

# 大气压固体分析探针结合单四极杆质谱仪 快速检测 18 种合成大麻素

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**摘要:**本研究建立了一种大气压固体分析探针结合单四极杆质谱仪(ASAP-MS)快速检测 18 种合成大麻素(SCs)的方法。通过优化 ASAP-MS 锥孔电压,确定 4 种优化电压为 15、25、35 和 50 V,以提供化合物全面的质谱信息。在优化条件下对一系列 SCs 标准溶液进行分析,建立了 18 种 SCs 的质谱库,并对本方法进行方法学验证,得到 18 种 SCs 的检出限为 10~20 mg/L。应用该方法对缴获的 15 批次未知样品进行检测,9 批次呈阳性。该方法具有前处理简单、分析速度快、匹配高效精准、定性准确的优势,可用于基层公安禁毒部门的分析检测。

**关键词:**合成大麻素;大气压固体分析探针结合单四极杆质谱(ASAP-MS);快速检测;自建库

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## Rapid Screening of 18 Synthetic Cannabinoids Using Atmospheric Pressure Solids Analysis Probe Coupled With Single-Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer

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**Abstract:** Synthetic cannabinoids (SCs) have extremely strong biological activity, and have become new psychoactive substances (NPS) with the most types and the most diverse abuse. SCs induce severe adverse effects, including tachycardia, respiratory difficulties, hypertension, acute renal failure, suicidal ideation, psychosis and cognitive impairment. Chronic use of SCs has been associated with serious psychiatric and even death. There are various types of SCs seized by the anti-drug department of public security in various cases, and their compositions are unknown. Therefore, there is an urgent need for rapid qualitative detection techniques for SCs in unknown samples. In this study, a method of utilizes atmospheric pressure solids analysis probe coupled with

single-quadrupole mass spectrometer (ASAP-MS) was determined to rapidly screen 18 SCs. It can be used for the analysis of solid or liquid samples with very simple pretreatment and no need for chromatographic separation. The method consisted of four steps: dissolving the sample, centrifuging and separating the liquid, inserting the capillary probe for collection, and getting the real-time matching results. Combined with Live ID software, it could automatically search for a home-built mass spectral library and rapidly identify suspicious additives. Firstly, the cone hole voltage of ASAP-MS analysis was optimized, four cone hole voltages of 15, 25, 35 and 50 V could provide comprehensive mass spectral information of the compounds. Secondly, a series of SCs standard solutions were analyzed under optimized conditions, and the mass spectral libraries of the 18 SCs were established. Thirdly, using Live ID software, the ASAP-MS analysis data were automatically matched online in the home-built library, and the suspicious compounds were scored in the range of 0~999 points. The whole analysis process could be completed within 2 min. Fourthly, the proposed method was subsequently validated using different concentrations of standard solution (10~100 mg/L, methanol) based on the optimized condition and SC-positive standard samples. The detection limits of the 18 SCs are 10~20 mg/L, and the results showed a total score of 991 for the 100 mg/L ADB-BUTINACA match (three replicates). Finally, the proposed ASAP-MS method was applied to analyze 15 batches of unknown samples sized, and 9 batches were shown positive result. This method has the advantages of simple preprocessing, fast analysis, efficient and accurate matching, and accurate qualitative analysis. If the detection limit is lower than that of LC-MS/MS, then qualitative detection can only be conducted. Nevertheless, this method is sufficient for the detection of suspected SCs, and it can be widely applied to grassroots public security anti-drug departments, which may lack professional laboratory conditions and experienced staffs.

**Key words:** synthetic cannabinoids (SCs); atmospheric pressure solids analysis probe coupled with single-quadrupole mass spectrometer (ASAP-MS); rapid screening; home-built library

大麻素是在大麻植物中发现的一类萜酚类化合物,能够激活大麻素受体1(CB1)或大麻素受体2(CB2),进而产生兴奋、致幻等效果<sup>[1]</sup>。根据大麻素来源,可将其分为大麻植物中提取的植物大麻素、在动物和人体内形成的内源性大麻素以及在实验室合成的合成大麻素(SCs)等3类<sup>[2]</sup>。

SCs是实验室合成的设计药物,对CB1有更高的亲和力,具有更强的生物活性,这导致其迅速蔓延,已成为新精神活性物质(NPS)中涵盖种类最多、滥用最严重的家族<sup>[3]</sup>。SCs滥用会影响多种身体机能,如肾损伤、癫痫发作、心脏毒性、高血压,甚至死亡;除此之外,还会使人产生易怒、妄想、心动过速、头晕、眩晕、胸痛、恶心等症状<sup>[4]</sup>。SCs大多具有极性和脂溶性,由

22~26个碳原子组成,其结构与四氢大麻酚(THC)相似。根据SCs结构,可分为萘甲基吲哚类、萘甲酰基吲哚类、萘甲酰基吡咯类、环己基苯酚类、苯乙酰基吲哚类、萘甲基茚类、传统大麻素类等7大类。

近年来,研究者开发了多种方法分析和鉴定SCs,如高效液相色谱(HPLC)法<sup>[5]</sup>、纳升液相色谱(nano-LC)法<sup>[6]</sup>、离子迁移谱(IMS)法<sup>[7]</sup>、飞行时间质谱(TOF-MS)法<sup>[8]</sup>、实时直接分析质谱(DART-MS)法<sup>[9~10]</sup>、气相色谱-质谱(GC-MS)法<sup>[11~12]</sup>、液相色谱-质谱(LC-MS)法<sup>[13]</sup>、液相色谱-串联质谱(LC-MS/MS)法<sup>[14]</sup>、核磁共振(NMR)法<sup>[15]</sup>、近红外光谱(NIRS)法<sup>[16]</sup>、表面增强拉曼光谱(SERS)法<sup>[17]</sup>和免疫分析

法<sup>[18]</sup>,并检测体液(尿液、血清和唾液)和毛发样本中SCs的代谢物。

光谱法操作简单、分析速度快,已有研究应用SERS进行痕量大麻素的检测和鉴定,检出限低至1 nmol/L<sup>[19-20]</sup>,但在检测复杂基体样品时容易受到干扰,灵敏度和检出限均下降。LC-MS/MS<sup>[21-24]</sup>和GC-MS<sup>[25-26]</sup>常用于分析体液中SCs,具有高特异性、高灵敏度和高分辨率的特点。如,Travon等<sup>[22]</sup>建立了合成大麻素等NPS的液相色谱-三重四极杆质谱联用的动态多反应监测方法,所检测的23个化合物的浓度梯度与响应信号的线性关系良好,相关系数( $R^2$ )均大于0.98。Aitor等<sup>[25]</sup>建立了一种利用半自动化填充吸附剂微萃取结合GC-MS测定口服液样品中第三代SCs的方法,该方法灵敏度高,定量回收率为89%~124%,检出限为10~20 μg/L。然而,此类方法通常需要较长的检测时间和较复杂的预处理,并且需要专业人员操作,仪器维护费用昂贵。与传统方法相比,实时直接分析质谱(DART-MS)能够在大气压环境下实现样品的快速离子化,以简单的样品制备和无需色谱分离的方式直接分析样品<sup>[27]</sup>,通过将样品(粉末或溶液)引入气流电离,可在几秒钟内检出质子化分子离子,利用准确的质量信息、同位素峰和不同锥体电压条件下的碎裂数据,能够在几分钟内识别目标化合物。Musah等利用DART-MS检测了SCs<sup>[9]</sup>和卡西酮<sup>[28]</sup>中的特定结构。然而,在大气压环境下,DART-MS容易受到各种不确定因素的干扰,导致重现性变差、分析难度增大,而且当样品中存在2种以上不同SCs时,可能难以区分重叠的碎片离子质谱峰,导致痕量成分被忽略<sup>[29]</sup>。

免疫测定法(如酶联免疫吸附实验(ELISA))可用于鉴定SCs,具有灵敏度高、特异性强、简便易行、用样量少、应用范围广等特点,然而,当样品中存在2种以上不同SCs时,会出现交叉反应、假阳性反应<sup>[30]</sup>。

大气压固体分析探针结合单四极杆质谱(ASAP-MS)是一种无需色谱分离的电离技术,只需简单的预处理,2 min内即可快速检测固体或液体样品<sup>[31]</sup>。ASAP的电离机理与常压化学电离(APCI)相同,使得该技术可以电离挥发或半挥发固体和液体、高极性和低极性化合物,适用范围极广<sup>[32]</sup>。在ASAP中,通过玻璃毛细管固体探针将样品引入电晕放电区域,加热的氮气流使样品挥发,气化的样品通过N<sub>2</sub>等离子体实现离子化,带电的气体离子被引入质谱,根据质荷比的不同进行分类和检测。与单四极杆质谱联用的ASAP特异性受低分辨率质谱和非色谱分离的限制,而多锥孔电压分析可以提高其定性能力,在较低电压下即可获得母离子信息,随着电压增加,形成更多碎片离子,提供丰富的离子碎片信息,实现待测物的分析鉴定。

本研究拟采用基于ASAP技术的小型单四极杆质谱仪,结合Live ID软件,根据实时检测结果自动搜索自建质谱库,将未知样品与自建库进行快速匹配。具体操作步骤示于图1,包括样品溶解、离心分离、插入毛细管探针采集、获得实时匹配结果4个步骤。

## 1 实验部分

### 1.1 主要仪器与装置

RADIAN ASAP单四极杆质谱仪:美国Waters公司产品,由MassLynx V4.2软件控制,

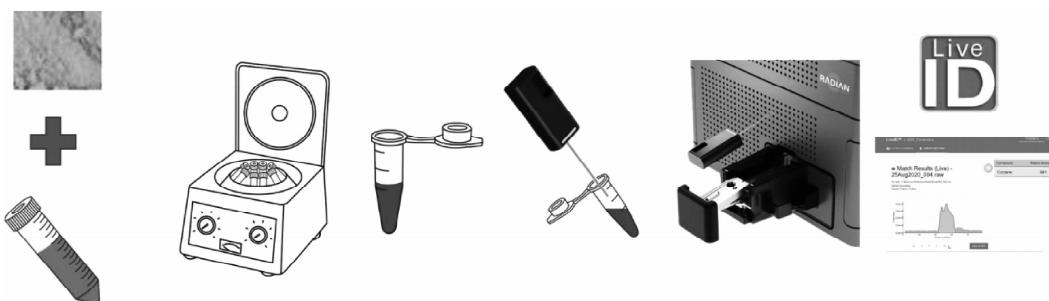


图1 大气压固体分析探针质谱分析流程

Fig. 1 Analysis process of atmospheric pressure solids analysis probe MS

由 Live ID 处理数据,由 MSP library 完成自建库; Secura324-1CN 分析天平: 德国 Sartorius 公司产品; i-Pure pro3 超纯水系统: 中国杭州泽南科技公司产品。

## 1.2 主要材料与试剂

18 种 SCs 标准品: 上海原思标物科技有限公司产品,其基本信息及检出限列于表 1; 甲醇 (MS 级): Thermo Fisher 公司产品; SCs 样品: 由某禁毒部门提供。

## 1.3 实验条件

**1.3.1 标准溶液的配制** 分别称取 5 mg 18 种 SCs 标准品,溶于 5 mL 甲醇,配制 1 g/L 母液;然后用甲醇稀释母液,配制 0.005~0.1 g/L 标准溶液,保存于 4 ℃ 冰箱中。

**1.3.2 缴获样品溶液的配制** 将缴获的片剂和粉剂研磨,称取 200 mg 样品,溶于 20 mL 甲醇中,制得 10 g/L 待测液,超声溶解 15 min,过滤 0.45 μm 有机滤膜,保存于 4 ℃ 冰箱中。

表 1 18 种合成大麻素标准品信息及检出限

Table 1 Information of standards and limits of detection for 18 SCs

化合物 Compound	相对分子质量 Relative molecular mass	分子式 Formula	检出限 LOD/ (mg/L)
N-(1-氨甲酰基-2-甲基丙基)-1-(环己基甲基)吲唑-3-甲酰胺(AB-CHMINACA)	356.46	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	10
N-(1-氨甲酰基-2-甲基丙基)-1-(4-氟苄基)吲唑-3-甲酰胺(AB-FUBINACA)	368.40	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>21</sub> FN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	10
N-(1-氨甲酰基-2,2-二甲基丙基)-1-(4-氟苄基)吲唑-3-甲酰胺(ADB-FUBINACA)	382.43	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>23</sub> FN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	10
N-(1-氨甲酰基-2,2-二甲基丙基)-1-丁基吲唑-3-甲酰胺(ADB-BUTINACA)	330.40	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>26</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	20
N-(1-氨甲酰基-2,2-二甲基丙基)-1-(环己基甲基)吲唑-3-甲酰胺(ADB-CHMINACA)	370.49	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>30</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	10
3,3-二甲基-2-[1-(5-氟戊基)吲唑-3-甲酰氨基]丁酸甲酯(5FADB)	377.45	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>28</sub> FN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	10
1-(5-氟戊基)-2-(1-萘甲酰基)苯并咪唑(BIM-2201)	360.42	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>21</sub> FN <sub>2</sub> O	10
1-戊基-3-(4-乙基-1-萘甲酰基)吲唑(JWH-210)	369.50	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>27</sub> NO	20
1-戊基-3-(1-萘甲酰基)吲唑(JWH-018)	341.45	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>23</sub> NO	20
(1-己基-1H-吲哚-3-基)-1-萘基甲酮(JWH-019)	355.47	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>25</sub> NO	10
1-戊基-3-(2-氯苯乙酰基)吲唑(JWH-203)	339.86	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>22</sub> CINO	10
2-(2-甲氧基苯基)-1-(1-戊基-1H-吲哚-3-基)乙酮(JWH-250)	335.44	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>25</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	20
1-戊基-3-(4-甲氧基-1-萘甲酰基)吲唑(JWH-081)	371.47	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>25</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	10
N-(1-金刚烷基)-1-戊基吲哚-3-甲酰胺(APICA)	364.52	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	10
1-[(N-甲基-2-哌啶基)甲基]-3-(1-金刚烷基甲酰基)吲唑(AM-1248)	390.56	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	10
3-甲基-2-[1-(环己基甲基)吲哚-3-甲酰氨基]丁酸甲酯(MMB-CHMICA)	370.49	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>30</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	10
1-(5-氟戊基)吲哚-3-甲酸-1-萘酯(NM-2201)	375.44	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>22</sub> FNO <sub>2</sub>	20
[1-(5-氟戊基)-1H-吲哚-3-基]-1-萘基甲酮(AM-2201)	359.44	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>22</sub> FNO	10

**1.3.3 ASAP-MS 分析** 正离子电离模式; 电晕电流 3 μA; 脱溶气体(N<sub>2</sub>)温度 600 ℃, 流速 3 L/min; 连续采集方式, 质量扫描范围 m/z 50~600。ASAP 离子源参数列于表 2。

**1.3.4 自建库** 打开 MSP library 软件, 新建任务, 输入 SCs 标准品名称、化学式、CAS 编号和相对分子质量等信息。依次打开各 SCs 标准品的 4 个锥孔电压对应的质谱图,首先提取最小锥孔电压的质谱图,输入锥孔电压,点击应用,完成 1 个锥孔电压的图谱采集,单击重复键(duplicate),继续输入其他 3 个图谱信息,保存谱库,利用标准品的谱图建立多元统计模型。建立完成 18 种 SCs 标准品谱库后,选择加载新库(load a new library),完成自建库的装载。

表 2 ASAP 离子源参数

Table 2 Ion source parameters of ASAP

参数 Parameter	数值 Value
数据采集模式	MS Scan
离子化模式	ASAP+
质谱数据	棒状图
扫描时间/s	0.055
扫描间隔时间/s	自动
开始时间/min	0.0
结束时间/min	5.0
锥孔电压/V	15.0, 25.0, 35.0, 50.0

**1.3.5 缴获样品匹配** 打开 Live ID, 选择库匹配(library matching), 选择样品采集数据进行谱库匹配, 得到每种锥孔电压谱图匹配结果。

和总匹配结果得分。选择反向匹配方式,即标准品依次与样品中相应的质谱信号匹配,最终每个标准品都有得分(0~999),反映质谱图的相似程度。通过调整噪声阈值(low peak filter/%)与离子峰数量(library peaks of interest)、4个锥孔电压质谱图函数权重(function 1-4 weight)、峰强度(intensity power)与质荷比( $m/z$ )的比例关系来修改匹配参数。

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 ASAP-MS 锥孔电压的优化

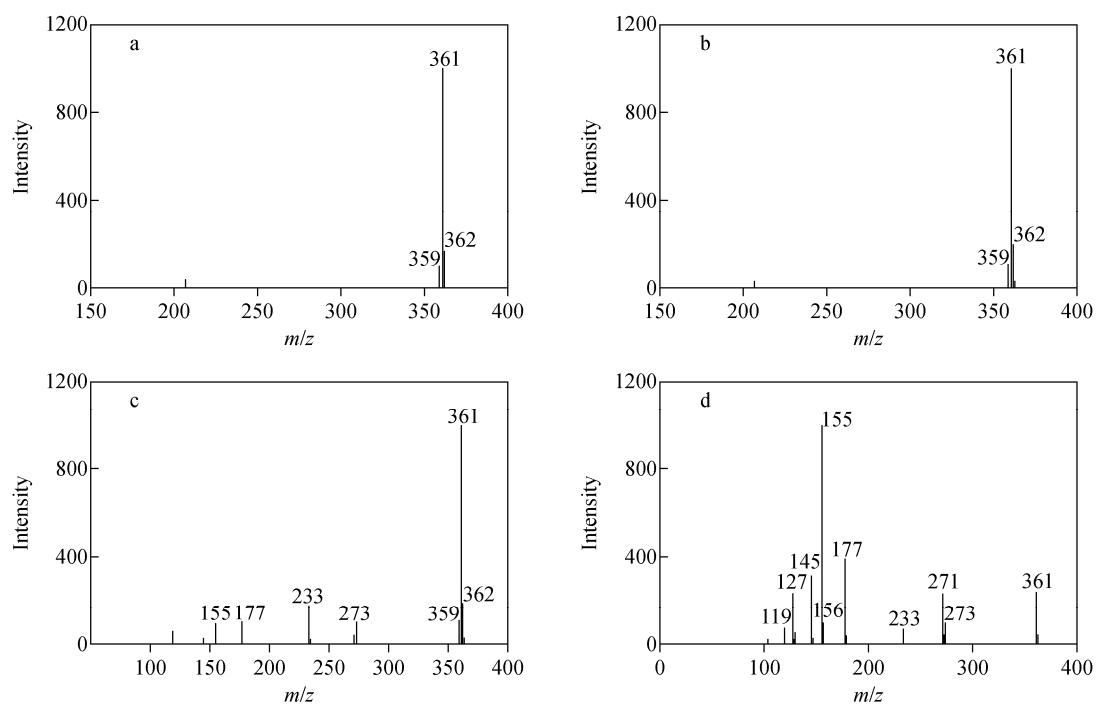
研究发现<sup>[33]</sup>,通过4种合适的锥孔电压电离目标物质,利用其碎片离子信息即可鉴定结构信息。本实验对5~75 V电压进行测试,结果表明:当电压小于10 V时,大多数SCs分子不能破碎;当电压高于55 V时,碎片信息与50 V时相似。因此,优化后的锥孔电压为15、25、35和50 V,能够提供化合物全面的质谱信息。100 mg/L BIM-2201标准品在4种电压下的质谱图示于图2,可见,电压为15 V时显示出清晰的母离子峰( $m/z$  361),特征碎片离子随锥孔电压的增加而增多。

### 2.2 库生成和自动识别

在优化条件下分析一系列SCs标准溶液,建立了18种SCs(100 mg/L,甲醇)的质谱库。利用Live ID软件可在自制文库中在线自动匹配ASAP-MS数据,并对可疑化合物在0~999范围内打分,整个分析过程可在2 min内完成。

Live ID的匹配逻辑是在自建库中使用数据进行反向匹配。由于反向搜索只匹配在库谱中存在而在可疑化合物图谱中不存在的离子,因此可以大大减少复杂样品中的基体干扰,更适用于分析复杂样品。

搜索中最关键的一步是设置适当的噪声阈值。由于相对峰强度是匹配分数的基础,因此,样品质谱图中少量的噪声信号若与库中目标化合物的信号峰处于相同位置,则可能由于与库数据匹配度较高而产生假阳性结果。为避免这一问题,需要设置1个适当的噪声阈值,使目标化合物的质谱图只包含强度较高的特征峰。结果表明,在低浓度样品中,过高的噪声阈值会掩盖目标化合物的有效信息,过低的噪声阈值则容易引入基体干扰。Live ID识别参数列于表3,实验确定噪声阈值为2%,使低浓度



注:a. 15 V;b. 25 V;c. 35 V;d. 50 V

图2 4种标准锥孔电压下,100 mg/L BIM-2201标准品的质谱图

Fig. 2 Mass spectra of 100 mg/L BIM-2201 standard under four standard cone voltages

实验条件下的噪声信号被有效过滤,但当锥孔电压较高时,即使设置噪声阈值为2%,也存在较多相对强度较弱的峰,进而对匹配结果产生干扰。质谱图最大提取离子峰数量为5个,只保留较强的特征峰信号既可保留目标化合物的有效信息,又可过滤掉噪声信号。

表3 Live ID识别参数

Table 3 Identification parameters of Live ID

参数 Parameter	数值 Value
噪声阈值/%	2
离子峰数量	5
峰强度	0.2
质荷比( $m/z$ )	0.8
匹配得分阈值	800
锥孔电压1函数权重	2
锥孔电压2函数权重	1
锥孔电压3函数权重	1
锥孔电压4函数权重	1

除噪声阈值外,评分标准也是搜索中非常

重要的设置条件,其主要由2个重要的比例关系确定,即4个锥孔电压质谱图函数权重、峰强度与质荷比。由于大多数SCs分子在较低锥孔电压下的母离子峰信号最强,因此,本研究将最小锥孔电压质谱图函数权重设为2,其余3种设为1。实验发现,峰强度与质荷比的比例关系对最终匹配得分影响很小,因此选择系统默认的0.2:0.8。

### 2.3 ASAP-MS分析方法验证

在建立优化方法和阳性标准品的基础上,采用不同浓度的标准溶液(10~100 mg/L,甲醇)对方法进行验证,同时探讨18种SCs的检出限。100 mg/L ADB-BUTINACA匹配结果(重复3次)总分为991分,示于图3。样品检出时间仅为115 s,显示出较高的匹配效率,示于图4。18种SCs的检出限为10~20 mg/L,列于表1。

### 2.4 ASAP-MS检测实际样品

利用ASAP-MS检测了15批次某禁毒部门缴获的可疑SCs样品,包括粉剂(No. 1~11)和片剂(No. 12~15),样品匹配结果列于表4。

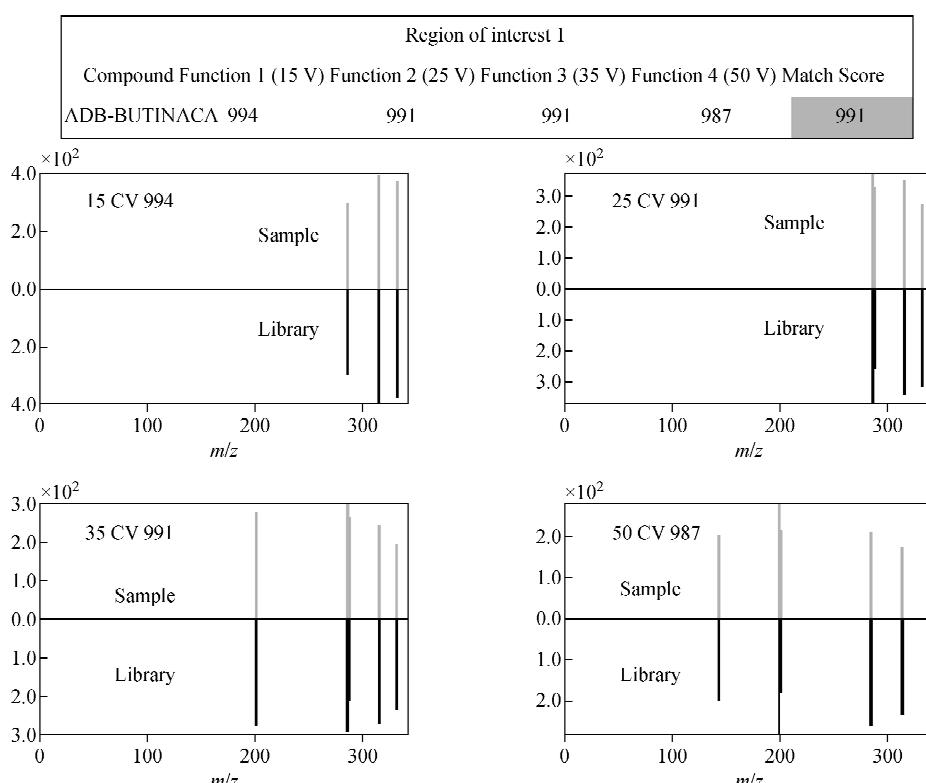


图3 100 mg/L ADB-BUTINACA样品匹配结果

Fig. 3 Typical matching results of 100 mg/L ADB-BUTINACA with the scores at four cone voltages

部分样品检出阳性: 样品 2 含有 AB-CHMINACA, 样品 1 和 15 含有 ADB-BUTINACA, 样品 6、7、14 含有 BIM-2201, 样品 3 含有 JWH-018, 样品 12 含有 JWH-203, 样品 13 含有 APICA。由于缴获样品掺杂淀粉等杂质, 基质效应明显, 且真实案件中缴获样品的 SCs 含量一般在 30%~80% 之间, 造成阳性缴获样本的检出限均高于标准品的 4~8 倍。

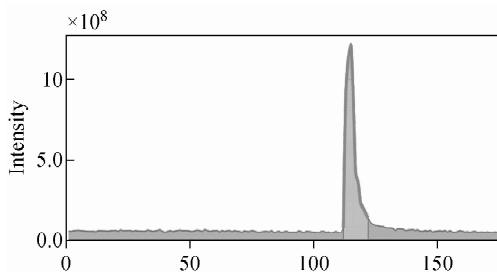


图 4 100 mg/L ADB-BUTINACA 样品色谱图

Fig. 4 Chromatogram of 100 mg/L ADB-BUTINACA

表 4 样品匹配得分及检出限

Table 4 Matching scores and LODs of seized samples by ASAP-MS

样品编号 No.	化合物 Compound	匹配得分 Match score	检出限 LOD/ (mg/L)
1	ADB-BUTINACA	980	160
2	AB-CHMINACA	991	80
3	JWH-018	976	80
6	BIM-2201	994	40
7	BIM-2201	986	80
12	JWH-203	968	80
13	APICA	973	40
14	BIM-2201	981	80
15	ADB-BUTINACA	979	160

LC-MS/MS 是检测可疑 SCs 样品最常用的方法之一, 但存在样品前处理繁琐, 对于不同的 SCs 样品可能需要开发不同的色谱条件等问题。此外, 对于缴获的未知样品较难预测合适的分析浓度, 可能造成样品残留, 污染色谱柱。

相比之下, ASAP-MS 方法仅需简单的预处理, 检测速度快, 完成整个分析过程仅需 2 min。此外, ASAP-MS 对浓度的耐受度高, 在定性分析前无需多次稀释或额外估算浓度。

虽然该方法的检出限较 LC-MS/MS 低, 且只能定性检测, 但可满足快速分析缴获可疑 SCs 样品的要求。

### 3 总结

本实验利用 ASAP-MS 开发了一种快速筛选 SCs 的方法, 并建立了 18 种常见 SCs 的自建质谱库。利用该方法检测 15 批次可疑 SCs 样品, 结果表明, 9 批次样品的检测结果为阳性。与传统方法 LC-MS/MS 和 GC-MS 相比, ASAP-MS 无需较长的检测时间和复杂的预处理过程, 能够在大气压环境下实现样品的快速离子化, 并能够以简单的样品制备和不进行色谱分离的方式直接分析样品, 对人员的专业知识水平要求不高; 相对于 DART, ASAP-MS 的多锥孔电压分析不易受各种不确定因素的干扰; 相对于免疫测定法, 该方法较少出现交叉反应、假阳性反应。在实际应用中, ASAP-MS 适用于高通量筛选可疑 SCs 样品, 具有便携、成本低、操作简单、自动匹配能力强等优点, 可应用于现场快速检测, 尤其适用于缺乏专业实验室环境和实验人员的基层机构。

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