



NGS-Driven Quality

Redefining Biosafety and Release Strategies
in Advanced Therapy Manufacturing

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Overview

- 01** Introduction: Integrated CGT Solutions
- 02** Plasmid DNA as a Critical Starting Material
- 03** Background on NGS
- 04** Case Studies
- 05** Summary and Key Takeaways

charles river

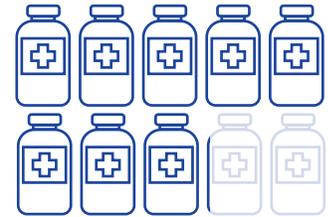
Our mission is to create healthier lives

We currently operate

110+  **20+**
Facilities Countries

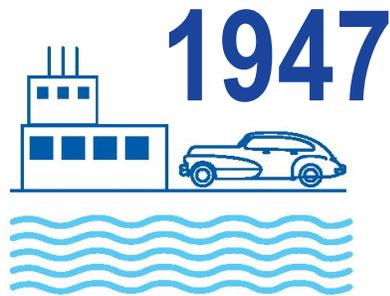
We supported the development of

86%



of the novel FDA-approved drugs

Founded



Conducted

>900

cell & gene
therapy studies



Supported the
development of

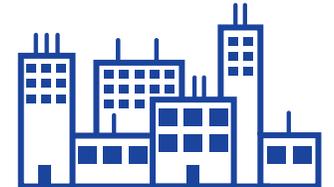
27

FDA-approved
cell & gene therapies



Acquired

6



companies since 2020 to
strengthen our end-to-end
cell & gene therapy portfolio

3 CDMO
Locations

800+ CDMO
Employees

~400K CDMO
Square Feet

720+ Testing
Employees

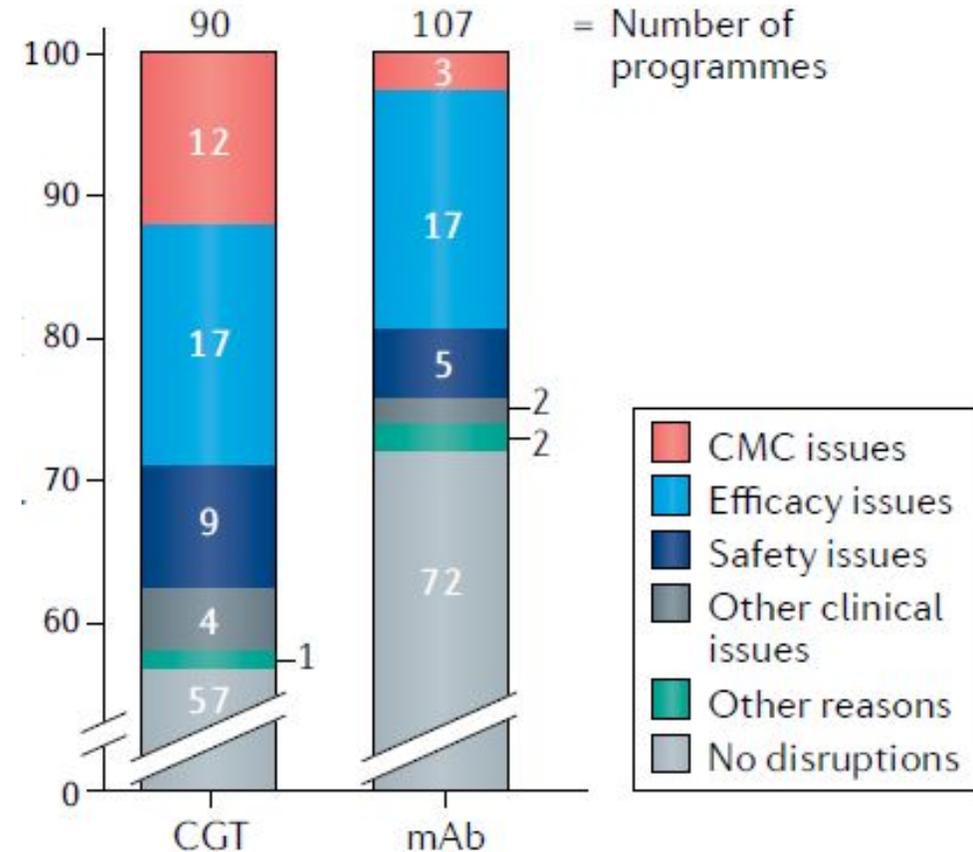
Delays and Disruptions in Development of Cell and Gene Therapies

All CGTs and mAbs entering phase III Trials over 5 yrs (2016-2021)

- + Similar number of mAb vs CGTx Products
- + Similar challenges around efficacy
- + About 2-fold higher Safety issues with CGTx
- + About 4-fold higher CMC issues with CGTx

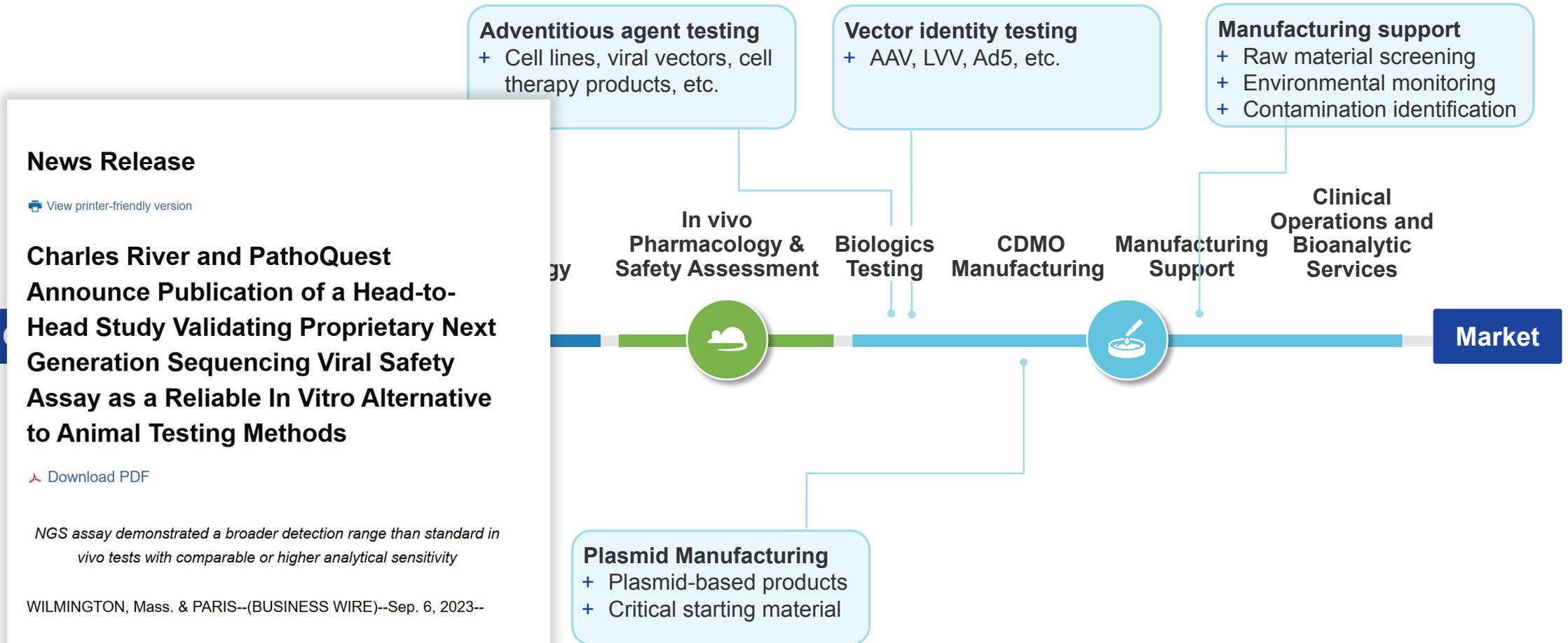
Conclusions:

These findings indicate a need to proactively address the CMC issues related to CGT products, in order to advance CGT beyond the current period of “growing pains” and towards the consistency observed across mAb development programs.



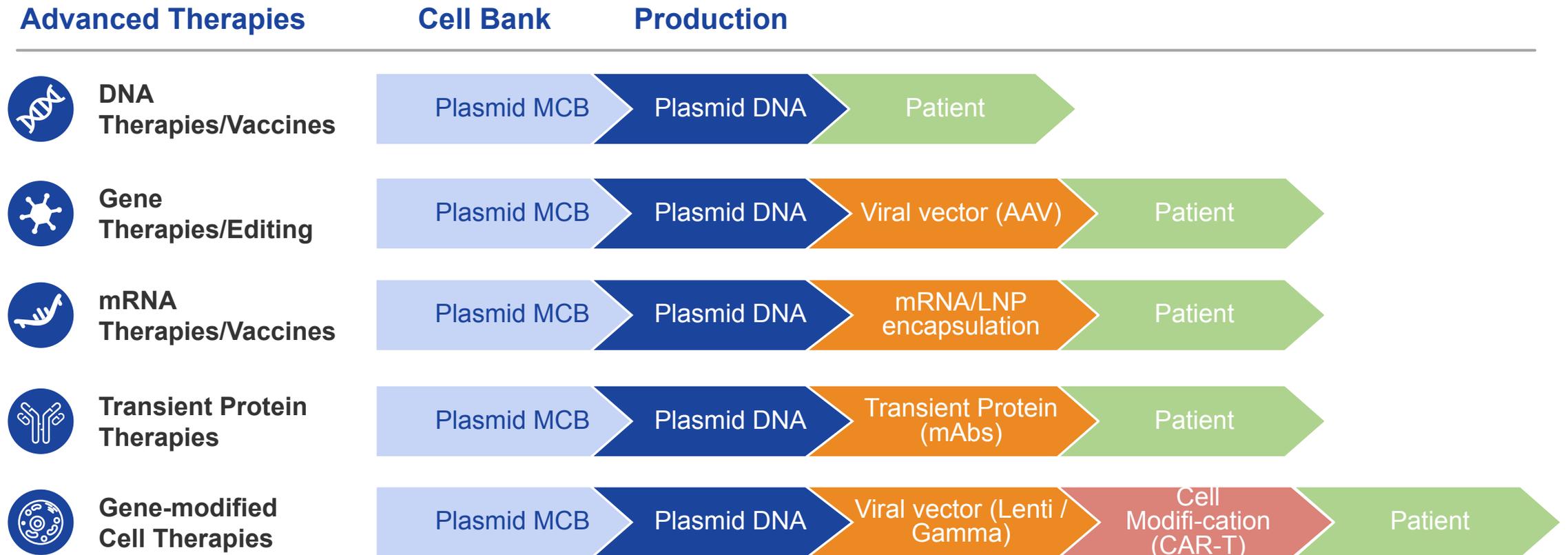
Incorporating NGS into Gene Therapy Development

Integration focuses on efficient translation



Plasmid DNA: Role within Advanced Therapies

Many advanced therapy approaches are dependent on Plasmid DNA as a Critical Starting Material



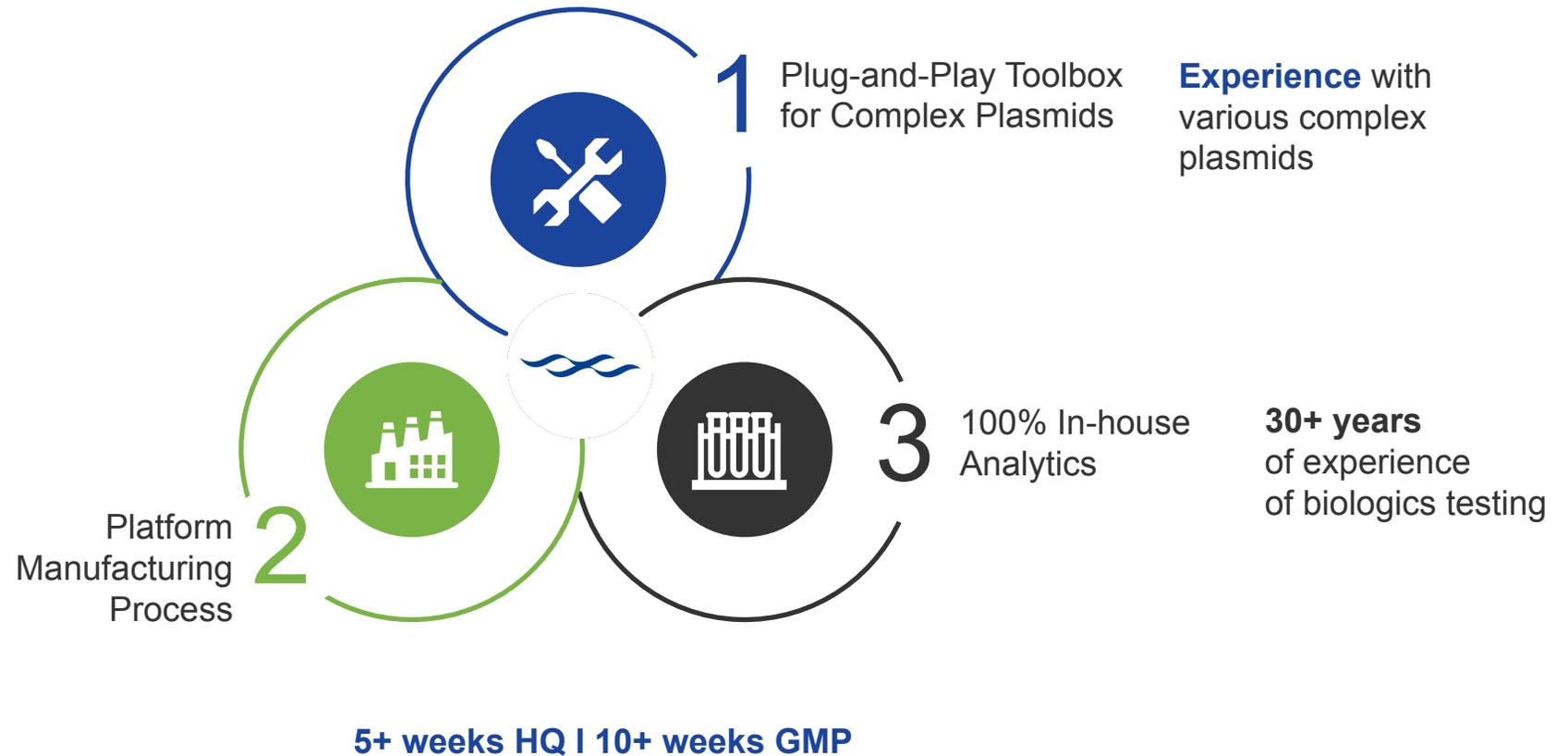
The eXpDNA™ Plasmid Platform

Trust the team to reliably expedite your plasmid production

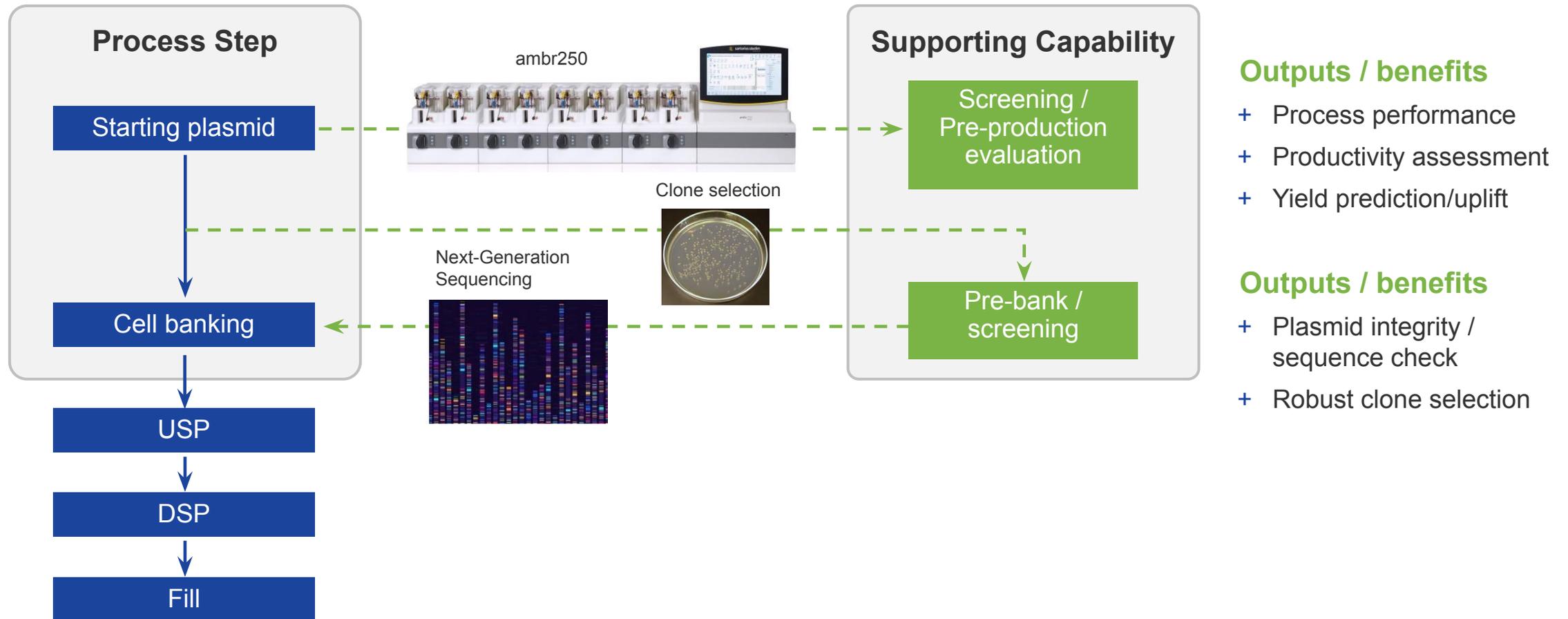

Reliable and trusted partner of choice
Rated 4.9 out of 5 for "Overall Reliability" per 2021 client survey

20+ years of experience of gene therapy CDMO services
>95% successfully released pDNA batches
220+ GMP/HQ batches

eXpDNA™ Plasmid Platform



Plasmid Screening Prior to Manufacturing



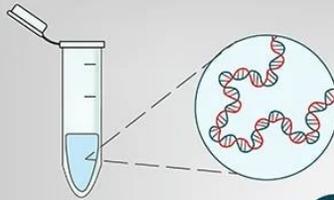
NGS Overview

Workflow stages, key considerations, & risks

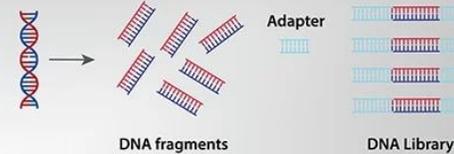
Sample preparation (nucleic acid extraction)

- + Reagents, personnel training, sample contamination

STEP 1: DNA extraction



STEP 2: Library preparation



Library preparation

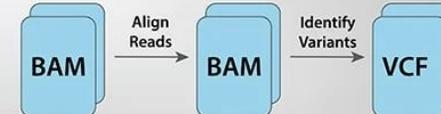
- + Reagents, PCR, personnel training

Next Generation Sequencing Workflow

Sequencing

- + Different chemistry types
- + Potential bias

STEP 3: Sequencing



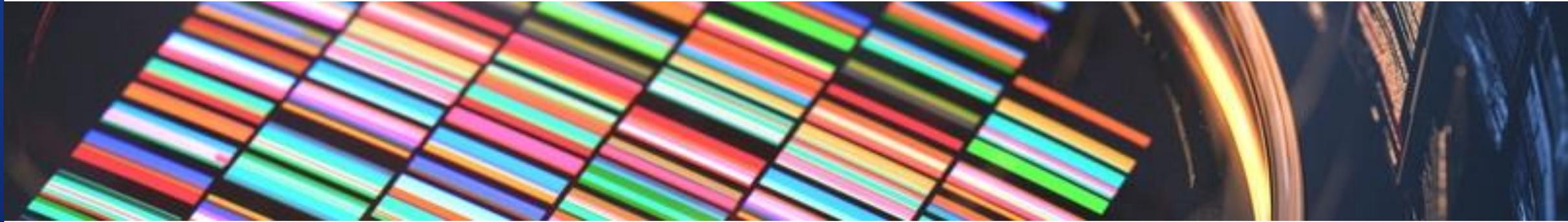
STEP 4: Analysis

Bioinformatics and reporting

- + Variety of tools available
- + Potential alignment errors

To ensure reliability, accuracy, and consistency of results, each stage must be assessed for the specific sample type and required variant detection

NGS vs. Sanger



Sanger Sequencing

“First generation”

- + Developed in the late 1970's
- + Low throughput
- + Targeted PCR with fluorochrome-labeled ddNTPs (chain termination method)
- + Consensus sequence taken from electropherogram

Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)

“Next generation”

- + Introduced in the early 2000's
- + AKA “high-throughput sequencing” or “deep sequencing”
- + Broad range, non-hypothesis-driven
- + Massively parallel sequencing (millions of reads)

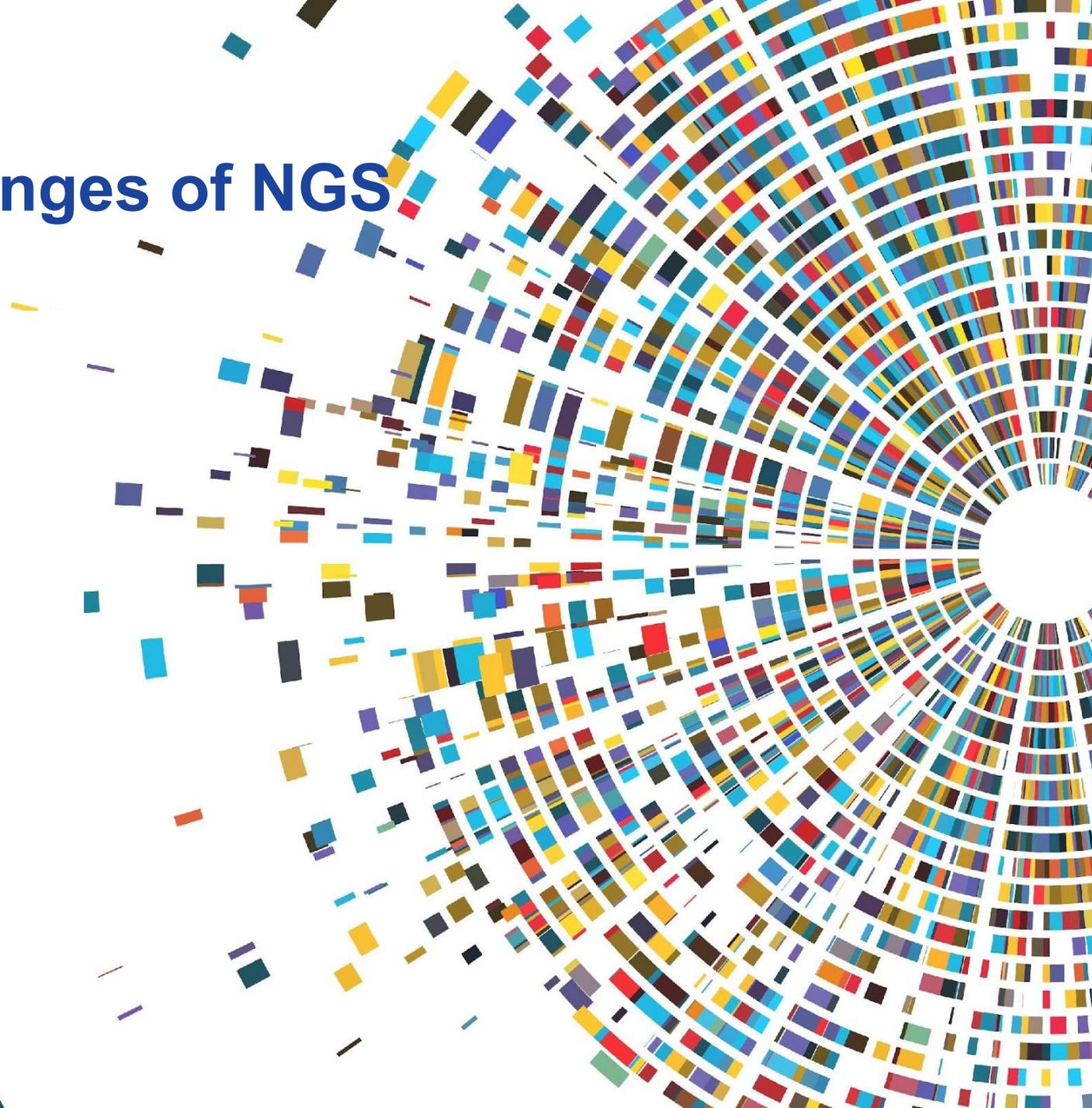
Advantages and Challenges of NGS

Advantages of NGS

- + Higher throughput & faster turnaround time
- + Greater depth
- + Ability to sequence entire plasmid or genome at once
- + Identification of unknown sequences
- + Detection and quantification of low-level variants
- + Ability to sequence through ITRs

Challenges

- + Large amount of data
 - + Potential false positives or negatives
 - + Interpretation of results



Case Study 1 – AAV Gene Therapy

Experienced gene therapy developer – new AAV pipeline product

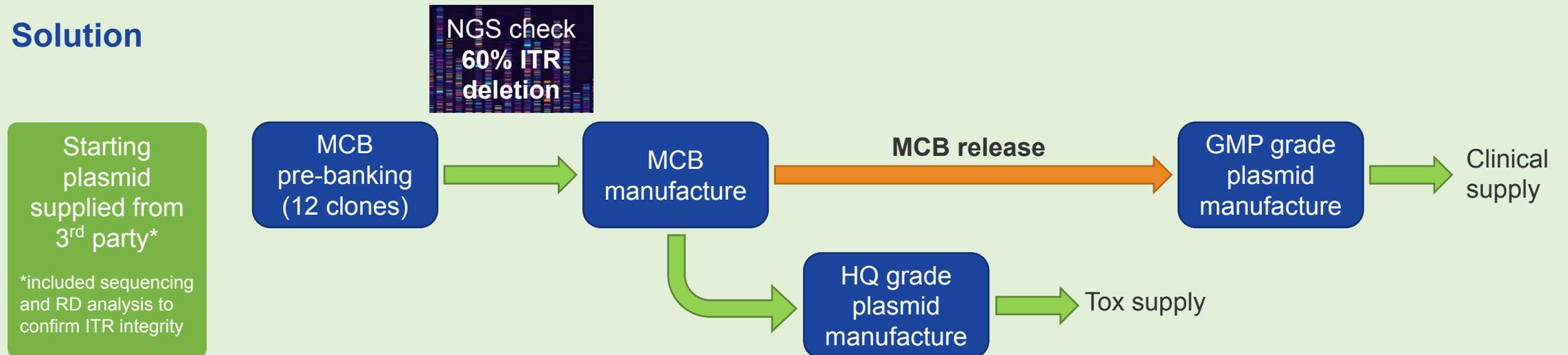
Background

- + ITR containing GOI plasmid for AAV production
- + Previously using SmaI restriction digest as per Wilmott *et al* 2019

Requirement

- + Supply of plasmid DNA for AAV manufacturing to support both toxicology and Phase I/II clinical trial
- + Aggressive timelines

Solution



Case Study 2 – Impact of Sequencing Coverage

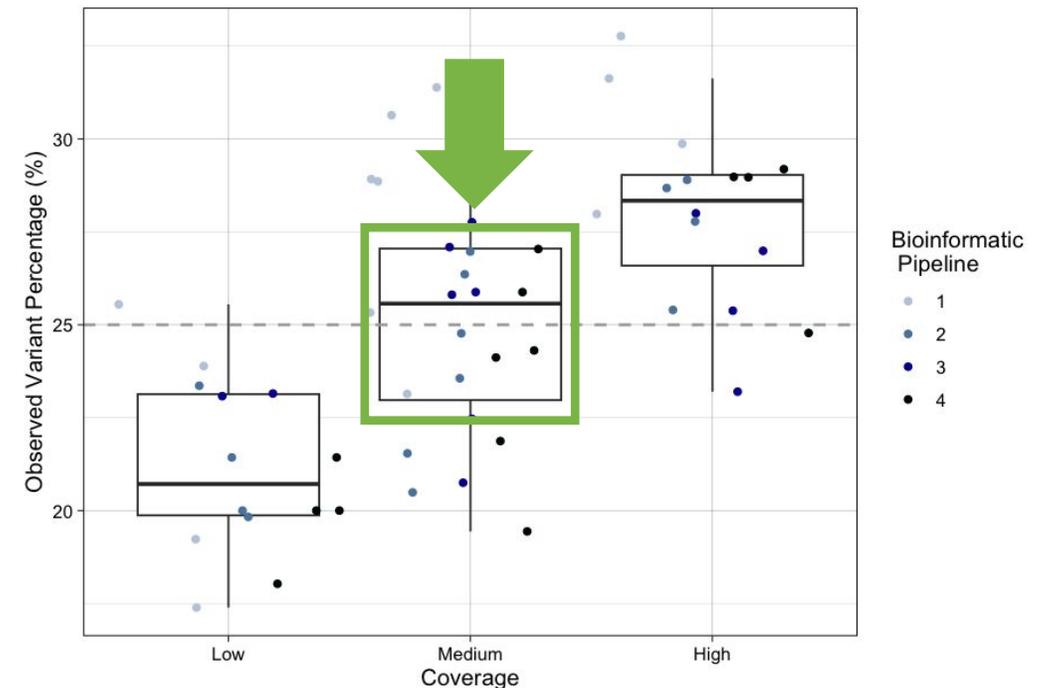
Optimization data from Accugenix®

Experiment

- + Two AAV pGOI plasmids were mixed at a known percentage (25%) of variant (11 bp deletion in one ITR) to wild-type plasmid
- + Variant detection analyzed by four bioinformatic pipelines at low, medium, and high coverage.

Result

Medium coverage provided the most accurate variant detection (high coverage overestimated while low coverage underestimated)



Summary

NGS-driven quality in advanced therapy manufacturing



NGS has multiple applications for advanced therapies

MCB characterization, plasmid screening, vector product release, safety testing, etc.



Incorporating NGS derisks CGT product manufacturing

Can verify troublesome plasmid sequences (ITRs) before investing in subsequent manufacturing activities



NGS is not a “one size fits all” platform

Chemistry and depth of coverage can impact results

Acknowledgements

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Thank you for your attention

**Any Questions?
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