

A CMC Development Roadmap For an Injectable AAV Gene Therapy – What to Do When

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Pre-IND	Phase 1	Early Phase 2	Late Phase 2	Phase 3
<p>Choose the AAV serotype and design the transfer plasmid. Ensure the CDMO has stocks of Helper and Rep/Cap plasmids.</p> <p>Develop the transfer plasmid and viral vector manufacturing processes.</p> <p>Develop assays for plasmid and vector product release and stability testing.</p> <p>Perform plasmid and vector formulation studies and choose final formulations.</p> <p>Qualify assays. Validate sterility, endotoxin, and other critical assays. Ensure assays are stability-indicating.</p> <p>Make engineering batches.</p> <p>Perform viral clearance studies on the vector manufacturing process.</p> <p>Create and characterize transfer plasmid and viral vector reference standards.</p> <p>Establish the viral vector drug product manufacturing process and produce an engineering batch.</p> <p>Set initial product specifications. Initiate plasmid, vector, drug product and reference standard stability studies.</p> <p>Perform clinical administration method compatibility and stability studies</p> <p>Create and qualify the transfer plasmid and packaging cell line master cell banks.</p> <p>Produce clinical material if the engineering batches were not GMP.</p> <p>Have a pre-IND meeting with the FDA.</p> <p>Write and submit the IND.</p>	<p>Justify and document all changes to the manufacturing process and analytical assays.</p> <p>Think about potential future changes in raw materials and manufacturing processes that could impact product quality.</p> <p>Gather and trend analytical data from batch release and stability studies.</p>	<p>If not already done, create plasmid and packaging cell line working cell banks and use them both before phase 3.</p> <p>If a stable viral vector producing cell line will be used for commercial manufacturing create the stable viral vector producing cell line and use it before phase 3.</p> <p>Refine all product specifications.</p> <p>Analyze stability data to get an indication of product degradation pathways and eventual product expiry.</p> <p>If the final commercial bioassay is not already in place, start to develop it now and gain experience with it before starting phase 3.</p>	<p>Get all commercial manufacturing sites at final commercial scale online.</p> <p>Create and test the end-of- production cell bank.</p> <p>Establish and qualify downscale manufacturing process models.</p> <p>Perform impurity clearance studies.</p> <p>Continue to refine product specifications. Finish validating all analytical assays.</p> <p>Request an end of phase 2 meeting with the FDA.</p> <p>Define the process validation strategies for the viral vector bulk and drug product manufacturing processes.</p> <p>If a stable viral vector producing cell line will not be used for commercial manufacturing, define the validation strategy for the transfer plasmid manufacturing process.</p> <p>If required and the CDMO doesn't already have a DMF on file, define the manufacturing process validation strategies for the Helper and Rep/Cap plasmids.</p> <p>Create and start to use a cell line specific HCP assay.</p> <p>Prepare to present all proposed commercial manufacturing process validation strategies to the FDA at the end of phase 2 meeting.</p> <p>After the phase 2 study is complete and before phase 3 begins, have an end of phase 2 meeting with the FDA.</p>	<p>All manufacturing processes and analytical assays should be finalized, only minor changes until commercial.</p> <p>Multiple lots must be on stability that are tested with validated assays.</p> <p>Continue to narrow, refine, and justify specifications. Justify the elimination of redundant QC tests.</p> <p>Continue investigating process impurities. Perform forced degradation studies determine the final product degradation profile.</p> <p>Perform HCP fingerprinting analysis. Identify and determine control strategies for any significant HCP contaminants.</p> <p>Validate all manufacturing processes, analyze process validation batches, perform comparability testing to clinical batches. Determine column cycle limits. Perform expanded viral clearance studies.</p> <p>Perform extractable and leachable studies.</p> <p>Perform packaging, photostability, and shipping studies.</p> <p>Analyze all analytical data from batch release and stability and set final specifications.</p> <p>Address any FDA issues from the end of phase 2 meeting.</p> <p>Have the FDA pre-BLA meeting.</p> <p>Write and submit the BLA. Schedule the PAI.</p>

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