

Transmission electron microscopy

Utilising a powerful tool in biosafety as a novel approach to characterise the product quality of biologics such as vector-based vaccines and gene therapy products

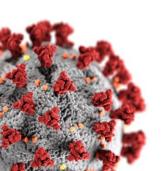
CASSS AT Europe 2022

24-MAY-2022

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Outline

- 1. Transmission electron microscopy: A short introduction
- 2. TEM in Biotechnology: Viral safety of biologics
- 3. From viral safety to product characterisation
- 4. Sample morphology, distribution & purity
- 5. Particle quantity: semi-quantification using TEM
- 6. Summary



1. Transmission electron microscopy: A short introduction



- Electron acceleration up to 300kV
- Electron interaction with stained sample as electrons transmit sample
- Image acquisition (analogue or digital)
- Resolving power below 1nm
- Deployed in medicine, bioscience and materials science for ultrastructural analysis



1.2 Transmission electron microscopy: A short introduction

Sample preparation in bioscience for TEM

I. Cellular diagnostics via positive staining (*psTEM, sample is stained*)

steps: chemical fixation **>** resin embedding **>** ultrathin sectioning **>** staining

II. Particle diagnostics via negative staining (nsTEM, background is stained, particles appear bright)

steps: sample deposition and sedimentation on TEM grid **—** staining

Staining agents

- Uranyl acetate (UA)
- Lead citrate
- Phosphotungstic acid (PTA)



2. TEM in Biotechnology: Viral safety of biologics

ICH Guidelines:

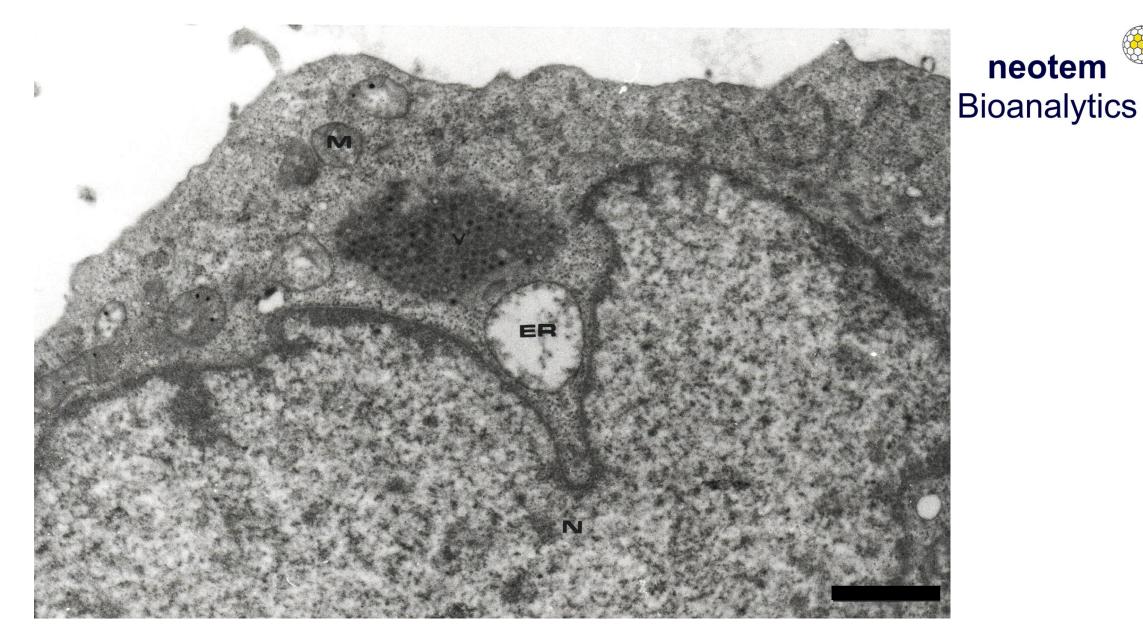
ICH Q5A (R1) Quality of biotechnological products: viral safety evaluation of biotechnology products derived from cell lines of human or animal origin

Where is TEM utilised?

- 1. Cell bank characterisation (psTEM)
- 2. Bulk harvest screening (nsTEM)

Quality Assurance?

Qualified and validated assays following GMP





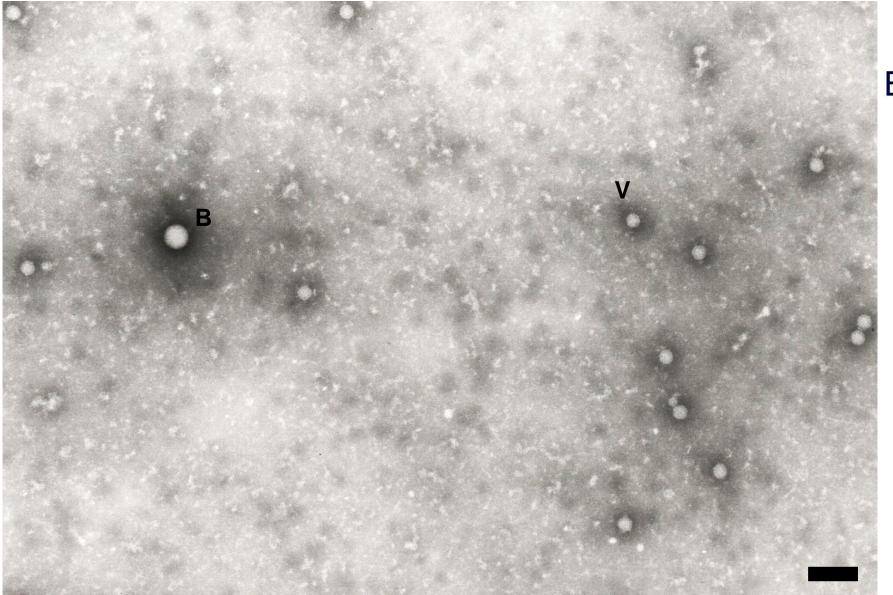




Fig. 3 nsTEM image of virus like particles (V) and latex beads (B). (scale bar = 200 nm)



3. From viral safety to product characterisation



Morphology
Distribution
Purity
Semi-quantity

Detection limit for TEM analysis: 10⁸ - 10⁹ particles per mL



4. Sample morphology, distribution & purity

What can TEM tell me about my sample?

- 1. Particle morphology:
- Virus structure
 - Identity: enveloped/non-enveloped, capsid structure
 - Structural integrity: damaged or intact particles

- 2. Particle distribution:
 - > Aggregation of particles (unsuitable process conditions in USP or DSP?)
- 3. Sample purity:
 - Background noise (cell debris, high protein contamination)

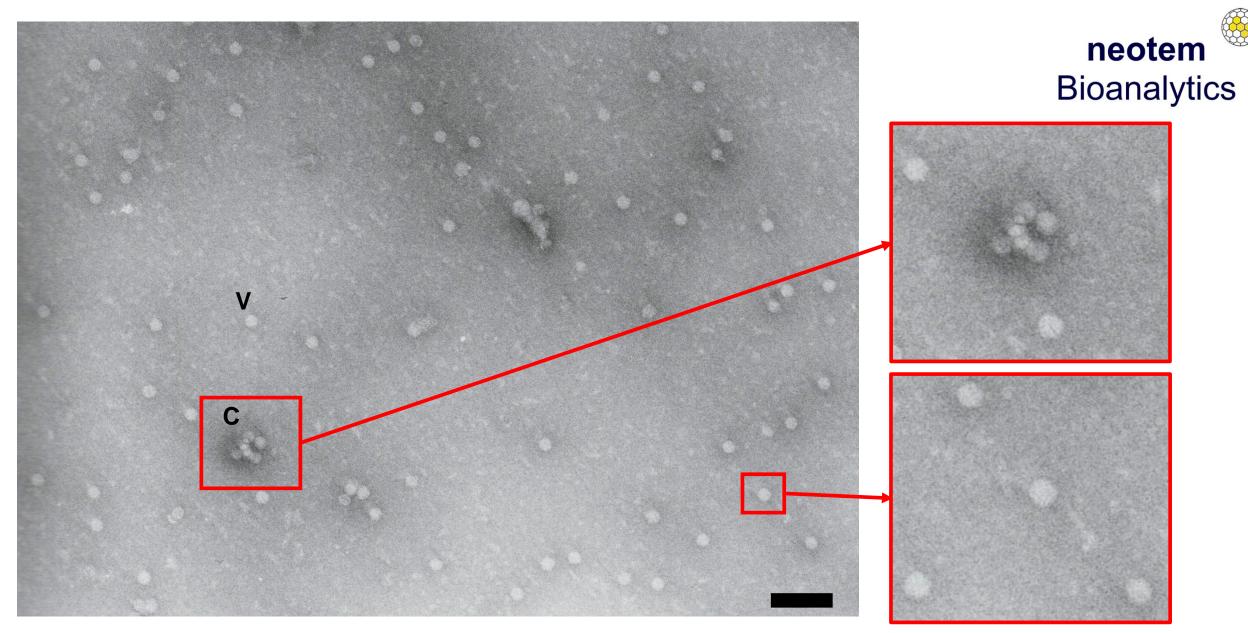
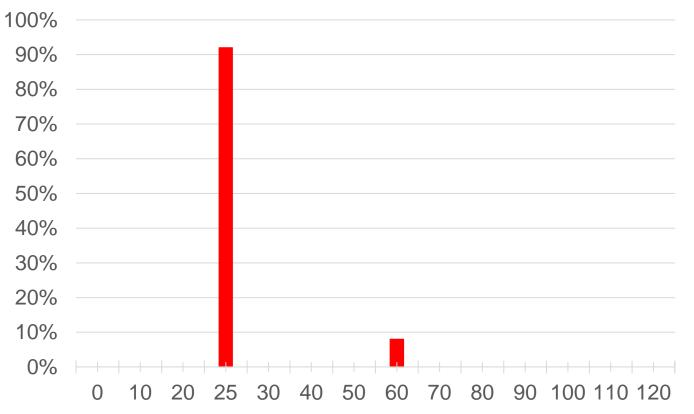


Fig. 4 nsTEM image of Adeno-associated viruses (V) & particle clusters/aggregations (C). (scale bar = 100 nm)



4. Sample morphology, distribution & purity

Percentage of counted particles



Average particle size in nm

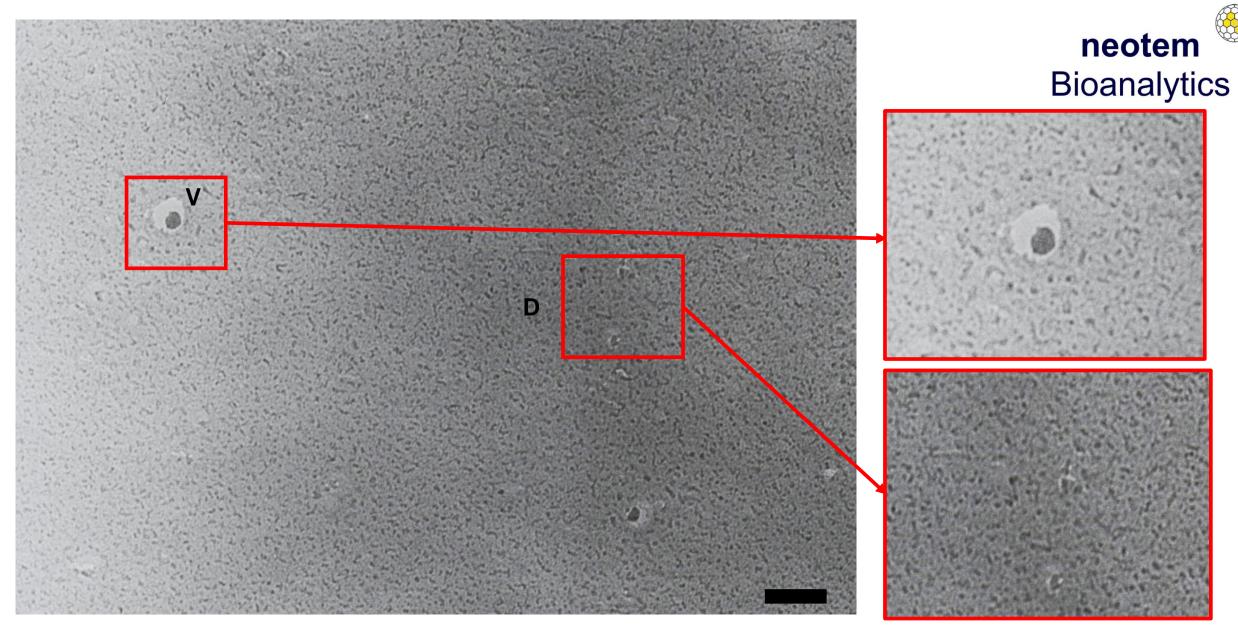


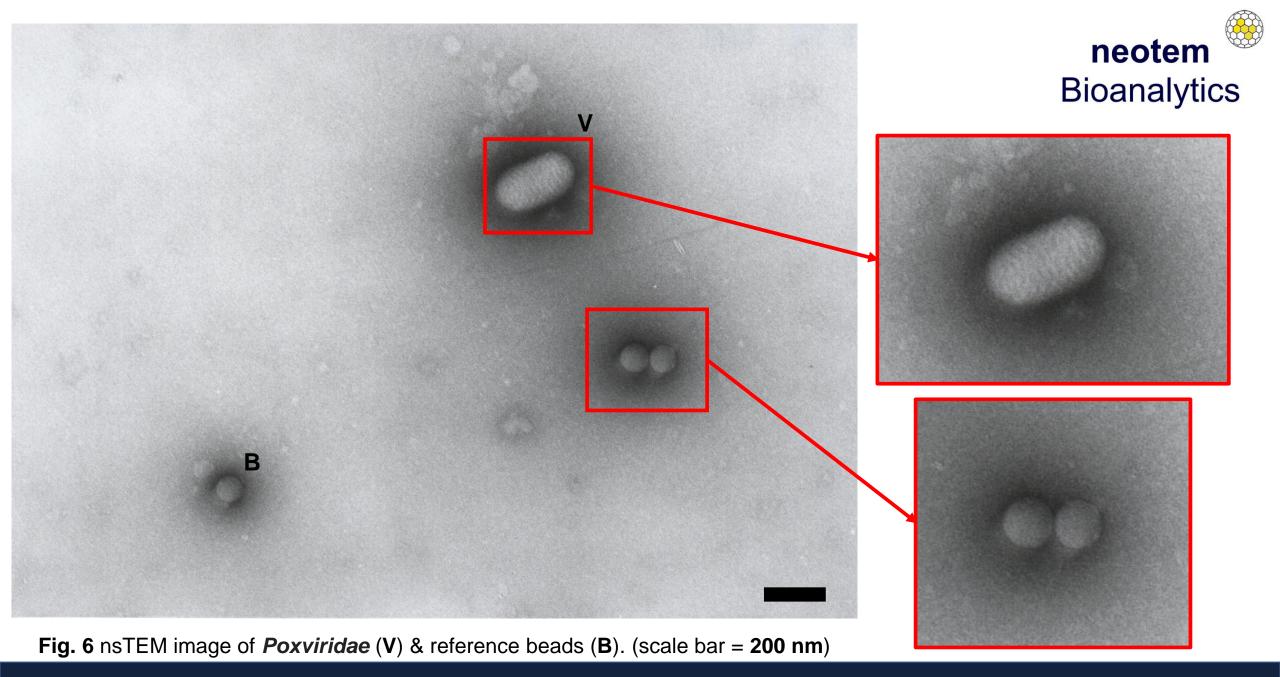
Fig. 5 nsTEM image of damaged Adeno-associated viruses (V) & sample debris (D). (scale bar = 100 nm)



5. Particle quantity: semi-quantification using **TEM**

Procedure

- A suspension of beads with a known concentration and size are added to the test item
- Visualisation of test item and beads via nsTEM (negative staining)
- A defined amount of beads are counted on the TEM grid
- Test item particles are counted parallel to the beads
- Calculation of test item concentration in relation to the beads concentration



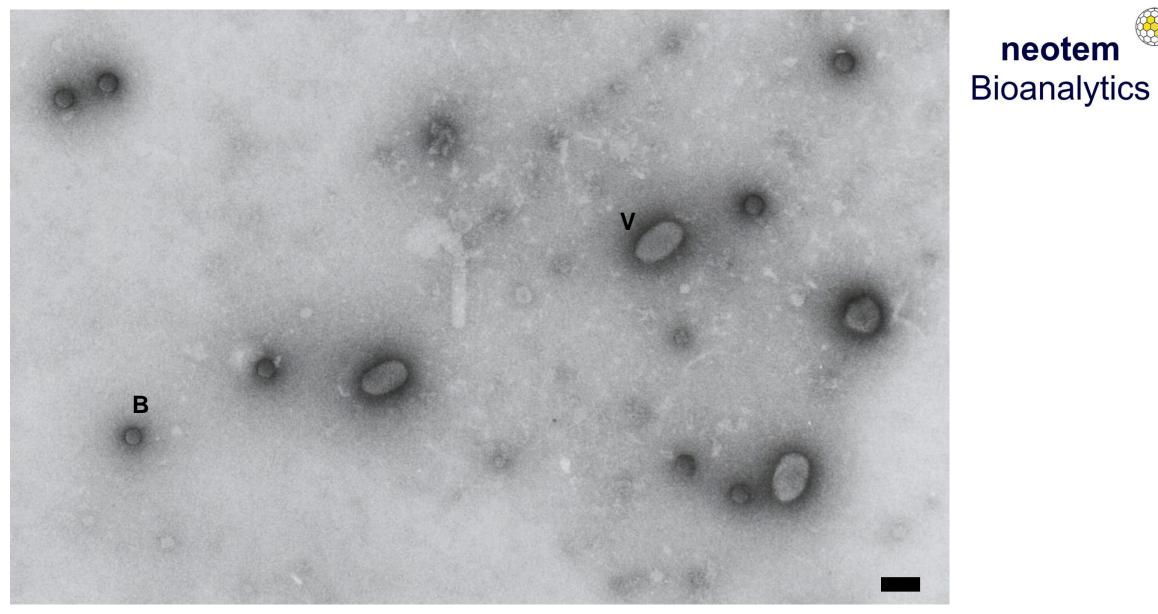


Fig. 7 nsTEM image of *Poxviridae* (V) & reference beads (B). (scale bar = 200 nm)



6. Summary

- **TEM can deliver visual feedback on particle:**
 - > morphology & structure/integrity
 - distribution & aggregation
 - > purity
 - > semi-quantity
- ***** TEM can visualise the ultrastructural properties of producer cells

Information which can improve process conditions for vector-based vaccines and gene therapeutics in USP & DSP



neotem Bioanalytics

TEM expertise for powerful sample analysis



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