

# Golimumab

## Introduction

Golimumab targets tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF $\alpha$ ) and has been shown to be effective in the treatment of inflammatory arthritis<sup>1</sup> and ulcerative colitis<sup>2</sup>. There is currently one biosimilar in preclinical development<sup>3</sup>.

## Maurice icIEF Method

**Carboxypeptidase B (CpB) treatment:** Golimumab was diluted to 1.0 mg/mL in water prior to CpB digestion. CpB (1 mg/mL stock solution) was added at a ratio of 1:100 (CpB to sample) and incubated at 37 °C for 20 minutes and then placed on ice. CpB was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (PN C9584).

**Sample preparation:** Golimumab was diluted to 0.2 mg/mL in the ampholyte solution.

**Ampholyte solution:** Pharmalytes 8–10.5 (3%) and 5–8 (1%) containing 3.2 M urea, 5 mM IDA and 10 mM arginine.

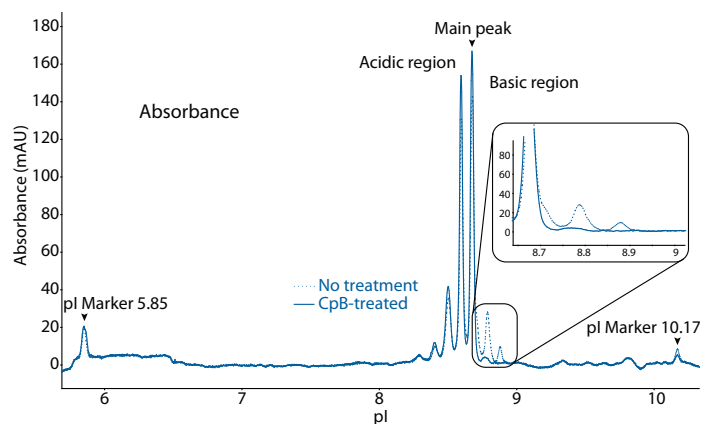
**pI markers:** 5.85 and 10.17.

**Running conditions:** 1 minute at 1500 V, then 8 minutes at 3000 V.

**Imaging:** Absorbance and fluorescence.

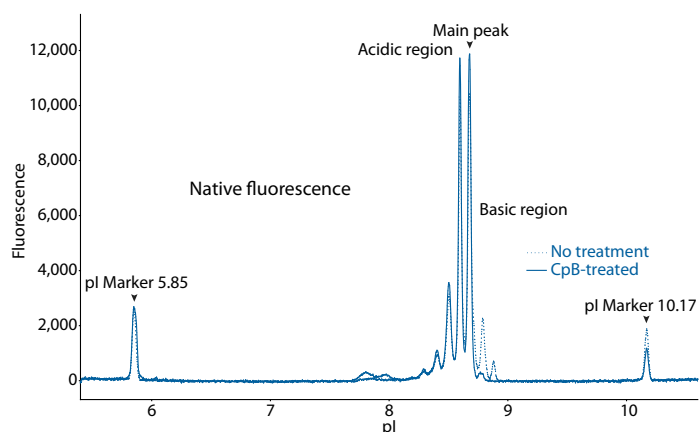
## Results

icIEF analysis of golimumab is shown in **Figure 1** with absorbance detection and in **Figure 2** with fluorescence detection. Treatment with CpB revealed the presence of terminal lysine variants.



SAMPLE		ACIDIC REGION	MAIN PEAK	BASIC REGION	$\Delta$ BASIC REGION
Golimumab	No treatment	51.6	36.9	11.5	N/A
	CpB-treated	59.5	38.7	1.9	-9.6

**FIGURE 1.** icIEF absorbance (top) and peak area percentages (bottom) of golimumab.



SAMPLE		ACIDIC REGION	MAIN PEAK	BASIC REGION	$\Delta$ BASIC REGION
Golimumab	No treatment	53.4	36.4	10.2	N/A
	CpB-treated	61.4	37.3	1.4	-8.8

**FIGURE 2.** icIEF fluorescence (top) and peak area percentages (bottom) of golimumab.

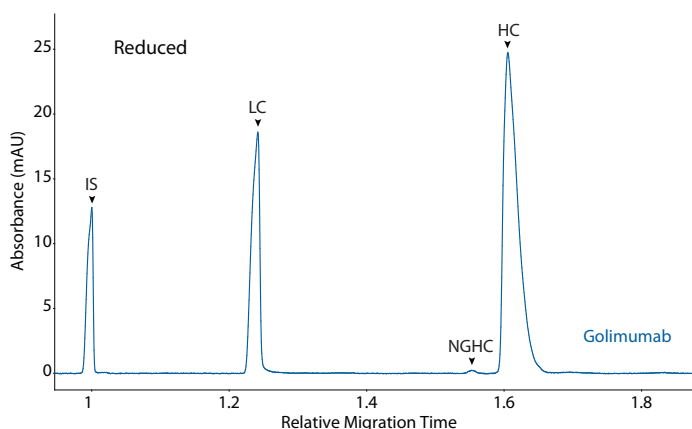
### Maurice CE-SDS Method

**Sample preparation:** Golimumab was diluted to 1 mg/mL with 1X Sample Buffer prior to treatment for 10 minutes at 70 °C in the presence of either 11.5 mM IAM (non-reducing) or 650 nM β-ME (reducing).

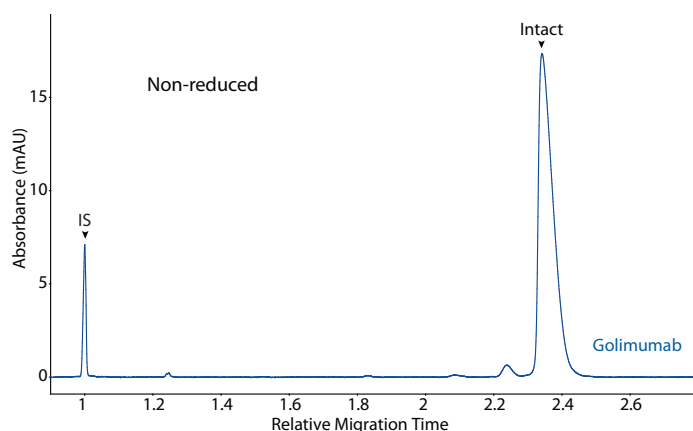
**Running conditions:** Samples were injected for 20 seconds at 4600 V, followed by a 25-minute separation (reducing) or a 35-minute separation (non-reducing) at 5750 V.

### Results

Golimumab was analyzed on the CE-SDS platform method described above under reducing (Figure 3) and non-reducing (Figure 4) conditions, revealing the purity of the sample.



**FIGURE 3.** CE-SDS reduced (top) and peak area percentages (bottom) of golimumab. (IS) Internal standard. (LC) Light chain. (NGHC) Non-glycosylated heavy chain. (HC) Heavy chain.



SAMPLE	OTHER	NG	INTACT
Golimumab	4.0	0.0	96.0

**FIGURE 4.** CE-SDS non-reduced (top) and peak area percentages (bottom) of golimumab. (IS) Internal standard. (NG) Non-glycosylated.

### References

1. A review on golimumab in the treatment of psoriatic arthritis, M Urdaneta, H Jethwa, R Sultan and S Abraham, *Immunotherapy*, 2017; 9(1):871–889.
2. Golimumab for the treatment of ulcerative colitis, M Flamant, S Paul and X Roblin, *Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy*, 2017; 17(7):879–886.
3. Biosimilars already approved and in development, T Dörner, J Isaacs, J Gonçalves, V Azevedo, G Castañeda-Hernández, R Strohal and I McInnes, *Considerations in Medicine*, 2017; 1:7–12.