



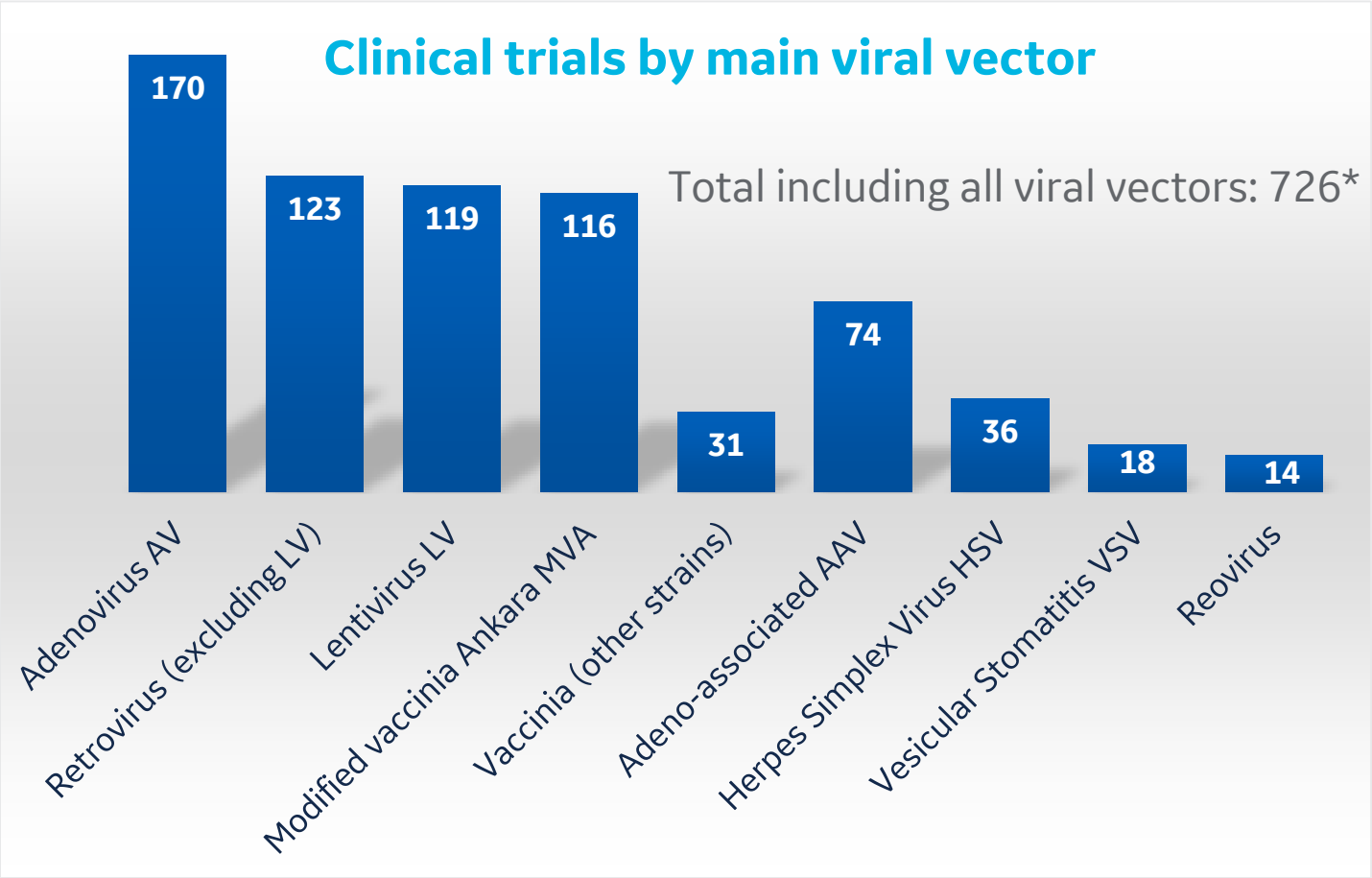
Adenovirus upstream and downstream processing

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GE Healthcare Life Sciences



Introduction – Viral Vectors

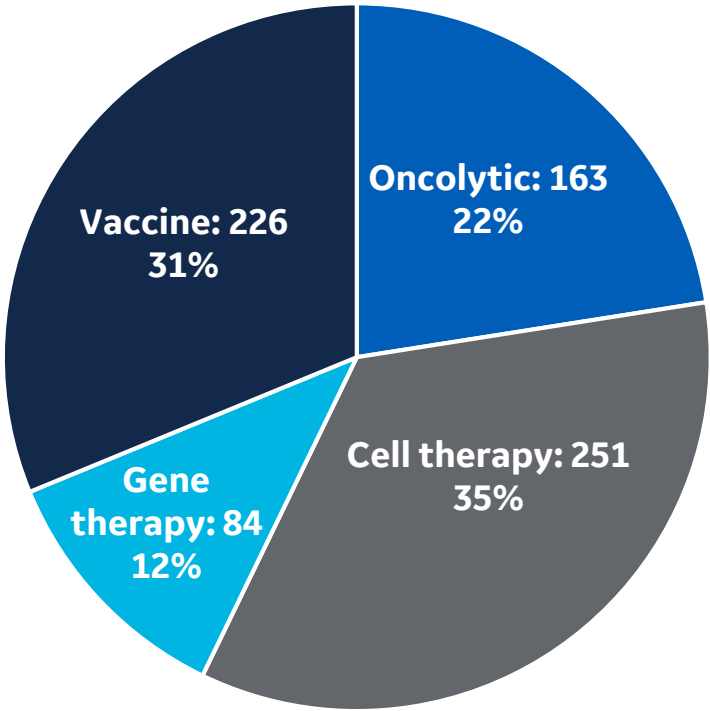
Number of 2016 active trials—clinical phases globally



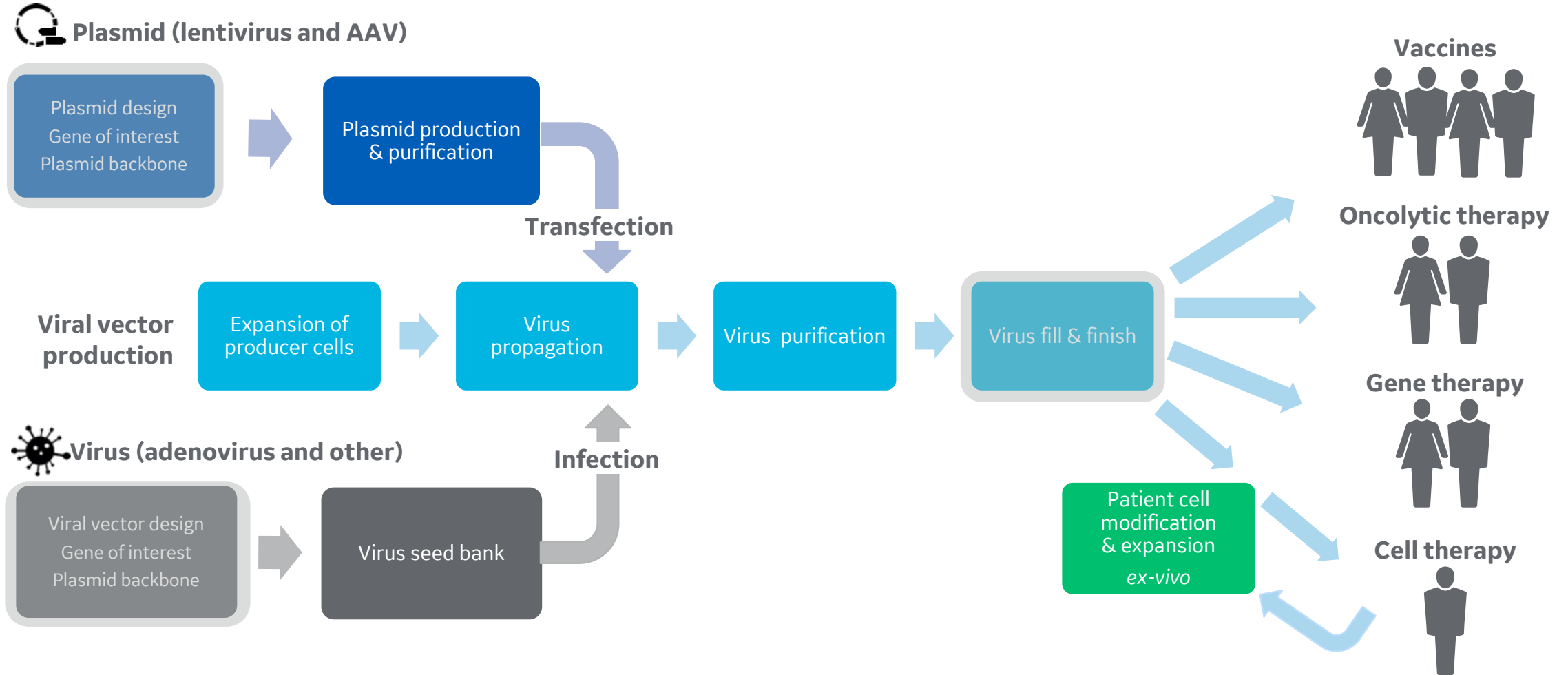
Retroviruses Vaccinia

*Excluding suspended/terminated/withdrawn trials. Active cell therapies in December 2016, 7 years period starting 2010
Reference: GE Healthcare internal market analysis

Clinical trials by application

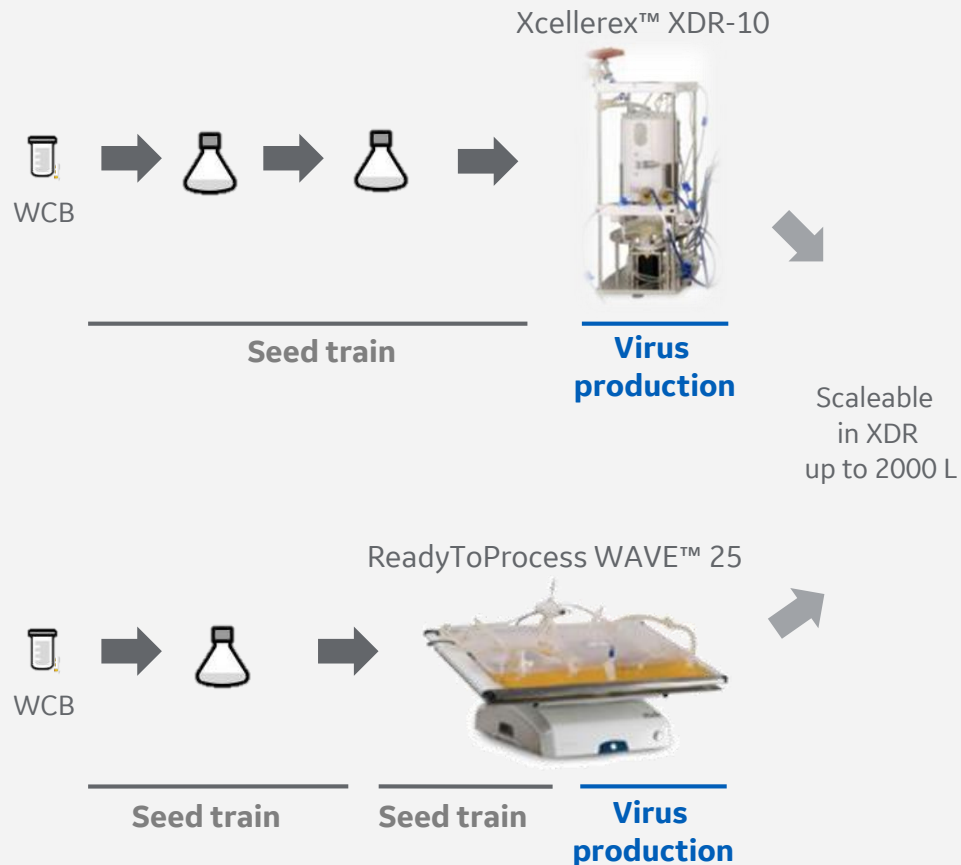


Viral vector production and clinical use



Adenovirus process

Upstream



Downstream

Cell lysis
DNA fragmentation

Clarification

Conc. and buffer exchange

Capture

Polishing

Conc. and buffer exchange

Sterile filtration

Analysis

Virus infectivity

% infected cells: flow cytometry

Virus infectious titer

TCID₅₀

Automated fluorescence microscopy

IN Cell

Total virus titer

qPCR

Biacore™ system

HPLC

Host cell

DNA: qPCR

Protein: ELISA

Characterization

SDS-PAGE, Western blotting, TEM,
Nanosight™, HPLC



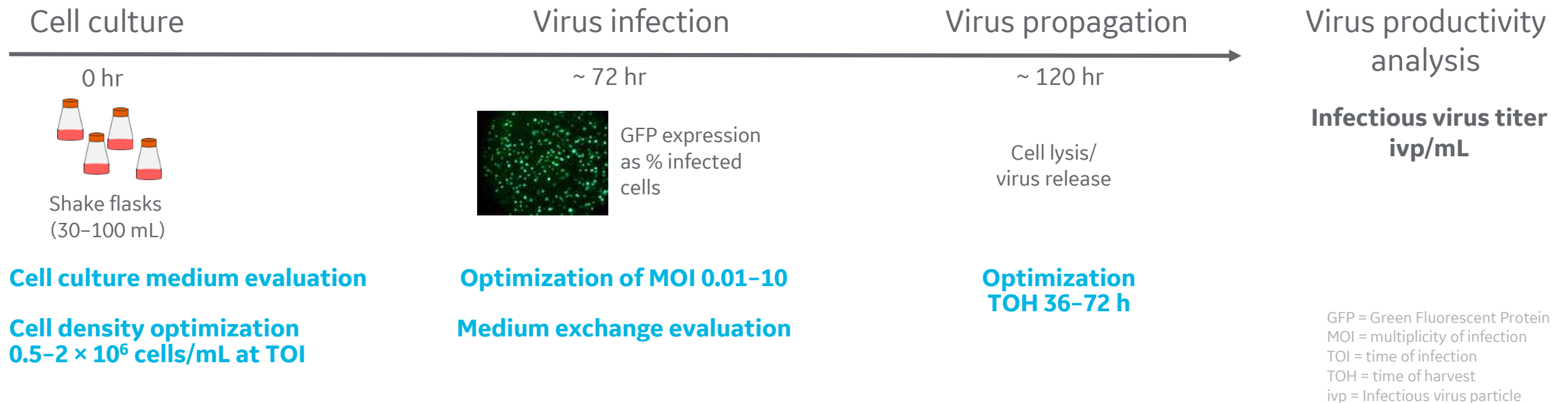
Upstream cell culture and virus propagation

Small scale productivity optimization strategy

Recombinant adenovirus serotype 5—GFP used as model virus propagated in HEK293 suspension cells

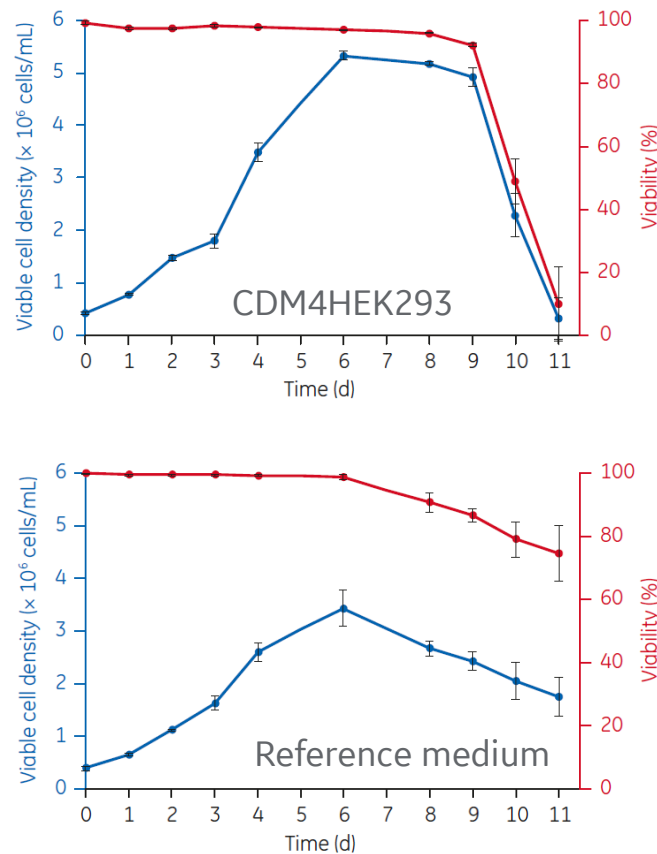
Screening of cell culture media

Optimization of MOI, TOI and TOH

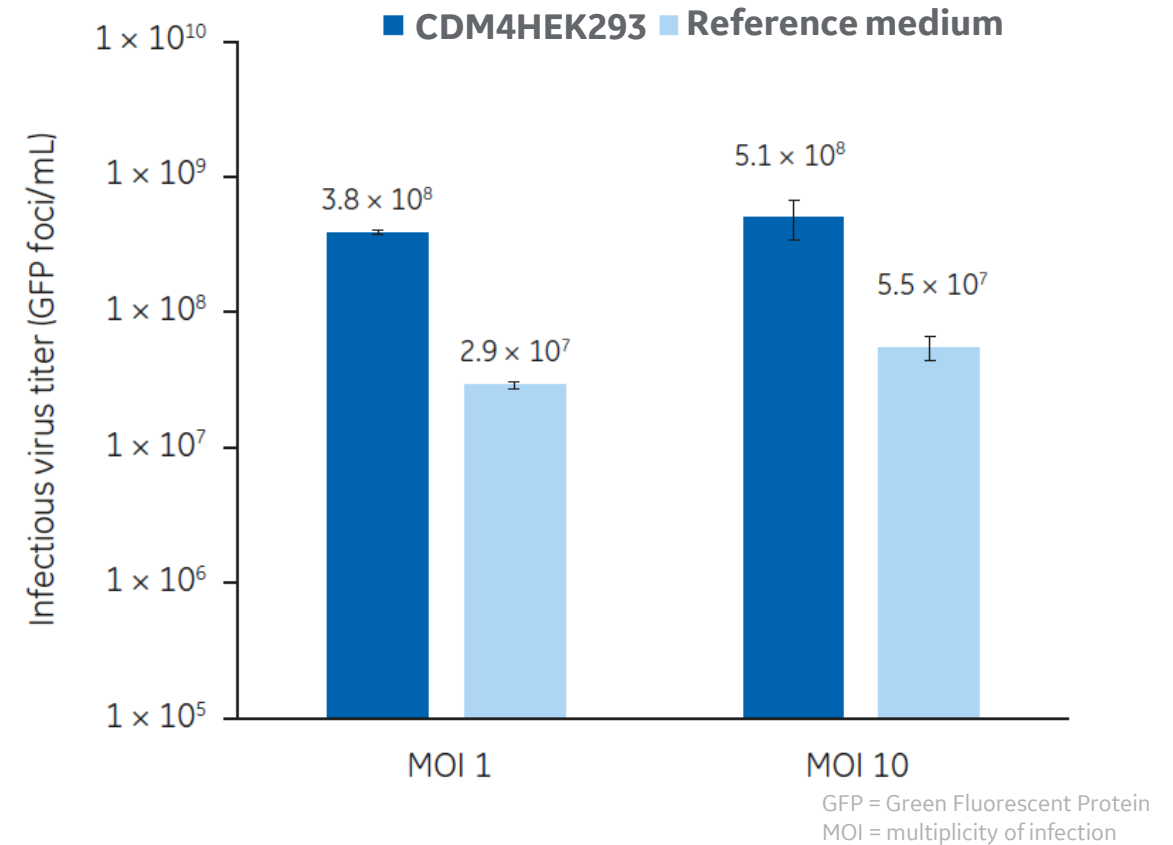


HyClone™ CDM4 HEK293 cell culture medium was selected

Improved HEK293 cell growth

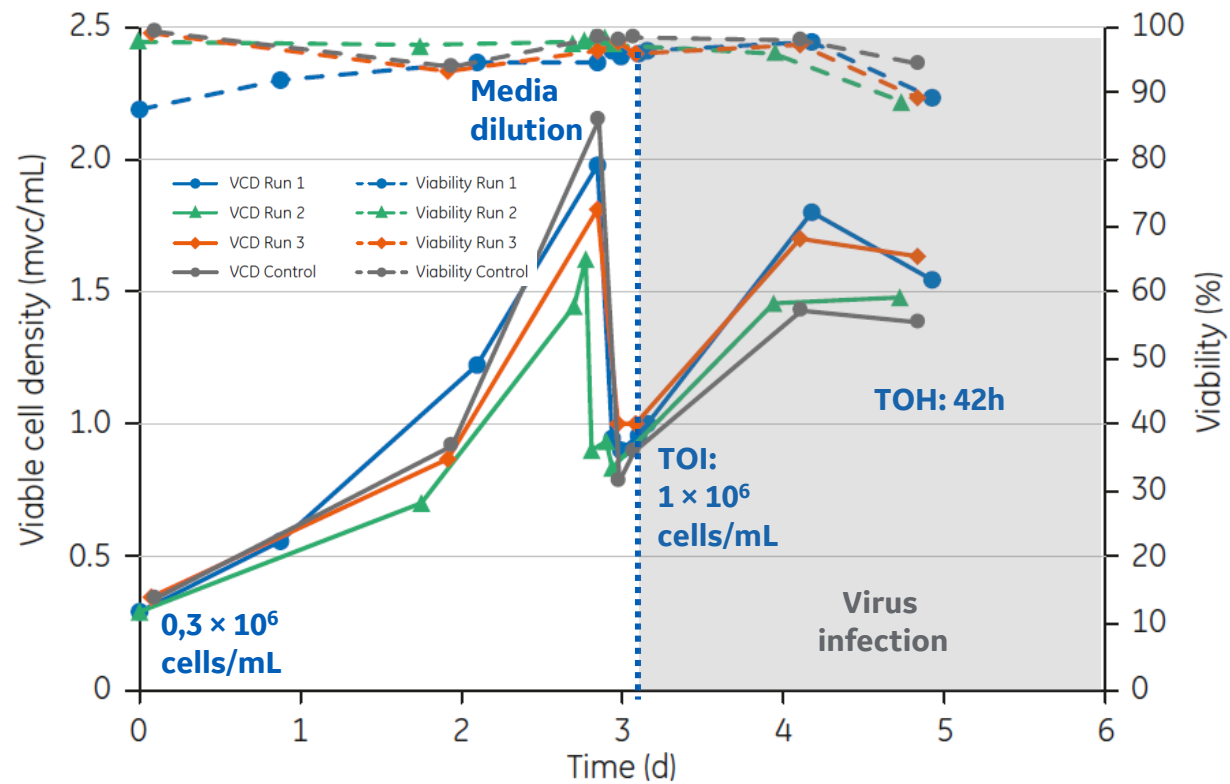


Higher infectious virus titer

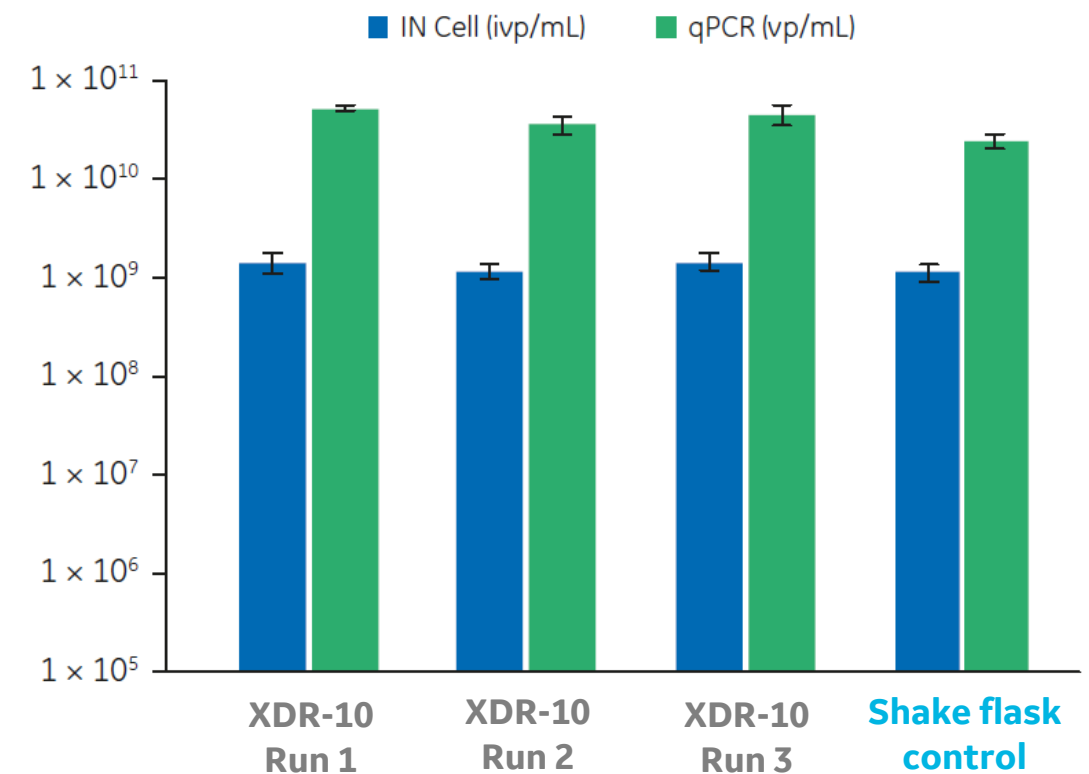


Reproducible adenovirus production in Xcellerex™ XDR-10 bioreactor

Cell growth and viability



Adenovirus productivity in XDR-10



ivp = infectious virus particles
TOI = time of infection
TOH = time of harvest



Downstream purification

Evaluation and optimization of each step in small scale

Downstream

**Cell lysis
DNA fragmentation**

Clarification

Conc. and buffer exchange

Capture

Polishing

Conc. and buffer exchange

Sterile filtration



Capture: Optimization of elution conditions

Downstream

Cell lysis
DNA fragmentation

Clarification

Conc. and buffer exchange

Capture

Polishing

Conc. and buffer exchange

Sterile filtration

Step or gradient elution

Capto™ Q ImpRes with gradient elution

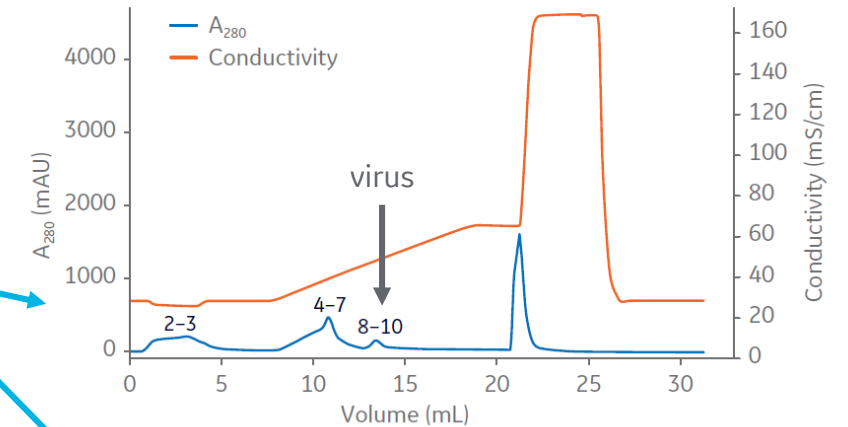
20 mM Tris pH 8, 300–700 mM NaCl

- Highly efficient HCP removal
- Gradient elution improved DNA reduction

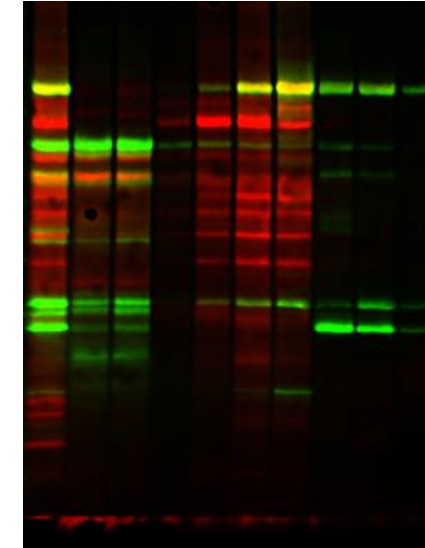
ReadyToProcess™ Adsorber Q with step elution

20 mM Tris pH 8, 720 mM NaCl

- Gradient elution not an option, no resolution between virus and impurities



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



1: start material
2: flowthrough
3: wash
4 to 7: first elution peak (HCP)
8 to 10: elution peak (virus)

Red = HCP
Green = viral proteins

HCP = host cell protein



Polishing: Comparing size exclusion and Capto™ Core 700

Downstream

Cell lysis
DNA fragmentation

Clarification

Conc. and buffer exchange

Capture

Polishing

Conc. and buffer exchange

Sterile filtration

Evaluation of capture and polishing combinations, 1 mL HiTrap™ columns

Capture	Polishing	Load	Recovery of total virus particles (%) [*]	Total protein (µg/dose)	Total DNA (ng/dose)	hcDNA (ng/dose)
Capto Q ImpRes	Sepharose™ 4 Fast Flow	0.1 CV	39/57	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
	Capto Core 700	26 CV	65/100	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD

^{*} Two numbers indicates that the same sample was analyzed twice.

Outcome:

- Similar impurity removal performance
- Capto core enables higher sample load volume capacity (up to 30 CV)
- DNA removal after ReadyToProcess™ Adsorber Q capture (step elution) was less efficient for both SEC and Capto Core (data not shown)

CV = column volumes
SEC = size exclusion chromatography



Results for process variants: Analysis of final bulk

Process variant	Recovery vp %	Recovery ivp %	HCP ng/mL	Total protein µg/dose	gDNA ng/dose
Reference process, Run 1	31/38*	36	17	11/13	< LOD
Reference process, Run 2	35/64	53	27	38/20	3
Reference process average	42	45	22	20	< LOD -3
Novel process, Run 1	46/68	39	< LOD	13/11	< LOD
Novel process, Run 2	17	40	< LOD	10	< LOD
Novel process, Run 3 (10 L)	38/25	50	< LOD	4/10	< LOD
Novel resin process average	39	43	< LOD	10	< LOD
Membrane process, Run 1	30/44	63	169	30/16	< LOD
Membrane process, Run 2	41/50	28	155	20/3	< LOD
Membrane process average	41	46	162	17	< LOD

Purity targets

- Dose size assumption: 10^{11} virus particles
- Host cell proteins: < 20 µg/dose
- Host cell genomic DNA: < 10 ng/dose
- Total virus particles/infectious virus particles ratio < 30

< LOD = below limit of detection
 vp = Total virus particles (qPCR)
 ivp= Infectious virus particles (IN Cell)
 HCP = host cell proteins

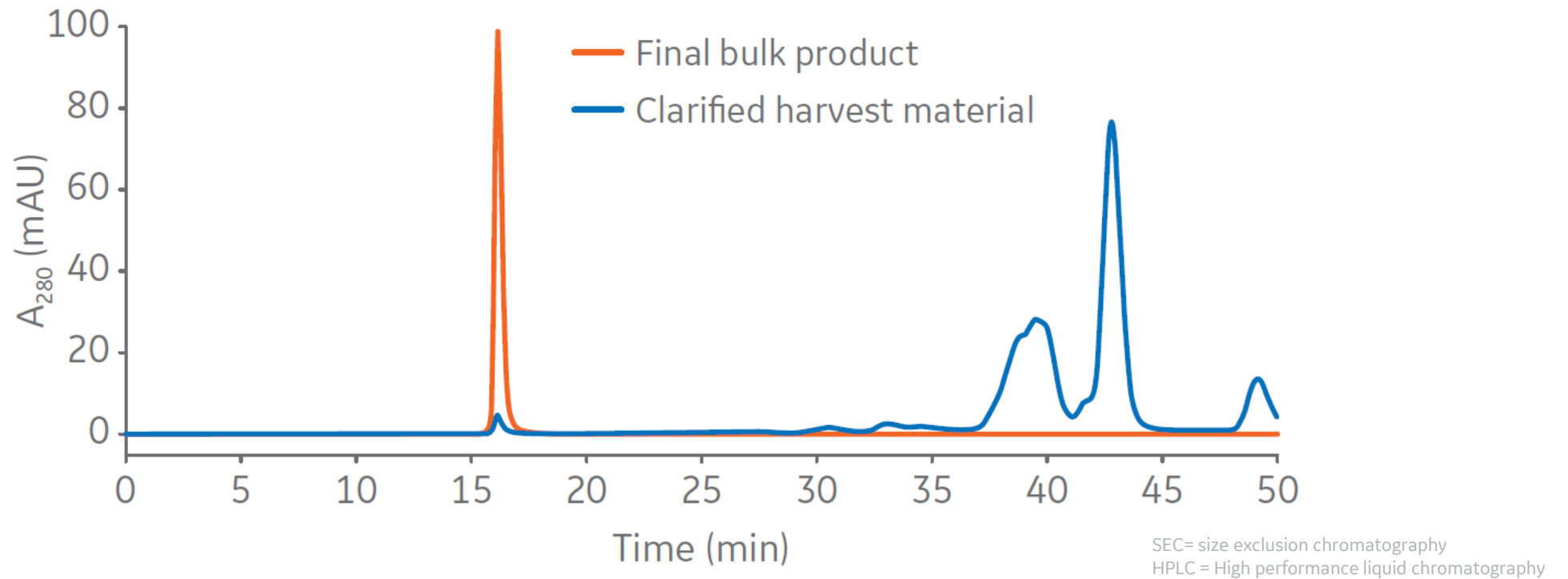
* Two numbers indicates that the same sample was analyzed twice



Characterization

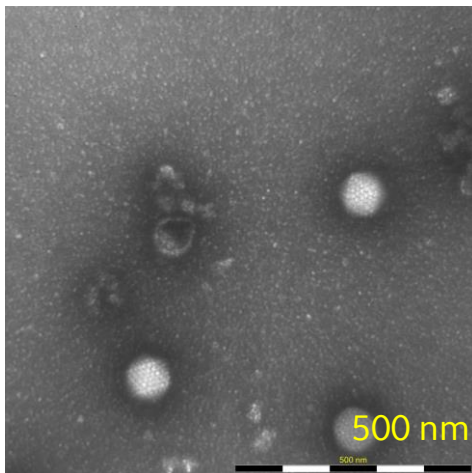
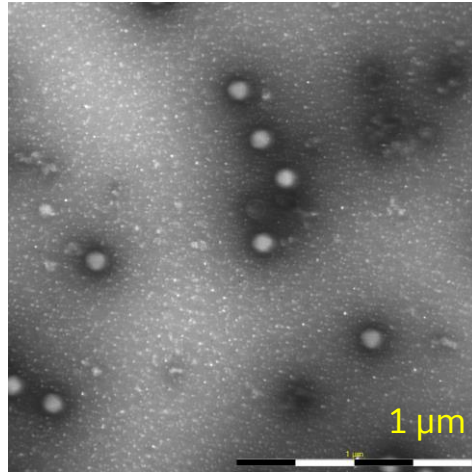
Efficient adenovirus purification and impurity reduction

SEC-HPLC analysis using a Superose™ 6 Increase column

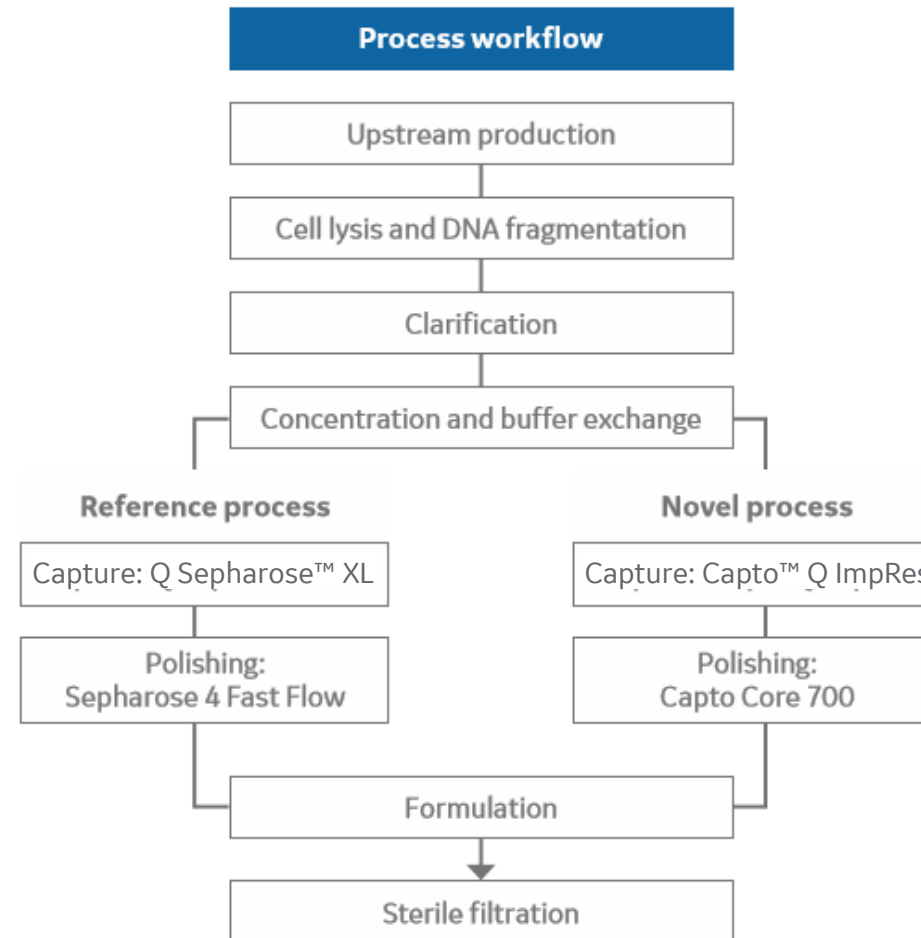
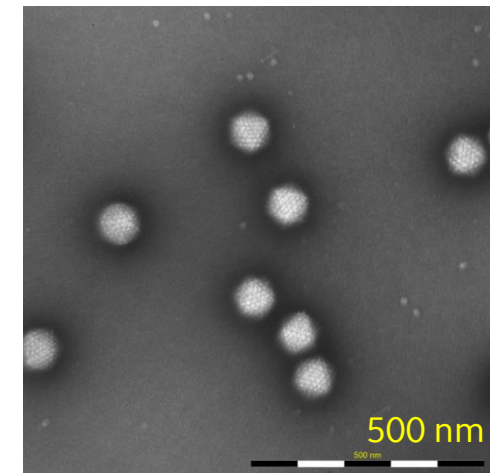
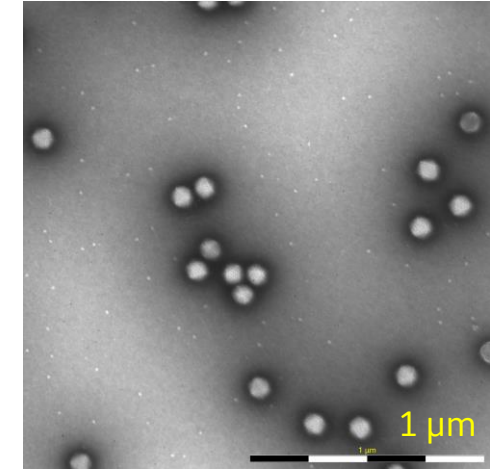


Novel process shows improved impurity reduction

Reference process



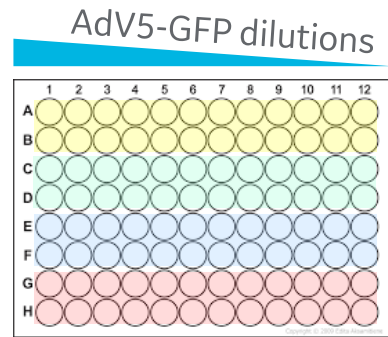
Novel process



Transmission electron microscopy imaging performed by Vironova AB using MiniTEM™ system

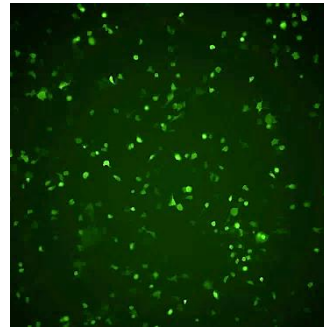
Virus titer assay development

Adenovirus infectious virus titer with IN Cell Analyzer

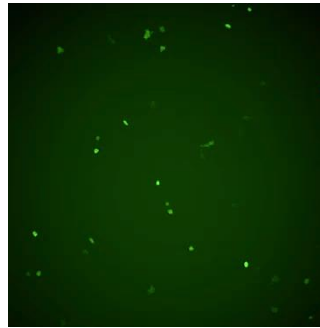


42 hrs

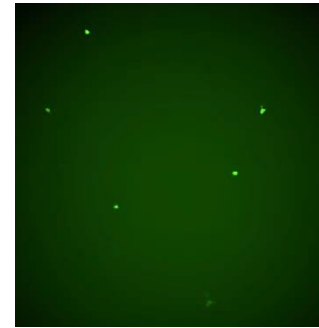
1:10⁵ dil



1:10⁶ dil



1:10⁷ dil



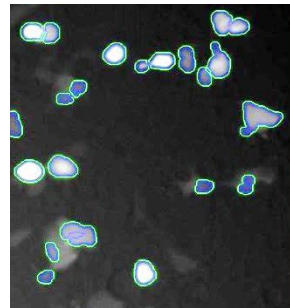
Automated counting of GFP foci



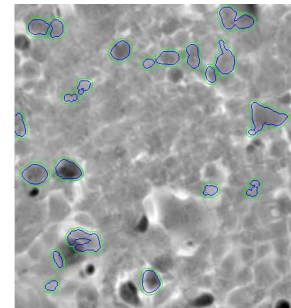
IN Cell Analyzer

Automated fluorescence microscopy:

- Similar setup as TCID₅₀
- Cells in 96-well plate
- Serial dilution of virus
- Require fewer replicates



GFP



Brightfield

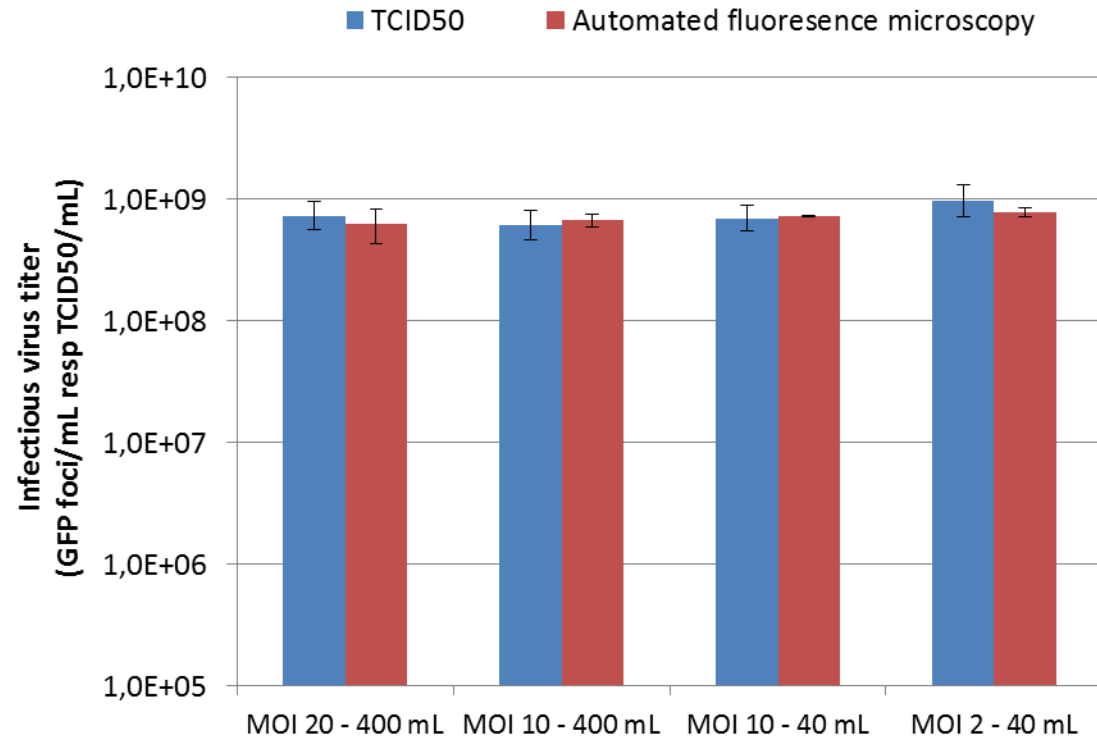


Infectious virus titer (iVP/mL)

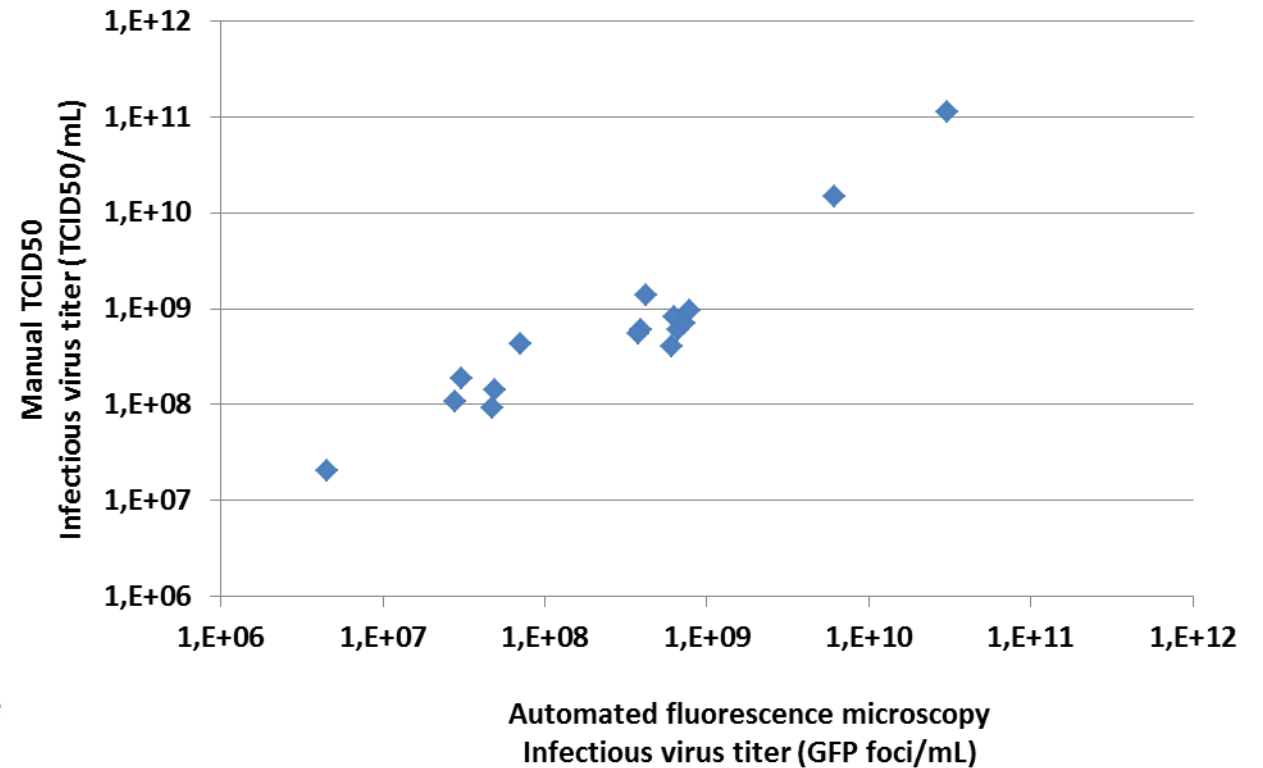
AdV5 = adenovirus serotype 5
GFP = green fluorescent protein
TCID = tissue culture infectious dose
iVP = infectious virus particles



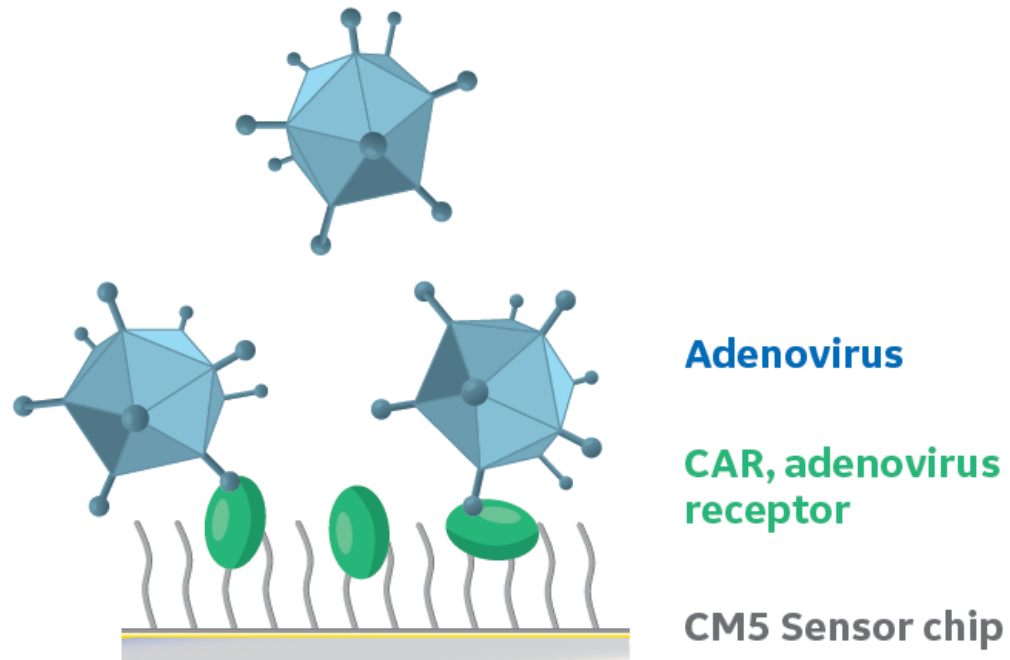
Good correlation between TCID₅₀ and automated fluorescence microscopy



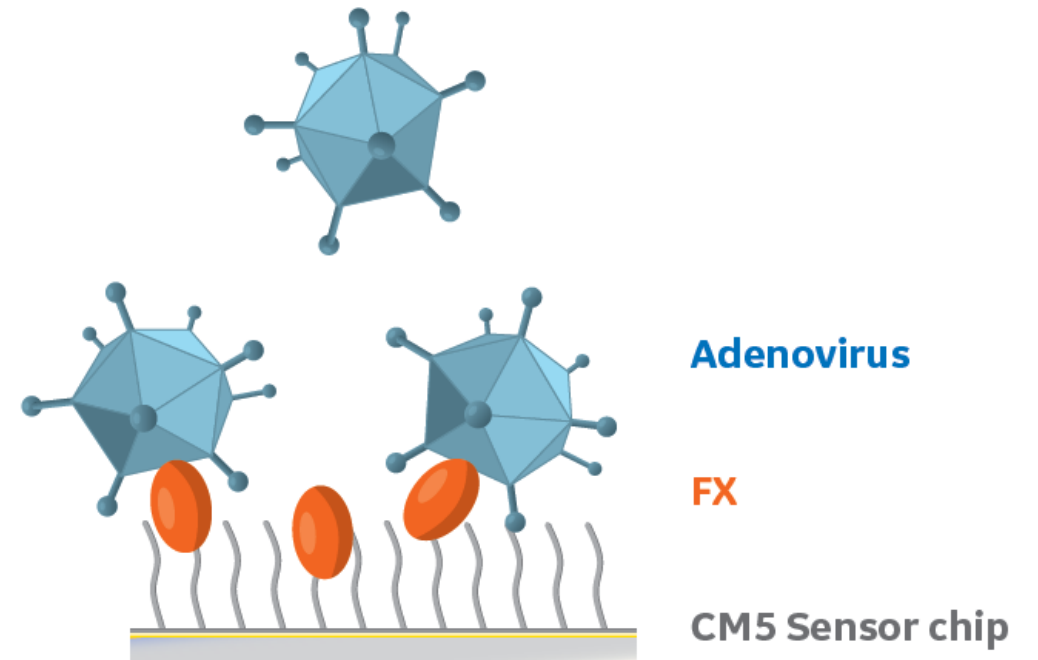
TCID₅₀ = tissue culture infectious dose
GFP = green fluorescent protein
MOI = multiplicity of infection



Adenovirus titer with Biacore™ T200 assays

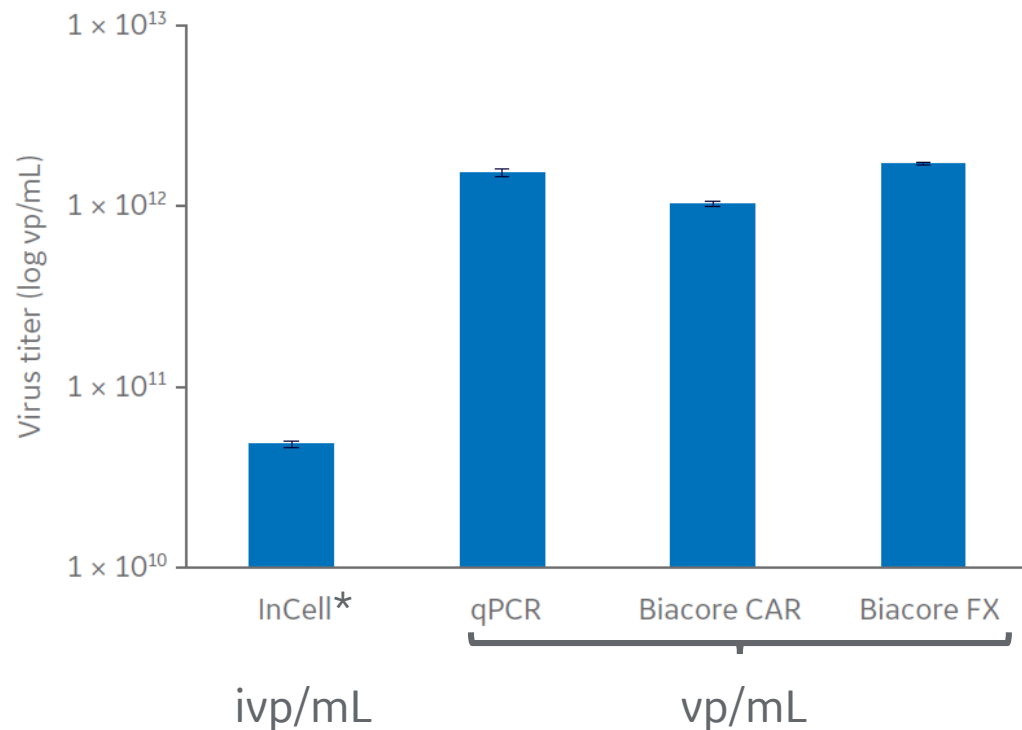


Coxsackie adenovirus receptor (CAR)



Factor X (FX)

Biacore™ T200 Adenovirus titer results are comparable to qPCR



* Infections virus titer (ivp/mL) is expected to be lower than total virus titer (vp/mL).
Regulatory requirements for the ratio of total to infections virus particles is < 30 (FDA).

- Convenient assay
- Reproducible, CV < 5%
- Sensitive, sample dilutions (100 to 200-fold) reduce effect of buffer components
- Immobilized surface stable for at least one week



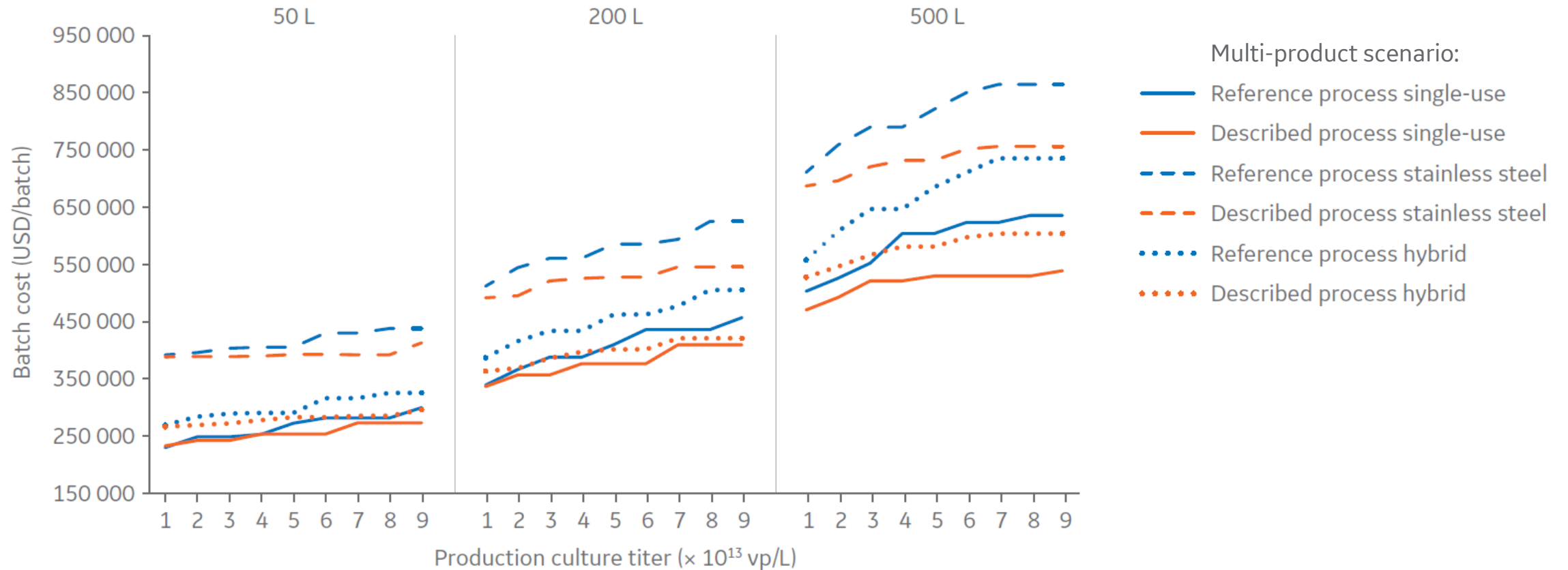
Process economy evaluation

Process economy simulation

- The cost per batch was compared between the novel resin process and the reference process
- Stainless steel and single-use equipment configurations were compared in different production scenarios (different scales, titers and number of batches per campaign)
- Single-use scenario compatible with large-scale GMP production (i.e. FlexFactory™ platform)



Cost per batch comparison: New process is favorable and scales well



Conclusion

Conclusions

- Viral vectors becoming important for vaccines, cell- and gene therapy
- Adenovirus process based on single-use bioreactors and scalable technology in chemically defined medium
- Modern purification technologies for scalable purification
- Fulfills regulatory requirements
- Process technology compatible with large-scale GMP production (i.e FlexFactory™ platform)



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