



---

# Development of Selective Ligand Adsorbents for use in Downstream Processing of Biotherapeutics

**Dev Baines**  
**Director, Research & Development**  
**ProMetic BioSciences Ltd**



**SEPARATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY GROUP**

**Mixed Mode Chromatography – A Multimodal Separation Technique  
for Biopharmaceutical Purification**

**Wednesday 27th June 2007**





## ProMetic Biosciences Ltd (PBL)

---

PBL is an innovative company bringing new technologies and solutions that enable the production of higher quality, safer and less expensive therapeutic products.

- Materials and technology for the purification of biological products.
- Removal of impurities, contaminants and pathogens.
- Development of purification processes.

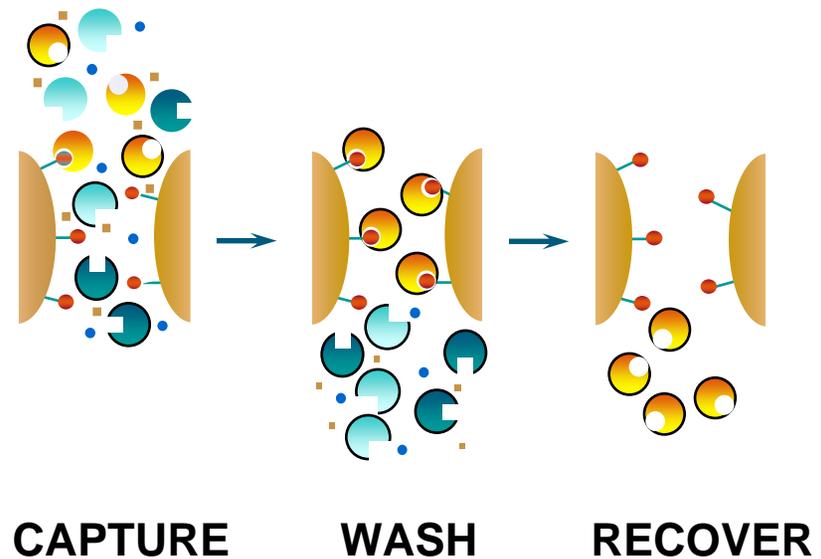




# PBL - Technology

## A Bio-recognition based - approach

- Affinity technology improves yields & purity with fewer process steps, with lower costs.
- Works with all protein products (plasma, rDNA, monoclonal antibodies etc.).
- Purification of target protein **or** specific removal of undesired compounds/pathogens.





# Need for DSP performance improvements

---

- Cost of goods pressure (yield improvements/cost reductions)
- Processes developed for production of early-phase clinical material not always appropriate for large-scale manufacturing
- Product safety (increased purity/contaminant removal)
- Limited biomass availability (yield improvements)
- Improvements in protein expression levels (binding capacity)
- New biological products in development (established platforms may not be applicable to future biological products)
- Follow-on Biologics (process improvements/cost reductions)
- Novel Proteins

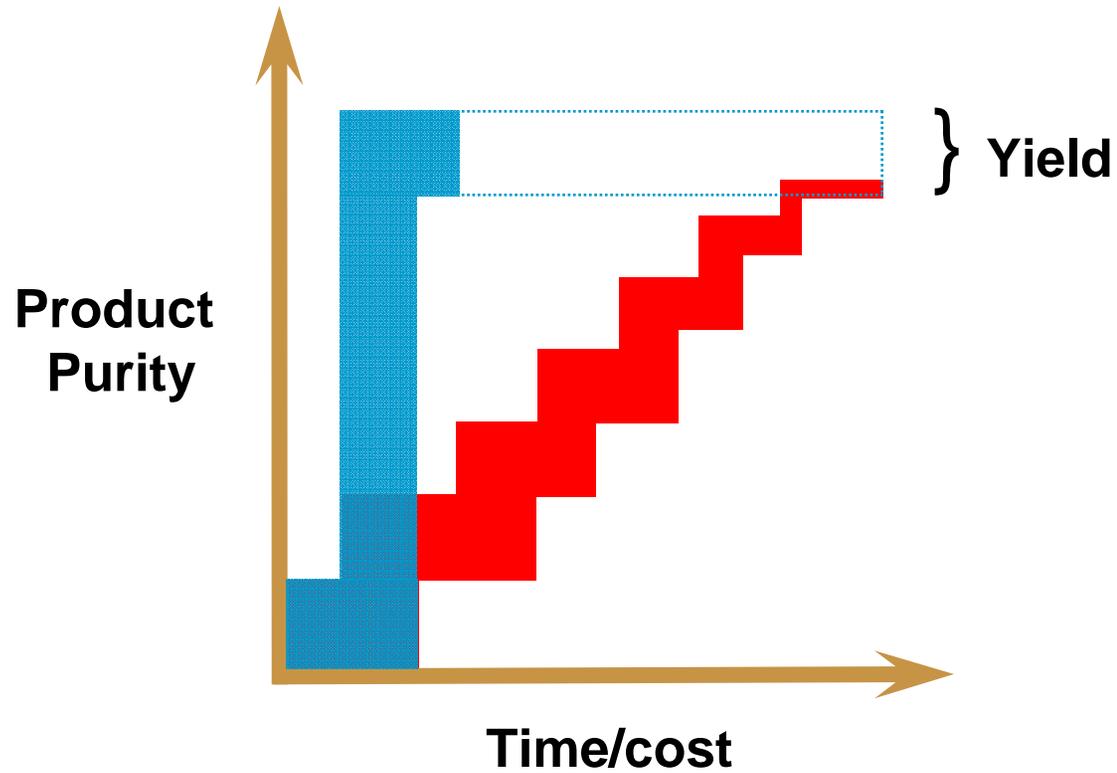
# Biotherapeutics in development based on novel scaffolds

## Pharma consolidates its grip on post-antibody landscape

Company	Molecule	Scaffold, clinical status
Ablynx	Nanobodies	Llama heavy chain, phase 1
Adnexus Therapeutics	Adnectins	Fibrinectin domains, phase 1
Affibody	Affibodies	Protein binding domain of Protein A, preclinical
Aptanomics	Peptide aptamers	Synthetic peptides, preclinical
Avidia	Aimers	A-domain derived cell surface receptors, phase 1
Biorexis Pharmaceuticals	Transbodies	Transferrin, phase 1
Borean Pharma	unnamed	Trimerized tetnectin domains, preclinical
Domantis	Domain antibodies	Heavy and light chain antibodies, preclinical
Evogenics Therapeutics	Evibodies	Derived from V-like domains of T-cell receptors, preclinical
ESBTech	scFV fragments	Stable single chain antibody fragments, preclinical
Genmab	Unibodies	Monovalent IgG4 mAbs fragments, preclinical
Micromet	BiTEs	Bispecific, T-cell activating single chain antibody fragments, preclinical
Molecular Partners	DARPin	Designed ankyrin repeat proteins, preclinical
Pieris	Anticalins	Derived from lipocalins, preclinical
Scil Proteins	Affilins	Derived from human lens protein gamma crystalline, preclinical
Trubion Pharmaceuticals	SMIPs	Custom-designed small modular immunopharmaceuticals



# Advantages of Target Selective chromatography



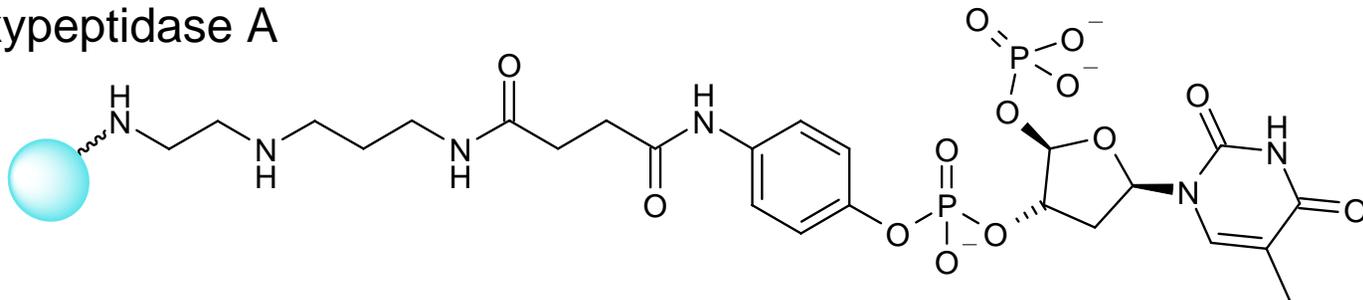
# Advantages of Target Selective chromatography

AC is not a new technique!

It is a method in which biospecific and reversible interactions are used for the selective purification of biologically active material from crude samples (Wilcheck, 2004, *Protein Science*, **13**, 3006, *My life with Affinity*)

❑ First reported example: Starkenstein, 1910, *Biochem. Z.*, **24**, 210  
- used starch to purify  $\alpha$ -amylase

❑ Modern AC is attributed to Cuatrecasas, Wilchek and Anfinsen, 1968, *PNAS*, **61**, 636, *Selective Enzyme Purification by Affinity Chromatography*  
– general principles and potential application of affinity chromatography illustrated by purification of staphylococcal nuclease,  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin and carboxypeptidase A



3'-(4-aminophenylphosphoryl)-deoxythymidine-5'-phosphate



# Advantages of Target Selective Chromatography

---

AC is not a new technique!

But, known ligands/inhibitors that bind to the target molecule are usually immobilised to the chromatographic support

❑ Designer Ligands 'biomimetics' – Lowe *et.al.* 1986, *J. Chromatogr.*, **376**, 111  
Lowe *et.al.* 1992 *Tibtech.*, **10**, 442

❑ Screening Chemical Combinatorial Libraries – 1995 (Novo Nordisk A/S/ ProMetic/Cambridge University – protein targets included immunoglobulins, insulins, FVIII and human growth hormone – WO 97/10887 – based on the concept that the selectivity of the ligands can be increased by increasing the spatial geometry and orientation of the ligand structures



# Advantages of Target Selective Chromatography

---

- ❑ Mimetic Ligands exploit complimentary binding groups and the spatial orientation at specific binding site on the target protein
- ❑ Mixed Mode Ligands exploit gross physical properties of the target protein through enhanced hydrophobic and ionic interactions
- ❑ Both are synthetic ligands

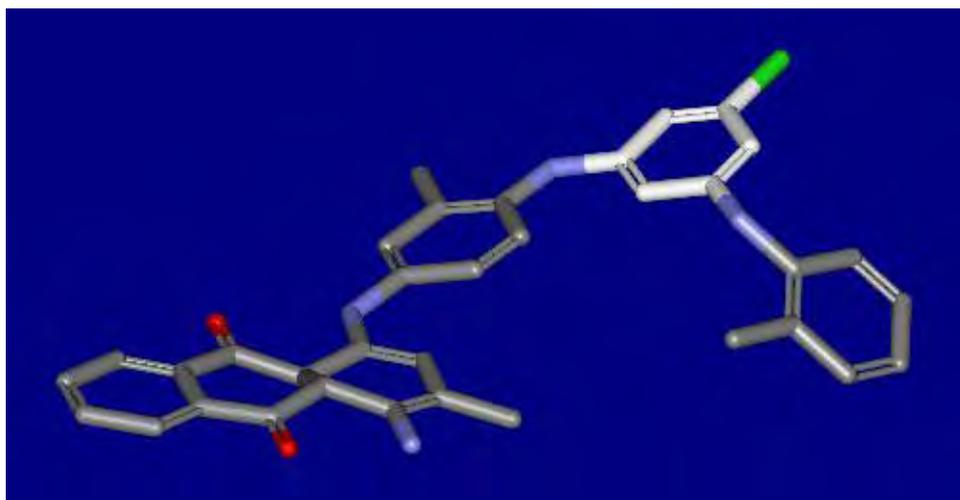
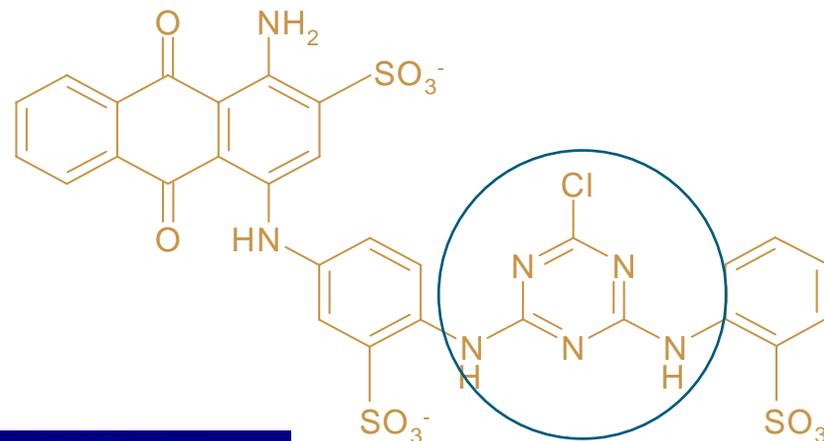


# Synthetic vs biological ligands

---

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Synthetic/biomimetic ligand</b>	<b>Biological/specific ligands</b>
Cost	Inexpensive	Usually expensive, e.g. monoclonal antibodies/protein A
Availability	Organic synthesis by adsorbent manufacturer	Biological origin, e.g. ascites, fermentation etc.
Synthesis	Facile	Often complex and purification needed
Specificity	Moderate to high	Usually high
Capacity	High (up to 40 mg protein/mL adsorbent). >10% ligand utilisation	Low. Typically <1% ligand utilisation
Scale-up	Large scale use: columns at >100 litre scale	Limited application
Sterilisation	High	Mostly low or not sterilisable

# Advantages of Target Selective chromatography



C.I. Reactive Blue 2

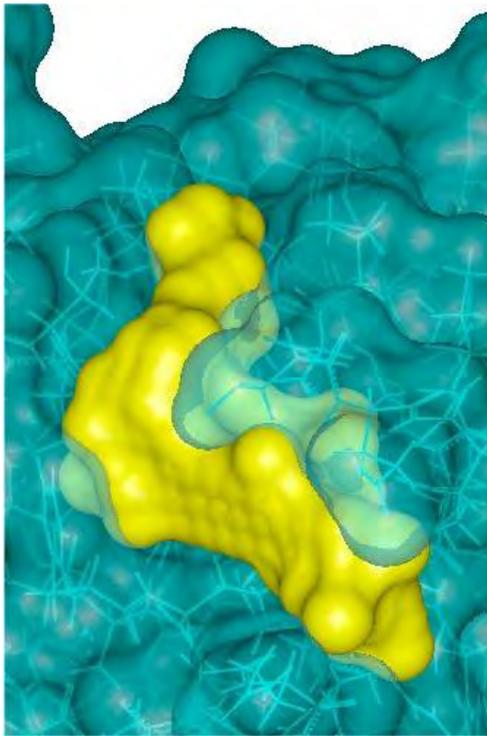


Mimetic Blue SA

Optimisation of ligand  
structure and coupling chemistry

# Approaches to ligand discovery

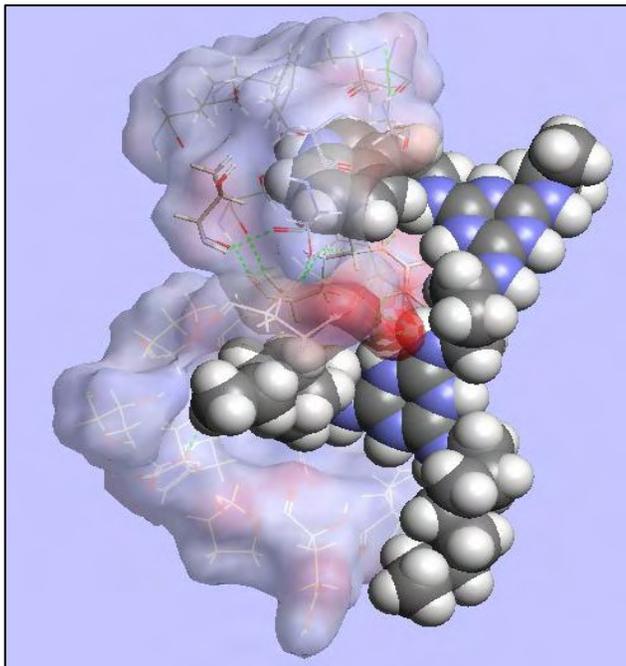
---



- Optimisation of existing ligands (analogue synthesis)
- Rational design (computer modeling of new ligand structures)
- Combinatorial libraries (systematic screening of ligand arrays)

# Ligand modeling and in-silico design

---



- Use structural info when available
- Model and refine
- Ligand structure data base
- Search virtual and real spaces
- Design for bioprocess or proteomics
- Design for medical devices
- Design for therapeutics

# Ligand library synthesis and screening

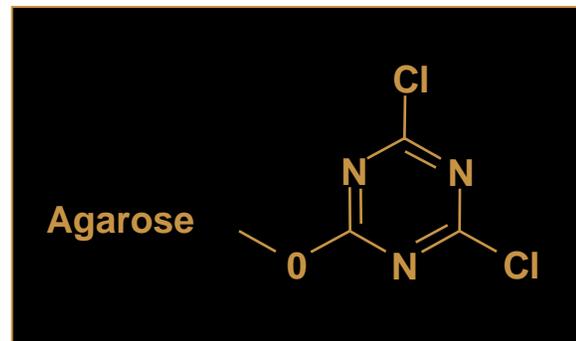
- Library design
- Combinatorial synthesis
- Library verification
- Library screening
- Ligand selection
- Development & Scale-up





# Chemical Combinatorial Libraries™: triazine ligands on agarose support matrix

- Trivalent
- Base stable
- Aqueous-phase chemistry
- Easy to monitor ligand level
- Well characterised



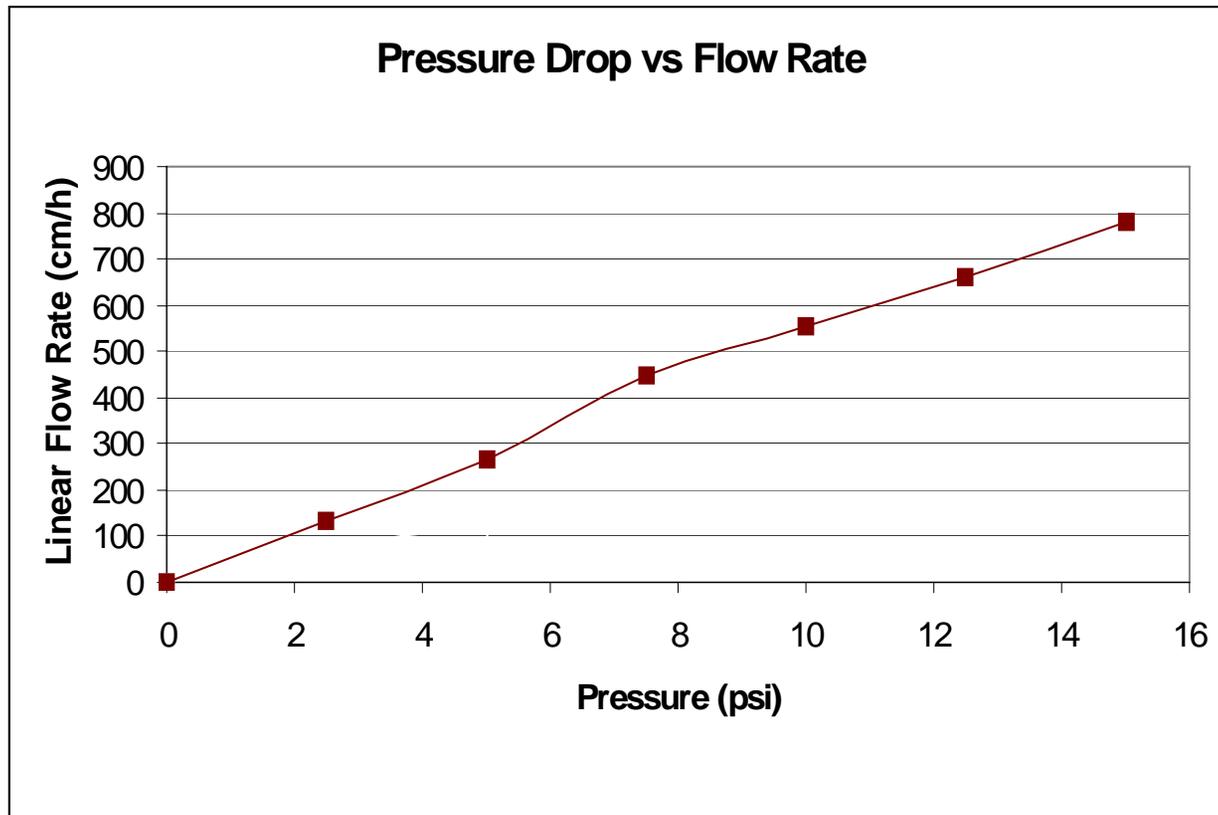
## PuraBead® 6XL (6HF)

- Agarose, 6%, cross-linked
- Near mono-dispersed
- Green, continuous process

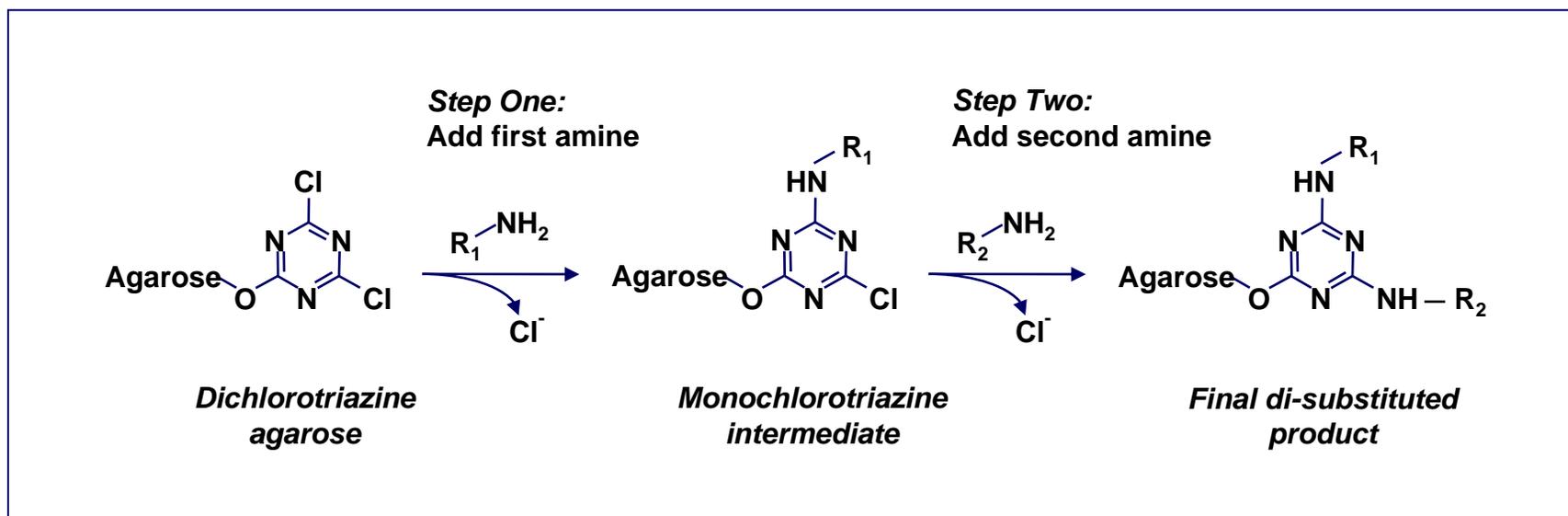




# Purabead 6HF Flow Properties



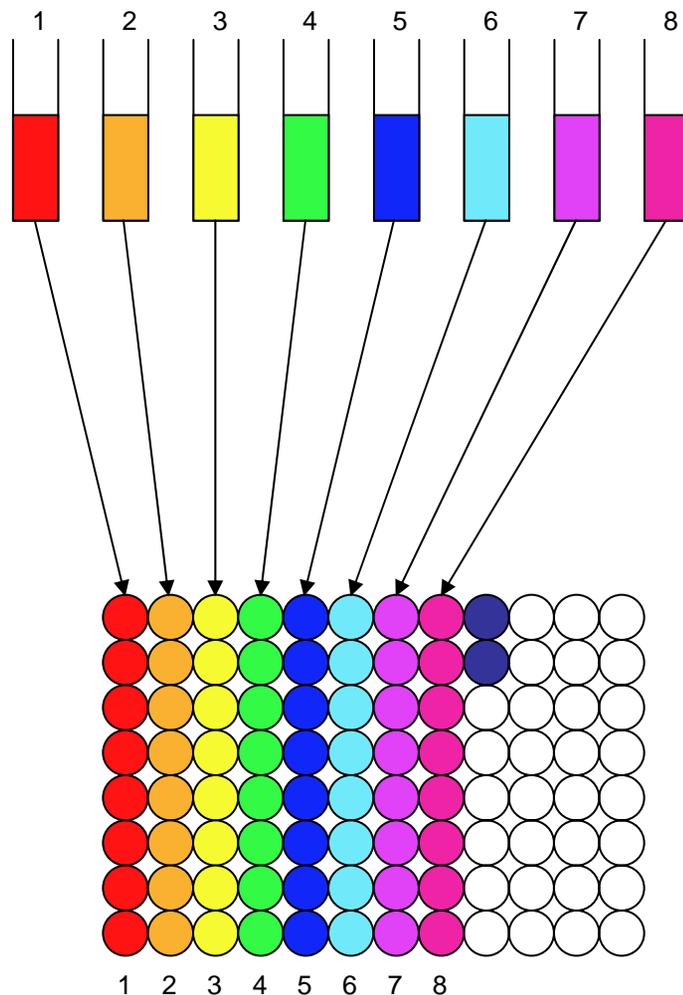
# Ligand synthesis





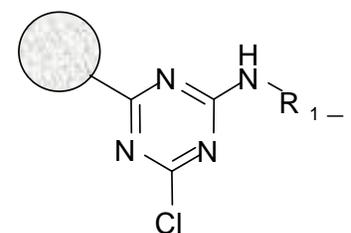
# Library Synthesis

Reactor vessels in the robot



96 well, fritted block

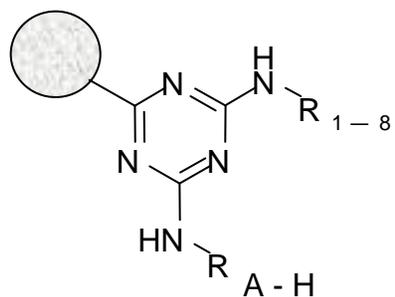
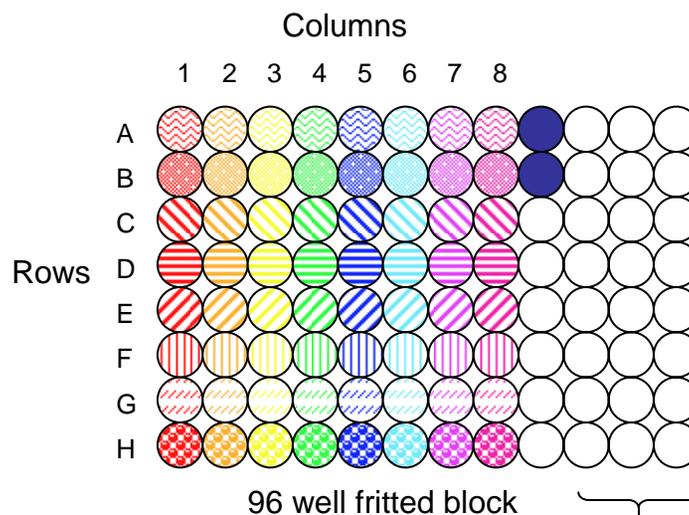
Intermediates





# Library Synthesis

Addition of Second Amines to rows A-H

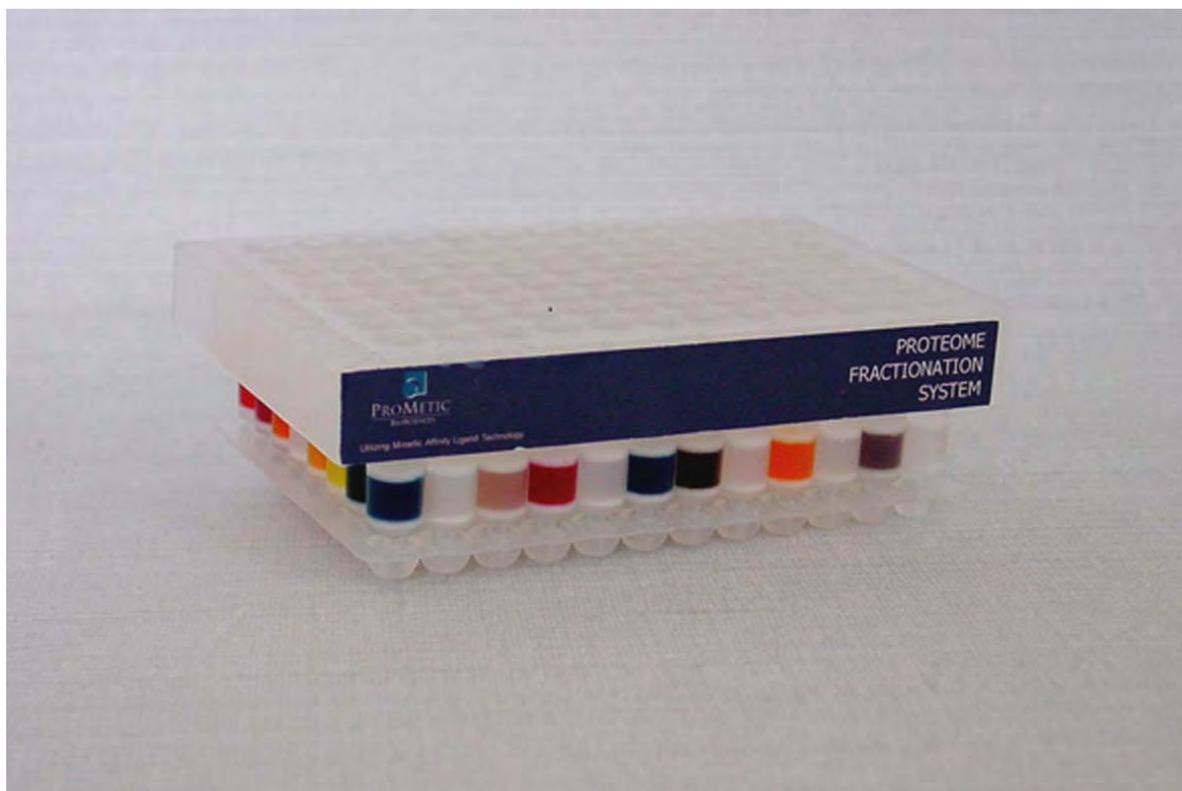


Left blank for  
Standard curves



# 96-well library format

---





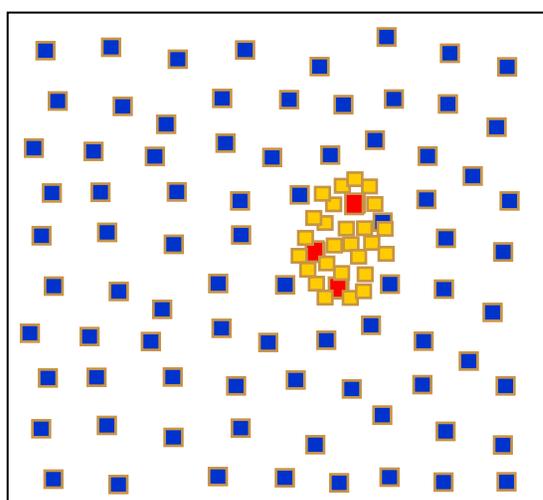


# Chemical Combinatorial Libraries<sup>®</sup>: screening strategy

**Virtual Library:** All possible ligands that can be made from available amine intermediates

**General library:** Ligands selected for synthesis from a virtual library

**Sub-Library:** Focused library developed on basis of leads from general library screen



Virtual library space



General library



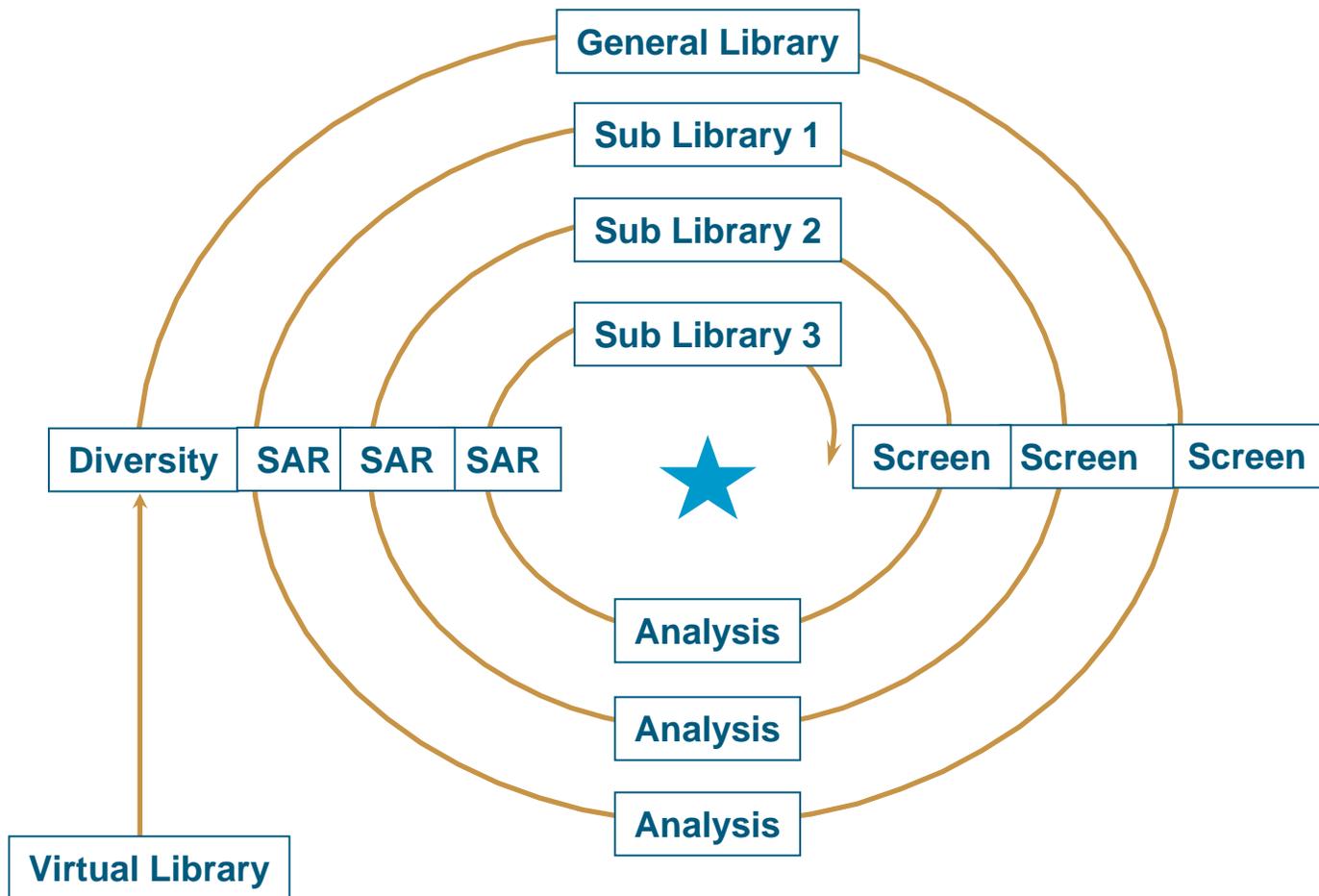
Leads from general library screen



Sub-library

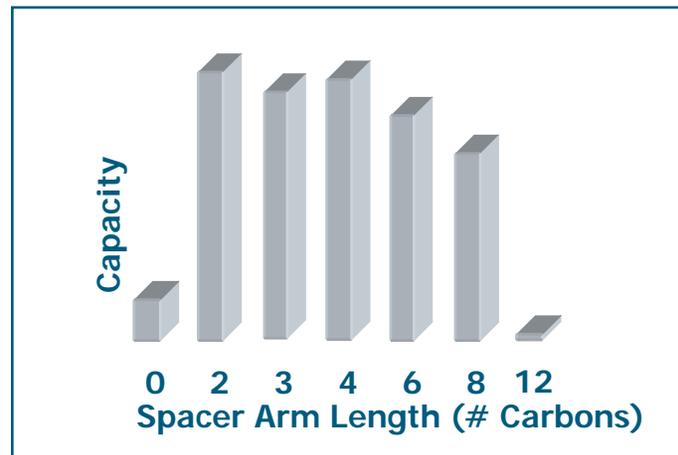
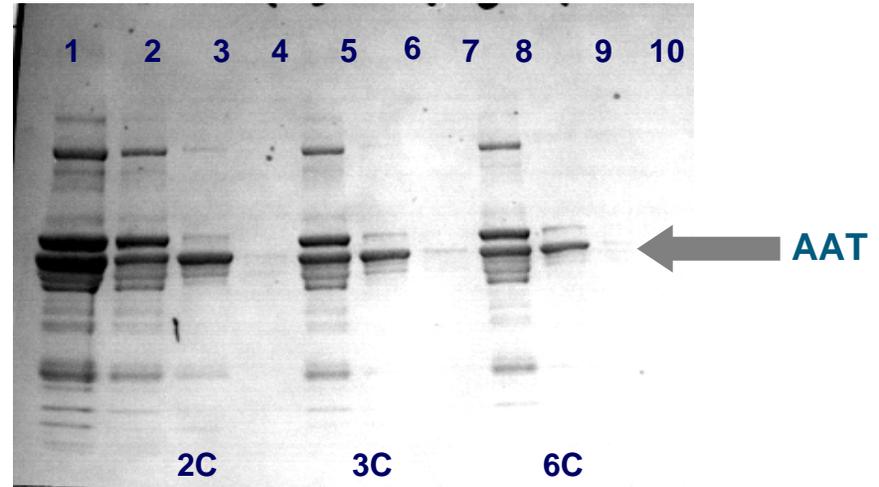


# Chemical Combinatorial Libraries<sup>®</sup> Screening Strategy



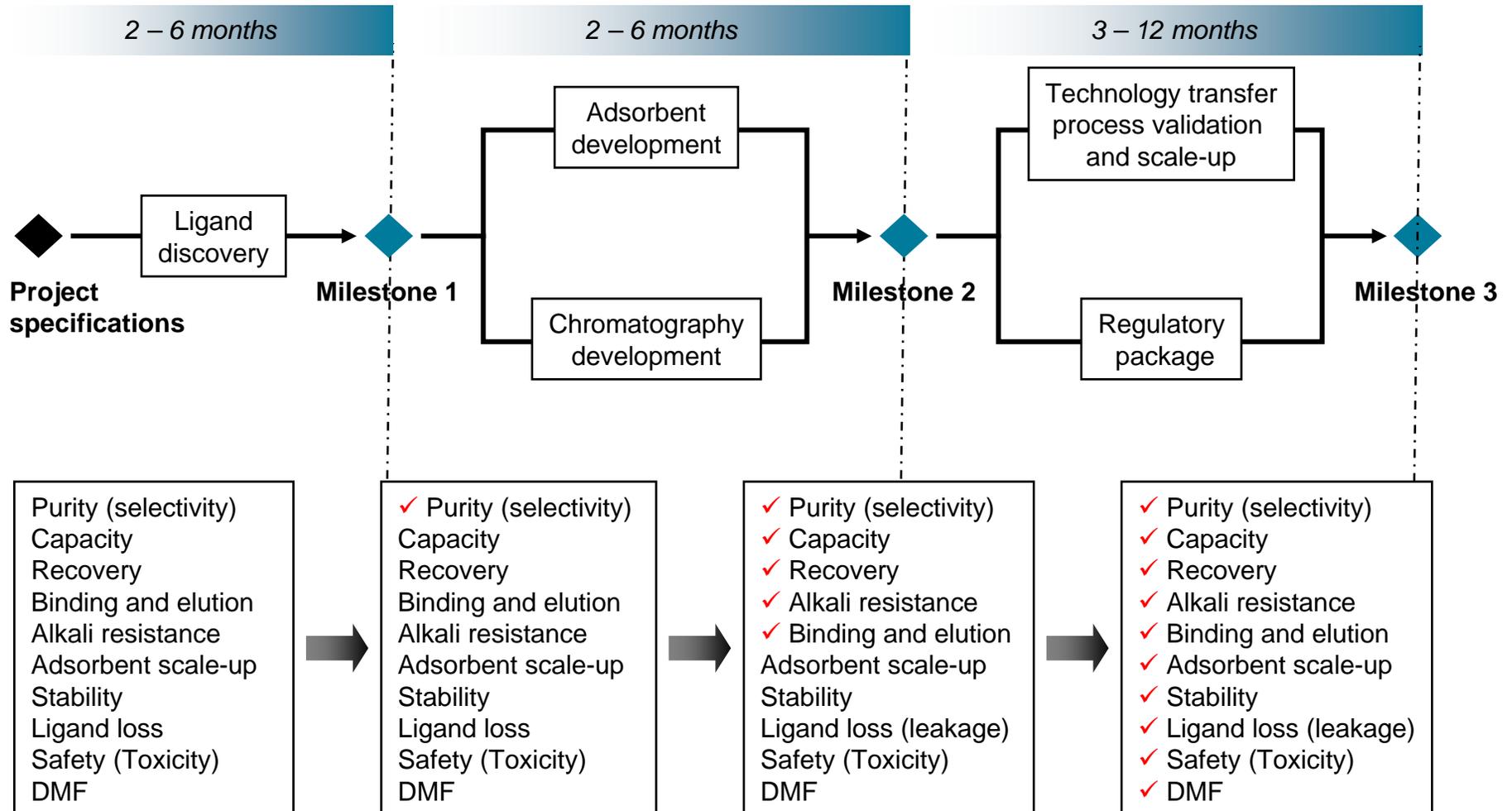
# Ligand/adsorbent development

- Ligand chemistry optimisation
- Attachment chemistry –spacer arm
- Ligand concentration (density)
- Matrix & cross-linking
- Performance optimisation (including optimisation of chromatographic parameters)
- Suitability for manufacture
- Safety studies



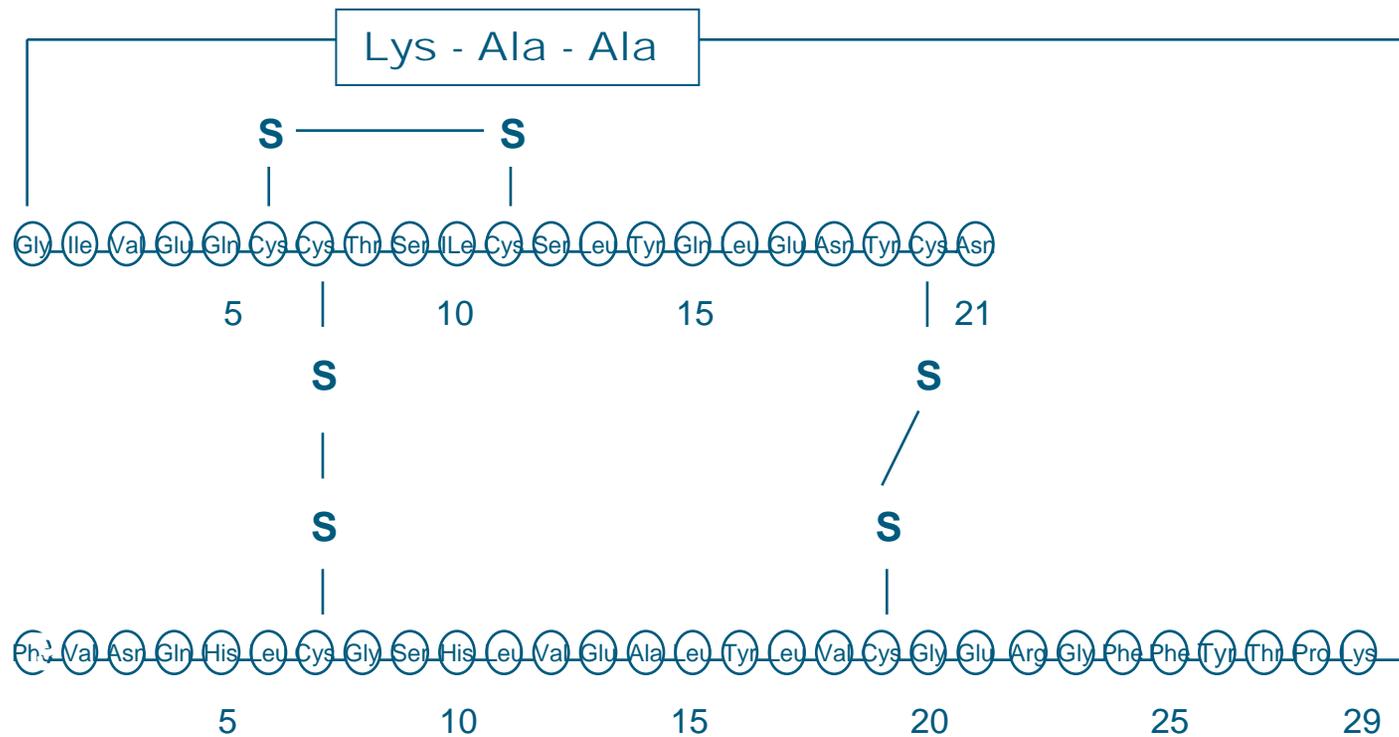


# Typical ligand discovery programme



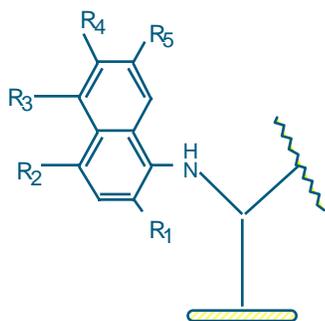


# Discovery of an affinity ligand for the purification of MI3 insulin precursor





# Substituent effects



Ring Pos.	Substituents	MI3 Binding
R <sub>1</sub>	OH	bad
R <sub>2</sub>	OH NO <sub>2</sub>	bad
R <sub>3</sub>	OH	good
R <sub>4</sub>	OH	good
R <sub>5</sub>	OH	good



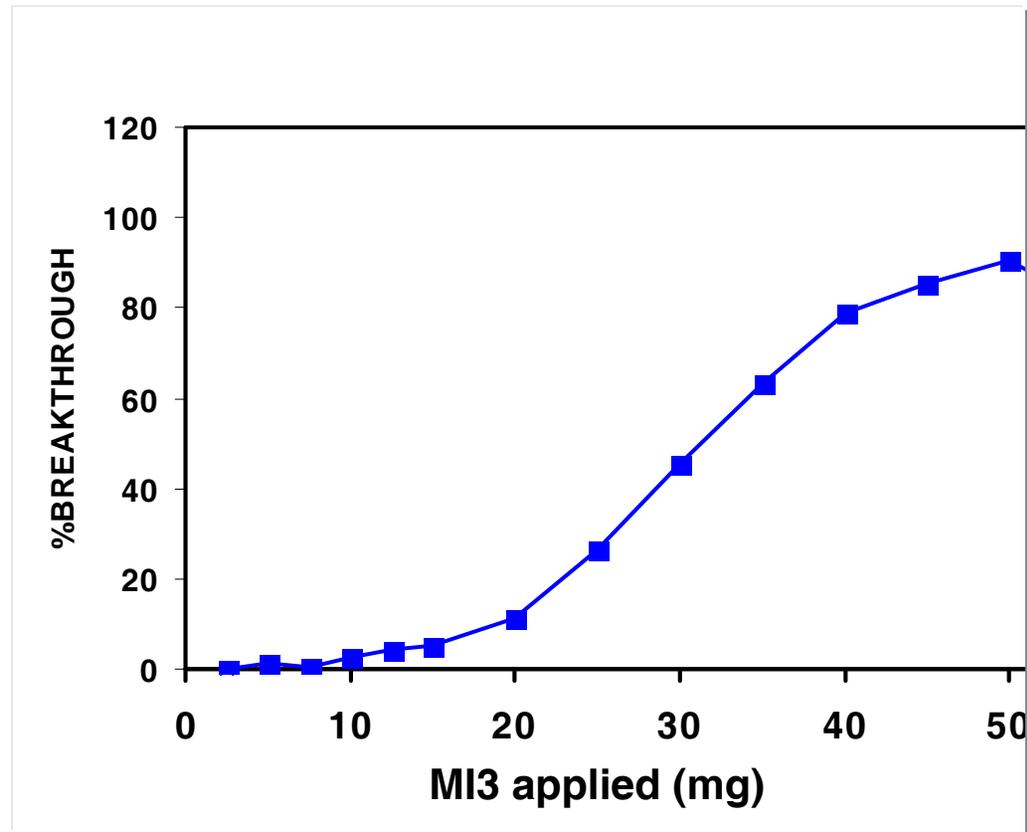
# Conditions for M13 purification

---

<b>EQUILIBRATION</b>
0.2 M Na-acetate pH 5.5
<b>APPLICATION</b>
Broth adjusted to pH 5.5
<b>WASH</b>
0.1 M Na-acetate 5.5
<b>ELUTION</b>
0.1 M acetic acid
<b>C.I.P.</b>
0.5 M NaOH

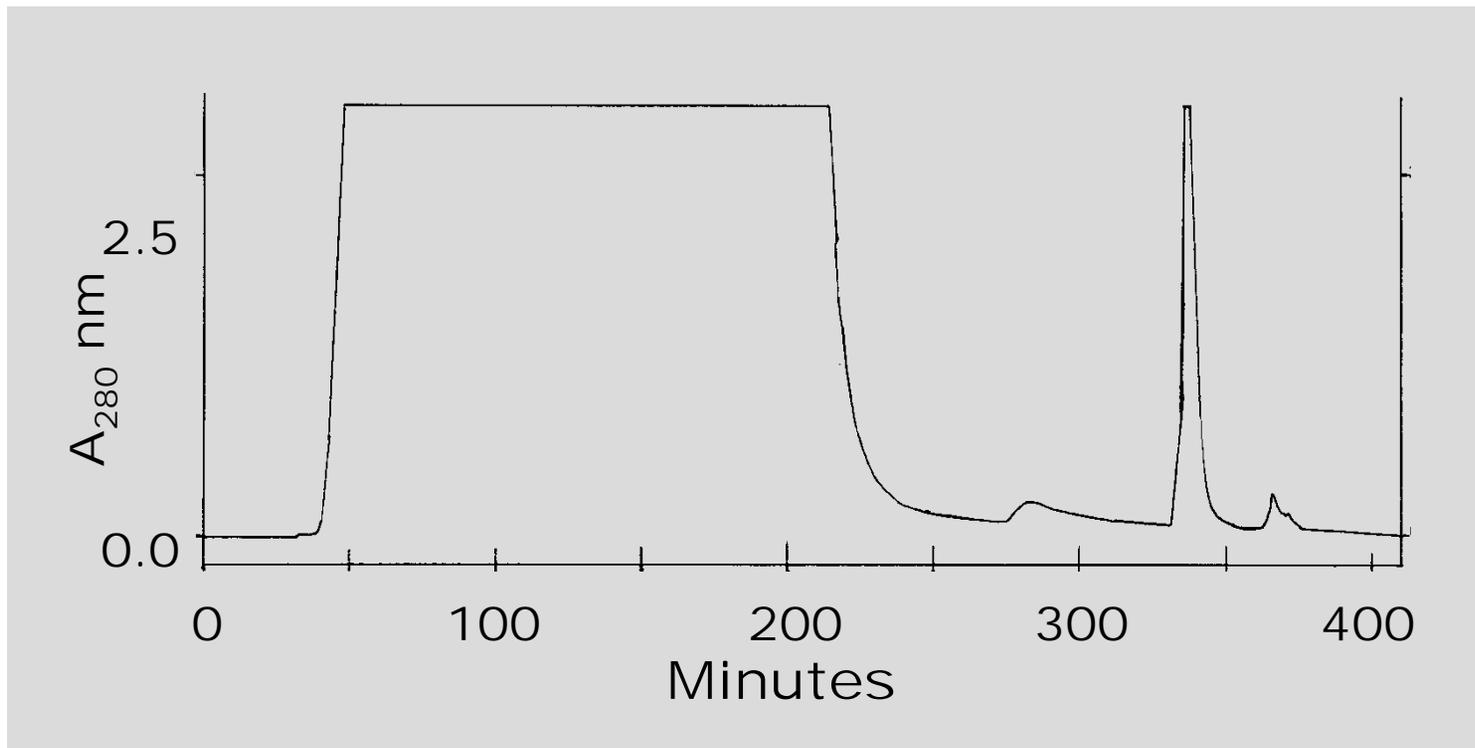


# Breakthrough curve for MI3 on 2/2 agarose

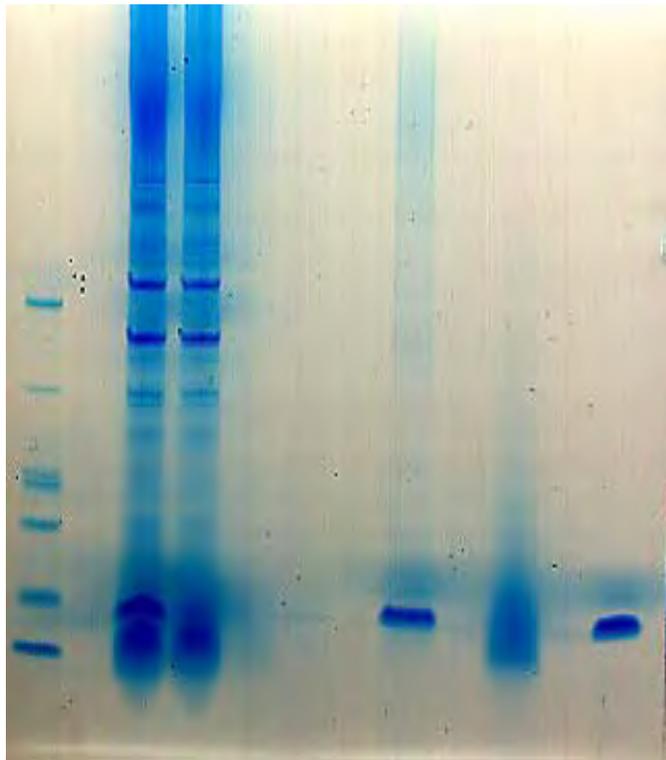




# Purification of MI3 insulin precursor from fermentor broth



# Purification of MI3 Insulin precursor from fermentor broth: SDS PAGE



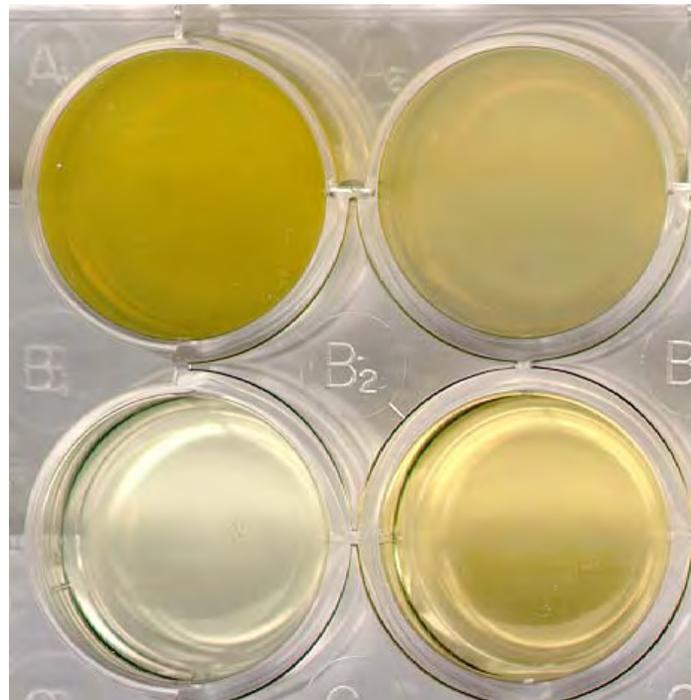
1. Mw standards
- 2.
3. Application
4. Flow through
5. Wash
6. Wash
- 7.
8. Pool
- 9.
10. C.I.P
- 11.
12. MI3 Standard



# Purification of MI3 insulin precursor from fermentor broth: visual appearance

Application

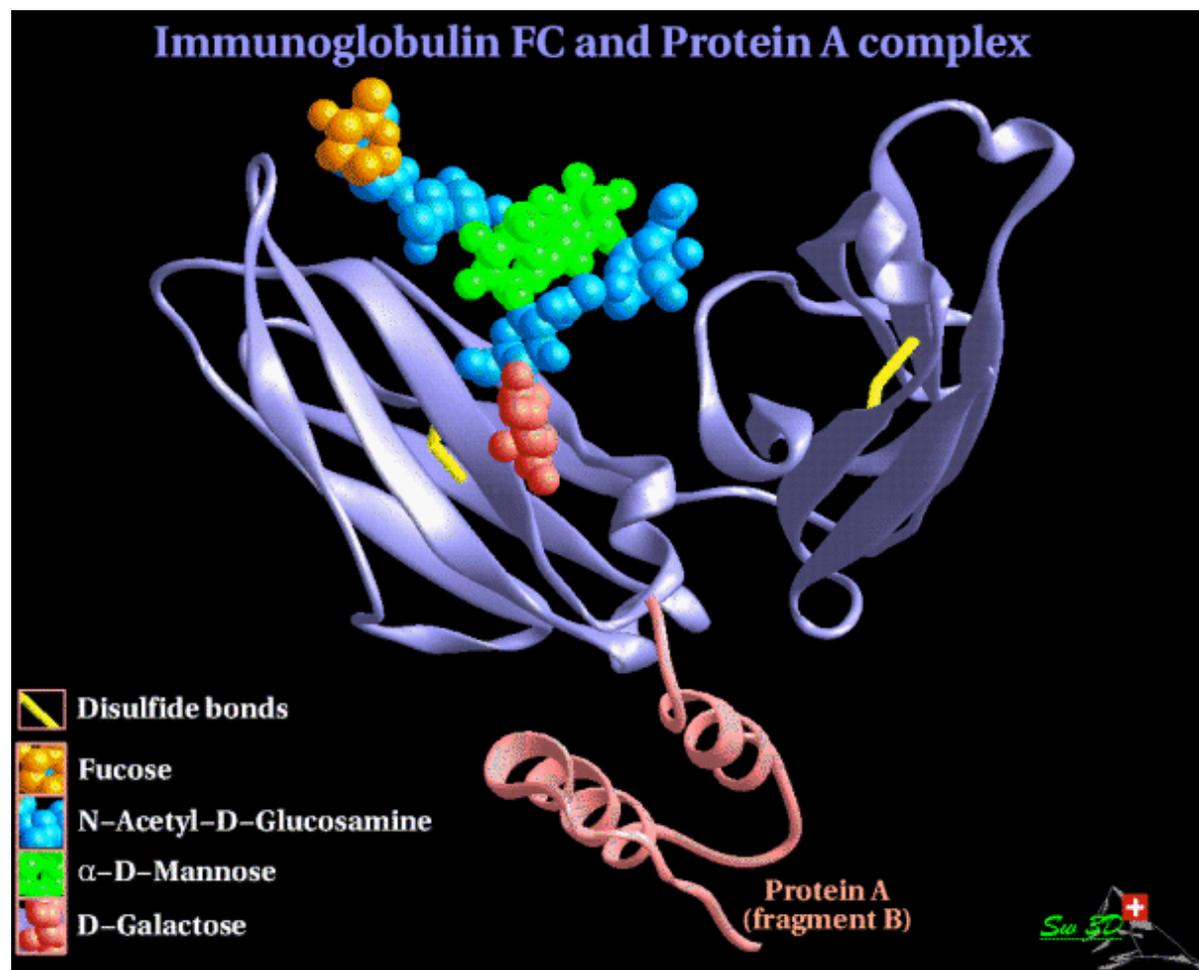
Flow through



Elution Pool

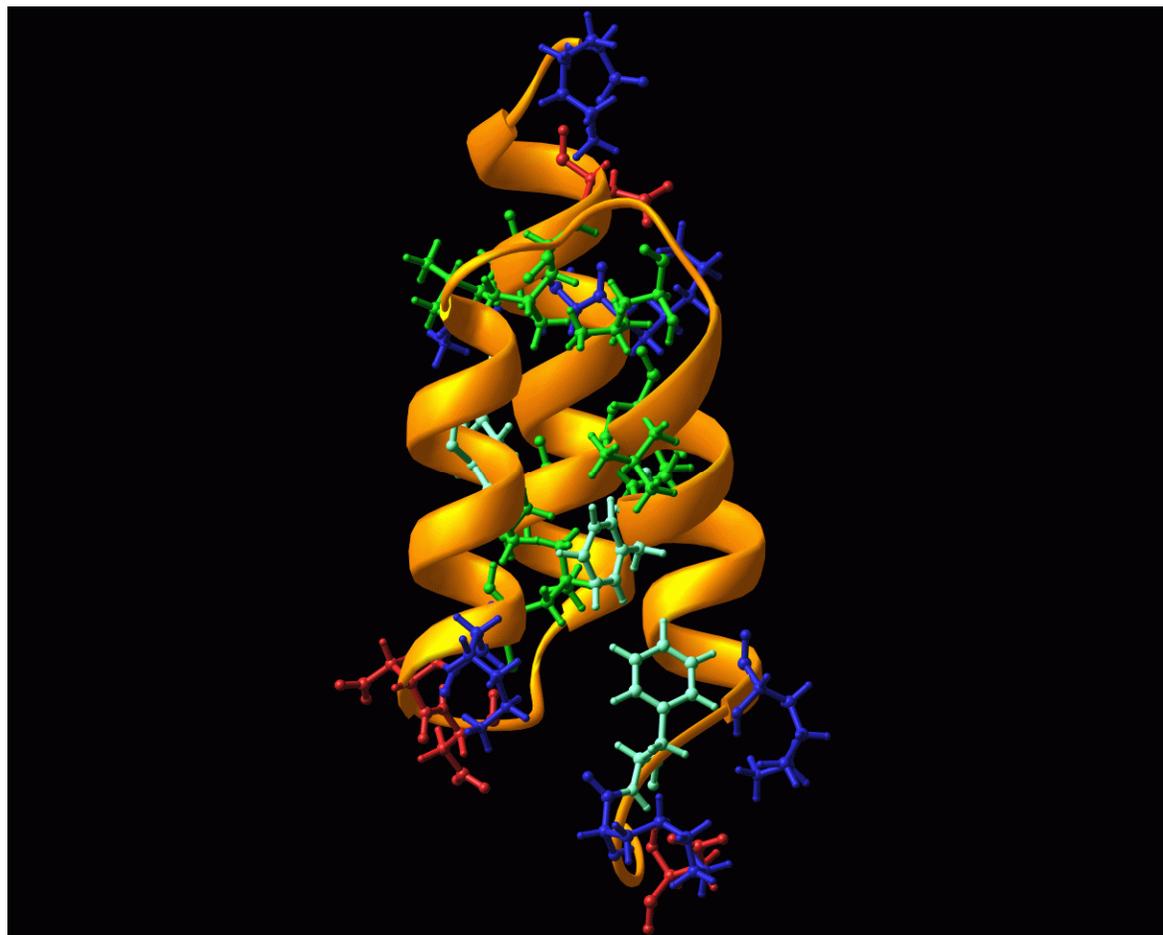
CIP

# Protein A interaction with Fc domain





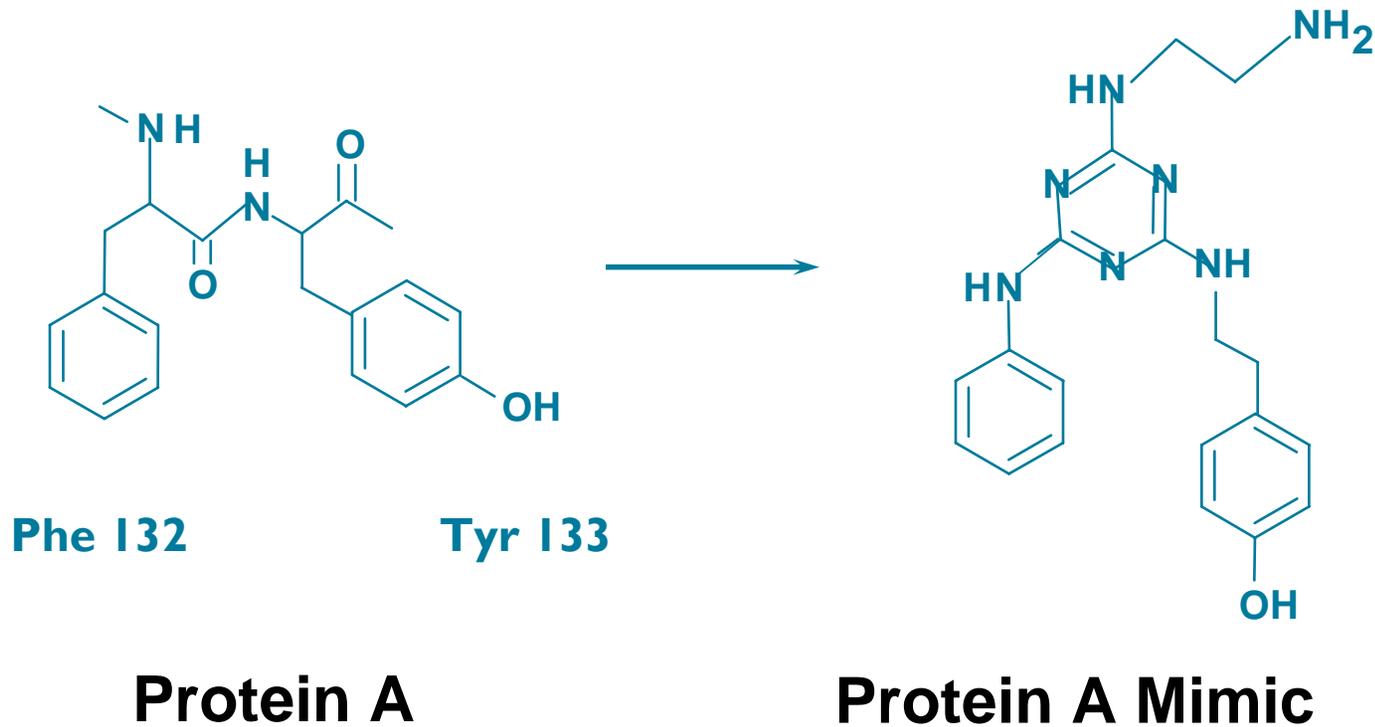
# Protein A – B Domain



B Domain

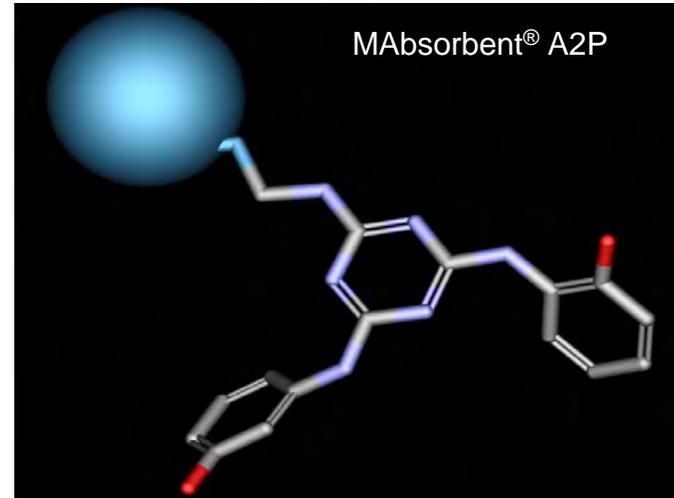


# Rational design of synthetic affinity ligands for IgG purification



# MAbsorbent<sup>®</sup> A2P

- MAbsorbents<sup>®</sup> were developed to mimic the Phe-132, Tyr-133 dipeptide binding site in the hydrophobic core of Protein A.
- MAbsorbent<sup>®</sup> A2P was developed by screening triazinyl scaffold based chemical ligand libraries.
- MAbsorbent<sup>®</sup> A2P-HF has been developed with improved cross-linking chemistry giving a very rigid but hydrophilic base matrix that resists shrinking and swelling and permits high operational flow rates.





## MAbsorbent<sup>®</sup> A2P

---

- Binds IgG at the Fc region of the molecule
- Binds human and murine IgG
- Binds all human IgG subclasses
- Binds IgG at neutral pH and is salt tolerant
- Mild elution of IgG (acidic pH or ethylene glycol)
- Can be sanitised with 1 M NaOH
- Can be autoclaved



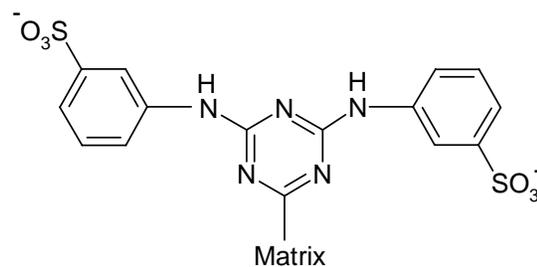
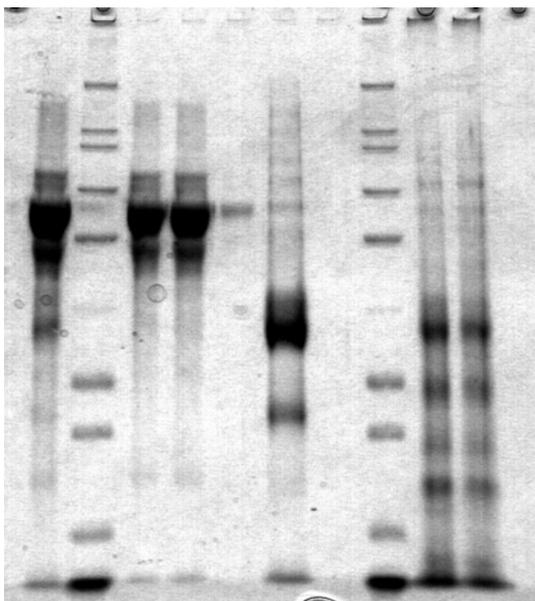


# Identification of an affinity ligand for purification of a tPA-Urokinase fusion protein

check

## Ligand #23/B2 Analogue 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



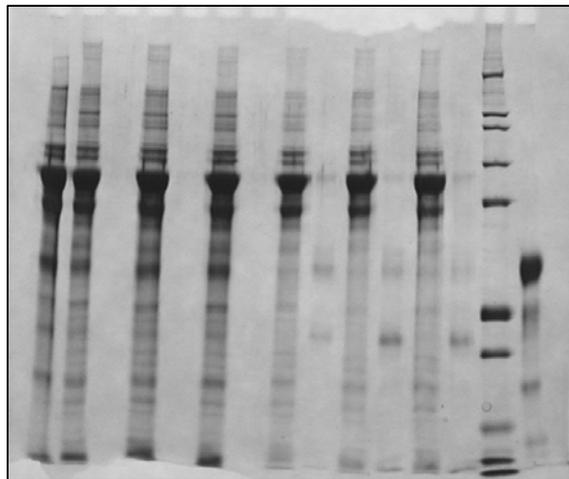
Lane	Fraction
1	Load (cell culture fluid)
2	MW Marker
3	Flow through (1)
4	Flow through (2)
5	Wash
6	Elution (2)
7	Sanitisation
8	MW Marker
9	Lysine Affinity elution P007/01
10	Lysine Affinity elution P008/01



# Identification of an affinity ligand for purification of a tPA-Urokinase fusion protein

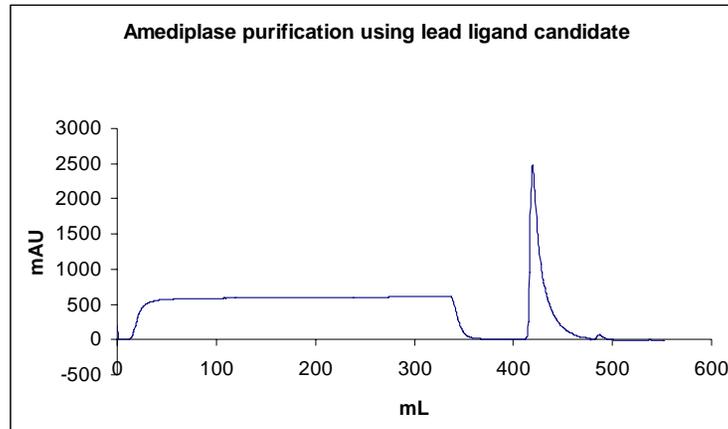
Library #23 Flow Through Fractions								
Ligand	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	43	42	45	37	24	40	2	9
B	43	2	42	41	5	41	2	1
C	41	43	41	37	26	42	7	6
D	38	38	39	40	19	36	3	3
E	21	2	27	15	1	32	1	1
F	44	42	40	39	10	43	4	5
G	27	5	40	30	2	36	1	1
H	28	2	39	35	2	38	1	1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

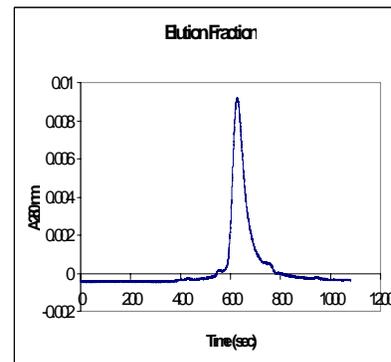
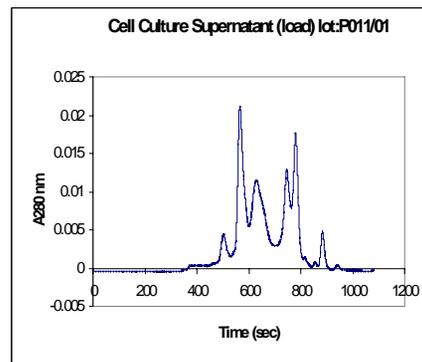


Lane	Fraction
1	Load
2	B1 Flow through
3	B1 Elution
4	C1 Flow through
5	C1 Elution
6	D1 Flow through
7	D1 Elution
8	B7 Flow through
9	B7 Elution
10	B8 Flow through
11	B8 Elution
12	F8 Flow through
13	F8 Elution
14	MW Marker
15	Amediplase standard

# Identification of an affinity ligand for purification of a tPA-Urokinase fusion protein



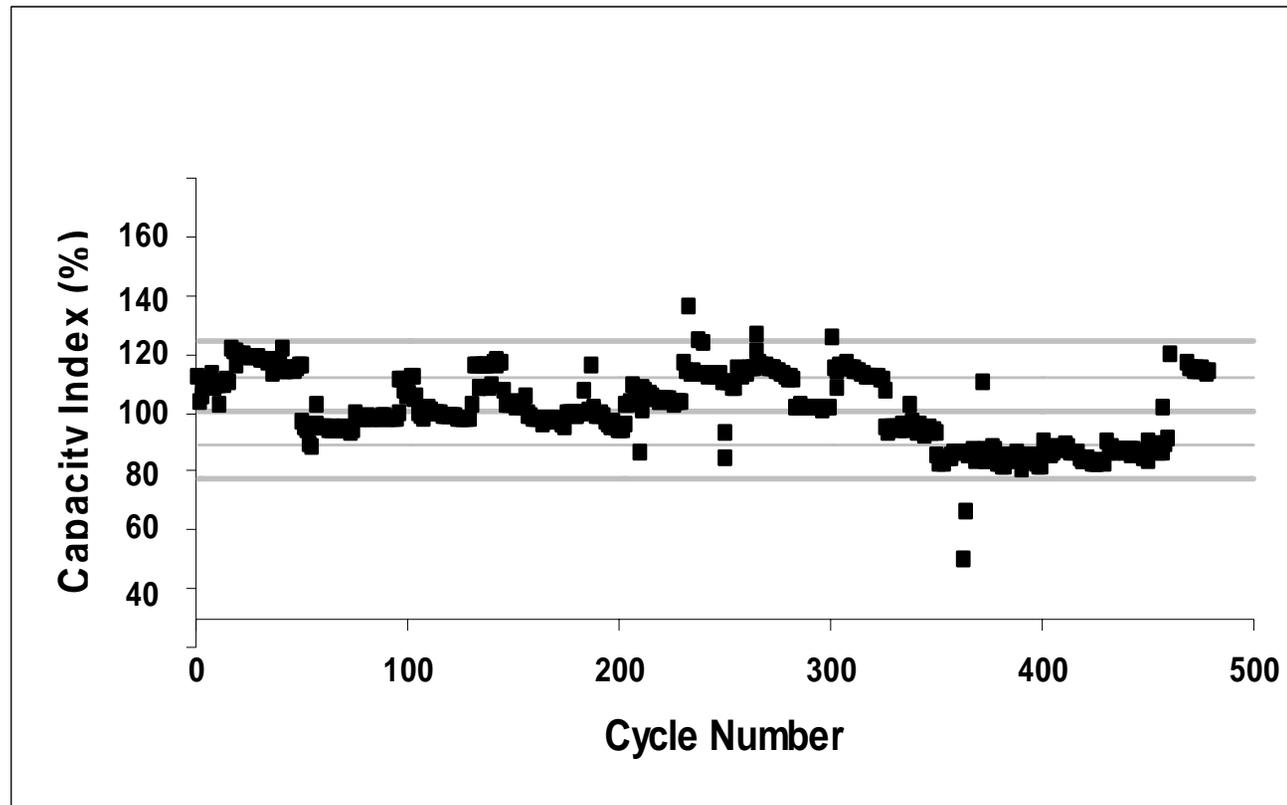
- » Column dimensions: 10mL column - 4.5cm bed height, 1.6cm diameter
- » Adsorbent: Ligand #23/B2 Analogue 1 attached to Purabead™ 6HF; ligand density 17  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ .
- » Flow rate: 300cm/hr
- » Equilibration / wash buffer: 25mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.5, 100mM NaCl
- » Loading with concentrated cell culture supernatant, pH 6.5
- » Elution buffer: 25mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.5, 0.5M NaCl, 40% v/v ethylene glycol
- » Sanitization: 0.5M NaOH



- Capacity: 11.4 mg/ml
- Purity: 99%
- Recovery: 92%
- Loading flow rate: 300 cm/h
- Alkali stable (0.5 M NaOH)

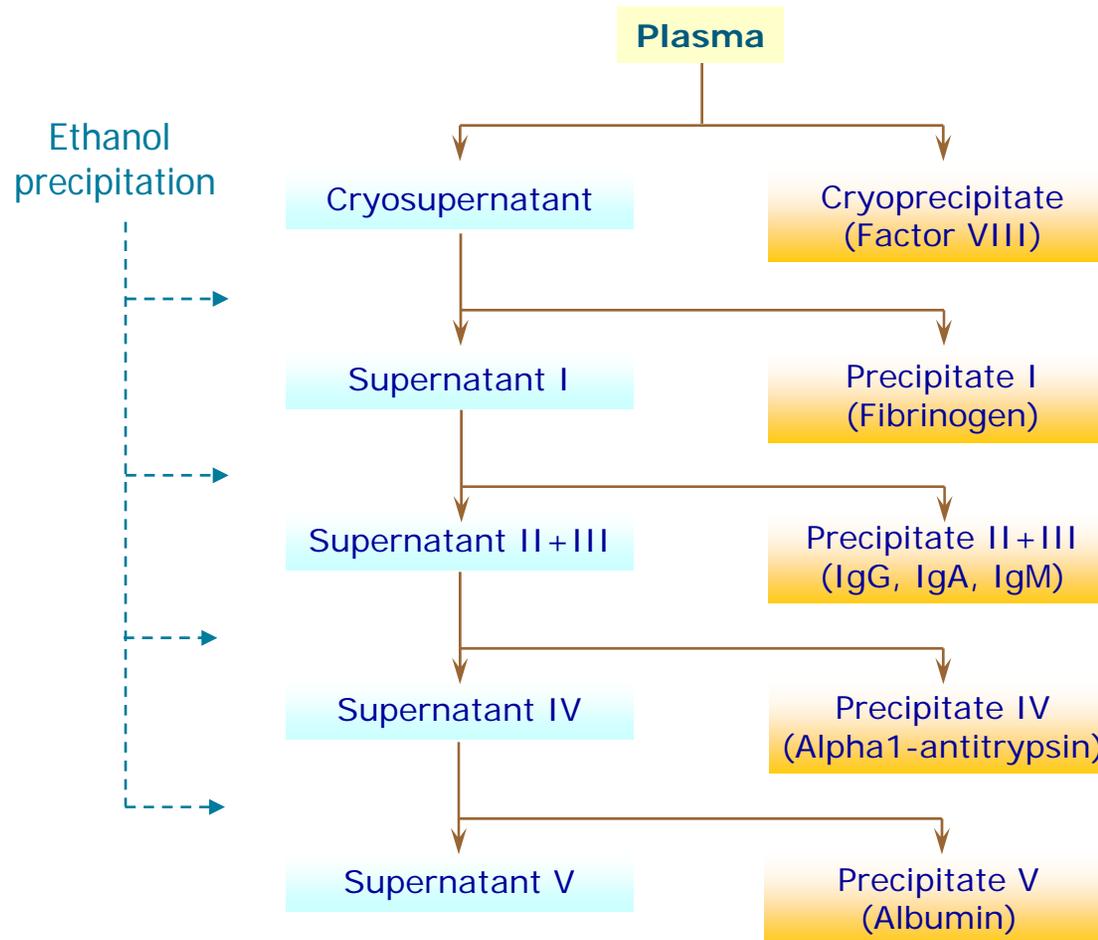


# Advantages of Target Selective chromatography

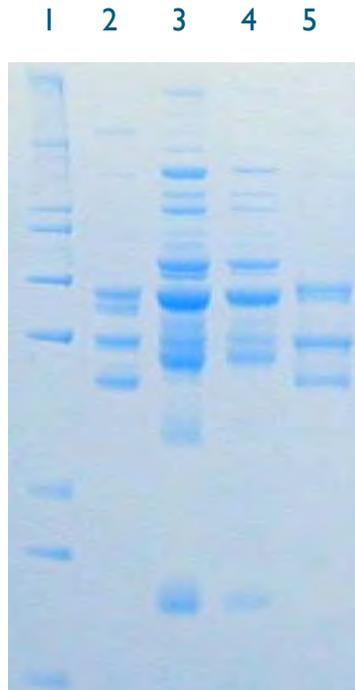




# Basic plasma protein fractionation scheme using the Cohn process (1946)

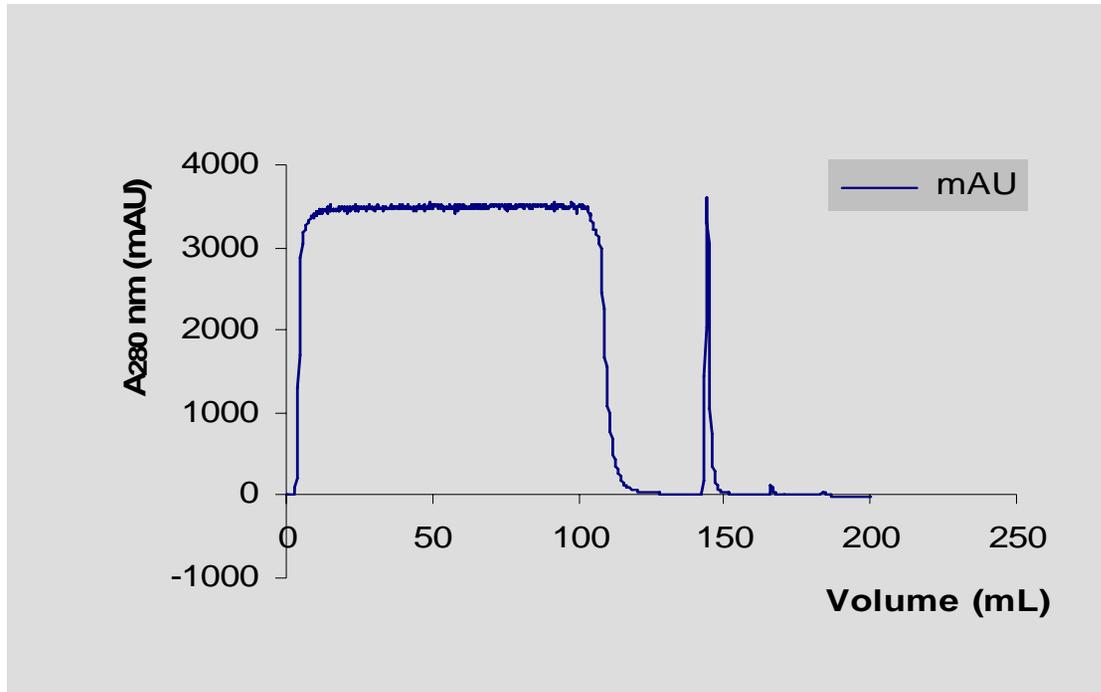


# Affinity Purification of Fibrinogen

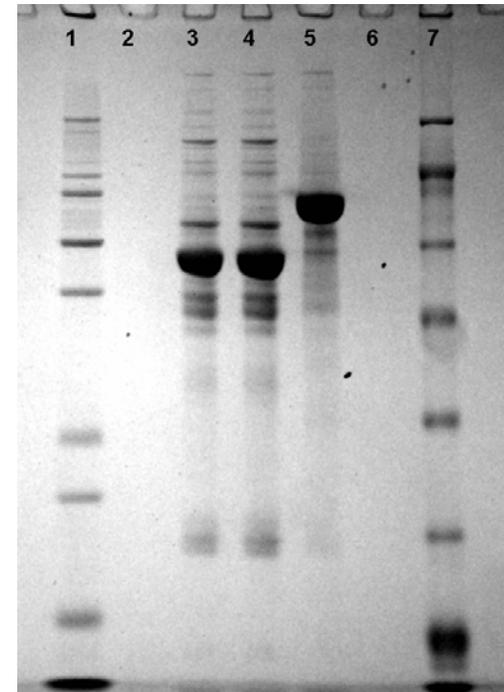


Lane	Loading
1	MW Marker
2	Fibrinogen Standard
3	Plasma (HSA reduced)
4	Flow through
5	Fibrinogen Elution

# Capture Purification – Plasminogen



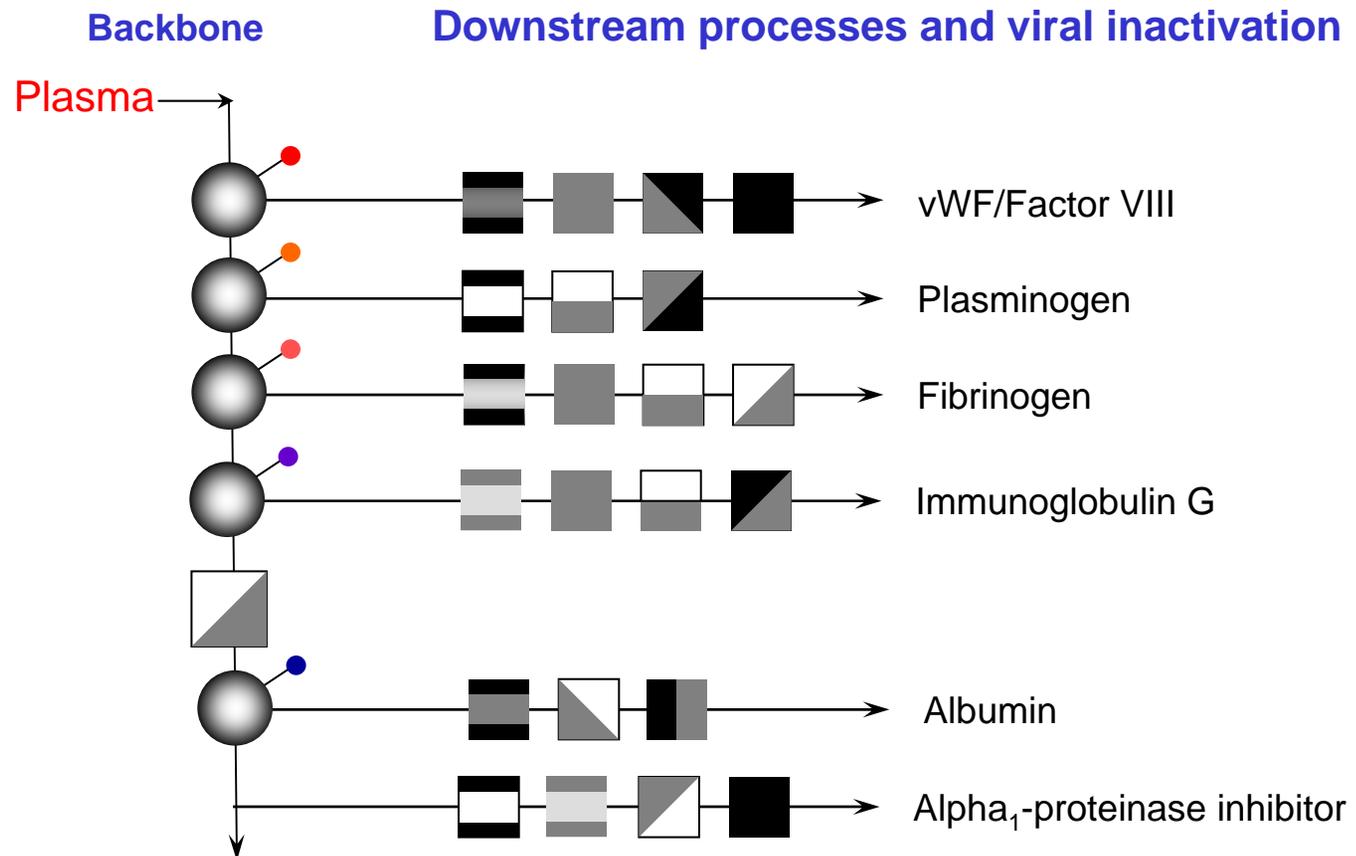
4 mL column  
Linear flow rate: 50cm/hour  
Equilibration buffer: 50mM Sodium Phosphate pH 7.5 (5CV)  
Load: 100 mL filtered human plasma  
Post load wash buffer: 50mM Sodium Phosphate pH 7.5 (10CV)  
Elution buffer: pH 7.5 (5CV)



Lane 1: MW Marker  
Lane 2:  
Lane 3: Human plasma load  
Lane 4: Flow through fraction  
Lane 5: Elution fraction.  
Lane 6:  
Lane 7: MW Marker



# ProMetic-ARC New Fractionation Process





# Mimetic™ ligands developed

---

## Target Biomolecule

- Albumin
- IgG
- Insulin
- Factor VII
- Factor VIII
- Alpha-1-Antitrypsin
- Fibrinogen
- Plasminogen
- tPA
- tPA-Urokinase
- Alkaline Phosphatase
- Endotoxin
- Prions



# Benefits of ProMetic Approach

---

- Screening performed with actual feed-stock.
- Screening performed with synthetic (Mimetic Ligands™) firmly attached to a high-flow chromatographic matrix.
- Adsorbents used for screening can be scaled-up and used in manufacture with little or no modifications.
- Early availability of adsorbent samples for in-house evaluations by sponsor/end-user.
- Bulk quantities of “cGMP” grade adsorbent produced as an integral part of the development programme.
- Synthetic ligands – inexpensive; no materials of animal origin.
- Ligand screening, adsorbent development and adsorbent manufacture performed by same company.
- Short development times; modular approach.
- Proven technology.

# Manufacturing Validation & Scale-up

- ISO 9001:2000
- “cGMP” standard manufacture
- Class 100,000, 10,000 & 100 areas
- Drug Master files/regulatory support files
- Single batch sizes to 250 litres



(Applies to entire UK operations)



PROMETIC

*more of what you want  
less of what you don't*