

Early Downstream Bioprocess Development Training Course

31 January – 4 February 2027
Bangkok

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Ref: 1973_245908 **Date:** 31 January – 4 February 2027 **Location:** Bangkok **Fees:** 8000 Euro

Overview

Early Downstream Bioprocess Development Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for downstream-development, purification, bioprocess, analytical, quality, and manufacturing-interface functions who leave with a Downstream Process Development Evidence Pack. Participants translate product and impurity attributes into a separation sequence, screen clarification, chromatography, membrane, and viral-clearance options, define scale-down studies, assess integration with upstream material, and prepare optimization and scale-up decisions. The course emphasizes evidence-led process selection rather than general biotechnology vocabulary. Agile Leaders Training Center presents early downstream bioprocess development.

Who Should Attend

- Downstream-development functions responsible for purification routes and experimental plans
- Bioprocess-engineering functions responsible for unit-operation integration and scale translation
- Purification functions responsible for chromatography, filtration, recovery, and yield
- Analytical-development functions responsible for product, impurity, and process evidence
- Quality-development functions responsible for traceability, risk, and control rationale
- Manufacturing-interface functions responsible for technology transfer and scale-up readiness

The course assumes participants already work with biologic materials, laboratory studies, or bioprocess data, and it leaves out introductory molecular biology, routine production operation, equipment certification, and product-specific validation protocols.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that develop, transfer, or assure biologics purification processes.

- Biopharmaceutical, vaccine, recombinant-protein, and biosimilar development
- Process development, purification science, and bioprocess engineering
- Analytical development, formulation interfaces, and quality development
- Clinical and commercial manufacturing technology transfer
- Contract development and manufacturing organizations
- Life-science research, engineering services, and applied training laboratories

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze product, impurity, and feedstream separation needs
- Build an early downstream process-development strategy
- Compare clarification, chromatography, and membrane options
- Apply scale-down, screening, and optimization study designs
- Evaluate viral-clearance, cleaning, and testing interfaces
- Prioritize integration, scale-up, and transfer-readiness actions

Course Agenda

Day 1: Define the Separation Challenge

- Target Product and Critical Impurity Profile
- Upstream Feedstream Variability and Handover Register
- Recovery, Purity, Yield, Throughput, and Quality Objectives
- Downstream Unit-Operation Sequence and Decision Map
- Development Risk, Assumption, and Evidence Register

Day 2: Develop Harvest and Capture

- Cell Removal, Centrifugation, and Depth-Filtration Screen
- Flocculation, Precipitation, and Crystallization Decision Factors
- Primary Recovery Mass-Balance and Yield Calculation
- Capture Chromatography Mode and Resin-Screening Plan
- Feed Conditioning, Fouling, Capacity, and Cycle Assessment

Day 3: Build Purification and Viral Control

- Ion-Exchange, Affinity, Hydrophobic, and Mixed-Mode Comparison
- Polishing Step Selectivity and Impurity-Clearance Matrix
- Ultrafiltration, Diafiltration, and Membrane-Selection Study
- Viral Inactivation and Viral-Filtration Interface Map
- Intermediate Hold, Pooling, Stability, and Compatibility Screen

Day 4: Optimize and Prepare Scale-Up

- Scale-Down Model Purpose and Representativeness Criteria
- Factor Screening, Experimental Range, and Response Matrix
- Process Parameter, Performance, and Quality Relationship
- Cleaning, Reuse, Testing, and Lifecycle Considerations
- Scale-Up Basis, Equipment Fit, and Manufacturability Review

Day 5: Integrate the Development Package

- Suggested Exercise: Define the Separation Strategy
- Suggested Exercise: Compare Capture and Polishing Options
- Suggested Exercise: Review Membrane and Viral-Control Interfaces
- Suggested Exercise: Build a Scale-Down and Optimization Plan
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the Downstream Process Development Evidence Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn product, impurity, unit-operation, and scale evidence into a coherent development route.

- Suggested activity: convert a feedstream description and quality target into a separation objective and unit-operation sequence.
- Suggested activity: compare clarification, capture, polishing, membrane, and viral-control options against yield, purity, capacity, and risk.
- Suggested activity: define scale-down acceptance criteria, experimental factors, responses, ranges, and evidence gaps.
- Suggested activity: assemble process rationale, mass balance, study results, risks, controls, scale-up basis, and transfer actions.

FAQs

Who suits early downstream bioprocess development training, and what does it assume?

Early downstream bioprocess development training suits downstream scientists, purification specialists, bioprocess engineers, analytical and quality developers, and manufacturing-interface teams. It assumes familiarity with biologic materials, laboratory studies, or bioprocess data.

How does downstream process development differ from routine downstream manufacturing?

Process development selects and characterizes a purification route through experiments, models, and evidence. Routine manufacturing executes a defined process within approved instructions, controls, equipment, and operating ranges.

How are chromatography modes selected for a biologic?

Selection considers product and impurity properties, binding mechanism, selectivity, capacity, recovery, buffer conditions, fouling, cleaning, cycle time, scalability, and how capture and polishing steps work together.

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Why are scale-down models used in downstream development?

Scale-down models reproduce the important behavior of a larger operation with less material and time. They support screening, optimization, characterization, troubleshooting, and risk assessment when their representativeness is defined and verified.

What belongs in a downstream process development evidence pack?

The pack contains product and impurity profiles, feedstream assumptions, separation rationale, unit-operation screens, mass balances, experimental plans and results, viral and cleaning interfaces, risks, scale-up basis, gaps, and transfer actions.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Downstream Process Development Evidence Pack containing the separation basis, feedstream profile, recovery sequence, screening studies, chromatography and membrane choices, viral-control interfaces, scale-down models, optimization evidence, scale-up rationale, risks, and transfer actions. The pack connects laboratory decisions to a traceable purification strategy. It supports clearer development reviews and more disciplined preparation for manufacturing.