A new recombinant factor VIII: from genetics to clinical use

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Dear editor

The December 2014 issue of Drug Design, Development and Therapy included a review article by Santagostino entitled “A new recombinant factor VIII: from genetics to clinical use”.1 The article provided a timely review of recent advances and developments in the treatment of hemophilia A with recombinant factor VIII (rFVIII).1 However, when reviewing licensed rFVIII products, Santagostino1 did not include Human-cl rhFVIII (simoctocog alfa, Nuwiq®).2–4 Nuwiq® is a new-generation rFVIII protein produced in HEK 293 F cells that was approved by the European Medicines Agency in July 2014 for the prevention and treatment of bleeds in hemophilia A patients of all ages.5

Santagostino1 described the gradual improvements made to rFVIII production/formulation and how these have coincided with the introduction of first-, second-, and third-generation rFVIII products, particularly in relation to the elimination of production-related additives from animal/human sources and viral removal/inactivation. These developments were summarized in Table 1 of the article,1 which is adapted here with an additional row providing the respective information for Nuwiq® (Table 1).

The Nuwiq® production process is entirely free of additives of animal or human origin.2 In addition, the purification process for Nuwiq® has incorporated technological advances into a multi-step process involving one centrifugation, two filtration, and five chromatography steps, including two dedicated virus clearance steps (solvent/detergent treatment and 20 nm nanofiltration).2

Santagostino1 further described the protein structure of FVIII and the importance of post-translational modifications, importantly pointing out that “sulfation is required for full activity of FVIII” and that “glycosylation influences stability and modulates immunogenic properties”. With respect to sulfation, Santagostino focused on sulfation of tyrosine 1680, which is a prerequisite for complex formation with VWF and influences the half-life of FVIII in the circulation.1 Table 3 of the article1 cited mass spectrometry data reported by Kannicht et al4 relating to non-sulfated Tyr1680 in hamster-derived rFVIII products, but did not report data for Nuwiq® from the same article,4 which indicated that the amount of non-sulfated Tyr1680 present in Nuwiq® was below the level of detection. In addition, Sandberg et al3 reported a higher VWF-binding affinity for Nuwiq® compared with Advate®, Kogenate® or ReFacto®. Table 3 of the review by Santagostino1 is adapted here with an additional row providing the respective information for Nuwiq® (Table 2).

With respect to glycosylation, Santagostino1 focused on the glycosylation patterns of turoctocog alfa (NovoEight®) and concluded that:

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References

Table 1 Licensed recombinant factor VIII products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Product (manufacturer)</th>
<th>FVIII</th>
<th>Cell line</th>
<th>Culture medium</th>
<th>Stabilizer</th>
<th>Purification/viral inactivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Recombinate® (Baxter BioScience)</td>
<td>Full-length</td>
<td>CHO</td>
<td>Bovine serum albumin</td>
<td>Human albumin</td>
<td>IAC/IEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Kogenate® FS (Bayer Healthcare)</td>
<td>Full-length</td>
<td>BHK</td>
<td>Human plasma protein solution</td>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>IAC/IEC/SD/UF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Helixate® FS (CSL Behring)</td>
<td>Full-length</td>
<td>BHK</td>
<td>Human plasma protein solution</td>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>IAC/IEC/SD/UF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Advate® (Baxter Healthcare)</td>
<td>Full-length</td>
<td>CHO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Trehalose</td>
<td>IAC/IEC/SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Xyntha/Refacto® AF (Pfizer)</td>
<td>B-domain-deleted</td>
<td>CHO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>IAC/IEC/SD/NF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Turoctocog alfa (Novo Nordisk)</td>
<td>B-domain-truncated</td>
<td>CHO</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>IAC/IEC/SD/NF/SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Nuwiq® (Octapharma AG)</td>
<td>B-domain-deleted</td>
<td>HEK</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Sucrose/arginine</td>
<td>IAC/IEC/SD/NF/SE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Levels of non-sulfated tyrosine in rFVIII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Non-sulfated tyrosine 1680 (%)</th>
<th>LC-MS/MS</th>
<th>LC-MS/MS</th>
<th>MS-FT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turoctocog alfa</td>
<td>CHO</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Below detection limit</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-length, third-generation rFVIII</td>
<td>CHO</td>
<td>2.6–16.7</td>
<td>5.0–8.0</td>
<td>&gt;9.0</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-length, second-generation rFVIII</td>
<td>BHK</td>
<td>1–6.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDD third-generation rFVIII</td>
<td>CHO</td>
<td>4.5–13.9</td>
<td>4.0–5.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simoctocog alfa, BDD</td>
<td>HEK</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Below detection limit</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Copyright © 2014. Dove Medical Press. Adapted from Santagostino E. A new recombinant factor VIII: from genetics to clinical use. Drug Des Devel Ther. 2014;8:2507–2515. Additional data added for Nuwiq®. Abbreviations: FVIII, factor VIII; IAC, immunoaffinity chromatography; IEC, ion exchange chromatography; NF, nanofiltration; SD, solvent/detergent treatment; SE, size exclusion; UF, ultrafiltration.

The oligosaccharide structures of the novel rFVIII [NovoEight®] and plasma-derived FVIII are very similar, with mainly small, quantitative differences, and heterogeneous glycosylation is present in both products.

Comparable glycosylation of Nuwiq® and plasma-derived FVIII has also been reported. It is well documented that potentially antigenic non-human glycan epitopes, such as N-glycolylneuraminic acid (Neu5Gc) or Gal-α1-3Galβ1-(3)4GlcNAc-R (α-Gal), are present in recombinant products derived from hamster cells. Thus, a comparison of these epitopes in rFVIII products derived from hamster cells might have been of interest to your readers. As Nuwiq® is produced in a human cell line, Neu5Gc or α-Gal are not present.

In summary, the Santagostino article was a welcome addition to the literature that provided a timely update on recent advances and developments in rFVIII treatment of hemophilia A. However, the omission of data for the new-generation human cell derived rFVIII, Nuwiq®, which have been summarized in this letter, was a major limitation of the article.

Disclosure

Christoph Kannicht, Guido Kohla, Maya Tiemeyer, Olaf Walter are employees of Octapharma. Helena Sandberg is a former employee of Octapharma. Editorial assistance was provided by nspm ltd, Meggen, Switzerland, with financial support from Octapharma.

References


