DRAFT AOAC SMPR 2015.XXX; Version 3; December 17, 2015

Quantitation of Collagen

Intended Use: Reference method for cGMP compliance.

6 7 **1. Purpose:** AOAC SMPRs describe the minimum recommended performance characteristics to be 8 used during the evaluation of a method. The evaluation may be an on-site verification, a single-9 laboratory validation, or a multi-site collaborative study. SMPRs are written and adopted by AOAC 10 Stakeholder Panels composed of representatives from the industry, regulatory organizations, 11 contract laboratories, test kit manufacturers, and academic institutions. AOAC SMPRs are used by 12 AOAC Expert Review Panels in their evaluation of validation study data for method being considered 13 for Performance Tested Methods or AOAC Official Methods of Analysis, and can be used as 14 acceptance criteria for verification at user laboratories.

16 **2.** Applicability:

The method will be able to identify and quantify individual native (un-denatured) and hydrolyzed
collagen type I, II & III if one or multiple types are present in dietary ingredients and dietary
supplement finished products.

21 **3.** Analytical Technique:

Any analytical technique(s) that measures the analytes of interest and meets the following method performance requirements is/are acceptable.

25 **4.** Definitions:

Collagen

A triple helix protein that generally consists of two identical chains (α1) and an additional chain that
 differs slightly in its chemical composition (α2). The amino acid composition of collagen is notable
 for its particularly high hydroxyproline content. The three most common types of collagen are: type
 I, found in skin, tendon, vascular ligature, organs, bone (main component of the organic part of
 bone); type II, found in cartilage (main collagenous component of cartilage); and type III, found in
 reticular fibers.

3435 Structures:

36 <u>http://www.sigmaaldrich.com/life-science/metabolomics/enzyme-explorer/learning-</u>
 37 <u>center/structural-proteins/collagen.html</u>
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39 Dietary Ingredients

- 40A vitamin; a mineral; an herb or other botanical; an amino acid; a dietary substance for use by man41to supplement the diet by increasing total dietary intake; or a concentrate, metabolite, constituent,
- 42 extract, or combination of any of the above dietary ingredients.¹
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- 44 Dietary supplements

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¹ Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act §201(ff) [U.S.C. 321 (ff)

45 A product intended for ingestion that contains a "dietary ingredient" intended to add further 46 nutritional value to (supplement) the diet. Dietary supplements may be found in many forms such as 47 tablets, capsules, softgels, gelcaps, liquids, or powders. 48 49 Hydrolyzed Collagen 50 Peptides and polypeptides rich in hydroxyproline, produced by breaking down the molecular bonds 51 of native collagen strands using one or more combinations of physical, chemical, or biological 52 methods. 53 54 Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) 55 The minimum concentration or mass of analyte in a given matrix that can be reported as a 56 quantitative result. 57 58 Quantitative method 59 Method of analysis whose response is the amount of the analyte measured either directly 60 (enumeration in a mass or a volume), or indirectly (color, absorbance, impedance, etc.) in a certain 61 amount of sample. 62 63 Repeatability 64 Variation arising when all efforts are made to keep conditions constant by using the same 65 instrument and operator and repeating during a short time period. Expressed as the repeatability 66 standard deviation (SD_r); or % repeatability relative standard deviation ((RSD_r). 67 68 Reproducibility 69 The standard deviation or relative standard deviation calculated from among-laboratory data. 70 Expressed as the reproducibility standard deviation (SD_R) ; or % reproducibility relative standard 71 deviation (% RSD_{R}). 72 73 Recovery 74 The fraction or percentage of spiked analyte that is recovered when the test sample is analyzed 75 using the entire method. 76 77 5. Method Performance Requirements: 78 See table 1. 79 80 6. System suitability tests and/or analytical quality control: 81 Suitable methods will include blank check samples, and check standards at the lowest point and 82 midrange point of the analytical range. 83 84 7. Reference Material(s): 85 Refer to Annex F: Development and Use of In-House Reference Materials in Appendix F: Guidelines 86 for Standard Method Performance Requirements, 19th Edition of the AOAC INTERNATIONAL Official 87 Methods of Analysis (2012). Available at: http://www.eoma.aoac.org/app f.pdf 88 89 Identify suitable materials for method validation 90 91 8. Validation Guidance: 92 Requirement for consideration as an AOAC Official Methods of Analysis: 93

94	Da	ta demonstrating that a candidate method is able to: Separate a combination of native collagen type I, II
95	and	III and/or hydrolyzed collagen type I, II and III. Quantify each individual collagen type both native and
96	hyc	Irolized.
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98		
99		
100		Appendix D: Guidelines for Collaborative Study Procedures To Validate Characteristics of a Method
101		of Analysis; 19 th Edition of the AOAC INTERNATIONAL Official Methods of Analysis (2012). Available
102		at: http://www.eoma.aoac.org/app_d.pdf
103		
104		Appendix F: Guidelines for Standard Method Performance Requirements; 19 th Edition of the AOAC
105		INTERNATIONAL Official Methods of Analysis (2012). Available at:
106		http://www.eoma.aoac.org/app_f.pdf
107		
108		Appendix K: Guidelines for Dietary Supplements and Botanicals; 19 th Edition of the AOAC
109		INTERNATIONAL Official Methods of Analysis (2012). Available on line at:
110		http://www.eoma.aoac.org/app_k.pdf
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112	9.	Maximum Time-To-Result: None
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Table 1: Method performance requirements

Parameter	Criteria
Analytical Range (%)	1 - 100
LOQ (%)	0.5
Recovery (%)	90-110
% RSD _r	≤ 5
% RSD _R	≤ 10

Table 2: Matrices

tablets capsules softgels powders liquids chewables

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