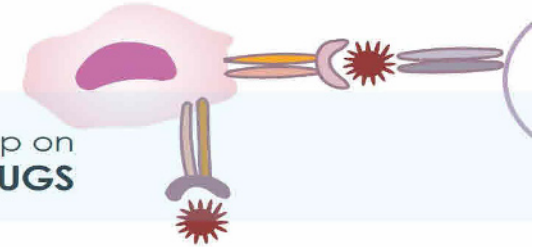


# Professor Stefan Mühlebach, PhD, Switzerland

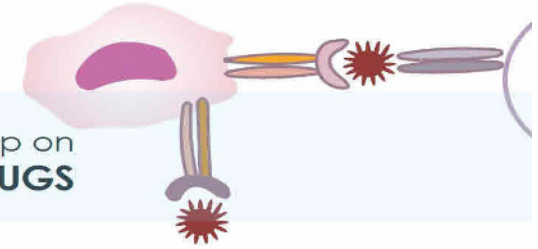
- Scientific Director GRA, Vifor Pharma Ltd (Switzerland)
- Chair of the WG “Non-biological complex drugs”, c/o TIPharma (The Netherlands)
- Professor of Pharmacology and Hospital Pharmacy, Dept. Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Basel

[stefan.muehlebach@viforpharma.com](mailto:stefan.muehlebach@viforpharma.com)



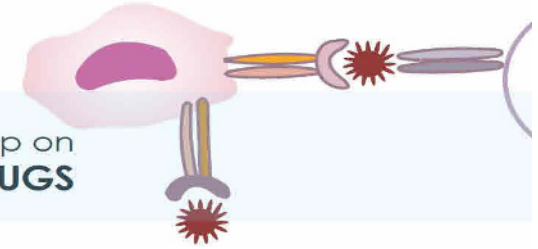
‘Generic’ or follow-on versions of  
small molecules,  
biological, and non-biological complex drugs:  
The scientific and regulatory gap when  
similarity but not sameness applies

Professor Stefan Mühlebach, PhD  
8 October 2013



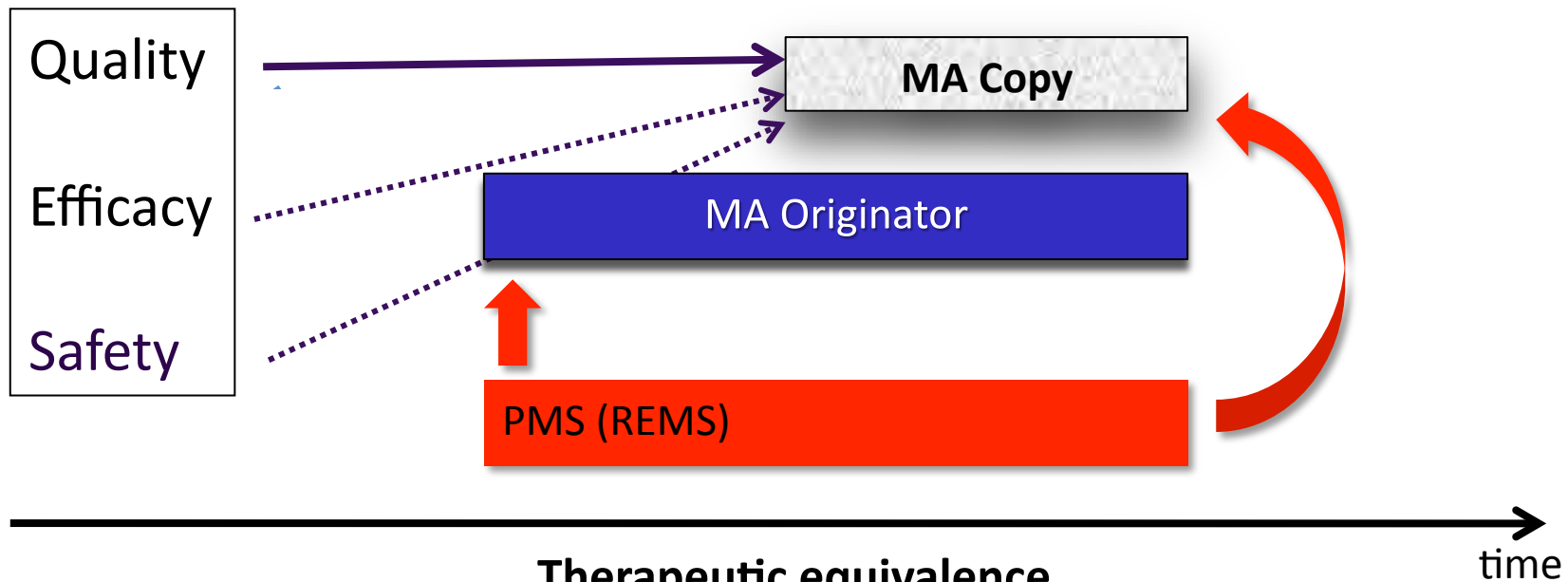
## Content

- Abbreviated evaluation of follow-on MP
- Non-biological complex drugs (NBCD) (nano-) similars
- Regulatory challenges for approval (comparability, interchange/substitution)
- Conclusions



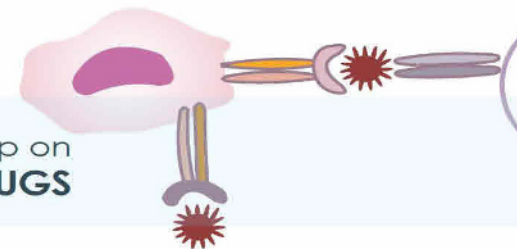
# Market Access: Originator and Follow-on Copies

Ph I-III



**Therapeutic equivalence**  
exchangeable  
substitutable  
(comparability)

*PMS: Post Marketing Surveillance*  
*REMS: Risk Evaluation & Mitigation strategy*



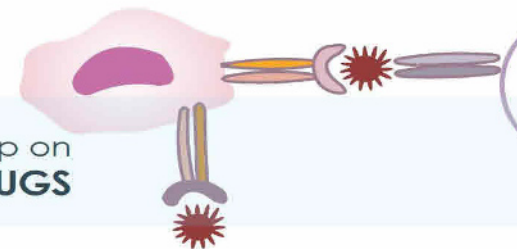
# Therapeutic Equivalence (comparability) of Small Molecular Drug Copies

- **Conventional generic paradigm (EMA, FDA):**
- Pharmaceutical equivalence (identical API...)
- Bioequivalence in healthy subjects:  
comparable PK ( $Cl_{90\%}$  range 80-125%)
- Known mode of action

No clinical efficacy  
and safety studies  
required

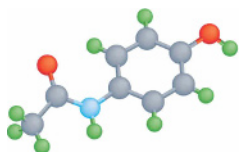
**Generics**  
(interchangeable)  
No clinical testing  
needed





# Approval of “Generic” Medicinal Products:

## Generic paradigm



**Small molecules**  
**drugs** (m.w. <500)

*e.g. ASA*

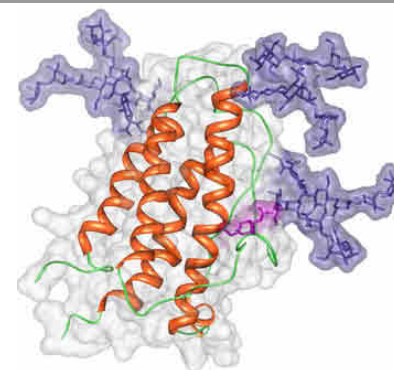
**Fully characterized**

**GaBi**

GENERIC AND BIOSIMILARS INITIATIVE

*Building trust in cost-effective treatments*

## Biosimilar approach



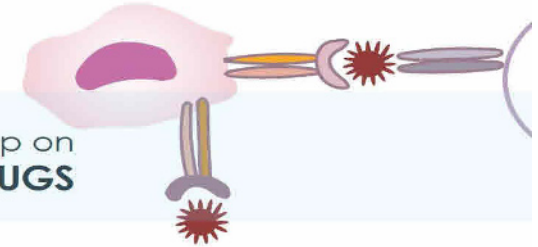
**Complex (biological) drugs**  
(m.range 5-150kDa)

*e.g. EPO*

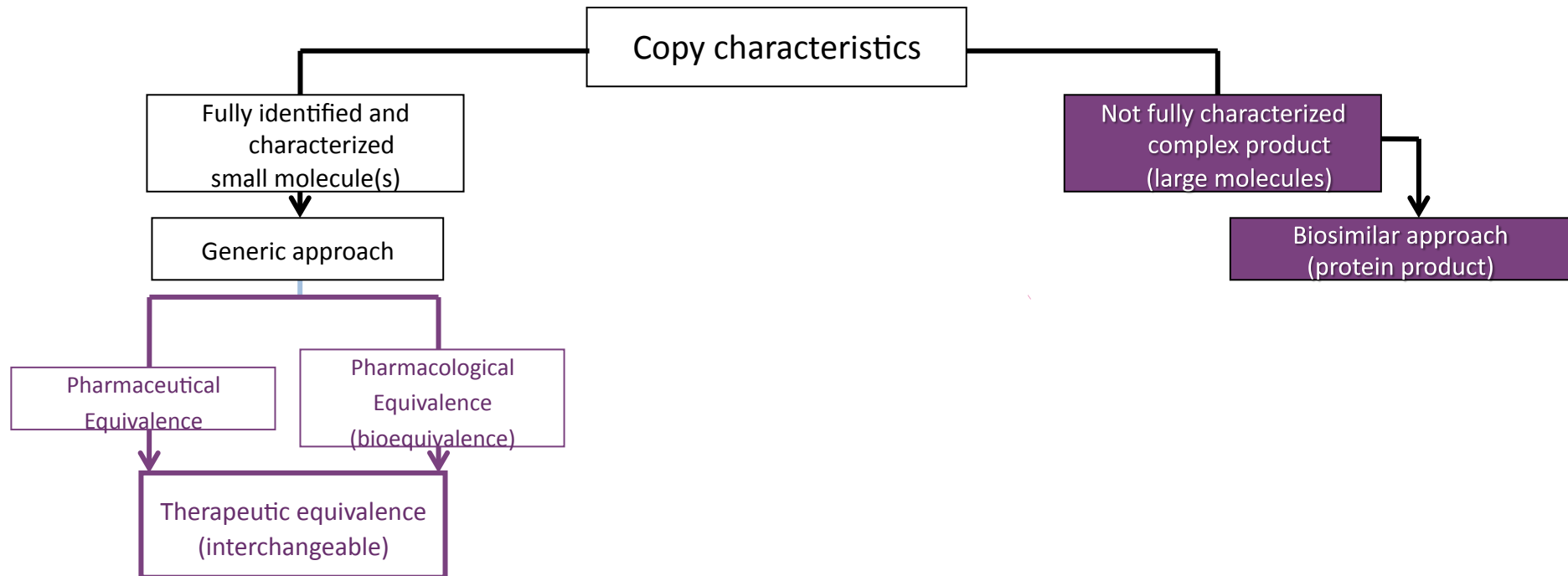
**Not fully characterized**

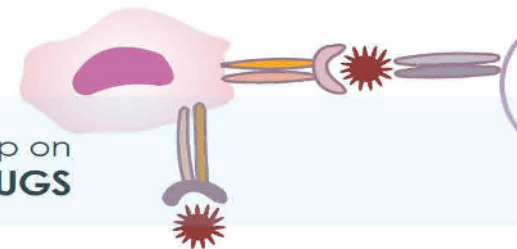


Pro Pharma  
Communications  
International



# Authorization of a Biological Copy: the EMA Similar Approach



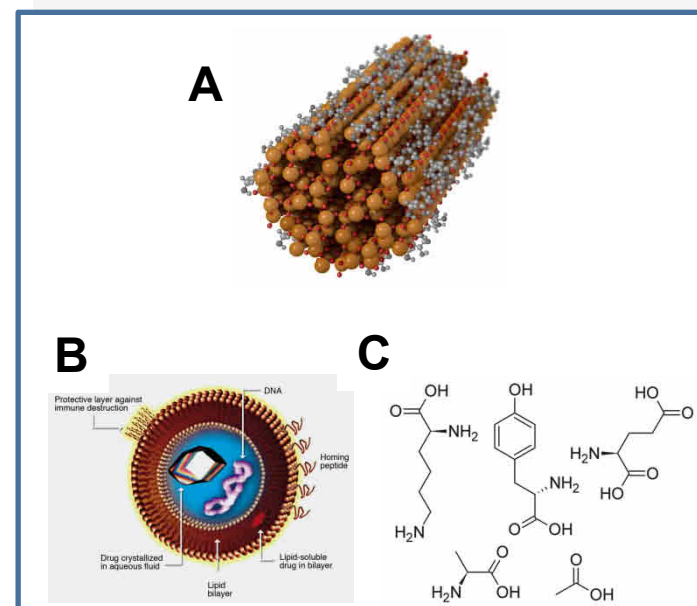


# Non-Biological Complex Drugs (NBCD)

Synthetic, not a biologic,  
large molecular nanoparticle,  
polymeric (mix) product

- The entire complex is the active pharmaceutical ingredient
- The properties **cannot be fully characterized** by physicochemical analysis
- The **manufacturing process is fundamental** to create the product and difficult to control

Adapted from poster PHC030 17<sup>th</sup>  
EAHP conference 2011

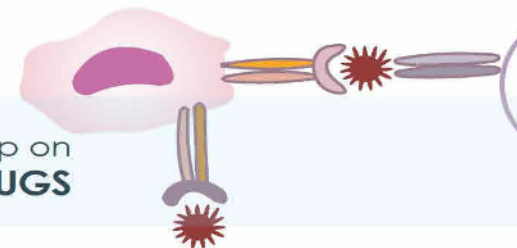


**A** Iron sucrose (iron carbohydrates)

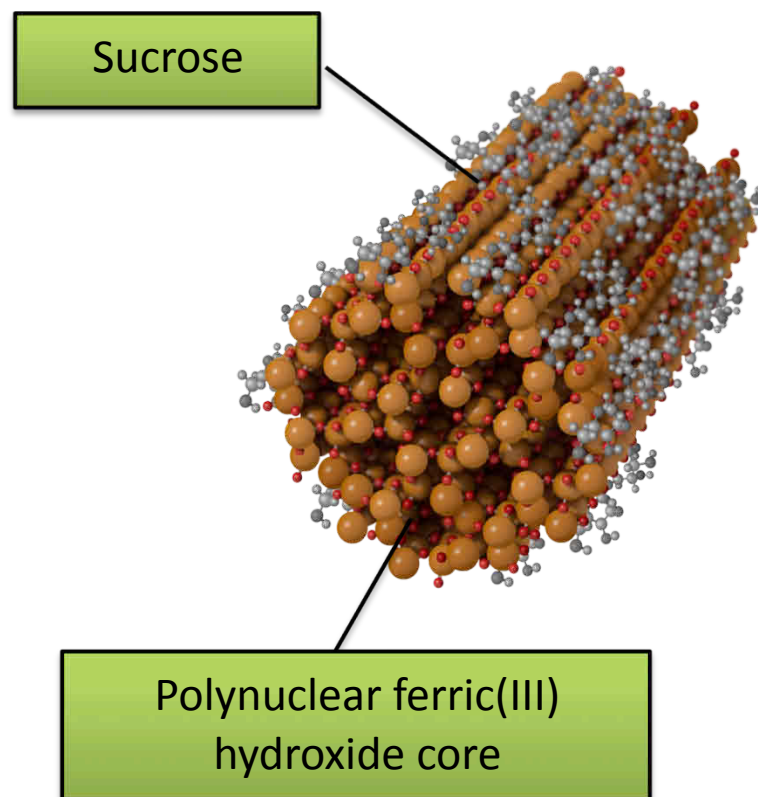
**B** Liposomal drugs

**C** Glatiramoids (polypeptide)

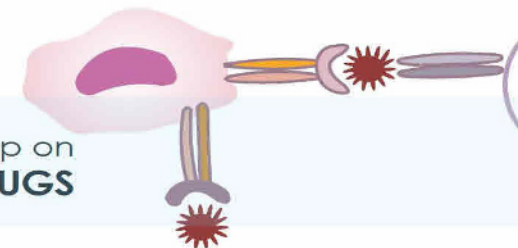




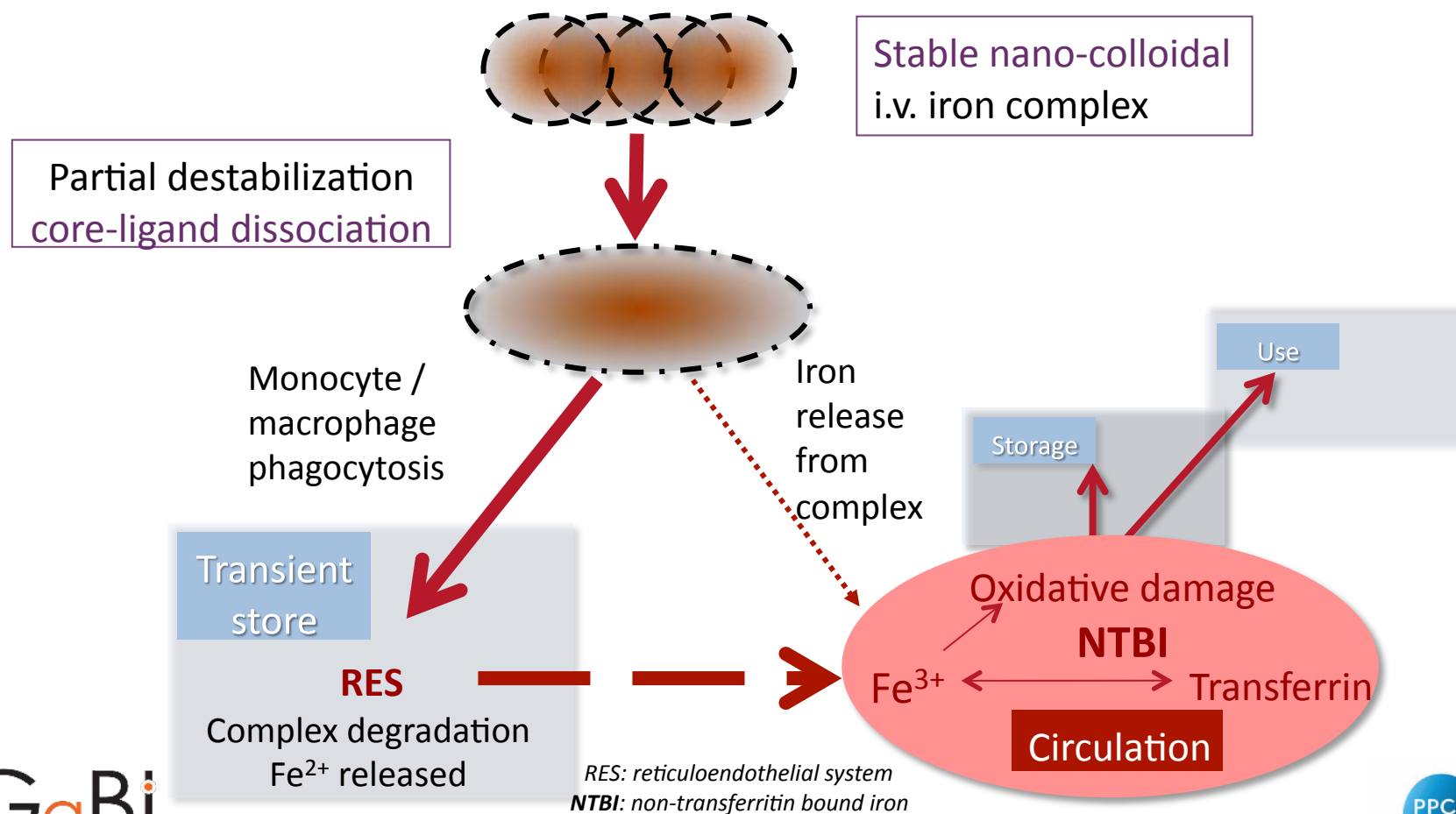
## Structure: The Carbohydrate Shell of i.v. Irons

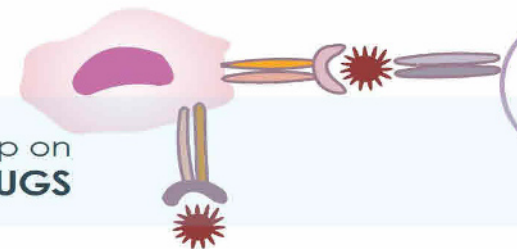


- The mineral central core containing polynuclear ferric(III) hydroxide iron is **stabilized** by interactions with the polysaccharide.
- **Differences** in core size and carbohydrate chemistry and (nano-) **particle characteristics** determine pharmacologic (PK, PD) and biologic differences (safety, immunogenicity).
- The stability of the iron complex influences **efficacy and tolerance** of the i.v. preparation: (iron dissociation ROS formation, NTBI etc.).



# Release and Disposition of Iron in vivo





# Therapeutic Equivalence (Comparability) of NBCD copies?

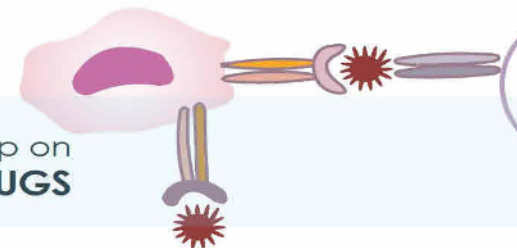
*The generic paradigm is only applicable to fully characterized small molecules  
and not more valid for complex drugs*

- **Conventional generic paradigm (EMA, FDA):**
- Pharmaceutical equivalence (identical API...)
- Bioequivalence in healthy subjects:  
comparable PK ( $Cl_{90\%}$  range 80-125%)
- Known mode of action

No clinical efficacy  
and safety studies  
required

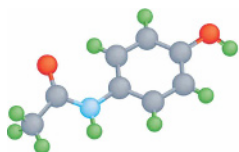
Generics  
(interchangeable)  
No clinical testing  
needed





# Approval of “Generic” Medicinal Products: There is Something missing

Generic paradigm



**Small molecules  
drugs** (m.w. <500)

*e.g. ASA*

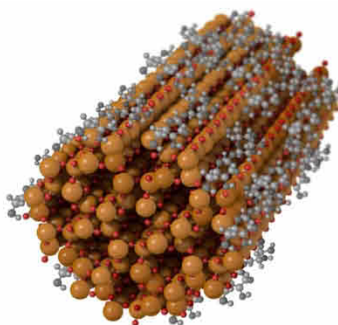
Fully characterized

**GaBi**

GENERIC AND BIOSIMILARS INITIATIVE

*Building trust in cost-effective treatments*

NBCD / Nanosimilars

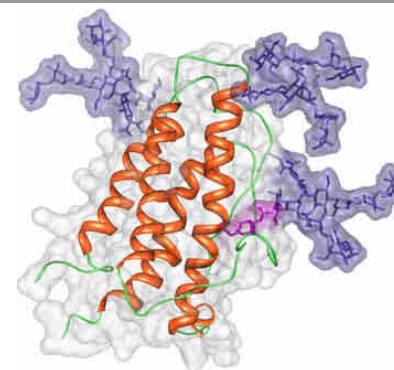


**Complex (non-biological) drugs**  
(m.range 43[IS]-150kDa)

*e.g. polynuclear ferric hydroxide  
carbohydrate complexes*

**Not fully characterized**

Biosimilar approach



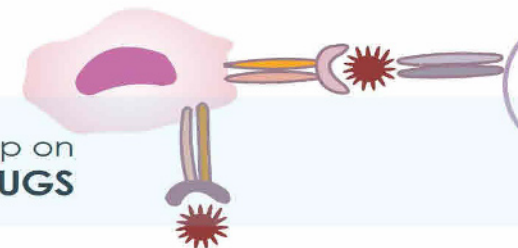
**Complex (biological) drugs**  
(m.range 5-150kDa)

*e.g. EPO*

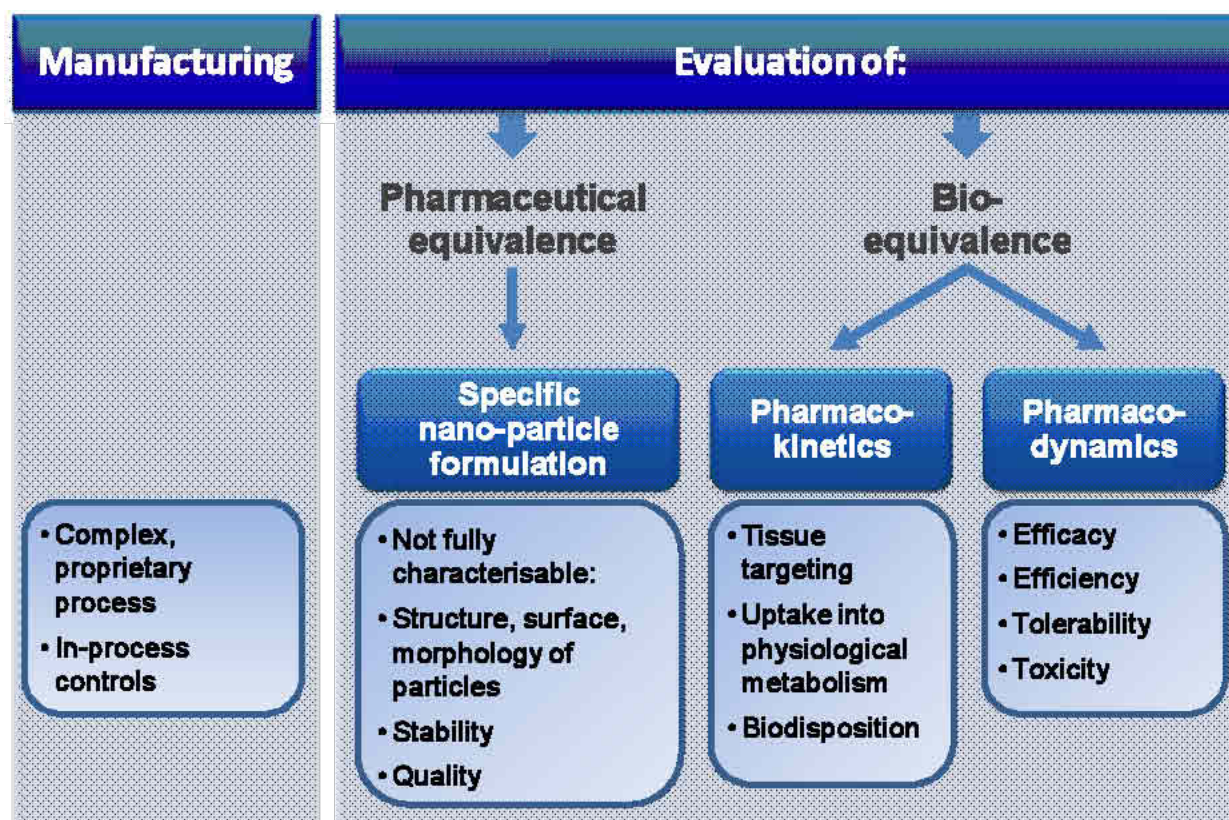
**Not fully characterized**



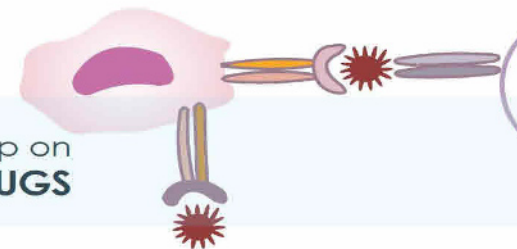
Pro Pharma  
Communications  
International



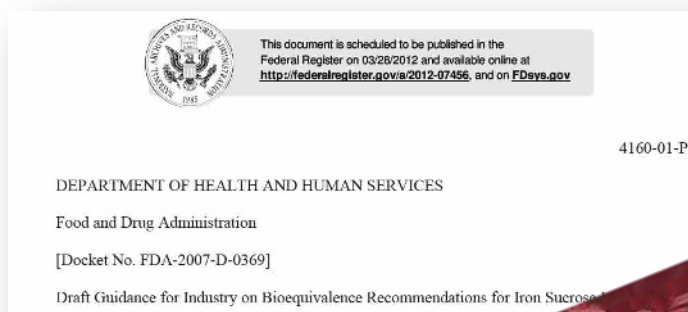
## From Manufacturing to Efficacy and Safety (NBCD)



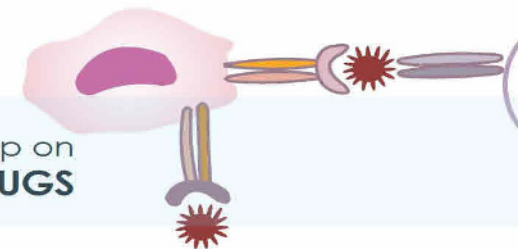




# Regulatory Challenge: How much Similar? Interchangeable / Substitutable (TE)



Reflection paper on non-clinical studies for generic  
nanoparticle iron medicinal product applications



# Authority Awareness for i.v. IS nanoparticle MP

**EMA**  
(2011-2013)

2011

17 March 2011  
EMA/CHMP/SWP/100094/2011  
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Reflection paper on non-clinical studies for generic nanoparticle iron medicinal product applications

2013

22 May 2013  
EMA/325627/2013  
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Reflection paper on surface coatings: general issues for consideration regarding parenteral administration of coated nanomedicine products

2013

1 25 July 2013  
2 EMA/CHMP/SWP/620006/2012  
3 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

4 Reflection paper on the data requirements for intravenous  
5 iron-based nano-colloidal products developed with  
6 reference to an innovator medicinal product  
7 Draft

**FDA**  
(2012)

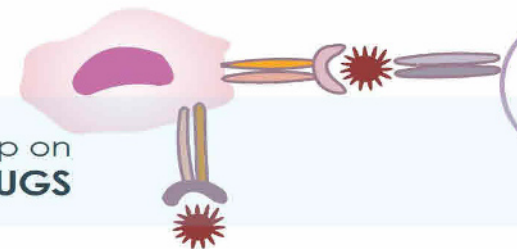
This document is scheduled to be published in the Federal Register on 03/28/2012 and available online at <http://federalregister.gov/a/2012-07456>, and on [FDsys.gov](http://FDsys.gov)

4160-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Food and Drug Administration  
[Docket No. FDA-2007-D-0369]  
Draft Guidance for Industry on Bioequivalence Recommendations for Iron Sucrose Injection;  
Availability  
AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

Dec 2012  
Ferumoxytol injection

Apr 2013  
TE evaluation  
IV iron gluconate (Ferrlicit vs. Nulecit)



# The New Orleans Workshop Nov. 2010

## Harmonization of Regulatory Approaches

**Input:** Scientific Evidence  
Industry / Academia / Regulatory

**Pharmaceutical Equivalence**

In vitro / in vivo  
test  
performances?

Therapeutic equivalence  
and interchangeability of  
multisource (generic) drug products  
including complex drugs

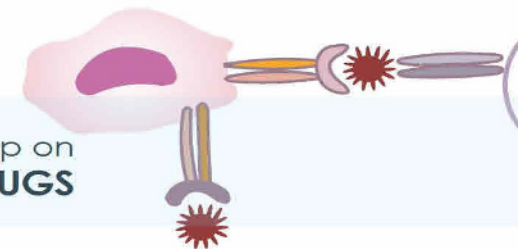
Criteria,  
Approaches?

**Bioequivalence**

**Output:** Scientific Communication  
Publications (global approach)





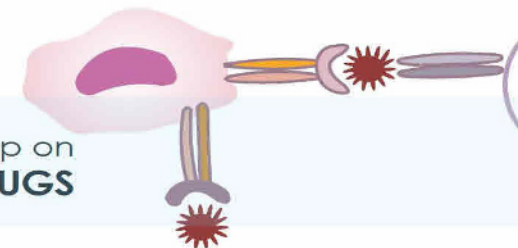


## FDA: Sameness Approach

1. Equivalence of **sourcing**
2. Equivalence of **physico-chemical** properties  
(including purity)
3. Equivalence of **manufacture and product control**
4. Equivalence in biological and biochemical assays  
(**efficacy/safety profile**)
5. Equivalence of **in vivo** pharmacodynamic profile  
(therapeutic equivalent & **interchangeable**)

Pharmaceutical  
identity

Safety &  
therapeutic  
identity



# EMA Reflection Paper: Non-clinical Studies of Iron Nanoparticles

- The generic approach is generally not valid for approval of nanoparticle medicinal products
- At least three biological components need to be considered for comparative assessments of iron nanoparticles

## Relevant compartments for the distribution of parenteral iron nanoparticles

1. Plasma

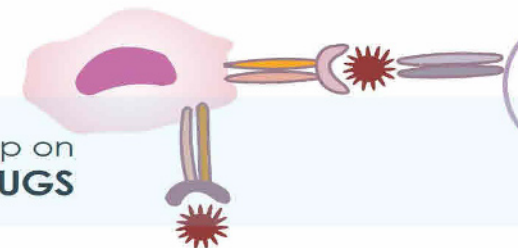
2. RES: macrophages e.g. spleen, lymph nodes, liver (Kupffer cells)

3. Target tissues


3.2 Pharmacological target tissues e.g. bone marrow

3.2 Toxicological target tissues e.g. kidney, liver (hepatocytes), lung, heart

- For the comparison of iron nanoparticle medicinal products
  - time dependent plasma levels alone fail to detect relevant differences in the tissue distribution of iron
  - measurement of iron tissue distribution in humans may be not feasible
  - comparative data from non-clinical studies on the time-dependent iron content in the major target organs may be used to support the claim of essential similarity between iron nanoparticle medicinal products



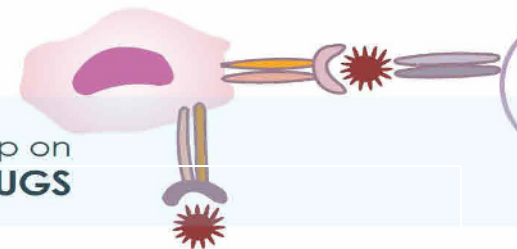
## NBCD follow-on MP: Nanosimilars



SPECIAL REPORT

### Next-generation nanomedicines and nanosimilars: EU regulators' initiatives relating to the development and evaluation of nanomedicines

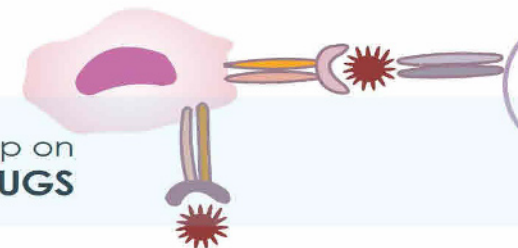
Over the last three decades many first-generation nanomedicines have successfully entered routine clinical use and it is now important for medicines regulatory agencies to consider the mechanisms needed to ensure safe introduction of 'follow-on' nanomedicine products, 'nanosimilars'. Moreover, drug regulators need to ensure that 'next'-generation nanomedicines enter clinical development and consequently the market in a safe and timely way for the benefit of public health. Here we review recent European Medicines Agency activities that relate to the effective development and evaluation of nanomedicine products while keeping patient and consumer safety at the forefront.



# RP: Data for Nano-Colloidal i.v. Iron Follow-on MP

- **Quality characterization is not sufficient** for assurance of the similarity
  - Extensive quality comparability to show high similarity  
labile Fe released, stability in plasma, size/variability iron core /Fe CH complex, hypersensitivity reactions, PK / body distribution, degradation products
  - Manufacturing: well defined and controlled material standards, impurities, intermediates, polymorphism of core, morphology of complex, particle size, stabilities, in vitro Fe release...
- **Weight of evidence approach:**  
quality, non-clinical & human PK studies  
validated analytical tools, PK, PD (markers) studies, relevant compartments
- **PV** RMS (chronic use, Fe tissue deposition, safety, oxidative stress...)



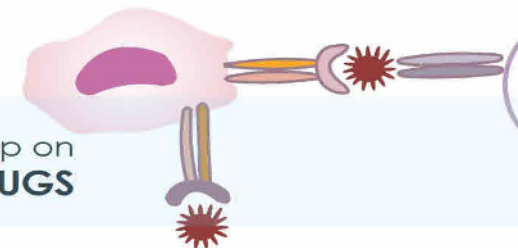


## NBCD: Importance of Terms

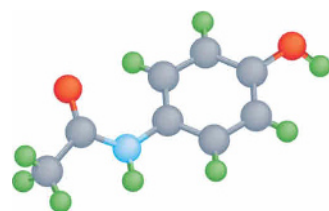
Category	Small molecule	Biologic	Non-biological complex drug
Example	acetylsalicylic acid	epoetin alpha	iron sucrose
Pharmaceutical identity	fully characterizable	not fully characterizable	
	Generic	Biosimilar/ Biologic follow on	Similar

Since NBCD comprise a class of molecular complexes that largely differ from small molecular weight medicinal products, it is important to differentiate between **intended copies** of NBCD (copies of non-complex medicinal products) and **generics** already in the terminology.



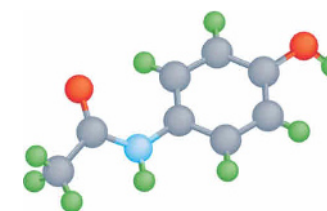


# NBCD and Biologics: Similar but not the Same

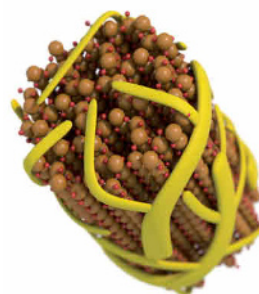


Small molecule

=



"Generic"  
(identical copy)



Complex molecules

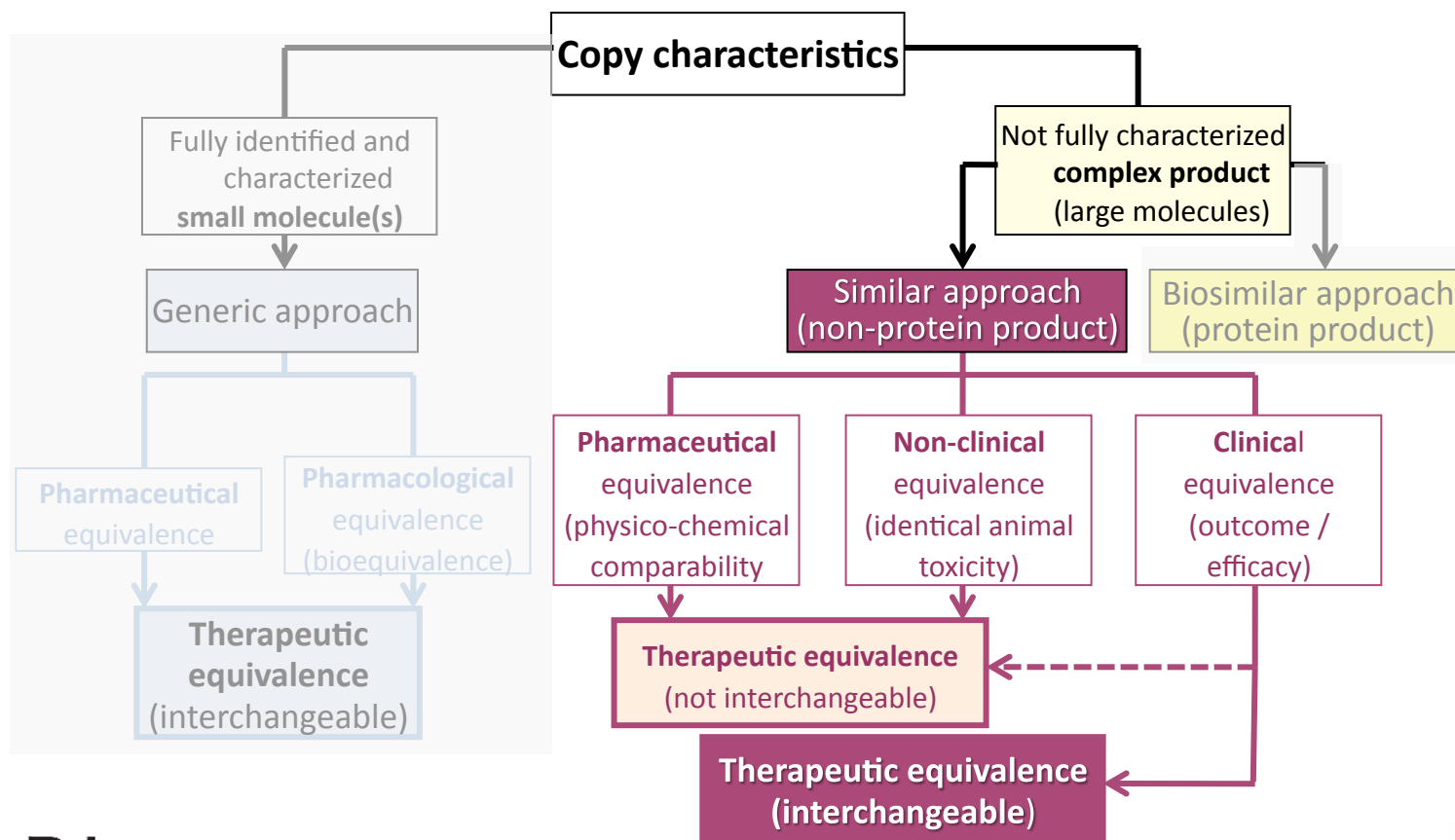
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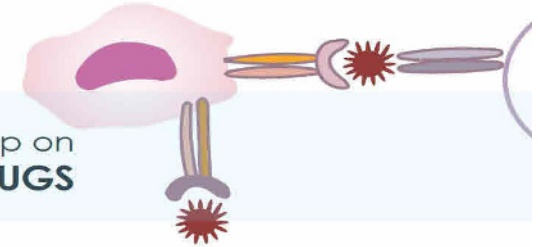


"Similar"  
(non identical copy)



# Algorithm Proposal for Copy Authorizations



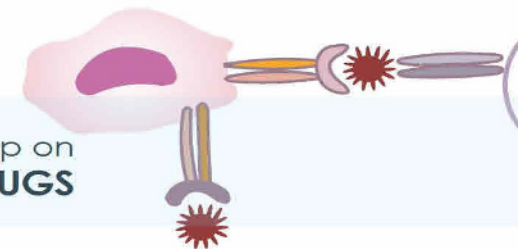


## PV of NBCD Follow-on MP

- Once approved, proper pharmacovigilance standards must be established on brand name base (Risk Management Plan)
- *Separate product codes must be established to track safety and efficacy for each product*

“To help differentiate risk among the parenteral iron products (similar but not the same), the brand name of the product always has to be provided on medical records, death certificates, and adverse drug reaction reports”





## Upcoming NYAS Event

The screenshot shows the homepage of The New York Academy of Sciences. The header includes the logo, navigation links (Events, Publications, Programs, Awards, Member Center, About Us, Support Us), and user options (Login, Not a member? Join now!, My Profile, e-Alerts, Donate). The main content area features a banner for the event "Nanomedicines: Addressing the Scientific and Regulatory Gap" on Thursday, November 21, 2013, from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. The event is presented by the New York Academy of Sciences. Below the banner, there are tabs for Description, Agenda, Speakers, Sponsors, and Travel & Lodging. The Description tab is selected, showing a paragraph about nanomedicine and a list of topics to be discussed.

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### Academy Events

**Nanomedicines: Addressing the Scientific and Regulatory Gap**

Thursday, November 21, 2013 | 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM  
The New York Academy of Sciences

Presented by the New York Academy of Sciences

[Register Now](#)  
[Add to Outlook/Google/iCal](#)

**Description** | Agenda | Speakers | Sponsors | Travel & Lodging

Nanomedicine is the application of nanotechnology for the treatment, diagnosis, monitoring, and control of biological systems. Nanomedicines hold great promise for addressing some of the most challenging problems in nearly every medical specialty, and this nascent field has the potential to generate many new opportunities for improving human health. However, there are also concerns that the fundamentally different properties of nanoparticles compared with bulk materials may pose significant safety issues, and therefore require additional regulatory scrutiny.

As such, this conference will focus on the following topics:

- Current US and international regulatory frameworks for nanomedicines, and the future needs ahead;
- Additional safety and toxicity research needed to determine unknown properties of nanomaterials; and
- Lessons learned from featured drug development case studies of nanomedicines.

The conference will conclude with a panel discussion to bring together both scientific and regulatory perspectives to help guide future communication and action.