

Strategic Developing Process Analytical Technologies for Real Time Quality Attribute Analysis in Bioprocess Development

November 2021

Julia Ding, Ph.D.
Biologics Development

BMS Biologics Development Network



PROCESS/ANALYTICAL DEVELOPMENT & CLINICAL MANUFACTURING



Devens, MA

- US Biologics COE
- Biologic Development
- MS&T, Quality AS&T
- Clinical Manufacturing
- Commercial Manufacturing



New Brunswick, NJ

US Biologic Development-
Early Phase
Bioassay COE; GMP Testing



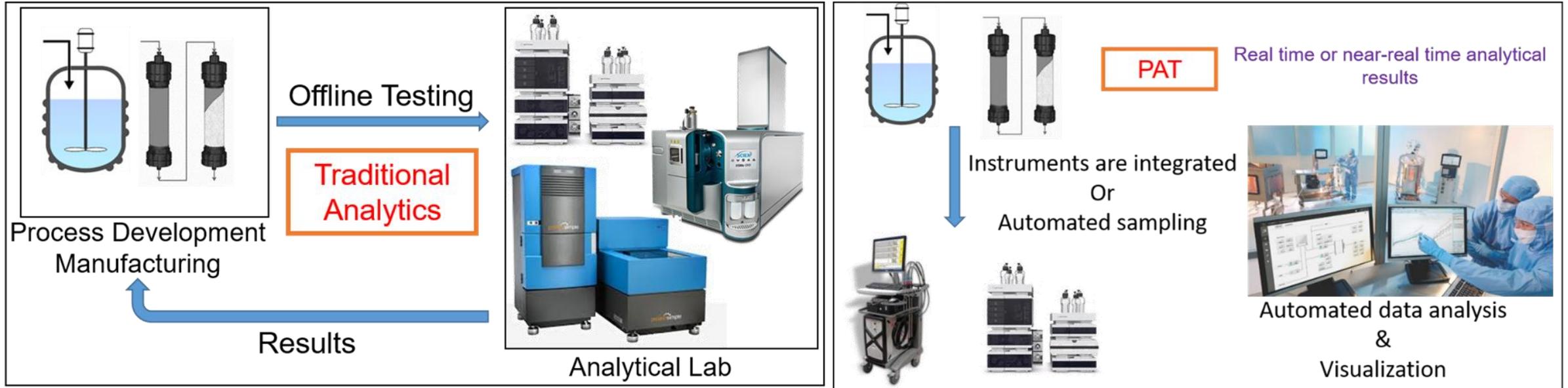
Summit, NJ

US Biologic Development-
Early Phase
Clinical Manufacturing

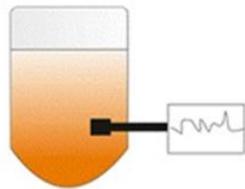
Outline

- Strategic Developing our Technology Roadmap Towards Real Time Product Quality and Bioprocess Monitoring
- PAT Vision and Technology Landscape at BMS with Case Studies
- What will this lead us into the future? - Future Outlook

Traditional Process-Analytical Integration vs. PAT

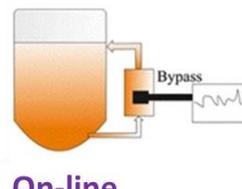


Modes of Integration



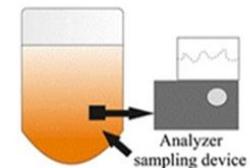
In-line

Samples are analyzed within the process stream



On-line

Samples are analyzed by taking out from the process stream in automated-fashion may or may not go back into the process stream



At-line

Samples are analyzed by taking out from the process stream

Strategy in Building Real Time Product Quality and Process Monitoring

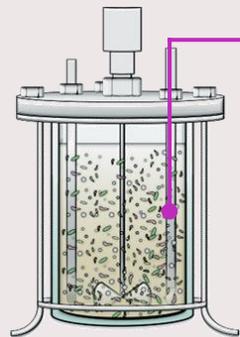


“Monitoring
As It
Happens”

Unit
Operation

Attribute/
Process
Parameter

Choice of
Analytical
Technology



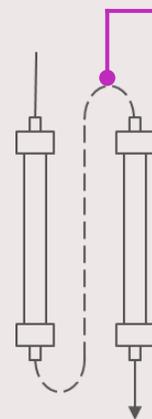
Charge Variant Profile

Glycan Profile

Product Titer

Nutrient and Metabolites

**On-line
& In-Line**



Product Concentration

Impurity Clearance

**At-line
& In-Line**

Strategy in Building Real Time Product Quality and Process Monitoring



“Real Time Acquisition vs. Monitoring”

Physical Sensors



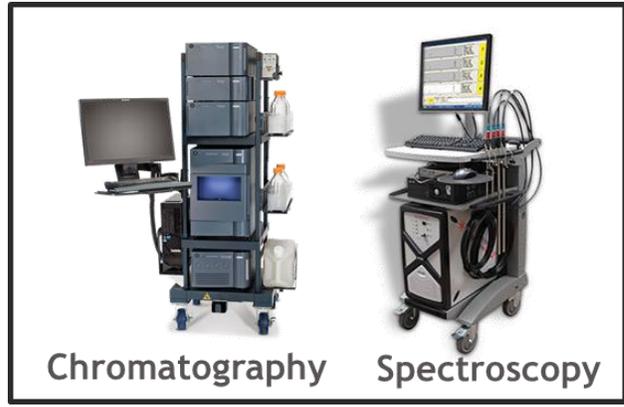
Real time acquisition

Cyber-physical Systems

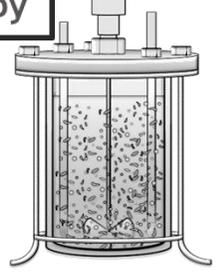


Real time Monitoring

Our PAT Vision



Feedback/Feedforward Control



Unit Operation



Sensors



Automation



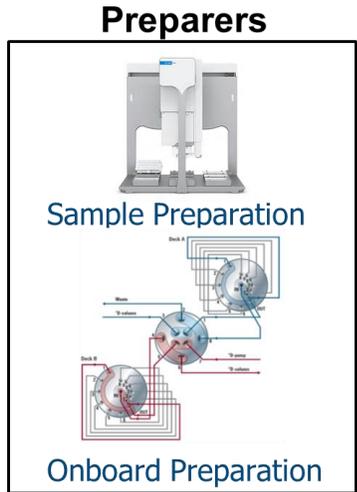
DCS



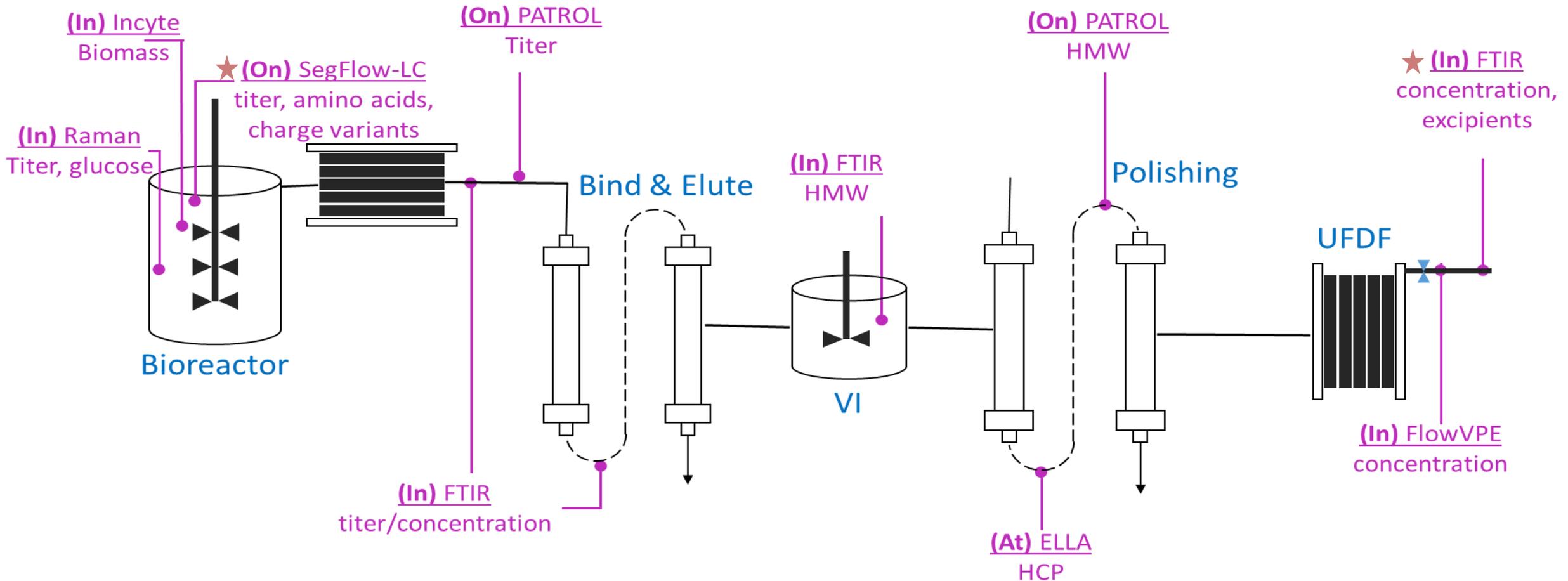
Analyzers & Visualization



Repository

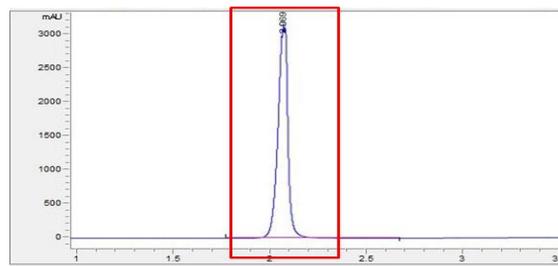
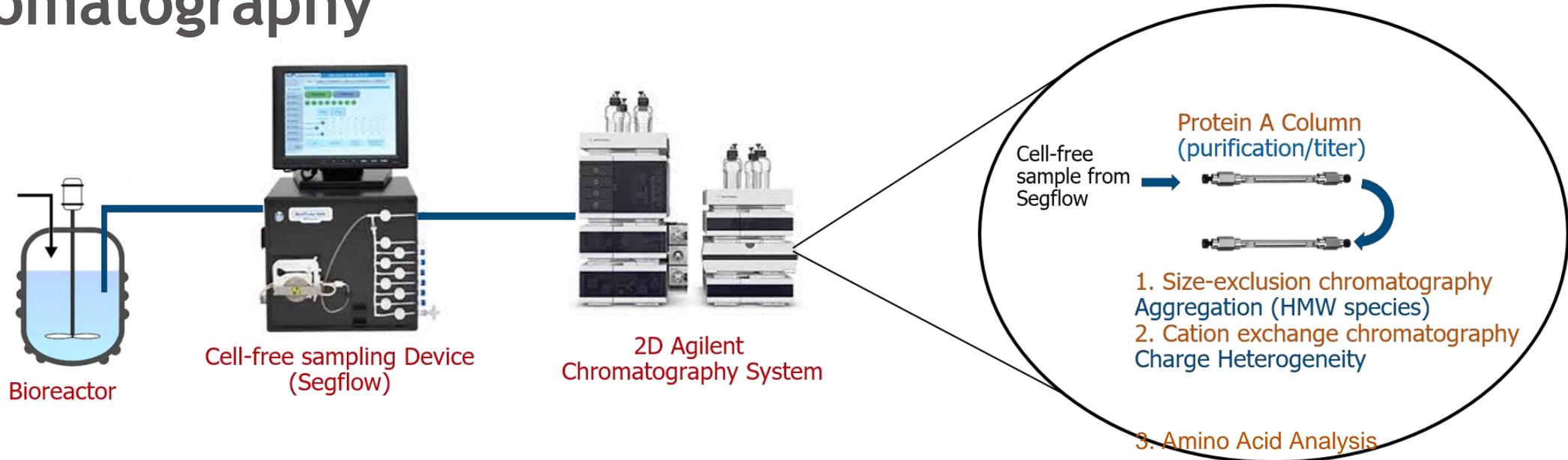


PAT Technology Landscape in BMS

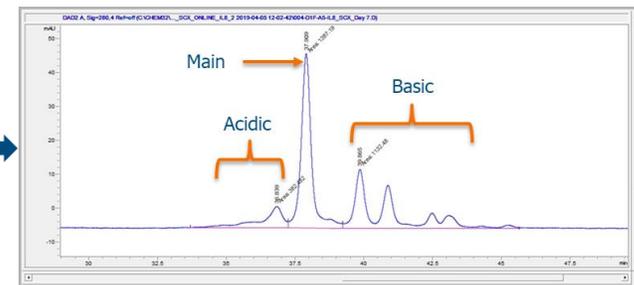


★ Case Studies to be presented

On-line Product Quality Monitoring by Multi - Attribute Chromatography



Specifically
cut the peak

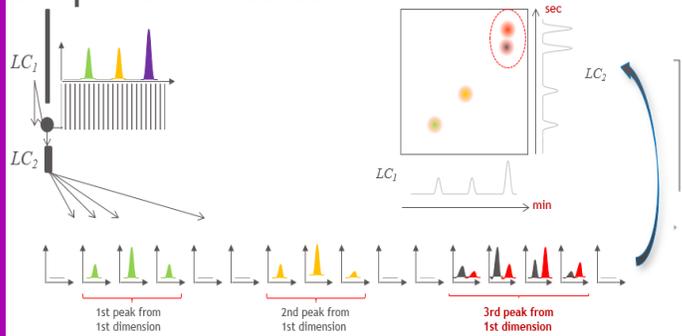


Strong Cation Exchange Chromatography

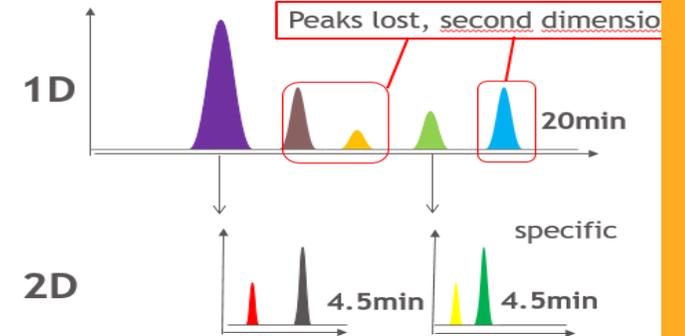
Agilent 2D-LC w/ High Resolution Peak-Cutting & Peak Parking: A Viable Option to Deal with Large 1st Dimension Peak Volume

Comprehensive Transfer

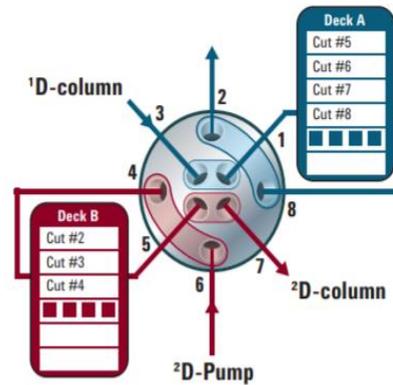
Comprehensive 2D-LC



Conventional Heart Cutting



Peak Cutting Capabilities for Agilent 2D-LC



Heart Cutting & Peak Parking

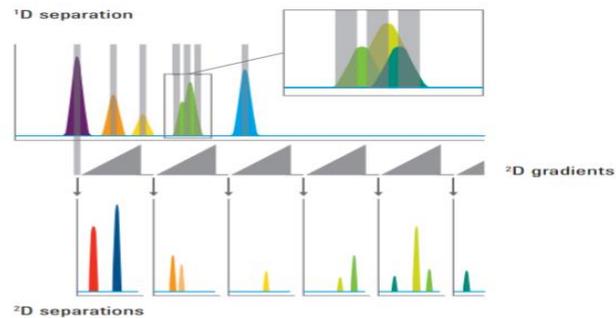


Figure 3. Illustration of multiple heart-cutting 2D-LC.

High Resolution Sampling

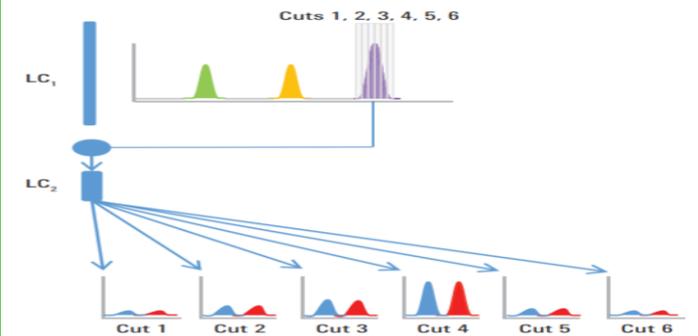
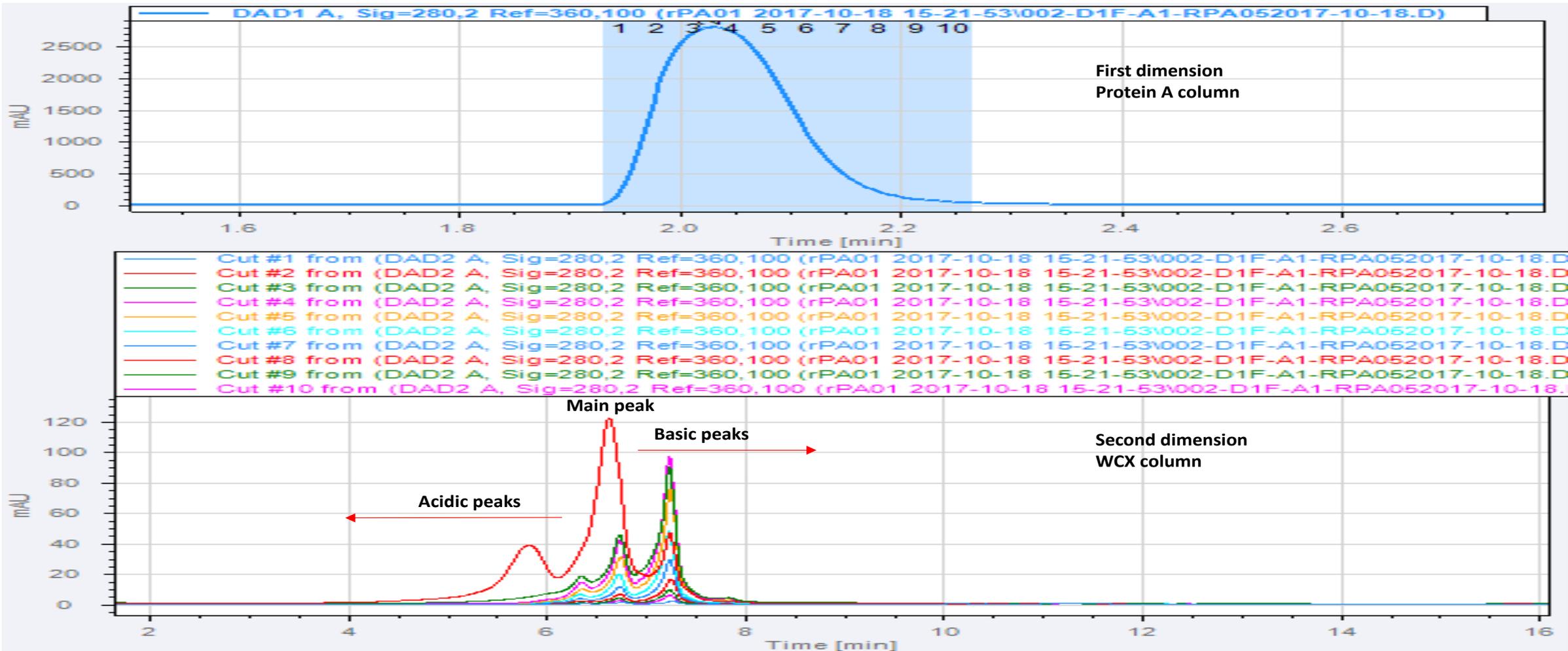


Figure 1. Illustration of high-resolution sampling 2D-LC.

A representative IEX profiles of High Resolution peak cutting of 1st dimension Protein-A & a 2nd dimension IEX Chromatography



An Alternate Approach to High Resolution Peak Cutting & Peak Parking to Enable Near Real-time Analysis

High Resolution Peak-cutting & Peak Parking

Advantages:

- Agilent 2D-LC provides the option to collect multiple fractions of 1st dimension Protein-A peak in multiple sample loops and inject one fraction at a time
- Agilent OpenLab CDS Chemstation software is capable to integrate the data from multiple fractions to integrated final results

Disadvantages:

- Long analysis time for analyzing multiple peak cuts, which is not in alignment with the rapid analysis required for PAT

Alternative Approach with Flow Splitting

Advantages:

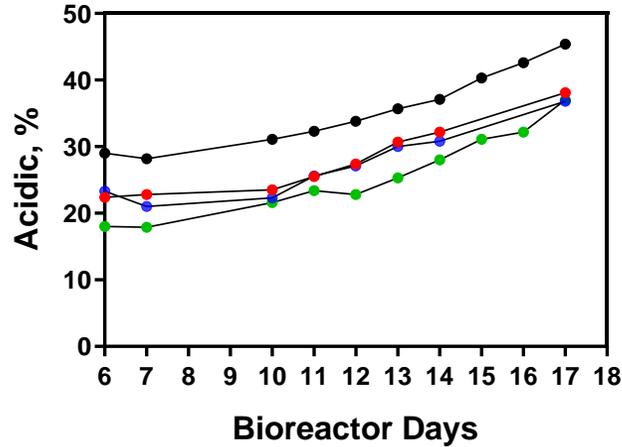
- Post flow-splitting of 1st dimension protein-A effluent can be achieved effortlessly with commercially available MS flow splitters
- Based on the peak volume of the 1st dimension protein-A chromatography, flow-splitters with different flow splitting ratios can be utilized
- With 1:10 flow-splitter, analysis time can be reduced by 10-fold

Disadvantages:

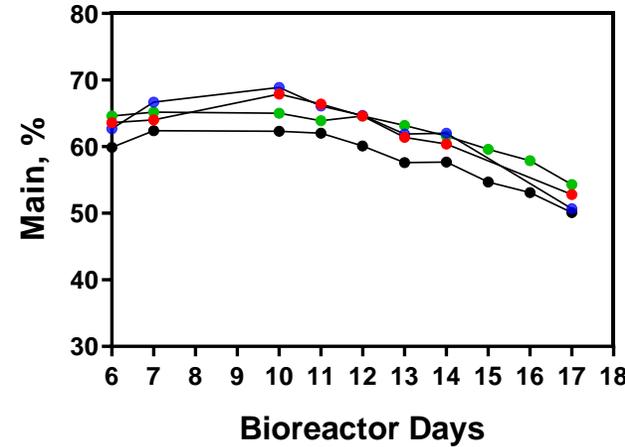
- No disadvantages

On-line Product Quality Analysis by 2D-LC CEX Multi - Attribute Chromatography

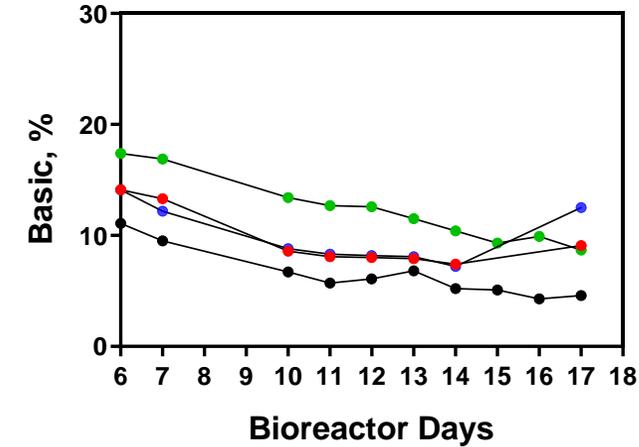
Acidic Species



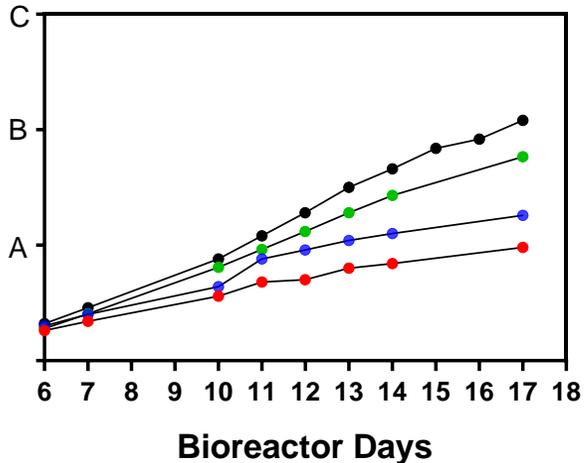
Main Species



Basic Species



- On-line
- At-line
- Offline (CEX)
- Offline (iCEF)



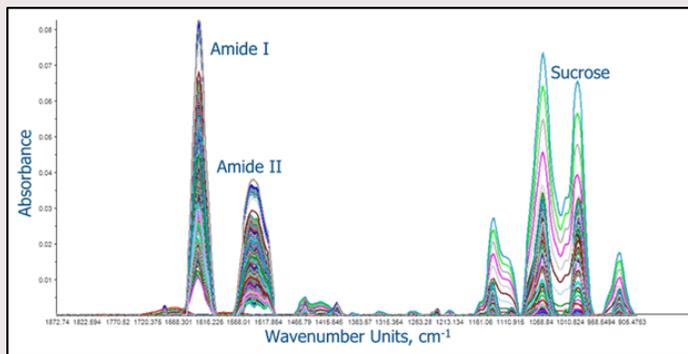
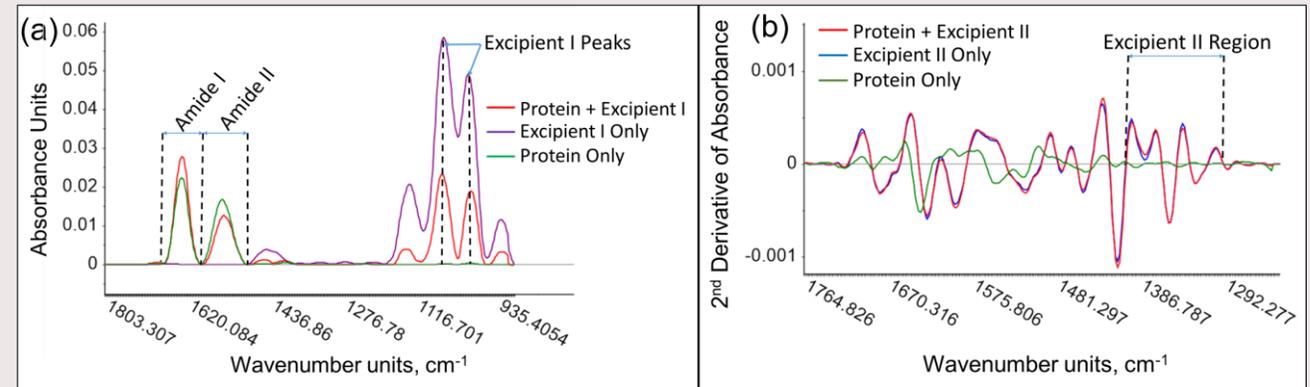
- On-line
- At-line
- Offline (UPLC)
- Offline (CEDEX)

- Bioreactor titer obtained from 1D-LC acquisition
- A platform CEX method is applied at 2D-LC
- Multiple attributes, such as titer, charge profiles (acidic, main and basic groups) are measured near real-time by on-line 2D-LC technology

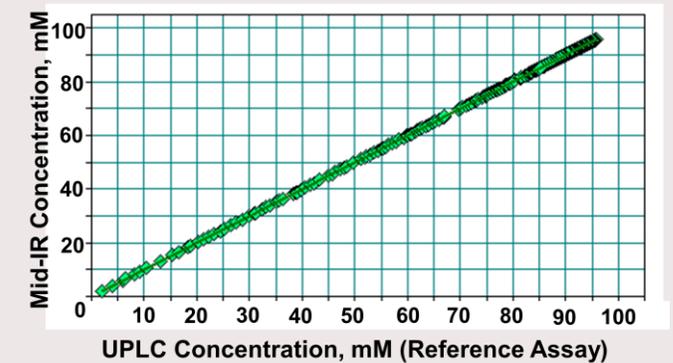
FT-IR & Chemometric Sensors at UFDF for Protein and Excipient Monitoring

Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR)

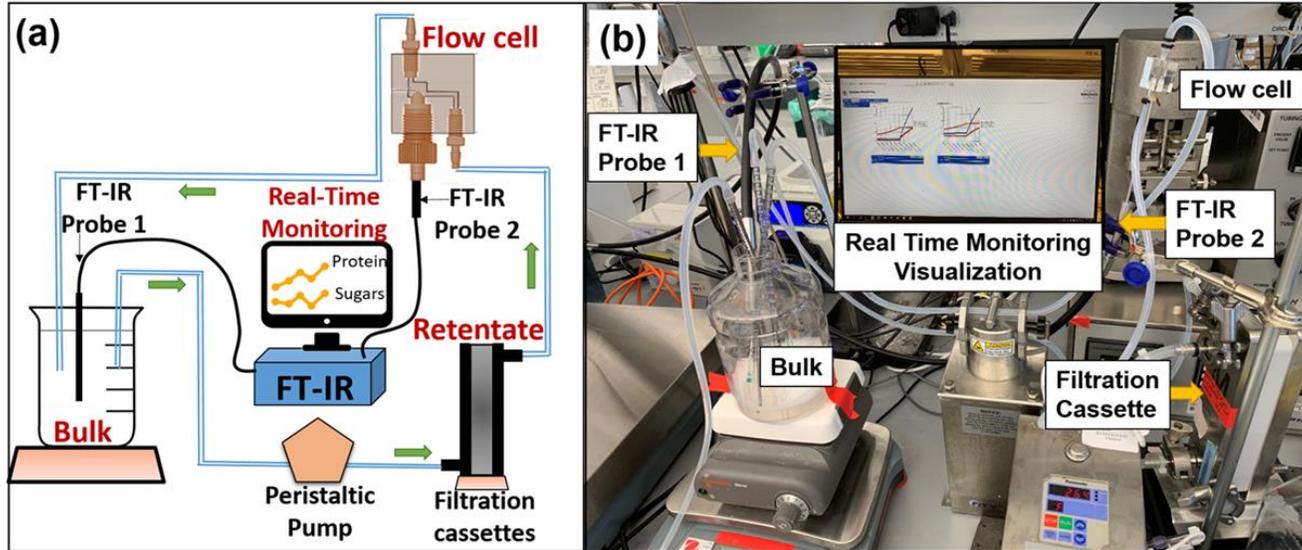
- Vibrational Spectroscopy Technique
- Unique spectral bands for chemical bonds
- Measurement frequency - As fast as 10 sec.



FT-IR Spectra



Real Time Process Monitoring - Downstream

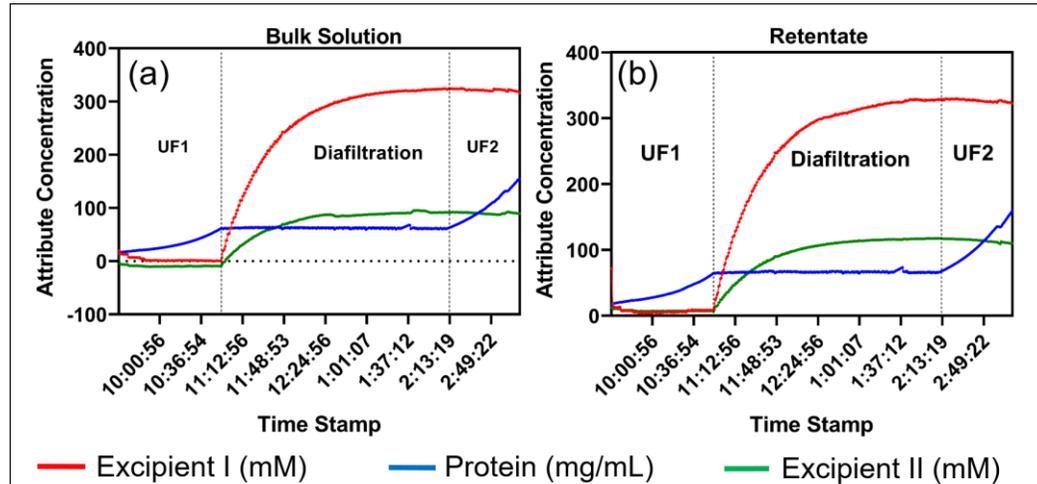


In-line FTIR

Real Time Monitoring of Proteins & Excipients in UF/DF

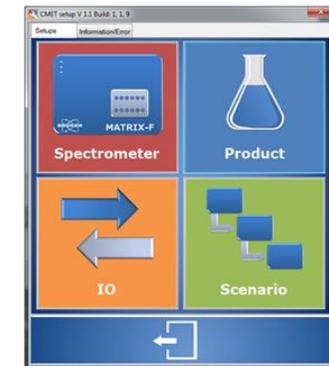
Automated,

1. Data Piping
2. Data Analysis
3. Visualization

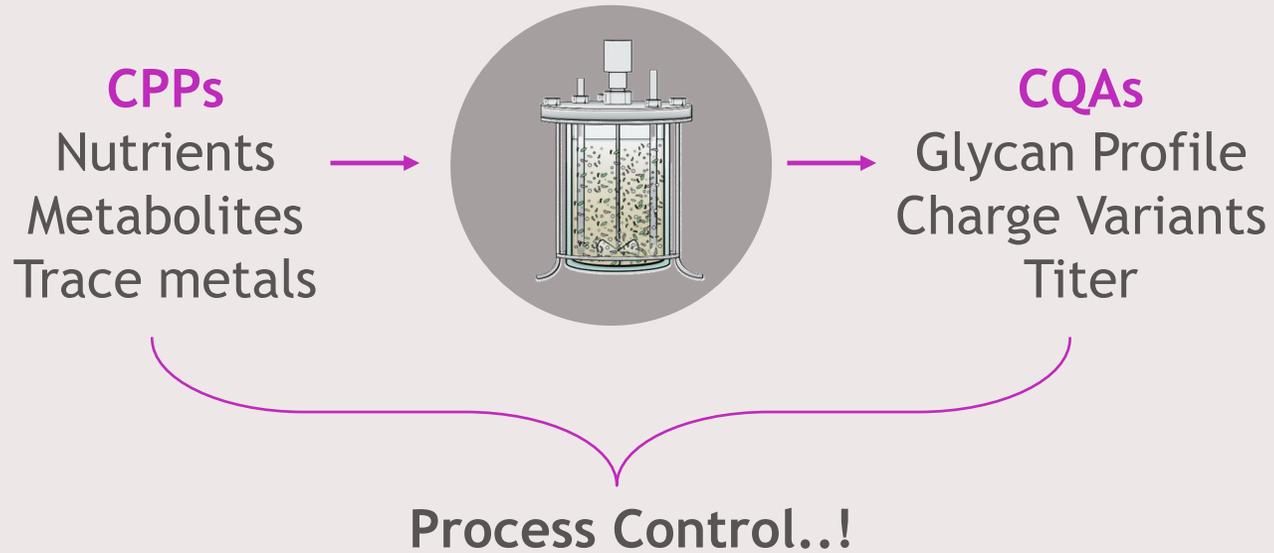


Process monitoring software

Modeling software



Holistic Process Understanding



Quality by Design (QbD) Manufacturing

