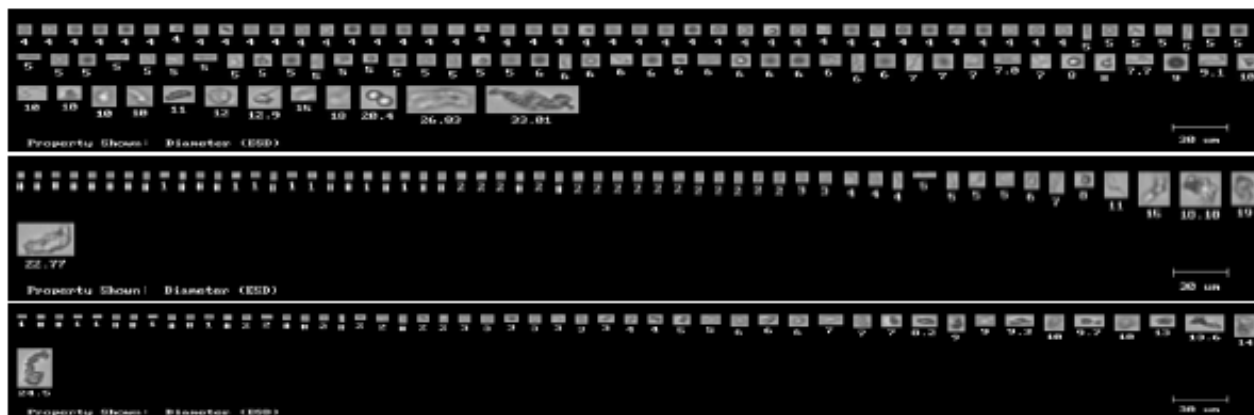
Nanoparticle concentration



No Filter

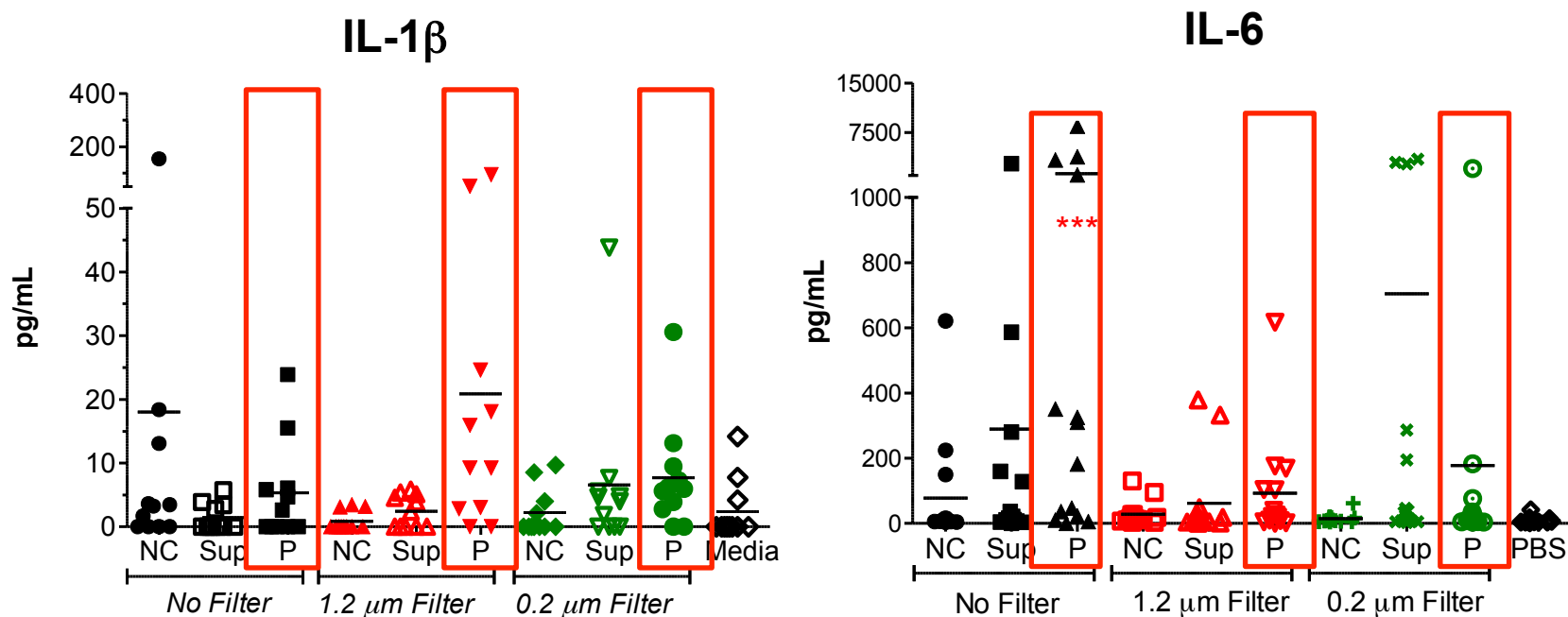
1.2µm Filter

0.2µm Filter



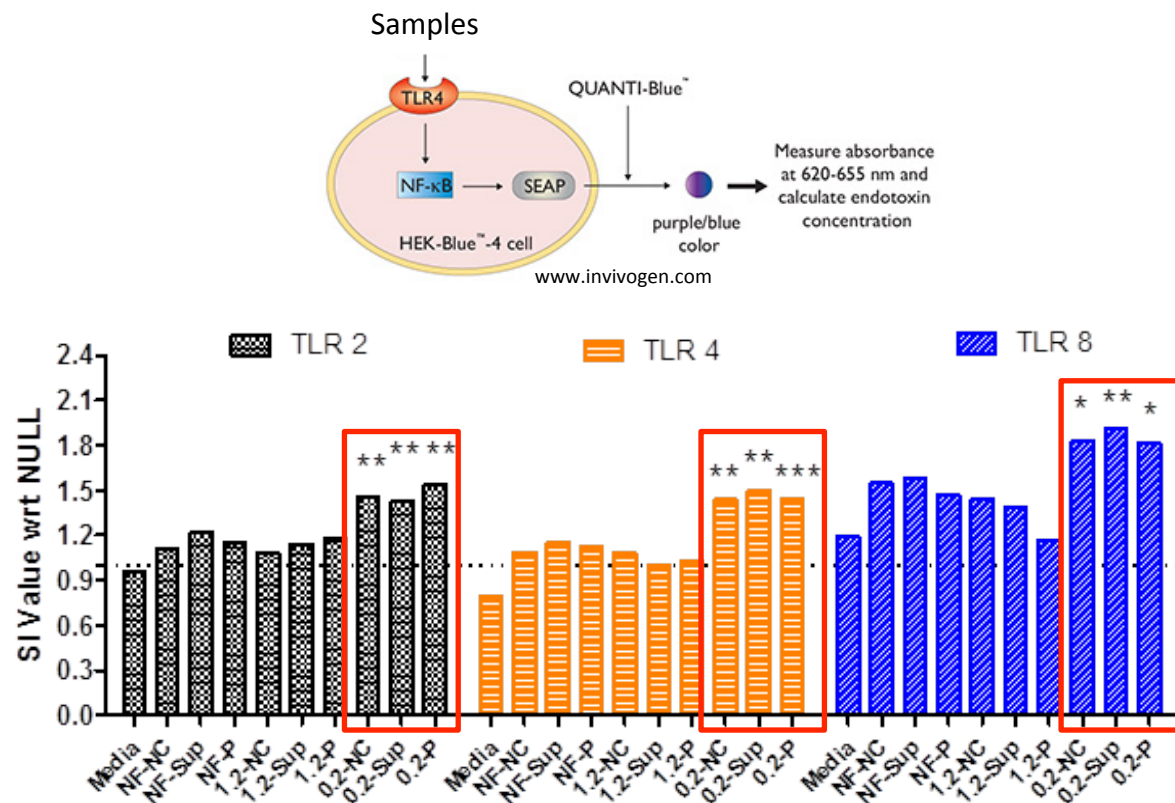
Nanoparticles persist even with in line filters

PBMC cytokine responses against infusion bag preparations of infliximab



Pellet samples = increased CD80, CD83 and CD40 on mDC

Use of in-line filters during infusion may enhance innate immune response



Addition of in line 0.2μ filter results in TLR signalling:
Particulates <0.2μ?
Other leachates?

Summary

- Regardless of the immunogenicity risk of monomeric clinical therapeutics, the presence of small quantities (<3%) of aggregates can induce proliferation of PBMC
 - Shown for antibodies and insulin
 - T cell proliferation and cytokine production
- Low levels of particles/aggregates achieve this by activating the innate immune response
 - Detected by DC activation and cytokine secretion
- Aggregates are rapidly internalised by DC and associate with the endosomal pathway
 - Aggregates with certain properties may be more resistant to antigen processing
- Bystander activation of T cells may lead to increased stimulation of therapeutic-specific T cells
- Administration of protein drugs is not standardised or 'controlled' and particles can be produced that have a potential impact on the innate response
 - Maybe this is an area that needs better regulation?

Acknowledgments



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