

Life Sciences

Sterile Filtration: Filter Sizing for Process Optimization

2024 Entegris at a Glance

A global leader in electronic materials and process solutions for the semiconductor, life sciences, and other high-tech industries



FOUNDED
1966



HEADQUARTERS
Billerica, MA



EMPLOYEES
8,800+



2022E REVENUE
>\$4B¹



PATENTS
~4,250



Business Divisions

- Advanced Materials Handling (AMH)
- Microcontamination Control (MC)
- Specialty Chemicals and Engineered Materials (SCEM)
- Advanced Planarization Solutions (APS)

Our Mission

To help our customers improve their productivity, performance and technology by providing enhancing materials and process solutions for the most advanced manufacturing environments



¹ Based on proforma guidance for 2022 (provided on 8/2/22).

Life Sciences: Normal Flow Filtration



NFF: Sterile Filtration Introduction

Sterile filtration is the process of removing microorganisms from a fluid stream without adversely affecting product

Bacterial retention, per ASTM F838-20, for liquid sterile filtration is required

¹**Membrane thickness:** 65–130 μm

Rating range: 0.2 μm^*

Retention rating: Absolute

Absorption: Low to medium

Filter design parameters are critical for LS filtration applications:

- **Membrane design**
- **Device design**

Device Design

1. Connectivity



3. Geometry

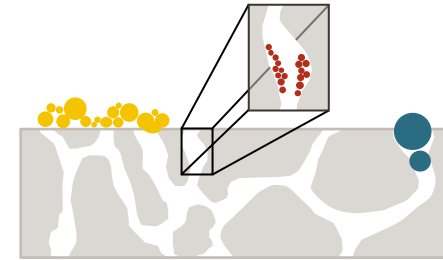


2. Form Factor

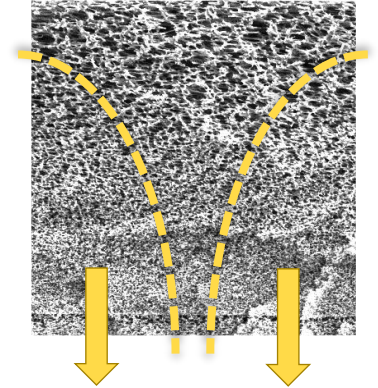


Membrane Design

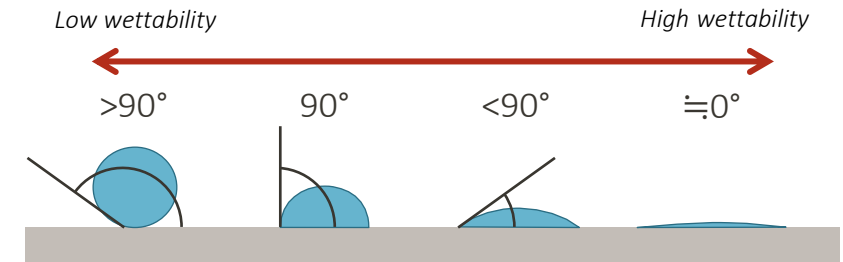
1. Retention Mechanisms



2. Pore Morphology



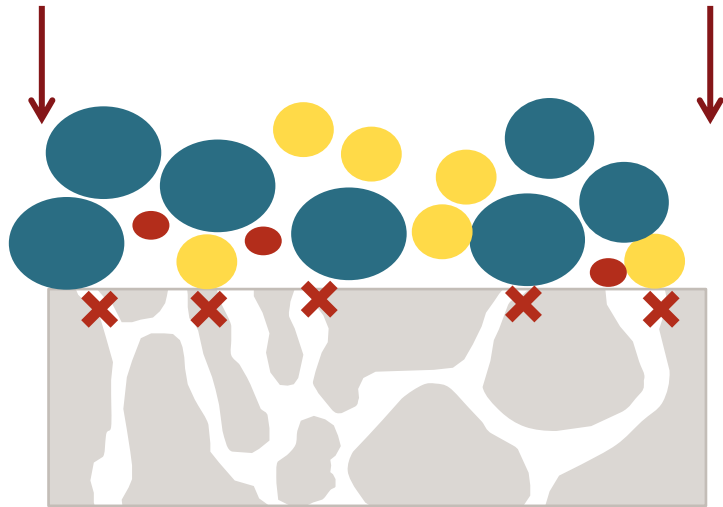
3. Hydrophilicity



¹Range can vary per membrane type and porosity.

Membrane Retention Mechanism

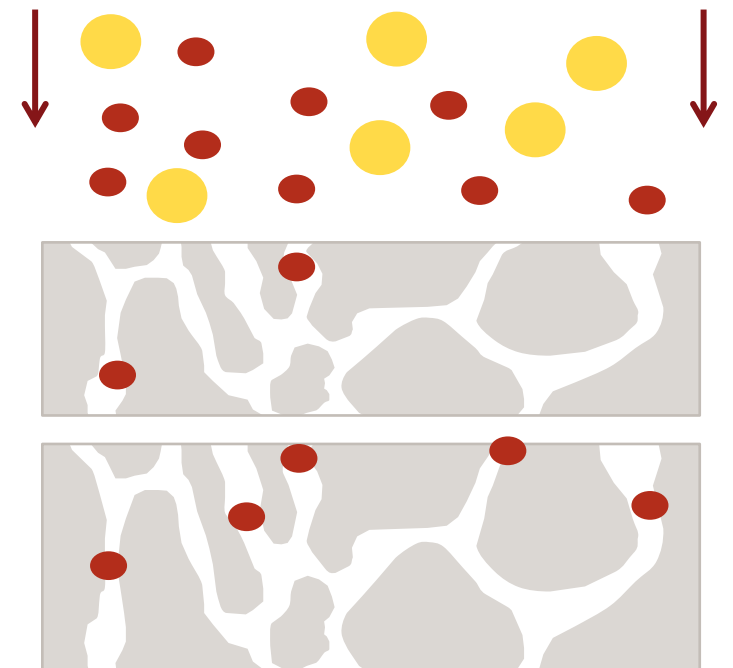
How a filter plugs



Complete Pore Plugging



Cake Layering Plugging



Gradual Pore Plugging

NFF: Depth Filtration Introduction

Depth filtration, typically made of multiple porous layers with depth, is used to capture the solid contaminants from the liquid phase

¹Media thickness: mm – inch

Rating range: 0.1–100's μm

Retention rating: Nominal

Absorption: Medium to high

Filter design parameters are critical for LS filtration applications:

- Media design
- Device design

Device Design

1. Connectivity



3. Geometry

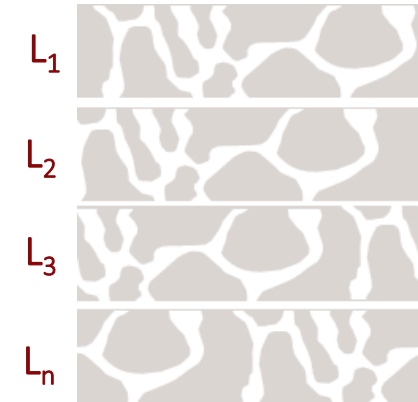


2. Form Factor

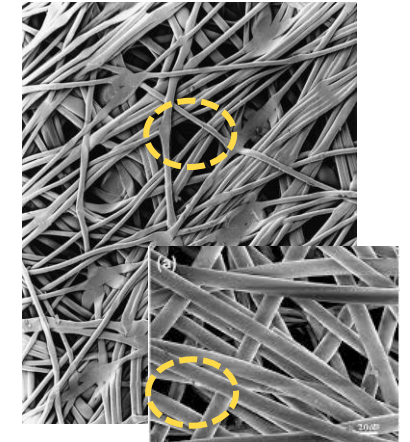


Media Design

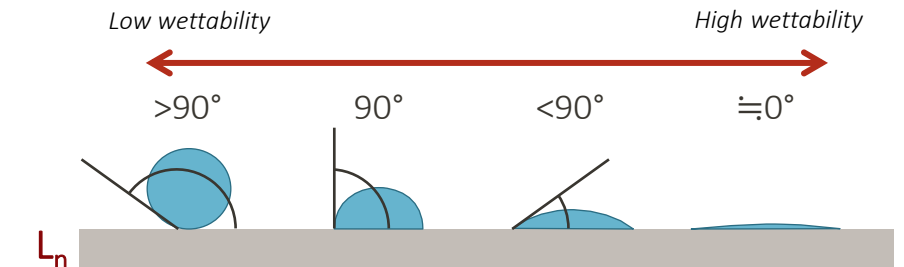
1. Media Layering



2. Pore Rating



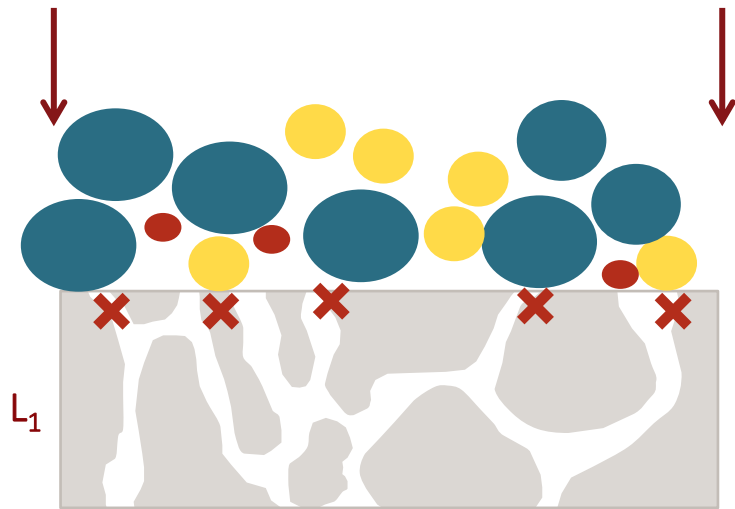
3. Hydrophilicity



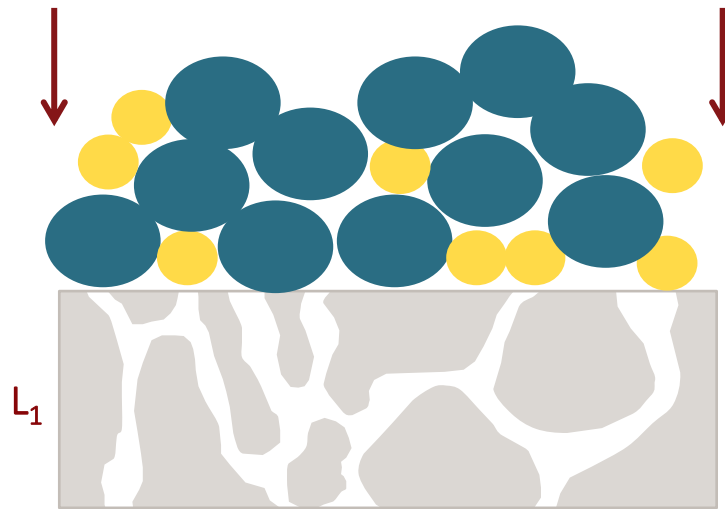
¹Range can vary per media type, layering, and porosity.

Media Retention Mechanism

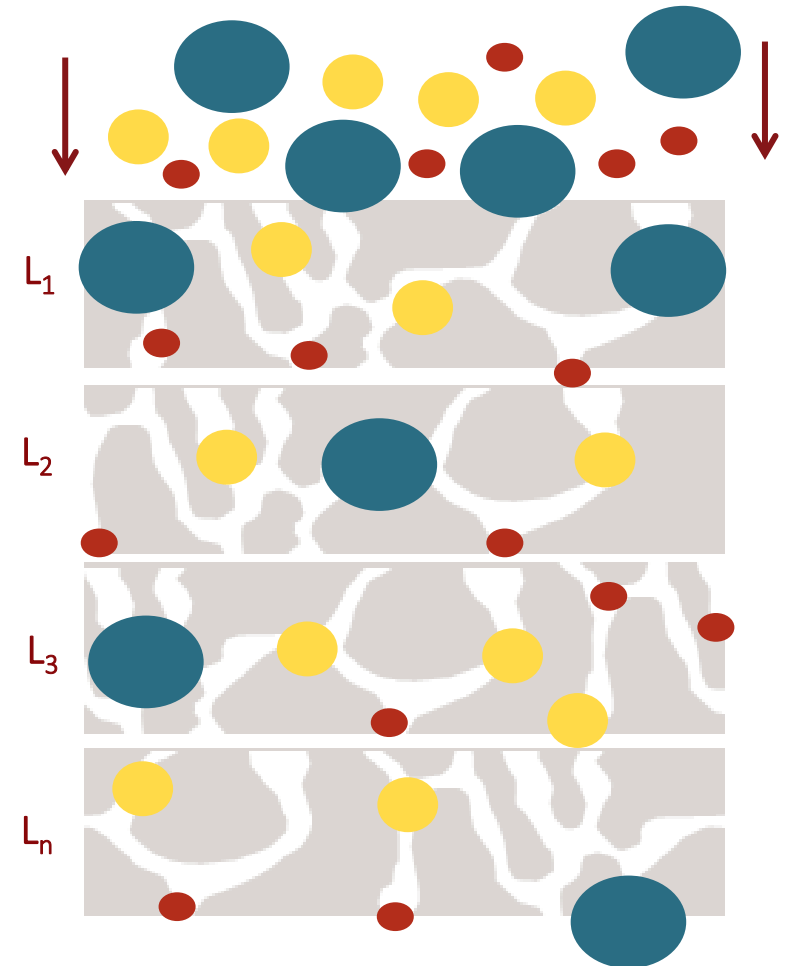
How a filter plugs



Complete Pore Plugging



Cake Layering Plugging

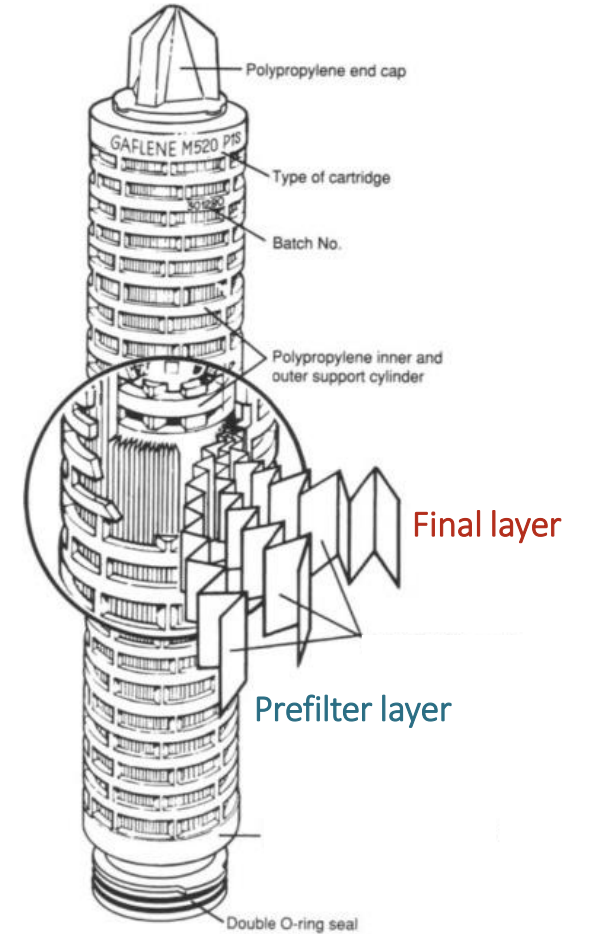
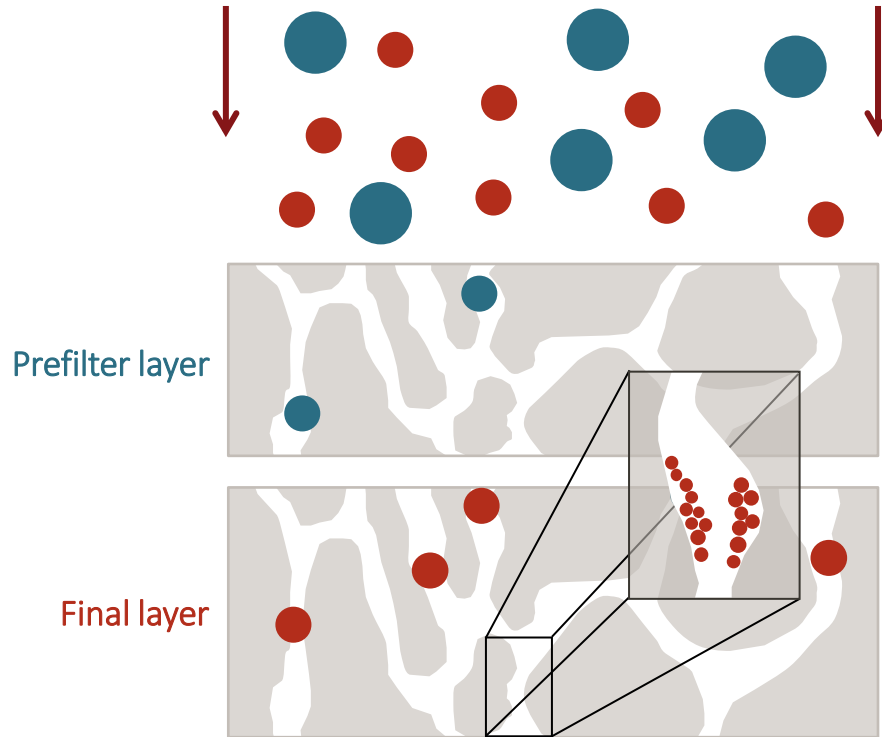


Gradual Pore Plugging

Membrane and Media Optimization

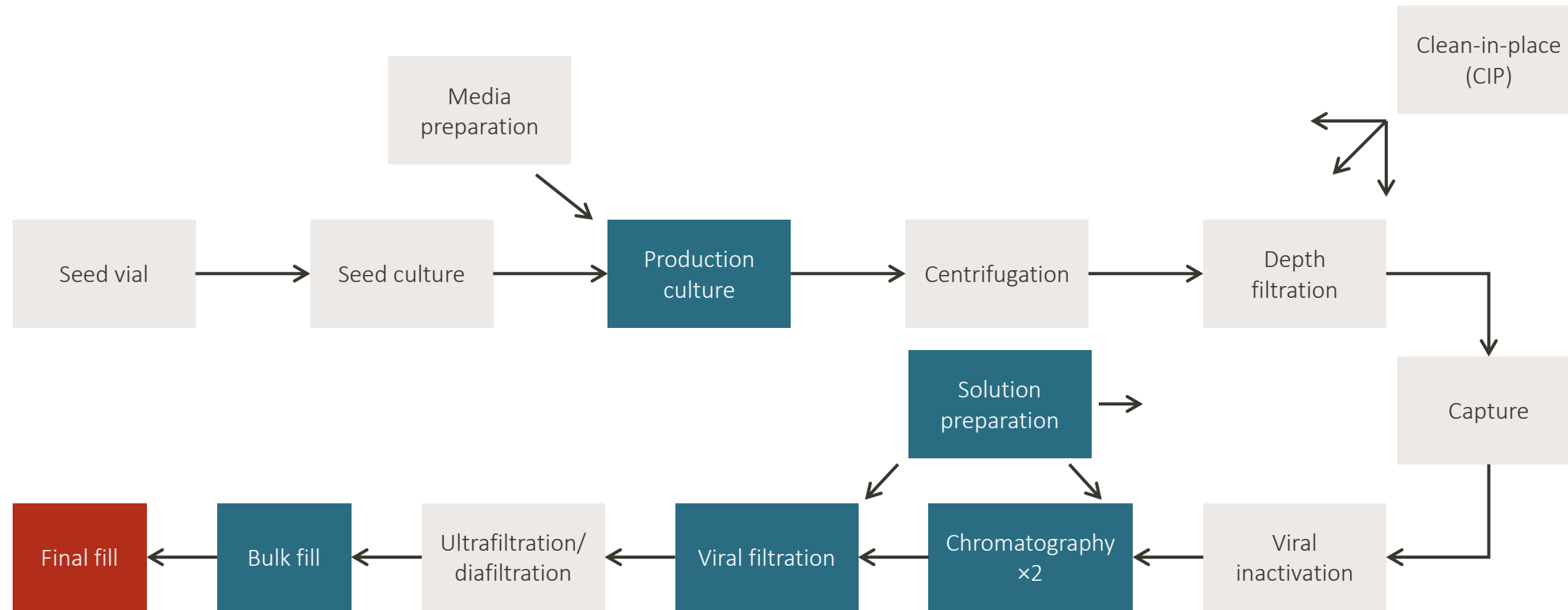
Layering

- **Prefilters** can be defined as membrane or media filters that are used to **remove larger particles** than a sterilizing grade filter
- Can maximize **throughput capacity**, enhance **retention efficiency**, and extend **filtration lifespan**
- The membranes and/or media have a combination of symmetric or asymmetric membranes to maximize filtration performance



Sterile Filtration Introduction

Example: mAbs bioprocess



Sterile filtration steps



Filter Sizing: What is it?

Filterability testing: a bench-scale test that takes full-scale process parameters and tests a filter's capacity to determine what is the **optimal** filtration solution



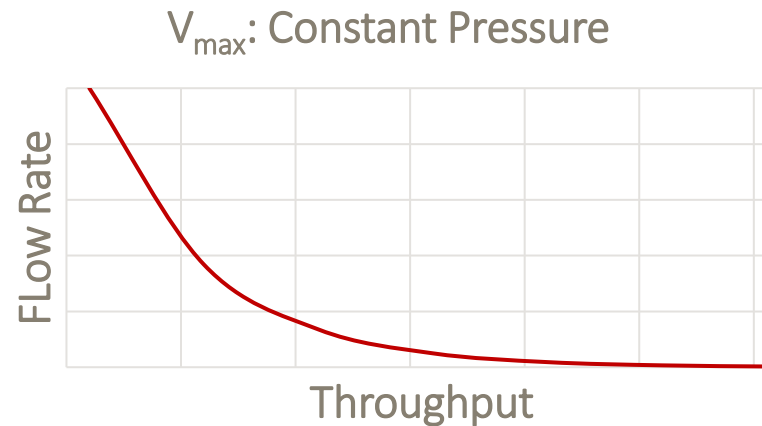
Parameters:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Pressure drop | ☐ Turbidity |
| ☐ Flow rate | ☐ Mixing |
| ☐ Flow/flux decay | ☐ pH |
| ☐ Flow resistance | ☐ Filtrate quality |

Testing Methodologies:

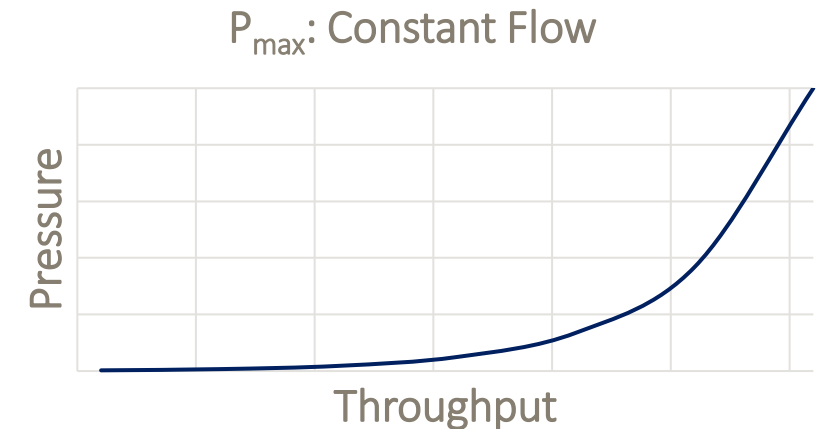
$V_{\max}$ – Constant pressure

- Throughput test that measures *flow rate changes* over time
- Sizing based on gradual pore plugging model



$P_{\max}$ – Constant flow

- Throughput test that measures *pressure changes* over time
- Sizing based on gradual pore plugging model



V_{max} : Constant Pressure Methodology

V_{max} : Constant pressure

- Throughput test that measures **flow rate changes** over time
- Gas source is used to drive fluid
- Can mimic process conditions

Benefits:

- Requires limited amount of fluid and/or time
- Sizing based on gradual pore plugging model

Limitations:

- May not be appropriate for all solutions
- May required additional intermediate testing

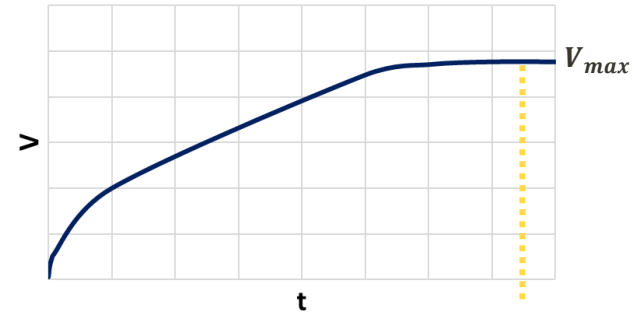
A = Min. effective filtration area (m^2)
 V = Batch volume (L)
 V_{max} = Maximum filter capacity (L/m^2)
 Q_i = Initial flux (LMH)
 T_b = Process time (min)

$$(1) \frac{t_b}{V} = \frac{t_b}{V_{max} \cdot A} + \frac{1}{Q_i \cdot A}$$

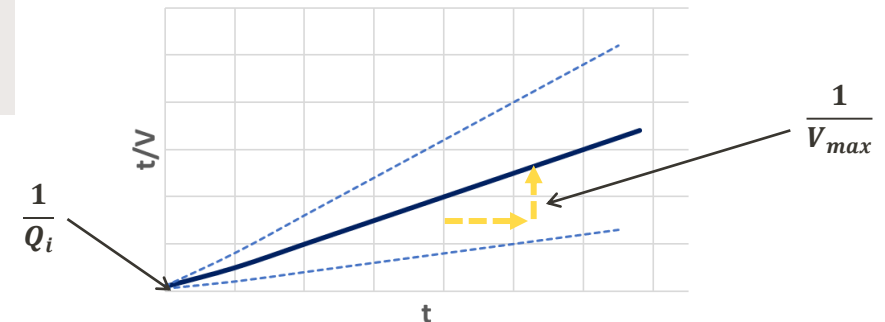
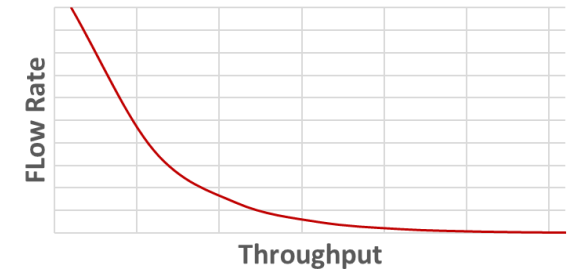
$$(2) \frac{A}{V} = \frac{1}{V_{max}} + \frac{1}{Q_i \cdot t_b}$$

$$(3) \frac{A}{V} = \frac{1}{V_{max}}$$

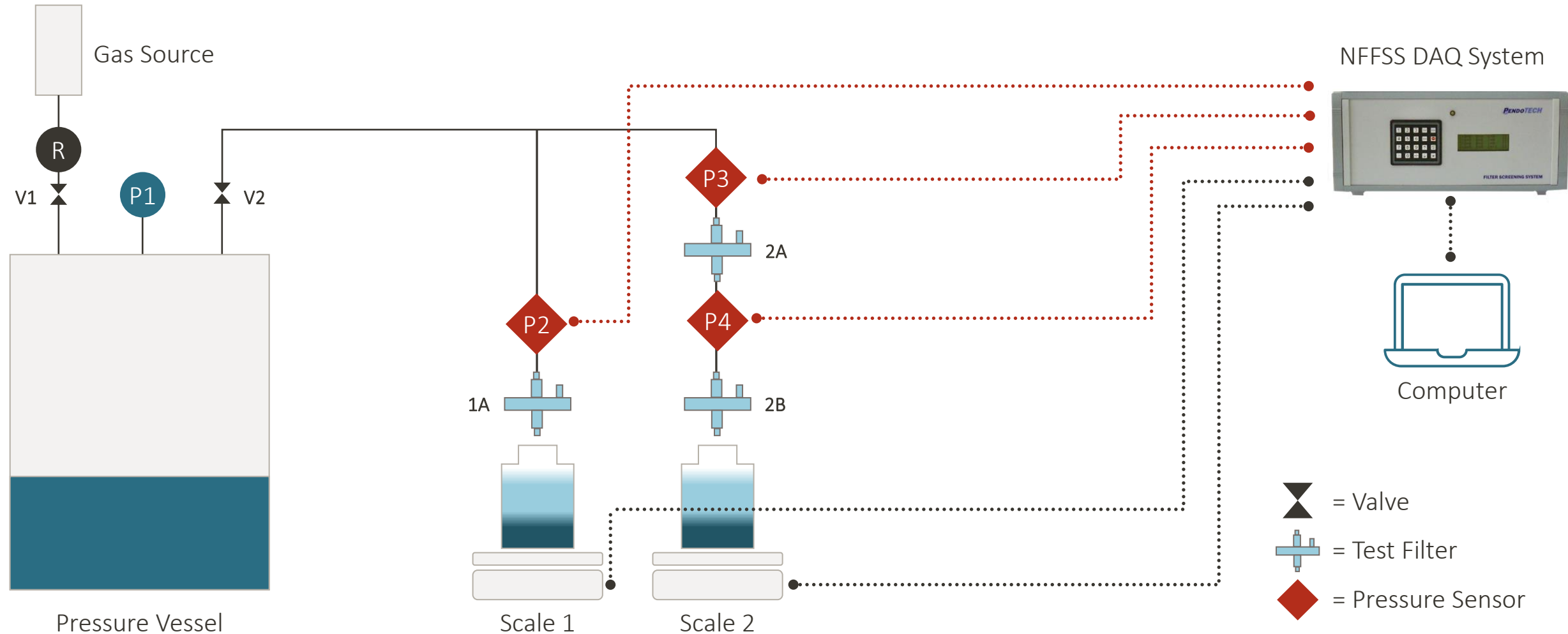
$$(4) \frac{A}{V} = \frac{1}{Q_i \cdot t_b}$$



V_{max} : Constant Pressure



$V_{\max}$ – Constant Pressure System Methodology



$P_{\max}$: Constant Flow Methodology



$P_{\max}$: Constant flow

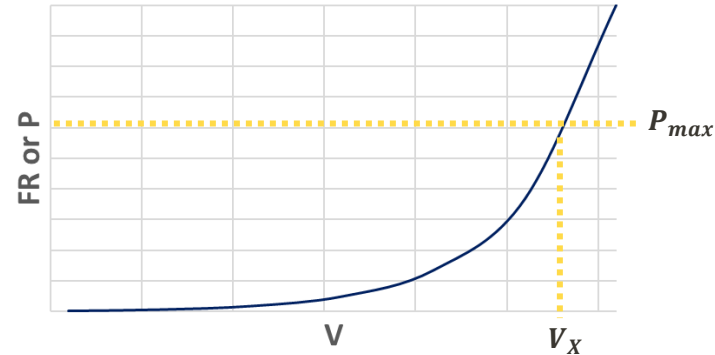
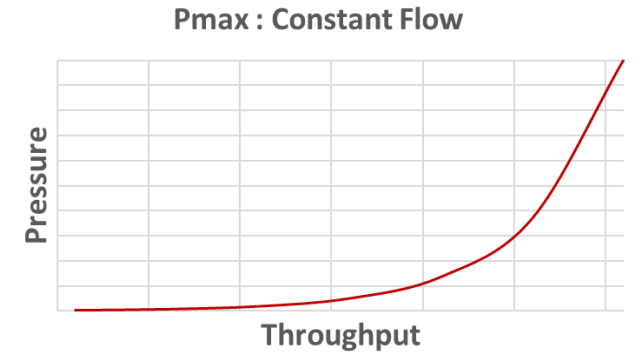
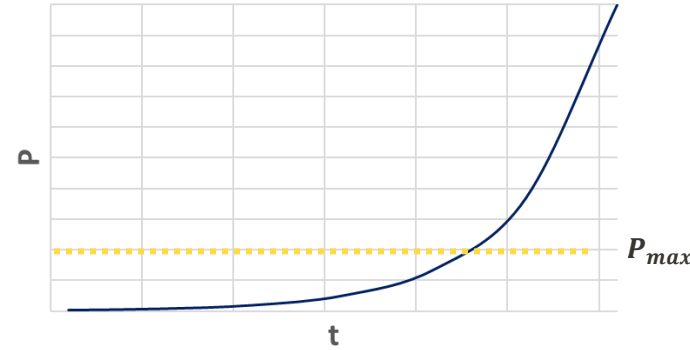
- Throughput test that measures **pressure changes** over time
- Pump is used to drive fluid
- Can mimic process conditions

Benefits:

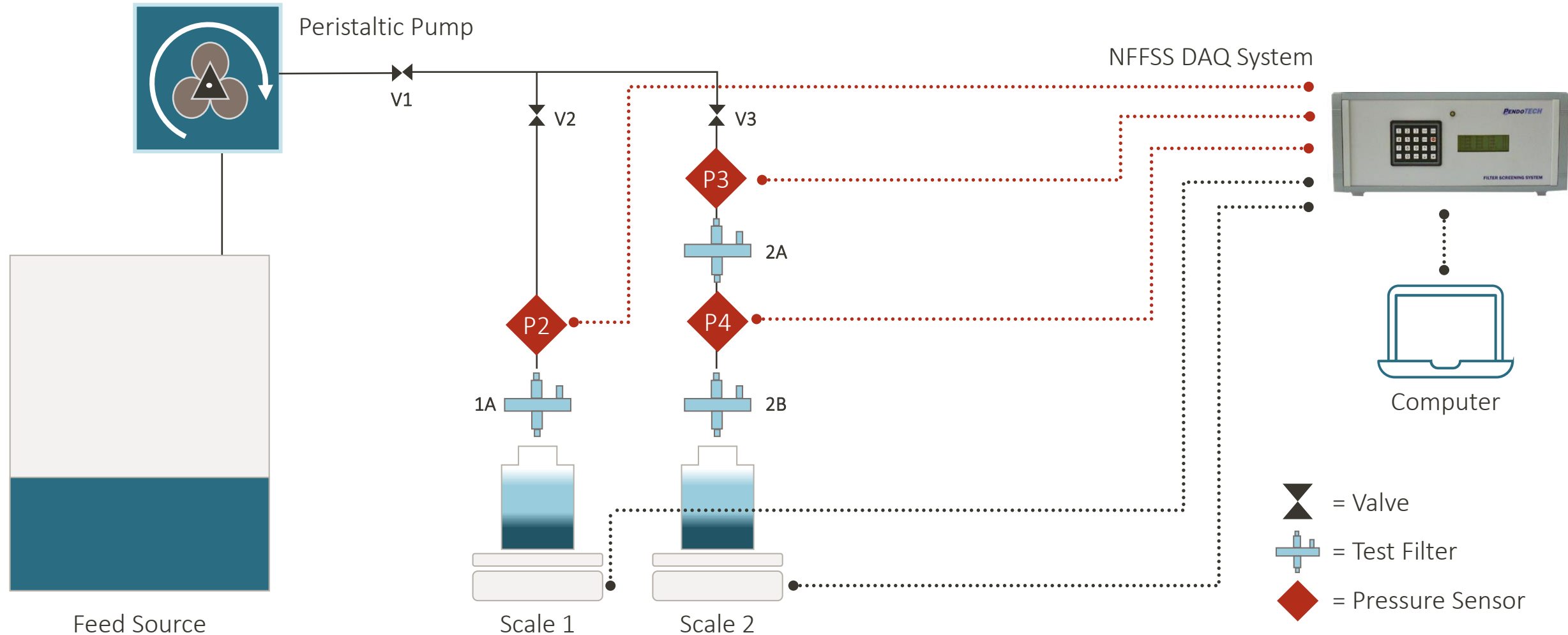
- Requires limited amount of fluid and/or time
- Sizing based on gradual pore plugging model

Limitations:

- May not be appropriate for all solutions
- May required additional intermediate testing
- May require longer testing durations



Pmax – Constant Flow



Case Study 1.1: Sterilizing Grade PES Assessment

Purpose:

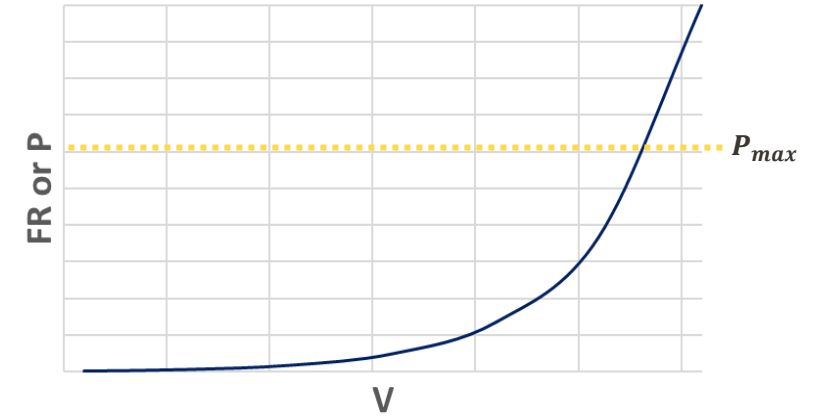
- Impacts of single layer vs. dual-layer sterilizing grade filters

Test Design:

- **Test mode:** Constant flow
- **Solution:** mAbs analog solution
- **Filters evaluated:**
 - Single-layer: 0.2 μm PES
 - Dual-layer: 0.45/0.2 μm PES
0.65/0.2 μm PES
- **Filter size:** 47 mm disc
- **Number of samples:** 5

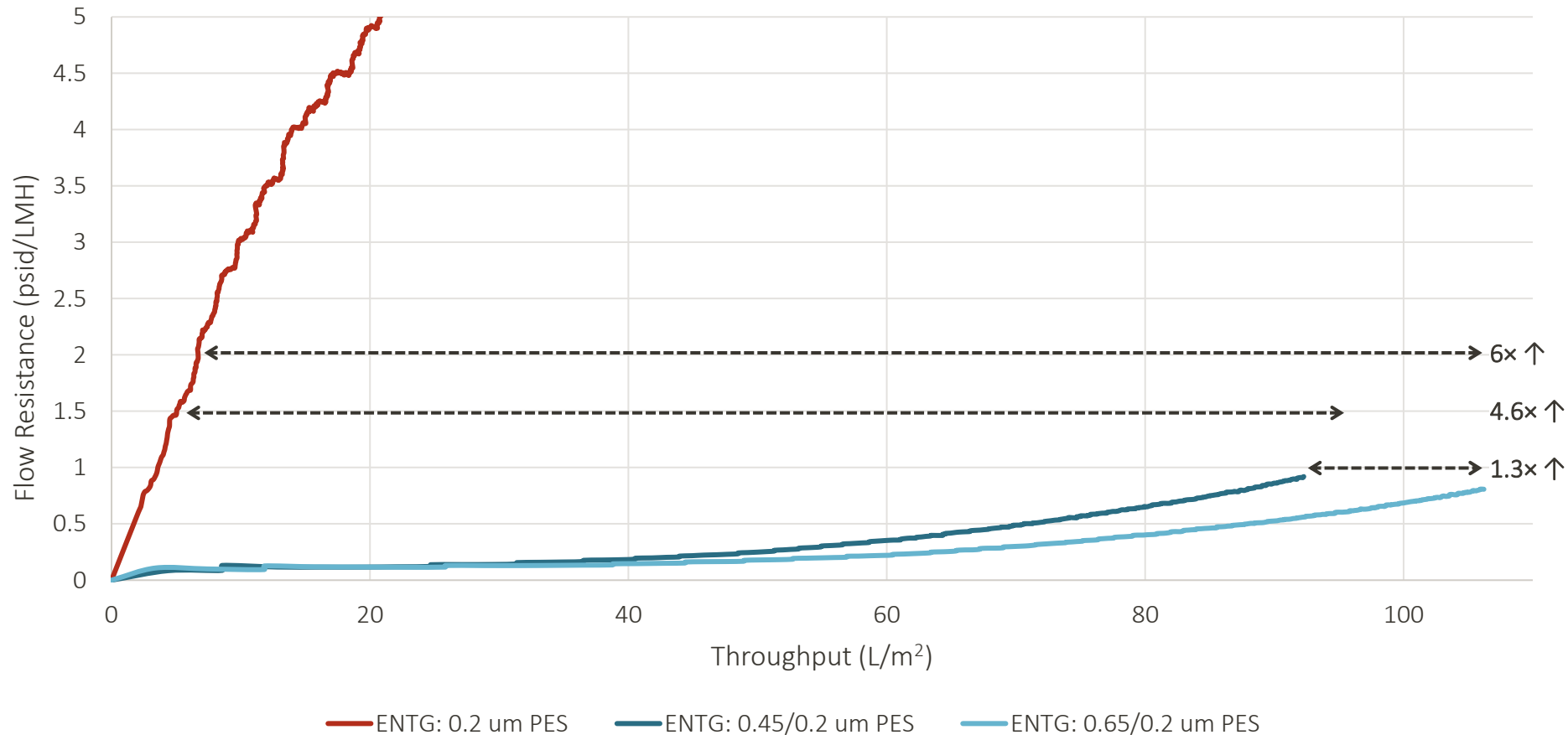
Analysis:

- **Batch size:** 10 L – 100 L



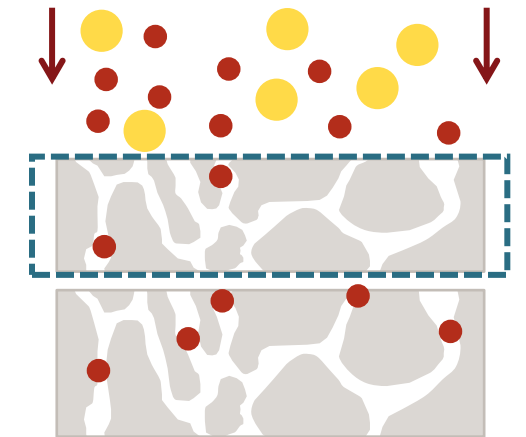
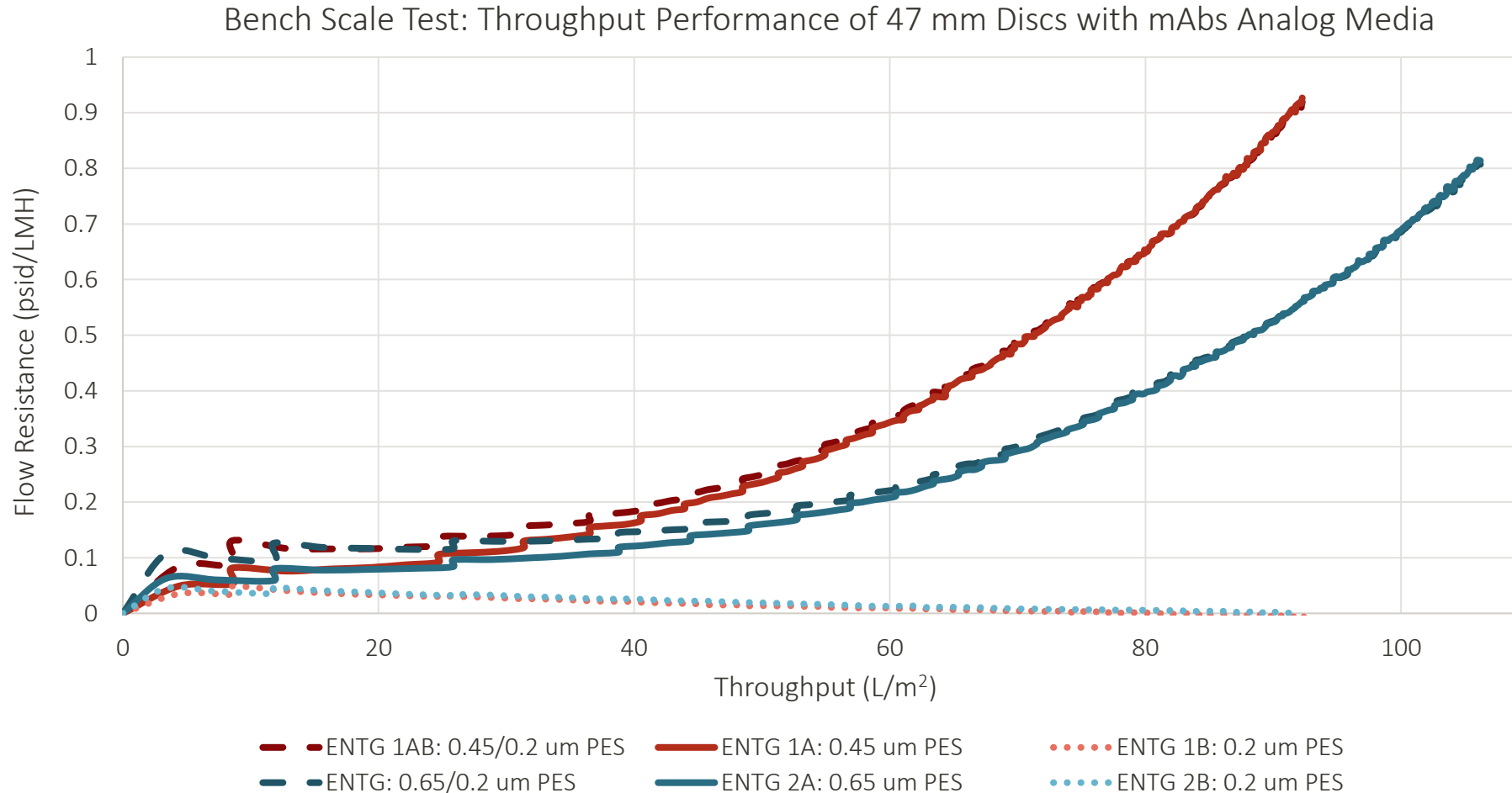
Case Study 1.2: Sterilizing Grade PES Assessment

Bench Scale Test: Throughput Performance of 47 mm Discs with mAbs Analog Media



Dual-layer has significant more throughput

Case Study 1.3: Sterilizing Grade PES Assessment

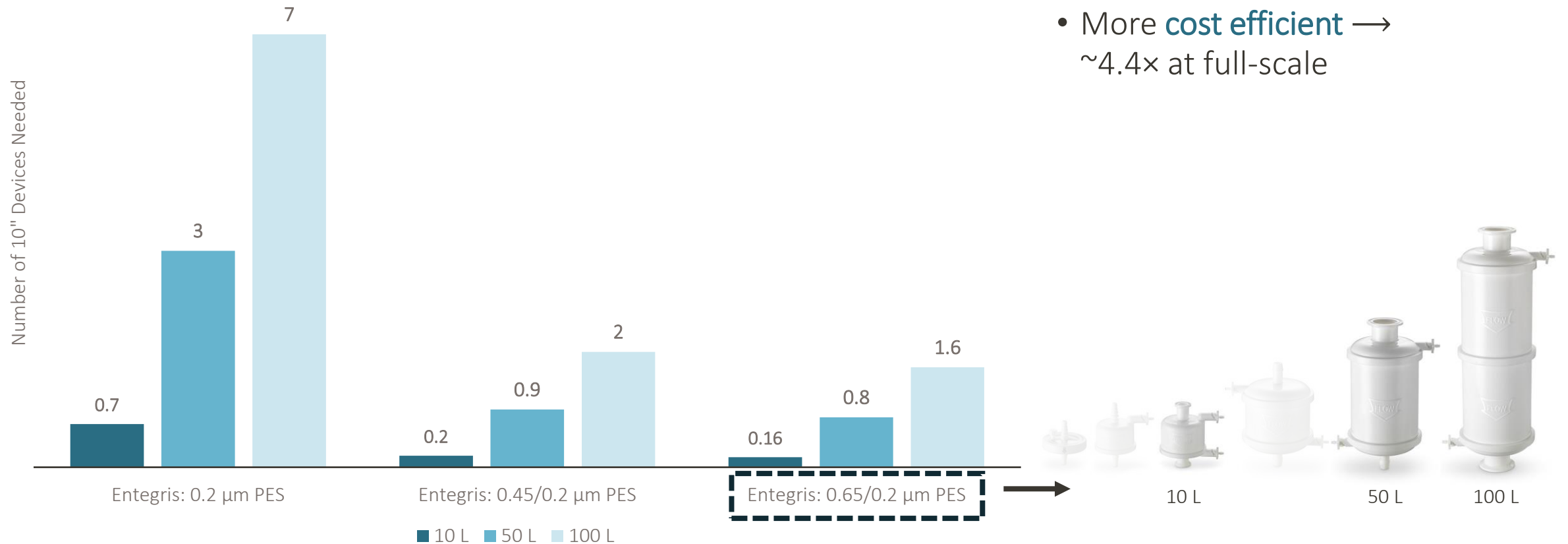


Gradual pore plugging

Pre-filter layer
primarily plugs

Case Study 1.4: Sterilizing Grade PES Assessment

Sizing Analysis for mAb Analog Media at Various Batch Sizes



Case Study 2.1: Membrane Impact on Upstream Media Processing

Purpose:

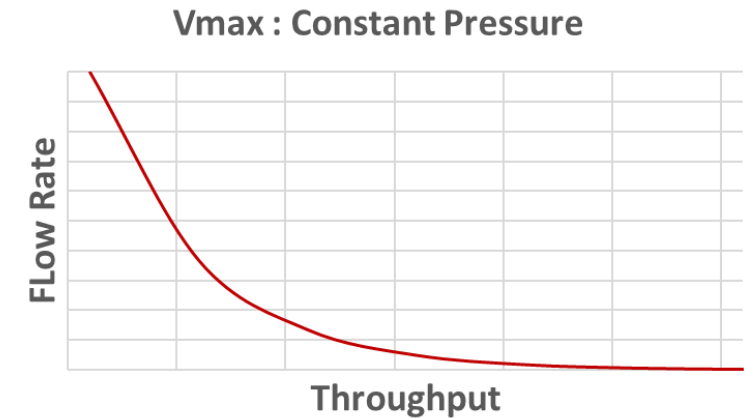
- Impacts of different manufacturer PES and PVDF membranes on performance

Test Design:

- **Test mode:** Constant pressure
- **Solution:** CHO media/CHO media with glucose
- **Filters evaluated:**
 - Dual-layer T1: 0.45/0.2 μm PES/PVDF
 - Dual-layer T2/T3: 0.45/0.2 μm PES
0.8/0.2 μm PES
- **Filter size:** 47 mm disc
- **Number of samples:** 5

Analysis:

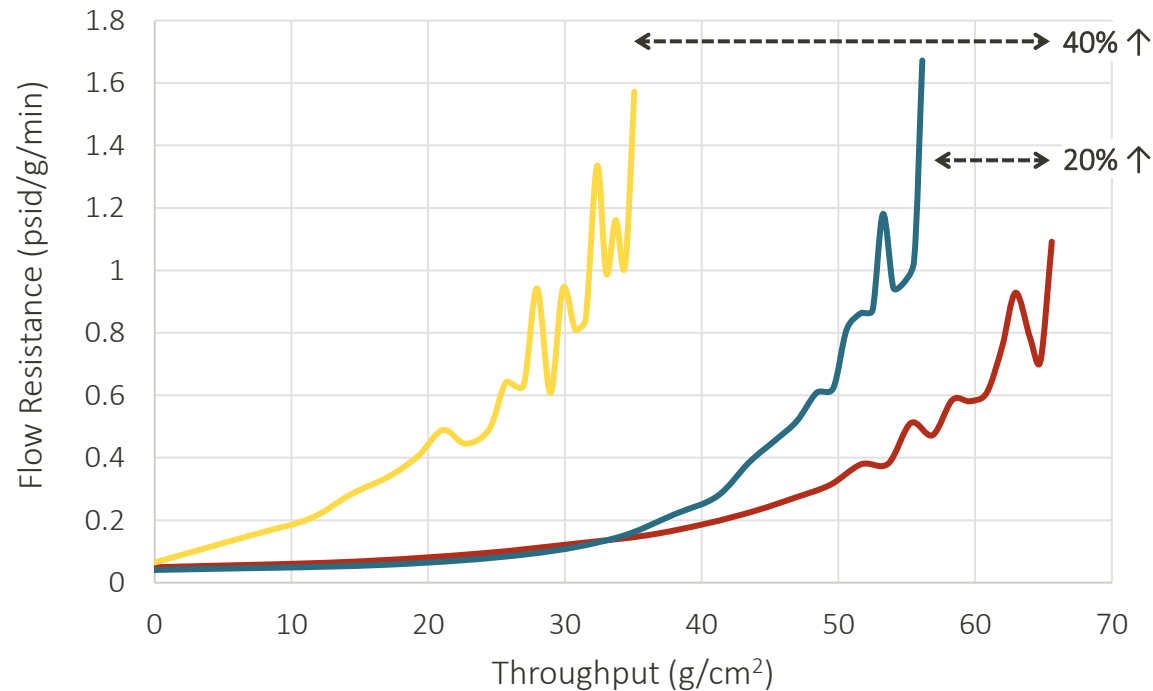
- **Batch size:** 100 L – 1000 L



Case Study 2.2: Membrane Impact

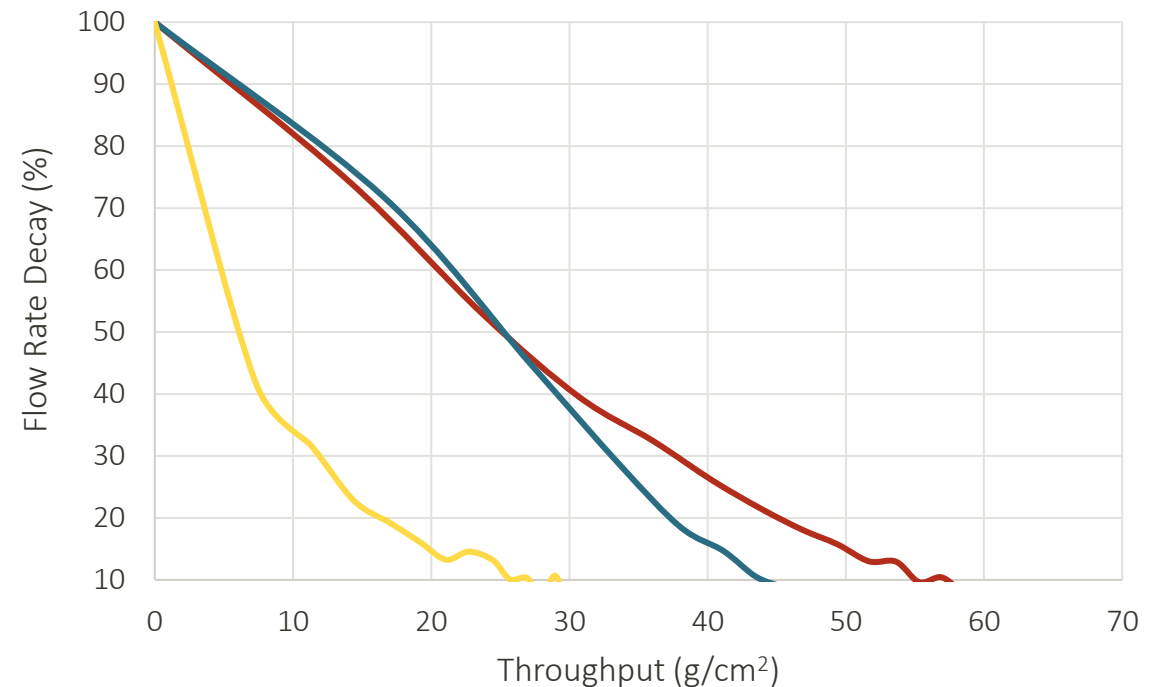
Dual-layer PES analysis

Bench Scale Test: Throughput Performance of 47 mm Discs with CHO Media (Powder)



— Entegris: 0.45/0.2 um PES — Company A: 0.45/0.2 um PES
— Company B: 0.8/0.2 um PES

Bench Scale Test: Flow Decay Performance of 47 mm Discs with CHO Media (Powder)

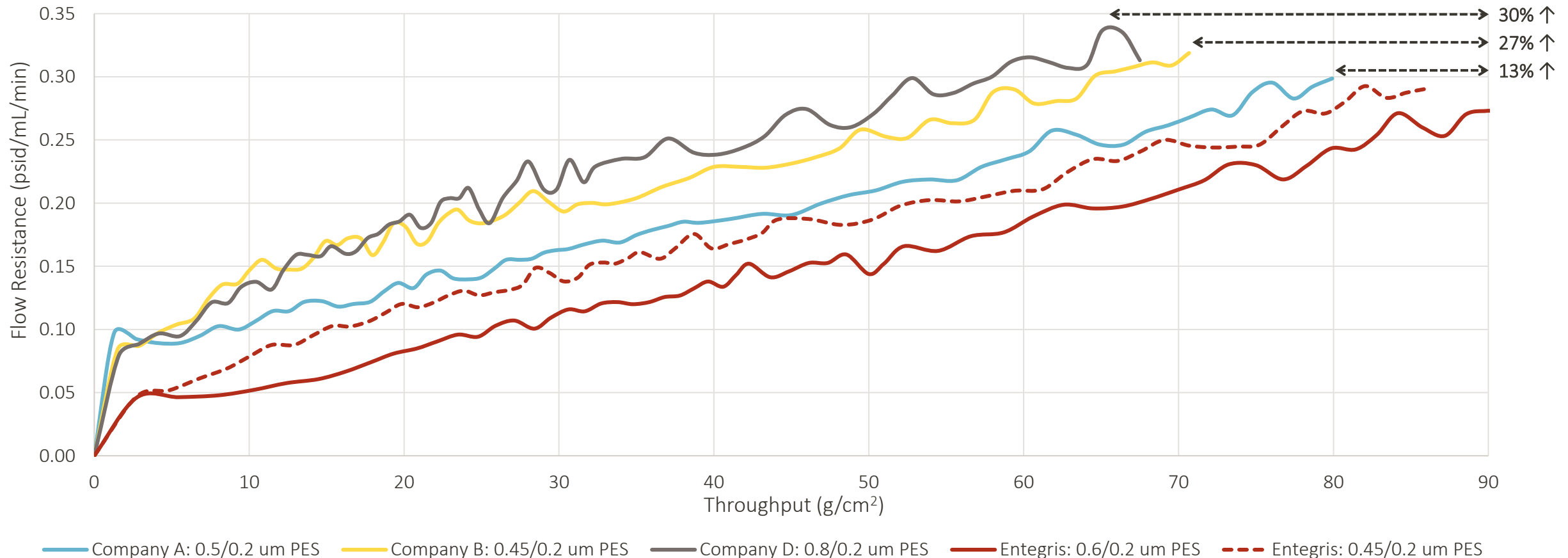


— Entegris: 0.45/0.2 um PES — Company A: 0.45/0.2 um PES
— Company B: 0.8/0.2 um PES

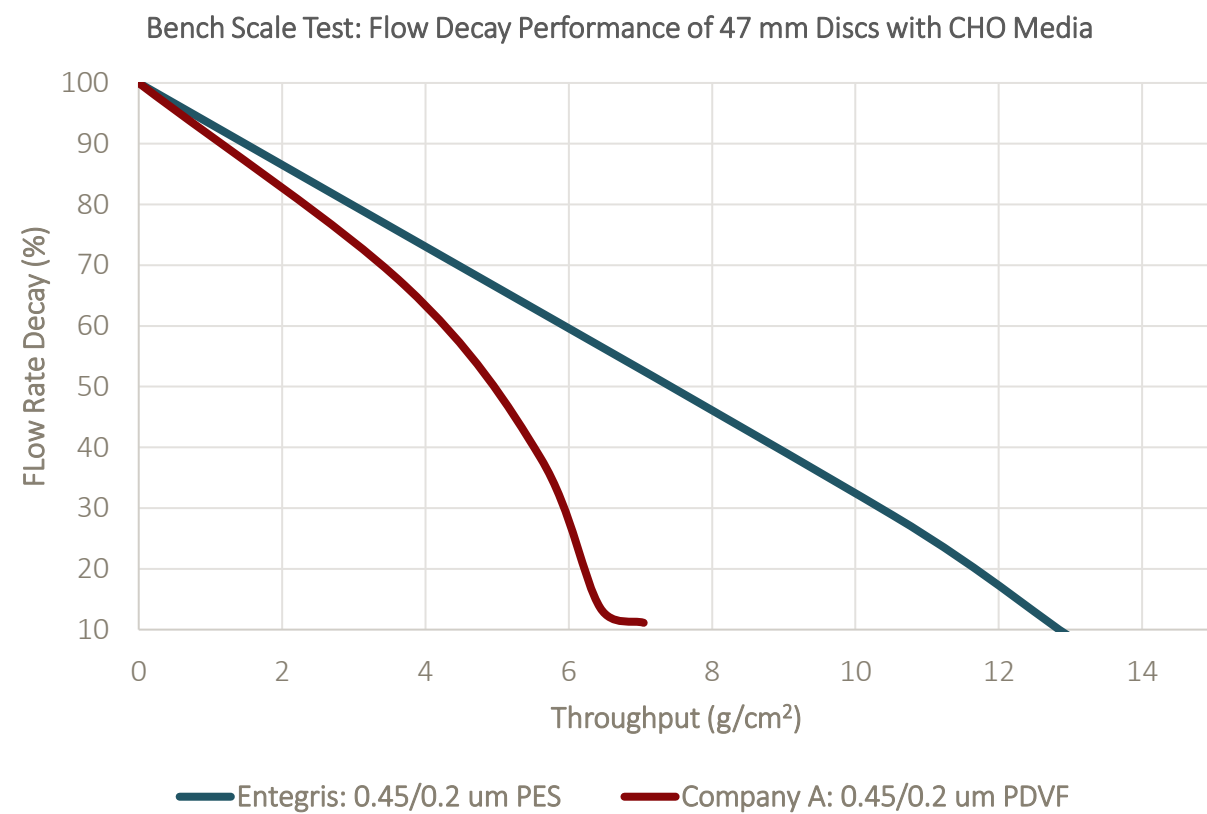
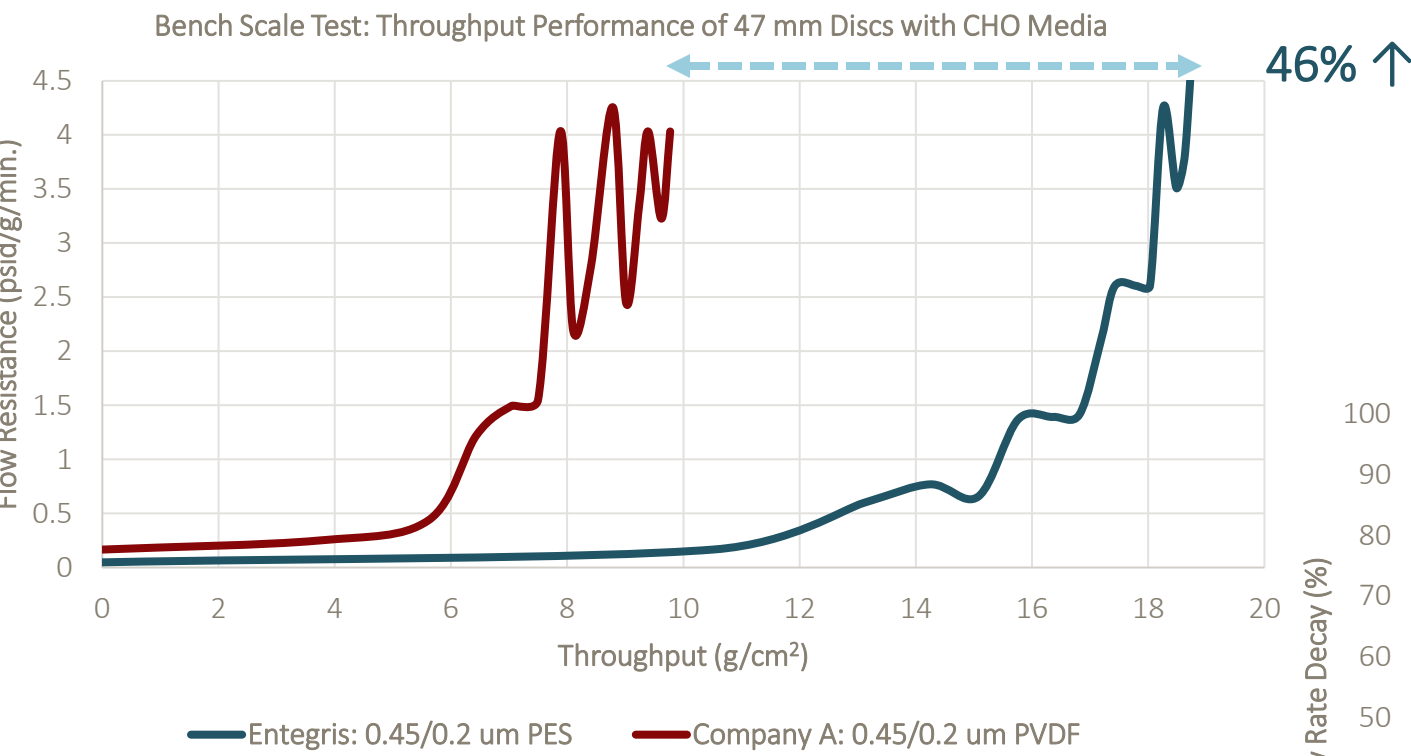
Case Study 2.3: Membrane Impact

Dual-layer PES analysis

Bench Scale Test: Throughput Performance of 47 mm Discs with CHO Media (with Glucose)



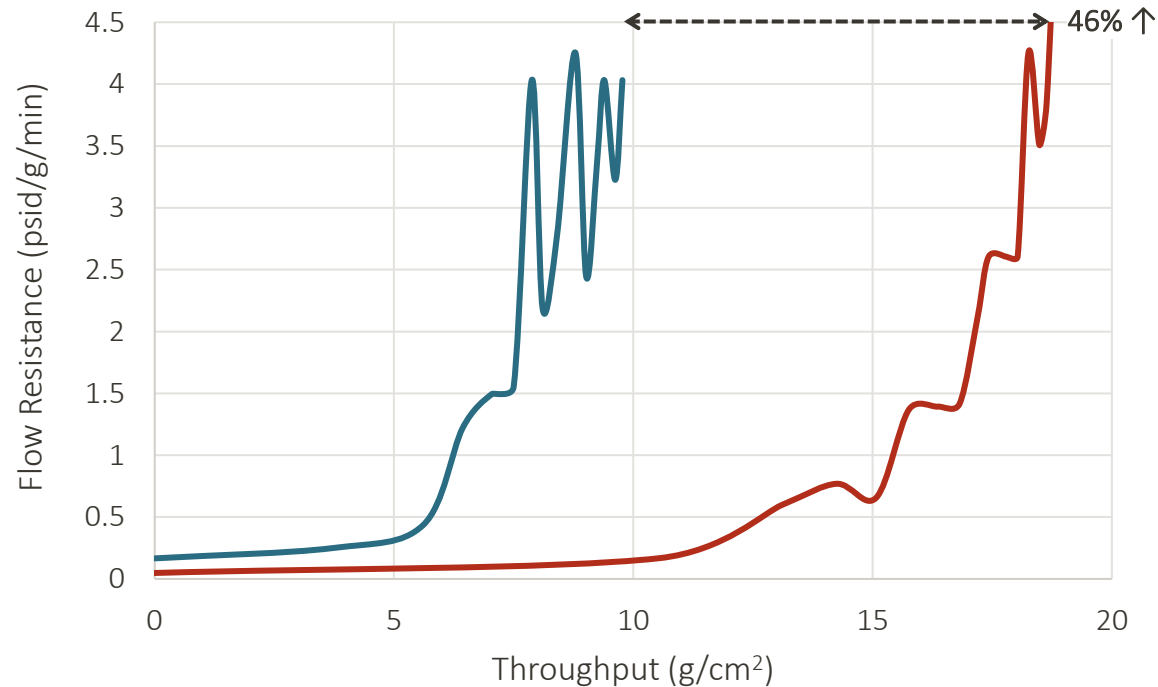
Case Study (2.4): Membrane Impact – Dual Layer PVDF Analysis



Case Study 2.4: Membrane Impact

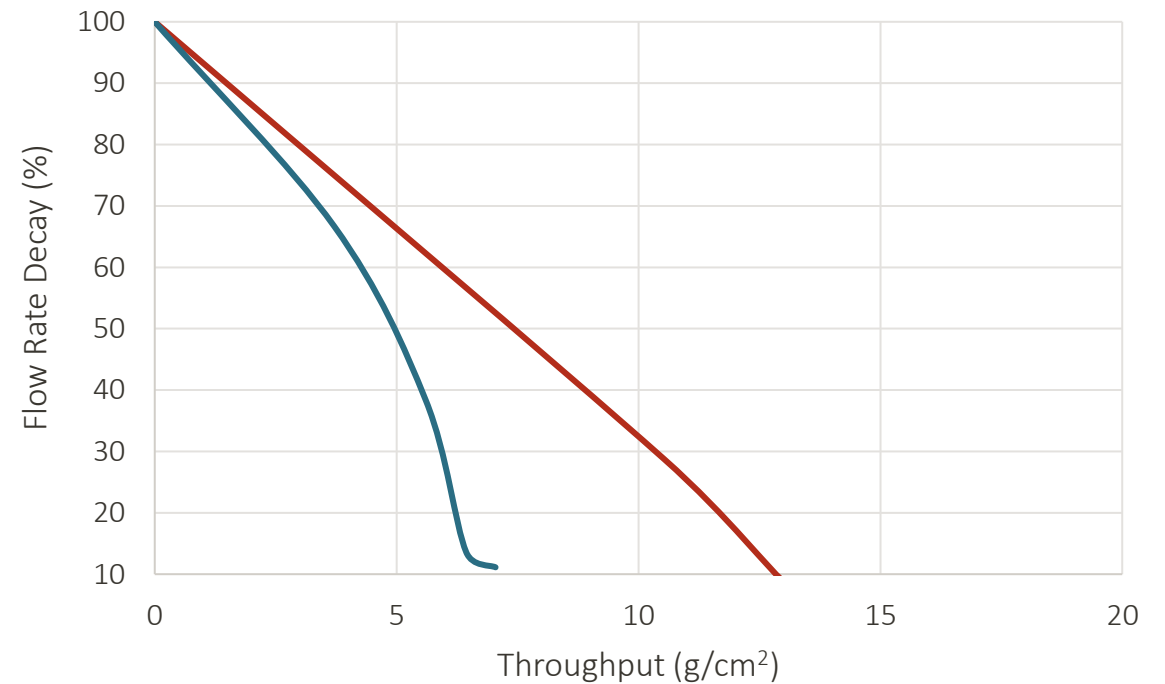
Dual-layer PVDF analysis

Bench Scale Test: Throughput Performance of 47 mm Discs with CHO Media



— Entegris: 0.45/0.2 um PES — Company A: 0.45/0.2 um PVDF

Bench Scale Test: Flow Decay Performance of 47 mm Discs with CHO Media

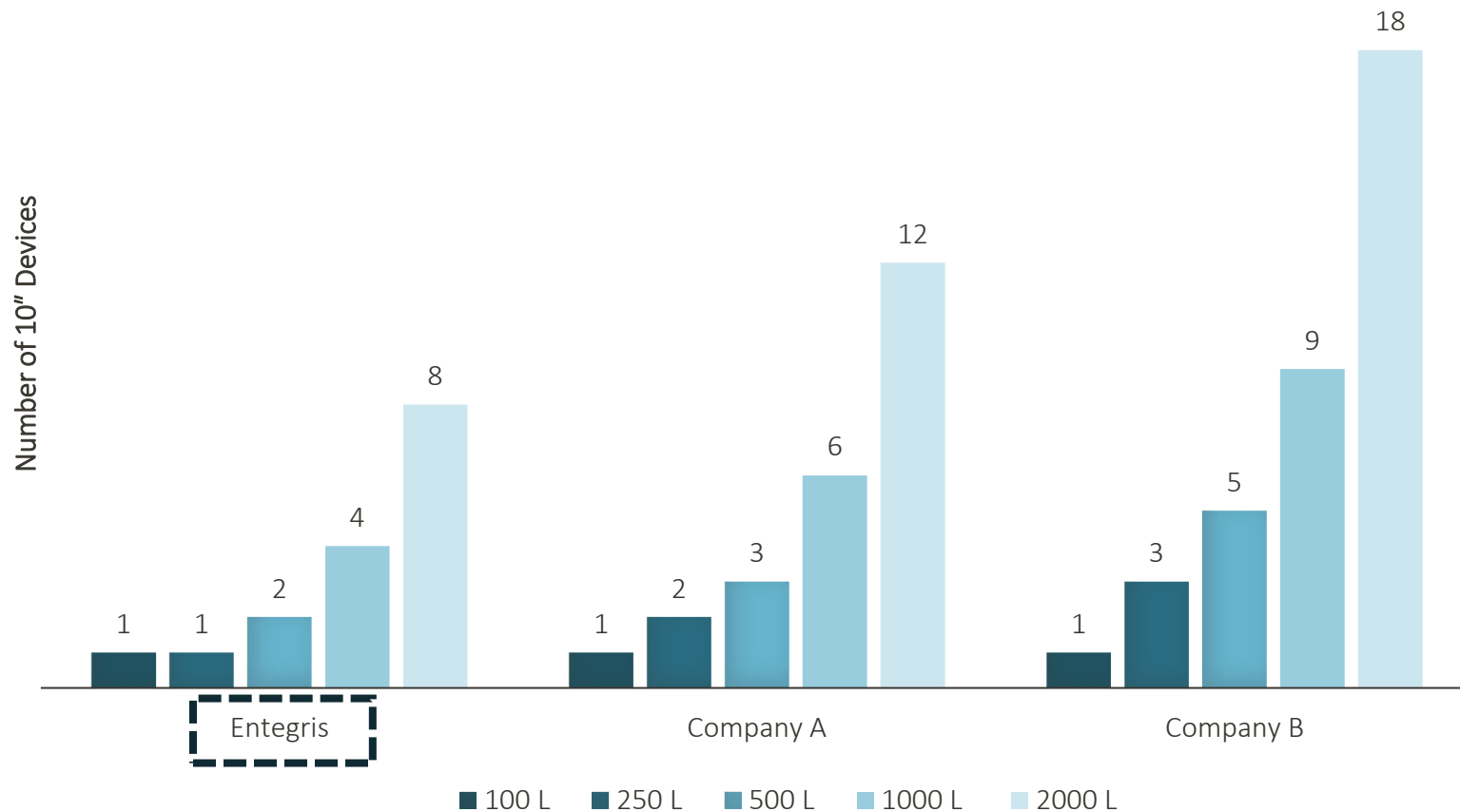


— Entegris: 0.45/0.2 um PES — Company A: 0.45/0.2 um PVDF

Case Study 2.5: Membrane Impact

Sizing analysis

Filter Scaling Analysis: Impact on CHO Media at Various Batch Scales

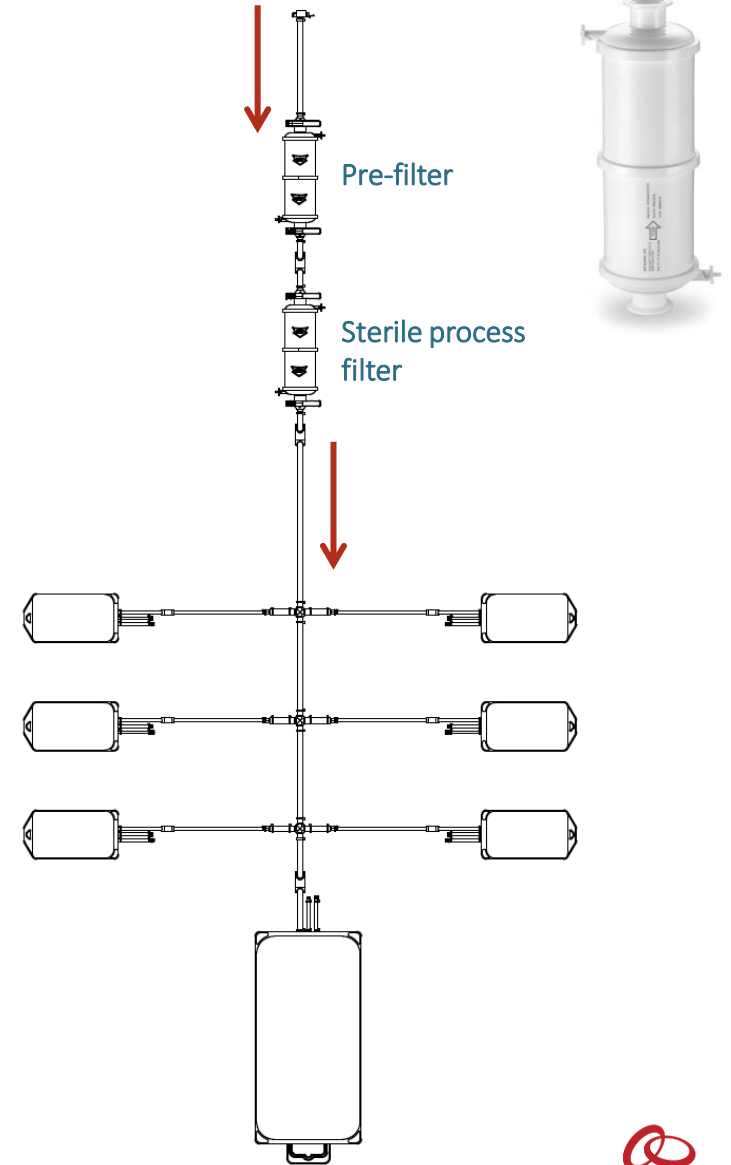
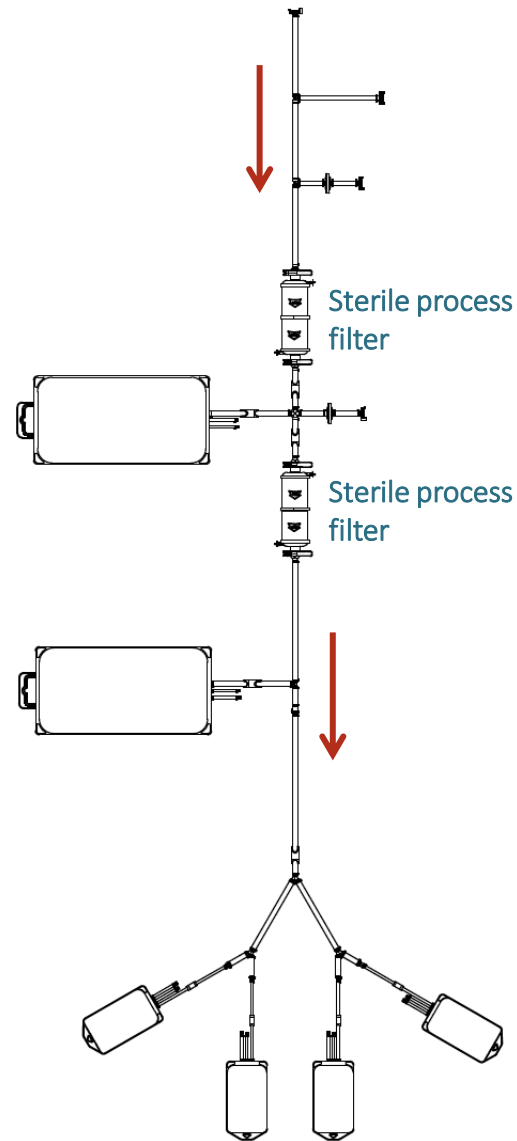


- Entegris PES provides more **efficient scaling** advantages
- Advantage in providing more efficient single-use designs
- More **cost efficient** → ~2.1× at full-scale



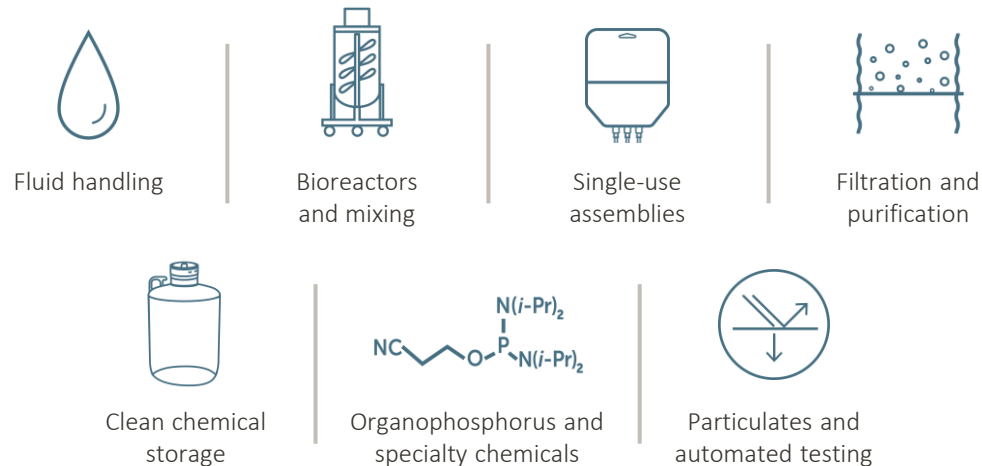
Filter Optimization for Single-Use Integration

- Selecting the correct **size** filter, **connectivity**, and **rating** will be critical
- Selecting appropriate single-use components, e.g., sterile connectors, tubing, bag volumes, etc.
- Selecting correct **pre-filter** and **sterilizing grade filter** for process
- **Design for optimal product performance, ease of assembly, and operator efficiency**



Entegris: A Single-Use and Filtration Solutions Partner

- Entegris **standard sterile filtration solutions** can be adapted into a wide variety of bioprocessing steps
- **Standard** and **custom single-use solutions** for integration with filtration
- Entegris is committed to providing engineered solutions and quality-by-design products into the life sciences market





QUESTIONS?

Contact Info: Cristian.Rios@Entegris.com