



ADHERENT CELL THERAPY USING SMART ROBOTICS
INTRODUCING ACT SMART

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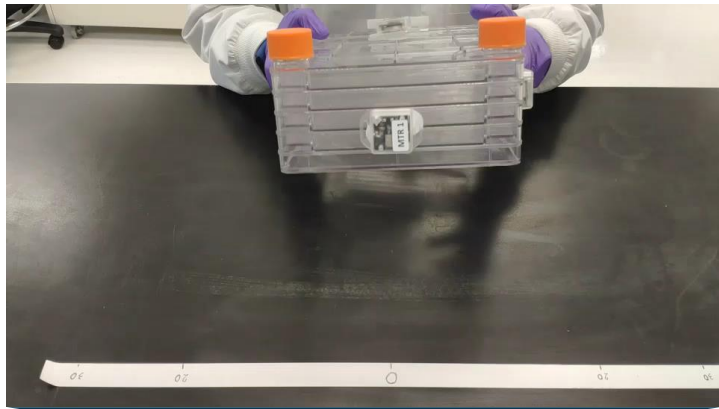


What is the use case?

Towards Industrialization of Cell Therapy Manufacturing

1

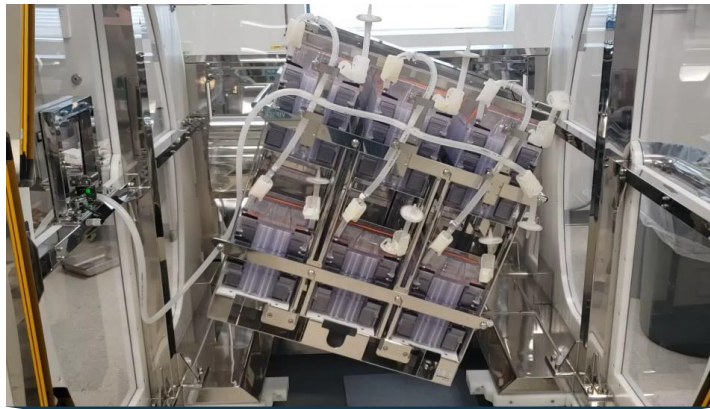
Manual process



- > Open handling
- > Labour intensive
- > Fully manual process
- > Trained processing with low reproducibility
- > Environmental conditions varying

2

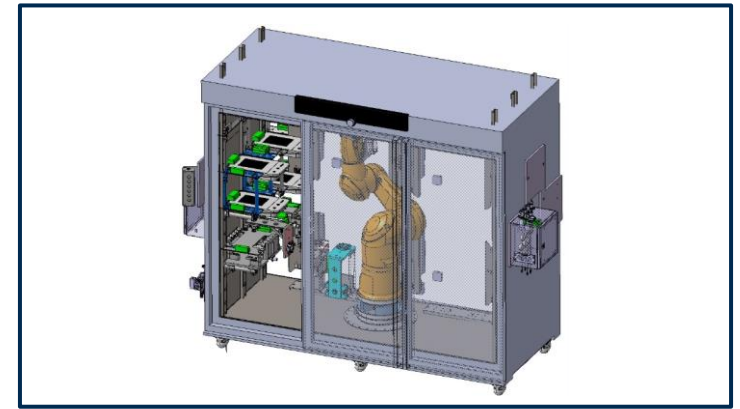
Semi-automated



- > Commercially available semi-automated equipment
- > Partly open process
- > Many manual steps
- > Environmental conditions varying
- > Pre-Defined motions

3

Robotized



- > Next generation automated equipment
- > Process fully closed
- > Controlled environment throughout process
- > Robot-controlled motions
- > Digital twin of the operator
- > PAT included

Why is it smart?

Adherent Cell Therapy using Smart Robotics



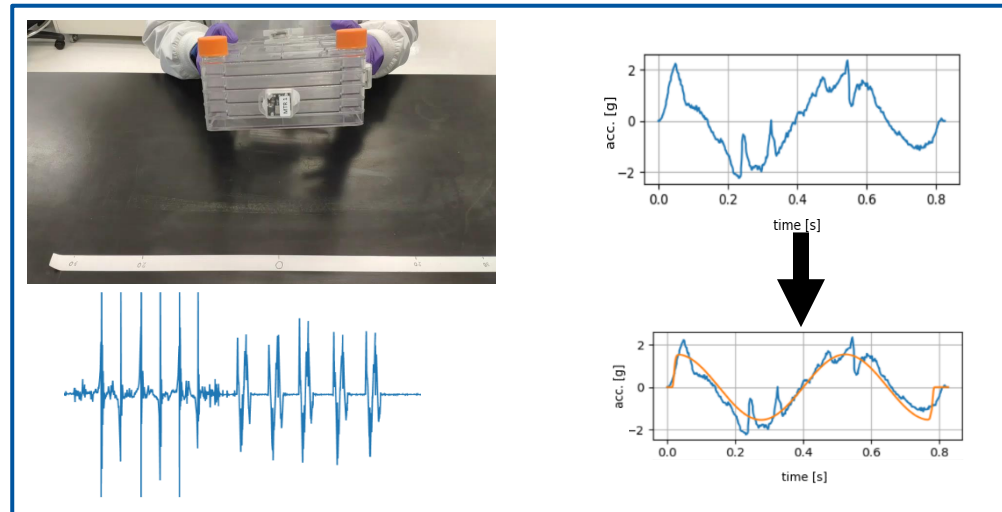
Human Operator
Manual Cellstack Handling



Robotic Cellstack handling



Sensing and Recording



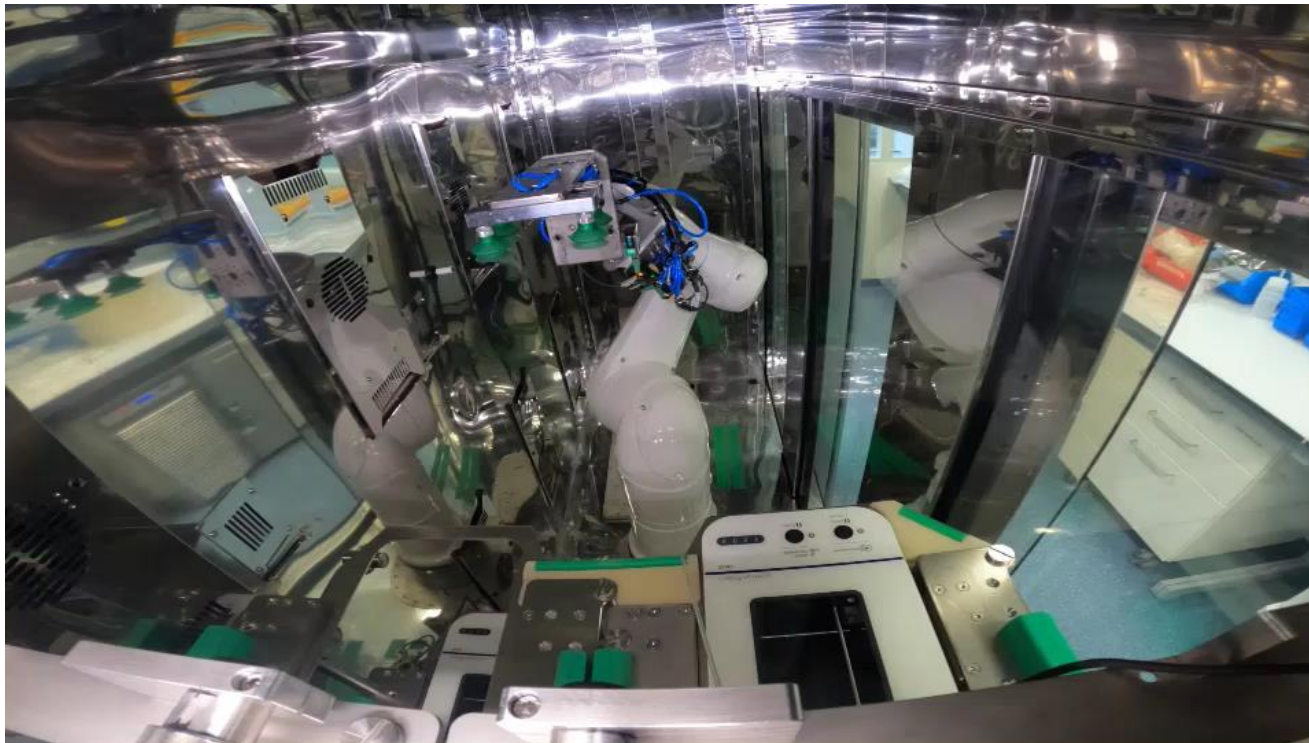
Modeling and Translating



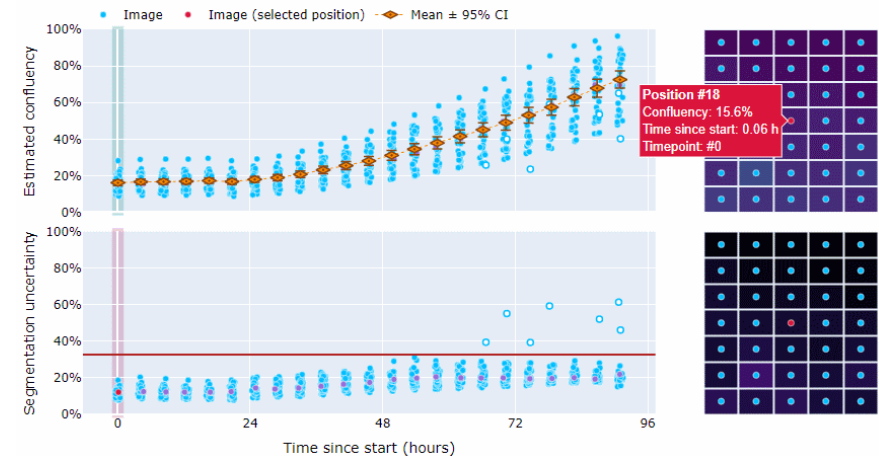
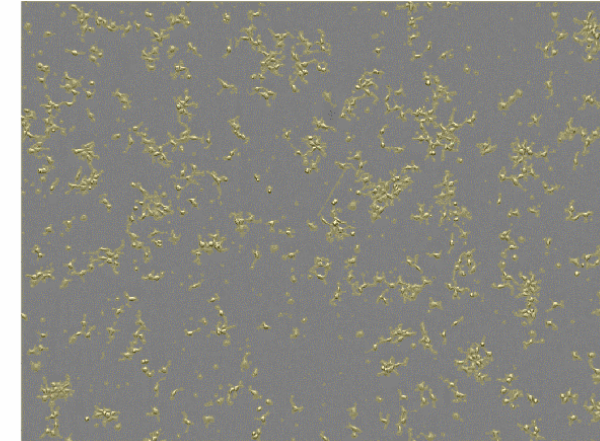
Motion Model Implemented

What is the result?

Adherent Cell Therapy using Smart Robotics



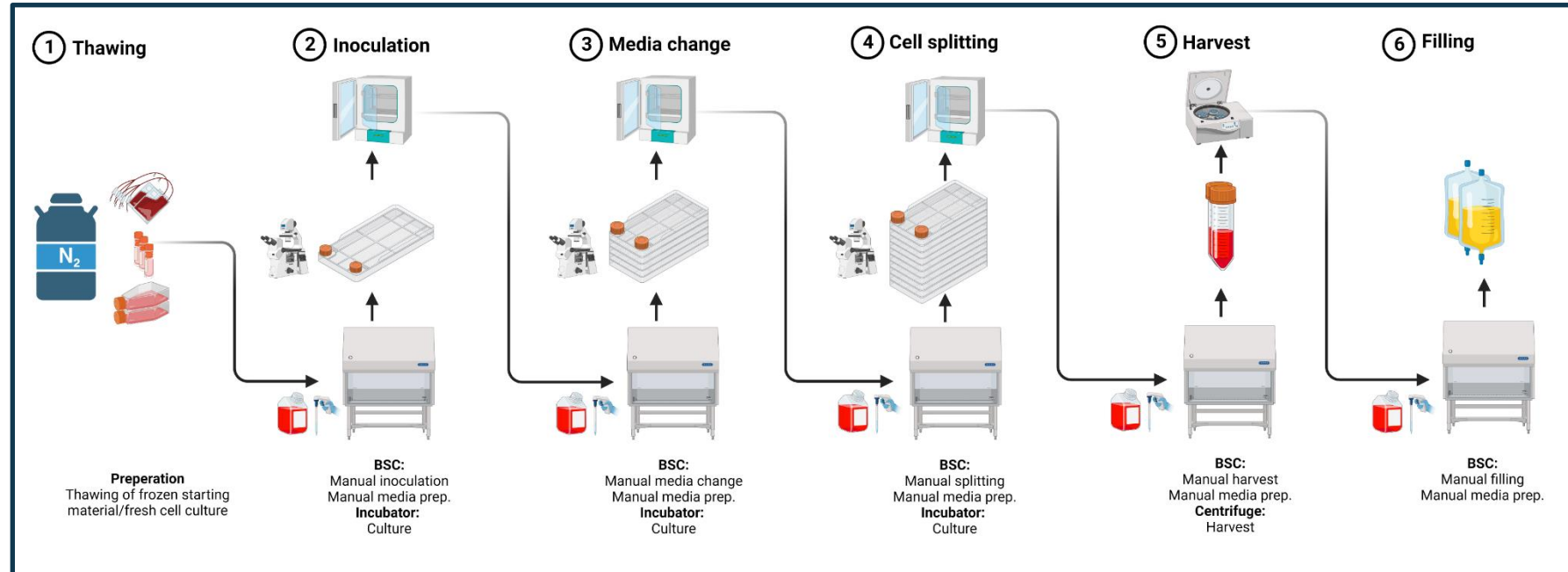
Automated Processing








Automated real-time Monitoring

Flexibility, area of application and drivers

Generic Manual Process for 2D Stem Cell Cultivation & Differentiation

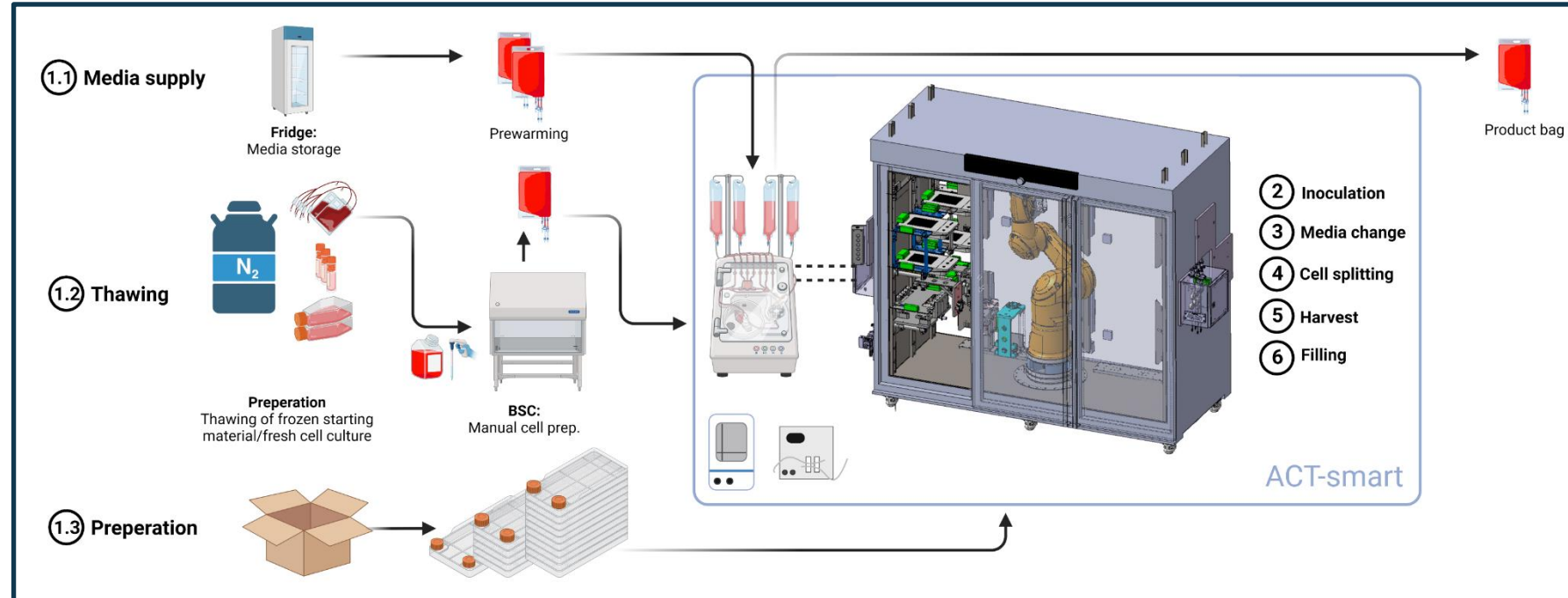


-  // Biosafety cabinet for open handling steps
-  // Manual and open media preparation
-  // Manual and open liquid handling step
-  // Culture vessel transfer
-  // Manual optical control, Confluency

Adherent cell culture processes all have the same general unit operations
 → Differences: Process workflows and parameters within the unit operations

Flexibility, area of application and drivers

Generic Automated Process for 2D Stem Cell Cultivation & Differentiation



- > All products including adherent cell culture
- > No process changes due to process copy
- > Single use tubing system

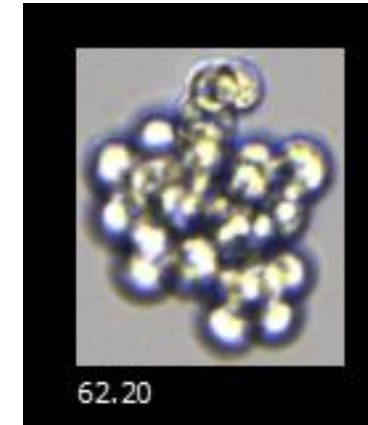
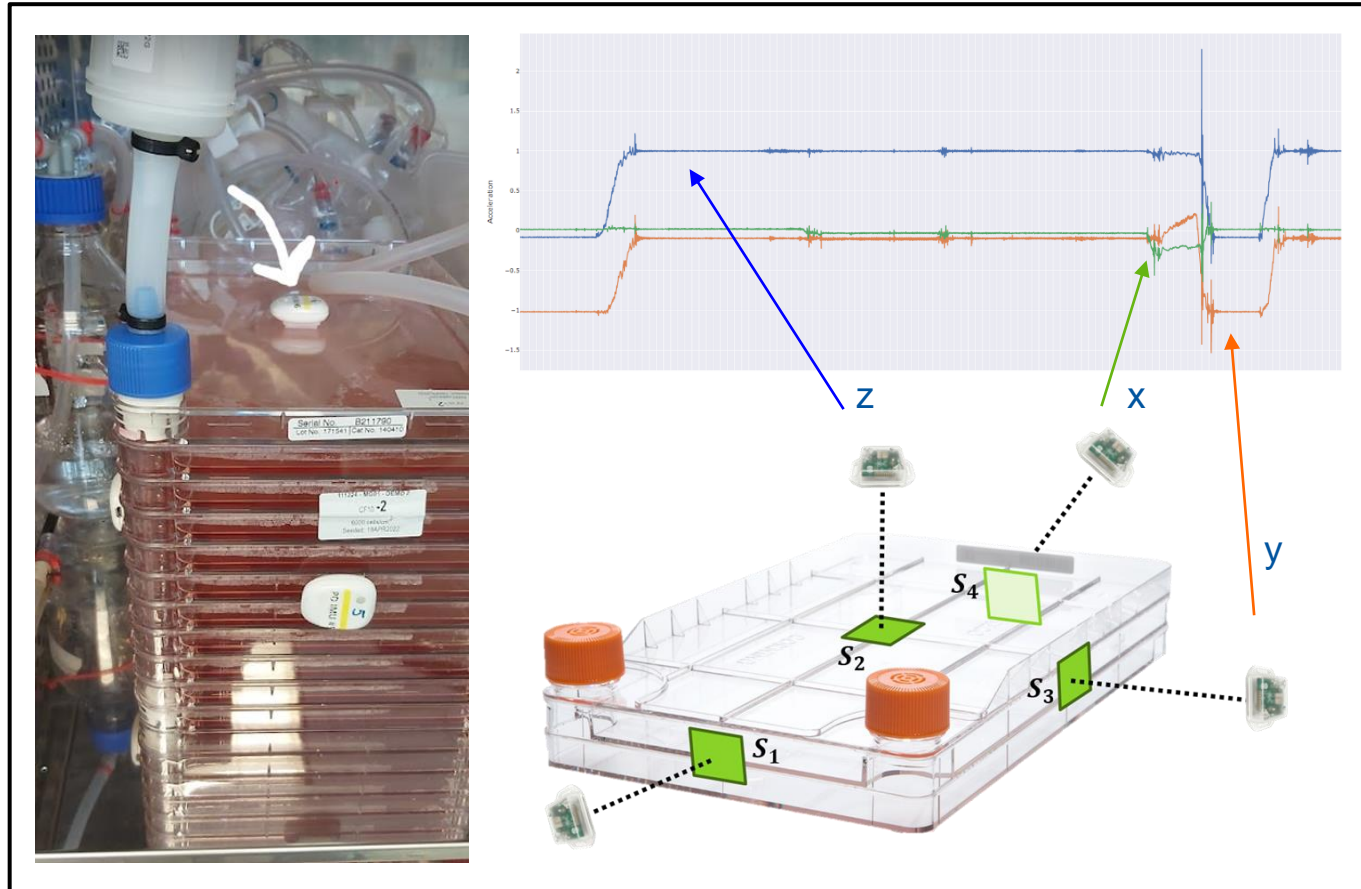
Bag-2-Bag, Closed, „Lights-Out“ Robotic iPSC/Stem Cell Processing System with Real-Time Monitoring

~ 50 % reduction of labor time and costs

~ Failure rate is reduced to 10 % from 25 %

“Power Input” is an Important Parameter for “Clump Passaging”^{1,2}

Controlling the forces applied during the cell dissociation process (as a Process Parameter) allows the selection of the right clump size



60 µm Aggregate



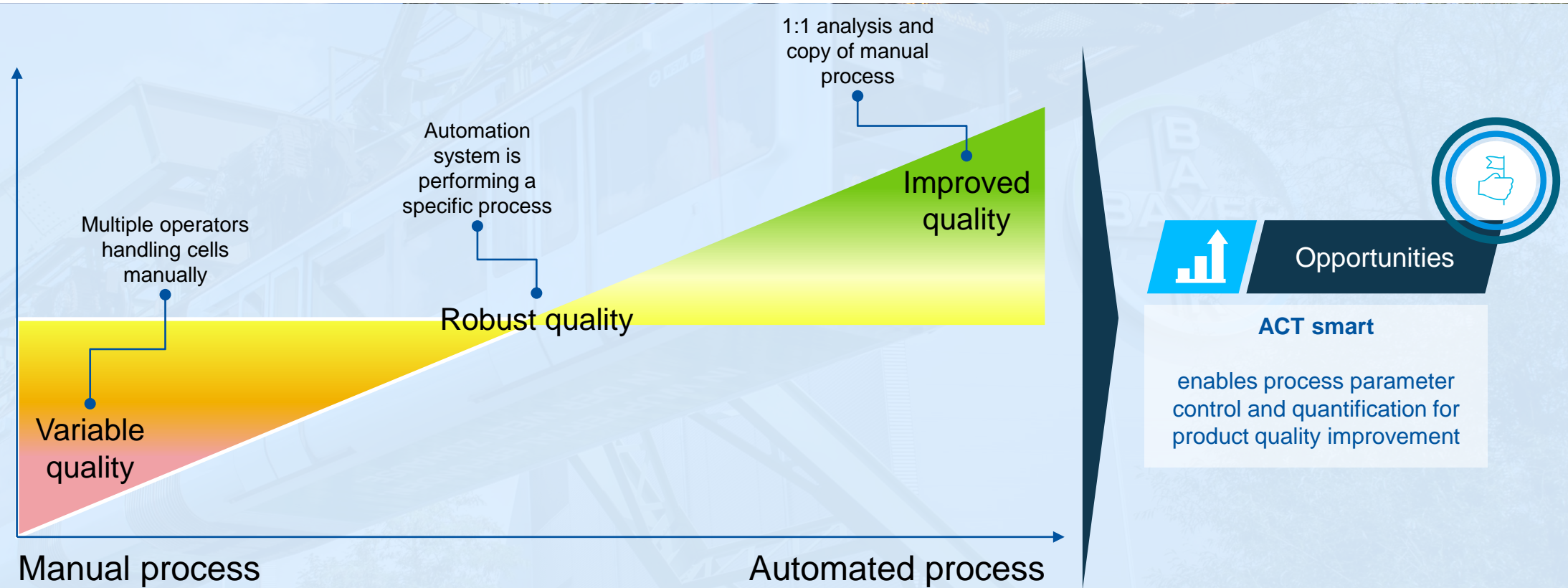
Significant influence
on efficiency in follow-
up process



30 µm Aggregate
(triplet of cells)

1. Draper et al. (2004). Nat Biotechnol 22(1): 53-4.
2. Buzzard et al. (2004). Nat Biotechnol 22(4): 381-2.

Beyond robustness, automation enables more process control for new modalities from Cell & Gene Therapy





**VIELEN DANK!
THANK YOU!**

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