Application Note: 388

Determination of Estradiol in Plasma with Negative Chemical Ionization GC-MS/MS on TSQ Quantum GC

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Introdu

- TSQ Quantum GC
- Estradiol

Key Words

- GC-MS/MS
- Negative Cl
- SRM

Introduction

Estradiol is an endogenous hormone that has been implicated in many physiological effects for both genders. The detection of estradiol in biological fluids, such as plasma and urine, has important clinical application in the diagnosis of diseases and in monitoring the progress of disease states. Both LC-MS/MS and GC-MS methods have been widely used for the detection of estradiol in biological fluids, but both methods are often compromised as a result of endogenous matrix interference. While the LC-MS/MS method, with the advantage of avoiding the derivatization, can detect low pictogram (pg) level on-column, the GC-MS method has the advantage of being more sensitive, capable of detecting femtogram (fg) levels on column.¹

In this note, a triple quadruple based GC-MS/MS method using the TSQ Quantum[™] GC is reported to detect estradiol from plasma samples in Negative Chemical Ionization (NCI) mode. The estradiol was extracted from plasma and derivatized with pentafluorobenzoyl and MSTFA. The ability to detect 55 fg on column (equivalent to 2.5 pg/mL in plasma) has been demonstrated.

Experimental Conditions

Sample Preparation

The estradiol extract samples from plasma were kindly supplied by Taylor Technology, Inc. (Princeton, NJ, USA). The extracts were prepared by spiking into 1.0 mL of blank plasma the estradiol standard at the various concentrations and the d4-estradiol as the internal standard. The estradiol in plasma was then extracted with solid phase extraction using the Bond Elute cartridges, followed by derivatization with pentafluorobenzoyl chloride (for the aromatic hydroxyl group) and MSTFA (for the alkyl hydroxyl group). The final reconstituted sample volume was 45 µL.

GC-MS/MS Conditions

GC: TRACE GC Ultra[™] and Triplus[™] Autosampler (Thermo Fisher Scientific) Column: DB-17MS (J & W Scientific), 15 m x 0.25 mm i.d. $df = 0.25 \, \mu m$ Injection: 1 µL at 280 °C with Splitless mode (closed for 1 min) Oven: 210 °C (1 min), 40 °C/min to 290 °C (0 min), 4 °C/min to 305 °C (0 min) Carrier: He, constant flow at 1.2 mL/min Transferline: 280 °C Mass Spectrometer: TSQ Quantum GC (Thermo Fisher Scientific) Ion Source Temp: 240 °C Emission Current: 200 µA Ionization Mode: Negative CI (methane as reagent gas at 3.8 mL/min) Scan Mode: SRM (Selected Reaction Monitoring) Estradiol: m/z 538>474; d4-Estradiol: m/z 542>478 Scan Width: 0.002 *m/z* Scan Time: 0.15 s Peak Width: 0.7 Da (FWHM) for Q1 and Q3 Collision Gas: 1.5 mTorr (Ar) Collision Energy: 13 V

Results and Discussion

The purpose of this study was to develop an NCI GC-MS/MS method to assay estradiol in plasma samples from 2.5 pg/mL to 250 pg/mL.

Figure 1 shows the representative chromatograms of a plasma sample spiked with 2.5 pg/mL estradiol. With splitless injection of 1 μ L of the final extract and assuming a complete recovery, the total amount injected on column is 55 fg. As shown, even with such a low amount, estradiol shows a well-defined peak that can be accurately quantified. Note that other peaks in the chromatograms are likely the isomers known to estradiol and its d4 analogue.

Figure 2 shows a 5-level calibration curve for plasma samples spiked with 2.5, 5.0, 25, 75 and 250 pg/mL estradiol. Each level of standard was injected in triplicates. Excellent linearity with a correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.9976$ (weighting factor = 1/X) was obtained.

The assay also used three levels of quality control (QC) samples at 7.5 (Low QC), 50 (Mid QC) and 200 pg/mL (High QC). The recovery values were all within the range of 85 to 115%, indicating good method accuracy.





Figure 1: Representative SRM chromatograms for a plasma sample containing 2.5 pg/mL estradiol (equivalent to 55 fg estradiol injected on column)



Figure 2: A 5-level calibration curve for estradiol in plasma from 2.5 pg/mL to 250 pg/mL (internal standard corrected)

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Conclusions

A highly sensitive and accurate NCI GC-MS/MS method has been developed to assay estradiol in plasma from 2.5 to 250 pg/mL on the TSQ Quantum GC. Ongoing work is being conducted to further extend the assay method to include other estrogens and androgens in one single GC-MS/MS analysis.

Acknowledgment

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References

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