

sanofi



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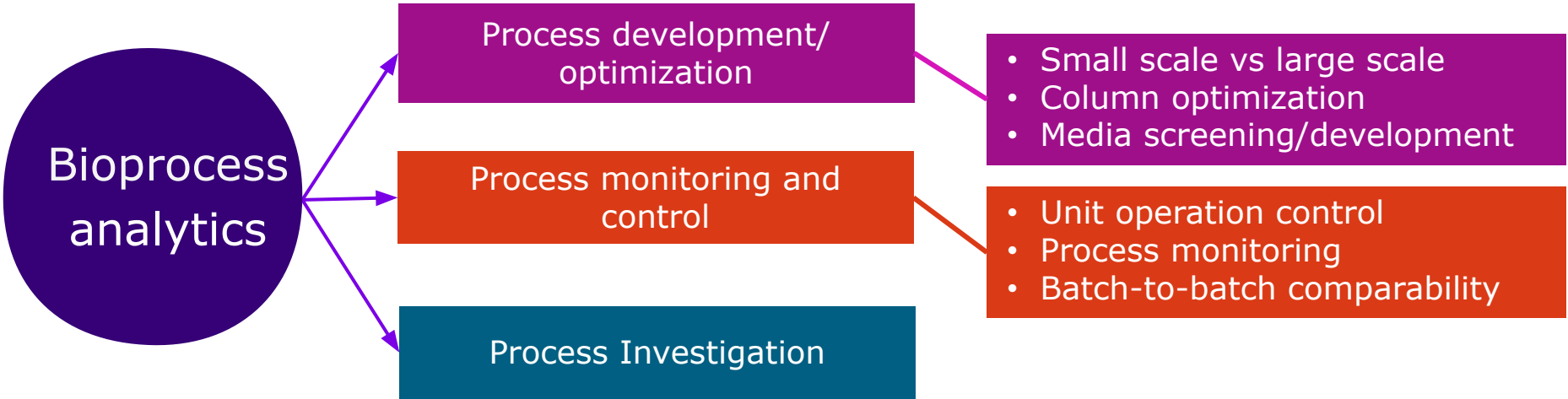
■
Label-Free Native
Fluorescence for
High-Sensitivity Protein
Analysis using a
Multi-Capillary
Electrophoresis system

■
Brian Wei, PhD

Principal Scientist, Bioprocess Analytics-Mammalian

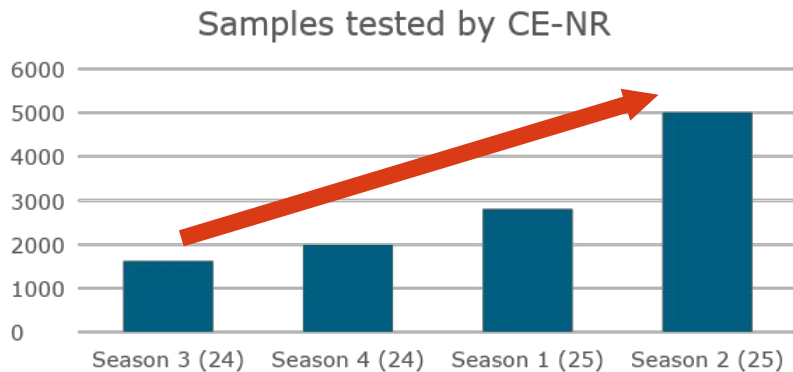
Framingham, US

A high throughput analysis is needed to support screening large numbers of samples



- Supports the analytical needs of different functions and aspects.
- Sample throughput and fast data turnaround are key enablers for process development and optimization.

Sensitivity is key for speed-up the early-stage bioprocess development



Early-stage bioprocess analytics requires high sensitivity assays.

High throughput purity analysis requires chemical labeling or dyes for improved sensitivity.

Ambr 250



Monitoring over time



Purity analysis

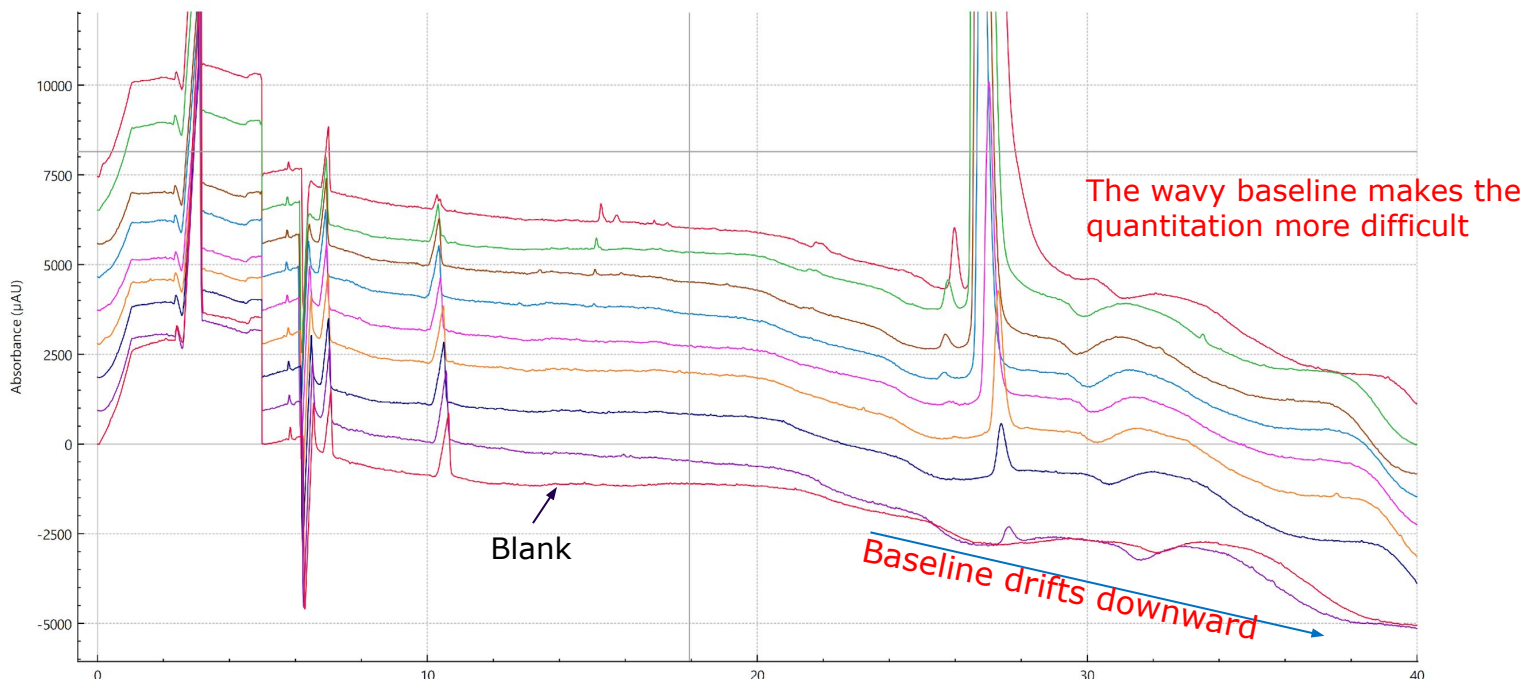
CE-SDS



- Inconsistent label
- Dye peaks
- dye artifacts
- Extra works

UV Detection is not sensitive enough for testing the low abundance bioprocess samples

Eight dilutions were tested as 2.50, 1.25, 0.63, 0.31, 0.16, 0.08, 0.04, 0.02 (mg/mL)



High-throughput BioPhase 8800 system with Native Fluorescence (NF) Detection

PA 800 Plus



Next generation



BioPhase 8800 system with NF Detection



The BioPhase 8800 system

- Running 8 capillaries in parallel
- Native fluorescence detection added
- Enhanced sensitivity with NF

About Native Fluorescence: Signals generated from aromatic amino acids exist in most proteins

- Arises naturally from the protein's own amino acids in their excited state.
- Requires no external reagents or chemical modifications.
- Tryptophan, tyrosine, and phenylalanine are the primary contributors to protein fluorescence.
 - mAbs have multiple conserved tryptophan and tyrosine residues in the Fab region. In addition, the Fc region also contains multiple conserved tryptophan and tyrosine residues¹.
- These amino acids absorb UV light (typically around 280 nm) and emit fluorescence at longer wavelengths—around 350 nm for tryptophan.

Three monoclonal antibodies were selected for Native Fluorescence (NF) Detection study

Three monoclonal antibodies- mAb1, mAb2 and NIST IgG as examples

Eight dilutions were tested as 2.50, 1.25, 0.63, 0.31, 0.16, 0.08, 0.04, 0.02 (mg/mL)

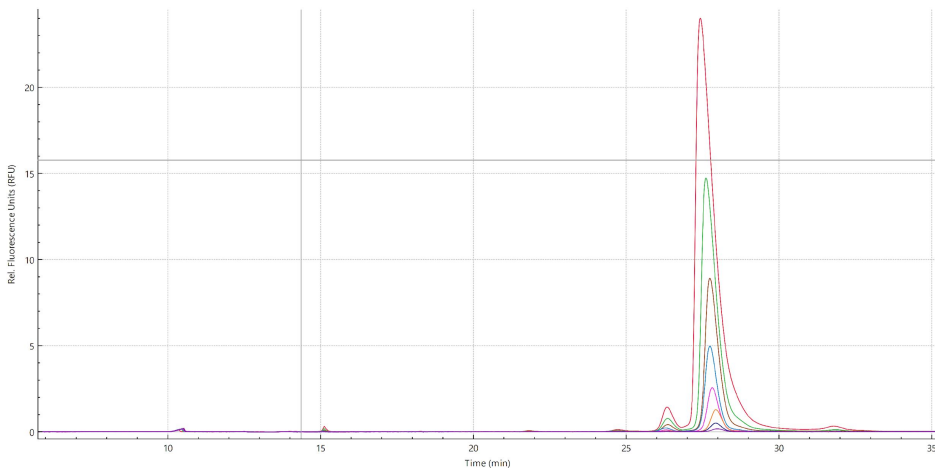
- Three mAbs prepared with eight dilutions and blank were tested on two different detectors (UV, NF)
- Limit of detection (LOD) were determined
 - The detection limit (DL) can be expressed as: $DL = 3.3\sigma / S$
 - where σ = the standard deviation of the response
 - S = the slope of the calibration curve

The minimum detectable response was determined by $3.3 * \sigma$ of baseline signal response + baseline signal mean.

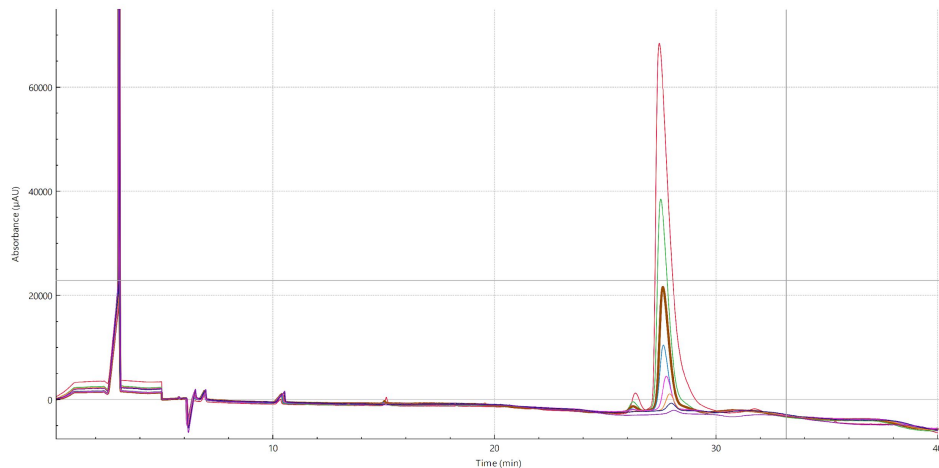
The LOD were calculated by using the minimum detectable signal as Y and solve X (concentration)

Overlay of NF and UV e-grams for eight mAb1 dilutions: NF shows cleaner profiles

NF Detection

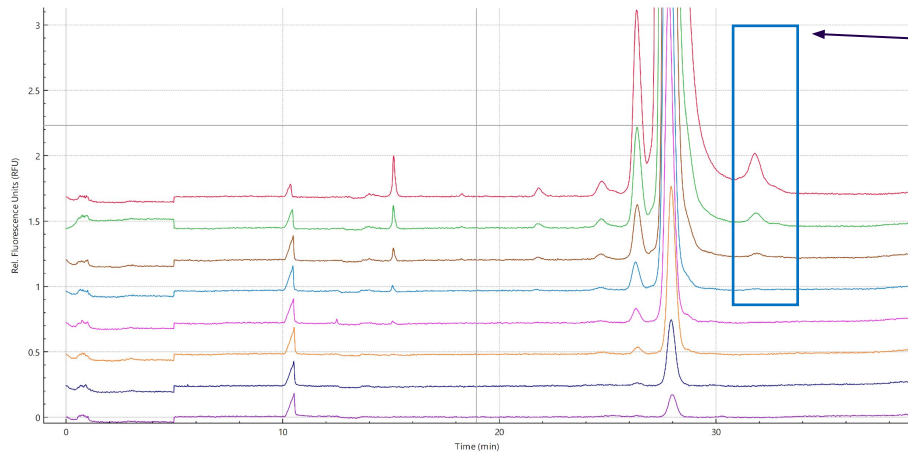


UV Detection



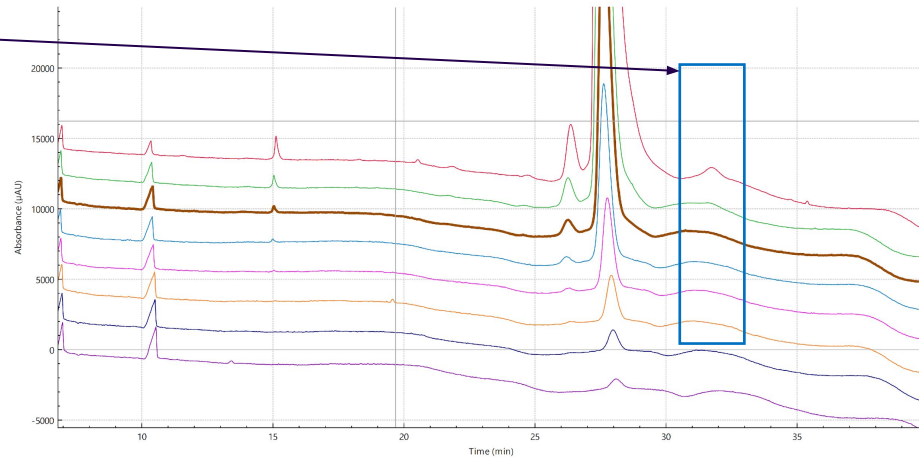
Overlay of NF and UV e-grams for eight mAb1 dilutions (Baseline zoom-in): NF's straight baseline simplifies analysis

NF Detection



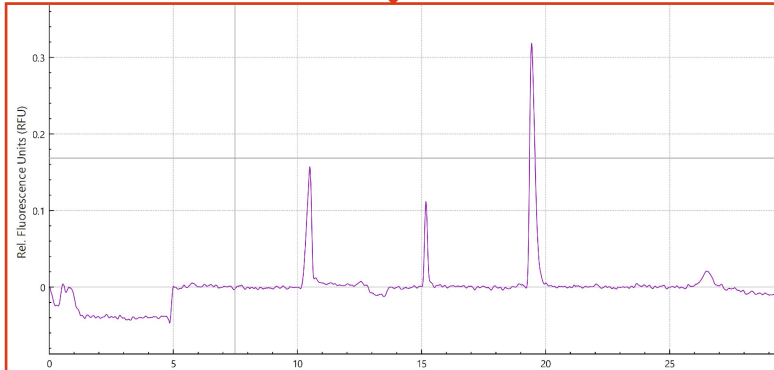
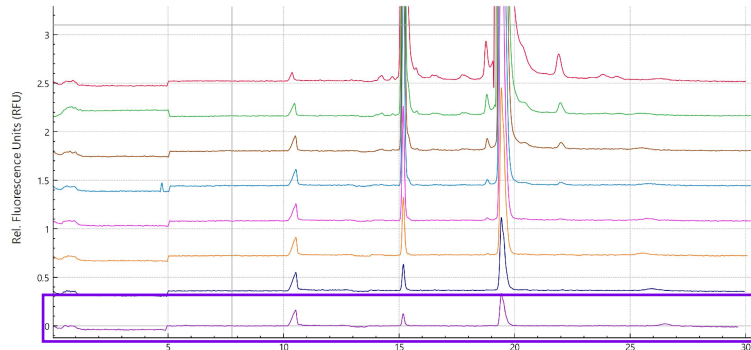
UV Detection

The wavy baseline makes the peak assignment more difficult

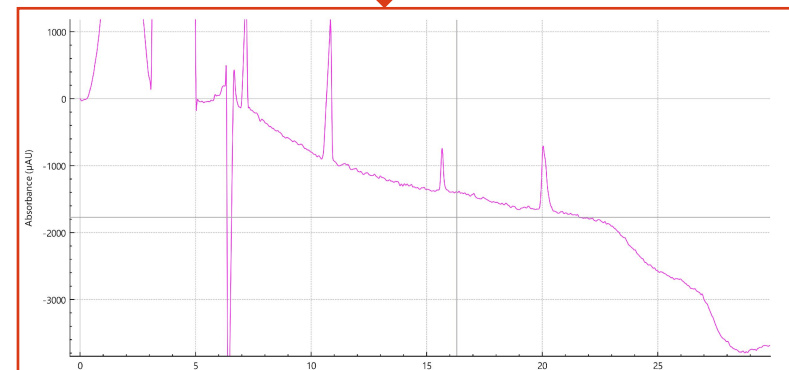
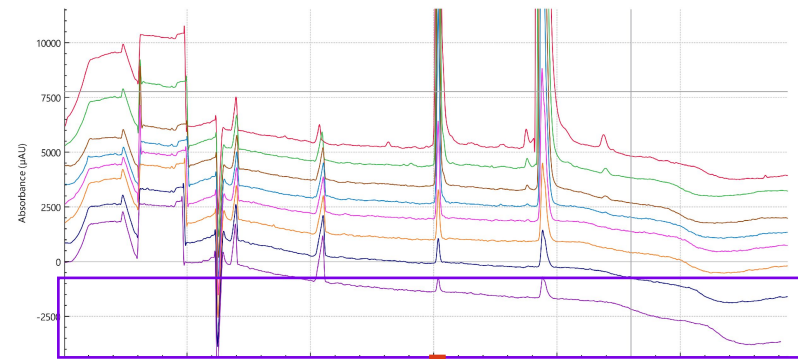


Comparison of NF and UV e-grams for eight mAb1 dilutions (Baseline zoom-in, **reduced method**): NF shows better baseline

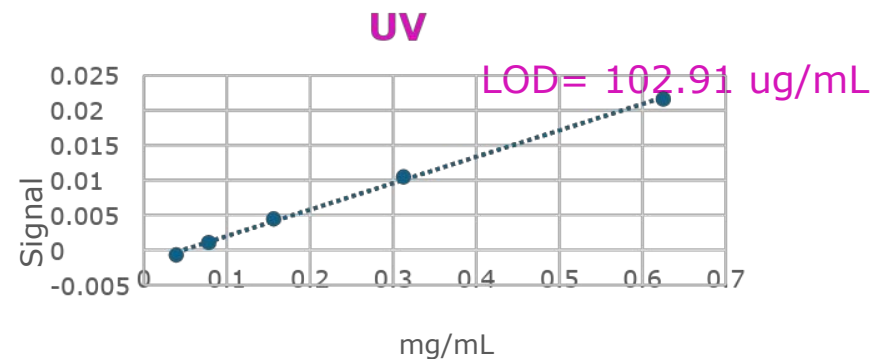
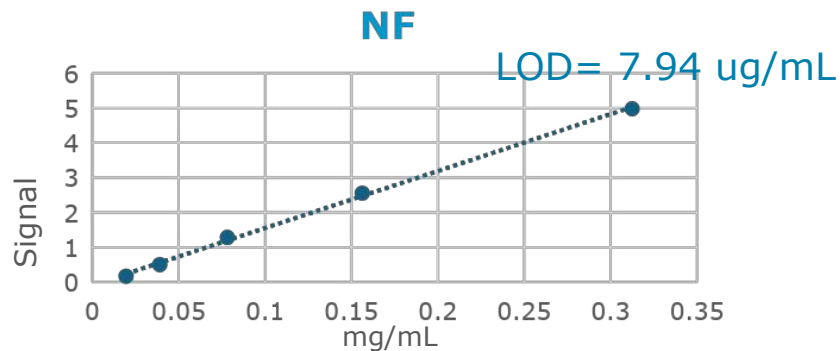
NF Detection



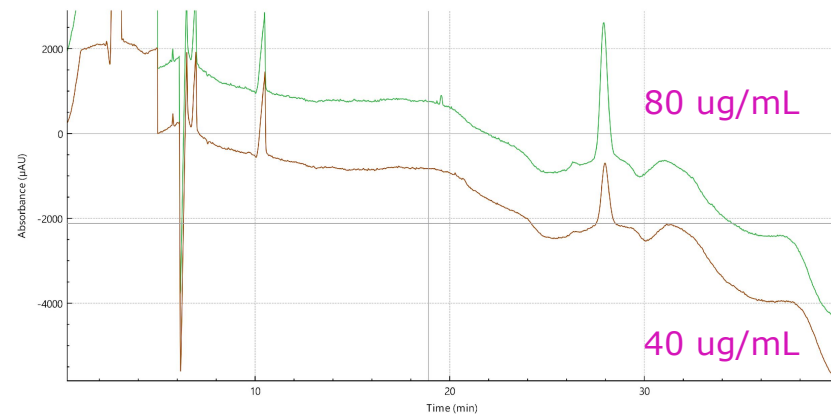
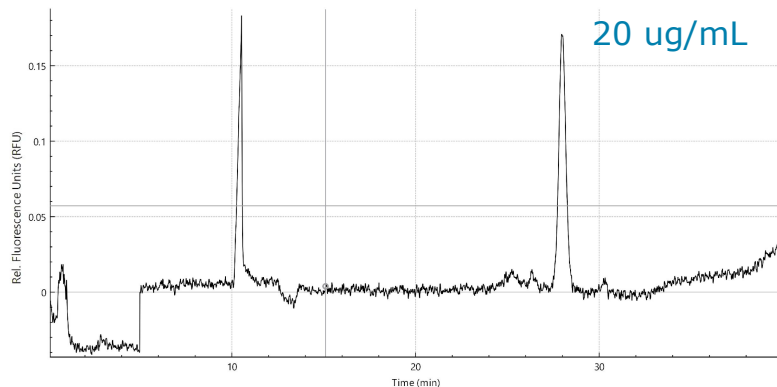
UV Detection



The NF detection of mAb1 shows >10× higher sensitivity than UV detection

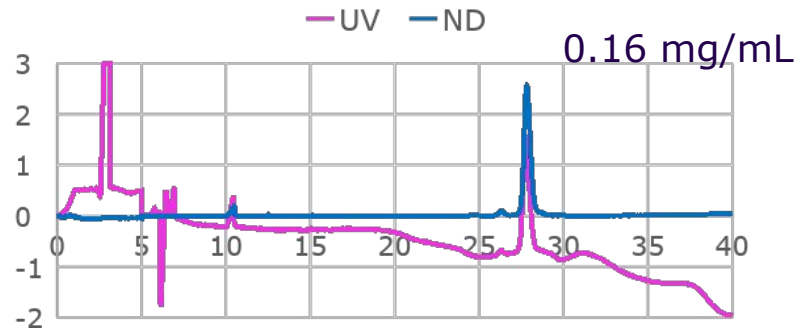
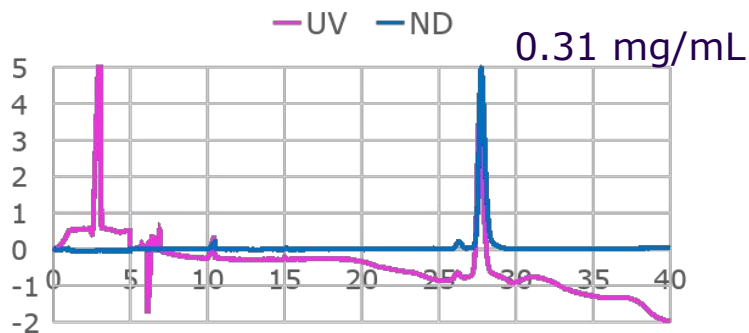
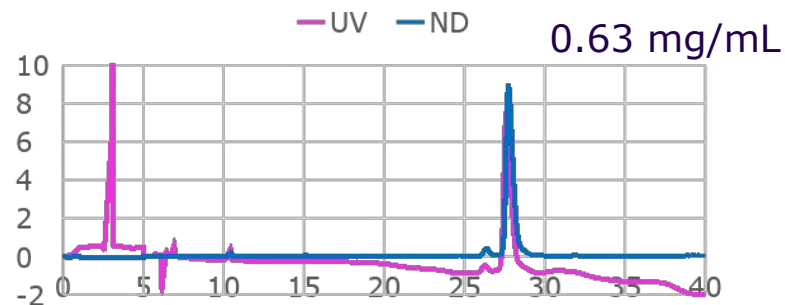
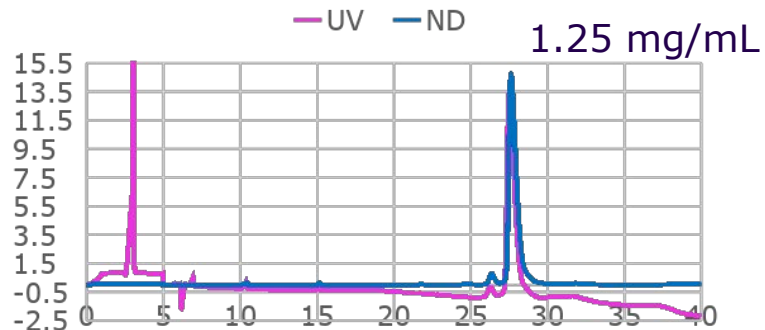


E-gram example



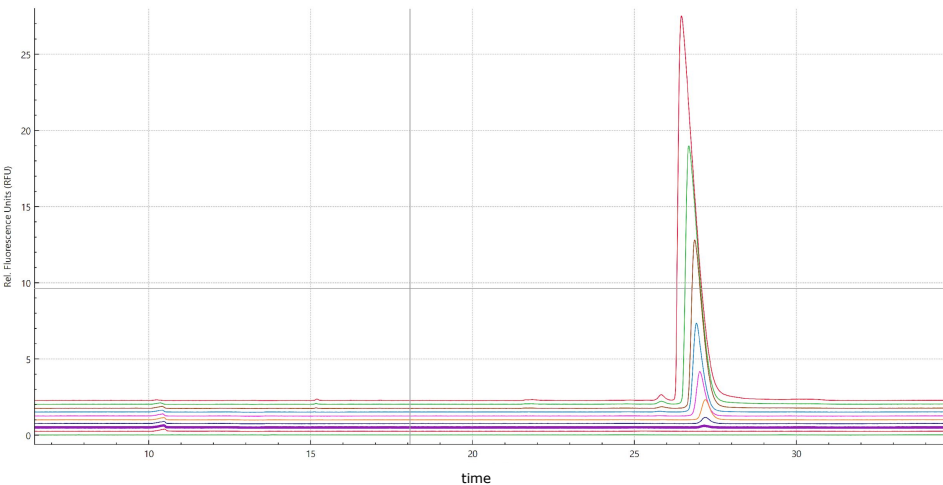
UV peak integration becomes more complex at lower sample levels

Raw data was re-scale to preform an overlay comparison use mAb1 for example

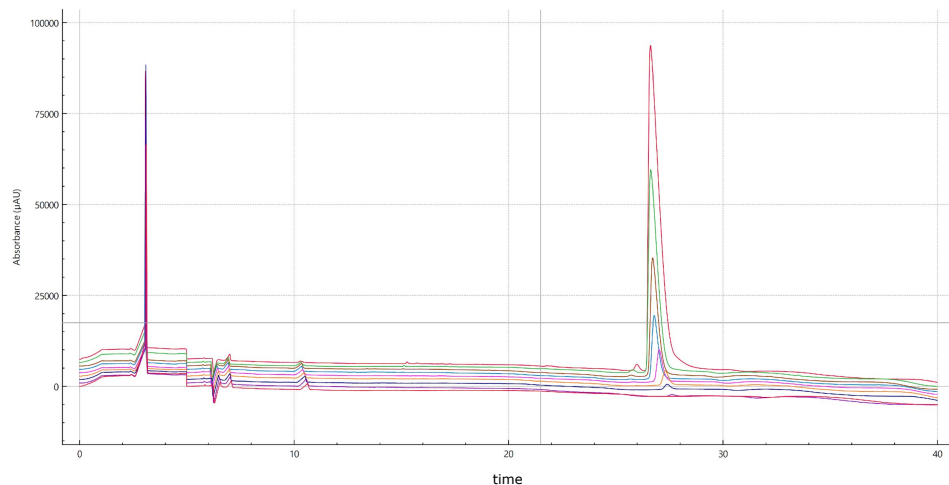


Overlay of NF and UV e-grams for eight mAb2 dilutions: NF shows cleaner profiles

NF Detection

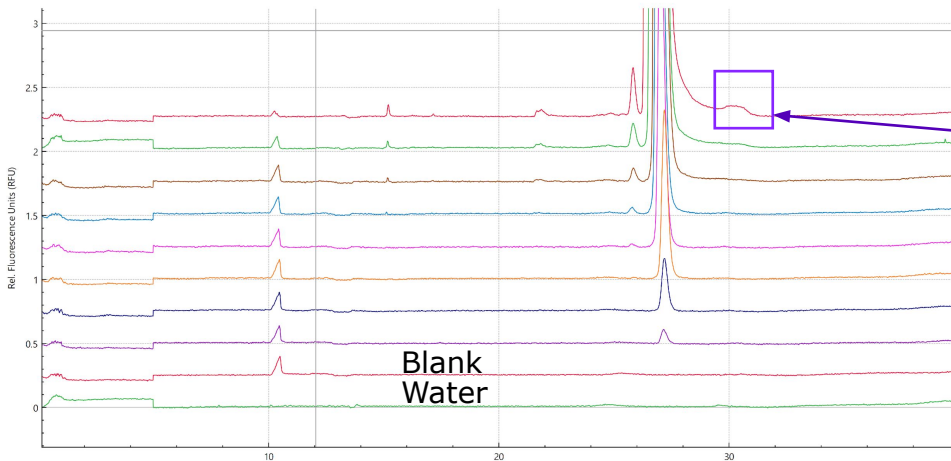


UV Detection

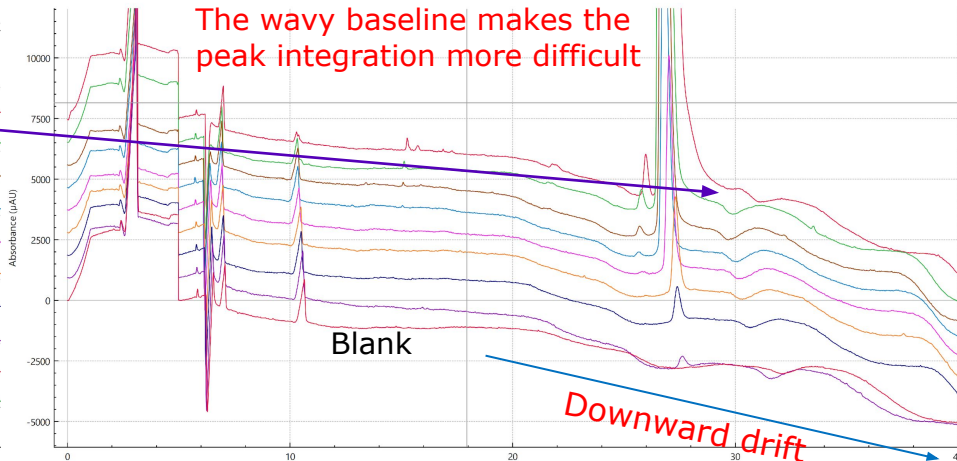


Overlay of NF and UV e-grams for eight mAb2 dilutions (Baseline zoom-in): NF's straight baseline simplifies analysis

NF Detection

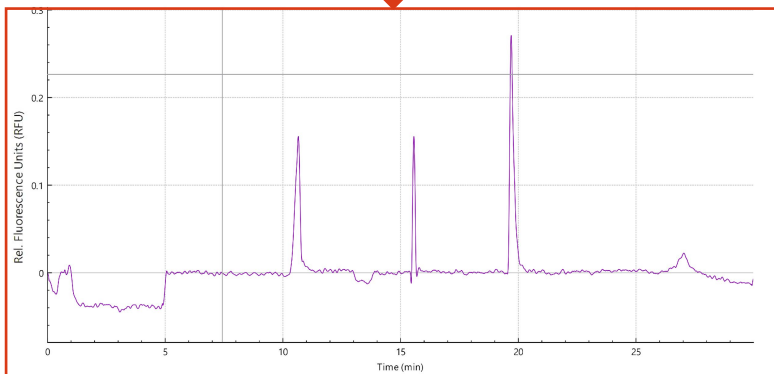
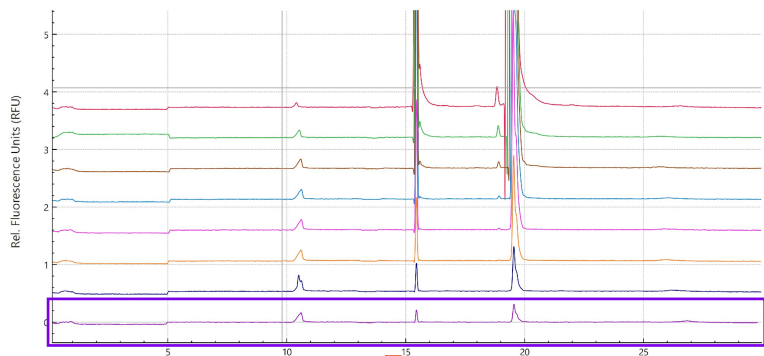


UV Detection

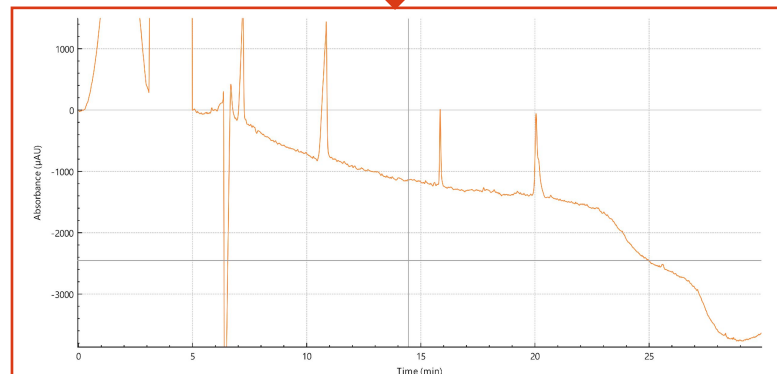
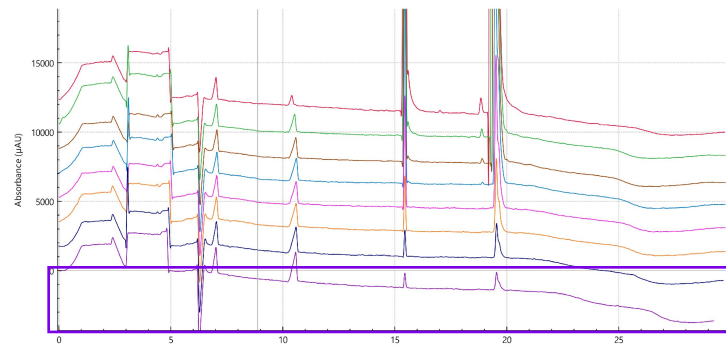


Comparison of NF and UV e-grams for eight mAb2 dilutions (Baseline zoom-in, **reduced method**): NF shows better baseline

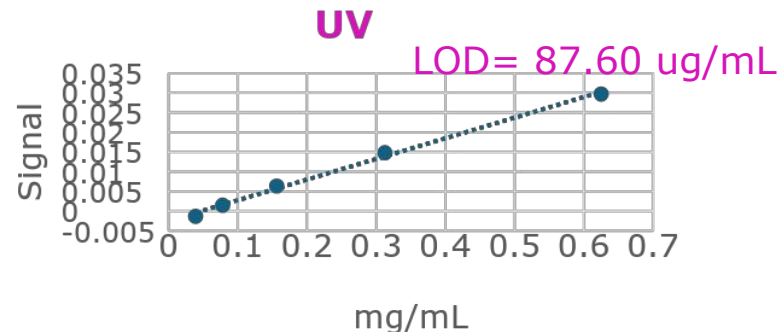
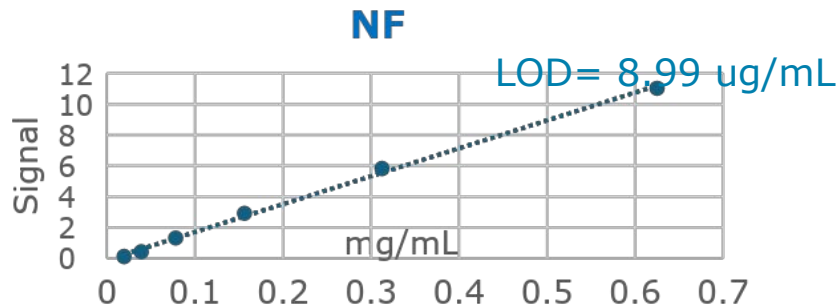
NF Detection



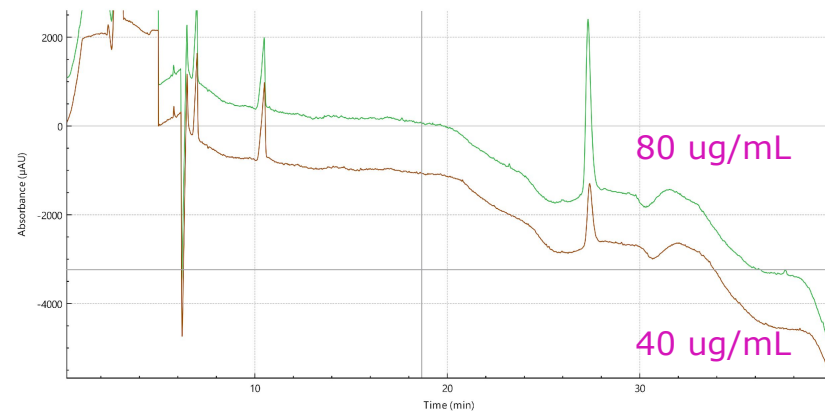
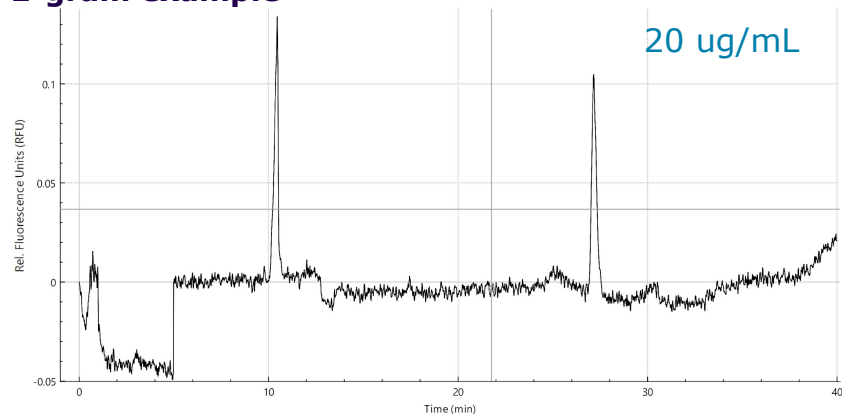
UV Detection



The NF detection of mAb2 shows $\sim 10\times$ higher sensitivity than UV detection

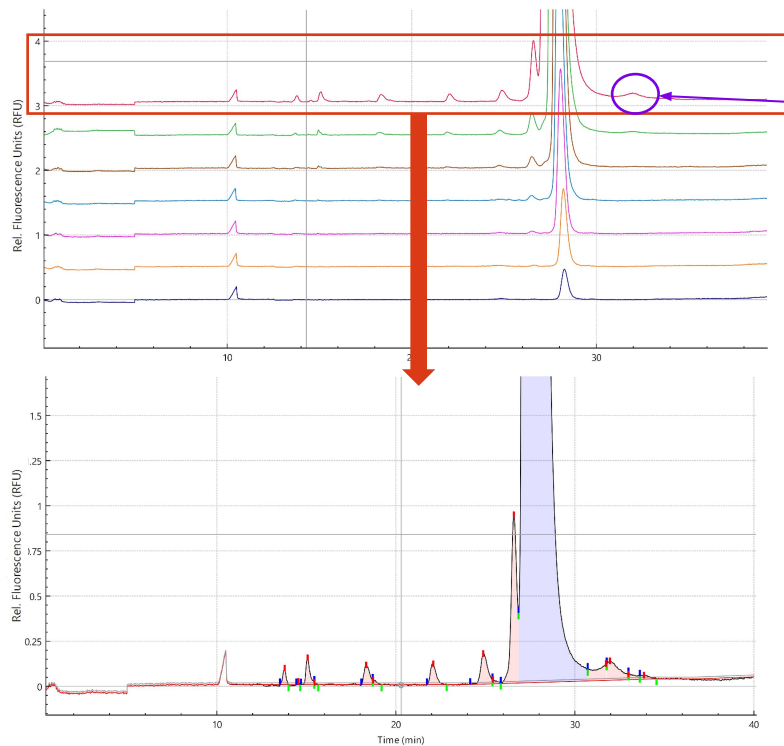


E-gram example

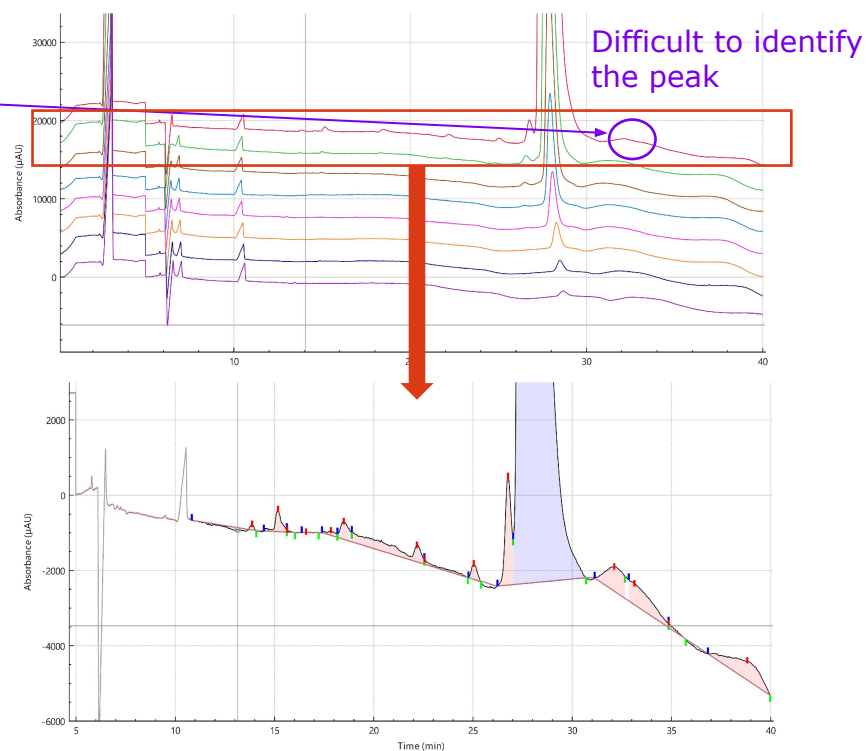


Overlay of NF and UV e-grams for eight NIST IgG dilutions (Baseline zoom-in): NF's straight baseline simplifies analysis

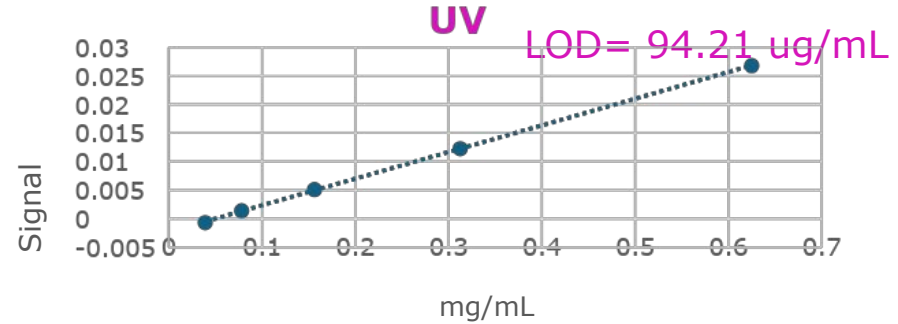
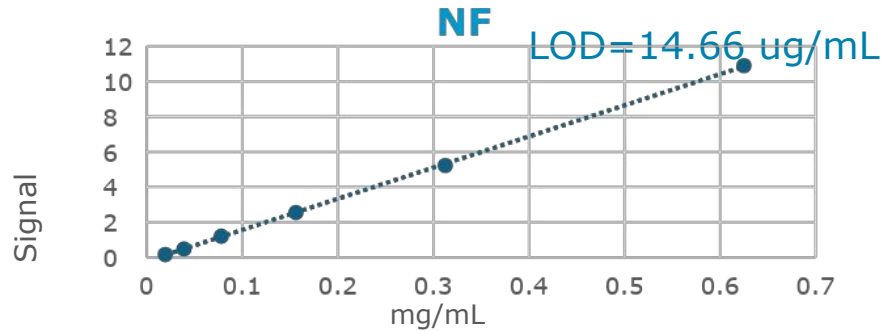
NF Detection



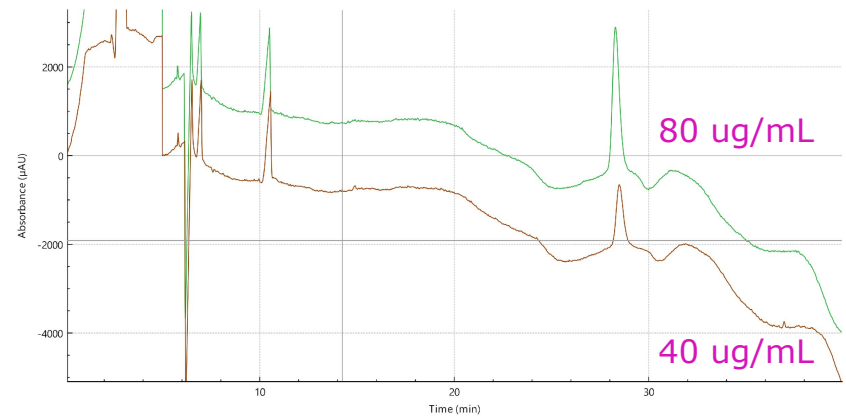
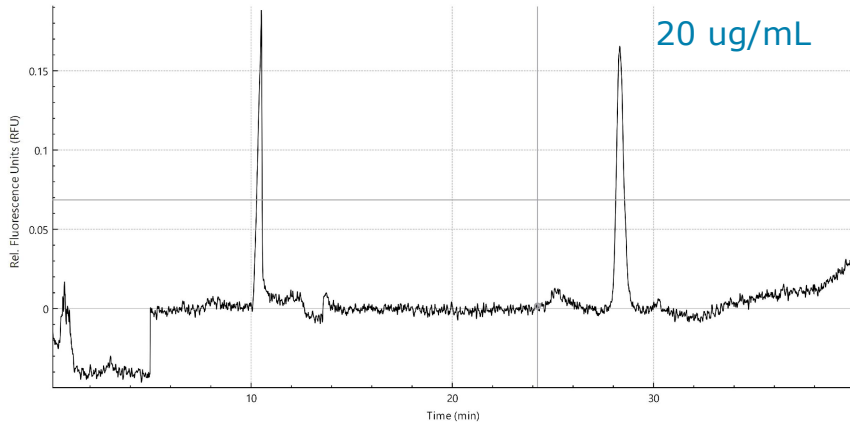
UV Detection



The NF detection of NIST IgG shows 7× higher sensitivity than UV detection



E-gram example



Conclusion

Protein purity analysis remains a cornerstone of biochemical research, where precision and efficiency are critical. This study highlights the application of multi-capillary electrophoresis integrated with label-free native fluorescence (NF) detection for high-throughput protein analysis (**Running 8 capillaries at the same time**).

The approach offers several key advantages:

- **Linear dynamic range**
- **Improved Sensitivity (up to 10X)**
- **High-throughput**
- **Stable, Flat baseline for better peak integration**
- **Streamlined Method Transfer and Bridging Strategy (PA 800 plus and BioPhase 8800)**

By eliminating the need for labeling, NF detection preserves the native state of proteins, improving quantitation accuracy and reducing variability. This not only minimizes human error but also enhances assay Precision or Intermediate precision. —especially important for complex protein samples

Acknowledgements



- Global Bioanalytics, Mammalian Bioanalytics, and Bioprocess Analytics

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Thank you

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