

APPLICATIONS

Development of a Multi-Step Purification Process for the Purification of Exenatide

J. Preston¹, Brian Rivera¹, Guido Krautz², J.T. Presley III¹ and Marc Jacob¹

¹ Phenomenex, Inc., 411 Madrid Ave., Torrance, CA 90501 USA

² Phenomenex LTD, Zeppelinstr. 5, Aschaffenburg 63741 Germany

The work presented here demonstrates the development of a multi-step purification process on a single stationary phase for the crude synthetic peptide mixture of Exenatide. The focus of this technical note is on the initial development work, including the screening of multiple conditions to evaluate which steps will produce material of suitable purity. The investigated parameters include eluent pH, buffer components, and organic solvent composition.

Introduction

Purification of crude synthetic peptide mixtures often employs a multi-step chromatographic purification process. The first step removes most of the undesired components, followed by another step to "polish" the material to the desired purity level. If applicable, a single step process can produce significant time and cost savings provided the single step can achieve the necessary purity while maintaining a desirable yield and throughput. A multi-step process using the same stationary phase, can provide considerable savings of time and costs compared to a process utilizing multiple stationary phases.

Selectivity is the ability of a chromatographic method to separate different components. When multiple chromatographic steps are employed, the conventional idea is to use two or more complementary modes of chromatography such as ion-exchange, gel permeation, affinity, and reversed phase to take advantage of their different selectivities. Changing the stationary phase is an effective way to obtain different selectivity, but this can be expensive and time consuming in a large scale purification process. Fortunately, the very nature of peptides allow for changes in selectivity based on changes in pH or the choice of organic solvent. These changes are relatively inexpensive and easily implemented. Amino acids are categorized by their side chains as non-polar, aromatic, polar non-charged, positively charged, or negatively charged. See **Table 1**.

By knowing the amino acid sequence of a peptide, its ionization and polarity properties are predictable. There are a few key properties that are significant for chromatographic applications. Probably the most significant property is ionization. There are amino acids with acidic and basic ionizable side chains. The pH of the eluent will determine if these side chains are charged or neutral. If the stationary phase is silica-based, the pH will also determine if the surface of the stationary phase is neutral or negatively charged. Also, the peptide will interact differently with the stationary phase depending on the different types of organic solvents and additives used in the eluent. This is related to the polarity of the peptide and is mainly due to the non-ionizable side chains.

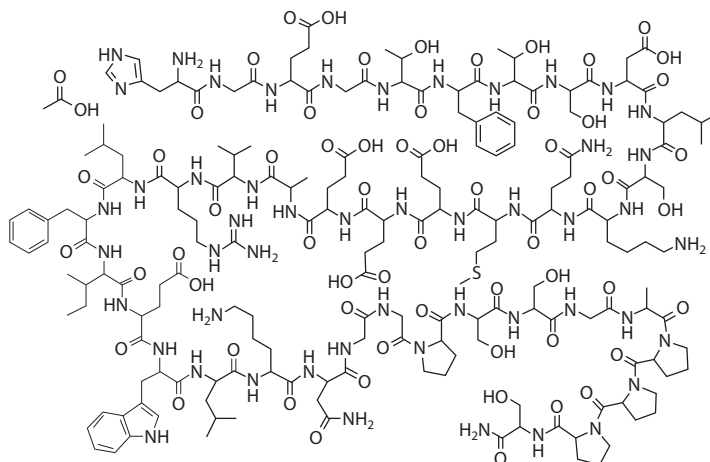
The crude synthetic peptide used in this purification development study is crude Exenatide. The crude was obtained from a major peptide manufacturer located in the United States. Exenatide is a glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist and was approved in April 2005

for the treatment of diabetes mellitus type 2. Exenatide is a synthetic version of exendin-4, a hormone found in the saliva of the Gila monster. Exenatide is a 39 amino acid peptide, its chemical structure is represented in **Figure 1**.

Table 1.
Natural Amino Acids Classification

Non-polar aliphatic residues	Aromatic residues
Glycine	Phenylalanine
Alanine	Tyrosine
Valine	Tryptophan
Leucine	
Isoleucine	Positively charged residues (basic)
Proline	Lysine
	Arginine
Polar non-charged residues	Histidine
Serine	Negatively charged residues (acidic)
Threonine	Aspartic acid
Cysteine	Glutamic acid
Methionine	
Asparagine	
Glutamine	

Figure 1.
Chemical Structures for Exenatide



His-Gly-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Leu-Ser-Lys-Gln-Met-Glu-Glu-Glu-Ala-Val-Arg-Leu-Phe-Ile-Glu-Trp-Leu-Lys-Asn-Gly-Gly-Pro-Ser-Ser-Gly-Ala-Pro-Pro-Ser-NH₂



Results and Discussion

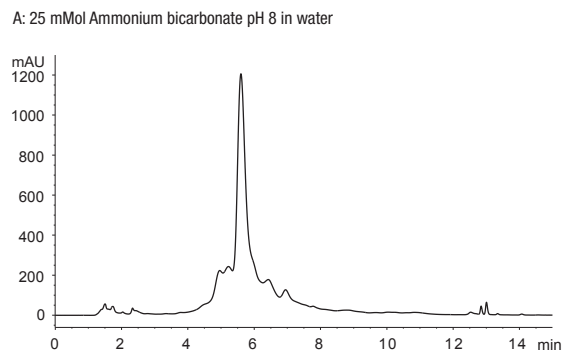
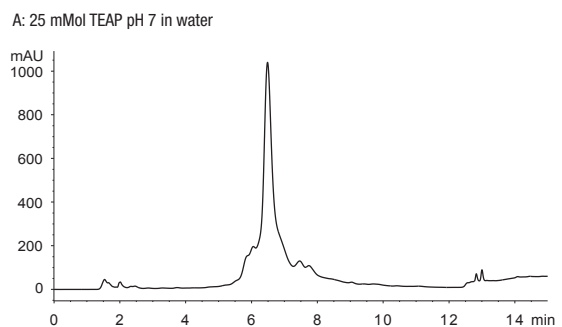
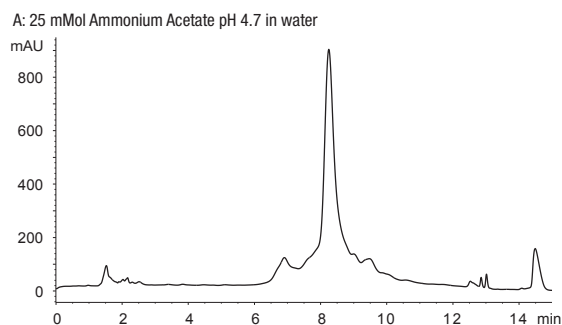
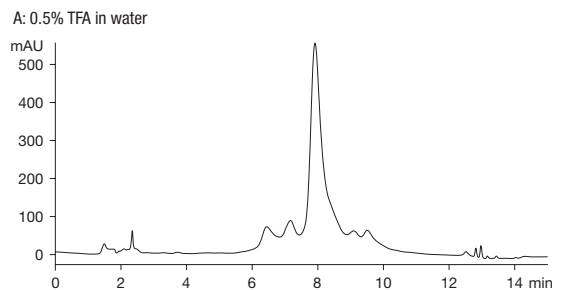
Mobile Phase Screening on Luna[®] 10 μ m-PREP C8(3)

The peptide used in this study contains 16 non-polar and 3 aromatic side chains (**Table 2**). Exenatide is relatively non-polar and the use of a Luna C8 stationary phase is therefore an appropriate stationary phase. Acetonitrile was initially chosen for the strong solvent eluent component and because the final product is a lyophilized solid. Also from **Table 2**, it can be deduced that pH could be an effective tool for altering the chromatographic selectivity between Exenatide and its related impurities. The compound of interest has an ionization point of 4.38 and there are 6 acidic side chains and 4 basic side chains. The initial screening of possible PREP conditions evaluated 4 different aqueous eluent components covering a pH range of 2 – 8 (**Figure 2**). The isolated material from the optimized PREP screening experiments (**Figure 3**) were evaluated with analytical HPLC methodology on Kinetex[®] EVO (**Figure 4**). The first assessment was to determine if a single step purification process was feasible. There was not a single step that could meet the purity requirement of 98.5% with a suitable yield (**Figure 4**). A multi-step purification process was required. The desired final product was an acetate salt, so the use of acetate in the final step had significant processing advantages. The TFA screening material and the acetate screening material did show complementary selectivity with different early and late eluting components. The first step was selected to be a TFA - Acetonitrile gradient and the second step was an acetate - Acetonitrile gradient.

Table 2.
Amino Acids Distribution in Exenatide

	Isoelectric point	Acidic side chains	Basic side chains	Non-polar side chains	Aromatic side chains	Polar uncharged side chains
Exenatide	4.38	6	4	16	3	10

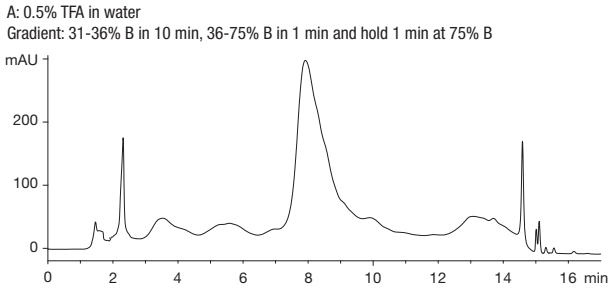
Figure 2.
Preliminary Screening Result at Various pH



Conditions

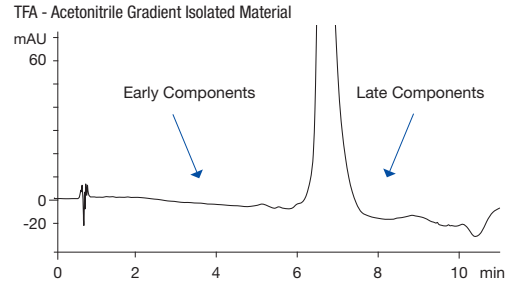
Column: Luna[®] 10 μ m-PREP C8(3) 100A
Dimensions: 250 x 4.6 mm
Part No.: 00G-4623-E0
Mobile Phase: A: As noted in figure
 B: 100% Acetonitrile
Gradient: 25-45% B in 10 min, 45-70% B in 1 min and hold 1 min at 70% B
Flow Rate: 1.5 mL/min
Injection: 10 μ L @ 40 mg/mL
Temperature: Ambient
Detection: UV @ 220 nm

Figure 3.
Optimized Gradient for the Different pH Eluents

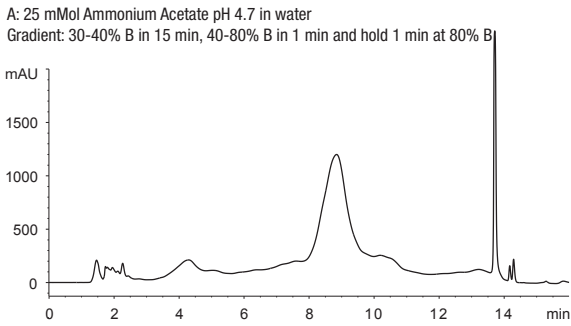


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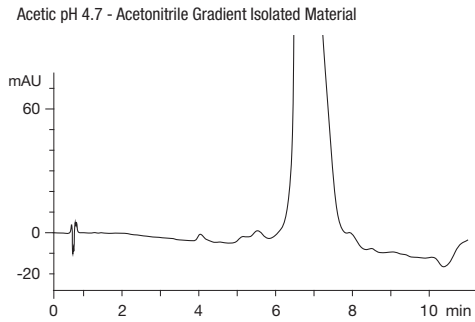
Figure 4.
Pool Result for Each Mobile Phase Screened



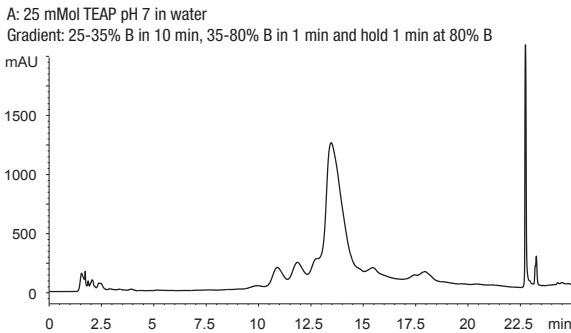
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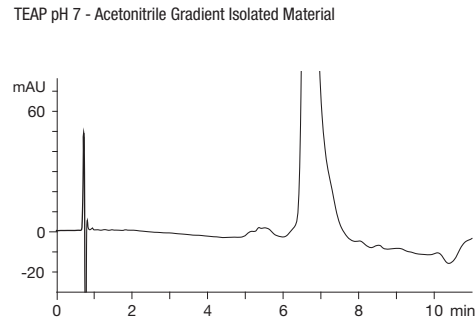
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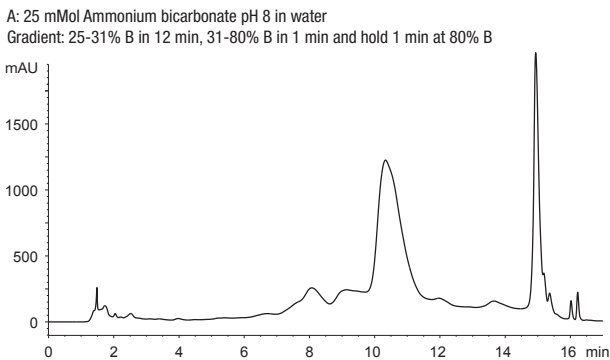
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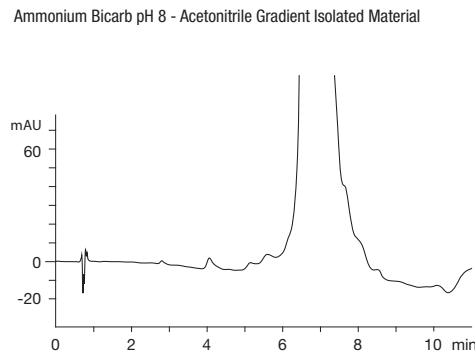
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App ID 23618



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App ID 23619

Conditions

Column: Luna[®] 10µm-PREP C8(3) 100A
Dimensions: 250 x 4.6 mm
Part No.: OOG-4623-E0
Mobile Phase: A: As noted in figure
B: 100% Acetonitrile
Gradient: As noted in figure
Flow Rate: 1.5 mL/min
Injection: 40µL @ 40 mg/mL
Temperature: Ambient
Detection: UV @ 220 nm

Conditions

Column: Kinetex[®] 5µm EVO C18
Dimensions: 150 x 4.6 mm
Part No.: OOF-4633-E0
Mobile Phase: A: 0.1% TFA in Water
B: 100% Acetonitrile
Gradient: 15-30% B in 5 min, 30-50% B in 0.5 min and hold 2 min at 50% B
Flow Rate: 2.0 mL/min
Injection: 5µL
Temperature: Ambient
Detection: UV @ 220 nm



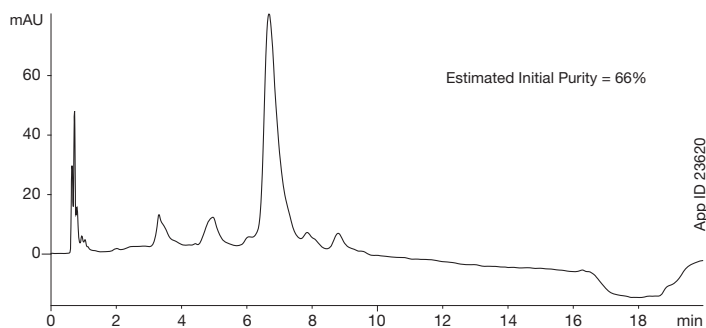
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Results and Discussion (continued)

Two Step Purification Methodology to Achieve Purity >98.5%

The initial crude material had an estimated purity of 66% using Kinetex EVO as analytical column (**Figure 5**). A simple loading study was conducted for the first step conditions and it was determined that the crude material could be loaded at 1% of the column bed mass (**Figure 6**). The main component for the first step was collected as a series of fractions. These fractions were evaluated by analytical HPLC and the appropriate fractions were pooled together. The obtained material had an estimated purity of 96.5%. The pooled material was processed with the second step acetate methodology. Again the main component was collected as a series of fractions. These fractions were evaluated by analytical HPLC and the appropriate fractions were pooled together. The second step pooled material was dried by lyophilization and evaluated by analytical HPLC. The purity of the final material was 99.3%.

Figure 5.
Initial Crude Purity on Kinetex EVO



Conditions for Figure 5.

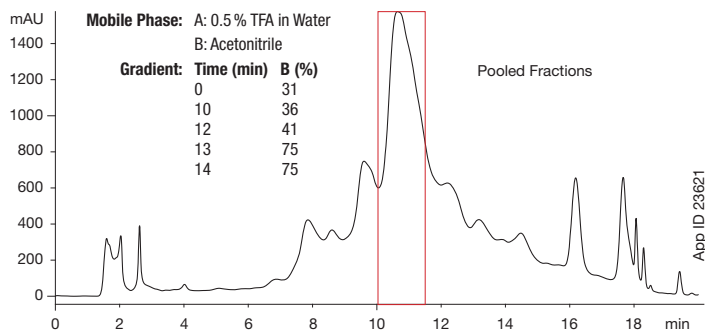
Column: Kinetex[®] 5 µm EVO C18
Dimensions: 150 x 4.6 mm
Part No.: 00F-4633-E0
Mobile Phase: A: 0.1% TFA in Water
 B: 100% Acetonitrile
Gradient: 15-30% B in 5 min, 30-50% B in 0.5 min and hold 2 min at 50% B
Flow Rate: 2.0 mL/min
Injection: 5 µL
Temperature: Ambient
Detection: UV @ 220 nm

Conditions for Figure 6.

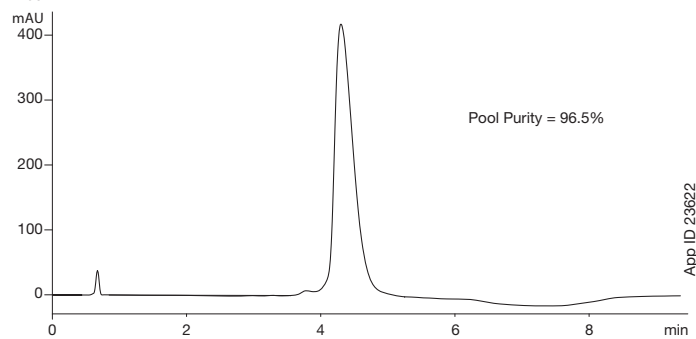
Column: Luna[®] 10 µm-PREP C8(3) 100A
Dimensions: 250 x 4.6 mm
Part No.: 00G-4623-E0
Mobile Phase: As noted in figure
Gradient: As noted in figure
Flow Rate: 1.5 mL/min
Temperature: Ambient
Detection: UV @ 220 nm

Figure 6.
Multi-Step Purification Process of Crude Exenatide

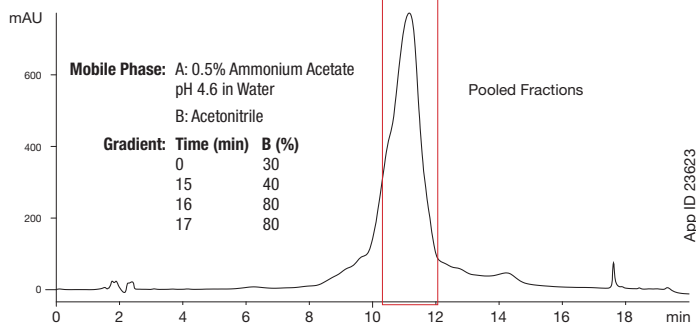
Initial Crude 1% On-Column Load First Step: TFA - Acetonitrile Gradient



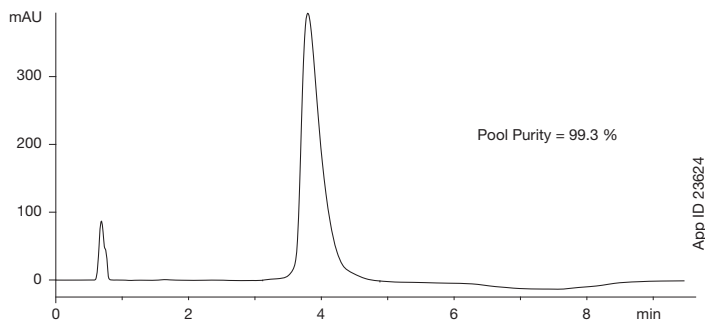
Pool from TFA - Acetonitrile First Step on QC Analytical Methodology



Isolated Pool from First Step Second Step: Acetic - Acetonitrile Gradient



Pool From Acetic - Acetonitrile Second Step on QC Analytical Methodology



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Conclusions

The column used for large scale chromatography can be a significant part of the cost for a large scale purification process. This cost is not solely based on the actual stationary phase inside the column, but needs to include the time and hardware needed to pack, unpack and switch between columns. A considerable amount of time and expense can be saved by using the same column packed with a single stationary phase for each step in a multi-step purification.

This work used Exenatide to demonstrate the development of a 2 - step purification methodology for a synthetic peptide. The 66% pure initial crude mixture was upgraded to 96.5% after the first step. The second step polished the final material to a purity of 99.3%.

Luna 10 μ m-*PREP* C8(3) was used as the single stationary phase for the purification of Exenatide. This phase was introduced by Phenomenex in 2013 and is available in large quantity for packing in dynamic axial compression columns.

Ordering Information

Luna® 10 μ m - <i>PREP</i> Scout Columns (mm)			SecurityGuard™ Cartridges (mm)	
Phases	250 x 4.6	250 x 10	4 x 3.0*	10 x 10***
C18(3)	00G-4616-E0	00G-4616-N0	AJO-4287	AJO-7221
C8(3)	00G-4623-E0	00G-4623-N0	AJO-4290	AJO-7222
			for ID: 3.2-8.0 mm	9-16 mm

Luna 10 μ m - <i>PREP</i> Preparative Columns (mm)				SecurityGuard Cartridges (mm)	
Phases	250 x 21.2	250 x 30	250 x 50	15 x 21.2**	15 x 30*
C18(3)	00G-4616-P0-AX	00G-4616-U0-AX	00G-4616-V0-AX	AJO-7839	AJO-8301
C8(3)	00G-4623-P0-AX	00G-4623-U0-AX	00G-4623-V0-AX	AJO-7840	AJO-8302
				for ID: 18-29 mm	30-49 mm

Luna 10 μ m - <i>PREP</i> Axia™ Packed Bulk Media (mm)					
Phases	1kg	5kg	10kg	50kg	100kg
C18(3)	04K-4616	04L-4616	04M-4616	04N-4616	04P-4616
C8(3)	04K-4623	04L-4623	04M-4623	04N-4623	04P-4623

Kinetex® 5 μ m Analytical Columns (mm)					SecurityGuard ULTRA Cartridges†
Phase	50 x 4.6	100 x 4.6	150 x 4.6	250 x 4.6	3/pk
EVO C18	00B-4633-E0	00D-4633-E0	00F-4633-E0	00G-4633-E0	AJO-9296 for 4.6 mm ID



* SecurityGuard™ Analytical Cartridges require holder, Part No.: KJO-4282

† SecurityGuard ULTRA Cartridges require holder, Part No.: AJO-9000

***SemiPrep SecurityGuard Cartridges require holder, Part No.: AJO-9281

** PREP SecurityGuard Cartridges require holder, Part No.: AJO-8223

◆ PREP SecurityGuard Cartridges require holder, Part No.: AJO-8277



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Australia

t: +61 (0)2-9428-6444
f: +61 (0)2-9428-6445
auinfo@phenomenex.com

Austria

t: +43 (0)1-319-1301
f: +43 (0)1-319-1300
anfrage@phenomenex.com

Belgium

t: +32 (0)2 503 4015 (French)
t: +32 (0)2 511 8666 (Dutch)
f: +31 (0)30-2383749
beinfo@phenomenex.com

Canada

t: +1 (800) 543-3681
f: +1 (310) 328-7768
info@phenomenex.com

China

t: +86 (0)20 2282-6668
f: +86 (0)20 2809-8130
chinainfo@phenomenex.com

Denmark

t: +45 4824 8048
f: +45 4810 6265
nordicinfo@phenomenex.com

Finland

t: +358 (0)9 4789 0063
f: +45 4810 6265
nordicinfo@phenomenex.com

France

t: +33 (0)1 30 09 21 10
f: +33 (0)1 30 09 21 11
franceinfo@phenomenex.com

Germany

t: +49 (0)6021-58830-0
f: +49 (0)6021-58830-11
anfrage@phenomenex.com

India

t: +91 (0)40-3012 2400
f: +91 (0)40-3012 2411
indiainfo@phenomenex.com

Ireland

t: +353 (0)1 247 5405
f: +44 1625-501796
eireinfo@phenomenex.com

Italy

t: +39 051 6327511
f: +39 051 6327555
italiainfo@phenomenex.com

Luxembourg

t: +31 (0)30-2418700
f: +31 (0)30-2383749
nlinfo@phenomenex.com

Mexico

t: 01-800-844-5226
f: 001-310-328-7768
tecnicomx@phenomenex.com

The Netherlands

t: +31 (0)30-2418700
f: +31 (0)30-2383749
nlinfo@phenomenex.com

New Zealand

t: +64 (0)9-4780951
f: +64 (0)9-4780952
nzinfo@phenomenex.com

Norway

t: +47 810 02 005
f: +45 4810 6265
nordicinfo@phenomenex.com

Puerto Rico

t: +1 (800) 541-HPLC
f: +1 (310) 328-7768
info@phenomenex.com

Spain

t: +34 91-413-8613
f: +34 91-413-2290
espinfo@phenomenex.com

Sweden

t: +46 (0)8 611 6950
f: +45 4810 6265
nordicinfo@phenomenex.com

United Kingdom

t: +44 (0)1625-501367
f: +44 (0)1625-501796
ukinfo@phenomenex.com

USA

t: +1 (310) 212-0555
f: +1 (310) 328-7768
info@phenomenex.com

All other countries Corporate Office USA

t: +1 (310) 212-0555
f: +1 (310) 328-7768
info@phenomenex.com



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