

ABP Steroidal Module in blood

Prof. Martial Saugy, REDs - University of Lausanne

Federico Ponzetto, Swiss Laboratory for Doping Analysis - University of Lausanne

A step forward...

URINE DRAWBACKS

Confounding factors

ENDOGENOUS

UGT2B17 polymorphism Bacterial contamination
Ethanol consumption

EXOGENOUS

GC-MS Sensitivity

T patch & gel administration

T. Kuuranne et al.

Confounding factors and genetic polymorphism in the evaluation of individual steroid profiling.

Br. J. Sports Med. (2014) 48(10):848-55



BLOOD MATRIX

- Not easy to manipulate
- Reduced bacterial contamination
- Snapshot of athletes' physiological condition
- Accurate pharmacokinetics information
- Trend in clinical analyses (evaluation/expertise)
- 1 Sample -> 2 ABP modules

- Few data in doping context
- Invasive sampling (ethics)
- Sample stability (48h)
- Transportation strategy
- Small sample volume (4mL)

Blood Steroid Profiling – Target Compounds

UHPLC-MS/MS

Acuity BEH C₁₈ 100 x 2,1 mm , ID 1.7 µm

Flow rate 400 µL/min

Temperature 30°C

Inj. volume 10µL

Phase A H₂O + 0.1% FA

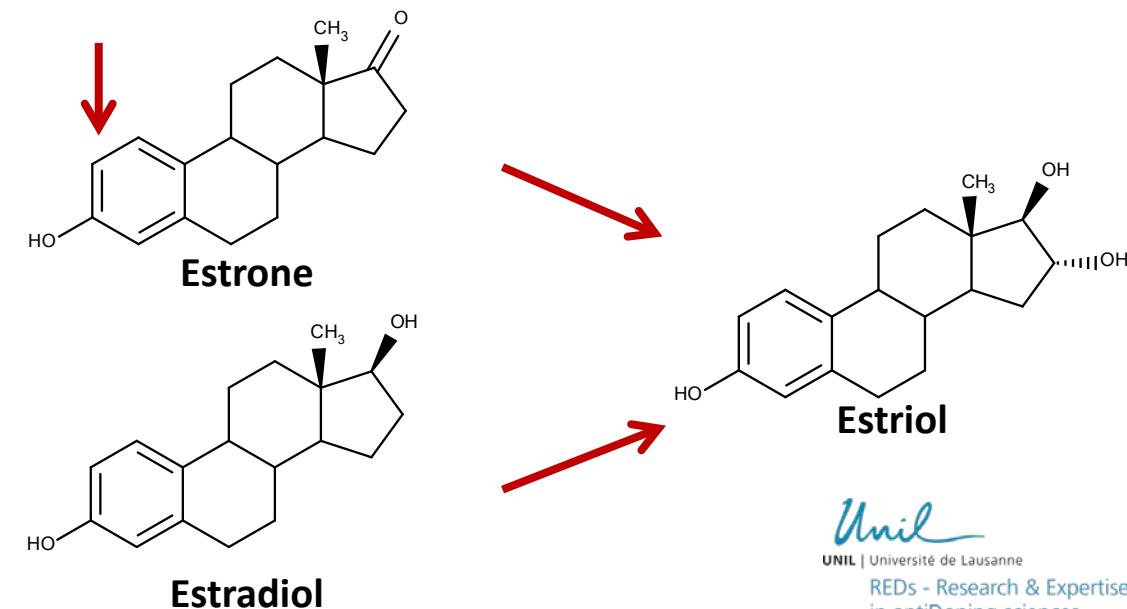
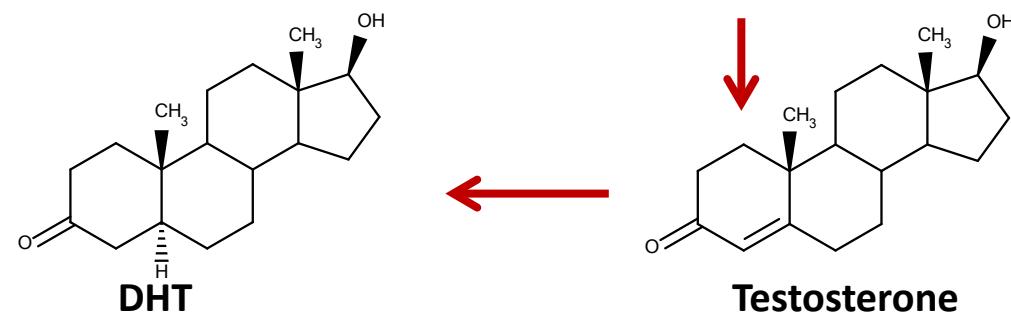
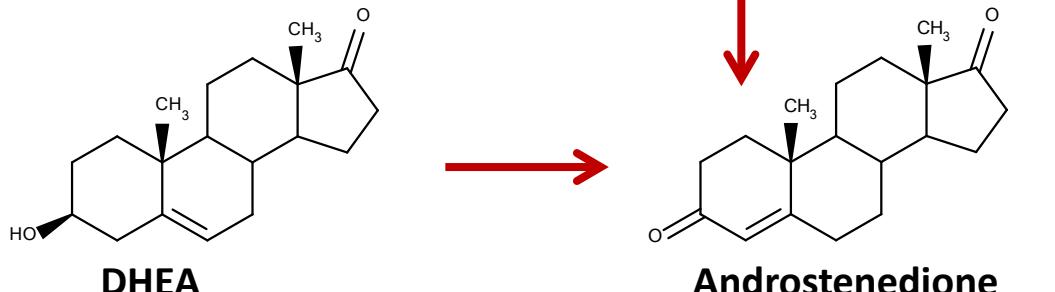
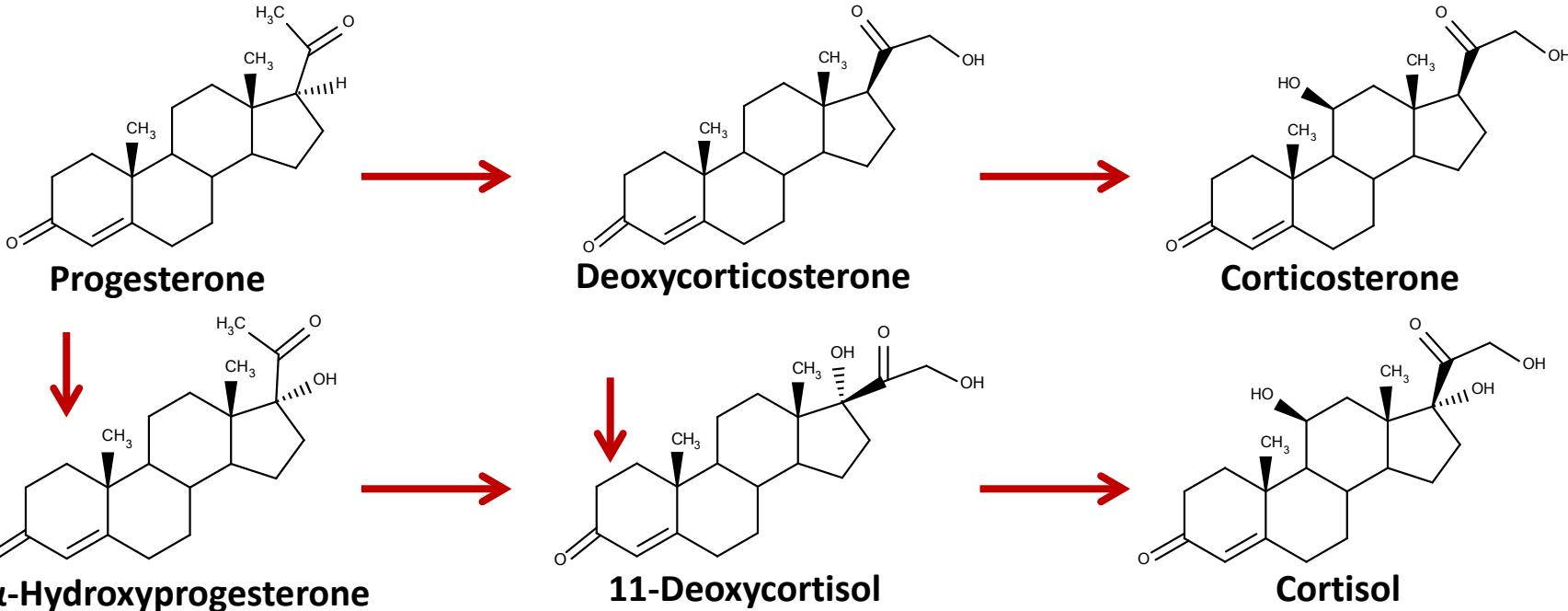
Phase B ACN + 0.1% FA

Gradient 0.5 min 25% B

6 min 58% B

8 min 98% B

Total Run Time 11 min

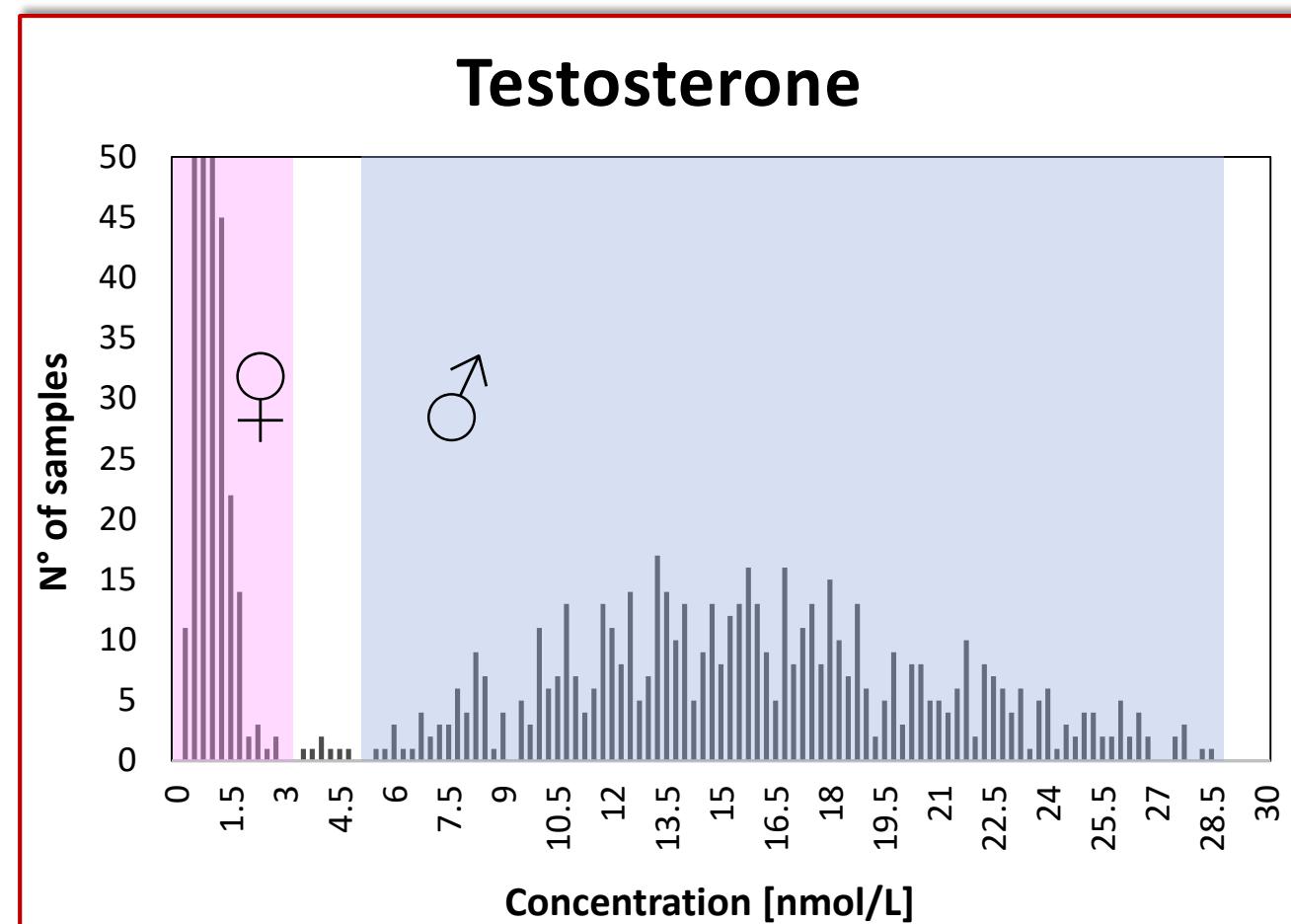


Reference Intervals

COMPOUND	LLOQ (nmol/L)	REFERENCE INTERVAL (nmol/L)	
Testosterone	0.07	6.67 – 30.53	♂
		0.26 – 1.80	♀
Androstenedione	0.17	1.08 – 6.36	
Progesterone	0.05	0.05 – 0.32	♂
		0.06 – 39.59	♀
17 α OH-progesterone	0.30	0.34 – 7.71	
DHEA	1.73	3.04 – 22.41	
DHT	0.17	0.46 – 2.76	♂
		n.d. – 0.92	♀
Corticosterone	0.29	0.85 – 38.47	
Cortisol	2.76	64.82 – 696.69	
11-deoxycortisol	0.07	n.d. – 2.20	

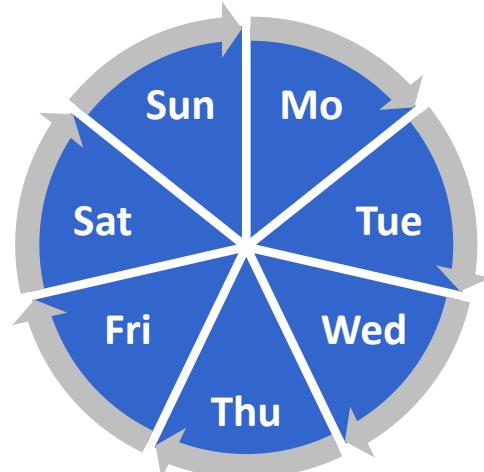


1879 Elite Athletes
(1056 M, 824 F)



Testosterone Clinical Study

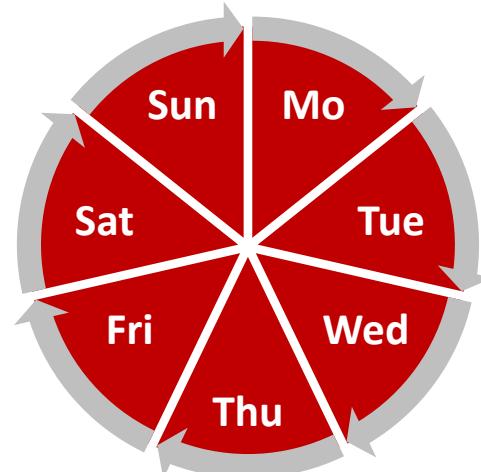
Population: 19 healthy men (UGT2B17: 7 ins/ins, 7 ins/del, 5 del/del)



CONTROL



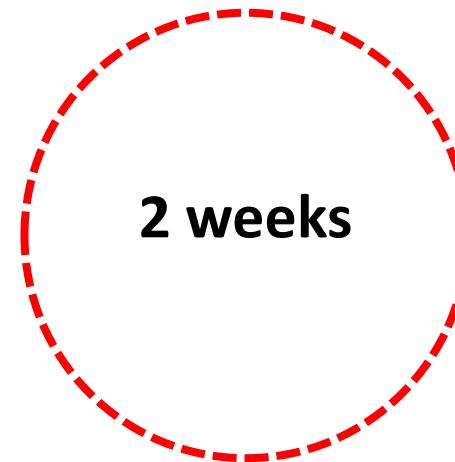
0h, 2h, 4h, 8h, 12h
24h



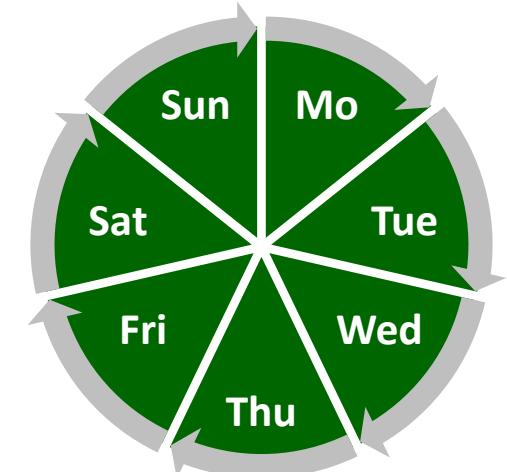
PATCH



0h, 2h, 4h, 8h, 12h
24h
48h, 60h
72h
96h



WASH OUT



ORAL



0h, 2h, 4h, 8h, 12h
24h
48h, 60h
72h
96h

= $2 \times 2.4\text{mg}/24\text{h T}$
 = $2 \times 40\text{mg TU}$

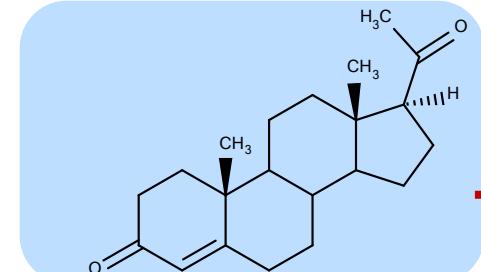


Multivariate Statistical Analysis

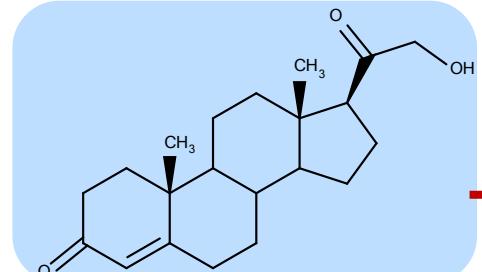
Parallel Factor Analysis (PARAFAC)

Circadian Rhythm

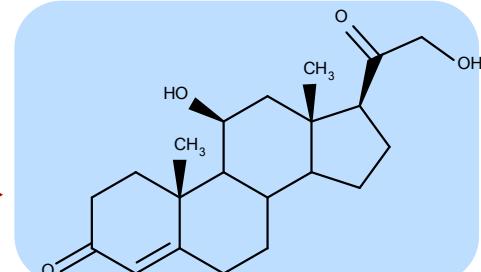
Testosterone Intake



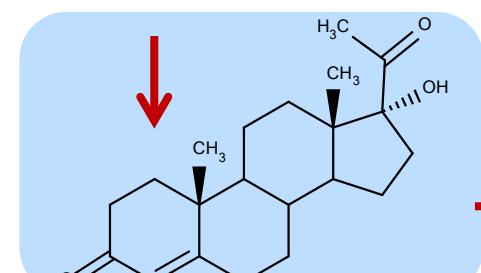
Progesterone



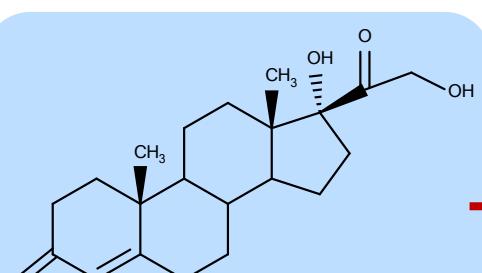
Deoxycorticosterone



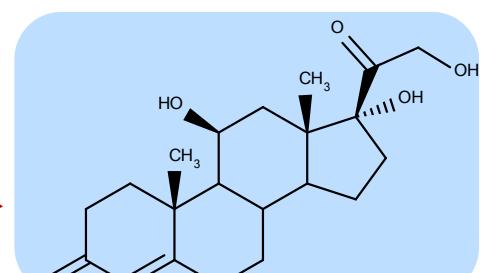
Corticosterone



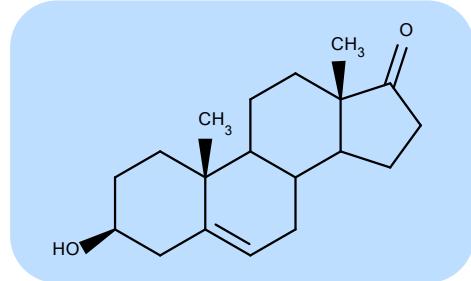
17 α -Hydroxyprogesterone



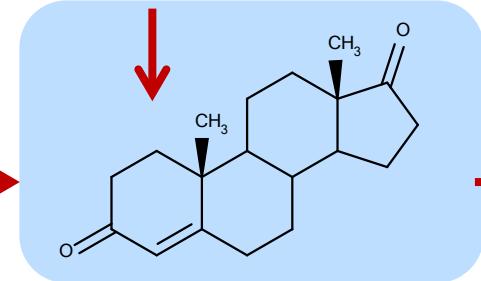
11-Deoxycortisol



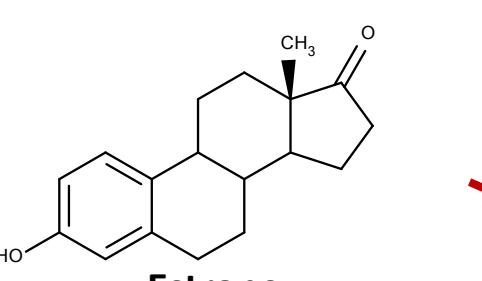
Cortisol



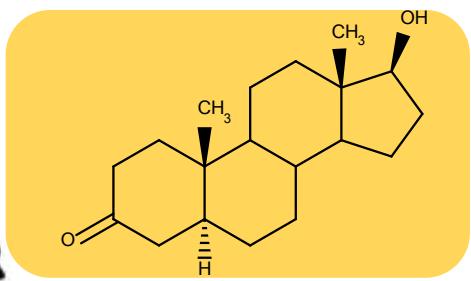
DHEA



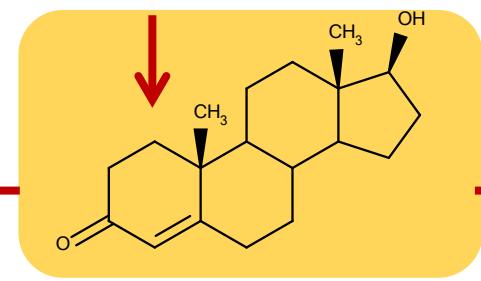
Androstenedione



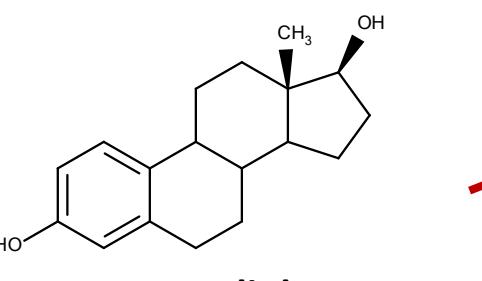
Estrone



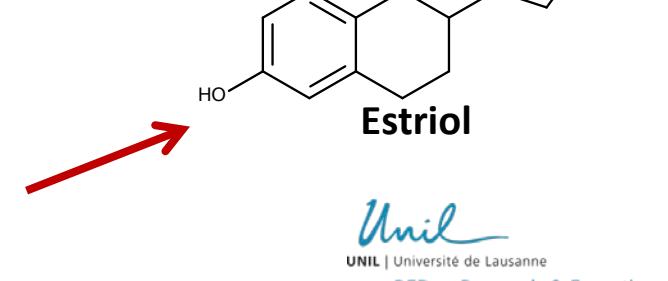
DHT



Testosterone



Estradiol



Estriol



Unil

UNIL | Université de Lausanne

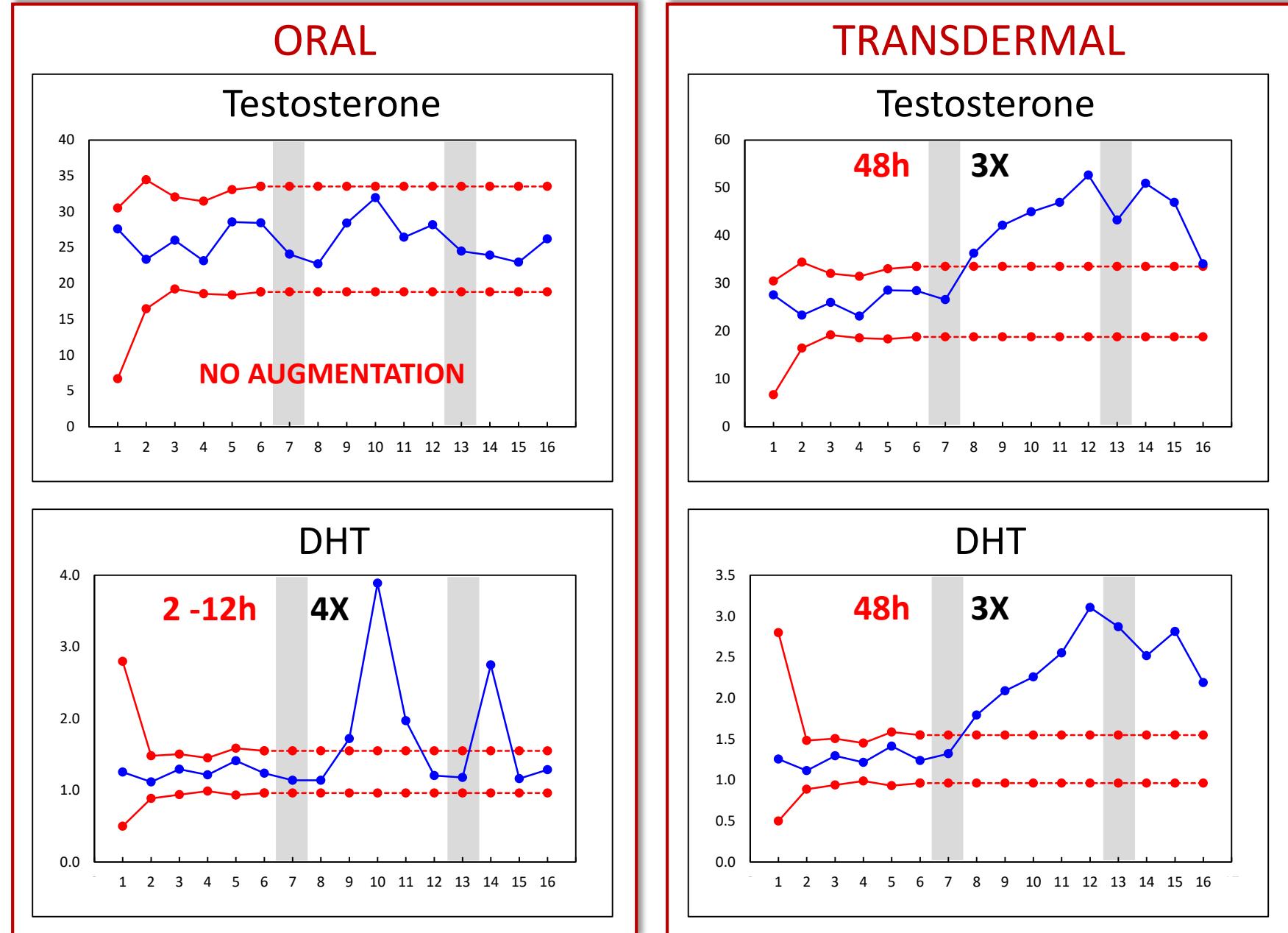
REDS - Research & Expertise
in antiDoping sciences

Longitudinal Monitoring

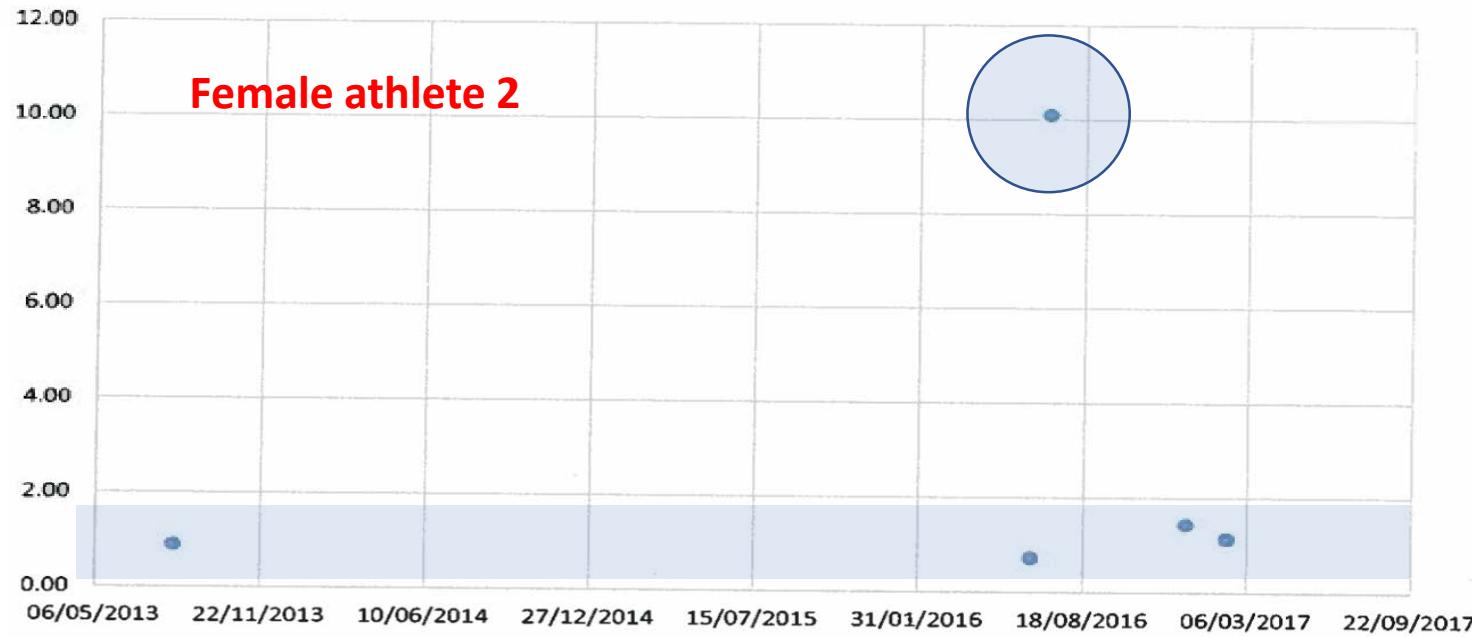
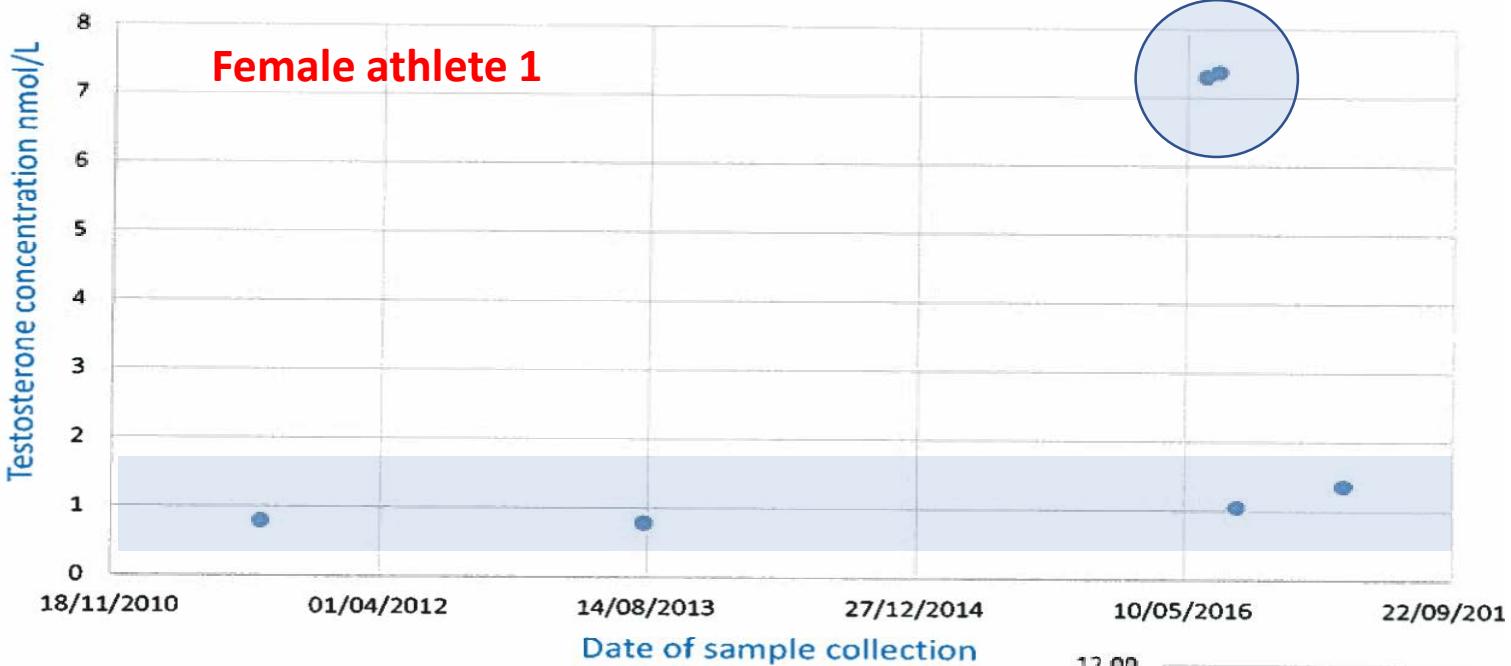
ins/ins
ins/del
del/del

F. Ponzetto et al.
Longitudinal monitoring of endogenous steroids in human serum by UHPLC-MS/MS as a tool to detect testosterone abuse in sports.
Anal. Bioanal. Chem. I. (2016), 408 (3):705-719

T intake



2 case reports



Unil

UNIL | Université de Lausanne

REDs - Research & Expertise
in antiDoping sciences

Untargeted Approach - Steroidomics

Sample Preparation



SPE
OASIS HLB
(Waters)

Loading 200 µL serum + 200µL H₃PO₄ 4%

Washing 400 µL H₂O/MeOH 95/5 (v/v)
+ 0.1% NH₄OH

Elution 50 µL DCM

Reconstitution 50 µL MeOH/H₂O
90/10 (v/v)

UHPLC-HRMS

Kinetex C₁₈ 150 x 2,1 mm , ID 1.7 µm

Flow rate 300 µL/min

Temperature 30°C

Inj. volume 10µL

Phase A H₂O + 0.1% FA

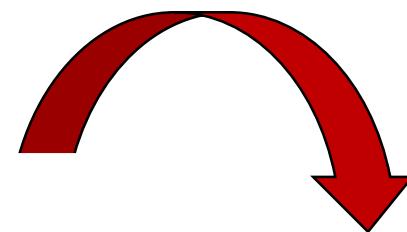
Phase B ACN + 0.1% FA

Gradient 0.5 min 25% B

16.8 min 95% B

Total Run Time 27 min

About 40'000 detected peaks



Nucleosides &
Derivatives

Endogenous
glucuronides

Endogenous
sulfates

Organic acids

m/z

Retention Time



Focus on Steroid Compartment

FILTRATION

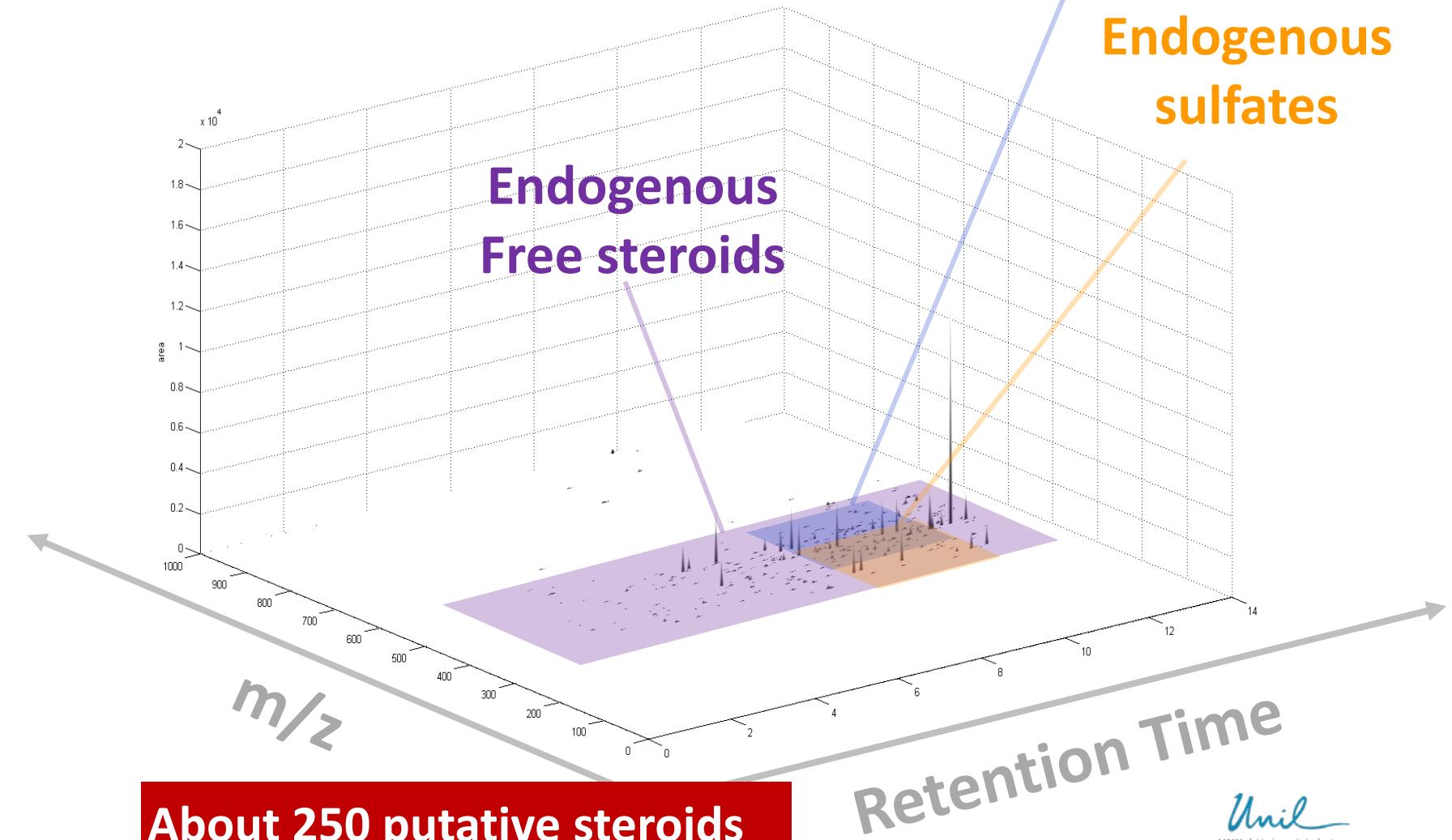
In-house Database
(130 steroidal compounds)

Online Database



(Ret. Time prediction)

Literature
Scientific Knowledge



Biomarkers

Feature	m/z	rT	Molecular formula	Annotatio n Level	Adduct	ID	Rank
N18	288.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	1	[M-H]-	Androsterone Gluc	1
N19	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	Hydroxyandrosterone/Hydroxyetiocholanolone Gluc isomer	2
N19	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	Hydroxyandrosterone/Hydroxyetiocholanolone Gluc isomer	3
N19	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	Hydroxyandrostenedione Gluc isomer	4
N18	288.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	1	[M-H]-	Etiocholanolone Gluc	5
N19	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	Hydroxyestradiol Gluc isomer	6
N18	288.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	1	[M-H]-	5(a/b)-Androstan-3a,17b-diol-17-Gluc*	7
N39	479.2295	6.15	C25H36O9	3	[M-H]-	Hydroxytestosterone/HydroxyDHEA Gluc isomer	8
N61	477.2126	6.67	C25H34O9	2	[M-H]-	Hydroxyandrostenedione Gluc isomer	9
N77	477.2126	6.67	C25H34O9	1	[M-H]-	Testosterone Gluc	10
N28	479.2295	6.15	C25H36O9	1	[M-H]-	Hydroxytestosterone/HydroxyDHEA	11
N62	479.2295	6.15	C25H36O9	1	[M-H]-	Hydroxyandrosterone/Hydroxyetioch	12
N66	479.2295	6.15	C25H36O9	1	[M-H]-	Hydroxytestosterone/HydroxyDHEA	13
N58	479.2295	6.15	C25H36O9	1	[M-H]-	Hydroxyandrostenedione Sulf isome	14
N74	505.1745	6.57	C19H30O5S	1	[M-H]-	11-Ketoetiocholanolone Gluc	15
N123	505.1745	6.57	C19H30O5S	1	[M-H]-	Androsterone/Etiocholanolone Sulf*	16
N111	463.2339	7.86	C25H36O8	3	[M-H]-	Androstanedione Gluc isomer	17
N18	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	17b-hydroxy-5b-estran-3-one Gluc	18
N19	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	Hydroxytestosterone/HydroxyDHEA Gluc isomer	19
N18	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	Hydroxyandrostenedione Sulf isomer	20
N18	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	11b,20-Dihydroxy-3-oxopregn-4-en-21-oic acid Sulf	21
N18	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	1	[M-H]-	Epiandrosterone Sulf	22
N18	289.1748	6.18	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	11b,20-Dihydroxy-3-oxopregn-4-en-21-oic acid Sulf	23
N11	385.1696	6.45	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	Tetrahydrocortisol Gluc isomer	24
N50	385.1696	6.45	C19H30O6S	3	[M-H]-	Hydroxyandrosterone/Hydroxyetiocholanolone Sulf isomer	25

Phase II metabolites

increase more than
Free steroids

Glucuronides

increase more than

Sulfates

Urinary
Steroidal Markers

also increasing in blood

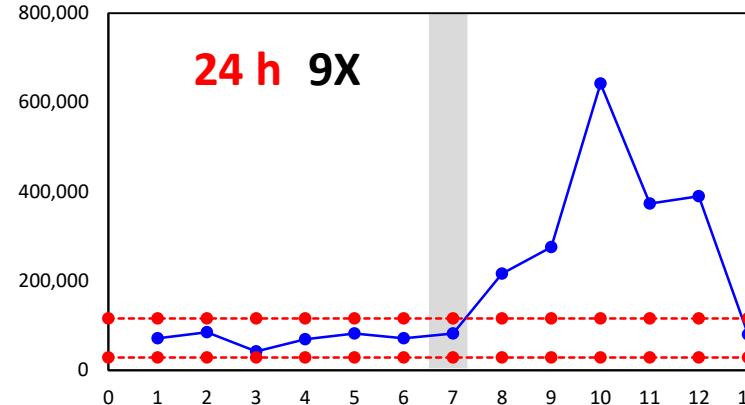
High presence of
Hydroxylated
compounds



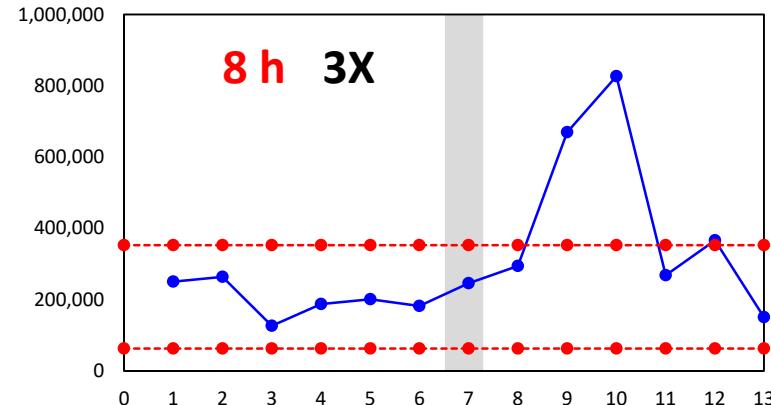
Longitudinal Monitoring

NEW BIOMARKERS

5 α (β)Adiol Gluc.

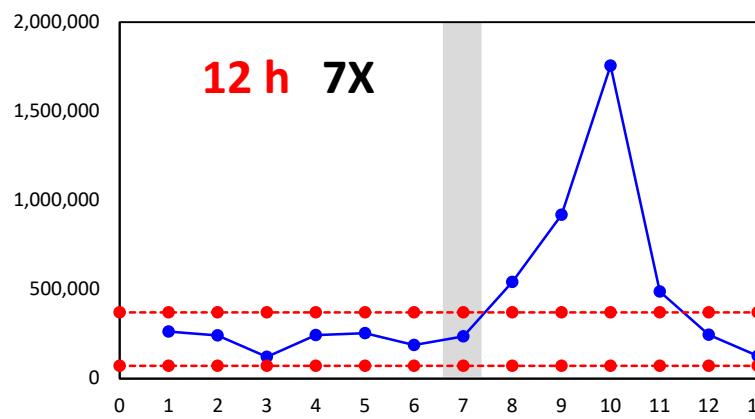


Etiocholanolone Gluc.

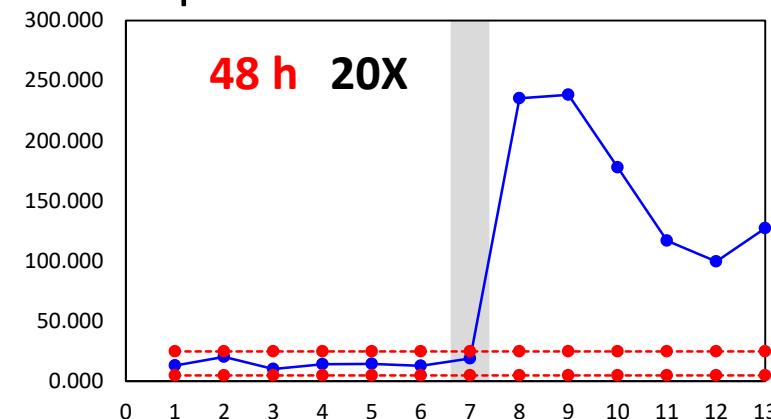


T intake

Androsterone Gluc.



Epiandrosterone Sulf.



Conclusions & Perspectives



Longitudinal monitoring of blood T & DHT showed no differences between UGT2B17 genotypes



Compared to urinary T/E, increased sensitivity for transdermal administration



Steroidomics highlighted additional biomarkers of T intake (phase II met.)



Development and validation of a new quantitative UHPLC-MS/MS method



Application of the method on athletes' samples to obtain reference values (first point ABP) and check stability across time



Acknowledgements

COLLABORATORS



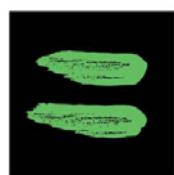
Dr. Tiia Kuuranne
Dr. Raul Nicoli



UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

Dr. Julien Boccard
Prof. Serge Rudaz

FUNDING



WORLD
ANTI-DOPING
AGENCY

PARTNERSHIP FOR
clean competition

