



# BioCoR

Advancing the science, technology  
and practice of bio-preservation

## The role of preservation in the variability of RM products

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Driven to Discover™

# Unique supply chain for RM-products

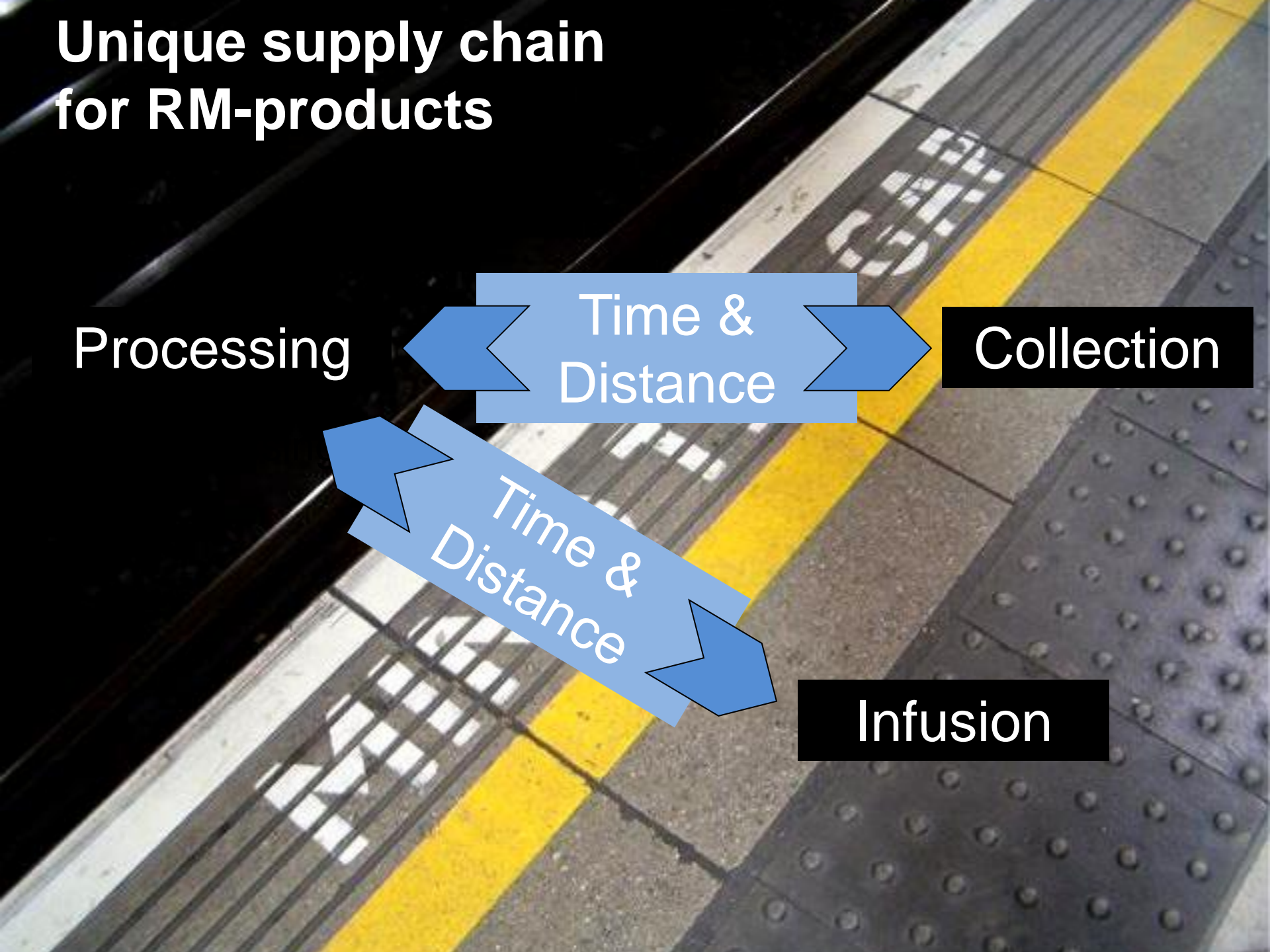
Processing

Time &  
Distance

Collection

Time &  
Distance

Infusion



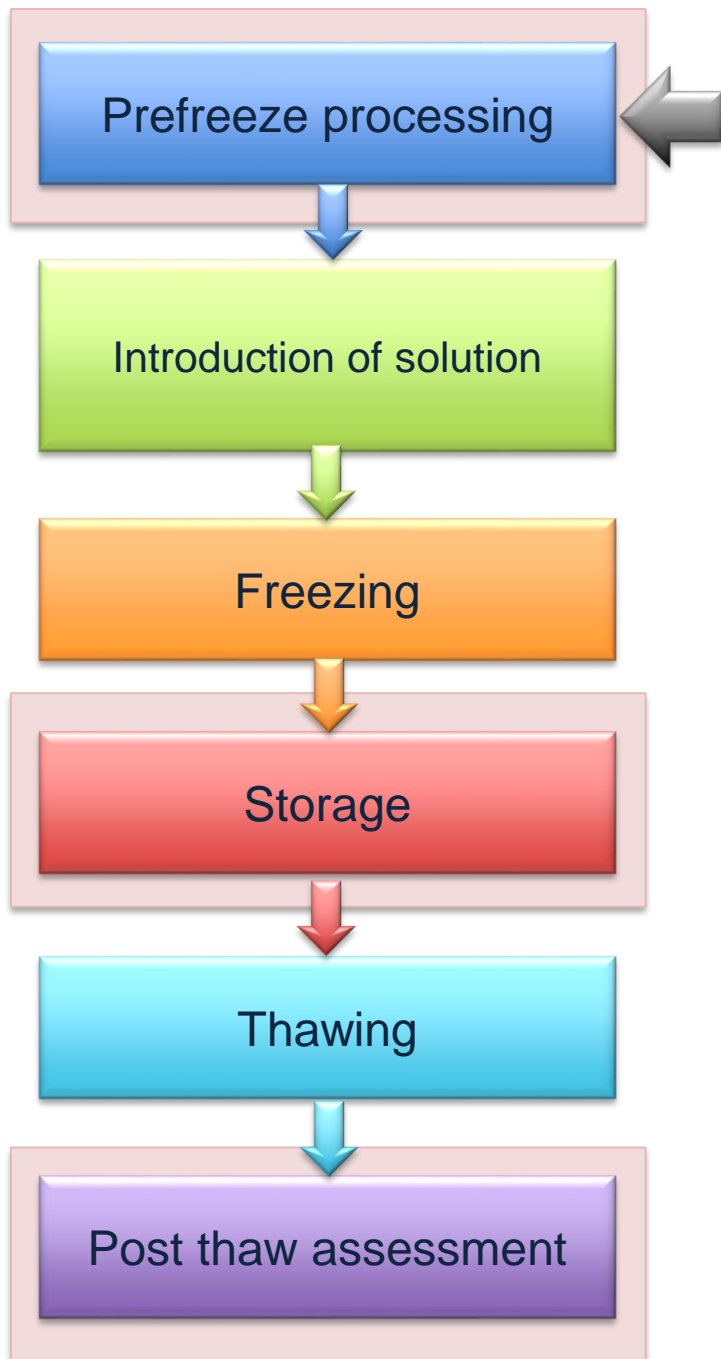
# The process is the product



- What you do along this path influences the quality at the end
- *The path is based on scientific principles*



# Components of a Cryopreservation Protocol



- Each step can contribute to the variability
- Three steps will be briefly discussed.

*Post thaw recovery is influenced by pre-freeze processing*

# Cell collection

## Standard

- The source of the cells,
- Type of container,
- Anticoagulants or other additives in the collection tube,
- Delay time between collection and processing,
- Temperature at which the sample was held during the delay,
- Centrifugation speed,
- Post-centrifugation delay.

## Additional elements for apheresis products :

- Anesthesia used,
- Collection technique (location, etc.),
- Volume collected,
- Number of nucleated cells harvested,
- Filtration,
- Separation of mononuclear cells.

### Annotation is critical

- *SPREC Standards from ISBER*
- *AABB Standards*

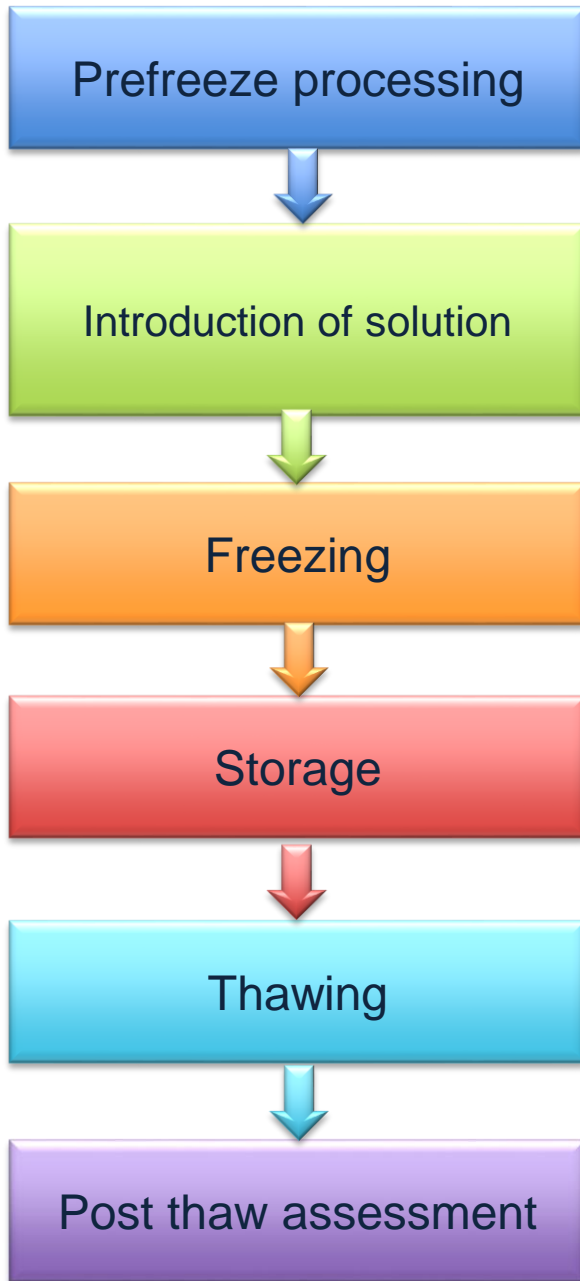


# Pre-freeze processing

- Ex vivo manipulation
  - Isolation
  - Culture
  - Selection of subpopulations
  - Genetic modification
  - Centrifugation/washing
- Case studies:
  - Hepatocytes
  - MSCs



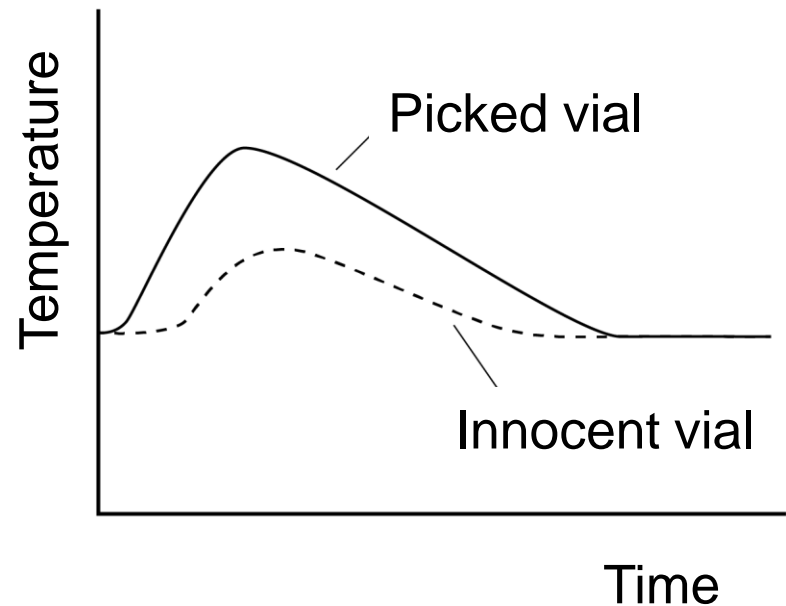
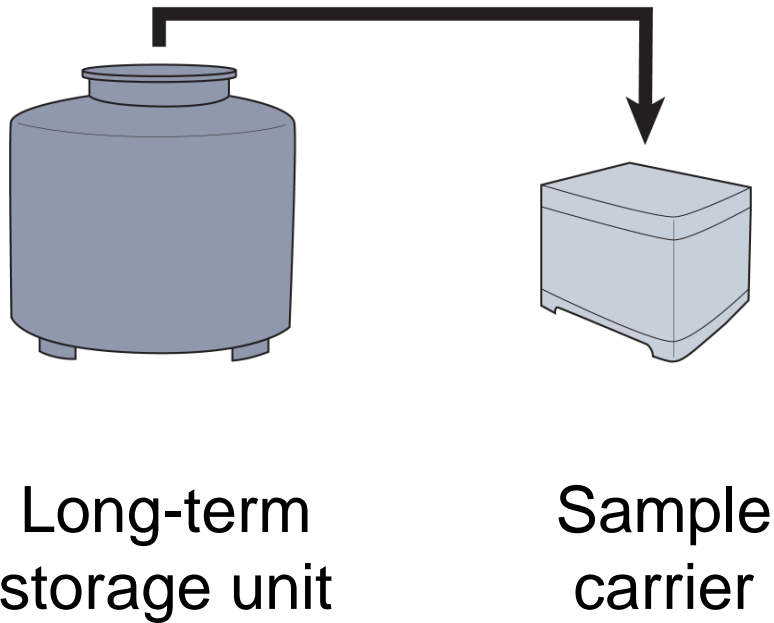
# Components of a Cryopreservation Protocol



*Poor practices result in diminished shelf life of the product*



# Stability in storage



*Transient warming events (TWE)*



# TWE and stability in storage

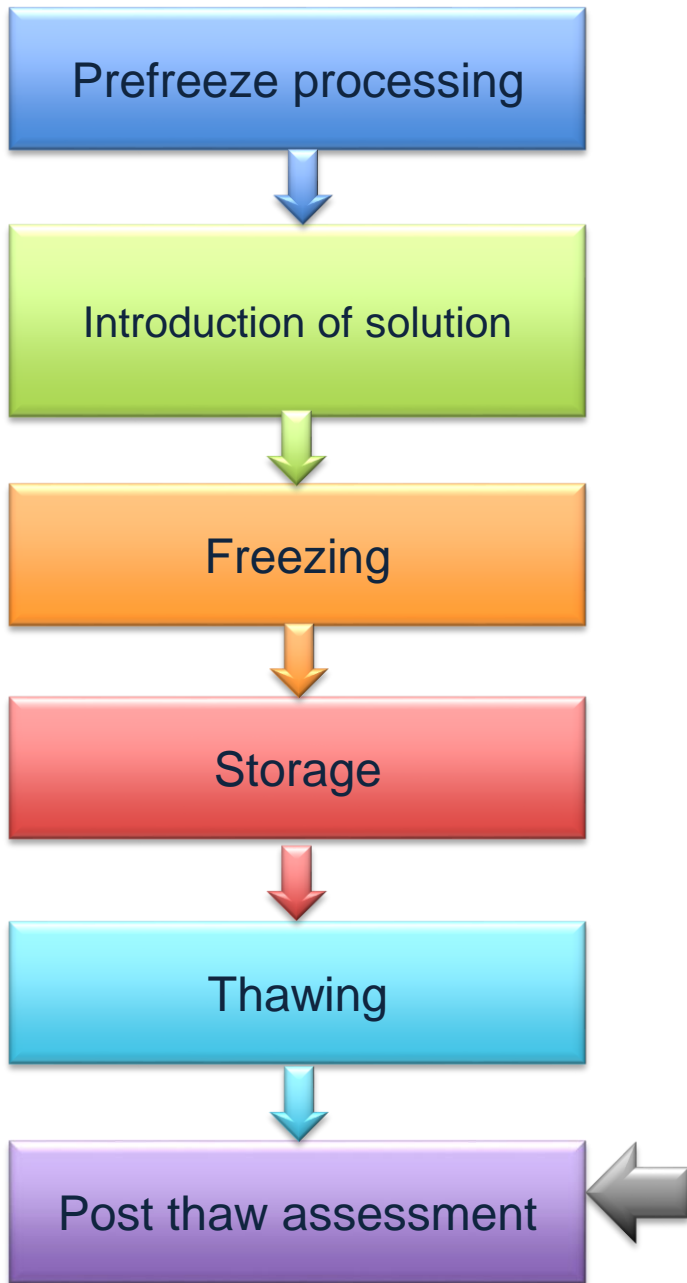
- Typically, sub-lethal damage
- Biomarker: apoptosis

## Solutions:

- Training for individuals working in repository
- Limiting access and frequency of access
- Technology designed to reduce temperature excursions



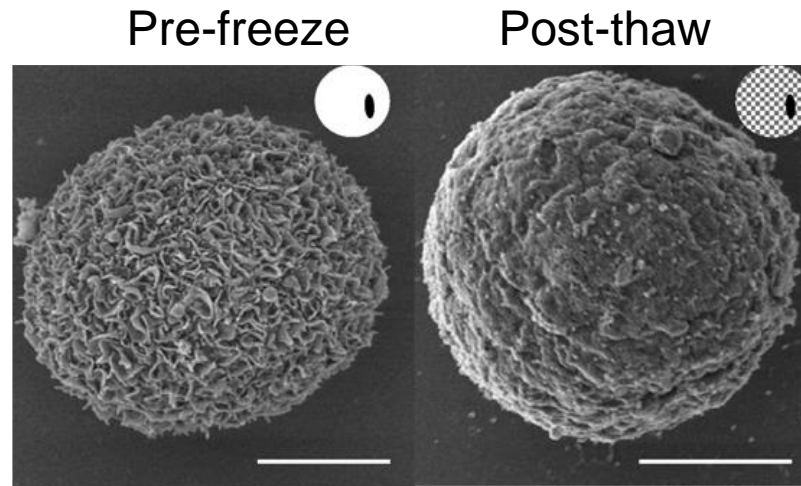
# Components of a Cryopreservation Protocol



*It is easy to do post thaw assessment poorly*

# Use measures that matter

*Assessing the viability of a frozen and thawed cell is not the same as assessing the viability of a cell*

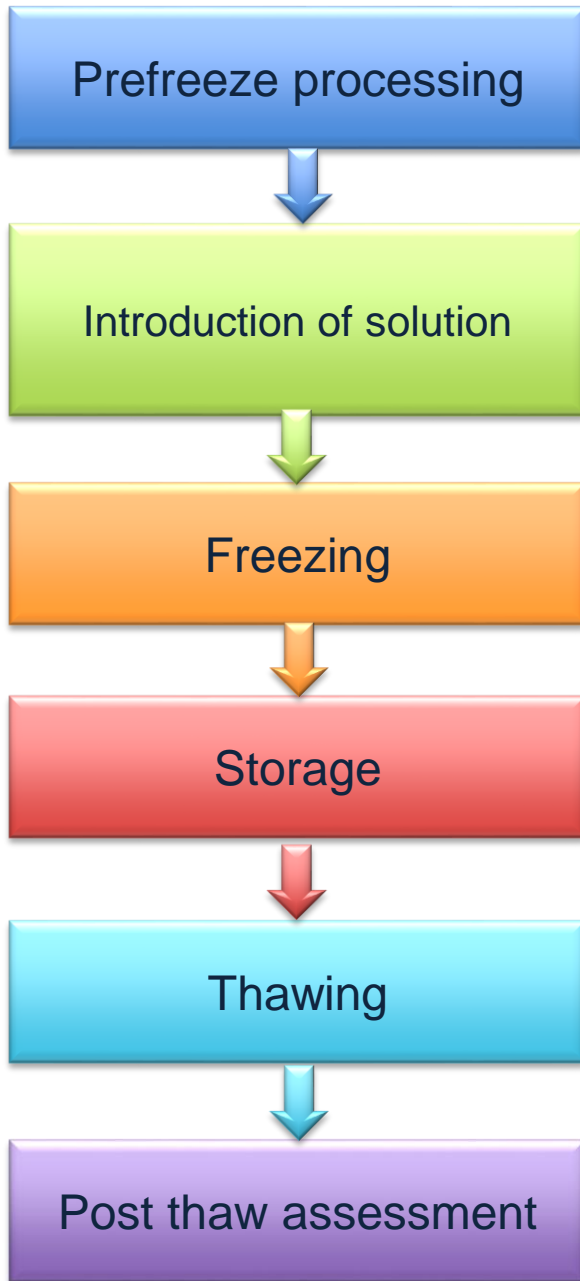


# Sources of variation in post thaw assessment

- Failing to calculate cell losses due to lysis,
- Failure to account for the effects of post thaw apoptosis,
- Failure to optimize assay for frozen and thawed cells,
- Using a single measure or one that does not correlate with function.



# Summary



- *Seemingly subtle changes can have a profound effect on post thaw recovery,*
- *Understanding the scientific basis for each step is critical in preventing poor outcomes.*



# Physics vs. the FDA

- Case study: mapping CRF, temperature deviations when freezing 80 versus 40 vials,
- Larger 'lots' are desirable,
- More mass increases heat transfer requirements,
- Larger lots may > variability.



# Protocol Drift

*“We do it this way because that is the way that we do it”*

Case study: thawing of LN<sub>2</sub> units

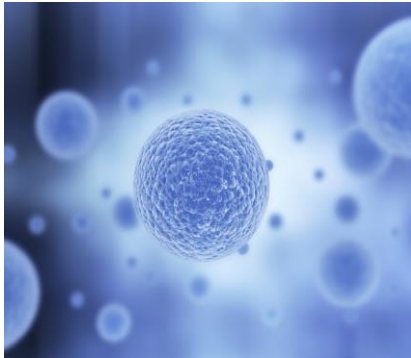
## **QA/QC systems**

- *Protocols*
- *Training*
- *Auditing*
- *Proficiency testing*

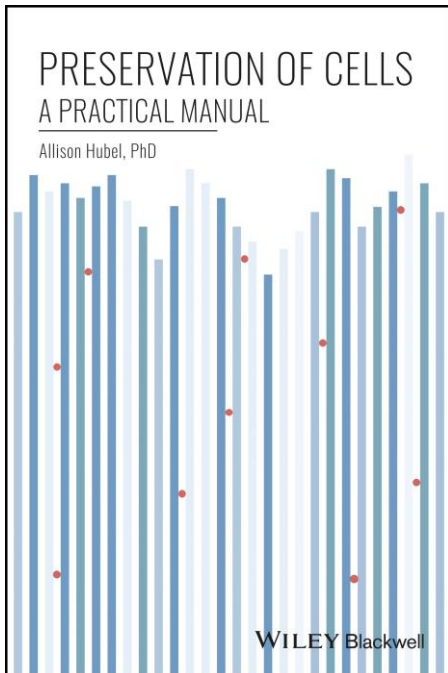


# Help with the fundamentals

## Short courses



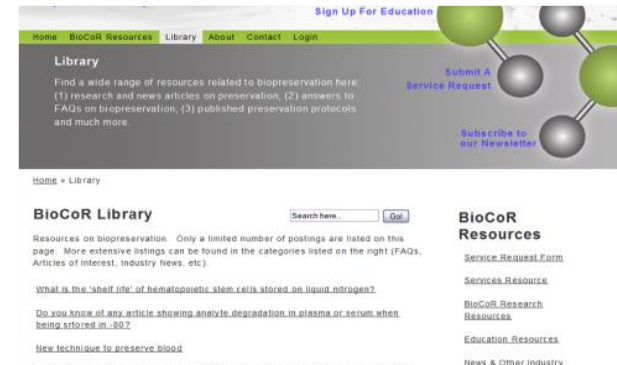
## Newsletter



## Hands on training



## BioCoR library



[www.biocor.umn.edu](http://www.biocor.umn.edu)