Biotechnology Quality Assurance & Quality Control

Formal Definitions of Biotechnology

- 1. The use of microorganisms, such as bacteria or yeasts, or biological substances, such as enzymes, to perform specific industrial or manufacturing processes.
- 2. The application of the principles of engineering and technology to the life sciences; bioengineering.

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Biotechnology is Not New

Biotechnology has been in use for centuries to produce:

- □ Wine , Beer
- □ Cheese
- Antibiotics
- Bread
- Water treatment









Biotechnology Today

Modifying biological organisms to create -new products -organisms with new functions



What does that mean?



- Bacteria usually make proteins useful for bacteria
- If you provide it *human* genetic information it will make *human* proteins



- The same with Sheep , provided with Human genetic information they can make Human proteins
 - Dolly made human factor IX a human protein used as medicine for Hemophilia A

Human Medicine

Human Growth Hormone

In 1983 scientists at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Washington inserted human growth-hormone genes into mouse embryos, producing a giant mouse (**right**). This was the first time that a human gene functioned in another animal.





Eyes of hope. Ten-year-old Tracy Moreno of California (**above**), born with a growthhormone deficiency, grew five inches in one year of treatment with a man-made hormone.

What do Biotech companies make?

- Drug
 - A substance used in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of a disease or as a component of a medication. b. Such a substance as recognized or defined by the FD&C Act
- Biologic
 - Derived from living material--human, plant, animal, or microorganism--and they're used for the treatment, prevention or cure of disease in humans.

Goal of the FDA cGMPs

- 3-fold goal of the cGMPs is to provide a product:
 - » which is safe and meets the purity that it is stated to possess
 - » which meets the same specifications at the expiration date as when packaged
 - » for use in human clinical studies that is identical to the marketed product

Assuring the FDA that your Drug is Safe, Pure, & Meets Specifications

- How would you establish data to support your conclusion that it is safe, etc.?
- □ What is the name for this department?
- □ Are a second pair of unbiased eyes useful?
- □ What is the name for this department?

Biotechnology Sectors

- Human Health- pharmaceuticals, biotech companies
- Medical Devices, Equipment/Supplies, Bioengineering
- Food Production and Processing
- Nanotechnology
- □ Ag-Bio (BT & Potato examples)
- Aquaculture/Marine Biotechnology (Salmon)
- Environment
- Forest Products
- Industrial Biotechnology
- Mining/Energy/Petroleum/Chemicals
- Forensics

Forensics

□ CSI fact or Fiction?



LORI WASELCHUK / Special for The Chronicle

Michael Williams prays in Baker, La. He spent 24 years in prison and was released with no job skills and no family connections.

anding for exonerated inmate

He's one of 159 who have been freed after DNA testing

By Anna Badkhen

BATON ROUGE, La. — As so often happens lately, Michael Anthony Williams is lost.

The driver's license examiner towers over him, rattling off orders through the rolled-down window on the driver's side. But at each command, Williams, 40, hesitates. He signals to the left when he is told to turn right. He forgets to turn off the windshield wipers.

He fails the test, another blow in Williams' quest to put together a life that was taken from him when he was just a boy.

At the age of 16, a sophomore in Jonesboro High School in northern Louisiana, he was arrested and convicted of raping his female math tutor. He spent 24 years in the Angola state peniten tiary. Two months ago, he walked free. A DNA test — which didn't exist when he was growing up proved what Williams had claimed all along: the state had gotten the wrong man.

Now, like dozens of others wrongfully accused and subsequently exonerated, a bewildered, once-young man finds himself, without resources, thrown into a world with which he is entirely unfamiliar.

Biotech started in San Francisco





- It started with Dr. Herbert Boyer at UCSF and Dr. Stanley Cohen at Stanford discovering they could make <u>bacteria</u> express <u>human proteins</u>
- □ Based upon that discovery they started...

Genentech : a new company



It began in a warehouse in South San Francisco And turned into.....

Genentech (Roche): Today



100 acre So. SF campus employing >8000 people



Today the Bay Area is the world's Hot spot of Biotechnology with over 700 companies connected to Biotech!

Drug Development







- Basic research "formation of the idea, concept"
- Developmental research "How do you make the idea practical?"
- Commercial development" How do you make it economically & production feasible?"
- Product lifetime development "Are there other applications?"



Manufacturing from Door to Door:

- Receiving/warehousing
- Inspection
- Quality Assurance
- Reagent Prep
- Manufacturing
- □ Formulation
- □ Filling / Finishing
- Inspection
- Quality testing
- □ QA review /release
- □ Shipping



Inspection / Quality Assurance



What testing would be performed here?

Manufacture / Fermentation



What testing would be

performed here?

Purification









What testing would be performed here?

Quality Control Testing



What testing would be performed here?

On average _____compounds in 1000 make it to clinical (human) trials?

FDA obligations

Discovery/Preclinical Testing -6.5 Years

Laboratory and animal studies to assess safety, biological activity and formulations 5,000 compounds evaluated

Phase I - 1.5 Years

20-100 healthy volunteers Scientists study how the drug works and whether it is safe 5 compounds enter clinical trials

Phase II - 2 Years

100-500 patient volunteers Drug is tested to evaluate effectiveness, look for side effects

Phase III - 3.5 Years

1,000-5,000 patient volunteers Drug is tested to confirm effectiveness, monitor adverse reactions from long-term use

FDA Review - 1.5 Years

Drug review process and approval NDAs typically run 100,000 pages or more 1 compound is approved

Phase IV Additional post-marketing testing required by FDA Current Example of Quality Control Non-compliance

Current Example of Quality Assurance Non-compliance