



New Challenges in Virus Filtration: Continuous Manufacturing, Use of Virus Filter as an Upstream Barrier

23rd September 2022

Roya Dayani - Head of Product Management (Benelux, Nordics & South Europe)

Asahi Kasei BioProcess Europe

1. Asahi Kasei Bioprocess Business Units
2. Continuous Virus Filtration
3. Virus Filtration as an Upstream Barrier

1

Asahi Kasei Bioprocess Business Units

Asahi Kasei Bioprocess

PURIFICATION



PLANOVA™ BioOptimal™ MF-SL

Virus removal filters Microfilters

Assurance Beyond Expectation

FLUID MANAGEMENT



Oligonucleotide
Synthesis



Inline Buffer
Formulation

Built for You™

BIOSAFETY TESTING SERVICES




VIRUSURE
Quality is no coincidence

biunique
Testing Laboratories

Quality is no Coincidence

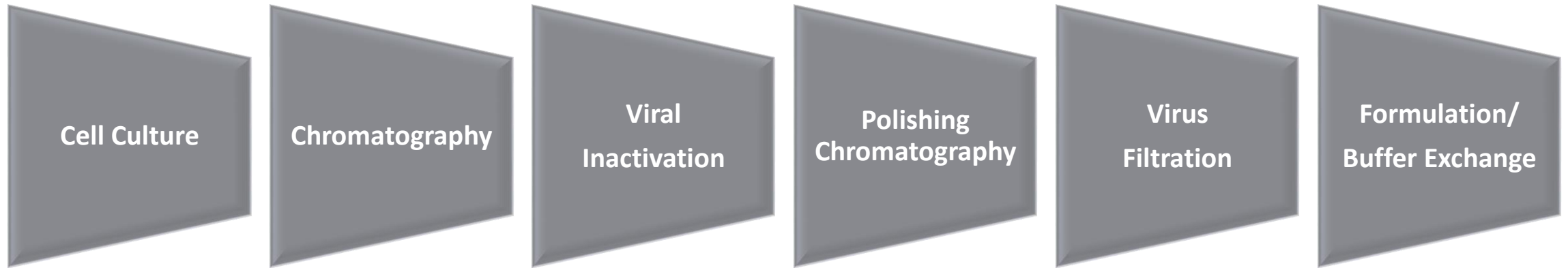
CONTRACT DEVELOPMENT and MANUFACTURING SERVICES



 **Bionova**
Scientific

2

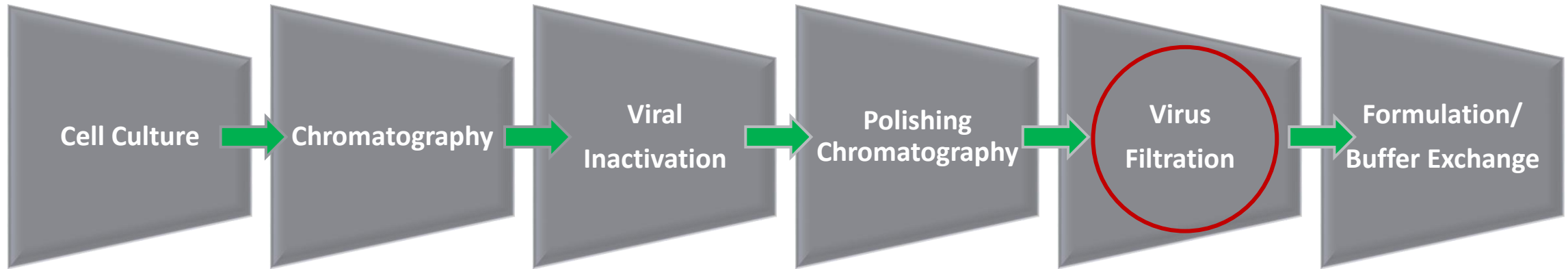
Continuous Virus Filtration: Considerations for Implementation and Validation



Batch mode:

- 6- or 7-unit operations, requiring different manufacturing lines and teams
- When an issue occurs, easy to track back the problem
- Time consuming: one batch ends, another begins
- Prone to human error
- Costs associated with inefficiencies, losses and contaminations

The Continuous Bioprocessing Promise



- Reduces or eliminates down time
- High-quality drug substance
- Flexible manufacturing allowing for faster production and reduction in drug shortages: higher efficiency
- Limited laboratory testing, standardized quality control with the help of PATs
- Reduced energy needs and waste

Existing Facilities

Not easily
adaptable

Need better
understanding of
requirements

Process Analytical Technology (PAT)

New or Improved

Lack of appropriate
sensors

Regulatory Guidelines

Validation
requirements

Scale-up Concerns

Virus Filter Sizing Considerations for Continuous Processing

- Planova 20N and BioEX virus filters lines include 4.0 m², 1.0 m², 0.1 m², 0,01 m² and 0.001 m². Planova BioEX virus filters are also available in 0.0003 m².
- Potential choice of filter switch out or oversizing and smaller numbers of filters used.

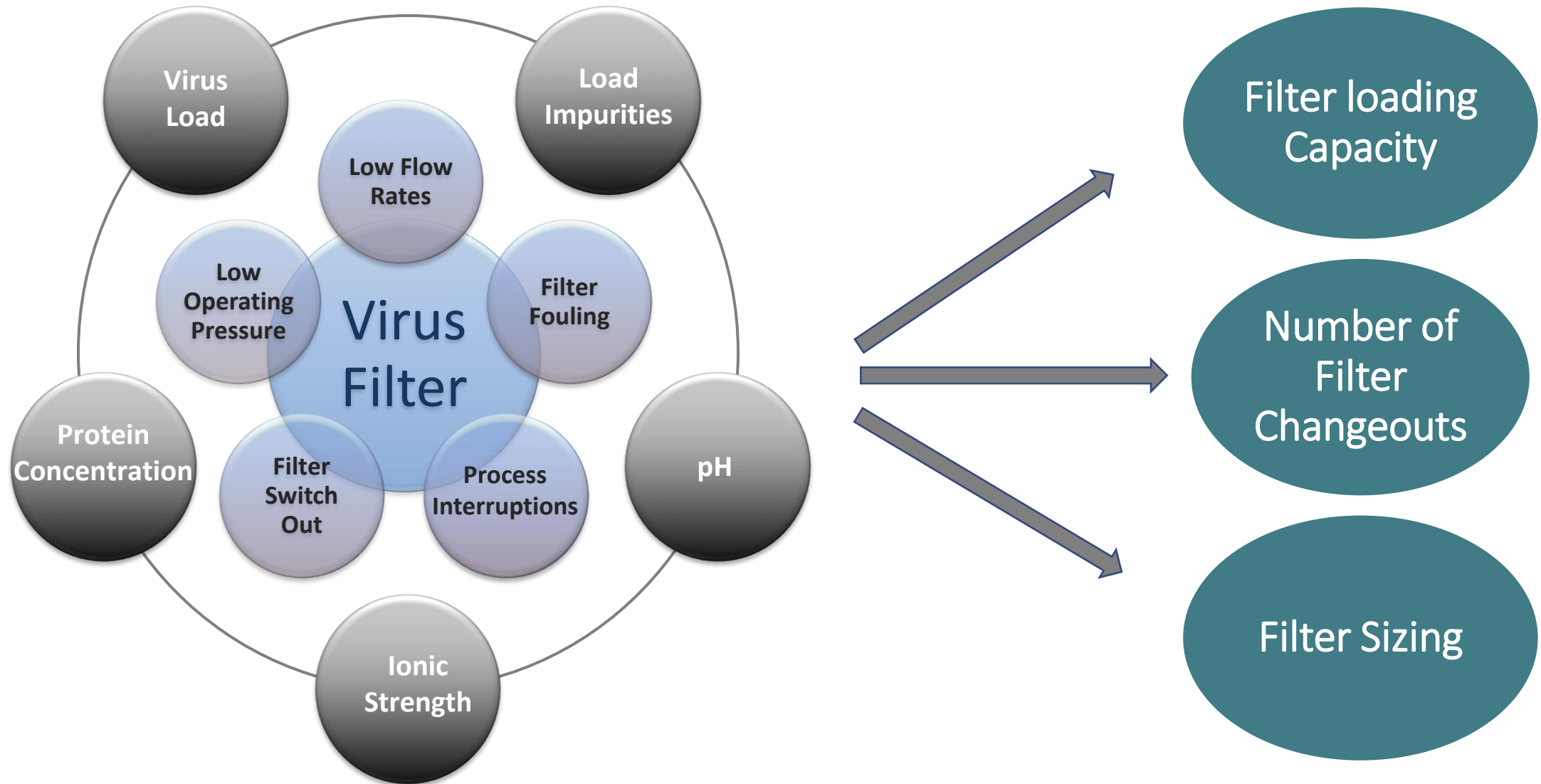


Planova 20N



Planova BioEX

Understanding The Design Space of a Virus Filter



How do virus filters work under continuous processing conditions?

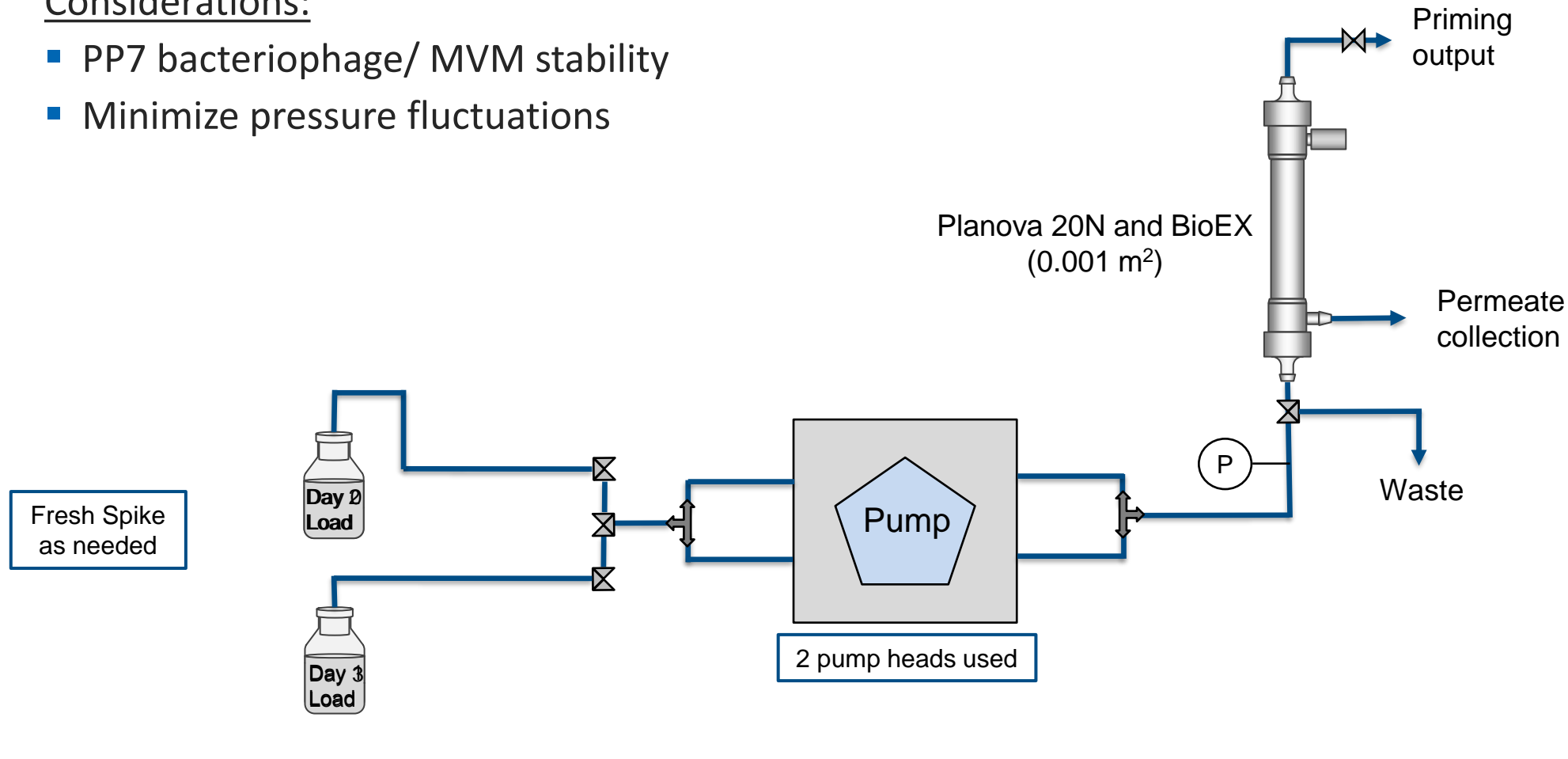
How does continuous virus filtration impact viral clearance?

- Target: 4-5 days
- Low flow rates
- Low starting pressure
- High Loadings (L/m²)

Continuous Virus Filtration – Extended Processing Setup

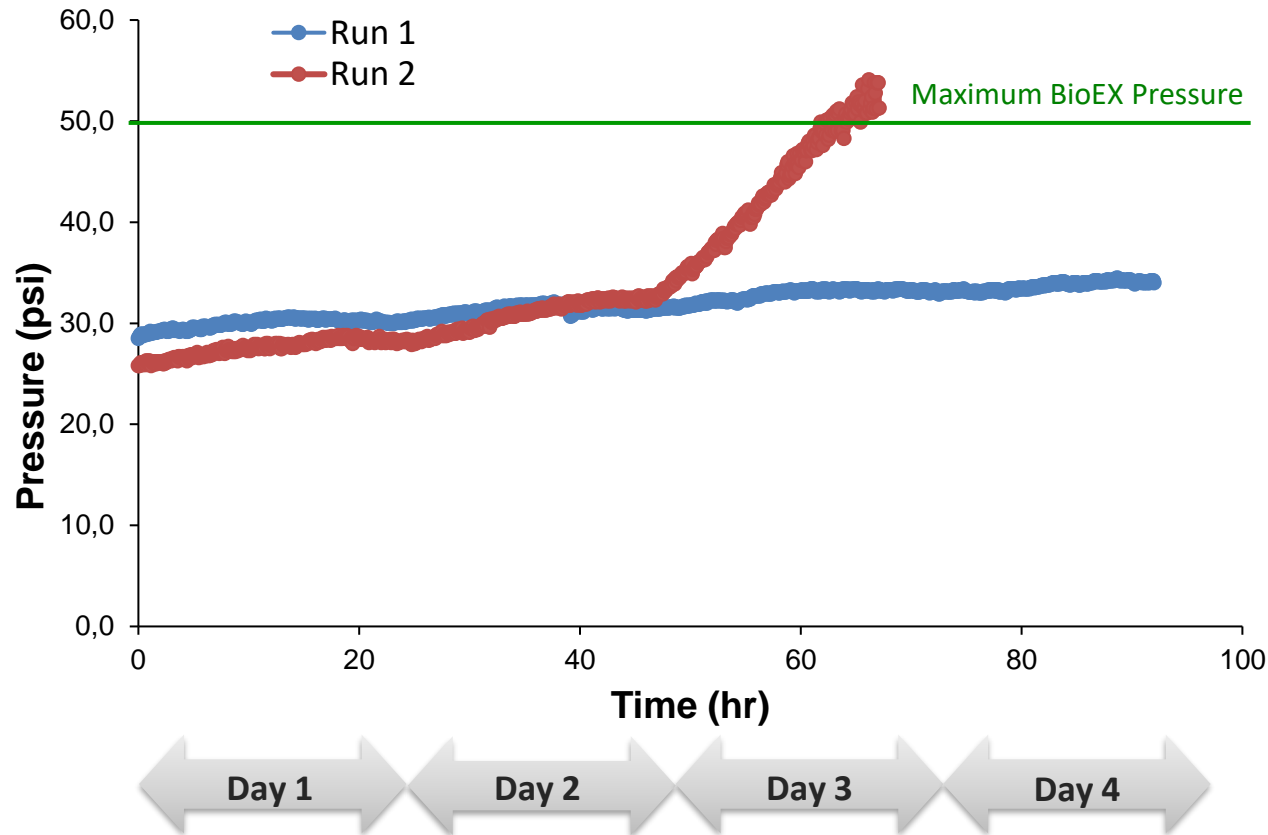
Considerations:

- PP7 bacteriophage/ MVM stability
- Minimize pressure fluctuations



Sample Collection:

- Day 1 Filtrate
- Day 2 Filtrate
- Day 3 Filtrate
- Filtrate Pool



Conditions:

- 0.025 g/L Human Gamma Globulin (HGG)
- 50 mM Acetate, 20 mM NaCl, pH 6.0
- Flow Rate: 1.2 mL/min
- Target Spike: 10^6 PFU/mL
- Flux = 72 LMH
- Throughput = 6,900 L/m²

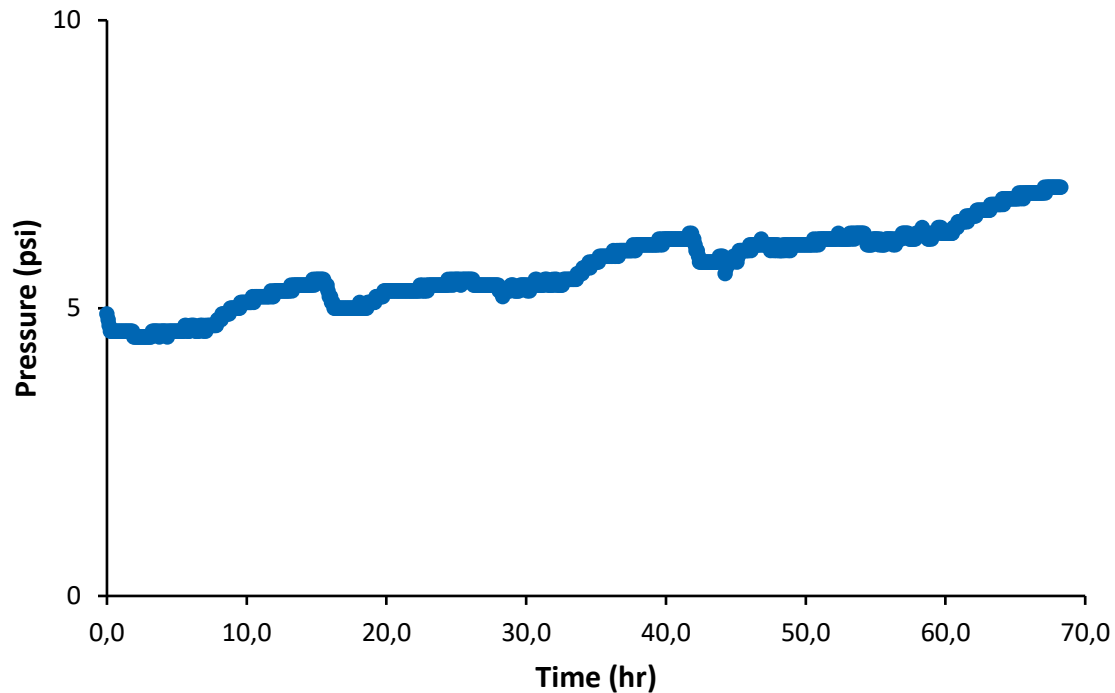
Lute et.al, Biotechnology Progress, January 2020

Sample	Log Titer (PFU/mL)	
	BioEX – Run 1	BioEX – Run 2
Load Range	5.9- 6.0	4.2- 4.3
Day 1 Filtrate	≤ 0.78	≤ 0.78
Day 2 Filtrate	≤ 0.78	≤ 0.78
Day 3 Filtrate	≤ 0.78	≤ 0.78
Day 4 Filtrate	≤ 0.78	≤ 0.78
Filtrate Pool	≤ - 0.22	≤ - 0.22
LRV	≥ 6.1	≥ 4.5

Long-term continuous virus filtrations can achieve acceptable virus removal

Lute et.al, Biotechnology Progress, January 2020

Case Study – Low Pressure Challenge on Planova BioEX using MVM



Sample	(log TCID ₅₀ /mL)
Load	5.9
Filtrate Fraction 1	≤ 0.5
Filtrate Fraction 2	0.8
Filtrate Fraction 3	≤ 0.5
Filtrate Pool	0.6
LRV	5.3

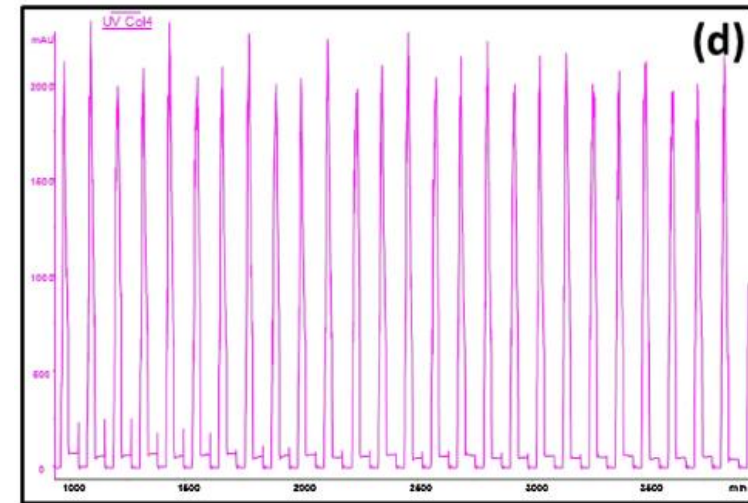
- Flux: 7.2 LMH (0.12 mL/min)
- Throughput: 500 L/m² (3 days)
- Target MVM spike: 10⁶ log TCID₅₀/mL

High LRV with low flow/pressure filtration on BioEX

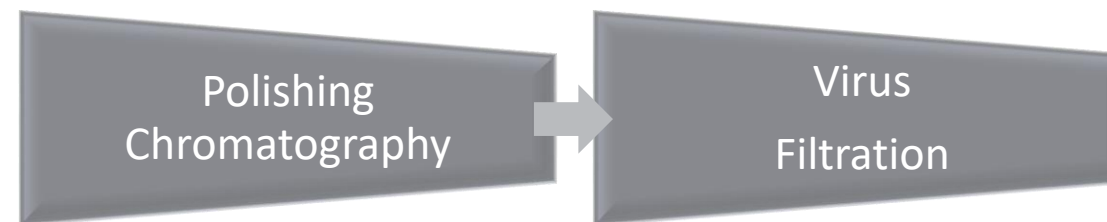


William Rayfield, adapted from 2020 Planova Virtual Symposium

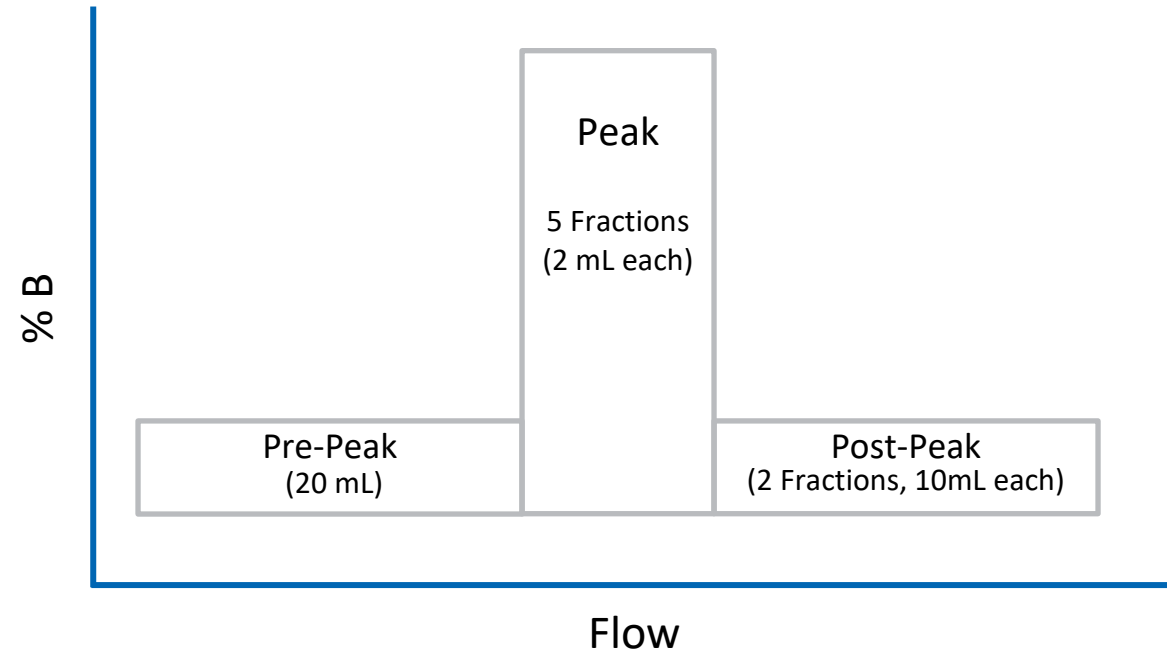
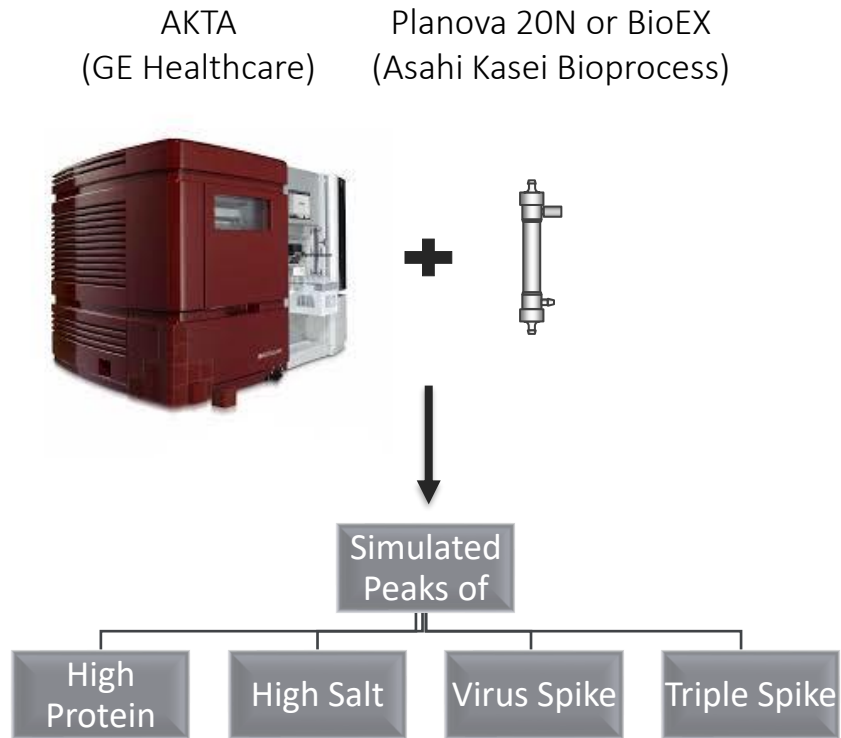
- ❑ Batch size: may be defined by the capacity of the filter used
- ❑ Filter capacity: largely dependent upon load
- ❑ Virus filter (VF) load variations:
 - **Load concentration**
 - **Salt**
 - **Virus spike**
 - **pH**
 - **Impurities**



Godawat, et. al, J. Biot., 2015



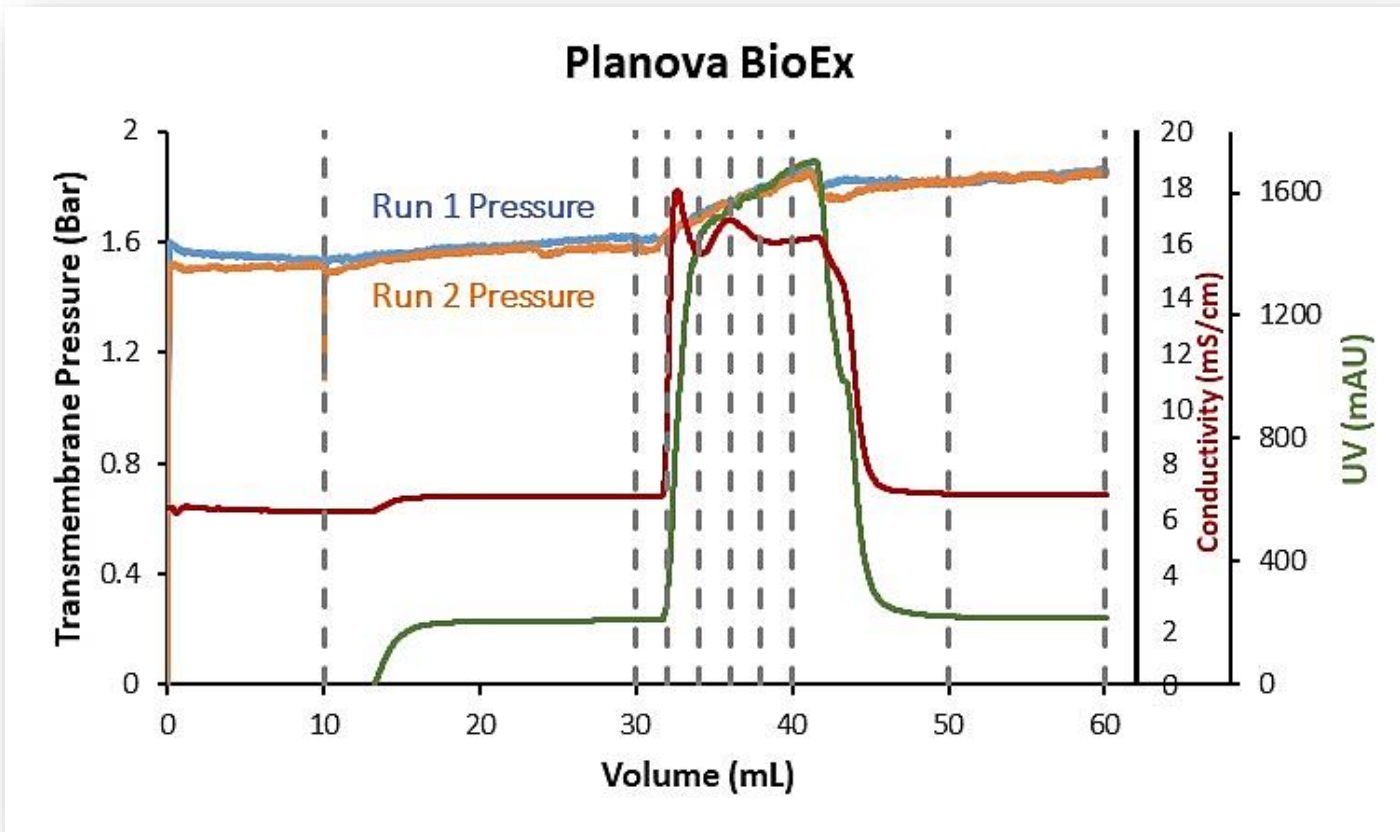
Dynamic Load Model



Load A: Baseline Conditions

Load B: Same as A with variable(s)

Effect of Protein, Salt and Virus Spike on Planova BioEX



Sample	Run 1	Run 2
Load (log PFU/mL)		
Load A	7.0	7.0
Load B	7.9	7.9
LRV		
Pre-Peak	> 7.0	> 7.0
Peak Fraction 1	> 6.9	> 6.9
Peak Fraction 2	> 6.9	> 6.9
Peak Fraction 3	> 6.9	> 6.9
Peak Fraction 4	> 6.9	> 6.9
Peak Fraction 5	> 6.9	> 6.9
Post-Peak Fraction 1	> 7.0	> 7.0
Post-Peak Fraction 2	> 7.0	> 7.0
Total PP7 Log PFU	9.0	

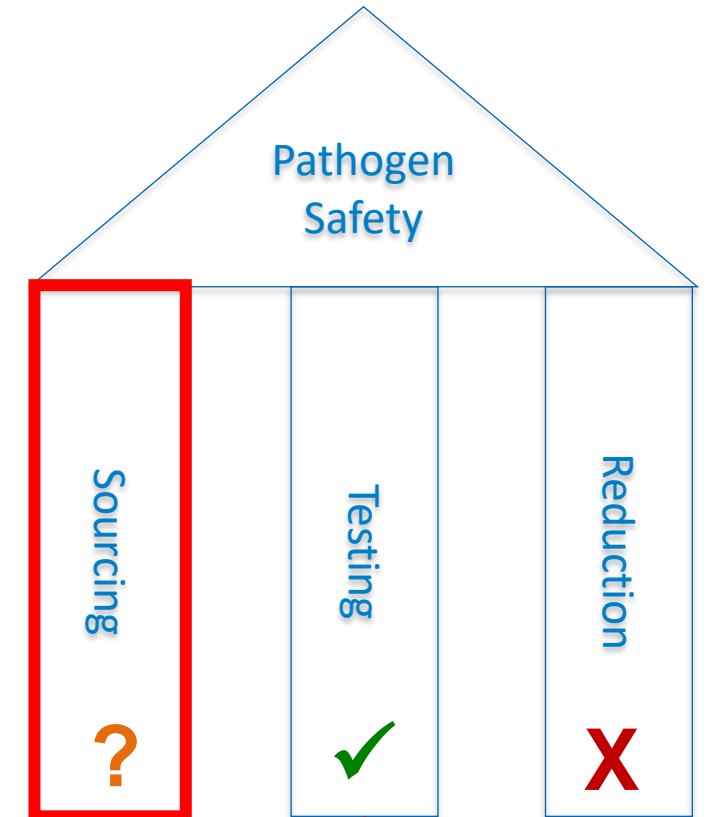
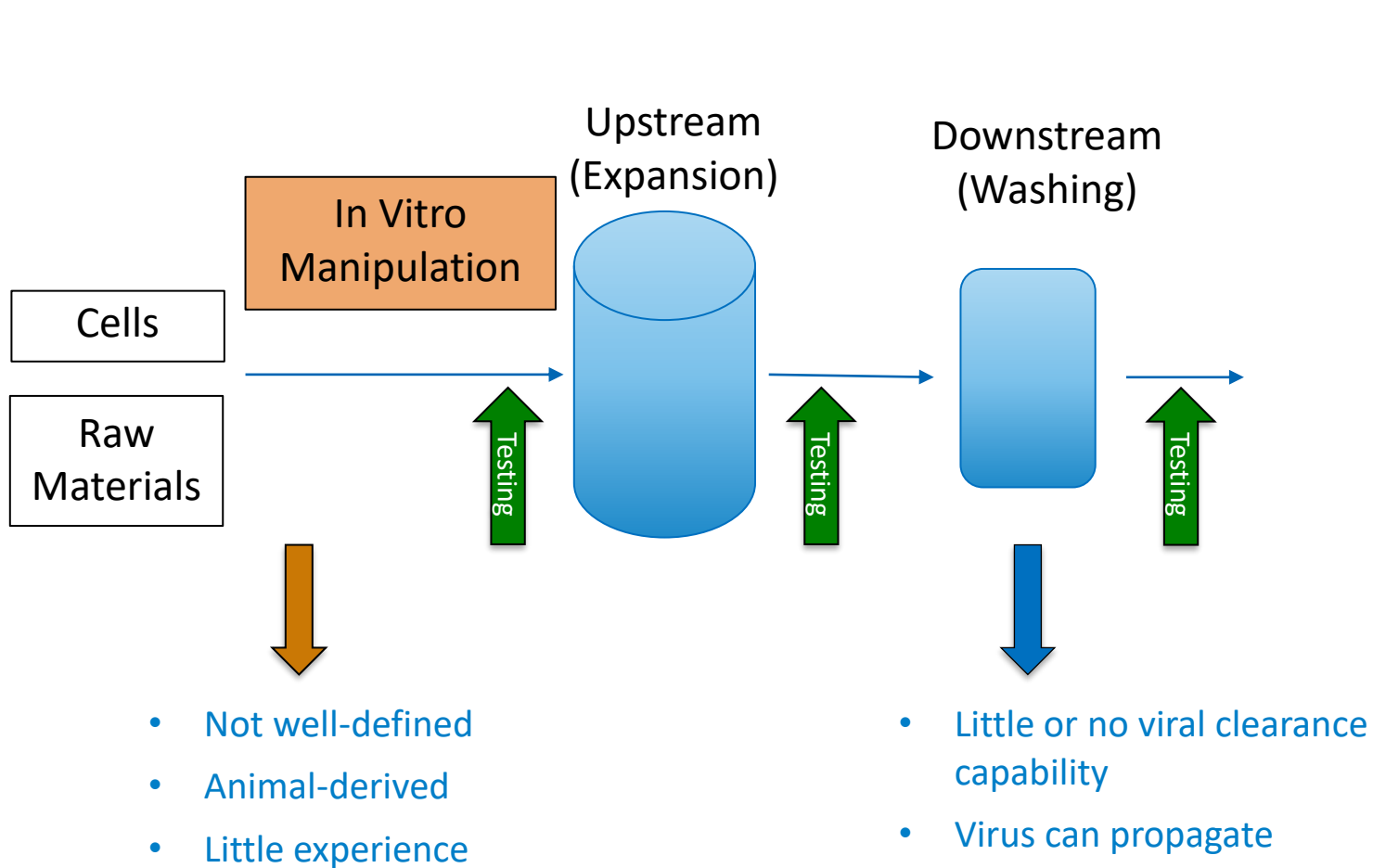
Effective Virus Clearance is achieved when filters are run under recommended conditions

Lute et.al, Biotechnology Progress, January 2020

3

Virus Filtration as an Upstream Barrier

Pathogen Safety – Cell Therapy Products



Not always for autologous products

Virus Filtration for CGTs

- CGT processes can have high risk and minimal virus removal capability
- Virus filtration is highly effective and robust at removing viral contaminants
- BUT: Some CGTs are too big to pass through virus filters
- How can Virus Filtration be used to improve pathogen safety of other CGTs?
 - ✓ Downstream processing for select gene therapy products
 - ✓ Upstream barrier

Contamination Events on Upstream

Many contamination events are believed to come from raw materials.

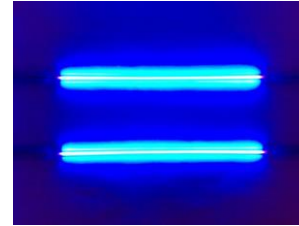
Sources of Virus Contaminations in Raw Materials

Virus Contamination	Virus Family	Enveloped	Size (nm)	Source
Cache Valley Fever Virus	Bunyaviridae	Yes	80-100	Fetal Bovine Serum
Blue Tongue Virus	Reoviridae	No	65-75	Fetal Bovine Serum
Blue Tongue Virus	Reoviridae	Pseudo-enveloped	40	Possible insect transmission in testing lab
Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus	Flaviviridae	Yes	40-70	Fetal Bovine Serum
Vesivirus 2117	Caliciviridae	No	35-40	Unknown
Equine Rhinitis A Virus	Picornaviridae	No	25-30	Equine Serum
Minute Virus of Mice	Parvoviridae	No	18-24	Non-Animal Raw Material
Circoviridae	Circovirus Type I	No	17	Porcine Trypsin

Barbara Potts, Amer. Pharma. Rev., 2011 (excerpted)

Other potential exposure to contaminants:





Irradiation

Pros:

- Highly effective
- Cost

Cons:

- Not point-of-use
- Material impact

HTST (High-Temperature Short Time)

Pros:

- Cost (large scale)

Cons:

- High capital costs
- Large footprint
- Material impact

UVC

Pros:

- Point-of-use

Cons:

- Scalability
- Virus-dependent
- Material impact

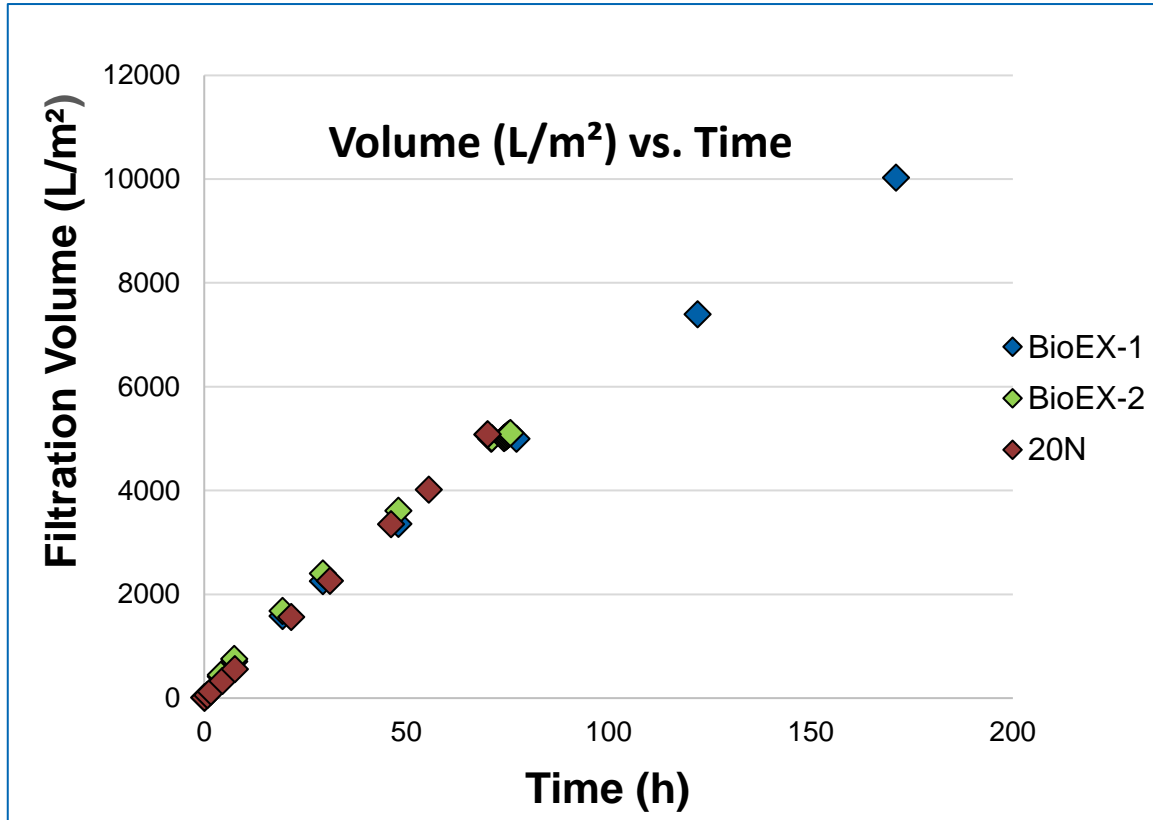
Virus Filtration

Pros:

- Highly effective
- Scalability
- Ease of use
- Much experience

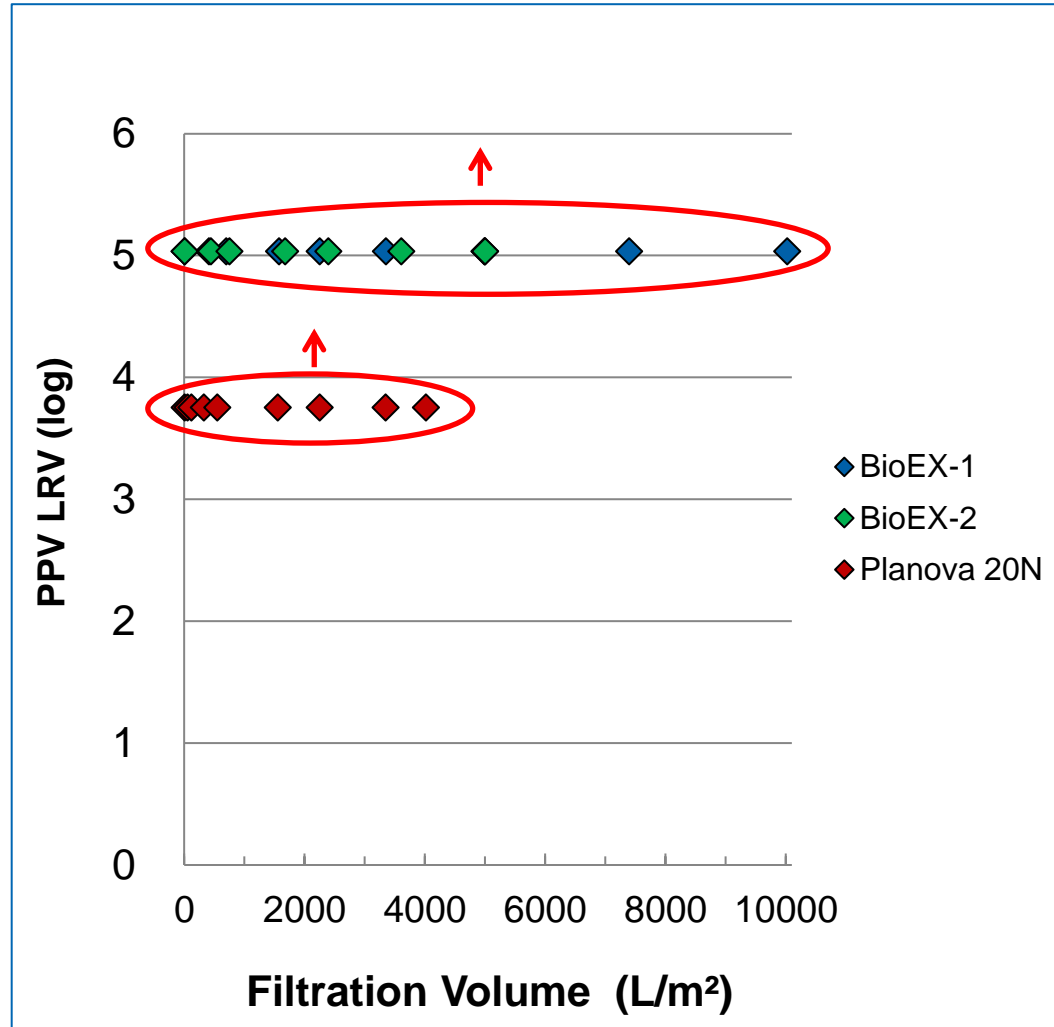
Cons:

- Cost
- Requires filterability



- ✓ No impact of the virus spike on Filtration Volume
- ✓ **Consistent** performance
- ✓ **20N:**
2 000 L/m² in 1 day
5 000 L/m² in 3 days
- ✓ **BioEX:**
same as 20N
+ 10 000 L/m² in 7 days

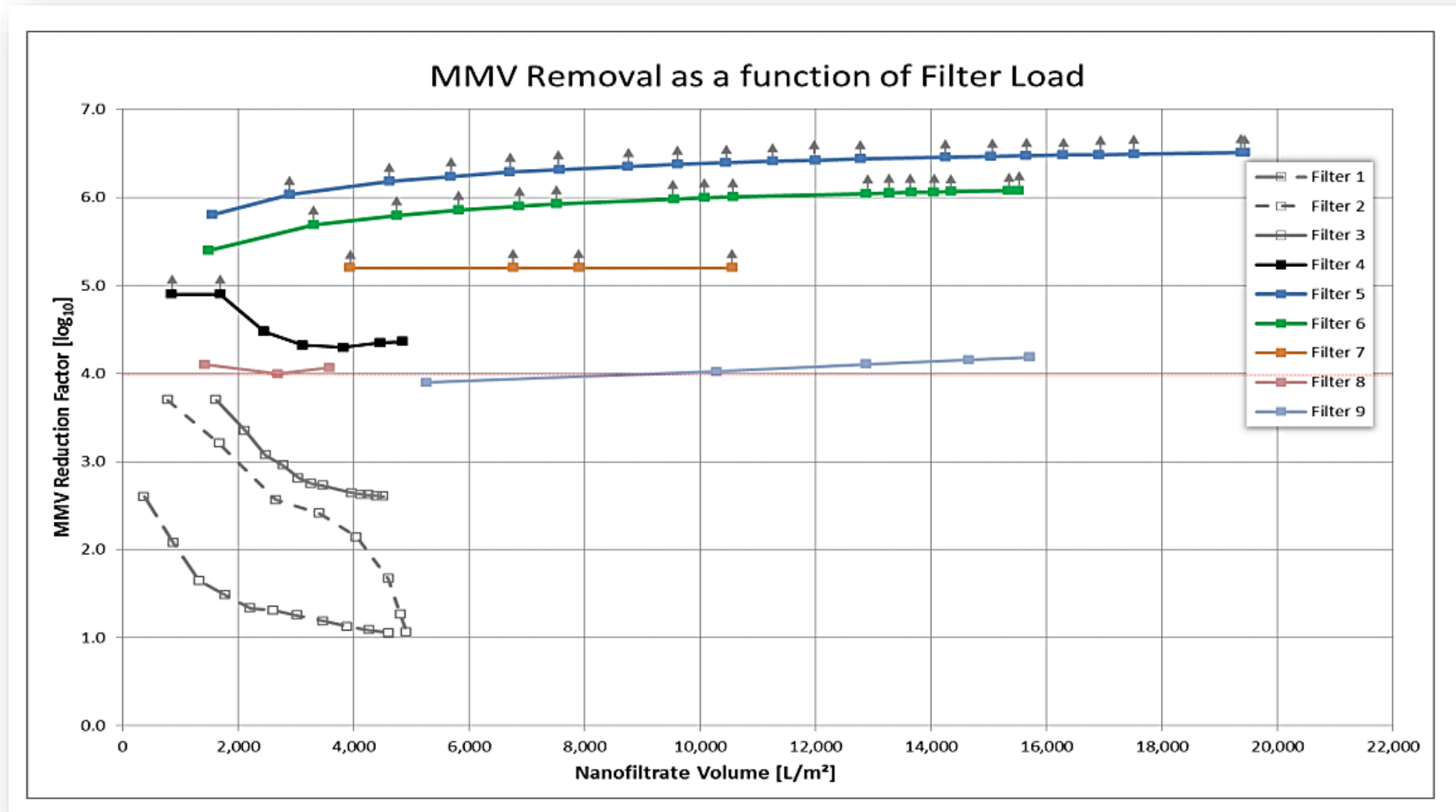
Konstantin Agolli, Asahi Kasei, BioInnovation 2016, Berlin, February 10th, 2016



✓ No virus detected (↑)

✓ Difference in PPV LRV is due to differences in assay sensitivity

Virus filtration can be effective for large volume media treatment



How expensive is upstream virus filtration?

Assumptions:
60 LMH
~ 7 000 €/m²

<u>Media Volume (L)</u>	<u>Duration (hr)</u>	<u>Filtration Area (m²)</u>	<u>Cost/batch (€)</u>	
12 000	4	50	350 000	
12 000	24	8,3	58 333	Longer virus filtration
200	3	1,1	7 800	Smaller volumes for CGTs
10	2	0,8	2 250 *	Especially for autologous cell therapy

For smaller volumes, media filtration can be very feasible!

* Price €/m² higher for small size filters

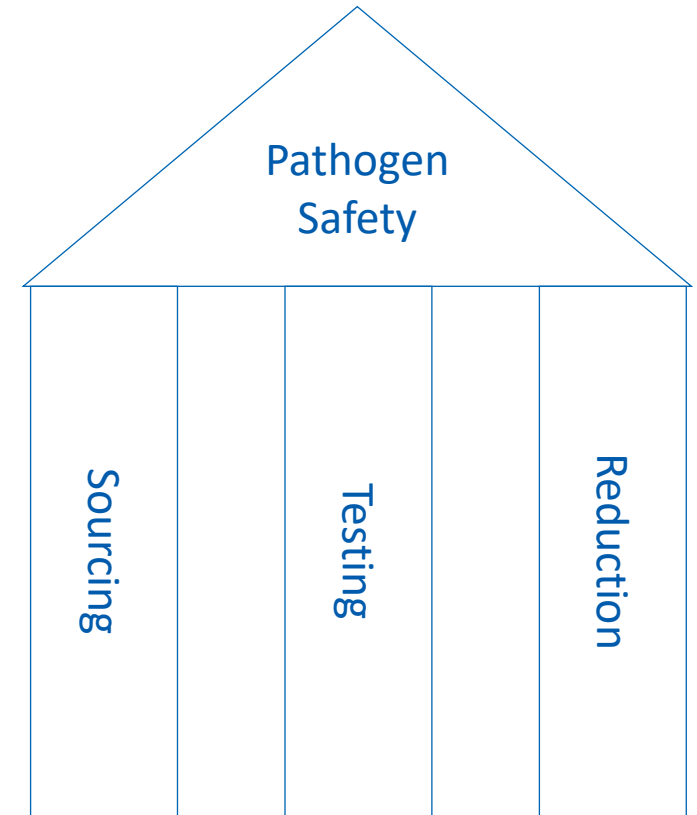
Virus Filtration of Bacterial Fermentation Media Components

Nr.	Media type	Concentration [g/L]	Volume per 4000 Lscale [L]	FN20			BioEX		
				Flow	Average flux [L/h/m ²]	Area for 4000Lscale [m ²]	Flow	Average flux [L/h/m ²]	Area for 4000Lscale [m ²]
1	GlucoseFeed	>100	>200	decrease	<10	>50	constant	10-100	>10
2	Vitamin solution	<50	<20	constant	10-100	<0.1	constant	>100	<0.1
3	Salt solution	>100	20-200	constant	10-100	0.1-0.5	constant	10-100	<0.1
4	Amino acid stock	<50	20-200	constant	10-100	<0.1	constant	10-100	<0.1
5	Tetracycline- alcohol	<50	<20	decrease	10-100	<0.1	blocked	n.a.	n.a.
6	Tetracycline- water	<50	<20	constant	10-100	<0.1	decrease	>100	<0.1
7	IAA solution	<50	20-200	constant	10-100	0.1-0.5	blocked	n.a.	n.a.
8	Tacelements solution	>100	<20	constant	10-100	<0.1	decrease	>100	<0.1
9	Kanamycine Solution	50-100	<20	constant	10-100	<0.1	constant	>100	<0.1
10	Fe-sulfate-stock	50-100	<20	constant	10-100	<0.1	constant	>100	<0.1
11	Inducer	50-100	<20	constant	10-100	0.1-0.5	constant	10-100	<0.1
12	Media solution	<50	20-200	constant	10-100	0.1-0.5	constant	>100	<0.1
13	Sterile addition	>100	>200	decrease	10-100	>0.5	constant	>100	>0.5
14	Fe-chloridestock	>100	<20	constant	10-100	<0.1	constant	>100	<0.1

Simon Haidinger, Boehringer Ingelheim, 18th Planova Workshop, Athens, 2015

- ❑ Virus filtration is applicable/adaptable to continuous processes
- ❑ Virus filters are robust enough to withstand process challenges
- ❑ Several validation options are available
- ❑ Virus filters are scalable, it's a matter of understanding the design space

- ❑ Risks for viral contamination are large
 - ✓ Higher risk raw materials
 - ✓ Reduced viral clearance capability
 - ✓ Less overall manufacturing experience
- ❑ Virus filtration is the most effective and robust virus removal option
- ❑ Incorporating virus filtration into manufacturing processes early in development will significantly advance patient safety of CGT products



AsahiKASEI

BIOPROCESS

감사합니다

Gracias

Danke

Благодаря

谢谢

Tack

धन्यवाद

Dziękuję

Спасибо

Thank You

Obrigado

Děkuju

Grazie

Ευχαριστώ

Merci

Köszönöm

ありがとうございました

Teşekkür ederim