

# Stability indicating method development for low level calcitonin

Matthias D'Hondt<sup>1</sup>, Sylvia Van Dorpe<sup>1</sup> and Bart De Spiegeleer<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Ghent University, DruQuaR group,  
Harelbekestraat 72, 9000 Gent

\*Corresponding author: Tel.: +32 9 264 8100; Fax: +32 9 264 8193,  
E-mail: Bart.DeSpiegeleer@UGent.be

# Outline

1. Peptide drugs
2. Peptide drug challenges
3. Improving peptide biopharmaceutical characteristics
4. Peptide delivery routes
5. Calcitonin
6. Low level salmon calcitonin formulation
7. sCT chromatographic profiling
8. Sample extraction
9. Formulation stability results
10. Conclusion

# 1. Peptide drugs

## Peptide drugs overview:

- Native peptides
- Chemically modified peptides
- Peptidomimetics

## Examples:

Somatostatin, enfuvirtide, insulin,...

## Protein and peptide drug market:

2007: \$ 47.4 billion

2010: \$ 55.7 billion

## 2. Peptide drug challenges

Anatomic compartment	Degradation	Anatomic compartment	Degradation
Stomach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acid hydrolysis</li> <li>• Gastric enzymes</li> </ul>	Liver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liver enzymes</li> </ul>
Duodenum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pancreatic enzymes</li> </ul>	Blood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proteases</li> <li>• Other enzymes</li> </ul>
Intestinal brush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exo/endopeptidase</li> <li>• Adsorption barriers</li> </ul>	Kidney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excretion</li> </ul>

## 3. Improving peptide biopharmaceutical characteristics

### A. Modification of peptide structure

*e.g.* cyclization

### B. Linking to other molecules

*e.g.* PEGylation

### C. Formulation

*e.g.* sustained release formulation

## 4. Peptide delivery routes

### A. Invasive administration: current mainstream route

Injection: SC, IM, IV,...

### B. Non-invasive administration: new developments

1. Oral e.g. cyclosporin
2. Nasal e.g. salmon calcitonin
3. Pulmonal e.g. insulin

...

## 5. Calcitonin

### A. Structure

Linear, 32 amino acid residues

### B. Therapeutic use

1. Postmenopausal osteoporosis
2. Paget's disease

### C. Origin

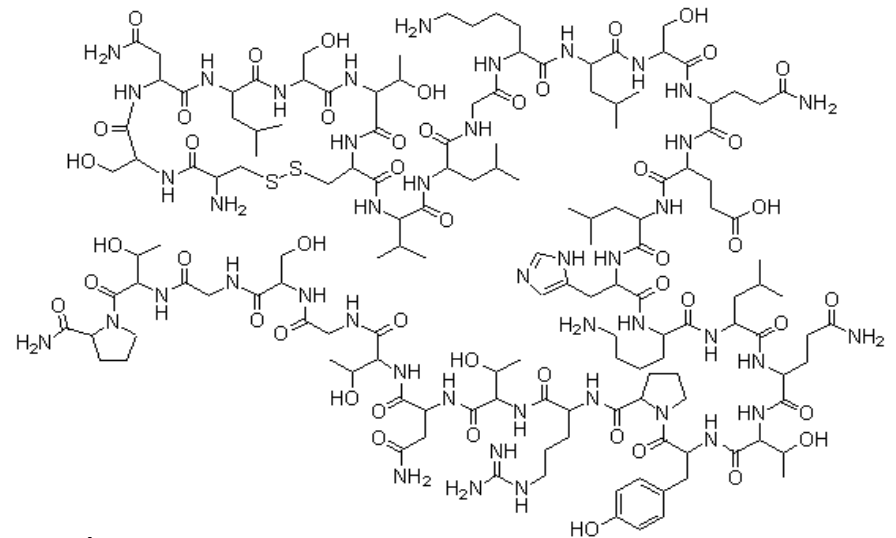
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Salmon* | 3. Eel     |
| 2. Human   | 4. Porcine |

### D. QSAR requirements

1. Cys<sup>1</sup>-Cys<sup>7</sup> disulphide bridge
2. AA residues 1-8
3. C-terminal prolinamide moiety

### E. Current formulations

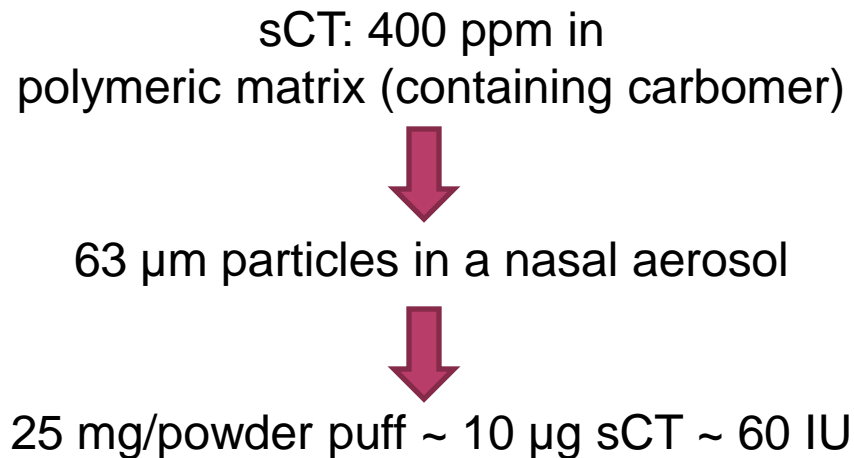
1. Solution for injection e.g. Miacalcic®
2. Nasal spray e.g. Fortical®



\* H-Cys-Ser-Asn-Leu-Ser-Thr-Cys-Val-Leu-Gly-Lys-Leu-Ser-Gln-Glu-Leu-His-Lys-Leu-Gln-Thr-Tyr-Pro-Arg-Thr-Asn-Thr-Gly-Ser-Gly-Thr-Pro-NH<sub>2</sub>

## 6. Low level salmon calcitonin formulation

Newly developed salmon calcitonin (sCT) formulation:



### Objective:

- Assay method development
- Stability evaluation



### Challenges:

- low levels of sCT
- sCT analytical stability



## 7. sCT chromatographic profiling

Parameter	HPLC-UV (assay)			LC-MS (identification)		
Column (+ guard column)	Everest C <sub>18</sub> (300 Å), 250 × 4.6 mm, 5µm					
Column temperature	40°C			30°C		
Mobile phase	A: 0.1% V/V TFA in H <sub>2</sub> O B: 0.085% V/V TFA in ACN			A: 0.1% V/V FA in H <sub>2</sub> O B: 0.1% V/V FA in ACN		
Gradient program	Time (min)	%A	%B	Time (min)	%A	%B
	0	73	27	0	80	20
	20	63	37	60	65	35
Flow rate	1 ml/min					
Injection volume	100 µl					
Detection	DAD UV @ 195 nm			ESI - ion trap MS <sup>1</sup> / data dependent MS <sup>2</sup>		

## 8. Sample extraction – Onion design

### Onion design:

- Quadratic model fitting with PLS
- Limited experiments (n=15)
- Experimental space (3 variables)

### Extraction variables:

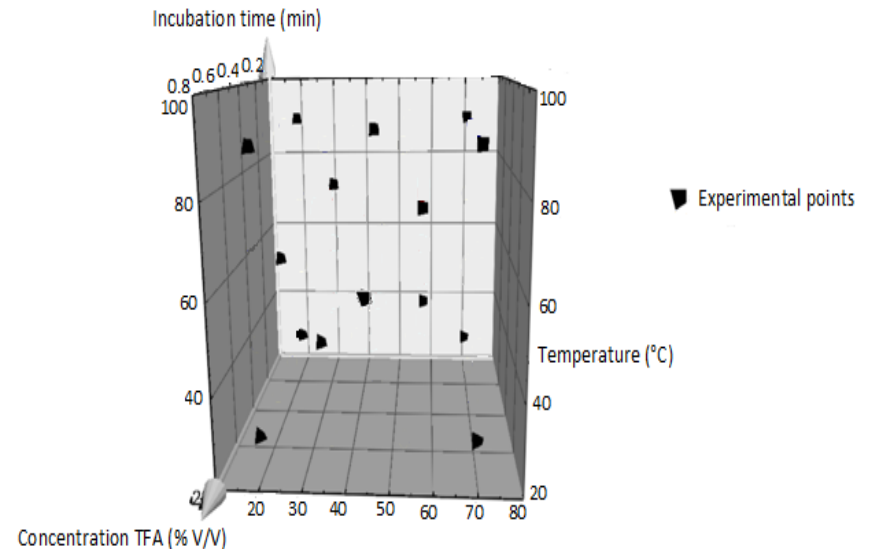
- TFA concentration (0.1-0.75% V/V)
- Incubation temperature (20-70°C)
- Incubation time (30-90 min)

### Result (*i.a.* contour plots)

For optimal recovery of 95% sCT calculated:

0.55% V/V TFA, 55°C incubation temperature and 45 min incubation time

**Experimental confirmation:** 93.9 ( $\pm$  1.4)% sCT recovery (n=3)



## 8. Sample extraction – Plackett Burman design


### Plackett Burman design:

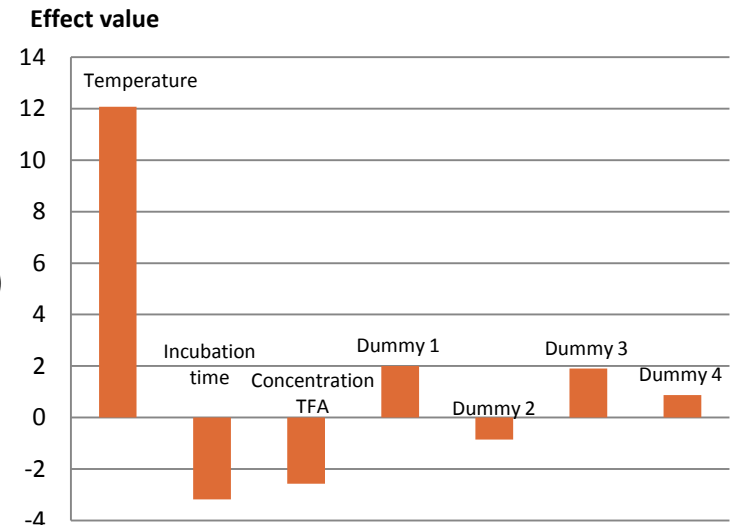
Onion model robustness evaluation

### Extraction variables:

- TFA concentration (0.45-0.55-0.65% V/V)
- Incubation temperature (50-55-60 °C)
- Incubation time (40-45-50 min)

### Results:

- Temperature: positive significant effect ( $P < 0.05$ )  ( $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ) range
- Maximal recovery: 0.45% V/V TFA,  $55^\circ\text{C}$  ( $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ) and 45 min
- 99.6% sCT recovery (no significant analytical degradation)



## 9. Formulation stability results

### Design

- ✓ Time interval: 6 weeks
- ✓ Conditions:
  - Room temperature (20°C)
  - In refrigerator (5°C)
  - In freezer (-35°C)

Time point	Storage condition	Assay (% vs. $T_0$ )
$T_0$ wks	n.a.	100
$T_6$ wks	-35°C	93.9
	5°C	83.9
	20°C	69.8

### Result:

- Temperature dependent decrease in sCT assay
- No equivalent increase of degradation

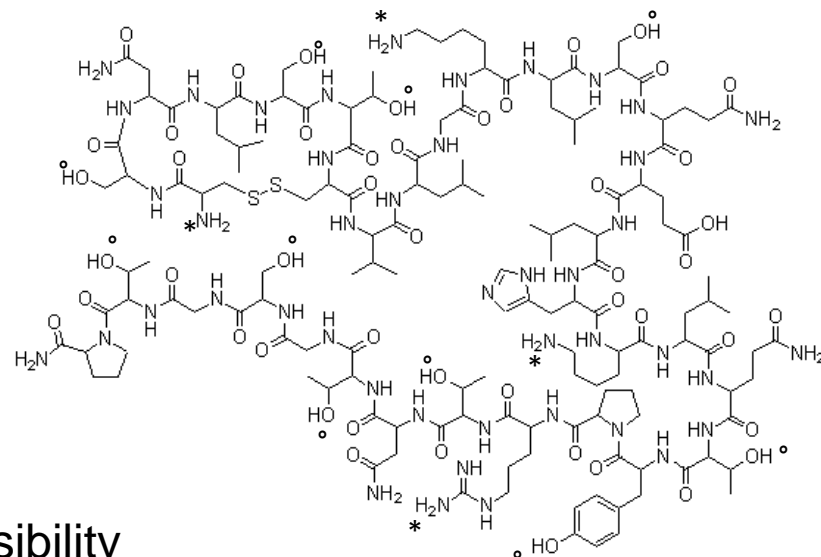
## 10. Conclusion

### Hypothesis:

- Chemical interaction between sCT and carbomer (chemabsorption)
- Amide (\*) and ester (°) formation

### Validation:

- IR: sCT concentration insufficient
- SERS: in progress
- EW-CRDS: envisioned



➔ New peptide-polymer linkage possibility

**Thank you for your attention!!!**

© Original Artist  
Reproduction rights obtainable from  
[www.CartoonStock.com](http://www.CartoonStock.com)



*"No, no - don't get up. I'll show myself out."*