Advancing Gene Therapy Through Large-scale Viral Vector Production

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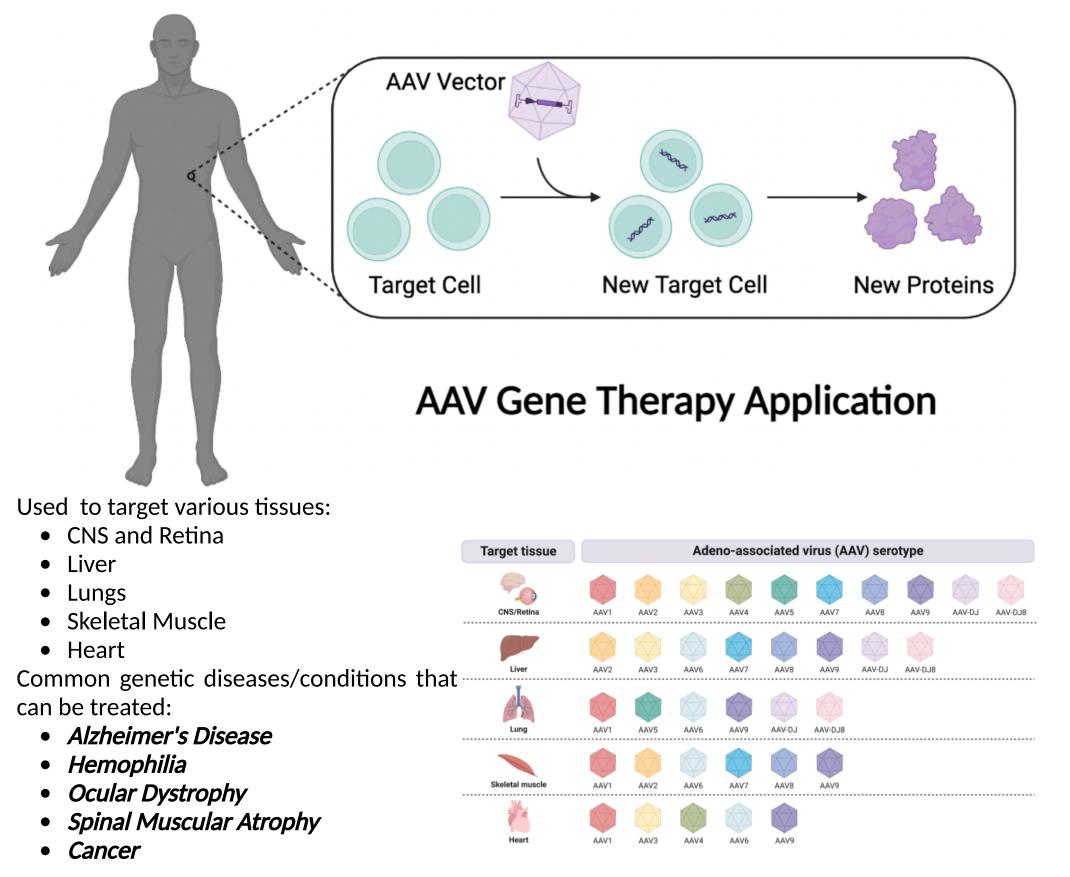
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INTRODUCTION

1 in 12 ~ 3 Million Canadians diseases

Adeno-associated Viral Vectors (AAVs) are used to carry functional DNA to patients and have proven to be a safe and effective treatment option. Gene therapy currently costs up to \$2M per dose. AAVantage aims to meet the growing demand while addressing the high cost of production and complex process designs. Canada's limited capability in biologics manufacturing highlights the pressing need for a robust domestic life science sector.



SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

Safety Risks

- Equipment Malfunction
- Spills
- Contamination

Mitigations

- Operator Training & PPE
- HEPA Ventilation

Chromatography Waste

76.3%

- cGMP Protocols
- Sensors, Alarms, Signage

DF Permeate Waste

Equipment Maintenance

Bioreactor Waste

21.5%

TFF Permeate Waste

Process Disturbances

Personnel Exposure to

Biomaterials

Human Error

- Wash Stations & Cleaning Annual Waste Production
 - Cells are transfected at their peak

Triple Plasmid Transfection

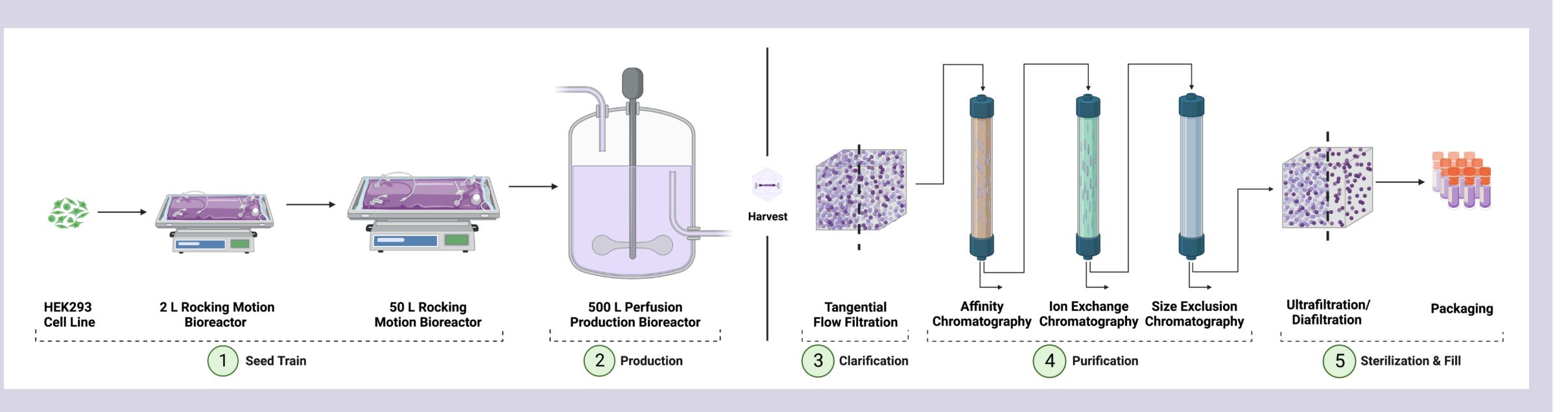
-- AAV Harvest Post Transfection **Production Bioreactor Media Flow Rates** Media Feed Rate Used Media Rate ■ ■ AAV Harvest Post Transfection 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Transfection

consists of three DNA plasmids mixed with a transfection reagent to be inserted into the HEK293 cells. The plasmid will encode for AAVs production and cell lysate is used to break down

OUR PROCESS

DOWNSTREAM

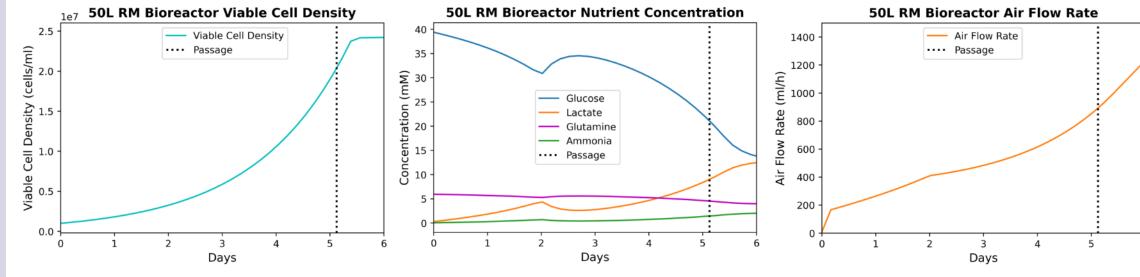


Seed Train

Two Rocking Motion Perfusion Bioreactors of 2L and 50L are operated in series where HEK293 cells are expanded to a sufficient cell density for inoculation into the production bioreactor. Three key parts of the bioreactor are:

UPSTREAM

- Perfusion allows fresh media to be fed to the bioreactor ensuring enough nutrients are available for cell growth
- A cell retention device dispenses used media while retaining the cells
- A cell bleed is used to remove media and cells maintaining cell density



Production Bioreactor

The 500L Perfusion Stirred Tank **Production Bioreactor** is the final step of cell growth. Operation of the final bioreactor includes:

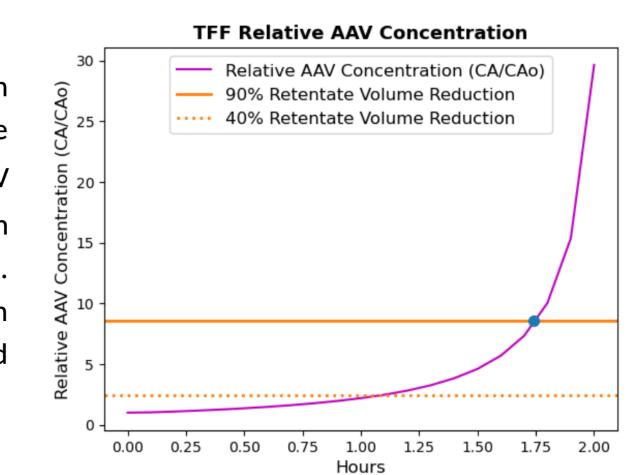
- Cells reaching high cell density and viability
- Operating in phases, two intensified cell growth and viable cell maintenance
- A sub-surface sparger system delivers a combination of gases to maintain the desired dissolved oxygen concentration
- viable cell density

Production Bioreactor Viable Cell Density

HEK293 cell membrane to extract AAVs.

Tangential Flow Filtration

A highly efficient technique that can provide yields of up to 95%. The hollow fibre filter allows for AAV retention in retentate and purification of cellular debris and large impurities. TFF operates by crossflow filtration, in which the feed tank is pumped parallel to the membrane surface.



Chromatography

operates using the bind-and-elute method. AAVs bind to specific ligands on the resin surface. At the same time, unbound impurities such as DNA and host cell proteins flow to a waste collection tank. An elution buffer is then used to release the AAVs from the resin.

Affinity Chromatography

Affinity Capto AVB Resin AAV Breakthrough Curve Ion Exchange Chromatography

exploits the difference in the net surface charge of the impurities and AAV product to separate the particles.

Size Exclusion Chromatography

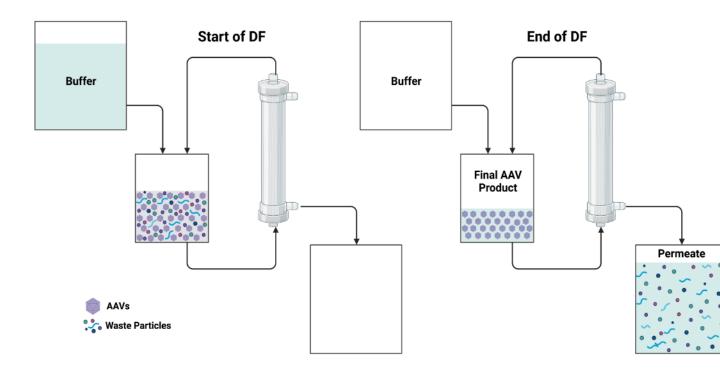
separates the impurities and product by their molecule sizes. Smaller impurities are captured in the resin pores while the AAVs flow through

Diafiltration

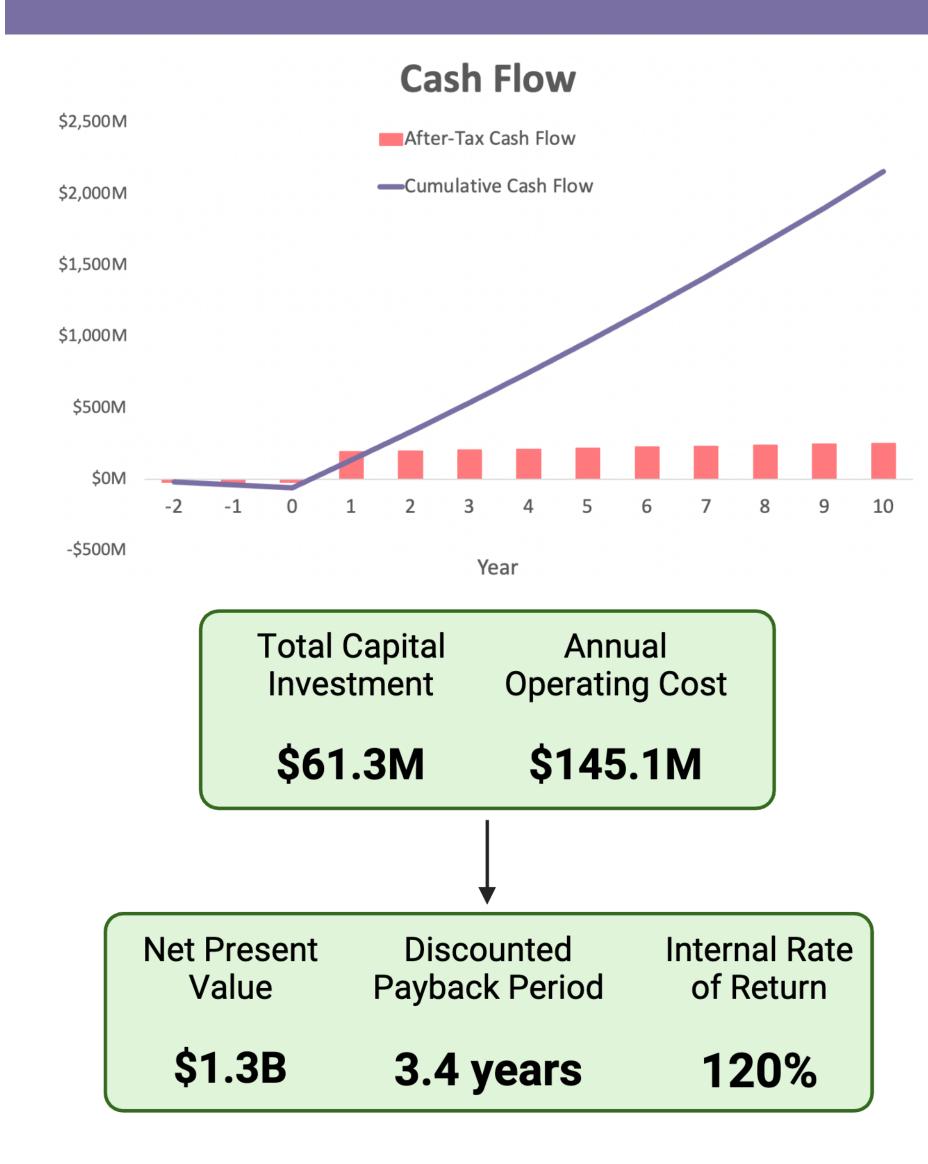
h: 30cm, d: 80cm

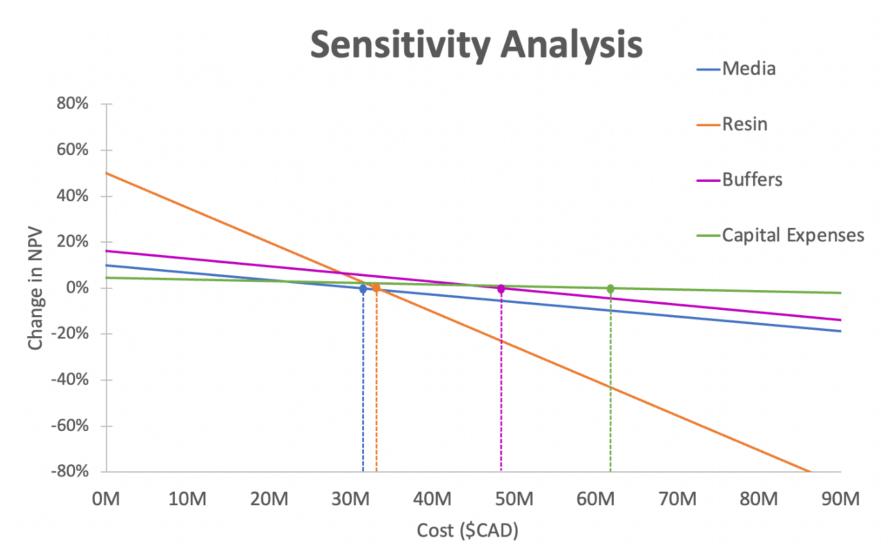
h: 30cm, d: 60cm h: 30cm, d: 45cm

Diafiltration allows for quick removal of salt and buffer replacement in a manner that minimizes risk of sample loss and contamination.



ECONOMICS





PRODUCT

AAVantage Therapeutics is able to produce 35 batches per year while operating 90% of the year. Over 4000 doses per year are produced, impacting a large population of individuals with rare genetic diseases and advancing gene therapy research in Canada.



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SCHULICH





Lonza

