MRC-5 (Medical Research Council -5) Human Diploid Cell Culture using Tide Motion Bioreactors

Background

- Lung tissue obtained from 14-week fetus; Karyotype is 46,XY
- Fibroblast-like cell
- Population doubling to senescence is 42-48 passages (Jacobs, JP, 1976)

Applications

Large scale vaccine/viral production:

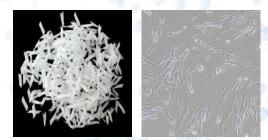
AdenovirusHep A/Hep BHuman RabiesDTaP-IPV/HibMMR (MMR-II)VaricellaHep AMMRVZoster (shingles)Hep BHep BHep A

Culture of MRC-5 cells

MRC-5 diploid cells are an extremely challenging cell line to culture to high densities in solid 3-D matrices. Given their wide application in production of an array of human vaccines, (Jordan and Sandig, 2014) we have optimized the culture conditions using our Tide motion Bioreactors (CelCradle TM -500A) which use BioNOC TM II macrocarriers as the matrix. These cells have been cultured to high densities in these matrices that mimic a 3-D *in vivo* environment. Cells have been grown to approximately 19-fold the seeding densities.

Gross morphology

ATCC Number: CCL-171 Designation: MRC-5



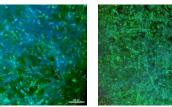
MRC-5 cell growth supported by BioNOC ™ II macrocarriers which provide a large surface area for growth (L)- BioNOC ™ II macrocarriers

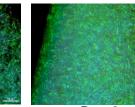
(R)- MRC-5 cells under 4x magnification

Cells are grown to typically high densities using a batch mode of culture in serumcontaining medium as represented in (A) using these bench-top bioreactors of 500ml scale. Stained cells observed microscopically are represented in (B). The scaleability and surface area for MRC-5 cell growth in different volume bioreactors is as represented in (C). The technology therefore, is very robust for linear scalability.

Δ	MRC-5 growth curve	
~	3.00E+08	
	₽ 2.50E+08	
	2.00E+08	
	#122.50E+08 001 2.00E+08 001 1.50E+08 001 1.00E+08 001 5.00E+07	
	<u>é</u> 1.00E+08	
	5.00E+07	
	0.00E+00	
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Days	
	ECCO ™	
	ESCO™	
	A S T E R	

Media	DMEM + 15% FBS, 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin	
Culture Period	Recommended Harvest at 7 th /8 th day	
Seeding Density	15,000 cells per carrier (12.75 million cells per bottle)	
Harvested	282,000 cells per carrier (240 million cells per bottle)	
Fold change	19-fold	





Day 1 40,000 cells/carrier

Model

CelCradle™

TideXcell[™]-002

TideXcell[™]-020

TideXcell[™]-100

Day 2 85,000 cells/carrier 282,000 cells/carrier

> Cell numbers

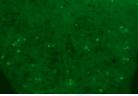
at harvest 2.4x10⁸

4.8x10⁹

4.8x10¹⁰

2.4x10¹¹

Day 3



After harvest

Fluorescein diacetate (FDA) staining of live MRC-5 cells grown in DMEM containing 15% FBS and viewed under 4x magnification

0.1

2

20

100

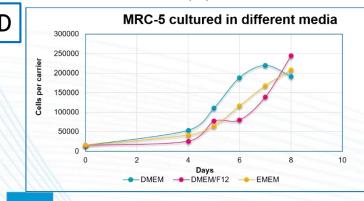
Scalability Fixed Bed

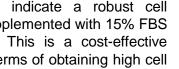
volume (L)

Surface Area for Cell Growth (in DMEM) Model Fixed Bed Cell culture surface volume (L) area in m² CelCradle™ 0.28 0.1 2 TideXcell[™]-002 5.6 TideXcell[™]-020 20 56 TideXcell[™]-100 100 280

Optimum media for MRC-5 cell growth

MRC-5 cells have been reported to be cultured in EMEM, DMEM, DMEM: F12 media. Our results indicate a robust cell growth in DMEM supplemented with 15% FBS as reported above. This is a cost-effective solution as well, in terms of obtaining high cell densities with significantly less expensive media. The cell growth pattern of MRC-5 cells cultured on BioNOC [™] II using different media is as shown in(D).





Recommendations for MRC-5 culture

- MRC-5 cells show optimum growth in DMEM medium supplemented with 15%FBS
- •A low seeding cell density of 15,000 per carrier results in optimum growth and expansion of up to 19 fold
- •The 7/8th day of culture is optimum for harvest in DMEM
- •Culture of MRC-5 cells for virus production is optimum using passage 20-27 wherein 18-20 fold cell expansion is observed
- A simple DOE to test cell growth in 3D using different media such as DMEM, EMEM and DMEM:F12 supplemented with 15% FBS suggests that DMEM is optimum for cell expansion, recovery, better preservation of cell morphology and cost economy with almost comparable cell numbers.
- · Application of these culture conditions in Tidemotion bioreactors demonstrates good cell expansion which can be used for production of cell banks/ viruses including Oncolytic Viruses and could form the basis for large-scale manufacturing.

References

- 1. Jacobs, JP (1976). The Status of Human Diploid Cell Strain MRC-5 as an Approved substrate for the Production of Viral Vaccines. *Journal of Biological Standardization*. 4 (2): 97–99.
- 2. Jordan I and Sandig V (2014). Matrix and Backstage: Cellular Substrates for Viral Vaccines. 6(4): 1672–1700

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