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Señor

SUPERINTENDENTE DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

E. S. D.

REF: Expediente 11-178-794

TÍTULO SOLICITADO: Formulación subcutánea de anticuerpo ANTI-HER2

PUBLICACIÓN: Gaceta 643 de 30/04/2012, N° de publicación 421.

PRIORIDAD: 09167025.7 de 31/07/2009

SOLICITANTE: F. HOFFMAN-LA ROCHE AG

APODERADO: ALICIA LLORED A RICAURTE

TRÁMITE: REMISION DE INFORMACION

JOSÉ LUIS REYES VILLAMIZAR, mayor de edad, identificado como aparece al pie de mi firma, abogado en ejercicio, titular de la tarjeta profesional número 44655 del Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, obrando en calidad de apoderado de la sociedad **TECNOQUIMICAS S.A.**, en ejercicio de lo dispuesto por el artículo 42 de la Decisión 486 de 2000, muy respetuosamente me permito formular la siguiente

I. PETICIÓN

Negar el beneficio patentario a la solicitud contenida en el expediente **11-178-794**, por no cumplir con los requisitos de patentabilidad a que se refieren los artículos 14, 16 y 18 de la Decisión 486 de la Comunidad Andina de Naciones, con base en los fundamentos de hecho y de derecho que me permito exponer a continuación.

II. COMPLEMENTO DE INFORMACION

La solicitud colombiana en trámite **11-178-794** que se refiere a formulaciones farmacéuticas inyectables subcutáneas, altamente concentradas y estables

conformadas por un anticuerpo antiHER2 como Trastuzumab, Pertuzumab o T-DM1, o una mezcla de las mismas, no reúne los requisitos necesarios para otorgársele el privilegio de patente de invención, como se demuestra a través de los siguientes argumentos:

Con respecto a la **novedad** de la solicitud colombiana en trámite, podemos afirmar con total seguridad que se conocían con anterioridad los mismos tipos formulaciones farmacéuticas de acuerdo a la **reivindicación 15**, útiles en el tratamiento de los mismos trastornos tumorales relacionados en dicha solicitud y con el total de las características técnicas reivindicadas por lo tanto no es nueva.

Tampoco son nuevas, la vía de administración (**reivindicación 16**), la forma farmacéutica (**reivindicaciones 16 y 17**), el dispositivo de inyección (**reivindicación 19**), ni el equipo y/o el dispositivo de inyecciones para administración subcutánea (**reivindicaciones 20 y 21**). Cabe reiterar que la utilización de estos anticuerpos en el tratamiento de trastornos tumorales ya se conocía con anterioridad.

Veamos lo que reclama la reivindicación (15) de la solicitud colombiana en trámite:

Una formulación farmacéutica de anticuerpo anti-HER2 altamente concentrada y estable de acuerdo con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones 1 a 13 que carecen de la enzima hialuronidasa.

Este tipo de formulaciones farmacéuticas que carecen de la enzima hialuronidasa para el tratamiento de trastornos tumorales, vía subcutánea, de alta concentración, con buena estabilidad y los mismos componentes, ya se conocían previamente, tal y como lo expone la anterioridad **WO 2006/044908 de 27/04/2006** titulada **Antibody formulations**

Thus, in a first aspect, the invention concerns a stable pharmaceutical formulation comprising a
15 monoclonal antibody in histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5. The monoclonal antibody preferably binds an antigen selected from the group consisting of HER2, CD20, DR5, BR3, IgE, and VEGF.

In addition, the invention concerns a method of treating a disease or disorder in a subject comprising administering the formulation to a subject in an amount effective to treat the disease or disorder.

In another aspect, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation comprising: (a) a full length
20 IgG1 antibody susceptible to deamidation or aggregation in an amount from about 10mg/mL to about 250mg/mL; (b) histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5; (c) saccharide selected from the group consisting of trehalose and sucrose, in an amount from about 60mM to about 250mM; and (d) polysorbate 20 in an amount from about 0.01% to about 0.1%.

The invention also provides a method for reducing deamidation or aggregation of a therapeutic
25 monoclonal antibody, comprising formulating the antibody in a histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5.

In yet a further aspect, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation comprising an antibody that binds to domain II of HER2 in a histidine buffer at a pH from about 5.5 to about 6.5, a saccharide and a surfactant.

The invention also relates to a pharmaceutical formulation comprising Pertuzumab in an amount from
30 about 20mg/mL to about 40mg/mL, histidine-acetate buffer, sucrose, and polysorbate 20, wherein the pH of the formulation is from about 5.5 to about 6.5.

Comparando un poco más en detalle la formulación reivindicada en la reivindicación 15 contra dicha anterioridad, ya había sido enseñada previamente en el estado de la técnica y sus características se recalcan a lo largo de todo el documento como se comprueba a simple vista con la siguiente tabla:

CARACTERÍSTICAS REIVINDICADAS (Rv 15) CO 11-178-794	WO 2006/044908
Formulación estable	Pág 9 ln 1, 2; pág 55 ln 33, pág 58, ln 19, 20
Altamente concentrada	pág 34, ln 39, pág 57 ln 38, 39, Pág 58, ln 4-6;
Anticuerpo anti – HER2	Pág. 8 ln 27, pág 53, ln 17; pág 55 ln 34; Pág 56, ln 5
CARECE de Enzima hialuronidasa	TAMBIEN CARECE DE ENZIMA HIALURONIDASA

Adicionalmente podemos observar que:
(pág 58 ln 10– 13):

10 The formulation for administration is preferably an aqueous formulation (not lyophilized) and has not been subjected to prior lyophilization. While the formulation may be lyophilized, preferably it is not. However, freezing of the aqueous formulation, without simultaneous drying that occurs during freeze-drying, is specifically contemplated herein, facilitating longer term storage thereof, for instance in a stainless steel tank.

En el anterior párrafo se sugieren cuáles son las diferentes formas farmacéuticas en las que puede presentarse este tipo de formulaciones y además indica cuándo hacerlo para que las condiciones de estabilidad en almacenamiento sean las adecuadas, de tal forma que **lo reivindicado en los ítems 13, 17 y 18** de la solicitud ya era conocido en el estado de la técnica.

(pág 58, ln 4,5)

Where the antibody is for SQ or IM administration (e.g. for an anti-IgE antibody) higher concentrations
 5 of the antibody may be desired. Such substantially high antibody concentrations may be from about 50mg/mL to about 250mg/mL, or from about 80mg/mL to about 250mg/mL, or from about 100mg/mL to about 200mg/mL.

En éste aparte claramente se observan las vías de administración más adecuadas para una formulación con altas concentraciones de anticuerpo tal como se pretende proteger en la **reivindicación 16** de la solicitud, por lo tanto tampoco no es nueva.

(pág 62, ln 6, 16)

V. Articles of Manufacture

In another embodiment of the invention, an article of manufacture is provided which contains the pharmaceutical formulation of the present invention and provides instructions for its use. The article of manufacture comprises a container. Suitable containers include, for example, bottles, vials (e.g. dual chamber vials), syringes (such as dual chamber syringes) and test tubes. The container may be formed from a variety of materials such as glass or plastic. The container holds the formulation and the label on, or associated with, the container may indicate directions for use. The container holding the formulation may be a multi-use vial, which allows for repeat administrations (e.g. from 2-6 administrations) of the reconstituted formulation. The article of manufacture may further include other materials desirable from a commercial and user standpoint, including other buffers, diluents, filters, needles, syringes, and package inserts with instructions for use as noted in the previous section.

De acuerdo a lo enseñado en el párrafo anterior, tampoco serían nuevas las **reivindicaciones 19, 20 y 21** ya que un dispositivo de inyección que comprende una formulación farmacéutica de anticuerpo, un equipo que comprende uno o más viales con sus respectivas instrucciones y un equipo que comprende un dispositivo de inyecciones para administración subcutánea tal como se reivindican, además de pertenecer a diferentes campos técnicos careciendo de unidad de invención, ya eran conocidos en la anterioridad de referencia **WO 2006/044908** y no tienen ninguna característica técnica diferencial, por lo tanto no son nuevos frente a lo ya conocido.

En conclusión, la **reivindicación 15** no se considera nueva ya que no hay características técnicas esenciales que la diferencien de lo enseñado por el estado de la técnica de acuerdo a lo divulgado exclusivamente en el documento **WO 2006/044908**, ni tampoco serían nuevas las **reivindicaciones 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21** dado que no poseen ninguna característica adicional a lo previamente enseñado por el estado arte señalado.

Ahora refiriéndonos específicamente al nivel inventivo de la solicitud colombiana en trámite, la simple combinación de dos documentos que se expondrán a continuación, sugieren como llevar a cabo la formulación reivindicada según la reivindicación 1 y sus dependientes 2-12 y 14, ya que se enseñan la forma de resolver el problema técnico, en los mismos tipos de formulaciones para los mismos fines de la solicitud.

* La publicación (D1) **US WO 2006/044908 de 27/04/2006 “ANTIBODY FORMULATIONS”** Andya et al (*pág 8 summary of the invention*) expone lo siguiente:

Thus, in a first aspect, the invention concerns a stable pharmaceutical formulation comprising a
15 monoclonal antibody in histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5. The monoclonal antibody preferably binds an antigen selected from the group consisting of HER2, CD20, DR5, BR3, IgE, and VEGF.

In addition, the invention concerns a method of treating a disease or disorder in a subject comprising administering the formulation to a subject in an amount effective to treat the disease or disorder.

In another aspect, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation comprising: (a) a full length
20 IgG1 antibody susceptible to deamidation or aggregation in an amount from about 10mg/mL to about 250mg/mL; (b) histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5; (c) saccharide selected from the group consisting of trehalose and sucrose, in an amount from about 60mM to about 250mM; and (d) polysorbate 20 in an amount from about 0.01% to about 0.1%.

The invention also provides a method for reducing deamidation or aggregation of a therapeutic
25 monoclonal antibody, comprising formulating the antibody in a histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5.

In yet a further aspect, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation comprising an antibody that binds to domain II of HER2 in a histidine buffer at a pH from about 5.5 to about 6.5, a saccharide and a surfactant.

The invention also relates to a pharmaceutical formulation comprising Pertuzumab in an amount from
30 about 20mg/mL to about 40mg/mL, histidine-acetate buffer, sucrose, and polysorbate 20, wherein the pH of the formulation is from about 5.5 to about 6.5.

* Las publicaciones (D2 y D3) del Journal **EXPERT OPINION ON DRUG DELIVERY** Jul 2007, Vol. 4, No. 4: 427–440 “*Recombinant human hyaluronidase (rHuPH20): an enabling platform for subcutaneous drug and fluid administration*” y “*Addition of human hyaluronidase to Rapid Analog Insulin Reduces the Absolute Variability of Early Insulin Absorption across Infusion Set Life*” exponen los conceptos de Gregory Frost publicados en Julio de 2007 tanto en el *abstract* como en el *background* respectivamente, acerca del incremento en la biodisponibilidad de gran cantidad de medicamentos al agregar un componente adicional a sus formulaciones: es decir, la presencia de la enzima hyaluronidasa (rHuPH20) y se concluyó que incrementa el volumen inyectado y la disponibilidad del

medicamento subcutáneamente, superando las limitaciones de dicha vía de administración, veamos:

ABSTRACT: The extracellular matrix is a significant barrier to the effective **subcutaneous delivery of many drugs**, limiting both pharmacokinetic parameters and injection volumes. The space outside adipocytes in the hypodermis is not a fluid, but rather a solid extracellular matrix of collagenous fibrils embedded within a glycosaminoglycan-rich viscoelastic gel that buffers convective forces. The extracellular matrix limits the volume of drug that can be injected at a single site, as well as the rate and amount that reach the vascular compartment. A fully human recombinant DNA-derived **hyaluronidase enzyme (rHuPH20)** has been developed to leverage the historical efficacy of animal testes extract-derived spreading factors to reversibly modify the hypodermis, in light of discovery of the human hyaluronidase gene family. **The application of this technology to increase both injection volumes and bioavailability from subcutaneous injection** may overcome some key limitations of this route of administration in multiple settings of care.

Background

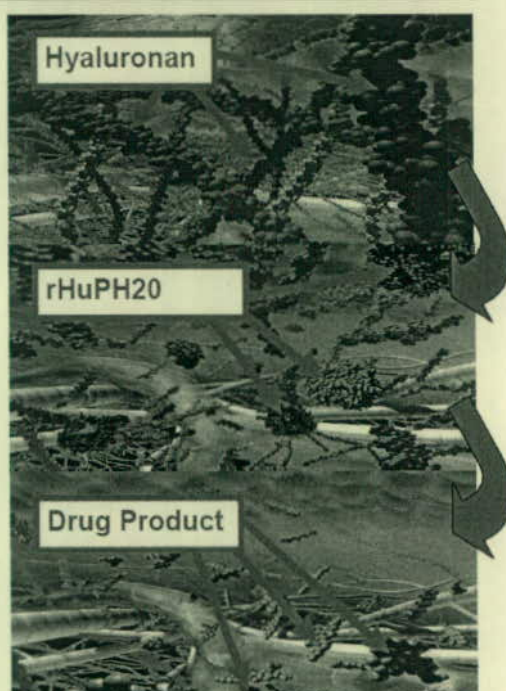
Hyaluronan:

- Large (mega-Dalton), repeating sugar polymer found in interstitial tissues
- Forms barrier to bulk fluid flow in interstitial space
- Human body turns over >5 grams/day (1/3rd of total body pool) every day

rHuPH20

Hyaluronidase:

- rHuPH20 is a genetically engineered soluble version of the naturally occurring human hyaluronidase enzyme
- rHuPH20 enzymatically cleaves hyaluronan, enabling bulk fluid flow in the interstitial space and facilitating the presentation of injected drugs to capillaries



Frost G, *Expert Opinion in Drug Delivery* (2007) 4(4) 427-440

Teniendo en cuenta lo anterior, procedamos a revisar los que reclama la reivindicación (1):

Una formulación farmacéutica estable, altamente concentrada de un anticuerpo farmacéuticamente activo anti- HER2 para inyección subcutánea que comprende:

- (a) Entre alrededor de 50 y 350 mg/ml de anticuerpo anti-HER2
- (i) Entre alrededor de 1 y 100 mM de un agente tamponador que proporciona un pH de 5.5 ± 2.0
- (b) Entre alrededor de 1 y 500 mM de un estabilizante o una mezcla de dos o más estabilizantes
- (c) Entre alrededor de 0.01 y 0.08% de un tensioactivo no iónico y

(d) Más de 150 y hasta alrededor de 16.000 U/ml, alrededor de 2.000 U/ml, o alrededor de 12.000 U/ml, respectivamente de una enzima hialuronidasa.

REIVINDICACION 1 SOLICITUD COLOMBIANA 11-178-794	WO 2006/044908 (D1)	EXPERT OPINION ON DRUG DELIVERY
Formulación estable	SI se encuentra Pág 9 ln 1, 2; pág 55 ln 33, pág 58, ln 19, 20	-
Altamente concentrada	SI se encuentra pág 34, ln 39, pág 57 ln 38, 39, Pág 58, ln 4-6;	-
Para inyección subcutánea	SI se encuentra Pág 58 ln 4	SI se encuentra <i>Ver abstract resaltado en negrilla (D2) y Background (D3)</i>
Anticuerpo anti – HER2 entre 50 – 350 mg/ml	SI se encuentra Pág. 8 ln 27, pág 53, ln 17; pág 55 ln 34; Pág 56, ln 5	-
Agente tamponador entre 1 – 100 mM para un pH de 5.5 ± 2.0	SI se encuentra Pág. 8 ln 27, 30; pág 34, ln 34, 39, Pág 56, ln 6, 7	-
Estabilizante o una mezcla de dos o más estabilizantes entre 1 – 500 mM	SI se encuentra Pág. 8 ln 27, pág 34, ln 39; Pág 55, ln 39; Pág 56, ln 1; pág 58, ln 14 – 18	-
Tensioactivo no iónico entre 0.01 – 0.08%	SI se encuentra Pág. 8 ln 30, Pág 56, ln 1, 5, pág 58 ln 19-24	-
Enzima hialuronidasa más de 150 y hasta alrededor de 16000 U/ml alrededor de 2.000 U/ml o alrededor de 12.000 U/ml	NO se encuentra	SI se encuentra <i>Ver abstract resaltado en negrilla (D2) y Background (D3)</i>

Claramente se evidencia que una formulación con anticuerpos del mismo tipo, en las mismas condiciones, con los mismos componentes y rangos de concentración, tal y como lo reivindica la solicitud colombiana en cuestión, resultaría obvia para un experto medianamente versado en la materia, pues la única característica esencial que diferencia a la formulación de lo sugerido por Andya et al es una de las características técnicas, la cual precisamente había sido previamente sugerida en el abstract del journal expert opinión on drug delibera 2007 4(4) 427-440.

Así las cosas, la reivindicación 1 no tiene nivel inventivo ya que de acuerdo a lo divulgado en el documento **WO 2006/044908** y de acuerdo al componente que se sugería en el journal expert opinión, la simple combinación de dos (2) documentos (D1 y D2) da como resultado la formulación que se pretende proteger (D3 se anexa background donde se comenta sobre el mismo hallazgo de Frost realizado en el 2007).

Más detalladamente, las características esenciales reivindicadas de 1 a 12 y 14 se observan reveladas por el estado de la técnica en la **WO 2006/044908** así:

(pág 55 ln 39):

In another embodiment, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation comprising, or consisting essentially of, a full length IgG1 antibody susceptible to deamidation or aggregation in an amount from about 10mg/mL to about 250mg/mL; histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5; saccharide selected from the group

(pág 57, ln 38-39)

The antibody concentration in the formulation is preferably in the range from about 10mg/mL to about 250mg/mL. The antibody concentration may be determined based on the intended use and mode of administration of the formulation. For example, where the formulation is for IV administration (*e.g.* a HER2

La anterioridad repetidamente enseña una concentración del anticuerpo que abarca el rango de 10 mg/ml a 250 mg/ml, tal como aparece en la **reivindicación 3** de la solicitud colombiana en trámite en donde se pretenden proteger concentraciones del anticuerpo anti-HER2 de 100 a 150 mg/ml, 120 ± 18 mg/ml, alrededor de 110 mg/ml, alrededor de 100 mg/ml o alrededor de 130 mg/ml, por lo tanto las concentraciones de anticuerpo preferidas para la formulación de la solicitud en trámite ya pertenecían al estado de la técnica para formulaciones que contienen anticuerpos.

(pág 57 ln 36)

35 The concentration of the buffer is dictated, at least in part, by the desired pH. Exemplary concentrations for the buffer are in the range from about 1mM to about 200mM, preferably from about 10mM to about 40mM, most preferably about 20mM.

En éste párrafo ya se enseñaba con antelación a la presente solicitud de patente, que la concentración del buffer se define de acuerdo al pH que se desea, de tal manera que resulta obvio para el experto medianamente versado en la materia, seleccionar una concentración de buffer que no sobrepase los 200 mM, tal y como aparece en la **reivindicación 4**, además se indica claramente que la concentración preferida está en los 20 mM tal y como se pretende proteger en la **reivindicación 6**.

(pág 55 ln 35), (pág 57 ln 34):

The present invention provides, in a first aspect, a stable pharmaceutical formulation comprising a monoclonal antibody, preferably a full length human or humanized IgG1 antibody, in histidine-acetate buffer,
35 pH 5.5 to 6.5, preferably pH 5.8 to 6.2. However, the antibody in the formulation may be an antibody fragment comprising an antigen-binding region, such as a Fab or F(ab')₂ fragment.

Each of the formulations noted above comprises a buffer, preferably a histidine buffer, and most preferably a histidine-acetate buffer with a pH of 5.5 to 6.5, preferably 5.8 to 6.2, for example approximately 6.0.

35 The concentration of the buffer is dictated, at least in part, by the desired pH. Exemplary concentrations for the

Como se observa, el pH 5.5 ± 0.6 (es decir, no más de 6.1 aproximadamente) elegido en la **reivindicación 5** de la solicitud en trámite, está dentro del rango de pH 5.5 a 6.5 y de preferencia pH 5.8 a 6.2, en el cual se prepara la formulación enseñada en la anterioridad por tanto, era un pH reconocido en el estado de la técnica, además la histidina tal y como se pretende proteger en la **reivindicación 6**, usada como tampón ya era conocida en el estado de la técnica.

(pág 58, ln 14 – 18)

The formulation preferably further comprises a saccharide, most preferably a disaccharide, such as

15 trehalose or sucrose. The saccharide is generally included in an amount which reduces soluble aggregate formation, such as that which occurs upon freeze/thaw. Exemplary saccharide concentrations are in the range from about 10mM to about 1M, for example from about 60mM to about 250mM, and most preferably about 120mM for a HER2 antibody formulation, and about 240mM for a DR5 antibody formulation.

Tal y como se pretende proteger en la **reivindicación 7**, la anterioridad incluía dentro de la formulación sacáridos dentro de los cuales prefieren disacáridos y ejemplifican a la trehalosa como uno de sus preferidos, a unas concentraciones de 15 a 250 mM tal como sucede en la **reivindicación 8**, de tal forma que lo reivindicado resulta obvio para el experto medianamente versado en la materia.

(pág 58, ln 19 – 20)

While it was found herein that a formulation comprising histidine-acetate buffer and saccharide was

20 stable, the formulation optionally further comprises surfactant, such as polysorbate, most preferably polysorbate 20. The surfactant is generally included in an amount which reduces insoluble aggregate formation (such as that which occurs upon shaking or shipping). The surfactant concentration is preferably from about 0.0001% to about 1.0%, most preferably from about 0.01% to about 0.1%, for example about 0.02%.

En este aparte se indican exactamente los surfactantes a utilizar y las concentraciones mas apropiadas tal y como se revela en las **reivindicaciones 10 y 11** de la presente solicitud, por lo tanto, es una práctica reconocida y común en el estado de la técnica.

(pág 54, ln 36-40),

(xi) Antibody variant compositions

The present invention, in at least one aspect, concerns formulations comprising a composition which comprises a mixture of a main species antibody and one or more variants thereof. Where the main species antibody binds HER2, preferably the HER2 antibody (either or both of the main species HER2 antibody and

40 antibody variant thereof) is one which binds to Domain II of HER2, inhibits HER dimerization more effectively

En este aparte se demuestra que utilizar formulaciones que contienen mezclas de las principales especies de anticuerpos y una o más de una de sus variantes, de preferencia anticuerpos HER2 en sus principales especies y variantes tal y como se revela en **reivindicación 12** de la presente solicitud, era una práctica reconocida y común en el estado de la técnica;

(pág 4, ln 4-6),

Clin. Oncol. 14:737-744 (1996)). Trastuzumab received marketing approval from the Food and Drug

5 Administration September 25, 1998 for the treatment of patients with metastatic breast cancer whose tumors overexpress the HER2 protein.

A manera de ejemplo el anterior párrafo demuestra que variantes del anticuerpo anti-HER2 como el trastuzumab ya había sido reconocido desde 1998 por la FDA por su función farmacológica en el tratamiento del cáncer de seno metastásico.

(pág 56, ln 5),

5 and a surfactant. For example, the formulation may comprise Pertuzumab in an amount from about 20mg/mL to about 40mg/mL, histidine-acetate buffer, sucrose, and polysorbate 20, wherein the pH of the formulation is from about 5.5 to about 6.5

Adicionalmente anticuerpos como el Pertuzumab ya hacían parte de las formulaciones que se habían revelado en la anterioridad.

En conclusión la solicitud colombiana en trámite incumple todos los requisitos fundamentales para otorgársele exclusividad ya que carece de novedad frente a algunas de sus modalidades y el total de la solicitud carece de nivel inventivo pues un experto medianamente versado en la materia basándose en la publicación **WO 2006/044908** desarrollaría formulaciones como las que se pretenden proteger, ya que no solamente la publicación resuelve el mismo problema técnico objetivo al obtener el efecto terapéutico deseado en una formulación de alta concentración de un anticuerpo anti-HER2 o una mezcla de los mismos sino que además combinado con lo revelado en el "journal expert opinion on drug delivery", consigue mejorar su administración vía intravenosa que limitaba la biodisponibilidad por características físico químicas como la solubilidad y la estabilidad en formulación líquida. Además a partir de esa única publicación, se logran inferir la mayoría de sus características técnicas esenciales en donde si bien no enseñan específicamente formulaciones que contengan hialuronidasa humana o estabilizantes adicionales como metionina (**reivindicación 9**), el experto medianamente versado en la materia se vería motivado a agregar tales

componentes dado que en dicha publicación optan también por usar estabilizantes y además por medio de las enseñanzas dadas en el "journal expert opinion on drug delivery" se sabrá que al agregar rHuPH20 a su formulación se superarán con gran expectativa de éxito de forma obvia y evidente las barreras que supone la administración subcutánea en la entrega del medicamento.

Por consiguiente resultaría obvio el diseño de este tipo de formulaciones para un experto medianamente versado en la materia que conozca el estado de la técnica y que realice una combinación de éstos documentos llegando de tal manera a la propuesta de la presente solicitud.

Así las cosas, y con fundamento en los argumentos expuestos a lo largo del presente escrito, respetuosamente reitero la solicitud para que su despacho se abstenga de conceder el privilegio de patente solicitado, y ordene en consecuencia el archivo del expediente respectivo.

IV. PRUEBAS

Ruego que se tengan como tales, sin perjuicio de las que puedan presentarse al vencimiento de la prórroga solicitada, y de aquellas que el Despacho considere oficiosamente, las siguientes:

- Publicación internacional WO 2006/044908 de 27/04/2006.
- Apartes de dos artículos del Journal Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery de Julio de 2007:
 1. Recombinant human hyaluronidase (rHuPH20): an enabling platform for subcutaneous drug and fluid administration.
 2. Addition of human hyaluronidase to Rapid Analog Insulin Reduces the absolute variability of Early Insulin Absorption across infusion set life

III. NOTIFICACIONES

El suscrito recibirá notificaciones en la secretaría de su Despacho o en mi oficina localizada en la Carrera 17 No. 88-23, Oficina 205, Fax (1) 621.25.42 de esta

ciudad. Tecnoquímicas S.A., las recibirá en sus oficinas localizadas en la Calle 23 N° 7-39 de Cali.

Señor Superintendente,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a horizontal line and a small dot.

JOSÉ LUIS REYES VILLAMIZAR

C.C. 79'152.473 de Usaquén

T.P.A. 44.655 del C.S.J.

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International Bureau



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PCT

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): GENENTECH, INC. [US/US]; 1 DNA Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4990 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): ANDYA, James, D. [US/US]; 227 Richmond Drive, Apt. D, Millbrae, CA 94030 (US). GWEE, Shiang, C. [US/US]; 565 Crespi Drive, Pacifica, CA 94044 (US). LIU, Jun [US/US]; 1108 Glacier Avenue, Pacifica, CA 94044 (US). SHEN, Ye [US/US]; 386 Faxon Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94112 (US).

(74) Agents: LEE, Wendy, M. et al.; Genentech, Inc., 1 DNA Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4990 (US).

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(54) Title: ANTIBODY FORMULATIONS

(57) Abstract: The present application describes antibody formulations, including monoclonal antibodies formulated in histidine-acetate buffer, as well as a formulation comprising an antibody that binds to domain II of IHER2 (for example, Pertuzumab), and a formulation comprising an antibody that binds to DR5 (for example, Apomab).

A recombinant humanized version of the murine HER2 antibody 4D5 (huMab4D5-8, rhuMab HER2, Trastuzumab or HERCEPTIN®; U.S. Patent No. 5,821,337) is clinically active in patients with HER2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancers that have received extensive prior anti-cancer therapy (Baselga *et al.*, *J. Clin. Oncol.* 14:737-744 (1996)). Trastuzumab received marketing approval from the Food and Drug Administration September 25, 1998 for the treatment of patients with metastatic breast cancer whose tumors overexpress the HER2 protein.

Other HER2 antibodies with various properties have been described in Tagliabue *et al.* *Int. J. Cancer* 47:933-937 (1991); McKenzie *et al.* *Oncogene* 4:543-548 (1989); Maier *et al.* *Cancer Res.* 51:5361-5369 (1991); Bacus *et al.* *Molecular Carcinogenesis* 3:350-362 (1990); Stancovski *et al.* *PNAS (USA)* 88:8691-8695 (1991); Bacus *et al.* *Cancer Research* 52:2580-2589 (1992); Xu *et al.* *Int. J. Cancer* 53:401-408 (1993); WO94/00136; Kasprzyk *et al.* *Cancer Research* 52:2771-2776 (1992); Hancock *et al.* *Cancer Res.* 51:4575-4580 (1991); Shawver *et al.* *Cancer Res.* 54:1367-1373 (1994); Arteaga *et al.* *Cancer Res.* 54:3758-3765 (1994); Harwerth *et al.* *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:15160-15167 (1992); U.S. Patent No. 5,783,186; and Klapper *et al.* *Oncogene* 14:2099-2109 (1997).

Homology screening has resulted in the identification of two other HER receptor family members; HER3 (US Pat. Nos. 5,183,884 and 5,480,968 as well as Kraus *et al.* *PNAS (USA)* 86:9193-9197 (1989)) and HER4 (EP Pat Appln No 599,274; Plowman *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90:1746-1750 (1993); and Plowman *et al.*, *Nature*, 366:473-475 (1993)). Both of these receptors display increased expression on at least some breast cancer cell lines.

The HER receptors are generally found in various combinations in cells and heterodimerization is thought to increase the diversity of cellular responses to a variety of HER ligands (Earp *et al.* *Breast Cancer Research and Treatment* 35: 115-132 (1995)). EGFR is bound by six different ligands; epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- α), amphiregulin, heparin binding epidermal growth factor (HB-EGF), betacellulin and epiregulin (Groenen *et al.* *Growth Factors* 11:235-257 (1994)). A family of heregulin proteins resulting from alternative splicing of a single gene are ligands for HER3 and HER4. The heregulin family includes alpha, beta and gamma heregulins (Holmes *et al.*, *Science*, 256:1205-1210 (1992); U.S. Patent No. 5,641,869; and Schaefer *et al.* *Oncogene* 15:1385-1394 (1997)); neu differentiation factors (NDFs), glial growth factors (GGFs); acetylcholine receptor inducing activity (ARIA); and sensory and motor neuron derived factor (SMDF). For a review, see Groenen *et al.* *Growth Factors* 11:235-257 (1994); Lemke, G. *Molec. & Cell. Neurosci.* 7:247-262 (1996) and Lee *et al.* *Pharm. Rev.* 47:51-85 (1995). Recently three additional HER ligands were identified; neuregulin-2 (NRG-2) which is reported to bind either HER3 or HER4 (Chang *et al.* *Nature* 387 509-512 (1997); and Carraway *et al.* *Nature* 387:512-516 (1997)); neuregulin-3 which binds HER4 (Zhang *et al.* *PNAS (USA)* 94(18):9562-7 (1997)); and neuregulin-4 which binds HER4 (Harari *et al.* *Oncogene* 18:2681-89 (1999)) HB-EGF, betacellulin and epiregulin also bind to HER4.

While EGF and TGF α do not bind HER2, EGF stimulates EGFR and HER2 to form a heterodimer, which activates EGFR and results in transphosphorylation of HER2 in the heterodimer. Dimerization and/or transphosphorylation appears to activate the HER2 tyrosine kinase. See Earp *et al.*, *supra*. Likewise, when HER3 is co-expressed with HER2, an active signaling complex is formed and antibodies directed against HER2 are capable of disrupting this complex (Sliwkowski *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 269(20):14661-14665 (1994)). Additionally, the affinity of HER3 for heregulin (HRG) is increased to a higher affinity state when co-expressed

May 8, 2003. Certain anti-DR5 antibodies have likewise been described, see, *e.g.*, WO 98/51793 published November 8, 1998; Griffith *et al.*, *J. Immunol.*, 162:2597-2605 (1999); Ichikawa *et al.*, *Nature Med.*, 7:954-960 (2001); Hylander *et al.*, "An Antibody to DR5 (TRAIL-Receptor 2) Suppresses the Growth of Patient Derived Gastrointestinal Tumors Grown in SCID mice", Abstract, 2d International Congress on Monoclonal Antibodies in Cancers, Aug. 29-Sept. 1, 2002, Banff, Alberta, Canada; WO 03/038043 published May 8, 2003; WO 03/037913 published May 8, 2003. In addition, certain antibodies having cross-reactivity to both DR4 and DR5 receptors have been described (see, *e.g.*, US patent 6,252,050 issued June 26, 2001).

Summary of the Invention

10 The invention herein relates, at least in part, to the identification of histidine-acetate, pH 5.5 to 6.5, as a particularly useful buffer for formulating monoclonal antibodies, especially full length IgG1 antibodies which are susceptible to deamidation and/or aggregation. The formulation retards degradation of the antibody product therein.

15 Thus, in a first aspect, the invention concerns a stable pharmaceutical formulation comprising a monoclonal antibody in histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5. The monoclonal antibody preferably binds an antigen selected from the group consisting of HER2, CD20, DR5, BR3, IgE, and VEGF.

In addition, the invention concerns a method of treating a disease or disorder in a subject comprising administering the formulation to a subject in an amount effective to treat the disease or disorder.

20 In another aspect, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation comprising: (a) a full length IgG1 antibody susceptible to deamidation or aggregation in an amount from about 10mg/mL to about 250mg/mL; (b) histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5; (c) saccharide selected from the group consisting of trehalose and sucrose, in an amount from about 60mM to about 250mM; and (d) polysorbate 20 in an amount from about 0.01% to about 0.1%.

25 The invention also provides a method for reducing deamidation or aggregation of a therapeutic monoclonal antibody, comprising formulating the antibody in a histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5.

In yet a further aspect, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation comprising an antibody that binds to domain II of HER2 in a histidine buffer at a pH from about 5.5 to about 6.5, a saccharide and a surfactant.

30 The invention also relates to a pharmaceutical formulation comprising Pertuzumab in an amount from about 20mg/mL to about 40mg/mL, histidine-acetate buffer, sucrose, and polysorbate 20, wherein the pH of the formulation is from about 5.5 to about 6.5.

The invention also pertains to a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a DR5 antibody in a histidine buffer at a pH from about 5.5 to about 6.5, a saccharide, and a surfactant.

35 In another aspect, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation comprising Apomab in an amount from about 10mg/mL to about 30mg/mL, histidine-acetate buffer, trehalose, and polysorbate 20, wherein the pH of the formulation is from about 5.5 to about 6.5.

In yet another aspect, the invention provides a method of treating cancer in a subject, comprising administering the pharmaceutical formulation to the subject in an amount effective to treat the cancer.

40 The invention also concerns a vial with a stopper pierceable by a syringe or a stainless steel tank comprising the formulation inside the vial or tank, optionally in frozen form.

Moreover, the invention provides a method of making a pharmaceutical formulation comprising: (a) preparing the monoclonal antibody formulation; and (b) evaluating physical stability, chemical stability, or biological activity of the monoclonal antibody in the formulation.

5 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Figure 1 depicts Domains I-IV (SEQ ID Nos. 19-22, respectively) of the extracellular domain of HER2.

Figures 2A and 2B depict alignments of the amino acid sequences of the variable light (V_L) (Fig. 2A) and variable heavy (V_H) (Fig. 2B) domains of murine monoclonal antibody 2C4 (SEQ ID Nos. 1 and 2, respectively); V_L and V_H domains of humanized 2C4 version 574 (SEQ ID Nos. 3 and 4, respectively), and
10 human V_L and V_H consensus frameworks (hum κ 1, light kappa subgroup I; humIII, heavy subgroup III) (SEQ ID Nos. 5 and 6, respectively). Asterisks identify differences between humanized 2C4 version 574 and murine monoclonal antibody 2C4 or between humanized 2C4 version 574 and the human framework. Complementarity Determining Regions (CDRs) are in brackets.

Figures 3A and 3B show the amino acid sequences of Pertuzumab light chain and heavy chain (SEQ ID
15 Nos. 15 and 16, respectively). CDRs are shown in bold. Calculated molecular mass of the light chain and heavy chain are 23,526.22 Da and 49,216.56 Da (cysteines in reduced form). The carbohydrate moiety is attached to Asn 299 of the heavy chain.

Figures 4A and 4B show the amino acid sequences of Pertuzumab light and heavy chain, each including an intact amino terminal signal peptide sequence (SEQ ID Nos. 17 and 18, respectively).

20 Figure 5 depicts, schematically, binding of 2C4 at the heterodimeric binding site of HER2, thereby preventing heterodimerization with activated EGFR or HER3.

Figure 6 depicts coupling of HER2/HER3 to the MAPK and Akt pathways.

Figure 7 compares activities of Trastuzumab and Pertuzumab.

Figure 8 depicts stability of Pertuzumab formulation by ion exchange (IEX) analyses.

25 Figure 9 shows stability of Pertuzumab formulation by size exclusion chromatography (SEC) analysis.

Figure 10 reflects physical stability Pertuzumab in different formulations.

Figure 11 is from an agitation study of Pertuzumab liquid formulations.

Figure 12 is from another agitation study of Pertuzumab liquid formulations.

Figure 13 is from a freeze-thawing study of Pertuzumab formulation.

30 Figures 14A and 14B show the amino acid sequences of Trastuzumab light chain (SEQ ID No. 13) and heavy chain (SEQ ID No. 14).

Figures 15A and 15B depict a variant Pertuzumab light chain sequence (SEQ ID No. 23) and a variant Pertuzumab heavy chain sequence (SEQ ID No. 24).

Figure 16A and 16B shows oligosaccharide structures commonly observed in IgG antibodies.

35 Figures 17A and 17B show the sequences of the light and heavy chains (SEQ ID Nos. 37-44) of specific anti-IgE antibodies E25, E26, HAE1 and Hu-901. In Fig. 17A, the variable light domain ends with the residues VEIK, residue 111. In Fig. 17B, the variable heavy domain ends with the residues VTVSS, around residue 120.

Figure 18A is a sequence alignment comparing the amino acid sequences of the variable light domain (V_L) of each of murine 2H7 (SEQ ID No. 25), humanized 2H7v16 variant (SEQ ID No. 26), and the human

Activator and CAML-Interactor" or "TACI", BCMA protein, DR4, DR5 (alternatively referred to as Apo-2; TRAIL-R2, TR6, Tango-63, hAPO8, TRICK2 or KILLER), DR6, DcR1 (also referred to as TRID, LIT or TRAIL-R3), DcR2 (also called TRAIL-R4 or TRUNDD), OPG, DcR3 (also called TR6 or M68), CAR1, HVEM (also called ATAR or TR2), GITR, ZTNFR-5, NTR-1, TNFL1, CD30, Lymphotoxin beta receptor (LTBr), 4-1BB receptor and TR9 (EP988, 371A1).

The terms "Apo-2 ligand", "Apo-2L", "Apo2L", Apo-2 ligand/TRAIL" and "TRAIL" are used herein interchangeably to refer to a polypeptide sequence which includes amino acid residues 114-281, inclusive, 95-281, inclusive, residues 92-281, inclusive, residues 91-281, inclusive, residues 41-281, inclusive, residues 39-281, inclusive, residues 15-281, inclusive, or residues 1-281, inclusive, of the amino acid sequence shown in Fig. 24 (SEQ ID No. 46), as well as biologically active fragments, deletional, insertional, and/or substitutional variants of the above sequences. In one embodiment, the polypeptide sequence comprises residues 114-281 of Fig. 24 (SEQ ID No. 46). Optionally, the polypeptide sequence comprises residues 92-281 or residues 91-281 of Fig. 24 (SEQ ID No. 46). The Apo-2L polypeptides may be encoded by the native nucleotide sequence shown in Fig. 24 (SEQ ID No. 45). Optionally, the codon which encodes residue Pro119 (Fig. 24; SEQ ID No. 45) may be "CCT" or "CCG". Optionally, the fragments or variants are biologically active and have at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, or at least about 90% sequence identity, or at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity with any one of the above sequences. The definition encompasses substitutional variants of Apo-2 ligand in which at least one of its native amino acids are substituted by another amino acid such as an alanine residue. The definition also encompasses a native sequence Apo-2 ligand isolated from an Apo-2 ligand source or prepared by recombinant and/or synthetic methods. The Apo-2 ligand of the invention includes the polypeptides referred to as Apo-2 ligand or TRAIL disclosed in WO97/01633 published January 16, 1997, WO97/25428 published July 17, 1997, WO99/36535 published July 22, 1999, WO 01/00832 published January 4, 2001, WO02/09755 published February 7, 2002, WO 00/75191 published December 14, 2000, and U.S. Patent No. 6,030,945 issued February 29, 2000. The terms are used to refer generally to forms of the Apo-2 ligand which include monomer, dimer, trimer, hexamer or hight oligomer forms of the polypeptide. All numbering of amino acid residues referred to in the Apo-2L sequence use the numbering according to Fig. 24 (SEQ ID No. 46), unless specifically stated otherwise.

"Apo-2 ligand receptor" includes the receptors referred to in the art as "DR4" and "DR5." Pan *et al.* have described the TNF receptor family member referred to as "DR4" (Pan *et al.*, *Science*, 276:111-113 (1997); see also WO98/32856 published July 30, 1998; WO 99/37684 published July 29, 1999; WO 00/73349 published December 7, 2000; US 6,433,147 issued August 13, 2002; US 6,461,823 issued October 8, 2002, and US 6,342,383 issued January 29, 2002). Sheridan *et al.*, *Science*, 277:818-821 (1997) and Pan *et al.*, *Science*, 277:815-818 (1997) described another receptor for Apo2L/TRAIL (see also, WO98/51793 published November 19, 1998; WO98/41629 published September 24, 1998). This receptor is referred to as DR5 (the receptor has also been alternatively referred to as Apo-2; TRAIL-R, TR6, Tango-63, hAPO8, TRICK2 or KILLER; Screaton *et al.*, *Curr. Biol.*, 7:693-696 (1997); Walczak *et al.*, *EMBO J.*, 16:5386-5387 (1997); Wu *et al.*, *Nature Genetics*, 17:141-143 (1997); WO98/35986 published August 20, 1998; EP870,827 published October 14, 1998; WO98/46643 published October 22, 1998; WO99/02653 published January 21, 1999; WO99/09165 published February 25, 1999; WO99/11791 published March 11, 1999; US 2002/0072091 published August 13, 2002; US 2002/0098550 published December 7, 2001; US 6,313,269 issued December 6, 2001; US 2001/0010924

Engineered antibodies with three or more (preferably four) functional antigen binding sites are also contemplated (US Appln No. US2002/0004587 A1, Miller *et al.*).

The HER2 antibodies disclosed herein may also be formulated as immunoliposomes. Liposomes containing the antibody are prepared by methods known in the art, such as described in Epstein *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 82:3688 (1985); Hwang *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77:4030 (1980); U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545; and WO97/38731 published October 23, 1997. Liposomes with enhanced circulation time are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,013,556.

Particularly useful liposomes can be generated by the reverse phase evaporation method with a lipid composition comprising phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol and PEG-derivatized phosphatidylethanolamine (PEG-PE). Liposomes are extruded through filters of defined pore size to yield liposomes with the desired diameter. Fab' fragments of the antibody of the present invention can be conjugated to the liposomes as described in Martin *et al. J. Biol. Chem.* 257: 286-288 (1982) via a disulfide interchange reaction. A chemotherapeutic agent is optionally contained within the liposome. See Gabizon *et al. J. National Cancer Inst.* 81(19)1484 (1989).

(ix) Exemplary Antibodies

Exemplary antibodies which can be formulated according to the present invention include, but are not limited to the following:

- anti-ErbB antibodies, including anti-HER2 antibodies, such as those described in more detail herein;
- antibodies that bind to a B-cell surface marker, such as CD19, CD20 (for example Rituximab (RITUXAN®) and humanized 2H7), CD22, CD40 or BR3;
- antibodies that bind to IgE, including Omalizumab (XOLAIR®) commercially available from Genentech, E26 (Figs. 17A-B herein), HAE1 (Figs. 17A-B herein), IgE antibody with an amino acid substitution at position 265 of an Fc region thereof (US 2004/0191244 A1), Hu-901 (Figs. 17A-B herein), an IgE antibody as in WO2004/070011, or an antibody (including antibody fragments and full length antibodies) comprising the variable domains of any of those IgE antibodies. See, also, Presta *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 151:2623-2632 (1993); International Publication No. WO 95/19181; US Patent No. 5,714,338, issued February 3, 1998; US Patent No. 5,091,313, issued February 25, 1992; WO 93/04173 published March 4, 1993; WO 99/01556 published January 14, 1999; and US Patent No. 5,714,338;
- antibodies that bind to vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) or a receptor thereof, including Bevacizumab (AVASTIN™), commercially available from Genentech, and Ranibizumab (LUCENTIS™);
- anti-IL-8 antibodies (St John *et al.*, *Chest*, 103:932 (1993), and International Publication No. WO 95/23865);
- anti-PSCA antibodies (WO01/40309);
- anti-CD40 antibodies, including S2C6 and humanized variants thereof (WO00/75348);
- anti-CD11a antibodies, including efalizumab (RAPTIVA®) (US Patent No. 5,622,700, WO 98/23761, Steppe *et al.*, *Transplant Intl.* 4:3-7 (1991), and Hourmant *et al.*, *Transplantation* 58:377-380 (1994)); anti-CD18 antibodies (US Patent No. 5,622,700, issued April 22, 1997, or as in WO 97/26912, published July 31, 1997);
- anti-Apo-2 receptor antibody (WO 98/51793 published November 19, 1998);
- anti-TNF-alpha antibodies including cA2 (REMICADE®), CDP571 and MAK-195 (See, US Patent No. 5,672,347 issued September 30, 1997, Lorenz *et al. J. Immunol.* 156(4):1646-1653 (1996), and Dhainaut *et al. Crit. Care Med.* 23(9):1461-1469 (1995));
- anti-Tissue Factor (TF) (European Patent No. 0 420 937 B1 granted November 9, 1994);

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- anti-human $\alpha 4 \beta 7$ integrin (WO 98/06248 published February 19, 1998);
- anti-EGFR antibodies, including chimerized or humanized 225 antibody as in WO 96/40210 published December 19, 1996;
- anti-CD3 antibodies, such as OKT3 (US Patent No. 4,515,893 issued May 7, 1985);
- 5 anti-CD25 or anti-tac antibodies such as CHI-621 (SIMULECT®) and (ZENAPAX®) (See US Patent No. 5,693,762 issued December 2, 1997);
- anti-CD4 antibodies such as the cM-7412 antibody (Choy *et al. Arthritis Rheum* 39(1):52-56 (1996));
- anti-CD52 antibodies such as CAMPATH-1H (Riechmann *et al. Nature* 332:323-337 (1988);
- anti-Fc receptor antibodies such as the M22 antibody directed against Fc γ RI as in Graziano *et al. J. Immunol.*
- 10 155(10):4996-5002 (1995);
- anti-carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) antibodies such as hMN-14 (Sharkey *et al. Cancer Res.* 55(23Suppl): 5935s-5945s (1995);
- antibodies directed against breast epithelial cells including huBrE-3, hu-Mc 3 and CHL6 (Ceriani *et al. Cancer Res.* 55(23): 5852s-5856s (1995); and Richman *et al. Cancer Res.* 55(23 Suppl): 5916s-5920s (1995));
- 15 antibodies that bind to colon carcinoma cells such as C242 (Litton *et al. Eur J. Immunol.* 26(1):1-9 (1996));
- anti-CD38 antibodies, *e.g.* AT 13/5 (Ellis *et al. J. Immunol.* 155(2):925-937 (1995));
- anti-CD33 antibodies such as Hu M195 (Jurcic *et al. Cancer Res* 55(23 Suppl):5908s-5910s (1995) and CMA-676 or CDP771;
- anti-CD22 antibodies such as LL2 or LymphoCide (Juweid *et al. Cancer Res* 55(23 Suppl):5899s-5907s (1995);
- 20 anti-EpCAM antibodies such as 17-1A (PANOREX®);
- anti-GpIIb/IIIa antibodies such as abciximab or c7E3 Fab (REOPRO®);
- anti-RSV antibodies such as MEDI-493 (SYNAGIS®);
- anti-CMV antibodies such as PROTOVIR®;
- anti-HIV antibodies such as PRO542;
- 25 anti-hepatitis antibodies such as the anti-Hep B antibody OSTAVIR®;
- anti-CA 125 antibody OvaRex;
- anti-idiotypic GD3 epitope antibody BEC2;
- anti- $\alpha v \beta 3$ antibody VITAXIN®;
- anti-human renal cell carcinoma antibody such as ch-G250; ING-1;
- 30 anti-human 17-1A antibody (3622W94);
- anti-human colorectal tumor antibody (A33);
- anti-human melanoma antibody R24 directed against GD3 ganglioside;
- anti-human squamous-cell carcinoma (SF-25); and
- anti-human leukocyte antigen (HLA) antibodies such as Smart ID10 and the anti-HLA DR antibody Oncolym
- 35 (Lym-1).

(xi) Antibody variant compositions

The present invention, in at least one aspect, concerns formulations comprising a composition which comprises a mixture of a main species antibody and one or more variants thereof. Where the main species antibody binds HER2, preferably the HER2 antibody (either or both of the main species HER2 antibody and

40 antibody variant thereof) is one which binds to Domain II of HER2, inhibits HER dimerization more effectively

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than Trastuzumab, and/or binds to a heterodimeric binding site of HER2. The preferred embodiment herein of the main species antibody is one comprising the variable light and variable heavy amino acid sequences in SEQ ID Nos. 3 and 4, and most preferably comprising a light chain amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID No. 15 and 23, and a heavy chain amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID No. 16 and 24.

5 In one embodiment, the formulated HER2 antibody composition comprises a mixture of the main species HER2 antibody and an amino acid sequence variant thereof comprising an amino-terminal leader extension. Preferably, the amino-terminal leader extension is on a light chain of the antibody variant (*e.g.* on one or two light chains of the antibody variant). The main species HER2 antibody or the antibody variant may be an full length antibody or antibody fragment (*e.g.* Fab or F(ab')₂ fragments), but preferably both are full length
10 antibodies. The antibody variant herein may comprise an amino-terminal leader extension on any one or more of the heavy or light chains thereof. Preferably, the amino-terminal leader extension is on one or two light chains of the antibody. The amino-terminal leader extension preferably comprises or consists of VHS-. Presence of the amino-terminal leader extension in the composition can be detected by various analytical techniques including, but not limited to, N-terminal sequence analysis, assay for charge heterogeneity (for instance, cation
15 exchange chromatography or capillary zone electrophoresis), mass spectrometry, etc. The amount of the antibody variant in the composition generally ranges from an amount that constitutes the detection limit of any assay (preferably N-terminal sequence analysis) used to detect the variant to an amount less than the amount of the main species antibody. Generally, about 20% or less (*e.g.* from about 1% to about 15%, for instance from 5% to about 15%) of the antibody molecules in the composition comprise an amino-terminal leader extension.
20 Such percentage amounts are preferably determined using quantitative N-terminal sequence analysis or cation exchange analysis (preferably using a high-resolution, weak cation-exchange column, such as a PROPAC WCX-10™ cation exchange column). Aside from the amino-terminal leader extension variant, further amino acid sequence alterations of the main species antibody and/or variant are contemplated, including but not limited to an antibody comprising a C-terminal lysine residue on one or both heavy chains thereof, a deamidated antibody
25 variant, etc.

Moreover, the main species antibody or variant may further comprise glycosylation variations, non-limiting examples of which include HER2 antibody comprising a G1 or G2 oligosaccharide structure attached to the Fc region thereof, HER2 antibody comprising a carbohydrate moiety attached to a light chain thereof (*e.g.* one or two carbohydrate moieties attached to one or two light chains of the antibody), HER2 antibody
30 comprising a non-glycosylated heavy chain.

III. Preparation of the Formulation

The present invention provides, in a first aspect, a stable pharmaceutical formulation comprising a monoclonal antibody, preferably a full length human or humanized IgG1 antibody, in histidine-acetate buffer,
35 pH 5.5 to 6.5, preferably pH 5.8 to 6.2. However, the antibody in the formulation may be an antibody fragment comprising an antigen-binding region, such as a Fab or F(ab')₂ fragment.

In another embodiment, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical formulation comprising, or consisting essentially of, a full length IgG1 antibody susceptible to deamidation or aggregation in an amount from about 10mg/mL to about 250mg/mL; histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5; saccharide selected from the group

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consisting of trehalose and sucrose, in an amount from about 60mM to about 250mM; and polysorbate 20 in an amount from about 0.01% to about 0.1%.

In yet a further embodiment, the invention provides a pharmaceutical formulation comprising an antibody that binds to domain II of HER2 in a histidine buffer at a pH from about 5.5 to about 6.5, a saccharide and a surfactant. For example, the formulation may comprise Pertuzumab in an amount from about 20mg/mL to about 40mg/mL, histidine-acetate buffer, sucrose, and polysorbate 20, wherein the pH of the formulation is from about 5.5 to about 6.5

In another aspect, the invention provides a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a DR5 antibody in a histidine buffer at a pH from about 5.5 to about 6.5, a saccharide, and a surfactant. Such a formulation may, for example, comprise, Apomab in an amount from about 10mg/mL to about 30mg/mL, histidine-acetate buffer, trehalose, and polysorbate 20, wherein the pH of the formulation is from about 5.5 to about 6.5.

The formulation is especially useful for antibodies that are susceptible to deamidation and/or aggregation and/or fragmentation, in that the buffer retards deamidation and/or aggregation and/or fragmentation of the antibody formulated therein. In addition, unlike other histidine buffers prepared using HCl, the histidine-acetate buffer lacks the chloride ion which was found to be beneficial herein in that this buffer when combined with saccharide had the same protective effect on antibody as polysorbate 20, and was stable and compatible with storage in stainless steel tanks. Thus, in addition to the formulation *per se* comprising the antibody susceptible to deamidation, aggregation and/or fragmentation, the invention provides a method for reducing deamidation, aggregation and/or fragmentation of a therapeutic monoclonal antibody (for example, relative to a composition at a different pH or in a different buffer), comprising formulating the antibody in a histidine-acetate buffer, pH 5.5 to 6.5. In this embodiment, one may determine or measure deamidation, aggregation and/or fragmentation before and after the antibody is formulated, with the formulated antibody demonstrating acceptable deamidation, aggregation and/or fragmentation in the formulation and upon storage thereof.

The antibody in the formulation may bind an antigen including but not limited to: HER2, CD20, IgE, DR5, BR3 and VEGF.

Where the formulated antibody binds HER2, it preferably is one which binds to Domain II of HER2, inhibits HER dimerization more effectively than Trastuzumab, and/or binds to a heterodimeric binding site of HER2. The preferred embodiment herein of a formulated HER2 antibody is one comprising the variable light and variable heavy amino acid sequences in SEQ ID Nos. 3 and 4, and most preferably comprising the light chain and heavy chain amino acid sequences in SEQ ID Nos. 15 and 16 (Pertuzumab).

Examples of CD20 antibodies which can be formulated herein include: "C2B8" which is now called "Rituximab" ("RITUXAN®") commercially available from Genentech (see also US Patent No. 5,736,137, expressly incorporated herein by reference); the yttrium-[90]-labeled 2B8 murine antibody designated "Y2B8" or "Ibritumomab Tiuxetan" ZEVALIN® commercially available from Biogen-Idex (see also US Patent No. 5,736,137, expressly incorporated herein by reference); murine IgG2a "B1," also called "Tositumomab," optionally labeled with ¹³¹I to generate the "131I-B1" antibody (iodine I131 tositumomab, BEXXAR™) (US Patent No. 5,595,721, expressly incorporated herein by reference); murine monoclonal antibody "1F5" (Press *et al. Blood* 69(2):584-591 (1987) and variants thereof including "framework patched" or humanized 1F5 (WO03/002607, Leung, S.); ATCC deposit HB-96450); murine 2H7 and chimeric 2H7 antibody (Clark *et al. PNAS* 82: 1766-1770 (1985); US Patent No. 5,500,362, expressly incorporated herein by reference); humanized

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2H7; huMax-CD20 (WO 04/035607, Genmab, Denmark); AME-133 (Applied Molecular Evolution); A20 antibody or variants thereof such as chimeric or humanized A20 antibody (cA20, hA20, respectively) (US 2003/0219433, Immunomedics); and monoclonal antibodies L27, G28-2, 93-1B3, B-C1 or NU-B2 available from the International Leukocyte Typing Workshop (Valentine *et al.*, In: Leukocyte Typing III (McMichael, Ed., p. 440, Oxford University Press (1987))).

In the preferred embodiment of a formulated CD20 antibody, the CD20 antibody is a humanized 2H7 antibody. Preferred humanized 2H7 antibodies herein are 2H7v16 and 2H7v511. The humanized 2H7v16 may be an intact antibody or antibody fragment comprising the variable light and variable heavy sequences in Figs. 18A-B (SEQ ID Nos. 26 and 29). Where the humanized 2H7v16 antibody is a full length antibody, preferably it comprises the light and heavy chain amino acid sequences with SEQ ID Nos. 63 and 65.

Where the antibody binds VEGF, it preferably comprises the variable domain sequences as depicted in Fig. 19. The most preferred anti-VEGF antibody is full length humanized IgG1 antibody, Bevacizumab (AVASTIN™), commercially available from Genentech.

Where the formulated antibody binds IgE, it is preferably selected from the group consisting of: E25, Omalizumab (XOLAIR®) commercially available from Genentech (see also Figs. 17A-B), E26 (Figs. 17A-B herein), HAE1 (Figs. 17A-B herein), IgE antibody with an amino acid substitution at position 265 of an Fc region thereof (US 2004/0191244 A1), Hu-901 (Figs. 17A-B herein), an IgE antibody as in WO2004/070011, or an antibody (including antibody fragments and full length antibodies) comprising the variable domains of any of those IgE antibodies.

Where the antibody binds to a receptor in the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily or to a death receptor, it preferably binds to DR5, and preferably is an agonist antibody. Publications in this area include Sheridan *et al.*, *Science*, 277:818-821 (1997), Pan *et al.*, *Science*, 277:815-818 (1997), WO98/51793 published November 19, 1998; WO98/41629 published September 24, 1998; Screaton *et al.*, *Curr. Biol.*, 7:693-696 (1997); Walczak *et al.*, *EMBO J.*, 16:5386-5387 (1997); Wu *et al.*, *Nature Genetics*, 17:141-143 (1997); WO98/35986 published August 20, 1998; EP870,827 published October 14, 1998; WO98/46643 published October 22, 1998; WO99/02653 published January 21, 1999; WO99/09165 published February 25, 1999; WO99/11791 published March 11, 1999; US 2002/0072091 published August 13, 2002; US 2002/0098550 published December 7, 2001; US 6,313,269 issued December 6, 2001; US 2001/0010924 published August 2, 2001; US 2003/0125540 published July 3, 2003; US 2002/0160446 published October 31, 2002, US 2002/0048785 published April 25, 2002; US 6,342,369 issued February, 2002; US 6,569,642 issued May 27, 2003, US 6,072,047 issued June 6, 2000, US 6,642,358 issued November 4, 2003; US 6,743,625 issued June 1, 2004. The most preferred DR5 antibody is Apomab.

Each of the formulations noted above comprises a buffer, preferably a histidine buffer, and most preferably a histidine-acetate buffer with a pH of 5.5 to 6.5, preferably 5.8 to 6.2, for example approximately 6.0. The concentration of the buffer is dictated, at least in part, by the desired pH. Exemplary concentrations for the buffer are in the range from about 1 mM to about 200 mM, preferably from about 10 mM to about 40 mM, most preferably about 20 mM.

The antibody concentration in the formulation is preferably in the range from about 10 mg/mL to about 250 mg/mL. The antibody concentration may be determined based on the intended use and mode of administration of the formulation. For example, where the formulation is for IV administration (*e.g.* a HER2

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antibody), the antibody concentration in the formulation is preferably from about 20mg/mL to about 40mg/mL. In the exemplified Pertuzumab formulation intended for intravenous (IV) administration, the antibody concentration was from about 20mg/mL to about 40mg/mL, most preferably about 30mg/mL.

Where the antibody is for SQ or IM administration (e.g. for an anti-IgE antibody) higher concentrations of the antibody may be desired. Such substantially high antibody concentrations may be from about 50mg/mL to about 250mg/mL, or from about 80mg/mL to about 250mg/mL, or from about 100mg/mL to about 200mg/mL.

Where the formulation comprises a DR5 antibody, such as Apomab, exemplary antibody concentrations are from about 10mg/mL to about 30mg/mL, for example about 20mg/mL DR5 antibody; such formulation being useful for intravenous administration.

The formulation for administration is preferably an aqueous formulation (not lyophilized) and has not been subjected to prior lyophilization. While the formulation may be lyophilized, preferably it is not. However, freezing of the aqueous formulation, without simultaneous drying that occurs during freeze-drying, is specifically contemplated herein, facilitating longer term storage thereof, for instance in a stainless steel tank.

The formulation preferably further comprises a saccharide, most preferably a disaccharide, such as trehalose or sucrose. The saccharide is generally included in an amount which reduces soluble aggregate formation, such as that which occurs upon freeze/thaw. Exemplary saccharide concentrations are in the range from about 10mM to about 1M, for example from about 60mM to about 250mM, and most preferably about 120mM for a HER2 antibody formulation, and about 240mM for a DR5 antibody formulation.

While it was found herein that a formulation comprising histidine-acetate buffer and saccharide was stable, the formulation optionally further comprises surfactant, such as polysorbate, most preferably polysorbate 20. The surfactant is generally included in an amount which reduces insoluble aggregate formation (such as that which occurs upon shaking or shipping). The surfactant concentration is preferably from about 0.0001% to about 1.0%, most preferably from about 0.01% to about 0.1%, for example about 0.02%.

Optionally, the formulation does not contain a tonicifying amount of a salt such as sodium chloride.

The formulation is generally sterile, and this can be achieved according to the procedures known to the skilled person for generating sterile pharmaceutical formulations suitable for administration to human subjects, including filtration through sterile filtration membranes, prior to, or following, preparation of the formulation.

Moreover, the formulation is desirably one which has been demonstrated to be stable upon storage. Various stability assays are available to the skilled practitioner for confirming the stability of the formulation.

For example, the formulation may be one which is found to be stable upon storage: at about 40°C for at least 4 weeks; at about 5°C or about 15°C for at least 3 months or at least 1 year; and/or about -20°C for at least 3 months. Stability can be tested by evaluating physical stability, chemical stability, and/or biological activity of the antibody in the formulation around the time of formulation as well as following storage at the noted temperatures. Physical and/or stability can be evaluated qualitatively and/or quantitatively in a variety of different ways, including evaluation of aggregate formation (for example using size exclusion chromatography, by measuring turbidity, and/or by visual inspection); by assessing charge heterogeneity using cation exchange chromatography or capillary zone electrophoresis; amino-terminal or carboxy-terminal sequence analysis; mass spectrometric analysis; SDS-PAGE analysis to compare reduced and intact antibody; peptide map (for example tryptic or LYS-C) analysis; evaluating biological activity or antigen binding function of the antibody; etc.

Instability may result in aggregation, deamidation (e.g. Asn deamidation), oxidation (e.g. Met oxidation),

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monoclonal antibody; a growth inhibitory agent; a cytotoxic agent; a chemotherapeutic agent; EGFR-targeted drug; tyrosine kinase inhibitor; anti-angiogenic agent; and/or cytokine; etc.

In addition to the above therapeutic regimes, the patient may be subjected to surgical removal of cancer cells and/or radiation therapy.

V. Articles of Manufacture

In another embodiment of the invention, an article of manufacture is provided which contains the pharmaceutical formulation of the present invention and provides instructions for its use. The article of manufacture comprises a container. Suitable containers include, for example, bottles, vials (e.g. dual chamber vials), syringes (such as dual chamber syringes) and test tubes. The container may be formed from a variety of materials such as glass or plastic. The container holds the formulation and the label on, or associated with, the container may indicate directions for use. The container holding the formulation may be a multi-use vial, which allows for repeat administrations (e.g. from 2-6 administrations) of the reconstituted formulation. The article of manufacture may further include other materials desirable from a commercial and user standpoint, including other buffers, diluents, filters, needles, syringes, and package inserts with instructions for use as noted in the previous section.

The invention will be more fully understood by reference to the following examples. They should not, however, be construed as limiting the scope of the invention. All literature and patent citations are incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLES

Stable Pertuzumab Liquid Formulations

These examples describe the development and stability testing of stable liquid formulations comprising Pertuzumab at protein concentrations in the range from about 10 mg/mL – 180 mg/mL. The selected formulations had low turbidity, and were physically and chemically stable. A chloride ion was removed from the formulation to reduce the risk of corrosion. The formulation was isotonic, and suitable for subcutaneous or intramuscular delivery. Insoluble aggregate formation upon agitation stress was prevented using histidine-acetate and sucrose formulation, without the need to include polysorbate 20.

Analytical Methods

Color, Appearance and Clarity (CAC)

The color, appearance, and clarity of the samples were determined by visual inspection of vials against a white and black background under white fluorescence light at room temperature.

UV Concentration Measurements

The liquid product aliquot was first diluted with formulation buffer so that the A_{max} near 278 nm is within 0.5-1.0 absorbance unit. The UV absorbance of the diluted samples was measured in a quartz cuvette with 1 cm path length on an HP 8453 spectrophotometer. Absorbance was measured at 278 nm and 320 nm. The absorbance from 320 nm is used to correct background light scattering due to larger aggregates, bubbles and

Recombinant human hyaluronidase (rHuPH20): an enabling platform for subcutaneous drug and fluid administration

July 2007, Vol. 4, No. 4, Pages 427-440 (doi:10.1517/17425247.4.4.427)

Gregory I Frost PhD,

Chief Scientific Officer, Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc., 11588 Sorrento Valley Road, CA, 92121, San Diego, +858 794 8889; +858 794 5730; gfrost@halozyme.com

The extracellular matrix is a significant barrier to the effective **subcutaneous delivery of many drugs**, limiting both pharmacokinetic parameters and injection volumes. The space outside adipocytes in the hypodermis is not a fluid, but rather a solid extracellular matrix of collagenous fibrils embedded within a glycosaminoglycan-rich viscoelastic gel that buffers convective forces. The extracellular matrix limits the volume of drug that can be injected at a single site, as well as the rate and amount that reach the vascular compartment. A fully human recombinant DNA-derived **hyaluronidase enzyme (rHuPH20)** has been developed to leverage the historical efficacy of animal testes extract-derived spreading factors to reversibly modify the hypodermis, in light of discovery of the human hyaluronidase gene family. **The application of this technology to increase both injection volumes and bioavailability from subcutaneous injection** may overcome some key limitations of this route of administration in multiple settings of care.

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Gregory I Frost PhD,
Chief Scientific Officer, Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc., 11588 Sorrento Valley
Road, CA, 92121, San Diego, +858 794 8889; +858 794 5730;
gfrost@halozyme.com

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Keywords

hyaluronan, hyaluronic acid, hyaluronidase, Hylenex, rHuPH20

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Addition of Human Hyaluronidase to Rapid Analog Insulin Reduces the Absolute Variability of Early Insulin Absorption across Infusion Set Life

LINDA MORROW¹, DOUGLAS MUCHMORE², MARCUS HOMPESECH¹, PING JIANG², LAURENCE JADIN², AND DANIEL VAUGHN²

¹Profil Institute for Clinical Research, Chula Vista, CA, ²Halozyyme Therapeutics, Inc., San Diego, CA



Background

Hyaluronan:

- Large (mega-Dalton), repeating sugar polymer found in interstitial tissues
- Forms barrier to bulk fluid flow in interstitial space
- Human body turns over >5 gram/day (1/3rd of total body pool) every day

rHuPH20

Hyaluronidase:

- rHuPH20 is a genetically engineered soluble version of the naturally occurring human hyaluronidase enzyme
- rHuPH20 enzymatically cleaves hyaluronan, enabling bulk fluid flow in the interstitial space and facilitating the presentation of injected drugs to capillaries

Final 0. Expert Opinion in Drug Delivery (2007) 4(4): 437-440

Transient, locally acting permeation enhancer

- Injected dye dispersion is enhanced by rHuPH20 in a murine model
- rHuPH20 is rapidly catabolized at injection site (t_{1/2} ~1-2 min)
- rHuPH20 is immediately metabolized in blood (t_{1/2} ~1-2 min)
- Permeation enhancement is transient; interstitial permeability is fully restored within 5-10 hours

Bouillon-Buon L, et al. Journal of Controlled Release 114 (2008) 230-241

Addition of rHuPH20 to Insulin Lispro Improves Glycemic Response to Test Meals in both T1DM and T2DM

performed in a double-blind, randomized, crossover study

Type 1 Meal Study

Type 2 Meal Study

Both treatments individually show improved

glycemic response to test meals

Both treatments individually show improved

glycemic response to test meals

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