

Sustainable Food Proteins Course  
Minneapolis – October, 2025

# Lecture #5

## Precision Fermentation and Cell-Cultivated Proteins



### Today's agenda:

- Precision Fermentation Details
- Cell-Cultivated Protein Landscape
- Cell-Cultivated Cultures & Process

# Simplified Precision Fermentation Process Flow

- Engineered microorganisms to produce **specific functional ingredients** in a controlled and efficient manner

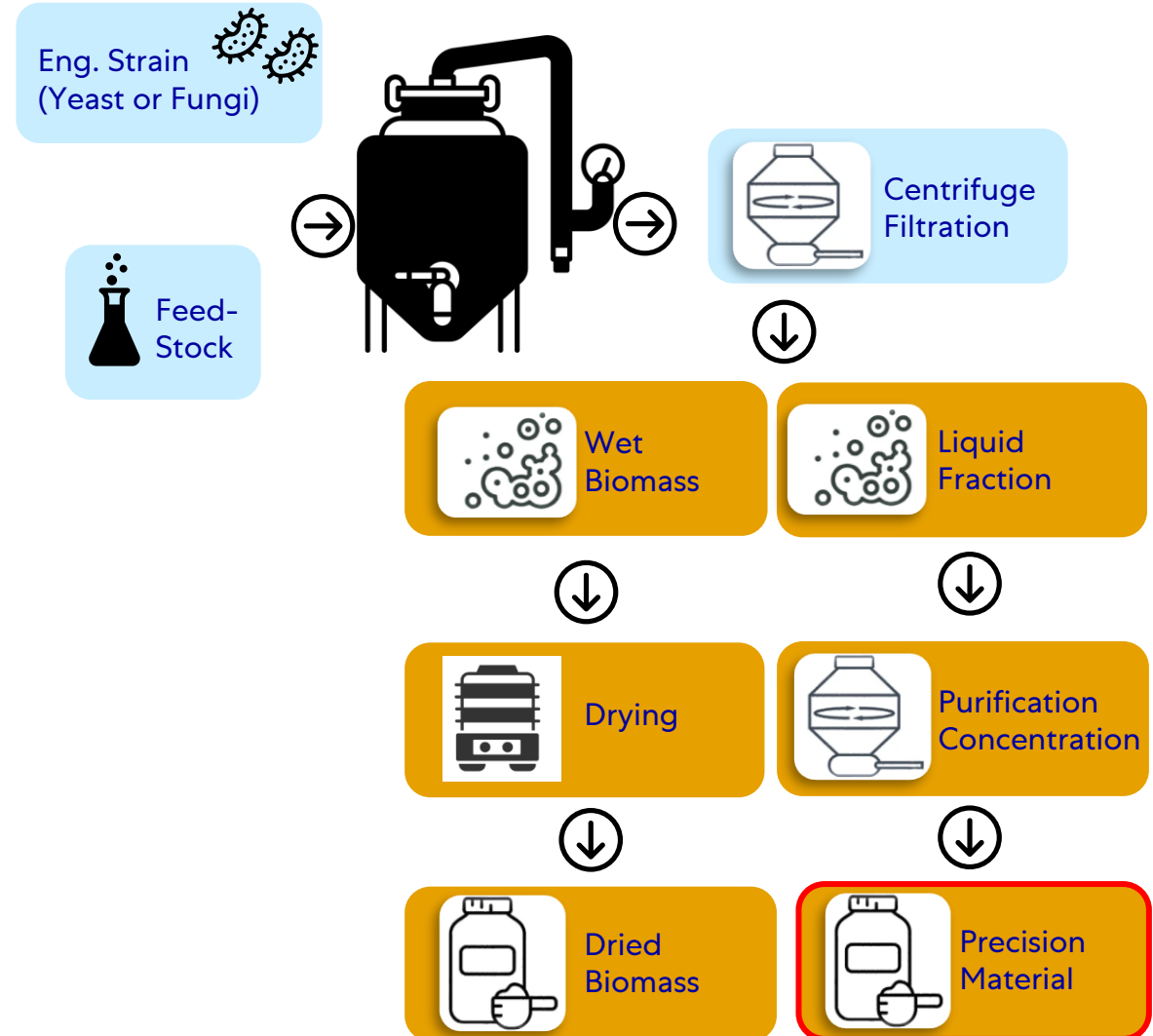
Examples of companies within the PF Landscape:

STANDING  
OVATION

MYCO  
TECHNOLOGY™

EVERY  
ALL PROTEIN. NO ANIMAL.


ONEGO<sup>bio</sup>



# Fermentation Types and Details

## Batch

 **2-5%**  
Cell Density **20-50**  
g/L max

 **0.5-2 g/L/h**  
Total: 1-7 days

### Definition:

Feedstock & strain added in fermentation tank – inoculate cells, growth, then all of the tank is harvested

## Fed-Batch

 **2-10%**  
Cell Density **20-100**  
g/L max

 **1-3 g/L/h**  
Total: 3-20 days

### Definition:

Gas release monitored to determine when additional feedstock should be added. Allows for increased cell density if gas can be stirred in.

Most PF

## Continuous

 **10-20%**  
Cell Density **100-200**  
g/L max

 **2-5 g/L/h**  
Total: Indefinite at steady state


### Definition:

Feedstock added throughout process AND waste build-up is removed at a certain point.

This allows for increased cell density compared to Fed-Batch.

Many enabling technology companies assisting

## Perfusion

 **20-30%**  
Cell Density **200-300**  
g/L max

 **3-10 g/L/h**  
Total: Up to Months

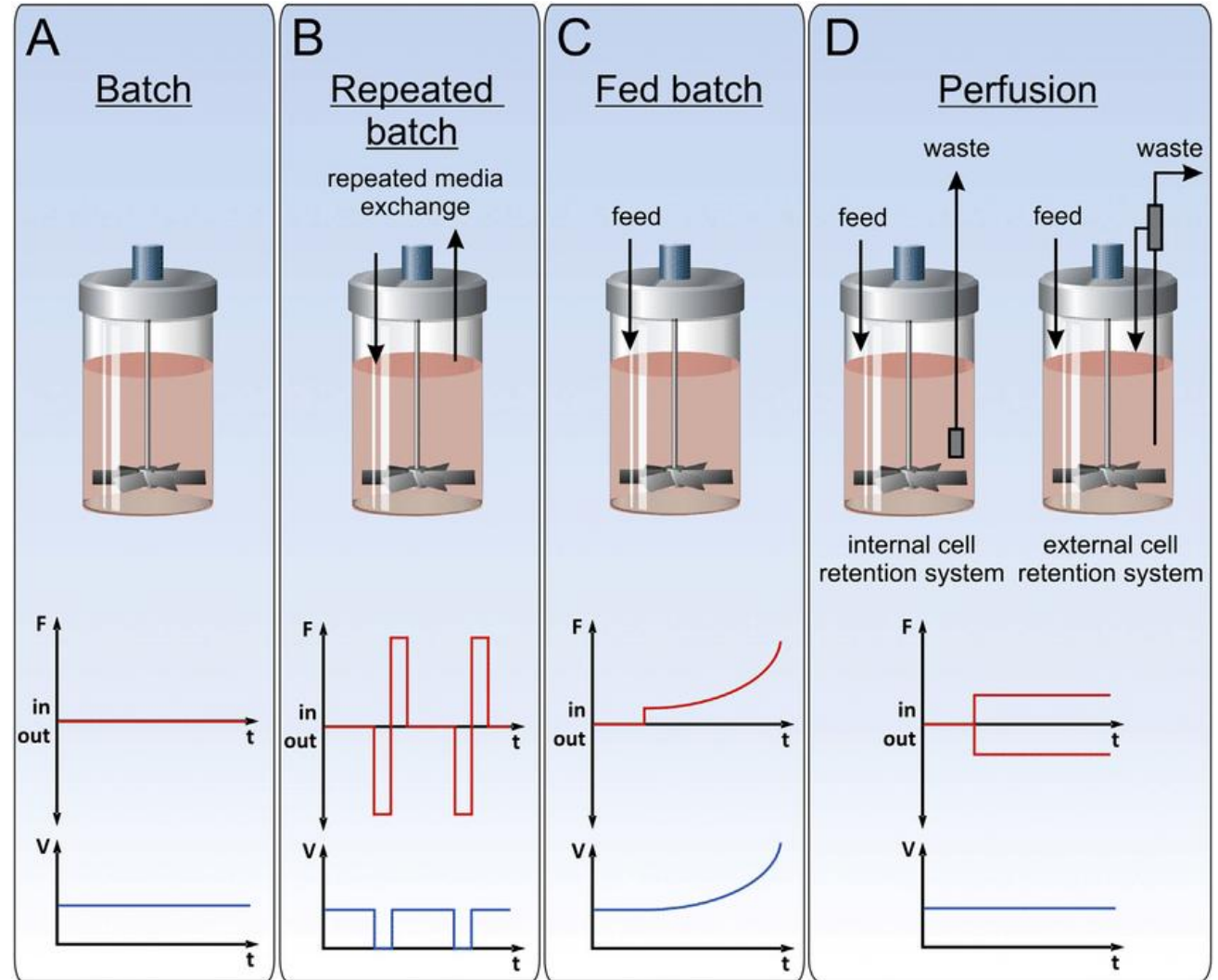
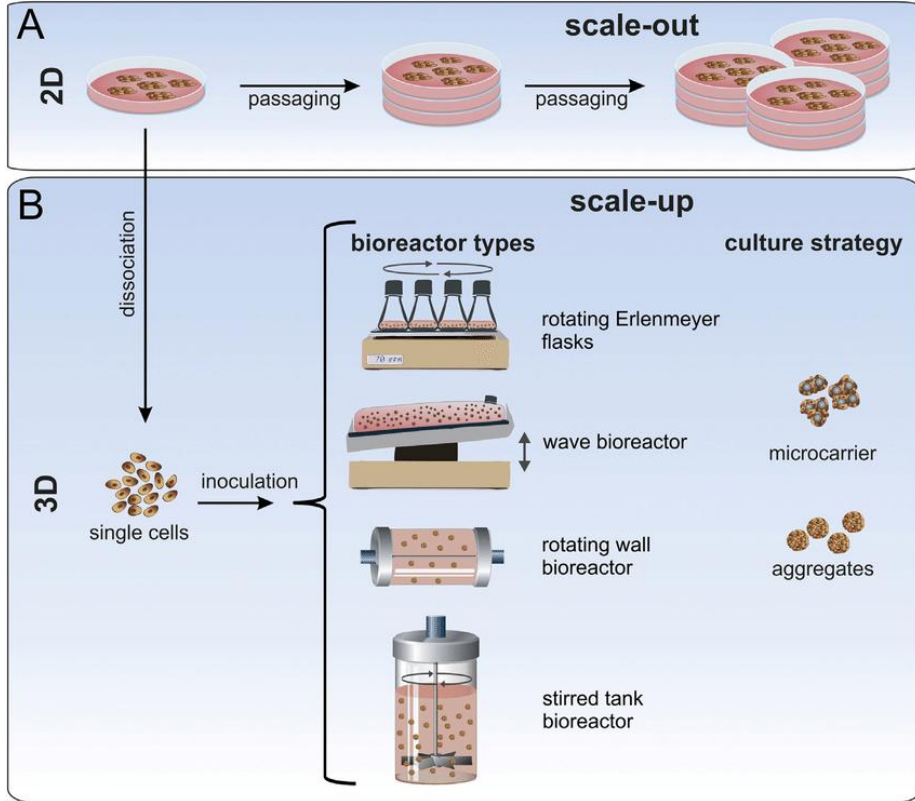
### Definition:

Feedstock added constantly & waste build-up constantly removed, creating a steady state of inputs and outputs. Used primarily for slow growing cells.

All Cell-Cultivated

Efficiency + Complexity and Novelty

# Fermentation Types Visualization



# Enabling Technologies for Fermentation – Example #1

POW.BIO

## Description:

Provides an AI-enabled continuous fermentation platform that dramatically boosts biomanufacturing yields and cuts unit costs by up to 50%.

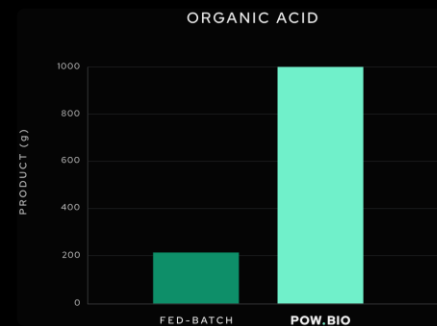
## Key Advantages:

Increases fermentation yields by 2-5x, and cost savings up to 50%. Partnership with California Cultured (cell-cultivated cocoa)

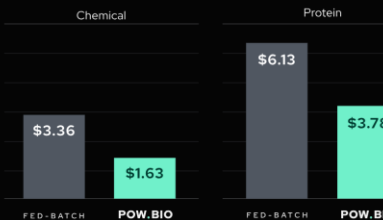
REDUCE UNIT COSTS  
BY HALF

↓ **40-70%**

Our system has demonstrated the potential to reduce commercial-scale biomanufacturing costs.



COST COMPARISON - PRICE PER KG  
Commercial scale manufacturing



MORE MATERIAL, FASTER

**2-5x**

More product at every scale

Pow.Bio's system can get **1 kg** of material **from a 2L** reactor.

POW.BIO

California Cultured Leverages Pow.Bio's Advanced Facility for Cocoa Launch, Signaling Commitment to Long-Term Collaboration

**Alameda, California – April 30, 2025** – Pow.Bio, a leader in AI-enabled continuous fermentation, and California Cultured, a pioneer in sustainable plant cell culture for coffee and chocolate, today announced a successful collaboration that marks a major milestone for food-grade biomanufacturing. Leveraging Pow.Bio's new state-of-the-art facility in Alameda, California Cultured has produced commercial-scale quantities of cell-cultured cocoa, paving the way for a sustainable, scalable future for chocolate and coffee.





# Enabling Technologies for Fermentation – Example #2



## Description:

Uses ultrafine bubbles to boost fermentation efficiency.

## Key Advantages:

Integrates into fermentation with low CapEx.

It enables 25% faster fermentation cycles and produces cleaner ingredients for texture and sweetness.

## OUR ULTRAFINE BUBBLE TECHNOLOGY Boost Fermentation Speed and Yields



### Increase Biomass Yields by up to 100%

Achieve up to 2x higher peak cell biomass in fed batch fermentations. Testing has shown benefits across a number of cell lines including bacteria, yeasts and filamentous fungi for both aerobic and anaerobic fermentations.



### Shorter Fermentation Time

Studies using Hydrosome Labs technology fitted to existing bioreactors resulted in up to a 25% faster time to completion. Save costs through better throughput, with lower energy and labor costs and better capital utilization.



### Achieve Significant Increases In Titters

Testing with Hydrosome Labs technology has shown a direct correlation between the increase in cell biomass created and Titer production. Achieve a significant increase in your target compounds, while also creating a more efficient downstream process.



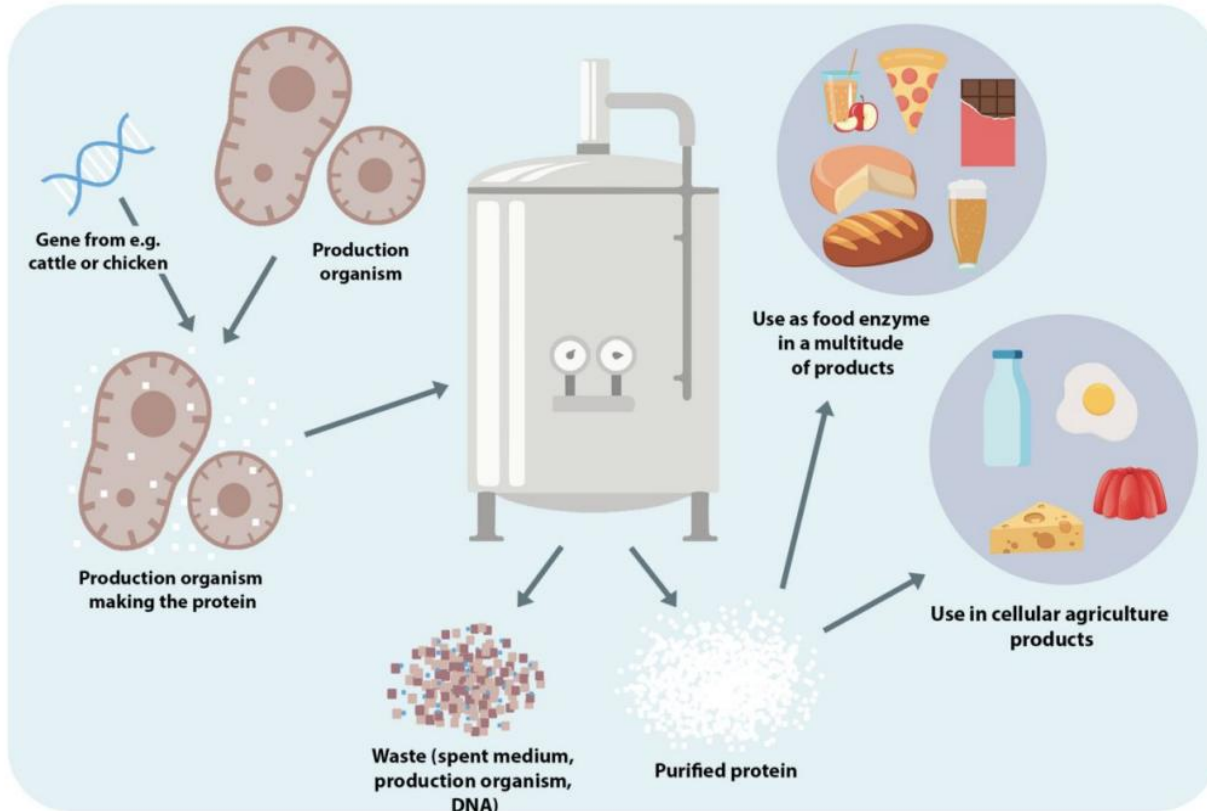
### Chemical Free, Easily Adapted to Your System

Our process is completely chemical free with minimal energy requirements. Our technology is designed to seamlessly integrate with your existing fermentation equipment. Bioreactors with suboptimal oxygen uptake rates (low OUR) can be easily upgraded, boosting outputs and enhancing performance.

# Cell Cultivated Fermentation

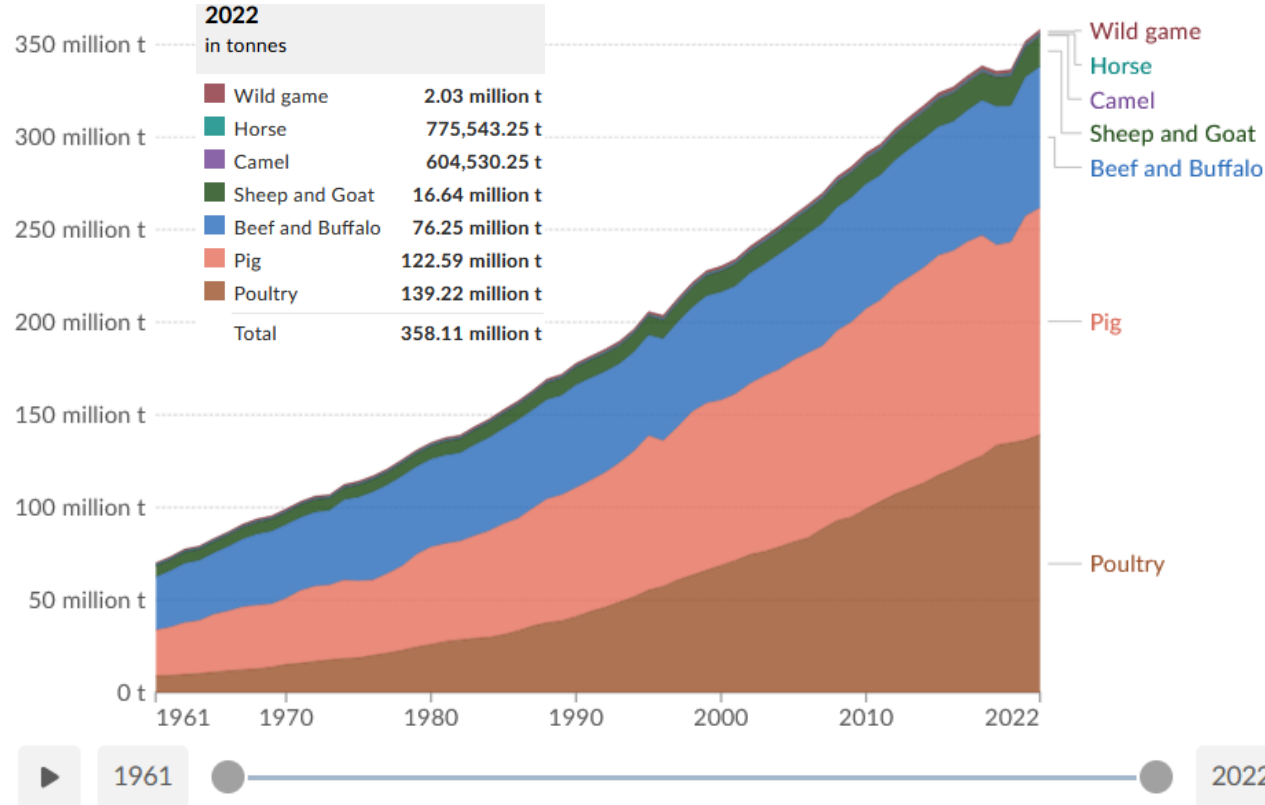
This type of PF is more complex, as nature identical cell are grown.

Adds upstream complexity due to cell types having slower growth, higher media requirements, & increased risk of contamination



# Why cultivated meat?

## Global Meat Production by Livestock



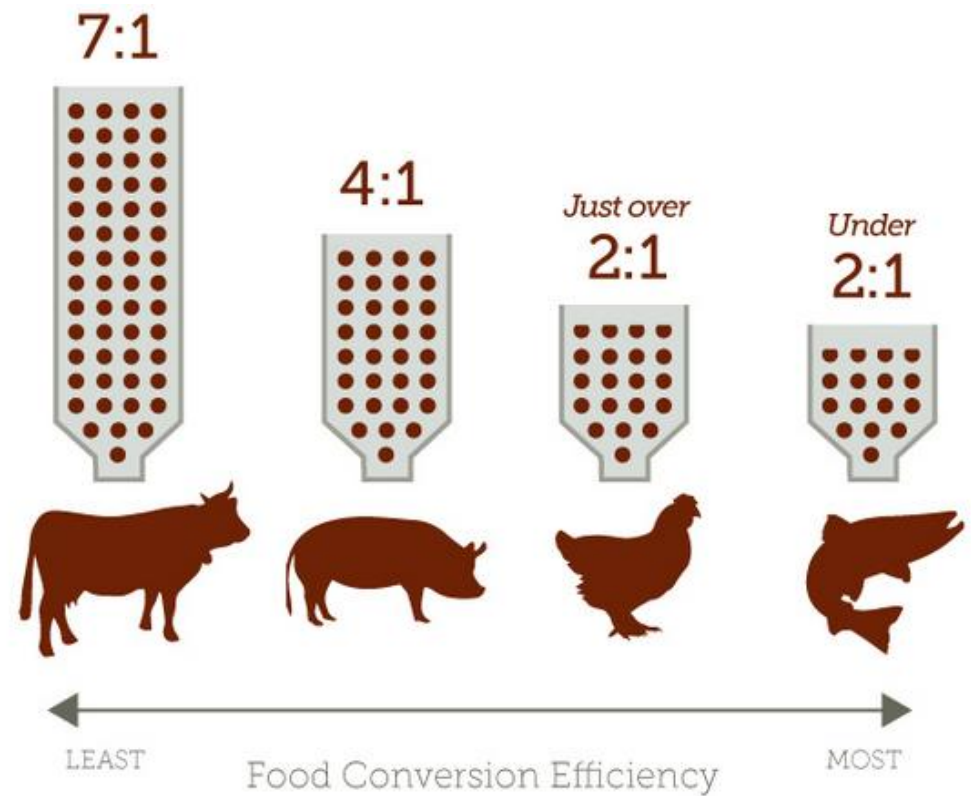
Data source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2023) - [Learn more about this data](#)

Note: Total meat production includes both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding offal and slaughter fats.

OurWorldinData.org/meat-production | CC BY

## Food Conversion Efficiency

Pounds of feed to produce 1 pound of animal protein





# Why cultivated meat?

## Environmental Impacts

50% of the world's habitable land is used for agriculture

Land use

Agriculture  
51 million km<sup>2</sup>

Forests, shrub, urban area, freshwater  
51 million km<sup>2</sup>



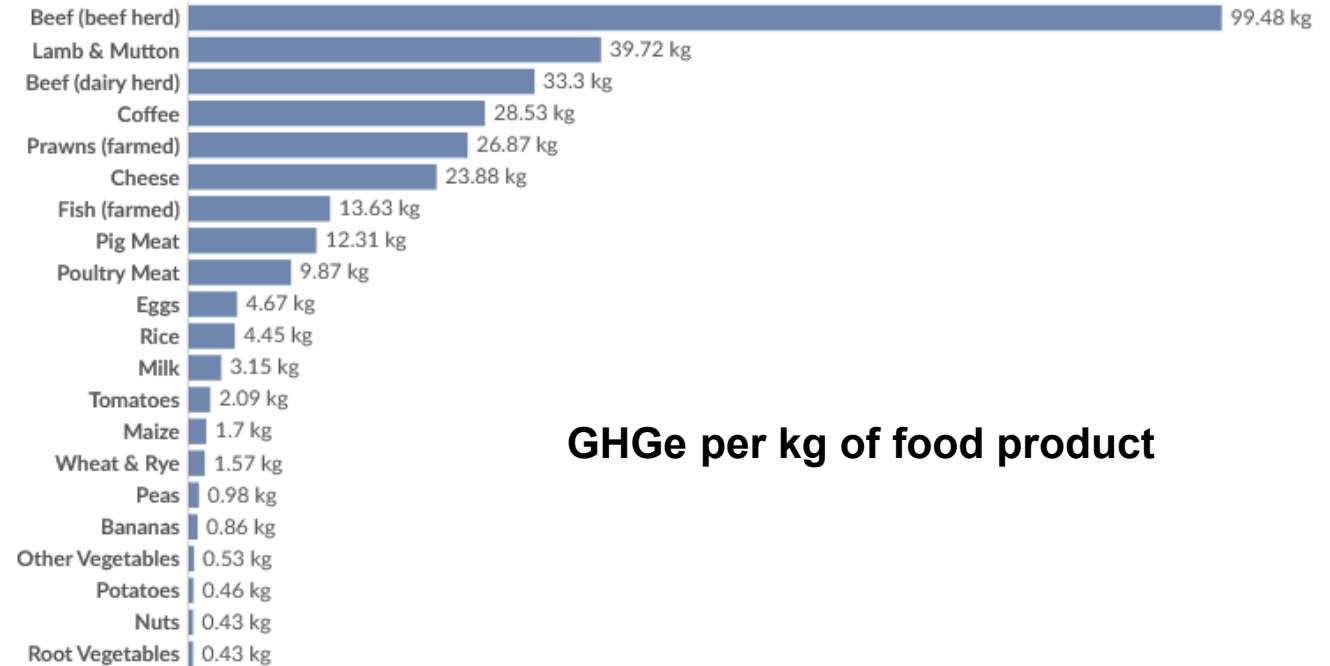
- Livestock production uses **70%** of agricultural land but provides only **20%** of calorie intake.

26% of greenhouse gas emissions come from food

Greenhouse gas  
emissions

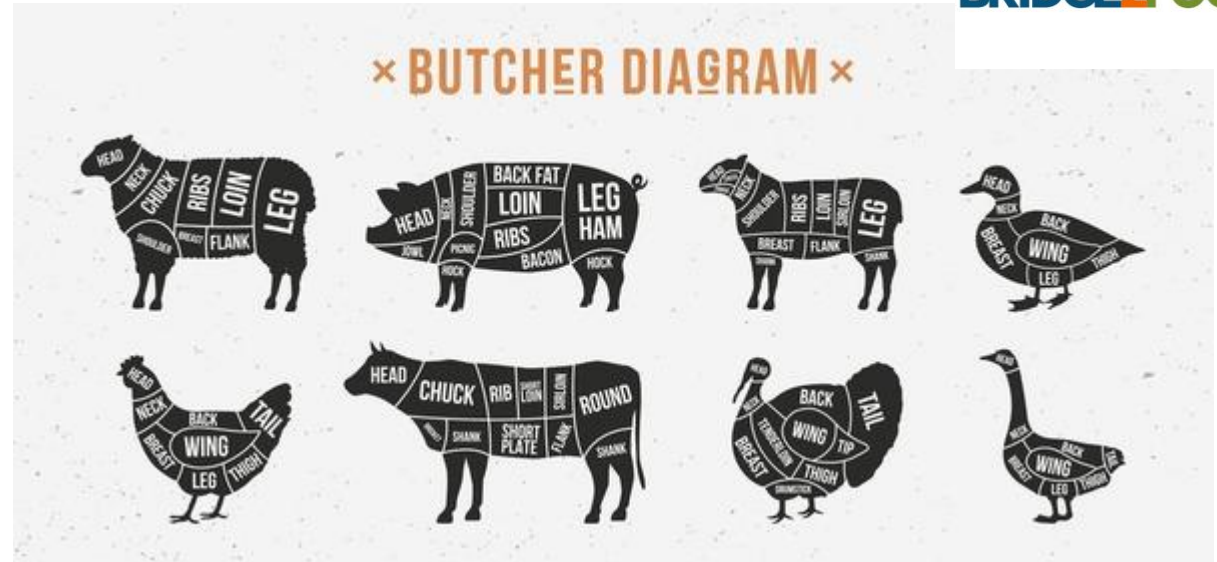
Food  
13.7 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq

Non-food  
38.7 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq



GHGe per kg of food product

# Protein from Animal Sources



Nutritionally, why do we consume animal products?

**COMPLETE PROTEIN**  
(all 9 essential amino acids present)

Typical Meat = Muscle + Connective Tissue + Fat

Approximate composition:

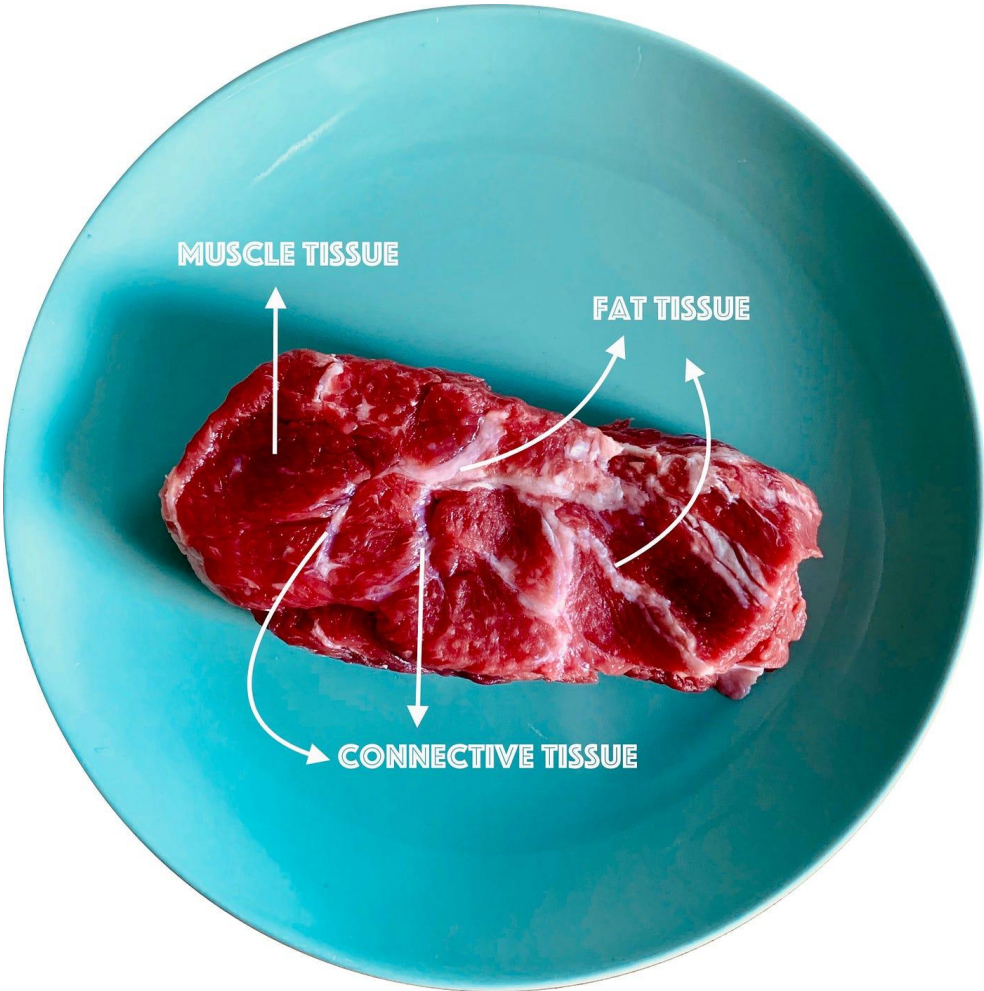
- 70% water
- 20% protein
- 9% fat
- 1% ash

Content (%)	Beef	Poultry
Moisture	71.38 <sup>a</sup>	75.03 <sup>a</sup>
Protein	16.01 <sup>b</sup>	17.35 <sup>a</sup>
Fat	7.93 <sup>a</sup>	5.12 <sup>b</sup>
Ash	0.79 <sup>b</sup>	0.86 <sup>a</sup>

a-b means in same row bearing different superscript letters are significantly different (P ≤ 0.05). n=9



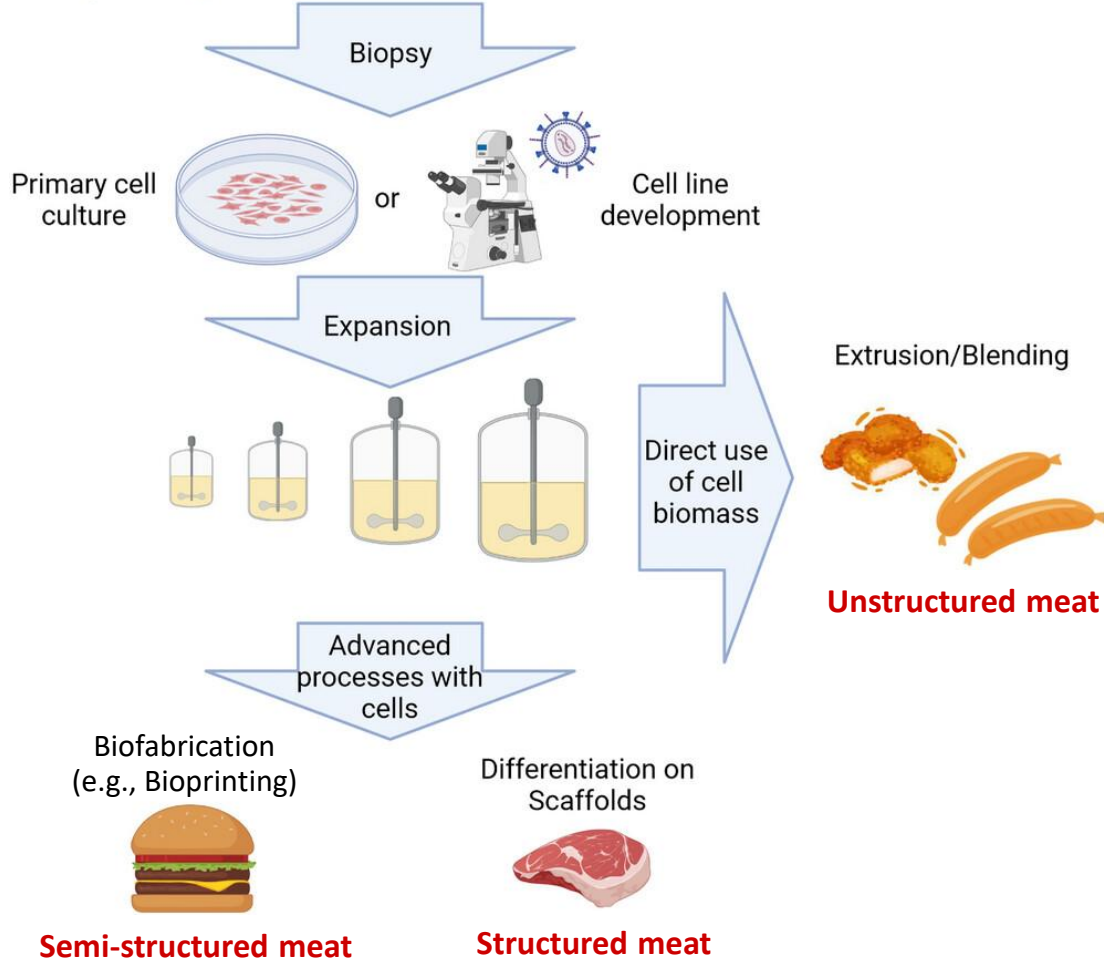
# Cultivated meat manufacturing



## Mimicking animal-derived meat

Meat component	Initial function	Culinary contribution to the final meat	Cultivated meat component
Muscle	Contraction/ movement	Texture, biomass	Muscle cells
Fat	Storage of energy participates in signaling	Contribution of flavor substances, juiciness, texture	Adipocytes
Connective Tissue	Structure, Support, protection	Texture, biomass	Non/Fibroblasts
ECM	Structure, tissue homeostasis/cell-matrix interactions	Texture, juiciness	Natural and synthetic Scaffolds
Blood vessels	Oxygen and nutrients supply, metabolite removal	Color, flavor	Recombinant heme proteins/food dye/ beet juice

# Cultivated meat manufacturing



## Cells



- Source
- Storage
- Optimization for large-scale
- Non-gm immortalization
- Chemically induced pluripotency

## Expansion



- Bioreactors
- On-line monitoring
- Harvesting
- Degradable/Edible microcarriers

## Scaffolds

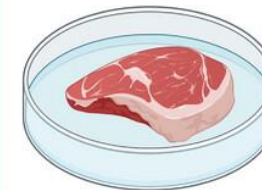


- Microcarriers
- Porosity
- Vascularization
- Biodegradable materials
- Tunable properties

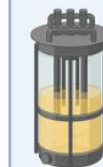
## Media Composition



- Animal supplements
- Pharmagrade/Feed grade
- Recycling/Metabolites withdr.
- Differentiation triggers
- Recombinant growth factor production



## Differentiation



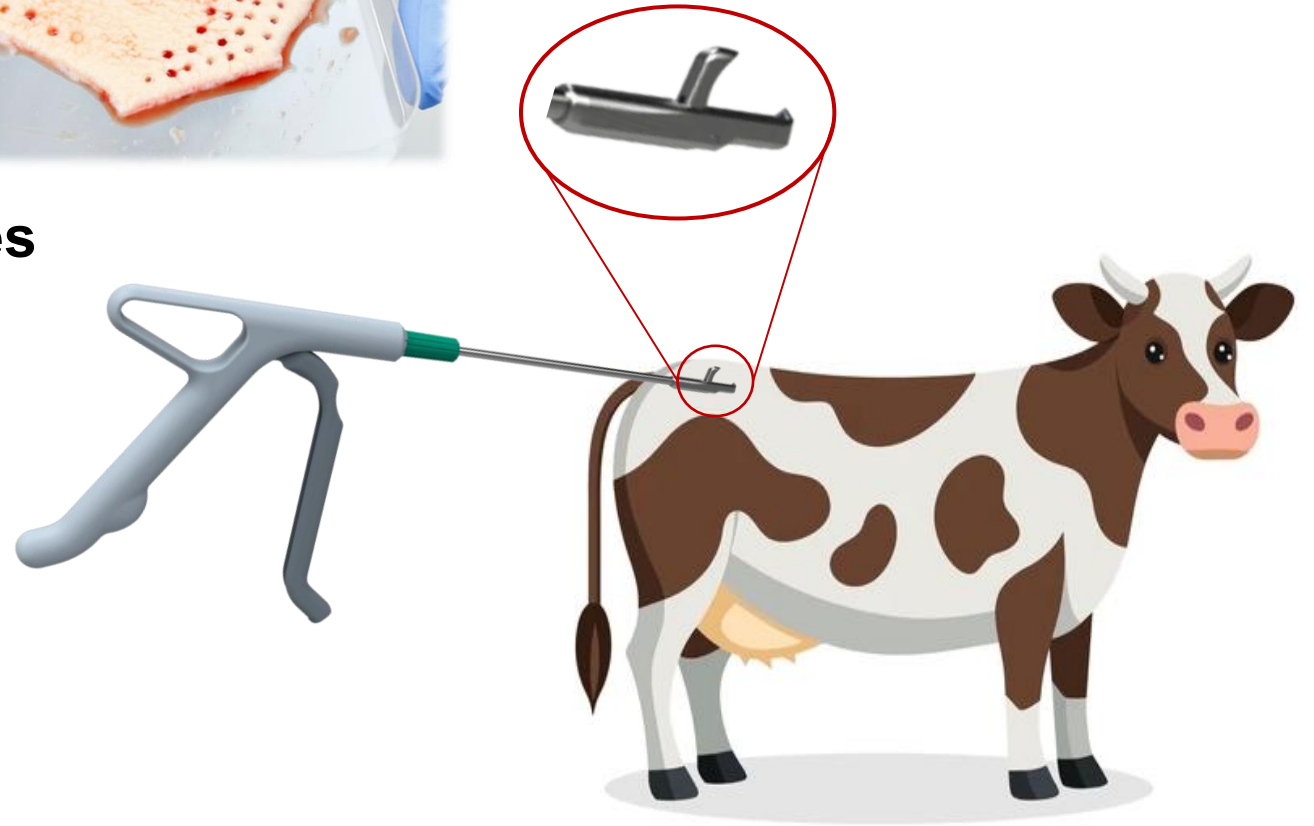
- Bioreactor Type
- Shear stress (mechanoreceptors)
- Scale-up
- Oxygen supply
- Automatization
- Monitoring of differentiation



# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Cells

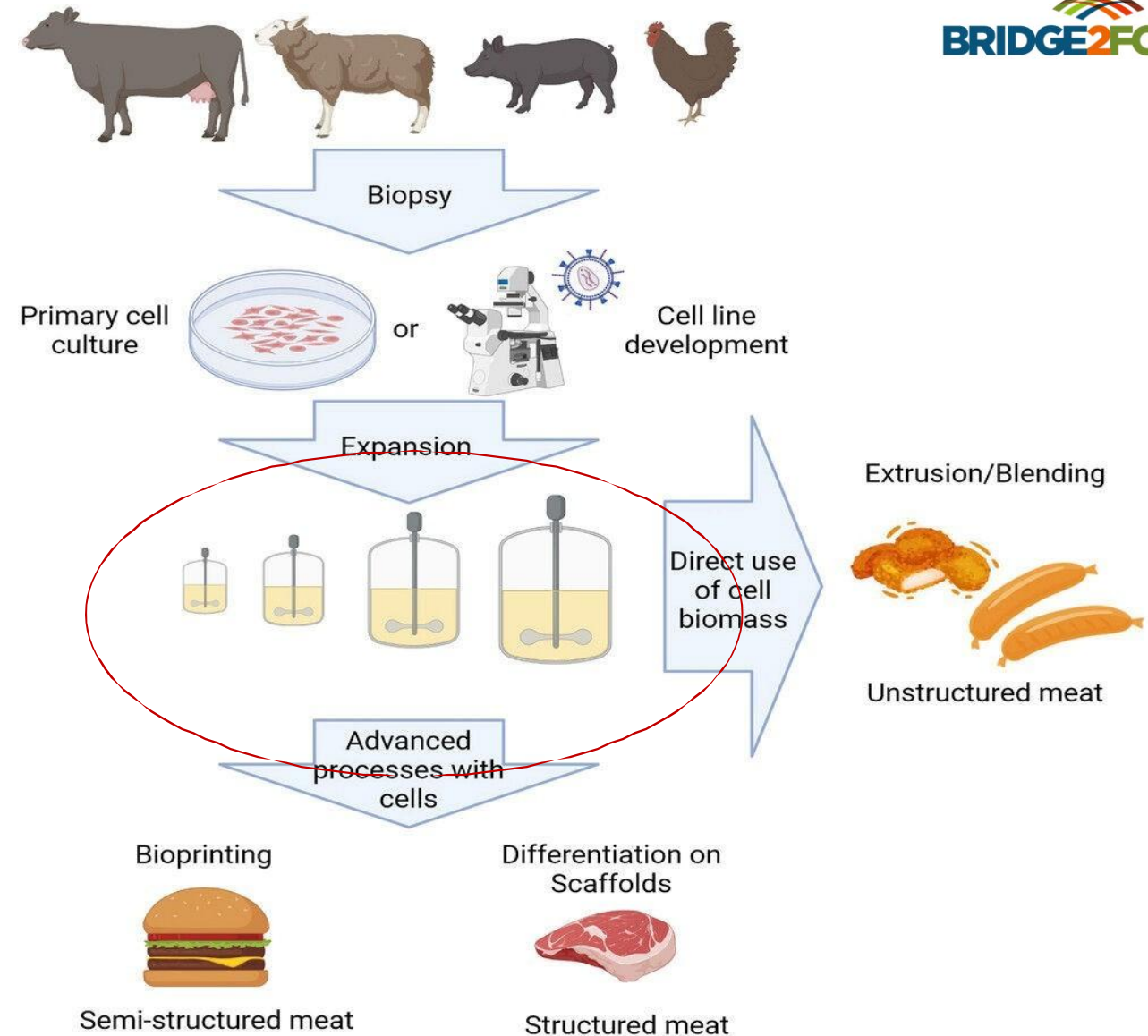


- **Primary cells vs immortalized cell lines**
- Stem cells vs specialized cells
- Adherent vs suspension cell culture



# Why focus on cell culture medium?

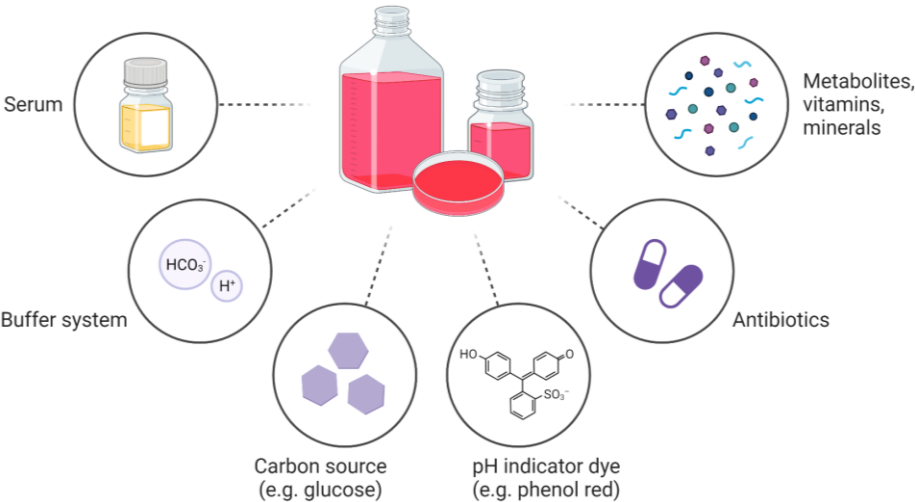
- Biggest contributor to cost of CM production
  - 31-99% based on various assumptions
- Variability in estimates
- References available



Kirsch M, Morales-Dalmau J, Lavrentieva A. Cultivated meat manufacturing: Technology, trends, and challenges. *Eng Life Sci.* 2023; 23:e2300227. <https://doi.org/10.1002/elsc.202300227>

# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Cell culture medium

**Culture medium = Food for cells to be able to thrive *in vitro* and perform their functions**



Component	Examples	Function
<b>Basal nutrients</b>	Amino acids, glucose, vitamins, minerals, salts	Provide essential building blocks for cell metabolism and growth
<b>Serum/serum alternatives</b>	A complex mixture of growth factors, hormones, amino acids, lipids etc. Fetal bovine serum (FBS) is traditionally used but chemically-defined alternatives (e.g., plant-based hydrolysates, recombinant proteins) desired for CM.	Promote robust cell proliferation and long-term cell maintenance
<b>Growth factors (GF) and hormones</b>	Insulin, FGF (fibroblast GF), IGF (insulin-like GF), TGF- $\beta$ (transforming GF)	Regulate cell function, proliferation, and differentiation
<b>Lipids and fatty acids</b>	Oleic acid, linoleic acid, cholesterol	Support membrane integrity and metabolic function
<b>Buffering agents</b>	Sodium bicarbonate, HEPES, phenol red	Regulate pH
<b>Antibiotics</b>	Penicillin-streptomycin, amphotericin B	Prevent contamination

# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Cell culture medium

- Cost and economic impact
- Proliferation vs differentiation media
- Pharma vs food grade
- Stability (storage and scale)
- Regulatory considerations
- Waste treatment and recycling

Author (year)	Summary	Assumptions	Production goal (kg yr <sup>-1</sup> )	Media type and cost estimate	Baseline media cost (US\$ l <sup>-1</sup> )	Bioreactor	Animal model	Cell type	Maximum cell density (cells ml <sup>-1</sup> )	Cell doubling time (h)	Baseline cost of product (US\$ kg <sup>-1</sup> )	Media cost (%)
Risner et al. <sup>21</sup> (2020)	A preliminary TEA	Food grade Total cell volume for each bioreactor set equal to bioreactor volume	121,000,000	Essential 8 Vendor prices from ref. 26.	377 (scenario 1 in ref. 26)	20,000 l STR, fed-batch	Beef	Bovine MSCs, growth variables based on human embryonic stem cells	Scenario 1: 1 × 10 <sup>7</sup> Scenario 2, S3: 9.5 × 10 <sup>7</sup> Scenario 4: 2 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	Scenario 1: 24 Scenario 2, S3: 16 Scenario 4: 8	400,000	>99%
Humbird <sup>10</sup> (2021)	TEA and in-depth analysis if raw material supply chain is also scaled	Pharma-grade Scaled raw materials industries Metabolic engineering to reduce density inhibition CO <sub>2</sub> inhibition at large volumes	6,800,000 in a 100,000,000 market	Defined, serum-free Regression and bulk prices to estimate component costs at scaled production	3	20,000 l STR, fed-batch or 2,000 l STR, perfusion	Mammalian	General mammal, growth variables based on CHO cells	8.6 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	24	Fed-batch: 37 Perfusion: 51	60%
Vergeer et al. <sup>24</sup> (2021)	Current and projected (to 2030) TEA using data from seven CM companies and seven suppliers	Incorporates proprietary data from CM companies Food grade	10,000,000	Defined, serum-free Vendor prices from ref. 26 and supplier quotes	High: 537.3 Mid: 126.2 Low: 16.6	10,000 l STR and 2,000 l, perfusion with scaffolds, semi-continuous	Unspecified	Industry data averages	5 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	30	High: 22,421 Mid: 1,708 Low: 150	>99%
Ashizawa et al. <sup>22</sup> (2022)	Examines how insect cells can reduce TEA costs, adapting the model from Risner et al. <sup>21</sup>	Total cell volume per bioreactor set equal to bioreactor volume Food grade	121,000,000	Yeastolate-Primate medium or Schneider's <i>Drosophila</i> medium Vendor and bulk pricing	Yeastolate-Primate: 28.88 <i>Drosophila</i> : 13.65	20,000 l STR, fed-batch	Insect	Lepidopteran (Sf-9 and Hi-Five) or <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> (S2) insect cell lines	Lepidopteran: 2 × 10 <sup>7</sup> S2: 3.01 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	Lepidopteran: 22.72 S2: 38.5	Lepidopteran: 4193 S2: 6426	>99%
Garrison et al. <sup>23</sup> (2022)	Based on Risner et al. <sup>21</sup> and Specht <sup>20</sup> , additional fixed, operational and labour costs	FGF2 and TGFβ alternatives Improved media Food grade	560,000	Essential 8 Vendor prices from ref. 26	3.74 (scenario 5 from ref. 26)	20,000 l STR, expansion and 30,000 l STR, differentiation	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	63.69	27.90%



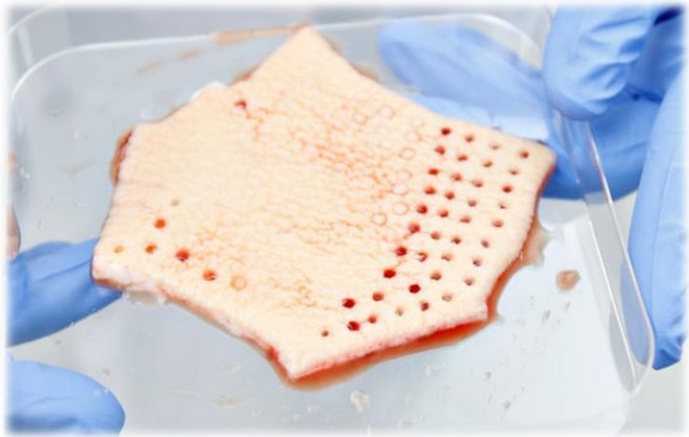
# Design criteria for CC media

- **Constraints/nice to have**
  - Must be cheap! (no serum)
  - Cruelty-free
  - Ideally chemically defined
- **Must-do**
  - Maintain cellular physiology
  - Keep cells proliferating
  - Cells must be able to differentiate (if applicable)

# Stem cells: connection with cultivated meat?

- Not cancer
- Can be maintained in cell culture for a long time
- CM media “inspired” by stem cell media!
- Lipid metabolism is important in stem cells
  - Important from the perspective of
    - Understanding cell physiology of cells for CM
    - Design of media

# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Bioreactors



**Cells at source: tens to thousands**

*Bioprocessing*  
→



**Muscle cells in 1 kg wet meat =  $2.9 \times 10^{11}$  (rough estimate)**

# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Bioreactors



Typical lab scale adherent  
cell culture in flasks

Animal cells

- Sensitive to shear rates
- Low-density cell culture
- Anchorage dependent

Cultivation and differentiation  
Requirements:

- controlled conditions
- efficient growth
- high volumes

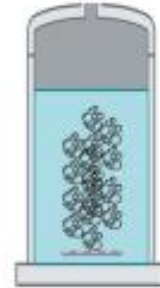
Cultivated Meat



**Bioreactors**



Hollow Fiber  
Bioreactor



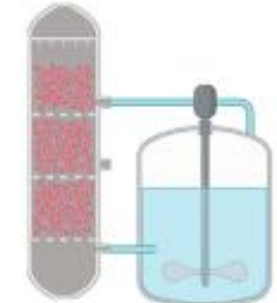
Airlift/bubble  
column  
Bioreactors



Stirred tank  
Bioreactors



Wave  
bioreactor



Fluidized/fixed bed  
bioreactors

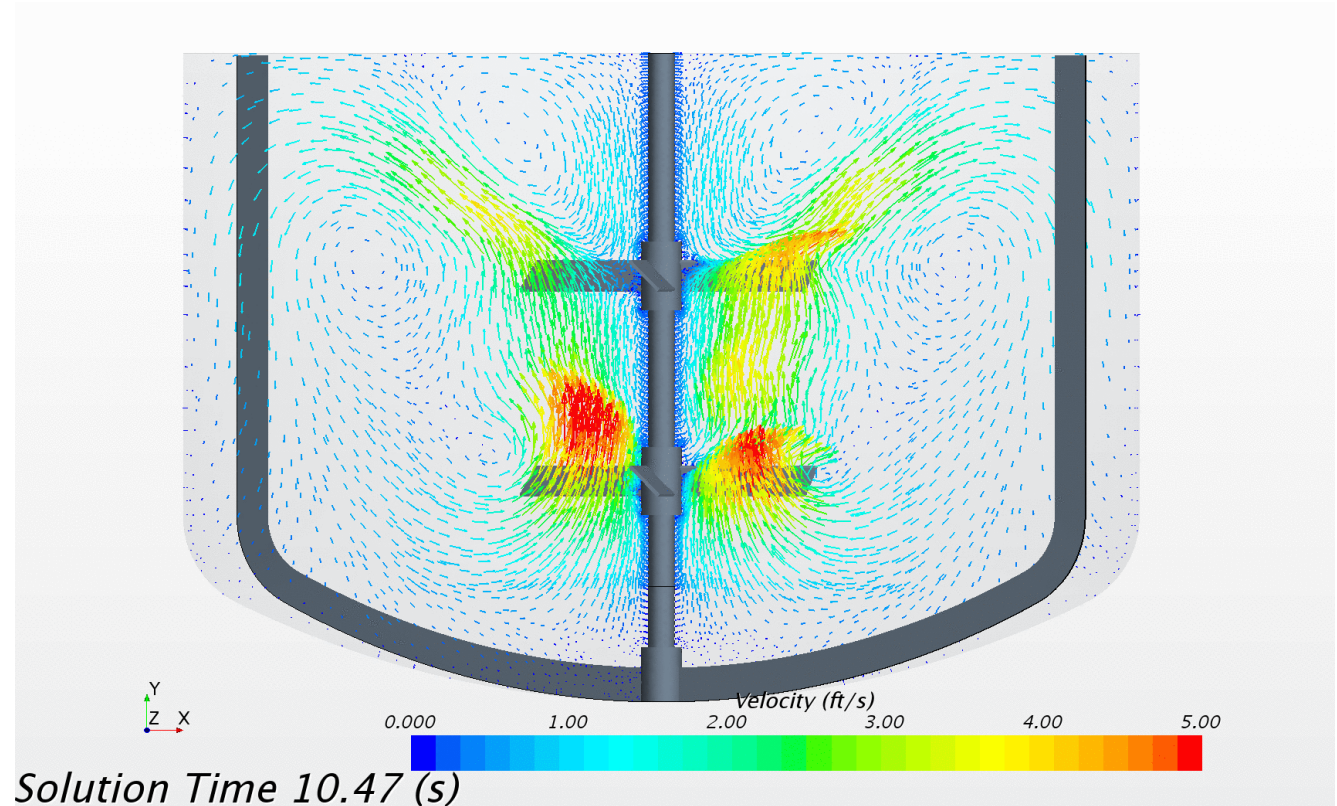
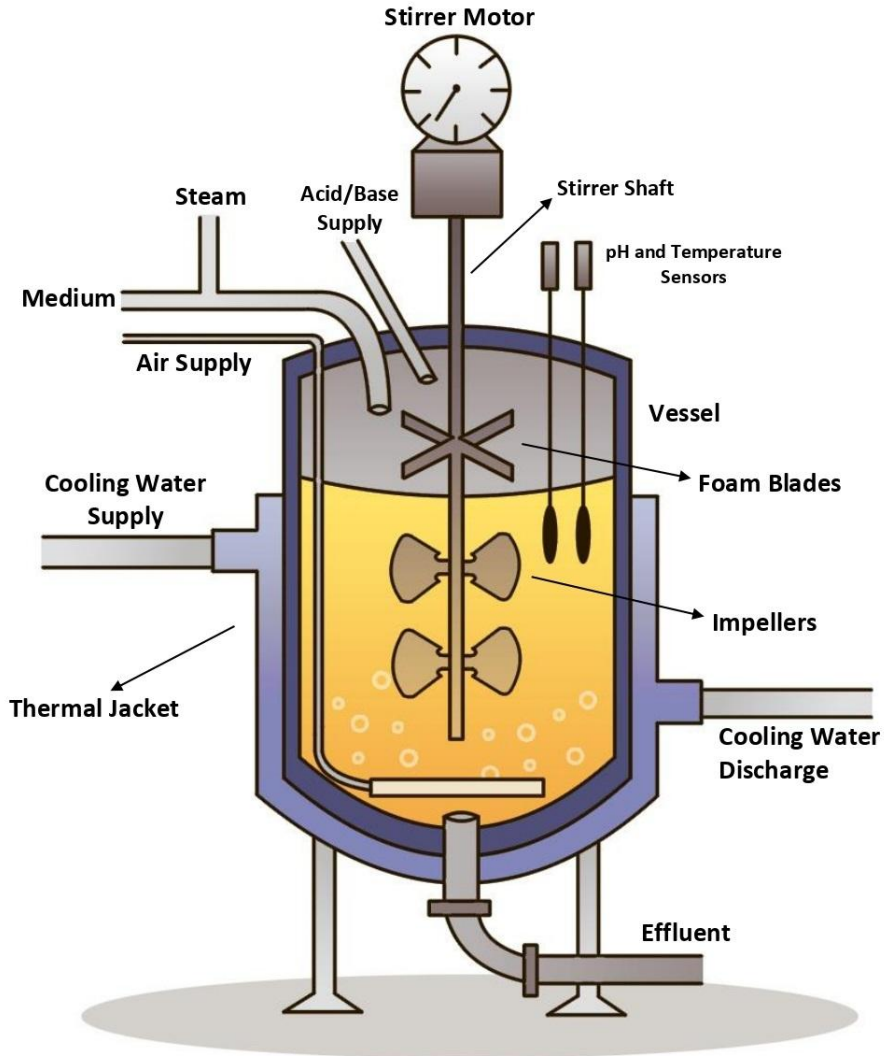


Single-use  
Bioreactors

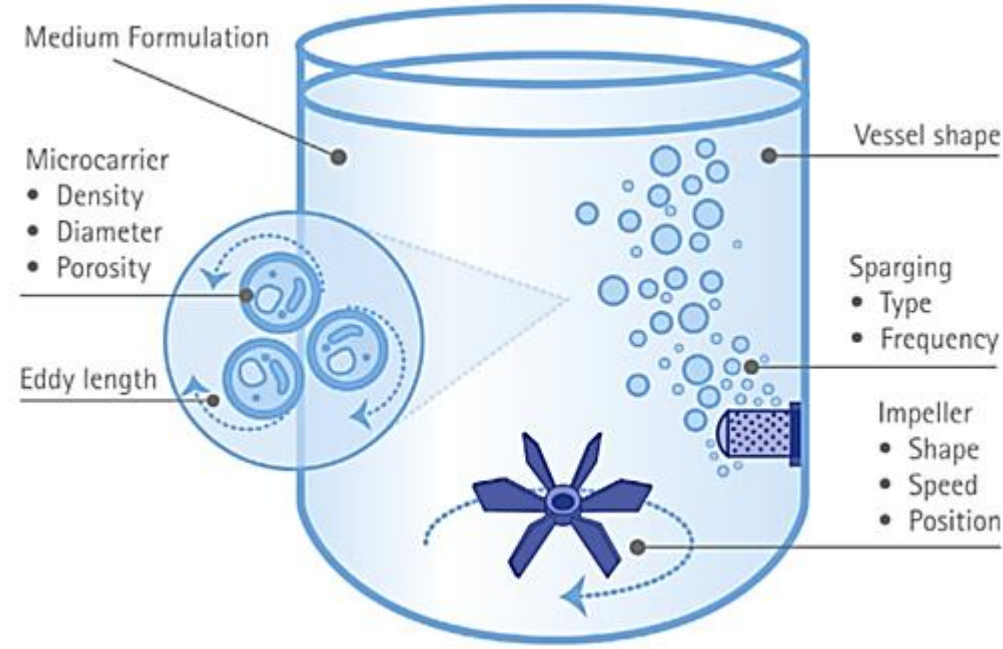
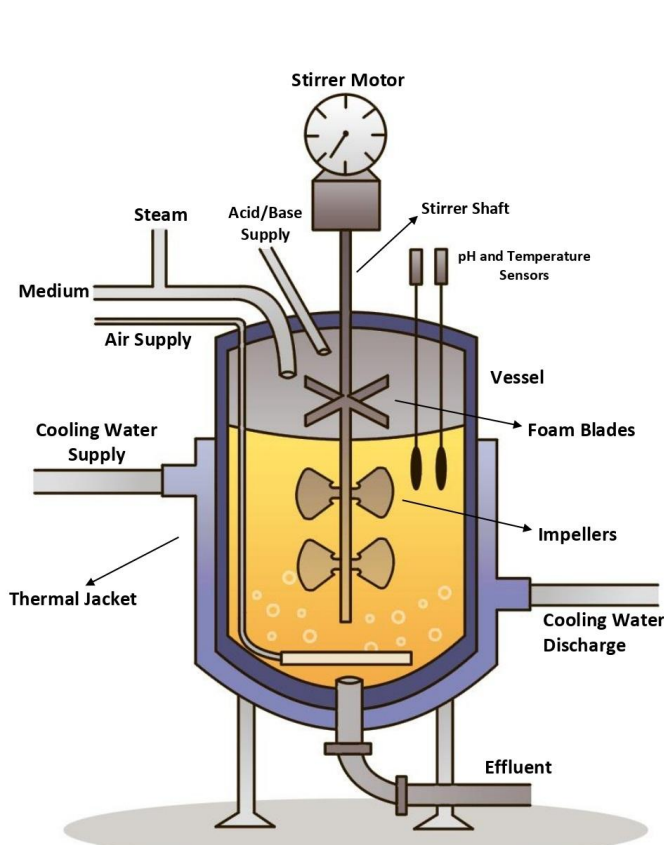
Created with BioRender.com



# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Bioreactors

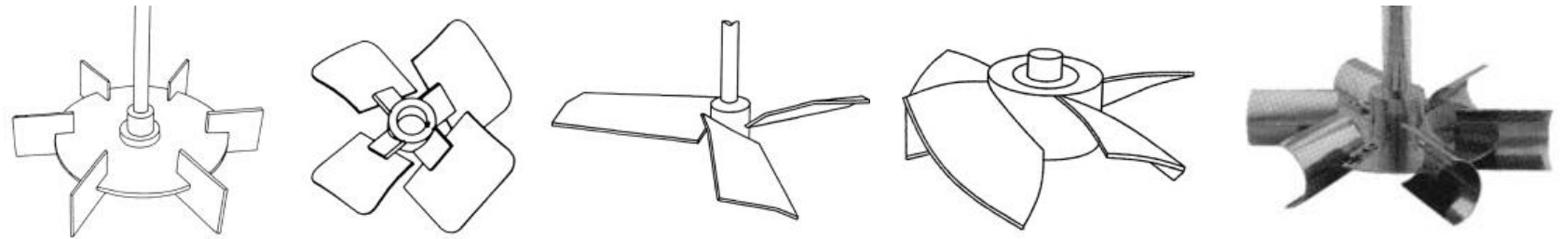


# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Bioreactors

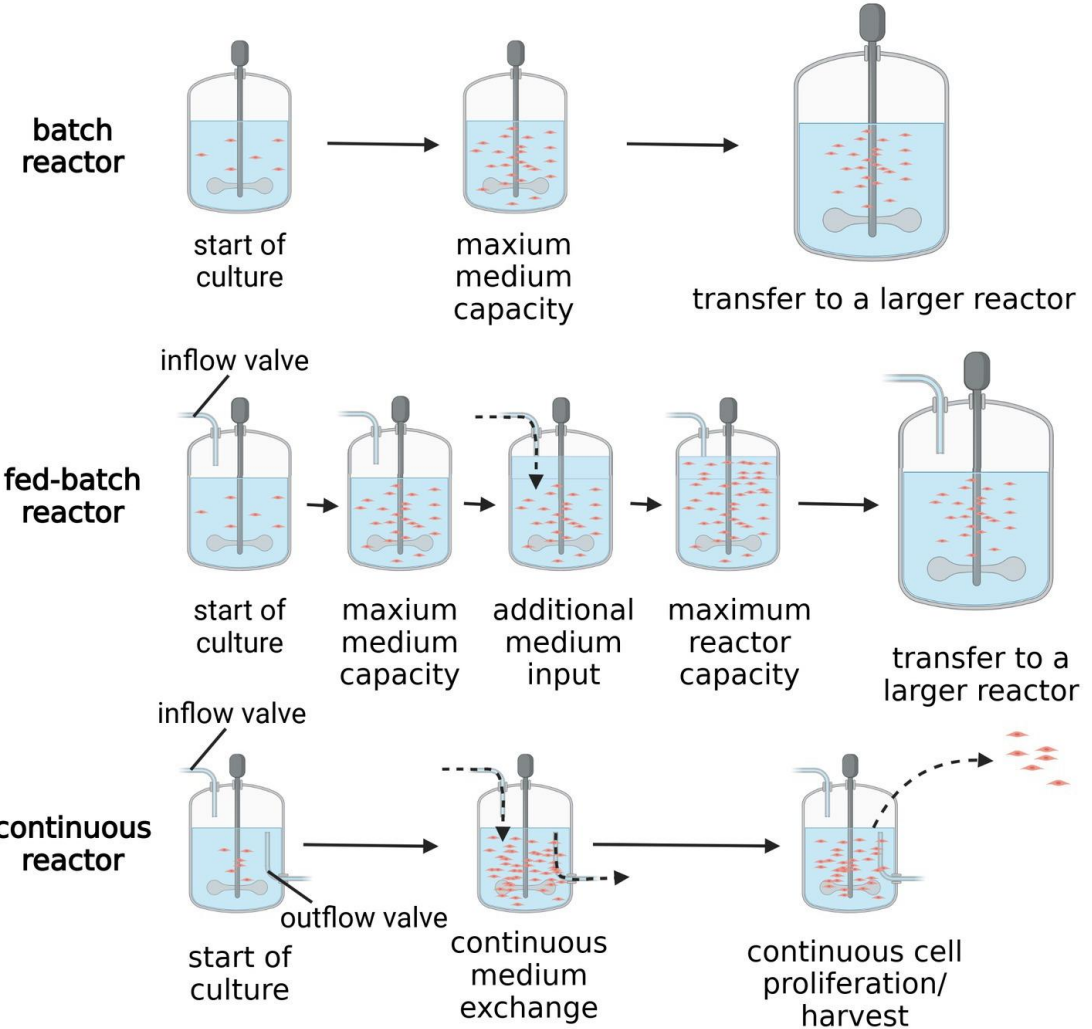
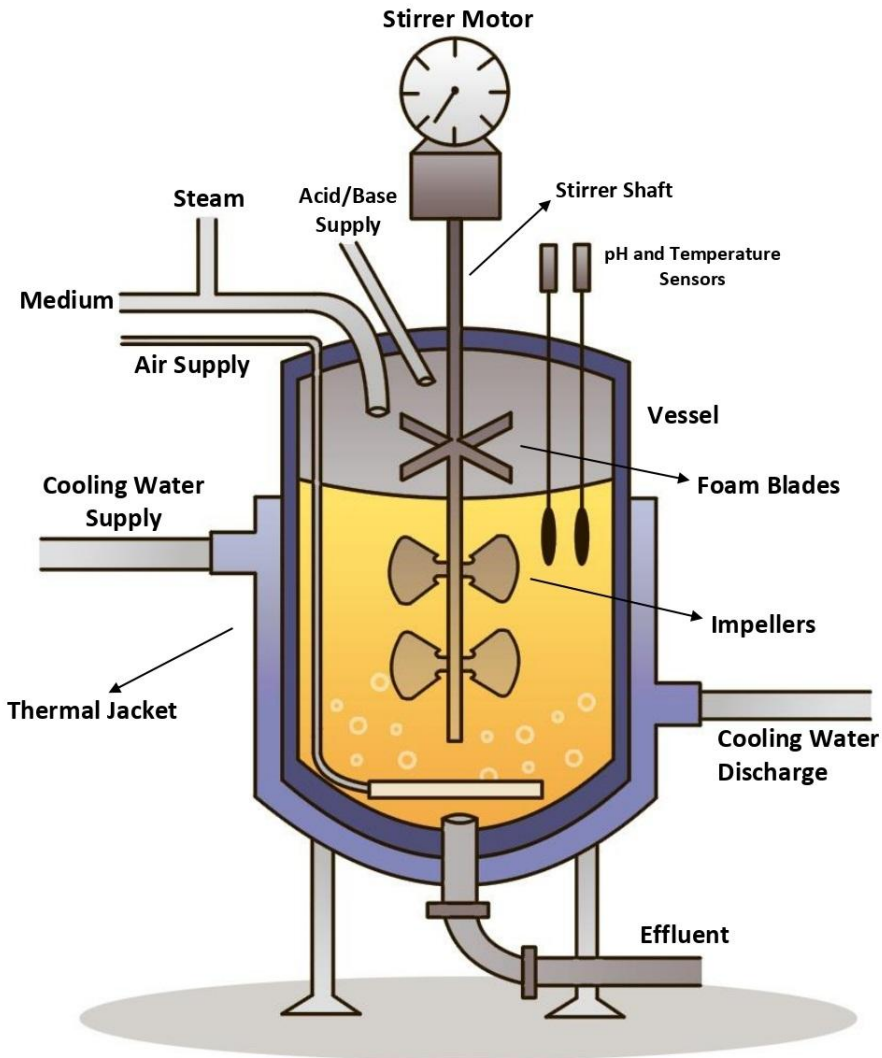


## Critical factors:

- Mass transfer efficiency (O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, nutrients distribution)
- Shear stress on cells
- Bubble formation/rupturing
- Temperature control
- pH and metabolic waste (lactate, ammonia) management
- “Gradients”

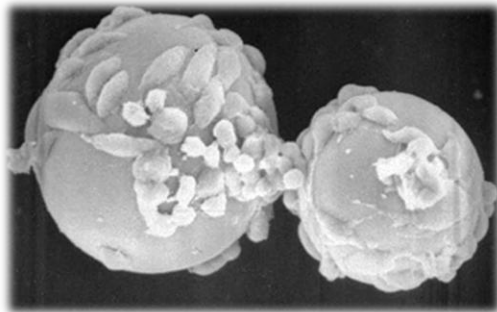
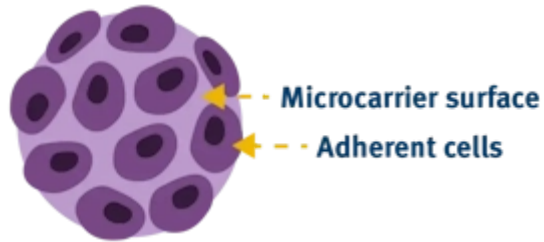


# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Bioreactors

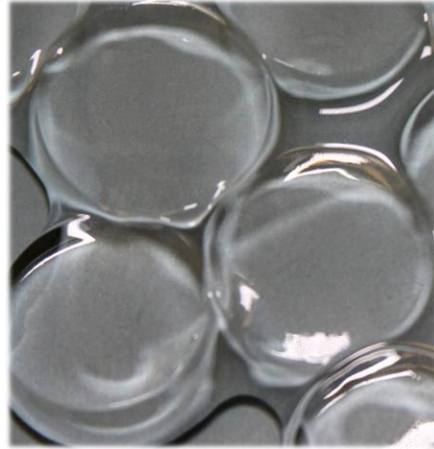




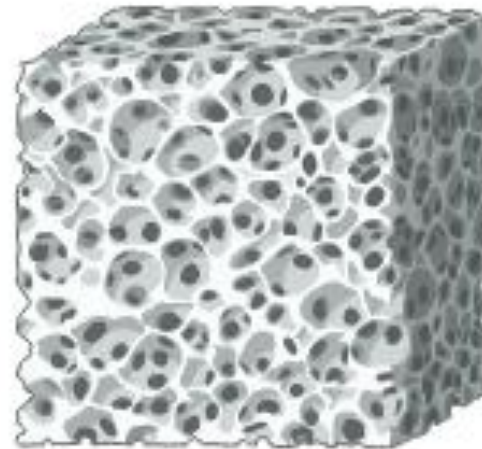
# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Scaffolds



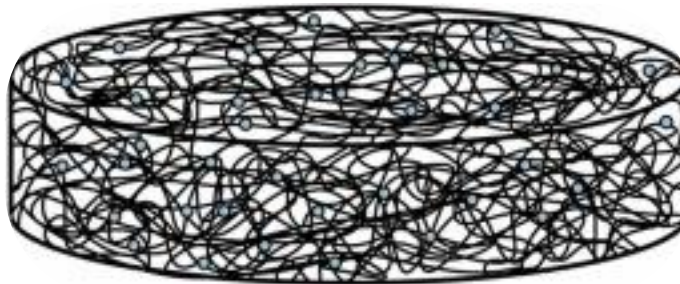
**Microcarriers**



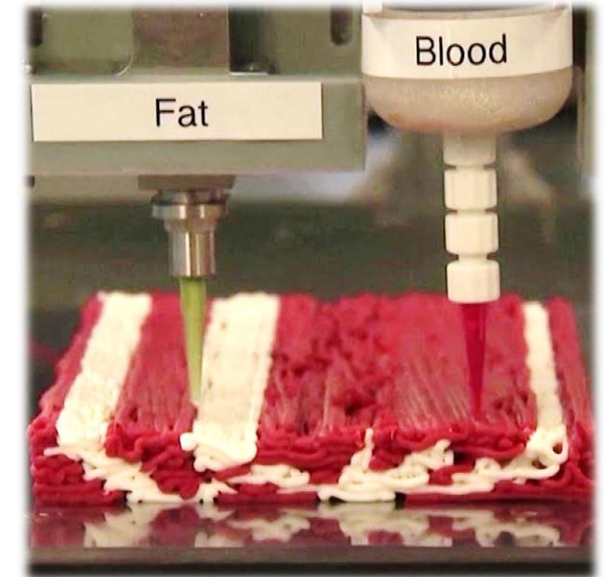
**Hydrogels**



**Porous Scaffolds**



**Fiber Scaffolds  
(Textile processes)**



**3D Printing-based**



# U.S. Proposed Regulatory Activity: Slowing Product Development?

**Table 1.** Cell-cultivated products that have completed regulatory review in the U.S. as of August 2025.

Year <sup>a,b</sup>	Product	Company
2022 FDA and 2023 USDA	Cell-cultivated chicken	Upside Foods
2023 FDA and USDA	Cell-cultivated chicken	Eat Just
2025 FDA and USDA	Cell-cultivated pork fat	Mission Barns
2025 FDA (does not need USDA approval)	Cell-cultivated salmon	Wildtype
2025 FDA (USDA approval pending)	Cell-cultivated chicken	Believer Meats

<sup>a</sup>Information on completion of the FDA review process from FDA Human Food Made with Cultured Animal Cells Inventory, 2025 (FDA, 2025a).

<sup>b</sup>Information on completion of the USDA review process from Benson & Greene (2023) and Mission Barns (2025).

# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Challenges and future outlook

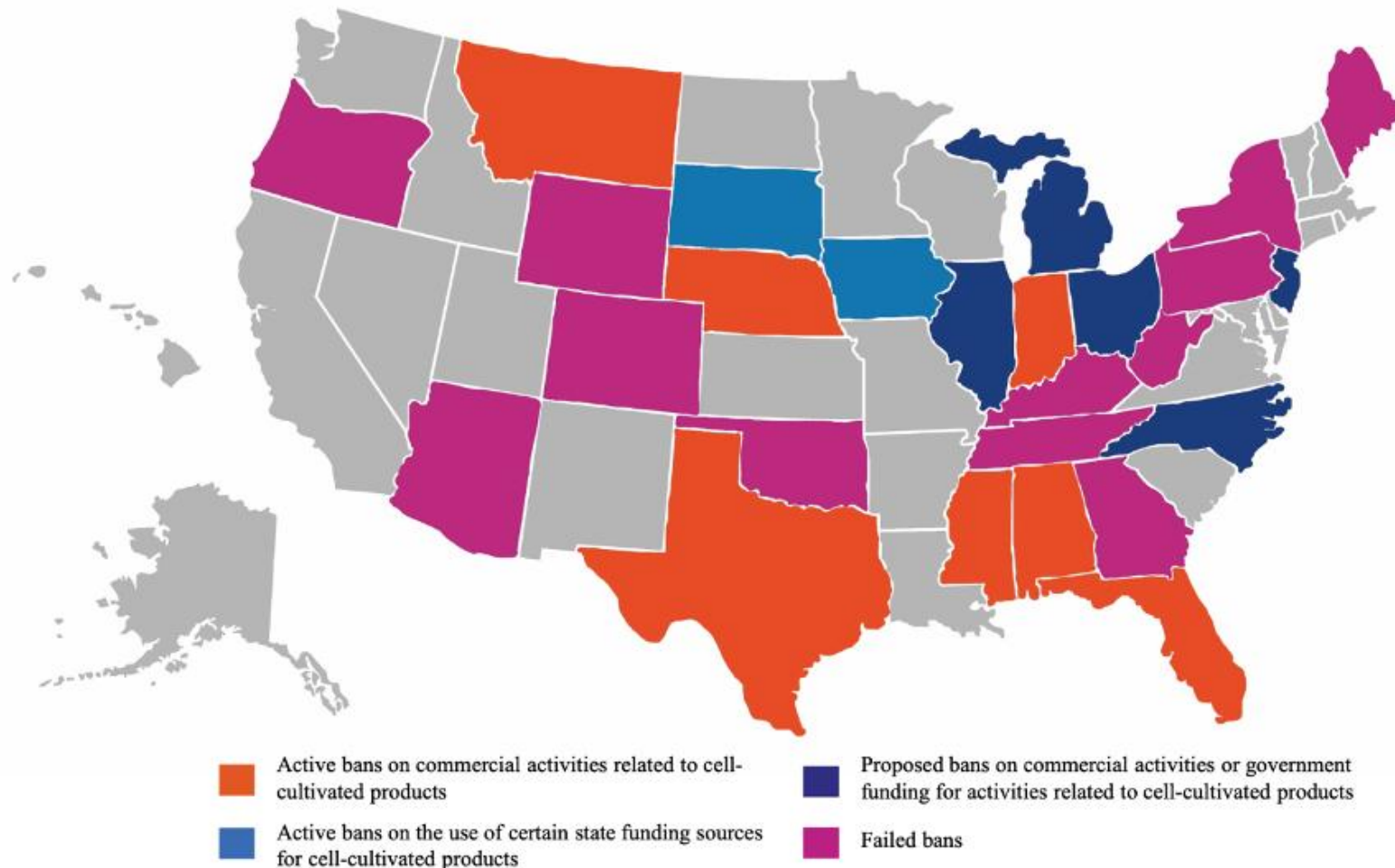
- Organoleptic mimicry
- Scalability and cost reduction strategies
- Supply chain considerations
- Regulatory landscape
- Market readiness – investments and adoption

A map of the United States showing the status of labeling legislation by state. States with active legislation are colored orange, and states with proposed legislation are colored blue. All other states are colored gray.

State	Legislation Status
Alabama	Active
Alaska	None
Arizona	None
Arkansas	Active
California	None
Colorado	Active
Connecticut	None
Delaware	None
Florida	Active
Georgia	Active
Hawaii	None
Idaho	None
Illinois	None
Indiana	Active
Iowa	Active
Kansas	Active
Kentucky	Active
Louisiana	Active
Maine	None
Maryland	None
Massachusetts	None
Michigan	Proposed
Minnesota	None
Mississippi	Active
Missouri	Active
Montana	Active
Nebraska	None
Nevada	None
New Hampshire	None
New Jersey	None
New Mexico	None
New York	None
North Carolina	Active
North Dakota	Active
Ohio	Proposed
Oklahoma	Active
Oregon	None
Pennsylvania	None
Rhode Island	None
South Carolina	Active
South Dakota	Active
Tennessee	Active
Texas	Active
Vermont	None
Virginia	None
Washington	None
West Virginia	Active
Wisconsin	None
Wyoming	Active

Ref.: Stanley et al. (2026). Trends Food Sci., *In Press*

## States with proposed, enacted, and failed legislation aimed to ban cell-cultivated meat and seafood production, distribution, sale, and/or research



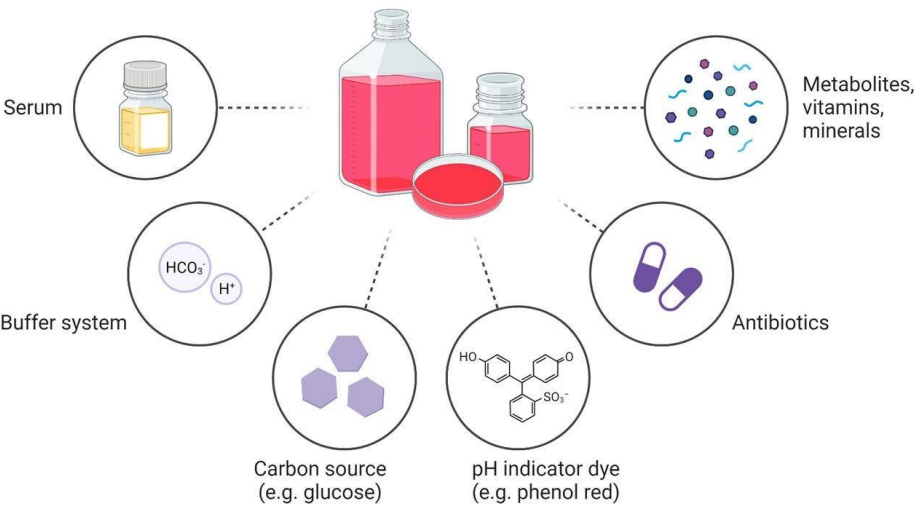
As of Aug. 2025

Ref.: Stanley et al. (2026). Trends Food Sci., *In Press*



# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Cell culture medium

Culture medium = Food for cells to be able to thrive *in vitro* and perform their functions



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Buffering agents	Sodium bicarbonate, HEPES, phenol red	Regulate pH
Antibiotics	Penicillin-streptomycin, amphotericin B	Prevent contamination

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Nutritionally, why doe we consume animal products?

**COMPLETE PROTEIN**  
**(all 9 essential amino acids present)**

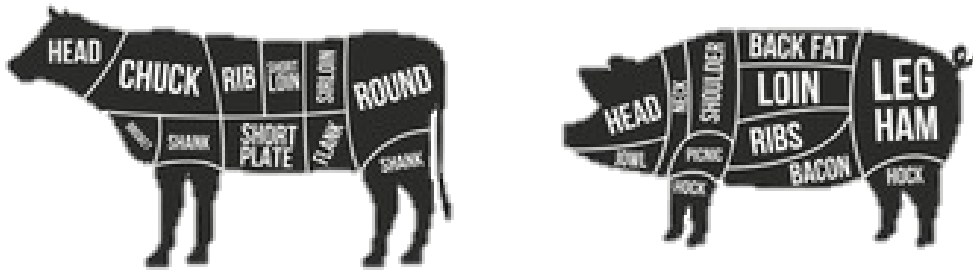
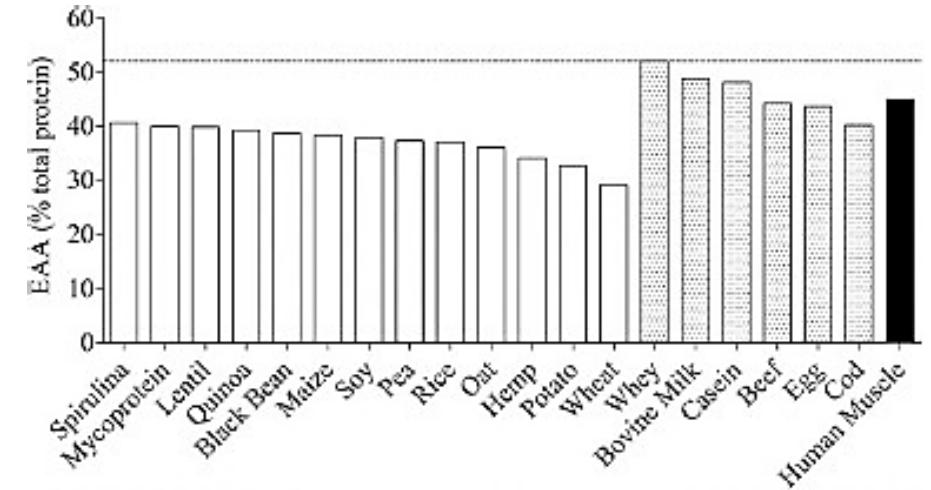


Table 2. Nutritional composition of main types of red meat (beef and pork) in USA, UK, and Spain.

	Beef			Pork		
	USA	UK	Spain	USA	UK	Spain
Energy (kcal)	126	129	131	144	124	155
Protein (g)	21.0	22.5	20.7	21.2	21.8	20.0
Fat (g)	4.0	4.3	5.4	5.9	4.0	8.3
SFA (g)	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.4	3.2
MUFA (g)	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.5	3.6
PUFA (g)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
Niacin (mg)	6.2	9.7	8.1	4.8	6.9	8.7
Tiamin (mg)	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Vitamin B12 (µg)	1.5	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.0	3.0
Iron (mg)	1.8	2.7	2.7	0.9	0.7	1.5
Zinc (mg)	3.9	4.1	3.8	2.0	2.1	2.5
Selenium (mg)	26.0	7.0	3.0	32.4	13.0	14.0
Sodium (mg)	54.0	63.0	61.0	54.0	63.0	76.0
Potasium (mg)	323.0	350.0	350.0	384.0	380.0	370.0

Data related to 100 g edible meat. SFA, MUFA, PUFA, saturated, monounsaturated, and polyunsaturated fatty acids. Modified from Delgado-Pando [40].

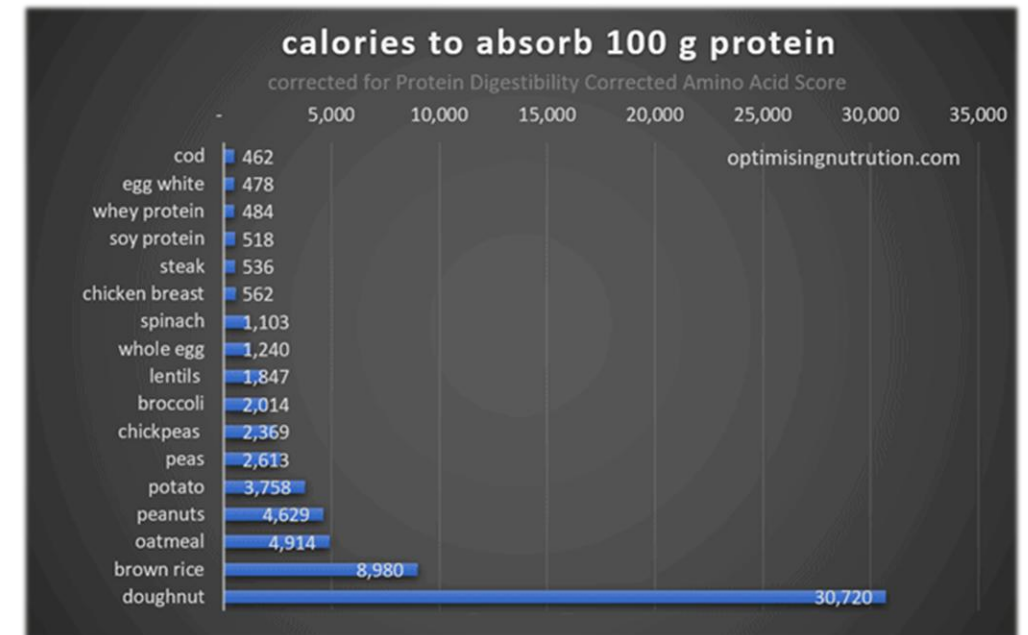
# Protein from Animal Sources



Nutritionally, why do we consume animal products?

## COMPLETE PROTEIN

(all 9 essential amino acids present)





# Protein from Animal Sources



Nutritionally, why do we consume animal products?

## COMPLETE PROTEIN

(all 9 essential amino acids present)

### Share of average daily protein intake (%)

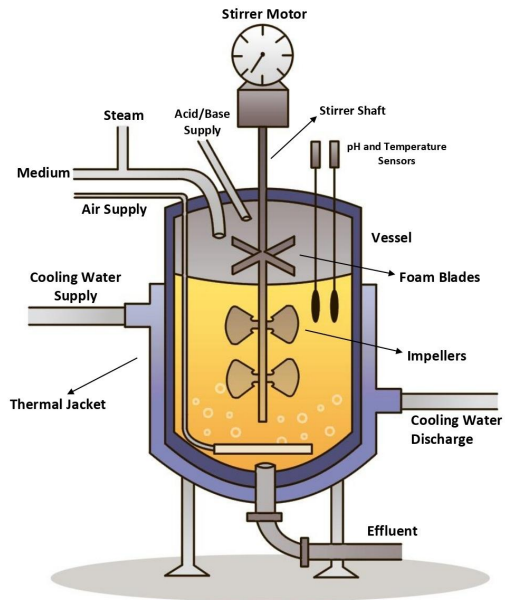


### KEY FACTORS:

- Geographical
- Cultural
- Socioeconomical



# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Bioreactors



STR 50L



STR 200L



STR 500L

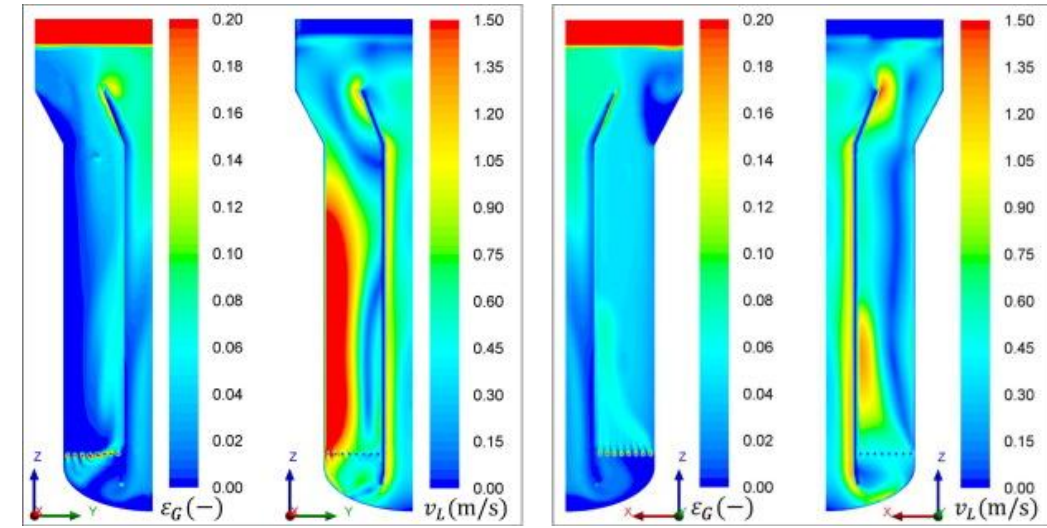
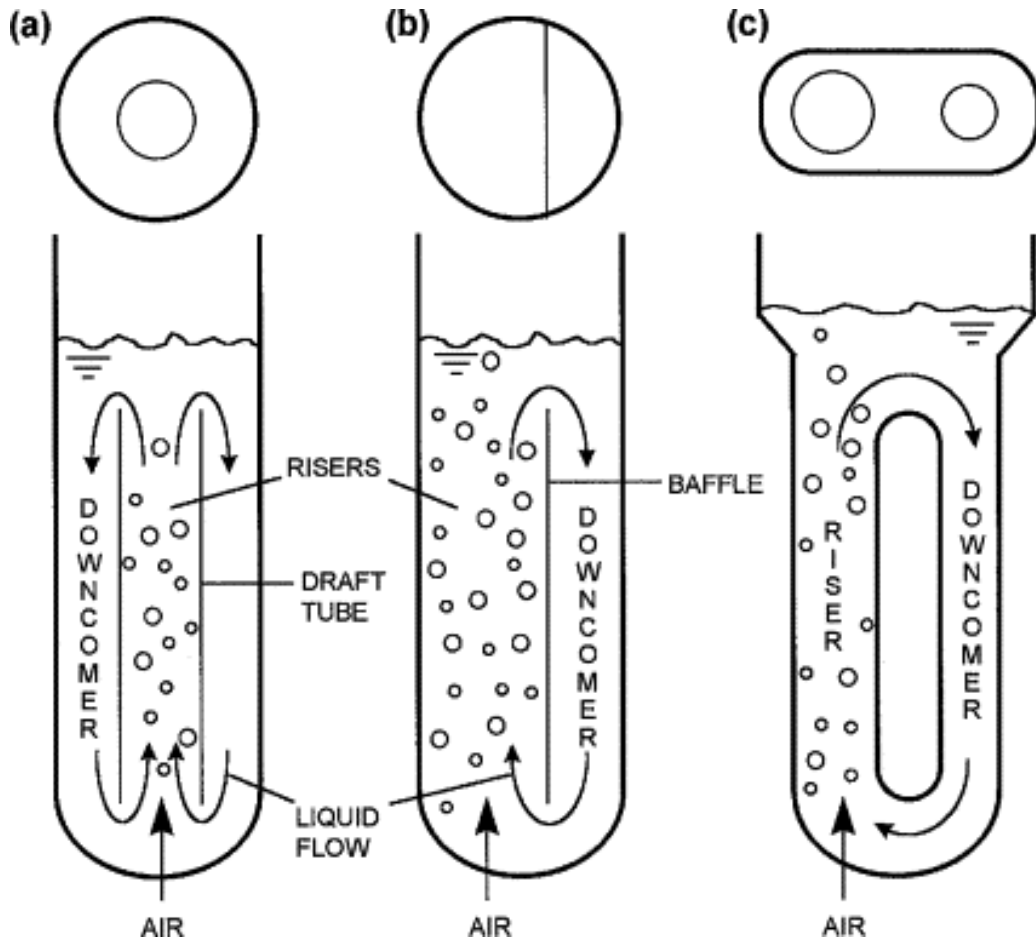


STR 1000L



STR 2000L

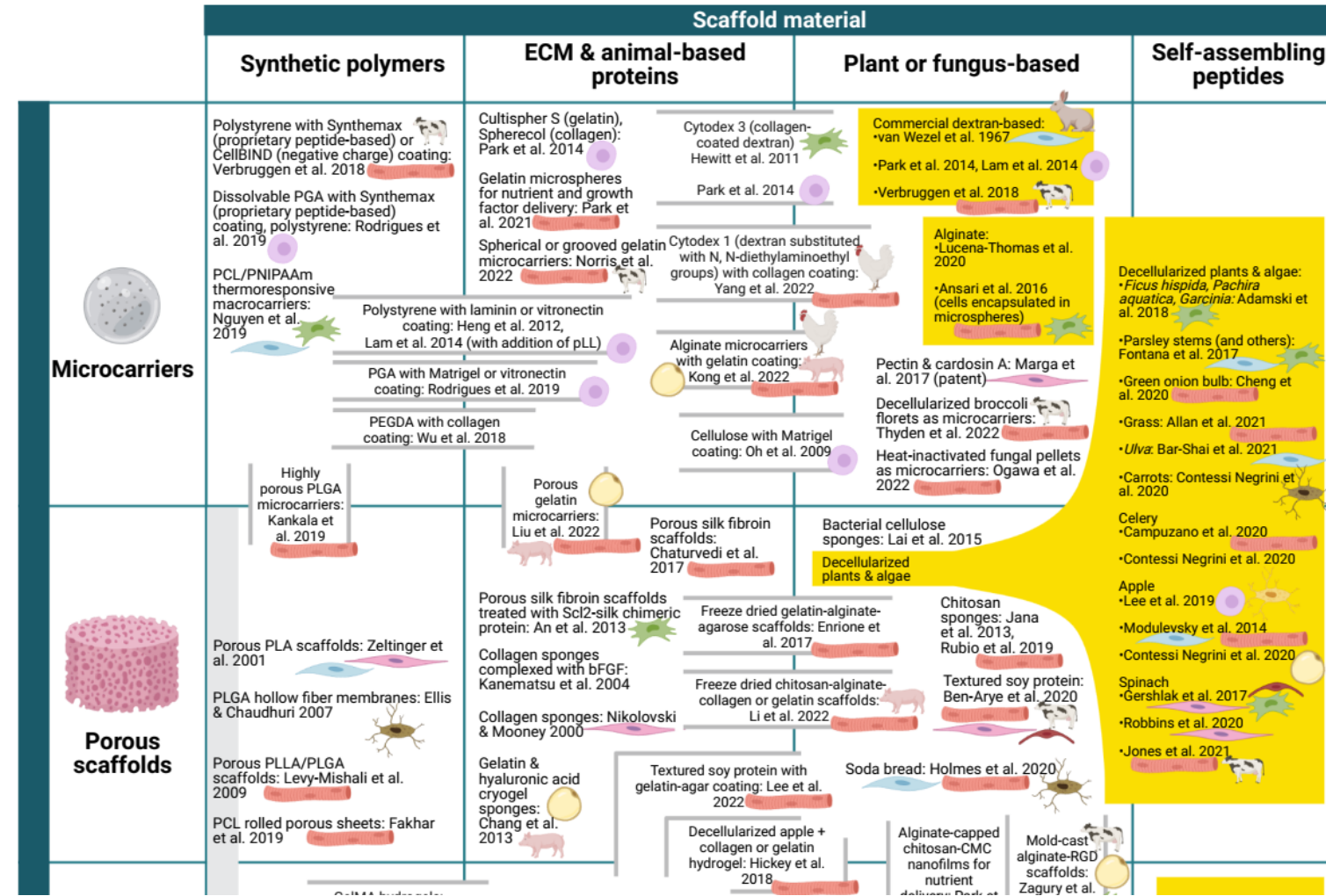
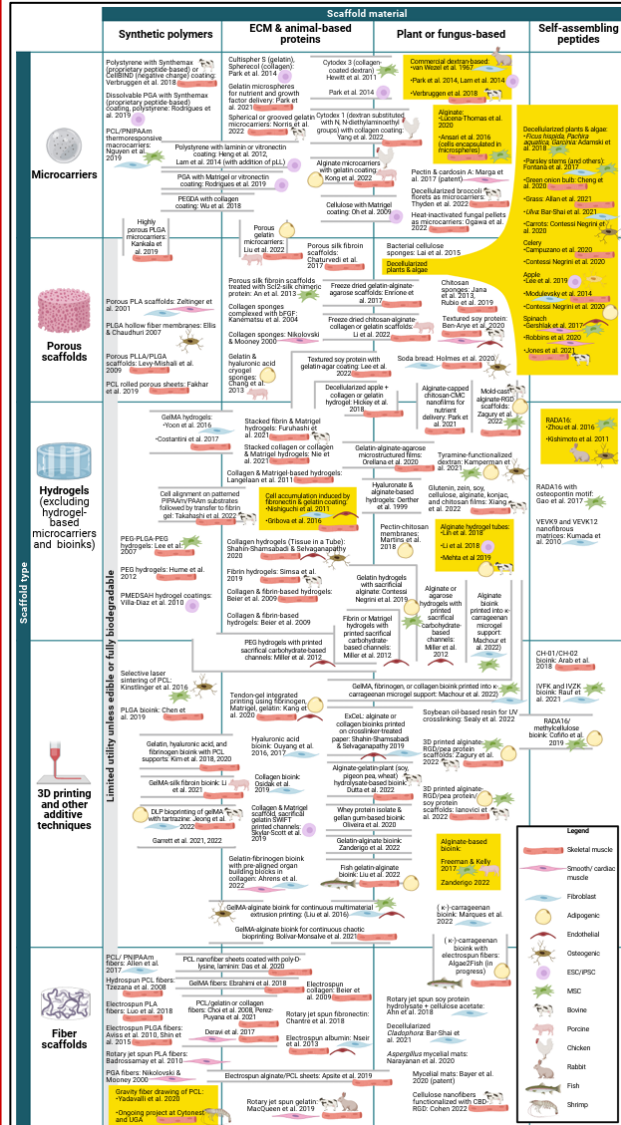
# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Bioreactors



## Estimate based on computational modeling:

A 300,000 L airlift bioreactor can produce enough cells to 75,000 people annually (10 kg per capita annual consumption).

# Cultivated meat manufacturing: Scaffolds



GFI Infographic: [Download](#) [Video](#)

# Thank You!