

BE CAREFUL WHEN WORKING IN MRM MODE POTENTIAL FALSE POSITIVE RESULTS FOR 2-AMINOINDANE



<u>M. DEVILLE¹,N. DUBOIS¹, C.CHARLIER¹</u>

1. Laboratory of Clinical, Forensic, and Environmental Toxicology, Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Medicines (CIRM), University of Liege, Belgium

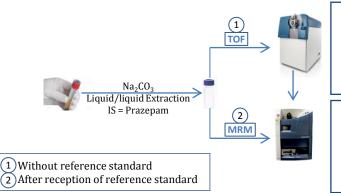
INTRODUCTION



A patient came for the third time at the emergency department for ear-nose-throat symptoms, and finally died of a virulent group A *Streptococcus pyogenes*. As chemsex was evocated by the family, a screening for new psychoactive substances was undertaken.



MATERIAL AND METHODS



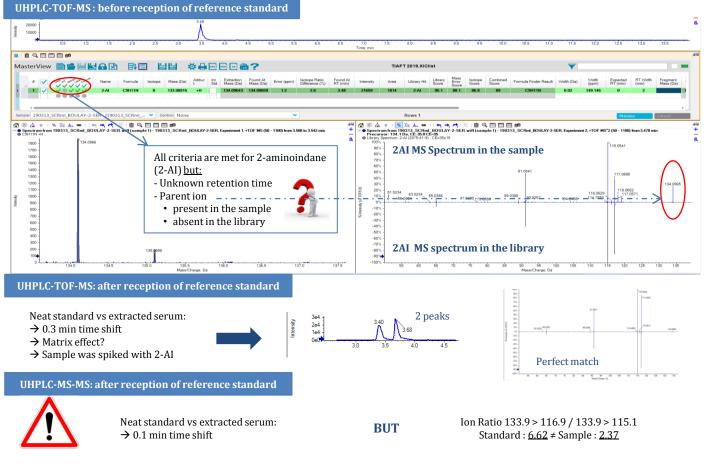
Eksigent LC 100 XL + TripleTOF 4600 <u>Column</u>: Kinetex 2.6 C18, 100 Å, 50 x 3.00 mm (*Phenomenex*) <u>Mobile Phase A :</u> 10 mM NH₄ formate <u>Mobile Phase B</u>: ACN/MeOH (50/50) <u>Gradient mode</u>: 15.5 min runtime

UHPLC-TOF-MS (Sciex)

UHPLC-MS-MS (Waters)

UPLC Acquity + Quattro Premier <u>Column:</u> BEH C18, 1.7 μm, 50 X 2.1 mm (*Waters*) <u>Mobile Phase A :</u> 0.1% formic acid in water <u>Mobile Phase B:</u> 0.1% formic acid in methanol <u>Gradient mode:</u> 15 min runtime

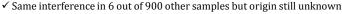
RESULTS



DISCUSSION

- ✓ Knowledge of the retention time is usefull to identify a compound but reference standard is essential to do so
- ✓ Delivery time are sometimes long → potential stability issue if a case is open
- \checkmark Some matrix effects can generate a shift in the retention time

 \checkmark LC-MSMS method developped to be as fast as possible: retention time shift even smaller \rightarrow risk of false positive result if ions ratios aren't checked



2-Aminoindane NH₂ NPS – stimulant effect

Conclusion

Even if MRM mode is often preferred in order to increase the sensitivity, identification criteria - including retention time and two transitions - are sometimes insufficient to be 100% sure of the compound identification, especially if the runtime is short. Calculating ion ratios is indispensable and not optional if identification is to be based on MRM data.

