SIMILARITY ASSESSMENT OF REFERENCE REMICADE[™] -INFLIXIMAB- AND ITS MARKETED BIOSIMILAR INFLECTRA[™] BY MEANS OF AGGREGATES PROFILE OVER TIME AND FREEZE/THAW STRESS HOSPITALES @ GRANADA



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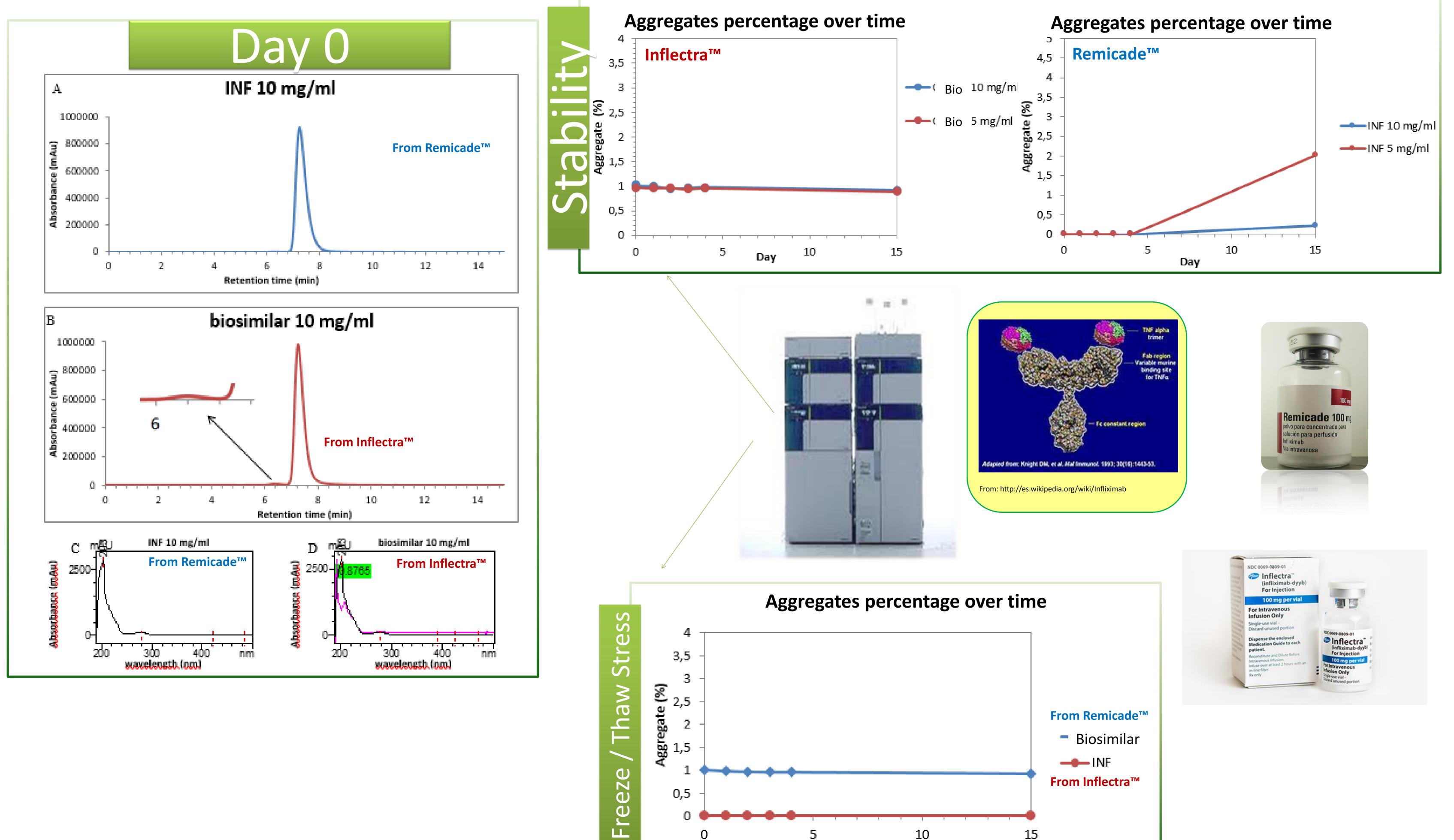
Objective: To evaluate the similarity between reference **Remicade**[™] and its marketed biosimilar **Inflectra**[™] by means of tracking the aggregate contain in several solutions prepared in conditions for hospital use, in a stability study over time stored at 4 °C. Similarity of both reconstituted medicines regarding aggregate contain when subjected to freeze (-20 °C)/thaw cycles was also assessed.

Background:

Inflectra[™] (infliximab) product monograph indicates slightly higher aggregate proportions than the reference product Remicade[™].

Materials and methods:

Two vials of RemicadeTM and two vials of InflectraTM were used for the study. Three concentrations, i.e. 10 mg/mL –reconstituted sample with water-, 5 mg/mL and 2 mg/mL –in NaCl 0.9 %-, were assessed. The aggregates profile of the INF samples was obtain by Size Exclusion High Performed Liquid Chromatography with Diode Array Detection (SE-HPLC-DAD) method previously developed for that purpose. INF samples from the two medicines were analyzed right after the solutions (both reconstituted and diluted) were prepared; the chromatographic aggregate profiles recorded were compared with those obtained in successive days analyzing the samples stored refrigerated at 4 °C up to 15 days and the samples stored frozen at -20 °C in several cycles of freeze/thaw.



Day 10 13

Results:

Aggregate chromatographic profiles clearly indicates the presence of aggregates in reconstituted (10 mg/ml) and diluted at 5 mg/ml Inflectra[™] samples as natural infliximab aggregates. No aggregates were detected in the dilution at 2 mg/ml that could be explained by the dilution process itself. All these aggregate chromatographic profiles from Inflectra[™] samples were unchanged over the checked time (15 days), and for the freeze (-20 °C)/thaw cycles (5) of the reconstituted samples. In the case of Remicade[™], no aggregates were detected in the chromatographic profiles until day 15 where low proportion was noticed; and no aggregates were detected for the reconstituted samples after the 5 cycles of freeze (-20 °C)/thaw.

Conclusion:

REMICADE[®] and its biosimilar INFLECTRA[®] show slight differences regarding their aggregates contain, with natural aggregates in INFLECTRA[®] that persists in dilutions up to 5 mg/ml and along time when stored at 4 °C. Inflectra[™] seems to be more stable regarding the aggregation process, since the aggregation profiles remain unchanged over the checked time. Remicade[™] suffers some degradation that lead to form aggregates at 15th day after solutions preparation. No new aggregation was induced in both medicines after five cycles of freeze / thaw. Therefore, and despite the initial higher contain in aggregates in Inflectra, in use-stabilities of the biosimilar and reference medicine are similar.

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