



**DRUG DEVELOPMENT  
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Challenges and  
considerations for an  
LC-MS method  
transfer: Case Study

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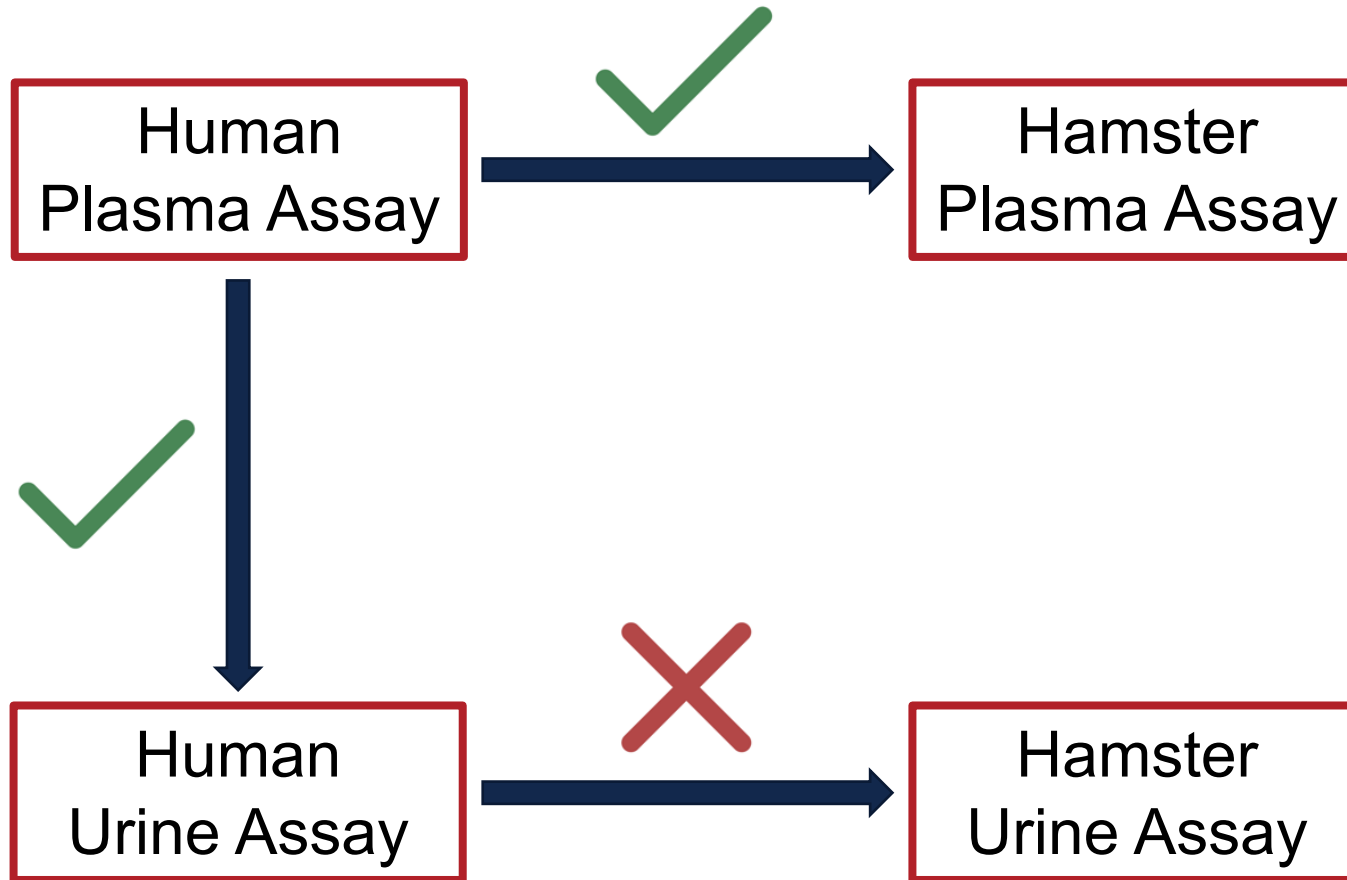
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# OVERVIEW

1. Current methods
2. Difficult transfer
  - Considerations/Challenges
  - Approaches to dealing with the challenges
3. Considerations in method transfers
4. Conclusions

**Method Transfer:** The transfer of a method between species and matrix

# CURRENT METHODS



- Both Human assays are protein precipitation/dilution assays, used to support multiple projects
- Sponsor requested a transfer into Hamster plasma & urine



# HAMSTER URINE TRANSFER

- Peak at RT of analyte in all matrix blanks and samples containing matrix
- What is the peak and how do we solve it?

Figure 1: QC LLOQ in Hamster urine

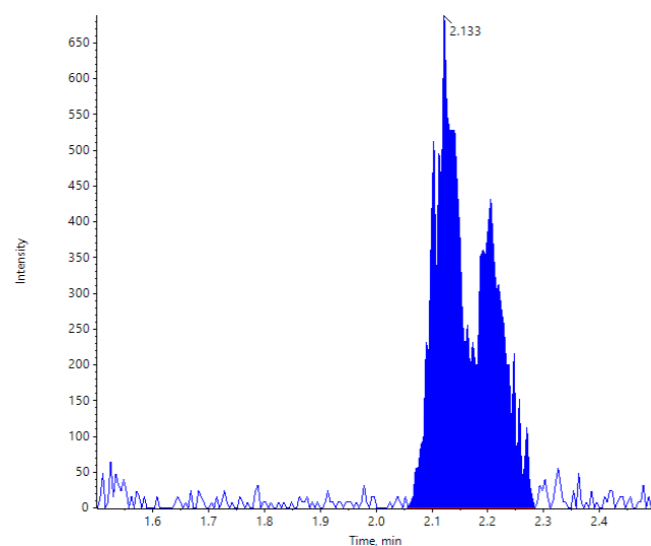
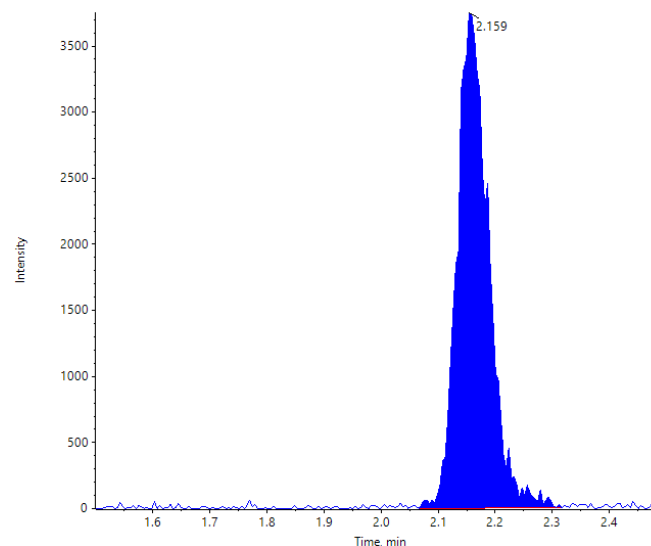


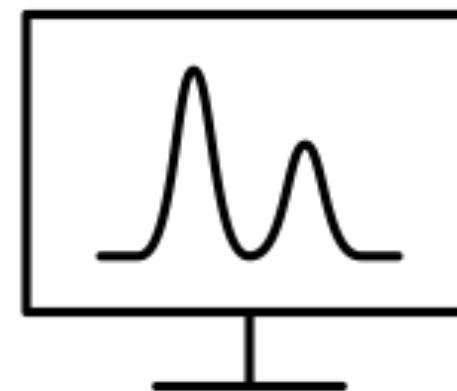
Figure 2: SIL-internal standard in Hamster urine





# SYSTEM CONTAMINATION?

- New Phases
  - Ultra pure organic
  - Fresh pH phase
- New Column
  - Waters Acquity BEH C18, 50 x 2.1 mm, 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$
- New System
  - LC Acquity
  - Mass spectrometer



**Conclusion:** The peak at the RT was not due to instrument set up or performance

**Next Steps:** Investigate potential matrix contamination

# CONTAMINATION OF THE MATRIX?

- 12 Individual lots of hamster urine tested
  - 75% of lots showed a peak at the expected RT
- Multiple pools of hamster urine tested
  - All showed a peak at the expected RT

**Conclusion:** The peak at the RT was not due to contaminated matrix  
**Next Steps:** Investigate Chromatography & MS

Figure 3: Matrix Blank in Hamster Urine

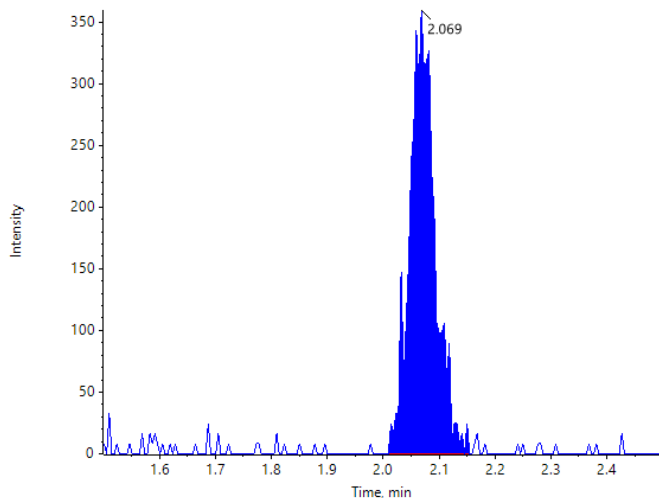


Figure 4: SIL Internal Standard in Hamster Urine

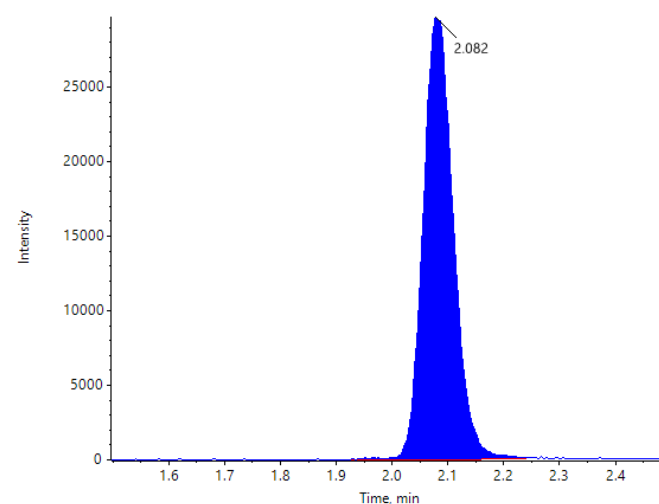
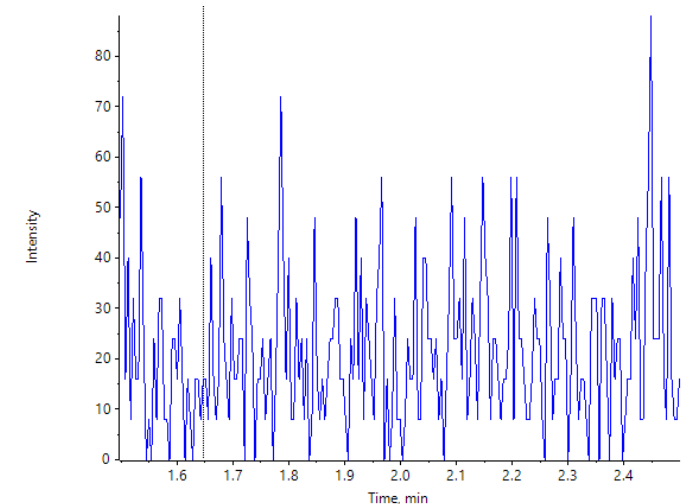


Figure 5: Matrix Blank in Hamster Plasma

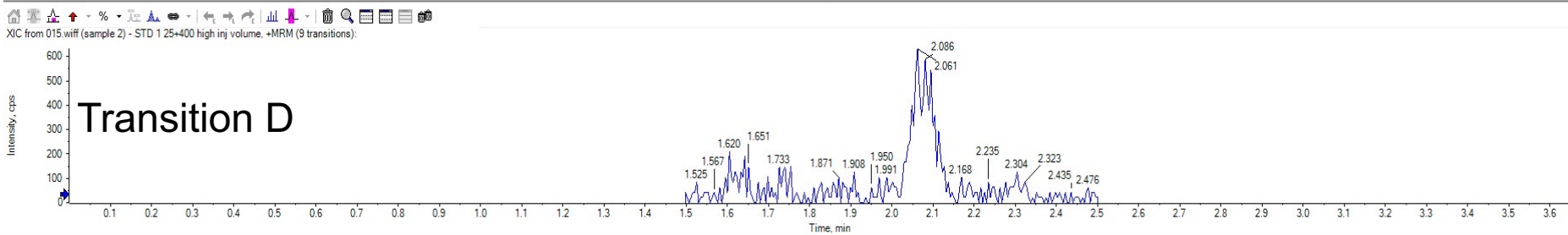
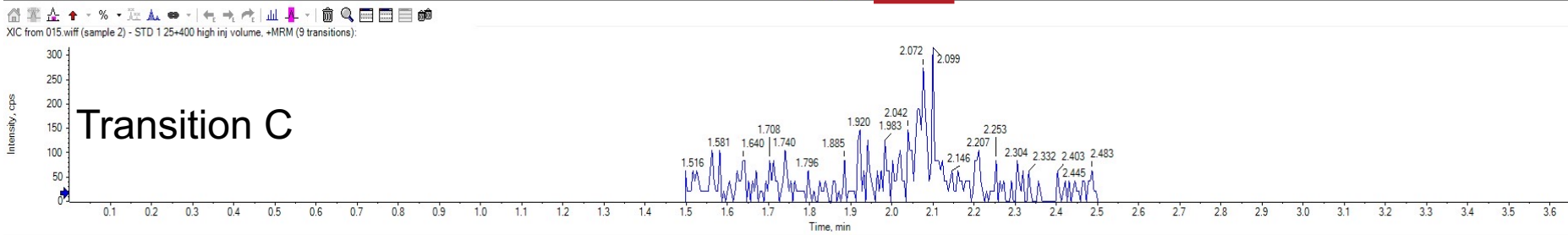
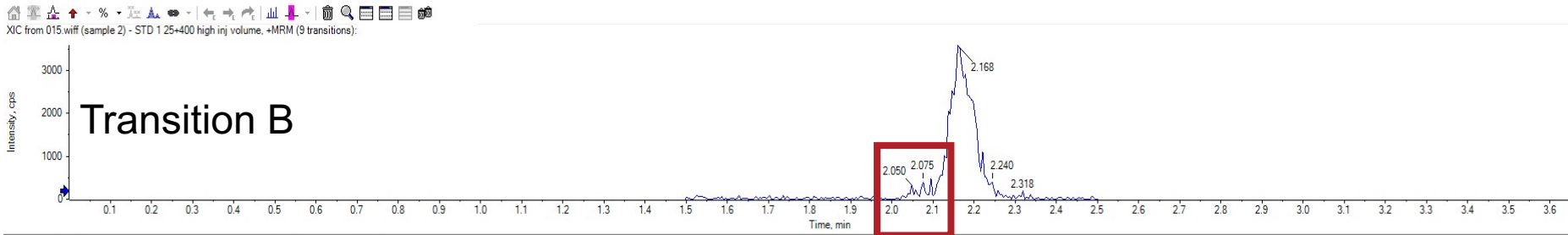
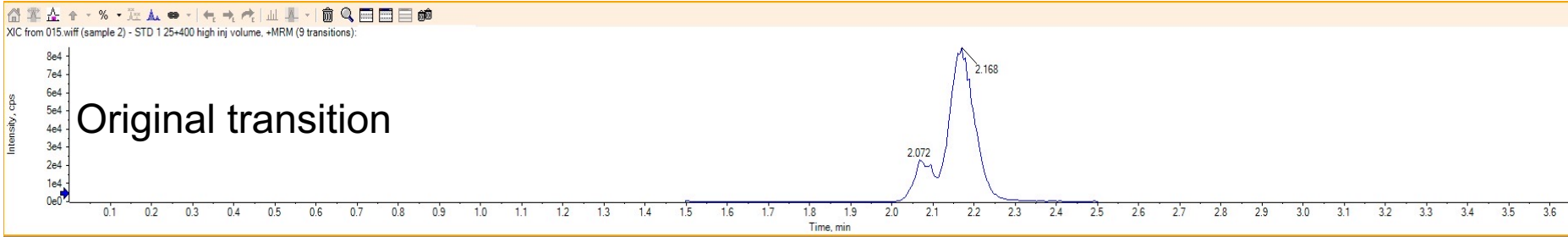




# RESOLVING INTERFERENCE

- Chromatographic/MS Approaches
  - Alternative transitions assessed
  - Mobile phase screen
  - Column chemistry
  
- Extraction
  - Decrease sample volume
  - Increase dilution

# ALTERNATIVE TRANSITIONS



**Conclusion:**  
Transition B had less interference, however still a small hump

**Next Steps:**  
Optimise chromatography to further resolve the hump





# MOBILE PHASE SCREEN

	Original	Updated
Mobile Phase A	Acetonitrile	Methanol
Mobile Phase B	10mM Ammonium Formate (aq) pH3	10mM Ammonium Formate (aq) pH3
Weak Wash	MeOH:H <sub>2</sub> O (30:70, v/v)	MeOH:H <sub>2</sub> O (30:70, v/v)
Strong Wash	Acetonitrile	Acetonitrile

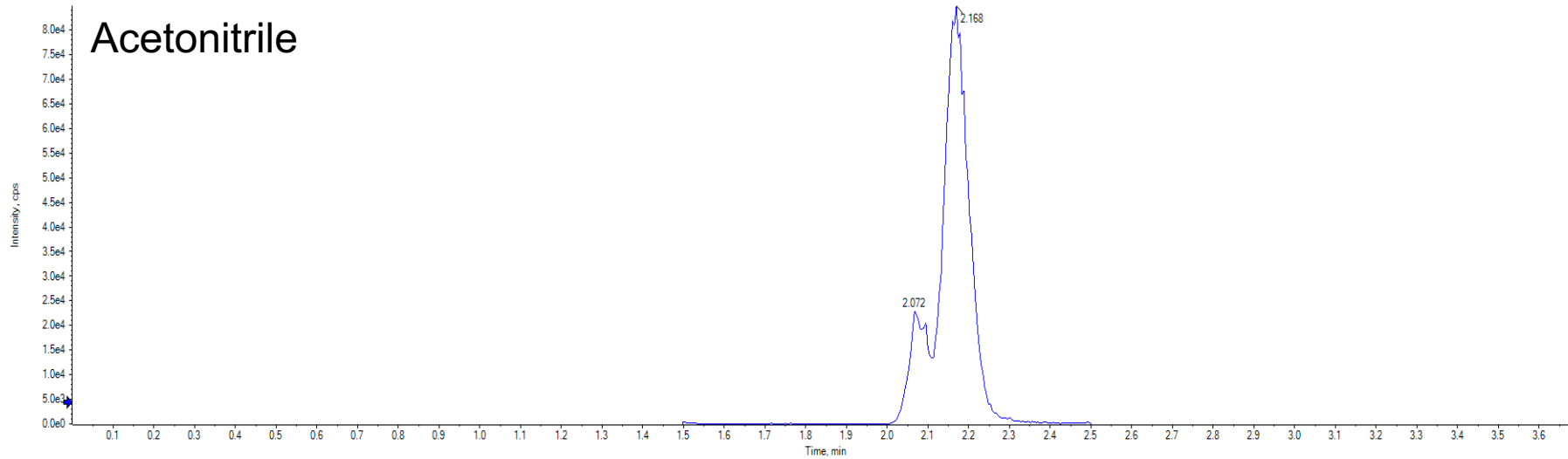
- ACN and MeOH have different elution power so this could resolve the interference
- ACN to MeOH requires some modifications to LC method to reduce backpressure
  - Decrease flow rate
  - Increase column temperature

# MOBILE PHASE SCREEN

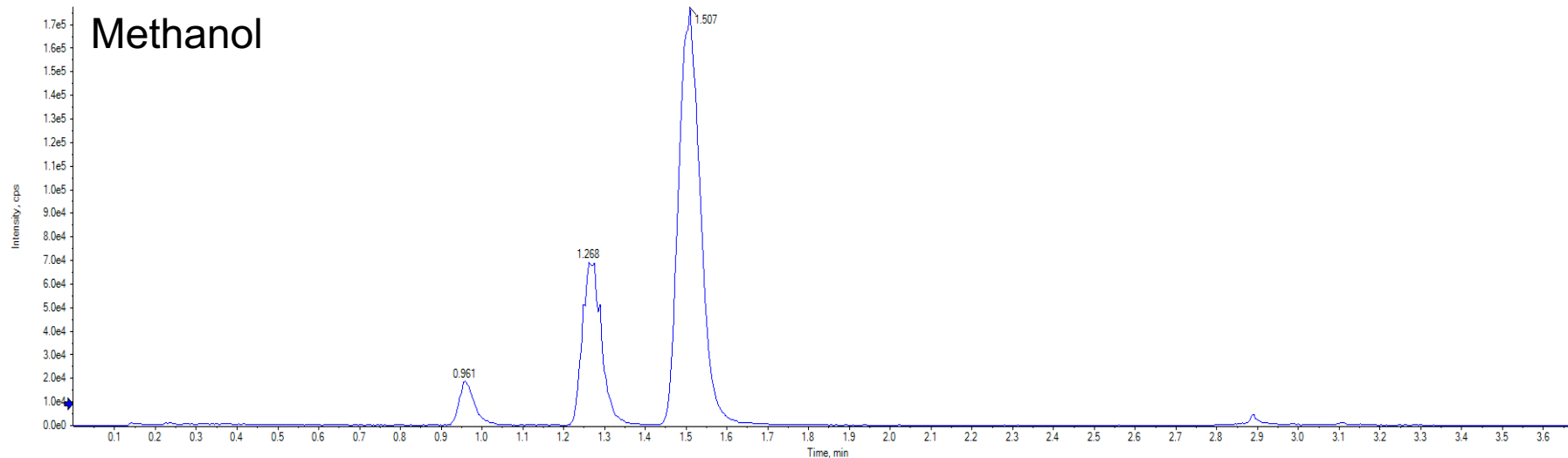


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Acetonitrile



Methanol



**Conclusion:**  
Switching from  
ACN to MeOH  
enabled baseline  
separation  
**Next Steps:** Move  
on to validation

# CONSIDERATIONS WITH METHOD TRANSFERS



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1. Storage temperatures
  - Stability
  
2. Differences in matrix
  - Composition (proteins, salts etc.)
  - Sample volumes
  
3. Resources
  - Instrumentation
  
4. Processes



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# CONCLUSIONS

- Try to leverage on information you already have to target specific areas
- Targeted troubleshooting allows for faster establishments in a different matrix/species
- Do your research with different matrices



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**Thank you for  
your attention**  
**Any further question?**

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