Seamless Integration of OpenLab CDS with ZONTAL Space – Implementing the Pistoia Method Model

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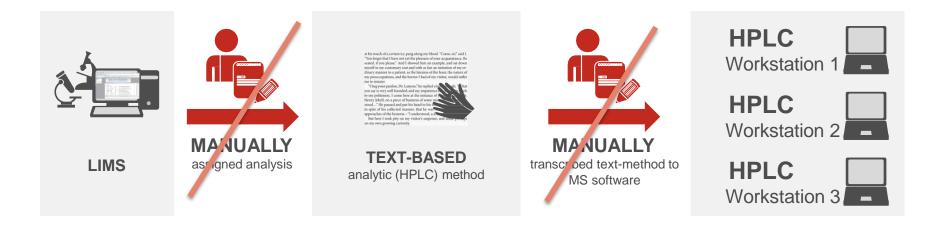




Target Definition for Methods Database



The transformation of paper-based method descriptions into digital instruction sets for different analytical methods and instrument types, including a common digital format and an ontology for analytical chemistry methods:



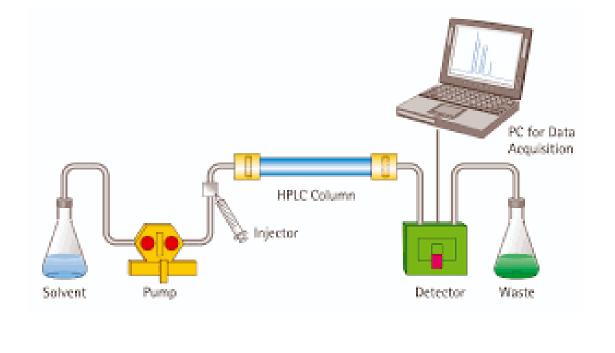
Return on Investment

- Reproducibility of methods is expected to be significantly improved while time and resources to re-establish a method in a different lab will be drastically reduced.
- From a cyber security perspective, a centralized storage location will create a much more resilient environment.



Common Parameters for HPLC





| Pump: Flow rate | Sampler: Cooler Temp Injection volume | Column Compartment: | DAD: Full scan option Range Full scan (step) Select Channels (wavelength) Select channels (bandwidth) | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Solvent lines Pressure limits Solvent % at time | Offset Draw speed Needle wash | Temperature control Valve position Valve position at | | | |
| | Seal wash | time | Peak width (sampling rate) Analog output attenuation | | |

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Methods Database PoC 2019



| | Information Colle | ction 👻 Lifecycle Status | Analyte name | Mobile pha | ise name 👻 | ۹ Add Fil | ter 🝷 | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|---|-----|--|
| | Sort By 👻 | | | | | | | | | |
| the selected → the s | | | | | | Pistoia Method Example - Full Instance Model (SHACL) | | | | |
| | Lifecycle Status | Preferred Label | Created On | Analyte name | Mobile phase name | | | ٥ | × | |
| | Archived | SingleSampleuracil (| 2019/03/27 15:20:49 | Uracil | MeOH:H20 | | | 0 | | |
| | Archived | MDBTest_1053_1090 | 2019/05/14 01:33:37 | ABBV0815 | Water/ACN 1:1 | Extracted HPLC Method Metadata | | | - 1 | |
| | | | | | | Number of time segments | 3 | | | |
| | Submitted | A Test submission | 2019/03/25 05:16:04 | | | Maximum Flow Gradient | 2.0 mL/min^2 | | - 1 | |
| ~ | Submitted | Pistoia Method Example | 2019/05/07 04:58:20 | Glucose | Water, 90% ACN, 0 | Pump Link Stop Time | 300.0 s | | - 1 | |
| | | | | | | Sampling Rate of Full Scan | 10.0 Hz | | - 1 | |
| | Submitted | outputMethodDB_104 | 2019/06/14 02:57:36 | | | Scan Range of Full Scan | 2.0 nm | | - 1 | |
| | Archived | HPLC Method Acetamino | 2019/03/25 07:31:19 | Acetaminophene | Methanole | Bandwidth Wavelength | -4.0 nm 220.0 nm | | - 1 | |
| | | | 2017,00,20 0710117 | , coccanniopriorio | | Detection Link Stop Time | 20.0 min | | _ | |
| | Submitted | SingleSampleuracil (| 2019/03/29 15:45:46 | | | Repetitions of Washes | 2 | | _ | |
| | Archived | Pistoia Method Example | 2010/02/25 06:26:52 | ducoco | methanole, 90% AC | Washing Duration | 1.0 s | | - 1 | |
| | Archiveu | Pistola Method Example | 2019/03/25 00:30:53 | giucose | methanole, 90% AC | Washing Location | 1 | | - 1 | |
| | Archived | HPLC Purity Aspirin | 2019/03/25 06:31:52 | Aspirin | Water:ACN | Wash Solvent | water | | - 1 | |
| | | | | | | Temperature-triggered Injection | yes | | - 1 | |
| | Submitted | SingleSampleMetho | 2019/03/25 06:35:59 | Aspirin | Methanole | Cooler range | 1.0 °C | | - 1 | |
| | | | | | | Autosampler Temperature | 23.5 °C | | - 1 | |
| | | | | | | Autosampler Link Stop Time | 20.0 min | | | |
| | | | | | | Injection Volume | 10.0 µL | | | |
| | | | | | | HPLC Method Properties | | | | |
| | | | | | | Solid phase | C18 | | | |
| | | | | | | Mobile phase name | Water | | | |
| | | | | | | Analyte formula | C6H12O6 | | | |
| | | | | | | A | 0 | | | |

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Human Readable Method Report

Pistoia Method Report

A. Solutions

The volume of these solutions may be scaled up or down as appropriate for testing.

- 1. Phosphoric Acid 85 wt% in water
- 2. Diluent A (Acetonitrile:Water 80:20 v/v)
- 3. Diluent B (Acetonitrile:Water 30:70 v/v)
- 4. Mobile Phase A: Pipet 2.0 mL of phosphoric acid and 2.0 mL of 5000 ppm sodium sulfite solution into a suitable container
- containing 2 L of water.
- 5. Mobile Phase B (Acetonitrile)

B. Chromatographic Conditions

Column: Octadecyl silane bonded to porous silica (USP column type L1) or equivalent, 150 x 4.6 mm, 3-5 µm particle size or equivalent

Column Temperature: 20 °C

Flow Rate: 1.5 mL/minute

Detection: UV absorbance at 220 nm

Injection volume: 10.0 µL

Run Time: 25min data acquisition + 5min re-equilibration



H. Instrument Method

1. Autosampler method

Injection volume: 10.0 µL

Autosampler link stop time: 20.0 min

Number of washes before injection: 2

Prewash duration: 1.0 s

Prewash vial position: 1

Prewash solvent: water

Number of washes after injection: 2

Postwash duration: 1.0 s

Postwash vial position: 1

Postwash solvent: water

Autosampler temperature: 23.5 degC

Injection trigger: true

Injection trigger temperature minimum: 23.0 degC

Injection trigger temperature maximum: 25.0 degC

Injection trigger temperature tolerance minimum: -1.0 degC

Injection trigger temperature tolerance maximum: 1.0 degC



2. DAD method

DAD link stop time: 20.0 min Fullscan sampling rate: 10.0 Hz Fullscan range minimum: 280.0 nm Fullscan range maximum: 700.0 nm Fullscan range step: 2.0 nm Channels

| channel | setting | value | unit |
|---------|------------|---------|------|
| 1 | wavelength | 220.0 | nm |
| 1 | bandwidth | -4 to 4 | nm |
| 2 | wavelength | 440.0 | nm |
| 2 | bandwidth | -4 to 4 | nm |

3. Pump method

Pump link stop time: 20.0 min Maximum flow gradient: 2.0 mL/min^2 Solvent name: 90% ACN, 0.01%TFA

Gradient start: 300.0 s

Solvent lines

| index | time | unit | A | unit | В | unit | flow | unit | pressure | unit |
|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|--------|----------|------|
| 1 | 0.0 | s | 100.0 | % | 0.0 | % | 1.0 | mL/min | 2.0 | bar |
| 2 | 300.0 | s | 50.0 | % | 50.0 | % | 1.0 | mL/min | 2.0 | bar |
| 3 | 600.0 | s | 0.0 | % | 100.0 | % | 1.0 | mL/min | 2.0 | bar |

Methods on Demand, Pistoia Alliance

Business Challenge

- Method descriptions are still mainly text-based documents
- Reproducibility of methods limited by interpretation of free text
- Descriptions use different terminology and levels of detail
- Version control often difficult because of number of copies

Objectives

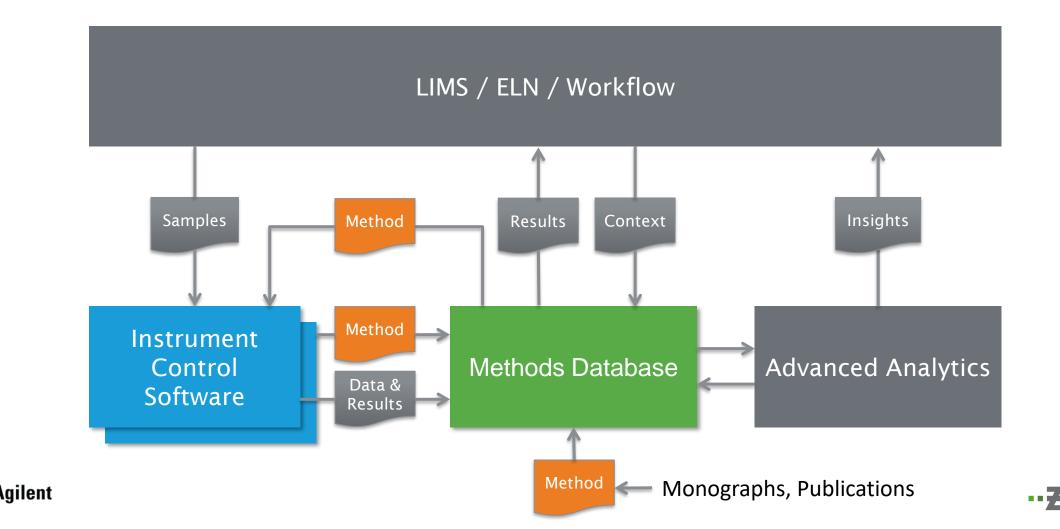
- Parse methods from public and private monographs and academic publications (Natural Language Processing, NLP)
- Extension of method model from instrument method to complete analytical method

Contributors

• Pharma Member Companies, USP (US Pharmacopeia), BP (British Pharmacopeia), CAS, a division of the American Chemical Society (MethodsNow), Elsevier, Pistoia, Allotrope, OSTHUS



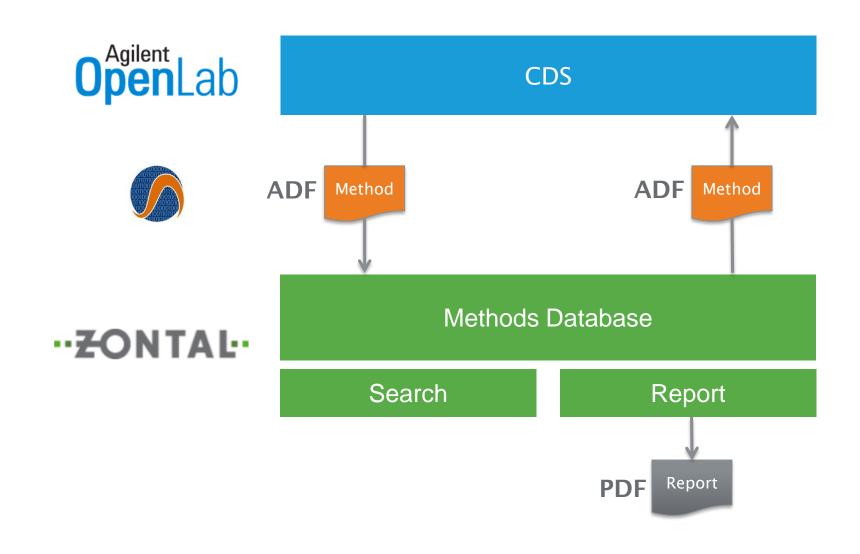
Methods Database Context



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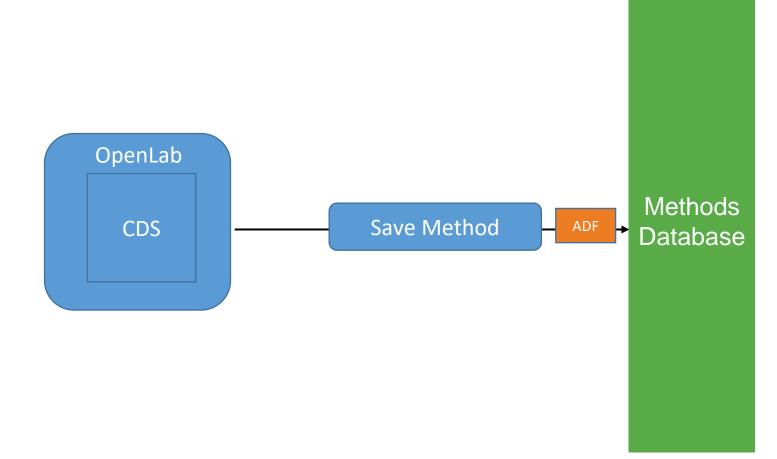
Solution Architecture





Demo Workflow 1

Saving a Method into the Methods Database

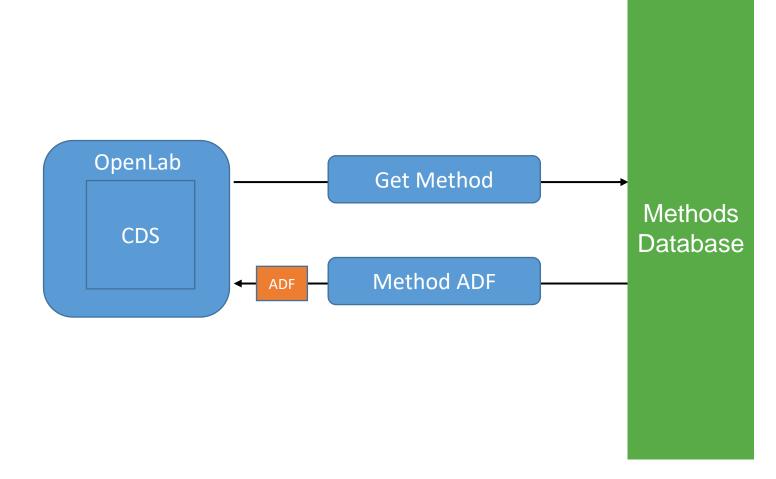






Demo Workflow 2

Retrieving a Method from the Methods Database





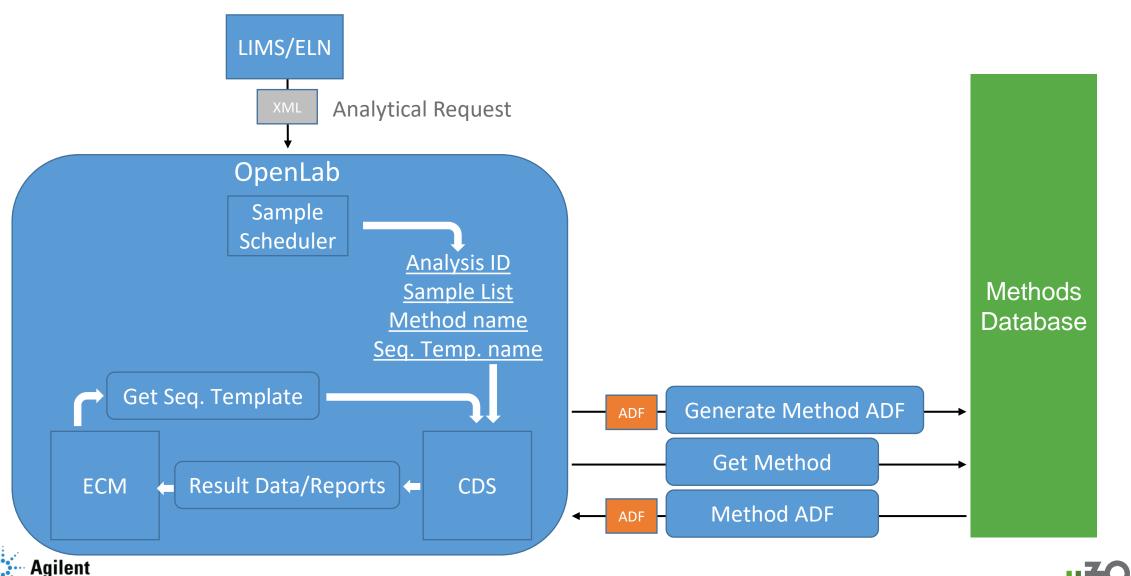








Outlook: Completing the QA/QC Routine Lab Workflow



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