



Dual dynamic staining electrophoretic detection and characterization of dsRNA contaminants in mRNA vaccines

Adriana Coll De Peña Senior Scientist - Tripathi Biomedical Engineering Group Brown University

Collaborators:

Nina Li, Matei Vaduva, Menel Ben Frej

Lloyd Bwanali, Somdatta Goswami

Motivation - Analytical Landscape

mRNA vaccines are at the forefront of the vaccine industry

- Safety and efficacy
- Shortened time between pathogen discovery and vaccine development

Problem: the *in vitro* transcription (IVT) of mRNA vaccines results in several byproducts, and despite purification efforts, small concentrations of dsRNA can remain

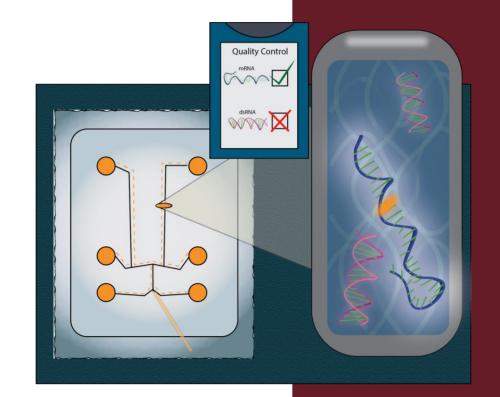
• dsRNA poses a length-dependent risk to humans

Current Analytical Technique



Method	Sensitivity	Resolution	Turnaround time	Throughput	Sample requirements
ELISA/Dot blot	Highest (pg/µL)	n/a	2-4 h/plate	High	Lowest

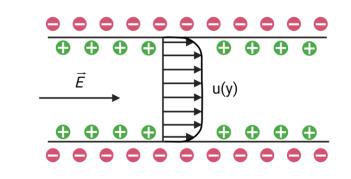
Goal: Develop a microfluidic electrophoresis **high throughput** and **high resolution** analytical method for the detection and characterization of <u>dsRNA</u> <u>contaminants in mRNA vaccines</u>.





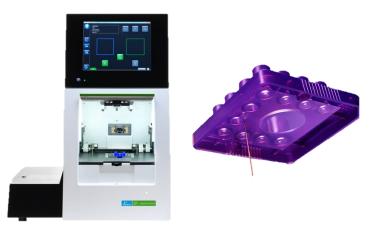
Analytical Platform

- Microfluidics: systems that manipulate small amounts of fluids (10⁻⁹ to 10⁻¹⁸ L)
- Usually coupled with a driving force to generate movement, here electric fields
- Electric fields were used to generate particle movement due to the ability to generate linear velocity profiles



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Benefits



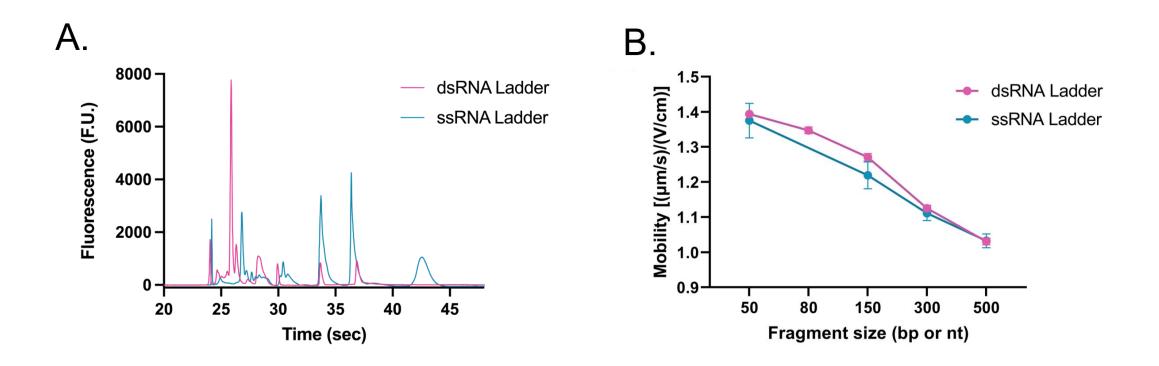
System = high throughput

• Scale = rapid

Plug analysis = resolution

Work conducted in collaboration with Revvity

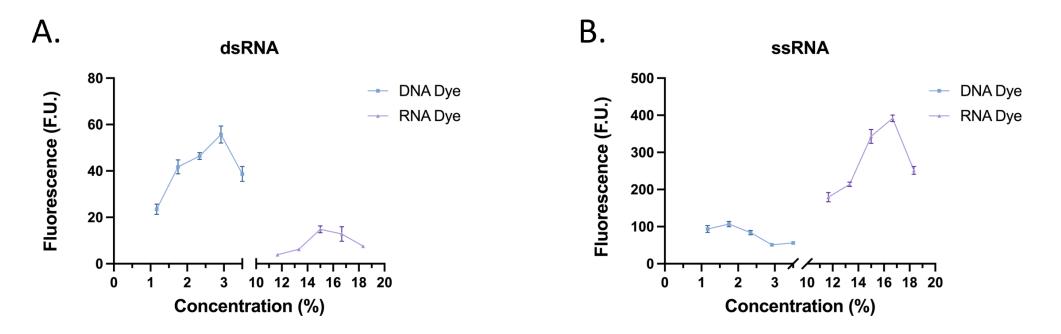
Analysis of dsRNA and ssRNA ladders



No mobility difference in the 50-500 bp or nt range - cannot differentiate based on mobility

dsRNA and ssRNA Fluorescence Profiles

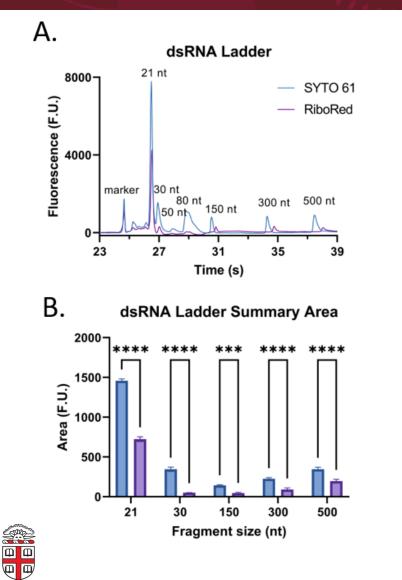
Dye concentration



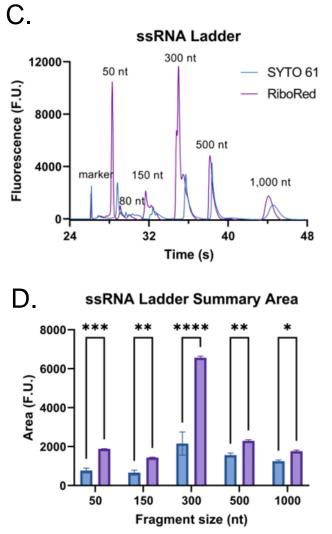
Efficiency of each stain is different for dsRNA and ssRNA

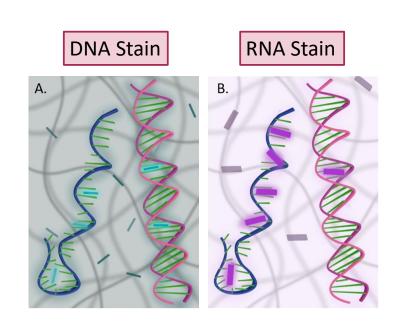


Fluorescent Staining Response



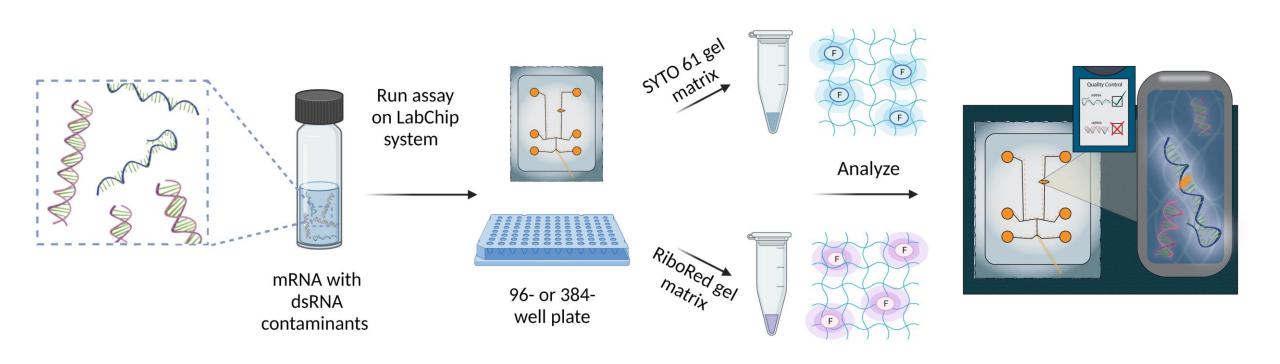
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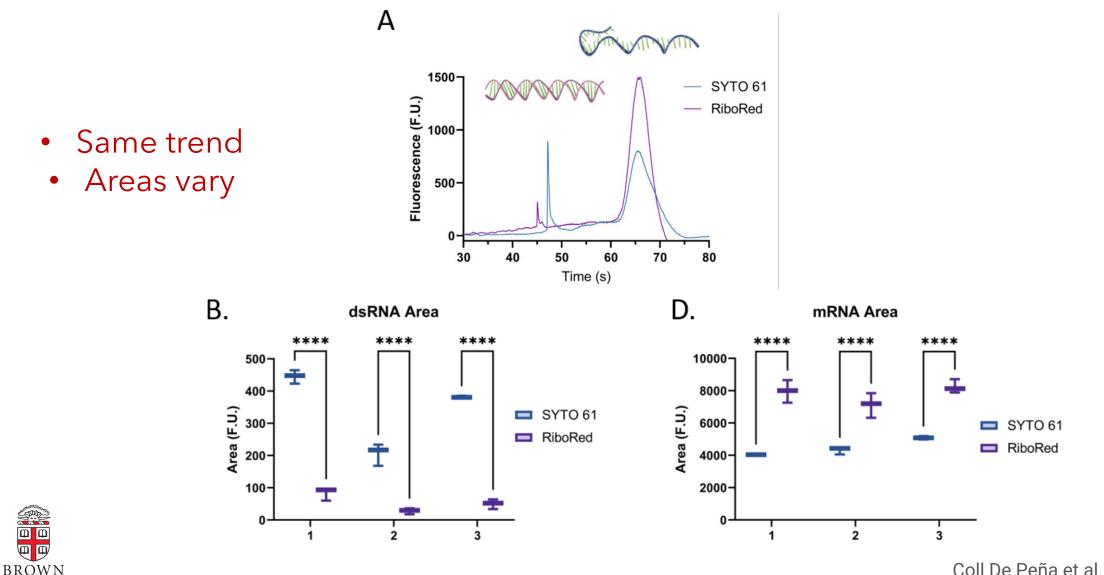
dsRNA: SYTO 61 signal > RiboRed signal ssRNA: SYTO 61 signal < RiboRed signal

Identification Workflow





Application: dsRNA and mRNA mixture



Peak classification/identification

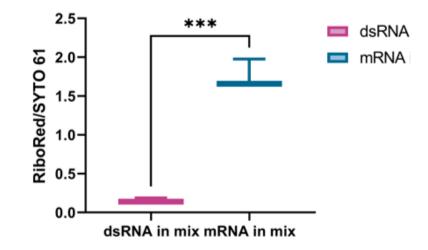
Since the total area can vary, we decided to look at the ratios instead

if:

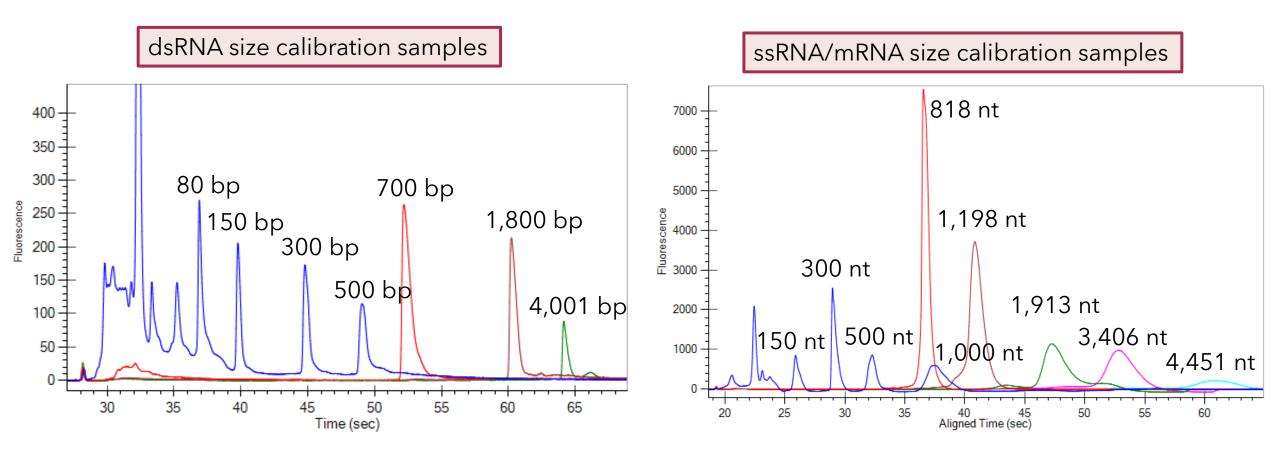
 $\frac{\textit{Peak Area}_{\textit{RiboRed}}}{\textit{Peak Area}_{\textit{SYTO 61}}} < 1$, then the peak producing molecule is dsRNA

Or if:

 $\frac{\textit{Peak Area_{\textit{RiboRed}}}}{\textit{Peak Area_{\textit{SYTO 61}}}} > 1$, then the peak producing molecule is mRNA (or ssRNA)



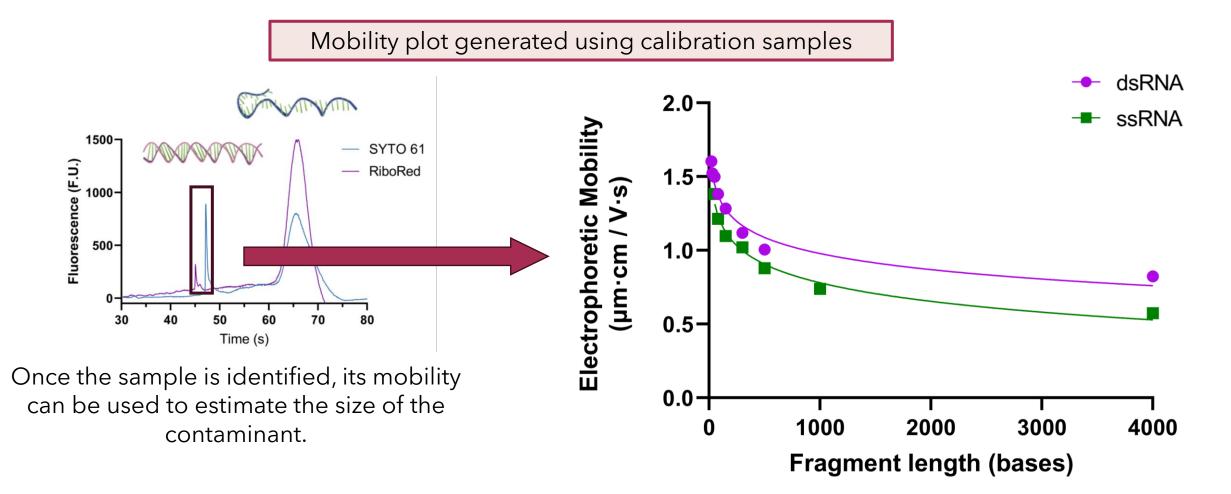






Coll De Peña et al., In preparation (2023)

Application: Size determination





Summary

- dsRNA and mRNA mobilities may be different but cannot be used for differentiation
- Fluorescent staining response can serve to identify molecules prior to size determination
- dsRNA ladder can then be used to estimate contaminant length

Method	Sensitivity	Resolution	Turnaround time	Scalability	Sample requirements
ELISA	Highest	n/a	2-4 h/plate	High	Lowest
Microfluidics	High (relative)	High	2-3 h/plate	High	Low



Acknowledgments



<u>Tripathi Lab</u>

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<u>Microfluidics Team</u> Current Members: **Nina Li Matei Vaduva** Nicole Chen

Everett Gutterman-Johns



revvity

Lloyd Bwanali Menel Ben Frej



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Somdatta Goswami, Ph.D. Assistant Professor, Applied Mathematics

Questions?