

A Risk Assessment of Pre-Licensure Manufacturing Changes

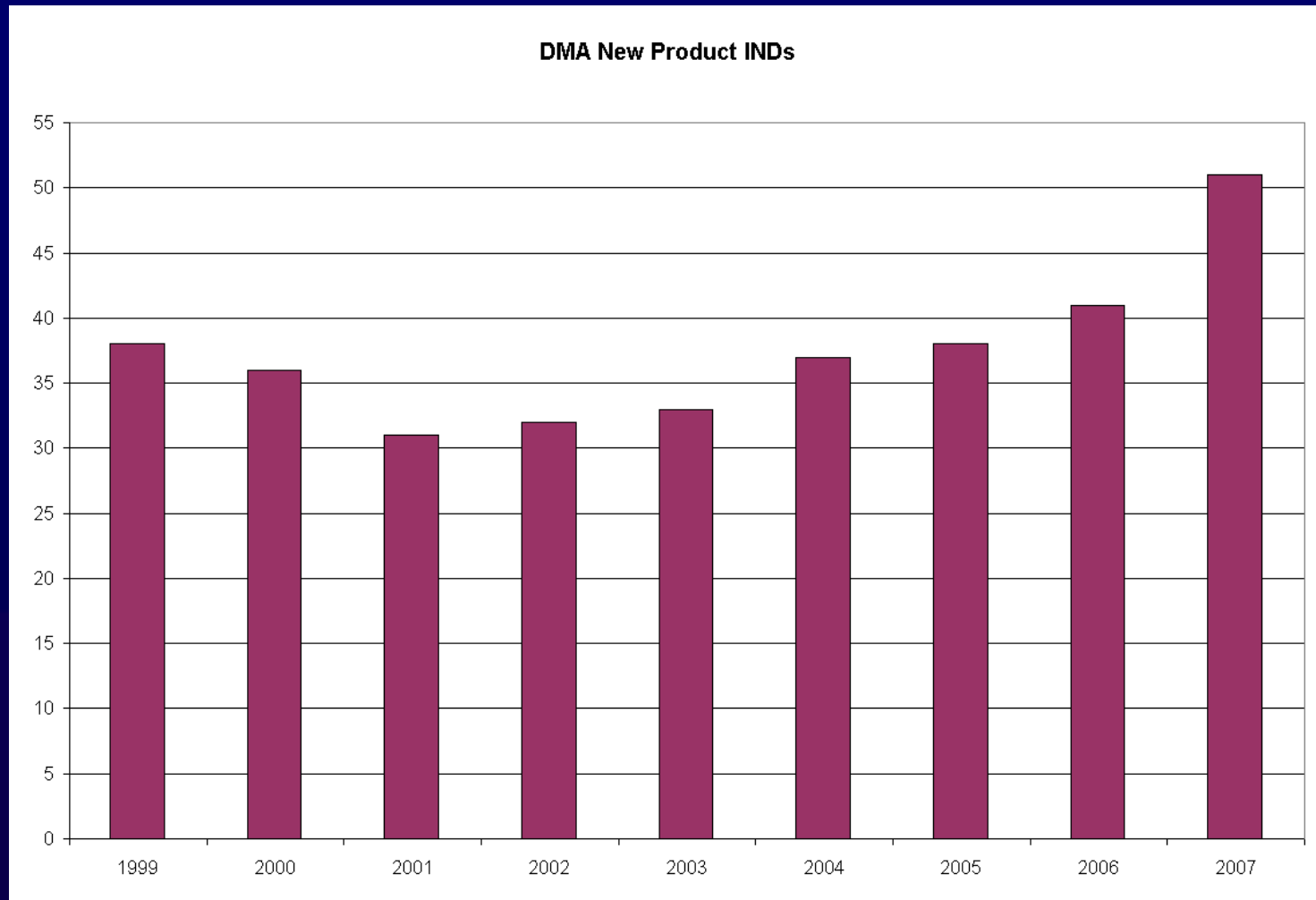
Patrick G. Swann, Ph.D.
Deputy Director
Division of Monoclonal Antibodies
Office of Biotechnology Products
Office of Pharmaceutical Science
FDA-CDER

2008 AAPS National Biotechnology Conference
June 22-25, 2008
Toronto, Canada

Overview

- Q5e + Q9 = ?
- A Proposed Risk Assessment for Drug Substance Manufacturing Changes during Phase 1 for Monoclonal Antibodies and Related Products
- Apply to examples of regulatory submissions describing various manufacturing changes

Why Pre-Licensure?



Guidance for Industry

Q5E Comparability of Biotechnological/Biological Products Subject to Changes in Their Manufacturing Process

Scope: Protein products where manufacturing process changes are made **in development.....**

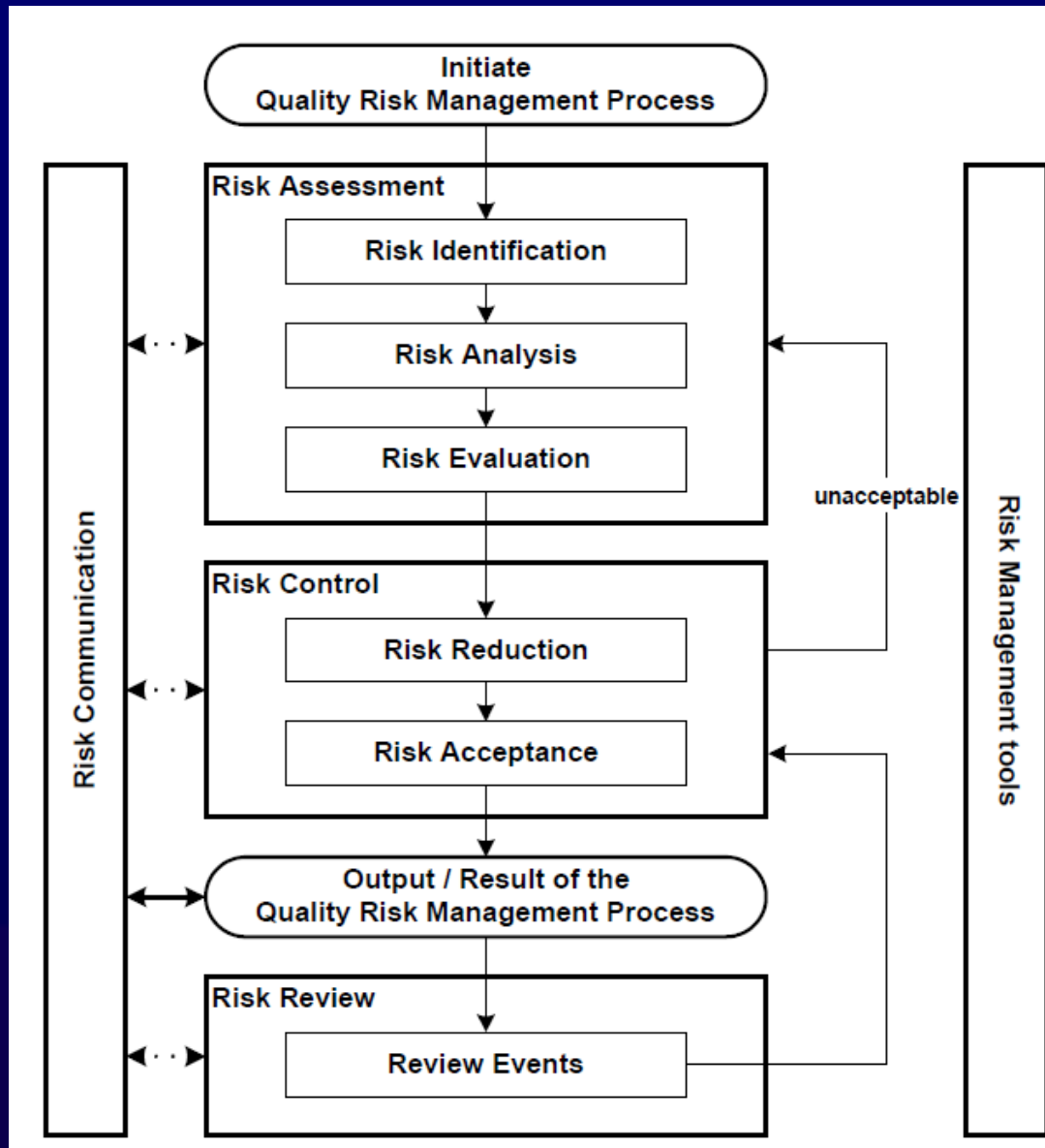
Guidance for Industry

Q9 Quality Risk Management

Annex II: Potential Applications

Quality Risk Management as Part of Regulatory Operations

- To evaluate impact of proposed variations or changes



Q9 - Figure 1: Overview of a typical quality risk management process

Q9: Quality Risk Management

- Risk Assessment
 - What might go wrong?
 - What is the probability it will go wrong?
 - What are the consequences?
- Identification - systematic use of information to identify hazards
- Analysis – Estimation of the risk
- Evaluation – Comparison against criteria

Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA)

- FMEA...provides for an evaluation of potential failure modes for processes and their likely effect on outcomes and/or product performance.
- “Failure Modes” means the ways, or modes, in which something might fail.
- “Effects Analysis” refers to studying the consequences of those failures.

Disclaimer

- **The views expressed in this presentation are my own, and do not necessarily reflect the official views of the FDA.**
- **“The FMEA is a team function and cannot be done on an individual basis”.* This is only a proposal at this point.**

*D. H. Stamatis, *Failure Mode and Effect Analysis: FMEA from Theory to Execution* (Milwaukee: American Society for Quality, 2003).

A Proposed Risk Assessment for Drug Substance Manufacturing Changes during Phase 1 for Monoclonal Antibodies and Related Products

- **Manufacturing changes are common during the development of monoclonal antibodies and related products under IND.**
- **Can we use the FMEA method for the assessment, communication and review of risks associated with phase 1 manufacturing changes?**

The 10 Steps for an FMEA¹

1. Review the process

- This proposal is based on process FMEA with focus not on particular products or manufacturing processes but on **changes** in the drug substance manufacturing process for monoclonal antibodies and related products in general.

¹The Basics of FMEA; McDermott, Mikulak & Beauregard, 1996

The 10 Steps ...

2. Brainstorm potential failure modes

- Manufacturing changes are not considered failures as they are necessary for continuous improvement.
- The failure modes assessed here are manufacturing changes that result in a deleterious change in product quality attributes.

The 10 Steps ...

- 3. List potential effects of each failure mode**
 - Effects analysis references the potential change in product's safety/efficacy profile.**

Step 4: Assign a Severity Rating

Rating	Description
1	No differences have been observed and no adverse impact on safety or efficacy (S/E) profiles is foreseen.
2	Some differences have been observed but it can be justified that no adverse impact on safety/efficacy is expected.
3	Some differences have been observed but it can be justified that no adverse impact on safety is expected. Impact on efficacy is unknown.
4	A possible adverse impact on safety cannot be excluded. Additional studies are needed.
5	Change results in conclusion that post-change material is a new product. Safety and efficacy ₄ data with prechange material is not applicable

Step 5 – Assign an Occurrence Rating

Rating	Description
1	No known occurrence
2	Possible, but no known data
3	Documented but infrequent
4	Documented and frequent
5	Documented, almost certain

Step 6 – Assign a Detectability Rating

	Detectability
1	Robust CMC analytical tools sensitive to <u>all</u> relevant changes and attributes
2	Critical Quality Attributes (CQA) known. WCBP with robust CMC analytical tools sensitive to changes in CQA.
3	Prior knowledge of potential product class CQA and impact of process changes on some CQA (“platform”). WCBP with robust CMC analytical tools sensitive to potential changes.
4	CQA unknown. WCBP with robust CMC analytical tools sensitive to potential changes.
5	CQA unknown. Not WCBP. Changes are not detectable by CMC analytical tools.

Examples of classes of products and their detectability ratings

- **Detectability rating # 1 can include defined molecular entities (e.g. small peptides).**
- **Detectability rating # 2 can include licensed monoclonal antibodies.**
- **Detectability rating # 3 can include some investigational IgG monoclonal antibodies.**
- **Detectability rating # 4 can include Fc-fusion proteins.**
- **Detectability rating # 5 can include complex biologics (e.g. IgM's).**

The 10 Steps ...

relative risk value

- 7.** Calculate the ~~risk priority number~~ for each effect
- 8.** Prioritize the failure modes of action
- 9.** Take action to eliminate or reduce the high risk failure modes.
- 10.** Calculate the resulting RPN as the failure modes are reduced or eliminated.

Example 1- New Cell Line

- **Humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody produced in CHO cell line. Prior to initiation of phase 2 studies, sponsor generated a new CHO cell line that produces higher titers of antibody.**
- **MCB tested and passed. FDA reviewer concurred that analytical results demonstrated comparability.**

Factor	#	Description	RRV
Severity	1	No differences have been observed...	9
Occurrence	3	Documented but infrequent	
Detectability	3	“Platform”	

Example 2 – Multiple Mfg Changes

- Human IgG1 monoclonal antibody produced in NS0 cells.
- Prior to Phase 2, multiple manufacturing changes were made including:
 - Phase 1 mfg process utilized a non-clonal cell line. Clone cell line. New MCB and WCB
 - Production Bioreactor scaled up
 - Change in DS manufacturing site
 - Cell Culture process modifications
 - Changes to affinity column resin
 - Introduction of linear gradient elution for IEC
 - Change to a different viral filter mfg

Example 2 – Multiple Mfg Changes

- Human IgG1 monoclonal antibody produced in NS0 cells.
- Reviewer concurred that CMC safety issues were addressed and *in vitro* analytical data supported comparability.

Factor	#	Description	RRV
Severity	1	No differences have been observed...	12
Occurrence	4	Documented and frequent	
Detectability	3	“Platform”	

Example 3 – Multiple Mfg Changes

- Human IgG2 monoclonal antibody produced in NS0 cells
- Prior to Phase 2, multiple manufacturing changes were made including:
 - Phase 1 mfg process utilized a non-clonal cell line. Clone cell line. New MCB and WCB.
 - Production Bioreactor scaled up
 - Change in DS manufacturing site
 - Cell Culture process modifications including removal of animal-derived raw materials
 - Change to the harvest process
 - Changed the order of downstream operations
 - Change to a different viral filter mfg

Example 3 – Multiple Mfg Changes

- Human IgG2 monoclonal antibody produced in NS0 cells.
- No data presented; only a plan.
- Plan did not provide sufficiently detailed acceptance criteria.
- Plan did not adequately address Q5a (viral safety) risks.

Factor	#	Description	RRV
Severity	4	A possible adverse impact on safety profiles cannot be excluded	64
Occurrence	4	Documented and frequent	
Detectability	4	All CQA unknown.	

Example 4 – Multiple Mfg Changes including a change in amino acid sequence

- Humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody produced in NS0.
- Prior to Phase 2, sponsor noted a relatively high rate of immunogenicity and poor cell line productivity.
- Investigation revealed that murine sequence in the light chain constant region was inadvertently not removed during humanization.
- Multiple changes proposed including:
 - Substitute human amino acids for murine
 - Change from NS0 to CHO
 - Change from roller bottles to bioreactor
 - Add an additional chromatographic step
 - Change the viral filter

Example 4 – Multiple Mfg Changes including a change in amino acid sequence

- Humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody produced in NS0.
- Primary sequence changes indicated that this is a new product and the applicability of previous non-clinical/clinical data to the development of the new product was called into question. A consensus was difficult to reach.

Factor	#	Description	RRV
Severity	5	Change results in conclusion that postchange material is a new product	75
Occurrence	5	Documented almost certain	
Detectability	3	“Platform”	

Summary Results

Example	S	O	D	RRV
1. New cell line, data provided	1	3	3	9
2. Cloned cell line etc, data provided	1	4	3	12
3. Cloned cell line etc, data not provided	4	4	4	64
4. New sequence, new cell line, etc.	5	5	3	75

Summary Results

Example	S	O	D	RRV
1. New cell line, data provided	1	3	3	9
	2	2	2	8
	3	3	2	18
2. Cloned cell line etc, data provided	1	4	3	12
	2	2	2	8
	3	3	2	18

Summary Results

Example	S	O	D	RRV
3. Cloned cell line etc, data not provided	4	4	4	64
	4	3	4	48
	4	4	4	64
4. New sequence, new cell line, etc.	5	5	3	75
	4	3	3	36
	5	4	4	80

Summary Results

Example				RRV
1. New cell line, data provided				9-18
2. Cloned cell line etc, data provided				8-18
3. Cloned cell line etc, data not provided				48-64
4. New sequence, new cell line, etc.				36-80

⊕

Moving Forward

- Formalized risk assessments may be useful in planning for and evaluating manufacturing changes.
- Occurrence ratings would benefit from systematically collecting the results of comparability assessments.
- Consider weighing factors based on confidence (e.g. S >> O, D)
- Apply to other phases of development? Drug Product Manufacturing Changes?

More Information Needed?

Guidance can be found at :

<http://www.fda.gov/cder/guidance/index.htm>

AND

Points to Consider in the Manufacture and Testing of
Monoclonal Antibody Products for Human Use

http://www.fda.gov/cber/gdlns/ptc_mab.txt

Acknowledgements

- Steven Kozlowski
- Kathleen Clouse
- Barry Cherney
- Kurt Brorson
- Gerald Feldman
- David Frucht
- Chana Fuchs
- Subramanian Muthukkumar
- Barbara Rellahan
- Marjorie Shapiro
- Ruth Cordoba
- Laurie Graham
- Sarah Kennett
- Carla Lankford
- Jun Park
- Ram Sihag