

Analytical strategy to investigate 3,4-methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV) metabolites in consumers' urine by high-resolution mass spectrometry

María Ibáñez¹ · Óscar J. Pozo² · Juan V. Sancho¹ · Teresa Orengo³ · Gonzalo Haro^{4,5} · Félix Hernández¹

Received: 31 July 2015 / Revised: 14 September 2015 / Accepted: 28 September 2015 / Published online: 17 October 2015
© Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2015

Abstract The potential of high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) for the investigation of human in vivo metabolism of 3,4-methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV) using urine collected from a consumer (this is, in non-controlled experiments) has been investigated. As a control sample was not available, the common approach based on the comparison of a control/blank sample and samples collected after drug intake could not be used. Alternatively, an investigation based on common fragmentation pathways was applied, assuming that most metabolites share some fragments with the parent drug. An extension of this approach was also applied based on the fragmentation pathway of those metabolites identified in urine samples in the first step. The use of MS^E experiments (sequential acquisition of mass spectra at low and high collision energy) has been crucial to this aim as it allowed promoting fragmentation in the collision cell without any previous precursor ion selection. MDPV belongs to the group of new

psychoactive substances (NPS), being known as the “cannibal drug”. This substance is being abused more and more and is associated with dangerous side effects. The human metabolites (both phase I and phase II) were detected and tentatively identified by accurate mass full-spectrum measurements using ultra-high performance liquid chromatography coupled to hybrid quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UHPLC-QTOF MS). Following this strategy, up to 10 phase I metabolites, together with some glucuronides and sulphates, were detected and tentative structures were proposed. Several compounds identified in this work have not been previously reported in the literature.

Keywords New psychoactive substances · 3,4-Methylenedioxypropylamphetamine · Metabolism · Urine · Liquid chromatography · Time-of-flight mass spectrometry

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (doi:10.1007/s00216-015-9088-1) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

✉ María Ibáñez
ibanezm@uji.es

- ¹ Research Institute for Pesticides and Water, University Jaume I, Avda. SosBaynat, 12071 Castellón, Spain
- ² Bioanalysis Research Group, IMIM, Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute, Doctor Aiguader 88, 08003 Barcelona, Spain
- ³ Addictions Treatment Unit Grao-Clinico, Valencia, Spain
- ⁴ School of Medicine, University CEU-Cardenal Herrera, Calle de Grecia, 31, 12006 Castellón, Spain
- ⁵ Psychiatry Department, Consorcio Hospitalario Provincial de Castellón, Av. Doctor Clará, 19, 12002 Castellón, Spain

Introduction

The recreational drug market has changed notably in recent years to incorporate a range of new psychoactive substances (NPS), collectively known as “legal highs” or “designer drugs”. These are chemical analogues of illegally abused substances, usually devised to circumvent drug laws. Different reports have concluded that studies should be encouraged on the metabolism of NPS, as the unchanged forms may only be present in a low amount in human urine due to extensive metabolism [1, 2]. That research would also help to select the most representative analytes for wastewater analysis in order to estimate the drug use, a recent approach known as sewage-based epidemiology [3].

Most metabolism studies are carried out under controlled conditions, and therefore, both control/blank

samples and samples collected after drug intake are available. This facilitates the comparison of their full-spectrum acquisition MS data using commercial spectral/chromatographic comparative software. However, in some cases, such as the investigation reported in this paper, no control sample is available as the urine is collected from real consumers of NPS.

In this work, urine from a 35-year-old man who self-reported to have taken 3,4-methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV) (see structure in Fig. 1) was collected. MDPV is an analogue of pyrovalerone, a psycho stimulant that was used to treat lethargy and chronic fatigue in the 1970s, but was later withdrawn from the market because of problems with abuse and dependency [4, 5]. In internet forums, MDPV is reported by users to be a potent psycho stimulant and psychedelic drug that is more active than methylphenidate when a mean dose of 10 mg is used intranasal, oral or rectal administration. Different episodes of cannibalism have been recently associated to the consumption of this drug [6, 7].

Ultra-high performance liquid chromatography coupled to high-resolution mass spectrometry (UHPLC-HRMS), specifically using a hybrid quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry (QTOF MS), has been used in this work for the investigation of human in vivo metabolites of this NPS in urine samples. The fact that no control sample was available complicated the study, and therefore, an alternative strategy, based on common fragmentation pathway, was applied. This approach presumes a common fragmentation pathway for metabolites and the parent drug. Assuming that most metabolites share the same fragmentation pathway with the parent drug, specific narrow-window extracted ion chromatograms (nw-XICs) at the expected exact-mass m/z fragments were obtained from high-energy full-spectrum TOF MS acquisitions. The occurrence of chromatographic peaks at different retention times than the parent drug alerts the investigator on the presence of potential drug metabolites. In this work, an extension of this approach has been applied, based not only on the fragmentation pathway of parent drug but also on that of the previously identified metabolites in the urine sample [8, 9].

The use of MS^E experiments (sequential acquisition of accurate mass data at low and high collision energy) was of great importance to ensure the success of this strategy, as it allows the fragmentation of compounds in the collision cell without any previous precursor ion selection. By applying low energy (LE), fragmentation is minimized and the information obtained normally corresponds to the parent molecule (commonly the (de)protonated molecule, but also adducts in some cases). However, at high-energy (HE), fragmentation of the molecule is favoured, which is of much help in the elucidation process. So, both (de)protonated molecule and fragment ion data are available in a single acquisition without the need of selecting the precursor ion [10, 11]. The resulting metabolites (both phase I and phase II) were detected and tentatively identified by accurate mass full-spectrum measurements.

Some MDPV metabolites, elucidated during in vitro incubations with human liver microsomes [12, 13] and administration studies in rats' urine [12], have been afterwards detected in human urine [12]. This approach allows for the detection of a broad range of metabolites being either common metabolites between rats and humans or metabolites produced by human liver microsomes. In both methods, the resulting metabolites were analysed using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry as trimethylsilyl derivatives. The structure of the metabolites was further confirmed by accurate mass measurement using a LC-HRMS. In the last few years, some of the metabolites identified in the previous works [12, 13] have been detected in human and rat plasma [14] or in urine of a patient who self-reported to have injected some doses of MDPV [15] by LC-HRMS/MS. Paul et al. [16] developed a LC-HRMS-QTOF method for the screening and semi-quantification of 62 compounds (including MDPV) in urine. Moreover, they identified a new hydrogenated metabolite of MDPV.

However, some specific human metabolites not produced by liver microsomes might remain unnoticed. Thus, studies devoted to the direct study of metabolites in human urine are needed. Finally, Mardal and Meyer [1] tentatively identified 12 microbial biotransformation products after incubation of MDPV in wastewater for 10 days. No additional MDPV biotransformation products could be found after incubating in rat urine and faeces samples.

Materials and methods

Reagents and chemicals

MDPV reference standard was acquired from Cayman Chemicals (Michigan, USA). HPLC-grade methanol (MeOH), acetonitrile (ACN), formic acid (HCOOH) (>98 %), and sodium hydroxide (>99 %) were purchased from ScharLab (Barcelona, Spain). Leucine enkephalin and β -glucuronidase type HP-2 from *Helix pomatia* ($\geq 100,000$ units/mL, containing also $\leq 7,500$ units/mL sulfatase) were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). HPLC-grade water was obtained from deionized water passed through a Milli-Q water purification system (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA).

Instrumentation

An Acquity ultra-performance liquid chromatography (UPLC) system (Waters, Milford, MA, USA) was interfaced to a QTOF mass spectrometer (QTOF Xevo G2, Waters Micromass, Manchester, UK) using an orthogonal Z-spray electrospray interface. The LC separation was performed using Acquity UPLC BEH C18 1.7- μ m particle size analytical

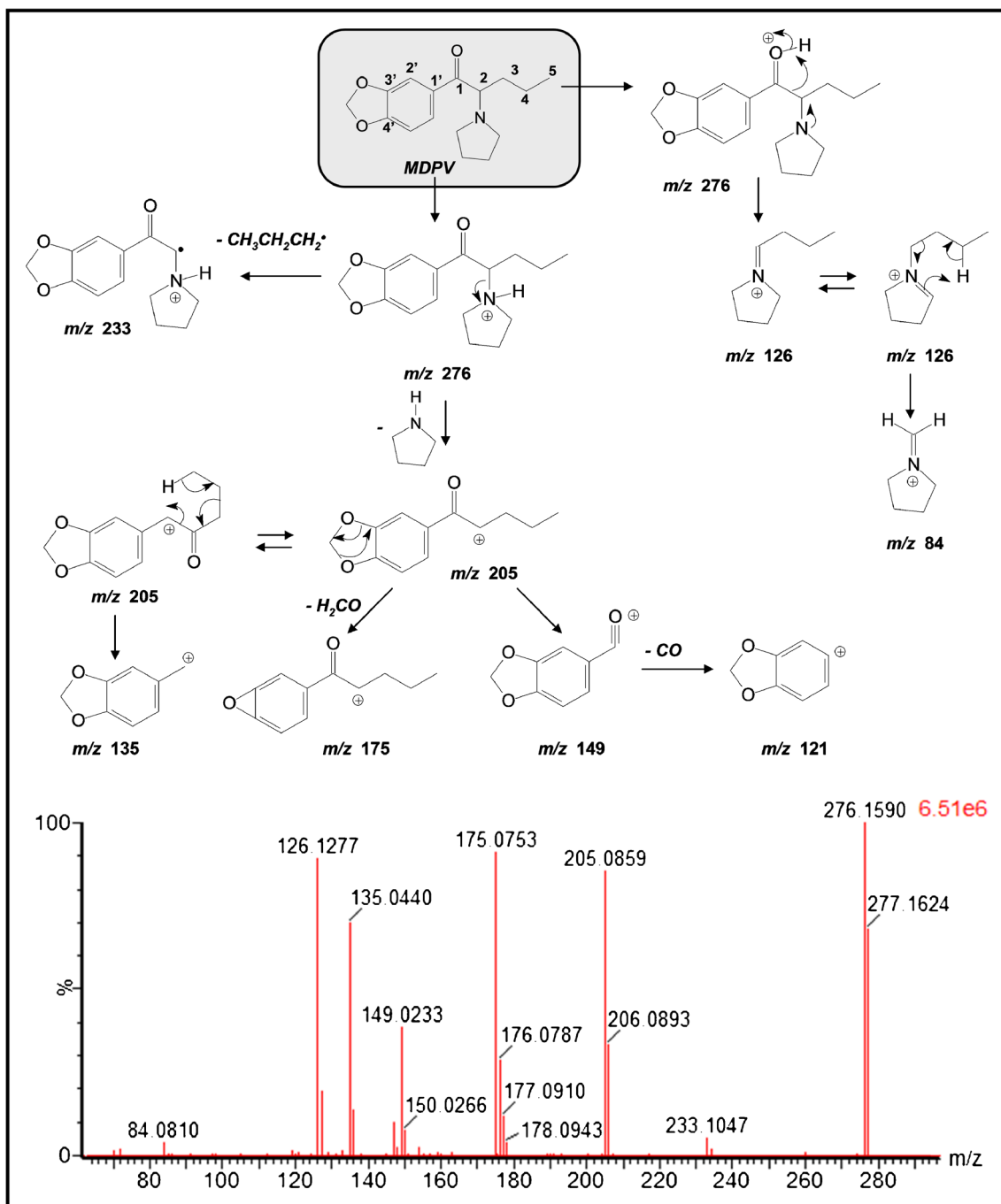


Fig. 1 Product ion spectrum of MDPV (20 eV) and proposed fragmentation pathway

column of 100×2.1 mm (from Waters), at a flow rate of 0.3 mL/min. The mobile phases used were A H_2O and B MeOH, both with 0.01 % (v/v) HCOOH. The proportion of MeOH was linearly increased as follows: 0 min, 10 %; 14 min, 90 %; 16 min, 90 %; 16.01 min, 10 % and 18 min, 10 %. The injection volume was 50 μL . Nitrogen (Praxair, Valencia, Spain) was used as both the desolvation gas and the nebulising gas. The gas flow rate was set at 1000 L/h. The resolution of the TOF mass spectrometer was

approximately 20,000 at full width half maximum at m/z 556. MS data were acquired over a m/z range of 50–1000 in a scan time of 0.4 s. The MCP detector potential was set to 3700 V. Capillary voltages of 0.7 and -2.0 kV were used in positive and negative ionization modes, respectively. A cone voltage of 15 V was applied. The collision gas was argon (99.995 %, Praxair). The interface temperature was set to 600 $^\circ\text{C}$ and the source temperature to 130 $^\circ\text{C}$. The column temperature was set to 40 $^\circ\text{C}$ and the samples to 5 $^\circ\text{C}$.

For MS^E experiments, two acquisition functions with different collision energies were created: the LE function with collision energy of 4 eV and the HE function with a collision energy ramp ranging from 15 to 30 eV.

MS/MS experiments were also performed, using a cone voltage of 15 V and collision energies of 10, 15 and 20 eV. For phase II metabolites, and in those cases in which a single abundant product ion was obtained, a pseudo-MS³ experiment was performed by selecting as precursor ion the dominant in-source generated fragment at higher cone voltage (30 V) and acquiring the product ion scan of this in-source fragment.

Calibration of the mass axis from m/z 50 to 1000 was conducted daily with a 1:1 mixture of 0.05 M NaOH/5 % (v/v) HCOOH diluted (1:25) with water/ACN (20:80 v/v).

For automated accurate mass measurement, the lock-spray probe was employed, pumping leucine enkephalin (10 mg/L) in ACN/water (50/50) at 0.1 % HCOOH, at 20 μ L/min through the lock-spray needle. The leucine enkephalin $[M+H]^+$ ion (m/z 556.2771) for positive ionization mode, and $[M-H]^-$ ion (m/z 554.2615) for negative ionization, were used for recalibrating the mass axis and to ensure a robust accurate mass measurement over time.

The data station operating software was MassLynx version 4.1 (Waters).

Samples

The patient was a 35-year-old male, who was receiving treatment (valproic acid, paliperidone and amisulpride) since 2008 at Addictions Treatment Unit in Valencia (Spain). He has a history of cocaine-related disorder and substance-induced psychoses. One year ago, the patient replaced cocaine for consumption of legal highs (MDPV) acquired in a smart shop. Recently, he developed a manic episode and required hospitalization at a dual disorder unit in Castellón (Spain). After detoxification from legal highs, negative psychoses symptomatology persisted. The diagnosis was then changed from substance-induced psychoses to schizoaffective disorder. For the metabolism study, urine sample from this patient with MDPV-related disorder was collected in a sterile bottle during hospitalization, which was stored at -18 °C until analysis. The study protocol was approved by the local ethical committee (Ref: DG NRI6 14-24-10). The patient gave informed consent to the procedure.

For the determination of phase I metabolites, 1 mL of centrifuged urine was buffered with 50 μ L acetic acid/ammonium acetate (pH 5.5). After being hydrolyzed overnight with 2000 units of β -D-glucuronidase (also containing sulfatase) at 37 °C [17], 50 μ L of the hydrolyzed mixture were injected in the LC-QTOF MS system.

For direct determination of phase II metabolites, 1 mL of urine previously centrifuged (12,000 rpm, 10 min) was

two-fold diluted with Milli-Q water. After that, 50 μ L were directly injected in the LC-QTOF MS system.

Additionally, the consumed legal high was also analysed. For this purpose, 0.2 g of the powder were extracted with acetone using ultrasounds. After that, the extract was 100-fold diluted with water and directly injected in the system.

Data processing

Acquisitions were performed in centroid, in both positive and negative ionization mode. For all compounds detected, the accurate mass of protonated/deprotonated molecules was determined on the basis of averaged spectra obtained in the LE survey scan. Then, possible elemental compositions were calculated using the MassLynx elemental composition calculator with a maximum deviation of 2 mDa from the measured accurate mass. The maximum and minimum parameters were restricted considering the elemental composition and structure of MDPV (C₁₆H₂₁NO₃) and the possibility of phase II metabolism, such as glucuronidation or sulphatation, as follows: C 0–25, H 0–40, N 0–4, O 0–10 and S 0–1. The applied double-bond equivalent filter was set between -0.5 and 50. To calculate the elemental composition of product ions, parameters settings were restricted as a function of the calculated elemental composition of the (de)protonated molecule, while for neutral losses, no restrictions were applied. Additionally, the option “even-electrons ions only” was selected for the precursor ion and “odd- and even-electrons ions” for the product ions.

Results and discussion

Mass spectrometric behaviour of MDPV

Initially, an in-depth study of both the ionization and the fragmentation behaviour of the parent drug is essential to obtain the origin and the structural information related with each valuable product ion. Due to the absence of acidic moieties, MDPV only showed ionization in positive mode with a prominent $[M+H]^+$ at m/z 276.1590. Product ion scan experiments for MDPV produced a rich spectrum providing abundant structural information (Fig. 1).

Product ions could be classified based on the structural information provided. Thus, the ions at m/z 126.1277 and m/z 84.0810 together with the neutral loss of 71.0721 Da (C₄H₉N; ion at m/z 205.0859) were indicative of the pyrrolidine function. The neutral loss of 43.0543 Da (C₃H₇; ion at m/z 233.1047) corresponded to the loss of the propyl chain. Additionally, the ions at m/z 149.0233, m/z 135.0440 and m/z 121.0293 indicated the presence of the methylenedioxy group coupled to the catechol moiety. Finally, the abundant ion at m/z 175.0753 was explained after the loss of both pyrrolydine

and methylenedioxy groups, and therefore, this ion can be associated with the skeleton of the MDPV.

Analytical strategy for detecting MDPV metabolites without control sample

The detection of MDPV metabolites was performed assuming that MDPV and metabolites share a common fragmentation pathway. Thus, MDPV metabolites would share some fragments with the parent drug at the HE function. Therefore, MDPV metabolites can be detected by extracting the m/z of the MDPV product ions from the total ion current (TIC) chromatogram of the HE function. In our case, eight nw-XICs (0.02 Da mass window) corresponding to the m/z of the main MDPV product ions were extracted from the TIC of the HE function in the hydrolyzed urine sample.

Every chromatographic peak with a retention time different than the parent drug was treated as a potential metabolite. The combined spectrum at the same retention time in the LE function allowed for establishing the accurate mass of the potential metabolite. Figure S1 in Electronic Supplementary Material (ESM) shows the XICs for the 10 phase I metabolites detected. In this work, the mass accuracy obtained provided only one feasible formula for each metabolite considering the established mass error (2 mDa), except for metabolite M5, which provided two possibilities. The most coherent formula was found to be the one with lower mass deviation and was selected as molecular formula for the metabolite.

Table 1 shows a summary of the detection of MDPV metabolites by using common fragments extracted from the HE function. Some of the selected ions (e.g. m/z 149.0232, m/z 135.0440) allowed for the detection of only one metabolite (M5), whereas three different metabolites were detected by the selection of the ion at m/z 175.0752 (corresponding to the MDPV skeleton). Only the extraction of the ion at m/z 233.1047 did not reveal any metabolite.

Figure 2 shows the iterative workflow followed. No visible peaks were observed in the TIC of the hydrolyzed urine (Fig. 2a). After applying the explained strategy performing the nw-XIC at m/z 175.0752 in the HE function (Fig. 2b), three chromatographic peaks were observed, corresponding to MDPV (at 5.5 min) but also to two possible metabolites (M1 at 2.75 and M2 at 4.55 min). The HE spectra of both peaks were extracted (Fig. 2c) as well as the LE spectra (Fig. 2d), in order to know the accurate mass of both metabolites. When the nw-XIC was performed at m/z 278 in the LE function (Fig. 2e, bottom), an additional chromatographic peak was observed at 5.37 min, surely related with a new metabolite isomeric to M2 but not sharing the fragment at m/z 175. In fact, this peak corresponds to M8.

However, the use of common fragmentation pathway methodology presents some limitations when the metabolic

reactions suffered by the parent drug shift the m/z values of the product ions of the metabolite. This fact can be even more important when these reactions alter the fragmentation pathway. An alternative to circumvent this drawback is to perform an iterative approach extracting also additional fragment ions from previously detected metabolites. Therefore, this approach assumes that a metabolite can share more structural characteristics with other metabolites than with its own parent drug. That was the case of M4 which exhibited a product ion at m/z 98.0602 absent in the product ion spectrum of the parent molecule. Thus, a new nw-XIC at this m/z was performed from the TIC acquired by high-energy CID-TOF MS. This allowed the detection of M3, M6 and M7, that otherwise would have been lost (see Table 1).

The application of the proposed strategy, based on acquisition in UHPLC-QTOF MS in MS^E mode and posterior data processing based on common fragmentation pathway, to the hydrolyzed extract of the urine collected from a patient with MDPV-related disorder allowed for the detection of the parent drug and 10 phase I metabolites.

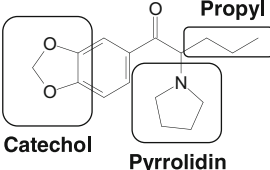
MDPV phase I metabolites

The accurate mass of each detected metabolite was studied in order to determine its molecular formula. The ionization of the metabolite in negative ionization mode was shown as indicative of the presence of acidic moieties (carboxylic or phenolic groups). Finally, QTOF MS/MS experiments were performed and the results compared with the behaviour of MDPV. Based on all this information, a putative structure for each metabolite was established.

Metabolite M1

M1 showed a $[M+H]^+$ at m/z 264.1593 which corresponds to C₁₅H₂₂NO₃ (Table 2), i.e. a carbon atom less than MDPV. The product ion scan in positive mode (Table 3 and see ESM Figure S2) was similar to the one obtained for MDPV. The presence of the ions at m/z 126.1278, m/z 84.0809 and the neutral loss of 71.0732 Da (ion at m/z 193.0861) indicated an unaltered pyrrolidine ring. The neutral loss of 43.0546 Da (ion at m/z 221.1047) also indicated that the propyl chain was not modified in M1. On the other hand, the ions at m/z 123.0440 and m/z 137.0235 would correspond to the ions at m/z 135.0440 and m/z 149.0232 of MDPV, indicating that the loss of the carbon atom was produced in the catechol moiety. M1 also showed ionization in negative mode (Table 2) suggesting the presence of an acidic centre like a phenol. Based on these data, 1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)pentan-1-one was proposed as the structure for M1.

Table 1 Detection of MDPV metabolites by common fragments, extracted in the high collision energy function of the MS^E acquisition mode

Structural features					
Structural features					
					
Base compound	Fragment (<i>m/z</i>)	Propyl chain	Pyrrolidin ring	Catechol substitution	Detected metabolites
MDPV	233.1047		Unchanged	Unchanged	–
	205.0859	Unchanged		Unchanged	M4, M9
	175.0752	Unchanged			M1, M2 (M8)
	149.0232			Unchanged	M5
	135.0440			Unchanged	M5
	126.1277	Unchanged	Unchanged		M1, M2
M2	137.0597			3'-Methoxy 4'-Hydroxy	M10
M4	98.0602		Oxidized		M3, M5, M6, M7

Although all fragment ions for all metabolites were used for the iterative process, only those which contribute to find additional metabolites have been included in this table

Metabolite M2

M2 showed a $[M+H]^+$ at m/z 278.1747 ($C_{16}H_{24}NO_3$) which accounts for two hydrogen more than MDPV. Similarly to M1, M2 showed the ions at m/z 126.1277 and m/z 84.0809 and the neutral losses of 71.0732 and 43.0544 Da (Table 3 and ESM Figure S3), indicating that both the propyl and the pyrrolidine functions remained unaltered in M2. The ions at m/z 137.0597 and m/z 151.0388 suggested a modification in the catechol moiety. The ionization in negative ionization mode of M2 (Table 2) was indicative of the presence of a phenolic function.

The methylation of M1 via Catechol-O-Methyl Transferase (COMT) seems to be the metabolic pathway involved in the formation of M2. Since COMT shows preference for 3-methylation against 4-methylation [18], 1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)pentan-1-one was proposed as the structure for M2.

Metabolite M3

Although nominally M3 and M2 are isobaric (molecular mass 277), accurate mass measurements revealed that their molecular formula significantly differed ($C_{16}H_{23}NO_3$ for M2 vs $C_{15}H_{19}NO_4$ for M3). Based on its formula, M3 involved demethylation and oxidation.

The product ion spectra (Table 3 and ESM Figure S4) showed the ions at m/z 193.0861, 175.0752, 137.0236 and

123.0440 which are common to those observed for M1. Similar to M1, the occurrence of these ions suggested that demethylation took place in the catechol moiety. This hypothesis was supported by the fact that M3 also exhibited a $[M-H]^-$ in negative ionization mode (Table 2). On the other hand, the ions involving the pyrrolidin ring (m/z 126.1277, m/z 84.0810 and neutral loss of 71.0721 Da in the parent drug) contained all now an extra oxygen atom and were moved 14 Da in M3 (m/z 140.1069, m/z 98.0601 and neutral loss of 85.0528 Da) indicating an oxidation in this moiety. Therefore, 1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidonyl)pentan-1-one was proposed as the structure for M3.

Metabolite M4

M4 showed ionization in both positive and negative modes (Table 2) both corresponding to a molecular formula of $C_{16}H_{21}NO_5$, i.e. M4 differs two oxygen atoms from MDPV.

The product ion spectrum of M4 (Fig. 3) showed a larger number of abundant ions than the one for MDPV (Fig. 1). Among them, the ions at m/z 149.0232 and m/z 135.0443 indicated that the acetal moiety in the catechol remained unaltered in M4. Additionally, the ion at m/z 205.0873 suggested that all structural changes were focused on the pyrrolidin ring, i.e. both oxygen atoms were added into this moiety. The ions at m/z 140.1071 and m/z 98.0602 were common to the ones observed in M3 in which an oxidation in the pyrrolidine ring was postulated. Product ion spectrum for M4 also showed

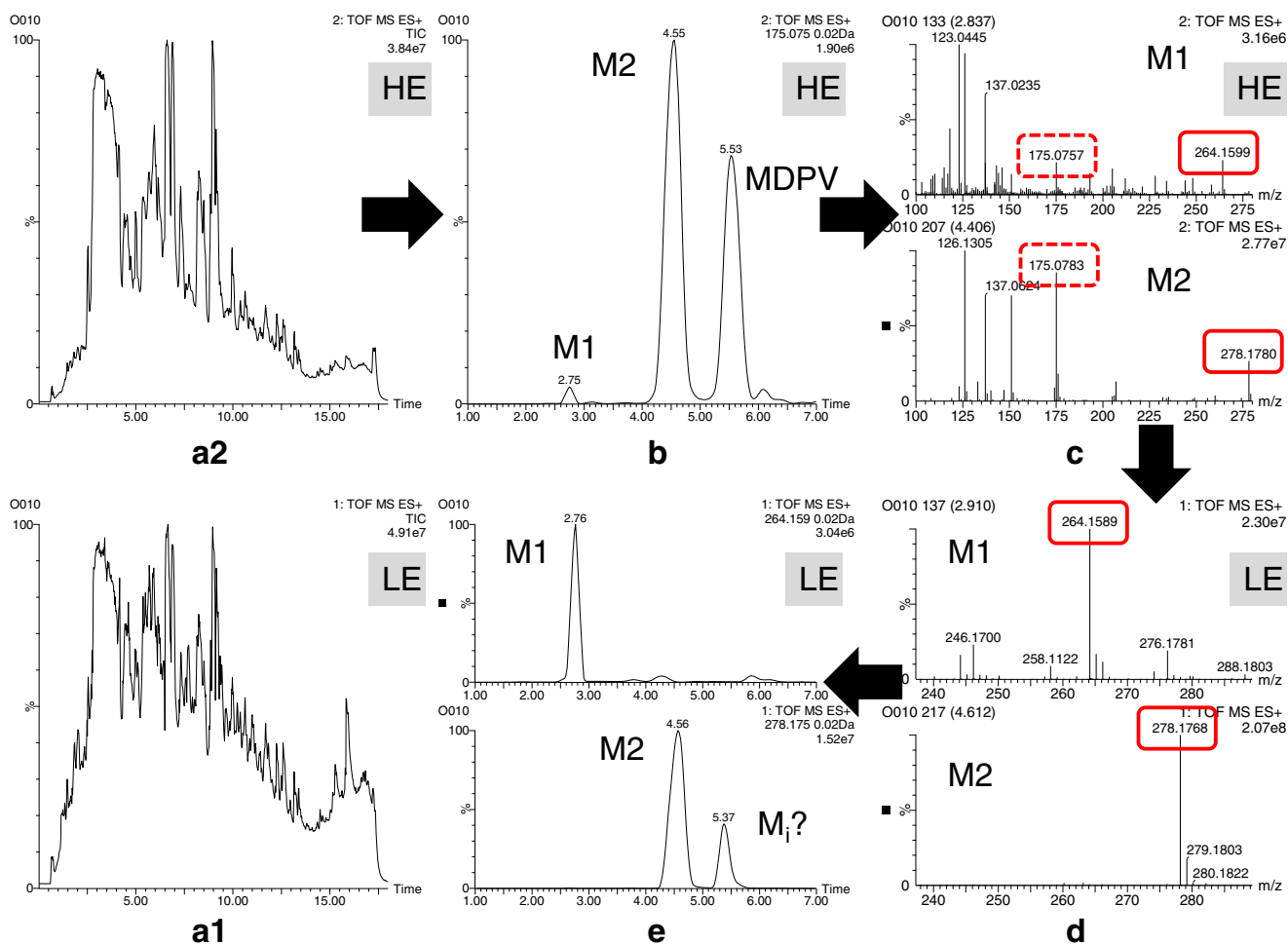


Fig. 2 **a1** Total ion current (TIC) chromatogram of the low energy function (LE) of the hydrolysed urine, **a2** TIC of the high-energy function (HE) of the hydrolysed urine, **(b)** nw-XIC at m/z 175.075 in

HE function, **(c)** HE spectra for peaks at 2.75 and 4.55 min, **(d)** LE spectra for peaks at 2.75 and 4.55 min in LE function

ions indicating an extra molecule of water in this ring (m/z 158.1177 and the neutral loss of 103.0621 Da in contrast with the neutral loss of 85.0528 Da showed in M3). All this information taken together allowed for proposing 1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-(1-succinamic acid)pentan-1-one as the structure for M4. The oxidative opening of the pyrrolidin ring seems to be the most feasible metabolic pathway for the generation of M4.

This opening is able to explain both the negative ionization observed despite the absence of any phenolic proton and the formation of all the product ions observed for M4 (Fig. 3). The linear amine group together with the keto function at C₁ facilitated the formation of the rearrangement previously reported for mephedrone [19].

Metabolite M5

The molecular formula of M5 (C₁₆H₂₃NO₅) implied the addition of two hydrogen and two oxygen atoms to MDPV. The product ion spectrum of M5 (Table 3 and ESM Figure S5) was

almost identical to the one for M4 but with most of the ions with a difference of 2 Da. On one hand, the ions at m/z 207.1035, m/z 151.0388 and m/z 137.0597 indicated the hydrolysis of the ketal moiety and the methylation of one of the hydroxyl groups of the catechol (as explained for M2). On the other hand, the ions at m/z 140.1069 and m/z 98.0606 are in agreement with an oxidation of the pyrrolidin ring (see M3), whereas the ion at m/z 158.1175 and the neutral loss of 103.0621 Da suggested the opening of the ring (as explained for M4). Based on these results, 1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(1-succinamic acid)pentan-1-one was proposed as structure for M5.

Metabolite M6 and M7

Both M6 and M7 had a molecular formula of C₁₆H₂₁NO₄. Both metabolites were ionized in both positive and negative ionization modes (Table 2) suggesting the presence of an acidic centre in both structures. Their product ion spectra (Table 3 and ESM Figs. S6 and S7) were almost identical. The ions at

Table 2 Retention time, ionization behaviour and phase I/phase II species found for the detected metabolites

Compound	Rt (min)	Ionization					Phase I/phase II metabolism		
		Ionization mode	Species	Elemental composition	<i>m/z</i>	Error (mDa)	Unconjugated	Glucuronide	Sulphate
MDPV	5.47	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₃	276.1590	-1.0	✓	n.d.	n.d.
M1	2.75	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ NO ₃	264.1593	-0.7	n.d.	✓	✓
		ESI-	[M-H] ⁻	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ NO ₃	262.1445	0.2			
M2	4.57	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₃	278.1747	-0.9	✓	✓	✓
		ESI-	[M-H] ⁻	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₃	276.1589	-1.5			
M3	7.85	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ NO ₄	278.1389	-0.3	n.d.	n.d.	✓
		ESI-	[M-H] ⁻	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ NO ₄	276.1227	-0.2			
M4	5.7	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₅	308.1494	-0.4	✓	n.d.	n.d.
		ESI-	[M+H] ⁻	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ NO ₅	306.1331	-1.0			
M5	4.5	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₅	310.1646	-0.8	✓	n.d.	✓
		ESI-	[M-H] ⁻	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₅	308.1488	-1.0			
M6	8.52	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₄	292.1554	0.5	n.d.	✓	n.d.
		ESI-	[M-H] ⁻	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ NO ₄	290.1392	0			
M7	8.78	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₄	292.1551	0.2	n.d.	✓	n.d.
		ESI-	[M-H] ⁻	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ NO ₄	290.1390	-0.2			
M8	5.3	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₃	278.1747	-0.9	✓	n.d.	n.d.
M9	2.8	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₄	294.1709	0.4	n.d.	n.d.	✓
M10	4.4	ESI+	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₄	294.1707	0.2	n.d.	✓	n.d.

m/z 207.1026 and *m/z* 137.0598 would indicate hydrolysis of the ketal function and methylation of the phenolic group of the catechol (as explained for M2 and M5). This metabolic pathway would also explain the negative ionization observed for M6 and M7. Additionally, the ions at *m/z* 140.1073 and *m/z* 98.0603 suggested an oxidation in the pyrrolidine ring, whereas the ion at *m/z* 175.0760 implied that both the keto function at C₁ and the propyl chain remained unaltered.

The product ion spectra of both M6 and M7 were identical suggesting that they were isomers. Methylation of both hydroxyl groups of the catechol seems to be the most feasible metabolic pathway for the generation of these isomers. Since COMT shows preference for 3-methylation [11], this pathway was postulated to occur in the most abundant of both metabolites (M7) whereas 4-methylation was proposed for M6.

Therefore, 1-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidonyl)pentan-1-one and 1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidonyl)pentan-1-one were proposed as the structures for M6 and M7 respectively.

Metabolite M8

M8 was an isomeric metabolite of M2 (molecular formula C₁₆H₂₃NO₃), i.e. it has two hydrogen atoms more than MDPV. However, the product ion spectrum of M8 (Table 3 and ESM Fig. S8) differed substantially from the one obtained for MDPV and M2. The spectrum was dominated by an abundant loss of water (ion at *m/z* 260.1641). This abundant loss

was not observed in other metabolites as it is characteristic of aliphatic hydroxyl groups. For this reason, reduction of the keto function at C₁ seemed to be the most feasible metabolic pathway involved in the generation of M8.

Additionally, the ions at *m/z* 126.1278 and *m/z* 84.0809 and the neutral loss of 71.073 Da indicated an unaltered pyrrolidine ring, whereas the neutral loss of 43.0546 Da suggested that the propyl chain remained intact.

Based on these data, 1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidiny)pentan-1-ol was proposed as structure for M8.

Metabolite M9

Based on its molecular formula (C₁₆H₂₅NO₄), M9 contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen more than MDPV. Similar to M2, the ions at *m/z* 151.0397 and *m/z* 137.0603 (Table 3 and ESM Fig. S9) indicated that M9 is a 3-methoxy-4-hydroxy-catechol-metabolite counting for the two extra hydrogen atoms. Therefore, hydroxylation of M2 seems to be the most feasible metabolic pathway involved in the formation of M9.

The product ion spectrum was examined in order to elucidate the location of the hydroxyl group. Ions at *m/z* 151.0397 and *m/z* 137.0603 indicated that hydroxylation did not take place in the catechol moiety. The ion at *m/z* 72.0811 and the neutral loss of 71.073 Da (from *m/z* 294 to *m/z* 223 and from *m/z* 276 to *m/z* 205) suggested that the pyrrolidine unit remained unaltered. However, nitrogen-containing ions at *m/z* 98.0967 and *m/z*

Table 3 Product ions found in positive ionization mode for the detected metabolites

Metabolite	<i>m/z</i>	Error (mDa)	Elemental composition	Precursor ion	Product ion	Abundance (%)	Error (mDa)	Formula					
MDPV	276.1590	−1.0	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₃	276	233.1047	8	−0.5	C ₁₃ H ₁₅ NO ₃					
					205.0859	86	−0.6	C ₁₂ H ₁₃ O ₃					
					175.0753	92	−0.6	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂					
					149.0233	40	−0.7	C ₈ H ₅ O ₃					
					135.0440	70	−0.6	C ₈ H ₇ O ₂					
					126.1277	90	−0.6	C ₈ H ₁₆ N					
					121.0293	2	0.3	C ₇ H ₅ O ₂					
					84.0810	4	−0.3	C ₅ H ₁₀ N					
					M1	264.1593	−0.7	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ NO ₃	264	221.1047	8	−0.5	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ NO ₃
										193.0861	47	−0.4	C ₁₁ H ₁₃ O ₃
175.0754	35	−0.5	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂										
165.0912	5	−0.4	C ₁₀ H ₁₃ O ₂										
137.0235	32	−0.4	C ₇ H ₅ O ₃										
126.1278	72	−0.5	C ₈ H ₁₆ N										
123.0440	70	−0.6	C ₇ H ₇ O ₂										
84.0809	5	−0.4	C ₅ H ₁₀ N										
72.0809	44	−0.4	C ₄ H ₁₀ N										
M2	278.1747	−0.9	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₃	278						235.1203	4	−0.5	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ NO ₃
					207.1015	39	−0.6	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ O ₃					
					175.0751	100	−0.8	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂					
					151.0388	30	−0.7	C ₈ H ₇ O ₃					
					137.0597	33	−0.6	C ₈ H ₉ O ₂					
					126.1277	75	−0.6	C ₈ H ₁₆ N					
					84.0809	4	−0.4	C ₅ H ₁₀ N					
					72.0808	12	−0.5	C ₄ H ₁₀ N					
					M3	278.1389	−0.3	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ NO ₄	278	260.1282	8	−0.5	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ NO ₃
										193.0861	8	−0.4	C ₁₁ H ₁₃ O ₃
175.0752	10	−0.7	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂										
140.1069	100	−0.6	C ₈ H ₁₄ NO										
137.0236	2	−0.3	C ₇ H ₅ O ₃										
123.0440	11	−0.6	C ₇ H ₇ O ₂										
98.0601	25	−0.5	C ₅ H ₈ NO										
86.0602	11	−0.4	C ₄ H ₈ NO										
M4	308.1494	−0.4	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₅	308						290.1387	100	−0.5	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ NO ₄
										272.1283	40	−0.4	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ NO ₃
					260.1283	50	−0.4	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ NO ₃					
					242.1179	20	−0.2	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ NO ₂					
					230.0814	27	−0.3	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ NO ₃					
					214.1230	27	−0.2	C ₁₄ H ₁₆ NO					
					205.0873	53	0.8	C ₁₂ H ₁₃ O ₃					
					204.1017	54	−0.8	C ₁₂ H ₁₄ NO ₂					
					203.0943	21	−0.3	C ₁₂ H ₁₃ NO ₂					
					175.0756	48	−0.3	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂					
					174.0916	40	−0.3	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ NO					
					158.1177	18	−0.4	C ₈ H ₁₆ NO ₂					
					149.0232	12	−0.7	C ₈ H ₅ O ₃					
					140.1071	100	−0.4	C ₈ H ₁₄ NO					
					135.0443	30	−0.3	C ₈ H ₇ O ₂					
					98.0602	14	−0.4	C ₅ H ₈ NO					

Table 3 (continued)

Metabolite	<i>m/z</i>	Error (mDa)	Elemental composition	Precursor ion	Product ion	Abundance (%)	Error (mDa)	Formula
M5	310.1646	−0.8	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₅	310	87.0443	27	−0.3	C ₄ H ₇ O ₂
					292.1540	90	−0.9	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₄
					274.1435	40	−0.8	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ NO ₃
					260.1279	60	−0.8	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ NO ₃
					242.1184	22	0.3	C ₁₅ H ₁₆ NO ₂
					232.0977	20	0.3	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ NO ₃
					207.1035	28	−1.3	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ O ₃
					206.1171	48	−1.0	C ₁₂ H ₁₆ NO ₂
					205.1098	20	−0.5	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ NO ₂
					175.0757	62	−0.2	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂
					174.0912	55	−0.7	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ NO
					158.1175	30	−0.6	C ₈ H ₁₆ NO ₂
					151.0388	13	−0.7	C ₈ H ₇ O ₃
					140.1069	100	−0.6	C ₈ H ₁₄ NO
					137.0597	14	−0.6	C ₈ H ₉ O ₂
					104.0711	10	−0.1	C ₄ H ₁₀ NO ₂
					M6	292.1554	0.5	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₄
87.0442	25	−0.4	C ₄ H ₇ O ₂					
274.1440	5	−0.3	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ NO ₃					
207.1026	8	0.5	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ O ₃					
175.0760	10	0.1	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂					
140.1073	100	−0.2	C ₈ H ₁₄ NO					
137.0598	10	−0.5	C ₈ H ₉ O ₂					
98.0603	20	−0.3	C ₅ H ₈ NO					
86.0600	3	−0.6	C ₄ H ₈ NO					
M7	292.1546	0.2	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₄	292				
					207.1021	5	0	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ O ₃
					175.0759	8	0	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂
					140.1072	100	−0.3	C ₈ H ₁₄ NO
					137.0601	6	−0.2	C ₈ H ₉ O ₂
					98.0604	20	−0.2	C ₅ H ₈ NO
					86.0603	3	−0.3	C ₄ H ₈ NO
M8	278.1747	−0.9	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₃	278	260.1641	100	−1.0	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₂
					217.1095	58	−0.8	C ₁₃ H ₁₅ NO ₂
					207.1017	3	−0.4	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ O ₃
					175.0754	8	−0.5	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂
					159.0804	6	−0.6	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O
					126.1278	6	−0.5	C ₈ H ₁₆ N
					84.0809	2	−0.4	C ₅ H ₁₀ N
					72.0808	3	−0.5	C ₄ H ₁₀ N
M9	294.1709	0.4	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₄	294	276.1595	8	−0.5	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₃
					234.1135	58	0.5	C ₁₃ H ₁₆ NO ₃
					223.0973	4	0.3	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ O ₄
					216.1026	4	0.2	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ NO ₂
					205.0867	10	0.2	C ₁₂ H ₁₃ O ₃
					200.1074	19	−0.1	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ NO
					173.0614	2	1.1	C ₁₁ H ₉ O ₂
					177.0545	5	−0.7	C ₁₀ H ₉ O ₃
					151.0397	9	0.2	C ₈ H ₇ O ₃

Table 3 (continued)

Metabolite	<i>m/z</i>	Error (mDa)	Elemental composition	Precursor ion	Product ion	Abundance (%)	Error (mDa)	Formula
M10	294.1707	0.2	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₄	294	142.1230	27	-0.2	C ₈ H ₁₆ NO
					137.0603	20	0	C ₈ H ₉ O ₂
					98.0967	9	-0.3	C ₆ H ₁₂ N
					72.0811	10	-0.2	C ₄ H ₁₀ N
					276.1600	4	0	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ NO ₃
					251.1154	3	-0.4	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ NO ₄
					248.1650	12	-0.1	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ NO ₂
					207.1023	30	0.2	C ₁₂ H ₁₅ O ₃
					175.0759	78	0	C ₁₁ H ₁₁ O ₂
					151.0395	36	0	C ₈ H ₇ O ₃
					142.1229	65	-0.3	C ₈ H ₁₆ NO
					137.0602	24	-0.1	C ₈ H ₉ O ₂
					100.0759	4	-0.3	C ₅ H ₁₀ NO
					88.0761	21	-0.1	C ₄ H ₁₀ NO
70.0654	4	-0.3	C ₄ H ₈ N					

142.1230 (not shown in other metabolites) indicated that hydroxylation took place close to the pyrrolidine ring.

The neutral loss of the propyl chain (43 Da) was not observed in M9. In contrast, subsequent neutral losses of water and propylene (18 and 42 Da respectively) indicated that the propyl chain was hydroxylated. All this information taken together allowed for the proposal of 1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)pentan-1-one or 1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-4-hydroxy-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)pentan-1-one as a suitable structure for M9. With this information, it is not possible to differentiate between both options.

Metabolite M10

M10 was an isomer of M9 (C₁₆H₂₅NO₄) and also showed the ions at *m/z* 137.0602 and *m/z* 151.0395 indicative of 3-methoxy-4-hydroxy-catechol metabolites. Therefore, in the same way as M9, hydroxylation of M2 was also considered as metabolic pathway for obtaining M10.

Product ion spectrum of M10 did exhibit neither the ions at *m/z* 72 and *m/z* 84 nor the neutral loss of 71 Da corresponding to the pyrrolidin function. In contrast, it showed a neutral loss of 87.0684 Da (ion at *m/z* 207.1023) and the ions at *m/z* 100.0759 and 88.0761 (Table 3 and ESM Fig. S10). These results suggested that the hydroxyl group was placed on the pyrrolidine ring. Thus, 1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(2-hydroxypyrrolidinyl)pentan-1-one or 1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidinyl)pentan-1-one could be proposed as the structure for M10. We have selected the first option as most plausible as it would be

related with M6/M7, although the second candidate could not be discarded.

MDPV phase II metabolites

Once the 10 phase I, metabolites were tentatively elucidated, nw-XICs at the calculated *m/z* for the corresponding phase II metabolites (concretely glucuronides and sulphates) were reconstructed from the LE data in the non-hydrolyzed urine. In these cases, MS² but also MS³ experiments were performed. In the latter case, the main product ion generated in the MS² spectrum (corresponding to the loss of the sulphate or glucuronide group) was selected as precursor ion by increasing the cone voltage and acquiring the product ion scan of the generated in-source fragment. The structure of the non-conjugated part could be confirmed by comparing the corresponding MS³ fragmentation with the MS/MS spectra of the phase I metabolites. Using this approach, up to 7 glucuronides and 5 sulphates were detected (Table 2).

Metabolic pathway for MDPV

All this information taken together allowed for the proposal of a metabolic pathway for MDPV (Fig. 4). The main reactions involved in MDPV metabolism are (i) hydrolysis of the ketal moiety of the catechol, (ii) methylation at C3', (iii) oxidation of the pyrrolidine ring, (iv) oxidative opening of the pyrrolidine ring, (v) reduction of the carbonyl group and (vi) hydroxylation.

In comparison to previously reported data, of the 10 tentatively identified metabolites, 5 have also been detected in rat urine samples (M1, M2, M3, M4, M7) [12, 14, 16], 6 in

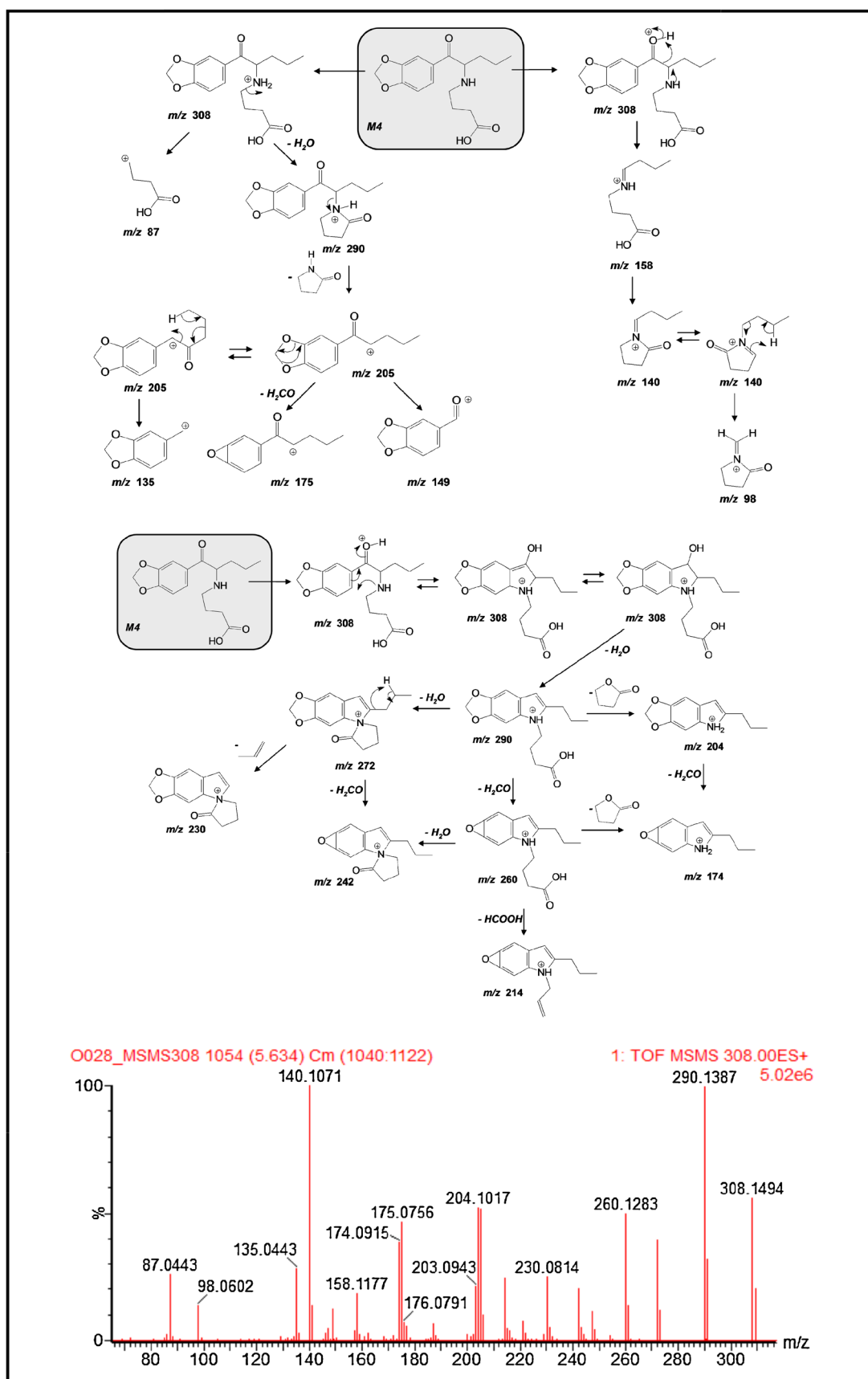


Fig. 3 Product ion spectrum of M4 (20 eV) and proposed fragmentation pathway

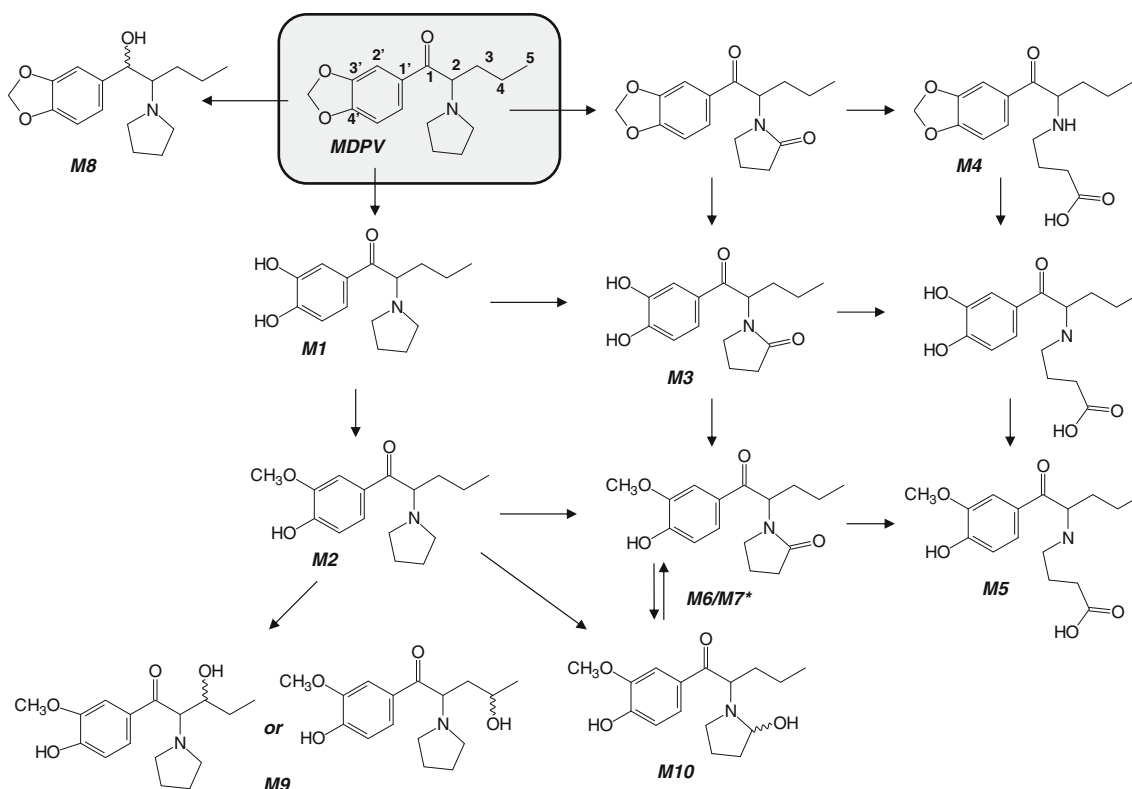


Fig. 4 Metabolic pathway proposed for MDPV. U: metabolites excreted unconjugated, G: metabolites excreted as glucuronides, S: metabolites excreted as sulphates. * M6 (not shown in the figure) is the C₄ methylated isomer of M7 which is methylated in C₃' (shown in the figure)

human urine (M1, M2, M3, M7, M8, M9) [12, 15, 16] and 3 after microbial biotransformation (M1, M2, M10) [1].

It is remarkable that, up to our knowledge, two of the metabolites identified in this paper have not been reported in the literature, concretely M5 and M6. In the case of M5, the same metabolic pathway has been proposed for similar compounds like α -pyrrolidinovalerophenone [20]. Regarding M6, this metabolite can be explained after the combination of two well-documented metabolic pathways for these compounds, i.e. oxidation of the pyrrolidin ring, hydrolysis of the ketal moiety of the catechol and methylation at C3'. Reference standards are not commercially available for these metabolites, and therefore, their identity, although strongly supported by our QTOF MS accurate mass data, could not be unequivocally confirmed.

In summary, the proposed strategy allowed for the detection of MDPV and 10 potential metabolites. The use of a large volume injection (50 μ L in a 1.7- μ m LC column) improved the sensitivity of the method, and the minimum sample preparation step minimized the possibility of losing part of the metabolites during the extraction process. However, both aspects of the experimental design might contribute to an inappropriate chromatographic behaviour. Therefore, the presence of additional isomers which might be not properly resolved under the experimental conditions cannot be discarded.

Conclusions

The potential of UHPLC-QTOF MS^E for the investigation of NPS metabolites in consumers' urine samples is illustrated, taking MDPV as a case of interest. In this paper, only a grab urine sample from a patient with MDPV-related disorder was available. Even in this case, where a control sample was not available, it was feasible to investigate the presence of known and unknown metabolites. Using a strategy based on the common fragmentation pathway of parent drug and metabolites, the detection of seven phase I metabolites was possible. The urinary excretion of some of them as glucuronides and sulphates was also identified. This strategy was extended to a second level, considering a common fragmentation pathway between a known metabolite, already detected in the sample, and other potential metabolites. This made the discovery of three additional metabolites possible. This strategy was based on the use of a QTOF instrument, which allows the full-spectrum acquisition in TOF MS mode with and without promoting fragmentation in the collision cell (MS^E acquisition). It was essential to first study the fragmentation pathway of the parent drug, which was facilitated by the accurate mass information provided by this analyser. In addition, some MS/MS experiments were also performed, which gave relevant information about product ions and allowed elimination of

interferences co-eluting with the analytes. The use of MS^E together with additional analysis by MS/MS provided an excellent way of elucidating and/or confirming the presence of discovered metabolites. Data reported in this paper will be of help to develop future target quantitative methods for MDPV in urine focused on the most relevant metabolites present in the samples. Furthermore, these data may also be used with other purposes, e.g. to facilitate wastewater analysis in sewage-based epidemiology studies in order to estimate illicit drug consumption of a population.

Acknowledgments The authors acknowledge the financial support of the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (CTQ2012-36189) and of Generalitat Valenciana (research group of excellence PROMETEOII/2014/023; ISIC Envi-Food 2014/016). Spanish Health National System is acknowledged for O. J. Pozo contract (MS10/00576).

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest There are no financial or other relations that could lead to a conflict of interest.

References

- Mardal M, Meyer MR (2014) Studies on the microbial biotransformation of the novel psychoactive substance methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV) in wastewater by means of liquid chromatography-high resolution mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry. *Sci Total Environ* 493:588–595
- van Nuijs AL, Gheorghe A, Jorens PG, Maudens K, Neels H, Covaci A (2013) Optimization, validation, and the application of liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry for the analysis of new drugs of abuse in wastewater. *Drug Test Anal* 6:861–867
- Ort C, van Nuijs A, Berset JD, Bijlsma L, Castiglioni S, Covaci A, de Voogt P, Emke E, Fatta-Kassinos D, Griffiths P, Hernández F, González-Marino I, Grabic R, Kasprzyk-Hordern B, Mastroianni N, Meierjohann A, Néfau T, Östman M, Picó Y, Racamonde I, Reid M, Slobodnik J, Terzic S, Thomaidis N, Thomas K (2014) Spatial differences and temporal changes in illicit drug use in Europe quantified by wastewater analysis. *Addiction* 109:1338–1352
- Gardos G, Cole JO (1971) Evaluation of pyrovalerone in chronically fatigued volunteers. *Curr Ther Res* 13:631–635
- Deniker P, Loo H, Cucho H, Roux JM (1975) Abuse of pyrovalerone by drug addicts. *Ann Med Psychol* 2:745–748
- <http://www.elmundo.es/baleares/2014/06/30/53b0f939ca47414e5d8b456d.html> (last accessed 15/10/2014)
- <http://www.abc.es/local-baleares/20140705/abci-britanica-muerde-magaluf-201407051225.html> (last accessed 15/10/2014).
- Hernández F, Grimalt S, Pozo ÓJ, Sancho JV (2009) Use of ultra-high-pressure liquid chromatography-quadrupole time-of-flight MS to discover the presence of pesticide metabolites in food samples. *J Sep Sci* 32:2245–2261
- Thurman EM, Ferrer I, Zavitsanos P, Zweigenbaum JA (2013) Identification of imidacloprid metabolites in onion (*Allium cepa* L.) using high-resolution mass spectrometry and accurate mass tools. *Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom* 27:1891–1903
- Díaz R, Ibáñez M, Sancho JV, Hernández F (2012) Target and non-target screening strategies for organic contaminants, residues and illicit substances in food, environmental and human biological samples by UHPLC-QTOF-MS. *Anal Methods* 4:196–217
- Hernández F, Bijlsma L, Sancho JV, Díaz R, Ibáñez M (2011) Rapid wide-scope screening of drugs of abuse, prescription drugs with potential for abuse and their metabolites in influent and effluent urban wastewater by ultrahigh pressure liquid chromatography-quadrupole-time-of-flight-mass spectrometry. *Anal Chim Acta* 684:96–106
- Meyer MR, Du P, Schuster F, Maurer H (2010) Studies on the metabolism of the α -pyrrolidinophenone designer drug methylenedioxy-propylvalerone (MDPV) in rat and human urine and human liver microsomes using GC-MS and LC-high-resolution MS and its detectability in urine by GC-MS. *J Mass Spectrom* 45:1426–1442
- Strano-Rossi S, Cadwallader AB, de la Torre X, Botrè F (2010) Toxicological determination and in vitro metabolism of the new designer drug methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV) by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry and liquid chromatography/quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry. *Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom* 24:2706–2714
- Anizan S, Ellefsen K, Concheiro M, Suzuki M, Rice KC, Baumann MH, Huestis MA (2014) 3,4-Methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV) and metabolites quantification in human and rat plasma by liquid chromatography-high resolution mass spectrometry. *Anal Chim Acta* 827:54–63
- Bertol E, Mari F, Boscolo-Berto R, Mannaioni G, Vaiano F, Favretto D (2014) A mixed MDPV and benzodiazepine intoxication in a chronic drug abuser: determination of MDPV metabolites by LC-HRMS and discussion of the case. *Forensic Sci Int* 24:149–155
- Paul M, Ippisch J, Herrmann C, Guber S, Schultis W (2014) Analysis of new designer drugs and common drugs of abuse in urine by a combined targeted and untargeted LC-HR-QTOFMS approach. *Anal Bioanal Chem* 406:4425–4441
- Hernández F, Sancho JV, Pozo OJ (2004) An estimation of the exposure to organophosphorus pesticides through the simultaneous determination of their main metabolites in urine by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry. *J Chromatogr B Anal Technol Biomed Life Sci* 808:229–239
- Zhu BT (2002) Catechol-O-methyltransferase(COMT)-mediated methylation metabolism of endogenous bioactive catechols and modulation by endobiotics and xenobiotics: importance in pathophysiology and pathogenesis. *Curr Drug Metab* 2002:321
- Pozo OJ, Ibáñez M, Sancho JV, Lahoz-Beneytez J, Farré M, Papaseit E, de la Torre R, Hernández F (2015) Evaluation of mephedrone in vivo human metabolism by ultra high performance liquid chromatography coupled to hybrid quadrupole-time of flight mass spectrometry. *Drug Metab Dispos* 43:248–257
- Sauer C, Peters FT, Haas C, Meyer MR, Fritschi G, Maurer HH (2009) New designer drug α -pyrrolidinovalerophenone (PVP): studies on its metabolism and toxicological detection in rat urine using gas chromatographic/mass spectrometric techniques. *J Mass Spectrom* 44:952–964