Diving Deeper:

Using a SYBR Gold Capsid Ejection Assay as an Orthogonal Method of Measuring Potency and VP1 Deamidation in AAV Drug Product Samples

Michaela Duffy, Alex Meola, Kelly Walsh, Amy You, Ify Iwuchukwu



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Unique competitive positioning

- Best-in-class capabilities across AAV, lentivirus & other vector types
- **Trusted by global industry leaders** successful collaborations with big pharma, established biotech and emerging biotech
- State-of-the-art facilities & scalable production capabilities designed to meet V the growing demand for C>s
- **Deep scientific know-how** a team of world-leading specialists in viral vector V optimisation
- Cutting-edge technology leveraging 30 years of insights to enhance speed, IV efficacy, quality and safety in new therapies
 - Global reach & strategic positioning with manufacturing facilities located in key biotech hubs

Agenda



















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A step further with Next Generation Sequencing

Summary







Avg initial fluorescence = free DNA (before thermal ramp) Avg final fluorescence = final DNA (after thermal ramp and capsid degradation)



Routine Formulation Screening Uncovered a Trend

Discrepency between vector genome titer and SYBR gold fluorescence values...



If genome is leaking out of the capsid, why are we not detecting the loss with a vg titer assay?

Looking Inside the Capsid



What are the impacts of losing potentially ~8% of the product's genome?





Loss of Potency Directly Correlates with Increased Initial Fluorescence in AAV9 Drug Product Samples

Four independent stability studies supplied ~20 datapoints to generate an equation linking the two assays with a statistically strong fit



The equation was applied to future studies, predicted values validated by oxe actual potency values.

VP1 Extrusion – a Link Between Potency and Deamidation



Venkatakrishnan, B. et al "Structure and Dynamics of Adeno-Associated Virus Serotype 1 VP1-Unique N-Terminal Domain and Its Role in Capsid Trafficking"



VP1 is extruded when the capsid is exposed to higher temperature environments (37-40° C)



The extrusion of VP1u exposes the PLA2 domain, and N57 is deamidated



The deamidation of N57 and the hydrophobic nature of the PLA2 domain make the capsid more negatively charged and hydrophobic due to surface exposure



N57 deamidation decreases PLA2 activity which results in diminished infectivity/gene expression



Increase in VP1 N57 Deamidation Directly Correlates with Increased Initial Fluorescence

Four independent stability studies supplied ~20 datapoints to generate an equation linking the two assays with a statistically strong fit



The equation was applied to future studies, predicted values validated by actual potency values

Initial Fluorescence is Correlated with Hydrophobicity

Samples exposed to 40°C show a visible shift in retention time as the capsid undergoes conformational changes



Higher initial fluorescence = VP1 deamidation = increase in RT = decrease in potency



A Step Further with Next Generation Sequencing

Initial fluorescence and truncated genome increase in parallel in AAV9 drug product samples exposed to 40°C





Predicted % Truncated Genome

Derived equation was applied to a formulation screen for an easy comparison between candidates

OXB's platform formulation demonstrates protective properties and product stability over a non-optimized formulation (PBS)

bivariate fit

 $R^2 = 0.88$



Summary

Using SYBR gold capsid ejection assay, we were able to derive equations linking initial fluorescence to relative potency, N57 deamidation, and genome truncation

• The establishment of these equations allows us to make faster, cheaper go/no-go decisions on process parameters and formulation candidates

Overall, we believe there is a strong correlation between initial fluorescence, N57 deamidation, hydrophobicity, relative potency, and genome truncation

• This observation allows us to better understand what is going on at the vector level as it undergoes thermal stress

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