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# The Importance of Good Experimental Design for Extractable and Leachable Studies

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# Worldwide Resources



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Experienced scientific and management teams at significant scale

## **Malvern**

Bioanalytical

## **Cambridge & Sandwich**

- Bioanalytical
- Analytical and Materials Science

## **China**

Lab evaluation in process

## **Brisbane**

Bioanalytical

# Drug Development Solutions - UK business units



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## Bioanalytical Solutions

Cambridge, UK

- 1 2387m<sup>2</sup> ~300 people – one of the largest bioanalytical sites  
>20 LC-MS instruments and extensive platforms for Immunoassay Bioanalysis

## Analytical and Materials Science Solutions

Cambridge, UK & Sandwich, UK

960m<sup>2</sup> ~50 people

Wide range of technology to support Organic and Inorganic Impurity testing, E&L, Foreign particulate and Materials testing



## Bioanalytical Solutions (BAS) Discovery, GLP, GCP



### LC-MS Bioanalysis

- Fast turn-around supporting Clinical SAD/MAD studies
- Discovery, preclinical and tissues
- Small molecules, ADCs, Peptides, and Proteins
- Biomarkers
- High resolution LC-MS

### Immunoassay Bioanalysis

- Biopharmaceutical modalities (PK)
- Immunogenicity (ADA/nAbs)
- Cell based assays and ELISpot
- Biomarkers
- Flow cytometry

### Complementary Solutions

- Customised Method Development and Validation
- Pharmacokinetics and toxicokinetic parameter analysis
- Sample collection kits and logistics
- Data management
- Microsampling

## Analytical and Materials Science Solutions (AMS)

GMP



### Analytical Science

- Trace Impurities:
  - Organic analysis
  - Inorganic analysis
- Nitrosamine testing
- Extractables and leachables
- Structural elucidation

### Materials Science

- Physical properties testing
- Solid form:
  - Characterisation
  - Screening and selection
- Foreign particulate matter

### Testing Solutions

- Method Development and Validation
- Characterisation and QC testing
- Stability testing
- Troubleshooting



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**Expertise dedicated to solve your challenges.**

Our scientists partner with you to provide a consultative, flexible and dependable solution for the development, validation, and application of testing methods



# Analytical & Materials Science Solutions

## ANALYTICAL SCIENCE

## MATERIALS SCIENCE

1

Experience

Small Molecule Pharmaceuticals, Consumer Products & Healthcare

Raw Materials, Excipients, Active, Formulated Product, Packaging, Devices

2

Capability

Analytical Chemistry, Impurity ID, Elemental Impurities, Extractables and Leachables

Materials Characterisation, Foreign Matter Analysis, Solid Form Screening

Development & Validation of Testing Methods, Sample Analysis

3

Solutions

Product Discovery, Development, Characterisation, Quality Control, Stability, Troubleshooting

4

Excellence



Specific Centres of Excellence are focused on being at the forefront of scientific and industry developments, requirements, and solutions



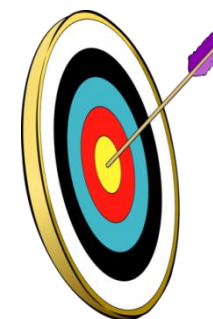
# Agenda

- E&L objectives / key considerations
- Sample preparation
- Use of screening methods
- Validation requirements
- Summary and conclusion



# Objectives – E & L Studies

- Identification of potential leachables
- Quantitation of leachables in final drug product
- Enable toxicological safety assessment
- Define requirements for ongoing stability testing
- Product submission

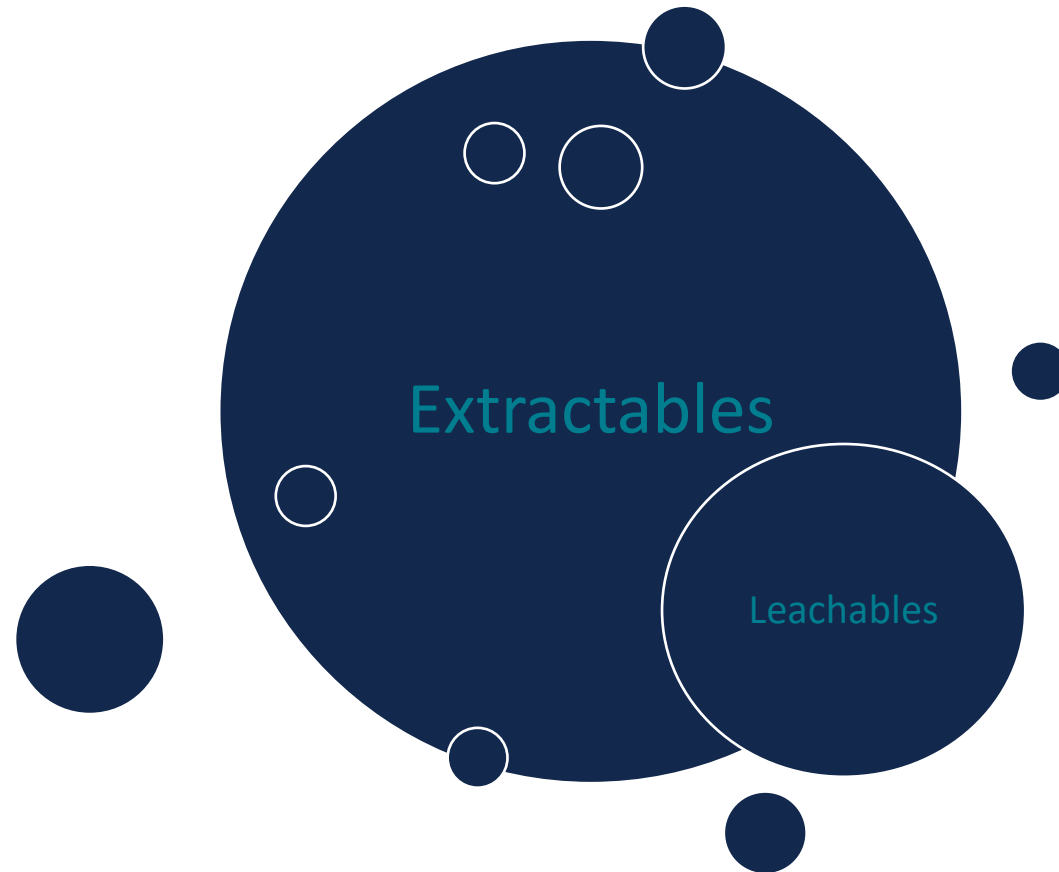


**Patient safety**

# E & L Relationship



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# Factors to Consider



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- Active ingredient (API)
- Excipients
- By-products and degradants
- Process related impurities
- Device / packaging related extractables

Wide range of;

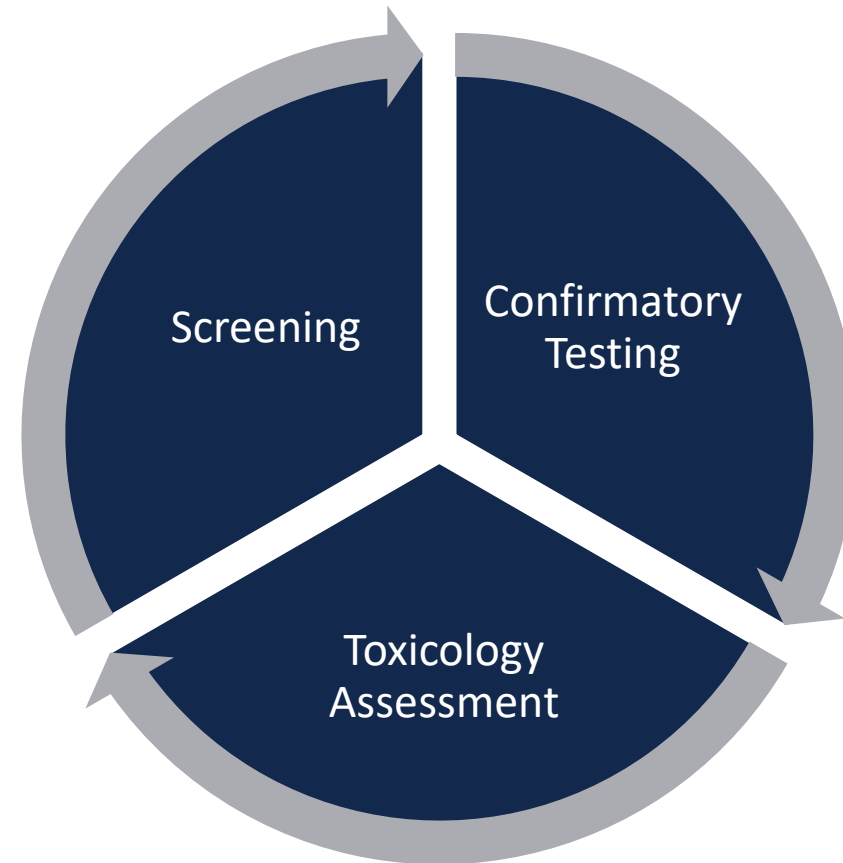
- Chemical functionality
- Volatility
- Levels





# Typical E & L Study Protocol

- Extraction study
  - Forced / simulated use
- Leachable analysis
  - Final drug product
- Stability testing
- Batch release





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# Sample Preparation Considerations for E&L



# Factors to Consider



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- Sample homogeneity
- Extraction efficiency
- Impact of sample preparation
- Detection technique

# Extraction Conditions

- Choice of solvent(s)
- Choice of extraction technique(s)
- Selection of extraction parameters
  - Time
  - Temperature / pressure



# Extraction Mode

- Exhaustive
- Exaggerated / accelerated
  - Multiple solvents
- Simulated use
  - Actual product formulation
  - Simulant solvent

# Extraction Ratio



| Standard surface areas and extract liquid volumes – ISO 10993-12 |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Thickness<br>mm  | Extraction ratio<br>(surface area or<br>mass/volume)<br>±10 % | Examples of forms of materials                        |
| <0,5   | 6 cm <sup>2</sup> /ml   | Film, sheet, tubing wall                              |
| 0.5 to 1.0   | 3 cm <sup>2</sup> /ml   | Tubing wall, slab, small moulded items                |
| >1.0   | 3 cm <sup>2</sup> /ml   | Larger moulded items                                  |
| >1.0   | 1,25 cm <sup>2</sup> /ml                                      | Elastomeric closures                                  |
| Irregularly shaped solid devices                                 | 0.2 g/ml  | Powder, pellets, foam,<br>non-absorbent moulded items |
| Irregularly shaped porous<br>devices<br>(low-density materials)  | 0.1 g/ml  | Membranes, textiles                                   |

NOTE While there are no standardized methods available at present for testing absorbents and hydrocolloids, a suggested protocol is as follows:

- determine the volume of extraction vehicle that each 0.1 g or 1.0 cm<sup>2</sup> of material absorbs;
- then, in performing the material extraction, add this additional volume to each 0.1 g or 1.0 cm<sup>2</sup> in an extraction mixture.

# Extraction Conditions



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- Standardised extraction conditions (ISO 10993-12)
  - a)  $(37 \pm 1) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for  $(72 \pm 2) \text{ hr}$
  - b)  $(50 \pm 2) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for  $(72 \pm 2) \text{ hr}$
  - c)  $(70 \pm 2) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for  $(24 \pm 2) \text{ hr}$
  - d)  $(121 \pm 2) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for  $(1 \pm 0,1) \text{ hr}$



# Analytical Evaluation Threshold (AET)



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$$AET = \frac{DBT \times \frac{A}{BC}}{UF}$$

Where:

**AET** in  $\mu\text{g/mL}$

**DBT** (Dose Base Threshold)

**A** = number of devices used to generate the extract

**B** = volume of solvent used to generate the extract (mL)

**C** = number of devices a patient will be in contact with per day

**UF** is the uncertainty factor of the analytical method(s)

Source: ISO 10993-18 Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices – Chemical Characterisation of Medical Device Materials within a Risk Management Process



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# Use of Screening Methods for E&L





# Analytical Techniques for E & L

- Organics
  - LC-UV
  - LC-MS<sup>n</sup>
  - GC-FID
  - HS-GC-MS
  - GC-MS
- Elemental impurities
  - ICP-OES
  - ICP-MS



# ICP-MS

- Specificity
  - Targeted screening
  - ICH Q3D
- Sensitivity
- Self-validating limit test
- Semi-quantitative / quantitative results



**Elements Measurable by ICP-MS**

Detection Limit Ranges

- < 0.1 - 1 ppt (ng/L)
- 1 - 10 ppt (ng/L)
- 10 - 100 ppt (ng/L)
- 0.1 - 1 ppb (µg/L)
- 1 - 10 ppb (µg/L)

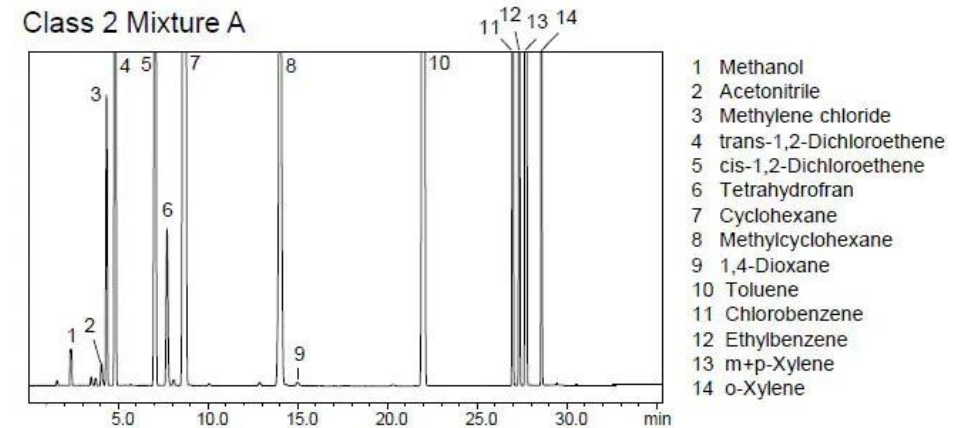
|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |    | 18 | 19 |
| H  | He |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |    | Ar | Kr |
| 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20 |    |    |
| Li | Be | B  | C  | N  | O  | F  | Ne | Na | Mg | Al | Si | P  | S   | Cl  | Ar  | K   | Ca |    |    |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28 |    |    |
| Na | Mg | Al | Si | P  | S  | Cl | Ar | K  | Ca | Sc | Ti | V  | Cr  | Mn  | Fe  | Co  |    |    |    |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32  | 33  | 34  | 35  |    |    |    |
| K  | Ca | Sc | Ti | V  | Cr | Mn | Fe | Co | Ni | Cu | Zn | Ga | Ge  | As  | Se  | Br  |    |    |    |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32  | 33  | 34  | 35  |    |    |    |
| Rb | Sr | Y  | Zr | Nb | Mo | Tc | Ru | Rh | Pd | Ag | Cd | In | Sn  | Sb  | Te  | I   |    |    |    |
| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50  | 51  | 52  | 53  |    |    |    |
| Cs | Ba | La | Ce | Pr | Nd | Pm | Sm | Eu | Gd | Tb | Dy | Ho | Er  | Tm  | Yb  | Lu  |    |    |    |
| 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68  | 69  | 70  | 71  |    |    |    |
| Fr | Ra | Ac | Th | Pa | U  | Np | Pu | Am | Cm | Bk | Cf | Es | Fm  | Md  | No  | Lr  |    |    |    |
| 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 |    |    |    |
| Fr | Ra | Ac | Th | Pa | U  | Np | Pu | Am | Cm | Bk | Cf | Es | Fm  | Md  | No  | Lr  |    |    |    |

# GC-FID

- Non-specific
- Sensitive
  - Targeted screening
    - Residual solvents e.g. USP<467>
- Limit test / proof of absence
- Batch-to-batch variation



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# GC-MS

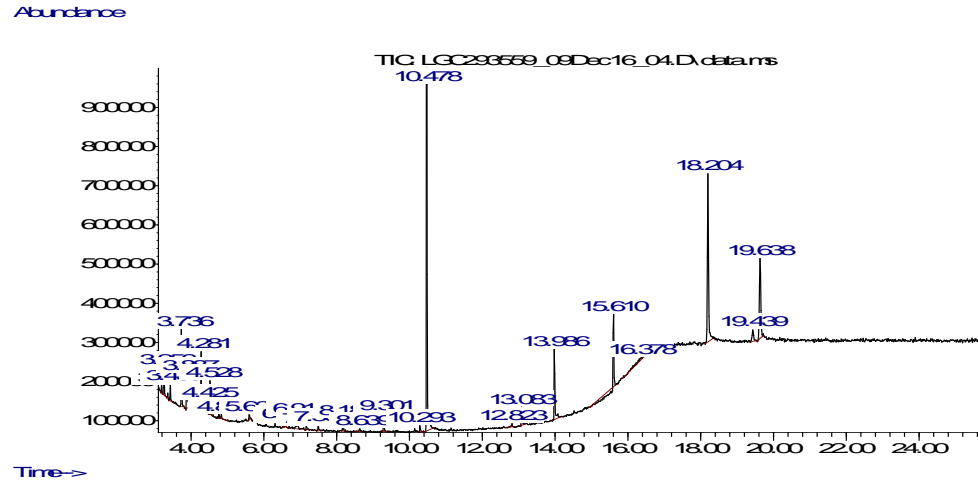
- Specific
  - Extensive databases available
    - NIST 20
    - Wiley
- Sensitive
- Variable RRF



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# GC-MS – additive test mixture

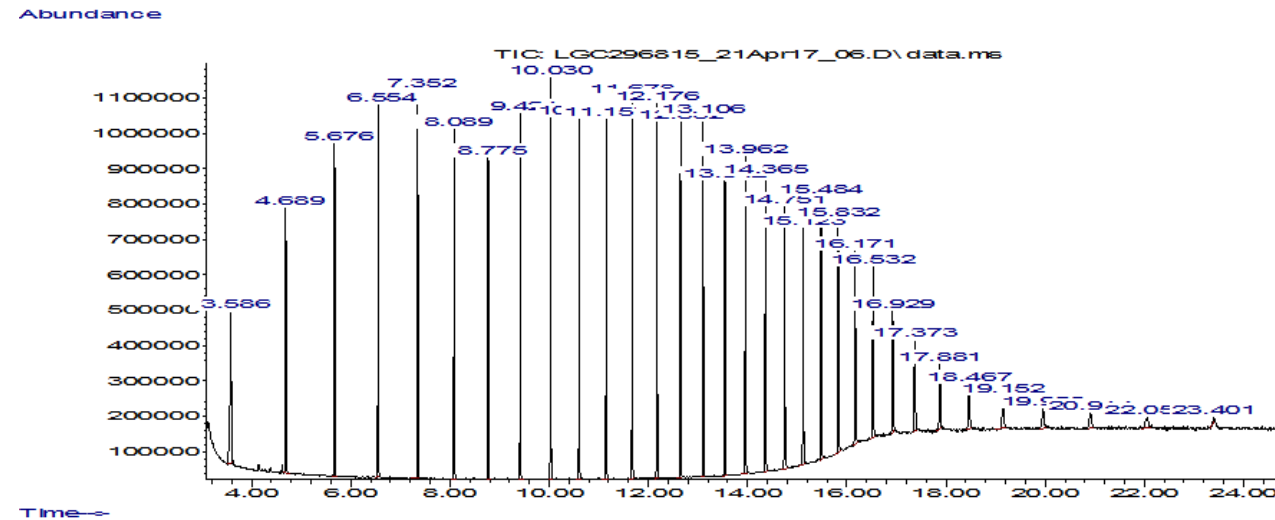


| RT (Min) | Standard Name                     | CAS no      |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 10.478   | Benzophenone                      | 000119-61-9 |
| 13.083   | Stearic acid (Octadecanoic acid)  | 000057-11-4 |
| 13.986   | Oleamide (9-Octadecenamide, (Z)-) | 000301-02-0 |
| 15.610   | Erucamide (13-Docosenamide, (Z)-) | 000112-84-5 |
| 18.204   | Irgafos 168                       | 031570-04-4 |
| 19.638   | Irganox 1076                      | 002082-79-3 |

# GC-MS – alkane test mixture



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| RT (Min) | Standard Name | CAS no      |
|----------|---------------|-------------|
| 3.698    | Octane        | 000111-65-9 |
| 4.826    | Nonane        | 000111-84-2 |
| 5.821    | Decane        | 000124-18-5 |
| 6.700    | Undecane      | 001120-21-4 |
| 7.500    | Dodecane      | 000112-40-3 |
| 8.240    | Tridecane     | 000629-50-5 |
| 8.929    | Tetradecane   | 000629-59-4 |
| 9.574    | Pentadecane   | 000629-62-9 |
| 10.190   | Hexadecane    | 000544-76-3 |
| 10.764   | Heptadecane   | 000629-78-7 |
| 11.319   | Octadecane    | 000593-45-3 |
| 11.837   | Nonadecane    | 000629-92-5 |
| 12.337   | Eicosane      | 000112-95-8 |



# HPLC-UV

- Non-specific / prone to interference
- Variable sensitivity
- Standard method of choice for assay and related substances
- Variable RRF



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# HPLC-UV



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- Monograph methods are usually designed for the determination of multiple impurities
- Methods use a single selected wavelength
- Impurities and drug substance often have very different UV spectra
- Impurities are present at low concentrations

??? How accurate / robust is the use of RRF ???



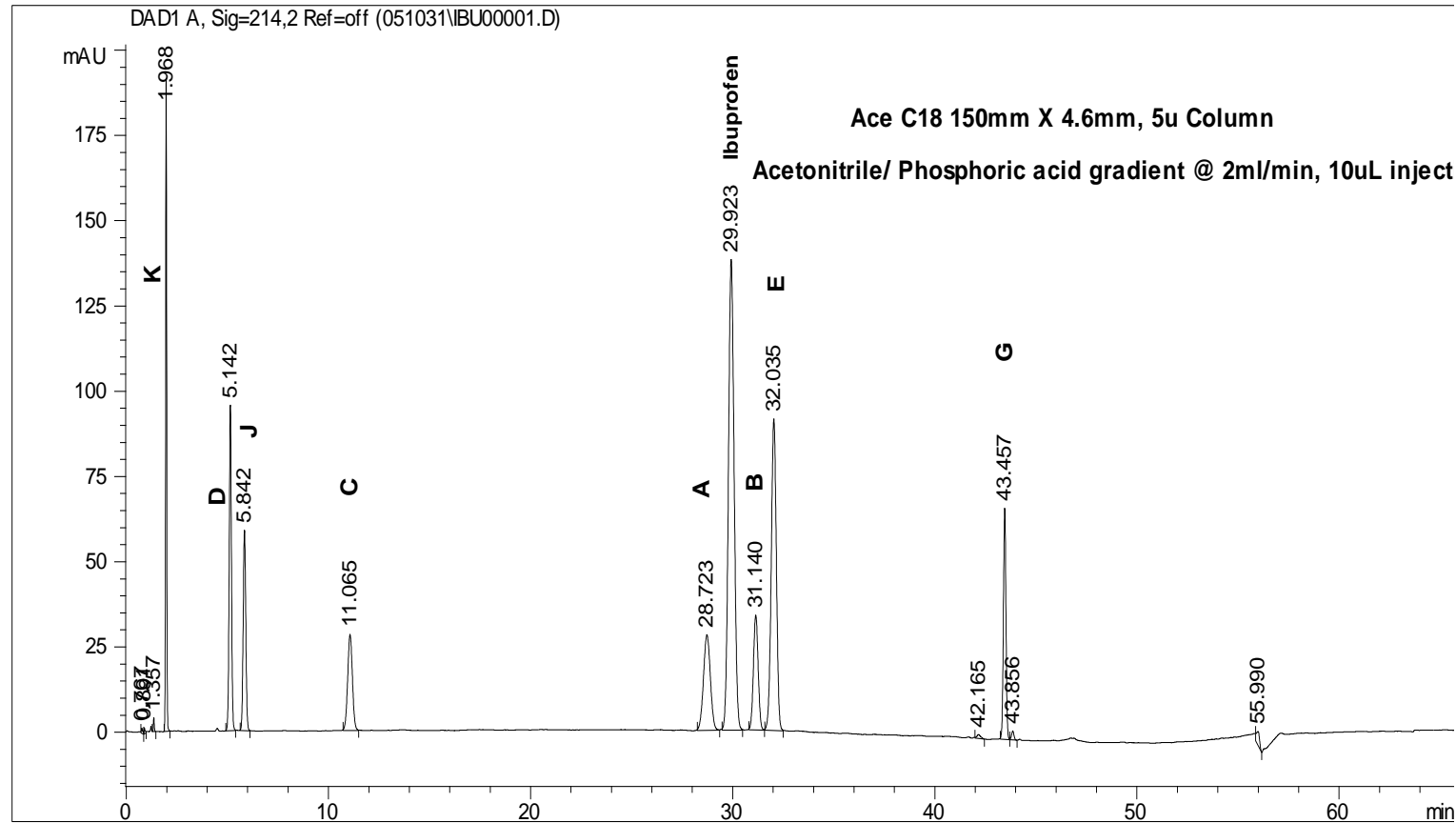
# HPLC-UV - RRF Study

- Use a range of selected impurities and the chosen drug substance (Ibuprofen) to calculate the “actual” RRF using established HPLC-UV methodology
- Assess the variance in RRF under changing analytical conditions  
e.g. wavelength, slit width, detector accuracy, column manufacturer, impurity concentration

# HPLC-UV – Ibuprofen + related substances



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# HPLC-UV – Ibuprofen RRF Summary



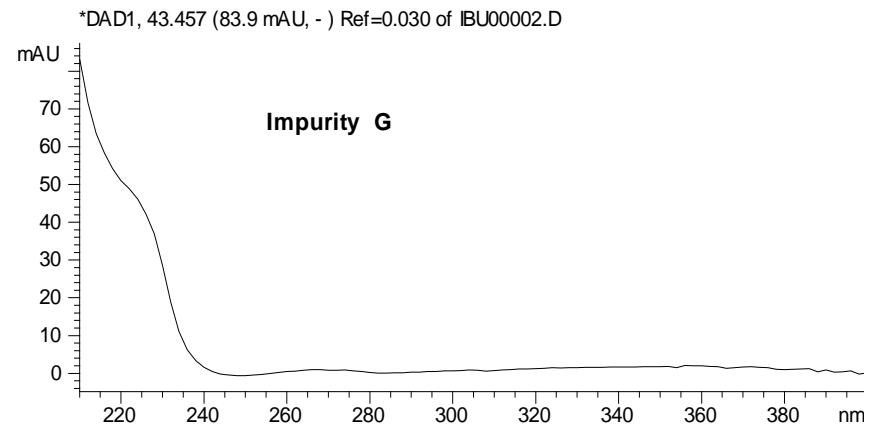
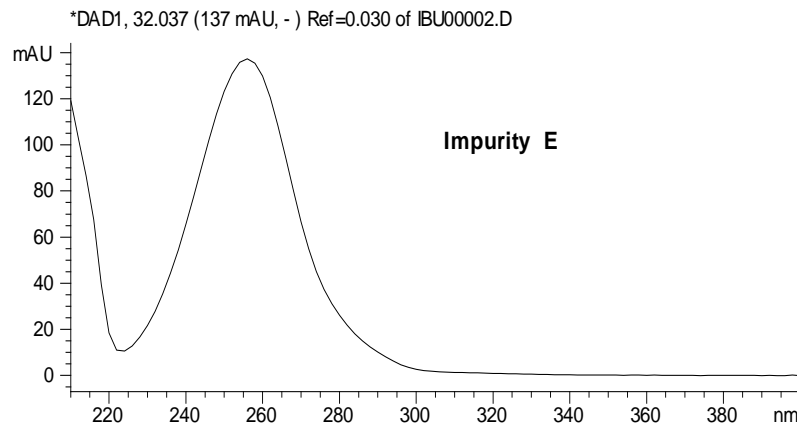
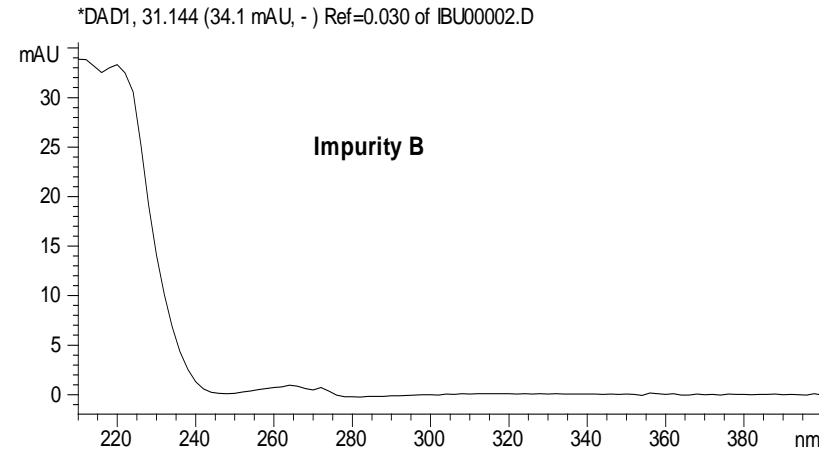
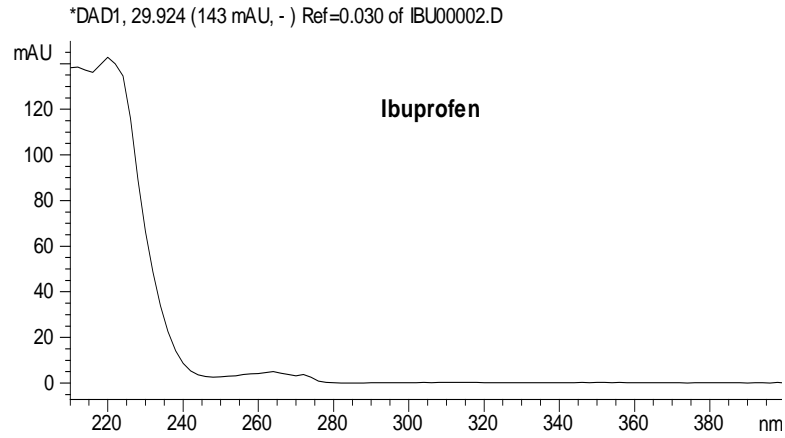
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| Prod.Nr.  | Impurity.        | m (mg)      | Area (abs) | Area (rel) | RRF  | Impurity Type          |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------|------------------------|
| 02.00     | <b>Ibuprofen</b> | 1.002       | 836236     | 166913     | 1.00 | Drug Substance         |
| 02.13+.33 | <b>A+O</b>       | 1,002+1,018 | 249869     | 121768     | 0.73 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.01     | <b>B</b>         | 1.178       | 139326     | 118273     | 0.71 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.10     | <b>C</b>         | 1.002       | 123074     | 122828     | 0.74 | Intermediate           |
| 02.11     | <b>D</b>         | 1.071       | 145838     | 136170     | 0.82 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.04     | <b>E</b>         | 1.132       | 158918     | 140389     | 0.84 | Degradation product    |
| 02.28     | <b>F</b>         | 1.061       | 139326     | 131069     | 0.79 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.38     | <b>G</b>         | 0.990       | 122549     | 123787     | 0.74 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.30     | <b>H</b>         | 1.125       | 146650     | 130356     | 0.78 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.31     | <b>I</b>         | 1.017       | 58323      | 57348      | 0.34 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.02     | <b>J</b>         | 1.154       | 98309      | 85190      | 0.51 | Degradation product    |
| 02.26     | <b>K</b>         | 1.035       | 119590     | 115546     | 0.69 | Degradation product    |
| 02.24     | <b>L</b>         | 1.010       | 117993     | 116824     | 0.70 | Degradation product    |
| 02.34     | <b>M</b>         | 0.951       | 159398     | 167611     | 1.00 | Intermediate           |
| 02.35     | <b>N</b>         | 1.048       | 142022     | 135517     | 0.81 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.19     | <b>P</b>         | 1.079       | 167505     | 155241     | 0.93 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.36     | <b>Q</b>         | 1.125       | 146984     | 130652     | 0.78 | Byproduct of Synthesis |
| 02.37     | <b>R</b>         | 1.196       | 163622     | 136808     | 0.82 | Intermediate           |
| 02.03     | -                | 0.995       | 52215      | 52477      | 0.31 | Degradation product    |
| 02.08     | -                | 1.011       | 35471      | 35085      | 0.21 | Degradation product    |
| 02.09     | -                | 0.969       | 142022     | 146566     | 0.88 | Degradation product    |

# HPLC-UV Spectra - Ibuprofen



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# HPLC-UV - Wavelength Selection

| Impurity | % Variation in RRF<br>204nm | % Variation in RRF<br>224nm |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A        | +38%                        | -86%                        |
| B        | -3%                         | -20%                        |
| C        | +80%                        | -73%                        |
| D        | +8%                         | +6%                         |
| E        | +12%                        | -59%                        |
| G        | -2%                         | -6%                         |
| J        | +24%                        | -87%                        |
| K        | +38%                        | -29%                        |

# HPLC-UV – Alternate Column Manufacturer



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| Impurity | % Variation in RRF |
|----------|--------------------|
| A        | -5%                |
| B        | -2%                |
| C        | -1%                |
| D        | -3%                |
| E        | -3%                |
| G        | -2%                |
| J        | -1%                |
| K        | -10%               |



# Alternative Detectors - Omeprazole



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| Impurity | MS(LCQ) * | MSD* | Corona CAD* |
|----------|-----------|------|-------------|
| A        | 0.11      | 0.53 | 1.2         |
| B        | 0.66      | 1.65 | 1.1         |
| C        | 5.95      | 2.87 | 1.1         |
| D        | 1.92      | 2.17 | 0.8         |
| F+G      | Co elute  |      |             |
| H        | 1.95      | 1.08 | 0.8         |
| I        | 0.63      | 1.96 | 0.9         |

*\*Using Volatile Buffer*



# Conclusions

- Small changes in method parameters can result in large variations in RRF
- Variation in RRF increases with decrease of concentration
- RRF can both over and under estimate the levels of impurities
- All detectors show variation in RRF
- Extreme care is needed when using RRF

# LC-MS

- High specificity
  - High resolution MS
  - Targeted analysis
  - Limited commercial databases
  - Matrix interference
- High sensitivity
  - MRM
- Variable RRF



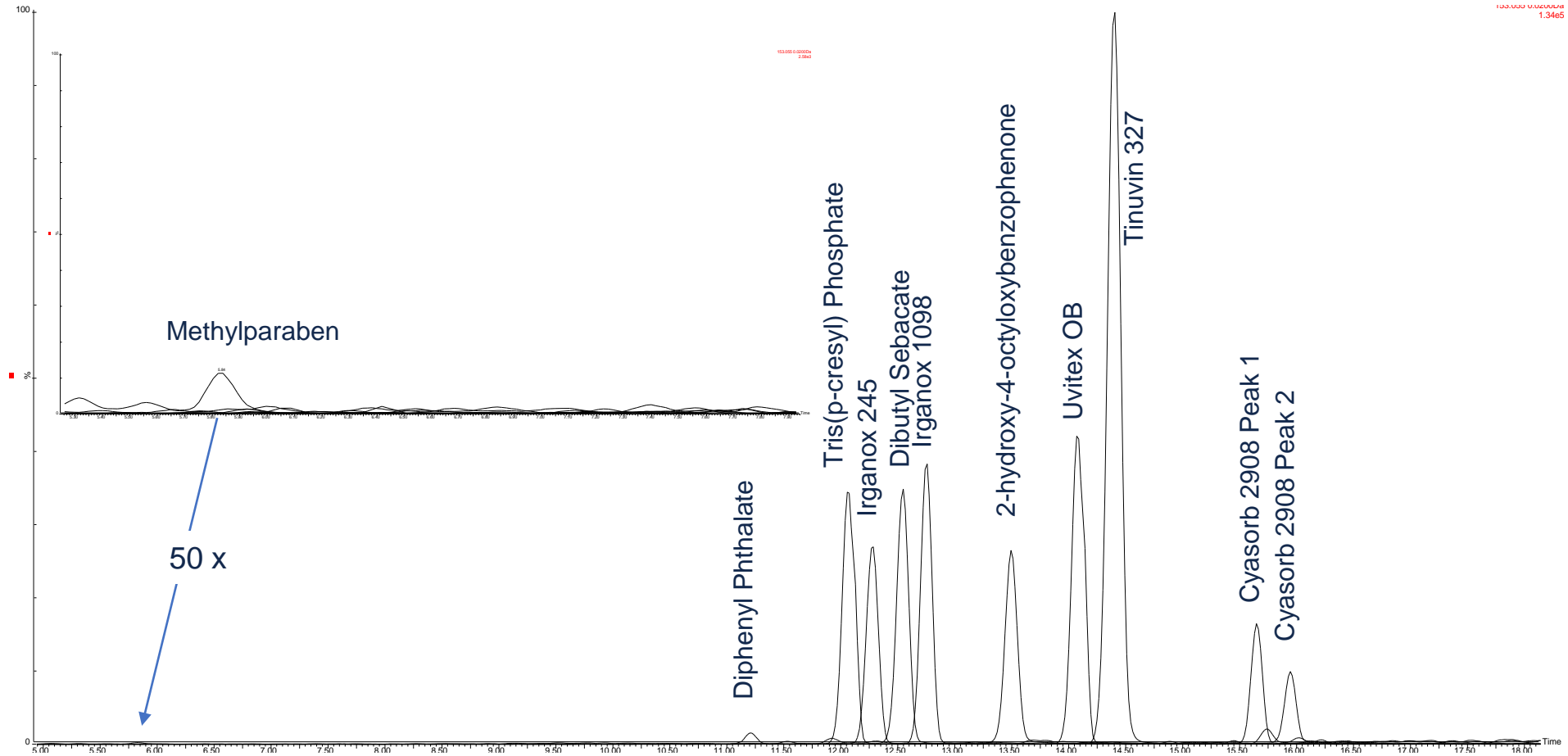
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# LC-MS – Mixed Standard @ 0.1µg/mL



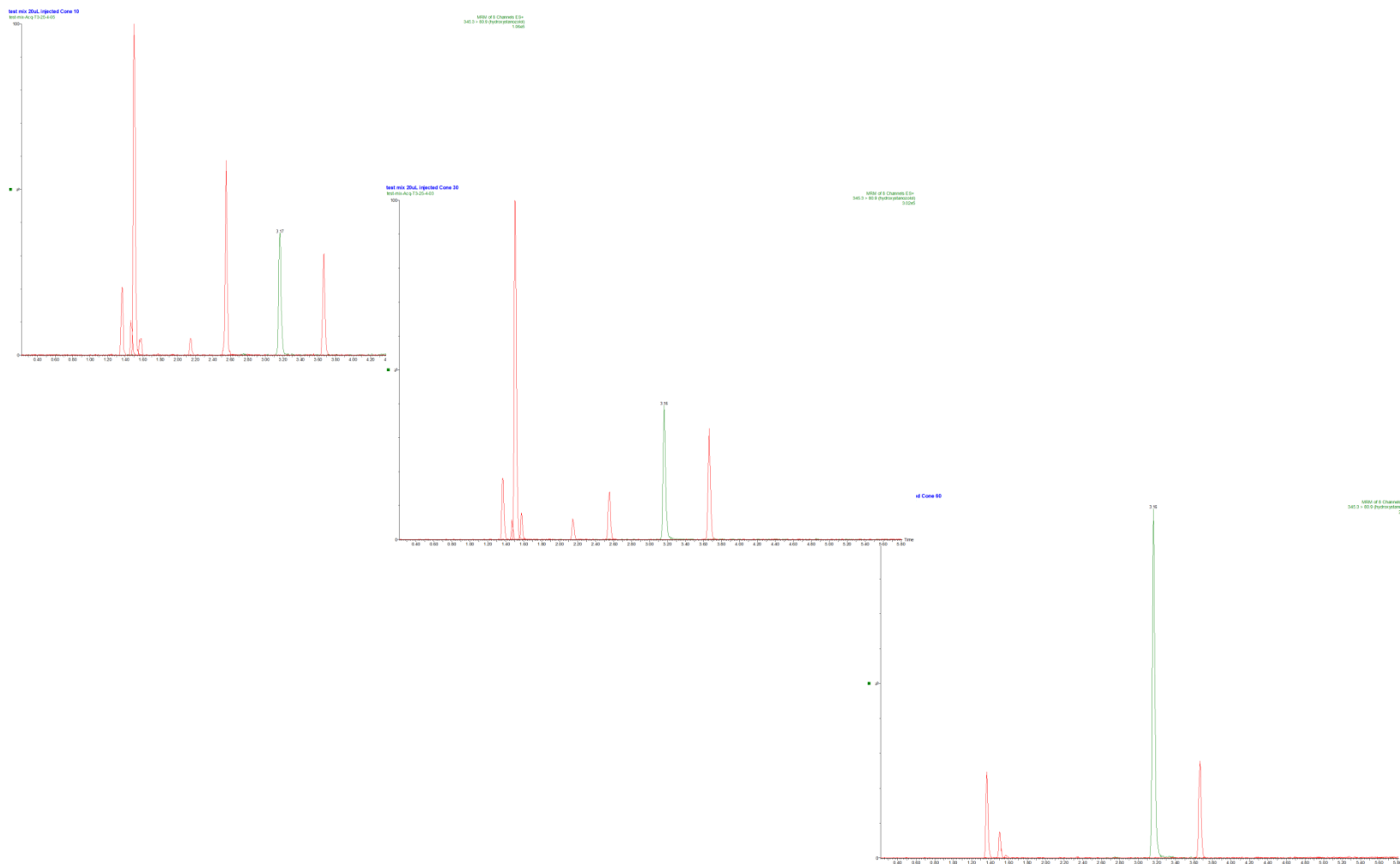
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# LC-MS – Impact of Cone Voltage



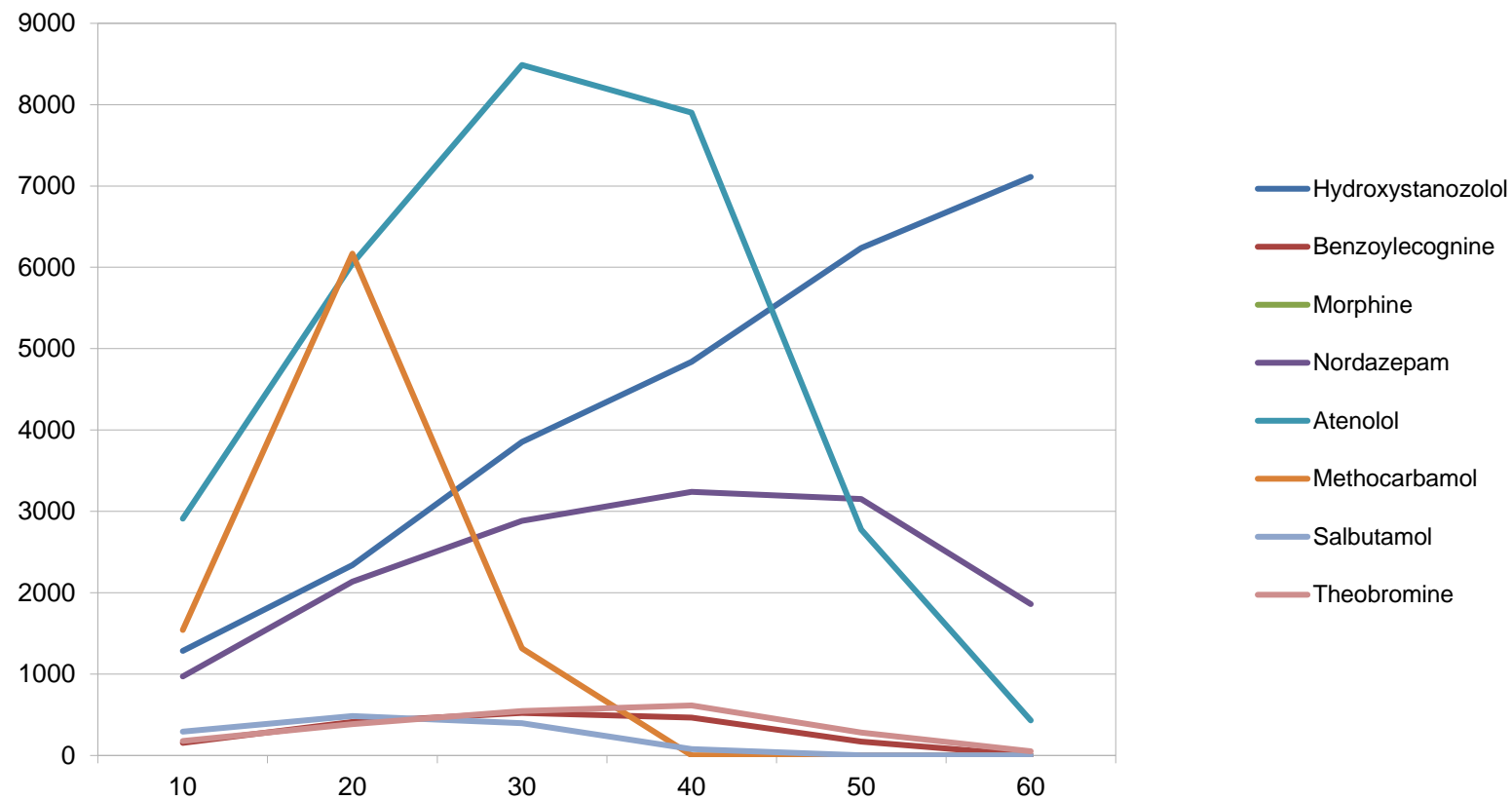
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# LC-MS – Impact of Cone Voltage



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# Choice of Reference Standard(s)



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- Matched (where available)
- Related (if possible)
- Low RRF (where matched / related standard are not available)
- Threshold marker







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# Validation of Methods for E&L





# Method Validation

- Screening methods
- Analyte specific
- Product specific
- Quantitative assay vs limit test procedure
- Validation parameters (ICH Q2)
  - Specificity; linearity; range; accuracy; precision; LOD; LOQ; robustness



# Method Validation

- Use of method
  - Product development
  - QC of packaging / drug delivery devices
  - Stability testing
  - Routine product QC

# Method Validation



| Type of Analytical Procedure | Identification | Testing for Impurities |       | Assay |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
|                              |                | Quantitative           | Limit |       |
| Accuracy                     | -              | +                      | -     | +     |
| Precision                    |                |                        |       |       |
| Repeatability                | -              | +                      | -     | +     |
| Intermediate precision       | -              | +                      | -     | +     |
| Specificity                  | +              | +                      | +     | +     |
| Detection limit              | -              | +                      | +     | -     |
| Quantitation limit           | -              | -(+)                   | -     | -     |
| Linearity                    | -              | +                      | -     | -     |
| Range                        | -              | +                      | -     | -     |

+ Typically evaluated

- Typically not evaluated

Source: ICH Q2(R1) Validation of Analytical Procedures: Text and Methodology



# Summary

- Screening method(s) have a key role in the analysis of E&L
  - Selection of technique(s) needs careful consideration
  - Awareness of the limitations of screening method(s) is required
- Correct choice of standard(s) is vital to validate results
- Good experimental design is vital to ensure cost effective, high quality, robust and reliable E&L data



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your attention**  
**Any questions?**

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