Comparison of Biotage® Extrahera™ vs. Manual Sample Processing Using a Vacuum Manifold

Extraction of NSAIDs from Plasma Using ISOLUTE® SLE+

Automated sample preparation using the Biotage® Extrahera™ was compared to an equivalent manual method utilizing a vacuum manifold. A selection of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) were extracted from pooled stripped plasma using a supported liquid extraction procedure. ISOLUTE® SLE+ 400 µL sample volume plates, part number 820-0400-P01 were used for extraction.

Resulting extracts from both sample preparation methods were subsequently analyzed by LC-MS/MS.



Procedure

A pooled plasma sample was prepared in a sufficient quantity to run a full 96-well plate for each processing method. This pooled plasma sample was fortified with Sulindac, Ketoprofen and Indomethacin at a concentration of 25 ng/mL respectively.

From this pooled plasma sample 250 μL was transferred to all wells of two 96-well plates.

All subsequent aspects of sample preparation were performed in duplicate on two separate plates utilizing either Extrahera or manual preparation using a calibrated air-displacement pipette.



The pooled plasma sample was pre-treated 1:1 (v/v) with 1 % formic acid (250 μ L). This sample dilution results in approximate loading pH of 3.2.

After pre-wetting the pipette tips via aspirate/dispense cycling and to mix the samples; 400 μ L of the pre-treated sample was loaded to each well of the ISOLUTE SLE+ plates. Flows were initiated using a pulse of positive pressure (Extrahera) or vacuum (manual method).

After leaving for 5 minutes to allow the sample to completely absorb into the plates, elution was performed by the application of 2 x 0.9 mL aliquots of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) to the ISOLUTE® SLE+ plates.

The extracts were collected in 2 mL 96-well collection plates under gravity elution, and as a final step to recover all available solvent from the media, by applying a pulse of positive pressure (Extrahera) or vacuum (manual method).

The extracts were evaporated to dryness in a TurboVap° 96 at 37 °C and reconstituted in 200 μ L of 60:40 (v/v) water/methanol solution.

The plates were mixed on an orbital shaker for 10 minutes.



HPLC Conditions

Instrument: Waters Alliance 2795

Column: ACE Excel 2 C18-AR 50 x 2.1mm id column

Mobile Phase: 50:50 (v/v) 0.1 % (v/v) formic

acid/acetonitrile at 0.25 mL/min

Injection Volume: 25 µL

Experimental Precautions

- Both plates were evaporated side by side on the same evaporation instrument (TurboVap® 96).
- » During analysis on the LC-MS system samples were injected alternately from the two plates to reduce the effect of any sample stability issues.
- The same batch/bottles of samples, reagents and solvents were used for both methods.

Mass Spectrometry

Instrument: Waters Quattro Ultima Pt

MRM Conditions

Analyte	Transition	RT (min)	Dwell (sec)	Cone (V)	Col Energy (V)
Indomethacin	358.1 to 139.0	2.5	0.1	35	18
Sulindac	357.1 to 233.1	0.9	0.1	35	26
Ketoprofen	255.1 to 209.1	1.2	0.1	35	13

Results

Average peak area data was calculated for all three compounds to compare any improvements in analyte recovery between Biotage[®] Extrahera[™] and manually processed samples.

Peak area ratio data was also generated for all samples by referencing the analyte vs. Ketoprofen. This provides standardized data to allow a comparison of the % RSD of the Extrahera vs. manual data sets.

	Extrahera Sulindac Peak Area Ratio Summary	Manual Sulindac Peak Area Ratio Summary
Average Sulindac Peak Area	24622	22847
Improvement (%) vs. Manual Method	7.8	-
Average IS Peak Area	35199	32683
Improvement (%) vs. Manual Method	7.7	-
Average Peak Area Ratio	0.701	0.705
% RSD of Extrahera Extraction	4.01	6.43
Improvement (%) vs. Manual Method	37.6	-

	Extrahera Indomethacin Peak Area Ratio Summary	Manual Indomethacin Peak Area Ratio Summary
Average Indomethacin Peak Area	34395	27965
Improvement (%) vs. Manual Method	23.0	-
Average IS Peak Area	35199	32683
Improvement (%) vs. Manual Method	7.7	-
Average Peak Area Ratio	0.977	0.857
% RSD of Extrahera Extraction	5.46	8.56
Improvement (%) vs. Manual Method	36.2	-



Conclusion

A significant reduction to the % RSD was measured when using the Biotage® Extrahera™ for both compounds compared to the manual processing approach.

% RSD	Manual Procedure (n=96)	Extrahera (n=96)
Sulindac	6.43	4.01
Indomethacin	8.56	5.46

For Sulindac the % RSD improved by 37%, for Indomethacin there was also an improvement in the % RSD by 36 % to 5.46%

The results also suggest that methods performed on the Extrahera could give higher recoveries due to increases in the absolute average peak areas.

Average Peak Area	Manual Procedure (n=96)	Extrahera (n=96)
Sulindac	22847	24622
Indomethacin	27965	34395

Both compounds returned average peak areas that were higher when sample extraction was performed using Extrahera than the manual method with an average peak area increase of 15.4%. The greatest improvement was measured with Indomethacin where the average peak area was increased by 23%.

FUROPE

Main Office: +46 18 565900 Toll Free: +800 18 565710 Fax: +46 18 591922 Order Tel: +46 18 565710 Order Fax: +46 18 565705 order@biotage.com Support Tel: +46 18 56 59 11 Support Fax: + 46 18 56 57 11

eu-1-pointsupport@biotage.com

NORTH & LATIN AMERICA

Main Office: +1 704 654 4900 Toll Free: +1 800 446 4752 Fax: +1 704 654 4917 Order Tel: +1 704 654 4900 Order Fax: +1 434 296 8217 ordermailbox@biotage.com Support Tel: +1 800 446 4752 Outside US: +1 704 654 4900 us-1-pointsupport@biotage.com

JAPAN

Tel: +81 3 5627 3123 Fax: +81 3 5627 3121 jp_order@biotage.com jp-1-pointsupport@biotage.com

CHINA

Tel: +86 21 2898 6655 Fax: +86 21 2898 6153 cn_order@biotage.com cn-1-pointsupport@biotage.com

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