

Analytical Method Development of DNA/RNA heteroduplex oligonucleotide (HDO) in Rat Brain using LC-MS/MS

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Introduction

In drug development, evaluation of 'drug metabolism and disposition' is important, and quantitative analysis of drug in biological samples is essential. LC-MS/MS method has been widely used for quantitative analysis of oligonucleotides in biological samples because of the high quantification capability and versatility, and the ability to directly identify the metabolites. Recently, DNA/RNA heteroduplex oligonucleotide (HDO) has been reported to be delivered to the target organs without DDS [Nishida K. et al. Nat Commun. (2015)]. *1: Structure of Chol-HDO Therefore, we developed an analytical method for quantification of cholesterol binding HDO (Chol-HDO^{*1}), cRNA: 3'-G^A^U^CAAGUGACUU^A^C^G-Chol-5'

ASO: 5'-<u>mC^T^A</u>^g^t^t^c^a^c^t^g^a^a^<u>T</u>^<u>G</u>^<u>mC</u>-3' N: RNA, n: DNA, N: 2'-OMe, N: LNA, ^: PS, Chol: TEG-cholesterol

Pre-treatment

50 µL of rat brain lysate

- \downarrow Add ASO of Chol-HDO (single strand) working solution to calibration standards
- \downarrow Add I.S. working solution
- \downarrow Add 0.025% ammonium

Mixture

 \downarrow Add phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1)

Mixture

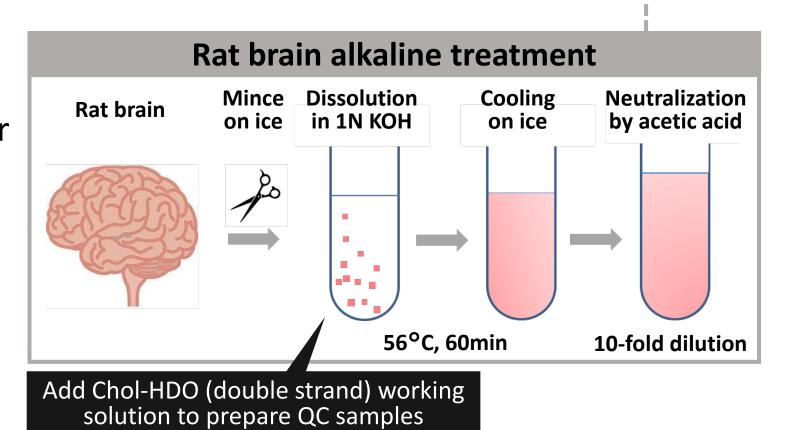
\downarrow Centrifuge

Supernatant

- \downarrow Add acetic acid/water (1:25, v/v)
- \downarrow Add MeOH

Mixture

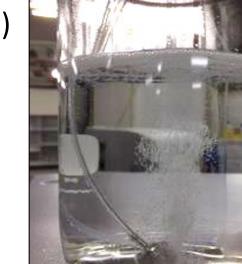
 \downarrow Inject (2 µL) to LC-MS/MS



LC-MS/MS Condition

LC	Nexera X2 system (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan)	MS	QTRAP [®] 6500+ and Analyst [®] (ver. 1.7) (SCIEX, Framingham, MA)			
Column	X Bridge [™] BEH C18 2.5µm, 2.1 × 50mm	Ionization mode	Turbo ion spray			
	(Waters, Milford, MA)	Scan type	MRM			
Column temp.	60°C	Polarity	Negative			
Mobile phase A ^{*2}	Water/methanol/TEA/HFIP/acetylacetone (900:100:2:40:0.05, v/v/v/v/v)	Ion spray voltage	-3000 V			
		TEM	450°C			
Mobile phase B ^{*2}	Methanol/water/TEA/HFIP/acetylacetone	Monitoring ions	Analyte	Q1 (<i>m/z</i>)	Q3 (<i>m/z</i>)	
	(900:100:2:40:0.05, v/v/v/v/v)		ASO of Chol-HDO	755.2	94.9	
Run time	14.0 min		I.S. (Nusinersen-OMe ^{*3})	881.7	94.9	
*7. Under abor	ling and N. bubbling	*2. Ctructure of Nu	α			

*2: Under shading and N₂ bubbling (Patent pending: WO2021/172380)



*3: Structure of Nusinersen-OMe

5'-<u>T^mC^A^mC^T^T^T^mC^A^T^A^A^T^G^mC^T^G^G-3'</u> N: RNA, <u>N</u>: 2'-OMe, ^: PS

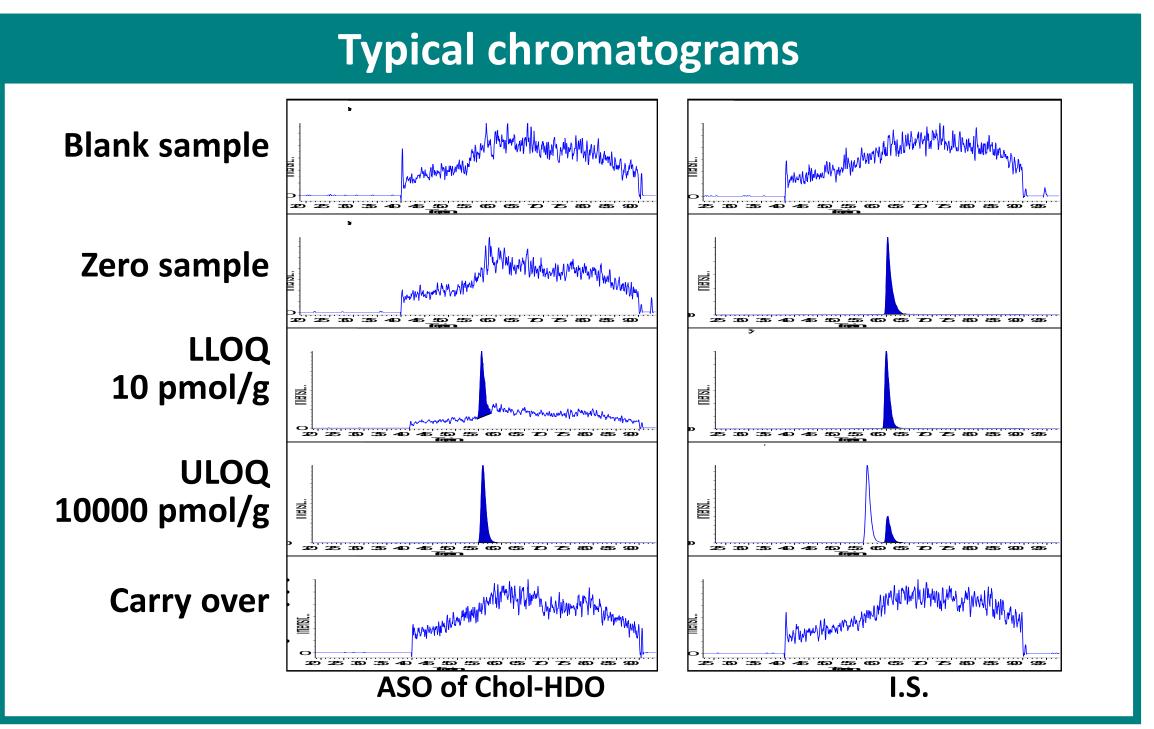
Nusinersen which its chemical modification of 2'-MOE is changed to 2'-OMe is used as I.S. for this analytical method.

Result

Good linearity, precision and accuracy were observed over the concentration range of 10 to 10000 pmol/g in rat brain. S/N ratio of LLOQ peak was enough and

Items	Contents	Results
Carry over	n=1	No interfering peak

carry over peak was not observed. Good reinjection reproducibility was observed up to 48 hours. ASO of Chol-HDO during alkaline treatment was stable. Recovery of pre-treatment was 86.7 % or more.



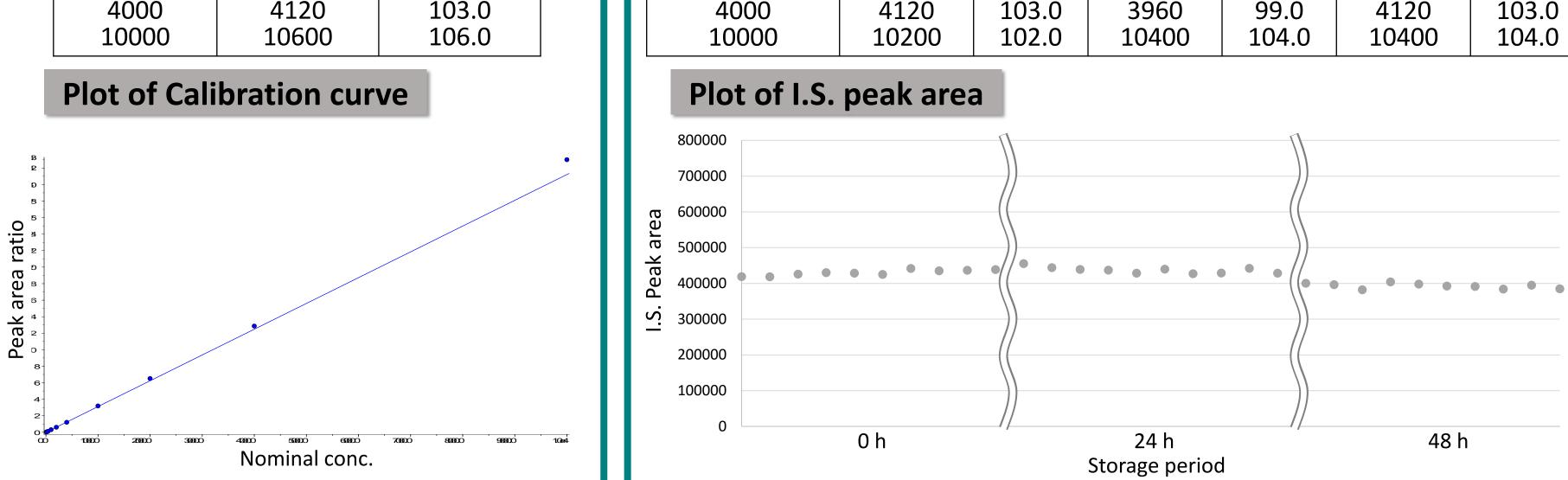
Within-run accuracy and precision

Nominal conc.	Observed conc.	Mean	Accuracy	Relative standard deviation
(pmol/g)	(pmol/g)	(pmol/g)	(%)	(%)
QC-L 20.0	17.5 18.7 18.8	18.3	91.5	3.8
QC-M 400	352 350 354	352	88.0	0.6
QC-H 8000	7400 7370 7550	7440	93.0	1.3

					··· ±						
erved Calibration curve overy Within-run accuracy and precision				10-10000 pmol/g (10 calibration standards), n=1 each			Accuracy: 91.0-106.0%, r: 0.9983				
			n	3 concentration	Accuracy: 88.0-93.0% Relative standard deviation: 0.6-3.8%						
	Reinjection reproducibility				Calibration standards, n=1 each, 4°C, 24 and 48 hours			Accuracy: 89.5-105.3%, r≥0.9986			
	Stability du	ring alkalin	e treatmen	nt	1 concentration, n=3			Residual ratio: 90.2%			
	Recovery of pre-treatment				ASO of Chol-H 1 concentration		,	Recovery: 90.6% (ASO of Chol-HDO) Recovery: 86.7% (I.S.)			ol-HDO)
С	alibration	curve			Reinjection reproducibility						
				Storage periodInitial24 hours48 houCalibration curve				ours			
Type Weight Slope Intercep r	ght 1/X ² pe 0.00312			Type Weight Slope Intercept r	Line 1/2 0.00 -0.00 0.99	ear K ² 286 323	Line 1/X 0.002 -0.00 0.99	(² 294 427	Line 1/> 0.002 -0.00 0.99	(² 282 194	
Nomina conc.		ed Accur	асу		Nominal conc.	Back calculated conc.	Accuracy	Back calculated conc.	Accuracy	Back calculated conc.	Accuracy
(pmol/g	;) (pmol/g) (%))		(pmol/g)	(pmol/g)	(%)	(pmol/g)	(%)	(pmol/g)	(%)
10.0 20.0 40.0 100 200 400 1000	10.6 18.6 36.4 100 195 388 1020	106 93. 91. 100 97. 97. 97. 102	0		10.0 20.0 40.0 100 200 400 1000	10.1 19.2 41.3 98.9 197 390 996	101.0 96.0 103.3 98.9 98.5 97.5 99.6	9.87 20.3 42.1 95.6 197 377 1010	98.7 101.3 105.3 95.6 98.5 94.3 101.0	10.5 17.9 41.8 96.7 195 397 994	105.0 89.5 104.5 96.7 97.5 99.3 99.4
2000 4000	2090 4120	102	.5		2000 4000	2000 4120	100.0 103.0	2050 3960	101.0 102.5 99.0	2040 4120	102.0 103.0

Stability during alkaline treatment

Nominal conc. (pmol/g)	Sample name	Peak area ratio	Mean	Residual ratio (%)
400	Standard samples	0.993 1.04 1.02	1.02	-
400	Test samples	0.909 0.935 0.916	0.920	90.2



Conclusion

Good linearity, precision and accuracy were observed over the concentration range of 10 to 10000 pmol/g in rat brain.

We have developed an LC-MS/MS method for analysis of Chol-HDO in rat brain.

We have no financial relationships to disclose for this presentation.