

Consideration of industry–academia collaboration to conduct studies required for regulatory approval efficiently and effectively in academia.

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[Objective]
 To survey barriers to industry–academia collaboration in non-clinical studies for regulatory submissions, and to discuss approaches for enabling efficient and effective collaborative research and commissioned/contracted studies in pharmaceutical R&D.

[Methods]
 Surveys of academic researchers and pharmaceutical industry representatives involved in industry–academia collaboration studies

- Survey A: Pharmaceutical Company Survey**
 - Period: Oct–Nov 2024
 - Target: JSQA member facilities conducting non-clinical pharmacology studies
 - Responses: 67 valid responses from 62 facilities
- Survey B: Academic Survey**
 - Period: Jun–Jul 2025
 - Target: Academic researchers affiliated with The Japanese Pharmacological Society and Japanese Association for Laboratory Animal Science
 - Responses: 9

*Both surveys used web survey system (Qooker)

[Results & Discussion]

<Barriers to Collaboration>

- Differences in organizational structure, test procedures and understanding of data reliability
- Insufficient recognition of collaboration benefits

<Issues>

- Need for alignment on specific procedures for record standardization, equipment maintenance, and document storage
- Lack of visibility regarding benefits for both academia and company

<Keys to Successful Collaboration>

- Explanation, format sharing and close communication from preparation stage
- 1 Companies: Emphasize ability to develop breakthrough drugs using facilities and technologies unique to academia
- 2 Academia: Emphasize access to company compounds and financial resources

<Benefits of Collaboration>

- Ensuring data reliability at regulatory requirements level yields valuable data for academic research
- Increased opportunities to secure research funding and publish papers with high impact factors

[Conclusion]
 Differences in understanding of data reliability and lack of visible benefits

<Issues>

- Standardization, procedure alignment, and value clarification

<Keys to Successful Collaboration>

- Close communication from the preparatory stage to the document storage stage
- For companies; it is necessary to emphasize innovative drug development utilizing academic facilities and technologies.
- For academia; it is necessary to emphasize publication opportunities using company compounds and resources.

<Benefits of Collaboration>

- Collaboration enables obtaining reliable data, securing research funding and increasing high-quality publication opportunities.

Close communication to share perception is key to successful study and promoting collaboration
 Reference: Guidance on Ensuring the Reliability of Non-Clinical Pharmacology Studies Conducted in Academia

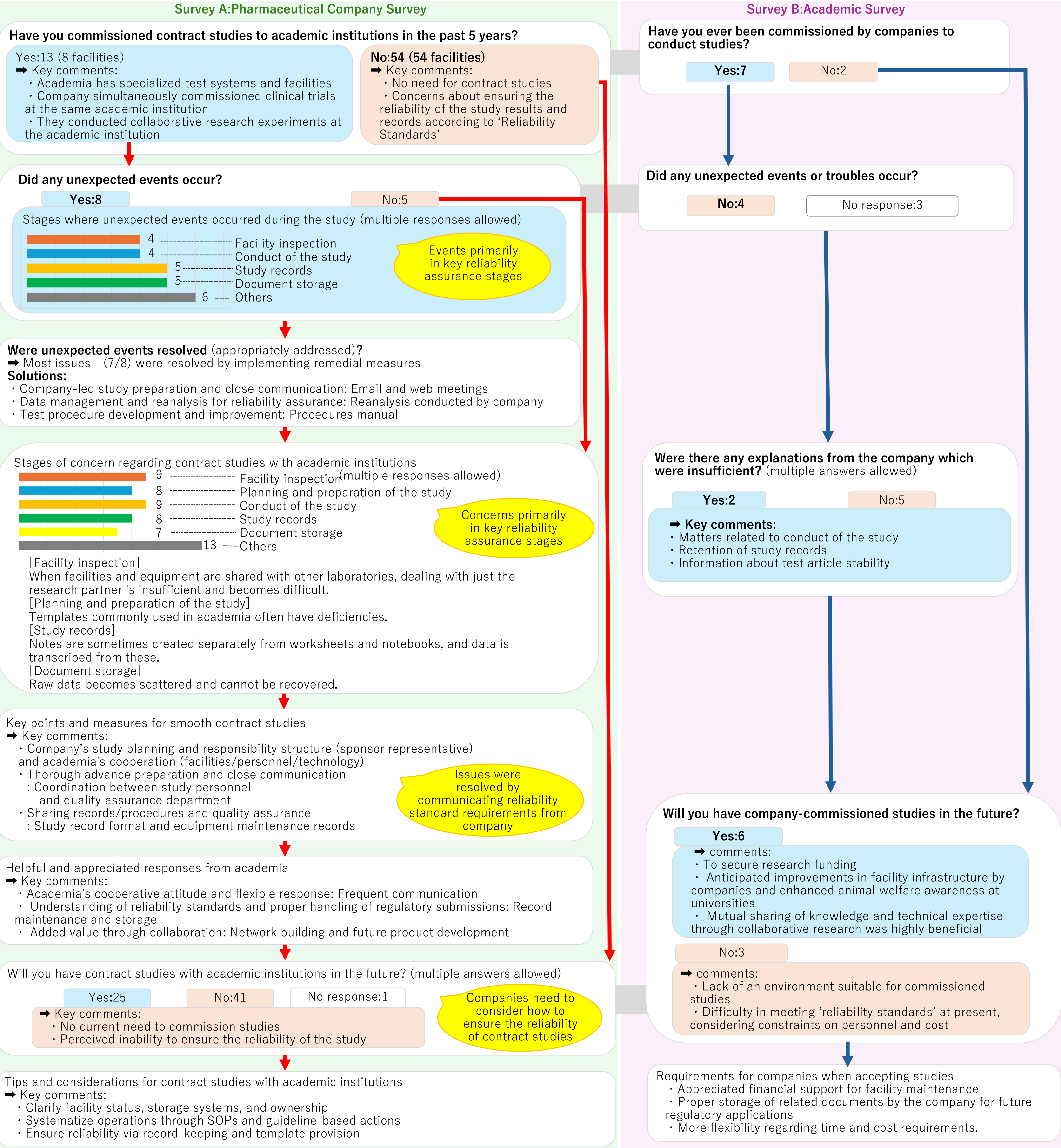
Collaboration brings significant benefits to both parties

[Summary]

Company Perspective	Academic Perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns about reliability assurance (record formats, raw data management, facility/equipment maintenance) Concerns about inadequate academic infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences in understanding test requirements (test procedures, stability information, document storage) Insufficient explanation from companies
Insufficient effort to explain the 'Reliability Standards'* to academia	
Elements considered important to both parties	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close communication (alignment during study preparation, sharing of protocols/formats, from the preparatory stage to the document storage stage) 	
<Keys to Successful Collaboration> Preliminary explanation + Format sharing + Continuous close communication	
<Benefits> Companies: Ability to develop breakthrough drugs using facilities and technologies unique to academia. Academia: Reduced costs and increased publication opportunities through collaboration.	
*:Regulatory standards under Japanese regulatory requirements (the PMDA Act) to ensure the integrity of data submitted for product approval Key Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy: Data must be recorded correctly and precisely Completeness: All data, including unfavorable results, must be reported Retrievability: Raw data and source documents must be preserved for verification The PMDA conducts audits to ensure compliance across the entire process—from study design to final report	

Survey questions and responses from survey A and B

Note: "Contract studies" is used here to encompass both collaborative research and commissioned/contracted studies.



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COI 開示

発表内容に関連し、過去3年間、開示すべき

COI 関係にある企業などはありません

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