

Converting Ideas into Commercially Viable Products

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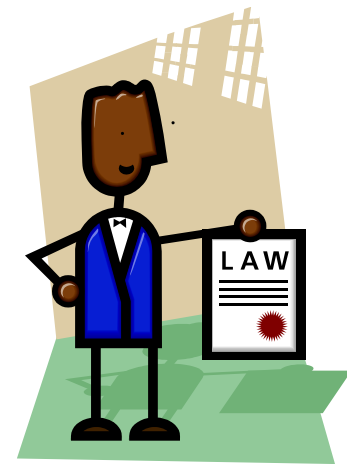
Basic Steps

- Define customer needs
- Set product requirements
- Determine technology and platform to be used to meet requirements
- Develop assay on platform
- Transfer to Manufacturing
- Analytical Verification and Validation
- Clinical Trials
- Commercialization



Intellectual Property

- Do you own the intellectual property (IP)?
- Can you license the IP?
 - Cost?
 - Royalties?
- U.S. and other countries



Funding

It costs a lot to develop high quality products

- Modes of funding

- Small business grants
- Government grants
- Venture capital
- Self-funding



- Cost/Benefit analysis for obtaining capital
- Comparison with other opportunities

Who is the customer?

- Patient
- Labs
 - Reference Lab
 - Hospital Lab
- Physician
- Public Health
- Epidemiologists
- Clinical Research



Define Customer Needs

- Intended Use
 - What information does the physician need to treat the patient?
 - Will the results be used in conjunction with other tests?
 - Is the test going to be used for screening?



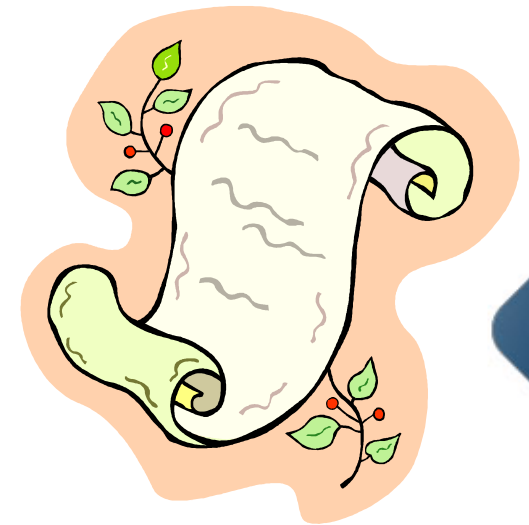
Define Customer Needs

- How does the test fit into the laboratory workflow?
 - Manual assay
 - Instrumentation
 - Timing



Define Customer Needs

- Guidance documents
 - CDC recommendations
 - WHO recommendations
- Regulatory Agencies
 - ISO 13485
 - U.S. FDA
 - Other regulatory agencies
- Professional Organizations
 - ATS, AMA, ACOG, etc



Level of Regulation Required

- Lab developed tests
- Analyte Specific Reagents (ASR)
- Research Use Only (RUO)
- *In vitro* Diagnostic (IVD)
 - 510k/self-certification
 - PMA



Pricing

- Pricing sensitivity
 - Trade-offs with respect to value of result
 - Payers/Insurance
 - Lab cost
 - Reimbursement
 - CPT codes



Examples

- Technology Driving the Product
 - Multiplexing
 - Results affect treatment?
 - Reimbursement

Set Product Specifications

- Intended Use
 - Sample Types
 - Handling
 - Reagent Expiration Dating
 - Compliance with Regulations

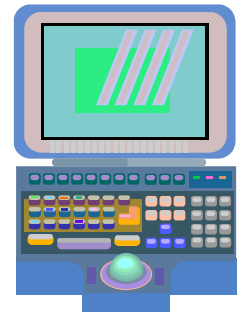


Set Product Specifications

- Analytical Performance
 - Sensitivity and Specificity
 - Reproducibility
 - Interference
 - Cross reactivity
- Clinical Performance
 - Sensitivity and Specificity
 - Positive Predictive Value
 - Negative Predictive Value

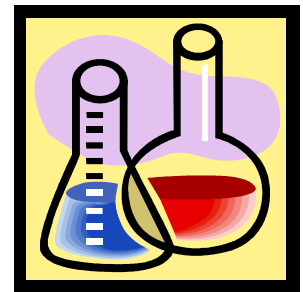
Set Specifications

- Workflow Specifications
 - Instrument Platform
 - Time to Result?
 - Manual Steps Allowed?
- Instrument Specifications
 - Hardware
 - Software
- Controls and Calibrators



Development

- Reagents
 - New product?
 - Controls
 - Reagents needed
 - Containers needed
 - Packaging needed
 - Platform
 - Software
 - Product line extension?
 - Verify existing reagent formulations
 - Software



Development

- Reagent Optimization
 - Initial formulae
 - DOEs
 - Instrument System
 - Software
 - System and Assay Integration
 - Sequence files
 - Data interpretation algorithms
 - LIMS system compatibility

Development

- Preliminary formulations
- Optimize Formulations
 - DOEs
- Analytical studies
 - Sensitivity
 - Specificity
 - Stability studies
 - Determine preliminary performance

Development

- Assay Integration
 - Test using clinical samples
 - Reagent stability studies
- Determine preliminary assay performance characteristics
- **Software Transfer Review**

Development

- Finalize formulation
 - **Formulation Review Document**
- Transfer formulations to Manufacturing
 - Development Lots/Process Development
 - **Process Review**



Quality Control

- Develop quality control methods for components and kits
 - Analytical methods
 - *E.g.* oligomer purity, pH
 - Use testing
 - Kit release testing
- Develop specifications
 - Raw materials
 - Labeled reagents
 - Kits
- **Quality Transfer Review**

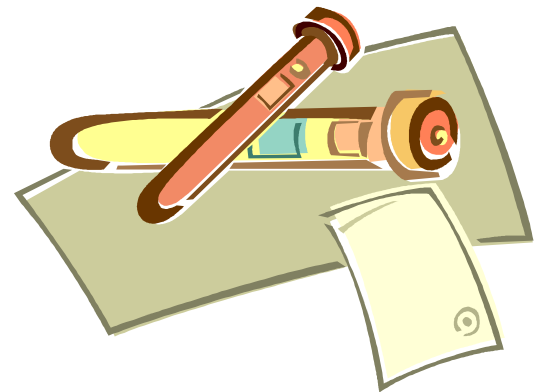


Performance Verification

- Build GMP Lots
 - Pre-clinical studies internally and externally
 - Verify performance on instrument with final assay software
 - Test material against the specifications
 - Assay verification studies
 - Clinical Trials
 - Prepare Regulatory Submissions
 - PMA submission to U.S. FDA \$250,000
 - Canada – Class III device submission \$8600

Clinical Trials

- Trial design is critical to support claims
 - Statistical Analysis Plan
 - Statistically relevant number of samples
 - IRB approval
 - Site Contracts

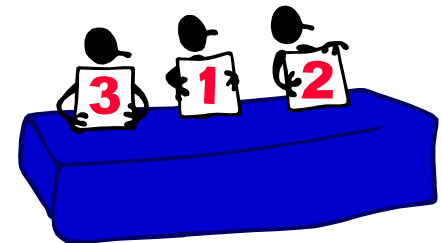


Clinical Trials

- Trial Design
 - Comparator methods
 - Prevalence of disease at sites
 - Intended Use Samples
 - Remnant samples?
 - Prospectively collected?
 - Informed consent required?
- Protocol
- IUO Package Insert
- Training and Start

MTD Trial Design

- Novel trial design for diagnostic product
 - Compared patient diagnosis, including signs and symptoms, with MTD results
 - Physician expert panel to adjudicate discrepant
- Multi-center study
 - Range of disease prevalence
 - One ex-US site



Regulatory Submissions

- Description of device
- Data to support claims
 - Performance Data
 - Sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV
 - Analytical Data
 - *E.g.* interference, recovery, reproducibility
 - Labelling
 - Directions for use
 - Labels

Time to Approval Varies

- U.S.
 - 510k – 150 days
 - PMA average review time over 5 years was 288 days
- Japan
 - ~1 year
- Canada
 - 12-178 days depending on Class of device over a 4 year period

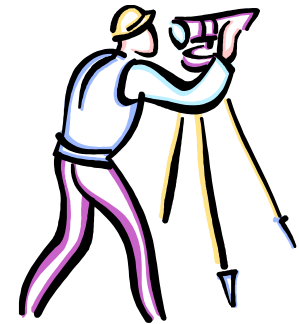
Commercialization

- Finalize Instructions for Use
- Training manuals
- Technical support plans
- Customer complaint processes
- Plan for product improvements



Post-Launch Surveillance

- Customer Feedback
- Required post-launch studies
- Review independent reports of product performance
- Customer Complaints
 - Trend and track data received



Improvements

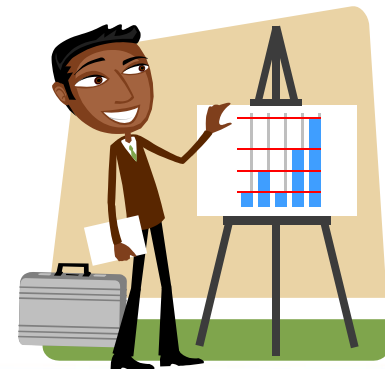
- Customer input drove MTD1 to MTD2
 - Sensitivity improvement
 - Increased volume of sample
 - Smear negative claim in the U.S.
 - Ease of Use
 - Elimination of Hybridization Controls
 - Addition of Specimen Processing Controls
 - Provides control on reagents used by lab to process sputum

Marketing Studies

- Conduct studies in high/low prevalence sites
- Evaluate multiple sample types – even those that are not part of the package insert claims
- Approach testing from different angles
 - Physician versus laboratorian spin
 - Lab tests comparisons
 - Comparisons to patient diagnosis

Get the Word Out

- Peer-reviewed journal articles
- Poster presentations at appropriate conferences
- Discussions with thought leaders
 - WHO, FIND, CDC, BMGF, etc.
 - Physicians
 - Laboratorians



Get the Word Out

- Multiple publications in a short time on Cepheid Xpert® MTB/RIF



Barriers to Introduction

- Regulatory
- Emotional/Cost
 - Smear is good enough
 - Culture is the gold standard
 - Technology and value not well understood



Barriers to Introduction - MTD

- Conservative approach to public health
 - New technology
 - Amplification versus culture
 - Expectations of performance
 - Oversell of sensitivity
- Cost
 - More expensive than culture
 - Decreased cost to public health system/hospital, but higher lab costs

The Holy Grail:

- Low cost
- Near patient
- Simple sample processing
- Easy to use
- Includes drug susceptibility



