

Developability assessment of novel AAV capsids and payloads at early preclinical stage to enable development of AAV gene therapies

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Developability assessment as a de-risking tool



Critical Quality Attributes

- A physical, chemical, biological or microbiological characteristic/property within an appropriate range to ensure the desired product quality
- Defined by the QTPP, to establish a link between specific product attributes and expected clinical performance
- Determined through initial risk analysis followed by impact assessment



Clinical Studies Prior Knowledge		Animal Studies In vitro Studies	
QTPP Design Space	CQA	CPP Control Space	
Process Knowledge		Product Knowledg	е

Role of Developability

- Applied as a tool to filter out weaker candidates
- Earlier intervention of advanced analytics to de-risk *in vivo* selection studies
- Greater understanding of how product attributes influenced by the production process

Roadmap for established biologics



	CQA/CDA	Stress/Degradation	Predictive Analytical Tool	Rationale	
Purity/ Heterogeneity	Aggregation, fragmentation, hydrophobicity, charge	ΔTemp, ΔpH, F/T, high salt, ionic strength	SEC(MALS), DSF, CESDS, RP- HPLC(MS), HIC, CIEF, IEX, ζ- potential	Stability predictor, impact of viral inactivation/storage/handling, aggregation potential, process losses	
Conformational Stability	ConformationalThermal unfolding,Stabilityaggregation, particles		DSF, DSC	Indicative of real-time/accelerated stability storage	
Colloidal Stability/ Self-association	Viscosity, aggregation, particles Temp ramp, ΔpH, Δcond formulation/excipients		AC-SINS, DLS, viscosity	Predictive of concentration dependent aggregation or viscosity/gel formation	
Solubility	Solubility, concentration, aggregation, particles	0-40% PEG	PEG induced precipitation	Extrapolate solubility in formulation compositions or compare candidates.	
PTM/Chemical Stability	Oxidation, Deamidation, Glycosylation, glycation, S-H	[Ox] (H ₂ O ₂ , TBHP, AAPH), pH, Δtemp, [red]	In silico analysis, peptide mapping	Impact on binding, function or aggregation	
Upstream Process	Titer in CHO, cell viability	Representative/platform DOE	Octet or Protein A HPLC methods	Stable pool/ clone selection for high expression & desirable characteristics	
Downstream Process	Purification unit process operations	Representative/platform DOE	In-process testing, yield and purity	Screen for breakthrough, retention, and performance. Prediction of control parameters and process sensitivity	
Formulation	Formulation fit/all CQAs	Temp ramp, ΔpH, Δconc. formulation/excipients	Stability in representative stress conditions	Reveal liabilities for storage and handling, estimate long-term storage stability	
Biological Attributes	Affinity, specificity, t _{1/2} , PK, functional activity	25°C and 37°C at pH 7.4	SPR, flow cytometry, ELISA, potency	Desirable affinity, half-life and off-target binding, Impact of pCQAs on function	

Adapted from Baily et al MABS 2020

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Standard approach to stage appropriate analytics





Initial Release Methods

ATTRIBUTE	METHOD		
Vector titer	ddPCR		
Genomic integrity	Agarose Gel		
Capsid purity	SDS-PAGE Gel		
Sub –µm aggregation	DLS		
Safety	Endotoxin LAL		
Compendial	pH, Osmo, Appearance		



Detailed Characterization

ATTRIBUTE	METHOD
Vector titer	ddPCR
Genome sequence	PacBio Sequencing/NGS
Capsid purity	CE-SDS (LIF)
Sub –µm aggregation	DLS, SEC-FLD
Sub-visible aggregation	HIAC, MFI
Primary sequence/PTM	LCMS peptide map
Safety	Endotoxin LAL
Product impurities	HCDNA, HCP, Plasmid etc.
Process impurities	Ligand, nuclease, surfactant
%Full	AUC, SEC-MALS
Relative Potency	In vitro function

Earlier application?

Advanced analytics to assess capsid integrity



Capsid Identity	SEC-HPLC (%HMW)	AUC %(Full/Partial/Empty)	AUC (LOC/ HOC)	CESDS (VP3:VP2:VP1)	CESDS %Purity
AAVa.TG1	9.9	53/ 10/ 14	11/ 12	7:1:1	77%
AAVb.TG1	12.3	54 / 12 / 20	0 / 14	9:1:1	86%
AAVc.TG1	13.2	62 / 8 / 17	8 / 15	6:1:1	98%
AAVa.TG2	4.6	80 / 3 / 4	4 / 10	7:1:1	98%
AAVa.TG3	4.3	77 / 10 / 3	4 / 10	6:1:1	97%
AAVd.TG2	7.4	76 / 4 / 4	4 / 6	8:2:1	97%
AAVd.TG3	5.8	68 / 13 / 4	4 / 10	7:2:1	97%

- One set of constructs showed elevated levels of aggregation and fragmentation
- AUC indicates significant Loss of full peak with corresponding elevated High and Lower Order Capsids (HOC/LOC)
- Modification of incorporated transgene led to a more stable series of constructs

SEC-FLD: Aggregation

CESDS: VP Ratio & %Purity



Capsid integrity of batches pre/post optimization



Capsid Identity	SEC-FLD (%HMW)	SEC-MALS (%Full)	AUC (% Full/ Partial/ Empty)	AUC (LOC/ HOC)
AAVa.TG1, high conc., 2-8 °C	9.9	69	53/ 10 / 14	11 / 12
AAVa.TG1, lower conc., -80 °C	1.8	83	82 / 5 / 4	1/9

CESDS: VP Ratio & %Purity

AUC: Capsid Occupancy



• Combined impact of higher conc. /storage temp. observed in LOC & HOC regions, with loss of capsid occupancy

• These changes confirmed by orthogonal SEC (%HMW), and CESDS (%purity) analysis

AUC as a tool to examine fragments and aggregates





- UV A260 and interference (IF) collected on the same sample, data analyzed using SEDFIT
- DNA containing species generates stronger A260 signal than IF
- Empty capsid A260/IF at 0.5, DNA species LOC and HOC identified as being DNA rich

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Signal	LOC 1 (Area)	LOC 2 (Area)	Empty (Area)	Partial (Area)	Full (Area)	HOC (Area)
A260	0.125	0.048	0.042	0.086	0.472	0.098
IF	0.030	0.044	0.081	0.078	0.236	0.038
A260/IF	4.2	1.1	0.5	1.1	2.0	2.6



NGS: Short sequence and variants

TG1	Population mapped to reference	% Consensus similarity to Reference
AAVa	93.5%	100
AAVb	89.1%	100
AAVc	94.7%	99.93
AAVa (opt)	94.7%	100

- Short read sequencing revealed matching to reference sequence with one significant variant: single base (G) deletion at the 5' ITR (<1%)
- Optimized AAVa showed expected TG length with low levels of fragments and variants, during long read sequencing

PacBio long read: Transgene Sequence



Can early in vitro assays be used to screen outcomes?





- Comparable *in vitro* activity observed across the constructs within the variability of the method
- Despite elevated levels of aggregation dose dependent response observed
- In this iteration of the method, with a majority of active capsid required to show a consistent knock down

LCMS peptide mapping to establish baseline PTMs



Other PTMs (Oxidation, methylation, phosphorylation) were examined, focus on deamidation

- Majority high deamidations contain NG motif¹
- Average for each construct has $\leq 5\%$
- Changes at key deamidation sites have the potential to impact stability and function



% Ratio of Deamidation

Early process comparison with advanced analytics

voyo	age	er
	therapeu	tics

Construct	Source	AUC %(Full/Partial/Empty)	SEC-FLD %HMW	CESDS %Purity
	Process 1	70 / 7 / 5	4.6%	98%
AAVa.1G2	Process 2	78 / 2 / 1	0.1%	98%
AAVa.TG3	Process 1	76 /9/5	4.3%	97%
	Process 2	84 /2/1	0.1%	98%
AAVd.TG2	Process 1	68 / 11 / 9	7.3%	97%
	Process 2	78 / 3 / 2	0.1%	98%
AAVd.TG3	Process 1	62 / 14 / 8	5.8%	97%
	Process 2	81 /4/1	0.3%	98%



- The impact of two production processes can be readily assessed by employing three techniques (AUC combined with SEC and CESDS)
- Despite comparable yields process 2 superior in terms of occupancy, aggregation and purity

Conclusions



- To de-risk early selection activities recommend the inclusion of key analytics prior to *in vivo* studies
- Essential to correlate structural data and *in vivo* activity to continually assess and build analytical toolkit
- Need to bring in earlier manufacturability/developability assessments to accelerate future development activities

Comparison of structural features from sets of constructs indicated significant differences:

- AUC analysis key, loss of %full and presence of fragments (present in CESDS data)
- Higher levels of aggregation observed in SEC, confirmed by AUC
- Packaged transgene matched reference sequence by NGS, Long read identified small population of fragmented species and low-level deletions/mutations in GOI

Subsequent batches demonstrated a more stable, structurally sound construct:

- High levels of %full and purity and lower sub-µm aggregation
- Improved chances of successful *in vivo* performance
- Functional differences between sets of constructs, further work needed on the analytics to parse this out

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BioAnalysis

AUC and LCMS analysis

Azenta

NGS and PacBio analysis



