Sensitive and robust quantification of 15 common UV filters in commercial sunscreens

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ABSTRACT

Some UV filters possess potential endocrine-disrupting properties and cause environmental damage. These compounds are starting to be banned in various regions they can be found in food packaging materials and in commercial sun care products. Here, a method using LC-MS/MS on the QTRAP 4500 system has been developed for the detection and quantification of octocrylene, avobenzone, oxybenzone, octisalate, homosalate, and 10 other common UV filters found in commercial sunscreens. Using simple sample preparation, good sensitivity, linearity and recovery was observed with this method.

INTRODUCTION

Scientists have put increasing pressure on the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to remove some sunscreens from the market. This is in light of recent data that suggest that some UV filters may possess potential endocrine-disrupting properties.[1] In 2021, oxybenzone and octinoxate were banned in Hawaii and Key West, Florida after evidence suggested these UV filters contribute to coral reef bleaching.[2,3] Following this information, beginning January 1, 2023, two more UV filters, octocrylene and avobenzone, will be banned in several US states.[4]

Recent studies show that the presence of octocrylene in commercial sun care products poses a threat of benzophenone contamination. This contamination might be attributed to the degradation of octocrylene to benzophenone via retro-aldol condensation. Benzophenone is a known mutagen and carcinogen and has been banned in food products and packaging in the US. Recent findings by the FDA also show that oxybenzone, avobenzone octinoxate, octisalate, octocrylene and homosalate are systemically absorbed into the skin.[5,6] With more stringent EU restrictions, pressure on the US FDA and sunscreen regulations differing around the globe,[7] it is important that the levels of these compounds in sun care products are assessed.

Here, a method was developed to detect and quantify octocrylene, avobenzone, oxybenzone, octisalate, homosalate and 10 other UV filters commonly found in commercial sunscreens using the QTRAP 4500 system (Figure 1, example for oxybenzone).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Standard preparation: A mixed stock solution of 15 UV filters was prepared by weighing 10 mg of each standard and dissolving in 10 mL of methanol (1000 µg/mL). The solutions were vortexed until dissolved. A stock solution containing 2-phenyl-5-benzimazole sulfonic acid (PBSA) was prepared by dissolving 10 mg in 20 mL of methanol (500 µg/mL). A lower concentration stock solution of PBSA was prepared because it is sparingly soluble in methanol.
A 100 µL aliquot of the 1000 µg/mL stock solution and a 200 µL aliquot of the PBSA 500 µg/mL stock solution were then diluted in 10 mL of methanol (10 µg/mL mixed stock solution). The resulting solution was vortexed for 30 seconds. The solution was then used to construct a calibration curve between 1–200 ng/mL in methanol.

Sample preparation: A 10 mg sample of sunscreen was weighed, and 10 mL of methanol was added. The resulting mixture was vortexed for 5 minutes before being shaken by hand. The solutions were then centrifuged for 5 minutes on the highest centrifugation setting (4500 rpm) before the supernatant was filtered through a 0.22 µm PTFE syringe filter into HPLC vials for analysis.

Pre-spiked sample preparation: A 10 mg sample of sunscreen was weighed and spiked with 100 µL of a 5000 ng/mL mixed standard solution before 9.9 mL of methanol was added. The resulting mixture was vortexed for 5 minutes before being shaken by hand. The solution was then centrifuged for 5 minutes on the highest centrifuge setting (4500 rpm) and the supernatant was filtered through a 0.22 µm PTFE syringe filter into HPLC vials for analysis. The final spiked mixture contained 50 ng/mL of each UV filter

Post-spiked sample preparation: A 10 mg sample of sunscreen was weighed, and 10 mL of methanol was added. The resulting mixture was vortexed for 5 minutes before being shaken by hand. The solution was then centrifuged for 5 minutes on the highest centrifuge setting (4500 rpm) before 990 µL of the supernatant was filtered through a 0.22 µm PTFE syringe filter into HPLC vials. To this solution, 10 µL of a 5000 ng/mL mixed standard solution was added. The final spiked mixture contained 50 ng/mL of each UV filter.

Chromatography: The ExionLC AD system was used with a Phenomenex Luna Omega Polar C18 analytical column (100 Å, 3 µm, 100 mm x 4.6 mm).

Mass spectrometry: The QTRAP 4500 system was operated in positive ion mode for 14 UV filters and negative ion mode for homosalate using electron spray ionization (ESI).

Data processing: All data were processed using SCIEX OS software.

Table 1. MRM conditions for selected quantifier ions. The MRM conditions for a total of 15 UV filters were optimized.

Compound	Q1 (m/z)	Q3 (m/z)	Dwell (ms)	DP	CE	CXP
Octocrylene	362.2	250.1	100	120	14	14
Avobenzone	311.2	161.1	100	100	30	8
Oxybenzone	229.0	152.2	100	90	26	9
Octisalate	251.2	139.1	100	45	12	11
Homosalate	260.9	137.0	100	-90	-25	-7
Dioxybenzone	245.1	121.1	100	51	24	10
Benzophenone-1	215.0	137.1	100	71	24	10
Benzophenone-2	247.0	136.9	100	74	24	11
Benzophenone-6	275.1	151.1	100	84	21	9
Benzophenone-10	243.2	151.0	100	90	26	9
Benzophenone-12	327.2	215.1	100	93	27	8
Amiloxate	249.2	179.1	100	60	13	12
Benzophenone	183.1	105.1	100	95	20	10
4-Methylbenzylidene camphor	255.3	171.1	100	95	26	12
2-Phenyl 5 benzimidazole sulfonic acid	274.9	19451	100	138	42	14

RESULTS

Chromatographic separation, linear range and precision

Good separation was achieved for the 15 different compounds using the optimized chromatography method (Figure 1). The use of polarity switching between positive and negative ion modes allowed all compounds to be analyzed in a single method. Calibration curves were generated for all compounds analyzed across a 1–200 ng/mL concentration range. As observed in Table 2, accurate quantification was achieved across this range with an r value >0.99. Table 2 highlights the S/N values of the lowest calibration point for each compound analyzed. The S/N values for some compounds highlight that it may be possible to achieve LLOD and LLOQ values below 1 ng/mL in future studies (Table 2).

Precision was assessed in standard solutions at 1, 5 and 10 ng/mL concentrations. The peak area %CV values achieved were within acceptable criteria, with %CV <15% for all compounds analyzed were within acceptable criteria, with %CV <15% for all compounds analyzed.

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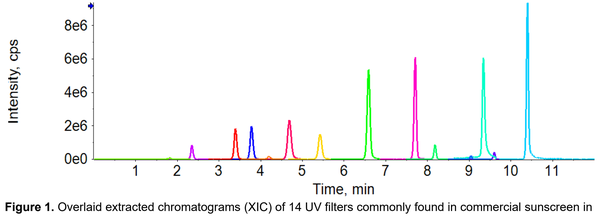

Figure 1. Overlaid extracted chromatograms (XIC) of 14 UV filters commonly found in commercial sunscreen in positive ion mode.

Table 2. Regression (1/x weighting) and S/N values for compounds of interest at the lowest concentration of detection.

Compound	Regression (r)	Linear range (ng/mL)	S/N
Octocrylene	*0.99879*	*1-200*	*23.6*
Avobenzone	*0.99888*	*1-200*	*88.0*
Oxybenzone	*0.99856*	*1-200*	*12.7*
Octisalate	*0.99874*	*2.5-200*	*26.2*
Homosalate	*0.99791*	*10-200*	*16.6*

Note: The lowest concentration at which these compounds were detected was 1 ng/mL.

Spike recovery

To evaluate spike recovery at 50 ng/mL, the sample was prepared 6 times (2x un-spiked samples, 2x pre-spiked samples and 2x post-spiked samples). Each prepared sample was injected in duplicate. Table 3 provides an overview of the average accuracy values for standards, pre-spiked and post-spiked samples. No peak was detected for octocrylene at the expected retention time. Based on the standard calibration curve, pre-spiked and post-spiked samples have accuracy values within the expected range (70–130%).

Table 3. Recovery values (%) for standards, pre-spiked and post-spiked samples compounds of interest at 50 ng/mL. The recovery values are within the expected range (70-130%).

Compound	Standard	Pre-spiked	Post-spiked
Octocrylene	*108.65*	*94.50*	*96.86*
Avobenzone	*116.85*	*93.40*	*96.80*
Oxybenzone	*116.70*	*109.77*	*111.48*
Octisalate	*118.60*	*120.57*	*121.03*
Homosalate	*89.25*	*106.54*	*117.29*

Various commercial sunscreens were tested to confirm label claims. Figure 2 shows results from a sunscreen brand that was labeled octocrylene-free. The label claim was confirmed for this example, as no octocrylene was present, compared to an octocrylene standard. Other brands of commercial sunscreens were tested for oxybenzone, octisalate and homosalate. These compounds were absent from the samples tested, further confirming label claims. In addition, a commercial sunscreen brand that claims to contain octocrylene, avobenzone, oxybenzone, octisalate and homosalate was tested and all compounds were successfully detected using this method.

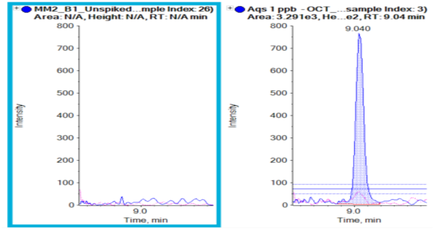

Figure 2. Detection of octocrylene in commercial sunscreen in comparison to octocrylene standard in solvent. (Left) Commercial sunscreen showing no peak at the expected retention time for octocrylene, confirming the label claim. (Right) An XIC of octocrylene standard at 1 ng/mL in solvent.

CONCLUSIONS

- A method was developed for the analysis of 15 common UV filters in commercial sunscreens
- Simple, rapid and robust sample preparation with no SPE cleanup
- S/N ratios highlight the sensitivity provided by the QTRAP 4500 system
- Linearity spanned 1–200 ng/mL with an r value >0.99 achieved for all compounds analyzed, therefore providing accurate quantification across this range
- Spiked sample recovery values between 70–130% were achieved when quantified against an external standard calibration curve
- Sensitive detection of UV filter compounds in commercial sunscreens enables label claim confirmation
- The method allows fast response to upcoming regulation changes. New UV filters can be easily incorporated into this existing method.

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