

# Recovery of Pharmaceutical Drugs From Small Volume Biological Sample Using HybridSPE-PPT 96-well Plate

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# Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- HybridSPE-PPT for Protein Precipitation and Phospholipid Removal
- Elution Volume and Reproducibility
- Applications
- Conclusion

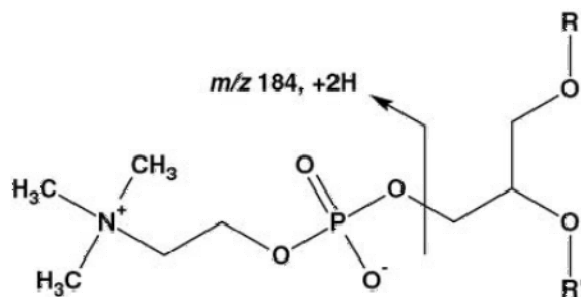
# Phospholipid In Biological Sample

“In the case of LC-MS-MS-based procedures, appropriate steps should be taken to **ensure the lack of matrix effects** throughout the application of the method...”

Guidance for Industry Bioanalytical Method Validation, FDA, 2001

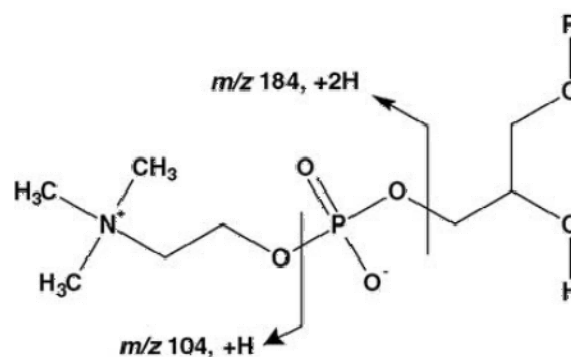
Bioanalytical chemists routinely monitor for phospholipid fragment ions  $m/z$  184 &  $m/z$  104 during method development/validation

- Used as a marker for ion-suppression risk assessment during LC-MS/MS (co-elution of analytes of interest with matrix-laden regions)
- Determine selectivity effectiveness of sample prep technique



**GPCho**

R = acyl, alkyl, or 1-alkenyl  
R' = acyl



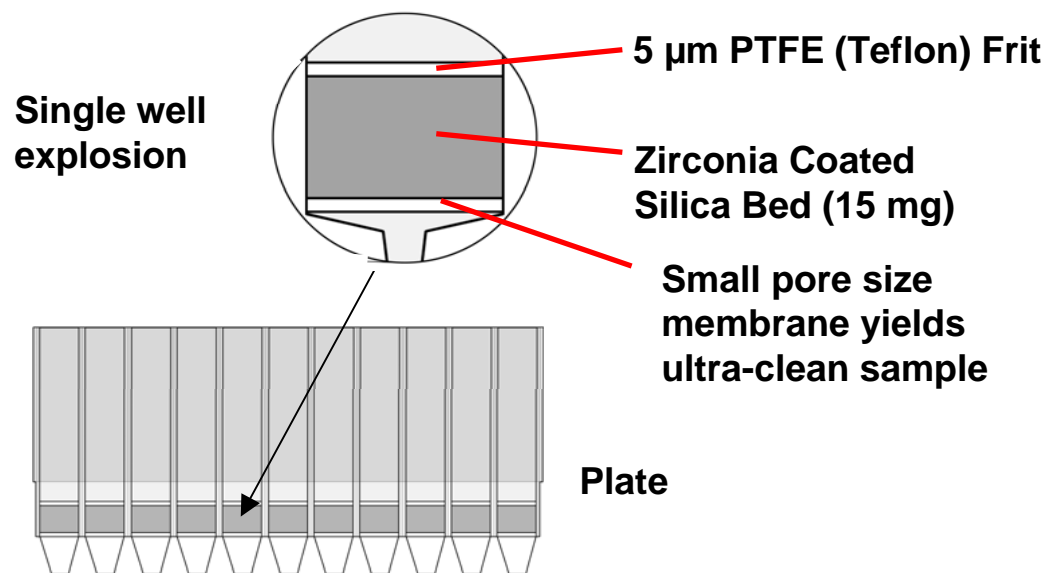
**2-lyso GPCho**

R = acyl, alkyl, or 1-alkenyl

J.L. Little et al. / J. Chromatogr. B 833 (2006) 219–230

# HybridSPE-PPT 96-Well Schematic Diagram

- Removes both phospholipids and precipitated proteins.
- Couples the simplicity of protein precipitation with SPE formats designed for highly selective removal of interfering phospholipids.
- Simple 2-3 step generic procedure- virtually no method development.
- Ideal for high throughput pre-clinical and clinical applications where sample prep speed, selectivity, and reduced ion-suppression is of great importance.
- Unique (patent-pending) technology developed by Supelco.


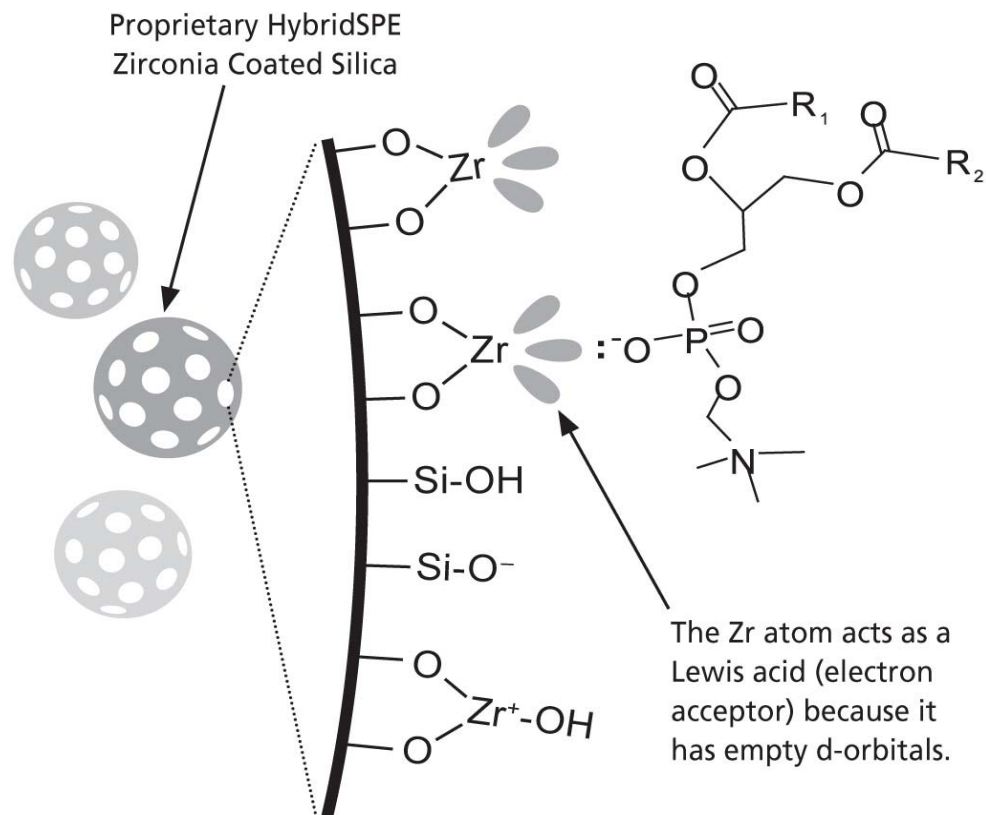


**96-well format employs special frits at the top and bottom of the same selective bed; proteins *can be removed on-line* for added speed and convenience.**

# HybridSPE-PPT Interaction

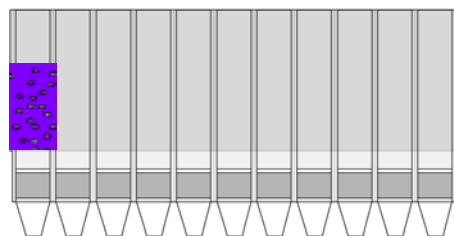
The selective extraction of phospholipids is achieved using a novel zirconia-coated particle technology.

Lewis Base	rel. Strength on Zirconia
Hydroxide	Strongest
Phosphate	
Fluoride	Weakest
Citrate	
Sulfate	
Acetate	
Formate	
Chloride	

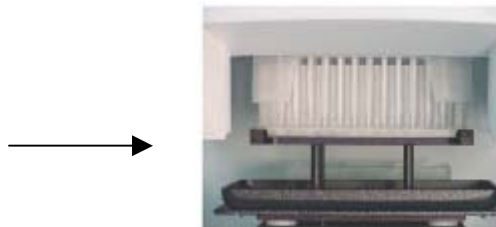



Interaction between a representative phospholipid and the zirconium surface of the HybridSPE-PPT particle via Lewis acid-base interaction.

# In-Well Precipitation Schematic for HybridSPE-PPT



**1) Precipitate Proteins:** Add 20  $\mu\text{L}$  plasma/serum to the HybridSPE-PPT Small Volume plate followed by 60  $\mu\text{L}$  1% formic acid in acetonitrile. Add I.S. as necessary. Note: the upper PTFE frit keeps plasma from dripping through packed-bed prematurely.



**2) Mix** by vortexing HybridSPE-PPT Small Volume plate or by aspirating/dispensing with 0.5-1 mL pipette tip. **A cover plate may be used to avoid cross-contamination.**



**Precipitated Proteins**  
**Retained Phospholipids**

**3) Apply vacuum.** Packed-bed filter/frit assembly acts as a depth filter for the concurrent physical removal of precipitated proteins and chemical removal phospholipids. Small molecules (e.g., pharma compounds and metabolites) pass through unretained.

**4) Resulting filtrate/eluate** is free of proteins and phospholipids and ready for immediate LC-MS/MS analysis; or it can be evaporated and reconstituted as necessary prior to analysis

# Phospholipid Removal and Capacity

## Sample Preparation:

- 20  $\mu\text{L}$  rat plasma + 60  $\mu\text{L}$  MeOH/1%AF (or ACN/1%FA)+cover
- Mix by shaking at 1000/min for two minutes
- Apply Vacuum 10 inHg for two minutes
- Transfer and analyze by LC-MS-MS

# Phospholipid Removal and Capacity (contd.)

Plasma Vol ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	No. of Sample	Average % removal
20	8	98.9
20	4	99.8
30	4	96.4
40	4	77.4
50	4	49.2
60	4	41.6



# Elution Volume

## Plate No 1: Crush Solvent – Acetonitrile/1%Formic Acid

	COL 1	COL 2	COL 3	COL 4	COL 5	COL 6	COL 7	COL 8	COL 9	COL 10	COL 11	COL 12	
A	28	39	42	34	31	43	35	37	41	40	40	40	
B	38	31	44	35	42	40	35	33	40	37	35	35	
C	38	42	43	36	41	41	38	42	34	32	38	40	
D	34	44	30	43	37	40	36	35	35	35	41	31	
E	28	41	30	43	42	39	38	37	35	40	37	36	
F	39	39	36	34	36	41	38	39	35	36	40	31	
G	28	32	40	41	38	37	41	42	39	42	35	29	
H	33	36	30	40	31	38	40	31	32	28	36	35	
<b>AVERAGE</b>	33	38	37	38	37	40	38	37	36	36	38	35	
<b>STDEV</b>	4.8	4.7	6.2	3.9	4.5	1.9	2.2	4.0	3.2	4.6	2.4	4.1	
<b>%CV</b>	14.4	12.3	16.7	10.2	12.0	4.7	5.8	10.7	8.8	12.7	6.3	11.9	
<b>Overall ave</b>	36.9	Volume measured in $\mu\text{L}$											
<b>overall std</b>	4.1												
<b>%CV</b>	11.2												

## Elution Volume (contd.)

### Sample Preparation:

- 20  $\mu\text{L}$  rat plasma + 60  $\mu\text{L}$  ACN/1%AF+cover
- Mix by shaking at 1000/min for two minutes
- Apply Vacuum 10 inHg for two minutes
- Measure volume by 50  $\mu\text{L}$  HPLC syringe

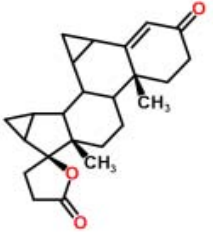
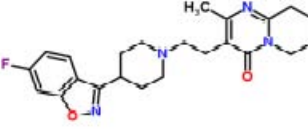
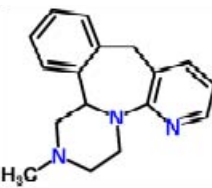
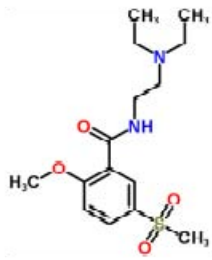
# Recovery of Neutral and Basic Compounds



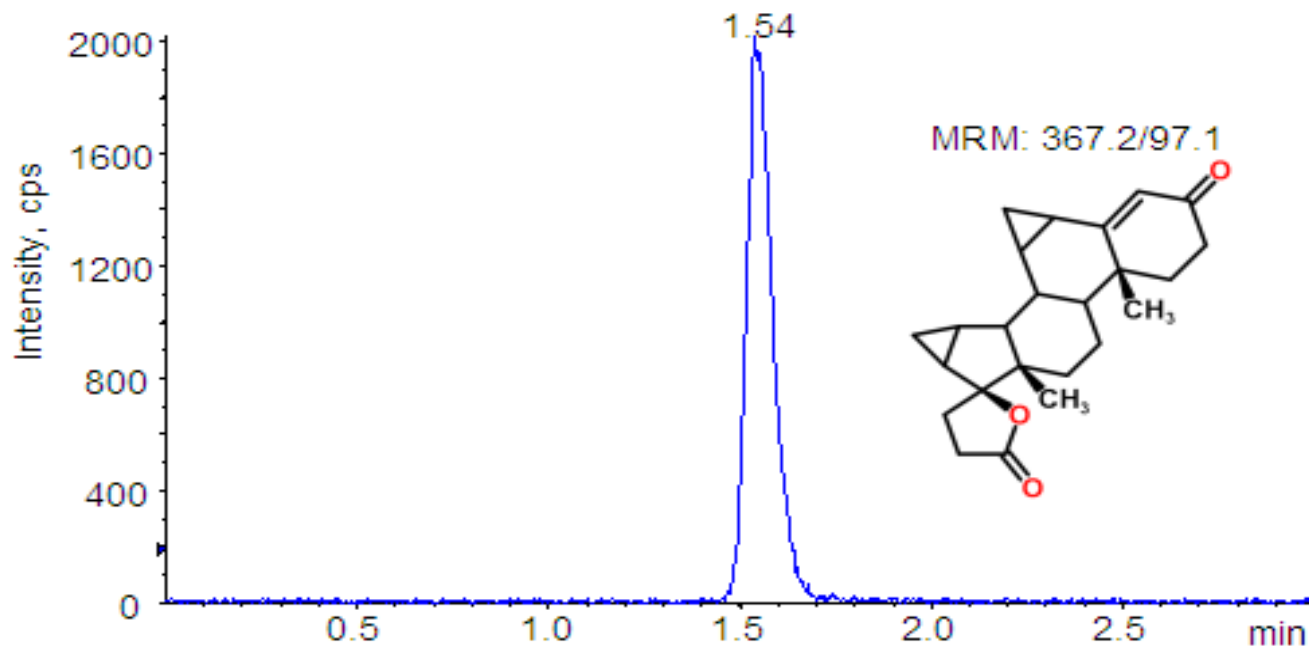
## Sample Preparation:

- Spike compounds into rat plasma at the specific conc.
- Load 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of the spiked rat plasma (make sure the sample was loaded at the bottom of the wells).
- Add 60  $\mu\text{L}$  methanol with 1% ammonium formate
- Mix gently by hand for 1 min
- Cover the plate, and pull the vacuum at 10 inHg for 2 min.
- Transfer 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of the flow-through into a sample vial
- Adjust the sample solvent composite to be compatible with the running LC mobile phase by adding a certain amount of water. For instance, 10  $\mu\text{L}$  water was added to the 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of flow-thru drops sample to adjust the solvent composition to 50% methanol while the running HPLC mobile phase for drops is 60% methanol.

# Recovery of Neutral and Basic Compounds (contd.)

Rec of Neutral & Basic compounds from HybridSPE-Small Volume (20 $\mu$ L rat plasma)				
	Drospirenone 20 ng/mL spike	Risperidone 8 ng/mL spike	Mirtazapine 8 ng/mL spike	Tiapride 8 ng/mL spike
Class	Neutral compound	Basic	Basic	Basic-chelator
Structure				
1	103.5	84.3	68.0	25.6
2	98.3	93.5	74.2	26.8
3	109.6	92.7	73.8	24.9
4	115.7	93.3	75.0	28.0
5	104.0	89.3	70.7	24.3
6	107.6	93.8	75.6	28.5
7	101.5	89.9	71.2	26.5
8	112.9	93.2	73.6	25.6
Avg	106.6	91.3	72.8	26.3
STD	5.9	3.3	2.6	1.5
%CV	5.5	3.6	3.5	5.6

# Analysis of Drospirenone



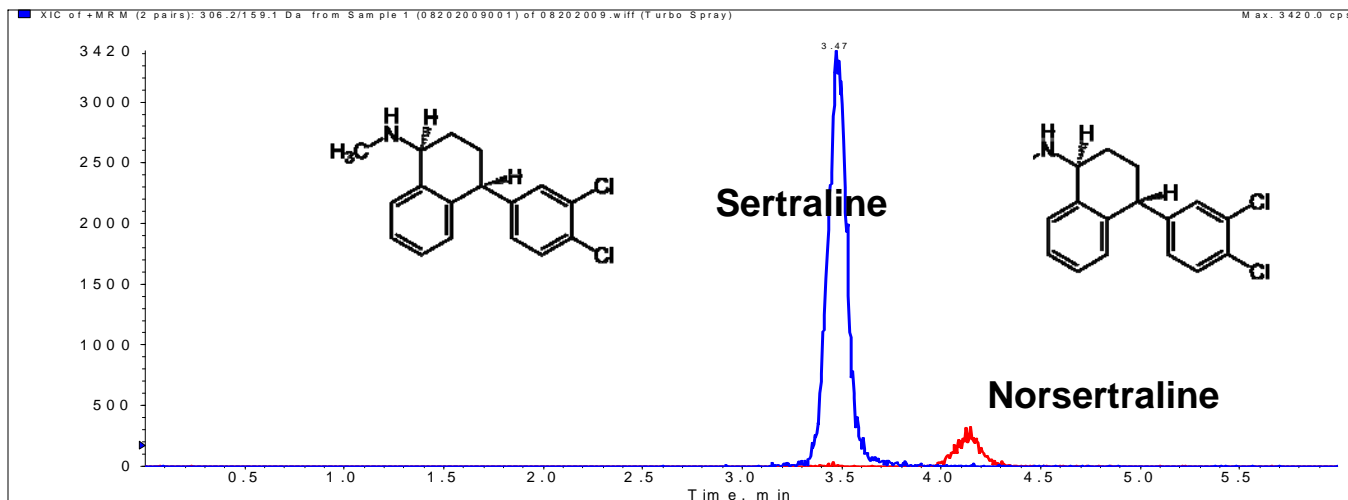
**LC-MRM on Q-Trap 3200 w/ Agilent 1100 LC**, column Express RP-Amide, 2.1 mm x 5 cm x 2.7  $\mu$ m x 100 A, 20 ng/mL Drospirenone, 3  $\mu$ L injection

**HPLC Isocratic:** 60%B

A: 10 mM NH<sub>4</sub>FA/0.1%FA in H<sub>2</sub>O (pH ~4.5)

B: 10 mM NH<sub>4</sub>FA/0.1%FA in MeOH/ACN (1:1)

# Sertraline and Nosertraline Recovery

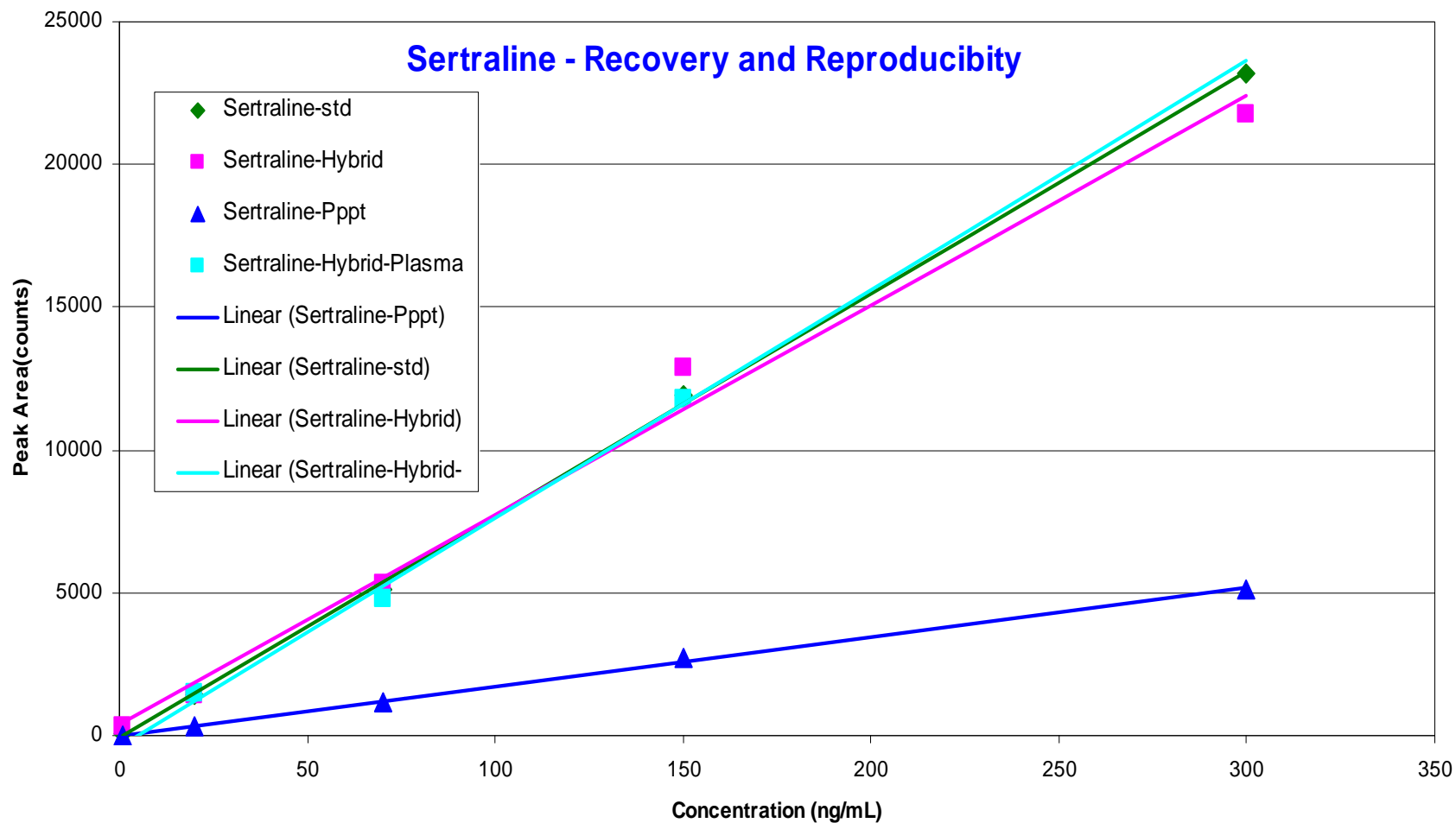


column: Ascentis Express 10 cm x 3 mm, 2.7  $\mu$ m  
mobile phase A: 65% 10 mM ammonium formate pH 4.3  
mobile phase B: 35% 10 mM ammonium formate (95:5 acetonitrile-water), pH 4.3  
flow rate: 600  $\mu$ L/min  
temp.: 55  $^{\circ}$ C  
det.: MRM Q-Trap 3200  
inj.: 2  $\mu$ L

# Sertraline and Norsertaline Sample Preparation

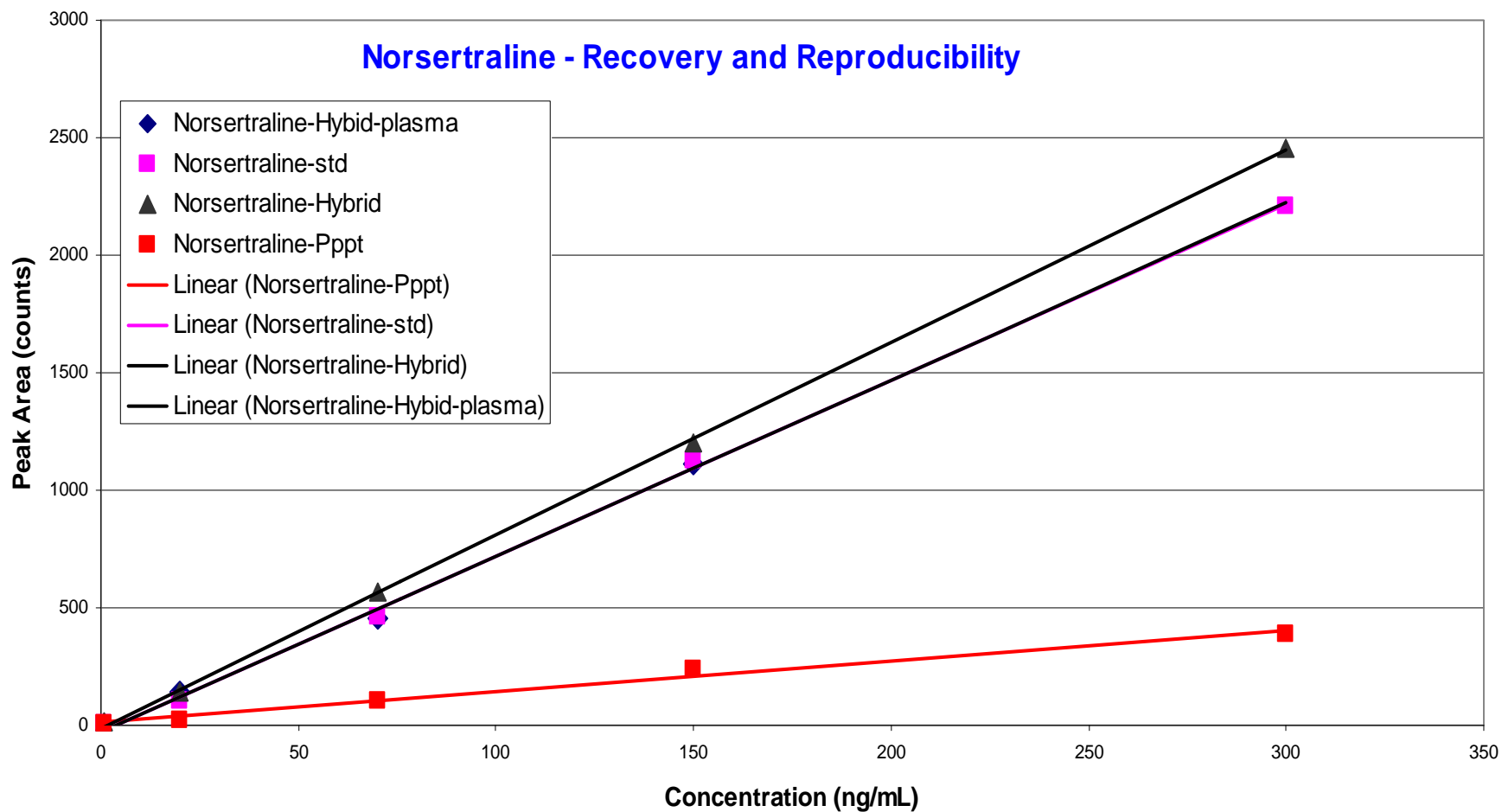
1. **Standard** - Standard samples were analyzed as is.
2. **Standard Hybrid** - 80  $\mu\text{L}$  standard samples were taken in each well and pass through and collected in sample collection plate. Samples were transferred in HPLC vials.
3. **Plasma Hybrid** - Spiked rat plasma (20  $\mu\text{L}$ ) samples and crush solvent (60  $\mu\text{L}$ ), precipitated in plate, pass through and collected in a sample collection plate. Samples were transferred in HPLC vials.
4. **Protein Precipitation** – Spiked rat plasma (20  $\mu\text{L}$ ) and crush solvent (60  $\mu\text{L}$ ) were taken in centrifuge tube, vortex and centrifuge. Supernatant liquid was taken in HPLC vial.
5. All final of the samples were same (1, 20, 70, 150 and 300 ng/mL)
6. Minimum three samples were in each concentration.

# Sertraline and Norsertraline Recovery

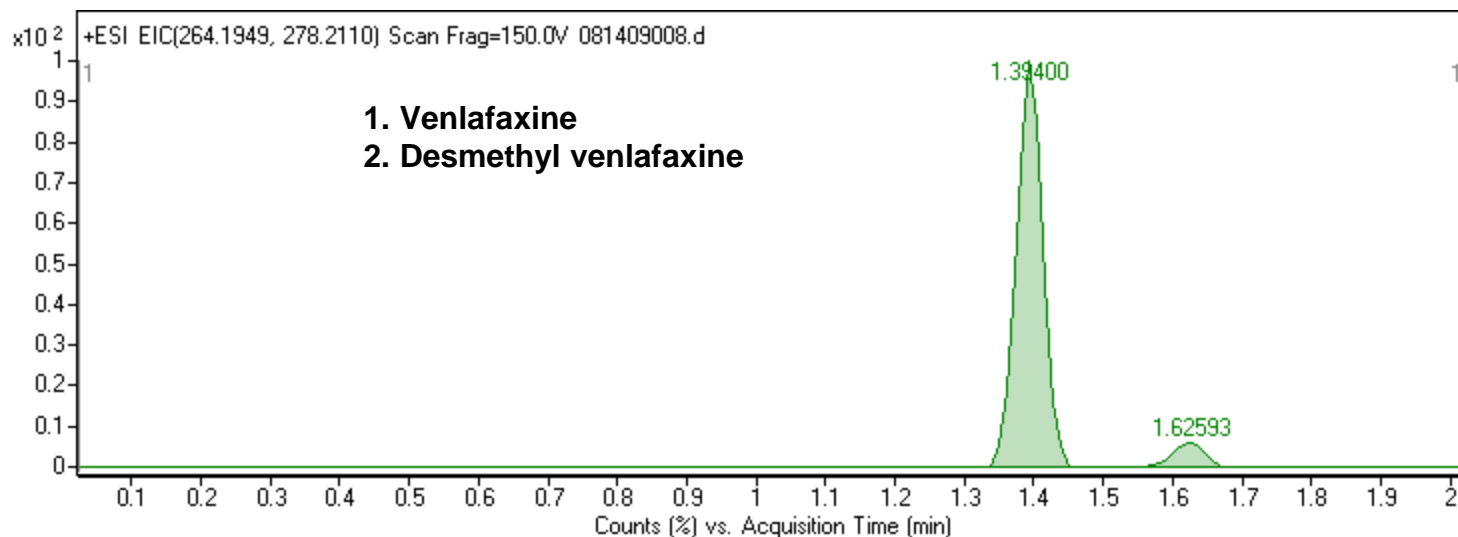




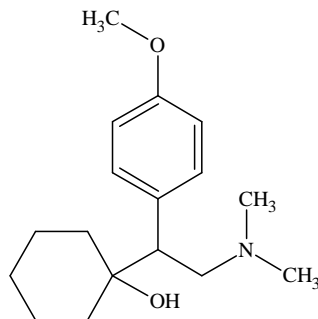
# Sertraline and Norsertaline Recovery (contd.)



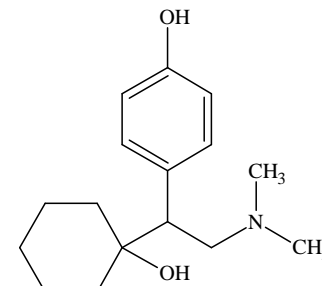
# Increasing Throughput for HILIC Applications



column: Ascentis Express HILIC 10 cm x 2.1 mm, 2.7  $\mu$ m, (53939-U)  
mobile phase: 5 mM ammonium formate (10:90 water:acetonitrile) pH 6.87  
flow rate: 0.6 mL/min  
temp.: 35  $^{\circ}$ C  
det.: Agilent 6210 TOF, ESI+  
inj.: 0.6  $\mu$ L



Venlafaxine [\*(BAN); \*(INN)]  
Monoisotopic Mass = 277.204179 Da



desmethyl venlafaxine  
[\*(BAN); \*(INN)]  
Monoisotopic Mass = 263.188529 Da

# Sample Preparation

**Standard Solutions:** prepared in (3:1) 1% formic acid acetonitrile:water at a level of 25, 50, 100, 200, 300 ng/mL.

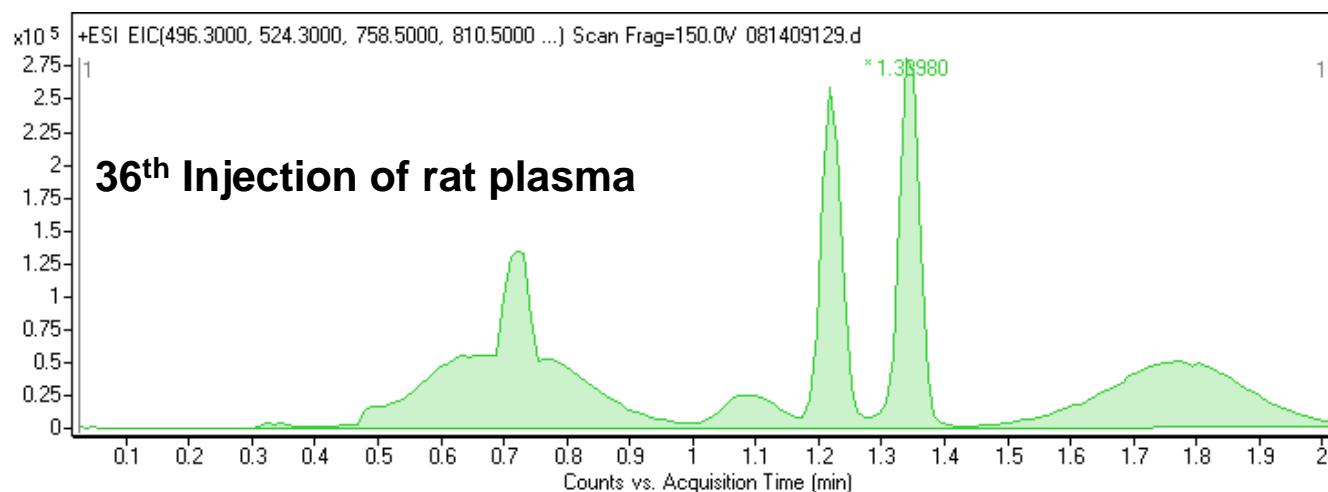
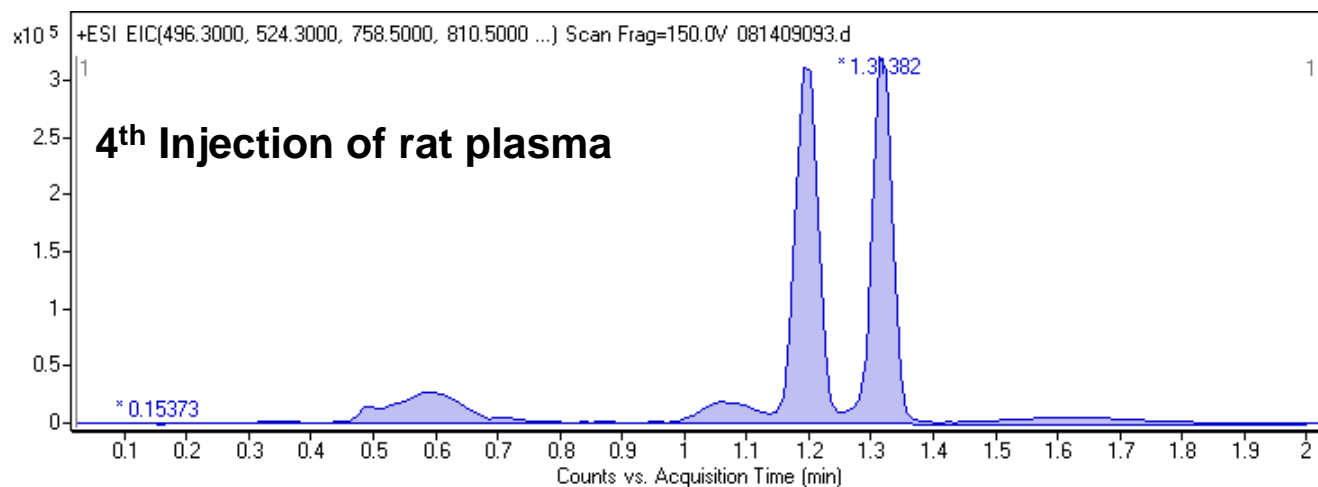
**Plasma:** spiked directly to a level of 100, 200, 400, 800, 1200 ng/mL.

**HybridSPE-PPT Small Volume Plasma Samples:** apply 20  $\mu$ L of plasma to plate, followed by 80  $\mu$ L of 1% formic acid acetonitrile. Agitate on vortex for 1 minute, place on vacuum manifold and apply 10" Hg vacuum for 2 minutes. Collect filtrate and analyze directly.

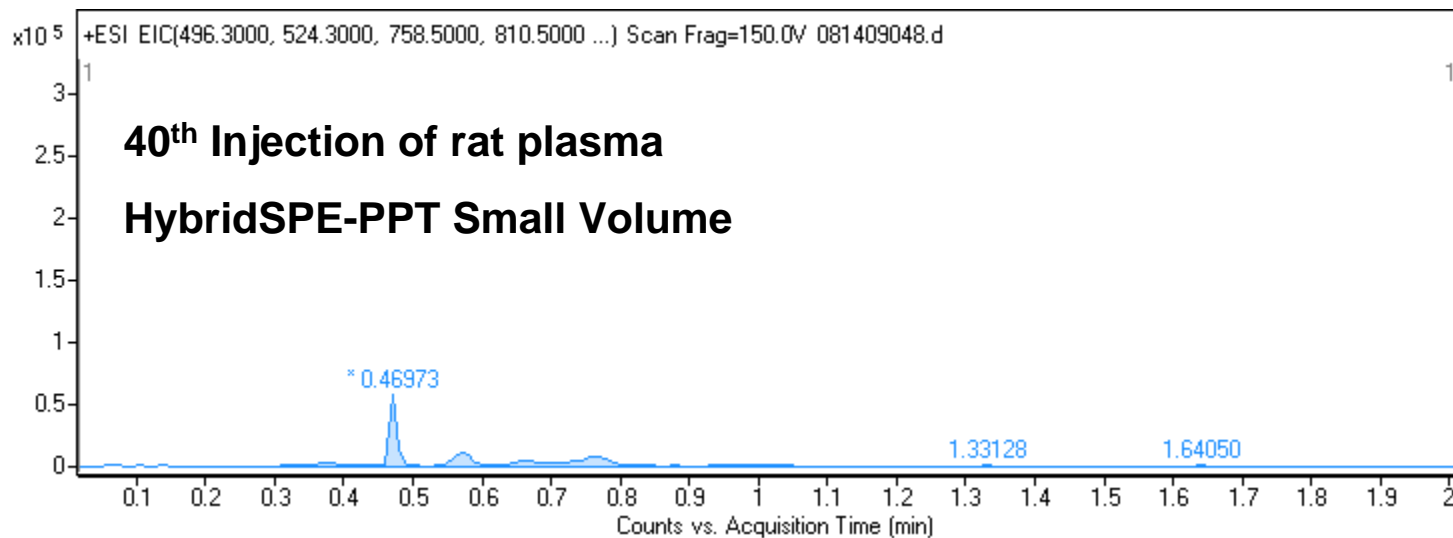
**HybridSPE-PPT Small Volume Standard Solution:** apply 80  $\mu$ L of standard prepared in (3:1) 1% formic acid acetonitrile:water. Agitate on vortex for 1 minute, place on vacuum manifold and apply 10" Hg vacuum for 2 minutes. Collect filtrate and analyze directly. Samples were prepared n=8.

**Standard Protein Precipitation:** apply 100  $\mu$ L of plasma to centrifuge vial, followed by 300  $\mu$ L of 1% formic acid acetonitrile. Agitate on vortex for 1 minute, place into centrifuge for 2 minutes at 15000 rpm. Collect supernatant and analyze directly.

# Phospholipid Monitoring Standard Protein Precipitation



# Phospholipid Monitoring HybridSPE-PPT Small Volume



## Conclusion

- The HybridSPE 96-well plate combines the benefit of protein precipitation and SPE. It removes both proteins and phospholipids simultaneously. The HybridSPE-Small Volume plate allows processing small biological sample (20 to 30  $\mu\text{L}$ ).
- The HybridSPE-Small Volume plate demonstrated excellent recovery of most of compounds across the concentration range along with depletion of proteins and phospholipids from the plasma samples.
- Phospholipid buildup and resulting matrix ionization effect was demonstrated when performing standard protein precipitation techniques.
- The combination of facile protein precipitation/phospholipid depletion and fast analysis using modern chromatographic columns shows great promise in increasing the throughput for bioanalytical methods.