

Highly sensitive LC-MS/MS analysis of epinephrine and norepinephrine in plasma with a measuring range covering the entire normal range

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Background

We present here a highly sensitive LC-MS/MS method for selective analysis of epinephrine (E) and norepinephrine (NE) in plasma samples using an in-sample ion-pairing chromatography technique with 1-heptane sulfonate (HSA) as ion-pairing reagent.

Methods

Plasma catecholamines were extracted by using a Sep-Pak Alumina B, 100 mg 96-well extraction plate (Waters) with d6-norepinephrine (d6-NE) and d3-epinephrine (d3-E) as internal standard, evaporated and reconstituted in 250 μ L 35 mM HSA solution. 40 μ L were injected on a Kinetex core-shell biphenyl column (100 x 2.1 mm, 2.6 μ m) with 0.1% formic acid in water/methanol as mobile phases.

HSA was chromatographically separated from E and NE, allowing HSA to be diverted to waste instead of entering the mass spectrometer ion chamber.

Results

The method was validated and the limit of quantification (LOQ) was found to be 0.20 and 0.02 nmol/L for NE and E, respectively.

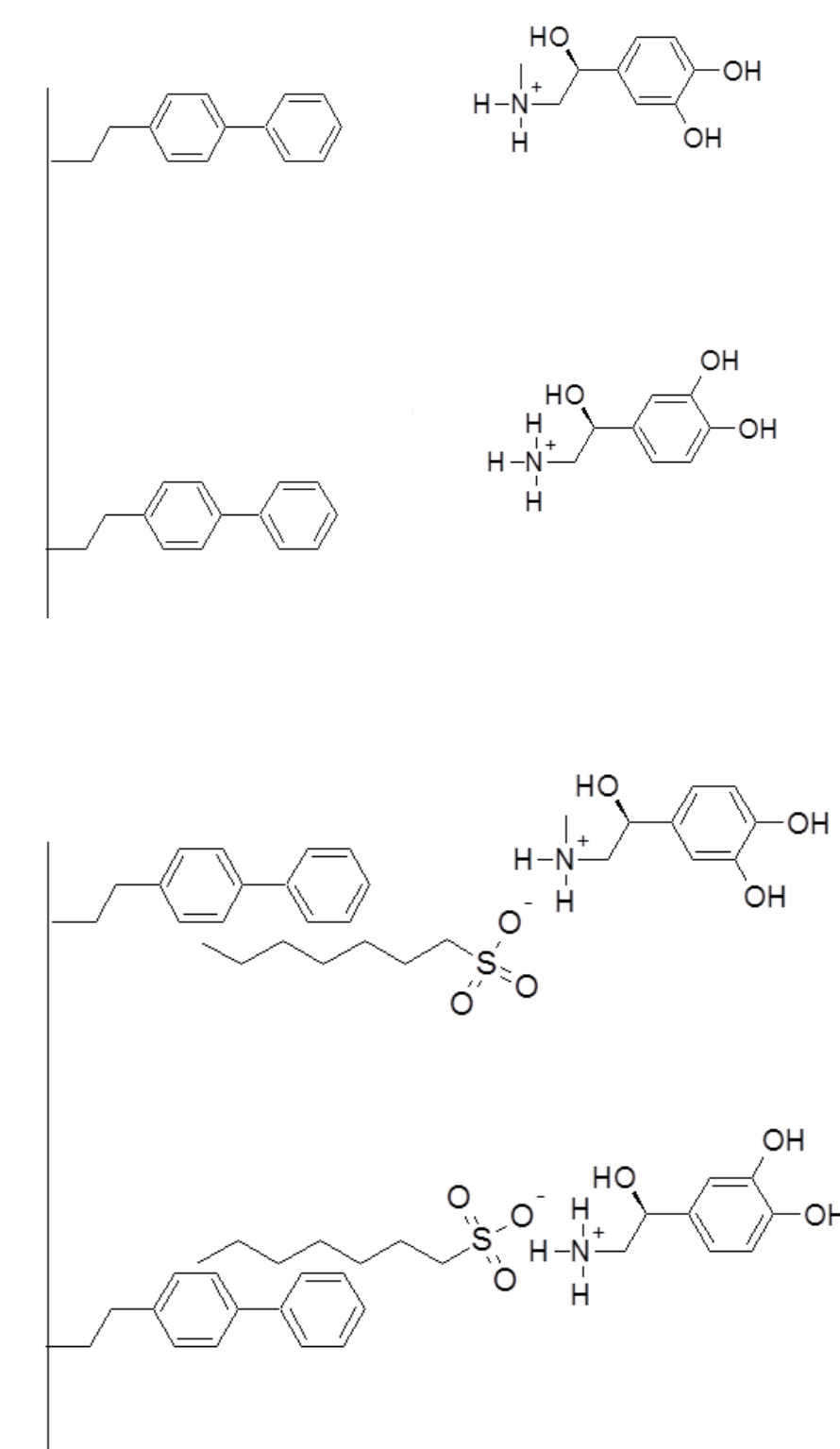
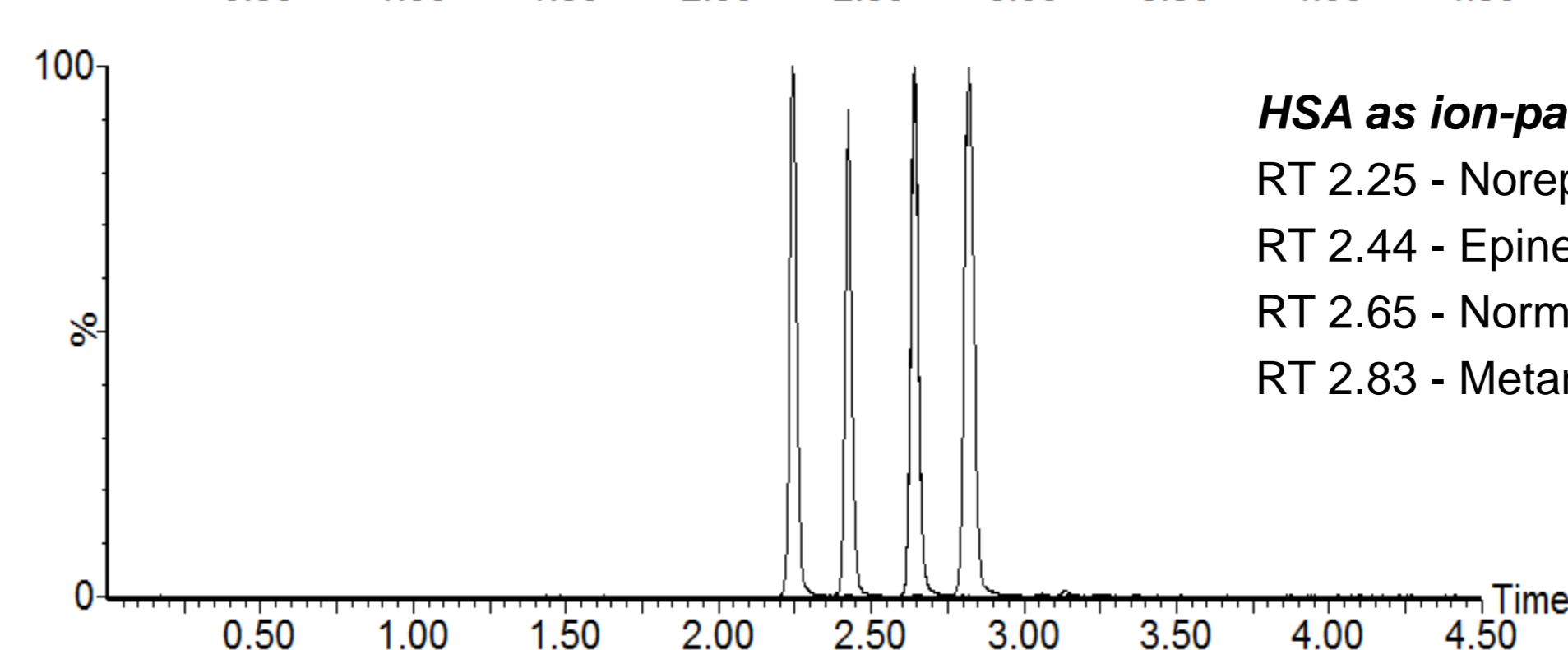
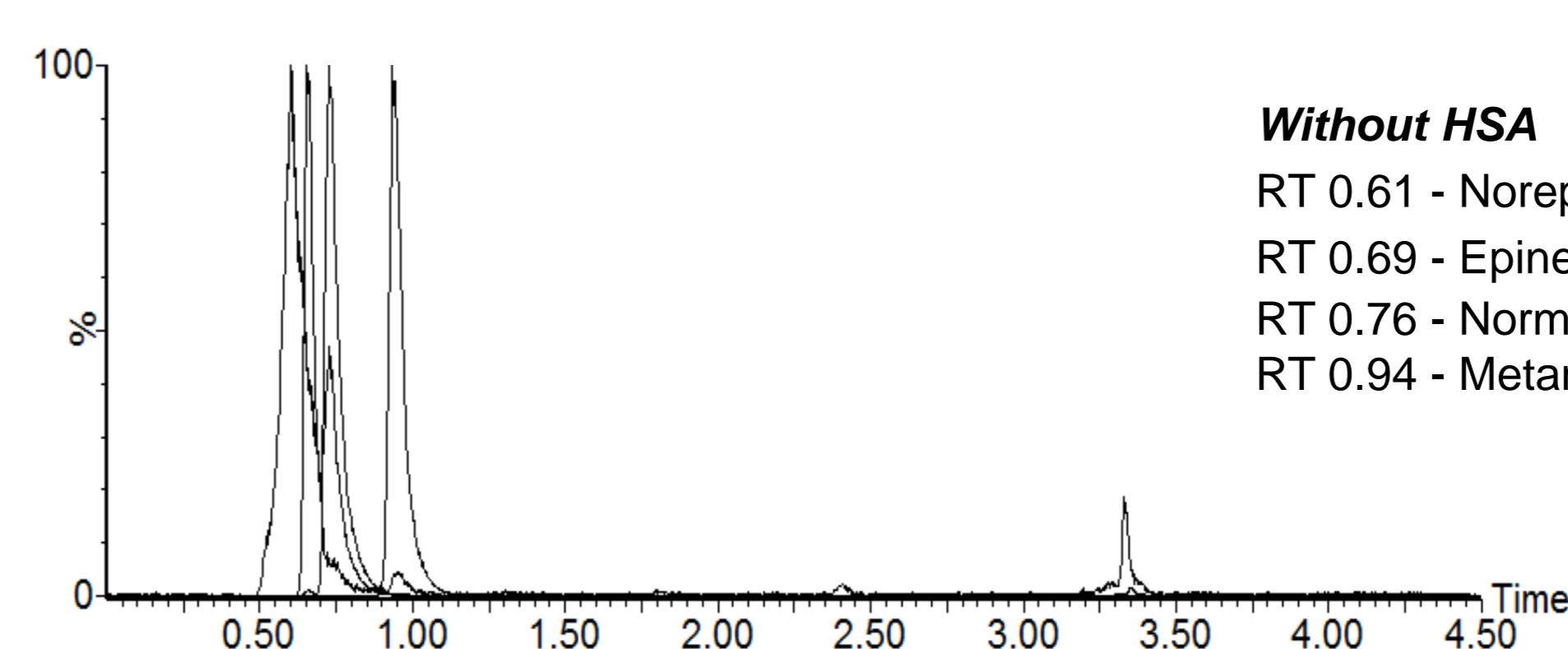
Intermediate precision for control samples in the normal (0.4 and 1.6 nmol/L for E and NE) and abnormal (5.5 and 7.3 nmol/L for E and NE) range, were below 7.5 % for both E and NE.

Mean apparent recoveries over three concentrations were found to be 101% for E and 97% for NE, with CV% of 5% and 7%, respectively.

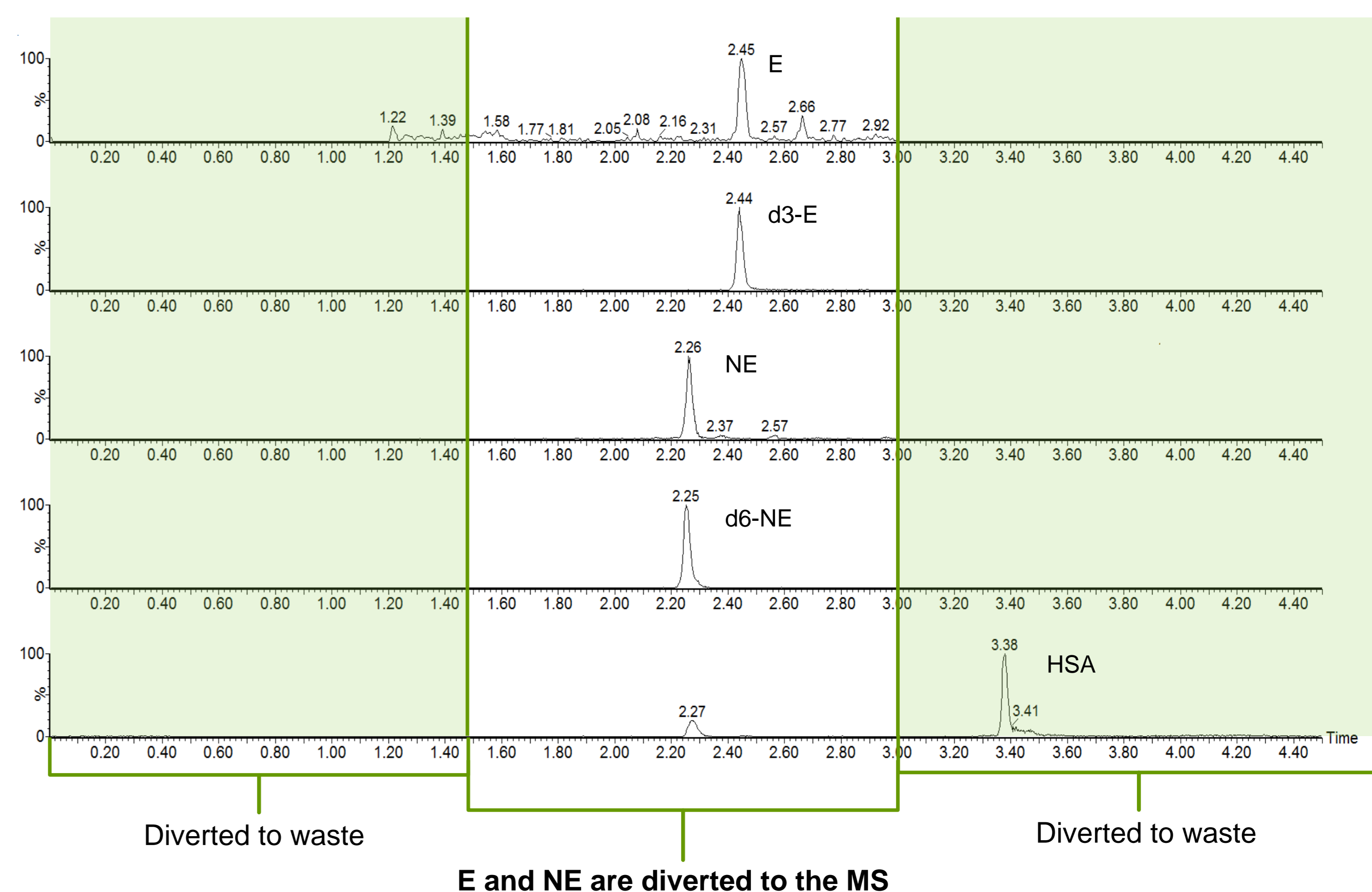
Quantitative matrix effects investigations showed mean ion suppression of 23% and 7% for E and NE, respectively.

A patient sample comparison of 25 patient samples with Labmedicin Skåne, Klinisk Kemi, Malmö, using a fluorescence HPLC method, displayed a bias of 9.6% for E and -8.4% for NE.

Increased retention times when HSA is added to the sample.



Chromatogram for patient sample containing 0.08 nmol/L E and 0.99 nmol/L NE.



Overlaid chromatograms of patient sample and post column infusion of E and NE

