

USING EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES FOR UNDERSTANDING BIOTECHNOLOGY UNIT OPERATIONS

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**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
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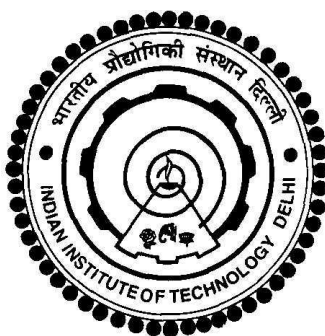
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Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Using Experimental and Theoretical Approaches for Understanding Biotech Unit Operations** ” being submitted by **Sandeep Ramesh Hadpe** to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**, is a record of bonafide research work carried out by him. **Sandeep Ramesh Hadpe** has worked under my guidance and supervision and has fulfilled the requirements for the submission of the thesis.

The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted in part or in full to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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Abstract

Improvements in expression technology and cell culture processing accompanied by the increasing volume of bioreactors have resulted in harvests with a high antibody titre and have created the bottleneck in the downstream processes of monoclonal antibody therapeutics. Depth filtration alone or in combination with centrifugation and Protein A chromatography dominate the clarification and capture options respectively. The outcome of upstream improvement forced these two operations to face challenge with respect to capacity, robustness, cost as well as impurity clearance. The commonly known issues with depth filtration include limitations in handling higher solid contents, higher operating cost due to exorbitantly oversized filtration area and requirement of higher flushing. On the other hand, protein A chromatography faces issues including higher adsorbent cost, caustic incompatibility, low pH antibody stability and protein A ligand leaching. The work detailed in this thesis attempts to employ tools like empirical /mechanistic based models or alternate scouting approach to address some of the above mentioned issues.

The first two chapters of this thesis include introduction to the topic and a detailed literature review respectively. The third chapter focuses on development and application of a novel ANN model based approach for predicting depth filter capacity with the help of an industrial case study and addressing concerns related to operating cost of depth filtration due to the significant oversizing of filter area that is practiced in the industry. The fourth chapter presents a comparison of different feed pretreatment alternatives, and their impact on process contaminant removal and filter sizing improvement for depth filtration. This chapter also compares key response parameters of different depth filtration based approaches used for clarification. The fifth chapter evaluates the performance of an Alternating Tangential Flow (ATF) operation. In this relatively new technology, inherent back flushing occurs and has been demonstrated to be superior to the traditional TFF operations (microfiltration/ultrafiltration) in handling fouling feeds like high cell density cell culture stream. The work mentioned in this chapter attempts to develop and compare

mechanistic models for predicting fouling mechanism of ATF and TFF for the use of antibody cell culture clarification. The sixth chapter focuses on scouting of protein A adsorbent for antibody capture. In this chapter, fourteen commercially available protein A candidates have been compared using a Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) tool for it's ranking and selection. Finally, the seventh (last) chapter concludes the research work with detailing the future scope of research in this area.

सार

बायोरेक्टर्स की बढ़ती हुई मात्रा के साथ अभिव्यक्ति प्रौद्योगिकी और सेल संस्कृति प्रसंस्करण में सुधार के कारण उच्च एंटीबॉडी टाइट्रे के साथ फसल हुई है और मोनोक्लोनल एंटीबॉडी चिकित्सीय के डाउनस्ट्रीम प्रोसेसिंग में बाधा उत्पन्न की है। गहराई निस्पंदन अकेले या केन्द्रापसारक और प्रोटीन के साथ संयोजन में एक क्रोमैटोग्राफी क्रमशः स्पष्टीकरण और कब्जा विकल्प पर हावी है। अपस्ट्रीम सुधार के परिणाम ने क्षमता, मजबूती, लागत और अशुद्धता निकासी के संबंध में चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए इन दो आपरेशनों को चुनौती दी। गहराई से निस्पंदन के साथ सामान्यतः ज्ञात मुद्दे में उच्च ठोस सामग्री को संभालने में सीमाएं शामिल हैं, अत्यधिक परिचालन क्षेत्र के कारण उच्च परिचालन लागत और उच्च फ्लशिंग की आवश्यकता। दूसरी ओर, प्रोटीन ए क्रोमैटोग्राफी में उच्च adsorbent लागत, कास्टिक असंगति, कम पीएच एंटीबॉडी स्थिरता और प्रोटीन ए लिगेंड लेचन सहित मुद्दों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस थीसिस में विस्तृत काम, उपर्युक्त मुद्दों में से कुछ को संबोधित करने के लिए प्रजनन / यंत्रवत आधारित मॉडल या वैकल्पिक स्काउटिंग दृष्टिकोण जैसे उपकरणों को नियोजित करने का प्रयास करता है।

इस थीसिस के पहले दो अध्यायों में विषय के परिचय और क्रमशः विस्तृत साहित्य की समीक्षा शामिल है। तीसरा अध्याय एक औद्योगिक मामले के अध्ययन की सहायता से गहराई से फिल्टर क्षमता की भविष्यवाणी के लिए एक उपन्यास एनएन मॉडल आधारित दृष्टिकोण के विकास और आवेदन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है जिसमें गहराई से छानने के परिचालन लागत से संबंधित चिंताओं को संबोधित किया जाता है, जो कि फिल्टर क्षेत्र के महत्वपूर्ण आधिकरण के कारण होता है। उद्योग। चौथा अध्याय विभिन्न फीड पूर्व-उपचार विकल्पों की तुलना करता है, और प्रक्रिया संदूषण हटाने और गहराई से निस्पंदन के लिए सिज़ाव के सुधार पर उनके प्रभाव को दर्शाता है। यह अध्याय स्पष्टीकरण के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले विभिन्न गहराई से निस्पंदन आधारित तरीकों की महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रिया मानकों की तुलना करता है। पांचवें अध्याय एक ऑल्टरनेटिंग टैन्जलिंग फ्लो (एटीएफ) ऑपरेशन के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन करता है। अपेक्षाकृत नई तकनीक में, निहित परत निस्तब्धता होती है और उच्च सेल घनत्व सेल संस्कृति स्ट्रीम जैसे दूषण फीड्स को संभालने में पारंपरिक टीएफएफ संचालन (माइक्रोफिल्टरेशन / अल्ट्राफिल्टरेशन) से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया गया है। इस अध्याय में वर्णित कार्य एंटीबॉडी सेल संस्कृति स्पष्टीकरण के उपयोग के लिए एटीएफ और टीएफएफ के दूषण तंत्र की भविष्यवाणी के लिए यंत्रवत् मॉडल विकसित और तुलना करने का प्रयास करता है। छठे अध्याय एंटीबॉडी कैप्चर के लिए प्रोटीन एक एसोसोर्ट के स्काउटिंग पर केंद्रित है। इस अध्याय में, चौदह व्यावसायिक रूप से उपलब्ध प्रोटीन एक उम्मीदवार की तुलना रैलींग और चयन के लिए एक बहु मानदंड निर्णय लेने (एमसीडीएम) उपकरण से की गई है। अंत में, सातवें (अंतिम) अध्याय इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के भविष्य के दायरे का विवरण देने के साथ शोध कार्य निष्कर्ष निकाला है।

Contents

Acknowledgements.....	iv
Abstract.....	vi
List of Tables	xiv
List of Figures	xvi
Nomenclature.....	xx
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Problem definition, scope and objective of the research:	5
2. Literature survey.....	7
2.1 Antibody therapeutics and process development	7
2.2 Motivation: for improvement in mAb capture?.....	9
2.2.1 Centrifugation:.....	10
2.2.2 Depth filtration	12
2.2.3 Methodologies to improving clarification operation performance.....	13
2.2.4 Protein A affinity chromatography for mAb capture:	15
3. Artificial neural network (ANN) based prediction of depth filter loading capacity for filter sizing.....	19
3.1 Introduction	19
3.2 Materials and methods.....	22
3.2.1 Experimental setup	22
3.2.2 Database	23

3.2.3	Development of Artificial Neural Network	23
3.3	Results and discussion	26
3.3.1	Creation of the ANN model	26
3.3.2	Training and simulation of the ANN Model	27
3.3.3	Relative sensitivity analysis	30
3.3.4	Variable filter sizing	33
3.3.5	Alternate methodology for Analysis	35
3.4	Conclusion and recommendation	36
4.	Scouting and selection of different harvest pre-treatment alternatives	39
4.1	Introduction	39
4.2	Materials and methods.....	41
4.2.1	Clarification feed /cell culture fluid	41
4.2.2	Scouting plan	42
4.2.3	Cell broth pretreatment /flocculation.....	44
4.2.4	Settling rate measurement	45
4.2.5	Product recovery post treatment	45
4.2.6	Scouting and optimization of feed pre-treatment alternatives	46
4.2.7	Depth filter scouting	47
4.2.8	Depth filter sizing methodology (Pmax).....	48
4.2.9	Depth filtration antibody yield (%).....	48
4.2.10	Depth filtration efficiency parameter (<i>K</i>)	48
4.2.11	Protein A chromatography	49

4.3	Analytical	50
4.3.1	Determination of IgG titer in harvest sample	50
4.3.2	Packed cell volume (PCV) measurements of harvest sample.....	50
4.3.3	Cell density and size	51
4.3.4	HCP/HCDNA measurement	51
4.3.5	Particle size distribution.....	51
4.4	Results and discussion.....	52
4.4.1	Approach 2: Scouting of different pre-treatment methodology at different dose level/conditions	52
4.4.2	Approach 1 and Approach 3 filter scouting and comparison	61
4.4.3	Evaluation of cationic polymer-I treatment for in-house different antibody culture	64
4.5	Conclusions	66
5.	Mechanistic modelling and comparison of ATF with TFF for cell culture clarification	67
5.1	Introduction	67
5.2	Experimental.....	68
5.2.1	Materials	68
5.2.2	Methods.....	68
A.	ATF operation.....	68
B.	TFF operation.....	70
5.2.3	Process monitoring and data collection	70
5.2.4	Analytical methods	72

5.3	Comparison of ATF and TFF operations	72
5.4	Model development	74
5.4.1	Complete pore blockage model	75
5.4.2	Intermediate pore blockage model.....	76
5.4.3	Cake formation model.....	76
5.4.4	Pore constriction model	77
5.4.5	Generalized equation	78
5.5	Results and discussion.....	79
5.5.1	ATF and TFF based clarification.....	79
5.5.2	Filter sizing for ATF and TFF	81
5.5.3	Modelling and identification of the fouling mechanism.....	83
5.6	Conclusions	84
6.	Scouting and comparison of new generation protein-A adsorbents	85
6.1	Introduction	85
6.2	Theory.....	88
6.2.1	Dynamic binding capacity ($Q_{\text{dyn}10\%}$, K , Q_d^{∞}).....	88
6.2.2	Productivity of chromatography:	88
6.2.3	Apparant friction factor.....	90
6.2.4	Prioritization and ranking of alternatives based on multi-criteria decision making	90
6.3	Materials and Method.....	95
6.3.1	Materials	95
6.3.2	Equipment.....	96

6.3.3	Methods.....	96
6.4	Methodology for screening of protein A absorbents	102
6.5	Results and discussion.....	105
6.5.1	Primary scouting based on \$/gm.....	105
6.5.2	Secondary scouting based on performance attributes	108
6.6	Conclusions	115
7.	Conclusion and scope of future work.....	117
7.1	Conclusions	117
7.2	Future scope.....	118
	References.....	119
	Biodata	141

List of Tables

Table 1: Pros and cons of various unit operations used in product recovery of CHO harvest	11
Table 2: Summary of bottleneck and strategies adopted for process intensification.....	17
Table 3: Key properties of cell culture broths used in this study.....	41
Table 4: Listing of pretreatment agents and their concentrations that were examined in this study. Supernatant turbidity, settling rate, % IgG recovery and process contaminant (HCP, HCDNA) log clearance were monitored.	46
Table 5: Pretreatment alternative and corresponding selected concentration with average particle /floc size for MAb1	57
Table 6: Feed properties for the clarification experiments	73
Table 7: Experimental details for the conditions for various experiments for the comparison of ATF and TFF systems.	73
Table 8: Properties of fourteen Protein A Adsorbents considered for evaluation in this study.	89
Table 9: Pairwise comparison scale(202)	92
Table 10: Response /attributes criteria considered for selection of protein A adsorbent for capture.	99
Table 11: Dynamic binding capacity at long residence time (Q^∞) and residence time constant (K_d) for fourteen different protein A adsorbents	106
Table 12: Comparison of protein A adsorbents based on resin costs (\$/gm).	108

Table 13: Protein A adsorbent selection decision matrix	110
Table 14: Pairwise selection matrix for adsorbent selection.....	111
Table 15: Elements of the weighted normalized data matrix with the PIS and NIS.....	113
Table 16: Positive and negative separation score and relative closeness to the positive benchmarking values.....	114

List of Figures

Figure 1: Illustration of commonly used mAb downstream processing platform.	8
Figure 2: Alternative strategies of CHO harvest clarification.	10
Figure 3: 3D scatter plot showing the distribution of data for feed cell viability (68-97.7%), feed cell count (6.4-12.9 million/ml), feed turbidity (44-165 NTU) and flux (100-240 LMH) . a. Distribution of data for feed cell viability (%), time (s), and feed turbidity (NTU). b. Distribution of data for feed cell count (million/ml), time (s), and feed turbidity (NTU). c. Distribution of data for flux (LMH), time (s), and feed cell viability (%).	24
Figure 4: Variation of the mean square error (MSE) with number of neurons in the hidden layer. The minimum MSE was obtained for 10 neurons in hidden layer and hence 5-10-1 was chosen as the optimal network design.	27
Figure 5: Illustration of the ANN design (5-10-1) used in the present application.	28
Figure 6: Variation in the mean square error for training, validation, and test data as a function of epochs. The best performance is obtained after 52 epochs.	28
Figure 7: Regression analysis of ANN pressure prediction profiles.	29
Figure 8: Predicted vs. experimental curves for different experimental runs using feed with varying feed turbidity (NTU), feed cell count (million/ml), feed cell viability (%), and flux (LMH).	32
Figure 9: Relative sensitivity analysis of the various feed input parameters. Time was found to be the most significant parameter with relative effect of 28%. All other parameters had an approximate effect of 17%.	33

Figure 10: Distribution of feed turbidity (a), feed cell viability (b) and feed cell count (c) for the 30 historic batches. The fitted log-normal distribution is shown by green curve in each case.....	34
Figure 11: Predicted depth filter area required for each clarification lot.....	35
Figure 12: Experimental plan for evaluation of different flocculation agents and comparison with other clarification approaches	43
Figure 13: IgG yield, supernatant turbidity (gravity settled for ~5hrs), trend for MAb1 cell culture treated with different treatment options.	54
Figure 14: HCDNA (LRV) and HCP (LRV) trend for MAb1 cell culture treated with different treatment options	55
Figure 15: Flocculated cell mass settling rate for different pretreatment alternatives examined in this study.	56
Figure 16: Flocculated cell particle size distribution for selected pretreatments concentrations.....	58
Figure 17: Specially designed gradient filter sizing for selected pretreatment feed	59
Figure 18: Summary of depth filter performance for all pretreatment options (Approach 2)	60
Figure 19: Summary of filter sizing and other output performance of selected pretreatment alternatives.....	61
Figure 20: Summary of resistance /sizing plot for different depth filters used in approach 1 (post centrate) and approach 3 (direct depth).....	62

Figure 21: Summary of filter sizing for different depth filters used in approach 1(post centrifuge followed by depth) and approach 3 (direct depth)	63
Figure 22: Summary of filter sizing and cost of different depth filters used in for all three approaches evaluated.....	64
Figure 23: Summary of filter sizing of pretreatment filters used in for all three approaches evaluated.....	65
Figure 24: Summary of filter sizing and cost of different depth filters used in for all three approaches evaluated.....	66
Figure 25: Illustration of the experimental setup that was used for performing ATF clarification.....	69
Figure 26: Illustration of the experimental setup that was used for performing TFF clarification.....	71
Figure 27: Variations in the various process parameters during ATF clarification of a monoclonal antibody product expressed in mammalian cell culture. ATF rate = 1.0 L/min; Initial permeate flow rate = 60 mL/min	80
Figure 28: Variations in the various process parameters during TFF clarification of a monoclonal antibody product expressed in mammalian cell culture. CF rate = 1.0 L/min; Initial permeate flow rate = 60 mL/min	81
Figure 29: Variation of resistance of unit in comparative runs for ATF and TFF at various tangential flow rate to Permeate flow rate ratio (r). Note: The ATF r=200 run did not show any significant increase in resistance and had to be stopped as the retentate volume was reduced below the ATF holdup.....	82

Figure 30: Comparison of final clarified volume for various runs.*Run stopped due to insufficient retentate volume for ATF holdup.....	82
Figure 31: Logarithmic plots of LHS vs. Resistance for $r=20$ (left) and $r=50$ (right).....	83
Figure 32: Scouting approach used for selecting lead adsorbents (Highlighted steps: primary scouting steps, steps post highlight steps: secondary scouting step).....	102
Figure 33: Typical trend of DBC, Productivity and resin cost (\$/gm) with residence time.	103
Figure 34: Selection of optimum residence time of operation for ‘ProA 9’ adsorbent.	107
Figure 35: Weights obtained from pairwise comparison.....	112
Figure 36: Separation measure for different adsorbents	115

Nomenclature

Abbreviations	Description
ATF	Alternating tangential Flow
TFF	Tangential flow filtration
TMP	Transmembrane pressure
P1	Feed Pressure
P2	Controller/Retentate Pressure
P3	Permeate Pressure
R	Overall Membrane Resistance
R	Tangential flow rate to permeate flow rate ratio
ΔP	Pressure drop
M	Viscosity of the fluid
L	Thickness of the membrane
Q	Volumetric flow rate
A_u	Unblocked and porous membrane area
r_p	Radius of membrane pore
C	Concentration of foulant
C_0	Initial concentration of the foulant
V_0	Initial harvest volume
V_P	Cumulative permeate volume
α	Complete pore blockage parameter
K_{cpb}	Complete pore blockage coefficient
α'	Intermediate pore blockage parameter
K_{ipb}	Intermediate pore blockage coefficient
R_c	Cake resistance
R_m	Membrane resistance
A	Area of the membrane
f'	fraction of cells contributing to cake growth
R'	specific cell layer resistance
K_{cf}	cake formation coefficient
α_{in}	volume of foulant constricting pore s per unit mass of the potential foulant
K_{pc}	pore constriction coefficient
K	Fouling coefficient
N	Generalized exponent
LHS	Left hand side of equation (33)
CI	Relative closeness to the ideal solution
D	Database matrix
CI	Relative closeness to the ideal solution
D	Database matrix
I	Rows of matrix A, R and W
J	Columns of matrix A, R and W
M	Number of adsorbents evaluated
N	Number of resin attributes
P	Weighted normalized matrix
P^+	Maximum column value in matrix P (positive benchmarking value)
P^-	Minimum column value in matrix P (negative benchmarking value)

‘ProA 1’ - ‘ProA 14’	Protein A adsorbent identification
R	Non-dimensional matrix
SI*	Positive separation measure
SI-	Negative separation measure
W	Weight vector
x_i	i^{th} input of ANN network input
x'_i	Normalized value i^{th} input of ANN network input
$x_{\min}$	Minimum value i^{th} input of ANN network input
$x_{\max}$	Maximum value i^{th} input of ANN network input
y_i	i^{th} value of ANN network output
$f(y_i)$	Sigmoidal transfer function
$y_{i,\text{actual}}$	i^{th} target output
$y_{i,\text{predicted}}$	i^{th} output of network
y'	Average of the observed experimental output
N	Number of data points used for modelling
K	Normalized filter efficiency
TP	volume throughput (ml/ml),
η	collection efficiency (%),
C_i	initial concentration of solids (mg/ml)
V_f	Volume of feed filtered (ml),
V_m	Volume of filter media (ml),
V_{sc}	Volume of solids captured (L)
V_s	Volume of solids in the feed (L)