Basics in Single-Use Bioprocessing → Single-Use Bags

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Drug Manufacturing Process







Stainless Steel vs. Single Use



picture: stainless steel

- Sterilization, cleaning
- Possible cross contamination
- Low flexibility

- \rightarrow Sterilized, only hardware-cleaning
- ightarrow Avoid cross contamination
- ightarrow High flexibility: set of different designs
- →Critical: extractables & leachables



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Picture stainless steel News and innovation in the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry (fluidhandlingpro.com)



Bag manufacturing Bag details

- Complex assembly of different components made of **different material**
- HDPE, PE, EvOH, PP, EVA PSU, LLDPE, Si,
- Film material
- Extractables & Leachables













Extractables

 Extractables are compounds that can be extracted from a container closure system, drug packaging component or any other contact surface.

This **extraction** is happening during **harsh conditions** such es **heat**, **extraction solvents** or any other **highly-concentrated buffers or solutions**.

Extractables can be potential Leachables.









Leachables

 Leachables are compounds that passively migrate or leach into the drug product over time as a result of direct contact of the drug formulation with the surfaces (packaging, container closure system, etc.)

Leachables are generally a subset of Extractables - but not always.









• Tests and studies usually **done by the manufacturer** results stated in validation / E&L guides for the customers

Sartorius provides **in house studies** and **risk assessment** via an extractable simulator.

- Customers do their **own tests**
- independent laboratories









• Typical solvents – examples

1M Hydrochloric Acid	1M Sodium Hydroxide	4M NaCl
1% Polysorbate 80	Ethanol	WFI
10 % Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)	4M Ammonium Sulfate	

• Test method e.g.:

gas/liquid/ion chromatography& mass spectrometry & flame ionization detector





Production Process

Extractables & Leachables

Silicon -> anti blocking agent for PE linear and branched alkane -> from PE resins







Film material

Two main types of film materials on the market regarding product contact

- EVA \rightarrow ethyl vinyl acetate
 - Main characteristics: robust, elastic but poor barrier to gases
 - Well known, long time on the market
- PE \rightarrow polyethylene
 - Main characteristics: robust, flexible, good water vapor and alcohol barrier properties
 - Well known from packaging industry and clinical use













Film material

S80 film S71 film Film A



Film C

Film B

 $400\,\mu m$ $360\,\mu m$ $350\,\mu m$ $325\,\mu m$ $250\,\mu m$



- EVOH \rightarrow ethyl vinyl alcohol
- LLDPE → linear low-density polyethylene
- TPE \rightarrow thermoplastic elastomer





Film material

Process & application requirements

- Robustness
- Ease of use
- Biocompatibility
- Purity
- Cleanliness
- Compatibility
- Adsorption
- Stability
- Sterility

Raw material science, film & bag expertise

S80 film | PE 400 μm



S71 film | EVA 300 - 360 µm



Bag quality attributes

- Strength
- Flexibility
- Weldability
- Cell growth
- Extractables
- Particles

 \rightarrow

- Gas Barrier
- Chemical resistance
- Bioburden





Single-Use bag types & Hardware → live demonstration







References

- Pictures from Sartorius if no reference is stated below the picture
- Sartorius documentation: data sheets, application notes, validation guides
 → if you are interested in having a detailed look into the documents please contact:
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