

Effectiveness of Large-Pore Chromatography Media in AAV Empty/Full Separation: Cellufine MLP DexQ



Junya Toba¹, Ayana Uehara¹, Chigusa Mori¹, Yoshihiro Matsumoto¹, Kazuhiro Takizawa¹, Eri Iwamoto¹

1) JNC Corporation Yokohama R&D Center, Kanagawa, Japan

BioProcess International APAC 2026

Abstract

JNC has developed a novel large-pore cellulose bead, “Cellufine MLP.” These beads are composed of highly crosslinked cellulose with large through-pore structures that enable intraparticle convective transport. As a result, even large targets such as viral particles can fully access the interior of the beads. Cellufine MLP DexQ is an anion-exchange medium whose surface is modified with a quaternary ammonium ligand. In this poster, we provide detailed insights into the development of MLP DexQ and explore its potential applications in adeno-associated virus (AAV) purification processes.

1 Introduction to Cellufine MLP DexQ

Bead structure

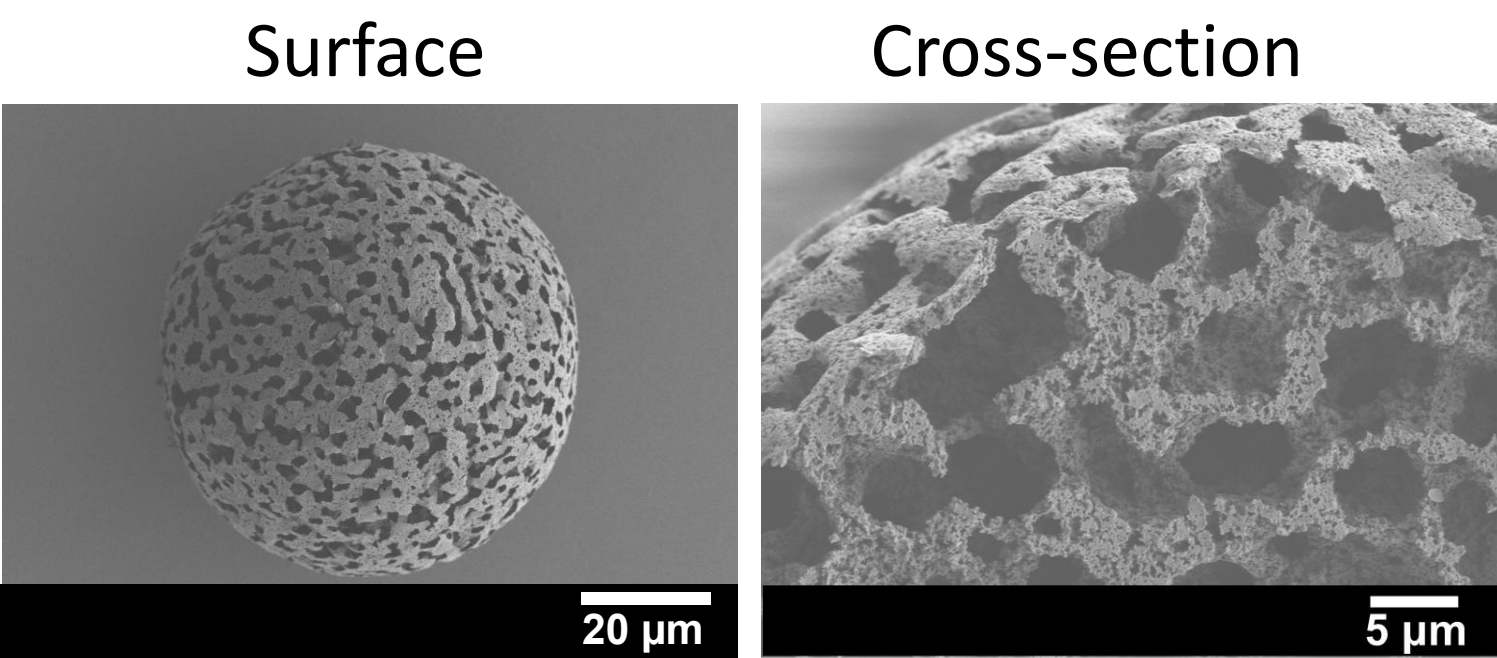


Fig. 1. SEM Morphology of Cellufine MLP

The through-pores of Cellufine MLP were estimated to have a mode pore radius of 1.5 μm using mercury porosimetry [1]. The average particle diameter of MLP DexQ is approximately 55 μm.

Flow property

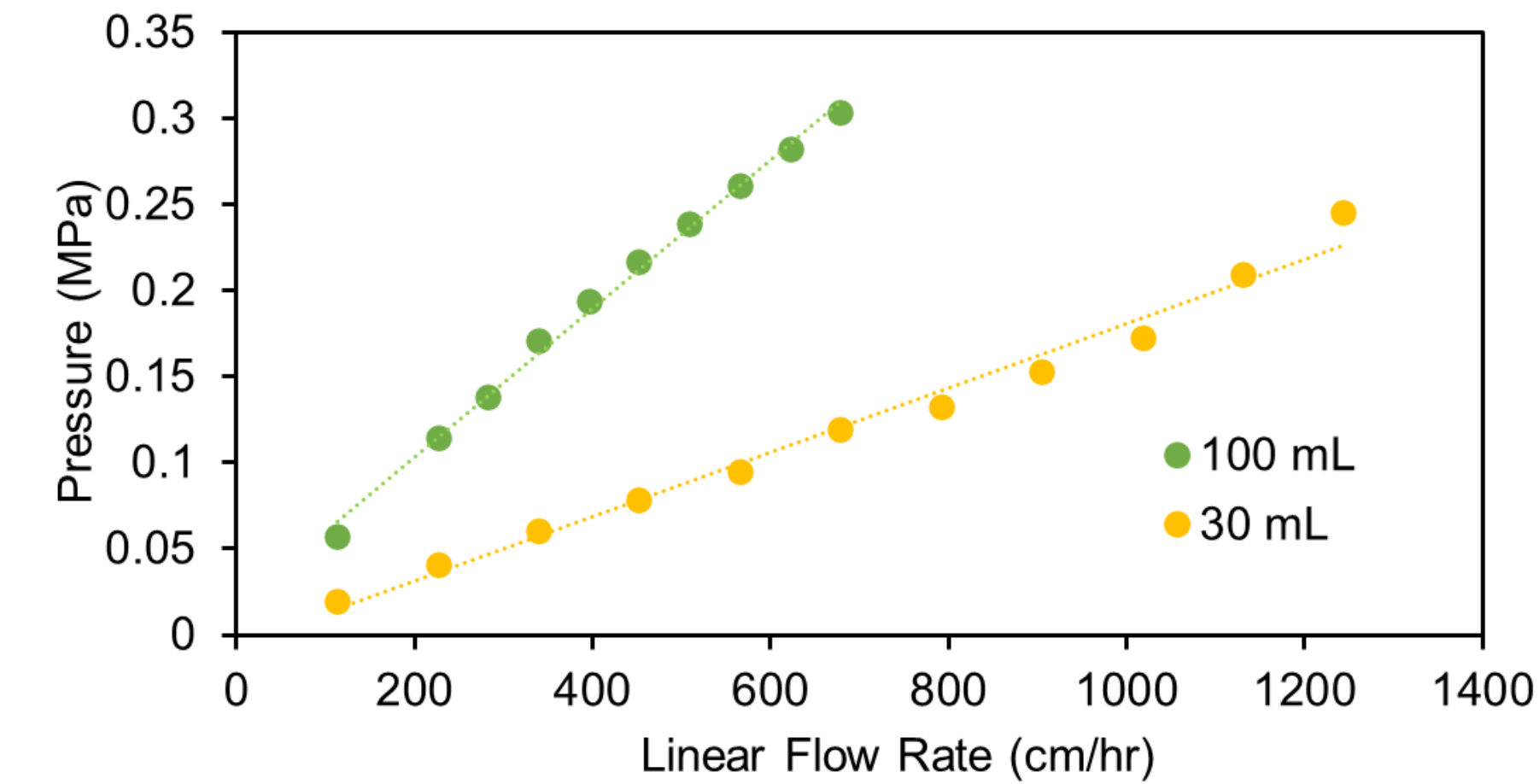


Fig. 2. Flow-pressure curve (subtracted system pressure)

Column: HiScale 26/20, 26/40 (ID 2.6 cm), Height: 6.4 cm (34.0 mL), 18.5 cm (98.2 mL), Mobile phase: Milli-Q water, Temperature: Ambient (20-25 °C)

A linear flow-pressure relationship was observed up to a 100 mL column volume so far.

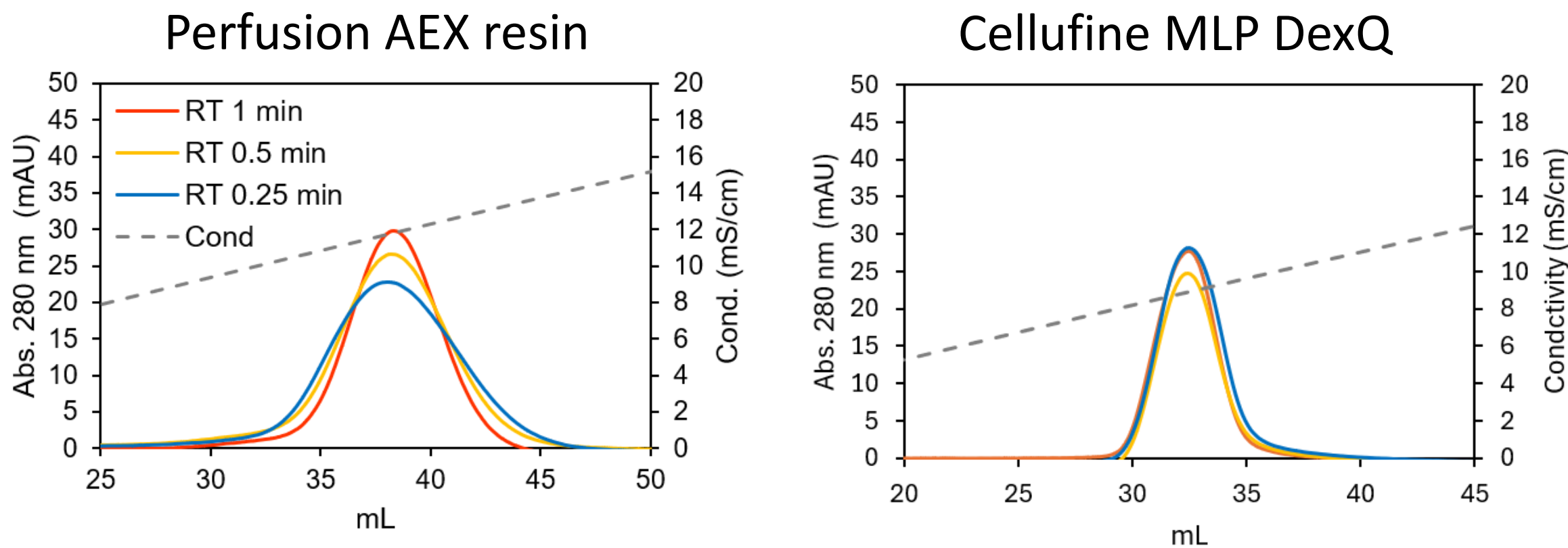


Fig. 3. Flow-rate dependence of purified AAV2 full particle elution peak shape

Unlike perfusion AEX resin, Cellufine MLP DexQ showed no flow-rate dependence in peak shape, indicating that mass transfer is governed by convection rather than diffusion, enabling use at high flow rates for large molecules such as AAV.

2 Comparison of AAV2 Empty/Full Particle Separation

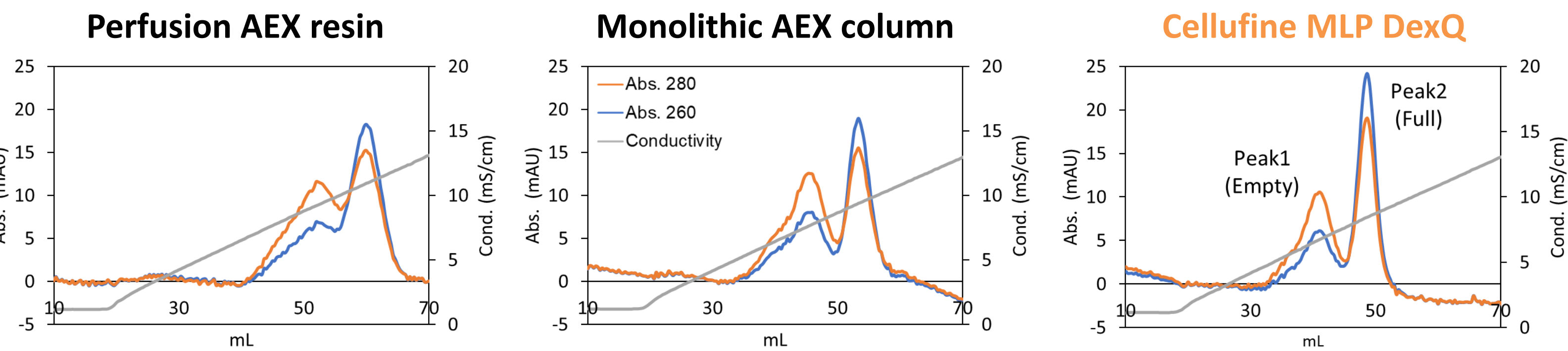


Fig. 3. Comparison of chromatograms from empty/full separation of AAV2

Column : Super Edge (ID 6.7mm x 30 mm) 1.06 mL
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min (residence time: 1 min)
Load : Affinity purified AAV2 (1.06 x 10¹² vg)
Equilibration buffer : 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.0 + 2 mM MgCl₂
Elution buffer : 50 mM Tris-HCl + 150 mM NaCl + 2 mM MgCl₂, pH9.0

Table 1. Quantitative comparison of AAV2 empty/full separation on different media

		260nm/280nm UV absorbance ratio			
	Full*1 (%)	Peak1	Peak2 (peak top)	Peak2 (Peak area)	Resolution
Load	15.9	-	-	-	-
Perfusion AEX resin	-	0.60	1.20	-	-
Monolithic AEX column	42.8	0.64	1.22	1.19	0.83
Cellufine MLP DexQ	70.6	0.58	1.27	1.24	1.09

*1 Determined by Mass Photometry

Cellufine MLP DexQ demonstrated better separation of empty and full particles of AAV2 compared with the benchmarks.

3 Optimized and Scale-up Demonstration

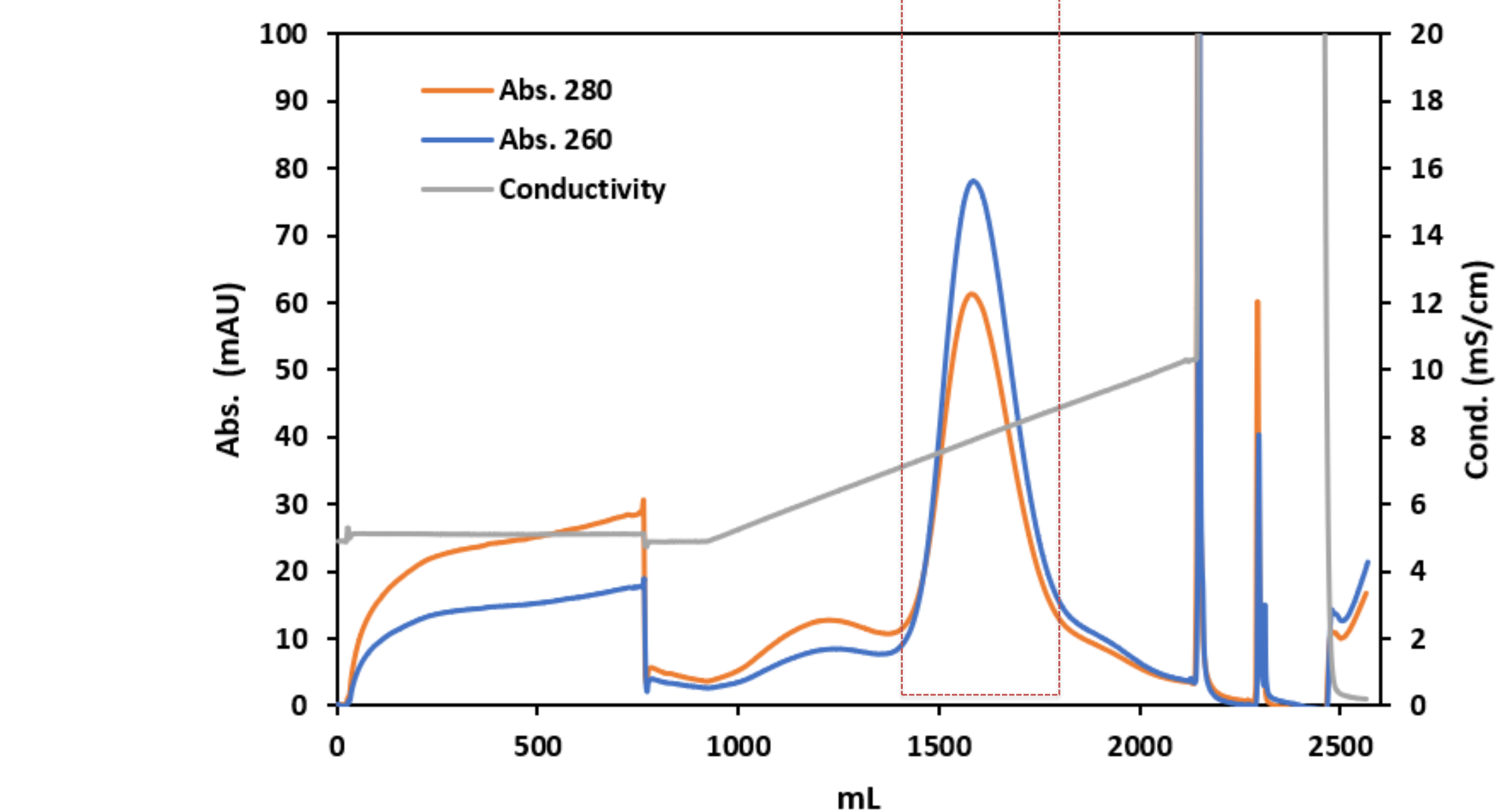


Fig. 4. Chromatogram of AAV2 purification in a 30 mL column process

Column : HiScale 26 (ID 2.6 cm x 5.6 cm) 30 mL
Flow Rate : 7.5 mL/min (residence time: 4 min; 84.8 cm/h)
Load : Affinity purified AAV2 (2.08 x 10¹⁴ vg)
Equilibration buffer : 50 mM Tris-HCl + 2 mM MgCl₂, pH9.0
Elution buffer : 50 mM Tris-HCl + 90 mM NaCl + 2 mM MgCl₂ + 0.1% poloxamer-188, pH9.0

Table 2. Fraction analysis from AAV2 scale-up purification

	Full particle ratio ^{*2} (%)	Recovery rate ^{*3} (%)
Load	19.7	-
Elution	90.2	91.1

*2 Determined by AUC (analytical ultracentrifugation)

*3 qPCR, correction value based on mass balance

We achieved a full-particle ratio of nearly 90% in the scale-up process using Cellufine MLP DexQ.

4 Conclusion & Key takeaways

- ✓ Cellufine MLP is a novel large-pore, cellulose-based medium that is suitable for large biomolecules such as viral vectors.
- ✓ Cellufine MLP DexQ efficiently separates AAV2 empty and full capsids, achieving a full-particle ratio of > 90%.

Reference
[1] K. Kadoi, E. Iwamoto, T. Nakama, Fabrication and characterization of a cellulose monolith-like particle for virus purification, *Biochem Eng J.* 192 (2023) 108849.

