Basics in Single-Use Bioprocessing → Single-Use Bags

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Overview



Drug Manufacturing Process





Overview



Stainless Steelvs.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)



Challenges

Supply chain

for SUS is complex and significantly increases the reliance on supplier quality system, change control & business continuity

Biocompatibility

industry reports on variability of cell growth performance in bags

• Purity

Unexpected E | L can lead to production stop

• Integrity

bag failures often combine a lack of robustness with difficult manipulations





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









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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.











Extractables & 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.







Extractables & Leachables

• 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







Extractables & Leachables

• 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

• **E&L examples:** Silicon -> anti blocking agent for PE Linear and branched alkane -> from PE resins





Leachable Studies from Bags Show that Trace Amounts of Degradation of an Antioxidant Can Impact Cell Growth





- The Tris (2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite is a common antioxidant used for PE resins to protect the films from oxidative degradation during extrusion, γ-radiation and storage.
 - Referenced in the European Pharmacopoeia
 - Irgafos 168® is one of the trade names
- The bis (2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphate (bDtBPP), a breakdown product is a common leachable released from bags and have been shown to be detrimental to cell growth*.

* Ref - Matthew Hammond, Heather Nunn, Gary Rogers, et al., Identification of a Leachable Compound Detrimental to Cell Growth in Single-Use Bioprocess Containers, PDA J Pharm Sci and Tech 2013, 67 123-134.





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Bag manufacturing Gamma and x-ray sterilization (Supplier) Integrity Testing Point of use Leak Testing **Production Process** Resin Film Bag Component Assembly Sterilization 冒 T Quality Contro Material Contro **Process Contro** Manufacturer documentation: **DoE on Critical Film Extrusion** Extractable & Leachable guide **Process Parameters** Validation guide 3 orthogonal parameters

- Extrusion temperature melting of raw materials
- Chill roll temperature cooling of the film
- Extrusion Speed





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











S80 film S71 film Film A Film B

Film material



Film C

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

- 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







Bag quality attributes

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

 \rightarrow

- Gas Barrier
- Chemical resistance
- Bioburden





Single-Use bag types & Hardware → live demonstration





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References

- Pictures from Sartorius if no reference is stated below the picture
- Sartorius documentation: data sheets and application notes, further information
 → contact tanja.sedlacek@sartorius.com or visit www.sartorius.com for more details

Thank you.

