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LC-MS/MS 法检测人头发中利培酮及其代谢物 9- 羟利培酮含量的实验研究 *

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摘要 目的: 建立高效液相色谱 - 三重四级杆质谱联用 (LC-MS/MS) 法检测人头发中利培酮 (RIP) 及其代谢物 9- 羟利培酮 (9-OH-RIP) 含量的方法。**方法:** 采用同位素内标氘 4- 利培酮 (RIP-d4) 及氘 9- 羟利培酮 (9-OH-RIP-d4), 流动相 A 为 10 mmol/L 醋酸铵溶液 (甲酸调 pH 值为 4.0), 流动相 B 为乙腈, A/B=70/30, 流速为 0.3 mL/min, 等度洗脱 4.00 min。色谱柱为安捷伦 Zorbax SB C18(2.1× 50 mm, 1.8 μm), 柱温 30℃。准确称取 20 mg 丙酮清洗过晾干剪碎成粉末的头发样本, 加 1N 氢氧化钠 (NaOH) 超声 2 h, 等量酸中和后, 加 200 μL 1N 氢氧化钠溶液及 5.0 mL 的甲基叔丁基醚 (MTBE) 提取涡旋 1 分钟, 3000× g 离心 5 min 后取上清液在 40 度水浴下氮气吹干后用 100 μL 流动相复溶, 进样 2 μL 经 LC-MS/MS 检测。MRM 监测离子对: RIP : m/z 411.2→191.0, 9-OH-RIP: m/z 427.2→207.1, RIP-d⁴: m/z 415.2→195.2, 9-OH-RIP-d⁴: m/z 431.2→211.1。**结果:** 利培酮及 9- 羟利培酮线性范围分别为 0.5-25 ng/mg, 0.0025-0.15 ng/mg, 提取回收率均 >70.0%, 方法回收率均在 85.0%-115.0% 之间, 线性 r 均 >0.999, 精密度和重现性 RSD 均 <15%。**结论:** 本研究建立了采用 LC-MS/MS 法检测人头发中利培酮及 9- 羟利培酮含量的方法, 该法快速、简单、准确、重现性好。

关键词: 利培酮; 9- 羟利培酮; LC-MS/MS; 药物浓度; 头发**中图分类号:** R969.1; R917 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2015)12-2221-04

Determination of Risperidone and Its Metabolite of 9-hydroxyrisperidone in Hair by LC-MS/MS*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To establish an HPLC-MS/MS method for the determination of risperidone (RIP) and its metabolite 9-hydroxy-risperidone (9-OH-RIP) in the hair. **Methods:** The isotopic-labeled internal standards (risperidone-d4 and 9-hydroxyrisperidone-d⁴) were used. The mobile phase A 10 mm ammonium buffer (tune pH to 4.0 by formic acid); B: Acetonitrile; A/B=70/30, flow rate of 0.3 mL/min, the analytical column was Agilent Zorbax SB C18 (2.1× 50 mm, 1.8 μm), temperature was 30℃. 20 mg sample of hair was weighed accurately, which was washed by acetone and cut into powder, ultrasonic for 2 h with added 1 mL of 1N NaOH, then neutralized by 1 mL 1N HCl, added 200 μL 1N NaOH and 5.0 mL of Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether vortex for 1 min, 3000 g centrifugation for 5 min, supernate was dried under 40℃ with nitrogen, and redissolved by 100 μL mobilephase, inject 2 μL into LC-MS/MS. MRM: RIP: m/z 411.2→191.0, 9-OH-RIP: m/z 427.2→207.1, RIP-d⁴: m/z 415.2→195.2, 9-OH-RIP-d⁴: m/z 431.2→211.1. **Results:** The results showed that the linear was 0.5-25 ng/mg for RIP and 0.0025-0.15 ng/mg for 9-OH RIP, both of the linearly dependent coefficient (r) were no less than 0.999, the recoveries of extraction >70.0 %, the recoveries of method was between 85.0 % and 115.0 %, and the RSDs of precision and accuracy were all no more than 15 %. **Conclusion:** A determination method of the concentration of RIP and 9-OH-RIP in hair was established, which was simple and rapid, and had superior sensitivity and selectivity.

Key words: Risperidone; 9-hydroxy-risperidone; LC-MS/MS; Drug concentration; Hair**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R969.1; R917 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2015)12-2221-04

前言

利培酮 (Risperidone, RIP) 又名维思通, 化学名为 3-[2-[4-(6-

氟-1,2)-苯并异噁唑-3-基-1-哌啶]乙基]6,7,8,9-四氢-已-甲基-4H-吡啶并[1,2-α]嘧啶-4-酮^[1], 为第二代抗精神病药, 不局限于对 D2 受体的阻断^[2], 不仅对精神分裂症常以幻觉、妄想为^{*} 基金项目: 国家 "重大新药创制" 科技重大专项(2012ZX09303-003); 上海市卫生系统优秀人才(XBR2011049);

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主的阳性症状有很好的疗效^[3],对阴性症状也有疗效^[4],但其引起的运动功能抑制等不良反应比经典的抗精神病药少,因而在临幊上得到广泛的应用^[5,6]。在体内,利培酮部分代谢成9-羟利培酮(9-hydroxy-risperidone,9-OH-RIP),后者是前者的主要活性代谢产物^[7],其药理活性是母药的70%^[8],因服药剂量低,血浆蛋白结合率高,故对其检测要求的灵敏度高,临幊上常用电化学法^[9]和液质联用方法^[10]检测其血浓度。

头发属于皮肤的附属器官,由角化的表皮细胞所构成,药物经血液循环进入毛发,血液中利培酮浓度常常小于其代谢产物9-羟利培酮的浓度,而精神类药物原体在头发中含量远远大于其代谢物。因此,检测头发中利培酮及9-羟利培酮用于临幊血药浓度监测提供参考具有十分重要的临幊意义。国内外很早就有有关头发中抗精神类药物浓度测定方法的报道^[11,12],但国内尚未有关于头发中利培酮及9-羟利培酮检测方法的报道。本研究在参考文献的基础上建立了快速准确简单的检测头发中利培酮及9-羟利培酮浓度检测的高效液相色谱质谱联用方法(LC-MS/MS),为临幊合理用药和相关研究提供借鉴。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器

Agilent 1260系列高效液相色谱仪串联 Agilent 6430 Triple Quad LC/MS 检测器,超纯水仪(Millipore),Sartorius CP225D电子分析天平,PHS-3C型精密pH计,H-2050R高速离心机,XW-80A旋涡混合器,N-EVAP112氮吹仪,OA-SYS水浴箱等。

1.2 试剂与标准品

乙腈(Fisher公司,批号:112189),甲醇(Fisher公司,批号:112189)为色谱纯。其余试剂:醋酸铵、甲酸、甲基叔丁基醚(MTBE)、氢氧化钠(NaOH),浓盐酸(HCl,37.0%)等均为分析纯。水为超纯水。利培酮(1.0 mg/mL的甲醇溶液,批号:FN111111-02)购自百灵威科技有限公司;9-羟利培酮(1.0 mg/mL的甲醇溶液,批号:FN091412-02)标准品均购自上海安谱科学仪器有限公司,批号为:CDFX-H-076;内标:利培酮-d⁴(100 μg/mL的甲醇溶液,批号:FN013013-02),9-羟利培酮-d⁴(100 μg/mL的甲醇溶液,批号:FN102111-01)均购自Sigma-Aldrich有限公司。所有纳入采集样本研究来源的患者均签署知情同意书,本研究通过上海市精神卫生中心伦理学委员会审批(批件号:2013-27)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 色谱条件与色谱图 应用Zorbax SB C18,色谱柱(2.1×50 mm,1.8 μm,安捷伦公司)。流动相为A为醋酸铵(0.01 mol/L醋酸铵,甲酸调pH 4.0),用前经微孔滤膜过滤并超声波脱气;流动相B为乙腈,采用30%乙腈等度洗脱,流速0.3 mL/min,柱温30℃,进样量5 μL。质谱采用电喷雾电离源(ESI+),MRM扫描模式,采用氮气作为雾化气和辅助气,雾化气压力35.0 psi,干燥器流速10.0 L/min,干燥器温度350℃,毛细管电压正模式4000 V,Delta EMV (+)300 v,MRM监测离子对:RIP:m/z 411.2→191.0,9-OH-RIP:m/z 427.2→207.1,RIP-d⁴:m/z 415.2→195.2,9-OH-RIP-d⁴:m/z 431.2→211.1,色谱图见图1。

1.3.2 标准品储备液、内标工作溶液及质控工作溶液的配制 精密吸取1.0 mL浓度为1.0 mg/mL的利培酮标准甲醇

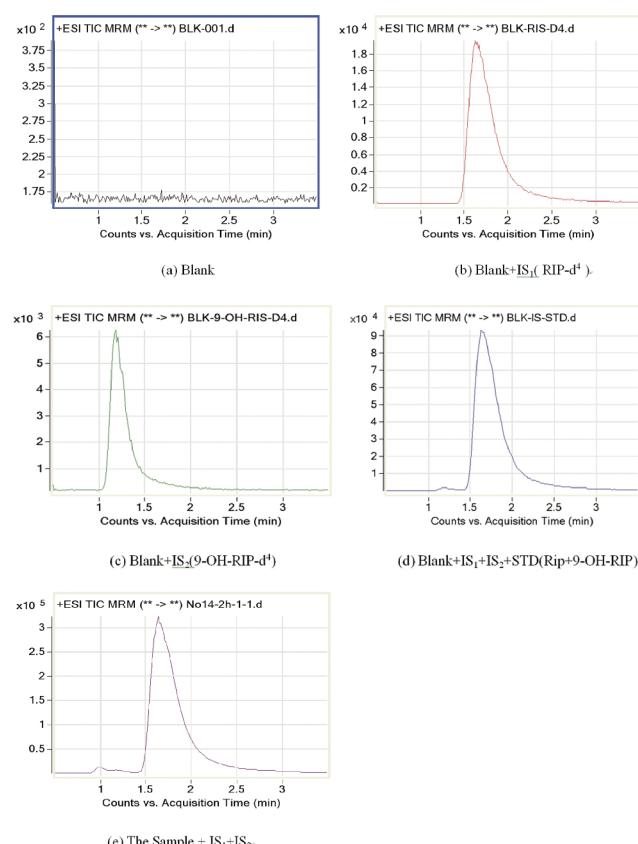


图1 色谱总离子流图

(a)空白头发图; b.空白加利培酮氘代内标图;c.空白加9-羟利培酮氘代内标图;d.空白加内标加标准品图;e.服用利培酮后病人头发)

Fig. 1 The TIC chromatograms

(a. spiked blank hair; b. blank with IS1, c. blank with IS2, d. blank with IS1 and IS2 risperidone and 9-hydroxyrisperidone in standard solution)

溶液至10 mL容量瓶中,用甲醇/水(1:1)溶解配制成浓度为0.10 mg/mL的标准品储备溶液。同样方法配制浓度为0.10 mg/mL的9-羟利培酮标准品储备溶液。

精密吸取浓度为100 μg/mL的氘代-利培酮1.0 mL到10 mL容量瓶中,配得10.0 μg/mL的氘代-利培酮标准品储备溶液,并稀释成浓度为1.0 μg/mL的氘代-利培酮内标工作溶液。同样方法配制10.0 μg/mL的氘代-利培酮标准品储备溶液,并稀释成浓度为0.01 μg/mL的氘代-9羟利培酮内标工作溶液。

1.3.3 标准曲线的制备 将8个10 mL带盖锥形离心试管内分别加入400 μL不同浓度的利培酮和9-羟利培酮标准品溶液,氮气吹干后各加入20 mg清洗过的空白头发粉末,配制成头发中含利培酮的浓度分别为0.5、1、2、4、8、12、20、25 ng/mg。9-羟利培酮浓度为0.0025、0.005、0.01、0.02、0.04、0.06、0.10、0.15 ng/mg,准确加入100 μL氘代利培酮内标工作溶液及50 μL氘代9-羟利培酮内标工作溶液,加1 mL 1 N的氢氧化钠超声2 h后,加1 mL 1 N的盐酸中和,再加200 μL 1 N氢氧化钠溶液及5.0 mL甲基叔丁基醚萃取剂,密塞,旋涡混匀1 min,3000×g离心5 min。吸取上清液置试管中,于40℃水浴箱内氮气吹干。进样前加100 μL流动相,快速振荡数秒溶解残渣,2 μL进质谱分析,测得药物峰面积Ai、内标峰面积As,以Ai/As的值F为横坐标,以血浆样品所对应各点药物浓度(C)为纵坐

标绘制标准曲线。经加权最小二乘法进行线性回归(权重系数 $W=1/C^2$),得利培酮浓度范围在 0.5-25 ng/mg 之间,标准曲线线性方程为: $C_1=1.10852F-0.14599$, 相关系数 $r_1=0.99959$, 利培酮的最低检测限 0.5 ng/mg。9-羟利培酮浓度范围在 0.0025-0.15 ng/mg 之间,标准曲线线性方程为: $C^2=14.34713F-0.01190$, 相关系数 $r^2=0.99988$, 9-羟利培酮的最低检测限 0.0025 ng/mg。

1.3.4 头发样品的处理 取服用利培酮患者贴头皮处剪下长度大于 2 cm 的头发样品一小簇, 经丙酮 - 水 - 丙酮洗涤后晾干剪至碎末状, 准确称取 20 mg 放入 10 mL 带盖离心试管内。加入 100 μL 浓度为 1.0 μg/mL 的氘代利培酮内标工作溶液及 50 μL 浓度为 0.01 μg/mL 的氘代 9-羟利培酮内标工作溶液, 加入 1mL 1N 的 NaOH 溶液中超声 2 h 后, 加等体积 1 N 的 HCl 中和后加 200 μL 1N 的 NaOH, 再加 5.0 mL 甲基叔丁基醚涡旋 1

分钟, 取上清液在 40 度水浴下氮气吹干后用 100 μL 流动相复溶, 进样 2 μL。

2 结果

2.1 回收率及精密度试验

取空白血浆样本分别按本文中 2.3 方法制备头发质控溶液(利培酮的浓度为 0.5、10、20 ng /mg, 9-羟利培酮的浓度为 0.0025、0.05、0.10 ng/mg)。上述每一浓度日内平行测定 6 次, 计算日内精密度; 同时每种浓度下每日测定 1 次, 一共 6 次, 计算日间精密度。

利用同一天内低、中、高 3 个浓度血浆标准品结果计算相对回收率; 利用流动相制备相同浓度的标准品溶液, 计算两种药物提取后测定的绝对回收率, 结果见表 1。

表 1 头发中利培酮、9 羟利培酮的回收率及日内、日间精密度($\bar{x} \pm s, n=6$)

Table 1 The recoveries and precision of RIP and 9-OH RIP in hairs($\bar{x} \pm s, n=6$)

Groups		RIP			9-OH RIP	
Theoretical values (ng/mg)		1	10	20	0.005	0.05
Absolute recovery (%)		87.44± 7.77	85.65± 0.87	91.34± 1.60	72.92± 3.96	83.48± 4.52
Relative recovery (%)		103.27± 11.42	93.75± 5.18	102.30± 1.79	94.80± 5.76	108.52± 5.88
Within-day precision	Measured values (ng/mg)	1.08± 0.05	9.49± 0.26	20.46± 0.36	0.0047± 0.00029	0.0542± 0.0029
RSD (%)		4.8	2.8	1.8	6.1	5.4
Between-day precision	Measured values (ng/mg)	1.09± 0.14	9.51± 0.32	20.40± 0.52	0.0050± 0.051	0.051± 0.031
RSD (%)		13.2	3.4	2.6	10.1	6.2
						8.5

表 2 五例服用利培酮病人头发及血液中利培酮及 9-羟利培酮药物浓度及服药时间剂量表。

Table 2 Five samples results of the concentration of RIP and 9-OH RIP in hair with time and dose

No.	Duration of taken drug of Risperidone	Doze/day (mg/d)	RIP		9-OH-RIP	
			Hair(ng/mg)	Serum(ng/mL)	Hair(ng/mg)	Serum(ng/mL)
1	1 week	3	0.9514	17.2	<LOQ	30.4
2	Over 3 years	5	11.2014	2.1	0.1402	15.5
3	1-3years	3	6.5022	13.2	0.1093	1.7
4	1-3years	5	19.6333	1.0	0.0759	23.1
5	Over 3 years	5	22.7953	14.5	0.1226	29.8

2.2 利培酮与 9-羟利培酮的稳定性研究

按照本文 2.3 方法分别配制利培酮和 9-羟利培酮样品(利培酮的浓度为 1、10、20 ng/mg, 9-羟利培酮的浓度为 0.005、0.05、0.01 ng/mg)每个浓度各 3 份。将配制好的样品进行如下处理:a: 室温放置 4 小时;b:-20℃ 冻存 24 h;c:-20℃ 冻存 7 d 后进行测定含量测定。结果发现上述三种处理方法均没有样品中利培酮和 9-羟利培酮的降解, 各组的 RSD 均小于 15 %。

2.3 临床实例测定

分别选口服利培酮(利培酮剂量为 3-5 mg/d)时间在 1 周以上的患者五例测定其贴头皮处 2 cm 内头发中药物浓度。结果见表 2, 由表 2 可以看出服用利培酮 1 周即可从头发中检测出该药物的浓度, 但代谢物很少被检测到, 而且不同患者服用相同剂量的药物, 头发中利培酮的浓度存在较大差异, 头发中 9-

羟利培酮浓度远远低于血液中 9-羟利培酮浓度, 因此, 对于服用利培酮的病人进行头发中利培酮及其代谢物的检测具有血液中不可替代的作用。

3 讨论

抗精神病药类药物的使用范围窄, 急性中毒较为常见, 其发病急, 症状重, 可引起意识障碍、昏迷、呼吸抑制, 如不及时妥善治疗可以危及患者生命^[13]。此外, 其用药剂量和临床效果之间关系不稳定, 如同一剂量的药物在一个患者身上产生理想的药理作用, 而在另外一个患者身上则可能引起毒性作用^[14]。这通常成为服药患者发病和致死的因素, 因此在临床使用中需要进行治疗药物监测^[15]。药理研究的结果表明利培酮在体内可迅速分布, 血浆蛋白结合率为 88 %, 9-羟利培酮的血浆蛋白结合

率为 77%。该药的消除半衰期为 3 h 左右,抗精神病有效成分的消除半衰期为 24 h,大多数病人在 1 d 内达到利培酮的稳态,经过 4-5 d 达到 9-羟利培酮的稳态,用药 1 周后 70% 的药物经尿液排泄^[16]。血液中利培酮代谢物 9 羟利培酮含量普遍大于利培酮浓度,且其总浓度与临床效应存在相关^[17],单独利培酮浓度与剂量和效应均不成比例^[18],而头发中利培酮药物原体远远大于代谢物 9-羟利培酮浓度^[19],由此推测头发中利培酮浓度比血液中浓度稳定更能反映原体药物在体内的真实浓度。此外,头发样本作为检材具有无创伤性,易保存,可变性较小,可多次重复采样,重复差异及受外界污染小,检测窗可达检测数月甚至数年,可以提供个体长期使用药物的信息^[19]等优点,可用于临床中擅自停药,漏服、滥用药物等信息的追溯,极具临床应用价值。因此,开发头发中的利培酮及其代谢物 9-羟利培酮的检测具有辅助诊断、治疗的重大意义。

文献中对头发的前处理方式有酸化、碱化、酶解等^[20,21],但不同药物在不同条件下提取率各不相同。有文献报道利培酮在 80 度水浴下碱消化下回收率小于 15%^[22],本文在前处理过程中,采用阳性头发样本在不同条件下进行浸泡超声提取,考察了 0.1 N 盐酸,0.1 N 氢氧化钠,1 N 氢氧化钠,2 N 氢氧化钠,1 N 盐酸等条件下的提取效率,发现 1 N 或 2 N 氢氧化钠溶液下超声 1 小时后均可以提取出头发中利培酮,但 2 N 氢氧化钠提取时间 3 小时会降低物质浓度,提取 1 小时 1 N 氢氧化钠提取效率小于 2 N 的氢氧化钠,选择 1 N 氢氧化钠溶液超声提取 2 小时效率最好;且在中和后调 pH 值时分别考察了 pH 9.2 的磷酸盐、0.1 N 氢氧化钠及 1 N 氢氧化钠下采用等甲苯、正己烷、甲基叔丁基醚、乙醚、乙酸乙酯等为萃取剂,实验结果表明采用 0.1 N 氢氧化钠时,甲基叔丁基醚作为提取溶剂提取效率最高,且操作简单方便,在该条件下提取回收率在 70% 以上,且重复性好。对服药不同时间的病人贴头皮处取头发样本,研磨后进样分析,发现服药 1 周以上即可在头发中检测出药物,但同样剂量的患者样本浓度比长期用药的患者样本浓度低,推测进入头发还需要代谢时间,因此对其时间和剂量关系及不同分段头发的药物浓度之间关系还有待进一步研究。

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