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1. Introduction of high sensitivity analysis using nano-flow LC/MS/MS
2. Pragmatic approach to online SPE/LC/MS using CTC PAL



Introduction of high sensitivity analysis using
nano-flow LC/MS/MS

— Evaluation of Method for Determination of Statin Drug and
Metabolites in Plasma Using Nano-flow LC/MS/MS —

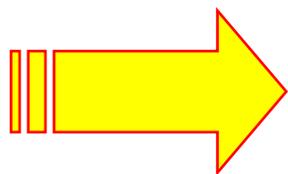


Needs for High Sensitivity Analysis

- Reduction of volume of collected blood
Too much volume may affect calculation of PK parameters.
For animal care.
- Microdose clinical trials
The volume for microdosing in human is defined to be less than 1/100th of the therapeutic dose, predicted from animals and in vitro models, and also a maximum of 100 µg.
- Incurred Sample Reanalysis (ISR)
ISR is conducted to evaluate incurred sample reproducibility and accuracy.

Features of nano-flow LC/MS/MS Analysis

- Lower sample diffusion achieved by use of thin LC capillary tubes (eg. ID 20 μm) and low flow rate.
- Spraying ultrafine charged droplets leads to rapid desolvation, as a result, efficiency of ionization is increased.



High sensitivity analysis is expected

Nano-flow LC/MS/MS System

Nano-flow LC-MS/MS system

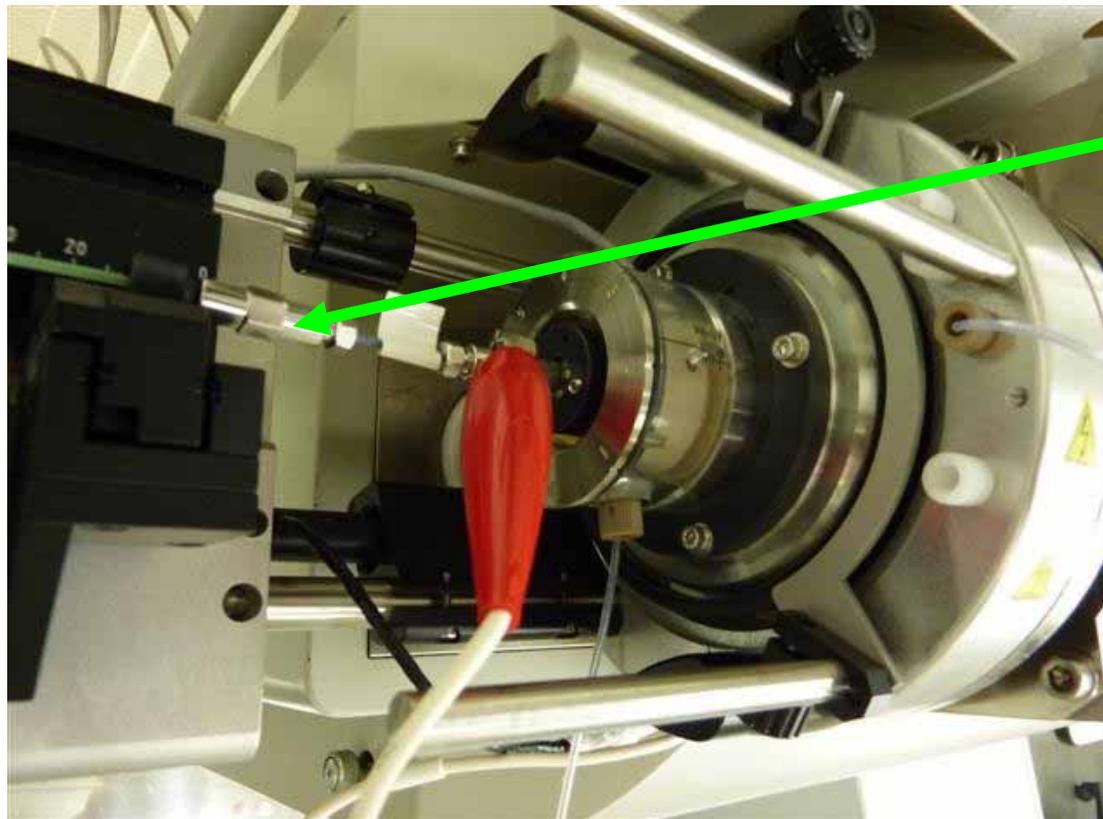
Nano-flow LC : Paradigm MS2 (Michrom)
MS/MS : 4000 Q TRAP(AB/MDS Sciex)



Nano-flow LC/MS/MS System (interface)

H4 Nanospray Ion Source (Developed by AMR, Inc.)

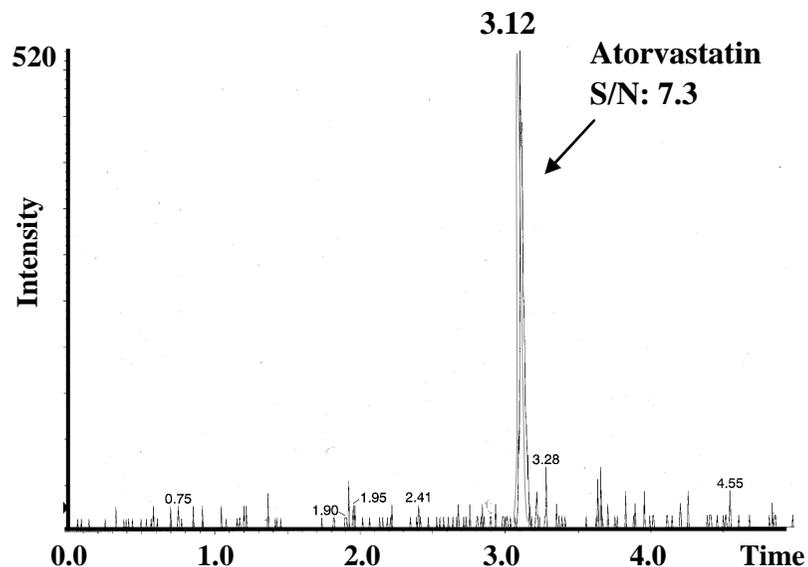
Spray is constantly injected into MS/MS



analytical
column

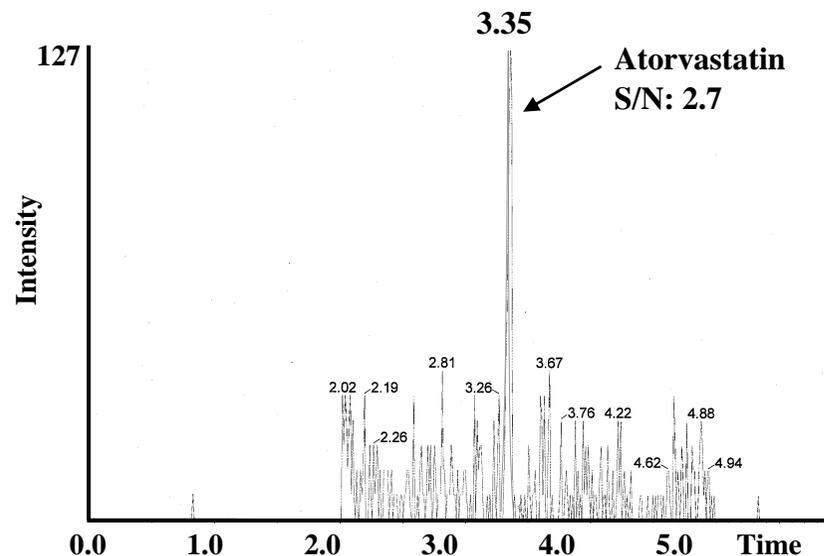
Comparison to Semi-micro System

25 fg on column



4000QTRAP

50 fg on column



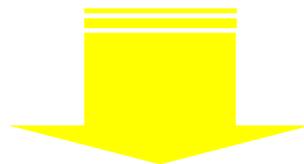
API5000

2.7-fold higher signal-to-noise ratio with $\frac{1}{2}$ injection volume.



Quantitative Analysis

Item	Conditions	Result
Calibration curve	—	1.00 to 200 ng/mL
Selectivity	6 individuals	No interfering peaks were observed on the chromatograms of analyte in rat plasma.
Matrix effect	LQC	101.0 % (% Accuracy) 10.9 % (% CV)
Accuracy	LLQC LQC, MQC and HQC	111.0% 87.5 to 101.5 %

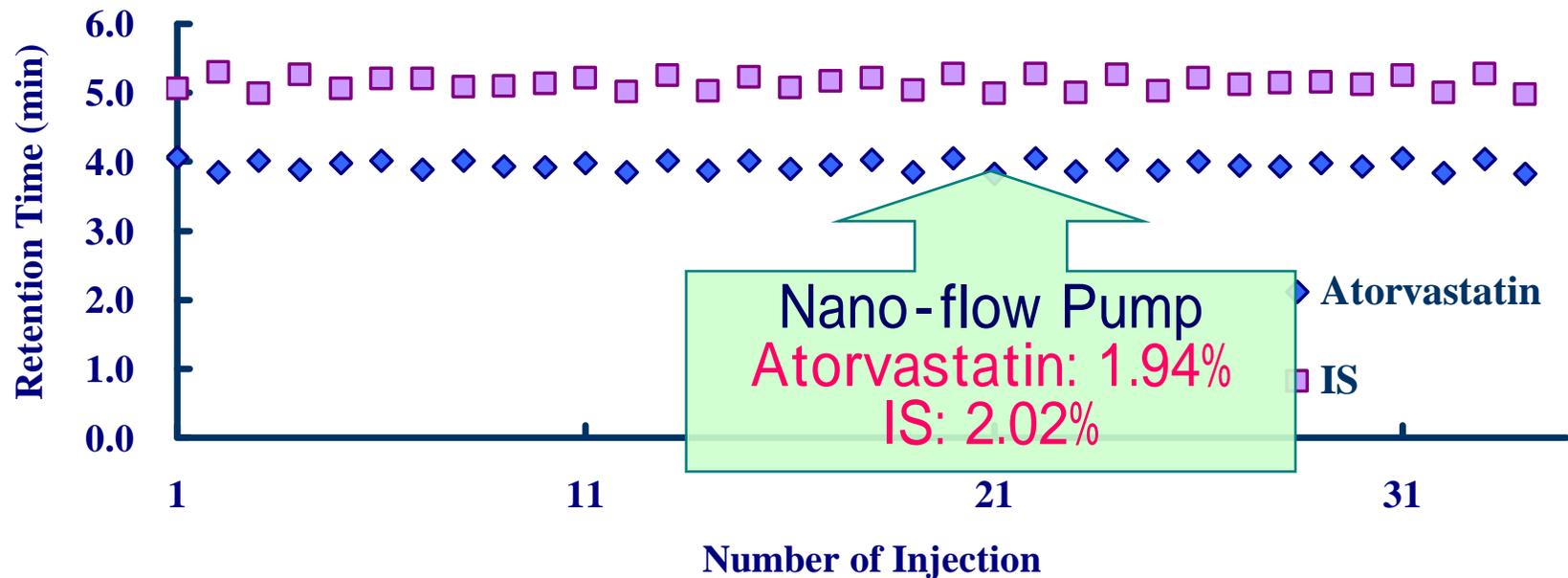


Accepted



Performance Test

Variation in Retention Time



Conclusion

- Signal-to-noise ratio obtained with nano-flow LC system was 2.7-fold higher than with semi-micro system.
- CV(%) of retention time of analyte was within 2%, as a result, nano flow pump was successfully controlled to provide constant flow.
- As a result of quantitative analysis, acceptable data were obtained in following parameters; Calibration curve, Selectivity, Matrix effects, and Accuracy and precision.

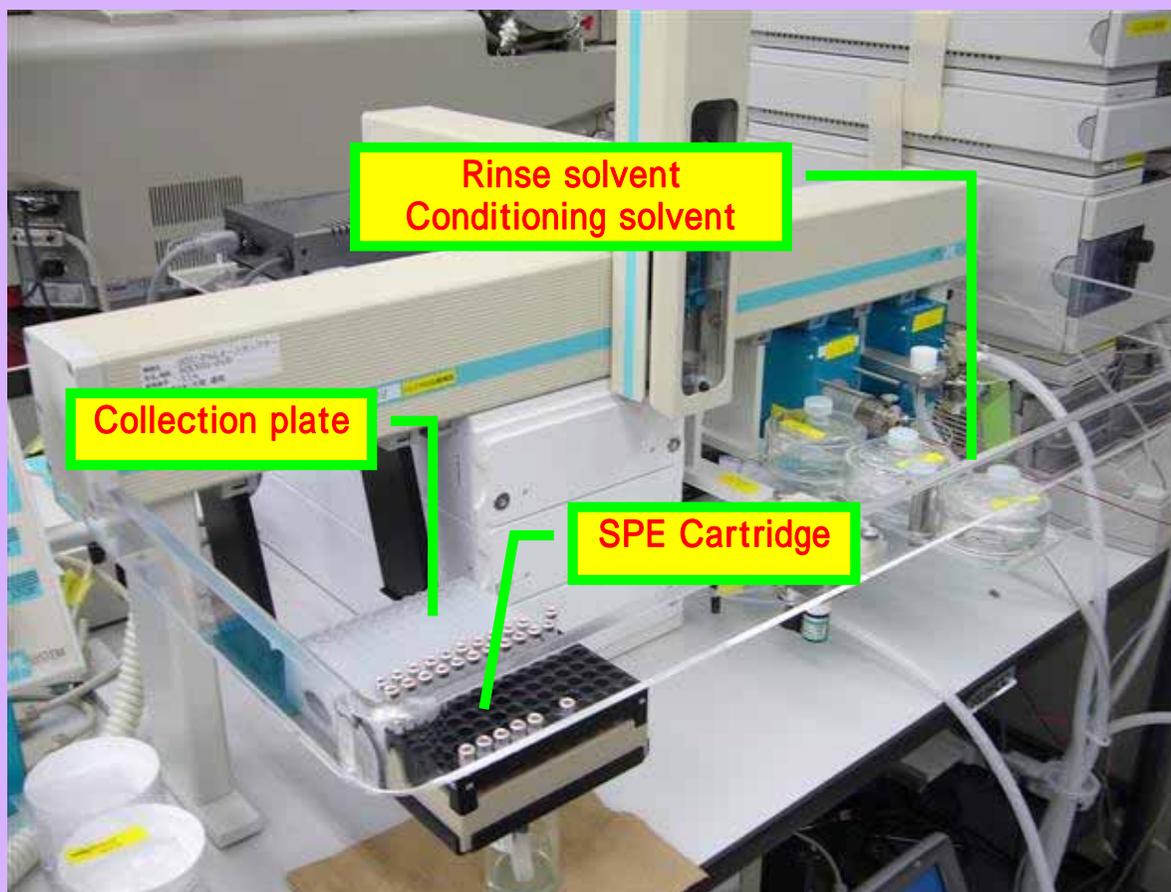


Pragmatic approach to online SPE/LC/MS using CTC PAL
Method Development for Determination of Atorvastatin and Its
Metabolites in human Plasma Using ITSP System



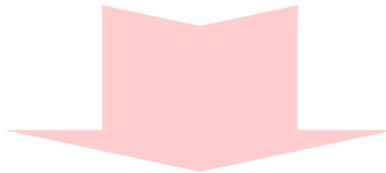
ITSP System

ITSP can automatize the process of conditioning, sample loading, elution and injection using PAL.



Expected Benefit

- 1. Efficient sample processing**
- 2. Reduction of re-analysis caused by human error**
- 3. Saving reagent consumption**
- 4. Improvement of reproducibility in SPE and analysis etc**



ITSP system could have a high degree of availability for processing of huge number of samples.
(e.g. clinical examination, clinical research ···)



Evaluation Item

Calibration curve

(Range: 0.250 to 100 ng/mL in human plasma)

Accuracy and precision

(4 levels; LLQC, LQC, MQC, and HQC)

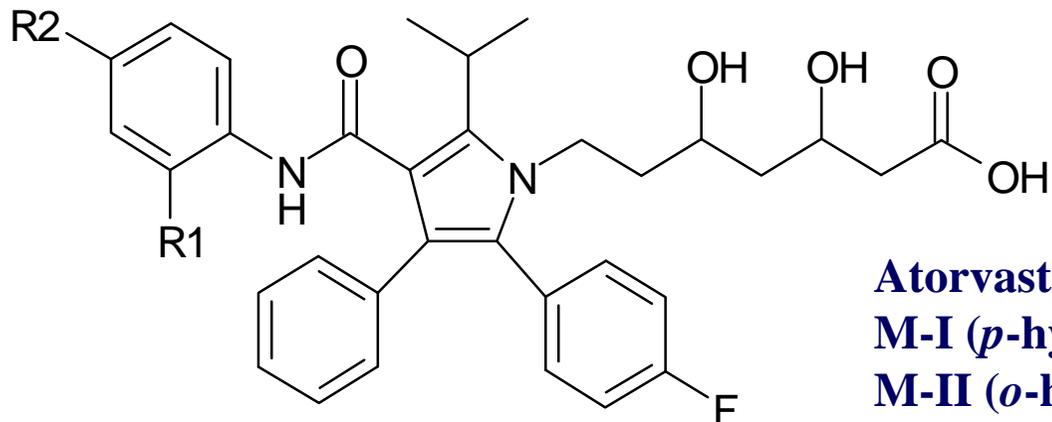
Recovery (3 analytes and IS)

System Continuity (20 peak areas of IS)

Contamination (Solvent and eluate)



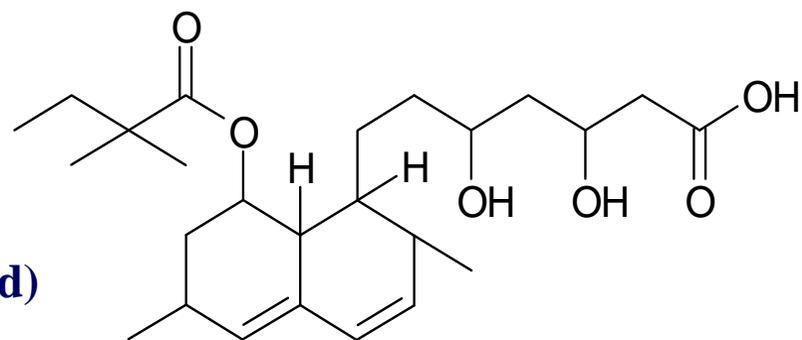
Structures of Atorvastatin and Its Metabolites



Atorvastatin / R1:H, R2:H

M-I (*p*-hydroxy atorvastatin) / R1:H, R2:OH

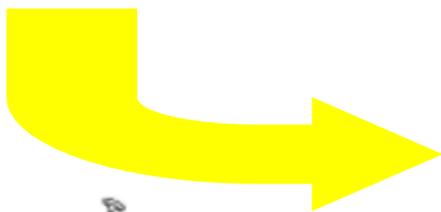
M-II (*o*-hydroxy atorvastatin) / R1:OH, R2:H



IS (Simvastatin hydroxy acid)

Pretreatment Procedure

Plasma sample



POINT

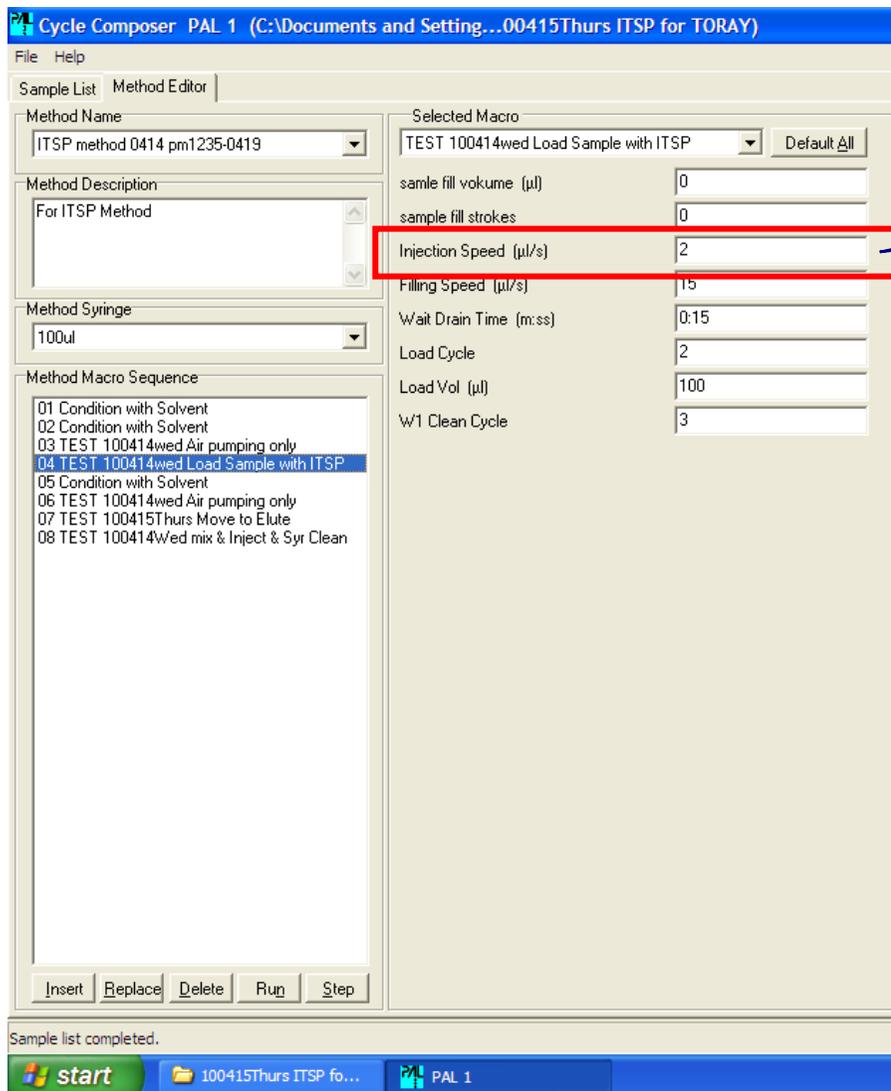
Dilution with buffer.

ITSP

- STEP 1 SPE cartridge conditioning
- STEP 2 SPE cartridge conditioning
- STEP 3 Load onto SPE cartridge
- STEP 4 Wash
- STEP 5 Elute
- STEP 6 Dilution
- STEP 7 Injection



Pretreatment Procedure



POINT
Injection Speed [μl/s]

Detailed movement for each part of each step can be controlled by ITSP because many parameters can be set.



Sample could be slowly infiltrated into the solid phase cartridge and, as a result, recovery is expected to be constant.

Evaluation Item

Calibration curve

(Range: 0.250 to 100 ng/mL in human plasma)

Accuracy

(4 levels; LLQC, LQC, MQC, and HQC)

Recovery (3 analytes and IS)

System Continuity (20 peak areas of IS)

Contamination (Solvent and eluate)



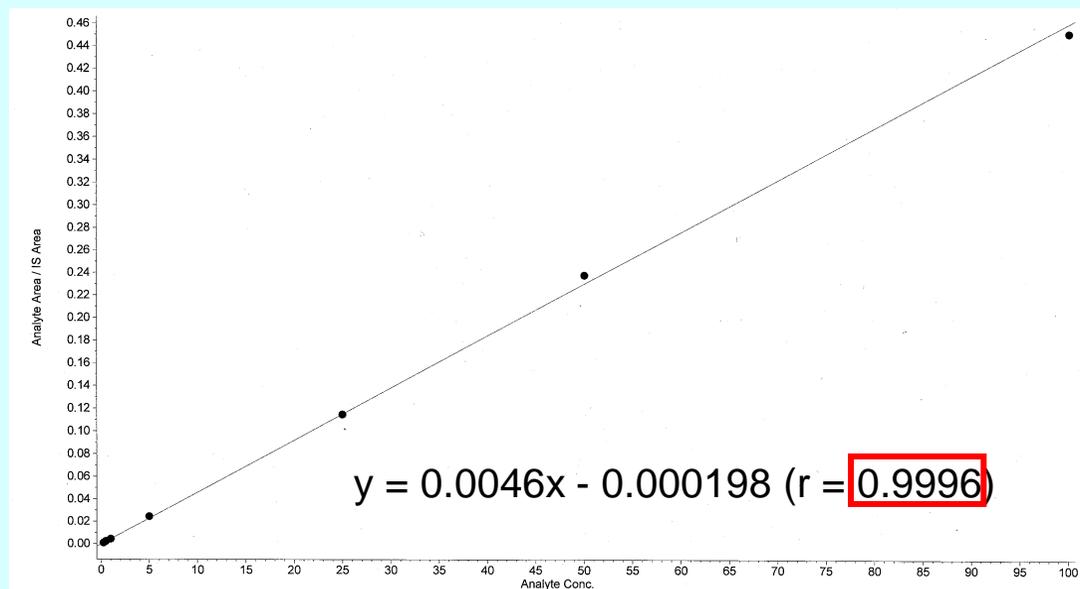
Calibration Curve of Atorvastatin

(1/x weighting)

Atorvastatin concentration (ng/mL)						
0.250	0.500	1.00	5.00	25.0	50.0	100
0.215	0.538	0.984	5.36	24.9	51.6	98.1
86.0	107.6	98.4	107.2	99.6	103.2	98.1

Upper value: Observed concentration (ng/mL)

Lower value: %Nominal



Acceptance criteria

%Nominal: 85.0 to 115.0% (80.0 to 120.0% at the LLOQ)



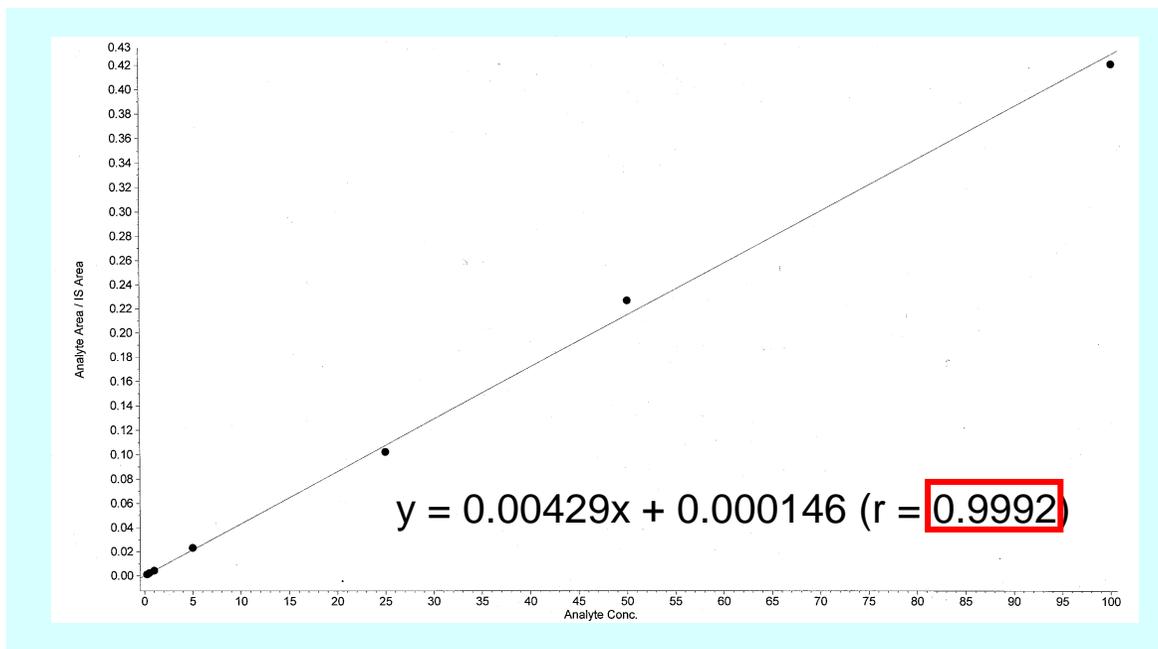
Calibration Curve of M-I

(1/x weighting)

M-I concentration (ng/mL)						
0.250	0.500	1.00	5.00	25.0	50.0	100
0.236	0.505	0.983	5.38	23.8	52.8	98.1
94.4	101.0	98.3	107.6	95.2	105.6	98.1

Upper value: Observed concentration (ng/mL)

Lower value: %Nominal



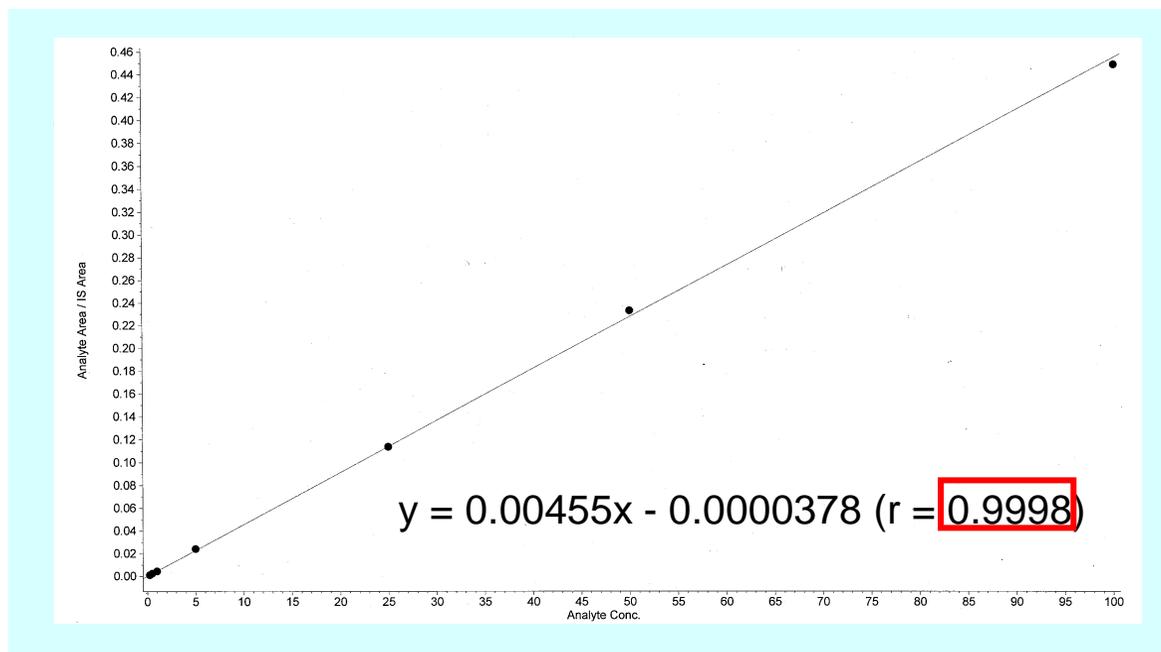
Calibration Curve of M-II

(1/x weighting)

M-II concentration (ng/mL)						
0.250	0.500	1.00	5.00	25.0	50.0	100
0.223	0.539	0.964	5.30	25.0	51.2	98.6
89.2	107.8	96.4	106.0	100.0	102.4	98.6

Upper value: Observed concentration (ng/mL)

Lower value: %Nominal



Evaluation Item

Calibration curve

(Range: 0.250 to 100 ng/mL in human plasma)

Accuracy

(4 levels; LLQC, LQC, MQC, and HQC)

Recovery (3 analytes and IS)

System Continuity (20 peak areas of IS)

Contamination (Solvent and eluate)



Assay Reproducibility

Quantitative results

Compound name	Atorvastatin				M-I				M-II			
	LLQC	LQC	MQC	ULQC	LLQC	LQC	MQC	ULQC	LLQC	LQC	MQC	ULQC
QC sample	0.250	0.500	5.00	80.0	0.250	0.500	5.00	80.0	0.250	0.500	5.00	80.0
Found	0.301	0.524	4.68	71.9	0.215	0.468	4.47	69.5	0.235	0.561	4.90	72.5
Concentration (ng/mL)	0.263	0.384	5.61	77.7	0.211	0.520	5.24	69.9	0.213	0.464	5.34	77.1
	0.287	0.495	4.66	70.7	0.247	0.448	4.29	68.2	0.202	0.466	4.54	72.1
Mean	0.284	0.468	4.98	73.4	0.224	0.479	4.67	69.2	0.217	0.497	4.93	73.9
SD	0.019	0.074	0.54	3.7	0.020	0.037	0.50	0.9	0.017	0.055	0.40	2.8
%Nominal	113.5	93.5	99.7	91.8	89.7	95.7	93.3	86.5	86.7	99.4	98.5	92.4

$$\% \text{Nominal} = \frac{X}{C_{nom}} \times 100$$

C_{nom} : Nominal concentration (ng/mL)

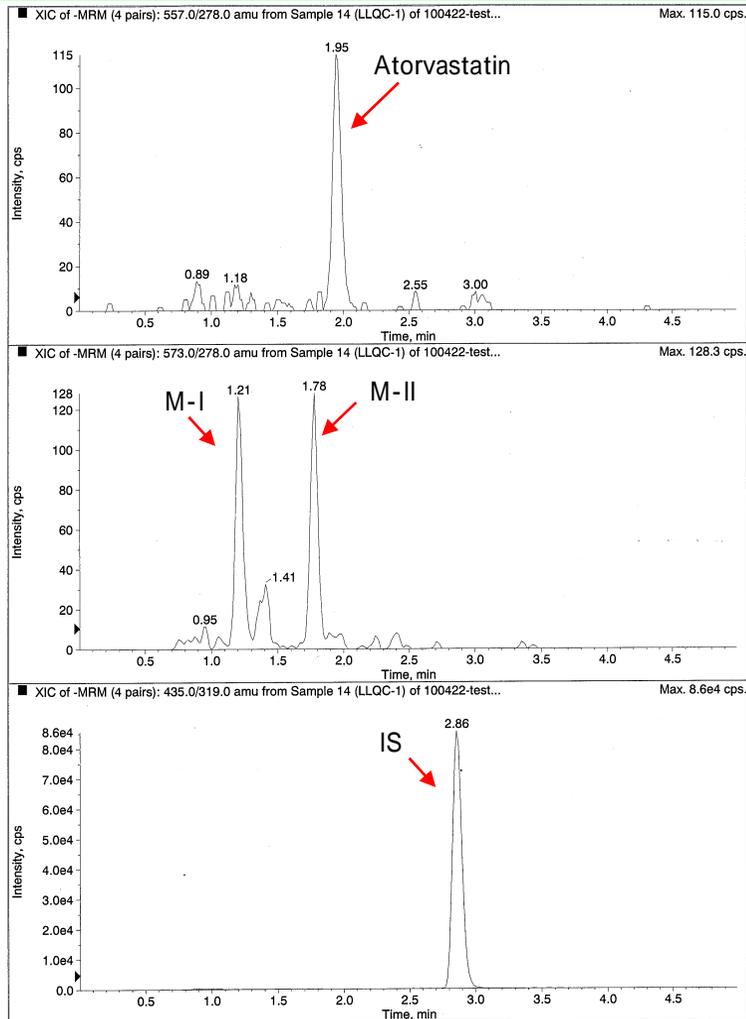
X: Mean found concentrations (n=3)

Acceptance criteria

%Nominal: 85.0 to 115.0% (80.0 to 120.0% for LLQC)



Representative Chromatograms



LLQC sample: 0.250 ng/mL

Analytical condition

Analytical column:

CAPCELLPAK C18 AQ 5 μ m
2.0 mm I.D. \times 150 mm (Shiseido Co, Ltd)

Mobile Phase:

A: H₂O-CH₃CN-HCOOH (950:50:1, v/v/v)
B: CH₃CN-H₂O-HCOOH (950:50:1, v/v/v)

Gradient Condition:

A/B=35/65 (0.5 min Hold) - (3.5 min)
A/B=10/90 (1.5 min Hold)

Flow rate: 0.4 mL/min

Column oven temperature: 40 °C



Evaluation Item

Calibration curve

(Range: 0.250 to 100 ng/mL in human plasma)

Accuracy

(4 levels; LLQC, LQC, MQC, and HQC)

Recovery (3 analytes and IS)

System Continuity (20 peak areas of IS)

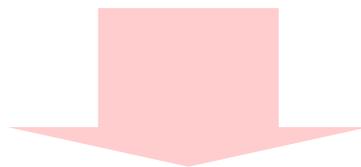
Contamination (Solvent and eluate)



Recovery

Sample	%Recovery			
	Atorvastatin	M-I	M-II	IS
LQC	72.7	98.6	89.3	67.8
MQC	75.6	91.3	82.5	—
HQC	73.0	78.5	71.6	—
Overall mean	73.8	89.5	81.1	67.8

%Recovery was calculated based on the peak area of each QC sample for analyte or IS recovery to the peak area of the reference QC sample.



%Recovery of analytes was more than 70%.



Evaluation Item

Calibration curve

(Range: 0.250 to 100 ng/mL in human plasma)

Accuracy

(4 levels; LLQC, LQC, MQC, and HQC)

Recovery (3 analytes and IS)

System Continuity (20 peak areas of IS)

Contamination (Solvent and eluate)



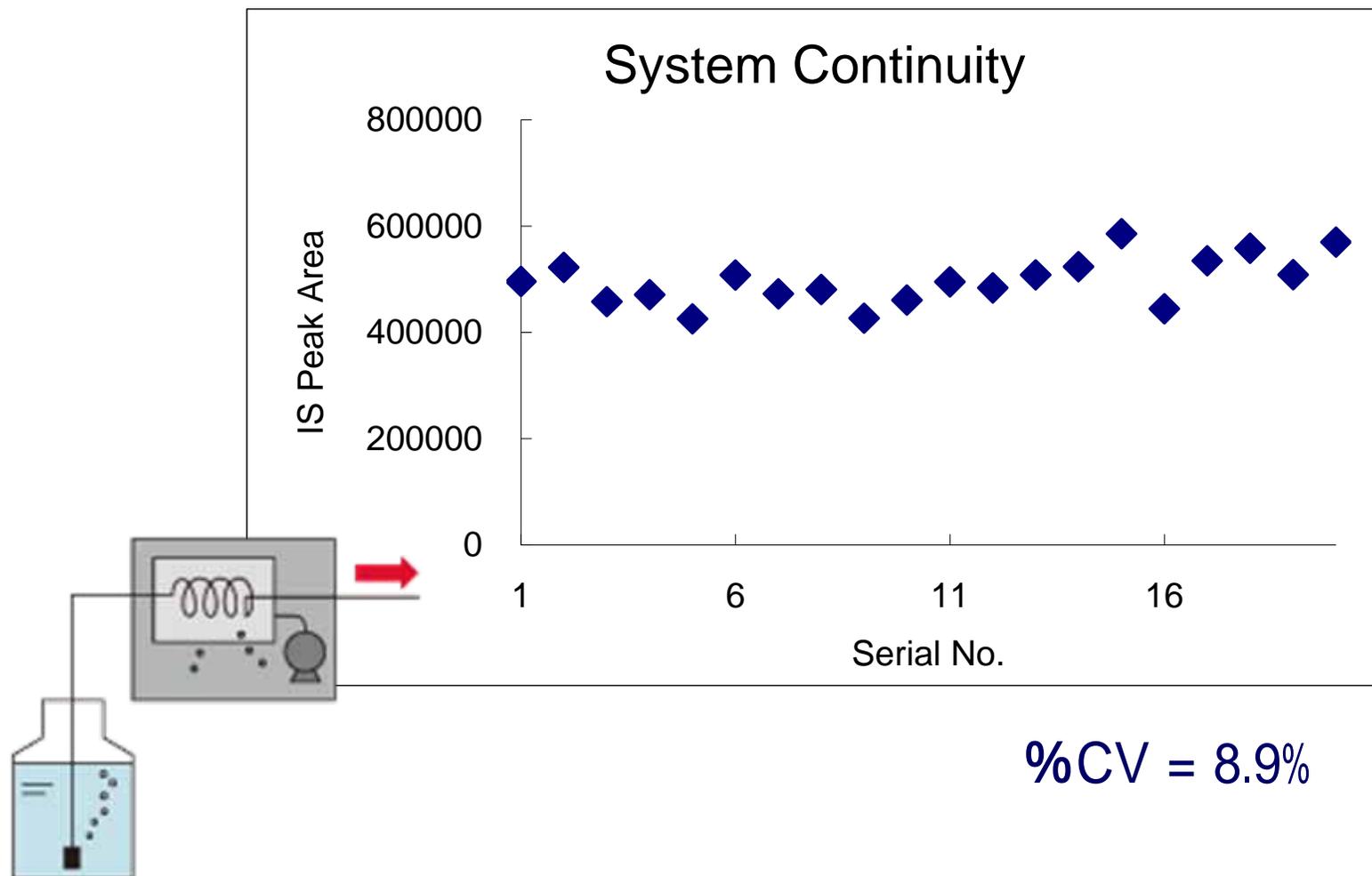
System Continuity

System continuity was evaluated based on %CV calculated from the twenty IS (internal standard) peak areas.

Serial No.	IS peak area	Serial No.	IS peak area
1	495622	11	495066
2	522284	12	483692
3	457797	13	508182
4	470868	14	523555
5	425415	15	585504
6	507861	16	444373
7	472654	17	534831
8	480629	18	558283
9	426602	19	508397
10	460637	20	569788
	Mean		496602
	SD		44407
	%CV		8.9



System Continuity



Evaluation Item

Calibration curve

(Range: 0.250 to 100 ng/mL in human plasma)

Accuracy

(4 levels; LLQC, LQC, MQC, and HQC)

Recovery (3 analytes and IS)

System Continuity (20 peak areas of IS)

Contamination (Solvent and eluate)



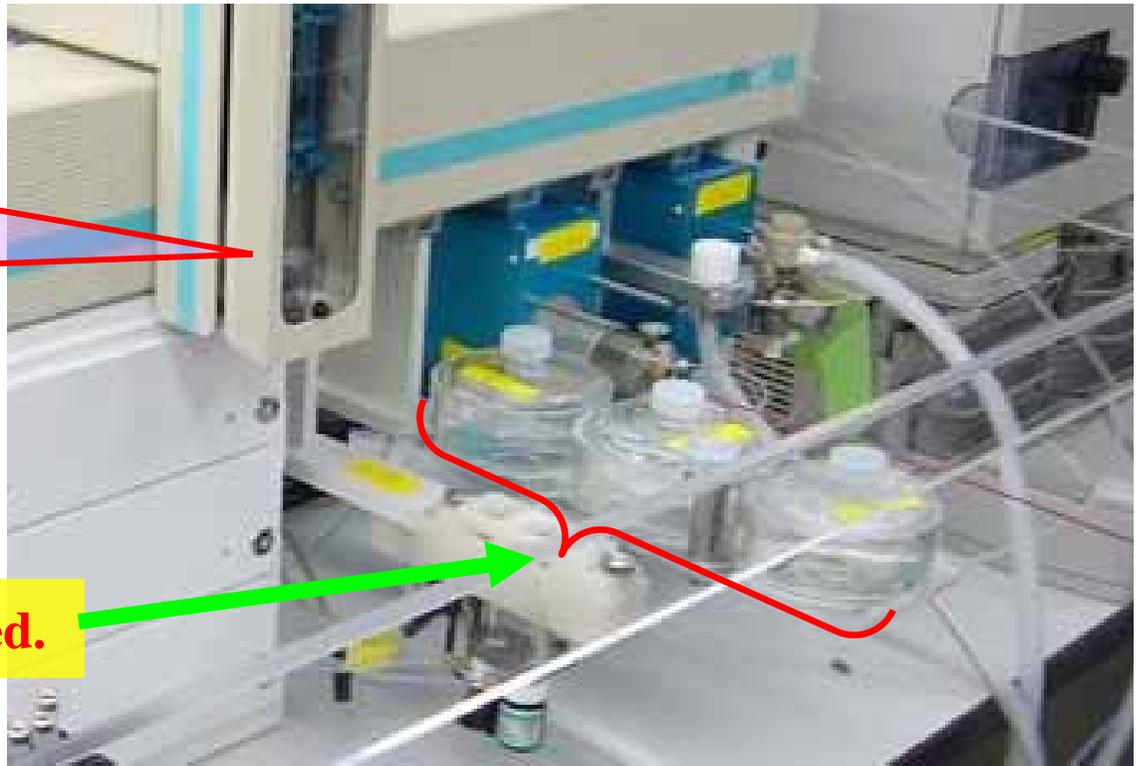
Contamination

After the determination of all analytical samples was completed, a solvent sample was pretreated with the same method as the analytical samples.

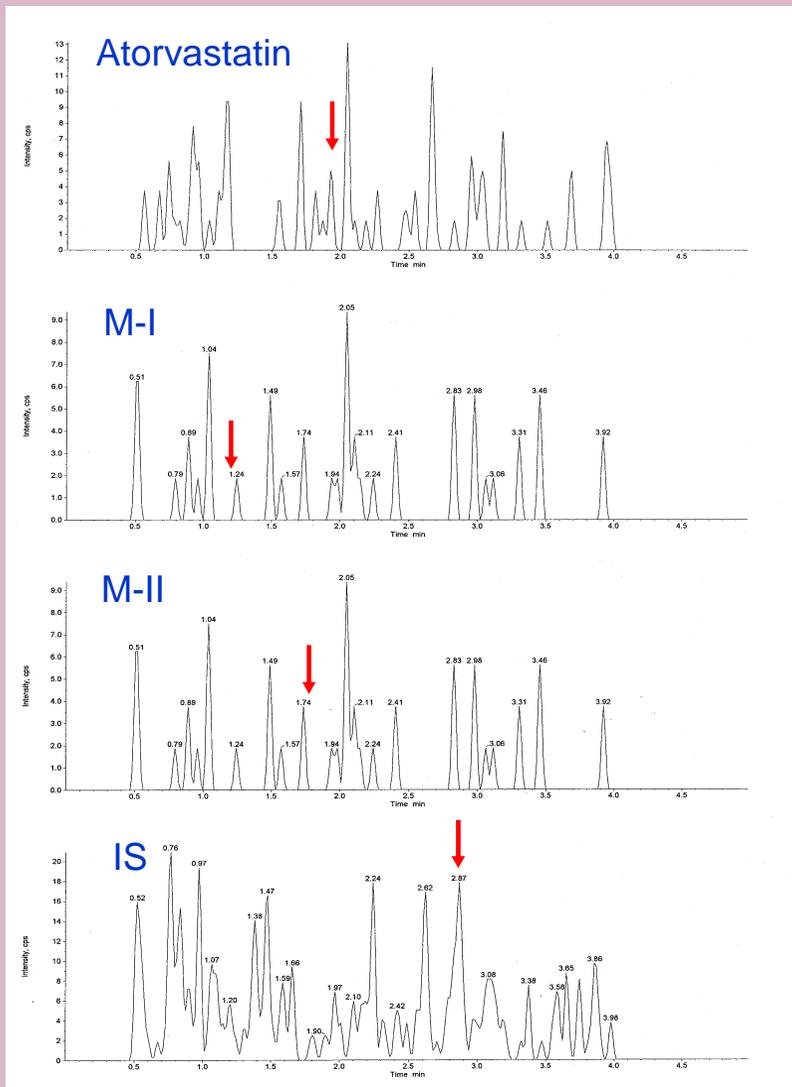
Analytical samples were pretreated for all steps using a syringe without human intervention.



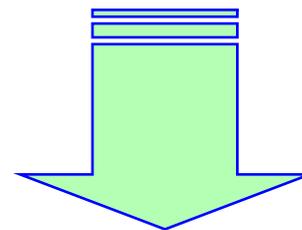
Contamination may be suspected.



Contamination



No peaks were detected at the retention times of the analytes and internal standard on the chromatograms of the solvent sample.



No contamination



Overlap Injection

An analytical sample is pretreated by ITSP as soon as the previous sample has been injected into LC/MS/MS.



Time for analysis and pretreatment of the next sample is overlapped.

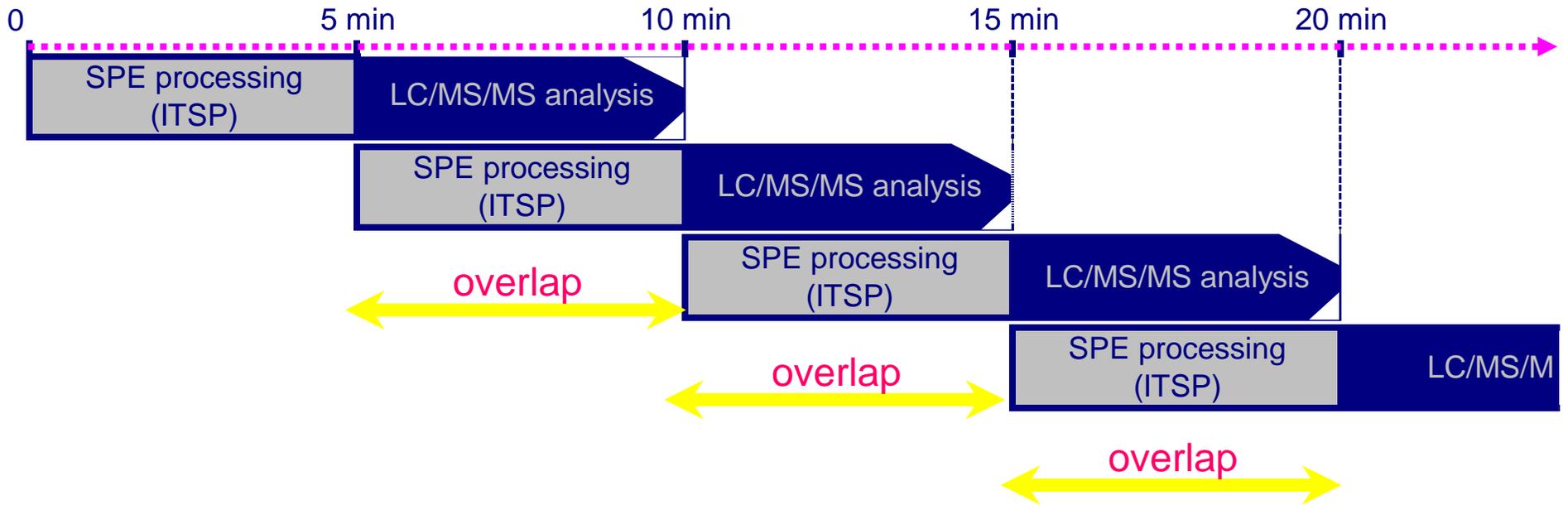


5 min/sample



Overlap Injection

Workflow



Conclusion

Item	Conditions	Result
Calibration curve	—	0.250 to 100 ng/mL
Accuracy	LLQC	86.7 to 113.5%
	LQC, MQC and HQC	86.5 to 99.7%
Recovery test	Atorvastatin	72.7 to 75.6%
	M-I	78.5 to 98.6%
	M-II	71.6 to 89.3%
	IS	67.8%
System continuity	IS peak area (n = 20)	8.9% (%CV)
Cotamination	—	Not detected



This method can be useful for quantitative assay on Atorvastatin and its metabolites in human plasma.



Thank you for your attention.

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