

シンポジウム27 再生・細胞治療の産学連携拠点で解決すべき問題とはなにか

Scientific Understanding of the Value of Cell Therapy Products 再生医療/細胞加工製品の価値の科学的理解

Yoji SATO, Ph.D.

Head, Division of Drugs, National Institute of Health Sciences

Visiting Professor, School of Health Innovation, Kanagawa University of Human Services Adjunct Research Scientist, Kanagawa Institute of Industrial Science and Technology

DISCLAMER

再生医療/細胞加工製品の価値の 科学的理解

佐藤陽治 国立医薬品食品衛生研究所 薬品部

筆頭演者は、過去1年間(1月~12z月)において、本演題の 発表に関して開示すべきCOIはありません。

本発表で述べられた見解・意見は発表者のものであり、必ず しも国立医薬品食品衛生研究所または厚生労働省の公式な 方針や見解を示すものではありません。

Scientific Understanding of the Value of Cell Therapy Products

Yoji Sato, Ph.D.,
Division of Drugs,
National Institute of Health Sciences

For the past year (January-December), the speaker has no COI to disclose for this presentation

The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter and do not necessarily represent official policy or position of the National Institute of Health Sciences, or the Ministry of Health, Labour & Welfare.

What is "the value of medicine" expressed by?

「医薬の価値」とは何によって表現されるか?

Drug Price

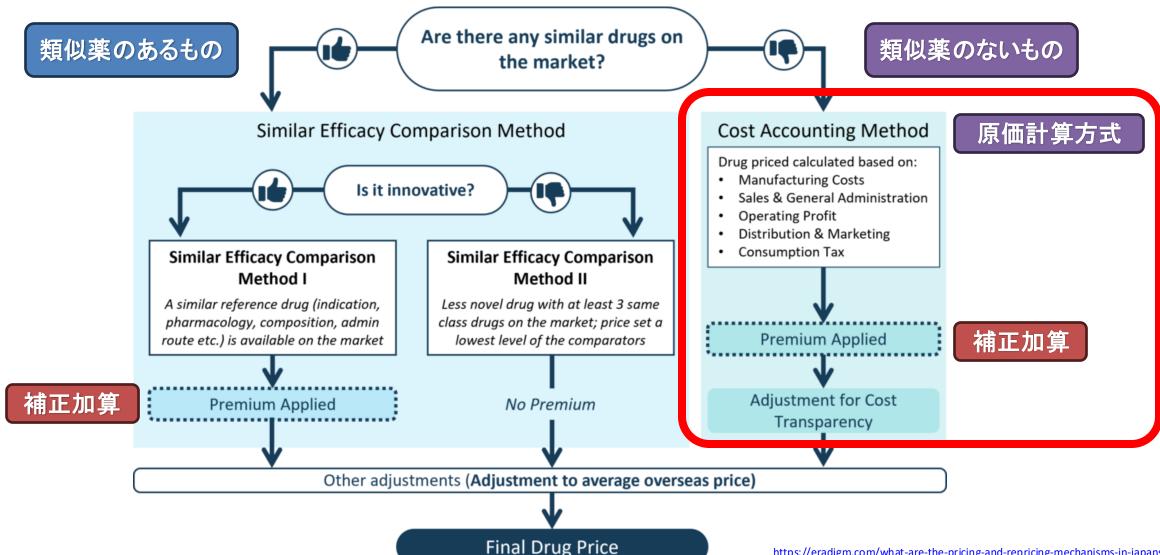


薬価



Japan's Pricing System for New Pharmaceuticals

日本における新医薬品の薬価算定方式

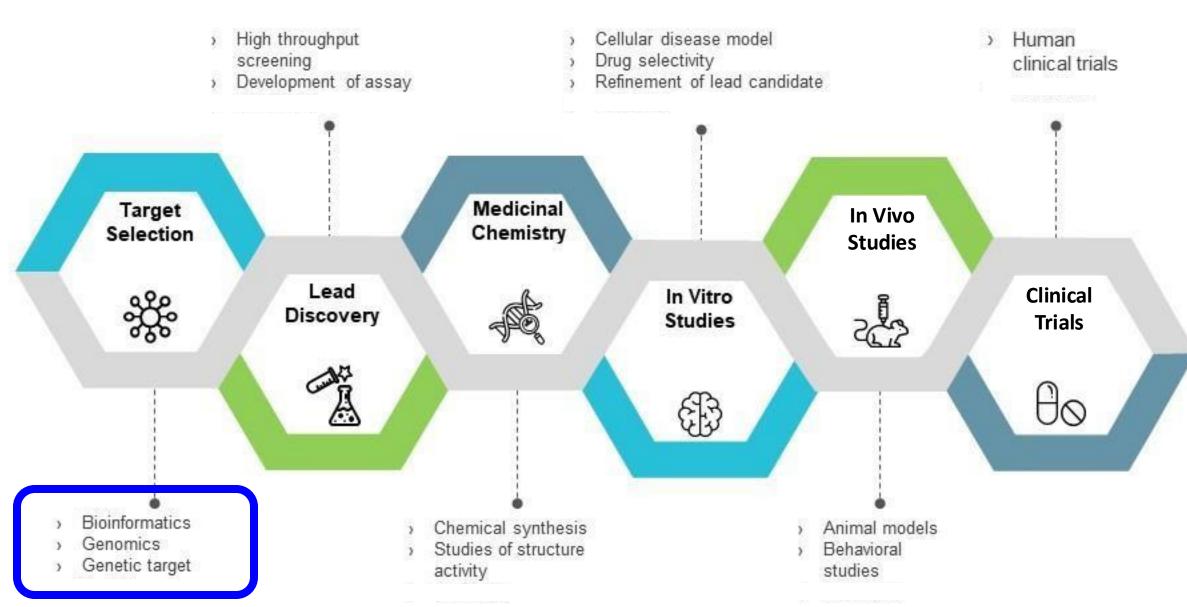




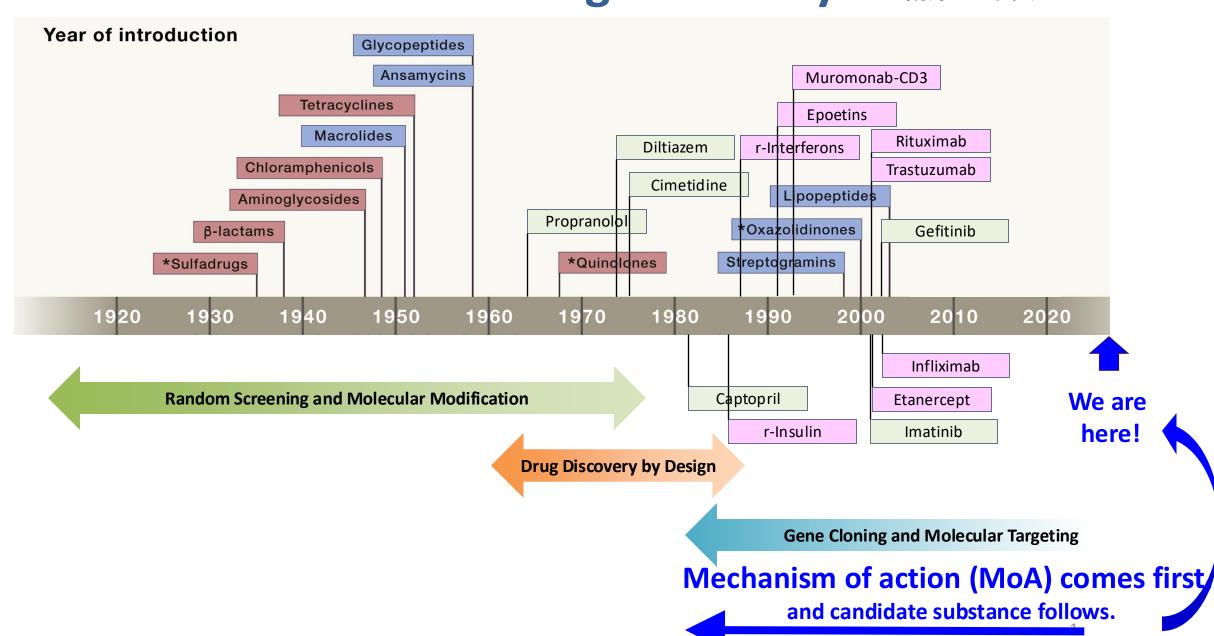
Corrective Premiums in Japan's Pricing System for New Pharmaceuticals 日本の薬価制度における新医薬品の補正加算

Premium Category	Description	Range
Innovativeness	New action mechanism, high efficacy/safety, improvement of disease treatment 画期性加算	70-120%
Usefulness	High efficacy/safety, improvement of disease treatment method; percentage dependent on how many conditions the therapy satisfies. New action mechanism	5-60%
Marketability	Orphan drug, etc. OR 有用性加算 市場性加算	5%, 10-20%
Pediatric	Dosage and usage expressly includes those pertaining to children 小児加算	5-20%
Sakigake Review Designation Scheme	Pharmaceutical approval obtained in Japan ahead of other countries	10-20%
Specific Use	Target a small/high unmet need therapeutic area and the product's comparator/product itself has not received a marketability or pediatric premium 特定用途加算	5-20%
	[1] 在 7[1] 是 7[1] 2 [1] 2 [1] 4 [

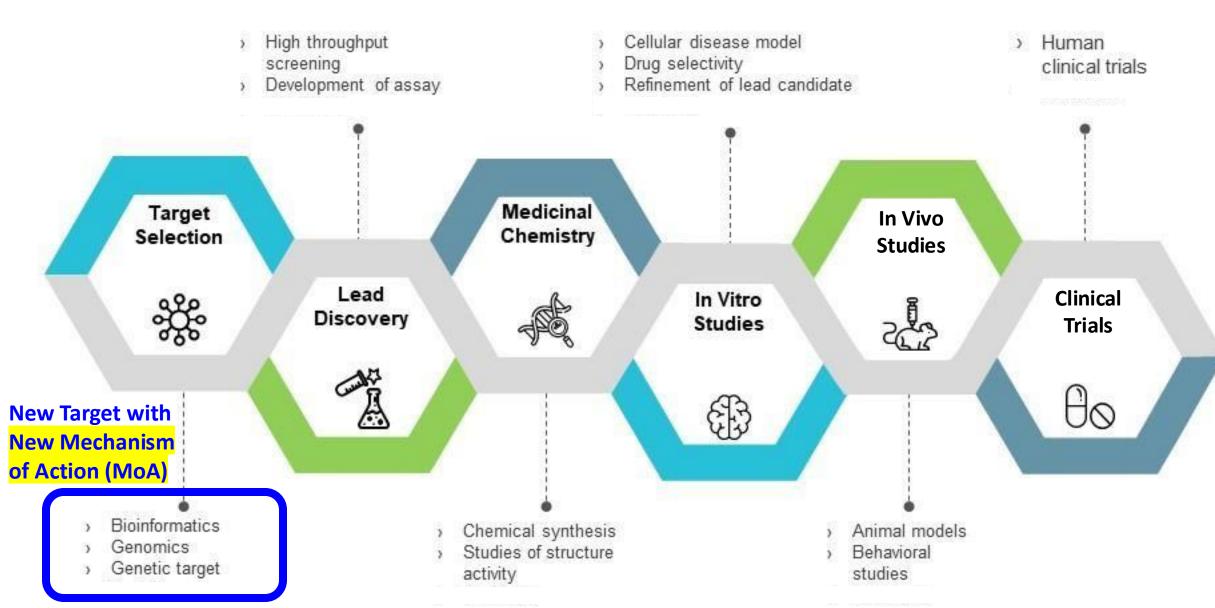
Recent Drug Development 最近の新医薬品開発



The Timeline of Drug Discovery 主な創薬の年表

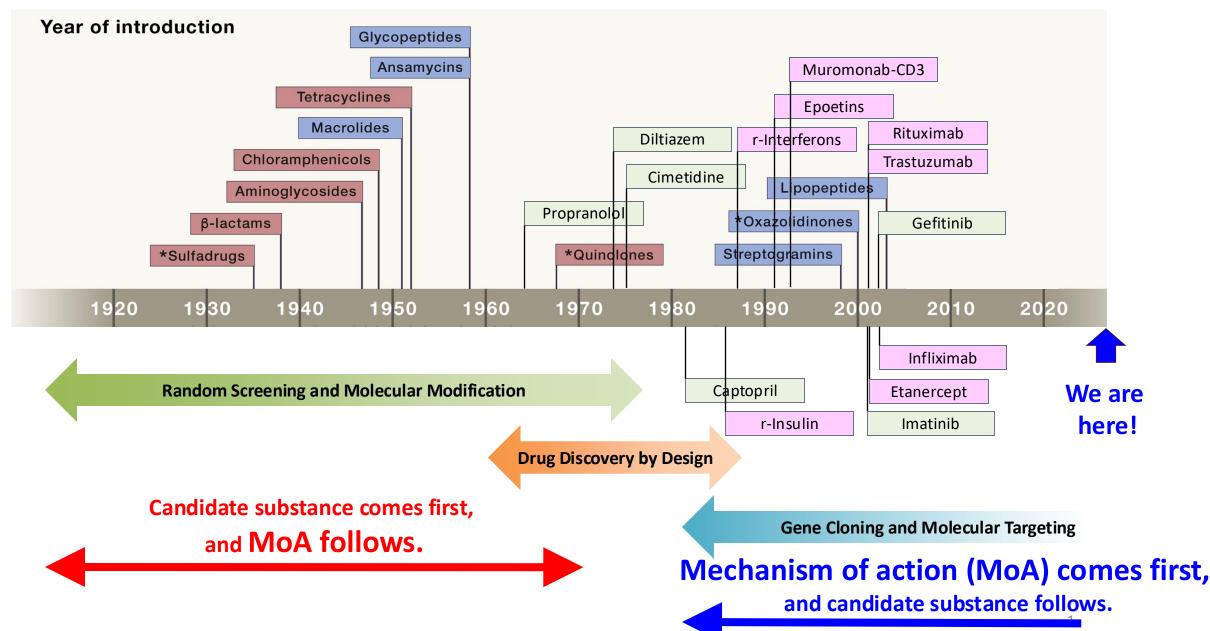


Recent Drug Development 最近の新医薬品開発



Pharmatalks community 21 Dec 2023 https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/unveiling-new-drug-development-process-analytical-method-validation-kdmef/

The Timeline of Drug Discovery 主な創薬の年表

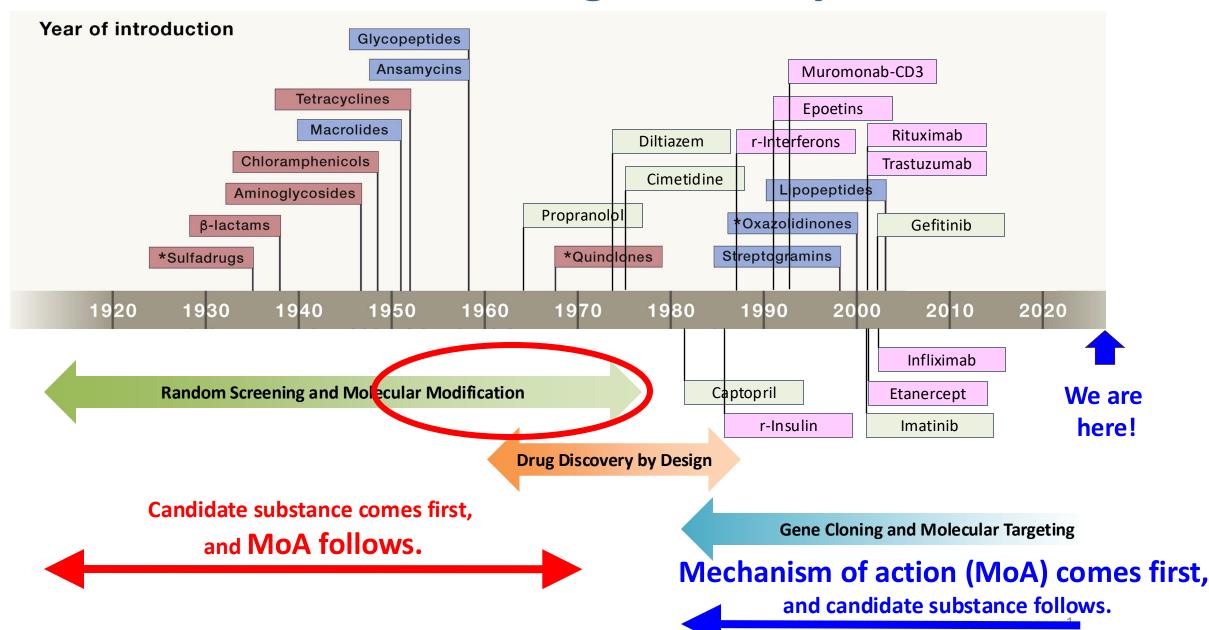




Corrective Premiums in Japan's Pricing System for New Pharmaceuticals 日本の薬価制度における新医薬品の補正加算

Premium Category	Description	Range
Innovativeness	New action mechanism, high efficacy/safety, improvement of disease treatment 画期性加算	70-120%
Usefulness	High efficacy/safety, improvement of disease treatment method; percentage dependent on how many conditions the therapy satisfies, New action mechanism	5- <u>60%</u>
Marketability	Orphan drug, etc. OR 有用性加算 市場性加算	5%, 10-20%
Pediatric	Dosage and usage expressly includes those pertaining to children 小児加算	5-20%
Sakigake Review Designation Scheme	Pharmaceutical approval obtained in Japan ahead of other countries	10-20%
Specific Use	Target a small/high unmet need therapeutic area and the product's comparator/product itself has not received a marketability or pediatric premium 特定用途加算	5-20%
	19年1月20日	

The Timeline of Drug Discovery 主な創薬の年表



[Example] Development of Diltiazem Hydrochloride for angina pectoris and hypertension

【事例】: 塩酸ジルチアゼム(ヘルベッサー®、狭心症・高血圧症治療薬)の開発

From random screening of 1,5-benzothiazepine derivatives

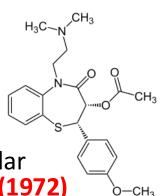
- 1. Strong coronary vasodilation in perfused guinea pig hearts (1968)
- 2. Increased coronary blood flow in anesthetized dogs
- 3. Selection of *d-cis* form (diltiazem) by isomeric activity comparison
- 4. Calcium antagonist activity of diltiazem revealed by perfused rabbit auricular artery, despite unique chemical structure unlike other calcium antagonists (1972)

:

- 5. Manufacturing authorization and markeing in Japan (1973)
- 6. Marketing authorization in U.S. (1982, the first cardiovascular drug invented in Japan to receive MA from the FDA)
- 7. In the mid-1980s, annual sales of US\$2 billion/year, distributed in 70 countries

(→ The Pioneer of blockbusters from Japan)







led by

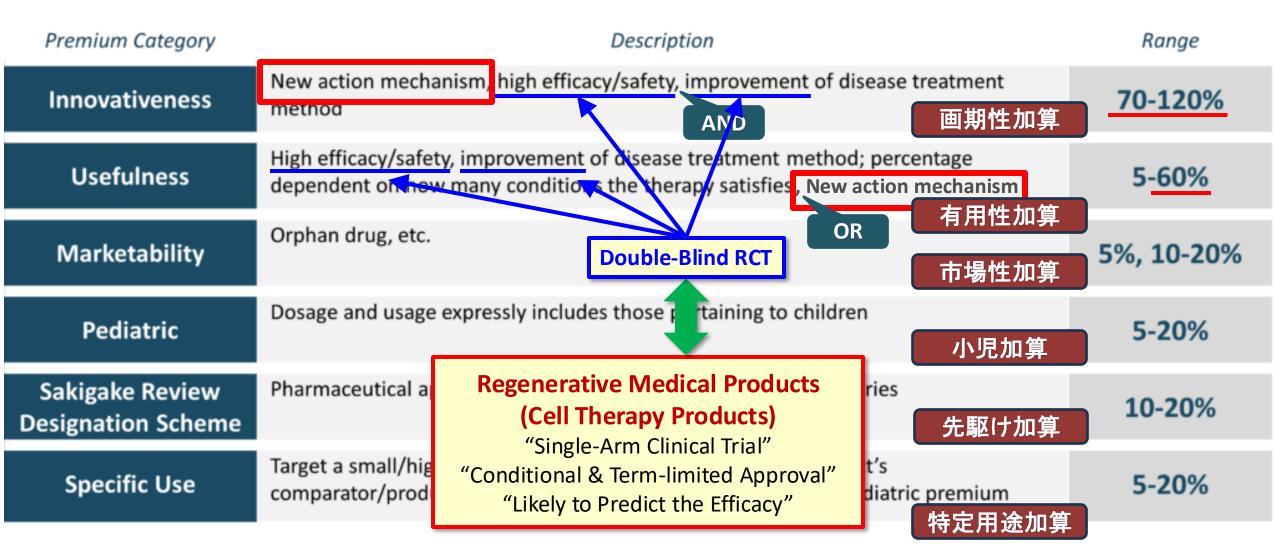
Prof. Taku Nagao (長尾 拓 博士)

Affiliation:

Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
at the time
and later he served as Professor
at the Univ. of Tokyo and
Director General of the NIHS



Corrective Premiums in Japan's Pricing System for New Pharmaceuticals 日本の薬価制度における新医薬品の補正加算



国内初の遺伝子治療薬「コラテジェン」薬価60万円は高いか安いか

更新日 2019/09/12



9月10日、国内初の遺伝子治療薬「コラテジェン」が発売されました。注目された薬価は1回 60万円となりましたが、投資家に「安すぎる」と受け止められ、アンジェスの株価は急落。ア ンジェスは本承認後の加算に期待するとともに、収益化に向けて海外展開を急ぐ考えです。

INDEX

- 1つの「日本初」と3つの「世界初」
- 本承認後の加算に期待
- 加算のあり方 中医協が検討
- 収益最大化へ 米国開発急ぐ



再生医療等製品の価格算定は、投与形態などの製品特性から医薬品に近いと判断されたものは 薬価の算定方式に沿って、医療機器に近いと判断されたものは医療機器の算定方式に沿って行 われることになっています。再生医療等製品に特化した価格算定の仕組みは、今のところあり ません。

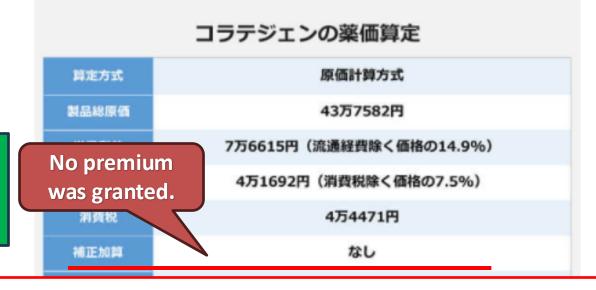
コラテジェンは医薬品に近いと判断され、薬価は製造原価に企業の利益や流通経費を積み上げる「原価計算方式」で算定。しかし、画期的な治療薬であるにもかかわらず、それを評価する「画期性加算」や「有用性加算」はつきませんでした。そもそもコラテジェンは、ごく小規模の臨床試験の結果をもとに5年間の条件・期限付きで承認されており、今はいわば「仮免許」の状態。加算がつかなかった背景には、データが乏しく現時点では有効性の評価が限定的であるという事情があります。

国内初の遺伝子治療薬「コラテジェン」薬価60万円は高いか安いか

更新日 2019/09/12

ニュース解説

Japan's First Gene Therapy Product "Collategene"
Price: 600,000 JPY, high or low?
(Answers News 12 Sep 2019)



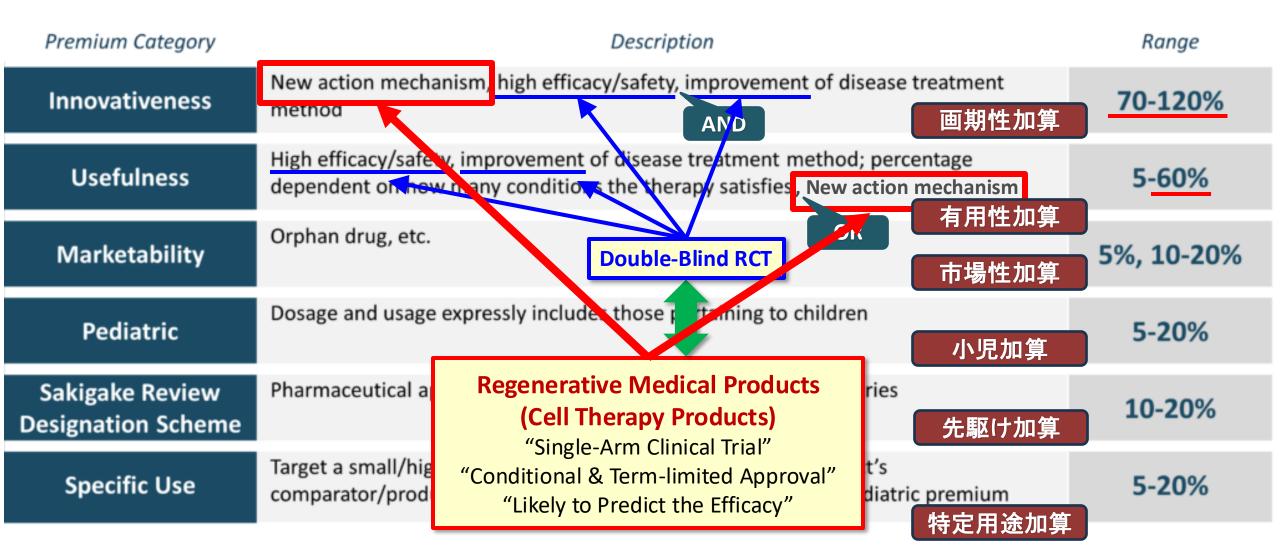
Collategene is considered to be similar to a pharmaceutical product, and the drug price is calculated using the "cost accounting method," which adds the company's profit and distribution costs to the manufacturing cost. However, despite the fact that Collategene is an advanced therapeutic product, neither a "premium for innovativeness" nor a "premium for usefulness" was added to the drug price to take it into account. In the first place, based on the results of a very small clinical trial, Collategene was approved with a five-year condition and time limit, and is now in a state of "provisional license" so to speak. The reason why the premium was not granted is that the evaluation of efficacy is limited at this point due to a lack of data.

コラテジェンは医薬品に近いと判断され、薬価は製造原価に企業の利益や流通経費を積み上げる「原価計算方式」で算定。 しかし、画期的な治療薬であるにもかかわらず、それを評価する<mark>「画期性加算」や「有用性加算」はつきませんでした。</mark>そもそ もコラテジェンは、ごく小規模の臨床試験の結果をもとに5年間の条件・期限付きで承認されており、今はいわば「仮免許」の 状態。<mark>加算がつかなかった背景には、データが乏しく現時点では有効性の評価が限定的であるという事情があります。</mark>

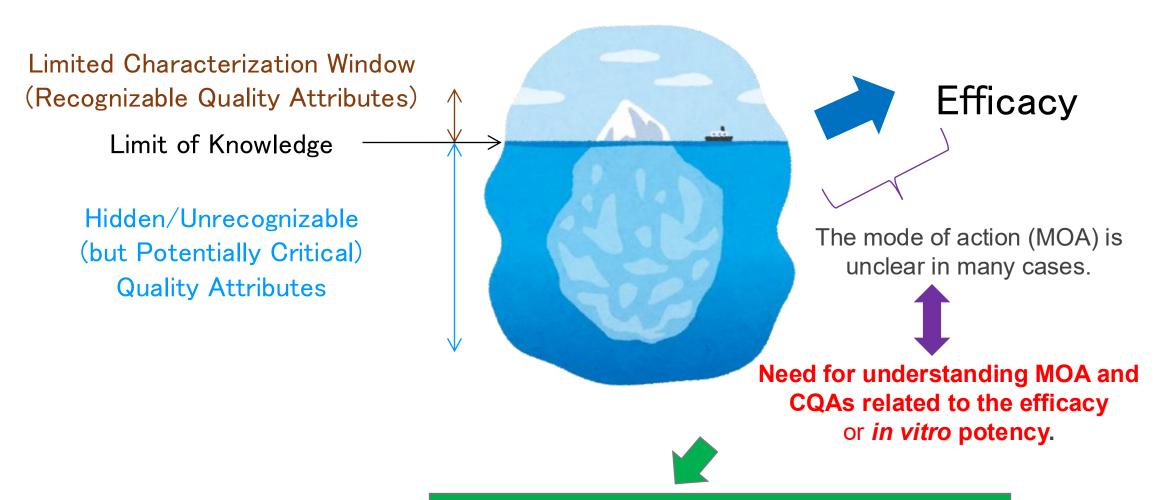
- 本學的Woode
- 加算のあり方 中医協が検討
- 収益最大化へ 米国開発急ぐ



Corrective Premiums in Japan's Pricing System for New Pharmaceuticals 日本の薬価制度における新医薬品の補正加算



Cell Therapy Products are Complex 細胞加工製品は複雑



Need for Technology to Understand Heterogeneity/ Inhomogeneity 不均質性/不均一性を理解するための技術が必要

For example, even when there are a total of 1 million cells, only 10,000 of them may be effective.

"Visualization" of such inhomogeneity and characterization of those 10,000 cells would make identifying CQAs related to efficacy easier.

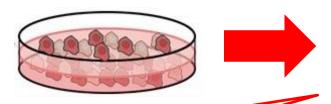
例えば、<mark>総細胞数が100万個</mark>あっても、そのうち有効性を発揮するのは1万個しかないという場合もありうる。

このような不均一性を「見える化」することで、その1万個の細胞がどのような特性を持つのかを明らかにすれば、 有効性に関連するCQA(重要品質特性)を発見しやすくなる(・・・と期待できる)

Secretion of angiogenic factors under conditions that mimic the environment (ischemia) at the site of implantation

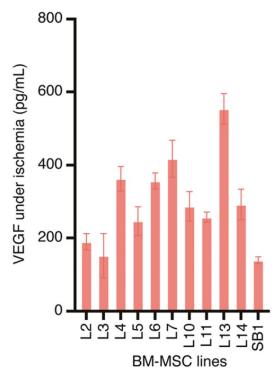
VEGF secretion under ischemic conditions

hBM-MSCs (PS#5) Hypoxia Glucose-free



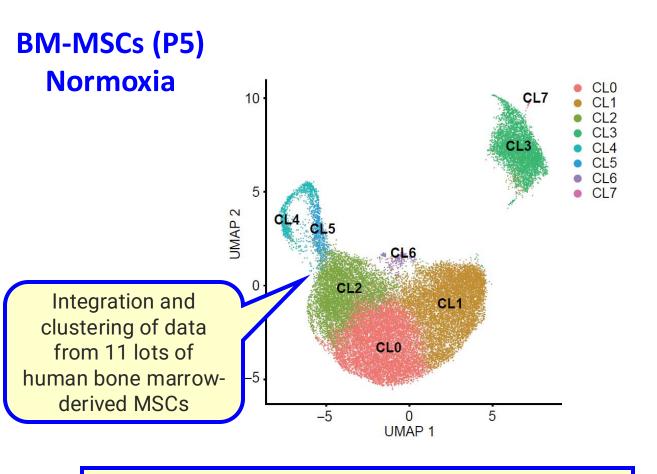
VEGF

(vascular endothelial growth factor)

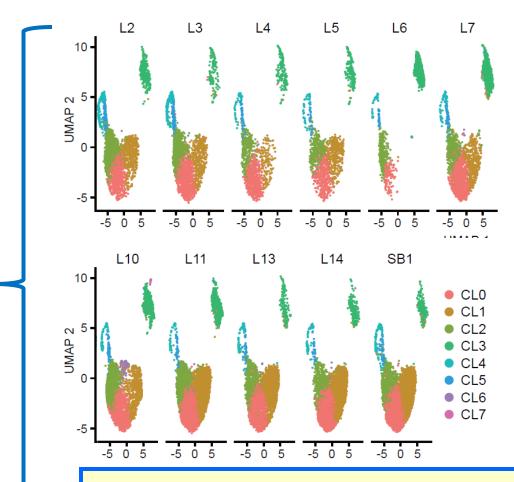


VEGF secretion is highly variable between cell lots.

Single-Cell Transcriptome Experiments



The population of bone marrow-derived MSCs was estimated to consist of 8 clusters

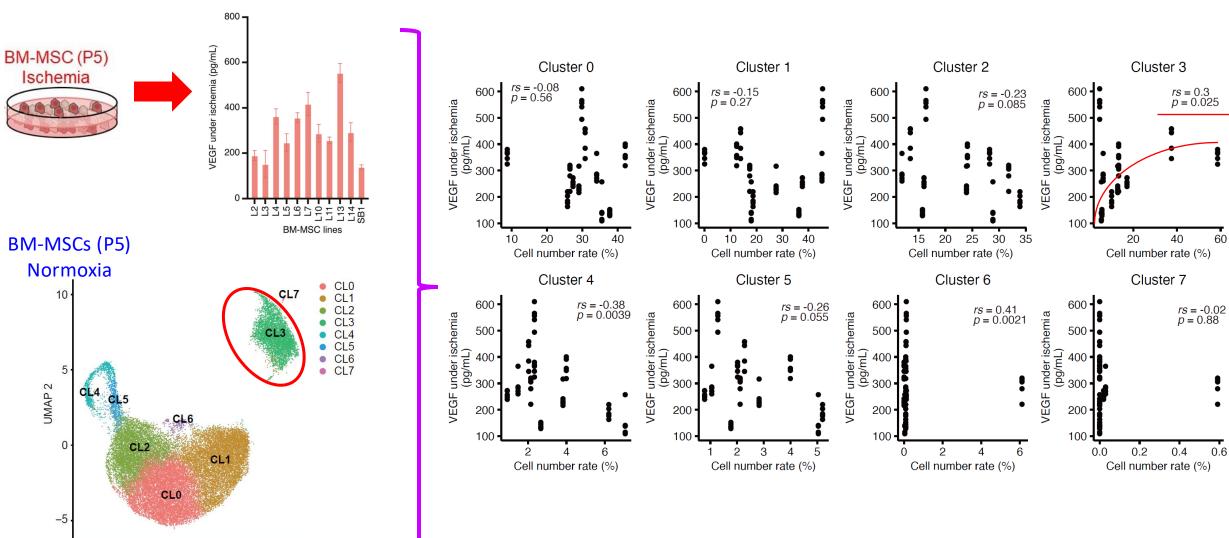


The degree to which the "inhomogeneity of each lot" deviates from the "inhomogeneity of the population" is visible.

Single-Cell Transcriptome Experiments

5

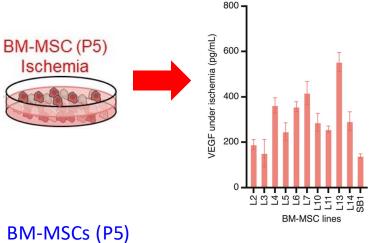
UMAP 1

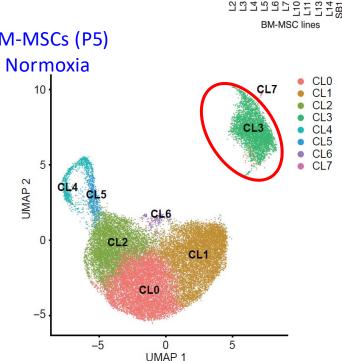


Miura T *et al., Stem Cells Transl Med.* 2023;**12**:379-390.

It is important to ensure this cell population, if you expect to reproduce angiogenesis and VEGF secretion!

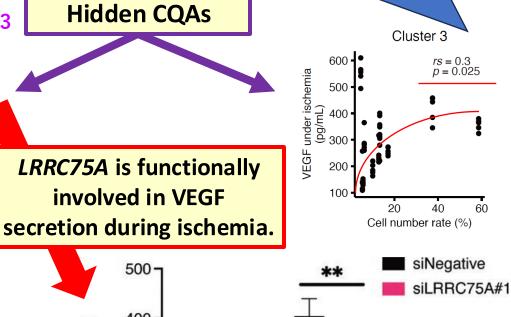
Functional involvement of LRRC75A

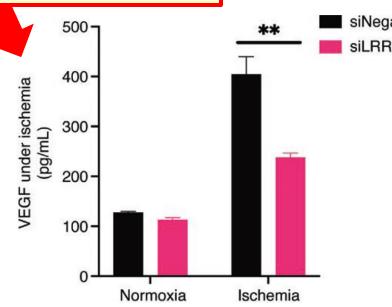




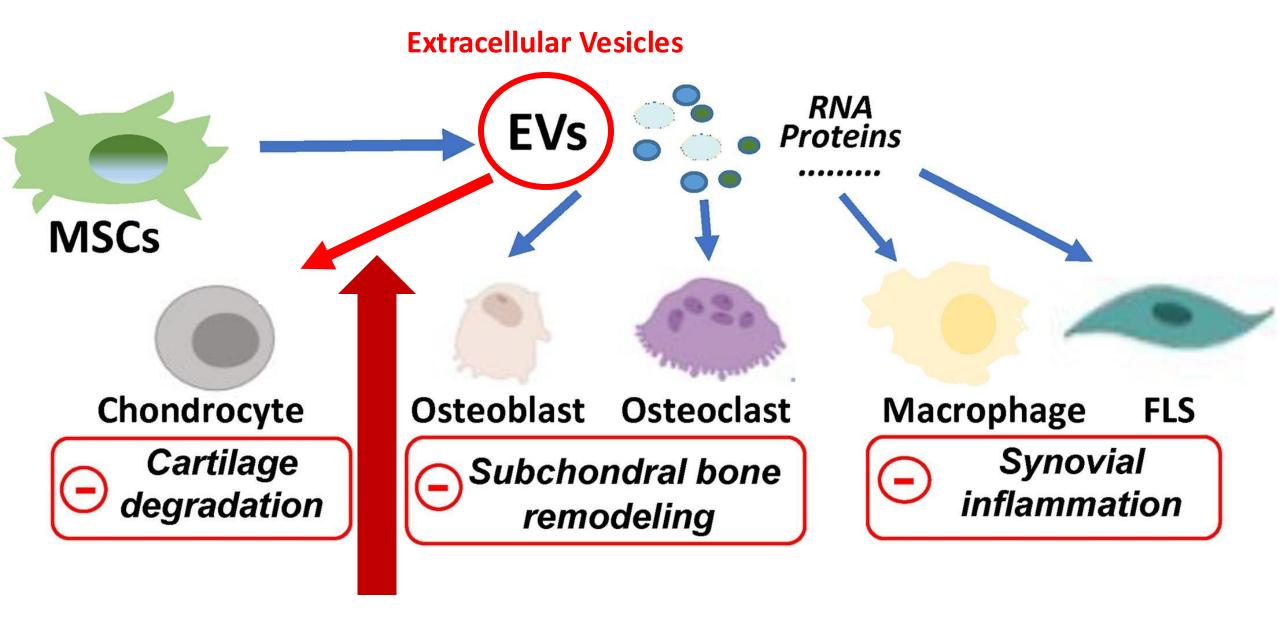
Top 20 upregulared genes of CL3

Gene name	Ave log ₂ FC	
LRRC75A	1.0357	
KRT7	0.8382	
KRT16	0.7902	
C1orf56	0.7815	
CRYAB	0.7696	
HSPB1	0.7572	
MTRNR2L12	0.7060	
AC092069.1	0.7024	
ADIRF	0.6712	
LGALS1	0.6573	
ID1	0.6525	
MT2A	0.6424	
S100A11	0.6312	
COMP	0.6132	
EIF5A	0.6057	
FLG	0.6049	
SH3BGRL3	0.5970	
TPM2	0.5859	
POLR2L	0.5555	
GADD45B	0.5543	





EXAMPLE (B)



Chondrocyte Migration Assay (chemotaxis assay) to Evaluate the Chemotaxis-promoting Effect of hADSC-derived EVs

ClearView Chemotaxis Assay

1. Coat (migration) or prime (invasion) the insert



Prepare membrane surface for cell migration or invasion.

2. Harvest and seed (migration) or embed (invasion) cells

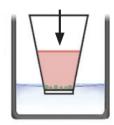


For migration, seed 1000-5000 cells and allow to settle.

For invasion, embed cells within matrix and centrifuge.

3. Treat cells

drug compound



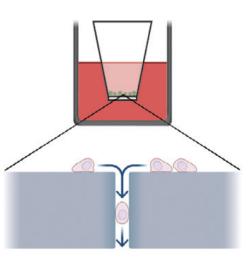
Add modulators of cell migration or invasion.

4. Add chemoattractant



Add chemoattractant or controls to reservoir plate wells.

5. Place in IncuCyte® and walk away



Automatically collect time-lapse images.



Observe cell morphology.

Quantify migration and invasion.

Effects of EVs derived from human adipose-derived MSCs (hADSCs) on the migratory activity of human chondrocytes

Unpublished data 論文未発表データ

Functional association between the effect of EVs and the hADSC clusters

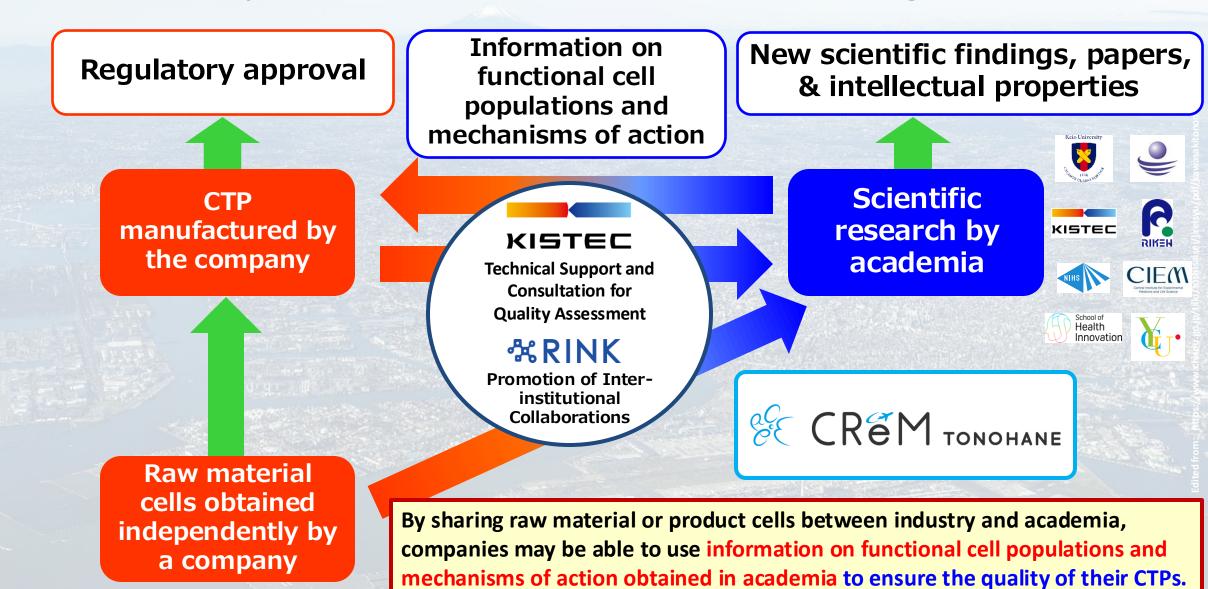
The population size of Cluster F correlated significantly with the migration-promoting effect of the EVs on human chondrocytes.

It may be important to ensure cells of Cluster F, if you expect to reproduce the effect of hADSC-derived EVs on chondrocytes!

Unpublished data 論文未発表データ



"Visualization" of heterogeneity/inhomogeneity and understanding of quality, mechanism of action, and product value of raw material cells and active ingredient cells



> possibly leading to their product value and flexible cell manufacturing

"..., many people do not understand what the value is in the first place. If you don't understand the value, the following happens: "

"...、<mark>多くの人が「そもそも価値とは何か?」を理解していません</mark>。価値を理解していないと、次のようなことが起こります。"

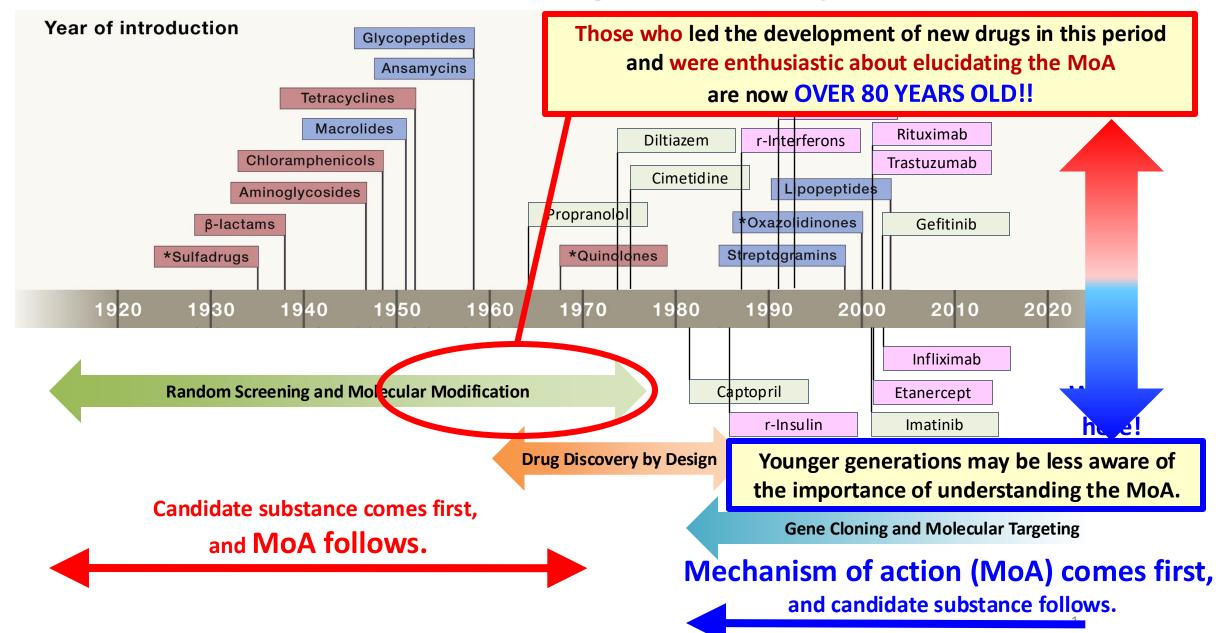
Nozomu TAJIRI(田尻望, Representative Director & CEO of KAKUSHIN)

- ▶ 価値を理解していないから、そもそも価値をつくれない
- ▶ 偶然に価値をつくれたとしても、繰り返し再現できない
- ▶ 再現できないから、仕組みにできない
- ▶ 仕組みにできないから、システムにできない
- ▶ システムにできないから、自動化できない
- ▶ 自動化できないから、生産性が低い
- ▶ 生産性が低いから、報酬も低い

- You don't understand the value, so you can't make the value in the first place.
- Even if you could make it by chance, you would not be able to reproduce it repeatedly.
- Because you can't reproduce it, you can't make it into procedures.
- Because you can't make it into procedures, you can't create a system.
- Because you can't create a system, you can't automate it.
- Because you can't automate it, your productivity is low.
- Because your productivity is low,

your rewards are also low.

The Timeline of Drug Discovery 主な創薬の年表



oride

"If it's a good drug that really works, the pharmacology and mechanism of action will follow later."

「本当に効く良い薬であれば、薬理や作用機序は後から付いて来るんだよ」

- 1. Strong coronary vasodilation in perfused guinea pig hearts
- 2. Increased coronary blood flow in anesthetized dogs
- 3. Selection of *d-cis* form (diltiazem) by isomeric activity comparison
- 4. Calcium antagonist activity of diltiazem revealed by perfused rabbit auricular artery, despite unique chemical structure unlike other calcium antagonists (1972)

:

- 5. Manufacturing authorization and marketing in Japan (1973)
- 6. Marketing authorization in U.S. (1982, the first cardiovascular drug invented in Japan to receive MA from the FDA
- 7. In the mid-1980s, annual sales of US\$2 billion/year, distributed in 70 countries

(→ The Pioneer of blockbusters from Japan)





led by

Prof. Taku Nagao (長尾 拓 博士)

Affiliation:

Ò—CH₃

Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd. at the time and later he served as Professor at the Univ. of Tokyo and Director General of the NIHS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Collaborators

Takumi Miura^{1,2,3}, Tsukasa, Kouno^{3,4}, Megumi Takano¹, Takuya Kuroda^{1,3}, Yumiko Yamamoto⁴, Shinji Kusakawa¹, Masaki Suimye Morioka⁴, Tohru Sugawara^{2,5}, Takamasa Hirai¹, Satoshi Yasuda^{1,3}, Rumi Sawada¹, Satoko Matsuyama^{1,6}, Hideya Kawaji^{4,7}, Takeya Kasukawa⁴, Masayoshi Itoh⁴, Akifumi Matsuyama⁶, Jay W. Shin^{4,8}, Akihiro Umezawa², Jun Kawai^{3,4}, Takamasa Hirai¹, Hirotaka Nishimura⁹, Tomofumi Yamamoto⁹, Akiko Ishii⁹

- ¹ Division of Cell-Based Therapeutic Products, **National Institute of Health Sciences (NIHS)**, Kanagawa, Japan
- ² Center for Regenerative Medicine, National Center for Child Health and Development (NCCHD), Tokyo, Japan
- ³ Life Science Technology Project, Kanagawa Institute of Industrial Science and Technology (KISTEC), Kawasaki, Japan
- ⁴ RIKEN Center for Integrative Medical Sciences, Yokohama, Japan
- ⁵ Biopharmaceutical and Regenerative Sciences, Graduate School of Medical Life Science, **Yokohama City University**, Yokohama, Japan
- ⁶ Center for Reverse TR, Osaka Habikino Medical Center, Osaka Prefectural Hospital Organization, Osaka, Japan
- ⁷ Research Center for Genome & Medical Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, Tokyo, Japan
- ⁸ Genomic Institute of Singapore, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore
- ⁹ Division of Biological Chemistry and Biologicals, National Institute of Health Sciences (NIHS), Kanagawa, Japan

Funded by





For more information about the technical assistance/consultation by CReM TonoHane's Quality Evaluation Team for the quality evaluation of cell therapy products, please contact:

Life Science Technology Project,
Kanagawa Institute of Industrial Science and Technology

地方独立行政法人 神奈川県立産業技術総合研究所(KISTEC)

次世代ライフサイエンス技術開発プロジェクト

sm-pg-shiken@kistec.jp

