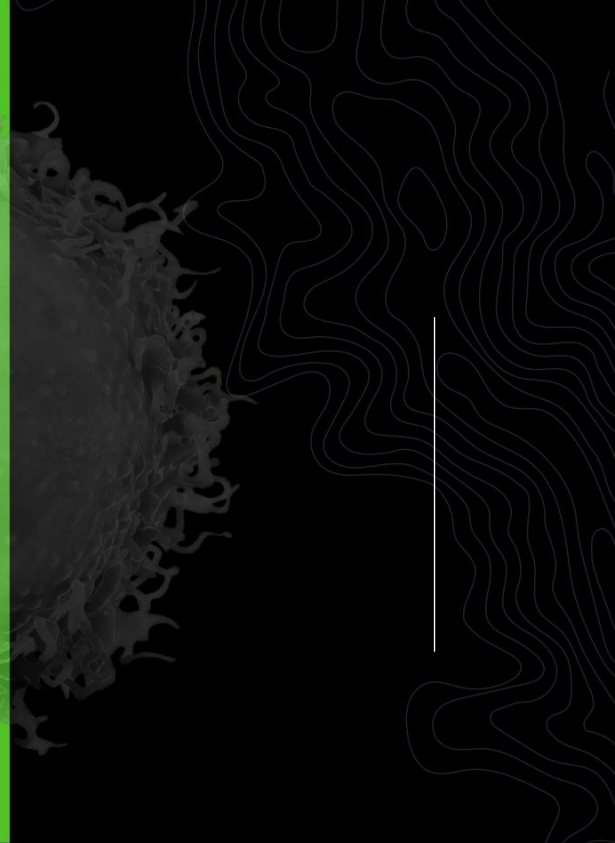
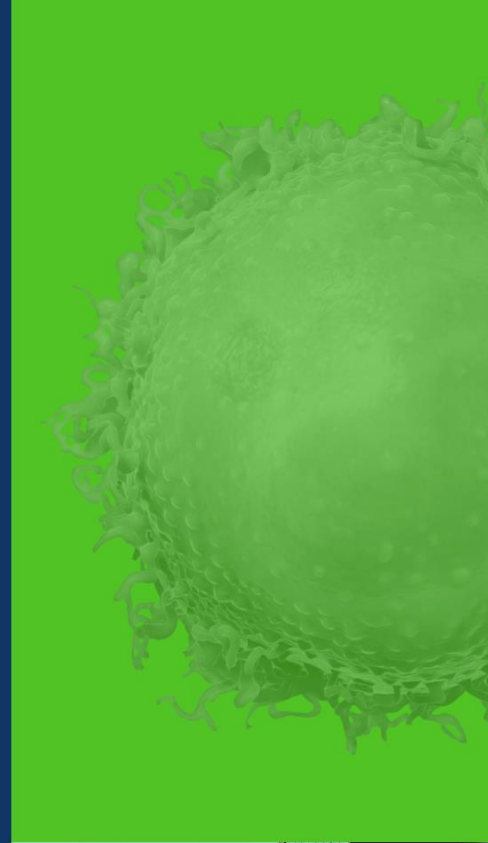




Viral Design: Impact of Early Integration Across R&D and Process Development Workflows to Accelerate Development

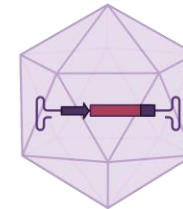
Stacie Seidel

Senior Director Molecular/Viral Vector Biology

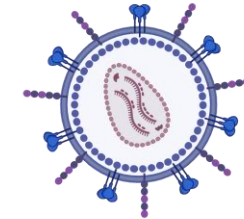


Outline of Today's Presentation:

- **Challenge: Many cell & gene therapy companies struggle to find the right balance between screening an adequate number of novel viral vector construct designs and moving quickly through development to obtain a candidate with necessary vector metrics**
- Transition from R&D to PD can be bumpy with delayed timelines- how to improve?
- What vector metrics are critical to incorporate in R&D?
- What factors should be considered in viral vector design?
- Case Study #1- Improving AAV Packaging
- Case Study #2- Lenti: Improving TCR Expression
- Key Learnings & Takeaways



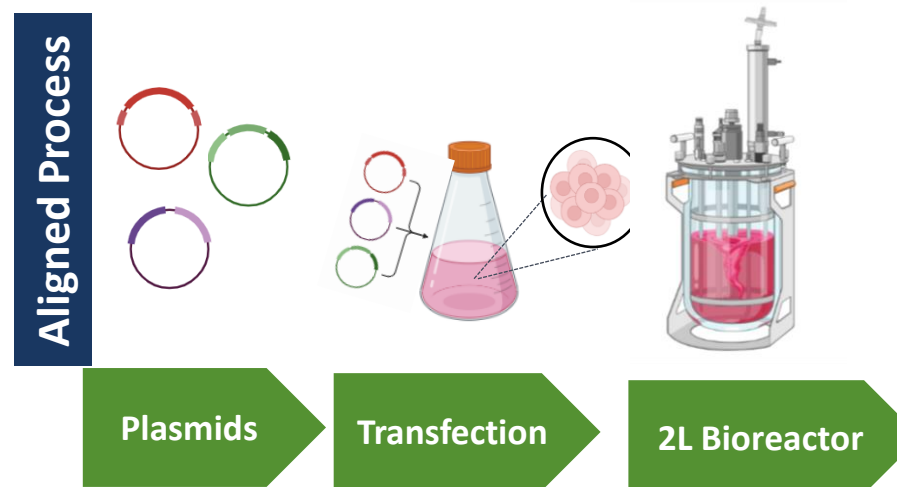
AAV



Lentivirus

Aligned R&D and PD Process Aids in Generating Reliable Data Quickly

- Key elements to an aligned process:
 - **Same plasmids**
 - Allows for consistency on size/plasmid ratios
 - **Same transfection conditions**
 - Transfection reagent
 - Cell seeding
 - **Same cell line (recommend suspension)**
 - Removes additional factor of adherent vs suspension production
- Suspension cells for the win!
 - Start early with aligned process that PD and manufacturing will be using
 - Why optimize twice or make a decision in a less than equivalent system?
 - **This is a huge risk**, if not aligned!
- Aligned upstream protocols provide early read on data that's **reproducible** in the PD team
 - Helps kick off early scale-up work faster
 - R&D can do preliminary DoE/optimization testing in shake-flasks



Vector Metrics to Incorporate Early in Development

- **Understand early what stage-gates are needed to drive a successful process development campaign to IND!**
 - This means obtaining feedback beyond the R&D team: CMC reg, Process Development, TechOps, etc.
 - This could be a draft target product profile (TPP)
 - Perhaps an early conversation with PD lead on key metrics they need for development
 - Or metrics a potential CDMO is looking to de-risk early
- **TITER, TITER, TITER!!**
 - If you can't hit a minimum titer that PD can work with...that's a red flag
- **Scalability**
 - Small-scale flask data is great early on, but what really matters is your exact scaled down process- typically 2L
 - Reproducibility matters as you look to kick-start development

AAV special considerations:

% Full: Understanding Fulls, Partials, Empties

- Analytical Ultracentrifugation (AUC): gold standard for testing, but need specialized equipment and expert to test
- Mass Photometry: method can be leveraged earlier in the process to quickly assess fulls

3rd Generation Sequencing:

Is the vector packaging the therapeutic or is it junk?

- Confirm full therapeutic cassette is accurately packaged
- AAV genome can be tricky given the secondary structure of the DNA

Factors for Design Consideration in Viral Vector Space:

Promoters



- Short, long, contains intron?
- Custom for application / tissue
- Size critical in AAV
- IP considerations

Codon Optimization



- No algorithm is perfect
- Must be tested
- Need to consider whether low/high expression best

PRE Elements



- Regulatory elements may vary by application
- Does the seq fit into the design?
- FDA safety considerations

Size/Orientation



- Ideal size for your therapeutic?
- Insert size depends on what the viral vector can handle
- Options for orientation

Engineering



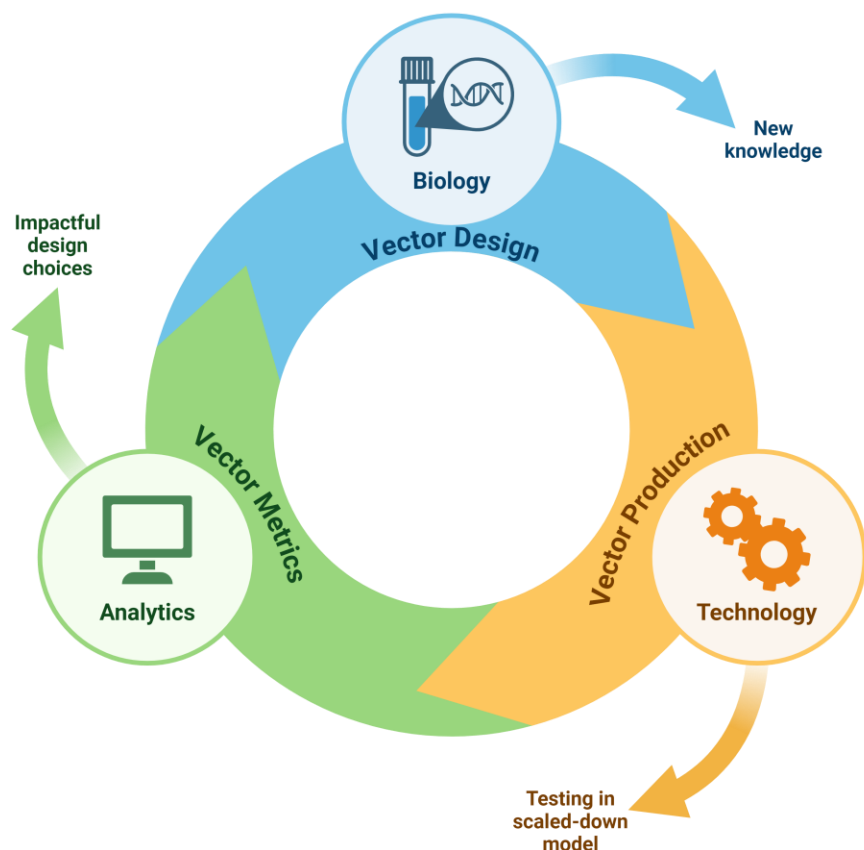
- Increase correct pairing for TCRs
- Point mutations for increased performance
- Leveraging concepts from literature

Plasmid Stability



- Concern for AAV plasmids
- Consistent yield and scale-up
- Need to achieve QC metrics: no ITR truncations, full sequencing

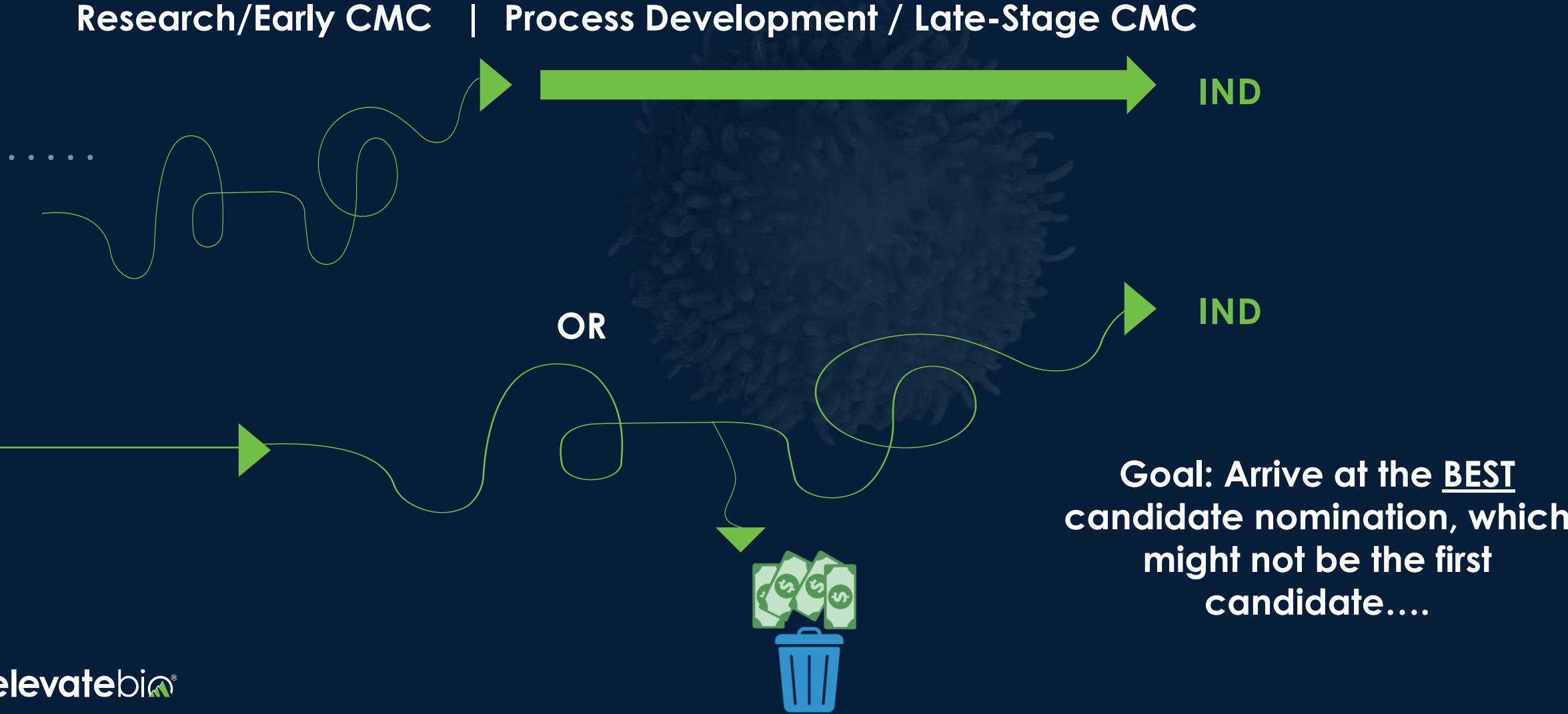
Vector Design and Metrics are Interconnected but Take Time to Vet



- Must empirically test designs- cast a wide net on initial designs
- Take designs through production to test for efficacy and key vector metrics
- Build a workflow with the right stage gates to find your top candidate
- If multiple teams are involved- clearly define expectations and timelines

Take home:
 Build in enough time for this process so you can screen multiple candidates and select the best candidate with acceptable vector metrics

Pain Early or Pain Later: Decision on When to Push for Vector Metrics in Development



Finding the Right Balance to Deliver the Right Candidate:

Speed

- Nominate a lead candidate
- GMP plasmid manufacturing (6-9 months)
- Viral vector CDMO (16 months+)

Quality

- Premature commitment to the wrong candidate long-term impact
- Need to hit key vector metrics for success



Cost

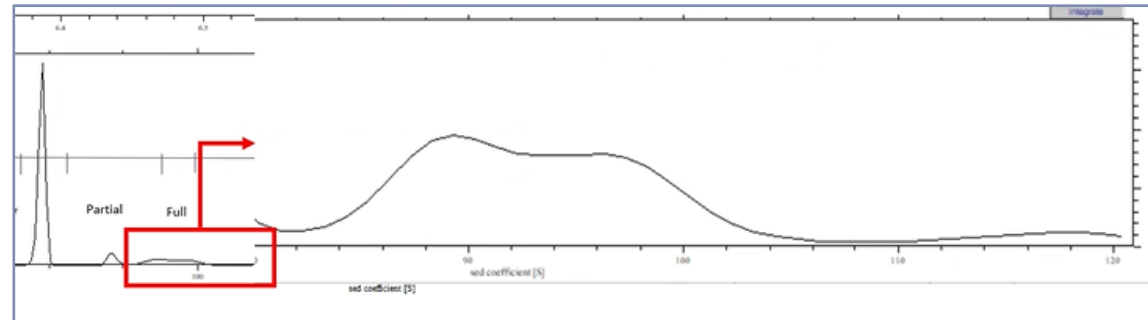
- Development costs \$\$ PD> R&D to characterize candidate
- Candidate not hitting key metrics, means higher COGs to long-term

Efficiency

- Don't want the program to stall in later stages
 - Sunk costs
 - Frustrating for the teams
 - Major let down for PATIENTS!

Case Study: #1 Improving AAV Packaging

- **Challenge: One of top AAV candidates coming out of *in vitro* and early *in vivo* studies has less than desirable vector metrics- how do we de-risk this before committing to a lead candidate for development?**
- Metrics on track from R&D testing:
 - ✓ Titer
 - ✓ Efficacy
- But some of the initial vector metrics were not ideal
 - ✗ AUC profile showed a **bi-modal peak in the full peak (should be 1 single peak)**
 - **This could be a huge CMC risk later in development**



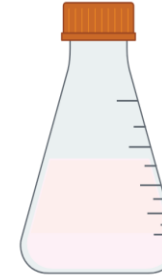
Decision: From initial data we decided to further pursue additional testing & candidates to de-risk later development work

Case Study: #1 Improving AAV Packaging

What's causing this issue? How to de-risk?



VS



1) Hypothesis #1 -Production Issue: Are we creating less than ideal environment for vector packaging?

- 1) Transfection conditions- run small DoE to evaluate different conditions
- 2) Repeat the data in multiple hands: R&D and PD
- 3) Testing with multiple analytics- including AUC and Mass Photometry

Results: Repeat testing produced similar results, and no transfection conditions improved the packaging

2) Hypothesis #2- Design Issue: Candidate #1 is large (>4.7 kb) and may be less than ideal packager

- 1) Explore additional constructs with other design choices
 - Other candidates already had strong *in vitro* and *in vivo* data package
- 2) Includes variations in size and promoters
- 3) Include full panel of analytics on additional candidates

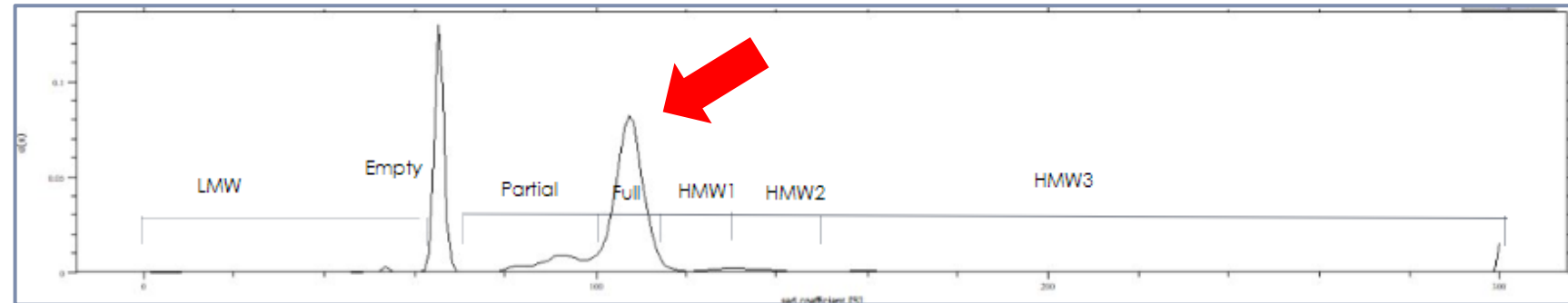
Results: Alternative candidate produced better metrics

Case Study: #1 Improving AAV Packaging

>5 Candidates were further evaluated, and a lead emerged with improved vector metrics

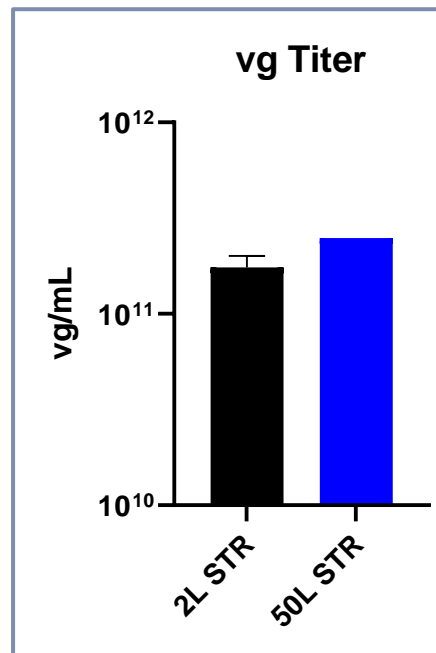
AUC

- Improved % full profile
- Single peak



Titer

- Hits required titer requirements
- Scalability to 2L and 50L confirmed



3rd Gen Sequencing
-No red flags upon analysis
(data not shown)

Case Study: #1 Improving AAV Packaging

Lead candidate was selected with improved vector metrics, compared to the original candidate

- ✓ Titer acceptable
- ✓ Scalability confirmed (2L + 50L)
- ✓ Improved AUC profile (now a single peak, more % fulls)
- ✓ No red flags on packaging with 3rd gen sequencing

What was the impactful factor? Size & Final Sequence!

- New lead candidate removed >100 bp to obtain design under 4.7 kb
- Focused on cleaning up 'extra' sequences
- Explored different smaller promoters and polyA sequences
- NO changes to the sequence of the therapeutic portion of the insert
- 96.7% sequence homology from initial candidate to official lead candidate

Case Study: #2 Lenti Improving TCR Expression

Challenge: Quickly assess impact of design on titer, expression, and mispairing with a complex TCR design

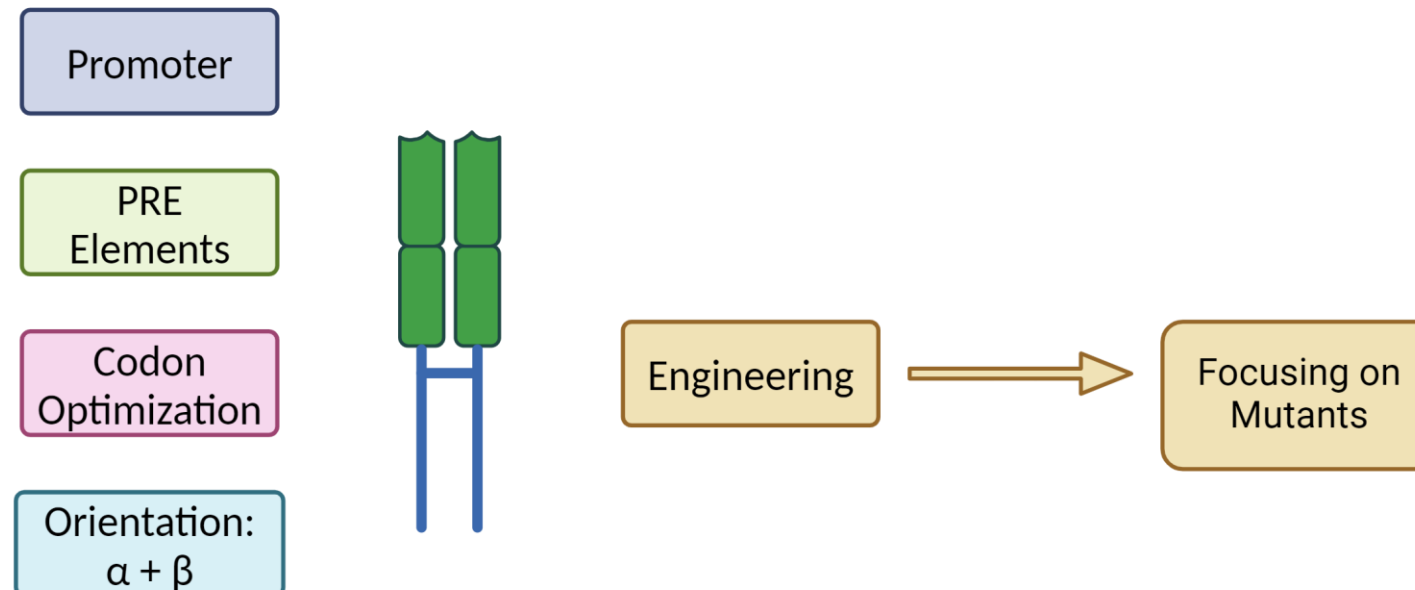
Experimental approach:

Generate 60+ plasmids to cast a wide net on designs choices

Metric #1 (Titer): Produce vector and test for vector titer

Metric #2 (Expression): Test Lenti Transduced T-cells for improved TCR expression

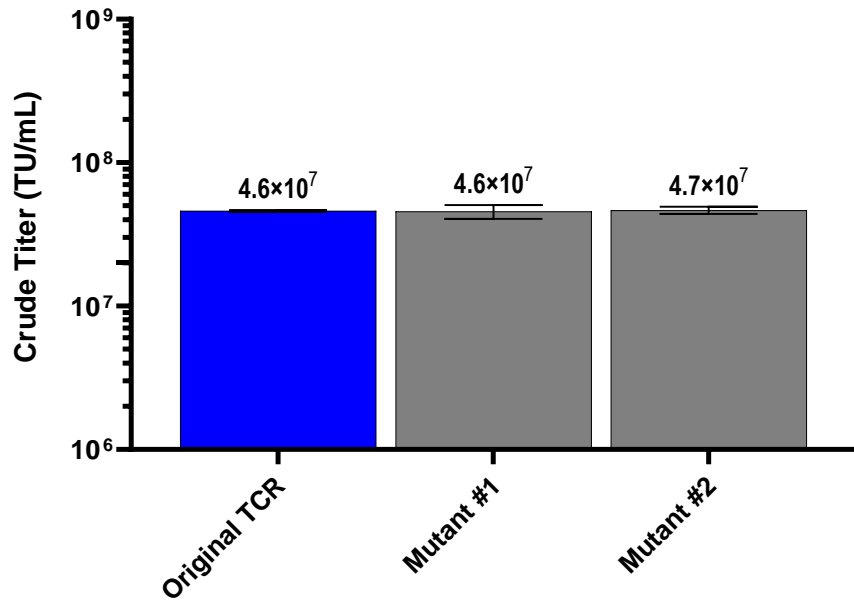
Metric# 3 (Mispairing): Test Lenti Transduced T-cells for improved mispairing % compared to lead binder



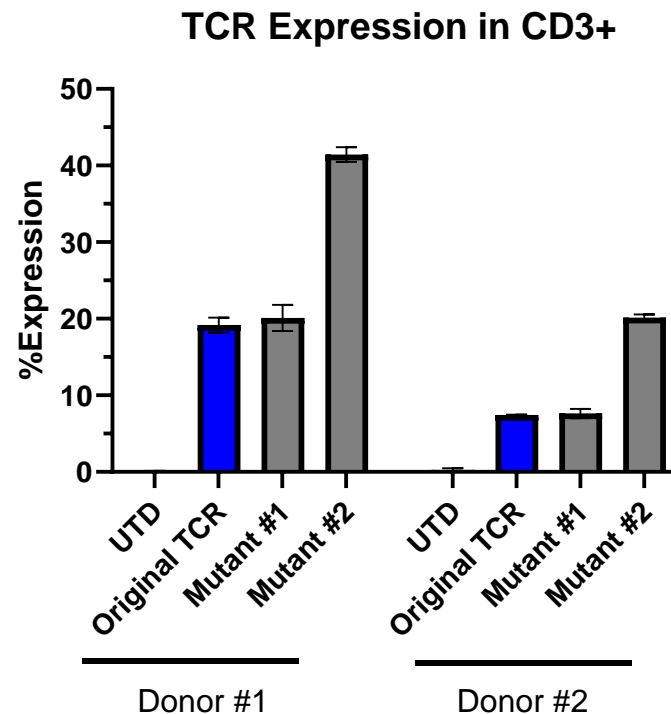
Case Study: #2 Lenti Improving TCR Expression

- Summary: Mutant #2 (along with other design elements) shows favorable improvements in expression and reducing mispairing to select for continued development

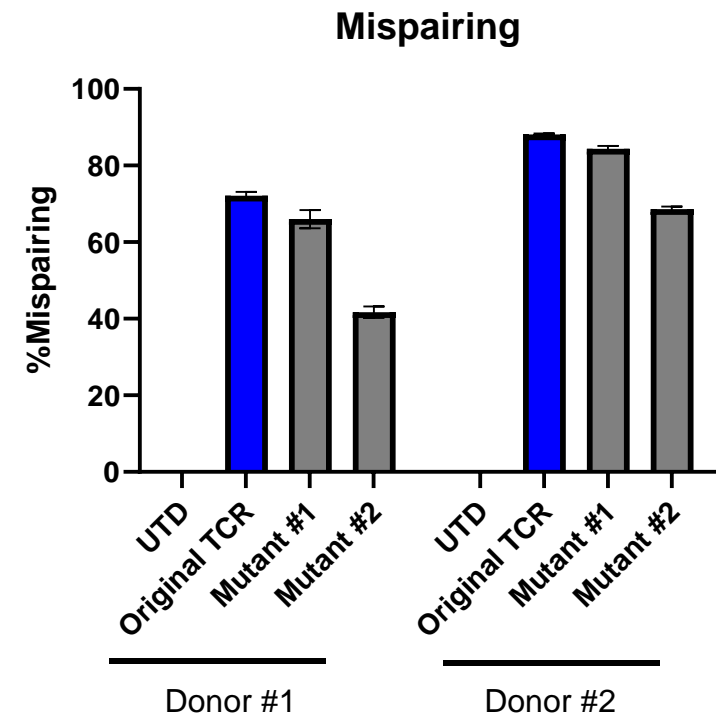
Comparable Titer



Improved Expression



Reduced Mispairing



What Drove Success of the Two Case Studies?

Case Study #1: Improving AAV Packaging

- Size and promoters were key elements
- Having multiple candidates in the pipeline allowed selection of the best candidate
- Aligned processes across R&D and PD speed up candidate selection

Case Study #2: Lenti Improving TCR Expression

- Wide net of designs were screened
- Empirically tested vector on relevant cells to evaluate TCRs
- Focused on key metrics to improve

Summary of Viral Vector Design Lessons Learned:

Accelerating Development for New Viral Vectors:

- Cast a wide net of designs early
- Empirically test new viral vectors
- Obtain buy-in from key stake-holders early

How to Improve Transition from R&D to PD?

- Use an aligned process
- Have multiple candidates in the pipeline
- Use suspension cells across R&D and PD

What Vector Metrics are Critical to Review Early On?

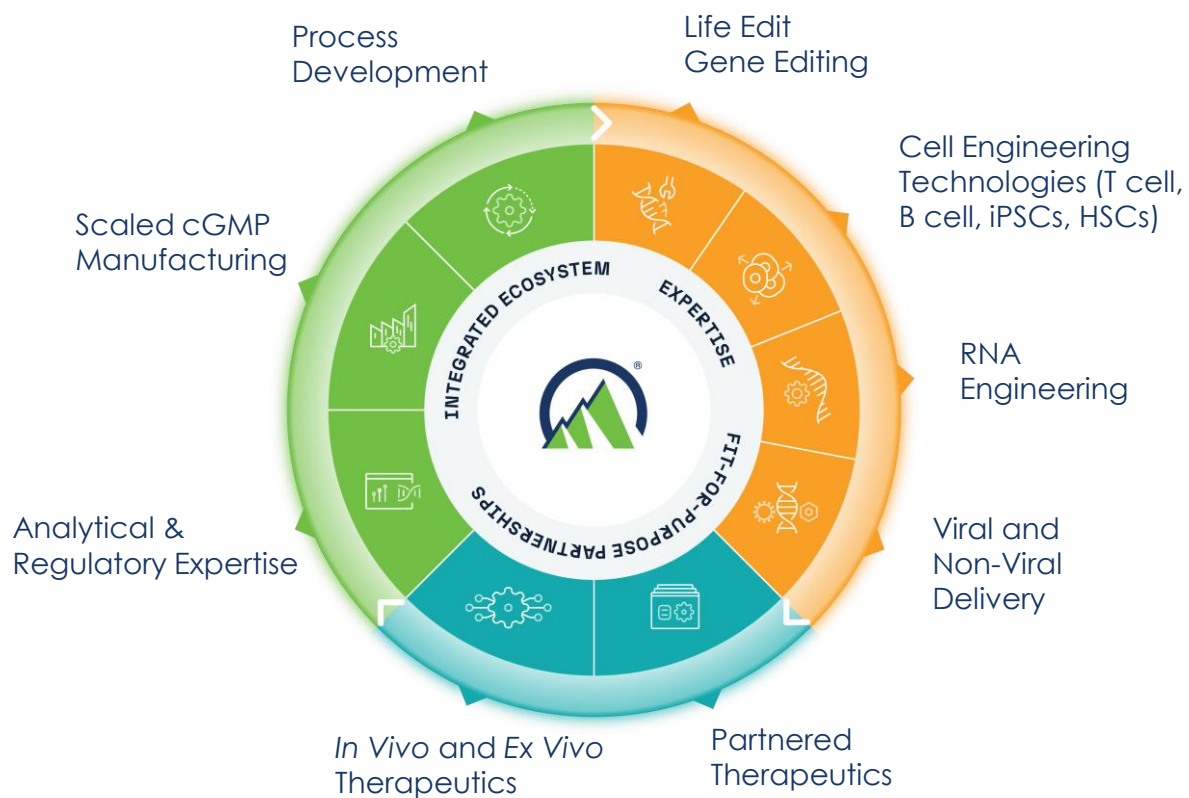
- Titer
- Scalability
- % Full and Packaging

What Factors Should be Considered in Viral Design?

- Size
- Promoter
- Codon Optimization & more



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Acknowledgements to Highly Cross-Functional Team Delivering Results

Cellular
Engineering R&D
Team

Viral Vector
Process
Development

Life Edit AAV
Team



Analytical
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Project
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TechOps-CMC

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