A Method Development Case Study – Successes and Learnings from a CRO-Pharma Alliance

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AstraZeneca – Covance Partnership

Scientist-to-Scientist Communication



- Established in 2011
- Joint teams and governance
- Dedicated Scientific Advisory Group
 - Encourage direct scientist to scientist communication
 - Support joint publications and presentations
 - Proactively evaluate portfolio technology needs and changing regulatory landscape
 - Provide scientific guidance and awareness to operational teams

Method Development Process

Planning and Preparation

Scientific Advisory Group

- Proactive portfolio review
- Early engagement
- Elevate and educate scientific workforce
- Issue guidance for operational teams

Joint Bioanalytical Leads

- Requirements intake
- Timing
- Intended use of the data
- Regulatory considerations
- Bioanalytical plan

Project Execution

- Leverage previous knowledge
- Direct scientist-scientist communication
- Issue escalation



Spotlight on Antisense Oligonucleotides

Bioanalytical Plan

Overview

Antisense Oligonucleotide (ASO)

- Short, Single stranded nucleic acids
- Target a single genetic pathway
- Bind RNA by Watson-Crick base pairing
- Highly polar



Figure 1. ASO binding to the targeted RNA*

COV



Spotlight on Antisense Oligonucleotides

Bioanalytical Plan

Platform Considerations

Common Technical Challenges

- Stability
- Cross-reactivity
- Non-specific binding
- Sensitivity
- Chromatography



Figure 8. Dependence of assay sensitivity on the length/size of analyte oligonucleotide*



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Knowledge Transfer

CASE STUDY 1



CHALLENGE

Transfer of complex method details

SITUATION

- Upcoming project:
 - Human plasma PK analysis
 - Antisense oligonucleotide
 - Low LLOQ required
- Team held knowledge transfer meeting months in advance of lab work

- Restructure timing of communication to better align with project activities
 - Initial discussion: align materials, understand expertise needed, general schedule
 - Kick-off meeting: Techniques and Details

Optimize Knowledge Transfer Processes



Complex Troubleshooting

CASE STUDY 2



CHALLENGE

Scientific issues during method development/method transfer

- Human plasma PK assay
- Method issues when the assay changed hands – determined to be due to assay performance issues with freshly prepared, never frozen standards
- ► High pressure, high visibility
- Multiple stakeholders involved

- Operations team drove troubleshooting
- Work as team focused on the solution
- Balance communication
 - Provide clear summary of plans and results
 - Seek feedback
 - Don't delay to await approval

Earn Trust and Empower Teams



Flexibility CASE STUDY 3



CHALLENGE

Unsurmountable obstacle, requires pivot

- Human plasma and urine assays
- Initial bioanalytical plan called for hybridization based assay
- Scientific issues were escalated to the joint bioanalytical leads
- Team decided to commence LC-MS/MS method development in parallel

- Methods were successfully developed and validated
- Scientists came together to assess
- When faced with unsurmountable obstacle, team quickly pivoted to alternative solution to deliver results

Operate with Transparency and Flexibility



Flexibility

CASE STUDY 3

Clinical Method Development

Human Plasma LC-MS/MS Method

- Leveraged lessons learned from previous experience
- Stable isotope labelled internal standard
- ▶ 0.500 ng/mL LLOQ
- RP-IPC utilizing TEA and HFIP
- Confirmed selectivity against 5 metabolites
- BSA included in intermediate solutions to avoid non-specific binding
- MD and VAL progressed quickly and smoothly





Flexibility

CASE STUDY 3

Clinical Method Development

Human Urine LC-MS/MS Method

- Leveraged previous experience
- Stable isotope labelled internal standard
- ► 1 ng/mL LLOQ
- Non-specific binding to tubes
 - 53% loss after 5 transfers
 - Added Tween to address
- Further testing discovered non-specific binding to urine precipitate as well
 - Recovery with CHAPS





Flexibility

CASE STUDY 3

Clinical Method Development

Conclusions

- Suite of methods validated
 - ► Human Plasma via LC-MS/MS and ECL
 - ► Human Urine via LC-MS/MS
 - Anti-drug antibody
- Issues were escalated with transparency leading to decision to commence parallel method development on alternate platform to commence
- Enables head-to-head comparison of platforms to better inform strategy
- Approach evolved from hELISA/ECL to LC-MS/MS as primary technology

Collaborative Evolution of Strategy





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