### **Mechanism of Action - Monoclonal Antibodies**

### **2-Minute Animation for Pfizer**



Pfizer uses biotechnology to produce monoclonal antibody drugs as therapies.

These are produced by recombinant cell lines in large volume bioreactors and purified in a process that can take days.







Before the drug is administered to patients, samples are taken and tested in analytical laboratories to assure the proper antibody structure has been produced.



Inactive lower asymptote

One test is a bioassay that uses cultured cells to show the drug binds and mediates the mechanism of action intended in patients. In this example two cells are involved.

### Rotation around to see tumor and antibody hive action - we drive in close



Action of killing target cell



### Slide 4

One mechanism is known as antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity, or "ADCC."

This requires that the antibody bind to a specific target on a tumor cell <u>and</u> to an "effector" cell (for example, a natural killer cell).

The effector cell then releases cytotoxic granules and destroys the tumor cell.

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Slide 5

Antibodies are glycoproteins. During the production process, sugars (or, glycans) are attached.

One such sugar, fucose, prevents the tight binding of the antibody to the effector cells. Therefore, it has a direct impact on ADCC activity.

Zoom here for sugar (glycan)



For these reasons, even a small difference in the amount of a glycan can affect the activity of the drug. This is why it is controlled during production. Analytical testing, including bioassays, assures this structure is consistently produced.

- The	C	CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS			
	PO Box Springt 919-12	Maling Address PO Box 147 Springfield, NC 12345 919-123-4567-Office		Shipping Address 720 2" Street Springheit, NC 12345 919-234-9575-Fax	
Producer certifies that the bio fally acids darteed from plant of Testing and Materials D67	diesel to which or animal matter \$1-07 with the fo	this certificate r that meets to lowing analyti	relates is mo he requireme cal results:	noskyl estens nis of the Ama	ofteng du incan Seci
Property	Test Metho	t Limits	Units	Analysis	PassFal
Frae Olycarin	D 8584	0.020	% mass	0.0004	Pass
Total-Olycarin	D 6584	0.240	% mass	0.1140	Pass
Water and Sediment	D 2709	0.050 max	% volume	~0.005	Pass
Dullar	D 5453	0.0015 max	% mass	0.0008	Pass
The following parameters are	tasted for pario	scale with the	following typ	ical results:	
Cloud Point	D 2500	REPORT	*0	6.1°C (4997)	Repart
Flash Point (Closed Cup)	D 93	130.0 min.	*C	165	Pass
Kinematic Viscosity, 40°C	D-445	1.8-6.0	mmitteet	4.666	Pass
Rectanged Ask	D 874	0.020 max	% mass	0.003	Pass
UNATURATIVE POST	D 130	No. 3 max		10	Pass
Copper Ship Corresion	D 813	47 min		51.4	Pass
Copper Strip Carrosion Cetane Number	L2-10-1-2		96 maga	+0.010	Pass
Copper Ship Canasion Cetane Number Carbon Residue	D 4530	0.050 max	10 1110000		
Copper Strip Conssion Cetane Number Carbon Residue Isid Number	D 4530 D 664	0.050 max 0.60 max	mg KOH/g	0.31	Pass
Copper Ship Conssion Cetane Number Carbon Residue Keld Number Phosphorus Conlant	D 4530 D 664 D 4951	0.050 max 0.60 max 0.001 max	mg KOH/g % mass	0.31 0.0005	Pass Pass

Stanford R. Pinkins

2 We enter the human body and drive through venins to enter tumor envriobnment



Each test for final product must meet exact specifications to prove the product has the necessary quality attributes.

A bioassay is selected and used as part of lot release in a quality control laboratory.





Numerous tests are performed to demonstrate each batch of antibody is of consistently high, pharmaceutical-grade quality.

Bioassays compare the functional activity of production lots against a standard. By these means they confirm the product has the necessary structure to provide the intended biological activity, as well as assurance that it is stable on storage.

It is in this way that the needs of our patients are met.