

Flexible Gene Therapy Facilities -Current Best Practice

DPS John Dougherty – Lead Process Engineer, DPS Group









What is a Flexible Gene Therapy Facility?

Typical Process Flows

Process Centric Design

Production Modeling

Scale Up Considerations

Single Use Technology



Other Process Support

Containment and Environmental Control



Typical Facility Layout





GMP Warehouse

PDA Typical Process Flow

5







Operating Strategy





Block Flow Diagram



Capacity



Product Campaigning vs Parallel Operations



Production Model



High Level Mass Balance





Upstream Utilization – 55%

Downstream Utilization – 6%





One single downstream with clearance and change over.

Flexibility to pool 1 to 5 upstream lots in downstream.

Upstream Utilization – 55%

Downstream Utilization - 16% to 83%





- Transition from Laboratory to cGMP
- PD, Manufacturing, Quality, & Design Team Integration
- Adherent vs. Suspension cultures



Chromatography















Single Use Technology - Upstream





Single Use Technology – Advantages and Limitations



Parenteral Drug Association Parenteral Drug Association
Other Process Support

Media & Buffer Prep









Utilities





WFI Choices



- BSL Level 2 (PPE, aerosols in BSC, Showers, eyewash, autoclose doors, waste contamination)
- Identify V- and V+ spaces
- Room Classifications (CNC, ISO8, ISO7)
- Pressurize for Quality and Containment
- Recirculate air vs. Once through air
- Use of VHP Sterilization





Warehouse









- What is Flexible Design
- Integrated / Iterative
- Single Use Technology
- Environment Control?

Thank You



John Dougherty Lead Process Engineer DPS Group www.@dpsgroupglobal.com