

1 Introduction

Identification of isobaric drugs is an increasing challenge for analytical research laboratories. These isomers cannot be distinguished by molecular weight alone. Liquid or gas chromatographic methods can often separate structural isomers, but sample throughput may be reduced. Collisionally induced dissociation (CID) in the mass spectrometer has the potential to distinguish structural isomers without the need for chromatography. Here, we examine the potential to differentiate isobaric drugs using direct sample ionization combined with accurate mass TOF MS

2 Analysis Experimental



Figure 1. AxION 2 TOF MS fitted with a Direct Sample Analysis (DSA) Source.

- Analysis was performed on a PerkinElmer AxION 2 TOF MS system fitted with a Direct Sample Analysis (DSA) source operated in positive mode.
- Samples were acquired using AxION DSA Controller and data was processed with AxION Solo software using a strong signal setting of 5000 counts and a cutoff of 1% strong signal except where noted. Isotope search window ± 0.003 Da. Monoisotopic weight 7.
- Analytes were obtained from Cerilliant and Sigma-Aldrich.
- Analytes were prepared in methanol to 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and 5 μL was spotted on the stainless steel sample mesh.
- 5 replicates were acquired per sample, 1 second acquisition per sample, 10 spectra per second acquisition rate.

Molecular Ion	[M+H] ⁺	CE (V)	Isobar 1 Fragment	Isobar 2 Fragment
C10H15N	150.1277	120	Methamphetamine C9H11 119.0855	Phentermine C10H13 133.1012
C10H15NO	166.1226	120	Pseudoephedrine C10H14N 148.1121	p-Methoxyamphetamine C10H13O 224.0961
C15H21N2O2	253.0972	150	Oxcarbazepine C15H19NO2 236.0706	Phenytol C14H12NO 224.0944
C17H21NO	256.1696	120	Atomoxetine C10H14N 148.1121	Diphenhydramine C13H11 167.0855
C16H25NO2	264.1958	150	Tramadol C16H23NO 246.1852	O-Desmethylvenlafaxine C16H23NO 246.1852
C20H23N	278.1903	160	Amtriptiline C15H11 191.0855	EDDP C18H19N 249.1512
C17H19NO3	286.1438	150	Morphine C17H18NO2 268.1332	Hydromorphone C15H15O3 243.1016
C18H21NO3	300.1594	150	Codeine C18H20NO2 282.1489	Hydrocodone C18H17O3 257.1172
C17H21NO4	304.1543	150	Cocaine C10H16NO2 182.1176	Scopolamine C8H12NO 138.0913
C21H29NO	312.2322	180	Biperiden C6H12N 98.0964	UR-144 C14H16NO 214.1226
C19H21NO4	328.1543	150	Naloxone C19H20NO3 310.1438	6-Acetylmorphine C17H18NO2 268.1332
C25H25NO	356.2009	220	JWH-019 C15H18NO 228.1383	JWH-122 C11H9 141.0699

3 Results

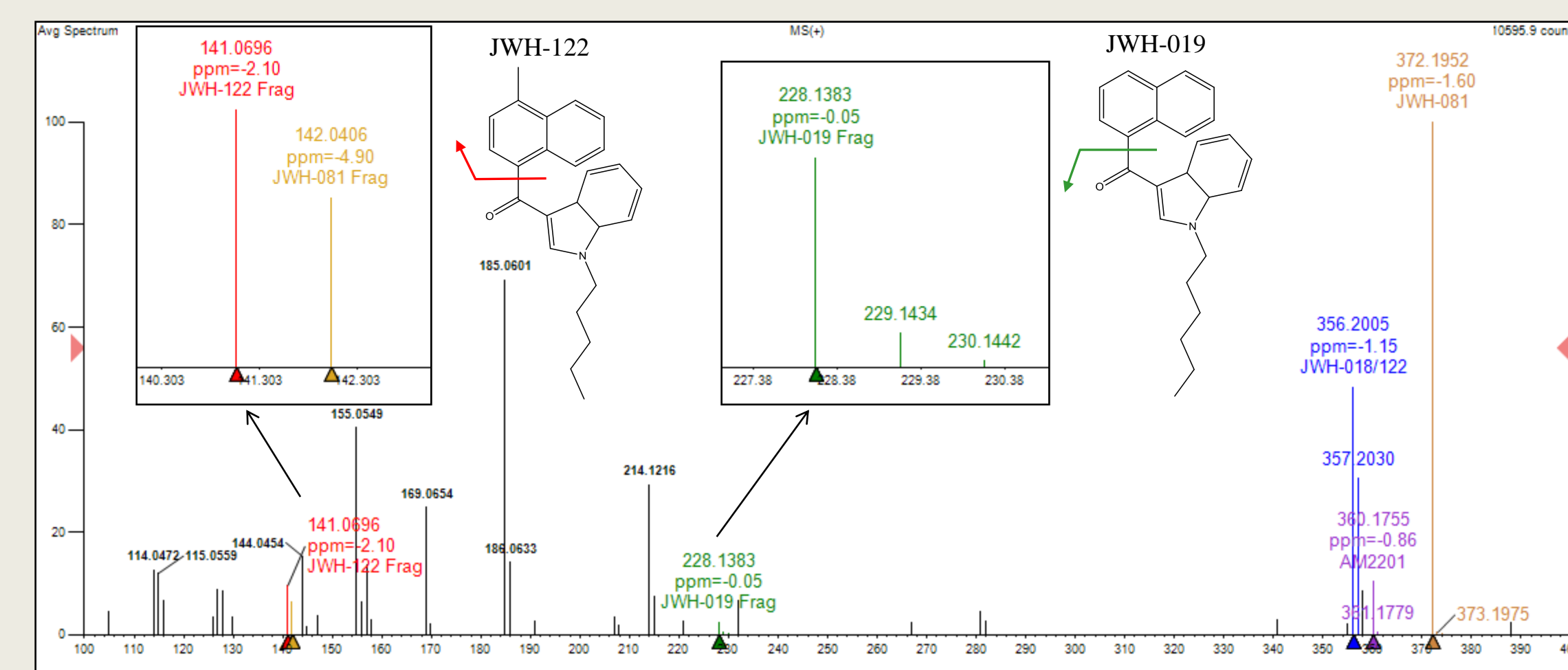


Figure 2. Example analysis of synthetic cannabinoid mixture containing an isobaric pair: JWH-019 and JWH-122 which were distinguished by unique fragment ions. Identified ions are highlighted in color.

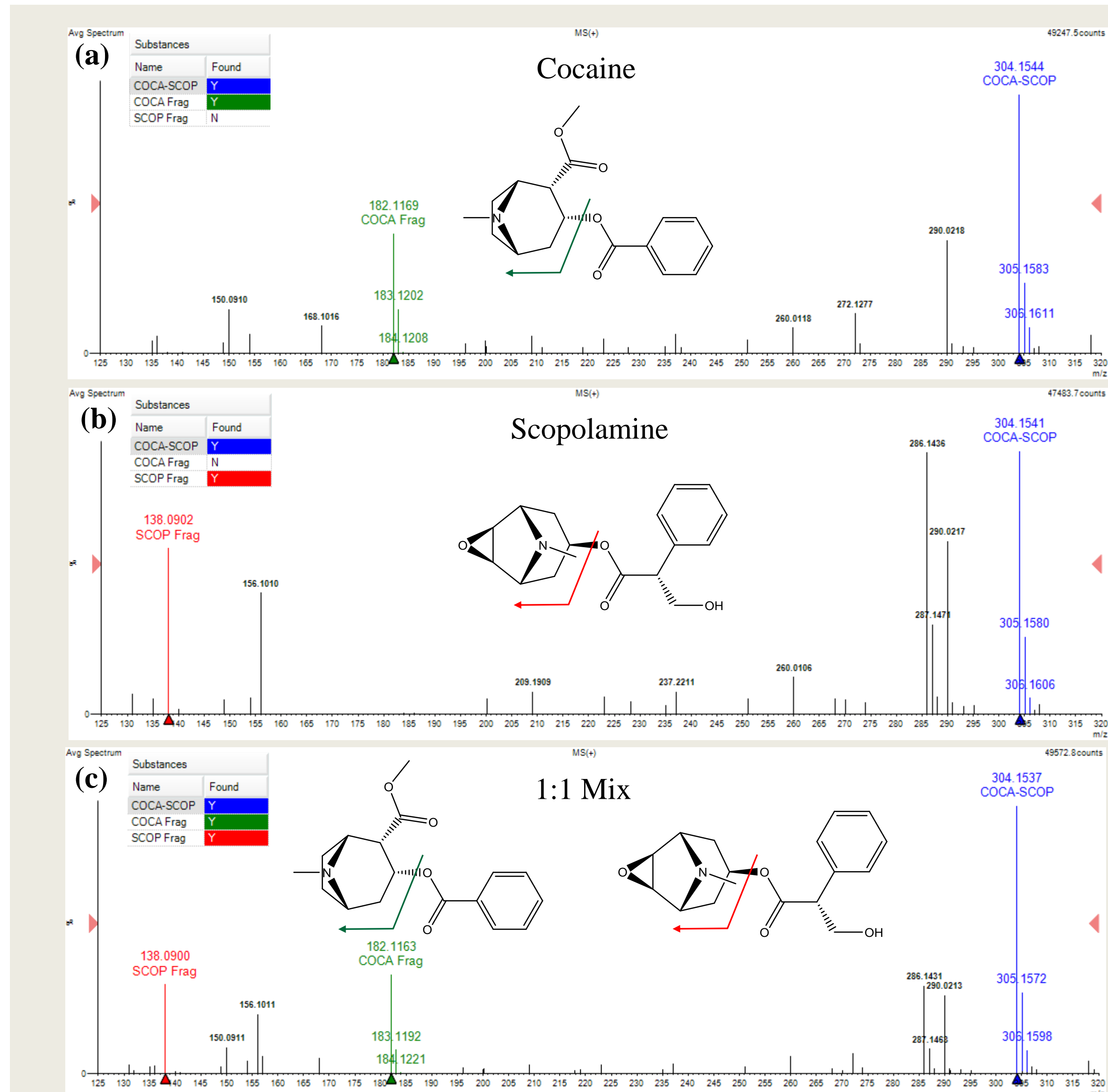


Figure 3. Analysis of the isobaric pair cocaine and scopolamine. (a) Cocaine only. (b) Scopolamine only. (c) 1:1 cocaine and scopolamine mix. Identified ions are highlighted in color.

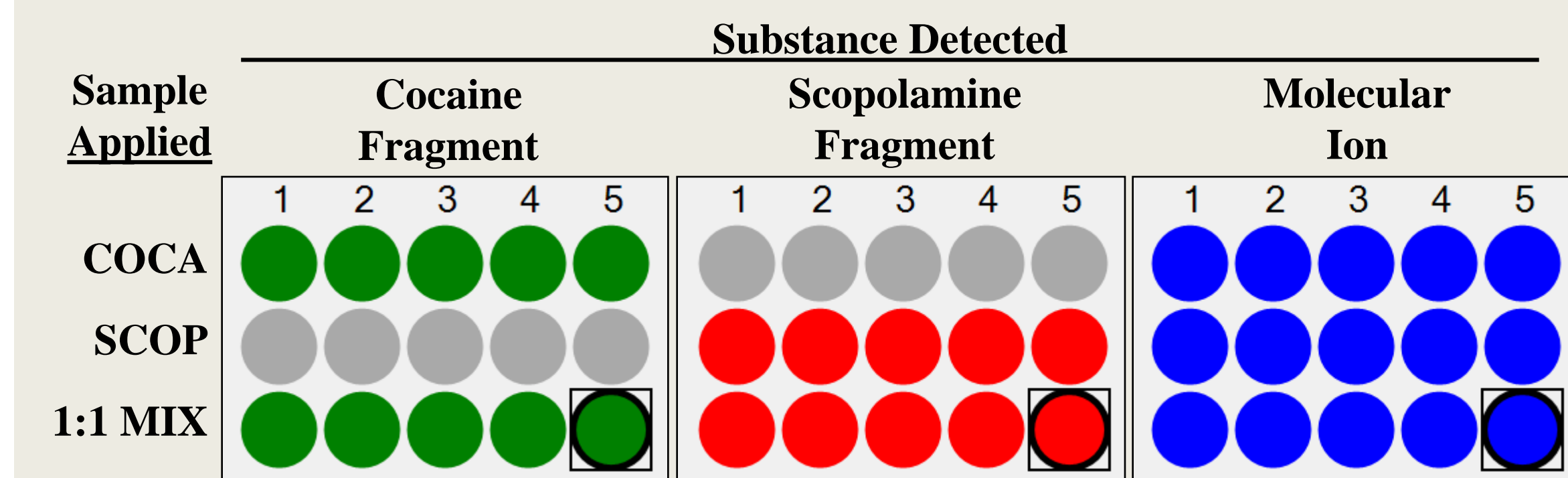


Figure 4. AxION Solo analysis of cocaine and scopolamine. Numbers 1-5 are replicate samples. Colored circles indicate positive identification of a fragment or molecular ion. Top row, cocaine only samples. Middle row, scopolamine only samples. Bottom row, 1:1 mixture of cocaine and scopolamine samples. Left panel, cocaine-specific fragment ion. Middle panel, scopolamine-specific fragment ion. Right panel, shared molecular ion for cocaine and scopolamine.

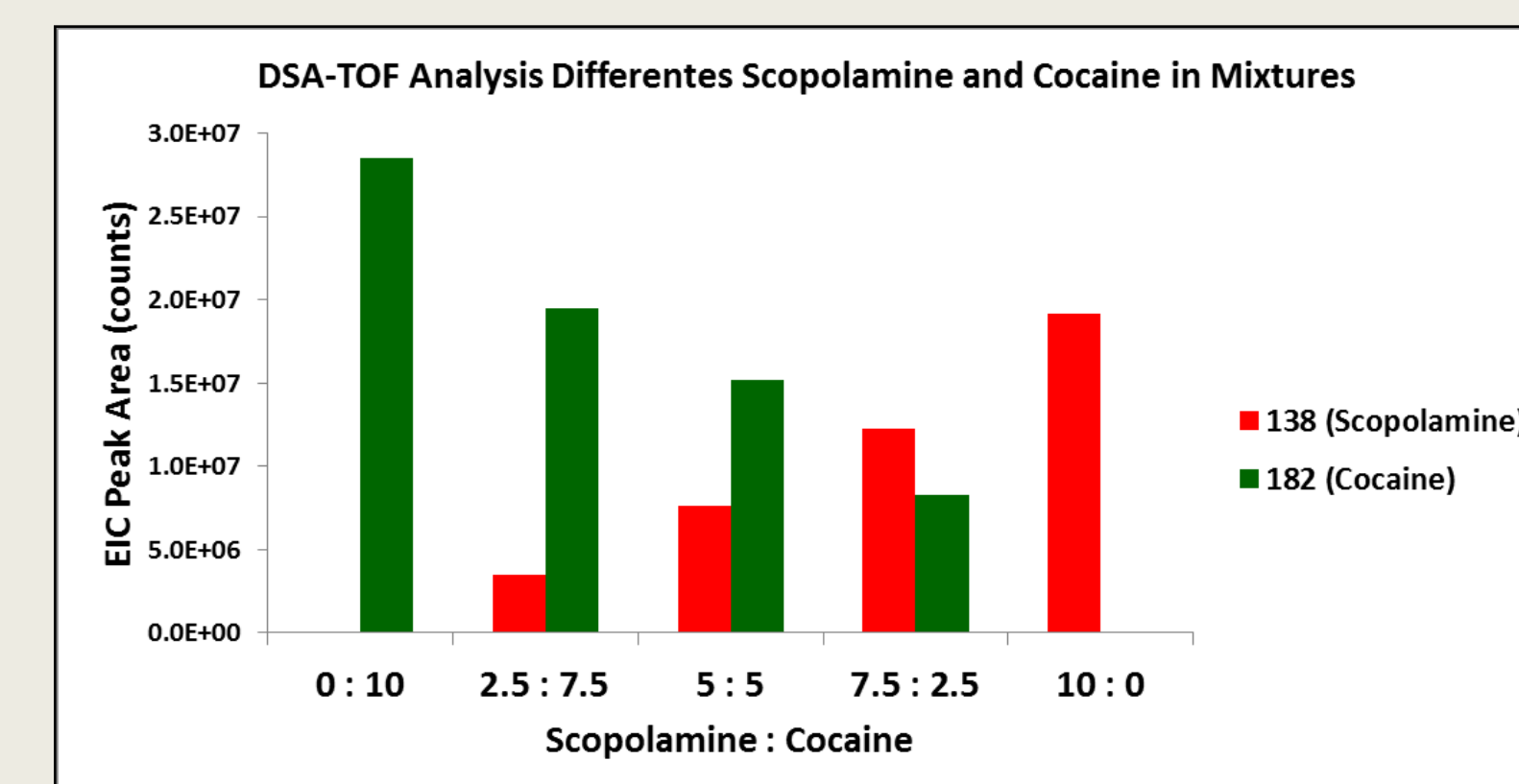


Figure 5. Analysis of cocaine and scopolamine mixed in varied proportions. Cocaine and scopolamine were mixed in the ratios indicated on the x-axis. Extracted ion chromatograms for cocaine (green) and scopolamine (red) were generated and peak areas were quantitated (y-axis). These results show that the relative proportion of each analyte can be determined using specific fragment ion intensities.

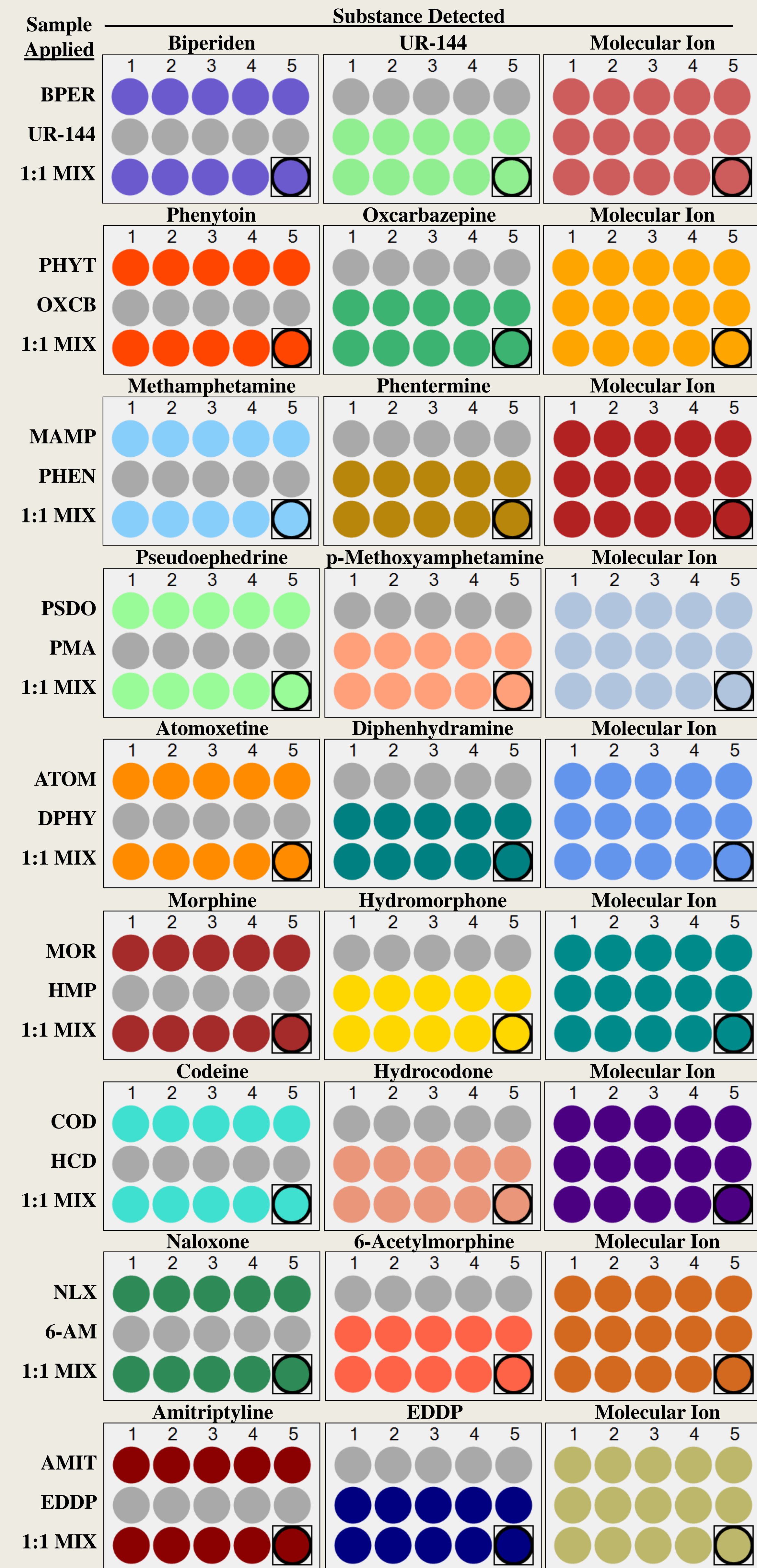


Figure 6. Summary analysis of 9 isobaric pairs. Cutoff (%) of strong signal was set to 1% for all analyte pairs except for the following: phenytol / oxcarbazepine (2%), methamphetamine / phentermine (2%), and Naloxone / 6-Acetylmorphine (4%).

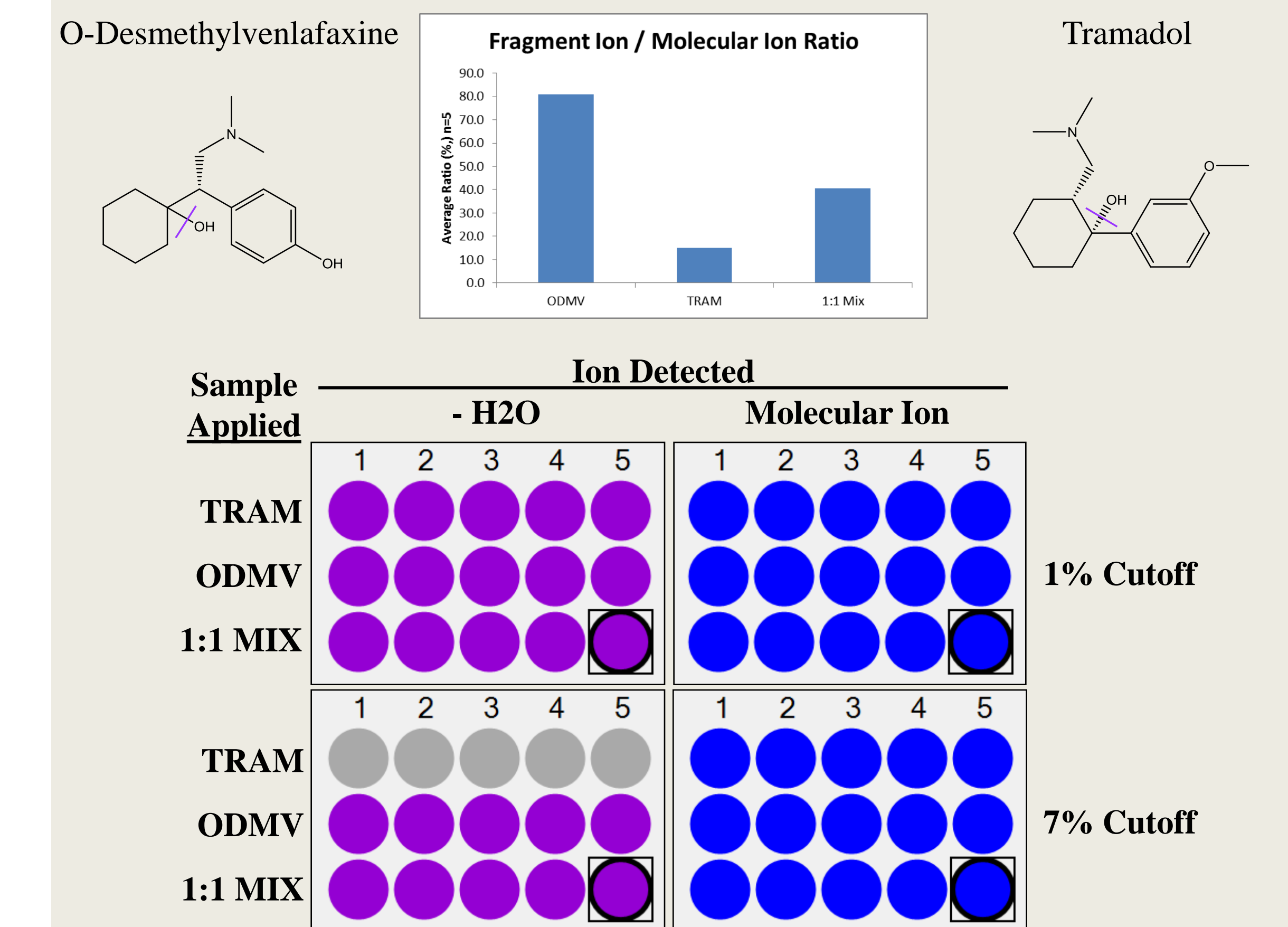


Figure 7. Analysis of the isobaric pair O-Desmethylvenlafaxine and Tramadol which did not produce isomer-specific fragment ions. Top panel, the ratio of the water loss ion to the molecular ion is greater with ODMV than for TRAM. This ratio is affected when a mixture of analytes is present. Bottom panels, adjusting the score cutoff threshold allows the differentiation of ODMV and TRAM.

4 Summary

- DSA TOF analysis allows for specific detection of many isobaric drugs
- Chromatographic separation is not required which greatly improves sample throughput
- We demonstrate that the relative proportion of isobaric components in mixtures can be determined although further work will be required for absolute quantitation.
- AxION Solo software allows for clear visualization of sample identifications and can rapidly generate sample reports.
- The DSA system can analyze samples in either liquid or powder form.

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures