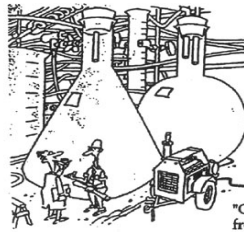


# Trouble-shooting Fermentation and Primary recovery manufacturing issues in order to optimize antigen expression for the Vaccine business

Tim Lee, Ph.D.

Your (or our) engineers are no magicians - despite of what they may claim.



"Got a few problems going from lab scale to full-scale commercial."

**sanofi pasteur**  
The vaccines business of sanofi-aventis Group

1

## Agenda

### Fermentation manufacturing issues in antigen expression

- Parameters (i.e. physical & nutritional) to consider
- Large-scale limitations
- Scale-down methodology in finalizing a large-scale process

### Antigen recovery issues in manufacturing

- Process parameters for consideration
- Large-scale limitations and solutions for antigen recovery
- Future considerations

**sanofi pasteur**  
The vaccines business of sanofi-aventis Group

2

## Process considerations during fermentation scale-up

- **Physical parameters to maintain**
  - Shear rate – turbulence
  - Bulk flow – mixing time
  - $K_{La}$  – mass transfer of oxygen
  - Power/Volume ratio
  - pH
  - Temperature
- **Nutritional requirements to control**
  - Substrate feeding concentration
- **Output: Productivity, dissolve oxygen and pH profile**

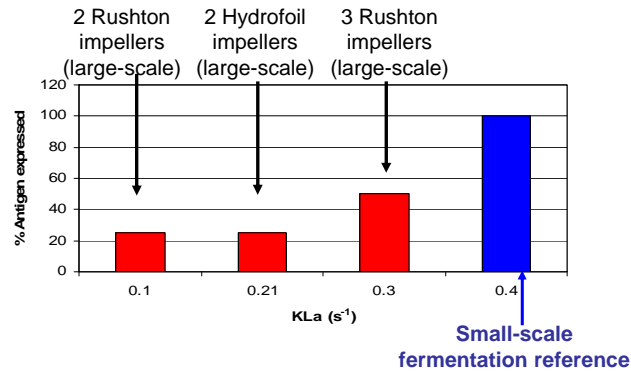
## Problems associated with scaling-up to large bioreactors

- **Oxygen transfer is less effective at the larger scale.**
- **To achieve similar mixing time of nutrients as the smaller scale bioreactor is not achievable**
- **Bioreactor Constraints**
  - Aeration and Agitation

### Solutions

- Increase the number of impellers (i.e. Rushton impeller) during operation to increase power and improve oxygen transfer
- Try different combination of impellers (ie. Rushton and Hydrofoil impellers) to improve mixing

## The effect of KLa on protein yields upon scale-up



- Hydrofoil impellers didn't improve protein expression
- Improving mass-transfer by additional impeller improve the protein yield in large-scale reactor

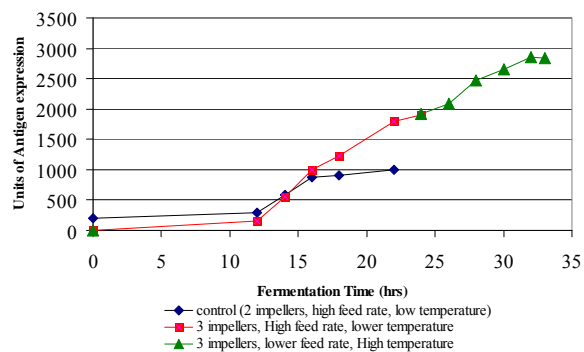
$$K_{La} = 0.002 \left( \frac{P}{V} \right)^{0.7} (U_k)^{1.2}$$

KLa relates to gas velocity and power input to stirrer for stirred fermentors containing non-coalescing non-viscous media (Doran, 1995)

sanofi pasteur  
The vaccines business of sanofi-aventis Group

5

## Optimizing substrate feed and temperature to improve productivity (Large scale)



- Optimization at large-scale: 6 batches & 2 months
- Costly in time and resources

sanofi pasteur  
The vaccines business of sanofi-aventis Group

6

## Scale-down process to Millilitres to determine key process parameters

### Benchtop, computer controlled fermentation system

- **massive screening/testing**
  - Key Media components,
  - Process conditions: Temperature, pH, Dissolved oxygen concentration, aeration
- **single use 24-reactor cassette**
- **independently control and monitored**
  - Gas supply, temperature, pH, Dissolve oxygen
- **24 simultaneous experiments**



— Reduce cost

— Improve productivity

sanofi pasteur  
The vaccines business of sanofi-aventis Group

7

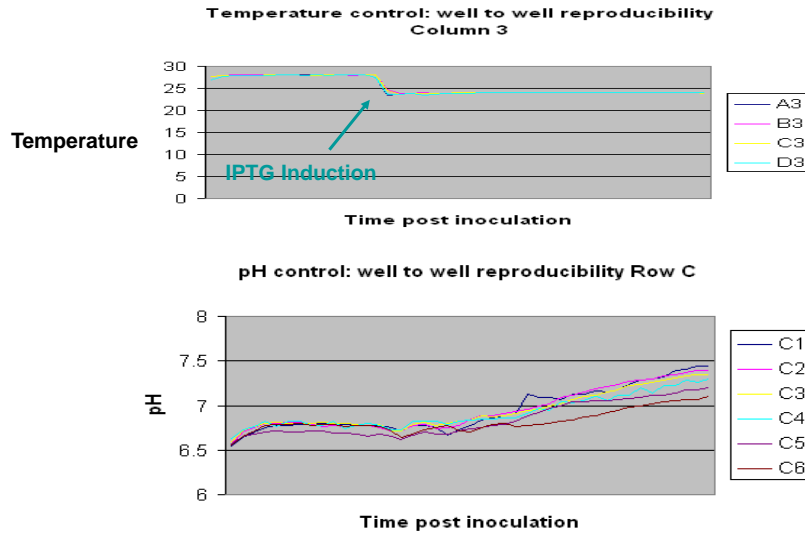
## Where the $\mu$ -reactor fits



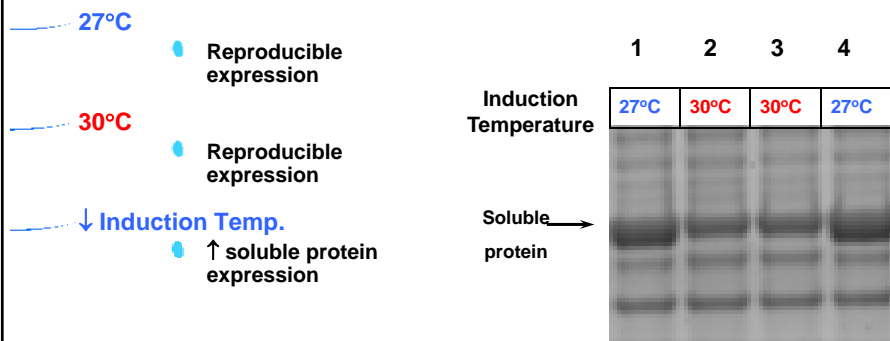
sanofi pasteur  
The vaccines business of sanofi-aventis Group

8

## Temperature and pH Control

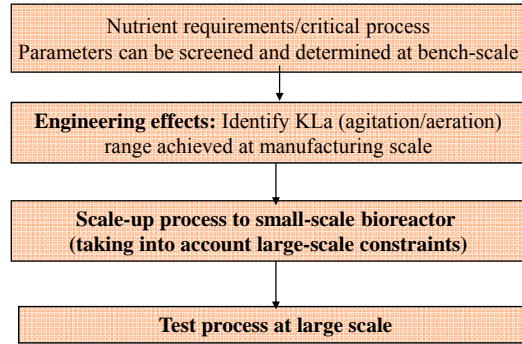


## Soluble protein Expression



## Lessons Learnt:

### “Scale-down” your final manufacturing process



## Upstream recovery optimization for bacterial proteins

## Considerations in protein recovery for Intracellular proteins

*E.coli* cells grow in fermentor → **Cell broth Separation**

→ Homogenize → Clarification → Purification

### •Parameters affecting Homogenization

- Pressure
- Number of passes
- Cell concentration
- Process fluid variables (viscosity, temperature)

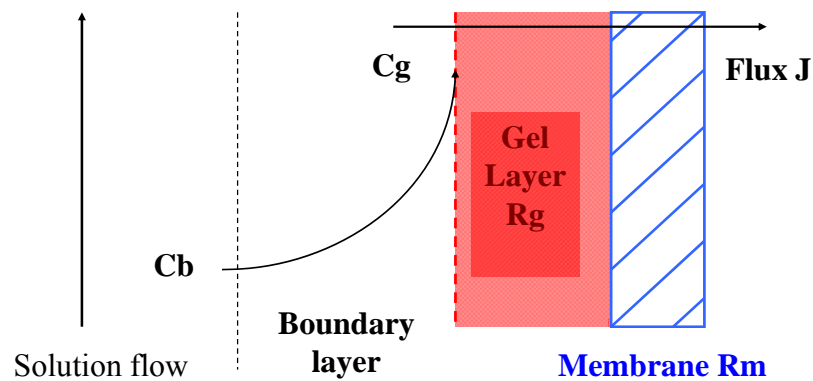
### •Cell broth Separation / Clarification

- Clarification method (**filtration**/ centrifugation)
- Processing time, unit operation and product recovery
- Process fluid variables (cell and protein characteristics, viscosity)

The vaccines business of sanofi-aventis Group

13

## Gel Polarization (Darcy's law) for X-flow Microfiltration



**Flux  $\propto$  (Driving Force)/(resistance)**

$R_g$  = gel resistance,  $R_m$  = membrane resistance,  $J$  = flux,

$\Delta P_{TM}$  = Transmembrane pressure

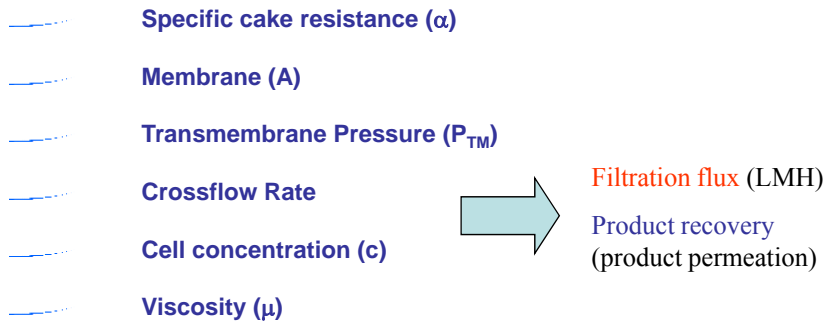
$$J \propto \frac{\Delta P_{TM}}{\mu(R_g + R_m)}$$

sanofi pasteur  
The vaccines business of sanofi-aventis Group

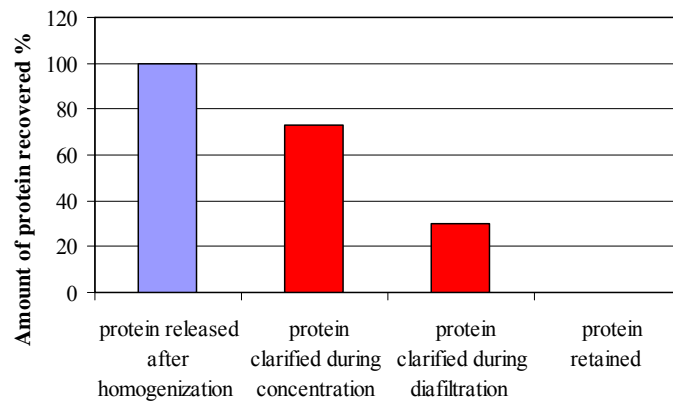
14

## Parameters affecting the build-up of the gel layer ( $R_g$ )

$$R_g = \frac{\alpha \mu c}{2A^2 P_{TM}}$$

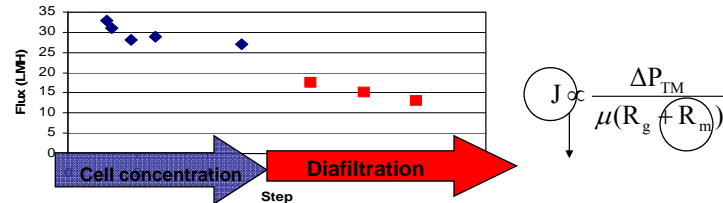


## Clarification efficiency using cross-flow filtration





### Things to consider: Irreversible fouling during concentration/Diafiltration using E.coli cells



- ◆ Cell concentration/cell broth separation
- Diafiltration using buffer
- Subsequent diafiltration doesn't restore flux due to lysis of cells onto the membrane
- Age of the fermentation cells does play a role in filtration
- Need to stop fermentation before death phase

### Problems associated using cross-flow filtration for product clarification

Protein characteristics may affect adhesion to membrane and thereby decrease recovery

- Surface charge densities ( i.e pH, solution ionic strength) (Baruah & Belfort, Biotech Bioeng., Vol.87, 2004)
- Cell surface chemistry
  - Cell surface adhesion causing membrane fouling
- Nature of the protein



Static Filtration

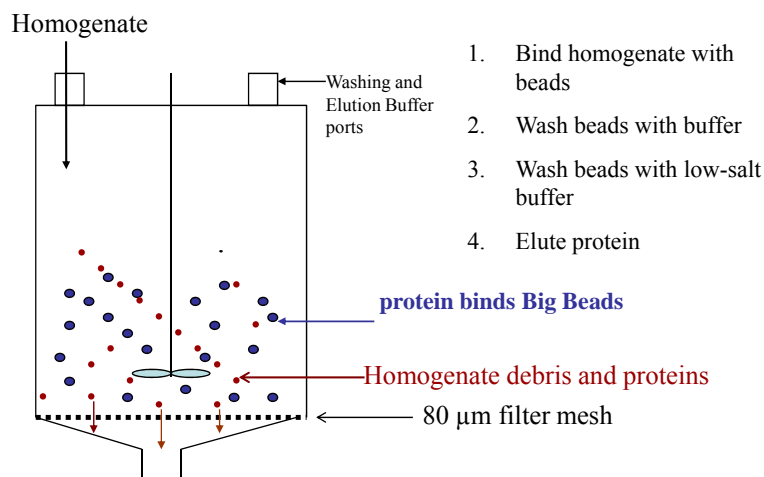
## Difficulty in static filtration

- High product recovery at 20 L scale
- Not scalable at the large scale ( 200 L and beyond)
  - Difficult in handling
- Disposable costs may be high when scaled to manufacturing scale
- Not as robust as cross-flow filtration where the process is dependent on the upstream fermentation and homogenization conditions



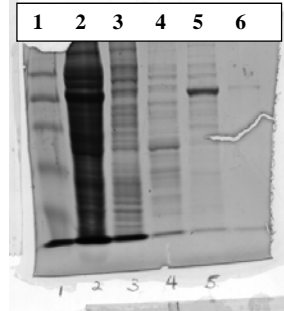
## Direct Adsorption method

## Binding and washing steps of the batch clarification process



## Large-scale process results

	Protein 1		Protein 2	
	1	2	1	2
Lot#				
Amount protein produced at fermentation (%)				
% Clarification recovery	90%	90%	75%	73%



Lane 1: marker  
 Lane 2: Homogenized supernatant  
 Lane 3: Unbound debris  
 Lane 4: Wash with low salt buffer  
 Lane 5 : Eluted protein  
 Lane 6: High salt strip

## Future of Clarification

- **Metal Affinity/ Ion Exchange Membranes**
  - Available in strong Anionic and Cationic forms, as well as in a metal ion complex form
  - Disposable (single-use)
  - Increase availability of affinity ligands will help increase its use
  
- **Multi-modal adsorbents**
  - More selectivity (i.e. directly bind proteins from high ionic strength feedstocks) and higher capacity
  - Streamline Direct CST – ion exchanger (Biotech BioEng Vol.94, no.6, 2006,1155-1163)
  - Used for Expanded bed chromatography
  - Possibility remains for stirred tank applications

## Acknowledgments

Tony D'Amore

Xuefeng Yu

Tao Zhu

Kimberly Matheson

Tammy Conrad

Cathy Hulcio

Isabel Metelo-Almeida

Joyce Ni

Patricia Gomes

Kareen Lawson

Yan-Ping Yang

Tao Yuan

Mathilde Luciani

Ernst Braendli

Bruce Carpick

Davinder Chawla

Estela Jimenez

Melanie Michelberger

Chrysta Mayhew

**sanofi pasteur**  
The vaccines business of sanofi-aventis Group

23