# Measurement Techniques: What Should the Future Hold?

# Dr Chris Harrington SAS Trace Element Laboratory Guildford



Supra-Regional Assay Service Centres for Analysis and Clinical Interpretation

# **Overview of Presentation**

- Current instrumentation and Cu indices.
- The power of mass spectrometry.
- Measurement of proteins.
- The need for better standardisation for Cp measurement and how this can be achieved.
- Development of high accuracy methods.

# Instrumentation and Indices

#### Copper in serum, urine and liver biopsy.

- Copper measured by ICP-MS, AAS, spectrophotometry (main clinical analysers).
- EQA, IQC and standards available. Traceability good.

#### Ceruloplasmin in serum.

- Measured by immunochemistry and spectrophotometry using oxidase enzyme assay.
- EQA, IQC and standards available, traceability of Cp problematic as no CRMs.
- Immunochemistry overestimates Cp as not specific for holoform.
- Free copper calculation inaccurate due to poor Cp measurement.
- Free/exchangeable copper measurement available.
  - Terminology inconsistent.
  - Requires proper validation

# Sunshine in Action: An Argon Gas Plasma



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#### **Metal Speciation and Metallomics**

## • Definition:

 ..the qualitative identification and the quantitative determination, of the individual chemical forms that comprise the total concentration of a given trace element in a sample.

(NATO Workshop on Speciation, 1989).

## Significance:

- The toxicity of metal(loid)s.
- The biogeochemistry of metal(loid)s.
- The functionality of biometallic species.

### **Research and Development Studies**

#### Current Studies:

 Development and validation of an in-house enzymatic method for ceruloplasmin.

Assay now available for send-away samples

- Investigation of free-copper assay by HPLC-ICP-MS to determine characteristics.
- Future Work:
- High accuracy analysis of ceruloplasmin to develop reference materials.
- Patient analysis for USA Registry in collaboration with Yale.

## Cu-Proteins in Wilson's Disease



- Overcomes problems found with current CP assays.
- Apo-CP is not measured.



#### Exchangeable Cu Methodology



1.5 g/L EDTA, 60 min incubation



Amicon® 30 and 100 kDa cutoff filters

#### Questions to be answered:

- Measurement of a small conc \_ requires low LOD
- Do the exchangeable Cu values look appropriate?
- Does membrane maintain Cp in upper layer?
- Does EDTA remove any Cu from Cp, inflating free-Cu?

## Strong Anion Separation – ICP-MS



## HPLC-ICP-MS of Pooled Normal Human Serum



#### Results show:

• Some Alb (6%) passes thro' filter (S results).

• EDTA pulls some Cu from Cp.



#### Ceruloplasmin by HPLC-ICP-MS

- Calibration using Cu-EDTA and S from cys and met amino acids mean an authentic std is not necessary for measurement.
- Cp can be measured directly using S.
- Results for direct measurement of Cp are lower than the ELISA method in most cases.





Copper concentration ug/L

No.	SAC-ICP- QQQ-MS, mg/L	ELISA, mg/L
1	155	159
2	121	149
3	139	153
4	41	< 29
5	30	< 22
6	131	130
7	88	136
8	27	n/m
9	205	n/m
10	28	n/m
11	20	n/m
12	296	390
13	178	250
14	219	320
15	395	380

Sulfur concentration ng/L

### The Future: Better Standardisation for Cp

- Lack of well characterised standards.
  - Number of Cu atoms.
  - Activity based conc rather than mass based.
- No certified reference materials.
  - Results in poor traceability.
  - Hampers inter laboratory comparisons.
- Development of high accuracy methods.
  - Production of isotopically enriched Cp.
  - Development of isotope dilution MS methods.
  - Overcomes loss of Cu or change in conformation of Cp during measurement.

## The Future: High Accuracy Analysis

- The measurement of ceruloplasmin is problematic due to the inaccuracy of the methods used.
- It also lacks good standards which means methods do not have the traceability required for good QC and QA controls.



- The best way to improve the situation is the use of high accuracy methods.
- This would involve the production of well characterised isotopically enriched ceruloplasmin standards.
- This has been achieved previously for the Cu containing protein Rusticyanin.
- Rusticyanin is a small (16 614 Da) copper containing protein isolated from Acido-thiobacillus ferroxidans.

### Production of Isotopically Enriched Standards



- Rusticyanin is a small (16 614 Da) copper containing protein isolated from Acido-thiobacillus ferroxidans.
- If *lacZ* is replaced by the gene encoding for Rc, IPTG will stimulate the expression of Rc.
- Can produce specific Cp isoforms based on patient genes.
- Replace normal isotopic Cu with enriched 65-Cu and use as the "perfect internal standard".

Harrington et al. Analytical Chemistry, 2005, 77, 4034 - 4041

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#### HPLC-ICP-MS Analysis: Natural-Cu Rc



#### Natural-Cu Rc

Shown in red is the response for <sup>63</sup>Cu and in blue for <sup>65</sup>Cu.
These are in the ratio 2.2:1 reflecting the natural abundance of Cu.

#### Enriched-Cu Rc

An enriched Cu isotope is inserted into the protein.
<sup>63</sup>Cu 0.4 atom % and <sup>65</sup>Cu 99.6 atom%.
This can be used for high accuracy IDMS measurements.

## Why Not Organic IDMS?

No difference was observed for the two proteins using electrospray MS. Tris pH 7.0 buffer.
Would require an instrument with a resolution of 17000.
By using elemental MS a quadrupole instrument with unit mass resolution can be used.



## **Concluding Remarks**

- Exchangeable Cu method requires further investigation.
- Using HPLC-ICP-MS can give a direct measurement of Cp.
- High accuracy methods could be used to produce Cp standards for better traceability.

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# **Thanks for Listening!!**





