

Biomanufacturing

July 2025

Biomanufacturing highlights



| Roadmap | | Biomanufacturing | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| Scope | | A process of production which uses both natural and engineered biological systems, such as microorganisms and cell cultures to produce materials across numerous sectors. | | | |
| | | Top items | Analysis | Key insights | Contributors |
| Industry challenges | 1. N th 2. Fo si 3. O si bi 4. M cl ci 5. B | y challenges are: lext generation nerapeutics ood security and ustainability ptimised and ustainable iomanufacturing laterials, hemicals and ircularity iomanufacturing or diagnostics | Biomanufacturing industry challenges are focused in three key areas across all sectors, whether it is pharmaceutical, agricultural, chemical or food. They are: new products and processes, process development and manufacturing optimisation scale up and pilot facilities. The challenges range from clinical supply of novel modalities where new production methods are required and new products require new validation and regulations, to the adoption of automation and digitalisation in biomanufacturing to improve development pathways, increase sustainability and deliver validated manufacture. | New products and processes required across sectors Digitalisation, automation and sustainable biomanufacture accepted into regulatory environment The key challenges ensure UK resilience and tackle strategic priorities. | David Bird, Simon Hawdon, Clare Trippet, Deepan Shah, Reza Ranjbar, Lois Hobson and others at CPI. |
| Technology capabilities | followi 1. For price of the pr | ry requires the ng key capabilities: ood and feed roduction Iternative ntimicrobials ustainable and ost effective iomanufacturing ircularity of naterials kills development latforms | Translational biomanufacturing capabilities are needed to support the development of commercially viable products across sectors whether it is food, chemical or pharmaceutical. These capabilities support the development of processes suitable for the sectors and scales required from early research development to a marketable product through developing new processes and systems to support new products. Whether that is by supporting new process and bioreactor design, access to suitable scale up and pilot facilities, regulatory support, product and process characterisation and fast process development and optimisation. Improving biomanufacturing efficiency, cost effectiveness and sustainability by utilising digital and automation techniques to model and simulate process development phases, perform automated process control, perform process intensification, have in process characterisation and real-time release of the final product will support the UK's climate change goals. | New processes and bioreactors to support new products and modalities Access to scale up and pilot facilities Cost is key Regulatory support across sectors for adoption of new modalities and processes Requirements across all sectors are very similar. | Validation: CPI, UKRI research councils, BIA, Jen Vanderhoven, James Miskin, Steve Bagshaw, Amanda Calvert, Andy Jones |
| HVM Catapult developments | focus of 1. N m care care care care care care care care | eatapult should on: lovel nanufacturing apability igitally enabled iomanufacturing ublic health and trategic priority esponse | Novel manufacturing includes new processes required for new modalities, new bioreactors, new processing or purification, new analytics, formulations and characterisation and scale up or scale out of manufacturing as required. It is translational manufacturing taking from early bench or shake flask scale to a scalable minimal viable product or process that can be demonstrated before being transferred and ultimately adopted into industry. Whether this is as an industry need or in response to a national strategic priority or public health imperative. Novel processes and manufacturing is underpinned by utilising digital capabilities to increase speed of development and increase sustainability, whether through automation and advanced process control to improve efficiency and quality, to process modelling, digital twins and AI to reduce development timelines and wet work required. | Novel and translational manufacture from research to commercialisation Manufacturing or pilot scale facilities for novel products and processes. Digitalisation is required across biomanufacturing | |
| | | | Other areas considered in the roadmap include current therapeutics and medicines, response to biothreats, downstream processing of materials, personalised medicine production, agreed standards, intensive and sustainable RNA and LNP production, consistent LCA for biomanufacturing, feedstock and supply chain resilience. | | |

Biomanufacturing roadmap



| _ | | | High Value Manufacturi |
|--------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | Short term | Medium term | Long term |
| | Access to finance | | |
| | Design of bio manufacture hardware | | |
| | Economic bio recovery for R's | | |
| | Next Generation medicines | | |
| | Response to bio threats | | |
| | Current generation medicines | | |
| | Bio manufacture for diagnostics | | |
| ges | Manufacturing scale up | | |
| llen | Product assurance including regulatory u | | |
| cha | | Supply chain resilience for feedstocks | |
| Industry challenges | | Food security and sustainability | |
| Indu | Clean power manufacturing technologies | | |
| | Develop a skilled workforce | | |
| | Materials strategy | | |
| | Materials and circularity | | |
| | Supply chain | | |
| | Faster and lower costs to market | | |
| | Process | | |
| | Digital manufacturing | | |
| | Consistent and improved application of LCA for cost/benefit | | |
| | Digital simulation for development | | |
| | High nutrition and appeal food/feed | | |
| o l | Microbiome and phage | | |
| III | Modelling to speed developments | | |
| pabl | Platform approach to diagnostics | | |
| ca (ca | Skills development platforms | | |
| Solo (| | Space, transport etc. | |
| l ecnnology capabilities | | Clinical supply of next generation materials | |
| <u> </u> | | Host strain development | |
| | | | Organ replacement |
| | Automation and development of manufacturing | | |
| | Circulatory of materials | | |
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Biomanufacturing roadmap



| | Short term | Medium term | Long term | |
|-----|--|--|-----------|--|
| | Downstream processing | | | |
| | Robotic systems for labs | | | |
| | Upstream bioreactor development | | | |
| ľ | | Recyclable polymers or methods to recycle | | |
| | Enabling investment | | | |
| | Materials development | | | |
| | Automated integrated viral vector system | | | |
| | Develop continuous and perfusion culture | | | |
| | GMP manufacturing capability | | | |
| | High throughput platforms for process de | | | |
| | Intensive IVT system | | | |
| | IVD components | | | |
| | LCA standards | | | |
| | Mapping supply chain | | | |
| 3 | Modular reactors | | | |
| | Small scale automated production system | | | |
| | | Agreed standards | | |
| | | Cell free production | | |
| | | Supply of - power, H2, Carbon | | |
| מום | | Universal host for phage | | |
| | Cross HVM Catapult collaboration | | | |
| | Links to research | | | |
| | Workflow and clinics trials | | | |
| | Biological system modelling | | | |
| | Data management | | | |
| | Efficiency | | | |
| İ | Digital twin platform | | | |
| | Enzyme production platform. host sharing | | | |
| | Solvent extraction ria 20-50L scale 50-100 | | | |
| | | Testing extremophiles for DB industry acce | ess | |
| | Training | | | |
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