ISPE REGIONAL MEETING:

SINGLE USE TECHNOLOGY : UNDERSTANDING MATERIALS RISK IN USE

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OUTLINE

- Typical bioprocesses with Single-Use Systems (SUS)
- Materials qualifications
- End to end Risk based approach to materials
- Understanding Extractables and leachables
- Summary



A holistic approach to risk assessment of SU Bioprocess Equipment



CONSIDERATIONS FOR QUALIFICATION CRITERIA:

- Biocompatibility
- USP <87> and <88>
- Mechanical Properties

-Tensile Strength, elongation, leak testing, seal strength

- Gas / Vapor Transmission
 - ASTM D3985 for oxygen and ASTM F1249 for water vapor
- Compendial Physicochemical Properties
 - USP <661> or EP 3.1.X

•Extractables and Leachables

- Endotoxin Testing
 - -USP <85>, EP 2.6.14
- Sterilization Validation
- Focuses on gamma irradiation; addresses shelf-life of PCM
- Particulates
- Chemical Compatibility
- TSE BSE

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TAKE AN END-TO-END VIEW OF RISK



CONSIDER POINT OF USE AND COMPLEXITY TO DETERMINE RISK

	System Complexity					
		Low	Moderate	High		
Impact to Process	Low	Buffer/Storage	UF*/DF [†] / Concentration	Clarification/ Re- covery	Low	Impact to Process
	Moderate	Transport/ Shipping	Connectors/Mixing/ Medium Storage	Cell Culture/ Fermentation	Moderate	
	High	Freeze/Thaw	Purification/ Product Storage	Fill and Finish	High	
*UF – ultrafiltration		[†] DF – diafiltration				



DEFINITIONS:

- <u>Leachables (L)</u> chemicals that migrate from the container into a drug formulation during normal storage/usage conditions. (Normal Condition)
- <u>Extractables (E)</u> chemicals that migrate from the product-contact material (container) into a solvent at leveled temperatures. (Accelerated Condition)

WHAT ARE THE CONCERNS?

Leachables from process equipment including SUS could

- Affect patient safety
- Affect product quality
- Affect process performance





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WHAT DETERMINES THE E/L'S ?



CONCLUSIONS:

- Single-use Technologies have the potential to transform the Biomanufacturing by offering cost effective solutions to flexible manufacturing and compliance challenges
- Fundamental to the successful adoption of this new technology is the need for a science based understanding of materials of constructions and the development of processes to identify and measure the risk of each material
- End user should consider a science based risk approach to material qualifications



