



cGMP Considerations in the Manufacturing of Biologics

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CONSULTING • DEVELOPING • MANUFACTURING



**Any questions are welcome and encouraged, they
can be asked by e-mailing:**

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Eden Biodesign



*“Designing and developing valuable new medicines
by the application of good science from day one”*

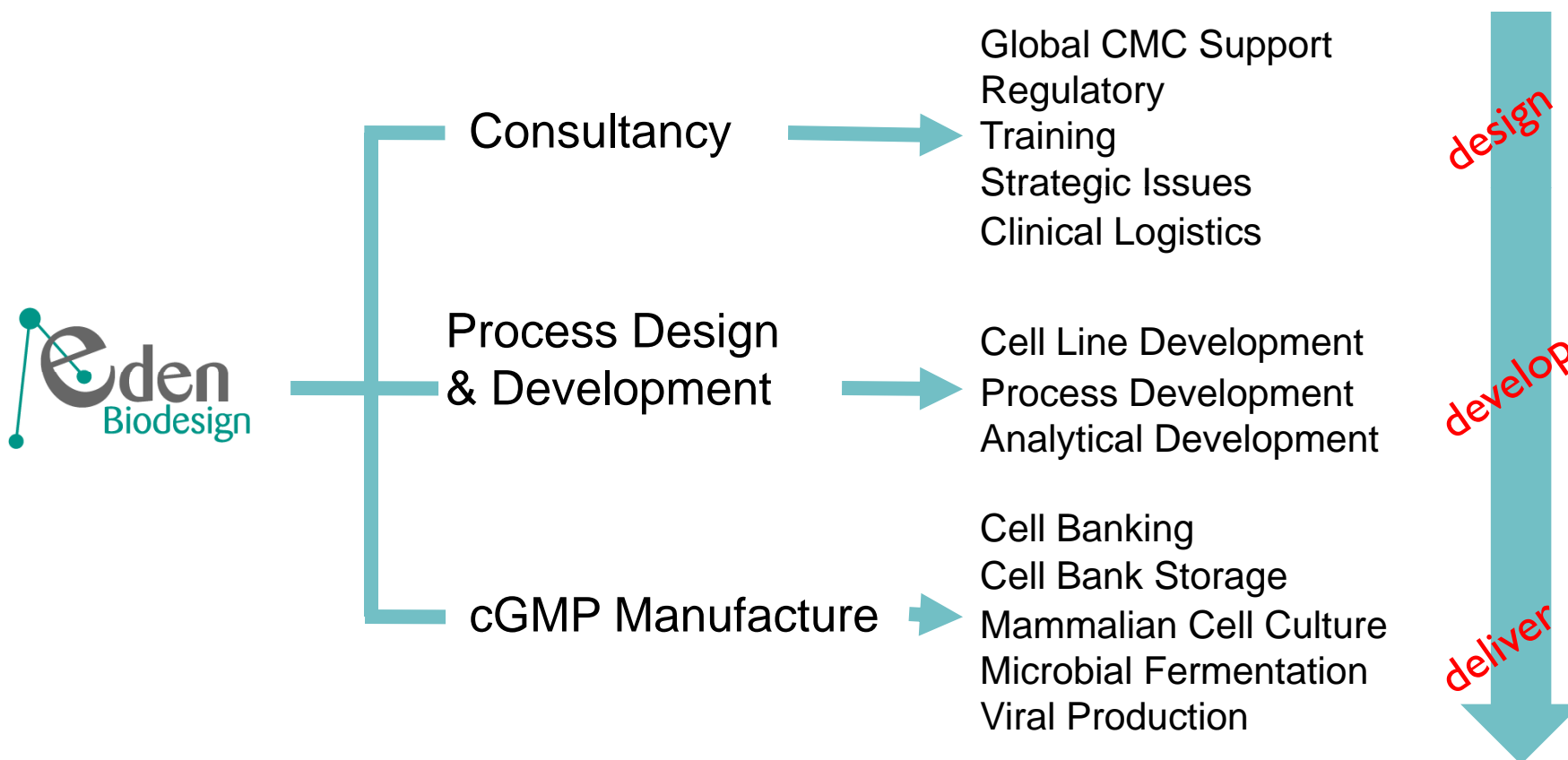
- Recently acquired now part of Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (NYSE: WPI)
- Provides complete range of Biopharmaceutical Product Development and Manufacturing Services
 - Investigational Medicinal Product License
 - Granted by MHRA March 2007
- Consultancy for Biopharmaceutical Development and Regulatory aspects



Eden Biodesign



An unusual breadth and depth of services supported by considerable drug development experience and expertise

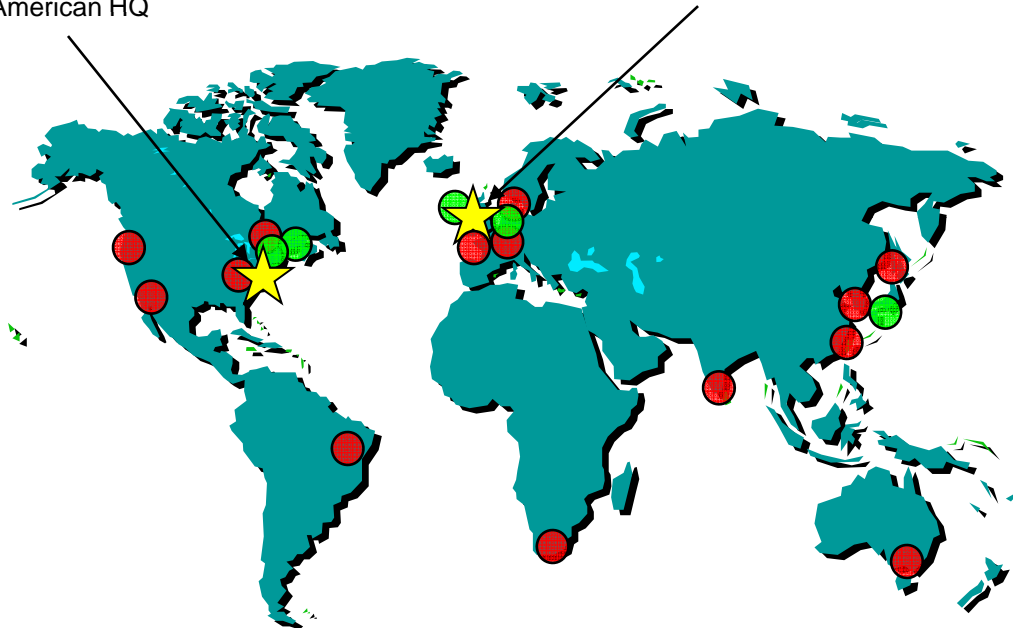


Eden Biodesign Maintains a Globally Integrated Biopharmaceutical Network



Research Triangle Park, NC
North American HQ

Liverpool, UK
Global HQ & cGMP Operations



Clients on
six of seven
continents

● *Client Assignments*

★ *Eden Presence*

● *Strategic Partners*

DESIGN • DEVELOP • DELIVER

Contents



- Regulations
- Challenges with manufacturing biologics
 - Process considerations
- Facility considerations
 - Environmental standards
- Cleaning
- Equipment considerations
- Validation
- Raw Materials
- Quality Management Systems & Training
- Release by the QP



Regulations & Guidance



- EU GMPs
 - Annex 1 Manufacture of Sterile Medicinal Products
 - Annex 2 - Manufacture of Biological Medicinal Products for Human Use
 - Annex 13 - Manufacture of Investigational Medicinal Products
- EU Directives
 - Directive 2001/20/EC Clinical Trials Directive
 - Directive 2003/94/EC GMP Directive
 - Directive 2004/23/EC Tissues and Cells Directive
- FDA
 - 21 CFR Parts 210, 211 cGMP in Manufacturing, Processing, Packing, Holding of Drugs, Finished Pharmaceuticals
 - 21 CFR Parts 600, 601, 610 Biological Products
 - 21 CFR Part 11 Electronic Records, Electronic Signatures
 - FDA Guidelines (includes ICH guidelines)
 - Characterisation & qualification of cell substrates & other biological starting materials use in the production....
 - Pharmaceutical Quality for the 21st Century –A Risk-Based Approach

Useful web links:

<http://www.mhra.gov.uk>

<http://www.fda.gov>

<http://www.ich.org>

Challenges with Manufacturing Biologics



- Biological starting materials
 - ill-defined, inherently variable, potentially unstable and viable or infectious!
 - Need product protection, operator protection and environmental protection
 - Balancing these needs can be challenging
- Processes
 - Cultivation stages are complex, variable, and low yielding
 - Purification steps are long, complex and conducive to growth of viable contaminants
 - Final formulation require aseptic or sterile processing
- Product
 - difficult to characterize and inherent variability
 - Reliance on in-process controls

The PROCESS is the DETERMINANT OF QUALITY

A biological product = product AND the process

Process Requirements



- Documented
 - Registered process for marketed products
 - Product Specification File for clinical products
- Process must be
 - Well developed and defined clearly
 - Robust
 - Perform consistently
- Batch Manufacturing Records
 - Process steps clearly defined
 - Operator entries to record key information
 - Batch numbers of raw materials
 - Weights
 - Manufacturing Area
 - In-process control data
 - Times and dates



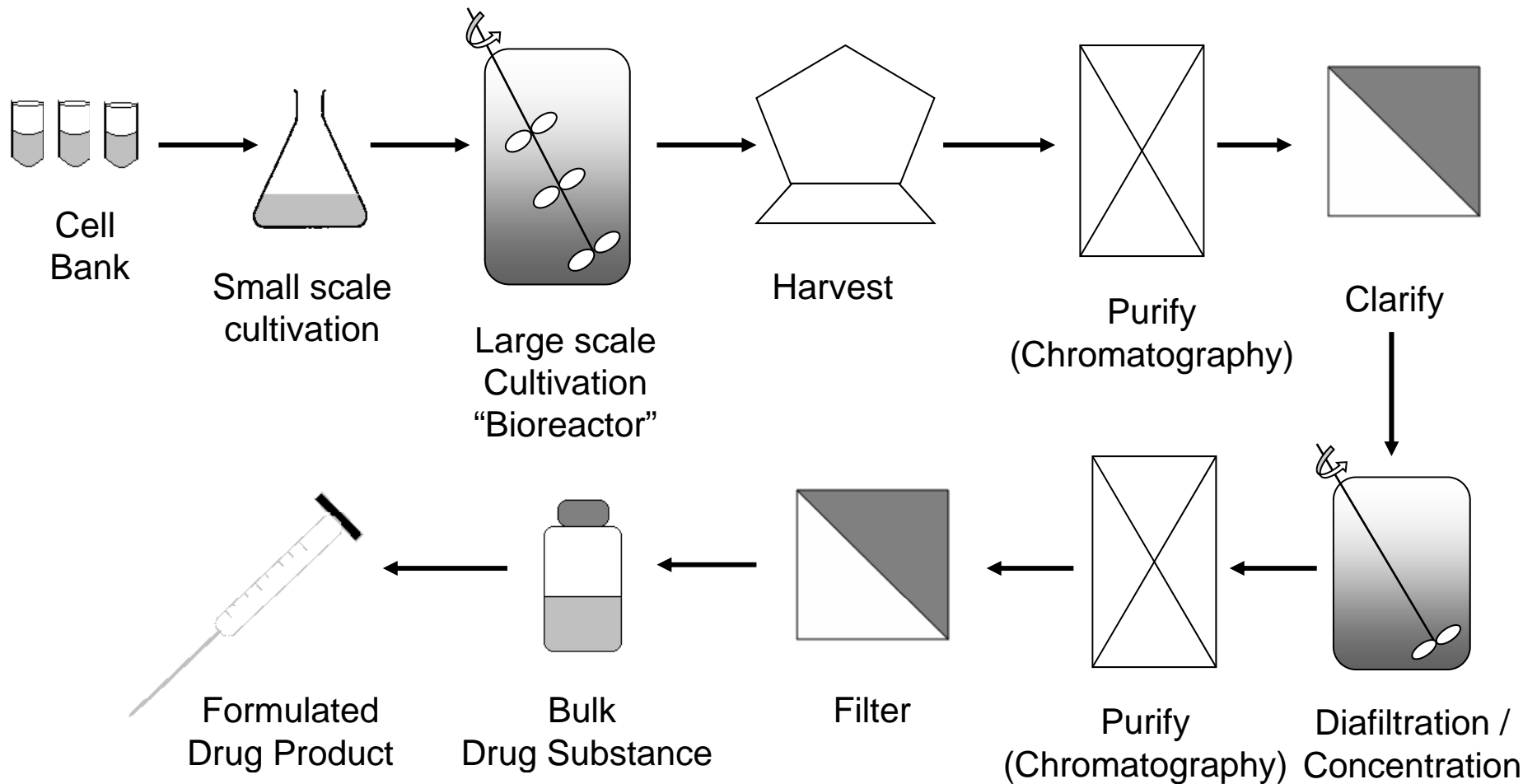
Biological Products



- Cell Banks
 - Master Cell Banks
 - Working Cell Banks
 - Master Virus Seed Stocks
 - Working Virus Seed Stocks
- Drug Substance
 - Bulk formulated drug substance
- Drug Product
 - Injectable
 - Infusion



Live Virus Gene Therapy Product



Cell Banks



- Quantity of microbial, animal or plant cells
- Produced to ensure consistency of starting materials for processing
- **Master and Working Cell Banks**
 - Processed in local grade A environment
 - Uniform composition
 - Adequately characterised
 - Full testing for Master Cell Banks
 - Reduced testing for Working Cell Banks
 - Segregated storage (liquid nitrogen, -80°C) to maintain these characteristics
 - Temperature control and monitoring
 - Procedures and back-ups in place for emergencies
 - Second site storage
- EU requirement to cGMP; US can be non-GMP

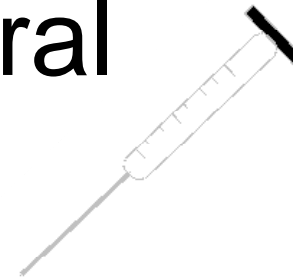
For example
Origin
Identity
Safety
Purity
Free of bacteria, fungi & mycoplasmas

Drug Substance



- **Typically low bioburden product**
- **Cell culture typically aseptic processing**
 - Operators qualified in aseptic techniques
 - Local Grade A environment
 - Biological safety cabinets
 - Closed systems (bioreactors) with sterilise-in-place capability
 - Isolator technology where needed
- **Low bioburden processing during purification**
 - Mix of closed systems, local grade A environment and open processing in grade C or greater
 - Buffers made using HPW or WFI & filtered 0.2 μ m prior to use
 - Final filtration step through 0.2 μ m in grade A environment

Drug Product - parenteral



- **Sterile product**
- **Grade A environment within grade B background**
 - **Operators qualified in**
 - aseptic techniques
 - Gowning
 - **Isolators**
 - **Validation of sterilisation processes**
 - Autoclave
 - Gamma irradiation
 - Sterilisation in place
 - Hydrogen peroxide gassing

Facility



- **Controlled environment to ensure**
 - Product protection – ensuring the quality of the medicine to be safe and efficacious
 - Operator safety
 - Containment
- **Achieved through**
 - **Design features**
 - Process, equipment and personnel flows
 - Separate Entry (Clean) and Exits (dirty) corridors
 - **Engineering controls**
 - HVAC air filtration
 - air pressure differentials
 - **Policies and procedures**
 - Segregation
 - Cleaning regimes
 - **Training**
 - operator training and discipline



Facility continued



- **Single vs Multi-product**
 - Single-product – only one product produced
 - Multi-product – more than one product
 - Campaign manufacture
 - Simultaneous multiple manufacture
- **Dedicated facility & equipment for live organisms**
 - Closed systems where possible
- **Controls for preventing cross contamination**
 - No recirculation of air for areas where live organisms are handled
 - Pressure cascades within the rooms
 - Cleaning between batches
 - Caustic and acid washes
 - Rinse water and swab analyses for equipment
 - Validated cleaning cycles
 - Cleaning-in-place
 - Environmental monitoring to show product clearance
 - Line clearance procedures between batches
- **Waste Handling**
 - Capped drains for liquid waste
 - Effluent streams to include chemical kill before discharge
 - Contaminated consumables through autoclave to decontaminate
 - Waste product autoclaved to deactivate

Facility continued



- **Cleaning**
 - Detailed in SOP
 - At least 2 disinfectants
 - Rotated to prevent organisms developing resistance
 - Surface cleaning using 70% alcohol
 - Cleaning at the end of each day
 - Floors, equipment
 - Changeover cleans
 - Floors, ceilings, all surfaces, inside equipment
 - Environmental monitoring data to confirm cleanliness

Clean Room Classifications



- Requirements
 - 10-15Pa air pressure differentials between areas of different classifications
 - More than 20 air changes per hour
- Differences between EU and US requirements
 - Particulate monitoring
 - EU - at rest and in operation (see Orange Guide)
 - US - in operation
- Gowning requirements change for the different classifications

EU Classification	US Equivalent
A	100 (ISO 5)
No grade equivalent	1,000 (ISO 6)
B	10,000 (ISO 7)
C	100,000 (ISO 8)
D	no equivalent

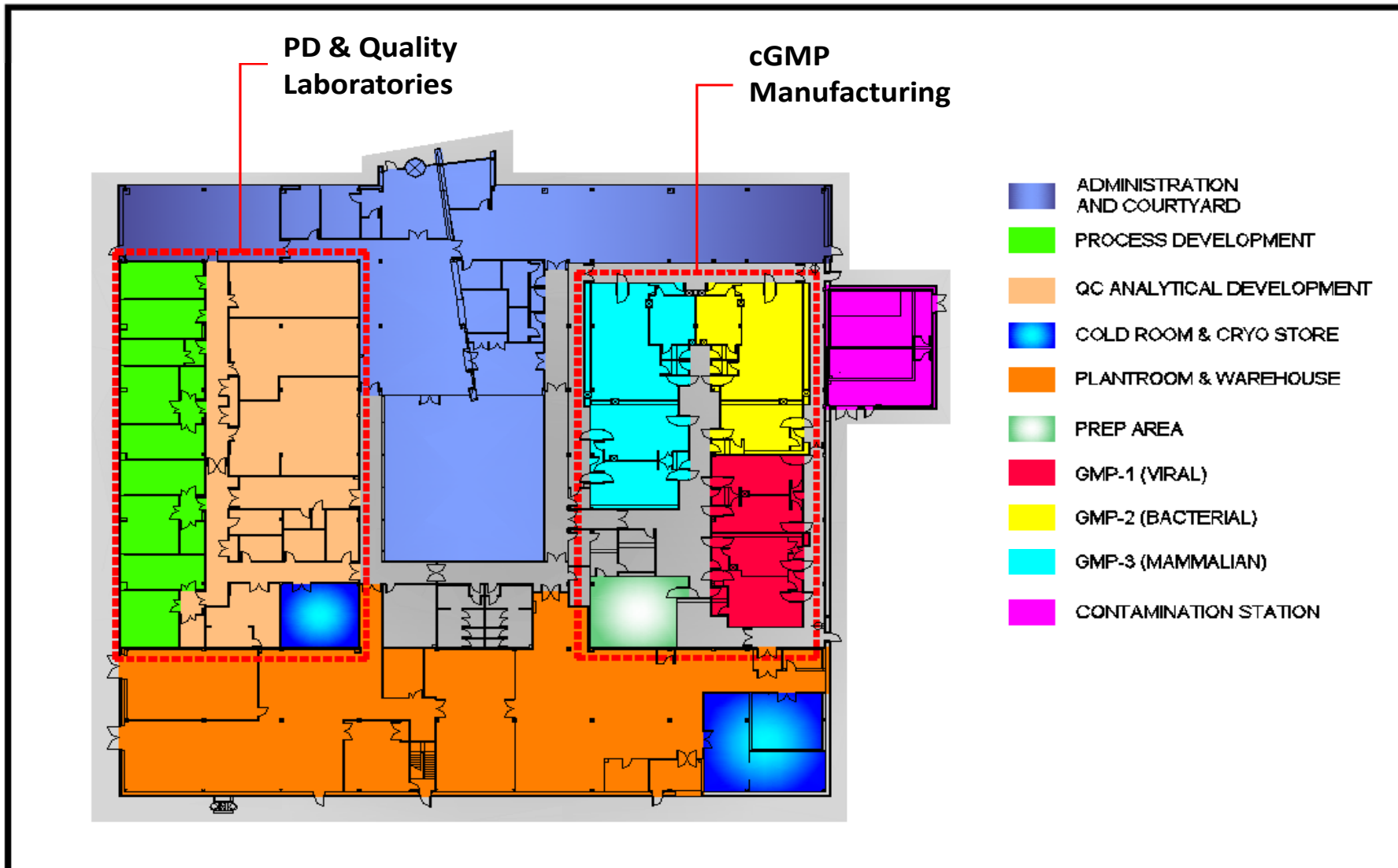
Case Study: Eden Biodesign



- **Multi-product facility**
 - 3 segregated production areas dedicated for
 - Mammalian products
 - Microbial products
 - Viral technologies
- **Design**
 - Unidirectional flow of people, materials & waste
 - 8 separate HVAC systems
 - Negative sinks in each viral suite
 - Isolator technology
 - High reliance on disposable technology
- **Procedural control for personnel entry to prevent cross contamination**



Eden Biodesign Multi-product Facility



Equipment

- Maintained and calibrated
 - Maintenance appraisal
 - Maintenance tests
 - Calibration methods
 - Frequency
- Logbooks
 - Record usage and maintenance
- Real time performance monitoring to ensure constantly meeting temperature requirements
 - Storage facilities – freezers, fridges, cold stores
 - Critical process equipment - incubators
- Status labelled
- Disposables
 - Avoids cleaning verification and validation



Validation



- Facility validation
 - Performance qualification of the HVAC system
 - Are environmental controls maintained in operation?
 - Qualify the manufacturing room for the number of personnel that will be working in the room
 - Identify routine monitoring regimes
 - Location of environmental plates
 - Which operations?
- Equipment Validation
 - User Requirement Specifications
 - Commissioning
 - Installation Qualification
 - Operational Qualification
 - Performance Qualification



Validation continued



- Sterilisation Validation
 - Sterilisation can be achieved by heat, steam, radiation, ethylene oxide
 - Validate loading patterns
 - Use temperature thermocouples and biological indicators
- Revalidation
 - Facility, equipment, systems & processes evaluated to confirm remain valid
 - When a change impacts on the validation status
 - Identified through Change Control
 - Sterilisation processes annually
- Process Validation
 - Phase III and Registration Batches
 - 3 consecutive batches



Raw Materials



- Specifications in place
 - Raw materials
 - Product contact consumables (tubing, filters, disposables)
 - EP and USP grade materials where possible
- Approved suppliers
 - Supplier questionnaires
 - Quality audits
 - Supplier qualification
 - reproducible data for > 3 consecutive lots & QA audit
- Receipt of Goods
 - Controlled access to GMP stores
 - Temperature monitoring or control
 - Segregation of quarantine, released and rejected goods
 - Control of expired stock
 - Release procedures
 - Check product and CoA meet specification
 - Check integrity of pack
 - Inventory records
 - Reconciliation
 - Dispensing & sampling in controlled and clean environment



Raw Materials continued



- Raw Materials of animal origin
 - cell culture media, Foetal Bovine Serum
 - Minimise serum content or eliminate
 - TSE Risk Assessment required for all animal derived materials
 - Compliance with Ph.Eur Monograph 5.2.8 and EMEA/410/01 Rev 2
 - Note for Guidance on Minimising the Risk of Transmitting Animal Spongiform Encephalopathy Agents via Human & Veterinary Medicinal Products”
 - Obtain documentation from supplier
- Highly Purified Water
 - Used to manufacture products where biological purity is needed
 - Produced using Reverse Osmosis in combination with ultrafiltration or deionisation
 - Regular analytical and microbial testing of system to ensure meets specifications
- Water For Injections for final formulation of parenterals
 - Produced by distillation
 - Can be bought in

Quality Management Systems



- **Accepted hierarchy**
 - Policies
 - Procedures
 - Instructions
 - Records
- **Management of Change – Change Control**
- **Non-conformance reporting (root cause investigations)**
- **Planned Deviations / Temporary Change Controls (Risk assessments)**
- **Corrective and Preventative Actions and Continuous Improvement**
- **Archive** (batch related documents, raw material records, calibration records, validation documents, SOP revisions.....)
- **Complaints procedure**

Quality Management Training



- All staff to have training records
 - Operators
 - Engineering personnel
 - Cleaning personnel
 - Warehouse
 - Quality Control
 - Quality Assurance
- Annual GMP training
- Basic understanding of hygiene and microbiology
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) pertaining to tasks undertaken
- Reviewed annually



Qualified Person



- **All finished products must be certified by QP prior to release for sale or supply to clinical study**
- **To release the product**
 - **Review all batch related data to assure product meets requirements of GMP**
 - **Review batch related documents and data in line with marketing authorisation or IND/CTD for clinical product**
 - **Ensure all non-conformances and planned deviations have been authorised and closed out**



Frequent GMP deficiencies



- Cleaning and maintenance personnel not trained in hygiene and microbiology
- Staff pass from areas with live organisms to other areas without clearly defined contamination procedures
- Waste streams are not segregated
- “Claimed” closed systems are not proven to be closed
- Cleaning and decontamination procedures are not validated
- Specifications for intermediate and bulk biological products are not defined
- The number of generations (doubling, passages) between the cell bank and the finished product is not consistent with the marketing authorisation dossier
- The centrifugation of a live micro-organism containing product is not performed in a contained area
- The acceptance criteria and life span of chromatography resins are not defined
- Investigations into discrepancies or failure of a batch/components to meet specifications are not thorough
- Failure to establish and follow written procedures, and to justify any deviation from written procedures
- Failure to establish and follow appropriate written procedures designed to prevent microbial contamination of drug products purporting to be sterile

Summary



- Many aspects to consider
- Solid quality management system imperative to underpin all activities
- Where possible design quality in from the beginning
 - Facility design
 - Develop production processes with end in mind



It's where we prefer to start



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