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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	Basic	Neutral	Acidic	TxA	ТхB	Compound	Basic	Neutral	Acidic	TxA
6-MAM						MDA				
7-Aminoclonazepam						MDMA				
7-Aminoflunitrazepam						Meperidine				
Acetaminophen						Meprobamate				
a-Hydroxyalprazolam						Methadone				
Alprazolam						Methamphetamine				
Amitriptyline						Methotrimeprazine				
Amphetamine						Methylphenidate				
Atenolol						Metoprolol				
Atropine						Mirtazapine				
Benzoylecgonine						Morphine				-
Brompheniramine						Nicotine				
Buprenorphine						Norbuprenorphine				
Bupropion						Norchlordiazenovide				
Carbamazepine						Norcodeine				-
Carbamazepine-										
enoxide						Norcyclobenzaprine				
Carisprodol						Nordiazenam				
Chlordiazenovide						Nordoxonin				
Chlornheniramine						Norfontanyl				
Chlorpromazine						Norientariyi				
Cimotidino						Norketamine				
Citelenrem						Normeperidine				_
						Norpropoxypnene				
Ciomipramine					_	Norsertraline				
Cionazepam						Nortrimipramine				
Clozapine						Nortriptyline				
Cocaethylene						Norverapamil				
Cocaine						O-Desmethyltramado				
Codeine						Olanzapine				
Cotinine						Oxazepam				
Cyclobenzaprine						Oxycodone				
Desalkylflurazepam						Oxymorphone				
Desipramine						Paroxetine				
Desmethly-						Phonovolidino				
clomipramine										
Dextromethorphan						Phenethylamine				
Diazepam						Pheniramine				
Dihydrocodeine						Phentermine				
Diltiazem						Phenylephrine				
Diphenhydramine						Phenylpropanolamine				
Doxepin						Phenytoin				
Doxylamine						Propoxyphene				
Duloxetine						Propranolol				
Ecgonine ethyl ester						Pseudoephedrine				
Ecgonine methylester						Quetiapine				
Ephedrine						Quinidine				
Fentanyl						Quinine				
Flunitrazepam						Ranitidine				_
Flurazepam						Sertraline				
Hvdrocodone						Strychnine				
Hydromorphone						Temazenam				
Hydroxyzine						THC				
Imipramine						Theophylline				
Ketamine						Thioridazine				
						Tramadol				
Lidocaine						Trazodono				
Lorazenam						Trimipramino				
						Veranamil				
manrotiline						Zolnidem				
BECOVERV KEV	arest	er			less					
	great	••								

Results

TxB

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.

Commonwead	LOQ	%RSD	%RSD	%RSD
Compound	(ng/mL)	1 ng/mL	10 ng/mL	100 ng/mL
6-MAM	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%
<u>α-Hydroxyalprazolam</u>	1	1.57%	2.31%	2.61%
Alprazolam	0.5	2.71%	1.38%	9.56%
Amitriptyline	5	BLQ	9.10%	7.71%
Ampnetamine	50	BLQ	BLQ	2.71%
Atenoio	0.5	0.00%	2.70%	9.70%
Benzovlecconine	0.5	BLO	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	2	BLQ	4.76%	4.94%
Clonazepam	1	4.78%	2.98%	5.75%
Clozapine	0.5	7.73%	2.76%	4.48%
Cocaethylene	1	13.64%	3.55%	4.24%
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	10	BLQ	2.70%	5.98%
Doxylamine	5	BLQ	3.40%	1.03%
Duloxetine	5	BLQ	5.79%	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%
	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 4.400/	11.08%	3.27%
Hydromorphone	0.5	4.42%	0.75%	3.05%
Hydroxyzine	0.5	3.43%	2.75%	5.18%
Ketomino	0.5	9.00%	5.07%	3.31%
Lomotrigino	0.5	0.02%	4.11%	1.40%
Lamoungine	0.5	3.47%	3.00%	1.00%
Liuocaine	0.5	3.20%	1.43%	4.00%
	0.5	1.34%	1.01%	2.40%
Mapratilipa	10	4.40 %	4.23%	7.00%
MDA	0.5	4.52%	7.40%	3.03%
MDMA	0.5	6 170/	2 070/	1 760/
Meneridine	0.0	BLO	7 00%	4.70%
Menrohamate	0.5	2 60%	7.50%	2 37%
Methadone	0.5	8.08%	6 75%	4 44%
Methamphetamine	50	BLO	BLO	12 90%
Methotrimeprazine	10	BLO	3.82%	4 40%
Methylphenidate	2	BLO	2.04%	5.05%
	-	210	2.0170	0.0070

Table 2. (continued)

0	LOQ	%RSD	%RSD	%RSD
Compound	(ng/mL)	1 ng/mL	10 ng/mL	100 ng/mL
Metoprolol	5	BLQ	4.30%	4.51%
Mirtazapine	1	4.38%	1.90%	8.47%
Morphine	2	BLQ	7.78%	8.36%
Naproxen	2	BLQ	4.97%	2.80%
Nicotine	2	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%
Oxazenam	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	BLO	11 76%	2.46%
Phonethylamine	2	BLO	3 17%	6.56%
Pheniramine	0.5	4.87%	5.07%	4 74%
Phenobarbital	20	BLO	BLO	14.32%
Phentermine	10	BLQ	11 70%	7 51%
Phenylenhrine	10	BLQ	2 04%	0.79%
Phenylpropanolamine	0.5	8.87%	2.66%	6.32%
Phenytoin	20	BLO	BLO	6.13%
Propovyphene	50	BLQ	BLO	2 19%
Propranolol	1	8 /0%	2 13%	/ 18%
Pseudoenhedrine	10	BLO	6.28%	3 15%
	0.5	4.36%	1 07%	8.07%
Queitaphie	0.5	4.30 %	5.51%	3 20%
Quinique	2	BLQ	6.20%	8 30%
Papitidipo	10	BLQ	5.46%	10.50%
	10 E		<u> </u>	10.50%
Seruchning	5		4.01%	4.00%
	5		0.61%	5.00%
	0.5	2.79%	14.00%	5.20%
	2		14.09%	0.100/
	1	10.55%	2.20%	2.19%
THC-COOH (pos)	0.5	8.04%	2.29%	2.28%
Thioridazinal	0.5	0.23%	0.07%	1.34%
ThionudZine'	100	1.30%	8.41%	5.30%
Tranadol	0.5	2.87%	3.68%	2.76%
	0.5	3.49%	1.06%	1.18%
	0.5	3.75%	2.05%	4.10%
verapamii Zalaidana	2	BLQ	4.99%	5.19%
zoipiaem	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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