

Thermo Scientific
MAbPac HIC Columns

Novel

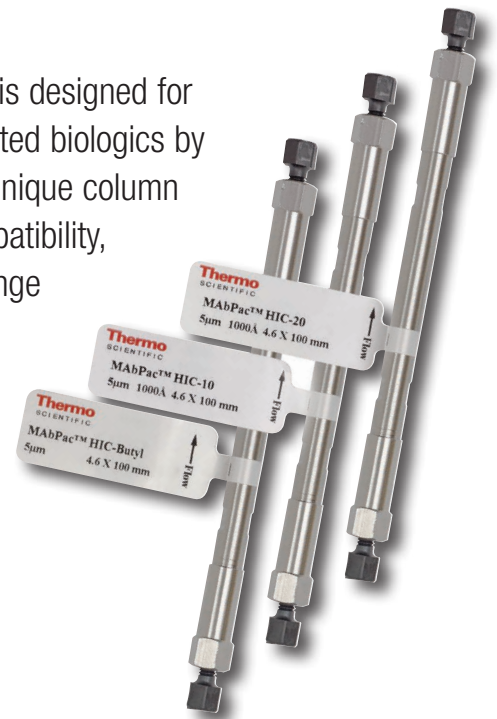
Hydrophobic Interaction HPLC Columns

Designed for Monoclonal Antibody Analysis

Thermo
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Introduction

The Thermo Scientific™ MAbPac™ HIC column family is designed for separations of monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) and related biologics by hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC). Their unique column chemistry provides high resolution, excellent bio-compatibility, and complementary selectivity suitable for a broad range of assays for mAbs and related substances.

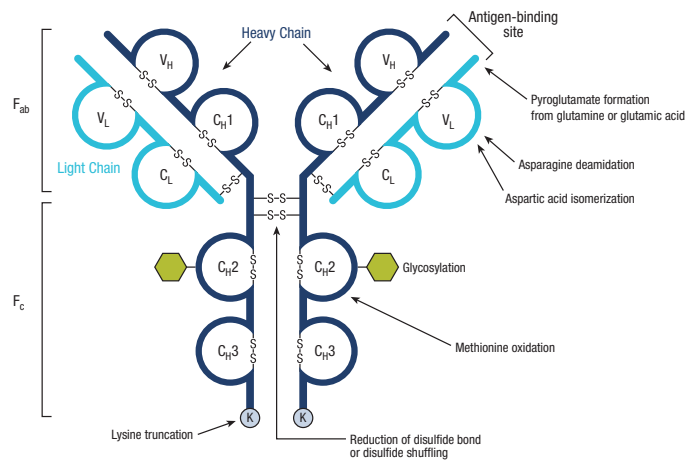


Product Highlights

- Advanced column chemistry designed for separating mAbs and related biologics
- Broad selectivity coverage for most challenging separations of mAbs
- Excellent bio-compatibility
- High column efficiency
- Rugged column packing

Monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) have proven to be an excellent paradigm for highly selective and biocompatible drugs. Various types of mAb products including intact mAbs, mAb fragments, engineered variants, and antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) are being developed for the treatment of cancer, infection disease, inflammatory disease and other rare diseases. MAbs selectively bind to target molecules associated with disease processes and induce the death of cells that express the target or modulate signaling pathways.

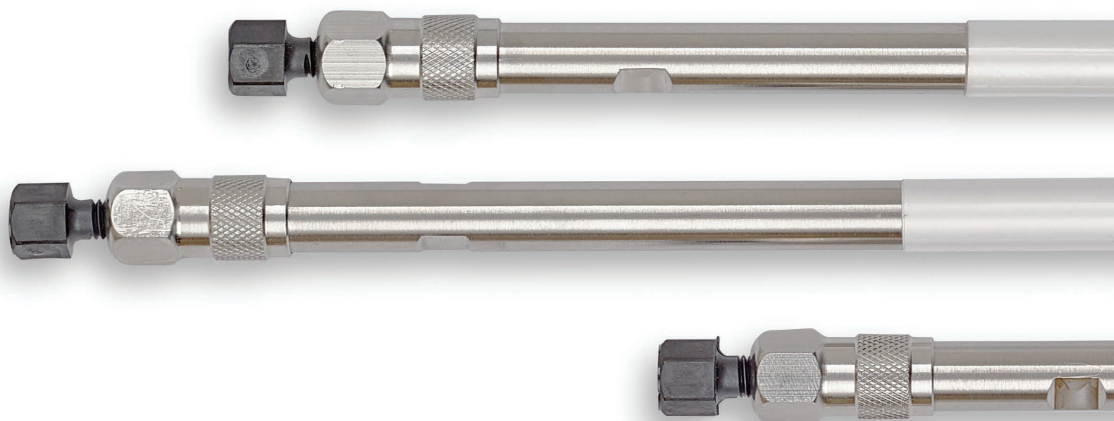
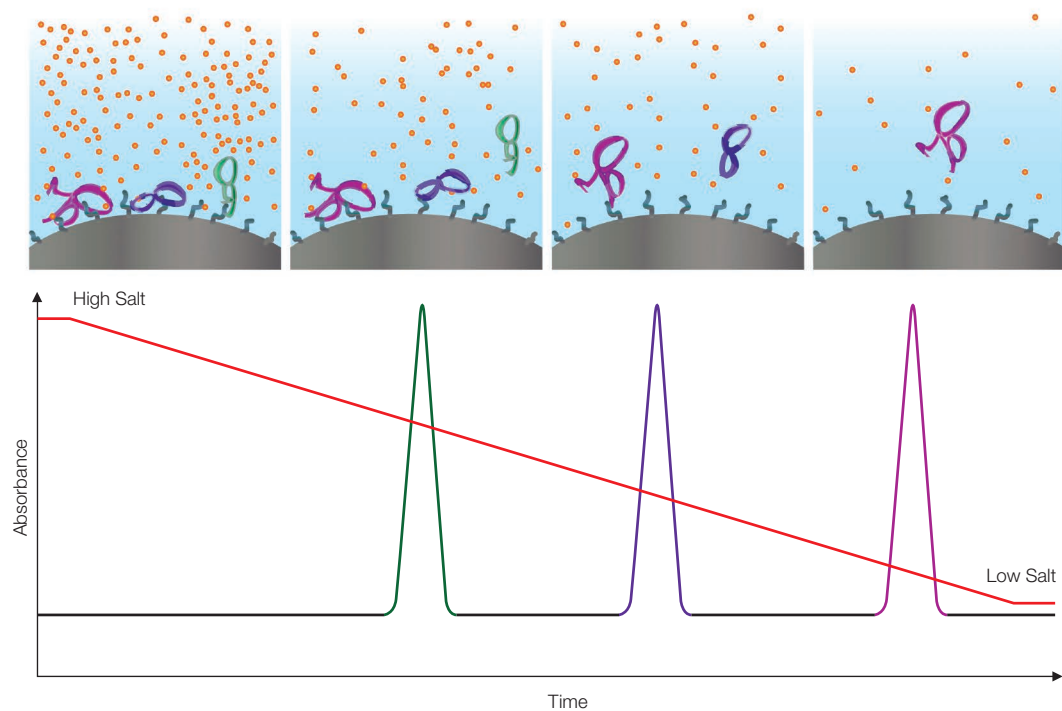
The proliferation of mAb therapeutics has triggered increased interest in analytical characterization of these molecules. MAbs are highly heterogeneous and subject to many post-translational modifications and degradation mechanisms, including glycosylation, modifications of the termini, oxidation, reduction of disulfide bond, deamidation, isomerization, fragmentation and aggregation.



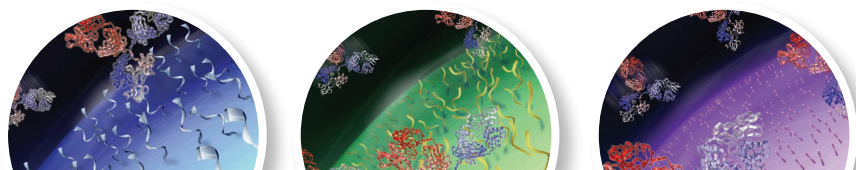
These modifications are often linked to the stability and the potency of the product. For ADCs the conjugation of drugs often results in a mixture of ADC molecules with different loads of drug. The number of drugs attached to the mAb has been shown to directly affect the safety and efficacy of the drug. Therefore it is critical to fully characterize and monitor the heterogeneity of mAbs and ADCs during development and production.

Hydrophobic Interaction Chromatography (HIC)

HIC is widely used as an orthogonal method to cation exchange chromatography (CEX) and size exclusion chromatography (SEC) for the characterization of mAbs. HIC separates proteins based on the reversible interaction with the hydrophobic moiety on the hydrophilic stationary phase. The HIC mobile phase usually consists of a salting-out agent, which at high concentration retains the protein by increased hydrophobic interaction between the protein and the stationary phase. The schematic below shows HIC where proteins are bound to the HIC surface by hydrophobic interaction in a high salt mobile phase. As the salt concentration decreases, the proteins elute off the column in the order of their hydrophobicity. The least hydrophobic protein is eluted first and the most hydrophobic protein elutes last. In contrast to reverse phase chromatography, HIC typically preserves the native structure of the protein, which is useful for downstream functional analysis.



Properties and Characterization



	MAbPac HIC-10	MAbPac HIC-20	MAbPac HIC-Butyl
Column Chemistry	Proprietary polyamide	Proprietary amide	Butyl
Substrate	Spherical, high purity silica particles	Spherical, high purity silica particles	Hydrophilic polymer
Particle Size	5 µm	5 µm	5 µm
Pore Size	1,000 Å	1,000 Å	Non-porous
Breakthrough Capacity (Lysozyme)	30 mg/mL	24 mg/mL	9 mg/mL
pH Range	2.0–8.0	2.0–9.0	2.0–12.0
Temperature Limit (°C)	60	60	60
Aqueous Compatibility	0–100%	0–100%	0–100%
Organic Compatibility	0–100%	0–100%	0–50%
Flow Rate	0.5–1.0 mL/min (recommended) 1.5 mL/min (max)		
Maximum Pressure	6,000 psi (4.6 × 100 mm) 8,000 psi (4.6 × 250 mm)	6,000 psi (4.6 × 100 mm) 8,000 psi (4.6 × 250 mm)	4,000 psi (4.6 × 100 mm)

Applications

MAbPac HIC column family is designed to address the separation challenges as the result of heterogeneity, complexity and diversity of mAbs and related biologics. Three MAbPac HIC columns combined provide a broad selectivity coverage for most mAb molecules with excellent efficiency, bio-compatibility and ruggedness. For example, the MAbPac HIC-10 is the column of choice for intact mAbs/proteins and mAb aggregates while the MAbPac HIC-20 is suited to resolve mAb fragments, oxidized mAbs and bispecific mAbs. When it comes to ADCs, MAbPac HIC-Butyl is ideal for cystein-conjugated ADC while MAbPac HIC-10 and MAbPac HIC-20 have proven useful for several proprietary ADC molecules, as shown below.

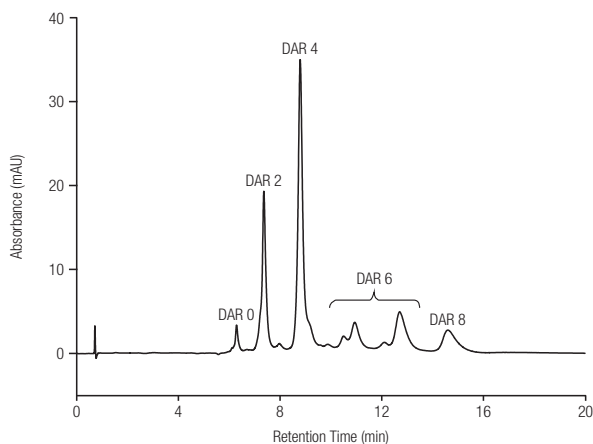
MAbPac HIC Column Selection Guide

Column	MAbPac HIC-10	MAbPac HIC-20	MAbPac HIC-Butyl
Intact mAbs/proteins	++++	+++	++
mAb aggregates	++++	+++	++
mAb fragments (F_{ab} and F_c)	+++	++++	+++
Oxidized mAbs	+++	++++	+++
Antibody Drug Conjugates (ADCs)	+++	+++	++++
Bispecific mAbs	+++	++++	++

Greater number of + + + + denotes greater suitability

Separation of ADCs

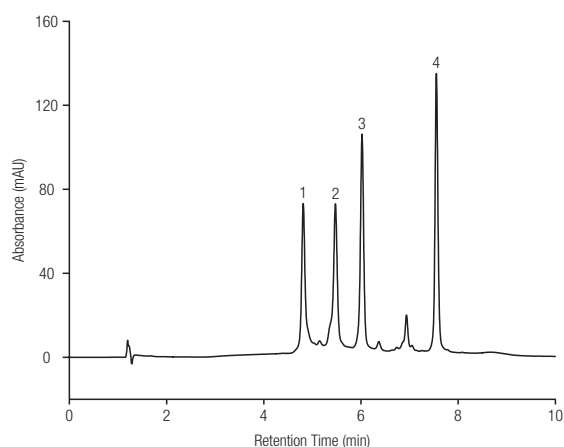
Hydrophobic interaction chromatography is often used for the separation of ADCs with different drug-to-antibody ratios (DARs) since attachment of cytotoxin alters the hydrophobicity of the antibody. The least hydrophobic unconjugated antibody elutes first and as the number of attached drugs increases the elution time of each ADC increases as well. Below is the separation of a cysteine-conjugated ADC mimic sample on the MAbPac HIC-Butyl column. The ADC mimics were conjugates between a drug mimic and mAb via the sulfhydryl group of interchain cysteine residues which results in a mixture of drug-loaded antibody species with 0 to 8 drugs. The unmodified mAb and ADCs with DAR values ranging from 2 to 8 are well resolved by the MAbPac HIC-Butyl column.



Column:	MAbPac HIC-Butyl , 5 μ m	
Format:	4.6 \times 100 mm	
Mobile phase A:	1.5 M ammonium sulfate, 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0 / isopropanol (95:5 v/v)	
Mobile phase B:	50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0 / isopropanol (80:20 v/v)	
Gradient:	Time (min)	%A %B
	-5.0	100 0
	0.0	100 0
	1.0	100 0
	15.0	0 100
	20.0	0 100
Flow Rate:	1.0 mL/min	
Inj. Volume:	5 μ L	
Temp.:	25 $^{\circ}$ C	
Detection:	UV (280 nm)	
Sample:	Cys-conjugated ADC mimic (5 mg/mL)	

Separation of Proteins

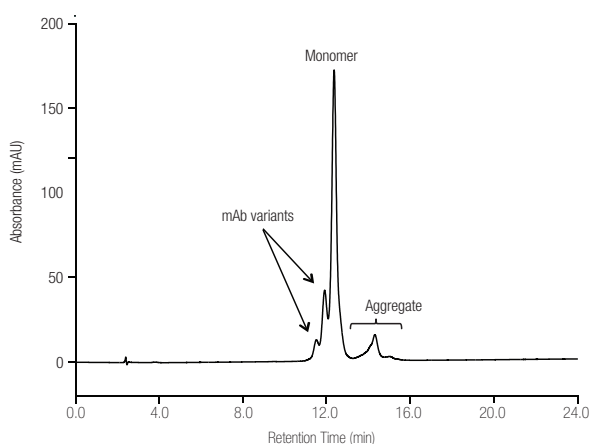
Both MAbPac HIC-10 and MAbPac HIC-20 provide high efficiency, high resolution protein separation. The unique chemistry provides excellent bio-compatibility and extremely low carryover. Unlike conventional butyl columns, MAbPac HIC-10 and MAbPac HIC-20 are suitable for hydrophilic proteins as well as hydrophobic proteins.



Column:	MAbPac HIC-10 , 5 μ m	
Format:	4.6 \times 100 mm	
Mobile phase A:	2 M ammonium sulfate, 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0	
Mobile phase B:	100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0	
Gradient:	Time (min)	%A %B
	-5.0	100 0
	0.0	100 0
	1.0	100 0
	7.0	0 100
	10.0	0 100
Flow Rate:	1.0 mL/min	
Inj. Volume:	10 μ L	
Temp.:	30 $^{\circ}$ C	
Detection:	UV (280 nm)	
Sample:	Protein mixture	
Peaks:	1. Myoglobin (2.2 mg/mL) 2. Ribonuclease A (4.4 mg/mL) 3. Lysozyme (1.1 mg/mL) 4. α -Chymotrypsinogen A (2.2 mg/mL)	

Separation of mAb Aggregates

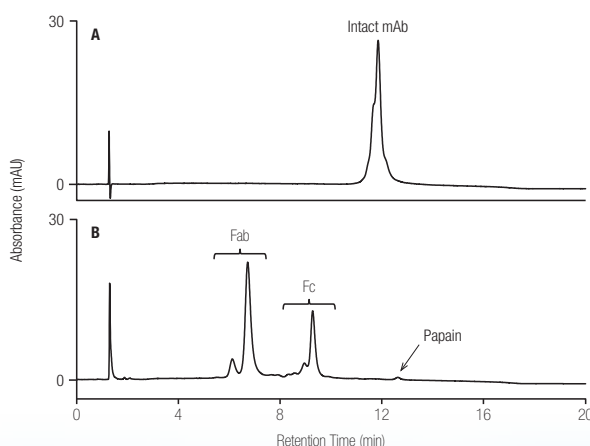
Aggregation is a common issue during manufacturing processes of therapeutic mAbs. Aggregation of mAbs compromises the safety, and efficacy of mAb products. Thus effective detection and removal of mAb aggregates is critical for the overall drug quality. SEC has been the most widely used HPLC method for detection and quantification of aggregation in mAb samples. However several studies have also shown the use of cation exchange chromatography and HIC as alternative techniques for the separation of mAb aggregates from the native mAb. The chromatogram below demonstrates the separation of mAb aggregates from the monomer on the MAbPac HIC-10 column. Aggregates are eluted later than the main monomer peak due to the increased hydrophobicity, with some hydrophilic variants also detected. In this example, the unique chemistry of MAbPac HIC-10 allows both aggregates and variants to be detected at the same time.



Column:	MAbPac HIC-10 , 5 μ m		
Format:	4.6 \times 100 mm		
Mobile phase A:	2 M ammonium sulfate, 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0		
Mobile phase B:	100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0		
Gradient:	Time (min)	%A	%B
	-5.0	60	40
	0.0	60	40
	1.0	60	40
	29.0	0	100
	34.0	0	100
Flow Rate:	0.5 mL/min		
Inj. Volume:	10 μ L		
Temp.:	20 $^{\circ}$ C		
Detection:	UV (280 nm)		
Sample:	Monoclonal antibody (4 mg/mL)		

Separation of mAb Fragments

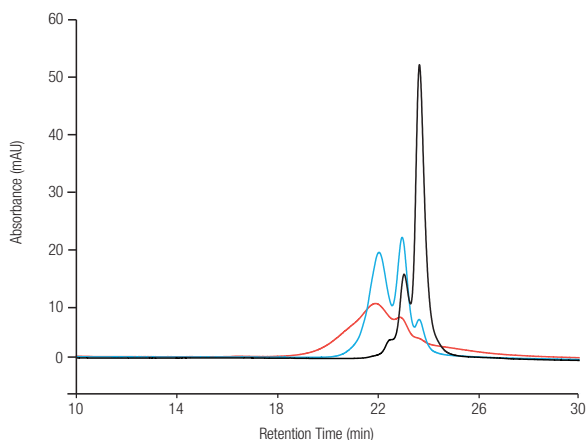
Analysis of Fab and Fc subdomains resulting from papain digestion is a common procedure to obtain further information about the mAb sample. Papain fragmentation often provides resolution of mAb variants that are not clearly detected when analyzing the intact mAb. In addition, one can easily tell whether the source of the variation is on the Fab domain or the Fc domain. HIC can provide the resolution required for the separation of Fab and Fc fragments and related variants. Below is a comparison of an intact mAb and its papain digest on MAbPac HIC-20. The MAbPac HIC-20 column efficiently separates Fab and Fc fragments and further separates variants of these fragments. The MAbPac HIC-20 column provides superior separation, excellent peak shape and the selectivity for the analysis of fragment variants.



Column:	MAbPac HIC-20 , 5 μ m		
Format:	4.6 \times 100 mm		
Mobile phase A:	2 M ammonium sulfate, 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0		
Mobile phase B:	100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0		
Gradient:	Time (min)	%A	%B
	-5.0	60	40
	0.0	60	40
	1.0	60	40
	15.0	0	100
	20.0	0	100
Flow Rate:	1.0 mL/min		
Inj. Volume:	Intact mAb: 5 μ L Papain digest: 12 μ L		
Temp.:	30 $^{\circ}$ C		
Detection:	UV (280 nm)		
Sample:	a. Intact mAb (2.5 mg/mL) b. Papain digest (1 mg/mL)		

Separation of Oxidized mAb Variants

Oxidation of therapeutic mAbs during production or storage is a common degradation mechanism and has become a major concern in mAb production. In many cases, oxidized mAbs have less to no potency compared to their native form. Therefore analysis of such degradation is critical to ensure the therapeutic efficacy of the mAb products. Oxidation of amino acid residues on a mAb can alter the hydrophobic nature of the mAb either by the increase in polarity of the oxidized form or due to resulting conformational change. Hydrophobicity-based HPLC methods such as reverse phase chromatography and HIC are typically used to characterize oxidized mAb products. The MAbPac HIC-20 provides superior resolution of oxidized mAb variants from unmodified mAb. The MAbPac HIC-20 can resolve oxidized mAb variants without fragmentation, or other sample preparation.



Column:	MAbPac HIC-20 , 5 μ m		
Format:	4.6 \times 250 mm		
Mobile phase A:	2 M ammonium sulfate, 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0		
Mobile phase B:	100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0		
Gradient:	Time (min)	%A	%B
	-6.0	50	50
	0.0	50	50
	2.0	50	50
	30.0	0	100
	35.0	0	100
Flow Rate:	0.5 mL/min		
Inj. Volume:	Untreated mAb: 20 μ L Oxidized mAb: 20 μ L		
Temp.:	30 $^{\circ}$ C		
Detection:	UV (280 nm)		
Sample:	Untreated mAb (1.25 mg/mL) H ₂ O oxidized mAb (1.25 mg/mL) AAPH oxidized mAb (1.25 mg/mL)		

Ordering Information

Decription	Particle Size	Format (mm)	Part Number
MAbPac HIC-10	5 μ m	4.6 \times 100	088480
		4.6 \times 250	088481
MAbPac HIC-20	5 μ m	4.6 \times 100	088553
		4.6 \times 250	088554
MAbPac HIC-Butyl	5 μ m	4.6 \times 100	088558

Guards 2/pack*	Particle Size	Format (mm)	Part Number
MAbPac HIC-10	5 μ m	10	088482
MAbPac HIC-20	5 μ m	10	088555
MAbPac HIC-Butyl	5 μ m	10	088559

*Requires Guard Holder (P/N 069580)

A comprehensive product offering for your complete chromatography workflow



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USA and Canada +1 800 332 3331
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China 800 810 5118 (free call domestic)
 400 650 5118
France +33 (0)1 60 92 48 34
Germany +49 (0) 2423 9431 20 or 21
India +91 22 6742 9494
 +91 27 1766 2352

Japan 0120 753 670 (free call domestic)
 0120 753 671 (fax)
Korea +82 2 3420 8600
United Kingdom +44 (0) 1928 534 110
New Zealand 0800 933 966 (free call domestic)
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