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응용 자료

Development of A Rapid and Sensitive Method for the Quantification of Benzodiazepines in Plasma and Larvae by LC-MS/MS

Gert De Boeck, Nele Samyn, Michelle Wood

National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology (N.I.C.C), Waters Corporation

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Abstract

In this application note we describe the development of a rapid and sensitive LC-MS/MS method for the quantification of 10 benzodiazepines. Limits of detection of 0.2 µg/L or better were achieved when just 25 µL plasma was used.

Introduction

Benzodiazepines are the most widely prescribed psychoactive drugs in the world for the symptomatic treatment of anxiety and sleep disorders. However, misuse of these compounds has been reported and they are frequently encountered in postmortem blood analysis (suicide or accidental death).

Here we describe the development of a rapid and sensitive LC-MS/MS method for the quantification of 10 benzodiazepines. Limits of detection of 0.2 µg/L or better were achieved when just 25 µL plasma was used.

In addition, we present the application of this method to the analysis of benzodiazepines in Calliphora vicina larvae. Insects and their larvae are commonly used in the estimation of postmortem interval. Furthermore, they may serve as a reliable alternate source for toxicological analysis in the absence of suitable tissues and fluids that are normally taken for this purpose.

Experimental

LC-MS/MS Conditions

LC system:	Waters Alliance 2690
Column:	Conventional Phenyl Column (2.1 x 150 mm, 5 µm)
Mobile phase:	A = 10:10:80 acetonitrile:80 acetonitrile:

	methanol:20 mM ammonium acetate B = 95:5 acetonitrile:20 mM ammonium acetate
Flow rate:	0.25 mL/min
Injection volume:	10 µL

MS Conditions

Mass spectrometer:	Quattro Ultima
Ionisation Mode:	ES positive ion
Capillary voltage:	3 kV
MS/MS:	MRM analysis (Table 1). Collision gas Argon at 2.5 x 10^{-3} mbar

Gradient

Time (min)	A (%)	B (%)	Curve number
0	100	0	1
0.5	75	25	1
8	40	60	7 (concave)
11	40	60	6 (linear)
12	100	0	1
15	100	0	1

Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows the MS and MS/MS spectra for alprazolam. Table 1 summarizes the MRM transitions and conditions used for this and several other benzodiazepines (and their respective deuterated analogues). The latter were used as internal standards for quantification purposes.

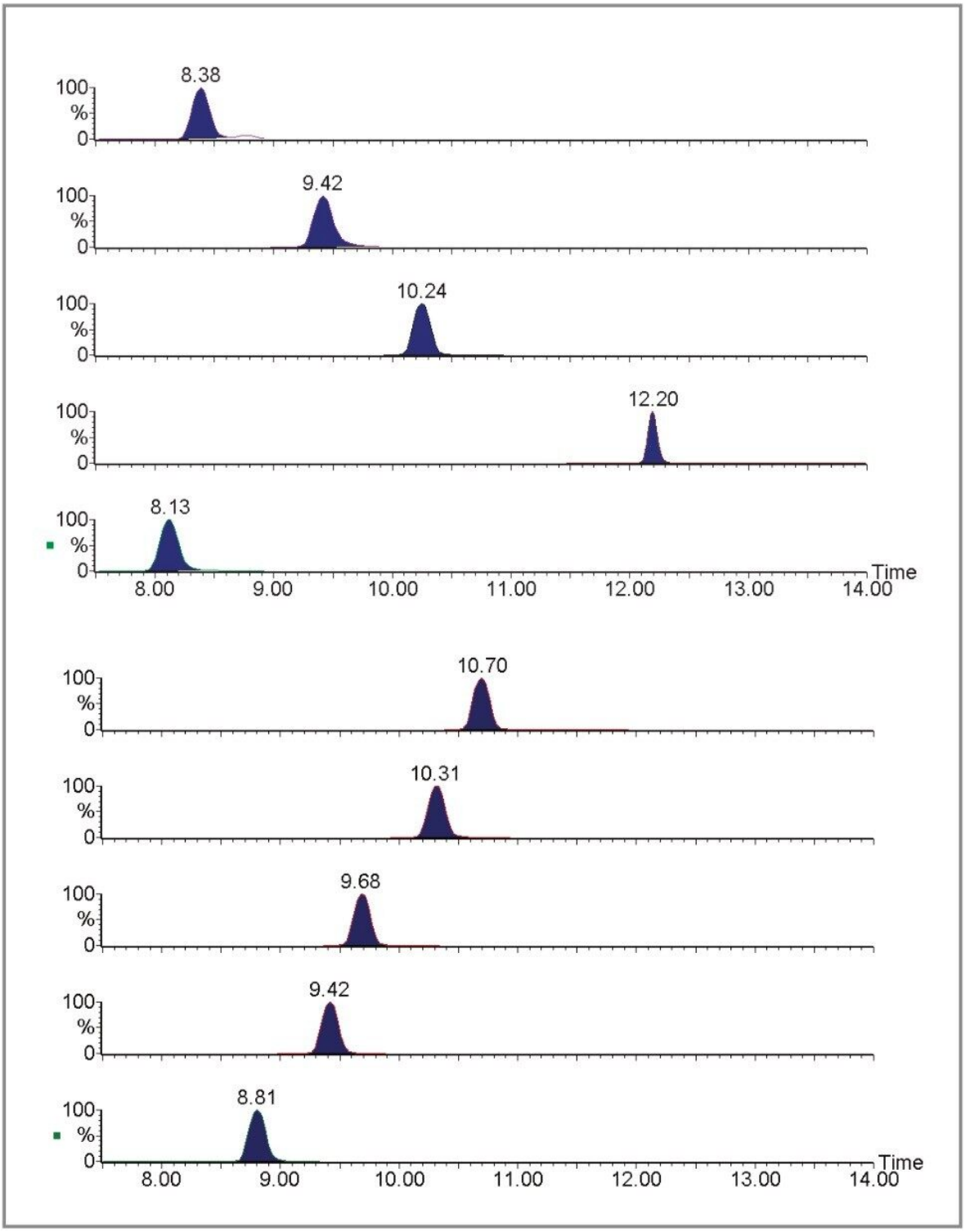

Figure 1. MRM chromatograms for (top to bottom): lorazepam, temazepam, triazolam, prazepam, oxazepam, diazepam, alprazolam, flunitrazepam, nordiazepam and clonazepam. Responses were obtained with a 10 µL injection of the 10 µg/L plasma calibrator.

Compound	Precursor ion (m/z)	Product ion (m/z)	Cone Voltage (V)	Collision energy (eV)
Alprazolam	308.8	280.9	70	25
Alprazolam-d5	313.8	285.8	100	25
Clonazepam	315.8	269.8	80	25
Clonazepam-d4	319.9	273.8	100	25
Diazepam	284.9	154.0	60	25
Diazepam-d5	289.8	153.7	80	25
Flunitrazepam	313.9	267.9	80	25
Flunitrazepam-d7	320.8	274.8	80	25
Lorazepam	320.8	274.7	60	23
Lorazepam-d4†	326.8	280.8	80	23
Nordiazepam	270.9	139.8	80	25
Nordiazepam-d5	275.9	139.8	80	25
Oxazepam	287.0	240.8	60	26
Oxazepam-d5	291.7	245.8	80	26
Prazepam	324.9	270.9	80	25
Prazepam-d5	330.0	276.0	80	25
Temazepam	300.9	255.0	60	25
Temazepam-d5	305.8	259.8	60	25
Triazolam	342.9	307.7	60	25
Triazolam-d4†	349.0	313.9	60	25

Table 1. MRM transitions and conditions for the measurement of 10 benzodiazepines.

†Note that due to the isobaric nature between these benzodiazepines and their deuterated analogues alternative precursor ions were utilised.

A series of calibrators (1, 10, 40, 100, 200, 400 and 800 µg/L) were prepared by adding the benzodiazepines to drug-free plasma. Plasma samples were isolated from the matrix using a simple acetonitrile clean-up

procedure (which also incorporates the addition of the internal standards).

Figure 2 shows the MRM chromatograms of the benzodiazepines obtained with a 10 µL injection of the 10 µg/L plasma calibrator. Quantification was performed by integration of the area under the specific MRM chromatograms. Figure 3 shows a typical standard curve for diazepam in plasma.

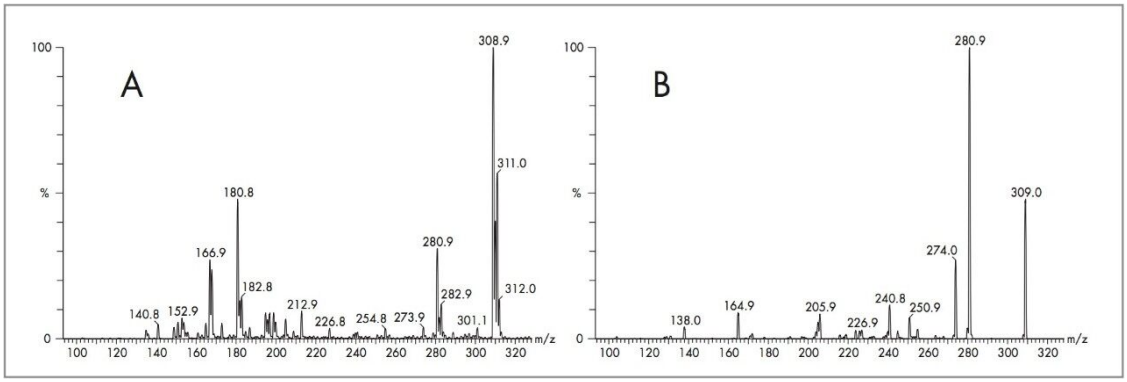

Figure 2. MS and MS/MS spectra of alprazolam.

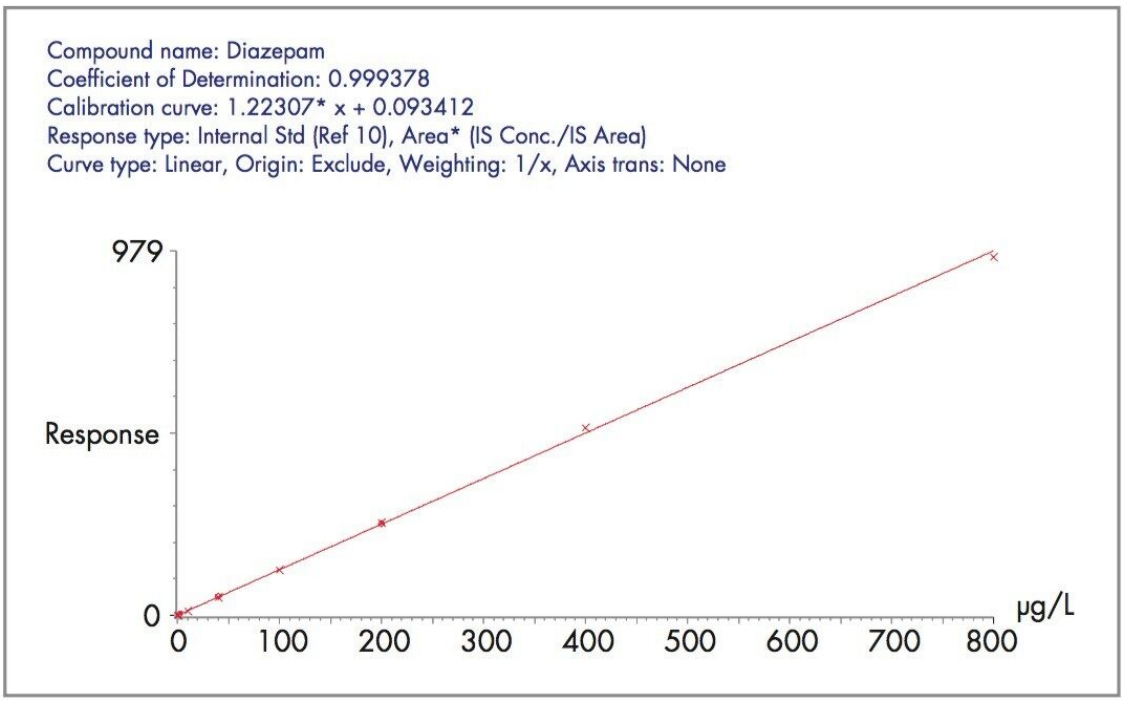

Figure 3. Typical response for plasma containing diazepam. Diazepam spiked plasma was firstly extracted using acetonitrile prior to analysis using LC/MRM. Benzodiazepines were quantified by reference to their deuterated internal standards.

Responses were linear, in all cases, over the range investigated (Coefficient of Determination >0.99).

For all compounds, LOD's of 0.2 μg/L (or better) and LOQ's of 1 μg/L (or better) were achieved. The precision of the assay was assessed by performing replicate (n=5) extractions of plasma samples containing low, medium and high concentrations of the benzodiazepines (i.e. 2, 40, and 200 μg/L respectively). Coefficients of variation (%CV's) were found to be highly satisfactory (<15%).

The developed LC-MS/MS was subsequently applied to the analysis of Calliphora vicina larvae in a study to assess the feasibility of using insects and their larvae as alternate specimens in the absence of any suitable human specimens for toxicological analysis.

Larvae were reared on artificial foodstuff (beefheart) spiked with a range of concentrations of nordiazepam (0, 0.5, 1 and 2 μg/g). Post-feeding larvae were harvested (after 7 days) for analysis of drug content by LC-MS/MS. Figure 4 outlines the initial sample preparation method used for these specimens. All control larvae reared on spiked foodstuff were positive for nordiazepam and the metabolite oxazepam. All control samples were negative. Figure 5 shows the MRM chromatograms obtained following LC-MS/MS analysis of a control larva and a larva positive for nordiazepam. The method was sufficiently sensitive to measure benzodiazepines in single larvae whereas previous analytical techniques e.g. GC-MS, RIA, TLC have required pools i.e. typically 20 larvae.

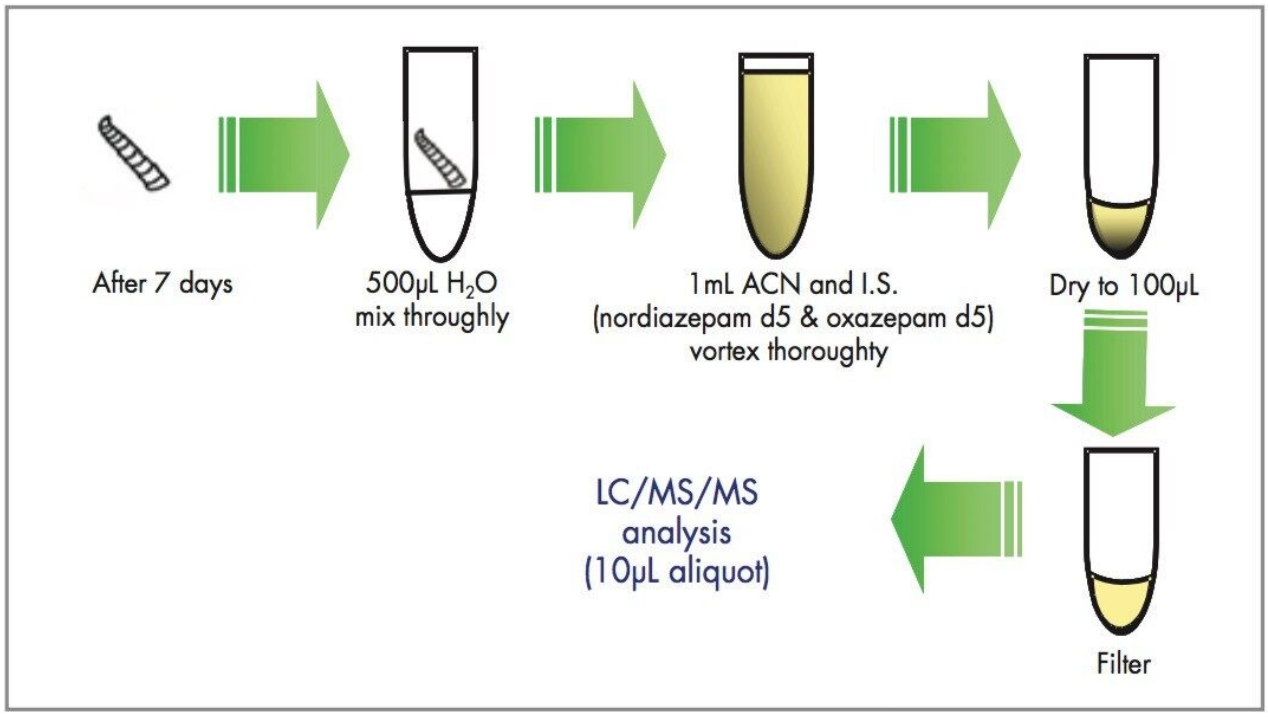

Figure 4. Preparation of larvae for LC-MS/MS analysis.

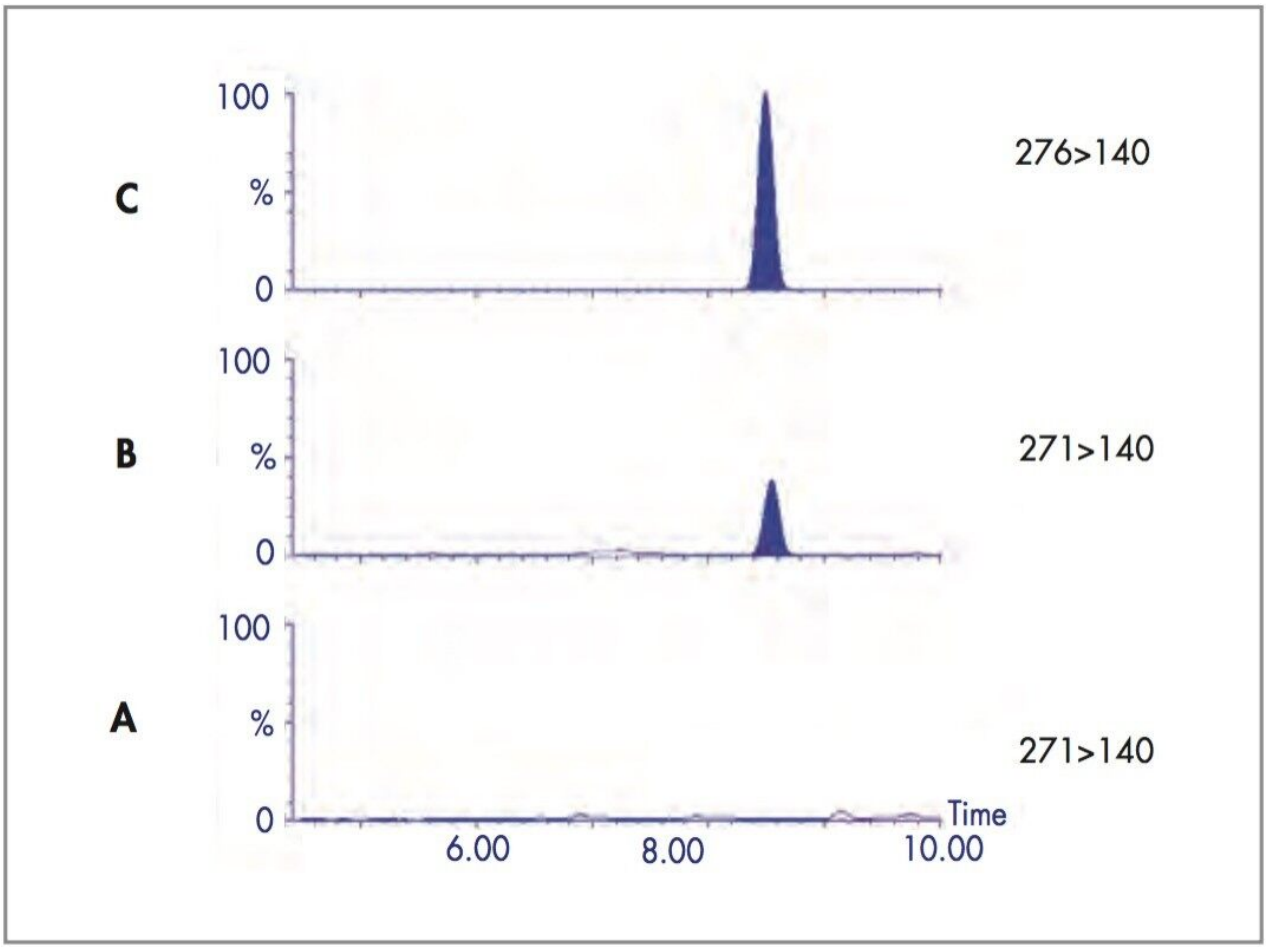

Figure 5. MRM chromatograms obtained with the analysis of larvae that were reared on artificial foodstuff spiked with Nordiazepam at 0 and 1 µg/g (A and B respectively). Figure C shows the MRM chromatogram for the internal standard i.e. Nordiazepam-d5.

Conclusion

We have developed a simple, rapid method that allows the simultaneous quantification of 10 benzodiazepines in plasma a single chromatographic run. LOD's were better than 0.2 µg/L when only 25 µL plasma was used. The method involves a simple protein precipitation step with acetonitrile followed by LC-MS/MS analysis.

The method was subsequently applied to the analysis of Calliphora vicina larvae in a study designed to assess the feasibility of using insects as alternate specimens in the absence of any suitable human tissues.

The sensitivity was such that it was possible to detect benzodiazepines in single larvae whereas previous methods have required pools.

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