

# Case studies for testing stabilities in biomarker assays

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# How to ideally test stabilities in biomarker assays

Matrices needed for endogenous QC samples that cover the range of the assay

Fresh matrix, collected identically to the clinical trial, screened and aliquoted

Establish nominal concentration of endo QCs in 6 runs immediately after collection

Store at desired temperatures and time periods for stability experiments

Analyze and compare to established nominal concentration

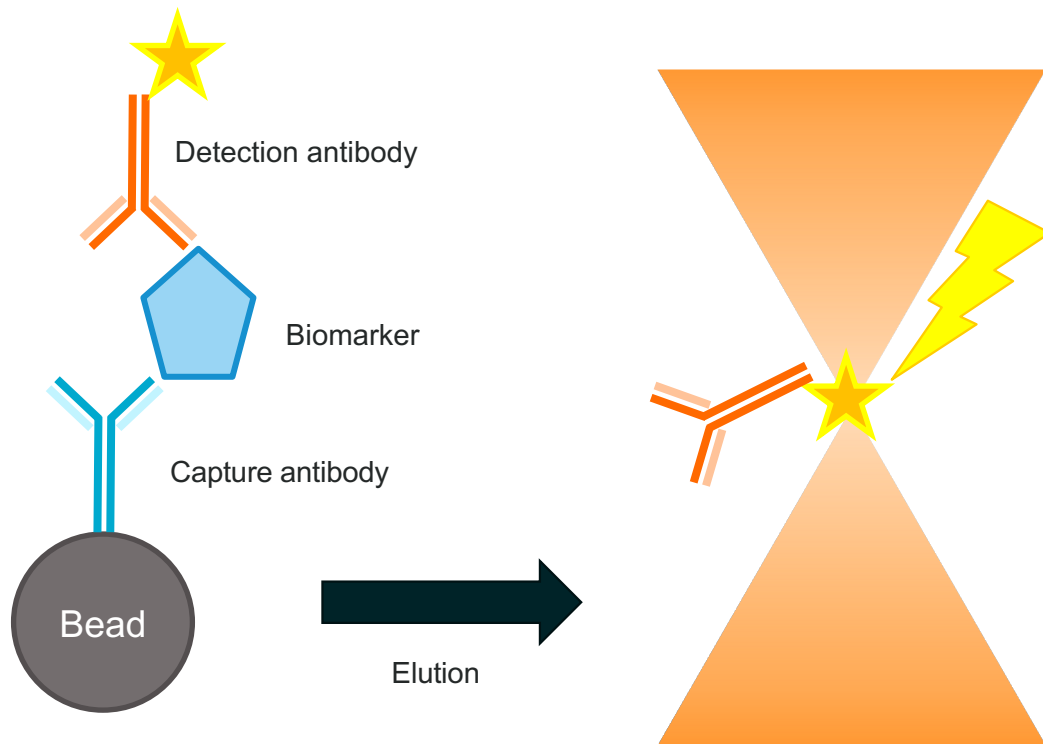


# What issues have we encountered at ICON?

- Difficult to obtain really fresh matrices to establish concentration at  $t = 0$
- Not enough volume for endogenous QCs and stability experiments
- (Healthy) endogenous samples do not cover the range of the assay
- Biomarkers unstable or standard stability experiments not suitable



# Case 1: Testing stabilities using rare matrix



## Context of use Biomarker

Biomarker measured in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of patients

Low concentrations expected, so ultrasensitive assay required:  
low picogram range

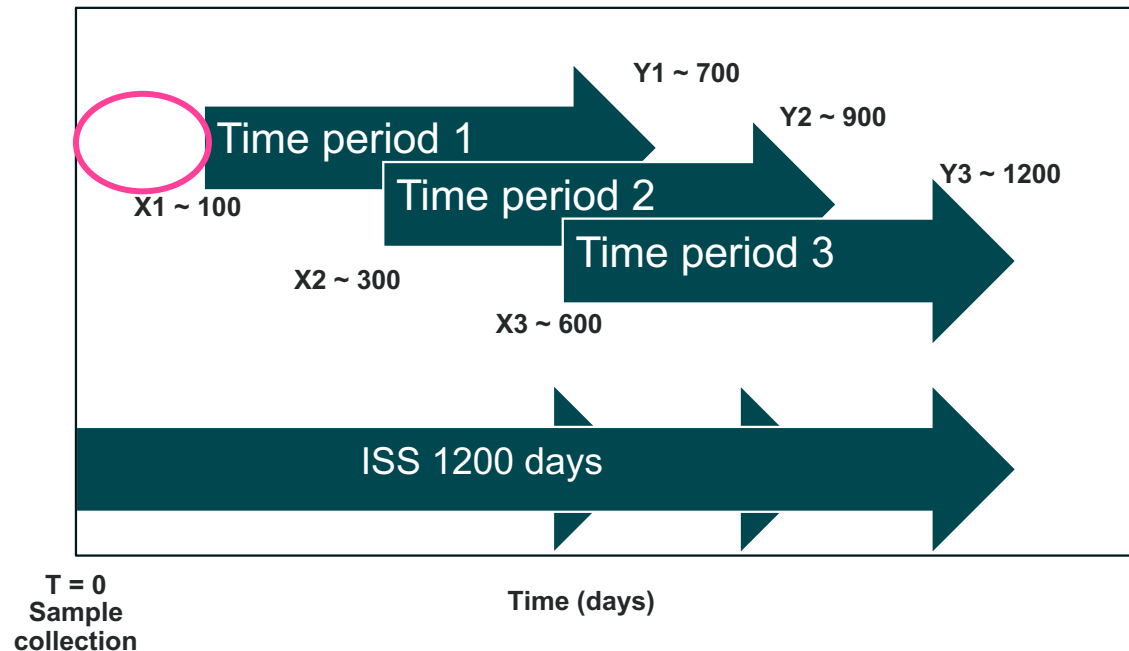
No patient CSF available for endogenous QCs, so not possible  
to test stabilities with QC samples

Freeze/thaw and bench top stability only determined in buffer

Stability of patient samples determined by incurred sample  
stability (ISS)

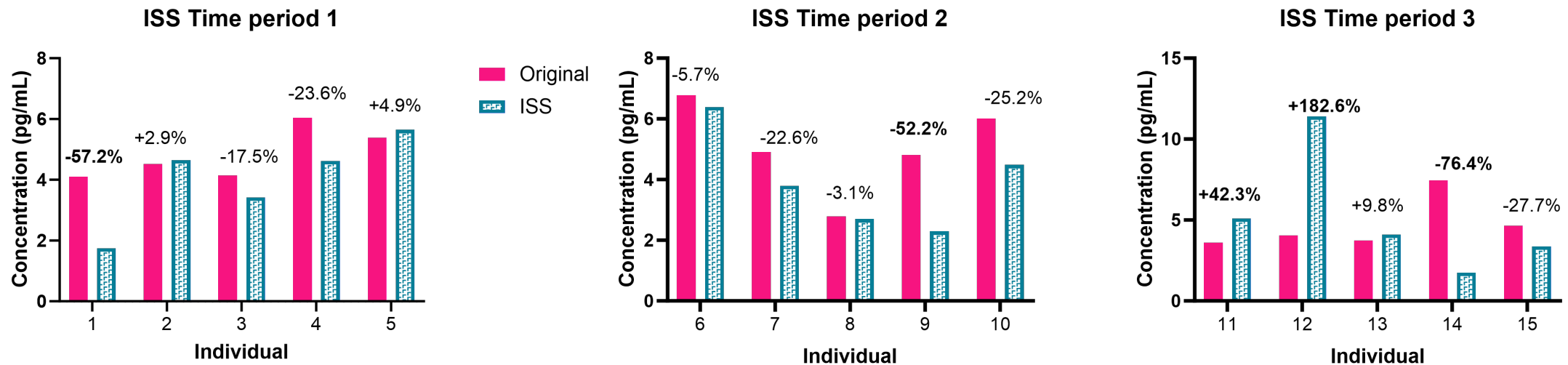
# Case 1: Design incurred sample stability

- Measure samples ASAP after collection
- ISS performed ~600 days after initial analysis at 3 time periods
  - 5 samples per time period, 3/5 samples bias <30.0% at each time period
- X is time point first analysis and Y is analysis after storage
- Samples 100 days old at first analysis, unknown stability for first 100 days



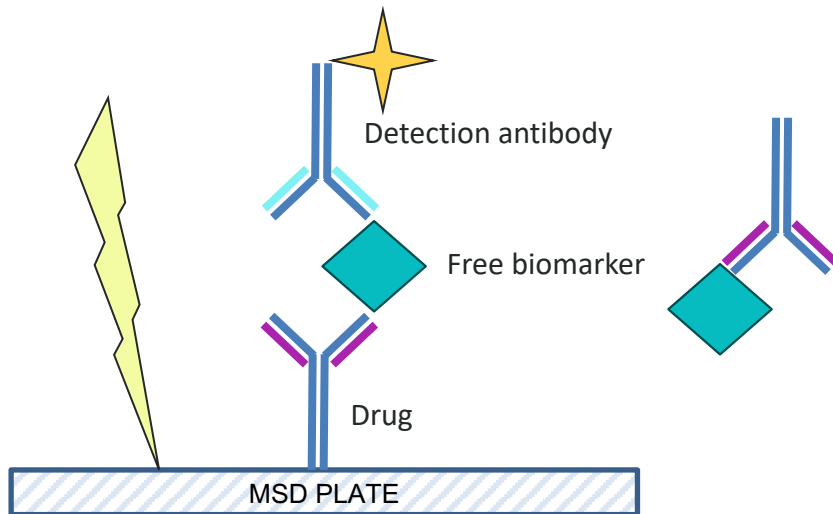
# Case 1: Incurred sample stability in practice

3/5 individuals should have bias <30.0% at each time period



Samples can be stored for up to 952 days (storage duration of individual 10), however, stability of first 100 days is unknown

# Case 2: Testing stabilities for a free unstable biomarker



## Context of use Free Biomarker

Endogenous QCs possible at low level, but not at high level because of low levels in healthy matrix

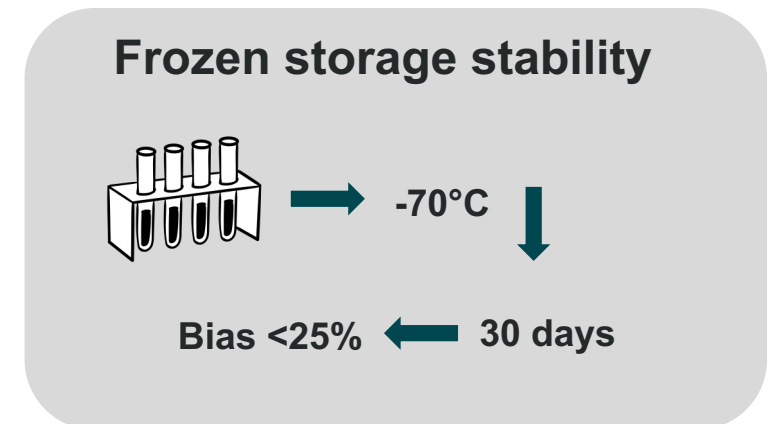
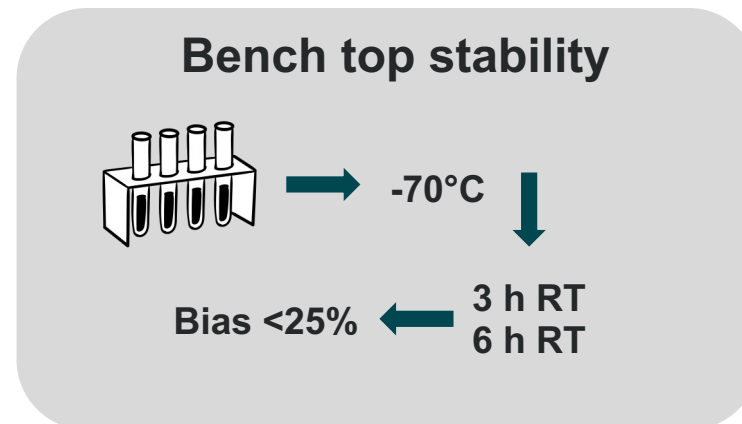
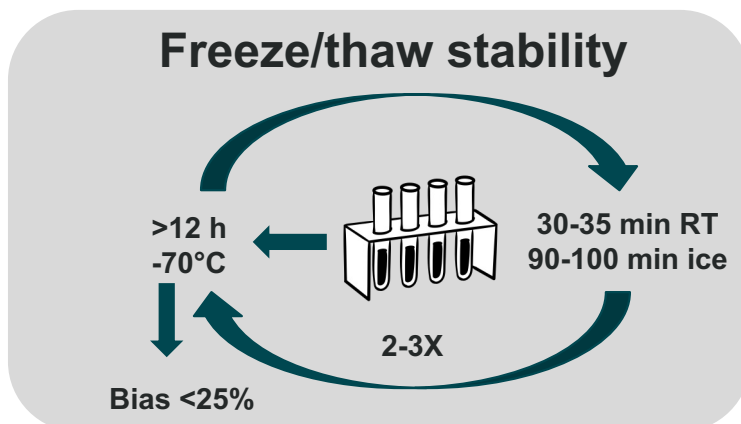
Levels range from 10.0 – 500 pg/mL in patients and are expected to decrease upon treatment with drug

Analyte expected to be unstable on bench, therefore, samples are defrosted for 30 min at RT and then stored on ice

Stability samples to ensure that the 'free biomarker' proportion of samples remains the same over time

# Case 2: Design of stability experiments for free unstable biomarkers

QC	Level (pg/mL)	Established (pg/mL)
Endo Low	~10	8.37
'Endo' Mid + drug Spiked with recombinant biomarker and drug to achieve ~50% inhibition	<b>Spiked at 100</b> + 5.00 ng/mL drug	32.6
'Endo' High Spiked with recombinant biomarker	<b>Spiked at 1500</b>	1230

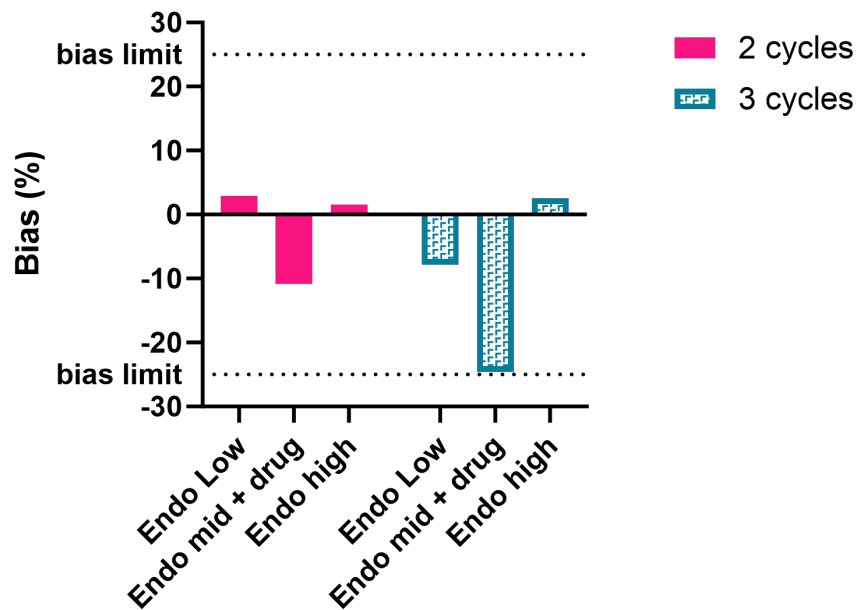




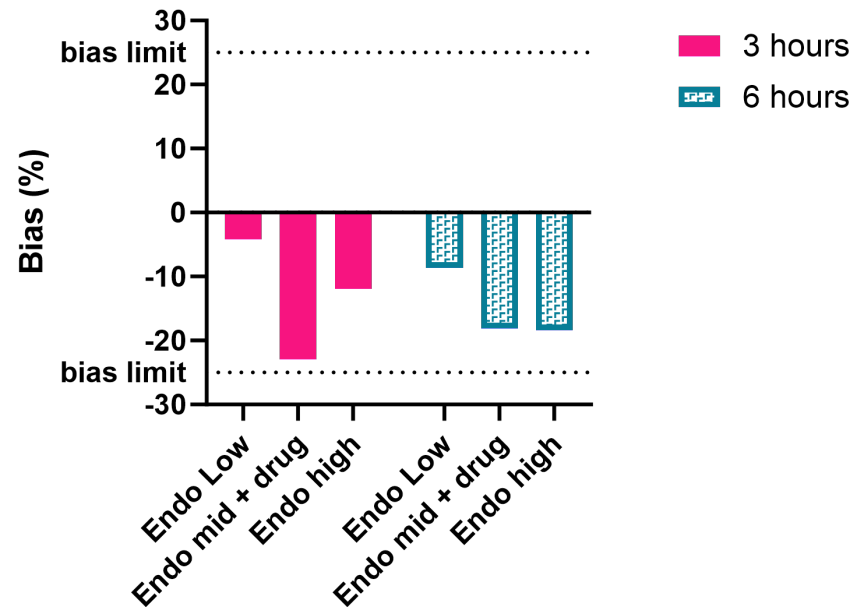
# Case 2: Stability results 'endo' QCs

Absolute bias <25.0% compared to established nominal concentration

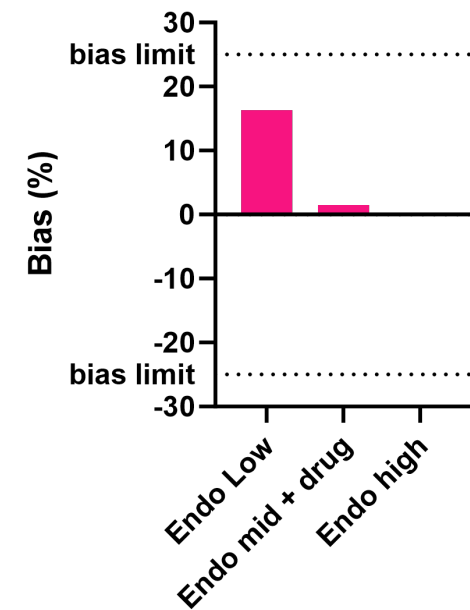
### Freeze/thaw stability



### Bench top stability

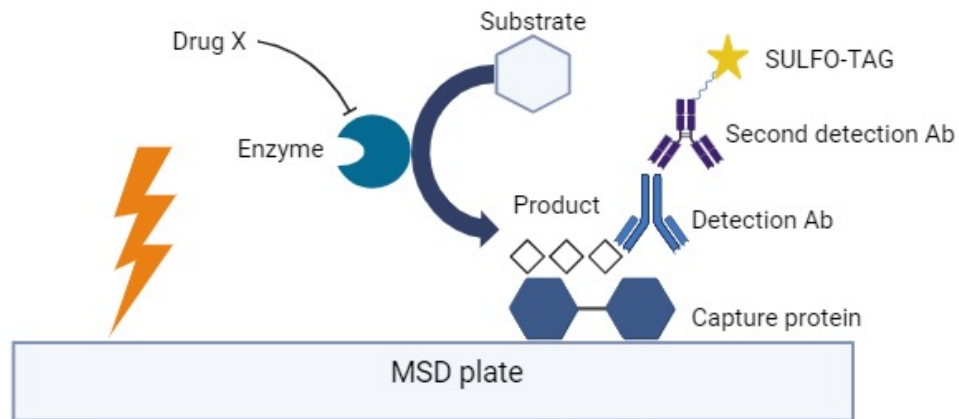


### Frozen storage stability 33 days



All endo QCs were (just) within criteria using the adjusted stability experiments

# Case 3: Enzymatic activity assay; enzyme inhibited by drug



Context of use Enzymatic activity assay

Read out is product of enzyme activity

Handling and preparation of matrix was shown to impact activity of the enzyme

Matrix ordered that was processed immediately after collection and stored at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$

To calculate % inhibition of postdose sample, predose and postdose samples must be analyzed on the same plate, with and without excess drug

Predose

Postdose

Blank

Low QC

High QC

Predose + drug

Postdose + drug

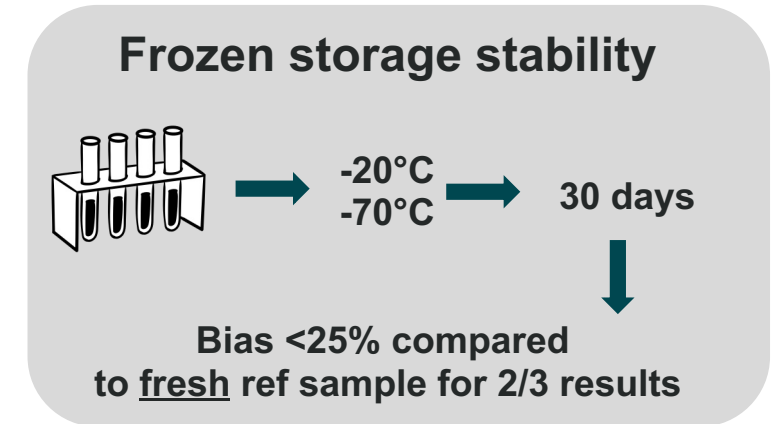
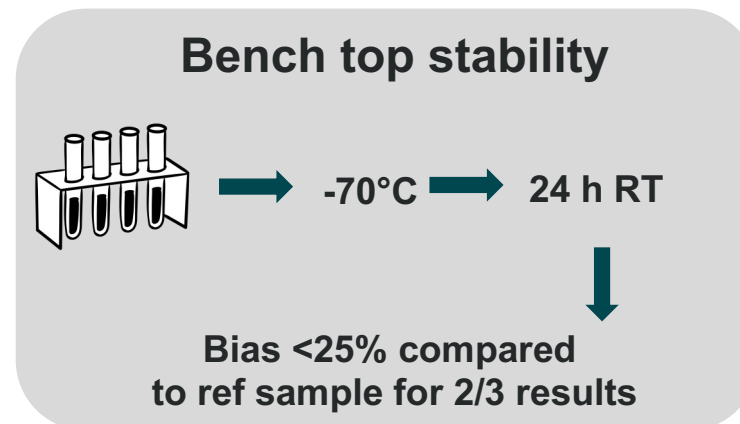
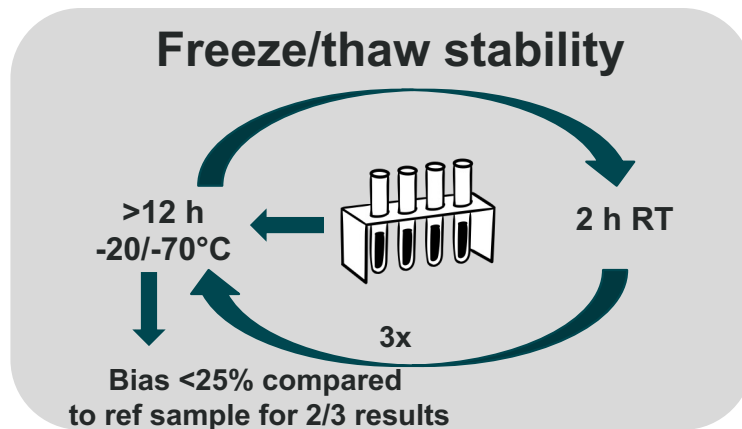
Blank + drug

Low QC + drug

High QC + drug

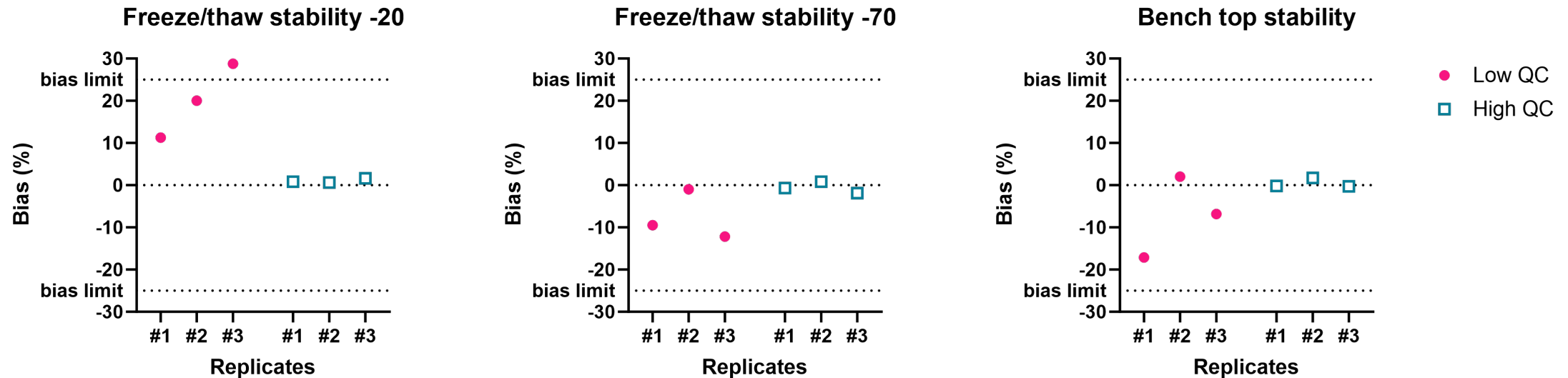
# Case 3: Activity assay stability design

QC	Target % inhibition	Established % inhibition
Unspiked	Calculation % inhibition	NA
QC low	~50% inhibition	51.2%
QC high	~90% inhibition	92.4%



# Case 3: Activity assay stability results

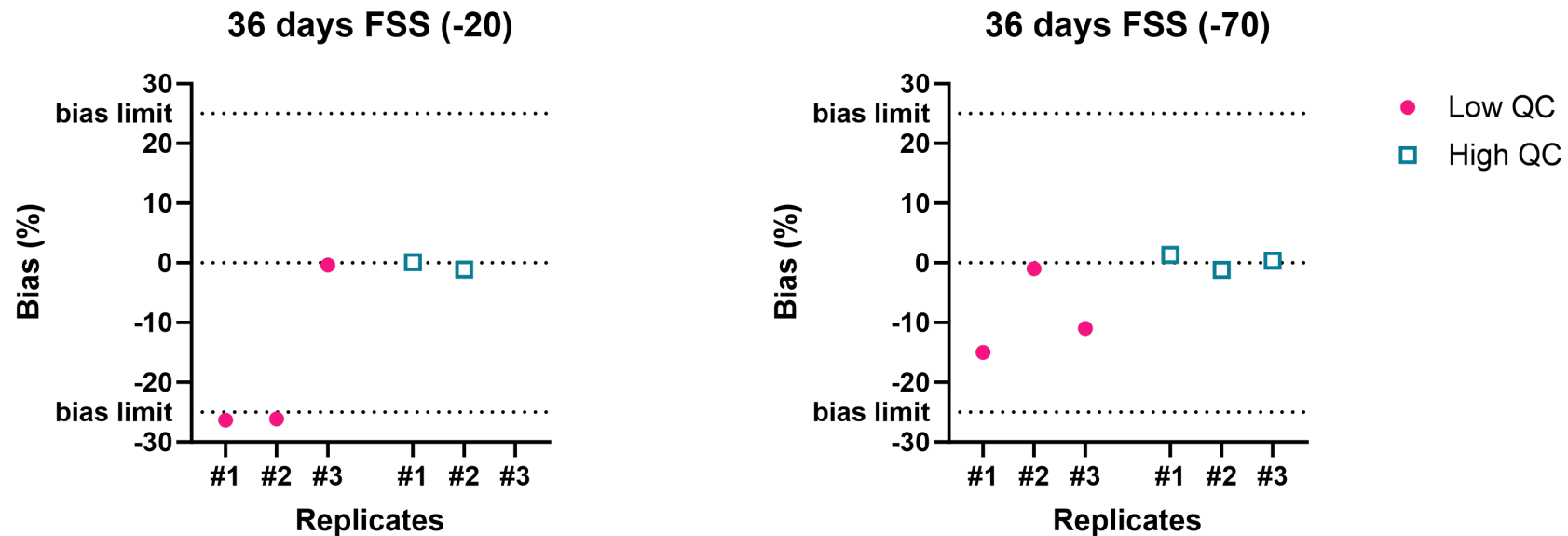
Absolute bias <25.0% compared to reference samples for 2/3 results



Freeze/thaw stability and bench top stability within criteria at low QC and high QC

# Case 3: Activity assay frozen storage stability results

Absolute bias <25.0% compared to reference samples for 2/3 results



Frozen storage stability outside criteria at low QC at -20°C, suggesting samples are less stable at this temperature

# Summary and conclusion

- For biomarkers, it is often not possible to perform the ideal stability experiment. Therefore, experiments need to be adjusted, depending on the context of use:
  - Case 1: Rare matrix
    - Stabilities with endo QCs not possible: test incurred sample stability
  - Case 2: Free, unstable biomarker
    - Only low levels found in healthy matrix: Use spiked 'endo' QCs
    - Unstable biomarker: Reduce bench top time and freeze thaw cycles and keep samples on ice
    - Adjusted QCs to mimic samples: endo QC + drug important for free assays
  - Case 3: Enzymatic activity assay
    - Stabilities tested using reference samples, instead of a nominal established concentration
    - Enzyme unstable and matrix storage conditions adjusted

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