

# A High-Throughput SPE Method to Support the Biomonitoring of Phthalate Metabolites in Human Urine Using ISOLUTE® ENV+ Columns Prior to LC-MS/MS



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This application note describes the extraction of nine phthalate metabolites from human urine using ISOLUTE® ENV+ solid phase extraction columns.

## Introduction

Phthalates are plasticizers used in industry to adjust the mechanical (and sometimes barrier) properties of plastics in consumer products and packaging. Their ubiquitous presence in our everyday lives constantly presents threats of low level exposure through inhalation or ingestion. Thus, large biomonitoring studies including the US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) have screened for phthalates since 1999. Because phthalates themselves are difficult to eliminate from sampling and processing materials, including laboratory ware and instruments, analysis of phthalates in human samples have focused on their monoester metabolites. Monoethyl phthalate (MEP), monobutyl phthalate (MBP), monobenzyl phthalate (MBzP) and mono (2-ethyl-5-hydroxyhexyl) phthalate (MEHHP) have been constantly detected in human urine since the first NHANES survey of phthalates in 1999. Phthalates exposure has been associated with decreased anogenital distance, lower sperm count, cryptorchidism and hypospadias among other clinical endpoints in humans.

To facilitate the high throughput population screening of phthalate metabolites, sample preparation methods need to be simple, sensitive and robust to mitigate matrix suppression and instrument down time common to many dilute and shoot approaches to mass spectrometry. Thus, a solid phase extraction procedure was developed for these analytes. This application note details the optimization strategy for nine phthalate metabolites. Proof-of-concept for this sample preparation method was determined on a set of real patient samples (n=5). The results were in general agreement with previously reported concentration ranges for these compounds. It is anticipated that this method will have significant impact in environmental biomonitoring strategies for these analytes.

## Analytes

Monomethyl phthalate (MMP); Monoethyl phthalate (MEP); Monobutyl phthalate (MBP); Monobenzyl phthalate (MBzP); Monoheptyl phthalate (MHxP); Mono (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (MEHP); Mono(2-ethyl-5-hydroxyhexyl) phthalate (MEHHP); Mono (2-ethyl-5-carboxypentyl) phthalate (MECPP); Monoisononyl phthalate (MiNP)

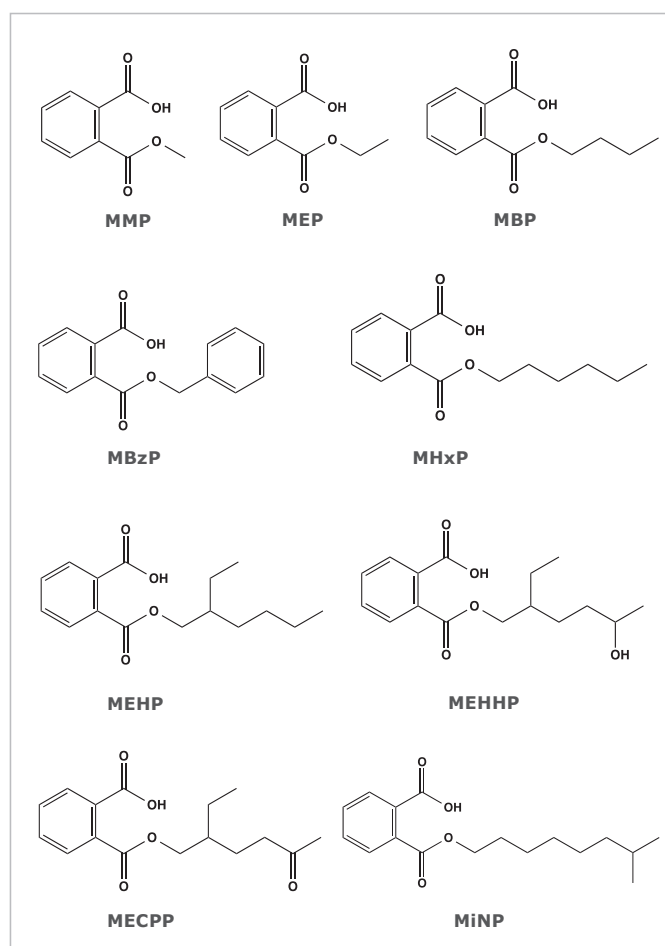
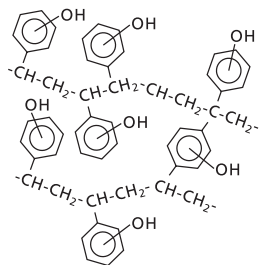


Figure 1. Structures of the target analytes in the phthalate metabolites panel.

## Sample Preparation Procedure

**Format:** ISOLUTE® ENV+ 50 mg/ 3 mL columns, p/n 915-0005-B



**Figure 2.** ISOLUTE® ENV+ sorbent chemistry

The SPE sorbent chemistry is a hyper crosslinked hydroxylated polystyrene-divinylbenzene copolymer with very high surface area that is ideal for extracting polar analytes from urine samples (**Figure 2**).

<b>Sample pre-treatment:</b>	Urine (500 µL) was deconjugated using 450 U of H pomatia glucuronidase Type H3 and incubation at 37°C and pH 5.5 for 2 hours. $C^{13}$ -labeled internal standard (5 ng/mL) for each analyte was added after deconjugation.
<b>Conditioning:</b>	Condition each column with methanol (1 mL)
<b>Equilibration:</b>	Equilibrate each column with water (1 mL)
<b>Sample Loading:</b>	Load all pretreated sample at a flow rate of 1 mL/min
<b>Interference Wash:</b>	Elute interferences with H <sub>2</sub> O/MeOH (90/10, v/v, 1 mL*)
<b>Analyte Elution:</b>	Elute analytes with MeOH (2 X 1 mL)
<b>Post Extraction:</b>	Extracts were evaporated to dryness using a Biotage TurboVap (37 °C, 40 psi) and reconstituted prior to injection.

\*suggested variable to try on implementation – increase interference wash volume to 2 mL

## HPLC Conditions

<b>Instrument:</b>	Agilent 1260 HPLC system (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA)
<b>Column:</b>	Phenomenex Kinetex C18 (100 x 4.6 mm, 2.6 µm)
<b>Column Temperature</b>	40 °C
<b>Injection Volume</b>	25 µL
<b>Mobile Phase:</b>	Solvent A: 0.05% Ammonium acetate, pH 7.8 (aq) Solvent B: 0.05% Ammonium acetate, pH 7.8 (methanol)
<b>Gradient:</b>	

**Table 1.** Gradient parameters for the separation phthalate metabolites.

Step #	Time (min)	Flow Rate (µL/min)	A (%)	B (%)
0	0	500	50	50
1	0.5	500	50	50
2	6.5	500	0	100
3	10.0	500	0	100
4	10.5	500	50	50
5	14.0	500	50	50

## Mass Spectrometry Conditions

<b>Instrument:</b>	AB Sciex 5500 triple quadrupole equipped with a Turbo Ionspray® interface operated in negative ion mode (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA.)
<b>Ion Source Temperature:</b>	700 °C
<b>Spray Voltage:</b>	-4500V

The MRM transitions used are detailed in **Table 2**.

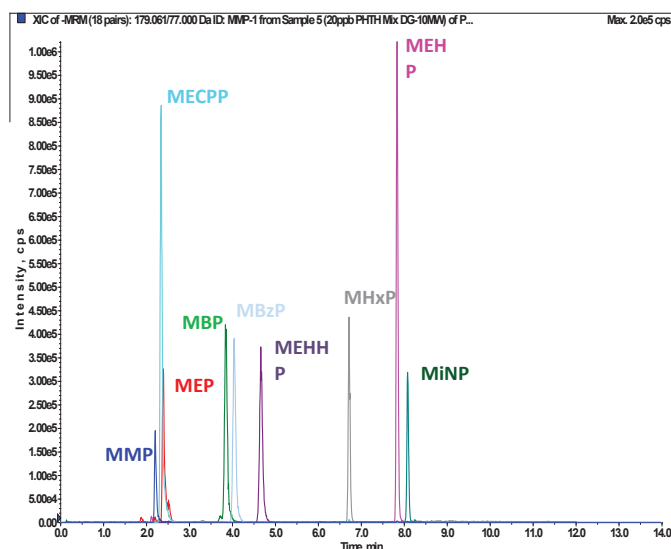
**Table 2.** MS/MS details for the selected phthalate analyte panel.

Multiple Reaction Monitoring (MRM) transitions								
Q1	Q3	Time	Analyte	DP	EP	CE	CXP	Type
179.1	77.0	15	MMP-1	-25	-10	-24	-11	Quant
179.1	107.0	15	MMP-2	-25	-10	-14	-15	Qual
193.1	76.9	15	MEP-1	-40	-10	-22	-13	Quant
193.1	43.0	15	MEP-2	-40	-10	-24	-19	Qual
221.2	71.0	15	MBP-1	-30	-10	-16	-11	Quant
221.2	68.9	15	MBP-2	-30	-10	-16	-33	Qual
255.2	77.0	15	MBzP-1	-35	-10	-24	-13	Quant
255.2	183.0	15	MBzP-2	-35	-10	-14	-17	Qual
249.2	99.0	15	MHxP-1	-40	-10	-20	-13	Quant
249.2	77.0	15	MHxP-2	-40	-10	-30	-17	Qual
277.2	133.9	15	MEHP-1	-45	-10	-18	-13	Quant
277.2	77.0	15	MEHP-2	-45	-10	-24	-11	Qual
293.3	120.9	15	MEHHP-1	-40	-10	-26	-15	Quant
293.3	76.9	15	MEHHP-2	-40	-10	-50	-33	Qual
307.2	159.1	15	MECPP-1	-40	-10	-20	-13	Quant
307.2	120.8	15	MECPP-2	-40	-10	-30	-17	Qual
291.2	76.9	15	MiNP-1	-55	-10	-28	-17	Quant
291.2	247.1	15	MiNP-2	-55	-10	-20	-25	Qual

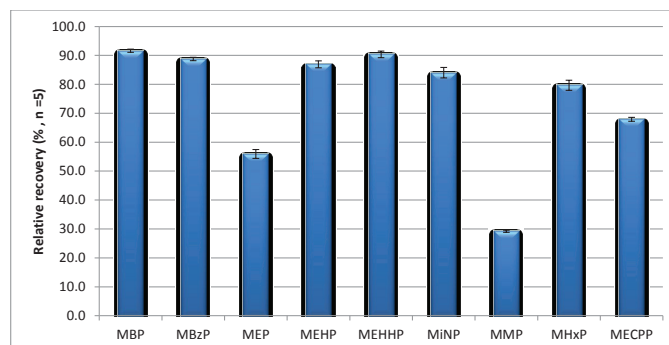
## Results and Discussion

Following a comprehensive sorbent screening and method optimization process, the solid phase extraction method described in this application note was applied to spiked synthetic urine samples.

Method repeatability (%RSD) and relative recovery was determined in five replicates of synthetic human urine specimen spiked with 20 ng/mL of each analyte. A representative chromatogram of spiked samples processed by the optimized method is given in **Figure 3**. The method repeatability measured for all analytes is < 10% RSD (n=5). **Figure 4** presents the average relative recoveries obtained for each analyte (n=5). Error bars represent +/- 1 standard deviation of the mean. Actual measurements of phthalate metabolites in five representative subjects using the optimized method were also completed. Data obtained from the analysis are presented in **Table 3**.



**Figure 2.** Representative chromatogram for extracted phthalate metabolites from synthetic urine (20 ng/mL).



**Figure 4.** Relative recovery of the selected phthalate panel from human urine.

**Table 3.** Phthalate metabolite levels (ng/mL) measured from five pregnant women in a Northern California cohort.

Subject	MMP	MEP	MBP	MBzP	MHxP	MEHP	MEHHP	MECPP	MiNP
1	<LOD	50.4	14.5	0.5	1.2	0.4	12.5	12.5	<LOD
2	1.0	75.5	15.0	7.2	3.5	1.6	15.0	15.0	1.4
3	10.5	150.5	13.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	55.6	55.6	2.5
4	11.0	203.5	6.5	4.5	2.5	2.0	12.6	12.6	<LOD
5	<LOD	35.5	3.5	3.6	<LOD	0.5	6.4	6.4	<LOD

## Conclusions

ISOLUTE® ENV+ 50mg / 3 mL SPE cartridges were successful in providing quantitative analyte recovery, repeatable method precision and minimal matrix suppression for nine phthalate metabolites in urine.

## Acknowledgment

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## Ordering Information

Part Number	Description	Quantity
915-0005-B	ISOLUTE® ENV+ 50 mg/3 mL	50
PPM-48	Biotage® PRESSURE+ 48 Positive Pressure Manifold	1
C103198	TurboVap® LV, 100/120V	1
C103199	TurboVap® LV, 220/240V	1

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