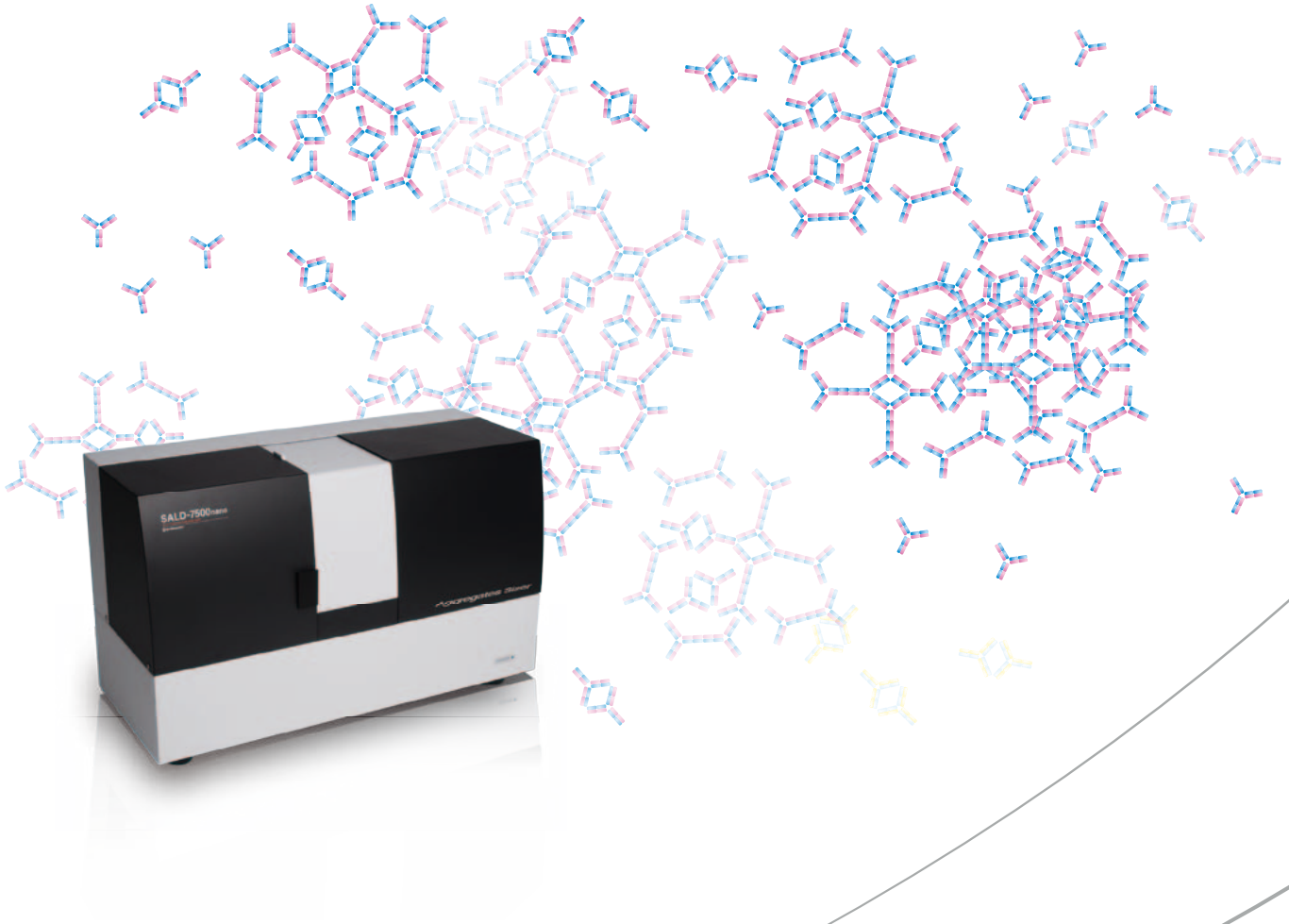
C060-E010

SHIMADZU
Excellence in Science

Aggregation Analysis System for Biopharmaceuticals

Aggregates Sizer

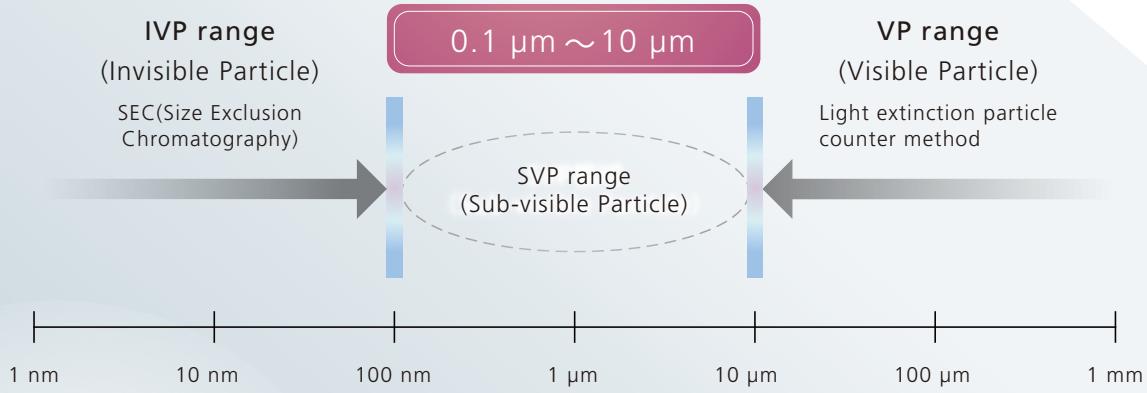


Best solution for the particle size analysis of biopharmaceutical aggregations in the SVP (sub-visible particle) range

The “Aggregates Sizer” aggregation analysis system enables the quantitative evaluation of particle amounts in the SVP range as a concentration (unit: µg/mL).
Aggregations of biopharmaceuticals can be categorized into 3 ranges: IVP (In-visible Particle), SVP (Sub-visible Particle), and VP (Visible Particle), according to their particle size.
Until now, no particle size analyzer could cover the SVP range with a single measurement. Therefore, multiple methods had to be used.
Aggregates Sizer completely covers the SVP range.

Aggregates Sizer has been developed based on the “Laser diffraction method”.
Calibration of concentration (Unit: µg/mL) is based on measurements results of PSL (Polystyrene latex) standard particles.

Aggregates Sizer by laser diffraction method



1 Quantitatively evaluates SVP range aggregate concentrations

The Aggregates Sizer is able to measure aggregates of a wide range of particles sizes, from 7 nm to 800 µm, as part of a particle size distribution (displayed with particle quantities totaling 100 %). Furthermore, aggregate concentrations in the SVP (sub-visible particle) range, from 100 nm to 10 µm, can be evaluated quantitatively (in terms of µg/mL).

Particle size distribution measurement range: 7 nm to 800 µm
Concentration display range:40 nm to 20 µm

2 Measures aggregates with high sensitivity

The Aggregates Sizer is over ten times more sensitive than Shimadzu's previous SALD series (SALD-7100) particle size analyzers. This means that even micro sample quantities can be measured accurately using disposable cells for 0.4 mL sample quantities.

3 Quantitatively evaluates aggregation processes at intervals as short as one second

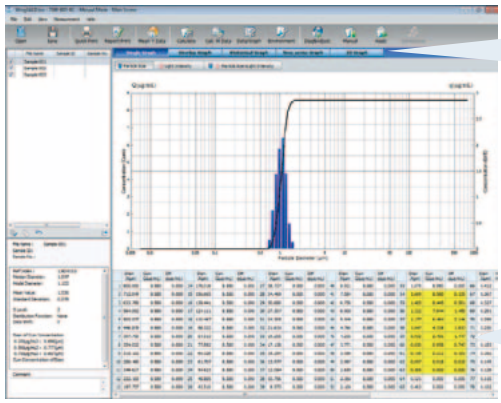
Changes (sizes and quantities) in aggregates can be confirmed quantitatively as a concentration (unit: µg/mL) at intervals as short as one second. This allows observing the status at various intermediate stages, not just at two stages, before and after such changes, which allows evaluating rates of change. Using a batch cell (5 mL sample capacity), aggregation processes can be observed as samples are mechanically stimulated.

Aggregation analysis in the SVP range can be completely covered with a single system

By using the "WingSALD bio" software for Aggregates Sizer, the vertical axis of the graph can become a concentration (unit: µg/mL and particle amount can be evaluated quantitatively).

List of data read on memory Change in data types and Display/Not display can be operated easily.

Summarized data such as mean value and standard deviation.



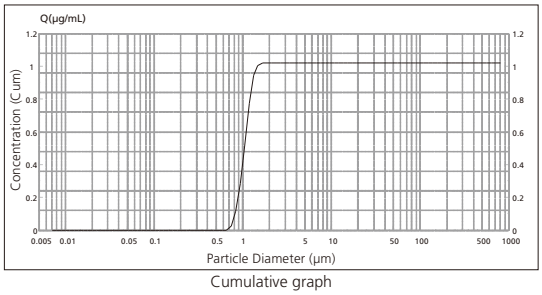
Changes in the graph, such as overlay and statistical processing, can be easily performed with one click.

Unit of vertical axis is concentration (µg/mL); Q means cumulative amount and q means differential amount.

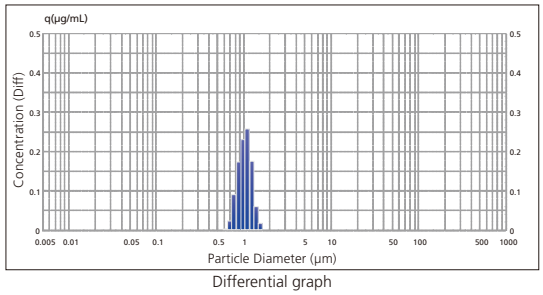
The position where the particle amount is not 0 can be indicated with yellow color for easy understanding.

After measurement, the latest data can be added to this list. Confirmation, analysis and comparison can be easily performed.

In the above graph, the cumulative amount data and differential amount dada can be overlaid.
Cumulative data Q can be displayed by line chart and differential data q can be displayed by bar chart.

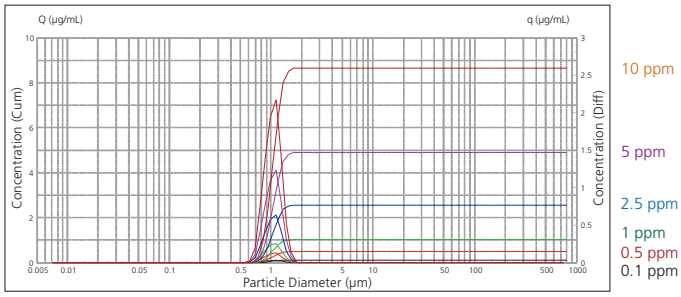


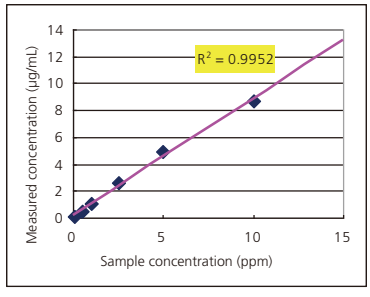
Cumulative graph



Differential graph

High linearity of concentration





Sample : PSL standard particles of 1 µm
Conditions of concentration : 0.1 ppm, 0.5 ppm, 1 ppm, 5 ppm and 5 ppm

Vertical axis indicates the measured concentrations by Aggregates Size and horizontal axis indicates concentration as measurement conditions of 0.1 ppm, 0.5 ppm, 1 ppm, 5 ppm and 5 ppm. This graph shows good linearity of concentration measurement by Aggregates Sizer.

High repeatability

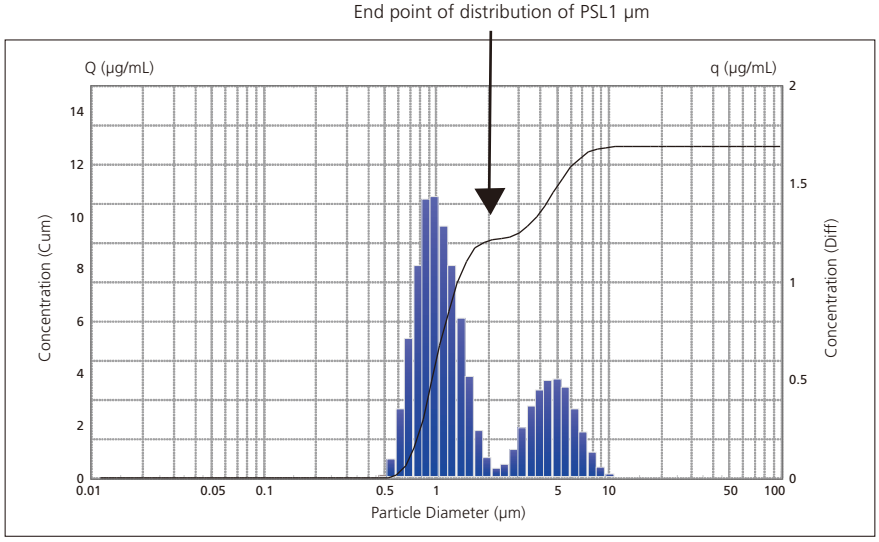
The stable optical system used with the laser diffraction method enables accurate detection of scattered light.

The following table shows measurement results using a PSL standard particle of 1 µm, changing the concentration conditions (0.5 ppm, 1 ppm, 2.5 ppm and 5 ppm) to confirm the repeatability. CV values for all conditions are less than 3%.

Concentration (ppm)	Measured Concentration(µg/mL)					Average	StDev	CV (%)
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th			
0.5	0.540	0.513	0.513	0.511	0.513	0.518	0.012	2.380
1.0	1.024	1.036	1.025	1.025	1.033	1.029	0.006	0.535
2.5	2.566	2.600	2.586	2.586	2.589	2.585	0.012	0.475
5.0	4.900	5.001	5.018	5.035	5.058	5.002	0.061	1.219
						Average CV		1.152

High resolution – Detect multiple peaks accurately

The intensity of scattered light from large particles is high and changes frequently within the forward small angle. In contract, the intensity of scattered light from small particles is very low and changes slowly within the large angle.
Aggregates Sizer uses Wing sensor II, which consists of 78 concentric sensor elements, and the area of the respective element can increase logarithmically from center to outer. Therefore, Wing sensor II can effectively detect the scattered light intensity pattern of a wide particle size range, enabling high resolution.



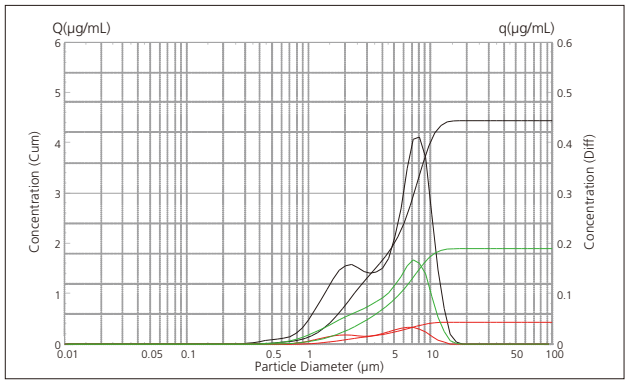
Particle Diam. X(µm)	0.463	0.521	0.585	…	1.875	2.106	2.366	…	9.573	10.756	12.084
Cumulative Q(µg/mL)	0.000	0.012	0.104	…	9.015	9.114	9.157	…	12.645	12.664	12.667

Mixture of PSL 1 µm and 51 µm

From this graph and table, we can determine that the concentration of PSL 1 µm is 9.114 µg/mL and that of PSL 5 µm is 3.553 µg/mL, which can be calculated by subtracting 9.114 from total value of 12.667 µg/mL.

The particle amount can be quantitatively evaluated in the SVP range

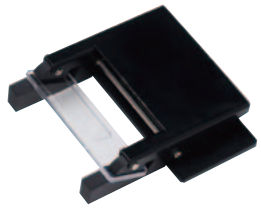
Changes in particle size distribution of gamma globulin by changing PH



This graph shows the measurement results of gamma globulin, which is dispersed by pure water, phthalate buffer solution (PH4) and phosphate buffer solution (PH7.4).
Concentration conditions are 1 mg/mL. The size of aggregation is mainly distributed from 1 μm to 10 μm. In the case of pure water, the concentration of SVP is about 4.4 μg/mL, the largest value. In the case of phosphate buffer solution, the concentration is about 0.4 μg/mL, the least value. This ratio is more than 10 times.

Avilable Accessory

Disposable cell SALD-HC75 is used for these measurements
Sample volume: 0.4 mL



Time series changes of aggregations can be confirmed quantitatively

Continuous measurement for maximum 15 hours

Changes (size and concentration) of aggregations in the SVP region can be confirmed quantitatively in minimum 1-second intervals. Therefore, time series changes as well as the difference between the status before and after aggregation can be evaluated. If differences can not be found, the sample stability can be confirmed.

POINT

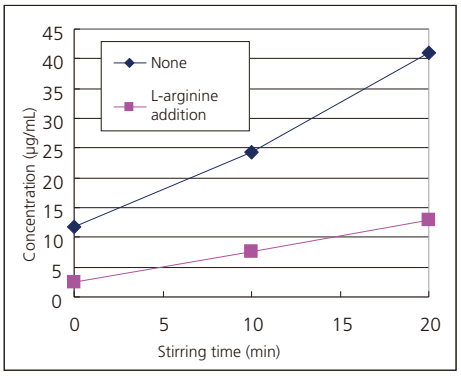
Single light source optical system enables high-speed measurement in minimum 1-second intervals, enabling evaluation of time series changes of aggregations of proteins, such as biopharmaceuticals.

Accelerated test of aggregations by mechanical stimulus

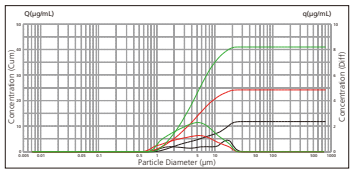
Several days aggregation analysis can be reduced easily and dramatically

Changes in samples caused by mechanical stimulus using the batch cell's stirring function can be observed. This system enables accelerated test without additional equipment and software, and this process can be used for the screening of proteins to confirm the properties of aggregations.

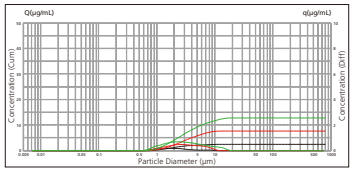
Inhibition effect to prevent aggregations by the L-arginine addition



Relationship between the concentration of aggregations and stirring time



Without L-arginine addition



L-arginine addition 100 mM

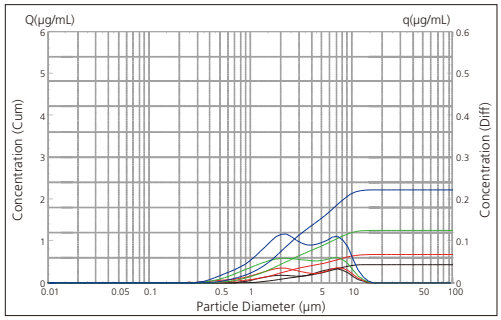
This measurement confirms that aggregation of BSA solution (Tris buffer PH5) can be inhibited by adding L-arginine. The batch cell's stirring function can accelerate the aggregation and reduce the total observation time of this kind of experiment.

This graph shows the relationship between the concentration of aggregations and stirring time. This result shows that the addition of L-arginine can reduce aggregations.

Avilable Accessory

Batch cell SALD-BC75 was used for this experiment.

Accelerated testing of aggregations by mechanical stimulus



This graph shows the time series changes of aggregations in which gamma globulin is dispersed by phosphorus acid buffer solution (PH7.4) and stirred.
Stirring time: 0, 10, 20, and 30 minutes

Concentration of gamma globulin: 1 mg/mL
Stirring for 30 minutes increased the concentration of SVP aggregations from 0.4 μg/mL to 2.2 μg/mL, a more than 5 time increase in ratio.

Avilable Accessory

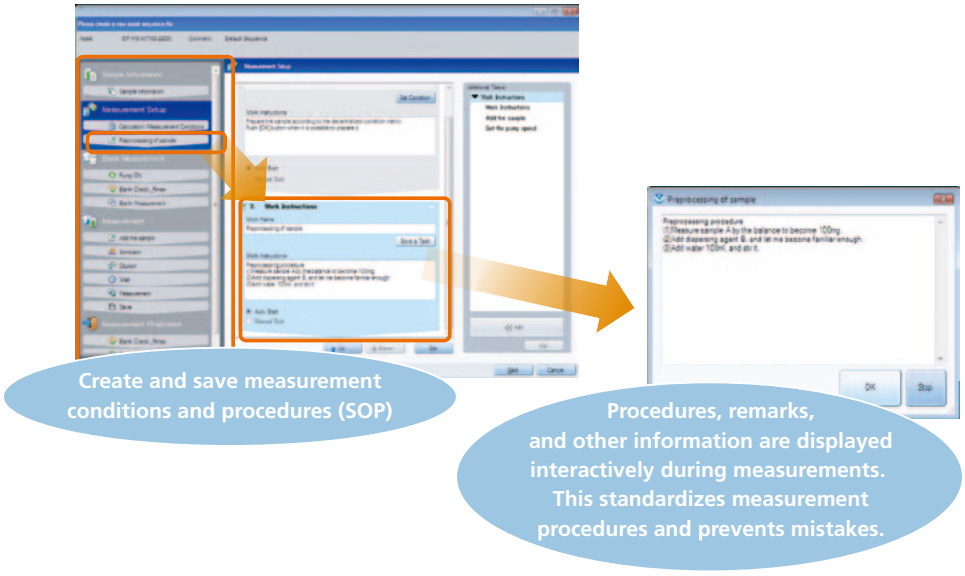
Batch cell SALD-BC75 was been used for this experiment.

Features

Measurement Assistant Function Allows Preparing an SOP to Ensure Measurements Are Always Performed Using the Same Conditions and Procedures

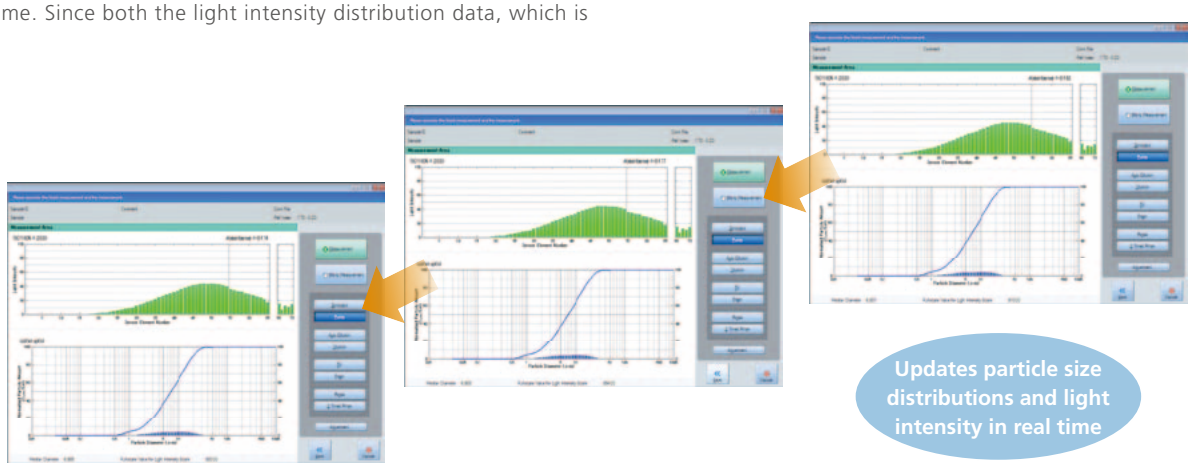
Creating, saving, and sharing measurement conditions and procedures, including pretreatment methods and conditions, ensures measurements are performed using the same conditions and procedures, even if performed by a different operator or at a different location or plant, and allows safely comparing data. Furthermore, when the measurement assistant function is used, instructions for the operator are displayed on the screen. This enables even inexperienced operators to perform measurements correctly.
In addition, administrators and operators can be assigned different operating privileges to ensure security.

Note: SOP is an acronym for Standard Operating Procedure.



Monitors Changes in Sample Status in Real Time

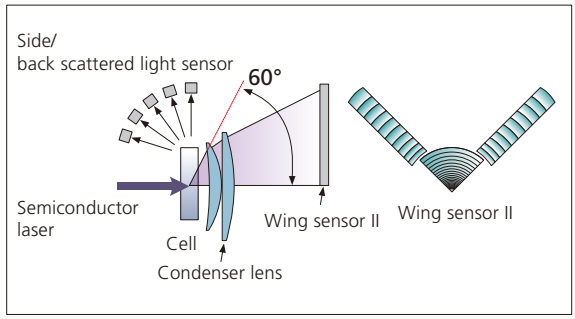
Particle size distribution data and light intensity distribution data can be displayed in real time. This means that sample changes over time or shifts in the dispersion status can be monitored in real time. Since both the light intensity distribution data, which is the raw data, and particle size data can be monitored simultaneously, they can be compared to keep track of any changes in the status of samples.



Seamless measurement over the entire range using a single measurement principle, single optical system, and single light source. The SLIT optical system continuously captures forward-scattered light at up to 60° on a single detection plane

The target particle size range is covered using a single measurement principle, single optical system, and single light source to achieve a perfectly seamless single wide range. Accurate particle size distribution measurements are possible across the entire measurement range using a single standard, as the instrument does not incorporate multiple optical systems that create discontinuities in the data.

The application of the SLIT optical system, based on sophisticated scattered light intensity tracing technology, smashes conventional wisdom to continuously capture forward-scattered light at up to a wide 60° angle on a single-detector face. This achieves high resolution in the fine particle region.



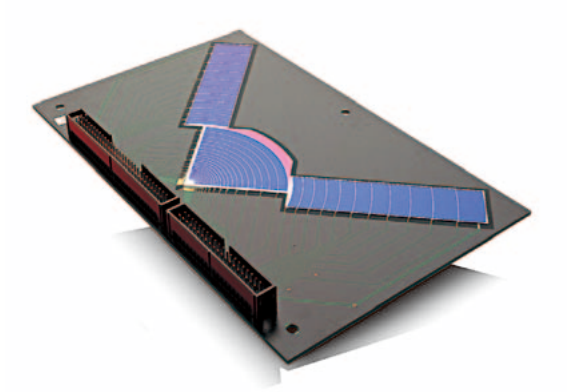
SLIT (Scattered Light Intensity Trace)

More Stable Optical System

The Omnidirectional Shock Absorption Frame (OSAF) is employed to fully isolate all elements of the optical system from the disturbances of shocks and vibrations.

High-Resolution/High-Sensitivity Wing Sensor II

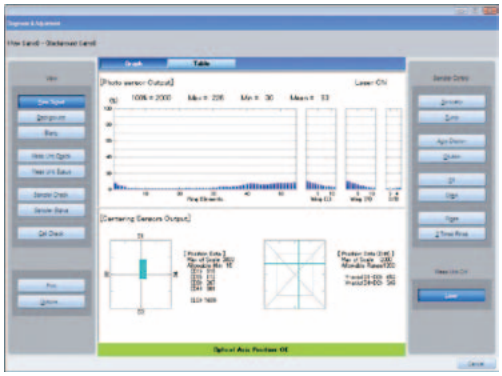
Forward diffracted/scattered light is detected by a "wing sensor II", a 76-element sensor that was developed using semiconductor manufacturing technology of the highest level. This sensor can detect greatly fluctuating small-angle forward scattering with a high level of resolution and wide-angle scattering of low optical intensity with a high level of sensitivity. Also, side scattered light is detected by one sensor element and back scattered light is detected by four sensor elements. Accurately capturing light intensity distribution patterns with a total of 84 sensor elements enables the high-resolution, high-precision measurement of particle size distributions over a wide particle diameter range.



Wing sensor II

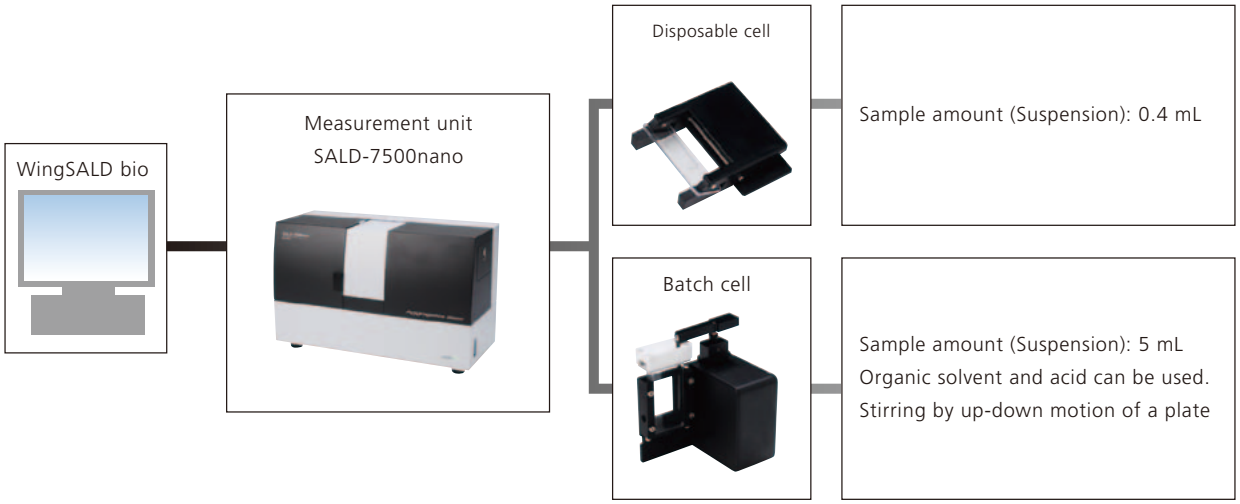
Self-Diagnostic Functions Ensure Easy Maintenance

These analyzers incorporate powerful self-diagnostic functions. The output signals sent by the sensors and detecting elements, and the instrument operating status, can be checked, facilitating easier maintenance. Using the Operation Log function, detailed information about, for example, the instrument usage status and contamination of the cells is included with all the measurement data, making it possible to investigate the validity of measurement data obtained in the past.



System Configuration

The system configuration can be optimized to address various uses, purposes, measurement objects, environments and conditions



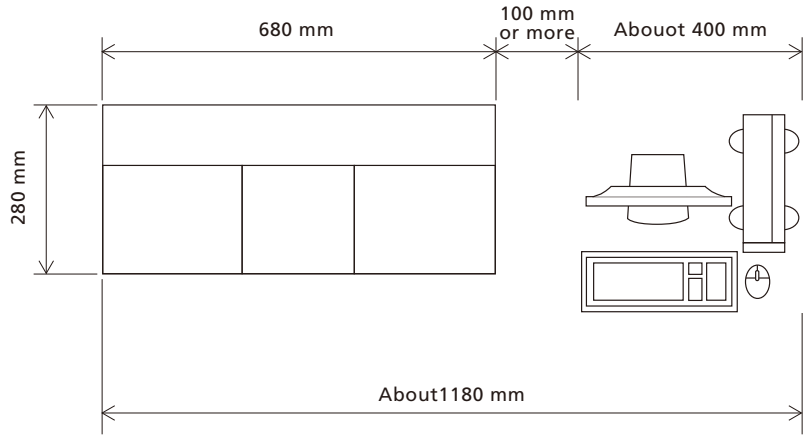
Measurement at the sample concentration of 0.1 ppm is possible.

Nano Particle Size Analyzer

SALD-7500nano

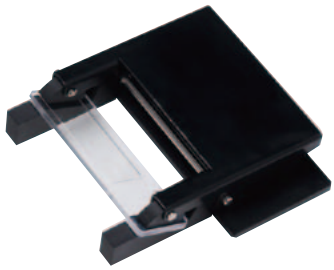
- Violet semiconductor laser (wavelength: 405 nm) is used for the semi-permanent light source. Maintenance, such as gas replacement, is unnecessary.
- The detector incorporates 78 elements at the front, one element at the side, and 5 elements at the back, for a total of 84 elements. Additionally, high-sensitivity light receptors that support Violet semiconductor laser wavelengths are adopted with all detectors.
- The fixed parts of the cell and cell holder can be pulled out at the front of the unit using a slide mechanism, as shown in the photo on the left. This makes it easy to mount and replace cells, and to perform maintenance.
- WingSALD bio standard software is supplied as standard. It offers versatile data processing and simple, high-speed operation to suit every purpose and processing requirement.

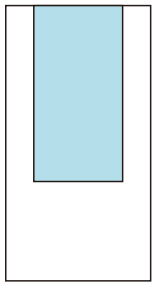
External Dimensions (units: mm)



Measurement of 0.4 mL samples is possible

Disposable Cell





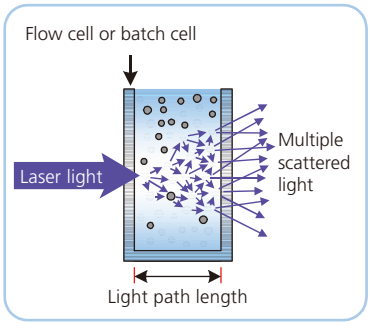
Disposable Cell

- High-concentration samples can be measured using the laser diffraction method.
- Measurement is possible by simply holding the high-concentration sample particles to be measured between two glass slides.
- Samples for which the particle size distribution would be changed by dilution can be measured in their original state, or with the minimum required level of dilution, and true images of the measurement object can be obtained.
- Commercial hand creams, face creams, and rinses can be measured with hardly any pretreatment.

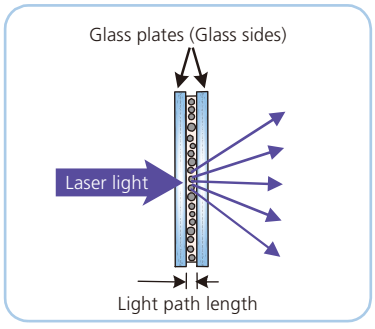
Measurement Principle for High-Concentration Samples

If a standard flow cell or batch cell is used to measure a sample at a high concentration, the long light path length results in multiple scattering, making it impossible to obtain accurate measurements. Accurate measurement is possible by simply holding the high-concentration sample particles to be measured between two glass slides, which shortens the length of the light path and avoids the negative effects of multiple scattering.

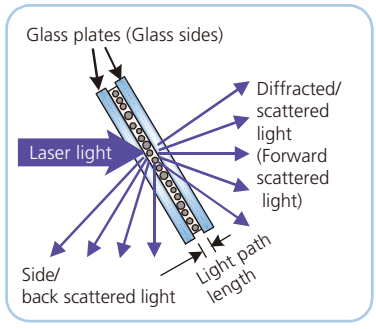
Also, arranging the glass slides so that they are diagonal to the optical axis makes it possible to detect side scattered light. Applying particle size distribution calculations to this and to forward scattered and back scattered light enables high-concentration sample measurement for fine and ultrafine particles.



Measurement with Standard Flow Cell or Batch Cell

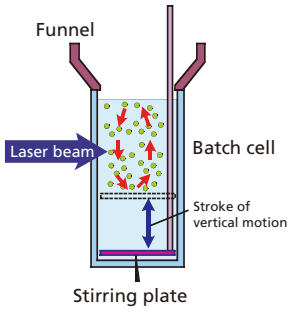


Sample Held between Two Glass Slides



Aggregation evaluation with a stirring function is possible

Batch Cell [SALD-BC75]



- Measurement is possible with small amounts of sample (i.e., measured particles) and liquid medium (i.e., dispersion medium).
- The capacity of the batch cell is only 5cm3 so waste treatment for the suspension can be performed with relatively small amounts.
- The vertical motions of the stirring plate prevent sedimentation of the particles.
- The funnel reduces the possibility of sample spillage.
- A tetrafluoroethylene resin funnel is provided to reduce the possibility of suspension getting on the hands of the user. It also prevents the cell surface from becoming dirty.

Specifications

Hardware

General Specifications

Measurement Principle	Laser Diffraction Method
Measurement Range	Particle size distribution measurement range : 7 nm to 800 µm Concentration display range: 40 nm (0.04 µm) to 20 µm
Concentration Measurement Accuracy	± 30 or less
Concentration Range	Particle size 100 nm : 2 µg/mL to 12 µg/mL Particle size 1 µm : 0.5 µg/mL to 10 µg/mL Particle size 10 µm : 10 µg/mL to 180 µg/mL

Note 1: The measurement range varies according to the shape, etc. of the particle.
Note 2: When concentration measurement accuracy measures the reference sample of our specification in a regular procedure.
Note 3: The concentration range varies according to the shape, etc. of the particle.

Measurement Unit: SALD-7500nano (P/N 347-61710-42[115V], 347-61710-44[230V])

Light Source	Semiconductor laser (Wavelength 405 nm)
Light Detector	Detector elements for violet semiconductor laser Total 84 elements (78 forward, 1 side, 5 back)
System Compliance	Class 1 Laser Product, CE compliant
Required Power Supply	115 or 230 VAC as ordered 100 VA
Dimensions & Weight	W680 mm × D280 mm × H430 mm, 31 kg
Operating Environment	Temperature: 10 to 30°C, Humidity: 20 to 80% (no condensation)

Note 4: Reference sample and USB cable (2 m) supplied as standard

Batch Cell: SALD-BC75 (P/N 347-61712-42)

Cell Material	Quartz glass
Required Liquid Volume	Approx. 5 mL
Stirrer Mechanism	Up-and-down movement of blade
Dimensions & Weight	W100 mm × D120 mm × H140 mm, 0.8 kg
Operating Environment	Temperature: 10 to 30°C, Humidity: 20 to 80% (no condensation)

Disposable Cell (P/N 347-62349-01)

Cell Material	Borosilicate glass, PVC (spacer)
Required Liquid Volume	Approx. 0.4 mL

Software

WingSALD bio

Measurement and Data Display Functions	
Measurement of Particle Size Distribution	Allows measurements using measurement assistant function (interactive process based on SOP)
Real-Time Display	Particle size distribution/light intensity distribution simultaneous display
Display of Particle Size Distribution Data	Displays overlay of max. 200 distributions
Display of Light Intensity Distribution	Displays overlay of max. 200 distributions
Diagnostics/Adjustments	Self-diagnostic function and cell check function
Statistical Data Processing	Max. 200 sets of data (also allows overlaying max. 200 data sets)
Time-Series Processing	Max. 200 sets of data
3-Dimensional Graphing	Max. 200 sets of data
Data Transfer via Clipboard	[Image Output]: Outputs entire data sheet or graph only. [Text Output]: Outputs summary data, particle size distribution data, or light intensity distribution data.
Data Sorting	Sorts by file name, sample ID, sample number, or refractive index
Output Conditions	
Particle Size (μm) Divisions	Fixed 51 or 101 divisions, User-settable 51 divisions
Concentration (μg/mL) Divisions	Fixed 51 divisions, User-settable 51 divisions
Distribution Basis	Count or Volume
Expression of Cumulative Distribution	Oversized or undersized
Expression of Frequency Distribution	q
Smoothing Levels	10 levels
Distribution Function Fitting	Rosin-Rammler distribution, logarithmic Gaussian distribution
Data Shifting	±10 levels
Report Function	Single data sets (6 templates), overlaid data (5 templates), statistical data, time-series data, or 3D data can be selected and output using batch processing
Data Analysis Functions	
Continuous Measurement Function	Continuously measures changes in particle size distributions and particle diameters over time, at intervals as short as one second, and saves the results.

PC Requirements

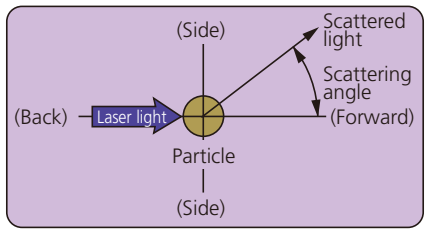
The software is included standard on a CD-R with the Aggregates Sizer.
Install the software on a PC that meets the following specifications.

OS	Windows 7 (32 bit)
CPU	Pentium Dual-Core 2.5 GHz min.
MEMORY	2 GB min.
HDD	Min. 1 GB of free space required.
CD-ROM Drive	Required for software installation
USB Port	1 port, when the sampler unit is manually controlled 2 port, when the sampler unit is controlled by PC.
Display	SXGA (1280 × 1024 pixels) min.
Printer	Must be compatible with operating system.

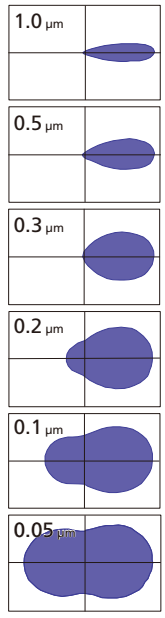
Principle of the Laser Diffraction Method by Violet Laser

There is a one-to-one correspondence between the particle diameter and the light intensity distribution pattern

When a particle is irradiated with a laser beam, light is emitted from the particle in every direction. This is "scattered light". The intensity of the scattered light varies with the scattering angle and describes a spatial intensity distribution pattern, known as a "light intensity distribution pattern". If the particle diameter is large, the scattered light emitted from the particle is concentrated in the forward direction (i.e., the direction of the laser beam), and fluctuates intensely in an angular range too small to be represented in a diagram. Compared to the light emitted in the forward direction, the intensity of all other light is extremely low.



Diffraction/Scattering by Particle

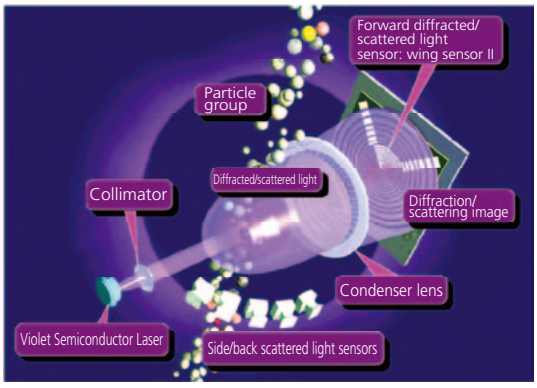


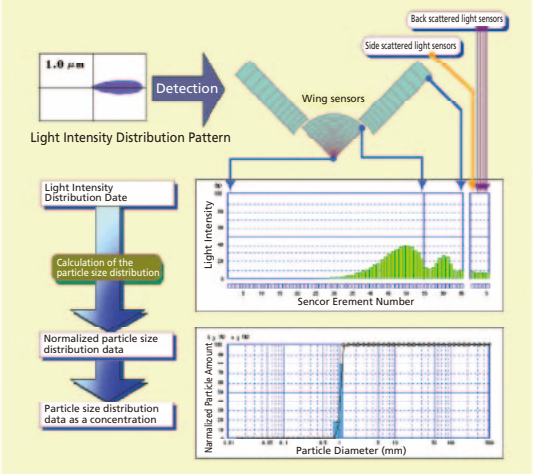
Relationship between Particle Diameter and Light Intensity Distribution Pattern

As the particle diameter becomes smaller, the pattern of the scattered light spreads outwards. As the particle becomes even smaller, the intensity of the light emitted to the side and backwards increases. The light intensity distribution pattern becomes gourd-shaped and spreads out in every direction. Therefore, there exists a one-to-one correspondence between the particle diameter and the light intensity distribution pattern. This means that the particle diameter can be ascertained by detecting the light intensity distribution pattern.

Violet laser allows accurate measurements of ultra-small particles

The light intensity distribution pattern varies little relative to the particle size distribution when the particle size drops to several tens of nanometers. This is the reason for the minimum limit of detection of the laser diffraction method. A violet laser creates clearer differences in the light intensity distribution pattern at ultra-small particle sizes than a red laser. Consequently, a violet laser is used to enhance the measurement performance for ultrafine particles of the order of several tens of nanometers.





Measurement is performed on particle groups

Particle size distribution measurement is not performed on individual particles, but on particle groups made up of a large number of particles. Particle groups contain particles of different sizes, and the light intensity distribution pattern emitted by a group is composed of all the scattered light emitted from all the individual particles. The particle size distribution, in other words, what particle sizes are present in what proportions, can be obtained by detecting and analyzing this light intensity distribution pattern. This is the basic principle behind the laser diffraction method.

Optical System in Aggregates Sizer

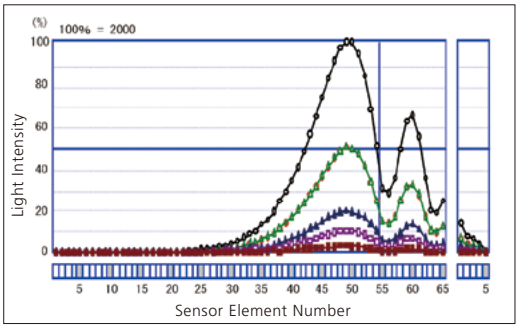
The laser beam emitted from the light source (semiconductor laser) is converted into a thick beam with a collimator, which is directed at the particle group. The scattered light emitted from the group in a forward direction at up to a 60° angle is concentrated with a lens, and concentric scattering images are formed at a detecting plane positioned at a distance equal to the focal length. This is detected with the wing sensor in which light-receiving elements are arranged concentrically. The scattered light emitted to the side and backwards is detected with side and back-scattered light sensors. The light intensity distribution data can be obtained by detecting scattered light data.

Overall Flow of Light Intensity Detection and Data Processing

With the Aggregates Sizer, particle size distributions are calculated using the light intensity distribution data. The overall flow of detection and data processing is shown in the diagram to the left. In measurement, the whole range of operations from the detection of scattered light intensity distribution patterns to the calculation of the particle size distribution is executed as one process, and the particle size distribution data is output.

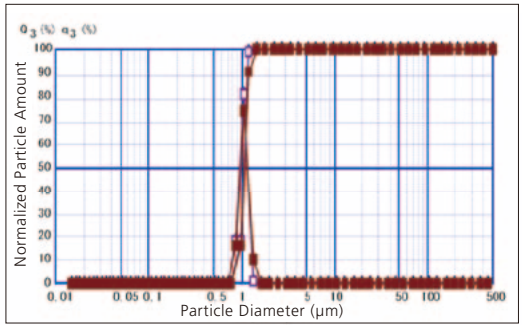
Previously, particle size analysis by laser diffraction method could only obtain a normalized particle amount whose summation is 100%. Particle size analysis by Aggregates Sizer can obtain a concentration (Unit:μg/mL) by referring scattered light intensity according to calibration using PSL standard particles.

Why can particle size distribution as a concentration (μg/mL) be measured using the laser diffraction method?

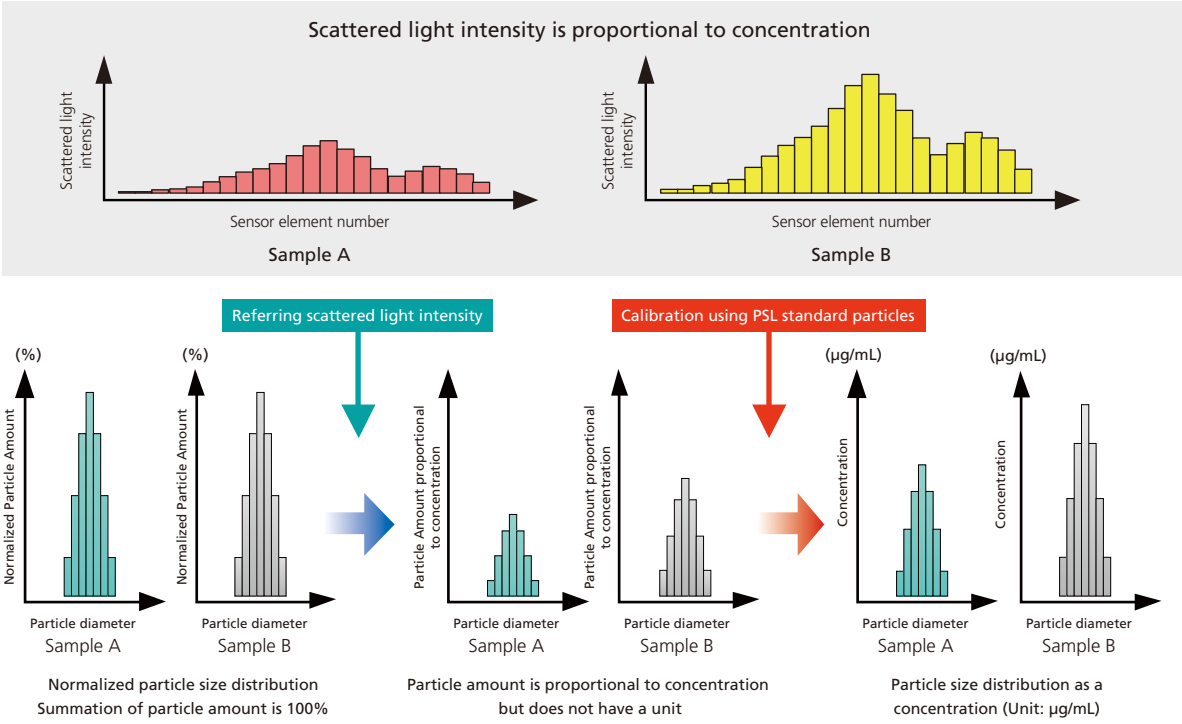


This figure shows scattered light intensity data when the same samples have been measured under the different concentration conditions.
Relationship patterns between the sensor element number and light intensity are similar, and the respective light intensity detected by the sensor element of Wing sensor II is proportional to the concentration.

Calculate particle size distribution by analyzing light intensity distribution data



Previously, normalized particle size distribution could not be obtained as a concentration.



The difference between sample A and sample B cannot be evaluated by particle size analysis using a normalized particle amount whose summation is 100%.
By referring to scattered light intensity, the particle amount becomes proportional to concentration but does not have a unit.
Via calibration using a PSL (polystyrene latex) standard particle, we can obtain particle size distribution as a concentration (Unit: μg/mL).

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