

GETTING THE BEST OUT OF CYCLODEXTRINS

Cyclodextrin enabled biologics
A novel way of utilizing CDs





Cyclodextrins are molecular containers. As of 2020, 100+ products of small molecules are formulated with CDs.

















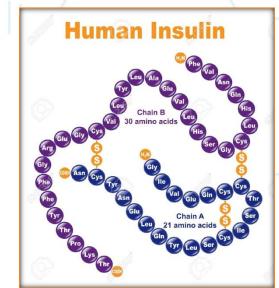




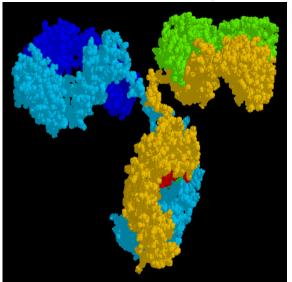




Biological active substances (big molecules), proteins, peptides, monoclonal antibodies gained immense interest in product development recently



Peptide hormone 5808 Da



Monoclonal antibodies ~1300 amino acids,



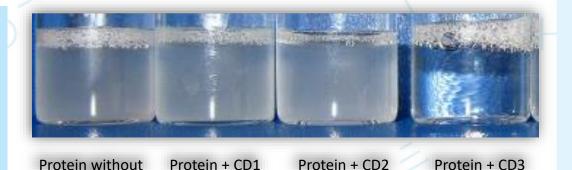
150 000 Da

Formulating proteins



Why use CDs in protein and biological formulations?

- Safer than current excipients (e.g. Tween) no peroxide formation, corresponding immunogenicity, degradation
- Prevention of aggregation, delayed folding
- Less protein adsorption onto container surface
- Reduced/maintained viscosity, improved injectability
- Life-cycle management



Cyclodextrins' effect on stirring-induced aggregation of insulin





CycloLab has recently been putting huge efforts to develop cyclodextrins that are particularly suitable for excipients in protein formulations.

During these studies, several therapeutically relevant model compounds are included, yet we are open to test how well our CDs fit your particular monoclonal antibody or other type of protein.



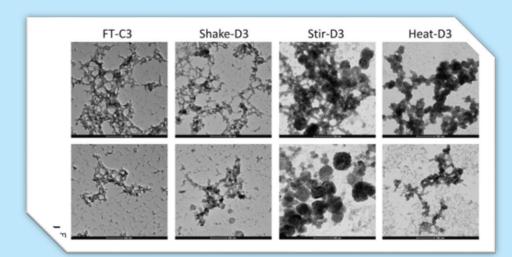




Outcomes of protein aggregation

- Decreased efficiency
- Altered pharmacokinetics
- Immunogenicity, irritation, anaphylaxis
- Short shelf-life, poor stability

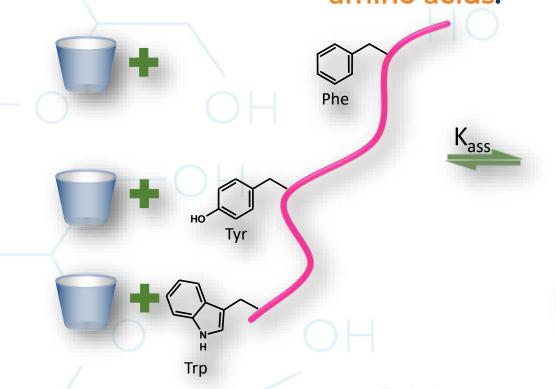
mABs are
particularly
prone to
aggregation

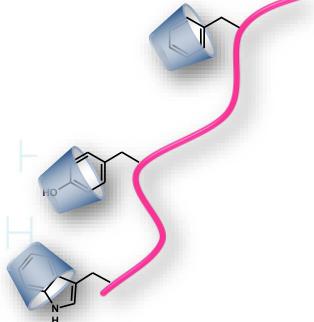






Cyclodextrins are able to interact with proteins and polypeptides on several levels. The classical inclusion involves aromatic amino acids.









Main characteristics of the CD-protein interactions are

CDs attract to hydrophobic regions of the proteins

The interactions are host-guest and electrostatic type

CDs act like artificial chaperons

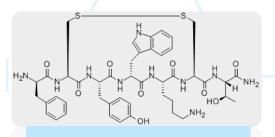
Certain CDs act like chaotropic agents and delay protein-protein interaction and thereby folding in solution



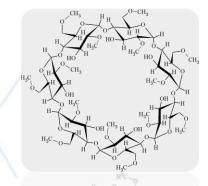


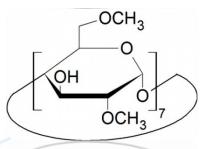


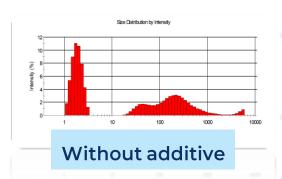
Cyclodextrin's effect on peptide aggregation

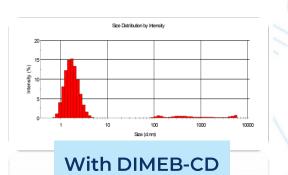


TT-232, heptapeptide







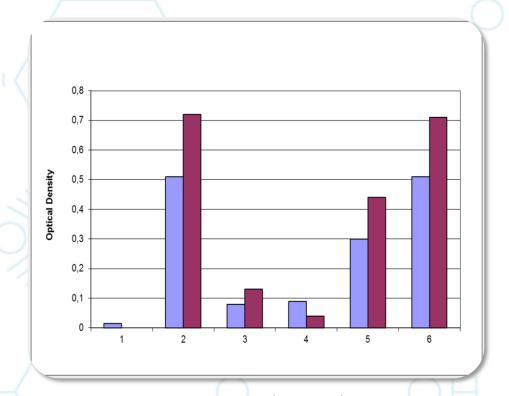




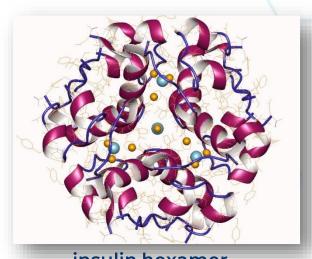
Kéri (2007)



Cyclodextrin's effect on insulin aggregation



- Control, 2. Stirred without CD,
- 2. 3. HPBCD, 4. alpha-CD, 5. beta-CD, 6. gamma-CD

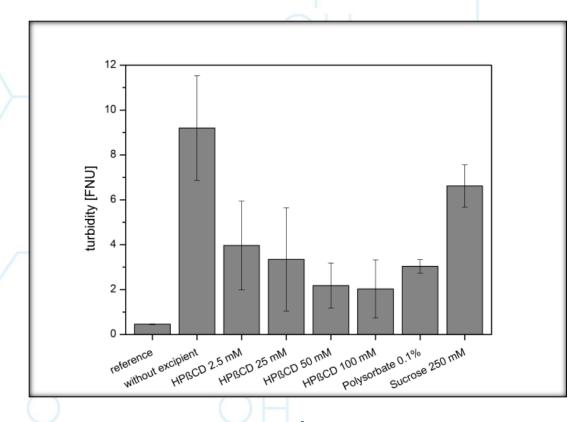


insulin hexamer





Cyclodextrin's effect on IgB aggregation



Turbidity of 1.8 mg/mL IgGB aqueous solution after 1 h stirring







Cyclodextrins or TWEEN?

- Tween-like detergents efficiently prevent protein aggregation, prevent immunogenicity
- Polysorbate 80 is the most common, it is widely used
- However, their degradation leads to aldehydes,
 epoxy-acids and peroxides damaging proteins







Some protein based products, their shelflives and additives

Product	Active	Shelf Life	Ingredients
Remicade	infliximab	3 years at 2 °C −8 °C.	dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, monobasic sodium phosphate monohydrate, polysorbate 80, and sucrose. No preservatives are present.
Humira	Adalimumab	2 years at 2 °C – 8 °C.	sodium chloride, monobasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, sodium citrate, citric acid monohydrate, mannitol, polysorbate 80 and water for injections
Herceptin	trastuzumab	4 years at 2 °C – 8 °C.	histidine hydrochloride, histidine, trehalose dihydrate, polysorbate 20
Vetsulin	porcine insulin zinc suspension	42 days	zinc chloride, methylparaben, sodium chloride, sodium acetate, water
NovoLog	insulin aspart	28 days	glycerin, phenol, metacresol, zinc, disodium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, sodium chloride and water for injection
ORTHOCLONE	muromonab-CD3	9 months	sodium phosphate, monobasic sodium phosphate, dibasic sodium chloride polysorbate 80 water
Oncaspar	pegaspargase	8 months (2-5°C)	dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, dibasic sodium phosphate heptahydrate, sodium chloride, water for injection





Cyclodextrins and mAbs

mAb: polyionic protein with hydrophobic surfaces

- The hydrophobic surface induces aggregation
- The net surface charge is minimal at pH 5 7.5 → no electrostatic repulsion

- Cyclodextrin masking of the hydrophobic surface reduces van der Waals interactions
- Increase in the surface charge increases electrostatic repulsion

Consequence:

mAb-mAb aggregation increases

Result: mAb-mAb aggregation decreases



Vaccine adjuvants



Hydroxypropyl betadex is a component in J&J COVID-19 vaccine



Janssen incorporated HPBCD into their monovalent Covid-19 vaccine composed of a recombinant, replication-incompetent adenovirus type 26 (Ad26) vector, constructed to encode the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) spike protein.

In the patent application of Janssen's HIV vaccine candidate (WO2017216288) HPBCD is applied in 4-6% (w/w) in the product.

Reason: HPBCD acts as a cryoprotectant, yet can also contribute to protein stabilization hindering aggregation and adsorption onto the container wall.







CycloLab offers to



- Supply commercial quantities of any cyclodextrin during development and market phases
- Provide formulation, analytical or even custom synthesis services to establish a stable and efficient formulation with a target protein







COMPANY CONTACTS

CYCLOLAB CYCLODEXTRIN RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY LTD.

Budapest, P.O. Box 435, H-1525 Hungary

Location: Illatos út 7., Budapest, H-1097- Hungary

Tel: (+36) 1-347-60-70

E-mail: info@cyclolab.hu

Web: http://www.cyclolab.hu

CONTACT PERSON

Zita Vincze

Sales Manager

E-mail: vincze@cyclolab.hu

Tel: (+36) 1-347-60-79

Tamás Sohajda

CEO

E-mail: sohajda@cyclolab.hu

Tel: (+36) 30-315-7038

