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NON-INVASIVE REAL-TIME MONITORING OF GLUCOSE AND LACTATE BY NIR SPECTROSCOPY DURING PERFUSION CHO CULTURE

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Keywords: Perfusion, CHO bioprocess, NIR Spectroscopy

Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIR) has been used to monitor glycerol and methanol, non-invasively during cultures of *Pichia pastoris*^{1, 2}. In this work, glucose and lactate were measured in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) perfusion culture, in real time, using an online advanced NIR monitor and a reference offline biochemical analyzer. The 1.8-L culture started in the batch phase at 4 g/L glucose with 0.3 x 10⁶ cells/mL and reached 1.5 x 10⁶ cells/mL after 90 hours. Perfusion was then initiated and conducted for 10 days at 0.7 vvd, using a spiral membrane-less microfluidic device³. The maximum cell concentration was 4 x10⁶ cells/mL at 160 hours and was maintained until the termination of the experiment. Online and offline trends were similar (Figure 1). Final concentrations of glucose and lactate were 2.2 g/L and 1.8 g/L, respectively. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was used to measure IgG₁.



Figure 1. Glucose and lactate levels were measured online by the advanced NIR monitor and offline with a biochemical analyzer. Perfusion started at 90 hours, and terminated after 240 hours.

¹ Pasquini, Celio. (2003). Near Infrared Spectroscopy: fundamentals, practical aspects and analytical applications. *Journal of the Brazilian Chemical Society*, *14*(2), 198-219. doi.org/10.1590/S0103-50532003000200006

² Goldfeld, M., Christensen, J., Pollard, D., Gibson, E. R., Olesberg, J. T., Koerperick, E. J., Lanz, K., Small, G. W., Arnold, M. A. and Evans, C. E. (2014), Advanced near-infrared monitor for stable real-time measurement and control of *Pichia pastoris* bioprocesses. *Biotechnol Progress*, 30: 749–759. doi:10.1002/btpr.1890
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