

Targeted LC-HRMS with Library Matching for Toxicology Screening

William Clarke, PhD, MBA, DABCC

Professor of Pathology

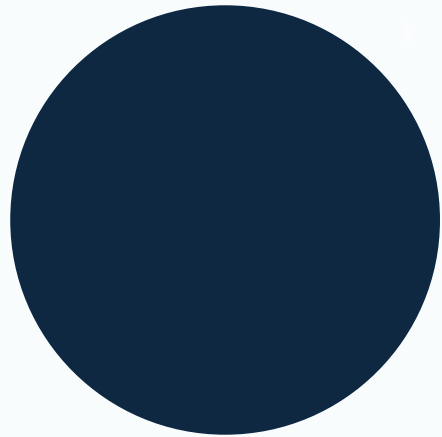
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine



- Grant/Research Support: NIH, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Werfen, Roche Diagnostics, BD, IBS Inc., Shimadzu, Radiometer
- Consultant/Advisory Board: Werfen, Radiometer, Roche Diagnostics, Lumira DX, Saladax Biomedical, Truvian Health, HepQuant, Red Abbey Labs
- Equity: None
- Honorarium/Expenses: None
- Intellectual Property/Royalty Income: Johns Hopkins University, Elsevier

Presentation Highlights

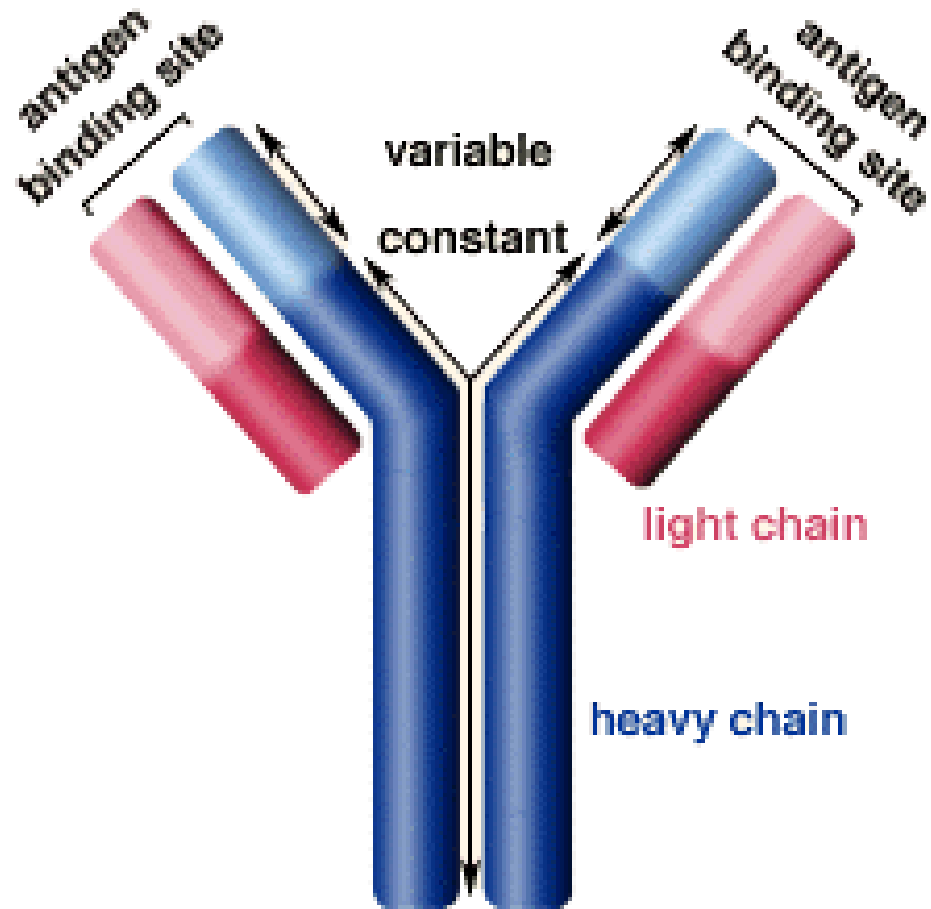
- Today's presentation will describe the use of high-resolution accurate mass (HRAM) mass spectrometry for toxicology screening
- Use of LC-HRMS allows us to identify specific drugs and metabolites in a sample, rather than class-based identification of related drugs
- Research with this technology allows us to identify specific patterns of substance use that will inform HIV prevention efforts in the context of substance use



Challenges in Toxicology Screening

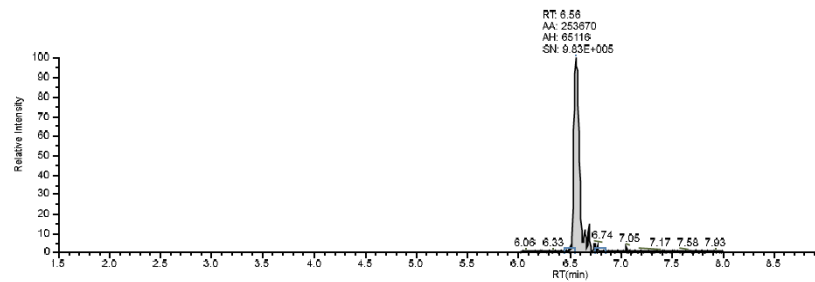
How Mass Spectrometry Meets Those
Challenges

Immunoassa Limitations



- Typically class-specific rather than compound specific
- Structurally similar epitopes can be displayed in unrelated compounds
- Cross-reactivity cannot be determined without additional testing
- May not be useful depending on the clinical or research question

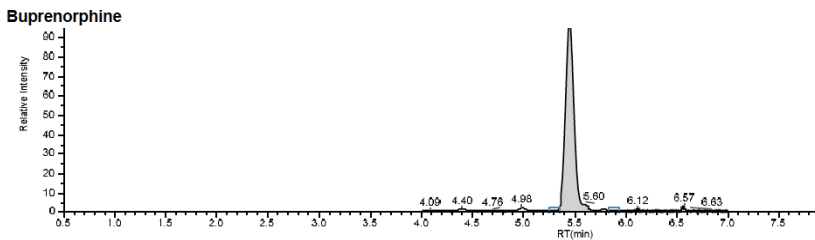
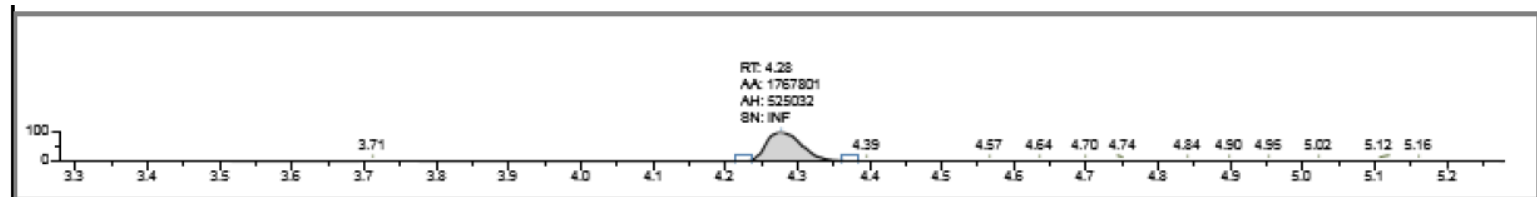
Buprenorphine Example



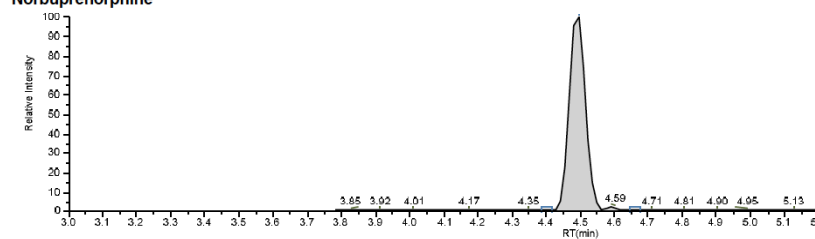
Buprenorphine

Concentration 41912.42

Reference Flag: Positive



Norbuprenorphine

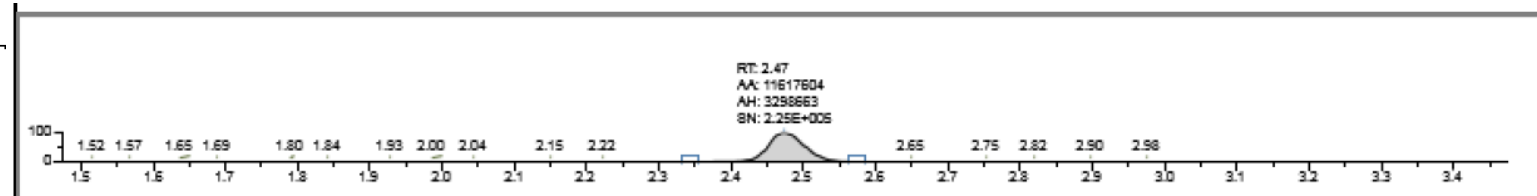


Buprenorphine-3beta-D-Glucuronide

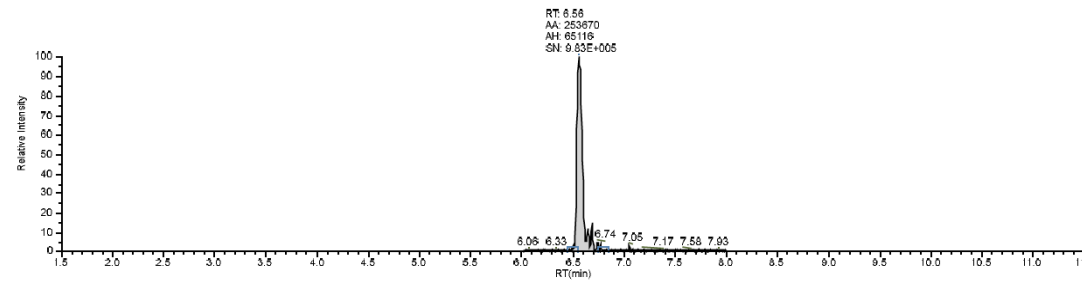
Naloxone

Concentration 11818.71

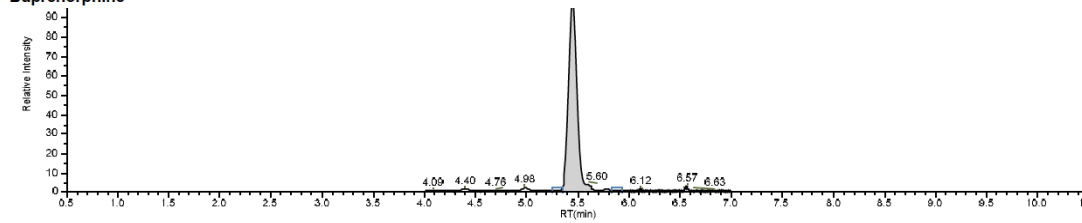
Reference Flag: Positive



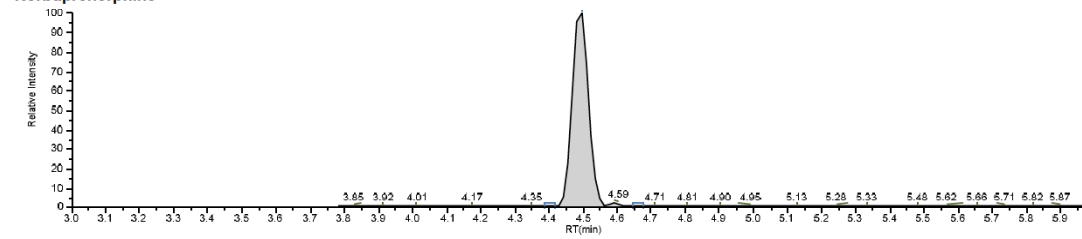
Buprenorphine Example



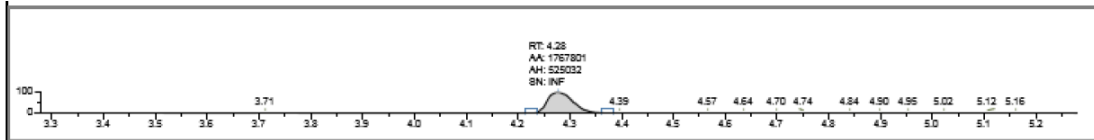
Buprenorphine



Norbuprenorphine



Buprenorphine-3beta-D-Glucuronide

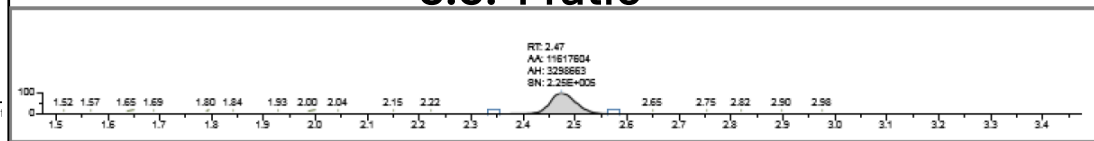


Buprenorphine

Reference Flag: Positive

Concentration 41912.42

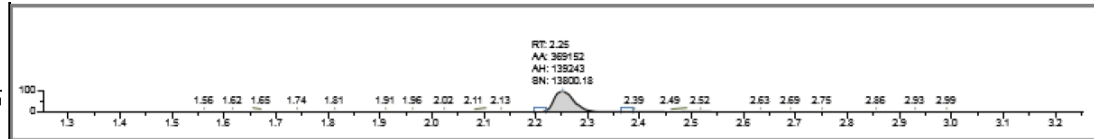
3.5: 1 ratio



Naloxone

Reference Flag: Positive

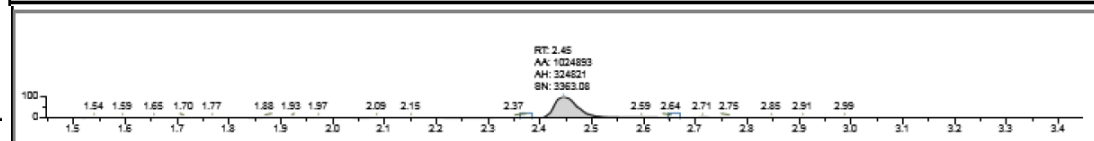
Concentration 11818.71



Benzoylcegonine

Reference Flag: Negative

Concentration 367.85



Cocaine

Reference Flag: Negative

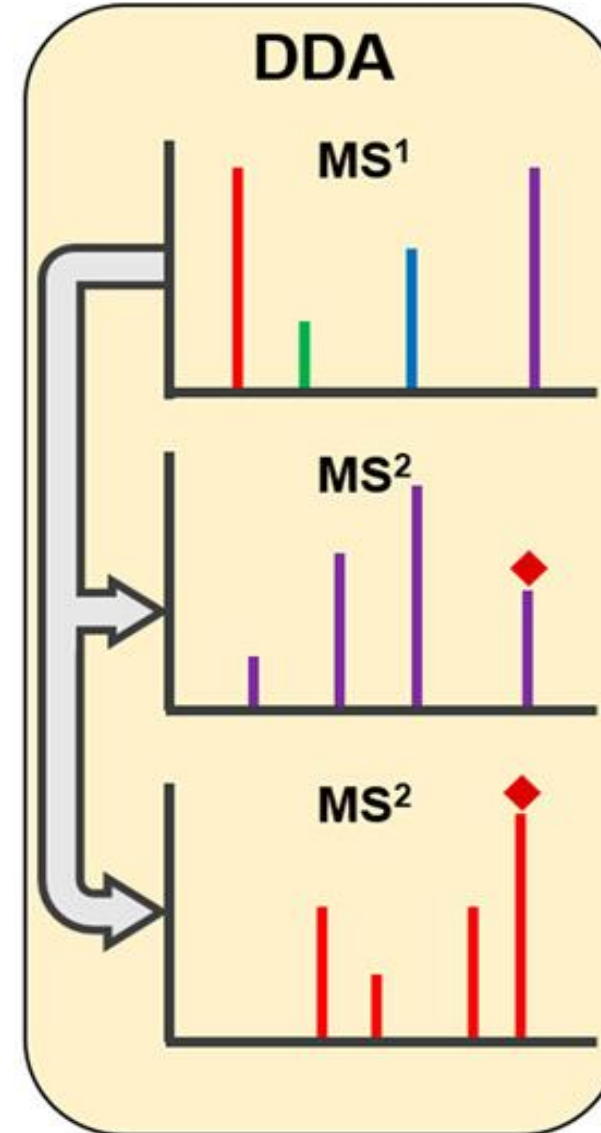
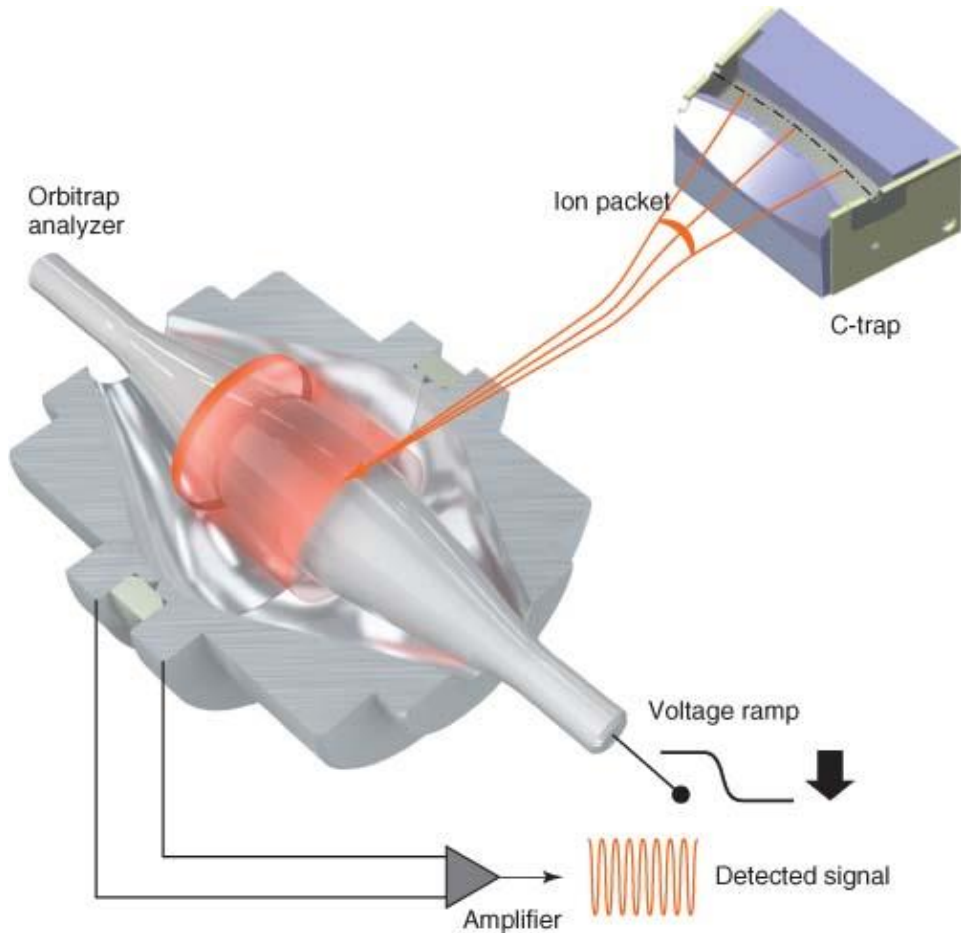
Concentration 644.86

2

High Resolution Mass Spectrometry

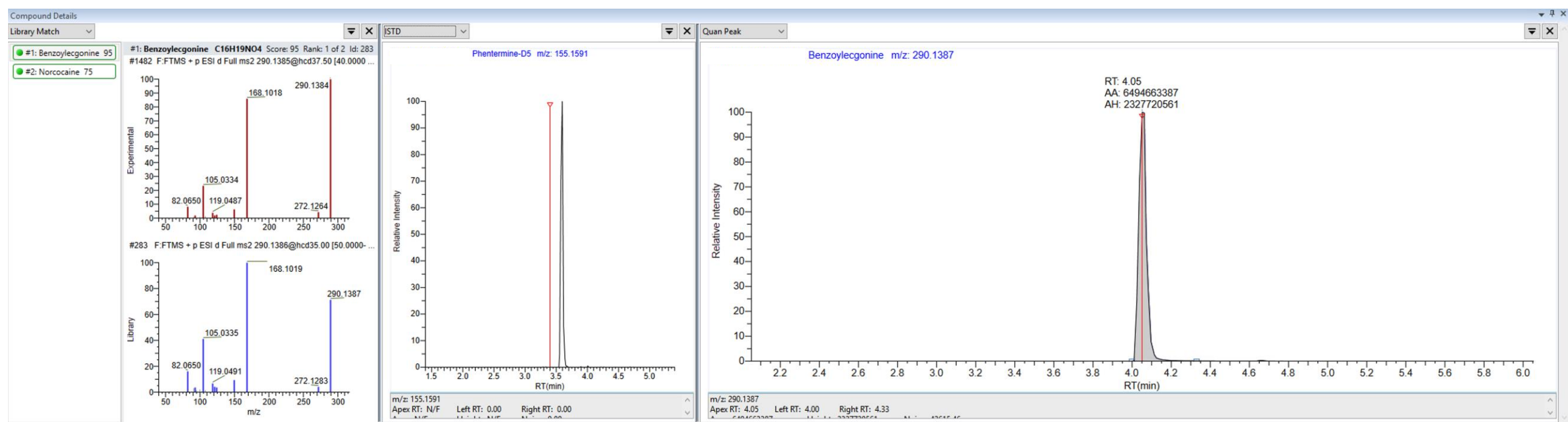
Next Generation Tools for Mass Spectrometry-Based Toxicology Screening

HRMS Data Acquisition

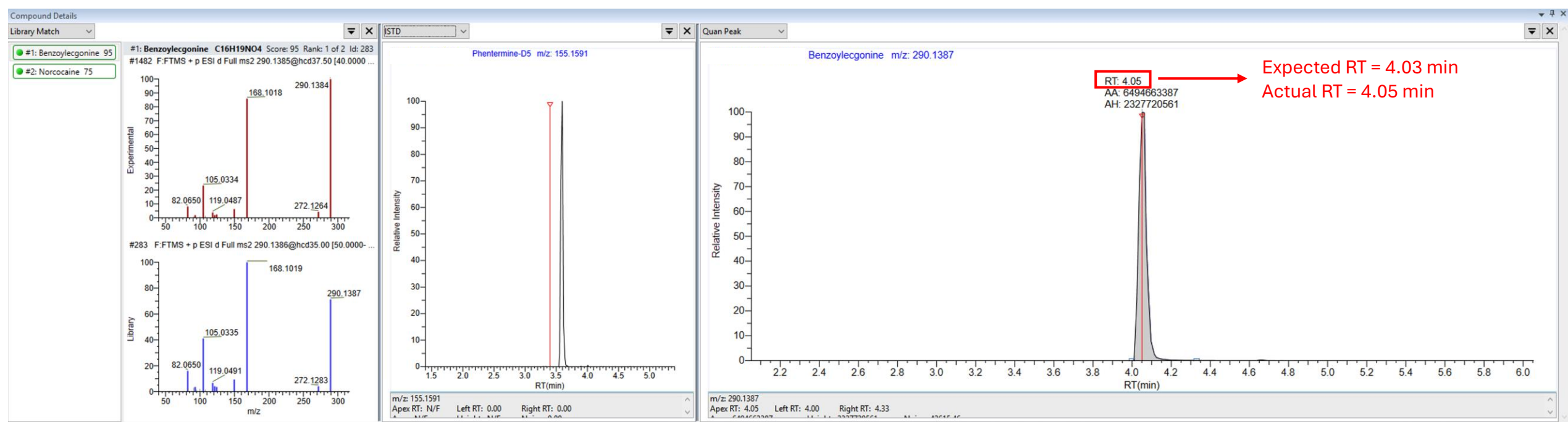


- MS2 (fragmentation) spectra are reduced from an array of m/z:intensity pairs to a vector in multi-dimensional space representing the entirety of the particular spectrum
- Each m/z value between the unknown spectrum and the reference spectrum are mass-aligned, and a dot-product algorithm is used to compare the 2 vectors
- The cosine of the angle between 2 vectors is calculated, and a probability score is generated to reflect the likelihood that the experimental and reference spectrum are from the same compound
- There are different approaches/algorithms for this type of comparison; often there are scoring penalties for sparse spectra (limited fragments)
- NOTE: MS2 spectra are dependent on the collision energy used to generate fragments; if the same CE is not used for the experimental and reference spectra generation, the closest energy matches are used

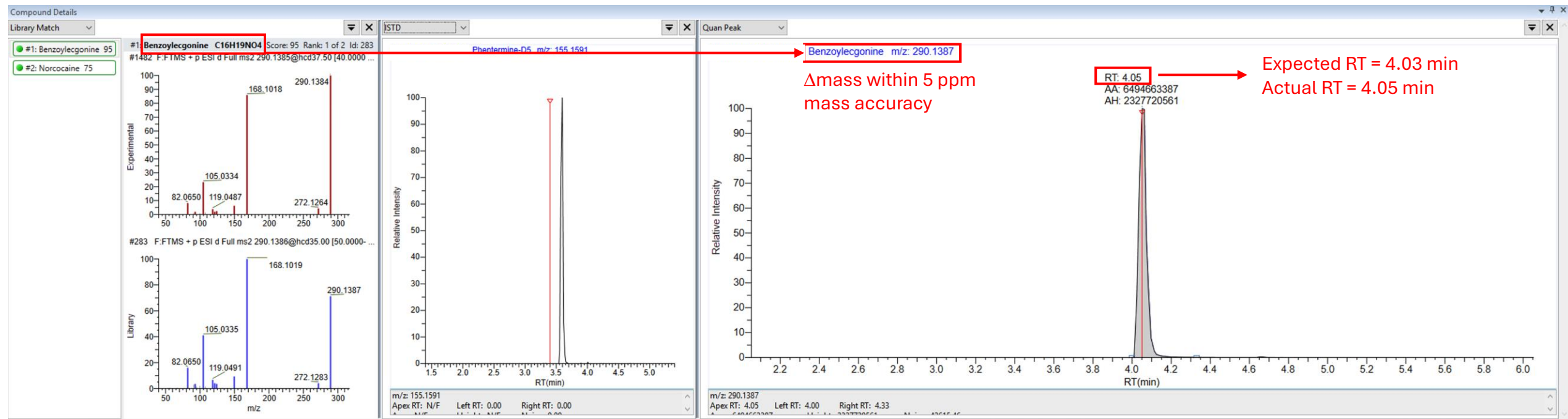
Interpretation



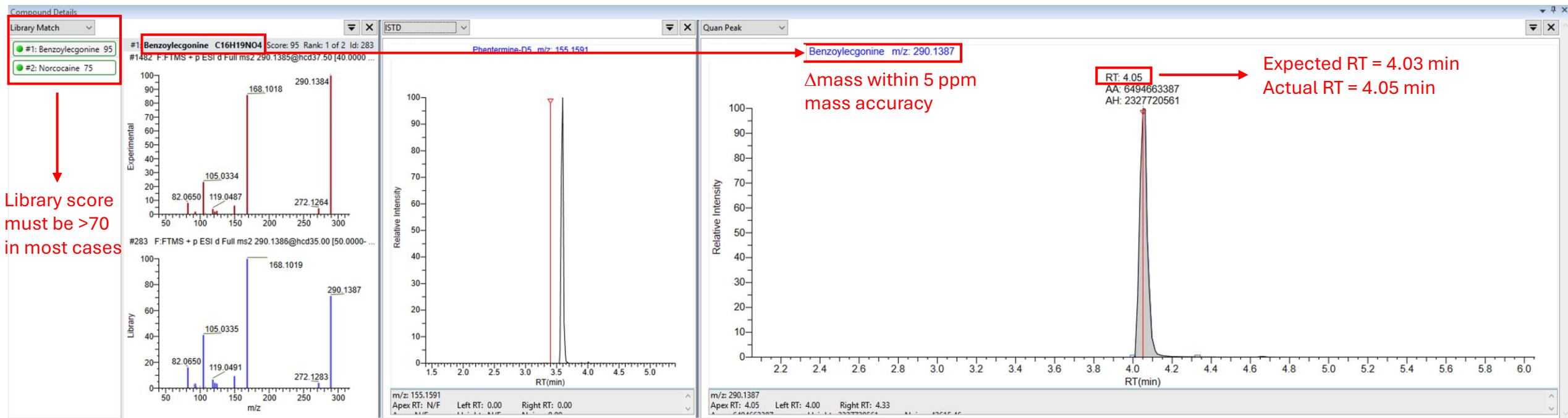
Interpretation



Interpretation

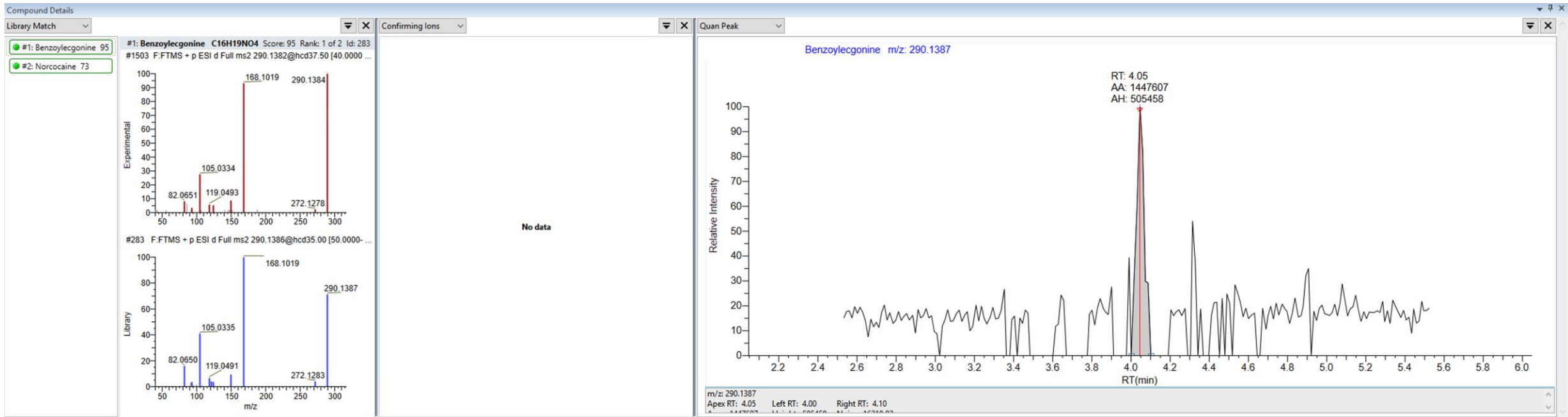


Interpretation

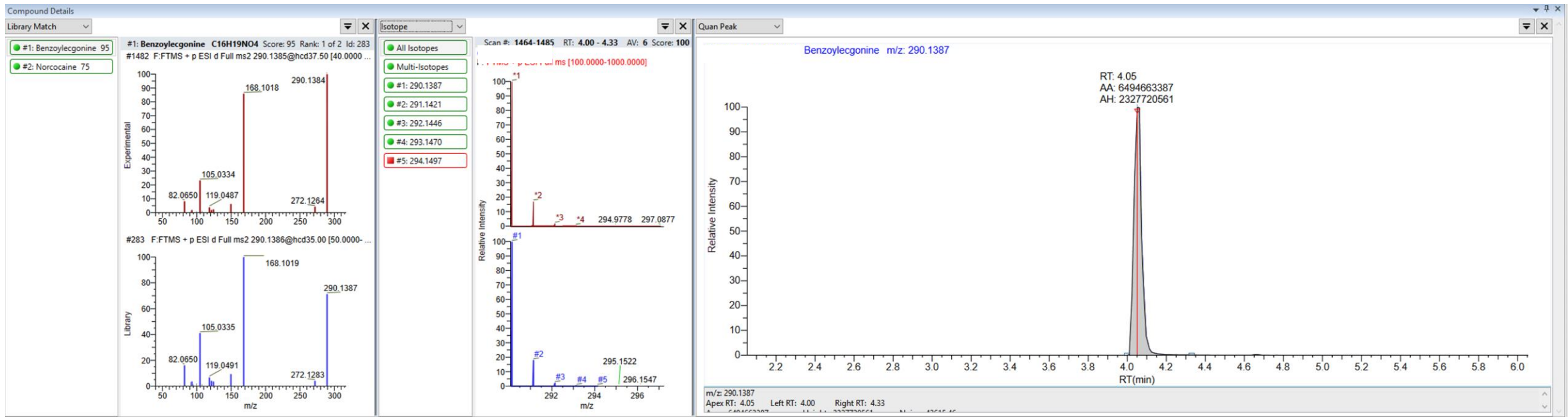


Library score
must be >70
in most cases

Low Signal Challenges



Isotope Patterns



SUMMARY: Positive ID of Compounds

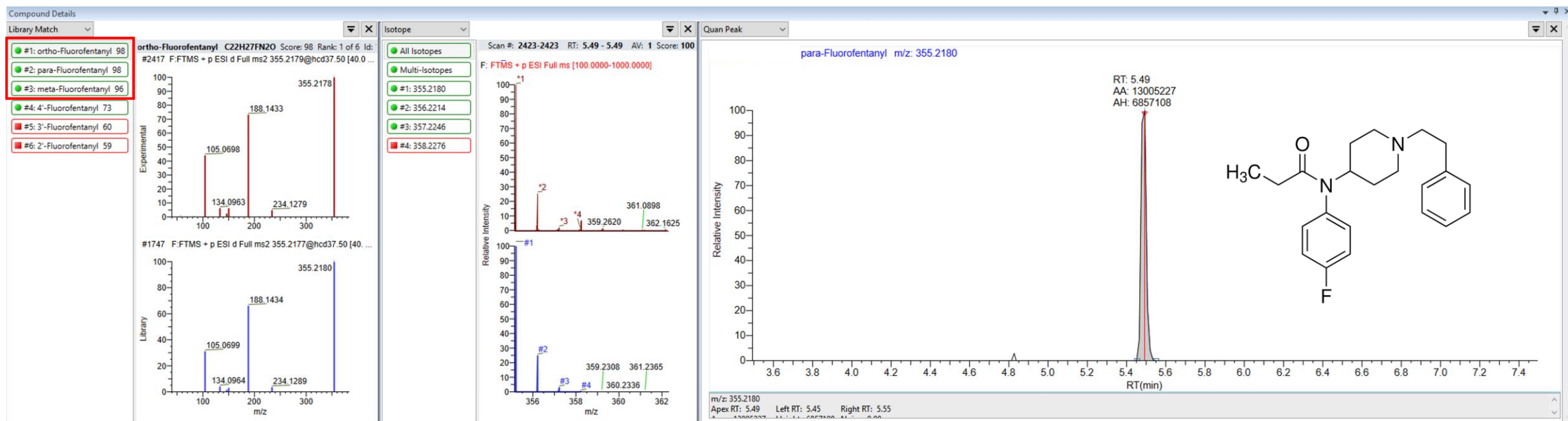
- Retention Time
- Exact Mass with 5 ppm tolerance
- Library Score match
- Visual inspection of peaks
- Isotope patterns can be used when there is low signal or questions

3

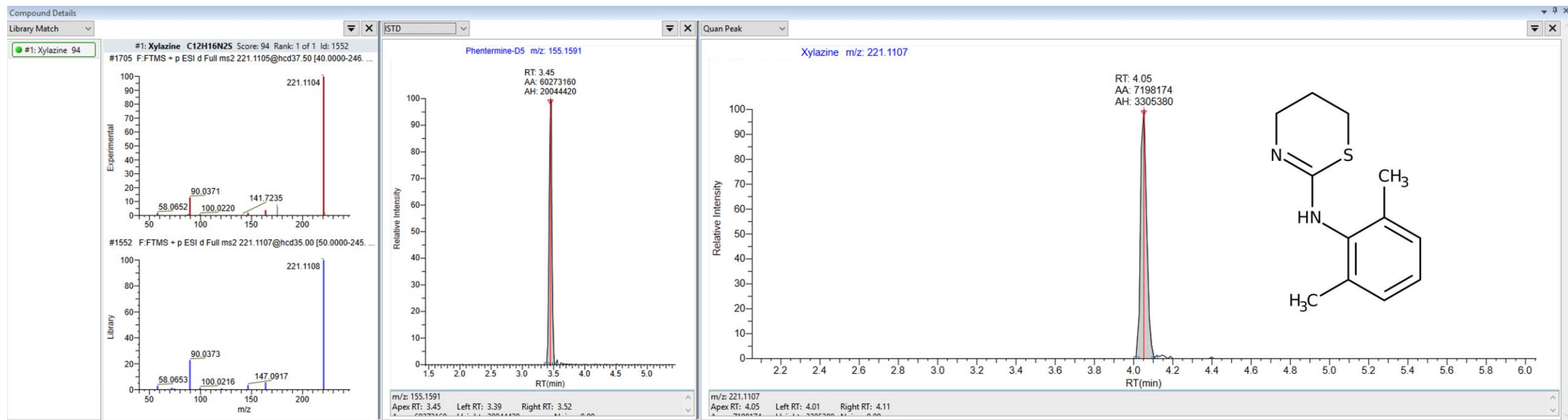
Practical Application of HRMS

Use of LC-HRMS in real clinical and research samples for substance use

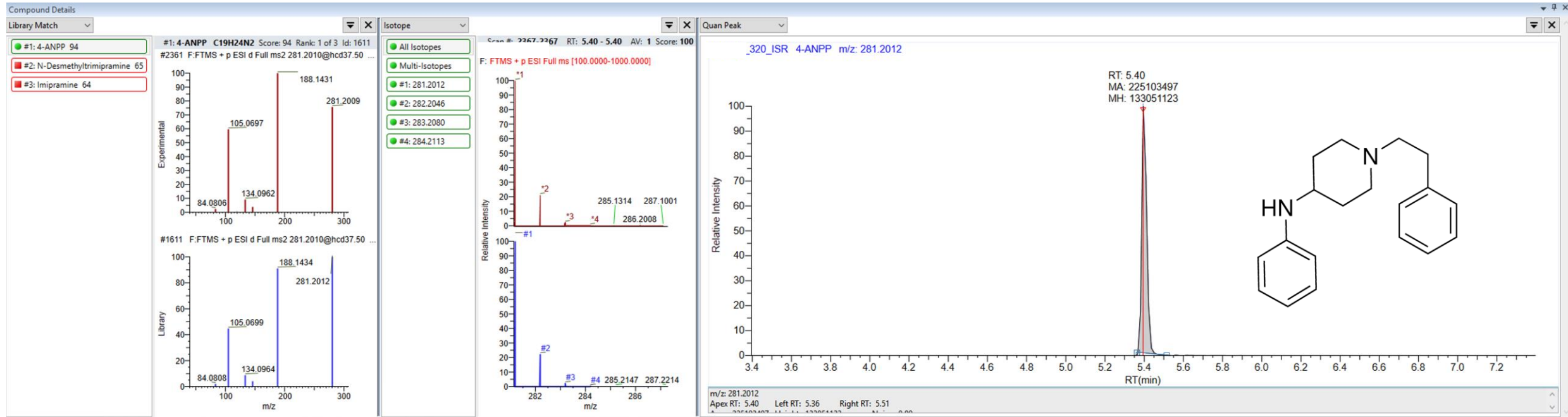
Fluorofentanyl



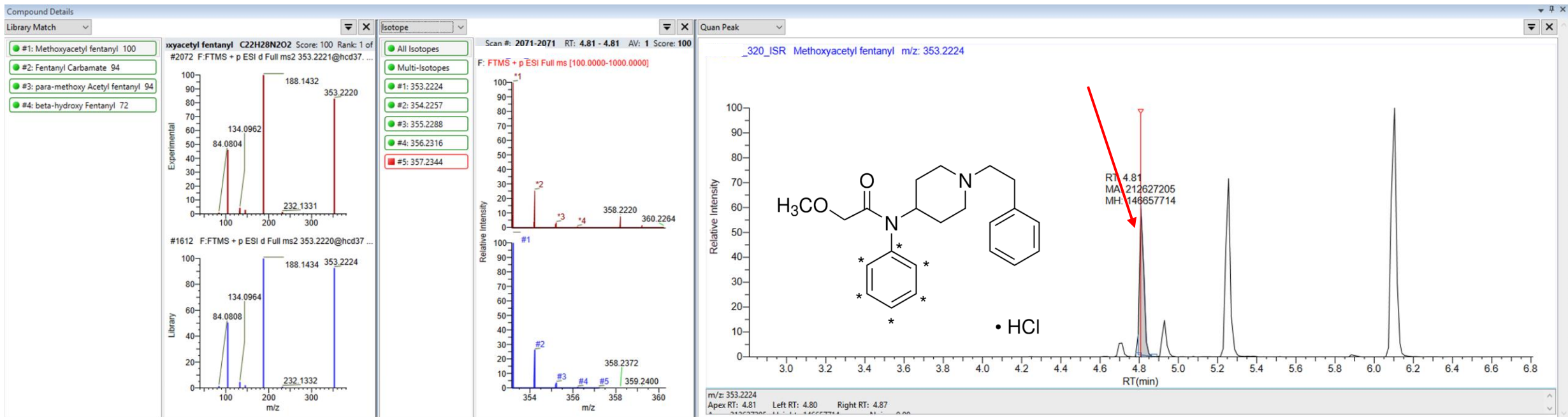
Xylazine



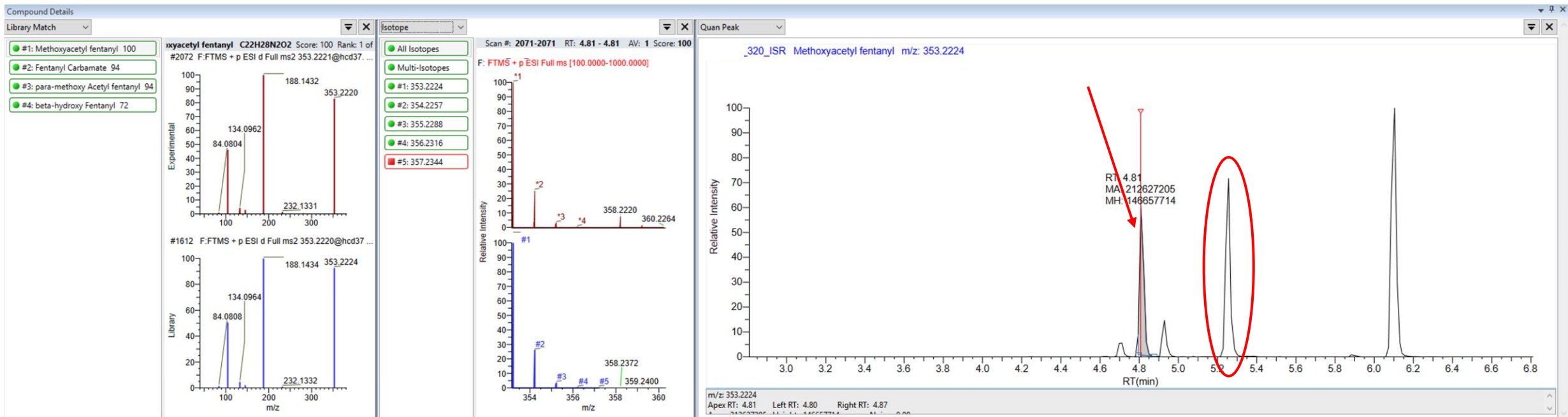
Study Subject 320



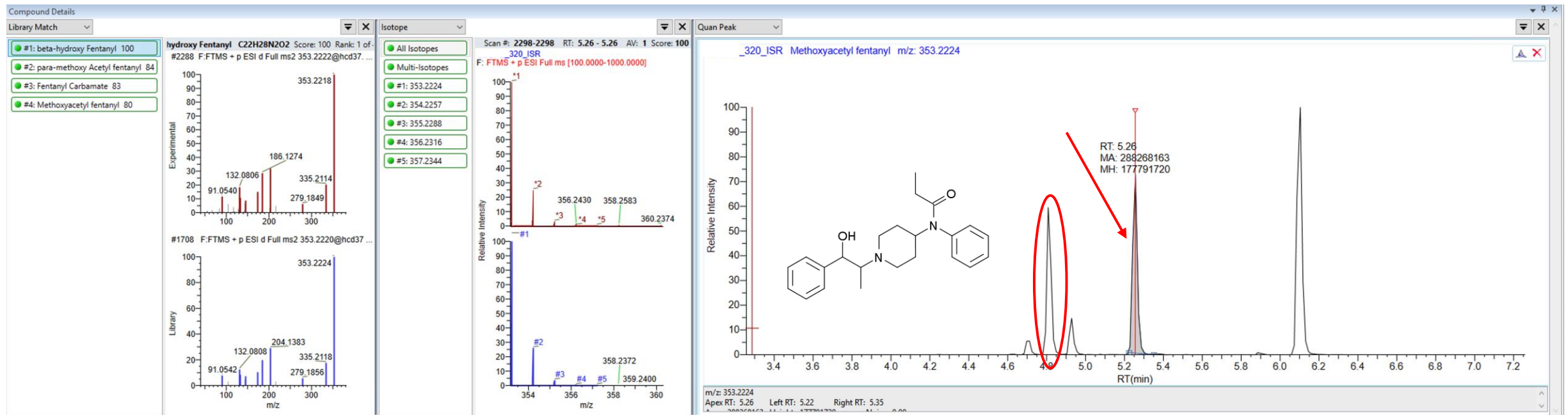
Study Subject 320



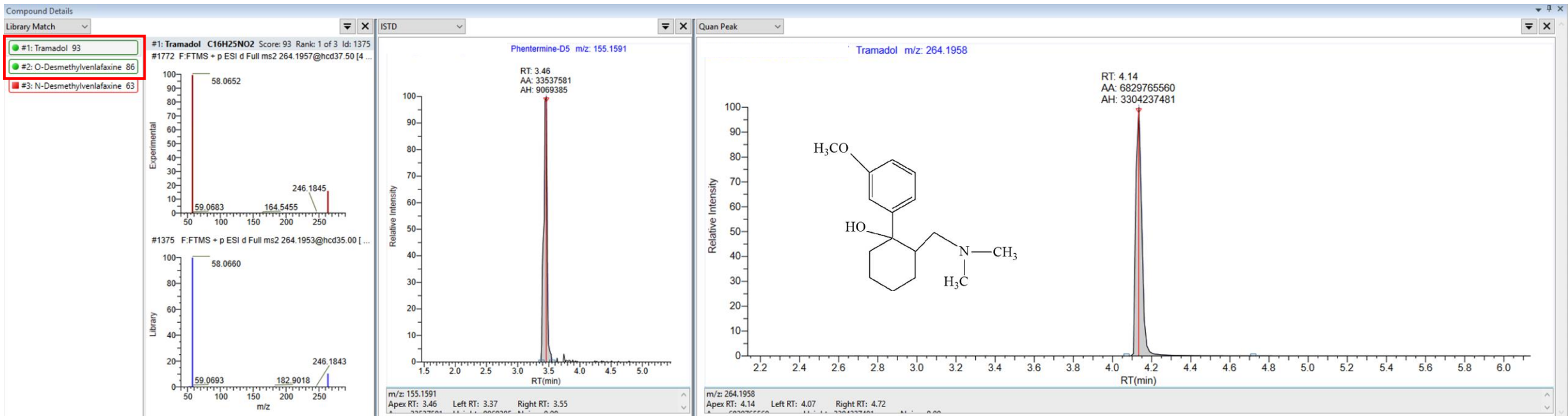
Study Subject 320



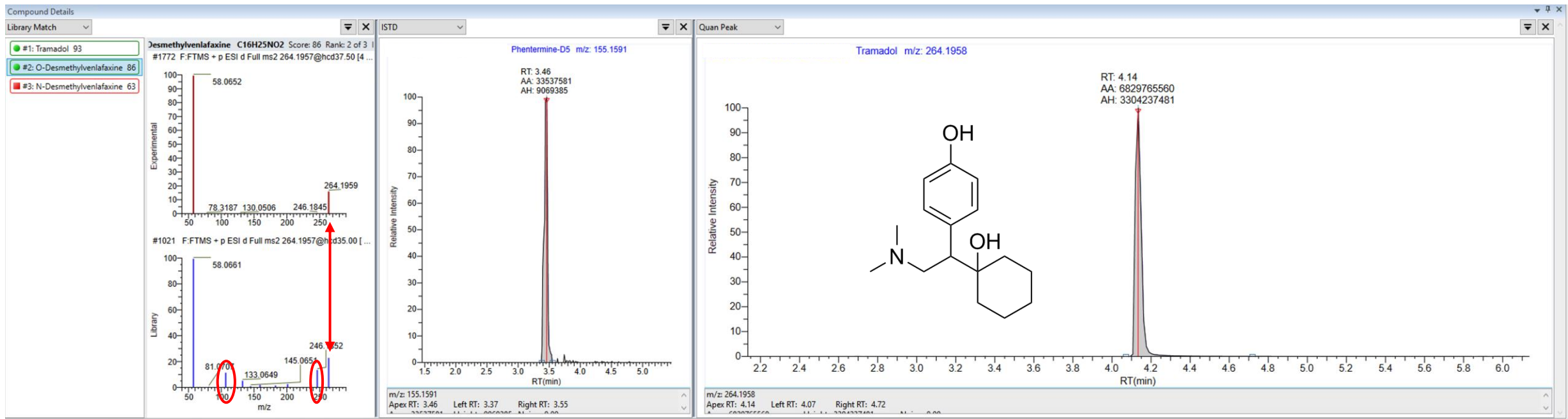
Study Subject 320



Tramadol



Tramadol-ODV Potential Interference



- Use of LC-HRMS technology and library matching provides information rich data outputs that minimizes risk of false positives in toxicology screening
- Care must be taken due to high sensitivity of the technology – must put safeguards in place to avoid positive calls from system carryover or environmental sources
- This technology allows for rapid expansion of the testing menu when needed to adapt to the evolving substance use landscape
- In our experience, menu expansion allows us to identify emerging substance use patterns earlier to better inform our clinical and research partners

Acknowledgments

Johns Hopkins School of Medicine

- Katie Weaver
- Autumn Breaud
- Jonatan De Wree
- Susan Sherman

Thermo Fisher Scientific

- Tim Stratton
- Jingshu Guo
- Kerry Hassell

Acknowledgments

- Overall support for the HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN) is provided by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), Office of the Director (OD), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) under Award Numbers UM1AI068619-17 (HPTN Leadership and Operations Center), UM1AI068617-17 (HPTN Statistical and Data Management Center), and UM1AI068613-17 (HPTN Laboratory Center).
- The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.



Thank you

QUESTIONS??

wclarke@jhmi.edu



| @HIVptn



HPTN
HIV Prevention
Trials Network