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UHPLC and HRMS Methods for Bio-Therapeutic Protein Characterization, Speed, Resolution and the Pitfalls

Ken Cook

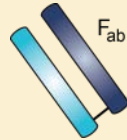
Thermo Fisher Scientific, Hemel Hempstead, United Kingdom

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Types of Antibody-based Therapeutics

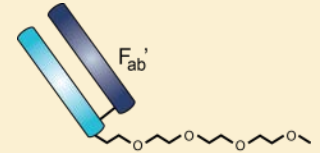
mAb Fab fragment

Cimzia (certolizumab pegol)
Lucentis (ranibizumab)



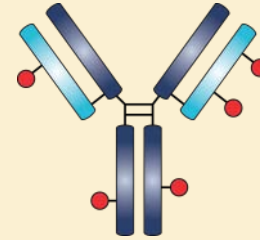
PEGylated mAb

Cimzia (certolizumab pegol)



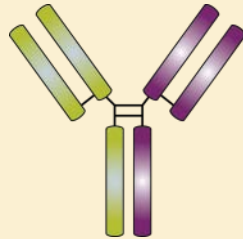
Antibody-drug conjugate

Kadcyla (trastuzumab emtansine)
Adcetris (brentuximab)



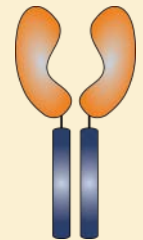
Bispecific mAb

Removab (catumaxomab)

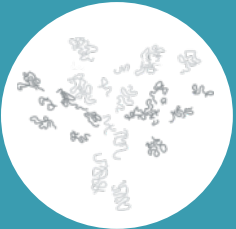
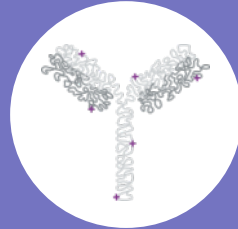
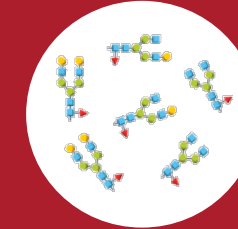


Fusion protein

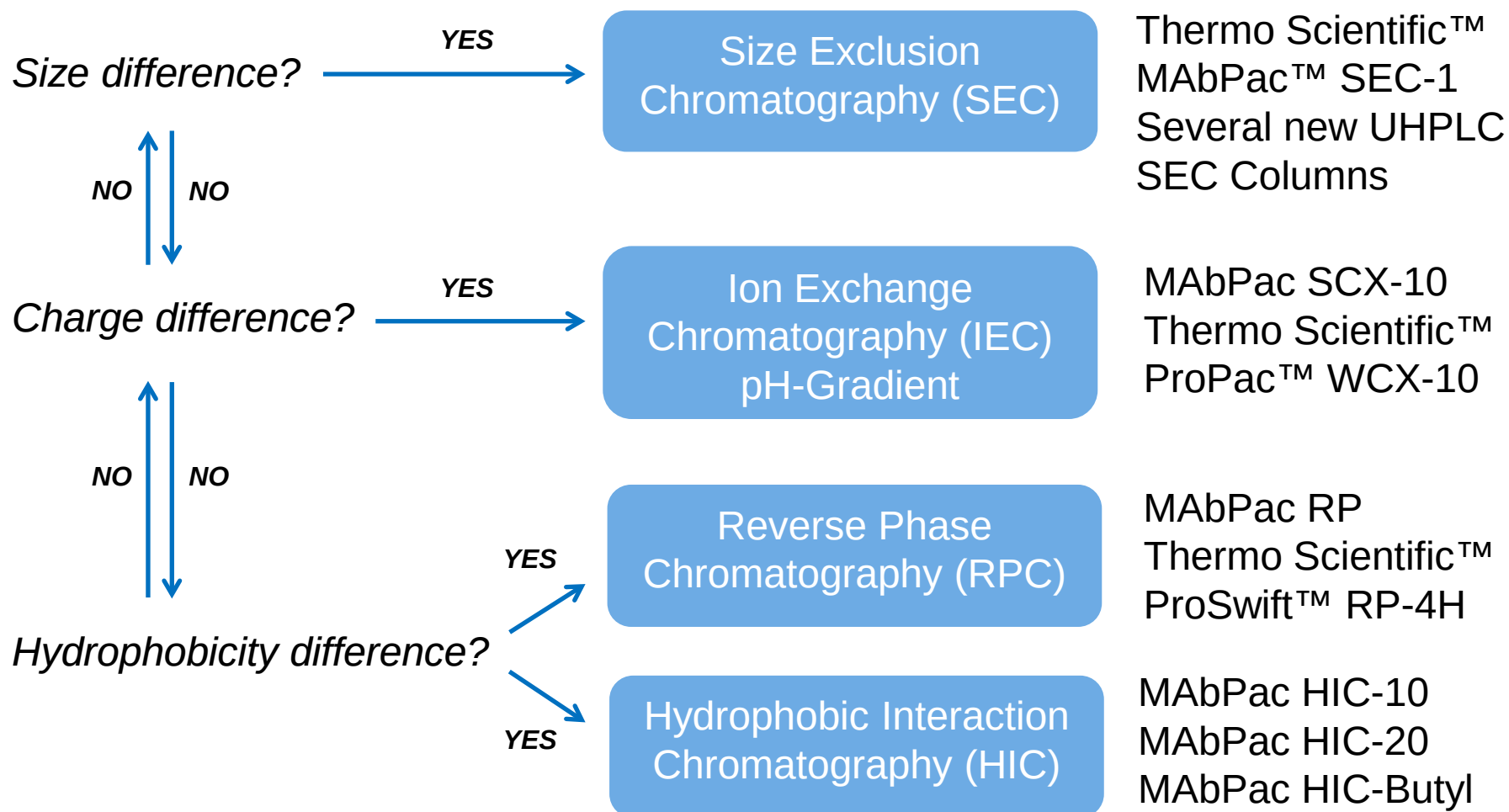
Enbrel (etanercept)
TNF receptor-Fc fusion



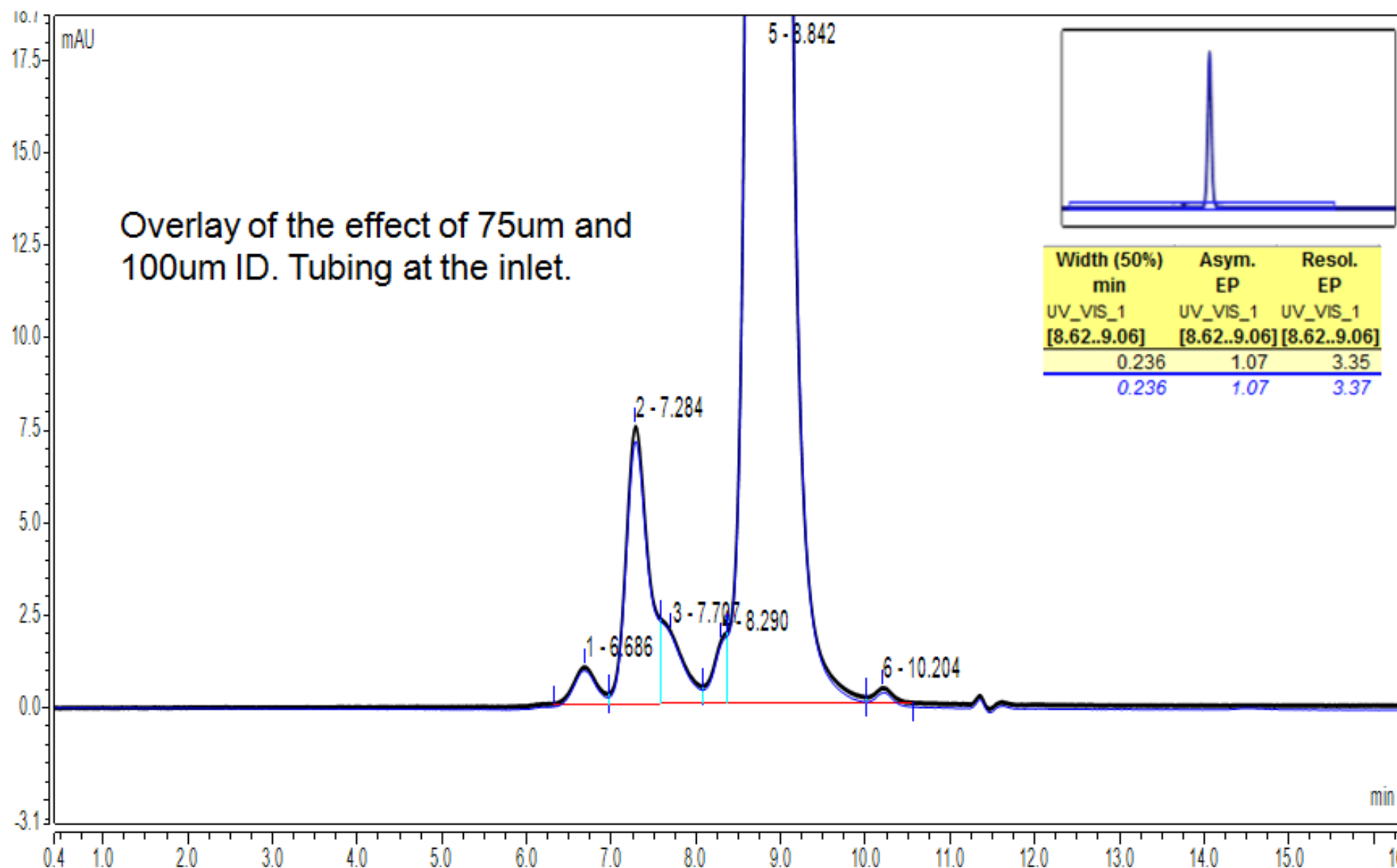
5 Fundamental Workflows

				
Peptide mapping	Aggregate analysis	Charge variant analysis	Intact protein analysis	Glycan analysis
Reversed Phase	SEC HIC	IEX	RP HIC	HILIC Mixed Mode
Confirm sequence	Check monomer vs Aggregates	Check charge variation within antibody sample	Check purity of the antibody	Check glycan presence and structure
UV and UV-MS	UV (UV-MS)	UV	UV and UV-MS	FLD, FLD-MS, CAD
Analytical reproducibility Peak capacity	High salt condition, biocompatible, low dispersion, reproducibility	Biocompatible selectivity	Biocompatible, gradient and thermostating capabilities	Gradient capabilities

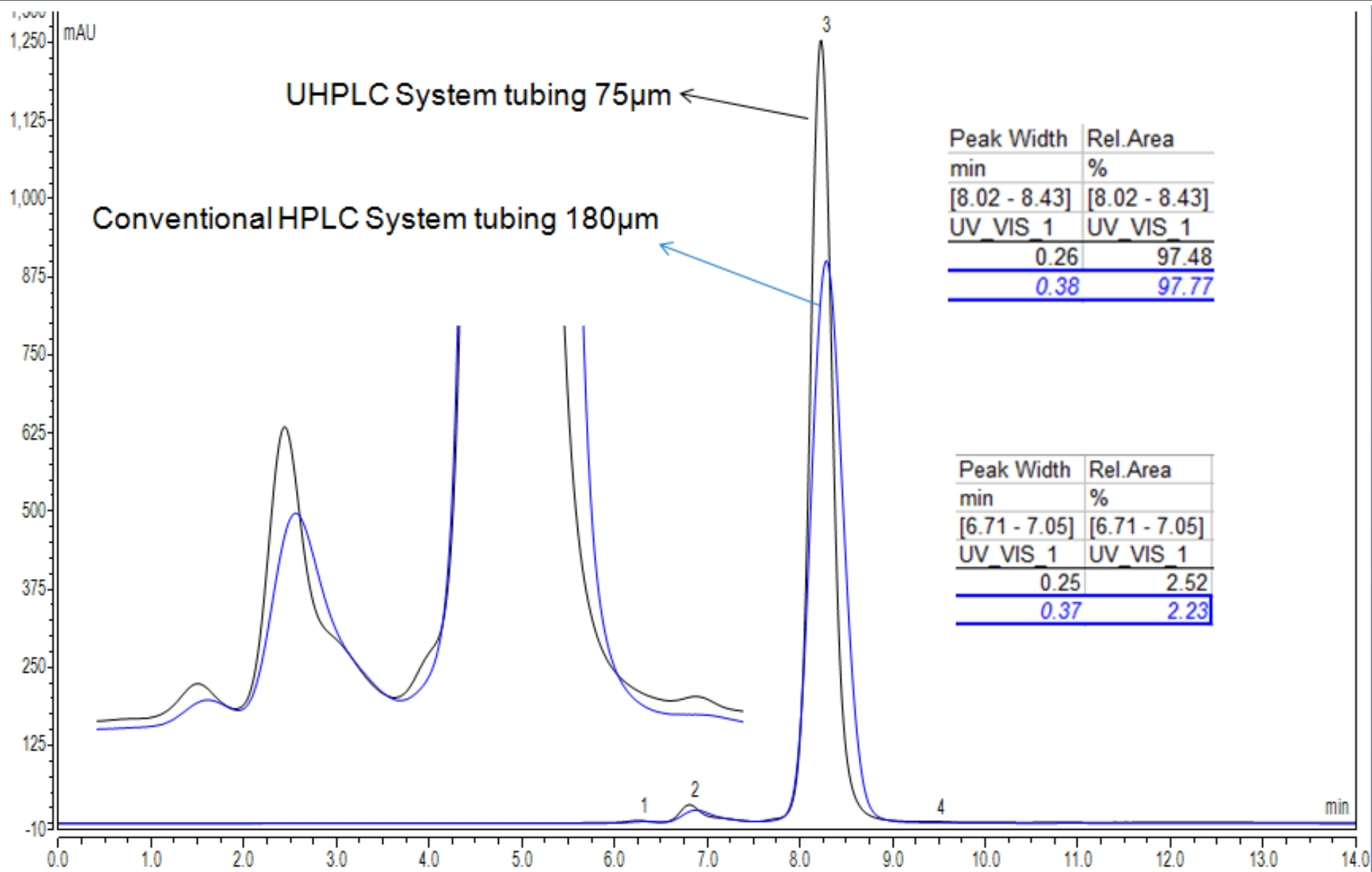
Protein and mAb Separation by U/HPLC



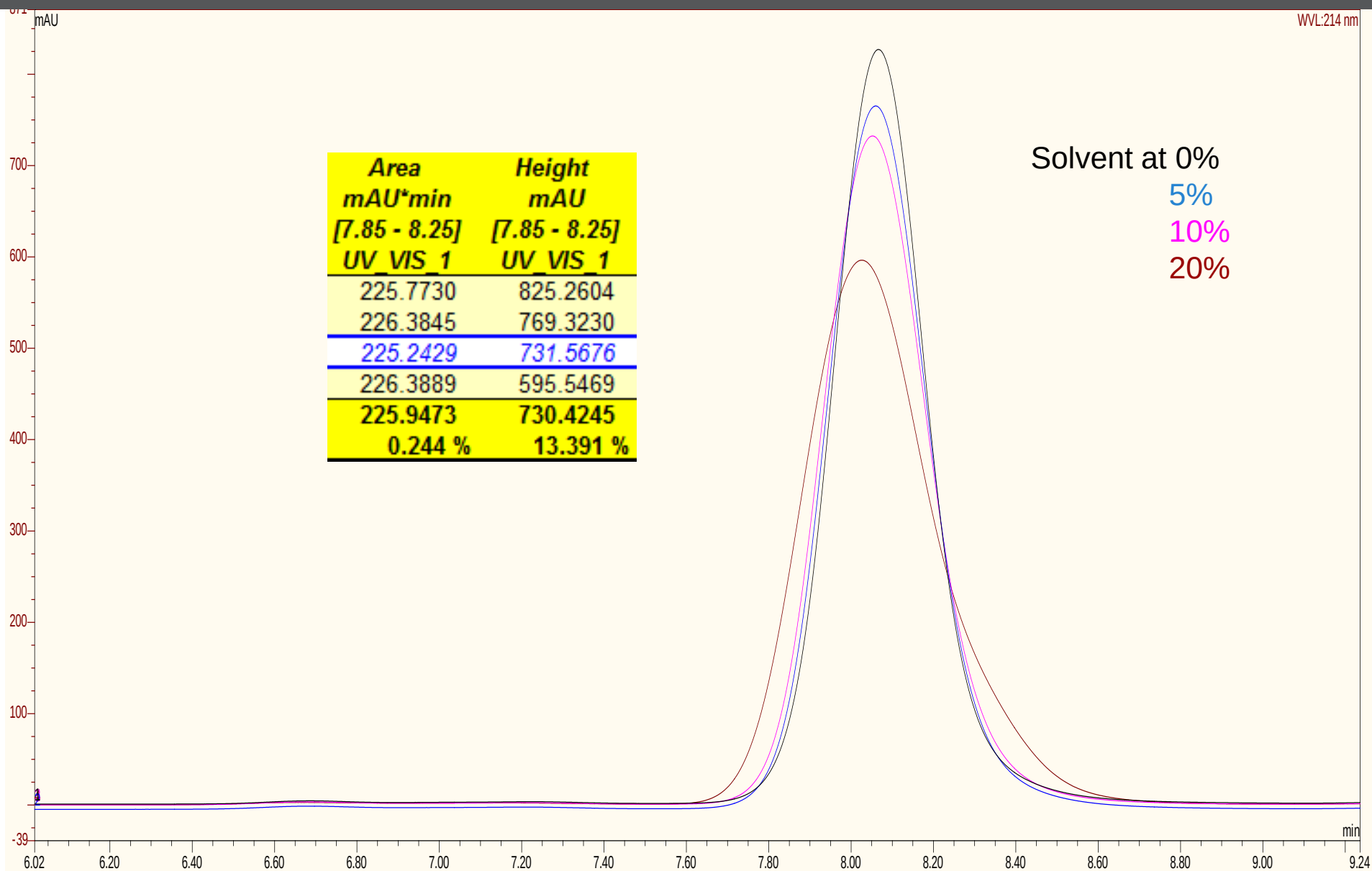
Effect of Tubing on 7.8mm SEC at 1.0 ml/min



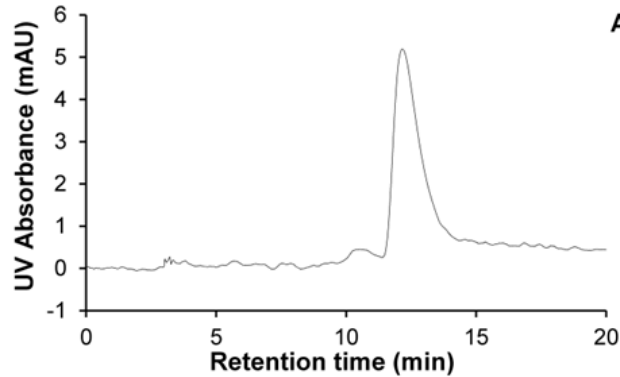
Bevazizumab mAb with a 4mm SEC Column at 0.3 ml/min



Effect of Solvent on SEC with Rituximab



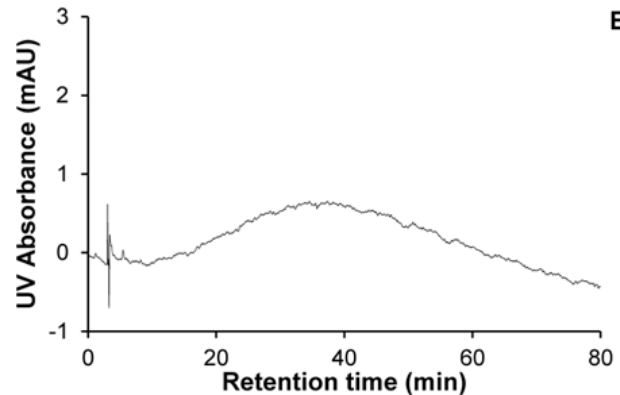
The Effect of Solvent Addition in HIC Chromatography



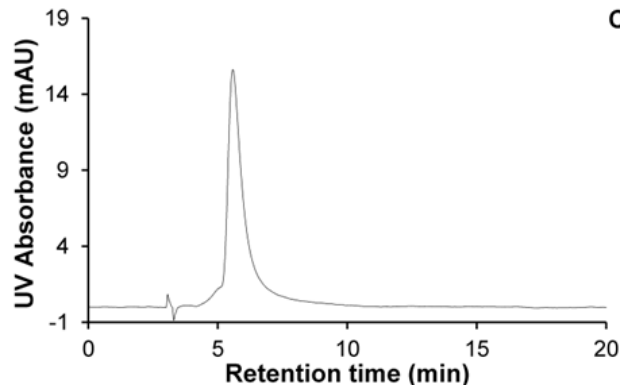
Lactalbumin has a strong calcium binding site.

Conventional (isocratic) HIC

- Protein maintains 3D structure.

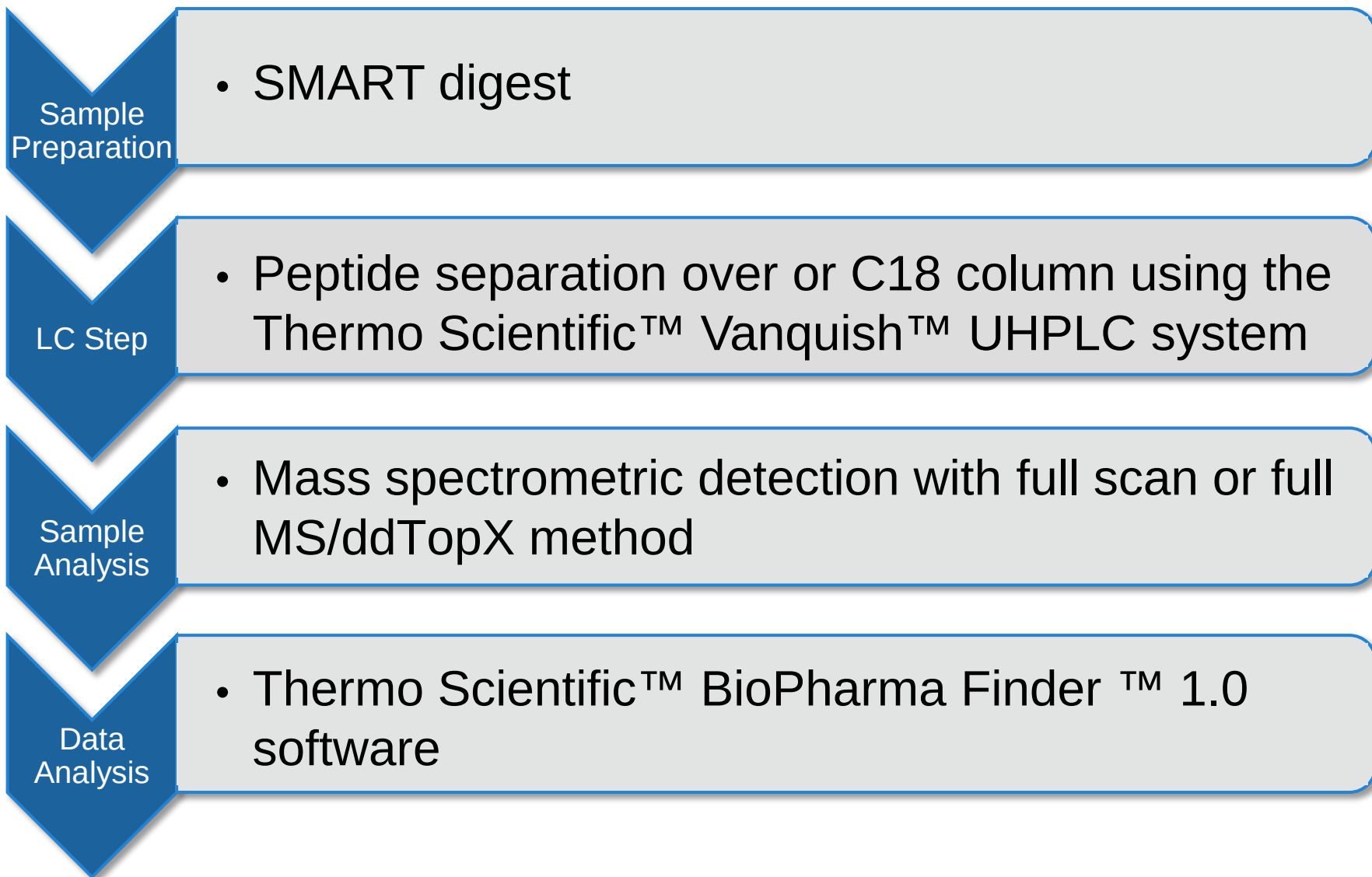


- Addition of 5% IPA
- Protein denaturation.
- Number of exposed hydrophobic groups increases.



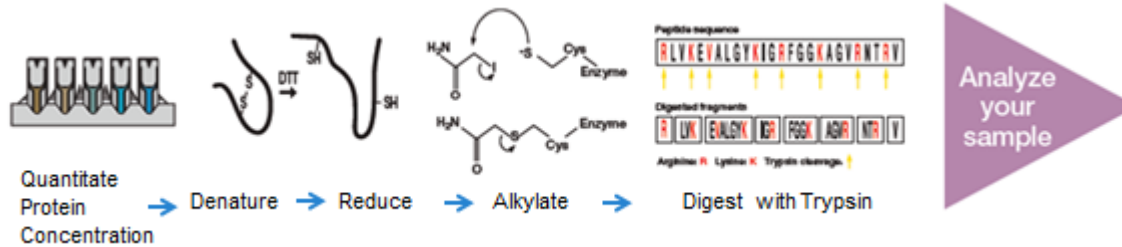
- **Addition of Ca^{2+} and IPA**
- 3D structure is maintained.
- Retention decreases due to partitioning and effect of using a stronger solvent

Peptide Mapping Workflow Overview



Thermo Scientific™ SMART Digest™ Kits

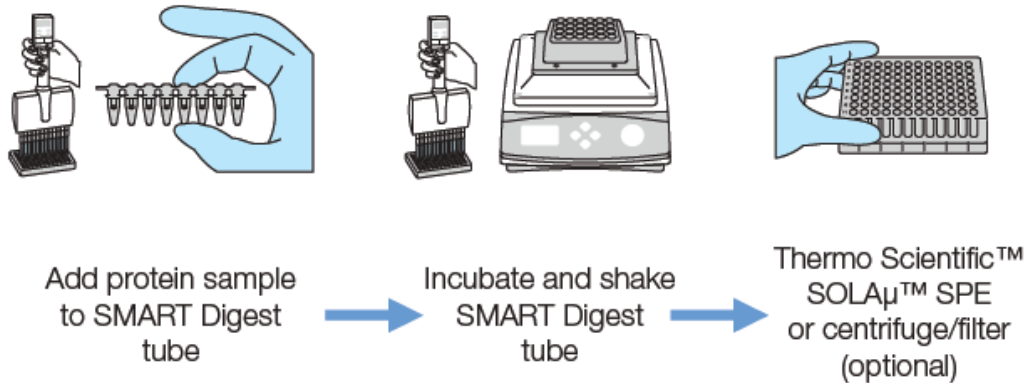
From this...



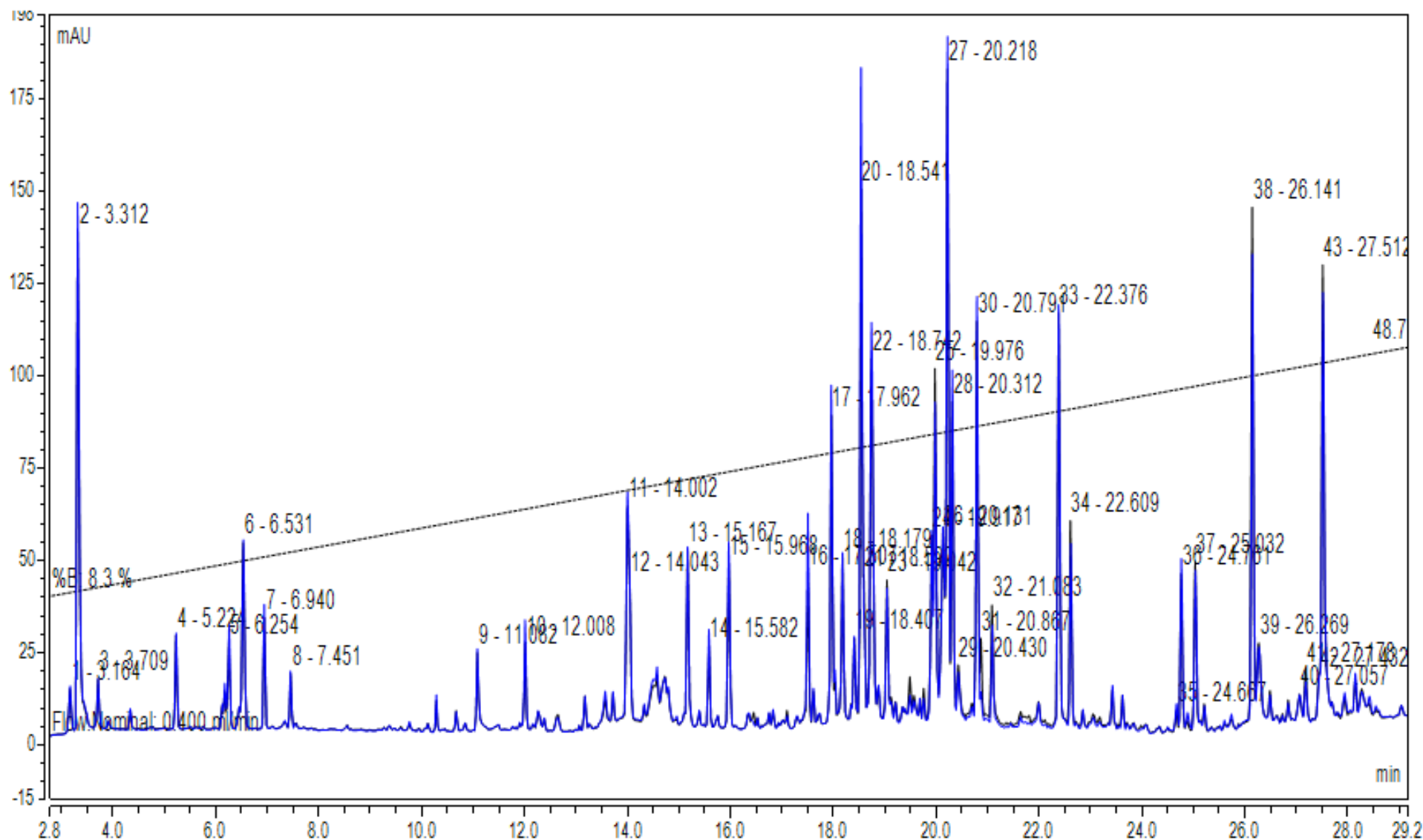
- Simple, three step protocol
- Quicker than in-solution digestion
- Reduces operator variability
- Increases reproducibility
- Higher throughput
- Ability to automate

To this...!

Heat Denaturation

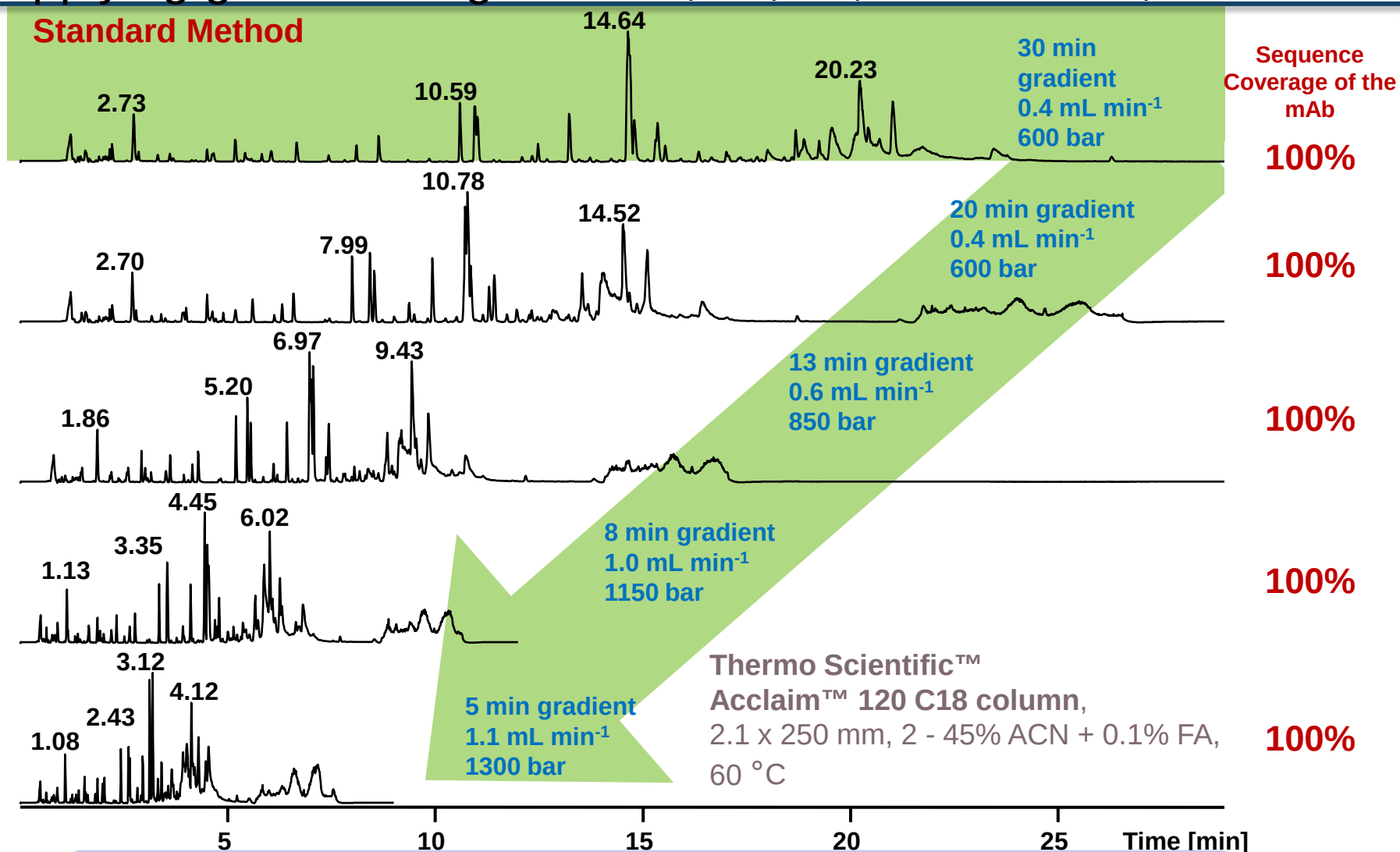


Overlay of different mAb Digests on the Vanquish System



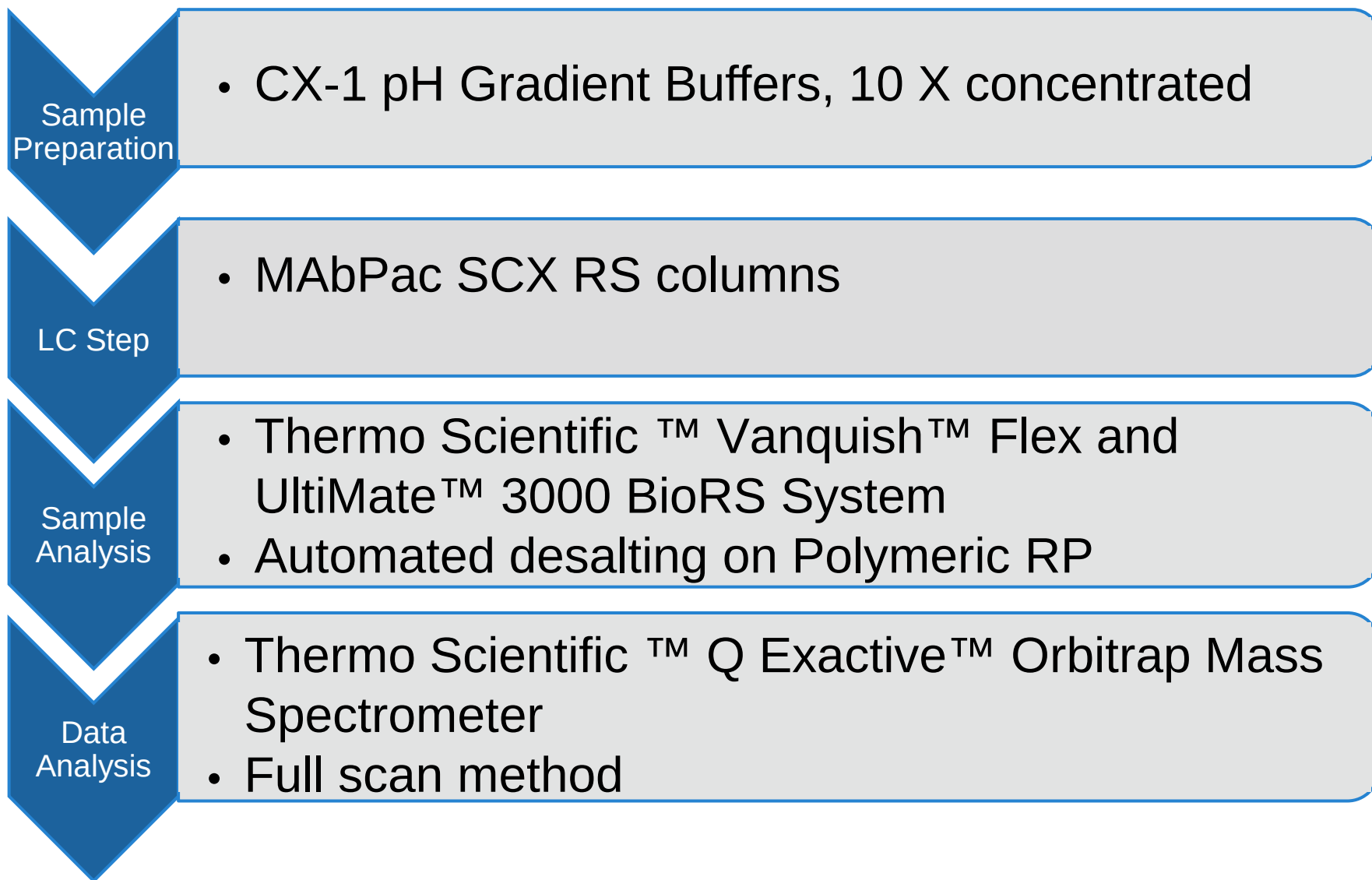
TICs obtained from Peptide Mapping Experiments of Rituximab

Applying gradient lengths of 30, 20, 13, 8 and 5 min,



AN 1135: High-Throughput Peptide Mapping with the Vanquish UHPLC System and the Q Exactive HF MS

Charged Variant Analysis Workflow Overview

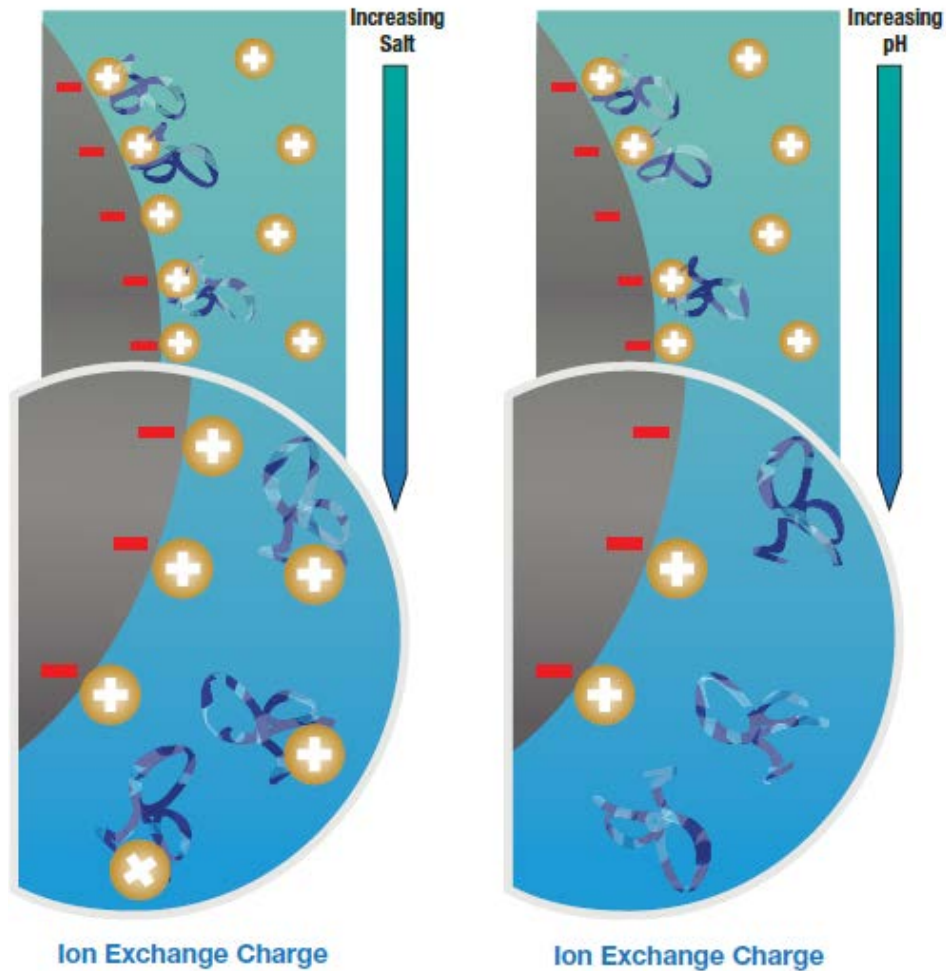


Charge Variant Analysis

Ion Exchange Elution - Cation Chromatography

Salt Gradient

pH Gradient

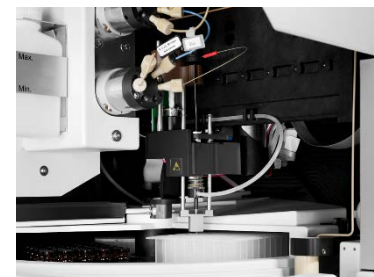


LC Systems for Bio-Therapeutic Protein Analysis

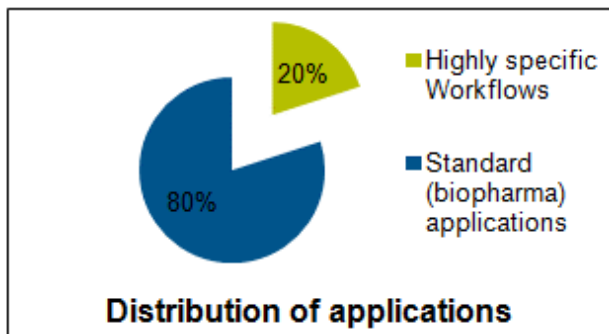
Vanquish™ UHPLC and Vanquish™ Flex UHPLC systems



UltiMate 3000 BioRS system

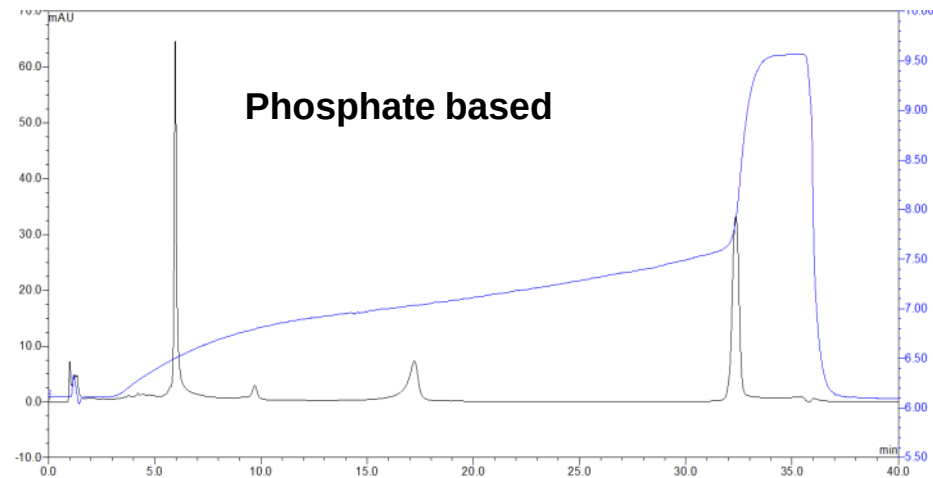
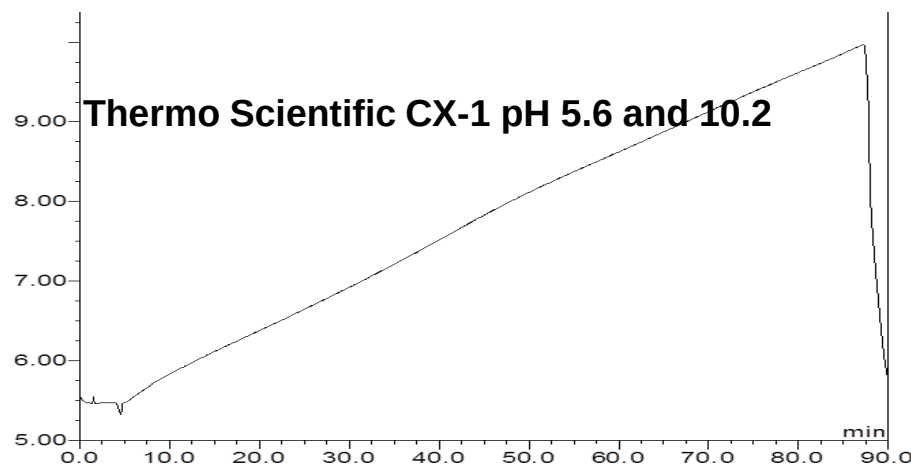
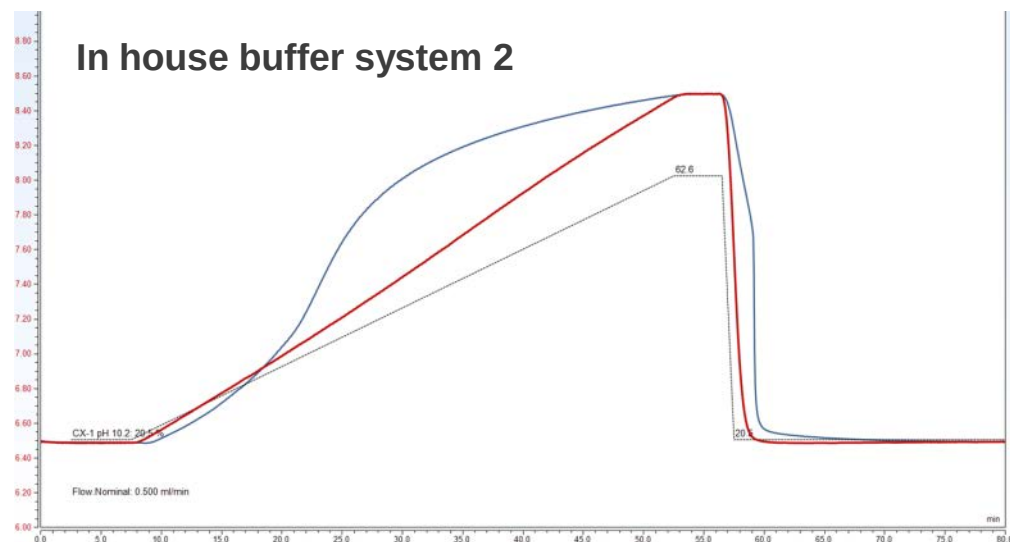
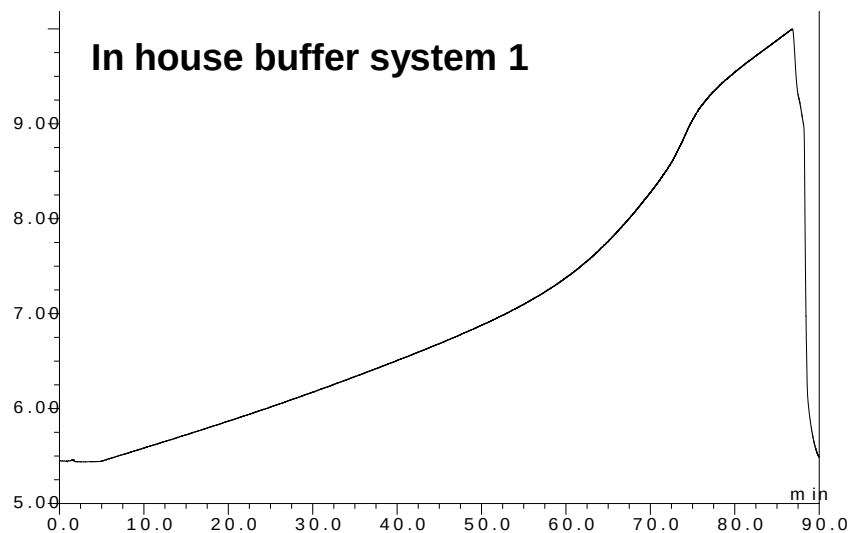


High Resolution,
Cooled Fractionation

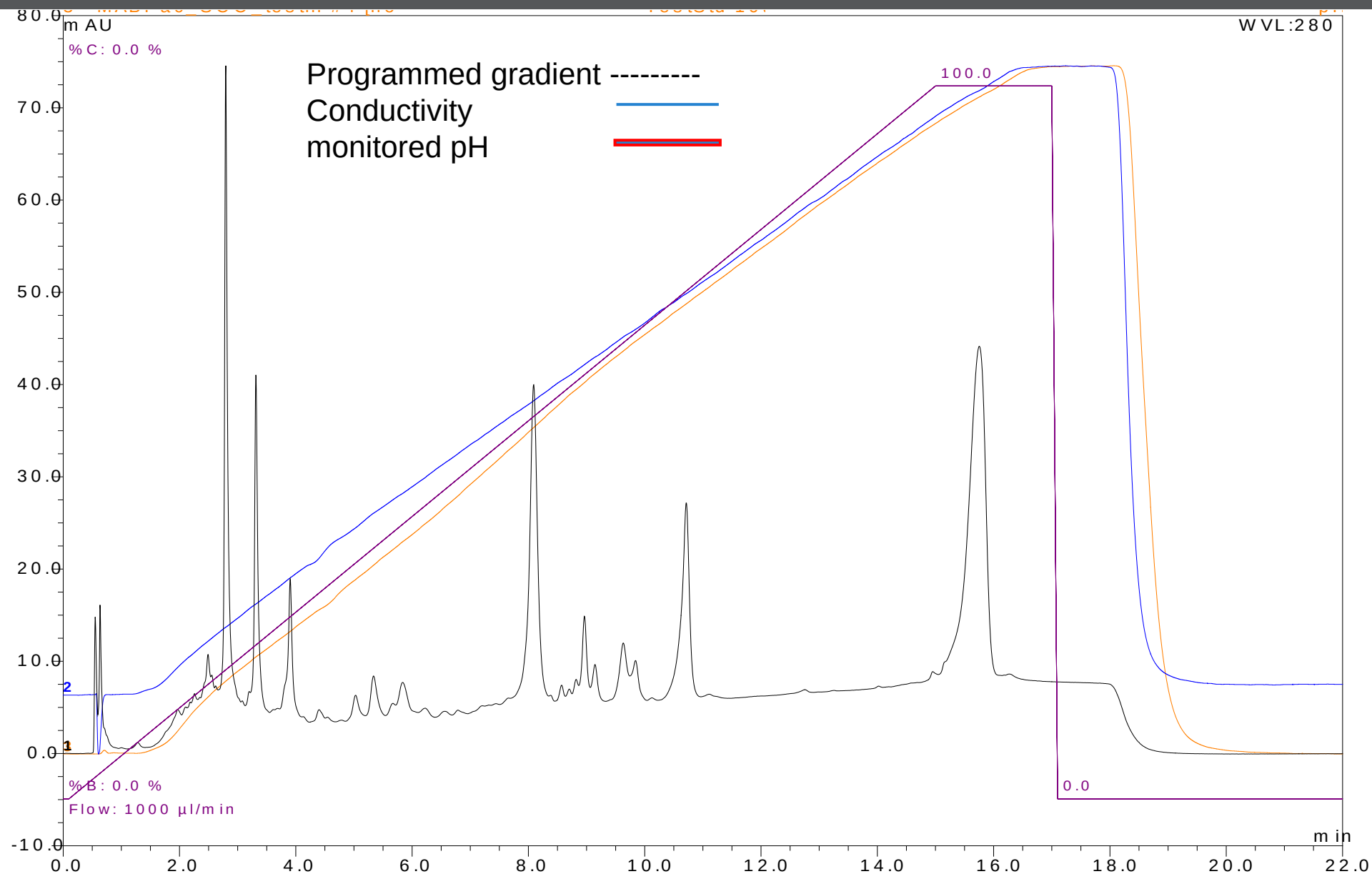


pH and Conductivity

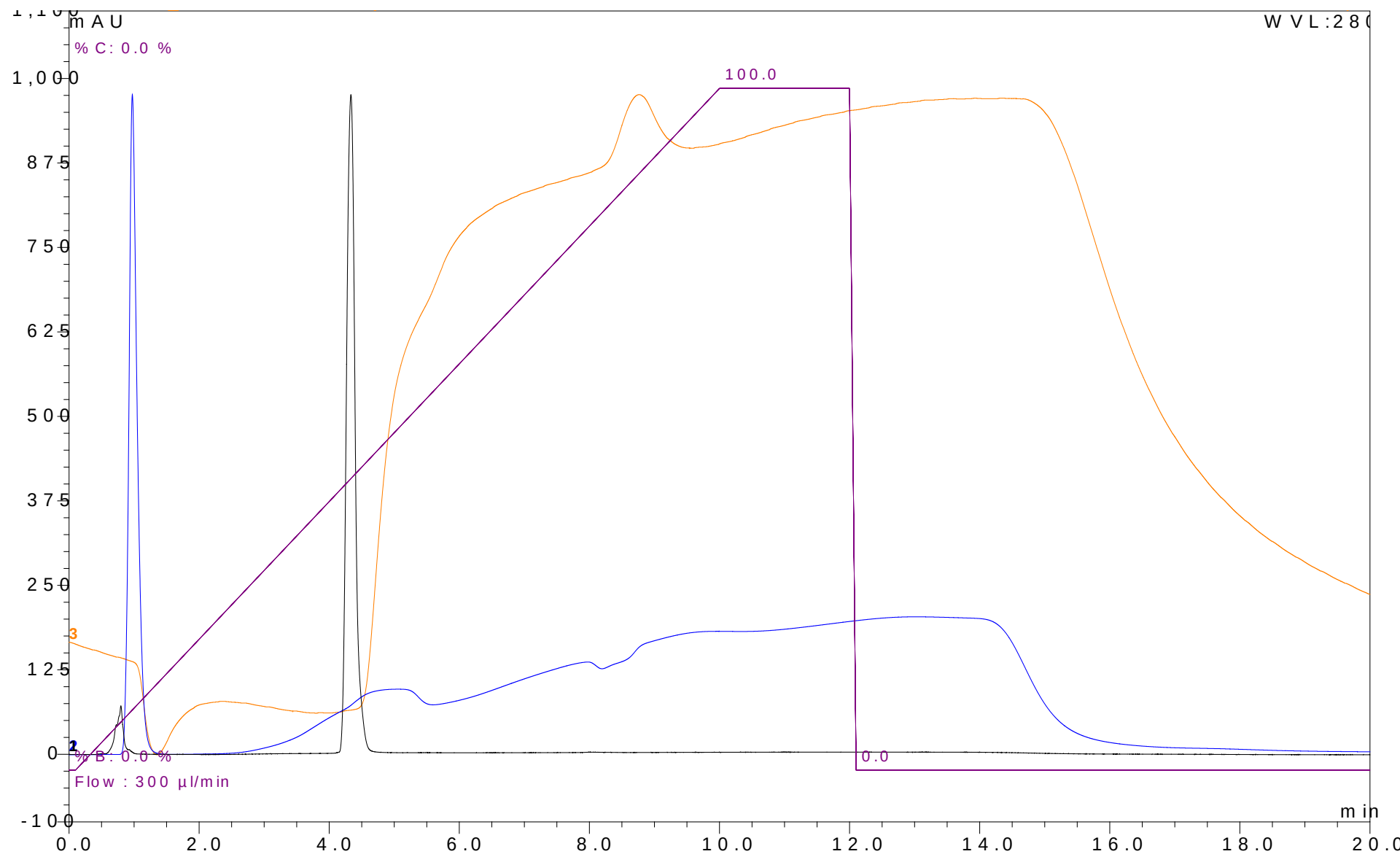
Comparison of pH Gradient Buffer Systems



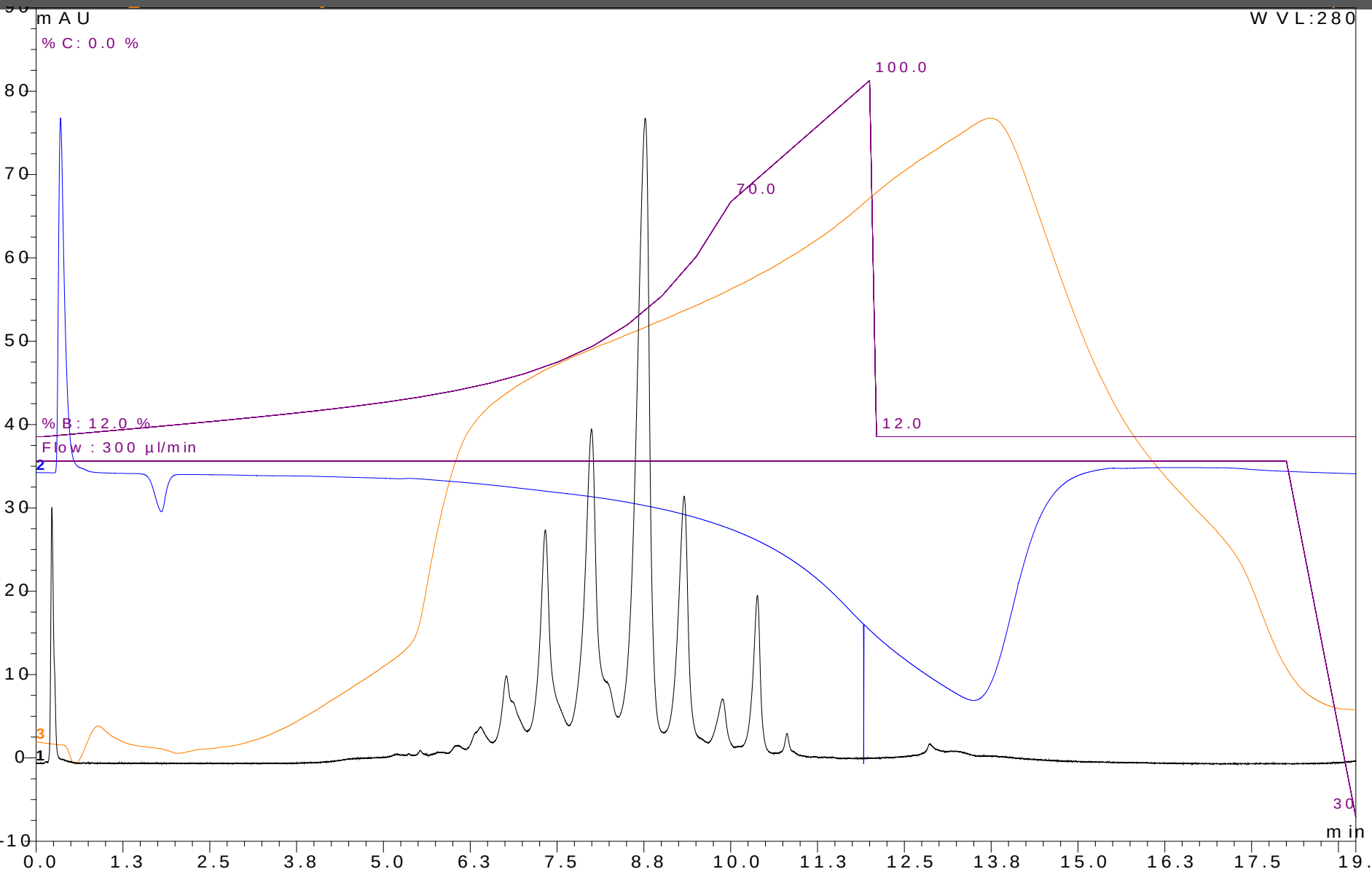
Equilibration Times on a 150mM long Column



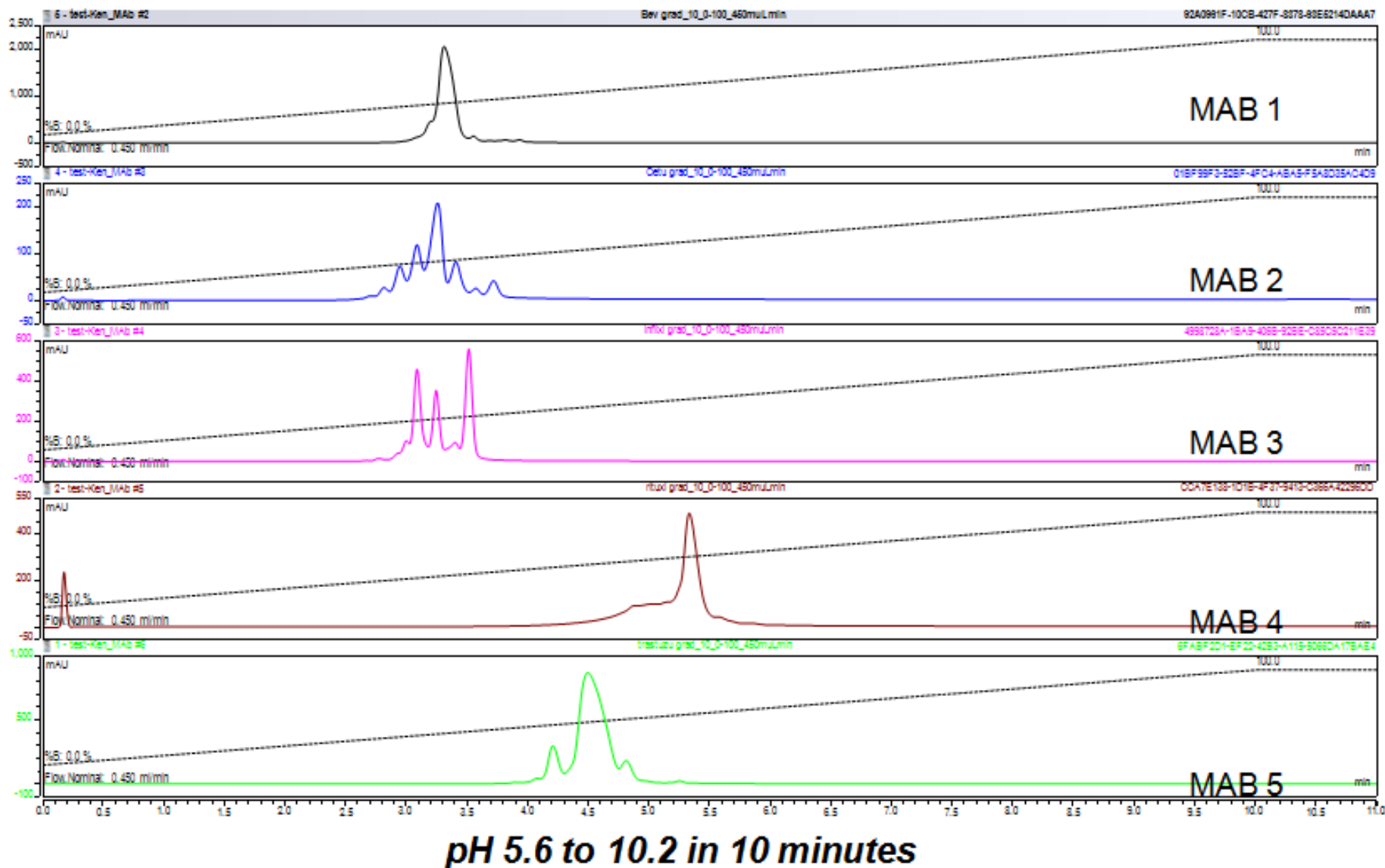
Linear Gradient Cetuximab „Bad Buffering“



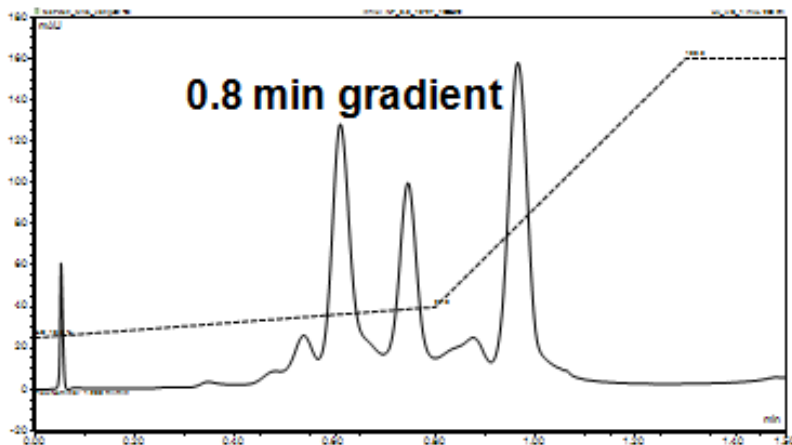
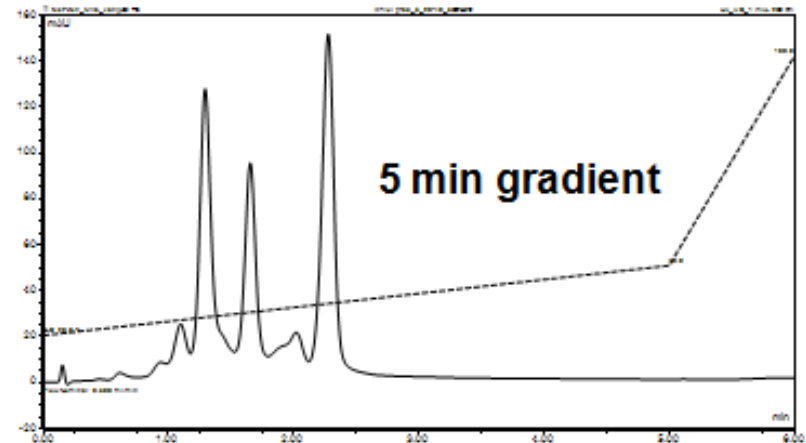
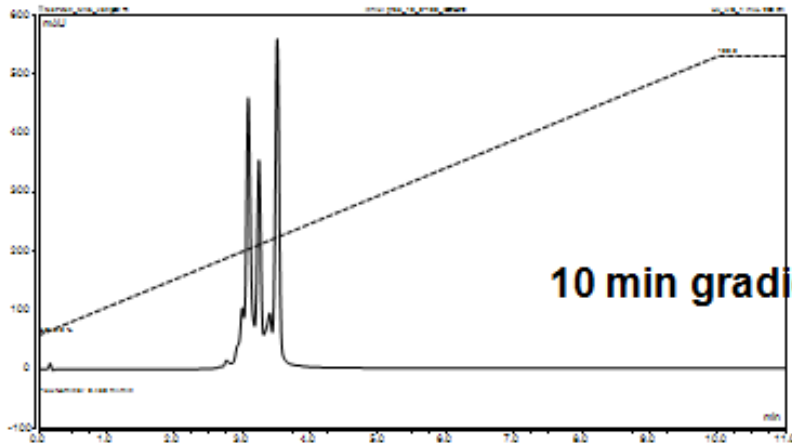
pH Profile using a Home Made Buffer System on a 50mm Column



Generic Linear pH Gradient with the Vanquish System



Example 2/5: Infliximab – Vanquish System fast Gradients

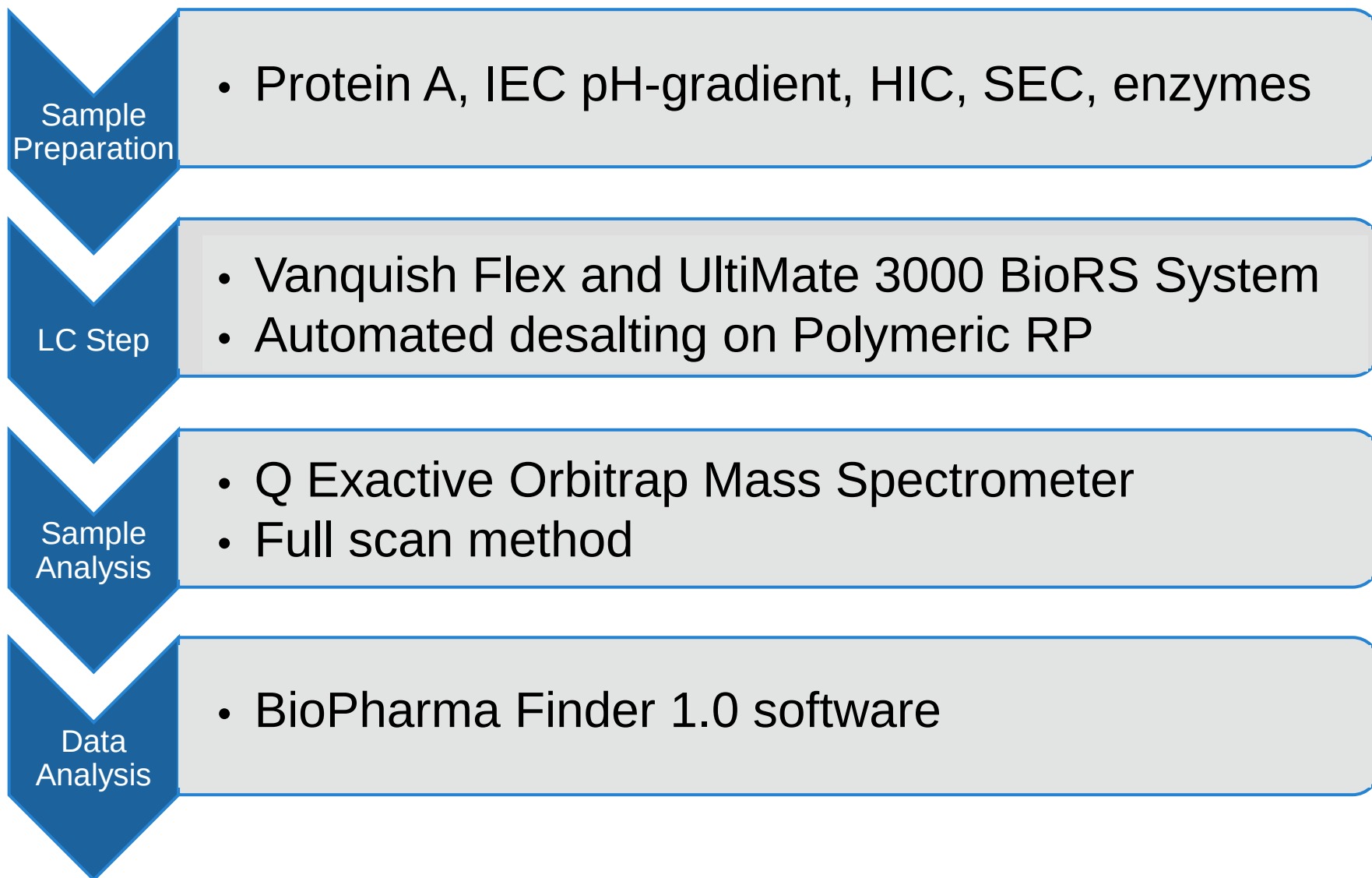


3 steps method development

1. 10 minutes 0 → 100% B in 10 minutes
2. 20→40% B in 5 minutes
3. 18→27% B in 0.8 minutes

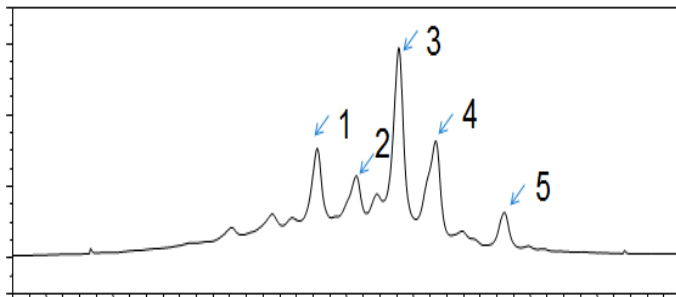
- Number of charge variants and resolution maintained for sub-minute gradient

Intact and native Protein Workflow Overview

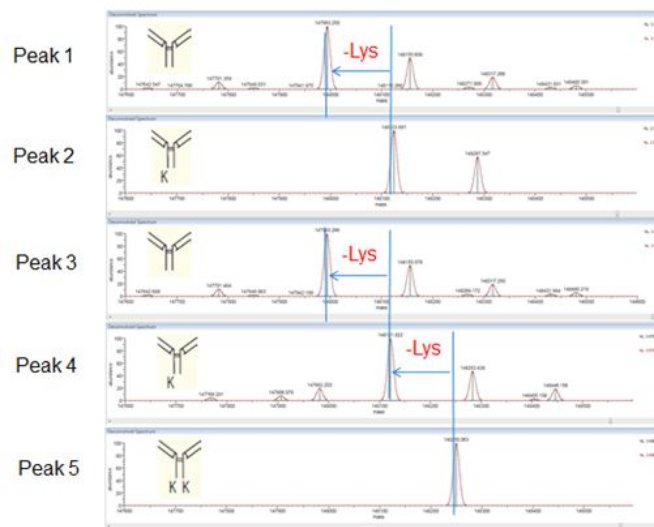


In-depth HRAM Charge Variant Characterization

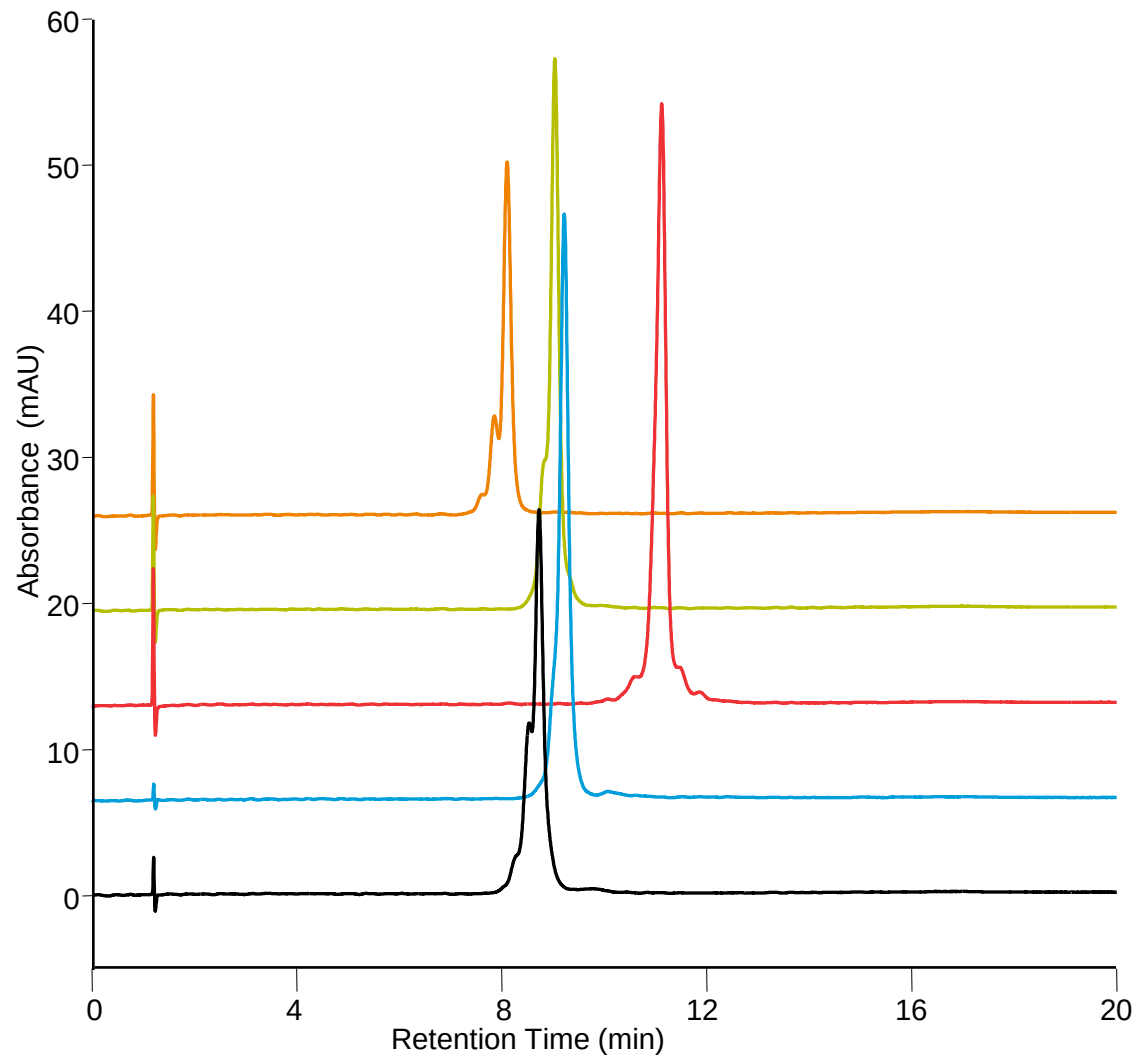
1st dimension: IEX pH gradient + fraction collection



2nd dimension: Polymer RP-LC/MS



Global Analysis of Intact mAbs



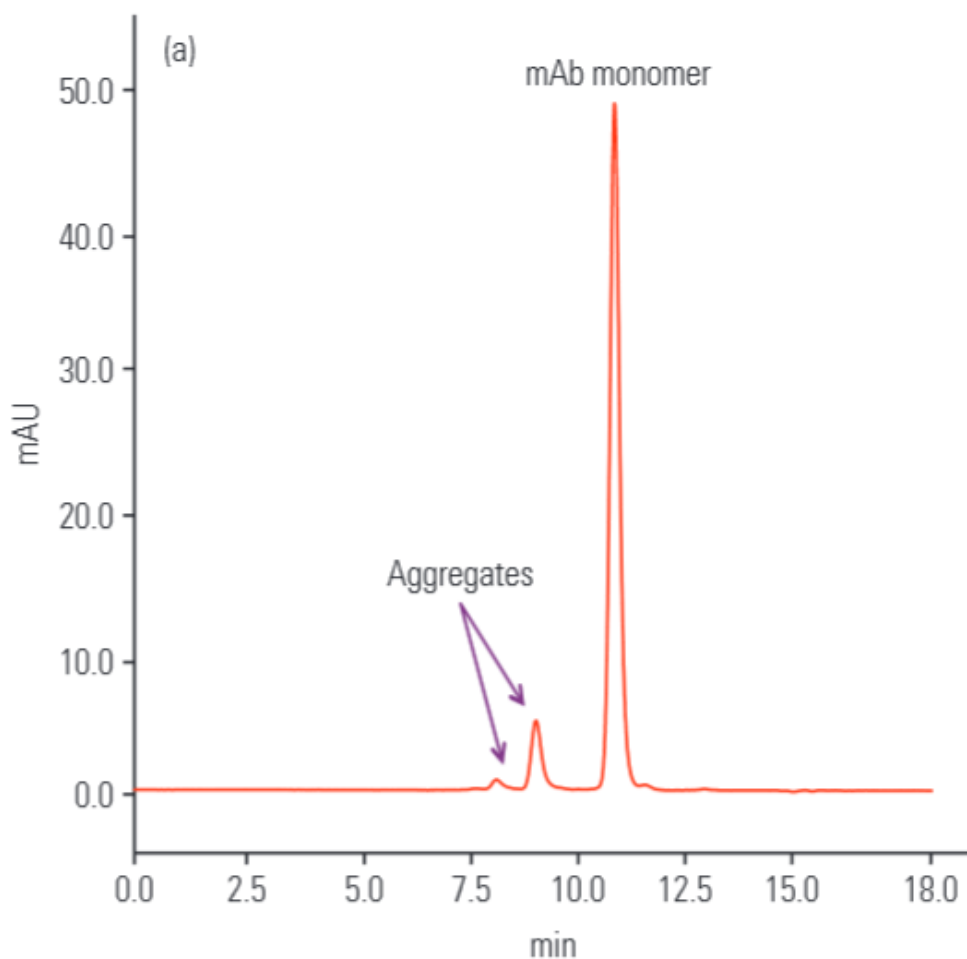
Column: MAbPac HIC-10, 5 μ m
Format: 4.6 $\times$ 100 mm
Mobile phase A: 2.0 M ammonium sulfate, 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0
Mobile phase B: 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0

Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
-5.0	60	40
0.0	60	40
1.0	60	40
15.0	0	100
20.0	0	100

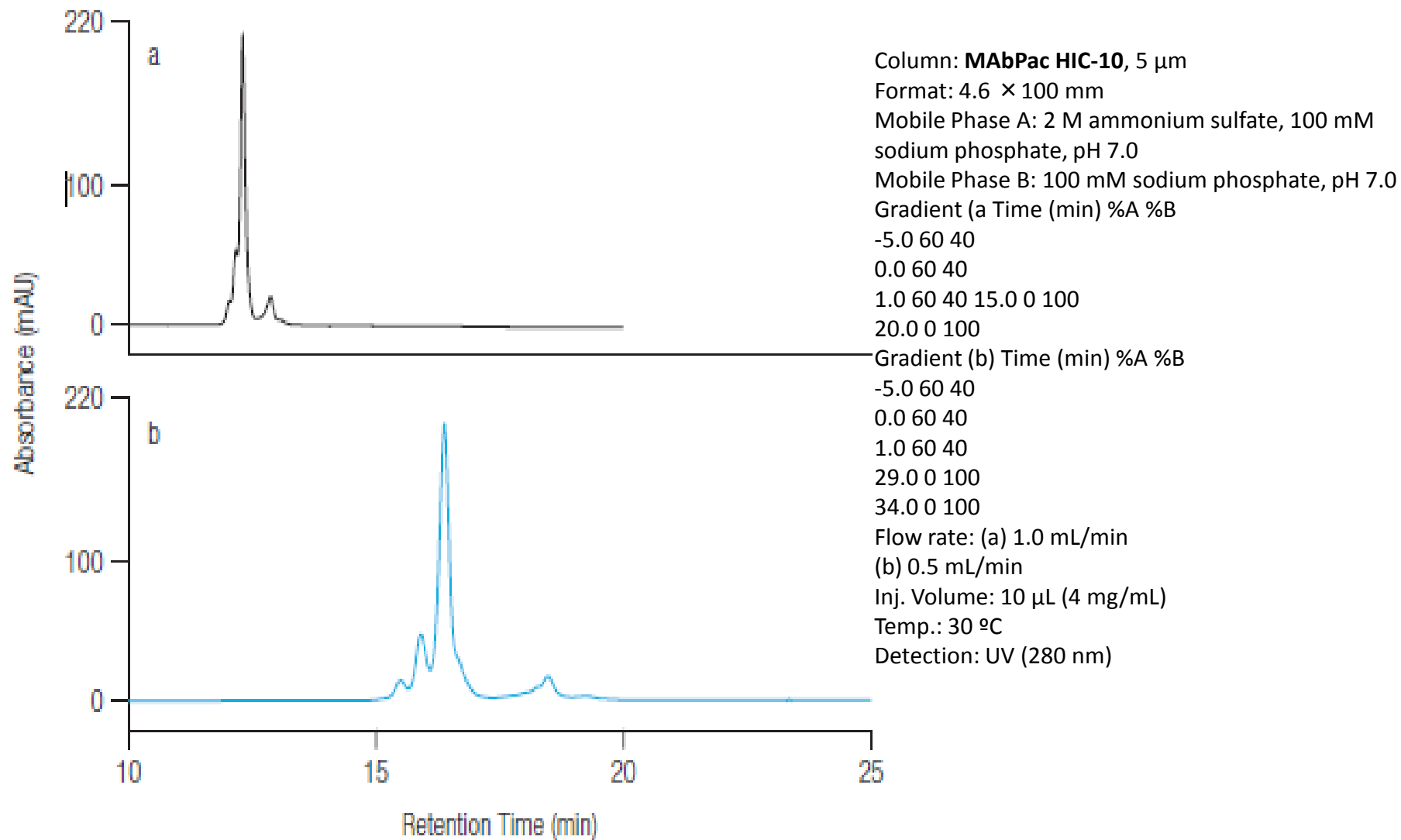
Temperature: 30 $^{\circ}$ C
Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min
Inj. volume: 2 μ L (4 mg/mL)
Detection: UV (280 nm)
Sample: mAb1
mAb2
mAb3
mAb4
mAb5

Aggregate Screening using the MAbPac SEC-1 Column

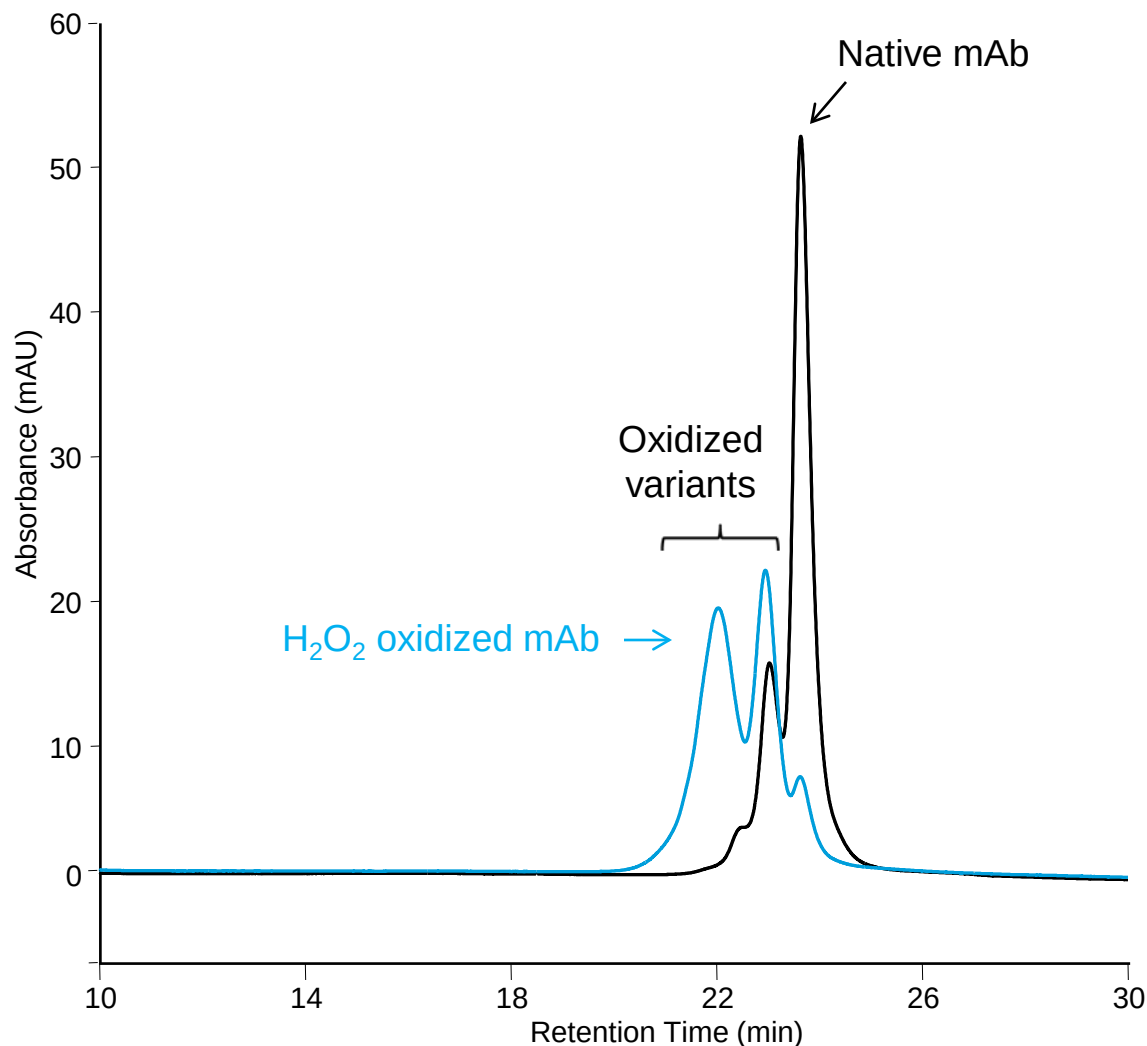


Column: **MAbPac SEC-1**, 5 μm ,
Dimension: 7.8 $\times$ 300 mm
Mobile Phase: 50 mM sodium phosphate pH 6.8, in 300 mM sodium chloride
Flow Rate: 760 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$
Inj. Volume: 10 μL
Temp.: 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Detection: 280 nm
Sample: mAb (1 mg/mL)

Method Speed up of mAb Aggregates with HIC Column



Separation of Oxidized mAb on MAbPac HIC-20

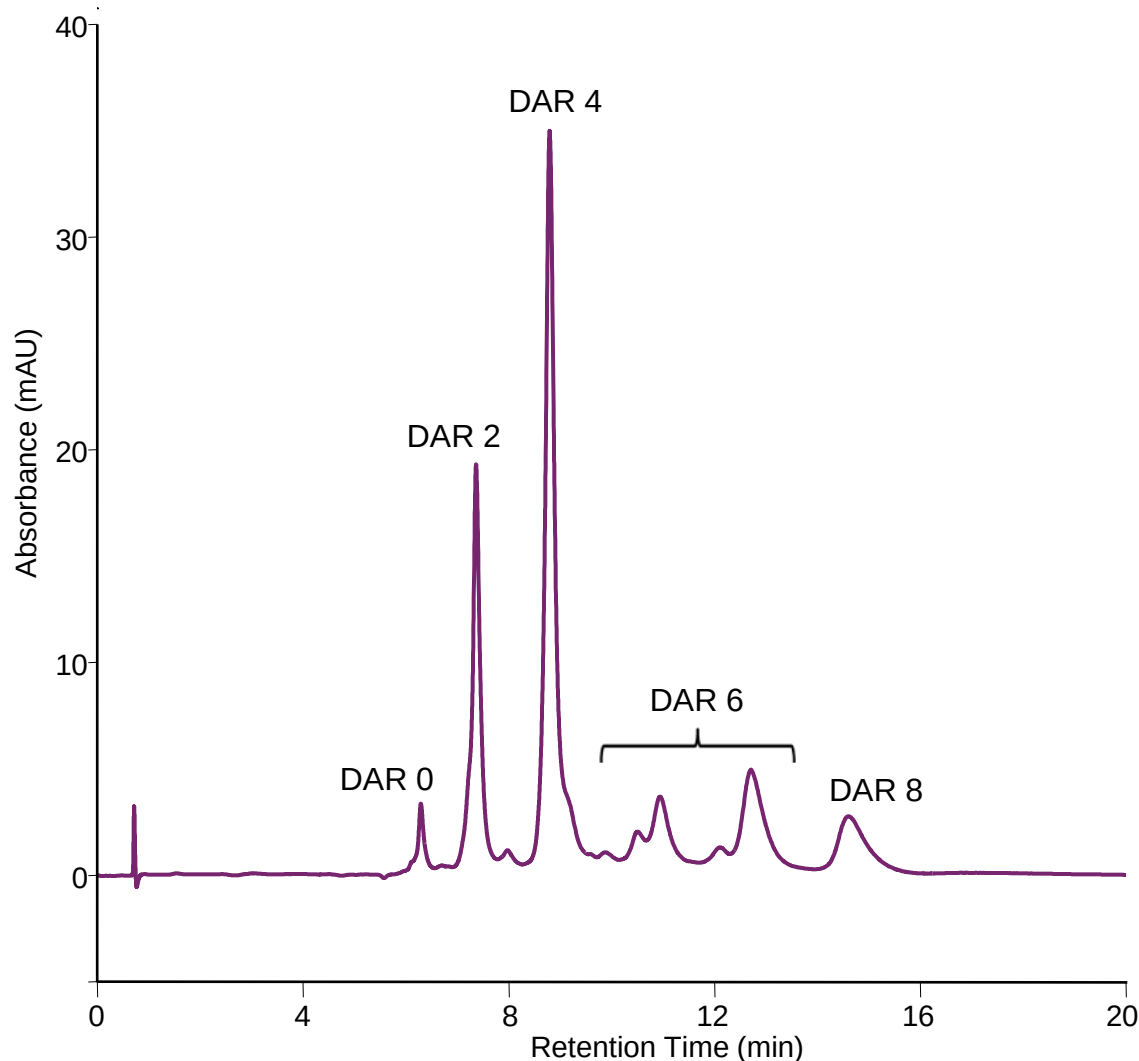


Column: **MAbPac HIC-20, 5 μ m**
Format: 4.6 $\times$ 250 mm
Mobile phase A: 2 M ammonium sulfate, 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0
Mobile phase B: 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0
Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
-6.0	50	50
0.0	50	50
2.0	50	50
30.0	0	100
35.0	0	100

Temperature: 30 $^{\circ}$ C
Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min
Inj. volume: Untreated mAb: 20 μ L (1.25 mg/mL)
Oxidized mAb: 20 μ L (1.25 mg/mL)
Detection: UV (280 nm)
Sample: Untreated mAb
H₂O₂ oxidized mAb

Separation of cys-linked ADC on MAbPac HIC-Butyl



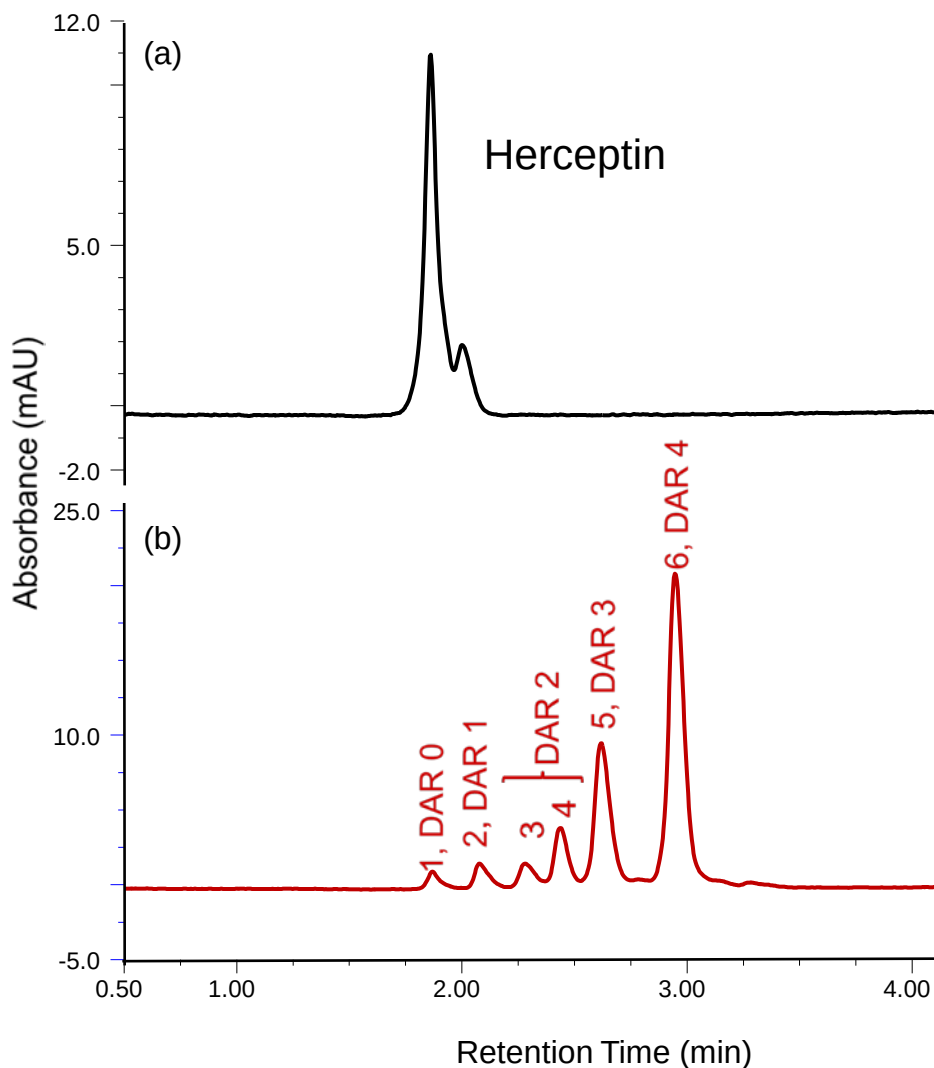
Column: MAbPacHIC-Butyl, 5 μ m
Format: 4.6 $\times$ 100 mm
Mobile phase A: 1.5 M ammonium sulfate, 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0 / isopropanol (95:5 v/v)
Mobile phase B: 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0 / isopropanol (80:20 v/v)

Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
-5.0	100	0
0.0	100	0
1.0	100	0
15.0	0	100
20.0	0	100

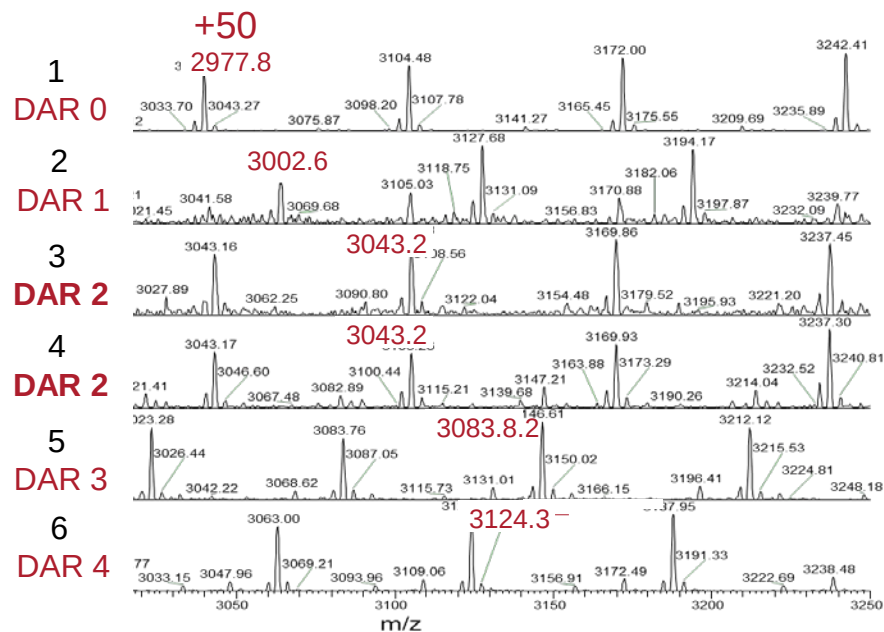
Temperature: 25 $^{\circ}$ C
Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min
Inj. volume: 5 μ L (5 mg/mL)
Detection: UV (280 nm)
Sample: Cys-conjugated ADC mimic

RP Separation of Unmodified mAbs and ADCs



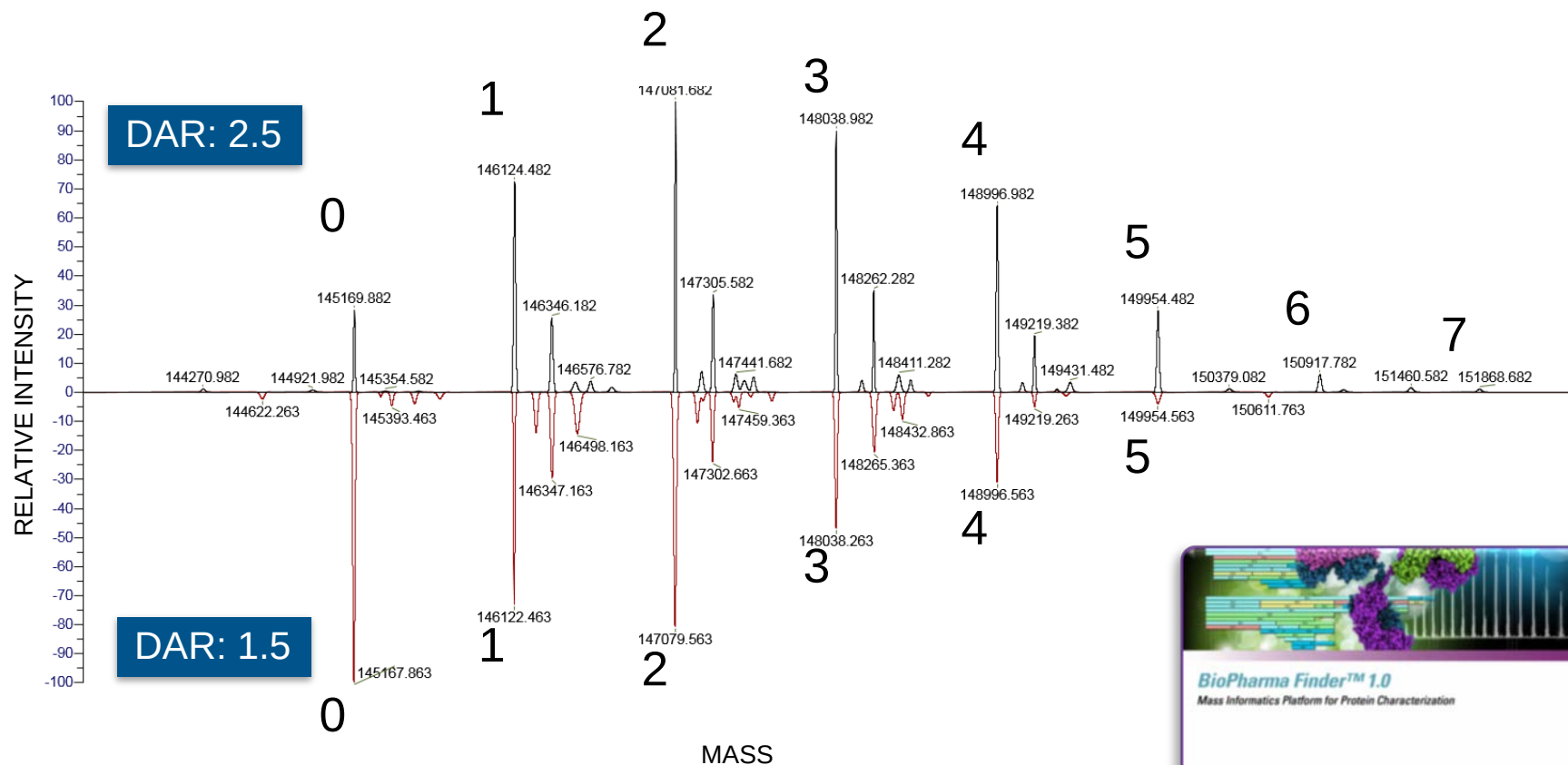
Column: MAbPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 2.1 $\times$ 50 mm
 Mobile phase A: H₂O/TFA (99.9 : 0.1 v/v)
 Mobile phase B: MeCN/ H₂O/TFA (90: 9.9 : 0.1 v/v/v)

MS raw data

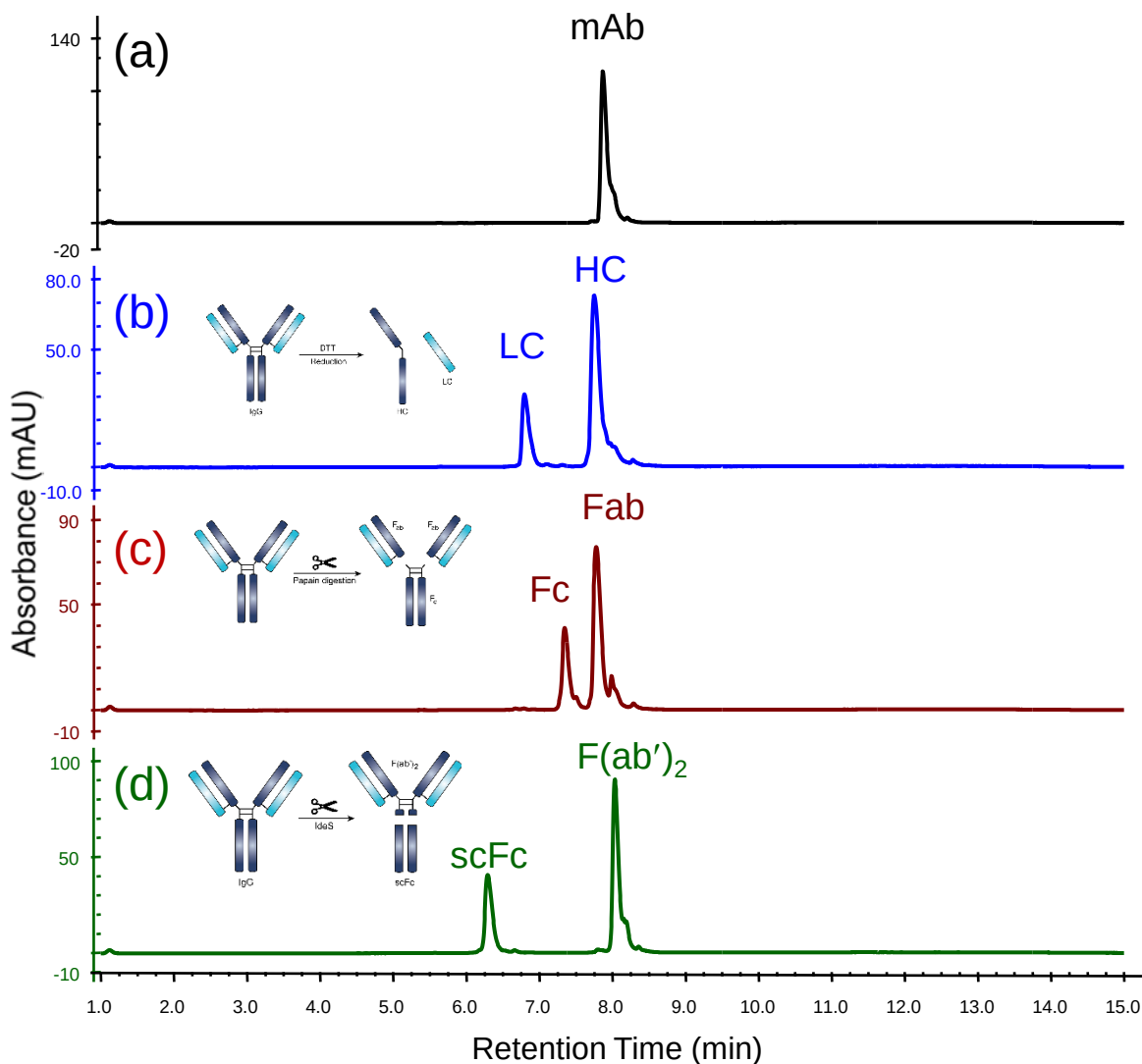


Comparison of two different Levels of Drug-Antibody Ratio (DAR)

Mirror plot of two ADC samples



mAb and mAb Fragments Analysis – Reversed Phase



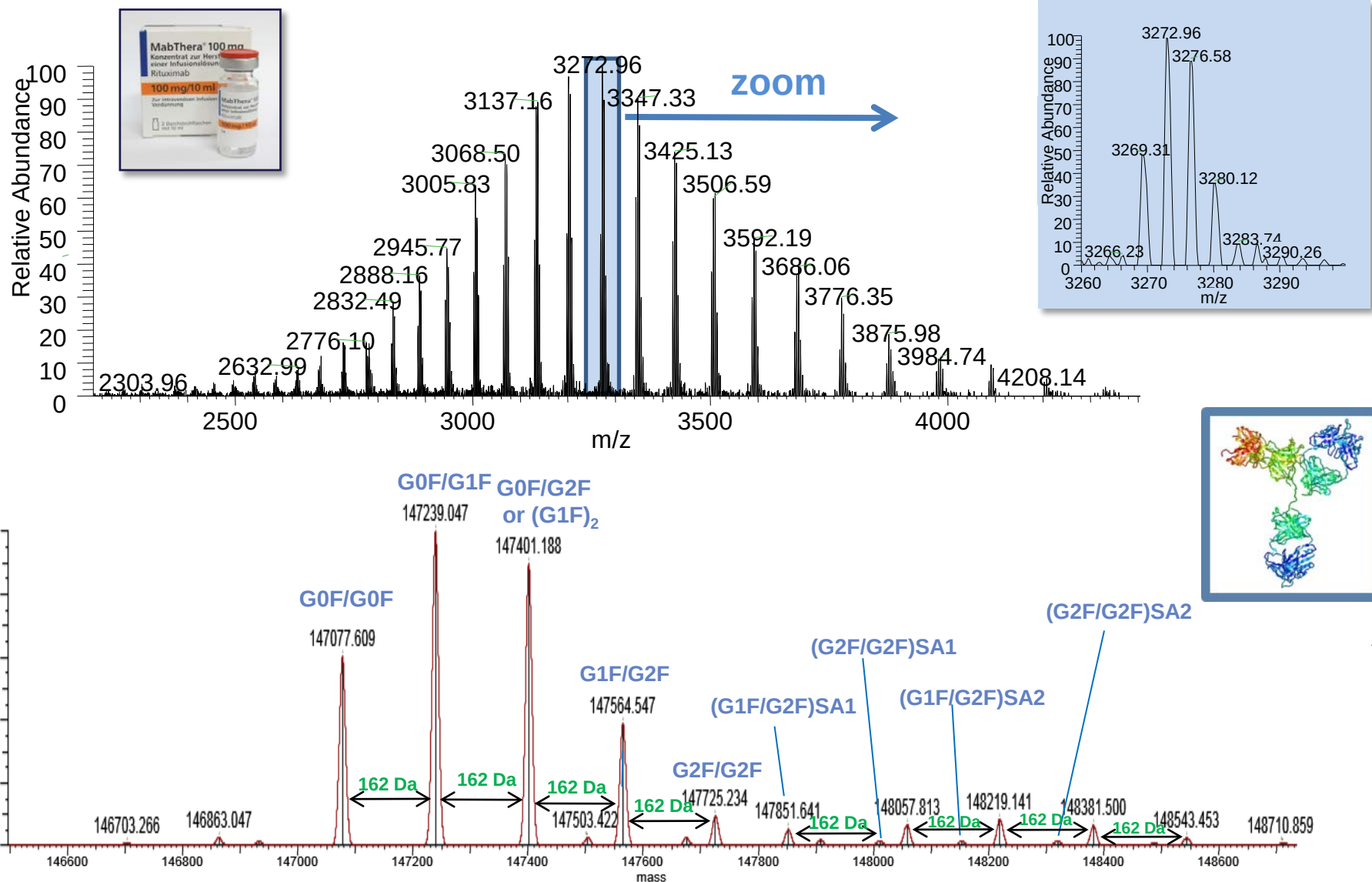
Column: MAbPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 3 $\times$ 50 mm
 Mobile phase A: H₂O/FA/TFA (99.88 : 0.1:0.02 v/v/v)
 Mobile phase B: MeCN/ H₂O/FA/TFA (90: 9.88 :0.1:0.02 v/v/v/v)

Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
0.0	80	20
1.0	80	20
11.0	55	45
12.0	55	45
14.0	80	20
15.0	80	20

Temperature: 80 $^{\circ}$ C
 Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min
 Inj. volume: 5 μ L
 Detection: UV (280 nm)
 Sample:
 (a) trastuzumab (5 mg/mL)
 (b) trastuzumab + DTT (4 mg/mL)
 (c) trastuzumab + Papain (2 mg/mL)
 (d) trastuzumab + IdeS (2 mg/mL)

Full MS Spectrum of an Intact Antibody (mAb) Rituximab





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