

High-Throughput Screening in Hair for Drugs

Using Luxon Ion Source® MS/MS system

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Introduction

Since the hair root is vascularized during its growth, illicit drugs present in the blood stream may enter the hair shaft via the root where they will be sequestered. Therefore, the use of illicit drugs can be revealed by analyzing a small hair sample. To increase the analysis throughput of hair samples, the Luxon Ion Source® coupled to tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) was used for the identification and quantification of drugs of abuse.

For this project, we propose to perform a generic extraction method for illicit drug analysis in hair. Screening using the Luxon coupled to a mass spectrometer (Luxon-MS/MS) is chosen as a fast-analytical technique.

Luxon Ionization Source

The Luxon Ion Source® (Figure 1) is the second-generation sample introduction and ionization source based on the LDTD® technology for mass spectrometry. Luxon Ion Source® uses Fiber-Coupled Laser Diode (Figure 2) to obtain unmatched thermal uniformity giving more precision, accuracy and speed. The process begins with dry samples which are rapidly evaporated using indirect heat. The thermally desorbed neutral molecules are carried into a corona discharge region. High efficiency protonation and strong resistance to ionic suppression characterize this type of ionization and is the result of the absence of solvent and mobile phase. This thermal desorption process yields high intensity molecular ion signal in less than 1 second sample to sample and allows working with very small volumes.



Figure 1 - Luxon Ion Source®



Figure 2 - Schematic of the Luxon ionization source

Sample Preparation Method

A pre-wash of the hair is performed to remove external contaminants using dichloromethane and ethanol. 10 mg of hair cut into small pieces are transferred in a vial and then pulverized.

1 mL of methanol (with internal standard) is added and samples are sonicated for 1h. After the sonication process, the solution is transferred into a clean glass tube and evaporated to dryness (no heating to avoid loss of volatile compounds).

A liquid-liquid extraction (LLE) is then performed by adding 800 µL of Methyl-ter-butyl ether (MTBE) and 215 µL of phosphate buffer (1M, pH9).

Finally, 5 µL of the upper layer are spotted into 96-LazWell™ plates and evaporated to dryness. Luxon-MS/MS analysis is done after a complete evaporation.

LDTD-MS/MS Parameters

LDTD

Model: Phytronix, Luxon S-960

Carrier gas: 6 L/min (air)

Laser pattern: 3 second ramp to 65% power and hold 2 seconds

MS/MS

Model: Q-Trap System® 5500, Sciex

Ionization: APCI (Positive)

Table 1 - Mass spectrometer transitions

Sulfonamides	Transition	CE
Amphetamine	136 → 119	12
Amphetamine-D ₅	141 → 124	12
Methamphetamine	150 → 119	15
Methamphetamine-D ₉	159 → 125	15
MDA	180 → 133	20
MDMA	194 → 163	12
MDMA-D ₅	199 → 165	20
MDEA	208 → 163	12
Morphine	286 → 165	50
Morphine-D ₆	292 → 165	50
Codeine	300 → 215	35
Codeine-D ₆	306 → 218	35
Cocaine	304 → 182	25
Cocaine-D ₃	307 → 185	25
THC	315 → 193	30
THC-D ₃	318 → 196	30
6-Monoacetylmorphine	328 → 165	50
6-Monoacetylmorphine-D ₆	334 → 165	50

