
Enabling a Healthier World

Lonza
Small Molecules

Simultaneous spray drying for innovative dry powder inhaler combination formulations

Kim Shepard, PhD
Lonza, Bend, OR

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Business Use Only



Addressing Market Challenges as One

Four Key Trends:

1. More Complex, Highly Potent Molecules

- **>250** highly complex molecules in pipeline
- Using pioneering methodologies to navigate challenges, and advance

2. Small Biotechs Driving Innovation

- Our division is geared toward small biotechs
- Represent **60%** of our customer base
- Driving novel development

3. Accelerated Timelines to Market

- Dedicated to taking customers to market faster
- Specialist fixed-time and cost pathways
- Early Phase and beyond

4. Uncertain In-market Demand

- Customers require flexibility through to commercial production
- Flexibility is our top contractual priority

>70%

of New Drug Approvals are on an Accelerated Pathway

You Only Need One CDMO

Being global puts a team of connected experts from Small Molecules in your time zone and by your side.

3
Regions

6
Sites

North America

Bend US

Particle engineering /
Solid dispersions, Drug product
development & manufacturing



Tampa US

Drug product
development and
manufacturing
Clinical supply services



Europe

Visp CH

Drug Substance development
and manufacturing
HPAPI and ADC capabilities

Monteggio CH

Particle engineering / Jet milling

Basel CH

Drug product development
& manufacturing Parenteral
/ IV formulation and sterile
fill/finish services

Asia

Nansha CN

API development and
manufacturing

01

Intro to particle engineering for inhalation delivery



02

Motivation for improved lung cancer therapies



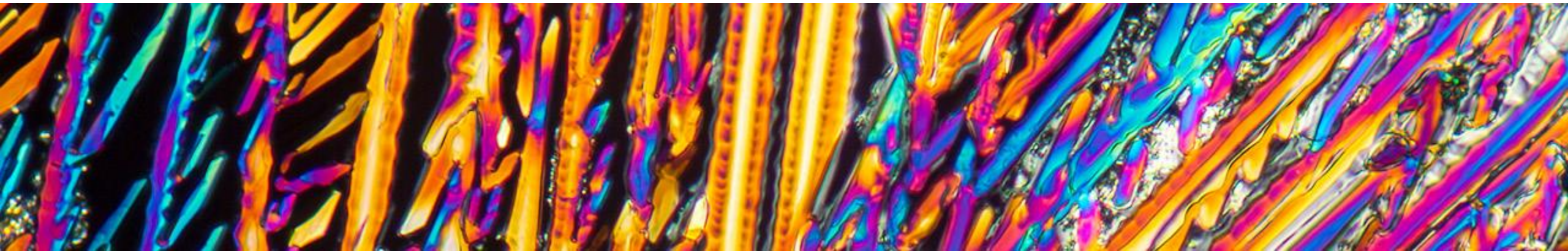
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Case study 1:
Bevacizumab monotherapy



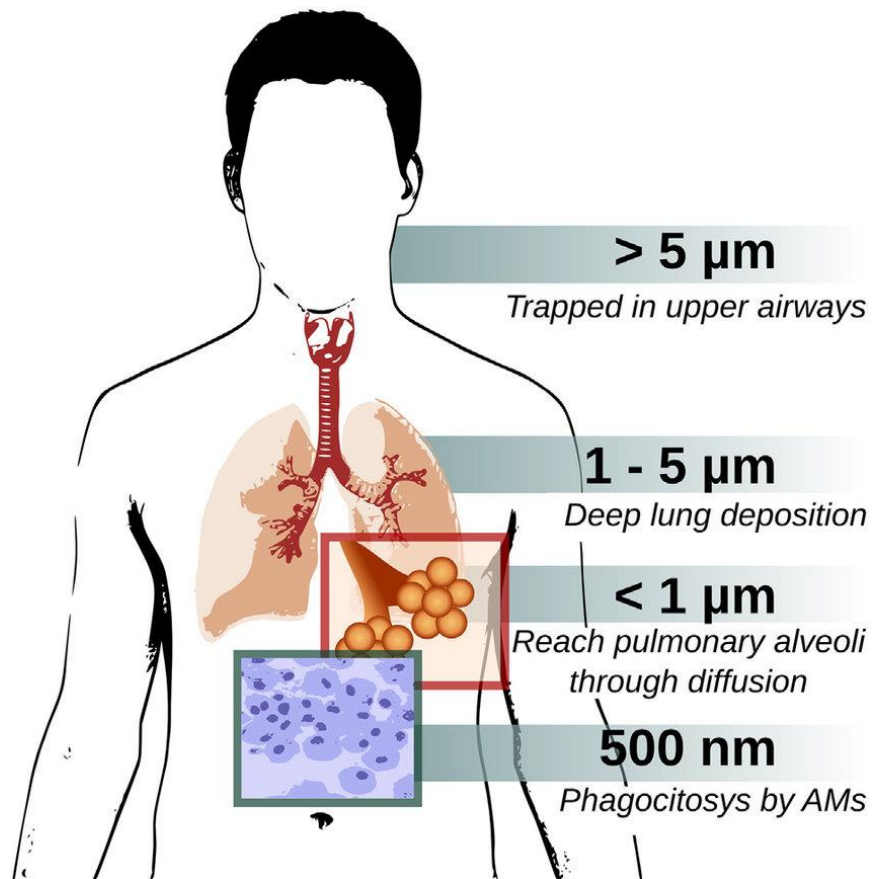
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Case study 2:
Beva/small molecule simul-spray combo therapies



Particle engineering for lung delivery

Aerodynamic diameter is key



Costa et al Adv Drug Deliv. Rev 2016

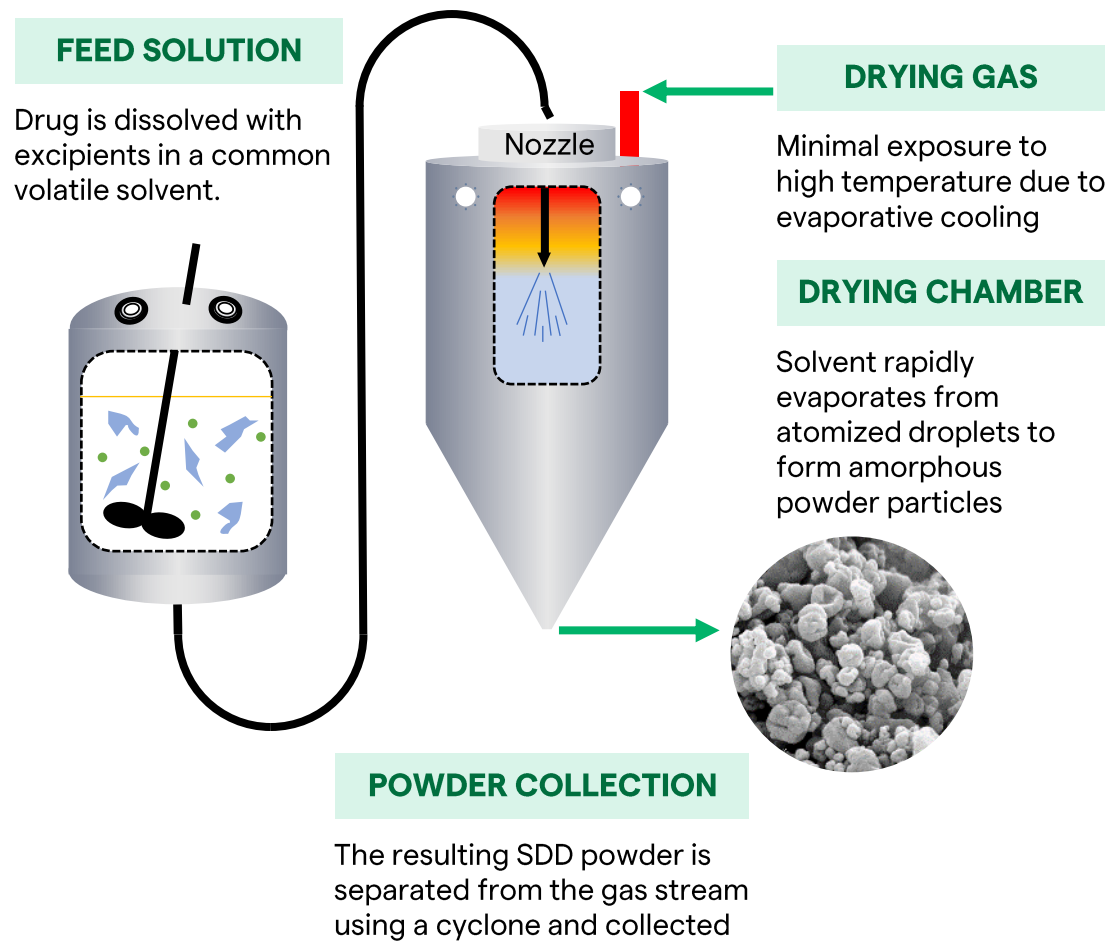
- > The lung is designed to keep particles out, so we must work to ensure good delivery.
- > Particle diameter and density are therefore critical to product performance
- > Aerodynamic diameter is used to determine how a particle will behave in the respiratory tract

$$d_a = d_e \left(\frac{\rho_p}{\rho_0 \chi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

> ρ_0 is reference density of 1000kg/m³,

> chi is shape factor (1 for spheres)

Spray drying enables dry powder inhaled formulations



Spray drying of large & small molecules is well-precedented



- > Spray drying small molecules common for oral bioavailability enhancement
- > 20+ compounds at Lonza Bend: mAbs, fAbs, DNA, oligonucleotides, VLPs, peptides

Minimize API degradation

- Evaporative cooling limits heat exposure
- Use of stabilizing excipients like trehalose
- Shear exposure controlled by pump & atomizer choice

Tunable particle engineering

- Atomization conditions
- Solution composition
- Drying kinetics
- Customized solutions for challenging particle collection

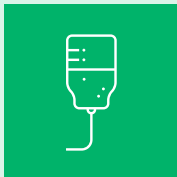
Strong need for improved lung cancer treatments



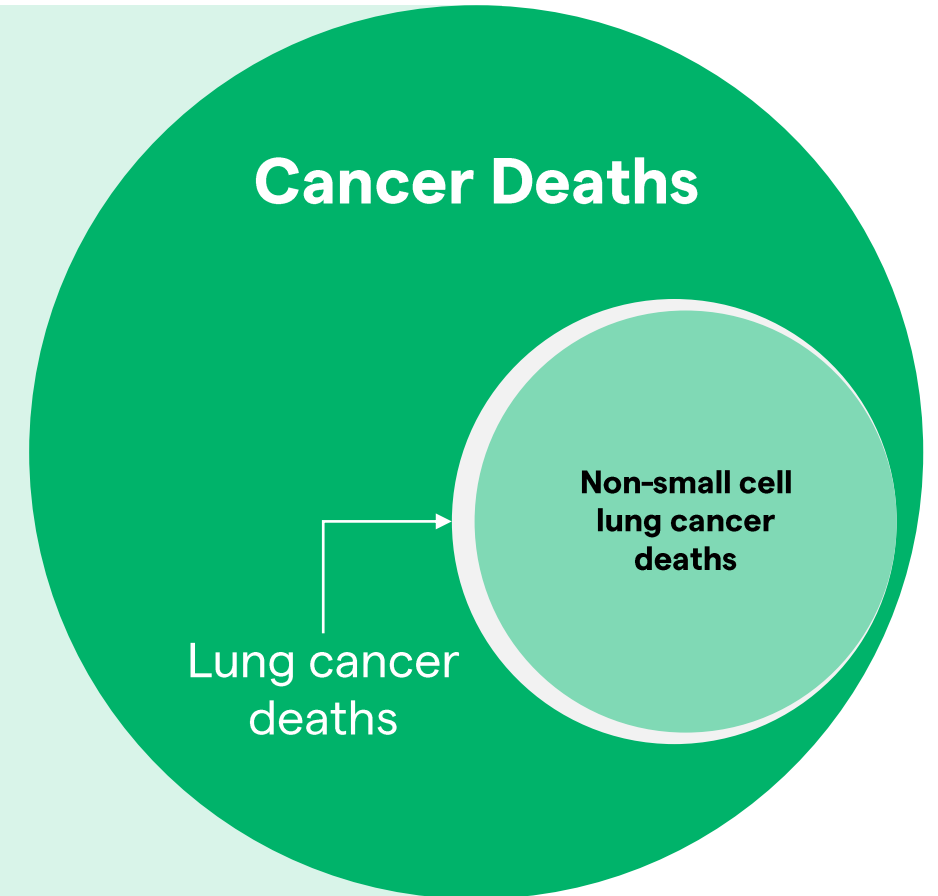
Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the US and worldwide. 25% of US cancer deaths



90% of lung cancer mortality is due to Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)






Advanced cases of NSCLC have a five-year survival rate of ~5%



Areas approximately to scale

Late-stage lung cancer treatment examples: all systemic

 Chemotherapy	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
	Cisplatin	Carboplatin	Paclitaxel	Docetaxel	<i>Topotecan</i>
 Immunotherapy	▼	▼	▼	▼	
	Pembrolizumab	Atezolizumab	Nivolumab	Nivolumab +ipilimumab	
 Other targets	▼		▼		▼
	VEGF (bevacizumab, ramucirumab etc.)		EGFR (erlotinib, gefitinib, etc.)		ALK-inhibitors (alectinib, crizotinib, ceritinib, lorlatinib, etc.)

Black text: IV infusion

Green Text: Oral administration

Improved therapeutic outcomes

Challenge

Effectiveness limited by toxicity and side effects at high dose



Solution

Reduce systemic dose by lung delivery to affected tissues

Challenge

Poor exposure in lung tissue due to metabolism or distribution issues



Solution

Local administration circumvents first-pass metabolism and the need for distribution to the tissues from systemic circulation

Better patient experience

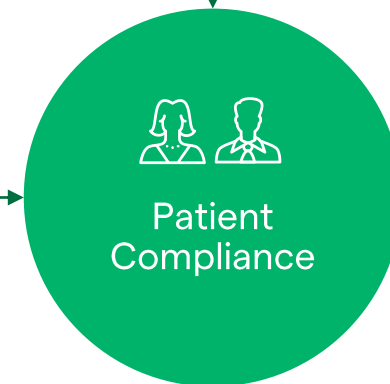
Reduced cost



Easy to administer



Treatment at home



Case study 1:

Inhaled bevacizumab dry powder monotherapy

Open access peer-reviewed study now published in
AAPS PharmSciTech (2021)

“Local treatment of non-small cell lung cancer with a spray-dried bevacizumab formulation”

Meet the model compound: bevacizumab



- Indications: NSCLC, colon cancer, glioblastoma, etc.
- Approved in 2004 as Avastin®, biosimilars Mvasi® and Zirabev® now on the market

Avastin® is a registered trademark of Genentech, Inc.
Mvasi® is a registered trademark of Amgen, Inc.
Zirabev® is a registered trademark of Pfizer, Inc.

Bevacizumab for NSCLC Stage III+



1

Inhibits VEGF angiogenesis pathway, reducing tumor's ability to grow

2

Primary treatment in combination with chemotherapy

3

Maintenance treatment on its own after chemo is no longer tolerated. IV infusion every 3 weeks.

4

Risk of severe bleeding leads to substantial exclusion of patients who could benefit from therapy

Standard of Care



- mAbs for lung diseases are delivered as sub-Q injections or IV infusions
- Most are recurring treatments, weekly or monthly

Challenges



- Systemic administration is not always ideal
- Invasive delivery
- Expensive in-clinic administration
- Patient compliance for recurring treatments

Local Delivery Alternative: Nebulizer



1

Pre-clinical evidence nebulizers are effective for pulmonary delivery of some mAbs
(Respaud et al Exp Opin Drug Deliv 2015)

2

Self-administered at home

3

Physical stability concerns for liquid formulations

4

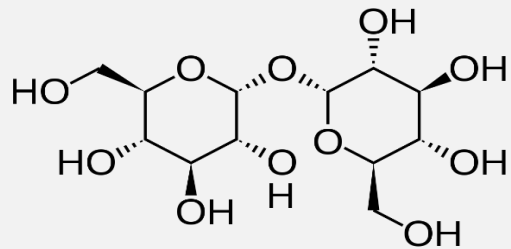
Treatments take minutes-hours, not seconds

Would formulation as a dry powder inhaler be possible?

Formulation of bevacizumab dry powder by spray drying



40% active formulation



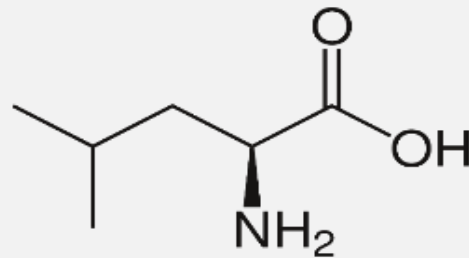
Trehalose



Stabilize amorphous state
Replace H-bonds from water



Stable for 12 months at 25°C



L-leucine

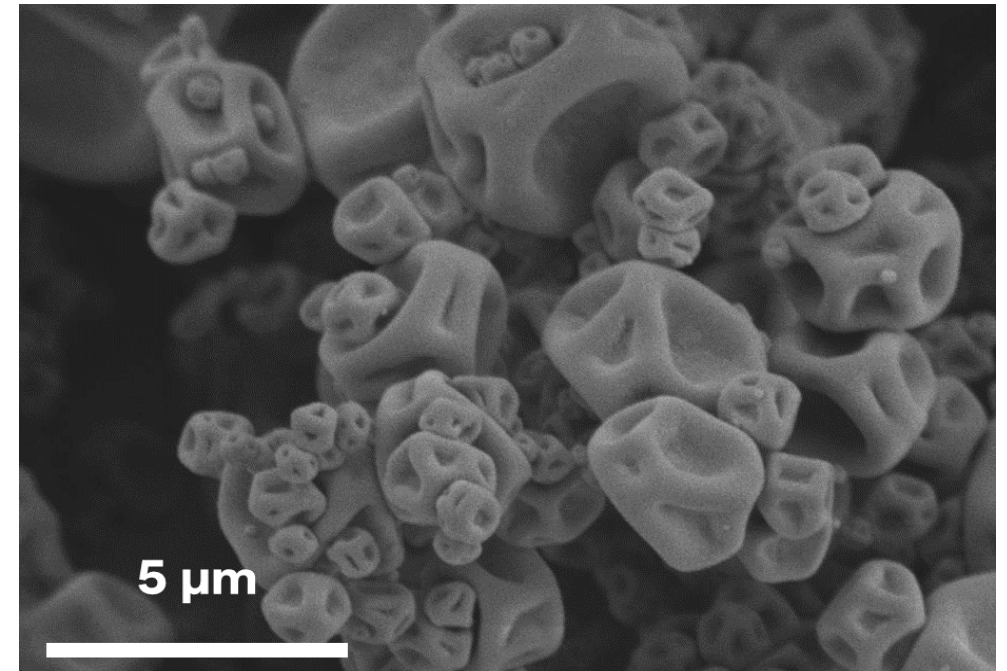


Crystallizes at surface of particle
Improves aerosol properties

Vehring Pharm Res 2008

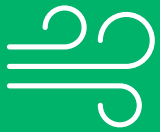


High process yield of ~90%

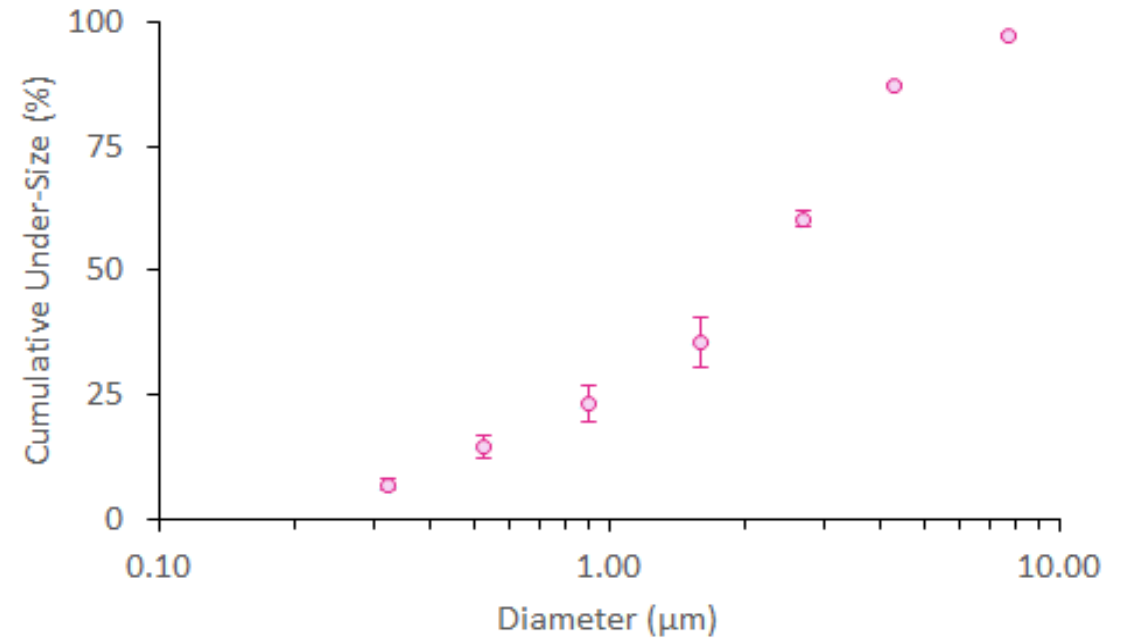
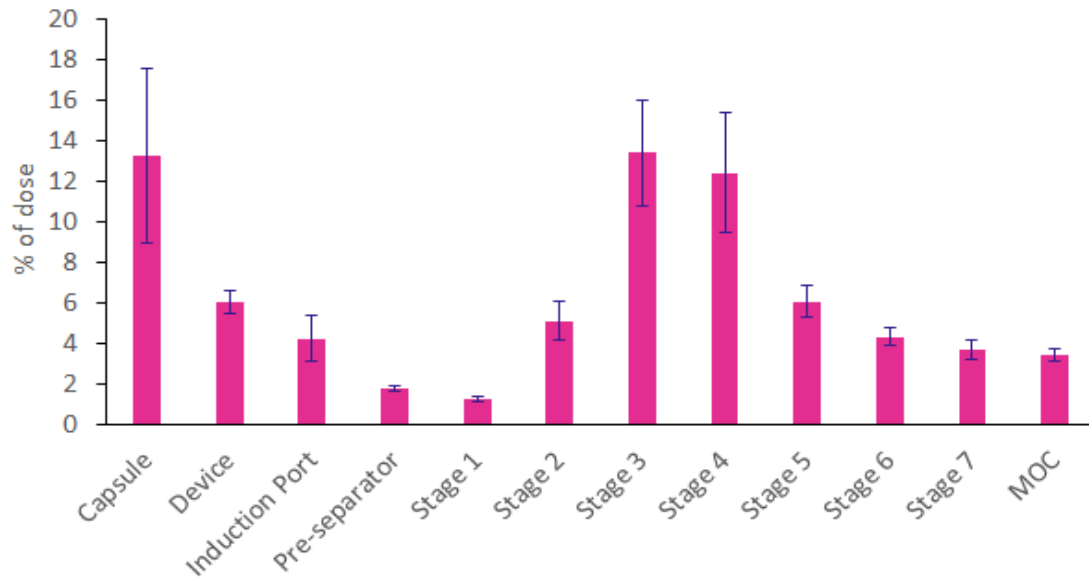


SEM image of bevacizumab particles for inhalation

Aerosol properties of bevacizumab SDD



SDD aerodynamic diameter in range for deep lung delivery with high fine particle fraction on NGI

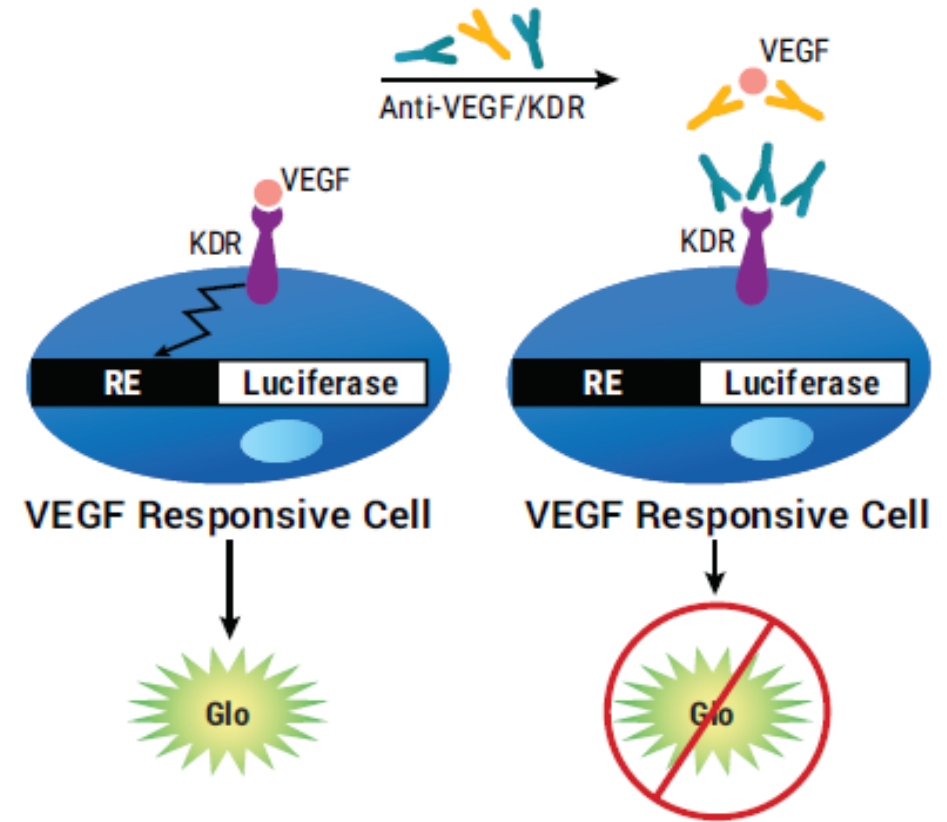
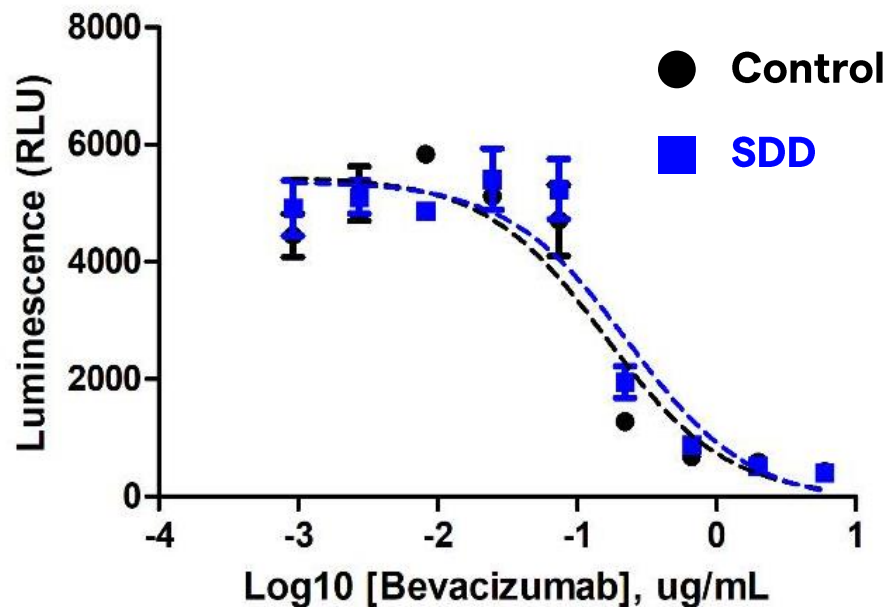


MMAD (µm)	Geom Std Dev	FPF (%) < 5 µm	vFPF (%) < 2.5 µm
2.2	1.9	81	41

Bevacizumab SDD maintains anti-VEGF activity



Bevacizumab binds with VEGF as effectively as control over a wide range of concentrations, using luciferase reporter assay kit for VEGF activity



Luciferase reporter assay kit for VEGF from Promega.com

Efficacy study in NSCLC rat model

1

Efficacy study conducted in orthotopic nude rat NSCLC model in collaboration with Lovelace Biomedical

2

CALU-3 tumor cells were intratracheally instilled into rats' lungs

3

Treatment administered weekly from weeks 4-8 after instillation

4


Study endpoint: lung weight (tumor burden)

Group	Cisplatin	Bevacizumab	Animals
1	None	None	15
2	IP 3 mg/kg	IP 15 mg/kg	15
3	None	INH 1.5 mg/kg	15
4	IP 3 mg/kg	INH 1.5 mg/kg	15

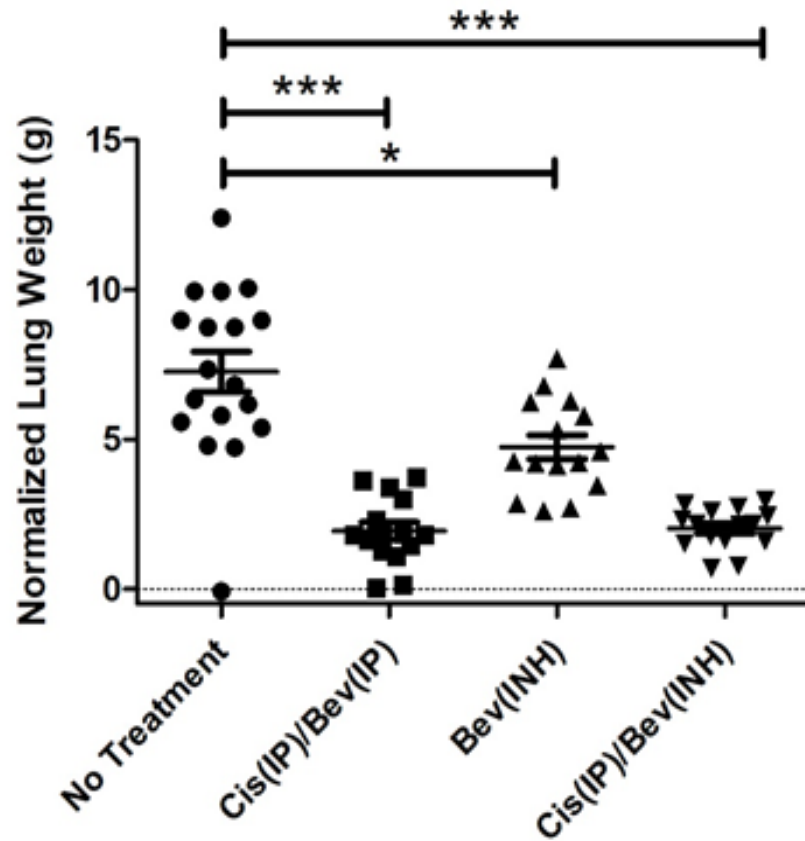
Cisplatin Bevacizumab

1   

2   

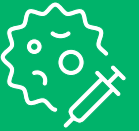
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4   



* = $p < 0.05$, *** = $p < 0.0005$

Key findings for efficacy



Inhaled bev + IP cisplatin reduces tumor mass as much as positive control (IP bev + IP cisplatin) At 1/10th the bevacizumab dose



Inhaled bev alone reduces tumor burden significantly compared with negative control



Also tested in maintenance study where inhaled bevacizumab prolonged survival after chemo ended

Conclusions for case study 1

A promising future for patients



Spray drying: A platform for pulmonary delivery

- > Spray drying enables scalable particle engineering for inhalation without damaging delicate actives
- > Spray dried powders have good aerosol properties, physical stability at ambient temp, and biological activity



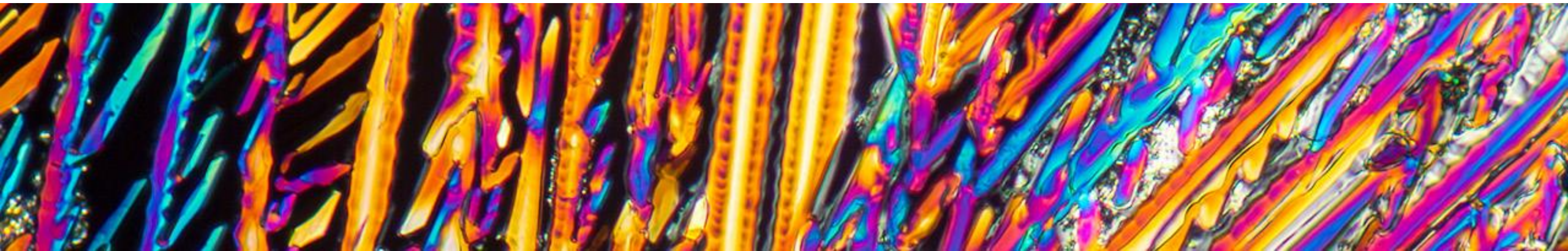
Bevacizumab reduces tumor size in rat model of lung cancer

- > Bevacizumab was effective at reducing tumor growth in rat model as a primary or maintenance therapy



Improve patient quality of life

- > Simple and inexpensive at-home administration when dealing with a challenging disease
- > Potential for lower dose and reduced side effects



Case study 2:

Simul-spray bevacizumab/ small molecule combination therapy

Open Access peer-reviewed study now published in
Pharmaceutics (2022)

*“Simultaneous spray drying for combination dry powder
inhaler formulations”*

Combination therapies help patients

Challenge

Adherence is a problem in 70% of patient populations for inhaled treatments



Solution

Lower patient burden by reducing number of medications

Challenge

Medication costs are high for managing lung diseases



Solution

Combination products can reduce overall cost of treatment, particularly for asthma management

Local treatment of lung cancer combination

Challenge

APIs of interest cannot be easily formulated into a single product



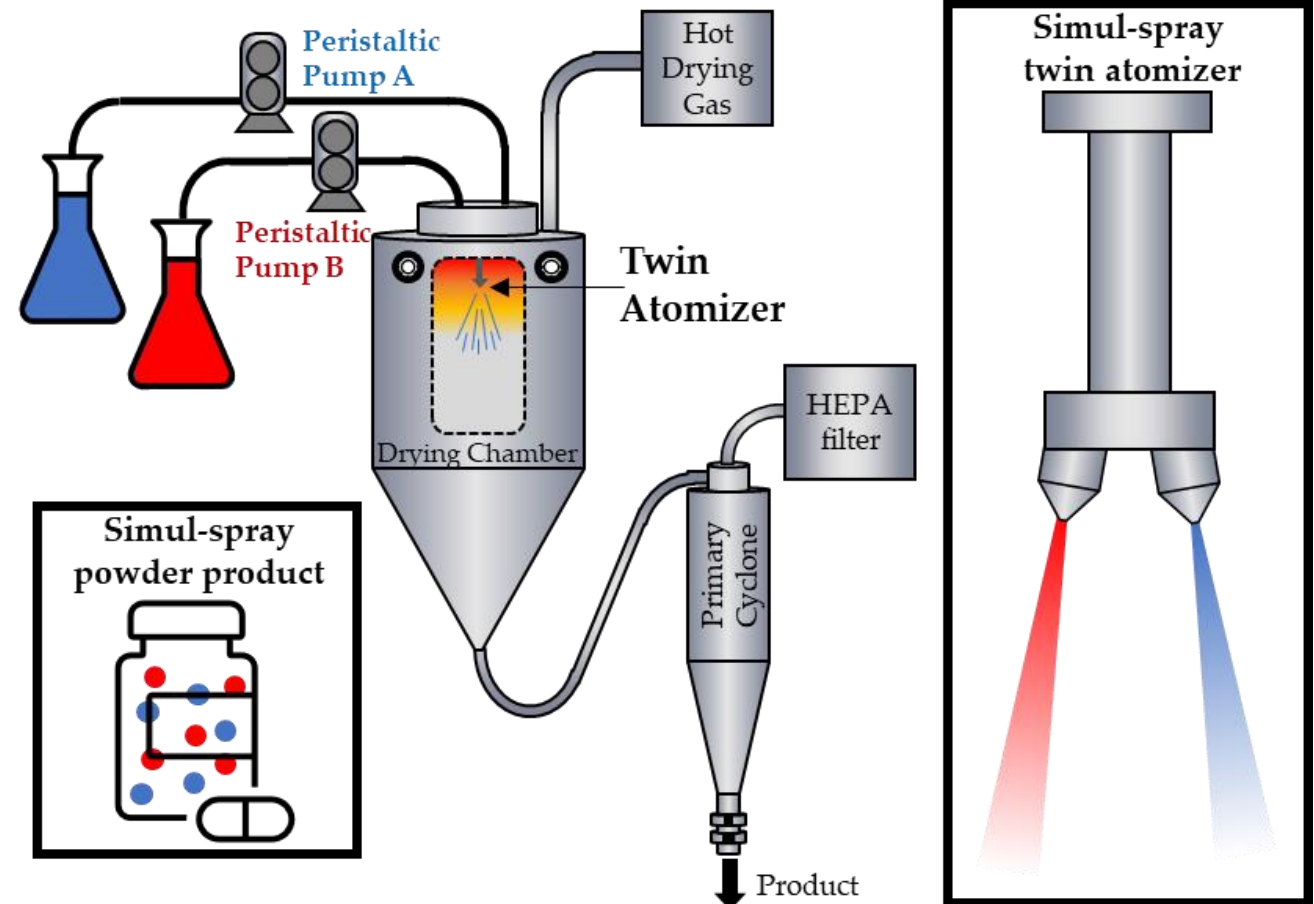
Solution

Simul-spray drying circumvents formulation challenges

Simultaneous spray drying

**One spray dryer +
Two solution feeds** = **Simul-spray
product**

- > Avoid milling/blending
- > No need for a common spray solvent between APIs
- > No need for a single formulation
- > Powder product is intimately blended
- > Adjust final powder composition via liquid flow rates
- > Can also use one feed as a placebo for easy dose escalation



3 lung cancer-relevant combinations



Beva/Erlotinib

- Erlotinib is an EGFR inhibitor, used when NSCLC has an EGFR mutation
- Erlotinib has low aqueous solubility
- Simul-sprayed 1:2 and 1:1 mass ratios



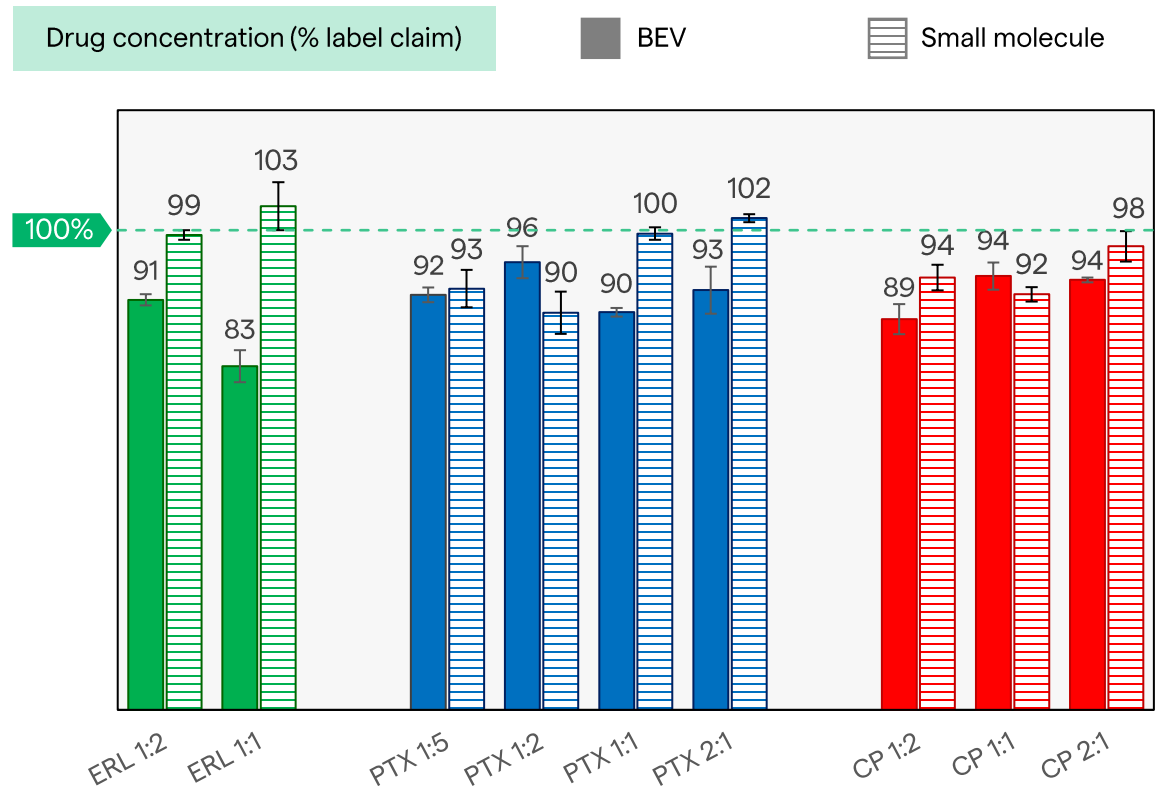
Beva/Paclitaxel

- Paclitaxel is a chemotherapy
- Also has low aqueous solubility
- Simul-sprayed 1:5, 1:2, 1:1, 2:1 mass ratios

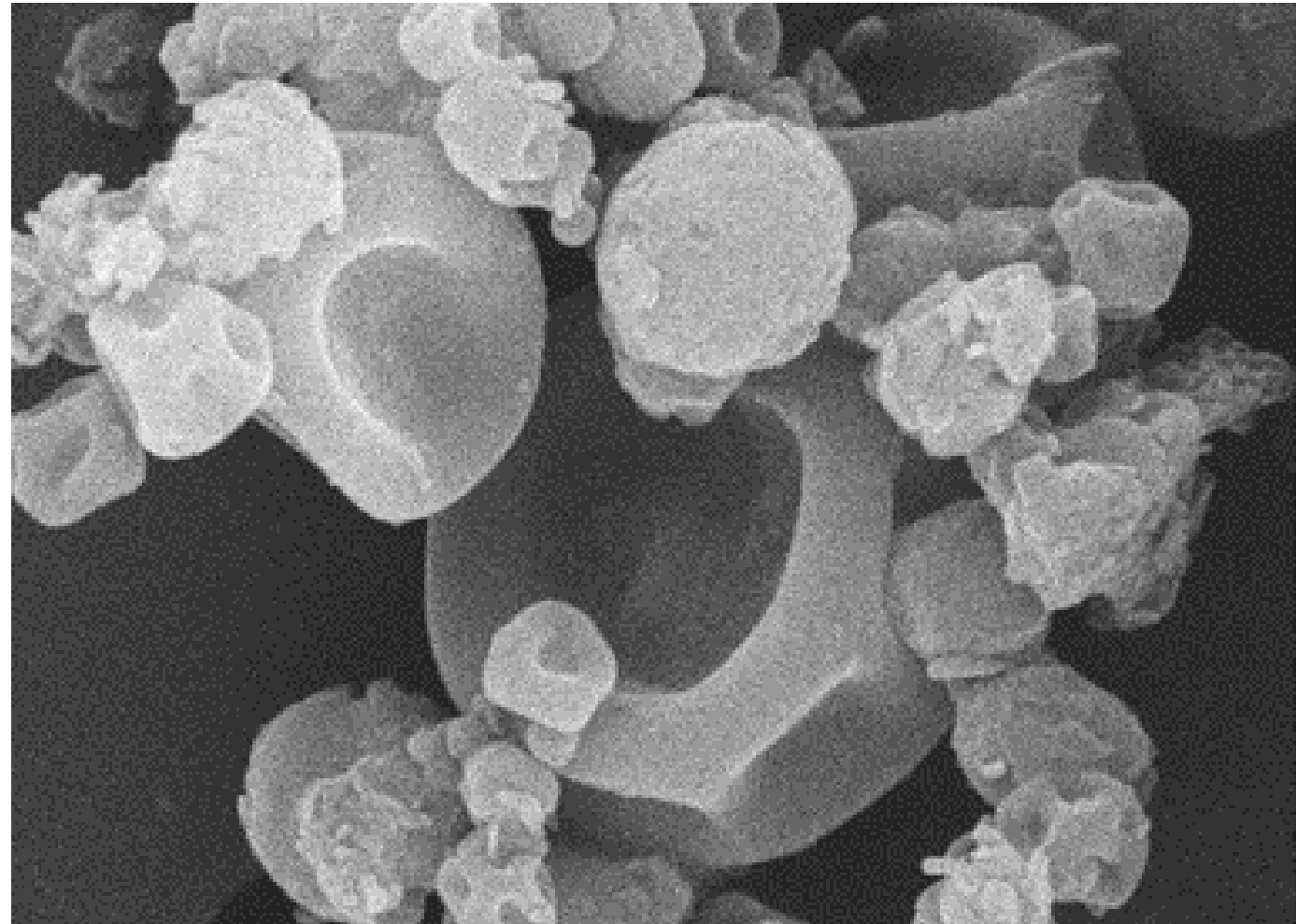
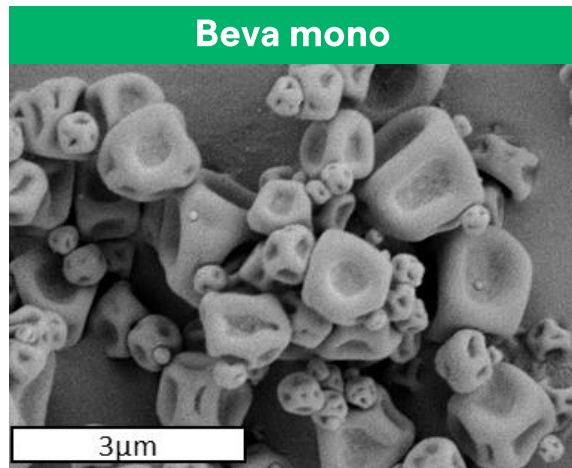
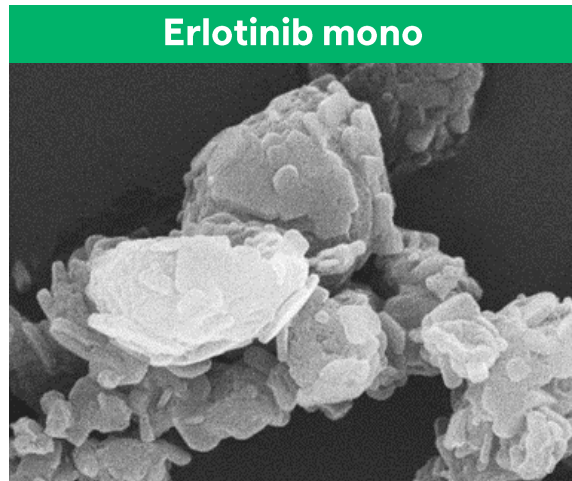


Beva/cisplatin

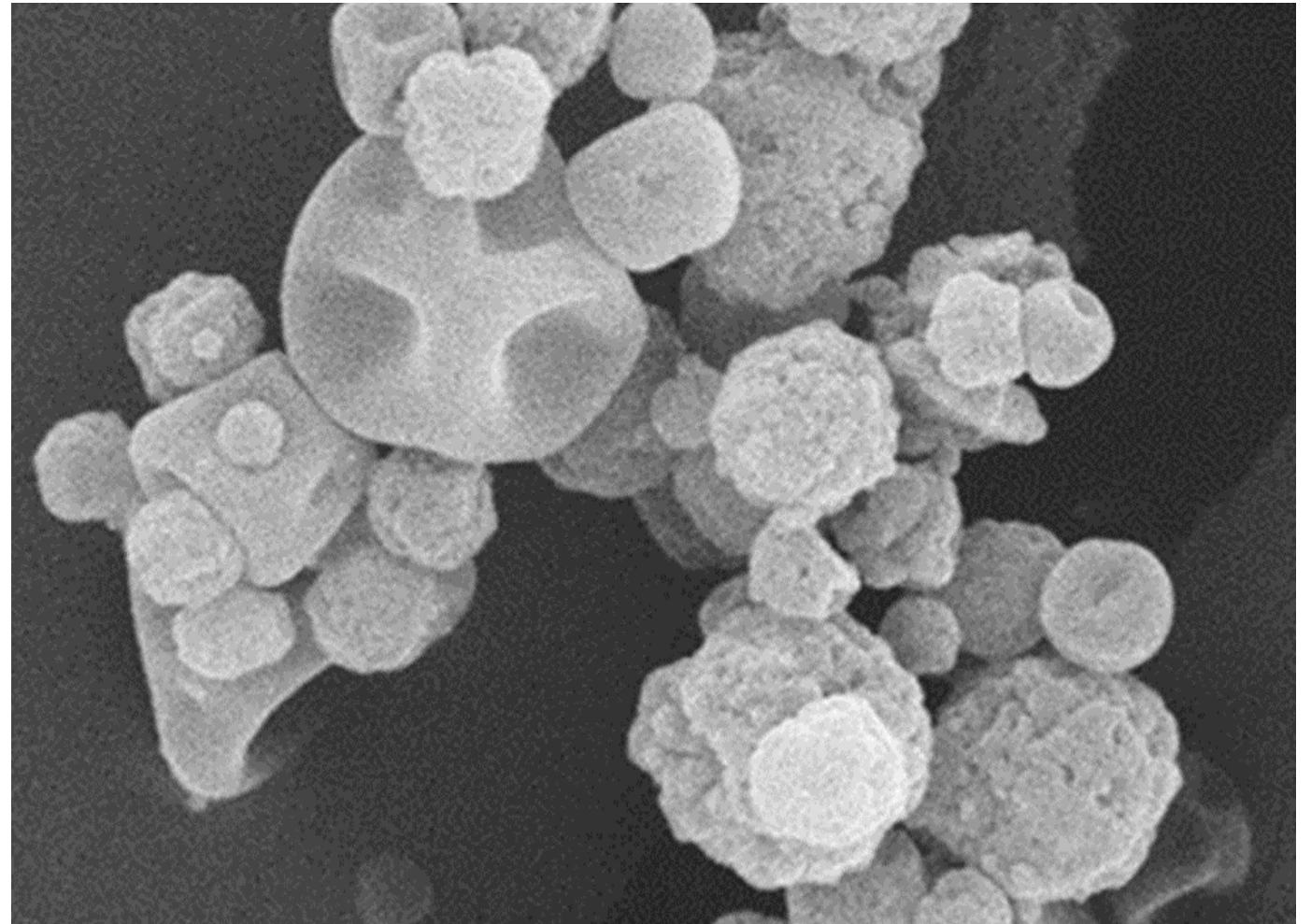
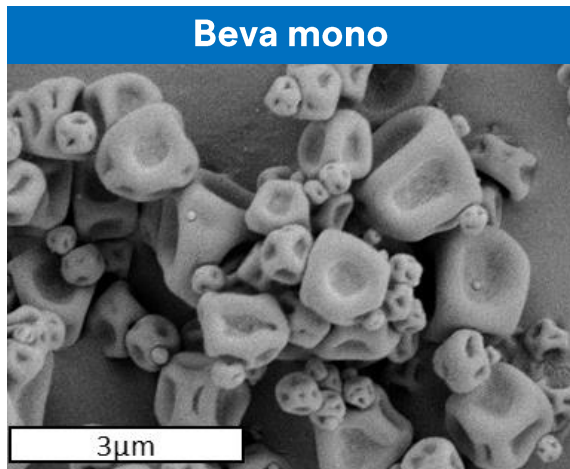
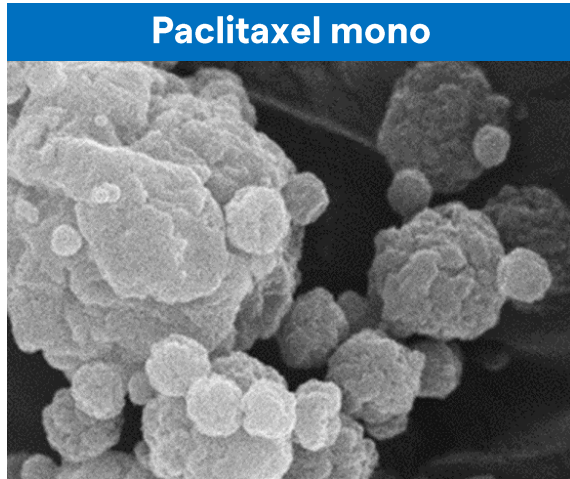
- Cisplatin is a chemotherapy used in combination with beva as NSCLC standard of care
- Aqueous solution has chemical stability issues
- Simul-sprayed 1:2, 1:1, 2:1 mass ratios



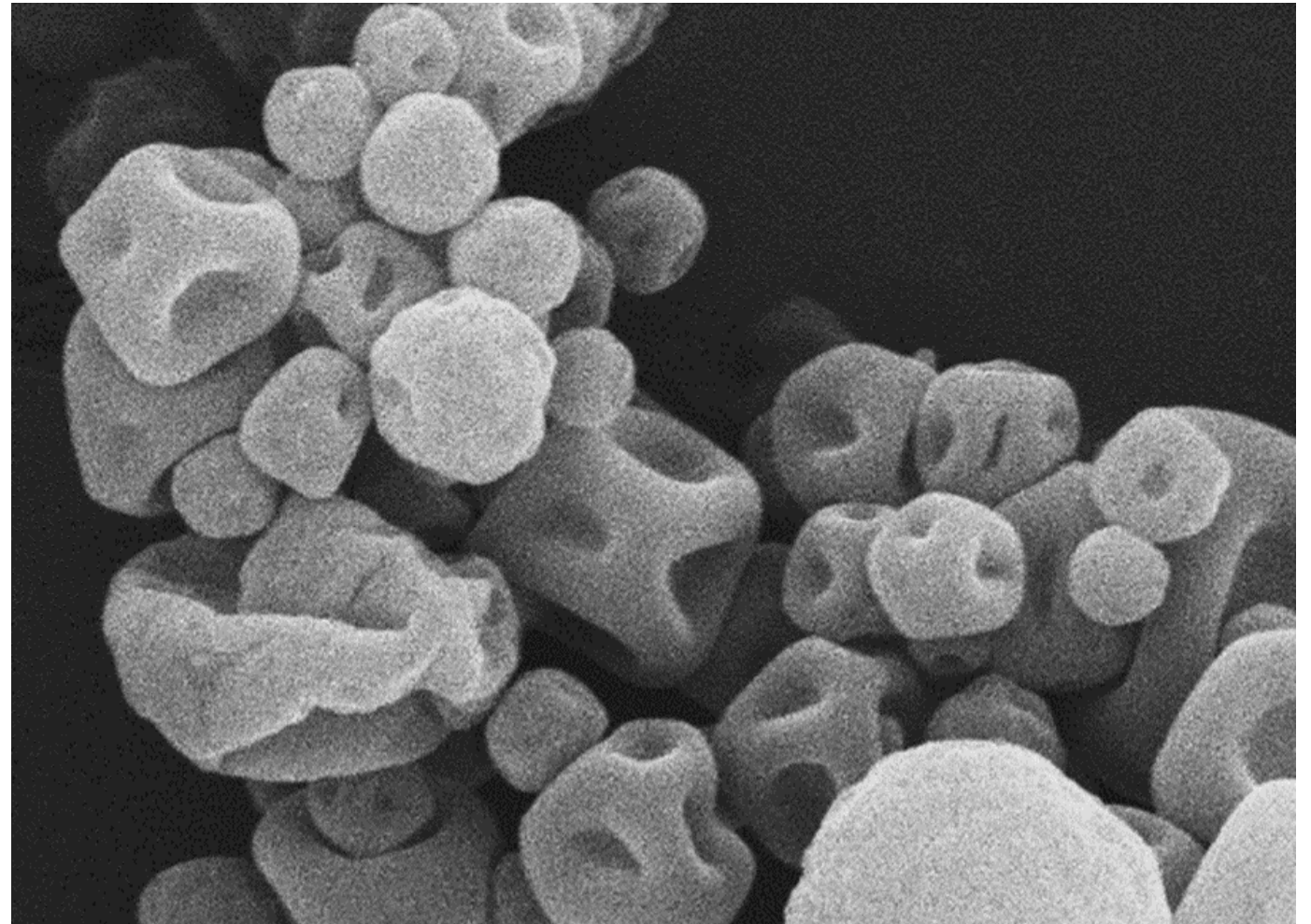
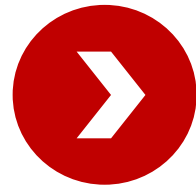
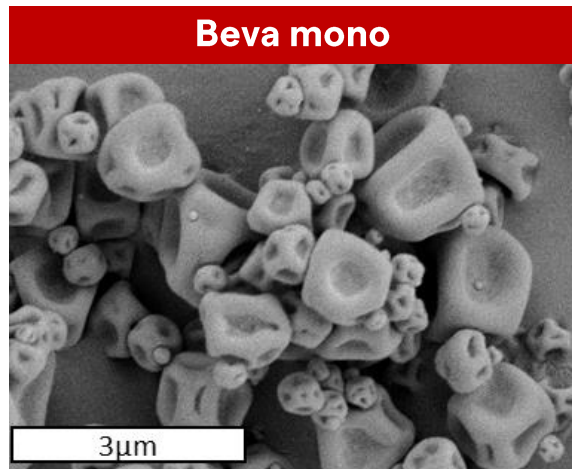
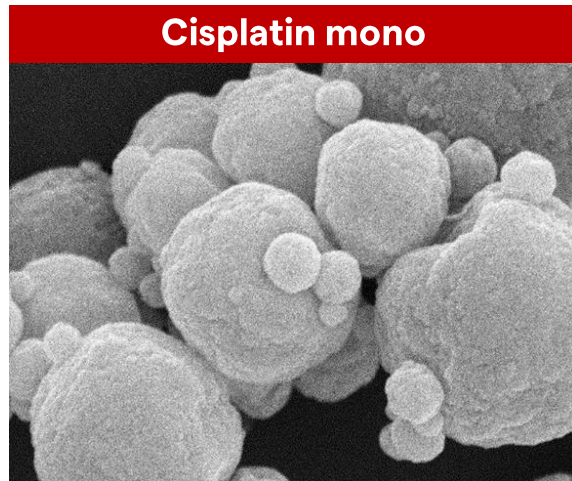
SEM images: Erlotinib bevacizumab simul-spray



SEM images: Paclitaxel bevacizumab simul-spray



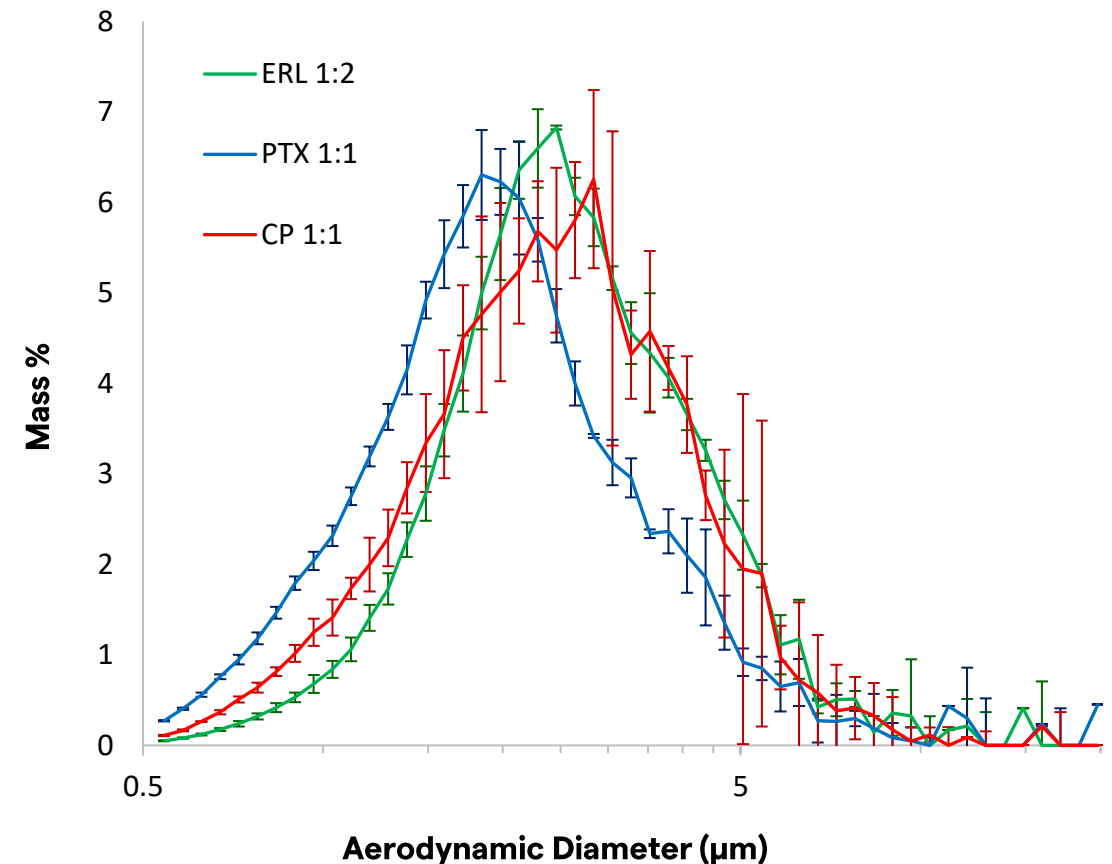
SEM images: Cisplatin bevacizumab simul-spray



Simul-spray formulations have targeted aerosol properties

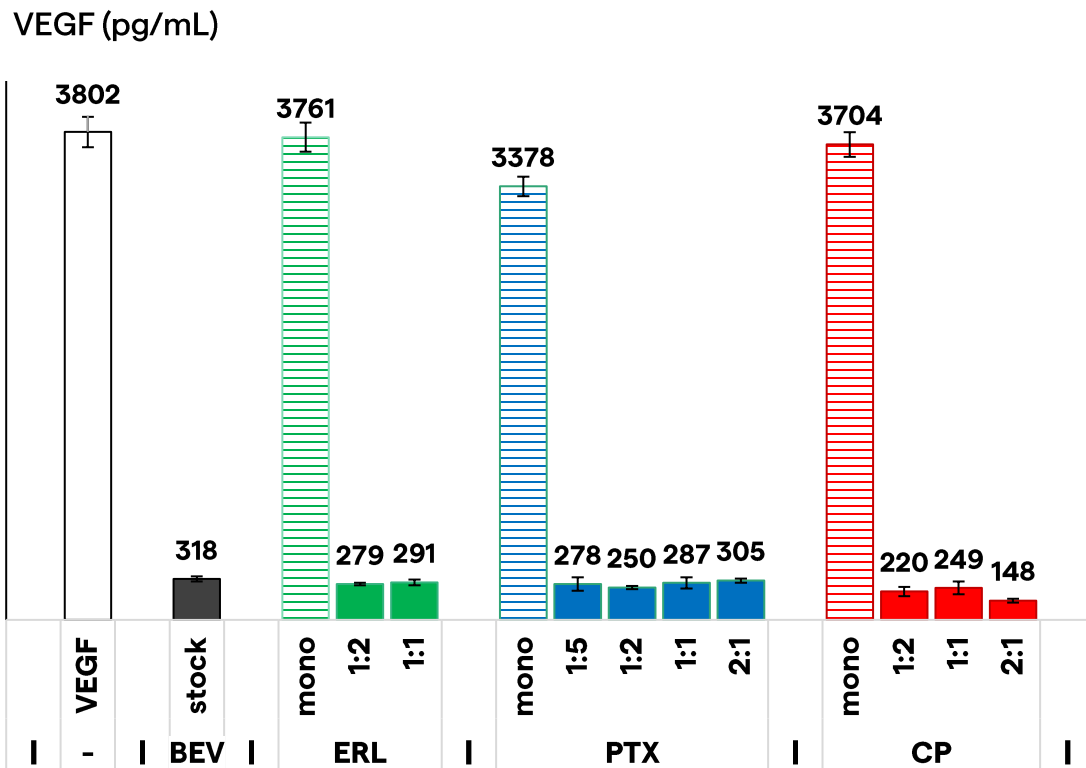
- > Mass median aerodynamic diameters for all formulations are < 3 microns, targeted for deep lung delivery
- > PTX formulations have highest fine particle dose by fast-screening impactor

Formulation	APS MMAD (µm)	APS GSD (µm)	FSI FPD/ Fill Mass, %
ERL 1:2	2.9	1.7	43.4 ± 2.5
ERL 1:1	2.5	1.7	46.3 ± 1.5
PTX 1:5	2.3	1.6	64.3 ± 8.0
PTX 1:2	2.4	1.7	64.0 ± 0.0
PTX 1:1	2.4	1.7	54.6 ± 7.0
PTX 2:1	1.8	1.7	65.2 ± 5.9
CP 1:2	2.8	1.7	58.0 ± 0.7
CP 1:1	2.7	1.7	57.7 ± 1.6
CP 2:1	2.7	1.7	59.9 ± 2.7



Simul-spray formulations retain bevacizumab's activity

ELISA-based VEGF activity assay



Confirmed bevacizumab survives the simul-spray process with anti-VEGF activity intact

- > Reconstitute powders in buffer
- > Incubate beva-containing solution with VEGF
- > Quantify remaining unbound VEGF with assay
- > Mono therapies (without beva) do not inhibit VEGF on their own

Conclusions for case study 2

Simul-spray for combination products



Simul-spray drying enables unique combination therapies

- > Simul-spray atomizes two separate liquid feeds into a single spray dryer
- > Collected as a uniform blend of two formulations in a single unit operation
- > No carriers needed; compatible with low and high dose actives



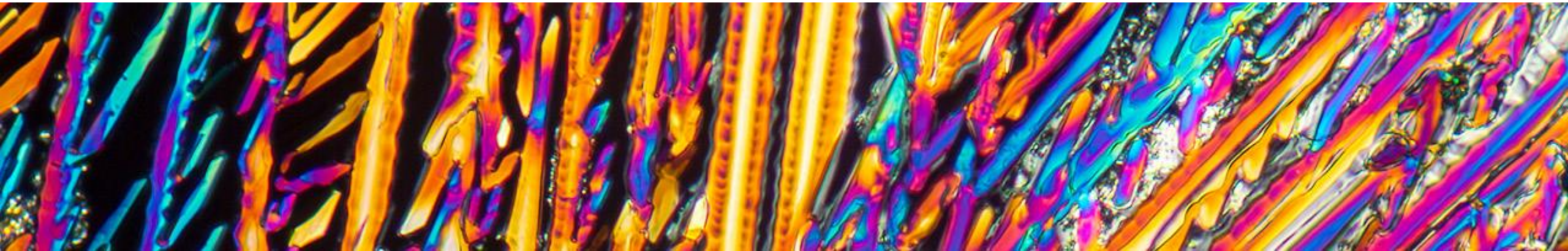
Cancer-relevant beva/ small molecule formulations

- > Manufactured inhalation combination dry powders of beva with erlotinib, paclitaxel and cisplatin
- > Formulations achieved target drug concentration, good aerosol properties and preserved anti-VEGF bioactivity



Simul-spray for dose escalation with placebo

- > One active stream and one placebo stream used to vary active concentration without changing individual formulations
- > May help with dose escalation studies where delivered dose is fill-dependent



Thank you!

Q&A

