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ABSTRACT

This poster highlights the power of a single-injection, EAD-based middle-down workflow to achieve consistently high sequence coverages (70%-85%) between injections or across different monoclonal antibodies (mAbs). This streamlined workflow leverages information-rich EAD fragmentation with automated data analysis using Biologics Explorer software to offer confident sequence confirmation and accurate localization of post-translational modifications (PTMs), such as glycosylation and oxidation. Biologics Explorer software provides powerful tools that enable fast and detailed comparisons of middle-down results to increase confidence in sequence confirmation and PTM localization.

INTRODUCTION

Sequence confirmation and PTM analysis are essential for the comprehensive characterization of therapeutics to ensure drug safety and efficacy. Middle-down mass spectrometry (MS) combines the advantages of bottom-up and top-down approaches and offers high sequence coverages of protein therapeutics following simple sample preparation.¹⁻³ Traditionally, a middle-down workflow requires extensive method development and often involves multiple fragmentation techniques and/or injections to obtain high sequence coverage.¹⁻³ This challenge can be addressed using a single-injection, EAD-based middle-down workflow.⁴⁻⁶ This streamlined workflow provided consistently high sequence coverage of NISTmAb subunits, enabling sequence and PTM confirmations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample:

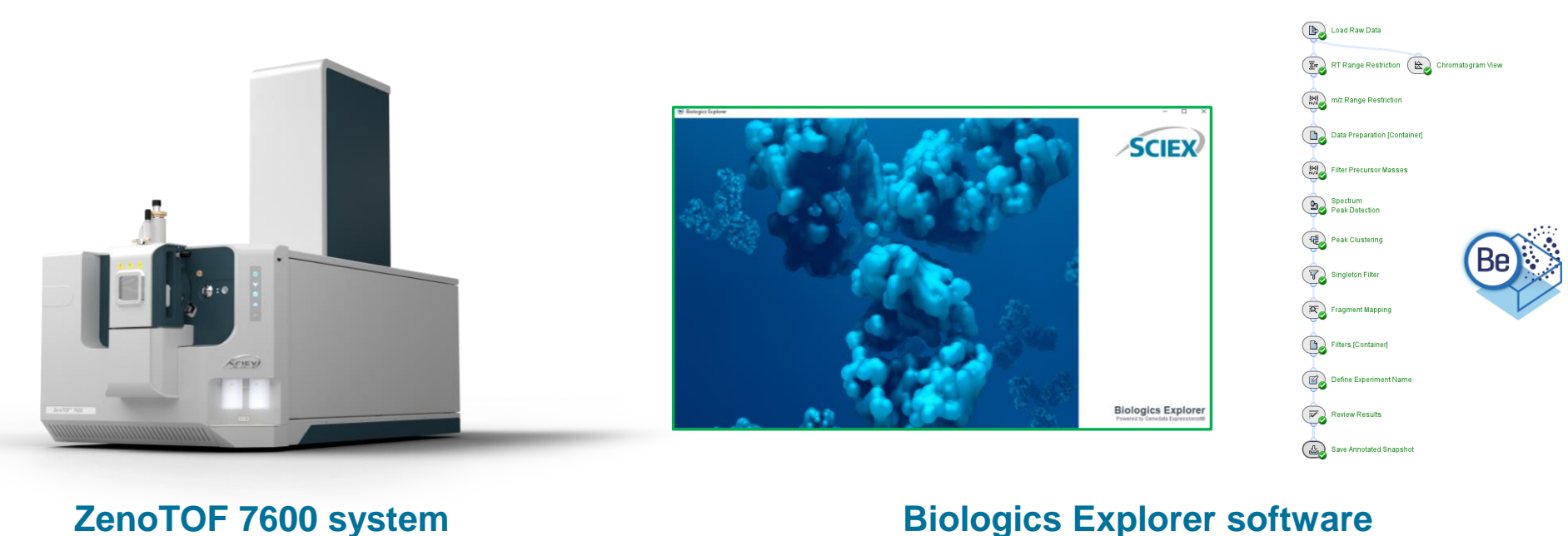
The 10-25 µg/µL stock solutions of mAbs, including NISTmAb, adalimumab, bevacizumab, cetuximab and trastuzumab, were diluted and incubated with the IdeS protease (Promega) at 37°C for 2 hours. The mixture was then denatured using guanidine hydrochloride and reduced at 60°C for 30 minutes using dithiothreitol. The final solution contained 0.2-0.5 µg/µL of mAb subunits. 2-10 µL aliquots of the final solutions (1-2 µg of each subunit) were injected for LC-MS analysis. Oxidation of mAbs occurred in digested samples stored in the autosampler for an extended period of time.

HPLC:

The peptides were chromatographically separated with the LC gradients described previously.⁴⁻⁶ The separation was achieved using a Waters ACQUITY UPLC BEH C4 column (2.1 × 50 mm, 1.7 µm, 300 Å) at a flow rate of 0.3 mL/min. The column was kept at 60°C in the column oven of an ExionLC AD system from SCIEX.

MS/MS:

MRM^{HR} EAD experiments were performed in SCIEX OS software using the ZenoTOF 7600 system. Two or 3 charge states were targeted per subunit for EAD fragmentation. The data were analyzed using a new middle-down workflow template in the Biologics Explorer software.⁴⁻⁶



ZenoTOF 7600 system

Biologics Explorer software

RESULTS

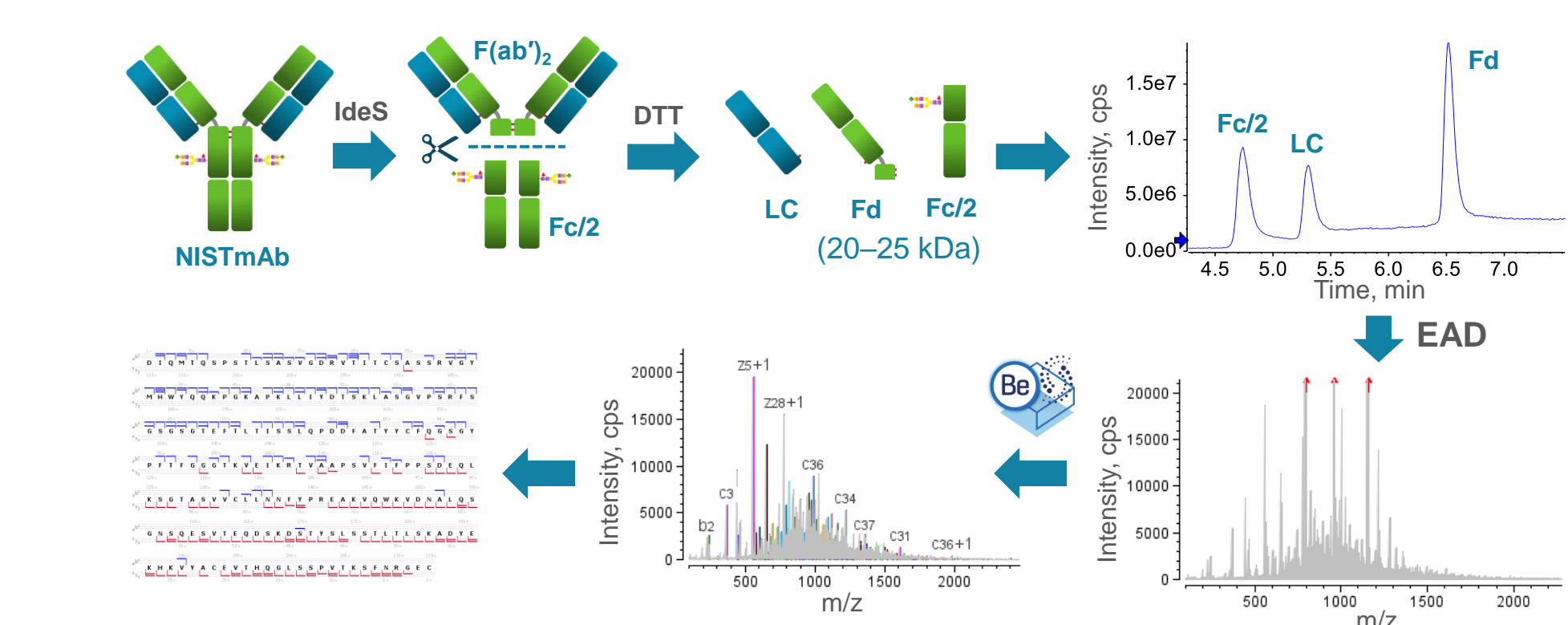


Figure 1. Overview of the EAD-based middle-down workflow. This powerful workflow provides high-quality EAD data of 3 mAb subunits (LC, Fd and Fc/2) in a single injection following simple sample preparation and rapid chromatographic separation. EAD data are automatically analyzed and annotated using a streamlined, optimized workflow template offered by Biologics Explorer software.

