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Opportunities under Biosimilars in India (Emerging Market)

*Ranjini DM, G. S.Shanthakumar, Sadiq Basha
Acharya & BM Reddy College of Pharmacy, Soldevanahalli, Hesaraghatta Road, Bangalore - 560 107,Karnataka, India.
Strides Science Pharma Limited, Strides House, Bilekahalli, Bangalore-560076,
Corresponding Author: Ranjini Dm

ABSTRACT: *In recent years, there are numerous epic biological merchandise are going off patent which has generated an abridged path for the Biosimilars products which relies at the giant comparability attempting out towards Reference Biological Products (RBP) assuring product's great, protection and efficacy.Biosimilars are product much like biologics but not illustrate to them& require excellent advertising and marketing approval with abounding documentation as they are no longer widespread model of biologics. These made regulatory and administrators of several worldwide locations to set up strict stability a number of the fee gain and danger manipulate of the product.Recently India has mounted the biosimilars guideline in June 2012. India has full of life Pharmaceutical Industry for the popular drug at the same time as it could grow to be a rising marketplace for the Biopharmaceutical drug. The regulatory shape for the biosimilars in India is depicted in this newsletter with assessment of the biosimilars suggestions set up by way of India and WHO. The approval method can be based authenticating a comparability satisfactory between the biosimilars products and original product due to small alteration may additionally bring about intolerable adjustments in safety and efficacy. In many cases non-medical research are tougher and potentially price to carry out in which biosimilars are specifically species precise. Thus there is a requirement for stringent regulatory hints. The biosimilars marketrevealed its fast growth by gaining above $80 billion price of medicine in subsequent seven years.*
Keywords: *Genetic engineering; Biosimilars; Bio therapeutics product; Marketing surveillance*

I. INTRODUCTION

Biosimilars or biologics or biopharmaceuticals are the main magnification motive force for the ecumenical pharmaceutical market because of their price-efficacy, elevating occurrences of diverse illnesses, incrementing number of off-patented tablets, fine final results within the perpetual scientific tribulations, and raising demand for biosimilars in extraordinary therapeutic applications consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, oncology and blood issues. Recently, in USA the biosimilars are also evolved and authorized for lower cholesterol degree underneath class of PCSK-9 inhibitor [1].

At the stop of 2015, its miles envisioned that patent worth $ 80 billion of biosimilars are predicted to expire globally. While the global biosimilars market is anticipated to reach $ 6.22 Billion by means of 2020 from $ 2.29 Billion in 2015, as it's miles developing at a CAGR of 22.1% from 2015 [2]. Fundamentally, biosimilars are licitly authorized next versions of innovator biopharmaceutical products following patent and exclusivity expiry. Biosimilars products has unique therapeutic classes, at the same time as the prevailing biosimilars are erythropoietin's, increase hormones, granulocyte-colony stimulating factors and low molecular weight heparins (LMWH) and rising biosimilars are Alfa interferon's, Beta interferon's, follicle stimulation hormone, insulin's, monoclonal antibodies (Table 1).

Table 1: Various biosimilars terminologies used by different regulatory bodies

Regulatory Bodies	Terminology used for bio similar
US-FDA	Follow on Biologics
WHO	Similar Bio therapeutic Product
India	Similar Biologics
Europe	bio similar
Brazil	Follow on Biologics
Canada	Subsequent Entry Biologics
South Africa	Non-Comparable Biologics
Japan	Follow on Biologics

The leading challenges confronted through biosimilar drug developers is proving the equipollence or similar attribute of their organic drug to the reference product because of remarkable variant in homes or even miniature alterations can cause unacceptable deviations in protection and efficacy resulting into the prerequisite of class-concrete recommendations for numerous tricky molecules of organic [3]. There are extraordinary terms used for biosimilar with the aid of exclusive regulatory our bodies as shown in Table 1 [4-7].

The different definitions of biosimilars are:

Europe (EMEA) Definition: A biosimilar demonstrates similarity to the reference medicinal product in terms of excellent traits, organic interest, protection and efficacy based totally on a complete comparability exercise [8].

USA (USFDA) Definition: The organic product is tremendously much like the reference product however minor differences in clinically inactive components and "there are no clinically meaningful variations among the biological product and the reference product in phrases of the safety, purity, and potency of the product [9].

Canada (Health Canada) Definition: A SEB is described with the aid of Health Canada as a biologic product that could input the market next to, and similar to, an innovator product legal for sale in Canada [10].

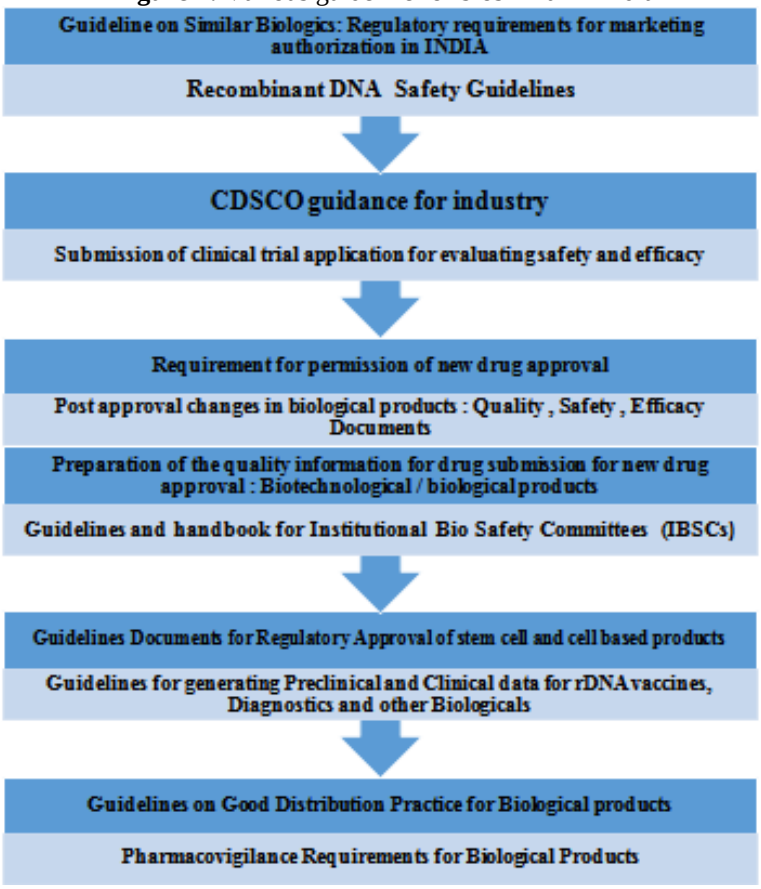
India (CDSCO) Definition: Similar biologics- A organic product/ drug produced by means of genetic engineering strategies and claimed to be "similar" in phrases of safety, efficacy and excellent to a reference biologic, which has been granted a advertising authorization in India by means of DCGI on the idea of a complete dossier, and with a history of safe use in India [11].

Regulatory Framework of India

India is one of the huge givers in global bio regular market alongside the china. In 2012, India has issued the Similar Biologics Guideline via Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and the Department of Biotechnology. The crucial capabilities of the pointers are summarized below:

Applicable Regulations and Guidelines: Drug and Cosmetics Act 1945 and numerous rules for risky microorganisms/genetically engineered organisms or cells, 1989 modify Similar Biologics for the manufacture, use, import, export and garage. The list of various guidelines help in development of Similar Biologics are shown in below

Figure 1: Various guideline for biosimilar in India



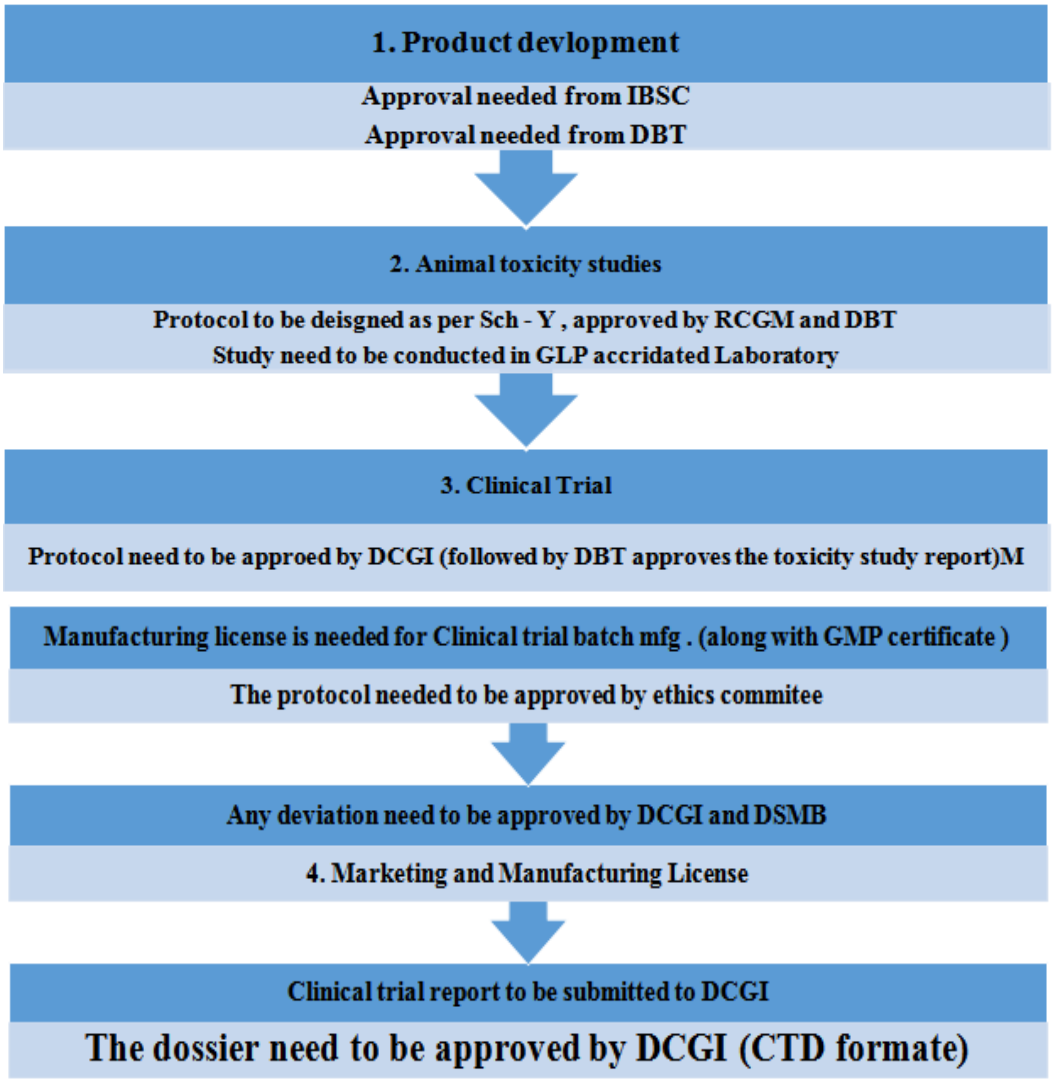
Selection of Reference Biologic: The following factors ought to be considered for selection of the reference biologic [7, 11].Active Ingredient and power of reference product ought to be identical with the biosimilar product.Same reference product must be used for the duration of take a look at of exceptional, safety and efficacy.Must be authorized and marketed in India with all Quality, Safety and Efficacy data.If no longer legal inside the India, than it need to be certified and advertised for 4yrs. Post approval in Innovators jurisdiction

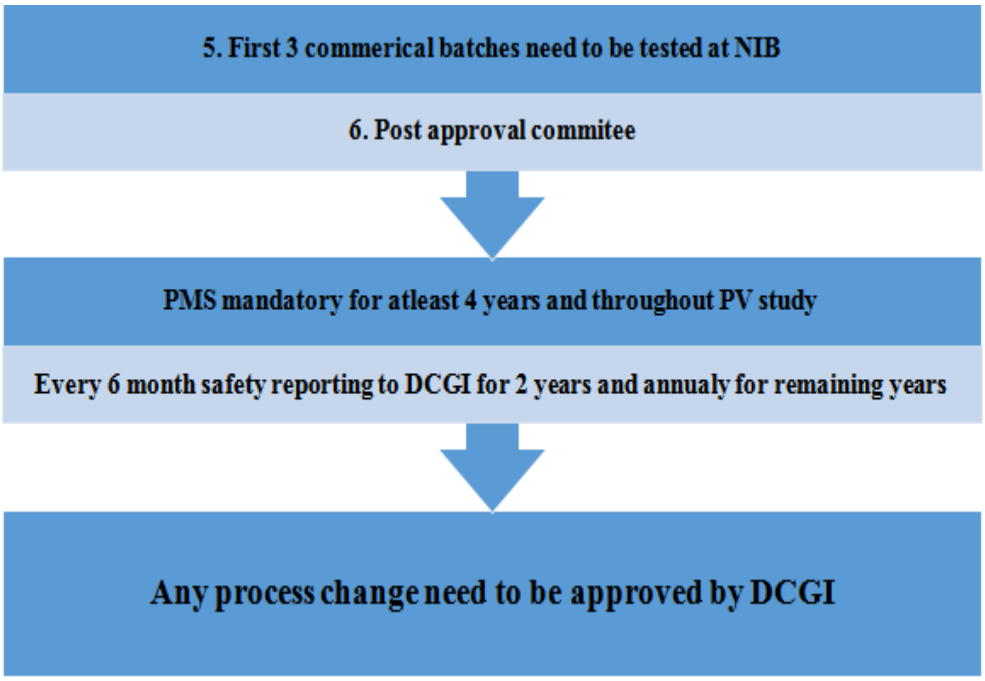
Regulatory pathway for biosimilars in India
The decision term taken by using Regulatory Committee/ Competent Authorities is as in step with underneath Table 2.

Table 2: Timeline taken by regulatory committee/competentauthorities.

Procedure	Time Period
RCGM approval for pre-clinical animal studies	45 days
DCGI approval for Human Clinical Trials protocol	45 days
DCGI examination of clinical trial data and response	90 days
DCGI & GEAC decisions (simultaneous)	45 days

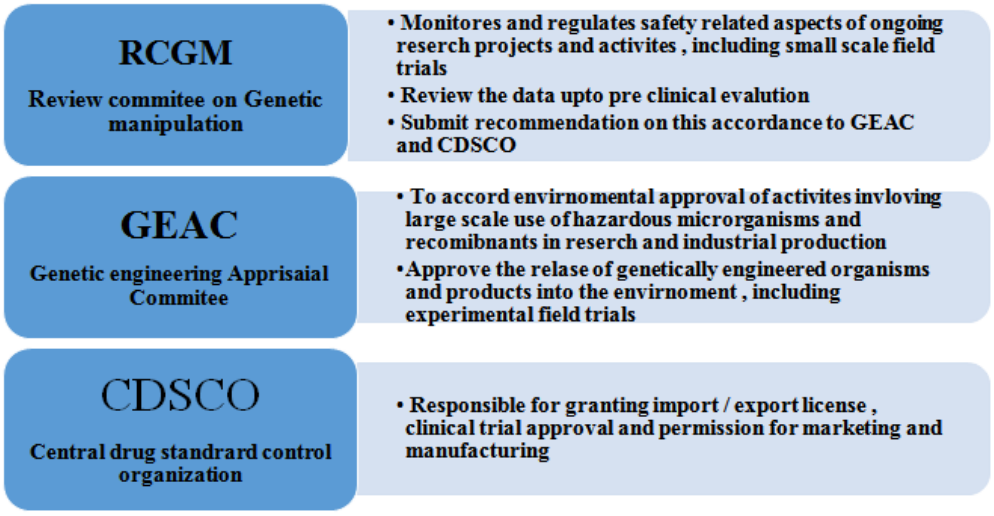
The general regulatory pathway for the approval of the biosimilar in India is as per below Figure 3





According to the latest update applicant can record the application for animal toxicity research and clinical trial to RCGM and DCGI concurrently to reduce the time frame of approval.
Additional handiest after the approval of animal toxicity have a look at reports, the applicant can conduct the clinical trial.
Competent Authorities: Major three ready authorities are involved in the approval method are as per beneath

Figure 2 with their fundamental feature



In Guidelines through CDSCO have installed five special protocols for approval of biosimilars. These protocols are as observe [12]:
Protocol I: Indigenous product improvement, manufacture and advertising of pharmaceutical merchandise derived from live changed organisms (LMOs), in which the end product isn't an LMO (Figure 4).
Protocol II: Indigenous product improvement, manufacture and marketing of pharmaceutical merchandise wherein the quit product isn't an LMO (Figure 5).
Protocol III: Import and advertising of pharmaceutical products in finished formulations where the stop product is an LMO (Figure 6).
Protocol IV: Import and advertising of pharmaceutical merchandise in bulk for making finished formulations where the stop product is an LMO (Figure 7).
Protocol V: Import and marketing of pharmaceutical merchandise derived from LMOs in bulk and/or finished formulations in which the quit product is not an LMO (Figure eight)

Figure 4: Approval pathway for biosimilars under protocol-I.

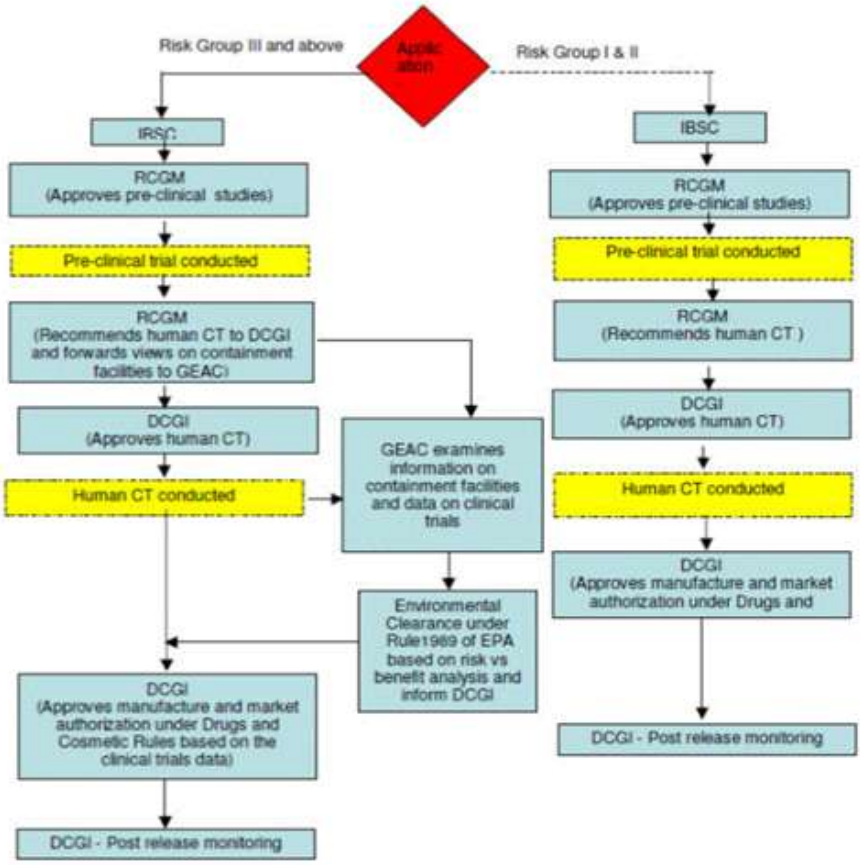
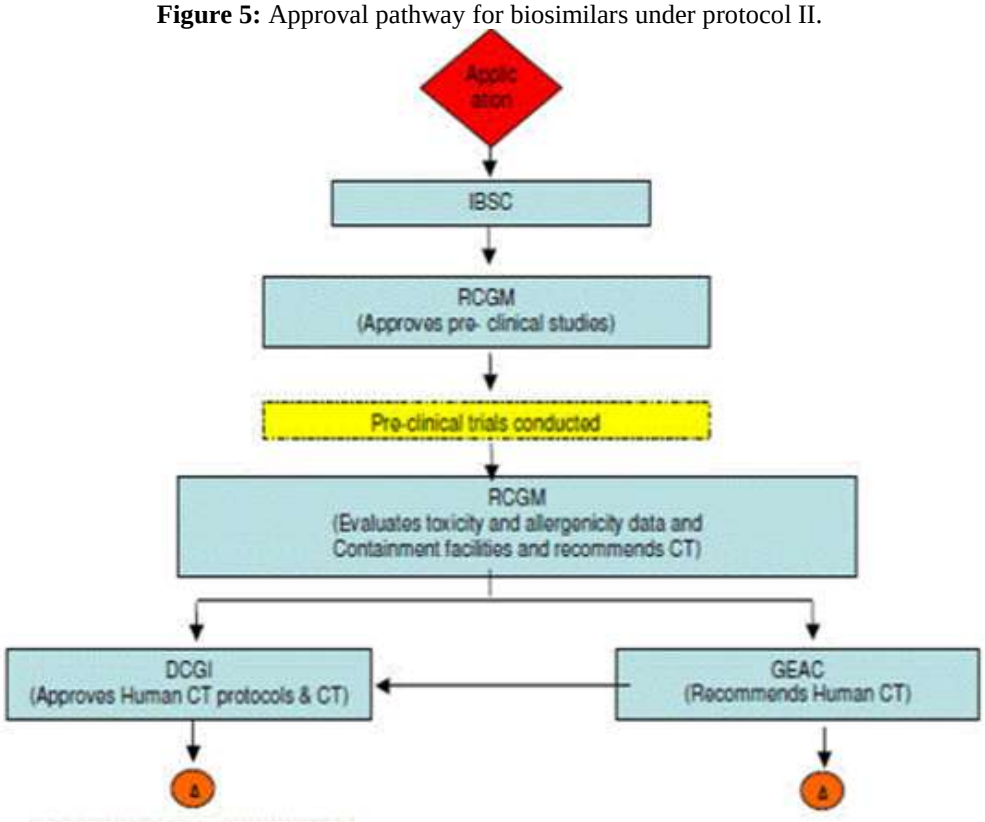


Figure 5: Approval pathway for biosimilars under protocol II.



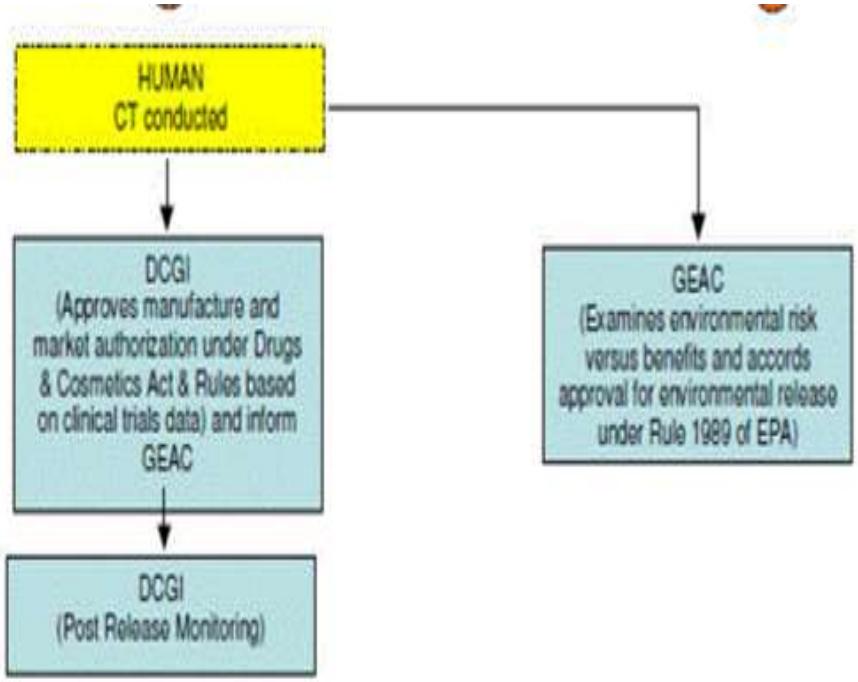


Figure 6: Approval pathway for biosimilars under protocol III

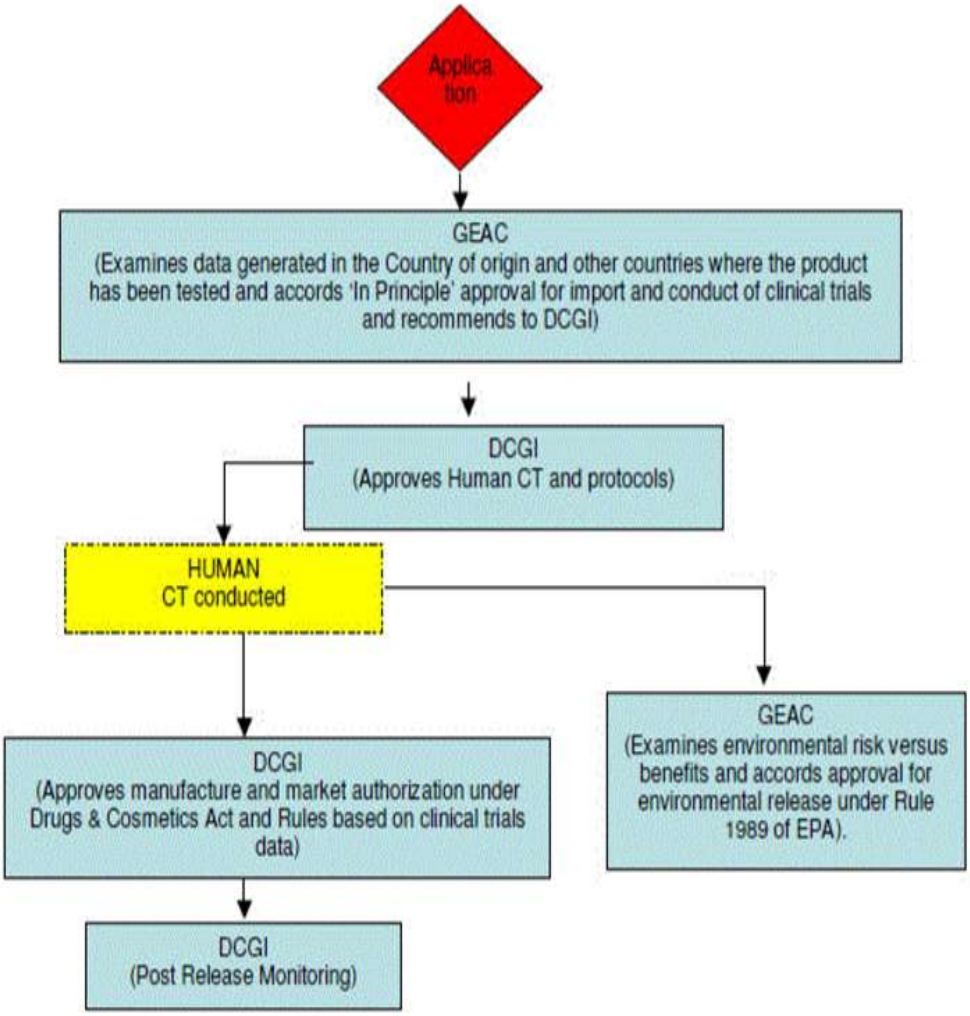
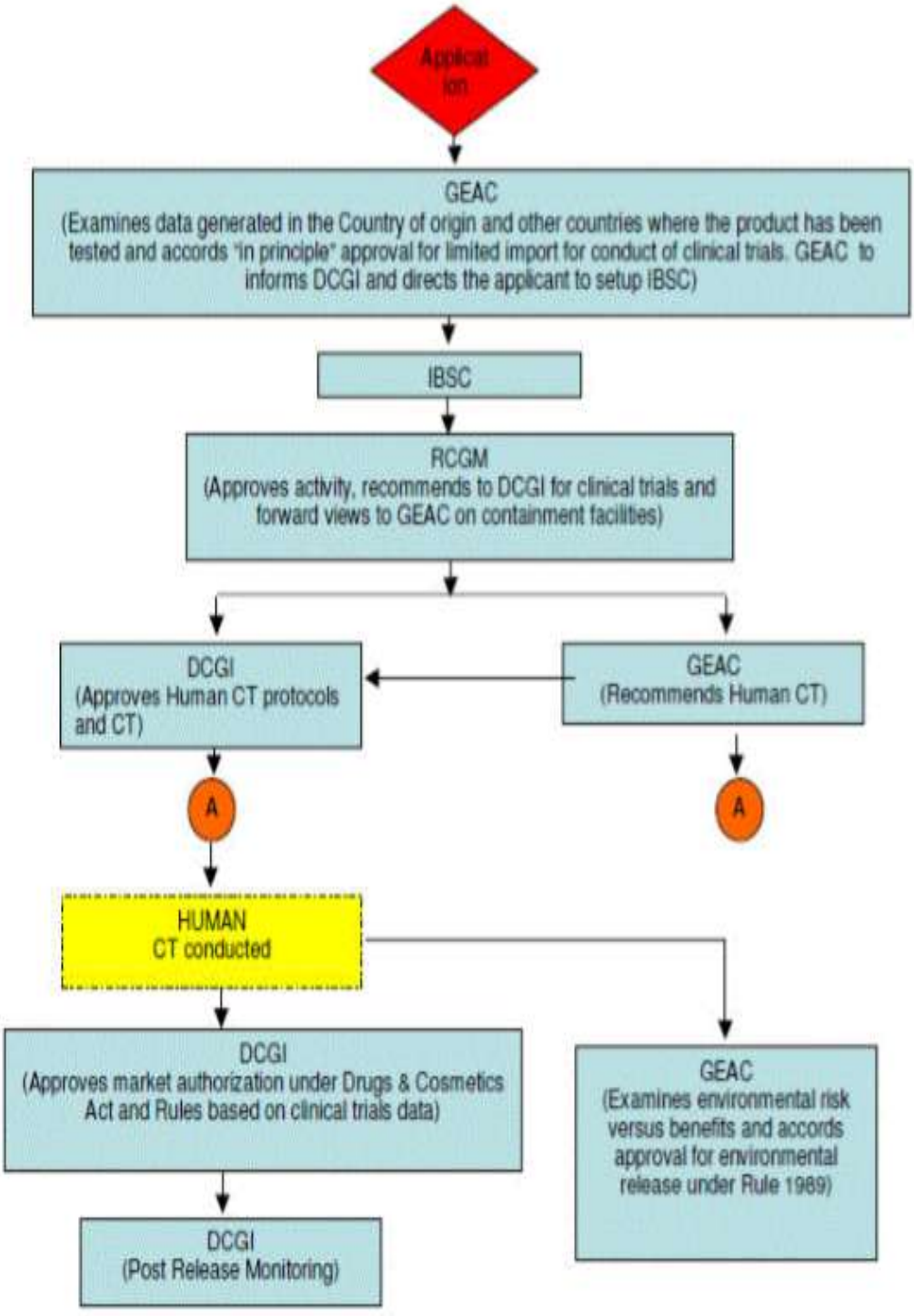


Figure 7: Approval pathway for biosimilars under protocol IV.



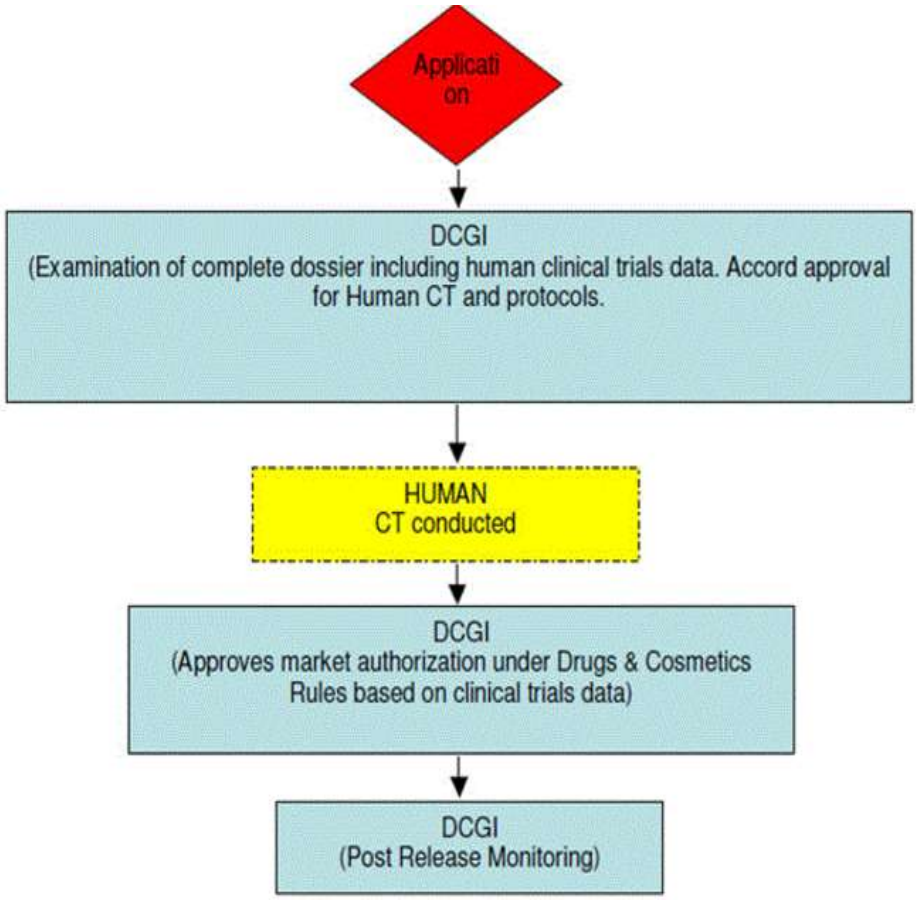


Figure 7: Approval pathway for biosimilars under protocol

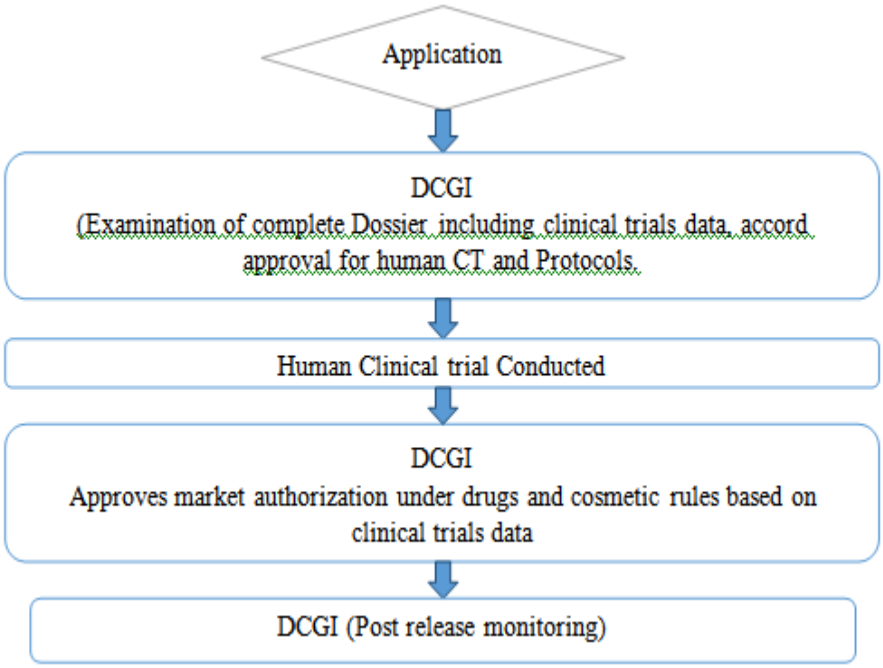


Figure 8: Approval pathway for biosimilars under protocol V.

Table 3: Comparison of biosimilar approval guideline of India and WHO.

Area	CDSCO: Indian Regulatory Guidelines	WHO Guidelines
Process	GMP Certified Facility Full cell Bank Characterization as per ICH Guidelines Post Approval changes warrant comparability study Extractable studies are needed Viral validation studies are not needed	GMP Certified Facility Full cell Bank Characterization as per ICH Guidelines Post Approval changes warrant comparability study Extractable studies are needed Viral validation studies are mandatory
Analytical	Detailed characterization is expected. Specification needed to be justified CMC requirement as per DCGI guidelines	Detailed characterization is mandatory Specification needed to be justified CMC requirement as per ICH M4
Non-clinical	In vitro cell based assay is needed In vivo evaluation may be dispensable if in vitro assay are available	In vitro cell based assay or receptor based assay is needed. In vivo evaluation is needed.
Clinical	Comparative PK/PD is required Phase III Comparative CT is not mandatory. Scientific advice process is done by SEC, Apex committeeTechnical Committee Exploration to other indication can be obtained. PMS is mandatory for 4 years with 6 months PSURs for first 2 years Immunogenicity is not mandatory but expected.	Comparative PK/PD is required. Comparative CT is required. Scientific advice process is not in place all WHO countries but it is forExploration to other indication can only approved if clinical MOA is similar PMS is mandatory. Immunogenicity is mandatory.

Biosimilars market in India

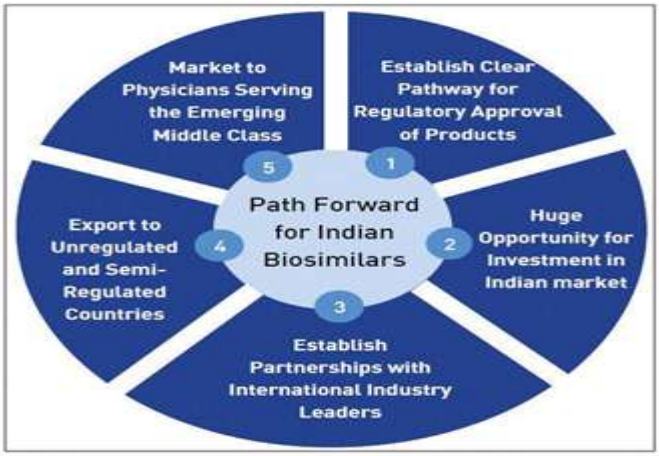
India shares seventy 5% of biosimilar market, wherein 30 biosimilar products are advertised out of 40 organic products.

Table 4: Examples of biosimilars marketed in India.

Company Name	Biosimilar	Product Description
Torrent Pharmaceutical Ltd.	Adfrar	Biosimilar adalimumab for the treatment of auto immune disorders
	Toritz RA	Biosimilar rituximab
Dr Reddy's Laboratories	Reditux	Biosimilar rituximab (mAb targeting CD20)
	Grafeel	Filgrastim (recombinant granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, G-CSF)
	Cresp Peg-grafeel	Darbepoetin alfa (recombinant erythropoietin) (pelfilgrastim)
Roche	Actorise	Darbepoetin alfa in collaboration with Cipla
Intas Biopharmaceutical Ltd.	Neukine	Filgrastim (recombinant G-CSF)
	Neupeg	PEGylated G-CSF
	Intalfa	Recombinant human interferon alpha-2b
	Epofit	Recombinant erythropoietin
	Mbtas	Rituximab
Shantha Biotech/Merieux Alliance (Hyderabad)	Shanferon	Recombinant interferon alpha-2b
	Shankinase	Recombinant streptokinase
Reliance Life Sciences (Mumbai)	Shanpoietin	Recombinant erythropoietin
	ReliPoietin	Recombinant erythropoietin
	ReliGrast	Recombinant G-CSF
	ReliFeron	Recombinant interferon alpha-2b
	Relibeta	Interferon beta-la
	MIRel	Recombinant reteplase (tissue plasminogen activator)
Wockhardt (Mumbai)	Wepox	Recombinant erythropoietin
	Wosulin	Recombinant insulin
Biocon (Bangalore)	Eripro	Recombinant human erythropoietin
	Biomab	Biosimilar nimotuzumab (humanized mAb targeting epidermal growth factorreceptor)
	Nufil	Filgrastim, recombinant G-CSF
	Myokinase	Recombinant streptokinase biosimilar
	Insugen	Recombinant human insulin
	Alzumab	Itolizumab
	Basalog	Insulin glargine

hepatitis B in 2000. In latest years greater than 50 biopharmaceutical merchandise were legal for marketing in India, with more than 1/2 of them being biosimilars [13]The examples of the approved biosimilars are listed in Table 4 [14].

The path forward for biosimilars in Indian pharmaceutical markets is shown in Figure 9



II. CONCLUSION

With lapse of the patent of organic product will made accessibility of the biosimilar product within the enterprise region with fee discount as it is the worldwide want rather than the financial system development. Biosimilars are bigger and greater intricate than the chemical capsules. As they're no longer the generics, the standard method may not be suitable for the biosimilar product. Biosimilars are like inventor yet no longer indistinguishable to the inventor product, prompting prerequisite of the comparability trying out. Biosimilar maker desires to stand awesome difficulties within the improvement, medical improvement, manufacturing, registration and product marketing contrasted with commonplace generics. India's function great in pharmaceutical advertising has been the spine to end up one of the key participant being evolved and maker of biosimilars. Accomplishment of biosimilar is predicated on upon the fine execution of the Pharmacovigilance framework and administrative rule at the same time as India's Pharmacovigilance framework is beneath up gradation. India needs to create particular enactment administering biosimilars, with stringent administrative tenet and compelling collaboration within the center of originator and biosimilars manufacturer. Along those strains India has long approach to move specially in connection to legitimate aspect paintings.

Abbreviations

ICH: International Conference on Harmonization; **CDSCO:** Central Drug Standard Control Organization; **DCGI:** Drug Controller General of India;**RCGM :** Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation; **GEAC:** Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee;**INN:** International Nonproprietary Names; **RBP:** Reference Biologics/Bio therapeutic Product; **SEBs:** Subsequent Entry Biologics; **SBPs:** Similar Bio therapeutics Product;**PCSK-nine:** Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin Kexin nine; **LMWH:**Low Molecular Weight Heparins; **LMO:** Live Modified Organisms; **CMC:** Chemical Manufacturing Control; **PSURs:**Periodic Safety Update Reports; **IBSC:**Institutional Biosafety Committee; **DBT:** Department of Biotechnology**; NIB:** National Institute of Biologics; **DSMB:** Data and Safety Monitoring Board

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