

KARL-FRANZENS-UNIVERSITÄT GRAZ
UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ

**UNI
GRAZ**

Formulation approaches of RNA vaccines and drugs

Andreas Zimmer

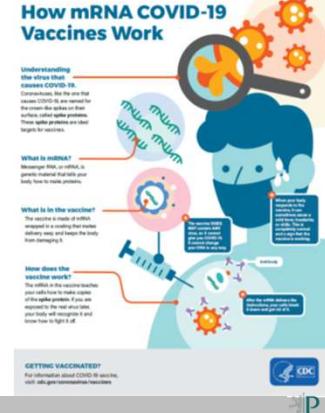
 Phospholipid Research Center

18. May 2022 | ONLINE

1

Content:

- Introduction – Basics
- mRNA Vaccines
- Lipid Nanoparticles
 - Excipients
 - RNA drugs
- Manufacturing
- Outlook – Next steps



2

**UNI
GRAZ**

How mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines Work

Understanding the virus that causes COVID-19.

What is mRNA? Messenger RNA, or mRNA, is genetic material that tells your cells how to make proteins.

What is the virus? The virus is made of genetic material wrapped in a coating that makes it very small and helps it spread from person to person.

How does the vaccine work? The vaccine teaches your cells how to make copies of spike protein so your body can express the real virus later. Your body will recognize it and know how to fight it off.

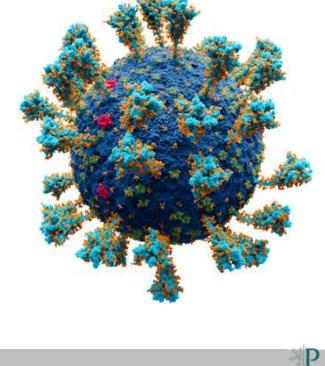
GETTING VACCINATED! For information about COVID-19 vaccine, visit [CDC.gov/vaccines](#).



3

Introduction: Basics

- Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (**SARS-CoV-2**)
 - SARS-CoV-1 and MERS
 - Four **common cold** human corona viruses
- Enveloped, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA virus
- WHO declared the outbreak on 30. January 2020
- Pandemic claimed on 11. March 2020



4

Introduction: Basics

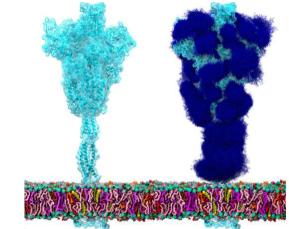
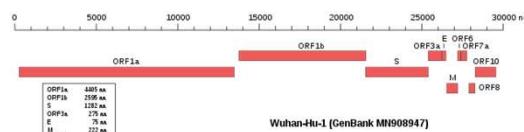
- Several variants of concern (VOC)
 - Alpha (B.1.1.7 UK)
 - Beta (B.1.351 South Africa)
 - Gamma (P.1 Brazil)
 - Delta (B.1.617.2, India)
 - Omicron (B.1.1.529, South Africa)
 - BA.1 / BA.2 / BA.3
 - BA.4 / BA.5
 - Deltacron (France)
 - Delta+BA.1 (XD), BA.1+BA.2 (XE), Delta+BA.2 (XF)
- Deltacron since March 2022



5

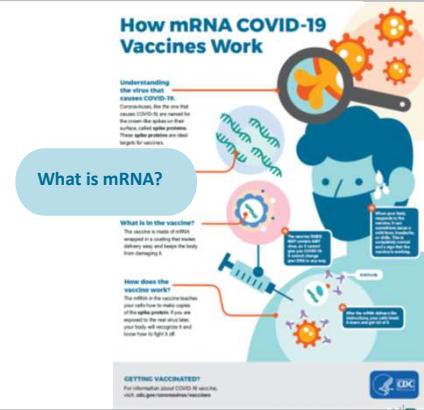
Introduction: Basics

- Virus cell uptake via the angiotensin converting enzyme 2 receptor (**ACE2**)
- Spike protein 1,273 aa residues in SARS-CoV-2
- 3821 nucleotides encoding full-length SARS-CoV-2 spike (S) glycoprotein



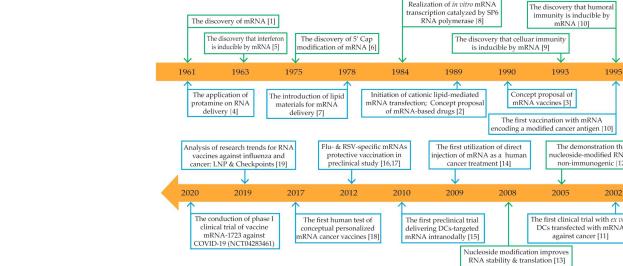
6

- Introduction – Basics
- mRNA Vaccines
- Lipid Nanoparticles
 - Excipients
 - RNA drugs
- Manufacturing
- Outlook – Next steps



7

Introduction: RNA discovery



- RNA technology BioNTech in 2008 and Moderna in 2010 (**Uridine modified RNA**)
- 02 December 2020, the UK's MHRA approved Pfizer–BioNTech vaccine
- 11 December 2020, the US FDA issued an emergency use authorization for the Pfizer–BioNTech vaccine and a week later for the Moderna vaccine

8

Vaccines: mRNA

- COMIRNATY Pfizer-BioNTech
- Nucleoside-modified messenger RNA (modRNA) sequence with 4,284 nucleotides
 - N1-Methylpseudouridine
- Two proline substitutions K986P and V987P
2P-Design

UNI
GRAZ

- Nucleoside-modified messenger RNA (modRNA) compound codenamed mRNA-1273 (**Moderna - Spikevax**)
- 4,101 nucleotides that encodes the full-length SARS-CoV-2 spike (S) glycoprotein with two mutations (K986P and V987P)



9

Vaccines: mRNA

- 35 SARS-CoV-2 vaccines approved
- mRNA vaccines approved as SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in up to 130 countries world wide
 - Pfizer-BioNTech: BNT162b2 (Comirnaty)
 - Moderna: mRNA-1273 (Spikevax)
 - Takeda: TAK-919 (licenced Moderna Spikevax)
- mRNA vaccines in clinical trials
 - Walvax COVID-19 vaccine (ARCoV, Phase III)
 - Chulalongkorn University: ChulaCov19 (Phase II-III)
 - Pfizer-BioNTech: BNT162b2SA – Beta variant (Phase II)
 - Moderna: mRNA-1273.211 (double compound, alpha and beta variants); mRNA-1283 / mRNA-1273.529 (Omicron) mRNA-1273.213 (Beta/Delta)
 - CureVac/GSK: CV2CoV (Phase I/II) (double compound, alpha and beta variants)

UNI
GRAZ

10

Vaccines: mRNA

- mRNA vaccines not longer in clinical assessment:

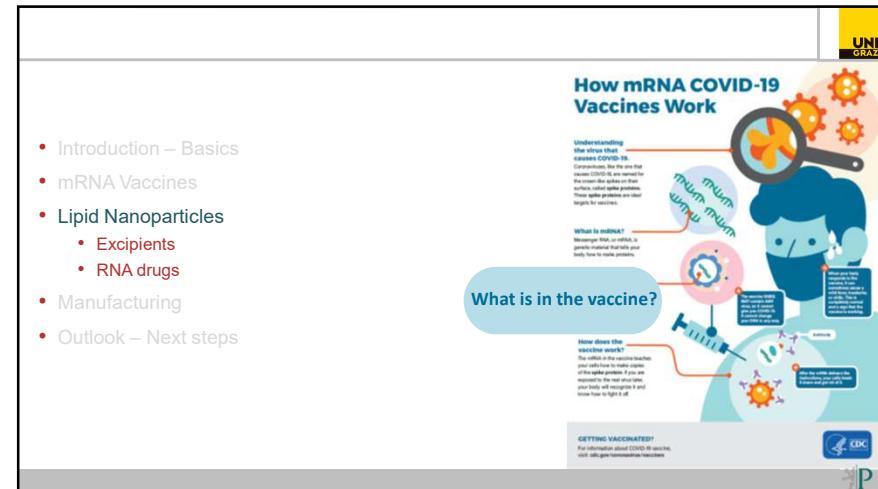


- CureVac: CVnCoV (Phase III)
- Sanofi Pasteur: MRT5500 (Phase I/II)
- Imperial College London LNP-nCoVsRNA



IP

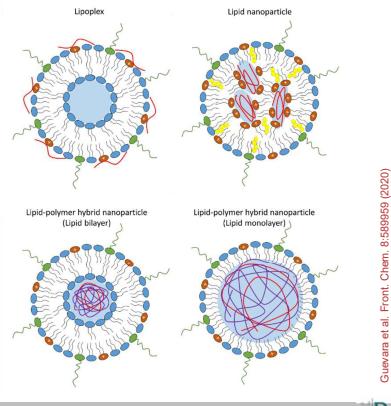
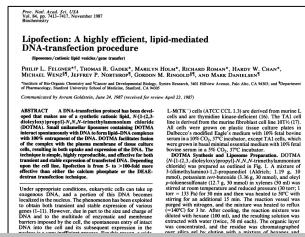
11



12

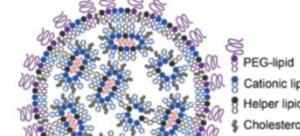
Lipid Nanoparticles:

- Liposomes (1964)
- Lipoplex – Lipid nanoparticles
 - Lipofection / DNA and RNA transfection (1987)
- Solid Lipid Nanoparticles (SLN) and Nanostructured Lipid carriers (NLC) (1991)

UNI
GRAZ

Lipid Nanoparticles:

- Liposomes
- Lipoplex – Lipid nanoparticles
 - FDA approval 2018
- Solid Lipid Nanoparticles (SLN) and Nanostructured Lipid carriers (NLC)



onpattro
(patisiran)
Polyneuropathy,
transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis
(hATTR amyloidosis) / Alnylam

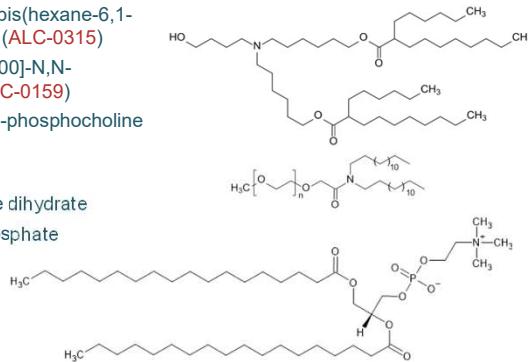
UNI
GRAZ

14

13

Vaccine-Formulation: Pfizer-BioNTech

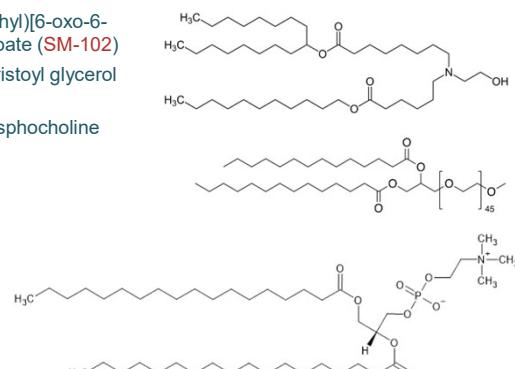
- (4-hydroxybutyl)azanediylibis(hexane-6,1-diylibis(2-hexyldecanoate) (ALC-0315)
- 2-[(polyethylene glycol)-2000]-N,N-ditetradecylacetamide, (ALC-0159)
- 1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DSPC)
- Cholesterol
- Dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate
- Monobasic potassium phosphate
- Potassium chloride
- Sodium chloride
- Sucrose
- WFI (water for injection)



P

Vaccine-Formulation: Moderna

- 9-Heptadecanyl 8-((2-hydroxyethyl)[6-oxo-6-(undecyloxy)hexyl]amino)octanoate (SM-102)
- (polyethylene glycol-2000-dimyristoyl glycerol (PEG2000-DMG))
- 1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DSPC)
- Cholesterol
- Tromethamine hydrochloride
- Sodium acetate
- Sucrose
- WFI (water for injection)



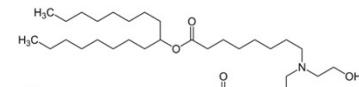
P

16

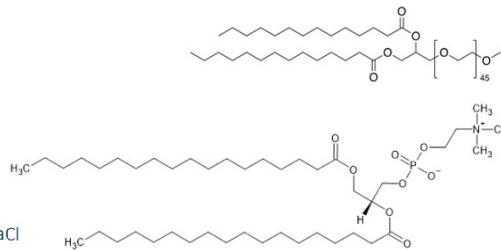
15

Vaccine-Formulation: quantitative LNP composition

- 48% Cholesterol
- 40% Cationic Lipids (ALC-0315, SM-102)
- 10% Zwitterionic Lipids
 - (DSPC)
- 2% PEG Lipids
 - (PEG2000-DMG)



- Molar Charge ratio (+/-)
 - Cationic Lipid : mRNA
2:1 up to 5:1



2:1 up to 5:1

- Diluent (Pfizer-BioNTech)
 - 0.45 ml + 1.8 ml 0.9% NaCl

17

Lipid Nanoparticle (Complex) Formulation: onpattro



2'-O-methylcytidine
2'-O-methyluridine

2.0 mg onpattro[®]
(patisiran)
Polyneuropathy,
transthyretin-mediated amyloidosis
(hATTR amyloidosis)

1.6 mg PEG2000-C-DMG
13.0 mg DLin-MC3-DMA
3.3 mg DSPC
6.2 mg Cholesterol USP / ml

Vaccine-Formulation: CureVac

- RNAActive[®] vaccines containing both free and protamine-complexed mRNA
- Weight ratio of 2:1 (free RNA / protamine complex RNA)
- Modification of mRNA sequence
 - Stabilized mRNA with an increased G/C content and optimised Codon
 - Non-modified Uridine



19

siRNA-Drugs:

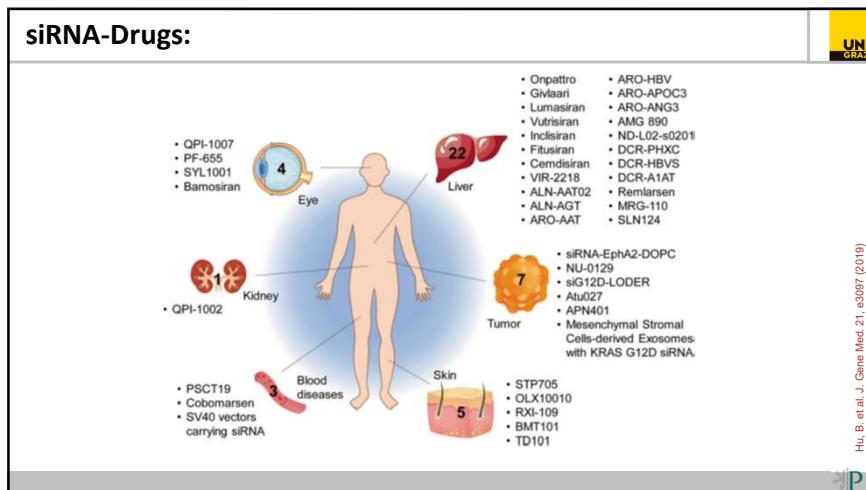


- 7 drug candidates in clinical trials
 - LNP
 - GalNAc (N-acetylgalactosamine)
- Drug Delivery Systems:
 - Polymer Matrix System / CPP
 - Gold Nanoparticles
 - Exosomes
 - Liposomes (DOPC)
 - Virus Like Particles (VLP)

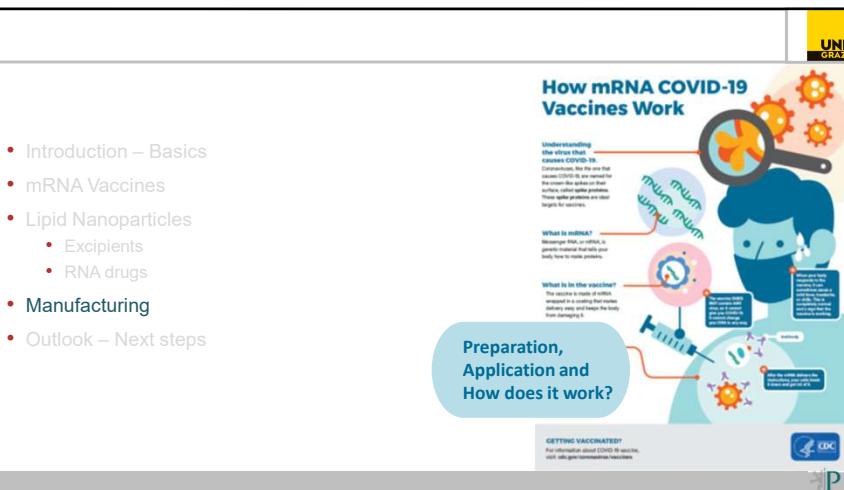


20

siRNA-Drugs:

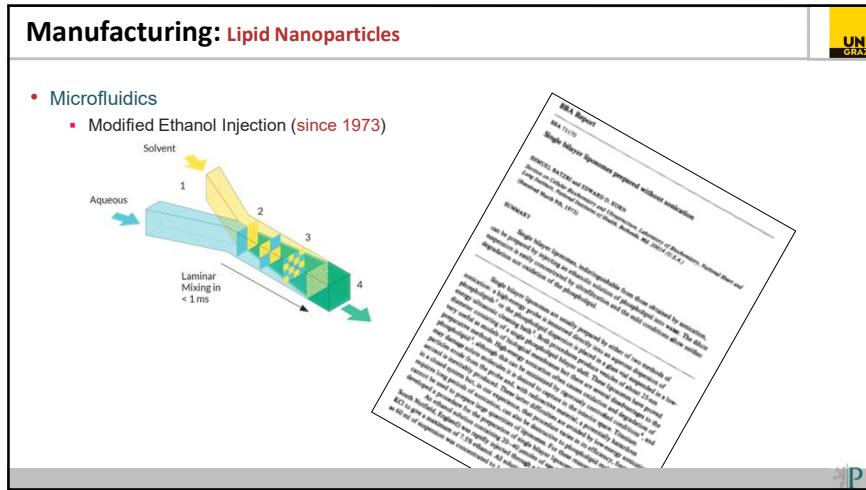


21



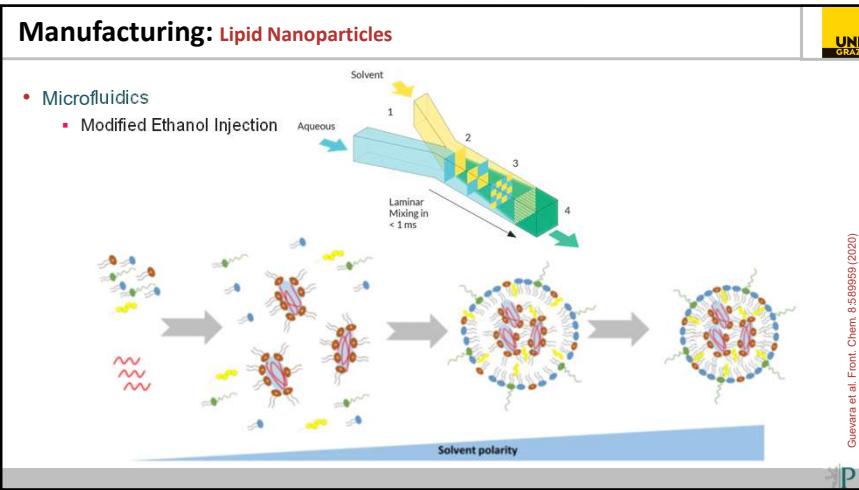
22

Manufacturing: Lipid Nanoparticles



23

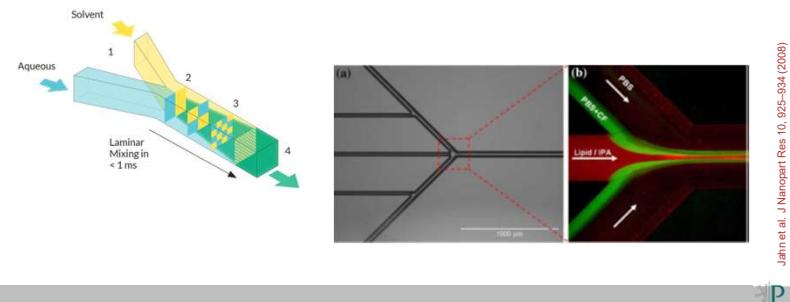
Manufacturing: Lipid Nanoparticles



24

Manufacturing: Lipid Nanoparticles

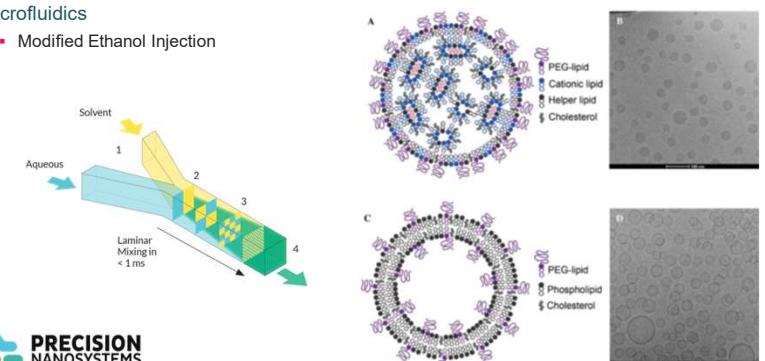
- Microfluidics
 - Modified Ethanol Injection



25

Manufacturing: Lipid Nanoparticles

- Microfluidics
 - Modified Ethanol Injection



26

Manufacturing: Lipid Nanoparticles

- Microfluidics
 - Mixing
 - Dilution
 - Dialysis (Buffer exchange) / Filtration (concentration)
 - Sterile Filtration
 - Fill & Finish



27

Manufacturing: Lipid Nanoparticles

- Microfluidics
 - Pilot Plant: 200 mL/min.
 - 50 mg mRNA



28

Manufacturing: Lipid Nanoparticles

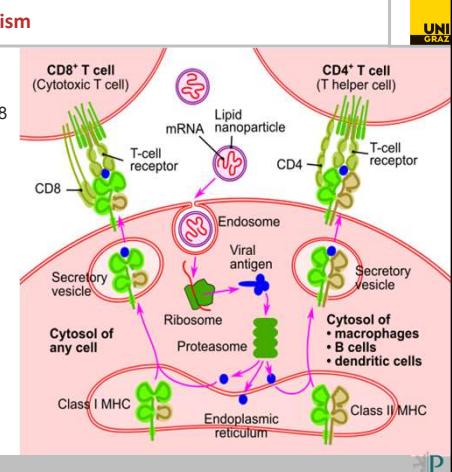
- Microfluidics
 - GMP Production



29

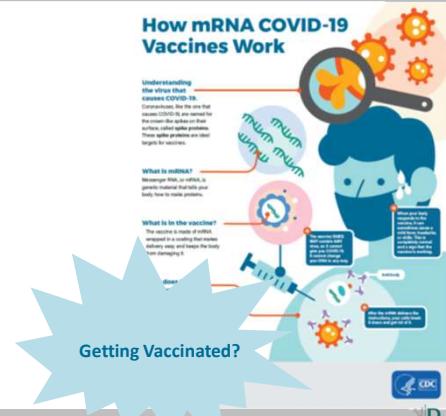
Lipid Nanoparticles: *in vivo* Mechanism

- Opsonization
 - pK_a for immunogenicity between 6.6 and 6.8
 - DSPC and cholesterol enriched at the surface
 - ApoE3 trigger redistribution of the lipids
- Endosomal Uptake
 - Escape crucial for efficacy (<10%)
- Expression of Spike Protein
- Presentation to CD8⁺ T cells and/or CD4⁺ T helper cells



30

- Introduction – Basics
- mRNA Vaccines
- Lipid Nanoparticles
 - Excipients
 - RNA drugs
- Manufacturing
- Outlook – Next steps



31

Vaccines: mRNA next Generation

- mRNA vaccine / lyophilization
 - Pfizer- BioNTech: stable at room temperature
- mRNA vaccine
 - LNPs have been shown to be effective adjuvants
 - Pfizer- BioNTech: 10-30 µg / dose
 - Moderna: 50-100 µg / dose



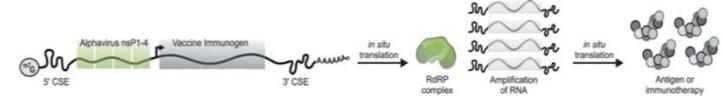
32

Vaccines: mRNA next Generation

- saRNA vaccines



- Self-amplifying RNA



- Advantages:

- lower dose
- less side effects

UNI
GRAZ

Bloom et al., Gene Therapy (2021) 28:117–129

P

33

Vaccines: mRNA next Generation

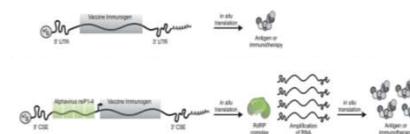
- saRNA vaccines

- Arcturus Therapeutics ARCT-154 and ARCT-165 (LNP, Phase II)

- Elixirgen Therapeutics EXG-5003 (intra dermal, only receptor binding domain, Phase II)

- HDT Bio HDT-301 LION – saRNA (Phase II)

- Ziphios Vaccines and Ghent University (preclinical): ZIP-1642 (multi compound saRNA, Delta and Lambda variants)



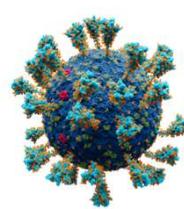
Bloom et al., Gene Therapy (2021) 28:117–129

P

34

Conclusions:

- mRNA vaccines are under investigation since 1990
- > 30 years basic research on nanotechnology / lipofection
- Formulation technology (LNP) was approved by FDA/EMA before
- RNA and DNA technology will be expanded
- Future: huge options in oncology / neuro degeneration / Influenza / HIV, etc.

UNI
GRAZ

P

35

Acknowledgements:

All Team Members and PhD Students

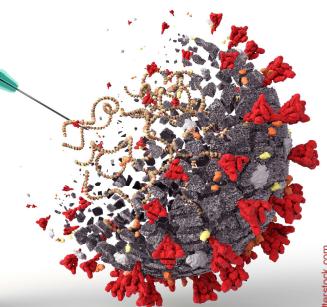
Phospholipid Research Center

COVID19
VACCINE TRACKER

BIONTech
moderna

PRECISION
NANOSYSTEMS

Alnylam
PHARMACEUTICALS



www.shutterstock.com

P

36