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Biosimilars – totality of evidence for regulatory approval

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Biosimilars – Totality of Evidence for Regulatory Approval

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What are Biosimilars?

FDA Definition*

- The biological product is **highly similar** to the reference product notwithstanding minor differences in clinically inactive components;
- And**
- There are **no clinically meaningful differences** between the biological product and the reference product in terms of the safety, purity, and potency of the product

EU Definition**

- A biosimilar is a biological medicinal product that contains a **version of the active substance** of an already authorised original biological medicinal product (reference medicinal product).
- A biosimilar demonstrates **similarity** to the reference medicinal product in terms of quality characteristics, biological activity, safety and efficacy based on a comprehensive comparability exercise

*Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act, 42 USC 262(i)(2); see also, 42 USC 262(k)(2)

**Guideline on Similar Biological Medicinal Products, CHMP/437/04 Rev 1
(emphasis added)

What are Biosimilars?

Mexican Law (Bis 2, 2011)*

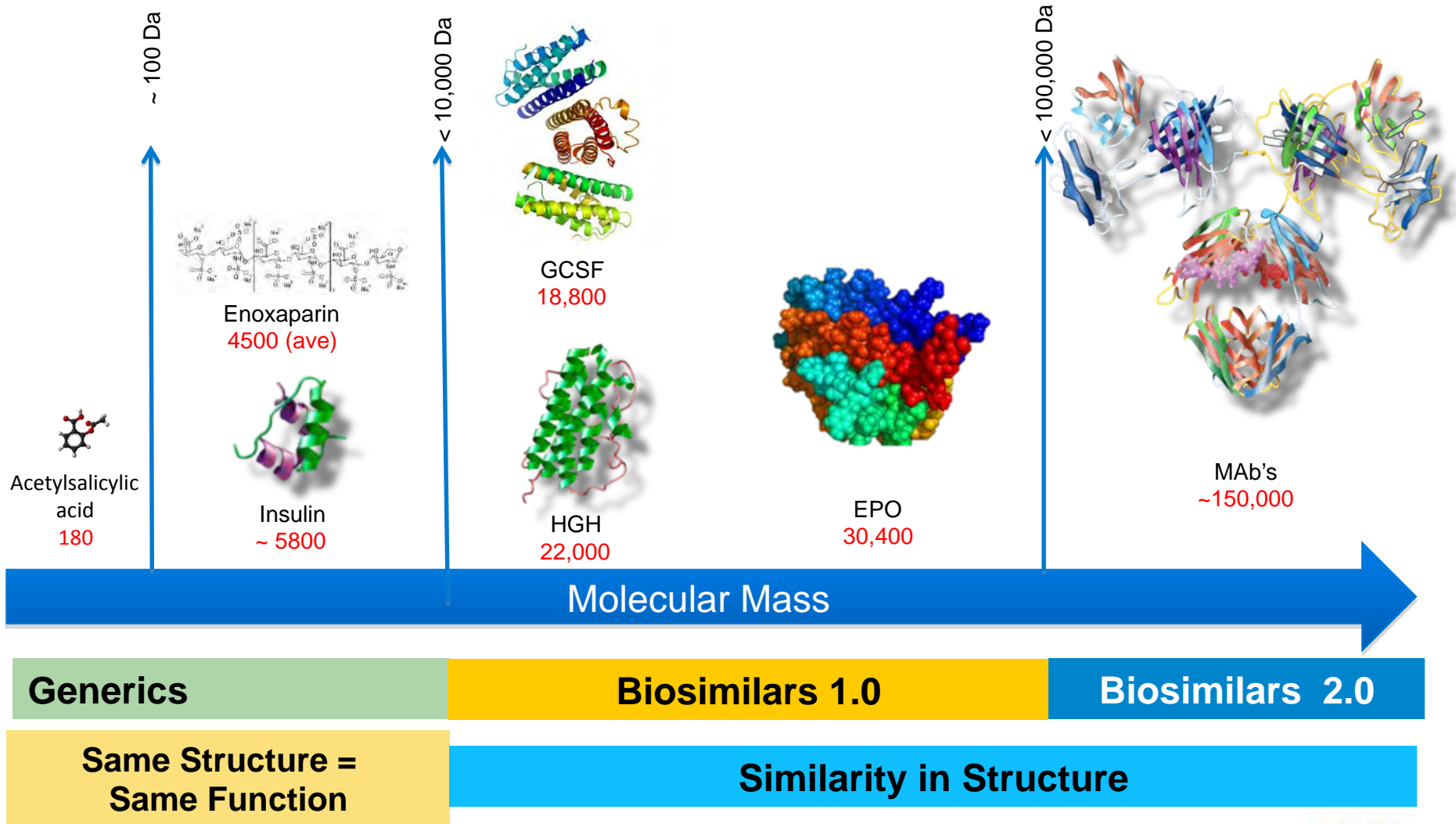
- Medicamento biotecnológico biocomparable, al medicamento biotecnológico no innovador que demuestre ser biocomparable en términos de seguridad, calidad y eficacia al medicamento biotecnológico de referencia.

Translation

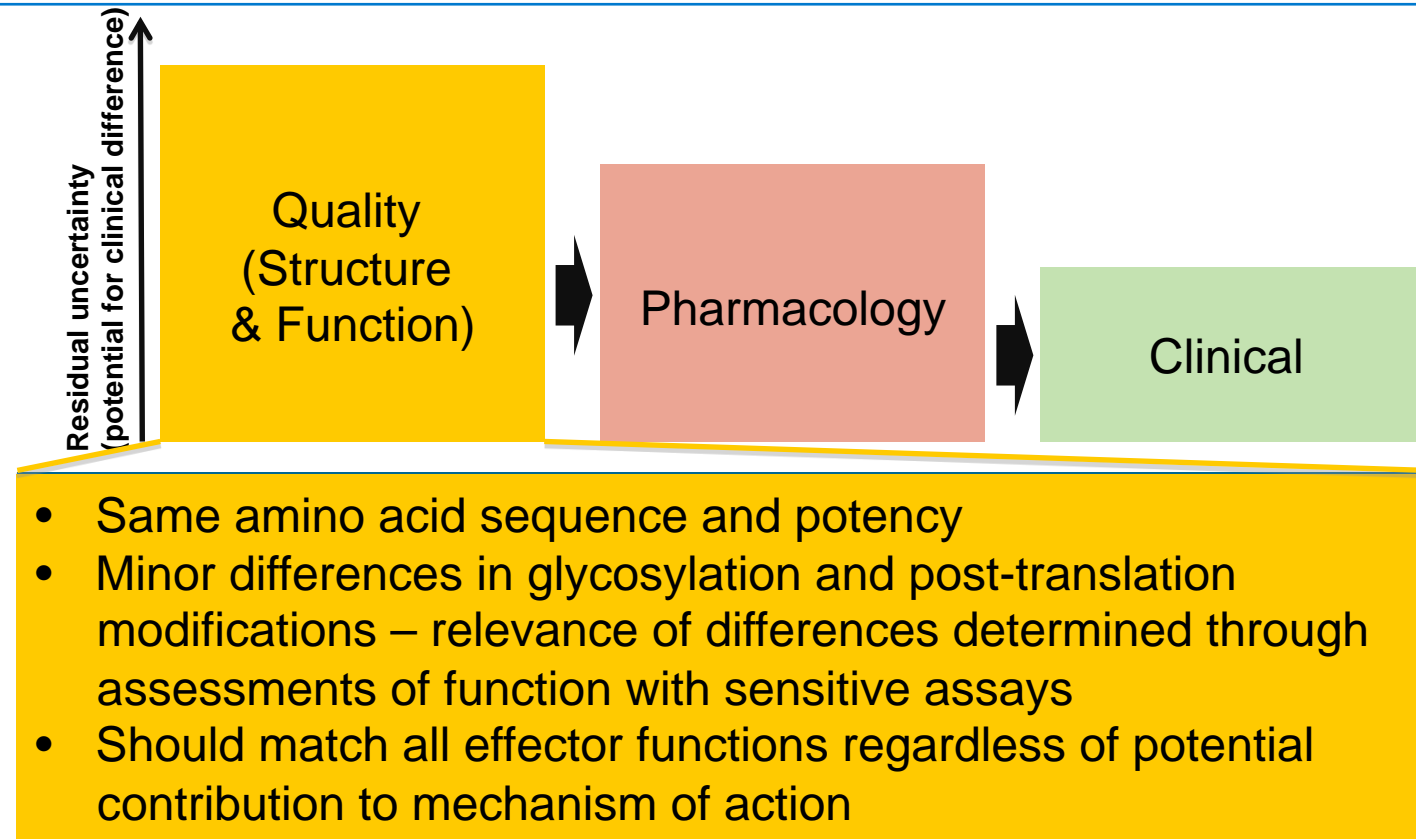
- Biocomparable Biotechnological Medicine – a non-innovator biotechnological medicine that is shown to be biocomparable in terms of safety, quality and efficacy to a reference biotechnological medicine.

*Diario Oficial de la Federación, Adición de ARTÍCULO 2o, XIII Bis 2, 19/10/2011; http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5214882&fecha=19/10/2011

Generics and Biosimilars

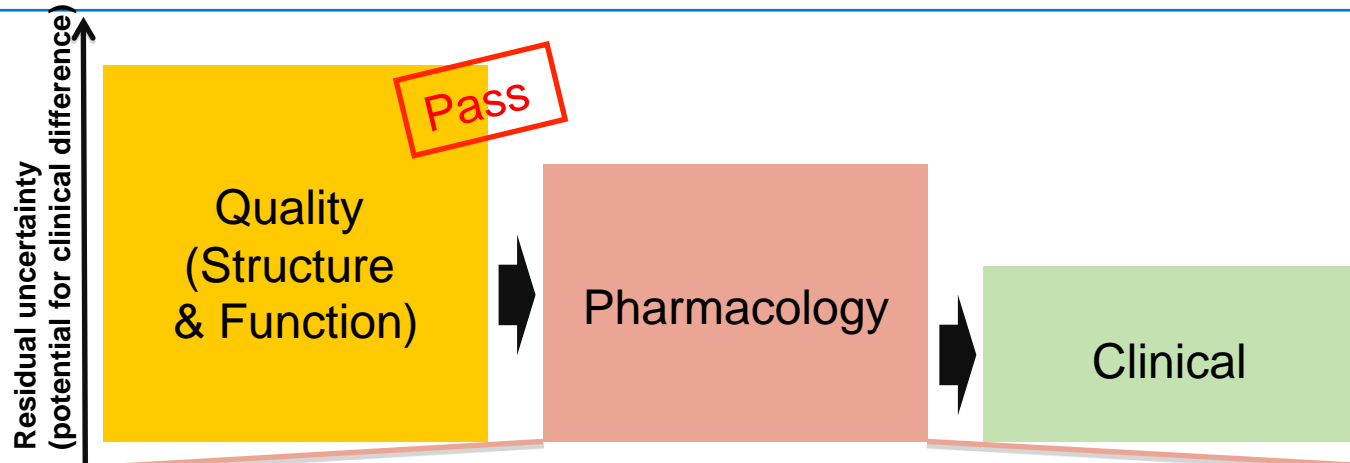


Stepwise Assessment for Totality of Evidence



**Difference in effector function = not highly similar therefore not biosimilar
Such a molecule or process should be re-engineered**

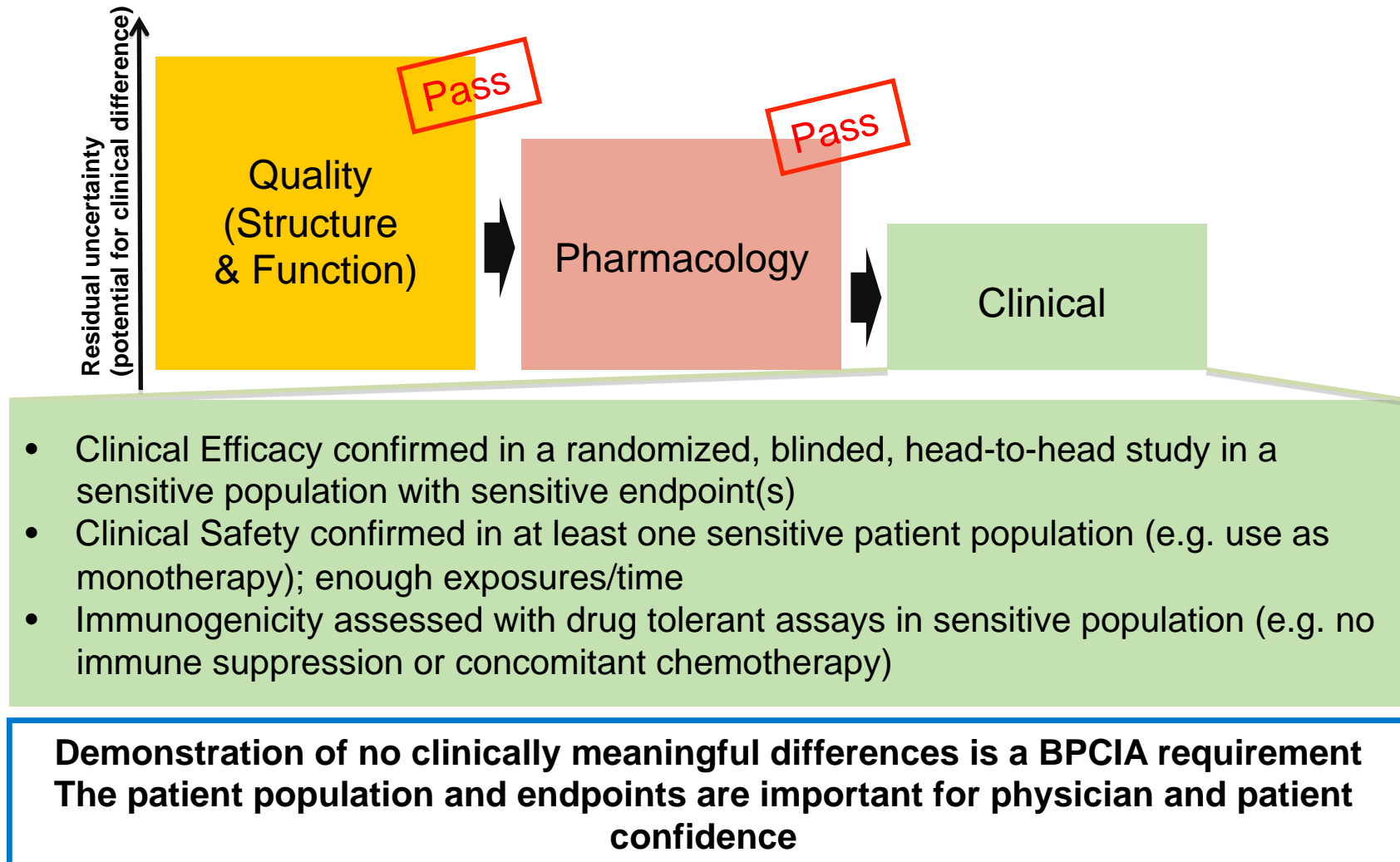
Stepwise Assessment for Totality of Evidence



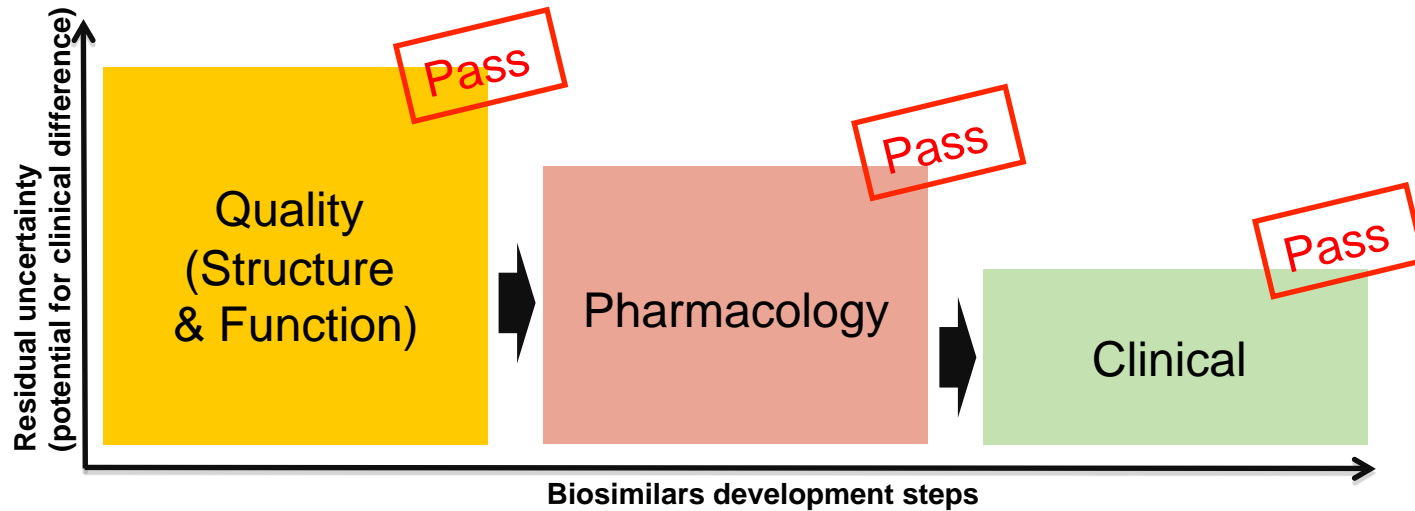
- PK (pharmacokinetics) in healthy volunteers is generally the most sensitive population to assess kinetic similarity
- Equivalent PK (generally 90% CI to be within 80-125% as standard) establishes same dose as reference product assuming equivalent potency and functions
- PD (pharmacodynamics) with dose-response equivalence can infer clinical efficacy if sensitive and relevant marker is available

PD markers should be clinically relevant to inform efficacy

Stepwise Assessment for Totality of Evidence



Stepwise Assessment for Totality of Evidence

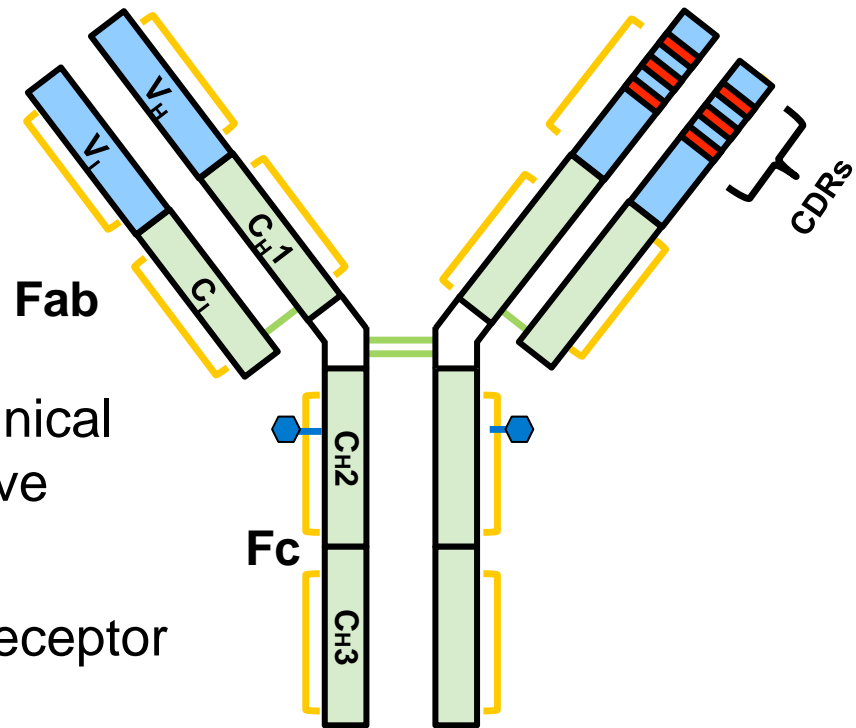


Each step has critical contribution to Totality of Evidence

- Each step should rely on most sensitive state-of-art capabilities
- No step can refute/overcome significant differences in other development steps
- Should satisfy all three steps to demonstrate biosimilarity

Case Studies for Monoclonal Antibodies (mAb)

CHO expressed humanized IgG1



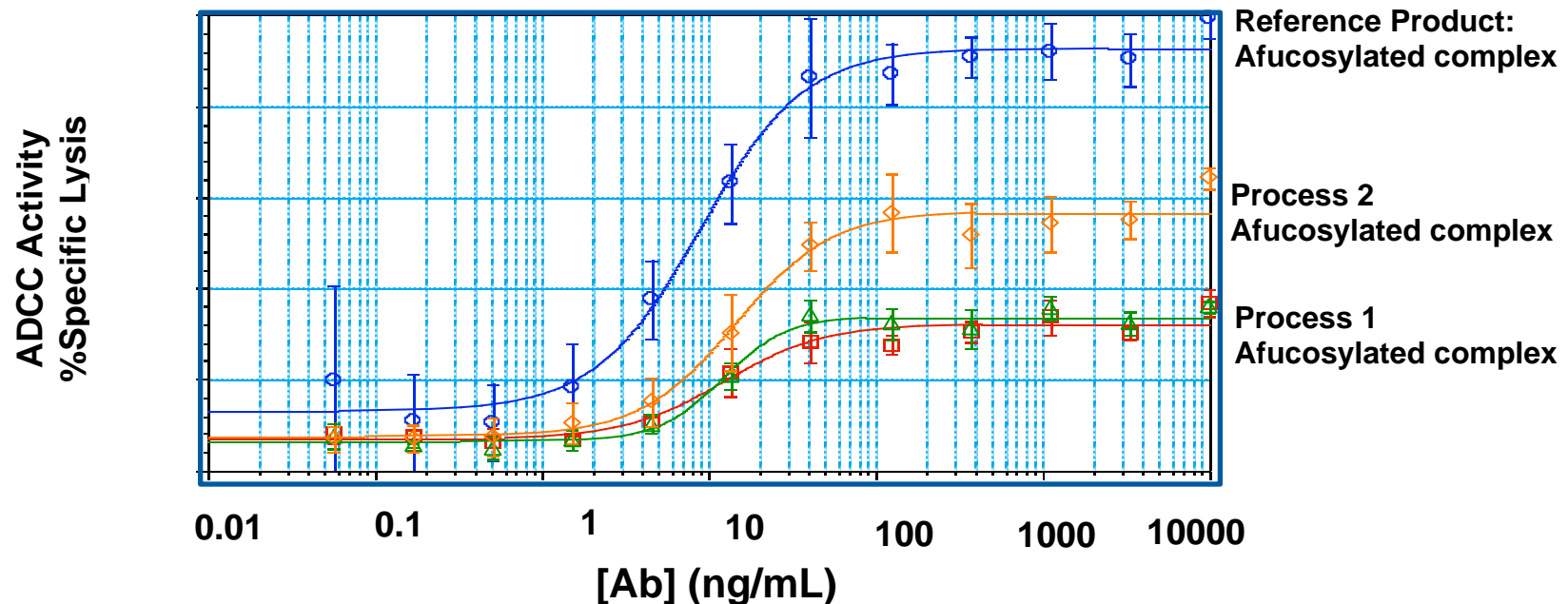
Key analytical attributes that affect clinical attributes were assessed with sensitive assays

- Binding & inhibition of cell surface receptor
- Induction of ADCC activity

Case Study 1 – Problem identified

Analytical differences leading to decreased ADCC activity

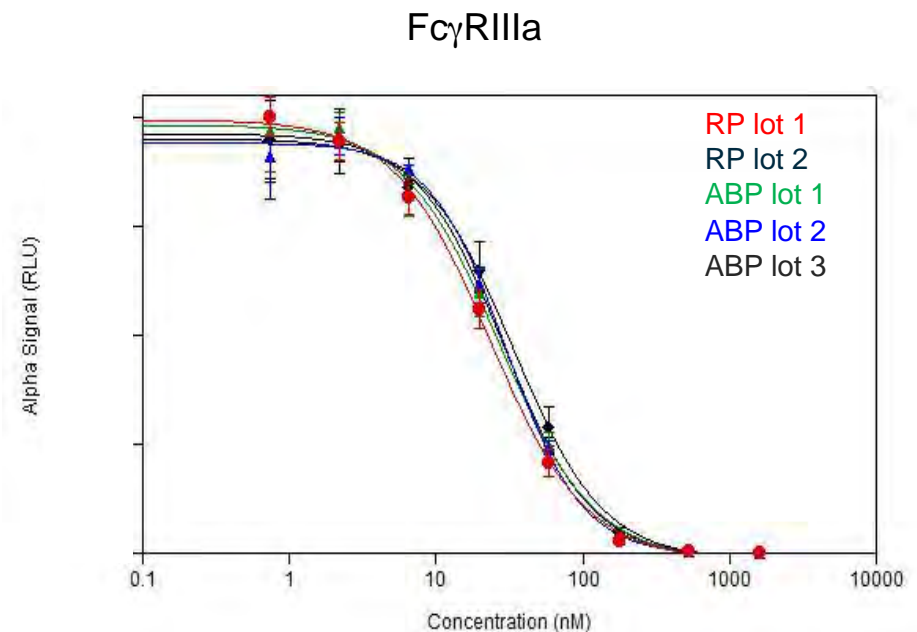
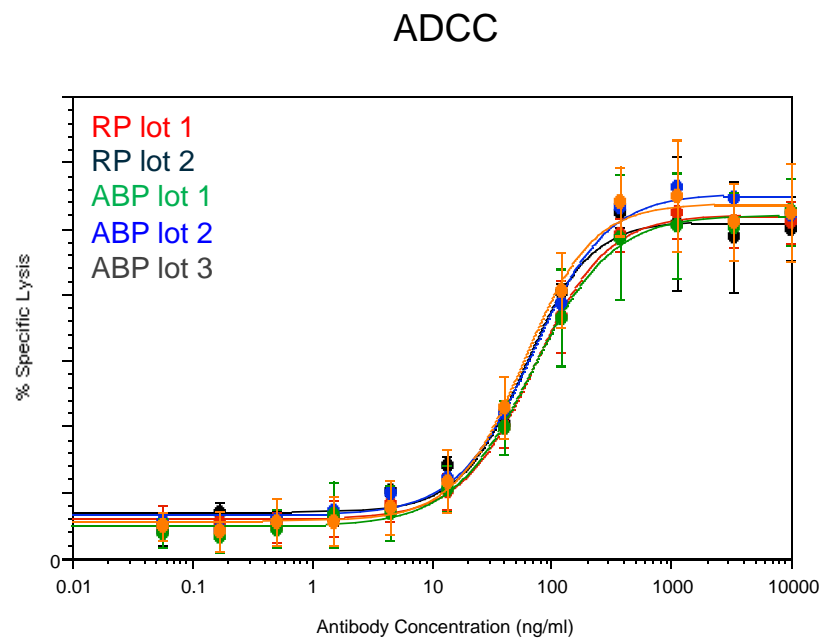
Significant clone screening and process development activities could not achieve matching ADCC profile



Case Study 1 – Problem resolved

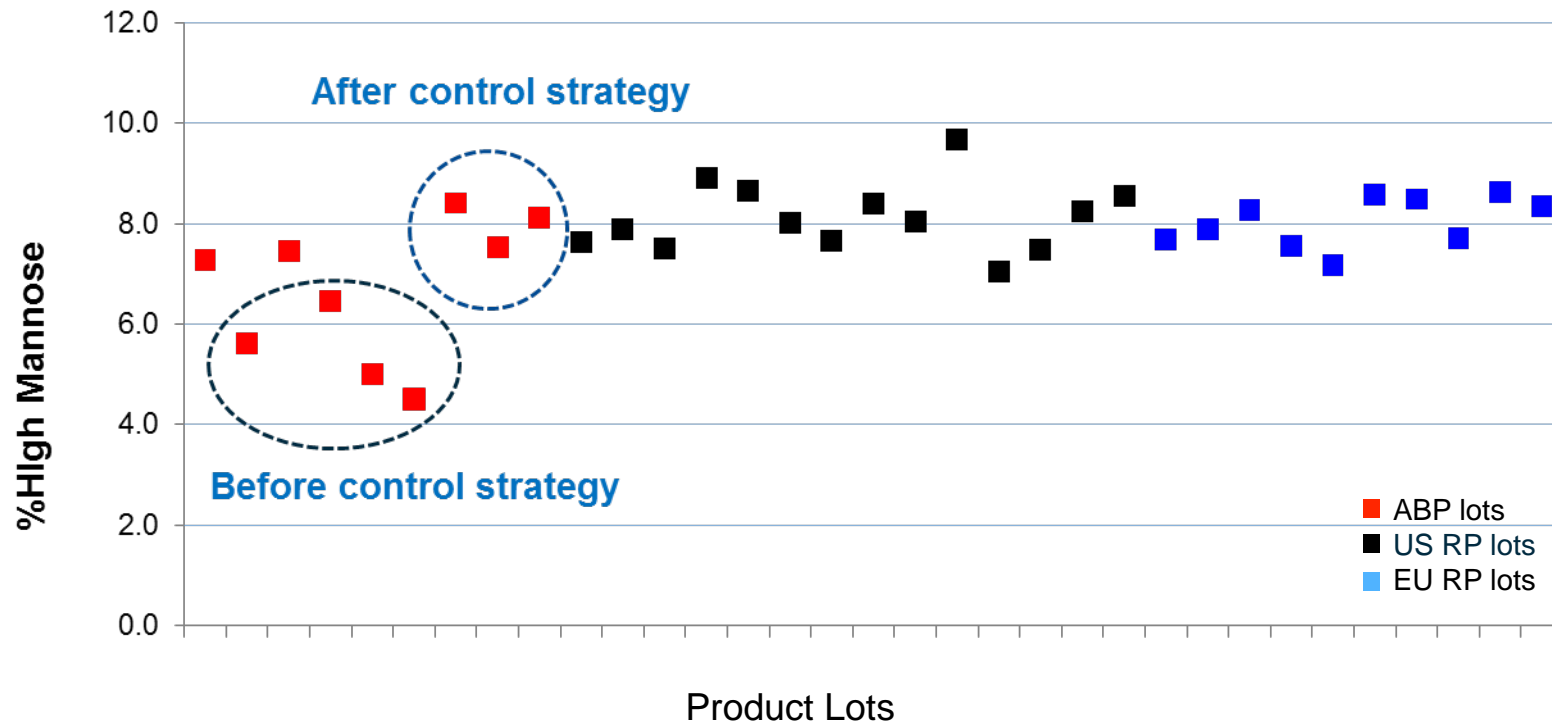
New Biosimilar Candidate

- New candidate (different host cell line) showed high degree of similarity in glycan profile, in particular total afucosylated species
- Glycan profile corresponded to high degree of similarity with respect to FcγRIIIa binding and ADCC functional assays



Case Study 2 – Problem identified

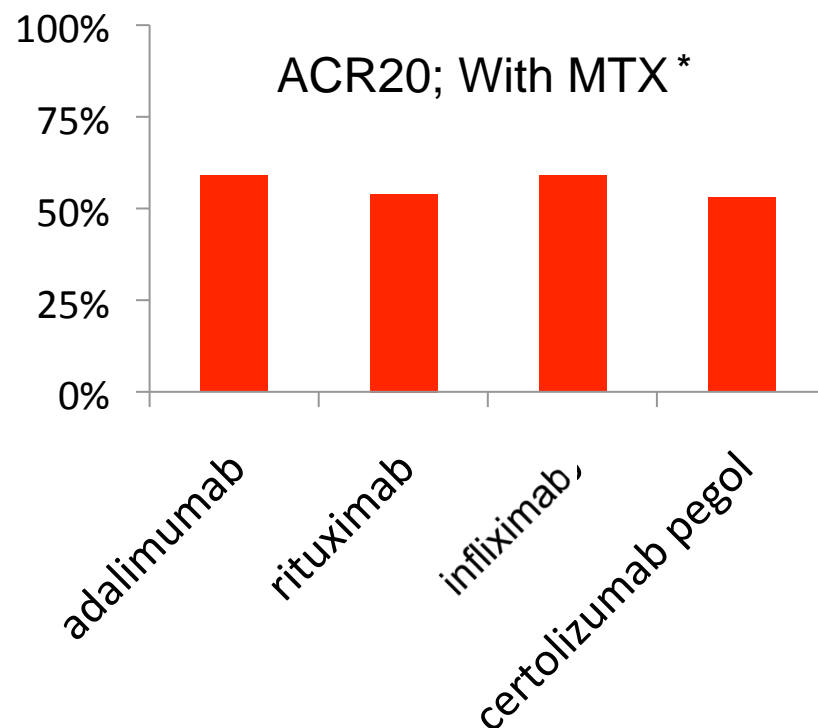
High Mannose Level



Desired High Mannose Level Achieved Through Control of a Key Trace Element

Case Study 3 – Problem identified

Clinical endpoint sensitivity

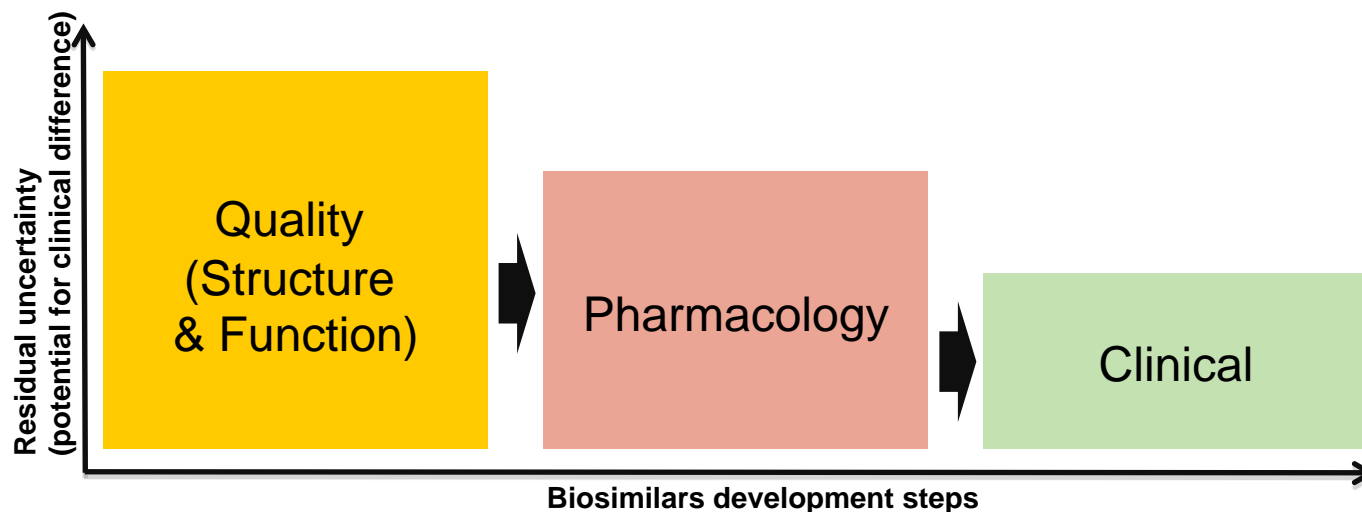


- ACR20 – clinical endpoint common for drug approvals in rheumatoid arthritis
- Four very unique molecules including different MoA show similar efficacy
- ACR20 alone may not be sensitive to fully inform extrapolation to other indications

Clinical study is critical to demonstrate the clinical equivalence; no ‘unseen’ aspects of the molecule altering efficacy, safety, or immunogenicity profile.

*ACR20 data at 12 month come from US prescribing information for each molecule, generated in separate development programs.

Biosimilars – Totality of Evidence for Regulatory Approval



- Each 'step' removes uncertainty when conducted with rigor
- One step cannot be used to overcome a failure in a different step
- Basis for regulatory approval, but beyond that framework for patient and physician confidence

**Totality of evidence will gain regulatory approval;
Science-led robust regulatory standards will expand confidence of physicians
and patients in biosimilars!**

Thank You

Questions ?