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# DESCRIPTION

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0001]** Aspects and embodiments of the invention relate to the field of therapeutic protein production technologies.

## BACKGROUND

**[0002]** Biopharmaceutical agents such as therapeutic recombinant proteins are often produced using rodent cells, insect cells, or mammalian cells. A concern associated with the production of biopharmaceuticals in this manner is potential viral contamination resulting from viral infection of the cells. One way to alleviate this concern is to inactivate the viruses. Means for inactivating viruses are known in the art, as illustrated by WO 2012082931.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0003]** Treatment of cells with non-ionic detergent is generally an effective method for inactivating enveloped virus such as, for example, murine leukemia virus (MuLV) present in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells. The lipid-containing virus envelope, which is required for attachment of the virus to a host cell, is disrupted by reaction with detergent. As a result, the virus is prevented from attaching to and entering a host cell. Classical solvent/detergent (SD) viral inactivation systems employ organic solvents such as tri-*n*-butyl phosphate (TnBP) and non-ionic detergents such as Polysorbate 80 or TRITON® X-100, which not only adversely affect the protein production process, but also pose economic and wastewater concerns in some countries because of the ecotoxic nature of the components.

**[0004]** The present invention provides, *inter alia*, methods of preparing recombinant proteins, which methods utilize an eco-friendly, cost-effective, non-protein denaturing zwitterionic detergent, N,N-dimethyldodecylamine N-oxide (LDAO), for viral inactivation. The invention is based in part on the surprising discovery that LDAO used above its critical micelle concentration (CMC), generally in the absence of solvent, effectively inactivates enveloped virus(es) without adversely affecting biological activity of, for example, therapeutic proteins (e.g., recombinant proteins).

**[0005]** Thus, the invention provides a method of preparing a recombinant protein (e.g., therapeutic recombinant protein), the method comprising (or consisting of, or consisting essentially of) contacting a recombinant protein preparation with LDAO in an amount sufficient to inactivate enveloped virus, wherein the amount is at a concentration of 2x to 20x the critical micelle concentration (CMC) of LDAO and does not inhibit biological activity of the protein. As used herein, "contacting" may refer to causing any two or more components to come into contact. It is to be understood that any protein described herein may be a therapeutic protein such as, for example, a therapeutic recombinant protein (e.g., antibody). Thus, any methods of preparing protein, as described herein, may also be used to prepare a recombinant protein and vice versa. Non-limiting examples of recombinant proteins according to the various aspects and embodiments of the invention are described elsewhere herein.

**[0006]** In some embodiments, the methods further comprise culturing in cell culture media cells that express the protein. In some embodiments, the methods further comprise purifying the protein. In some embodiments, the protein preparation is contacted with LDAO during the culturing step and/or after the culturing step and/or during the purifying step (e.g., at any of the purification steps when there are multiple purification steps).

**[0007]** In some embodiments, the concentration above the critical micelle concentration is 2x, 2.5x, 3x, 3.5x, 4x, 4.5x, 5x, 5.5x, 6x, 6.5x, 7x, 7.5x, 8x, 8.5x, 9x, 9.5x, or 10x the critical micelle concentration of LDAO.

**[0008]** In some embodiments, greater than about 4 log ( $> 10^4$ ) inactivation of enveloped virus is achieved. In some embodiments, greater than 4 log, 5 log, 6 log, 7 log, 8 log, 9 log, or 10 log inactivation of enveloped virus is achieved. In some embodiments, the greater than 4 log, 5 log, 6 log, 7 log, 8 log, 9 log, or 10 log inactivation of enveloped virus is achieved within about 30 minutes to about 2 hours of contacting the protein preparation with LDAO. In some

embodiments, greater than 4 log, or greater than about 4 log, inactivation of enveloped virus is achieved within less than 1 hour (e.g., about 45 min) of contacting the protein preparation with LDAO.

**[0009]** The recombinant protein may be or may comprise tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitor. In some embodiments, the TNF inhibitor is etanercept. It should be appreciated that other recombinant proteins can be prepared using the methods described herein.

**[0010]** In some embodiments, the enveloped virus is associated with a rodent cell line. In some embodiments, the enveloped virus is Xenotropic Murine Leukemia Virus (XMuLV). In some embodiments, the enveloped virus is Suid Herpesvirus 1 (SuHV-1). In some embodiments, the enveloped virus is associated with a mammalian cell line.

**[0011]** LDAO is also known as dodecyl(dimethyl)amine oxide (DDAO).

**[0012]** In some embodiments, the methods do not comprise contacting the recombinant protein preparation with solvent. In some embodiments, the organic solvent tri-*n*-butyl phosphate (TnBP) is excluded from methods according to various aspects of the invention.

**[0013]** It should be appreciated that in some embodiments a combination of two or more zwitterionic detergents may be used.

**[0014]** In some embodiments, the recombinant protein may be or may comprise tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitor. In some embodiments, the TNF inhibitor is etanercept. It should be appreciated that other recombinant proteins can be present.

**[0015]** Also disclosed herein, are compositions, comprising: (a) a recombinant protein (e.g., a purified recombinant protein, for example, purified tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitor protein); and (b) a zwitterionic detergent in an amount of less than 0.05% of the composition. In some compositions, the TNF inhibitor is etanercept. In some compositions, the zwitterionic detergent is LDAO. Some compositions do not contain organic solvent.

**[0016]** Further provided herein, in some aspects, are methods of preparing a recombinant protein, the methods comprising contacting a recombinant TNF inhibitor protein preparation with N,N-dimethyldodecylamine N-oxide (LDAO) in an amount between 0.01% and 0.20% weight/volume (w/v) of the preparation. In some embodiments, the amount of LDAO is in an amount between 0.05% and 0.15% w/v of the preparation. In some embodiments, the recombinant TNF inhibitor protein preparation does not contain a solvent.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

**[0017]**

FIG. 1 shows a graph of surface tension versus log of concentration of detergent added. The arrow points to the critical micelle concentration (CMC) point.

FIG. 2 show a graph of viral inactivation results after incubation with detergent for 120 minutes at room temperature.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

**[0018]** Various aspects and embodiments of the invention contemplate contacting a recombinant protein preparation with LDAO as an effective method for inactivating an enveloped virus. By so doing, the lipid-containing virus envelope is disrupted by interaction with the detergent, and the virus is not able to attach to and enter (e.g., infect) host cells. The methods described herein are particularly advantageous for preparing therapeutic recombinant proteins that are administered to subjects, for example, humans. By contacting a recombinant protein preparation with LDAO, according to the many aspects and embodiments of the invention, potentially dangerous enveloped virus(es) can be inactivated.

The use of LDAO, in particular, provides an advantage over existing methods because LDAO is non-toxic, low cost and does not denature protein. Surprisingly, this ecofriendly detergent is effective as a viral inactivation agent at concentrations much lower than that of other detergents used in classical solvent/detergent (SD) viral inactivation systems.

**[0019]** Thus, provided herein are methods of preparing a therapeutic protein (e.g., therapeutic recombinant protein such as antibody, antigen, hormone, enzyme). In various aspects and embodiments, methods according to the invention include contacting a recombinant protein preparation with LDAO. The amount of LDAO is sufficient to inactivate an enveloped virus. The amount of LDAO sufficient to inactivate the enveloped virus is a concentration of 2x to 20x the critical micelle concentration (CMC) of LDAO. The concentration of LDAO does not inhibit biological activity of the recombinant protein.

**[0020]** One non-limiting example of a method according to the invention is as follows: (a) culture cells that express a recombinant protein in cell culture media at a temperature of about 7 °C to produce a recombinant protein preparation; (b) cool the recombinant protein preparation to ambient temperature (~ 25 °C), and adjust the pH of the preparation to about 5; (c) contact the recombinant protein preparation with LDAO at a concentration that is 2x to 20x the critical micelle concentration of LDAO and is sufficient to inactivate enveloped virus; and (d) purify the recombinant protein.

**[0021]** Another non-limiting example of a method according to the invention is as follows: (a) culture cells that express recombinant protein in cell culture media at a temperature of about 37 °C to produce a recombinant protein preparation; (b) cool the recombinant protein preparation to ambient temperature (~ 25 °C) and adjust the pH of the preparation to about 5; (c) purify the recombinant protein; and (d) during the purification process (e.g., before or after any of the multiple purification steps), contact the recombinant protein preparation with LDAO at a concentration that is 2x to 20x the critical micelle concentration of LDAO and is sufficient to inactivate enveloped virus; and (e) remove the LDAO (e.g., during a final purification step).

**[0022]** As used herein, a protein "preparation" or a recombinant protein "preparation" refers to a composition (typically liquid) containing a non-recombinant protein or a recombinant protein, respectively. A preparation may contain other components such as, for example, conditioned cell culture media (CCM). Conditioned CCM is media in which cells have been cultured for a period of time. Methods of preparing a recombinant protein, according to some embodiments of the invention, comprise contacting a recombinant protein preparation with LDAO in an amount sufficient to inactivate enveloped virus and that does not inhibit biological activity of the recombinant protein. In such embodiments, it is to be understood that the recombinant protein preparation contains the recombinant protein that is being prepared by the method (e.g., the recombinant protein of interest, for example, a tumor necrosis factor inhibitor such as etanercept).

**[0023]** It is to be understood that the invention contemplates contacting the recombinant protein preparation with LDAO at any step of the recombinant protein preparation/production process, including at any step of a protein purification process. Protein purification methods are described in more detail below and include without limitation affinity chromatography and tangential flow filtration. For example, for affinity chromatography, the recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with LDAO

at any step of the affinity chromatography process, then optionally removed during a binding and elution step. As another example, for tangential flow filtration, the recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with LDAO at any step of the tangential flow filtration process, and then optionally removed by ultrafiltration or diafiltration - for example, ultrafiltration and diafiltration can remove detergent if the recombinant protein preparation is diluted to below critical micelle concentration. Thus, the recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with LDAO prior to diluting the recombinant protein preparation to below critical micelle concentration.

## **Zwitterionic detergents**

**[0024]** A zwitterionic molecule is a neutral molecule with a positive and a negative electrical charge at different locations within the molecule. Zwitterionic detergents (e.g., detergents comprising zwitterionic molecules) may be used to solubilize biological macromolecules such as proteins present in viral envelopes. Examples of zwitterionic detergents include without limitation 1-Dodecanoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, 3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate hydrate, 3-(4-tert-Butyl-1-pyridinio)-1-propanesulfonate, 3-

(Benzylidimethylammonio)propanesulfonate, ASB-14 (amidosulfobetaine-14, 3-[N,N-Dimethyl(3-yristoylaminopropyl ammonio]propanesulfonate), ASB-14-4 (4-[N,N-Dimethyl-N-[3-(tetradecanoylamino)propyl]ammonio]butanesulfonate), ASB-16 (amidosulfobetaine-16), ASB-C80 (3-[N,N-Dimethyl-N-[3-(4-octylbenzoylamino)propyl]ammonio]propanesulfonate), ASB-C6Ø (4-n-Hexylbenzoylamido-propyl-dimethylammonio Sulfobetaine), ASB-C8Ø (4-n-octylbenzoylamido-propyl-dimethylammonio sulfobetaine), C7BzO (3-(4-Heptyl)phenyl-3-hydroxy-propyl-dimethylammonio-sulfobetaine), CHAPS (3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate), CHAPSO (3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-2-hydroxy-1-propanesulfonate), DDMAB, DDMAU, Dimethylethylammoniumpropane sulfonate, DMPS (Sodium 2,3-dimercaptopropanesulfonate monohydrate), EMPIGEN®BB (N,N-Dimethyl-N-dodecylglycine betaine), L- $\alpha$ -Lysophosphatidylcholine, Miltefosine hydrate, LDAO (DDAO, N,N-Dimethyldodecylamine N-oxide), N-Dodecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate, NDSB 211 (3-[Dimethyl-(2-hydroxyethyl)ammonio]-1-propanesulfonate), NDSB 221 (3-(1-Methylpiperidinio)-1-propanesulfonate), O-(Decylphosphoryl)choline, PMAL®-B-100, PMAL®-C8 {Poly(maleic anhydride-alt-1-decene), 3-(dimethylamino)-1-propylamine derivative}, PMAL®-C10{Poly(maleic anhydride-alt-1-dodecene), 3-(dimethylamino)-1-propylamine derivative}, PMAL®-C12{Poly(maleic anhydride-alt-1-tetradecene), 3-(dimethylamino)-1-propylamine derivative}, sulfobetaine 3-8 (3-(N,N-Dimethyloctylammonio)propanesulfonate inner salt), sulfobetaine 3-10 (3-(Decyldimethylammonio)propanesulfonate inner salt), sulfobetaine 3-12 (N-Dodecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate), sulfobetaine 3-14 (3-(N,N-Dimethylmyristylammonio)propanesulfonate), sulfobetaine 3-16 (3-(N,N-Dimethylpalmitylammmonio)propanesulfonate), sulfobetaine 3-18 (3-(N,N-Dimethyloctadecylammonio)propanesulfonate), and surfactin.

**[0025]** In some embodiments, LDAO is used to inactivate enveloped virus at a concentration that is not greater than 10 $\times$  the CMC of LDAO.

**[0026]** In some embodiments, the concentration of the detergent is about 0.01% to 0.2% weight/volume (w/v) of the recombinant protein preparation (e.g., 0.01%, 0.02%, 0.03%, 0.04%, 0.05%, 0.06%, 0.07%, 0.08, 0.09%, 0.10%, 0.11%, 0.12%, 0.13%, 0.14%, 0.15%, 0.16%, 0.17%, 0.18%, 0.19% or 0.20% w/v). In some embodiments, the concentration of the detergent is about 0.05% to about 0.15% w/v of the protein preparation.). In some embodiments, the concentration of the detergent is about (or is) 0.014% w/v of the recombinant protein preparation.

**[0027]** Zwitterionic detergents may be classified as Class B or Class C detergents according to the Wastewater Disposal Guidelines for Denmark, based on "ABC Classification" for organic chemicals discharged to a public wastewater treatment plant. The A, B, and C classes are as follows: A, detergent be eliminated/substituted due to potential irreversible human harm and/or high aquatic toxicity and detergent is non-degradable; B, concentration of the detergent must be within certain limits to insure that water quality criteria are observed; C, detergent can be discharged without concentration limits (includes detergents not classed A/B). LDAO is classified as class C, whereas sulfobetaine detergents are classified as class B.

#### ***Critical Micelle Concentration***

**[0028]** The critical micelle concentration (CMC) is understood in the art to refer to the concentration of detergent above which monomers self-assemble (e.g., spontaneously form) into non-covalent aggregates (Rosen M. Surfactants and Interfacial Phenomena. 3rd ed. 2004, Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; Helenius A. et al., Methods Enzymol, 1979, 56: 734-49; Mukerjee, P., Mysels KJ, Critical Micelle Concentrations of Aqueous Surfactant Systems. Vol. NSRDS-NBS 36. 1970, Washington, DC.: National Bureau of Standards). The CMC may occur over a narrow concentration range. When the total detergent concentration is below the CMC, detergent monomers are free in bulk solution; however, as more detergent is added above the CMC, additional detergent monomers form micelles. At concentrations above the CMC, detergents form complexes with lipophilic proteins and can solubilize membrane protein. Below the CMC, detergents merely partition into membranes without solubilizing membrane proteins. The exact molecular weight of a detergent/molecule influences the CMC, and CMC can vary with ionic strength and temperature. For example, for ionic detergents the CMC can be reduced by increasing the ionic strength of the solution, but is relatively unaffected by temperature. For non-ionic and zwitterionic detergents the CMC is relatively unaffected by ionic strength, but can increase significantly with lower temperature (Schick M.J. J. Phys. Chem. 1963, 67(9): 1796-99; Qin X., et al. J. Phys. Chem. B 2011, 115: 1991-98). Several physical-chemical factors can also affect the CMC of a given detergent. Generally, the CMC decreases as the hydrophobicity of the detergent increases. Other properties that directly affect the

CMC include the characteristics of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic groups and solution additives such as electrolytes.

**[0029]** Critical micelle concentration (CMC) can be determined by various techniques (Schick, 1963, Normand & Eisele, 1993), including surface tension measurements (Mittal K.L., J Pharm Sci, 1972, 61(8): 1334-5, incorporated herein by reference) and dye (e.g., anilino-1-naphthalene sulfonic acid) binding experiments (De Vendittis E. et al. Anal Biochem, 1981, 115: 278-286, incorporated herein by reference). Generally, the value of the CMC can be determined by characterizing changes in a particular physicochemical property (e.g., surface tension) of the detergent solution as the concentration of the detergent increases. For example, the CMC can be determined by collecting surface tension measurements at a series of different surfactant concentrations. A specific surface tension curve as a function of the concentration may be generated (FIG. 1). The CMC point is marked by an abrupt change in the linear decline of surface tension. Other methods with the use of Optimizer-blueBALLS™ from G-Biosciences are also commercially available and can be more convenient than the traditional dye solubilization method. The Optimizer blueBALLS™ are glass balls coated with a hydrophobic blue dye that behaves as a membrane protein. After adding the balls to a series of detergent solutions, the solubilization of the dye occurs in the solutions where micelles are formed. The quantity of dye in each solution is directly proportional to the number of micelles. As a result, the optical density plot indicating the blue dye concentration dissolved in the solutions is obtained, and the point of inflection on the plot of observed data versus detergent concentration corresponds to the CMC of that detergent.

**[0030]** Examples of zwitterionic detergents and their corresponding CMC are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Examples of Zwitterionic Detergents and Corresponding CMC

Zwitterionic Detergents						
Detergent	Cat. No.	M.W. (anhydrous)*	CMC (mM) <sup>b</sup>	Aggregation No.	Average micellar weight	Size
3-[N,N-Dimethyl(3-myristoylaminopropyl)ammonio]propanesulfonate, Amidosulfobetaine-14 (ASB-14)	182750	434.7	-	-	-	5 g, 25 g
Amidosulfobetaine-16 (ASB-16)	182775	462.7	-	-	-	5 g, 25 g
3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate (CHAPS)	220201	614.9	6-10	4-14	6,000	1 g
						5 g
						10 g
						25 g
3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-2-hydroxy-1-propanesulfonate (CHAPSO)	220202	630.9	8	11	7,000	1 g
						5 g
N-Dodecyl-N,N-(dimethylammonio)butyrate (DDMAB)	252000	299.5	4.3	-	-	5 g
N-Dodecyl-N,N-(dimethylammonio)undecanoate (DDMAU)	252005	397.7	0.13	-	-	5 g
N,N-Dimethyl-N-dodecylglycine betaine, N-(Alkyl C10-C16)-N,N-dimethylglycine betaine (e.g., EMPIGEN BB® Detergent, 30% Solution)	324690	272.0	1.6-2.1	-	-	100 ml
Lauryldimethylamine Oxide (LDAO), 30% Solution	428011	229.4	1-2	76	17,000	100 ml
n-Octyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate (e.g., ZWITTERGENT® 3-08 Detergent)	693019	279.6	330	-	-	5 g
n-Decyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate (e.g., ZWITTERGENT®	693021	307.6	25-40	41	12,500	5 g

## Zwitterionic Detergents

Detergent	Cat. No.	M.W. (anhydrous)*	CMC (mM) <sup>b</sup>	Aggregation No.	Average micellar weight	Size
3-10 Detergent)						
						25 g
n-Dodecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate (e.g., ZWITTERGENT® 3-12 Detergent)	693015	335.6	2-4	55	18,500	5 g
						25 g
n-Tetradecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate (e.g., ZWITTERGENT® 3-14 Detergent)	693017	363.6	0.1-0.4	83	30,000	5 g
						25 g
						100 g
n-Hexadecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate (e.g., ZWITTERGENT® 3-16 Detergent)	693023	391.6	0.01-0.06	155	60,000	5 g
						25 g

\*Average molecular weights are given for detergents composed of mixtures of chain lengths

<sup>b</sup>Temperature 20-25 °C. EMPIGEN BB® is a registered trademark of Allbright & Wilson.

Reprinted/modified from DETERGENTS: A guide to the properties and uses in biological systems (2001 by Calbiochem-Novabiochem Corporation).

**[0031]** As used herein, "an amount sufficient to inactivate an enveloped virus" with reference to a zwitterionic detergent may refer to an amount (e.g., concentration, volume, weight ratio) of detergent at or above critical micelle concentration of the detergent that is effective to solubilize at least a portion of membrane proteins forming a protein coat around enveloped viruses, thereby lysing the virus. "An amount sufficient to inactivate an enveloped virus" can be an amount of zwitterionic detergent that will damage and/or lyse the protein coat of a virus, without adversely affecting (e.g., inhibiting) biological activity of, for example, a therapeutic recombinant protein.

**[0032]** As used herein, the biological activity of a recombinant protein is not considered to be inhibited if the recombinant protein retains greater than 98%, greater than 95%, greater than 90%, greater than 85%, greater than 80%, greater than 75%, greater than 70%, greater than 65%, greater than 60%, greater than 55%, or greater than 50% biological activity after contact with zwitterionic detergent. In some embodiments, the biological activity of a recombinant protein is not inhibited if the recombinant protein retains greater than about 98% (or greater than 98%) or greater than about 95% (or greater than 95%) biological activity after contact with zwitterionic detergent. Protein activity assays are well-known in the art, the conditions of which may depend on the particular recombinant protein. Any protein activity assay can be used with any of the aspects and/or embodiments described herein.

**[0033]** In various aspects and embodiments of the invention, the methods do not contain a solvent, for example, an organic solvent or an inorganic solvent. In some embodiments, the methods and compositions do not contain tri-*n*-butyl phosphate (TnBP).

#### ***Enveloped viruses***

**[0034]** Many viruses have viral envelopes covering their protein capsids. The envelopes typically are derived from portions of the host cell membranes (phospholipids and proteins), but include some viral glycoproteins. Functionally, viral envelopes are used to help viruses enter host cells. Glycoproteins on the surface of the envelope serve to identify and bind to receptor sites on the host's membrane. The viral envelope then fuses with the host's membrane, allowing the capsid and viral genome to enter and infect the host. The lipid bilayer envelope of viruses is relatively sensitive to

detergents.

**[0035]** Zwitterionic detergents can inactivate enveloped viruses by damaging, or lysing the viral envelope. The enveloped viruses described herein can be classified as DNA (single-stranded or double-stranded), RNA, or reverse transcribing viruses. Examples of enveloped viruses include without limitation *Herpesviridae* (e.g., Herpes simplex virus, varicella-zoster virus, cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus), *Hepadnaviridae* (e.g., Hepatitis B virus), *Togaviridae* (e.g., Rubella virus), *Arenaviridae* (e.g., Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus), *Flaviviridae* (e.g., Dengue virus, Hepatitis C virus, Yellow fever virus), *Orthomyxoviridae* (e.g., Influenzavirus A, Influenzavirus B, Influenzavirus C, Isavirus, Thogotovirus), *Paramyxoviridae* (e.g., Measles virus, Mumps virus, Respiratory syncytial virus, Rinderpest virus, Canine distemper virus), *Bunyaviridae* (e.g., California encephalitis virus, Hantavirus), *Filoviridae* (e.g., Ebola virus, Marburg virus), *Coronaviridae* (e.g., Corona virus), *Astroviridae* (e.g., Astrovirus), *Bornaviridae* (e.g., Borna disease virus), and *Arteriviridae* (e.g., Arterivirus, Equine Arteritis Virus).

**[0036]** In some embodiments, the preparation of recombinant protein includes the use of single-cell suspension cultures in stirred-tank bioreactors of variable sizes (Wurm F.M. (2004) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 22, 1393-98; Kretzmer G. (2002) *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 59, 135-42; Chu L. et al. (2001) *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 12, 180-87). The cells may be maintained in media that is optimized for suspension growth at high cell density, for example, in the absence of serum and/or other animal-derived components. In some embodiments, cells may be cultured during the entire protein production phase without the addition of nutrient additives (batch culture). In some embodiments, nutrients may be periodically added to the culture to prolong cell viability and protein production (extended- or fed-batch culture). In some instances, reducing the temperature to 30 °C to 33 °C, increasing osmolarity, or adding histone deacetylase inhibitors such as sodium butyrate or valproic acid may enhance protein productivity in both batch and fed-batch processes. Such additional steps are contemplated herein.

**[0037]** Cells (including recombinant cells) used in various aspects and embodiments of the invention include without limitation rodent cells (e.g., Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells), insect cells (e.g., *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells), and mammalian cells (e.g., Human Embryonic Kidney 293 (HEK293) cells).

**[0038]** Cells that express a recombinant protein may be cultured over a range of temperatures suitable for cell growth and replication, for example, between 4 °C and 42 °C. In some embodiments, the cells are cultured at a temperature of about 37 °C. In some embodiments, the cells are cultured at a temperature of about 30 °C to about 33 °C. In some embodiments, after cells are cultured, the recombinant protein preparation (e.g., cells, CCM, and the recombinant protein) may be cooled to, for example, 4 °C before contacting the recombinant protein preparation with a zwitterionic detergent. The cells may be cultured for any length of time necessary to express/produce a recombinant protein at any desired concentration.

**[0039]** In some embodiments, after recombinant protein-expressing cells are cultured in cell culture media (CCM), the pH of the recombinant protein preparation is adjusted. The pH of the preparation may be adjusted to within a range of about pH 4.5 to about pH 7.5. In some embodiments, the pH of the recombinant protein preparation is adjusted to 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0 or 7.5. In some embodiments, the pH of the recombinant protein preparation is adjusted to pH 5, or to about pH 5. In some embodiments, the pH is adjusted to a pH at which the zwitterionic detergent is neutral.

**[0040]** In some embodiments, the recombinant protein is purified. Protein purification methods include without limitation extraction, precipitation and differential solubilization, ultracentrifugation, and chromatographic methods such as size exclusion chromatography, separation based on charge or hydrophobicity, ion exchange chromatography, affinity chromatography and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

**[0041]** It should be understood that the recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with LDAO at any temperature, at any pH, for any suitable time, and under any suitable conditions (e.g., in the presence or absence of salt, buffers, etc.).

**[0042]** In some embodiments, the recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with LDAO at a temperature that is between about 4 °C and about 42 °C (e.g., 4 °C, 5 °C, 6 °C, 7 °C, 8 °C, 9 °C, 10 °C, 11 °C, 12 °C, 13 °C, 14 °C, 15 °C, 16 °C, 17 °C, 18 °C, 19 °C, 20 °C, 21 °C, 22 °C, 23 °C, 24 °C, 25 °C, 26 °C, 27 °C, 28 °C, 29 °C, 31 °C, 32 °C, 33 °C, 34 °C, 35 °C, 36 °C, 37 °C, 38 °C, 39 °C, 41 °C, 41 °C or 42 °C). For example, in some embodiments, the

recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with LDAO at a temperature of about 4 °C or about 25 °C.

**[0043]** In some embodiments, the recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with LDAO at a pH of about pH 4.5 to about pH 7.5 (e.g., pH of 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0 or 7.5). For example, in some embodiments, the pH may be less than 4.5 or more than 7.5.

**[0044]** In some embodiments, the recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with LDAO for about 15 minutes (min) to about 48 hours (h), or more. For example, in some embodiments, the recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with LDAO for 15 min, 30 min, 45 min, 60 min, 2 h, 12 h, 18 h, 24 h, 36 h or 48 h.

***Protein/recombinant protein preparations***

**[0045]** Protein preparations described herein may contain a (e.g., one or more) protein(s) such as, for example, recombinant protein(s). In various embodiments, the protein is a therapeutic recombinant protein. In some embodiments, the therapeutic recombinant protein replaces a protein that is deficient or abnormal (e.g., in the treatment of endocrine disorders, hemostasis, thrombosis, metabolic enzyme deficiency, pulmonary and gastrointestinal-tract disorders, immunodeficiencies), augments an existing biological pathway (e.g., hematopoiesis, fertility, immunoregulation), provides a novel function or activity (e.g., enzymatic degradation of macromolecules, enzymatic degradation of small-molecule metabolites, hemostasis, thrombosis), interferes with a molecules or organism (e.g., in cancer, immunoregulation, transplantation, pulmonary disorders, infectious disease, hemostasis and thrombosis, endocrine disorders), delivers other compounds or proteins, protects against a deleterious foreign agent, treats an autoimmune disease, treats cancer, or is used as a diagnostic tool.

**[0046]** Examples of therapeutic proteins for use with the various aspects and embodiments described herein include without limitation insulin (e.g., HUMULIN®, NOVOLIN®), insulin human inhalation (e.g., EXUBERA®), insulin aspart (e.g., NOVOLOG®), insulin glulisine (e.g., APIDRA®), insulin lispro (e.g., HUMALOG®), isophane insulin (e.g., NPH), insulin detemir (e.g., LEVEMIR®), insulin glargine (e.g., LANTUS®), insulin zinc extended (e.g., LENTE®, ULTRALENT®), pramlintide acetate (e.g., SYMLIN®), growth hormone (GH), somatotropin (e.g., GENOTROPIN®, HUMATROPE®, NORDITROPIN®, NUTROPIN®, OMNITROPE®, PROTROPIN®, SIAZEN®, SEROSTIM®, VALTROPIN®), Mecasermin (e.g., INCRELEX®), Mecasermin rinfabate (e.g., IPlex), Factor VIII (e.g., BIOCLATE®, HELIXATE®, KOGENATE®, RECOMBINATE®, REFACTO®), Factor IX (e.g., BENEFIX®), Antithrombin III (e.g., THROMBATE III®), protein C concentrate (e.g., CEPROTIN®),  $\beta$ -Gluco- cerebrosidase (e.g., CEREZYME®),  $\beta$ -Glucocerebrosidase (e.g., CEREDASE® (purified from pooled human placenta), alglucosidase- $\alpha$ , aronidase/ $\alpha$ -1-iduronidase (e.g., ALDURAZYME®), Idursulphase/Iduronate-2-sulphatase (e.g., ELAPRASE®), Galsulphase (e.g., NAGLAZYME®), Agalsidase-  $\beta$ /human  $\alpha$ -galactosidase A (e.g., FABRAZYME®),  $\alpha$ -1-Proteinase inhibitor (e.g., ARALAST®, PROLASTIN®), Lactase (e.g., LACTAID®), pancreatic enzymes (e.g., ARCO-LASE®, COTAZYM®, CREON®, DONNAZYME®, PANCREASE®, VIOKAS®E, ZYMASE®), Adenosine deaminase (e.g., ADAGEN®), pooled immunoglobulins (e.g., OCTAGAM®), Human albumin (e.g., ALBUMARC®, ALBUMIN®, ALBUMINAR®, ALBURX®, ALBUTEIN®, FLEXBUMIN®, BUMINATE®, PLASBUMIN®), erythropoietin, epoetin- $\alpha$  (e.g., EPOGEN®, PROCRIT), darbepoetin- $\alpha$  (e.g., ARANESP®), filastim (e.g., NEUPOGEN®), pegfilgrastim (e.g., NEULASTA®), sargramostim (e.g., LEUKINE®), oprelvekin (e.g., NEUMEGA®), human follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) (e.g., GONAL-F®, FOLLISTIM®), human chorionic gonadotropin (e.g., OVIDREL®), lutropin- $\alpha$  (e.g., LUVERIS®), type I alpha-interferon, interferon alfacon 1, consensus interferon (e.g., INFERGEN®), interferon- $\alpha$ 2a (IFN  $\alpha$ 2a) (e.g., ROFERON-A®), PegInterferon- $\alpha$ 2a (e.g., PEGASYS®), Interferon- $\alpha$ 2b (IFN  $\alpha$ 2b) (e.g., INTRO A®), PegInterferon- $\alpha$ 2b (PEG-INTRON®), Interferon- $\alpha$  n3(IFN  $\alpha$ n3), alferon N, interferon-  $\beta$ 1a(rIFN-  $\beta$ ) (e.g., AVONEX®, REBIF®), interferon- $\beta$ 1b(rIFN-  $\beta$ ) (e.g., BETASERON®), interferon- $\gamma$ 1b(IFN  $\gamma$ ) (e.g., ACTIMMUNE®), aldesleukin (e.g., PROLEUKIN®), alteplase (e.g., ACTIVASE®), reteplase (e.g., RETAVASE®), tenecteplase (TNKase), urokinase (e.g., ABBOKINASE®), Factor VIIa (e.g., NOVOSEVEN®), drotrecogin- $\alpha$  (e.g., XIGRIS®), salmon calcitonin (e.g., FORTICAL®, MIACALIN®), teriparatide (e.g., FORTEO®), exenatide (e.g., BYETTA®), octreotide (e.g., SANDOSTATIN®), dibotermin- $\alpha$  (e.g., INFUSE®), recombinant human bone morphogenic protein 7 (e.g., Osteogenic protein 1), histrelin acetate (e.g., SUPPRELIN® LA, VANTAS®), palifermin (e.g., KEPIVANCE®), becaplermin (e.g., REGRANEX®), trypsin (e.g., GRANULEX®), nesiritide (e.g., NATRECOR®), botulinum toxin type A (e.g., BOTOX®), botulinum toxin type B (e.g., MYOBLOCK®), collagenase (e.g., Collagenase, SANTYL®), human deoxyribonuclease I, dornase -  $\alpha$  (e.g., PULMOZYME®), hyaluronidase (e.g., AMPHADASE®), hyaluronidase (e.g., HYLENEX®), papin (e.g., ACCUZYME®, PANAFI®L), L-Asparaginase (e.g.,

ELSPAR®), peg-asparaginase (e.g., ONCASPAR®), rasburicase (e.g., ELITEK®), lepirudin (e.g., REFLUDAN®), bivalirudin (e.g., ANGIOMAX®), streptokinase (e.g., STREPTASE®), Anistreplase (e.g., EMINASE®), bevacizumab (e.g., AVASTIN®), cetuximab (e.g., ERBITUX®), panitumumab (e.g., VECTIBIX®), alemtuzumab (e.g., CAMPATH®), rituximab (e.g., RITUXAN®), trastuzumab (e.g., HERCEPTIN®), abatacept (e.g., ORENCLIA®), anakinra (e.g., ANTRIL®, KINERET®), adalimumab (e.g., HUMIRA®), etanercept (e.g., ENBREL®), infliximab (e.g., REMICADE®), alefacept (e.g., AMEVIVE®), efalizumab (e.g., RAPTIVA®), natalizumab (e.g., TYSABRI®), eculizumab (e.g., SOLIRIS®), antithymocyte globulin (e.g., THYMOGLOBULIN®), basiliximab (e.g., SIMULECT®), daclizumab (e.g., ZENAPAX®), muromonab-CD3 (e.g., ORTHOCLONE®, OKT3), omalizumab (e.g., XOLAIR®), palivizumab (e.g., SYNAGIS®), enfuvirtide (e.g., FUZEON®), abciximab (e.g., REOPRO®), pegvisomant (e.g., SOMAVERT®), crotalidae polyvalent immune Fab (e.g., CROFAB®), digoxin immune serum (e.g., DIGIFAB®), ranibizumab (e.g., LUCENTIS®), denileukin Diftitox (e.g., ONTAK®), ibritumomab tiuxetan (e.g., ZEVALIN®), gemtuzumab ozogamicin (e.g., MYLOTARG®), and tositumomab and I-tositumomab (e.g., BEXXAR®, BEXXAR® I-131).

**[0047]** In some embodiments, the therapeutic recombinant protein is a tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitor. In some embodiments, the TNF inhibitor is etanercept.

#### ***Compositions***

**[0048]** Described herein are compositions that may comprise (a) a protein (e.g., recombinant protein) and (b) a zwitterionic detergent in an amount sufficient to inactivate enveloped virus and that does not inhibit biological activity of the protein. In some embodiments, the composition comprises cell culture media. In some embodiments, the composition does not comprise (i.e., is free of) solvent. Although, in some embodiments, the composition may comprise trace amounts of solvent. In some embodiments, the composition does not comprise tri-*n*-butyl phosphate (TnBP).

#### ***Methods***

**[0049]** Also described herein are methods of preparing protein (e.g., recombinant protein). Methods may comprise contacting a protein preparation (e.g., recombinant protein preparation) with a zwitterionic detergent in an amount sufficient to inactivate enveloped virus, wherein the amount is at a concentration above critical micelle concentration of the detergent and does not inhibit biological activity of the protein.

**[0050]** In one aspect, the invention provides methods of preparing a recombinant protein, the methods comprising contacting a recombinant protein preparation with LDAO at a concentration of 2x to 20x the critical micelle concentration of LDAO, which concentration is sufficient to inactivate enveloped virus and does not inhibit biological activity of the recombinant protein. In some embodiments of this aspect, the method does not comprise contacting the protein preparation with solvent. In some embodiments of this aspect, the method does not comprise contacting the protein preparation with tri-*n*-butyl phosphate (TnBP).

**[0051]** In some embodiments of this aspect, the concentration is less than 10x the critical micelle concentration. In some embodiments of this aspect, the method does not comprise contacting the protein preparation with solvent. In some embodiments of this aspect, the composition does comprise contacting the protein preparation with tri-*n*-butyl phosphate (TnBP).

**[0052]** In yet another aspect, the invention provides methods of preparing a recombinant protein, the methods comprising contacting a recombinant protein preparation with LDAO at a concentration of 2x to 20x the critical micelle concentration of LDAO, which concentration is sufficient for greater than about 4 log ( $> 10^4$ ) inactivation of enveloped virus within 1 hour of contacting the LDAO with the recombinant protein preparation enveloped virus and does not inhibit biological activity of the recombinant protein. In some embodiments of this aspect, the concentration of the LDAO is sufficient to achieve greater than (or greater than about) 3 log, greater than 4 log, greater than 5 log, greater than 6 log, greater than 7 log, greater than 8 log, greater than 9 log, or greater than 10 log inactivation of enveloped virus within 1 hour of contacting the LDAO with the recombinant protein preparation. In some embodiments of this aspect, the concentration of the LDAO is sufficient to achieve greater than (or greater than about) 3 log, greater than 4 log,

greater than 5 log, greater than 6 log, greater than 7 log, greater than 8 log, greater than 9 log, or greater than 10 log inactivation of enveloped virus within 2 hours of contacting the LDAO with the recombinant protein preparation. In some embodiments of this aspect, the concentration of the LDAO is sufficient to achieve greater than (or greater than about) 3 log, greater than 4 log, greater than 5 log, greater than 6 log, greater than 7 log, greater than 8 log, greater than 9 log, or greater than 10 log inactivation of enveloped virus within 3 hours of contacting the LDAO with the recombinant protein preparation. In some embodiments of this aspect, the concentration of the LDAO is sufficient to achieve greater than (or greater than about) 3 log, greater than 4 log, greater than 5 log, greater than 6 log, greater than 7 log, greater than 8 log, greater than 9 log, or greater than 10 log inactivation of enveloped virus within 4 hours of contacting the LDAO with the recombinant protein preparation. In some embodiments of this aspect, the concentration of the LDAO is sufficient to achieve greater than (or greater than about) 3 log, greater than 4 log, greater than 5 log, greater than 6 log, greater than 7 log, greater than 8 log, greater than 9 log, or greater than 10 log inactivation of enveloped virus within 5 hours of contacting the LDAO with the recombinant protein preparation. Calculating log inactivation of viruses is well known in the art. In some embodiments of this aspect, the methods do not comprise contacting the protein preparation with solvent. In some embodiments, the methods do not comprise contacting the protein preparation with tri-*n*-butyl phosphate (TnBP).

**[0053]** In still another aspect, the invention provides method of preparing recombinant tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitor, the methods comprising contacting a recombinant protein preparation with LDAO at a concentration of 2x to 20x the critical micelle concentration of LDAO, which concentration is sufficient to inactivate enveloped virus and does not inhibit biological activity of the recombinant TNF inhibitor.

**[0054]** In some embodiments of this aspect, the method does not comprise contacting the protein preparation with solvent. In some embodiments, the method does not comprise contacting the protein preparation with tri-*n*-butyl phosphate (TnBP).

**[0055]** In a further aspect, the invention provides methods of preparing etanercept, the methods comprising contacting an etanercept preparation with LDAO at a concentration of 2x to 20x the critical micelle concentration of LDAO, wherein the concentration is sufficient to inactivate enveloped virus and does not inhibit biological activity of the etanercept. In some embodiments of this aspect, the method does not comprise contacting the protein preparation with solvent. In some embodiments, the method does not comprise contacting the protein preparation with tri-*n*-butyl phosphate (TnBP).

**[0056]** A recombinant protein preparation may contain a trace amount of a zwitterionic detergent. For example, in some instances, a recombinant protein preparation, even after being purified, may contain undetectable amounts of a zwitterionic detergent. In other embodiments, a recombinant protein preparation may contain about or less than 0.05%, about or less than 0.01%, about or less than 0.005%, or about or less than 0.001% of a zwitterionic detergent.

**[0057]** A zwitterionic detergent may be present in the recombinant protein preparation as a preservative, for example, to prevent or inhibit the growth of microorganisms. In such embodiments, the recombinant protein preparation may be contacted with a zwitterionic detergent before protein purification, during protein purification and/or after protein purification.

#### ***Kits***

**[0058]** Kits comprising, consisting of, or consisting essentially of, any of the compositions described herein and one or more components packed in one or more containers (e.g., plastic or glass containers) are described. A kit can comprise a syringe or other means to deliver the composition to a subject (e.g., human). In some embodiments, the kit comprises instructions (or directions for obtaining instructions) for administering the composition to a subject.

**[0059]** Aspects and embodiments of the invention are further described below by way of non-limiting examples.

#### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.**

**[0060]** A detergent below its critical micelle concentration (CMC) exists in a monomeric form and will bind to cell membranes. Once the detergent CMC is reached, the detergent self-assembles and forms micelles that will interact with the cell membrane and lyse the cell. Enveloped viruses contain lipid bilayer coats that can be lysed by detergents. Once the viral coat is lysed, the virus is unable to infect cells and therefore is inactivated. A study was performed with TRITON X-100® ( $C_{14}H_{22}O(C_2H_4O)_n$ ) to confirm this theory. Viral inactivation studies were performed with TRITON X-100® at 1-2x CMC (0.02% w/w) at ambient temperature using 3 different antibodies. TRITON X-100® is a mixture with a range of molecular lengths, so the CMC has a range between 0.01-0.02% w/w at 25 °C in water. The results from this study confirmed the above theory and showed that >4 log of XMuLV inactivation was achieved within 45 min. Also confirmed during one of these viral inactivation studies was that below the CMC, the detergent was not effective at inactivating enveloped viruses. No viral inactivation was observed at 0.25-0.5x CMC (0.006 % w/w).

**[0061]** The costs of the detergents described herein were evaluated to see if they could be used economically at the 15,000 liter cell culture scale. Most of the detergents used for solubilizing membrane proteins are produced for research purposes, and thus are expensive and cost prohibitive at the 15,000 liter scale.

**[0062]** The detergents were also evaluated to see how they would be classified under the wastewater Disposal Guidelines for Denmark. The guidelines for Denmark are based on the "ABC Classification" for organic chemicals discharged to a public wastewater treatment plant, as described above. Only Class B and C detergents were evaluated in viral clearance studies.

**[0063]** TRITON X-100® can be used together with solvent to prepare recombinant proteins; however, it is classified as a highly ecotoxic reagent in Denmark and requires special treatment for the waste disposal if used in a biological manufacturing process. As alternatives to harsh, ecotoxic detergent/solvent systems, five mild, ecofriendly detergents were identified and evaluated for viral inactivation effectiveness. The five detergents are shown in Table 2. These non-ionic and zwitterionic detergents meet current European (Danish) and US guidelines for discharge to a public wastewater treatment plant, are cost effective, are mild and are non-protein denaturing detergents that do not appear to impact protein bioactivity.

Table 2: Detergents evaluated during viral inactivation study

Detergent	Detergent Type
Sulfobetaine-12	Zwitterionic
Sulfobetaine-14	Zwitterionic
Sulfobetaine-16	Zwitterionic
Lauryldimethylaminoxide	Zwitterionic
Brij 35	Non-Ionic

**[0064]** Adverse effects of the detergents on product bioactivity were evaluated prior to initiation of the viral inactivation studies. The detergents were added individually to conditioned cell culture media (CCM) containing etanercept (referred to herein as recombinant protein preparation) and incubated at ambient temperature for 2 hours at 10x CMC of the detergent. Each recombinant protein preparation was purified over MABSELECT SURE™ and PHENYL SEPHAROSE® to reduce protein aggregates and misfolding. Ultrafiltration and diafiltration were performed using a formulation buffer. Purified recombinant protein was tested in a tumor necrosis factor (TNF) bioassay which showed that the biological activity of etanercept was retained when exposed to each of the five detergents.

**[0065]** A viral clearance study was then performed to assess the ability of each of the five detergents to inactivate Xenotropic Murine Leukemia Virus (XMuLV). The recombinant product, etanercept, is expressed in a well-characterized Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells which can harbor endogenous retrovirus or retrovirus-like particles. XMuLV represents a specific model having similar physical and chemical properties (same genus or family) to the suspected virus or virus like-particles present in the recombinant protein preparation. Suid herpesvirus-1 (SuHV-1) is also being used in viral clearance studies. SuHV-1 is considered a non-specific model virus-it is not an endogenous virus for a

rodent cell line. Non-specific model viruses can be used to characterize robustness of the method for inactivating viruses. The characteristics of the nonspecific model virus(es) encompass a variety of physical and chemical properties such as: enveloped/non enveloped, size, chemical resistivity and genome (RNA/DNA). Per the International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) Guidelines, when choosing nonspecific model viruses, preference should be given to viruses that display significant resistance to physical and/or chemical treatments. The data obtained from using such viruses provides useful information about the effectiveness of the methods described herein to remove and/or inactivate virus in general (see Table 3). SuHV-1, a large (120-200 nm) enveloped DNA virus with medium resistance to chemical treatments, was selected as the non-specific model to evaluate the effectiveness of LDAO and Sulfobetaine 3-16 to inactivate virus.

Table 3: Enveloped viruses used in viral clearance studies

Virus Name	Size (nm)	Genome	Enveloped/Non-Enveloped	Chemical Resistivity
Xenotropic Murine leukemia virus	80-110	RNA	Enveloped	Low
Suid herpesvirus 1	120-200	DNA	Enveloped	Medium

**[0066]** Detergents at 10× CMC and XMuLV (5% V/V) were spiked into CCM for recombinant protein, etanercept, at room temperature. Samples were taken at various time points over a period of 120 minutes and measured for XMuLV infectivity. Four zwitterionic detergents inactivated >4 log XMuLV, while the non-ionic detergent, Brij-35 did not inactivate the virus. The results are shown in Table 4 and FIG. 2.

Table 4: Viral Inactivation results after incubation for 120 minutes at room temperature

	Test % concentration (weight/volume)	Log Reduction Factor (120 min)
Sulfobetaine-12	1.3%	4.2
Sulfobetaine-14	0.14%	4.7
Sulfobetaine-16	0.024%	4.2
Lauryldimethylaminoxide	0.46%	4
Brij-35	0.11%	<0.1

**[0067]** Additional XMuLV inactivation studies were performed for sulfobetaine-16 at 2.5× and 5× CMC, and for LDAO at 3× and 10× CMC at 4 °C (Table 5). The CMC value increases slightly as the temperature is lowered. The concentration of detergent may need to increase to disrupt the viral membrane coat and inactivate virus.

Table 5: Viral Inactivation results after incubation at 4 °C

Virus	Detergent	Conc. (× CMC)	Time (min)	Log Reduction Factor (LRF)
X-MLV	LDAO	10	15	<b>3.07</b>
X-MLV	LDAO	10	120	<b>3.08</b>
X-MLV	LDAO	3	120	<b>3.14</b>
X-MLV	LDAO	3	120	<b>3.14</b>
X-MLV	SB 3-16	5	15	<b>3.16</b>
X-MLV	SB 3-16	5	15	<b>3.16</b>
X-MLV	SB 3-16	2.5	120	<b>3.15</b>
X-MLV	SB 3-16	2.5	120	<b>3.14</b>

#### Example 2.

**[0068]** Additional XMuLV and SuHV-1 inactivation studies were performed for LDAO at 3× CMC for etanercept at 4 °C, as described above in Example 1. Results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: LDAO inactivation of etanercept.

Virus	Concentration % (weight per volume)	Concentration X fold of CMC	Time Minutes	LRF
Run #1				
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	5	≥2.88
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	15	≥2.88
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	30	≥2.88
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	60	≥2.88
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	120	≥4.72*
Run #2				
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	5	≥2.83
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	15	≥2.83
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	30	≥2.83
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	60	≥2.83
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	120	≥4.67*
Run #3				
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	5	≥5.39
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	15	≥5.09
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	30	≥5.09
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	60	≥5.09
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	120	≥6.46*
Run #4				
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	5	≥5.09
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	15	4.79
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	30	≥5.09
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	60	≥5.09
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	120	≥6.51*
Large volume sampling*. Xenotropic Murine Leukemia Virus= XuMLV Suid Herpes-1= SuHV-1. Log reduction factor=LRF				

**Example 3.**

**[0069]** Additional XMuLV and SuHV-1 inactivation studies were performed for LDAO at 3× CMC for a recombinant TNF inhibitor protein at 4 °C, as described above in Example 1. Results are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: LDAO inactivation of a recombinant TNF inhibitor protein.

Virus	Concentration % (weight per volume)	Concentration X fold of CMC	Time Minutes	LRF
Run #1				
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	5	≥3.5
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	15	≥3.5
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	30	≥3.5
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	60	≥3.5
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	120	≥4.6*

Run #2				
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	5	≥3.3
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	15	≥3.3
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	30	≥3.3
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	60	≥3.3
XuMLV	0.14%	3X	120	≥4.4*
Run #3				
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	5	≥3.2
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	15	≥3.2
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	30	≥3.2
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	60	≥3.2
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	120	≥4.2*
Run #4				
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	5	≥2.3
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	15	≥2.3
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	30	≥2.3
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	60	≥2.3
SuHV-1	0.14%	3X	120	≥3.4*

Large volume sampling\*.  
Xenotropic Murine Leukemia Virus= XuMLV  
Suid Herpes-1= SuHV-1.  
Log reduction factor=LRF

## REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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**Patentkrav**

1. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af et rekombinant protein, hvilken fremgangsmåde omfatter at bringe et rekombinant proteinpræparat i kontakt med N,N-dimethyldodecylamin
- 5 N-oxid (LDAO) i en mængde, der er tilstrækkelig til at inaktivere et kappebærende virus, hvori mængden er i en koncentration på 2x til 20x den kritiske micellekoncentration (CMC) af LDAO, og som ikke hæmmer det rekombinante proteins biologiske aktivitet.
- 10 2. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvori mængden af LDAO er i en koncentration på 2x til 15x CMC af LDAO.
- 15 3. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvori mængden af LDAO er i en koncentration på 2x til 10x CMC af LDAO.
- 20 4. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvori mængden af LDAO er i en koncentration på omkring 3x eller omkring 10x CMC af LDAO.
- 25 5. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-4, hvori fremgangsmåden yderligere omfatter dyrkning i celleyrkningsmedier af celler, som udtrykker det rekombinante protein og valgfrit yderligere omfatter oprensning af det rekombinante protein.
- 30 6. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 5, hvori det rekombinante proteinpræparat bringes i kontakt med LDAO-detergentet før, under eller efter dyrkningstrinnet, eller hvori det rekombinante proteinpræparat bringes i kontakt med LDAO-detergentet under oprensningstrinnet.
- 25 7. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-6, hvori der opnås en inaktivering af det kappebærende virus på mere end 4 log inden for 1 time efter at have bragt LDAO-detergentet i kontakt med det rekombinante proteinpræparat.
- 30 8. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-7, hvori det rekombinante protein er et tumornekrosefaktor-hæmmerprotein (TNF).
9. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 8, hvori TNF-hæmmerproteinet er etanercept.

10. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-9, hvori det kappebærende virus er associeret med en gnavercellelinje eller en pattedyrscellelinje.
11. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 10, hvori det kappebærende virus er xenotropisk murin leukæmivirus eller suis herpesvirus 1.
12. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-11, hvori fremgangsmåden ikke omfatter at bringe det rekombinante proteinpræparat i kontakt med et opløsningsmiddel.

# DRAWINGS

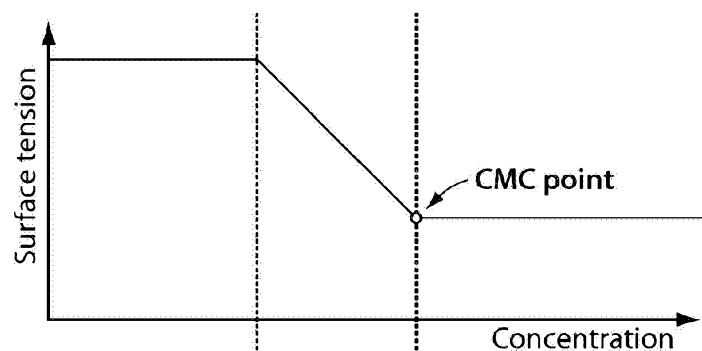


Fig. 1

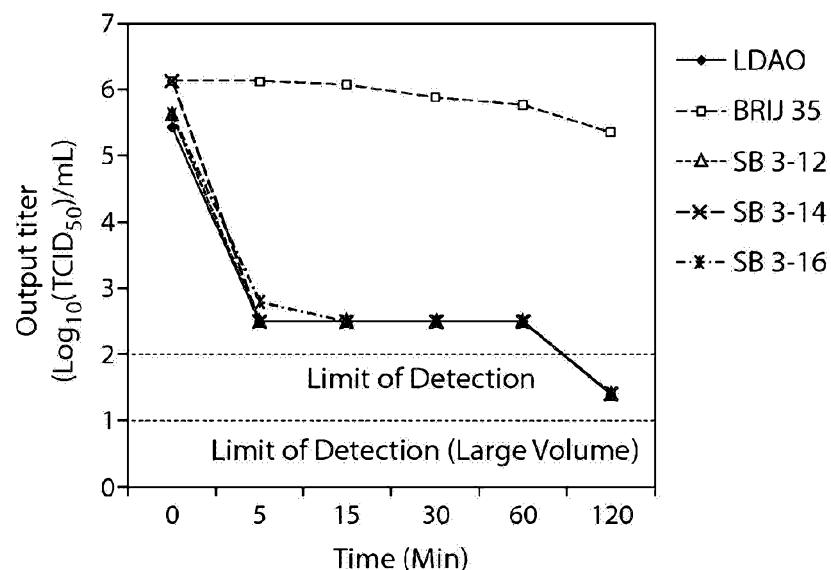


Fig. 2