

Multimodal Chromatography Media

多模式层析填料

Properties and applications 特点和应用



Content 内容

Introduction 介绍

How to work with multimodal media 如何使用多模式填料

- Capto™ adhere
- Capto MMC

Multimodal libraries and screening formats

多模式填料家族及其优化模式

Conclusions 结论

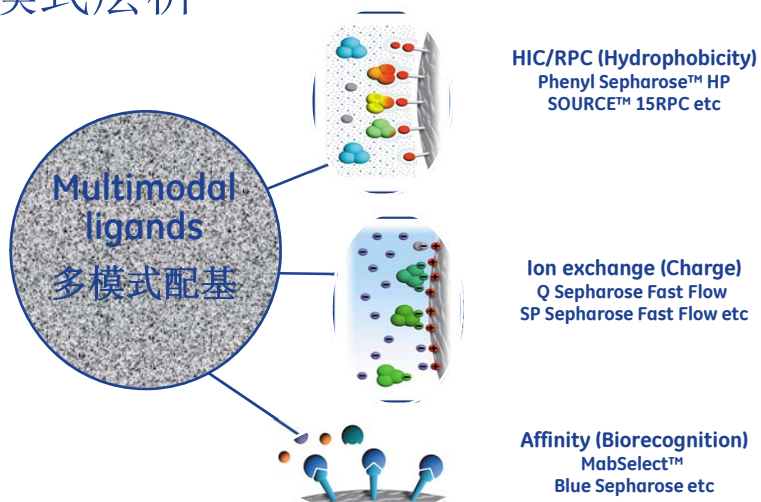


Introduction

介绍



Multimodal chromatography 多模式层析



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Why multimodal chromatography? 为什么选择多模式层析?

Existing and traditional media "works fine" – in most cases !
目前现有填料和传统填料已经够用-大多数情况!

User needs ?
客户需求

Are there any unsolved purification challenges ?
未解决的纯化挑战?

- High salt binding IEX – No need for costly dilution
高盐条件结合的IEX填料-不需要成本昂贵的稀释
- Tailored scavenger for HCP, protein A, ...
除宿主蛋白和Protein A量身定制的填料
- Unique selectivity towards specific targets 独一无二的选择性
- Etc ... 等等



imagination at work

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Why multimodal chromatography? 为什么选择多模式层析?

Traditional anion exchange chromatography
传统离子交换层析



• SP Sepharose™ Fast Flow



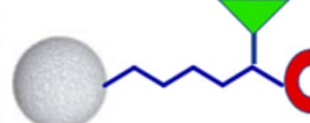
• Phenyl Sepharose HP



• Protein A



Multimodal anion exchange chromatography
多模式离子交换层析



Introduction of new interactions on a media with already one primary interaction allow the rapid generation of a library of new media in order to...
在填料已经存在的主要结合作用上加入新结合模式, 产生的一系列新填料是为了....

Modulate 调节上样条件

Enhance, discriminate 增强分辨率

Improved performance 提高性能

Generate new selectivities 产生新的选择性



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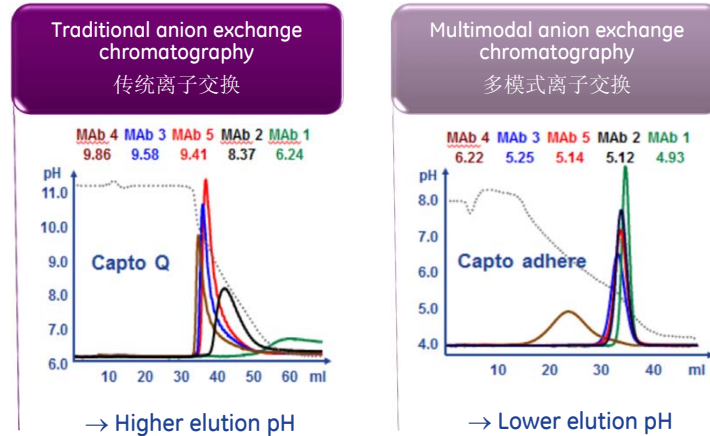


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Effect on elution pH 洗脱pH的影响

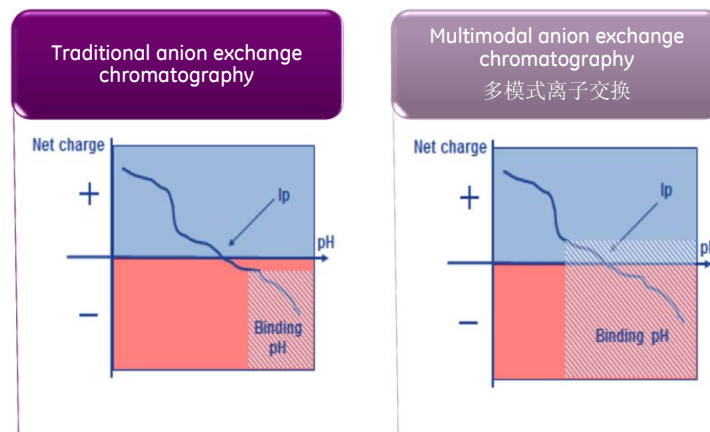
pH gradient elution of 5 MAbs on Capto™ adhere and Capto Q

Capto adhere 和 Capto Q 纯化5种单克隆抗体时进行pH梯度洗脱的不同表现



Isoelectric point vs loading pH

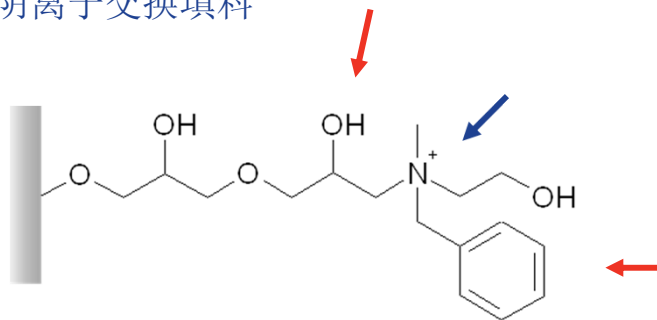
等电点 VS 上样pH



How to work with multimodal media: Capto™ adhere



Capto™ adhere Strong multimodal anion exchanger 强多模式阴离子交换填料

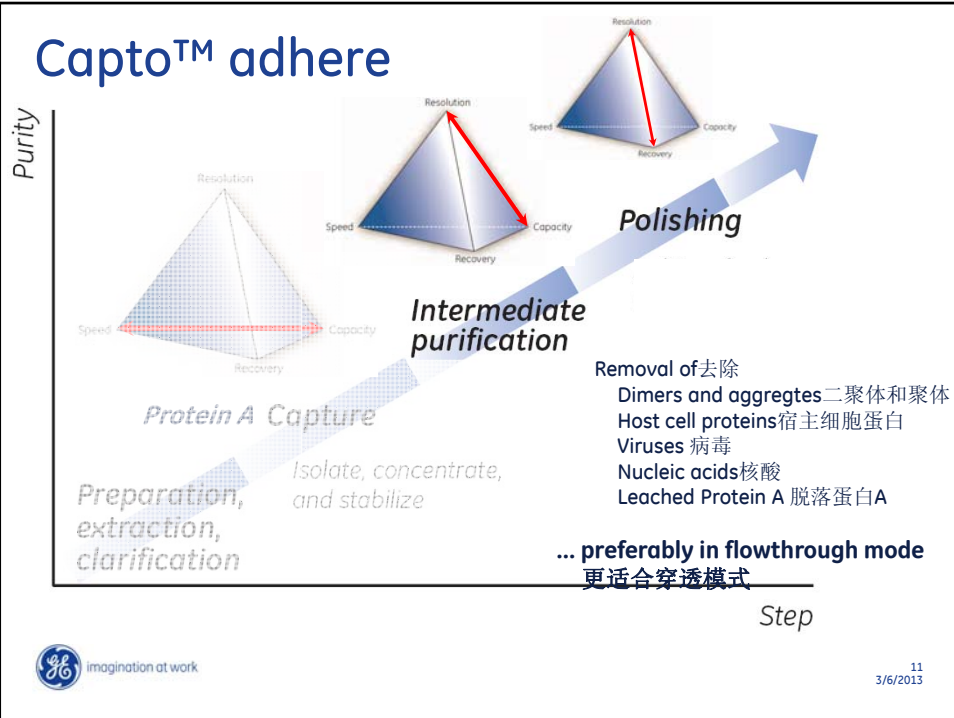


N-Benzyl-N-methylethanolamine

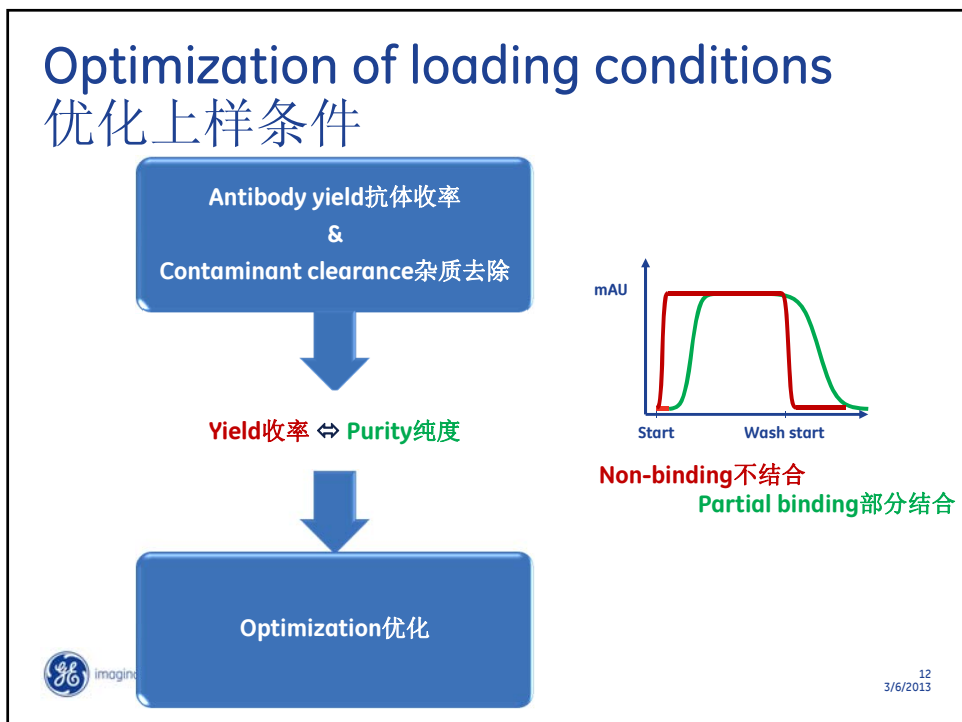


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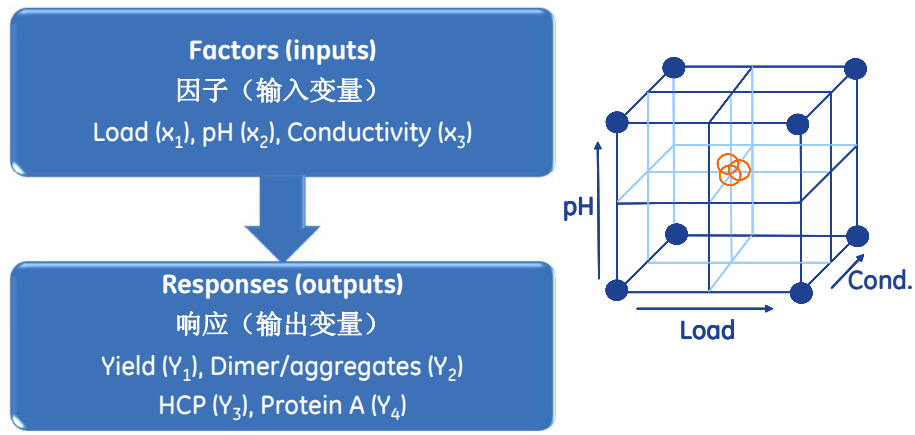
Capto™ adhere



Optimization of loading conditions 优化上样条件



Design of Experiment 实验设计 (DoE)

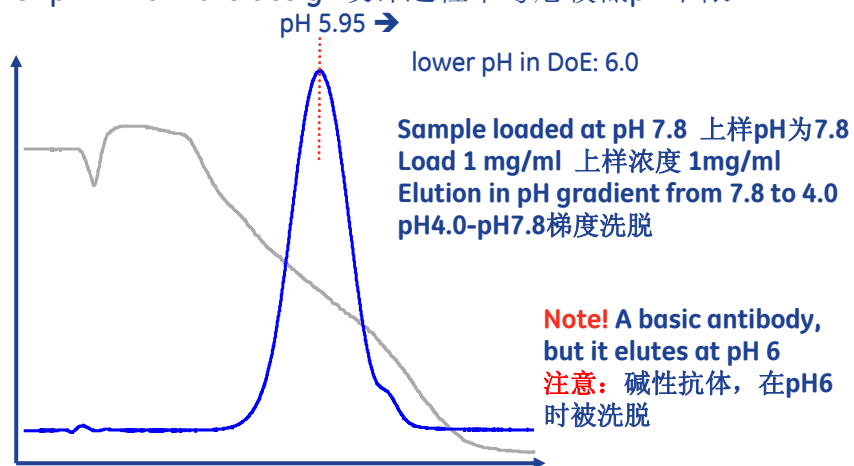


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Optimization of loading conditions

优化上样条件

Lower pH limit in the design 设计过程中考虑较低pH下限

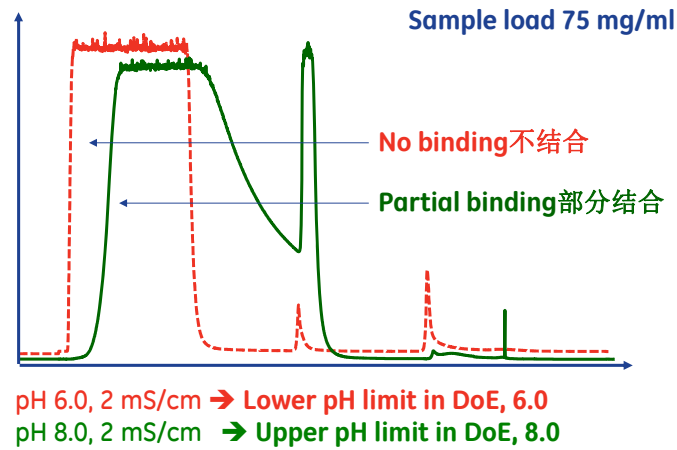


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Optimization of loading conditions

优化上样条件

Upper pH limit in the design 设计中pH上限

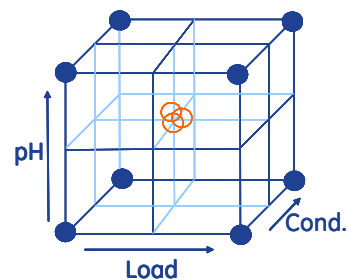


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Design of Experiment 实验设计

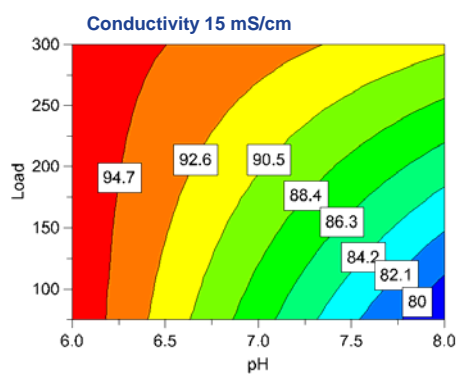
Factor settings:
Load 75 - 187 - 300 mg/ml
pH 6 - 7 - 8
Conductivity 2 - 8.5 - 15 mS/cm

Goals:
Yield > 90%
D/A ≤ 1%
Pr A ≤ 5 ppm
HCP ≤ 50 ppm



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Yield goal > 90%、
目标收率>90%



pH



Load

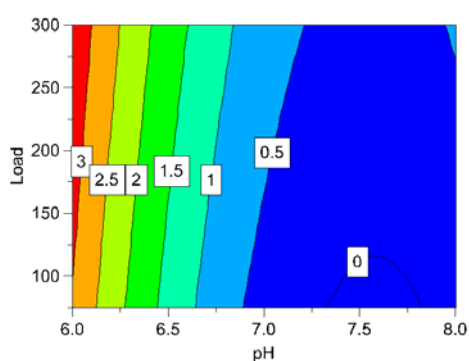


Cond



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Dimer/aggregate clearance goal $\leq 1\%$
二聚体/多聚体<1%



pH



Load



Cond

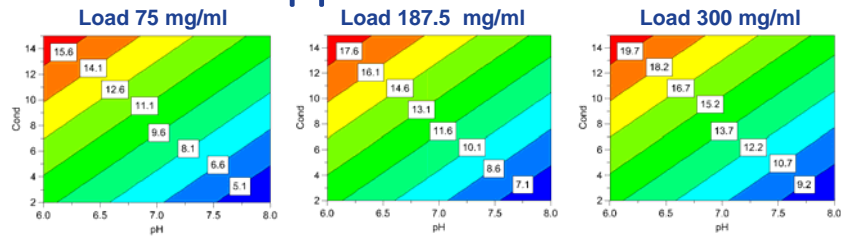
Not significant

D/A conc in start material: 3.2%

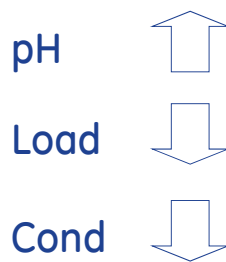


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HCP clearance goal $\leq 50\text{ppm}$ Protein A $<5\text{ppm}$

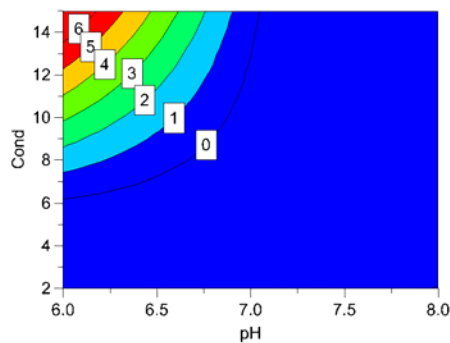


HCP conc in start material: 206 ppm

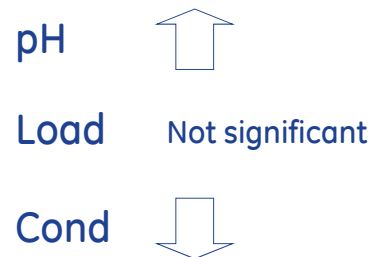


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Protein A clearance goal $\leq 5\text{ ppm}$ 宿主蛋白 $<50\text{ppm}$

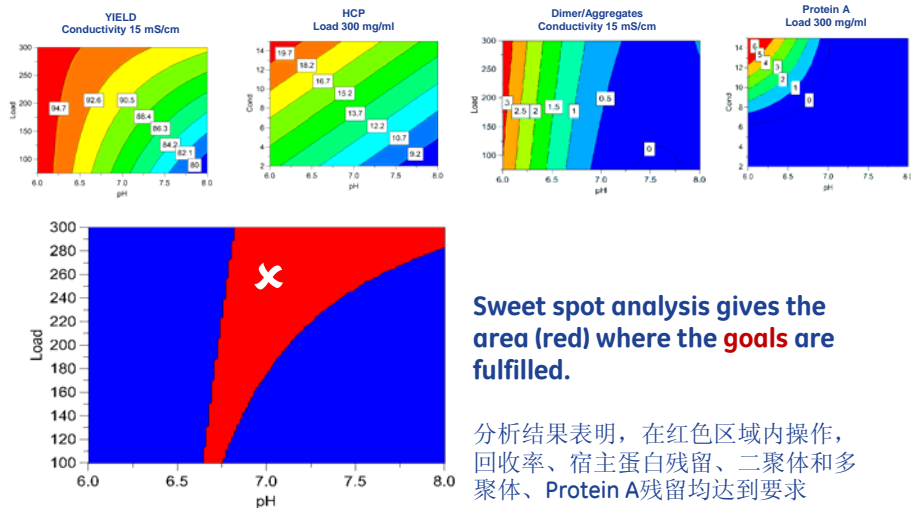


Protein A conc in start material: 36 ppm



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Results – sweet spot analysis结果分析



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General trends on Capto™ adhere Purifying MAbscapto adhere 纯化单克隆抗体的一般趋势

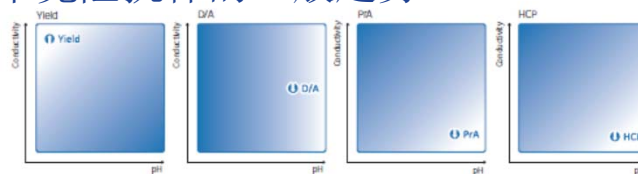


Fig 13. General trends with respect to loading conditions for yield, dimers and aggregates, and Protein A and HCP clearance.

Table 2. Optimal loading conditions for different MAbs with regard to yield and clearance of HCP, Protein A, and dimers and aggregates

MAb	pI	pH	Conductivity (mS/cm)	Yield %	D/A %	Protein A ppm	HCP ppm
1	~9	7	8	90	0.5	n.q.	< 15
2	8.3 to 8.9	5.5	3	95	0.6	n.q.	2
3	7.5 to 8.4	6	2	95	0.8	n.q.	9
4	7.7 to 8.0	7	20	91	0.2	n.q.	30
5	6.5 to 9.0	7.5	20	92	< 0.1	n.q.	7.5



Application Note 28-9078-89AA: Optimization of loading conditions on Capto adhere using design of experiments

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Virus clearance on Capto™ adhere* Capto adhere对病毒的去除效果

Virus	Cond (mS/cm)	LRF
		95% confidence limit
MVM	10	5.8 ± 0.3
MVM	30	5.9 ± 0.3
MuLV	10	4.5 ± 0.4
MuLV	30	3.6 ± 0.4

Very good \log_{10} reduction factors even for conditions
where traditional ion exchangers do not work!
对于传统离子交换没有作用的条件有非常好的 \log_{10} 去除效果

* Study performed by NewLab BioQuality AG



MVM = Minute Virus of Mice
MuLV = Murine Leukemia Virus

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Summary Capto™ adhere小结

- Flowthrough mode is recommended
- 建议应用流穿模式
- Generally, lower pH values should be used than with traditional ion exchangers
- 与传统阴离子交换填料相比，可以使用更低的pH
- The optimal conductivity can vary between applications. Salt tolerance of binding can be expected, but to what extent is protein dependent
- 不同的应用，最佳的上样电导值不同。上样盐浓度可以进行优化，但很大程度上是由蛋白质性质决定的。

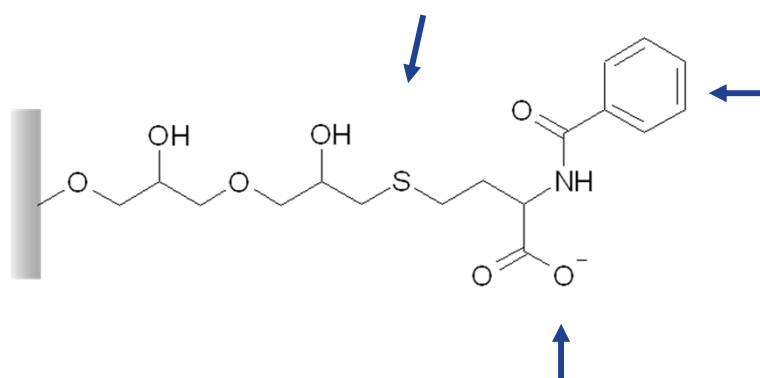


How to work with multimodal media: Capto™ MMC



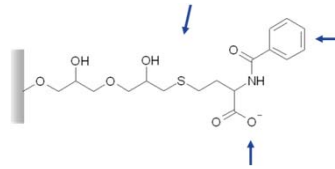
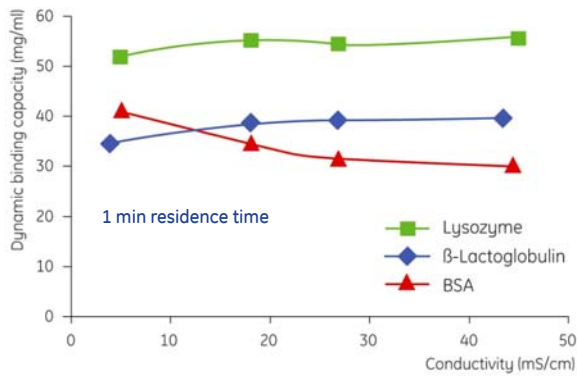
Capto™ MMC multimodal cation exchanger

多模式阳离子交换层析



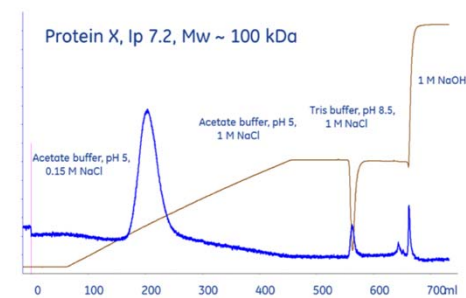
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Salt tolerant capacity and selectivity 盐的耐受性和选择性

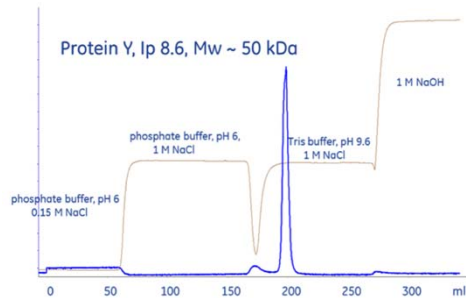


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Protein dependent elution 蛋白依赖性的洗脱



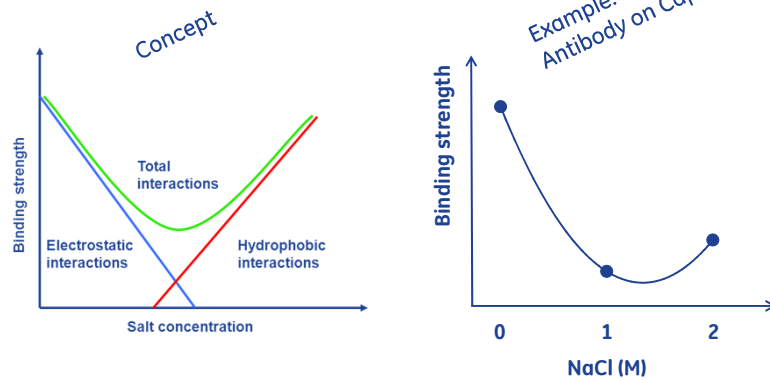
Salt elution
盐梯度洗脱



Salt and pH elution
盐和pH梯度洗脱

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Interaction mode, IEX or HIC? 作用模式，离子交换或者疏水层析？



Recovery study 收率研究

Application Note 11-0035-45

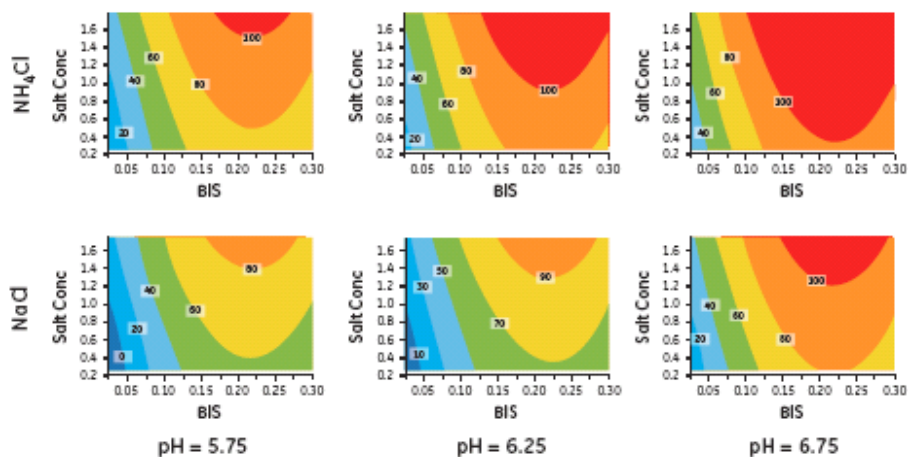
Factors:

Salt conc	0.25, 1, 1.75 M
Salt type	NaCl or NH ₄ Cl
Buffer ionic strength	0.026 – 0.300
pH	5.75, 6.25, 6.75

Response:
Recovery (%) of protein in 3 column volumes

Recovery study 收率研究

Application Note 11-0035-45

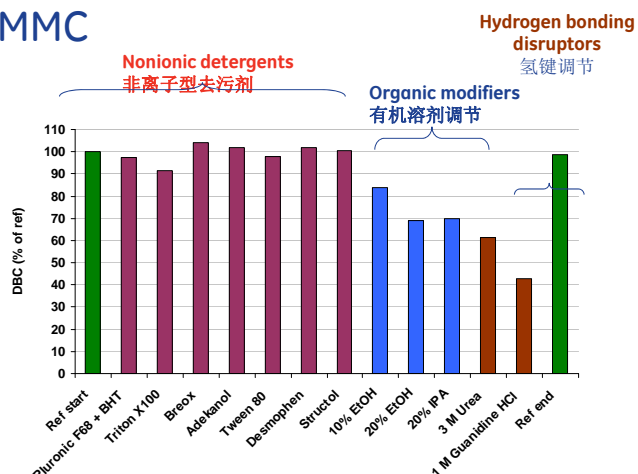


Loading in:

50 mM Na-acetate, pH 4.75, 250 mM NaCl

Effect of additives on BSA capacity 添加剂对BSA载量的影响

Capto™ MMC



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Summary Capto™ MMC小结

Binding at higher pH than with traditional ion exchangers

与传统的阳离子交换填料相比可以在较高的pH值下结合

Salt tolerance greater than for Capto adhere

盐离子的耐受能力比Capto adhere强

Elution may require both pH and conductivity change

洗脱时可能需要pH和电导的双重变化

Mode of interactions (IEX, HIC, H-bond) will vary depending on conditions and protein properties

IEX, HIC, H-bond的作用模式受层析条件和蛋白自身性质影响



Multimodal libraries and screening formats

多模式填料及筛选形式



HTPD Formats 高通量筛选模式

Rapid parallel screening of chromatography conditions
快速平行

Filter plates

多孔筛选板

PreDicator™ plates



Minicolumns

小型层析柱

PreDicator™ RoboColumn™



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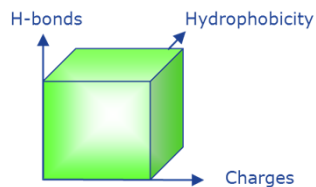
Multimodal libraries 多模式家族

✓ 16 Multimodal cation prototypes

✓ 16种阳离子交换多模式原型

✓ 16 Multimodal anion prototypes

✓ 16种阴离子交换多模式原型



Diversity based multimodal libraries
基于多模式家族的多样性



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Summary

Multimodal chromatography media with unique selectivities extend the protein purification toolbox
多模式层析填料拥有独特的选择性，拓宽了蛋白纯化手段

Screen pH and conductivity for optimal running conditions 为最优的运行条件筛选pH值和电导

Use DOE 使用DoE

Use parallel screening formats 使用高通量筛选模式



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