

Characterization of the Monoclonal Antibody Adalimumab under Stressed Conditions

Robert F. Carney, Zsuzsa Lakos, Elena Dremina, John L. Snyder **Eurofins Lancaster Laboratories, Inc.** Lancaster, PA 17601

OVERVIEW

Purpose: To determine sites of posttranslational modification (PTM) and scrambled disulfide bonds (sDSB) of the IgG1 monoclonal antibody adalimumab under stressed conditions using LC-MSMS Methods: Samples were deglycosylated, reduced (or not), alkylated and digested to generate peptide fragments analyzable by reverse-phase high resolution mass spectrometry

Results: Several PTM were identified as either heat or stress induced; seven sDSB were measured;

peptide coverage for HC and LC was > 95%; all predicted DSB measured

INTRODUCTION

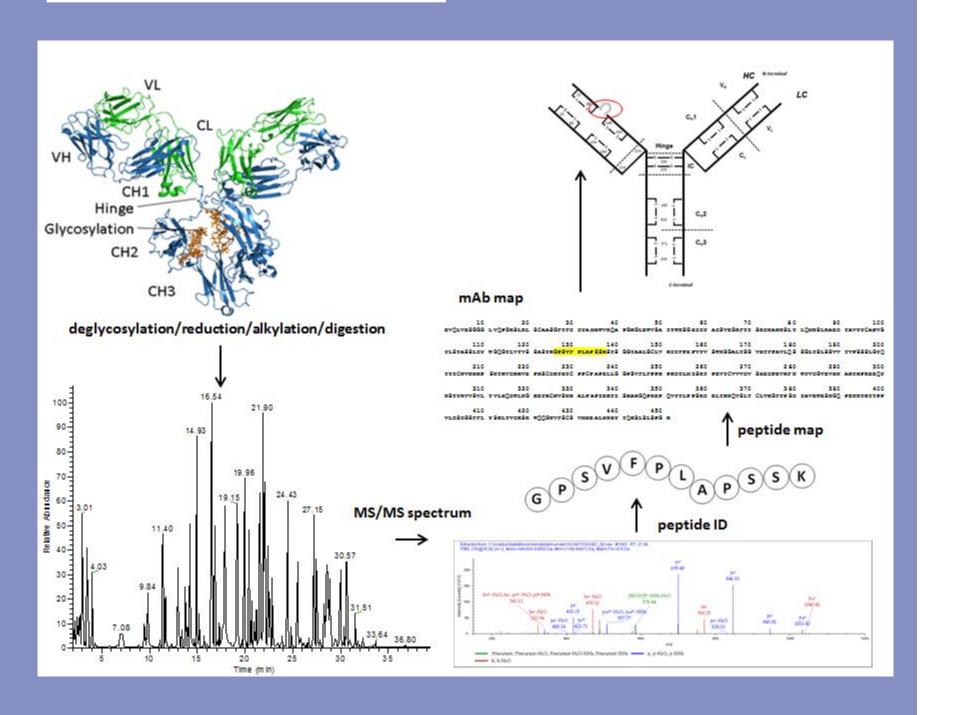
Background: mAb adalimumab of IgG1 class; 451 amino acids (aa) in heavy chain (HC); 214 aa in light chain (LC); total MW ~ 150kDa; 16 DSB comprised of 8 HC intrachain, 4 LC intrachain, 2 HC interchain and 2 hinge

Sample: Pharmacy purchased Humera (40 mg/0.8 mL) used at 10 mg/mL **Stressed conditions:**

- Temperature at 40 °C over 6 weeks
- White light (765 W/m2) exposure over 24 hr
- pH 9.0 and temperature at 40 °C for 48 hr Rapid heating to 75 °C

METHODS

Workflow schematic:



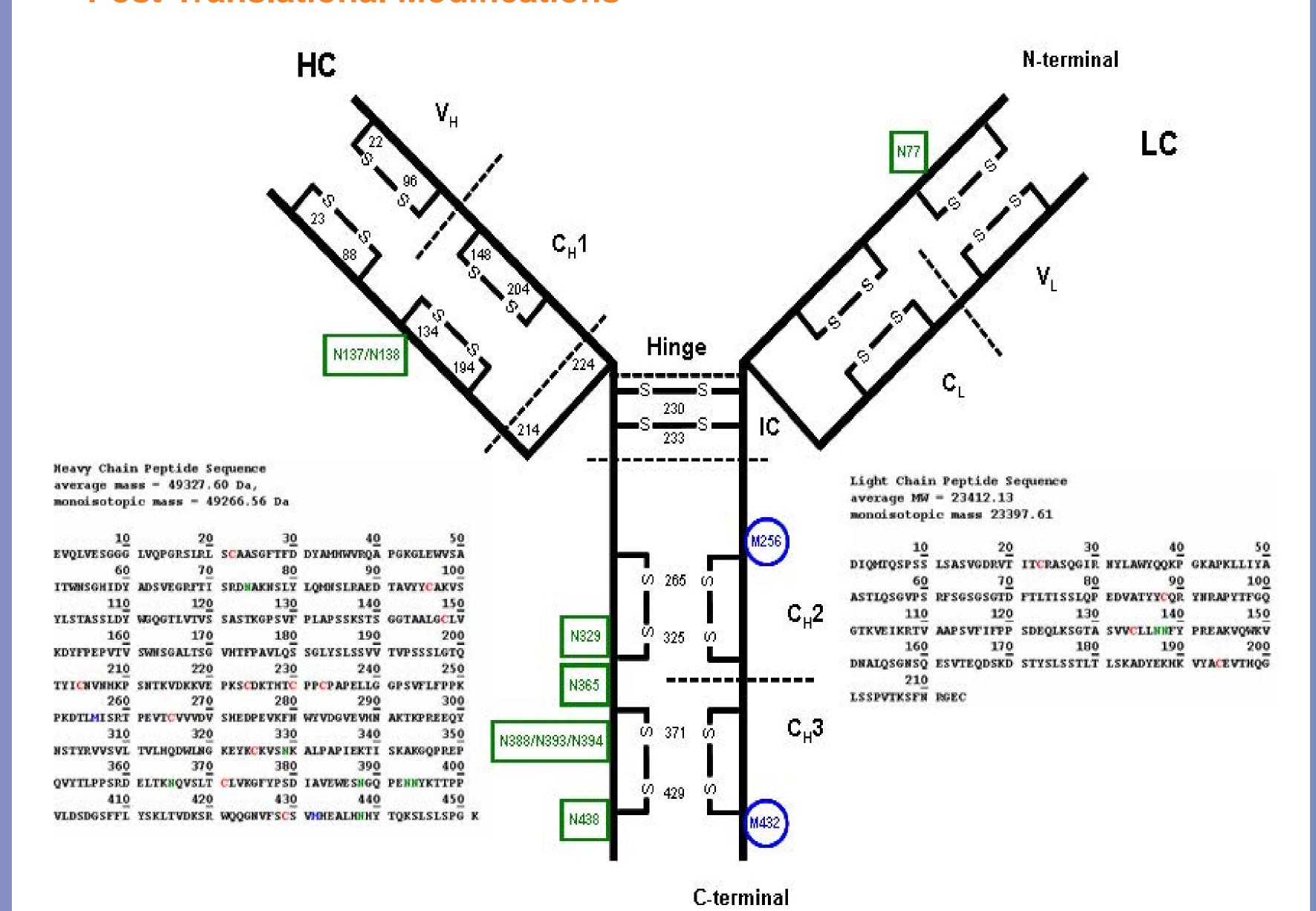
Sample preparation:

- Denatured (8M urea/100 mM tris, pH 8)
- Deglycosylated w/ PNGase-F (1:25, w/w)
- Reduced (25 mM DTT)
- Alkylated 50 mM IAA)
- Tandem digestion, Lys-C (1:25 w/w), trypsin (1:25 w/w)

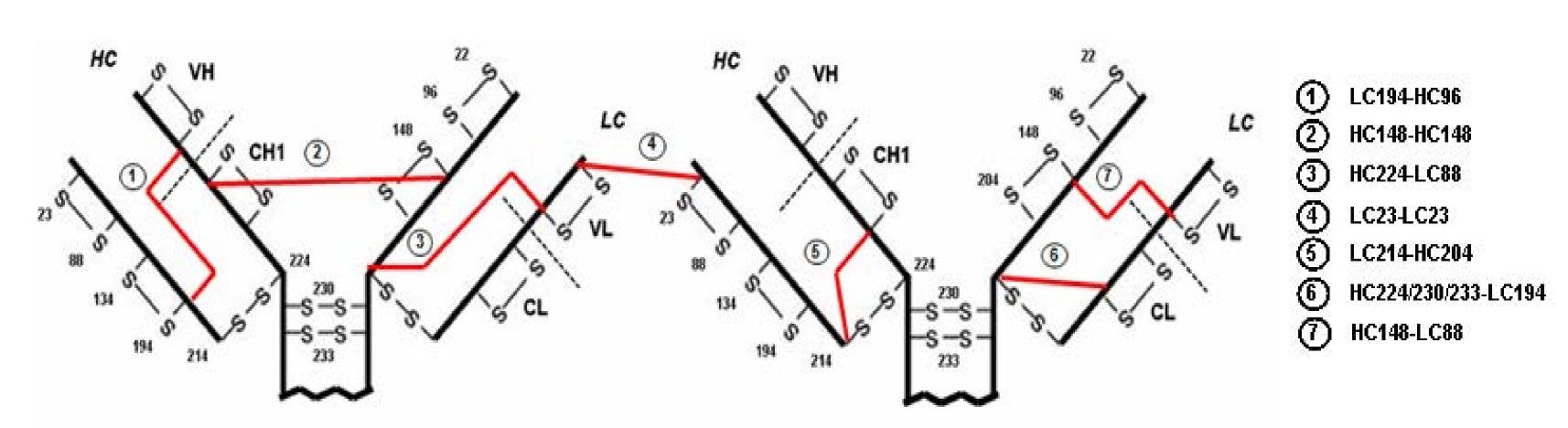
RESULTS

Peptide ID Modified Peptide

Post-Translational Modifications



Scrambled Disulfide Bonds



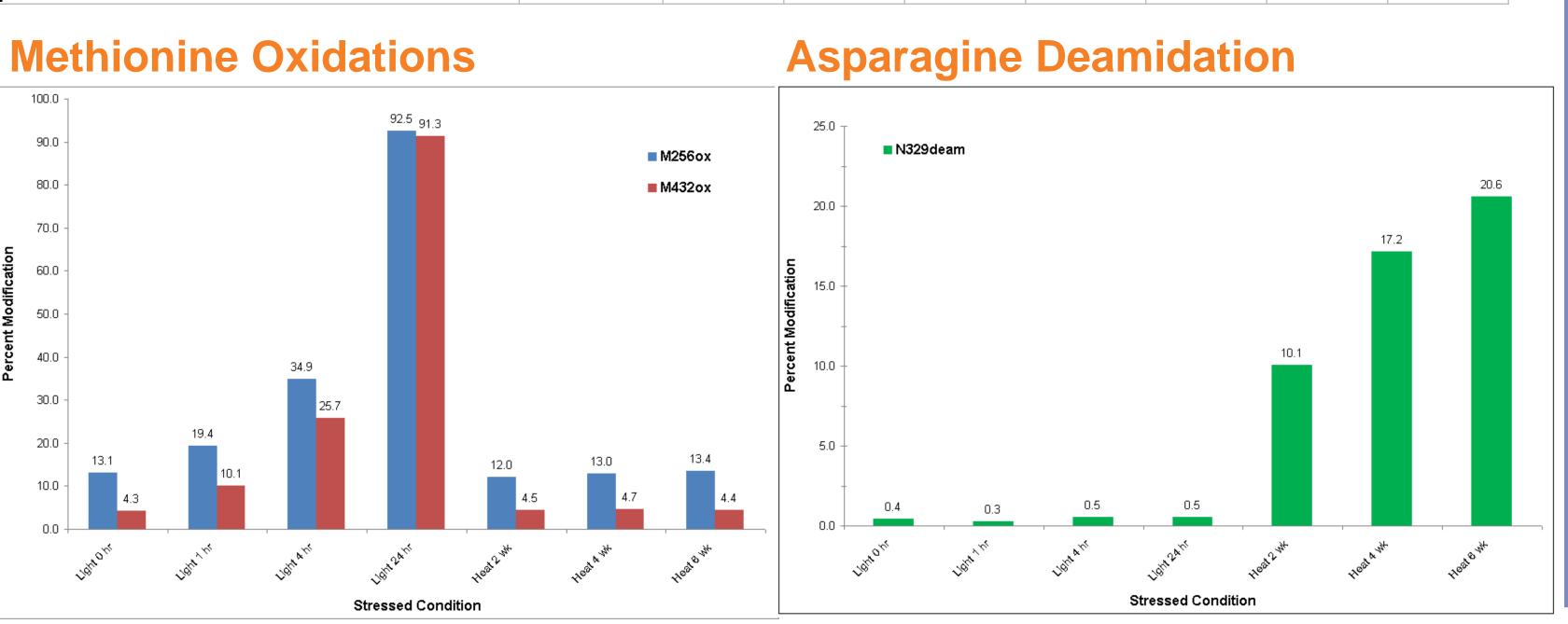
Localization of Scrambled Disulfide Bonds

	Stressed			mass accuracy		
<u>ID</u>	Condition	Scrambled Linkage	Scrambled DSB	(ppm)	Peptide 1 :: Domain	Peptide 2 :: Domain
1	both	LC194-HC96	LC_V191-K207+HC_A88-K98	1.08	LC_VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTK :: CL	HC_AEDTAVYYCAK :: V _H
2	both	HC148-HC148	HC_S138-K151+HC_S138-K151	-2.23	HC_STSGGTAALGCLVK :: C _H 1	HC_STSGGTAALGCLVK :: C _H 1
3	heat †	HC224-LC88	HC_S223-K226+LC_F62-R90	2.37	HC_SCDK :: Hinge	LC_FSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDVATYYCQR :: V
4	both	LC23-LC23	LC_V19-R24+LC_V19-R24	-0.09	LC_VTITCR :: V _L	LC_VTITCR :: V _L
5	heat*	LC214-HC204	LC_G212-C214+HC_D152-K209	1.66	LC_GEC :: Hinge	HC_DYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSS YSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHK :: C _H 1
6	light	HC224/230/233-LC194	HC_S223-K250+LC_H189-K207	4.60	HC_SCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPK :: IC	LC_HKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTK :: CL
7	heat	HC148-LC88	HC_S138-K151+LC_F62-R90	3.80	HC_STSGGTAALGCLVK :: C _H 1	LC_FSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDVATYYCQR :: \
† heat	= 40° C					
* light	= 765 W/m ²					

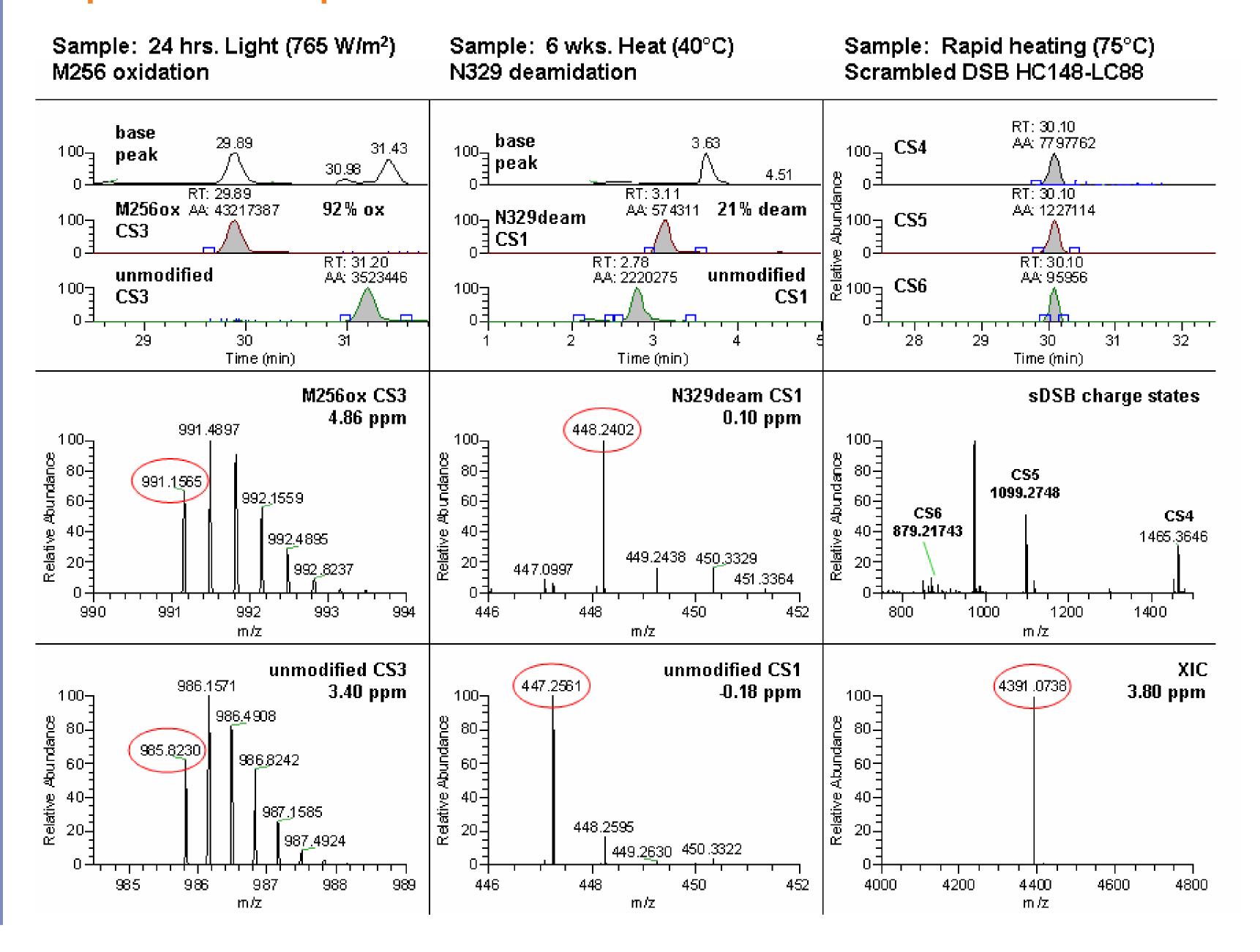
Localization of Post-Translational Modifications

HC-L-3	(77)NSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAK(98)	N77	1.29	1.41	1.30	1.42	1.38	1.39	1.31
HC-L-15	(253)DTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK(278)	M256	13.06	19.35	34.93	92.46	12.03	12.99	13.41
HC-L-21	(327)VS <u>N</u> K(330)	N329	0.43	0.27	0.54	0.52	10.07	17.17	20.61
HC-L-26	(365) <u>N</u> QVSLTCLVK(374)	N365	2.74	2.62	2.98	2.68	2.78	2.83	2.97
UC 1 27	M7C/CEUDODIAUEUUCANOADEUUUUMAA	Nano Alana Alan	4.00	7.00	£ 40	7.50	0.75	F.C4	5.40
HC-L-27	(375)GFYPSDIAVEWES <u>N</u> GQPE <u>NN</u> YK(396)	N388/N393/N394	4.92	7.80	5.19	7.52	9.75	5.61	5.10
HC-L-27	(375)GFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYK(396)	N388/N393/N394		3.72	4.12	4.55	3.46	4.35	5.82
IIC-L-Z1	(212)OLLI 2DIMAEME2MOGLEMMU(220)	11300/11333/11334		J.1 Z	4.12	4.33	J.40	LC.4	J.UZ
HC-L-30	(419)SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQK(443)	M432	4.30	10.09	25.72	91.25	4.51	4.67	4.36
	<u> </u>								
HC-L-30	(419)SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQK(443)	N438	3.41	3.29	3.36	1.39	2.92	3.03	3.15
LC-L-7	(127)SGTASVVCLL <u>NN</u> FYPREAK(145)	N137/N138	1.91	1.74	1.67	1.75	1.63	1.85	1.89
* Light = 7	65 W/m ²								
† Heat = 4	0° C								

Light 0 hr * Light 1 hr Light 4 hr Light 24 hr Heat 2 wk † Heat 4 wk Heat 6 wk



Representative Spectra



Instrument Conditions:

Parameter	Specification						
Waters Acquity Ult	ra Performance Li	quid Chromatogra	ph				
Calumn	Waters X-Select Peptide CSH C18 XP Column						
Column	2.1 × 150 mm, 2.5 μm						
Mahila Dhasa		0.05% (v/v) TFA in v					
Mobile Phase	B: 0.05% (v/v) TFA in acetonitrile						
Temperature	60°C						
Flow rate		0.200 mL/min					
Injection volume							
Wavelength	214 nm						
<u>~</u>	Time (min)	%A	%B				
	Initial	97	3				
			3				
		60	40				
Gradient	Waters X-Select Peptide C 2.1 × 150 mm, A: 0.05% (v/v) TFA B: 0.05% (v/v) TFA 60°C 0.200 mL/r 10 µL 214 nm Time (min) %A Initial 97 3.0 97 50.0 60 55.0 40 56.0 3 61.0 3 61.1 97 70.0 97 70.0 97 Specificat entific LTQ-Orbitrap XL Mass Specificat Company Company		60				
			97				
	61.0	3	97				
	61.1	97	3				
	70.0	97	3				
Parameter	Specification						
Thermo Fisher Scien	tific LTQ-Orbitrap	XL Mass Spectron	neter				
Ion Polarity	Positive						
Duration (min)	61						
Tune Method	Updated Angiotensin Tune						
Lock Mass (Da)	391.2843						
Number of Scan Events		5					
Scan Event 1	FTMS, resolution 30000; Mass range: 200-2000 Da Scan Type: Full; Data Type: Profile						
Scan Events 2-5	ITMS/MS on top four most intense ions from scan even Data Type: Centroid						
Activation Type		CID					
Isolation Width (m/z)	2						
Normalized Collision Energy (%)	35						
Default Charge State	57 (7						
Activation Q	0.25						
Activation Time (ms)		30					
Divert Valve to Waste	Initial 2 minutes						
Dynamic Exclusion	Repeat Count: 1, Repeat Duration: 10 s Exclusion Duration: 4 s, Exclusion List Size: 150						

CONCLUSIONS

Possible sites of modification have been presented for adalimumab under stressed conditions.

- Methionine 256 and 432 showed an increase in oxidation over a 24 hour period when exposed to white light at 765 W/m².
- Asparagine 329 showed an increase in deamidation over a six week period when exposed to a elevated temperature of 40° C.
- Seven scrambled disulfide bonds were measured upon exposure to white light for 24 hours or rapid heating to 75° C. The rearranged configurations had peptides in close proximity suggesting that these occurred quickly.
- The stressed condition of pH 9.0 at 40 C for 48 hours did not show any changes.

The expanding development of the biosimilars market will require these types of investigations to further characterize these promising potential protein therapeutics.