



# Improving Data Quality via Ratiometric Assays Using Microparallel Liquid Chromatography

Nanostream, Inc.

*The Nanostream® Veloce® micro parallel liquid chromatography ( $\mu$ PLC) system (Nanostream, Inc., Pasadena, CA) and ratiometric assay analysis software were used to analyze and process data for a screen of approximately 6000 compounds. The results of this study illustrate the key benefits of microparallel liquid chromatography as a powerful new screening tool.*

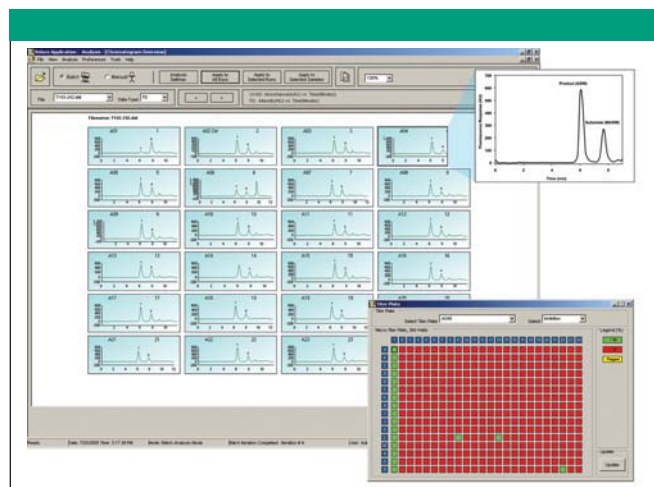
The performance of modern high-throughput screening (HTS) tools such as imagers and plate readers serves as the benchmark for drug discovery efforts industry-wide. These tools are typically fast and sensitive but not very selective. Chromatographic techniques such as HPLC are extremely selective but not suitable for high-throughput drug discovery applications because these techniques are inherently low throughput, require large volumes of samples, and present issues related to solvent consumption and disposal. The Veloce  $\mu$ PLC system, used in conjunction with 24-column Brio® cartridges, combines the selectivity of HPLC with qualities that are essential for success in drug discovery applications, e.g., higher throughput. Further, the Veloce advanced analysis module for ratiometric assays provides a rapid readout of the ratio between the substrate and product, which reduces assay variability

## Experimental Conditions

The enzymatic reactions were carried out in 384-well plates with a total assay volume of 60  $\mu$ L in each well. Each well contained 125 nM methionyl peptidase, 50  $\mu$ M MASW substrate, 8.3  $\mu$ g/mL of target compound, and 50 mM MOPS, pH 7.2 containing 100  $\mu$ M  $\text{CoCl}_2$ . The reactions were incubated for 1 h and were stopped with 25 mM EDTA. 5- $\mu$ L aliquots of sample were then injected via an integrated multichannel autosampler onto the Brio cartridge (Model 4208004), which consisted of 24 parallel columns (80 mm  $\times$  0.5 mm) containing 7- $\mu$ m modified C18 stationary phase. Both product and substrate peaks were monitored by fluorescence detection ( $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 254$  nm and  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 330$  nm). The mobile phase flow rate was 300  $\mu$ L/min per cartridge (or 12.5  $\mu$ L/min per channel). Mobile phase A consisted of 0.1% TFA in deionized water while mobile phase B consisted of 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile. The substrate and product peaks were separated under a gradient profile beginning with 15% B ramping to 25% B over 7 min, followed by a column wash (100% B) for 2 min, and returning to 15% B for a 3-min equilibration prior to the next injection.

## Results

The ratiometric assay analysis module was used to automate analy-



**Figure 1:** Thumbnail of ratiometric assay analysis module with overlay of titer plate. The advanced analysis module calculates the ratio of peak areas for both the product and substrate peaks using a predefined time window. A representative chromatogram depicting the separation of the product and substrate at 7.2% compound inhibition is highlighted.

sis of over 6000 chromatograms and to output the data as %inhibition in a tabulated form (Figure 1). The use of ratiometric values used to calculate %inhibition yielded an improvement in assay performance, as defined by  $Z'$ -factor (compare  $Z' = 0.86$  for the  $\mu$ PLC system compared to 0.76 from an equivalent assay performed on a conventional plate reader). This improvement translated to a lower  $3\sigma$  cut-off above background, allowing data mining at a  $2 \times$  lower %inhibition compared to that of the plate reader. Further, since compound interference was eliminated, false positives and false negatives were significantly reduced.

## Conclusions

Microparallel liquid chromatography was used in a campaign to screen a total of 17 384-well plates. All of the chromatograms were easily processed, and results were tabulated in a format familiar to HTS scientists by using the Veloce system ratiometric assay analysis module. By employing a separation-based assay to obtain a substrate-to-product ratio, compound interferences were significantly reduced.

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