#AP15



Metabolite Assay in EDTA Rat Plasma

MICRA NPS[®], a break-

through in fast HPLC, is a highly uniform, non-porous silica based chromatographic support for use in HPLC columns. This revolutionary silica provides HPLC users with dramatic productivity improvements and significant cost savings through faster, reproducible, high sensitivity analyses, improved utilization of equipment and laboratory personnel and a real reduction in laboratory waste.

The doubly protected pro-drug metabolite, La Roche #: Ro 48-3656, is the precursor metabolite of a fibrinogen receptor antagonist being developed by Hoffmann-LaRoche and Genentech for secondary prevention of arterial thrombosis². Separations involving analytes in plasma matrices represent some of the most challenging separations in HPLC. Matrix components (lipids, proteins, cell debris, etc.) that can be found make column ruggedness and robustness a critical issue. The absence of porosity in MICRA *NPS* HPLC supports makes them ideally suited for minimizing the problems these types of matrices present. Proper sample filtration and column equilibration are crucial for obtaining large numbers of injections with high reproducibility in retention time. The following data details a real example of a fast, stable and reproducible protocol developed at Genentech¹ for monitoring the metabolite Ro 48-3656 (see below) in EDTA Rat plasma. Suitable sample filtration and a post analysis column wash provides for a stable assay to well above 700 injections using a 1.5μ MICRA *NPS* ODS-I 4.6 X 53 mm column. Day-to-day RT stability was maintained using an acidic shutdown cycle.



Ref 1. B. D. Paasch, Y.S. Lin, S. Porter, N. B. Modi, T. J. Barder; reprinted from *Journal of Chromatography*, B 704 (1997) 231-242.

Ref 2. T. Weller, A.M. Beresini, B. Blackburn, S. Bunting, P. Hadvary, M.H. Müller, D. Knopp, B. Levet-Trafit, M. T. Lipari, M. B. Modi, M. Müller, C. J. Refino, M. Schmitt, P. Schönholzer, S. Weiss, B. Steiner; *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, 39 (1996), 3139.



A cubic fit of mean peak areas vs. expected concentrations show good consistency for standards.

EDTA Rat Plasma controls spanned the standard calibration range to ensure method stability.





Think small

Think fast

Think NPS[®]

20µL injections were routinely used for this assay. The lower limit of Quantitation of Ro 48-3656 was determined to be 40 ng/mL for this injection volume.

The addition of a MeOH strip step gave excellent stability of the retention time within a run set. The addition of an acidic washdown step after each run set maintained the run set to run set retention time stability as well as the column stability to >800 injections.

Column to column stability was also demonstrated for the *NPS* columns. Two different lots of 1.5 um *NPS* and 3 different lots of bonded batches over a period of one year gave reproducible retention times within 1% of the mean.

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Limit of Quantification								
	Limit of Quantification Final run set after >800 injections MQ Water EDTA Rat Plasma MQ Water Blank 40 ng/mL 50 ng/mL 80 ng/mL 40 ng/mL 50 ng/mL 80 ng/mL - 34.20 46.67 75.58 33.64 52.49 82.32 - 3.10 2.29 2.11 2.85 2.75 3.91 - 9.1% 4.9% 2.8% 8.5% 5.2% 4.8% 0 8 9 10 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10							
	EDTA Rat Plasma				MQ Water			
	Blank	40 ng/mL	50 ng/mL	80 ng/mL	40 ng/mL	50 ng/mL	80 ng/mL	
mean	-	34.20	46.67	75.58	33.64	52.49	82.32	
std. dev.	-	3.10	2.29	2.11	2.85	2.75	3.91	
%CV	-	9.1%	4.9%	2.8%	8.5%	5.2%	4.8%	
n	0	8	9	10	9	10	10	
total n	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
	% ratio pls/water	101.7%	88.9%	91.8%				



MICRA NPS Column Reproducibility

Column #	Silica Lot #	ODS-I Lot #	Ro 48-3656 mean re- tention time, min.
13016F08	M011295	0196/95c	2.95
08066F07	M011295	0196/95c	2.93
08066F05	M011295	0196/95f	3.01
28076F05	M081595	0228/96c	2.96