

# DIFFERENTIATION OF BUSPIRONE HYDROXY METABOLITES WITH CYCLIC ION MOBILITY SPECTROMETRY

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## INTRODUCTION

- Buspirone is an anxiolytic pharmaceutical which undergoes multiple hydroxylation reactions during metabolism.
- These metabolites can in part be differentiated by liquid chromatography, ion mobility and CID fragmentation.
- Here, we demonstrate the use of cyclic ion mobility (cIMS) to increase the gas-phase resolution between isobaric metabolites.

Increasing the number of passes in the cIMS mobility cell improves +O separation for the oxidized metabolites. Further localization information can be obtained from fragment ion shifts.

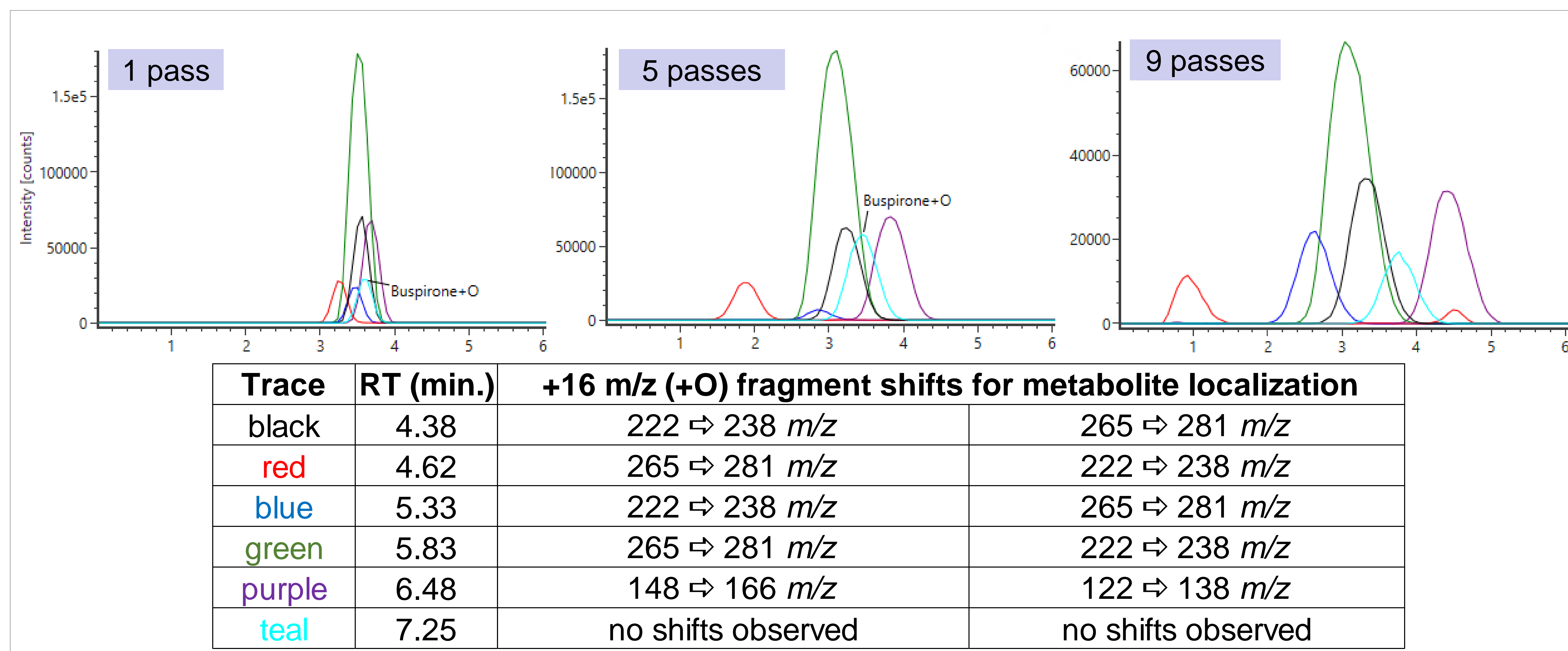


Figure 2: ATD plots, retention time (RT), drift time (DT) and fragment ion mass shifts for the 6 observed buspirone+O metabolites in the t=120 min. incubation sample.

## Observation of additional +2x(+O) metabolite using cIMS improved resolution.

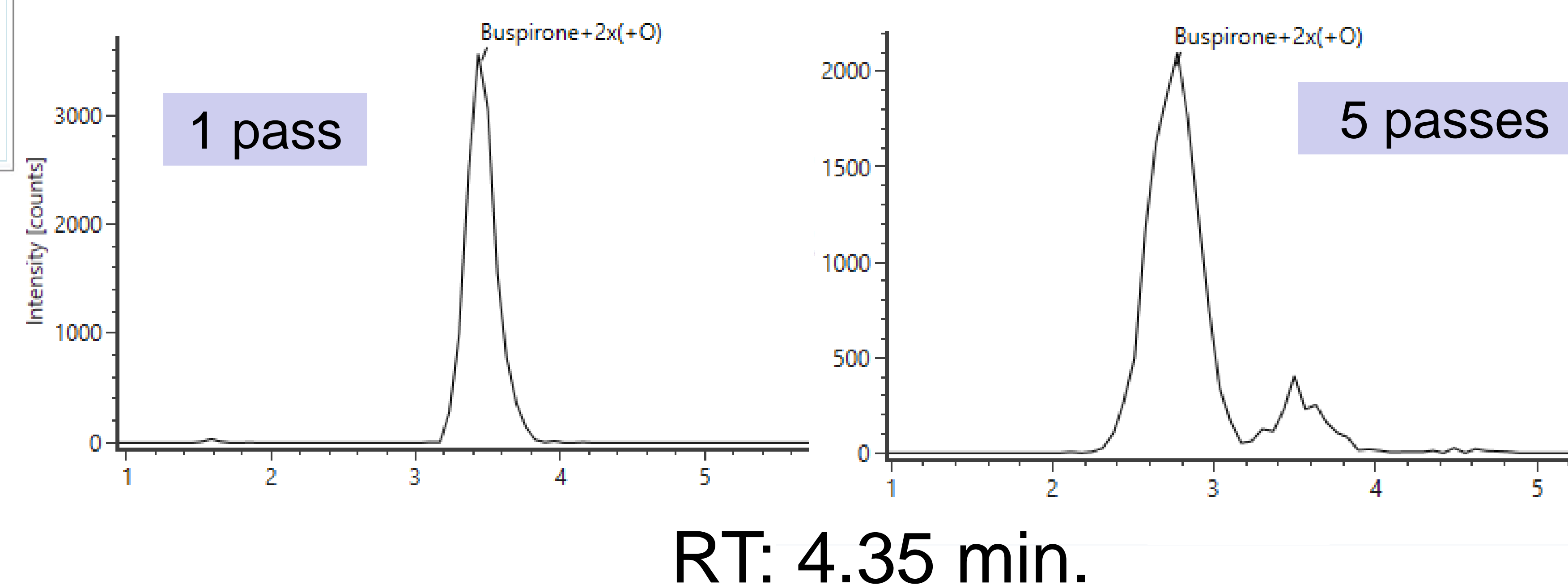


Figure 3: Appearance of an additional drift "peak" at RT of 4.35 min. and 418.2449 m/z after 5 cIMS passes.

## Buspirone IMS and fragmentation description.

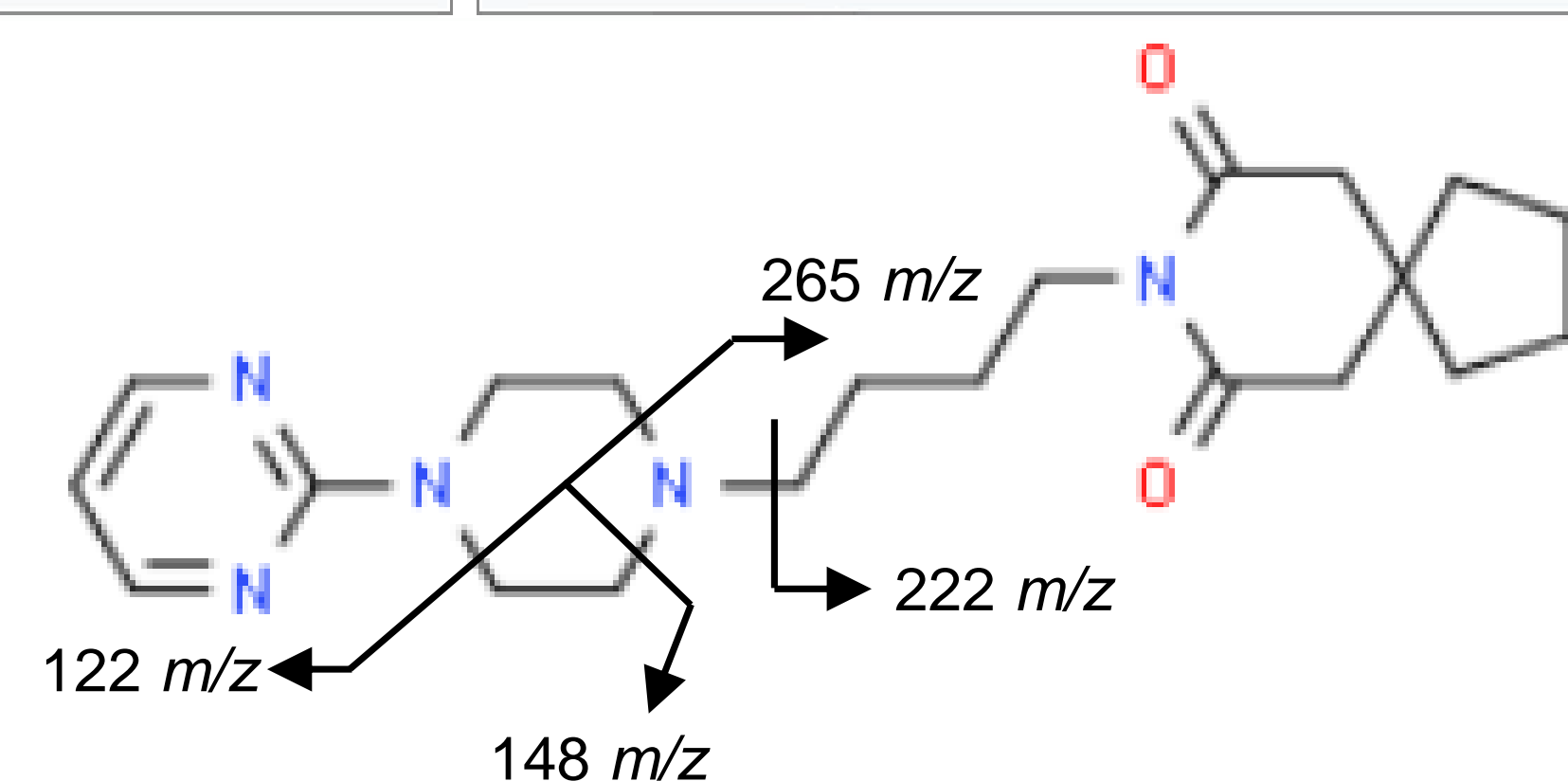
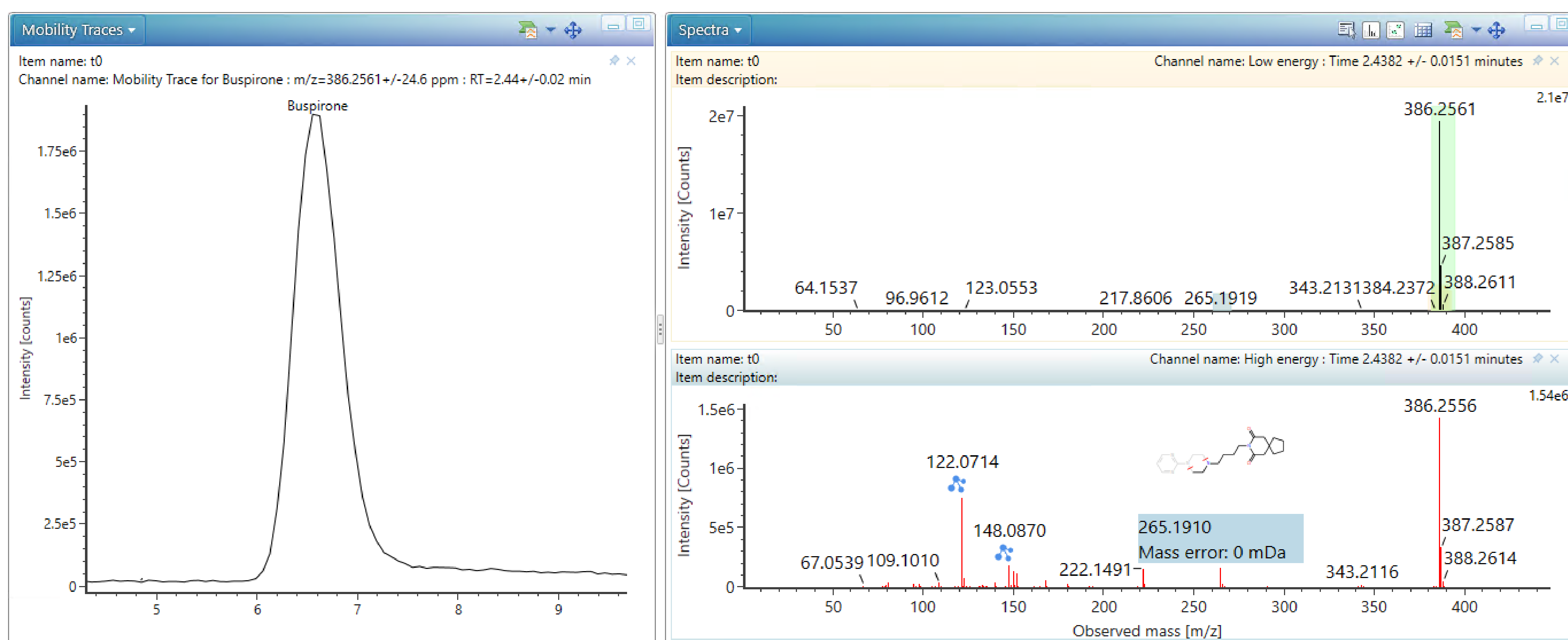


Figure 1: Display of Buspirone (incubation point t=0 min.) ion mobility arrival time distribution (ATD) and precursor/fragment ion spectra as obtained on a LC TW-IMS QToF instrument. The fragment ion pathway is also described.

## CONCLUSIONS

- cIMS provides exceptional gas-phase separation of isobaric buspirone hydroxy metabolites.
- Fragment ion mass shifts describe metabolite localization information.
- Increases in IMS resolution afforded by cIMS reveal a possible additional hydroxy metabolite, warranting further investigation.