

# Transition from LAL test for endotoxin to rFC methods

## Animal Health Industry Perspective

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# Context

- **Endotoxins:** heat-stable lipopolysaccharides in the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria
- Contaminant that can be found in:
  - Raw materials
  - Medical devices
  - Parenteral products: injectable pharmaceuticals, sterile solvent, vaccines, MAb...
- It can cause severe reactions in **humans and animals:** fever, inflammation, and even septic shock
- Endotoxin-free products are critical for safety across human and animal health sectors

# History & Concerns

- Historical tests used rabbits to run a rabbit pyrogen test (RPT).
- Current tests use Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate (LAL) extracted from Horseshoe Crabs.
- Factor C in LAL triggers a cascade of reactions (coagulation) in presence of endotoxins allowing detection and measurement.
- However, the horseshoe crab population is declining up to a point where the species is endangered.

More broadly, this destabilises the whole ecosystem bound to these animals.



Source: [The Declining Population of Horseshoe Crabs](#)

# History & Concerns

- **Case for change**

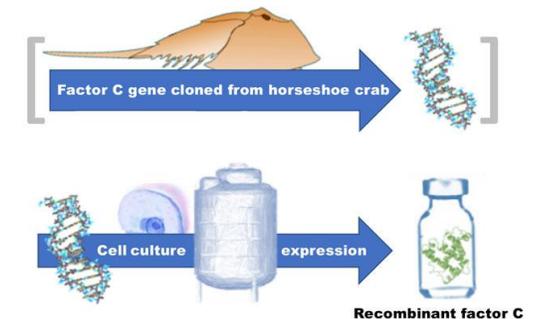
- Ethical concerns : Pharmaceutical industry may have played a part in the decline in the horseshoe crab population
- Supply at risk as relies on one endangered species only
- Reliability of the test impacted by animal variability

- **Work on alternatives started more than two decades ago**

- Non-animal-derived reagent recombinant Factor C (rFC)
- More recently : Recombinant Cascade Reagent (rCr)



Source: [MAT Research - LAL test](#)



Source: [Specificity in the recombinant factor C test for endotoxin](#)

# Regulatory landscape

- EU: Compendial test
- Outside EU: Alternative to Compendial test
- Current regulatory context is rather favorable to implement non-animal alternatives and has been addressed by key markets
- Concern: The absence of harmonization across regions is presenting significant challenges for developing a coherent transition strategy

**USA**

USP Chapter <86> published 2024 includes rFC and rCR (recombinant Cascade Reagent). No reference in individual USP monographs. Recombinant methods are still considered alternative and must be validated as such.

**BRAZIL**

CONCEA consultation done, rFC only mentioned. In AH, will need further endorsement by MAPA then

**EUROPE**

Ph. Eur. introduced rFC in 2015 with a dedicated monograph 2.6.32 published in 2021. Edition 11.8 (effective 01JUL2025) implemented 2.6.32 in individual Ph. Eur. monographs. Covers 39 EU members (EU + non-EU) + 30 observers (light orange)

**CHINA**

Chinese Pharmacopoeia Chapter 1143 list rFC as alternative (for AH: draft 9251 Guideline for Bacterial Endotoxin Test pending publication).

**JAPAN**

Japan Pharmacopoeia 18th edition.

# Industry Transition

- **Large product scope impacted and at various stages**
  - Drug development, raw materials, in-process control upstream/downstream in a GMP environment, and release tests.
- **Multiple instruments and multiple kits per each supplier available for rFC/rCR detection**
  - Uncertainty, for acceptance of recombinant reagents other than rFC by regulatory bodies globally, complicates choice of equipment and method.
- **Contract Manufacturing Organizations (CMO) constraints:**
  - Challenge for equipment standardization and planning.

# Industry transition - Validation Challenges

## Significant validation effort required across regions

Equipment, validation methods & data may differ according to the regions.

### Examples of Challenges:

- Validate against endotoxins standard solution (EU/US)
- Equivalence or superiority to be demonstrated versus former tests (Japan)
- Complex validation matrix for globally commercialized products
- 3 batches per product to confirm consistent test results
- Raw materials: as many validations as suppliers



**Proposal: Validate per product range with shared features (rather than per product).**

# Validation Matrix

Drug product manufactured and tested in EU EEA	Product for EU EEA	For export to NON-EU EEA	Drug Product manufactured and tested in NON-EU EEA
BET with LAL/TAL official and compendial*			BET with LAL/TAL official and compendial*
rFC official and compendial*	Compendial method: suitability confirmation	Full Method validation ( <i>in theory</i> )	rFC alternative method
rCR alternative	Full method validation	Full method validation	rCR alternative method

# Regulatory Approval

- **EU**
  - Variation and approval required to switch to rFC. Type: Variation Requiring Assessment (VRA).
  - In EU rFC 2.6.32 is compendial.
- **International:**
  - Recent dossiers have anticipated and mentioned the possibility to use both Ph.Eur. 2.6.14 & 2.6.32.
  - Other cases: rFC alternative method may require full method validation. Requirements and acceptability for rFC need to be checked one by one with regulators internationally.



**Challenge: Need to maintain duplicate testing over several years until all the approvals are received.**

# Expected pragmatic approaches

- **Cross-site validation:** One site validates and transfer the technological method to others.
- **Product range matrix approach:** Range-based validation for products sharing common features should be acceptable.
- The expectation is that **no specification** changes are needed.
- **Active Ingredient via Finished Product validation:** Worst-case approach may delay (API End of Shelf Life in FP method validation)?



**Worldwide regulators engagement for harmonization of recombinant BET shift is key.**



# Conclusion

- Industry progressing toward recombinant reagent adoption for BET.
- Large scope, multi-year effort, with investment, training, SOP updates.
- Validation burden may be high; pragmatic range-based approach suggested.
- Burden due to dual testing.
- Regulatory clarity needed for rCR acceptance and compendia harmonization.

 **International collaboration across agencies for harmonized regulatory approach: horseshoes crabs' population at stake**



# THANK YOU



[Source: File:Limules.jpg - Wikimedia Commons](#)