



Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research and Technology

SMART researchers enable early-stage detection of microbial contamination in cell therapy

Rapid and accurate analytical test method capable of early-stage detection of microbial contaminations enhances the production of high-quality cell therapy products

- Cell therapy is one of the key advancements in biotechnology with strong potential and the ability to repair damaged tissues and treat a range of conditions such as degenerative diseases and cancer
- This novel sterility test method can detect microbial contaminations in cell therapy products, quickly and accurately in a non-cell destructive manner as compared to existing conventional methods
- This is the first reported method that can identify a secreted metabolite biomarker as a potential sterility “critical quality attribute” to detect microbial contamination. Such capabilities will help address the challenge of developing rapid sterility process analytical technologies to accelerate the production of cell therapy products.

Singapore, 19 May 2022 - Researchers from [Critical Analytics for Manufacturing Personalized-Medicine](#) (CAMP), an Interdisciplinary Research Group (IRG) at the [Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research and Technology](#) (SMART), MIT’s research enterprise in Singapore, have identified a critical quality attribute (CQA) that potentially allows the development of a rapid and sensitive process analytical technology (PAT) for sterility. Specifically, this technology enables the detection of early-stage microbial contaminations in human cell therapy products (CTPs).

Cell therapy represents one of the most advanced biotechnology revolutions in medicine, with strong potential and the ability to repair damaged tissues and treat a range of conditions such as degenerative diseases and cancer. It works by delivering living cells to replace or repair damaged tissue and cells. Notably, the manufacturing processes of many CTPs are complex, and the products themselves have short shelf lives. During the manufacturing process, cells in culture are vulnerable to microbial contamination due to the use of nutrient media, which supports human cell growth but can also support the growth of harmful microorganisms. Therefore, CTPs present a risk of possible transmission of infectious agents from cells to patients, which may cause serious bacterial infections.

To control microbial risks and ensure the product safety of CTPs, sterility testing and monitoring are required in the manufacturing process and before patient infusion. This can be achieved by identifying CQAs, which are key properties or characteristics of CTPs that should fall within appropriate limits or ranges to achieve the products’ desired quality. The identification of a secreted metabolite biomarker thus paves the way toward developing a rapid and accurate sterility test method that could determine microbial safety as early as possible, without also affecting the human cells that serve as the patient’s medicine. CAMP’s breakthrough is critical in overcoming the challenges of widespread adoption and manufacturing of CTPs.



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The method developed by CAMP utilises the ratio of two metabolites, nicotinic acid to nicotinamide, as a biomarker to detect a broad spectrum of microbial contaminants in cell cultures. The team's research is explained in a paper titled "[*The ratio of nicotinic acid to nicotinamide as a microbial biomarker for assessing cell therapy product sterility*](#)", published recently in the journal *Molecular Therapy: Methods & Clinical Development*.

As part of the research, the media (or fluid) of cell therapy products that were intentionally contaminated or uncontaminated with microbes were collected and analysed through liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS)-based metabolomics. The researchers identified secreted metabolites that were uniquely found in microbe-contaminated human cell cultures but not in uncontaminated ones, based on the analysis.

Among these metabolites found in human cell culture media, nicotinic acid was found to be widely conserved in cell cultures contaminated with multiple types of microorganisms. Upon further analysis, CAMP's studies revealed that nicotinic acid production was associated with nicotinamidase, an enzyme that converted the nicotinamide in the culture medium into nicotinic acid. The research findings showed that nicotinamidase was not found in mammals, including humans, and the majority was found in bacteria species. Therefore, the ratio of nicotinic acid to nicotinamide indicated the presence of microbial contaminations in human CTPs.

This method surpasses existing and conventional techniques in terms of both sensitivity and speed. It can detect microbial contaminations in half a day, depending on the type of microorganism tested. In contrast, conventional methods require up to 14 days for detection. Alternative microbiological methods also face several limitations, such as the invasive process of cell extraction from and during the manufacturing process, requiring an incubation period for microbial enrichment that lengthens detection time to multiple days, or detecting only a limited range of bacterial species.

Overcoming existing limitations, the method developed by CAMP is able to detect cell therapy contamination rapidly, using a small volume of spent cell culture medium in a non-cell destructive manner while maintaining the human CTP. Furthermore, this approach can differentiate between live and dead bacteria. Dead bacteria are non-infectious, and the ability to identify and measure only live bacteria, which pose a health threat, could lead to lower false-positive rates.

"Our novel analytical test method is the first reported method that identified a secreted metabolite biomarker as a potential sterility CQA to detect microbial contaminations caused by a broad range of microbial species. The method addresses one of the key challenges of developing a rapid sterility PAT in the manufacturing process of CTPs to ensure the timely and accurate assessment of microbial safety, which will accelerate the adoption and production of high-quality CTPs," says Dr Jiayi Huang, Senior Postdoctoral researcher at SMART CAMP and lead author of the paper.



SMART CAMP Senior Postdoctoral associate Dr Huang Jiayi spiking microorganisms into mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs) for identifying critical quality attribute candidates of adventitious bacterial contamination.

Photo Credit: SMART CAMP

“This sterility biomarker has the possibility to become a rapid method for early detection of microbes for manufacturers. As we can sample the supernatant of the cell therapy product directly without the need for subculturing precious cells, this could be an important advantage for monitoring along the cell therapy production process. We are pursuing a number of translational paths forward, including small scale mass spectrometry and optical methods.” adds Dr Stacy L. Springs, Principal Investigator at SMART CAMP, Executive Director at the MIT Center for Biomedical Innovation and co-corresponding author.

This discovery also benefited from the perspectives of co-authors Scott Rice, Principal Investigator at SMART CAMP and faculty at National Technical University and Deputy Research Director at Singapore Center for Environmental Life Sciences Engineering (SCELSE) with expertise in microbial communities; and Yie Hou Lee, Scientific Director of SMART CAMP with expertise in metabolomic analysis.

The study provides a new way to detect adventitious microbial contamination based on the microbes’ secreted metabolite into the human cell culture’s surrounding fluid or supernatant. The team at SMART CAMP is currently working on translating the research to an innovative sterility PAT to improve CTP quality. The impact of the research findings also applies beyond the field of medicine, offering new possibilities for the development of relevant products and



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technologies to detect microbial contamination in other industries, including healthcare, food, cosmetics, and the environment.

“This team-based, interdisciplinary approach to technology development that addresses critical bottlenecks in cell therapy manufacturing – including safety assessment that is as fast as therapy production – is a hallmark of SMART CAMP’s research goals,” added Krystyn Van Vliet of MIT, who is co-lead of SMART CAMP with Henry Yu, Professor at the National University of Singapore.

The research is carried out by SMART and supported by the National Research Foundation (NRF) Singapore under its Campus for Research Excellence And Technological Enterprise (CREATE) programme.

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About Critical Analytics for Manufacturing Personalized-Medicine (CAMP)

CAMP is a SMART interdisciplinary research group launched in June 2019. It focuses on better ways to produce living cells as medicine, or cellular therapies, to provide more patients access to promising and approved therapies. The investigators at CAMP address two key bottlenecks facing the production of a range of potential cell therapies: critical quality attributes (CQA) and process analytic technologies (PAT). Leveraging deep collaborations within Singapore and MIT in the United States, CAMP invents and demonstrates CQA/PAT capabilities from stem to immune cells. Its work addresses ailments ranging from cancer to tissue degeneration, targeting adherent and suspended cells, with and without genetic engineering.

CAMP is the R&D core of a comprehensive national effort on cell therapy manufacturing in Singapore.

For more information, please visit: <https://camp.smart.mit.edu/>

About Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research and Technology (SMART) [新加坡-麻省理工学院研究中心]

Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research and Technology (SMART) is MIT’s Research Enterprise in Singapore, established by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in partnership with the National Research Foundation of Singapore (NRF) since 2007. SMART is the first entity in the Campus for Research Excellence and Technological Enterprise (CREATE) developed by NRF. SMART serves as an intellectual and innovation hub for research interactions between MIT and Singapore. Cutting-edge research projects in areas of interest to both Singapore and MIT are undertaken at SMART. SMART currently comprises an Innovation Centre and five Interdisciplinary Research Groups (IRGs): Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), Critical Analytics for Manufacturing Personalized-Medicine



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(CAMP), Disruptive & Sustainable Technologies for Agricultural Precision (DiSTAP), Future Urban Mobility (FM) and Low Energy Electronic Systems (LEES).

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For more information, please visit: <http://smart.mit.edu/>

For media queries, please contact:

Glenn Tan/Cris Lacuna

glenn.tan@bluetotem.co / cris.lacuna@bluetotem.co

+65 96585749/ +65 92365740