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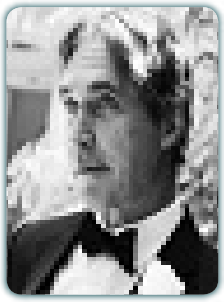

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Process development with Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) and hybridoma cell lines: Differences, challenges, things to know

When utilizing different cell lines, expression, productivity and upstream process design, in general, need to be adapted to the metabolism and behavior of these cells. Bacterial systems have the advantage of quickly reaching high cell densities but slow when it comes to protein expression. Apart from that, bacterial systems cannot glycosylated proteins which makes them unsuitable for the production of monoclonal antibodies and many therapeutic proteins. There are also big differences when looking at mammalian cells such as CHO and Hybridoma cells. This workshop will discuss the nature of these issues and why they necessitate very different ways of upstream processing.

Biography

Peter H Kalinka is chairman and principal consultant at Longmore 60 Biotech Inc. He possesses in-depth knowledge of drug development and directed numerous development projects including Therapeutic Proteins, Monoclonal Antibodies and Fusion Proteins. His experience in overall development spans cloning, process development, scale-up, (e-coli, CHO, Hybridoma etc.) analytical development, bioassays, pre-clinical, clinical Phases, to manufacturing and regulatory affairs. Working with more than 20 companies worldwide, he has directed all or spearheaded parts of development programs for biosimilars, biobetters and biologics.

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