# Implementation of MAM for Quality Control of Monoclonal Antibody Therapeutics



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### Outline

- MAM overview
- Implementation of MAM in clinical QC
  - Method validation for clinical QC
  - Data processing
  - System suitability development
  - Data configuration and data integrity
- Summary





### **Multi-Attribute Method (MAM) – from Development to QC**



A Example of Global vs Specific Attributes

Global (Charge Assay)	Amino Acid Residue Specific (MAM)		
Acidic variants	K65 Glycation		
	K125 Glycation		
	N320 Deamidation		
	N389 Deamidation		
	N394 Deamidation		
	N141 Deamidation		
	S26 Acidic glycan		



- Better understanding of products
- Detection and quantification of specific CQAs in release and stability
- No bridging between product understanding and testing
- The potential of replacing multiple conventional methods



### Implementation of MAM (LC-MS/MS based peptide mapping)

- We have been doing this (although we did not call it MAM) in ...
  - Molecule Assessment
  - Process Development
  - PV study
  - CQA assessments
  - etc.
- MAM has been an important method for product development and it is a natural progression that MAM is moving into QC.



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### **Validation Strategy and Design**





PQA Category	PQA	Molecule	
Charge (acidic)	A LC N Deamidation	mAb1	
Charge (basic)	A HC D Isomerization	mAb1	
Oxidation	M Oxidation on		
	DTLMISR	MAD2	
Oxidation	M Oxidation on MHEAL	mAb2	
Glycosylation G0F		mAb3, mAb1	
Glycosylation	G1F	mAb3, mAb1	
Glycosylation	G2F	mAb3, mAb1	
Sequence Variant	Sequence variant	mAb2	



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Characteristic*	Results	
Specificity	Interference <0.1%	
Accuracy: Recovery by Sample Admixture	97-112%	
Linearity	r =1.00	
Repeatability (n=6)	RSD < 5%	
Intermediate Precision (n=12)	RSD < 7 %	
Range	PQA specific	
QL	PQA specific: 0.02 - 2.4%	
Stability in autosampler (change in abundance at	Relative change from T0: -5.7% -	
24-, and 48- hour	4.8%	

\* Accuracy by sample loading was assessed during development

\* Comprehensive robustness study was performed during qualification and result not included here



### **Range Used for Each PQA**

- Specific to product and PQA
- QC method requirement
  - Product specification
  - Manufacturing capability
- Method / technology capability
  - Recovery from sample prep
  - Recovery from column
  - MS ionization efficiency
  - Interference
- Range used for validation was bases on development experience
  - Level of CQA we need to measure

- 2D resolving power
  - Reverse-phase LC
  - High Res MS with 10 ppm mass tolerance
- Interference
  - Sample matrix and column carryover
  - Needs to be assessed for each PQA
  - Interference (specificity) = peak area in blank/peak area in sample
    - 9 /11 PQAs not detected in buffer blank
    - 2 /11 were detected at 0.05% and 0.01%

#### EEQYN[M5]STYR(+2), m/z=1204.4740







Relative abundance (expected) (%)





Mean of Relative abundance (%)

\* 6 replication injections

\*\* 6 analysts, 2 instruments, 3 column LOTs, 12 tests



### **Intermediate Precision: Extended Study**



Mean of Relative abundance (%)

- Intermediate precision with 47 PQAs:
  - M and W Oxidation
  - Deamidation
  - Succinimide
  - Isomerization
  - Glycosylation
- RSDs of glycans are in general lower than that of other PQA types
- Higher RSD tends to be associated with low abundance (<5%)
- Further improvement may be needed based on method requirement



#### **Robustness, 48 hour Autosampler Stability Demonstrated**





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- Robust Data Processing Method
  - Low level Isotopic peaks excluded from quantitation
  - Retention time window covering expected variation
  - Use of relative retention time as needed
- Step-by-Step instruction for data processing
- Pre-saved view settings
- Well designed report template



Slide

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### **Challenges in Non-Targeted MS Processing (New Peak Detection, NPD)**

- Optimization of parameter settings to minimize false positives
  - Retention time shift
  - Mass shift
- Method artifacts vs true "new peak" in products
  - Gas phase complex formed by different peptides
  - Overlapping isotope peaks from different peptides
  - Carryover
- MS expertise needed to identify method artifacts
  - Product specific exclusion list



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## **Targeted Quantitation System Suitability - Strategy**

- To assess the holistic performance of the workflow
  - Sample Prep
  - Chromatography
  - Mass spec
- Qualitative and quantitative characteristics
  - characterized attributes
  - other data quality characteristics
- Acceptance criteria
  - Expected performance
  - Fluctuations in instrument performance
  - Minor variations in sample preparation

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Parameter	Performance
Mass accuracy of 4 selected peptides	Mass accuracy
Signal intensity for 3 selected peptides eluted across run time	<ul> <li>MS instrument sensitivity</li> <li>Recovery from LC</li> <li>Recovery from sample preparation</li> <li>LC retention time</li> </ul>
Relative abundance of an alkylated peptide	<ul><li>Alkylation completeness</li><li>MS relative quantitation</li></ul>
Relative abundance of a low-level, oxidized peptide	<ul> <li>MS instrument sensitivity</li> <li>MS relative quantitation</li> <li>Stability of oxidized peptides</li> <li>Column aging</li> </ul>
Visual inspection of profile	Entire workflow performance
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### Mass accuracy of 4 selected peptides (36 runs)







### Variability in Signal Intensity vs PQA Relative Abundance (36 runs)





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### **Informatics with Data Integrity**

- Chromeleon 7.2 for data acquisition, processing, reporting
  - Automated data acquisition
  - Semi automated data processing
  - Electronic reporting and reviewing
- 21 CFR Part 11 compliant in terms of electronic records
  - Complete electronic records with embedded system audit trails
  - Access privileges
  - Electronic signatures
- Internal qualification guided by QA to ensure a fully compliant assay including data acquisition, data processing, result reporting





Component	Implementation
Equipment and software qualification	<ul> <li>Hardware and software IQ/OQ</li> <li>SOPs</li> <li>Data integrity and system risk assessment</li> </ul>
User account administration	Access for authorized users, user permissions specific to user role
Method validation	Internal validation of method for clinical QC, analyst training
Electronic signature	Chromeleon electronic signature for analyst, reviewer and approver
Audit trial	<ul> <li>Embedded system audit trail within Chromeloen software</li> <li>Internal audit trail review</li> </ul>
Data backup	Validated data archival and retrieval



## **Small Network Configuration Supporting Multiple Instruments and Users**



### Small network for initial clinical QC implementation

Development and QC instruments in the same network

Comment

Same instrument performing both GMP and non-GMP work

\_ = X

Remote instrument operation

haoz1: Validation User



- A MAM targeted quantitation workflow was implemented in clinical QC.
- The method was validated for monitoring of common PQAs and demonstrated acceptable performance for a quantitative, purity assay.
- The targeted MS data analysis requires minimum manual adjustment, while method artifact is one of the major challenges for NPD.
- A comprehensive system suitability was developed to ensure acceptable performance of sample prep, chromatography and mass spectrometry.
- The MAM targeted workflow is ready to be used for clinical product release and stability testing.



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