

The incentive of dual injection capabilities for method development and quantitation in heart-cut 2D-LC

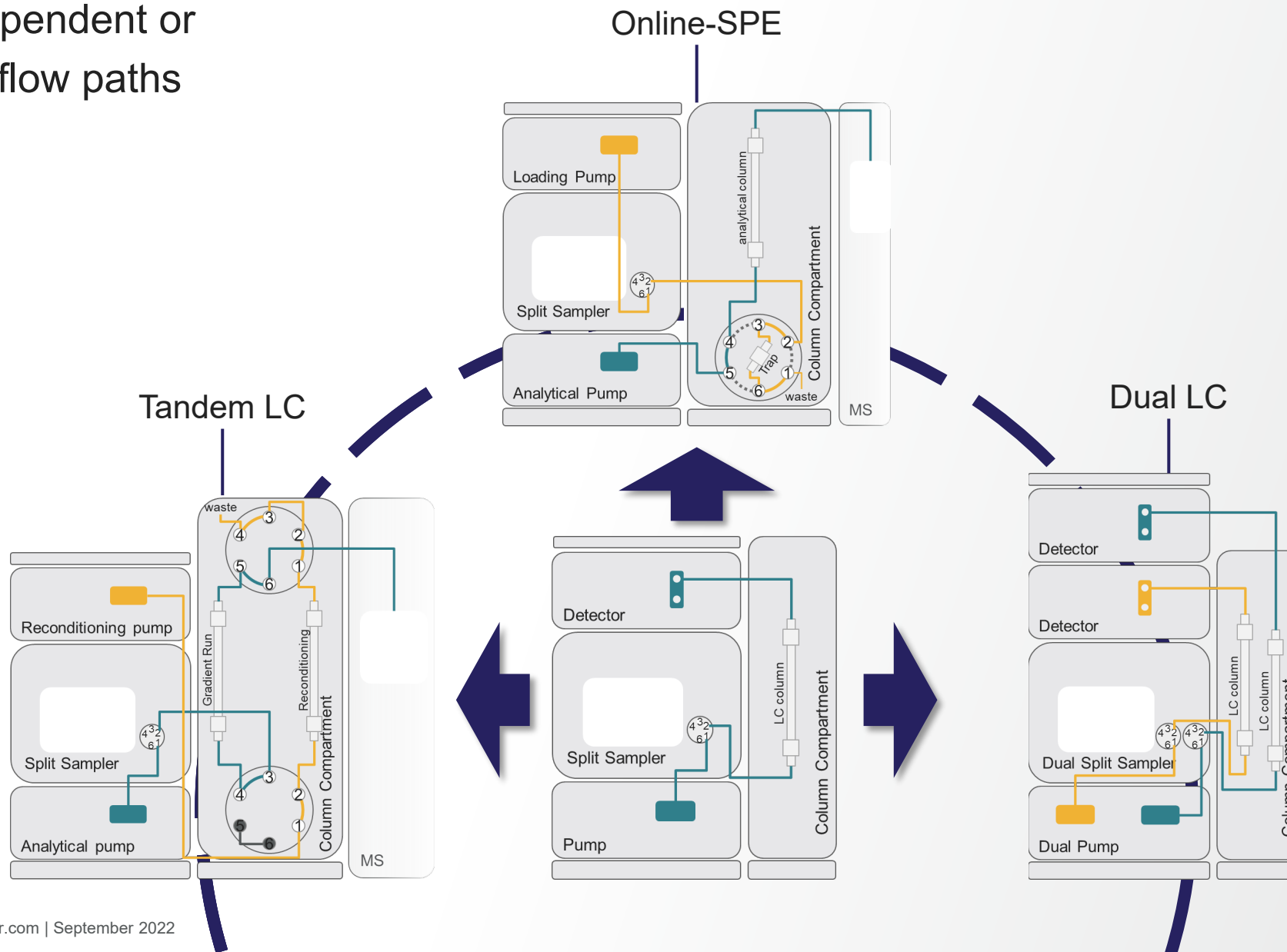
Chris Tuczemski, Matthias Schiell, Maria Grübner, Frank Steiner

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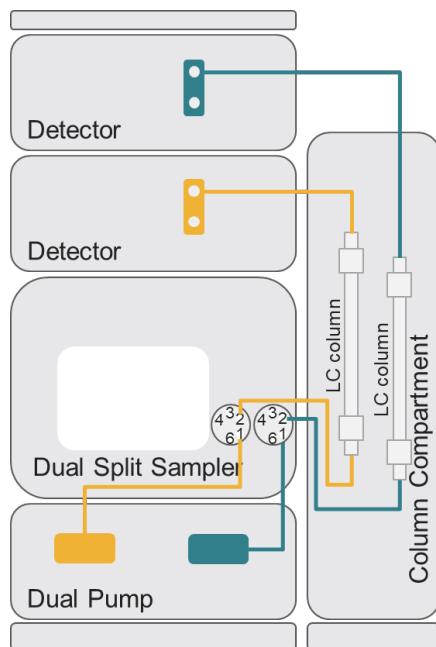
Application-specific LC systems

...multiple dependent or independent flow paths



Dependency of LC flow paths

Independent flow paths



Dual LC

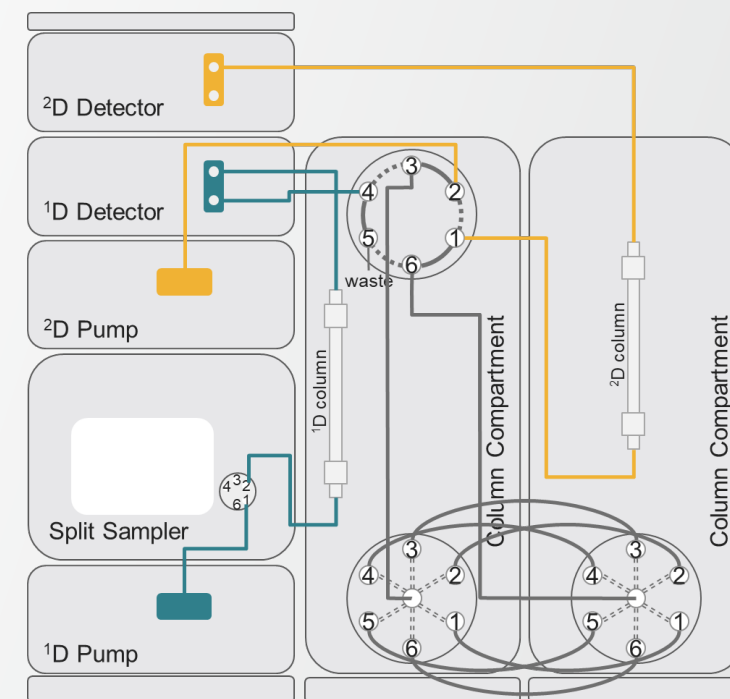
Key differentiators:

- Flow path connecting interfaces
- Injection capabilities



Are there LC systems that can be used either in dependent or independent mode?

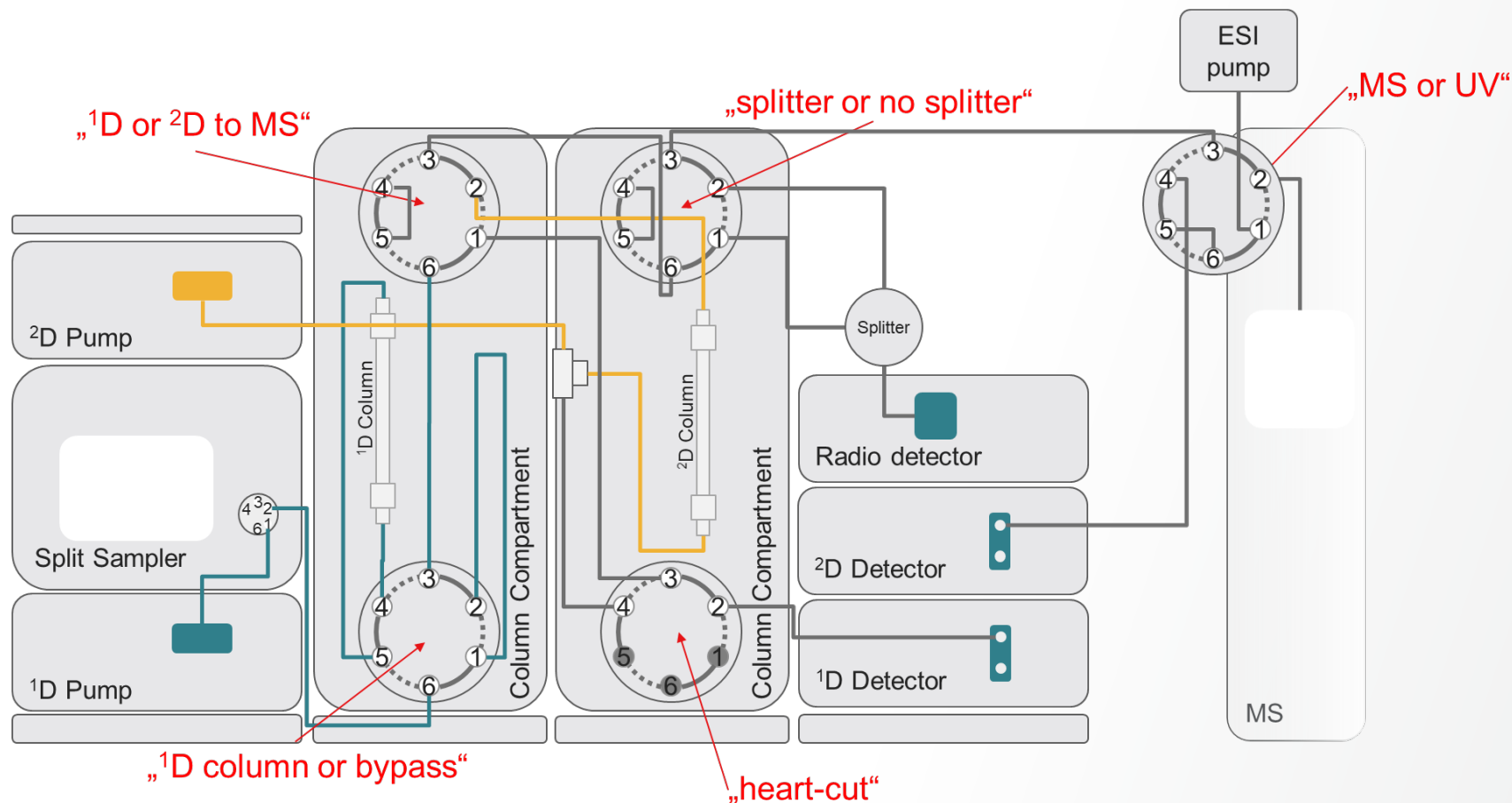
Dependent flow paths



Heart-cut 2D-LC

2D-LC system for drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics

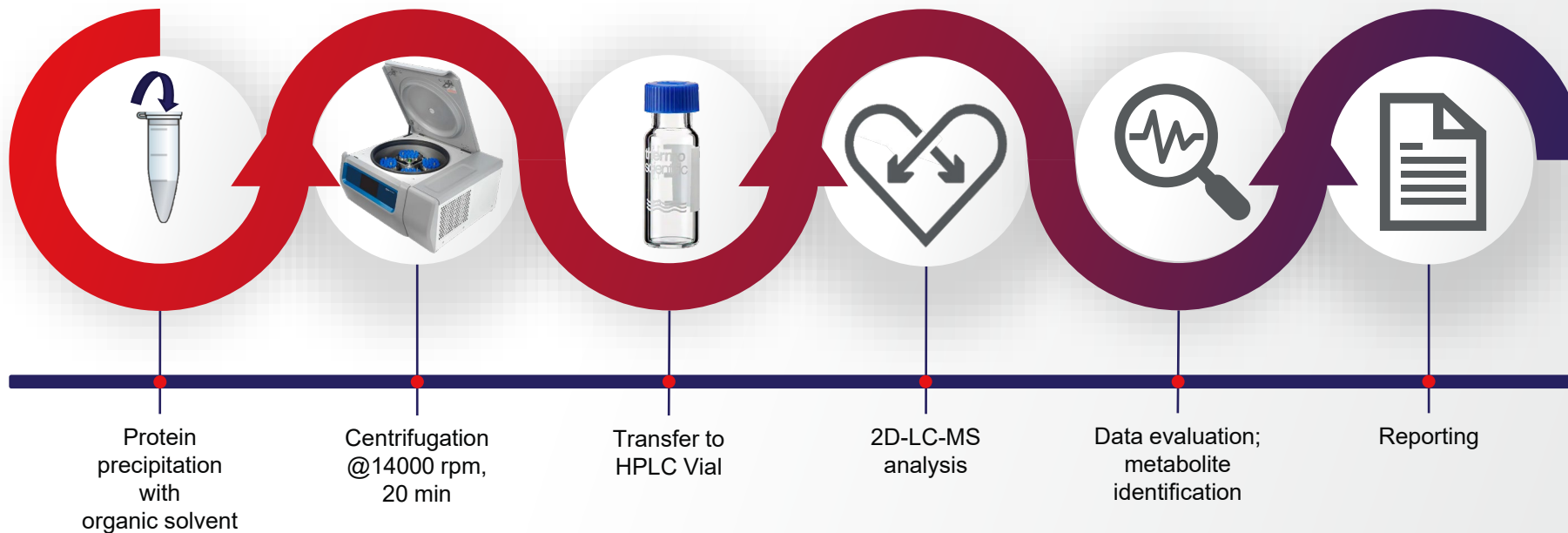
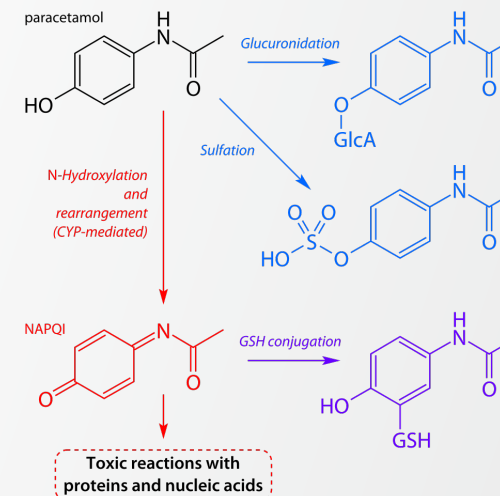
by Matthias Schiell (Sanofi, Frankfurt, Germany)



- Highly complex valve setup
- Shared sampler
- Multiple detection options
- Dilution of 1D flow by 2D flow via T-piece
- Various operation modes

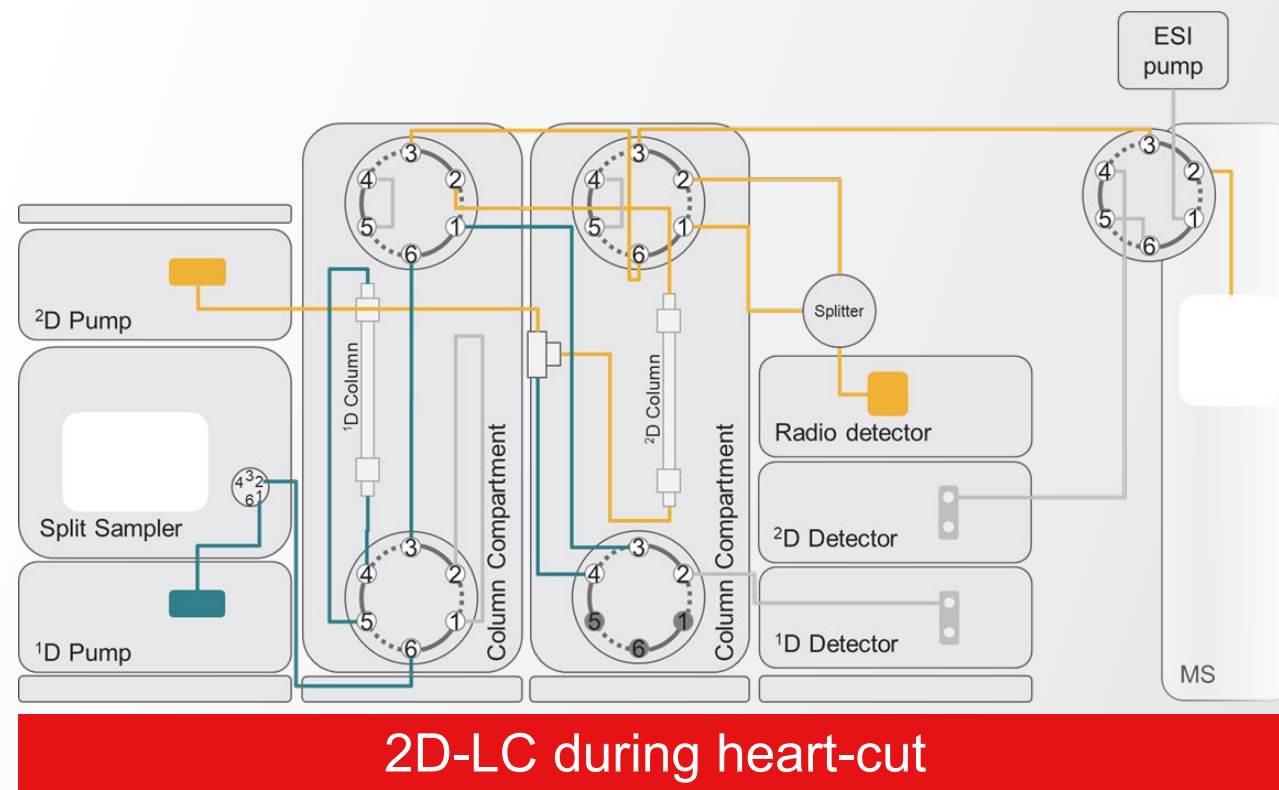
Drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics

- Biological matrices from in *in-vitro* studies and in *in-vivo* studies
- Challenging conditions:
 - Low analyte concentrations
 - High injection volumes
 - High organic solvent content



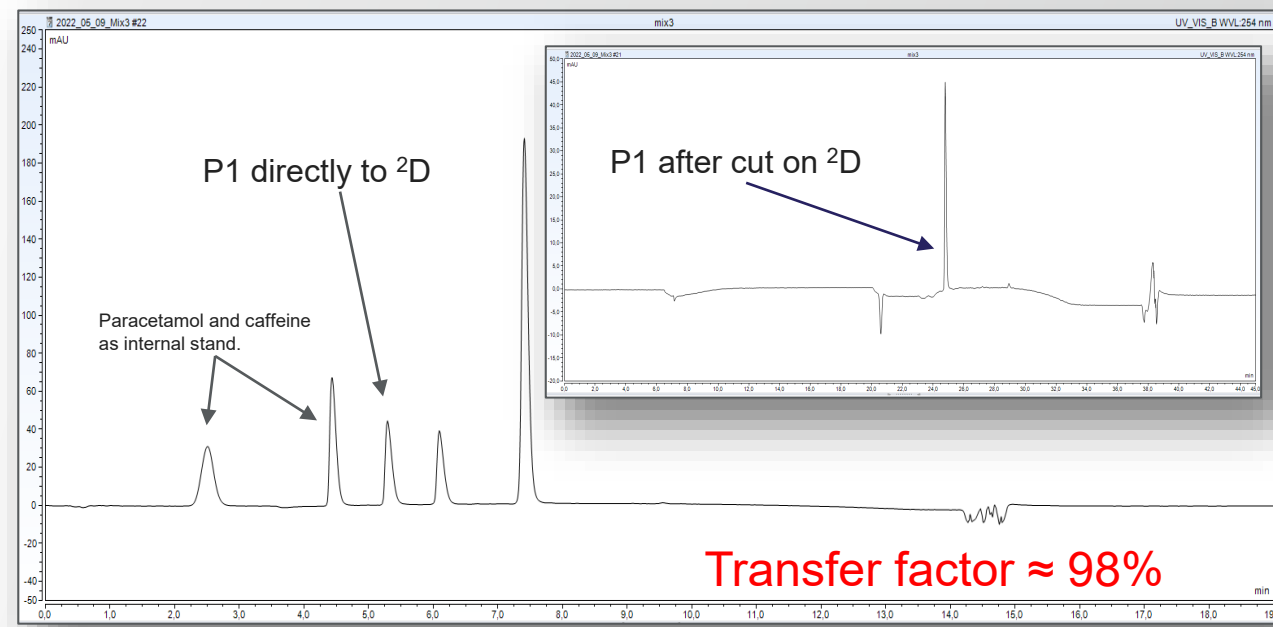
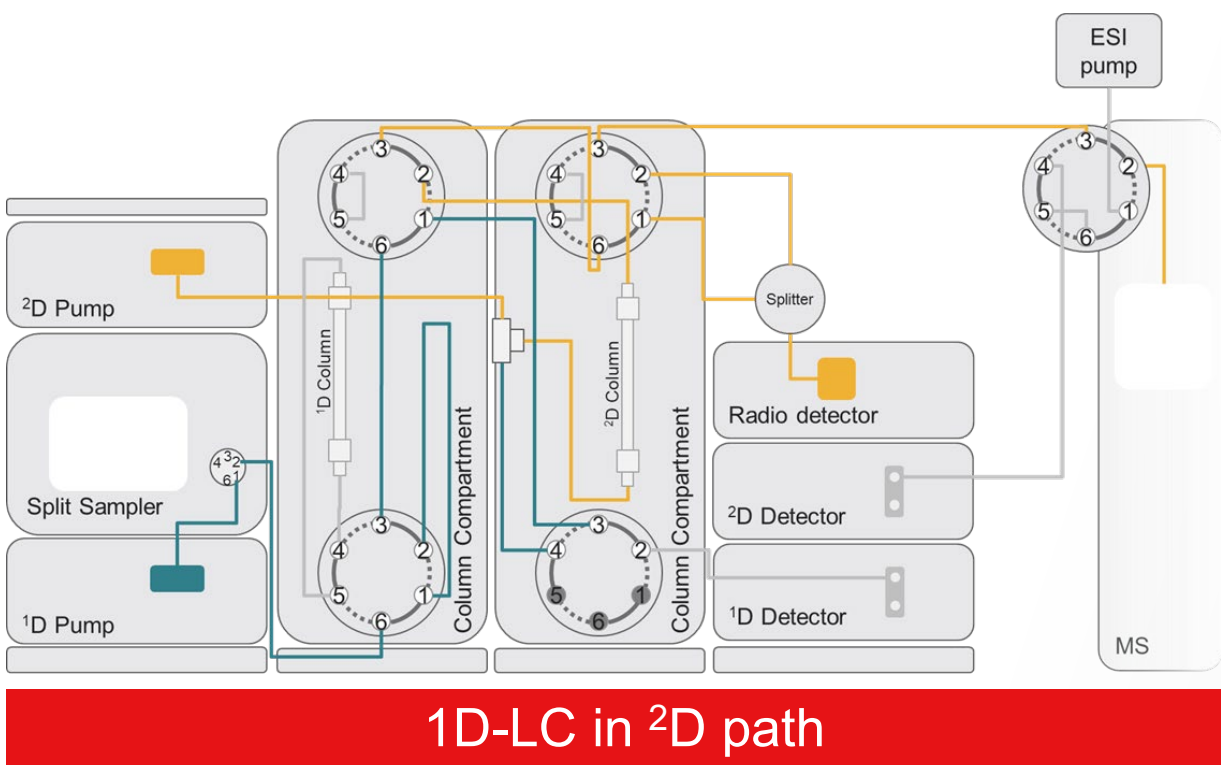
A system with various operation modes

- 1D-LC-UV, 1D-LC-MS, 1D-LC-RD/MS (1D path)
- 1D-LC-UV, 1D-LC-MS, 1D-LC-RD/MS method development (2D path)
- Heart-cut 2D-LC with solvent modulation for peak band focusing
- 1D-LC with dilution of large volume/high organic sample plug in 2D path
- 1D-LC in 1D path with MS unfriendly mobile phase and dilution by 2D flow for MS friendliness
- Ternary/quaternary 1D-LC gradients in 2D path by combining two pump flows for alternative elution or ionization



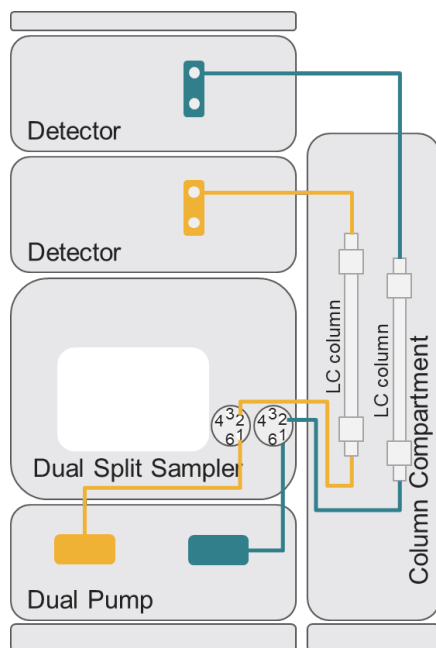
Example: Transfer factor determination

- Transfer factor = recovery of ¹D fraction in ²D **$(\text{Quantity } ^2\text{D} / \text{Quantity } ^1\text{D}) \times 100 = \% \text{ transfer}$**



Dependency of LC flow paths

Independent flow paths



Dual LC

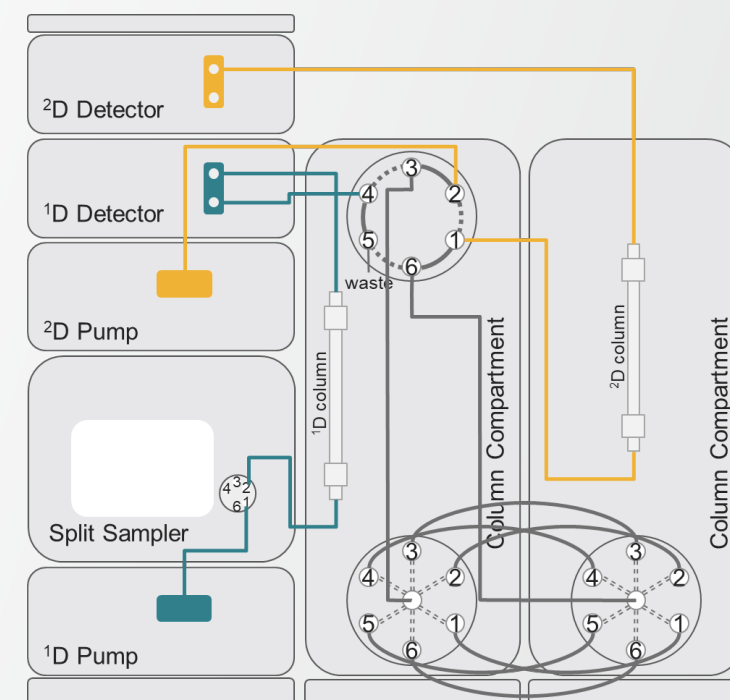
Key features:

- Flow path connecting interfaces
- Injection capabilities



Are there LC systems that can be used either in dependent or independent mode?

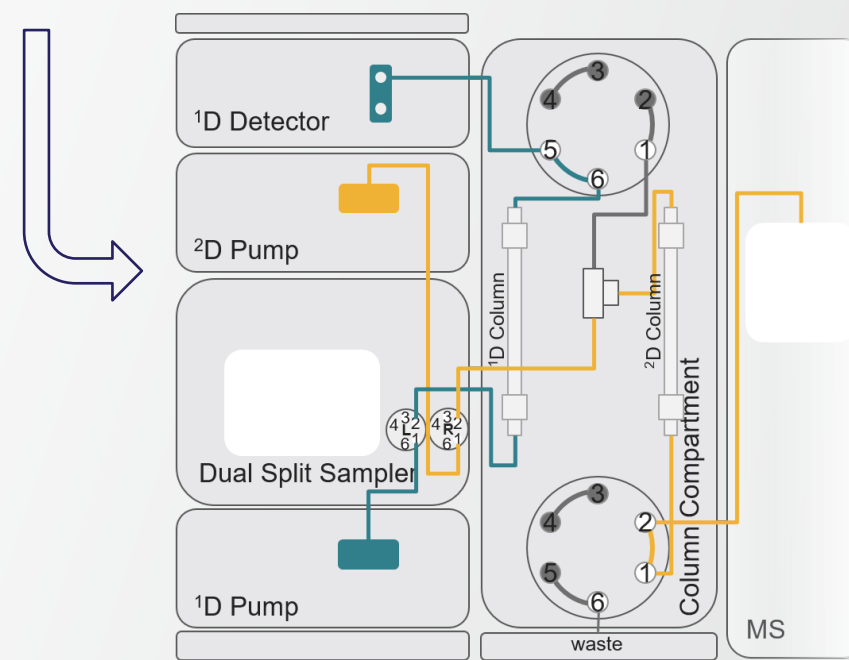
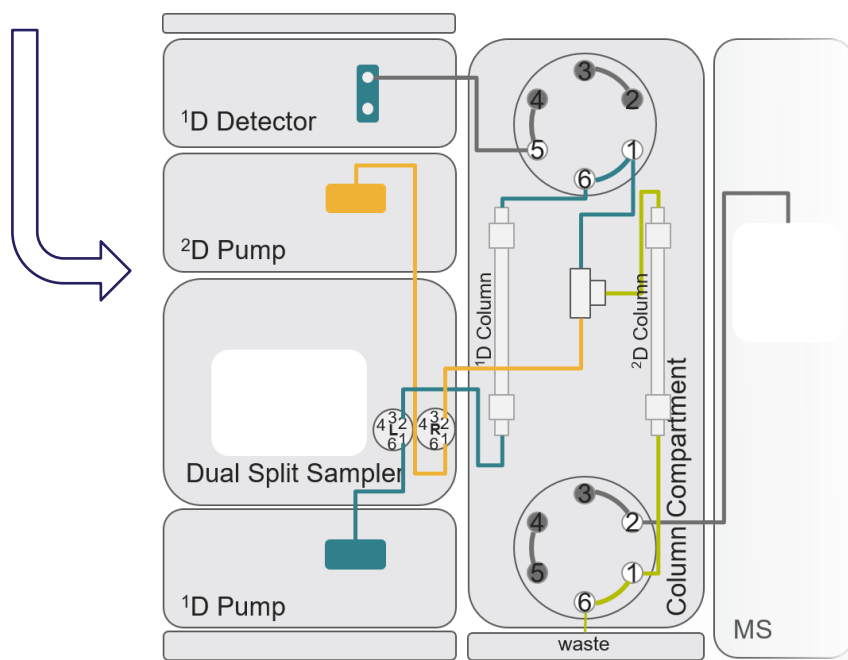
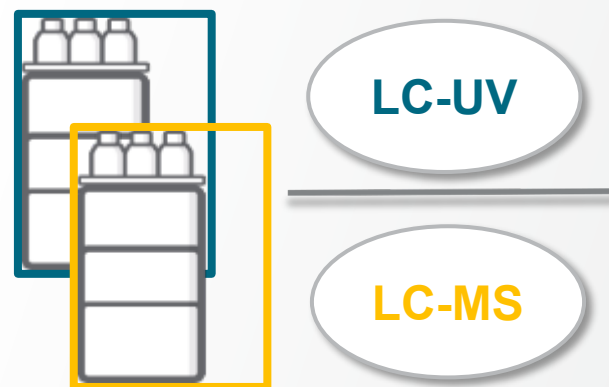
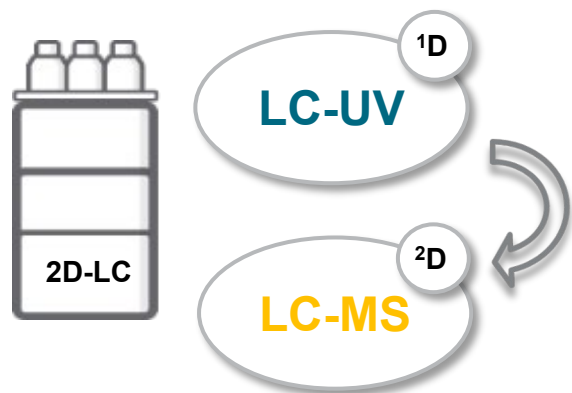
Dependent flow paths



Heart-cut 2D-LC

Thermo Scientific™ Vanquish™ Simple Switch 2D-LC Systems

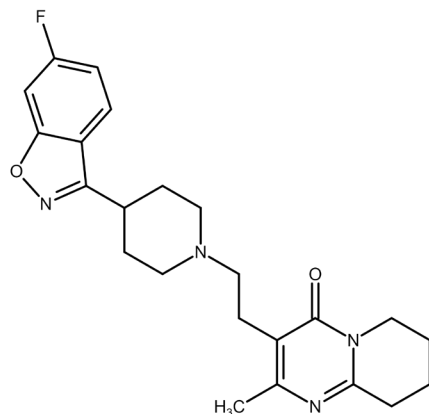
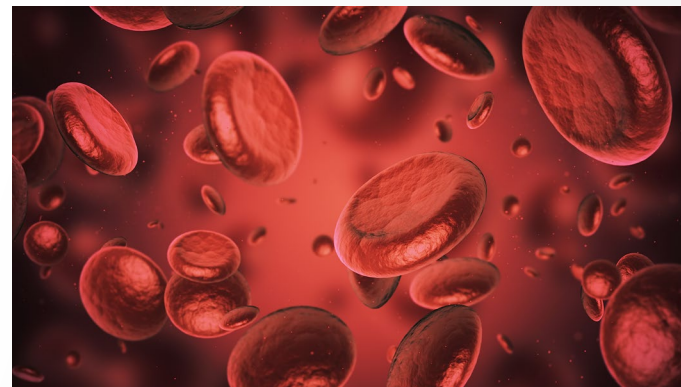
2D-LC systems equipped with dual sampler



Application: Therapeutic drug monitoring of risperidone

TDM

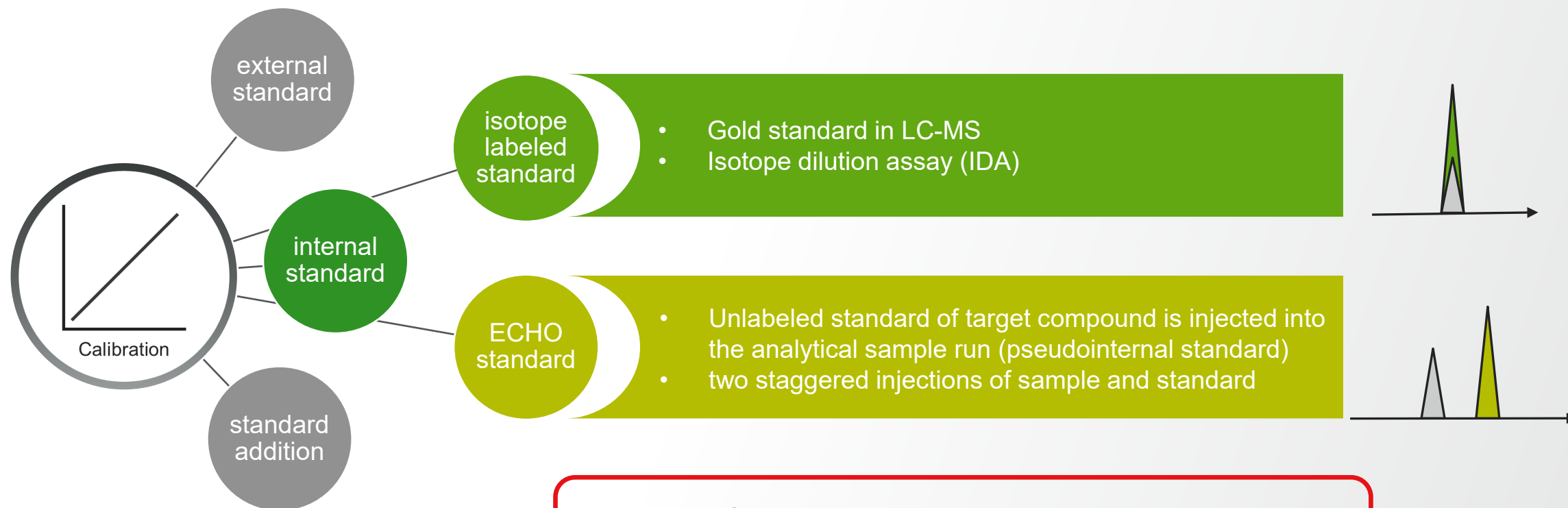
Determination of medication level in blood to optimize and personalize drug therapies



Risperidone

- Antipsychotic drug
- Treatment of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, autism
- Active metabolite 9-hydroxyrisperidone (paliperidone)
- Target range:
 - Risperidone 2-10 µg/L
 - Hydroxy-risperidone 20-55 µg/L
 - sum 20-60 µg/L
 - toxic >120 µg/L

Quantification strategies in LC-MS and TDM



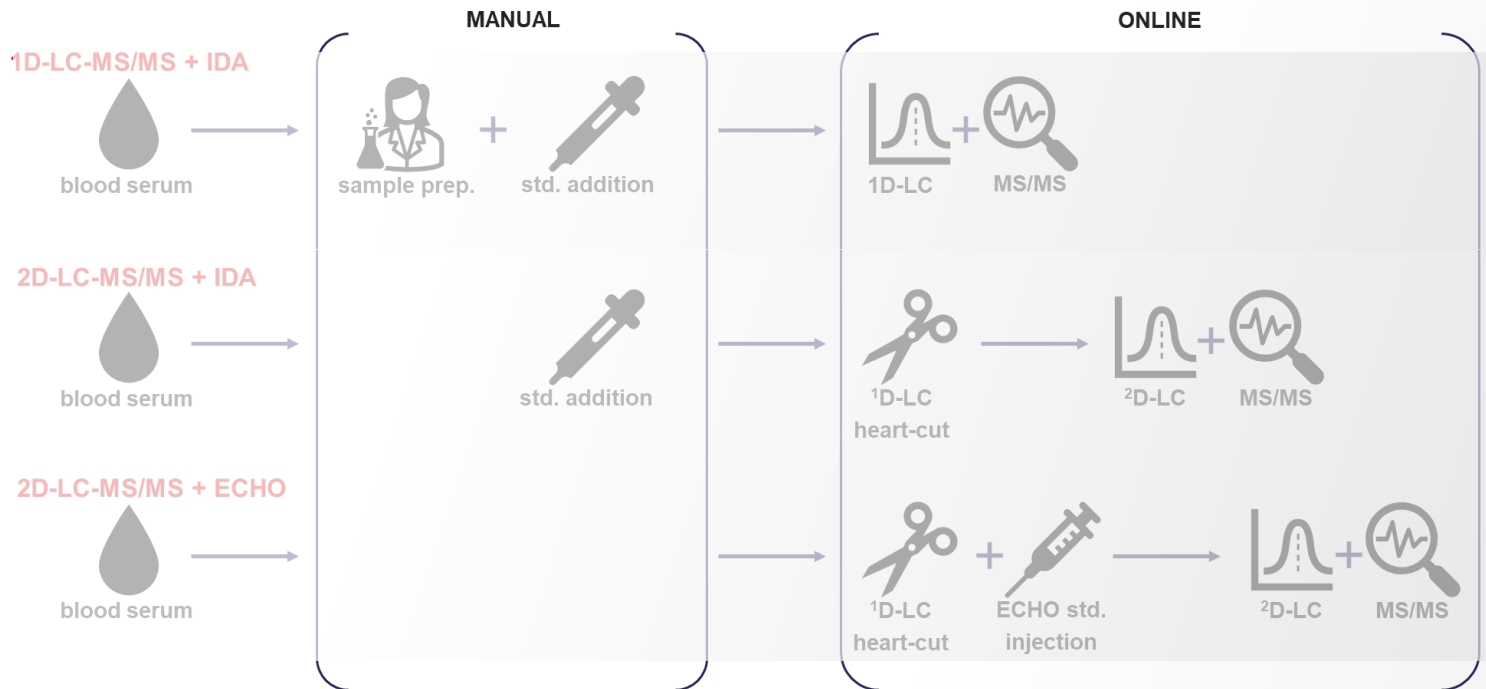
Chromatographic methods in TDM

- Most often LC-MS/MS with IDA or internal std.
- Heart-cut 2D-LC-UV with external standard
- LC-UV requires extensive sample preparation
- Protein precipitation, LLE, SPE
- Usually, no automated sample preparation

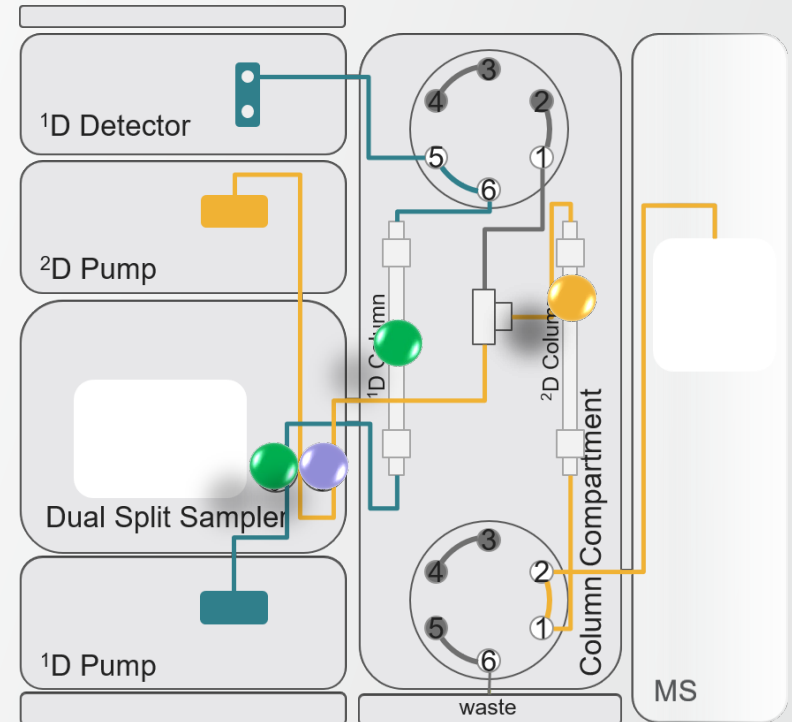
Workflow

Goal:

- Automate TDM sample preparation by heart-cut 2D-LC
- Evaluate IDA vs. ECHO



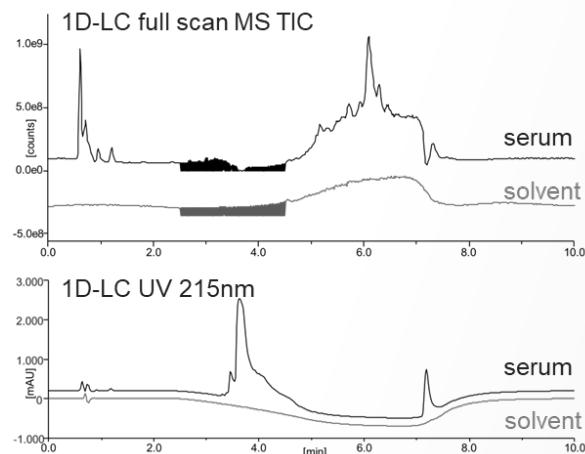
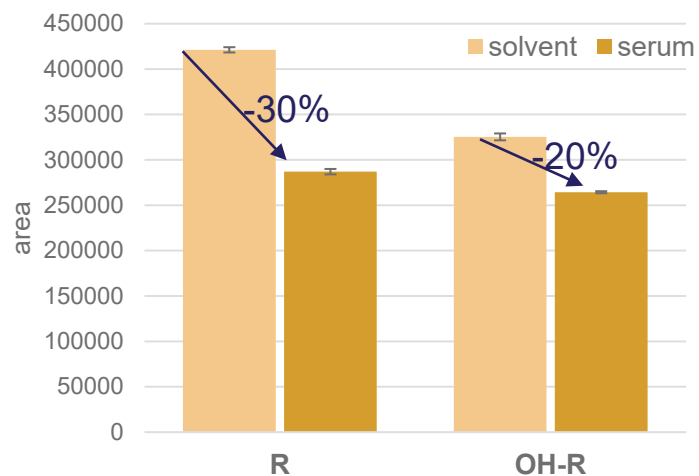
Parameter	1D	2D
Column	Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil Gold™ C8 Column, 2.1x100mm 1.9µm incl. guard column	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ PFP Column, 3 x 50mm, 2.6µm
Mobile phase	A: 0.1% formic acid in water B: acetonitrile	
Flow Rate	0.5 mL/min	0.80 mL/min
Injection Volume	1µl	
Gradient	Linear 10-95% B, 10 min total	Linear 5-95% B
Heart-cut	3.0-3.4min	
ECHO Inject	5.0 min	
Column temp.	40°C (still air)	
Sampler temp.	10°C	
Detection	254 nm, 210nm; 10 Hz	SRM, positive ESI, 3500 V



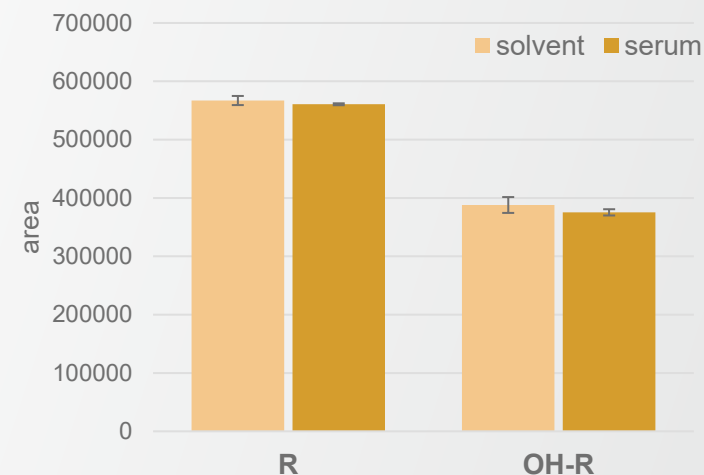
Method development in 1D-LC and 2D-LC

Matrix effect evaluation: 50ppb prepared in solvent vs. in serum matrix

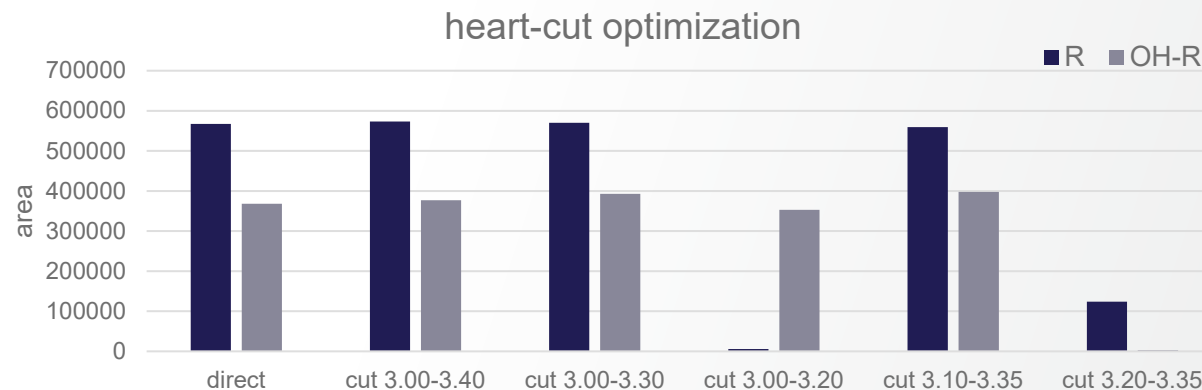
1D-LC-MS/MS



heart-cut 2D-LC-MS/MS



Heart-cut optimization: std. injection in 2D compared to 2D-LC

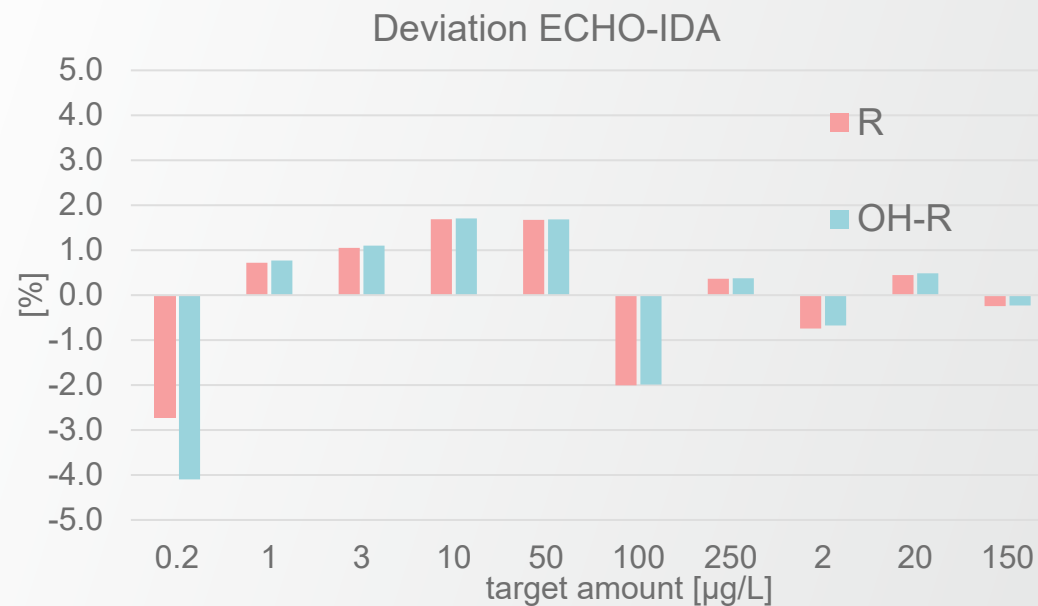
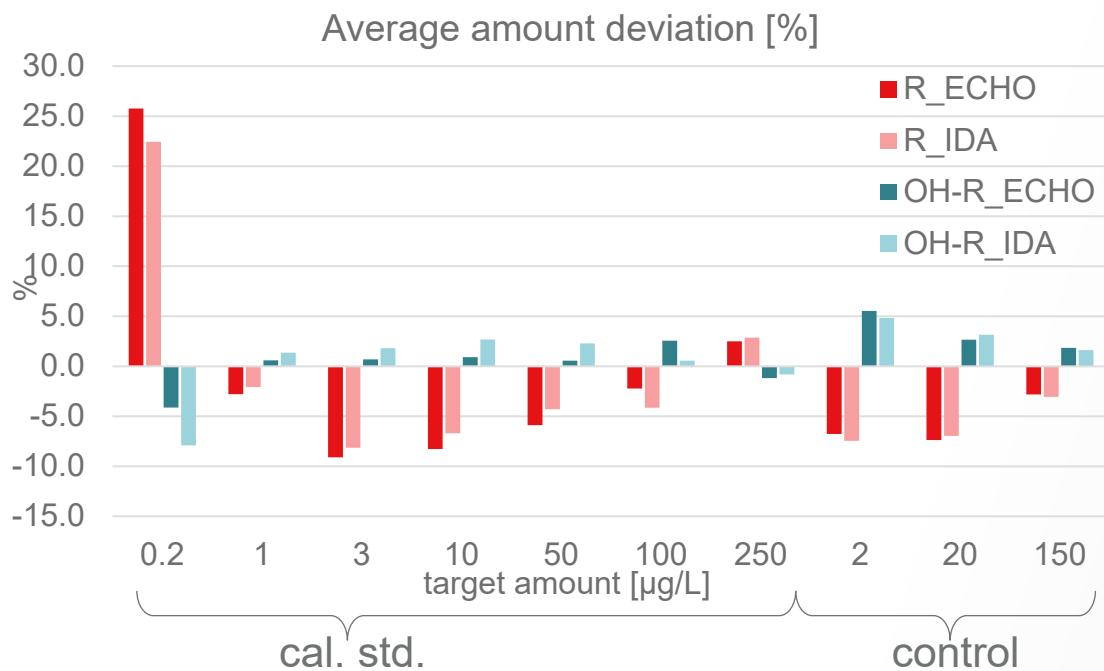
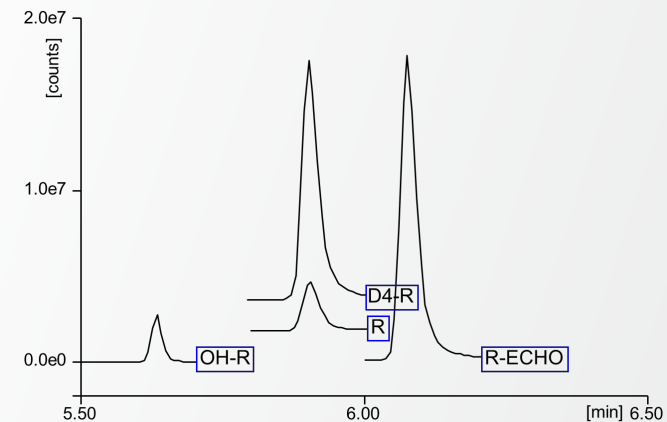




IDA and ECHO calibration performance and accuracy

Linear calibration, weighting 1/amount:

R²	ECHO	IDA
OH-R	0.99955	0.99986
R	0.99862	0.99866

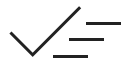


Limitations and benefits of 2D-LC-MS/MS with ECHO

Limitations



Contamination of 1D column



Resolution of target and ECHO peak is critical

Benefits



Automated matrix removal



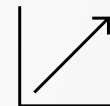
Standard injected by second sampling unit



Standards: less expensive, commercially available or from prep. purification



System available for 1D-LC-MS/MS




Equivalent quantification performance of ECHO and IDA

Summary



- Application-specific LC setups usually utilize >1 flow path



- Dependency of flow paths is related to the interface between flow paths and injection capabilities



- Flexible operation in dependent or independent mode can be obtained by shared injectors or dual autosamplers



- Dual samplers allow more straightforward setups than shared injectors

Thank you

