High Sensitivity Bioanalysis for Small Drug-Like Compounds in Human Plasma using Microflow LC and High Resolution Mass Spectrometry

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INTRODUCTION
Bioanalysis to support PK-PD studies and clinical trials can be challenging especially when quantifying highly potent compounds. In this study, quantitation attributes were determined for a set of drug-like compounds in human plasma using microflow LC and high resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) with iKey/MS and the Xevo G2-XS Time of Flight (ToF) mass spectrometer. The iKey is a microflow separation device which is compatible with Waters Tandem and QToF platforms. The Xevo-Q2XS QToF is the latest QToF instrument with enhanced resolution and sensitivity compared to its predecessor. The combined use of both technologies yields an extremely sensitive LC/HRMS instrument. Addition of a trap-and-elute configuration enables the system to handle analytical scale sample volume injection while maintaining excellent peak shape, which further enhances the system’s sensitivity.

METHODS
Test compounds, including buspirone, propranolol, verapamil, and clopidogrel were prepared in human plasma. The LC/MS system used was the AQUITY UPLC system, coupled with the Xevo G2-XS QToF mass spectrometer and the iKey/MS source. The iKey trap was used in the HSS T3 1.8 u 150 mm x 50 mm. The LC/MS system was configured for trap-and-elute configuration, which is a plug and play microfluidics LC/MS system designed for ease of use, robustness, and at both reduced sample and solvent usage. When coupled with the most sensitive QToF, Xevo G2-XS HRMS, the system has potential to deliver low quantitation limit while taking advantage of high resolution power of QToF HRMS. The system can also be flexibly configured to perform either direct injection or using trapping column to enable trap-and-elute. The use of trap-and-elute for reduced sample run time and enabling larger analytical scale injection volume is described in more detail here.

RESULTS
Serially diluted samples of test compounds in human plasma were quantified via direct injection onto the LC/MS system using ToF-MRM mode of acquisition. Results showed excellent linearity ranging from log = 3.6 to 4.2 for verapamil and clopidogrel, respectively. LLOQs ranged from 0.8 fg to 3.0 fg on column. The signal/noise ratio at LLOQ ranged from 9 to 79. These attributes suggest the system is well suited to meet the needs of routine bioanalysis. In the second set of experiments, a trap valve manager was installed, and the system was configured for trap-and-elution. Increasing injection volumes from 1 to 5, 10, and 20 µL showed excellent peak shape and peak resolution. A linear response with R² = 0.9987 was observed, indicating complete sample recovery using the trapping column. For a 20 µL injection of samples containing 20% acetonitrile, which is equivalent to a 4 mL injection at analytical scale using a 50 x 2.1 mm column, polar compounds such as buspirone and propranolol were well-retained and showed no peak distortion. These data suggest the microflow LC/MS system is well suited to support routine bioanalytical sensitivity requirements. Additional benefits for using the system include ease-of-use and a 90% reduction in solvent usage compared with analytical LC.

Quantitation in Human Plasma Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>CL Sample</th>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Linear range (fg/µL)</th>
<th>LLOQ (fg/µL)</th>
<th>LLOQ (fmol)</th>
<th>LLOQ (pmol)</th>
<th>% RSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buspirone</td>
<td>35-121</td>
<td>1.2-133.38E</td>
<td>0.897</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clopidogrel</td>
<td>35-121</td>
<td>8.41-123.91E</td>
<td>0.884</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verapamil</td>
<td>35-121</td>
<td>3.12-133.81E</td>
<td>0.996</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Summary of MRM transition, linear dynamic range, and quantification limit.

Single Pump Trap-and-Elute Diagram

(Above) Stronger trapping solvent may be needed to prevent sample precipitation in the sample loop.

(Above) Injecting sample in relatively strong sample solvent can cause peak distortion due to low system volume of microfluidics to dilute sample solvent. In this example, injecting 5 µL of human plasma, relative peak compound, propranolol and buspirone, show peak fronting, while clopidogrel shows excellent peak shape.

(Above) Overlaid XIC of samples at 1, 5, 10, and 20 µL injection. Peak resolution and peak shape were maintained for all volumes injected. The iKey can handle 20 µL injection of human plasma sample with no adverse effect on peak shape or resolution. It should be noted that injection 20 µL onto iKey is exo-istent to injecting 4 mL onto a 2.1 mm i.d. x 50 mm analytical column!!

(Above) The same sample using single pump trap-and-elute. The peak shape to both early eluting buspirone and propranolol and late eluting clopidogrel are excellent.

(Above) When using a large sample loop, the low flow of microfluidics will add long delay time (middle). With trap-and-elute (bottom chromatogram), the run time is reduced to similar to direct injection (top chromatogram).