


 Cite this: *Analyst*, 2023, **148**, 5361

 Received 14th August 2023,
Accepted 20th September 2023
DOI: 10.1039/d3an01392h

rsc.li/analyst

Establishing stereochemical comparability in phosphorothioate oligonucleotides with nuclease P1 digestion coupled with LCMS analysis†

 Zifan Li, * Fei Tong, Li Xiao, Nicholas R. Larson, Xuan Zhou,
Yueheng Zhang, Jonas P. Immel-Brown and George M. Bou-Assaf *

Stereochemical comparability is critical for ensuring manufacturing consistency in therapeutic phosphorothioate oligonucleotides. Currently, analytical methods for this assessment are limited. We hereby report on a novel protocol capable of detecting a stereochemistry change in a single phosphorothioate linkage by employing nuclease P1 digestion of the oligonucleotide with subsequent LCMS analysis of the resulting fragments. The method proves valuable for establishing stereochemical comparability and for ensuring manufacturing consistency of oligonucleotide therapeutics.

Therapeutic oligonucleotides gained attention in recent years for their potential in treating a wide range of diseases.^{1–4} Common oligonucleotide modalities include antisense oligonucleotides (ASO),⁵ short interference RNA (siRNA),⁶ microRNA (miRNA),⁷ aptamers,⁸ *etc.* To improve their pharmacokinetic properties, therapeutic oligonucleotides have been designed in a way that some (or all) phosphodiester (PO) linkages in an oligonucleotide sequence are substituted for phosphorothioate (PS) linkages.^{9–12} With the introduction of PS linkages, phosphorus becomes a new chiral center as a result of the substitution of non-bridging oxygen for sulfur, thus generating two distinct configurations, *R_p* and *S_p*.¹³ Aside from a few reports describing the stereo-controlled incorporation of PS linkages,^{14–17} the majority of PS forming reactions are not stereospecific.⁴ The chirality of the phosphorus center in an oligonucleotide sequence may affect its pharmacological activity, including nuclease resistance, binding affinity, and toxicities.^{14,18–20} Batch-to-batch consistency in diastereoisomeric composition is critical for ensuring drug safety and efficacy.^{15,20,21} Therefore, it is imperative to develop sensitive analytical methods that are fit for the purpose of establishing stereochemical comparability between batches for clinical and commercial purposes.

Demonstration of stereochemical comparability for PS oligonucleotides is challenging because the number of stereoisomers increases exponentially with the number of PS linkages. For example, an 18-mer ASO with 17 PS linkages will contain 2¹⁷ (131072) distinct diastereoisomers. Given the current state-of-the-art analytical technologies, developing a method capable of distinguishing every diastereoisomer in full-length oligonucleotides is virtually impossible. Several strategies have been developed to establish stereochemical comparability between PS oligonucleotides without characterizing individual diastereoisomers. For example, methods such as ³¹P nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and circular dichroism (CD) could potentially monitor overall diastereoisomeric distribution change, but these methods are challenged when the characterization of individual stereocenters is required because they report on the global population of stereoisomers in the mixture.^{22,23} One method that can determine the diastereoisomeric composition at each PS linkage consists of the analysis of crude dimethoxytrityl-on (DMT-on) samples collected after each coupling cycle by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).¹⁹ This approach is labor intensive, not appropriate for use in a good manufacturing practice (GMP) environment and does not evaluate the diastereoisomeric content of the full-length oligonucleotide after (but rather during) its synthesis. The establishment of stereochemical comparability at each PS linkage for full-length therapeutic oligonucleotides remains unexplored until the current study.

Here, we describe a method based on the nuclease digestion of oligonucleotides in combination with liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (LCMS) to separate diastereoisomers of the digested fragments. Enzymatic digestion truncates full-length oligonucleotides into shorter fragments containing a couple of PS linkages. The subsequent chromatographic step enables separation and quantitation of the shortmers whereas mass spectrometry allows their identification. Among enzymes used for oligonucleotide digestion, nuclease P1 (NP1) stands out as the enzyme of choice because of its outstanding performance and its superior digestion

Pharmaceutical Operations & Technology, Biogen, 225 Binney Street, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA. E-mail: zifan.li@biogen.com, george.bou-assaf@biogen.com

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3an01392h>

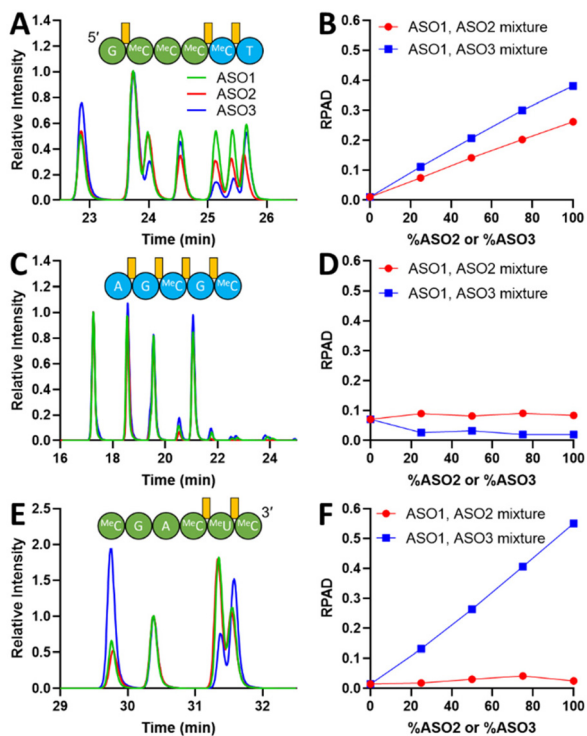


Fig. 2 EIC overlays of representative fragments from ASO1, ASO2, and ASO3, and calculated RPAD. (A) EIC overlay of a 5' fragment; (B) RPAD of the selected 5' fragment; (C) EIC overlay of a middle fragment; (D) RPAD of the selected middle fragment; (E) EIC overlay of a 3' fragment; (F) RPAD of the selected 3' fragment. Green: ASO1; Red: ASO2; Blue: ASO3. PS bonds are labeled in orange. EICs were aligned to minimize retention time shift. Chromatograms were normalized to a selected peak. ASO1, ASO2, and ASO3 digestions were performed in triplicates. Error bars are included in the figures.

of these PS linkages is similar among all three ASOs (Fig. 2C). This observation aligns with a previous report which indicates that the diastereoisomeric distribution in PS linkage is little affected by the type of activator used to couple deoxy nucleotides.^{29,35}

Further digestion can be achieved with extended incubation time or increased NP1-to-oligonucleotide ratio. With the extended incubation time, fragments with Sp configurations are further shortened, thus reducing the number of diastereoisomers to be detected. For instance, the all-deoxy full PS fragment AG^{Me}CG^{Me} standard (Integrated DNA Technologies) showed 13 distinguishable EIC peaks (ESI, Fig. S3†) when injected neat, but the same fragment fingerprint generated by NP1 digestion of ASO1–3 for 1 day showed only 4 major peaks (Fig. 2C). The results suggest that the current LC method is capable of separating multiple diastereoisomers as evidenced in Fig. S3 (ESI†), and that the fewer peaks detected in Fig. 2C are a result of the extended digestion period. Therefore, it is essential to maintain the same digestion conditions for the direct comparison between different ASO samples. Method optimization is required to ensure the entire ASO sequence is covered by fragments generated during digestion, with Fig. S4 (ESI†) being one example.

One advantage of the extended digestion incubation period is the generation of multiple overlapping fragments that enable better localization of the differences in diastereoisomeric content, potentially to the single PS linkage level. For instance, if a 4-mer does not show any differences in diastereoisomeric content between two ASO samples but its overlapping 5-mer with the same 5' or 3' end does, then the difference in diastereoisomeric content could be narrowed down to the overhang PS linkage.

Fragments containing 5' or 3' MOE nucleotides generally exhibited more peaks compared to the middle deoxy fragments. This observation suggests that PS linkages which couple MOE-modified nucleotides undergo slower digestion by NP1 than their deoxy counterparts, which is consistent with the previously reported observation that the rate of digesting 2'-methoxy modified RNAs is slower than that of unmodified nucleotides.³⁶

To quantitatively assess the method capability, we considered employing peak ratios to determine changes in diastereoisomeric content. It is worth mentioning that peak ratios do not represent the true Rp/Sp ratios due to NP1's preferential digestion towards Sp diastereoisomers. Although peak ratios could potentially be used as indicators of diastereoisomeric content change, choosing appropriate peaks in a given fragment EIC for the calculation could be challenging. Here, we introduce the calculation of a relative peak area difference (RPAD) to compare the normalized peak areas in a sample to those in a reference:

$$\text{RPAD} = \sum_{i=1}^n |p_{i,\text{sample}} - p_{i,\text{ref.}}|$$

in which $p_{i,\text{sample}}$ and $p_{i,\text{ref.}}$ are the normalized peak areas of the sample and reference ASOs respectively, and n is the number of peaks detected in the fragment EICs. This quantitation method is suitable for any number of peaks associated with one fragment. The RPAD values could also be used to assess method parameters, such as specificity, accuracy, repeatability, *etc.* For example, method variability can be evaluated by performing replicate digestions of the same ASO sample and calculating the subsequent RPAD value. This step is necessary before any future comparison between two different ASO samples can be performed to determine whether the calculated RPAD value is within assay variability or is indicative of a true difference.

To determine the sensitivity of the method, its linearity, and its limit of quantitation (LOQ), *i.e.*, the smallest difference in Rp/Sp ratio that can be unequivocally deemed as a true change in diastereoisomeric content, a series of ASO mixtures with a linear change in molar composition was created: 100% ASO1, 75% ASO1: 25% ASO2, 50% ASO1: 50% ASO2, 25% ASO1: 75% ASO2, and 100% ASO2. A similar mixture series of ASO1 and ASO3 was also prepared. All sample mixtures were digested by NP1 and analyzed with the same method conditions mentioned above. If two ASO fragments have different diastereoisomeric contents, we would expect that the calcu-

lated RPAD value would correlate with the change in the corresponding ASOs molar ratios. On the other hand, if the fragments diastereoisomeric content is the same, the RPAD value would not change with the increasing ASOs molar ratios. RPAD values for the three ASO fragments discussed above are plotted against % ASO2 or % ASO3 in Fig. 2B, D, and F.

A linear correlation between the RPAD value of the 5' fragment and the percentage of ASO2 is demonstrated in Fig. 2B. The trend indicates that the differences in EIC peak pattern between the individual digestion of ASO1 and ASO2 after 24.3 min (Fig. 2A) is caused by a different diastereoisomeric distribution at the 5'-most PS linkage. Compared to the ASO1/ASO2 mixture, the linear correlation observed for the ASO1/ASO3 mixture has a larger slope, likely because of the more significant change in the diastereoisomeric distribution at two more PS linkages formed by BTT in ASO3. Similarly, in the 3' fragment (Fig. 2E), the RPAD of ASO1/ASO3 was much higher than that of ASO1/ASO2, because a different activator was used throughout the syntheses of ASO1 and ASO3. However, because the same activator was used for the syntheses of ASO1 and ASO2 (except for the last PS linkage which is not part of the 3' fragment), no correlation between the RPAD value and the ASO mixture molar ratios was observed (Fig. 2F). For the middle fragment, we do not expect to see any differences in diastereoisomeric content as described above. Indeed, no correlation was observed between the calculated RPAD values and the ASOs molar ratios in each of the mixtures (Fig. 2D). The residual RPAD values calculated are attributed to assay variations.

The method LOQ was calculated based on the residual standard deviation and slope of the calibration curve derived from the RPAD between ASO1 and ASO2 against the actual % Rp of the crude DMT-on ASOs. The lowest LOQ achieved corresponds to 1% change in Rp content at the 5'-most PS linkage after examining each observed 5' fragment.

To ensure stereochemical comparability at each PS linkage can be achieved, it is crucial to select the right fragments when analyzing PS ASOs. Method development is necessary to ensure accurate and reproducible results for a new ASO, because the efficiency of NP1 digestion may differ. Inefficient digestion may produce long fragments that exceed the chromatographic separation capacity, thus lowering the method sensitivity and spatial resolution. Higher NP1/ASO ratio and longer digestion time may be necessary to produce shorter fragments for effective comparability purposes. Factors such as ASO purity and buffer composition may also impact the analytical results. Maintaining consistent sample quality and preparation is important to ensure reliable and reproducible results, even if the method seems robust during preliminary evaluations.

As outlined here, the quantitative approach for dealing with the NP1 digestion data is suitable not only for establishing batch-to-batch comparability in ASO products with PS linkages, but also for demonstration of sameness between generic and innovator products. During process and analytical development, setting suitable acceptance criteria for the RPAD indicator is critical for defining an appropriate stereochemical

comparability assay. Acceptance criteria may be established based on batch history experience and the intrinsic assay variability. Each fragment fingerprint may require its individual RPAD limit.

In conclusion, we hereby report on the development of a method for the establishment of stereochemical comparability in PS containing oligonucleotides using NP1 digestion followed by LCMS analysis. We also propose the implementation of RPAD in the EICs of digested fragments as indicators to quantitatively assess the diastereoisomeric content change in two different ASO samples. The method is potentially capable of distinguishing a diastereoisomeric distribution change as low as 1% at a single PS linkage. This method provides a novel insight into batch-to-batch stereochemical comparability in oligonucleotide products.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We thank Kayla Mello and Jackson Struble for providing synthesis and purification support in this project. We thank Brad Robertson for the support in editing. We are grateful to all our Biogen colleagues of the ASO team for their support and input.

References

- 1 S. Thakur, *et al.*, *Front. Pharmacol.*, 2022, **13**, 1006304.
- 2 C. I. E. Smith, *et al.*, *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.*, 2019, **59**, 605–630.
- 3 T. C. Roberts, *et al.*, *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, 2020, **19**, 673–694.
- 4 A. Khvorova, *et al.*, *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 2017, **35**, 238–248.
- 5 C. F. Bennett, *et al.*, *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.*, 2010, **50**, 259–293.
- 6 J. Neumeier, *et al.*, *Front. Plant Sci.*, 2021, **11**, 526455.
- 7 R. Rupaimoole, *et al.*, *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, 2017, **16**, 203–222.
- 8 A. D. Keefe, *et al.*, *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, 2010, **9**, 537–550.
- 9 H. Takakusa, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acid Ther.*, 2023, **33**, 83–94.
- 10 F. Eckstein, *Nucleic Acid Ther.*, 2014, **24**, 374–387.
- 11 H. L. Lightfoot, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 2012, **40**, 10585–10595.
- 12 S. T. Crooke, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 2020, **48**, 5235–5253.
- 13 T. Chen, *et al.*, *J. Chromatogr. A*, 2022, **1678**, 463349.
- 14 M. Byrne, *et al.*, *Transl. Vis. Sci. Technol.*, 2021, **10**, 23.
- 15 N. Iwamoto, *et al.*, *Nat. Biotechnol.*, 2017, **35**, 845–851.
- 16 P. Kandasamy, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 2022, **50**, 5401–5423.
- 17 M. Li, *et al.*, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 541–544.

- 18 M. Koziolkiewicz, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1995, **23**, 5000–5005.
- 19 W. B. Wan, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 2014, **42**, 13456–13468.
- 20 E. D. Funder, *et al.*, *PLoS One*, 2020, **15**, e0232603.
- 21 H. Jahns, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 2022, **50**, 1221–1240.
- 22 S. G. Roussis, *et al.*, *Anal. Chem.*, 2021, **93**, 16035–16042.
- 23 A. Murakami, *et al.*, *Anal. Biochem.*, 1994, **223**, 285–290.
- 24 J. D. Jones, *et al.*, *Anal. Chem.*, 2023, **95**, 4404–4411.
- 25 H. Jahns, *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.*, 2015, **6**, 6317.
- 26 B. V. L. Potter, *et al.*, *Biochemistry*, 1983, **22**, 1369–1377.
- 27 I. Sokolowska, *et al.*, *Anal. Chem.*, 2020, **92**, 2369–2373.
- 28 Y. Tamura, *et al.*, *Nucleosides Nucleotides*, 1998, **17**, 269–282.
- 29 V. T. Ravikumar, *et al.*, *Nucleosides Nucleotides Nucleic Acids*, 2003, **22**, 1415–1419.
- 30 V. T. Ravikumar, *et al.*, *Nucleosides Nucleotides Nucleic Acids*, 2003, **22**, 1639–1645.
- 31 V. T. Ravikumar, *et al.*, *Org. Process Res. Dev.*, 2002, **6**, 798–806.
- 32 A. Wilk, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 1995, **23**, 530–534.
- 33 L. Li, *et al.*, *J. Chromatogr. A*, 2017, **1500**, 84–88.
- 34 M. Enmark, *et al.*, *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.*, 2019, **411**, 3383–3394.
- 35 Z. S. Cheruvallath, *et al.*, *Nucleosides Nucleotides Nucleic Acids*, 2000, **19**, 533–543.
- 36 H. Grosjean, *et al.*, *Methods Enzymol.*, 2007, **425**, 55–101.