

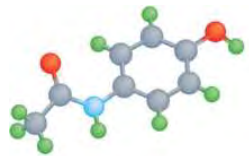


# Generic or Follow-on Versions of Small Molecules and Large Molecular Complexes

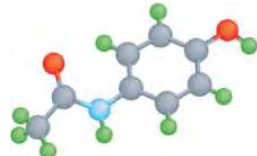
Prof Stefan Mühlebach PhD,  
Siem Reap May 18<sup>th</sup> 2016

**GaBI Educational Workshops  
in collaboration with the  
NBCD Working Group**

# Large molecular complexes follow on versions: Similar but not the same: equivalence matters

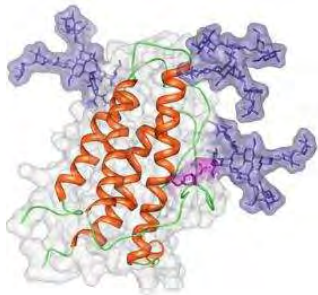


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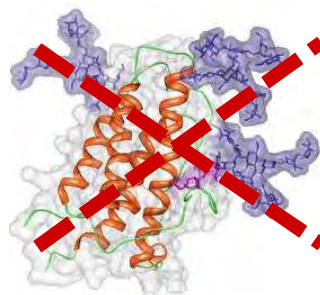


Small single molecule  
(Acetaminophen: 151g/Mol)

“Generic”  
(identical copy)



≠



Large, complex molecules (mix)  
(Mol weight range EPO: 34-39 kD)

“Similar”  
(**non identical** copy)

Table 1: Substantial differences between conventional and complex drugs

	Conventional Drugs	Complex Drugs
<b>Size</b>	Small (single molecule)	Large (mix)
<b>Structure</b>	Simple, defined	Complex, defined by the exact manufacturing process
<b>Modification</b>	Well defined	Many options
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Predictable chemical process</li> <li>- Identical copy can be made</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficult to control from starting material to final API</li> <li>- Impossible to ensure an identical copy</li> </ul>
<b>Characterization</b>	Easy to characterize fully	Cannot be characterized fully (mixture of related molecules)

Schellekens et al. Poster AAPS (FIP) 2010:  
Non-biological complex drugs:  
How to show therapeutic equivalence  
[http://www.aapsj.org/abstracts/AM\\_2010/R6341.pdf](http://www.aapsj.org/abstracts/AM_2010/R6341.pdf)

# Therapeutic equivalence of generic products

## Generic paradigm for conventional drugs (EMA, FDA):

- ✓ Pharmaceutically equivalent (identical API/formulation): **the same**
- ✓ Bioequivalent in healthy subjects (volunteers): **comparable AUC**

➔ **comparable PK / PD / safety**

Generics  
interchangeable  
substitutable

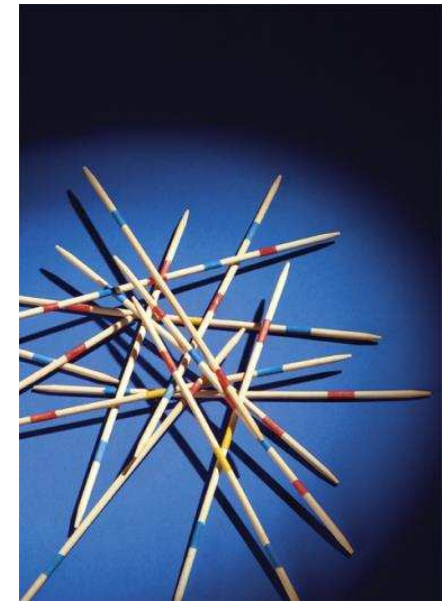
Clinical efficacy  
and safety studies  
not required

## Therapeutically equivalent

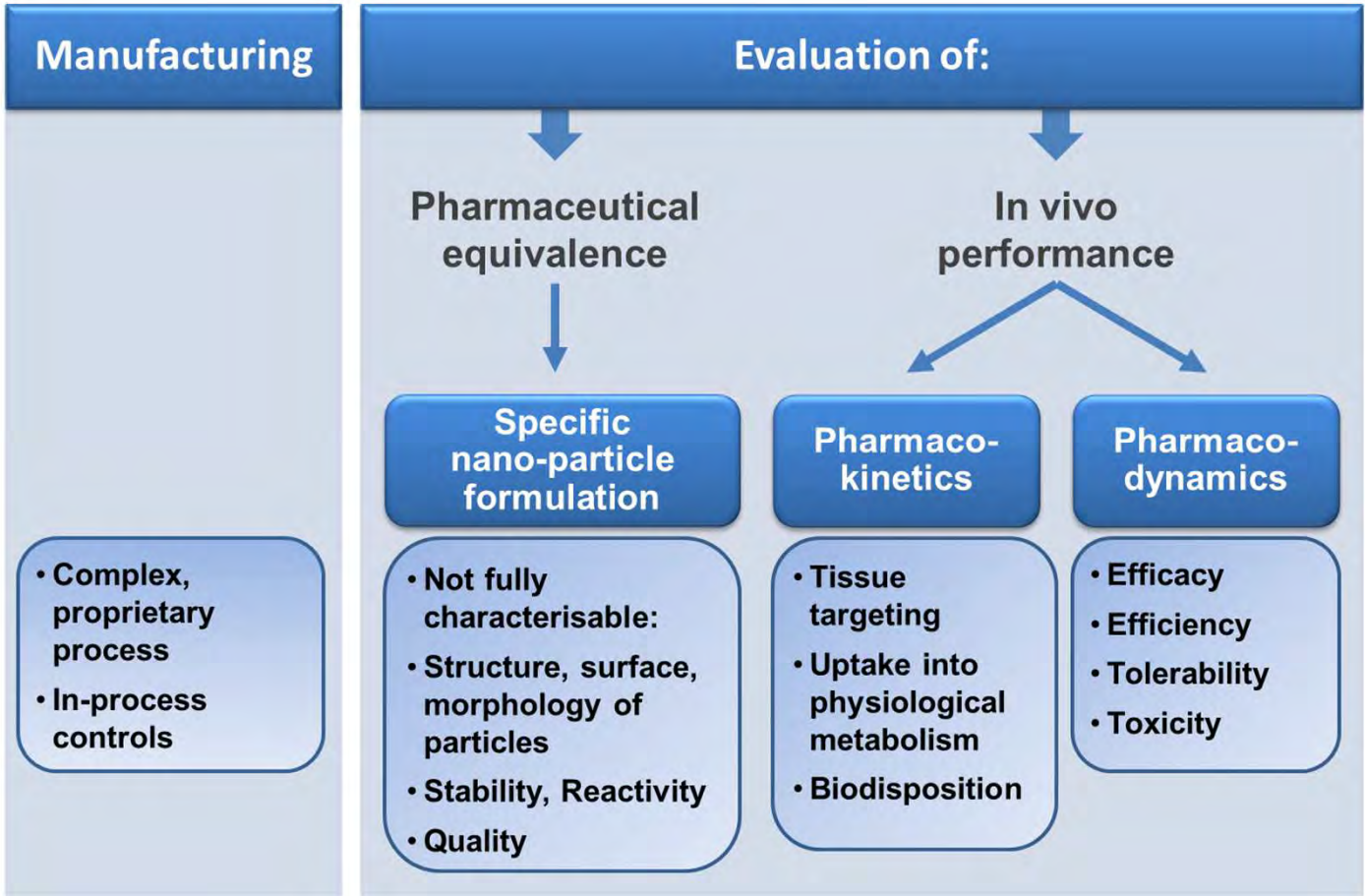
The *generic paradigm* is **only applicable**  
to **fully characterized active pharmaceutical ingredients**  
(small molecules)!

# Non-biological complex drugs (NBCDs)

- **Synthetic**, non biological large molecular medicinal products
- Not homo-molecular, closely related, nanoparticulate, **polymeric structures**
- The **entire product** is the pharmaceutical active ingredient
- **Can't be fully characterized** by physicochemical analytical means
- **Unknown structural elements** that might impact the therapeutic performance: **clinically meaningful differences in similars?**
- Variable **immunogenicity**
- The profile of the product dependent on the **multi-step manufacturing process**: composition, quality and in vivo performance (nano!)



# From manufacturing to efficacy and safety



# Representatives of NBCDs

## Iron carbohydrates (A)

**Colloidal** IV iron preparations comprising a **polynuclear** iron-oxohydroxide core complexed with a carbohydrate to stabilize and prevent iron toxicity and facilitate uptake and processing in macrophages

## Liposomal drugs (B)

**Nanoparticulate** vesicles composed of phospholipid bilayers that can be synthesized from a great **variety of lipid constituents**

## Glatiramoids (C)

Synthetic **copolymer** mixtures with immunomodulatory activity containing four L-amino acids (glutamic acid, alanine, lysine, tyrosine)

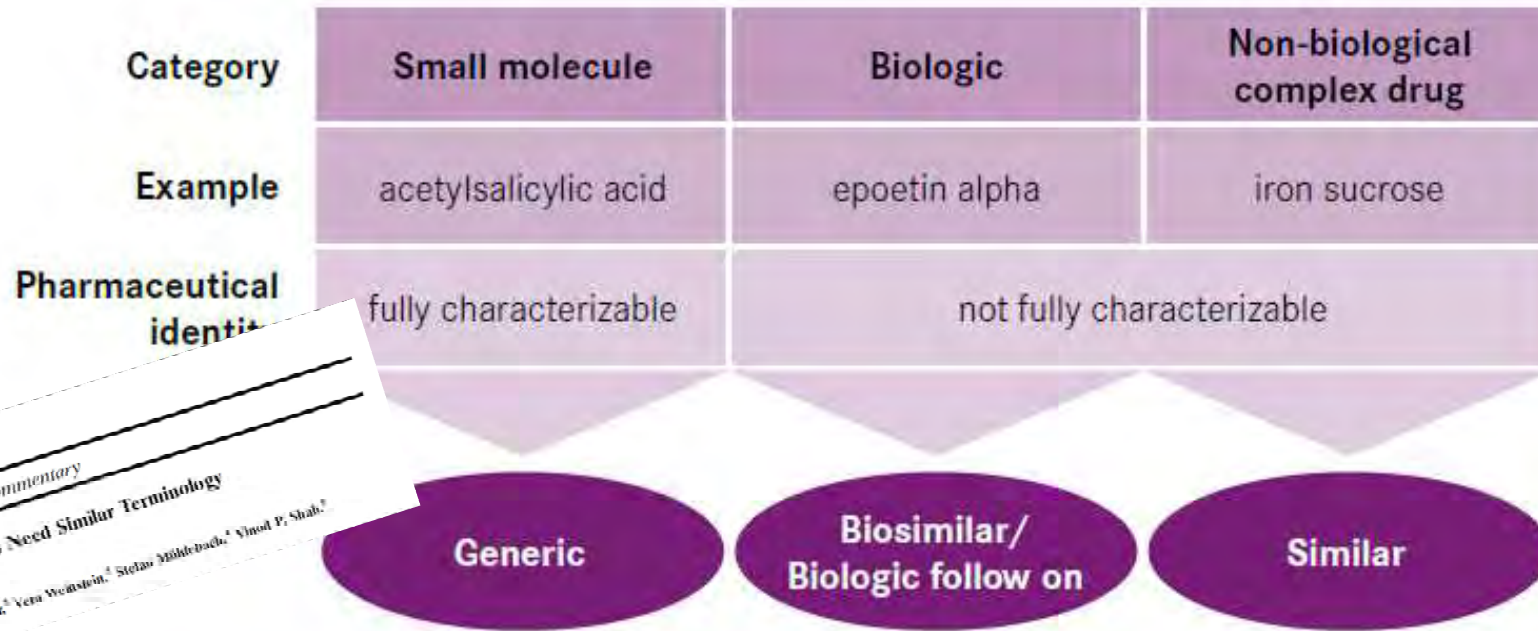
adopted from 17<sup>th</sup> EAHP conf. 2011 poster  
PHC030

**A** Iron sucrose (iron carbohydrates)

**B** Liposomal drugs

**C** Glatiramoids

# Importance of terms for follow-on versions



Since NBCDs 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.

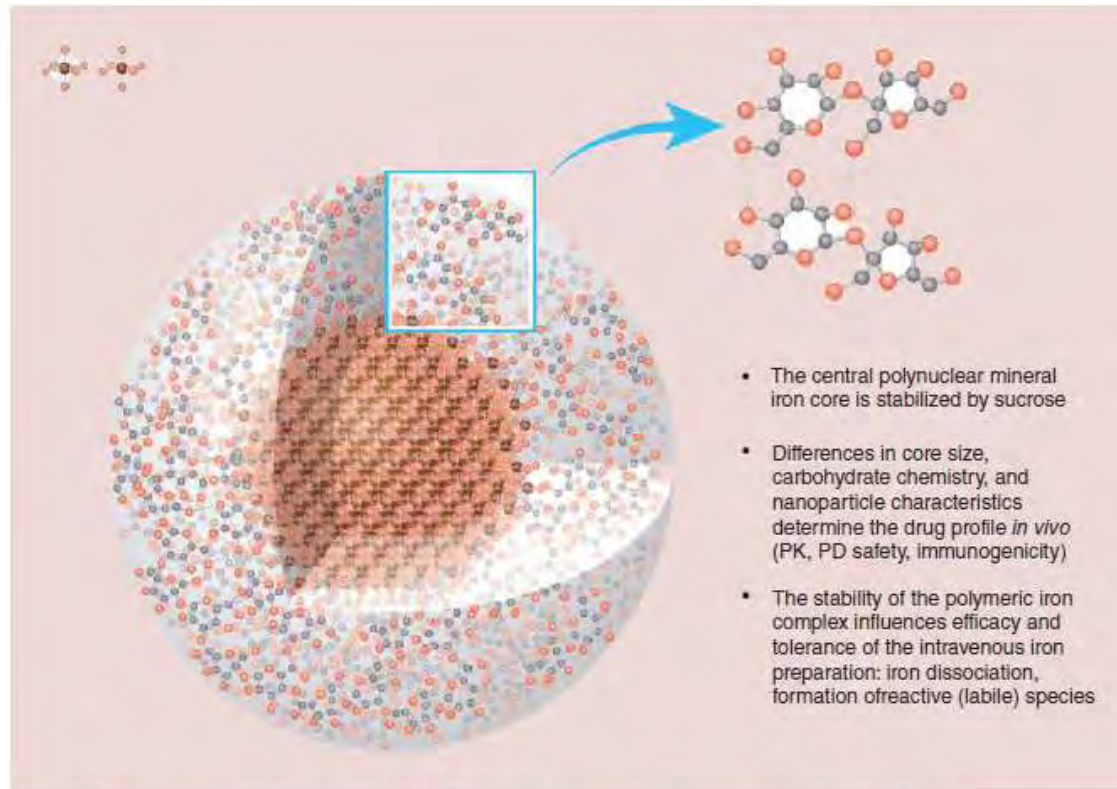
*The AAPS Journal* (© 2014)  
DOI: 10.12090/aaps.2014.16.1.11-14

Commentary

**Different Pharmaceutical Products Need Similar Terminology**

Daan J. A. Crommelin,<sup>1</sup> Jon S. B. de Vlieger,<sup>2</sup> Vera Weinstein,<sup>3</sup> Stefan Mühlbacher,<sup>4</sup> Vinod P. Shah,<sup>5</sup> and Huub Schellekens<sup>1,6,7</sup>

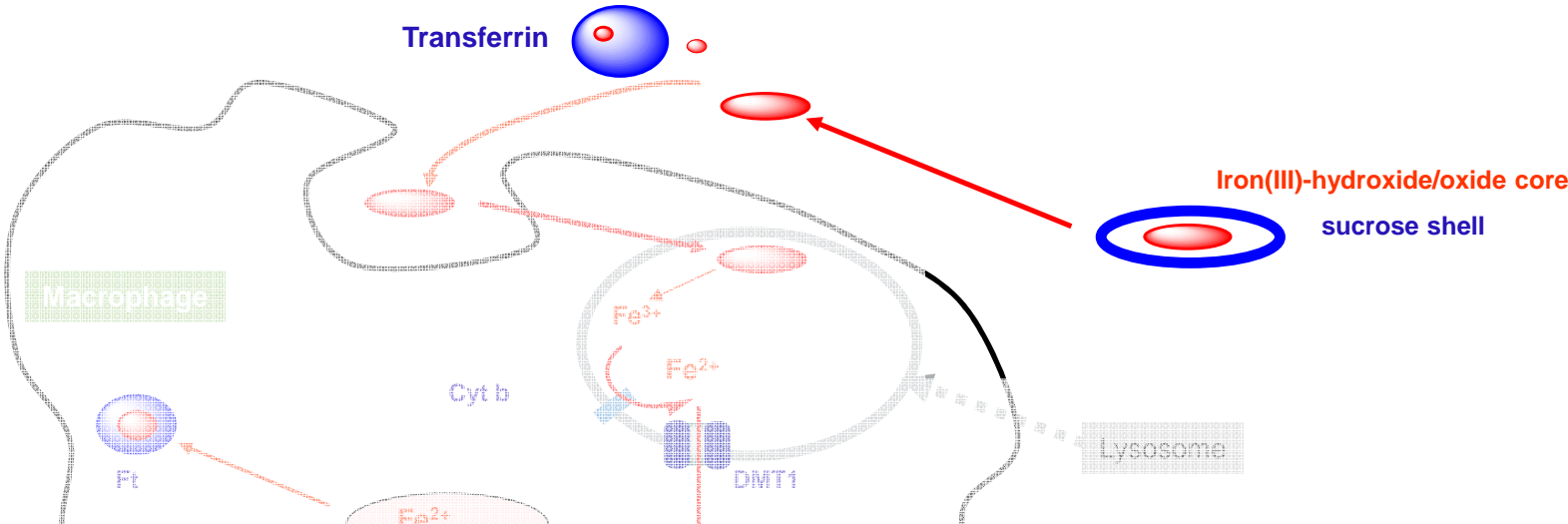
# Comparability / equivalence of IV Fe colloids



**Figure 3. Representation of iron sucrose as a typical nanoparticular nonbiological complex drug.**  
PD: Pharmacodynamics; PK: Pharmacokinetics.



# Innate immune system (RES): Uptake of iron nanoparticles by monocytes



Labile iron can be disposed circumventing the RES directly into the parenchyma leading to oxidative stress and storage in non functional iron stores (hemosiderin)  
Moreover **NTBI** can lead to transient Adverse Events



Ceruloplasmin

LIP: labile iron pool;

Ft: ferritin.

DMT1: Divalent metal transporter 1;



# Targeting IS<sub>org</sub> vs. ISS in non-anemic rats

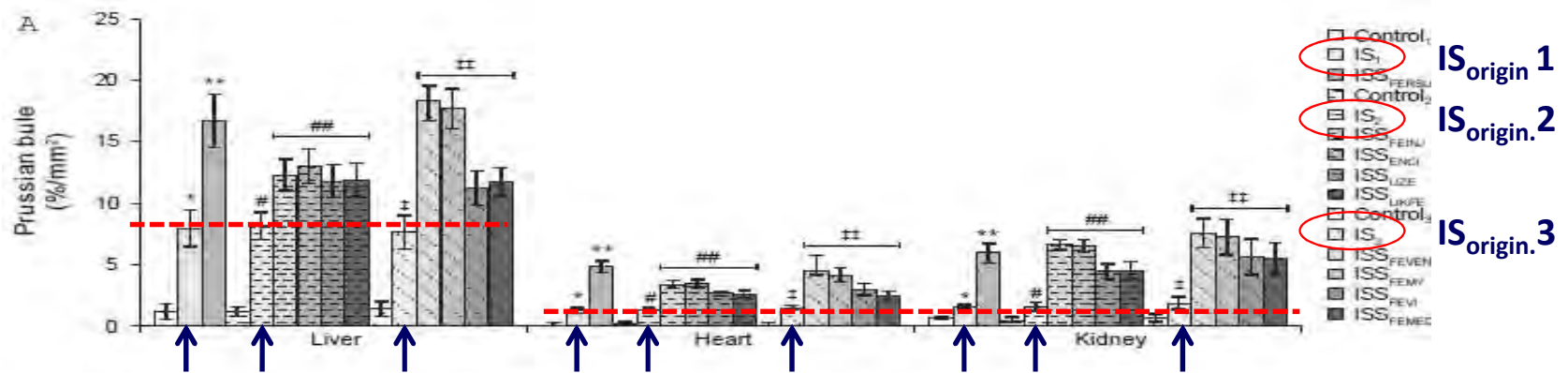
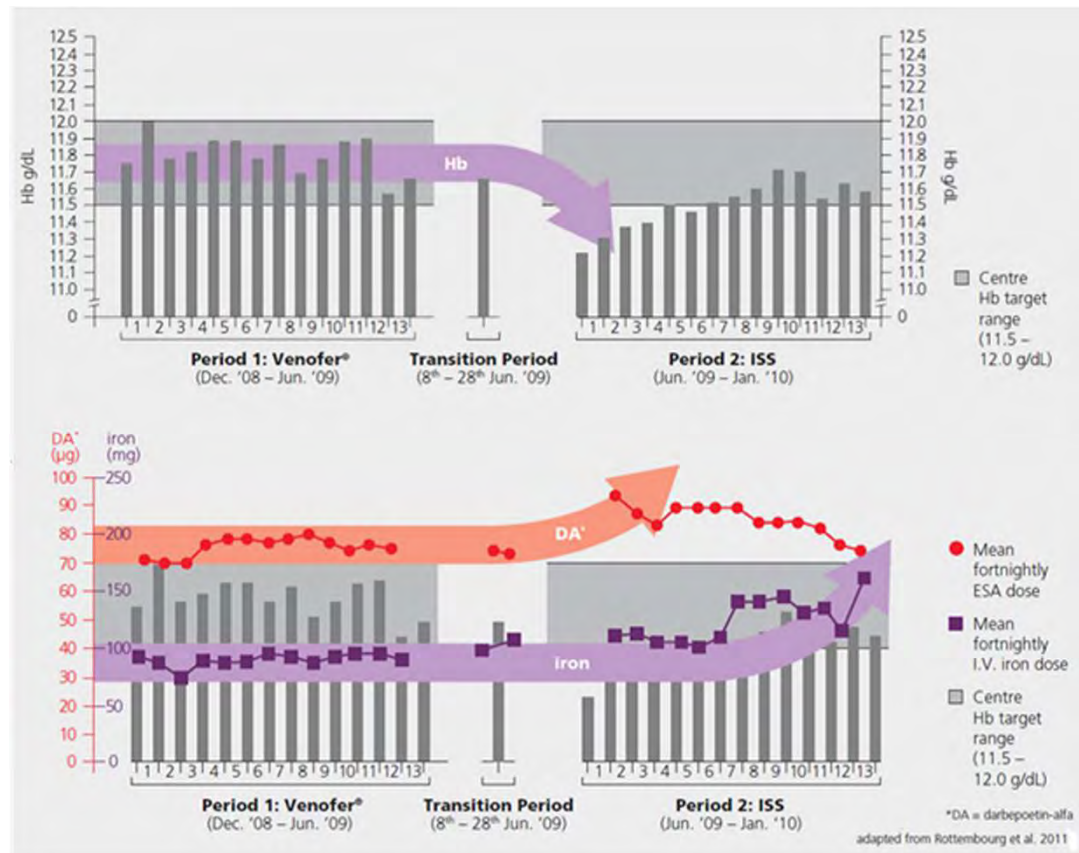


Fig. 1 Immunostaining on day 29 a Prussian blue detectable iron(III) deposits b Ferritin deposits

Tobli J et al. Biometals 2015;28(2):279-92

# Switching from IS<sub>orig</sub> to an ISS<sub>authorized</sub> in stable HD patients (n=75)



Adapted from Rottembourg et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2011;26:3262–3267  
 Rottembourg et al. J. Kidney 2016;2:110. doi:10.4172/jok.1000110 (n=66 switched back, Fe, ESA need restored)

# The switch from ISS to IS<sub>orig</sub> reduces IV iron and EPO dosing in HD-patients

34.3% less IV iron dosing with IS<sub>orig</sub>



960 mg i.v. iron less per HD-patient/year with IS<sub>orig</sub> **p<0.001**

12.5% less ESA consumption after switching to IS<sub>orig</sub>



190.8 µg ESA less per HD-patient/year after switch from ISS to IS<sub>orig</sub> **p<0.001**

One syringe of epoetin-α calculated as weekly dose of 3'000 IE/0,3 ml (25,2 µg/0,3 ml)

- A prospective, observational multi-centric study comparing two subsequent treatment periods of 13 months each, including 342 HD pats.
- Hb levels were stable over two treatment periods of 13 month each
- TSAT went up from 28.6±7.2% to 30.7±7.6% (**p<0.001**) after switch to IS<sub>orig</sub>
- Ferritin increased from 507ng/ml to 579 ng/ml (**p<0.001**) after switch to IS<sub>orig</sub>

# NBCDs: «similar» are not «the same»: therapeutic equivalence matters

Learnings from parenteral nanomedicines and nano-colloidal iron follow-on products:

How similar is enough?  
Totality of evidence  
Interchange / switch?

- Quality (at best but not a full picture)
- Pharmaceutical comparability (manufacturing, stress test)
- Non-clinical (biodisposition, targeting)
- Clinical
- PV