

# Capillary Microsampling of Liquid Matrices

## Science – Productivity – 3R

“Better Science – Fewer Animals”

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### New opportunities for collection and handling of extremely small volumes of biofluids – From early screen to late clinic

#### Plasma (or serum) microsampling

Plasma microsampling is the default sampling strategy in rodent toxicology studies at AstraZeneca.

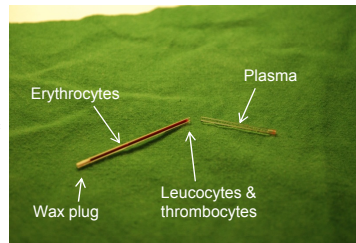
- Collect blood in a K<sub>2</sub>EDTA haematocrit tube
- Plug with wax
- Place in labelled tube
- Plasma prep. 1500 g for 10 min

(Serum: blood in plain glass tube, plug, store in room temperature 30 min, spin.)

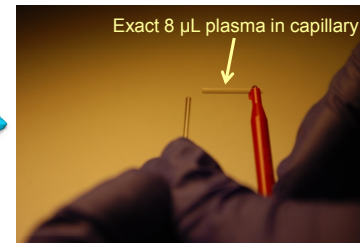


Tail vein sampling from mouse.

Typical volumes: 8 µL plasma from 32 µL blood or 4 µL plasma from 16 µL blood



Cut above the blood cell phase using a capillary cutter.



An exact volume of plasma is collected with a capillary from the end of the haematocrit tube. The capillary is placed in a 1 mL sample tube and frozen pending bioanalysis.



Freeze Bioanalysis

The **exact volume** delivered in 96-format enables rational, automated sample handling at the bioanalytical lab.

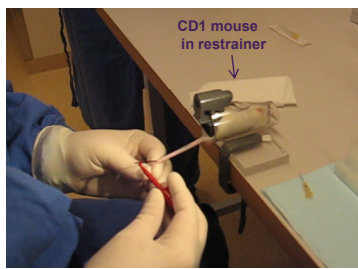
The **liquid matrix** offers robustness and flexibility.

#### Blood microsampling

- ✓ Unstable compounds
- ✓ Fastest procedure
- ✓ Minimal blood loss
- ✓ Juvenile tox studies

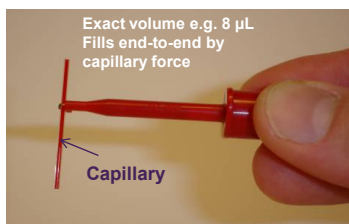
Collect 8 µL blood in K<sub>2</sub>EDTA capillary (other volumes available as well, e.g. 25 µL)

Relative error < 1%  
RSD < 1%



CD1 mouse in restrainer

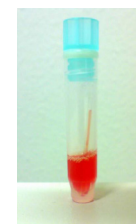
8 µL blood



Capillary



In dry vial, or



Mix with stabilizing solution

Freeze Bioanalysis

From tail to ice in 10 seconds including stabilization

#### Blood/plasma distribution

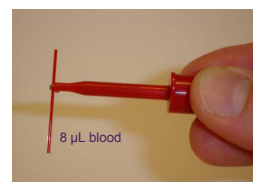
To enable translation of whole blood exposure to plasma exposure, and further to exposure to the unbound drug we need to know

- The free fraction in plasma.
- The blood/plasma distribution ratio (B/P-ratio) and if it is dependent on: Concentration? Time after dose? Gender/age/disease/etc?

1 **In vitro:** Incubation of spiked fresh blood

2 **Ex vivo:** Analysis of blood and plasma study samples collected from the same animal at the same time point

Two approaches to determine the B/P-ratio:



8 µL blood



8 µL plasma

**Ex vivo:** Enables estimation of B/P-ratio in **rare animals** such as genetically modified organisms, monkeys or juveniles, where fresh blood for *in vitro* experiments are not readily available. Can also be used to determine **blood/serum** distribution ratio.

#### Rare matrix microsampling

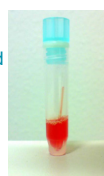
Example:  
Blood/plasma/serum from foetus, juveniles or from genetically modified animals  
CSF from rodents  
Synovial fluid  
Microdialysate  
Interstitial liquid  
Sweat or tears...

How to validate a bioanalytical method in that?!

1. Collect the blank matrix in 8 µL capillary



2. Add dilution liquid containing accurate amount of the drug. Mix.

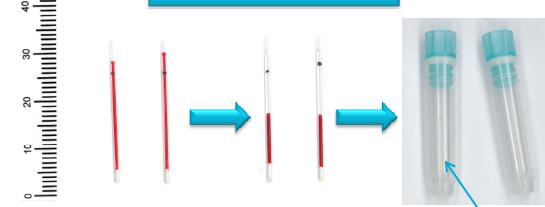


Volume example QC's:  
Validation batch 6x4x8 µL = 192 µL  
Analysis batch 2x3x8 µL = 48 µL

Enables analysis of "new" liquid matrices and gives the possibility to increase the scientific value from animal studies

#### How small is Micro?

2 µL serum from 5 µL blood

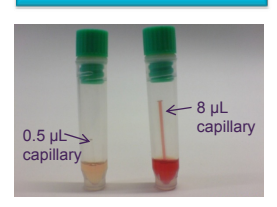


5 µL blood in 6.7 µL plain glass capillary

Store 1 h at room temp. Spin!

2 µL capillary with serum. Can be repeatedly analysed.

0.5 µL blood



0.5 µL and 8 µL blood mixed with 50 µL water. The diluted sample can be repeatedly analysed.

#### Scientific gain

- ✓ Exposure in main study animals
- ✓ More adequate determination of PK/TK parameters
- ✓ Improved PK/PD relationship
- ✓ Exposure in juvenile animals

#### Clinical studies

- ✓ Microsampling of capillary blood or plasma from finger or heel prick, both in paediatric studies and for adult patients

#### Ethics, 3R (Reduce & Refine)

- ✓ No satellite animals in rat safety studies (15% reduction)
- ✓ No satellites or reduced no. in mouse safety studies (40-50% reduction)
- ✓ Less invasive sampling routes (less impact on vessels, reduced pain?)
- ✓ Less physiological stress due to blood loss
- ✓ No heating of rats, no/reduced heating of mice

#### Productivity

- ✓ Fewer animals to buy, house, dose etc
- ✓ Less amount of compound needed per study
- ✓ No plasma preparation, (blood analysis)

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