

Novel SPE Extraction Method for Sensitive and High Throughput Quantitative Analysis of Phosphorothioate Oligonucleotides in Human Plasma Using LC-MS/MS

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Overview

A high throughput SPE extraction method using a mechanism that is different from conventional reverse phase and ion exchange mechanism has been developed.

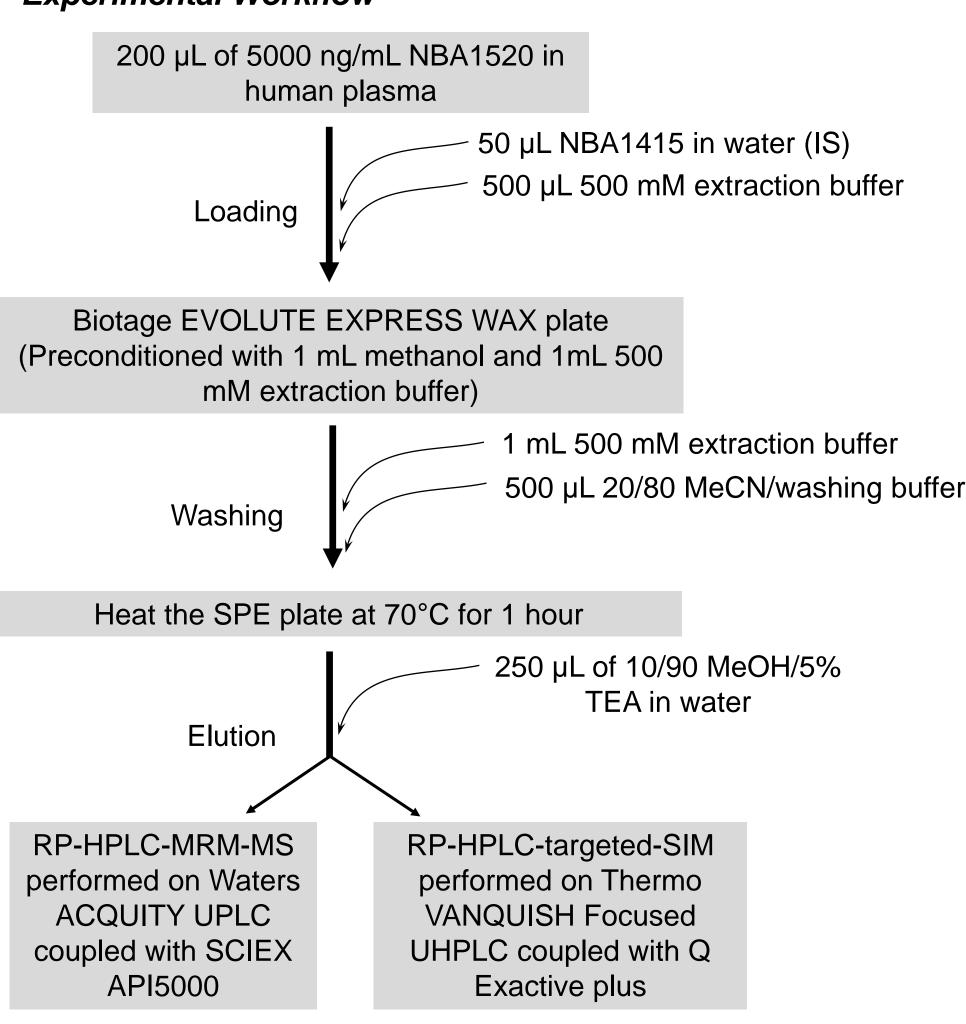
Introduction

Oligonucleotides and RNA are gaining renewed confidence as a new class of drugs. Many bioanalytical methods have been developed to support drug research and development of oligonucleotide therapeutics. LC-MS/MS is one of the most popular techniques due to its unprecedented specificity; however, the sensitivity for most LC-MS/MS assays is still not as good as qPCR and assays some oligonucleotides. improve sensitivity the LC-MS/MS assays, we successfully developed a novel SPE extraction method which produces high quality extracts from human plasma samples and requires no drying down step.

Methods

A 20-mer phosphorothioate DNA oligonucleotide (NBA1520, Mw = 6387.1 Daltons) and a 14-mer analog oligonucleotide (NBA1514, Mw = 4437.6 Daltons) were used as a model analyte and internal standard, respectively. To optimize the SPE conditions, the loading buffer, washing buffer, and elution buffer were screened and optimized by extracting 200 µL of 5,000 ng/mL NBA1520 in human plasma using the Biotage EVOLUTE EXPRESS WAX 30 mg Fixed Well plate (Part No.: 604-0030-PX01). The eluents were analyzed directly on a Thermo DNApac C18 column (2x50 mm, 4 µm) with a gradient of HFIP/TEA buffered water and methanol. The standard curve (0.5 ng/mL-500 ng/ml) and QC samples were quantitatively analyzed by SCIEX API5000 (MRM-MS) and Thermo Q Exactive plus (targeted-SIM) under negative ion electrospray mode.

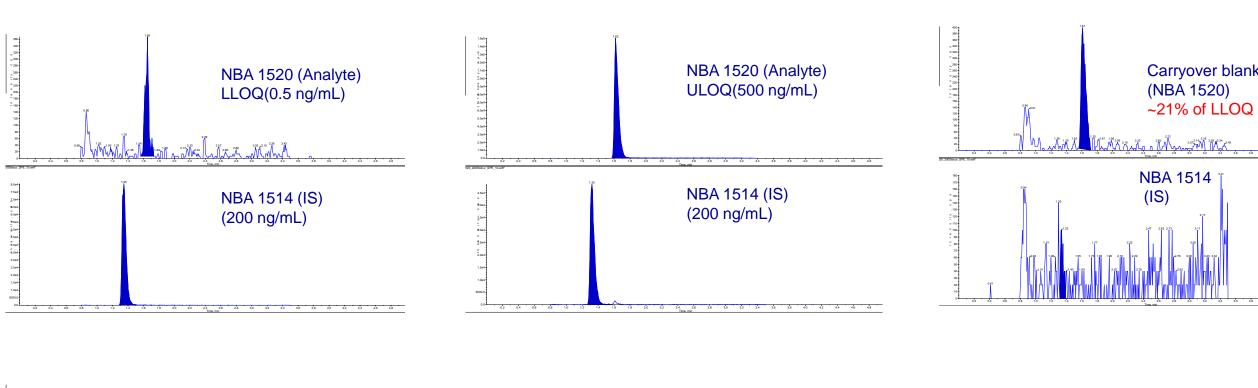
Experimental Workflow

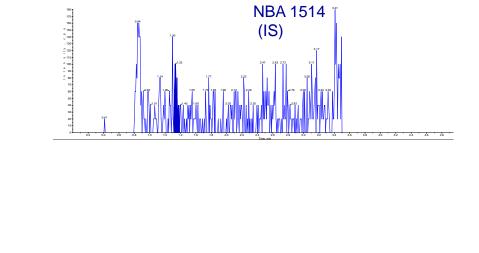


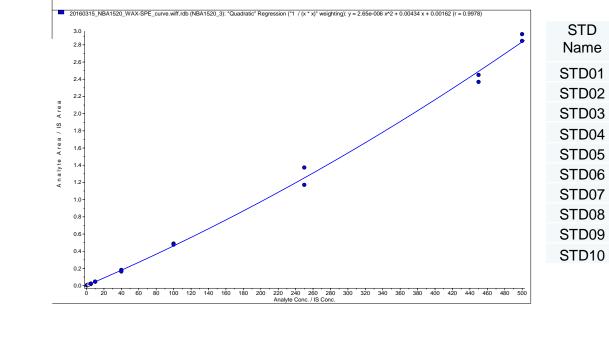
Conclusions

- ❖ A high throughput SPE extraction method have successfully developed to purify phosphorothioate DNA oligonucleotide from human plasma
- ❖ LC-HRAM on Q-Exactive plus can achieve comparable sensitivity as LC-MS/MS on triple quads for same analytes

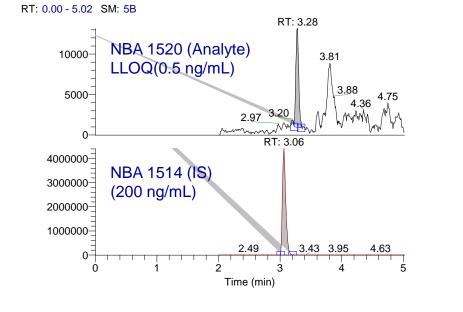
Results

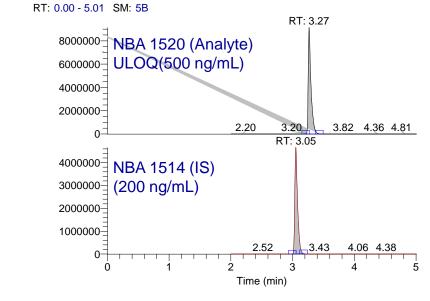


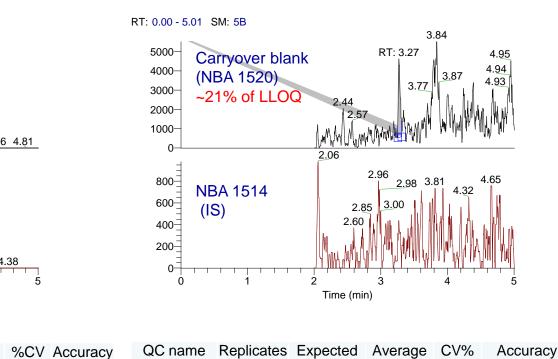




Expected C (ng/mL)	Average C (ng/mL)	Used	%CV	Accuracy	QC name	Replicates	Expected C (ng/mL)	Average C (ng/mL)	CV%	Accura
0.5	0.48	1 of 2	N/A	95.91	Low QC	4 of 6	1.5	1.36	5.98	90.92
1	1.07	2 of 2	9.28	107.09	Low-Med QC	6 of 6	15	14.77	3.45	98.46
2	1.76	1 of 2	N/A	88.12	Medium QC	6 of 6	200	193.74	5.57	96.87
5	4.99	1 of 2	N/A	99.83	High QC	6 of 6	400	400.91	4.71	100.2
10	10.03	2 of 2	2.39	100.27	· · ·					
40	38.58	2 of 2	7.39	96.44						
100	104.06	2 of 2	1.75	104.06						
250	253.29	2 of 2	9.90	101.32						







		Y = 0.000820156+0.00405866*X-1.30941e-006*X*2 R*2 = 0.9887 W: 1/X*2
	1.8	•
	1.6	•
	1.4	
	1.2	
Area Ratio	1.0	•//
Are	0.8	-
	0.6	
	0.4	•
	0.2	
	0.0	50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550

Name	C (ng/mL)	C (ng/mL)			
STD01	0.5	0.48	1 of 2	N/A	96.09
STD02	1	1.14	1 of 2	N/A	113.64
STD03	2	1.87	2 of 2	15.192	93.62
STD04	5	5.02	2 of 2	3.2232	100.33
STD05	10	10.15	2 of 2	1.3263	101.52
STD06	40	42.11	2 of 2	9.6842	105.27
STD07	100	92.43	2 of 2	19.94	92.43
STD08	250	257.81	2 of 2	8.3526	103.13
STD09	450	414.62	2 of 2	16.721	92.14
STD10	500	538.22	2 of 2	11.255	107.64

Used

