

TN-1380

Lipid Nanoparticle Characterization by RP-HPLC-CAD on a C6-Phenyl Column

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Introduction

Lipid Nanoparticles (LNPs) are effective delivery systems for gene therapies such as mRNA vaccines. LNPs contain four components (cholesterol, helper lipids, ionizable lipids, and PEGylated lipids) and the identity and content of each component are critical attributes of the LNP product. To determine these attributes, a reversed-phase liquid chromatographic method coupled with charged aerosol detection (RP-UHPLC-CAD) is often used with a C18 chromatographic column.¹ Herein, a 20 min RP-UHPLC-CAD method was developed, utilizing the Gemini(R) C6 Phenyl column, to improve chromatographic efficiencies.

Acknowledgement

Samples and support were provided by VectorBuilder, Inc.



KeyWords

Lipid Nanoparticles (LNPs); Gemini C6-phenyl; HPLC; CAD; SM-102; DMG-PEG 2000; Cholesterol; DSPC

Table 1. Lipid Components

Component	CAS Number	Molecular Formula	Molecular Weight (g/mol)
SM-102	2089251-47-6	C44H87NO5	710.17
DMG-PEG 2000	160743-62-4	(C2H4O) _n C32H62O5	2526.00
Cholesterol	57-88-5	C27H46O	386.65
DSPC	287399-26-2	C44H88NO8P	790.14

LC Conditions

Column: Gemini® 3 µm C6-Phenyl

Dimensions: 150 x 4.6 mm, 110Å

Part No.: [00F-4443-E0](#)

Mobile Phase: A: 0.1% Trifluoroacetic Acid (TFA) in Water

B: 0.1% Trifluoroacetic Acid (TFA) in Methanol:Acetonitrile (3:2)

Gradient: Time (min)	% B
0	85
15	100
15.1	85
20.0	85

Flow Rate: 1.0mL/min

Injection Volume: 10µL

Temperature: 30°C

LC System: Thermo Scientific™ Ultimate 3000

Detection: Charged Aerosol Detector (CAD)

Detector: Thermo Scientific™ Corona™ CAD

CAD Conditions

Data collection frequency: 10

Filtering: 5.0

Source Temperature: 35°C

Peak width: 0.02 min

Reagents & Materials

Water, trifluoroacetic acid, methanol, acetonitrile, and anhydrous ethanol were of chromatographic grade.

Samples

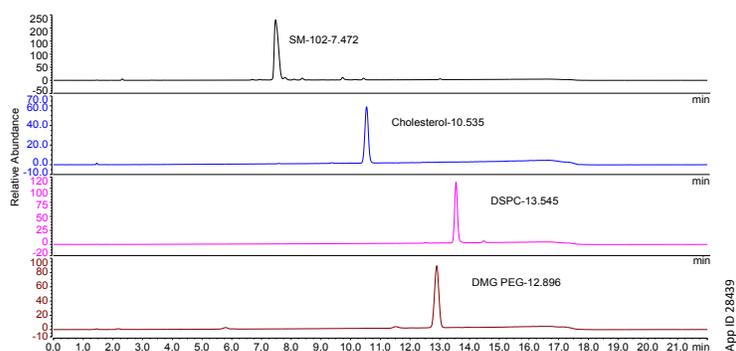
Purified lipid controls, shown in [Table 1](#), were serially diluted with anhydrous ethanol into a range of concentrations. The LNP samples were demulsified by diluting with anhydrous ethanol (added at three times the volume of the LNP solution) and vortexed. Centrifugation was used to separate the lipids into the supernatant which were extracted for chromatographic analysis.

Results and Discussion

Development of the Separation Method

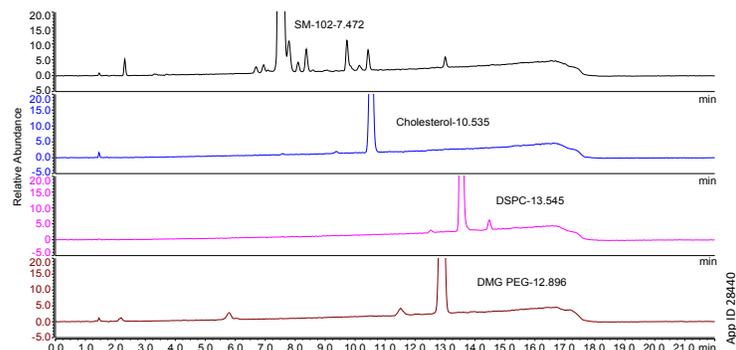
The separation gradient and mobile phase were developed using the lipid standards. A high percentage of organic was needed for the elution of the lipids, i.e., from 85% to 100% of mobile phase B, see **Figure 1**. The elution order were SM-102, Cholesterol, DSPC and DMG-PEG 2000. All the analytes and their impurities were well resolved, with symmetrical peak shapes, see **Figure 2**. This indicated that the method may also be used for the quality control testing of the lipid starting materials.

Figure 1. The separation of SM-102 (7.472 min), Cholesterol (10.535 min), DSPC (13.545), DMG-PEG 2000 (12.896 min) and their impurities.



App ID 28439

Figure 2. Zoomed in chromatograms of lipid standards in **Figure 1** to show the separation of impurities within each standard.

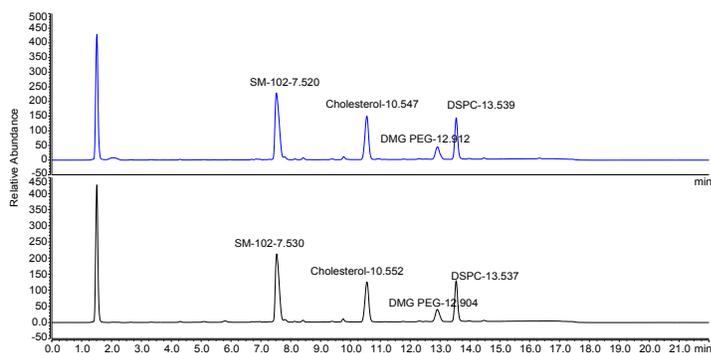


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Applicability to LNP Samples

Two LNP samples manufactured from two separate batches were tested. To demulsify the LNP samples, a 0.25x dilution into anhydrous ethanol and rapid vortex were performed. The lipids were then separated from the other impurities by centrifugation and the supernatant was injected into the LC system for chromatographic analysis. The chromatograms of the two LNP samples are shown in **Figure 3**. All four lipid components (SM-102, Cholesterol, DSPC and DMG-PEG 2000) were observed in both samples. The lipids were well resolved from each other and the relative amounts of the lipids in the samples were similar.

Figure 3. The separation of two LNP samples from batch 1 (top) and batch 2 (bottom).



App ID 28441

Analytical performance

A preliminary study of on-column recovery was performed by plotting the peak area response versus a range of lipid concentrations, see **Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7**. A good correlation was observed for the four lipid standards, where the R^2 were greater than 0.9999 and thus, suggested good on column recoveries for the ranges tested. For SM-102 and DMG-PEG 2000 the samples lied within the standard curve. For Cholesterol, one of the samples was outside the bracketed range and for DSPC, both samples lied outside the bracketed range. As such, further lipid ratio calculations were not performed. The retention times (RT) for the lipid standards and samples were highly reproducible (all %RSD of RT < 0.5% for n = 3) and it allowed confident identification of the four lipid analytes in the samples.



Figure 4. Standard curve of SM-102 and the determination of two LNP samples.

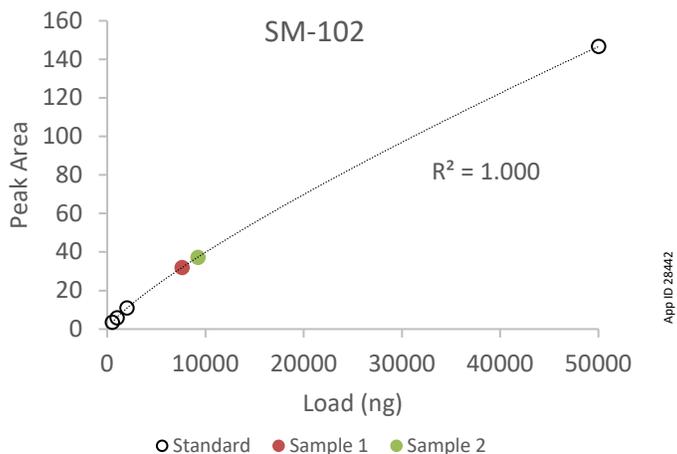


Figure 7. Standard curve of DMG-PEG 2000 and the determination of two LNP samples.

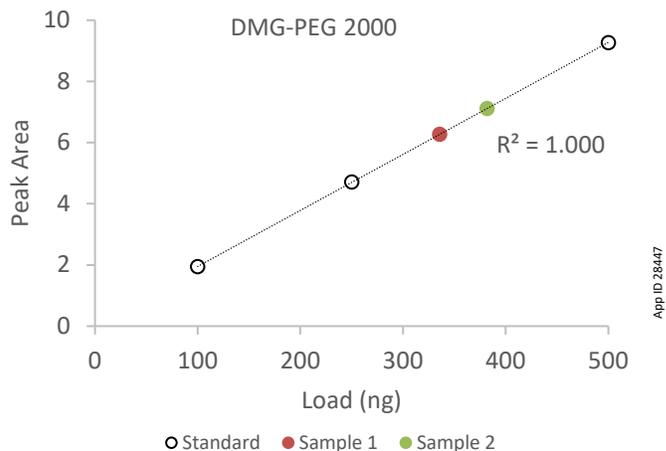
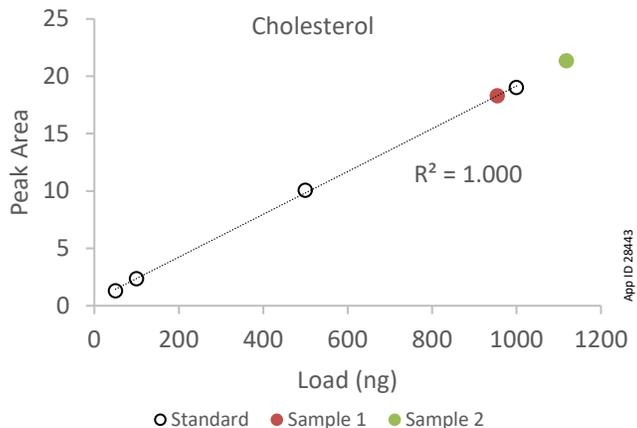


Figure 5. Standard curve of Cholesterol and the determination of two LNP samples.



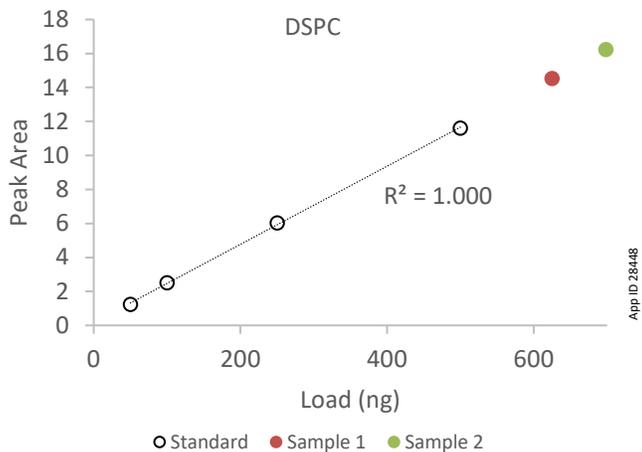
Conclusions

A 20 min RP-UHPLC-CAD method was developed utilizing a™ Phenomenex Gemini® C6-Phenyl column. The method was applied to determine the lipid identity and preliminary content assessment of two LNP samples. All four lipid components were well resolved with symmetrical peak shapes and good retention time reproducibility due to the orthogonal chemistry of C6-Phenyl compared to traditional C18. Future studies will include the determination of the lipid mole ratios in different LNP samples.

References

1. USP Analytical Procedures for mRNA Vaccine Quality – Draft Guidelines: 3rd Edition.

Figure 6. Standard curve of DSPC and the determination of two LNP samples.



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