Chromatographic purification of plasmid DNA

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pDNA purification challenges & considerations Typical pDNA process flow



pDNA purification challenges & considerations Unique challenges of pDNA purification

- Similarity of product and contaminants (genomic DNA (gDNA), endotoxin, RNA, plasmid isoforms) leads to **low resolution separation**.
- Feed often **highly viscous**, complicating downstream processing.
- Shear sensitivity
- Lack of platform process and integrated solutions



pDNA purification challenges & considerations Chromatography - Common approaches

- **Goal:** Separate supercoiled (ccc) plasmid from oc-/linear isoforms and residual impurities (HCP, nucleic acid, endotoxin) by charge, size or hydrophobicity
- Combination of Anion exchange and Hydrophobic interaction

1 Anion Exchange Chromatography (AEX)

- Applicable for capture, intermediate and polishing
- Weak AEX resins give highest recovery and selective impurity removal
- Separate plasmid from proteins, RNA and gDNA and removing endotoxin
- Separation of plasmid isoforms difficult

7 Hydrophobic Interaction Chromatography (HIC)

- Works by salt promoted binding ($\approx 2.5 \text{ M NH}_4\text{SO}_4$)
- **Separate isoforms**: Supercoiled pDNA is less hydrophobic than RNA, oc- and linear- plasmid forms and denatured gDNA



AEX Capture Chromatography - Test Overview and Methods

Clarified lysate conditions:

- 6.5 kbp pDNA, 24 μg/mL titer. 1.5M K-acetate buffer, pH 5.3, 86.9 ms/cm
- Nucleic acid content: 3.8% pDNA, 96.2% RNA. Endotoxin content: 380,000 EU/mg pDNA



Step	Mobile Phase	Membrane Volumes	Flowrate	
Equil	1M K-Acetate + 150 mM NaCl, pH 5.0 (75 mS/cm)	50 MV	10 MV/min	
Load	Clarified, sterile filtered lysate pH 5.2	11 mg pDNA/mL membrane	10 MV/min	
Wash	1M K-Acetate + 150 mM NaCl, pH 5.0 (75 mS/cm)	20 MV	10 MV/min	
Elute	100 mM Tris, pH 9 + 1M NaCl	50 MV	5 MV/min	
CIP	1M NaOH + 2 M NaCl	20 MV	10 MV/min	

Analytics:

- * DNA and RNA content assessed by HPLC (Tosoh DNA-NPR method) $^{\rm 1}$
- Endotoxin content assessed by Charles River Endosafe assay
 - ¹ Urthaler 2005

Impact of NaCl supplementation on RNA clearance



Capture pDNA while impurities (RNA) flowthrough



AEX Capture Chromatography - Results

100% 100% 11 90% 88% 80% 70% 8 60% 50% 40% 30% 36% 20% 10% 0% 75 0 35 NaCl Supplementation (mM)

Impact of Salt Supplementation on Capacity, Purity, Recovery

- pDNA Binding Capacity (mg pDNA/mL membrane)
- pDNA purity (% of total nucleic acids)
- pDNA Recovery

35 mM NaCl supplementation offers best balance of capacity, purity, recovery:

- Capacity = 8 mg pDNA/mL membrane
- Nucleic acid purity = 77% pDNA
- pDNA recovery = 88%
- Endotoxin content = 3,100 EU/mg pDNA

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AEX Capture Chromatography- Wash Strategy

Control	Wash

Detergent Wash

Step	Mobile Phase	Step	Mobile Phase		
Equilibration	1M K-Acetate + 150 mM NaCL pH 5.0 (75 mS/cm)	Equilibration	1M K-Acetate + 150 mM NaCl, pH 5.0 (75 mS/cm)		
-4		Load	Clarified, sterile filtered lysate pH 5.2 + 35mM NaCl		
Load	Clarified, sterile filtered lysate pH 5.2 + 35mM NaCl	Wash	1M K-Acetate + 150 mM NaCl, pH 5.0 (75 mS/cm)		
Wash	1M K-Acetate + 150 mM NaCl, pH 5.0 (75 mS/cm)	Detergent Wash	0.1M Tris, 10mM NaCl, + 0.5% detergent, pH 7.5		
		EDTA Wash	0.1M Tris, 10mM NaCl, + 2mM EDTA, pH 7.5		
Elute	100 mM Tris, pH 9 + 1M NaCl	Elute w/EDTA	100 mM Tris, 1M NaCl + 2mM EDTA, pH 9		
CIP	1M NaOH + 2 M NaCl	CIP	1M NaOH + 2 M NaCl		

Results

	Nucleic Acid Content	Endotoxin Content	Cycle Time
Feed Conditions	4% DNA, 96% RNA	380,000 EU/mg	N/A
Elution w/ Control wash (measured from eluate pool)	77% DNA, 23% RNA	3,100 EU/mg	55 min
Elution w/ Detergent wash (measured from eluate pool)	95% DNA, 5% RNA	500 EU/mg	65 min



AEX Capture Chromatography- Membrane Vs Resin

Binding Capacity	8	g/L		Binding Capacity	3	g/L
Membrane Volume	0.46	L		Resin Volume	1.18	L
Flow Rate	4.6	LPM		Flow Rate	0.3	LPM
Step Time	1.1	hr		Step Time	9.9	hr
Cycles	1	cycle		Cycles	1	cycle
Productivity	7.3	g pDNA	A/L/hr	Productivity	0.3	g pDNA/

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