Protection of bioreactor culture from virus contamination by use of a virus barrier filter

Kimberly Mann*, Jon Royce, Christina Carbrrello, Robert Smith, Rong-Rong Zhu, Yuan Chun Zeng, Anne Leahy, Mary Priest, Ven Raman, Jayant SNick Harrington, Scott Bliss, William Bryant, Nhung Nguyen, Soleil Le,Danielle DeCesaro, Jeremy Perreault, Philip Goddard, Joe Orlando, Kevin Rautio

From 24th European Society for Animal Cell Technology (ESACT) Meeting: C2P2: Cells, Culture, Patients, Products Barcelona, Spain. 31 May - 3 June 2015

Background
Protection of bioreactors from viruses and mycoplasma remains a challenge. While the risk of these contaminations is known, and several recent high profile cases have raised awareness of this risk, many bioreactors remain unprotected. Currently available technologies, such as high-temperature short-time treatment and ultraviolet light treatment, can be difficult to implement due to footprint, efficacy, and media compatibility issues. Size exclusion nanofiltration may be a more ideal technology for virus and mycoplasma protection, potentially offering advantages in robustness, scalability, small footprint, and media compatibility.

However, current virus removal filters, designed for monoclonal antibody purification, are generally poorly suited for cell culture media processes due to the large membrane surface areas needed to achieve adequate flow and capacity in a reasonable timeframe. Here we evaluate a novel virus barrier filter specifically developed for cell culture media applications.

Materials and Methods
The Viresolve® Barrier filter was evaluated for retention of virus, bacteria and mycoplasma and for effects on cell culture growth and product quality. Flow rate and capacity were benchmarked against existing commercially available virus membranes in order to compare both the performance and economics for the filtration of cell culture media and feeds.

Retention of microorganisms was performed at constant pressure with both media and buffer utilizing seven microorganisms (viruses, bacteria and mycoplasma). Retention testing was performed in lab scale devices with typical membrane samples expected to give representative performance.

To demonstrate cell culture performance, Cellvento® CHO-200 media and the corresponding feeds were processed through a Viresolve® Barrier filter. 1H-NMR at 500 MHz, inductively coupled plasma/optical emission spectrometry (ICP/OES) and reverse-phase LC-MSMS were used to assess any effects of filtration on media components. Fed batch studies were performed in shake flask cultures using recombinant mAb producing CHO cells. Cell culture performance and protein quality were evaluated and compared to a 0.2 µm Millipore Express® filtered control.

Results
Preliminary testing has shown high retention for small viruses as well as complete removal (up to detection limit) of large viruses, bacteria and mycoplasma (Table 1). Both standard and difficult-to-retain bacteria and mycoplasma were tested. As the filter is gamma stable and steam in place (SIP) compatible it could be used in place of the standard 0.2 µm filter.

Virus filtration is often perceived as unsuitable for cell culture media due to its high cost and large footprint. Over a six hour filtration process, Viresolve®Barrier filter had a volumetric throughput approximately 3 to 30 times higher than other commercially available virus filters.

It is crucial that a virus barrier filter does not remove any critical media components or impact cell culture performance. A multidimensional analysis of the performance of filtered media in recombinant mAb-producing cell cultures revealed no impact. Media and feed components were unaffected by filtration through the Viresolve®Barrier filter as evaluated by 1H-NMR, ICP/OES and LC-MSMS.
Table 1 Microorganism retention testing using Viresolve® Barrier filter.

| Type   | Organism                          | Description                                                                 | Typical Log Reduction Value |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Viruses| Minute Virus of Mice (MVM)        | Model parvovirus, reported contaminant of manufacturing operations, target organism | 4.8                          |
|        | Phi-X174                          | Model bacteriophage of similar size to parvovirus, used as surrogate        | 6.0                          |
|        | Xenotropic Murine Leukemia Virus  | Model retrovirus                                                            | >5.3                         |
| Bacteria| Brevundimonas diminuta           | Standard model bacteria for ASTM sterilizing grade designation              | >8.0                         |
|        | Leptonemaillini                   | Model spirochete bacteria, difficult to retain on sterilizing grade filters | >8.0                         |
| Mycoplasma| Acholeplasma laidlawii          | Standard model mycoplasma, pleomorphic, retained by 0.1 µm filters         | >8.0                         |
|        | Mycoplasma orale                  | Model mycoplasma, small and pleomorphic, difficult to retain on 0.1 µm filters | >8.0                         |

Figure 1 (a) NMR fingerprinting of media pre-filtration (dark blue) or post Viresolve® Barrier filtration (light blue) showed no change in media composition. (b): Cell growth of fed-batch cultures using Viresolve®Barrier filtered media and feeds (VB+) or 0.22µM filtered media and feeds (VB-). (c): Product quality of the mAb is unchanged by virus filtration of the media and feeds. All attributes displayed as a ratio of VB+/VB-.
Cultures showed no differences in cell growth or titer relative to the sterile filtered control. Furthermore secreted antibody showed no differences in aggregation profiles, charge variants or glycosylation patterns (Figure 1).

Conclusions
The risk of virus contamination in the bioreactor remains a concern for biotherapeutic manufacturers as no single technology provides sufficient, economical protection while minimizing the impact to cell culture. This study evaluated a virus barrier filter that provides an efficient and easy way to protect a bioreactor from adventitious virus.

Study results demonstrated high retention for small viruses and detection limit retention of large viruses, mycoplasma and bacteria, while requiring less than half the area of commercial virus filters. Since the filter is stable to gamma and SIP sterilization, it could be used in place of a sterile filter. Favorable cell culture performance and extensive analytical analysis indicated little change in the media composition after virus barrier filtration. The protein quality attributes were equivalent to those from a control process using standard 0.2 µm filtration.

Results from this study suggest that filtration with a Viresolve® Barrierfilter can provide optimal filtration performance, high retention, and minimal cell culture impact as well as providing a viable option to improve the overall virus safety strategy for chemically defined cell culture media.

Published: 14 December 2015

Reference
1. Garnick RL: Raw materials as a source of contamination in large-scale cell culture. Dev Biol Stand 1998, 93:21-9.

doi:10.1186/1753-6561-9-S9-P22
Cite this article as: Mann et al. Protection of bioreactor culture from virus contamination by use of a virus barrier filter. BMC Proceedings 2015 9(Suppl 9):P22.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:
- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at www.biomedcentral.com/submit