



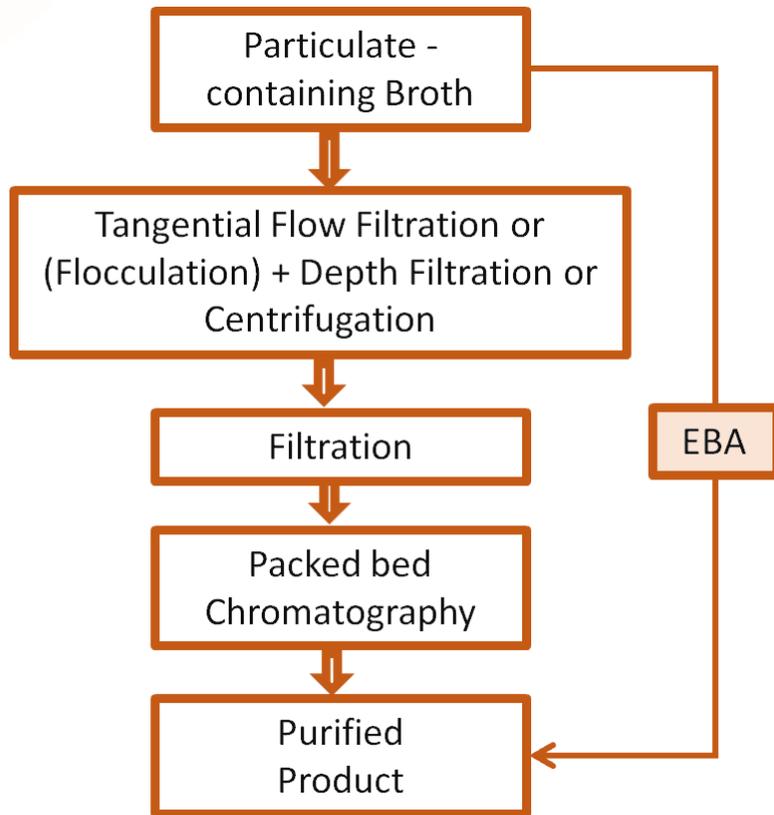
February 5, 2018 **BLOG**

Expanded Bed Adsorption and Biological Molecules

Below we will present a new development regarding Expanded Bed Adsorption (EBA) technology. A turnkey solution is presented that makes feasibility studies using EBA easy.

Biological molecules

Biotechnological fermentation processes are widely used in industry to produce an abundant range of biological molecules (small molecules as well as large molecules, from amino acids to complicated monoclonal antibodies) which often need to be purified in order to meet high-quality standards. Examples of these fermentation feed streams include mammalian cell cultures, yeast, and bacterial suspensions. Next to that plants like Tobacco are genetically engineered to produce recombinant proteins. These feed streams have in common that they contain particulates (e.g. cells, cell debris) and are hard to clarify.



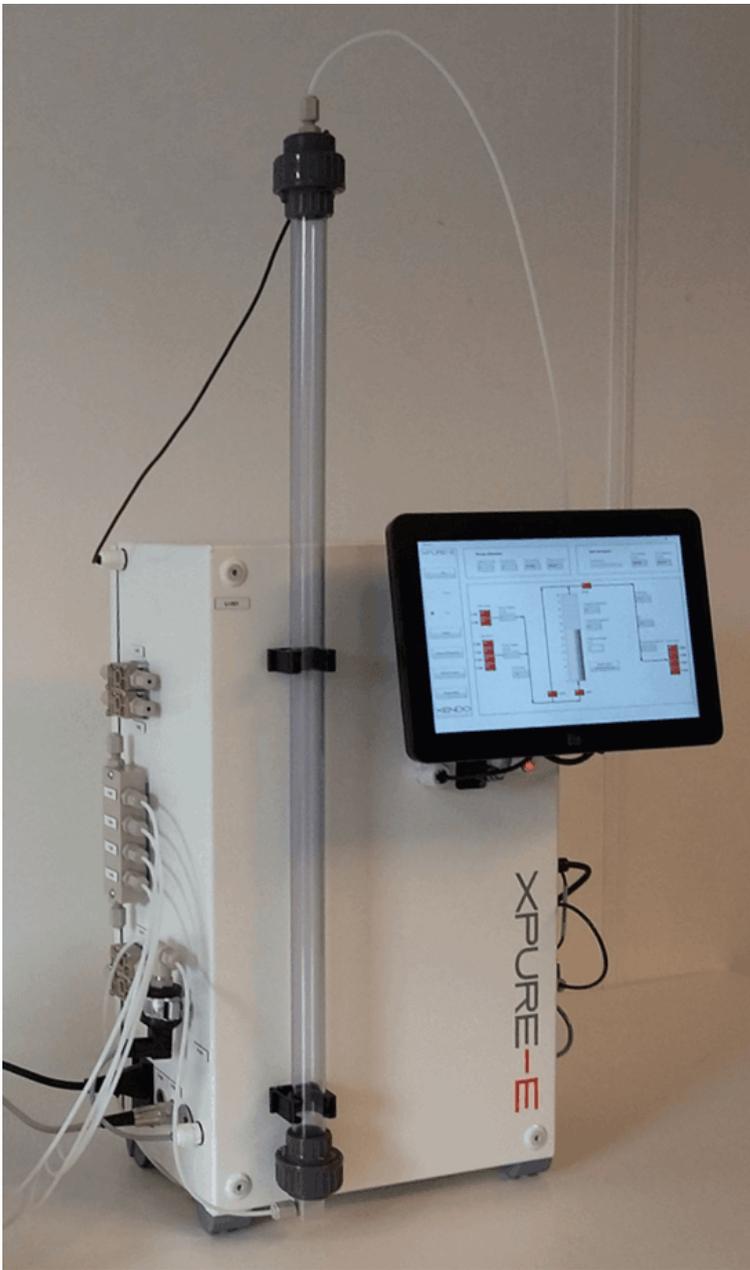
In the diagram, the initial phase of the purification of a biological molecule is depicted. Several technologies (or combination of technologies) are commonly used to remove particulate material and isolate the molecule from the biological fermentation broth. For clarification the following technologies are widely used:

- Centrifugation
- Depth Filtration
- Flocculation and depth filtration
- Precipitation and filtration
- Cross-flow filtration.

In general, a packed bed chromatography step is applied after clarification of the broth. Different chromatography resins can be used (including cation exchange resins and affinity-type resins) for a typical bind (adsorption) and elute process.

XPURE-E: Expanded Bed Adsorption

This purification process can be significantly improved using the Expanded Bed Adsorption (EBA) technology as can be observed on the right-hand side of the diagram. Whereas traditional column chromatography uses a packed resin bed, EBA uses an expanded bed. Particles such as whole cells or cell debris, which would quickly clog a packed bed column, easily pass through the expanded bed. Therefore, EBA columns can be used directly on crude harvests or slurries of broken cells, thereby bypassing initial clarification steps such as centrifugation and filtration.



Xendo developed the XPURE-E system. A fully automated stand-alone Expanded Bed Adsorption device capable of running these types of purification processes (see picture).

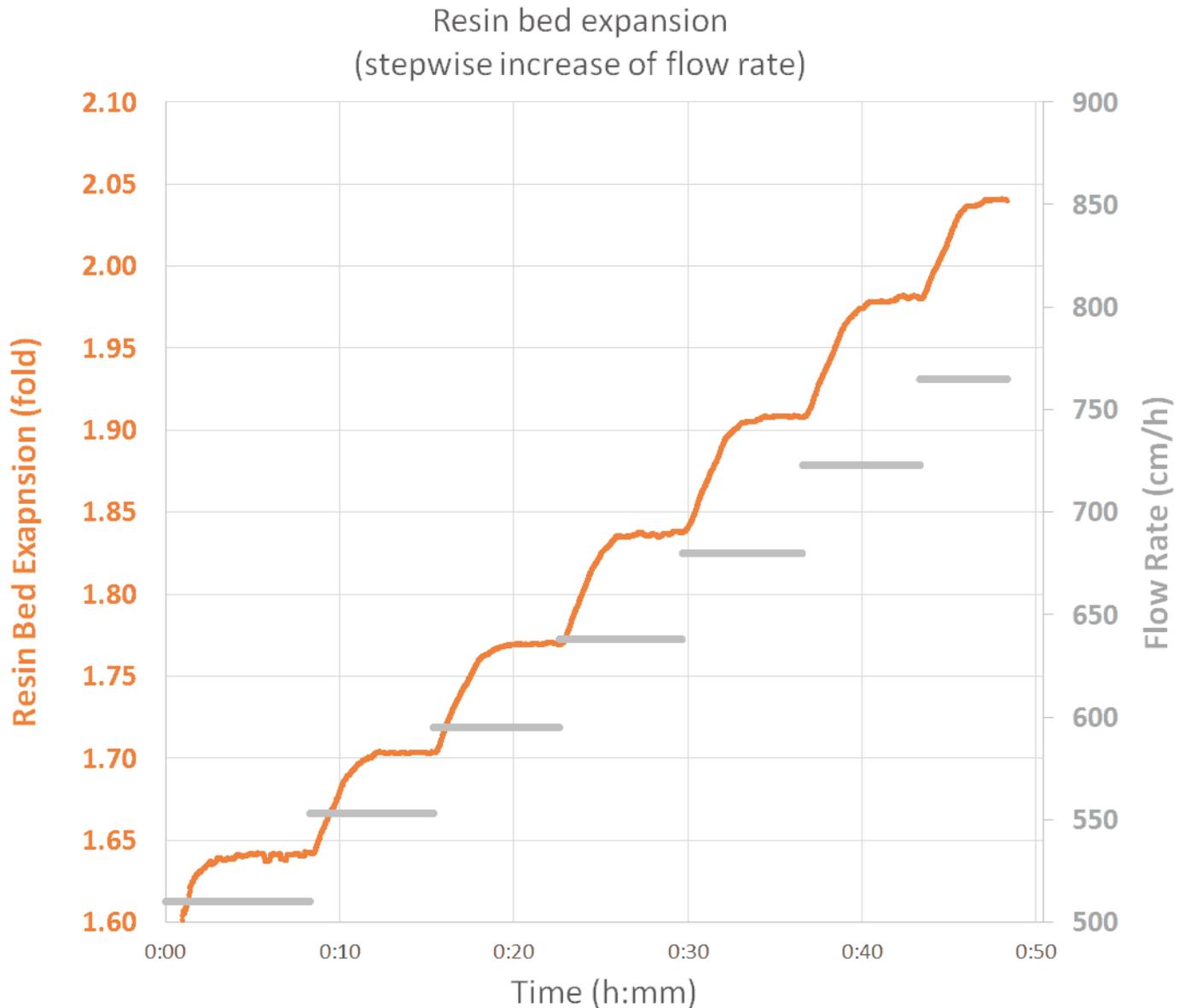
The XPURE-E system operates with a closed-top column and therefore only one pump is needed to operate the EBA column. The system can be equipped with analytics including in- and outlet pressure, pH, conductivity, bed height, and UV.

What is new: Active bed level control

The XPure-E system has been designed and built to perform EBA chromatography operation in a smooth and controlled fashion.

The most important feature of the XPURE-E system is the capability to **monitor** and **control** of the expanded bed level (bed expansion). This is important since an EBA process is run preferably at a predefined resin bed expansion. The level detector is integrated in the top adapter of the EBA column and continuously monitors the resin bed level.

In the figure below is illustrated how the expansion of the resin bed (orange line) is **monitored** when the flow rate is stepwise increased from approximately 500 up to 850 cm/h (gray horizontal lines). The bed expansion factor is calculated by the software from the expanded bed height and the settled bed height.



As mentioned the XPURE-E is also designed to **control** the expanded bed level during operation. This is brought about via a feedback loop on the pump. The density and viscosity of different feed streams (incl. buffers) within one process may be different and may lead to changes of the resin bed expansion in case the flow rate remains the same. Therefore, the resin bed expansion needs to be controlled actively and kept constant within (narrow) ranges during the entire EBA process.

Active control of the expanded level during the process can be established in 2 ways:

1. Use of a setpoint value for the target bed expansion in combination with expected flow rate. This is especially useful when you are familiar with the process.
2. If not, you just need to fill in the target bed expansion and the system will increase the flow until the target bed expansion is reached.

In addition, it is also possible to operate the system without active level control. This feature can be used in case all feed streams are well defined and result in a predictable resin bed expansion at target flow rate.

The software platform allows the user to perform experiments in an easy and automated manner.

Easy programming

The XPURE-E is controlled by a comprehensive software package that runs using Windows operating system. Manual and recipe-based operation is possible all via a 10" touchscreen. The recipe is introduced into the system through a recipe editor (see the figure below).

The screenshot shows the XPURE-E software interface. On the left is a sidebar with the following buttons: 'Run Overview', 'Stop', 'Load Recipe', 'Save Recipe', 'New Recipe', and 'Calculate Recipe'. The main area is titled 'XPURE-E Loaded recipe' and contains the following parameters:

Number of positions	Settled bed volume (ml)	Number of cycles
5	113	1

Recipe name: expansie test met feedback

Zone	Flowrate ml/min	BV	Target bed expansion	Pump	Inlets	Flowpath	Outlets	Active bed level control	Switch time indication (s)
Adsorptio	5	0,6	1,3	Pump 2	Inlet 3	Column	Outlet 1	ON	813,6
Elution	10	0,8	1,4	Pump 2	Inlet 3	Column	Outlet 1	ON	542,4
Regenerat	15	1,1	1,56	Pump 2	Inlet 3	Column	Outlet 1	ON	497,2
Wash	20	1,4	1,7	Pump 2	Inlet 3	Column	Outlet 1	ON	474,6
Adsorptio	25	1,7	1,84	Pump 2	Inlet 3	Column	Outlet 1	ON	461,04

It allows the user to define the process recipe including:

- Up to 8 different zones in the process (equilibration, wash, adsorption, wash, etc.)

- Flow rate, buffer volume and target bed expansion per zone
- Different inlets and outlets
- Active bed level control

The software calculates the expected process time per step and for the whole process. The intuitive graphic user interface gives the analyst an insight into the current state of the EBA process through various overviews. The data generated can easily be processed in spreadsheets such as Excell.

Conclusion

Performing EBA feasibility studies with the XPURE-E makes life easy:

- It is the preferred technology to perform product capture and recovery step from complex feed streams, without requiring clarification or any intensive preprocessing steps
- The use of EBA technology will result in increased product yield and productivity and reduced buffer consumption.
- The XPURE-E system is easy to install and has high flexibility for lab-scale operations
- It is equipped with innovative automation and control with flexibility to evaluate design parameters and perform process optimization

If you'd like to investigate what EBA could mean for your processes don't hesitate to [contact us](#).