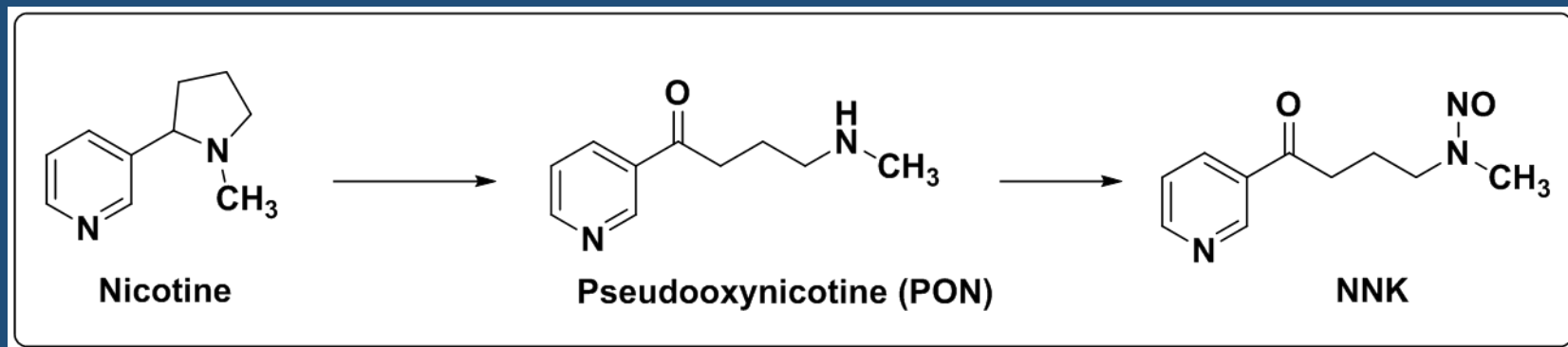


# Determination of PON in tobacco and tobacco products using UPLC/MS/MS

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# Pseudooxynicotine (PON)

- PON -- an oxidation product of nicotine
- PON -- precursor of NNK



# Previous method for PON analysis

## ➤ GC/MS method

Tobacco extracted with buffer and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$



Aqueous phase, pH adjusted to 10



10% NaCN and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$



Organic phase ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ), evaporated to dryness



Reconstituted and injected to GC/MS

# Disadvantage of GC/MS method

GC/MS method:

- NaCN used as derivatization solvent---toxic!
- Complicated & time consuming

# Objective

- To develop and validate a routine assay with LC/MS/MS to quantify PON in tobacco and tobacco products

# Protocol

Ground tobacco sample



Spike Internal Standard



Extract in pH =3.0 buffer



Shake 45 min



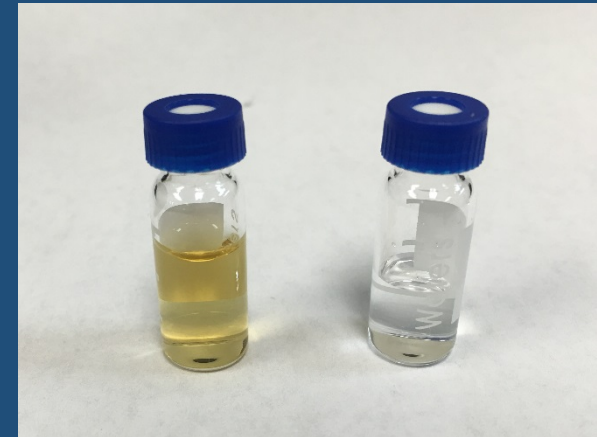
Filter with 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  PTFE membrane



Extract with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to clean up



Inject to  
UPLC/MS/MS



# Mobile Phase Selection

## ➤ Option 1:

M.P. A: 0.1% acetic acid in water

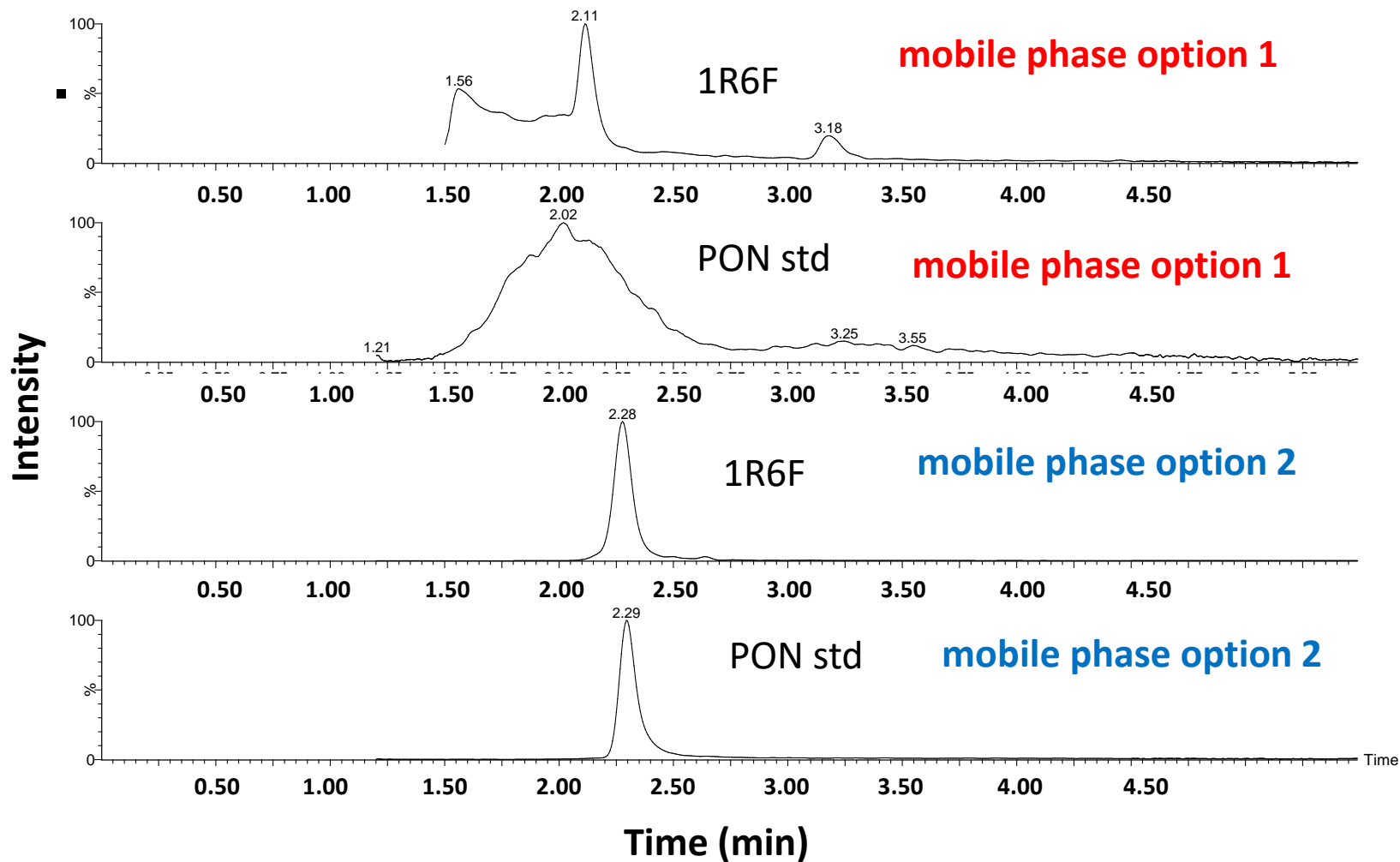
M.P. B: 0.1% acetic acid in methanol

## ➤ Option 2:

M.P. A: 10 mM ammonium acetate with 0.1%  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$

M.P. B: 100% acetonitrile

# Mobile Phase Selection



Upper two with mobile phase option 1; lower two with option 2



# UPLC/MS/MS parameters

- UPLC column: ACQUITY UPLC BEH C18 column(2.1 X 50mm, 1.7  $\mu\text{m}$  particle size)
- Column temperature: 60  $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Injection volume: 2  $\mu\text{L}$
- Flow rate: 0.25  $\text{mL min}^{-1}$
- Mobile phase A: 10 mM ammonium acetate with 0.1%  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$
- Mobile phase B: 100% acetonitrile

	Time	%A	%B	Curve
1	initial	98	2	6
2	3.50	10	90	6
3	3.60	0	100.0	6
4	4.60	0	100.0	6
5	4.70	98	2	6
6	8.00	98	2	6

# UPLC/MS/MS instrumentation

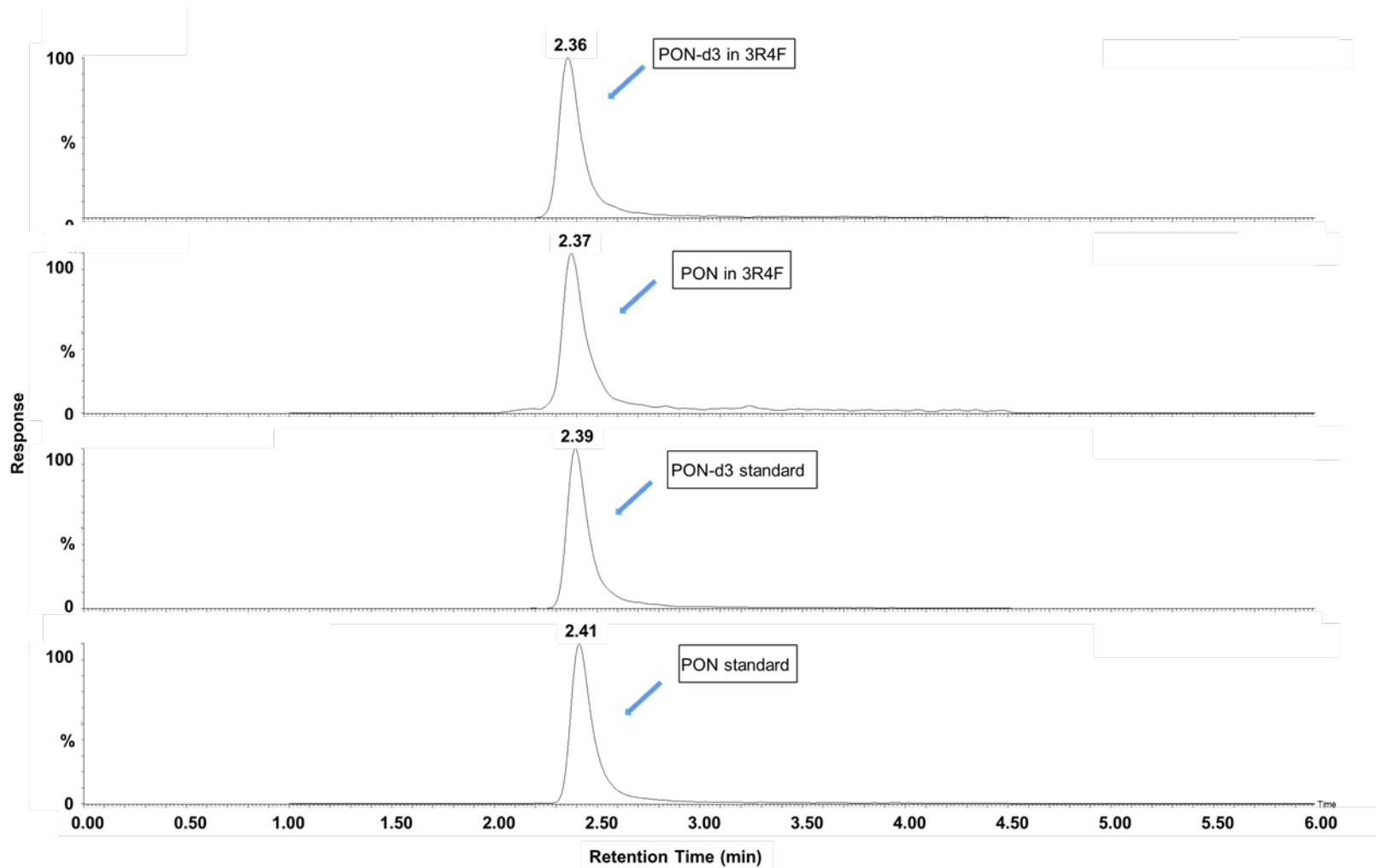
## MS conditions:

- Mass spectrometer: Waters Xevo TQD
- Ionization source: electrospray ionization
- Source Temp: 150 °C
- Desolvation Temp: 500 °C; desolvation gas: 800 L/hr
- Capillary voltage: 0.75 kV

Analyte	Precursor (m/z)	Product (m/z)	CE (eV)
PON	179	106	20.0
		148	12.0
PON-d3	182	106	20.0
		148	12.0

# Chromatography

## PON in 3R4F filler



# Method Validation

Parameters		Results
Calibration	Linearity range (ng mL <sup>-1</sup> ) Coefficient of determination	20-2000 0.999
Recovery (%)	50% spiked level 100% spiked level 150% spiked level	95 ~ 104 102 ~ 106 99 ~ 108
Precision (%)	Intra-day (%RSD); n=3 Inter-day (%RSD); 3days, n=9	4.1 6.3
LOQ	ng mL <sup>-1</sup>	20
LOD	ng mL <sup>-1</sup>	7

# Compare results: LC/MS/MS vs GC/MS

	PON ( $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ )	
Method	GC/MS	LC/MS/MS
Sample 1	$42.0 \pm 5.8$	$43.8 \pm 2.3$
Sample 2	$441.9 \pm 81.6$	$445.6 \pm 19.0$

# PON in smokeless tobacco and tobacco products

Samples	PON ( $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ )
CRP1.1	80.2
CRP1.2	72.4
CRP1.3	54.7
CRP1.4	61.6
3R4F	54.0
Burley tobacco	92.3

# Summary

- **Determination of PON by LC/MS/MS is simpler, faster, more selective and robust compared with GC/MS method.**
- **This method has been fully validated and can be applied to PON analysis in different tobacco sample matrices.**

# Acknowledgement

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