ANTI-BIOPHARMACEUTICAL IMMUNIZATION- THE PROBLEM

A major limitation to the use of **biopharmaceuticals products** (**BPs**) is the development of **anti-drug antibodies** (**ADA**) in a subset of patients. **ADA** may decrease the efficacy of **BPs** by neutralizing them or modifying their clearance, and they may be associated with **BP-specific hypersensitivity** reactions. **ADA** may also cross-react with closely related endogenous counterparts of **BPs** thereby compromising important physiological functions.

Given this scenario, the prediction, prevention and cure of **anti-drug (AD) immunogenicity** are thus major goals in **biopharmaceutical** drug development and patient safety.

Many factors contribute to the immunogenicity of **BPs**. Some are related to the product itself, others to its mode of administration and still others to the underlying disease or the characteristics of patients. Elucidating the significance of these factors and their specific contribution to immunogenicity requires a varied approach including: the development, evaluation and standardization of new tools for predicting and measuring **AD immunization**, the testing of new concepts originating from basic immunology that have not yet been translated into clinical practice, the development of synthetic predictive models condensing in a comprehensive form all that is known about AD immunization and their validation in a clinical setting. Improvements in our understanding of **AD immunization** should also lead to the production of guidelines for drug development and the clinical care of patients.

The research leading to these results has received support from the Innovative Medicines Initiative Joint Undertaking under grant agreement n° [115303], resources of which are composed of financial contribution from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) and EFPIA companies' in kind contribution.'

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ABIRISK FOCUS AND OUTCOME

ABIRISK Project aims to provide an integrated approach to AD immunization, bringing together, in an extensive and coordinated manner, a large network of clinicians from various specialties with broad experience in the care of patients treated with various type of BPs and developing ADA, biologists familiar with the immune monitoring of patients, scientists specialized in the mechanisms of immunogenicity, methodologists and biostatisticians. In addition the collaboration with a large network of private pharmaceutical industries under European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA), will ensure direct transfer of the experimental findings into BP development and patient management.

Collectively, this group will critically evaluate the immunogenicity of existing BPs for Hemophilia A, Multiple Sclerosis, and Inflammatory Diseases, and develop standardized ADA assays, including Neutralizing Antibody (NAb) Assays, for each BP. Novel integrated approaches to characterize **AD lymphocyte responses** will be used to provide insight into the basic mechanisms by which BPs drive immune cell activation. The predictive value of existing as well as new tools used for prediction of protein drug immunogenicity will be explored and evaluated, including T cell assays, in silico prediction, in vitro generated **BP-derived agretopes** generated by processing in human dendritic cells, measurement of peptide affinity for HLA class II molecules, modulation of dendritic cell function and activation by BPs, human in vitro mononuclear leukocytes assays, use of artificial lymph nodes, animal models, and generation of post-translational modifications and aggregates and characterizing them in various models.

Collection and integration of immunogenicity-related data and clinical relevance will be assembled into a single immunogenicity databank that will be used to

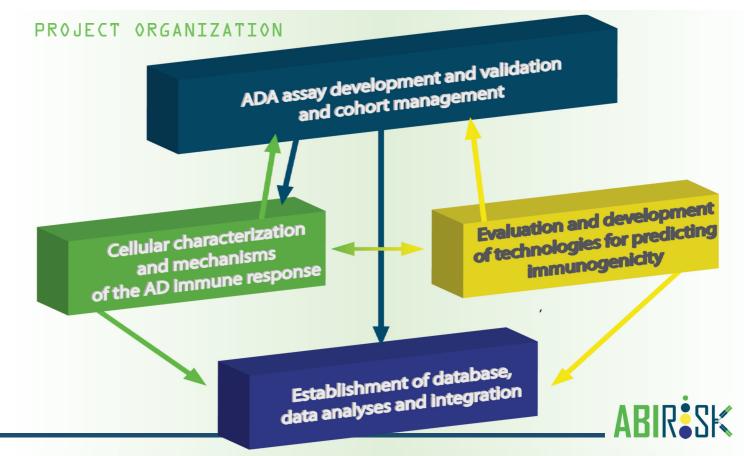
describe the natural history of the occurrence of **ADA**, identify common and disease-specific/drug-specific variables associated with immunogenicity/outcomes, develop models that will predict occurrence of **ADA**, presence or absence of subsequent clinical outcomes, derive predictive signatures for immunogenicity phenotypes (**ADA** or **NAb**) and immunogenicity-related-events, and evaluate the operating characteristics of the predictive signatures.

ABIRISK Project will investigate the correlation between patient and clinical factors and the incidence of immunogenicity. A major goal is to further elucidate the underlying mechanisms of immunogenicity and this may result in more science-based regulatory guidelines, which may reduce the regulatory burden for immunogenicity testing and save time and resources in the BP drug development process.

ABIRISK ALLIANCE

The **ABIRISK project** consortium is presently made up of thirty-eight partners, twenty-six of which are academic institutions, nine are EFPIA member companies and three are small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Thirteen countries are represented: The United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Austria, Israel and Czech Republic.





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Denmark www.biomonitor.dk Total cost: SciCross AB €34.9 million



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IMI funding: €18.2 million



Anti-Biopharmaceutical Immunization:

Prediction and Analysis

of Clinical Relevance

to Minimize





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