Nhat is Biomanufacturing

Bench Top to Bottle Facilities in Biopharmaceutical Manufacturing Competencies/Job and Career Opportunities



Basis of the Bioeconomy



Central Dogma: DNA — RNA — Protein

Discovery Research (DNA Centric)

 Process Development and Biomanufacturing (Protein Centric)

The Drug Discovery, Development and Approval Process for Biopharmaceuticals (Biologics)

DISCOVERY

DEVELOPMENT

LAUNCH

Testing	Discovery / Preclinical Testing		Clinical Trials				File	
Phase			Phase I	Phase II	Phase III		application	Phase IV
Test Population	Laboratory and animals studies		20 to 100 healthy volunteers	100 to 500 patient volunteers	1,000 to 5,000 patient volunteers		Review	Additional post- marketing testing required by FDA
Purpose	Assess safety biological activity and formulations	D at FDA	Determine safety and dosage	Evaluate effectivenes s, look for side effects	Confirm effectiveness, monitor adverse reactions from long- term use	DA at FDA	process / approval	
Success Rate	5,000 compounds evaluated	File IN	5 enter trials				1 approved	
Manufacturin Activities	Cell line construction, Cell banking		Process development, assay development, process optimization, scale-up, cGMP manufacture				Commercial manufacture	
Years	6.5		1.5 2 3.5			1.5	=15	
Approximate Cost	\$350M		\$70M	\$100M	\$200M		\$80M	= \$1B

Career Opportunities in Biotechnology/Biomanufacturing



Ten Technician Jobs Anchor Ten Biomanufacturing Departments

Facilities/Metrology

- Validation
- Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S)
- QA
- Upstream Processing
- Downstream Processing
- QC Microbiology
- QC Biochemistry
- Process Development



Facilities in Gray Space



Production Clean Rooms Specifications



FS209 Cleanroom classification	ISO 14644-1 Cleanroom classification	≥0.5um particles/m3	Viable Microbes (cfu/m3)	Ave Airflow Velocity (fpm)	Air changes/hr
100,000	8	3,520,000	100	5-10	5-48
10,000	7	352,000	10	10-15	60-90
1000	6	35,200	7	25-40	150-240
100	5	3,520	1	40-80	240-480

Facilities: General Cleanroom Design

- HEPA filters in ceiling
- Exhaust vents on floor
- Seamless and rounded floor to wall junctions
- Readily accessible corners
- Floors, walls, and ceilings constructed of smooth hard surfaces that can be easily cleaned
- Limited equipment, fixtures and personnel
- Layout of equipment to optimize comfort and movement of operators
- Pressure Differentials between rooms
- Airlocks to control air balance



Facilities: HEPA Filters

High Efficiency Particulate Air

Minimum particle collection efficiency: 99.97% for 0.3µm diameter particles.

Disposable

Filter made of pleated borosilicate glass microfiber





Biological Safety Cabinets Class 100 Exhaust **HEPA Filter** 100 jõt Supply HEPA Filter Air Flow View Screen-Plenum Work Area Access-Opening Typically 8 inches





- Used to maintain airflow in the direction of higher cleanliness to adjacent less clean areas
- A minimum of 10-15 Pascals should be maintained between the aseptic area and an adjacent room with a different clean room classifications (doors open)

Facilities: Airlocks



Permit the passage of objects and people into a clean room.

Consists of two <u>airtight doors</u> in series which do not open simultaneously.

Spray down materials with 70% IPA before placing in the airlock



http://news.thomasnet.com/images/large/451/451402.jpg

Gowning Certification





INCORRECT









ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

"In aseptic processing, one of the most important laboratory controls is the environmental monitoring program"

Guidance for Industry: Sterile Drug Products Produced by Aseptic Processing Current Good Manufacturing Practice, FDA, September 2004



QC Microbiology – Environmental Monitoring

Laser Particle Counter



Air Samplers

Environmental (Air) Monitoring



Particles

Viable Microbes (Bioburden)





Microbial Air Sampler

Laser Particle Counter

Environmental (Air) Monitoring



Laser Particle Counter (particles/cubic meter) Microbial Air Sampler (colony forming units/ cubic meter)





www.safety-epa.com/history_mold_air_sampling.htm





"If you didn't document it, you didn't do it."

Quality Assurance



21 CFR Parts 210-211 contain the minimum current good manufacturing practice for methods to be used in, and the facilities or controls to be used for, the manufacture, processing, packing, or holding of a drug to assure that such drug meets the requirements of the act as to safety, and has the identity and strength and meets the quality and purity characteristics that it purports or is represented to possess.

 $http://www.21 cfrpart 11.com/files/library/pred_rules/mcdowall_gmp_annotate.pdf$



BIOMANUFACTURING DOCUMENTATION

Assures the product reproducibly meets predetermined specifications

QUALITY ASSURANCE

APPROVES ALL DOCUMENTS and MAINTAINS THE FILES



"If you didn't document it, you didn't do it."

TYPES of DOCUMENTS





DOCUMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure



Purpose	Describes why the SOP exists.
Scope	Defines to whom and to what the procedure applies.
Responsibilities	The person or people responsible for performing and updating the SOP. May also include the person responsible for overseeing the activities of the SOP
References	Documents such as manufacturer manuals and other SOPs that were consulted to write the SOP and those that should be consulted to perform the SOP.
Definitions	Describes any words, phrases or abbreviations specific to the SOP Ex:Do not include pH, it is common terminology



Origin of document and revisions

History