

Chromatography Products

Clinical/Forensic Applications

Fast Analysis of Pain Management Drugs in Urine by LC/MS/MS: A Painless Task

The analysis of pain management medications, such as opiates and opioids, can be problematic due to poor retention and coelution with matrix interferences. Ultra II® Biphenyl columns have greater retention than other phenyl columns and provide the fast, reliable separations needed for routine analysis.

Introduction

Chronic pain is estimated to affect over 50 million Americans, and is the leading cause of adult disability in the United States. Much of the time NSAID painkillers are used to combat pain, but in more severe cases, opiate and opioid drugs are prescribed, often in conjunction with NSAIDs and benzodiazepines. Over the past several years, LC/MS/MS instrumentation has gained popularity in toxicology laboratories, and many analysts are attempting to transfer GC/MS methods for pain management drugs to LC/MS/MS techniques. Analyzing pain management drugs by LC/MS/MS has several advantages in that sample preparation is often simplified and derivatization is not required.

Although analysis by LC can be more straightforward than GC analysis, some compounds can be problematic because they are not retained well using conventional reversed phase stationary phases. To increase retention of these compounds, analysts have begun to adopt phenyl-based stationary phases, which use an alternate mode of selectivity based on π - π (pi-pi) interactions. Phenyl phases can provide greater retention for hydrophilic compounds, but not all phenyl columns offer equivalent performance. Here biphenyl (Ultra II® Biphenyl, Restek) and phenyl hexyl (Gemini® C6-Pheny, Phenomenex) columns were compared based on retention and resolution of target compounds.

Procedure

Samples were prepared by fortifying control urine at 50 ng/mL with 10 commonly administered pain medications, including NSAIDs, opiates, and benzodiazepines. Fortified samples were then diluted 10x in mobile phase for a final concentration of 5 ng/mL. 5 μ L injections of prepared samples were analyzed on 2 phenyl-based columns: a Restek 3 μ m Ultra II® Biphenyl (50 mm x 2.1 mm) and a Phenomenex 3 μ m Gemini® C6-Phenyl (50 mm x 2.0 mm). The chromatographic system and instrument conditions are described below.

Time (m 0 10 10.1 12 Detector:	A: 0.1% formic acid in wat B: 0.1% formic acid in met	%B 10 100 100 stop	lon Source: lon Mode: Curtain Gas: Gas 1: Gas 2: Source Temp.: Source Voltage: Mode: Dwell Time: Instrument:	TurbolonSpray® ESI+ 25 psi (172.4 kPa) 60 psi (413.7 kPa) 40 psi (275.8 kPa) 550 °C 2000 V MRM 50 ms Applied Biosystems/MDS Sciex LC/MS/MS System
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Results

The Ultra II® Biphenyl column provided greater retention than the Gemini® C6-Phenyl column, resulting in excellent resolution of test compounds from each other. As shown in Figure 1, peaks 1-4 elute very early on the Gemini® C6-Phenyl column; peak 1 (morphine) elutes in the column void volume and the k' value of peak 4 is approximately 1.3. While the elution order on the Biphenyl column is different, the k' value of the first eluting peak (acetaminophen) is 3.8, and the k' value for morphine is 6.41. Although the earlier-eluting compounds are retained much longer on the Ultra II® Biphenyl column, the overall elution time for all compounds, including more strongly retained benzodiazepines, is only about one minute longer than on the Gemini® C6-Phenyl column with the same gradient profile. In order to achieve acceptable retention for the early-eluting compounds on the Gemini® C6-Phenyl column, a much longer run would be necessary.

Conclusion

The analysis of pain management drugs by LC/MS/MS can be challenging due to the poor retention often obtained on conventional phases. Phenyl phases are a good alternative, but not all provide adequate resolution. This application shows how the balanced retention and selectivity of the Ultra II® Biphenyl column can help analysts reliably separate a wide variety of pain management medications in one fast run.



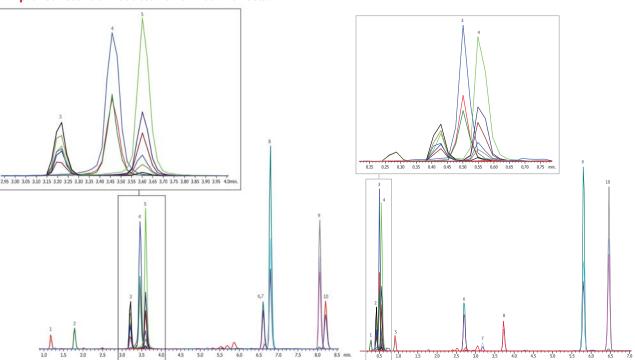
Figure 1 Target drug compounds can be quickly resolved on Ultra II® Biphenyl columns.

A: Ultra II® Biphenyl, Restek

- Fast, reliable resolution of target compounds.
- Improved retention reduces risk of matrix effects.

B: Gemini® C6 Phenyl, Phenomenex

Poor retention, inadequate resolution from matrix.



Peaks	RT (min.)	MRM1	MRM2
 Acetaminophen 	1.18	152/110	152/65
Morphine	1.79	286/157	286/181
Codeine	3.21	300/165	300/215
Oxycodone	3.46	316/298	316/241
Hydrocodone	3.60	300/199	300/171
Fentanyl	6.61	337/132	337/216
Buprenorphine	6.66	468/187	468/84
8. Lorazepam	6.79	321/275	321/229
Diazepam	8.06	285/154	285/193
Methadone	8.21	310/77	310/223

Column Ultra II® Biphenyl (cat.# 9609352)

Dimensions: Particle Size: 50 mm x 2.1 mm ID

Pore Size: Temp.: Sample 40 °C

5 ng/mL in 1:10 urine:mobile phase

Inj. Vol.:

Acknowledgement Special thanks to Applied Biosystems for providing instrument time.

reaks i	KI (IIIIII.)	IAILAIAIT	IVIKIVIZ
 Morphine 	0.28	286/157	286/181
Codeine	0.43	300/165	300/215
Oxycodone	0.50	316/298	316/241
Hydrocodone	0.55	300/199	300/171
Acetaminophen	0.91	152/110	152/65
Fentanyl	2.70	337/132	337/216
7. Buprenorphine	3.18	468/187	468/84
8. Methadone	3.73	310/77	310/223
Lorazepam	5.80	321/275	321/229
Diazepam	6.46	285/154	285/193

Column Gemini® C6-Phenyl (phenyl hexyl) Dimensions: Particle Size: 50 mm x 2.0 mm ID

 $^{3\,\mu\rm m}_{110~\textrm{\AA}}$ Pore Size: Temp.: Sample

Conc.: Inj. Vol.: 5 ng/mL in 1:10 urine:mobile phase

PATENTS & TRADEMARKS

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Ultra II® Biphenyl Columns (USP L11)

Physical Characteristics:

LC_CE0516

particle size: 1.9µm, 2.2μm, 3μm or 5μm, spherical pore size: 100Å

carbon load: 15% endcap: fully endcapped pH range: 2.5 to 7.5 temperature limit: 80°C

3µm Columns	cat. #		
50mm, 2.1mm ID	9609352		
50mm, 2.1mm ID (with Trident Inlet Fitting)	9609352-700		

Visit our website at www.restek.com for additional dimensions and product information.





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