

Analysis of 18 Urinary Mercapturic Acids by two Multiplex-LC-MS/MS Methods

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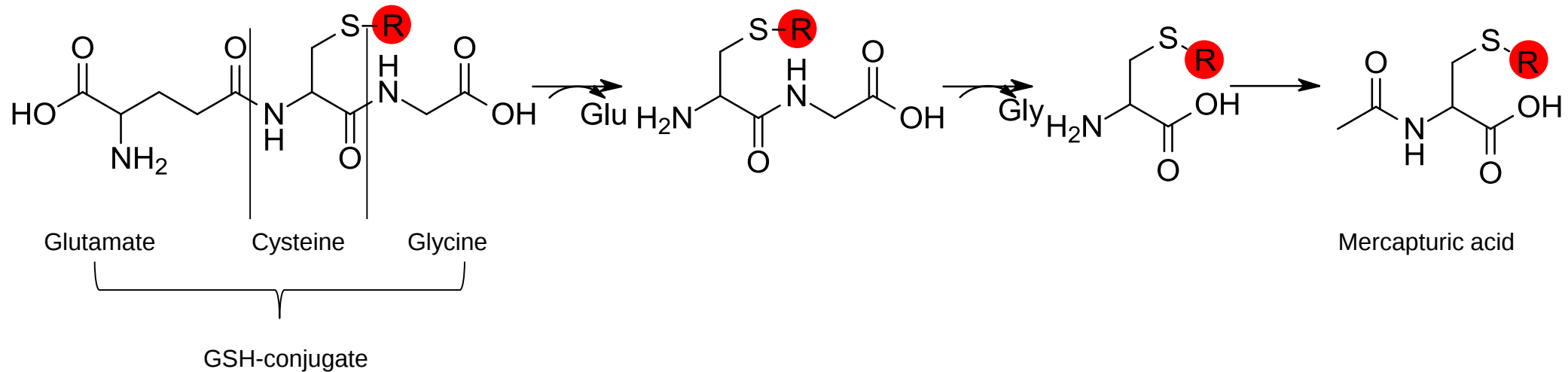
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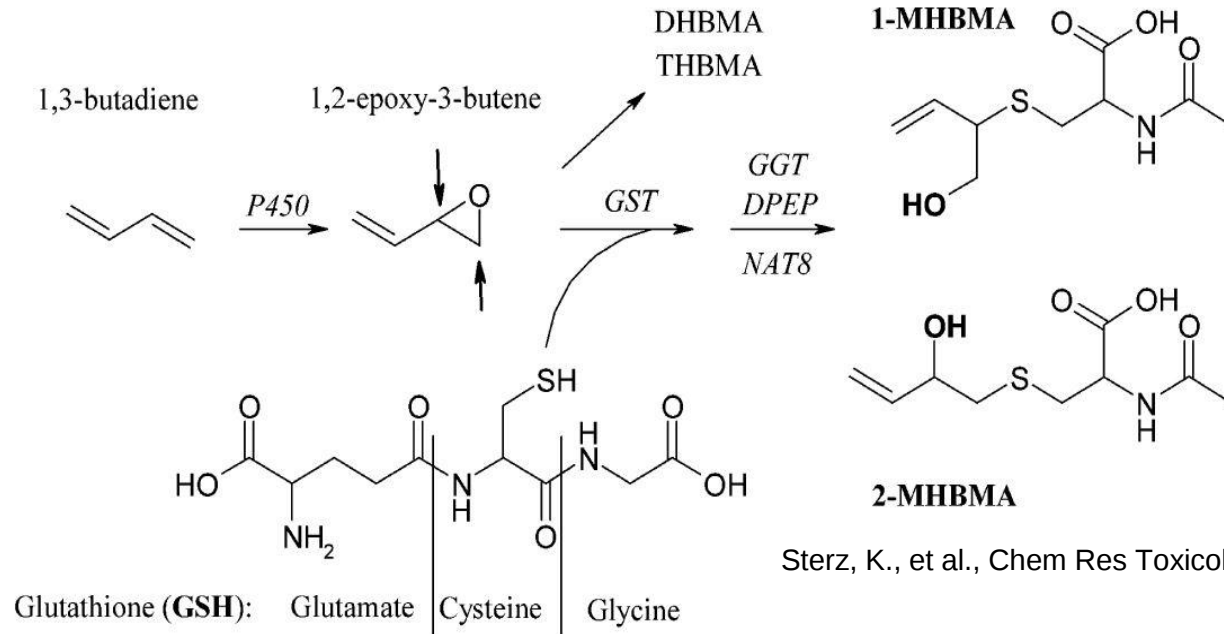
Mercapturic acid pathway

- Mercapturic acids (MAs) formed from glutathione (GSH)-S-conjugates with toxicants in several (enzymatically catalyzed) steps
- MAs: detoxification products $\Rightarrow$ Biomarkers of exposure to several toxic compounds (reactive intermediates)



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Sterz, K., et al., Chem Res Toxicol, 25, 1565-7, 2012.

18 Mercapturic acids as Biomarkers of Exposure to Harmful Constituents in Tobacco Smoke (FDA List)

Parent Compound	N-Acetyl-S-[...]-cysteine	Abbrev.	Toxicity
Acrylamide	-2-carbamoyl-ethyl-	AAMA	Carcinogen (CA)
	-2-carbamoyl-2-hydroxyethyl-	GAMA	
Acrylonitrile	-2-cyanoethyl-	CEMA	CA, respiratory tox. (RT)
Acrylonitrile / Ethylene oxide / Vinyl chloride	-2-hydroxyethyl-	HEMA	CA, RT
Acrolein	-3-hydroxypropyl-	3-HPMA	RT, cardiovascular tox. (CT)
Benzene	-(S)-phenyl-	SPMA	CA, CT
1,3-Butadiene	-3,4-dihydroxybutyl-	DHBMA	CA, RT
	-1-hydroxymethyl-2-propenyl- / 2-hydroxyl-3-butenyl-	MHBMA 1/2	
Crotonaldehyde	-3-hydroxypropyl-1-methyl-	HMPMA	CA
	-3-carboxy-1-methyl-ethyl-	CMEMA	
N,N-dimethylformamide	-methylcarbamoyl-	AMCC	Liver toxic, teratogenic ¹
Propylene oxide	-2-hydroxypropyl-	2-HPMA	CA, RT
Styrene	-1/2-phenyl-2-hydroxyethyl-	PHEMA 1/2	CA
Toluene	-(S)-benzyl-	SBMA	RT
Alkylating agents	-methyl- / -ethyl-	MMA / EMA	CA

¹ Rodgman, A., et al., The chemical components of tobacco and tobacco smoke. CRC, Boca Raton, **2008**

Column-switching LC-MS/MS: Multi-method I

(CEMA, HEMA, SPMA, SBMA, HMPMA, CMEMA, PHEMA, MMA, EMA)

Sample preparation

1. Add internal standards (D_x -authentic stds; $^{13}C_6$ -PHEMA) to 500 μ L urine and acidify with HCl
2. After 5 min incubation, add ammonium formate / NaOH
3. Centrifugation

LC-MS/MS

- LC: Agilent1200; MS/MS: API5000; ESI⁻, scheduled MRM mode; Run time: 18 min
- Luna C8, 150x4.6mm, 3 μ
- RAM: LiChrospher ADS RP-8, 25 μ , exclusion: 15 kDa

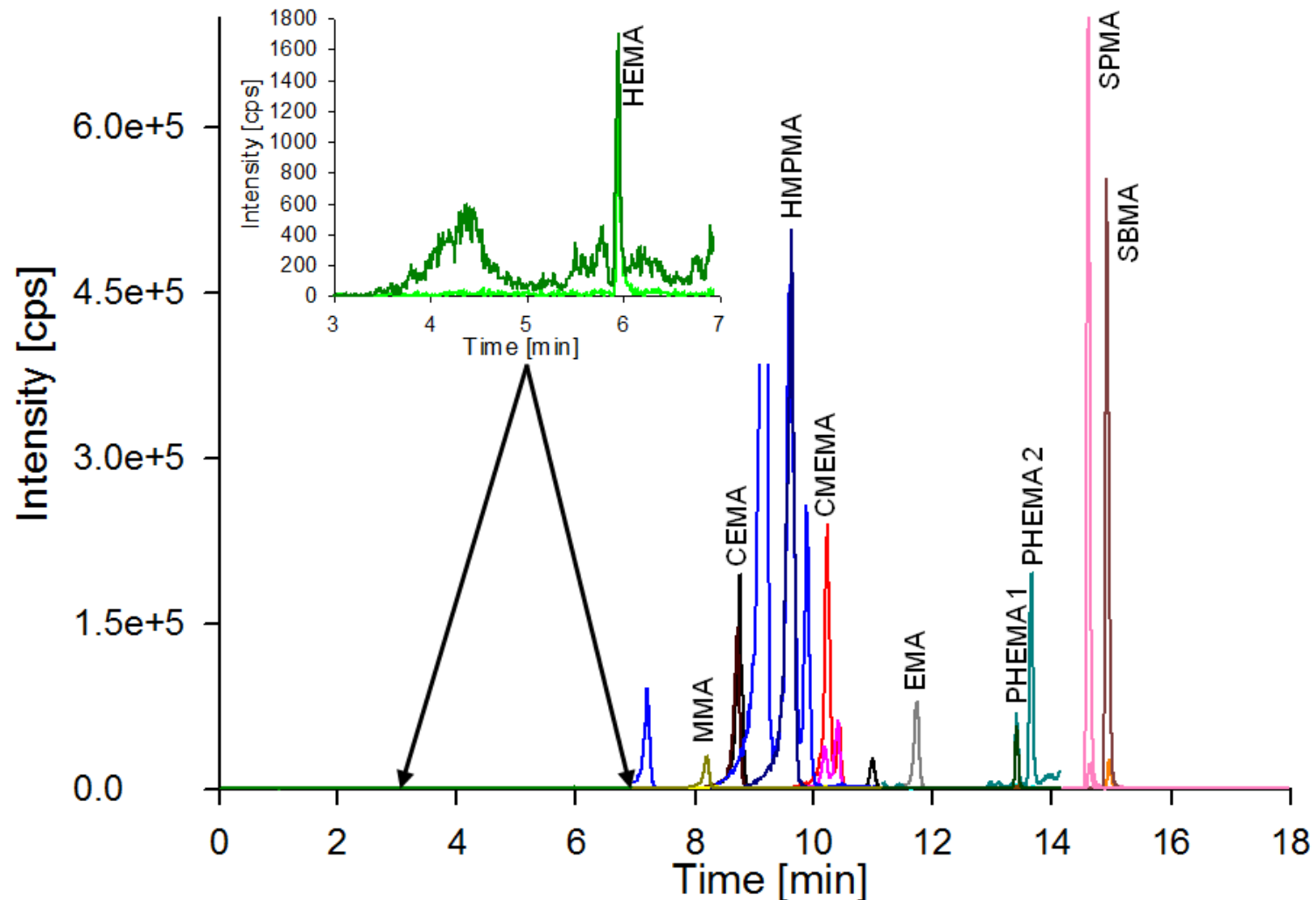
Method characteristics

Analyte	CEMA	HEMA	SPMA	SBMA	HMPMA	CMEMA	PHEMA1	PHEMA2	MMA	EMA
LOD [ng/mL]	0.08	0.06	0.005	0.027	0.49	1.91	0.03	0.13	0.88	0.008
Range [ng/mL]	0.25- 1250	0.20- 100	0.02- 100	0.10- 500	5.0- 2500	5.0- 2500	0.10-50	0.40- 200	2.5- 1250	0.03- 150

Column-switching LC-MS/MS: Multi-method I

(CEMA, HEMA, SPMA, SBMA, HMPMA, CMEMA, PHEMA, MMA, EMA)

XIC of representative smoker's urine



LC-MS/MS: Multi-method II

(AAMA, GAMA, 2-/3-HPMA, DHBMA, MHBMA, AMCC)



Sample preparation

1. Add internal standards (D_x -authentic stds; $^{15}N^{13}C_3$ -3-HPMA) to 100 μ L urine and evaporate
2. Resuspension in 100 μ L methanol; 20 min vortex
3. Centrifugation

LC-MS/MS

- LC: Agilent1200; MS/MS: API5000; ESI⁻, scheduled MRM mode; Run time: 21 min
- Acquity UPLC BEH HILIC, 150x3mm, 1.7 μ

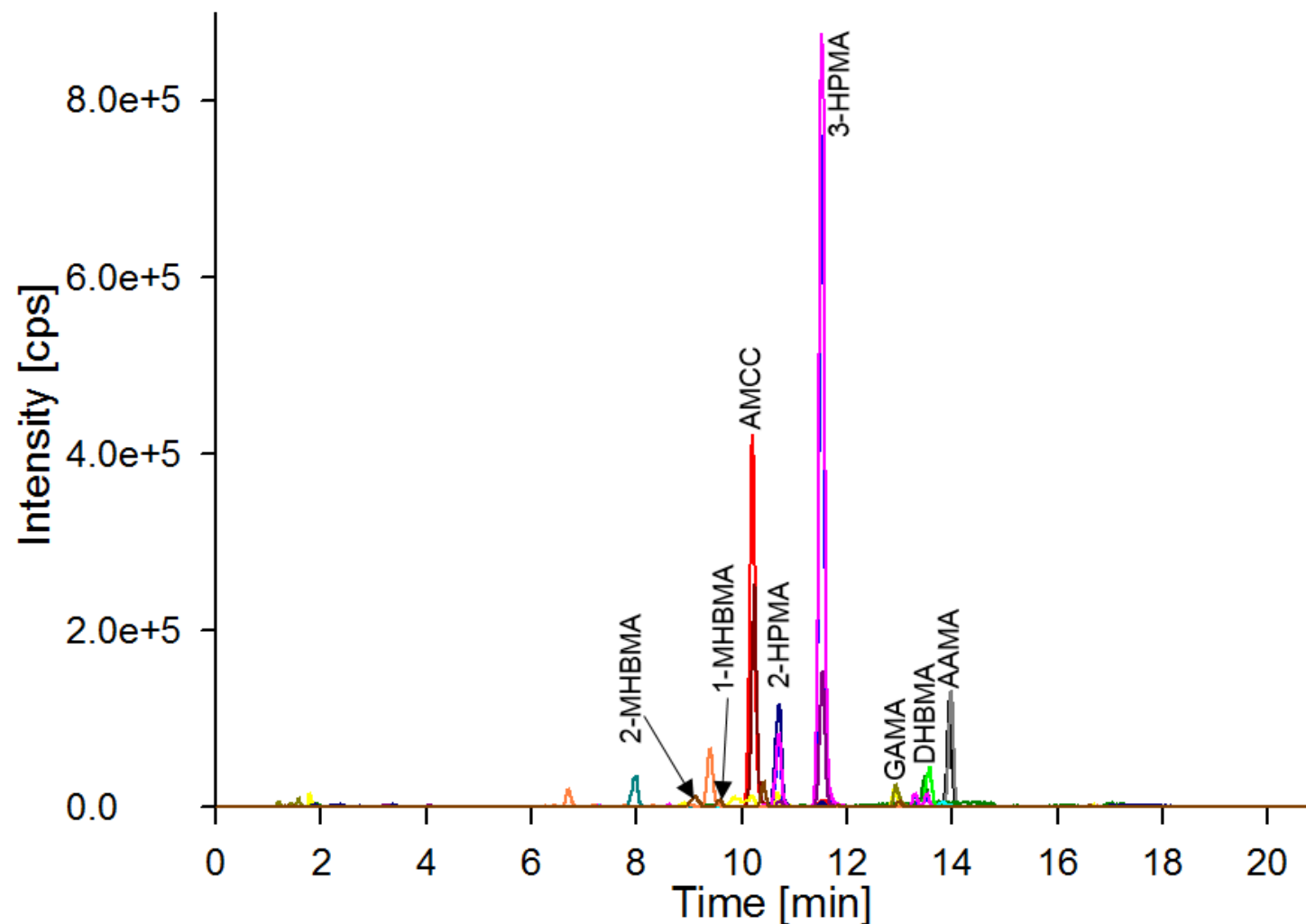
Method characteristics

Analyte	AAMA	GAMA	2-HPMA	3-HPMA	DHBMA	MHBMA1	MHBMA2	AMCC
LOD [ng/mL]	8.7	0.36	1.29	12.6	4.63	0.09	0.029	0.93
Range [ng/mL]	10-2000	1.0-200	2.5-2000	25.0-10000	12.5-2000	0.12-9.66	0.13-10.3	2.5-2000

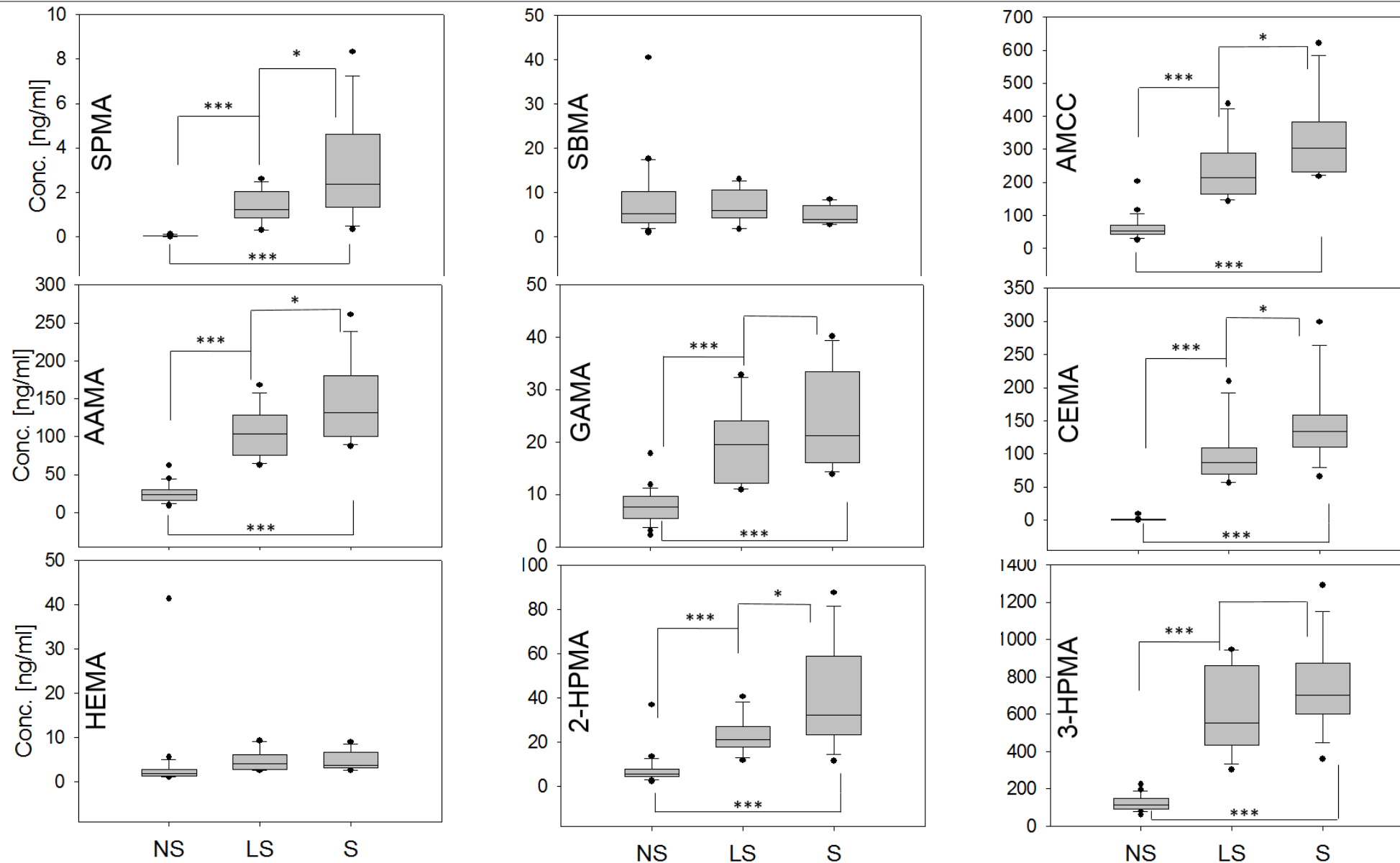
LC-MS/MS: Multi-method II

(AAMA, GAMA, 2-/3-HPMA, DHBMA, MHBMA, AMCC)

XIC of representative smoker's urine

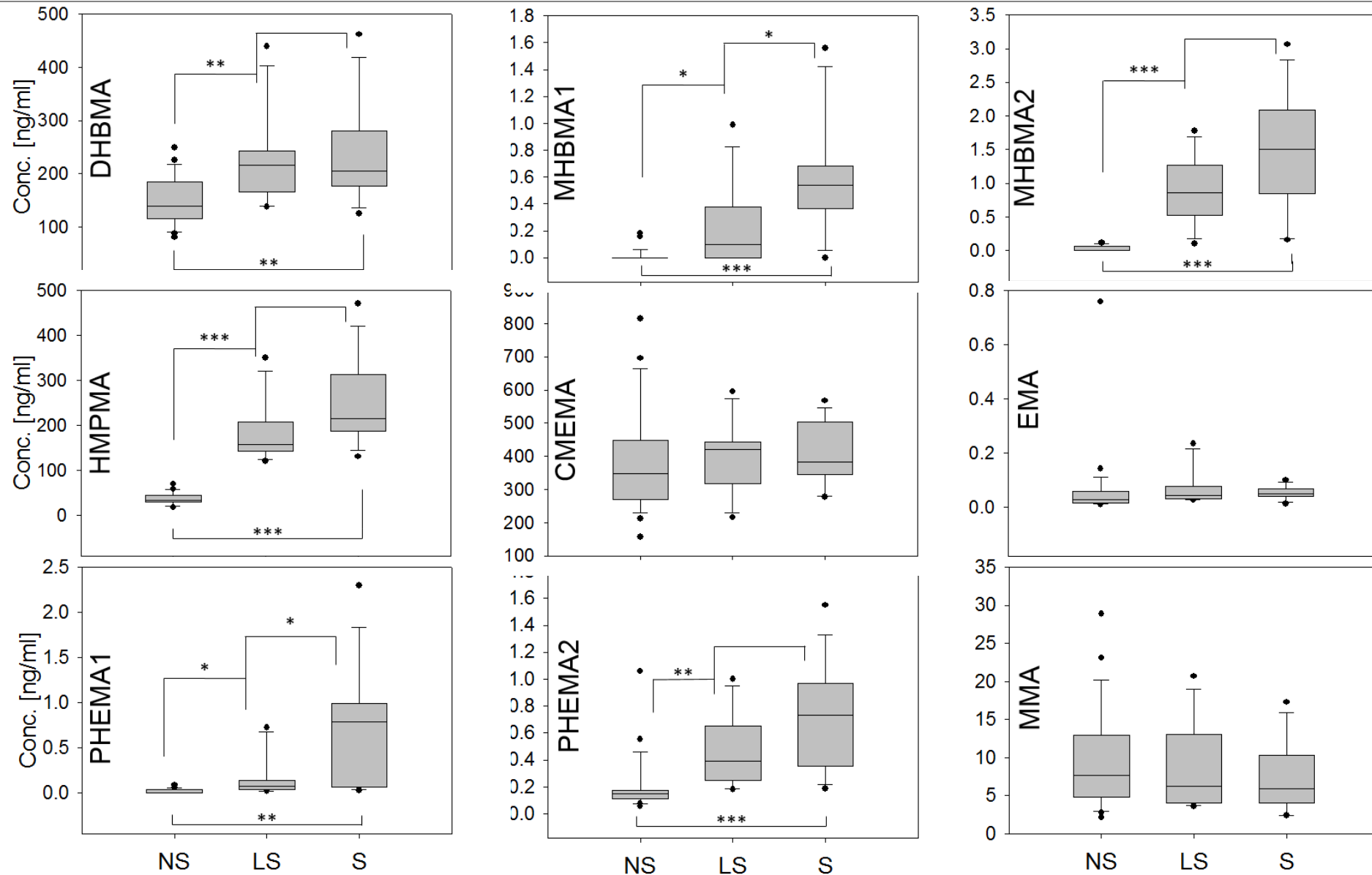


Method application to urine of smokers and non-smokers



*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

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Suitable biomarkers of exposure to tobacco smoke

Biomarker (Mercapturic acid)	Mean $\pm$ SD [ng/mL]			Exposure to
	Smoker (N=13)	Light Smoker (N=12)	Nonsmoker (N=25)	
CEMA	144 $\pm$ 58***	99 $\pm$ 44***	1.2 $\pm$ 1.7	Acrylonitrile
HEMA	4.8 $\pm$ 2.1	4.9 $\pm$ 2.3	3.8 $\pm$ 7.9	Acrylonitrile; Ethylene oxide, Vinyl chloride
SPMA	3.1 $\pm$ 2.3***	1.3 $\pm$ 0.7***	0.04 $\pm$ 0.03	Benzene
HMPMA	247 $\pm$ 92***	182 $\pm$ 65***	37 $\pm$ 13	Crotonaldehyde
CMEMA	409 $\pm$ 93	398 $\pm$ 106	394 $\pm$ 162	Crotonaldehyde
PHEMA 1	0.67 $\pm$ 0.65**	0.17 $\pm$ 0.23*	0.02 $\pm$ 0.03	Styrene
PHEMA 2	0.70 $\pm$ 0.38***	0.46 $\pm$ 0.27**	0.20 $\pm$ 0.20	Styrene
SBMA	4.9 $\pm$ 2.1	7.0 $\pm$ 3.8	7.9 $\pm$ 8.2	Toluene
MMA	7.3 $\pm$ 4.5	8.5 $\pm$ 5.5	9.6 $\pm$ 6.6	Methylating agents
EMA	0.05 $\pm$ 0.02	0.07 $\pm$ 0.07	0.07 $\pm$ 0.15	Ethylating agents
AAMA	142 $\pm$ 52***	106 $\pm$ 31***	25 $\pm$ 12	Acrylamide
GAMA	25 $\pm$ 9***	19 $\pm$ 8***	7.7 $\pm$ 3.2	Acrylamide
2-HPMA	41 $\pm$ 23***	23 $\pm$ 8***	7.6 $\pm$ 6.7	Propylene oxide
3-HPMA	758 $\pm$ 226***	613 $\pm$ 218***	123 $\pm$ 41	Acrolein
DHBMA	233 $\pm$ 92**	225 $\pm$ 241**	148 $\pm$ 46	1,3-Butadiene
MHBMA 1	0.59 $\pm$ 0.41***	0.21 $\pm$ 0.30*	0.01 $\pm$ 0.05	1,3-Butadiene
MHBMA 2	1.5 $\pm$ 0.9***	0.93 $\pm$ 0.49***	0.03 $\pm$ 0.04	1,3-Butadiene
AMCC	331 $\pm$ 123***	241 $\pm$ 93***	64 $\pm$ 37	N,N-dimethylformamide

*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Summary / Conclusion

- Aim: “Building on experience to shape the future!”
Multiplexing assays for mercapturic acids relevant as biomarkers of exposure to tobacco smoke starting from various assays at ABF
- Successful development of two highly sensitive, robust LC-MS/MS assays for 18 mercapturic acids
 - ✓ validated according to FDA guidelines
 - ✓ large linear range
 - ✓ LODs in low ng/mL or even pg/mL range
 - ✓ simple, straight-forward sample clean up

➡ High sensitivity + high throughput
- Application to urine samples from smokers and nonsmokers
 - ✓ Significant differences in numerous MAs S vs. NS
 - ✓ Dose-dependence

Conclusion

Multiplex LC-MS/MS assays as powerful tools for the fast and sensitive analysis of urinary MAs as BoE to 9 relevant toxicants in tobacco smoke:
benzene, styrene, N,N-dimethylformamide, acrylonitrile, acrylamide,
acrolein, 1,3-butadiene, crotonaldehyde, propylene oxide

Pluym, N., et al., in preparation, **2014**

Acknowledgment

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- Gerhard Gilch
- Katharina Sterz
- Dr. Max Scherer
- Prof. Gerhard Scherer



Thank you for your attention

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