

A Comparative Study of Electrospray and UniSpray Sources Using ACQUITY UPC²

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APPLICATION BENEFITS

- Increased sensitivity for many compounds
- Alternative selectivity
- Reduced solvent usage
- Increases the range of ionization sources available for analysis involving atmospheric pressure ionization MS techniques to facilitate the analysis of the broad range of analytes involved in pharmaceutical method development
- Alternative technology for the analysis of aqueous sensitive compounds

WATERS SOLUTIONS

[ACQUITY™ UPC²™ System](#)

[UniSpray™ Ion Source](#)

[MassLynx™ Software](#)

[Xevo™ TQ-S micro Mass Spectrometer](#)

KEYWORDS

ESI, UniSpray, desolvation, ACQUITY UPC², sensitivity, Xevo TQ-S micro

INTRODUCTION

The manufacture of drug products is regulated by a number of national authorities with a strong emphasis on the purity of the drug substance. For new drugs that are about to be launched onto the market there is a regulatory requirement to identify impurities in the drug substance at a level of 0.1% or above.¹ The most common approach in the pharmaceutical industry has been the use of reverse phase liquid chromatography (RPLC) with atmospheric pressure ionization (API) mass spectrometry (LC-MS).² A number of compounds can be challenging, in that certain ones can show poor MS response. Additionally, some compounds are water sensitive and co-elution can be a major obstacle in some instances.

At typical LC flow rates (0.1 to 1 mL/min) investigations have shown that electrospray, (ESI) a form of atmospheric pressure ionization that produces large droplets with relatively low surface charge, is inefficient in producing gas phase ions which results in poor desolvation efficiencies.³ The ESI process uses a heated high velocity spray from a charged capillary tip typically held at 3 kV. UniSpray (USI) is a novel ionization source option similar to the ESI source. It is comprised of a high velocity nebulized spray from a grounded capillary closely positioned to a stainless steel cylindrical target rod (impactor pin), which is typically held at 1 kV. A schematic of the UniSpray source is shown in Figure 1.

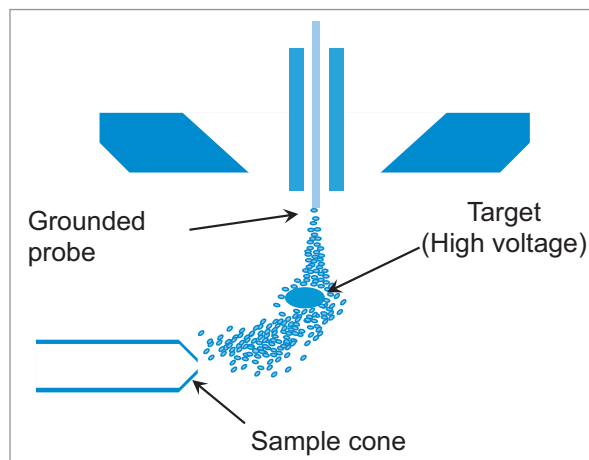


Figure 1. Schematic of the UniSpray source.

The ion signal is optimized when the impact point of the spray on the target rod is off-center (Figure 2). The downstream gas flow from the nebulizer follows the curvature of the surface of the target rod; this is known as the Coanda effect.⁴ Under these conditions the ions and droplets are then directed toward the inlet orifice of the sample cone. One major difference between the two sources is that in the UniSpray source the high potential is applied to the impactor, whereas in the ESI source the voltage is applied to the spray capillary tip.

Using LC-MS, an increase in sensitivity has been observed for UniSpray compared with ESI in some instances.⁵ It is thought that this increase in sensitivity in UniSpray can be attributed to the creation of smaller droplets when the eluent spray impacts with the target rod followed by enhanced desolvation from the smaller droplets. These two techniques have similar effects of ionization, producing predominantly $[M+H]^+$ or $[M-H]^-$ ions, yet their mechanisms appear to be subtly different.

Convergence Chromatography (CC) is a chromatographic technique similar to RPLC but instead of the weak mobile phase being aqueous it is replaced with supercritical carbon dioxide (CO_2). Supercritical CO_2 can be paired with a large number of different co-solvents to increase the solvating power. CO_2 is miscible with the whole range of the eluotropic series opening up a very large choice of solvent selectivity. Methanol, isopropanol, ethanol, and acetonitrile are the most commonly used co-solvents.

The use of RPLC can be prohibitive for the analysis of water sensitive compounds. The use of ACQUITY Ultra Performance Convergence Chromatography (UPC²) which is easily hyphenated with MS is a sensible, efficient alternative.

Analytical method development of a drug product or drug substance can be very challenging because of selectivity and the possible presence of low level impurities. The broad range of analytes involved in pharmaceutical method development includes polar, non-polar, labile, and neutral compounds. The use of the UniSpray source because of the potential increase in response and the ability to analyze a broader range of compounds has the capability of offering efficiency gains to the method development process. The use of ACQUITY UPC² as a complementary analytical technique to RPLC provides orthogonal selectivity and specificity which offers confidence in the quality of the product. Similar to RPLC, when using ACQUITY UPC² some compounds can also show poor MS response, therefore it may be beneficial to investigate the use of the different ionization sources.

This application note discusses a comparative study between the ESI and UniSpray sources coupled to ACQUITY UPC² for the analysis of a range of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs).

ACQUITY UPC²-TQ-S MICRO SETUP

The makeup flow required when using UPC² is added post column prior to the splitter. The flow from the splitter goes both into the MS source and waste via a dynamic back pressure regulator. A schematic is shown in Figure 3. The original UniSpray probe consists of a single stainless steel capillary (130 μ m I.D. \times 560 mm long) from the outlet of the fluidics to the spray point inside the ion source enclosure.

For coupling with ACQUITY UPC², the original UniSpray probe has been redesigned to prevent depressurization of the supercritical fluid occurring too early, which could result in sample loss to the probe walls. This probe is similar in design to the ESI probe but the wider bore PEEKSIL needle (usually 130 μ m) has been replaced with a narrower bore PEEKSIL section (50 μ m I.D.). The new probe consists of a PEEKSIL section (50 μ m I.D. \times 500 mm long) that bridges between the splitter and the inlet of the source; a stainless steel capillary section (50 μ m I.D. \times 210 mm long) is swaged onto the source end of the PEEKSIL. These improvements resulted in increased peak intensity and an improved robust performance.

When using ACQUITY UPC² it is not possible to pass the flow from the splitter through the fluidics because of pressure considerations. For tuning purposes each of the APIs was prepared in the same solvent as the makeup flow (methanol, 2% water, and 0.1% formic acid). Using the ESI source 10 μ L/min of each analyte was passed into the MS directly via the fluidics and both the single ion recording (SIR) and multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) parameters were optimized using IntelliStart.[™] These parameters were used for all the experiments.

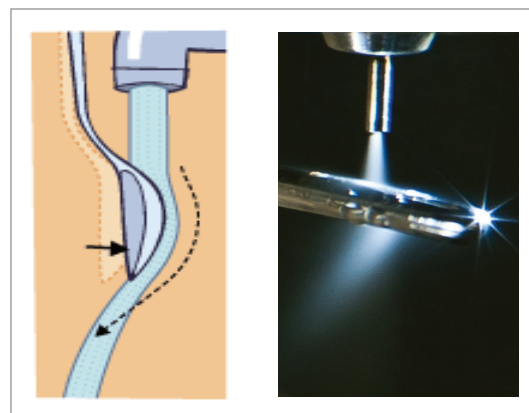


Figure 2. Diagram to demonstrate the Coanda effect.

EXPERIMENTAL

Sample preparations

Concentrations of 10 ng/mL and 100 ng/mL solutions of the APIs listed in Table 1 were prepared in methanol. The samples were analyzed using the SIM and MRM conditions shown in Table 2 and run in triplicate.

UPC² method conditions

System:	ACQUITY UPC ²
Column:	ACQUITY UPC ² BEH 1.7 μ m, 2.1 \times 100 mm (P/N: 186006560)
ABPR:	2000 psi
Column temp.:	40 °C
Sample temp.:	15 °C
Injection volume:	2 μ L
Flow rate:	2 mL/min
Mobile phase A:	CO ₂
Mobile phase B:	Methanol
Gradient:	5% to 95% B at 1.5 min held until 2.1 min then 5% B
Run time:	3 mins
Make up solvent:	Methanol, 2% water, and 0.1% formic acid
Make up flow:	0.4 mL/min

UPLC method conditions

LC system:	ACQUITY UPLC™
Column:	ACQUITY UPLC BEH C ₁₈ , 1.7 μ m, 2.1 \times 100 mm (P/N 186002352)
Column temp.:	40 °C
Flow rate:	0.5 mL/min
Injection volume:	2 μ L
Solvent A:	0.1% Formic acid in water
Solvent B:	0.1% Formic acid in acetonitrile
Gradient:	5% to 95% B at 1.5 min held until 2.6 min then 5% B
Time:	3.5 mins

MS conditions

Analyte	MW	LopP	pKa
Acetaminophen	151	0.51	9.4
Amitriptyline	277	4.92	9.4
Atenolol	266	0.16	9.6
Buspirone	385	2.63	1.9/7.6
Diclofenac	295	4.2	4
Haloperidol	375	4.5	9.6
Ketoconazole	530	3.36	2.9/6.5
Lincomycin	406	0.2	7.7
Loperamide	476	3.9	8.9
Progesterone	314	3.97	
Propranolol	259	3.2	9.6
Quinidine	324	2.88	4.2/8.3
Terfenadine	471	5.52	8.6
Tolbutamide	270	2.34	5.4
Trazodone	371	1.66	6.8

Table 1. List of APIs with respective MWs, LogP, and pKa values.

Analyte	SIR [M+H] ⁺	MRM transition	Collision energy (V)
Acetaminophen	152	152→110	20
Amitriptyline	278	278→91	36
Atenolol	267	267→72	34
Buspirone	386	386→122	48
Diclofenac	296	296→215	25
Haloperidol	376	376→287	30
Ketoconazole	531	531→82	50
Lincomycin	407	407→126	38
Loperamide	477	477→266	34
Progesterone	315	315→97	34
Propranolol	260	260→72	30
Quinidine	325	325→81	42
Terfenadine	472	472→436	40
Tolbutamide	271	271→91	40
Trazodone	372	372→176	35

Table 2. SIR, MRM transitions, and collision energies used for all experiments.

MS parameters	Electrospray	UniSpray
Xevo TQ-S micro		
Voltage kV	3.2 (Capillary)	1.3 (Target)
Cone voltage V for SIR	25	25
Source temp. °C	150	150
Polarity	Positive	Positive

Data management

MassLynx Software

Table 3. MS parameters used for all the experiments.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

METHOD DEVELOPMENT

All the samples shown in Table 1 were run on the Xevo TQ-S micro using both the ESI and UniSpray source coupled to an ACQUITY UPC² inlet.

From the preliminary full scan experiments all the analytes showed [M+H]⁺.

Both SIR and MRM experiments were run as shown in Table 2.

The resulting chromatographic peak areas were measured and the ratios of the responses of UniSpray to ESI are shown in Table 4.

As seen from Table 4, a concentration of 10 ng/mL ketoconazole showed little gain in the response between the ESI and UniSpray sources but all the other samples showed significant increases with the UniSpray source when compared to ESI. Compared with the electrospray response, enhancement gains of over ten were observed with the UniSpray source from acetaminophen, diclofenac, and trazodone. At this concentration, enhancements seen from both the SIR and MRM experiments were fairly consistent with each other (Figure 4).

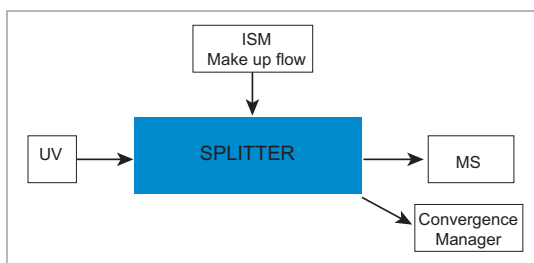


Figure 3. Schematic of the ACQUITY UPC² Splitter design.

Analyte	10 ng/mL USI/ESI SIR	10 ng/mL USI/ESI MRM	100 ng/mL USI/ESI SIR	100 ng/mL USI/ESI MRM
Acetaminophen	10	8	8	4.4
Amitriptyline	5.6	5.5	4.7	5.3
Atenolol	3.4	5.8	18.2	48
Buspirone	4.2	6.9	12.3	46
Diclofenac	12.7	13.7	3	3.2
Haloperidol	9.1	6.8	4.2	5
Ketoconazole	1.4	1.2	1	1.1
Lincomycin	4.8	3.9	3.1	3.6
Loperamide	6	4	4	4.4
Progesterone	2.8	3.9	15.7	29
Propranolol	4.2	5.9	16.6	57
Quinidine	5.9	6.5	4.5	13
Terfenadine	4	7.6	16.4	55
Tolbutamide	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Trazodone	11.3	11.1	3.8	5

Table 4. USI/ESI responses from SIR and MRM experiments at 10 ng/mL and 100 ng/mL concentrations using ACQUITY UPC².

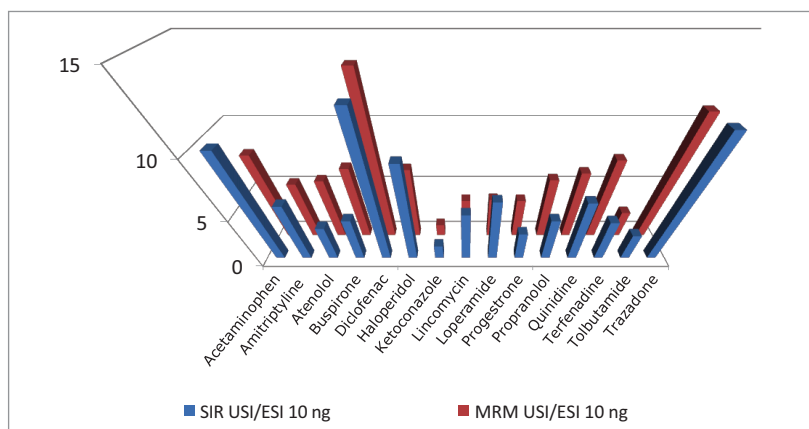


Figure 4. Comparison of the USI/ESI responses of SIR and MRM experiments at 10 ng/mL concentration using ACQUITY UPC².

Similarly, all the analytes at the higher concentration, with the exception of ketoconazole, showed an increase in response from the UniSpray source for both SIR and MRM experiments (Figure 5.) The increase in response from diclofenac at the higher concentration was only 3 compared to 13 at the lower concentration as seen from Table 4. This was consistent in both SIR and MRM modes. This is difficult to explain because all the other analytes showed at least the same or increased responses. It is possible in the case of diclofenac that signal suppression was taking place at the higher concentration.

Atenolol, buspirone, progesterone, propranolol, and terfenadine in the higher concentration samples displayed distinctly elevated enhancement values when compared to the lower concentration samples (Figure 6). There was also more variability between the SIR and MRM responses at the higher concentration as shown by Figure 5. This marked difference between the SIR and MRM values was thought to be due to the effect of the double mass filtering shown by MRM experiments, which results in greater selectivity. As a consequence, the detected signal to noise ratio (S/N) measurement is higher, resulting in overall greater sensitivity from the MRM experiments.

No correlation could be established between the observed enhanced responses from the UniSpray source with molecular weight, logP, and pKa of the APIs. This implies the enhancement effects of the UniSpray source are largely attributed to the ionization mechanism not to the chemical structure of the analyte.

To improve our understanding of the complex ionization mechanism involved in the UniSpray source, the ACQUITY UPC² inlet was replaced by Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography (UPLC), and using a limited number of the compounds (as seen in Table 5) the exercise was repeated using the same two concentrations and the same experimental conditions.

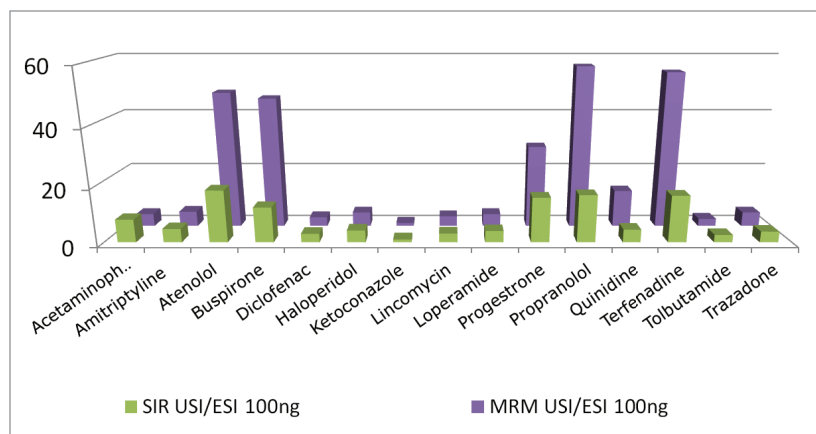


Figure 5. Comparison of the USI/ESI responses of the SIR and MRM experiments at 100 ng/mL concentrations using UPC².

Analyte	10 ng/mL USI/ESI SIR	10 ng/mL USI/ESI MRM	100 ng/mL USI/ESI SIR	100 ng/mL USI/ESI MRM
Buspirone	2.3	1.8	5.2	1.6
Haloperidol	4.6	3.9	6.7	4.6
Ketoconazole	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Progesterone	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.2
Propranolol	1.6	0.23	4.7	0.23
Terfenadine	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.7
Trazodone	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.1

Table 5. USI/ESI responses from SIR and MRM experiments at 10 ng/mL and 100 ng/mL concentrations using UPLC.

When coupled to UPLC, the UniSpray source showed an enhanced response when compared to the ESI, although the enhancements observed were even more favorable when coupled to the UPC² inlet (Table 5). The UPLC experiments demonstrated more consistency in the responses for both the SIR and MRM experiments and the two concentrations of the APIs.

On installation of the UniSpray source the initial optimization of the analyte flow is crucial to the enhanced response shown. The efficiency of the source is maximized when the analyte flow is off center of the right hand side of the locator pin. The downstream gas flow from the nebulizer follows the curvature of the pin and is directed towards the inlet of the MS (Figure 2). This effect is believed to assist in the formation of much smaller droplets which allows for more efficient desolvation and as a result more ions are sampled by the MS.

The combination of USI coupled with UPC² shows an increase in sensitivity when compared to the UniSpray source coupled to UPLC. This enhancement is attributed to the fact that ACQUITY UPC² uses supercritical CO₂ as the weak mobile phase in place of water. When CO₂ is mixed with the modifier and makeup flow, the super critical phase is not maintained but the high pressure is preserved during the period of the chromatographic analysis. When the high pressure flow reaches the capillary tip, it undergoes a rapid expansion and is released as a gas. This phenomenon is believed to modify the solvent formation at the capillary tip and as a result much smaller primary droplets are produced than during the process with UPLC. Another factor which is thought to contribute to the enhancement shown by the ACQUITY UPC² is the fact that a minimal amount of water is used in the mobile phase in ACQUITY UPC² which allows the desolvation process to be more efficient because of lower surface tension and higher volatility of the solvent.

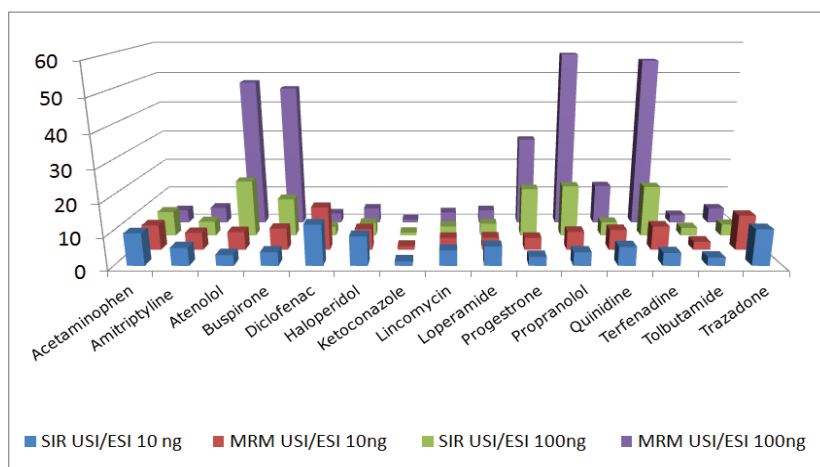


Figure 6. Comparison of the USI/ESI responses of the SIR and MRM experiments at 10 ng/mL and 100 ng/mL concentrations using UPC²

CONCLUSIONS

- A combination of UniSpray and ACQUITY UPC² can result in significant increase in sensitivity for the analysis of some pharmaceutical compounds.
- UniSpray expands the range of ionization sources available for analysis involving atmospheric pressure ionization MS techniques to facilitate the analysis of the broad range of analytes involved in pharmaceutical method development.
- UniSpray-ACQUITY UPC² increases the scope for method development and impurity analysis by providing orthogonal selectivity and specificity.

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