

AD _____

Award Number: DAMD17-97-C-7058

TITLE: Analysis of Investigational Drugs in Biological
Fluids-Method Development and Analysis of Pre-Clinical
and Clinical Samples

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Emil T. Lin, Ph.D.

CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: The University of California,
San Francisco
San Francisco, California 94143-0962

REPORT DATE: June 2003

TYPE OF REPORT: Final

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT: Approved for Public Release;
Distribution Unlimited

The views, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision unless so designated by other documentation.

20030930 056

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGEForm Approved
OMB No. 074-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE June 2003	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final (11 Aug 1997 - 10 May 2003)		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Analysis of Investigational Drugs in Biological Fluids-Method Development and Analysis of Pre-Clinical and Clinical Samples			5. FUNDING NUMBERS DAMD17-97-C-7058		
6. AUTHOR(S) Emil T. Lin, Ph.D.					
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) The University of California, San Francisco San Francisco, California 94143-0962 E-Mail: etlin@itsa.ucsf.edu			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012			10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) Work on development and/or validation of analytical methodologies during the current contract for the period August 11, 1997 to May 10, 2003 focused on assays for artelinic acid (and DQHS and artesunic acid), chloroquine (and its metabolites, monodesethylchloroquine and didesethylchloroquine), with quinine and doxycycline, halofantrine (and its metabolite, WR 178,460, and their stereo-isomers), mefloquine (and its metabolite, WR 160972), p-aminoheptanophenone (and related compounds), paromomycin and gentamicin, pyridostigmine, WR 6026 (and its metabolites, WR 211789 and WR 254421), WR 238,605 and its stereoisomers, WR 242511, and WR 243,251. Work on routine analyses of biological specimens during this period was performed for studies that required determination of concentrations of artelinic acid (and DQHS and artesunic acid), chloroquine (and its metabolites, monodesethylchloroquine and didesethylchloroquine), and quinine, doxycycline, halofantrine (and its metabolite, WR 178,460) and their stereoisomers, mefloquine, paromomycin and gentamicin and WR 238,605.					
14. SUBJECT TERMS LC/MS/MS, HPLC, Investigational Drugs, Biological Fluids, development, validation, routine assay				15. NUMBER OF PAGES 162	
				16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified		20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Unlimited	

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18
298-102

Table of Contents

Cover.....	1
SF 298.....	2
Table of Contents.....	3
Introduction.....	4
Discussion.....	4
Key Research Accomplishments.....	155
Reportable Outcomes.....	156
Conclusions.....	156
References.....	158
Appendices.....	

INTRODUCTION

This report describes technical work accomplished and information gained in performance of contract number DAMD17-97-C-7058, titled "Analysis of Investigational Drugs in Biological Fluids - Method Development and Analysis of Pre-Clinical and Clinical Samples," for the US Army Medical Research and Development Command (USAMRDC). Using the experimental procedures described in this report, we maintain the capability to complete projects on up to one new compound (for which no method is described in the literature) and up to two compounds (for which methods are described in the literature) per year in terms of method development, validation, and characterization. We demonstrate sensitivity, specificity, linearity, lack of interferences, accuracy, and reproducibility of the analytical method, describe the extent of recovery for the method, and report on the stability of compounds of interest in specimens during storage and drug analysis. Validation of sensitive and specific analytical methods follow procedures described in the Analytical Section Procedural Manual, Procedure 2D-3.18, "Procedure for Validation" and earlier versions. Methods developed are such that a single technician can complete at least 15 clinical samples in one day. These methods are robust and portable enough to be transported to other laboratories. Within our routine analysis laboratory, we maintain the capability to assay up to 3,000 samples per year. Routine sample analysis will be performed in accordance with applicable procedures described in the Analytical Section Procedural Manual, Procedure 2D-4.7. "HPLC Run Setup" and Procedure 2D-10.8. "LC/MS/MS Run Setup" and earlier versions. We have sufficient equipment and personnel to develop several candidate agents simultaneously and to be able to respond to changing priorities. We prepare and submit required reports in accordance with the contracted schedule.

DISCUSSION

Purpose of the Present Work

Work on development and/or validation of analytical methodologies during the current contract for the period August 11, 1997 to May 10, 2003 focused on assays for artelinic acid (and DQHS and artesunic acid), chloroquine (and its metabolites, monodesethylchloroquine and didesethylchloroquine), with quinine and doxycycline, halofantrine (and its metabolite, WR 178,460, and their stereoisomers), mefloquine (and its metabolite, WR 160972), *p*-aminoheptanophenone (and related compounds), paromomycin and gentamicin, pyridostigmine, WR 6026 (and its metabolites, WR 211789 and WR 254421), WR 238,605 and its stereoisomers, WR 242511, and WR 243,251. Work on routine analyses of biological specimens during this period was performed for studies that required determination of concentrations of artelinic acid (and DQHS and artesunic acid), chloroquine (and its metabolites, monodesethylchloroquine and didesethylchloroquine), and quinine, doxycycline, halofantrine (and its metabolite, WR 178,460) and their stereoisomers, mefloquine, paromomycin and gentamicin. and WR 238,605.

For many years our research group has been actively involved in the development of analytical methods to assay for drug substances in biological fluids for pharmacokinetic, bioavailability, drug metabolism and drug monitoring studies. This report describes the approach we took to develop sensitive (picograms per milliliter of biological matrix), specific and quantitative analytical methods to support pharmacokinetic and bioavailability studies of candidate chemical warfare antidotes, antiparasitic drugs, radioprotectants and anti-infectious disease drugs. In addition, routine analyses of biological specimens to support pharmacokinetic and bioavailability studies as part of preclinical and clinical investigations undertaken for the purpose of new drug development were performed as a significant adjunct to method development objectives. Within our routine analysis laboratory, we maintain the capability to assay up to 3,000 samples per year for this contract.

There are many reasons for the U.S. military to develop various new drugs to protect or to treat soldiers confronted with the hazards of the modern battlefield. Like any pharmaceutical company, however, the military has to provide documentation in support of Investigational New Drug (IND) submissions to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Therefore, a great deal of work involving animal studies, preclinical and clinical trials, toxicity, metabolism and formulations must be carried out before a drug can be tried in the field. All of these studies depend on the adequacy of the analytical method for the particular compound. The route of administration and the dosage form are not necessarily the same in the field as in the clinic. For example, pyridostigmine is given prophylactically in the field, but the dose and route of administration are different for the treatment of myasthenia gravis or in anesthesiology.¹ Since military personnel are constantly involved in areas where they can be infected by parasites, including tropical or subtropical zones with drug-resistant forms, the U.S. Army needs to organize programs so that highly active and more effective new drugs can be discovered. These types of programs are generally ignored by private industry due to limited markets and profits.

This contract has offered us an interesting and stimulating challenge to utilize and extend our considerable capabilities to conduct method development and routine analysis in support of pharmacokinetic and bioavailability studies. Our participation in this contract was possible by virtue of the experience and expertise of our staff in the area of pharmacokinetics, which requires assurance of extensive and rigorous internal and external analytical quality. As a result of our extensive involvement in these analytical programs, the staff members working on this project are the best in the field and have acquired a broad range of experience in the analysis of organic compounds in diverse media.

Background of Previous Work

Studies conducted over the 13 years prior to contract DAMD17-97-C-7058 under previous contracts including DAMD17-92-C-2028, DAMD17-86-C-6150, DAMD17-85-D-0008, and DAMD17-83-C-3004 are listed in Tables 1 (study reports) and 2 (routine analyses reports).

TABLE 1: PREVIOUS VALIDATION STUDIES

Report No.	Report Date	Report Title	Test System	Test Article	Lower Limit of Quantitation
01	8/26/83	Analytical Procedure for the Determination of WR 6026 in Plasma	plasma plasma blood blood	WR 6026 WR211,789•2HCl WR 6026 WR211,789•2HCl	6.44 ng/ml 8.00 ng/ml 6.44 ng/ml 8.00 ng/ml
03	1/22/85	High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) of Pyridostigmine in Plasma	plasma	Pyridostigmine	1.4 ng/ml
04	8/23/85	Ion-Paired Liquid Chromatographic Method for the Analysis of Halofantrine (WR 171,669) and its Putative Metabolite, WR 178,460, in Blood and Plasma	plasma plasma blood blood	halofantrine WR 178,460 halofantrine WR 178,460	0.900 ng/ml 1.40 ng/ml 0.900 ng/ml 1.40 ng/ml
05	7/21/86	High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) of Pyridostigmine in Plasma Using Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	plasma	Pyridostigmine	1.39 ng/ml
06	1/8/88	High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) of Mefloquine in Plasma	plasma	Mefloquine	10.0 ng/ml
07	1/12/88	High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) of Pyridostigmine in Urine	urine	Pyridostigmine	13.7 ng/ml
08	9/23/88	High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) of Physostigmine in Plasma with Ultraviolet Detection	plasma	Physostigmine	1 ng/ml
09	9/12/88	Quantitation of Physostigmine & Eseroline in Plasma by HPLC with Fluorescence Detection	plasma plasma	Physostigmine eseroline	0.1 ng/ml 0.1 ng/ml
10	9/14/89	Quantitation of WR 6026 (Free Base) in Plasma & Blood by HPLC	plasma blood	WR 6026 WR 6026	0.980 ng/ml
11	9/28/89	Quantitation of WR 2721 in Plasma by HPLC with Electrochemical Detection	plasma	WR 2721	0.100 µg/ml

TABLE 1: PREVIOUS VALIDATION STUDIES

Report No.	Report Date	Report Title	Test System	Test Article	Lower Limit of Quantitation
12	11/14/89	Quantitation of WR 3689 in Plasma by HPLC with Electrochemical Detection	plasma	WR 3689	0.0990 µg/ml
13	11/17/89	Quantitation of WR 238605 by HPLC	plasma blood	WR 238,605 WR 238,605	0.815 ng/ml 1.91 ng/ml
13	10/28/94 final report	Supplement I: Quantitation of WR 238605 as Free Base in Rat Plasma by HPLC and Fluorescence Detection	rat plasma	WR 238,605	2.00 ng/ml
13	5/16/96 in review	Supplement II: Quantitation of WR 238605 as Free Base in Dog Plasma by HPLC and Fluorescence Detection	dog plasma	WR 238,605	1.00 ng/ml
14	8/29/89	Quantitation of Mefloquine (f.b.) in Plasma by HPLC, Extract. Meth	plasma	Mefloquine	8.00 ng/ml
15	12/19/90	Quantitation of Ribavirin and WR 249,992 (f. b.) in Plasma by HPLC with C18 Bonded Silica Gel Columns and Acidic Aqueous Mobile Phases	plasma plasma	Ribavirin WR 249,992	20 ng/ml 10 ng/ml
16	Canceled	_-arteether project canceled		WR 255663	
17A	4/25/90 final	Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Plasma and Blood by HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	human plasma plasma blood blood	halofantrine WR 178,460 halofantrine WR 178,460	0.960 ng/ml 0.928 ng/ml 0.960 ng/ml 0.928 ng/ml
17B	12/13/95 final as amended 4/26/96	Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Plasma and Blood by HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	human plasma plasma blood blood	halofantrine WR 178,460 halofantrine WR 178,460	2 ng/ml 2 ng/ml 0.960 ng/ml 0.928 ng/ml
17B	11/1/96 in review	Supplement I: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Perfusate by Precipitation and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat perfusate	Halofantrine WR178460	0.520 µg/ml 0.510 µg/ml

TABLE 1: PREVIOUS VALIDATION STUDIES

Report No.	Report Date	Report Title	Test System	Test Article	Lower Limit of Quantitation
17B	11/25/96 in review	Supplement II: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Perfusate by Extraction and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat perfusate	Halofantrine WR178460	10.4 ng/ml 10.2 ng/ml
17B	12/3/96 in review	Supplement III: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Bile by Precipitation and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat bile	Halofantrine WR178460	0.416 µg/ml 0.408 µg/ml
17B	12/5/96 in review	Supplement IV: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Bile by Extraction and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat bile	Halofantrine WR178460	20.4 ng/ml
17B	1/28/97 in review	Supplement V: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Liver by Precipitation and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat liver	Halofantrine WR178460	0.540 µg/ml 0.540 µg/ml
18	Status Report 7/31/91	Quantitation of WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (WR 6026 Metabolite) in Plasma and Blood by HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	Plasma blood	WR 6026 WR 211789 WR 6026 WR 211789	0.980 ng/ml 1.21 ng/ml 0.980 ng/ml 1.21 ng/ml
19	Status Report 1/14/92	Quantitation of Mefloquine in Human Blood By HPLC, Extraction Method	human blood	mefloquine WR 160972	7.36 ng/ml ng/ml
20	7/27/94 final report	Quantitation of Artelinic acid in Plasma by HPLC with a C18 Bonded Column	human plasma	Artelinic Acid	4.96 ng/ml
21	Validation complete	Tentative title: Quantitation of <i>p</i> -Aminoheptanophenone, <i>p</i> -Aminooctanophenone, and <i>p</i> -Aminopropiophenone in Dog Plasma by HPLC	dog plasma	PAHP PAPP PAOP	4.08 ng/ml 4.04 ng/ml 4.16 ng/ml

TABLE 1: PREVIOUS VALIDATION STUDIES

Report No.	Report Date	Report Title	Test System	Test Article	Lower Limit of Quantitation
22	7/18/94 in revision	Quantitation of WR 6026, WR 211,789, and WR 254,421 (as Free Bases) in Human Urine By HPLC	human urine	WR 6026 WR 211,789 WR 254,421	5.17 ng/ml 5.09 ng/ml 45.4 ng/ml
23	4/29/96 final report	Quantitation of Primaquine (Free Base) and its Carboxylated Metabolite in Human Plasma by HPLC and Ultraviolet Detection	human plasma	Primaquine WR 249725	28.5 ng/ml 20.0 ng/ml
24	1/7/97 in review	Quantitation of Paromomycin and Gentamicin in Human and Rat Plasma by HPLC	human plasma rat plasma	Gentamicin Paromomycin Gentamicin Paromomycin	0.1 µg/ml 0.1 µg/ml 0.1 µg/ml 0.1 µg/ml
25	11/22/95 final report amended 3/29/96	Quantitation of Pyridostigmine (as Free Base) in Human Plasma by HPLC w/ Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	human plasma	Pyridostigmine	1.53 ng/ml
26	12/12/96 final report, amend. in preparat'n	Quantitation of WR 242511 (as Free Base) in Human and Dog Plasma By HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	human plasma dog plasma	WR 242511 WR 242511	4.00 ng/ml 4.00 ng/ml
27	In development	Quantitation of WR 238605 R&S Enantiomers (as Free Bases) in Human Plasma by HPLC	human plasma	R WR 238605 S WR 238605	5 ng/ml 5 ng/ml
28	In development	Tentative title: Quantitation of R&S Isomers of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 in Human Plasma by HPLC	human plasma	Halofantrine WR 178,460	
29	In validation	Tentative title: Quantitation of Chloroquine and Desethyl-chloroquine in Human Plasma by LC/MS/MS	human plasma	Chloroquine Desethyl-chloroquine	
30	In validation	Tentative title: Quantitation of WR 243251 in Human Plasma by LC/MS/MS	human plasma	WR 243251	1 to 5 ng/ml
31	In validation	Tentative title: Quantitation of WR 238,605, Mefloquine, Chloroquine, Quinine and Doxycycline in Dog Plasma by LC/MS/MS	dog plasma	WR 238605 Mefloquine Chloroquine Quinine Doxycycline	

TABLE 1: PREVIOUS VALIDATION STUDIES

Report No.	Report Date	Report Title	Test System	Test Article	Lower Limit of Quantitation
32	In validation	Tentative title: Quantitation of WR 238,605 in Human Plasma by LC/MS/MS	human plasma	WR 238605	
33	In validation	Tentative title: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 in Human Plasma by LC/MS/MS	human plasma	Halofantrine WR 178,460	

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Plasma Samples Obtained from Protocol Titled "Pharmacokinetics of Orally Administered Pyridostigmine and Comparative Bioavailability of Liquid and Tablet Formulations" (Subjects 1-30)	12/3/86	Pyridostigmine Pyridostigmine	plasma dose sol	1698 12	PY 85-1
Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Plasma Samples Obtained from Protocol Titled "14 day pilot dose range oral toxicity study in dogs" (Battelle)	7/30/87	Pyridostigmine Pyridostigmine	plasma dose sol	152 2	PY 85-2-2B
Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Plasma Samples from Battelle Laboratories-MREF Protocol 27 (Battelle)	7/9/86	Pyridostigmine Pyridostigmine	plasma plasma, blind	648 22	PY 85-2-3
Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Plasma Samples obtained from Protocol Titled "Development of a Primate Model for Evaluating Efficacy of Treatment Regimens Against Nerve Agent Poisoning:Part I: Pharmacokinetics of Pralidoxime Chloride, Atropine Sulfate, and Pyridostigmine Bromide" (PY85-3-1 through PY85-3-5 combined)	5/29/87	Pyridostigmine	plasma, monkey	439	PY 85-3-6B
Pyridostigmine in plasma (Israel)	5/14/86	Pyridostigmine	plasma	427	PY 85-4
Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Plasma Samples obtained from Protocol titled "Comparative Bioavailability Studies of Pyridostigmine Bromide in Male Beagle Dogs " (31 July 1985) (Huntingdon dog)	10/7/87	Pyridostigmine	plasma, dog	324	PY 85-5C

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Pyridostigmine in plasma (Huntingdon dog)	9/30/87	Pyridostigmine	plasma dog	336	PY 85-5-3C
"Pyridostigmine in plasma" (PY85-6-2 and PY85-6-3 combined) (Johns Hopkins, Millers)	7/3/86	Pyridostigmine	plasma	32	PY 85-6-4
"Pyridostigmine in plasma (Johns Hopkins, Sub. 1-24)"	1/12/87	Pyridostigmine pyridostigmine	plasma infusate	969 23	PY 85-6-5
"Pyridostigmine in plasma (Johns Hopkins, Sub. 1-24)"	3/12/87	Pyridostigmine Pyridostigmine	plasma dose sol	1102 27	PY 85-6-6B
Battelle Rat Study Pyridostigmine in plasma (revised letter report)	7/28/87	Pyridostigmine	plasma, rat	102	none none
Battelle Dosing Sol'ns Pyridostigmine in plasma (revised letter report)	7/28/87	Pyridostigmine	dose sol	92	none none
Routine Analysis of Halofantrine Plasma Samples Obtained from Protocol Titled "The Relative Bioavailability of Three Oral Formulations of Halofantrine Hydrochloride"	10/23/87	Halofantrine WR 178,460	plasma plasma	971 971	AY 86-1D
Routine Analysis of WR 6026 Plasma Samples Obtained from Clinical Protocol Titled "Single-Dose Absorption and Pharmacokinetics of WR 6026 Hydrochloride in Healthy Subjects"	6/24/87	WR 6026	plasma	192	AY 86-2D
Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Urine Samples from Protocol Titled "Bioavailability of Oral Pyridostigmine and Inhibition of Red Blood Cell Acetylcholinesterase by Oral and Intravenous Pyridostigmine"	2/3/88	Pyridostigmine	urine	110	Pyr/U 86-3B (renamed from AY86-3)

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis of Mefloquine Plasma Samples obtained from Six Clinical Protocols from Thailand	2/25/88	Mefloquine	plasma	781	Mef/P 87-1B
Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Plasma and Urine Samples from Protocol Titled "Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Sustained, Low-dose, Intravenous Infusions of Pyridostigmine"	2/24/88	Pyridostigmine Pyridostigmine Pyridostigmine	plasma urine infusate	498 72 24	Pyr/PU 87-2B
Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Plasma Samples from the Protocol titled "Comparative Oral Bioavailability Studies of Two Wax Matrix Formulations of Pyridostigmine Bromide in Male Beagle Dogs"	3/29/88	Pyridostigmine	plasma	341	Pyr/P 88-1
Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Plasma Samples from the Protocol titled "Safety, Tolerance, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Single Oral Doses of Sustained Release Pyridostigmine in Healthy Men," dated 9/18/87	8/3/88	Pyridostigmine	plasma	558	Pyr/P 88-2 & 4
"Routine Analysis of Pyridostigmine Plasma Samples from the Protocol titled ""Safety, Tolerance, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Single Oral Doses of Sustained Release Pyridostigmine in Healthy Men,"" dated Sept. 30, 1987"	8/2/88	Pyridostigmine	plasma	476	Pyr/P 88-3
Routine Analysis of Physostigmine Plasma Samples from the Protocol Titled "Bioavailability and Pharmacokinetic Study of Physostigmine (WR 006570) in Beagle Dogs"	8/26/88	Physostigmine Eseroline	plasma plasma	198 198	Phy/P 88-5

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis of Physostigmine Plasma Samples from the Protocol Titled "Bioavailability and Pharmacokinetic Study of Physostigmine (WR 006570) in Rhesus Macaques"	9/15/88	Physostigmine Eseroline	plasma plasma	196 196	Phy/P 88-6
Routine Analysis of Blood Samples from the Protocol Titled "Multiple-Dose Pharmacokinetics, Safety and Tolerance of WR 6026 Hydrochloride in Healthy Subjects"	4/21/89	WR 6026	blood	571	Wr6/B 88-7
Pilot Study - Analysis of Rat Plasma	9/14/88	Physostigmine Eseroline	plasma plasma	45 45	Phy/rP 88-8
Pilot Study - Analysis of Rat Perfusate	9/14/88	Physostigmine	perfus	37	Phy/rPr, 88-9 pilot
Pilot Study - Analysis of Monkey Plasma	5/5/88	Physostigmine Eseroline	plasma plasma	8 8	Phy/mP, 88-10 pilot
Routine Analysis of Plasma Samples from Thailand for Mefloquine Concentrations	12/7/88	Mefloquine	plasma	388	Mef/P 88-11
Routine Analysis for protocol titled "Simultaneous Modeling of WR238605 Succinate Pharmacokinetics and Methemoglobin Pharmacodynamics in the Beagle Dog"	4/13/89	WR 238605 WR 238605	plasma blood	62 62	WR5/BP, 89-1 pilot
Routine Analysis for Protocol Titled "Safety, Tolerance, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Single Oral Doses of Pyridostigmine Administered by an Osmotic-Delivery Module (osmetr) compared to Pyridostigmine Syrup in Healthy Men"	5/12/89	Pyridostigmine	plasma	374	Pyr/P 89-2

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis for protocol titled "Safety, Tolerance, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Single Oral Doses of a Commercial Formulation of Sustained-Release Pyridostigmine in Healthy Men."	5/16/89	Pyridostigmine	plasma	120	Pyr/P 89-3
Routine Analysis for protocol titled "Simultaneous Modeling of WR238605 Succinate Pharmacokinetics and Methemoglobin Pharmacodynamics in the Beagle Dog"	6/1/89	WR 238605 WR 238605	plasma blood	88 88	WR5/BP, 89-4 pilot
Routine Analysis for protocol titled "Simultaneous Modeling of WR238605 Succinate Pharmacokinetics and Methemoglobin Pharmacodynamics in the Beagle Dog"	8/25/89	WR 238605 WR 238605	plasma blood	240 240	WR5/BP 89-5
Routine Analysis of Physostigmine (f.b.) and Eseroline (f.b.) Rat Plasma Bile, and Tube Binding Samples for Samples Obtained from WRAIR	1/18/90	Physostigmine Eseroline Physostigmine Eseroline	plasma plasma bile etc bile etc	92 92 20 20	Phy/rP, 89-6 pilot
Phase III Comparative Clinical Trial of 4 Regimens of Halofantrine and Chloroquine in Treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i> Malaria	6/27/90	Halofantrine WR 178,460 Halofantrine WR 178,460	plasma plasma blood blood	470 470 468 468	Hal/BP 89-7
Safety, Tolerance, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Intravenous Pyridostigmine and Oral Doses of Standard and Sustained-Release Pyridostigmine in Healthy Men & the Influence of Food on Oral Pyridostigmine Pharmacokinetics	11/13/90	Pyridostigmine	plasma	1250	Pyr/P 89-8
Routine Analysis for Protocol Titled "Effect of chronic pyridostigmine administration on heavy exercise in hot environments"	9/11/90	Pyridostigmine	plasma	37	Pyr/P 90-2

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis of Blood for Mefloquine (fb) Concentrations	2/12/91	Mefloquine	blood	18	Mef/B 90-3
Routine Analysis for Protocol Titled "Effects of Pyridostigmine Pretreatment on Physiological Responses to Heat & Moderate-to Intense Exercise"	2/20/91	Pyridostigmine	plasma	142	Pyr/P 90-4
Routine Analysis for Protocol Titled "Pharmacokinetics of Intravenous Halofantrine HCl"	12/18/90	Halofantrine WR 178,460 Halofantrine WR 178,460	plasma plasma blood blood sol'ns	434 434 429 429 20	Hal/PB 90-5 &1
Routine Analysis for WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (as f.b.) of Plasma Samples Obtained from WRAIR	2/13/91	WR 6026 WR 211789	plasma plasma	13 13	Wr6/PB 90-6
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) of Plasma Samples Obtained under the Protocol Titled "52-Week Chronic Oral Toxicity Study of WR 171,669 HCl (Halofantrine Hydrochloride) in Dogs" and "Analysis of Blood and Plasma to Verify in vitro Metabolism of Halofantrine and Partition of Halofantrine and WR 178,460"	7/16/91	Halofantrine WR 178,460 Halofantrine WR 178,460	plasma plasma blood blood	83 83 48 48	Hal/P 91-1&2
Routine Analysis of Plasma and Blood Samples for the Protocol Titled "Disposition Kinetics of IV Desbutyl Halo-fantrine and the Effects of Gastric pH on the Bioavail-ability of Halofantrine-HCl"	2/4/92	Halofantrine WR 178,460 Halofantrine WR 178,460	plasma plasma blood blood dosing sol'ns	756 756 754 754 18	Hal/BP 91-3
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) of Plasma Samples Obtained for the Initial Year of the Protocol Titled "Combined Chronic Toxicity and Oncogenicity Study of WR-171,669 (Halofantrine Hydrochloride) in Rats"	3/31/93 final report	halofantrine WR 178,460	rat plasma	118 118	Hal/P 91-4

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (free bases) in Blood Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Efficacy of Halofantrine and Mefloquine in the Treatment of Falciparum Malaria"	1/21/92 final report	Halofantrine WR 178,460	human blood	107 107	Hal/B 91-5
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) of Blood Samples Obtained under the Protocol Titled "Efficacy of Halofantrine and Mefloquine in the Treatment of Falciparum Malaria"	6/23/92 final report	mefloquine	human blood	107	Mef/B 91-5
Results assoc. with Hal/P 91-1	4/28/92 final report	halofantrine WR 178,460	dog plasma	29 29	Hal/P 91-6
Routine Analysis for Mefloquine (as Free Base) in Plasma Samples Obtained under the Protocol Titled "Evaluation of the Tolerance of Prophylactic Mefloquine Regimens"	3/1/93 final report	mefloquine	human plasma	660	Mef/P 91-7
Study continued as WR6/PU 93-1	8/3/92 data	WR 6026 WR 211,789	plasma	194 194	WR6/P 92-1
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as f.b.) of Plasma Samples Obtained for the Second Year of the Protocol Titled "Combined Chronic Toxicity and Oncogenicity Study of WR-171,669 HCl (Halofantrine Hydrochloride) in Rats, HWA Study No. 193-558"	3/31/93 final report	halofantrine WR 178,460	rat plasma	154 154	Hal/P 92-2
Routine Analysis for WR 238,605 (as f.b.) of Blood and Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Rising Single Oral Dose Safety and Tolerance Study of WR 238,605 Succinate"	2/6/95 final report	WR 238,605	human plasma, blood	893 74	WR5/PB 92-3

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis for WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 (as free bases) in Plasma and Urine Samples Obtained under the Protocol Titled "Phase II Clinical Trial of Oral WR 6026 2HCl in Patients with Visceral Leishmaniasis - Initial Dose Ranging for Efficacy, Safety and Tolerance"	3/12/93 data	WR 6026 WR 6026 WR 211,789 WR 254,421	human plasma, urine	117 68 68 68	WR6/PU 93-1
Routine analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) of Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Pharmacokinetics of a New Multiple Dose Halofantrine Regimen"	12/10/96 in review	halofantrine WR 178,460		642 642	Hal/P 93-2
No protocol	2/25/94 data	p-aminoheptanophenone	dog plasma	876	Pah/P 93-3
Routine Analysis for WR 238,605 (as free base) of Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Thirteen Week Oral Toxicity Study of WR 238,605 with a Thirteen Week Recovery Period in Dogs"	4/25/94 in review	WR 238,605	dog plasma	330	WR5/P 93-4
Routine Analysis for WR 238,605 (as free base) of Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Thirteen Week Oral Toxicity Study of WR 238,605 with a Thirteen Week Recovery Period in Rats"	1/20/94 final report as amended 11/4/96	WR 238,605	rat plasma	154	WR5/P 93-5
Routine Analysis for Primaquine and Carboxyprimaquine of Serum Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Primaquine and Several Recommended Prophylactic Drugs against Falciparum Malaria: Field Trial II"	5/3/96 final report	primaquine carboxy metab	human serum	60	Pri/P 93-6
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) of Rat Liver, Bile and Perfusate Samples	10/28/94 final data	halofantrine	rat liver perfusate bile		Hal/lpb 93-7

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis for WR 238,605 (as free base) Human Plasma and Blood Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Safety and Tolerance of a Single Oral Dose of WR 238605 Succinate"	9/16/94 final data	WR 238,605	human plasma blood	120 120	WR5/PB 93-8
Routine Analysis for <i>p</i> -Aminoheptanophenone of Dog Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled " <i>p</i> -Aminoheptanophenone (PAHP) (WR269410) Single Dose IV and Oral Pharmacokinetic, Pharmacodynamic, Bioavailability and Metabolism Study in Dogs"	2/7/95 final data	<i>p</i> -aminoheptanophenone	dog plasma	189	Pah/P 93-9
Routine Analysis for WR 238,605 (as free base) Monkey Plasma Samples	11/22/94 final data	WR 238,605	monkey plasma	12	WR5/P 94-1
Routine Analysis for <i>p</i> -Aminoheptanophenone Rat Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled " <i>p</i> -Aminoheptanophenone (PAHP) (WR269410) Single Dose IV and Oral Pharmacokinetic, Pharmacodynamic, Bioavailability and Metabolism Study in Rats"	2/7/95 final data	<i>p</i> -aminoheptanophenone	rat plasma	152	Pah/P 94-2
Tentative Title: Routine Analysis for WR 6026 and Metabolites in Plasma and Urine Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Clinical Trial of Oral WR6026•2HCl in Patients with Brazilian Visceral Leishmaniasis due to <i>L. chagasi</i> : Initial Dose Range Determine	1/27/97 final data more samples expected	WR 6026 WR 211789 WR 254421	human plasma urine plasma urine plasma urine plasma	38 37 36 17 24 36 12	WR6/PU 94-3

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Tentative Title: Routine Analysis for WR 238605 in Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Evaluation of WR 238605 as a Prophylactic Agent against Induced P. falciparum Malaria Infection in Healthy Non-immune Subjects: A Dose Ranging Study"	11/21/94 final data	WR 238,605	human plasma blood	28 28	WR5/PB 94-4
Blind sample results to be added to SR 13B, Supplement II	10/12/94 final data	WR 238,605	dog plasma	30	WR5/P 94-5
Routine Analysis for Pyridostigmine (Cation) in Plasma Samples for the Protocol Titled "A Study to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerance, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Pyridostigmine when given in Single and Multiple Doses to Males and Females in Diff	4/3/96 final report	Pyridostigmine	human plasma	2639	Pyr/P 94-6
Tentative Title: Routine Analysis for WR 238605 in Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "A Multiple Dose Safety, Tolerance and Pharmacokinetic Study of WR 238605 when Given to Healthy Male and Female Subjects"	8/29/96 in review	WR 238605	human plasma	709	WR5/P 94-7
Tentative Title: Routine Analysis for WR 238605 in Rat Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Six Month Oral Toxicity Study of WR 238605 Succinate in Rats	9/17/96 in review	WR 238605	rat plasma	405	WR5/P 95-1
Routine Analysis for WR 238605 in Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Evaluation of WR 238605 as a Prophylactic Agent Against Induced P. Falciparum Malaria Infection in Healthy Non-Immune Subjects II: A Multiple Dose Causal versus Suppressive	4/24/96 final data in prgrss in prgrss	WR 238605 chloroquine chiral	human plasma blood blood plasma blood	226 226 67 226 226	WR5/P 95-2

TABLE 2: PREVIOUS ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis for WR 238605 in Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "WR 238605 Multiple Drug Interaction Study in Beagle Dogs"	4/26/96 samples received assay in progress	WR 238605 Mefloquine Chloroquine Quinine Doxycycline Halofantrine	human plasma	111	WR5/P 95-3
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178460 in Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Halofantrine as Prophylaxis against Malaria: Multiple-Dose Safety, Tolerance and Pharmacokinetics Study"	1/3/97 final data chiral assay in progress	Halofantrine WR 178,460 Halofantrine WR 178,460	human plasma	1060 1060 1060 1060	Hal/P 95-4
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178460 in Aotus Monkey Blood Samples	6/4/96 samples received assay in progress	Halofantrine	monkey blood	165	Hal/B 96-1
Tentative Title: Routine Analysis for WR 238605 in Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Dose-Ranging Study of the Safety and Efficacy of WR 238605 in the Prevention of Relapse of Plasmodium vivax Infection in Thailand"	9/25/96 samples received assay in progress	WR238605	human plasma blood	266 266	WR5/BP 96-2
Tentative Title: Routine Analysis for Gentamicin and Paromomycin in Human Plasma Samples	12/18/96 final data more samples expected	Gentamicin Paromomycin	human plasma	36 47	Gnt/P 96-3

Methods of Approach

The general development plan is described with emphasis on the laboratory procedures used. We worked on demonstrating sensitivity, specificity, linearity, lack of interferences, accuracy, and reproducibility of the analytical method, describing the extent of recovery for the method, and reporting on the stability of compounds of interest in specimens during storage and drug analysis. Validation of sensitive and specific analytical methods follow procedures described in the Analytical Section Procedural Manual, Procedure 2D-3.18, "Procedure for Validation of an Assay Methodology" and earlier versions. Methods are developed such that a single technician could complete at least 15 clinical samples in one day. These methods are to be robust and portable enough to be transported to other laboratories.

All drug standards received from the USAMRDC were logged into our record book and stored as required (protected against light, heat, or moisture). If necessary, they were checked for chemical purity or radio-purity by high pressure liquid chromatography or thin layer chromatography, purified through recrystallization or chromatography, and hygroscopic samples were dried according to USP methods.

Sample Generation for Assay Development

Spiked samples of biological media are generated by spiking different amounts of drug from known stock solutions into the biological media. Samples are mixed, then equilibrated for up to one hour at room temperature, unless the compound of interest is unstable, in procedures in which it is especially important for measuring drug concentrations in blood, since drugs may take some time to reach equilibrium with erythrocytes.

Sample Preparation Procedures

Suitable preparation of the biological specimens is essential for the successful application of an analytical technique. The preparation procedure should be as simple as possible, yet allow for the specific measurement of the drug in the presence of numerous biological components. The extent of sample work-up is therefore largely determined by the selectivity and sensitivity of the analytical technique. Interfering endogenous substances must be removed before analysis. A second objective in devising preparation steps for a biological specimen is to protect the analytical apparatus from contamination by proteins and undissolved particles. Biological sample preparation thus varies according to the technical demands of the various analytical instruments utilized. Since the advent of highly selective analytical methods that combine chromatographic separation and detection in one unit [e.g. HPLC], the importance of the second objective has become more critical.

Protein Precipitation

Protein precipitation methods are rapid; they involve mixing the sample with water-miscible organic solvents. Acetonitrile yields a protein precipitate that can

be readily centrifuged into a small pellet. Use of protein precipitation alone, without further work-up, is a popular application in HPLC analysis. It is possible, using appropriate measurement devices, such as electrochemical or fluorescence detectors, to obtain adequate sensitivity so that measurements in the nanogram per milliliter range can be made for drugs using small aliquots of the biological sample. We have used the protein precipitation method of sample preparation extensively in the development of analytical assays, including for antibiotics that are zwitterionic in nature, generally possess very low water-to-oil partition coefficients and, thus, are extremely difficult to extract efficiently. Also, protein precipitation is one method of choice for sample preparation, since a simpler sample preparation procedure reduces the risk of degradation. We use the direct protein precipitation method for our studies whenever possible (as demonstrated in Study Report 6 for mefloquine, Study Report 11 for WR 2721 and Study Report 12 for WR 3689).

Lower limits of quantitation with ultraviolet (UV) detectors are usually at about 50 ng/ml concentrations when the protein precipitation method is used. If UV detection is required, organic solvent extraction and solid phase extraction are more useful methods for preparation of biological samples for subsequent analysis. Extraction also limits column overloading and removes assay interferences.

Solvent Extraction

Three major variables were considered in the design of suitable organic solvent extraction procedures: the polarity of the organic solvent, the pH of the aqueous phase, and the volumes of the organic and aqueous phases (as demonstrated in Study Reports 8 and 9 for physostigmine and its metabolite eseroline in plasma and Study Report 10 for WR 6026). A higher pH is often desirable since many endogenous substances are acidic and will not be extracted at alkaline pH. Consideration of pH is therefore important even when assays are developed for neutral drugs. Lipophilic bases are quite uncommon in body fluids, so it should be relatively easy to analyze many of the lipophilic basic drugs by extracting at high pH (as shown in Study Report 13 for WR 238,605 in plasma and blood and Study Report 14 for mefloquine). However, one solvent partitioning step alone is not always capable of separating bases from acids and neutral compounds. In such cases, multiple extraction steps must be employed.

A sample preparation method combining protein precipitation with acetonitrile and extraction with organic solvent is also a viable option. This method has been successfully used in our halofantrine assay (² and Study Report 17).

Commercial prepacked solid phase columns [e.g. Bond ElutTM] with different types of packing materials, such as silica, C2, C8, C18 and ion exchange were employed. These columns are very useful for sample purification. Two approaches can be utilized: 1] the column separates desired compound(s) from interferences, or 2] the column retains desired compound(s), undesired endogenous substances are washed away, and the desired compound(s) are eluted with a suitable solvent. For low nanogram or picogram per milliliter

concentrations, the method of retaining the desired compound on the column is preferred. This method has been successfully used in our laboratory for charged, water soluble compounds (pyridostigmine (see Study Report 5 for plasma and Study Report 7 for urine)), or highly nonpolar lipophilic, weakly basic and nonvolatile compounds (WR 6026³ and halofantrine²) in biological fluids. For example WR 6026 and halofantrine are non-polar lipophilic compounds which are retained on C8 columns. Pyridostigmine, a quaternary amine, will not elute with CH₃CN alone. A 2 ml CH₃CN wash after loading the biological sample onto the C8 column eliminates undesired substances. The drug is subsequently eluted with CH₃CN containing SDS and tetramethylammonium chloride (TMA+Cl-) or 1% HCl culminating in a quantitation limit of 2 ng/ml with UV detection.

Specific functional groups in molecules of interest can also be advantageously used to purify biological samples by solid phase extraction. Diol functional groups can adsorb on a boronate column and subsequently be eluted with an acidic solution. This turned out to be our method of choice in the ribavirin and WR 249,992 assay development project (see Study Report 15).

Adsorption losses to glass or other apparatus for the low level lipophilic antimalarial drugs probably explains the inconsistent results reported by many investigators. The significance of this adsorption should be considered, especially when several extraction steps are to be employed. This was demonstrated during our development of the assay for halofantrine (WR 171,669) and its active metabolite, WR 178,460, in which WR 194,965 was used as the internal standard (² and Study Report 17). The compounds were adsorbed by the glassware after reconstitution of the extract with organic solvent. In our experience, a true measurement of drug was obtained with the addition of a small amount of surface active agent to the solvent system before delivery onto the HPLC column. Adsorption loss can also occur in the port of delivery.

Detector Selection

The detector is a device that supplies an output in response to the presence of the compound(s) of interest. It is connected to the outlet of the column to monitor the column effluent in real time. The detector can be the most sophisticated and one of the most expensive components of a chromatographic system. Optical detectors, which currently dominate the field for biological samples in HPLC, include UV-visible absorbance detectors and fluorescence detectors. Depending on the measured difference between incidental and transmitted light intensity, these instruments can detect down to 9 to 10 ng of sample if the direct precipitation method is used. Electrochemical (EC) detectors are also used for routine work due to their specificity and/or sensitivity.

UV-Visible Absorbance Detector

Since the analytical methods for this contract required the quantitation of nanogram per milliliter concentrations of drug in biological samples, samples assayed with the UV detector required an extensive extraction work-up. For

example, the pyridostigmine plasma assay was capable of quantitating 2 ng/ml concentrations of pyridostigmine (free base) (see Study Report 5) with UV detection only because of the extensive extraction procedure.

Fluorescence Detector

Fluorescence detection is more selective than UV spectroscopy. However, more structural requirements must be met to produce a high fluorescence yield ($\emptyset$) and to allow measurement above a negligible background (i.e., better quantitation limits). Minimum detection limits for the fluorescence detector can extend below the nanogram per milliliter level for favorable samples. (See Study Reports 9, 13, and 17).

Fluorescence intensity can be manipulated both by changes in solvent components and the pH of the solvent system. For example, quinoline is non-fluorescent in hexane but fluoresces in ethanol, while indomethacin shows fluorescence at a pH above 12. Most of the synthetic antimalarial drugs are asymmetrically conjugated, not strongly ionic and, hence, would be expected to fluoresce. Fluorescence detection might therefore be expected to be the method of choice for measuring antimalarial drugs due to the sensitivity, selectivity and lower dependence on instrumental stability (from pressure and temperature changes) of the detector.

Two different light sources at various wavelengths are used in commercial fluorescence detectors. They are the deuterium and the xenon arc lamps. The xenon arc lamp has high intensity and the energy is more evenly distributed at different wavelengths, whereas the deuterium lamp emits at lower energy than the xenon arc and the intensity is drastically diminished at wavelengths above 280 nm.

Since the intensity of emitted fluorescence is dependent upon the intensity of the excitation source, it would appear that the sensitivity of a fluorescence assay can be increased without limit by using the most intense source. Many researchers do not realize that marked differences can be found with different lamp sources in commercial detectors.

8-Amino-quinoline antimalarial drugs, such as WR 6026, WR 238,605 and mefloquine (Study Reports 6, 10, 13, 14, 18, and 19) are highly conjugated and the excitation wavelengths were expected to be high. The xenon arc source equipped with monochromometers to collect both the excitation and emitted energy wavelengths provided us with maximum flexibility in fluorescence detection. With these devices, specific wavelengths for optimum sensitivity and/or selectivity were conveniently selected.

Electrochemical Detector

Electrochemical detectors (EC) are also used in methods of choice for applying liquid chromatography to trace (sub-nanogram) analysis. EC detection can provide the sensitivity and selectivity necessary for practical analytical

procedures in a variety of situations. Material eluted from the chromatographic column acts at an electrode surface under controlled potential conditions and the current, which results from the net exchange of electrons, is monitored as a function of time. Since the amount of material converted by the electrochemical reaction is proportional to the instantaneous concentration, the current will be directly related to the amount of compound eluted as a function of time. The flow through a thin layer electrochemical cell is ideally suited for LC analysis since it can be easily constructed with a very small dead volume (1 μ l) and maintain extreme sensitivity toward electroactive compounds. Several configurations using glassy carbon, carbon paste, or mercury-gold electrodes have been developed. If chromatographic conditions are carefully controlled, EC detection is quite precise and quantitative data can be obtained at the picomole level (total injected amount) for many compounds. In addition to being extremely sensitive, the electrochemical detector is quite specific in that only compounds electroactive at a given potential are detected. A large number of extremely important endogenous compounds, drugs, drug metabolites, food additives and organic pollutants are electroactive and therefore can be studied by EC. It is the method of choice for the detection of catecholamines and their analogs; numerous assay methods using EC detection have been published in the recent literature. We have been successful in using this detector for measuring the morphine analog, nalbuphine in urine. When determining whether or not a particular compound can be successfully analyzed by EC, it is not sufficient to know that the compound can react electrochemically. The type of electrode surface, the nature of the solvent system and relative ease of oxidation or reduction must be carefully considered before one can ascertain whether such an analysis is feasible (see Study Reports 11 and 12 for phosphorothioate assays). Many important compounds have been studied in detail and conditions for analysis have been optimized. In order to assess fully the possibility of developing a new assay, it is desirable to carry out voltametric studies. This is equivalent to measuring an adsorption spectrum prior to using a UV detector.

With detection in the reductive mode, analysis of blood for artesunic acid and dihydroquinghaosu had been successfully carried out at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.⁴

Phosphorothioates (R-SPO₃H₂) are potential radioprotective drugs investigated by the US Army. Neither UV nor fluorescence detection is suitable for this type of compound unless some other functional group in these molecules can be derivatized. To make matters worse, phosphorothioates are readily hydrolyzed to free sulfhydryl compounds in vivo (metabolism) and in vitro (degradation) and possibly further oxidized to disulfides. However, phosphorothioates can be detected by EC with dual mercury/gold electrode detectors connected in series. These can be very useful for the simultaneous determination of thiols and disulfides. Two Hg/Au electrodes are utilized in a series arrangement with reduction of disulfide to thiol at the upstream electrode, followed by conventional thiol detection downstream. The upstream electrode behaves as a novel on-line post column reactor of negligible dead volume. Phosphorothioates, thiols and disulfides are all readily quantitated in this detector and suitable separation is achieved by the HPLC system. It is

interesting to recall that disulfide is actually being detected as the corresponding free thiol. No confusion occurs in measurements, however, because thiols are chromatographically resolved from the disulfide and thus separately detected.

LC/MS/MS

Mass spectrometric detectors are increasingly used in methods of choice for applying liquid chromatography to trace (sub-nanogram) analysis. Our Liquid Chromatographic/Mass Spectrometric/Mass Spectrometric (LC/MS/MS) systems for analysis of biological specimens require development and validation of procedures with PE Sciex-API III®, API 3000, Micromass Quattro LC Digital P-2 266I, or Ultima LC systems that use short liquid chromatography columns (3 or 5 μ m particle size, 4.6 X 50 mm), the usual liquid chromatographic mobile phases, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) or electrospray positive or negative ionization and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis.

Solvent System and Column

One of the most important steps in the development of an HPLC assay is selection of a suitable solvent system (mobile phase) and stationary phase. They are both closely related for maximum separation. Practical approaches are discussed in this section.

Reverse-Phase and Bonded Phase Columns

We intended to use reverse-phase systems for the majority of the analytical methods developed for HPLC assay described in this contract, since such bonded phase columns have several advantages for applications involving biological fluids. Reverse phase columns are stable since the stationary phase is chemically bonded to the support and cannot easily be removed or lost during use. Therefore, a pre-column and/or pre-saturation of the two phases is/are not required. Reverse-phase columns have minimal irreversible retention which is compatible with a large variety of solvents; it is often possible to inject an aqueous sample without further treatment. As a result, bonded phase columns (BPC) are especially suited for samples containing components with widely varying K' (column capacity factor). The availability of a wide variety of functional groups on BPC packing allows reverse phase and ion paired chromatography to be carried out in a relatively simple, straight-forward manner.

In reverse-phase liquid chromatography, water is the polar solvent and any less polar, water-miscible solvent can be used in conjunction. Common examples of the second solvent include methanol, acetonitrile and tetra-hydrofuran. The design of a successful LC separation depends on matching the right mobile phase to a given column and sample ion pairing mode.

Aqueous Mobile Phase and Silica Columns

The recent use of an unbonded silica stationary phase and an aqueous mobile phase has been successfully used in our laboratory for the liquid chromatographic separation of lipophilic amines. When C18 bonded phase columns are used, it is often necessary to employ amine mobile phase modifiers to ensure good retention times and peak shapes in the ion-suppression mode. Recent work suggests that unbonded silica gel, with the maximum concentration of surface silanol groups, is a preferable stationary phase for these compounds. Use of unbonded silica as the stationary phase permits the separation of a wide variety of amine compounds with a simple mobile phase containing an organic solvent and an aqueous phosphate buffer at neutral to alkaline pH. The retention volumes are lower and the peaks are more symmetrical when silica, rather than a C18 bonded support, is used as the stationary phase. The method is especially suitable for assays of biological fluids, since endogenous non-ionic neutral lipid compounds and anionic compounds will not be retained on the silica gel column while cationic aliphatic amine drugs will be retained. The interfering substances in biological fluids are eluted at the solvent front, leaving a very clean base line about the drug's retention time. Using a silica column and an aqueous solvent system, we obtained a quantitation limit of 2 ng/ml for plasma samples for pyridostigmine (free base) (see Study Report 05).

Selectivity and Resolution Modification

As a general approach to increasing (column selectivity) and improving resolution, several options are available and can be ranked in order of decreasing promise.

Modification of Mobile Phase

Many different properties of the solvent must be considered, including solvent strength and selectivity. Polar compounds are best separated by a polar solvent system, while non-polar compounds should be separated with a less polar system. Separation may be defined as the ability of the solvent system and column material to retain the compound of interest on the column for a longer period of time than the undesired components. We found that a change from methanol to acetonitrile can sometimes enhance the selectivity of the column. We tend to use acetonitrile as the solvent modifier since it has a lower viscosity and tends to increase the efficiency of the column; it is also characterized by increased miscibility with non-polar samples.

Change of pH and Ionic Strength

Aqueous buffers are commonly employed to suppress ionization of the ionizable sample components in reverse-phase analyses. The pH of the mobile phase is varied and the resulting changes in K' (column capacity) and α (column selectivity) are examined.

TABLE 3: DRUGS IN PLASMA ASSAYED WITH A SILICA GEL COLUMN AND AN AQUEOUS MOBILE PHASE

Drug	Detection Limit (ng/ml)	Detection Mode	Sample Preparation	Mobile Phase	Retention Time (min.)
WR 238605	0.8	Fluorescence	Liquid extraction	50% CH ₃ CN 5 mM (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ pH = 7.0	6.50
WR 6026	1.0	UV	Liquid extraction	60% CH ₃ CN 5 mM (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ pH = 7.0	7.00
Halofantrine	1.0	Fluorescence	Liquid extraction	80% CH ₃ OH 5 mM (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ pH = 8.2	7.00
Pyrido-stigmine	1.4	UV	Solid Phase extraction	50% CH ₃ CN, 0.05% TMAC 5 mM (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ pH = 7.2	16.4
Mefloquine	8.0	UV	Liquid extraction	80% CH ₃ OH 5 mM (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ pH = 7.5	10.1

Strength of buffers or ion-pairing agents can also influence the retention times of many drugs. Most of the antimalarial drugs are highly hydrophobic in nature, hence a high ratio of organic solvent modifier should be required and ion-pair techniques will be involved.

For silica stationary and aqueous mobile phase systems, the interaction between silica and amine is electrostatic and the separation mechanism is similar to an ion-exchange mechanism. Here, the pH of the mobile phase (pH 7-9.5) and pK_a of the amine are very important in determining retention time, while the pH of the mobile phase in bonded phase systems (pH 2-5) is not as critical. Ionic strength is also critical. Thus for silica gel-aqueous mobile phase systems, mobile phase pH and ionic strength are more important to retention time determination than the organic modifier (e.g. CH₃CN, CH₃OH), which is the critical determinant in bonded gel - reverse-phase systems.

Change of Stationary Phase

A change of stationary phase is less convenient than a change in mobile phase composition and is less commonly used. Further adjustment of the mobile phase composition is usually required when a new column packing or stationary phase is used to optimize of solvent strength and K' values.

Most aromatic antimalarial drugs are very non-polar. It is reasonable to expect that the retention time will be shorter on a more polar C8 column (tend not to retain) than a non-polar C18 column. This was found to be true during the development of our first WR 171,669 (halofantrine) assay. The retention time for this compound is reduced by 1/3 by changing from a C18 column to a C8 column when the same mobile phase is used.

Temperature Change

The fourth technique for varying K' values is to increase (or decrease) the temperature. Since an increase in temperature normally reduces all sample K' values, it is usually necessary to decrease solvent strength to compensate for this effect. A change in temperature usually has little effect on sample K' values in liquid-liquid chromatography, but it is important in ion exchange and ion-pair chromatography. For this reason, a change in temperature for improvement of K' in ion-exchange and ion-pair chromatography is generally more promising than a change in stationary phase.

Complexation

A final means of changing K' values, sometimes dramatically, is through chemical complexation. A well known example is the use of metal ions (e.g. Ag^+NO_3^-) in the solvent system to separate various olefinic compounds. The complexation of olefin and metal ion causes dramatic changes in retention time and selectivity.⁵ This technique is probably applicable for some antimalarial drugs.

For the most part, we intended to use C8 columns and/or ion-pair techniques to develop assay methodologies. However, silica gel column - aqueous mobile phase systems are our general method of choice for amines. Since measurement concentrations of 5 to 20 ng/ml are required, we expected to use 5 μm particle size columns for separation of drugs.

Derivatization

Derivatization is an important adjunct to HPLC assays. The choice of derivatization procedure is dependent upon the type of detector that is used. We are actively involved in pre-column and post-column derivatization as well as in structure modification studies to increase detection sensitivity. A wealth of information on potentially useful derivatives is available from the disciplines of qualitative organic analysis⁶ and protective group synthesis.⁷ In choosing a derivative for HPLC, ideally the reaction should be specific, quantitative, free from side reactions, complete in a relatively short time, and done under mild conditions. This kind of information is not readily available in the literature, and therefore, derivatization studies can be a rather time consuming venture. The design or choice of a derivatizing agent is critical.

Post column derivatization or degradation is also an excellent way to increase sensitivity of an assay. The technique of post column hydrolysis at alkaline pH

and post column oxidation reactions with potassium permanganate or potassium periodate can be applied to assays that employ fluorescence detection. Post-column photo-irradiation is another way to increase sensitivity. First, the drug of interest is separated from other components of the sample by HPLC. Then, the sensitivity is enhanced by photo-irradiation, which may rearrange the chromophore or otherwise break bonds to form a fluorescent species

Assay Validation

Validation of each method was performed using biological fluid obtained from same species, when possible. This process indicates sample stability, method precision, accuracy and selectivity, and the feasible sample concentration range for use in pharmacokinetic or bioavailability studies. Validation procedures are part of our standard operating procedures (SOP) which are written in accordance with our program to meet Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) regulations. The procedures are described in the Analytical Section Procedural Manual, Procedure 2D-3.10 "Procedure for Validation of an Assay Methodology" and earlier versions. The following sections summarize Procedure 2D-3.10.

Specificity

The specificity should be evidenced by showing with chromatograms that: Test compounds are separated from major metabolites (if metabolite standard is available); Test compounds are separated from co-administered drugs (if any); At least six different sources of biological fluid should be free of possible interference by endogenous peaks at the retention times of the test compounds and internal standard. Biological fluid means blood, plasma, and urine. For rare biological fluids, such as aqueous humor, bile juice, feces, bone cartilage, etc., two sources are tested, if available. These chromatograms are compared to a lower limit of quantitation chromatogram.

All assay methods developed required use of an internal standard. Analogs of the compounds under study or chemicals with similar functional groups were preferred as internal standards. The internal standard must elute at a different time than the drug of interest, yet separate from endogenous substances in the biological sample. In addition, it should have similar extraction or partition properties as the drug of interest during the sample preparation process.

Linearity

A calibration curve is generated from a blank (00), zero (0) and eight or more standard calibrator samples. Linearity is demonstrated by acceptable spiked vs. calculated concentrations (or vs. peak response ratios), y-intercept, and coefficient of determination (r^2) values for the standard curve.

Calibration curves were constructed from the peak height (or peak area) ratio of drug to internal standard versus spiked concentration of drug by linear regression (unweighted or weighted method).

In the weighted least squares linear regression method, weights (w) = $1/y_i$, the intercept, b , is defined by:

$$b = \frac{((\sum w_i x_i^2)(\sum w_i y_i) - (\sum w_i x_i)(\sum w_i x_i y_i))}{((\sum w_i)(\sum w_i x_i^2) - (\sum w_i x_i)^2)}$$

and the slope, m , is defined by:

$$m = \frac{((\sum w_i)(\sum w_i x_i y_i) - (\sum w_i x_i)(\sum w_i y_i))}{((\sum w_i)(\sum w_i x_i^2) - (\sum w_i x_i)^2)}$$

Two standard curves may be calculated from the same set of standard curve calibrators (unless the weighted linear regression method is used). The low range curve is calculated from low concentration standard curve points and is used to derive concentrations from samples with peak response ratios at or below the calculated peak response ratio of the highest standard curve point used in the low range curve. The high range curve is calculated from all standard curve points and is used to derive concentrations from samples with peak response ratios above the calculated peak response ratio of the highest standard curve point used in the low range curve.

Standard curve results are reported in a table containing spiked concentrations, peak response ratios, calculated concentrations, slope(s), intercept(s) and r^2 value(s) of a typical standard curve that was used in the method validation and in a table containing all slopes, intercepts and r^2 values of standard curves run in "intraday" and "interday" studies.

Lower Limit of Quantitation

The lower limit of quantitation is defined as the lowest standard curve concentration which can be reasonably, accurately, and precisely quantitated. The analyte response at the LLOQ should be at least 5 times the response in the blank sample. Six samples spiked to the lowest standard curve concentration and a standard curve are prepared. The samples are run together within one day (or one run). The 6 lowest point of the standard curve sample concentrations, and their mean, S.D., C.V. (percent) and deviation (percent) are calculated. These data are used as the quantitation limit intraday result.

The 6 calculated lowest point of the standard curve concentrations that were obtained in the interday precision study and their means, S.D.s, C.V. percents and deviation percents are used as the quantitation limit interday result.

Recovery

It is important to check the recovery of compounds of interest during the assay in order to assess the uniformity of recovery during the assay or whether

or not a better recovery can be obtained. Radio-labeled drugs, when necessary, were added to the sample and either the direct precipitation, solid phase purification or the extraction procedure was utilized to evaluate recovery. If labeled compounds were not available, a recovery study similar to those for WR 6026,³ halofantrine and its metabolite, WR 178,460,² and pyridostigmine⁸ were carried out. In brief, the recoveries of these drugs from plasma or whole blood were determined by comparison of the drug-to-internal standard peak height ratios of blood or plasma versus water samples spiked with the drug. In each case, the internal standard was added after sample was eluted from the solid phase column, extraction from organic solvent, or direct precipitation with CH₃CN to insure that the internal standard did not bind to the blood or plasma or to the cartridge during the preparation.

Recovery of the internal standard (IS) (at the IS concentration used in the study) is tested against the drug (at a drug concentration corresponding to that of the medium control). Recovery is assessed as the ratio of the IS's peak response ratios (IS to drug) in an extracted sample to an unextracted sample for triplicate spiked samples.

Precision

Precision is expressed as the standard deviation (S) of the assayed concentration where X_i are the repeated concentration measurements of an individual sample and $\bar{x}$ is the mean concentration.

$$S = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \bar{x})^2}{(N-1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

The coefficient of variation (C.V.) was used for determination of the precision. The sample number was 6 for intraday and 12 for interday precision.

If needed, the assay results were compared to those obtained with an assay of proven reliability and specificity. For example, the Pearson correlation coefficient (r) can be used. Maximum r value indicates exact correlation between the two variables and $r = 0$ indicates complete independence.

$$r = \frac{(\sum (S_i - \bar{s})(Y_i - \bar{y}))}{n \cdot S_x \cdot S_y}$$

The within-run precision was determined by measuring the concentration of drug in six biological samples for each of three sets of low, intermediate and high drug concentrations. The results for each set are used to calculate the standard deviation and coefficient of variation (CV). The between-run precision is measured on separate days with six sets of duplicate biological samples at low, intermediate and high drug concentrations. From these samples, the between-run standard deviation and CV are calculated for each drug concentration.

Accuracy

Accuracy was determined by assaying a series of blind samples prepared according to the project director of DAMD. Estimates of the accuracy of the method over the standard curve working range were also determined in the precision analysis by the analysis of replicate spiked samples for intraday ($n = 6$) and interday ($n = 12$) precision. Results were expressed as relative error (RE) with respect to the spiked concentration.

Matrix effect

Blank plasma or other biological fluid (samples spiked with drug(s), (metabolites,) and internal standard after clean-up treatment, i.e. precipitation, extraction-reconstitution, elution) are tested from at least 6 different sources versus extraction solvent/mobile phase samples (appropriately treated and correspondingly spiked) in duplicate at the M concentration for drug(s) (and metabolites) and at about the method concentration for the internal standard to show any matrix effect. Peak area data for drug(s), (metabolites,) and internal standard are reported.

Multiple drug method calibration curves (cross talk effect)

In multiple drug methods, one standard curve for each drug alone in biological matrix as well as for a mixture of all drugs is generated. For each drug, absence of any peaks at the corresponding retention times of the other drugs is determined.

Anticoagulant Interference (plasma studies only)

At least three sets in duplicate are generated of blank and M concentration (spiked samples with drug(s), (metabolites,) and internal standard after clean-up treatment, i.e. precipitation, extraction-reconstitution, elution) plasma samples, each set containing a different anticoagulant (i.e. EDTA, CPD or CPDA, and Heparin). These samples are run together within one run to determine whether anticoagulant interference occurs.

Re-injection

If the method processed sample volume is adequate, re-injection is tested by twice re-injecting an interday precision run. Results of the individual concentrations of three control samples at each concentration level and their means ($n=2$), CV% for precision, and relative error for accuracy are used to determine whether re-injections can be performed.

Dilution

A sample to be diluted that is 5 times the concentration of the H control is generated. Three aliquots, each diluted 5 times are assayed. Results of the individual concentrations of the three diluted samples, their means ($n=3$), CV%

for precision, and relative error for accuracy are used to determine whether sample dilutions can be performed.

Stability

Stability studies of a drug in biological media serve to establish the procedure for proper storage of the samples and furnishes information to clinical researchers on how best to handle these occasionally labile samples. We have a great deal of experience in planning and executing the required stability studies. In methods developed for analytical and clinical studies, drug stability may play a particularly important role.

Known amounts of sample in different biological media are measured at various times after preparation and assayed for the drug, in duplicate. Variables, including light exposure, storage conditions (container type) and pH of the biological samples, are evaluated if necessary.

Since clinical samples are often repeatedly assayed and samples are thawed and refrozen, it is necessary to check for any instability of samples during these processes. Practically, this study can be done by using two concentration samples (High and Low). The same volume of biological fluid used to prepare standard curve samples is aliquoted to the appropriate number of tubes. Samples (in duplicate) are thawed and refrozen (a cycle) for 5 cycles. Samples are repeatedly thawed and refrozen according to the following table. Samples are thawed as if for sample preparation to room temperature and are left to stand at room temperature for 1 hour.

Cycle	Keep these samples in freezer
1	a
2	a, b
3	a, b, c
4	a, b, c, d
5	a, b, c, d, e

Following Cycle 5, all of the samples are thawed to room temperature and assayed with a standard curve. Test sample concentrations are calculated and reported in a table for each concentration (n=2) of mean concentrations (n=2) at each test point (n=5).

System (processed sample) stability: Stability of drug and internal standard in biological samples prepared for analysis as described above under "Sample Preparation" were demonstrated by assay of sets of control samples with concentrations to cover the standard curve range. Assay results were obtained for prepared samples that were left standing at room temperature for various times after preparation.

Refrigerated (processed sample, refrigerated) stability: Assay results were obtained for prepared samples that were left standing at 4°C for various times after preparation.

Long term stability: Stability of a drug in a biological specimen stored at -20°C and/or -70°C was demonstrated by assay of sets of control samples prepared as described under "Sample Preparation" at concentrations to cover the standard curve range. Long term stability samples were kept at -70°C or -20°C until prepared and analyzed.

Bench top (unprocessed sample) stability: Plasma samples were left to stand at room temperature for various times after generation, then were kept at -20°C and/or -70°C until prepared and analyzed.

Stability of standard and internal standard solutions is evaluated at room temperature, if necessary, and at solution storage temperature to cover the period of use.

Purity of Standard Chemicals

The standard chemicals used in a study are USPTM reference standards (if available) or pure chemicals provided by the sponsor, unless otherwise instructed. A chemical purchased from a general chemical company is not used as a standard, except in unusual circumstances and when its purity can be verified against a USPTM reference standard or the sponsor's standard verified by a certificate of analysis. The internal standard is not under this restriction.

USPTM reference standards can be regarded as 100% pure (unless specified), and no purity correction factor for concentration calculations is necessary. However, a sponsor's standard chemical must be regarded as possibly impure and a correction factor should be considered.

When verifying non USPTM reference standard chemical purity, the working standard solution is run under the method used for assaying biological samples. Each solution is injected 3 times, and two standard solutions are prepared for each standard chemical.

A copy of the supplier's certification of analysis (COA) sheet is saved with the method validation files.

Routine Assay Procedure

The following are the steps carried out when samples arrive for routine analysis. Sample arrival is recorded in the sample log-in book and on the log-in sheet, which includes the name of the shipper, arrival date, number of samples, sample storage location, and sample condition. An analytical procedure (AP) is normally completed prior to routine analysis. In this AP, the method description is condensed to about 3-10 pages that contain information regarding

instrumentation, assay conditions, source of chemicals, preparation of stock solutions, sample preparation and representative chromatograms.

For routine sample analysis, standard curve, blank and control samples are also analyzed. Sets of equipment consisting of a pump, detector, column, integrator and autosampler or the LC/MS/MS system were set up for routine assay. Each system is tested by assigning personnel to run a series of controls; the performance of equipment and technical personnel are validated before routine sample assay.

Carry over testing is performed for each run by assay of a blank sample (not spiked with internal standard or with drug standard) immediately following the assay of a high concentration control.

To monitor variation during the course of assay of a sufficient quantity of samples, a series of controls are prepared beforehand and stored in the freezer. Control samples are run together with standards and routine assay samples. Each set of controls normally includes three different concentrations within the range of the standard curve. For every group, treatment, or up to 20 routine assay samples, a set of controls (e.g. low, medium and high) is included before and after the set to validate the results. Since the concentrations of the controls are known, it is possible to judge whether the routine assay samples must be repeated on the basis of the results obtained for the controls.

Assay samples are prepared by spiking known volumes of biological sample with a known amount (constant over all samples) of internal standard (IS). Standard curve samples are generated by spiking interference free biological samples with known amounts of standard compound and IS. These standard curve and assay samples are prepared according to the analytical procedure, then injected onto an LC column for separation and subsequent detection. The peak response ratio of standard compound to IS is calculated for each sample from the measured peak response obtained by HPLC or LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and standard compound to IS peak response ratios of the standard curve samples are fit by weighted or non weighted least squares linear regression to the equation for the best straight line ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak response ratio and x = standard compound concentration), and standard compound concentrations in assay samples are calculated by this equation from the standard compound to IS peak response ratios obtained by HPLC or LC/MS/MS.

Assay findings are then sent in a report with a complete assay methodology including detailed methods, statistical evaluation of methods, routine assay sample results, results from the control samples, and one representative set of calibration chromatograms. Results can be sent by disc or through a modem for pharmacokinetic evaluation.

Experimental methods

The goals of the research under contract DAMD17-97-C-7058 are 1) to develop and validate methods to assay for drug substances in biological fluids

for pharmacokinetic, bioavailability, drug metabolism and drug monitoring studies, and 2) to use these methods to perform routine analyses of biological specimens to support pharmacokinetic and bioavailability studies as part of preclinical and clinical investigations undertaken for the purpose of new drug development.

Method Development and/or Validation Results

The following section describes the status of specific methods developed and validated or currently being developed and/or validated during the contract. Table 4 presents current validation studies, and Table 5 presents current routine analysis studies.

Studies conducted and reports issued over the 5 plus years of contract DAMD17-97-C-7058 are listed in Tables 4 (study reports) and 5 (routine analyses reports).

TABLE 4: DAMD17-97-C-7058 VALIDATION STUDIES

Report No.	Report Date	Report Title	Test System	Test Article	Lower Limit of Quantitation
13B	2/11/98 final report	Supplement II: Quantitation of WR 238605 as Free Base in Dog Plasma by HPLC and Fluorescence Detection	dog plasma	WR 238,605	1.00 ng/ml
17B	1/23/98 final report	Supplement I: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Perfusate by Precipitation and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat perfusate	Halofantrine WR178460	0.520 µg/ml 0.510 µg/ml
17B	1/28/98 final report	Supplement II: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Perfusate by Extraction and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat perfusate	Halofantrine WR178460	10.4 ng/ml 10.2 ng/ml
17B	1/28/98 final report	Supplement III: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Bile by Precipitation and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat bile	Halofantrine WR178460	0.416 µg/ml 0.408 µg/ml
17B	1/28/98 final report	Supplement IV: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Bile by Extraction and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat bile	Halofantrine WR178460	20.4 ng/ml

TABLE 4: DAMD17-97-C-7058 VALIDATION STUDIES

Report No.	Report Date	Report Title	Test System	Test Article	Lower Limit of Quantitation
17B	1/28/98 final report	Supplement V: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as Free Bases) in Rat Liver by Precipitation and HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	rat liver	Halofantrine WR178460	0.540 µg/ml 0.540 µg/ml
18		WR 6026 stability			
21	Validation complete	Tentative title: Quantitation of <i>p</i> -Aminoheptanophenone, <i>p</i> -Aminooctanophenone, and <i>p</i> -Aminopropiophenone in Dog Plasma by HPLC	dog plasma	PAHP PAPP PAOP	4.08 ng/ml 4.04 ng/ml 4.16 ng/ml
22	7/18/94 draft, reviewed 1/27/95	Quantitation of WR 6026, WR 211,789, and WR 254,421 (as Free Bases) in Human Urine By HPLC	human urine	WR 6026 WR 211,789 WR 254,421	5.17 ng/ml 5.09 ng/ml 45.4 ng/ml
24	10/21/97 final report	Quantitation of Paromomycin and Gentamicin in Human and Rat Plasma by HPLC	human plasma rat plasma	Gentamicin Paromomycin Gentamicin Paromomycin	0.1 µg/ml 0.1 µg/ml 0.1 µg/ml 0.1 µg/ml
26	12/12/96 final report -LTS amend. in preparat'n	Quantitation of WR 242511 (as Free Base) in Human and Dog Plasma By HPLC with a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase	human plasma dog plasma	WR 242511 WR 242511	4.00 ng/ml 4.00 ng/ml
27	12/17/97 final report	Quantitation of WR 238605 R&S Enantiomers (as Free Bases) in Human Plasma by HPLC	human plasma	R WR 238605 S WR 238605	5 ng/ml 5 ng/ml
28	4/19/02 final report	Short Validation of a HPLC Method for the Determination of R & S Isomers of Halofantrine and WR 178460 in Human Plasma Samples	human plasma	Halofantrine WR 178,460	10 ng/ml 15 ng/ml
29A	8/11/00 final report	Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Chloroquine and Monodesethylchloroquine in Human Blood Samples	human blood	Chloroquine (C) MonodesethylC	20 ng/ml 20 ng/ml

TABLE 4: DAMD17-97-C-7058 VALIDATION STUDIES

Report No.	Report Date	Report Title	Test System	Test Article	Lower Limit of Quantitation
29B	9/23/99 draft, reviewed 9/20/02	Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Chloroquine and Monodesethylchloroquine & Didesethylchloroquine in Human Blood & Plasma Samples	human blood human plasma	Chloroquine (C) MonodesethylC DidesethylC Chloroquine (C) MonodesethylC DidesethylC	20 ng/ml 20 ng/ml 20 ng/ml 20 ng/ml 20 ng/ml 20 ng/ml
30	In validation	Tentative title: Quantitation of WR 243251 in Human Plasma by LC/MS/MS	human plasma	WR 243251	1 to 5 ng/ml
31 part 1	May 10, 1999 final report	Validation of LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Chloroquine (& its metabolites), Quinine, Doxycycline, Halofantrine (& its metabolite), Mefloquine, and WR 238,605 in Dog Plasma Samples, Part I: WR 238,605 and Mefloquine	dog plasma	WR 238605 Mefloquine	4.00 ng/ml 5.00 ng/ml
31 part 2	May 13, 1999 final report	Part II: Chloroquine and Quinine	dog plasma	Chloroquine (C) MonodesethylC DidesethylC Quinine	4.00 ng/ml 4.00 ng/ml 4.00 ng/ml 10.0 ng/ml
31 part 3	April 21, 2000 final report	Part III: Doxycycline	dog plasma	Doxycycline	50.0 ng/ml
31 part 4	May 1, 2000 final report	Part IV: Halofantrine (and its metabolite) and WR 238,605	dog plasma	Halofantrine WR 178,460 WR 238,605	2.00 ng/ml 2.00 ng/ml 2.00 ng/ml
32	Draft in preparation	Tentative title: Quantitation of WR 238,605 in Human Plasma and Blood by LC/MS/MS	human plasma blood	WR 238605 WR 238605	ng/ml ng/ml
32, S1	4/12/00 draft, reviewed 10/16/02	Supplement I: Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of WR 238605 in Small Volume Human Blood Samples, Supplement I	human blood	WR 238605	5.00 ng/ml
33	In validation	Tentative title: Quantitation of Halofantrine and WR 178,460 in Human Plasma by LC/MS/MS	human plasma	Halofantrine WR 178,460	

TABLE 4: DAMD17-97-C-7058 VALIDATION STUDIES

Report No.	Report Date	Report Title	Test System	Test Article	Lower Limit of Quantitation
34	In development	Tentative title: Quantitation of WR 254421 in Human Plasma by LC/MS/MS	human plasma	WR 254421	ng/ml
35	3/29/00 final report	Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Artelinic Acid in Dog Plasma Samples	dog plasma	Artelinic Acid	4.00 ng/ml
35 S1	5/25/01 draft, reviewed 3/25/02	Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Artelinic Acid in Human Plasma Samples, Supplement I	human plasma	Artelinic Acid	4 ng/ml
35 S2	4/19/02 final report	Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Artelinic Acid in Rat Plasma Samples, Supplement II	rat plasma	Artelinic Acid	4 ng/ml
35 S3	Draft in preparation	Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Artesunic Acid in Rat Plasma Samples, Supplement III	rat plasma	Artesunic Acid	10 ng/ml
35 S4	11/14/02, draft in review	Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of DQHS in Rat Plasma Samples, Supplement IV	rat plasma	DQHS	5 ng/ml
36	In development	Quantitation of Paromomycin and Gentamicin in Human Urine by HPLC	human urine	Gentamicin Paromomycin	ng/ml

TABLE 5: DAMD17-97-C-7058 ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) of Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Pharmacokinetics of a New Multiple Dose Halofantrine Regimen"	12/10/96 draft report reviewed 10/16/02	halofantrine WR 178,460		642 642	Hal/P 93-2
Routine Analysis for WR 238,605 (as f.b.) of Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Thirteen Week Oral Toxicity Study of WR 238,605 with a Thirteen Week Recovery Period in Dogs"	9/16/98 final report	WR 238,605	dog plasma	330	WR5/P 93-4
Routine Analysis for WR 238,605 (as f.b.) of Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Thirteen Week Oral Toxicity Study of WR 238,605 with a Thirteen Week Recovery Period in Rats"	1/20/94 final report amended 11/4/96 accepted as final 7/27/98	WR 238,605	rat plasma	154	WR5/P 93-5
					93-7
					93-8
					94-1
Tentative Title: For WR 6026 and Metabolites in Plasma and Urine Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Clinical Trial of Oral WR6026•2HCl in Patients with Brazilian Visceral Leishmaniasis due to L. chagasi: Initial Dose Range Determine"	8/22/97 final data final data in progress final data final data final data	WR 6026 WR 211789 WR 254421 WR 6026 WR 211789 WR 254421	human plasma urine	120 90	WR6/PU 94-3
					94-4

TABLE 5: DAMD17-97-C-7058 ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis for WR 238605 in Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "A Multiple Dose Safety, Tolerance and Pharmacokinetic Study of WR 238605 when Given to Healthy Male and Female Subjects"	8/27/98 final report	WR 238605	human plasma	709	WR5/P 94-7
Routine Analysis for WR 238605 in Rat Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Six Month Oral Toxicity Study of WR 238605 Succinate in Rats"	7/24/98 final report	WR 238605	rat plasma	405	WR5/P 95-1
Routine Analysis for WR 238,605 (f.b.) of Human Plasma and Blood Samples and for Chloroquine and Chloroquine Metabolite of Human Blood Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Evaluation of WR 238605 as a Prophylactic Agent against Induced <i>P. falciparum</i> Malaria Infection in Healthy Non-Immune Subjects II: A Multiple-Dose Causal vs. Suppressive Study"	8/28/98 final report	WR 238605 chloroquine monodesethyl chloroquine	human plasma blood blood blood	226 226 67 67	WR5/P 95-2
Routine Analysis for the R and S Isomers of WR 238,605 (f.b.) of Human Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Evaluation of WR 238605 as a Prophylactic Agent against Induced <i>P. falciparum</i> Malaria Infection in Healthy Non-Immune Subjects II: A Multiple-Dose Causal versus Suppressive Study"	9/2/98 final report	R WR 238605 S WR 238605	human plasma	226 226	WR5/P 95-2
For WR 238605 in Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "WR 238605 Multiple Drug Interaction Study in Beagle Dogs"	6/11/99 draft report reviewed 3/25/02	WR 238605 Mefloquine Chloroquine Quinine Doxycycline Halofantrine	human plasma	1084	WR5/P 95-3

TABLE 5: DAMD17-97-C-7058 ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178460 in Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Halofantrine as Prophylaxis against Malaria: Multiple-Dose Safety, Tolerance and Pharmacokinetics Study"	11/24/97 final data 5/4/98 final data draft in prep	Halofantrine WR 178,460	human plasma	1365 1365	Hal/P 95-4
HPLC Analysis for Determination of Enantiomers of Halofantrine and Metabolite in Human Plasma Samples Obtained for Protocol Titled "Halofantrine as Prophylaxis against Malaria: Multiple-dose Safety, Tolerance and Pharmacokinetics Study"	3/14/01 draft report reviewed 3/25/02	+Halofantrine- Halofantrine +WR 178,460 -WR 178,460	human plasma	988 988 988 988	Hal/P 95-4 (Chiral)
Routine Analysis for Halofantrine and WR 178460 in Aotus Monkey Blood Samples	1/23/98 final report	Halofantrine	monkey blood	165	Hal/B 96-1
Tentative Title: For WR 238605 in Plasma Samples Obtained for Protocol Titled "Dose-Ranging Study of the Safety and Efficacy of WR 238605 in the Prevention of Relapse of Plasmodium vivax Infection in Thailand"	3/2/98 final data draft in prep	WR238605	human plasma blood plasma blood	558 552 558 552	WR5/BP 96-2
LC/MS/MS Analysis for the Determination of Chloroquine, Didesethylchloroquine and Monodesethylchloroquine in Human Plasma and Blood Samples Obtained under the Protocol dated March 26, 1996 for IND Number 38503, Surgeon General, U.S. Army, Study No. 6 and Titled "Dose-Ranging Study of the Safety and Efficacy of WR 238605 in the Prevention of Relapse of <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> Infection in Thailand"	8/2/01 draft report reviewed 9/20/02	Chloroquine (C) DidesethylC MonodesethylC	human plasma blood plasma blood plasma blood	357 358 357 358 357 358	WR5/BP 96-2 (Chlor)

TABLE 5: DAMD17-97-C-7058 ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
Routine Analysis for Gentamicin/Paromomycin (as f.b.) of Human Plasma Samples Obtained for the Protocol Titled "Irritant and Phototoxicity Reactions to the Topical Antileishmanial WR 279,369: A Randomized, Double-Blind Phase I Study"	8/9/00 final report	Gentamicin Paromomycin	human plasma	36 47	Gnt/P 96-3
For WR238605 in Dog Plasma Samples for the Protocol Titled "One Year Oral Toxicity Study of WR 238605"	1/5/99 draft report accepted 1/20/99	WR238605	dog plasma	224	WR5/P 97-1
For Mefloquine Chloroquine and Primaquine in Plasma Samples	12/11/97 final data, draft in prep	Mefloquine Chloroquine Primaquine	plasma	14 2 2	MEF/P 97-2
LC/MS/MS Analysis for the Determination of Artelinic Acid in Dog Plasma Samples Obtained under Protocol 7869.14.01 (Task Order SR99-1) Titled "Effect of Artelinic Acid on Dogs after Oral Administration for 14 Days"	4/14/00 final report	Artelinic acid	dog plasma	244	Art/dp 99-1
HPLC Analysis for the Determination of Paromomycin and Gentamicin in Human Plasma Samples Obtained under the Protocol (Version 3.1, IND 50,098, Log No. A-8225) Titled "Topical Treatment of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis with WR 279396: A Phase 2 Study in Colombia, Log No. A-8225 -- Version 3.1 -- 23 April 1998"	8/16/00 draft report reviewed 10/16/02	Gentamicin Paromomycin	human plasma	230	Gen/P 99-2

TABLE 5: DAMD17-97-C-7058 ROUTINE ANALYSES PERFORMED

Report Title	Report Date	Test Article	Test System	No. of Samples	Report No.
HPLC Analysis for Determination of Paromomycin & Gentamicin in Human Urine Samples Obtained for Protocol (Version 3.1, IND 50,098, Log No. A-8225) Titled "Topical Treatment of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis with WR 279396: Phase 2 Study in Colombia, Log No. A-8225-Version 3.1-23 Apr 98"	samples received	Gentamicin Paromomycin	human urine	276	Gen/U 99-2
Inter-laboratory Validation Samples for Artelinic Acid Measurement	final data submitted 1/19/01	Artelinic acid	human plasma	10	Art/HP 00-1
LC/MS/MS Analysis for the Determination of Artelinic Acid in Rat Plasma Samples Obtained under Protocol Titled "PK/PD studies of i.v. formulation with AL and AS in <i>P. berghei</i> infected rats"	2/10/03 final data submitted ran ran	Artelinic acid Artesunate DQHS	rat plasma	325 356 356	Art/rP 01-1

Study Characteristics: Short Validation Supplement II to SR 13

Test System:	Dog Plasma
Validation Results:	
Quantitation Limit:	1.00 ng/ml
Interday CV:	15.0%
Interday Error:	25.3%
Standard curve range:	1.00-400 ng/ml
Interday Precision	
Concentration Range:	2.04-204 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.60-10.2%
Intraday Precision	
Concentration Range:	2.04-204 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.20-10.8%
Mean Recovery:	66.4%

Study Description: WR 238,605 in Dog Plasma (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

An additional short validation study, Study Report 13B, Supplement II titled "Quantitation of WR 238,605 as Free Base in Dog Plasma by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography and Fluorescence Detection," with dog plasma was performed.

Study Characteristics: Study Report 17B, Supplement I

Sample Assay Volume: 0.1 ml
Sample Cleanup: Precipitate with acetonitrile

Short Validation Results: Halofantrine as free base in rat perfusate by precipitation

Lower Limit of Quantitation: 0.520 µg/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE: 0.553 µg/ml, 2.35% and +6.35%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE: 0.502 µg/ml, 9.90% and -3.56%

Standard curve range: 0.520 to 33.28 µg/ml

Interday Precision Concentrations: 1.18, 5.90, and 2.36 µg/ml
CV Range: 1.36 to 4.09%
RE Range: -4.72 to -0.141%

Intraday Precision Concentrations: 1.18, 5.90, and 2.36 µg/ml
CV Range: 1.60 to 3.55%
RE Range: -5.28 to -2.90%

Overall Mean Recovery: 99.1%

Short Validation Results: WR 178460 as free base in rat perfusate by precipitation

Lower Limit of Quantitation: 0.510 µg/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE: 0.555 µg/ml, 0.480% and +8.82%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE: 0.558 µg/ml, 8.29% and +9.38%

Standard curve range: 0.510 to 33.64 µg/ml

Interday Precision Concentrations: 1.07, 5.35, and 20.4 µg/ml
CV Range: 2.40 to 3.61%
RE Range: -4.92 to +4.49%

Intraday Precision Concentrations: 1.07, 5.35, and 20.4 µg/ml
CV Range: 2.04 to 3.40%
RE Range: -5.02 to +3.68%

Overall Mean Recovery: 100%

Sample Assay Volume: 0.5 ml

Study Description: Halofantrine and Metabolite in Rat Perfusate by Precipitation (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

The perfusate samples were analyzed for halofantrine (1,3-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxy-3-(di-*n*-butylaminopropyl)-phenanthrene hydrochloride) and WR 178,460 (1,3 dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxy]-3-(N-*n*-butylamino)propyl]-phenanthrene hydrochloride) (as free bases) with an HPLC procedure that uses a silica gel column, a (methanol/water) aqueous mobile phase, a fluorescence detector, and 100 µl rat perfusate samples. Sample cleanup consisted of precipitation and centrifugation of perfusate samples with acetonitrile prior to separation by HPLC.

Assay samples were prepared by spiking known volumes of rat perfusate with a known amount (constant over all samples) of WR 122,455 (-(2-piperidyl)-3,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)-9-phenanthrenemethanol hydrochloride) internal standard (IS). Standard curve samples were generated by spiking interference free rat perfusate samples with known amounts of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) and IS. These standard curve and assay samples were precipitated and centrifuged, then injected onto an HPLC column for separation and subsequent fluorometric detection. The peak height ratios of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Finally, spiked concentrations and halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = halofantrine or WR 178,460 (as free bases) concentration), and drug and metabolite concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equations from the halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Rat perfusate samples (100 μ l aliquots unless otherwise specified) to be assayed for halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) were pipetted into silanized glass culture tubes. Next, 40 μ l of internal standard (WR 122,455) solution (9.90 μ g/ml) was added to each and the samples vortexed. Then, 0.4 ml of acetonitrile precipitant was added to each, and the samples were vortexed for 1 min. and centrifuged for 10 min. at 3000 g. Each supernatant was transferred to a silanized WISP insert and injected onto the HPLC column.

By use of simple precipitation and centrifugation for sample clean-up, an unbonded silica gel column combined with an aqueous mobile phase for separation, and the superior capability of fluorescence detection, halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) can be quantitatively and reliably measured in rat perfusate samples. The assay described in the report dated November, 11, 1996, requires 100 μ l rat perfusate samples to determine the concentrations in the range 0.520 - 33.28 μ g/ml halofantrine (as free base) and 0.510 - 32.64 μ g/ml WR 178,460 (as free base). The method involves sample cleanup with acetonitrile precipitation, separation on a silica column run with an aqueous mobile phase, and fluorescence detection. Retention times and peak shapes do not appreciably change in this particular assay within the specified injection volumes (5-20 μ l) as can be seen by examination of the representative standard curve chromatograms and the corresponding standard curve (Table 1). In some assays, such changes are appreciable and can adversely affect the standard curve, requiring identical injection volumes for all samples. The LLOQs for the assay of rat perfusate, based on interday and intraday low point validation results (Table 2), has been set at 0.520 μ g/ml for halofantrine and 0.510 μ g/ml for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The average mean recoveries over the working range of the methodology were 99.1% for halofantrine and 100% for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The interday and intraday precision C.V.'s ranged from 1.36 to 4.09% and 1.60 to 3.55% for the method, respectively, for halofantrine and from 2.40 to 3.61% and 2.04 to 3.40% for the method, respectively, for WR 178,460 (as free bases).

Study Characteristics: Study Report 17B, Supplement II

Sample Assay Volume:	0.1 ml
Sample Cleanup:	Double extraction with methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether

Short Validation Results: Halofantrine as free base in rat perfusate by extraction

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	10.4 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	11.3 ng/ml, 6.66% and +8.33%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	11.4 ng/ml, 6.30% and +9.78%
Standard curve range:	10.4 to 1331 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	23.6, 70.8, 283.2, and 944 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.58 to 7.75%
RE Range:	-9.83 to -2.01%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	23.6, 70.8, 283.2, and 944 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.49 to 7.12%
RE Range:	-5.72 to +0.140%
Overall Mean Recovery:	90.8%

Short Validation Results: WR 178460 as free base in rat perfusate by extraction

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	10.2 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	10.4 ng/ml, 10.7% and +1.57%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	10.7 ng/ml, 7.80% and +4.61%
Standard curve range:	10.2 to 1306 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	21.4, 64.2, 257, and 856 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.13 to 7.88%
RE Range:	-4.11 to +1.78%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	21.4, 64.2, 257, and 856 ng/ml
CV Range:	0.68 to 8.99%
RE Range:	-5.45 to +4.36%
Overall Mean Recovery:	92.4%

Study Description: Halofantrine and Metabolite in Rat Perfusate by Extraction (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

The perfusate samples were analyzed for halofantrine (1,3-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxy-3-(di-*n*-butylaminopropyl)-phenanthrene hydrochloride) and WR 178,460 (as free bases) (1,3 dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxyl-3-(N-*n*-butylamino)propyl]-phenanthrene hydrochloride), with an HPLC procedure that uses a silica gel column, a (methanol/water) aqueous mobile phase, a fluorescence detector, and 100 µl rat perfusate samples. Sample cleanup consisted of extraction into methyl *t*-butyl ether, evaporation of extracted samples and reconstitution in methanol/0.001% HCl (4:1, v/v) prior to separation by HPLC. The method SOP contains detailed procedures and results, which are summarized below.

Assay samples were prepared by spiking known volumes of rat perfusate with a known amount (constant over all samples) of WR 122,455 (-(2-piperidyl)-3,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)-9-phenanthrenemethanol hydrochloride) internal standard (IS). Standard curve samples were generated by spiking interference free rat perfusate samples with known amounts of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) and IS. These standard curve and assay samples were extracted, the extracts evaporated to dryness and reconstituted, then injected onto an HPLC column for separation and subsequent fluorometric detection. The peak height ratios of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Finally, spiked concentrations and halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = halofantrine or WR 178,460 (as free bases) concentrations), and drug and metabolite concentrations in assay samples were calculated by this equation from the halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Rat perfusate samples (100 μ l aliquots unless otherwise specified) to be assayed for halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) were pipetted into 16x125 silanized glass culture tubes. Then, 100 μ l water was added. Next, 20 μ l of internal standard (WR 122,455) solution (1.04 μ g/ml) and 50 μ l of 0.1 N NaOH were added and vortexed. Then, 2 ml of methyl *t*-butyl ether was added to each, the samples were vortexed for 1 min, twice, and centrifuged for 10 min at 3000 *g*. Each samples' aqueous layer was frozen in a dry ice/methanol bath and the extraction solvent transferred to a 13x100 silanized tube. The extraction was repeated. Combined extracts were evaporated to dryness, reconstituted in 200 μ l methanol/water (4:1, v/v) with a final 0.001% HCl concentration, and samples were transferred to silanized WISP inserts, and injected onto the HPLC column.

By use of a simple double extraction and centrifugation for sample clean-up, an unbonded silica gel column combined with an aqueous mobile phase for separation, and the superior capability of fluorescence detection, halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) can be quantitatively and reliably measured in rat perfusate samples. The assay described in the report dated November, 25, 1996, requires 100 μ l rat perfusate samples to determine the concentrations in the range 10.4 - 1331 ng/ml halofantrine (as free base) and 10.2 - 1306 ng/ml WR 178,460 (as free base). The method involves sample extraction (double) into methyl *t*-butyl ether, separation on a silica column run with an aqueous mobile phase, and fluorescence detection. Retention times and peak shapes do not appreciably change in this particular assay within the specified injection volumes (50-100 μ l) as can be seen by examination of the representative standard curve chromatograms and the corresponding standard curve (Table 1). In some assays, such changes are appreciable and can adversely affect the standard curve, requiring identical injection volumes for all samples. The LLOQs for the assay of rat perfusate, based on interday and intraday low point validation results, has been set at 10.4 ng/ml for halofantrine and 10.2 ng/ml for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The average mean recoveries over the working range of the methodology were 90.8% for halofantrine and 92.4% for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The

interday and intraday precision C.V.'s ranged from 4.58 to 7.75% and 1.49 to 7.12% for the method, respectively, for halofantrine and from 4.13 to 7.88% and 0.680 to 8.99% for the method, respectively, for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The interday and intraday precision R.E.'s ranged from -9.83 to -2.01% and -5.72 to +0.140% for the method, respectively, for halofantrine and from -4.11 to +1.78% and -5.45 to +4.36% for the method, respectively, for WR 178,460 (as free bases).

Study Characteristics: Study Report 17B, Supplement III

Sample Assay Volume: 25 µl
Sample Cleanup: Precipitate with acetonitrile

Short Validation Results: Halofantrine as free base in rat bile by precipitation

Lower Limit of Quantitation: 0.416 µg/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE: 0.463 µg/ml, 1.69% and +11.3%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE: 0.477 µg/ml, 9.64% and +14.6%

Standard curve range: 0.416 to 66.56 µg/ml

Interday Precision Concentrations: 0.944, 4.72, 14.16, and 28.32 µg/ml
CV Range: 2.63 to 6.85%
RE Range: -7.59 to +2.21%

Intraday Precision Concentrations: 0.944, 4.72, 14.16, and 28.32 µg/ml
CV Range: 1.85 to 3.65%
RE Range: -7.13 to +3.09%

Overall Mean Recovery: 104%

Short Validation Results: WR 178460 as free base in rat bile by precipitation

Lower Limit of Quantitation: 0.408 µg/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE: 0.483 µg/ml, 3.05% and +18.4%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE: 0.468 µg/ml, 7.01% and +14.7%

Standard curve range: 0.408 to 65.28 µg/ml

Interday Precision Concentrations: 0.860, 4.30, 12.84, and 25.68 µg/ml
CV Range: 2.50 to 11.6%
RE Range: -5.41 to +6.29%

Intraday Precision Concentrations: 0.856, 4.28, 12.84, and 25.68 µg/ml
CV Range: 1.28 to 4.12%
RE Range: -6.07 to +1.85%

Overall Mean Recovery: 103%

Study Description: Halofantrine and Metabolite in Rat Bile by Precipitation (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

Rat bile samples were analyzed for halofantrine (1,3-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxy-3-(di-*n*-butylaminopropyl)-phenanthrene hydrochloride) and WR 178,460 (as free bases) (1,3 dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxyl-3-(N-*n*-butylamino)propyl]-phenanthrene hydrochloride), with an HPLC procedure that uses a silica gel column, a (methanol/water) aqueous mobile phase, a fluorescence detector, and 25 µl rat bile samples. Sample cleanup consisted of precipitation and centrifugation of bile samples with acetonitrile prior to separation by HPLC. The method SOP contains detailed procedures and results, which are summarized below.

Assay samples were prepared by spiking known volumes of rat bile with a known amount (constant over all samples) of WR 122,455 (a-(2-piperidyl)-3,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)-9-phenanthrenemethanol hydrochloride) internal standard

(IS). Standard curve samples were generated by spiking interference free rat bile samples with known amounts of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) and IS. These standard curve and assay samples were precipitated and centrifuged, then injected onto an HPLC column for separation and subsequent fluorometric detection. The peak height ratios of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Finally, spiked concentrations and halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = halofantrine or WR 178,460 (as free bases) concentrations), and drug and metabolite concentrations in assay samples were calculated by this equation from the halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Rat bile samples (25 μ l aliquots unless otherwise specified) to be assayed for halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) were pipetted into silanized glass culture tubes. Next, 10 μ l of internal standard (WR 122,455) solution (9.90 μ g/ml) was added and each sample was vortexed. Then, 0.2 ml of acetonitrile precipitant was added, and the samples were vortexed for 1 min. and centrifuged for 10 min. at 3000 g. The supernatant was transferred to a silanized WISP insert, and 20 μ l was injected onto the HPLC column.

By use of simple precipitation and centrifugation for sample clean-up, an unbonded silica gel column combined with an aqueous mobile phase for separation, and the superior capability of fluorescence detection, halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) can be quantitatively and reliably measured in rat bile samples. The assay described in the report dated December, 3, 1996, requires 25 μ l rat bile samples to determine the concentrations in the range 0.416 - 66.56 μ g/ml halofantrine (as free base) and 0.408 - 65.28 μ g/ml WR 178,460 (as free base). The method involves sample cleanup with acetonitrile precipitation, separation on a silica column run with an aqueous mobile phase, and fluorescence detection. The LLOQs for the assay of rat bile, based on interday and intraday low point validation results, has been set at 0.416 μ g/ml for halofantrine and 0.408 μ g/ml for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The overall mean recoveries over the working range of the methodology were 104% for halofantrine and 103% for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The interday and intraday precision C.V.'s ranged from 2.63 to 6.85% and 1.85 to 3.65% for the method, respectively, for halofantrine and from 2.50 to 11.6% and 1.28 to 4.12% for the method, respectively, for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The interday and intraday precision R.E.'s ranged from -7.59 to +2.21% and -7.13 to +3.09% for the method, respectively, for halofantrine and from -5.41 to +6.29% and -6.07 to +1.85% for the method, respectively, for WR 178,460 (as free bases).

Study Characteristics: Study Report 17B, Supplement IV

Sample Assay Volume:	0.1 ml
Sample Cleanup:	Double extraction with methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether

Short Validation Results: Halofantrine as free base in rat bile by extraction

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20.8 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	22.8 ng/ml, 0.62% and +9.62%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	23.0 ng/ml, 4.19% and +10.5%
Standard curve range:	20.8 to 1331 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	47.2, 94.4, 378, and 944 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.57 to 15.5%
RE Range:	-9.56 to +1.52%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	47.2, 94.4, 378, and 944 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.82 to 13.4%
RE Range:	-10.3 to -1.45%
Overall Mean Recovery:	70.5%

Short Validation Results: WR 178460 as free base in rat bile by extraction

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20.4 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	22.6 ng/ml, 7.84% and +10.5%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	20.5 ng/ml, 4.63% and +0.69%
Standard curve range:	20.4 to 1306 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	42.8, 85.6, 342, and 856 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.70 to 17.0%
RE Range:	-5.67 to -1.01%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	42.8, 85.6, 342, and 856 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.63 to 11.5%
RE Range:	-3.37 to +4.75%
Overall Mean Recovery:	90.1%

Study Description: Halofantrine and Metabolite in Rat Bile by Extraction (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

The bile samples were analyzed for halofantrine (1,3-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxy-3-(di-*n*-butylaminopropyl)-phenanthrene hydrochloride) and WR 178,460 (as free bases) (1,3 dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxyl-3-(N-*n*-butylamino)propyl]-phenanthrene hydrochloride), with an HPLC procedure that uses a silica gel column, a (methanol/water) aqueous mobile phase, a fluorescence detector, and 100 µl rat bile samples. Sample cleanup consisted of extraction into methyl *t*-butyl ether, evaporation of extracted samples and reconstitution in methanol/0.001% HCl (4:1, v/v) prior to separation by HPLC. The method SOP contains detailed procedures and results, which are summarized below.

Assay samples were prepared by spiking known volumes of rat bile with a known amount (constant over all samples) of WR 122,455 (a-(2-piperidyl)-3,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)-9-phenanthrenemethanol hydrochloride) internal standard (IS). Standard curve samples were generated by spiking interference free rat bile samples with known amounts of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) and IS. These standard curve and assay samples were extracted, the extracts evaporated to dryness and reconstituted, then injected onto an HPLC column for separation and subsequent fluorometric detection. The peak height ratios of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Finally, spiked concentrations and halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = halofantrine or WR 178,460 (as free bases) concentrations), and drug and metabolite concentrations in assay samples were calculated by this equation from the halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Rat bile samples (100 μ l aliquots unless otherwise specified) to be assayed for halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) were pipetted into 16x125 silanized glass culture tubes on ice. Then, 100 μ l of water was added. Next, 20 μ l of internal standard (WR 122,455) solution (1.04 μ g/ml) and 50 μ l of 0.1 N NaOH were added and vortexed. Then, 2 ml of methyl *t*-butyl ether was added to each, and the samples were vortexed for 1 min., twice, and centrifuged for 10 min. at 3000 g. Each samples aqueous layer was frozen in a dry ice/methanol bath and the extraction solvent transferred to a 13x100 silanized tube. The extraction was repeated. Combined extracts were evaporated to dryness, reconstituted in 200 μ l methanol/water (4:1, v/v) with a final 0.001% HCl concentration, and samples were transferred to silanized WISP inserts, and injected onto the HPLC column.

By use of a simple double extraction and centrifugation for sample clean-up, an unbonded silica gel column combined with an aqueous mobile phase for separation, and the superior capability of fluorescence detection, halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) can be quantitatively and reliably measured in rat bile samples. The assay described in the report dated December, 5, 1996, requires 100 μ l rat bile samples to determine the concentrations in the range 20.8 - 1331 ng/ml halofantrine (as free base) and 20.4 - 1306 ng/ml WR 178,460 (as free base). The method involves sample extraction (double) into methyl *t*-butyl ether, separation on a silica column run with an aqueous mobile phase, and fluorescence detection. Retention times and peak shapes do not appreciably change in this particular assay within the specified injection volumes (50-100 μ l) as can be seen by examination of the representative standard curve chromatograms and the corresponding standard curve (Table 1). In some assays, such changes are appreciable and can adversely affect the standard curve, requiring identical injection volumes for all samples. The LLOQs for the assay of rat bile, based on interday and intraday low point validation results, has been set at 20.8 ng/ml for halofantrine and 20.4 ng/ml for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The overall average recoveries over the working range of the methodology were 70.5% for halofantrine and 90.1% for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The interday

and intraday precision C.V.'s ranged from 3.57 to 15.5% and 3.82 to 13.4% for the method, respectively, for halofantrine and from 1.70 to 17.0% and 2.63 to 11.5% for the method, respectively, for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The interday and intraday precision R.E.'s ranged from -9.56 to +1.52% and -10.3 to -1.45% for the method, respectively, for halofantrine and from -5.67 to -1.01% and -3.37 to +4.75% for the method, respectively, for WR 178,460 (as free bases).

Study Characteristics: Study Report 17B, Supplement V

Sample Assay Volume: 0.200 ml
Sample Cleanup: Precipitate with acetonitrile

Short Validation Results: Halofantrine as free base in rat liver homogenate

Lower Limit of Quantitation: 0.540 µg/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE: 0.584 µg/ml, 9.59% and +8.21%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE: 0.550 µg/ml, 9.30% and +1.76%

Standard curve range: 0.540 to 69.1 µg/ml

Interday Precision Concentrations: 1.07, 5.35, and 24.6 µg/ml
CV Range: 2.52 to 5.45%
RE Range: +0.187 to +5.62%

Intraday Precision Concentrations: 1.07, 5.35, and 24.6 µg/ml
CV Range: 2.33 to 4.86%
RE Range: -0.685 to +10.4%

Overall Mean Recovery: 99.1%

Short Validation Results: WR 178460 as free base in rat liver homogenate

Lower Limit of Quantitation: 0.540 µg/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE: 0.559 µg/ml, 9.11% and +3.58%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE: 0.563 µg/ml, 7.88% and +4.32%

Standard curve range: 0.540 to 69.1 µg/ml

Interday Precision Concentrations: 1.07, 5.35, and 24.6 µg/ml
CV Range: 2.30 to 8.55%
RE Range: -3.93 to +4.70%

Intraday Precision Concentrations: 1.07, 5.35, and 24.6 µg/ml
CV Range: 2.53 to 5.25%
RE Range: -2.78 to +5.76%

Overall Mean Recovery: 94.6%

Study Description: Halofantrine and Metabolite in Rat Liver Homogenate (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

Rat liver samples were analyzed for halofantrine (1,3-dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxy-3-(di-*n*-butylaminopropyl)-phenanthrene hydrochloride) and WR 178,460 (as free bases) (1,3 dichloro-6-trifluoromethyl-9-[1-hydroxyl-3-(N-*n*-butylamino)propyl]-phenanthrene hydrochloride), with an HPLC procedure that uses a silica gel column, a (methanol/water) aqueous mobile phase, a fluorescence detector, and 200 µl rat liver homogenate samples. The method SOP contains detailed procedures and results, which are summarized below.

Assay samples were prepared by spiking known volumes of rat liver homogenate with a known amount (constant over all samples) of WR 122,455 (a-(2-piperidyl)-3,6-bis(trifluoromethyl)-9-phenanthrenemethanol hydrochloride) internal standard (IS). Liver homogenate is produced by homogenizing 1 g liver

in 5 ml of a methanol/water (with 1% final HCl concentration) buffer in a blender. Standard curve samples were generated by spiking interference free rat liver homogenate samples with known amounts of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) and IS. These standard curve and assay samples were precipitated and centrifuged, then injected onto an HPLC column for separation and subsequent fluorometric detection. The peak height ratios of halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Finally, spiked concentrations and halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = halofantrine or WR 178,460 (as free bases) concentrations), and drug and metabolite concentrations in assay samples were calculated by this equation from the halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Rat liver homogenate samples (200 μ l aliquots unless otherwise specified) to be assayed for halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) were pipetted into silanized glass culture tubes. Then, 0.2 ml of acetonitrile precipitant was added, and the samples were vortexed for 1 min. Next, 40 μ l of internal standard solution (9.90 μ g/ml WR 122,455) was added and each sample was vortexed and centrifuged for 10 min. at 3000 g. The supernatant was transferred to a silanized WISP insert, and 5 μ l was injected onto the HPLC column.

By use of simple precipitation and centrifugation for sample clean-up, an unbonded silica gel column combined with an aqueous mobile phase for separation, and the superior capability of fluorescence detection, halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases) can be quantitatively and reliably measured in rat liver homogenate samples. The assay described in the report dated January, 28, 1997, requires 200 μ l rat liver homogenate samples to determine the concentrations in the range 0.540 - 69.1 μ g/ml halofantrine and WR 178,460 (as free bases). The method involves sample cleanup with acetonitrile precipitation, separation on a silica column run with an aqueous mobile phase, and fluorescence detection. The LLOQs for the assay of rat liver homogenate, based on interday and intraday low point validation results, have been set at 0.540 μ g/ml for halofantrine and 0.540 μ g/ml for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The overall mean recoveries over the working range of the methodology were 99.1% for halofantrine and 94.6% for WR 178,460 (as free bases). The result ranges for halofantrine interday were C.V. 2.52 to 5.45% and R.E. +0.514 to +5.62%. The ranges for halofantrine intraday were C.V. 2.33 to 4.86% and R.E. -0.685 to +10.4%. The ranges for WR 178,460 interday were C.V. 2.30 to 8.55% and R.E. -3.93 to +4.70%. The ranges for WR 178,460 intraday were C.V. 2.53 to 5.25% and R.E. -2.78 to +5.76%.

Study Report 18: WR 6026 and Metabolite in Human Plasma and Blood

Study Characteristics: Study Report 18

Test Article:	WR 6026, WR 211,789
Test System:	human plasma and blood
Internal Standard:	chlorpheniramine
Sample Assay Volume:	0.5 ml
Sample Cleanup:	methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether extraction

Analytical System

Detector:	UV at 263 nm
Column Type:	silica
Column Size:	4.6x250 mm, 5 μ particle size
Mobile Phase:	acetonitrile/water (3:2, v/v) final concentration of 5 mM (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ at pH 8.8

Validation Results: WR 6026 in human plasma

Quantitation Limit:	0.980 ng/ml
Standard curve range:	0.980-98.0 ng/ml
Interday Precision	
Concentration Range:	2.06-77.3 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.05-6.82%
Intraday Precision	
Concentration Range:	2.06-77.3 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.22-9.39%
Blind Sample Assay	see Appendix A, DAMD17-92-C-2028 Midterm Report
Mean Recovery:	74.5%
Stable Plasma Storage:	-20°C for 3 months

Validation Results: WR 211,789 in human plasma

Quantitation Limit:	1.21 ng/ml
Standard curve range:	1.21-121 ng/ml
Interday Precision	
Concentration Range:	2.14-80.1 ng/ml
CV Range:	5.19-8.98%
Intraday Precision	
Concentration Range:	2.14-80.1 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.42-7.86%
Blind Sample Assay	see Appendix A, DAMD17-92-C-2028 Midterm Report
Mean Recovery:	93.8%

Validation Results: WR 6026 in human blood

Quantitation Limit:	0.980 ng/ml
Standard curve range:	0.980-98.0 ng/ml
Interday Precision	
Concentration Range:	1.96-78.4 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.56-6.38%
Intraday Precision	
Concentration Range:	1.96-78.4 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.31-5.36%
Stable Plasma Storage:	-20°C for 1 month -70°C for 3 months

Validation Results: WR 211,789 in human blood

Quantitation Limit:	1.21 ng/ml
Standard curve range:	1.21-121 ng/ml
Interday Precision	
Concentration Range:	2.40-96.0 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.74-5.12%
Intraday Precision	
Concentration Range:	2.40-96.0 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.76-4.85%

Study Description: WR 6026 and Metabolite in Human Plasma and Blood (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 mid-term report)

Sets of blind plasma and blood samples, prepared April 1, 1993, were received. Blind plasma sample results were enclosed with Quarterly Report 8. Upon analysis of blood samples, results will be forwarded to the COR. Acceptable results will be incorporated into Study Report 18, "Quantitation of WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (as Free Bases) in Plasma and Blood by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography." The test of stability is in progress.

Procedures Required to Complete Validation

The following list details changes that were instituted for plasma sample analysis, but that have not been tested for validation of the blood sample analytical method.

1. Following addition of 5 ml of methyl-*t*-butyl ether, vortex [not rotate] samples for 1 [not 15] min.
2. Adjust the mobile phase pH to 8.8 [not 7.0].
3. Stock and working solutions were stored at -20°C [not 4°C].

The following list details validation tests that have not been done.

1. Stability of WR 211,789 (free base) at -80°C and -20°C in blood and plasma.
2. Recovery of WR 6026 and WR 211,789 from blood.

3. Precision of WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (as free bases) in blood with mobile phase pH = 8.8, storage of stock and working solutions at -20°C, and vortexing extraction samples for 1 min.
4. Accuracy for WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (as free bases) in plasma and blood on blind spiked samples prepared by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.
5. Interference: To determine whether known compounds would interfere with detection of WR 6026 or WR 211,789 (as free bases), the retention times relative to CPA in mobile phase of several WR 6026 (free base) analogs could include WR 225,742 and WR 254,421 (free base).

Study Description

WR 6026 (dihydrochloride) (6-methoxy-8-(6-diethyl amino hexyl amino) lepidine dihydrochloride) (see figure below), is a very effective antileishmanial drug in hamsters infected with *Leishmania donovani*.⁹

Because antimony compounds are not always effective and the other drugs in use have toxic effects,^{10,11} alternative therapies are needed. Since WR 6026 (dihydrochloride) is a likely candidate and since WR 6026 (dihydro-chloride) is scheduled for clinical testing in the near future, it is extremely important to develop an analytical method capable of measuring concentrations of WR 6026 (free base) at nanogram per milliliter concentrations in biological samples.

This report describes an assay developed to determine the concentrations of WR 6026 and of its mono dealkylated metabolite, WR 211,789, (as free bases) in blood and plasma. This new assay provides significant improvements over capabilities of earlier assays with increased sensitivity for the detection of WR 6026 (free base)¹² and inclusion of WR 211,789 (free base) in the methodology (Study Report 10).

Plasma samples (0.5 ml transferred with a plastic tipped pipetter to silanized culture tubes (see SOP #3-11 for silanization procedure)) were vortexed with 100 µl of a 1.00 µg/ml chlorpheniramine maleate internal standard working solution and 100 µl of a 1 N NaOH solution for 10 s. Next, 5 ml of methyl-*t*-butyl ether was added and samples were vortexed for 1 min, then centrifuged for 10 min at 3000 g. Then, for each sample, the aqueous layer was frozen in a dry ice/methanol bath and the organic layer were decanted into a new silanized culture tube. Finally, the sample's organic layer was evaporated to dryness under prepurified nitrogen, reconstituted in 200 µl of mobile phase, vortexed for 1 min, transferred to silanized WISP inserts, and injected onto the HPLC column.

Blood samples (0.5 ml transferred with a plastic tipped pipetter to silanized culture tubes) were vortexed for 1 min with 0.5 ml of nanopure water, and the mixtures were sonicated for 10 min. Then, these samples were prepared like plasma samples beginning with addition of 100 µl of the internal standard working solution.

No degradation of WR 6026 (free base) in plasma frozen at -20°C or blood frozen at -80°C was seen for the duration of the stability study. However, noticeable degradation of WR 6026 (free base) in blood frozen at -20°C was observed by the third month at all concentrations.

Two standard curves for each assay were constructed from the chromatographic data; a low range curve from the 0 to 14.7 ng/ml for WR 6026 and 0 to 18.1 ng/ml for WR 211,789 standard curve samples and a high range curve from the 0 to 98.0 ng/ml for WR 6026 and 0 to 121 ng/ml (i.e. all) standard curve samples in order to obtain more accurate determinations of low level WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (free base) concentrations. The low range standard curve was used to calculate drug or metabolite concentrations for assayed samples when the peak height ratio of the sample was less than or equal to the calculated peak height ratio at the highest concentration of the low range curve (as calculated from the low range curve). The high range curve was used to calculate results for samples with peak height ratios greater than the calculated peak height ratio at the highest concentration of the low range curve (as calculated from the low range curve).

Typical plasma and blood chromatograms show WR 6026 (free base), WR 211,789 (free base) and internal standard, chlorpheniramine, peaks that are baseline separated and separated from other components of the sample.

A linear relationships was demonstrated between the WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (free base) spiked concentrations to the WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (free base) to internal standard peak height ratios for the plasma and blood assays. Linear regression analysis of concentration versus the peak height ratio gave coefficients of determination (r^2) of 0.989 or better for these typical standard curves. The linear range of the standard curves covered WR 6026 (free base) concentrations in plasma and blood in the range 0.980 to 98.0 ng/ml and WR 211,789 (free base) concentrations in plasma and blood in the range 1.21 to 121 ng/ml. The reversed-phase system (alkyl bonded silica gel with an aqueous mobile phase) is the most widely used HPLC technique in assays for drugs in biological fluids. In this kind of a system, the retention mechanism depends mainly on the lipophilic character of substances to be analyzed. Such a mechanism also retains considerable amounts of other lipophilic substances, thereby interfering with the drug peak. On the other hand, in a system consisting of a bare silica gel and an aqueous mobile phase, the retention mechanism results mainly from ion exchange¹³ and only partially from lipophilic interactions. Thus, endogenous non-ionic neutral lipid compounds and anionic compounds will not be retained on the silica gel column; only the cationic (e.g. ammonium) ions will be retained. The interfering substances in biological fluids elute at the solvent front, leaving a very clean baseline around the retention time of the drug.

Validation trials in our laboratory for an earlier study (Study Report 10) were undertaken to include in the WR 6026 (free base) assay the capability to measure WR 211,789 (free base), a mono dealkylated metabolite of WR 6026 (free base), concentrations in biological samples. Large variations between spiked and

recovered concentrations were observed in that study. Although WR 211,789 has been detected in a rat microsomal preparation,¹⁴ it has not been detected in plasma in human studies, perhaps because the detection limit of the assay used was only 10 ng/ml.¹⁹ WR 211,789 plasma standard curves in the trials were of higher quality than blood standard curves. The current report describes an adaptation of the WR 6026 (free base) methodology or a modification of the methodology presented in the earlier report (Study Report 10), in which a 5 to 10 fold increase in sensitivity has been gained that makes detection of WR 211,789 (free base) in human plasma possible at higher WR 6026 (dihydrochloride) doses.

In addition, compared to an even earlier methodology,¹⁹ the WR 6026 (free base) HPLC method presented here offers increased sensitivity and extends the range of biological fluids that can be assayed. The earlier method measured WR 6026 (free base) in plasma cleaned by protein precipitation (with acetonitrile) and column elution (from a C2 extraction column), had a 6.44 ng/ml WR 6026 (free base) detection limit, used WR 223,658 as an internal standard, required a C8 bonded silica gel HPLC column, used a 60:40 (v/v) acetonitrile/water mobile phase at pH 5.5 with 0.2% final concentrations of SDS and glacial acetic acid, and measured WR 211,789 (free base) with a minimum detection limit of 8 ng/ml. The newer method measures WR 6026 (free base) in plasma and blood cleaned by extraction with 99:1 (v/v) pentane/acetonitrile, has a 0.980 ng/ml WR 6026 (free base) detection limit, uses chlorpheniramine maleate as an internal standard, requires an unbonded silica gel HPLC column, uses a 70:30 (v/v) acetonitrile/water mobile phase at pH 7.0 with 5 mM final concentration of dibasic ammonium phosphate, but could not measure WR 211,789 (free base) with a minimum detection limit much better than 8 ng/ml. The current modified method measures WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (free base) in plasma and blood cleaned by extraction with methyl-*t*-butyl ether, has 0.980 ng/ml WR 6026 and 1.21 ng/ml WR 211,789 (as free bases) detection limits, uses chlorpheniramine maleate as an internal standard, requires an unbonded silica gel HPLC column, uses a 60:40 (v/v) acetonitrile/water mobile phase at pH 8.8 with 5 mM final concentration of dibasic ammonium phosphate.

HPLC assays for basic amine drugs in biological samples that make use of a silica gel column and an aqueous mobile phase have been operated in this laboratory for over 5 years.^{15,16,17} In the WR 6026 (free base) HPLC method presented here, the use of an unbonded silica gel column, an aqueous mobile phase, and UV detection at 263 nm yields satisfactory results for the determination of WR 6026 and WR 211,789 (as free bases) in (0.5 ml) plasma and blood samples. The method is simple in that a single extraction step and evaporation of solvent prior to injection are required. Recovery of WR 6026 (free base) averaged 74.5%, while recovery of WR 211,789 (free base) averaged 93.8% from plasma. The minimum quantitation limits of the assay were 0.980 ng/ml for WR 6026 (free base) and 1.21 ng/ml for WR 211,789 (free base) for blood and plasma. The coefficients of variation of the inter- and intraday assay precision analyses were less than 10% at all concentrations. The method is simple, precise, more sensitive, and includes the capability of quantitating WR 211,789 (free base) as well as the parent drug compared to earlier methods.

Study Report 19: Mefloquine in Human Blood

Study Characteristics: Study Report 19

Test Article:	Mefloquine
Test System:	human blood
Internal Standard:	chlorpheniramine
Sample Assay Volume:	0.5 ml
Sample Cleanup:	pentane/methylene chloride (7:3, v/v) extraction

Analytical System

Detector:	UV at 280 nm
Column Type:	silica
Column Size:	4.6x250 mm, 5 μ particle size
Mobile Phase:	methanol/water (4:1, v/v) final concentration of 5 mM (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ at pH 7.5

Validation Results: Mefloquine in blood

Quantitation Limit:	7.36 ng/ml
Standard curve range:	7.36-2210 ng/ml
Interday Precision	
Concentration Range:	14.7-1472 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.94-8.41%
Intraday Precision	
Concentration Range:	14.7-1472 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.74-10.9%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	11.52-1536 ng/ml
Bias Range:	-12.6 to +7.20%
Mean Recovery:	91.5%
Stable Blood Storage:	-20°C for 4 months

Study Description: Mefloquine in Human Blood (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 mid-term report)

Mefloquine (hydrochloride), (WR 142,490: erythro-a-(2-piperidyl)-2,8-bis(trifluoromethyl)-4-quinolinemethanol hydrochloride), is an alternative curative agent for the treatment of falciparum malaria.^{18,19} Mefloquine (hydrochloride) has also been shown to prophylactically suppress mosquito induced infections by *Plasmodium vivax* and *P. falciparum* in human volunteers.^{20,21} Published plasma and/or blood analytical methods employ gas-liquid chromatography (GLC)^{22,23,24} thin layer chromatography (TLC),²⁵ gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS)²⁶ or high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) (Study Reports 6 and 14).^{27,28,29,30,31,32,33} The GLC

methods require derivitization, and sample volume in the method described by Nakagawa, *et al.* uses 5 ml samples. The TLC method has no internal standard and is insufficiently sensitive. The GC-MS method requires derivitization and the increased expense of mass spectrometry.

Many HPLC have been reported. The method reported by Grindel, *et al.*, required three times extraction from 5 ml plasma samples and, upon solvent evaporation, the residues required overnight storage in a vacuum desiccator. Kapetanovic, *et al.* used a 3 step extraction of 1 ml samples. Our earlier study (Study Report 6) described a protein precipitation method for 0.2 ml plasma samples. Franssen, *et al.*, described a method for plasma and blood analysis for mefloquine and its carboxylic acid metabolite with 50 ng/ml mefloquine and 100 ng/ml metabolite detection limits. Karbwang, *et al.*, described a 50 ng/ml detection limit, 100 ng/ml quantitation limit method for mefloquine in blood and plasma. Coleman, *et al.*, measured mefloquine at 10 ng/ml in liver perfusate. Riviere *et al.*, presented a method with a 20 ng/ml detection limit and 100 ng/ml quantitation limit in plasma. Bergqvist, *et al.*, describe two HPLC methods for determination of mefloquine and its principal metabolite in plasma and blood, the first with 30 ng/ml plasma and 150 ng/ml blood quantitation limits and the second with 75 ng/ml quantitation limits for both compounds.

We reported (Study Report 14) the development of a simple and rapid HPLC assay for mefloquine (free base) that requires 0.5 ml plasma samples and a one step extraction, has an 7.36 ng/ml quantitation limit and produces chromatograms with a cleaner baseline than our previous method. Study Report 19 describes the extension of our plasma method to include analysis of blood samples. Study Report 19 also describes status of steps taken toward extension of the method for determination of the main mefloquine metabolite, WR 160,972 (2,8-bis-(trifluoromethyl)-4-quinoline carboxylic acid).³⁴

The blood method was modified from the plasma method described in Study Report 14, "Quantitation of Mefloquine (Free Base) in Plasma by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography, Extraction Method." The blood method primarily differs from the plasma method in sample preparation by:

1. Allowing blood standard curve calibrator samples to equilibrate for 1 hour following spiking with mefloquine working solutions;
2. Addition of 0.5 ml water; and
3. Sonication for 10 min prior to addition of internal standard.

Blood samples for analysis are pipetted (0.5 ml) into screw top tubes. Add 100 μ l of a saturated solution of sodium carbonate and vortex the mixture for 1 min. Then, add 100 μ l of the internal standard working solution (CPA, 12 μ g/ml) and vortex the mixture for 1 min. The sample is extracted with 5 ml of pentane/methylene chloride (7:3, v/v), evaporated to dryness under nitrogen, resuspended in 200 μ l of mobile phase and injected (40-80 μ l) onto the HPLC column.

An addendum with blind sample results enclosed with Quarterly Report 6 completed Study Report 19 (Status Report, dated January 14, 1992 and titled "Quantitation of Mefloquine (Free Base) in Blood by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography, Extraction Method." Further work on this assay is scheduled to include WR 160,972 method development, but work on this aspect of the project has been assigned a low priority by the COR.

Study Report 21: *p*-Aminoheptanophenone and Metabolites in Dog Plasma and Rat Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 21

Test Article:	WR 269,410 (<i>p</i> -aminoheptanophenone)
Test System:	dog plasma
Internal Standard:	WR 258,948 (<i>p</i> -aminooctanophenone)
Sample Assay Volume:	0.5 ml
Sample Cleanup:	methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether extraction

Analytical System

Detector:	UV at 316 nm
Column Type:	C18 bonded silica
Column Size:	4.6x250 mm, 5 μ particle size
Mobile Phase:	acetonitrile/water (1:1, v/v) and 0.15% H ₃ PO ₄

Validation Results:

Quantitation Limit:	4.08 ng/ml
Standard curve range:	4.08-816 ng/ml
Blind Sample Assay	see Appendix A, DAMD17-92-C-2028 Midterm Report

Study Description: *p*-Aminoheptanophenone and Metabolites in Dog Plasma and Rat Plasma (the analytical procedure was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

Method validation is complete for *p*-aminoheptanophenone (PAHP, WR 269,410) *p*-aminooctanophenone (PAOP, WR 258,948) and *p*-aminopropiophenone (PAPP, WR 302)). Results from the analysis of blind spiked (by WRAIR) dog plasma samples were presented in Appendix A of the DAMD17-92-C-2028 mid-term report.

Study Report 22: WR 6026 and Metabolites in Human Urine

Study Characteristics: Study Report 22

Test Article:	WR 6026 WR 211,789 WR 254,421
Test System:	human urine
Internal Standard:	verapamil
Sample Assay Volume:	0.5 ml
Sample Cleanup:	methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether extraction

Analytical System

Detector:	UV at 350 nm
Column Type:	silica
Column Size:	4.6x250 mm, 5 μ particle size
Mobile Phase:	acetonitrile/0.0075% phosphoric acid (80:20, v/v) at pH 6.9.

Validation Results WR 6026 free base

Quantitation Limit:	5.17 ng/ml
Interday CV:	14.8%
Interday Error:	2.44%
Standard curve range:	2.17-414 ng/ml
Interday Precision	
Concentration Range:	10.4-259 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.90-7.42%
Intraday Precision	
Concentration Range:	10.4-259 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.83-28.4%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	5.20-101.2 ng/ml
Bias Range:	-10.6 to +33.9%
Mean Recovery:	97.2%
Stable Plasma Storage:	-70°C for 4 months
Stable Prepared Sample:	Room temp. for 48 hours

Validation Results WR 211,789 free base

Quantitation Limit:	509 ng/ml
Interday CV:	14.7%
Interday Error:	4.55%
Standard curve range:	5.09-407 ng/ml
Interday Precision	
Concentration Range:	10.2-255 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.07-10.0%
Intraday Precision	
Concentration Range:	10.2-255 ng/ml
CV Range:	5.12-23.3%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	5.20-102.6 ng/ml
Bias Range:	-11.8 to +33.9%
Mean Recovery:	92.8%
Stable Plasma Storage:	-70°C for 4 months
Stable Prepared Sample:	Room temp. for 48 hours

Validation Results WR 254,421 free base

Quantitation Limit:	45.4 ng/ml
Interday CV:	7.51%
Interday Error:	1.60%
Standard curve range:	45.4-3630 ng/ml
Interday Precision	
Concentration Range:	90.8-2270 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.09-5.86%
Intraday Precision	
Concentration Range:	90.8-2270 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.55-10.0%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	50.1-979.4 ng/ml
Bias Range:	-10.7 to +9.63%
Mean Recovery:	94.2%
Stable Plasma Storage:	-70°C for 4 months
Stable Prepared Sample:	Room temp. for 48 hours

Study Description: WR 6026 and Metabolites in Human Urine (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

Study Report 22 "Quantitation of WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 (as Free Bases) in Human Urine by High Performance Liquid Chromatography,"

was submitted for review July 18, 1994. This method is a modified version of the plasma method.

WR 6026 (dihydrochloride) (6-methoxy-8-(6-diethyl amino hexyl amino) lepidine dihydrochloride) (Figure 1), is a very effective antileishmanial drug in hamsters infected with *Leishmania donovani*.¹⁶ Because antimony compounds are not always effective and the other drugs in use have toxic effects,^{17,18} alternative therapies are needed. Since WR 6026 (dihydrochloride) is a likely candidate and since WR 6026 (dihydro-chloride) is scheduled for clinical testing, it is extremely important to develop an analytical method capable of measuring concentrations of WR 6026 (free base) at nanogram per milliliter concentrations in biological samples. This report describes an assay developed to determine the concentrations (as free bases) of WR 6026 and of its metabolites, WR 211,789 (6-methoxy-8-(6-ethyl-aminohexylamino) lepidine dihydrochloride, hemihydrate) and WR 254,421 (8-(6'-N,N-diethylaminohexyl)amino-4-hydroxymethyl-6-methoxyquinoline, dihydrochloride) in urine. WR 211,789 has been detected in a rat microsomal preparation.²¹ This assay adds the capability of detection of WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 (as free bases) in urine to earlier assays for WR 6026 and WR 211,789 in plasma and blood.

Assay samples were prepared by spiking known volumes of human urine with a known amount (constant over all samples) of the verapamil internal standard (IS). Standard curve samples were generated by spiking interference free human urine samples with known amounts of WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 (as free bases) and IS. These standard curve and assay samples were extracted, then injected onto an HPLC column for separation and subsequent ultraviolet detection. The peak height ratios of WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 (as free bases) to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Finally, standard curve concentrations and WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by least squares linear regression to the equation for the best straight line ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = WR 6026, WR 211,789 or WR 254,421 (as free bases) concentrations), and drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated by this equation from the WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 (as free bases) to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Sample volume taken for analysis was 0.5 ml of urine. A constant amount, approximately 5 μ g, of the internal standard, verapamil, was added to and mixed with each sample. Next, 100 μ l of 1 N NaOH was added to and mixed with each sample. Then, samples were extracted with 5 ml of methyl *t*-butyl ether. The extraction solution was transferred to a second culture tube, evaporated to dryness under nitrogen, and reconstituted in 200 μ l of mobile phase. Finally 20-160 μ l of the sample was injected onto the HPLC column.

In typical chromatograms for blank urine and urine samples spiked with WR 6026, WR 211,789 or WR 254,421, WR 6026, WR 211,789 or WR 254,421 eluted at 15.3, 14.3, and 18.2 minutes, respectively, and the internal standard eluted at 12.4

minutes. The coefficients of determination for WR 6026, WR 211,789 or WR 254,421 interday and intraday precision standard curves were 0.9825 or higher.

The reversed-phase system (alkyl bonded silica gel with an aqueous mobile phase) is the most widely used HPLC technique in assays for drugs in biological fluids. In this kind of a system, the retention mechanism depends mainly on the lipophilic character of substances to be analyzed. Such a mechanism also retains considerable amounts of other lipophilic substances, thereby interfering with the drug peak. On the other hand, in a system consisting of a bare silica gel and an aqueous mobile phase, the retention mechanism results mainly from ion exchange and only partially from lipophilic interactions. Thus, endogenous non-ionic neutral lipid compounds and anionic compounds will not be retained on the silica gel column; only the cationic (e.g. ammonium) ions will be retained. The interfering substances in biological fluids elute at the solvent front, leaving a very clean baseline around the retention time of the drug.

HPLC assays for basic amine drugs in biological samples that make use of a silica gel column and an aqueous mobile phase have been operated in this laboratory for over 5 years. By use of an organic solvent extraction step for sample clean-up, an unbonded silica gel column combined with an aqueous mobile phase for separation, and the superior capability of ultraviolet detection, the free base concentrations of WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 can be quantitatively and reliably measured in human urine samples. The assay described in the report dated July, 18, 1994, requires 0.5 ml urine samples to determine the free base concentrations of WR 6026, WR 211,789 or WR 254,421. The method involves sample cleanup with a methyl *t*-butyl ether extraction, separation on an unbonded silica gel column (5 μ m particle size) run with an aqueous mobile phase, and ultraviolet detection. The minimum quantitation limits of the assay are 5.17, 5.09, and 45.4 ng/ml for WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 free base, respectively, with a signal to noise ratio of 3 to 1. Average mean recoveries over the working range of the standard curve were 97.2, 92.8, and 94.2 percent for WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421 free base, respectively. The respective percent coefficients of variation (CVs) of the inter- and intraday assay precision analysis for the free base concentrations of WR 6026 ranged from 3.90% to 7.42% and 3.83% to 28.4%; of WR 211,789 ranged from 4.07% to 10.0% and 5.12% to 23.3%; and of WR 254,421 ranged from 3.09% to 5.86% and 3.55% to 10.0%. No discernible pattern of degradation was observed in long term or autosampler stability tests.

Study Report 24: Gentamicin and Paromomycin in Human and Rat Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 24

Test Article:	Gentamicin Paromomycin
Test System:	human plasma rat plasma
Internal Standard:	Sisomicin
Sample Assay Volume:	0.2 ml
Sample Cleanup:	methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether extraction

Analytical System: HPLC

Detector:	UV at 350 nm
Column Type:	silica
Column Size:	4.6x250 mm, 5 μ particle size
Mobile Phase:	16% CH ₃ CN, 0.2 M Na ₂ SO ₄ , 0.02 M sodium octanesulfonate, 0.1% acetic acid

Validation Results: Gentamicin free base in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	0.100 μ g/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	7.88% and 7.00%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	15.7% and -14.9%
Standard curve range:	0.100-12.0 μ g/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	0.200, 0.800, 2.50, and 5.00 μ g/ml
CV Range:	4.34-8.42%
RE Range:	-3.20 to -0.800%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	0.200, 0.800, 2.50, and 5.00 μ g/ml
CV Range:	2.30-3.40%
RE Range:	-7.00 to -1.00%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	0.200-8.00 μ g/ml
Bias Range:	-25.9 to +0.5%
Mean Recovery:	93.4%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	-70°C for 12 months -20°C for 1 month
Processed Sample:	Room temp. for 3 days
Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	6 months

Validation Results: Paromomycin free base in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	0.100 µg/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	0.0960 µg/ml, 11.3% and -4.00%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	0.0867 µg/ml, 9.92% and -13.3%
Standard curve range:	0.100 to 12.0 µg/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	0.200, 0.800, 2.50, and 5.00 µg/ml
CV Range:	5.86 to 9.00%
RE Range:	-4.50 to +2.00%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	0.200, 0.800, 2.50, and 5.00 µg/ml
CV Range:	3.12 to 3.96%
RE Range:	-7.50 to +1.87%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	0.200-9.00 µg/ml
RE Range:	-3.27 to +2.5%
Overall Mean Recovery:	93.8%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	-70°C for 12 months -20°C for 1 month
Processed Sample:	Room temp. for 3 days
Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	6 months

Study Description: Gentamicin and Paromomycin in Human Plasma (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

This report describes a high performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) assay and provides data validating the assay for the aminoglycosides gentamicin and paromomycin. These compounds are used in a topical preparation for the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis.

Assays for gentamicin described in the literature include HPLC/MS/MS in bovine kidney,³⁵ fluorescent polarization immunoassay (FPIA) in dog and rabbit tears,³⁶ and a dipstick dot-ELISA in dairy milk.³⁷ Also, recently described is a comparative evaluation of FPIA and an automated homogeneous latex agglutination immunoassay for gentamicin.³⁸ Recent antimicrobial assays for paromomycin have been described for anticryptosporidial activity³⁹ and respiratory burst response of *Leishmania major* infected murine macrophages.⁴⁰ Standard anti-leishmanial drugs may be tested for ability to inhibit growth of intracellular amastigotes of *L. aethiopica*, *L. donovani* and *L. infantum* with use of the human leukemia monocyte cell line, THP-1.⁴¹

This report presents validation data for a method that employs an aqueous mobile phase, a C18 column, post column derivitization and fluorescence detection for concentration determinations in 0.2 ml human plasma samples with lower limits of quantitation of 0.100 µg/ml for both paromomycin and gentamicin.

Plasma samples were analyzed for gentamicin and paromomycin with an HPLC procedure that uses a C18 bonded column, an (acetonitrile/water) aqueous mobile phase, a *o*-phthaldialdehyde and 2 mercaptoethanol post column reagent, a fluorescence detector, and a 0.2 ml method sample size. Sample cleanup consisted of centrifugation. The methodology contains detailed procedures, which are summarized below.

Assay samples were prepared by spiking known volumes of human plasma with a known amount (constant over all samples in a run) of sisomicin internal standard (IS). Standard curve samples were generated by spiking interference free human plasma samples with known amounts of gentamicin and paromomycin (as free bases) and IS. These standard curve and assay samples were prepared for analysis, then 10 μ l aliquots were injected onto the HPLC column for chromatographic separation and subsequent fluorometric detection of drug and IS peaks. The peak height ratios of gentamicin (free base) to IS and paromomycin (free base) to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Next, standard curve concentrations and gentamicin (free base) to IS or paromomycin (free base) to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by weighted least squares linear regression to the equation for the best straight line, $y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = drug (free base) concentrations. Finally, drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated for each run by this equation from the gentamicin (free base) to IS or paromomycin (free base) to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Plasma samples for analysis were thawed and mixed by vortexing (if appropriate), then pipetted (0.2 ml) into glass culture tubes. A constant amount (440 ng sisomicin in 20 μ l of mobile phase) of IS and 20 μ l of perchloric acid are added. Upon centrifugation, the resulting supernatant was transferred to a WISP vial and injected onto the column.

The assay described in the report dated January, 7, 1997, requires 0.2 ml plasma samples to determine the concentrations of gentamicin and paromomycin. The method involves centrifugation of plasma with injection of supernatant, separation on a C18 column with an aqueous mobile phase in an isocratic elution, a post column reaction and fluorescence detection. The advantages of this method include a clean baseline, a short run time, small sample size and a very simple sample preparation procedure.

The reversed-phase system (alkyl bonded silica gel with an aqueous mobile phase) is the most widely used HPLC technique in assays for drugs in biological fluids. In this kind of a system, the retention mechanism depends mainly on the lipophilic character of substances to be analyzed. Such a mechanism also retains considerable amounts of other lipophilic substances, thereby limiting the LLOQ to 100 μ g/ml.

By use of the superior capability of fluorescence detection, the concentrations of gentamicin and paromomycin free base can be quantitatively and reliably measured in human and rat plasma samples. The drugs and IS are baseline

separated, and no interfering peaks were observed. The assay was demonstrated to be linear within the concentration ranges of the standard curves, 0.100 to 12 µg/ml for gentamicin and paromomycin as free bases. The CV (and corresponding RE) results of human plasma precision validation for gentamicin ranged from 4.34 to 8.42% (-3.20 to 0.800%, n=12) interday and 2.30 to 3.40% (-7.00 to -1.00%, n=6) intraday and for paromomycin ranged from 5.86 to 9.00% (-4.50 to +2.00%, n=12) interday and 3.12 to 3.96% (-7.50 to +1.87%, n=6) intraday. Mean calculated human plasma concentration results of replicate analyses (n=6) of samples spiked at the LLOQ (100 µg/ml for gentamicin and paromomycin) were 0.107 µg/ml (7.88% CV and +7.00% RE) interday and 0.0851 µg/ml (15.7% CV and -14.9% RE) intraday samples for gentamicin and 0.0960 µg/ml (11.3% CV and -4.00% RE) interday and 0.0867 µg/ml (9.92% CV and -13.3% RE) intraday samples for paromomycin. The signal to noise ratio was better than 2 to 1 for these LLOQ samples. The average recoveries from human plasma were 94.0% for gentamicin and 93.8% for paromomycin for the four concentrations within the standard curve quantitation limits. Stability test results indicate gentamicin and paromomycin are sufficiently stable in 1) prepared human plasma samples to withstand room temperature storage for at least 3 days, 2) human plasma at -70°C to permit storage without significant degradation for up to 1 year and at -20°C to permit storage without significant degradation for no longer than 1 month, 3) human plasma to withstand room temperature storage for at least 6 hours without significant degradation, and 4) human plasma to withstand 5 cycles of repeated freezing (to -70°C) and thawing without significant degradation. In the analyses of replicate (n = 5) blind samples the CV (and corresponding RE) of the results for four concentrations within the standard curve quantitation limits for gentamicin ranged 3.35-8.35% (-25.9 to +0.5%) and for paromomycin ranged 2.97-8.16% (-3.27 to +2.50%).

Short Validation Results: Gentamicin free base in rat plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	0.100 µg/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	0.0992 µg/ml, 4.29% and -0.800%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	0.0940 µg/ml, 5.42% and -6.00%
Standard curve range:	0.100-12.0 µg/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	0.200, 0.800, 2.50, and 5.00 µg/ml
CV Range:	3.51 to 8.80%
RE Range:	-5.93 to +4.96%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	0.200, 0.800, 2.50, and 5.00 µg/ml
CV Range:	1.92 to 4.63%
RE Range:	-9.27 to +2.83%
Overall Mean Recovery:	93.4%

Short Validation Results: Paromomycin free base in rat plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	0.100 µg/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	0.0924 µg/ml, 10.8% and -7.57%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	0.0864 µg/ml, 8.08% and -13.7%
Standard curve range:	0.100-12.0 µg/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	0.200, 0.800, 2.50, and 5.00 µg/ml
CV Range:	6.30 to 12.4%
RE Range:	-4.90 to +10.6%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	0.200, 0.800, 2.50, and 5.00 µg/ml
CV Range:	8.64 to 15.4%
RE Range:	-9.07 to +6.52%
Overall Mean Recovery:	68.2%

Study Description: Gentamicin and Paromomycin in Rat Plasma (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

The CV (and corresponding RE, for n=6) results of rat plasma precision validation for gentamicin ranged from 3.51 to 8.80% (-5.93 to +4.96%) interday and 1.92 to 4.63% (-9.27 to +2.83%) intraday and for paromomycin ranged from 6.30 to 12.4% (-4.90 to +10.6%) interday and 8.64 to 15.4% (-9.07 to +6.52%) intraday. Mean calculated rat plasma concentration results of replicate analyses of samples spiked at the LLOQ (100 µg/ml for gentamicin and paromomycin) were 0.0992 µg/ml (4.29% CV and -0.800% RE, n=3) interday and 0.0940 µg/ml (5.42% CV and -6.00% RE, n=6) intraday samples for gentamicin and 0.0924 µg/ml (10.8% CV and -7.57% RE, n=3) interday and 0.0864 µg/ml (8.08% CV and -13.7% RE, n=6) intraday samples for paromomycin. The signal to noise ratio was better than 2 to 1 for these LLOQ samples. The average recoveries from rat plasma were 93.4% for gentamicin and 68.2% (which is noticeably lower than in human plasma) for paromomycin for the four concentrations within the standard curve quantitation limits.

Study Report 26: WR 242511 in Human and Dog Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 26

Test Article:	WR 242511
Test System:	human plasma dog plasma
Internal Standard:	Chlorpheniramine maleate
Sample Assay Volume:	0.5 ml
Sample Cleanup:	methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether extraction

Analytical System

Detector:	UV at 350 nm
Column Type:	silica
Column Size:	4.6x250 mm, 5 μ particle size
Mobile Phase:	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (7:3, v/v) with 0.008% TEA and 0.005% H ₃ PO ₄ (final concentrations)

Validation Results: WR 242511 free base in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	4.00 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	4.57 ng/ml, 5.84% and 14.2%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	3.69 ng/ml, 7.87% and -15.6%
Standard curve range:	4.00 to 1024 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	8.00, 32.0, 128, and 256 ng/ml
CV Range:	8.74 to 11.9%
RE Range:	-3.32 to +5.40%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	8.00, 32.0, 128, and 256 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.99 to 5.90%
RE Range:	+5.21 to +12.3%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	4.70 to 822 ng/ml
RE Range:	-6.27 to +21.9%
Overall Mean Recovery:	77.1%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	-70°C for 6 months -20°C for 6 months
Processed Sample:	Room temp. for 4 days
Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	6 months

Short Validation Results: WR 242511 free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	4.00 ng/ml
Precision Mean, CV and RE:	4.42 ng/ml, 6.52% and +10.4%
Standard curve range:	4.00 to 1024 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	8.00, 32.0, 128, and 256 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.14 to 13.3%
RE Range:	-5.78 to -0.104%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	8.00, 32.0, 128, and 256 ng/ml
CV Range:	0.764 to 5.12%
RE Range:	-10.8 to -3.35%
Overall Mean Recovery:	79.3%

Study Description: WR 242511 in Human and Dog Plasma (the methodology was presented in DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

This report describes a high performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) assay and provides data validating the assay for a compound of the 8-aminoquinoline class. The compound, 8-[(4-amino-1-methylbutyl)amino]-5-(1-hexyloxy)-6-methoxy-4-methylquinoline (DL) tartrate (WR 242511, Figure 1), holds promise⁴² in an effort to replace primaquine, the radical cure and prophylaxis for vivax and ovale malaria and is being developed by WRAIR as an anti-cyanide drug.

Assays for other 8-aminoquinolines include high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) methods with electrochemical,⁴³ ultraviolet,⁴⁴ and fluorescence⁴⁵ detection. An HPLC method with oxidative electrochemical detection has been described⁴⁶ for WR 242511 in 0.25 ml plasma samples with a detection limit of 10 ng/ml. This report presents validation data for a superior method that employs an aqueous mobile phase, an unbonded silica gel column⁴⁷ and ultraviolet detection for WR 242511 free base concentration determinations in 0.5 ml human and dog plasma samples with a lower limit of quantitation of 4 ng/ml.

Plasma samples were analyzed for WR 242511 free base with an HPLC procedure that uses a silica gel column, an (acetonitrile/water) aqueous mobile phase, UV absorbance detection, and a 0.5 ml method sample size. Sample cleanup consisted of extraction into methyl *t*-butyl ether. The methodology contains detailed procedures, which are summarized below.

Assay samples were prepared by spiking known volumes of human plasma with a known amount (constant over all samples in a run) of CPA internal standard (IS). Standard curve samples were generated by spiking a known amount of WR 242511 tartrate into interference free human plasma which is then brought to a known volume, divided by serial dilution and spiked with a known amount of IS. These standard curve and assay samples were prepared for analysis, then 40 µl aliquots were injected onto the HPLC column for

chromatographic separation and subsequent UV absorbance detection of drug and IS peaks. The peak height ratios of WR 242511 to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Next, standard curve concentrations and WR 242511 to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by $1/y$ weighted least squares linear regression to the equation for the best straight line, $y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = WR 242511 free base concentrations. Finally, drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated for each run by this equation from the WR 242511 to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Stock solutions of WR 242511 tartrate and chlorpheniramine maleate internal standard (IS) were stored in a 4°C refrigerator and protected against exposure to light as necessary, and checked for deterioration by following the ratio of drug to internal standard peak heights in a diluted solution (solutions are discarded when a more than 10% change in the ratio is observed or by 2 months after the preparation date).

Plasma samples for analysis were thawed and mixed by vortexing (if appropriate), then pipetted (0.5 ml) into glass culture tubes. A constant amount (1.0 µg chlorpheniramine maleate) of IS, 100 µl of 0.1N NaOH, and 3 ml of methyl *t*-butyl ether are added. Upon centrifugation and freezing of the aqueous layer, the resulting supernatant was transferred to a clean tube, evaporated to dryness, reconstituted in 70% acetonitrile, transferred to WISP vials, and injected onto the column.

The assay described in the report dated December, 12, 1996, requires 0.5 ml plasma samples to determine the concentrations of WR 242511 free base. The method involves extraction from plasma with methyl *t*-butyl ether, separation on a silica gel column with an aqueous mobile phase in an isocratic elution, and ultraviolet absorbance detection. The advantages of this method include a clean baseline and a short run time.

The reversed-phase system (alkyl bonded silica gel with an aqueous mobile phase) is the most widely used HPLC technique in assays for drugs in biological fluids. In this kind of a system, the retention mechanism depends mainly on the lipophilic character of substances to be analyzed. Such a mechanism also retains considerable amounts of other lipophilic substances, thereby interfering with the drug peak. On the other hand, in a system consisting of a bare silica gel and an aqueous mobile phase, the retention mechanism results mainly from ion exchange⁶ and only partially from lipophilic interactions. Thus, endogenous non-ionic neutral lipid compounds and anionic compounds will not be retained on the silica gel column; only the cationic (e.g. ammonium) ions will be retained. The interfering substances in biological fluids elute at the solvent front, leaving a very clean baseline around the retention time of the drug. In this method, the mobile phase is recycled through a non analytical silica gel column overnight to saturate it with silica. Overnight saturation of mobile phase prior to use is beneficial to the whole system, since silica gel slowly dissolves in neutral aqueous solution and the water flowing through the silica gel approaches the equilibrium concentration of silica. The saturated mobile phase does not

dissolve silica from the analytical columns and degradation of the analytical column is decreased relative to the single pass system.

By use of a solvent extraction step for sample clean-up, an unbonded silica gel column combined with an aqueous mobile phase for separation, and the superior capability of ultraviolet detection, the concentration of WR 242511 free base can be quantitatively and reliably measured in human and dog plasma samples. The drug and IS are baseline separated, and no interfering peaks were observed. The assay was demonstrated to be linear within the range of the standard curve, 4.00 to 1024 ng/ml WR 242511 free base. The CVs of results for human plasma precision validation ranged from 8.74 to 11.9% interday and 2.99 to 5.90% intraday, while percent RE of measured results compared to serially diluted concentrations ranged -3.32 to +5.40% interday and +5.21 to +12.3% intraday for WR 242511 free base. The mean concentrations ($n = 6$) obtained for human plasma samples serially diluted to the LLOQ (4.00 ng/ml) were 4.57 ng/ml interday (5.84% CV and +14.2% RE) and 3.38 ng/ml intraday (7.87% CV and -15.6% RE) where the signal to noise ratio was better than 3 to 1. WR 242511 average recovery from human plasma extraction for the four concentrations within the standard curve quantitation limits was 77.1%. Stability test results indicate WR 242511 is sufficiently stable in 1) human plasma samples prepared for assay (includes extraction, evaporation, and reconstitution in 70% acetonitrile) to withstand room temperature (RT) storage for at least 4 days, 2) human plasma at -70°C and at -20°C to permit storage without significant degradation for up to 6 months, 3) human plasma to withstand RT storage for at least 6 hours without significant degradation, and 4) human plasma to withstand 5 cycles of repeated freezing in a -70°C freezer and thawing at room temperature without significant degradation. The CVs of the results for the analyses of blind WR 242511 human plasma samples ($n = 5$) at five concentrations within the standard curve limits ranged 0.958-9.61% while R.E.s ranged -8.39 to +21.9%.

The CV (and corresponding RE, for $n = 6$) results of dog plasma precision validation for WR 242511 ranged from 4.14 to 13.3% (-5.78 to -0.104%) interday and 0.764 to 5.12% (-10.8 to -3.35%) intraday. Mean back calculated dog plasma concentration results of replicate analyses of precision standard curve samples serially diluted to the LLOQ (4.00 ng/ml for WR 242511 free base concentration) was 4.42 ng/ml (6.52% CV and +10.4% RE, $n = 4$). The signal to noise ratio was better than 3 to 1 for these LLOQ samples. WR 242511 average recovery from dog plasma extraction for the four concentrations within the standard curve quantitation limits was 79.3%.

Study Report 27: WR 238,608 R and S Isomers in Human Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 27

Test Article:	WR 238,608 (R isomer) WR 238,608 (S isomer)
Test System:	human plasma
Internal Standard:	WR 211,789
Sample Assay Volume:	1.00 ml
Sample Cleanup:	methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether double extraction

Analytical System

Detector:	fluorescence-Ex: 375 nm; Em: 480 nm
Column Type:	Chiralcel OD-R, cellulose tris
Column Size:	4.6x250 mm, 10 μ particle size
Mobile Phase:	acetonitrile/NaClO ₄ (45:55, v/v) at pH 5.
Standard curve range:	5.00 to 1000 ng/ml

Validation Results: S (+) WR 238,608 free base in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	5.00 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	5.50 ng/ml, 10.5% and +10.1%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	5.50 ng/ml, 3.93% and +9.93%
Standard curve range:	5.00 to 1000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	10, 50, 200, and 800 ng/ml
CV Range:	5.71 to 12.7%
RE Range:	-5.13 to +230 %
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	10, 50, 200, and 800 ng/ml
CV Range:	5.89 to 14.1 %
RE Range:	-0.6 to +5.58%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	109%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Not determined
Plasma Storage:	Not determined
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	Not determined
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Study Description: WR 238,608 R and S Isomers in Human Plasma (the methodology is presented in Appendix A)

This project was requested as described in a COR letter dated Oct. 20, 1995. Standards of the enantiomers requested Oct. 4, 1996 were received on October 24, 1996.

This report describes a high performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) assay and provides data validating the assay for the R and S isomers of WR 238605. The compound, WR 238,605 (free base) ((8-[(amino-1-methylbutyl)amino]-2,6-dimethoxy-4-methyl-5-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)quinoline succinate), an 8-aminoquinoline derivative (Figure 1), is the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) drug development program's leading drug candidate in an effort to find safer and more effective drugs to deal with chloroquine-resistant falciparum malaria and the severe life-threatening side effects of and resistance to combination drug treatments.⁴⁸

Assays for other 8-aminoquinolines include high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) methods with electrochemical,⁴⁹ ultraviolet,⁵⁰ and fluorescence⁵¹ detection. A chiral method for the determination of WR 238605 free base concentrations has been reported.⁵² This report presents validation data for a method that employs an aqueous mobile phase, a chiral cellulose tris column and fluorescence detection for the R and S enantiomers of WR 238605 free base concentration determinations in 1 ml human plasma samples with a lower limit of quantitation of 5 ng/ml.

Plasma samples were analyzed for the R and S enantiomers of WR 238605 free base with an HPLC procedure that uses a chiral cellulose tris column, an (acetonitrile/water) aqueous mobile phase, fluorescence detection, and a 1 ml method sample size. Sample cleanup consisted of extraction into methyl *t*-butyl ether. The methodology contains detailed procedures, which are summarized below.

Assay samples were prepared by spiking known volumes of human plasma with a known amount (constant over all samples in a run) of WR 211789 internal standard (IS). Standard curve samples were generated by spiking interference free human plasma samples with known amounts of WR 238605 (free base) and IS. These standard curve and assay samples were prepared for analysis, then 10 to 100 μ l aliquots were injected onto the HPLC column for chromatographic separation and subsequent fluorescence detection of drug and IS peaks. The peak height ratios of WR 238605 (free base) R and S isomers to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Next, standard curve concentrations and R or S isomer WR 238605 (free base) to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by weighted least squares linear regression to the equation for the best straight line, $y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = R or S isomer WR 238605 (free base) concentrations. Finally, drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated for each run by this equation from the R or S isomer WR 238605 (free base) to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Stock solutions of WR 238605 succinate and WR 211789 dihydrochloride internal standard (IS) were stored in a 4°C refrigerator and protected against exposure to light as necessary, and checked for deterioration by following the ratio of drug to internal standard peak heights in a diluted solution (solutions are discarded when a more than 10% change in the ratio is observed or by 6 months after the preparation date).

Plasma samples for analysis were thawed and mixed by vortexing (if appropriate), then pipetted (1.0 ml) into glass culture tubes. A constant amount (6.49 µg of WR 211789 - in 75 µl of 86.5 µg/ml 50% methanol solution) of IS, 100 µl of 1M NaOH, and 3 ml of methyl *t*-butyl ether are added. Upon centrifugation and freezing of the aqueous layer, the resulting supernatant was transferred to a clean tube. A second 3 ml methyl *t*-butyl ether extraction of the plasma was performed, and the combined supernatants were evaporated to dryness, reconstituted in 200 µl of mobile phase, transferred to WISP vials, and injected onto the column.

The assay described in this report requires 1.00 ml plasma samples for determinations of the R and S isomer concentrations of WR 238605 free base. The method involves extraction from plasma with methyl *t*-butyl ether, separation on a cellulose tris column with an aqueous mobile phase in an isocratic elution, and fluorescence detection.

By use of a solvent extraction step for sample clean-up, a chiral column in a reverse phase system for separation, and the superior capability of fluorescence detection, the concentration of the enantiomers of WR 238605 free base can be quantitatively and reliably measured in human plasma samples. Sample throughput is estimated at 10 hours for one person to prepare approximately 43 samples (including standard curve and control samples) for a 38 hour run. The drug and IS are baseline separated, and no interfering peaks were observed. The assay was demonstrated to be linear within the range of the standard curves, 5.00 to 1000 ng/ml for the R and S isomers of WR 238605 free base. The assay was demonstrated to be precise and accurate within the limits of the standard curve range and at the LLOQ by acceptable CV and RE values in replicate spiked sample analyses. Acceptable extraction recovery from human plasma was demonstrated. Stability tests were not performed; stability data was obtained in Study Report 13B,⁴ which indicated plasma samples remain stable in plasma at -20°C up to 4 months. Additional stability tests are underway and will be presented in Study Report 32.

Study Report 28: Halofantrine and WR 178460 R&S Isomers in Human Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 28

Test Article:	Halofantrine (+ isomer) Halofantrine (- isomer) WR 178460 (+ isomer) WR 178460(- isomer)
Test System:	human plasma
Internal Standard:	Desmethylinipramine
Sample Assay Volume:	0.5 ml
Sample Cleanup:	protein precipitation by CH ₃ CN, then basic methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether extraction

Analytical System

Detector:	fluorescence: Ex-300 nm; Em-375 nm
Column Type:	chiral AD
Column Size:	4.6x250 mm, 5 μ particle size
Mobile Phase:	Hexane, Ethanol, 2-butanol, diethylamine (100:1.5:1.3:0.1, v/v/v/v) (final concentrations)

Validation Results: +Halofantrine isomer in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	10.0 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	10.1 ng/ml, 6.08%, and +0.617%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	11.6 ng/ml, 8.59%, and +15.8%
Standard curve range:	10.0 to 400 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	20.0, 50.0, 100, and 300 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.92% to 6.41%
RE Range:	-4.04% to -0.222%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	20.0, 50.0, 100, and 300 ng/ml
CV Range:	0.799% to 3.45%
RE Range:	-4.22% to +0.556%
Overall Mean Recovery:	73.6%
Stability	
Processed Sample:	Room temp. for 48 hours
Processed Sample:	4°C for 48 hours
	-20°C for 72 hours

Validation Results: -Halofantrine isomer in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	10.0 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	10.1 ng/ml, 10.5%, and +1.00%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	11.1 ng/ml, 7.03%, and +10.5%
Standard curve range:	10.0 to 400 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	20.0, 50.0, 100, and 300 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.10% to 4.27%
RE Range:	-3.13% to +1.75%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	20.0, 50.0, 100, and 300 ng/ml
CV Range:	0.854% to 2.01%
RE Range:	-3.65% to +1.90%
Overall Mean Recovery:	82.6%
Stability	
Processed Sample:	Room temp. for 48 hours
Processed Sample:	4°C for 48 hours
	-20°C for 72 hours

Validation Results: +WR178460 isomer in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	15.0 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	15.5 ng/ml, 3.68%, and +3.44%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	14.8 ng/ml, 13.2%, and -1.56%
Standard curve range:	15.0 to 600 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	30.0, 75.0, 150, and 450 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.89% to 6.79%
RE Range:	+1.58% to +3.78%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	30.0, 75.0, 150, and 450 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.24% to 4.69%
RE Range:	-0.778% to +2.11%
Overall Mean Recovery:	95.5%
Stability	
Processed Sample:	Room temp.: not stable at 18 hours
Processed Sample:	4°C for 48 hours
	-20°C for 72 hours

Validation Results: -WR178460 isomer in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	15.0 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	14.9 ng/ml, 7.64%, and -0.444%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	14.4 ng/ml, 11.5%, and -4.33%
Standard curve range:	15.0 to 600 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	30.0, 75.0, 150, and 450 ng/ml
CV Range:	5.53% to 7.52%
RE Range:	+1.50% to +3.69%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	30.0, 75.0, 150, and 450 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.79% to 4.16%
RE Range:	-8.44% to 2.22%
Overall Mean Recovery:	98.8%
Stability	
Processed Sample:	Room temp.: not stable at 18 hours
Processed Sample:	4°C for 48 hours
	-20°C for 72 hours

Study Description: Short Validation of a HPLC Method for the Determination of R & S Isomers of Halofantrine and WR 178460 in Human Plasma Samples

This project was requested as described in a COR letter dated Oct. 20, 1995. WR 216062 and WR 216063 standard samples were received October 20, 1995 for use in development and validation of an assay for halofantrine and desbutylhalofantrine enantiomers in human plasma. A draft report was submitted February 9, 2001.

This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of R & S isomers of halofantrine and WR 178460 in human plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058.

Method Summary: Human plasma samples (0.5 ml) were analyzed for R & S isomers of halofantrine and WR 178460 with an HPLC procedure that uses a fluorescence detector, a chiral column, a hexane/ethanol/2-butanol/diethylamine (100:1.5:1.3:0.1, v/v/v/v) mobile phase, and an HP integrator. Sample cleanup consisted of precipitation with acetonitrile and extraction into methyl *t*-butyl ether prior to separation by HPLC.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for R & S isomers of halofantrine and WR 178460.

1. **Specificity:** No significant (i.e., above the normal noise level) endogenous interfering peaks for R & S isomers of halofantrine and WR 178460 or for the internal standard were observed in blank human plasma.

2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human plasma spiked with known amounts of drug and metabolite. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 4 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the each isomer were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 2.10% to 4.27% for the (-) isomer of halofantrine, 1.92% to 6.41% for the (+) isomer of halofantrine, 5.53% to 7.52% for the (-) isomer of WR 178460, and 4.89% to 6.79% for the (+) isomer of WR 178460. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -3.13% to +1.75% for the (-) isomer of halofantrine, -4.04% to -0.222% for the (+) isomer of halofantrine, +1.50% to +3.69% for the (-) isomer of WR 178460, and +1.58% to +3.78% for the (+) isomer of WR 178460.
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human plasma spiked with known amounts of drug and metabolite. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of 4 different drug concentrations were evaluated with 1 standard curve for each isomer on the same run. CVs ranged from 0.854% to 2.01% for the (-) isomer of halofantrine, 0.799% to 3.45% for the (+) isomer of halofantrine, 1.79% to 4.16% for the (-) isomer of WR 178460, and 2.24% to 4.69% for the (+) isomer of WR 178460. REs ranged from -3.65% to +1.90% for the (-) isomer of halofantrine, -4.22% to +0.556% for the (+) isomer of halofantrine, -8.44% to 2.22% for the (-) isomer of WR 178460, and -0.778% to +2.11% for the (+) isomer of WR 178460.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQs for this assay are equivalent to the low points of the standard curves, or 10.0 ng/ml for the R & S isomers of halofantrine and 15.0 ng/ml for the R & S isomers of WR 178460. Interday mean, CV, and RE results were: 10.1 ng/ml, 10.5%, and +1.00% for the (-) isomer of halofantrine; 10.1 ng/ml, 6.08%, and +0.617% for the (+) isomer of halofantrine; 14.9 ng/ml, 7.64%, and -0.444% for the (-) isomer of WR 178460; and 15.5 ng/ml, 3.68%, and +3.44% for the (+) isomer of WR 178460. Intraday mean, CV, and RE results were: 11.1 ng/ml, 7.03%, and +10.5% for the (-) isomer of halofantrine; 11.6 ng/ml, 8.59%, and +15.8% for the (+) isomer of halofantrine; 14.4 ng/ml, 11.5%, and -4.33% for the (-) isomer of WR 178460; and 14.8 ng/ml, 13.2%, and -1.56% for the (+) isomer of WR 178460.
5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 10.0 to 400 ng/ml for the R & S isomers of halofantrine and 15.0 to 600 ng/ml for the R & S isomers of WR 178460. Precision standard curve CVs, ranged from 1.00% to 10.5% for the (-) isomer of halofantrine, 1.38% to 7.09% for the (+) isomer of halofantrine, 1.15% to 8.68% for the (-) isomer of WR 178460, and 1.15% to 5.71% for the (+) isomer of WR 178460. REs ranged from -1.42% to +4.86% for the (-) isomer of halofantrine, -2.17% to +3.90% for the (+) isomer of halofantrine, -4.11% to 3.60% for the

(-) isomer of WR 178460, and -5.89% to +3.44% for the (+) isomer of WR 178460.

6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided an overall recoveries of 82.6% for the (-) isomer of halofantrine, 73.6% for the (+) isomer of halofantrine, 98.8% for the (-) isomer of WR 178460, and 95.5% for the (+) isomer of WR 178460.
7. Stability:
- a. Processed Sample – Ambient temperature: R & S isomers of halofantrine were shown to be stable up to 48 hours at ambient temperature and R & S isomers of WR 178460 were shown to be not stable by 18 hours at ambient temperature.

Processed Sample - Refrigerated: R & S isomers of halofantrine and WR 178460 were shown to be stable up to 48 hours at -4°C and up to 72 hours at -20°C.

Analytical Method

Human plasma samples (0.5 ml) were analyzed for R & S isomers of halofantrine and WR 178460 with an HPLC procedure that uses a fluorescence detector, a chiral column (4.6 x 250 mm, 5 µm particle size), a hexane/ethanol/2-butanol/diethyl-amine (100:1.5:1.3:0.1, v/v/v/v) mobile phase, and an HP integrator. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 150 µl of desmethylinipramine internal standard (IS) methanol solution, precipitation with 1 ml of acetonitrile (followed by centrifugation for 1 minute and transfer and evaporation to 0.2 ml of the supernatant), followed by extraction with 5 ml methyl *t*-butyl ether, evaporation of the organic layer and reconstitution in mobile phase prior to injection onto the HPLC column. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free human plasma samples with known amounts of R & S isomers of halofantrine and WR 178460 and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then 10-35 µl aliquots were injected into the HPLC system for chromatographic separation and subsequent fluorometric detection. The peak height ratios of R & S isomers of halofantrine and WR 178460 to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak heights obtained by HPLC. Finally, spiked concentrations and R or S isomer of halofantrine or WR 178460 to IS peak height ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the equation for the best straight line ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak height ratio and x = R or S isomers of halofantrine or WR 178460 concentrations), and drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equation from the R or S isomer of halofantrine or WR 178460 to IS peak height ratios obtained by HPLC.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the

assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank human plasma with racemic halofantrine and WR 178460.

Retention times (approximate, in decimal minutes) were 30.0: internal standard, 17.2: (+)halofantrine, 18.5: (-)halofantrine, 34.3: (-)WR 178460, and 38.8: (+)WR 178460.

Conclusion

The HPLC method for analysis of human plasma to determine concentrations of R & S isomers of halofantrine and WR 178460 was validated for the concentration ranges of 10.0 ng/ml to 400 ng/ml for R & S isomers of halofantrine and 15.0 ng/ml to 600 ng/ml for R & S isomers of WR 178460. Preparation time for a run of 40 sponsor samples plus standard curve and control samples is about 1½ hours. Run time is about 48 hours. The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 29A: Chloroquine and Monodesethylchloroquine in Human Blood

Study Characteristics: Study Report 29A

Test Article:	Chloroquine Monodesethylchloroquine
Test System:	human blood
Internal Standard:	Neostigmine bromide
Sample Assay Volume:	100 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Lyse cells with water, precipitate proteins with acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	Hypersil silica
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (9:1, v/v) with 0.1% TFA and 5mM ammonium acetate

Validation Results: Chloroquine free base in human blood

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	16.9 ng/ml, 5.93% and -15.4%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	22.6 ng/ml, 9.81% and +12.9%
Standard curve range:	20 to 2000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	7.57% to 11.4%
RE Range:	-7.49 to -1.99 %
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.04 to 8.22 %
RE Range:	-8.08 to +0.210%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	70.4%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	4°C for 27 days
Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -20°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Monodesethylchloroquine free base in human blood

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	17.8 ng/ml, 11.0%, and -10.8
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	22.2 ng/ml, 8.34%, and +11.2%
Standard curve range:	20 to 2000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	8.51% to 13.0%
RE Range:	-8.28% to -4.87%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.62% to 9.84%
RE Range:	-11.4% to +0.103%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	61.3%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	4°C for 27 days
Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -20°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

This project was requested in a COR letter dated December 6, 1995. An interim report was submitted for review August 22, 1997 for a chloroquine/monodesethylchloroquine method for human blood. A December 8, 1997, fax from the COR requested changes in the interim report which were incorporated into final Study Report 29A dated August 11, 2000.

This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of chloroquine and monodesethylchloroquine in human blood samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The analysis of human blood samples was accomplished by use of the liquid chromatographic/mass spectrometric/mass spectrometric (LC/MS/MS) method.

Method Summary: Human blood samples (100 µl) were analyzed for chloroquine free base (CHL), and monodesethylchloroquine (MDC) with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® system that uses a silica gel column, an acetonitrile/water/TFA (90:10:0.1, v/v) with 5 mM ammonium acetate mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. The MS/MS analysis selectively monitors fragments referred to as parent ions. Since there may be several ions with the same molecular weight, these parent ions are further fragmented into daughter ions. Quantitation based on daughter ion response allows for greater selectivity and quantification of individual components. This greater selectivity allows for quantification of components

that may be overlapping peaks with conventional HPLC. Sample cleanup consisted of addition of water and sonication to lyse cells, precipitation with a neostigmine internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for CHL and MDC.

1. Specificity: No significant endogenous interfering peaks for CHL, MDC, or for the internal standard were observed in blank human blood.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human blood spiked with known amounts of drug and metabolite. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 4 different drug and metabolite concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug and metabolite were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 7.57% to 11.4% for CHL and from 8.51% to 13.0% for MDC. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -7.49% to -1.99% for CHL and from -8.28% to -4.87% for MDC.
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human blood spiked with known amounts of drug and metabolite. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of 4 different drug and metabolite concentrations were evaluated with 1 standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 2.04% to 8.22% for CHL and from 2.62% to 9.84% for MDC. R.E.s ranged from -8.08% to +0.210% for CHL and from -11.4% to +0.103% for MDC.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQs for this assay are equivalent to the low points of the standard curves, or 20.0 ng/ml each for CHL and MDC. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 16.9 ng/ml, 5.93%, and -15.4% for CHL and 17.8 ng/ml, 11.0%, and -10.8 for MDC. Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 22.6 ng/ml, 9.81%, and +12.9% for CHL and 22.2 ng/ml, 8.34%, and +11.2% for MDC.
5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 20.0 to 2000 ng/ml for CHL and MDC.
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided overall recoveries of 70.4% for CHL and 61.3% for MDC.
7. Stability:
 - a. Freeze/Thaw: CHL and MDC were shown to be stable in human blood for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -20°C and thawed to room temperature.
 - b. Bench Top: CHL and MDC were shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in human blood at ambient temperature.

- c. Processed Samples: CHL, MDC, and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 27 days at 4°C. A test at the ambient temperature is yet to be performed.
- d. Long Term: A test of stability of -20°C freezer storage is yet to be performed.

Human blood samples (100 µl) were analyzed for chloroquine and monodesethyl-chloroquine with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a silica column (4.6 x 50 mm, 5 µm particle size), 90% CH₃CN, 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and (final concentration) 5 mM ammonium acetate mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 50 µl of water, sonication of the mixture, addition of neostigmine bromide internal standard (IS), and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free human blood samples with known amounts of chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then 1-2 µl aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of chloroquine and monodesethylchloroquine to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and chloroquine and monodesethyl-chloroquine to IS peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the two equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = chloroquine or monodesethylchloroquine concentrations), and drug and metabolite concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equations from the chloroquine and monodesethyl-chloroquine to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank human blood with chloroquine and monodesethylchloroquine. A didesethylchloroquine stock solution was also generated, diluted into working solutions and spiked into validation samples but data is not presented in this report, since validation acceptance criteria were not met. The didesethylchloroquine interday, intraday, and LOQ coefficients of variation and relative errors are not acceptable according to the SOP. Benchtop and Freeze/Thaw stabilities must be reanalyzed.

Conclusion: The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of human blood to determine concentrations of CHL and MDC was validated for the concentration ranges of 20.0 ng/ml to 2000 ng/ml for CHL and MDC. The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 29B: Chloroquine, Monodesethylchloroquine and Didesethylchloroquine in Human Blood and Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 29B

Test Article:	Chloroquine Monodesethylchloroquine Didesethylchloroquine
Test System:	human blood human plasma
Internal Standard:	Neostigmine bromide
Sample Assay Volume:	100 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Blood: Lyse cells with water Blood and plasma: precipitate proteins with acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	Hypersil silica
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (9:1, v/v) with 0.1% TFA and 5mM ammonium acetate

Validation Results: Chloroquine free base in human blood

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	20.0 ng/ml, 8.26%, and -0.250%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	16.7 ng/ml, 7.06%, and -16.7%
Standard curve range:	20 to 2000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	40, 500, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.57% to 5.67%
RE Range:	-2.56% to +4.39%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	40, 500, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.50% to 5.53%
RE Range:	-4.29% to +7.78%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	63.1%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	10 months at -70°C
Processed Sample:	8.5 hours at ambient temp. 4°C for 31 days
Plasma Storage:	6 hours at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Monodesethylchloroquine free base in human blood

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	19.8 ng/ml, 9.88%, and -1.17%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	16.1 ng/ml, 8.09%, and -19.4%
Standard curve range:	20 to 2000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	40, 500, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.97% to 4.92%
RE Range:	-6.22% to +2.22%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	40, 500, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.31% to 10.8%
RE Range:	-6.00% to +12.3%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	41.5%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	10 months at -70°C
Processed Sample:	8.5 hours at ambient temp. 4°C for 31 days
Plasma Storage:	6 hours at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Didesethylchloroquine free base in human blood

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	21.6 ng/ml, 8.39%, and +7.75%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	17.9 ng/ml, 15.0%, and -10.67%
Standard curve range:	20 to 2000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	40, 500, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.94% to 6.29%
RE Range:	-10.5% to +4.56%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	40, 500, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.26% to 7.43%
RE Range:	-11.0% to +13.0%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	54.6%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	8.5 hours at ambient temp. 4°C for 31 days
Plasma Storage:	6 hours at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Chloroquine free base in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	17.6 ng/ml, 2.80%, and -11.8%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	Not determined
Standard curve range:	20 to 2000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.60% to 8.12%
RE Range:	-2.33% to +10.1%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.28% to 6.68%
RE Range:	-11.3% to +4.00%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	88.1%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Not determined
Plasma Storage:	Not determined
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	Not determined
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Monodesethylchloroquine free base in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	19.0 ng/ml, 3.80%, and -5.00%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	Not determined
Standard curve range:	20 to 2000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.02% to 7.67%
RE Range:	-4.21% to +9.93%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.22% to 3.66%
RE Range:	-10.0% to +7.07%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	88.1%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Not determined
Plasma Storage:	Not determined
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	Not determined
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Didesethylchloroquine free base in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	20 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	20.2 ng/ml, 10.8%, and +1.17%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	Not determined
Standard curve range:	20 to 2000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.31% to 11.3%
RE Range:	-1.57% to +6.40%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	40, 100, 250, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.12% to 13.9%
RE Range:	-5.17% to +5.07%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	83.5%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Not determined
Plasma Storage:	Not determined
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	Not determined
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Study Description: Draft Study Report 29B on validation of a method for chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine and didesethylchloroquine in human blood and including a short validation in human plasma was submitted for review September 23, 1999.

Human Blood

This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of chloroquine (and its metabolites) in human blood samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058.

Method Summary: Human blood samples (100 µl) were analyzed for chloroquine (and its metabolites) with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® triple quadrupole system that uses a silica gel column, an acetonitrile/water/TFA (90:10:0.1, v/v) with 5 mM ammonium acetate mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of addition of water, sonication, precipitation with a neostigmine internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for chloroquine (CHL) and its metabolites monodesethyl-chloroquine (MCL) and didesethylchloroquine (DCL).

1. Specificity: No significant endogenous interfering peaks for chloroquine (or its metabolites) or for the internal standard were observed in blank human blood.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human blood spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 3 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 2.57% to 5.67% for CHL, 1.94% to 6.29% for DCL, and 2.97% to 4.92% for MCL. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -2.56% to +4.39% for CHL, -10.5% to +4.56% for DCL, and -6.22% to +2.22% for MCL.
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human blood spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of three different drug concentrations were evaluated with one standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 1.50% to 5.53% for CHL, 2.26% to 7.43% for DCL, and 2.31% to 10.8% for MCL. The REs ranged from -4.29% to +7.78% for CHL, -11.0% to +13.0% for DCL, -6.00% to +12.3% for MCL.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQs for this assay are equivalent to the low points of the standard curves, or 20.0 ng/ml for CHL, DCL and MCL. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 20.0 ng/ml, 8.26%, and -0.250% for CHL, 21.6 ng/ml, 8.39%, and +7.75% for DCL, and 19.8 ng/ml, 9.88%, and -1.17% for MCL. Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 16.7 ng/ml, 7.06%, and -16.7% for CHL, 17.9 ng/ml, 15.0%, and -10.6% for DCL, and 16.1 ng/ml, 8.09%, and -19.4% for MCL.
5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 20.0 to 2000 ng/ml for CHL, DCL, and MCL.
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided overall recoveries of 63.1% for CHL, 41.5% for DCL, and 54.6% for MCL.
7. Stability:
 - a. Freeze/Thaw: CHL, DCL, and MCL were shown to be stable in human blood for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -70°C and thawed to room temperature.
 - b. Bench Top: CHL, DCL, and MCL were shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in human blood at ambient temperature.

- c. Processed Sample – Ambient temperature: CHL, DCL, MCL, and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 8.5 hours at ambient temperature.

Processed Sample - Refrigerated: CHL, DCL, MCL, and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 31 days at 4°C.

- d. Long Term: CHL and MCL were shown to be stable for up to 10 months in human blood at -70°C.

Human blood samples (100 μ l) were analyzed for chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a silica column (4.6 x 50 mm, 3 μ m particle size), 90% CH₃CN, 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and 5 mM ammonium acetate mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 50 μ l of water, sonication of the mixture for 5 minutes, addition of 400 μ l of acetonitrile containing neostigmine internal standard (IS), mixing of the mixture for 1 minute, centrifugation for 10 minutes and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free human blood samples with known amounts of chloroquine monodesethyl-chloroquine, didesethylchloroquine, and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then ~2 μ l aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of chloroquine (daughter ion at 247 m/z from parent ion at 321 m/z) and monodesethylchloroquine (daughter ion at 114 m/z from parent ion at 292 m/z), didesethylchloroquine (daughter ion at 179 m/z from parent ion at 265 m/z) to IS (daughter ion at 72 m/z from parent ion at 209 m/z) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations of chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine to IS peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the three equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, or didesethylchloroquine concentrations), and drug and metabolite concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equations from the chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank human blood with chloroquine, monodesethyl-chloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine.

Retention times (approximate, in minutes) were internal standard 1:22, chloroquine 1:54, monodesethylchloroquine 1:40, didesethylchloroquine 1:40. The time between injections was 2-3 minutes.

Conclusion: The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of human blood to determine concentrations of chloroquine (and its metabolites) was validated for the concentration ranges of 20.0 ng/ml to 2000 ng/ml for chloroquine monodesethylchloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine. "Preparation time for a run of 40 sponsor samples plus standard curve and control samples is about 1&1/2 hours. Run time is about 3&1/4 hours." The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Human Plasma

This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of chloroquine (and its metabolites) in human plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058.

Method Summary: Human plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for chloroquine (and its metabolites) with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® triple quadrupole system that uses a silica gel column, an acetonitrile/water/TFA (90:10:0.1, v/v) with 5 mM ammonium acetate mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of precipitation with a neostigmine internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for chloroquine (CHL) and its metabolites monodesethyl-chloroquine (MCL) and didesethylchloroquine (DCL).

1. **Specificity:** No significant endogenous interfering peaks for chloroquine (or its metabolites) or for the internal standard were observed in blank human plasma.
2. **Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy:** Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 3 sets (n=2) of control samples at 4 different drug concentrations was evaluated (3 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 3.60% to 8.12% for CHL, 2.31% to 11.3% for DCL, and 2.02% to 7.67% for MCL. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -2.33% to +10.1% for CHL, -1.57% to +6.40% for DCL, and -4.21% to +9.93% for MCL.

3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of four different drug concentrations were evaluated with one standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 1.28% to 6.68% for CHL, 1.12% to 13.9% for DCL, and 2.22% to 3.66% for MCL. The REs ranged from -11.3% to +4.00% for CHL, -5.17% to +5.07% for DCL, -10.0% to +7.07% for MCL.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQs for this assay are equivalent to the low points of the standard curves, or 20.0 ng/ml for CHL, and DCL. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 17.6 ng/ml, 2.80%, and -11.8% for CHL, 20.2 ng/ml, 10.8%, and +1.17% for DCL, and 19.0 ng/ml, 3.80%, and -5.00% for MCL.
5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 20.0 to 2000 ng/ml for CHL, DCL, and MCL.
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided overall recoveries of 88.1% for CHL, 83.5% for DCL, and 88.1% for MCL.

Human plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a silica column (4.6 x 50 mm, 3 µm particle size), 90% CH₃CN, 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and 5 mM ammonium acetate mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 400 µl of acetonitrile containing neostigmine internal standard (IS), mixing of the mixture for 1 minute, centrifugation for 5 minutes and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free human plasma samples with known amounts of chloroquine, monodesethyl-chloroquine, didesethylchloroquine, and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then ~2 µl aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of chloroquine (daughter ion at 247 m/z from parent ion at 321 m/z) and monodesethylchloroquine (daughter ion at 114 m/z from parent ion at 292 m/z), didesethylchloroquine (daughter ion at 179 m/z from parent ion at 265 m/z) to IS (daughter ion at 72 m/z from parent ion at 209 m/z) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations of chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine to IS peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the three equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = chloroquine, monodesethyl-chloroquine, or didesethylchloroquine concentrations), and drug and metabolite concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these

equations from the chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration ranges of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank human plasma with chloroquine, monodesethyl-chloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine.

Retention times (approximate, in minutes) were internal standard 1:23, chloroquine 1:57, monodesethylchloroquine 1:44, didesethylchloroquine 1:45. The time between injections was 2-3 minutes.

Conclusion: The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of human plasma to determine concentrations of chloroquine (and its metabolites) was validated for the concentration ranges of 20.0 ng/ml to 2000 ng/ml for chloroquine monodesethylchloroquine, and didesethylchloroquine. "Preparation time for a run of 40 sponsor samples plus standard curve and control samples is about 1&1/2 hours. Run time is about 3&1/4 hours." The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 30: WR 243251 in Human Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 30

Test Article:	WR 243251
Test System:	human plasma
Analytical System	
Detector:	MS/MS

This project was requested in a COR letter dated May 6, 1996. WR 243,251 standard compound was received May 10, 1996. Method development is in progress.

Study Report 31: WR 238,608, Mefloquine, Chloroquine, Quinine,
Doxycycline and Halofantrine in Dog Plasma

Part I: WR 238,608 and Mefloquine

Study Characteristics: Study Report 31, Part 1

Test Article:	WR 238,608 Mefloquine
Test System:	dog plasma
Internal Standard:	Verapamil
Sample Assay Volume:	200 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Precipitate proteins with methanol and acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	Hypersil silica
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (9:1, v/v) with 0.06% TFA

Validation Results: WR 238,608 free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	4.00 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	3.93 ng/ml, 11.5% and -1.75%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	3.74 ng/ml, 11.2% and -6.46%
Standard curve range:	4.00 to 800 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	8, 40, 160, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.20% to 9.64%
RE Range:	-1.99% to +6.35%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	8, 40, 160, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.64% to 13.2%
RE Range:	-4.75% to +6.46%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	82.4%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Room Temp. for 3 hours 4°C for 4 days
Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Mefloquine free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	5.00 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	4.90 ng/ml, 9.66%, and -2.10%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	4.47 ng/ml, 14.1%, and -4.60%
Standard curve range:	5.00 to 1000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	10, 50, 200, and 750 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.56% to 8.90%
RE Range:	-3.31% to +3.00%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	10, 50, 200, and 750 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.78% to 3.56%
RE Range:	-5.28% to +3.17%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	90.2%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Room Temp. for 3 hours 4°C for 4 days
Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Study Description: This validation of methods on WR 238,605 used in combination with mefloquine, chloroquine, halofantrine, quinine and doxycycline in dog plasma was requested as described in a COR letter dated Oct. 20, 1995.

Draft Study Report 31, Part I, on validation of WR 238,605 and mefloquine was submitted for review on December 4, 1998. In response to the review received January 8, 1999, the final Study Report 31, Part I, was submitted May 10, 1999.

This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of WR 238,605 and mefloquine in dog plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058 for validation of a method for a study of WR 238,605 used in combination with mefloquine, chloroquine, quinine, halofantrine and doxycycline in dog plasma and subsequent studies.

Method Summary: Dog plasma samples (200 µl) were analyzed for WR 238,605 (free base) and mefloquine (free base) with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® system that uses a silica gel column, an acetonitrile/water/TFA (90:10:0.06, v/v) mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure

Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of addition of methanol, precipitation with a verapamil internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for WR 238,605 and Mefloquine.

1. Specificity: No significant endogenous interfering peaks for WR 238,605, Mefloquine or for the internal standard were observed in blank dog plasma.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 4 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 4.20% to 9.64% for WR 238,605 and from 3.56% to 8.90% for Mefloquine. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -1.99% to +6.35% for WR 238,605 and from -3.31% to +3.00% for Mefloquine.
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of 4 different drug concentrations were evaluated with 1 standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 4.64% to 13.2% for WR 238,605 and from 2.78% to 3.56% for Mefloquine. REs ranged from -4.75% to +6.46% for WR 238,605 and from -5.28% to +3.17% for Mefloquine.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQs for this assay are equivalent to the low points of the standard curves, or 4.00 ng/ml for WR 238,605 and 5.00 ng/ml Mefloquine. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 3.93 ng/ml, 11.5%, and -1.75% for WR 238,605 and 4.90 ng/ml, 9.66%, and -2.10 for Mefloquine. Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 3.74 ng/ml, 11.2%, and -6.46% for WR 238,605 and 4.47 ng/ml, 14.1%, and -4.60% for Mefloquine.
5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 4.00 to 800 ng/ml for WR 238,605 and 5.00 to 1000 ng/ml for Mefloquine.
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided overall recoveries of 82.4% for WR 238,605 and 90.2% for Mefloquine.
7. Stability:

- a. Freeze/Thaw: WR 238,605 and Mefloquine were shown to be stable in dog plasma for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -70°C and thawed to room temperature.
- b. Bench Top: WR 238,605 and Mefloquine were shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in dog plasma at ambient temperature.
- c. Processed Sample – Ambient temperature: Mefloquine, WR 238,605 and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 3 hours at ambient temperatures.

Processed Sample - Refrigerated: Mefloquine and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 16 days at 4°C. WR 238,605 was stable up to 4 days at 4°C.

- d. Long Term: A freezer (-70°C) 24 month storage stability test is in progress.

Method: Dog plasma samples (200 µl) were analyzed for WR 238,605 and mefloquine with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a silica column (4.6 x 50 mm, 3 µm particle size) and 90% CH₃CN, 0.06% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 100 µl of methanol, addition of verapamil internal standard (IS), and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free dog plasma samples with known amounts of WR 238,605, mefloquine, and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then ~5 µl aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios for WR 238,605 (daughter ion at 86 *m/z* from parent ion at 464 *m/z*) and mefloquine (daughter ion at 359 *m/z* from parent ion at 379 *m/z*) to IS (daughter ion at 165 *m/z* from parent ion at 455 *m/z*) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and WR 238,605 and mefloquine to IS peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the two equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = WR 238,605 or mefloquine concentrations), and drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equations from the WR 238,605 and mefloquine to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank dog plasma with WR 238,605 and mefloquine.

Conclusion: The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of dog plasma to determine concentrations of WR 238,605 and Mefloquine was validated for the concentration ranges of 4.00 ng/ml to 800 ng/ml for WR 238,605 and 5.00 ng/ml to 1000 ng/ml for Mefloquine. The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 31, Part II: Chloroquine and Quinine

Study Characteristics: Study Report 31, Part 2

Test Article:	Chloroquine Monodesethylchloroquine Didesethylchloroquine Quinine
Test System:	dog plasma
Internal Standard:	Neostigmine bromide
Sample Assay Volume:	200 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Precipitate proteins with methanol and acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	Hypersil silica
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (9:1, v/v) with 0.1% TFA and 5mM ammonium acetate

Validation Results: Chloroquine free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	4 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	3.69 ng/ml, 9.38%, and -7.67%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	3.78 ng/ml, 8.74%, and -5.42%
Standard curve range:	4.00 to 800 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	8, 40, 160, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	7.36% to 11.0%
RE Range:	+2.13% to +5.52%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	8, 40, 160, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.83% to 6.44%
RE Range:	+0.139% to +8.75%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	84.3%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	4 hours at ambient temp. 4°C for 16 days
Plasma Storage:	6 hours at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Monodesethylchloroquine free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	4 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	3.50 ng/ml, 3.83%, and -12.4%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	3.59 ng/ml, 9.85%, and -10.3%
Standard curve range:	4.00 to 800 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	8, 40, 160, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.61% to 12.8%
RE Range:	+0.729% to +8.85%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	8, 40, 160, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.01% to 6.79%
RE Range:	+0.083% to +11.6%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	79.9%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	4 hours at ambient temp. 4°C for 16 days
Plasma Storage:	6 hours at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Didesethylchloroquine free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	4 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	4.29 ng/ml, 7.45%, and +7.17%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	3.99 ng/ml, 16.1%, and -0.167%
Standard curve range:	4.00 to 800 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	8, 40, 160, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	6.09% to 12.1%
RE Range:	+0.771% to +4.10%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	8, 40, 160, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.92% to 5.46%
RE Range:	+0.944% to +11.4%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	77.4%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	4 hours at ambient temp. 4°C for 16 days
Plasma Storage:	6 hours at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: Quinine free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	10 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	10.6 ng/ml, 5.81%, and +6.27
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	10.6 ng/ml, 6.69%, and +5.97
Standard curve range:	10 to 2000 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	20, 100, 400, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	7.71% to 10.7%
RE Range:	-0.067% to +3.44%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	20, 100, 400, and 1500 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.45% to 10.5%
RE Range:	+0.556% to +4.33%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	80.2%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	4 hours at ambient temp. 4°C for 16 days
Plasma Storage:	6 hours at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Draft Study Report 31, Part II, on validation of chloroquine (and its metabolites) and quinine was submitted for review on January 13, 1999. In response to the review received February 4, 1999, the final Study Report 31, Part II, was submitted May 13, 1999.

Study Description: This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of chloroquine (and its metabolites) and quinine in dog plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058 for validation of a method for a study of WR 238,605 used in combination with mefloquine, chloroquine, quinine, halofantrine and doxycycline in dog plasma and subsequent studies.

Method Summary: Dog plasma samples (200 µl) were analyzed for chloroquine (and its metabolites) and quinine with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® triple quadrupole system that uses a silica gel column, an acetonitrile/water/TFA (90:10:0.1, v/v) with 5 mM ammonium acetate mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of addition of methanol, precipitation with a neostigmine

internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for chloroquine (CHL) (and its metabolites didesethylchloroquine (DCL), monodesethylchloroquine (MCL)) and quinine (QUI).

1. Specificity: No significant endogenous interfering peaks for chloroquine (or its metabolites), quinine or for the internal standard were observed in blank dog plasma.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 4 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 7.36% to 11.0% for CHL, 6.09% to 12.1% for DCL, 4.61% to 12.8% for MCL, and from 7.71% to 10.7% for QUI. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from +2.13% to +5.52% for CHL, +0.771% to +4.10% for DCL, +0.729% to +8.85% for MCL and from -0.067% to +3.44% for QUI.
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of four different drug concentrations were evaluated with one standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 2.83% to 6.44% for CHL, 1.92% to 5.46% for DCL, 3.01% to 6.79% for MCL, and from 2.45% to 10.5% for QUI. The REs ranged from +0.139% to +8.75% for CHL, +0.944% to +11.4% for DCL, +0.083% to +11.6% for MCL and from +0.556% to +4.33% for QUI.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQs for this assay are equivalent to the low points of the standard curves, or 4.00 ng/ml for CHL, DCL, and MCL and 10.0 ng/ml for QUI. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 3.69 ng/ml, 9.38%, and -7.67% for CHL, 4.29 ng/ml, 7.45%, and +7.17% for DCL, and 3.50 ng/ml, 3.83%, and -12.4% for MCL and 10.6 ng/ml, 5.81%, and +6.27 for QUI. Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 3.78 ng/ml, 8.74%, and -5.42% for CHL, 3.99 ng/ml, 16.1%, and -0.167% for DCL, and 3.59 ng/ml, 9.85%, and -10.3% for MCL and 10.6 ng/ml, 6.69%, and +5.97 for QUI.
5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 4.00 to 800 ng/ml for CHL, DCL, and MCL and 10.0 to 2000 ng/ml for QUI.
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided overall recoveries of 84.3% for CHL, 77.4% for DCL, 79.9% for MCL and 80.2% for QUI.

7. Stability:

- a. Freeze/Thaw: CHL, DCL, MCL and QUI were shown to be stable in dog plasma for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -70°C and thawed to room temperature.
- b. Bench Top: CHL, DCL, MCL and QUI were shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in dog plasma at ambient temperature.
- c. Processed Sample – Ambient temperature: CHL, DCL, MCL, QUI and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 4 hours at ambient temperatures.

Processed Sample - Refrigerated: CHL, DCL, MCL, QUI and internal standard were shown to be stable up to sixteen days at 4°C.

- d. Long Term: A freezer (-70°C) storage stability test was not performed.

Method: Dog plasma samples (200 µl) were analyzed for chloroquine, monodesethyl-chloroquine, didesethylchloroquine, and quinine with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a silica column (4.6 x 50 mm, 3 µm particle size), 90% CH₃CN, 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and 5 mM ammonium acetate mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 100 µl of methanol and of neostigmine internal standard (IS), mixing of the mixture, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free dog plasma samples with known amounts of chloroquine, monodesethyl-chloroquine, didesethylchloroquine, quinine, and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then ~8 µl aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of chloroquine (daughter ion at 247 *m/z* from parent ion at 321 *m/z*) and monodesethylchloroquine (daughter ion at 114 *m/z* from parent ion at 292 *m/z*), didesethylchloroquine (daughter ion at 179 *m/z* from parent ion at 265 *m/z*), and quinine (daughter ion at 251 *m/z* from parent ion at 325 *m/z*) to IS (daughter ion at 209 *m/z* from parent ion at 72 *m/z*) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations of chloroquine, monodesethyl-chloroquine, didesethylchloroquine, and quinine to IS peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the two equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, didesethyl-chloroquine, or quinine concentrations), and drug and metabolite concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equations from the

chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, didesethylchloroquine, and quinine to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank dog plasma with chloroquine, monodesethyl-chloroquine, didesethylchloroquine, and quinine.

Retention times (in minutes) were internal standard 1:12-14, chloroquine 1:39-40, monodesethylchloroquine 1:24-27, didesethylchloroquine 1:25-28, and quinine 1:03-09. The time between injections was 2-3 minutes.

Conclusion: The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of dog plasma to determine concentrations of chloroquine (and its metabolites) and quinine was validated for the concentration ranges of 4.00 ng/ml to 800 ng/ml for Chloroquine and Monodesethylchloroquine, and Didesethylchloroquine and 10.0 ng/ml to 2000 ng/ml for Quinine. "Preparation time for a run of 40 sponsor samples plus standard curve and control samples is about 1&1/2 hours. Run time is about 3&1/4 hours." The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 31: WR 238,608, Mefloquine, Chloroquine, Quinine, Doxycycline and Halofantrine in Dog Plasma, Part III: Doxycycline

Study Characteristics: Study Report 31, Part 3

Test Article:	Doxycycline
Test System:	dog plasma
Internal Standard:	Minocycline
Sample Assay Volume:	200 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Precipitate proteins with methanol and acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	Hypersil C8
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (35:65, v/v) with 0.1% TFA and 0.01% dibasic ammonium PO

Validation Results: chloroquine free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	50 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	50.1 ng/ml, 8.74%, and +0.200%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	54.6 ng/ml, 11.3%, and +9.10%
Standard curve range:	50 to 12800 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	100, 400, 1600 and 6400 ng/ml
CV Range:	5.93% to 10.5%
RE Range:	-3.33% to +0.833%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	100, 400, 1600 and 6400 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.40% to 4.86%
RE Range:	+0.859% to +2.71%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	82.3%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	3 hours at ambient temp. 4°C for 16 days
Plasma Storage:	6 hours at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Final Study Report 31, Part III, on doxycycline was submitted on April 21, 2000 in response to the review received June 3, 1999.

Study Description: This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of doxycycline in dog

plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA.

Method Summary: Dog plasma samples (200 µl) were analyzed for Doxycycline (free base) with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® system that uses a C8 column, an acetonitrile/water/TFA/(NH₄)₂HPO₄ (35:65:0.1:0.01, v/v) mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of addition of methanol, precipitation with a minocycline internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for Doxycycline.

1. Specificity: No significant endogenous interfering peaks for doxycycline or for the internal standard were observed in blank dog plasma.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 4 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 5.93% to 10.5% for doxycycline. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -3.33% to +0.833% for doxycycline.
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of 4 different drug concentrations were evaluated with 1 standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 2.40% to 4.86% for doxycycline. REs ranged from +0.859% to +2.71% for doxycycline.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQs for this assay are equivalent to the low points of the standard curves, or 50.0 ng/ml for doxycycline. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 50.1 ng/ml, 8.74%, and +0.200% for doxycycline. Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 54.6 ng/ml, 11.3%, and +9.10% for doxycycline.
5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration range for this assay was 50.0 to 12800 ng/ml for doxycycline.
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided an overall recovery of 82.3% for doxycycline.
7. Stability:
 - a. Freeze/Thaw: Doxycycline was shown to be stable in dog plasma for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -70°C and thawed to room temperature.

- b. Bench Top: Doxycycline was shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in dog plasma at ambient temperature.
- c. Processed Sample – Ambient temperature: Doxycycline and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 3 hours at ambient temperatures.

Processed Sample - Refrigerated: Doxycycline and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 16 days at 4°C.
- d. Long Term: A freezer (-70°C) storage stability test was not performed.

Method: Dog plasma samples (200 µl) were analyzed for doxycycline with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a C8 column (4.6 x 50 mm, 3 µm particle size) and 35% CH₃CN, 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), and 0.01% ammonium phosphate mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 100 µl of methanol, addition of minocycline internal standard (IS), and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free dog plasma samples with known amounts of doxycycline and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of doxycycline to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and doxycycline to IS peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the two equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = doxycycline concentrations), and drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equations from the doxycycline to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank dog plasma with doxycycline.

Conclusion: The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of dog plasma to determine concentrations of doxycycline was validated for the concentration ranges of 50.0 ng/ml to 12800 ng/ml for doxycycline. The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 31, Part IV: Halofantrine, its Metabolite, and WR 238,605

Study Characteristics: Study Report 31, Part 4

Test Article:	Halofantrine WR 178,460 WR 238,608
Test System:	dog plasma
Internal Standard:	Verapamil
Sample Assay Volume:	100 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Precipitate proteins with methanol and acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	Hypersil silica
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (9:1, v/v) with 0.06%TFA

Validation Results: Halofantrine free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	2 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	1.62 ng/ml, 5.27%, and -19.0%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	1.73 ng/ml, 9.84%, and -13.4%
Standard curve range:	2.00 to 400 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	4, 20, 80, and 320 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.89% to 8.86%
RE Range:	-6.25% to +8.17%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	4, 20, 80, and 320 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.75% to 6.32%
RE Range:	-1.73% to +7.08%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	82.1%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Not determined
Plasma Storage:	3 days at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	Not determined
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: WR 178,460 free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	2 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	1.74 ng/ml, 8.92%, and -13.0%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	1.76 ng/ml, 17.5%, and -11.9%
Standard curve range:	2.00 to 400 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	4, 20, 80, and 320 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.35% to 8.51%
RE Range:	-6.29% to +8.00%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	4, 20, 80, and 320 ng/ml
CV Range:	2.62% to 7.69%
RE Range:	-5.21% to +4.83%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	78.9%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Not determined
Plasma Storage:	3 days at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	Not determined
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Validation Results: WR 238,608 free base in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	2 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	2.02 ng/ml, 7.76%, and +1.17%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	2.18 ng/ml, 1.86%, and +9.00%
Standard curve range:	2.00 to 400 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	4, 20, 80, and 320 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.73% to 8.93%
RE Range:	-3.08% to +6.25%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	4, 20, 80, and 320 ng/ml
CV Range:	3.05% to 10.9%
RE Range:	-3.21% to +7.08%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	82.0%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Not determined
Plasma Storage:	3 days at ambient temp.
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	Not determined
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Draft Study Report 31, Part IV, on halofantrine and WR 238605 was submitted for review on April 22 1999 and response to the review received June 3, 1999 is in preparation.

Study Description: This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605 in dog plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA.

Method Summary: Dog plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605 (as free bases) with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® system that uses a silica gel column, an acetonitrile/water/TFA (90:10:0.06, v/v) mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of addition of methanol, precipitation with a verapamil internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605.

1. Specificity: No significant endogenous interfering peaks for Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite, WR 238,605 or for the internal standards were observed in blank dog plasma.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 3 sets (n=2) of control samples at 4 different drug concentrations was evaluated (3 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 2.89% to 8.86% for Halofantrine, from 2.35% to 8.51% for Halofantrine metabolite and from 3.73% to 8.93% for WR 238,605. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -6.25% to +8.17% for Halofantrine, from -6.29% to +8.00% for Halofantrine metabolite and from -3.08% to +6.25% for WR 238,605.
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of 4 different drug concentrations were evaluated with 1 standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 2.75% to 6.32% for Halofantrine, from 2.62% to 7.69% for Halofantrine metabolite and from 3.05% to 10.9% for WR 238,605. REs ranged from -1.73% to +7.08% for Halofantrine, from -5.21% to +4.83% for Halofantrine metabolite and from -3.21% to +7.08% for WR 238,605.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQs for this assay are equivalent to the low points of the standard curves, or 2.00 ng/ml for Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605. Interday mean,

CV, and RE results are 1.62 ng/ml, 5.27%, and -19.0% for Halofantrine, 1.74 ng/ml, 8.92%, and -13.0% for Halofantrine metabolite and 2.02 ng/ml, 7.76%, and +1.17% for WR 238,605. Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 1.73 ng/ml, 9.84%, and -13.4% for Halofantrine, 1.76 ng/ml, 17.5%, and -11.9% for Halofantrine metabolite and 2.18 ng/ml, 1.86%, and +9.00% for WR 238,605.

5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 2.00 to 400 ng/ml for Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605.
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided overall recoveries of 82.1% for Halofantrine, 78.9% for Halofantrine metabolite and 82.0% WR 238,605.
7. Stability:
 - a. Bench Top: Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605 were shown to be stable for at least 3 days in dog plasma at ambient temperature.
 - b. Freeze/Thaw, Processed Sample – Ambient temperature, Processed Sample – Refrigerated, Long Term freezer storage stability tests were not performed for this study.

Method: Dog plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605 (Halofantrine and metabolite were analyzed in a separate run from WR 238,605) with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a silica column (4.6 x 50 mm, 3 µm particle size), 90% CH₃CN, 0.06% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 100 µl of methanol, addition of verapamil/WR 122455 internal standard (IS) in acetonitrile, and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free dog plasma samples with known amounts of Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite, WR 238,605, and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then 3-5 µl aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605 to IS were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605 to IS peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite or WR 238,605 concentrations), and drug concentrations in assay samples were

calculated by these equations from the Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605 to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank dog plasma with Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605.

Conclusion: The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of dog plasma to determine concentrations of Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605 was validated for the concentration ranges of 2.00 ng/ml to 400 ng/ml for Halofantrine, Halofantrine metabolite and WR 238,605. The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 32: WR 238,608 in Human Plasma and Blood

Study Characteristics: Study Report 32

Test Article:	WR 238,608
Test System:	human plasma
Internal Standard:	Verapamil
Sample Assay Volume:	100 µl
Sample Cleanup:	acetonitrile precipitation

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	hypersil silica
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 5µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	acetonitrile/water/TFA (90:10:0.06, v/v/v).

Validation of a method for WR 238,605 in human plasma and blood by LC/MS/MS has been completed and a report is in preparation. A long term stability study for WR 238,605 in human blood and plasma (plasma data to 21 months and blood to 7 months was Faxed to the COR on May 22, 1998) for up to two years requested in a COR letter dated Feb. 15, 1996 continued. Results on analyses of 35 blind human plasma samples received February 25, 1998 from WRAIR were Faxed to the COR on May 21, 1998.

Study Report 32, Supplement I: WR 238,608 in Human Blood Small Volume Assay

Study Characteristics: Study Report 32 Small Volume Assay

Test Article:	WR 238,608
Test System:	human blood
Internal Standard:	Verapamil
Sample Assay Volume:	50 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Incubate in methanol/water, sonicate and precipitate proteins with acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	Hypersil silica
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 5 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (9:1, v/v) with 0.06% TFA

Validation Results: WR 238,608 free base in human blood

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	5.00 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	5.40 ng/ml, 8.11%, and +7.90%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	5.76 ng/ml, 4.31%, and +15.1%
Standard curve range:	5.00 to 800 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	10, 100, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	4.31% to 5.09%
RE Range:	-1.45% to +2.96%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	10, 100, and 600 ng/ml
CV Range:	1.74% to 3.93%
RE Range:	-2.55% to +3.83%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	69.9%
Stability	
Blood Freezer Storage:	Not determined
Processed Sample:	Room Temp. for 3.5 hours 4°C for 28 days
Blood Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

A small volume sample (50 µl blood) method described in Faxes from the COR dated April 13, 21 and 24, 1998 has been validated and a draft report was submitted for review on April 12, 2000.

Study Description: This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of WR 238605 in small volume human blood samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058.

Method Summary: Human blood samples (50 µl) were analyzed for WR 238605 with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® triple quadrupole system that uses a silica column, an acetonitrile/water/TFA (90:10:0.06, v/v/v) mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of addition of and incubation (30 minutes) in methanol and water, sonication for 5 minutes, precipitation with a verapamil internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for WR 238605.

1. Specificity: No significant (i.e., above the normal noise level) endogenous interfering peaks for WR 238605 or for the internal standard were observed in blank human blood.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human blood spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 3 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 4.31% to 5.09% for WR 238605. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -1.45% to +2.96% for WR 238605.
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human blood spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of 3 different drug concentrations were evaluated with 1 standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 1.74% to 3.93% for WR 238605. REs ranged from -2.55% to +3.83% for WR 238605.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQ for this assay is equivalent to the low point of the standard curves, or 5.00 ng/ml for WR 238605. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 5.40 ng/ml, 8.11%, and

+7.90% for WR 238605. Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 5.76 ng/ml, 4.31%, and +15.1% for WR 238605.

5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration range for this assay was 5.00 to 800 ng/ml for WR 238605. Precision standard curve CVs, ranged from 3.64% to 8.11% for WR 238605. REs ranged from -5.17% to +7.90% for WR 238605.
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided an overall recovery of 69.9% for WR 238605.
7. Stability:
 - a. Freeze/Thaw: WR 238605 was shown to be stable in human blood for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -70°C and thawed to room temperature.
 - b. Bench Top: WR 238605 was shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in human blood at ambient temperature.
 - c. Processed Sample – Ambient temperature: WR 238605 and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 3.5 hours at ambient temperature.

Processed Sample - Refrigerated: WR 238605 and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 28 days at 4°C.

Method: Human blood samples (50 µl) were analyzed for WR 238605 with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a silica column (4.6 x 50 mm, 5 µm particle size), CH₃CN, H₂O, 0.06% TFA (90:10:0.06, v/v/v) mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of and incubation (30 minutes) in 50 µl of methanol and 100 µl of water, sonication of the mixture for 5 minutes, precipitation with 300 µl of acetonitrile containing verapamil internal standard (IS), mixing of the solution for 1 minute, centrifugation for 10 minutes and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free human blood samples with known amounts of WR 238605 and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then ~6 µl aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of WR 238605 (daughter at 86 m/z from parent ion at 464 m/z) to IS (daughter ion at 165 m/z from parent ion at 455 m/z) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and WR 238605 to IS peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the equation for the best straight line ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = WR 238605 concentrations), and

drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated by this equation from the WR 238605 to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank human blood with WR 238605.

Retention times (approximate, in decimal minutes) were 1.43-internal standard and 2.15-WR 238605. The time between injections was 2-3 minutes.

Conclusion: The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of human blood to determine concentrations of WR 238,605 was validated for the concentration range of 5.00 to 800 ng/ml. The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 33: Halofantrine and WR 178460 in Human Plasma and Blood

Study Characteristics: Study Report 33

Test Article: Halofantrine
WR 178460

Test System: human plasma and blood

Analytical System

Detector: MS/MS

Long term (2 year) freezer stability study and LC/MS/MS method development is in progress for halofantrine and desbutylhalofantrine in human plasma and blood.

Study Report 34: WR 254421 in Human Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 34

Test Article: WR 254421

Test System: human plasma

Analytical System

Detector: MS/MS

This project was requested as described in a COR fax dated November 12, 1997 for quantitation of WR 254,421 (as Free Base) in human plasma. Assay development is in progress.

Study Report 35: Artelinic Acid in Dog Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 35

Test Article:	Artelinic acid
Test System:	dog plasma
Internal Standard:	Indomethacin
Sample Assay Volume:	100 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Precipitate proteins with acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	C8
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	35% CH ₃ CN, 35% MeOH, 0.1% TFA

Validation Results: Artelinic acid in dog plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	4 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	4.09 ng/ml, 11.4%, and +2.25%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	4.02 ng/ml, 18.7%, and +0.458%
Standard curve range:	4-4800 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	8, 30, and 120 ng/ml
CV Low Range:	3.56% to 17.9%
RE Low Range:	+2.29% to +5.52%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	8, 30, and 120 ng/ml
CV Low Range:	3.23% to 11.4%
RE Low Range:	-4.92% to +11.4%
Blind Sample Assay	
Concentration Range:	Not determined
RE Range:	Not determined
Overall Mean Recovery:	92.2%
Internal Standard Recovery Low Range	96.0%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	3 months at -20°C
Processed Sample:	Room temp 5.5 hours 4°C for 14 days
Bench Top Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -20°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

LC/MS/MS method development and validation was requested as described in a COR fax dated July 22, 1998. A final report was issued on March 29, 2000. Additional results for processed sample and long term stability will be presented as an amendment to the final report when available.

Study Description: This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of Artelinic Acid in dog plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058.

Method Summary: Dog plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for Artelinic Acid with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® triple quadrupole system that uses a C8 column, an acetonitrile/methanol/water/TFA (35:35:30:0.1, v/v) mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of precipitation with a lovastatin internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for Artelinic Acid.

1. Specificity: No significant (i.e., above the normal noise level) endogenous interfering peaks for Artelinic Acid or for the internal standard were observed in blank dog plasma.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 3 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 7.69% to 8.86% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and 6.90% to 7.96% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range). The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -5.75% to -0.667% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and +0.139% to +9.22% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range).
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of three different drug concentrations were evaluated with one standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 2.10% to 8.49% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and 3.23% to 11.4% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range). The REs ranged from +4.13% to +5.48% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and -4.92% to +11.4% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range).
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQ for this assay is equivalent to the low point of the low range standard curve, or 4.00 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid. In addition, the minimum limit of quantitation of the

high range curve is 60.0 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 4.09 ng/ml, 11.4%, and +2.25% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range) and 60.4 ng/ml, 5.79%, and +0.667% for Artelinic Acid (High Range). Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 4.02 ng/ml, 18.7%, and +0.458% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range) and 63.8 ng/ml, 6.25%, and +6.28% for Artelinic Acid (High Range).

5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 60.0 to 4800 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid (High Range) 4.00 to 240 ng/ml Artelinic Acid (Low Range).
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided an overall recovery of 92.2% for Artelinic Acid. Recovery averaged 110% (high range) and 103% (low range) for lovastatin (internal standard).
7. Stability:
 - a. Freeze/Thaw: Artelinic Acid was shown to be stable in dog plasma for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -20°C and thawed to room temperature.
 - b. Bench Top: Artelinic Acid was shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in dog plasma at ambient temperature.
 - c. Processed Sample – Ambient temperature: Artelinic Acid and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 5.5 hours at ambient temperature.

Processed Sample - Refrigerated: Artelinic Acid and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 3 days at 4°C, but internal standard (lovastatin) was shown to be not stable by 7 days at 4°C.
 - d. Long Term: Artelinic Acid was shown to be stable for up to 3 months in dog plasma at -20°C.

Method: Dog plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for Artelinic Acid with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a C8 column (4.6 x 50 mm, 3 µm particle size), 35% CH₃CN, 35% MeOH, 0.1% TFA mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 200 µl of acetonitrile containing lovastatin internal standard (IS), mixing of the mixture for 1 minute, centrifugation for 5 minutes and transfer of the supernatant to an autosampler injection vial prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free dog plasma samples with known amounts of Artelinic Acid and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then ~40 µl aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS

system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of Artelinic Acid (high range daughter ion at 220 m/z and low range daughter at 162 m/z from parent ion at 373 m/z) to IS (daughter ion at 199 m/z from parent ion at 405 m/z) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and (Artelinic Acid to IS) peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = Artelinic Acid concentrations), and drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equations from the Artelinic Acid to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank dog plasma with Artelinic Acid.

Retention times (approximate, in decimal minutes) were internal standard 3.15 and Artelinic Acid 2.60. The time between injections was 4-5 minutes.

Conclusion: The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of dog plasma to determine concentrations of Artelinic Acid was validated for the concentration ranges of 4.00 ng/ml to 4800 ng/ml. The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

New Internal Standard Validation

Method Summary: Dog plasma samples (100 μ l) were analyzed as described in the main body of this report, except that an indomethacin internal standard was used instead of a lovastatin internal standard.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters (presented in correspondence with the main body of this report) were evaluated for Artelinic Acid with an indomethacin internal standard.

1. **Specificity:** No significant (i.e., above the normal noise level) endogenous interfering peaks for Artelinic Acid or for the internal standard were observed in blank dog plasma.
2. **Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy:** Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of dog plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 6 sets ($n=2$) of control samples at 3 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 3.17% to 3.79% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and 3.56% to 17.9% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range). The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -1.27% to +2.01% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and +2.29% to +5.52% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range).

6. Recovery averaged 106% (high range) and 96.0% (low range) for Indomethacin (internal standard).
7. Stability:
 - c. Processed Sample - Refrigerated: Artelinic Acid and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 14 days at 4°C.

Analytical Method

Dog plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for Artelinic Acid with an LC/MS/MS procedure as described in this report, except that an indomethacin internal standard was used instead of a lovastatin internal standard.

Sample preparation consisted of addition of 200 µl of acetonitrile containing indomethacin internal standard (IS). The peak area ratios of Artelinic Acid to IS (daughter ion at 139 m/z from parent ion at 359 m/z) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Retention times (approximate, in decimal minutes) were internal standard 1.47 and Artelinic Acid 2.50. The time between injections was 4-5 minutes.

Study Report 35, Supplement I: Artelinic Acid in Human Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 35, Supplement I

Test Article:	Artelinic acid
Test System:	human plasma
Internal Standard:	Indomethacin
Sample Assay Volume:	100 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Precipitate proteins with acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	C8
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	35% CH ₃ CN, 35% MeOH, 0.1% TFA

Validation Results: Artelinic acid in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	4 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	4.05 ng/ml, 9.57%, and +1.33%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	3.87 ng/ml, 8.57%, and -3.15%
Standard curve range:	4-4800 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	8, 30, and 120 ng/ml
CV Low Range:	4.06% to 9.91%
RE Low Range:	-2.29% to +4.98%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	8, 30, and 120 ng/ml
CV Low Range:	3.57% to 12.2%
RE Low Range:	-1.67% to +13.2%
Overall Mean Recovery:	99.1%
Internal Standard Recovery Low Range	94.7%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	3 months at -20°C
Processed Sample:	Room temp 7 hours 4°C for 14 days
Bench Top Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -20°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Study Description: Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Artelinic Acid in Human Plasma Samples

This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of Artelinic Acid in human plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested

by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058.

Method Summary: Human plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for Artelinic Acid with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® triple quadrupole system that uses a C8 column, an acetonitrile/methanol/water /TFA (35:35:30:0.1, v/v) mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of precipitation with a indomethacin internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for Artelinic Acid.

1. Specificity: No significant (i.e., above the normal noise level) endogenous interfering peaks for Artelinic Acid or for the internal standard were observed in blank human plasma.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 3 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 5.59% to 6.77% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and 4.06% to 9.91% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range). The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -4.58% to +1.28% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and -2.29% to +4.98% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range).
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of human plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of three different drug concentrations were evaluated with one standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 4.63% to 9.16% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and 3.57% to 12.2% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range). The REs ranged from -5.14% to -0.771% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and -1.67% to +13.2% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range).
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQ for this assay is equivalent to the low point of the low range standard curve, or 4.00 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid. In addition, the minimum limit of quantitation of the high range curve is 60.0 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 4.05 ng/ml, 9.57%, and +1.33% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range) and 55.8 ng/ml, 6.27%, and -6.97% for Artelinic Acid (High Range). Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 3.87 ng/ml, 8.57%, and -3.15% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range) and 53.6 ng/ml, 6.02%, and -10.6% for Artelinic Acid (High Range).

5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 60.0 to 4800 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid (High Range) 4.00 to 240 ng/ml Artelinic Acid (Low Range).
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided an overall recovery of 99.1% for Artelinic Acid. Recovery averaged 92.9% (high range) and 94.7% (low range) for indomethacin (internal standard).
7. Stability:
 - a. Freeze/Thaw: Artelinic Acid was shown to be stable in human plasma for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -20°C and thawed to room temperature.
 - b. Bench Top: Artelinic Acid was shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in human plasma at ambient temperature.
 - c. Processed Sample – Ambient temperature: Artelinic Acid and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 7 hours at ambient temperature.

Processed Sample - Refrigerated: Artelinic Acid and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 14 days at 4°C.
 - d. Long Term: Artelinic Acid was shown to be stable for up to 3 months in human plasma at -20°C.
8. Matrix Effect: Artelinic Acid was shown to be unaffected by a matrix effect for 6 sources of human plasma.
9. Anticoagulant Interference: Analysis of quality control samples at three concentrations within the standard curve range, in duplicate, with a standard curve generated with plasma containing CPD as anticoagulant indicated acceptable control and standard curve back calculated results.

Analytical Method

Human plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for Artelinic Acid with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a C8 column (4.6 x 50 mm, 3 µm particle size), 35% CH₃CN, 35% MeOH, 0.1% TFA mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 200 µl of acetonitrile containing indomethacin internal standard (IS), mixing of the mixture for 1 minute, centrifugation for 5 minutes and transfer of the supernatant to an autosampler injection vial prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free human plasma

samples with known amounts of Artelinic Acid and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then ~40 µl aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of Artelinic Acid (high range daughter ion at 220 *m/z* and low range daughter at 162 *m/z* from parent ion at 373 *m/z*) to IS (daughter ion at 139 *m/z* from parent ion at 359 *m/z*) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and (Artelinic Acid to IS) peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = Artelinic Acid concentrations), and drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equations from the Artelinic Acid to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank human plasma with Artelinic Acid.

Retention times (approximate, in decimal minutes) were internal standard 1.20 and Artelinic Acid 1.90. The time between injections was 4-5 minutes.

Conclusion

The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of human plasma to determine concentrations of Artelinic Acid was validated for the concentration range of 4.00 ng/ml to 4800 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid. "Preparation time for a run of 40 sponsor samples plus standard curve and control samples is about 3 hours. Run time is about 5 hours." The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 35, Supplement II: Artelinic Acid in Rat Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 35, Supplement II

Test Article:	Artelinic acid
Test System:	rat plasma
Internal Standard:	Indomethacin
Sample Assay Volume:	100 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Precipitate proteins with acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	C8
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	35% CH ₃ CN, 35% MeOH, 0.1% TFA

Validation Results: Artelinic acid in rat plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	4 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	4.30 ng/ml, 8.62%, and +7.38%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	3.94 ng/ml, 7.95%, and -1.63%

Standard curve range:	4-4800 ng/ml
-----------------------	--------------

Interday Precision Concentrations:	8, 30, and 120 ng/ml
CV Low Range:	4.72% to 10.2%
RE Low Range:	-6.06% to -0.278%

Intraday Precision Concentrations:	8, 30, and 120 ng/ml
CV Low Range:	1.69% to 4.28%
RE Low Range:	-4.56% to +0.278%

Overall Mean Recovery:	103%
------------------------	------

Internal Standard Recovery Low Range	96.2%
--------------------------------------	-------

Stability

Plasma Freezer Storage:	3 months at -20°C
Processed Sample:	Room temp 5 hours 4°C for 14 days
Bench Top Plasma Storage:	Room temp. for 6 hours
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -20°C
Standard Solution:	Not determined

Study Description: Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Artelinic Acid in Human Plasma Samples

LC/MS/MS method development is in progress for artelinic acid in rat plasma. This project was described in a COR fax dated July 22, 1998.

This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of Artelinic Acid in rat plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058.

Method Summary: Rat plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for Artelinic Acid with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® triple quadrupole system that uses a C8 column, an acetonitrile/methanol/water /TFA (35:35:30:0.1, v/v) mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of precipitation with a indomethacin internal standard solution in acetonitrile, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for Artelinic Acid.

1. Specificity: No significant (i.e., above the normal noise level) endogenous interfering peaks for Artelinic Acid or for the internal standard were observed in blank rat plasma.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of rat plasma spiked to 8.00, 30.0, 120, 800, and 4000 ng/ml with Artelinic Acid. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 3 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 3.79% to 6.63% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and 4.72% to 10.2% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range). The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -0.972% to +0.573% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and -6.06% to -0.278% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range).
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of rat plasma spiked to 8.00, 30.0, 120, 800, and 4000 ng/ml with Artelinic Acid. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of three different drug concentrations were evaluated with one standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 2.43% to 3.16% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and 1.69% to 4.28% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range). The REs ranged from -2.08% to +2.27% for Artelinic Acid (High Range) and -4.56% to +0.278% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range).
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQ for this assay is equivalent to the low point of the low range standard curve, or 4.00 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid. In addition, the minimum limit of quantitation of the high range curve is 60.0 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid. Interday mean, CV,

and RE results are 4.30 ng/ml, 8.62%, and +7.38% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range) and 59.7 ng/ml, 11.4%, and -0.583% for Artelinic Acid (High Range). Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 3.94 ng/ml, 7.95%, and -1.63% for Artelinic Acid (Low Range) and 58.2 ng/ml, 3.13%, and -3.00% for Artelinic Acid (High Range).

5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration ranges for this assay were 60.0 to 4800 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid (High Range) 4.00 to 240 ng/ml Artelinic Acid (Low Range).
6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples provided an overall recovery of 103% for Artelinic Acid. Recovery averaged 96.2% for indomethacin (internal standard).
7. Stability:
 - a. Freeze/Thaw: Artelinic Acid was shown to be stable in rat plasma for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -20°C and thawed to room temperature.
 - b. Bench Top: Artelinic Acid was shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in rat plasma at ambient temperature.
 - c. Processed Sample – Ambient temperature: Artelinic Acid and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 5 hours at ambient temperature.

Processed Sample - Refrigerated: Artelinic Acid and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 14 days at 4°C.
 - d. Long Term: Artelinic Acid was shown to be stable for up to 3 months in rat plasma at -20°C.
8. Matrix Effect: Artelinic Acid was shown to be unaffected by a matrix effect for 3 sources of rat plasma.
9. Anticoagulant Interference: Analysis of quality control samples at three concentrations within the standard curve range, in triplicate, with a standard curve generated with plasma containing EDTA as anticoagulant indicated acceptable control and standard curve back calculated results.

Analytical Method

Rat plasma samples (100 µl) were analyzed for Artelinic Acid with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a C8 column (4.6 x 50 mm, 3 µm particle size), 35% CH₃CN, 35% MeOH, 0.1% TFA mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation consisted of addition of 200 µl of acetonitrile containing

indomethacin internal standard (IS), mixing of the mixture for 1 minute, centrifugation for 5 minutes and transfer of the supernatant to an autosampler injection vial prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free rat plasma samples with known amounts of Artelinic Acid and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared as described, then ~40 μ l aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of Artelinic Acid (high range daughter ion at 220 m/z and low range daughter at 162 m/z from parent ion at 373 m/z) to IS (daughter ion at 139 m/z from parent ion at 359 m/z) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and (Artelinic Acid to IS) peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by 1/y weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = Artelinic Acid concentrations), and drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated by these equations from the Artelinic Acid to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank rat plasma with Artelinic Acid.

Retention times (approximate, in decimal minutes) were internal standard 1.20 and Artelinic Acid 1.90. The time between injections was 4-5 minutes.

CONCLUSION

The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of rat plasma to determine concentrations of Artelinic Acid was validated for the concentration range of 4.00 ng/ml to 4800 ng/ml for Artelinic Acid. "Preparation time for a run of 40 sponsor samples plus standard curve and control samples is about 3 hours. Run time is about 5 hours." The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 35, Supplement III: Artesunate in Rat Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 35, Supplement III

Test Article:	Artesunate
Test System:	rat plasma
Internal Standard:	Indomethacin
Sample Assay Volume:	20.0 μ l
Sample Cleanup:	Precipitate proteins with acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	C18
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 3 μ particle size
Mobile Phase:	55% CH ₃ CN, 45% MeOH, 0.1% TFA

Validation Results: Artelinic acid in human plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	10.0 ng/ml
------------------------------	------------

Study Description: Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of Artesunic Acid in Rat Plasma Samples

LC/MS/MS method validation is complete and a report is in preparation.

Study Report 35, Supplement IV: DQHS in Rat Plasma

Study Characteristics: Study Report 35, Supplement IV

Test Article:	DQHS
Test System:	rat plasma
Internal Standard:	Indomethacin
Sample Assay Volume:	20.0 µl
Sample Cleanup:	Precipitate proteins with acetonitrile

Analytical System

Detector:	MS/MS
Column Type:	C18
Column Size:	4.6x50 mm, 5 µ particle size
Mobile Phase:	55% CH ₃ CN, 45% HOH, 0.1% TFA

Validation Results: DQHS in rat plasma

Lower Limit of Quantitation:	5 ng/ml
Interday Mean, CV and RE:	4.79 ng/ml, 7.36%, and -4.20%
Intraday Mean, CV and RE:	4.86 ng/ml, 9.08%, and -2.90%
Standard curve range:	5-500 ng/ml
Interday Precision Concentrations:	15, 100, and 400 ng/ml
CV:	3.81% to 8.13%
RE:	-1.72% to +5.37%
Intraday Precision Concentrations:	15, 100, and 400 ng/ml
CV:	2.35% to 4.76%
RE e:	-11.6% to +2.63%
Overall Mean Recovery:	100%
Internal Standard Recovery Low Range	100%
Stability	
Plasma Freezer Storage:	to be run at -70°C
Processed Sample:	4°C for 7 days
Bench Top Plasma Storage:	Not stable by 2 hours at RT, stable at least 6 hours on ice
5 Cycle Freeze/Thaw:	5 cycles to -70°C
Standard Solution:	21 hours at RT 7 months at 4°C

Study Description: Validation of a LC/MS/MS Method for the Determination of DQHS in Rat Plasma Samples

This report describes the analytical method and validation of the analytical method used to measure concentrations of DQHS in rat plasma samples. The method was developed and validated at the Analytical Division, Drug Studies Unit (DSU), UCSF, San Francisco, CA. The method was requested by the Contracting Officer's Representative at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) for contract DAMD17-97-C-7058.

Method Summary: Rat plasma samples (20.0 μ l) were analyzed for DQHS (Dihydroqinghaosu) with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III® triple quadrupole system that uses a C18 column, an acetonitrile/water/acetic acid (55:45: 0.06, v/v) mobile phase, and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample cleanup consisted of precipitation with a prednisolone acetate internal standard acetonitrile solution, centrifugation and transfer of the supernatant prior to separation by LC/MS/MS.

Validation Results Summary: The following validation parameters were evaluated for DQHS.

1. Specificity: No significant endogenous interfering peaks (i.e., above 20% of response at LLOQ) for DQHS or for the internal standard were observed in blank rat plasma.
2. Inter-Day Precision and Accuracy: Interday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of rat plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. Each of 6 sets (n=2) of control samples at 3 different drug concentrations was evaluated (6 standard curves for the drug were run). Precision coefficients of variation (CV), ranged from 3.81% to 8.13% for DQHS. The accuracy, defined by the relative error (RE) ranged from -1.72% to +5.37% for DQHS.
3. Intra-Day Precision and Accuracy: Intraday precision and accuracy measurements were determined by analyzing quality control (QC) samples made of rat plasma spiked with known amounts of drug. For intraday precision, 6 sets (n=1) of control samples for each of three different drug concentrations were evaluated with one standard curve on the same run. CVs ranged from 2.35% to 4.76% for DQHS. The REs ranged from -11.6% to +2.63% for DQHS.
4. Lower Limit of Quantitation (LLOQ): The LLOQ for this assay is equivalent to the low point of the standard curve, or 5.00 ng/ml for DQHS. Interday mean, CV, and RE results are 4.79 ng/ml, 7.36%, and -4.20% for DQHS. Intraday mean, CV, and RE results are 4.86 ng/ml, 9.08%, and -2.90% for DQHS.
5. Linear Range: The validated linear concentration range for this assay was 5.00 to 500 ng/ml for DQHS. Precision standard curve CVs, ranged from 2.26 to 7.36 and REs ranged from -4.20 to +4.29.

6. Recovery: Peak area ratios of processed samples to unprocessed samples showed an overall recovery of 100% for DQHS. Recovery averaged 100% for prednisolone acetate (internal standard).
7. Stability:
 - a. Freeze/Thaw: DQHS was shown to be stable in rat plasma for up to 5 freeze/thaw cycles when samples are frozen to -70°C and thawed to 4°C.
 - b. Bench Top: DQHS was shown to be stable for at least 6 hours in rat plasma on ice and not stable by 2 hours at ambient temperature.
 - c. Processed Sample - Refrigerated: DQHS and internal standard were shown to be stable up to 7 days at 4°C.
 - d. Long Term: DQHS was not yet run (will be shown for -70°C).
 - e. Solution Stability: Room temperature storage stability was demonstrated for 21 hours. Solution storage temperature (4°C) stability was demonstrated for 7 months.
8. Matrix Effect: DQHS was shown to be unaffected by a matrix effect for 6 sources of rat plasma.
9. Anticoagulant Interference: 00 and M concentration quality control samples of plasma, in duplicate, containing oxalate, EDTA, or heparin as anticoagulant indicated acceptable results for drug and internal standard.
10. Re-injection: Analysis of a re-injection of the Interday 5 run indicated acceptable results for DQHS and internal standard.
11. Dilution: Analysis of three aliquots of a 5 times diluted control spiked to 5 times the H control concentration indicated acceptable results for DQHS.

Analytical Method

Rat plasma samples (20.0 µl) were analyzed for DQHS with an LC/MS/MS procedure in a PE Sciex-API III system equipped with a C18 column (4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm particle size), 55% CH₃CN, 45% water, 0.06% acetic acid mobile phase and mass spectrometric detection with sample inlet by heated nebulizer, positive ionization by APCI (atmospheric pressure chemical ionization) and mass scanning by MRM (Multiple Reaction Monitoring) analysis. Sample preparation on ice consisted of addition of 75 µl of prednisolone acetate internal standard (IS) acetonitrile solution, mixing of the mixture for 60 seconds, centrifugation for 5 minutes, transfer of the supernatant to an autosampler injection vial and addition of 50 µl of 65% water / 35% acetonitrile / 0.06% acetic acid prior to separation by LC/MS/MS. Standard curve and quality control (QC) samples were generated by spiking interference free rat plasma samples with known amounts of DQHS and IS. Standard curve, QC and assay samples were prepared

as described, then 50 μ l aliquots were injected into the LC/MS/MS system for chromatographic separation and subsequent mass spectrometric detection. The peak area ratios of DQHS (daughter ion at 162 m/z from parent ion at 221 m/z) to IS (daughter ion at 147 m/z from parent ion at 403 m/z) were calculated for each sample from the measured peak areas obtained by LC/MS/MS. Finally, spiked concentrations and (DQHS to IS) peak area ratios of the standard curve samples were fit by $1/x$ weighted least squares linear regression to the equations for the best straight lines ($y = mx + b$, where y = peak area ratio and x = DQHS concentration), and drug concentrations in assay samples were calculated by this equation from the DQHS to IS peak area ratios obtained by LC/MS/MS.

Calibration standards and validation samples with drug concentrations within the calibration range of the assay were analyzed to assess the performance of the assay. Calibration standards and validation samples were generated by spiking blank rat plasma with DQHS.

Retention times (approximate, in minutes) were internal standard 2:20 and DQHS 3:10. The time between injections was 6 minutes.

Conclusion

The LC/MS/MS method for analysis of rat plasma to determine concentrations of DQHS was validated for the concentration range of 5.00 ng/ml to 500 ng/ml for DQHS. "Preparation time for a run of 40 sponsor samples plus standard curve and control samples is about 3 hours. Run time is about 6 hours." The method was demonstrated to be precise, accurate, and sufficiently reproducible for analysis of study samples.

Study Report 36: Gentamicin and Paromomycin in Human Urine

Study Characteristics: Study Report 36

Test Article: Gentamicin
Paromomycin

Test System: human urine

Analytical System

Detector: UV

HPLC method development is in progress for gentamicin and paromomycin in human urine. This project was described in a COR fax dated January 31, 2000.

Routine Assay Results

The following section presents descriptions of specific routine sample assays completed or in progress during the contract.

HALOFANTRINE: Hal/P 93-2

Analysis of 642 human plasma samples for determination of the free base concentrations of halofantrine (WR 171,669) and of its metabolite (WR 178,460) was accomplished by use of an HPLC method described in Study Report 17, developed under contract DAMD17-86-C-6150. The samples were obtained from the South Florida Drug Research Corporation, Inc., in accordance with the protocol titled "Pharmacokinetics of a New Multiple Dose Halofantrine Regimen." Analytical results were presented in Analysis Report Hal/P 93-2 submitted for review on December 10, 1996, for plasma samples from human male subjects from analyses performed from April 30 through June 8, 1993.

WR 238,605: WR5/P 93-4

Results of the analysis of 330 dog plasma samples received on July 14, 1993 were reported in Routine Analysis Report WR5/P 93-4, which was submitted for review on April 25, 1994. The protocol for this study is titled "Thirteen week oral toxicity study of WR 238605 with a thirteen week recovery period in dogs." Study Report 13B, Supplement II for dog plasma validation, modified as requested in a COR letter dated January 31, 1995, mandates changes in this report. Sample results were discussed in an April 3, 1995 site visit meeting and in correspondence from the COR dated April 22, 1994 and May 26, 1994. No further changes were required by the COR (July 27, 1998 fax) to finalize this report, and the final report was submitted September 16, 1998.

WR 238,605: WR5/P 93-5

Analysis of 154 rat plasma samples for determination of the free base concentration of WR 238,605 was accomplished by use of an HPLC method described in Study Report 13 Rat Plasma Assay Supplement, dated January 20, 1994 and developed under contract DAMD17-92-C-2028. The samples were obtained from the University of Illinois at Chicago, in accordance with the protocol titled "Thirteen Week Oral Toxicity Study of WR 238605 with a Thirteen Week Recovery Period in Rats." Analytical results are presented in the report dated January 20, 1994, as amended November 4, 1996, for plasma samples from male and female rats from analyses performed from October 12 through 21, 1993. The report and amendment were accepted as final by the COR in a July 27, 1998 fax.

HALOFANTRINE: Hal/lpb 93-7

Final bile, liver and perfusate results were attached to Quarterly Report 11. Additional data, showing just perfusate extraction results, were Faxed December 28, 1994. Analysis Report Hal/Lprb 93-7 is in preparation. Remaining samples

were returned to WRAIR on July 25, 1995. Analytical data was presented in the DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report

WR 238,605: WR5/P 93-8

Routine analysis of 359 human plasma and 359 human blood samples was completed for Analysis Report WR5/BP 93-8 for samples received in accordance with the protocol titled "Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Safety and Tolerance of a Single Oral Dose of WR 238605 Succinate." Final data was attached to Quarterly Report 11. Repeat analysis of selected samples, as requested in a FAX from the COR dated December 9, 1994, was completed and results were faxed to the COR February 7, 1995. A report is in preparation.

WR 238,605: WR5/P 94-1

Monkey blood (12) samples were received September 15, 1994. Final analytical results were faxed to the COR on 11/22/94. A brief letter reporting results and referring to the human validation report as suggested by the COR at the April 3, 1995 site visit is in preparation. The analysis was set to proceed with use of blank human plasma for standard curve and control samples and blank monkey plasma as duplicate controls.

WR 6026, WR 211,789 and WR 254,421: WR6/PU 94-3

Samples were received for routine analysis in accordance with the protocol titled "Clinical Trial of Oral WR6026•2HCl in Patients with Brazilian Visceral Leishmaniasis due to *L. chagasi*: Initial Dose Range Determination for Efficacy, Safety and Tolerance." Final data on 92 human plasma and 90 human urine samples was Faxed to the COR on January 27, 1997 and on 28 human plasma samples was Faxed to the COR on August 22, 1997. On November 13, 1997, 92 human sera samples were received and a request for analysis of previously received plasma/sera samples was made for WR 254421 determinations.

WR 238,605: WR5/P 94-4

Human plasma (28) and human blood (28) samples were received October 26, 1994 and assayed in accordance with the protocol titled "Evaluation of WR 238605 as a Prophylactic Agent against Induced *P. falciparum* Malaria Infection in Healthy Non-immune Subjects: A Dose Ranging Study." Final analytical results were faxed to the COR on 11/21/94 and the report is in preparation.

WR 238,605: WR5/P 94-7

Final results for 709 human plasma samples assayed in accordance with the protocol titled "A Multiple Dose Safety, Tolerance and Pharmacokinetic Study of WR 238605 when given to Healthy Male and Female Subjects" were Faxed to the COR on 7/22/96. Draft Analysis Report WR5/P 94-7 was submitted August 29, 1996 to the COR for review. No further changes were required by the COR (July 27, 1998 fax) and a final report was submitted August 27, 1998.

WR5/P 95-1
(analytical data was presented in the DAMD17-92-C-2028 final report)

Samples were analyzed in accordance with the protocol titled "Six Month Oral Toxicity Study of WR238605 Succinate in Rats." Rat plasma samples (325) were received September 21, 1995 and (80) January 30, 1996. Final results were faxed to the COR on September 12, 1996 (enclosed). Draft Analysis Report WR5/P 95-1 was submitted September 17, 1996 to the COR for review. The final report was submitted on July 24, 1998.

WR5/P 95-2

A draft report was submitted September 5, 1997 for WR 238605 in 226 human plasma and 226 blood and for chloroquine and monodesethyl-chloroquine in 67 human blood samples analyzed in accordance to the protocol titled "Evaluation of WR 238605 as a Prophylactic Agent against Induced *P. falciparum* Malaria Infection in Healthy Non-Immune Subjects II: A Multiple-Dose Causal versus Suppressive Study." A request by the PI for reassay of 8 plasma and 3 blood samples for WR 238605 determinations was made in a fax dated December 8, 1997 and results were submitted February 9, 1998. Results were faxed to the COR on April 23, 1998 on reassay of samples requested by the PI of an additional 29 samples for WR 238605 determinations in a COR visit on February 18, 1998. Changes requested by the COR (July 27, 1998 fax) were incorporated in the final report submitted August 28, 1998.

A WR5/P 95-2 Chiral draft report was submitted September 30, 1997 for the routine analysis of 226 human plasma samples for determination of R and S isomer WR 238605 concentrations. No further changes were required by the COR (July 27, 1998 fax) and a final chiral report was submitted September 8, 1998.

WR 238,605: WR5/P 95-3

Dog plasma samples were analyzed in accordance to the protocol titled "WR 238605 Multiple Drug Interaction Study in Beagle Dogs" as requested in a COR letter dated October 20, 1995. Results on 131 samples (and 18 dosing solutions not reported) received April 25 and November 25, 1996 for WR 238,605, mefloquine, chloroquine, monodesethyl-chloroquine, didesethyl-chloroquine, quinine, doxycycline, halofantrine and/or WR 178460 were faxed to the COR on March 20, 1997. On January 13-14, 1998 an additional 431 plasma samples and 21 vials of dosing solutions were received. On February 10, 1998 an additional 522 plasma samples and 6 vials of dosing solutions were received. Final results were e-mailed to the COR on December 30, 1998. A draft report was submitted for review on June 11, 1999.

HALOFANTRINE: Hal/P 95-4

Samples are to be analyzed in accordance to the protocol titled "Halofantrine as Prophylaxis against Malaria: Multiple-Dose Safety, Tolerance and

Pharmacokinetics Study." Final data on 1060 samples for halofantrine and WR 178,460 (free base) concentrations were Faxed to the COR on January 3, 1997. Final results on 305 samples received on June 10, 1997 were Faxed to the COR on November 24, 1997. Analysis Report Hal/BP 95-4 is in preparation.

HALOFANTRINE: Hal/P 95-4 (Chiral)

Chiral results on the samples described above for Hal/P 95-4 were Faxed to the COR on May 4, 1998. Draft Analysis Report Hal/BP 95-4 (Chiral) was submitted for review on March 14, 2001.

HALOFANTRINE: Hal/B 96-1

Monkey blood samples (165) to be analyzed for halofantrine were received on June 4, 1996. No protocol is available for this study. A draft report on the validation of an assay and routine analysis for halofantrine and WR 178460 in monkey blood samples was submitted for review August 19, 1997. A final report with responses to changes requested by the COR in a November 3, 1997 FAX was submitted January 23, 1998.

WR 238,605: WR5/P 96-2

Samples are to be analyzed as requested in a COR letter dated May 6, 1996 in accordance with the protocol titled "Dose-Ranging Study of the Safety and Efficacy of WR 238605 in the Prevention of Relapse of *Plasmodium vivax* Infection in Thailand." Final results on 266 human plasma and 260 human blood samples for WR 238,605 were faxed to the COR on March 6, 1997. On December 17, 1997, an additional 357 human plasma and 358 human blood samples were received (a recount shows that 1 sample less was received than originally believed). On March 2, 1998, final WR 238,605 results on 292 plasma and 292 blood (excluding samples from subjects dosed only with chloroquine) were faxed to the COR. Chloroquine blood and plasma analyses have been run and data is being evaluated. Additional samples are expected (COR fax dated March 5, 1998).

WR 238,605: WR5/P 96-2 (Chlor)

Samples are to be analyzed for chloroquine and metabolites as requested in a COR letter dated May 6, 1996 in accordance with the protocol titled "Dose-Ranging Study of the Safety and Efficacy of WR 238605 in the Prevention of Relapse of *Plasmodium vivax* Infection in Thailand." See WR5/BP 96-2 above under WR 238605 for WR 238605 results. Chloroquine blood and plasma analyses for 357 human plasma and 358 human blood samples for chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine, didesethylchloroquine were faxed to the COR on June 18, 2001. A draft report was submitted for review on August 2, 2001.

GENTAMICIN AND PAROMOMYCIN: Gen/dp 96-3

Samples were analyzed in accordance with the protocol titled "Irritant and Phototoxicity Reactions to the Topical Antileishmanial WR 279396: A

Randomized, Double-Blind Phase I Study." Final data on 83 human plasma samples was Faxed to the COR on December 18, 1996. Draft Analysis Report Gen/P 96-3 was submitted to the COR for review on March 12, 1998 and a final report responding to changes requested in a fax dated June 14, 1999 was submitted August 9, 2000.

WR 238,605: WR5/P 97-1

Samples were to be analyzed in accordance with the protocol titled "One Year Oral Toxicity Study of WR 238605 Succinate in Dogs." Samples (224 dog plasma) were received August 13, 1997. Final data was faxed to the COR September 26, 1997 and a draft report was submitted for review January 5, 1999 that was found acceptable as described in a COR Fax dated January 20, 1999. A signed report will be submitted with the final validation report.

MEFLOQUINE: Mef/P 97-2

Analysis of 14 human plasma samples for determination of the free base concentration of mefloquine hydrochloride (WR 142,490), was accomplished by use of the HPLC method described in Study Report 14B dated August 29, 1989 under contract DAMD17-86-C-6150. Final mefloquine concentrations on 14 of 15 human plasma samples (15th=NS) were submitted in a fax dated November 13, 1997. Final primaquine, chloroquine and metabolite concentrations on 2 human plasma samples were submitted in a fax dated December 11, 1997. The samples were obtained from the Division of Experimental Therapeutics, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. A report is in preparation.

ARTELINIC ACID: Art/dp 99-1

Samples (244 dog plasma) were received November 9, 1999 to be analyzed in accordance with the protocol titled "Effect of Artelinic Acid on Dogs after Oral Administration for 14 Days." Final results were faxed to the COR on February 9, 2000. A draft report was submitted for review March 22, 2000, and response to the review received April 14, 2000 was submitted as a final report on April 21, 2000.

GENTAMICIN AND PAROMOMYCIN: Gen/PU 99-2

Samples were received (230 human plasma and 276 human urine) February 1, 2000 in accordance with the protocol titled "Topical Treatment of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis with WR 279396: A Phase 2 Study in Colombia." The plasma assay has been completed, final data was faxed to the COR August 15, 2000 and draft report Gen/P 99-2 was submitted for review August 16, 2000.

ARTELINIC ACID: Art/P 00-1

Inter-laboratory validation samples for artelinic acid measurement generated in Thailand were analyzed and results were submitted January 19, 2001.

KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Methods developed and validated for:

- Gentamicin and paromomycin in human and rat plasma (SR24)
- R & S Isomers of WR 238605 in human plasma (SR 27)
- R & S Isomers of Halofantrine and WR 178460 in human plasma (SR 28)
- Chloroquine and monodesethylchloroquine in human blood (SR 29A)
- Chloroquine, monodesethylchloroquine and didesethylchloroquine in human blood and plasma (SR 29B)
- WR 238605 and mefloquine in dog plasma (SR31, part I)
- Chloroquine, its 2 metabolites, and quinine in dog plasma (SR31, part II)
- Doxycycline in dog plasma (SR31, part III)
- Halofantrine, its metabolite, and WR 238,605 in dog plasma (SR31, part IV)
- WR 238605 in human blood (SR32, small volume)
- Artelinic acid in dog plasma (SR35)
- Artelinic acid in human plasma (SR35, supplement 1)
- Artelinic acid in rat plasma (SR35, supplement 2)
- DQHS in rat plasma (SR35, supplement 4)

Sample results for:

- 28 human plasma WR6026 August 22, 1997 WR6/PU 94-3
- 28 human plasma WR6026 metabolites August 22, 1997 WR6/PU 94-3
- 226 human plasma R isomer WR 238605 9/30/97 WR5/P 95-2 Chiral
- 226 human plasma S isomer WR 238605 9/30/97 WR5/P 95-2 Chiral
- 1084 results for WR 238605, mefloquine, chloroquine (and its two metabolites), quinine, doxycycline and halofantrine (and its metabolite) (in draft report WR5/P 95-3)
- 305 human samples halofantrine, 11/24/97 Hal/P 95-4
- 305 human samples WR 178,460, 11/24/97 Hal/P 95-4
- 1365 human samples (-) halofantrine, 5/4/98 Hal/P 95-4 Chiral
- 1365 human samples (+) halofantrine, 5/4/98 Hal/P 95-4 Chiral
- 1365 human samples (-) WR 178,460, 5/4/98 Hal/P 95-4 Chiral
- 1365 human samples (+)WR 178,460, 5/4/98 Hal/P 95-4 Chiral
- 165 Monkey blood halofantrine August 19, 1997 Hal/B 96-1
- 165 Monkey blood WR 178460 August 19, 1997 Hal/B 96-1
- 357 results for chloroquine in human plasma,
357 results for monodesethylchloroquine in human plasma,
357 results for didesethylchloroquine in human plasma,
358 results for chloroquine in human blood,
358 results for monodesethylchloroquine in human blood,
358 results for didesethylchloroquine in human blood,
(in draft report WR5/BP 96-2 (Chlor))
- 224 dog plasma WR 238605, September 26, 1997 WR5/P 97-1
- 14 human plasma mefloquine Mef/P 97-2
- 2 human plasma primaquine Mef/P 97-2
- 2 human plasma chloroquine Mef/P 97-2
- 2 human plasma chloroquine metabolite Mef/P 97-2
- 244 results for artelinic acid in dog plasma (in draft report Art/dp 99-1)

- 230 results for gentamicin in human plasma and
230 results for paromomycin in human plasma (in draft report Gen/P 99-2)
- 12 results for artelinic acid in human plasma (Art/P 00-01)
- 325 results for artelinic acid in rat plasma (Art/rP 01-01)
- 356 results for DQHS in rat plasma (Art/rP 01-01)

REPORTABLE OUTCOMES

Yeping Zhao applied for and received employment at Sugen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and Keshi Wang applied for and received employment at Chiron, Inc., based in part on LC/MS/MS experience supported by this contract.

Xiaohua (Mike) Li applied for and received employment and further training at the Institute of Occupational Medicine at the Academy of Preventive Medicine, Beijing, China, based in part on LC/MS/MS experience supported by this contract.

Quilei (Julie) Ren applied for and received employment and further training at Genesoft, Inc., 7300 Shoreline Ct., South San Francisco, CA, based in part on LC/MS/MS experience supported by this contract.

PERSONNEL RECEIVING PAY FROM THE RESEARCH EFFORT

Emil T. Lin
Winnie Gee
W. Chuang
Suli Han
Y. Huang
X. Li (Mike)
Q. Ren
Gary Wang
K. Wang (Keshi)
Yeping Zhao
Richard Bonderud
Robert Shi
Mary Tse
Shirley Yee
Olivia Yturalde

CONCLUSIONS

Using the procedures described in this report, we were able to work sequentially or simultaneously on development, validation and characterization of assays for WR 6026 (and its metabolites, WR 211789 and WR 254421), mefloquine (and its metabolite, WR 160972), *p*-aminoheptanophenone (and related compounds), WR 242511, halofantrine (and its metabolite, WR 178,460, and their stereoisomers), chloroquine (and its metabolites, monodesethylchloroquine and didesethylchloroquine), WR 243,251, WR 238,605, gentamicin, paromomycin and artelinic acid (and metabolites and artesunate). Work on routine analyses of biological specimens during this period was performed for studies that required determination of concentrations of artelinic

acid, chloroquine (and its metabolites, monodesethylchloroquine and didesethylchloroquine), and stereoisomers of halofantrine (and its metabolite, WR 178,460). We worked on demonstrating sensitivity, specificity, linearity, lack of interferences, accuracy, and reproducibility of the analytical method, describing the extent of recovery for the method, and reporting on the stability of compounds of interest in specimens during storage and drug analysis to provide documentation in support of Investigational New Drug (IND) submissions to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

REFERENCES

- ¹ Anticholinesterase Agents. Palmer Taylor in *"The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics"* (Editors) A.G. Gilman, L.S. Goodman, T.W. Rall and F. Murad. Seventh Edition, MacMillan Publishing Co. Chapter 6, pp. 118-129 (1985).
- ² Ion-Paired Liquid Chromatographic Method for the Analysis of Blood and Plasma for the Antimalarial Drug Halofantrine and its Putative Mono-debutylated Metabolite. M. Gawienowski, L.Z. Benet, L. Fleckenstein and E.T. Lin. *J. Liq. Chromatogr.* **30**, 412-419 (1988).
- ³ Analysis of the Antileishmanial Compound WR 6026 by High Performance Liquid Chromatography. C.M. Chen, W.L. Gee, L.Z. Benet, J. von Bredow and L. Fleckenstein. *APhA Academy of Pharmaceutical Science* **14**, 216 (1984).
- ⁴ Analysis of Artesunic Acid and Dihydroqinghaosu in Blood by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography with Reductive Electrochemical Detection. Z.M. Zhou, J.C. Anders, H. Chung and A.D. Theoharides. *J. Chromatogr.* **414**, 77-90 (1987).
- ⁵ Separation of Isomeric Insect Pheromonal Compounds Using Reversed Phase HPLC with AgNO₃ in the Mobil Phase. P.L. Phelan and J.R. Miller. *J. Chromatogr. Sci.* **19**, 13-17 (1981).
- ⁶ *Organic Functional Group Analysis by Micro and Semimicro Methods*. N.D. Cheronis and T.S. Ma. Interscience, New York (1964).
- ⁷ *Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry*. J.F.W. McOmie. Plenum, New York (1973).
- ⁸ Ion-Paired Liquid Chromatographic Method for the Analysis of Pyridostigmine in Plasma. O. Yturralde, R-Y. Lee, L.Z. Benet, L. Fleckenstein, and E.T. Lin. *J. Liq. Chromatogr.* **10**, 2231-2246 (1987).
- ⁹ Kinnamon, K.E.; Steck, E.A.; Loizeaux, P.S.; Hanson, W.L.; Chapman, W.L.; and Waits, V.B. *Amer. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.*, 27(4):751 (1978).
- ¹⁰ Locksley, R.M. and Plorde, J.J.: "Leishmaniasis," in *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, Tenth edition. Edited by Petersdorf, R.G.; Adams, R.P.; Braunwald, E.; Isselbacher K.J.; Martin, J.B.; and Wilson, J.D. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, pp. 1193-6, 1983.
- ¹¹ Physicians' Desk Reference, 40th Edition. Publisher; Edward R. Barnhart, pp. 1073 and 1744-5.
- ¹² Lin, E.T.; Benet, L.Z.; Upton, R.A.; and Gee, W.L. Annual Report "Development of Analytical Methods for the Determination of Drug Substances

in Biological Fluids," US Army Medical Research and Development Command Contract No. DAMD17-83-C-3004, August 26, 1983.

- ¹³ Bidlingmeyer, B.A.; Del Rios, J.K.; and Korpi, J. Separation of Organic Amine Compounds on Silica Gel with Reversed-Phase Eluents. *Anal. Chem.* 54:442 (1982).
- ¹⁴ Theoharides, A.D.; Chung, H.; and Velazquez, H. Metabolism of a Potential 8-Aminoquinoline Antileishmanial Drug in Rat Liver Microsomes," *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 34:181 (1985).
- ¹⁵ Shi, R.J.Y.; Benet, L.Z.; and Lin, E.T. High Performance Liquid Chromatographic Assay of Basic Amine Drugs in Plasma and Urine Using a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase. *J. Chromatogr.* 377:399-404 (1986).
- ¹⁶ Shi, J.Y.R.; Gee, W.L.; Williams, R.L.; and Lin, E.T. High Performance Liquid Chromatographic Assay of Metoclopramide in Plasma Using a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase. *Anal. Lett.* 20:131 (1987).
- ¹⁷ Shi, J.Y.R.; Gee, W.L.; Williams, R.L.; and Lin, E.T. High Performance Liquid Chromatographic Assay for Basic Amine Drugs in Plasma and Urine Using a Silica Gel Column and an Aqueous Mobile Phase. II. Chloropheniramine. *J. Liq. Chromatogr.* 10(4), 3101-3112 (1987).
- ¹⁸ C.J. Canfield and R. S. Rozman, *Bull. WHO*, 50 (1974) 203.
- ¹⁹ G.M. Trenholme, R. L. Williams, R. Z. Desjardins, H. Frischer, P. E. Carson, K.H. Rieckman, and C. J. Canfield, *Science*, 190 (1975) 792.
- ²⁰ K.H. Rieckman, G.M. Trenholme, R.L. Williams, R.E. Carson, H. Frischer, and R.Z. Desjardins, *Bull. WHO*, 51 (1974) 375.
- ²¹ D.F. Clyde, V.C. McCarthy, R.M. Miller, and R.B. Hornick, *Antimicrob. Agents. Chemother.*, 9 (1976) 384.
- ²² T. Nakagawa, T. Higuchi, J.L. Haslam, R.D. Shaffer, and W.D. Mendenhall, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 68 (1979) 718.
- ²³ S.M. Mansor, V. Navaratnam, M. Mohamad, S. Hussein, A. Kumar, A. Jamaludin, W.H. Wernsdorfer, Single dose kinetic study of the triple combination mefloquine/sulphadoxine/pyrimethamine (Fansimef®) in healthy male volunteers. *Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol.*, 27(1989)381-6.
- ²⁴ D. Dadgar, J. Climax, R. Lambe, A Darragh. Gas chromatographic determination of mefloquine in human and dog plasma using electron-capture detection. *J. Chromatogr.*, 337(1985)47.

-
- ²⁵ D.E. Schwartz, in A. Frigerio and M. McCamish (Editors), *Recent Developments in Chromatography and Electrophoresis*, Vol. 10, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1980, p. 69.
- ²⁶ D.E. Schwartz and U.B. Ranalder, *Biomed. Mass Spectrom.*, 8 (1981) 589.
- ²⁷ J.M. Grindel, P.F. Tilton, and R.D. Shaffer. Quantitation of the antimalarial agent, mefloquine, in blood, plasma, and urine using high-pressure liquid chromatography. *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 66:6 (1977) 834.
- ²⁸ I.M. Kapetanovic, J.D. DiGiovanni, J. Bartosevich, V. Melendez, J. von Bredow and M. Heiffer. Analysis of the antimalarial, mefloquine, in blood and plasma using high-performance liquid chromatography. *J. Chromatogr.* 277 (1983) 209.
- ²⁹ G. Franssen, B. Rouveix, J. Lebras, J. Bauchet, F. Verdier, C. Michon, F. Bricaire. Divided-dose kinetics of mefloquine in man. *Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol.*, 28(1989)179-184.
- ³⁰ J. Karbwang, P. Molunto, K.N. Bangchang, D. Bunnag. Determination of mefloquine in biological fluids using high performance liquid chromatography. *S.E. Asian J. Trop. Med. Pub. Hlth.*, 20:1(1989)55-60.
- ³¹ M.C. Coleman, L. Fleckenstein, L.A. Shipley, M.H. Heiffer. Disposition of the antimalarial, mefloquine, in the isolated perfused rat liver. *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 37:2(1988)235-239.
- ³² J.H. Riviere, D.J. Back, A.M. Breckenridge, R.E. Howells. The pharmacokinetics of mefloquine in man: lack of effect of mefloquine on antipyrine metabolism. *Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol.*, 20(1985)469-474.
- ³³ Y. Bergqvist, U. Hellgren, F.C. Churchill. High-performance liquid chromatographic assay for the simultaneous monitoring of Mefloquine and its acid metabolite in biological samples using protein precipitation and ion-pair extraction. *J. Chromatogr.*, 432(1988)253-263.
- ³⁴ R. Jauch, E. Griesser, G. Oesterhelt. Metabolismus von Ro 21-5998 (Mefloquin) bei der Ratte. *Arzneim. Forsch./Drug Res.*, 30(1980)60-67.
- ³⁵ McLaughlin LG; Henion JD; Kijak PJ. Multi-residue confirmation of aminoglycoside antibiotics and bovine kidney by ion spray high-performance liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry. *Biological Mass Spectrometry*, 1994 Jul, 23(7):417-29.
- ³⁶ Gurtler F; Kaltsatos V; Boisrame B; Deleforge J; Gex-Fabry M; Balant LP; Gurny R. Ocular availability of gentamicin in small animals after topical administration of a conventional eye drop solution and a novel long acting

bioadhesive ophthalmic drug insert. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 1995 Nov, 12(11):1791-5.

³⁷ Ara J; Gans Z; Sweeney R; Wolf B. Dot-ELISA for the rapid detection of gentamicin in milk. *Journal of Clinical Laboratory Analysis*, 1995, 9(5):320-4.

³⁸ Madaras-Kelly KJ; Mihalovic S; Zittel D; Ehresman D; Lakatua DJ; Rotschafer JC. Comparison of gentamicin pharmacokinetic parameters determined by fluorescence polarization immunoassay and latex agglutination methods. *Therapeutic Drug Monitoring*, 1994 Aug, 16(4):395-9.

³⁹ Mancassola R; Reperant JM; Naciri M; Chartier C. Chemoprophylaxis of *Cryptosporidium parvum* infection with paromomycin in goat kids and immunological study. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, 1995 Jan, 39(1):75-8.

⁴⁰ Gueron E; Isakov N; el-On J. *Leishmania major*: respiratory burst response of infected murine macrophages treated with paromomycin. *Experimental Parasitology*, 1993 Jun, 76(4):371-6.

⁴¹ Gebre-Hiwot A; Tadesse G; Croft SL; Frommel D. An in vitro model for screening antileishmanial drugs: the human leukaemia monocyte cell line, THP-1. *Acta Tropica*, 1992 Aug, 51(3-4):237-45.

⁴² E.A. Nodiff, S. Chatterjee and H.A. Musallam, *Prog. Med. Chem.*, 28 (1991)1.

⁴³ J.M. Karle and R. Olmeda, "Rapid and Sensitive Quantitative Analysis of the New Antimalarial N⁴-[2,6-Dimethoxy-4-Methyl-5-[(3-Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-8-Quinolinyll]-1,4-Pentanediamine in Plasma by Liquid Chromatography and Electrochemical Detection" *J. Chromatogr.*, 424(1988) 347.

⁴⁴ E.T. Lin and W.L. Gee, "Quantitation of Primaquine (FreeBase) and its Carboxylated Metabolite in Human Plasma by High Performance Liquid Chromatography and Ultraviolet Detection," Study Report 23, Contract No. DAMD17-92-C-2028, USAMRDC, 1996.

⁴⁵ E.T. Lin, L.Z. Benet, R.A. Upton, and W.L. Gee, "Quantitation of WR 238,605 as FreeBase in Plasma and Blood by HPLC and Fluorescence Detection," Study Report 13B, Contract No. DAMD17-85-C-6150, USAMRDC, 1989.

⁴⁶ M.T. Marino, J.O. Peggins and T.G. Brewer, "High-performance liquid chromatographic method for the determination of a candidate 8-aminoquinoline antimalarial drug (WR 242511) using oxidative electrochemical detection," *J. Chromatogr. Biomedical Applications*, 616(1993)338.

⁴⁷ B.A. Bidlingmeyer, J.K. Del Rios, and J. Korpi, "Separation of Organic Amine Compounds on Silica Gel with Reversed-Phase Eluents," *Anal. Chem.* 54(1982)442.

-
- ⁴⁸ R. Brueckner, T. Coster, D. Wesche, M.J. Shmuklarsky, D. Kyle, and I. Schneider, "Evaluation of WR 238605 as a Prophylactic Agent against Induced *P. falciparum* Malaria Infection in Healthy Non-Immune Subject II: A Multiple-Dose Causal versus Suppressive Study," Protocol, Study No. 5.
- ⁴⁹ J.M. Karle and R. Olmeda, "Rapid and Sensitive Quantitative Analysis of the New Antimalarial N⁴-[2,6-Dimethoxy-4-Methyl-5-[(3-Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-8-Quinoliny]-1,4-Pentanediamine in Plasma by Liquid Chromatography and Electrochemical Detection" *J. Chromatogr.*, 424(1988) 347.
- ⁵⁰ E.T. Lin and W.L. Gee, "Quantitation of Primaquine (Free Base) and its Carboxylated Metabolite in Human Plasma by High Performance Liquid Chromatography and Ultraviolet Detection," Study Report 23, Contract No. DAMD17-92-C-2028, USAMRDC, 1996.
- ⁵¹ E.T. Lin, L.Z. Benet, R.A. Upton, and W.L. Gee, "Quantitation of WR 238,605 as Free Base in Plasma and Blood by HPLC and Fluorescence Detection," Study Report 13B, Contract No. DAMD17-85-C-6150, USAMRDC, 1989.
- ⁵² J.M. Karle, R. Olmeda, S.G. Freeman, and A.C. Schroeder, "Quantification of the individual enantiomer plasma concentrations of the candidate antimalarial agent N⁴-[2,6-dimethoxy-4methyl-5-[(3-trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-8-quinoliny]-1,4-pentanediamine (WR 238,605)," *J. Chromatogr. Biomed.* 670(1995)251-257.