

## Analytical solution for high-throughput drug discovery assays

On average, it takes 10-15 years and 1-2 billion dollars to approve a new pharmaceutical for clinical use. Since approximately 90% of new drug candidates fail in clinical development, the ability to **make early, informed and accurate decisions** on the safety and efficacy of new hits and leads is key to increasing the chances of success.

Selecting the right analytical technology to support drug discovery is a key decision. This infographic compares different analytical technology in this space.



## AEMS at a glance



Fast method development time



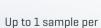
Low consumable requirements

≥ 2.5 nL

Sample volume used



Fast sample preparation time



1 sec

Data acquisition time

(30 min 1536 well plate)



Data quality you can rely on

[Low false positive/negative rate]



| Desirability score:  High Medium Low | <b>AEMS</b> Acoustic ejection mass spectrometry      | SPE – MS  Solid phase extraction – mass spectrometry | Plate Reader  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Instrument purchase price            |  |  | •••   |
| Instrument size                      |  |  |   |
| Method development time              | •••  |  |   |
| Consumable requirements and costs    | •••  |  | •00   |
| Sample volume                        | ≥ 2.5 nL   | 5 - 50 μL  | 25 - 50 µL  |
| Sample preparation time              | •••  |  |   |
| Data acquisition time                | 10 mins [384 well plate]<br>30 min [1536 well plate] | Approx. 8 sec per sample with SPE                    | 21- 38 sec per plate<br>(6 to 1536 wells per plate) |
| False positive/negative rate         | •••  |  |   |

## Don't compromise

## Obtain high-quality data, at speed

Selecting the right analytical technology for drug discovery is a challenging and complex decision that can have a significant effect on the efficiency of this stage of the drug development pipeline.

Plate readers are well established for high throughput screening assays because they are cost-effective and have a favorable throughput for common assays. However, they require significant skill and method development time to select the optimum labelling-reagent, and the reagents themselves can be expensive.

AEMS is more expensive to purchase but benefits from the specificity of mass spectrometric detection and the ability to measure a more diverse range of compounds. Being a label-free technique reduces the method development time and confidence in the accuracy of the results.

For more information on acoustic ejection mass spectrometry please visit sciex.com

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