

# Improving Assay performance when complex sample pre-treatment is required – a CRO perspective

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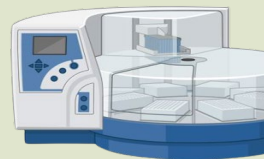
# Case Studies



Improving assay performance  
in a heat treatment assay



Improving analyst to analyst  
variation in a PandA assay



Improving precision in BEAD  
assays

# Introduction

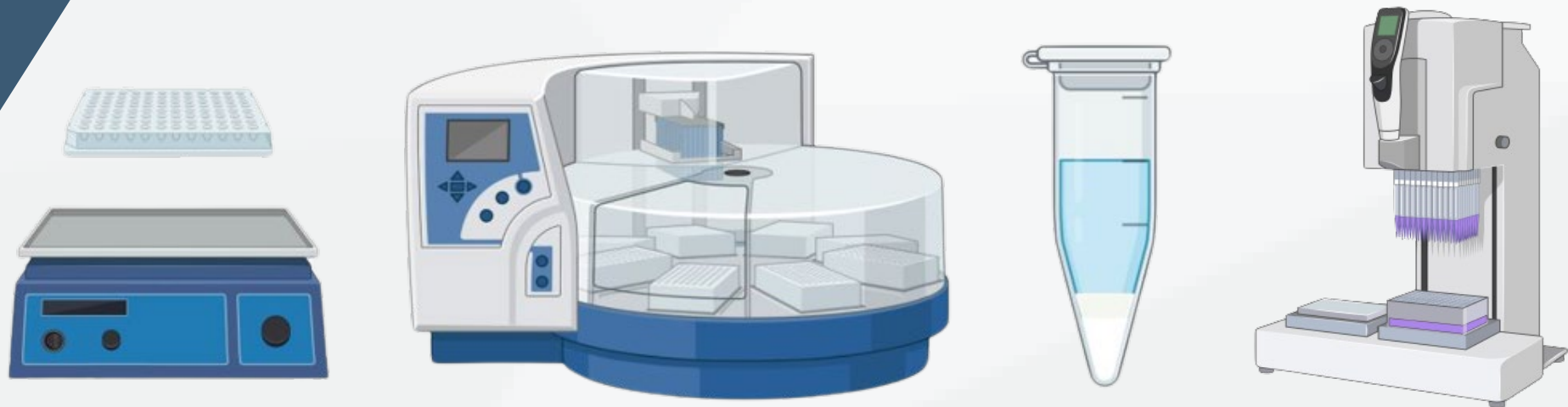
Complex sample pre-treatment methods are sometimes required to achieve the high levels of drug tolerance requested by sponsors

- ACE, Precipitation, SPEAD, Bead methods and heat treatment

These techniques can be:

- Time consuming
- Have poor precision
- Require specialized equipment

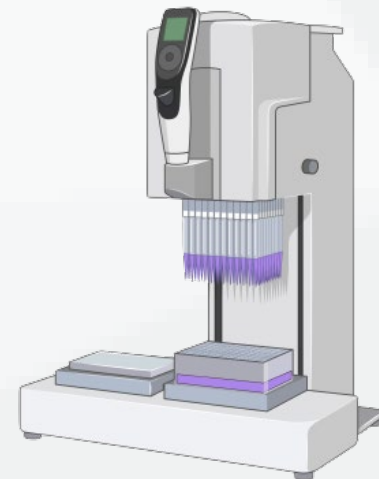
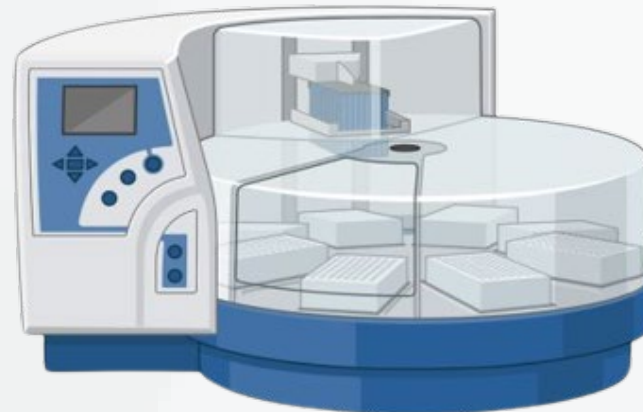
ARE WE DOING TOO MUCH?



# Introduction

## ARE WE DOING TOO MUCH?

- A CRO needs to meet the requirements of the Sponsor
- We need to know the level of drug expected in the ADA samples
- Complex sample pre-treatment is still required in some cases





# Case Study 1: Heat treatment

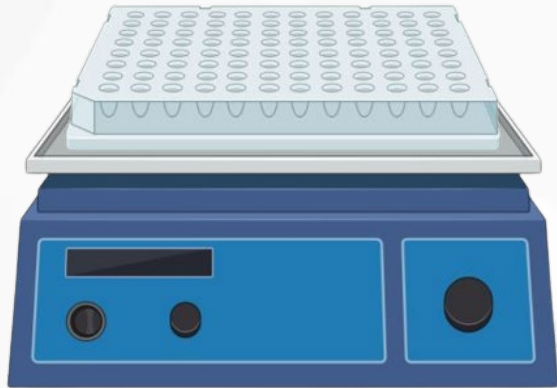
## When it is required:

- Reduce matrix effects
- Improve drug tolerance to non-IgG therapeutics

## Potential Assay problems:

- Changes to the matrix consistency leading to poor precision
- Evaporation of samples during heating leading to poor precision
- Denaturation of the PC
- Changes to pH due to the temperature change

# Case Study 1: Heat treatment



Control	CV%	
	Intra Assay	Inter Assay
HPC	<10	<10
MPC	<10	<10
LPC	<10	<30
NC	<10	<50



# Case Study 1: Heat treatment

## CRO Solutions:

- Use specific tubes with screw cap lids
- Use heat block with specific dimensions
- Set minimum and maximum sample volumes

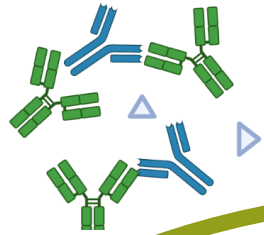
Control	CV%	
	Intra Assay	Inter Assay
HPC	<5	<5
MPC	<5	<5
LPC	<5	<10
NC	<5	<15



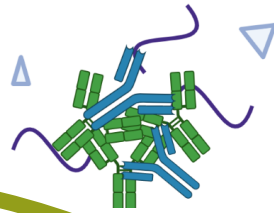
# Case Study 2: Improving analyst to analyst variation in a PandaA assay

Day 1

Excess Therapeutic is added to the samples, forming complexes with the ADAs

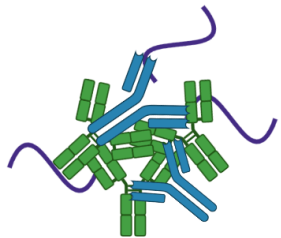


PEG is added to the wells, causing the ADA/therapeutic complexes to precipitate

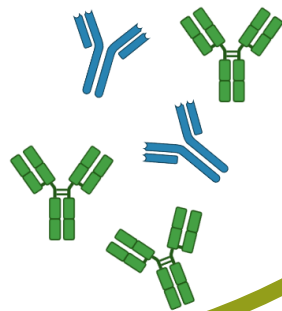


Day 2

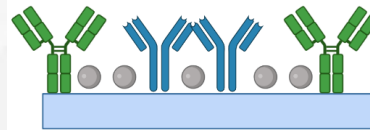
The plate is centrifuged and excess liquid removed



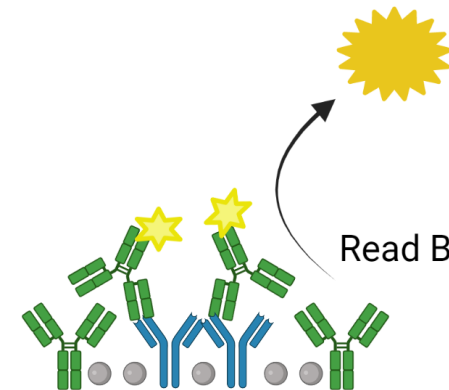
The pellet is re-suspended in acid, causing dissociation








Acidified solution is coated onto a MSD plate which is then blocked



Sulfotag conjugated therapeutic is added to the wells



-  Therapeutic
-  ADA
-  PEG
-  Serum protein
-  Sulfotag conjugated therapeutic

Read Buffer



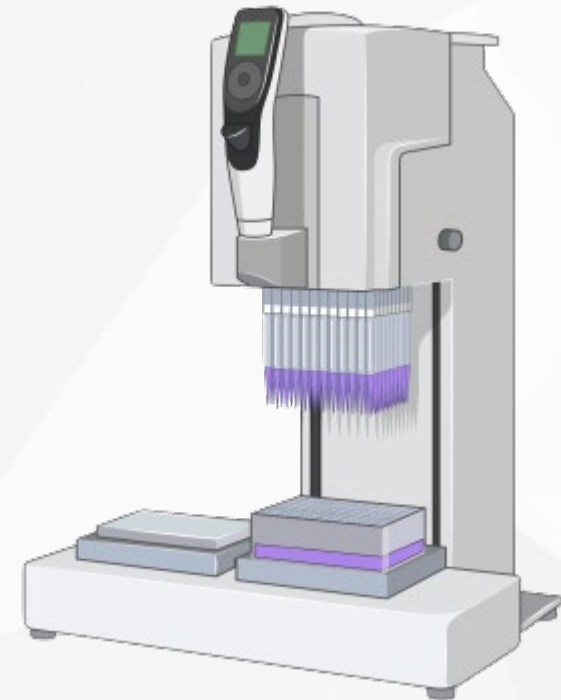
# Case Study 2: Improving analyst to analyst variation in a PandaA assay

## Manual pellet wash

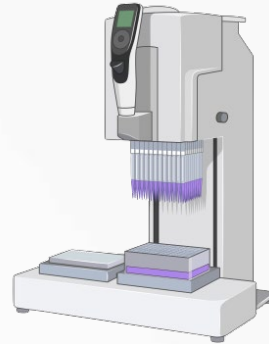
	Screen (S/N)			Screen RLU
	HPC	MPC	LPC	NC
<b>Inter Mean</b>	224.5	24.26	3.45	86
<b>Inter %CV</b>	28.8	30.4	20.3	5.2
<b>Max Intra-assay % CV</b>	10	9.7	7.2	4.2



## The solution



# Case Study 2: Improving analyst to analyst variation in a PandaA assay



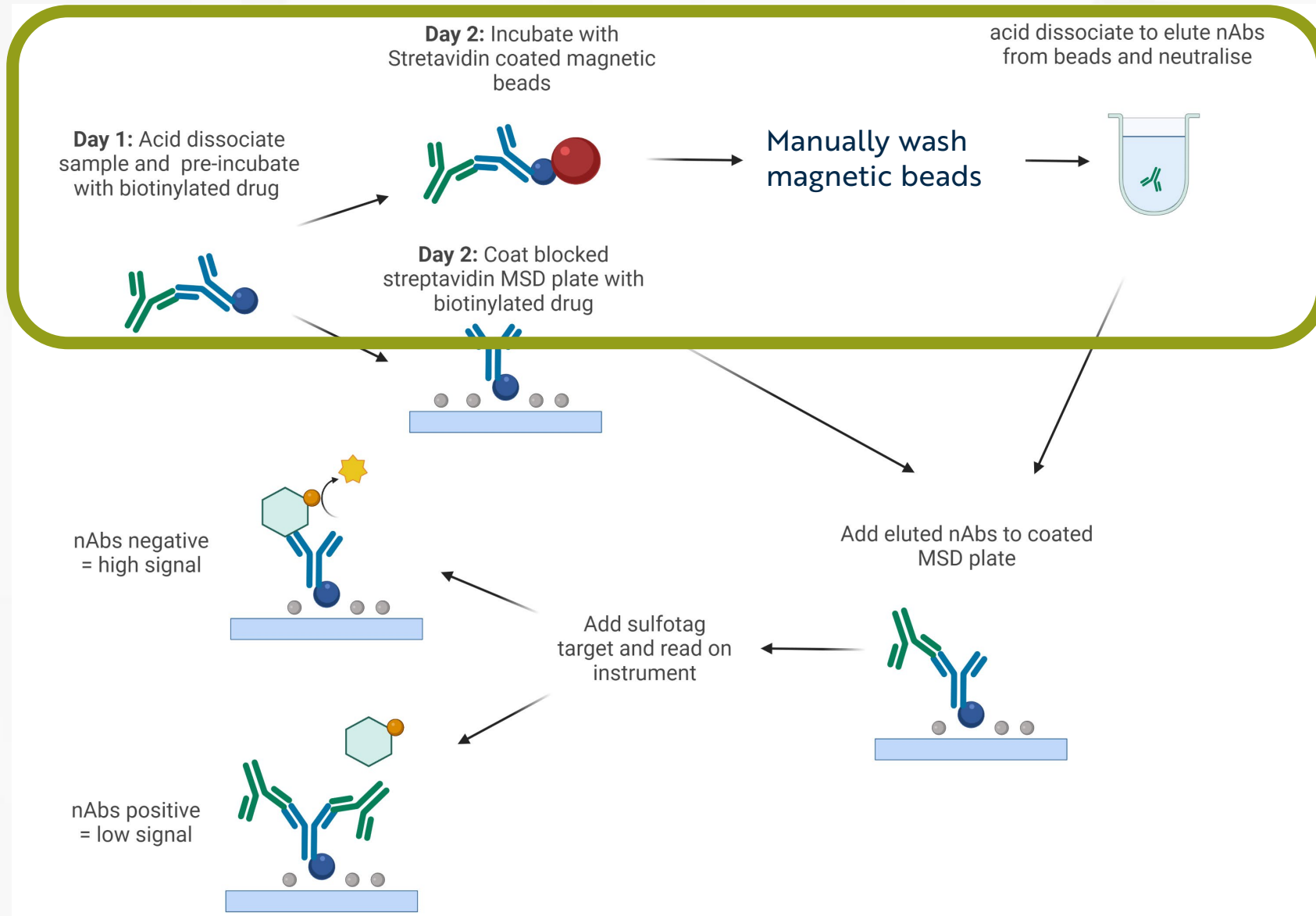
## Manual pellet wash

	Screen (S/N)			Screen RLU
	HPC	MPC	LPC	NC
<b>Inter Mean</b>	224.5	24.26	3.45	86
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## Automated pellet wash

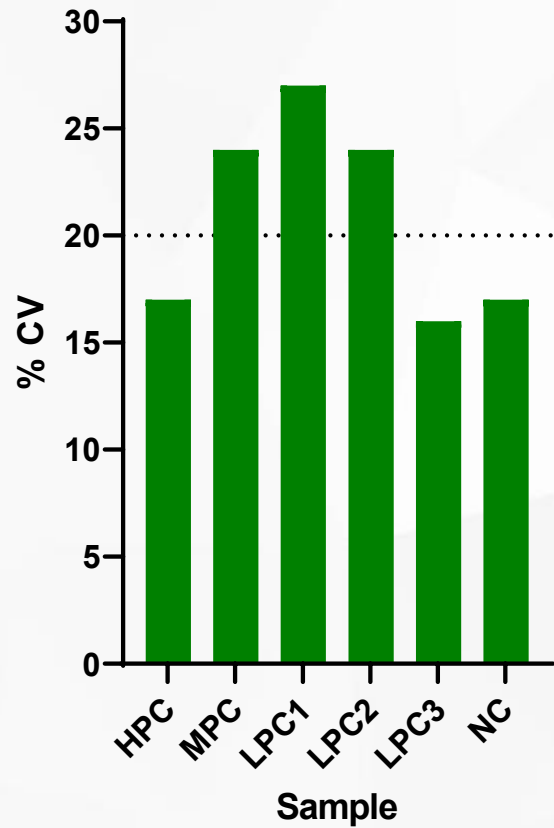
	Screen (S/N)			Screen RLU
	HPC	MPC	LPC	NC
<b>Inter Mean</b>	355.07	41.63	5.24	61
<b>Inter %CV</b>	7.1	6.9	6.7	8.3
<b>Max Intra-assay % CV</b>	9.5	8	7.9	10.1

# Case Study 3: Improving precision in BEAD assays (nAbs)



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Validation Intra-Assay Precision  
- manual bead steps

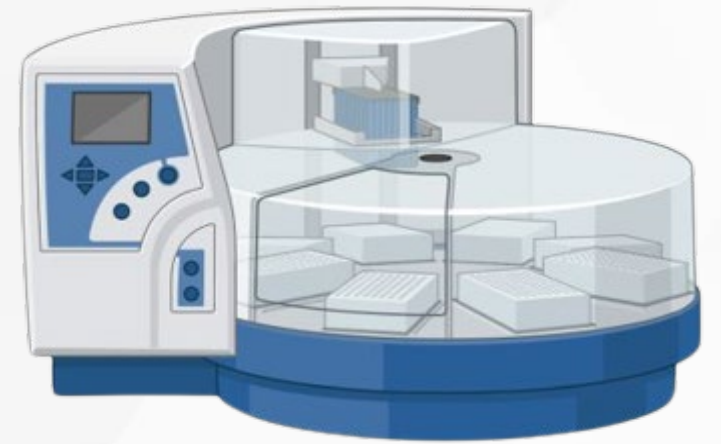
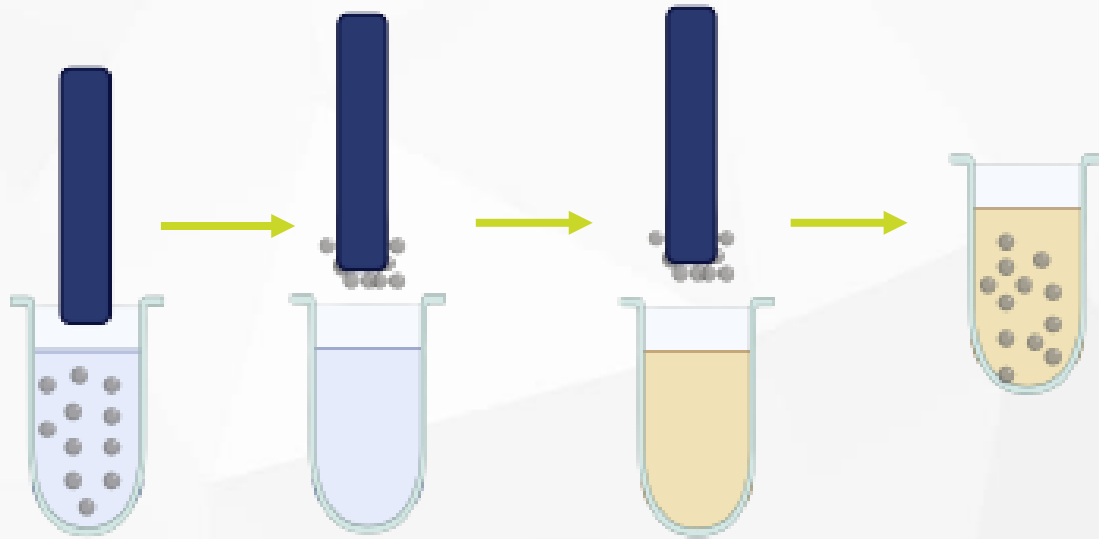


## The solution



KingFisher

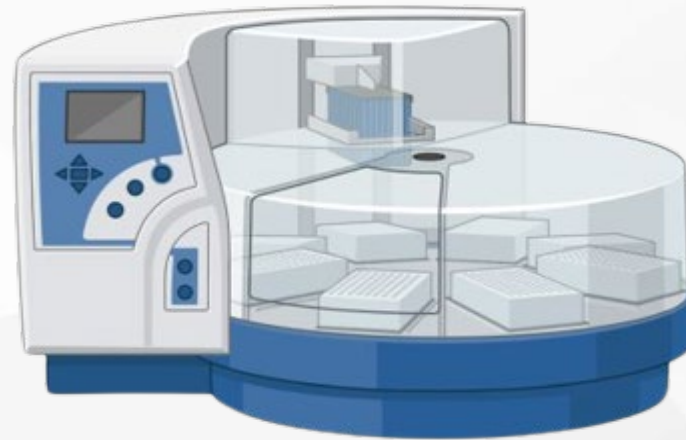
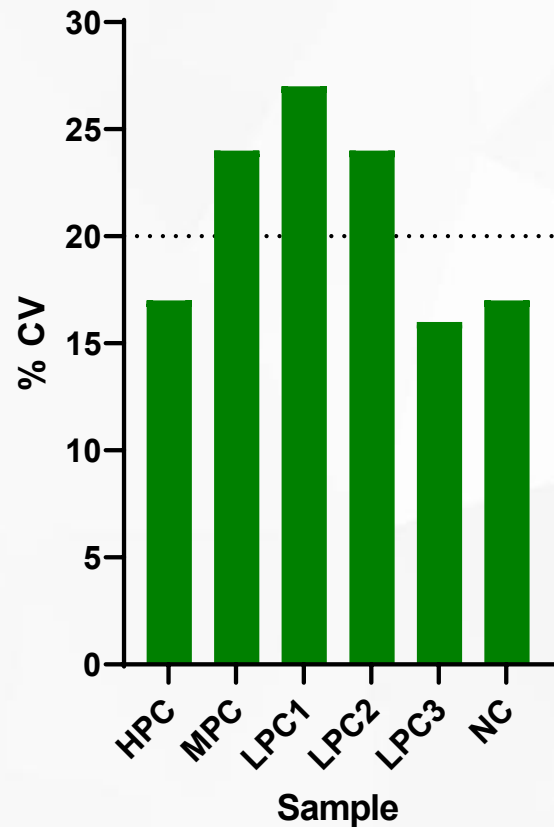
# Case Study 3: Improving precision in BEAD assays (nAbs)



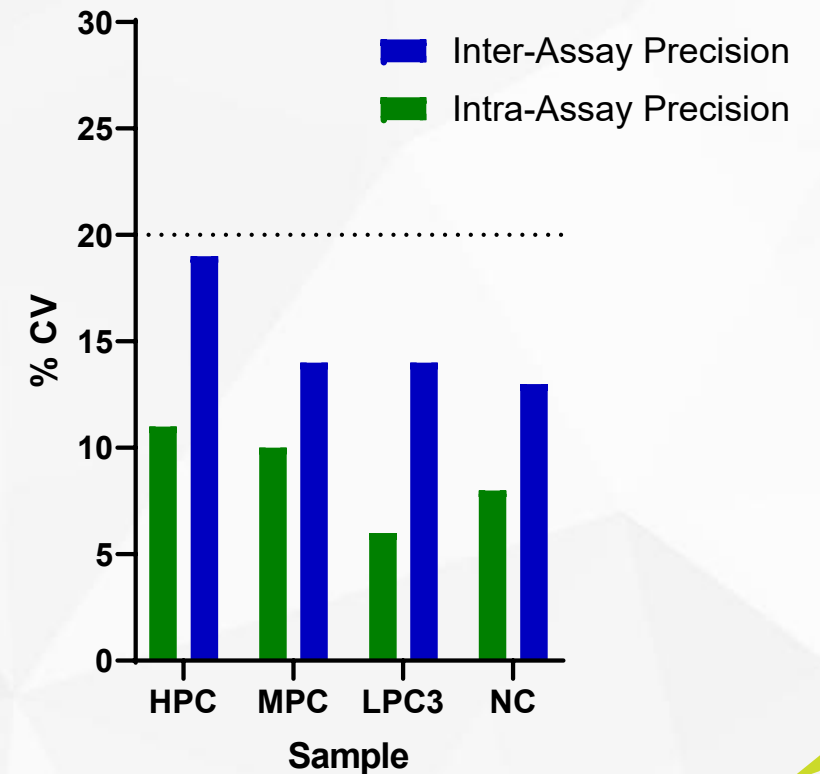
**KingFisher Flex**

# Case Study 3: Improving precision in BEAD assays (nAbs)

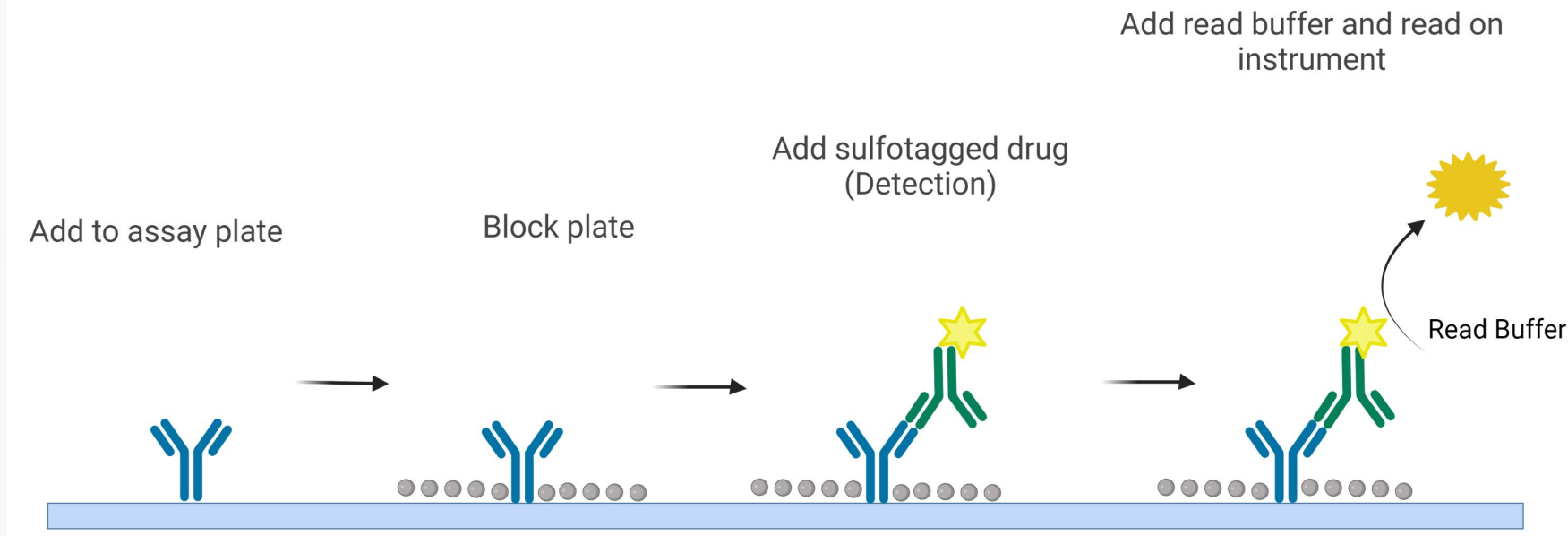
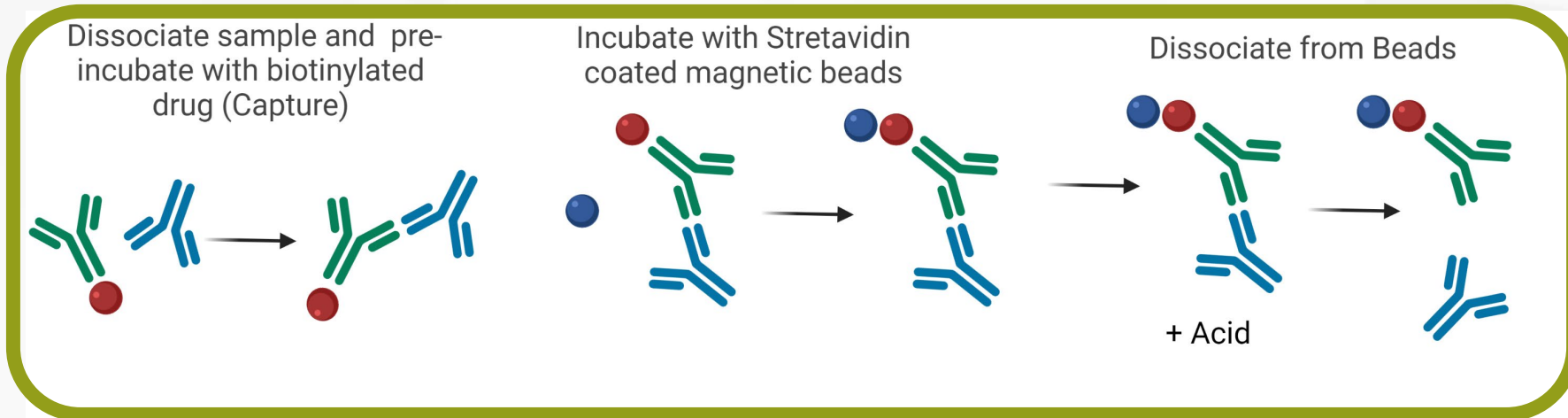
Validation Intra-Assay Precision  
- manual bead steps



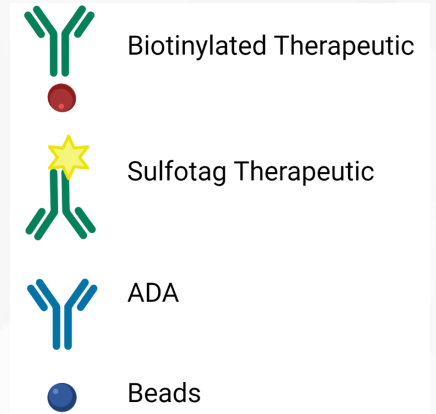
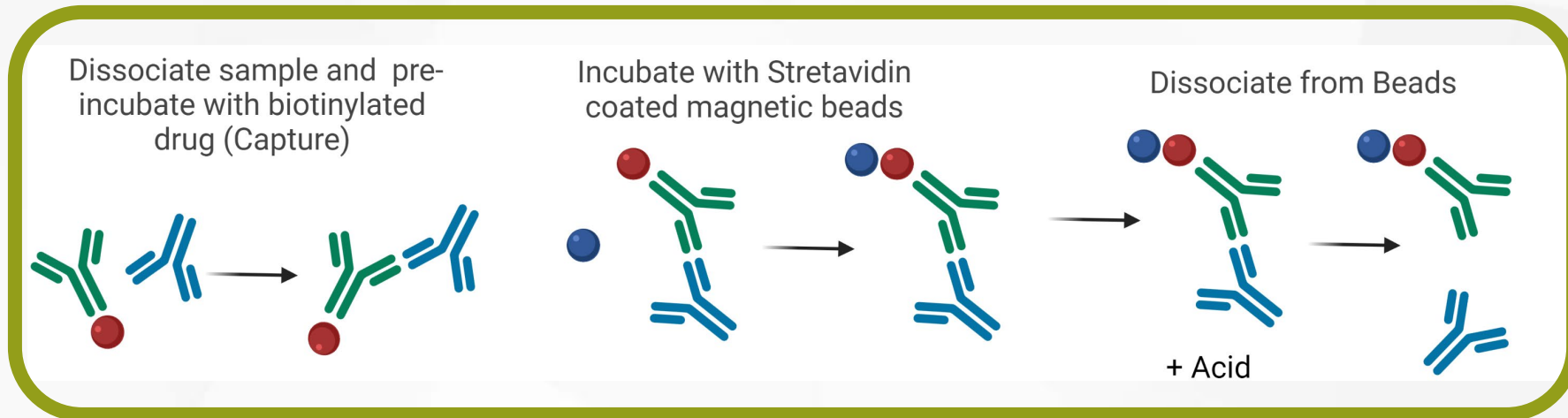
Validation Precision  
- Automated bead steps



# Case Study 3: Improving precision in BEAD assays (ADA)



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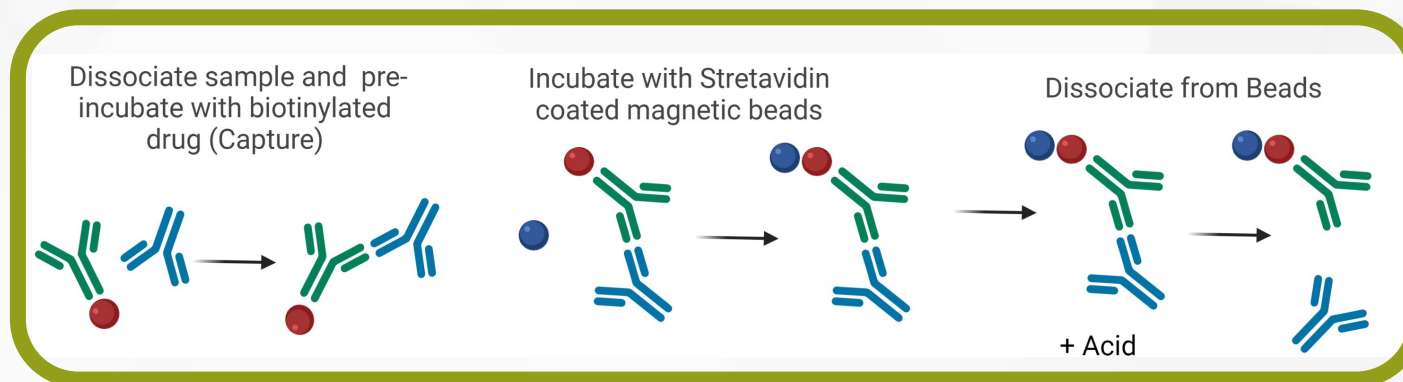
- High precision seen, particularly in the NC with manual bead processing method

	1-2	5-6
<b>A</b>	NC	NC
<b>B</b>	HPC	Blank individual

	1-2	5-6
<b>A</b>	15000	46
<b>B</b>	120000	55



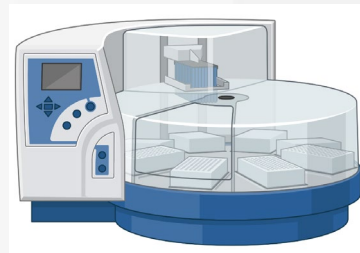
# Case Study 3: Improving precision in BEAD assays (nAbs)



- Biotinylated Therapeutic
- Sulfotag Therapeutic
- ADA
- Beads

## Inter-assay precision using automated bead processing

Control	CV%	
	Screen S/N	Confirmatory
HPC	<10	<1
MPC	<15	<1
LPC	<19	<10
NC	<15 (RLU)	<10



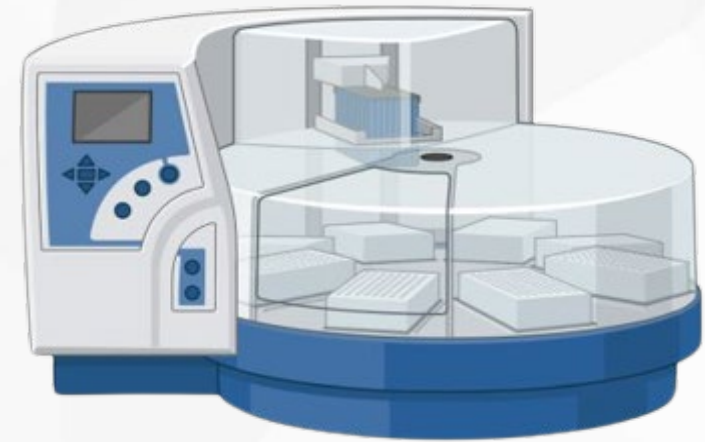
## Intra-assay precision using automated bead processing

Control	CV%	
	Screen S/N	Confirmatory
HPC	<3	<1
MPC	<5	<1
LPC	<5	<3
NC	<5 (RLU)	<10

# Case Study 3: Improving precision in BEAD assays (ADA)

## KingFisher Protocol optimisation:

- Incubation times
- Shaking times and speeds
- Buffers
  - Inclusion of detergent



# Summary

- ▶ Complex sample pre-treatment is often required for immunogenicity assays
  - ▶ They can have poor precision and poor assay performance
  - ▶ The simple assay formats should be assessed first
- ▶ There are methods to eliminate the assay variability
  - ▶ Ensuring consumables remain consistent e.g. screw cap tubes to heat samples
  - ▶ Use automation and electronic equipment where possible
- ▶ Our recommendations
  - ▶ Heat treatment can only be used to improve drug tolerance with a non-IgG therapeutic
  - ▶ You can achieve high levels of drug tolerance with PandA, but you may encounter the licensing problems
  - ▶ Automated bead-based methods are simple and achieve high levels of drug tolerance

## **Acknowledgements**

Resolian IA Department colleagues

## **References**

Images Created on BioRender.com



**Thank you for listening,**

**Any questions?**

RESOLIAN



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