

U 系列新型合成阿片类物质的质谱特征

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摘要:采用气相色谱-质谱联用法(GC-MS)和超高效液相色谱-串联四极杆飞行时间质谱法(UPLC-QTOF MS)分析国际药物滥用市场最新流行的 U 系列新型合成阿片类物质, 分别在电子轰击源(EI)和电喷雾正离子(ESI⁺)-碰撞诱导解离(CID)模式下采集数据。EI 模式下, U 系列新型合成阿片类物质的分子离子峰丰度较低, 几乎都出现了 m/z 84、125(或者 m/z 112、153)的峰; ESI⁺ 模式下, U 系列新型合成阿片类物质的碎裂主要发生在酰胺基的两端及内部, 二级质谱图中除准分子离子峰([M+H]⁺)外, 至少还会出现 5 个峰, 分别为离子碎片 A~E, 其中 A 为基峰, A 比 B 的质量数多 80, C 比 D 的质量数多 28, E 的精确质量数为 81.069 9。通过总结该类物质在两种模式下获得的碎片离子与分子结构的关系, 推测其可能的碎裂途径, 并归纳了通过谱图推导未知 U 系列新型合成阿片类物质结构的方法, 可为该类物质的鉴定提供参考。

关键词:气相色谱-质谱(GC-MS); 超高效液相色谱-串联四极杆飞行时间质谱(UPLC-QTOF MS); U 系列新型合成阿片类物质; 新精神活性物质; 碎裂途径

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Mass Fragmentation Characteristics of U-Drugs Novel Synthetic Opioids

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Abstract: The abuse of new psychoactive substances (NPS) has been increasing dramatic worldwide since late 2000s. By the end of 2019, more than 900 NPS had been reported to the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC). NPS can be subdivided in different groups, such as synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones, or novel synthetic opioids (NSOs). Although the total number of emerging NPS has slowly decreased in recent years, more and more NSOs have appeared on the illicit drugs market. According to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) European Drug Report 2017, NSOs have been involved in overdose drug related deaths in some parts of Europe and North America, these compounds have been found in 82% of fatal overdoses. This phenomenon, related to the misuse of prescrip-

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tion opioids, has been dubbed an “opioids crisis”. Among NSOs are U-47700, U-49900, or U-48800, and so on, which belong to the so-called U-drugs and are structurally non-related to classical opioids such as morphine and fentanyl. U-drugs substances were originally synthesized in the 1970s and 1980s by the Upjohn Company, a pharmaceutical company from Kalamazoo, MI, USA, and appeared on the illicit drug market since 2014. Since U-47700 was internationally controlled in 2017, compounds with similar chemical structures, adapted from the original patented compounds, have emerged across the illicit synthetic drugs market. An increasing number of deaths have been associated with the use of U-drugs novel synthetic opioids, particularly in North America. In 2015-2019, a series of six U-drugs novel synthetic opioids were identified by means of ultra performance liquid chromatography-quadrupole time-of-flight-mass spectrometry (UPLC-QTOF MS), gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (NMR) in China. The mass-spectral fragmentations of these compounds following electron ionization (EI) and electrospray ionization (ESI) under collision-induced dissociation (CID) mode were studied. Compounds were analyzed on Agilent DB-5 MS column (30 m×0.25 mm×0.25 μm) with an initial temperature of 140 °C for gradient increased temperature by GC-MS, and Acquity UPLC BEH C18 column (2.1 mm×100 m×1.7 μm) with 0.1% formic acid aqueous solution (A)-acetonitrile (B) as mobile phase for gradient elution by UPLC-QTOF MS. According to the structure and the typical fragmentations, these compounds could be easily identified. The countless possibilities to create U-drugs novel synthetic opioids by small changes in chemical structures pose a growing challenge to forensic analysts. So this work will be helpful to assist forensic laboratories in identifying these kinds of compounds or other substances with similar structure in case work.

Key words: gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS); ultra performance liquid chromatography-quadrupole time-of-flight-mass spectrometry (UPLC-QTOF MS); U-drugs novel synthetic opioids; new psychoactive substances; fragmentation pathway

新精神活性物质自 2009 年兴起以来不断泛滥,愈演愈烈,已成为继传统毒品、合成毒品后全球流行的第三代毒品。据联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室统计,2009~2019 年间,全球共报告了 900 多种新精神活性物质,涉及 100 多个国家和地区。虽然各种新精神活性物质在全球的检出速度于 2017 年开始放缓,但仍然严重威胁社会安全和公共卫生安全,是国际禁毒领域最为棘手和突出的问题^[1]。合成阿片类物质是新精神活性物质中的一类,随着滥用阿片类药物致死案例的激增,欧洲和北美正陷入一场“阿片类药物危机”^[2-7]。美国疾病控制和预防中心数据显示:2017 年,美国有 7.2 万人死于滥用阿片类药物,高于当年死于车祸的人数。美国联邦政府于 2017 年 10 月宣布,阿片类药

物危机成为国家公共卫生紧急事件。

U 系列化合物是 20 世纪 70、80 年代 Upjohn 公司合成的一系列物质的总称,是合成阿片类物质的一个重要亚类。它们的基本结构是酰胺基中 N 原子上有环己基取代的苯甲(乙)酰胺类化合物,结构示于图 1。这些化合物最早拟作为镇痛药使用,并申请了专利^[8-21],但其中大多数物质未进入临床实验阶段。2014 年起,这些物质或经修饰而成的具有类似化学结构的一系列相关化合物相继出现在毒品消费市场。目前有报道的 U 系列化合物包括 U-50488、U-62066、U-48800、U-47700、U-49900 等 15 种物质^[22]。随着全球对芬太尼类物质管制力度的加强,Sharma 等^[22]预测 U 系列化合物极有可能成为毒品消费市场新的流行趋势。

当前国内外法庭科学领域对于 U 系列化合物分析方法的研究较少,仅有少量文献^[23-27]对单个化合物进行分析,多采用色谱-质谱联用技术,如液相色谱-质谱法(LC-MS)、气相色谱-质谱法(GC-MS)等,实现对物质的快速、准确分析。对于已知化合物,传统的质谱定性分析方法通常使用标准物质,将待测物的质谱信息与标准物质对比,以确定所检测的化合物。然而,在新物质数量快速增长的情况下,很难及时获取标准物质,且新化合物的质谱图很难被添加到通用的商业化质谱库中。如果缺少标准物质,则需要通过对待测物的质谱行为进行详细研究和解析才能鉴定。

本研究拟采用GC-MS法和超高效液相色谱

谱-四极杆串联飞行时间质谱法(UPLC-Q TOF MS)分析国内出现的 6 种 U 系列新型合成阿片类物质,其详细信息列于表 1。对获得的质谱图进行解析,探讨其在电子轰击源(EI)和电喷雾正离子碰撞诱导解离(ESI⁺-CID)模式下的分子裂解机理,希望为快速鉴定 U 系列新型合成阿片类物质提供参考。

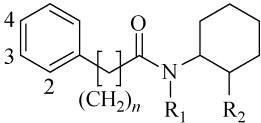


图 1 U 系列新型合成阿片类物质的骨架结构

Fig. 1 Skeleton structure of U-drugs novel synthetic opioids

表 1 6 种 U 系列新型合成阿片类物质的化学结构和精确分子质量

Table 1 Chemical structure and exact molecular mass of U-drugs novel synthetic opioids

编号 No.	化合物 Compound	取代基(CH ₂) _n Substituent group				分子式 Molecular formula	理论精确 分子质量 Exact molecular mass
		苯环上取代	n	R ₁	R ₂		
1	U-47700	3=Cl 4=Cl	0	CH ₃	N(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ Cl ₂ N ₂ O	328. 1109
2	U-49900	3=Cl 4=Cl	0	CH ₃	N(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	C ₁₈ H ₂₆ Cl ₂ N ₂ O	356. 1422
3	U-48800	2=Cl 4=Cl	1	CH ₃	N(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ Cl ₂ N ₂ O	342. 1266
4	N-methyl U-47931E	4=Br	0	CH ₃	N(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁₆ H ₂₃ BrN ₂ O	338. 0994
5	MD-U-47700	3,4-Methylenedioxy	0	CH ₃	N(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁₇ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₃	304. 1787
6	Isopropyl-U-47700	3=Cl 4=Cl	0	CH(CH ₃) ₂	N(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁₈ H ₂₆ Cl ₂ N ₂ O	356. 1422

1 实验部分

1.1 主要仪器与试剂

QP-2010 Ultra 气相色谱-质谱联用仪:日本岛津公司产品;Acquity UPLC I-Class 超高效液相色谱仪:美国 Waters 公司产品;Q-TOF MS 5600 高分辨四极杆-飞行时间质谱仪:美国 AB Sciex 公司产品。

U-47700、U-49900、U-48800 标准品:美国 Cerilliant 公司产品;经核磁共振确定 N-methyl

U-47931E、MD-U-47700、Isopropyl-U-47700 结构的 3 种 U 系列新型合成阿片类物质样品:由国家毒品实验室提供;乙腈(色谱纯):美国 Fisher 公司产品;甲酸、甲醇(色谱纯):德国 Merck 公司产品;超纯水:由美国 Millipore 公司的超纯水器制得。

1.2 样品溶液的制备

将固体样品研磨均匀,称取适量,用甲醇溶解,摇匀,配制成 1 g/L 甲醇溶液。各取适量的

1 g/L 甲醇溶液,供 GC-MS 分析。再用 0.1% 甲酸水溶液将 1 g/L 甲醇溶液稀释至 1 mg/L,离心,取上清液,供 UPLC-Q TOF MS 分析。

1.3 实验条件

1.3.1 GC-MS 条件 色谱柱:Aglient DB-5MS 石英毛细管柱(30 m×0.25 mm×0.25 μm);柱温 140 ℃,保持 3 min,以 20 ℃/min 升至 320 ℃,保持 13 min;载气(He)流速 1 mL/min;分流进样,进样量 1 μL,分流比 40:1;进样口温度 280 ℃。

EI 电离模式,电子能量 70 eV,离子源温度 230 ℃,接口温度 250 ℃,质量扫描范围 m/z 35~500。

1.3.2 UPLC-Q TOF MS 条件 色谱柱:Waters Acquity UPLC BEH C18 柱(2.1 mm×100 mm×1.7 μm);柱温 40 ℃;流动相:A 为 0.1% 甲酸

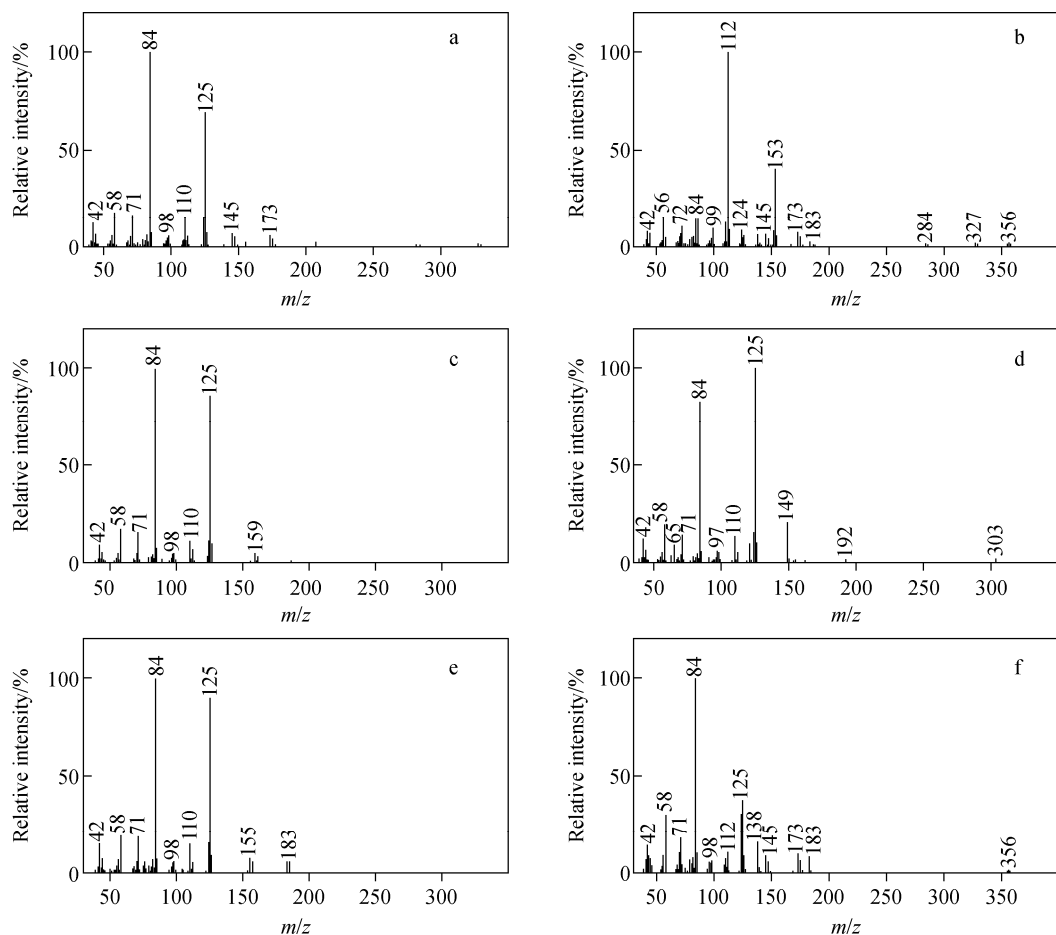
水溶液,B 为乙腈;梯度洗脱程序:0~8.0 min (5%~90%B),8.0~9.5 min(90%B),9.5~9.6 min(90%~5%B),9.6~12 min(5%B);流速 0.4 mL/min;进样量 1 μL。

DuoSpray 离子源,ESI 正离子模式,离子源温度 600 ℃,喷雾电压 5 500 V,雾化气压力 344.7 kPa,辅助加热气压力 344.7 kPa,气帘气压力 206.8 kPa;TOF 全扫描模式,去簇电压 80 V,碰撞能量 5 V,质量扫描范围 m/z 100~1 000;二级碰撞诱导解离(CID)模式,碰撞能量(35±15) V,质量扫描范围 m/z 50~1 000。

2 结果与分析

2.1 GC-MS 分析及碎裂规律推测

在 1.3.1 节条件下,6 种 U 系列新型合成阿片类物质的质谱图示于图 2。



注:a. U-47700;b. U-49900;c. U-48800;d. MD-U-47700;e. N-methyl U-47931E;f. Isopropyl-U-47700

图2 U系列新型合成阿片类物质的EI-MS质谱图

Fig. 2 Mass spectra of U-drugs novel synthetic opioids obtained by EI-MS

由图2可以看出,U系列新型合成阿片类物质的EI质谱图呈现以下特点:1)分子离子峰丰度较低;2)几乎都出现了 m/z 84和 m/z 125的峰。推测的碎裂途径示于图3。U系列新型合成阿片类物质在EI离子源作用下失去1个电子生成分子离子峰碎片。分子离子峰碎

片中苯基酰胺基和环己基之间的N—C键发生断裂,得到取代环己烷碎片A($M_A = 81 + M_{R_2}$)。由于 R_2 中含有杂原子N,因此取代环己烷碎片A发生简单断裂和氢重排相互组合的多键断裂^[28],开环脱去丙烯,得到带有 R_2 取代的环丙烷正离子B($M_B = 40 + M_{R_2}$)。

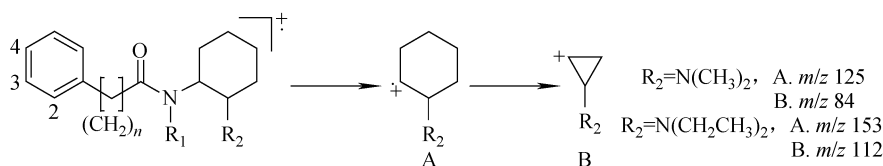


图3 EI模式下,U系列新型合成阿片类物质可能的碎裂途径

Fig. 3 Proposed fragmentation pathways of product ions for U-drugs novel synthetic opioids obtained at EI-MS mode

2.2 UPLC-Q TOF MS 分析及碎裂规律推测

由于U系列新型合成阿片类物质的多数苯环上存在卤素取代,因此在电喷雾正离子模式下,U系列新型合成阿片类物质的一级质谱图中,除了准分子离子峰 $[M+H]^+$ 外,还出现了明显的同位素峰 $[M+2+H]^+$ 。可以通过一级质谱图中同位素峰的相对丰度,判断化合物中卤素的元素种类及个数。二级质谱图中除准分子离子峰 $[M+H]^+$ 外,还会出现至少5个峰,分别为离子碎片A~E,其中A为基峰,A比B的质量数多80,C比D的质量数多28,E的精确质量数为81.069 9。推测U系列新型合成阿片类物质的裂解途径: $[M+H]^+$ 先脱去环己基上的取代基 R_2 ,得到离子A,其在 MS^2 中丰度最高。离子A再脱去环己基,得到离子B($M_A - M_B = 80$)。离子B中酰胺的C—N键发生 α 断裂,脱去 NH_2R_1 ,形成酰阳离子C。离子C脱去CO,得到离子D($M_C - M_D = 28$)。 $[M+H]^+$ 还会直接发生酰胺的C—N键断裂,得到环己烯离子E(m/z 81.069 9)。当化合物中含有苯乙酰胺时,在得到离子E的同时,还会生成离子F(m/z 112.112 1),该离子是判断化合物中含苯甲酰

胺还是苯乙酰胺的特征离子。U系列新型合成阿片类物质的二级质谱图示于图4,推测的碎裂途径示于图5,各化合物二级质谱图中的主要碎片离子信息列于表2。

3 结论

采用GC-MS法和UPLC-Q TOF MS法分析6种U系列新型合成阿片类物质,由于该类物质具有相同的骨架和类似的分子结构,因而它们在EI和ESI-CID模式下的碎裂途径和碎片离子具有高度的相似性。在EI模式下,碎裂主要发生在酰胺基和环己基之间的N—C键上,得到取代环己烷碎片A($M_A = 81 + M_{R_2}$)和取代环丙烷正离子B($M_B = 40 + M_{R_2}$);在ESI⁺模式下,碎裂主要发生在酰胺基的两端及内部,得到至少5个离子碎片。鉴于U系列化合物很可能成为继芬太尼类之后流行的新型合成阿片类物质,更多结构相似的物质可能被合成和滥用,在对可疑样品进行分析时,本实验总结的该类物质的碎裂规律可作为判断其是否属于U系列新型合成阿片类物质的依据,据此推测其可能的结构。

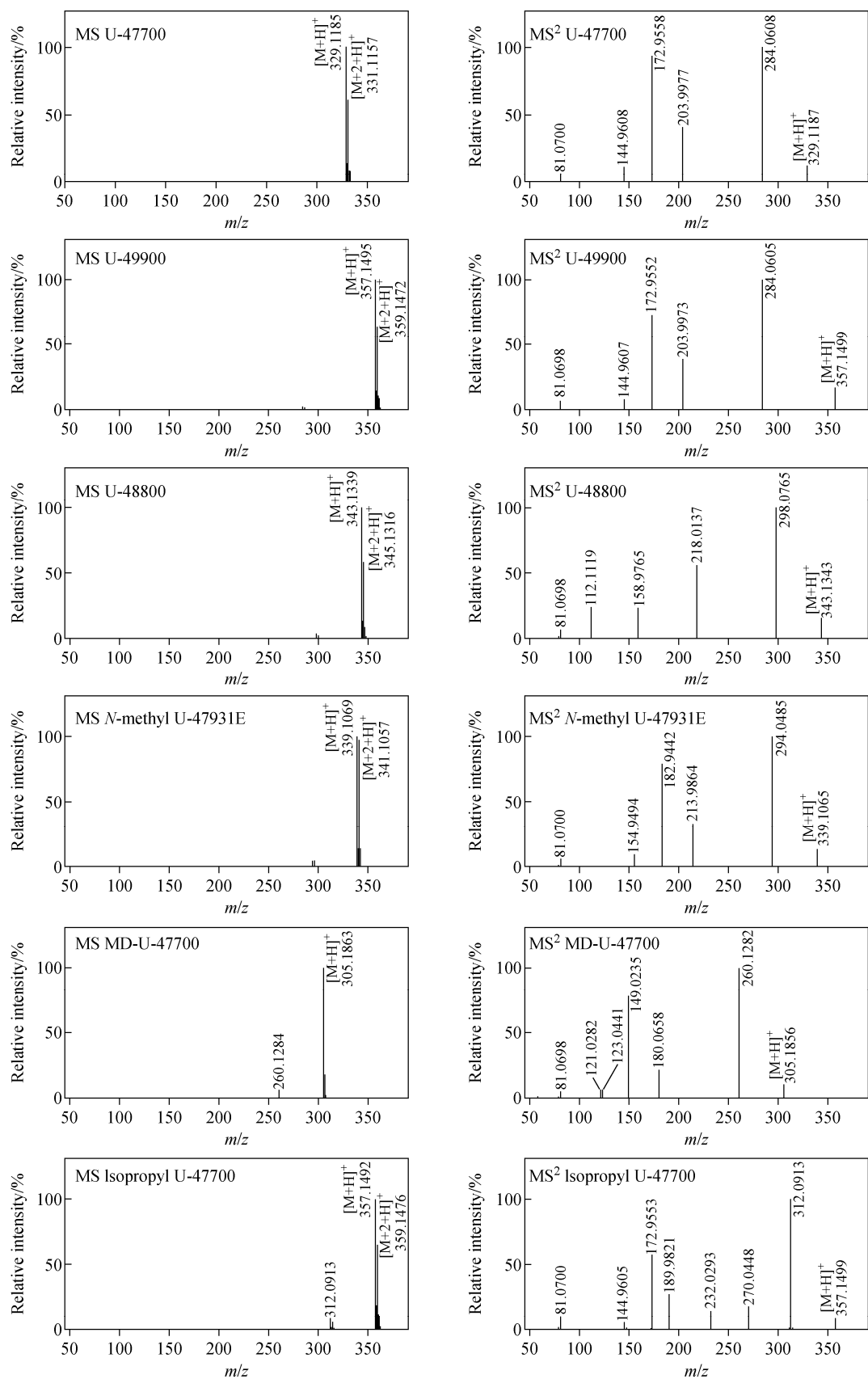


图 4 U 系列新型合成阿片类物质的 ESI-MS 质谱图

Fig. 4 Mass spectra of U-drugs novel synthetic opioids obtained by LC-ESI-Q TOF MS

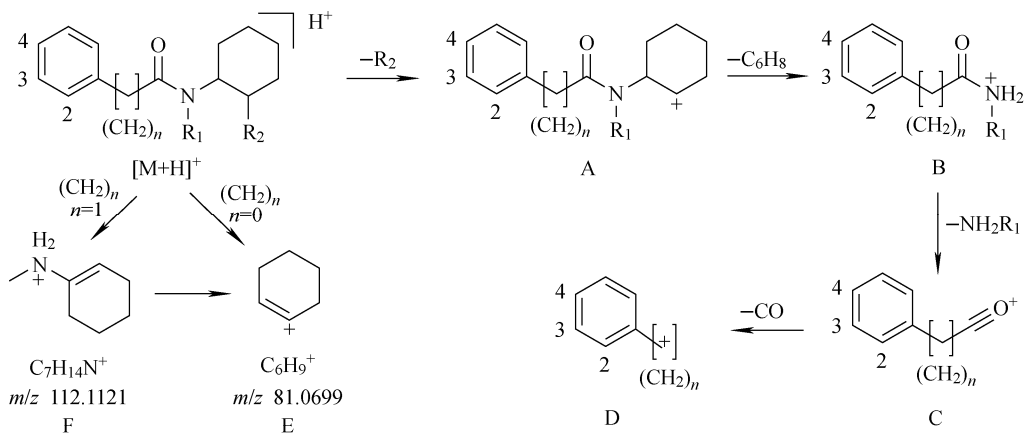


图 5 ESI-CID 模式下,U 系列新型合成阿片类物质可能的碎裂途径

Fig. 5 Proposed fragmentation pathways of product ions

for U-drugs novel synthetic opioids obtained at ESI-CID mode

表 2 ESI-CID 模式下,U 系列新型合成阿片类物质的主要碎片离子信息

Table 2 Main fragment ions information for U-drugs novel synthetic opioids obtained at ESI-CID mode

化合物 Compound	碎片离子 Ion	化学式 Chemical formula	理论值 Theoretical mass (<i>m/z</i>)	实测值 Experimental mass (<i>m/z</i>)	误差 Error/ 10 ⁻⁶	相对强度 Relative intensity/%
U-47700	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ⁺	329.1182	329.1187	1.52	11.9
	A	C ₁₄ H ₁₆ Cl ₂ NO ⁺	284.0603	284.0608	1.76	100
	B	C ₈ H ₈ Cl ₂ NO ⁺	203.9977	203.9977	0	40.8
	C	C ₇ H ₃ Cl ₂ O ⁺	172.9555	172.9558	1.73	92.6
	D	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ ⁺	144.9606	144.9608	1.38	11.2
	E	C ₆ H ₉ ⁺	81.0699	81.0700	1.23	6.0
	F	—	—	—	—	—
U-49900	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₈ H ₂₇ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ⁺	357.1495	357.1499	1.12	16.3
	A	C ₁₄ H ₁₆ Cl ₂ NO ⁺	284.0603	284.0605	0.70	100
	B	C ₈ H ₈ Cl ₂ NO ⁺	203.9977	203.9973	-1.96	38.7
	C	C ₇ H ₃ Cl ₂ O ⁺	172.9555	172.9552	-1.73	72.6
	D	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ ⁺	144.9606	144.9607	0.69	7.3
	E	C ₆ H ₉ ⁺	81.0699	81.0698	-1.23	6.5
	F	—	—	—	—	—
U-48800	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₇ H ₂₅ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ⁺	343.1338	343.1343	1.46	15.2
	A	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ Cl ₂ NO ⁺	298.0760	298.0765	1.68	100
	B	C ₉ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ NO ⁺	218.0134	218.0137	1.38	55.4
	C	—	—	—	—	—
	D	C ₇ H ₃ Cl ₂ ⁺	158.9763	158.9765	1.26	23.4
	E	C ₆ H ₉ ⁺	81.0699	81.0698	-1.23	6.6
	F	C ₇ H ₁₄ N ⁺	112.1121	112.1119	-1.78	23.8
N-methyl U-47931E	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ BrN ₂ O ⁺	339.1067	339.1065	-0.59	13.4
	A	C ₁₄ H ₁₇ BrNO ⁺	294.0488	294.0485	-1.02	100
	B	C ₈ H ₉ BrNO ⁺	213.9862	213.9864	0.93	33.0
	C	C ₇ H ₄ BrO ⁺	182.9440	182.9442	1.09	78.8
	D	C ₆ H ₄ Br ⁺	154.9491	154.9494	1.94	9.3
	E	C ₆ H ₉ ⁺	81.0699	81.0700	1.23	5.6
	F	—	—	—	—	—

续表 2

化合物 Compound	碎片离子 Ion	化学式 Chemical formula	理论值 Theoretical mass (<i>m/z</i>)	实测值 Experimental mass (<i>m/z</i>)	误差 Error/ 10 ⁻⁶	相对强度 Relative intensity/%
MD-U-47700	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₇ H ₂₅ N ₂ O ₃ ⁺	305.1860	305.1856	-1.31	10.3
	A	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ NO ₃ ⁺	260.1281	260.1282	0.38	100
	B	C ₉ H ₁₀ NO ₃ ⁺	180.0655	180.0658	1.67	21.6
	C	C ₈ H ₅ O ₃ ⁺	149.0233	149.0235	1.34	78.0
	D	C ₇ H ₅ O ₂ ⁺	121.0284	121.0282	-1.65	6.3
	E	C ₆ H ₉ ⁺	81.0699	81.0698	-1.23	4.6
	F	—	—	—	—	—
Isopropyl-U-47700	[M+H] ⁺	C ₁₈ H ₂₇ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ⁺	357.1495	357.1499	1.12	8.1
	A	C ₁₆ H ₂₀ Cl ₂ NO ⁺	312.0916	312.0913	-0.96	100
	B	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ Cl ₂ NO ⁺	232.0290	232.0293	1.29	14.1
	C	C ₇ H ₃ Cl ₂ O ⁺	172.9555	172.9553	-1.16	57.1
	D	C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₂ ⁺	144.9606	144.9605	-0.69	5.3
	E	C ₆ H ₉ ⁺	81.0699	81.0700	1.23	9.3
	F	—	—	—	—	—

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