

Automated High Throughput Trypsin Digests for Highly Reproducible Peptide Map Analysis

The Beckman Coulter Biomek NX^P Span-8 Workstation and the SCIEX TripleTOF[®] 6600 System for Routine Characterization of Biotherapeutics

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The extended capabilities of LC-MS characterization for biotherapeutics have put increasing strain on throughput and efficiency. Many processes still depend on manual sample handling, and proteolytic digestions that tie up valuable scientific resources. The added risk of variability in pipetting, digestion time, or the time each sample is exposed to reagents is high. Highly reproducible LC-MS measurements of biopharmaceuticals may therefore be at risk from processes that are not reproducible, independent of the analytical technique. LC-MS techniques are increasingly able to pick up small variations and may lead to undesired repeat analyses or additional QC procedures and costs. Automation of default standard workflows can address variability and improve analytical efficiency in the modern biopharmaceutical industry.

In this study, digestion replicates are performed on a standard monoclonal antibody to demonstrate the reproducibility of the workflow.

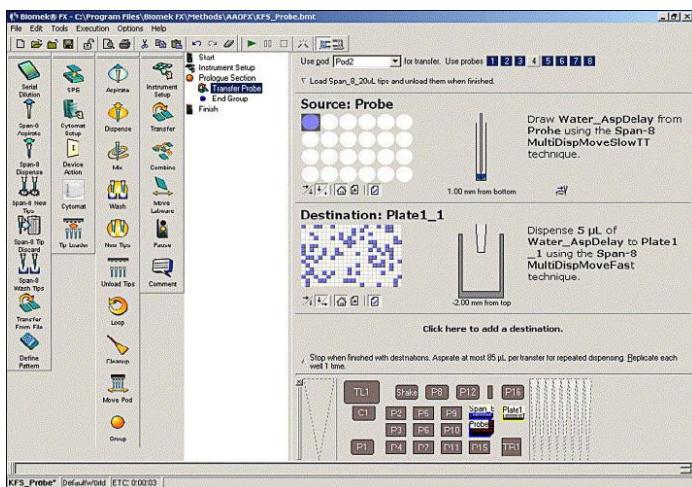


Figure 1: Biomek Method Provides Full Automation of the Protein Digestion Workflow. Biomek software uses graphical representations for easy method development / editing and for monitoring workflow progress.

Key Features of the SCIEX Protein Digestion Automated Solution

- Full solution for automated protein digestion of monoclonal antibodies (mAb) and other biotherapeutics
 - Biomek NX^P Span-8 Workstation combines all the key aspects of automation into an economical solution
 - SCIEX Protein Preparation Kit provides all the reagents required from denaturation through to digestion
 - Optimized method reliably automates all of the workflow steps
- Automated and streamlines sample preparation to increase analytical throughput.
 - Digest from 8 to 96 samples automatically in a single automation run
- Increases efficiency and reduces time and money costs associated with human error in sample prep and pipetting measurements.

BioPharmaView™ Software and MultiQuant™ Software for simplified data processing

Materials and Methods

Sample Preparation: A Biomek NX^P Span-8 Laboratory Automation Workstation (Beckman Coulter)¹ was used to perform rapid automatic trypsin digestion of 16 sample replicates of a representative monoclonal antibody (mAb). The Biomek was programmed to use N-octyl-glucoside (OGS) as a denaturant, tris-(2-carboxyethyl)-phosphine (TCEP) as a reducing agent, and methyl methane-thiosulfonate (MMTS) as the alkylating reagent. All reagents were from the SCIEX Protein Preparation Kit² and were used according to the instructions in the kit. A Peltier-heater shaker ALP was used primarily for shaking incubations at different temperatures.

Chromatography: Samples were analyzed using an ExionLC™ System (SCIEX) and a CSH c18 column (Waters, 130Å, 1.7 µm, 2.1 mm X 100 mm). Elution gradients of 5-35% B at 250 µL/min in 30 min were run with the column at 60 °C. Solvent A was 0.1% formic acid; solvent B was acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid.

Mass Spectrometry: All 16 mAb digests were analyzed using a TripleTOF® 6600 system. An information dependent acquisition (IDA) LC-MS/MS method was used consisting of a high resolution TOF MS survey scan followed by 20 MS/MS scans with a minimum accumulation time of 50 msec.

Data Processing: IDA data were searched using BioPharmaView™ Software using the sequence of the mAb, digested in-silico with trypsin and searched with 0-4

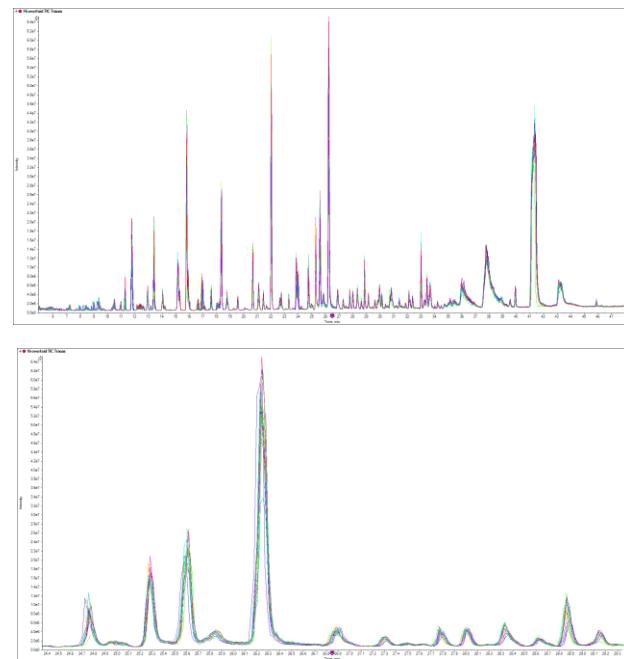


Figure 2: Chromatographic Overlay of 16 Replicates Digestions.
Overlays of the Total Ion Chromatograms (TIC, top) and the expanded time region between 24.4 and 29.3 minutes (bottom) are shown to highlight the high reproducibility of the digestions.

deamidations and 0-4 oxidized methionines per chain, and with G0, G1, G2 ± fucose assigned to the correct amino acid in the heavy chain. Quantitation was performed using MultiQuant™ Software on a set of high, medium, and low abundance peptides.

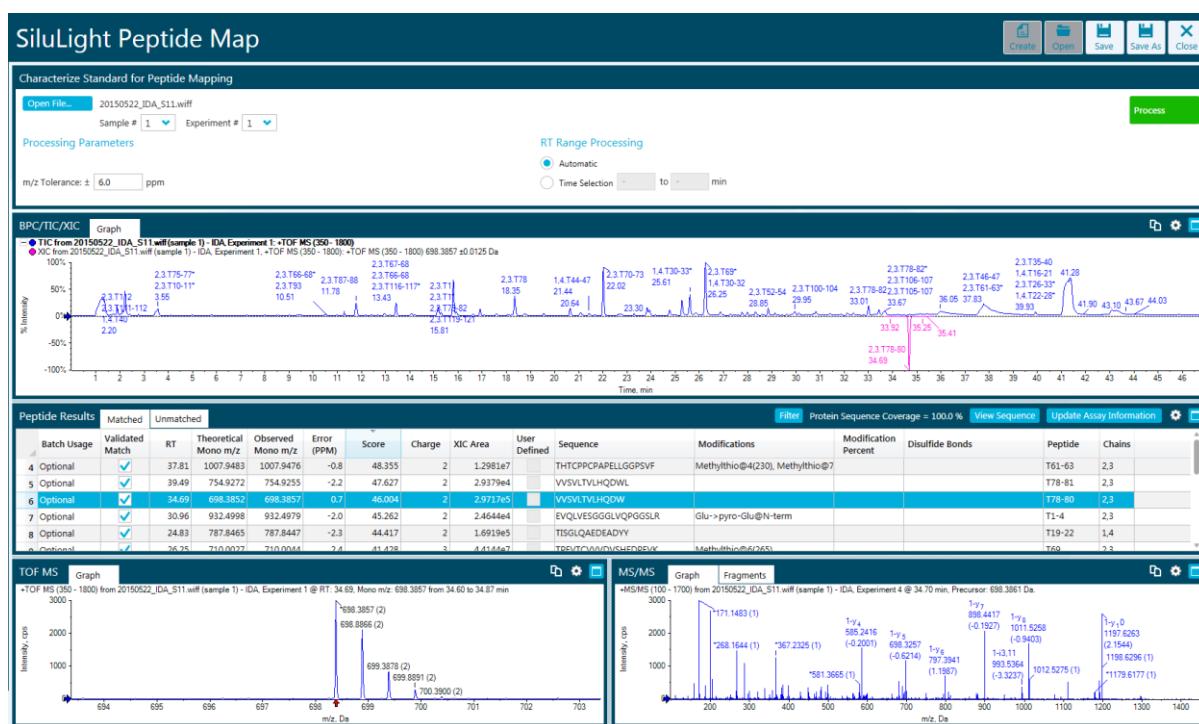


Figure 3: Rapid Data Review of Digestions using BioPharmaView™ Software. Results for the digestion of SiluLight mAb is shown, highlighting the TIC of the resulting peptides, an Extracted Ion Chromatogram (XIC) of a selected peptide as well as the MS and MS/MS spectra.



The sequence coverage data for each of the 16 replicate digests is shown in Table 1. As shown in the table, highly reproducible coverage maps are obtained from all 16 replicates. Data for all different types of peptides were highly similar. The small variation in Heavy chain sequence coverage was entirely attributable to one dipeptide and one tetramer peptide with m/z that were too low to be detected by the method (not within the scan range), but were sometimes detected as a low-level missed cleavage peptide.

The digest reproducibility was also assessed quantitatively using MultiQuant™ Software. In this case, it was the peak area of the XIC from three different peptides across all 16 digest replicates (Table 2). These three peptides were chosen as they represent high abundance (Row 1), medium abundance (Row 2, chosen from the middle of the list of all peptides sorted by XIC area), and a low abundance peptide (Row 3). The raw XIC data from all 16 replicates of the low abundance peptide is shown in Figure 5.

Conclusions

The automated digestion protocol has been demonstrated here to be highly reproducible, reducing the error associated with human error in sample prep and pipetting measurements.

Qualitatively each of 16 digests had 96.8% or higher coverage of the light chain and 94% or higher coverage of the heavy chain with slight variation in detection of very small peptides that were below the acquisition m/z range in the mass spectrometry IDA method. Quantitatively the chromatographic peak areas from low, medium and high abundance peptides were within 10% CV for the entire workflow from digestion through data processing.

Table 2: MultiQuant™ Software Analysis of 16 Digest Replicates for Three Example Peptides.

Component Name	# of Values	Mean	Standard Deviation	% CV
ALPAPIEK	16	1.67 E7	1.17 E6	6.97
WQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY	16	1.19 E6	2.33 E3	9.95
YVDGVEVHNAK	16	1.06 E5	7.73 E3	6.37



Figure 5: Good Reproducibility was Achieved on Even the Low Abundance Peptides. XIC data for all 16 replicates is displayed for a low abundant peptide. A %CV of 9.95 was obtained for the 16 peak areas.

References

1. For more information on the Biomek NX^P Span-8 liquid handling system, please see <https://www.beckmancoulter.com/wsrportal/wsr/research-and-discovery/products-and-services/research-automation/index.htm>
2. SCIEX Protein Preparation Kit (SCIEX P/N 4445247) and TPCK-treated trypsin (SCIEX P/N 4445250).

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