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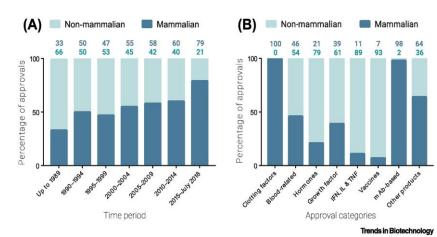
NANOBODY® und SYNTHORIN™ Moleküle –

Prozesstechnische Herausforderungen neuer biopharmazeutischer Modalitäten

Dr. Thomas Sauer

Microbial Expression is an Essential Technology for Biopharmaceuticals

- Microbial fermentation contributed > 50% to first wave biologics (e.g. growth factors, insulin)
- Last decade was dominated by products expressed with mammalian cell culture systems (e.g. monoclonal antibodies and other glycosylated proteins)
- Complex next generation molecules like bioconjugates and antibody fragments drive again interest in fermentation
- Market size for Microbial-produced biopharmaceuticals approx. \$100 bn



Market share comparison between biotherapeutic production hosts

Trends in Biotechnology DOI: (10.1016/j.tibtech.2021.10.003)
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Benefits of Microbial Expression Systems

Fast development timelines

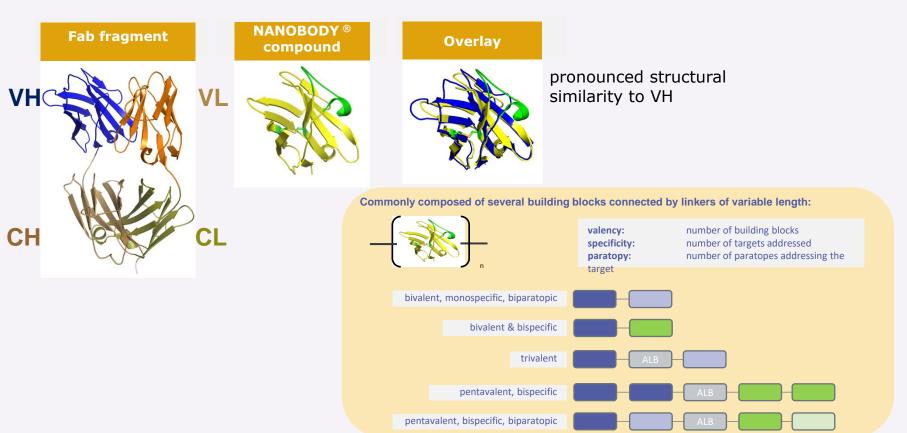
- CRISPR gen-editing technologies available for effective host design
- Fast generation of manufacturing strains
- High titer and quality
- Good scalability
- Short processing times
- Reduced manufacturing cost



NANOBODY® and SYNTHORIN™ molecules rely on new technology platforms based on microbial systems

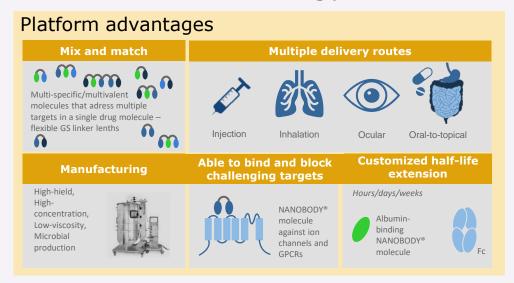


NANOBODY® Molecules are Similar to Antibody Fragements and Offer a Unique Toolbox

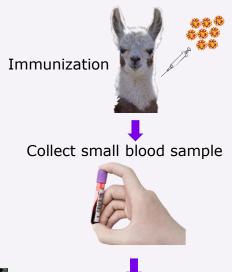


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NANOBODY® Technology – A New Biopharmaceutical Perspective



From Ilama to medicine



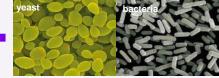
Product development



clinical studies & approved treatment



Production via fermentation



Clone into microorganisms



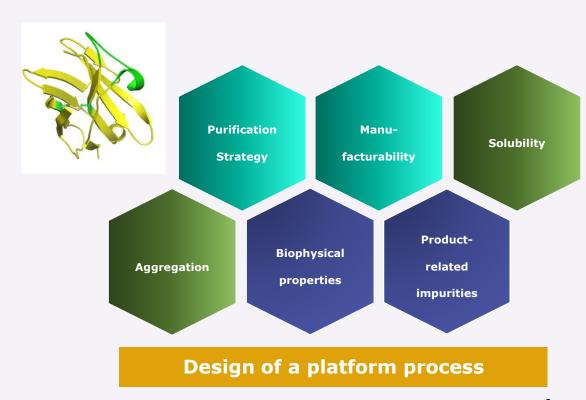
Selection of best NANOBODY® genes (DNA)



CMC Challenges

Potential byproducts require solid CMC development

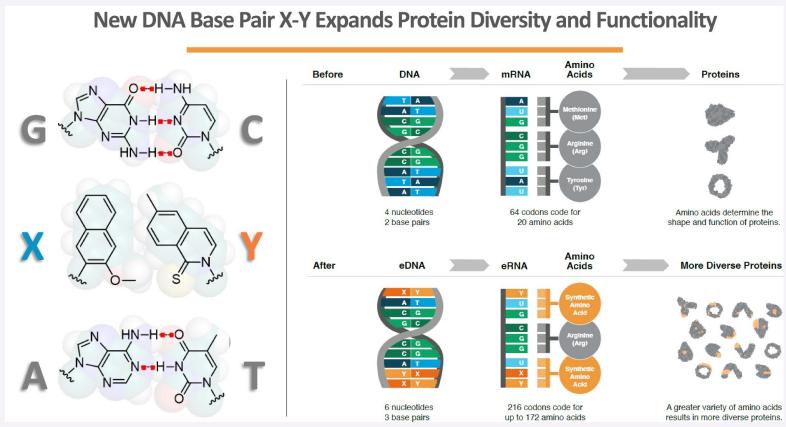
- O-glycosylation
- Carbamylation
- Reduced or misassembled disulfide bridges
- Heterogeneity caused by exoproteases and imprecise cleavage
- Methoxin variants
- Pyro-glutamate variants





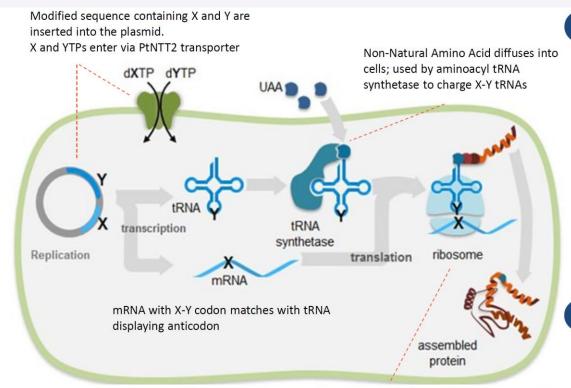
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Synthorin Platform Technology – A new genetic code





A production system close to Synthetic Biology: Adapted E. coli



Strain-Encoded Modifications

- X/Y nucleotide transporter protein PtNTT2
 - PlacUV5- nucleotide transporter
 - Constitutive expression
 - Chlor resistance
- tRNA synthetase
 - pTac- Mb tRNA synthetase
 - IPTG for induction
 - Tet resistance (plasmid not shown)
- Synthorin mRNA and tRNA
 - o pT7- Mb tRNA
 - pT7- mRNA
 - IPTG for induction
 - Zeo resistance

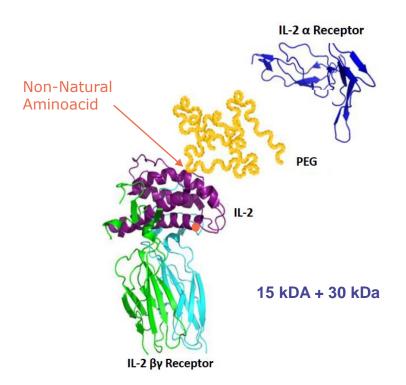
Supplemented Materials

- dXTP, dYTP, XTP, YTP
- Non-natural amino acid

Translation machinery decodes X-Y codons to introduce nAA into Synthorin proteins

Source: Nature volume 509 nages 385-388 (15 May 2014)

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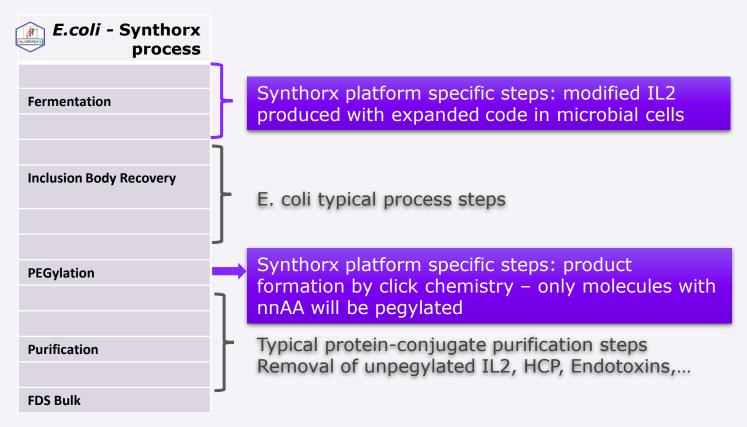
First Synthorin™ molecule:

Non-Alpha IL-2

- Different types of skin, lung, head & neck, gastrointestinal cancer
 - blocked binding to the IL-2 a receptor
- extends half-life of a short-acting cytokine
- Shields nAA from immune identification
 - Activates NK cells

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Drug Substance Process Requirements - Conceptional





Conclusion

- Next generation Biologics will significantly enlarge our toolbox to treat diseases
- NANOBODY® compounds offer a unique toolbox from nature for multispecific immune targets
- Synthorin platform enlarges the genetic code with a first application for bioconjugates
- Renaissance of Microbial Expression systems for highly engineered next generation biopharmaceuticals

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