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Influence of γ -irradiated biopharmaceutical films

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Influence of γ -irradiation on biopharmaceutical films

Sartorius : Dr S. Dorey, Dr F.Gaston | ECI - May 2017

Aix-Marseille University : Prof. N.Dupuy, Prof. S.Marque

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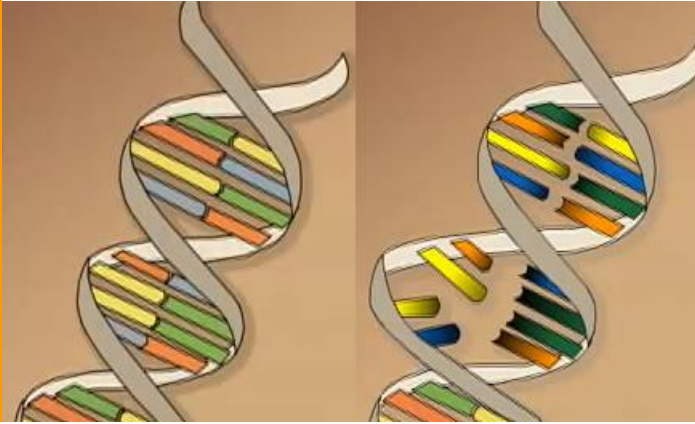


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Purpose and scope



- Sterilization of Single use plastic bags made of multilayer films with PE, EVA, EVOH, etc. is achieved by γ irradiation
- Sterilization purpose : to kill micro-organisms
- 25-40|45 kGy : common dose range
- γ rays generated with a ^{60}Co source
- Norms (ISO 11137, ISO 11737) only deal with microbiological aspect

Purpose and scope

Unexpected phenomena could be observed even with in-purpose selected “ γ -irradiatable” materials :

- Material color change
 - Peptide oxidation
 - pH shift
 - Cell culture inhibition
-
- Gamma irradiation necessarily leads to the creation of radicals, small molecules, and unsaturations in alkane chains
 - are there any other impacts ?
 - if yes, what is the extent ?

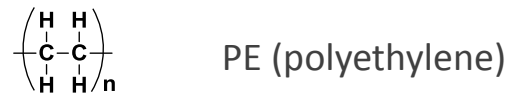
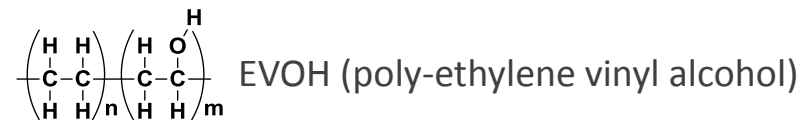
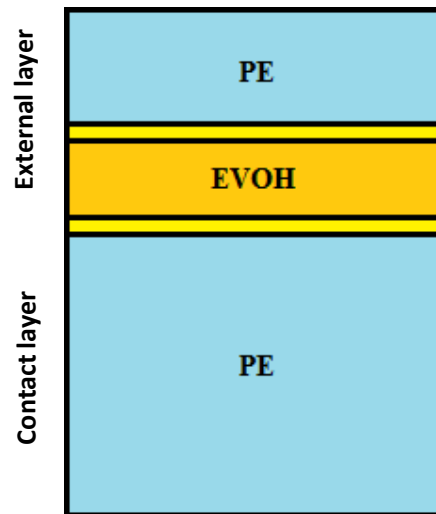
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Materials and methods

- Multilayer PE based film (S80)



- 3 lots investigated
- Irradiated with a constant dose rate
- Several γ -doses investigated : 0, 30, 50, 115, 270 kGy
- Monitoring of the effects overtime

Materials and methods

Emphasis of chemical modifications

- ATR – FTIR
- Raman spectroscopy

Emphasis of radicals

- ESR Spectroscopy (electron spin resonance)

Emphasis of extreme surface modifications

- XPS (X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy)

Structural modifications

- Tensile strength
- Gas permeability : WVTR

Chemometrics

- The data set size is huge → chemometric methods used (data in matrix)
 - PCA (Principal Component Analysis), AComDim (ANOVA in Common Dimension), SIMPLISMA (SIMPLe-to-use Interactive Self-modeling Mixture Analysis)

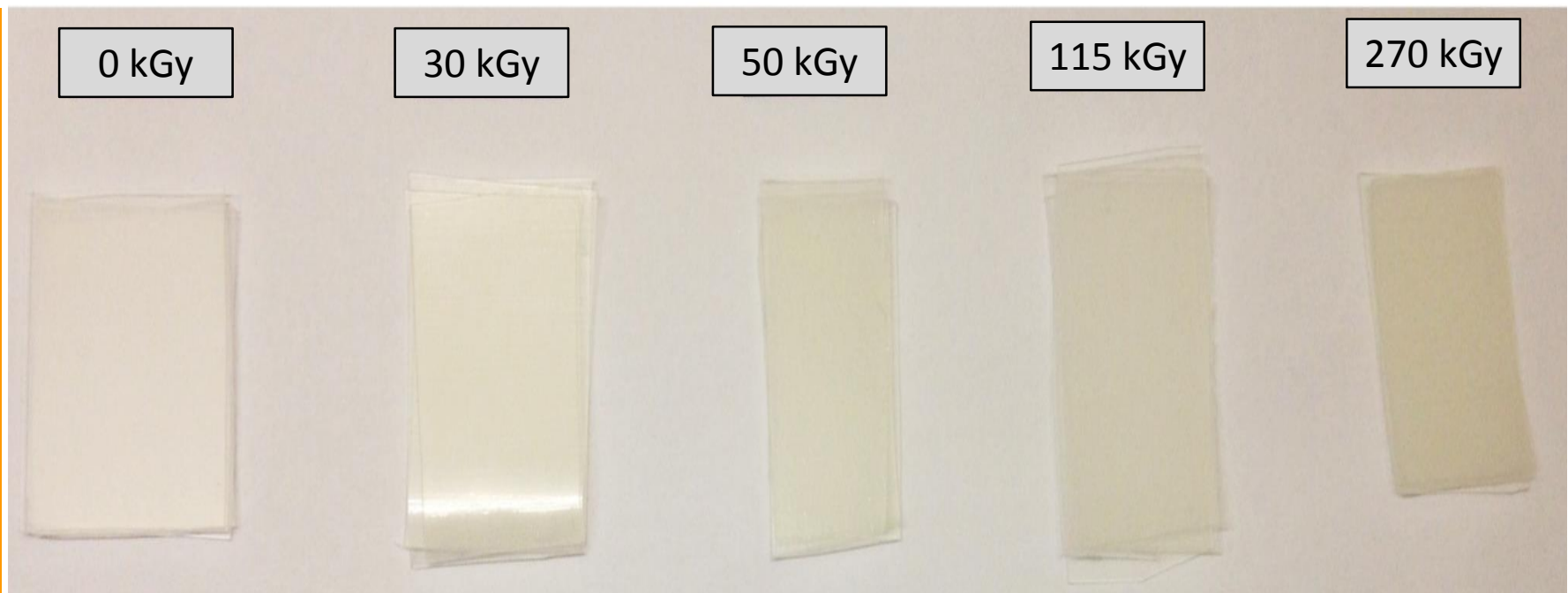
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Discoloration

- Yellowing – Photography of S80 films after different irradiation doses

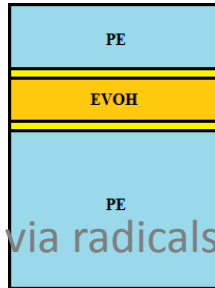


- ➔ Yellowing of films increases with irradiation doses



Emphasis of radicals

- Problematics : coloration | oxidation of protein | acid release
- Hypothesis : oxidation due to the presence of hydroperoxydes (ROOH) and thus *via radicals*



- No ESR signal in non sterile films
- ESR signal in films irradiated at 30-50-115-270 kGy

■ S80 film irradiated

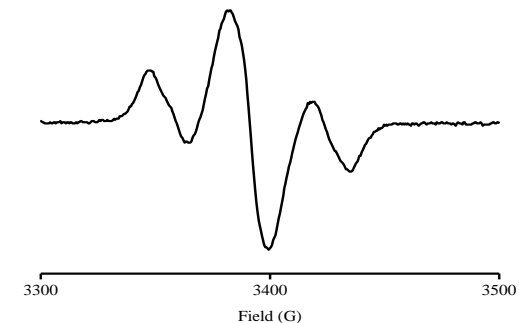
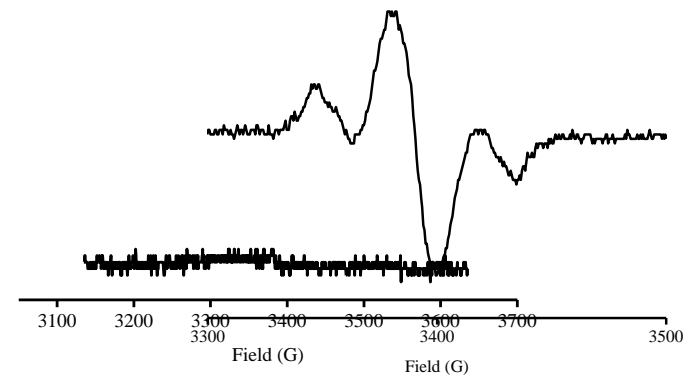
➔ SIGNAL

■ PE film irradiated

➔ SIGNAL

■ EVOH films irradiated

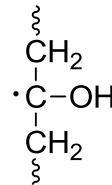
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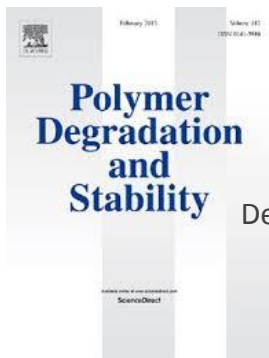
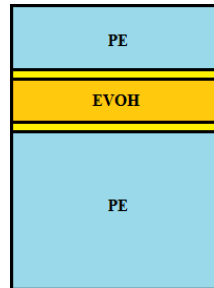
Emphasis of radicals

Radical detection by electron spin resonance (ESR) in S80 film:

- Same signal for all irradiation doses
- Radicals in S80 should be :



- Stable radical: persistent over ~10-13 weeks
- Migration weakly probable
- This radical cannot be responsible of protein oxidation
- Protein oxidation is certainly due to hydroperoxydes issued from non observable radicals R•

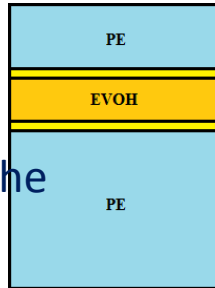


Degradation of γ -irradiated polyethylene-ethylene vinyl alcohol-polyethylene multilayer films: an ESR study
 122 (2015) 169-179



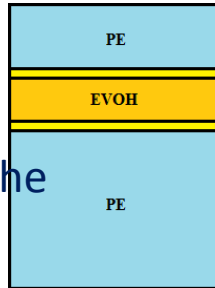
Modification on film surface

- The presence of radicals leads necessarily to structural and chemical changes of the film surface

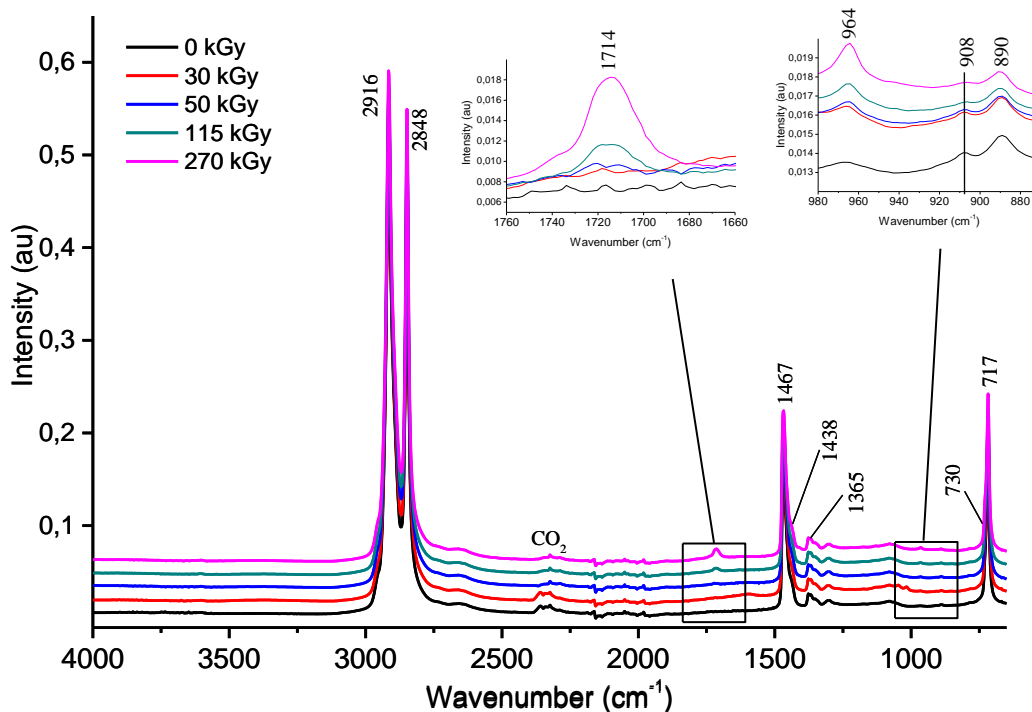




Modification on film surface



- The presence of radicals leads necessarily to structural and chemical changes of the film surface
- ATR-FTIR spectra of non-sterile PE (i.e. 0 kGy) and γ -irradiated PE

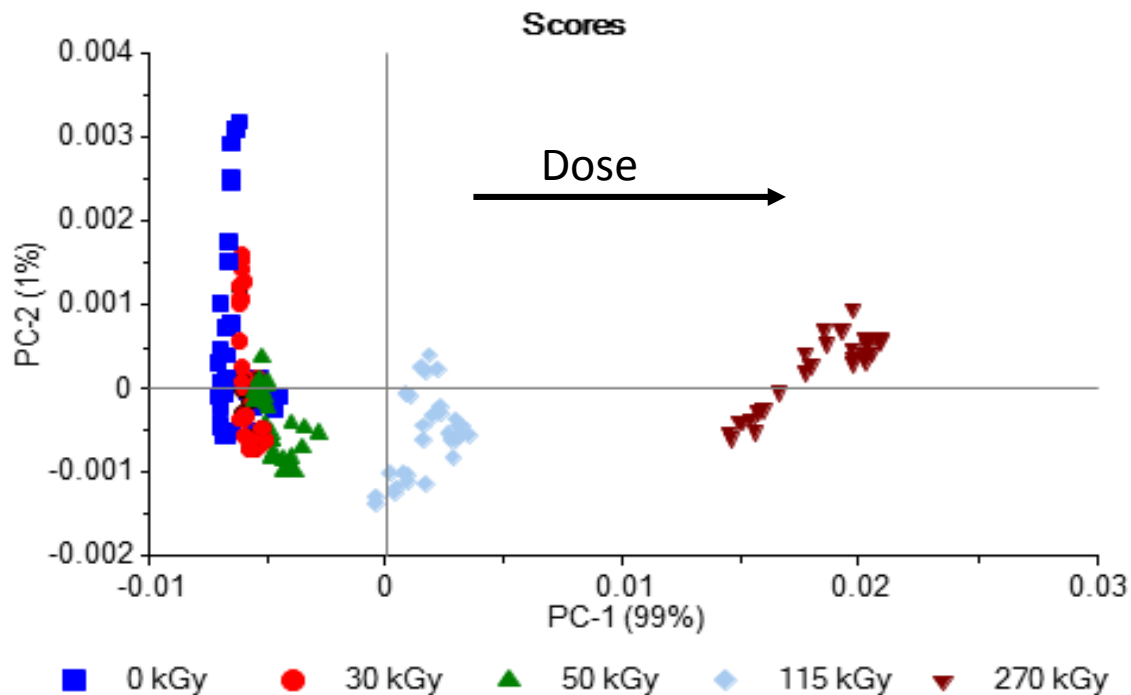
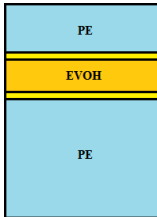


- Global PCA → no evidence of impact of irradiation and ageing
- Unchanged PE peak positions | intensity
- The PE is not impacted globally
- Need to scrutinize zone by zone



Modification on film surface

- Chemometrics (PCA) outputs on the 1760-1680 cm^{-1} range:

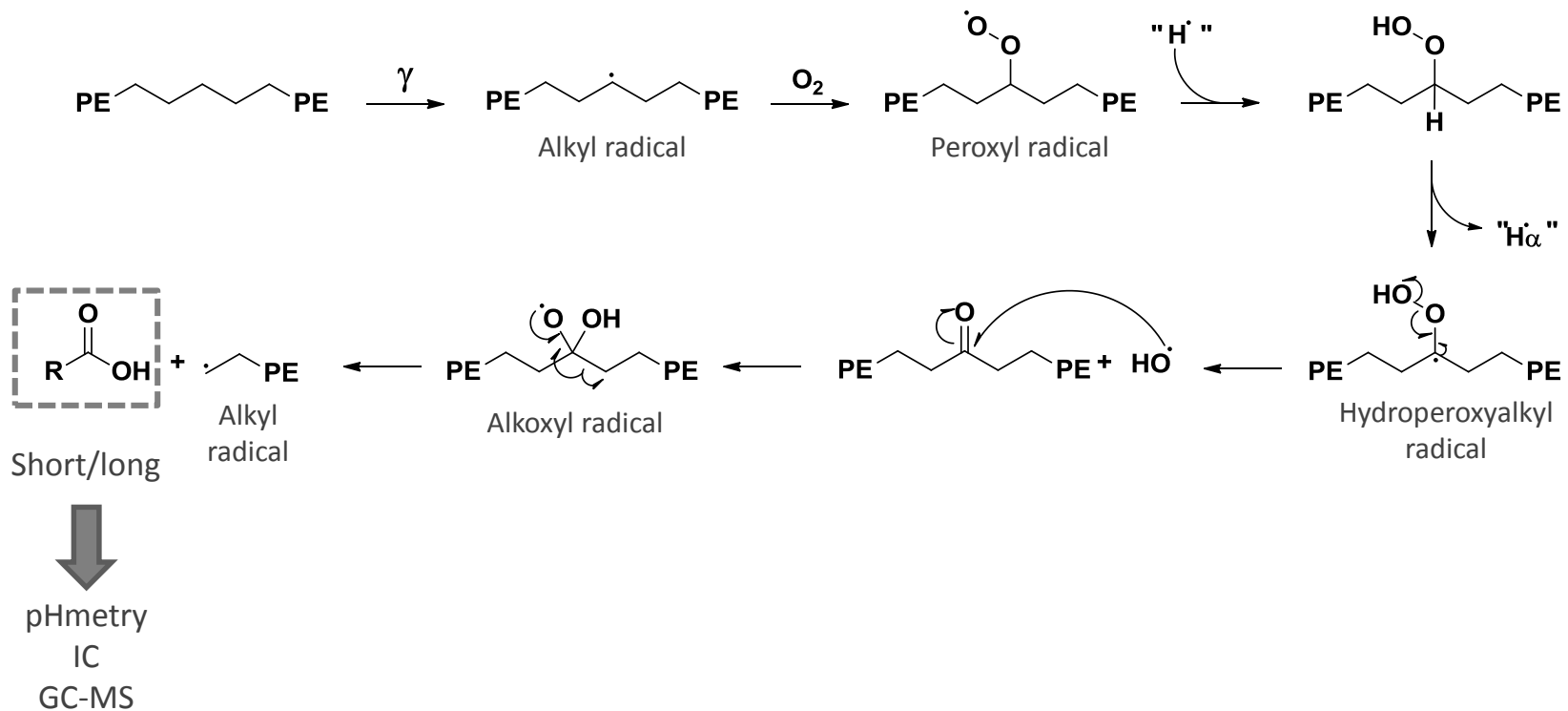
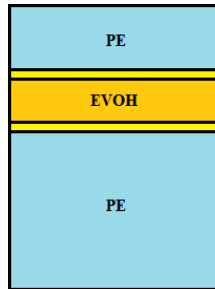


- Overlapping 0/30/50 kGy = minor impact below 115 kGy
- Acids and unsaturated products ↗ with the gamma dose



Modification on film surface

- One possible mechanism





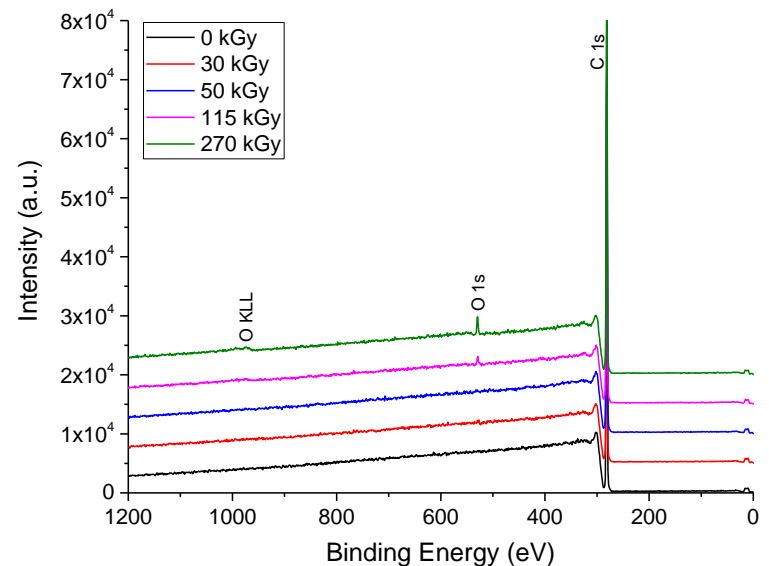
Modification on film surface

ATR-FTIR analysis and chemometric analysis emphasize :

- The polyethylene is globally weakly impacted
- Modifications taking place essentially > 115 kGy
- Modifications deal with chemical moieties having a high ϵ (coefficient of absorption)
- γ dose \Rightarrow impact on carboxylic acid generation and unsaturation

XPS analysis confirms:

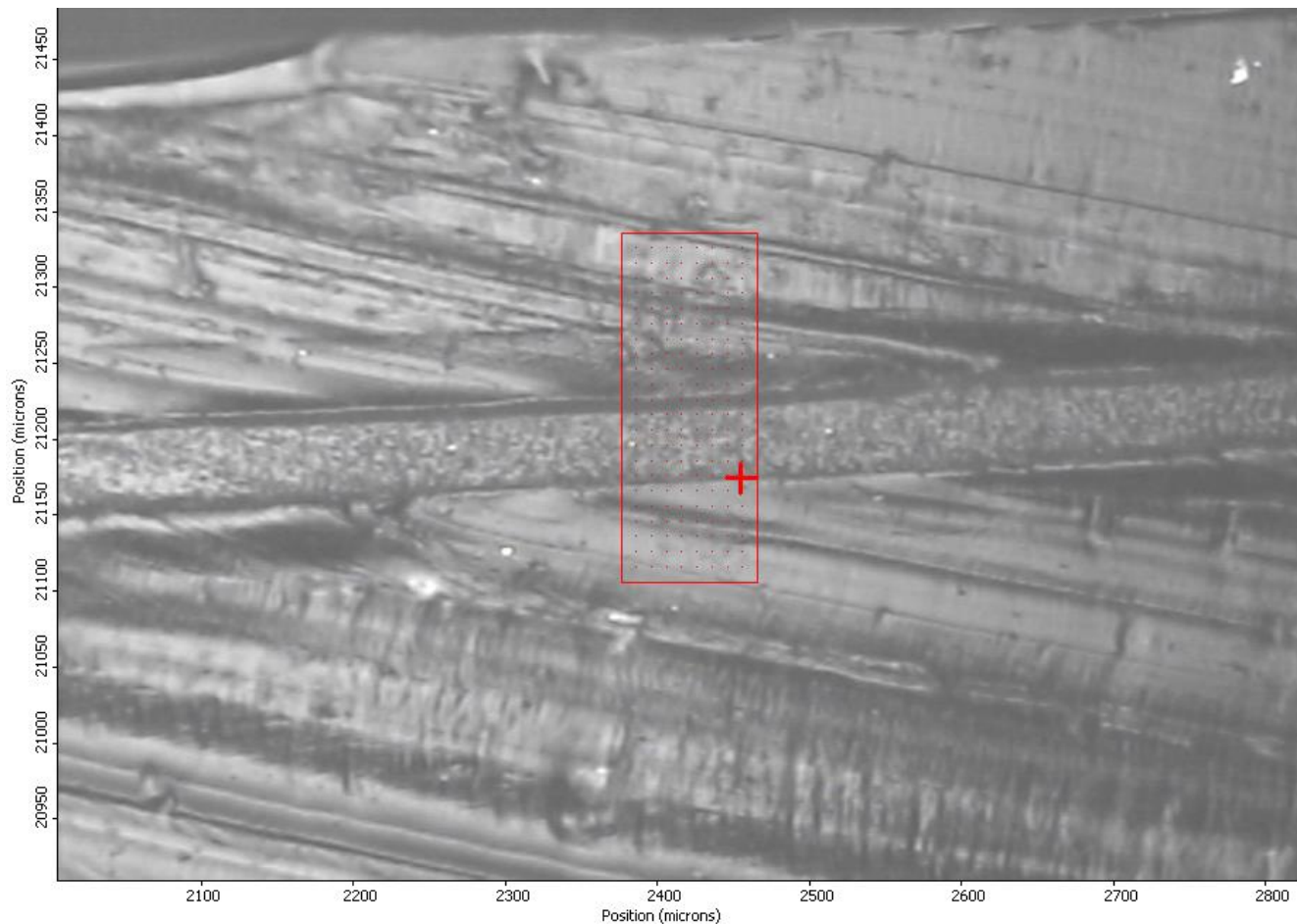
- Oxidation occurs
- No trace of hydroperoxide detected





Modification in film core

- Material core chemical change on sample cross section by Raman spectroscopy – S80



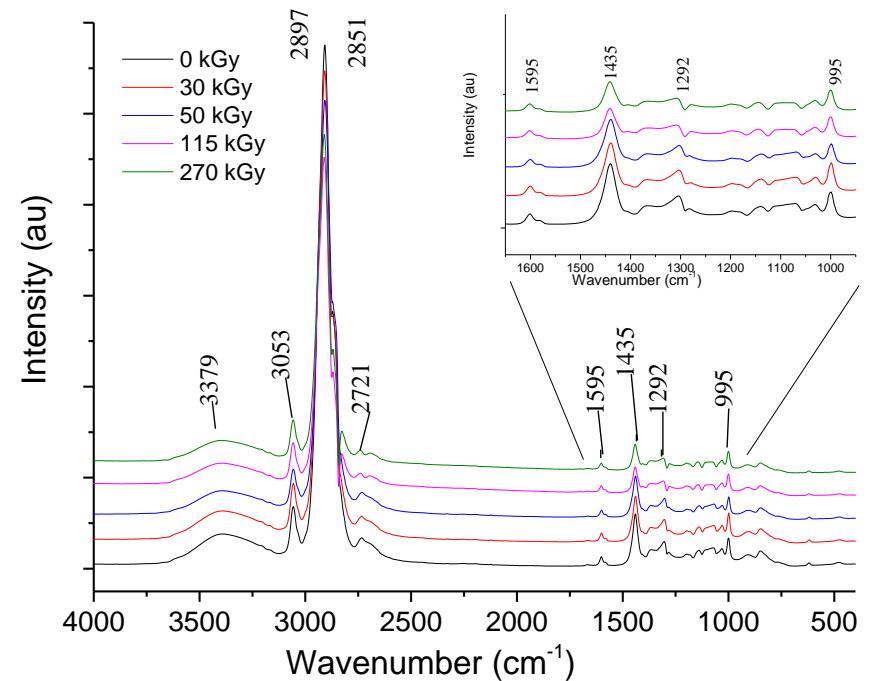
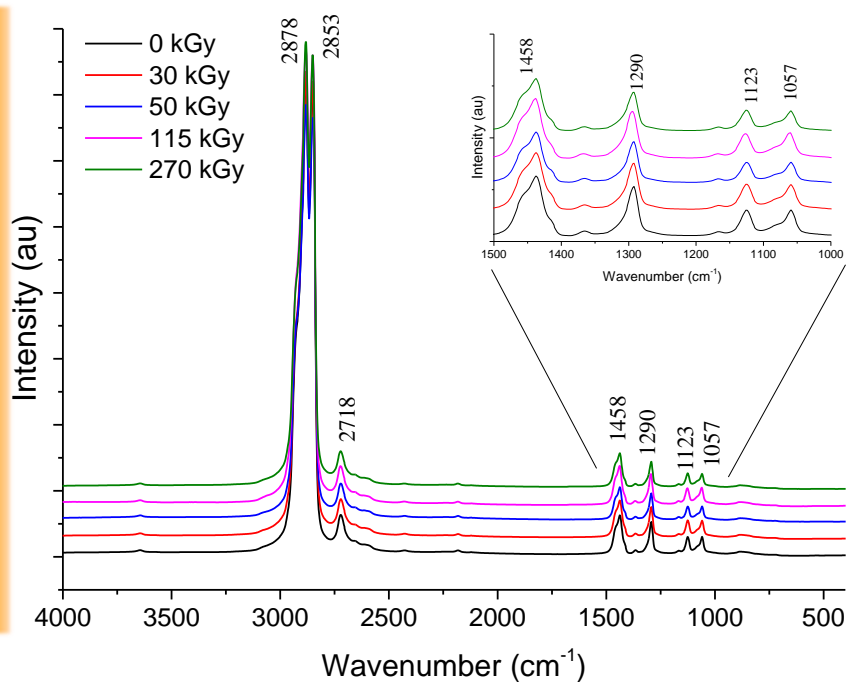
Conditions :

- 5 μ m step
- Spot of 1.3 μ m

Modification in film core

Material core chemical change on sample cross section by Raman spectroscopy:

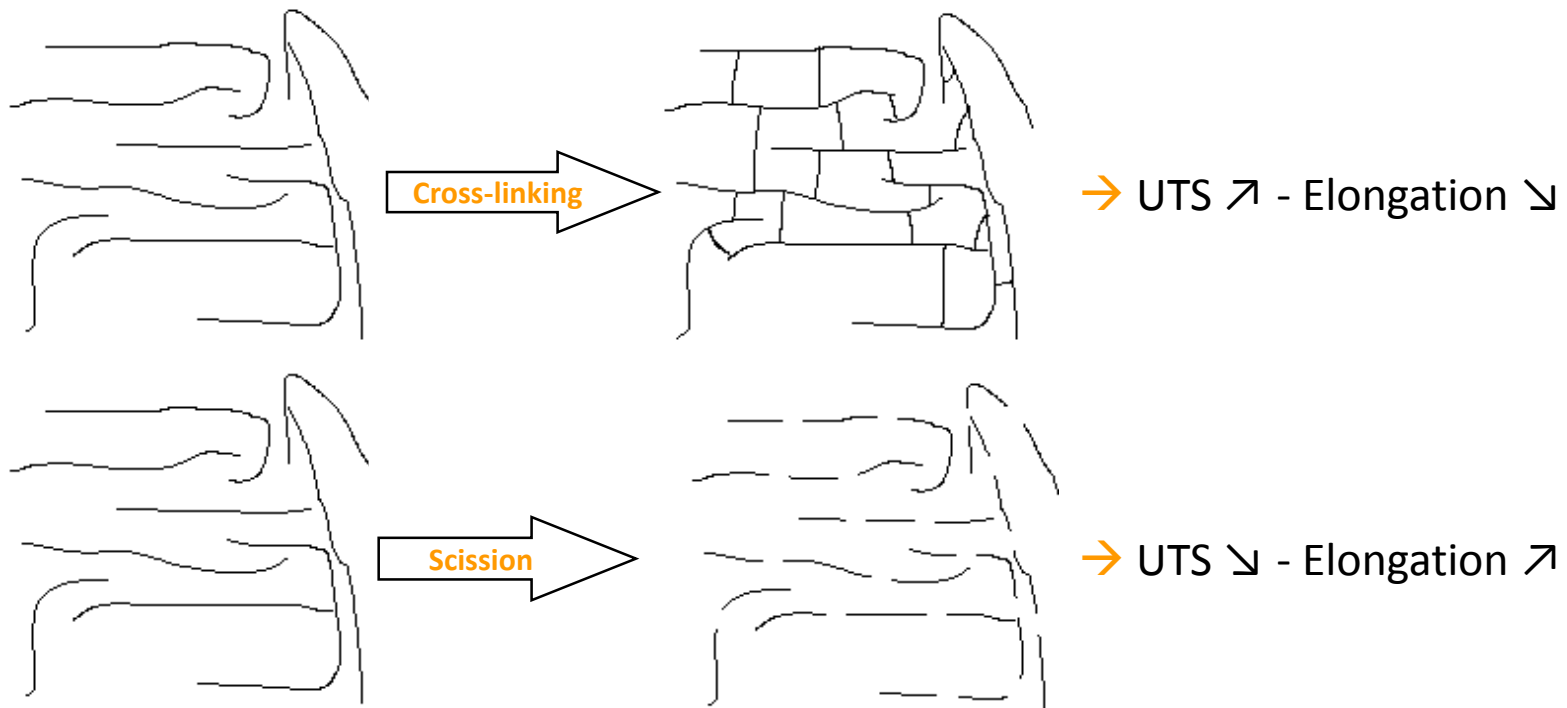
→ No modification observable by Raman spectroscopy of the PE and EVOH





Structural modifications

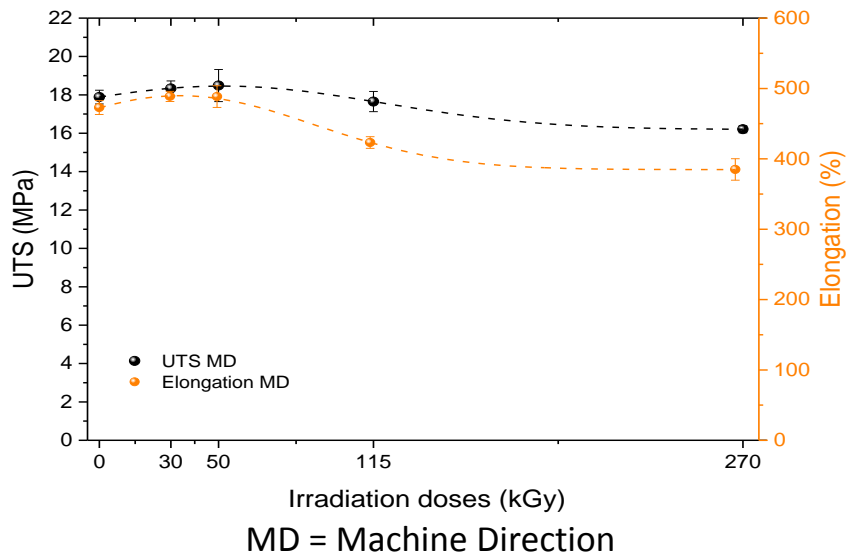
- Radicals could lead to :
 - Cross-linking or/and scission → changes in tensile features and thermal properties



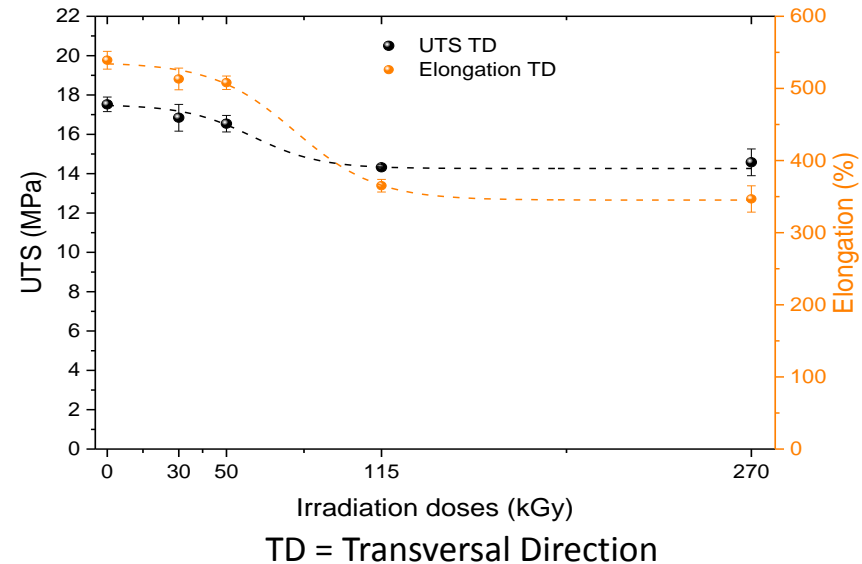


Structural modifications

Tensile properties of S80 film :



Constant



Drop from 115 kGy

Identical observations with film/film welding



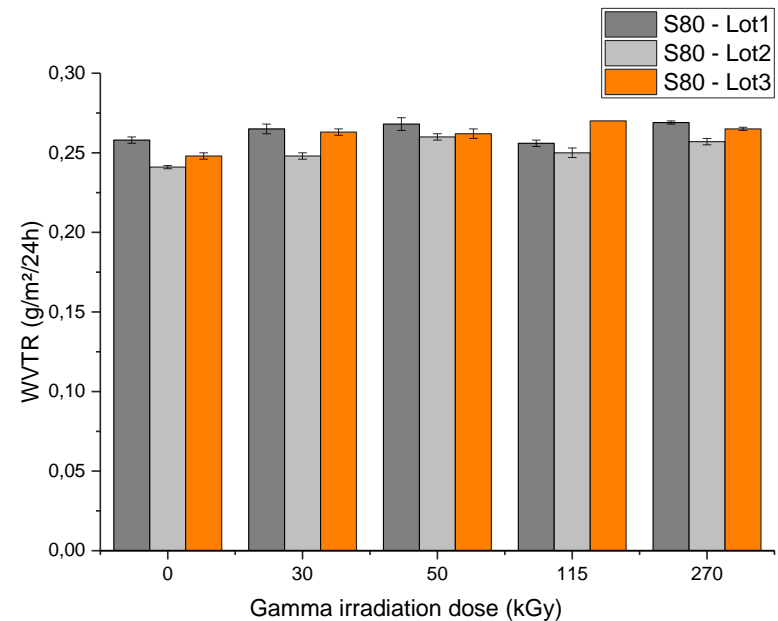
Modification on film core

Water permeability

Measured via the water vapor transmission rate (WVTR) ($\text{cm}^3/\text{m}^2/24\text{h}$):

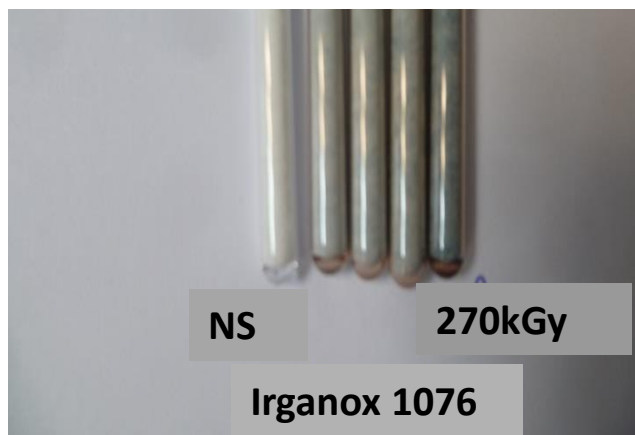
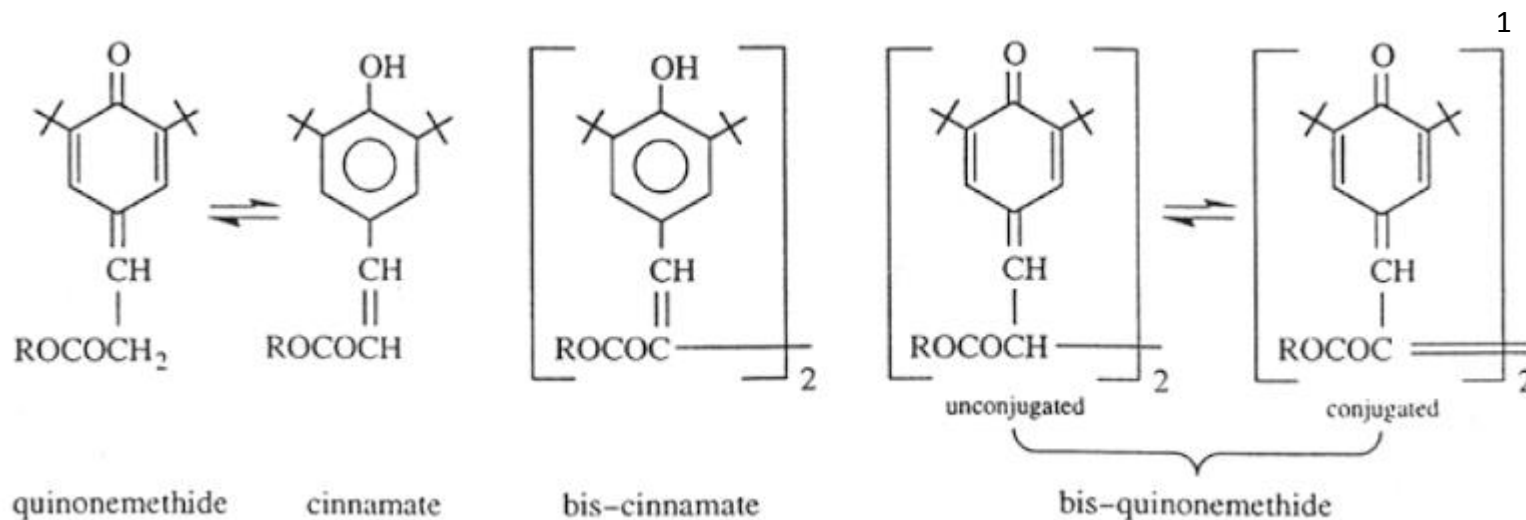
- WVTR constant in the 0-270 kGy range
- PE thus slightly modified :
 - no scission or cross-linking took place in a way to influence the WVTR

WVTR results





By-products formation



→ Detection in extractables study

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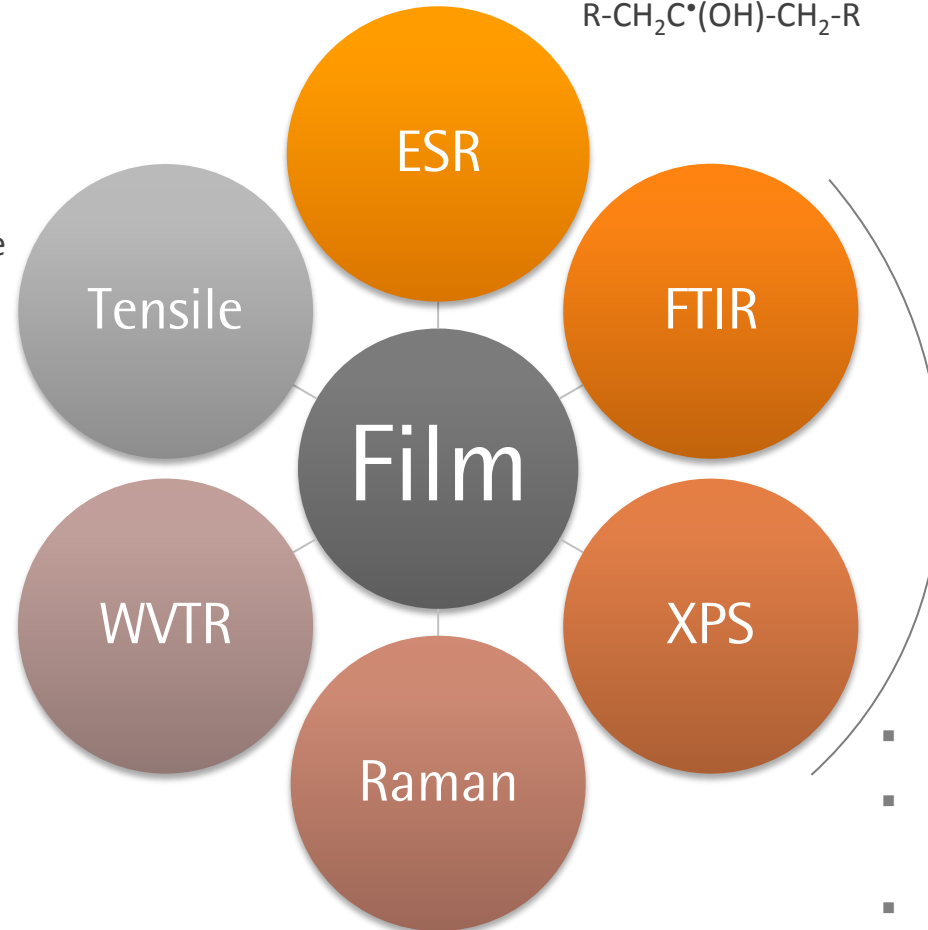
Conclusion

What is the impact of the γ -irradiation on the S80 film ?

- The S80 globally not impacted by the γ -irradiation

Conclusion

- Presence of the hydroxyalkyl radical
 $R-CH_2C^*(OH)-CH_2-R$



- Film handling features unchanged in the range 30-50 kGy

- No change of the WVTR
- PE globally not impacted

- PE and EVOH not globally impacted

- PE slightly impacted
- Presence of carboxylic acids
- Presence of unsaturated products

Conclusion

What is the impact of the γ -irradiation on the S80 film ?

- The S80 globally not impacted by the γ -irradiation
- Gamma irradiation is the starting point of the modifications
- Interactions of films with environment should be evaluated

Perspectives

- The principal plastic materials used for the fluid contact are mainly made up of semi crystalline polymers:
 - Polyolefins (PE, PP & EVA)
 - PVC
 - Silicone (Siloxane, PDMS)
 - PA(X,Y)
 - Polyesters (PET, etc.)
 - Thermoplastic elastomer (TPE)

- Other materials are used to bring special features:
 - EVOH
 - Binding agents

- ➔ Material behavior to gamma irradiation will be different

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