

# EPTRI Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products Thematic Research Platform

CVBF

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# Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs)

## European Medicines Agency (EMA)

- **The EMA defines ATMPs** as medicinal products that are based on genes, cells, or tissues and are used to treat serious or life-threatening conditions.

## U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

- **The FDA describes ATMPs** as a category of biologics that use innovative cell or gene-based therapies to treat complex and often rare diseases.

### Personalized medicine

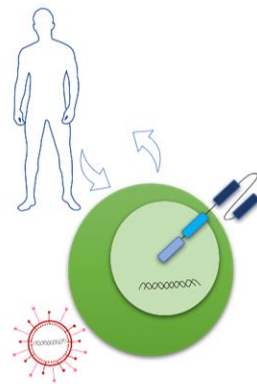
ATMPs provide personalized treatments customized to a patient's genetic background, disease profile, or immune system.

### Regenerative medicine

ATMPs help regenerate or repair damaged tissues and organs, often using stem cells or bioengineered tissues.

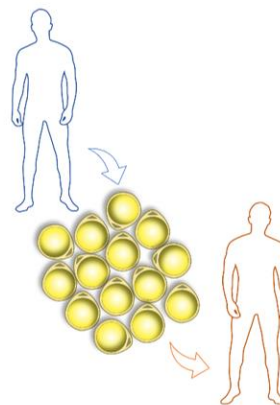
### Rare diseases

ATMPs offer potential breakthroughs for treating rare diseases with no cure.  
*e.g. SMA and Hemophilia*



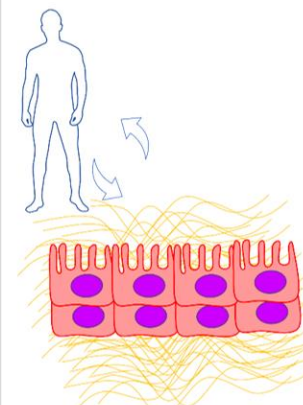
**Gene Therapy Medicinal Product (GTMP)**

E.g. genetically modified T cells



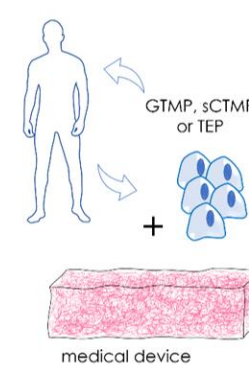
**Somatic Cell Therapy Product (sCTMP)**

E.g. ex vivo expanded adipose stem cells



**Tissue-Engineered Product (TEP)**

E.g. ex vivo expanded corneal epithelial cells attached to a fibrin support



**Combined ATMP**

E.g. porcine collagen scaffold seeded with autologous chondrocytes

# Why ATMPs are relevant for paediatric patients?

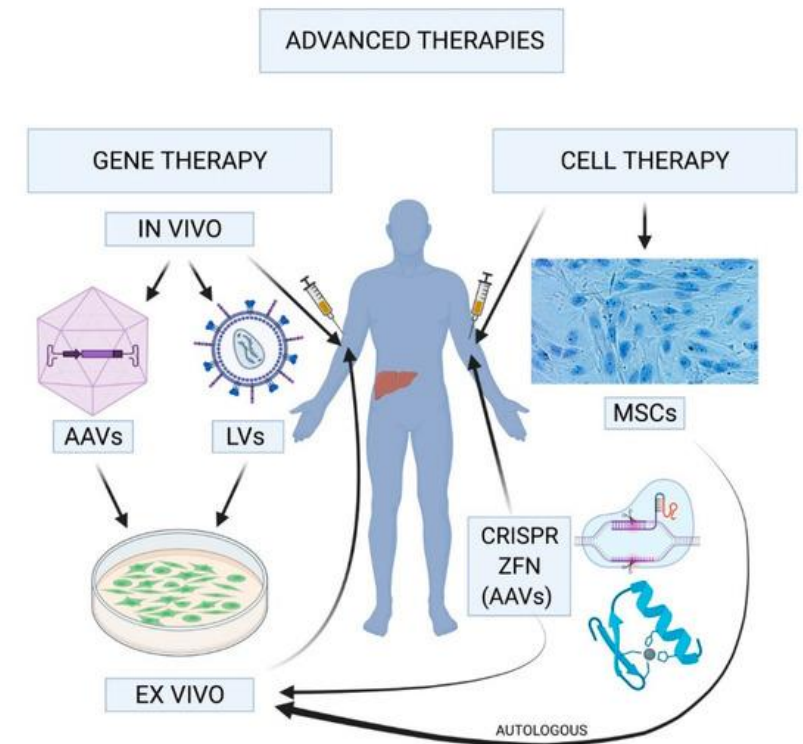
ATMPs are particularly relevant for pediatric patients due to their potential to treat **monogenic rare diseases** that manifest themselves in the **fetal or neonatal period**, where conventional treatments are often lacking or palliative.

## Targeting Monogenic Rare Diseases

- Many severe pediatric diseases are caused by single-gene mutations (monogenic disorders), making them ideal candidates for gene therapy or cell-based treatments.
- ATMPs offer the potential for curative treatments rather than just symptom management.

## Targeting early-onset, life-threatening conditions

- Many rare diseases have fetal or neonatal onset, leading to rapid disease progression.
- Early gene or cell therapy intervention can prevent irreversible damage and improve long-term outcomes.



DOI: [10.3390/ijms23126525](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms23126525)

# ATMPs and paediatric population

## ATMPs and paediatric population

ATMPs are increasingly relevant to treat and cure paediatric diseases.

Of the 18 ATMPs currently licensed, 10 include or are dedicated to pediatric patients.



## ATMPs and small target population size

However, the small target population size limits the potential return on investment leading to a market failure or lack of for-profit investments in development

No remove

# Challenges for developing ATMPs

## Scientific & Technological

- Complexity of Technologies
- Biological Individual Variability
- Sustainability and Scalability
- Long-term Monitoring

## Regulatory and Normative

- Ethical and Regulatory complexity
- GLP toxicology studies
- GMP manufacturing designed for small molecule medicinal products

## Implications for Patient Safety

- Lack of GMP, GLP, or GCP (pediatric) standards
- Long-term issues as juvenile animal models are insufficient for evaluating treatment outcomes.

# Challenges for developing ATMPs

## Marketing obstacles

- Development changes implies small size populations
- Individualised Treatments resulting in high cost

## Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

- HTA processes may struggle to assess the overall impact of these therapies on patients and healthcare systems, due to gaps in long-term safety & efficacy data.

## Manufacturing cost reduction

- Reducing high costs through automation.
- Platform standardization for genetic therapies.

## IP protection

- Cost of IP protection
- Identity definition \*copycat?\*

# Challenges for developing ATMPs in the paediatric population

## Financial Challenges

- High Development Costs
- Business Model and Patient Access



## Marketing challenges

- How to commercialize pediatric ATMPs with a limited target population w/o increasing the single treatment cost to unsustainable levels?
- Role for non-profit development by academic institution ?
- Open license for non-profit or generic products ?

# How to meet these challenges ? USA proposal

## A Pediatric Advanced Medicines Biotech

### Academia



### PAMB

#### Pivotal trial readiness

- Prioritize agent for development
- Negotiate licensing agreement with academic institution
- Help to optimize manufacturing for registrational trial and commercial production
- Conduct type B/C FDA meetings to formalize plans for registrational trial

#### Pivotal trial and BLA filling

- Select, qualify and negotiate contracts for manufacturing site(s)
- Select, qualify and negotiate contracts with treating site(s)
- Conduct type B/C FDA meetings
- Sponsor, conduct and monitor pivotal trial
- Assemble and submit BLA to FDA

#### Commercialization

- Select, qualify and negotiate contracts for post-approval manufacturing
- Select, qualify and negotiate contracts with treating site(s) to administer FDA-approved CGT
- Set pricing
- Negotiate with payors for reimbursement
- Conduct phase IV trials/long-term follow-up of clinical benefit and toxicity

### Launch

- Public monies
- Philanthropy
- Investors



### Sustainability

- Payor reimbursement
- Pediatric priority review vouchers
- Royalty income



Mackall, C. L. *et al.* Enhancing pediatric access to cell and gene therapies. *Nat Med* 1–11 (2024) doi:[10.1038/s41591-024-03035-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-024-03035-1).

# What role for EPTRI?

1.

## Centralised Services

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- Many of the proposed PAMB activities are of supporting nature, including advice (preclinical and clinical) and networking. **Action: Creation of an expert group to provide the required services**

2.

## Dedicated EPTRI Thematic Research Platform

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- Institutions with relevant technical capability for the manufacturing and testing of ATMPs
- **Action: identify the partner institution**

3.

## Networking with EU and international organizations

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- Mapping and contacting existing organizations dedicated to ATMP
- **Action: a concerted action for rare and ultra-rare non profitable treatments**

# Ongoing activities in EPTRI

Survey to  
Request  
information

Survey  
dissemination

**Design EPTRI  
TRP on  
ATMPs**

## **AIMS of the Thematic Research platform on ATMPs**

- ✓ Define the available Services
- ✓ Description, pricing and marketing
- ✓ Cooperative research/participation to calls for basic and applied research
- ✓ Network to enhance both the innovation and availability/access to innovative ATMPs

# Challenges for developing ATMPs

## Scientific and Technological

- Complexity of Technologies
- Biological Variability
- Sustainability and Scalability
- Long-term Monitoring

## Regulatory and Normative

- Lack of Clear Guidelines
- Ethical and Regulatory complexity
- OGM rules application
- GLP toxicology studies
- GMP manufacturing for medicinal products

## Implications for Patient Safety

- Compromised Safety: caused by Lack of GMP, GLP, or GCP standards
- Long-term issues arise when juvenile animal models or regulatory measures are insufficient for evaluating treatment outcomes.

## Manufacturing

- Reducing high costs through automation.
- Platform standardization for genetic therapies.

## IP protection and licensing

- Cost of IP protection
- Open license for non-profit or generic products

## Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

HTA processes may struggle to assess the overall impact of these therapies on patients and healthcare systems, creating gaps in long-term safety analysis.