

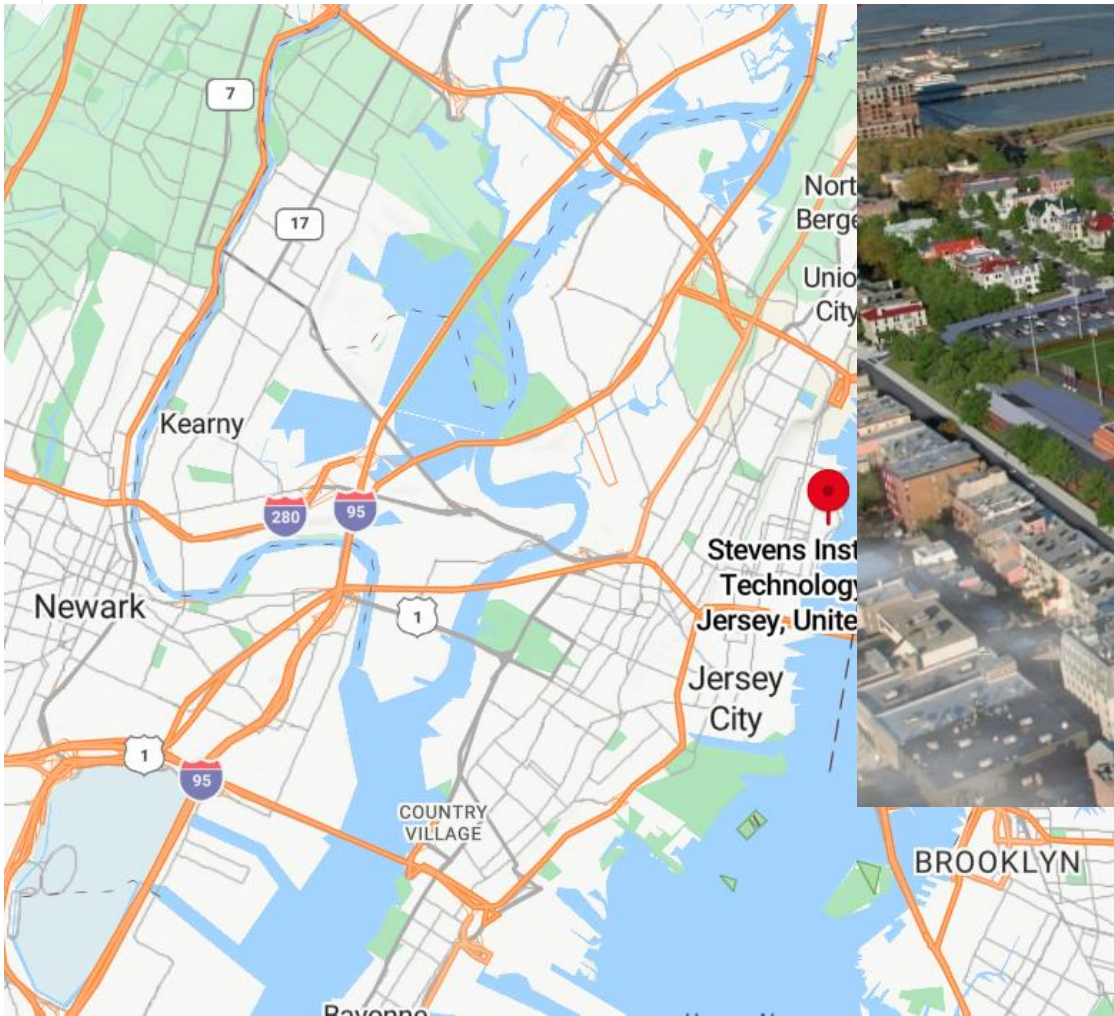


Predict the Viscosity of Concentrated Antibody Solutions Using Integrative Experimental and Computational Screening

CASSS HOS 2024

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Stevens Institute of Technology

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Outline

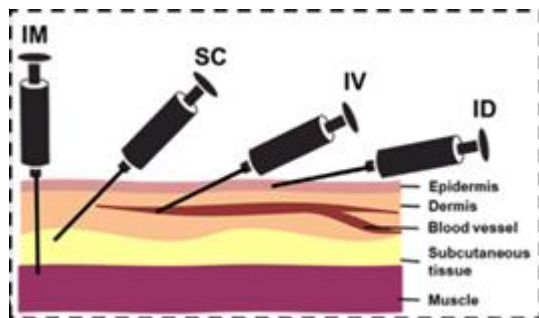
- Viscosity issue for high-concentration formulation
- Introduction of machine learning
- Machine learning models for antibody viscosity prediction
- DeepViscosity – novel deep learning model for viscosity prediction

Antibody drug delivery

Intravenous injection

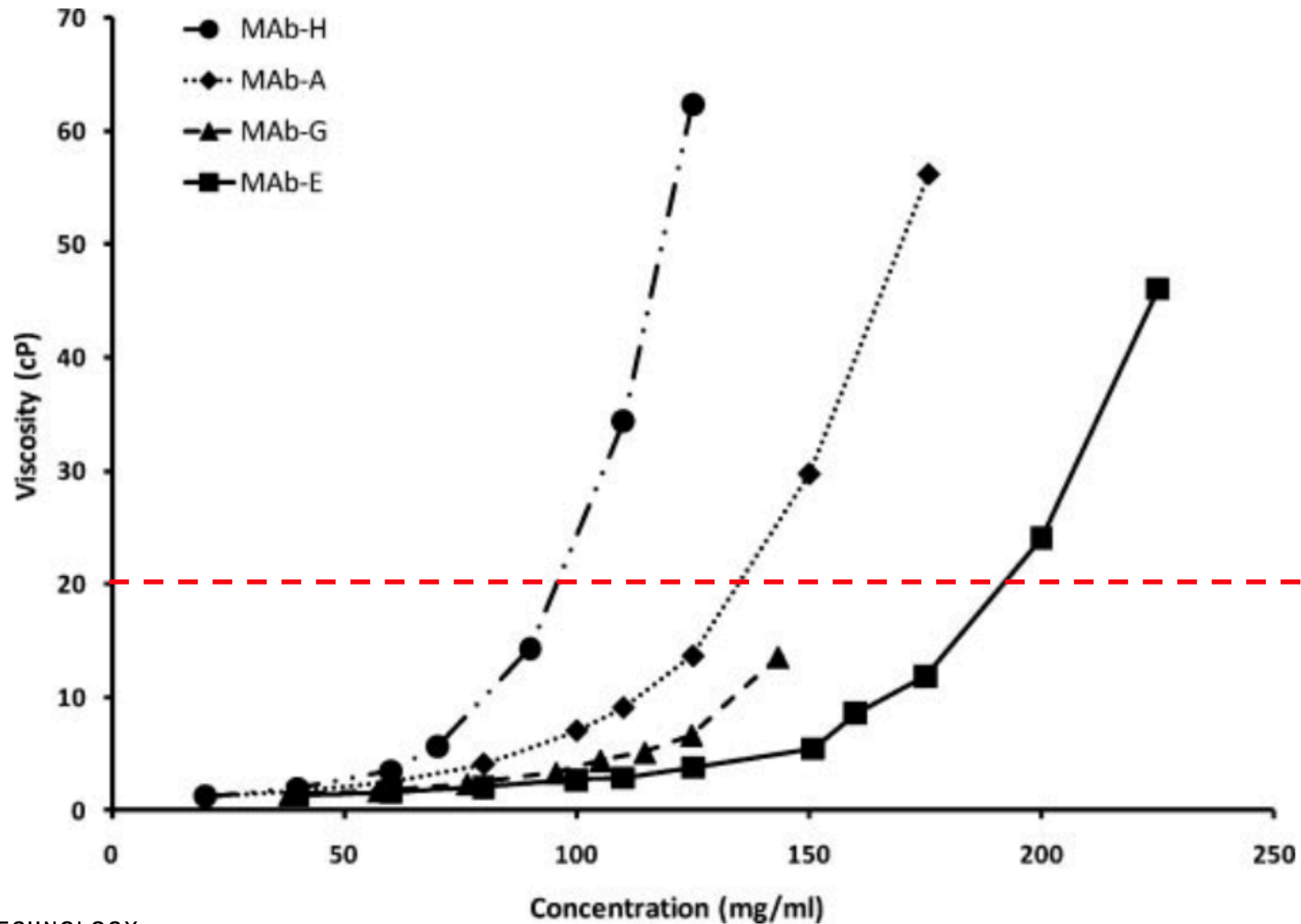


Subcutaneous injection

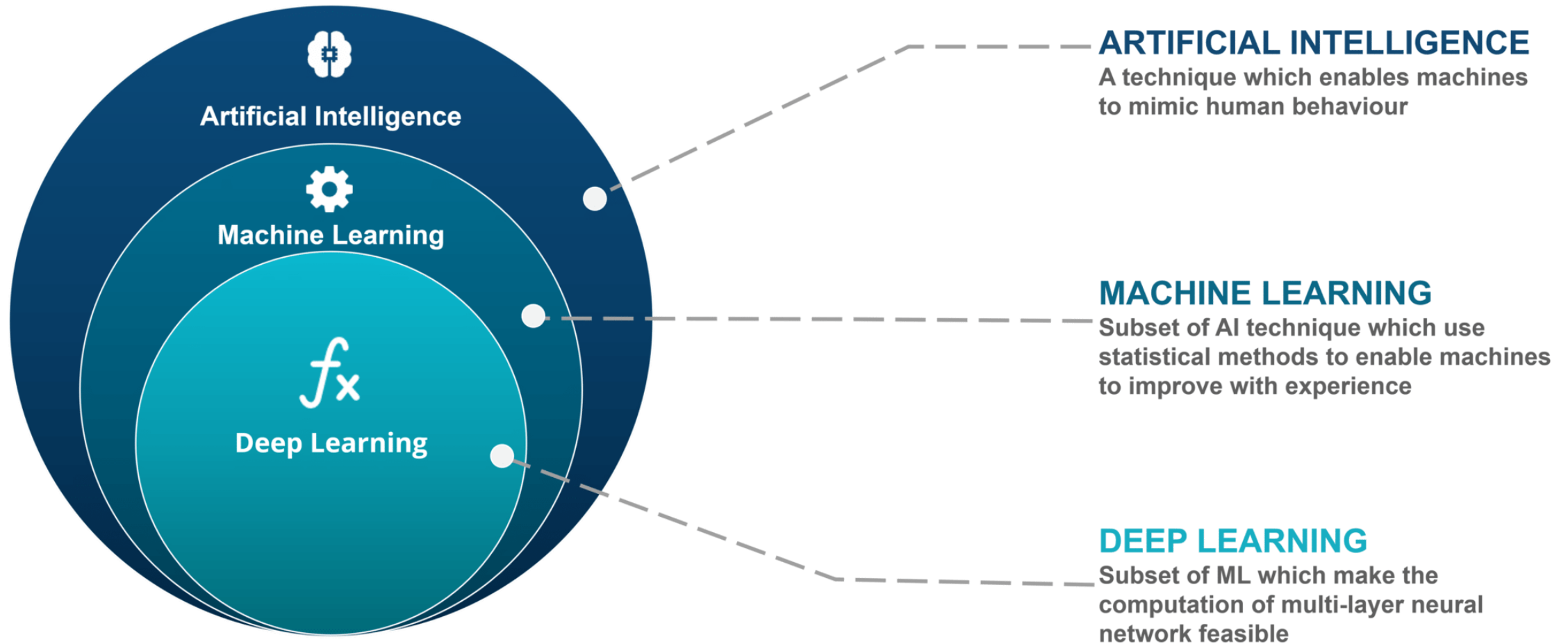


The volume of a syringe < 2 mL
SubQ needs high concentrations
High Conc. may lead to **High Viscosity**

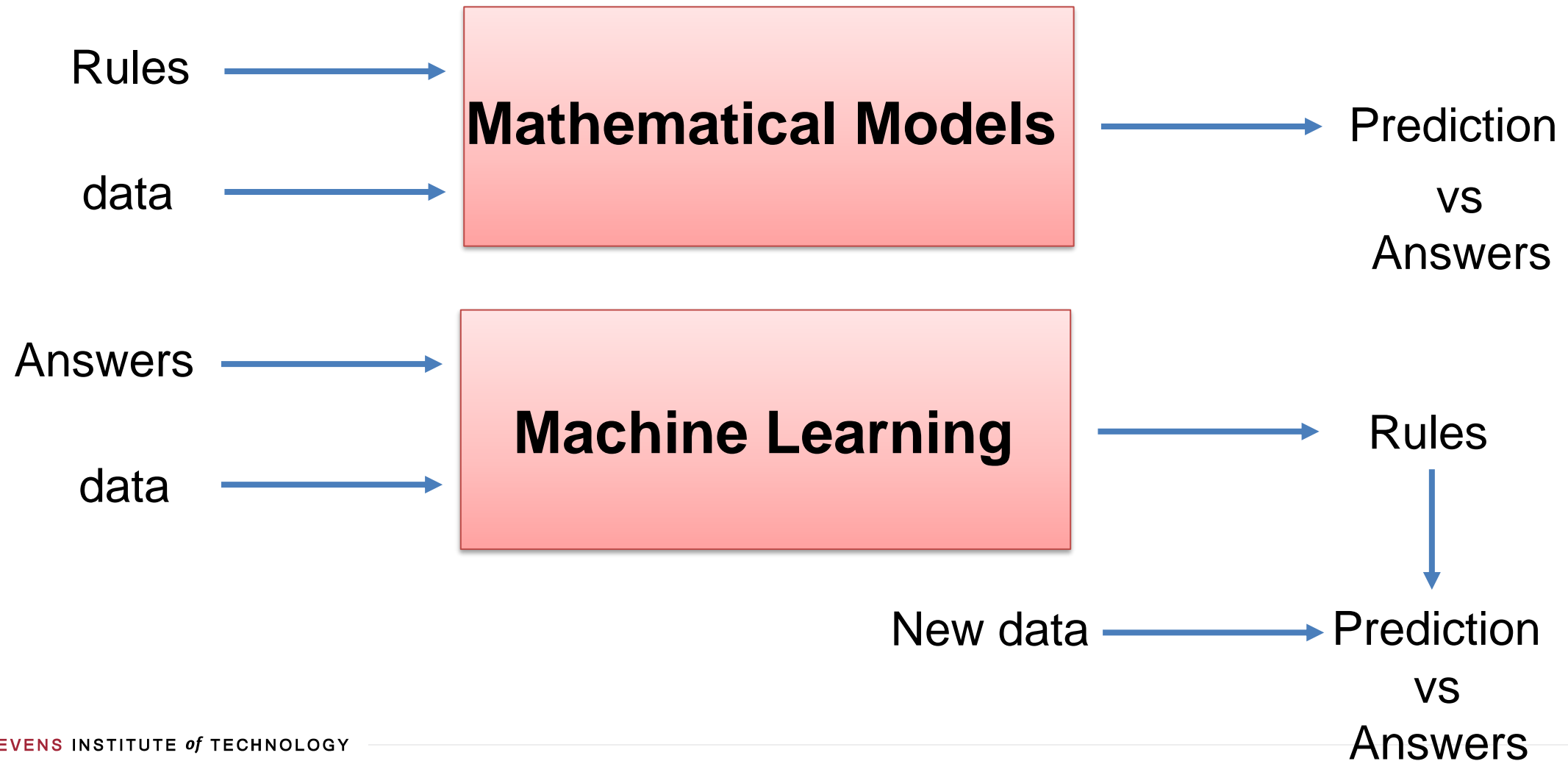
Viscosity of mAbs



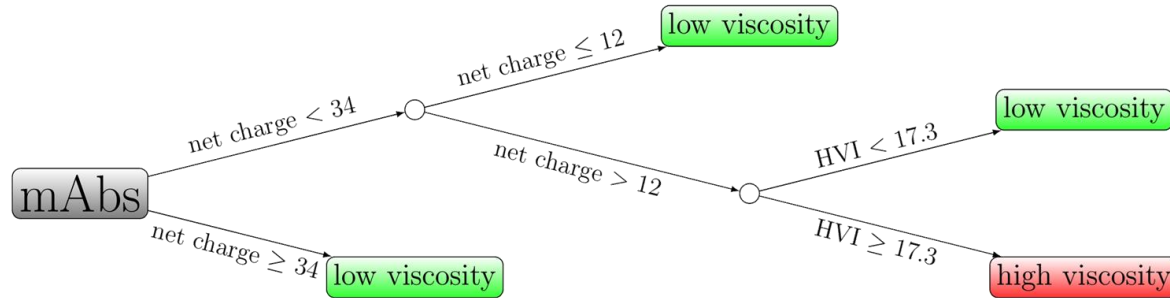
AI / Machine Learning / Deep Learning



General Concepts of Machine Learning (ML)



ML for viscosity prediction



P. K. Lai and B. L. Trout et al., *Mol. Pharm.*, 18 (3), 1167-1175, 2021

N = 27, commercial mAbs

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Low viscosity: net charges_VL} > -0.50 \\ \text{Low viscosity: net charges_VL} \leq -0.50 \text{ and } N_phobic_VL > 38.0 \\ \text{High viscosity: net charges_VL} \leq -0.50 \text{ and } N_phobic_VL \leq 38.0 \end{array} \right.$$

P. K. Lai and B. L. Trout et al., *mAbs*, 14(1), 2026208, 2022

N = 20, clinical mAbs from AZ

M. Mock and I. D. G. Campuzano et al., Development of in silico models to predict viscosity and mouse clearance using a comprehensive analytical data set collected on 83 scaffold-consistent monoclonal antibodies. *MAbs* **15**, 2256745 (2023).

E. K. Makowski and P. M. Tessier et al., Reduction of monoclonal antibody viscosity using interpretable machine learning. *MAbs* **16**, 2303781 (2024).

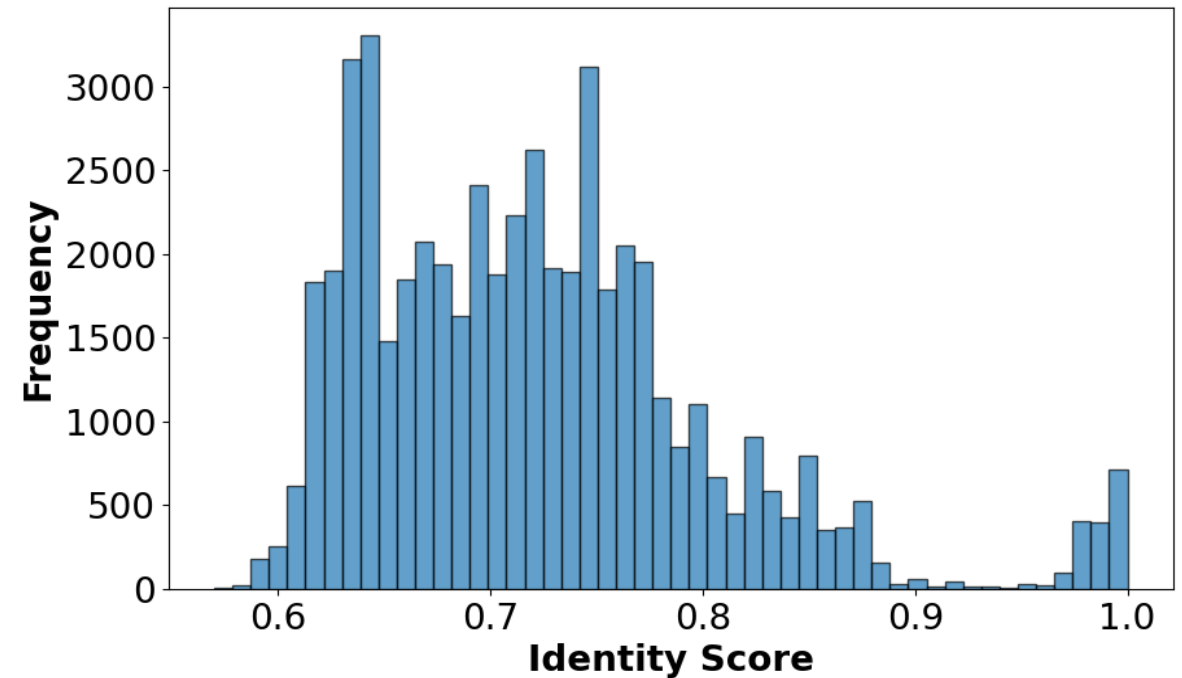
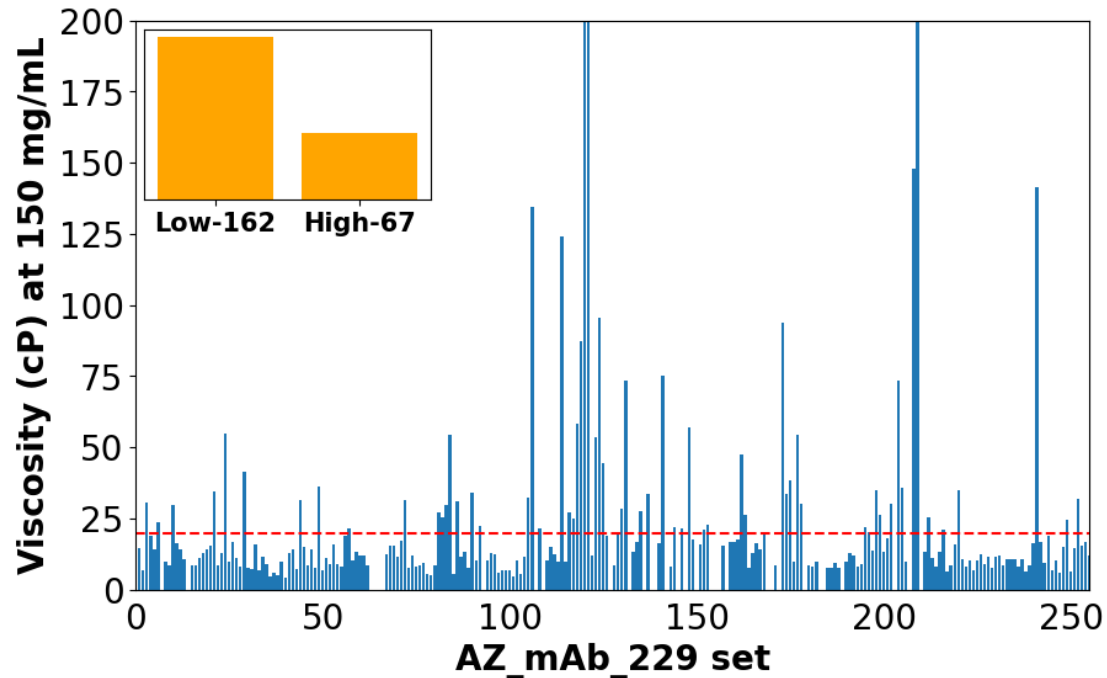
B. K. Rai and E. M. Bennett et al., Low-data interpretable deep learning prediction of antibody viscosity using a biophysically meaningful representation. *Sci Rep* **13**, 2917 (2023).

J. Schmitt and C. Grapentin et al., Predictive modeling of concentration-dependent viscosity behavior of monoclonal antibody solutions using artificial neural networks. *MAbs* **15**, 2169440 (2023).

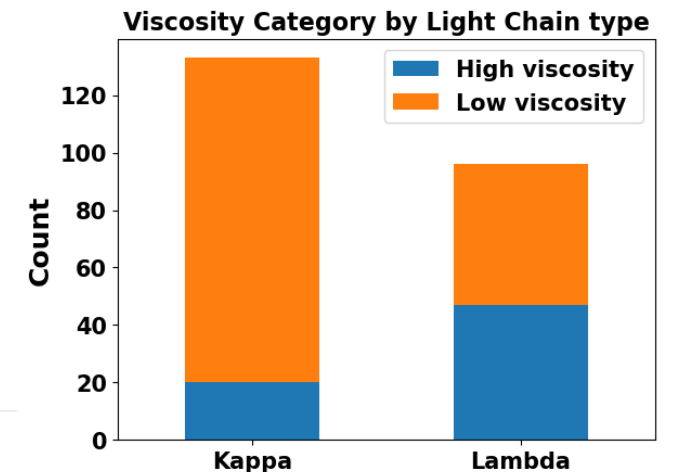
Challenges: ML for viscosity prediction

- Limited datasets
 - might not capture the complexity of antibody interactions
 - issues with generalizability
 - not shared → difficult to reproduce and compare
- Features for antibody
 - sequence (antibody vs other proteins)
 - structure (static vs dynamic)
- ML models
 - Classical algorithms vs neural networks
 - not shared → difficult to reproduce and compare

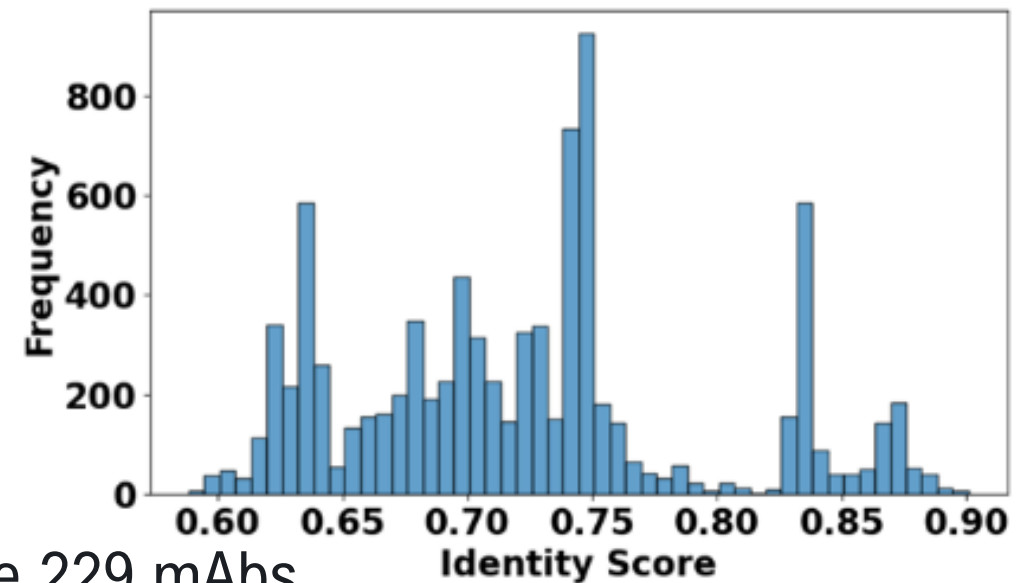
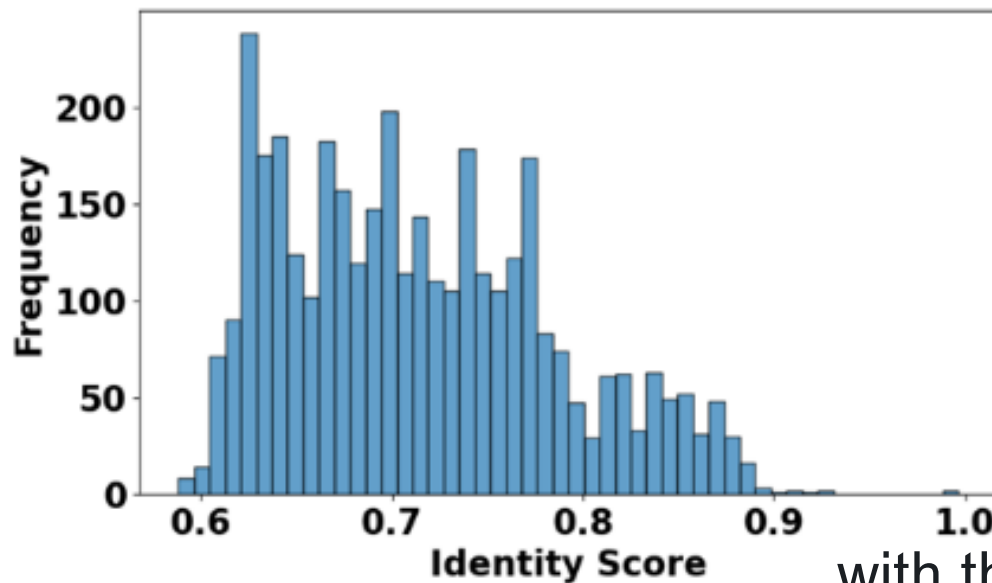
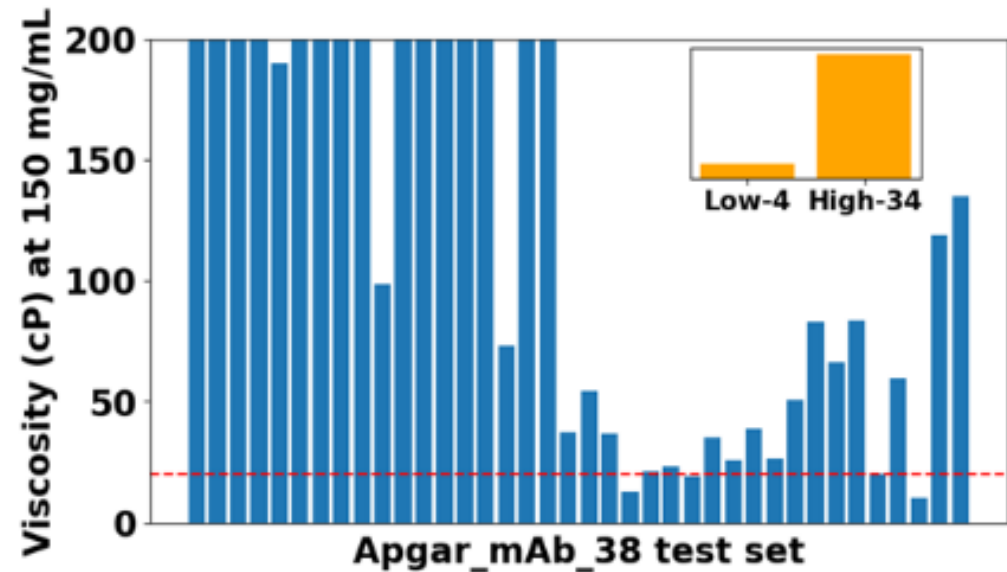
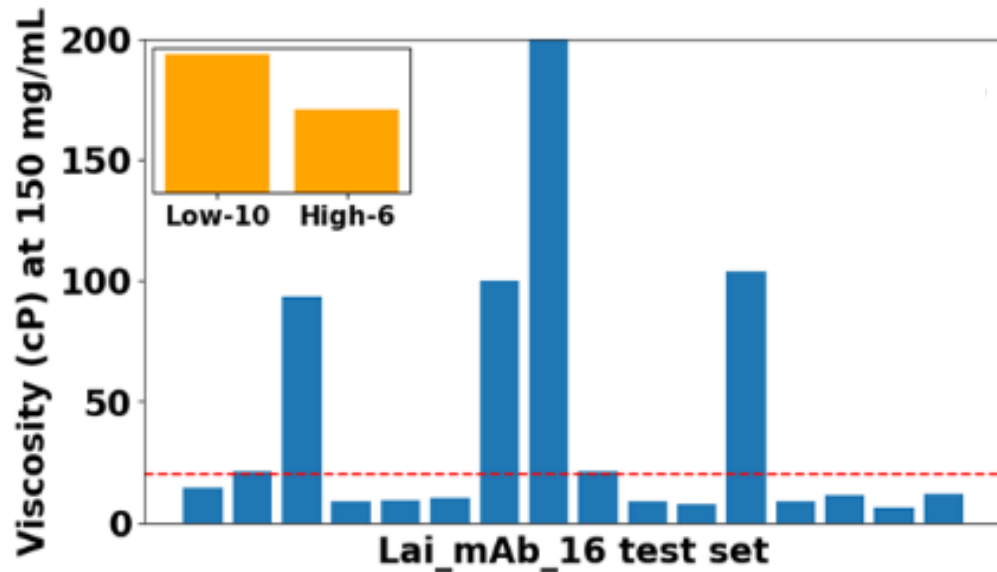
Large-scale viscosity data generation



- ❑ 229 mAbs with experimental viscosity at high concentration (150 mg/mL) formulated at histidine buffer at pH 6.0 **obtained from AstraZeneca**.
- ❑ These mAbs cover a wide range of clinical to commercial mAbs.



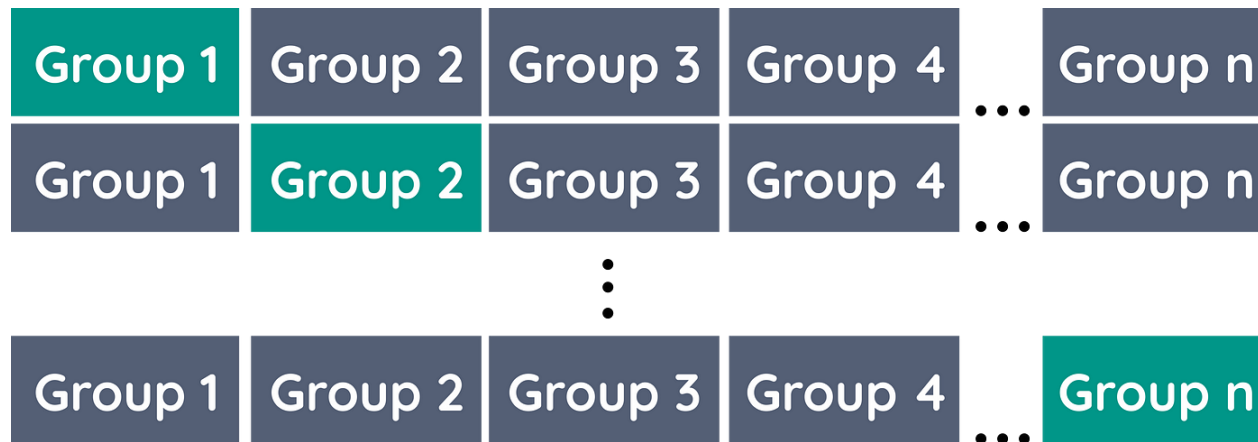
Independent datasets for model validation



with the 229 mAbs

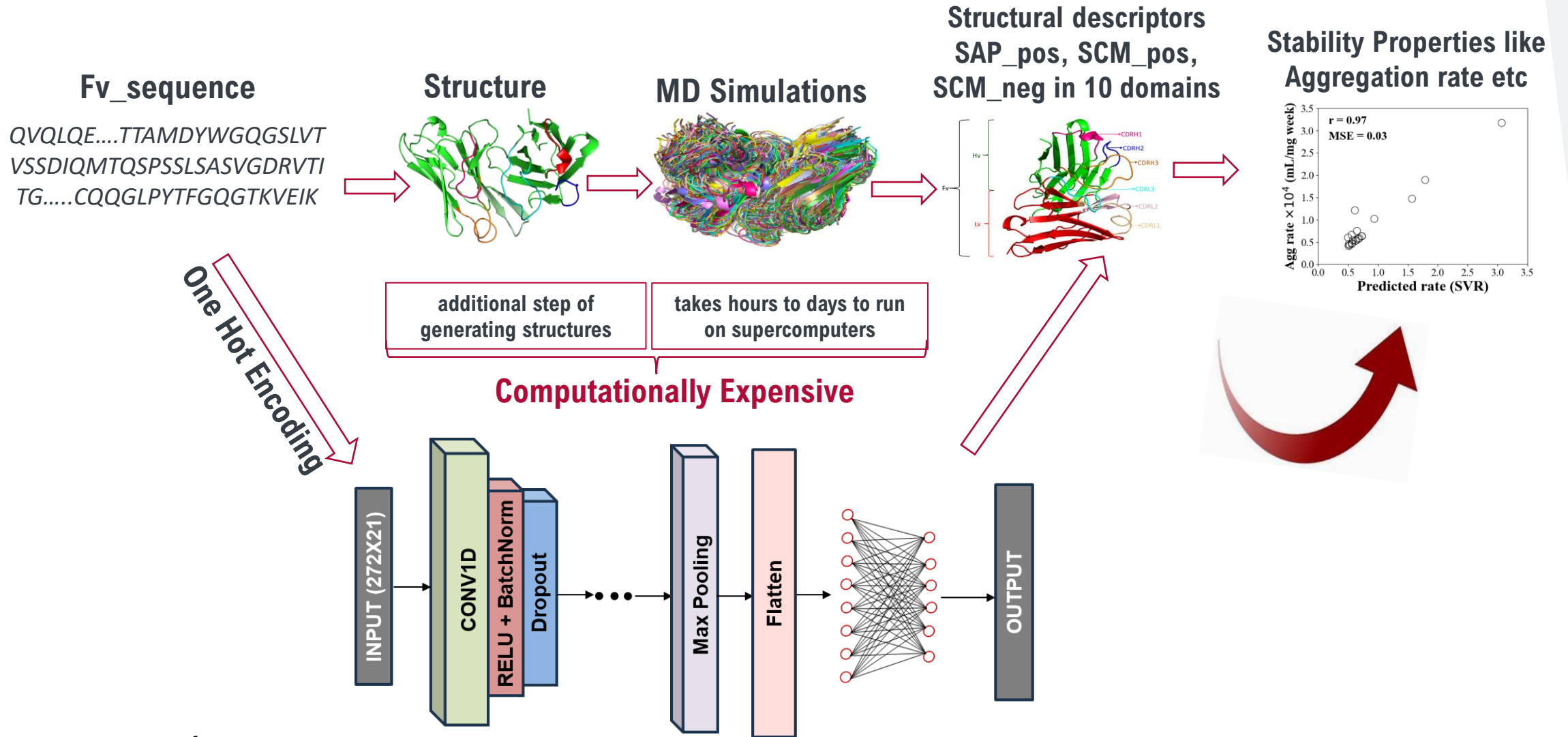
Data processing

- ❑ The 229 mAbs were split into training and validation by the **Leave-One-Group-Out (LOGO)** method.



- ❑ A group (cluster) was defined by the Levenshtein distance of less than 10.
- ❑ In total, there are **102** groups.

DeepSP -- Deep learning-based spatial properties



Machine learning models

Nine traditional machine learning models

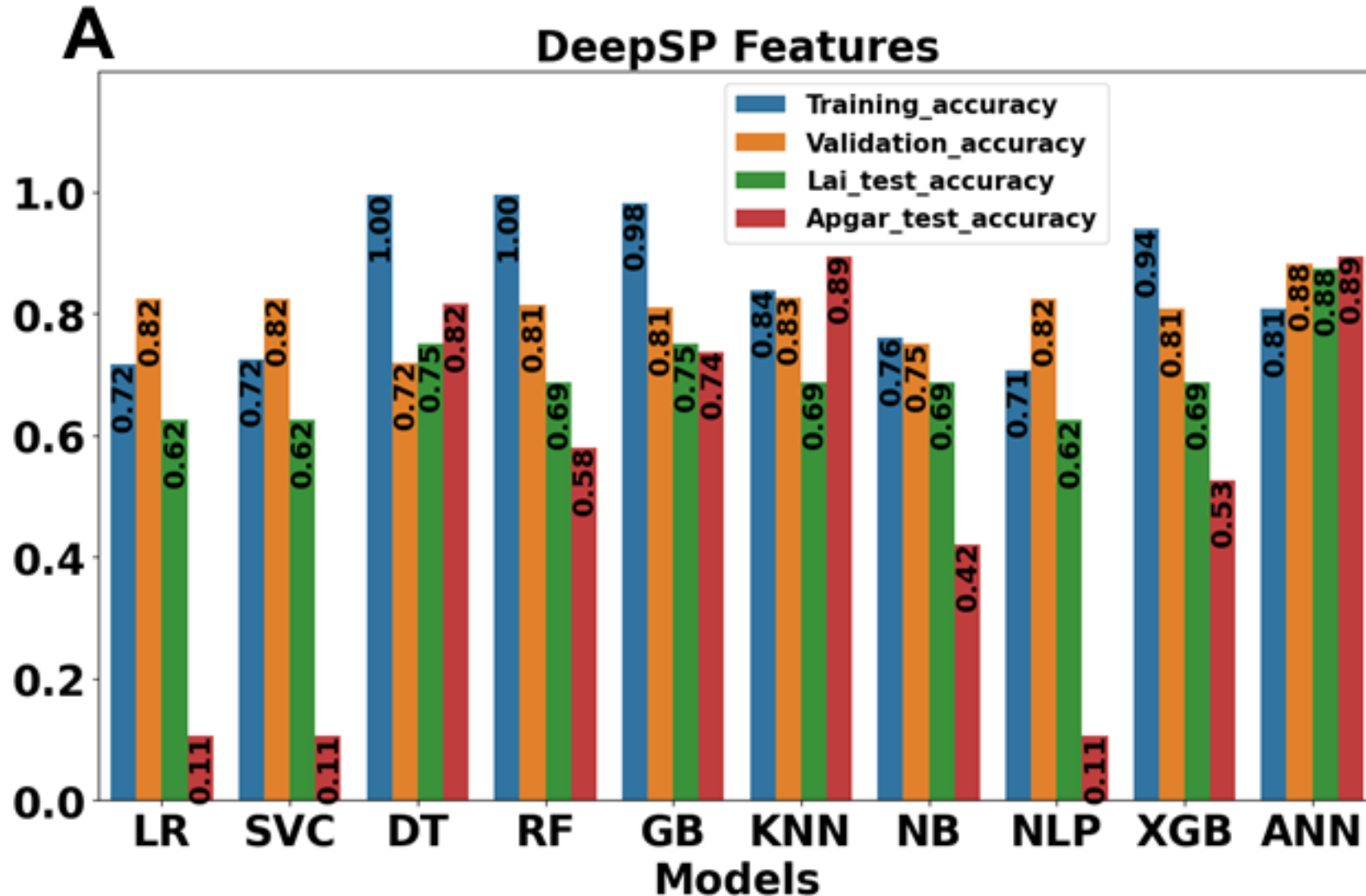
- logistic regression (LR)
- support vector classifier (SVC)
- decision tree (DT)
- random forest (RF)
- gradient boosting (GB)
- k-nearest neighbors (KNN)
- naive Bayes (NB)
- multinomial naive Bayes (MNB)
- extreme gradient boosting (XGB)

One deep learning model

- Artificial neural network (ANN)

- The **DeepSP** features were used for all the models.
- The hyperparameters of each model were determined by the best **LOGO** score.

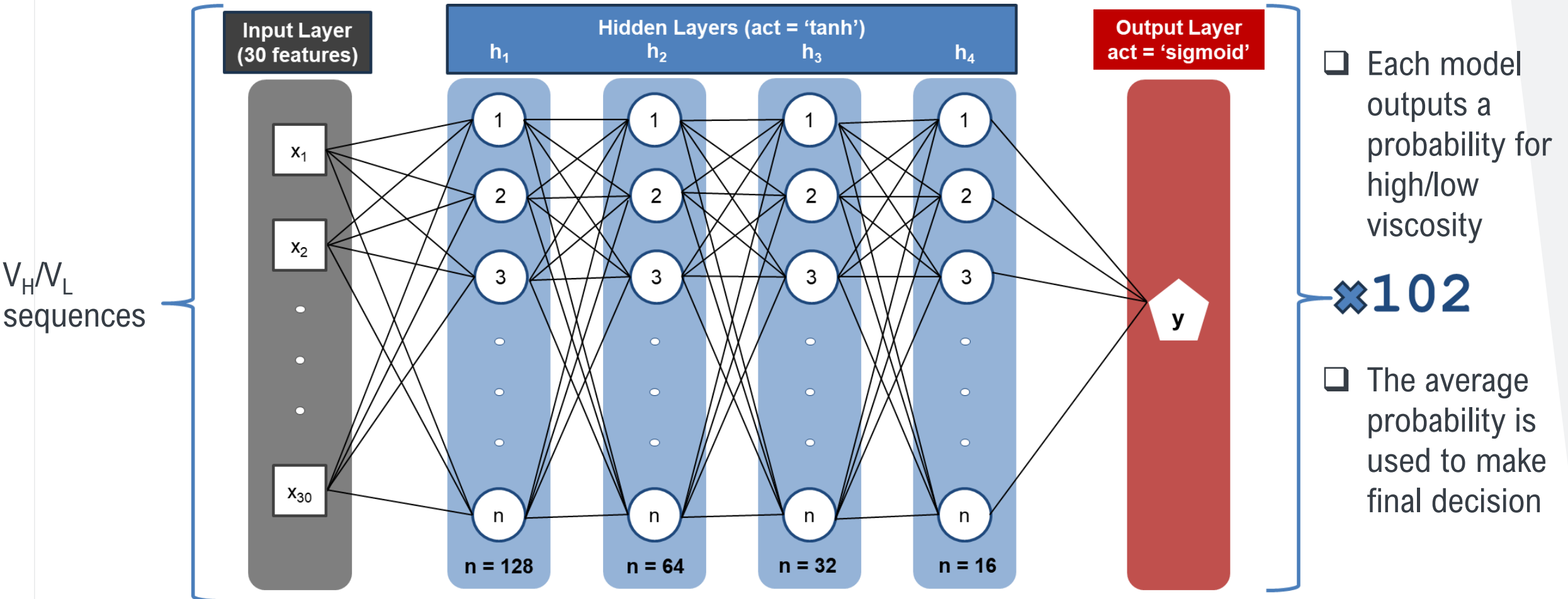
Machine learning results



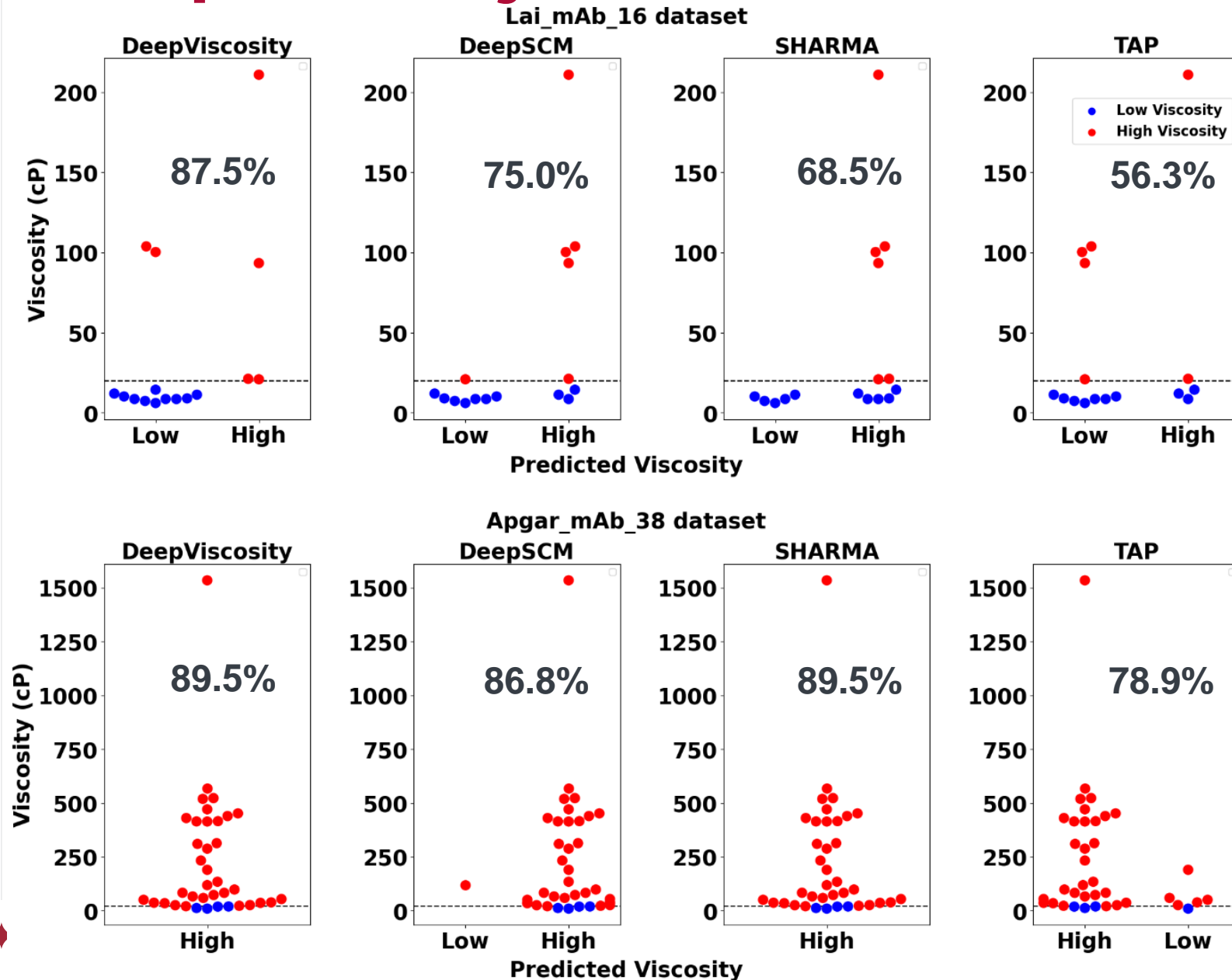
- The ANN model outperforms other models on the validation and two independent test sets

DeepViscosity (DeepSP + ensemble deep learning)

DeepSP



DeepViscosity vs other models



□ The Apgar datasets have different formulation conditions

□ Many recent ML models used either dataset for training, not suitable for comparison

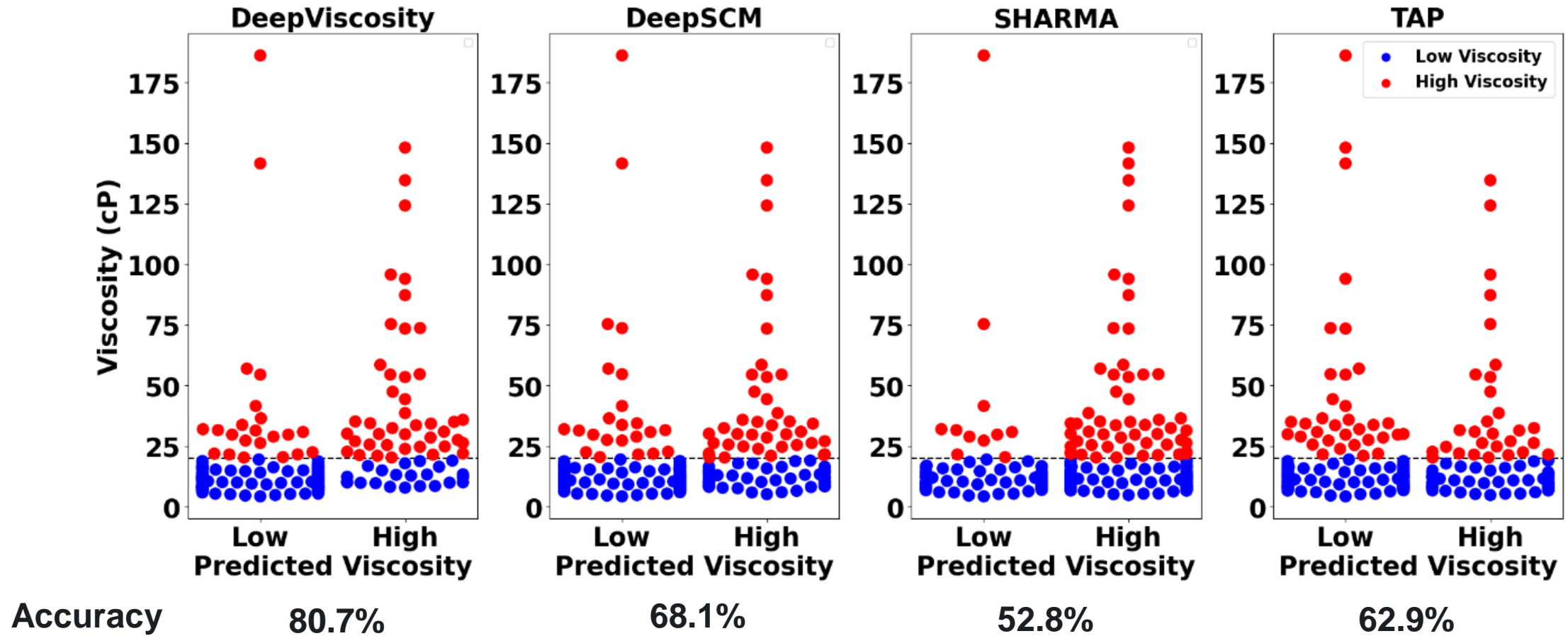
Comput. Struct. Biotechnol. J. 2022 (20), 2113-2152.

PNAS 2014 (111), 18601-18606.

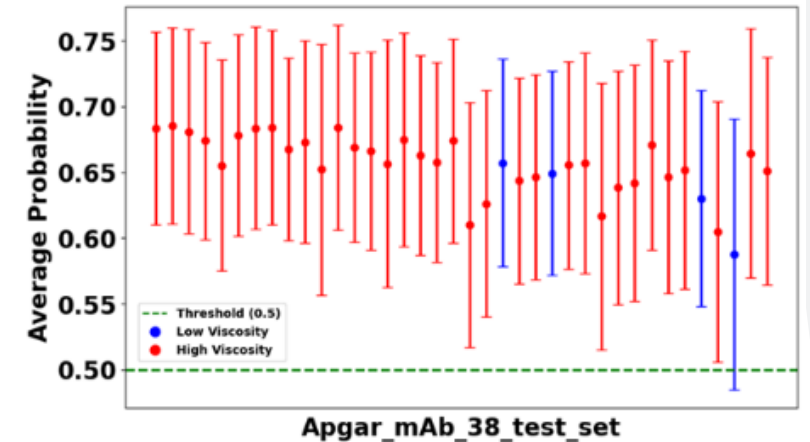
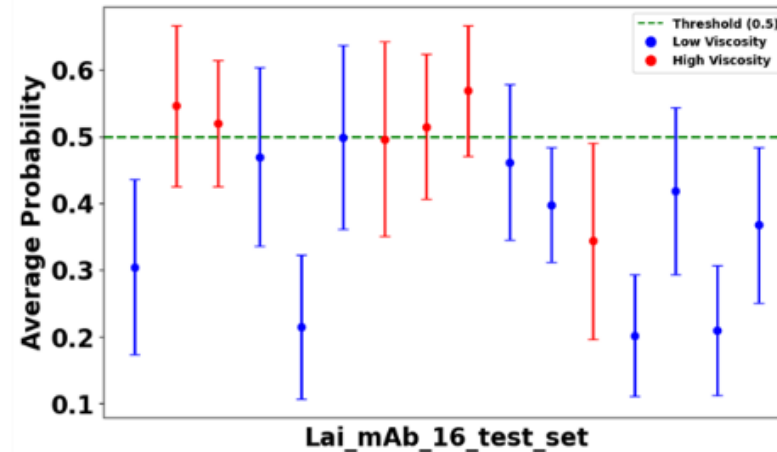
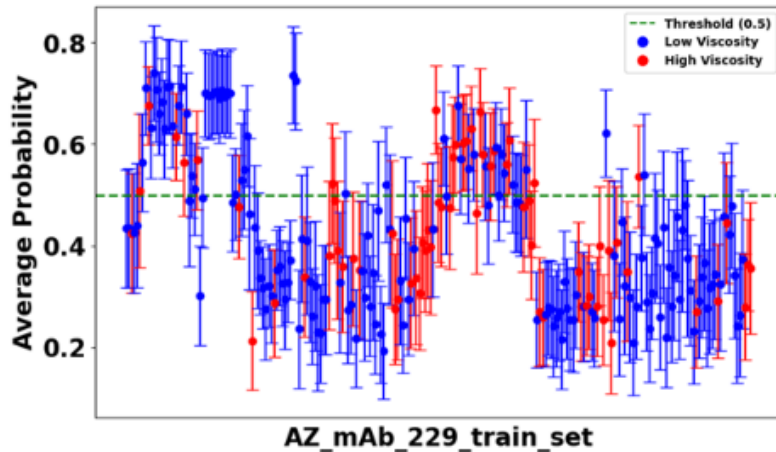
PNAS 2019 (116), 4025-4030.

DeepViscosity on the 229 datasets

AZ_mAb_229 Training data

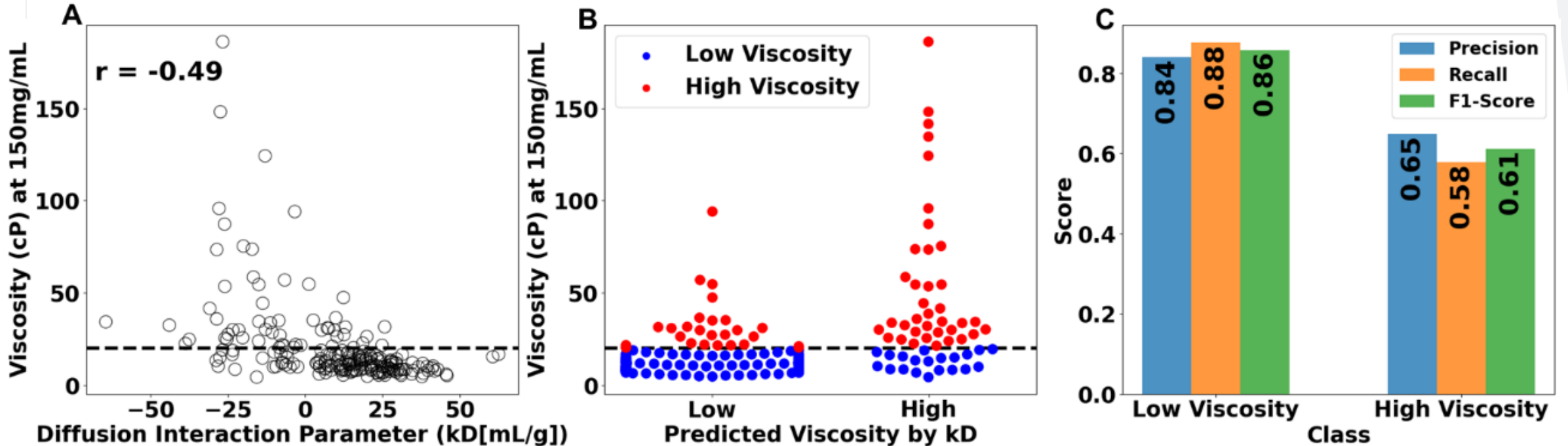


DeepViscosity ensemble averages



- ❑ Average and standard deviation of the probability from 102 ensemble models
- ❑ A probability of 0.5 is the threshold to make a prediction

kD as a predictor for viscosity



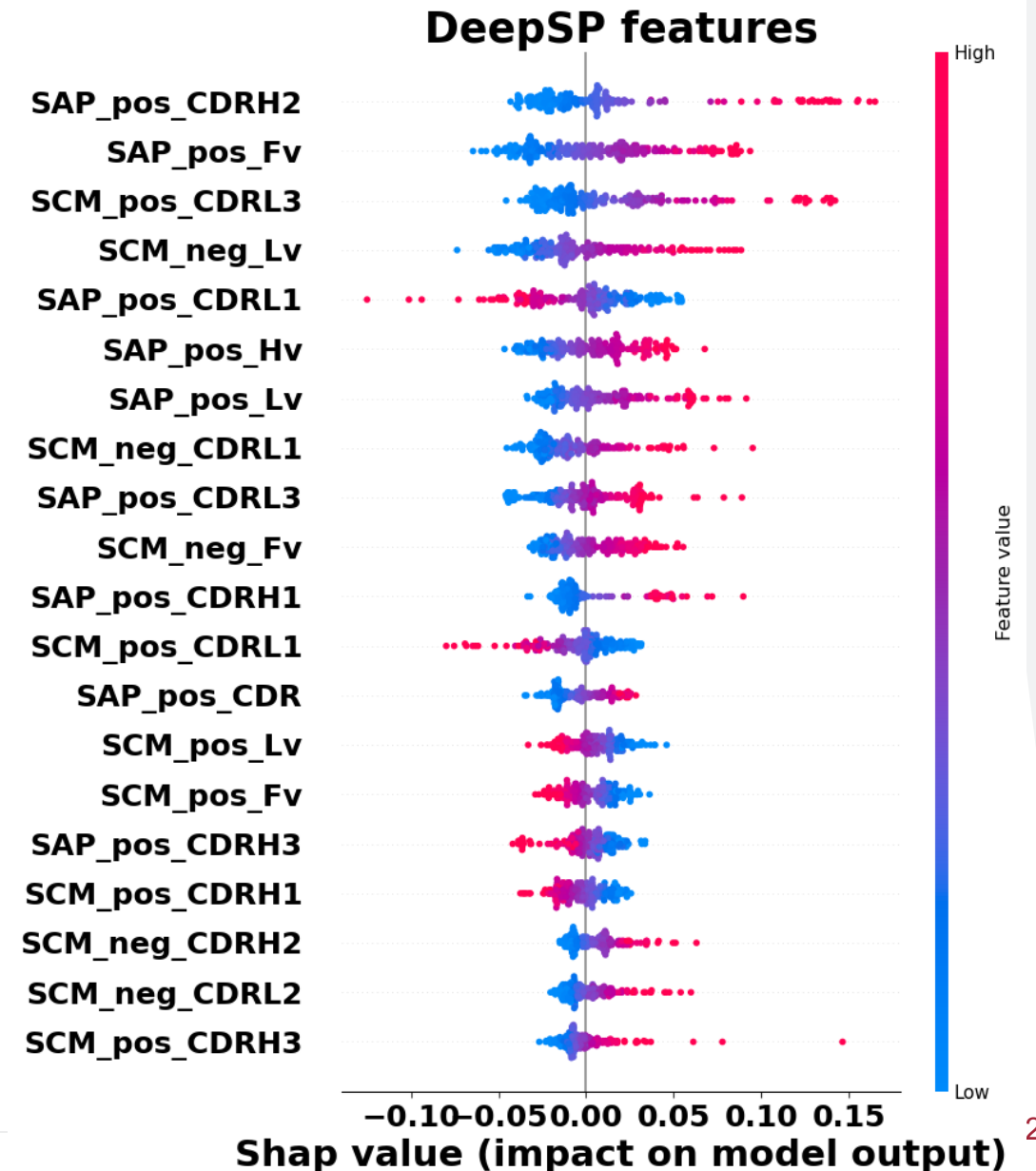
$kD \leq -10 \text{ mL/g} \rightarrow$ high viscosity ($> 20 \text{ cP}$)

$kD > -10 \text{ mL/g} \rightarrow$ low viscosity ($\leq 20 \text{ cP}$)

Accuracy 79%

Shapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) analysis for feature importance

- ❑ All the SCM_neg features have a **positive** correlation with high viscosity
- ❑ Most SAP features have a **positive** correlation with high viscosity except CDRL1 and CDRH3
- ❑ Most SCM_pos features have a **negative** correlation with high viscosity except CDRL3 and CDRH3



Conclusion

- ❑ A large collection of 229 high-concentration mAb viscosity was obtained.
- ❑ DeepViscosity (DeepSP + ensemble ANN) was developed with consistent accuracy on the validation and test sets (~88%).
- ❑ DeepViscosity depends only on the Fv sequences. The model will be released after publication.

Acknowledgement



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Computing resources





THANK YOU

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