

Services Offered

- 1) Quantitative Acylcarnitines by HPLC-MS including Total Carnitine, Free Carnitine, and Butyrobetaine
- 2) Carnitine Alone (Total, Free, Butyrobetaine)

Sample Types (minimum amounts):

Plasma (50 μ l)
Skeletal Muscle (5 mg)
Urine (350 μ l)

Acylcarnitine Analysis

	HPLC-MS/MS	Tandem MS
Separation of Isomers	YES	NO
Synthesized Standards	YES	NO
Accurate Quantitation	YES	NO

Team Members

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Center for Inherited Disorder of Energy Metabolism (CIDEM)

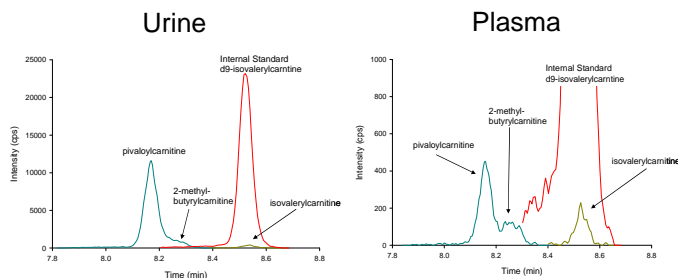
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Plasma and Urine from Patient containing Pivaloylcarnitine

The concentration in urine is 5.63 μ mol/g creatinine.
The concentration in plasma is 0.05 μ mol/L



Among the nation's leading academic medical centers, University Hospitals Case Medical Center is the primary affiliate of Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, a nationally recognized leader in medical research and education.

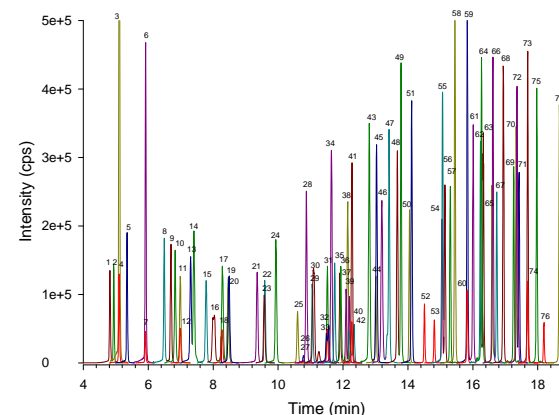


CIDEM

Center for Inherited Disorders of Energy Metabolism

www.case.edu/med/CIDEM

Carnitine and Acylcarnitine Analysis using HPLC-MS/MS



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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

BULLET GUIDE TO ACYLCARNITINE ANALYSIS BY HPLC-MS/MS

Follow-up to Newborn Screening by analogy to Amino Acid Analysis

Newborn Screening of Amino Acids

- Tandem MS
- Follow-up to Positive Samples
 - * Reanalyze using chromatographic method
 - ◆ Accurate quantification
 - ◆ Resolution of isomers (e.g. leucine and isoleucine)
 - ◆ False positives identified

Newborn Screening of Acylcarnitines

- Tandem MS
- Follow-up to Positive Samples
 - * Reanalyze using HPLC-MS/MS
 - ◆ Accurate quantification
 - ◆ Resolution of isomers (e.g. butyryl- and isobutyrylcarnitine)
 - ◆ False positives identified

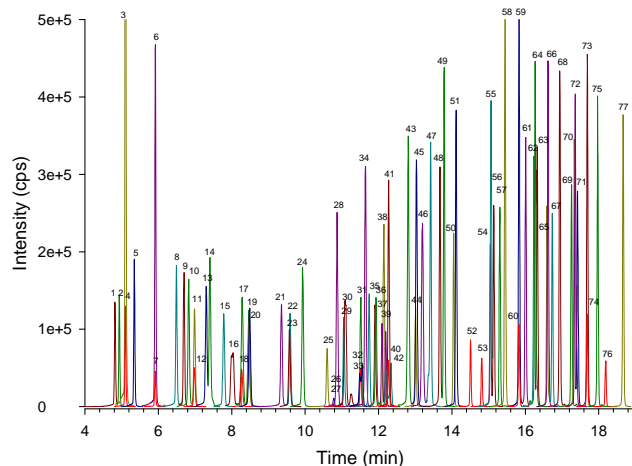
Carnitine and Acylcarnitine Analysis by HPLC-MS/MS

We developed a validated HPLC-MS/MS method for the quantitative determination of carnitine and acylcarnitines

- Chromatographically removes isobaric contaminants
- Chromatographically resolves isomeric compounds
- MRM triple quadrupole detection
- Rigorously quantitative
 - * Standardized compounds
 - * Internal standards
 - * Multiple-point calibration curves

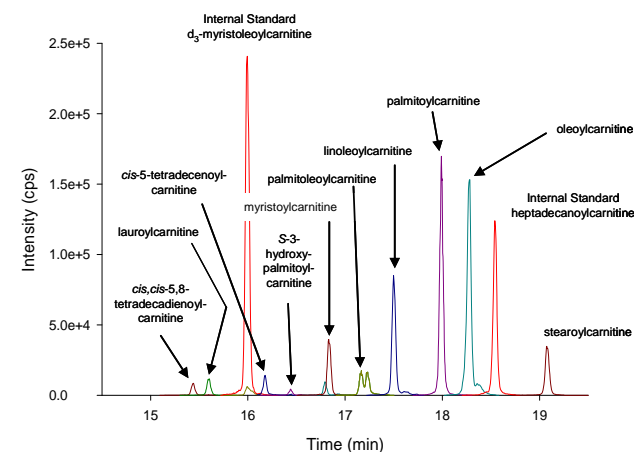
When should you use acylcarnitine analysis by HPLC-MS/MS?

- Follow-up to positive newborn screening results
- Patients with disease
 - * False-negative newborn screening results
 - * Not tested by newborn screening
 - * Adolescent- or adult-onset disease
- Protocols for treatment and metabolism research
 - * Accurate quantification of carnitine and acylcarnitine biomarkers
 - * Selective, accurate, and precise to meet FDA standards



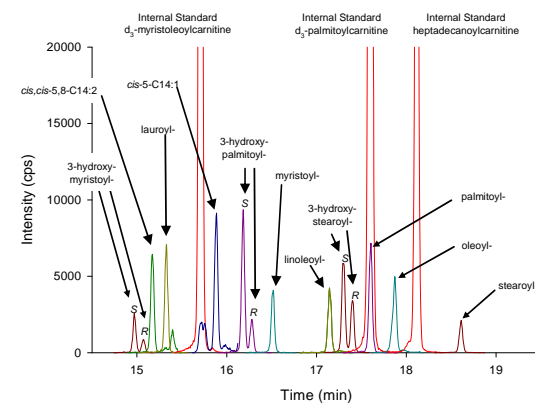
HPLC-MS/MS chromatogram of a calibration curve high point. Overlaid XICs of 77 transitions monitored for 65 compounds and 12 internal standards (internal standards are colored red).

Peak Identities: 1) S-3-hydroxy-butyryl-, 2) R-3-hydroxy-butyryl-, 3) acetyl-, 4) d6-acetyl-, 5) 3-hydroxy-isovaleryl-, 6) propionyl-, 7) d3-propionyl-, 8) S-3-hydroxy-hexanoyl-, 9) R-3-hydroxy-hexanoyl-, 10) isobutyryl-, 11) butyryl-, 12) d3-butyryl-, 13) tigloyl-, 14) 3-methyl-crotonyl-, 15) benzoyl-, 16) 2-methyl-butyryl-, 17) isovaleryl-, 18) d9-isovaleryl-, 19) valeryl-, 20) phenylacetyl-, 21) S-3-hydroxy-octanoyl-, 22) R-3-hydroxy-octanoyl-, 23) phenylpropionyl-, 24) hexanoyl-, 25) 4-phenyl-butyryl-, 26) malonyl-, 27) d3-malonyl-, 28) 4-methyl-hexanoyl-, 29) succinyl-, 30) cis-3,4-methylene-heptanoyl-, 31) glutaroyl-, 32) d3-glutaroyl-, 33) methyl-malonyl-, 34) valproyl-, 35) S-3-hydroxy-decanoyl-, 36) R-3-hydroxy-decanoyl-, 37) adipoyl-, 38) 5-decynoyl-, 39) 3-methyl-glutaroyl-, 40) ethyl-malonyl-, 41) octanoyl-, 42) d3-octanoyl-, 43) 2,6-dimethyl-heptanoyl-, 44) suberoyl-, 45) 4-methyl-octanoyl-, 46) cis-3,4-methylene-nonanoyl-, 47) cis-4-decenoyl-, 48) S-3-hydroxy-lauroyl-, 49) R-3-hydroxy-lauroyl-, 50) sebacyl-, 51) decanoyl-, 52) undecanedioyl-, 53) undecanoyl-, 54) S-3-hydroxy-myristoyl-, 55) trans-2-dodecenoyl-, 56) R-3-hydroxy-myristoyl-, 57) cis,cis-5,8-tetradecadienoyl-, 58) lauroyl-, 59) myristoleoyl-, 60) d3-myristoleoyl-, 61) cis-5-tetradecenoyl-, 62) S-3-hydroxy-palmitoyl-, 63) R-3-hydroxy-palmitoyl-, 64) trans-2-tetradecenoyl-, 65) a-linolenoyl-, 66) myristoyl-, 67) g-linolenoyl-, 68) palmitoleoyl-, 69) linoleoyl-, 70) S-3-hydroxy-stearoyl-, 71) R-3-hydroxy-stearoyl-, 72) trans-2-hexadecenoyl-, 73) palmitoyl-, 74) d3-palmitoyl-, 75) oleoyl-, 76) heptadecanoyl-, 77) stearoyl-.



Skeletal Muscle from Patient with Elevated Long-Chains

All in nmol/g wet weight: cis,cis-5,8- tetradecadienoyl- (2.76), lauroyl- (2.20), cis-5-tetradecenoyl- (2.74), S-3-hydroxy-palmitoyl- (1.19), myristoyl- (8.84), palmitoleoyl- (4.85), linoleoyl- (34.3), palmitoyl- (46.2), oleoyl- (75.2), stearoyl- (17.8)



Plasma from Patient with LCHAD Deficiency

All in μmol/l: S-3-hydroxy-myristoyl- (0.10), R-3-hydroxy-myristoyl- (<0.05), cis,cis-5,8- tetradecadienoyl- (0.26), lauroyl- (0.13), cis-5-tetradecenoyl- (0.25), S-3-hydroxy-palmitoyl- (0.25), R-3-hydroxy-palmitoyl- (0.06), myristoyl- (0.08), linoleoyl- (0.12), S-3-hydroxy-stearoyl- (0.15), R-3-hydroxy-stearoyl- (0.12), palmitoyl- (0.13), oleoyl- (0.12), stearoyl- (<0.05)