



Prefilled Syringe Seminar 2019

Quality Assurance of Combination Products

– Session Theme A: Latest trends of Endotoxin –

Notes on Endotoxin Test



Division of Medical Devices National Institute of Health Sciences



Medical Yuji Haishima haishima@nihs.go.jp

Prefilled Syringe Seminar 2019

COI Disclosure of Head Presenter

Head Presenter Name: Yuji Haishima

There are no companies in the COI relationship that should be disclosed in relation to the presentation of the subject.



Today's Topics

- (1) Introduction
- Overview of Endotoxin Test
 Principle, Reactivity of Recombinant Reagents, Measurement Procedure, etc.
- (3) General Points to Note of Endotoxin Test
- 4 Summary of Low Endotoxin Recovery (LER)

Division of Medical Devices National Institute of Health Sciences

→ Pyrogen ③

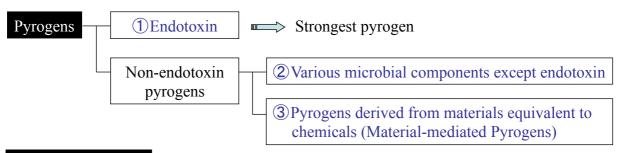


Devices

Yuji Haishima
haishima@nihs.go.jp



Types of pyrogenic substances and fever mechanism



Mechanism of fever

- (1) Substances causing fever via cytokine network → Pyrogens ①, ②
- (2) Substances acting directly on the central nervous system involved in thermoregulation
- (3) Uncoupling agent for oxidative phosphorylation
- (4) Other substances of unknown mechanism for the action

Detectable pyrogens

(1) [JP] Pyrogen test using rabbits Pyrogens ①, ②, ③

(2) [JP] Entotoxin test Pyrogen ①

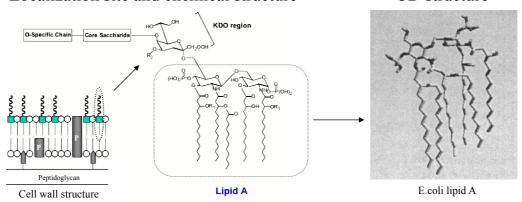
(3) Human Cell-based Pyrogen Test Pyrogens ①, ②



What's endotoxin (Lipopolysaccharide, LPS)?

Localization site and chemical structure

3D structure



Biological activity

Living body level

Febrile, lethal toxicity, shock, tolerance, local and whole-body Schwartzmann's activity, hypoglycemia, serum iron reduction reaction, adjuvant activity, thromboplastin production, antitumor activity, radiation damage protective ability, adjuvant activity, recurrent bactericidal activity, bone marrow reaction

Cell level

Macrophage activation ability

- Cytokine production
- Chemokine production
- Increased phagocytosis

Mitogen activity
Cytotoxicity

Molecular level

Limulus activity
Complement activation
ability



Endotoxin test of biological products

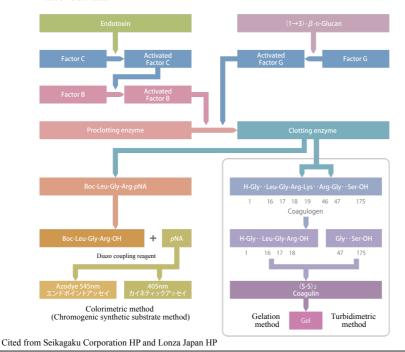
- ➤ Test method: The Japanese Pharmacopoeia general test method endotoxin test method is applied mutatis mutandis.
- ➤ Standard endotoxin: Japanese Pharmacopoeia standard endotoxin or equivalent reference endotoxin is used.
- ➤ Measurement: Endotoxin specific reagent
- > Test for interfering factors: Evaluate in consideration of individual characteristics.
- ➤ Judgment: Calculated as a relative value to a standard product using a statistical method by parallel line quantification method.
- > Do not exceed the endotoxin standard value specified in each article of the drug.
- ➤ Carried out with quality control of human serum albumin, heated human plasma protein, interferon preparation, and various vaccines, national assays, etc.
- The introduction of the SLP review system eliminated endotoxin test for some vaccines, including pneumococcal vaccines (2015).



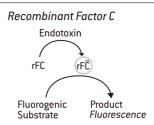
Principle of endotoxin test

Schematic of reaction mechanism

Endotoxin can be detected or quantified using lysate reagent (LAL reagent) prepared from horseshoe crab blood cell extract. Because endotoxin activates factors contained in the lysate, the subsequent cascade reaction is activated.







The PyroGeneTM assay contains a recombinant form of Factor C (rFC), the endotoxin-sensitive protein that initiates the LAL clotting cascade. The rFC enzyme is activated by the binding of endotoxin, the same mechanism as the traditional LAL assay. It works through a single step endpoint assay that measures the enzymatic cleavage of a fluorogenic substrate.

- ➤ The kinetic method in kinetic colorimetric method is the highest precision (RSD 2%)
- The reaction time method in kinetic turbidimetric method using Wako Pure Chemical Industries reagent is the most sensitive (0.0005 EU/ml)
- > Recombinant reagents other than PyroGene available (EndoZyme, PyroSmart)



Performance verification of recombinant reagents ①

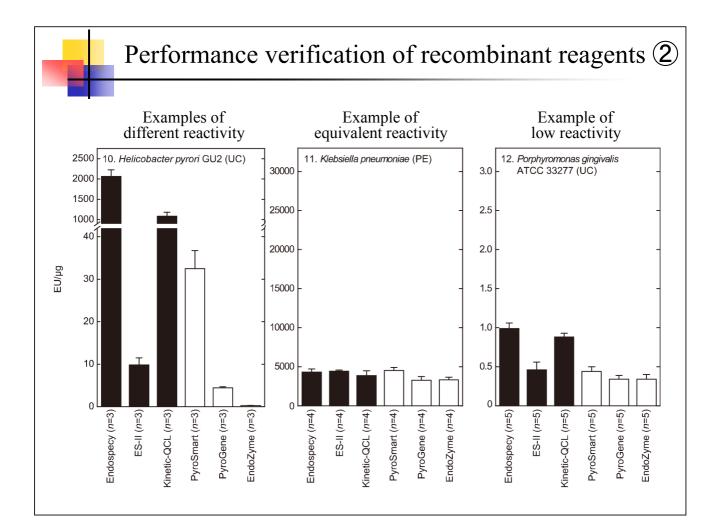


FY2015 / 2016 "Study on test methods of Japanese Pharmacopoeia"

Collaborative Study on the Bacterial Endotoxins Test Using Recombinant Factor C-based Procedure for Detection of Lipopolysaccharides

National Institute of Health Sciences, Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Regulatory Science Society of Japan, Japan Food Research Laboratories, M Labs Inc., bioMérieux Japan Ltd., Seikagaku Corporation, Lonza Japan Ltd., FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation

_	N.	0	Existing lysate reagent CV						All reagents		
Туре	No.	Origin	Endospecy	dospecy ES-II		Between reagents	PyroSmart	PyroGene EndoZyme		Between reagents	CV
	1	Escherichia coli O55 (phenol/water extraction)	6%	7%	15%	41%	1%	3%	7%	25%	30%
	2	Escherichia coli O111 (phenol/water extraction)	5%	4%	5%	21%	6%	2%	10%	21%	19%
	3	Escherichia coli O55 (ultracentrifugation)	13%	39%	34%	79%	9%	22%	21%	39%	54%
	4	Escherichia coli O111 (ultracentrifugation)	14%	0%	27%	75%	1%	11%	12%	15%	44%
	5	Escherichia coli O113 (ultracentrifugation)	13%	8%	25%	92%	13%	22%	12%	16%	53%
	6	Escherichia coli O150 (ultracentrifugation)	4%	3%	17%	80%	1%	1%	5%	69%	102%
	7	Porphyromonas gingivalis ATCC 33277	1%	7%	7%	42%	1%	2%	5%	20%	56%
	8	Salmonella minnesota 1114	1%	12%	13%	76%	1%	24%	8%	42%	82%
	9	Salmonella minnesota R595	116%	61%	127%	66%	105%	127%	132%	18%	41%
LPS	10	Pseudomonas aeruginosa PA01	7%	15%	25%	122%	10%	13%	2%	13%	67%
	11	Helicobacter pylori GU2	25%	34%	14%	1970%	26%	5%	11%	1081%	3197%
	12	Proteus vulgaris OX2	2%	2%	18%	8%	8%	10%	14%	6%	9%
	13	Campylobacter jejuni Penner 0:19	3%	10%	4%	19%	0%	1%	70%	26%	24%
	14	Escherichia coli O128:B12	29%	12%	35%	14%	28%	19%	13%	33%	30%
	15	Escherichia coli J5	21%	8%	24%	151%	32%	9%	5%	52%	106%
	16	Salmonella enterica serotype typhimurium	3%	11%	8%	8%	7%	20%	11%	9%	14%
	17	Pseudomonas aeruginosa 10	3%	4%	20%	138%	8%	1%	3%	75%	118%
	18	Klebsiella pneumoniae	26%	2%	39%	3%	31%	25%	27%	15%	12%
	19	Burkholderia cepacia	2%	59%	5%	28%	36%	55%	26%	119%	76%
	20	Serratia marcescens approx. 600 EU/mL	3%	2%	20%	12%	11%	5%	11%	114%	80%
	21	Ralstonia pickettii approx. 300 EU/mL	4%	5%	19%	30%	14%	6%	12%	121%	72%
	22	Enterobacter cloacae approx. 1400 EU/mL	1%	1%	20%	22%	2%	5%	14%	118%	74%
	23	Escherichia coli (3% nutrient broth) approx. 700 EU/mL	10%	6%	23%	8%	6%	8%	1%	46%	28%
	24	Pseudomonas aeruginosa approx. 8000 EU/mL	17%	3%	16%	32%	6%	8%	5%	17%	23%
NOE	25	Pond (Yamato Takada City, Nara) 100~500 EU/mL	8%	7%	4%	23%	7%	2%	6%	46%	60%
	26	Amata river (Yamatotakada City, Nara) 100~500 EU/mL	4%	6%	7%	14%	0%	2%	7%	40%	31%
	27	Nagase river (Higashi Osaka City, Osaka) 100∼500 EU/mL	8%	6%	22%	22%	9%	6%	0%	57%	70%
	28	Septic tank for household drainage (Nara) 100~500 EU/mL	19%	5%	9%	22%	2%	9%	4%	34%	36%
	29	Mineral water (Oku Oyama natural water) 0.2~0.3 EU/mL	29%	28%	32%	11%	23%	15%	25%	84%	96%
	30	Tap water (PMRJ) 10~20 EU/mL	50%	77%	68%	30%	48%	43%	52%	191%	142%



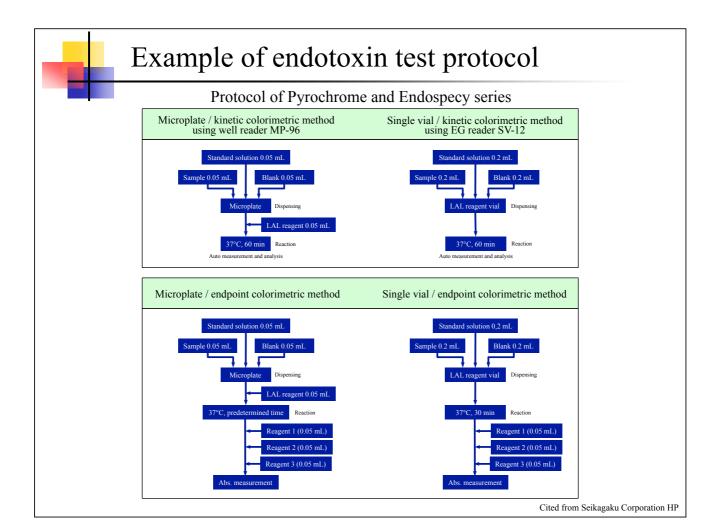


Summary on performance verification of recombinant reagents

- Recombinant reagents show similar reactivity to existing lysate reagents
- ➤ The calibration curve of the recombinant reagent shows the same correlation coefficient between different laboratories
- Recombinant reagents have the advantage of quality control because there is less lot-to-lot error
- ➤ Use recombinant reagents after performing reproducibility and robustness tests using pharmaceuticals

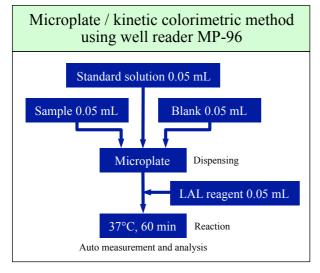
Reference

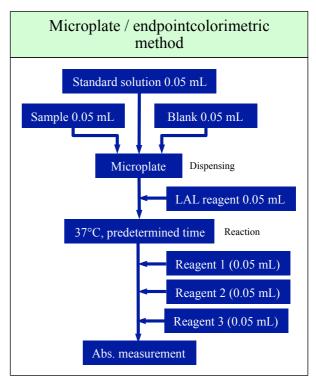
- 1. Kikuchi, Y. *et al.*, Collaborative Study on the Bacterial Endotoxins Test Using Recombinant Factor C-based Procedure for Detection of Lipopoly-saccharides. *Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Regulatory Science* **48** (4), 252-260 (2017) .
- 2. Kikuchi, Y. *et al.*, Collaborative Study on the Bacterial Endotoxins Test Using Recombinant Factor C-based Procedure for Detection of Lipopoly-saccharides, Part 2. *Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Regulatory Science* **49** (10), 706-718 (2018) .





Example of endotoxin test protocol





Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP



Endotoxin test

Summary of optical quantification methods

Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP







Endotoxin test

Summary of optical quantification methods

Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP



操作法

日本薬局方 **Overview**

When performing endotoxin tests in JP, it is necessary to conduct a test to confirm the reliability of the calibration curve and the test for interfering factors as a preliminary test for ensuring the accuracy and effectiveness of the colorimetric method or turbidimetric method.

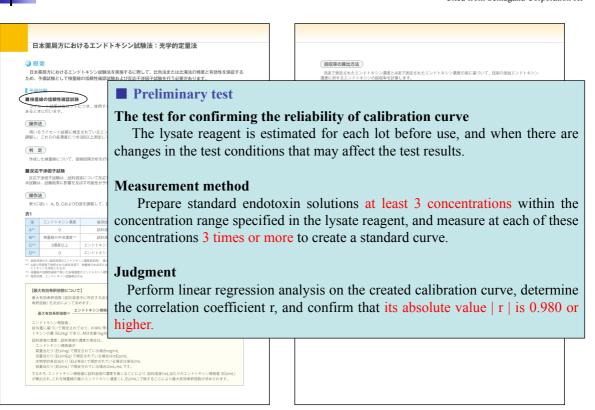




Endotoxin test

Summary of optical quantification methods

Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP





Endotoxin test

Summary of optical quantification methods

Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP



Test for interfering factors

Test for interfering factors is performed to confirm whether the promotors or inhibitors of LAL reagent are present in sample solution or not. This test is also conducted when there are changes in test conditions that may affect the test results.

Measurement method

Prepare and test solutions A, B, C and D according to Table 1.						
■反応干渉因子試験 反応干渉因子試験は、試料溶液について反応を 本試験は、試験結果に影響を及ばす可能性が予想	を促進または阻害する因子の有無を調・ 思される試験条件の変更があるときにも	べる試験です。 も行います。	まれたパッパ、は、ひとかりかまたがあり、下端があっただすから エンドトキシン濃度の算出方法	T MRE-TO CRIPORY.		
操作法 表1に従い、A, B, CおよびD液を調製して、I 表1	Solution	Conc. of endotoxin	Additive solution	No. of test tube or well		
液 エンドトキシン濃度 被添加 A** 0 試料消	A	0	Sample solution	> 2		
B*2 検量線の中点濃度*2 試料池 C*3 3濃度以上 エンドトキシ、 D*4 0 エンドトキシ、	В	Midpoint conc. of calibration curve	Sample solution	> 2		
 2 試料溶液のみ(試料溶液のエンドトキシン濃度剤定用)。 量が 2 A液と同情数で素灰された試料溶液で、検量線の中点束だはドトキンとを添加したもの。 2 検量線の伝統性高級で用いた各種濃度のエンドトキシン燃料 4 技能対阻。エンドトキシン試験取水のみ。 	C	> 3 points	LRW	> 2 for each conc.		
【最大有効希釈倍数について】 最大有効希釈倍数(試料溶液中に存在する反)	D	0	LRW	> 2		
条形配列を次式とって恋めます。	たり1時間以内に投与する注射期の最大量 ng/mL にはmEg/mL いる場合は単位/mL はmL/mLです。 意度を乗じることにより、試料溶液1mL当 意度を乗じることにより、試料溶液1mL当	まです。 たりのエンドトキシン規格値 (ELVmL)				



Endotoxin test

Summary of optical quantification methods

Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP





Calculation method of recovery rate

Endotoxin conc. of solution B — Endotoxin conc. of solution A

R e c o v e r y r a t e (%)
×100

Endotoxin conc. spiked to solution B

Judgment

When the recovery rate is in the range of 50 to 200%, it is judged that interfering factors is not

present・北海・北京・Sample Solution。

由大物会系の機(は対象等に行在するなる・プラを受っる影響を表により選ばできるとき、許等されるは特別点の最大の条件を制きなどによってあるます。

最大物の条件機能

エンドトキンの機能

が今後に高いて複雑されており、KAMに乗しくのリネナ.ただし、KIは発表を発起するといわれる体質16回点とリのエンドトキンの機能(以下で概定されており、KAMに乗しへのリネナ.ただし、KIは発表を発起するといわれる体質16回点とリのエンドトキンの機能(以下) Middaを10回点にはいるようである。

は料理の機能は、はKiを認うの機能の場はは、
エンドトキンの機能は、「はCMPAであるます。CMPAである。

対策性を対しては、CMPAであるまでは、GMPAである。

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Endotoxin test

Summary of optical quantification methods

Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP





Quantification

Operation method

Prepare solutions A, B, C and D (Table 1), and operate according to "test for interfering factors" in the preliminary test.

Calculation method of endotoxin concentration

Calculate the average endotoxin concentration of solution A using the calibration curve prepared with solution C.

Test conformance requirements

- Correlation coefficient of calibration curve prepared with solution C: $|\mathbf{r}| \ge 0.980$
- Based on the difference between the endotoxin concentration measured in solutions B and, the recovery rate of endotoxin relative to the endotoxin concentration spiked to solution B is in the range of 50 to 200%
- Solution D: Do not exceed the limit value of blank test or less than the limit of detection

Judoment

Determine the endotoxin concentration (EU/mL, EU/mg, EU/mEq or EU/unit) of the test sample based on the average endotoxin concentration of solution A. Test samples are considered to be compatible with endotoxin test when the result conforms to the endotoxin limit specified in each article of JP.



Notes on endotoxin test (1)

■ About the utensils

Sterilize the glass and heat resistant utensils used for the test at $250\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ for $30\,^{\circ}\text{minutes}$ at least . In addition, when using plastic products such as microplate and micropipette tips, use products that have been confirmed not to detect endotoxin and that they do not interfere with endotoxin testing.

■ About LAL reagent water (LRW)

Use "water for injection", "water for injection (in a container)" or any other water described in the pharmaceutical articles of JP that is free of endotoxin at a concentration above the detection limit of the lysate reagent and suitable for the endotoxin test.

■ About preparation of standard endotoxin stock solution

Prepare standard endotoxin stock solution by dissolving endotoxin standard JP with LAL reagent water.

[Preparation method]

- 1. Remove the metal cap and rubber stopper with tweezers so as not to contaminate reagents and top of JPSE vial.
- 2. Add the LAL reagent water at the dose described in the package insert to reach 10,000 EU / mL.
- 3. Cap with rubber stopper, wrap Parafilm around lid, seal and stir with test tube mixer for 5 minutes.
- 4. Stock the stock solution at 2-8 °C or less until use. Use within 14 days after dissolution. When not using immediately, fix and seal with Parafilm over rubber stopper.



Notes on endotoxin test 2

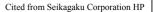
Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP

■最大有効希釈倍数について

最大有効希釈倍数とは、試料溶液中に存在する反応干渉因子の影響を希釈により回避できるとき、許容される試料溶液の 最大の希釈倍数のことをいいます。

```
1. 医薬品各条にエンドトキシン規格値が規定されている場合
   最大有効希釈倍数 (MVD) = エンドトキシン規格値 × 試料溶液の濃度
試料溶液の濃度:試料溶液の濃度の単位は、
  質量当たり(EU/mg)で規定されている場合はmg/mL
  当量当たり (EU/mEq) で規定されている場合はmEq/mL
  生物学的単位当たり(EU/単位)で規定されている場合は単位/ml
  容量当たり (EU/mL) で規定されている場合はmL/mL となります。
 λ: ゲル化法の場合はライセート試薬の表示感度 (EU/mL)
  比濁法または比色法の場合は検量線の最小エンドトキシン濃度 (EU/mL)
2. 医薬品各条にエンドトキシン規格値が規定されていない場合
   最大有効希釈倍数(MVD)= K/M×試料溶液の濃度
  注射剤のエンドトキシン規格値は、投与量に基づいて規定されており、K/Mに等しくなります。
   ただし、Kは発熱を誘起するといわれる体重1kg当たりのエンドトキシンの量 (EU/kg) であり、投与経路による区分に
  基づき、以下のように設定されます。
      投与経路
        静脈内
     静脈内:放射性医薬品
                   0.2
       脊髄腔内
      その他の投与経路
   また、Mは体重1kg当たり1回に投与される注射剤の最大量です。ただし、注射剤が頻回または持続的に投与される
  場合、Mは1時間以内に投与される注射剤の最大総量です。
  注1) 質量または単位に基づいて投与する製剤では、主薬の表示量を基準としてエンドトキシン規格値を設定する。
  注2) 成人の体重1kgあたりの最大投与量を算出するとき、成人の平均体重として60kgを用いる
  注3) 体重1kgあたりの小児投与量がその成人投与量よりも多いときは、小児投与量に基づいてエンドトキシン規格値を
 λ: ゲル化法の場合はライセート試薬の表示感度 (EU/mL)
```

比濁法または比色法の場合は検量線の最小エンドトキシン濃度 (EU/mL)





Notes on endotoxin test ②

■最大有効希釈倍数について

最大有効希釈倍数とは、試料溶液中に存在する反応干渉因子の影響を希釈により回避できるとき、許容される試料溶液の 最大の希釈倍数のことをいいます。

■ About the Maximum Valid Dilution (MVD)

MVD is the maximum allowable dilution factor of a sample solution at which the endotoxin limit can be determined, when the effects of interfering factors present in the sample solution can be avoided by dilution.

容量当たり(EU/mL)で規定されている場合はmL/mL となります

 λ : ゲル化法の場合はライセート試薬の表示感度 (EU/mL) 比濁法または比色法の場合は検量線の最小エンドトキシン濃度 (EU/mL)

2. 医薬品各条にエンドトキシン規格値が規定されていない場合

最大有効希釈倍数 (MVD) = K/M×試料溶液の濃度

注射剤のエンドトキシン規格値は、投与量に基づいて規定されており、K/Mに等しくなります。 ただし、Kは発熱を誘起するといわれる体重1kg当たりのエンドトキシンの量(EU/kg)であり、投与経路による区分に 基づき、以下のように設定されます。

投与経路	K (EU/kg)
静脈内	5.0
静脈内:放射性医薬品	2.5
脊髄腔内	0.2
その他の投与経路	5.0

また、Mは体重1kg当たり1回に投与される注射剤の最大量です。ただし、注射剤が頻回または持続的に投与される 場合、Mは1時間以内に投与される注射剤の最大総量です。

- 注1) 質量または単位に基づいて投与する製剤では、主薬の表示量を基準としてエンドトキシン規格値を設定する。 注2) 成人の体重1kgあたりの最大投与量を算出するとき、成人の平均体重として60kgを用いる。
- 注3) 体重1kgあたりの小児投与量がその成人投与量よりも多いときは、小児投与量に基づいてエンドトキシン規格値を 設定する。
- λ: ゲル化法の場合はライセート試薬の表示感度 (EU/mL) 比濁法または比色法の場合は検量線の最小エンドトキシン濃度 (EU/mL)



Notes on endotoxin test ②

Cited from Seikagaku Corporation HP

■最大有効系釈倍数に

最大有効系釈倍数とは 最大の希釈倍数のことを

1. When the endotoxin limit is specified in each article of JP

1. 医薬品各条にエンドトキシン規格値が規定されている場合

最大有効希釈倍数 (MVD) = エンドトキシン規格値 × 試料溶液の濃度

試料溶液の濃度:試料溶液の濃度の単位は、

Cンドトキシン規格値が

質量当たり(EU/mg)で規定されている場合はmg/mL

当量当たり (EU/mEq) で規定されている場合はmEq/ml 生物学的単位当たり(EU/単位)で規定されている場合は単位/ml

容量当たり (EU/i

λ: ゲル化法の場合 2. When the endotoxin limit is not specified in each article of JP 比濁法または占

2. 医薬品各条にエンドトキシン規格値が規定されていない場合

最大有効希釈倍数 (MVD) = K / M × 試料溶液の濃度

注射剤のエンドトキシン規格値は、投与量に基づいて規定されており、K/Mに等しくなります。

ただし、Kは発熱を誘起するといわれる体重1kg当たりのエンドトキシンの量 (EU/kg) であり、投与経路による区分に 基づき、以下のように設定されます。

投与経路	K (EU/kg)
静脈内	5.0
静脈内:放射性医薬品	2.5
脊髄腔内	0.2
その他の投与経路	5.0

また、Mは体重1kg当たり1回に投与される注射剤の最大量です。ただし、注射剤が頻回または持続的に投与される

場合、Mは1時間以内に投与される注射剤の最大総量です。

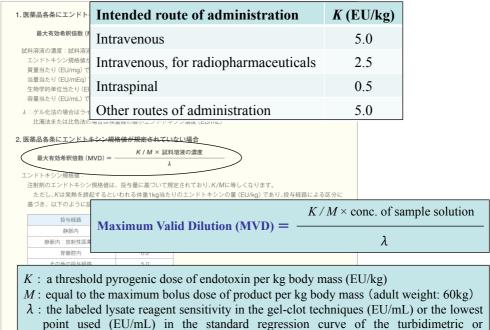
- 注1) 質量または単位に基づいて投与する製剤では、主薬の表示量を基準としてエンドトキシン規格値を設定する。
- 注2) 成人の体重1kgあたりの最大投与量を算出するとき、成人の平均体重として60kgを用いる 注3) 体重1kgあたりの小児投与量がその成人投与量よりも多いときは、小児投与量に基づいてエンドトキシン規格値を
- λ : ゲル化法の場合はライセート試薬の表示感度 (EU/mL) 比濁法または比色法の場合は検量線の最小エンドトキシン濃度 (EU/mL)





Notes on endotoxin test 2







Notes on endotoxin test ③

chromogenic techniques

Factors affecting the reactivity of LAL reagents

- > Temperature, pH, salt concentration
- > Surfactant, protease (especially trypsin), protease inhibitor
- ➤ High concentration of protein, polysaccharide, EDTA 4Na

Factors affecting endotoxin activity

- ➤ Chemical structure and heterogenicity of lipid A (replacement rate of acyl and phosphate groups, etc.)
- > Solubility
 - Polysaccharide side chain (O-specific chain) length of endotoxin
 - Salt form: Triethylamine salt > Na salt, free form > Mg, Ca salt
 - Micelle formation
 - Aggregation and adsorption (redispersion before measurement)
- > Binding to proteins and other substances
 - Antimicrobial peptides (ex. CAP18) and polymyxin B bind to endotoxin and neutralize the activity
- > Storage temperature and period (decomposition by self acidity)



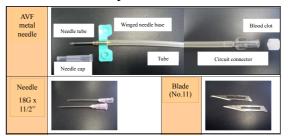
Notes on endotoxin test (4)



As a quantitative test

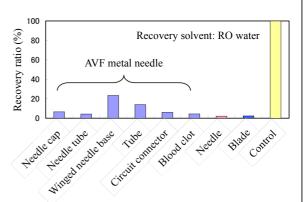
- (1) Quantify within the range of the calibration curve
- (2) Calibration of plate reader
 - · Evaluate the error between wells by SD or RSD (n = 6), but not the mean value

Additive recovery test to medical devices



Alternative solvents applicable to medical devices

- (1) Plastic: EDTA, PEG / Tween 60 / EDTA (0.004% / 0.01% / 0.5 mM), human serum albumin solution
- (2) Metal: EDTA solution
- (3) Hydroxyapatite: HCl < EDTA solution
- (4) Collagen: HCl <purified collagenase / HCl
- (5) Chitin and chitosan: hydrochloric acid

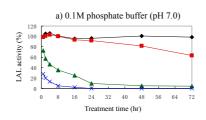


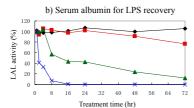


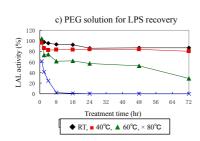
Notes on endotoxin test **5**



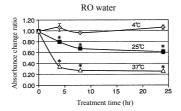
JPSE 10 EU/mL







JPSE 0.025 EU/mL



Heat stability of endotoxin

- (1) At high concentrations, activity decreases at 40 °C or higher
- (2) At low concentrations, the activity may be halved by 24 hours even at room temperature



Solutions

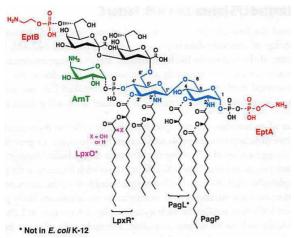
- (1) Prepare test solution before use
- (2) Keep refrigerated when storing
- (3) Redisperse before measurement if stored



Notes on endotoxin test 6

Chen, J., Low Endotoxin Recovery in Common Biologics Products. Presented at PDA 8th Annual Global Conference on Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Bethesda, MD, (2013).

- ➤ When endotoxin is added to certain biological products in coexistence of surfactant (ex. polysorbate) and sodium citrate or sodium phosphate, the recovery rate of endotoxin decreases (LER phenomenon)
- ➤ Rabbit fever was detected in one of the samples in which the LER phenomenon was observed



JP Sample Dilution Spike Measure

LER Sample Spike Dilution Measure

— Endotoxin — Divalent cation — Surfactant
Reich J, et al. Biologicals 2016; 44:417-22.

- Detectable amount of endotoxin decreases in holdtime study
- ➤ It exhibits different behavior depending on temperature, pH, salt concentration, LAL reagent, endotoxin purity and the structure, etc.

Cited from PDA Technical Report No.82



PDA Technical Report No.82 / LER Case Study

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NI-	Summary No. Summary					
No 1	Low Concentration PS20 Caused LER Reaction in the Presence of Monoclonal Antibody Product Low concentrations of PS20 (0.006%) and mAb alone do not cause LER If both are used together, LER occurs depending on mAb concentration CSE causes LER but not NOE		Summary Mapping LER Effect in In-Process Stages of Purification • Risk assessment method at each manufacturing stage of pharmaceutics exhibiting LER • LAL test is conducted according to the guidelines etc. • Perform only the necessary tests • Use NOE			
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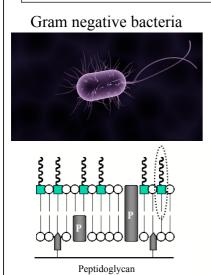
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Summary on LER phenomenon

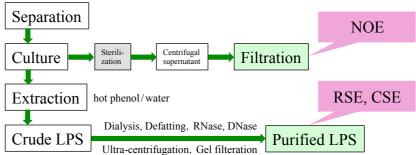
It is necessary to respond individually at present, because the mechanism and solution are still unknown

- ➤ Effect of chelating agent / polysorbate
- ➤ Effect of temperature: lower LER at lower temperatures
- > Influence of the chemical structure of endotoxin
- ➤ Effect of LAL reagent type

- ➤ Effects of endotoxin purity: RSE/CSE vs NOE
- > Effects of polysorbate and histidine: pos. vs neg.
- > Effects of protein: alone vs need additives
- ➤ Effects of dispersant, divalent cation, pH, salt concentration: effective vs invalid



Cell wall structure



Work described in Case Study #3, "Use of Purified and Non-purified Endotoxins in Hold-time Studies", has shown that masking susceptibility depends on the bacterial species and that culture conditions do affect the masking susceptibility of endotoxins. Additionally, this work demonstrated that isolation methods do not alter the primary structure of the lipid A profiles (i.e., lipid A profiles from NOEs are similar to their highly purified counterparts); however, the supramolecular structures of endotoxin may be influenced by the preparation method. (PDA Technical Report No.82)



Receptor for microbial component and intracellular signal transduction mechanism

Toll-Like Receptor (TLR) family Major role of immune response to

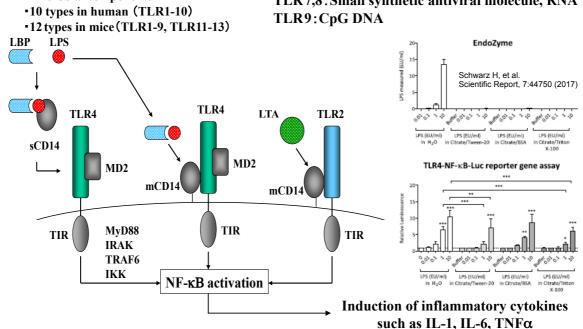
 Major role of immune response to microbial components TLR 1/2, 2/6: LTA, LP, etc.

TLR3: Viral double-stranded RNA

TLR4:LPS

TLR5: Bacterial flagellin

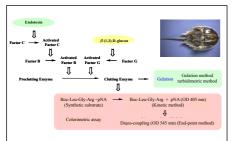
TLR7,8: Small synthetic antiviral molecule, RNA



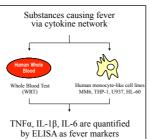


Currently available pyrogen tests

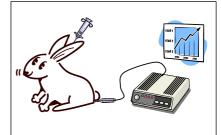
Endotoxin test



HCPT



Pyrogen test using rabbits



Each test method has different measurement principles and has unique characteristics

Endotoxin test: Molecular level

HCPT: Cell level

Pyrogen test using rabbits: Living body level



It is important to select the appropriate test method for the test purpose

- ➤ Want to assess the pyrogenicity of living body level?
- > Evaluation of microbial contamination?
- > Does it contain physiologically active substances?
- > Does not contain inhibitors?
- ➤ Is there any problem with extraction efficiency?
- ➤ Quantitative test or limit test?
- ➤ What is the cost performance?





[Conclusion] Notes on data pretation

- > Purpose of endotoxin control: Prevent contamination of endotoxin in medicine at the manufacturing, storage and distribution stages.
- Some drugs have an enhancing action on biological activity of endotoxin, including fever activity. (Interferon, blood products, actinomycin D, etc.)
- > Endotoxin limit is set as the minimum amount to induce fever reaction based on experimental data of healthy human.
- Endotoxin limit should be set in consideration of the toxicity to the patient who is the subject of medication, and it is necessary to consider the safety including individual differences
- > The sensitivity to endotoxin is increased in patients with severe diseases including sepsis and immune dysfunction.
- The endotoxin test enables high sensitivity, high accuracy, simple and rapid measurement. However, it is not valid for non-endotoxin pyrogen tests.
- ➤ If necessary, use alternative methods such as HCPT (MAT).
- ➤ It is suggested that certain biologics and other samples exhibit LPR phenomenon in endotoxin test.
- In that case, it should be considered regarding implementation of time-hold study with endotoxin-spiked samples, and solutions for LER phenomenon.. If necessary, also consider performing pyrogen test using a rabbit.



At the end of presentation

Thank you for your attention!

Division of Medical Devices National Institute of Health Sciences



Yuji Haishima haishima@nihs.go.jp