

Session 2: Assays to monitor innate immune activation and inflammation: technical challenges and best practices

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Disclaimer:

The opinions and views expressed herein are my own and not necessarily reflective of those of the FDA or current policy

APCs and Thelper Cells are the Lynchpin in Generating **Immune Responses to Therapeutics Peptides**





Modified from Krishna and Nadler, 2016

Innate immune system cells:



Inflammation jump-starts the immune response



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Trace levels of Innate Immune Receptor (IIR) ligands induce local immune activation and increase product immunogenicity in



Low levels of IIRMI increase local expression of pro-inflammatory genes and act as adjuvants

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Haile et al, 2017

Innate Immune Response Modulating Impurity (IIRMI) assessment strategy



Inn. Imm. Receptors

- TLRs
- NLRs
- RLRs
- CLRs
- Nucleic Acid R
- NAMPs
- TRPs
- RAGE
- TREMs
- GPCR
- HMGB1
- Ion channels

- IIRMs are trace level of product or process related impurities or contaminants that can activate the innate immune system facilitating an immune response.
- Complete spectrum of potential IIRMI is unknown
- Converging signaling pathways that lead to cell activation and cytokine secretion

Monitor their immunomodulatory activity using sensitive cell-based assays





mRNA expression patterns

* Other methods capable of identifying IIRMI may be used; discussed with the Agency.

Critical Assay attributes:

- Selection of assay platforms.
 - 1ry vs cell lines
- Establishing Drug Tolerance, Assay Sensitivity, and Reproducibility
 - Cell viability (cell-dependent)
 - Optimal product dilution
 - Matrix interference
 - Drug formulation
- Suitability controls

controls

Selection of Neg., Low, High

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• Readouts:

- Single vs multiple readouts
- Assay timing

Result interpretation

 Comparative qualitative and quantitative assessment of innate immune activation in comparison with RLD, not a positive/negative determination based on a cut point.

Assay attributes: Cell Platform

Cell line	Origin	Commercial	Considerations
Whole blood (fresh)	Human, PMN, Ly's, Monos. Minimal Mø, DC, pDC, Mas, Eos, Bas etc.	Yes-difficult	 Donor qualification Variability Sample processing
PBMC (fresh or frozen)	Human Ly's & Monos. Minimal PMN, Mø, DC, pDC, Mas, Eos, Bas etc.	Yes	
RAW-BLUE	Mouse macrophages	Yes	 Limited PRR array Low sensitivity to DP aggregates Not PRR specific
Macrophage-like- MonoMac6 (MM6)	Human monocytic cell	Yes	
THP-1	Human monocyte	Yes	
HEK 293-Receptor	Human embryonic kidney	yes	- PPR specific

Assay attributes: Number of donors needed when using PBMC or whole blood:

Respons

nnate Immune

1st

contact

Primary stimulation

- Innate immune receptors are highly conserved
- Donor to donor variations

Adaptive immunity

B cell

Antibodies

Natural

Granulocytes

killer T cel

slow response)

• Trained innate immunity

Mast cell

Resont

Eosinophil

Neutrophi

Adaptive Immunity: memory Innate Immunity: training

Trained immunity

2nd

contact

FDA

Trained tolerance

2nd

contact

Response

une

1st

contact



T cel

Mechanisms of trained immunity:

• Skewing of myelopoiesis

1 st

contact

Response

nnate

- Transcriptional / epigenetic changes
- Metabolic reprogramming
- Transcriptional signaling



Innate immunity

(rapid response

Natura

Complement

Dendritic cell

Assay attributes: Product formulation and IIRMI masking



% Polysorbate 80

Seth Thacker, in prep.

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Assay attributes: Readout and interpretation

- Single vs multiple readouts
 - Transcription markers (NFκB)
 - Cytokines
 - Cell surface markers
 - mRNA arrays







Assess immunogenicity risk: last thoughts

- ➢Need for careful validation of these assays to provide meaningful data.
- Evolving technology and the need for the scientific community to compare the performance of tools or techniques.

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- Derek Ireland

- Susan Kirshner, Review Chief
- Amy Rosenberg, Division Director

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• Eric Pang



Prior clinical experience

The experts: Jeremy Fry

• Director, Prolmmune Ltd., Oxford, UK. He developed the MHC Pentamer system to monitor antigen-specific CD8+ T cells, and currently directs a group focused on developing and implementing assays to measure wanted and unwanted immune responses and assess immunogenicity risk. He will talk about his experience developing and performing whole Blood Cytokine Release Assays to Assess the Risk of Innate Immune Activation to Generic Peptide Products.



The experts: Marina Dobrovolskaia

• Director of Operations and the Head of Immunology Section at the Nanotechnology Characterization Laboratory (NCL). Dr. Dobrovolskaia leads a team responsible for the design, development and validation of bioanalytical ligand-binding assays to support pharmacokinetic and toxicity studies in a variety of drug development projects. She will present her studies to assess IIRMI in teriparatide using at PBMC platform.

