The 23rd Congress of the Japanese Society for Regenerative Medicine Symposium 16 "Standards – A tool to connect academia and industry–"

International Standards in the field of Regenerative Medicine



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The lead presenter has no COI to disclose regarding the presentation of this topic in the past year (Jan. to Dec.).



- **1**) About standard
- 2) Standards development
- 3) Standards in RM field
 - Necessity
 - Overview



1) About standard

- **2) Standards development**
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standard

document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context

[SOURCE : ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 3.2]

regulation

document providing binding legislative rules, that is adopted by an authority [SOURCE : ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 3.6]

ICH guideline

Guidelines considered scientifically and ethically appropriate for each topic in the areas of quality, efficacy, and safety of pharmaceutical products, discussed by experts representing each member in working groups and approved by regulatory authority representatives [SOURCE : PMDA homepage: modified]

> Standards are not "binding rules." Its utilization make activities more efficient.

> Definition of ICH is same as standard except for inclusion of regulatory approval.



Examples of Standards

1) Compatibility





2) Performance evaluation procedure on manufactured goods

Measurement tools



Test procedure (Vehicle's fuel cost etc.)

aaaaa

annad



3) Qualification, Safety and Labels by criteria

Stove burner



iphone's certification required



4) Management System Standard (MSS)

Quality Management System



Environment Management System



> Standards specify not only "uniformity" but also "requirements to be achieved" and "way of thinking".





> International standards form the widest consensus.

> ISO covers all industries except for electricity and telecommunications.



1) About standard

2) Standards development

3) Standards in RM field

Necessity

Overview

- International Organization for Standardization
 - > Non-governmental organization established on 1947-02-23

ISO as a standard development organization

- > Developing international standards outside the electrical and telecommunications fields
- > 268 Technical Committees by sector

	Technical Committee	Title
	ISO/TC 106	Dentistry
	ISO/TC 150/SC 7	Tissue-engineered medical products
	ISO/TC 194	Biological and clinical evaluation of medical devices
Member bodies Correspondent members	ISO/TC 198	Sterilization of health care products
All members : 170 Countries	ISO/TC 212	Clinical laboratory testing and in vitro diagnostic test systems
	ISO/TC 229	Nanotechnologies
	ISO/TC 276	Biotechnology





Development process of Standards





> Standard development proceeds based on voting and commenting.



Example of commenting sheet

								Project	
Tem	plate for	comments a	and secreta	riat observ	ations	Date:2024-01-25		Document: ISO/TC 276/WG 4 N 911	Project: General requirements for purification of extracellular vesicles
MB/ NC ¹	Line number	Clause/ Subclause	Paragraph/ Figure/Table	Type of comment ²	Comment	ts	F	Proposed change	Observations
JP- 001				ge	EV is expected to be one of the ph new modalities. While much academic knowledge accumulated in this area, the syste knowledge has not yet progressed	harmaceutical has been ematization of I.	It is useful to should be cl are a part of measureme	o standardize the quality items that larified when characterizing EVs, which f cells, and the concept of their nt methods.	Noted. I agree that systematization of knowledge is important in emerging area. However, characterization and measurement methods seem to be another theme.
IT- 002		1		ge	The scope of the proposal is to sta production of EVs for therapeutic u EV are not yet well characterize in re therefore it is premature to develop a their therapeutic use.	andardize use. However search area , a standard on			Partially accepted. Research and development of EVs is premature. However, it is not appropriate reason not to develop standard. The purpose of standardize is clearly described in the definition of "standard" by ISO/IEC guide 2 to aim the <u>achievement of the optimum</u> <u>degree of order in a given</u> <u>context</u> . Regardless mature or premature, this document will be help for appropriate selection of purification methods.
-003		1		ge	The scope of the document is to st production of EVs for therapeutic r	tandardize purposes. The	Change the diagnostic a	scope into a scope for research and/or polications.	The purpose of this standardization is not to

By commenter

By project leader



1) About standard

- **2**) Standards development
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Necessity

Overview



Low molecular weight pharmaceutical

Quality, Safety and Efficacy are supported by several guidelines.

 \rightarrow Standards by ISO are not necessary.

Regenerative Medicine

Industrial Structure of RM

The value chain of RM involves a wide range of stakeholders.

 \rightarrow Standards are effective as provisions for order optimization.

Features of Cells

Complicated shapes \rightarrow Existing guidelines are not applicable.

Industrial Structure of RM





* Reagents, Media, Manufacturing equipment, Consumables, Inspection equipment, logistics, etc.

Necessity of standards

Stakeholders	Communication	Perspectives on standard utilization
Academia/Industry	Technology transfer	Common language for explanation of technology
Supporting Industries/ Manufacturer of RM	Transaction	Role of both parties
Manufacturer of RM/ Regulator	Approval review	Explanation to regulatory requirements

> Standards facilitate not only own activities but also communication among stakeholders.



Information required to apply for approval

Items need to be explained when applying for marketing authorization 添付資料の項目及び資料概要との関係 左欄 右欄 起原又は発見の経緯 起原又は発見の経緯及び外 に関する資料 1 T 国における使用状況等に関 外国における使用状況 11 1 する資料 類似する他の治療法と D の比較検討等]] 製品の構造、構成細胞、導 2 Documents related to 製造方法並びに規格及び試 T 2 manufacturing method. 験方法等に関する資料 入遺伝子 specification, test method etc. 使用する原料、材料又はそ raw materials to be used 1 れらの原材料 11 ウ 製造方法 IJ manufacturing method 規格及び試験方法 T IJ specification and test method **3** Documents related to stability 安定性に関する資料 輸送、保存条件、有効期間 3 basis for validity period の根拠 効能、効果又は性能に関す 効力又は性能を裏付ける試 4 Documents related to efficacy. effectiveness or る資料 験]] performance 薬食発0812第30号(抜粋)

> Appropriate explanations are required not only about efficacy and effects, but also about manufacturing methods, materials and specifications

Features of Cells



Classification	Chemical products	Biologics	Cells
Chemical structure	Clear	Almost clear	Unclear
Size	1-5 nm	10-20 nm	10 um
Heterogeneity	None	Low	High
Measurement method	Established (NMR, MS, HPLC etc.)	Established (NMR, GPC, UV, Peptide map etc.)	Insufficient (Under development)

> Characteristics of biologics are similar to those of chemical products.

Characteristics of cells are more complicated comparing to those of chemical products and biologics.

 \rightarrow Some of current guidelines cannot be applied on cells.



Guidelines that exclude cells from the scope

	ICH	Title	Scope
	Q2	Validation of Analytical Procedures: Methodology: Text and Methodology	Due to their complex nature, analytical procedures for biological and biotechnological products in some cases may be approached differently than in this document.
Q	Q6A	Test Procedures and Acceptance Criteria for New Drug Substances and New Drug Products	It is not sufficient to adequately describe specifications of biotechnological/biological products.
	Q6B	Test Procedures and Acceptance Criteria for Biotechnological/Biological Products	This document does not cover cells.

>ICH Q2, Q6 are not applicable to cells.





21st Century Cures Act

2016-12-13

(An Act To accelerate the discovery, development, and delivery of 21st century cures, and for other purposes.)

provisions related to regenerative medicine are described in Section 3033-3036.

Sec. 3033. Accelerated approval for regenerative advanced therapies.

Sec. 3034. Guidance regarding devices used in the recovery, isolation, or delivery of regenerative advanced therapies.

Sec. 3035. Report on regenerative advanced therapies.

Sec. 3036. Standards for regenerative medicine and regenerative advanced therapies.

→ This section requires the establishment of standards and consensus definitions to support the development and review of regenerative medicine therapies, including with respect to the manufacturing processes and controls of such products.

FDA Guidance "Standards in Regulatory Submissions" 2019-03-26 (Draft: 2017-12-18) Image: Standards in Regulatory Submissions CBER staff participate in the development of standards. Guidance for Industry CBER participates to help ensure that standards developed are not in conflict with FDA regulations or policies and to increases the likelihood that the standards under development will be suitable for products regulated. The use of standards can facilitate product design, contribute to a more efficient evaluation of regulatory submissions and improving time to market. The use of standards to preferentially use internationally harmonized standards.

 \rightarrow list of standards recommended for use



1) About standard

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Necessity

■ Overview

ISO/TC 276

ISO/TC 276:Biotechnology WG 3→SC 1:Analytical methods WG 1: Gene delivery Chair : Germany Chair : United States

- WG 2: Cell characterization
- WG 3: Nucleic acid characterization
- WG 2: Biobanks and bioresources Convenor: Austria
- WG 4: Bioprocessing Convenor:Japan
- WG 5: Data processing and integration Convenor:Germany
- WG 6: Nucleic acid- and protein-based devices Convenor: China

National mirror committee

- Forum for Innovative Regenerative Medicine (FIRM)
- About 86 participants from industry, government, and academia





Participating member

: 37 countries

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States

Observing member

: 16 countries

Argentina, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania

 \succ Standards in the field of regenerative medicine are developed by SC 1 and WG 4.

Overview of standards in regenerative medicine





Red:Published, **Blue**:To be published by FY2024, J:Developed by Japan as PL

Overview of standards in regenerative medicine

(started development)



.1

Material cell General requirements for Biobanking ISO 20387:2018: General requirements for biobanking Supporting Industry Ancillary material J ISO 20399:2022 Ancillary materials present during the production of cellular therapeutic products and gene therapy products Packaging . ISO 20404:2023 General requirements for the **design of packaging** to contain cells for therapeutic use **Gene Delivery Systems** Vocabularv ISO/WD 16921-1: Gene Delivery Systems - Part 1: Vocabulary Viral Vector ISO/WD 16921-2: Gene Delivery Systems — Part 2: Guide for Methods for the Qualification of Viral Vectors mRNA-Lipid Nanoparticles ISO/PWI 16921-3:Gene Delivery Systems — Part 3: Guide for Methods for the Measurements of mRNA-Lipid

Nanoparticles

Supply facility of Cellular starting materials (under consideration)



equipment systems used in the

manufacturing of cells for therapeutic use

Supporting Industry transportation

ISO 21973:2020: General requirements for transportation of cells for therapeutic use

Analytical method

testing and characterization

ISO 23033:2021:General requirements and considerations for the **testing and characterization** of cellular therapeutic products

Cell counting – General guidance

ISO 20391-1:2018:Cell counting -- Part 1: General guidance on cell counting methods

Cell counting – Experimental design

ISO 20391-2:2019: Experimental design and statistical analysis to quantify counting method performance

Rapid microbial detection

ISO 24190:2023: Risk based approach for method selection and validation of methods for **rapid microbial detection** in bioprocesses

Cell viability

ISO/CD 8934: General considerations and requirements for **cell viability** analytical methods — Part 1: Mammalian cells

Cellular morphology

ISO/DIS 24479: Minimum requirements for cellular morphological analysis

Red: Published, Blue: To be published by FY2024, J: Developed by Japan as PL



Gene delivery systems (led by US, UK)

Reference	Title
ISO/WD 16921-1	Gene delivery systems — Part 1: Vocabulary
ISO/AWI 16921-2	Gene delivery systems — Part 2: Guide for methods for the qualification of viral vectors
ISO/PWI 16921-3	Gene delivery systems — Part 3: Lipid nanoparticles

Extracellular vesicles (EV) (JP)

- ✓ Vesicles secreted by cells, contain functional molecules such as proteins and nucleic acids.
- ✓ Manufacturing, purification and characterization are the main issues for standardization.

Organoid (KR)

✓ Proposal notice about "Guidelines for manufacturing of organoid" came up from Korea.

MPS (Microphysiological system) (JP)

- \checkmark ISO/TC 276 plans to develop standard that specifies the roles of users and suppliers.
- ✓ Device technology is discussed in ISO/TC 48/WG 3 (Laboratory equipment Microfluidic Devices).

> Proceeding while considering priority fields.

Application of standards to exosome







- The usage of standards is optional, but they make activities, such as technology transfer and approval review, efficient.
- > The feature of industrial structure of regenerative medicine and the difficulty of applying existing guidelines necessitate standards for regenerative medicine.
- Standards for regenerative medicine are classified as "analytical methods", "manufacturing" and "products and services of supporting industries".
- Standardization is also proceeding for diversified modalities and related fields.

