

Ultra Fast UHPLC-LCMSMS Method Development in Clinical Drug Monitoring

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1. Introduction

With the development of highly sensitive and fast LC-MS/MS instruments, the triple quadrupole technology has found its way into clinical drug monitoring and is the method of choice for a number of assays. The steadily increasing number of applications in the clinical sector demands fast and efficient development of new LC-MS/MS methods. The foundation for high quality data is made through optimized chromatographic separations. Fully

automated optimization of the UHPLC method using Shimadzu's method scouting software (Fig. 1) in combination with automated MS optimization for MRM parameters are the perfect platform for the generation of new triple quad MS methods. Here we report a new and fast procedure for the LC-MS/MS method optimization for clinical drug monitoring.

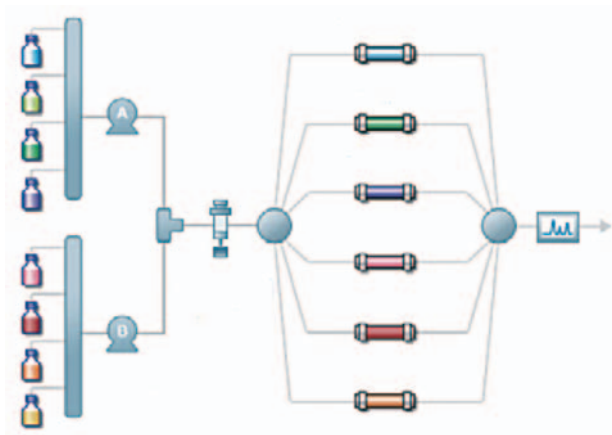


Fig. 1 Combination of columns and solvents during the method scouting process.



LCMS-8040 triple quadrupole mass spectrometer

2. Methods

2-1. LC-MS/MS parameters

One of the first steps during this automated process is the precursor ion selection, followed by the m/z adjustment of the precursor. The collision energy is optimized for the most abundant fragments and finally the fragment m/z

adjustment. Six optimization steps were performed via flow injection analysis, each taking 30 seconds (Fig. 2). The result of these automated steps was the automatic generation of a final MRM method (Table 1).

2-2. UHPLC parameters

Choosing the best HPLC column and composition of eluents are often the most important but time-consuming steps during method development. This can influence sensitivity and separation from potentially interfering matrix effects. Shimadzu Method Scouting was used to determine the best HPLC parameters for the analysis of 14 different

drugs. This allowed the combination of 6 HPLC columns with up to 16 different eluents, resulting in the investigation of up to 96 different combinations, requiring only a fraction of the time required by traditional approaches.

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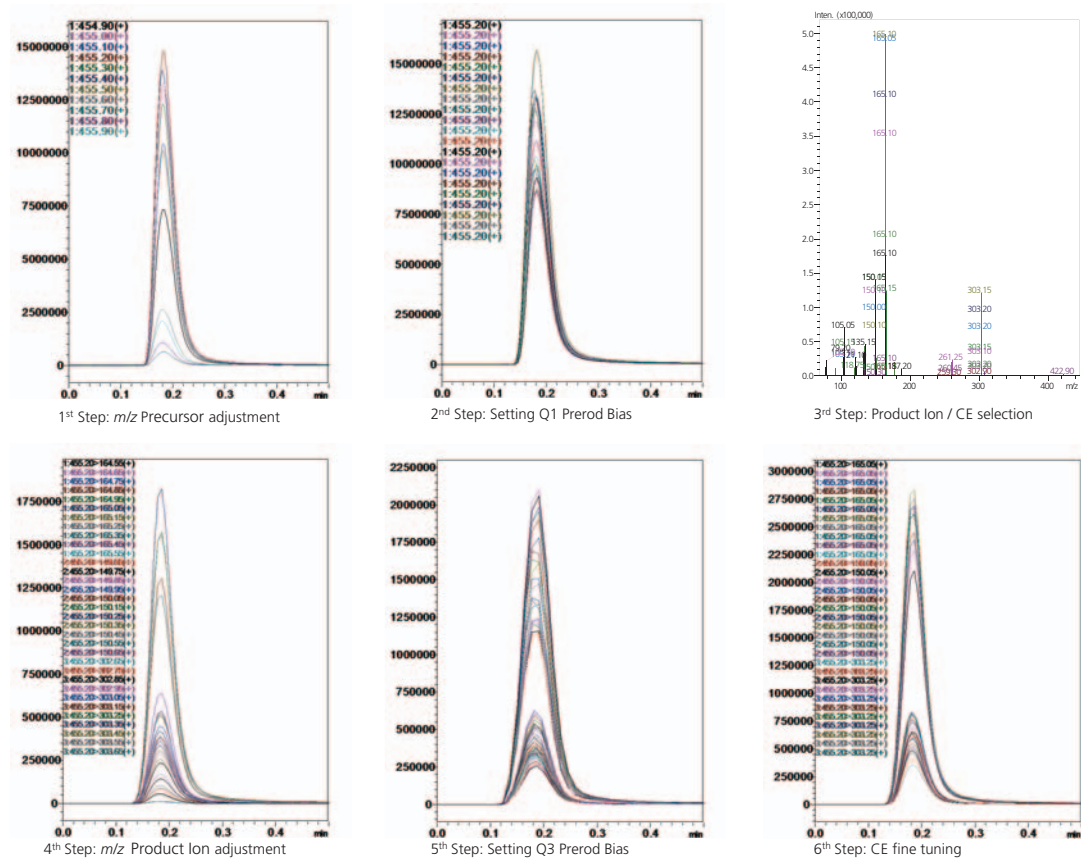


Fig. 2 Automated MRM Optimization of the drug Verapamil on the LCMS 8040

Table 1 Optimized MRM transitions of 14 drugs

Compound	Mode	MRM transitions	Collision energy (kV)
Disopyramide	ESI positive	340.3 > 239.10 / 340.3 > 195.10	-19 / -35
Lidocaine	ESI positive	235.10 > 86.20 / 235.10 > 58.05	-22 / -39
Mexiletine	ESI positive	180.20 > 105.10 / 180.20 > 121.20	-22 / -18
Quinidine	ESI positive	325.30 > 307.10 / 325.30 > 172.05	-26 / -40
Losartan	ESI positive	423.20 > 207.00 / 423.20 > 405.00	-24 / -13
Amiodarone	ESI positive	645.90 > 100.20 / 645.90 > 86.20	-34 / 41
Amitriptyline	ESI positive	278.10 > 105.10 / 278.10 > 233.10	-27 / -18
Chlorpromazine	ESI positive	319.20 > 86.20 / 319.20 > 239.10	-23 / -28
Haloperidol	ESI positive	376.05 > 165.15 / 376.05 > 123.10	-25 / -45
Imipramine	ESI positive	281.25 > 208.00 / 281.25 > 193.10	-27 / -46
Metoprolol	ESI positive	268.25 > 116.15 / 268.25 > 133.00	-20 / -28
Nortriptyline	ESI positive	264.25 > 91.20 / 264.25 > 233.15	-30 / -15
Verapamil	ESI positive	455.20 > 165.05 / 455.20 > 150.05	-34 / -46
Warfarin	ESI negative	307.25 > 160.85 / 307.25 > 249.90	21 / 24

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3. Results

3-1. Method development

Traditional method development in HPLC is extremely time consuming. The combination of automated HPLC and MS method development allows the development of complete LC-MS/MS methods within a single day. In this study we show an automated method scouting procedure including the search for optimum column and mobile phase and the gradient conditions. The combination with the fully automated MRM-optimization by flow injection allows a

fast development of a final method for the analysis of clinical drugs. Here we show methods automatically generated for the separation, identification and quantification of a mixture of drugs by the use of 7 different solvents and 6 different columns. The primary step to elucidate the best HPLC conditions out of various combinations is the automated batch creation via method scouting software from Shimadzu (Fig. 3).

Analysis	Vial	Tray	Inj. Vol.	AutoPurge	Sample Name	Column	Position	PumpA	PumpB	Data File
1	-1	1	0.5	✓	MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0113.csd
2	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_Kin C18 Water MeCH 5 95 0923.csd
3	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0033.csd
4	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_SynHydro Water MeCH 5 95 0843.csd
5	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Fusion EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0053.csd
6	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Fusion EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_SynFusion Water MeCH 5 95 0863.csd
7	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	4.5um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0073.csd
8	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	4.5um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_Shim C18 Water MeCH 5 95 0883.csd
9	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um C8 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0093.csd
10	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um C8 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_Shim C8 Water MeCH 5 95 0103.csd
11	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um Phen EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0113.csd
12	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um Phen EBC 60MPa	A/Water	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_Shim Phen Water MeCH 5 95 0123.csd
13	-1	1	0.5	✓	MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0133.csd
14	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	MedMe_Kin C18 Water MeCH 5 95 0143.csd
15	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0153.csd
16	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	MedMe_SynHydro Water MeCH 5 95 0163.csd
17	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Fusion EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0173.csd
18	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Fusion EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	MedMe_SynFusion Water MeCH 5 95 0183.csd
19	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	4.5um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0193.csd
20	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	4.5um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	MedMe_Shim C18 Water MeCH 5 95 0203.csd
21	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um C8 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0213.csd
22	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um C8 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	MedMe_Shim C8 Water MeCH 5 95 0223.csd
23	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um Phen EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0233.csd
24	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um Phen EBC 60MPa	A/Water	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	MedMe_Shim Phen Water MeCH 5 95 0243.csd
25	-1	1	0.5	✓	MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0253.csd
26	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	MedMe_Kin C18 Water MeCH 5 95 0263.csd
27	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0273.csd
28	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	MedMe_SynHydro Water MeCH 5 95 0283.csd
29	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Fusion EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0293.csd
30	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Fusion EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	MedMe_SynFusion Water MeCH 5 95 0303.csd
31	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	4.5um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0313.csd
32	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	4.5um C18 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	MedMe_Shim C18 Water MeCH 5 95 0323.csd
33	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um C8 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0333.csd
34	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um C8 EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	MedMe_Shim C8 Water MeCH 5 95 0343.csd
35	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um Phen EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0353.csd
36	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um Phen EBC 60MPa	A/Water	O/MoCH ACN	O/MoCH ACN	MedMe_Shim Phen Water MeCH 5 95 0363.csd
37	-1	1	0.5	✓	MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0373.csd
38	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_Kin C18 Etan NH4Ac MeCH 5 95 0383.csd
39	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0393.csd
40	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_SynHydro Etan NH4Ac MeCH 5 95 0403.csd
41	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Fusion EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0413.csd
42	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Fusion EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_SynFusion Etan NH4Ac MeCH 5 95 0423.csd
43	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	4.5um C18 EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0433.csd
44	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	4.5um C18 EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_Shim C18 Etan NH4Ac MeCH 5 95 0443.csd
45	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um C8 EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0453.csd
46	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um C8 EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_Shim C8 Etan NH4Ac MeCH 5 95 0463.csd
47	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um Phen EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0473.csd
48	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	6.5um Phen EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	A/ACN	A/ACN	MedMe_Shim Phen Etan NH4Ac MeCH 5 95 0483.csd
49	-1	1	0.5	✓	MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0493.csd
50	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	1.6um C18 EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	MedMe_Kin C18 Etan NH4Ac MeCH 5 95 0503.csd
51	-1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	Poster2019Gcou_319EgubizDataMedMe_0513.csd
52	1	1	0.5		MedMe_Poster	2.5um Hydro EBC 60MPa	B/Etan NH4Ac	B/MoCH	B/MoCH	MedMe_SynHydro Etan NH4Ac MeCH 5 95 0523.csd

Fig. 3 Batch generated by the method scouting software

Table 2 Solvents and Columns used for method development

Solvent	Column
AA: Water	Kinetex 2.6 μm C18 100 × 2.10 mm (Phenomenex)
AB: 5 mM CH ₃ COO-NH ₄ ⁺ ; pH 8	Synergie 2.5 μm Fusion-RP, 100 × 2.00 mm (Phenomenex)
AC: 0.1% Formic acid	Synergie 2.5 μm Hydro-RP, 100 × 2.00 mm (Phenomenex)
AD: 10 mM CH ₃ COO-NH ₄ ⁺ ; pH 4.5	Shim-pack XR-ODS II 2.2 μm, 100 × 2.00 mm (Shimadzu)
BA: Acetonitrile	Shim-pack XR-C8 2.2 μm, 100 × 2.00 mm (Shimpack)
BB: Methanol	Shim-pack XR-Phenyl 2.2 μm, 100 × 2.00 mm (Shimpack)
BC: Acetonitrile / Methanol 50/50 (v/v)	

3-2. Data Recording

The first step is the evaluation of the optimal column / solvent combination using a generic gradient starting with 5% of organic solvent increasing to 95% within a specified time. This initial stage generates a viable method requiring some further optimization. The second step optimizes the

slope of the gradient as well as the solvent conditions. Several different conditions were then performed during an overnight analysis. Table 2 shows the used columns and solvents.

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3-3. Data comparison

A total number of 162 different combinations were analyzed and evaluated for the best separation and peak intensities (Fig. 4).

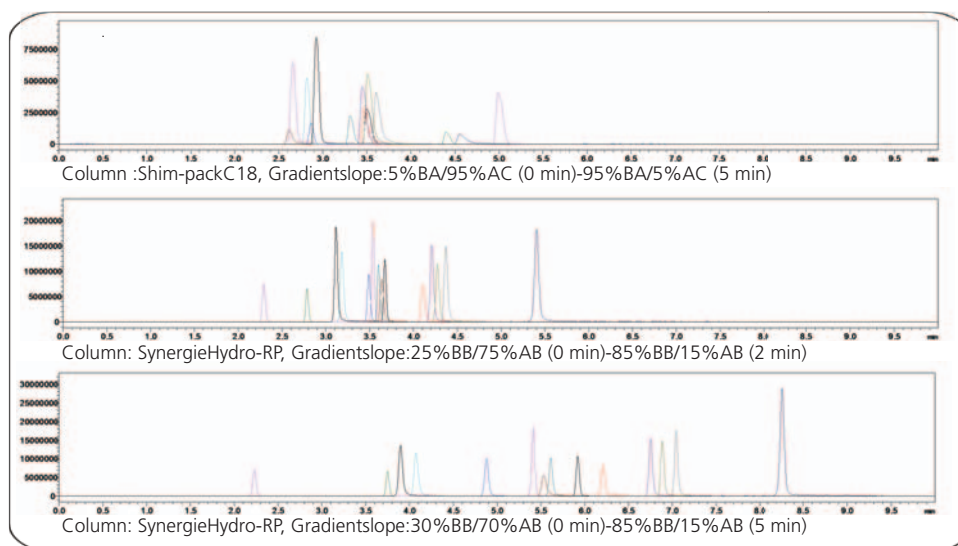


Fig. 4 Examples for poor, medium and good results

3-4. Final method

Flow rate : 0.4 ml / min
 Column : Synergie Hydro-RP
 Solvent A : 5 mM Ammonium acetate, pH 8
 Solvent B : Methanol
 Oven temp. : 50°C

Gradient:
 0 min : 30% B
 5 min : 85% B
 5.01 min: 95% B
 8 min : 95% B
 8.01 min: 30% B
 10 min : Stop

4. Conclusion

The Combination of the method scouting software tool coupled Shimadzu's ultrafast LCMS 8040 Triple Quad Mass analyzer is a unique tool for fast and easy method development of LC-MS/MS methods. The chromatographic

separation of 14 different drugs as well as their identification and quantification was established successfully within one working day.