

EBF Open Symposium 2025

Comparative Evaluation of Bioanalytical Techniques for Lipid Extraction from Lipid Nanoparticles in Human Plasma Using LC-MS/MS

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moderna®

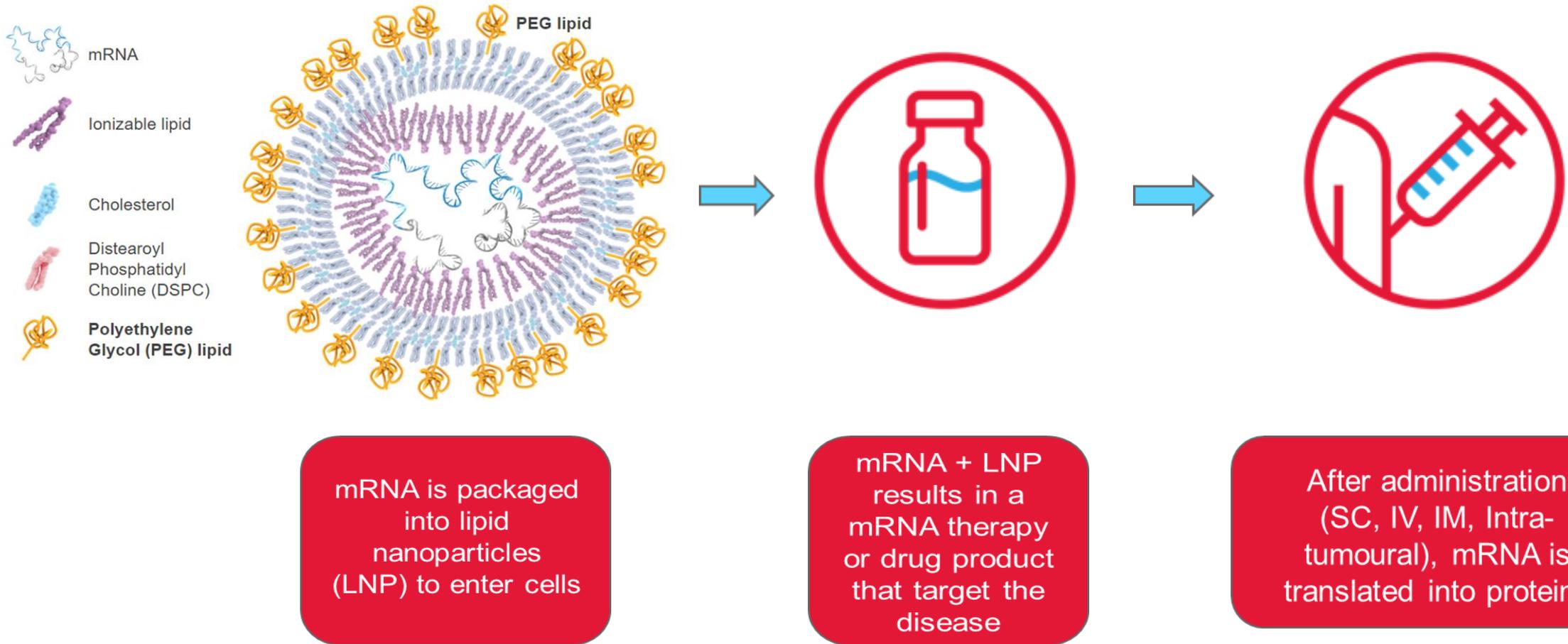
Disclosure

- I am an employee and stockholder of Moderna, Inc
- Opinions expressed are solely my own and do not express the views or opinions of my employer

Road Map

- **Intro to mRNA platform and lipids for assessment**
- **Sample Extraction for LC-MS**
- **Lipids 1 - 3**
- **Next Steps / Conclusions**
- **Acknowledgments**

Intro into mRNA Platform



Sample Extraction for LC-MS

Technique	Pros	Cons
Manual Protein Precipitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Simple and low cost- Fast sample prep- No special equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Low selectivity- Risk of inconsistent results (operator variability)- Poor removal of phospholipids
Automated Protein Precipitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High throughput- Reproducible and consistent- Reduced hands-on time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Requires automation equipment- Still low selectivity- Phospholipids and other interferences may persist
Phospholipid Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduces matrix effects in LC-MS- Better reproducibility- Cleaner extracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Additional cost- May require optimization for different matrices
Liquid-Liquid Extraction (LLE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good selectivity for non-polar analytes- Removes many interferences- Widely used	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Labor-intensive- Emulsion formation risk- Solvent-intensive- Limited automation
Solid-supported Liquid Extraction (SLE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cleaner than LLE- Easier workflow (less emulsion risk)- Semi-automatable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Limited to certain analyte chemistries- Cartridge cost- Less selective than SPE
Solid Phase Extraction (SPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Highly selective- Very clean extracts- Broad application range- Automatable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- More complex method development- Higher cost (cartridges + time)- Can be slower

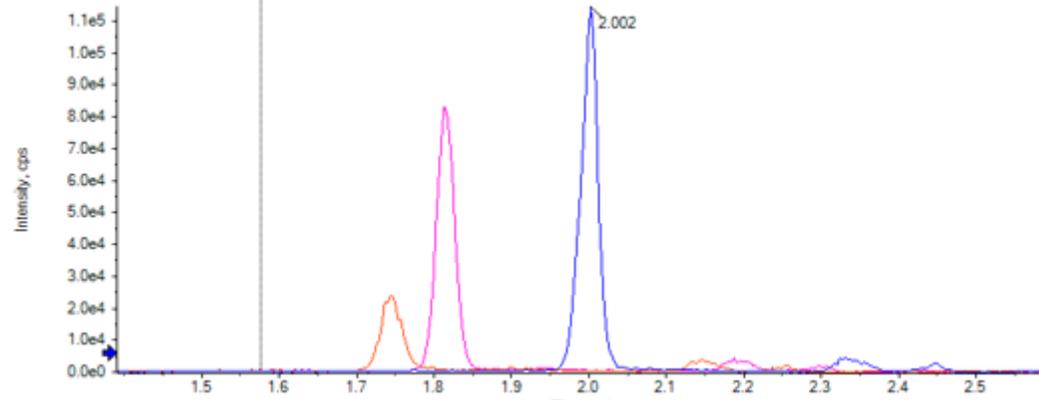
Lipid 1

Project Requirements

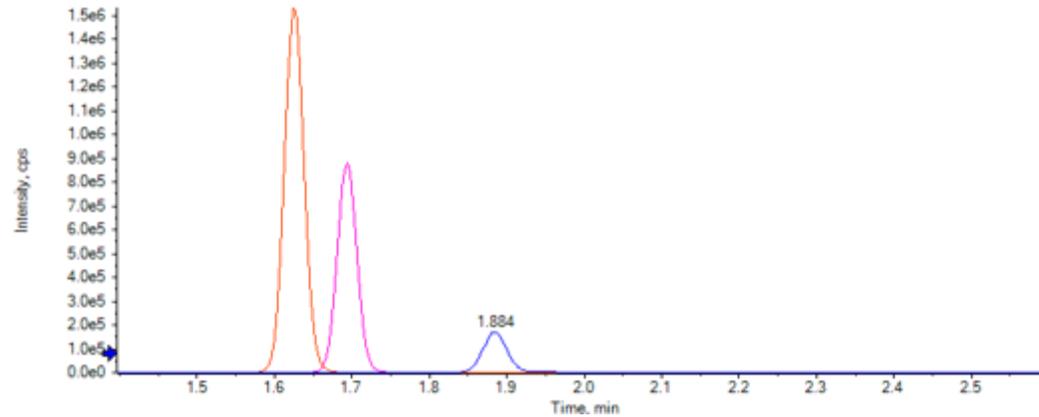
- Method supplied with an LLOQ of 0.5 ng/mL using Protein precipitation
- To transfer/develop a method with an objective of achieving as low an LLOQ as possible
- Method to support upcoming clinical trial to assess clearance
- Method to be used as a platform assay for additional clinical studies
- Assess potential of developing multi-lipid analyte method

Protein precipitation - Chromatography

Lipid 1



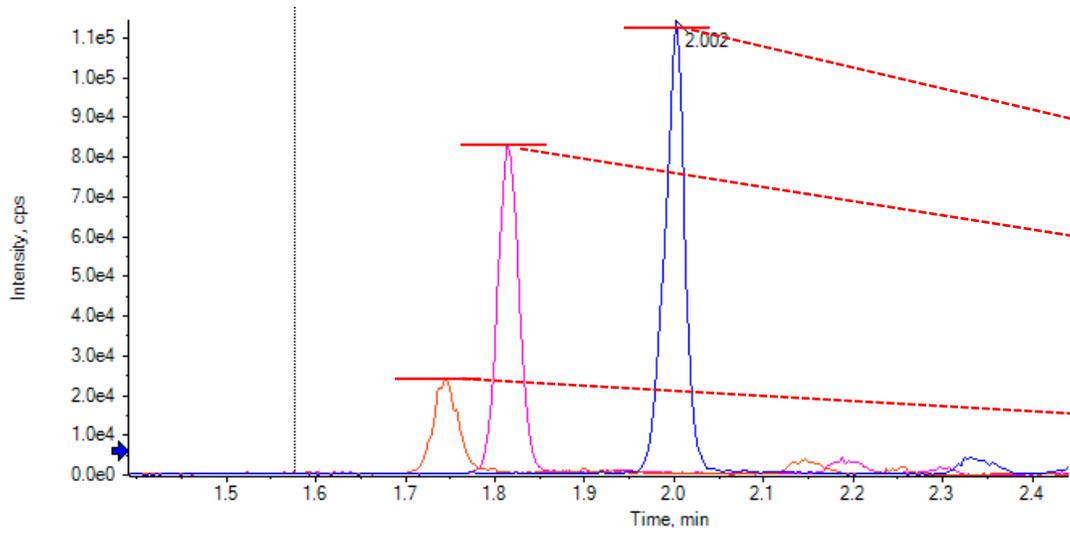
Lipid 2 IS



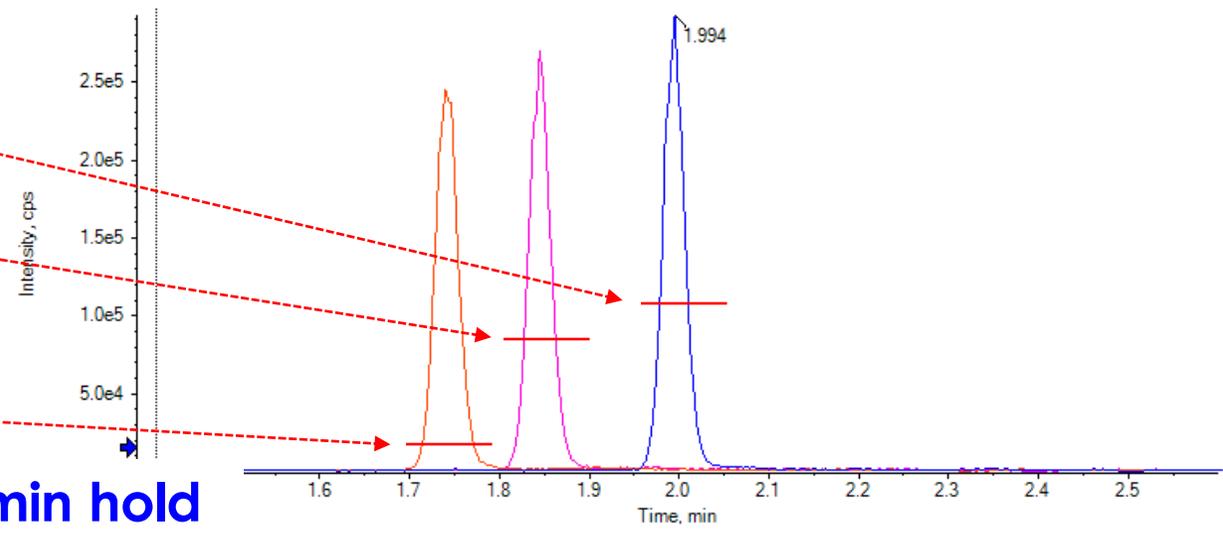
LC Gradient;
0.5 min hold
0.2 min hold
No hold

Evidence of Ion suppression

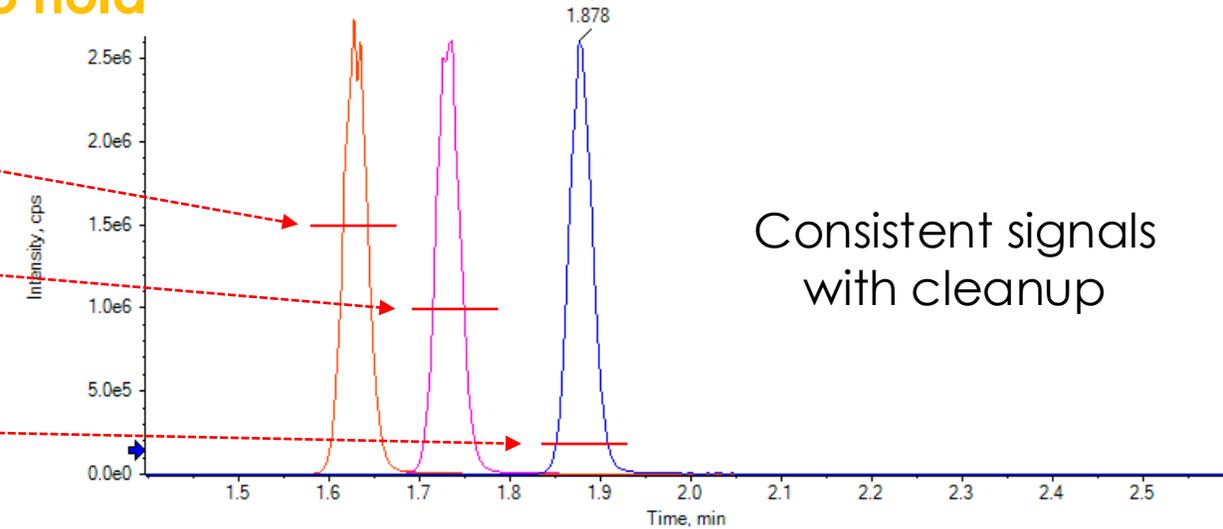
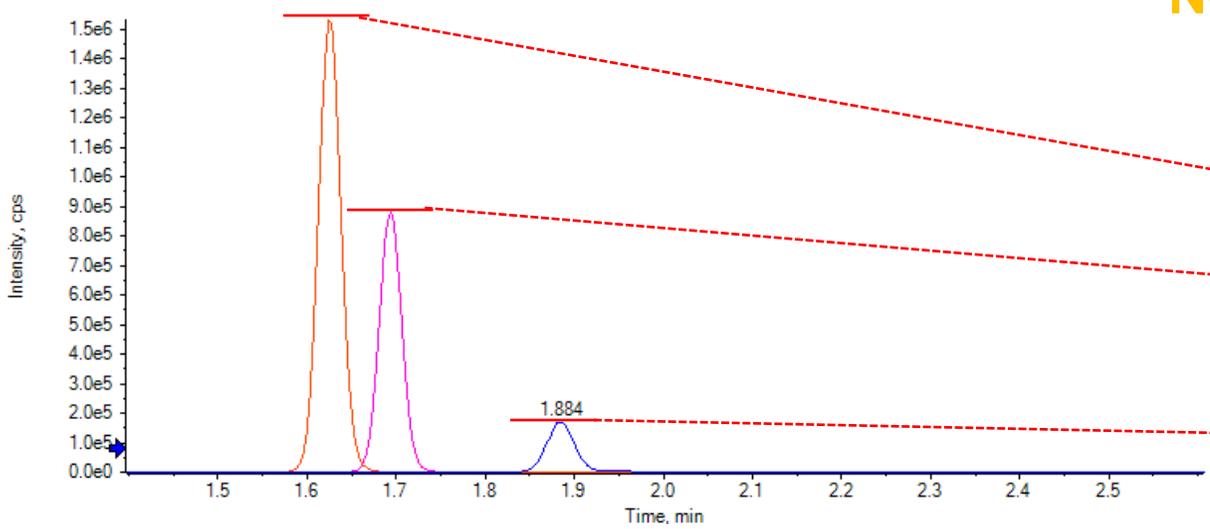
Protein crash



PL removal plate



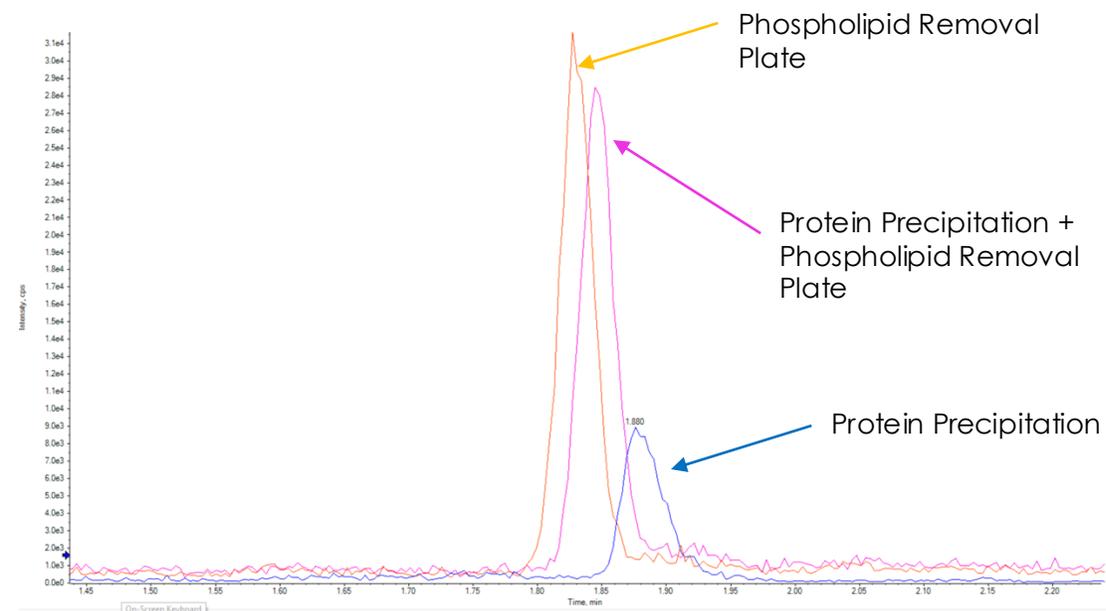
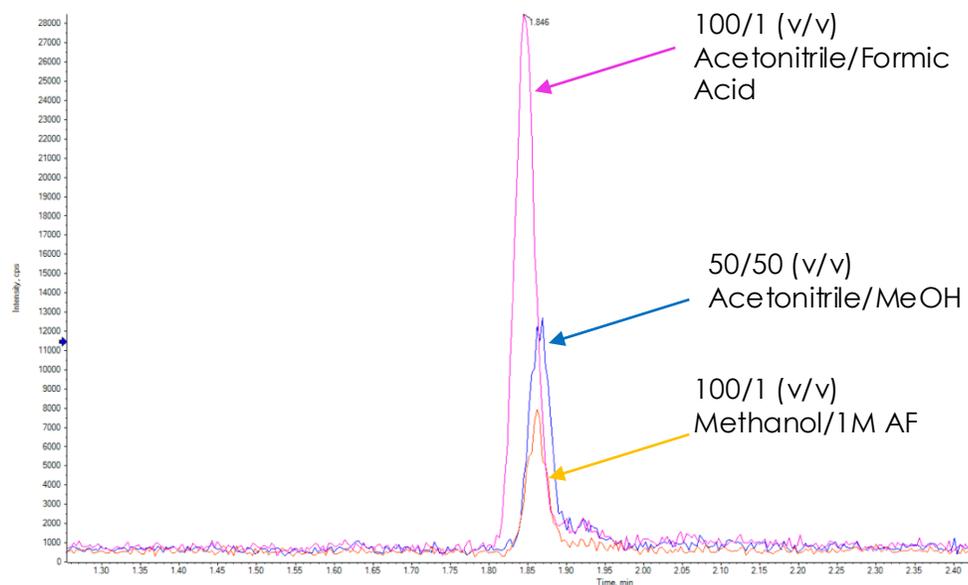
0.5 min hold
0.2 min hold
No hold



Consistent signals
with cleanup

Extraction Procedure Adapted and Optimised

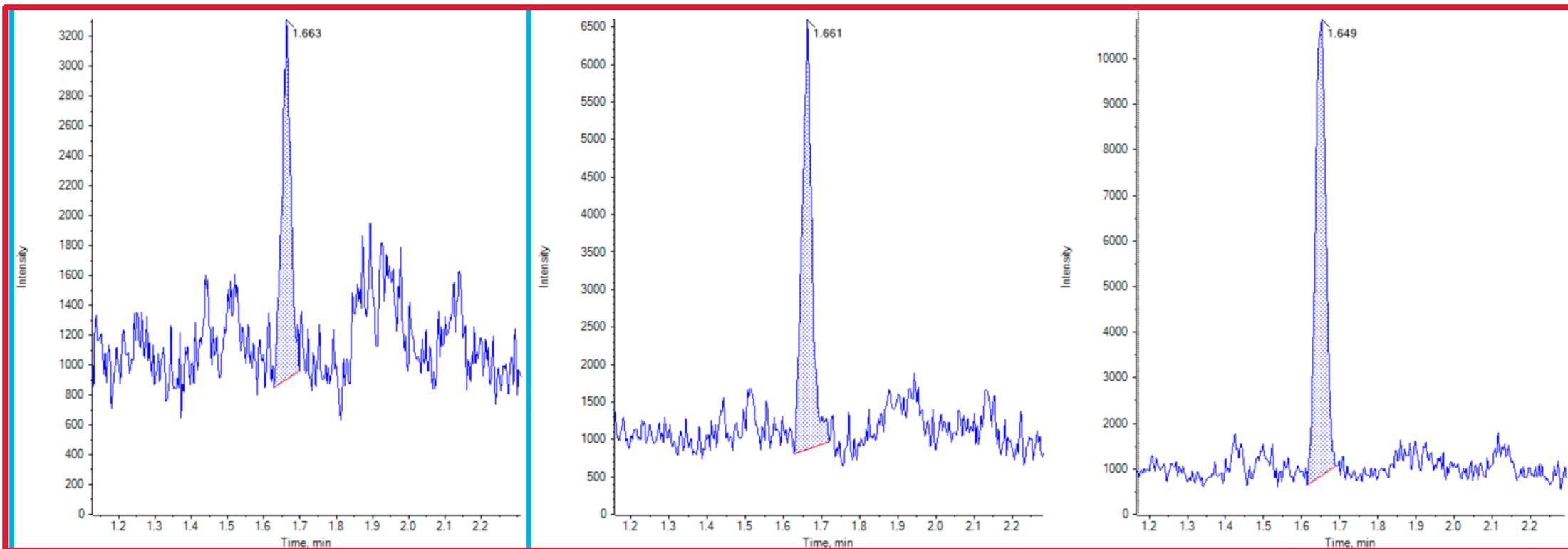
Acetonitrile/Formic Acid (100/1) has greatest response



- Acidified acetonitrile has the greatest peak response of Lipid 1.
- Protein Precipitation showcases a 5-fold reduction in peak response compared to the other two methods, indicating lost recovery or potential suppression caused by a protein precipitation method.

LLOQ Too Ambitious – Comparison between Peaks

1 , 2.5 and 5 pg/mL Peak Comparison



1 pg/mL

2.5 pg/mL

5 pg/mL

- Signal-to-noise of 1 pg/mL is not quite sufficient and high risk for day-to-day sensitivity changes. A challenge of this development was reaching as low a LLOQ as possible with only 25 μ L of the plasma sample, 5 pg/mL is the confirmed choice at this point in method development.

Precision & Accuracy Results (1pg/mL – 1000 pg/mL)

Run Statistics out – LLOQ raised to STD2 due to insufficient S/N

- STD1 (1 pg/mL) deactivated from calibration curve as S/N < 5:1

Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	%CV	%Bias	n
1	N/A	N/A	0/2
2.5	N/A	-5.25	1/2
5	3.05	-4.11	2/2
10	8.13	-5.5	2/2
50	0.68	12.3	2/2
200	8.20	0.79	2/2
500	N/A	-0.69	1/2
1000	12.97	-0.52	2/2

Sample ID	Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	%CV	%Bias	n
QCLLOQ	1	N/A	N/A	0/6
QCLOW	3	>15	>15	6/6
QCMID	300	8.34	4.11	6/6
QCHIGH	800	2.53	2.39	6/6

- QC-LOW outside acceptance criteria – potentially due to the limited data at the low limit of the $\frac{1}{x^2}$ weighted calibration curve.
- IS metrics show peak are consistent, so the errors point towards potential aliquoting and/or mixing issues prior to the plate elution.

Precision & Accuracy Results (5pg/mL to 1000 pg/mL)

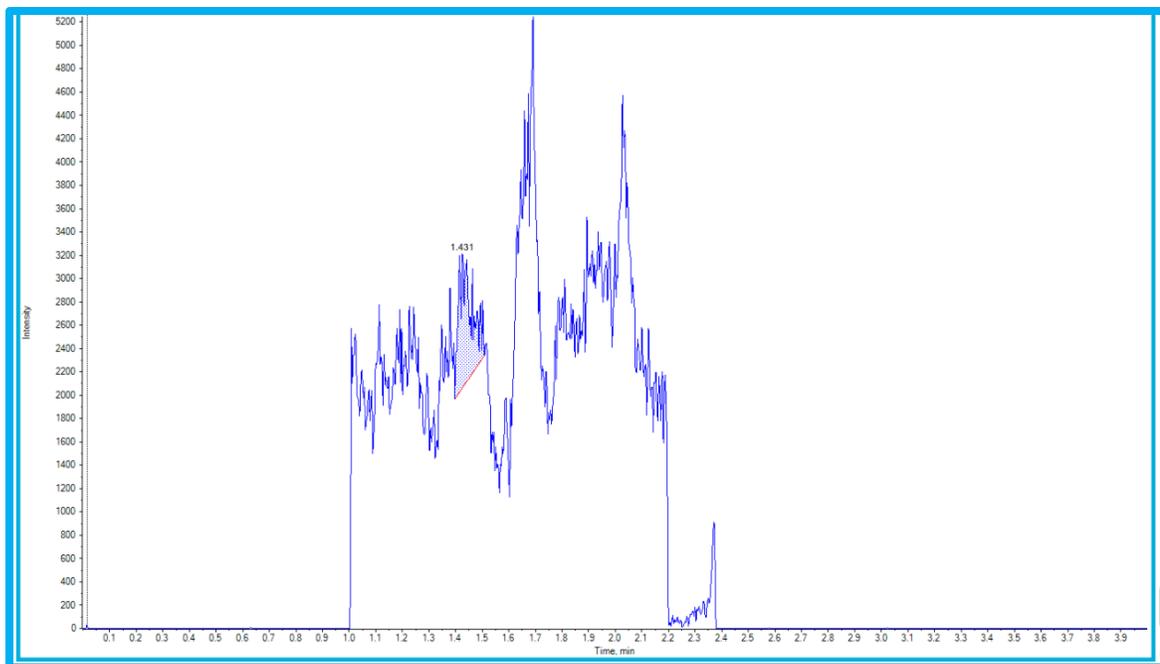
Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	%CV	%Bias	n
5	5.64	4.03	2/2
10	2.80	-7.26	2/2
25	13.38	-1.16	2/2
100	1.58	-4.38	2/2
250	6.73	1.82	2/2
500	5.14	-8.29	2/2
750	0.44	11.56	2/2
1000	N/A	7.38	1/2

Sample ID	Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	%CV	%Bias	n
QCLLOQ	5	10.89	-6.52	6/6
QCLOW	15	11.65	1.76	6/6
QCMID	300	6.04	7.83	6/6
QCHIGH	800	5.73	9.11	6/6

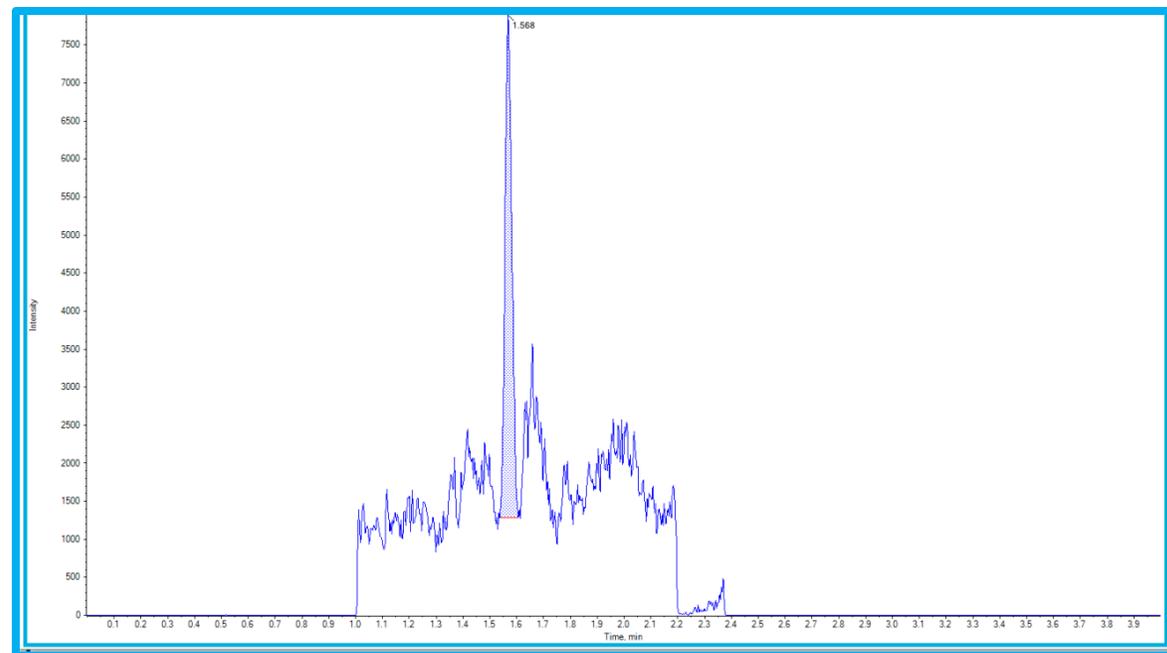
- Further assessments using different lots of plasma resulted in QC samples being outside acceptance criteria – potentially due to matrix effects.

Chromatography Problem – Baseline is NOT consistent or flat

Peak integration within a valley may cause run-to-run problems at the LLOQ



Matrix Blank



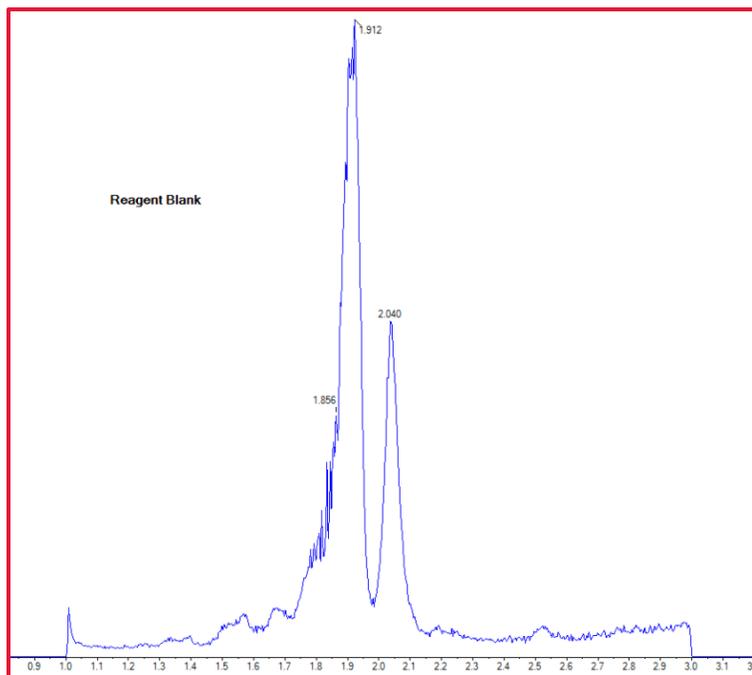
QC – LLOQ (5 pg/mL)

- Not only is baseline relatively high – the analyte RT is eluting between two endogenous peaks. This is high-risk chromatography.
- Baseline is not consistent– varies on matrix blank injections.
- Method potentially not suitable for Validation

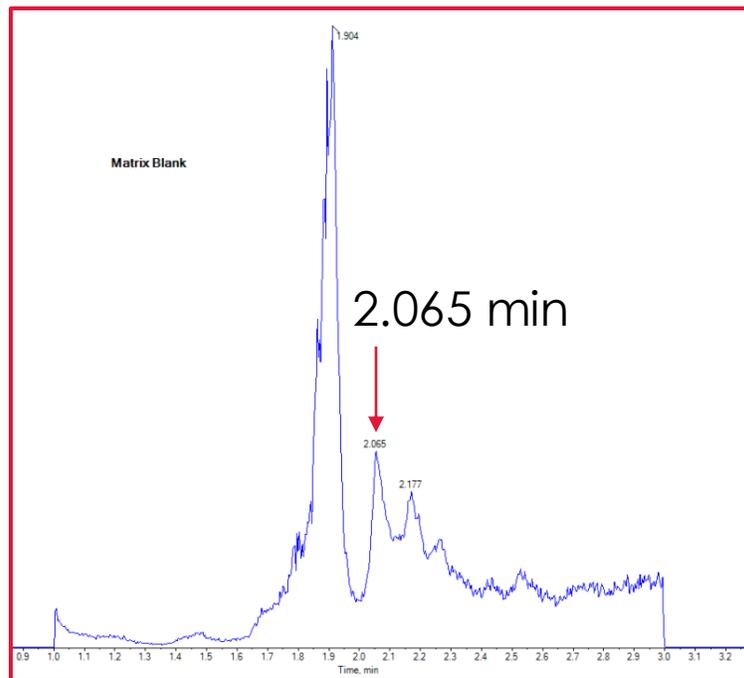
Liquid-Liquid Extraction Assessment

MTBE causing potential plastic degradation to occur

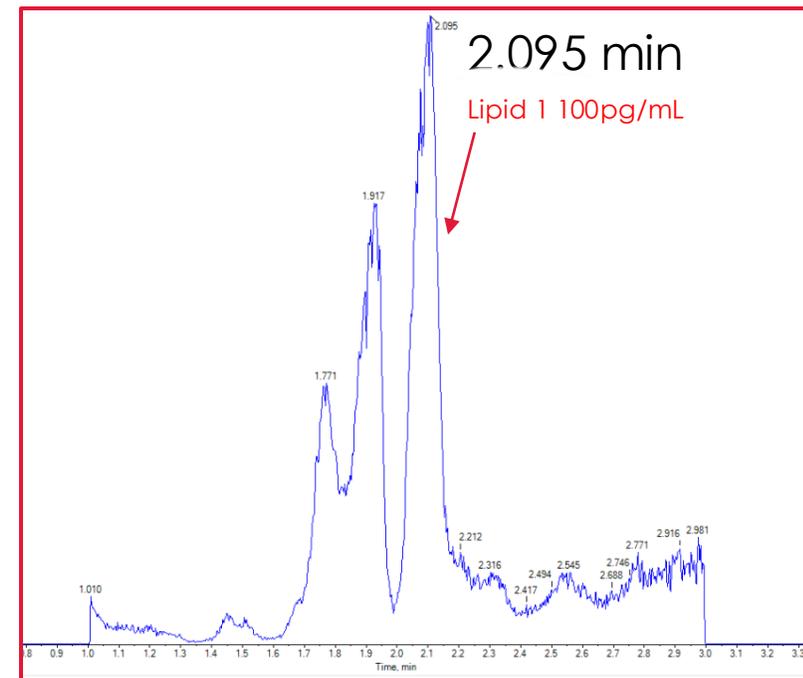
- Endogenous levels co-eluting with Lipid 1. Potentially a polypropylene glycol from the extraction plates – no HRMS to confirm.



Reagent Blank



Matrix Blank

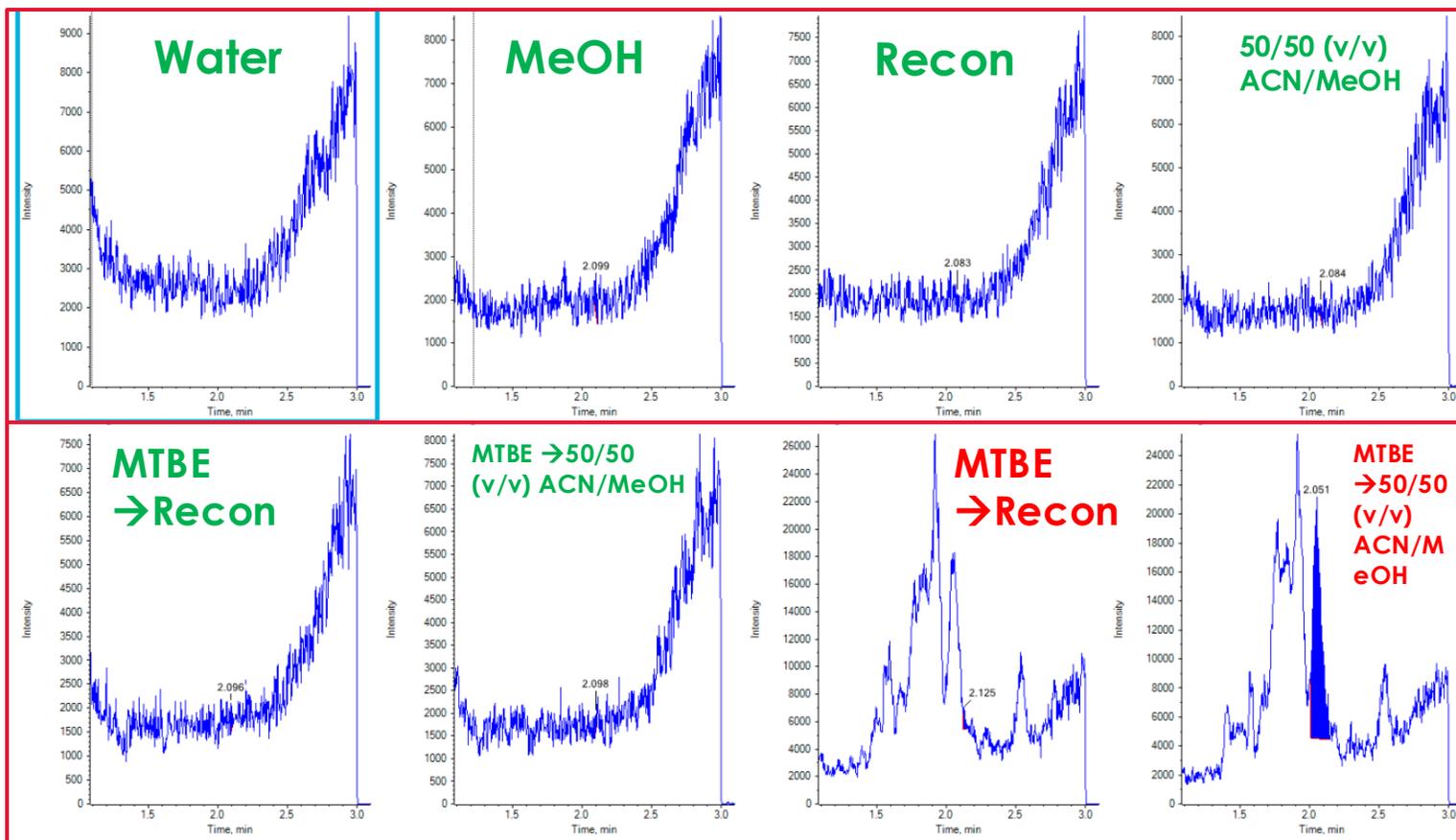


Lipid 1-100 pg/mL

- Peak response from the 100 pg/mL sample proving Lipid 1 extraction from the organic layer during the LLE means the methodology is possible.

Concerns with LLE - Reagent contamination or container issue?

Isolating the source of the peaks to the plate materials



Injection from Glass Vials

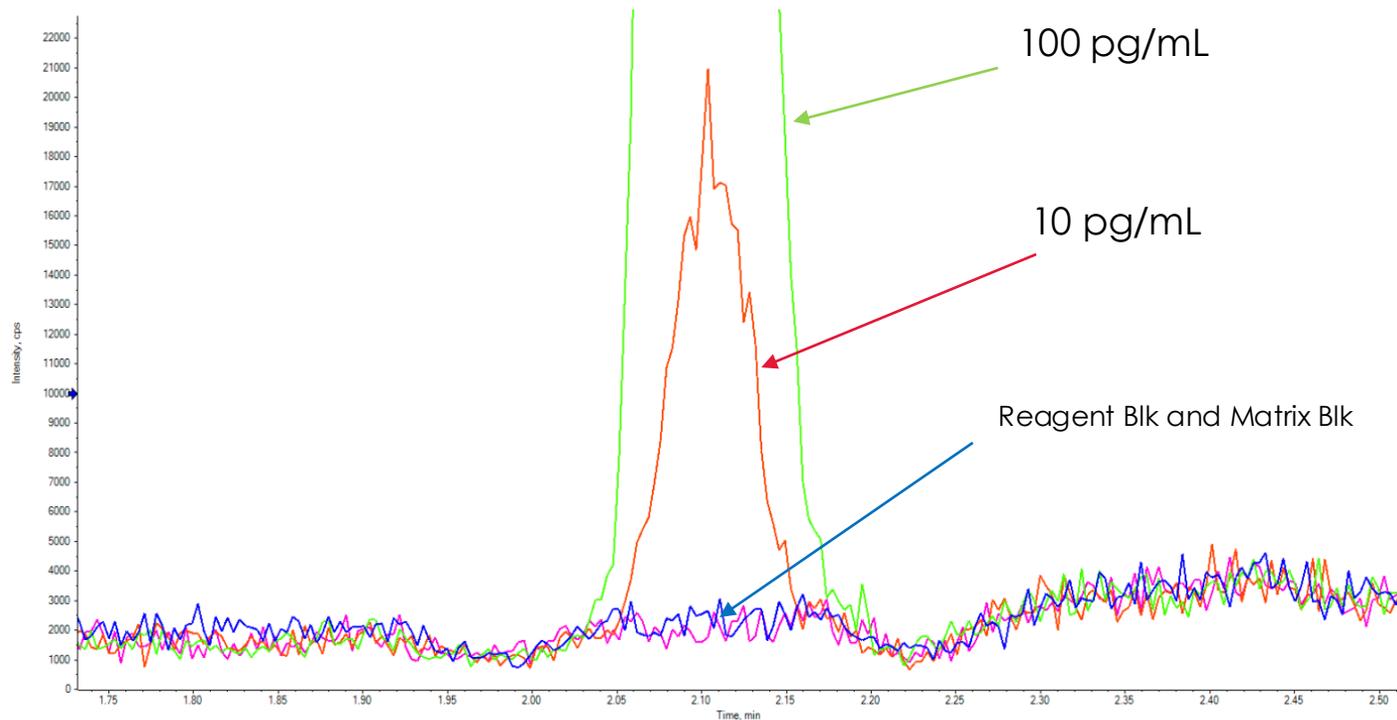
Injection from PP Matrix Tubes

- Polypropylene based plates or matrix tubes seem to be interacting with MTBE and eluting with the current chromatography at Lipid 1 RT.
- Extraction within glass vials is a possibility as well as trying alternative organic solvents for the upper phase of LLE.

Liquid-Liquid Extraction Assessment

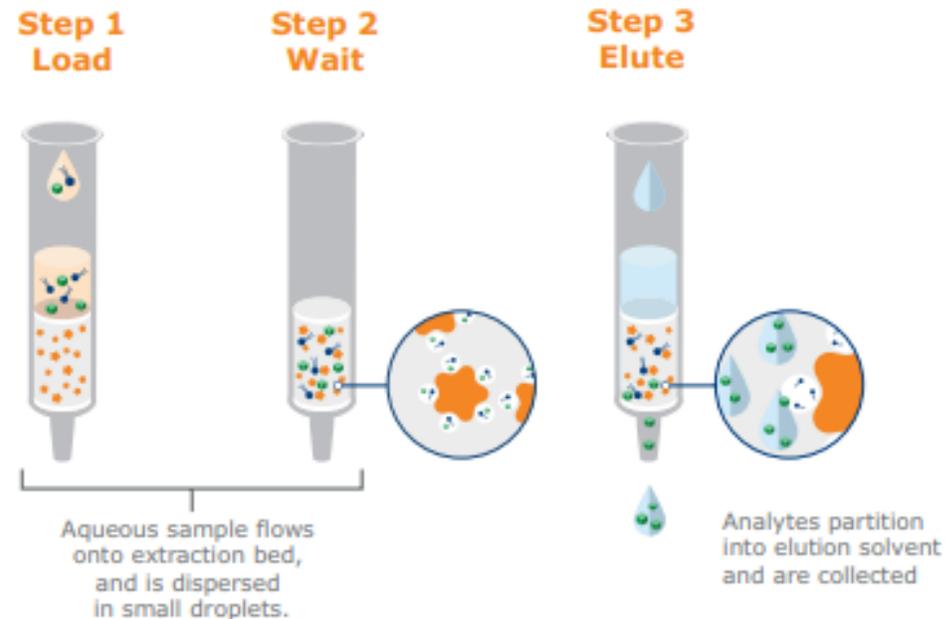
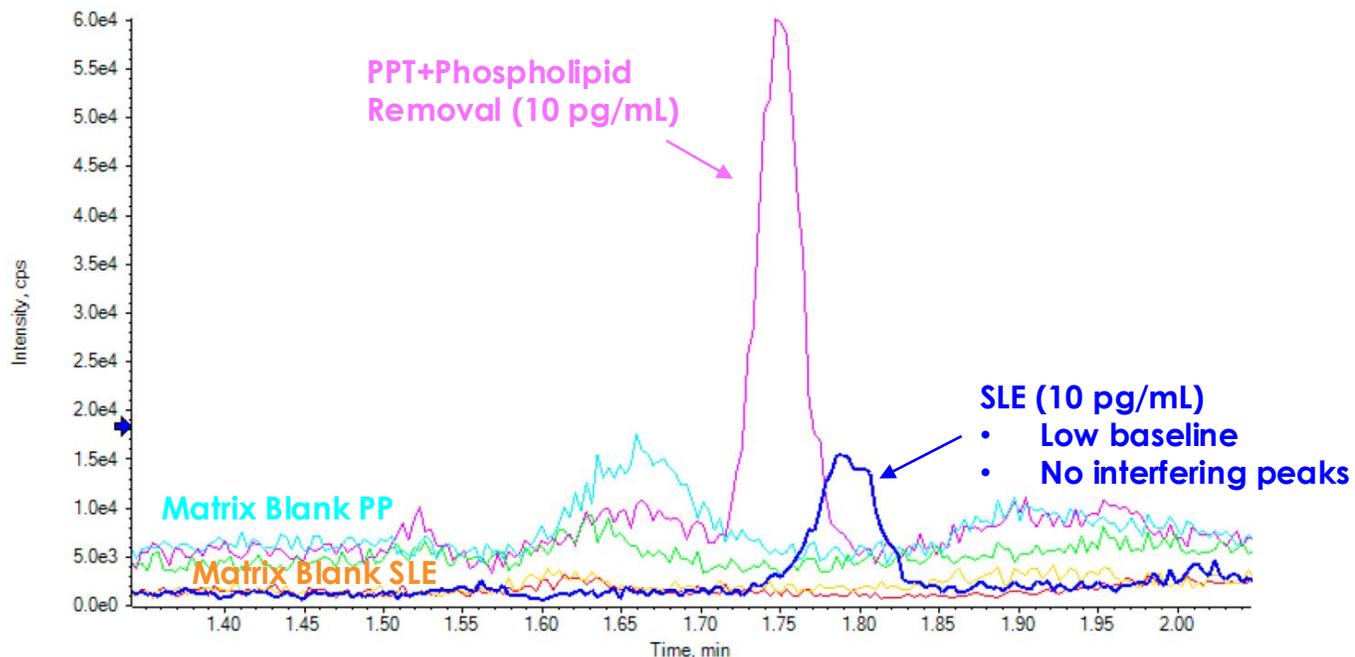
Achievable low pg/mL level LLOQ's with LLE using glass inserts

Extraction procedure in glass vials successful



SLE (Supported Liquid Extraction)

First try using SLE+ 200uL plates



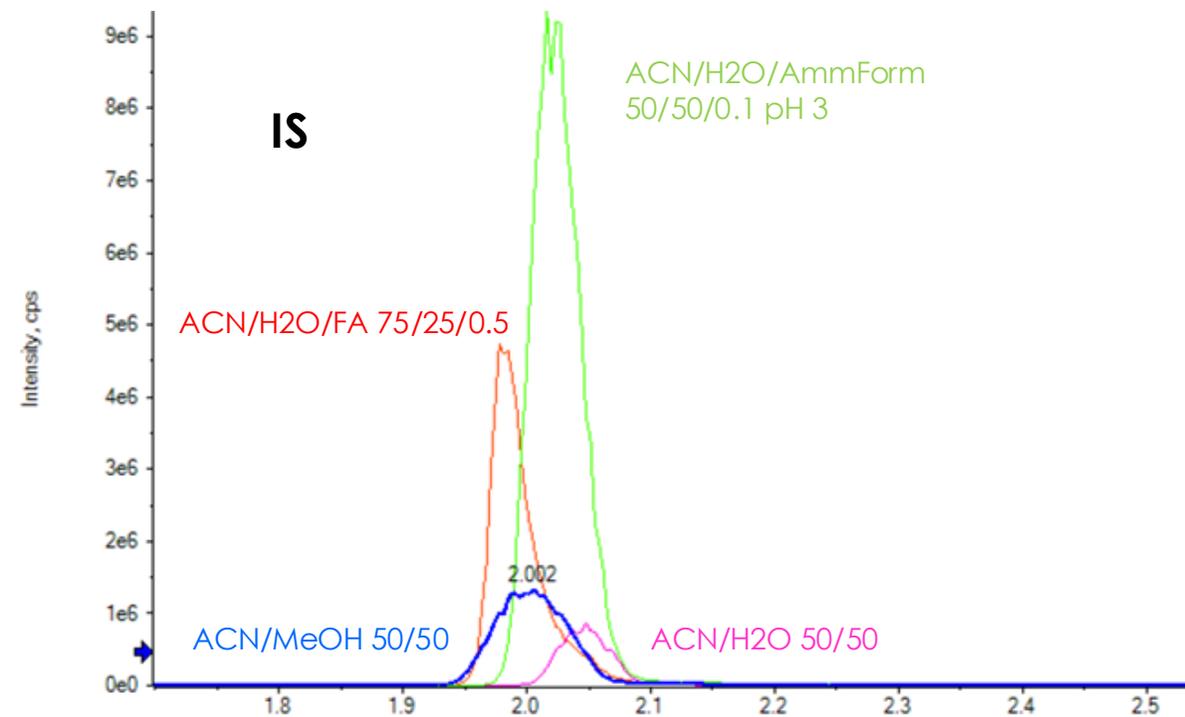
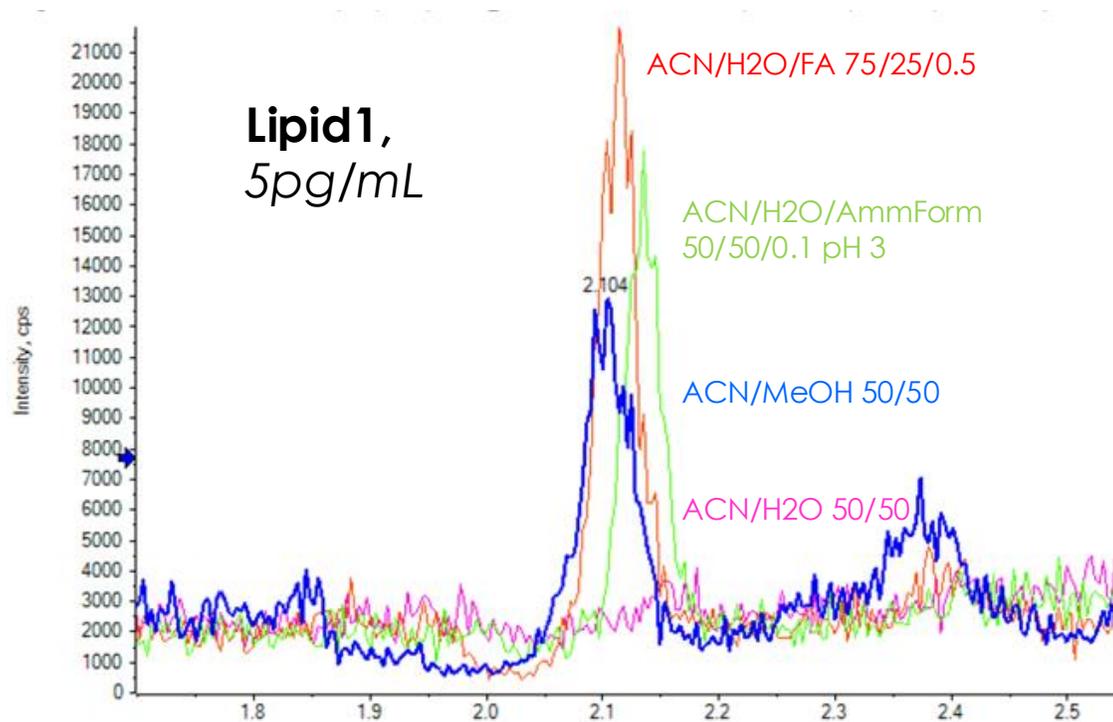
Step 1: load 1:1 sample: aqueous buffer

Step 2: Sample Soak

Step 3: Elute with MTBE, dry down and recon

SLE – recon solution testing

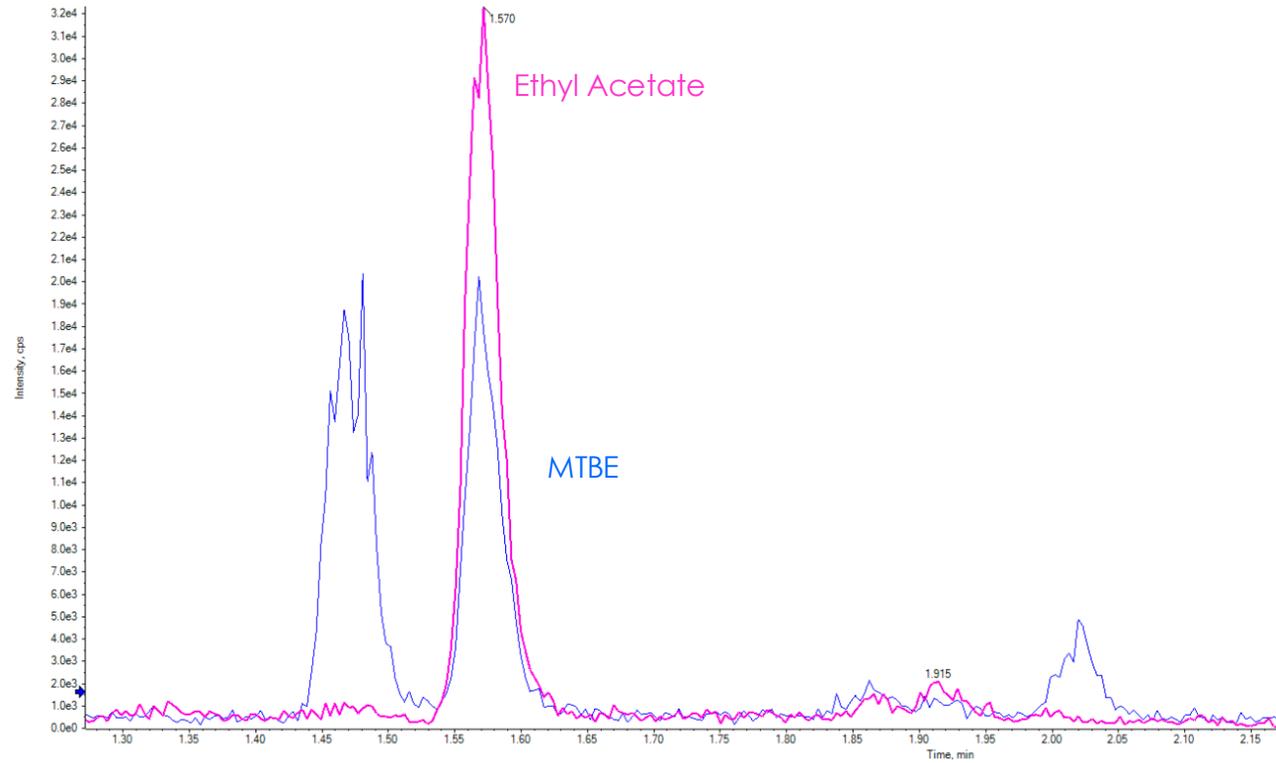
With Alkaline Mobile phases



- Higher sensitivity from acidic recon solution, especially in IS

SLE – MTBE vs Ethyl Acetate

Eluent for SLE

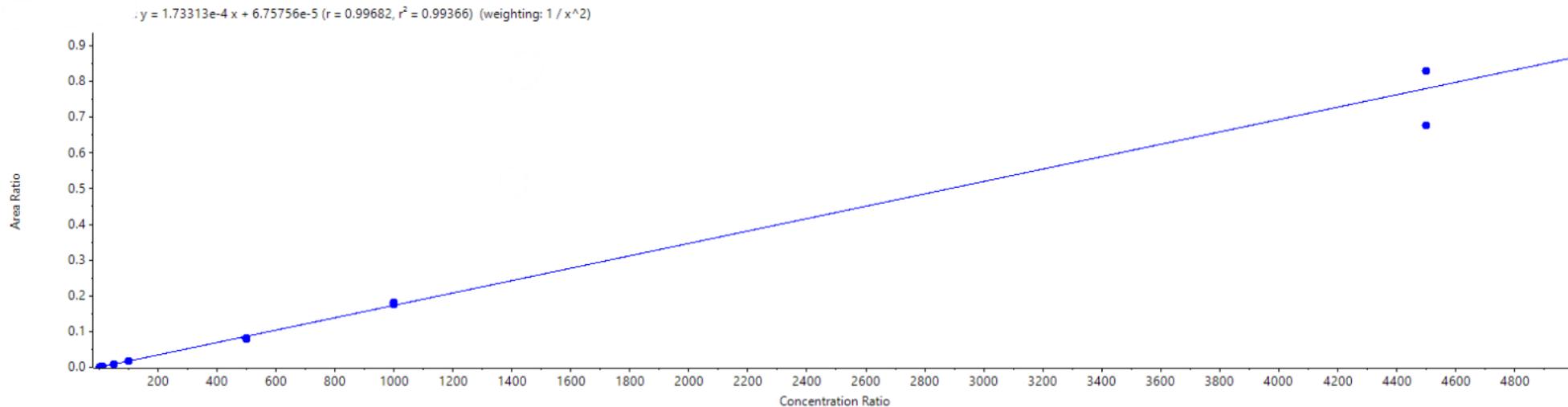


Lipid 1 (25 pg/mL)

- Higher sensitivity using Ethyl Acetate
- Cleaner baseline when Ethyl Acetate used as eluent

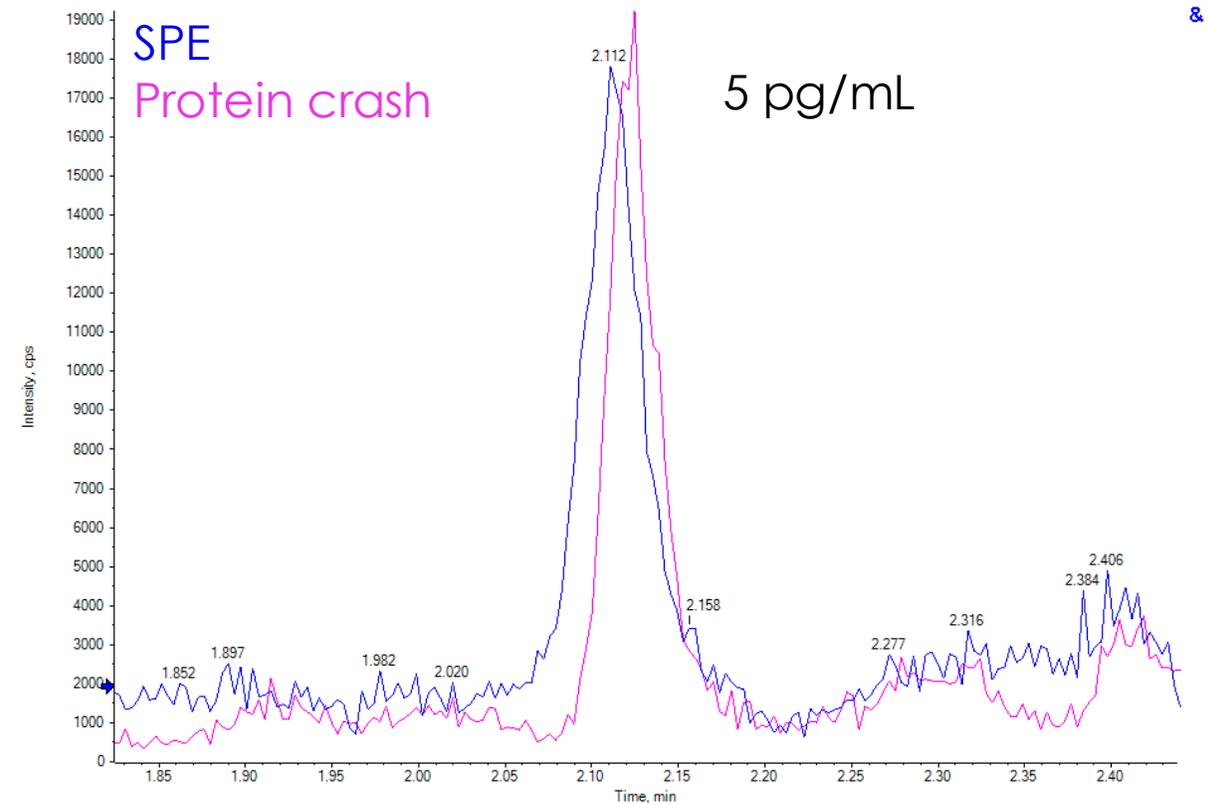
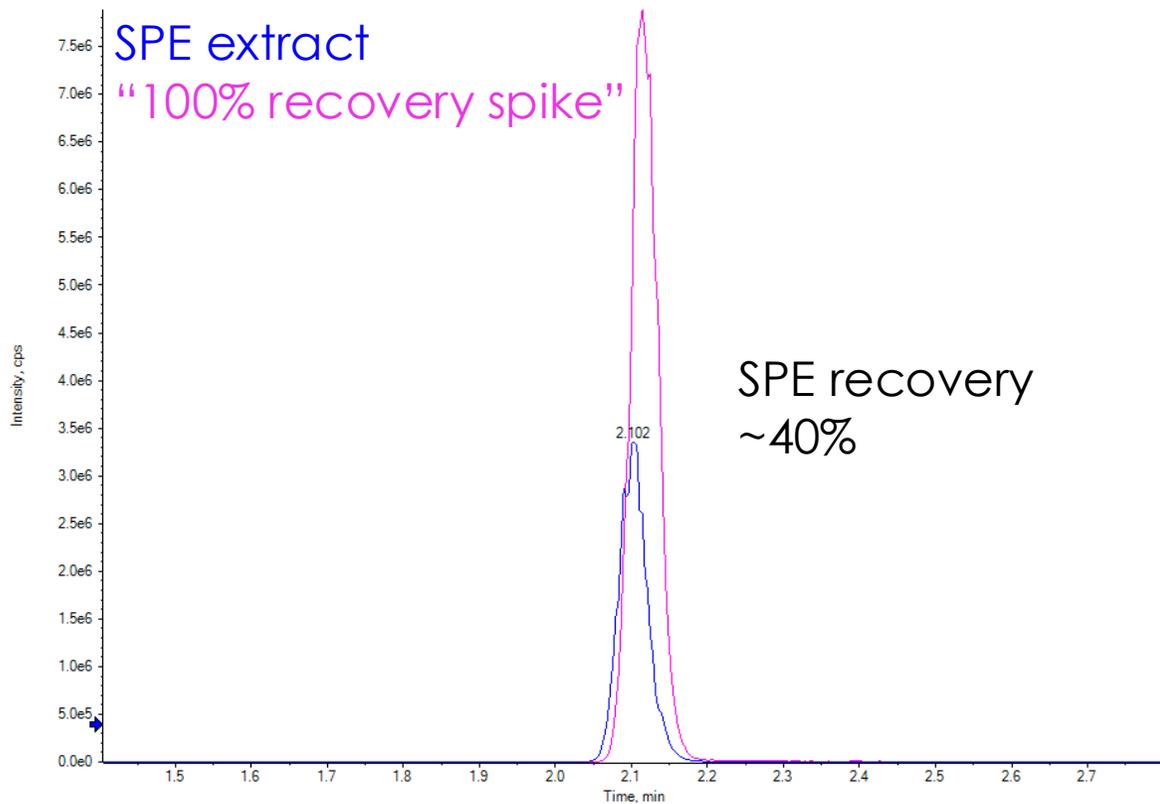
SLE– Initial assessment calibration line results (using Ethyl Acetate)

Actual Concentration	Num. Values	Mean	Standard Deviation	Percent CV	Average Accuracy across Replicates
5.00	1 of 2	4.705	N/A	N/A	94.10
10.00	2 of 2	10.590	0.514	4.85	105.90
50.00	2 of 2	50.910	5.912	11.61	101.82
100.00	2 of 2	97.469	2.944	3.02	97.47
500.00	2 of 2	463.011	21.452	4.63	92.60
1000.00	2 of 2	1028.075	17.112	1.66	102.81
4500.00	2 of 2	4348.730	615.225	14.15	96.64
5000.00	2 of 2	5285.459	152.925	2.89	105.71



To further optimise, use alternative column with suitable mobile phases (eg Premier version of the same column).

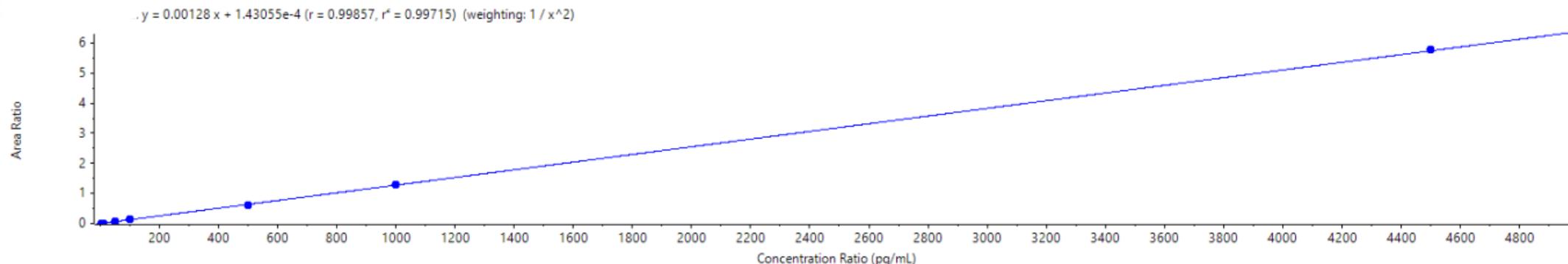
Solid Phase Extraction – Initial assessment (C18)



- Even at 40% recovery, SPE peak matches protein precipitation (reduced suppression)
- Further optimisation to increase signal possible

SPE C18 – Initial assessment calibration line results

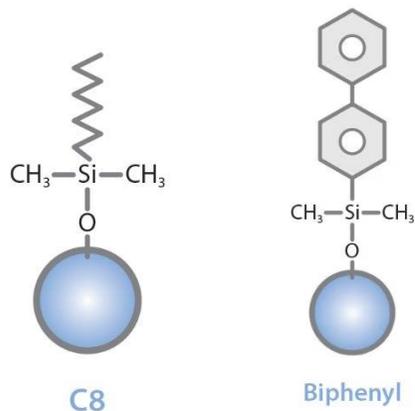
Actual Concentration	Num. Values	Mean	Standard Deviation	Percent CV	Average Accuracy across Replicates	Value #1
5.00	1 of 1	5.099e0	N/A	N/A	101.98	5.099e0
10.00	1 of 1	9.586e0	N/A	N/A	95.86	9.586e0
50.00	1 of 1	4.800e1	N/A	N/A	95.99	4.800e1
100.00	1 of 1	1.106e2	N/A	N/A	110.59	1.106e2
500.00	1 of 1	4.812e2	N/A	N/A	96.24	4.812e2
1000.00	1 of 1	1.003e3	N/A	N/A	100.29	1.003e3
4500.00	1 of 1	4.523e3	N/A	N/A	100.52	4.523e3
5000.00	1 of 1	4.927e3	N/A	N/A	98.53	4.927e3



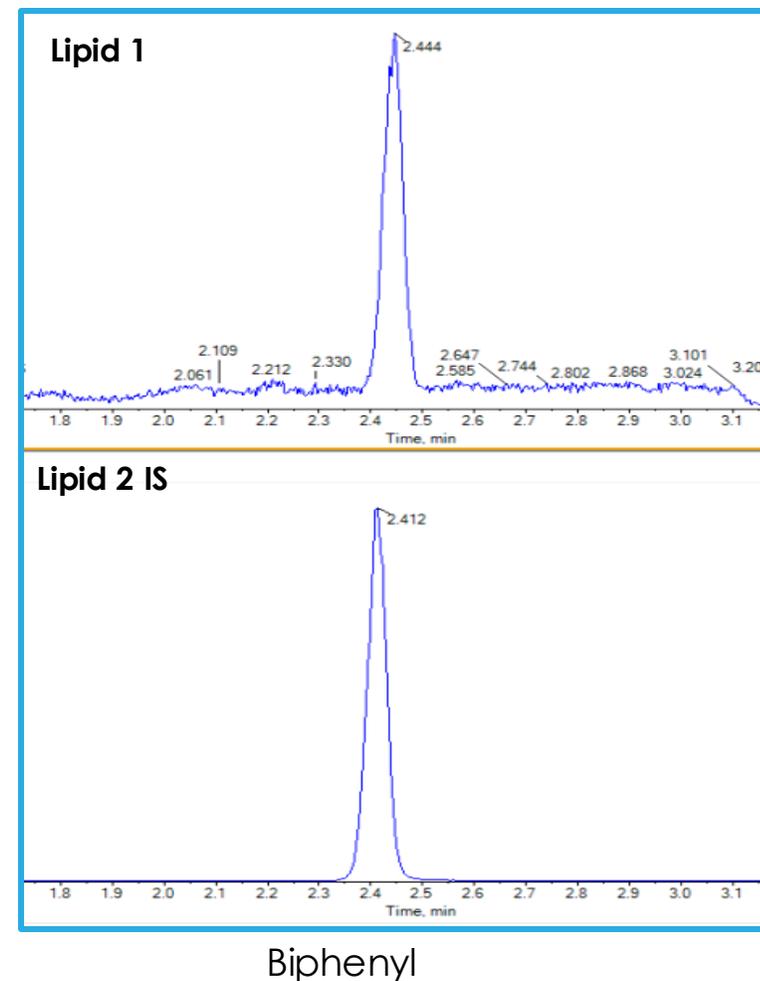
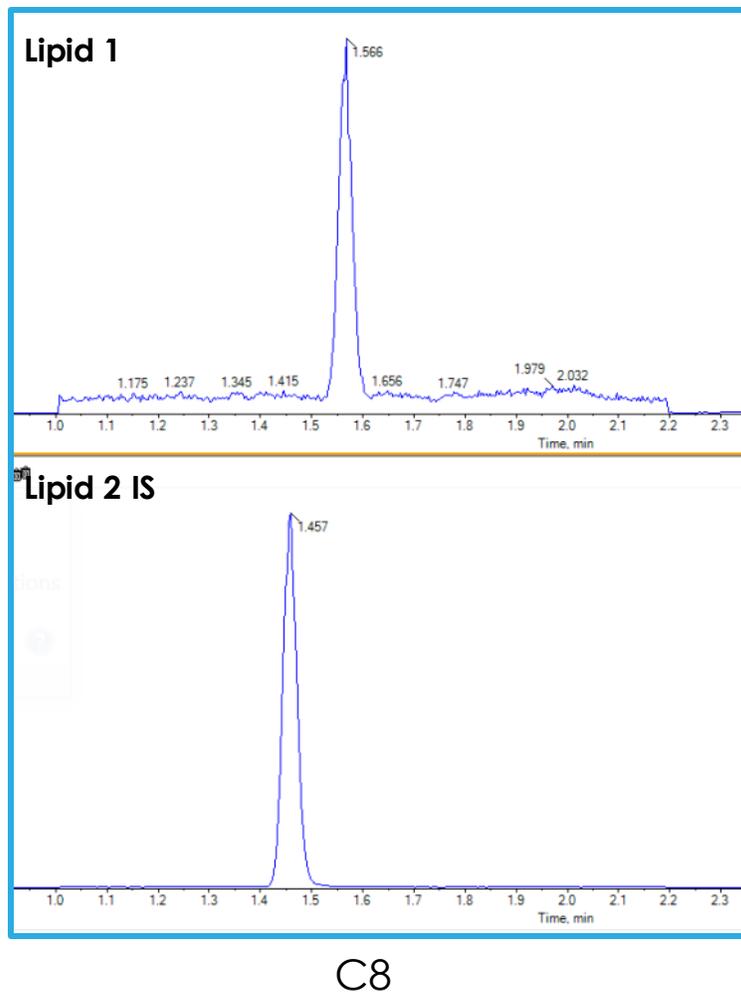
Further assessments were performed:
Chromatography issues still observed (using C8 column) resulting in failure of runs

HPLC Column Change - Column Selectivity

C8 vs Biphenyl



- C8 Column chemistry: separation of peaks is driven by hydrocarbon chain differences between Lipid 1 and Lipid 2
- Biphenyl column chemistry: difference in hydrophobic interactions less significant, therefore there is less peak separation.
- We are using Lipid 2 as internal standard. Need for separation is less significant. May be beneficial for the two analytes to co-elute and reach the ion source at the same time.



Solid Phase Extraction (Cation exchange) - Developed Method

Dual protein precipitation/Solid phase extraction:

Protein precipitation:

- Add 200 μ L methanol (with I.S) to 25 μ L sample
- Centrifuge and remove 150 μ L supernatant
- Dilute with 400 μ L water + 2% formic acid

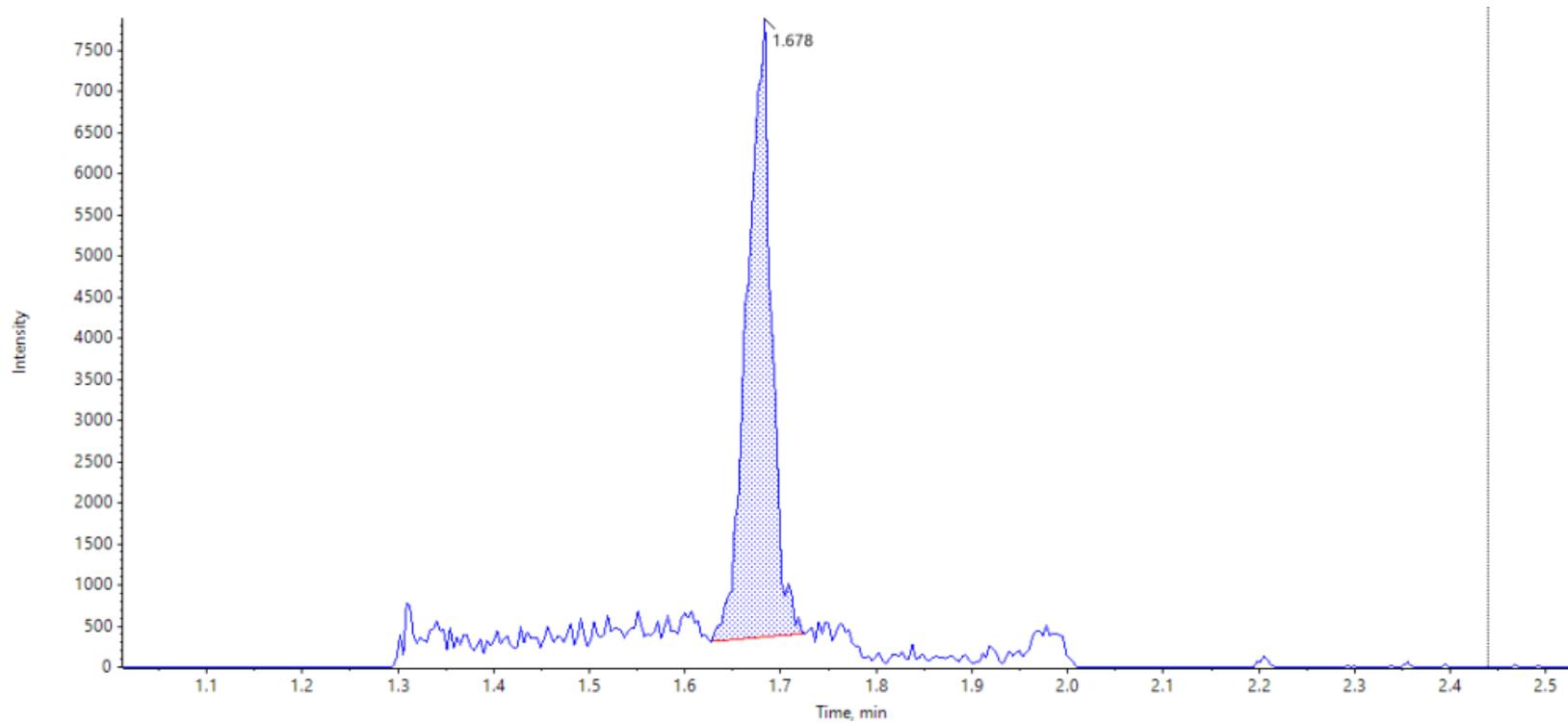


Disrupt protein binding of lipids

Solid phase extraction:

- Condition SPE plate with 200 μ L methanol + 200 μ L water
- Add sample extracts to SPE plate + adsorb
- Wash with 200 μ L methanol + 2% formic acid
- Elute with 75 μ L methanol + 1% ammonia

Solid Phase Extraction (Cation exchange) - Chromatography with biphenyl HPLC Column



LLOQ (5 pg/mL)

Solid Phase Extraction (Cation exchange) - Precision & Accuracy (Run 1)

Calibration Standards

Sample ID	Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	SD	%CV	%Bias	n
STD1	5	0.25	5.08	-1.65	2
STD2	10	0.83	7.91	4.46	2
STD3	50	1.98	4.22	-6.01	2
STD4	100	0.6	0.59	0.84	2
STD5	500	14.64	3.01	-2.75	2
STD6	1000	24.21	2.39	1.18	2
STD7	4500	16.89	0.37	2.43	2
STD8	5000	8.65	0.17	1.5	2

Quality Controls

Sample ID	Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	SD	%CV	%Bias	n
QCLLOQ	5	0.15	2.97	2.49	6
QCLOW	15	0.77	4.81	6.16	6
QCMID	250	5.75	2.36	-2.68	6
QCHIGH	4000	88.8	2.31	-3.78	6

Solid Phase Extraction (Cation exchange) - Precision & Accuracy (Run 2)

Calibration Standards

Sample ID	Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	SD	%CV	%Bias	n
STD1	5	0.41	8.2	0.82	2
STD2	10	0.57	5.71	-0.83	2
STD3	50	0.7	1.46	-4.59	2
STD4	100	3.28	3.24	1.19	2
STD5	500	3.53	0.72	-1.31	2
STD6	1000	N/A	N/A	3.26	1
STD7	4500	81.44	1.79	1.33	2
STD8	5000	135.14	2.66	1.76	2

Quality Controls

Sample ID	Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	SD	%CV	%Bias	n
QCLLOQ	5	0.48	9.25	3.65	6
QCLOW	15	0.44	2.92	1.60	6
QCMID	250	3.04	1.16	4.31	6
QCHIGH	4000	44.16	1.09	1.32	6

Solid Phase Extraction (Cation exchange) - Matrix Effects (Run 3)

Calibration Standards

Sample ID	Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	SD	%CV	%Bias	n
STD1	5	0.17	3.4	2.3	2
STD2	10	N/A	N/A	-7.91	1
STD3	50	1.53	3.16	-3.31	2
STD4	100	1.49	1.48	0.87	2
STD5	500	14.96	3.19	-6.12	2
STD6	1000	32.29	3.09	4.44	2
STD7	4500	12.46	0.26	7.06	2
STD8	5000	109.81	2.22	-1.28	2

Quality Controls

Sample ID	Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	SD	%CV	%Bias	n
QCLOW	15	0.5	1.21	-10.13	2
QCMID	250	3.04	1.16	-2.68	2
QCHIGH	4000	44.16	1.09	-3.78	2

Matrix Effect

Donor ID	Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	SD	%CV	%Bias	n
A (Disease State Plasma)	15	0.08	0.56	-7.3	2
B (Disease State Plasma)	15	0.72	5.23	-8.6	3
C (Disease State Plasma)	15	0.3	2.04	-1.8	3
D	15	0.38	2.62	-4.3	3
E	15	0.79	5.41	-2.8	3
F	15	1.79	11.39	4.6	3

Lipid 2

Lipid 2 Results

Actual Concentration (ng/mL)	Calculated Concentration (ng/mL)	Accuracy
5	4.748	94.96
4.5	4.224	93.87
1	0.935	93.49
0.5	0.492	98.45
0.1	0.103	103.18
0.05	0.045	90.98
0.01	0.009	90.6
0.005	0.005	95.43

Protein Precipitation

Actual Concentration (ng/mL)	Calculated Concentration (ng/mL)	Accuracy
5	4.526	90.51
4.5	4.101	91.14
1	1.006	100.56
0.5	0.493	98.55
0.1	0.104	104.36
0.05	0.049	98.58
0.01	0.01	103.44
0.005	0.005	95.02

PLR

Actual Concentration (ng/mL)	Calculated Concentration (ng/mL)	Accuracy
5	3.721	96.48
4.5	3.262	93.97
1	0.788	102.14
0.5	0.377	97.69
0.1	0.085	109.93
0.05	0.038	98.46
0.01	0.008	102.5
0.005	0.004	91.18

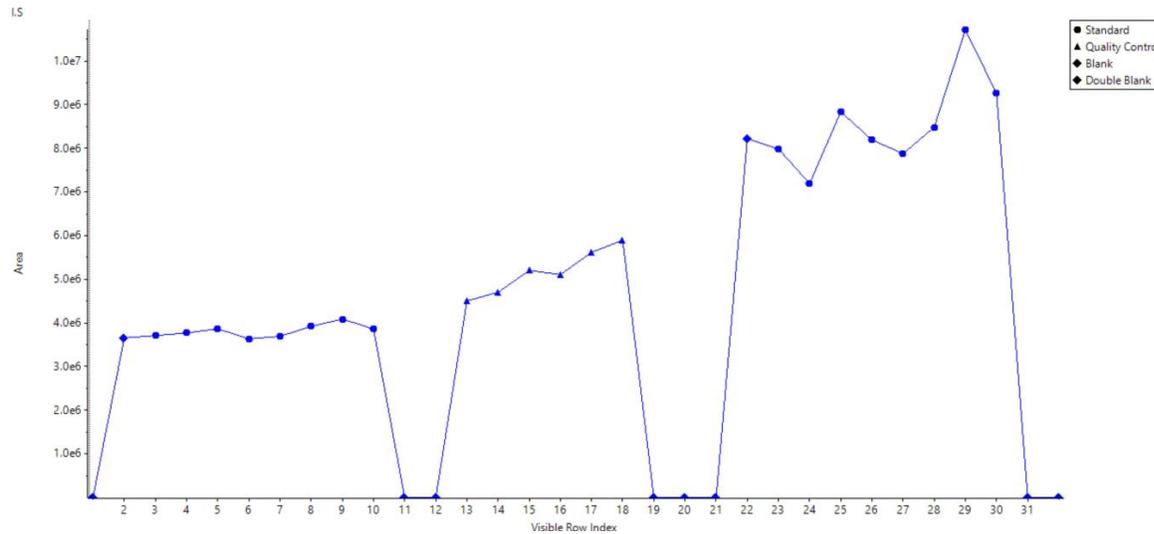
Sirocco Plate

Actual Concentration (ng/mL)	Calculated Concentration (ng/mL)	Accuracy
5	4.789	95.78
4.5	3.834	85.2
1	0.624	62.35
0.5	0.556	111.18
0.1	0.114	114.25
0.05	0.05	99.3
0.01	0.011	108.54
0.005	0.005	95.16

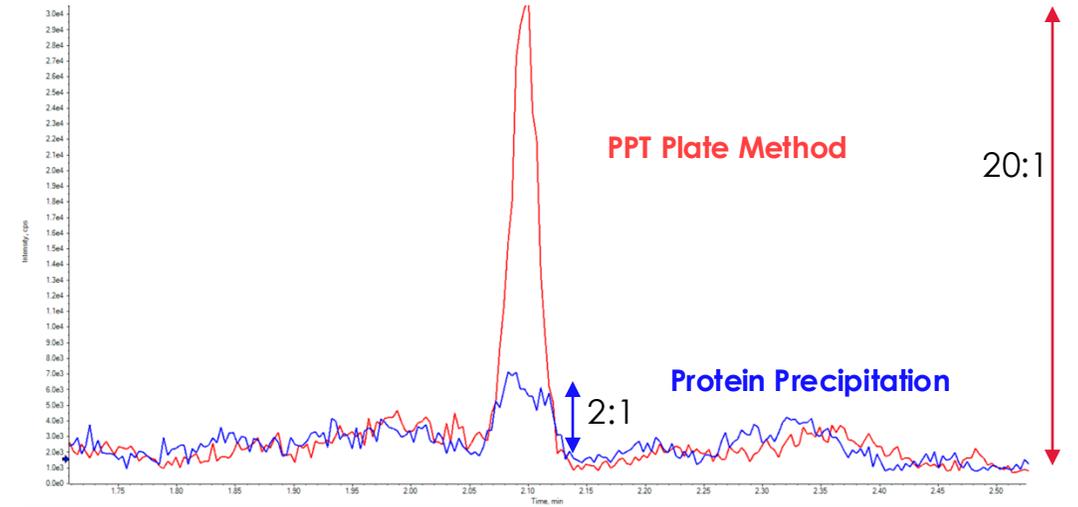
PP+ PLR

However...

The Lipid 2 internal standard and the analyte signal-to-noise ratio at LLOQ in the protein precipitation method **not acceptable**.



*I.S. plot



*Lipid 2 analyte

Lipid 2 SLE results

Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	Calculated Concentration (pg/mL)	Accuracy
5	4.978	99.55
10	7.962	79.62
50	49.347	98.69
100	112.675	112.67
500	494.928	98.99
1000	909.787	90.98
4500	4592.321	102.05
5000	4853.186	97.06

SLE using Ethyl Acetate

Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	Calculated Concentration (pg/mL)	Accuracy
5	5.636	112.72
10	7.481	74.81
50	45.704	91.41
100	112.943	112.94
500	556.022	111.2
1000	945.401	94.54
4500	4407.338	97.94
5000	5221.765	104.44

SLE using MTBE

Lipid 2 SPE results

Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	Calculated Concentration (pg/mL)	Accuracy
5	4.27	85.45
10	8.64	86.41
50	45.97	91.94
100	99.65	99.65
500	479.16	95.83
1000	1052.86	105.29
4500	4398.12	97.74
5000	4824.02	96.48
5	5.73	114.7
10	11.49	114.85
50	49.15	98.31
100	104.88	104.88
500	493.14	98.63
1000	972.57	97.26
4500	4783.22	106.29
5000	5314.39	106.29

Cation exchange SPE using biphenyl chromatography

Actual Concentration (pg/mL)	Calculated Concentration (pg/mL)	Accuracy
5	4.402	88.04
10	9.122	91.22
50	46.104	92.21
100	103.278	103.28
500	492.997	98.6
1000	1052.2	105.22
4500	4284.93	95.22
5000	4874.961	97.5
5	5.908	118.16
10	9.667	96.67
50	50.997	101.99
100	105.946	105.95
500	488.606	97.72
1000	962.807	96.28
4500	4781.532	106.26
5000	5284.397	105.69

Cation exchange SPE using alkaline chromatography

Lipid 3

Lipid 3 Results

Actual Concentration (ng/mL)	Calculated Concentration (ng/mL)	Accuracy
1	0.88	88.14
10	9.41	94.05
20	20.97	104.87
50	52.76	105.51
150	171.96	114.64
350	324.56	92.73
1000	1000.46	100.05

Protein Precipitation

Actual Concentration (ng/mL)	Calculated Concentration (ng/mL)	Accuracy
1	0.99	98.89
2.5	2.53	101.26
10	10.01	100.05
20	22.49	112.45
50	51.01	102.02
150	140.93	93.95
350	319.82	91.38
1000	736.42	73.64

PPT Plate

Actual Concentration (ng/mL)	Calculated Concentration (ng/mL)	Accuracy
1	0.96	96.26
2.5	2.91	116.37
10	8.05	80.54
20	18.24	91.21
50	32.49	64.98
150	204.6	136.4
350	394.78	112.79
1000	1014.5	101.45

PRL

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Actual Concentration (ng/mL)	Calculated Concentration (ng/mL)	Accuracy
1	0.79	79
2.5	4.48	179.34
10	3.26	32.61
20	6.63	33.17
50	21.58	43.16
150	196.24	130.83
350	675.9	193.11
1000	1087.79	108.78

PP+ PRL

Next Steps / Conclusions

- Complete extraction assessments for Lipid 3 and further assessments on optimised extraction methods for Lipids 1 + 2
- When a High LLOQ level (i.e ng/mL) is required and/or if an analogue IS is available then protein precipitation/phospholipid removal is preferred
- When a low LLOQ level (i.e pg/mL) is required alternative or dual methods appears to be more appropriate
- All extraction procedures require optimisation along with chromatography assessment
- Use a Stable Isotope Labelled Internal Standard (SIL IS)
- Our increased knowledge of lipid methodology holds promise for future more efficient methodology and quicker development

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