Drug Discovery and Development



Highly sensitive LC-MS/MS method for the quantification of Ffluticasone propionate in human plasma

Sensitive bioanalytical quantitation on the SCIEX QTRAP® 6500 System

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Fluticasone propionate is a synthetic glucocorticoid with potent anti-inflammatory activity effectively used in the treatment of chronic asthma and obstructive pulmonary diseases. It is mainly administered via inhalation because of its negligible (<1%) oral systemic bioavailability. Plasma concentrations of fluticasone propionate at therapeutic inhaled dose ranges are extremely low and require sensitive assays to determine the pharmacokinetic parameters. Systemic exposure data of fluticas one propionate, 88 mcg twice daily dose after inhalation in adults and adoles cents (>12 years) shows an average C_{max} of 20 pg/mL which necessitates the use of a sensitive analytical method that can quantify at sub-pico gram per mL levels.

In recent years, many analytical methods have been developed for pharmacokinetic studies or clinical trials of fluticas one propionate, however, to achieve the necessary sensitivity, most of the methods use a large plasma sample aliquot and a low

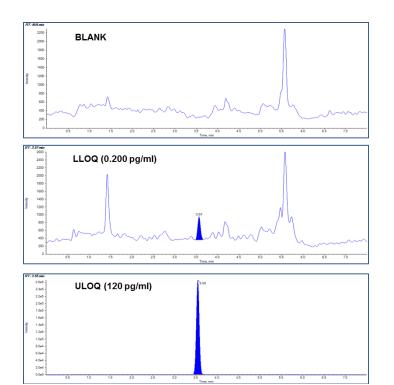


Figure 1. Sub-picogram detection of fluticasone propionate in Plasma. Chromatograms of blank plasma, LLOQ and ULOQ samples from the fluticasone propionate method.



reconstitution volume which limits the feasibility of performing reinjection reproducibility or repeat analysis in a GLP regulated bioanalytical laboratory. This is also a concern for regulatory compliance of clinical studies.

The main objective of this work is to develop a sub-pico gram level LOQ (200 fg/mL) LC-MS/MS method, feasible for a regulated bioanalytical laboratory, for the quantification of fluticas one propionate in human plasma using fluticas one propionate $-D_3$ as internal standard (Figure 1).

Key features of this targeted method

- A highly sensitive and reproducible method for quantifying fluticas one propionate was developed for use in regulated bioanalytical labs using a simple solid phase extraction technique.
- The LLOQ for fluticasone propionate in plasma was 0.200 pg/mL with an aliquot volume of 500 μL of plasma.
- Patented IonDrive ™ System Technology provides improved ion production, transmission and detection for ultimate sensitivity and reproducibility.
- Next-generation eQ[™] Electronics on the QTRAP 6500 System provide improved performance at ultra-low MRM dwell times for improved support of fast LC and narrow peak widths.



Methods

Sample preparation: Fluticas one propionate standards were prepared in Human K2EDTA plasma from 0.200 to 120 pg/mL and QC samples were prepared at 0.200, 0.600, 60.0 and 100 pg/mL. Samples (500μ L) were spiked with 50μ L of fluticas one propionate-D3 (25 pg/mL) as internal standard solution and were subjected to protein precipitation followed by reverse phase SPE purification using Cleanert SC18-SPE cartridge. After loading, the samples were washed with water followed by 25% methanol twice and then eluted using dichloromethane. The eluent was dried under a stream of nitrogen at 40°C. Dried samples were then reconstituted with 200 μ L of mobile phase for LC-MS analysis.

Mass spectrometric conditions: The SCIEX QTRAP 6500 System with the IonDrive Turbo V source was operated in positive electrosprayionization mode. The MS conditions were as follows: scan type positive MRM, Q1 resolution at unit and Q3 at unit; curtain gas set at 25; ion source temperature 400 °C, ion source gas (GS1) at 75 and drying gas (GS2) at 70; ion spray voltage at 3000 V; and dwell time 200 ms ec for all transitions. The compound dependent parameters for analyte and internal standard used are outlined in Table 1.

Data processing: Analyst[®] Software 1.6 was used for mass spectrometer data acquisition and MultiQuant[™] Software 3.0.2

Table 1. Chromatographic conditions.

Column	Phenomenex Kinetex C18 (100mm × 3mm, 2.6 μm)			
Mobile Phase	Acetonitrile / Ammonium Trifluoroacetate buffer			
Flowrate	600 μL/min			
Column temperature	45 ℃			
Injection volume	50 µL			
LC system	Shimadzu Nexera 30AD			
Gradient profile	Time (min)	% B		
	0.01	50		
	1.50	50		
	3.00	60		
	3.50	70		
	4.00	95		
	5.00	50		
	7.00	50		

Table 2. Mass spectrometry conditions.

Compound	Q1	Q3	DP	EP	CE	СХР
Fluticasone Propionate	501.2	293.2	55	10	22	8
Fluticasone Propionate	501.2	313.2	55	10	19	8
Fluticasone Propionate -D3	504.2	313.2	55	10	19	8

was used for processing. A $1/x^2\,$ weighted linear regression was used to calculate the concentrations .

Results

Fluticas one propionate produced two intense productions at m/z 293.2 and 313.2 and both were selected for quantitation using summation of peak area response. The fluticas one propionate-D₃ (IS) product ion at 313.2 was selected for the internal standard (Table 2).

Various sample extraction techniques like liquid-liquid extraction, protein precipitation and SPE were tested to improve the separation of the analyte of interest from the matrix components. The SPE technique outlined above produced promising results over the published sample prep methods because it removed a significant number of matrix components as evidenced by the zone free of matrix suppression (Figure 2A& 2B) at the analyte and IS retention time.

In the present method, linearity was established in the range of 0.200 to 120 pg/mL in human plasma. The calibration curve is shown in Figure 3 with correlation coefficient r = 0.99. Table 3 shows the accuracy and precision data at different QC levels of fluticasone propionate. All are within the acceptance criteria of %CV ±20% at LLOQ level and ±15% at other levels. Example chromatograms of the blank, LLOQ and ULOQ calibration standards are shown in Figure 4.



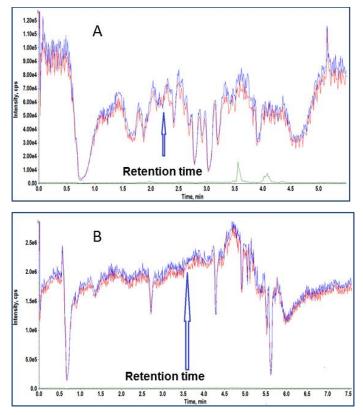


Figure 2. Evaluating matrix suppression. T-Infusion experiment using conventional (A) and our optimized (B) SPE extraction technique that show s reduced matrix suppression at the retention time of fluticasone propionate.

Sample Number	LOQ QC (pg/mL)	LQC (pg/mL)	MQC (pg/mL)	HQC (pg/mL)
1	0.19	0.57	58.44	92.60
2	0.17	0.59	61.04	95.75
3	0.24	0.60	55.99	93.52
4	0.20	0.60	57.91	89.89
5	0.27	0.56	54.46	89.70
6	0.25	0.60	55.26	89.37
7	0.25	0.58	56.39	90.76
8	0.20	0.60	58.49	94.33
9	0.18	0.62	53.54	88.25
10	0.20	0.56	55.33	90.03
11	0.24	0.58	54.84	87.24
12	0.22	0.62	53.90	89.41
Mean	0.218	0.590	56.299	90.904
S.D (+/-)	0.0319	0.0204	2.2453	2.5806
C.V (%)	14.69	3.47	3.99	2.84
Nominal	0.20	0.58	57.60	96.00
Accuracy (%)	108.75	101.72	97.74	94.69

Table 3. Mass spectrometry results.

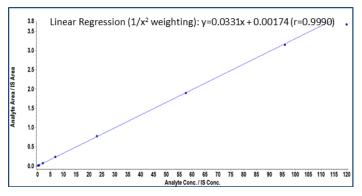


Figure 3. Calibration curve of fluticasone propionate from 0.200 to 120 pg/mL.

Conclusions

A highly selective, sensitive and reproducible bioanalytical method was developed for the detection of fluticasone propionate with an LLOQ of 200 fg/mL in human plasma with the QTRAP 6500 System. A key property of this method is the required sample volume (500 μ L plasma), which is lower than most other methods plus the final reconstitution volume of 200 μ L makes this method amenable for reinjection of samples or repeat analysis chromatography if required in a GLP laboratory.



References

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