Metallo protein quantification by LC-ICP-MSMS
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## ICP-MS

Plasma: Gas stream passes through plasma maintained by a strong RF field (1-2 kWatt, 27-41 MHz) and Argon


Metallo proteins


Transferrin (76kDa)


Ceruloplasmin (151 kDa)

## Anaemia due to hemodialysis in Chronic Kidney Disease



Key analytical parameters

- Total Iron (CI on ICP-MS)
- Transferrin bound iron (LC-ICP-MS)
- Total Iron binding capacity (LC-ICP-MS)

Wilson disease (copper metabolism disorder)

## WILSON'S DISEASE



Key analytical parameters

- Total copper (FIA on ICP-MS)
- Ceruloplasmin bound copper (LC-ICP-MS)
- Free / echangeable copper (LC-ICP-MS)

Total Iron / Copper by Continuous Infusion or Flow Injection Analysis

- "Dilute and shoot", no sample preparation, no chromatography
- Proxy matrices for the calibration curve for absolute quantitation
- Low level plasma/serum and standard addition for QC-levels (LLOQ often in proxy matrix)
- Fast
- Fe suffers from interference from Argon ( $\mathrm{ArO}^{+}$is $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 56$, same as Fe ) $\rightarrow$ remedy is
 addition of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$
- Separation on a Waters BEH200Å SEC 7.8 x 150 mm column, isocratic elution
- Due to addition: study samples within normal reference ranges
- Proxy matrix for calibration samples in a PBS HSA / transferrin solution (Fe spiked)
- Not homogenious at this scale -> native concentration based on standard addition of the calibration curve
- Low QC: low concentration matrix, higher QC's: standard addition of Fe solution

STD A ("native" + 100 ng/mL)

RT 3.78 min



STD H ("native" $+5000 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$ )

## Challenges for transferrin bound iron detection

- In general concentrations within (or above) normal reference ranges
- Lyophilyzed transferrin behaves simmilar to native transferrin
- Added Iron $\left(\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}\right)$ readily binds to transferrin, no equilibrium or volume effect
- Human serum albumin and lyophilyzed transferrin pose a small challenge
- Material is not homogeneous in the scale (low mg) used
- Different batches have different iron contents (same as different matrices)

Linearity demonstrated up to $+5000 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$

| Sample description | Nomina conc (ng/mL | Ratio | (Y2-Y1) | (X2-X1) | $d(x / y)$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r} \hline \text { Native } \\ \text { conc } \\ (\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}) \end{array}$ | Corr nom. conc ( $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{ml}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blank_artificial_matrix_+_S | 0.00 | 0.171 | N.Ap. | 0.00 | N.Ap. | 522 | N.Ap. |
| Blank_artificial_matrix_+_S | 0.00 | 0.171 | N.Ap. | 0.00 | N.Ap. |  | N.Ap. |
| STD_A_(Y+_100_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 100 | 0.212 | 0.0405 | 100 |  |  | 622 |
| STD_B_(Y+_200_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 200 | 0.242 | 0.0703 | 200 | 0.000352 | 488 | 722 |
| STD_C_(Y+_500_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 500 | 0.341 | 0.170 | 500 | 0.000339 | 505 | 1022 |
| STD_D_(Y+_1000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 1000 | 0.499 | 0.327 | 1000 | 0.000327 | 524 | 1522 |
| STD_E_(Y+_2000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 2000 | 0.797 | 0.625 | 2000 | 0.000313 | 548 | 2522 |
| STD_F_(Y+_3000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 3000 | 1.06 | 0.892 | 3000 | 0.000297 | 577 | 3522 |
| STD_G_(Y+_4000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 4000 | 1.35 | 1.18 | 4000 | 0.000296 | 580 | 4522 |
| STD_H_(Y+_5000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 5000 | 1.65 | 1.48 | 5000 | 0.000295 | 580 | 5522 |
| STD_A_(Y+_100_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 100 | 0.206 | 0.0344 | 100 |  |  | 622 |
| STD_B_(Y+_200_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 200 | 0.250 | 0.0786 | 200 | 0.000393 | 436 | 722 |
| STD_C_(Y+_500_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 500 | 0.339 | 0.168 | 500 | 0.000335 | 511 | 1022 |
| STD_D_(Y+_1000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 1000 | 0.524 | 0.352 | 1000 | 0.000352 | 486 | 1522 |
| STD_E_(Y+_2000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 2000 | 0.867 | 0.696 | 2000 | 0.000348 | 493 | 2522 |
| STD_F_(Y+_3000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 3000 | 1.14 | 0.974 | 3000 | 0.000325 | 528 | 3522 |
| STD_G_(Y+_4000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 4000 | 1.45 | 1.28 | 4000 | 0.000320 | 535 | 4522 |
| STD_H_(Y+_5000_ng/mL_07_Mar_2019) | 5000 | 1.81 | 1.64 | 5000 | 0.000328 | 523 | 5522 |

- Solution: determine native
concentration per calibration curve and for each batch of prepared QC's



## LLOQ 562 ng/mL



a) $>15 \mid \%$ RE from nominal ( $>20 \mid \%$ RE |at LLOO); value used in statistical calculations

## Iron binding capacity (linearity truncated due to saturation)



- Before saturation
- After saturation
..... Linear (Before
saturation)
..... Linear (After
saturation)


Precision and accuracy

| Run Date | Run Name | Serum 1 <br> $(\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL})$ | Serum 2 <br> $(\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL})$ | Serum 3 <br> $(\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL})$ | Serum 4 <br> $(\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL})$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2898 | 3277 | 4286 | 3641 |
|  |  | 3060 | 3497 | 4552 | 3368 |
| Intra-run Mean |  | 3346 | 3627 | 4378 | 3635 |
| Intra-run SD |  | 3101 | 3467 | 4405 | 3548 |
| Intra-run \%CV |  | 227 | 177 | 135 | 156 |

- "Normal" precision and accuracy met
- Method validation for Transferrin bound iron was validated already
- "Subjective" method, but differences between technicians are acceptable
- Normal stability program completed successfully

| TIBC MIN | TIBC MAX | MAX/MIN*100\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2898 | 2898 | 100.0\% |
| 3277 | 3235 | 98.7\% |
| 4286 | 4286 | 100.0\% |
| 3641 | 3641 | 100.0\% |
| 3060 | 3201 | 104.6\% |
| 3497 | 3938 | 112.6\% |
| 4552 | 4586 | 100.8\% |
| 3368 | 3481 | 103.3\% |
| 3346 | 3281 | 98.1\% |
| 3627 | 3047 | 84.0\% |
| 4378 | 4833 | 110.4\% |
| 3635 | 3765 | 103.6\% |
| 4033 | 3933 | 97.5\% |
| 5117 | 5425 | 106.0\% |
| 3891 | 4340 | 111.5\% |
| 4467 | 4174 | 93.4\% |
| 3195 | 3302 | 103.3\% |
| 3311 | 3344 | 101.0\% |
| 4318 | 4305 | 99.7\% |
| 4144 | 4427 | 106.8\% |
| 3789 | 4274 | 112.8\% |
| 4442 | 4257 | 95.8\% |
| 4457 | 4387 | 98.4\% |
| 4546 | 4243 | 93.3\% |
| 3570 | 3570 | 100.0\% |
| 4358 | 4492 | 103.1\% |
| 4017 | 4205 | 104.7\% |
| 4051 | 3860 | 95.3\% |
| 4290 | 3966 | 92.5\% |
| 3214 | 3361 | 104.6\% |
| 2955 | 2874 | 97.2\% |
| 3329 | 3153 | 94.7\% |
| 4166 | 4089 | 98.1\% |
| 3195 | 3344 | 104.7\% |
| 4202 | 4173 | 99.3\% |
| 3133 | 3345 | 106.8\% |

## Ceruloplasmin bound copper

WILSON'S DISEASE



Important to realize

- All known patients are under treatment
- Typical treatment is administration of a chelating agent
- Resulting in low, to very low, copper concentrations (both total and ceruloplasmin bound)
- Control of NCC is key in the treatment
- Total copper and available kits for ceruloplasmin content
- The golden standard

- Ultra centrifugation after EDTA addition and total copper`measurement
- EDTA addition and ion exchange chromatography



## "Golden" standard: Substraction of Cu-Ceruloplasmin of total Copper

## Cons

- Subtraction of two relatively large numbers with match uncertainties can lead to negative values for NCC
- Cumbersome: 2 analysis required
- Approximation on the number of Cu bound to each ceruloplasmin peptide
- Stability data between ceruloplasmin and other techniques does not match

Pro

- Esthablished method
- Characteristics are well known
- Technically least critical

To convert the ceruloplasmin activity in $\mathrm{mU} / \mathrm{mL}$ to a concentration in $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ :
[Ceruloplasmin] in $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}=($ Response in $\mathrm{mU} / \mathrm{mL} / 3.33) * 10$
To convert the copper concentration from $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$ to $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$ :
[Copper] in $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}=$ concentration in $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL} \times 1000 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{L} / 1000 \mathrm{ng} / \mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$
To calculate the NCC concentration in $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}$ :
[ NCC ] in $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}=$ [Copper] in $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{L}-3$ in $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{mg} \times$ [Ceruloplasmin] in $\mathrm{mg} /$

- Samples are treated with EDTA ( $3 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ ) and incubated for 60 minutes
- Centrifuged over a 10 kDa MWCO filter ( $4000 \mathrm{~g}, 60$ minutes) with WIS in collection tube (Yttrium)
- Take an aliquot of the eluate and dilute in 1 ml nitric acid solution
- Analyse by continuous infusion in ICP-MS
- Calculate the actual NCC concentration
- Internal standard response compared to standards: to caculate the filtrate volume
- Response ratio internal standard and analyte: to calculate the concentration
- Both: to calculate the amount of "exchangeagble" copper in the filtration sample
- Correct for the diluton by EDTA to come to the actual $\mathrm{Cu}_{\mathrm{ex}}$ concentration



## Results

- Total measurements, so proxy matrices can be used for copper response.
- Accuracy and precision very good (not in PBS, due to the instability in PBS)
- Fresh plasma/serum stored directly after collection at $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ yields lowest NCC results


| Run Date | Run Name | $\begin{array}{r} \text { QC-blanc } \\ 64.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { QC-Low } \\ 130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { QC-Med } \\ 583 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { QC-High } \\ 856 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ( $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) | ( $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) | ( $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) | ( $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) |
| 10 Apr 2017 | CU-ICP3-002 (FT1) | 69.3 | 123 | $480{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 723 |
|  |  | 65.6 | 120 | 524 | 774 |
|  |  | 66.9 | 123 | 560 | 774 |
|  |  | 64.1 | 121 | 512 | 788 |
|  |  | 64.2 | 133 | 548 | 794 |
| Intra-run Mean |  | 66.0 | 124 | 525 | 771 |
| Intra-run SD |  | 2.2 | 5 | 31 | 28 |
| Intra-run \%CV |  | 3.3 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 3.6 |
| Intra-run \%RE |  | 3.0 | -4.6 | -10.0 | -10.0 |
| n |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 20 Apr 2017 | CU-ICP3-006 (FT2) | $79.6{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 148 | 546 | 837 |
|  |  | $87.1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $150{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 550 | 789 |
|  |  | $88.7{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 141 | 537 | 848 |
|  |  | $86.1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $155{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 558 | 792 |
|  |  | $81.4{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 126 | 538 | 848 |
| Intra-run Mean |  | 84.6 | 144 | 546 | 823 |
| Intra-run SD |  | 3.9 | 11 | 9 | 30 |
| Intra-run \%CV |  | 4.6 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 3.6 |
| Intra-run \%RE |  | 32.0 | 10.8 | -6.4 | -3.9 |
| n |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 20 Apr 2017 | CU-ICP3-006 (FT3) | $88.1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 139 | 518 | 872 |
|  |  | $82.4{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $150{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 539 | 851 |
|  |  | $88.9{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $159{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 576 | 880 |
|  |  | $89.8{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 137 | 562 | 853 |
|  |  | $95.5{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $151{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 520 | 858 |
| Intra-run Mean |  | 88.9 | 147 | 543 | 863 |
| Intra-run SD |  | 4.7 | 9 | 26 | 13 |
| Intra-run \%CV |  | 5.3 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 1.5 |
| Intra-run \%RE |  | 38.8 | 13.2 | -6.9 | 0.8 |
| n |  | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

## Direct NCC (both Cu-Ceruloplasmin and Cu-EDTA in 1 assay)

- Plasma samples are treated with EDTA (3 g/L) incubate for three hours
- Analyze over a TSK-GEL Q-STAT $7 \mu \mathrm{~m} 4.6 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ Column (ammonium acetate gradient)



## Direct NCC (both Cu-Ceruloplasmin and Cu-EDTA in 1 assay)

## Challenges

- Low concentrations in study samples due to medication, far outside of the range of healthy volunteers
- Ethical obstacle to obtain matrix from patients (+ medication) or expensive
- Lyopholized Cu-Ceruloplasmin shows different stability profile than "native" Cu-Ceruloplasmin
- "Depletion" of the matrix using selective Ceruloplasmin antibodies leads to a non-representative matrix - Efficiency was limited


## Solutions

- Use "low" and "High" native concentration plasma samples for the calibration curve and QC's
- Prepare Cu-EDTA concentration bij addition of Cu to (diluted) plasma samples
- Prepare Cu-Ceruloplasmin concentrations by dilution of a high concentration plasma pool
- Things to consider with this approach:
- Matrix effect
- Effect of dilution on equilibrium values
- No direct information on Cu-ceruloplasmin concentration
- Lyopholized Ceruloplasmin insufficiently homogeneous, stated concentration too wide to be of use
- 1) Determine total copper
- 2) Calibration curve in proxy matrix to determine Cu-EDTA concentration (in the chromatography assay)
-3) the substractions yields the starting Cu-Ceruloplasmin concentration


## Performance

| $\square$ | Analysis date: | Concentration ( $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Run $\mathbb{D}$ : |  | LLOQ | LQC | MQC | HQC |
|  |  | 17.1 | 42.7 | 427 | 854 |
| QCB2111-00447 | 23 Nov 2021 | 18.9 | 44.6 | 465 | 868 |
|  |  | 18.1 | 44.2 | 478 | 880 |
|  |  | 17.4 | 43.1 | 441 | 846 |
|  |  | 17.8 | 42.6 | 448 | 893 |
|  |  | 18.0 | 43.6 | 442 | 862 |
|  |  | 18.9 | 44.1 | 443 | 811 |
| Intra-run Mean |  | 18.2 | 43.7 | 453 | 860 |
| Intra-run SD |  | 0.6 | 0.7 | 15 | 29 |
| Intra-run \%RE |  | 6.3 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 0.7 |
| Intra-run \%CV |  | 3.3 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| n |  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| QCB2111-00566 | 30 Nov 2021 | 17.7 | 46.7 | 461 | 883 |
|  |  | 18.9 | 44.6 | 440 | 817 |
|  |  | 17.5 | 44.3 | 422 | 795 |
|  |  | 17.3 | 44.6 | 419 | 845 |
|  |  | 19.3 | 44.0 | 417 | 747 |
|  |  | 19.2 | 44.1 | 423 | 765 |
| Intra-run Mean |  | 18.3 | 44.7 | 430 | 809 |
| Intra-run SD |  | 0.9 | 1.0 | 17 | 51 |
| Intra-run \%RE |  | 7.1 | 4.7 | 0.8 | -5.3 |
| Intra-run \%CV |  | 5.0 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 6.3 |
| n |  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| QCB2201-00447 | 26 Jan 2022 | 20.5 | 46.6 | 469 | 835 |
|  |  | 20.9 | 46.5 | 448 | 827 |
|  |  | 20.9 | 48.8 | 465 | 845 |
|  |  | 21.2 | 46.8 | 456 | 844 |
|  |  | 20.5 | 47.0 | 443 | 809 |
|  |  | 20.3 | 46.9 | 437 | 815 |
| Intra-run Mean |  | 20.7 | 47.1 | 453 | 829 |
| Intra-run SD |  | 0.3 | 0.9 | 13 | 15 |
| Intra-run \%RE |  | 21.2 | 10.3 | 6.1 | -2.9 |
| Intra-run \%CV |  | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| n |  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Inter-run Mean |  | 19.1 | 45.2 | 445 | 833 |
| Inter-run SD |  | 1.4 | 1.7 | 18 | 39 |
| Inter-run \%RE |  | 11.5 | 5.8 | 4.3 | -2.5 |
| Inter-run \%CV |  | 7.1 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.7 |
| n |  | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |


| Run D : | Analysis date: | Concentration ( n / $/ \mathrm{mL}$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LLOQ } \\ 21.0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LQC } \\ 52.4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| QCB2111-00447 | 24 Nov 2021 | $\begin{aligned} & 23.1 \\ & 20.3 \\ & 22.5 \\ & 22.1 \\ & 21.6 \\ & 23.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 51.1 \\ & 54.6 \\ & 53.0 \\ & 53.3 \\ & 55.3 \\ & 54.9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Intra-run Mean Intra-run SD <br> Intra-run \%RE <br> Intra-run \%CV <br> n |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 22.1 \\ 1.1 \\ 5.3 \\ 4.8 \\ 6 \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 53.7 \\ 1.6 \\ 2.5 \\ 2.9 \\ 6 \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| QCB2201-00447 | 26 Jan 2022 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline 21.3 \\ & 23.0 \\ & 21.7 \\ & 21.7 \\ & 22.1 \\ & 23.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline 50.8 \\ & 56.4 \\ & 53.9 \\ & 52.6 \\ & 55.5 \\ & 50.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Intra-run Mean Intra-run SD <br> Intra-run \%RE <br> Intra-run \%CV <br> n |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 22.1 \\ 0.7 \\ 5.4 \\ 3.2 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 53.2 \\ 2.5 \\ 1.6 \\ 4.7 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| QCB2204-00244 | 19 Apr 2022 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline 22.6 \\ & 21.6 \\ & 23.6 \\ & 23.9 \\ & 24.2 \\ & 24.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline 49.8 \\ & 50.0 \\ & 51.6 \\ & 55.4 \\ & 56.7 \\ & 53.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Intra-run Mean <br> Intra-run SD <br> Intra-run \%RE <br> Intra-run \%CV <br> n |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 23.3 \\ 1.0 \\ 11.1 \\ 4.4 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52.8 \\ 2.9 \\ 0.8 \\ 5.4 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Inter-run Mean <br> Inter-run SD <br> Inter-run \%RE <br> Inter-run \%CV <br> n |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 22.5 \\ 1.1 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.7 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53.3 \\ 2.3 \\ 1.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ |

## Take home messages

- ICP-MS can be a valuable tool to measure metallo-proteins
- Proxy matrices can be usefull, depending on the relative stability of the protein of interest in
- Working at - or above - normal references ranges is easier than below
- Be prepared to work outside of the guidelines: what is the goal, rather than trying to follow them
- With creativity most problems can be solved



## Thank You


[^0]:    June 2022

