What is the exact chemical composition of bacterial inclusion bodies and how variable it is comparing target polypeptides, production batches and genetic backgrounds of producing cells?

How the compositional heterogeneity of inclusion bodies can be minimized, either during production or in post-production stages?

What are the mechanism of protein release in inclusion bodies internalized by mammalian cells, and what is the final fate of the material upon uptake?

Could the release of functional protein from inclusion bodies be controlled in a way to promote a sustained protein drug release in therapeutic contexts?