

Supplementary Materials

mAb Production Modeling and Design Space Evaluation Including Glycosylation Process

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Kinetic model equations [1,2]

The first part is relative to the cell culture which captures viable cell concentration, glucose concentration and mAb concentration.

The mass balances are shown in the following equations.

$$\text{Volume: } \frac{dV}{dt} = F_{in} - F_{out}$$

$$\text{Viable cell: } \frac{d(V[X_v])}{dt} = F_{in}[X_{v0}] + \mu V[X_v] - \mu_d V[X_v] - F_{out}[X_v]$$

$$\text{Dead cell: } \frac{d(V[X_d])}{dt} = F_{in}[X_{d0}] + \mu_d V[X_v] - F_{out}[X_d]$$

$$\text{mAb production: } \frac{dV[mAb]}{dt} = F_{in}[mAb_0] + q_{mAb} V[X_v] - F_{out}[mAb]$$

$$\text{Glucose concentration: } \frac{d(V[glucose])}{dt} = F_{in}[glucose]_{in} - F_{out}[glucose] + q_{glucose} V X_v$$

Cell growth rate, death rate glucose consumption rate and protein productivity are shown below/

$$\text{Cell growth rate: } \mu = \left(\frac{\mu_{max}}{T} + a \right) \left(\frac{C_{Glc}}{K_{Glc} + C_{Glc}} - \frac{[X_v]}{\alpha_x} \right)$$

$$\text{Cell death rate: } \mu_d = \left(\frac{\mu_d^{max}}{T} + b \right) \frac{\left(\frac{K_{d\mu}}{T} + c \right)}{\left(\frac{K_{d\mu}}{T} + c \right) + \mu}$$

$$\text{Glucose consumption: } q_{Glc} = - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{Y_{XGlc}}{T} + d \right)} \frac{[C_{Glc}]}{[C_{Glc}] + K_{Glc}}$$

$$\text{Protein productivity: } q_{mAb} = \left(\frac{Y_{mAb}}{T} + e \right) q_{Glc} \exp \left[- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{pH_{shift} - pH_{opt}}{w} \right)^2 \right]$$

The second part of the model is relative to protein glycosylation. Mass balance is shown in the equation below.

$$\frac{\partial [G_m]}{\partial t} = -V_1 \frac{\partial [G_m]}{\partial z} + \sum_n^{Enzyme} v_{m,n} r_n$$

$$(V_1)(Vol_{Golgi})[Man9]_{z=0} = \frac{q_p}{MW_{mAb}} \left(\frac{2 \mu mol_{Glyc}}{\mu mol_{mAb}} \right)$$

Three types of reactions exist in the Golgi apparatus that represents the catalytic reactions from different types of enzymes.

$$r_n = \frac{k_{f,n}[E_n][G_m]}{k_{d,n} \left(1 + \frac{[G_m]}{K_{d,n}} + \frac{[G_{m-1}]}{K_{d,m-1/n}} \right)}$$

$$r_n = \frac{k_{f,n}[E_n][NS_k][G_m]}{K_{d,m/n} K_{d,k/n} \left(1 + \frac{[NS_k]}{K_{d,k/n}} + \frac{[NS_k]}{K_{d,k/n}} \frac{[G_m]}{K_{d,m/n}} + \frac{[NS_k]}{K_{d,k/n}} \sum_{z=1}^{N.C.} \frac{[G_z]}{K_{d,z/n}} + \frac{B_k}{K_{i,k/n}} \frac{[G_{m+1}]}{K_{d,(m+1)/n}} + \frac{[B_k]}{K_{d,k/n}} \right)}$$

$$r_n = \frac{k_{f,n}[E_n][NS_k][G_m]}{K_{d,n} K_{d,k/n} \left(1 + \frac{[NS_k]}{K_{d,k/n}} + \frac{[G_m]}{K_{d,n}} + \sum_{z=1}^{N.C.} \frac{[G_z]}{K_{d,z/n}} + \frac{[NS_k]}{K_{d,k/n}} \frac{[G_m]}{K_{d,n}} + \frac{[NS_k]}{K_{d,k/n}} \sum_{z=1}^{N.C.} \frac{[G_z]}{K_{d,z/n}} + \frac{B_k}{K_{i,k/n}} \frac{[G_{m+1}]}{K_{d,(m+1)/n}} + \frac{[G_{m+1}]}{K_{d,(m+1)/n}} + \frac{[B_k]}{K_{d,k/n}} \right)}$$

$$[E_n] = [E_{n,max}] \exp \left[- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z - z_{n,max}}{\omega_n} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$[E_{n,max}] = a_n \times T + b_n$$

$k_{f,n}$ is the rate-limiting turnover rate for enzyme n. $[NS_k]$ is nucleotide sugar concentration. $K_{d,n}$ is the dissociation constant of the acceptor enzyme complex and $K_{d,k/n}$

is the dissociation constant of the donor enzyme complex. $K_{d,\frac{z}{n}}$ is the dissociation constant of the competitor enzyme complex, $[En]$ is enzyme concentration.

1. Temperature effect under pH = 6.8

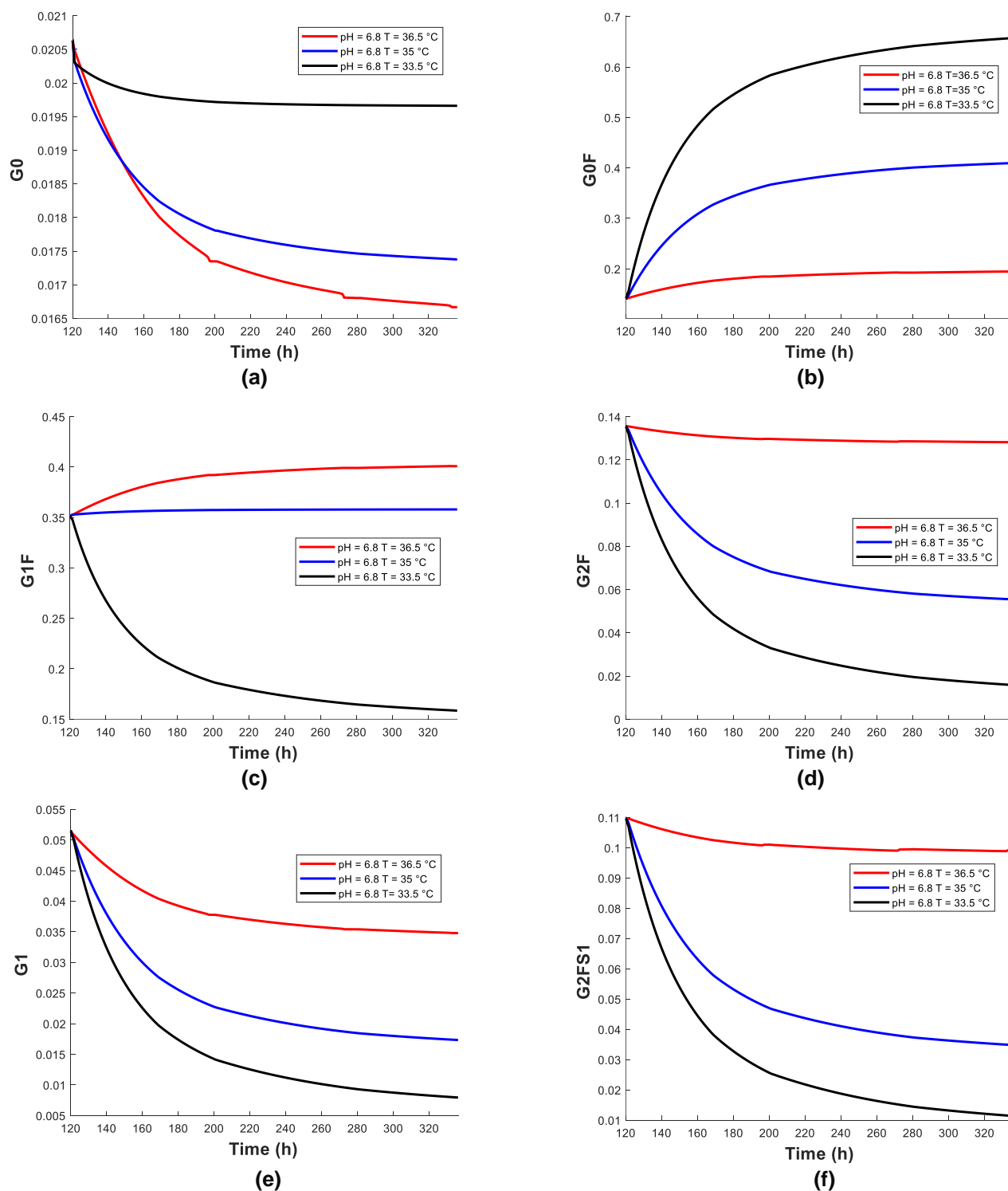


Figure S1. Glycan fractions under different temperature (a) G0, (b) G0F, (c) G1F, (d) G2F, (e) G1, (f) G2FS1 (pH = 6.8).

2. Temperature effect under pH = 6.9

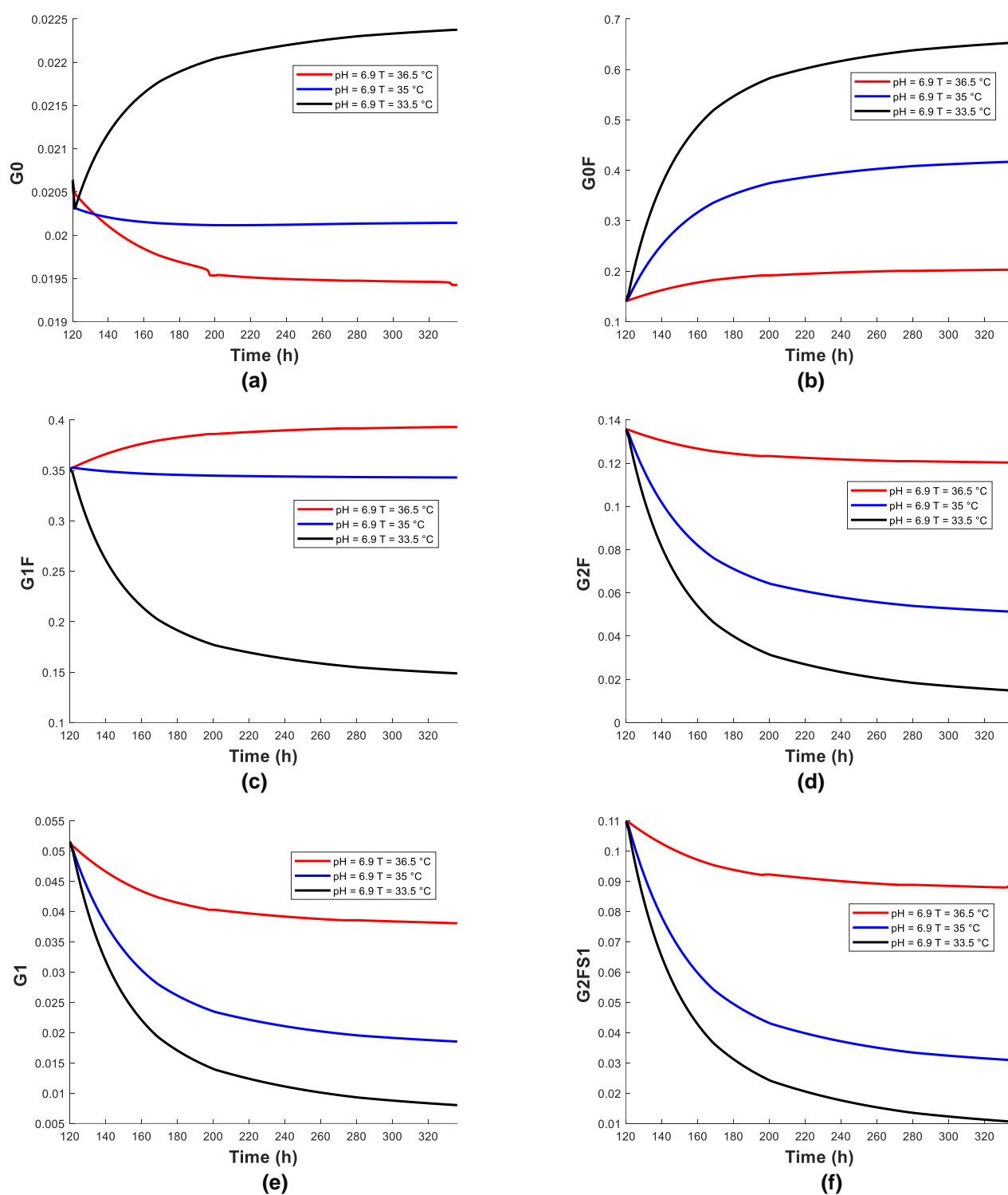


Figure S2. Glycan fractions under different temperature (a) G0, (b) G0F, (c) G1F, (d) G2F, (e) G1, (f) G2FS1 (pH = 6.9).

3. pH effect under T = 33.5 °C

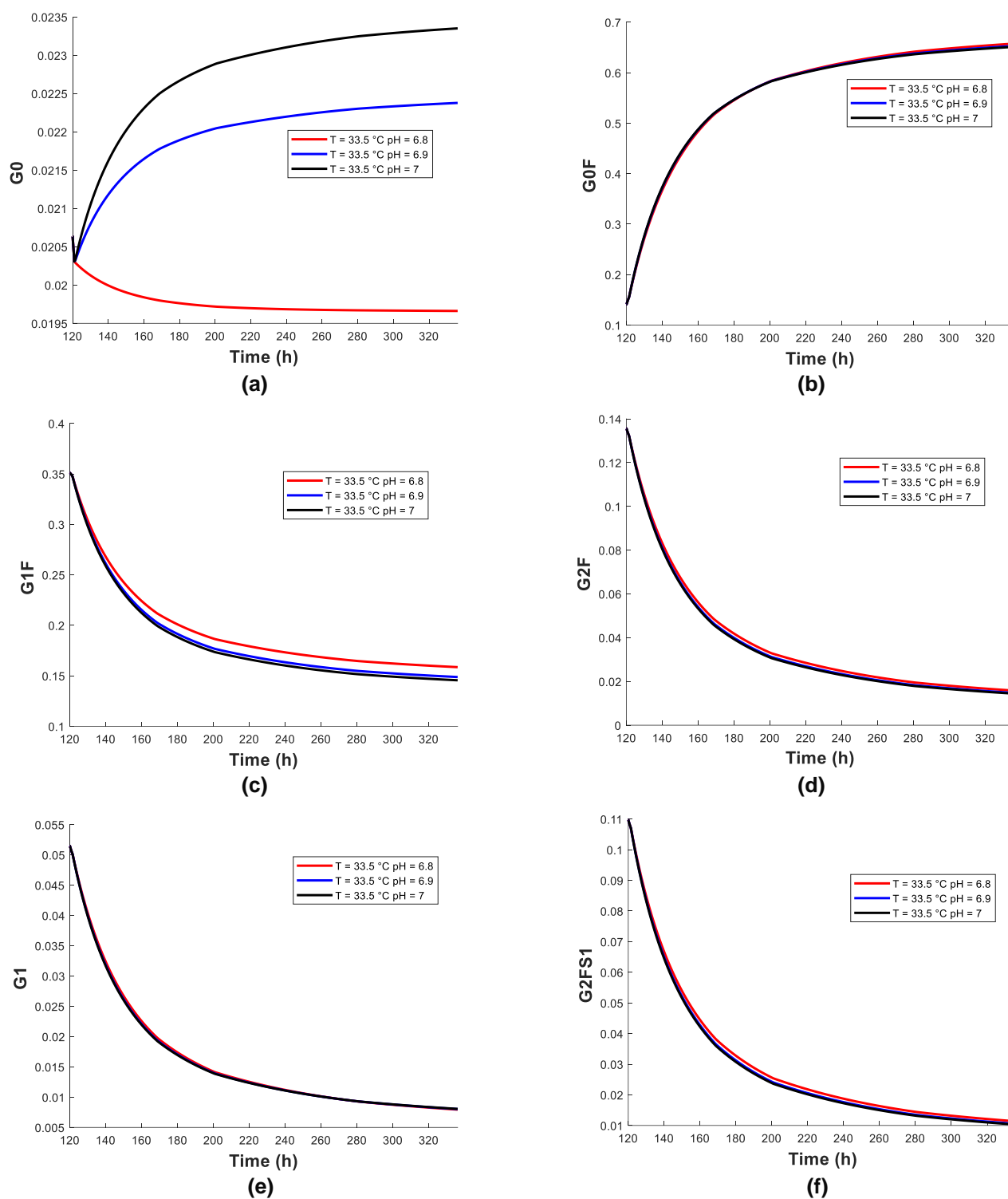


Figure S3. Glycan fractions under different pH (a) G0, (b) G0F, (c) G1F, (d) G2F, (e) G1, (f) G2FS1 ($T = 33.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).

4. pH effect under $T = 35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

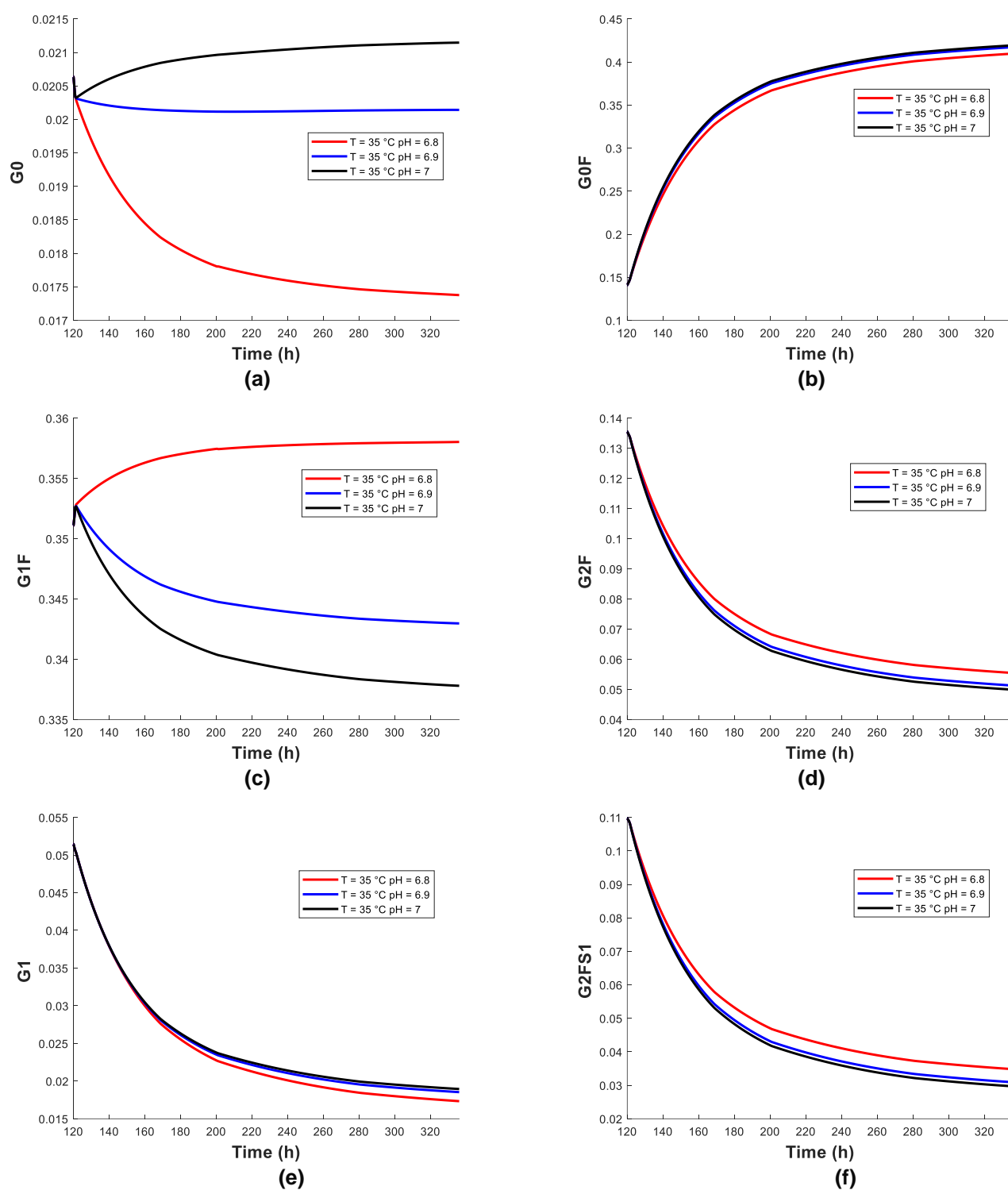


Figure S4. Glycan fractions under different pH (a) G0, (b) G0F, (c) G1F, (d) G2F, (e) G1, (f) G2FS1 (T = 35 °C).

5. Dynamic kriging fitting results

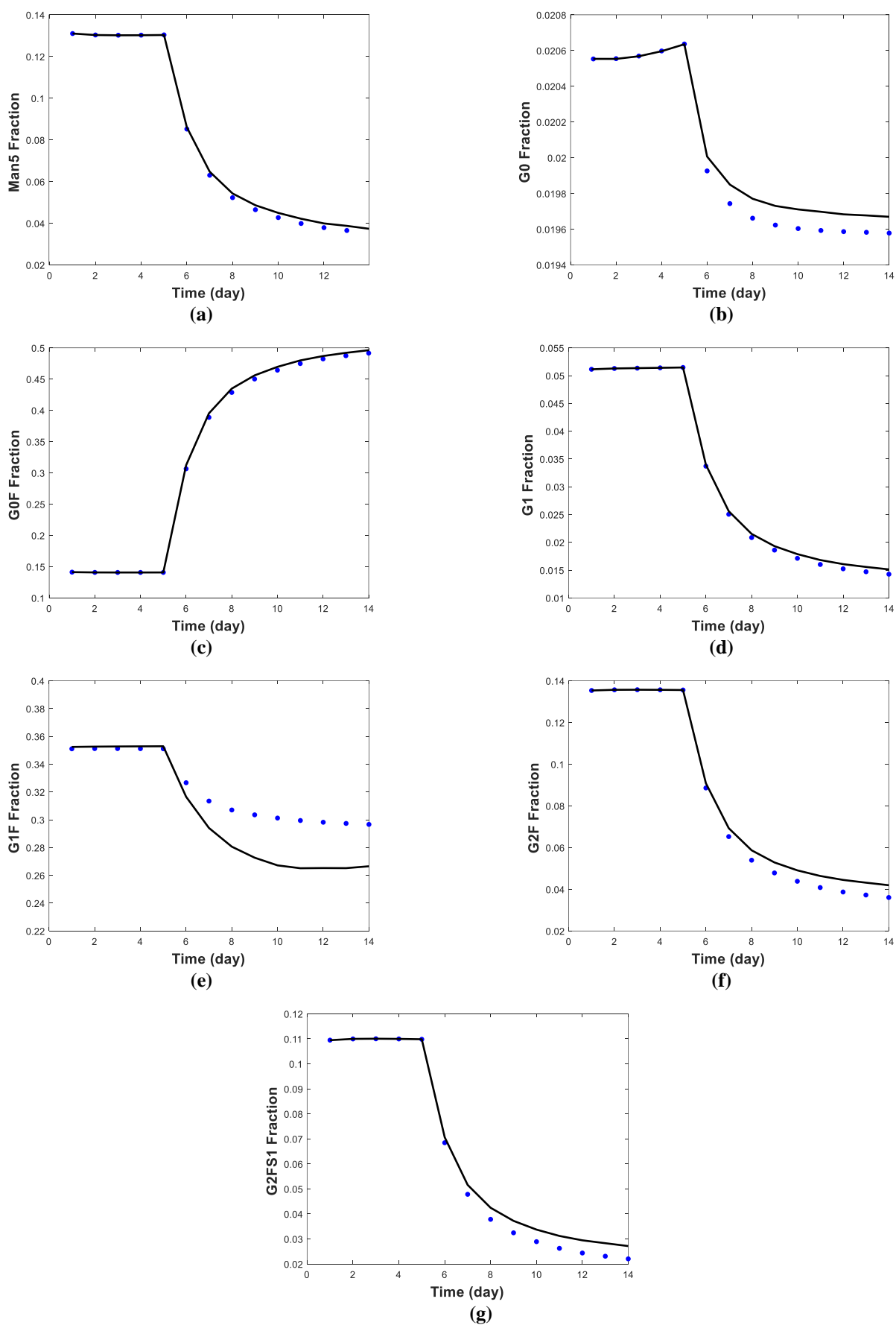


Figure S5. Glycan fractions fitting from day 1 by using dynamic kriging.

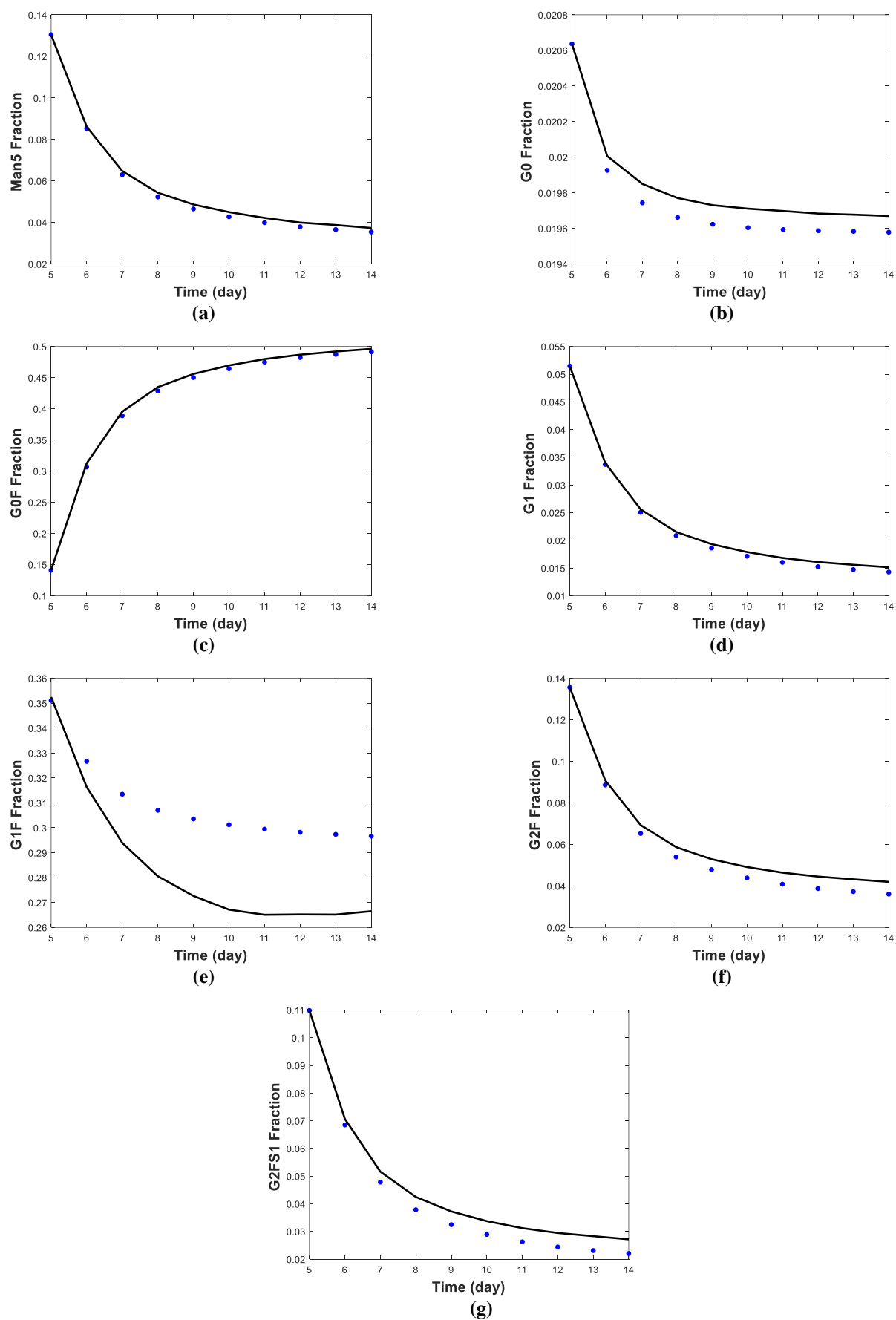


Figure S6. Glycan fraction fitting from day 5 by using dynamic kriging.

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