

MRC5 Host Cell Proteins

Immunoenzymetric Assay for the Measurement of MRC5 Host Cell Proteins Catalog # F300

Intended Use

This kit is intended for use in determining the presence of MRC5 host cell protein contamination in products manufactured by recombinant expression in MRC5 cells. The kit is for Research and Manufacturing Use Only and is not intended for diagnostic use in humans or animals.

Summary and Explanation

Recombinant protein expression or virus replication in the MRC5 cell line is a cost effective method for production of vaccines or other therapeutic proteins. Many of these products are intended for use as therapeutic agents in humans and animals and as such must be highly purified. The manufacturing and purification process of these products leaves the potential for contamination by host cell proteins (HCPs) from MRC5. Such contamination can reduce the efficacy of the therapeutic agent and result in adverse toxic or immunological reaction. Thus it is desirable to reduce HCP contamination to the lowest levels practical. Immunological methods using antibodies to HCPs such as Western Blot and ELISA are widely accepted due to their specificity and sensitivity. While Western blot is a powerful method aiding in the identity of HCPs, it suffers from a number of limitations. Western blot is a complex and technique dependent procedure requiring a subjective interpretation of results. Furthermore, it is essentially a qualitative method and does not lend itself to obtaining quantitative answers. The sensitivity of Western blot is severely limited by the volume of sample that can be tested and by interference from the presence of high concentrations of the intended product. While Western Blot may be able to detect HCPs in samples from upstream in the purification process it often lacks adequate sensitivity to detect HCPs in purified downstream and final product. The microtiter plate immunoenzymetric assay (ELISA) method employed in this kit overcomes the limitations of Western blots providing on the order of 100 fold better sensitivity. This simple to use, highly sensitive, objective, and semi-quantitative ELISA is a powerful method to aid in optimal purification process development, process control, and in routine quality control and product release testing. This kit is "generic" in the sense that it

is intended to react with essentially all of the HCPs that could contaminate the product independent of the purification process. The antibodies have been generated against and affinity purified using a mild lysate washed of MRC5 cells to obtain HCPs typically encountered in your initial product recovery step. Special procedures were utilized in the generation of these antibodies to insure that low molecular weight and less immunogenic contaminants as well as high molecular weight components would be represented. As such this kit can be used as a process development tool to monitor the optimal removal of host cell contaminants as well as in routine final product release testing. Because of the high sensitivity and broad reactivity of the antibodies, this generic kit has been successfully validated for testing of final product HCPs in many different products regardless of growth and purification process. When the kit can be satisfactorily validated for your samples, the application of a more process specific assay is probably not necessary in that such an assay would only provide information redundant to this generic assay. However, if your validation studies indicate the antibodies in this kit are not sufficiently reactive with your process specific HCPs it may be desirable to also develop a more process specific ELISA. This later generation assay may require the use of a more specific and defined antisera. Alternatively, if the polyclonal antibody used in this kit provides sufficient sensitivity and broad antigen reactivity, it may be possible to substitute the standards used in this kit for ones made from the contaminants that typically co-purify through your purification process and thus achieve better accuracy for process specific HCPs. The suitability of this kit for a given sample type and product must be determined and validated experimentally by each laboratory. The use of a process specific assay with more defined antigens and antibodies in theory may yield better sensitivity however such an assay runs the risk of being too specific in that it may fail to detect new or atypical contaminants that might result from some process irregularity or change. For this reason it is recommended that a broadly reactive "generic" host cell protein assay be used as part of the final product purity analysis even when a process specific assay is available.

Principle of the Procedure

The MRC5 assay is a two-site immunoenzymetric assay. Samples containing MRC5 HCPs are reacted in microtiter strips coated with an affinity purified capture antibody. A second horse radish peroxidase (HRP) enzyme labeled anti-MRC5 antibody is also reacted, resulting in the formation of a sandwich complex of solid phase antibody-HCP-enzyme labeled antibody. The microtiter strips are washed to remove any unbound reactants. The substrate, tetramethyl benzidine (TMB) is then reacted. The amount of hydrolyzed substrate is read on a microtiter plate reader and is directly proportional to the concentration of MRC5 HCPs present.

Reagents & Materials Provided

<u>Component</u>	<u>Product #</u>
Anti-MRC5:HRP Affinity purified antibody conjugated to HRP in a protein matrix with preservative, 1x12mL	F301
Anti-MRC5 coated microtiter strips 12x8 well strips in a bag with desiccant	F302
MRC5 HCP Standards Solubilized MRC5 HCPs in buffer with 5 mg/mL BSA And a preservative. Standards at 0, 5, 20, 75, 200, & 500ng/mL, 1 mL/vial	F373
TMB Substrate 3,3',5,5' Tetramethyl benzidine, 1x12mL	F005
Wash Concentrate (20X) Tris buffered saline with preservative, 1x50mL	F004
Stop Solution 0.5N sulfuric acid, 1x12mL	F006

Storage & Stability

- * All reagents should be stored at 2°C to 8°C for stability until the expiration date printed.
- * The substrate reagent should not be used if its stopped absorbance at 450nm is greater than 0.1.
- * Reconstituted wash solution is stable until the expiration date of the kit.

Materials & Equipment Required But Not Provided

Microtiter plate reader spectrophotometer with dual wavelength capability at 450 & 650nm.
(If your plate reader does not provide dual wavelength analysis you may read at just 450nm)
Pipettors - 50µL and 100µL
Repeating or multichannel pipettor - 100µL
Microtiter plate rotator (150 - 200 rpm)
Sample Diluent (recommended Cat # I028)
Distilled water
1 liter wash bottle for diluted wash solution

Precautions

For research or manufacturing use only.

Stop reagent is 0.5N H₂SO₄. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. At the concentrations used in this kit none of the other reagents are believed to be harmful. This kit should only be used by qualified technicians.

Avoid contamination of the kit reagents with human proteins. Such contamination can come from the technician or other sources of human proteins used in the lab. MRC5 is a human derived cell line. Some human proteins such as those found in micro-aerosol droplets of blood and saliva and skin dander etc. may cross react with the antibodies used in this kit and thus give a false indication of MRC5 HCP in samples. Human derived contamination of certain kit reagents can also lead to elevated assay background or poor assay precision.

Preparation of Reagents

- * Bring all reagents to room temperature.
- * Dilute wash concentrate to 1 liter in distilled water, and label with kit lot and expiration date and store at 4°C.

Procedural Notes

1. Complete washing of the plates to remove excess unreacted reagents is essential to good assay reproducibility and sensitivity. We advise against the use of automated or other manual operated vacuum aspiration devices for washing plates as these may result in lower specific absorbances, higher non-specific absorbance, and more variable precision. The manual wash procedure described below generally provides lower backgrounds, higher specific absorbance, and better precision. If duplicate CVs are poor or if the absorbance of the 0 standard minus a substrate blank is greater than 0.300, evaluate plate washing procedure for proper performance.
2. High Dose Hook Effect may be observed in samples with very high concentrations of HCP. High Dose Hook Effect is due to insufficient excess of antibody for very high concentrations of HCPs present in the sample. Samples greater than 6 µg/mL may give absorbances less than the 500 ng/mL standard. It is also possible for samples to have certain HCPs in concentrations exceeding the amount of antibody for that particular HCP. In such cases the absorbance of the undiluted sample may be lower than the highest standard in the kit however these samples will fail to show acceptable dilutional recovery/parallelism as evidenced by an apparent increase in HCP concentration with increasing dilution. High Dose Hook is most likely to be encountered from samples

early in the purification process. If a hook effect is possible, samples should also be assayed diluted. If the HCP concentration of the undiluted sample is less than the diluted sample this may be indicative of the hook effect. Such samples should be diluted at least to the minimum required dilution (MRD) where the dilution adjusted value remains essentially constant. The HCP value to be reported for such samples is the dilution corrected value at or greater than the established MRD. The diluent used should be compatible with accurate recovery. The preferred diluent is our Cat# I028 available in 100mL, 500mL, or 1 liter bottles. This is the same material used to prepare the kit standards. As the sample is diluted in I028 its matrix begins to approach that of the standards thus reducing any inaccuracies caused by dilutional artifacts. Other prospective diluents must be tested for recovery by using them to dilute the 500ng/mL standard, as described in the "Limitations" section below.

Limitations

* Before relying exclusively on this assay to detect host cell proteins, each laboratory should validate that the kit antibodies and assay method utilized yield acceptable specificity, accuracy and precision. A suggested protocol for this validation can be obtained by contacting our Technical Services Department or at our web site.

* The standards used in this assay are comprised of MRC5 HCPs solubilized by mechanical disruption and detergent. Western blot analysis of the antibodies used in this kit demonstrates that they recognize the majority of distinct PAGE separated bands seen using a sensitive protein staining method like silver stain or colloidal gold. Because the vast majority of HCPs will be conserved among all strains of MRC5 this kit should be adequately reactive to HCPs from your strain. Other clients have successfully validated this kit for their individual MRC5 strains demonstrating acceptable specificity, accuracy, and sensitivity for process intermediate samples as well as final product. However, there can be no guarantee that this assay will detect all proteins or protein fragments from your process. In recognition of this potential limitation, we suggest reporting unknown samples in arbitrary dose units such as "ng/mL or parts per million of total immuno-reactive HCP equivalents".

* Certain sample matrices may interfere in this assay. The standards used in this kit contain BSA at approximately 5mg/mL in a buffered saline to simulate typical sample protein and matrices. However the potential exists that the product protein or other components in the sample matrix may result in either positive or negative interference in this assay. It is advised to test the sample matrix for interference by diluting the 500ng/mL standard, 1 part to 4 parts of the matrix containing no or very low MRC5 HCP contaminants. This diluted standard when assayed as an unknown should give a value of 75 to 125ng/mL.

Consult *Cygnus Technologies* Technical Service Department for advice on how to quantitate the assay in problematic matrices.

* Avoid the assay of samples containing sodium azide (NaN₃) which will destroy the HRP activity of the conjugate and could result in the under-estimation of HCP levels.

Assay Protocol

* The recommended assay protocol is a simultaneous incubation of sample with HRP conjugated antibody. This yields a sensitivity (Limit of Detection) of ~1.5ng/mL and requires 2.5 hours to complete. This protocol will provide an adequate level of sensitivity for most applications. The assay is very robust such that assay variables like incubation times, sample size, and using sequential incubation schemes can be altered to manipulate assay parameters for more sensitivity, increased upper analytical range, or reduced sample matrix interference. Before modifying the protocol from what is recommended, users are advised to contact our technical services for input on the best way to achieve your desired goals.

* The protocol specifies the use of an approved microtiter plate shaker or rotator for the immunological step. If you do not have such a device it is possible to incubate the plate without shaking however it will be necessary to extend the immunological incubation steps in the plate by one hour in order to achieve comparable results to the routine protocols. **Do not shake during the 30 minute substrate incubation step as this may result in higher backgrounds and worse precision.**

* Bring all reagents to room temperature. Set-up plate spectrophotometer to read dual wavelength at 450nm for the test wavelength and 650nm for the reference.

* Thorough washing is essential to proper performance of this assay. Automated plate washing systems or other vacuum aspiration devices are not recommended. The manual method described in the assay protocol is preferred for best precision, sensitivity and accuracy. A more detailed discussion of this procedure can be obtained from our Technical Services Department or on our web site.

*It is recommended that your laboratory assay appropriate quality control samples in each run to insure that all reagents and procedures are correct. You are strongly urged to make controls in your typical sample matrix using HCPs derived from your cell line. These controls can be aliquoted into single use vials and stored frozen for long-term stability.

* All standards, controls, and samples should be assayed at least in duplicate.

* Maintain a repetitive timing sequence from well to well for all assay steps to insure that all incubation times are the same for each well.

* Make a work list for each assay to identify the location of each standard, control, and sample.

* If the substrate has a distinct blue color prior to the assay it may have been contaminated. If the absorbance of 100µL of substrate plus 100µL of stop against a water blank is greater than 0.1 it may be necessary to obtain new substrate or the sensitivity of the assay may be compromised.

* Strips should be read within 30 minutes after adding stop solution since color will fade over time.

Assay Protocol

1. Pipette 50µL of standards, controls and samples into wells indicated on work list.
2. Pipette 100µL of anti-MRC5:HRP into each well.
3. Cover, transfer to rotator, and incubate for 2 hours at 180rpm, at ambient temperature, 24°C ± 4°.
4. Dump contents of wells into waste or gently aspirate with a pipettor. Blot and vigorously bang out residual liquid over absorbent paper. Fill wells generously with diluted wash solution by flooding well from a squirt bottle or by pipeting in ~350 µL. Dump and bang again. Repeat for a total of 4 washes. Wipe off any liquid from the bottom outside of the microtiter wells as any residue can interfere in the reading step.
5. Pipette 100µL of substrate.
6. Incubate for 30 minutes. Do Not Shake.
7. Pipette 100µL of stop solution.
8. Read absorbance at 450/650nm blanking on the Zero standard.

Calculation of Results

The standards may be used to construct a standard curve with values reported in ng/mL “total immunoreactive HCP equivalents” (See Limitations section above). This data reduction may be performed through computer methods using curve fitting routines such as point to point, cubic spline, or 4 parameter logistic fit. **Do not use linear regression analysis to interpolate values for samples as this may lead to significant inaccuracies!** Data may also be manually reduced by plotting the absorbance values of the standard on the y-axis versus concentration on the x-axis and drawing a smooth point to point line. Absorbances of samples are then interpolated from this standard curve.

Example Data

Well #	Contents	Abs. at 450nm	Mean Abs.	ng/mL HCP equivs.
1A	Zero Std	0.084		
1B	Zero Std	0.082	0.083	
1C	5ng/mL	0.115		
1D	5ng/mL	0.119	0.117	
1E	20ng/mL	0.201		
1F	20ng/mL	0.207	0.204	
1G	75ng/mL	0.644		
1H	75ng/mL	0.634	0.639	
2A	200ng/mL	1.518		
2B	200ng/mL	1.502	1.510	
2C	500 ng/mL	2.660		
2D	500 ng/mL	2.644	2.652	
2E	sample A	2.755		
2F	sample A	2.715	2.735	>500
2G	sample B	0.209		
2H	sample B	0.215	0.213	21.6

Quality Control

- Precision on duplicate samples should yield average % coefficients of variation of less than 10% for samples in the range of 20-500ng/mL. CVs for samples < 5 ng/mL may be greater than 10%.

- For optimal performance the absorbance of the substrate when blanked against water should be < 0.1.

- It is recommended that each laboratory assay appropriate quality control samples in each run to insure that all reagents and procedures are correct.

You are strongly urged to make controls in your typical sample matrix using HCPs derived from your cell line. These controls can

be aliquoted into single use vials and stored frozen for long-term stability.

Performance Characteristics

Cygnus Technologies has validated this assay by conventional criteria as indicated below. This validation is generic in nature and is intended to supplement but not replace certain user and product specific validation that should be performed by each laboratory. At a minimum each laboratory is urged to perform a spike and recovery study in their sample types. In addition any of your samples types containing process derived MRC5 HCPs within or above the analytical range of this assay should be evaluated for dilutional linearity to insure that the assay is accurate and has sufficient antibody excess for your particular HCPs. Each laboratory and technician should also demonstrate competency in the assay by performing a precision study similar to that described below. A more detailed discussion of recommended user validation protocols can be obtained by contacting our Technical Services Department or on-line at our web site.

Sensitivity

The lower limit of detection (**LOD**) is defined as that concentration corresponding to a signal two standard deviations above the mean of the zero standard. LOD is ~1.8 ng/mL. The lower limit of quantitation (**LOQ**) is defined as the lowest concentration, where concentration coefficients of variation (CVs) are <20%. The LOQ is ~5 ng/mL.

Precision

Both intra (n=10 replicates) and inter-assay (n=10 assays) precision were determined on 3 pools with low (~20ng/mL), medium (~75ng/mL), and high concentrations (~200ng/mL). The % CV is the standard deviation divided by the mean and multiplied by 100.

Pool	Intra assay CV	Inter assay CV
Low	2.9	4.3
Medium	3.2	6.1
High	2.4	3.8

Specificity/Cross-Reactivity

Although exhaustive cross reactivity studies have not been performed, this assay appears to be specific for MRC5 proteins. Each laboratory is encouraged to test cross reactivity to other proteins that comprise their sample types such as the product itself or any excipients and stabilizers. Bovine calf serum and the purified bovine proteins BSA, Transferrin, IgG, and Fetuin were tested and found not to cross react with the antibodies used in this kit. Human serum albumin (HSA) from 3 commercial sources was tested for cross reactivity. While we conclude there is no true immunological cross reactivity to highly purified HSA you are advised that some less pure preparations of HSA may contain certain human serum protein

contaminates that may react in this assay. A 1% dilution of whole human serum from 3 separate donor sera were assayed separately and yielded apparent MRC5 HCP values averaging 39 ng/mL. You should evaluate components in your samples for positive interferences such as cross reactivity and non-specific binding. Negative interference studies are described in the section below.

Recovery/ Interference Studies

Various buffer matrices have been evaluated by adding known amounts of MRC5 HCPs used to make the standards in this kit. Because this assay is designed to minimize matrix interference most of these buffers yielded acceptable recovery (defined as between 80-120%). In general extremes in pH (<5.0 and >8.5) as well as certain detergents can cause under-recovery. In some cases very high concentrations of the product protein may also cause a negative interference in this assay. Each user should validate that their sample matrices and product itself yield accurate recovery. Such an experiment can be performed by diluting the 500ng/mL standard provided with this kit, into the sample in question. For example, we suggest adding 1 part of the 500 ng/mL standard to 4 parts of the test sample. This yields an added spike of 100ng/mL. Any endogenous MRC5 HCPs from the sample itself determined prior to spiking and corrected for by the 20% dilution of that sample can be subtracted from the value determined for the spiked sample. The added spike and recovery should be within allowable limits e.g. 80% to 120%. Should you have any problems achieving adequate spike and recovery data you are strongly urged to contact our Technical Services Department for recommendations on how to overcome sample matrix interference.

Hook Capacity

Increasing concentrations of HCPs > 500 ng/mL were assayed as unknowns. The hook capacity, defined as that concentration which will give an absorbance reading less than the 500 ng/mL standard was ~6 µg/mL.

Ordering Information/ Customer Service

To place an order or to obtain additional product information contact *Cygnus Technologies* Customer Support:

Tel: 910-454-9442 Fax: 910-454-9443

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