

气质联用对尿琥珀酰丙酮测定方法的建立及在临床中的应用

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Determination of Succinylacetone in Urine with GC/MS and Its Application in Clinical Diagnosis

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Abstract: A method was established for the determination of succinylacetone in human urine using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS) for the differential diagnosis with Tyrosinemia I. Succinylacetone is oximated by hydroxylamine hydrochloride, then derivatized with *N*, *O*-bis (trimethylsilyl) trifluoroacetamide and trimethylchlorosilane (BSTFA-TMCS). Succinylacetone is extracted with ethyl acetate twice and assay by GC/MS with selected ion monitoring. We have analyzed the precision, accuracy, the recoveries of the spiked samples, carry-over and its linearity. Intra- and inter assay coefficient of variation are 6.8% and 7.8%; Inter-assay preparation coefficient by sequential preparations of the same sample is 12.4% ; the recovery of the spiked samples were 94%-102%; carry-over analysis was less than 1%; the correlation coefficient of linearity is 0.997 between 5 to 120 g·L⁻¹. The method for determination of succinylacetone in urine by GC/MS with high recovery, precision and accuracy. It can be used for differential diagnosis for Tyrosinemia I.

Keywords: succinylacetone in urine; GC/MS; clinical diagnosis

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尿琥珀酰丙酮的测定是临床上确诊酪氨酸血症 (Tyrosinemia) I 型病人的标准。酪氨酸血症 I 型又名肝肾型酪氨酸血症, 是由于延胡索酰乙酰乙酸水解酶 (Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase) 活性下降或缺失所致, 导致本来正常情况下尿液中浓度很低或低于检测极限的琥珀酰丙酮 (succinylacetone) 在患者尿样中大量出现。琥珀酰丙酮在常温下易降解而一直比较难以测定, 但近年来科研人员利用先进的色谱质谱技术如高效液相色谱、气相串联质谱 (GC-MS/MS) 和液相串联质谱 (LC-MS/MS) 测定了人体液如尿、血浆、干血滤纸片和组织培养细胞等。本工作在国内率先利用气质联用 (GC/MS) 技术建立测定尿液中琥珀酰丙酮的方法, 希望为临床上鉴别诊断属于疑难杂症的 Tyrosinemia I 型提供诊断标准。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与仪器

任意尿: 无防腐剂, 样本采集后立即冰冻保存于 -20 °C; 主要试剂: 盐酸羟胺, 乙酸乙酯-Sigma, 琥珀酰丙酮标准品-Sigma; 内标: 丙二酸 (Malonic Acid-Sigma); 衍生剂: BSTFA-TMCS 99:1 SYLON BFT-Supelco。

主要仪器: 气相色谱质谱仪 (Agilent GC/MS 6890/5973i, USA), 毛细管柱 Hp-5MS 0.25 mm×30 m×0.25 μm (Agilent), 氮吹仪 DB-3D (Techne)。

1.2 方法

尿肌酐测定：采用苦味酸 (picric acid) 法测定。

琥珀酰丙酮提取：取相当于 0.6 mg 肌酐的尿样，分两管，一管为测试管，另一管为对照管。两管中均加入等量的内标，对照管中加入一定量的琥珀酰丙酮标准品；加盐酸羟基烷胺进行污化反应；加 10N NaOH，调 pH 值 12~13。充分混匀静置 1 h；加 12N HCl (浓盐酸)，充分混匀；加乙酸乙酯进行萃取，重复萃取 1 次，每次充分混匀后 $4\,000\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 离心吸取上层有机相；高纯氮气吹干，加入衍生剂 BSTFA-TMCS, 65 °C 衍生化，上机 GC/MS 检测。质谱检测采用选择离子监测模式 (selected ion monitoring)，选择离子分别为 m/z 212、182 和 m/z 233、248；根据加入的内标含量进行定量分析，同时用该方法测定分析并诊断本院 1 例怀疑为酪氨酸血症的患儿尿样。

2 结果和讨论

(1) 利用建立的方法检测到琥珀酰丙酮出现 2 个峰，出峰时间约 120.03 min 和 12.09 min，内标 (丙二酸) 峰出现的时间约为 8.68 min。

(2) 琥珀酰丙酮批内变异系数为 6.8%，批间变异系数为 7.8%，回收率在 94%~102% 之间；样本前处理变异系数为 12.4%，琥珀酰丙酮残留分析小于 1%，在 $5\sim120\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 之间；实测浓度与加入浓度之间的相关性相关系数为 0.997。

(3) 同时用该方法检测诊断了 1 例临床上高度怀疑为酪氨酸血症 I 型的病人。建立了利用气质联用技术测定尿琥珀酰丙酮，该方法具有较高的回收率，高精确性和准确性，为临床上鉴别诊断酪氨酸血症 I 型提供了新的标准。

(4) 不规范的样本收集和样本处理会导致假阴性结果，所有样本须冷冻或在冰块上运输送检。结果表明，此方法简单、结果准确、重复性好，可以应用于临床上诊断酪氨酸血症 I 型。

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