

Comparative evaluation of mAb biosimilar development and licensing regulations in BRICS-TM market

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INTRODUCTION

Biosimilars are biotherapeutic products with identical quality and similar safety and efficacy profiles as the reference biological product. It is essential that the standard of evidence supporting the decisions to grant marketing authorization for biosimilars be sufficient to ensure that the products meet acceptable levels of quality, safety and efficacy for public health purposes.

Although the European Medicines Agency (EMA), the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have issued specific guidelines with questions and answer documents clarifying doubts pertaining to development, many other agencies are yet to develop mAb specific regulatory guidance.

AIM

The aim was to evaluate EMA, WHO, USFDA, BGTD/HC mAb biosimilar guidelines for development and licensing and compared with BRICS-TM regulations.

METHODS

The current and valid English-language guidelines including published questions and answers such as the EMA guidelines pertaining to biosimilar medicinal product and mAbs, technical report series (TRS) and pertinent annexes of the WHO, specifically for mAbs, guidance for industry from USFDA, the guidance document and the Fact sheet issued by HC/BGTD, MCC (currently known as SAHPRA) /South Africa guidance document and guidelines on similar biologics from India which were obtained from the official websites of the respective regulatory agencies. The authenticated translated guidelines were referred for Brazil, Russia, China, Turkey and Mexico.

RESULTS

Figure 1: Overview of mAb biosimilar development

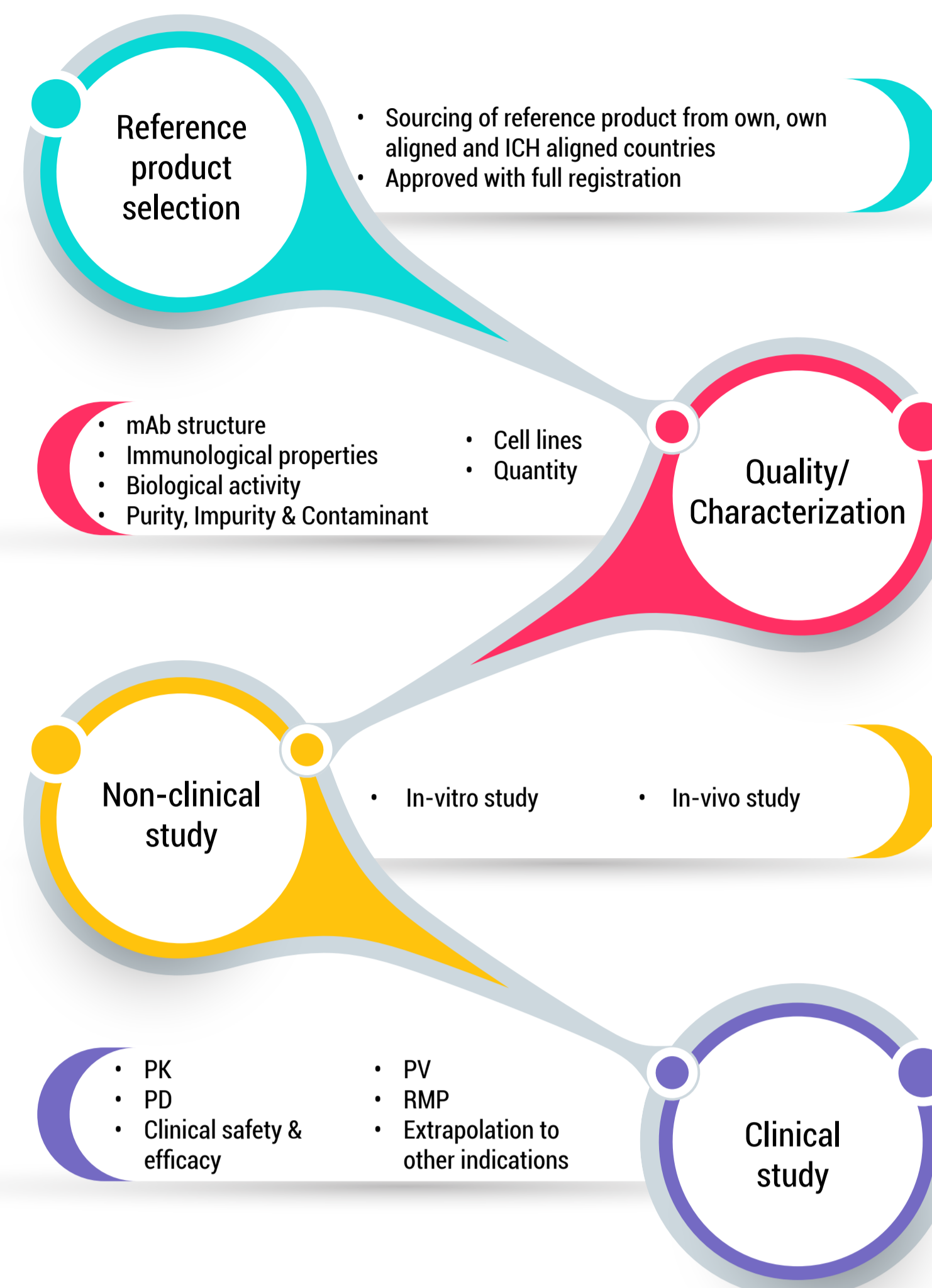


Figure 2: Publication of mAb specific guidelines

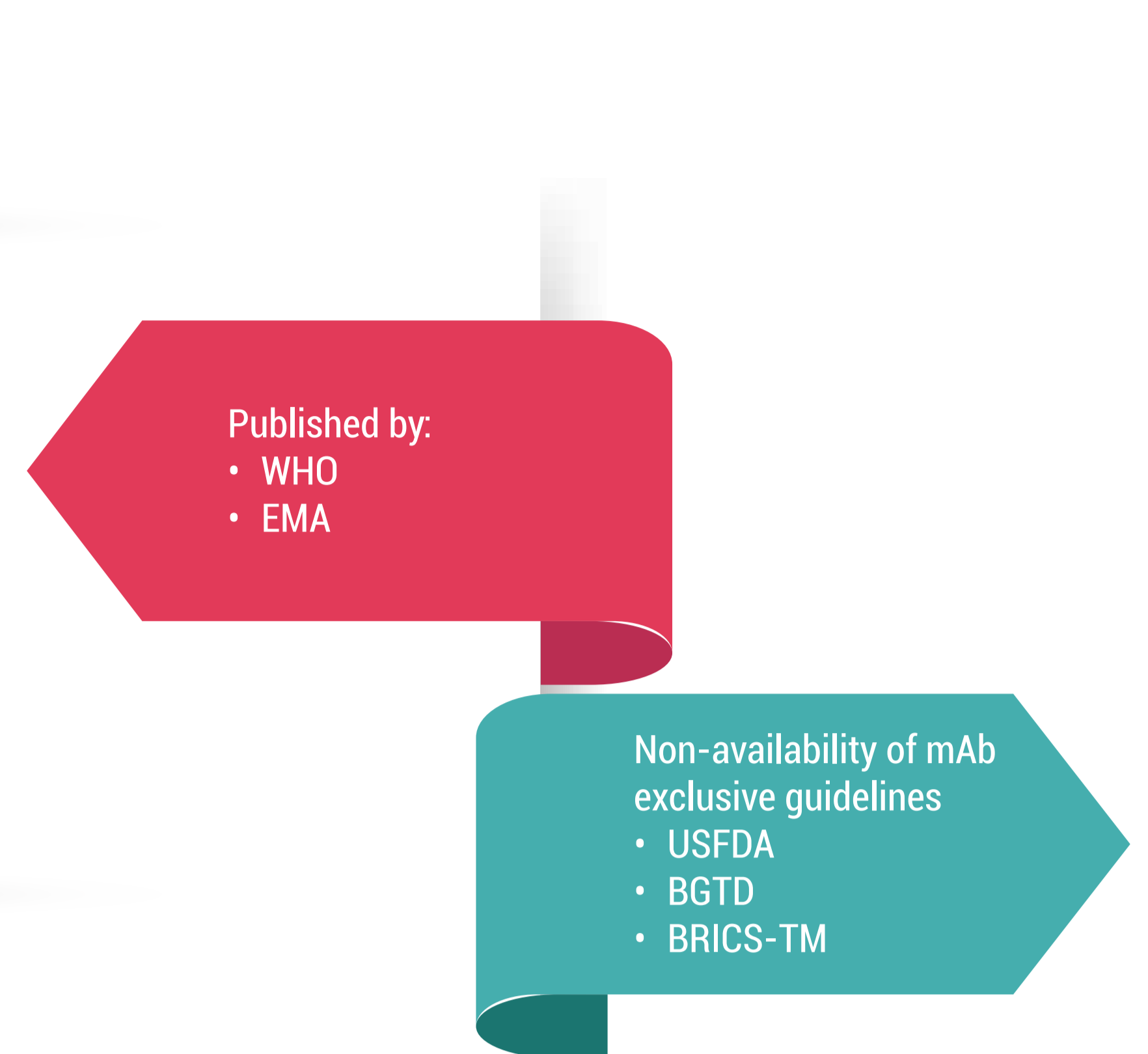


Table 1: Comparison of reference product selection in well-established agency and BRICS-TM markets.

Agency	Reference product mandates			
	Licensed in own country	Authorized in ICH countries	Similar or aligned regulatory agency	Bridging data
EMA	✓	✓	✗	✓
WHO	✗	✓	✗	✗
USFDA	✓	✓	✗	✓
BGTD	✓	✓	✓	✗
ANVISA	✓	✗	✓	✗
Russian federation	✓	✗	✗	✗
CDSCO	✓	✓	✗	✗
CFDA	✓	✗	✗	✗
SAHPRA	✓	✗	✓	✗
TMMDA	✗	✗	✓	✗
COFEPRIS	✓	✗	✗	✗

Table 2: Differences in biosimilarity principles across well-established agency and BRICS-TM markets.

Biosimilarity Criteria	EMA(EU)	WHO	USFDA (USA)	BGTD (Canada)	ANVISA (Brazil)	Russian federation (Russia)	CDSCO (India)	CFDA (China)	SAHPRA (South Africa)	TMMDA (Turkey)	COFEPRIS (Mexico)
Posology	✓	✗	✓	n/d	n/d	n/d	✓	n/d	n/d	✓	n/d
ROA	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/d	n/d	✓	n/d	n/d	✓	n/d
Strength, form, formulation	✓	✓	✓	✓*	n/d	n/d	✓ ^o	n/d	n/d	✓	n/d
Improved efficacy	NS	NS	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	NS	n/d
Improved safety	✓	✓	n/d	✓	n/d	n/d	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/d
Extrapolation of indications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/d	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/d
Biosimilarity post approval	NR	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	NR	n/d
Interchangeability, switching, substitution	✓ ^a	✓	✓	✓ ^β	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	✓ ^c	✓	n/d
Pediatric research	✓	n/d	✓	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d

✓ Indicates the requirements are define in the guidelines, NR: Not required, NS: Not suitable, n/d: Not define, *except formulation, ^oDecision is in hands with member state, ^aDecision is in hands with province/territory, ^βPharmaceutical form and formulation not define, ^cSubstitution is not allowed and interchangeability is possible with practitioner's decision.

Figure 3: Comparative non-clinical attributes across EMA, WHO, USFDA, BGTD and BRICS-TM markets.

Non clinical	EMA (EU)	WHO	USFDA (USA)	BGTD (Canada)	ANVISA (Brazil)	Russian federation (Russia)	CDSCO (India)	CFDA (China)	SAHPRA (South Africa)	TMMDA (Turkey)	COFEPRIS (Mexico)
In vitro	Comparative binding & functional assays	Comparative binding & functional assays	Functional assay	Performed	n/d	n/d	Cell based assay	n/d	Binding & functional assay	Binding & functional assay	n/d
In vivo	Dose concentration response assessment	Dose response assessment	Performed	n/d	Mandatory	n/d	n/d	Comparative PK/PD	n/d	Dose concentration response assessment	n/d
Toxicity	Repeat dose	Repeat dose	Performed	n/d	Repeat dose	n/d	Repeat dose (1X HED)	Single & Repeat dose	Repeat dose	Repeat dose (flexible approach if non-human primate); Unspecific (for relevant species)	n/d
Immunogenicity	Withdraw blood sample for PK/TK	Withdraw blood sample for PK/TK	Help to interpret animal results	n/d	n/d	n/d	Comparative Ab response	n/d	Comparative bioactivity	Non predictive in human, use for PK/TK evaluation	n/d
Safety	n/d	Performed	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	Comparative safety data	Comparative toxicity	n/d	n/d	n/d
Local tolerance	for novel excipients	Performed	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d	Performed	n/d	n/d	For novel excipients	n/d

n/d: Not define, HED: Human equivalent dose

DISCUSSION

It is evident that mAb biosimilar exclusive guidelines are yet to be published by BRICS-TM agencies. With reference to usage of reference biological medicinal product from ICH or similarly aligned regulatory agencies, the expectations of bridging data is unclear for each of the BRICS-TM market. The necessity of proving biosimilarity post authorization, interchangeability, switching, substitution and pediatric research remains undefined with these emerging agencies. Further non-clinical and clinical mandates with detailed requirements are yet awaited. Though there are gaps in mAb biosimilar regulatory guidelines in emerging markets, we believe that the agencies are working hard to align regulatory norms in line with well-established agencies. The regulator participates in multiple forums, exchanges knowledge and is willing to upgrade. It would be advisable for the companies to approach agencies in advance to obtain biosimilar development advice so that hassle free authorization can be obtained.

ABBREVIATIONS

ANVISA: The Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency, BGTD: Biologics and Genetic Therapies Directorate, BRICS-TM: Brazil Russia India China South Africa- Turkey Mexico, CDR: Complementary Determining Region, CDSCO: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization, CFDA: China Food and Drug Administration, COFEPRIS: The Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risk, EMA: European Medicines Agency, ICH: International Conference on Harmonisation, mAb: Monoclonal Antibodies, PD: Pharmacodynamics, PK: Pharmacokinetics, RBP: Reference Biological Product, ROA: Route of Administration, SAHPRA: South African Health Products Regulatory Authority, TK: Toxicokinetics, TMMDA: Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency, USFDA: United States Food and Drug Administration, WHO: World Health Organisation

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DISCLOSURE

Authors of this presentation have nothing to disclose.

Table 3: Comparative clinical attributes across EMA, WHO, USFDA, BGTD and BRICS-TM markets.

Clinical	EMA(EU)	WHO	USFDA (USA)	BGTD (Canada)	ANVISA (Brazil)	Russian federation (Russia)	CDSCO (India)	CFDA (China)	SAHPRA (South Africa)	TMMDA (Turkey)	COFEPRIS (Mexico)
Pharmacokinetics											
Lowest therapeutic dose	✓	✓ ^a	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓ ^a	✗	✓	✓	✗
Subcutaneous route	✓	✗	✓ ^e	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Sampling (Single dose: first & last; Multiple dose: first dose & steady state)	✓ ^α	✓ [#]	✓ ^α	✗	✗	✗	✓ [#]	✗	✓ ^α	✓ ^α	✗
Design (Single dose cross over; Parallel group)	✓ ^{γ, p}	✓ ^a	✓ ^{np}	✓	✗	✗	✓ ^{γ, p}	✓ ^δ	✓ ^{γ, p}	✓ ^{γ, p}	✗
Primary parameter (Single dose: AUC _(0-∞) ; Multiple dose: C _{max} & C _{trough})	✓ ^π	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Secondary parameter (Single dose: C _{max} , T _{max} ; Multiple dose: VSS, t _{1/2} ; Multiple dose: AUC _(0-∞) , AUC _(0-tp) steady state AUC)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓ ^μ	✓ ^μ	✗
Acceptable range (%)	80-125	80-125	80-125	90-125 ^ρ	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Pharmacodynamics											
PD marker for combined PK/PD	✓	✓	✓ ^ε	✓ ^θ	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Fingerprinting approach (non-surrogate markers)	✓	✗	✗	Unclear	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Clinical efficacy											
Study type (Parallel, random, blinded)	✓ ^ε	✓ ^ε	✓ ^ψ	✓ ^Ω	✓	✗	✓	✓ ^ε	✗	✗	✗
Patient population for approved indication	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Equivalence design	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Endpoints	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Comparability margin	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Pediatric population	NR	NR	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Clinical safety											
Immunogenicity	✓ ^β	✓ ^β	✓	✗ ^β	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Comparative safety data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Follow-up duration (6-12 months)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗

✓ Indicates the requirements are define in the guidelines, ✗Indicates the requirements are not indicated in the guidelines, NR: Not required, ^a Higher dose for mAb clearance characteristics, ^ρSteady state sampling for multiple doses, ^θAdditional truncated AUC for multiple doses, ^εFor multiple dose: AUC_(0-∞) steady state AUC, ^δ Single or Composite marker, ^π Double-blind, parallel analysis, duration minimum 4 weeks, ^ψDouble-blind, ^ΩComparative trial, ^γSingle dose for late elimination, [#] Parallel group for mAb characteristics, ^αParallel group for long half-life, ^μ Only single & multiple doses, ^εCross over for short half life, ^β Same as reference product, ^γStudy PK/PD relationship, ^δ Only parallel design, ^μ Single dose: Till last quantifiable concentration, ^ρequivalence margin for primary parameters.

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