Customized solutions for cell cultures.

Protocol for use
Basic Feed
Order No. 1092

Contents

1. Product description

Components and specifications

Basic Feed
(for preparation of liquid feed from powder see Solubilization Protocol)

with 20 g/L D-glucose
without L-glutamine
without hypoxanthine/thymidine

Chemically defined
Free of animal-derived components
Free of proteins
Free of growth factors

Storage

Store protected from light at 2–8 °C. Do not freeze.

Intended use

Intended for *in vitro* research and manufacturing processes **only**. Do not use for injection or infusion!

2. Background information and applications

The Basic Feed is a chemically defined, animal component-free medium supplement. It is developed for the use as feeding solution e.g. in biopharmaceutical protein production from benchtop to large scale. The feed supplement contains highly concentrated nutrients to increase the productivity of cultured cells but no lipids, hydrolysates, or growth factors. Basic Feed supports superior production of e.g. viruses and recombinant proteins in suspension culture by increasing the final cell density and extending the production capability of the cultures compared to batch process. Consumed substances like vitamins and amino acids are replenished to extend the process and thereby increase product yield.

3. Protocol

3.1 Preparations

All procedures should be carried out using sterile techniques in a biosafety cabinet.

The Basic Feed contains 20 g/L D-glucose and is formulated without L-glutamine. A supplementation of L-glutamine prior to use is required. For higher D-glucose concentrations, D-glucose can be added as well, either during feed preparation or from stock solutions directly into the fed-batch cultivation.

3.2 Culture conditions

Cultures should be maintained at 37 °C. For cultivation in an incubator, a 5% CO_2 atmosphere is necessary.

Parameter	Value[-]
Shaker diameter	5 cm
Shaker speed	110-185 rpm
Temperature	37°C
CO_2	5%

Table 1: Recommended culture conditions for use of Xell media and feed products.

Using the set-up listed in table 1, the working volume of different shake flask sizes was determined (table 2). For cell lines with a strong aggregation, baffled shakers may be used. For this setup, a reduction of the shaking speed might be necessary.

Size of shaker [mL]	Shape [-]	Working volume [mL]
125	plain, vent cap	20 - 50
250	plain, vent cap	80 - 150
500	plain, vent cap	200 - 300
1000	plain, vent cap	400 - 600

Table 2: Recommended culture working volumes for use of Xell media and feed products in various shake flask sizes.

3.3 Instructions for use in fed-batch

1) Start the cultivation in batch mode, use one of Xell's media products and L-glutamine as usual.

2) Daily add Basic Feed including a sufficient amount of D-glucose and L-glutamine and/or apply additional D-glucose and L-glutamine supplementation to maintain proper D-glucose levels and L-glutamine concentrations during fed-batch. An exemplary feeding regime for low- and high-consuming cells is shown in table 3.

Process time [days]	Basic Feed per 50 mL medium	
	Low-consuming cells	High-consuming cells
0	0 mL	0 mL
1	0 mL	0 mL
2	1 mL	1.5 ml
3	1 mL	1.5 ml
4	1.5 mL	2.5 mL
5	1.5 mL	2.5 mL
6 - end	2 mL	3.5 mL

Table 3: Example of feeding regime in a fed-batch process with low- or high-consuming cells using Xell's basis medium supplemented with 8 mM L-glutamine in 50 mL working volume shaker cultivation.

3) Adjust the feeding regime according to the demand of the cell line. Increase feeding with higher growth and cell density or when nutrient limitations occur. Decrease feeding if cells show poor growth, if the pH value is decreasing dramatically, or if the amount of D-glucose is increasing.

3.4 Bioreactor cultivation

For best performance the inoculation density in bioreactor should be in the range of 4–6×10^5 cells/mL in Xell medium. Suggested starting parameters for bioreactor cultivations of e.g. CHO cells using Xell medium are pH 7.0–7.2, 30-40% DO, and a temperature of 37 °C.

The cultivation in bioreactor under controlled pH conditions might lead to differences in cellular demands. Carefully check growth and D-glucose consumption every day. Adjust feeding to higher cell densities by carefully supplementing more Basic Feed and/or D-glucose and/or L-glutamine in culture in exponential and stationary cultivation phase.

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