Kristine Van Natta, Marta Kozak Thermo Fisher Scientific, San Jose, CA

Overview

Purpose: To develop and analytically evaluate various sample preparation techniques along with an HPLC-MS/MS method that employs a Thermo Scientific™ TSQ Endura™ triple quadrupole mass spectrometer for the quantitation of 122 pharmacologic agents in human urine for forensic toxicology.

Methods: Enzymatic hydrolysis followed by liquid-liquid extraction prior to HPLC-MS/MS analysis.

Results: Limits of quantitation defined as acceptable back-calculated calibration curves, passing ion ration confirmation, and precise quality controls were met for 122 compounds.

Introduction

Rapid screening is a goal for many forensic toxicology laboratories. Newer, faster triple quadrupole mass spectrometers enable laboratories to include more compounds in one chromatographic run thereby saving analytical run time. The next challenge arises in finding a suitable sample processing technique that works for a variety of compounds across a wide chemical space with varying sensitivities and taking into account the different LOQ requirements. In this study, several liquid-liquid extraction (LLE) schemes were compared to see which method was a better fit for analyzing the wide range of compounds in human urine in a forensic toxicology setting.

Methods

Sample Preparation

Enzymatic hydrolysis

•Liquid-liquid extraction (LLE)

•Basic. Neutral. Acidic with EthylAcetate:Hexane (1:1 v/v).

•Amtox A and B tubes (Ameritox Labs, Hilliard, OH)

•The organic layer was evaporated to dryness and reconstituted •Calibrators and controls were prepared by spiking compounds into blank synthetic urine in the range of 0.5 to 500 ng/mL.

Liquid Chromatography

•Pump: Thermo Scientific™ Dionex™ UltiMate™ 3000RS with OAS autosampler.

•Mobile phases: 10 mM ammonium acetate in water(A) and methanol (B) (Fisher Scientific™ Optima™ grade) •Column: Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ PFP, 2.6 μm, 100 x 2.1 mm

•Gradient: initial 0.5-min hold at 2% mobile phase B followed by 10-min ramp to 100% B

•Total run time was 15 minutes

Mass Spectrometry

•Mass Spectrometer: TSQ Endura triple quadrupole mass spectrometer with a heated electrospray ionization (HESI II) sprayer.

•Two selected reaction monitoring (SRM) transitions were monitored for each analyte to obtain ion ratio confirmation (IRC) and one SRM transition was monitored for each of the 84 stable-labeled internal standards used.

·Compounds are both positively and negatively ionized.

Data Analysis

Data was acquired and processed with Thermo Scientific™ TraceFinder™ software version 3.2. Calibration ranges, LODs, and LOQs were evaluated based on concentration accuracy; back-calculated concentrations had to be within 30%.

Method Evaluation

Limits of detection, precision and accuracy were evaluated by processing and analyzing calibrators and replicate controls. Matrix effects were determined by spiking 12 different lots of blank donor urine at 10 ng/mL and comparing results to that of a sample prepared in water.

The above methods were tested with over 100 compounds from a wide chemical space including amphetamines, antidepressants, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, drugs of abuse, and opioids, a space which includes polar and non-polar compounds as well as positively and negatively ionizing compounds.





TABLE 1. Extraction recoveries for basic, neutral and acidic LLE and extraction tubesA and B. While LLE under basic conditions gave higher recoveries for a greaternumber of compounds than other extraction techniques, the AmtoxA LLE tubes gavethe best compromise on recovery over the entire compound list.

Compound 6-MAM	 Neutral	 	 Compound MDA	 Neutra		
-Aminoclonazepam			MDMA			
7-Aminoflunitrazepam			Meperidine		_	r
Acetaminophen			Meprobamate	_		1
a-Hydroxyalprazolam			Methadone	_		
Alprazolam			Methamphetamine			
Amitriptyline			Methotrimeprazine			
Amphetamine			Methylphenidate			1
Atenolol	 		Metoprolol			t
Atropine			Mirtazapine			t
Benzoylecgonine			Morphine			+
Brompheniramine			Nicotine	_		
Buprenorphine			Norbuprenorphine	-	_	+
Bupropion			Norchlordiazepoxide			
Carbamazepine	 		Norcodeine		-	+
Carbamazepine-			Norcodeline			
epoxide			Norcyclobenzaprine			
Carisprodol			Nordiazepam			
Chlordiazepoxide			Nordoxepin			
Chlorpheniramine			Norfentanyl			
Chlorpromazine			Norketamine			l
Cimetidine			Normeperidine			J
Citalopram			Norpropoxyphene			ſ
Clomipramine			Norsertraline			Ì
Clonazepam			Nortrimipramine			1
Clozapine			Nortriptyline			
Cocaethylene			Norverapamil			
Cocaine			O-Desmethyltramadol			J
Codeine			Olanzapine			ļ
Cotinine			Oxazepam			
Cyclobenzaprine			Oxycodone			Ì
Desalkylflurazepam			Oxymorphone			Ì
Desipramine			Paroxetine			
Desmethly-						
clomipramine			Phencyclidine			
Dextromethorphan			Phenethylamine			Ī
Diazepam			Pheniramine			
Dihydrocodeine			Phentermine			
Diltiazem			Phenylephrine			
Diphenhydramine			Phenylpropanolamine			
Doxepin			Phenytoin			ľ
Doxylamine			Propoxyphene			
Duloxetine			Propranolol			
Ecgonine ethyl ester			Pseudoephedrine			
Ecgonine methylester			Quetiapine			ſ
Ephedrine			Quinidine			
Fentanyl			Quinine			ĺ
Flunitrazepam			Ranitidine			l
Flurazepam			Sertraline			ľ
Hydrocodone			Strychnine			1
Hydromorphone			Temazepam			f
Hydroxyzine			THC			
mipramine						
Ketamine			Theophylline			1
			Thioridazine			ļ
Lamotrigine Lidocaine			Tramadol			
			Trazodone			
Lorazepam			Trimipramine			
LSD			Verapamil			-
maprotiline			Zolpidem			1

Results

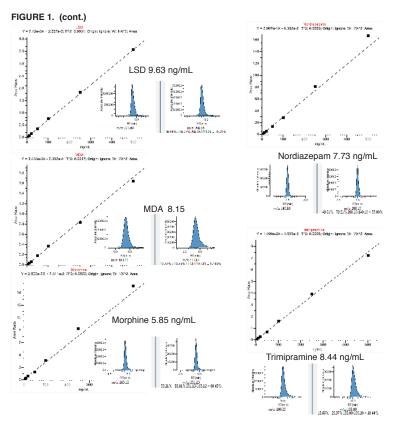
Extraction Recoveries: While LLE under basic conditions gave higher recoveries for a greater number of compounds than other extraction techniques, the AmtoxA LLE tubes gave the best compromise on recovery over the entire compound list, taking into account required LOQs for all compounds (TABLE 1). LOQs met forensic toxicology requirements for 98% of the compounds tested (TABLE 2).

TABLE 2. Limits of Quantitation and QC Precision for Compounds Tested.

Compound	LOQ (ng/mL)	%RSD 1 ng/mL	%RSD 10 ng/mL	%RSD 100 ng/ml
6-MAM	(ng/mL) 1	7.22%	5.71%	6.68%
7-Aminoclonazepam	0.5	6.31%	4.62%	1.80%
7-Aminoflunitrazepam	0.5	3.49%	1.20%	1.82%
Acetaminophen	50	BLQ	BLQ	3.89%
α-Hydroxyalprazolam	1	1.57%	2.31%	2.61%
Alprazolam	0.5	2.71%	1.38%	9.56%
Amitriptyline	5	BLQ	9.10%	7.71%
Amphetamine	50	BLQ	BLQ	2.71%
Atenolol	1	5.58%	2.70%	9.70%
Atropine Benzoylecgonine	0.5	3.44% BLQ	2.91% 5.00%	4.23%
Brompheniramine	2	BLQ	5.36%	7.81%
Buprenorphine	1	12.5%	11.68%	5.04%
Bupropion	2	BLQ	2.85%	1.30%
Butalbital	10	BLQ	BLQ	10.14%
Carbamazepine	2	BLQ	2.39%	2.71%
Carbamazepine-epoxide	0.5	1.93%	3.87%	5.03%
Carisprodol	0.5	3.66%	1.54%	4.04%
Chlordiazepoxide	0.5	10.3%	4.19%	3.53%
Chlorpheniramine	0.5	2.30%	2.40%	5.50%
Chlorpromazine	5	BLQ	13.75%	5.47%
Cimetidine	2	BLQ	5.83%	5.09%
Citalopram	5	BLQ	2.26%	9.39%
Clomipramine Clonazepam	2	BLQ 4.78%	4.76% 2.98%	4.94%
Clozapine	0.5	4.78%	2.98%	5.75% 4.48%
Cocaethylene	1	13.64%	3.55%	4.40%
Cocaine	50	BLQ	BLQ	2.22%
Codeine	5	BLQ	5.15%	9.83%
Cotinine	0.5	5.09%	2.17%	2.75%
Cyclobenzaprine	2	BLQ	8.90%	4.27%
Desalkylflurazepam	0.5	11.71%	2.72%	4.89%
Desipramine	5	BLQ	3.11%	6.33%
Desmethylclomipramine	10	BLQ	7.63%	5.38%
Dextromethorphan	1	7.53%	11.46%	9.13%
Diazepam	5	BLQ	2.08%	5.05%
Digoxin	2	BLQ	10.10%	8.03%
Dihydrocodeine	1	11.61%	2.30%	4.34%
Diltiazem	1	8.00%	1.94%	3.04%
Diphenhydramine	0.5	3.09%	2.24%	3.29%
Doxepin Doxylamine	<u>10</u> 5	BLQ BLQ	2.70%	5.98%
Duloxetine	5	BLQ	5.79%	1.03% 3.71%
Ecgonine ethyl ester	5	BLQ	3.40%	9.21%
Ecgonine methyl ester	2	BLQ	1.40%	1.97%
EDDP	2	BLQ	3.41%	10.30%
Ephedrine	0.5	7.26%	8.72%	8.34%
Fentanyl	0.5	4.66%	6.76%	3.25%
Flunitrazepam	1	6.98%	1.15%	2.16%
Fluoxetine	2	BLQ	3.34%	3.47%
Flurazepam	0.5	2.24%	2.05%	2.39%
Hydrocodone	2	BLQ	1.68%	3.27%
Hydromorphone	0.5	4.42%	11.27%	3.05%
Hydroxyzine	0.5	3.43%	2.75%	5.18%
Imipramine	1	11.19%	5.07%	3.31%
Ketamine	0.5	8.02%	4.11% 5.80%	1.45% 1.80%
Lamotrigine Lidocaine	0.5	3.47%	<u>5.80%</u> 1.45%	
Lidocaine	0.5	3.26%	1.45%	4.68%
LSD	0.5	4.48%	4.25%	1.06%
Maprotiline	10	BLQ	2.86%	7.27%
MDA	0.5	4.52%	7.40%	3.23%
MDMA	0.5	6.47%	2.07%	4.76%
Meperidine	2	BLQ	7.00%	4.20%
Meprobamate	0.5	2.69%	7.52%	2.37%
Methadone	0.5	8.08%	6.75%	4.44%
Methamphetamine	50	BLQ	BLQ	12.90%
Methotrimeprazine	10	BLQ	3.82%	4.40%
Methylphenidate	2	BLQ	2.04%	5.05%

Table 2. (continued)

Compound	LOQ (ng/mL)	%RSD 1 ng/mL	%RSD 10 ng/mL	%RSD 100 ng/ml
Metoprolol	(ng/mL) 5	BLQ	4.30%	4.51%
Mirtazapine	1	4.38%	1.90%	8.47%
Morphine	2	4.36% BLQ	7.78%	8.36%
Naproxen	2	BLQ	4.97%	2.80%
Nicotine		BLQ	1.92%	4.41%
Norbuprenorphine	1	11.81%	8.32%	9.04%
Norchlordiazepoxide	1	9.12%	4.06%	0.84%
Norcodeine	2	BLQ	7.97%	6.99%
Norcyclobenzaprine	2	BLQ	3.60%	7.79%
Nordiazepam	1	5.28%	4.17%	6.35%
Nordoxepin	0.5	6.35%	2.34%	1.78%
Norfentanyl	0.5	4.88%	1.64%	2.04%
Norfluoxetine	20	BLQ	BLQ	6.12%
Norketamine	0.5	4.38%	1.52%	1.75%
Normeperidine	0.5	5.28%	4.85%	1.91%
Norpropoxyphene	20	BLQ	BLQ	9.28%
Norsertraline	10	BLQ	6.23%	6.11%
Nortrimipramine	10	BLQ	4.40%	5.19%
Nortriptyline	0.5	8.80%	6.23%	5.76%
Norverapamil	0.5	1.60%	8.22%	8.18%
O-Desmethyltramadol	1	1.43%	3.34%	6.99%
Olanzapine ¹	20	BLQ	BLQ	6.04%
Oxazepam	0.5	12.94%	3.60%	2.19%
Oxycodone	0.5	5.91%	NA	5.29%
Oxymorphone	0.5	15.76%	9.21%	5.41%
Paroxetine	1	13.75%	2.89%	3.37%
Phencyclidine	2	BLQ	11.76%	2.46%
Phenethylamine	2	BLQ	3.17%	6.56%
Pheniramine	0.5	4.87%	5.07%	4.74%
Phenobarbital	20	BLQ	BLQ	14.32%
Phentermine	10	BLQ	11.70%	7.51%
Phenylephrine	10	BLQ	2.04%	0.79%
Phenylpropanolamine	0.5	8.87%	2.66%	6.32%
Phenytoin	20	BLQ	BLQ	6.13%
Propoxyphene	50	BLQ	BLQ	2.19%
Propranolol	1	8.49%	2.13%	4.18%
Pseudoephedrine	10	BLQ	6.28%	3.15%
Quetiapine	0.5	4.36%	1.97%	8.07%
Quinidine	2	BLQ	5.51%	3.29%
Quinione	2	BLQ	6.29%	8.30%
Ranitidine	10	BLQ	5.46%	10.50%
Sertraline	5	BLQ	4.61%	4.80%
Strychnine	5	BLQ	3.51%	6.49%
Temazepam	0.5	2.79%	0.61%	5.20%
THC	2	2.79% BLQ	14.09%	
				14.16%
THC-COOH (neg)	1	10.55%	2.20%	2.19%
THC-COOH (pos)	1	8.04%	2.29%	2.28%
Theophylline	0.5	0.23%	0.67%	1.34%
Thioridazine ¹	100	1.36%	8.41%	5.30%
Tramadol	0.5	2.87%	3.68%	2.76%
Trazodone	0.5	3.49%	1.06%	1.18%
Trimipramine	0.5	3.75%	2.05%	4.10%
Verapamil	2	BLQ	4.99%	5.19%
Zolpidem	0.5	2.12%	1.70%	4.86%



Matrix effects were determined by comparing concentration of analyte in spiked donor urine to a sample prepared in water. Calculated concentration within $\pm 50\%$ was considered passing. 8.3% of the individual analyte/donor results were outside of this range. However, less than 2% of those compounds that had a stable-labeled analog internal standard were out of range whereas 21% of those without an analog were out of range.

Conclusion

- A single analytical HPLC-MS/MS method was developed for 122 chemically diverse compounds.
- The method includes both polar and non-polar as well as positively and negatively ionizing compounds.
- Stable-labeled analog internal standards are crucial to minimize matrix effects.
- The fast scanning speed and polarity switching of the TSQ Endura mass spectrometer enable the analysis of all 122 compounds plus 84 stablelabeled internal standards without loss of signal intensity.
- A single sample processing scheme was used for all compounds, making the method efficient.
- Forensic toxicological limits of quantitation were met or exceeded.

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