

TT41:- Processed extract stability recommendations

***Presenter: Amanda Wilson
on behalf of EBF TT41***

Open symposium
November 2014
Barcelona

Introduction

- The Original Remit
- Background
 - To address health authority questions
 - Experimental inconsistency across organisations
- Aim
 - To survey the industry on current practice
- Output
 - Consensus recommendation on behalf of EBF

Content

- Definitions
- The Surveys
- Current practice
 - Extract viability
 - Processed sample stability
- Extract storage
- Proposed recommendations
- Summary
- Acknowledgements

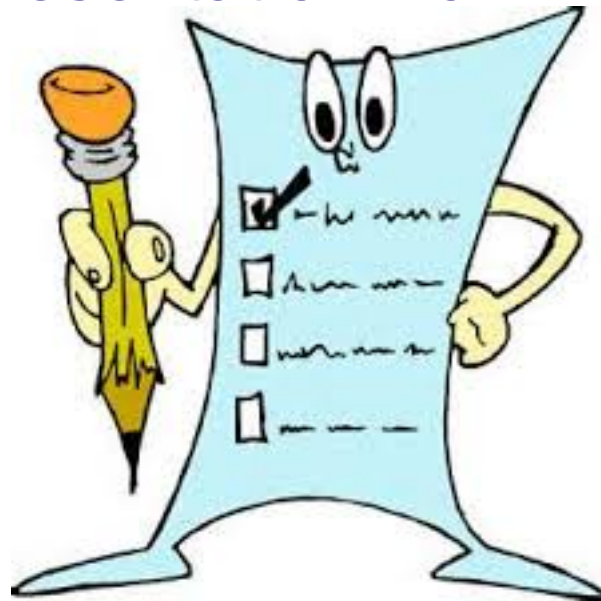
Definitions

- Extract Viability Experiments (stored vs stored)
 - Re-injection reproducibility – extracts are stored for a defined period prior to re-injection (Stored QCs vs stored calibration standards)
 - Stored extract viability – extracts are stored for a defined period prior to first injection (stored QCs vs stored calibration standards)
- Processed sample stability (Stored vs fresh)
 - stored quality control sample extracts are analysed against freshly prepared calibration extracts

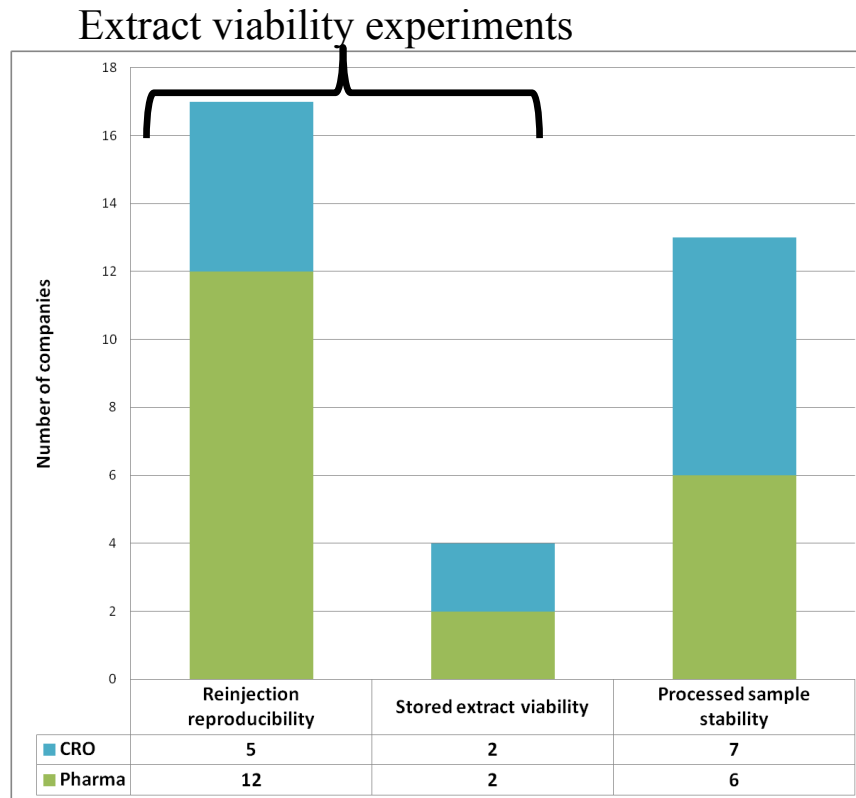
Source Data

| Responses | Survey 1 | Survey 2 |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Total # companies who responded | 21 | 17 |
| # Pharma | 13 | 10 |
| # CRO | 8 | 7 |

- Good representation from Pharma & CRO

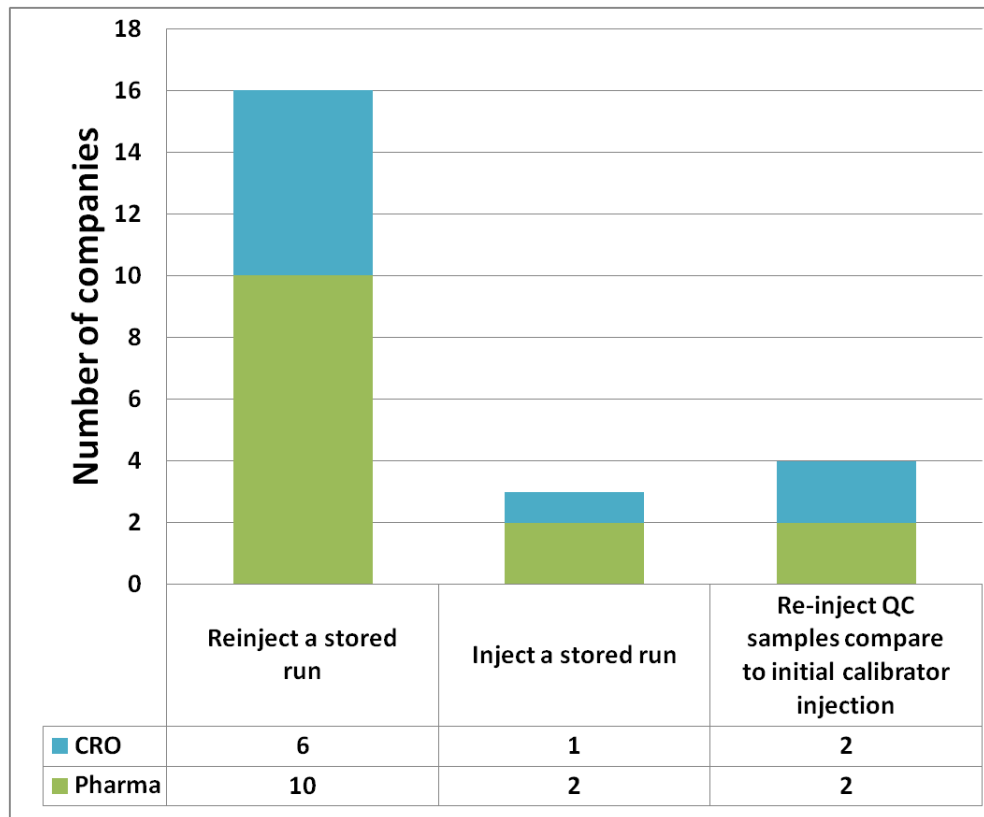


Current practice across EBF community



- 43% extract viability experiment & processed sample stability
- 33% Reinjection reproducibility only
- 14% processed sample stability only
- 5% all experiments
- 5% both extract viability experiments only

Extract viability Experimental approaches



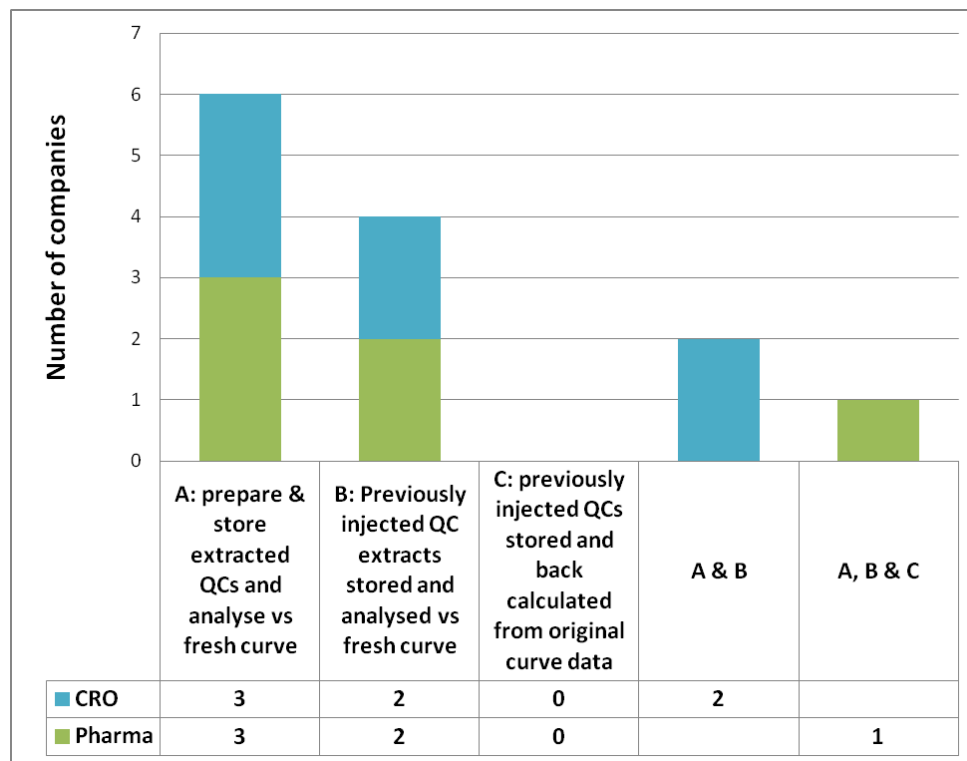
- 50% analyse a selection of QCs (majority use low and high QCs)
- 50% analyse complete A&P run

Why we include this experiment within the validation

➤ Extract viability

- Allows injection of a stored analytical batch in the event of.....
 - o Instrument stops part way through a run
 - o Poor chromatography
 - o Instrument availability
 - o Change in instrument response

Processed Sample Stability (performed by 13 of 21 respondents)



- Majority use A&P acceptance criteria (n=6)
- 66% Low & high QC only
- 20% Low, medium & high QC
- 14% include either dilution QC or LLOQ QC

For those who perform Processed Sample Stability

- We (13 of 21 respondents) perform the experiment because.....
 - FDA expectation (~60%)
 - We sometimes store sample extracts and analyse with a fresh curve (~40%)

However across the whole community our survey indicates

- 50% think extract viability is enough
- 40% of all respondents think processed sample stability is a pivotal experiment
- 10% think extract viability is enough if you use a labelled internal standard
- Majority find this fails much <10% of the time
 - Causes include adsorption, instability, solubility, EBF evaporation



Extract storage time



- Most popular responses
- First choice
 - End of extraction (for start of storage)
 - Time of last injection / re-injection
- Second choice
 - End of extraction (for start of storage)
 - Time of first injection / re-injection



Proposed recommendation

➤ Extract Viability

- Re-inject a stored run if you have sufficient extract to do so
- Minimum n=5 low and high QCs
- Re-inject stored calibration and QC samples. Read QC results from the re-injected calibration curve
- Accuracy & precision acceptance criteria

Proposed recommendation

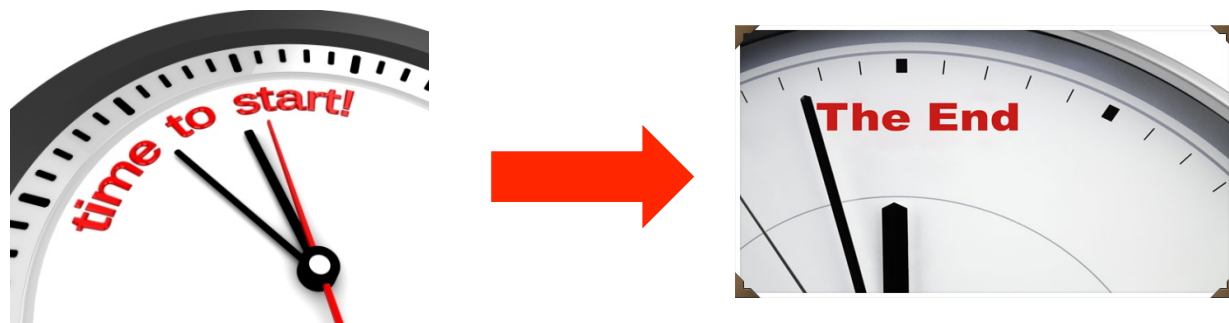
➤ Processed sample stability

- Only perform this experiment if there is need to cover a time delay between extraction of QCs/ unknown samples and the extraction of calibration standards
- Minimum n=5 low and high QCs
- Accuracy and precision acceptance criteria

Proposed recommendation

➤ Duration of storage

- Record the exact time rounded down to the nearest hour
- Start time = end of extraction time
- End time = End of the re-injection analysis run
- Note:- Run must complete within this time period



Summary

Recommend

- Validate exactly what we do
- Use good science as justification

