

Purification of monoclonal antibodies with BioPro IEX SmartSep

Ion exchange (IEX) is widely used for the analysis and purification of bio-molecules such as proteins, peptides and monoclonal antibodies.

In industrial-scale production, IEX is used for initial capture, intermediate purifications or final product polishing.

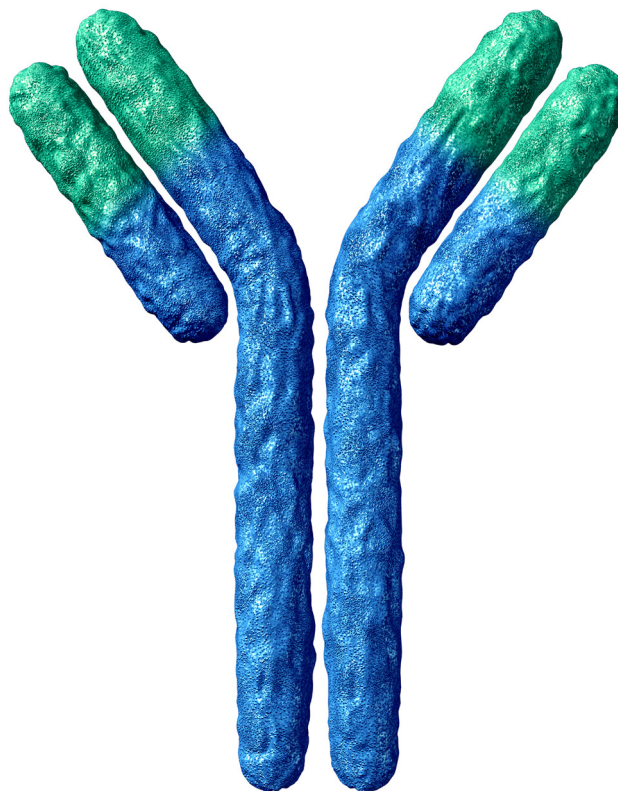
Challenges during mAb purification

For purification of monoclonal antibodies, high demands are required from the separating material. Factors influencing the binding characteristics of IgG are pH, linear velocity and/or salt concentration

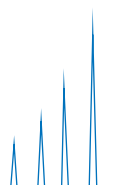
(conductivity) at the time the sample is loaded onto the column.

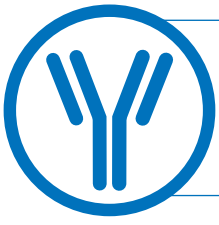
Therefore, a material with highly stable performance is required with regard to all those factors. In order to demonstrate the performance of YMC-BioPro materials, several studies have been performed.

- **Purification of Adalimumab**
- **Influence of pH**
- **Influence of linear velocity**
- **Influence salt concentration**

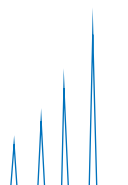
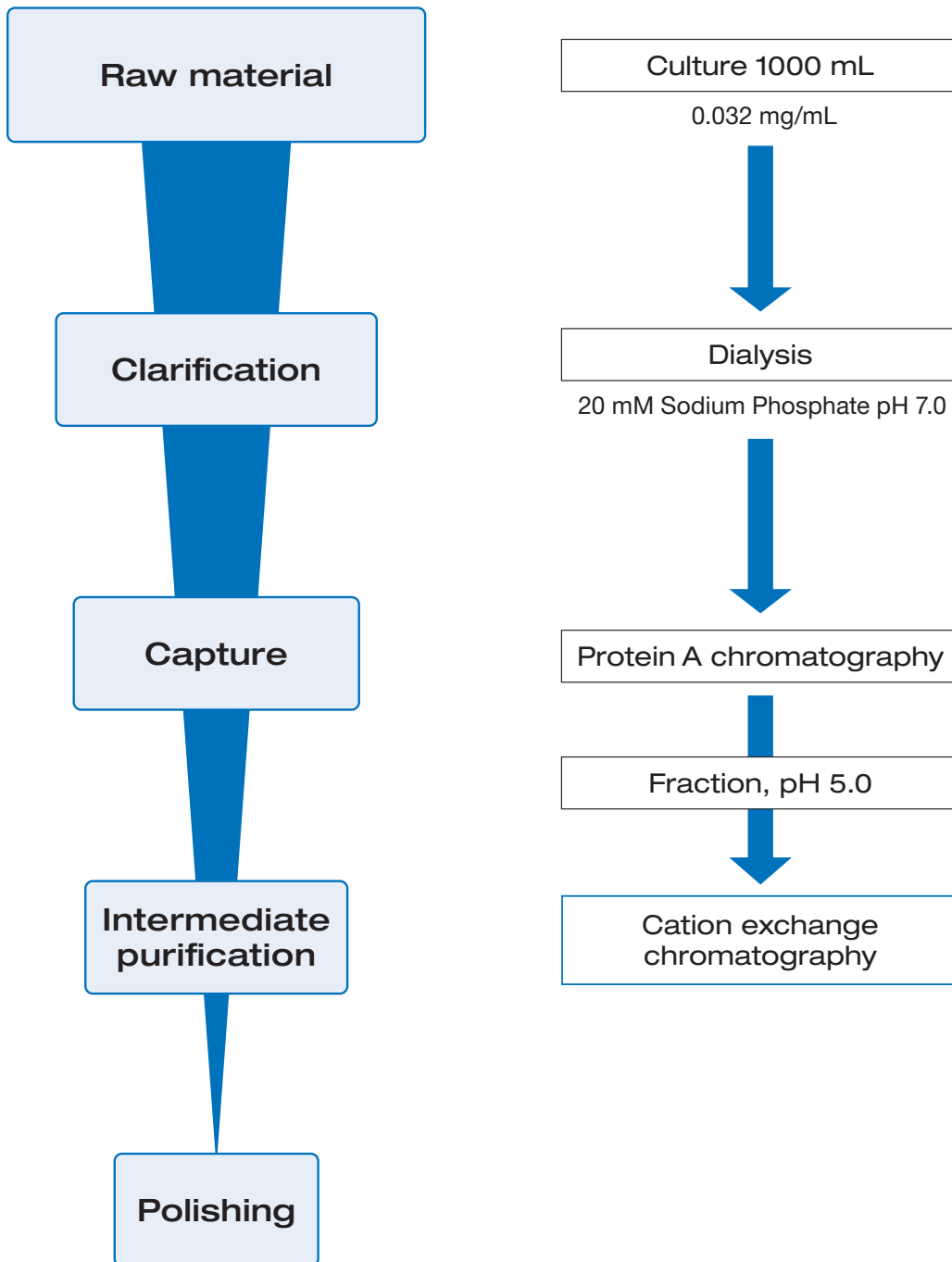


IgG





Purification Scheme for Adalimumab





Comparison of the Performance of BioPro IEX SmartSep and Competitors' Products for the Purification of anti-human TNF- α monoclonal antibody

Anti-human TNF- α monoclonal antibody

pH 5.3

rProtein A
↓

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 mi

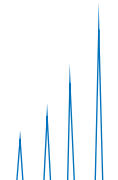
— BioPro IEX SmartSep S30
— GE Source 30S
— Tosoh TSKgel SP-3PW

pH 6.0

rProtein A
↓

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 mi

Column: 50 x 5.0 mm ID
Eluent: A) 20 mM citric acid-NaOH (pH 5.3)
B) Eluent A containing 0.5 M NaCl
Gradient: 0–100% B (0–30 CV)
Flow rate: 180 cm/hr (0.59 mL/min)
Temperature: ambient
Detection: UV at 280 nm
Sample: Anti-human TNF- α monoclonal antibody (after affinity chromatography)
IgG Load: 0.1 mg
Injection: 0.25 mL





In order to demonstrate the behaviour of BioPro IEX SmartSep under different elution conditions, experiments with different values of pH, linear velocity and

salt concentration were performed and the dynamic binding capacity (DBC) recorded. The parameters changed were:

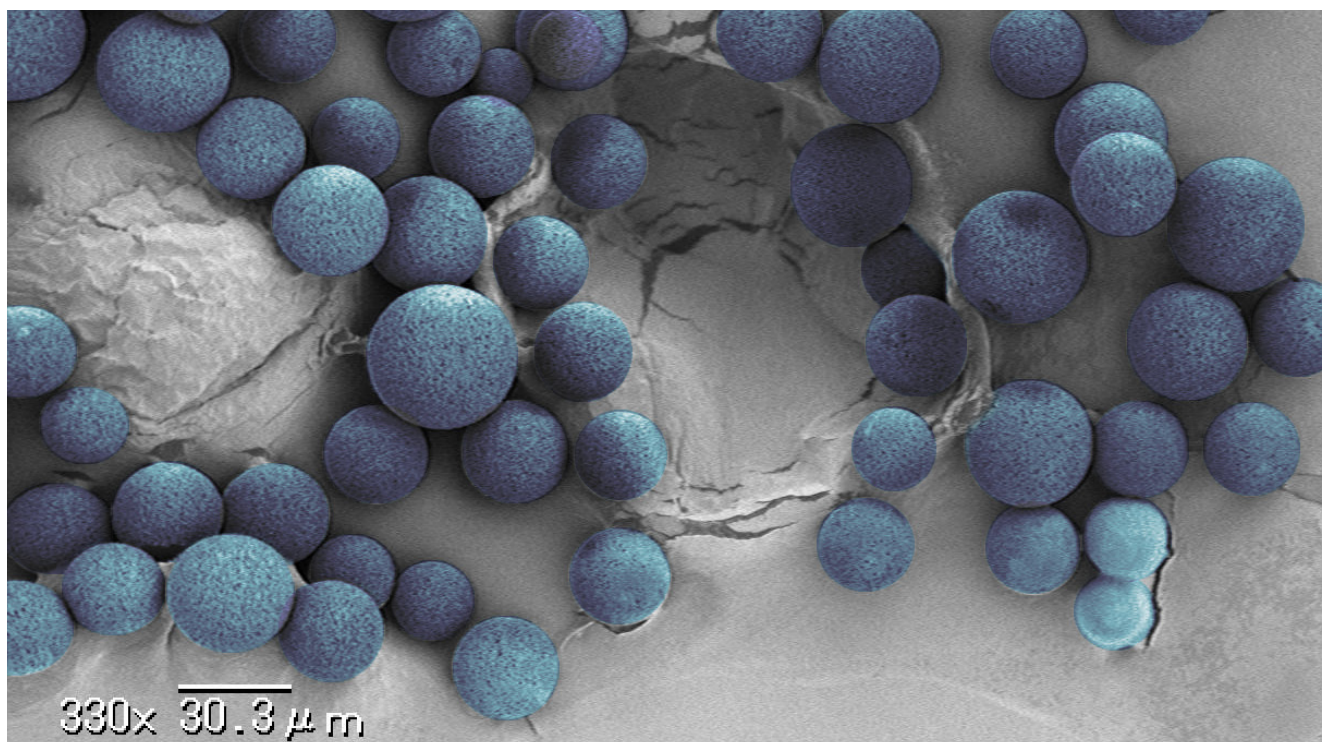
Experimental conditions

pH: 6.0 vs. 5.3

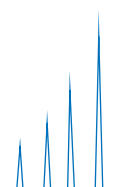
Linear velocity: 200–800 cm/hr

Salt concentration: 0–50 mM NaCl

Column:	50 x 5.0 mm ID
Equilibration buffer:	20 mM citric acid-NaOH buffer (pH 5.3 or 6.0)
Elution buffer:	Equilibration buffer containing 0.5 M NaCl
Flow rate:	200–800 cm/hr (0.66–2.62 mL/min)
Temperature:	ambient (25 °C)
Detection:	UV at 280nm
Sample:	1.5 mg/mL human polyclonal Adalimumab in equilibration buffer

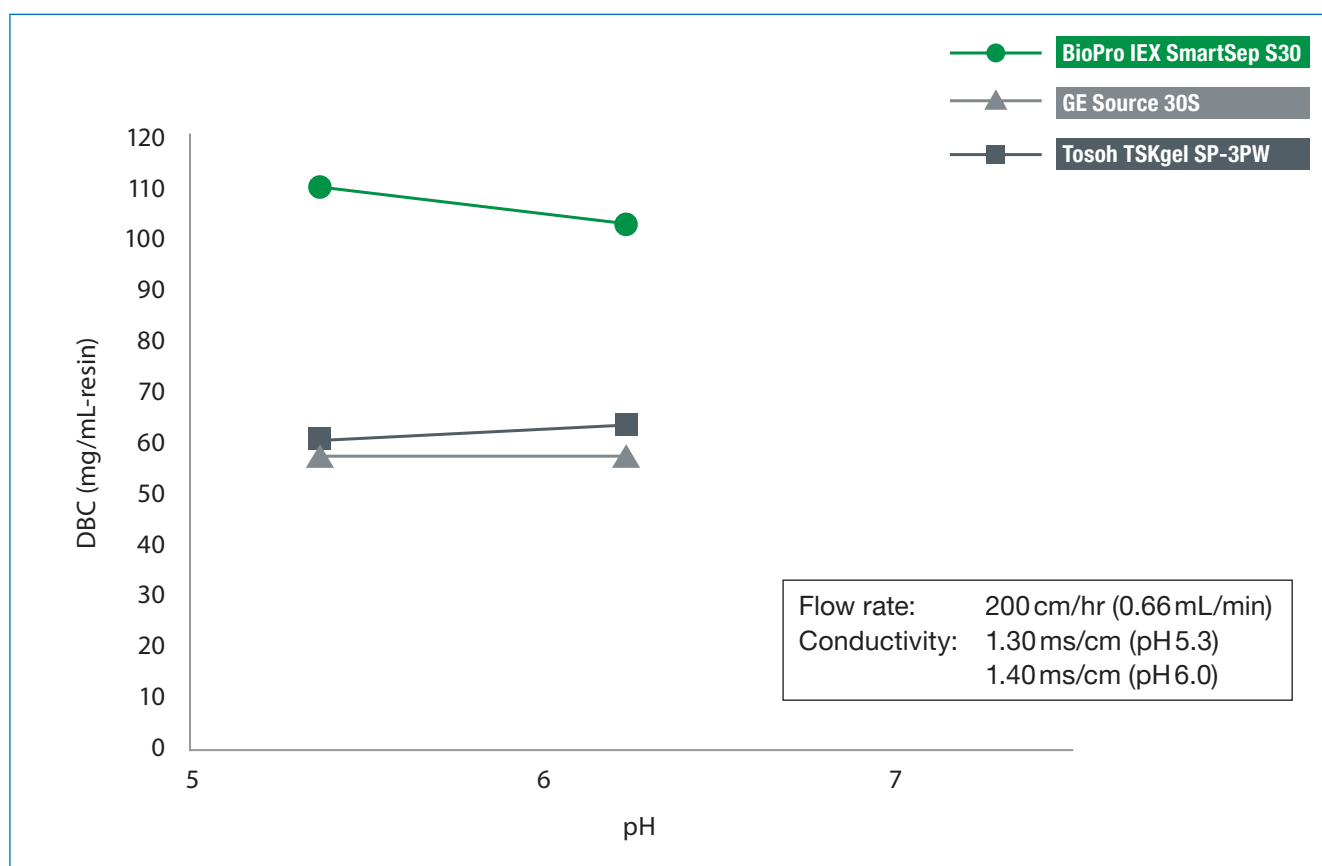


BioPro SmartSep IEX S30 particles

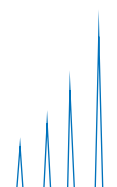


**Influence of pH**

pH	DBC (mg/mL-resin, 10% breakthrough)	
	pH 5.3	pH 6.0
BioPro IEX SmartSep S30	110	103
Tosoh TSKgel SP-3PW (30 µm)	61	64
GE Source 30S (30 µm)	58	58



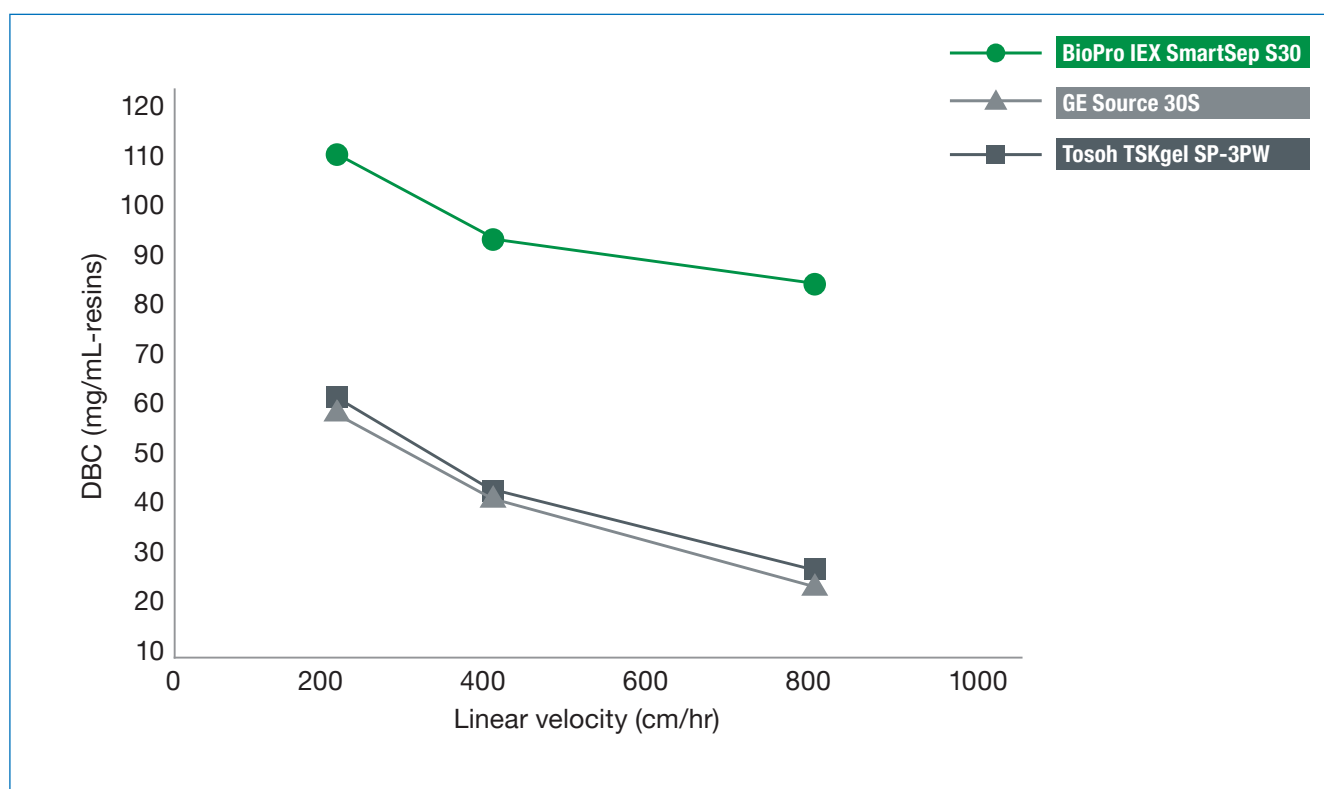
High binding capacities are achieved regardless of the pH of elution. Therefore, milder eluting conditions for IgG can be selected to protect the product purity.



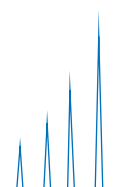


Influence of linear velocity

Linear velocity	DBC (mg/mL-resin, 10% breakthrough)		
	200 cm/hr	400 cm/hr	800 cm/hr
BioPro IEX SmartSep S30	110	93	84
Tosoh TSKgel SP-3PW (30 µm)	61	42	26
GE Source 30S (30 µm)	58	41	23

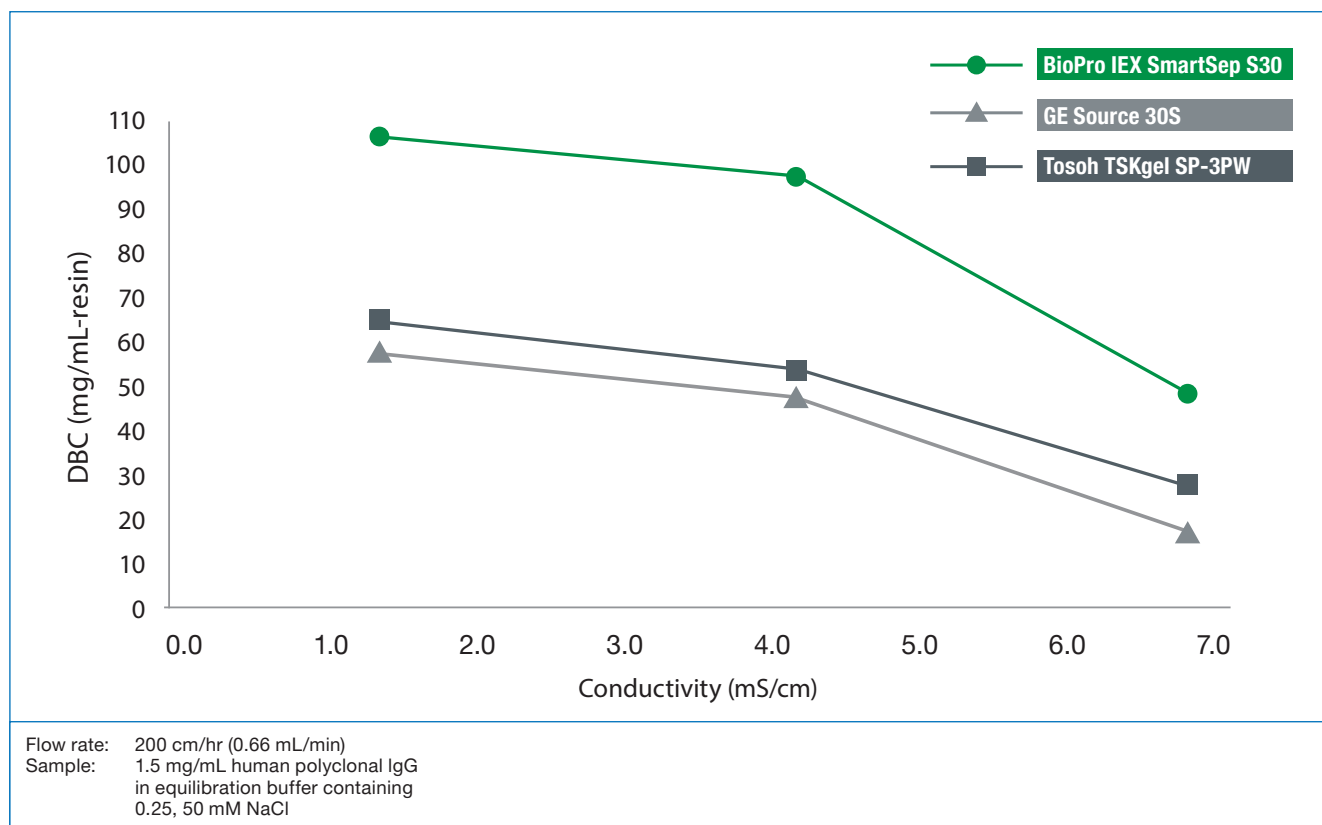


BioPro IEX SmartSep S30 maintains higher binding capacity values over a wider range of linear velocities. This will increase the product throughput for the purification process.

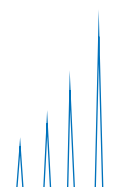


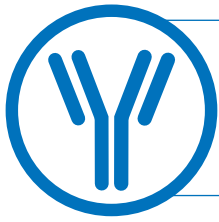
**Influence of salt concentration**

	DBC (mg/mL-resin, 10% breakthrough)		
pH	5.3		
NaCl concentration	0 mM	25 mM	50 mM
Conductivity	1.36 mS/cm	4.14 mS/cm	6.8 mS/cm
BioPro IEX SmartSep S30	107	97	50
Tosoh TSKgel SP-3PW (30 µm)	64	55	27
GE Source 30S (30 µm)	58	49	19



BioPro IEX SmartSep has higher salt concentration tolerance. This simplifies the desalting process after Protein A chromatography and will help to shorten the production process.





Conclusions

BioPro IEX SmartSep materials meet the highest demands for the purification of monoclonal antibodies. High binding capacity is achieved regardless

of elution of pH, linear velocity or salt concentration. This allows purification processes to be carried out more efficiently.

- **Milder eluting conditions can be selected**
- **Higher throughput at stable efficiencies**
- **Simplification of desalting processes for shorter processes**

