

Subject Index

A

AASTROM cell-production systems
235–240
– disposable cell cassette 236–237
– incubator 237
– ID key 238
– processor 237–238
– systems manager 238
abrin 88
accessibility of preclinical safety data
9–10
acid fibroblast growth factor 46–47
acute lymphocytic leukemia 77
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
(AIDS) 196
ADA-deficient severe combined
immunodeficiency disease 77, 78
adeno-associated virus 165, 194
adenosine deaminase polyethylene glycol-
modified 60
adenovirus-associated viral vectors
187
amphiphiles 45
amphotericin B 68–69
anaphytotoxins 146
anion-exchange HPLC 154
antibodies 72, 73
– bispecific 74
– fragments 73
antibody-ricin A conjugates 73
anticoagulant, oligodeoxynucleotide-
based 146
antigen-specific antibodies 59
antisense oligodeoxynucleotides
131–143
– attachment to plastic substrates 32
– inhibition of cell proliferation 132
– molecular pharmacology 131–134
– pharmacokinetics 137–143
– treatment of inflammatory disease
135
antisense therapeutics 131–157
anti-Tac (Fv) toxins 93–102

– efficacy data in animal models of
IL2R-bearing cancer 97–99
– – antitumor activity in tumor-bearing
mice 98–99
– – efficacy data on relevant human
cells 94–97
– – fresh activated T-cell leukemia
95–96
– – fresh chronic lymphocytic
leukemia cells 96–97
– – human activated – lymphocytes
94–95
– – pharmacokinetics in mice 97–98
– – production of human ATAC-4 line
97
– primate testing 99–100
– – pharmacokinetics in cynomolgus
monkeys 99–100
– – toxicity in cynomolgus monkeys
100
– production issues 100–102
– toxicity of immunotoxins in monkeys
101 (table)
anti-tumor agents 72
applications for on-site delivery of
therapeutic cell production 238–240
– bone marrow cell production 239
– other cell/tissue production
239–240
arginine 46
aparaginase 64–65, 76, 77
autoimmune disorders 92

B

bacterial toxins 89
Benzonase (DNase) 47, 212
'biotch' product 1
bladder carcinoma T24 135
blood-clotting factors 60, 166
bone marrow 223–224, 225
– transplantation 223
breast carcinoma cells MDA-MB-231
15

C

canary pox virus 194
 cancer 196
 cancer drugs 3
 carbohydrates 77, 79
 carboplatin 186
 carcinoembryonic antigens 72
 'case-by-case' approach 1, 6
 cationic lipid headgroup variation
 175 (fig.)
 cationic liposomes 175–176
 CD4 count 3
 cell culture-based measurements
 42
 cell-culture devices/procedures
 231–238
 – bioreactors 234–235
 – culture flasks 233
 – flexible tissue-culture containers
 233–234
 – research laboratory environment
 232–235
 – roller bottles 235
 – traditional cell-culture processes
 232–235
 cell-expansion therapy 222
 cell-surface antigens 72
 cell therapy 221–225
 – ex vivo 223
 – – cell-production processes
 221
 – stem-cell therapy 223–225
 chemicals used in purification 24
 cholesterol 177
 – derivatives 177
 chorionic gonadotropin recombinant
 59
 chromatography 8–19
 – future 27–30
 – hydrophobic interaction 20
 – size-exclusion 19
 circular dichroism 35
 clinical studies 10–11
 – early development 10
 – late development 10–11
 clinical supplies 15–19
 clotting cascade inhibition 145–146
 colloids 52
 complement cascade activation 145,
 146
 contaminants 23–24
 Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease 62
 cryptococcosis 68
 cynomolgus monkeys 144
 cystic fibrosis 47
 cytomegalovirus 133, 86

D

DAB₄₈₆II2 92–93
 data requirements 4
 DC-Chol 174 (fig.)
 DDAB 174 (fig.), 176
 defining exposure 7–8
 dextran 75, 76
 diphtheria toxins 89, 91
 DIVEMA 75
 DNA 166–180
 – gene guns 167
 – lipid-based formulations 171–180
 – naked-DNA injections 166
 – 'passive targeting' 170 (table)
 – polymer-based formulations
 167–171
 – proviral 195
 DNase (Benzonase) 47, 212
 DOSPA 174 (fig.)
 DOTAP 174 (fig.)
 DOTMA 172–175, 176
 doxorubicin 69, 76
 Duchenne's muscular dystrophy 166

E

endotoxin 14, 24
 – removal 24–26
 ex vivo production 225–231
 – automation 225–226
 – cell recovery 228
 – closed systems 226–227
 – good manufacturing practices
 230–231
 – optimization of key culture parameters
 by design 228–230
 – process reliability/control 225–226
 – process starting 226–227

F

factor VIII 59, 60
 fermentation 15–17
 fetuin 69
 F glycoproteins 112
 Food and Drug Administration 2, 3,
 193
 – 'accelerated approval' process 3
 Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act 2
 Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy
 35
 FTIR 48

G

Gaucher's disease 65, 66, 79
 gelonin 88
 generic purification methods 30–31
 gene guns 167

gene therapy 80, 165
 gene transfer 165
 glucocerebrosidase 65–66
 glycine 173 (fig.)
 glycoprotein 112
 good manufacturing practice regulations
 5, 14
 granulocyte-macrophage colony
 stimulating factor, recombinant 59
 growth hormone 63–64

H

harvest 17–18
 hemagglutinating virus of Japan 184
 hematologic tumors 92
 hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation
 223
 hepatocellular carcinoma 76, 102
 herpes virus 165
 HPMA 75, 76
 human alpha-1 antitrypsin 186
 Human Gene Therapy 193–194
 human melanoma antigens 72
 human growth hormone 36, 47
 – recombinant 59
 human immunodeficiency virus 165
 – CD4⁺ cells 73
 hydrodynamic shear 17
 hydrophobic biodegradable polymers
 52

I

IEC 18
 IgG1 isotype 113
 immunoglobulins 171
 immunoliposomes 187
 insulin 23–24, 52–54, 60, 61–63
 – crystalline 61
 – human 62–63
 – recombinant 59
 intercellular adhesion molecule-1 133
 – mRNA 132, 133
 interferons 14, 59, 69, 72
 interleukin-1 14
 interleukin-2 59, 92–93
 interleukin-6 *see* multiple myeloma
 interleukin-6 pseudomonas exotoxin
 102–105

L

leishmaniasis 68
 leukemia 64
 limulus amoebocyte lysate test 154
 liposomes 52, 72
 lung carcinoma (mice) 135
 luteinizing hormone releasing factor 59

luteinizing hormone releasing hormone
 51
 lymphocytes 193

M

malignant lymphomas (monkeys) 216
 manufacturing 4–5
 mass spectroscopy 39–40
 maximum tolerated dose 8
 methionine sulfoxides 36
 methotrexate 24, 115
 monoclonal antibodies 8, 13,
 18–22, 23
 – fermentation systems 15–16
 – harvest 17
 microbial safety 23
 mononuclear phagocyte system 56
 multiple myeloma 102
 – interleukin 66-PE for ex vivo marrow
 purging 102–105
 – – carryover of IL-PE6 in vivo
 104–105
 – – efficacy against fresh marrow cells
 from myeloma patients 103
 – – rational 102–103
 – – safety of IL6-PE toward norma
 hematopoietic progenitors 104
 – – safety towards fresh normal marrow
 cells 103–104
 multiple paraetric approaches 40–42
 muramyl tripeptide phosphatidylethanol-
 amine 61

N

neocarzinostatin 76
 no-observable-adverse-effect-level 8
 non-viral gene delivery systems 180
 non-viral vectors 166
 nuclear magnetic resonance 35,
 38–39
 nucleic acids 165–187
 – active targeting 183 (table)
 – cationic lipid/nucleotide complex
 171–172
 – cell entry 182–183
 – – receptor-mediated complex
 182–183
 – delivery systems containing endo-
 somolytic agents 184 (table)
 – delivery to target cells 180–182
 – DNA-binding moiety 172–176
 – endosomal release 183–185
 – gene expression 186–187
 – helper lipid 178–180
 – – neutral lipid double alkyl chain
 variation 179 (fig.)

- nucleic acids
- - neutral lipid headgroup variation 179 (fig.)
 - - neutral lipid single alkyl chain variation b 179 (fig.)
 - hydrophobic moiety 176-177
 - linker 177
 - lipid-based formulations 171-180
 - liposome encapsulation 171
 - nuclear localization 185
 - oligomer analogs 131
 - polymer-based formulations 167
 - spacer 177
- O**
- OKT3 66-67
- oligodeoxynucleotides 136-143
- clearance 140
 - distribution in tissues 138-140
 - drug delivery 156-157
 - formulation 155-156
 - metabolism 137-143
 - physical-chemical properties 155
 - release 156-157
 - targeting 156
 - uptake 156-157
- O,O*-linked phosphosulfate DNA diastereoisomerism 151-152
- ornithine 173 (figs.)
- OX36 74
- P**
- PEG 74, 76-77
- peptides 59
- phosphatidylcholine 53
- phosphothioate oligodeoxynucleotides 131, 134, 143-154
- capillary gel electrophoresis 142
 - chain-shortened metabolites 142
 - chemistry 149-154
 - - of elongation 149-151
 - - of sulfurization 151
 - control 149-150
 - immune stimulation (rodents) 144
 - intravitreal injection 137
 - manufacture 149-154
 - metabolism 137-143
 - plasma pharmacokinetics 141
 - purification 152
 - quality control 153-154
 - sites of distribution 138
 - synthesis 149-152
 - solid-phase synthesis 152
 - tissue pharmacokinetics 141
 - toxicity 143-154
 - - cardiovascular collapse 146
 - - dose-dependent toxicity (mice) 147 (fig.)
 - - dose-dependent toxicity (monkeys) 148 (fig.)
 - - rodents 143-144
 - - treatment of primates 145-146
- pH-sensitive microsensors 43
- plasmid vectors 9
- plasmon-resonance technology 43
- pokeweed antiviral protein 88
- polio virus 165
- polyacrylamide 67
- polyactic acid 51
- polyamidoamine 168 (fig.)
- polyanhydrides 52
- polyanions 46-47, 144, 146
- polyethylenimine 167
- polyglycolic acid 57
- poly(L-sine) 167, 168 (fig.), 172
- polymers 75; 76
- polynucleotides 171
- polyvinylpyrrolidone 47
- preclinical safety testing 5
- preclinical studies 13-15
- process on/control 27-30
- process design 24
- process economics 27-31
- process validation 24-27
- model virus clearance 26-27
- product availability 2-3
- product development 2-3
- product quality issues 22-24
- product-specific concerns 8-9
- protamine-specific antibodies 63
- protein kinase C 133
- protein kinase α 133
- mRNA, ISIS 3521 13
- protein toxins 89
- proteins 33-54, 59-80
- adsorption to container surfaces 41-42
 - analysis of protein pharmaceuticals 34-36
 - biological activity 77-78
 - biologically-based assays 42-43
 - chemical (covalent) identity 35
 - conformational stability 48
 - conjugation 76-77
 - degradation 44
 - delivery 49-54
 - - controlled-release dosage forms 51-52
 - - insulin *see* insulin
 - differential scanning calorimetry 48
 - diode-array technology 41
 - encapsulation 67-69

- engineering 78
 - fast scanning 41
 - formulation 44-49
 - heirarchy of structure 35
 - freezing 48
 - future of therapeutics 80
 - imunogenicity 59-80
 - integrity 22-23
 - mass spectrometry examination 42
 - measurement of intrinsic UV-fluorescent emission 41
 - microheterogeneity 36
 - non-parenteral routes of administration 70-72
 - - buccal 71
 - - nasal 70
 - - oral 70
 - - pulmonary 70-71
 - - transdermal 71-72
 - - transmucosal 70-71
 - - vaginal 71
 - oligomeric 44
 - polyethylene glycol treatment 48, 49
 - post-translational modification 78, 79
 - protein engineering 77-79
 - protein machine 42
 - purity 22
 - Raleigh scattered light 41
 - recombinant, estimated sales 28 (table)
 - secondary structure 35-36
 - site-directed mutagenesis 78
 - strategy choice 79-80
 - substances used to stabilize solution formulations 45
 - targeting 71-74
 - unfolding, partial/complete 44
 - Pseudomonas exotoxin 89, 90-92
 - chemical conjugatin vs. recombinant fusions 91
 - toxins 91-92
 - purification 18-19
 - rDNA-derived anti-RSV MAb 19-22
 - pyrogens 14
- Q**
- quality-control assays 193
 - quartz-crystal microbalances 43
- R**
- radioimmuno guided surgery 73
 - recombinant DNA biopharmaceutics 14
 - recombinant immunotoxins 92, 98 (fig.)
 - regulatory scientists roles 2
 - replication-competent retroviruses 198
 - research support systems 13
 - RESPIGAM 111-112
 - respiratory syncytial virus 111-112
 - animal models 119-120
 - reticuloendothelial system cells 68
 - retroviral vectors 194-218
 - bioreactors 200-207
 - - CellCube 200-201
 - - hollow-fiber 201-202
 - - microcarrier beads in 202
 - - packed-bed air-lift 202-203
 - - serum-containing production 203-207
 - column-chromatography 208, 213 (fig.)
 - downstream processing 207-208
 - GMP production 208-212
 - - cell banking 209-211
 - - serum-free downstream process 211-212
 - - serum-free upstream process 211
 - in-process assays 212-221
 - packaging cell lines 195 (table)
 - production 196-200
 - - batch systems 198
 - - different technologies compared 207 (table)
 - - multilayered propagator 200
 - - roller bottles 198-200
 - - purity of vectors 214 (table)
 - quality control assays 209 (table), 215
 - replication incompetent 216
 - safety 215-217
 - retroviruses 26
 - ricin 88, 91
 - rous sarcoma virus 186
- S**
- saporin 88
 - SB 209763 111-127
 - early clinical development 122-127
 - - choice of dose 125
 - - formulation considerations for clinical studies 124
 - - pharmacodynamic markers 124
 - - results of early clinical studies 125-127
 - - safety considerations 122-124
 - - selection of initial study population 122-124
 - - surveillance for anti-SB 209763 antibodies 124-125
 - - transition to target pediatric population 125

- SB 209763
 – molecular engineering 113, 114 (fig.)
 – preclinical evaluation prior to testing 115–122
 – – animal models of respiratory syncytial virus infection 119–120
 – – antigenic variation 119
 – – fusion inhibition 116–119
 – – humans 115–22
 – – safety and pharmacokinetics 120–122
 – primary structure analysis 115
 – production 114–115
 – selection of target antigen 112
 E-selectin 133
 selection of target antigen 111
 selective manipulation 80
 serum sickness 60
 simian virus-40 186
 single-alkyl chain neutral lipids 178
 SMA 75
 spermine 172, 173 (fig.), 177
 – derivatives 177
 spheroidal polymers 167–171
 starburst dendrimers 167–171
 stem-cell therapy 223–225
 stereocontrolled synthetic oligomers 152
 streptokinase 60
 study design 7
 superoxide dismutase 72, 79
 surfactants 53
- T**
 T3 cells 66
 target antigen selection 112
 T cell leukemia 91
 T cell therapy 231
 testing goals 6
 tetracycline 187
- tissue engineering 222, 224 (fig.)
 tissue-specific promoters 187
 tissue-type plasminogen activator 35
 – recombinant 59
 toxin 74
 toxin hybrid proteins 89–106
 tPA 45–46
 transgene expression 186–187
 transforming growth factor- κ , fusion toxins containing 91–92
 transplantation therapies 221
 tumor vaccines 8
 transplatin 180
- U**
 ultraviolet visible absorption device 41
 umbilical-cord blood 239
- V**
 vaccines 43–44, 166
 vaccinia virus 165
 vasoactive intestinal polypeptide analog 74
 vector 194
 vector producing cells 195, 195 (fig.)
 viral safety 23
 viral vectors 194
 virions 195
 viruses 165
 virus-like particles 26
- W**
 wild-type viral genome 165
 wound agents 8
- X**
 X-ray crystallography 35, 36–38
- Z**
 zinc 63