

Chapter 1

The era of biological medicines

Since their first use in the 1980s, biological medicines (including biosimilar medicines) have grown to become an indispensable tool in modern medicine. Worldwide, millions of patients have already benefited from approved biological medicines, but what exactly are they, and how are they produced?^{1,2}



Biological medicines¹ have revolutionized the treatment of many disabling and life-threatening diseases

- Biological medicines:
 - include a wide range of products such as vaccines, blood and blood components, allergenics, somatic cells, gene therapies, tissues, and recombinant therapeutic proteins
 - are highly specific and targeted medicines
 - help to treat or prevent many rare and severe diseases, including:















Cancers

Arthritis

Psoriasis

Inflammatory digestive disorders

Growth disorders

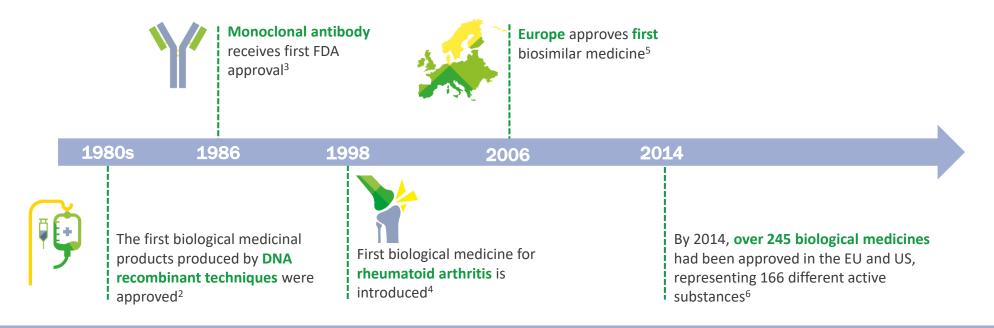
Diabetes

Nephrology

Biological medicines are developed based on a deep understanding of the disease biology

Biological medicines contain one or more active substances made by or derived from a biological source¹

• Since their first use in the 1980s, biological medicines have grown to become an indispensable tool in modern medicine²

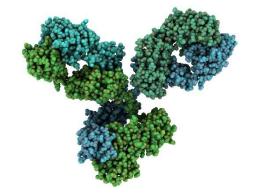


Biological medicines are an integral and indispensable part of modern medicine⁶



Biological medicines are predominantly larger and more complex than chemically synthesized medicines



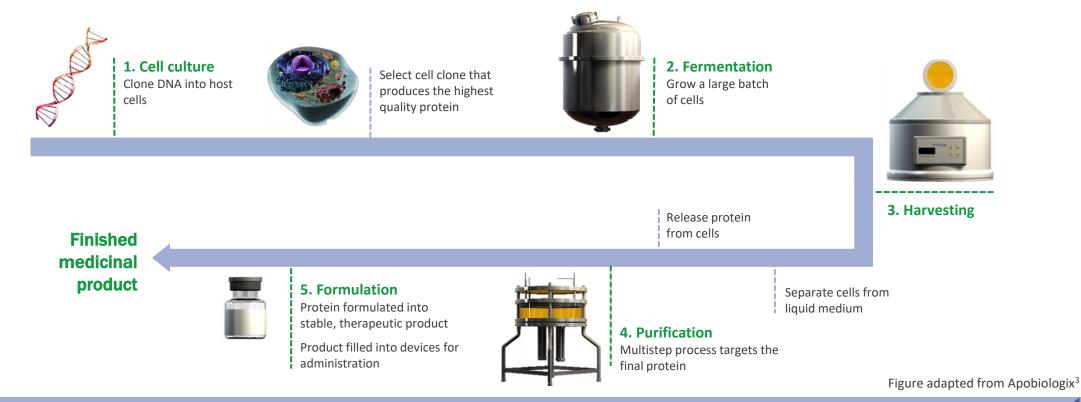


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Chemically synthesized medicine		Growth hormone	Antibody
Type of molecule	Small molecule	Protein (without sugars)	Glycoprotein (variable sugars)
Synthesis	Chemical	Bacterial	Mammalian
Uniformity	Single substance	Single main substance	Mixture of variants
Size	21 atoms (aspirin)	3000 atoms (HGH)	>20,000 atoms (mAb)

The complexity of biological medicines is such that they cannot usually be synthesized by conventional methods

Producing biological medicines tends to be more complex than producing chemically derived medicines^{1,2}



The inherent variability of living organisms and the manufacturing process result in the biological medicine displaying a certain degree of variability ('microheterogeneity')¹

References: 1. WHO. <u>Annex 3: Guidelines for assuring quality of pharmaceutical and biological products prepared by recombinant DNA technology. 1991.</u> Accessed March 2020; **2.** EC/EMA. Biosimilars in the EU – Information guide for Healthcare Professionals 2017. Accessed March 2020; **3.** Apobiologix. Manufacturing. Accessed March 2020.



A biological medicine is a mixture of closely related variants of the same protein¹

- The living organisms used to make biological medicines are **naturally variable**²
- An inherent degree of minor variability ('microheterogeneity') is thus normally present in biological medicines²
- Microheterogeneity is also present within and/or between batches of the same biological medicine²
- The degree of variability must fall within a range agreed upon by the health authority to ensure consistent safety and efficacy²
- Strict controls are always in place during manufacturing to ensure batch-tobatch consistency, and that the differences do not affect safety or efficacy¹

Strict controls ensure safe and efficacious biological medicines¹



Summary: The era of biological medicines



Biological medicines contain one or more active substances made by or derived from a biological source¹



Microheterogeneity is normal, and seen within or between different batches of the same biological product⁴



The complexity of biological medicines is such that they **cannot usually be synthesized** by conventional methods²



Strict controls during manufacturing ensures safe and effective biological medicines⁴



The **variability** of the living organisms contributes to **microheterogeneity**³



Biological medicines have grown to become an **indispensable tool** in modern medicine⁵

References: 1. EMA. <u>Biosimilar medicines</u>. Accessed March 2020; 2. International Alliance of Patients' Organizations. <u>Briefing paper on Biological and Biosimilar Medicines 2013</u>. Accessed March 2020; 3. Gudat U. *Pharma Horizon* 2016;1:35–38; 4. EC/EMA. <u>Biosimilars in the EU – Information guide for Healthcare Professionals 2017</u>. Accessed March 2020; 5. Kinch MS. *Drug Discov Today* 2015;20:393–8.