

**A validated method for the determination  
of PMA and other amphetamine-related  
designer drugs in biological matrices by  
liquid chromatography sonic spray  
ionization mass spectrometry**

Kjell Mortier

R. Dams, W. Lambert, and A. De Leenheer

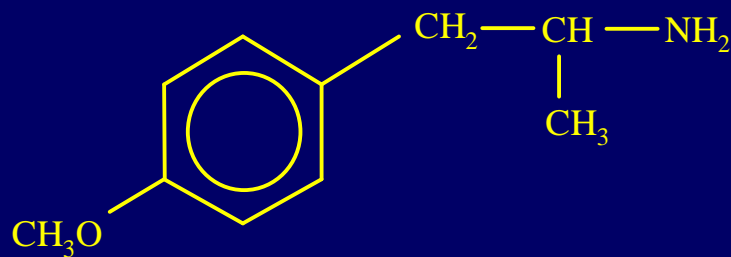
Laboratory of Toxicology, Ghent University, Belgium



---

Ghent University

## Paramethoxyamphetamine:



1. Structure: amphetamine related
2. Amphetamine alike effect rather than XTC
3. slow onset, narrow therapeutic index

→ XTC users taking PMA sold as XTC  
Effect? → Overdose



## Previous methodology:

Year	Prep.	Chrom	Detect.	Deriv.
1998	?	GC	MS	?
1998	LLE	GC (dual column)	NPD	PFPA
2001	LLE	GC	MS	HFBA
2001	LLE back	GC (dual column)	NPD	Ac. ac. (anh.)
2001	SPE	GC	MS	MBTFA

1. GC + Derivatization
2. MS preferred: I D and single column
3. Limited info on validation



## LC/MS:

- Sensitive
- No derivatization
- Identification reliable by MS<sup>2</sup>

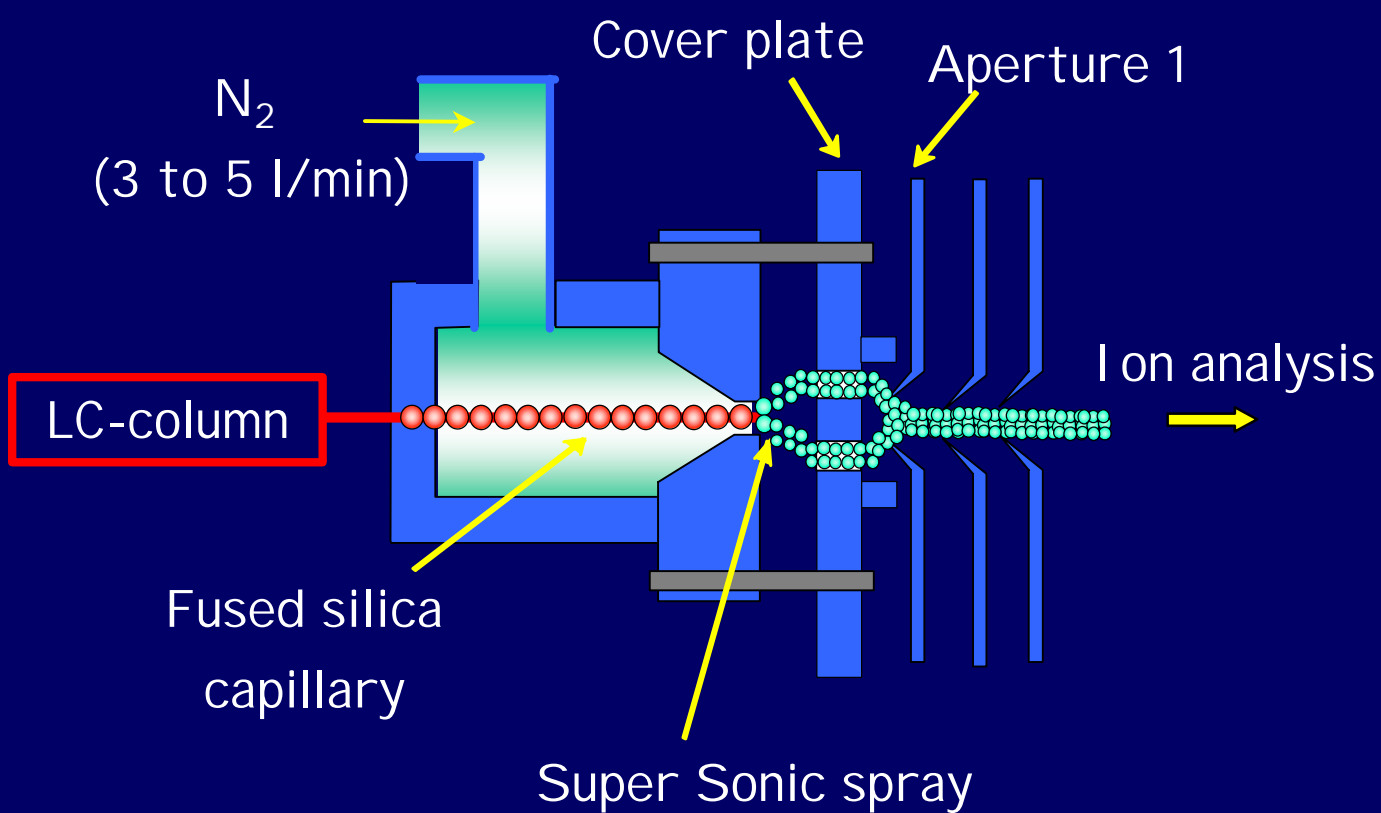
→ ION TRAP MS<sup>2</sup> (M-8000 Merck-Hitachi)

## LC/MS interface:

- APCI /ESI ↔ SSI (sonic spray ionization)
- novel API source
- easy to optimize

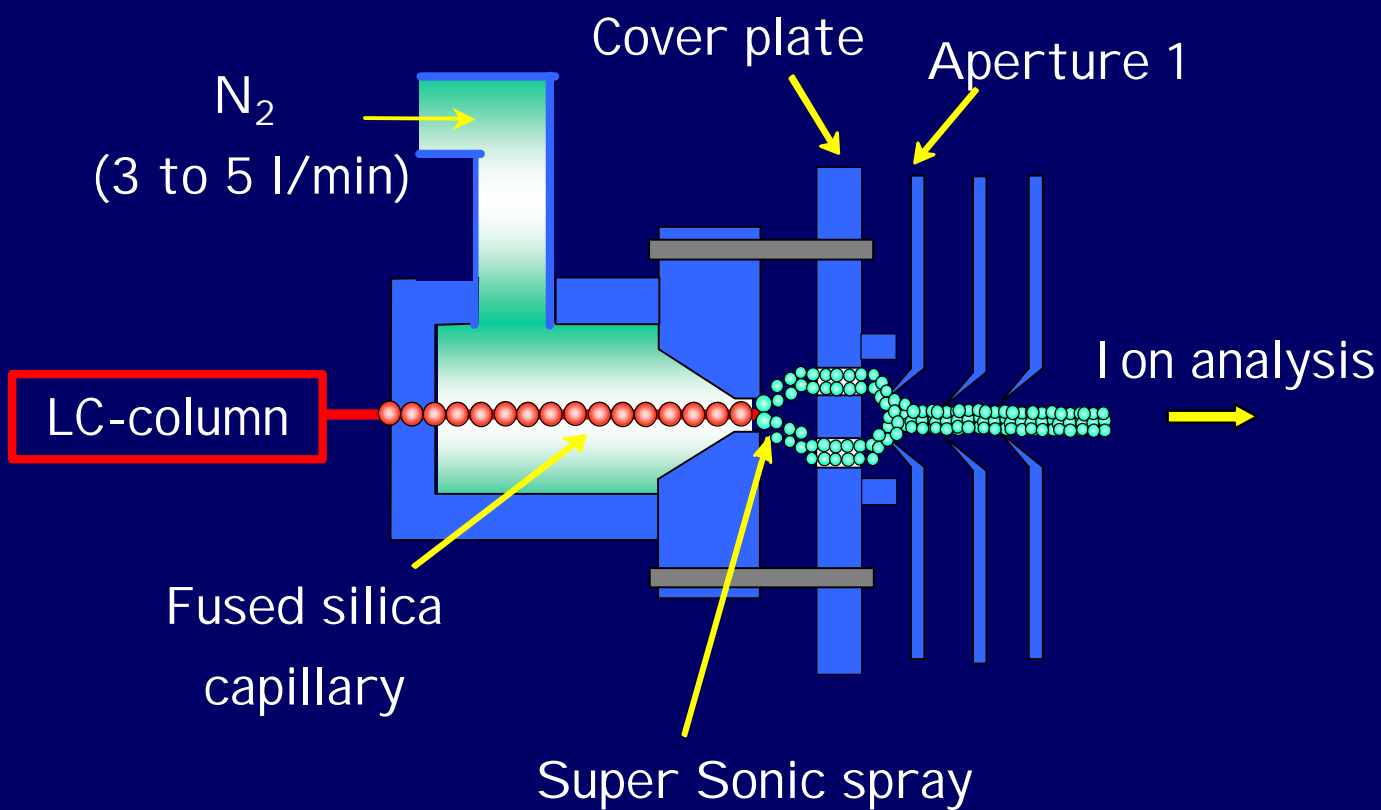


# M-8000 SSI ion source



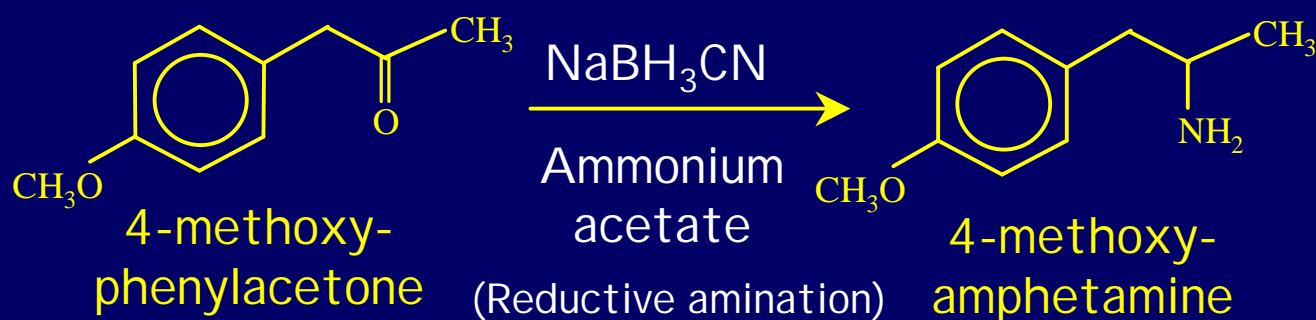
(With permission adapted from Tom Benijts)

# M-8000 SSI ion source



(With permission adapted from Tom Benijts)

## PMA synthesis



- Fast, easy and cheap (one step via Shiffs' base)
- LLE for purification
- confirmed by NMR and MS (GC and LC)

## Method development

PMA – MDMA – MDA - amphetamine

IS = ephedrine

### 1. Sample preparation: LLE

(modified from routine)

- 0.5 ml blood/urine/tissue\* + IS +  $K_2CO_3$
- + 7 ml hexane/ethyl acetate (70/30, v/v)
- Mixing and centrifuging
- Evaporation of organic layer (+ acid alcohol)
- Redissolved in 100  $\mu$ l eluent
- 20  $\mu$ l injected on column

\* 1 ml,  $\frac{1}{4}$  diluted with water



## 2. Chromatography

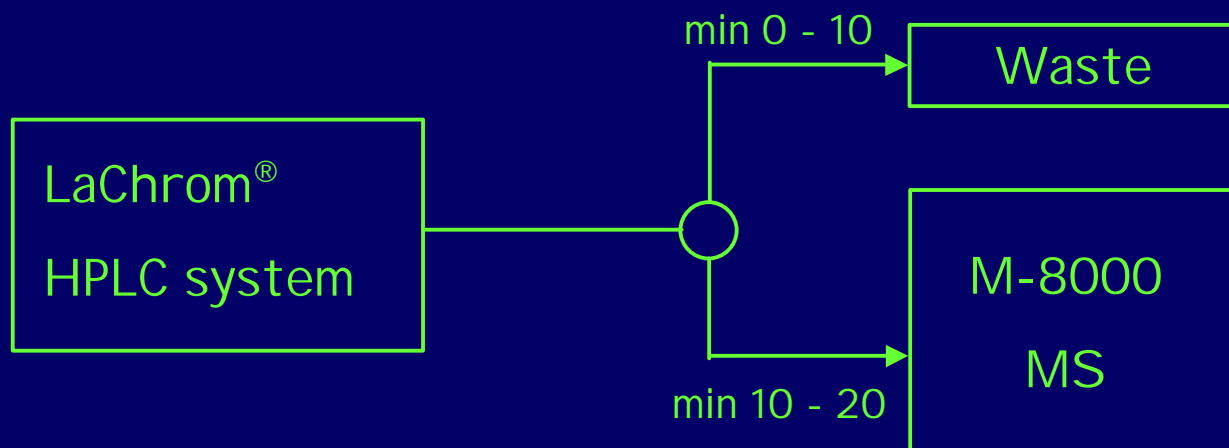
Column: phenyl column, 100 x 2.1 mm, 3  $\mu$ m

Flow: 0.3 ml/min, no splitting

Mobile phase: Formic acid (0.001%) / AcCN

Gradient: from 6 to 50% AcCN

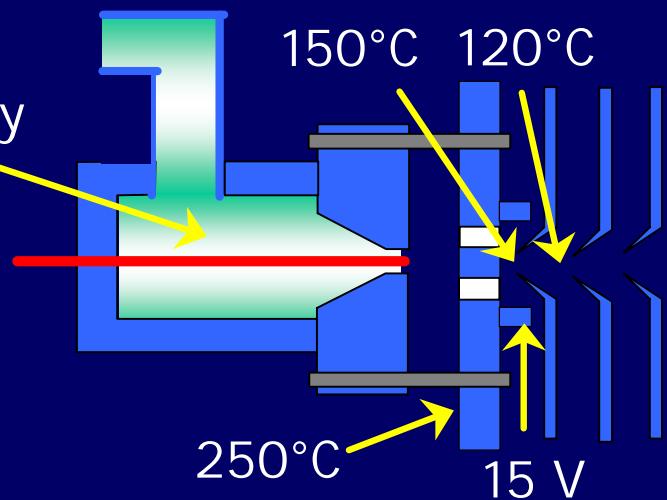
Switch box: First 10 min directed to waste



### 3. Mass spectrometry

SSI:

No capillary voltage

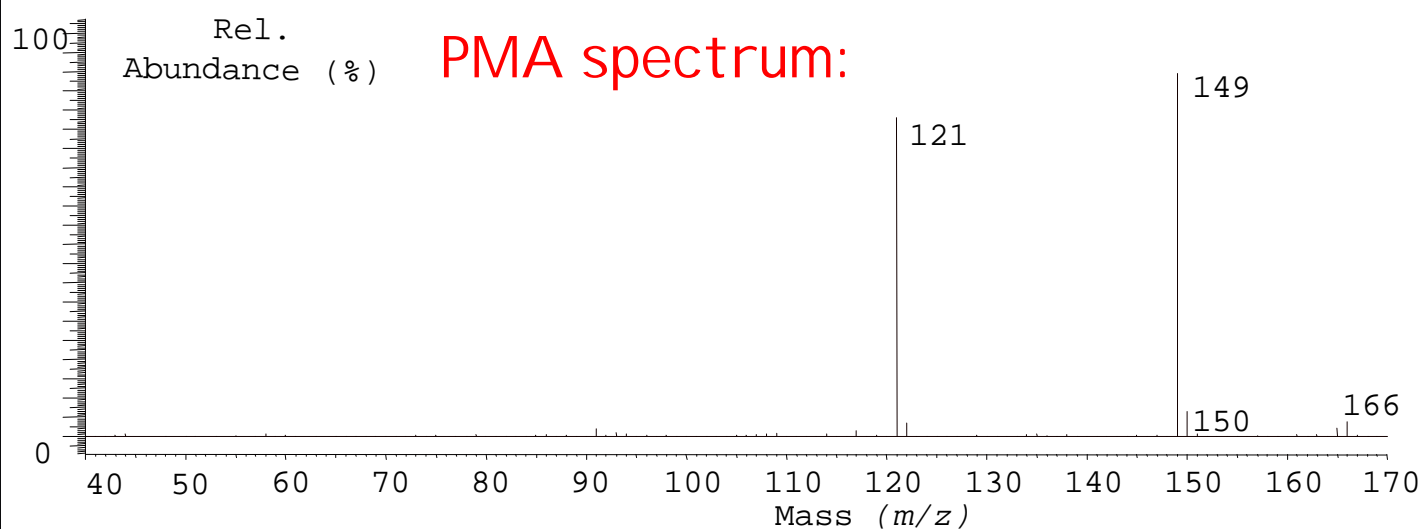


Ion trap MS:

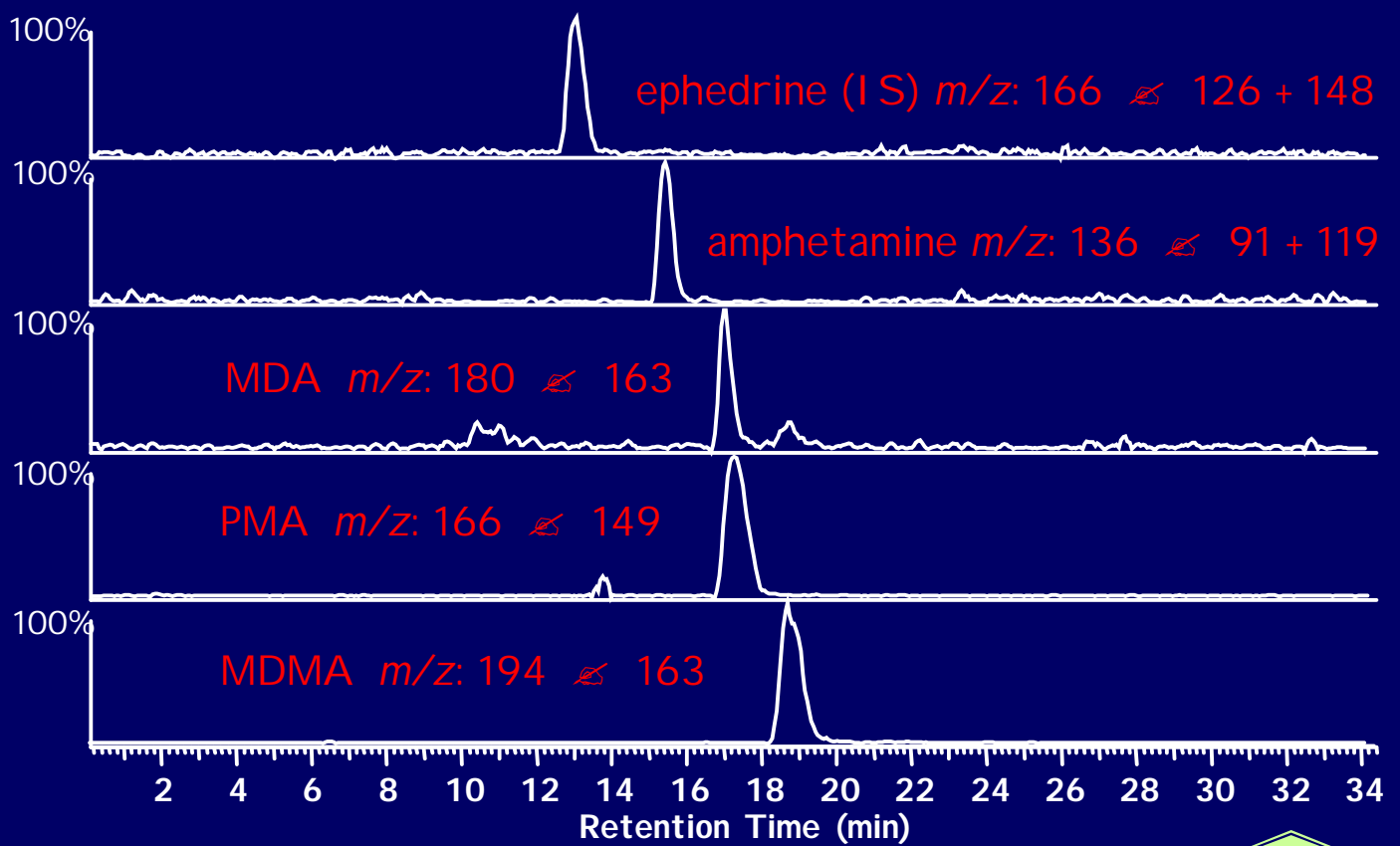
- $m/z$  50 – 200 accumulated
- Protonated analytes isolated and fragmented
- Helium: buffer gas

## MS<sup>2</sup>:

Analyte	Precursor ( <i>m/z</i> )	Product ( <i>m/z</i> )
Ephedrine (IS)	166.1	126 + 148
Amphetamine	136.1	91 + 119
MDA	180.1	163
PMA	166.1	149
MDMA	194.1	163



#### 4. Chromatogram (real urine sample):



## Validation (at low and high °C)

n = 3	Blood	Urine	Tissue
LOD	2.5 – 5 ng/ml	2.5 – 5 ng/ml	5 – 10 ng/g
LOQ	10 ng/ml	10 ng/ml	20 ng/g
Recovery	83 – 103%	86 – 104%	93 – 107%
Accuracy	< 12%	< 14%	< 17%
Precision WD	< 15 RSD	< 16 RSD	< 14 RSD
Precision BD	< 18 RSD	< 16 RSD	< 15 RSD

Calibration curves: 10 – 1000 ng/ml blood/urine  
20 – 2000 ng/g tissue



## Conclusion

- SSI successfully adopted
- LLE: good recovery and reproducibility
- sensitive, reliable
- applied to real urine, blood and can be applied to tissue samples

Accepted for publication in 'Rapid Communications in Mass spectrometry'



## Acknowledgements

- S. Van Calenbergh
- E. De Letter, M. Piette, G. Van Nuffel
- This work was performed in cooperation with Merck KGaA, Darmstadt.

Thank you for your attention!!!

