

Tiered validation of LC+AMS assays: Recommendations for best practices

EBF 7th Open Symposium

Stephen English
December 6, 2014



Overview

- Tiered validation and validation options
- LC-MS vs. LC+AMS, similarities and differences
- LC+AMS assay
- Full validation
 - Calibration line
 - QCs
 - LLOQ / carryover
- Selectivity and matrix effects
- Assay performance

Tiered validation approach

- Dave Higton and Mark Seymour, “Application of a tiered approach to the validation of accelerator MS assays.” Bioanalysis Vol 6 No. 5, 665-672 (2014).
- Three methods: screening method, qualified method, and validated method

Tiered validation approach

	Screening	Qualified method	Validated method
Type of study	¹⁴ C-metabolite profiling	LC+AMS (parent quantification) = investigative studies e.g. phase 0	LC+AMS (parent quantification) = regulated studies
Use of ¹⁴ C std	No	Optional	Yes
Use of calibration line / QCs	No	Optional	Yes
ISTD	No	Optional	Yes
Selectivity	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carryover	Yes	Yes	Yes

LC-MS and LC+AMS:

Key similarities and Differences

	LC-MS	LC+AMS
Sensitivity	Dependent upon structure	Structure-independent
Matrix effects	Yes	No
Structural information	Yes	No, lost during graphitization process
Complexity	On-line process	Off-line process (HPLC fractionation + AMS)
Speed	1-2 days per batch	7-10 days per batch

LC+AMS assay steps

- Sample processing
 - Addition of cold internal standard
 - Extraction (protein precipitation)
- HPLC separation
- Transfer of HPLC fraction of parent peak, observed by UV, to quartz insert with isotope dilutor (sodium benzoate)
- AMS analysis
- Quantitation

Fully validated LC+AMS assay

Identifies mis-injection, corrects for loss during sample preparation/recovery, monitors retention time of fraction.

Corrects for any losses during graphitization and any variations during AMS analysis.

Unlabelled Analyte

Isotope Dilutor

Sample Aliquot

Extraction

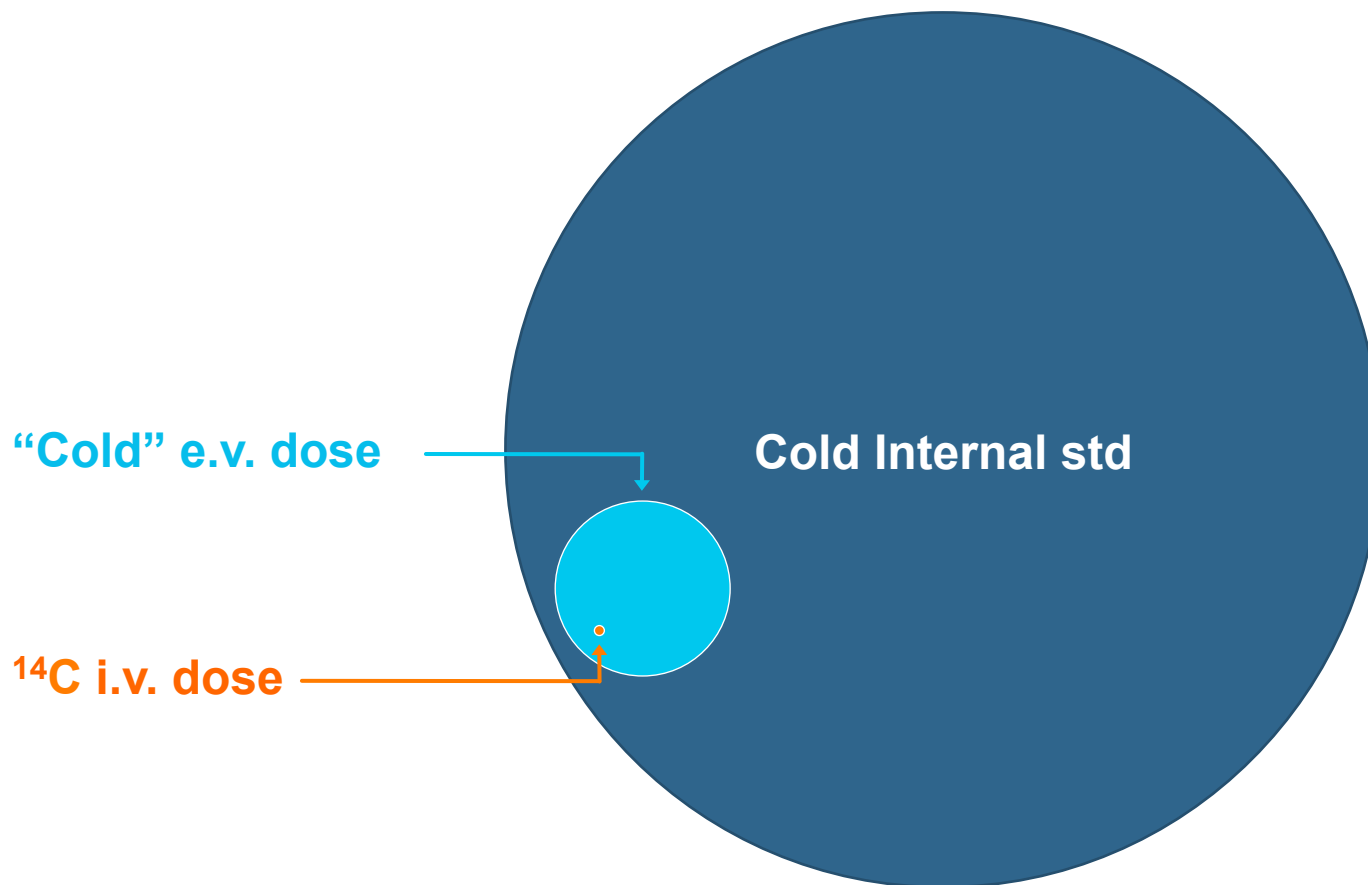
HPLC Separation

Fraction taken for graphitization

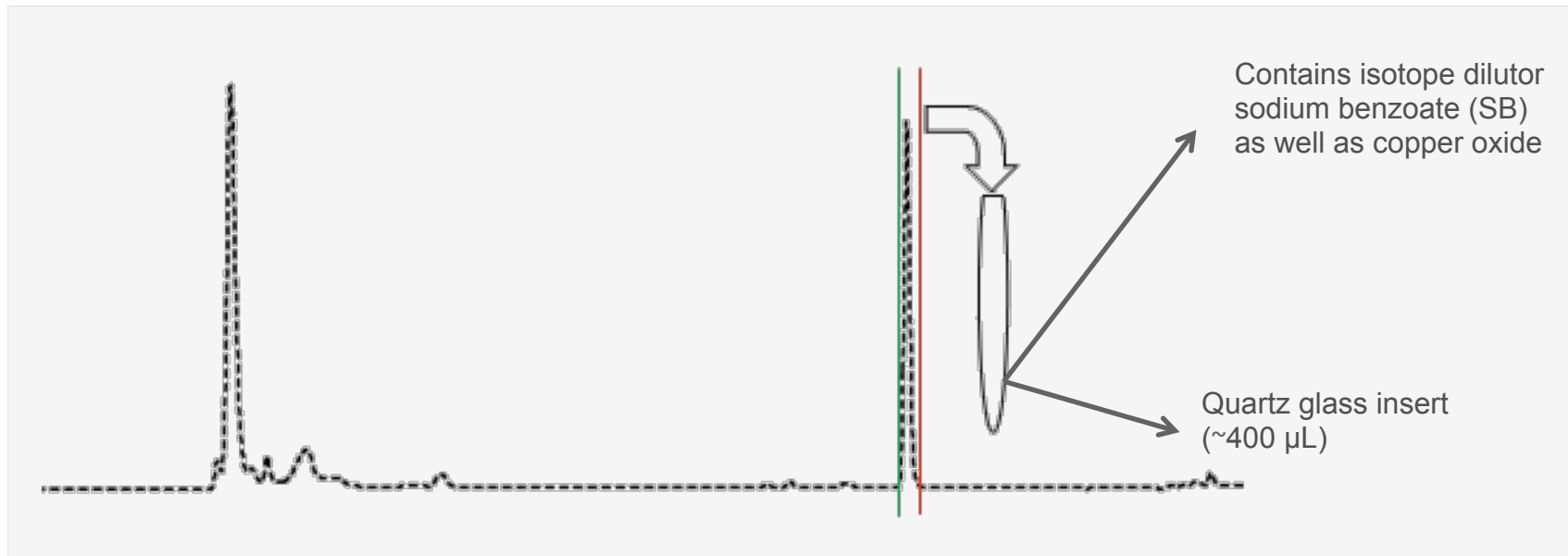
AMS Detection

Quantitation

Unlabelled analyte in samples



HPLC Separation



- Carbon content of fraction is negligible
- SB adds 1.7 mg of carbon
- Example weight of IS collected in fraction ~ 0.003 mg with a fraction of that being carbon

Fully validated LC+AMS assay

- 3 batches
- Calibration line
 - 6-8 concentrations ($n=2$)
- QCs
 - Four concentrations ($n=6$)
 - Low / Mid / High /LLOQ
 - Dilution QC – one occasion
- Carryover
 - Assessed in blank matrix and aqueous wash solution

Calibration line and QCs

- Calibration line
 - 75% must pass (incl. LLOQ & ULOQ), minimum of 6 points
 - Accuracy: $\pm 20\%$ ($\pm 25\%$ @ LLOQ)
- QCs
 - High, Mid, Low, Dilution
 - LLOQ (Accuracy $\pm 25\%$; Precision $\leq 25\%$)
 - Low, Mid, High (Accuracy $\pm 20\%$; Precision $\leq 20\%$)
 - Dilution QC on one occasion (Accuracy $\pm 20\%$; Precision $\leq 20\%$)
 - Dilution QC for other dilution levels (10 fold dilution typical)

LLOQ & Carryover

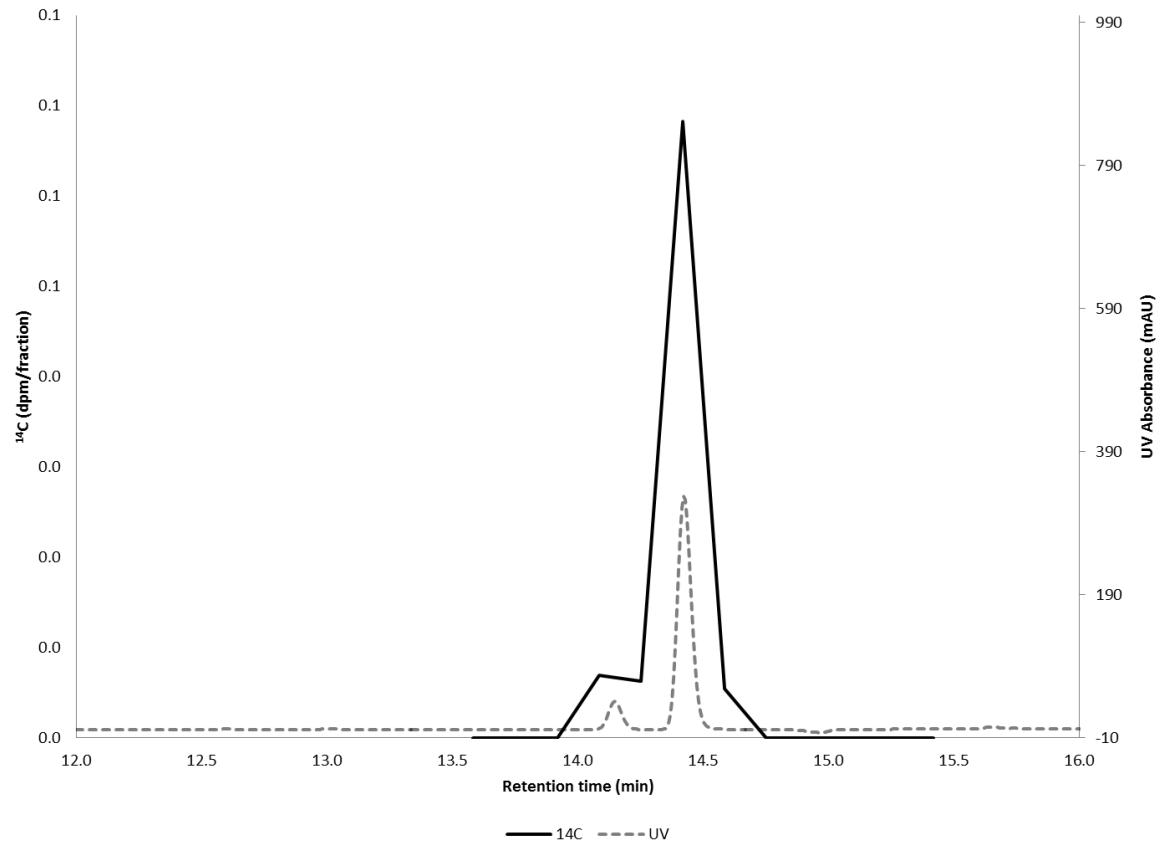
- LLOQ
 - At least 5 times mean b/g
~10 percent Modern carbon (pMC)
- Carryover
 - Blank (matrix only)
 - Peak area (mAU) $\leq 5\%$ of mean peak area for standards
 - Zero (matrix plus IS) / Wash (solvent blank)
 - ≤ 3 times the mean b/g
 - Net pMC $\leq 20\%$ of the lowest calibration standard (LLOQ)

Note: b/g = sodium benzoate used in graphitization process as carbon carrier (typically 2-3 pMC)

Matrix effects / selectivity

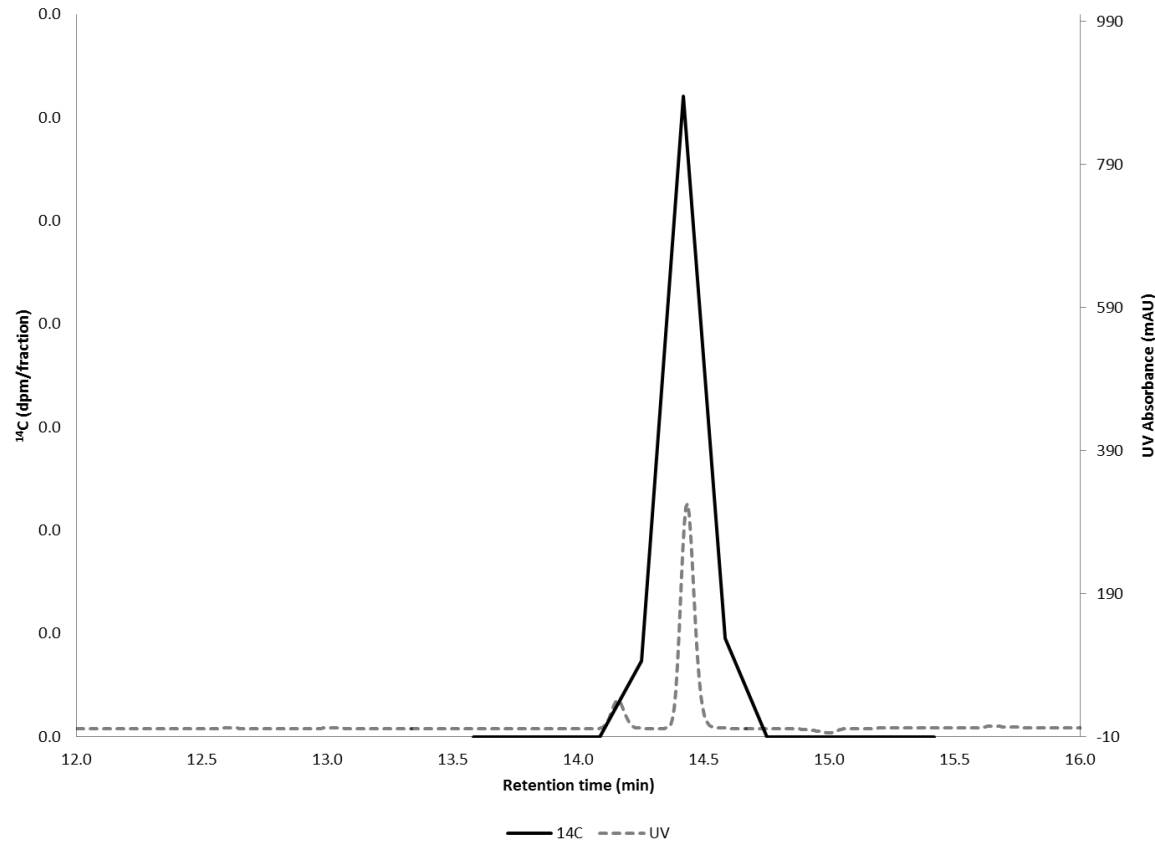
- Matrix effects
 - AMS response matrix-independent
 - Matrix may affect chromatography
 - HPLC mobile phase devoid of non-volatile ^{12}C
- Selectivity
 - Control plasma – UV signal
 - Radio-profile of *in vitro* or pre-clinical samples if available
 - Definitive experiment requires clinical samples - run during/before first clinical sample batch

Non-selectivity in plasma (16 h post dose)



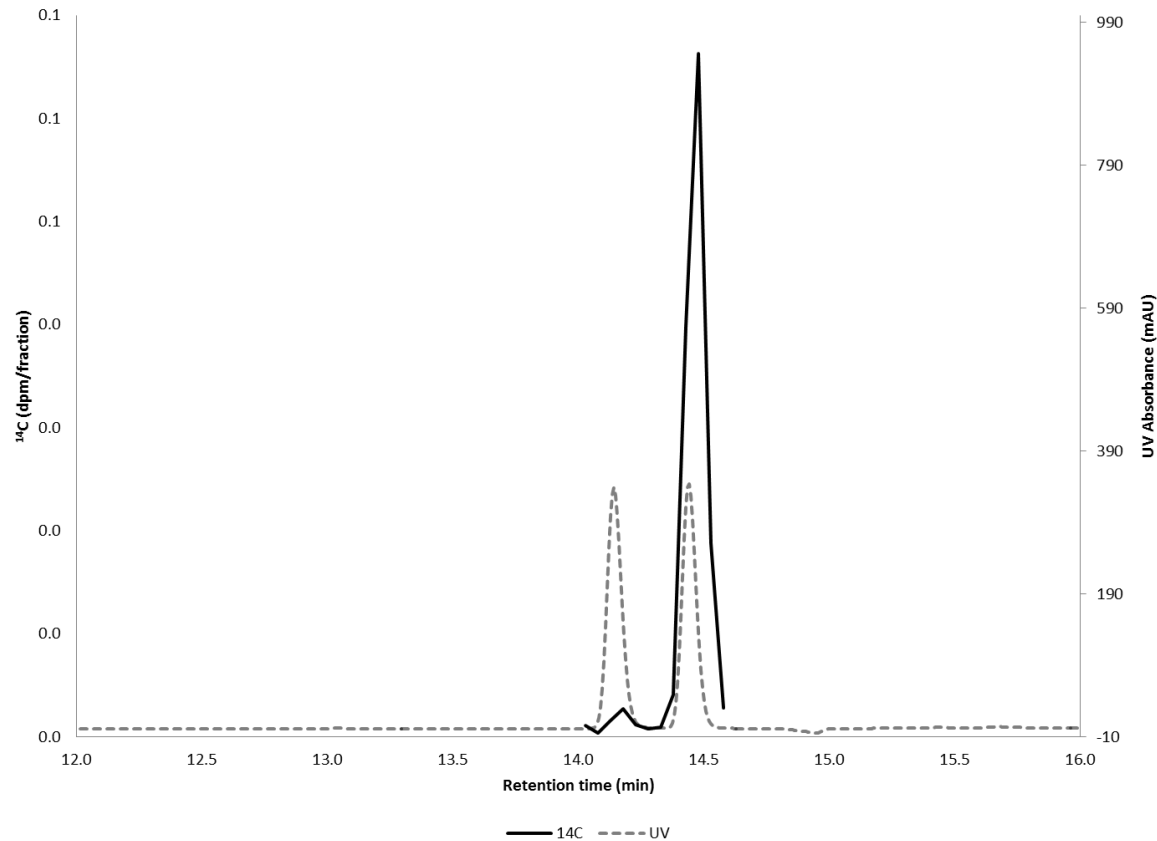
- 12.5 second fractions

Non-selectivity in plasma (76 h post dose)



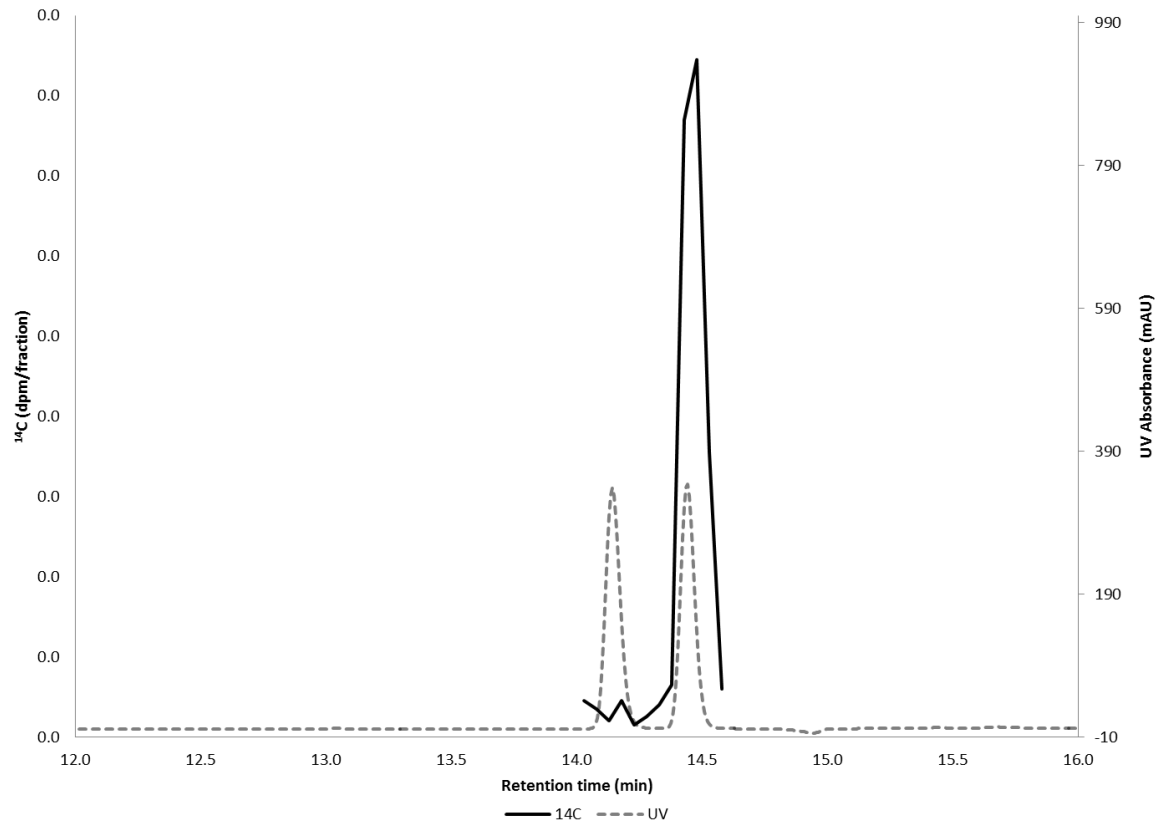
- 12.5 second fractions

Selectivity in plasma (16 h post dose)



- 3 second fractions
- Spike with known metabolite for UV response

Selectivity in plasma (76 h post dose)



- 3 second fractions
- Spike with known metabolite for UV response

Selectivity summary

- Small sample volume necessary for AMS allowed for smaller fraction size
- Availability of metabolite reference standard
- Fraction collection settings

LC+AMS Assay Performance – Interday

Assay ID	LLOQ (pg/mL)	Cal Stds	QCs	Notes
37/009VA	29.7	A: 96-107%	A: 93-109% P: 4-9%	Two analyte assay
37/009VB	29.7	A: 99-102%	A: 93-112% P: 5-6%	
137/002V	13.1	A: 93-105%	A: 96-107% P: 3-21%	Feces Homogenate*
137/002V	13.1	A: 97-105%	A: 105-118% P: 5-12%	Plasma
128/004V	5.0	A: 97-103%	A: 103-113% P: 0.4-5%	
139/002V	3.2	A: 95-104%	A: 85-103% P: 3-9%	
31/013V	3.1	A: 90-104%	A: 89-105% P: 3-19%	

LC-MS: Accuracy ($\pm 15\%$, 20% at LLOQ) Precision ($\leq 15\%$, 20% at LLOQ)

LC+AMS: Accuracy ($\pm 20\%$, 25% at LLOQ) Precision ($\leq 15\%$, 20% at LLOQ)

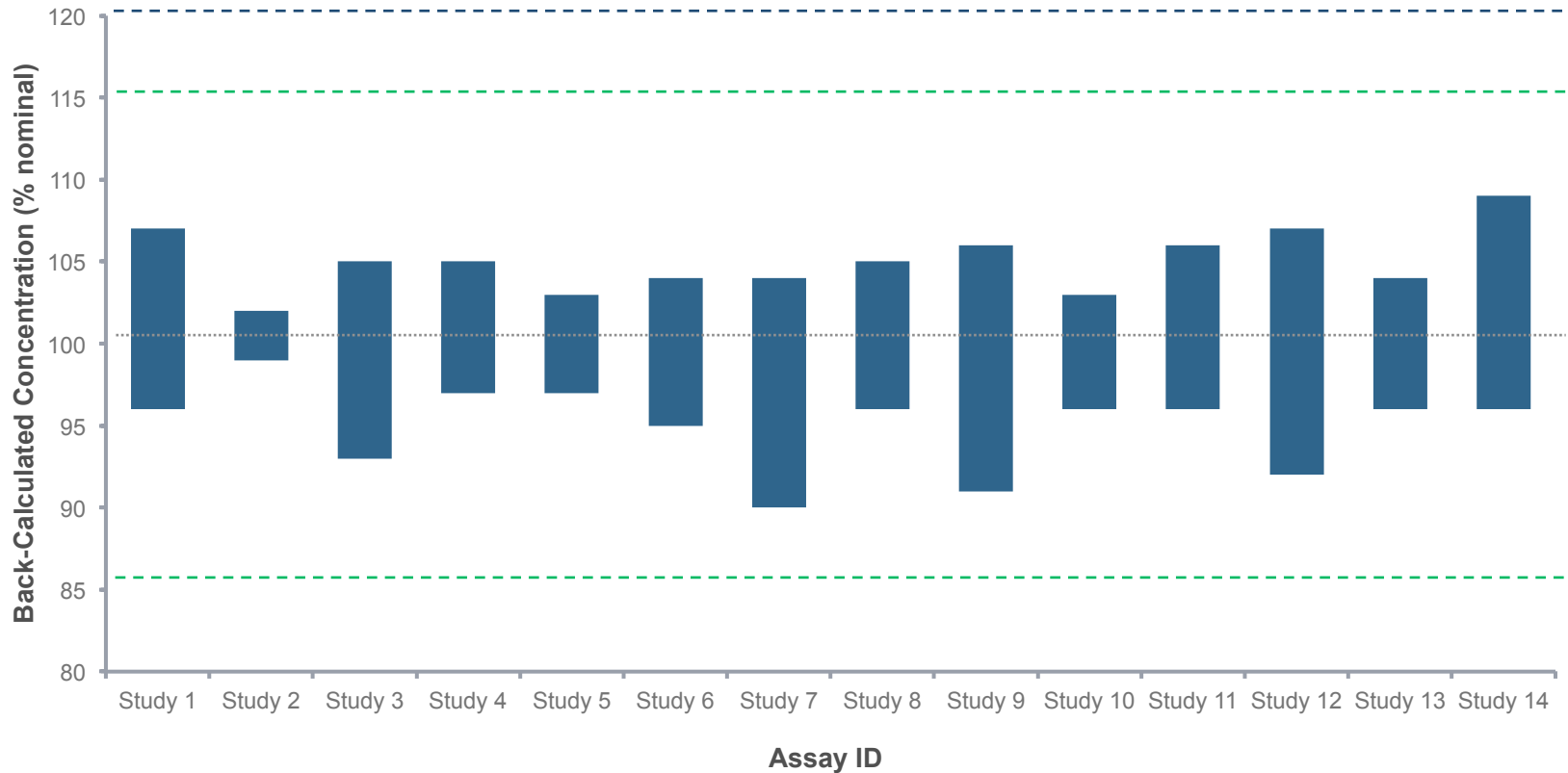
LC+AMS Assay Performance – Interday (cont)

Assay ID	LLOQ (pg/mL)	Cal Stds	QCs	Notes
31/022V	2.1	A: 96-105%	A: 90-117% P: 1-10%	
144/004V	1.8	A: 91-106%	A: 85-110% P: 2-15%	
18/009V	0.87	A: 96-103%	A: 100-109% P: 5-11%	
144/007V	0.69	A: 96-106%	A: 94-108% P: 1.5-10%	
82/004V	0.50	A: 92-107%	A: 88-107% P: 4-8%	
146/002V	0.36	A: 96-104%	A: 101-115% P: 5-9%	
135/002V	0.1	A: 96-109%	A: 80-100% P: 5-19%	2D Chiral HPLC Method

LC-MS: Accuracy ($\pm 15\%$, 20% at LLOQ) Precision ($\leq 15\%$, 20% at LLOQ)

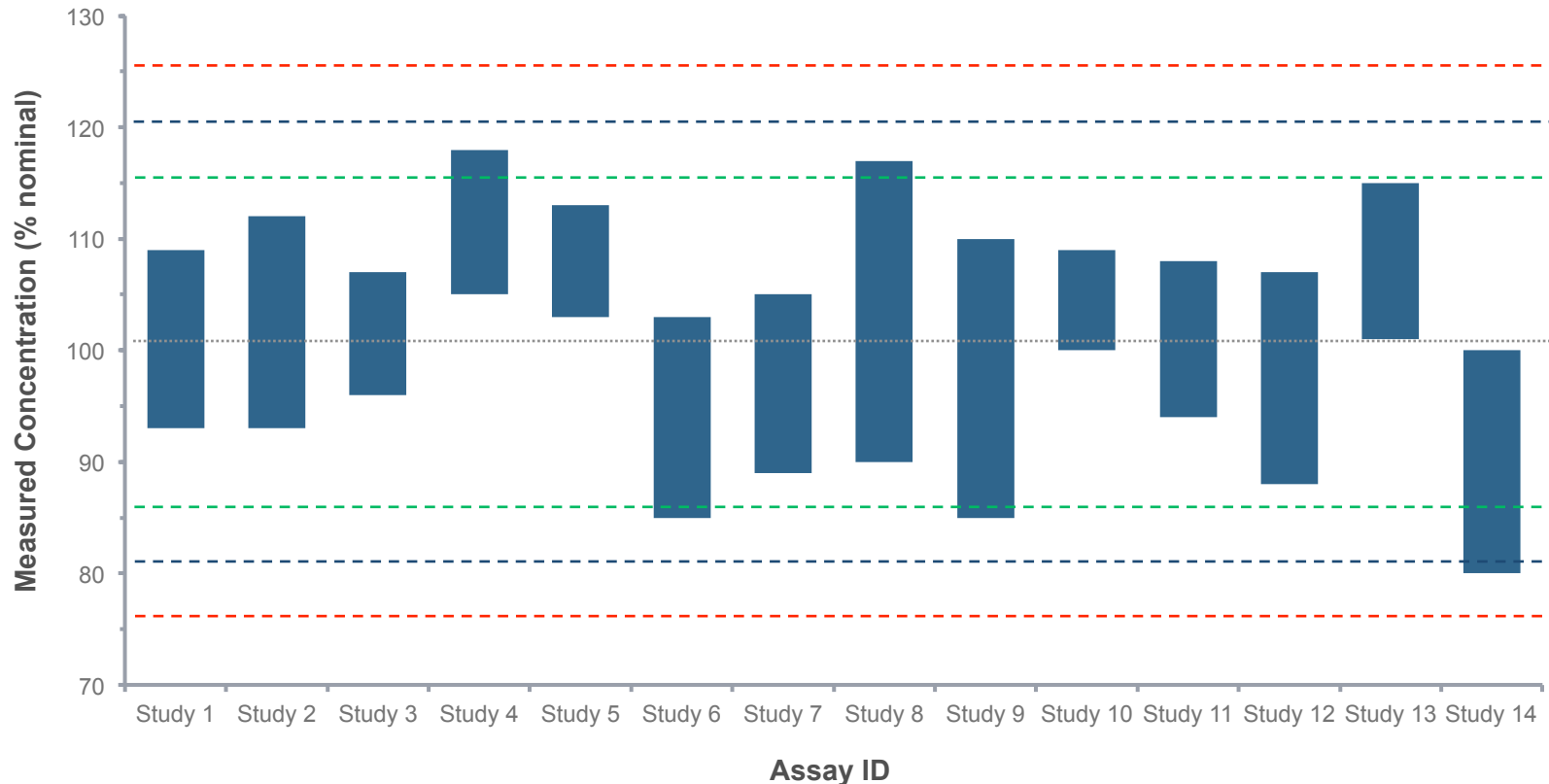
LC+AMS: Accuracy ($\pm 20\%$, 25% at LLOQ) Precision ($\leq 15\%$, 20% at LLOQ)

LC+AMS assay performance: interday calibration standard accuracy



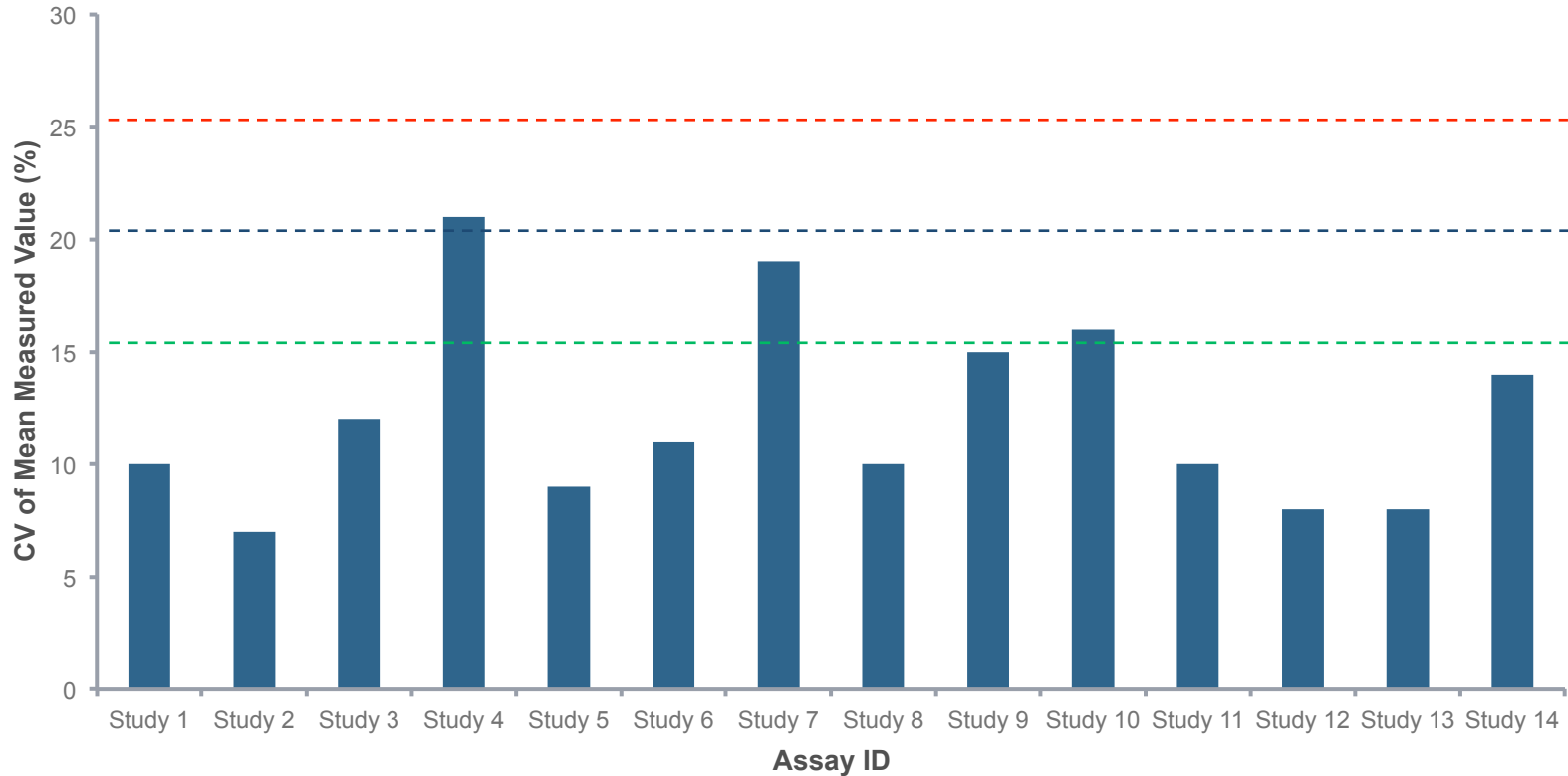
- 120: LC+AMS acceptable range
- 85-115: LC-MS/MS acceptable range

LC+AMS assay performance: QC accuracy (interday)



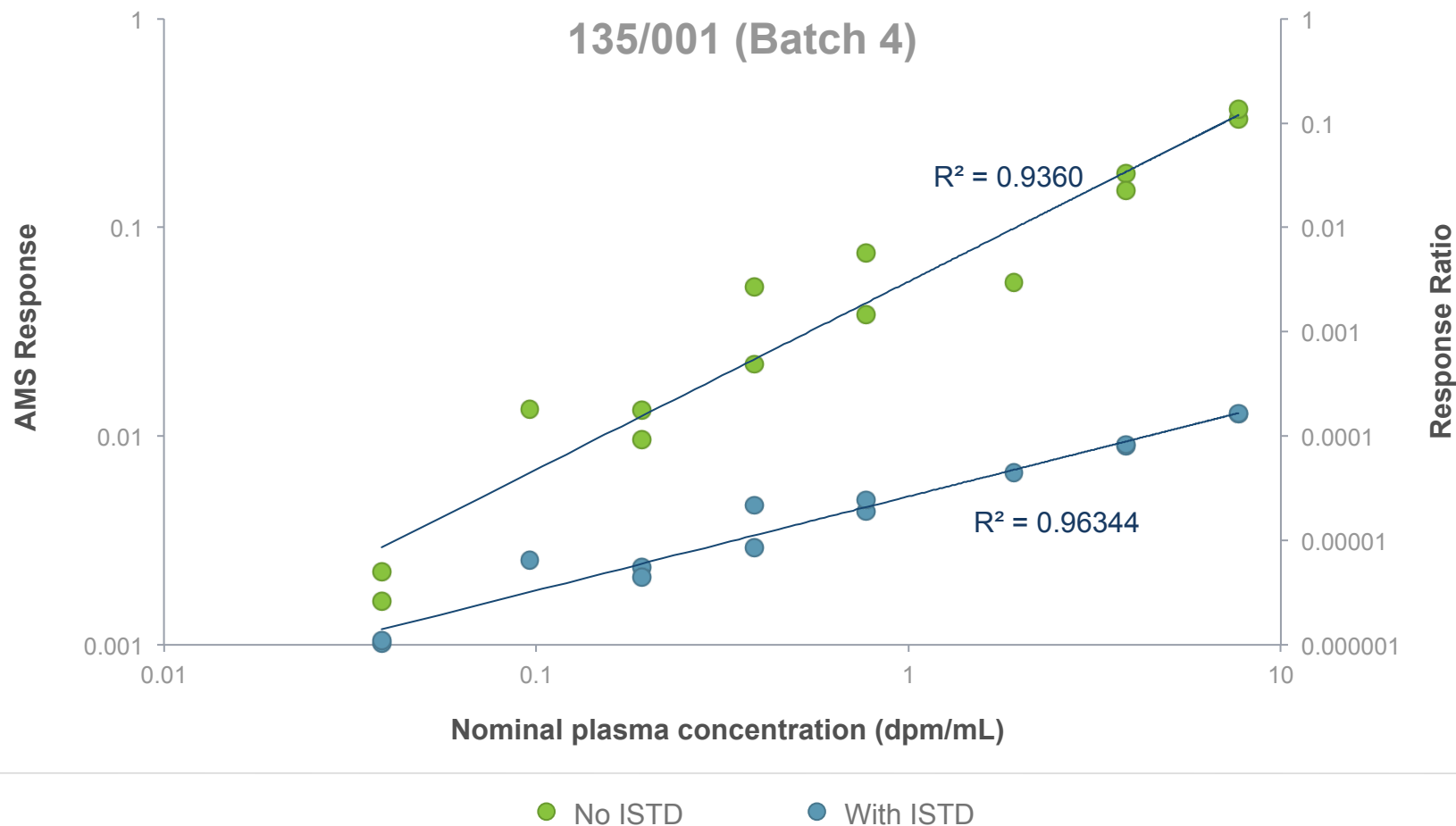
- 75-125: LC+AMS acceptable range for LLOQ QC level
- 80-120: LC+AMS acceptable range
- 85-115: LC-MS/MS acceptable range

LC+AMS assay performance: QC max precision (interday)



- 25: LC+AMS acceptable range for LLOQ QC
- 20: LC+AMS acceptable range
- 15: LC-MS/MS acceptable range

Response ratio with and without the use of internal standard

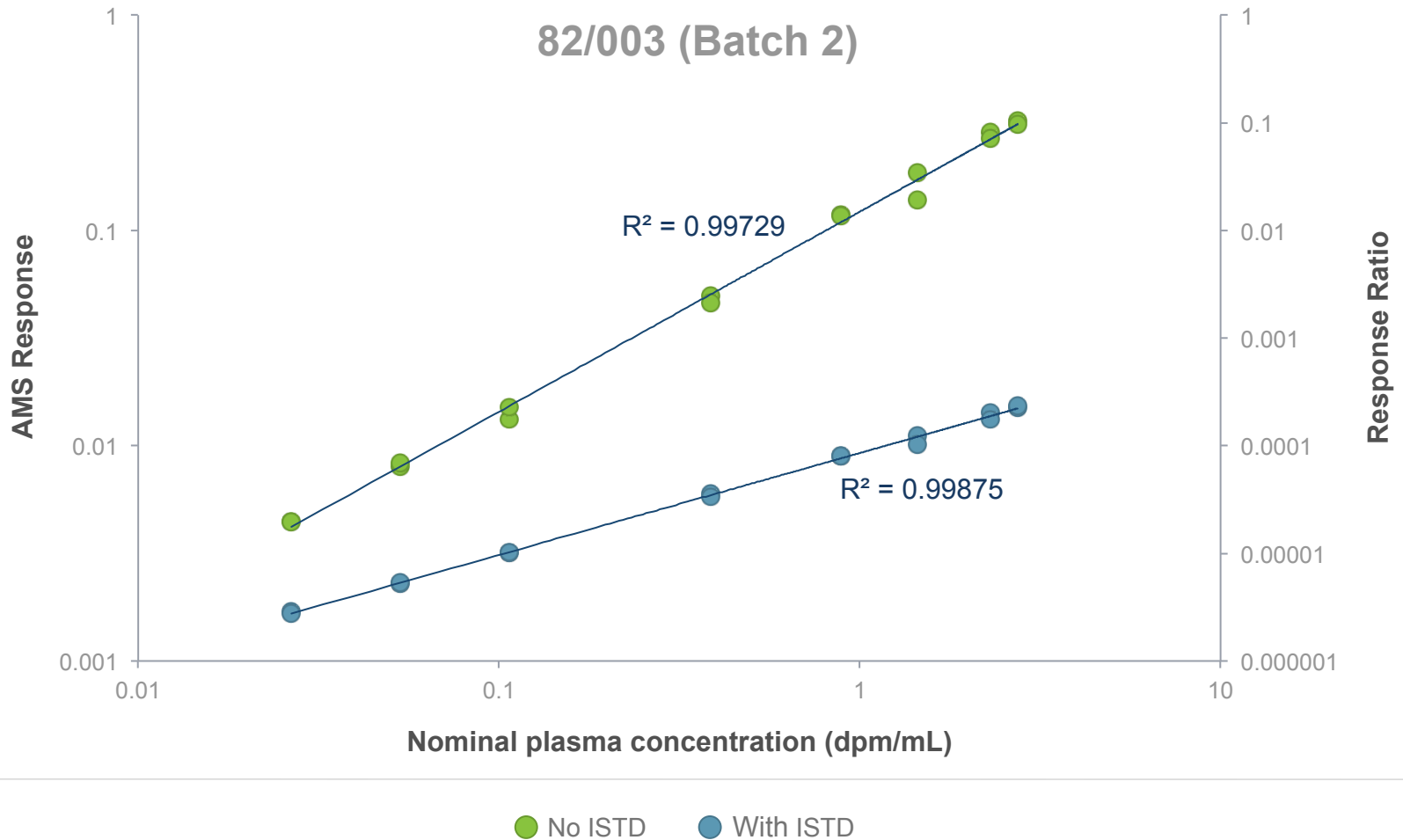


Response ratio with and without the use of internal standard

QC Level (nominal conc)	Results (% nominal)		
	No ISTD	With ISTD	
HQC (5.77 dpm/mL)		133.6	102.7
		103.6	96.8
		91.1	92.3
	Min	91.1	92.3
	Max	133.6	102.7
	Mean	109.4	97.3
MQC (0.576 dpm/mL)		115.0	106.6
		NR	NR
		98.5	95.7
	Min	98.5	95.7
	Max	115.0	106.6
	Mean	106.8	101.2
LQC (0.115 dpm/mL)		98.5	87.3
		125.0	104.9
		135.9	119.7
	Min	98.5	87.3
	Max	135.9	119.7
	Mean	119.8	104.0

Results outside acceptance criteria shown in orange.
NR: no results (AMS results invalid).

Response ratio with and without the use of internal standard



Response ratio with and without the use of internal standard

QC Level (nominal conc)	Results (% nominal)		
	No ISTD	With ISTD	
HQC (2.13 dpm/mL)		96.8	106.8
		85.9	95.5
		101.1	103.3
	Min	85.9	95.5
	Max	101.1	106.8
	Mean	94.6	101.9
MQC (1.22 dpm/mL)		102.8	104.9
		104.9	107.4
		102.1	98.9
	Min	102.8	98.9
	Max	104.9	107.4
	Mean	103.3	103.7
LQC (0.115 dpm/mL)		95.8	96.1
		126.2	144.8
		89.7	91.9
	Min	89.7	91.9
	Max	126.2	144.8
	Mean	103.9	110.9

Results outside acceptance criteria shown in orange.

Internal standard summary

- Approximately 80% of the assay batches considered do not rely on the internal standard for acceptance criteria
- 2D chiral method more greatly affected – assay specific
- Right-first time and the preference of utilizing the internal standard approach to keep up with the natural flow of the laboratory

Recommendations for full validation

- Full validation
 - 3 batches
 - Two calibration lines: Accuracy $\pm 20\%$ ($\pm 25\%$ @ LLOQ)
 - QCs at four concentrations, incl. LLOQ, plus dilution QC LLOQ (Accuracy $\pm 20\%$ (25% at LLOQ); Precision $\leq 20\%$ ($\leq 25\%$ at LLOQ))
 - Carryover
 - Selectivity
- Acceptance criteria
 - Appropriate for off-line process

Acknowledgements

- Marie Croft
- Michael Butler
- Mark Seymour
- Todd Pankratz

Thank you

Stephen English
December 6, 2014

