

## Single-use manufacturing design and implementation: from becoming a reality, to paving the way for future growth

GE Single-use Symposium  
Boston, Nov 1, 2016

*S. McNaull*  
Fujifilm Diosynth Biotechnologies



## *One Global Company*

**3**

**SITES**

*Billingham, UK  
College Station, TX  
RTP, North Carolina*

**6**

**LICENSES**

*For commercial  
manufacturing.*

**1,100**

**EMPLOYEES**

*World Wide*

**280+**

**MOLECULES**

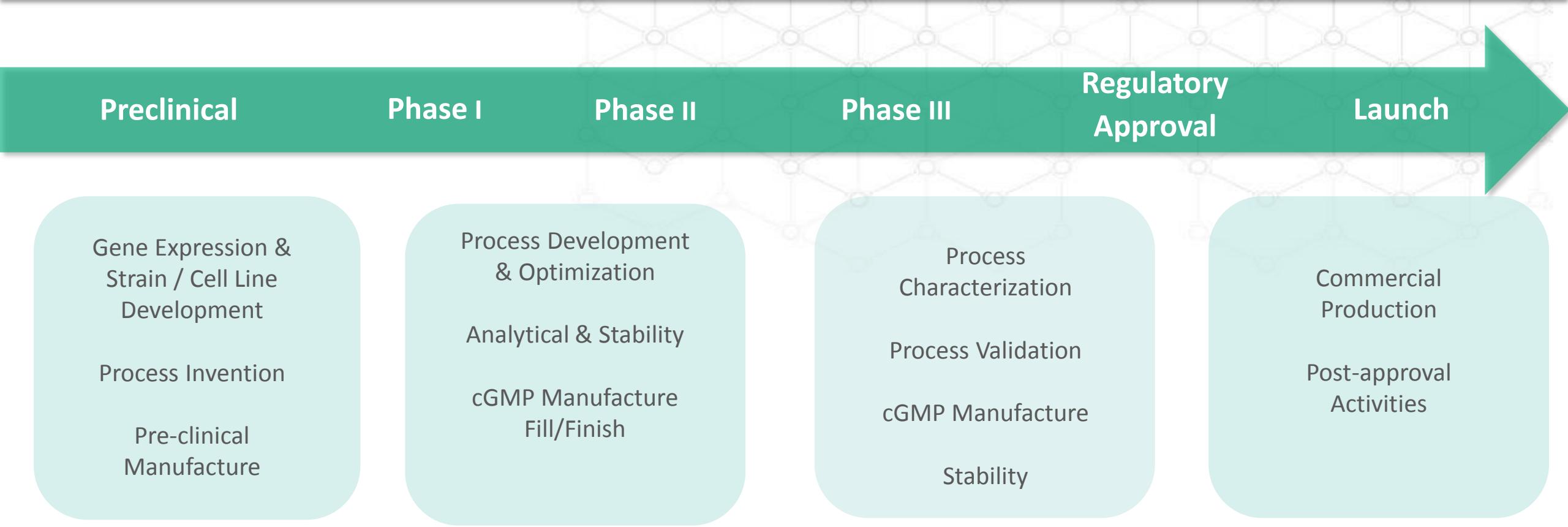
*In process development and/or  
manufacturing.*

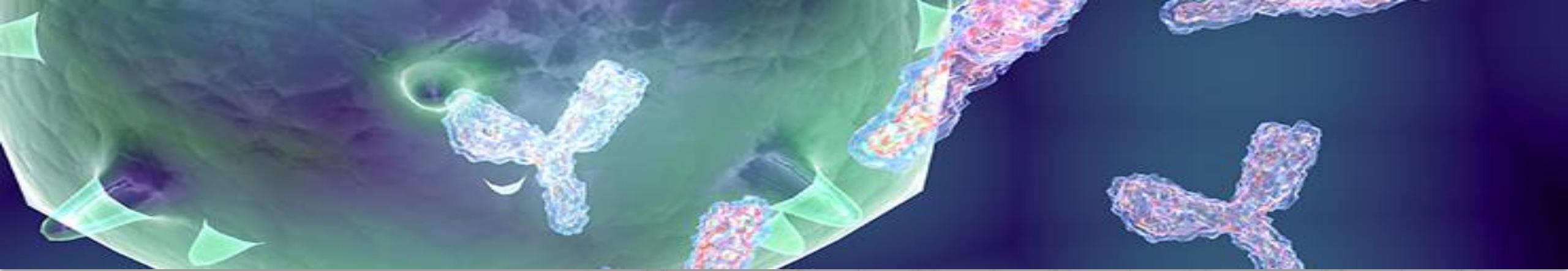
**20+**

**YEARS**

*Of Biologics CDMO  
experience.*

# With you all along the road To clinical success





## *Our Cell Culture Experience*

**60+**

mAb, mAb-like and  
Ig-fusion molecules

**55**

CHO Programs

**45**

MAb Programs

**12**

Cell Line Development  
Programs

**29**

Programs Completed GMP  
Manufacturing

# Single-Use Bioprocessing Journey



- The advent of single-use technologies enabled capacity expansions that were previously not realistic
- Our single-use bioprocessing journey started with proof of concept bioreactor evaluations
- Comparability between single-use and stainless steel bioreactors enabled our entry into the GMP manufacturing space
- Knowledge gained as early adopters provides a strong engineering basis that is applied for new equipment design
- Efforts now encompass design of an all single-use manufacturing facility

# Single-use Technology Enabled GMP Expansion



## Justification:

- Capacity can be increased quickly within existing facilities
  - Implementation in an existing facility in ~12-14 mo. vs. ~24 mo. for stainless steel
  - Capital investment and payback time is significantly less than stainless steel
- Single-use Efficiency and Operational Flexibility Gains

## Implementation:

- Single-use Technology Platform Developed
  - SUB technologies evaluated and operating platform developed
  - Purification mAb platform leveraged with SU implementation
- GMP Manufacturing expansions: Existing suite refurbs and new facilities
  - First 1000L GMP expansion combined two small scale cell culture GMP suites
  - New all single-use facility in the UK: 1,000L and 2,000L USP and all SU downstream
  - 2,000L expansion in the US within existing suites

# Production Bioreactor Selection



## ➤ Factors Taken into consideration

- Process performance; mixing and mass transfer, sparge flexibility and leveraging Fujifilm platforms
- Speed of implementation and qualification
- Control system capabilities and automation tie-in
- Engineering design and workmanship
- Equipment cost and product support
- Track Record
- In-hand process performance for each vendor

## ➤ GE (Xcellerex) was chosen as the PD and Manufacturing model

- Process performance and flexibility of design
  - 5:1 turndown, good mixing with sparge design flexibility
- Quality of hardware and ‘software’ (bag designs) engineering
- Speed and ease of implementation in manufacturing were key factors

# Stainless Steel (SS) vs Single Use Bioreactor (SUB) Comparison: *"The CHO Story"*



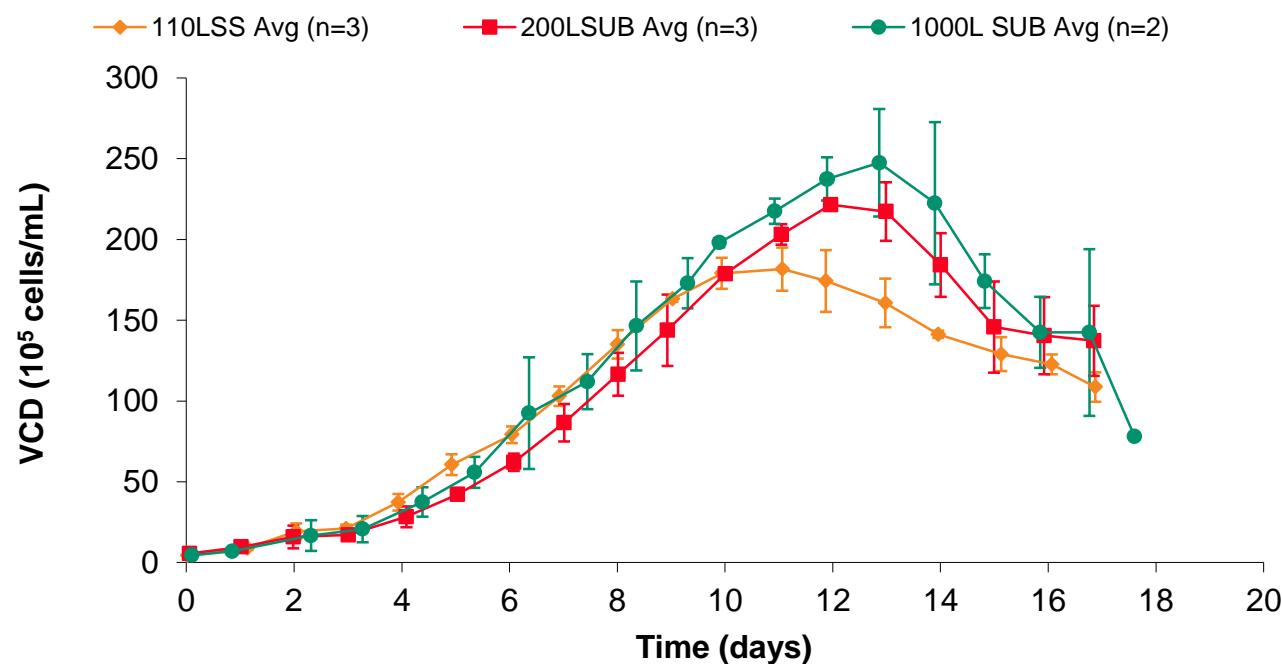
- XDR-200 CHO mAb runs (n=3) were compared directly to 110 L stainless steel reactors (n=3)
- High cell density process (20-25E06 cells/mL)
- FDB stainless steel bioreactor mass transfer and scale up know-how was used as a basis for sparger customization and gassing strategies
- Mixing speed and gas sparger designs were refined to achieve necessary mixing time, O2 mass transfer and CO2 stripping
- Technical learning from 200 L scale was applied to achieve successful scale-up to 1,000 L scale

# Development of Fujifilm single-use platform

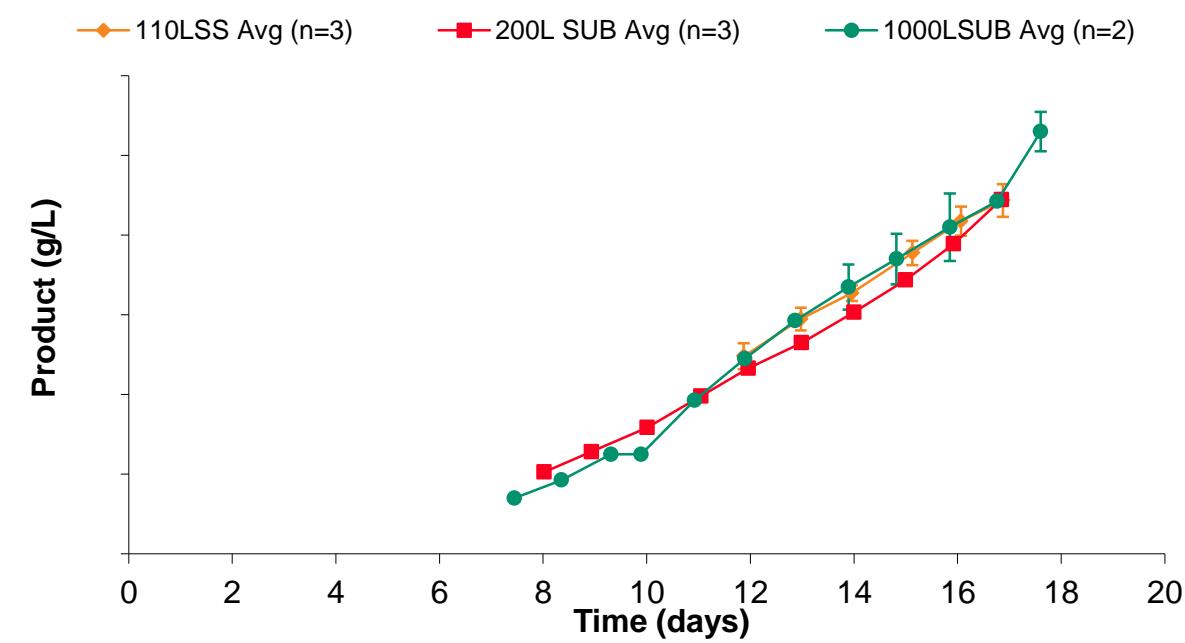


- Fujifilm experience with stainless steel (SS) reactors used as SUB design basis for mixing and mass transfer
- 200L SUB high density CHO runs were used to optimize parameters
- 200L and 1000L SUB growth and productivity were  $\geq$ 110L SS
- Manufacturing success with over 20 GMP batches produced

CHO Growth



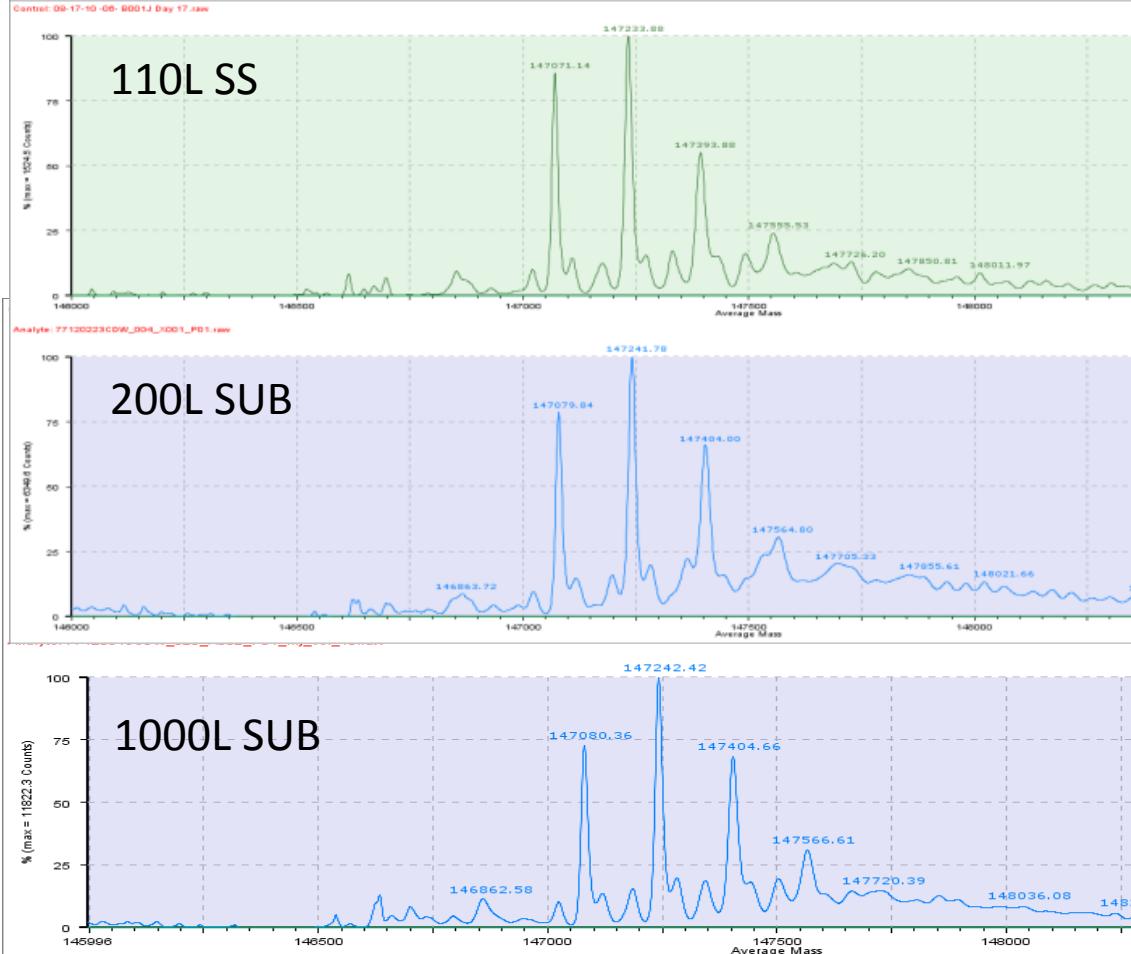
Product Titer



# Development of Fujifilm single-use platform



## Product Quality: Glycosylation patterns



## Successful SUB Performance

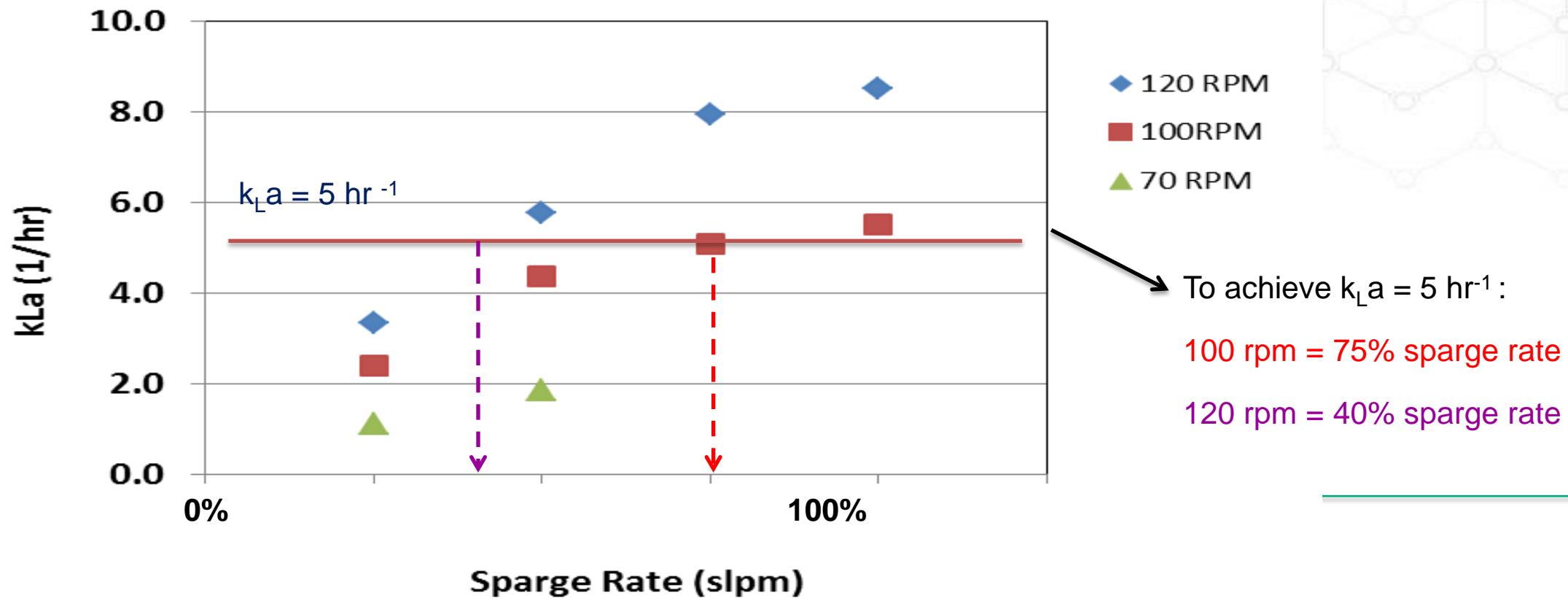
|                 | CHO mAb |     | BEVS |     |
|-----------------|---------|-----|------|-----|
|                 | SS      | SUB | SS   | SUB |
| Cell growth     | ✓       | ✓+  | ✓    | ✓   |
| Product titer   | ✓       | ✓   | ✓    | ✓   |
| Product quality | ✓       | ✓   | ✓    | ✓   |
| SUB control     | ✓       | ✓+  | ✓    | ✓+  |

- ▶ 1000L SUB process transferred from RTP to UK Manufacturing facility with matching results

# Bioreactor Scale Up by Mass Transfer



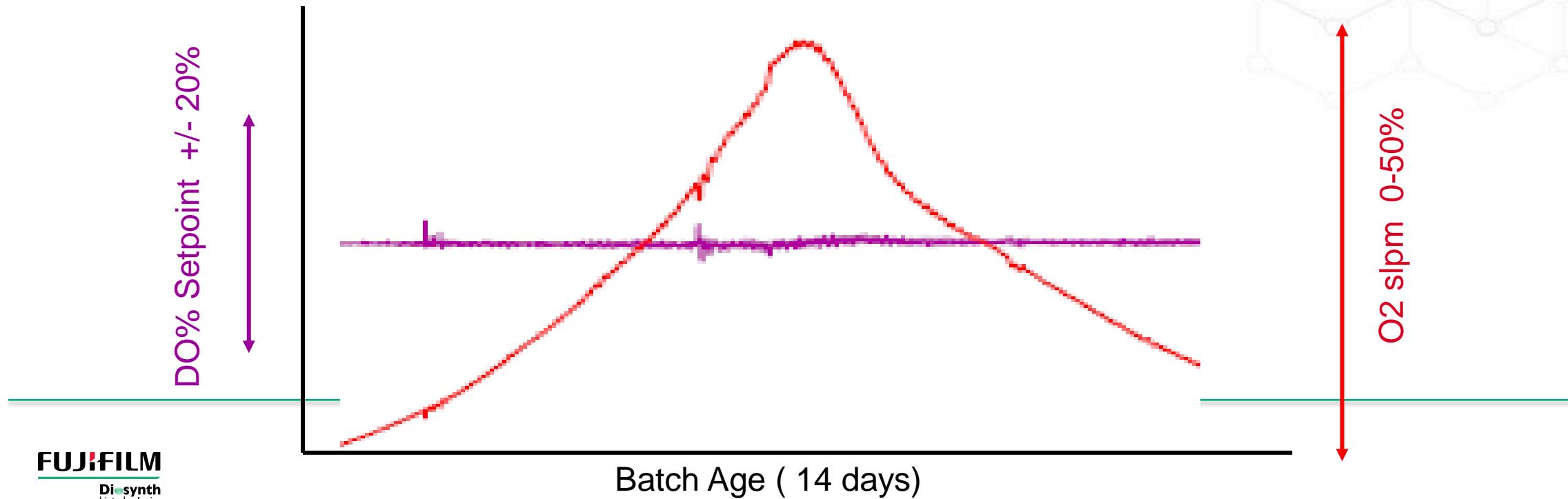
- 1) determine (peak)  $k_L a$  at lab scale
- 2) choose mfg scale agitation rate to achieve peak  $k_L a$
- 3) agitation speed will affect sparge on demand (impacts stripping)



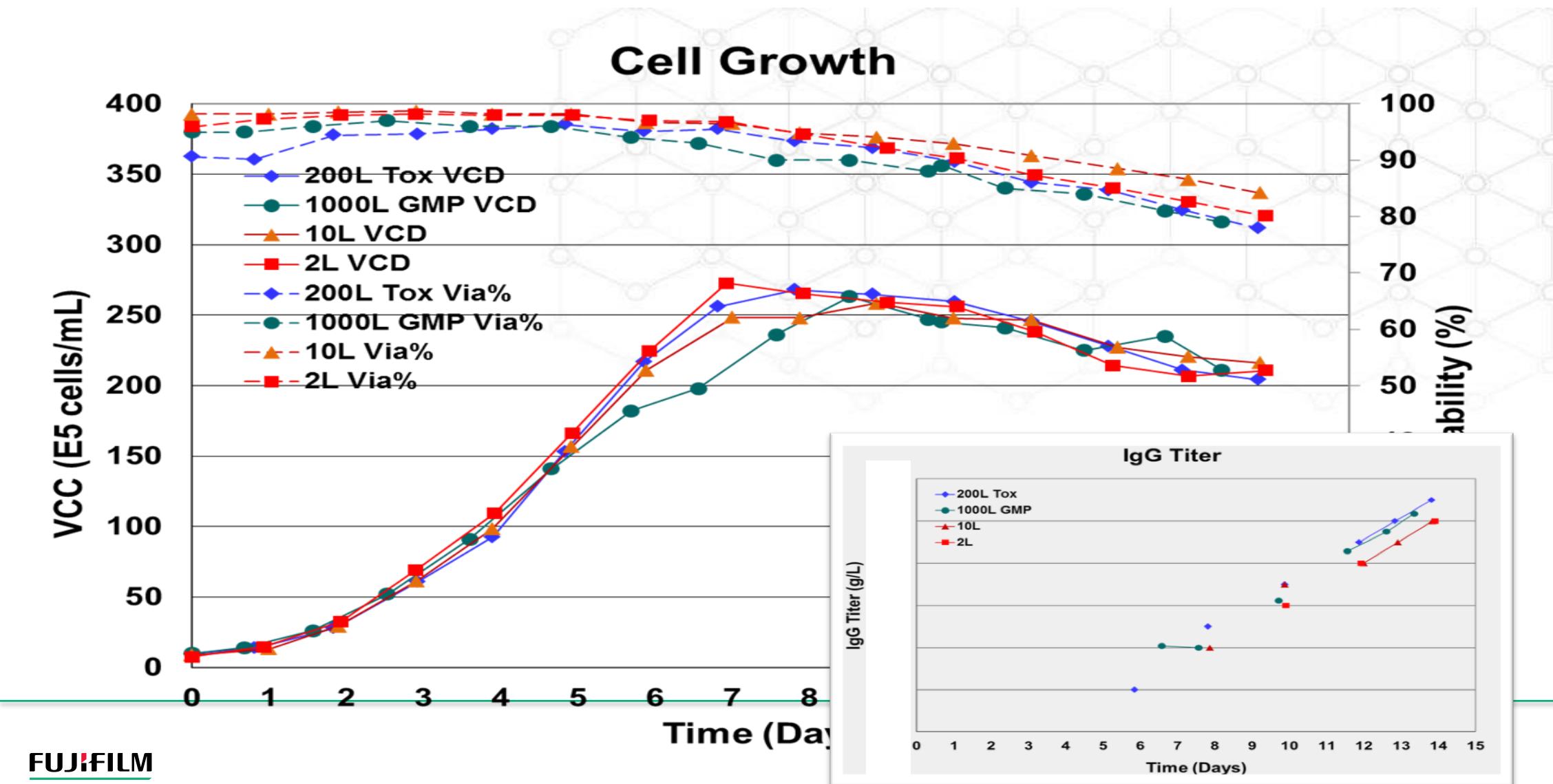
# 1000L SUB Modeling results



- Example below shows the SUB O2 sparge rate and resulting DO control for a 14 day CHO cell culture batch at ~30E06cells/mL
- O2 sparge rate reached 50% of max and provided CO2 levels that were comparable to lab scale (not shown)
- DO% control was within approximately  $\pm 5\%$



# FDB SUB Scale Up Performance



# Upstream Learning from Early Adoption



## ➤ Design

Well designed connectivity to minimize number of sterile connections

- Design of feed bags with on board filters and tubing to match SUB
- Standard connectors and tubing sizes for welding/sterile connectors
- Use liquid media and many pre-made solutions (feeds, antifoam, etc.). Weigh gains vs. COGs.

Bag design details

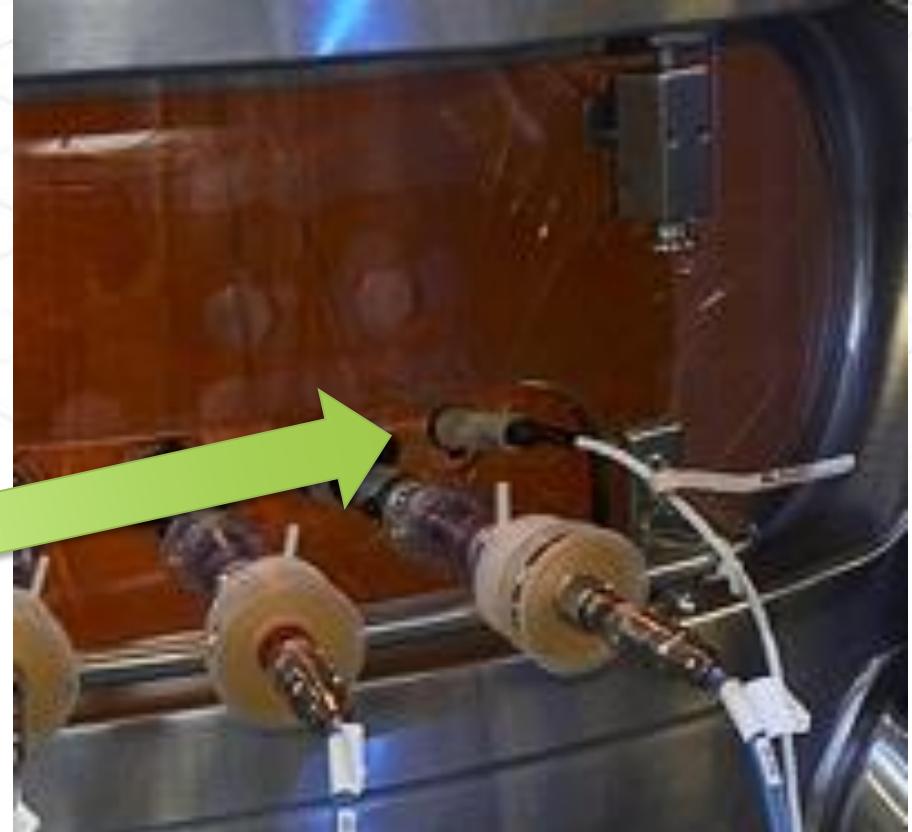
- Ensure tubing is long enough for connections to media and other equipment
- Alignment of software (bags and connectors) and hardware (equipment).
  - Example: tubing diameters are appropriate for pump heads to avoid wear, etc.

In-Use Experience

- Bag installation, choice of connections, etc.
- The “Devil is in the details”....

# Upstream Learning as Early Adopters

- Example of the Devil in the details...



# Downstream Learning from Early Adoption



## ➤ Design Limitations

- Skid limitations in terms of sizes, flow rate, mixing, temp control, pressure transfer
- Mab throughout limitations (low chrom skid flow-rates, low TFF membrane capacity, etc.)
- Heating or cooling of large (>1000L) process volumes can be difficult

## ➤ Instrumentation Limitations

- Sensors (P, T, UV, flow, cond) lack precision and accuracy
- In some cases traditional probes are used (e.g. pH probes)

## ➤ Installation

- Installation of manifolds can be “cumbersome”
- Cross connectivity issues due to lack of manifold labeling
- Operator standardization of instruments as part of self check
- Standard manifold tubing sizes may require different connectors

# Creating biomanufacturing capacity

## A global partnership

FUJIFILM  
Diosynth  
biotechnologies



Driven by the industry need for  
cGMP mammalian cell culture  
biomanufacturing capacity

Four successful capacity expansion  
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1000 L project

- Single-use WAVE Bioreactor™ systems
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Billingham, UK

2013

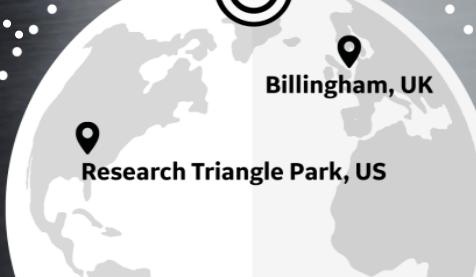


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Research Triangle Park, US

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Ongoing partnership

2017

2018

2019

# Fujifilm Single-use mAb Facility Design



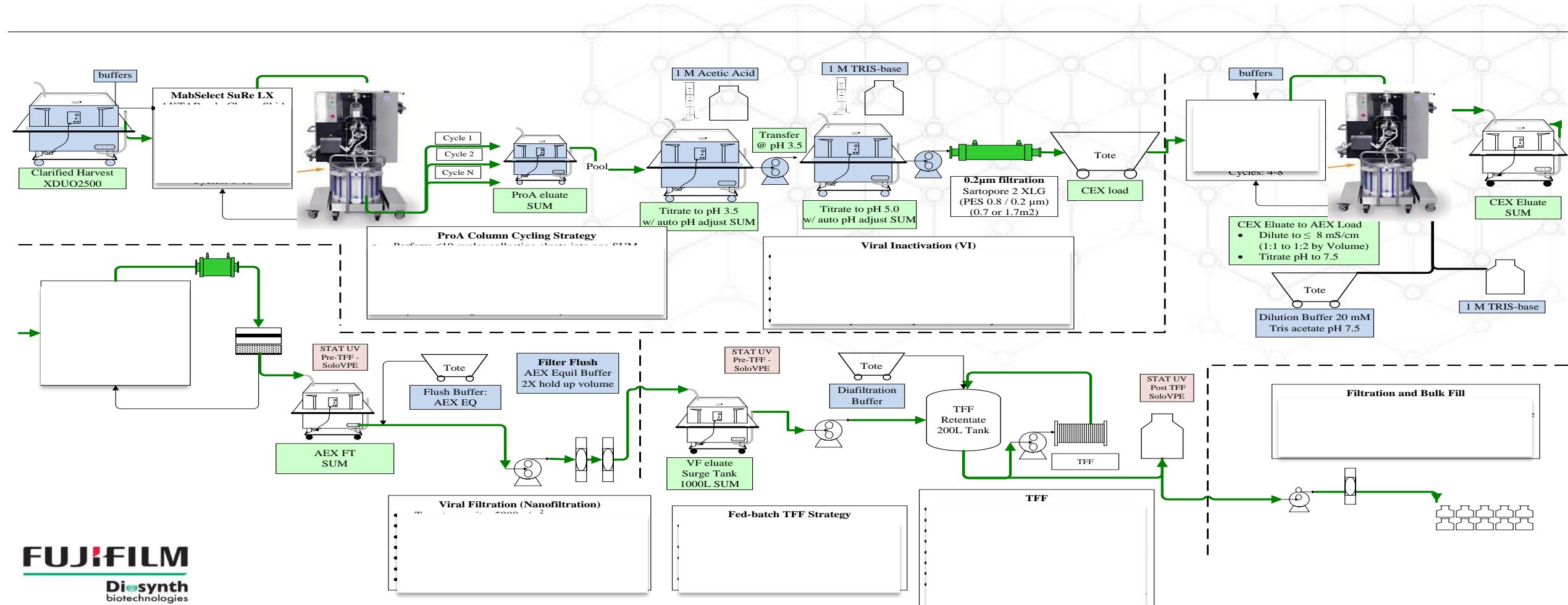
- All single-use equipment
- Production Reactors: 3 x 2,000L SUBs with standard seed train
  - Assumed titers ranging from 2 to 8 g/L
  - One batch per week
- Downstream
  - Smaller pre-packed columns with up to 10 cycles to reduce RM costs
  - Use of one set of threee Single-use chromatography skids to run industry standard mAb platform
  - TFF systems must have at least 10m<sup>2</sup> membrane area capacity
  - Goal of small, medium and large downstream bill of materials
- Defined allowable process duration for each unit operation
- Output Goals: operational standardization, reduce consumables/RM costs, facility fit process

# Process Evaluations for Facility Design



- 1. Process Platform Scaling by mAb Throughput (kg)**
  - Media and buffer volumes, resin and filter sizing for 2g/L, 5g/L and 8g/L scenarios
  - Platform scaling and operational strategies
- 2. Single-Use DSP Equipment Evaluations**
  - SU Chromatography and TFF equipment, pre-packed columns-
  - Risk Assessment from FDB experience and next generation vendor offerings
- 3. Facility Design Implications**
  - Finalize placement of unit operations for optimal suite scheduling and process flow
- 4. Closure Assessment**
  - Define closed processing needs, equipment and consumables capabilities for closed processing

# Single-use DSP Process Flow Diagram



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**FUJIFILM**  
Di<sup>o</sup>synth  
biotechnologies

# Initial (May) Saturn DSP Platform Scaling



- DSP platform scaled by mAb kg throughput (2, 5 and 8 g/L titer scenarios)
- Column size + cycles, platform buffer volumes and filter areas estimated
- RM and consumable costs were estimated using calculator (~\$1M/batch @ 5g/L)

| Process Scaling                              | 2 g/L        | 5 g/L         | 8 g/L         |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>BRX Titer (g/L)</b>                       | <b>45</b>    | <b>45</b>     | <b>45</b>     |
| <b>ProA Resin Binding Capacity</b>           |              |               |               |
| <b>ProA Column Size (L)</b>                  | <b>10</b>    | <b>20</b>     | <b>32</b>     |
| <b>ProA Cycles</b>                           | <b>8</b>     | <b>10</b>     | <b>10</b>     |
| <b>ProA Skid Flow Rate (LPH)</b>             | <b>147</b>   | <b>297</b>    | <b>477</b>    |
| <b>Net ProA Process Time (hr)</b>            | <b>34</b>    | <b>31</b>     | <b>26</b>     |
| <b>CEX Column Size (L)</b>                   | <b>10</b>    | <b>20</b>     | <b>32</b>     |
| <b>CEX Cycles</b>                            | <b>6</b>     | <b>7</b>      | <b>7</b>      |
| <b>CEX Skid Flow Rate (LPH)</b>              | <b>147</b>   | <b>297</b>    | <b>477</b>    |
| <b>Net CEX Process Time (hr)</b>             | <b>22</b>    | <b>21</b>     | <b>20</b>     |
| <b>Q Membrane Size (cm<sup>2</sup>)</b>      | <b>9,747</b> | <b>24,368</b> | <b>38,988</b> |
| <b>Flow Rate (L/min)</b>                     | <b>8</b>     | <b>20</b>     | <b>33</b>     |
| <b>Nanofilter Size (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>       | <b>0.5</b>   | <b>1.5</b>    | <b>2.0</b>    |
| <b>Flow Rate (L/min)</b>                     | <b>3</b>     | <b>9</b>      | <b>12</b>     |
| <b>Net Q Membrane + Nanofilter Time (hr)</b> | <b>5</b>     | <b>7</b>      | <b>10</b>     |
| <b>UF Membrane Area*</b>                     | <b>5</b>     | <b>10</b>     | <b>12*</b>    |
| <b>UF Skid Crossflow rate (L/min)</b>        | <b>40</b>    | <b>40</b>     | <b>48</b>     |
| <b>Net UF Process Time (hr)</b>              | <b>5</b>     | <b>5</b>      | <b>7</b>      |
| <b>Total Buffer Volume (L)</b>               | <b>7,406</b> | <b>14,478</b> | <b>21,433</b> |

# Super Pro Modeling



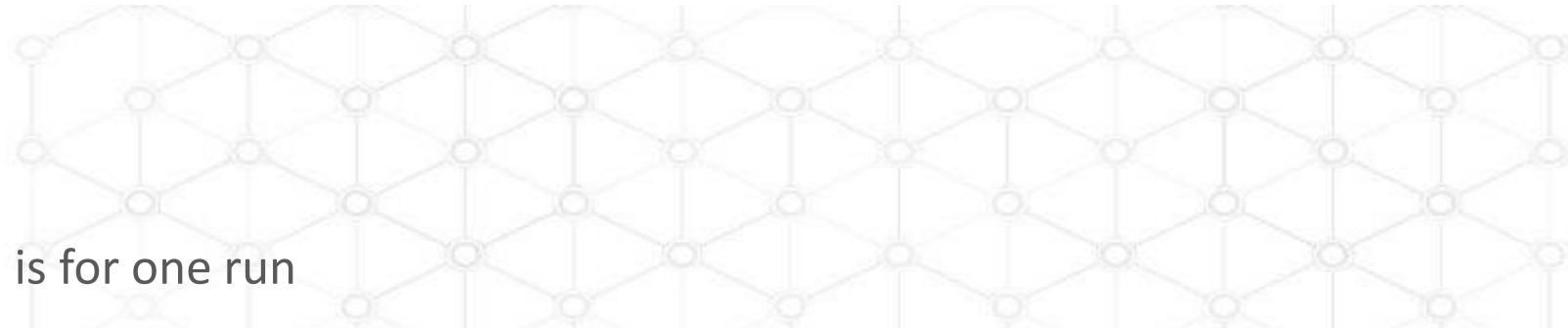
- Goal was to better quantify process volumes, durations and consumables costs to better define operational aspects...
- Created a simulation to scale the FDB mAb platform over a range of 2g/L to 8g/L
- Inputs: 2000L harvest, flux for filters, resin capacities and yields
- Outputs: Batch duration, size of columns and number of cycles, filter sizes, buffer volumes, SUM sizes
  
- Stretch Objective: To define small, medium and large purification streams (equipment, column size/cycles, SUMs, BOM)

# Scaling by Titer: SuperPro Model Outputs

# SuperPro Results



- 2000L
  - 2.5CV ProA Elution
  - Raw materials (RM) \$ per gram is for one run



|        | Protein Titer | Process Time | Protein A Size | ProA Cycles | CEX Size | CEX Cycles | kg of Buffer  | SUM A | SUM B | SUM C | SUM D1 | SUM D2 | SUM E |
|--------|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Small  | 2.0-3.0       | 98h - 125h   | 10L            | 8-12        | 10L      | 7-9        | 6,322-9,203   | 2500L | 500L  | 500L  | 1000L  | 1000L  | 1000L |
| Medium | 3.0-5.0       | 76h - 106h   | 20L            | 6-10        | 20L      | 5-8        | 9,143-15,023  | 2500L | 500L  | 1000L | 2500L  | 2500L  | 2500L |
| Large  | 5.0-8.0       | 86h - 110h   | 32L            | 7-10        | 32L      | 5-8        | 17,113-23,534 | 2500L | 1000L | 1000L | 2500L  | 2500L  | 2500L |

# FDB Modeling Outputs: Process Volume



- SuperPro model provides process volumes for given mAb throughput
- Process volumes drive mixer sizes and PFD defines options needed (cooling, pH control etc)

| Titer (g/L) | SUM A | SUM B | SUM C | SUM D | SUM E | SUM F | DS Fill Tank |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| 2           | 2500  | 200   | 200   | 1000  | 1000  | 1000  | 200L         |
| 2.5         | 2500  | 200   | 200   | 1000  | 1000  | 1000  | 200L         |
| 3           | 2500  | 500   | 500   | 1000* | 1000* | 1000  | 200L         |
| 3.5         | 2500  | 500   | 500   | 1000* | 1000* | 1000  | 200L         |
| 4           | 2500  | 500   | 500   | 1000* | 1000* | 1000  | 200L         |
| 4.5         | 2500  | 500   | 500   | 1000* | 1000* | 1000  | 200L         |
| 5           | 2500  | 1000  | 1000  | 2500  | 2500  | 1000  | 200L         |
| 6           | 2500  | 1000  | 1000  | 2500  | 2500  | 1000  | 200L         |
| 7           | 2500  | 1000  | 1000  | 2500  | 2500  | 1000  | 200L         |
| 8           | 2500  | 1000  | 1000  | 2500  | 2500  | 1000  | 200L         |

SUM A – Harvest Collection

SUM B – 1<sup>st</sup> SUM in Viral Inactivation

SUM C – 2<sup>nd</sup> SUM in Viral Inactivation

Note: Use 500L tote(s) to collect VI filtrate/CEX load

SUM D – CEX Eluate/AEX Load

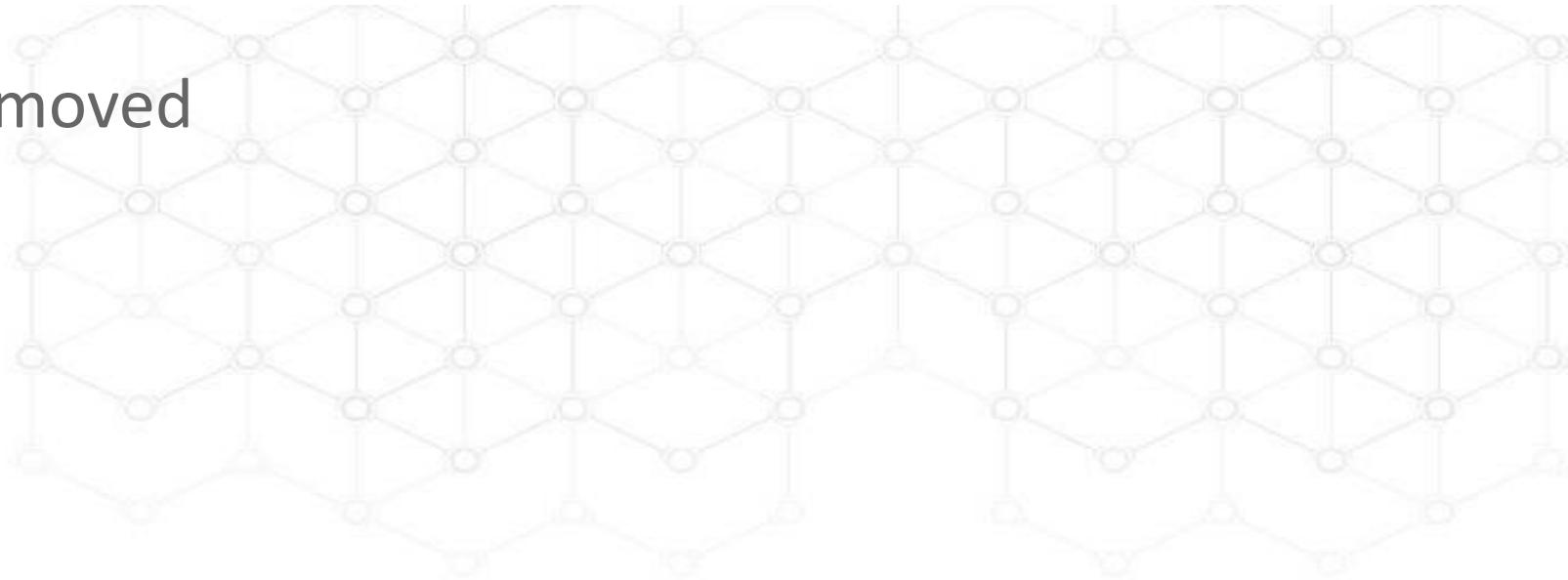
SUM E – AEX Eluate

SUM F – TFF load surge tank

# Raw Materials Cost per Gram



- Preliminary data plot removed



# Process Design Results



- Created a simulation of the mAb platform over a range of 2g/L to 8g/L
- This model facilitated equipment definition and allowed operational strategies and process schedules to be defined
- This model is used to quickly fit processes coming from internal Process Development, or transferred in from sponsors
- We are achieving our dream of standard small, medium and large downstream BOMs

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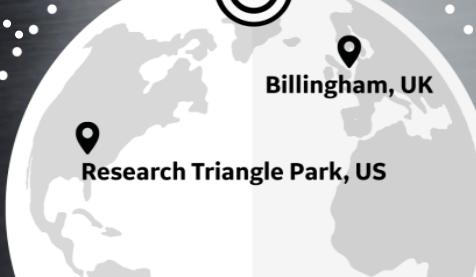


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# *Your **Biologics and Vaccines***

*Partner of Choice*

Ivention

Technology

Creativity

Idea

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Improvement

**INNOVATION**

Developm

Experim