

Application Note

## Using ACQUITY UPC<sup>2</sup> System with QTof for Rapid Screening of Pharmaceutical Drug Metabolites

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This is an Application Brief and does not contain a detailed Experimental section.

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## Abstract

This application brief demonstrates the use of UltraPerformance Convergence Chromatography (UPC<sup>2</sup>) with its orthogonal selectivity to UPLC for use in drug metabolism studies.

### Benefits

UPC<sup>2</sup> provides orthogonal and complementary separation compared to UPLC for metabolite detection and identifications.

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## Introduction

In drug metabolism, methods are generally developed in the absence of metabolite standards. Typically, most biologically mediated drug metabolism processes make compounds more polar to facilitate their excretion from the body. As a consequence, LC-MS methods must be designed to provide enough gradient space to retain and resolve related unknown compounds (metabolites) which are likely to elute earlier than the parent drug. It is however, difficult to predict how polar these metabolites might be ahead of analysis of real samples. If the parent drug is itself relatively polar, reversed phase retention of polar metabolites is even more challenging. The ACQUITY UPC<sup>2</sup> System provides orthogonal selectivity to UPLC since polar metabolites elute later than the parent drug. Coupling UPC<sup>2</sup> with ESI-MS analysis can be a powerful and complementary technology in pharmaceutical applications.

## Results and Discussion

Buspirone was incubated in human liver microsomes and analyzed at two time points (0 and 60 min.). Incubations were quenched by protein precipitation and centrifuged. The supernatant was then analyzed using two different chromatographic modes, UPLC and UPC.<sup>2</sup> For UPLC, mobile phases used were as follows: A, water + 0.1% formic acid; and B, acetonitrile + 0.1% formic acid. Separations were performed using an ACQUITY UPLC 2.1 x 50 mm BEH C<sub>18</sub> 1.7 μm Column with a gradient from 5 to 50% B. UPC<sup>2</sup> was performed using CO<sub>2</sub> with a methanol cosolvent (B) gradient: 0–0.5 min hold at 5% B, 0.5–4 min ramp from 5% to 35% B. UPC<sup>2</sup> separations were performed using an ACQUITY UPC<sup>2</sup> 2.1 x 100 mm BEH 1.7 μm Column. MS information was recorded by coupling either chromatographic system (UPLC or UPC<sup>2</sup>) to a SYNAPT G2-Si Mass Spectrometer capable of recording HDMS<sup>E</sup> (low and high energy fragment time-aligned data recorded with ion mobility information). Data was collected using MassLynx Mass Spectrometry Software and was imported into the UNIFI Scientific Information System for data processing.

Figure 1 shows the XICs for the 60-minute incubation for: A – buspirone (intact parent drug); B – buspirone + O (single oxidation metabolites); and C – buspirone + 2O (double oxidation metabolite). In this example we see six oxidative metabolites, with one metabolite eluting after parent (putative N-oxide), while further oxidations result in a rich profile of metabolites, even when analysed with a sub three-min gradient method.

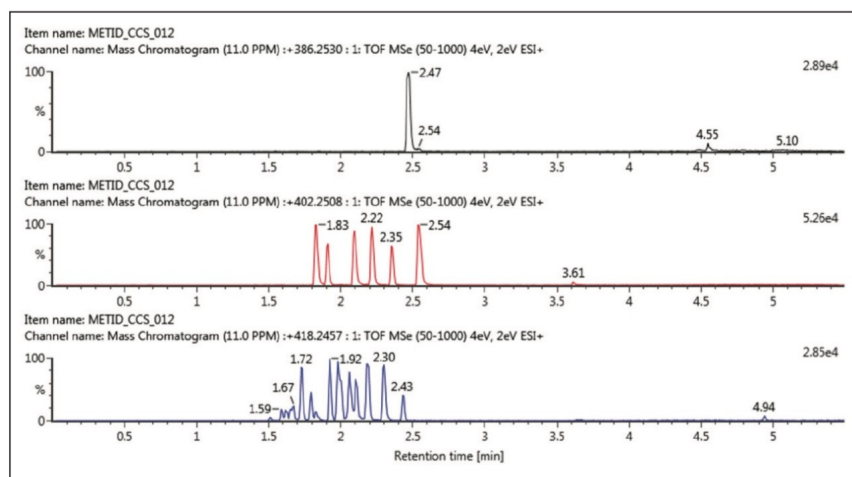


Figure 1. UPLC-MS XICs for Buspirone metabolism at 60 minutes: (A) buspirone,  $m/z$  386.2530; (B) +O (+15.9949),  $m/z$  402.2508; (C) +2O (+31.9898),  $m/z$  418.2457.

The unique orthogonal selectivity of UPC<sup>2</sup> for the same buspirone sample is shown in Figure 2. In this case, we can clearly see all six mono-oxidative species resolved (Figure 2B) with longer

retention times than the parent drug. For the doubly oxidized metabolites, good separation is also achieved with a comparable number of detected metabolites. Again, it is achieved with increased retention with respect to the parent drug, buspirone.

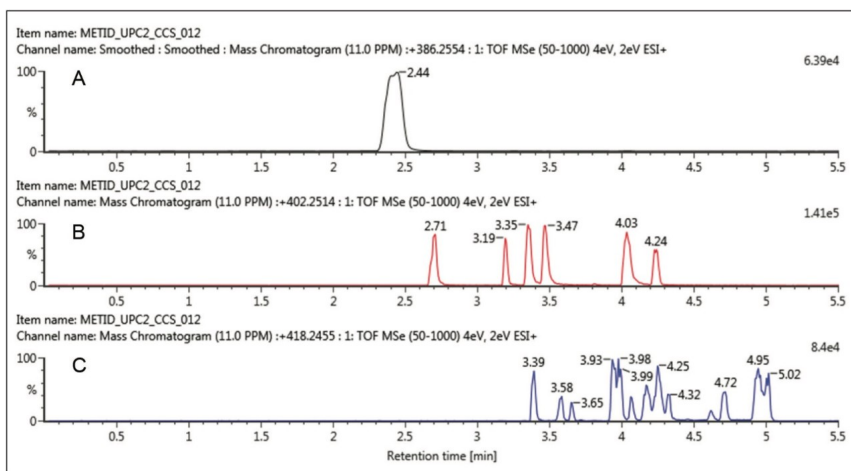


Figure 2. UPC<sup>2</sup>-MS XICs for buspirone metabolism at 60 minutes: (A) buspirone,  $m/z$  386.2530; (B) +O (+15.9949),  $m/z$  402.2508; (C) +2O (+31.9898),  $m/z$  418.2457.

As datasets were obtained on the same MS platform, collecting both ion mobility and MS information, both samples can be interrogated and cross-referenced to each other for maximum coverage and confirmation of the drug metabolism profile. All metabolites can be further processed for additional precursor, fragment ion, and structural information as shown in Figure 3. The spectral data is also drift time resolved (ion mobility) enabling routine and very clean fragmentation information in a convenient screening workflow.

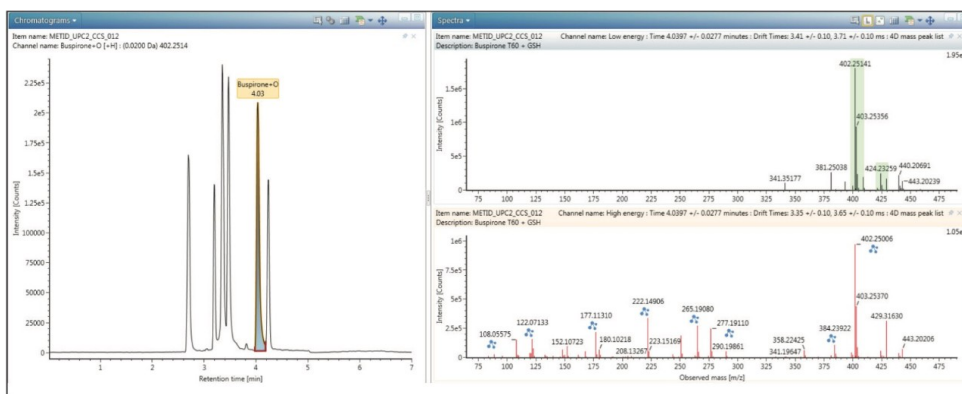


Figure 3. Structural elucidation of buspirone metabolite using UPC<sup>2</sup>-IMS-QToF data (XIC, precursor spectrum and fragmentation spectrum shown).

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## Conclusion

Under both separation modes, UPLC and UPC<sup>2</sup> provided useful and fast screening separations for the detection of major metabolites. UPC<sup>2</sup> offers a complementary selectivity for screening metabolites in drug metabolism applications. As metabolites are in general more polar than parent drugs, the additional retention observed with UPC<sup>2</sup> for metabolites offers an alternative path for challenging analyses beyond traditional reverse phase chemistries. In contrast to conventional normal phase LC separations, UPC<sup>2</sup> has high compatibility with MS platforms, which simplifies LC-MS data acquisition and analysis. All data workflows designed for UPLC basic ESI-LC-MS studies on the Waters G2-based QToF platforms are now accessible for UPC<sup>2</sup>-MS based analyses.

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