









Endotoxin test of biological products

- Test method: The Japanese Pharmacopoeia general test method endotoxin test method is applied mutatis mutandis.
- Standard endotoxin: Japanese Pharmacopoeia standard endotoxin or equivalent reference endotoxin is used.
- Measurement: Endotoxin specific reagent
- > Test for interfering factors: Evaluate in consideration of individual characteristics.
- Judgment: Calculated as a relative value to a standard product using a statistical method by parallel line quantification method.
- Do not exceed the endotoxin standard value specified in each article of the drug.
- Carried out with quality control of human serum albumin, heated human plasma protein, interferon preparation, and various vaccines, national assays, etc.
- The introduction of the SLP review system eliminated endotoxin test for some vaccines, including pneumococcal vaccines (2015).



Performance verification of recombinant reagents 1

FY2015 / 2016 "Study on test methods of Japanese Pharmacopoeia"

Collaborative Study on the Bacterial Endotoxins Test Using Recombinant Factor C-based Procedure for Detection of Lipopolysaccharides

National Institute of Health Sciences, Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Regulatory Science Society of Japan, Japan Food Research Laboratories, M Labs Inc., bioMérieux Japan Ltd., Seikagaku Corporation, Lonza Japan Ltd., FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation

Tune N				xisting lysa	te reagent CV		Reconbinant reagent CV				All reagents
Туре	No.	Origin	Endospecy	ES-II	Kinetic-QCL	Between reagents	PyroSmart	PyroGene	EndoZyme	Between reagents	CV
	1	Escherichia coli O55 (phenol/water extraction)	6%	7%	15%	41%	1%	3%	7%	25%	31
	2	Escherichia coli 0111 (phenol/water extraction)	5%	4%	5%	21%	6%	2%	10%	21%	1
	3	Escherichia coli O55 (ultracentrifugation)	13%	39%	34%	79%	9%	22%	21%	39%	5
	4	Escherichia coli 0111 (ultracentrifugation)	14%	0%	27%	75%	1%	11%	12%	15%	4
	5	Escherichia coli O113 (ultracentrifugation)	13%	8%	25%	92%	13%	22%	12%	16%	
	6	Escherichia coli O150 (ultracentrifugation)	4%	3%	17%	80%	1%	1%	5%	69%	10
	7	Porphyromonas gingivalis ATCC 33277	1%	7%	7%	42%	1%	2%	5%	20%	ŧ
	8	Salmonella minnesota 1114	1%	12%	13%	76%	1%	24%	8%	42%	1
	9	Salmonella minnesota R595	116%	61%	127%	66%	105%	127%	132%	18%	
LPS	10	Pseudomonas aeruginosa PA01	7%	15%	25%	122%	10%	13%	2%	13%	
	11	Helicobacter pylori GU2	25%	34%	14%	1970%	26%	5%	11%	1081%	31
	12	Proteus vulgaris OX2	2%	2%	18%	8%	8%	10%	14%	6%	
	13	Campylobacter jejuni Penner 0:19	3%	10%	4%	19%	0%	1%	70%	26%	
	14	Escherichia coli O128:B12	29%	12%	35%	14%	28%	19%	13%	33%	
	15	Escherichia coli J5	21%	8%	24%	151%	32%	9%	5%	52%	1
	16	Salmonella enterica serotype typhimurium	3%	11%	8%	8%	7%	20%	11%	9%	
	17	Pseudomonas aeruginosa 10	3%	4%	20%	138%	8%	1%	3%	75%	1
	18	Klebsiella pneumoniae	26%	2%	39%	3%	31%	25%	27%	15%	
	19	Burkholderia cepacia	2%	59%	5%	28%	36%	55%	26%	119%	
	20	Serratia marcescens approx. 600 EU/mL	3%	2%	20%	12%	11%	5%	11%	114%	
	21	Ralstonia pickettii approx. 300 EU/mL	4%	5%	19%	30%	14%	6%	12%	121%	
	22	Enterobacter cloacae approx. 1400 EU/mL	1%	1%	20%	22%	2%	5%	14%	118%	
	23	Escherichia coli (3% nutrient broth) approx. 700 EU/mL	10%	6%	23%	8%	6%	8%	1%	46%	
	24	Pseudomonas aeruginosa approx. 8000 EU/mL	17%	3%	16%	32%	6%	8%	5%	17%	
NOE	25	Pond (Yamato Takada City, Nara) 100~500 EU/mL	8%	7%	4%	23%	7%	2%	6%	46%	
	26	Amata river (Yamatotakada City, Nara) 100∼500 EU/mL	4%	6%	7%	14%	0%	2%	7%	40%	
	27	Nagase river (Higashi Osaka City, Osaka) 100~500 EU/mL	8%	6%	22%	22%	9%	6%	0%	57%	
	28	Septic tank for household drainage (Nara) 100~500 EU/mL	19%	5%	9%	22%	2%	9%	4%	34%	
	29	Mineral water (Oku Oyama natural water) 0.2~0.3 EU/mL	29%	28%	32%	11%	23%	15%	25%	84%	
	30	Tap water (PMRJ) 10~20 EU/mL	50%	77%	68%	30%	48%	43%	52%	191%	1



Summary on performance verification of recombinant reagents

- Recombinant reagents show similar reactivity to existing lysate reagents
- The calibration curve of the recombinant reagent shows the same correlation coefficient between different laboratories
- Recombinant reagents have the advantage of quality control because there is less lot-to-lot error
- Use recombinant reagents after performing reproducibility and robustness tests using pharmaceuticals

Reference

- 1. Kikuchi, Y. *et al.*, Collaborative Study on the Bacterial Endotoxins Test Using Recombinant Factor C-based Procedure for Detection of Lipopoly-saccharides. *Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Regulatory Science* **48** (4), 252-260 (2017).
- 2. Kikuchi, Y. *et al.*, Collaborative Study on the Bacterial Endotoxins Test Using Recombinant Factor C-based Procedure for Detection of Lipopoly-saccharides, Part 2. *Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Regulatory Science* **49** (10), 706-718 (2018).





Summary of optical quantification Endotoxin test methods Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP 日本薬局方におけるエンドトキシン試験法:光学的定量法 ◎概要 回収率の算出方法 日本薬局方におけるエンドトキシン試験法を実施するに際して、比色法または比凍法の精度と有効性を保証する ため、予備試験として検量線の信頼性確認試験および反応干渉因子試験を行う必要があります。 ■ ア ##### ■ はまかのでは低いますが、 ライセート以降は各ロットにつき、使用する前に、また試験結果に影響を及ばす可能性が予想される試験条件の変更が あるさきに行います。 (判定) 回収率が50~200%の範囲にあるとき、反応干渉因子は試料溶液に存在しないと判定します。 操作法 (RO#F/2004) → bitigaの書件 ● CRTでおねした地里地の相限係度: |r| ≥0.080 ● DR: 該型されている空試験の相関値を超えないか、または地辺間界未満である ● DR: 該型されている空試験の相関値を超えないか、または地辺間界未満である 用いるライセートは薬に規定されているエンドトキシンの濃度範囲で、少なくとも3種の濃度のエンドトキシン標準溶液を 調製し、これらの含濃度につき3回以上測定して検量統を作成します。 判定 定量 市本 作成した検量線について、直線回帰分析を行い、相関係数rを求め、その絶対値 |r| が0.980以上であることを確認します。 操作法 ■反応干涉因子試験 表1に示すA, B, CおよびD液を調製し、予備試験:反応干渉因子試験に準じて操作します。 反応干渉因子試験は、試料溶液について反応を促進または阻害する因子の有無を調べる試験です。 本試験は、試験結果に影響を及ぼす可能性が予想される試験条件の変更があるときにも行います。 エンドトキシン濃度の算出方法 C液で作成した検量線を用い、A液の平均エンドトキシン濃度を算出します。 操作法 まれいない、A, B, CおよびD液を調整して、試験を行います。 第日 第二次とドトキシン園園 福岡知道 超頻能素とはフェルやキャン A* 0 超48歳 202上 D* 後期後のも点面で M48歳 202上 D* 3歳度以上 エンドドキシン試験用本 各歳 202上 D* 3歳度以上 エンドドキシン試験用本 各歳 202上 D* 0 エンドドキシン試験用本 202上 D* 0 エンドドキシン試験用本 202上 D* 0 エンドドキシン試験用本 202上 D* 0 エンド・ドキシン試験用本 202上 D* 10 エンド・ドキシン試験目本 202上 D* 10 エンド・ドキシン試験目本 202上 D* 10 エンド・ドキシン試験目本 202上 D* 10 日本 10 10 D* 10 10 <t 表1 判定 ー 入渡の平均エンドトキシン濃度に基づき、检験抗料のエンドトキシンの濃度(EU/mL, EU/mg, EU/mEqまたはEU/単位)を 求め、その値が医薬品各条に規定されたエンドトキシン規格を満たすとき、被験試料はエンドトキシン試験に適合とします。 【最大有効希釈治数について】 最大有効者保含数(は非常液中に存在する反応干渉因子の影響を巻釈により回避できるとき、許容される就料溶液の最大の 希釈信数)を次式によって求めます。 最大有効希釈倍数= エンドトキシン規格値 × 試料溶液の濃度 コンドトキン理構造・ 立ンドトキン理構造・ 設与量に基づいて廃止されており、KAMに等しくなります。ただし、Kは発熱を読起するといわれる体重1kg当たりのエンド トキシンの量(EUAg)であり、AMは体重1kg当たり1時間以内に投与する注射部の最大量です。 トキシンク量 (EU/Ag)であり、Aft4審社(国店とり情報以内に出与 設計(認定の量): 送付茶店の通貨の中位は、 エンドトキン2/模括値が 質量広らり(EU/Mg)で増加されている場合(mg/mL) 当量点なり(EU/Mg)で増加されている場合(計量位mE/mL) 生物等的単位当たり(EU/Mg)で増加されている場合(計画/mL)です。 容量点なり(EU/Mg)で増加されている場合(計画/mL)です。 マロコムシン(EUTINE) すなわち、エンドドキシン規格価に試料溶液の濃度を乗じることにより、試料溶液1mL当たりのエンドトキシン規格値(EUVInL) が算出され、これを検量線の最小エンドトキシン濃度(入EUVInL)で除することにより最大有効希积倍数が求められます。

	Er	ndoto	oxin	test	Su	In	nmary of optical quantification methods
							Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP
 ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	またらの各環度につき またの方におけ、 予確試験とし 品が設 温齢の価類性 なたり、たちらの各環度につき 定	eliability est for e urbidime	forming e of the ca ensuring tric metho	libration cuthe accura	irve a	nd	P, it is necessary to conduct a test to confirm the test for interfering factors as a preliminary effectiveness of the colorimetric method or
反応課 本試現 表11 表1 及* ¹ 日* ² C* ² 日* ² 公認 ()	 は、試験結果に影響を及 EE	3度とついて反応を低温またし、 はな可能性が予想される結構 構成を顕軟して、試験を行いば 構成にない、 は外に溶液 は外に溶液 エンドトキシン試験用水 エンドトキシン試験用水 ・ ・ 戦略ののないた中からの構成の、 ・ 単数のなのないた中からの構成の、 ・ 単数のないたいたからの構成の、 ・ ・ 単数のないたいためのであり、 ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・	試験管またはウェルの数 2以上 2以上 2以上 2以上 2以上 2以上 2以上 14人の「梁田で考察することができる。 ドトキシン運動になるように勝手ン	就です。 第7 -			国内部 現代系である、日本の日本の日本の目前、日本の日本の目前、日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日
** 版版 一	※単数などであった。というに、このない、こので、こので、こので、こので、こので、こので、こので、こので、こので、こので	55. こ に 10. た た た た た た た た た た た た た	影響を秀釈により回避できるとき 薄 達の濃度 ・ただし、KIは発熱を読起するとし 内に投与する注射所の最大量です。 単位/mL	いわれる体重1kg当たりのエンド ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・			

Endo	otoxin test ^S	ummary of optical quantification methods
		Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP
	e	(回反理の預出方法) DBで実定されたコンドトキシン環境とARで開始されたコンドトキシン環境の意に基づいて、日本の添加コンドトキシン 意気に対するエンドトキンンの回転年目前によず、 e reliability of calibration curve
用いるライセート試験に規定されているエン 課長し、これらの各濃度につき3回以上規定し 利定 作成した検量線について、直線回腸分析を行		timated for each lot before use, and when there are ns that may affect the test results.
■広応学の出すよい、このに、 はため、このに、このに、このに、 は、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、	concentration range specifie	toxin solutions at least 3 concentrations within the ed in the lysate reagent, and measure at each of these more to create a standard curve.
	the correlation coefficient r higher.	a analysis on the created calibration curve, determine r, and confirm that its absolute value r is 0.980 or

Endc	otoxin	test Sum	Summary of optical quantification methods				
				Cited from Seikagaku Corporation H			
日本薬局方におけるエント	Test for a inhibitors of conducted results.	of LAL reagent are p when there are chang					
■反応干涉因子試験	▲ 促進または阻害する因子の有無を調べ	る試験です。					
操作法 表1に従い、A, B, CおよびD波を調製して、I	Solution	Conc. of endotoxir	Additive solution	No. of test tube or well			
液 エンドトキシン濃度 被添加 A** 0 訪料湯	А	0	Sample solution	> 2			
B** 検量線の中点濃度** 試料治 C** 3濃度以上 エンドトキシ: D** 0 エンドトキシ:	В	Midpoint conc. of calibration curve	Sample solution	> 2			
 ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	С	> 3 points	LRW	> 2 for each conc.			
【最大有効希釈倍数について】 最大有効希釈倍数(ば料漆液中に存在する反)	D	0	LRW	> 2			
条件物料を完成によって改めます。 最大な自動物理由 エンドトキング機構は おやりまうなの構成であり、CARC年し トキシンの度 には利益ので加速しは利益のでの加速した とないないて変更されている場合の 単面により、ELUMのですななれている場合の 単面により、ELUMのですなれている場合の 単面により、ELUMのですなれている場合の 単面により、ELUMのですなれている場合の 単面により、ELUMのですなれている場合の 単面により、ELUMのですなれている場合の 単面により、ELUMのですなれている場合の 単面により、ELUMのですなれている場合の まためのであり、ELUMのですなれている場合の まためのであり、ELUMのですなれている場合の かられため、ELUMのでするため、ELUMのであり、ELUMのであり、ELUMのであり、ELUMのであり、ELUMのでするため、ELUMのであり、ELUMののののののあり、ELUMののの0000000000000000000000000000000000	くなります。ただし、Kは発熱を読起す いり時期以内に扱与する注射前の最大量 g/mL - 3mEg/mL - 40番目は単蛇/mL - 40番目は単蛇/mL - 40番目は単蛇/mL	たりのエンドトキシン療務算 (GUMD)					

	Endotoxin test	Summary of optical quantification methods
		Cited from Seikagaku Corporation F
	日本薬局方におけるエンドトキシン試験法:光学的定量法	回収率の開出方法 取て確定をはていていたり、効果と人達で意味されたエンドトキシン濃度の差に基づいて、日洗の添加エンドトキシン 満成に対するエンドトキシン回収平会計算します。 単成年(%) = <u>日本エンドトキシン濃度</u> →A建エンドトキン速度 日本の添加エンドトキンン濃度 本社 コンドトキンン濃度 本社 コンドトキン 本社 コンドトキン 本社 コンドトキンン濃度 本社 コンドトキン 本社 コンド 本社 コンド 本社 コンドトキン 本社 コンド 本社 コンド 本
Calc	culation method of recovery rate	
×100	Endotoxin conc. of R e c o ver	$\frac{f \text{ solution } B - Endotoxin \text{ conc. of solution } A}{y - r - a - t - e} = (\%) = xin \text{ conc. spiked to solution } B$
×100 Juda	Endotoxin conc. of R e c o ver 0 Endoto gment	-y - r - a - t - e - (-%) =

Endotoxin test	Summary of optical quantification methods
	Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP
Calculation method of endotoxin concentration Calculate the average endotoxin concentration of solution Test conformance requirements • Correlation coefficient of calibration curve prepared	
 Based on the difference between the endotoxin concertoxin relative to the endotoxin concentration spiked to Solution D: Do not exceed the limit value of blank te 	
	/mg, EU/mEq or EU/unit) of the test sample based on the average e considered to be compatible with endotoxin test when the result e of JP.

Notes on endotoxin test (1)

About the utensils

Sterilize the glass and heat resistant utensils used for the test at 250 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 minutes at least . In addition, when using plastic products such as microplate and micropipette tips, use products that have been confirmed not to detect endotoxin and that they do not interfere with endotoxin testing.

About LAL reagent water (LRW)

Use "water for injection", "water for injection (in a container)" or any other water described in the pharmaceutical articles of JP that is free of endotoxin at a concentration above the detection limit of the lysate reagent and suitable for the endotoxin test.

About preparation of standard endotoxin stock solution

Prepare standard endotoxin stock solution by dissolving endotoxin standard JP with LAL reagent water.

[Preparation method]

- 1. Remove the metal cap and rubber stopper with tweezers so as not to contaminate reagents and top of JPSE vial.
- 2. Add the LAL reagent water at the dose described in the package insert to reach 10,000 EU / mL.
- 3. Cap with rubber stopper, wrap Parafilm around lid, seal and stir with test tube mixer for 5 minutes.
- 4. Stock the stock solution at 2-8 °C or less until use. Use within 14 days after dissolution. When not using immediately, fix and seal with Parafilm over rubber stopper.

	otoxin test (2)	Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP					
最大有効希釈倍数について 最大有効希釈倍数とは、試料溶液中は 最大の希釈倍数のことをいいます。	に存在する反応干渉因子の影響を希釈により回避できると	こき、許容される試料溶液の					
1. 医薬品各条にエンドトキシン規	1. 医薬品各条にエンドトキシン規格値が規定されている場合						
最大有効希釈倍数 (MVD) =	エンドトキシン規格値 × 試料溶液の濃度						
試料溶液の濃度:試料溶液の濃度の エンドトキシン規格値が 質量当たり(EU/mg)で規定され 当量当たり(EU/mG)で規定され 生物学的単位当たり(EU/世位)で 容量当たり(EU/mL)で規定され	ている場合はmg/mL れている場合はmEq/mL						
 λ: ゲル化法の場合はライセート試 比濁法または比色法の場合は検 	「薬の表示感度(EU/mL) 量線の最小エンドトキシン濃度(EU/mL)						
2. 医薬品各条にエンドトキシン規	格値が規定されていない場合						
最大有効希釈倍数(MVD)=	<u> </u>						
	・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	人投与経路による区分に					
投与経路	K (EU/kg)						
静脈内	5.0						
静脈内:放射性医薬品	2.5						
脊髓腔内	0.2						
その他の投与経路	5.0						
また、Mは体重1kg当たり1回 場合、Mは1時間以内に投与され	lに投与される注射剤の最大量です。ただし、注射剤が頻回ま る注射剤の最大総量です。	たは持続的に投与される					
	殳与する製剤では、主薬の表示量を基準としてエンドトキシン ヲ						
,	☆投与量を算出するとき、成人の平均体重として60kgを用いる。 量がその成人投与量よりも多いときは、小児投与量に基づいて						
λ:ゲル化法の場合はライセート誌	【薬の表示感度(EU/mL) ☆量線の最小エンドトキシン濃度(EU/mL)						















	PDA Technical Report No.82 / LER Case Study RSE: Reference Standard Endotoxin, CSE: Control Standard Endotoxin, NOE: Naturally Occurring Endotoxin							
No.	Summary	No.	Summary					
1	Low Concentration PS20 Caused LER Reaction in the Presence of Monoclonal Antibody Product • Low concentrations of PS20 (0.006%) and mAb alone do not cause LER • If both are used together, LER occurs depending on mAb concentration • CSE causes LER but not NOE	2	Mapping LER Effect in In-Process Stages of Purification • Risk assessment method at each manufacturing stage of pharmaceutics exhibiting LER • LAL test is conducted according to the guidelines etc. • Perform only the necessary tests • Use NOE					
3	Use of Purified and Nonpurified Endotoxins in Hold-time Studies Both purified endotoxin and NOE can cause LER More influenced by culture conditions than purity of endotoxin (Mg²⁺, temp.) Recommend use of RSE 	4	Factors Affecting Low Endotoxin Recovery LER based on citric acid/PS20 is affected by temperature, pH and salt concentration LER is reduced by low temperature, low pH and salt concentration conditions Recommended sample dilution with 2 mM MgSO₄ 					
5	Comparison of Different Methods Used for Calculation of Percentile Endotoxin Recovery from LPS-Spiked Biological Therapeutic Products • The amount of LPS recovered from LRW is excellent as a negative control for Hold-time study	6	Lipopolysaccharide Masking and Resolution of Low Endotoxin/ Lipopoly- saccharide Recovery (LER/LLR) in a Citrate Buffer Monoclonal Antibody containing Polysorbate and Chelating Agent • CSE spiked to mAb (25 mg / nL, pH 6.0) containing 20 mM citric acid, 150 mM sodium chloride, 20 mM DPTA, 0.025% PS80 causes LER • NOE does not raise LER • NOE does not raise LER • The LER is improved by diluting the sample 10- or 20-fold with 100 mM Tris / 50 mM MgSO ₄ or 25 mM Tris / 12.5 mM MgSO ₄ before 10 min of the test					
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Summary on LER phenomenon

It is necessary to respond individually at present, because the mechanism and solution are still unknown

- Effect of chelating agent / polysorbate
- Effect of temperature: lower LER at lower temperatures
- > Influence of the chemical structure of endotoxin
- Effect of LAL reagent type

- Effects of endotoxin purity: RSE/CSE vs NOE
- Effects of polysorbate and histidine: pos. vs neg.
- Effects of protein: alone vs need additives
 Effects of dispersant, divalent cation, pH, salt
- concentration: effective vs invalid







[Conclusion] Notes on data pretation

- Purpose of endotoxin control: Prevent contamination of endotoxin in medicine at the manufacturing, storage and distribution stages.
- Some drugs have an enhancing action on biological activity of endotoxin, including fever activity. (Interferon, blood products, actinomycin D, etc.)
- Endotoxin limit is set as the minimum amount to induce fever reaction based on experimental data of healthy human.
- Endotoxin limit should be set in consideration of the toxicity to the patient who is the subject of medication, and it is necessary to consider the safety including individual differences.
- > The sensitivity to endotoxin is increased in patients with severe diseases including sepsis and immune dysfunction.
- > The endotoxin test enables high sensitivity, high accuracy, simple and rapid measurement. However, it is not valid for non-endotoxin pyrogen tests.
- ➤ If necessary, use alternative methods such as HCPT (MAT).
- > It is suggested that certain biologics and other samples exhibit LPR phenomenon in endotoxin test.
- In that case, it should be considered regarding implementation of time-hold study with endotoxin-spiked samples, and solutions for LER phenomenon.. If necessary, also consider performing pyrogen test using a rabbit.

