TOSOH

Application Note

Rapid Analysis of Plasmid Topoisomers by Anion Exchange Chromatography

Recombinant plasmid DNA (pDNA) is increasingly used as a raw material in gene therapy (e.g. in lentiviral and AAV vector production) and as an active ingredient for DNA vaccination. Pharmaceutical grade plasmid DNA must meet specifications concerning both host-related-impurities as well as homogeneity (i. e. the content of pDNA topoisomers (ccc, oc, lin) and di- or multimeric variants). During large-scale plasmid fermentation, plasmids are maintained predominantly in a supercoiled, covalently closed circular form, during downstream process some of the plasmids might become nicked and they will be transformed in open-circular and linear forms.

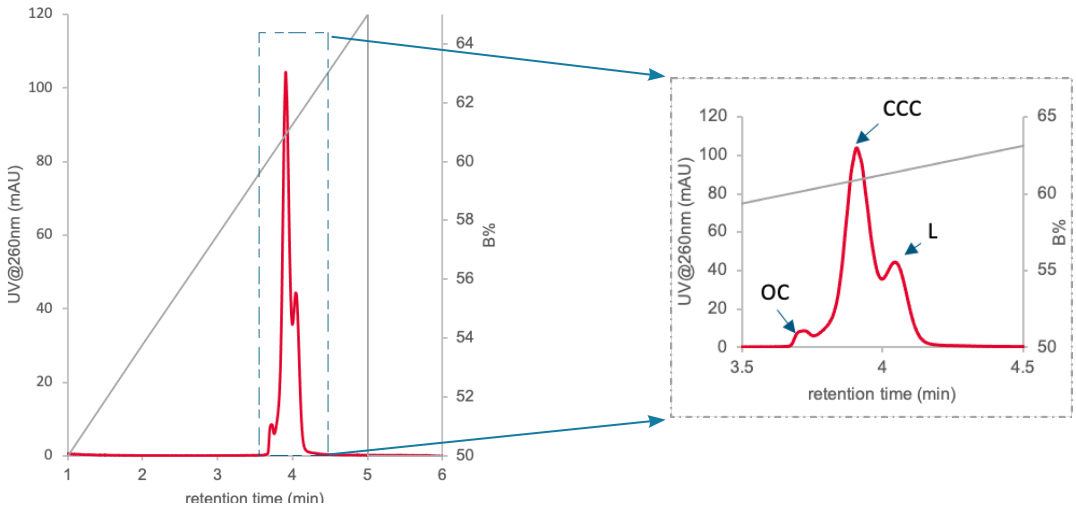
For a fast and reliable characterization of pDNA samples Schuchnigg et al. developed an HPLC method with a high resolving power based on the TSKgel DNA-NPR anion exchange HPLC column[1]. TSKgel DNA-NPR is packed with 2.5 µm hydrophilic non-porous polymer beads modified with a weak anion exchange group. The non-porous particle offers fast mass transfer, a key to achieve high resolution. The small particle size and the fast mass transfer of non-porous beads can be exploited to speed up the analysis. By using pBR322, one of the first widely used *E. coli* cloning vectors, we demonstrate that the method can be transferred from HPLC to UHPLC systems.

Material and Methods

Column:	TSKgel DNA-NPR, 2.5 µm, 4.6 mm ID x 7.5 cm (*P/N 0018249*)
Mobile Phase	A: 20 mmol/L Tris/EDTA pH 9.0 B : A + 1.0 mol/L sodium chloride
Gradient:	50 % B to 65% B in 5 min
Flow rate:	1.0 mL/min
UHPLC system:	Ultimate®3000RS
Detection:	UV @ 260 nm
Temperature:	25 °C
Inj. vol:	5 µL
Sample:	pBR322 (NEBiolabs)

The plasmid pBR322 has a length of 4,361 base pairs, which results in a molecular weight of 2.83 x 10^6 Da. In order to classify the topoisomers properly, the linear form was prepared by incubation with the single-cutting restriction Enzyme EcoRI (NEB). pBR322 has a single EcoR1 restriction site at position 4359. For the digest, one unit of restriction enzyme per µg DNA was used. The sample was incubated at 37°C for 60 min. The reaction was stopped by heating to 65°C for 20 min.

Figure 1. AEX analysis of pBR322 topoisomers on TSKgel DNA-NPR.



Results

The chromatographic analysis of pBR322 on TSKgel DNA-NPR is shown in *Figure 1*. The plasmid can be analyzed within a 5 min linear gradient from 50% to 65% mobile phase B at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min. The plasmid elutes in three peaks representing the different species, supercoiled, open circular, and linear. The highest peak corresponds to the supercoiled plasmid.

Figure 2. AEX analysis of linear EcoR1 digested pBR322 on TSKgel DNA-NPR

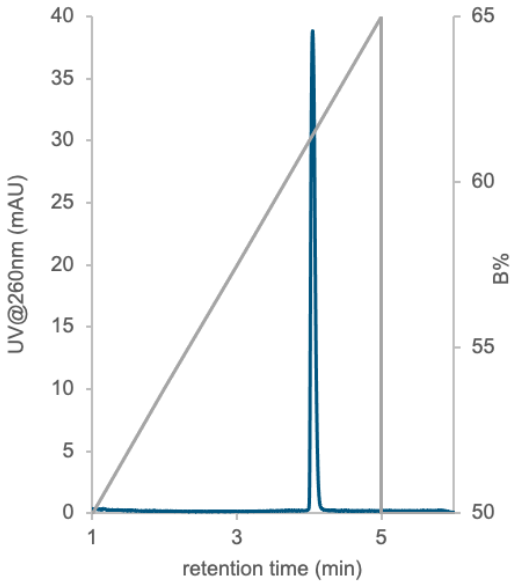
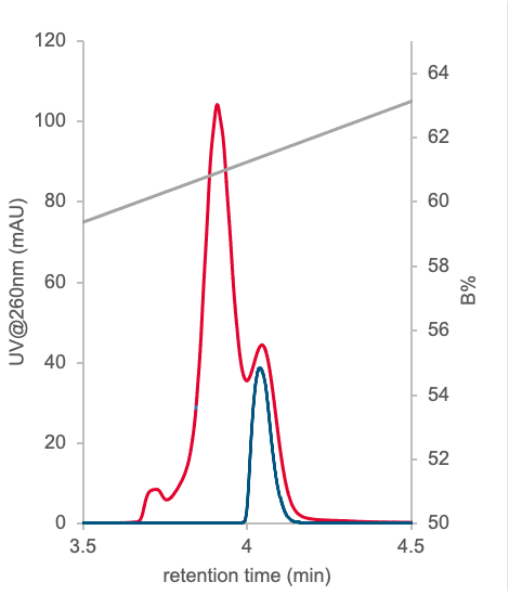


Figure 3. Overlay of pBR322 (oc, ccc, linear) and linear pBR322 analyzed by anion exchange chromatography.



The linear form of the plasmid was analyzed at the same conditions as the plasmid. *Figure 2* shows the corresponding chromatogram with a single peak, representing the EcoR1 digested linear form. *Figure 3* shows an overlay of the two chromatograms that confirms that peak three corresponds to the linear form.

Conclusion

Analytical ion exchange chromatography on a TSKgel DNA-NPR column offers a simple and rapid method for discriminating between covalently closed circular (CCC), open circular (OC), and linear (L) forms of plasmid DNA. Schuchnigg et al. showed that elution pattern changes with plasmid size. Therefore, it is recommended to confirm the position of the peak representing the linear form. The method is ideally suited to be used at various stages of pDNA R&D and manufacturing for pharmaceutical purposes and can be used in both, HPLC and UHPLC systems.

References

1.) Characterization of Plasmid DNA Samples by Chromatogrpraphic Methods; Hermann Schuchnigg, Patricia Cantarell, Christoph Pollak, Jochen Urthaler and Wolfgang Buchinger; Boehringer Ingelheim Austria GmbH, Poster HPLC 2008, Baltimore, MD, USA