



**ACIDIC/NEUTRAL/BASIC ANALYTES IN BLOOD, PLASMA/SERUM,
URINE, OR TISSUE BY LC-MS/MS OR
GC-MS CLEAN SCREEN® DAU EXTRACTION COLUMN**

Part #:

CSDAU – CLEAN SCREEN® DAU

BETA-GLUC-10 – Selectrazyme® Beta-glucuronidase

SLDA501D21-5UM – Selectra® DA HPLC Column 50 x 2.1 mm, 5 µm

1. PREPARE SAMPLE:

To 1 mL of 100 mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.0) add internal standards

Add 1 - 2 mL of blood, plasma/ serum, urine, or 1 g (1:4) tissue homogenate

Mix/vortex and let stand for 5 minutes

Add 2 mL of 100 mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.0). Mix/vortex

Sample pH should be 6.0 ± 0.5 .

Adjust pH accordingly with 100 mM monobasic or dibasic sodium phosphate.

Centrifuge for 10 minutes at 2000 rpm and discard pellet

Note: See Hydrolysis step if required

Hydrolysis: To 1-2 mL of urine sample, add 1 mL of acetate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 5,000 units/mL Selectrazyme® β-glucuronidase.

Optionally, add 1 mL of acetate buffer and 25-50 µL of concentrated β-glucuronidase.

Vortex and heat for 1-2 hours at 65°C.

(Hydroxylamine can be added to sample here if oxime derivative is preferred.)

Allow sample to cool

2. CONDITION CLEAN SCREEN® EXTRACTION COLUMN:

1 x 3 mL CH₃OH

1 x 3 mL D.I. H₂O

1 x 3 mL 100 mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.0)

NOTE: Aspirate at full vacuum or pressure

3. APPLY SAMPLE:

Load at 1 to 2 mL/minute

4. WASH COLUMN:

1 x 3 mL D.I. H₂O

1 x 1 mL 100 mM acetic acid

Dry column (10 minutes at full vacuum or pressure)

1 x 2 mL hexane to remove residual aqueous phase

5. ELUTE ACIDIC AND NEUTRAL DRUGS (FRACTION 1):

1 x 3 mL Hexane: Ethyl Acetate (50:50)

Collect eluate at 1 to 2 mL/minute

6. DRY ELUATE:

Evaporate to dryness at < 40°C

Reconstitute with 100 µL of Ethyl Acetate or Mobile Phase

7. WASH COLUMN:

1 x 3 mL CH₃OH

Dry column (5 minutes at full vacuum or pressure)

8. ELUTE BASIC ANALYTES:

1 x 3 mL CH₂Cl₂/IPA/NH₄OH (78:20:2)

Collect eluate at 1 to 2 mL/minute

NOTE: Prepare elution solvent daily

Add IPA/NH₄OH, mix, then add CH₂Cl₂ (pH 11-12)

9. DRY ELUATE:

Evaporate to dryness at < 40°C. Take care not to overheat or over evaporate. Certain compounds are heat labile, such as the amphetamines and phencyclidine. Reconstitute with 100 µL Ethyl Acetate or Mobile Phase

Notes:

(1) Fraction 1 (Acid Neutrals) and Fraction 2 (Bases) can be combined together if need be. The Acid/ Neutral fraction tends to be dirtier than the Basic one, so for more effective results, keep fractions separate.

(2) A keeper solvent such as DMF can be used to prevent the volatilization of amphetamines and phencyclidine. Use 30-50 µL of high purity DMF in the sample (Fraction 2) before evaporation.

(3) A 1% HCl in CH₃OH solution has been used to prevent volatilization by the formation of the hydrochloric salt of the drugs. Add 1 drop of the solution prior to evaporating than continue to dryness.

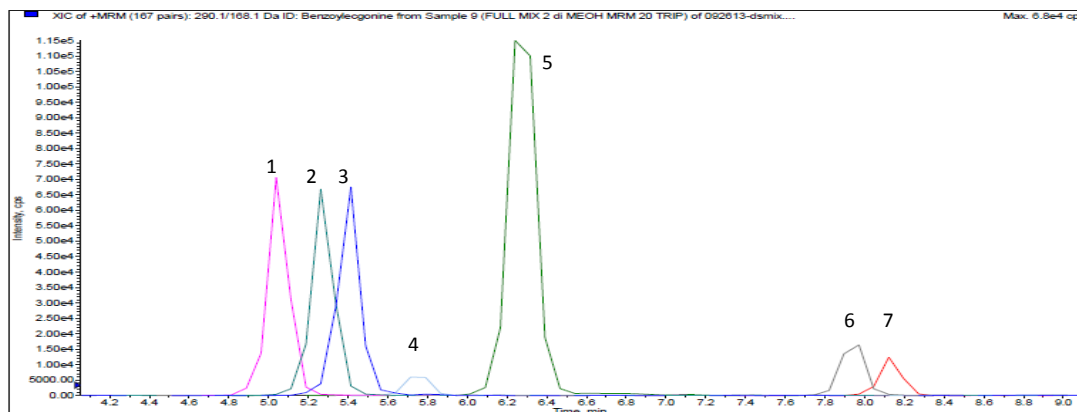
(4) The hexane wash step can be removed if user is looking to analyze for Parent THC

(5) To extract the benzodiazepine group at higher recovery, following the elution of the acidic/neutral drugs, a second elution can be done prior to moving on to the second wash phase. The second elution solvent would consist of 98% Ethyl Acetate/ 2% Ammonium Hydroxide.

INSTRUMENT CONDITIONS (LC-MS/MS):

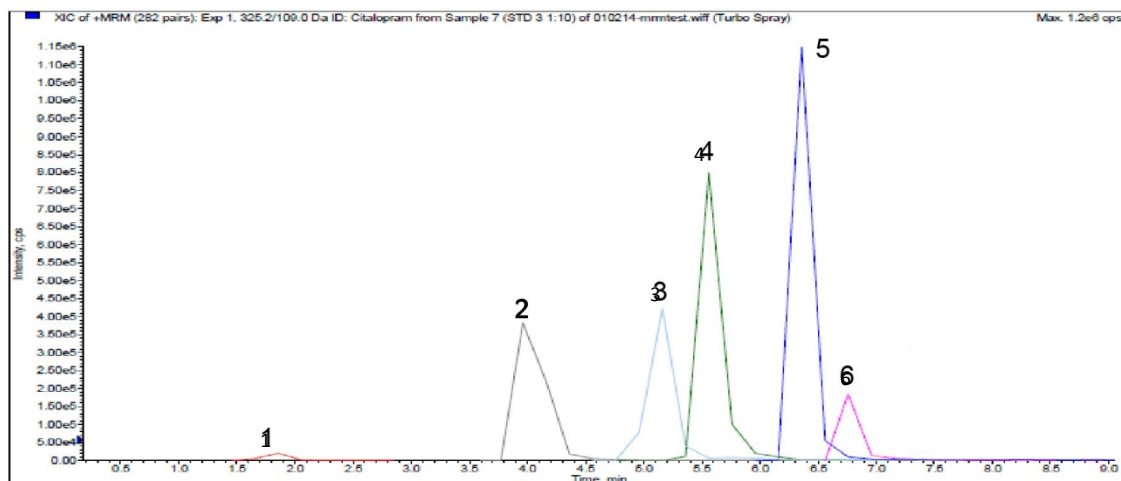
CHROMATOGRAMS

Basic Panel 1



Analyte	MRM Transitions		Relative Retention Time (minutes)
	Q1	Q3	
1. Tapentadol	222.2	107.2	5.10
2. Tramadol	264.2	58.0	5.25
3. Benzoyllecgonine	290.1	168.1	5.40
4. Meperidine	248.2	220.0	5.75
5. Cocaine	304.1	182.1	6.30
6. Fentanyl	337.2	188.2	7.90
7. Buprenorphine	468.3	396.3	8.15

Basic Panel 2



Analyte	MRM Transitions		Relative Retention Time (minutes)
	Q1	Q3	
1. Clonidine	230.0	213.0	1.80
2. Ketamine	238.1	125.0	4.00
3. Mirtazepine	266.2	195.1	5.10
4. Clozapine	327.1	270.1	5.60
5. Citalopram	325.2	109.0	6.40
6. Norfluoxetine	296.2	134.2	6.80

PARAMETERS

Mobile Phase A: 0.1% Formic Acid in D.I. H₂O **Mobile Phase B:** 0.1% Formic Acid in Methanol

Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/minute

Polarity: Positive

Injection Volume: 20 µL

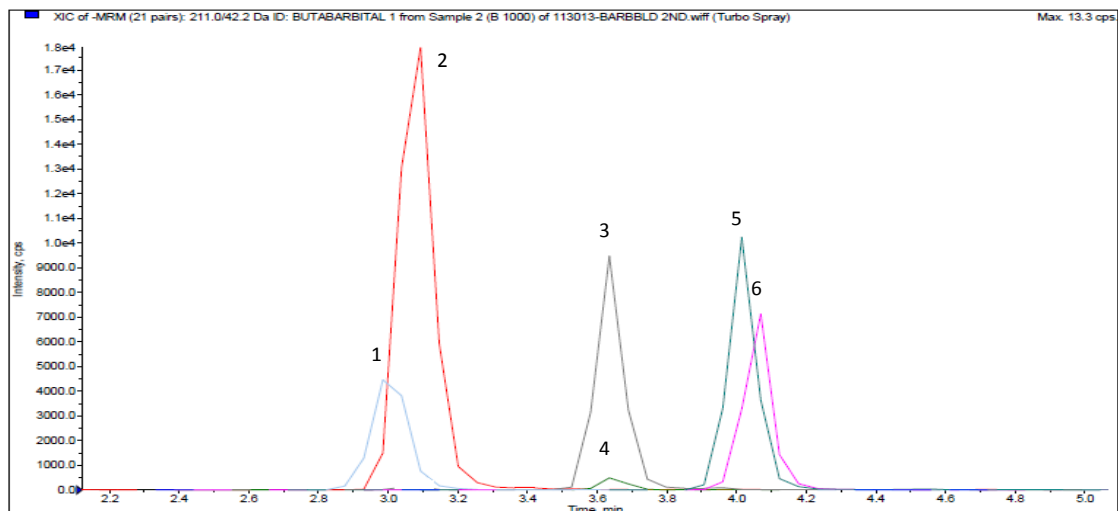
LC Column: Selectra[®] DA HPLC Column 50 x 2.1 mm 5 µm

Instrument: API 3200 Qtrap MS/MS with Shimadzu Prominence UFLC

Gradient:

Time	%A	%B
0.00	80	20
0.50	80	20
12.00	10	90
12.01	80	20
15.00	STOP	

Barbiturates



Analyte	MRM Transitions		Relative Retention Time (minutes)
	Q1	Q3	
1. Phenobarbital	230.8	42.0	3.0
2. Butalbital	223.0	42.1	3.1
3. Amobarbital	225.0	42.0	3.6
4. Pentobarbital	225.0	42.1	3.6
5. Secobarbital D5	242.1	42.0	4.0
6. Secobarbital	237.0	42.0	4.1

PARAMETERS

Mobile Phase A: 0.1% Formic Acid in D.I. H₂O **Mobile Phase B:** 0.1% Formic Acid in Methanol

Flow Rate: 0.6 mL/minute

Polarity: Positive

Reconstitute: 100 µL

Injection Volume: 10 µL

LC Column: Selectra[®] DA HPLC Column 50 x 2.1 mm 5 µm

Instrument: API 3200 Qtrap MS/MS with Shimadzu Prominence UFLC

Gradient:

Time	%A	%B
0.00	90	10
6.00	50	50
6.01	10	90
7.00	90	10
7.50	STOP	

CLEAN SCREEN® DAU Forensic Applications

Data Provided By:

City of Philadelphia,
Department of Public Health Office of the Medical Examiner
321 University Avenue Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

The following are some of the many compounds that have been extracted from forensic samples with the CLEAN SCREEN® DAU bonded silica extraction cartridge (Part #: CSDAU303):

I. ACIDIC / NEUTRAL DRUG FRACTION (A)

Acetaminophen	Clonazepam	Nordiazepam
Barbiturates	Cotinine	Phenytoin
Benzoic acid	Diazepam	Primidone
Caffeine	Glutethimide and metabolite	Salicylic acid
Carbamazepine	Ibuprofen	Theophylline
Carisoprodol	Meprobamate	Thiopental
Chlorpropamide	Methyl salicylate	

II. BASIC DRUG FRACTION (B)

Amantadine	Dihydrocodeine	Methylphenidate
Amitriptyline and metabolite	Dihehydramine	Methyprylon and metabolites
Amphetamine	Doxepin and metabolite	Morphine
Benzocaine	Ephedrine	Nicotine
Benzoyllecgonine	Fluoxetine	Oxycodone
Benzotropine	Imipramine and metabolite	Pentazocine
Bromodiphenhydramine	Ketamine	Phencyclidine
Chlordiazepoxide	Lidapine	Phenethylamine
Chloroquine	Loxapine	Phentermine
Chlorpheniramine	Meperidine	Phenylpropanolamine
Chlorpromazine	Methadone and metabolite	Procaine
Cocaine and metabolite	Methamphetamine	Propoxyphene and metabolite
Codeine	Methyl p-aminobenzoate	Propylparaben
Cresol	Methyl benzoate	Tranlycypromine
Dextromethorphan	Methyl ecgonine	Trifluoperazine
Dextrophan	Methylparaben	Trimipramine
Thioridazine	Trazodone	