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Perspective

Sample Management and Factors to be Considered for Biopharmaceutical Characterisation

Amisha M Bhopatrao[1]* and Dipesh Adesh Gamare[2]

[1]Department of Pharmaceutical, Sciences and Biotechnology, Technological University of the Shannon, Midlands-Midwest, Athlone Campus, Ireland

[2]Department of Pharmaceutics, Yashwantrao Bhonsale College of Pharmacy, Sawantwadi, India

***Corresponding Author:** Amisha M Bhopatrao, Department of Pharmaceutical, Sciences and Biotechnology, Technological University of the Shannon, Midlands-Midwest, Athlone Campus, Ireland.

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Sample management in regulated bioanalysis is undoubtedly one of the most crucial and difficult aspects of supporting clinical and non-clinical studies. Because biopharmaceuticals sometimes contain substantial, structurally complicated compounds, their complexity makes careful sample management from collection to analysis essential. In addition to improving analytical result accuracy, good sample management techniques also support regulatory compliance and the general success of biopharmaceutical development. Several factors need to be controlled and managed when measuring the potency of biopharmaceutical characterization to ensure accurate and meaningful results.

Components to be considered when measuring the potency and content for Biopharmaceutical Characterization:

- **Sample Preparation and Sampling Strategy:** The fundamental idea behind sample-preparation techniques is to transform a real matrix into a sample fit for analysis. Characterizing a sample›s initial physicochemical state is a need for all subsequent sample preparation operations. It is vital to take into account the frequency, volume, and sampling sites within the process when deciding on the best sampling method to get representative samples from different phases of the biopharmaceutical production process.
- **Accuracy and Precision:** Accuracy is the degree to which the outcome of an experiment agrees with the true or anticipated outcome. Accurate sampling necessitates a meticulous evaluation of elements including sampling methodology, sample representativeness, and contamination avoidance. The individual results of many analyses of the same material differ from trial to trial. This variability is measured by precision. Precision in biopharmaceutical sampling refers to the consistency of findings when the same sample is evaluated in the same way with the same parameters. Low variability between repeated measurements is shown by high accuracy, which adds to the dependability of the analytical techniques used in biopharmaceutical characterisation.
- **Reference Standards:** Select and utilize appropriate reference standards or reference materials that are comparably similar to the biopharmaceutical product. These requirements have to be precise and consistent.
- **Storage And Shipment From Clinical/Non-Clinical Testing Sites To The Analytical Laboratory:** The sample has to be stored in settings where the stability of the analytes is known, or in surroundings where stability is expected if that information is unavailable. Samples must be sent under the proper stability conditions.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Align the methodologies used to determine potency and content with the regulatory standards and recommendations that apply to the characterization of biopharmaceuticals. Continually compile the documents and paperwork required for regulatory filings.
- **Mechanism of Action and Multiple Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients:** The suggested mechanism of action may depend on more than one API. If the product contains more than one active component then, more than one assay is required to assess its potency since one assay might be incapable of measuring each ingredient›s activity.
- **Packaging:** Sample collection for biopharmaceutical characterisation requires strict adherence to storage and packaging guidelines. This entails using inert and product-compatible packing materials and creating storage environments that

closely resemble the biopharmaceutical's planned shelf life. This keeps the sampled material true to the real product and enables precise study of its key characteristics, such as purity, potency, and structural integrity.

- **Identification and Labelling:** For traceability and data integrity, samples must be accurately identified and labelled. Every sample need to be individually labelled with pertinent details, such as batch or lot numbers, the date of sampling, and certain process parameters. Sample tracking may be made more accurate and efficient with the use of barcoding and computerised technologies.
- **Data Management:** The last cornerstone of sample management is efficient data management. This involves adhering to data integrity rules, integrating with laboratory information management systems (LIMS), and securely storing raw data. Transparency and reproducibility in analytical results are enhanced by appropriate data management procedures.