

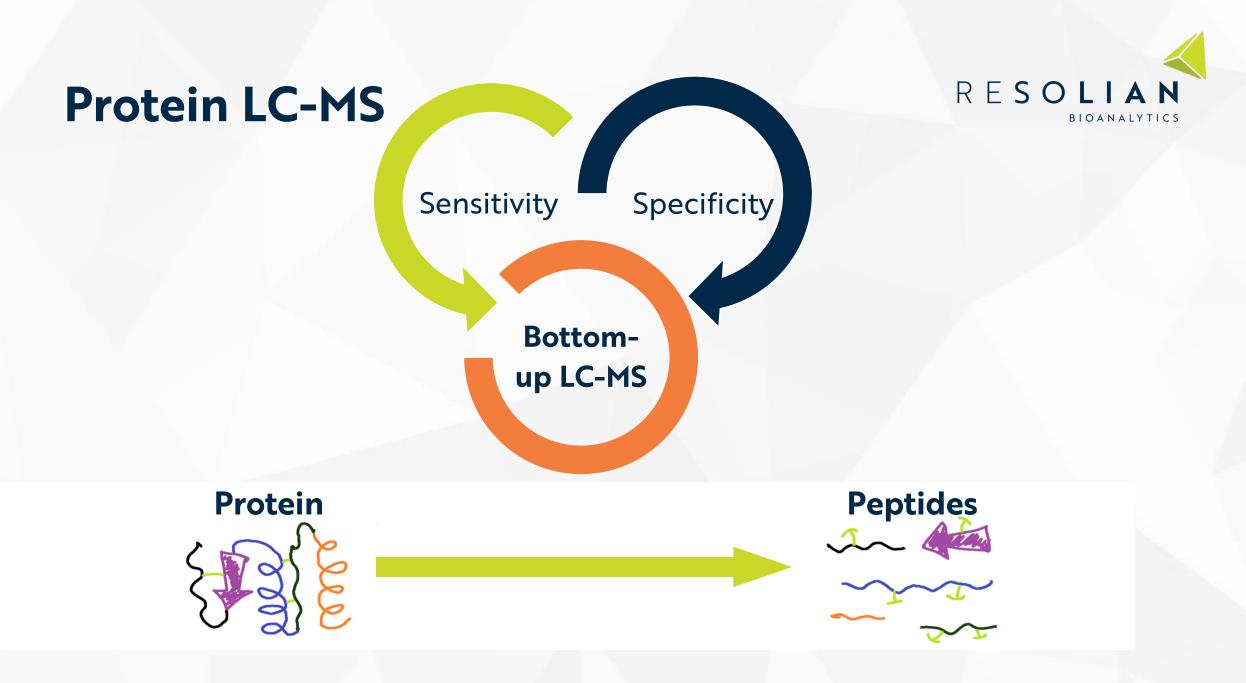
Design of experiments and automation for the efficient protein LC-MS method development

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Resolian

16th EBF Open Symposium

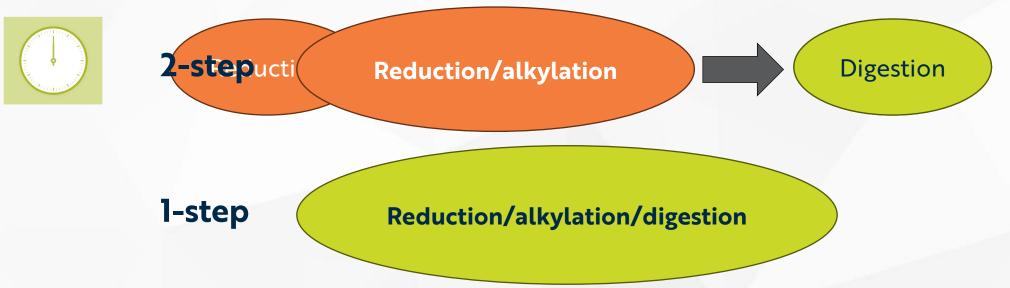
17th November 2023, Barcelona



Goal: Streamline Protein LC-MS Sample Preparation



Bottom-up Sample Preparation Workflow



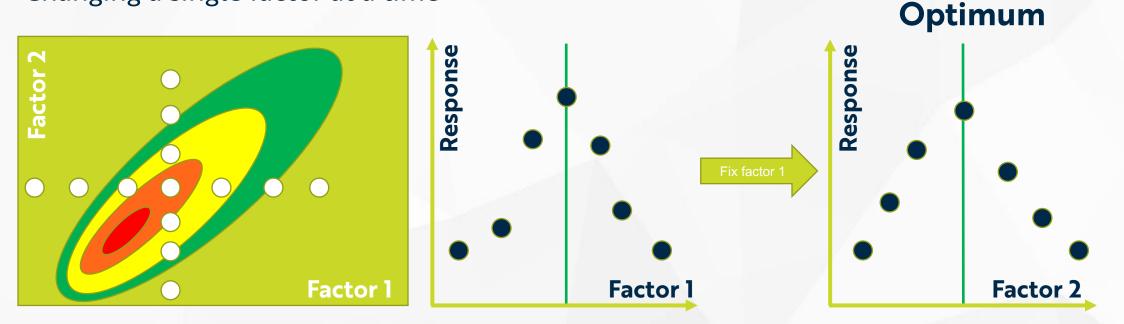
- Model analyte: IgG1 mAb 4 HC surrogate peptides monitored
- Matrix: rat plasma
- LC-MS: Acquity UPLC and Xevo TSQ (Waters)

-**DTLM**ISR--**TPEV**TCVVVDVSHEDPEVK--**FNWY**VDGVEVHNAK--**VVSV**LTVLHQDWLNGK-



Design of Experiments (DoE)

Changing a single factor at a time



- Does not always lead to real optimum
- Limited information
- Many experiments



Design of Experiments (DoE)

Conventional

DoE



- A strategically planned and executed series of experiments
- All factors (e.g. pH, solvent, temperature) are changed simultaneously
- Allows to investigate multiple factors at the same time
- More information, model setup and predictive power
- Fewer experiments



Screening DoE – 2-step prep.

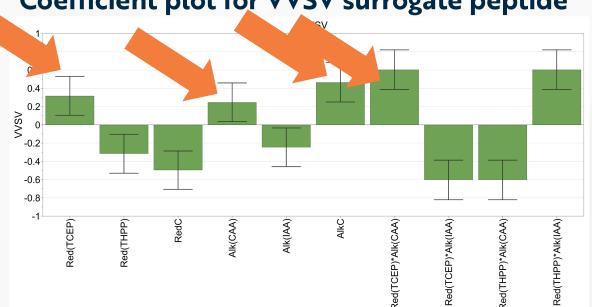
Objective: find the important factors

Variables

- Reduction reagent: Dif, TCEP, THPP
- Alkylation reagent: IAA, CAA
- Reduction reagent concentration: 1-50 mM
- Alkylation reagent concentration: 2-100 mM 974 samples DoE: 19 samples
- Incubation temperature: 22-94°C
- Red/alk incubation time: 10-30 min
- Digestion incubation time: 1-3 hours



Screening DoE Results



Coefficient plot for VVSV surrogate peptide

Factors to improve peptide abundance

- TCEP
- CAA
- High alkylation reagent concentration
- Combination of TCEP + CAA

No impact

Incubation time and temperature

Conclusions

- Use TCEP and CAA
- Alkylation reagent concentration > reduction reagent concentration

R E S O LIAN BIOANALYTICS

DoE Optimisation

Objective: optimise important factors

Variables

- Reduction reagent concentration: 1-50 mM
- Incubation temperature: 22-94°C
- Red/alk incubation time: 10-30 min
- Digestion incubation time: 1-3 hours

83 samples DoE: 27 samples

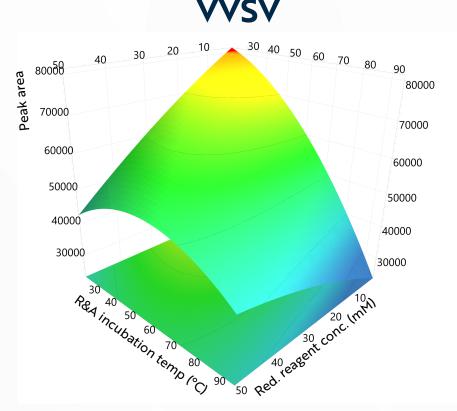
DoE Optimisation Results



LC-MS data Model fitted for each peptide

Optimal simultaneous R&A:

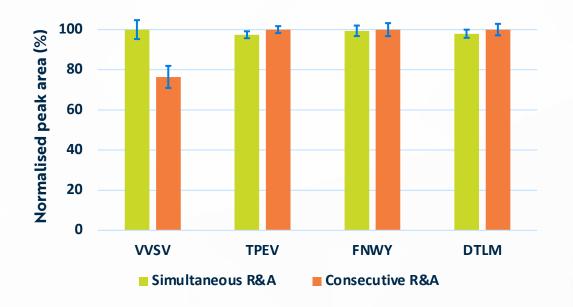
- 6.6 mM TCEP
- 19.8 mM CAA
- R&A incubation at 48°C for 30 min
- 1.5-hours trypsin digestion



DoE Optimisation Results



Simultaneous R&A vs sequential R&A



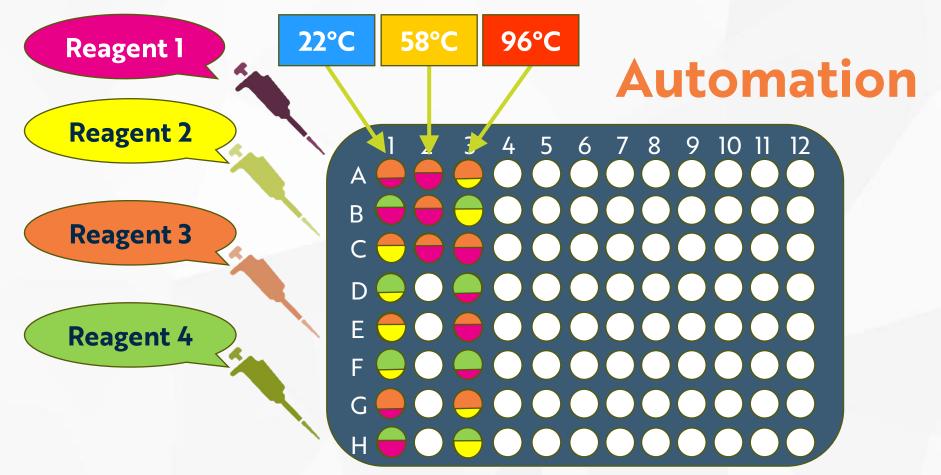
Conclusions

- Simultaneous R&A yields high and consistent peptide responses
- 30-60-min shorter preparation time
- combination with rapid digestion > single day preparation

Challenge



DoE screening only 19 samples, but...



Automation



Formulatrix Mantis liquid dispenser

• Objective: compare automation vs manual

1-step DoE optimisation

- Reduction reagent concentration: 0.1-4 mM
- Incubation time: 1-3 hours
- E/P ratio: 1:25-1:100

DoE

17 samples



Automated vs Manual DoE



Predicted optimal conditions

bundance

		Reduction reagent c (mM)	Incubation t (min)	E/P
		Auto./manual	Auto./manual	Auto./manual
	VVSV	0.1/0.1	30/30	1:25/1:25
	DTLM	2.0/0.1	105/180 ª	1:63/1:25
	TPEV	3.6/3.9	165/145	1:33/1:25
	FNWY	0.5/0.1	45/180 ^a	1:33/1:25

^a Incubation time has no significant impact

- Same predicted conditions for the most abundant peptide
- Differences > may be experimental artifact > automation: fixed conc. and different volume; manual: different conc. and fixed volume > under investigation

Summary

R E S O L I A N

Process improvement

- DoE > comprehensive optimisation in 2 experiments > only ~50 vs ~1000 samples
- Unexpected interaction > combination of TCEP and CAA
- 2-step (R&A) time saving and simplified process > to be implemented

Automation - Mantis

- Automated vs manual comparable results
- Small footprint, compact design
- Can hold reagents in a pipette tip
- Very low dead volumes
- Easy, user-friendly programming

useful when reagent is limited



Acknowledgement



Matthijs Van De Waal

Thank you for your attention



Any questions?





RESOLIAN

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