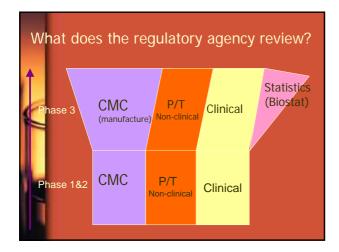


What is Biologics?

"Biologics, in contrast to drugs that are chemically synthesized, are derived from living sources (such as humans, animals, and microorganisms). Most biologics are complex mixtures that are not easily identified or characterized, and many biologics are manufactured using biotechnology. Biological products often represent the cutting-edge of biomedical research and, in time, may offer the most effective means to treat a variety of medical illnesses and conditions that presently have no other treatments available." (FDA-CBER)



FDA Organization • Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition • Center for Drug Evaluation and Research • Center for Devices and Radiological Health • Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research • Center for Veterinary Medicine • Office of Regulatory Affairs • National Center for Toxicological Research

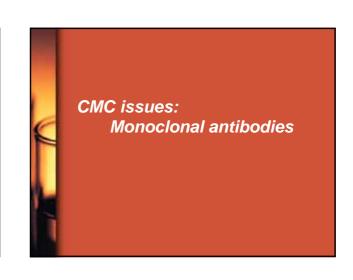


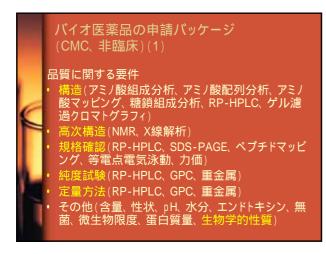


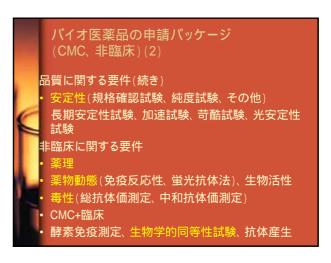
Chemistry, Manufacture, and Control (CMC) Components used in product manufacturing Procedures used in product manufacturing State of product characterization In-process and final product testing of therapeutic product Product stability

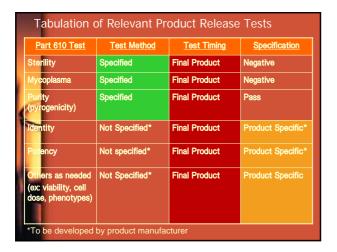


Comparability "FDA may determine that two products are comparable if the results of the comparability testing demonstrate that the manufacturing change does not affect safety, identity, purity, or potency." Comparable Does Not Equal Identical from: FDA Guidance concerning Demonstration of Comparability of Human Biological Product, Including Therapeutic Biotechnology-derived Products, April 1996

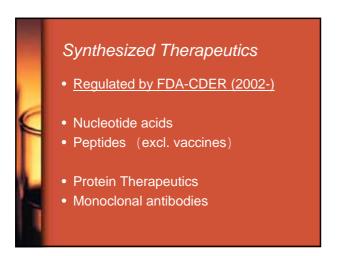


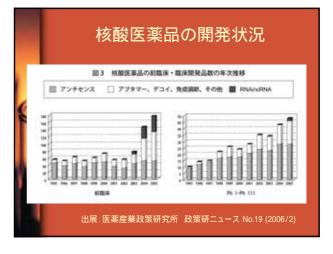


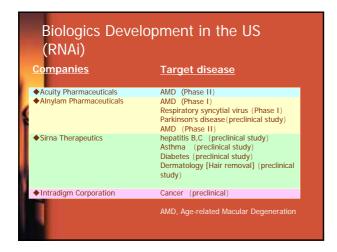














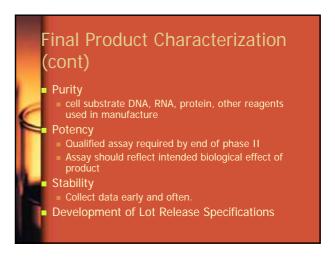
Components Used in Product Manufacture Vector Viral bank/plasmid stock Testing for safety and characterization Cells Cell bank system Testing for safety and characterization Other Reagents/Devices Used During Manufacture Qualification program



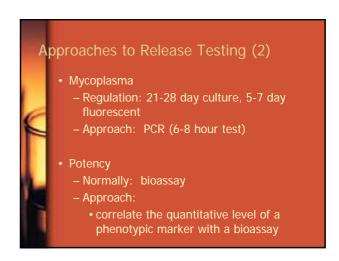


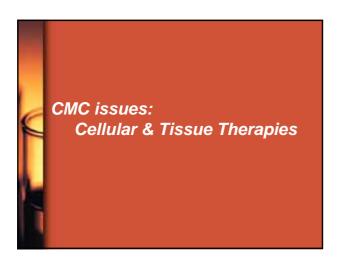






Approaches to Release Testing (1) • Sterility - Regulation: • 14 day sterility assay on final product • Entire contents of one vial - Approach: • Reagents all sterile • Sample 48-72 hours or after last manipulation • Sample final product & initiate 14 day sterility culture • Results of Gram stain available • Action plan in the event of positive for microorganisms







細胞製剤としての製造につき IND申請に含まれるべきこと

1. 細胞の準備 採取方法、閉鎖系システムか否か、放射線により増殖不能にしても必要な特性を維持しているか、ひとつひとつのプロセスにかかる時間

2. 最終段階での回収 遠心、洗浄の状態と方法

3. 最終製剤の組成 細胞の濃度、運搬データ



cGTP (current Good Tissue Practice) ・米国では、ヒト由来の細胞を用いた製剤に関してcGTPが設けられている。また医薬品の製造に関しては21 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 210 and 211においてcGMPが制定されている。



GTP and GMP

- cGTPでは試薬、製品についてPHS Actに基づいているかどうかの適合性を要求しているのに対してcGMPでは該当する項目はない
- ・cGTPではHCT/Psの使用後についても追跡が可能となるように個別化、追跡記録について明記していること、そして、これらのcGTP規則についてFDAの査察および相談ができることが定められている
- 、cGMPでは、品質部門を製造部門とは別に設けること、検体の採取および所定の試験検査を実施し、製品の安全性、同一性などの性状に関して品質管理を行うことを規定している

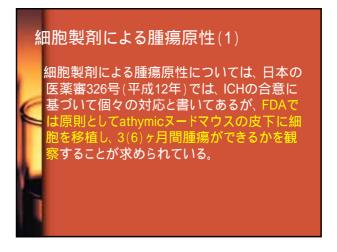
Ancillary Materials

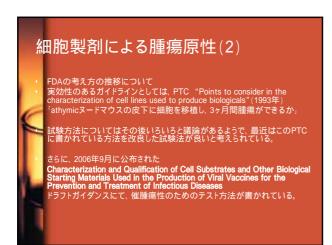
- Cytokines, growth factors, culture media, plasticware, etc.
- Human clinical grade materials, e.g., U.S. Pharmacopeia (USP) or FDA approved
- The origins of all materials used

Quality Control & Quality Assurance

- The environment surrounding the class 100 biological safety cabinet to conform to class 10,000
- GTP/GMP compliance auditof the manufacturing facility
- Validation of aseptic processing
- Personnel training, e.g., process simulation

がん原性試験の実施が必要な医薬品 ・臨床での使用が少なくとも6ヵ月以上継続される場合 ・がん原性が懸念される場合 1.遺伝毒性試験の成績からがん原性が懸念される場合 2.同種同効の医薬品にとりに関連するようながん原性が知られている場合 3.構造活性相関から遺伝毒性またはがん原性が示唆される場合 4.反復投与毒性試験において前腫瘍性変化等がみられる場合 5.親化合物(未変化体)または代謝物が長期間組織に停滞し局所の 組織変化あるいは病的変化を引き起こす場合





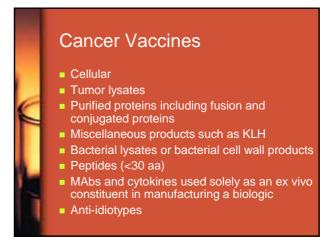
Guidance for Reviewers: Instructions and
Template for Chemistry, Manufacturing, and
Control (CMC) Reviewers of Human Somatic
Cell Therapy INDs

Draft Guidance, FDA-CBER (August 2003)

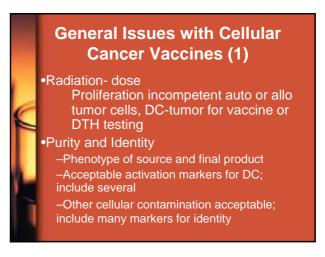
Guidance for FDA Review Staff and Sponsors:
Content and Review of Chemistry, Manufacturing,
and Control Information for Human Gene
Therapy Investigational New Drug Applications.

Draft Guidance, November, 2004.

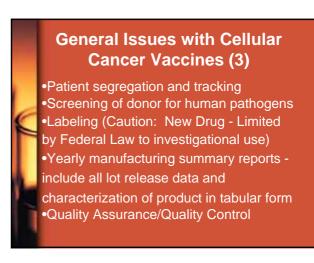




Procedures used in manufacturing (DC immunoterapy) Isolation of monocytes Production and harvesting of DC Antigen protein loading of DC Formulation, filling, and cryopreservation Release testing



General Issues with Cellular Cancer Vaccines (2) •Potency (functional assessment of activity) •Antigen presentation •Ability to induce immune response (e.g., proliferation of allo responder cells, production of cytokines by responder cells, cytotoxicity or any other correlation with biological activity) •Potency assay in place at phase I/II and established at Phase 3



Purified Proteins, Peptides and Others Recombinant DNA derived Tumor Antigens Heat shock proteins Idiotype and Anti-idiotype Antibodies Fusion Proteins (heat shock protein-peptide) Synthetic Peptides Gangliosides and KLH or conjugates with saponin adjuvant mixed with cytokines Tumor cell lysates and shed/secreted Tumor Antigen



