



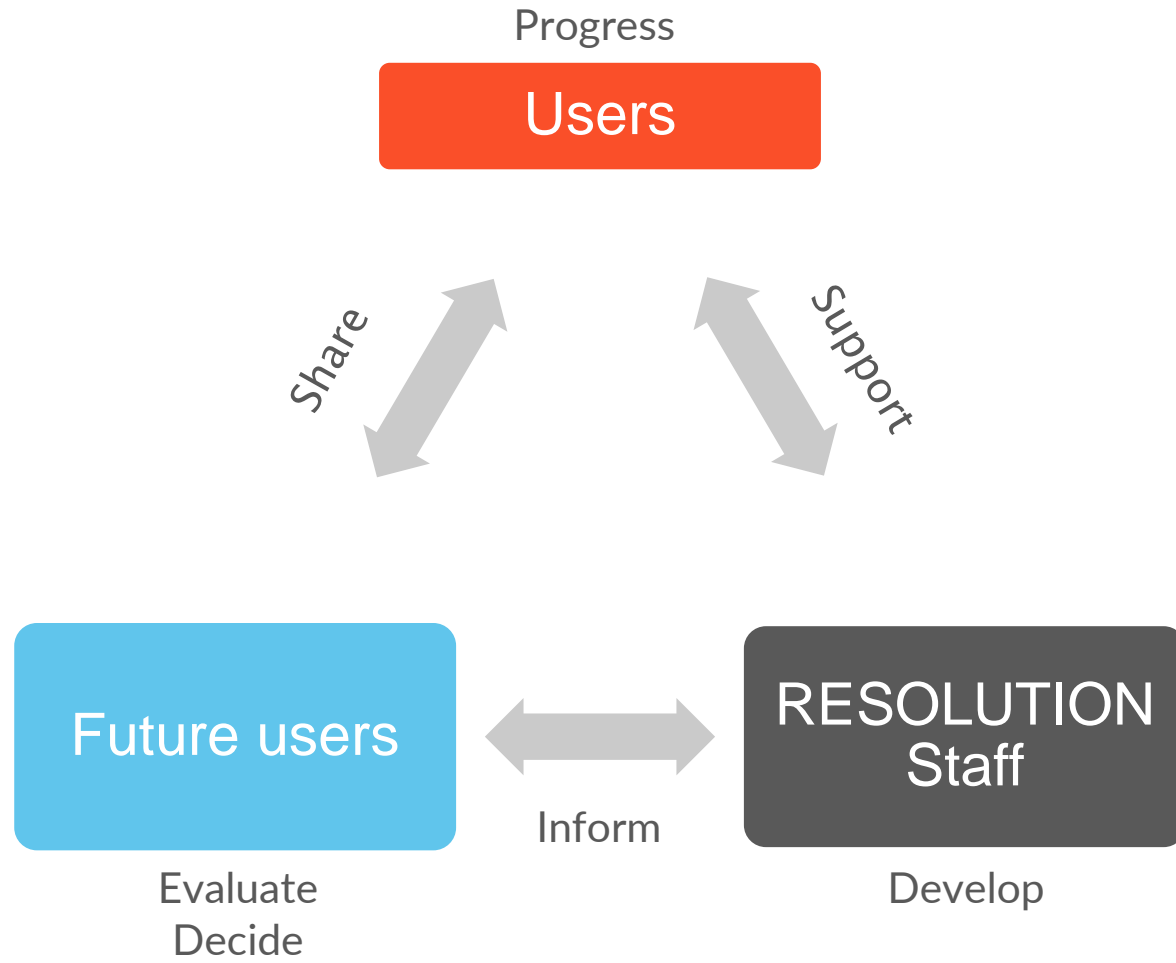
# Raman for Bioprocessing Workshop

June 25 & 26, 2019  
Grenoble, FRANCE

## A chronicle of Raman Bioprocessing

Christophe BONNEVILLE, PhD – President

# Why a workshop about Raman for bioprocessing?



# Why a workshop about Raman for bioprocessing?



Conference	Number of talks dealing with Raman		
	2017	2018	2019
IFPAC	5	10	9
ESACT	1	-	5
Bioprocessing Summit Europe	-	3	3

Hot topic but talks generally provide:

- Short redundant explanations about Raman fundamentals
- Results of user cases with very few explanations about the followed way
- No emphasis on problems to be fixed
- Lack of vision of the future

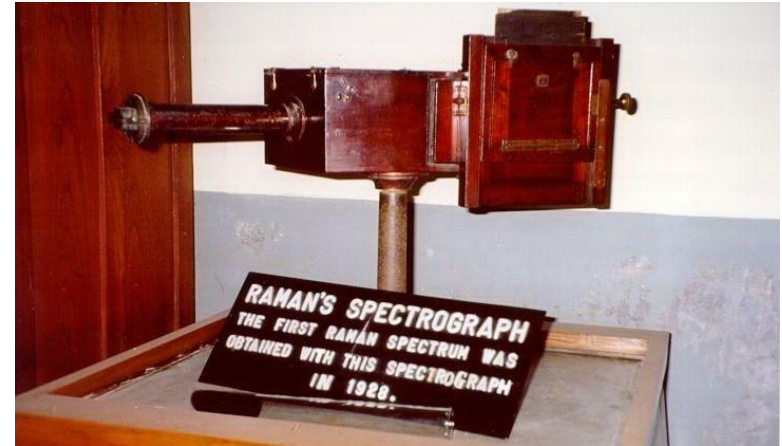
During this 2-day workshop:

- Deeper fundamentals about Raman and chemometrics
- Detailed and transparent user cases
- Tips and tricks to progress smoothly
- Think about the future

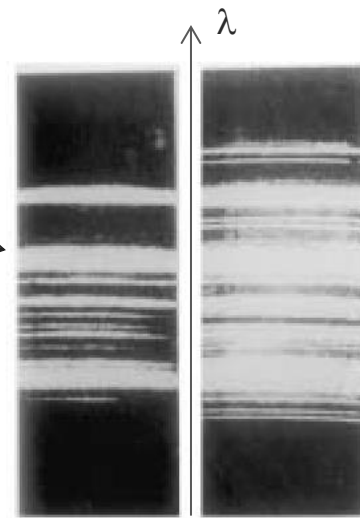
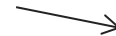
# A chronicle of Raman for bioprocessing

1930

Sir Chandrashekhara V. Raman  
Nobel Prize in Physics



Incident light -  
quartz mercury arc  
lamp + blue filter



Same spectrum  
when scattered by  
liquid benzene



Courtesy of the Raman Research Institute,  
Bangalore.

# A chronicle of Raman for bioprocessing

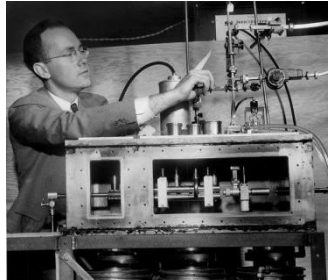


1930

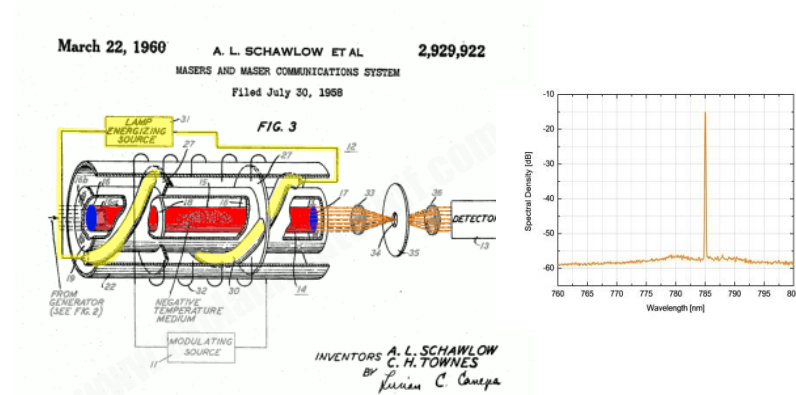
Sir Chandrashekhara V. Raman  
Nobel Prize in Physics

1960 &  
1969

LASER and CCD invention



Dr. Townes shared his Nobel with Nikolai G. Basov and Aleksandr M. Prokhorov for the invention of the **LASER**



Willard S. Boyle, left, and George E. Smith pose in the Bell Labs with a camera using their **CCD** invention, 1974

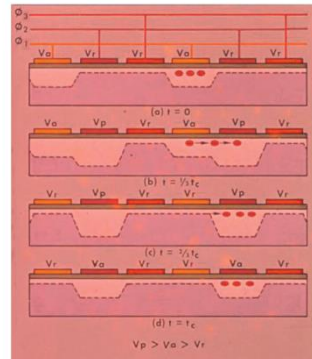
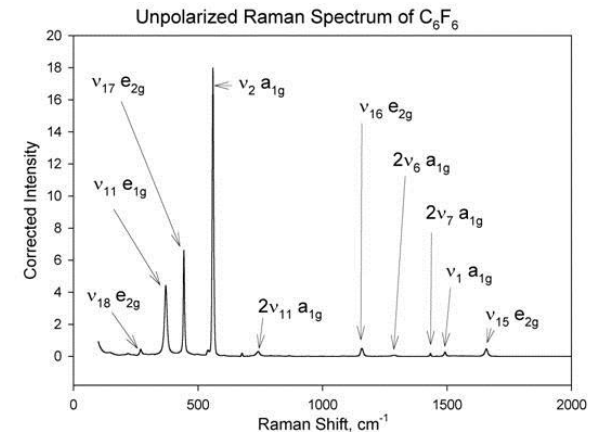


FIG. 6. (Color) The basic CCD structure.



Raman spectra of Benzene obtained thanks to a LASER and a CCD



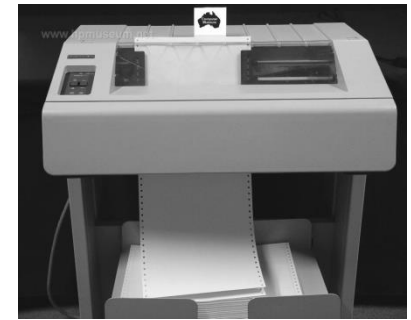
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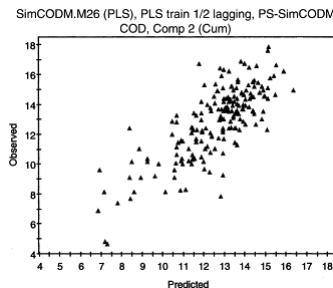
- 1930 Sir Chandrashekhara V. Raman  
Nobel Prize in Physics
- 1960 & 1969 LASER and CCD invention
- 1970's 1<sup>st</sup> computers for instrumentation & chemometrics term invention



HP 2116A



- 1971: invention the word chemometrics by Svante Wold, Umeå Universitet, Sweden
- 1974: creation of the International Chemometrics Society (ICS)
- 1980s: first dedicated software (ARTHUR, SIMCA, and UNSCRAMBLER)



Chemometrics - Science of extracting information from chemical systems by data-driven means (multivariate statistics, applied mathematics, computer science,...) ⇔ psychometrics and econometrics.

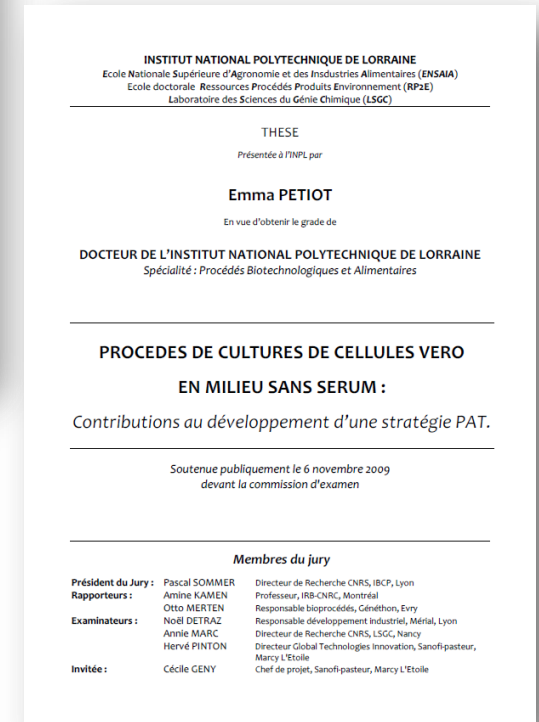
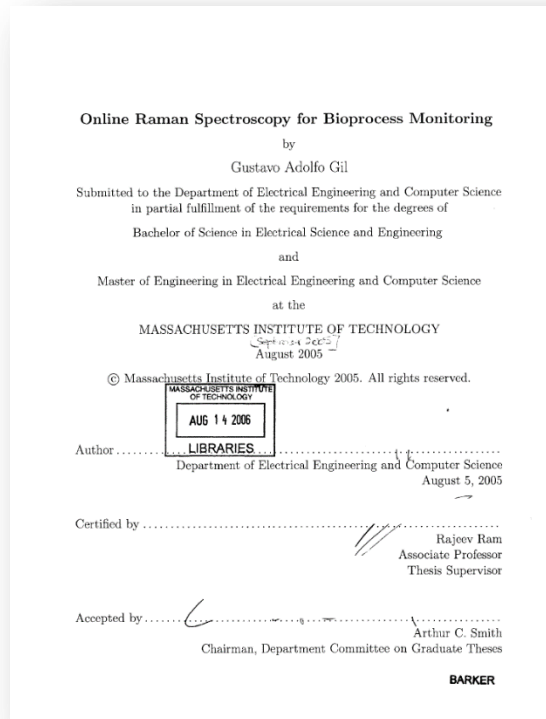
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2004	1 <sup>st</sup> testing of Raman in a cell culture reported
2004	PAT FDA directive

## Guidance for Industry PAT — A Framework for Innovative Pharmaceutical Development, Manufacturing, and Quality Assurance

*Additional copies are available from:*  
*Office of Training and Communication  
Division of Drug Information, HFD-140  
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research  
Food and Drug Administration  
5000 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, MD 20857  
(Tel) 301-827-4573  
<http://www.fda.gov/cder/guidance/index.htm>  
and/or  
Communications Staff, HFT-12  
Center for Veterinary Medicine  
Food and Drug Administration  
7519 Standish Place  
Rockville, MD 20855  
(Tel) 301-827-5800  
<http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/published.html>*

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Food and Drug Administration  
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)  
Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM)  
Office of Regulatory Affairs (ORA)  
September 2004  
Pharmaceutical CGMPs

In the

PAT framework, these tools can be categorized according to the following:

- Multivariate tools for design, data acquisition and analysis
- Process analyzers
- Process control tools
- Continuous improvement and knowledge management tools

integrated manner. The goal of PAT is to enhance understanding and control the manufacturing process, which is consistent with our current drug quality system: *quality cannot be tested into products; it should be built-in or should be by design.*

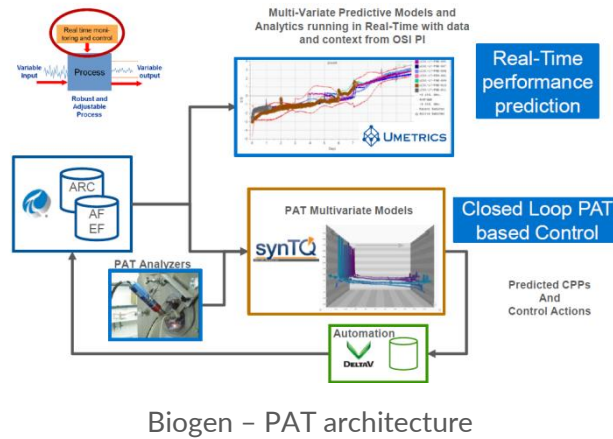
Thus, a focus on process understanding can facilitate risk-based regulatory decisions and innovation.

*Real time release* is the ability to evaluate and ensure the acceptable quality of in-process and/or final product based on process data. Typically, the PAT component of *real time release* includes

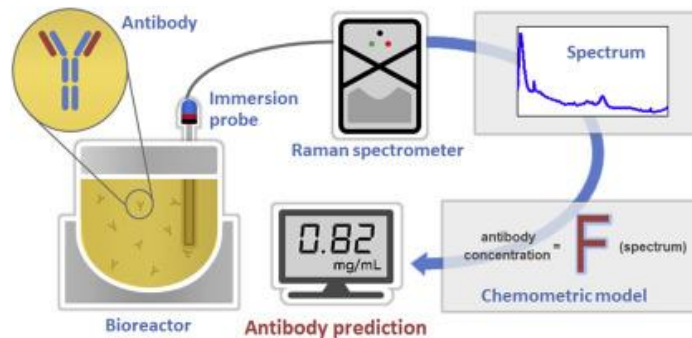


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- 2009 - 2015 1<sup>st</sup> pilot projects in the industry



Intellicentric Consortium



CellPAT project – Sanofi Pasteur – LASIR Université de Lille



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2015	1 <sup>st</sup> cross-scale modeling

---

## Cross-Scale Predictive Modeling of CHO Cell Culture Growth and Metabolites Using Raman Spectroscopy and Multivariate Analysis

**Brandon Berry**

Cell Culture Development, Biogen Idec, Inc., 14 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142

**Justin Moretto, Thomas Matthews, John Smelko, and Kelly Wiltberger**

Cell Culture Development, Biogen Idec, Inc., 5000 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

*DOI 10.1002/btpr.2035*

*Published online December 29, 2014 in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com)*

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3L to 2,000L... but not yet real  
real-time parameter quantitation!

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2015	1 <sup>st</sup> cross-scale modeling
2017	1 <sup>st</sup> GMP Raman analyzer

- ProCellics™
- GMP compact hardware
- Unique interface for calibration dataset management and real-time monitoring

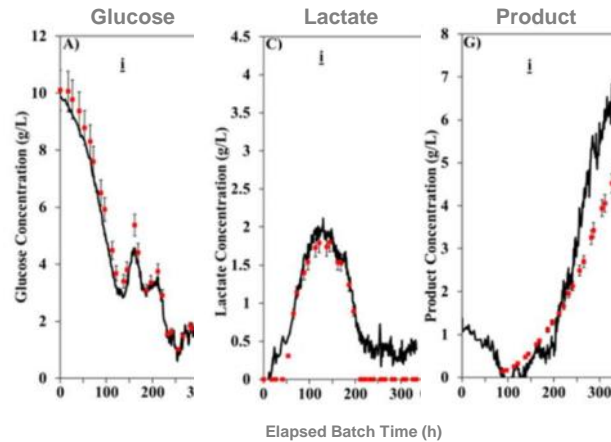


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2017	1 <sup>st</sup> GMP Raman analyzer
2017	Generic model trial by Lonza

The Bioprocessing PAT world is dreaming of generic models for every processes...



(1) Webster *et al.* (2018) Development of Generic Raman Models for a GS-KOTM CHO Platform Process

Parameter	N	Latent Variables	Concentration Range	Precision	Error*
Glucose (g/L)	344	5	0.4 – 10.1	0.4	4 %
Lactate (g/L)	344	5	0 - 3.7	0.3	8 %
Product (g/L)	267	6	0 – 4.7	1.2	26 %

\*As percentage of maximum process

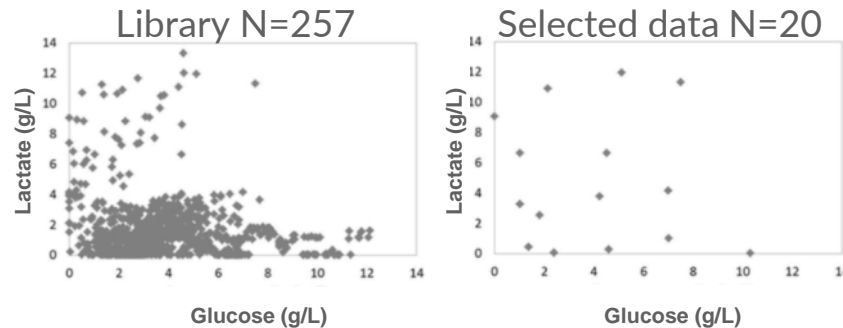
...but the accuracy delivered by such models is poor

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2017	Generic model trial by Lonza
2019	Local model in a large dataset...

## Generic dataset and local models...



Rowland-Jones *et al.* (2017), Comparison of Spectroscopy Technologies for Improved Monitoring of Cell Culture Processes in Miniature Bioreactors

Parameter	N	Latent Variables	Precision	Error*
Glucose (g/L)	20	8	0.3	3 %
Lactate (g/L)	20	6	0.3	2 %

\*As percentage of maximum process

resolution  
spectra systems

ABOUT US APPLICATIONS PRC

## Automatic Calculation of Locally Weighted Partial Least Squares (LW-PLS) will Improve Cell Culture Process Monitoring

Raman spectroscopy technology is a non-destructive, rapid, and robust method to measure multiple analytes simultaneously. That is why Raman Spectroscopy has become an essential Process Analytical Technology (PAT) tool in cell culture bioprocesses to monitor in-line and in real-time Critical Process Parameters (CPPs).

Partial Least Square (PLS) regression is the most common statistical method used to build chemometric models from Raman spectra to monitor CPPs in cell culture processes. To ensure models robustness.





# ProCellics™ today

Raman for  
Bioprocessing  
Workshop

resolution  
spectra systems

## Software

## Hardware

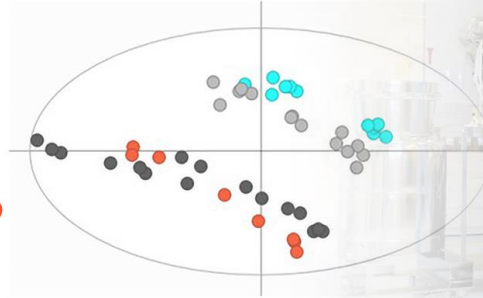
## Support

1. Implementation support
2. Chemometric support
3. GMP support
4. Maintenance & licensing
5. Training material



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# Thank you!

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