

Urine Variability Compromises β -Glucuronidase Performance Causing Inaccurate Drug Quantitation

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Introduction and Background

- β -glucuronidase is used to remove glucuronic acid from phase II metabolites present in biological fluids to improve detection sensitivity.
- Result accuracy depends on the enzyme hydrolysis efficiency, which varies among different enzyme sources.
- Enzyme hydrolysis efficiency varies in different patient urine samples.
- We present data to show human urine samples impact enzyme hydrolysis efficiency of different β -glucuronidases.

Materials & Methods

- Negative Urine Controls:
 - Surine™ (DTI)
 - Synthetic Urine Solution (RICCA)
 - Certified Drug-Free Human Urine (UTAK)
- Patient Samples:
 - Analyzed samples were a subset of those submitted for drug screening at Dominion Diagnostics
 - pH ranged from 4.6 to 9.8
 - Specific gravity ranged from 1.006 to 1.0029
 - Creatinine ranged from 3.5 to 400
 - Patient samples were assigned randomly generated ID numbers
 - Patient samples were aliquoted and fortified with a known concentration (500 ng/mL) of oxymorphone, hydromorphone and codeine glucuronides.
- Purified Enzymes
 - IMCSzyme® RT
 - *Brachyspira pilosicoli* (Enzyme B)
 - *Patella vulgata* (Enzyme C; limpets)
- Standards (Cerilliant)
 - oxymorphone, oxymorphone-D3, oxymorphone glucuronide
 - hydromorphone, hydromorphone-D3, hydromorphone glucuronide
 - codeine, codeine-D6, codeine glucuronide
 - Five-point calibration curves were prepared (in Surine) using a linear fit for each analyte. Correlation coefficients (R^2) were ≥ 0.99 .
 - Calibration controls were within $\pm 20\%$ deviation of the target values.

Analyte Fortification Confirmation

- Wanted to confirm the amount of analyte that was fortified into urine samples because some samples are positive for endogenous drug.
- Unfortified and fortified urine samples were hydrolyzed using excess enzyme and prolonged incubation time.
- 20 μL of IMCSzyme RT (4x recommended volume) for 2 hours at room temperature (8x recommended incubation time).
- After hydrolysis, glucuronide peaks were not distinguishable from baseline level, compared to unhydrolyzed samples.

Analyte Fortification Confirmation

$$\text{Fortified Analyte Recovery} = \frac{\text{Fortified Samples} - \text{Unfortified Sample}}{\text{ng/mL}}$$

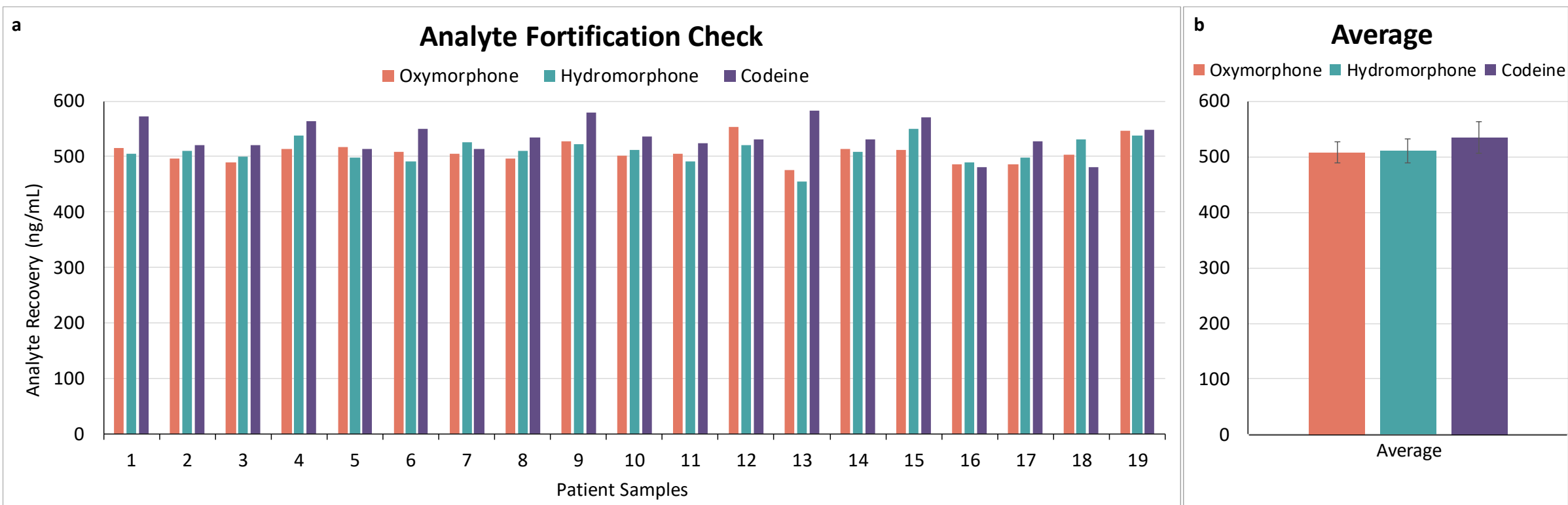


Figure 1. Analyte fortification check recovery of 19 patient samples which were hydrolyzed with 20 μL of IMCSzyme RT and incubated for 2 hours (a). Analyte recovery was averaged between the 19 patient samples and were within $\pm 20\%$ of nominal value (b).

Sample Hydrolysis, Clean-up and Analysis

Table 1. Recommended hydrolysis conditions.

Urine sample (50 μ L)	Master Mix		Optimal Hydrolysis Buffer (150 μ L)	Internal Standard in Methanol	Reaction Volume
	5 μ L of Purified Enzyme (protein amount)				
Unfortified samples or Fortified samples	IMCSzyme [®] RT	(11 μ g)	pH 5.5	10 μ L	215 μ L
	or Enzyme B	(11 μ g)	pH 6.5		
	or Enzyme C	(1.8 μ g)	pH 4.5		

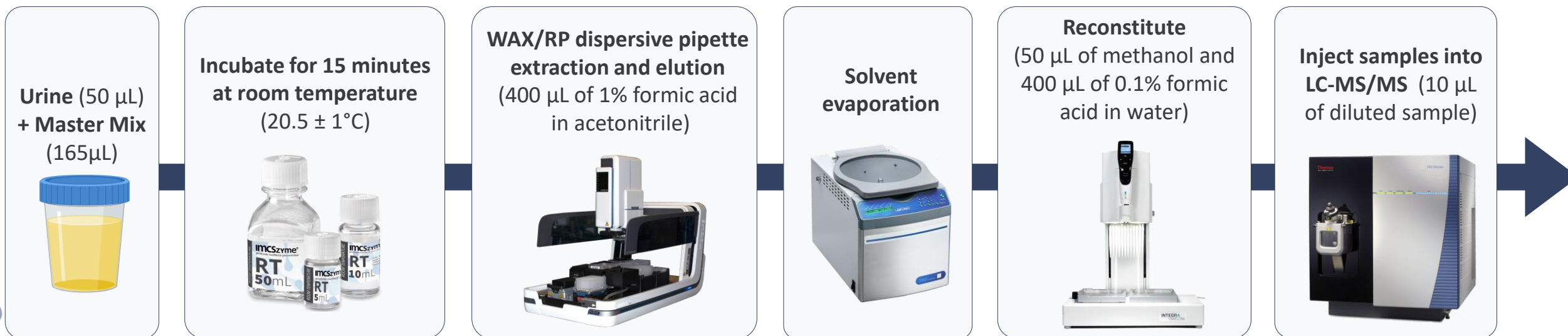


Figure 2. Schematic representation of sample hydrolysis, clean-up and analysis.

Recommended Hydrolysis Condition Comparison

- 19 patient samples that contained < 1000 ng/mL of oxymorphone, hydromorphone, and codeine were selected.
- Aliquots of each sample were fortified with 500 ng/mL of each glucuronidated analyte.
- Fortified and unfortified samples were hydrolyzed under recommended hydrolysis conditions using IMCSzyme[®] RT, Enzyme B or Enzyme C.

$$\text{Fortified Analyte Recovery (ng/mL)} = \text{Fortified Samples (ng/mL)} - \text{Unfortified Sample (ng/mL)}$$

IMCSzyme[®] RT Results

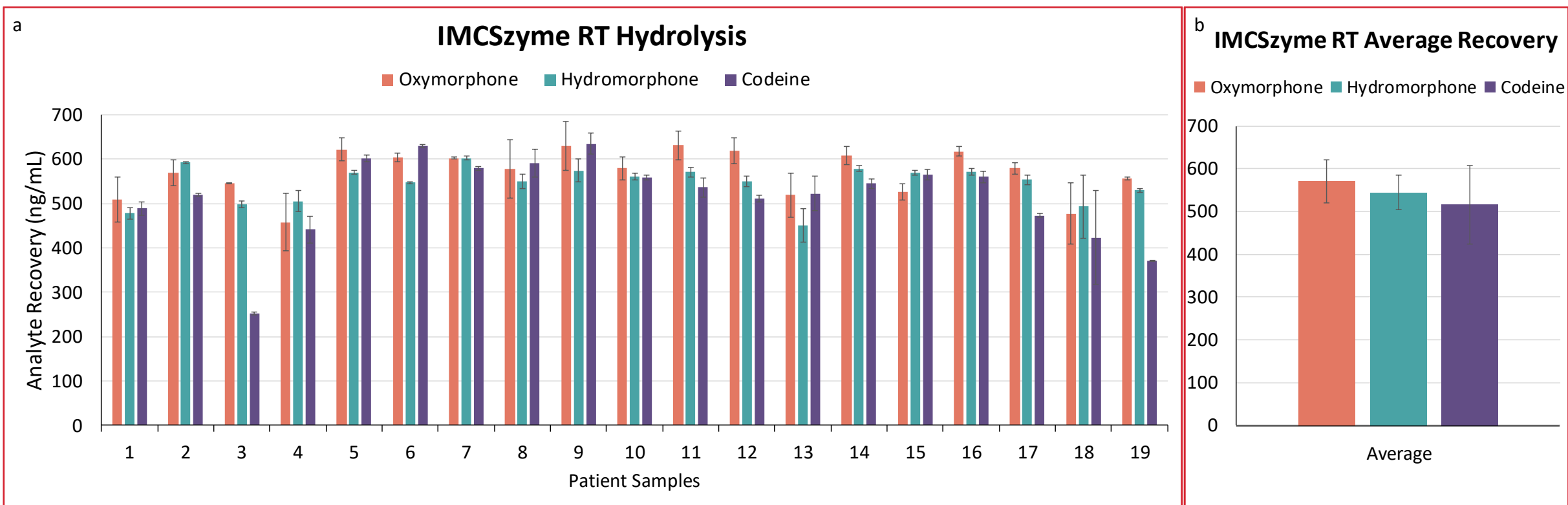


Figure 3. Fortified analyte recovery in 19 patient samples using IMCSzyme RT under recommended hydrolysis conditions (a). Average of fortified analyte recoveries of 19 patient samples using IMCSzyme RT (b).

Enzyme B Results

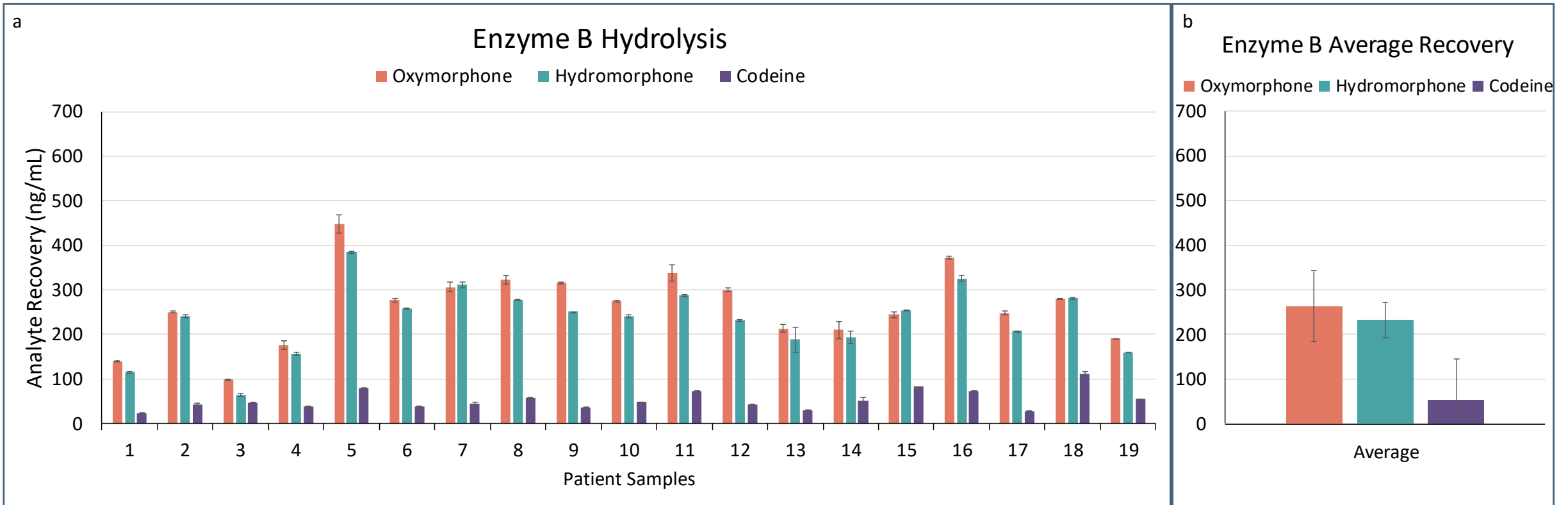


Figure 4. Fortified analyte recovery in 19 patient samples using Enzyme B under recommended hydrolysis conditions (a). Average of fortified analyte recoveries of 19 patient samples using Enzyme B (b).

Enzyme C Results

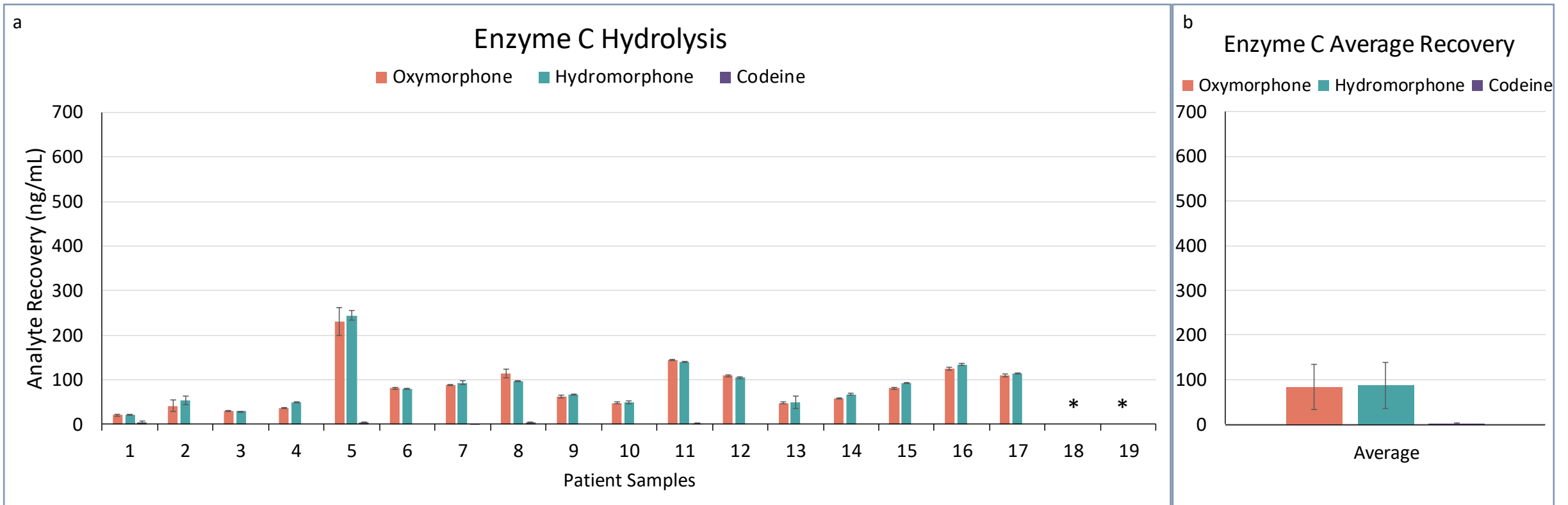
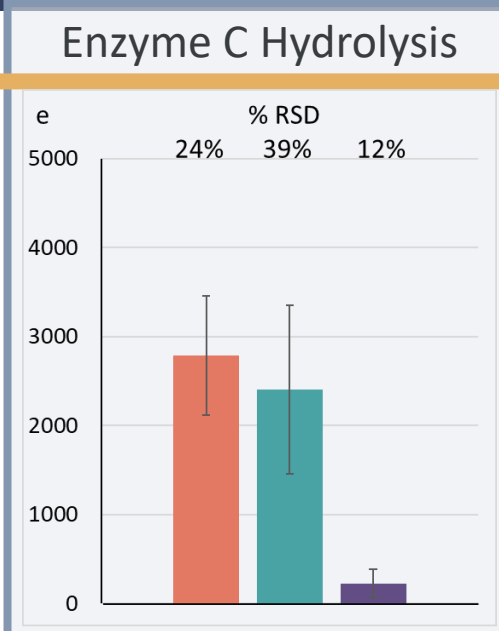
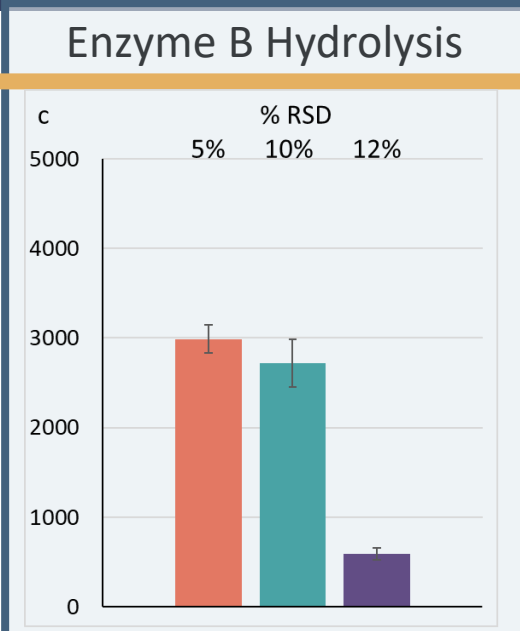
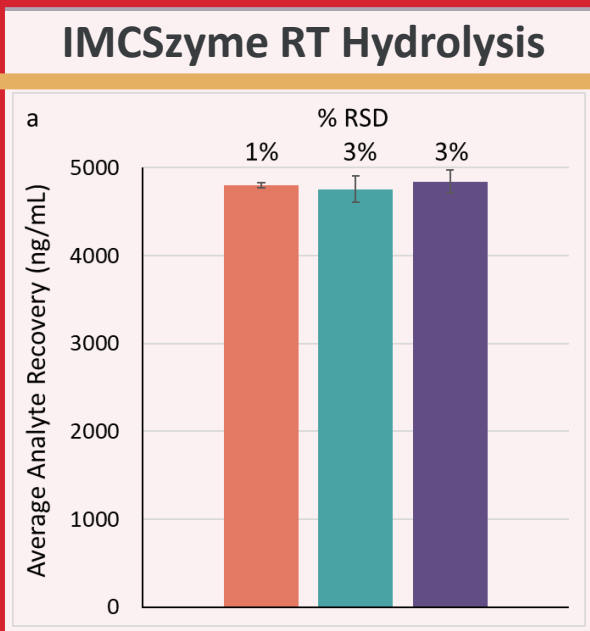


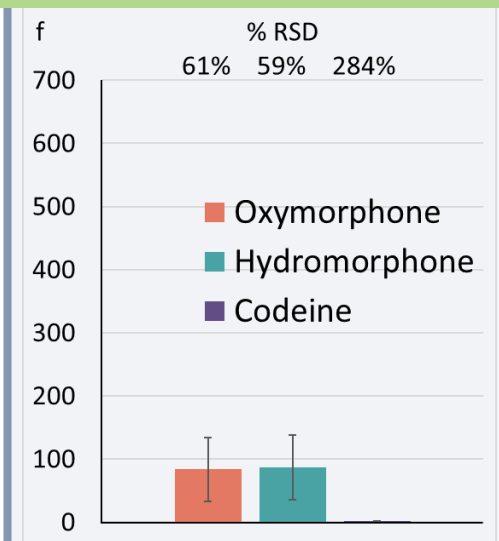
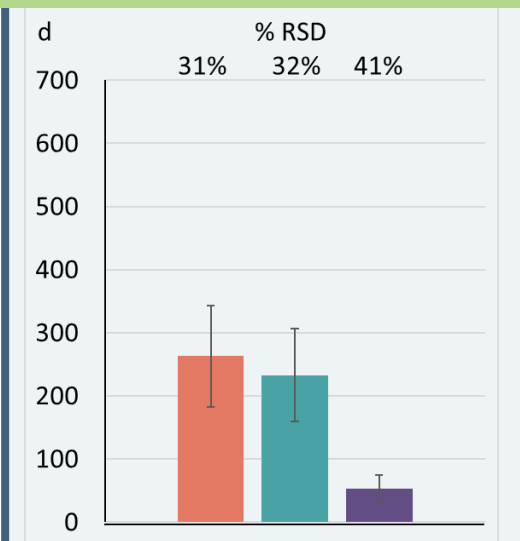
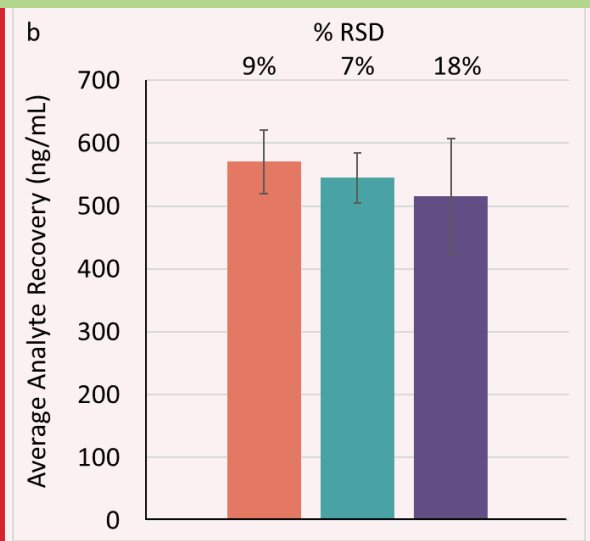
Figure 5. Fortified analyte recovery in 17 patient samples using Enzyme C under recommended hydrolysis conditions (a). Average of fortified analyte recoveries of 17 patient samples using Enzyme C (b). *Enzyme C is missing data from two samples due to limited sample volume.

Fortified Sample Comparison

Three Negative Urine Controls



19 Patient Samples



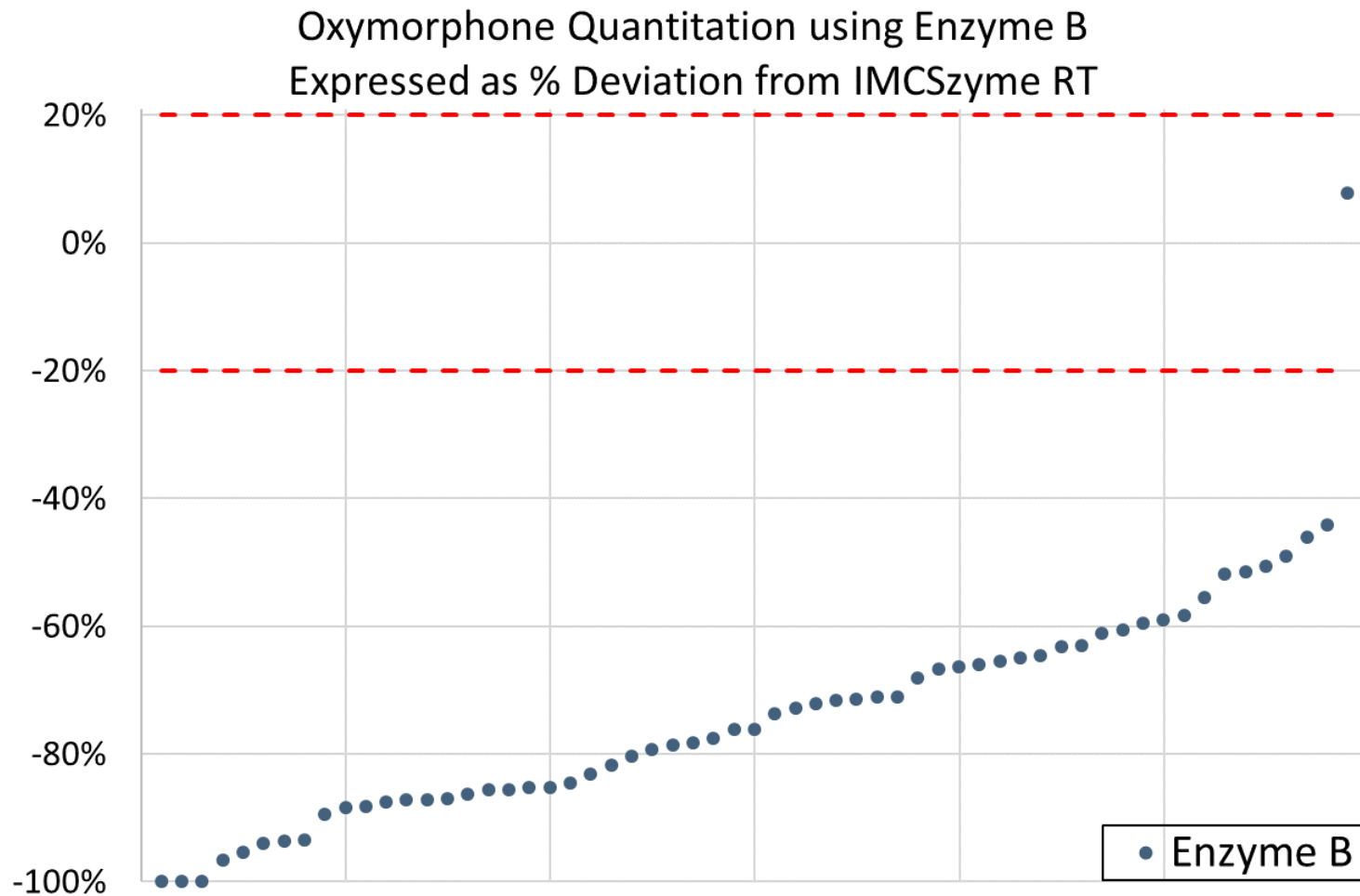
Low % RSD indicates higher hydrolysis consistency across different samples.

Comparing enzyme performance in three urine controls, IMCSzyme RT showed the lowest % RSD, followed by Enzyme B and Enzyme C. IMCSzyme RT was the only enzyme to achieve > 90% hydrolysis of 5,000 ng/mL fortified glucuronides.

% RSD of hydrolysis efficiency in patient samples increased for all enzymes, however **IMCSzyme RT was the only one with < 20 % RSD.**

Figure 6. Average hydrolysis recovery of analytes fortified in two synthetic urines and one certified human drug-free urine (a, c, e) or in patient samples (b, d, f).

Enzyme B Compared to IMCSzyme RT



While 1 sample was within $\pm 20\%$ deviation (no significant difference), 58 patients reported significantly lower oxymorphone using Enzyme B than IMCSzyme RT.

Figure 7: Enzyme B oxymorphone recovery compared to IMCSzyme RT from 59 patient samples. Red dotted line (- - -) indicates $\pm 20\%$ deviation.

$$\% \text{ Deviation} = \frac{\text{Enzyme B Recovery} - \text{IMCSzyme RT Recovery}}{\text{IMCSzyme RT Recovery}} \times 100\%$$

Oxymorphone Quantitation Comparing Two Enzymes

90 patient sample results:

In Agreement

- 26 samples were found to be positive by both enzymes
- 31 samples were found to be negative by both enzymes

In Disagreement

- None of the samples that were positive by Enzyme B were negative by IMCSzyme RT
- **33 samples disagreed where they were positive by IMCSzyme RT but negative by Enzyme B**

Table 2. IMCSzyme RT and Enzyme B positive (> 100 ng/mL) or negative (< 100 ng/mL) results from hydrolyzing 90 patient samples. Samples were not fortified with glucuronidated drug.

		Enzyme B Hydrolysis	
		> 100 ng/mL	< 100 ng/mL
IMCSzyme RT Hydrolysis	> 100 ng/mL	26	33
	< 100 ng/mL	0	31

Conclusions

- Different chemicals in heterogenous urine samples can negatively impact β -glucuronidase hydrolysis efficiency
- β -Glucuronidase performance in synthetic urine does not reflect performance in clinical samples
- Enzyme B and Enzyme C do NOT hydrolyze consistently in every sample and could produce false negative results
- IMCSzyme[®] RT offers more consistent performance in clinical samples
- Future work is to identify and characterize enzyme inhibitors in urine

Disclosure

Amanda McGee, Nikki Sitasuwan, John Tomashek, Caleb Schlachter and Andrew Lee are employees of Integrated Micro-Chromatography Systems, Inc.

References

[McGee AC, Sitasuwan PN, Tomashek JJ, Schlachter CR, Lee LA. \(2019\). Rapid room temperature hydrolysis of glucuronidated drugs of abuse using IMCSzyme® RT. Annual Meeting, Society of Forensic Toxicologists, San Antonio, TX. October 13-18 2019.](#)

Contact Information



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