

A Review and Recent Update on LCMS

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Abstract

Liquid Chromatography/Mass spectrum analysis (LC/MS) is quick developing and it's the popular tool of liquid chromatographers. Liquid chromatography-mass spectrum analysis (LC-MS/MS) could be a technique that uses liquid natural process (or HPLC) with the mass spectrometry. It's AN analytical chemistry technique that mixes the physical separation capabilities of liquid natural process (or HPLC) with the mass analysis capabilities of mass spectrum analysis. (LC-MS/MS) is commonly utilized in laboratories for the qualitative and measurement of drug substances, drug product and biological samples. it's been persistently utilized in drug development at many alternative stages as well as Metabolic Stability Screening, Metabolite Identification moreover as in vivo Drug Screening, Impurity Identification, amide Mapping, Glycoprotein Mapping, Natural product Dereplication, Bio-affinity Screening. LC-MS is now with success applied to routine analysis in several areas, as well as therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM), clinical and rhetorical pharmacological medicine moreover as doping management. This advancement in LCMS was originally and still is oil-fired by the necessity for a lot of powerful analytical and bio-analytical techniques that may accurately and exactly discriminate target analytes from high quality mixtures in a very sensitive and selective means. With recent advancement in instrumentation, the employment of liquid natural process (LC) and mass spectrometry (MS) has become a strong two-dimensional (2D) combined technology.

Keywords: LCMS, HPLC, Amide Mapping, Conjugated Protein Mapping, Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM).

INTRODUCTION

Modern physical ways of study area unit thus sensitive that they supply precise and elaborate information from even tiny samples. These area unit largely applied and normally area unit versatile to automation [1, 2]. Thanks to these reasons, this area unit currently utilized in development, within the management of manufacture and formulation, as stability check throughout storage, and in observance the employment of drugs and medicines. There are a unit numerous ways utilized in measurement which can be generally classified as (2)-

➤ Chemical/classical technique

(Titrimetric, volumetric and measure method)

➤ Instrumental technique
(Spectrophotometry, qualitative analysis, HPLC, GC)

Liquid chromatography-mass spectrum analysis (LC-MS or HPLC-MS) is an analytical technique that mixes the physical separation skills of liquid chromatography (or HPLC) with the mass analysis capabilities of mass spectrum analysis. LC-MS is a powerful technique used for several applications that has terribly high sensitivity and selectivity. It ordinarily utilized in pharmacokinetic studies of prescription drugs and is that the

most frequently used technique within the field of bio analysis.

LC-MS additionally plays a task in pharmacognosy particularly within the field of molecular pharmacognosy once it involves the ingredients distinction within the aspects of constitution cloning. The foremost necessary issue that should be thought-about is the way to build the most important difference of active ingredients in plant cells between the take a look at cluster of plants and controlled ones.

BASIC PRINCIPLE OF LCMS

Liquid chromatography- High Performance Liquid natural process

Present day liquid natural process typically utilizes terribly tiny particles packed and operating at comparatively air mass, and is noted as high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC); fashionable LC-MS ways use HPLC instrumentation, primarily exclusively, for sample [3].

The basic principle in HPLC is surface assimilation. In HPLC, the sample is forced by a liquid at high pressure (the mobile part) through a column that's filled with a stationary phase typically composed of on an irregular basis or spherically formed particles chosen or derivative to accomplish particular styles of separations [4].

HPLC ways area unit traditionally divided into 2 completely different sub-classes supported stationary phases and also the corresponding needed polarity of the mobile part. Use of octadecylsilyl (C18) and connected organic-modified particles as stationary part with pure or pH-adjusted water organic mixtures like water-acetonitrile and water-methanol area unit utilized in techniques termed as reversed part liquid natural process (RP-LC). Use of materials like colloid as stationary part with neat or mixed organic mixtures area unit utilized in techniques termed

traditional phase liquid natural process (NP-LC). RP-LC is most frequently used because the suggests that to introduce samples into the MS, in LC-MS instrumentation [5].

Flow ripping

The flow is usually split to the magnitude relation of -10:1 once customary bore (4.6 mm) columns area unit used. The use of different techniques in bicycle like MS and UV detection area unit useful. Nevertheless, the sensitivity of spectrophotometric detectors can decrease if the ripping of flow is towards UV. The mass spectrum analysis will shows improved sensitivity at flow rates of two hundred $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$ or less.

MASS SPECTRUM ANALYSIS

Mass {spectrometry| spectroscopy| spectroscopic Analysis| spectrum analysis| spectrographic analysis| chemical analysis| qualitative analysis} (MS) is an analytical technique that measures the mass-to-charge magnitude relation of charged particles. It is used for crucial lots of particles, for crucial the basic composition of a sample or molecule, and for elucidating the chemical structures of molecules, like peptides and different chemical compounds. MS works by ionising chemical compounds to get charged molecules or molecule fragments and measure their mass to-charge ratios in a very typical MS procedure, a sample is loaded onto the MS instrument and undergoes vaporization [1]. The elements of the sample area unit ionized by one in every of a range of methods (e.g., by impacting them with AN lepton beam), which ends within the formation of charged particles (ions). The ions area unit separated consistent with their mass-to-charge magnitude relation in an analyzer by magnetic force fields. The ions area unit detected, sometimes by a quantitative technique. The particle signal is processed into mass spectra. In addition, MS

instruments incorporate 3 modules. AN particle supply, which might convert gas part sample molecules into ions (or, in the case of electrospray ionization, move ions that exist in answer into the gas phase). A mass analyser that finds the ions by their lots by applying magnetic force fields. A detector, which measures the worth of AN indicator amount and so provides knowledge for shrewd the abundances of every particle gift. The technique has each qualitative and quantitative uses. These embrace characteristic unknown compounds, crucial the atom composition of components in a very molecule, and crucial the structure of a compound by perceptive its fragmentation. Different uses embrace quantifying the amount of a compound in a very sample or finding out the basics of gas section particle chemistry (the chemistry of ions and neutrals in a very vacuum). MS is currently in quite common use in analytical laboratories that study physical, chemical, or biological properties of a good variety of compounds.

Mass instrument

There square measure many alternative mass analyzers which will be employed in LC/MS. a number of them square measure Single quadrupole, triple quadrupole, ion trap, time of flight (TOF) and quadrupole-time of flight (QTOF).

Interface

The interface between a liquid section technique that ceaselessly flows liquid, and a gas phase technique dispensed in a very vacuum was tough for an extended time. The appearance of electrospray ionization modified this. The interface is most frequently associate electrospray particle supply or variant like a nanospray source; but gas pressure chemical ionization interface is additionally used.[1] varied techniques of deposition and drying have conjointly been used such as exploitation moving belts; but the foremost common of those is off-line MALDI

deposition. A replacement approach still beneath development referred to as Direct-EI LC-MS interface that couples a nano HPLC system with a spectrometer equipped with lepton ionisation.

Combination of HPLC and MS

HPLC not solely separates things however conjointly provides very little additional data [6]. In fact, it's arduous in HPLC to make sure regarding purity of a selected peak, and if it contains solely one chemical. Adding a Mass spectroscopy to the current can tell you the masses of all the chemicals gift within the peak, which may be used for characteristic them, and an excellent technique to examine for the purity. Even straightforward mass descriptions are often used as a mass specific detector, specific for the chemical beneath study. More refined mass detectors like triple quadrupole and ion-trap instruments may be wont to perform additional elaborate structure-dependent analysis on what's eluting removed from the HPLC system.

Advantages of LCMS

- There square measure varied benefits of LCMS over different activity strategies of that few are as follows;
- Selectivity: Co-eluting peaks are often isolated by mass property and aren't affected by activity resolution [7].
- Peak assignment: A molecular fingerprint for the compound beneath study is generated, ensuring correct peak assignment within the presence of complicated matrices.
- Relative molecular mass information: Confirmation and identification of each identified and unknown compounds.
- Structural information: Controlled fragmentation permits structural elucidation of a chemical.
- Speedy technique development: Provides straightforward identification

of eluted analytes while not retention time validation.

- Sample matrix adaptability: Decreases sample preparation time and therefore saves time.
- Quantitation: Quantitative and qualitative information are often obtained simply with restricted instrument optimization.

VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF LCMS

Molecular Pharmacology: LCMS determines the contents and classes of various groups of gental plant cells and choose the tray of teams with the largest completely different content of ingredient for the study ingredient distinction composition biological research [8].

Characterization and Identification of Compounds Carotenoids:

as a result of carotenoids aren't thermally stable, separation of mixtures and removal of impurities is typically dispensed by reversed section HPLC (particularly HPLC) instead of gas action the little samples of carotenoids that were isolated from biological matrices like human humour or tissue stop structural analysis by Nuclear Magnetic Resonance[9]. Hence, solely the foremost sensitive analytical strategies square measure adequate like Liquid action / Mass spectroscopy and HPLC with photodiode-array ultraviolet light / visible absorbance detection. At the minimum level, pigment identification could also be confirmed by combining information like HPLC retention times, photodiode-array absorbance qualitative analysis, mass spectroscopy and cycle mass spectroscopy. Up to date, 5 LC/MS techniques have been used for pigment analysis as well as moving belt, electron beam, continuous flow quick atom bombardment, electrospray and gas pressure Chemical Ionization (APCI). Among these LC/MS interfaces, electrospray and APCI square measure in all probability the simplest to

use and are speedily changing into the foremost wide on the market. These techniques offer comparable sensitivity (at the low pmol level) and turn out huge molecular ions.

PROTEOMICS

Liquid action / Mass spectroscopy (LC/MS) has become a strong technology in proteomics studies in drug discovery which has target supermolecule characterization and therefore the discovery of biomarkers [10, 11].

Glycopeptides Characterization

MS-based glyco-proteomic studies square measure wont to characterize the glycopeptides beneath examination. This involves pinpointing the glycosylation web site, the kind of glycan concerned and the amide backbone core. In present, with MS-based methods, cycle MS fragmentation and information analysis issues offer economical characterization of intact glycopeptides then analysis of the peptides is completed via Liquid Chromatography–Tandem Mass spectroscopy (LC-MS/MS).

Amide Mapping

In earlier day's super molecule medicine were made of proteins refined from living organisms. However, they're recently created exploitation recombinant technology. Insulin, interferon, and erythropoietin square measure a number of the super molecule medicine created by recombination that square measure on the market in the market. Confirmation of the expression of recombinant proteins is very important from the standard management viewpoint. A number of the strategies applied for this embrace analysis of organic compound sequence by peptide sequencer and different less complicated strategies like amide mapping by HPLC or mass mapping by MALDI-TOF MS. for instance, super molecule analysis and amide mass mapping of a model sample of horse heart hem protein is completed by

LC/MS employing a quadruple mass spectrometer.

Products of Degradation: LCMS was used to separate, establish and characterize the degradation products under conditions of hydrolytic, oxidative, photolytic and thermal stress [12]. A whole mass fragmentation pathway of the drug was initially established with the assistance of LC-MS/MS studies. The stressed samples were subjected to LC-MS studies. It is done to exchange mass studies to get their correct mass, fragment pattern and range of unstable hydrogen. The MS results helped to assign probable structures to degradation products. Few examples are the identification and characterization of degradation products of Irbesartan, stressed degradation products of Prulifloxacin. Whereas, in hydrolytic degradation is completed by decomposing the drug under hydrolytic conditions, partitioning the product on a HPLC column, characterizing the most important product by LC-MS/MS studies, and postulating the probable degradation pathways with the assistance of studies at totally different time points. As an example, Identification and Characterization of Hydrolytic products of Lipitor.

QUANTITATIVE AND ANALYSIS

Quantitative Bio analysis of assorted Biological Samples

LC-MS/MS methodology includes sample preparation, separation of parts and MS/MS detection and applications in many areas like quantification of biogenic amines, pharmacokinetics of immune suppressants and doping management [13]. Advancement together with automation within the LC-MS/MS instrumentations at the side of parallel sample process, column switch, and usage of additional economical supports for SPE, that drives the trend

towards less sample clean-up times and total run times—high-throughput methodology—in today's quantitative bio analysis space. Recently introduced techniques like ultra-performance liquid action with tiny particles (sub-2 μ m) and monolithic chromatography supply enhancements in speed, resolution and sensitivity compared to conventional action techniques.

Qualitative and measure of advanced lipid Mixtures

It is a LC-MS-based methodology for the investigation of lipid mixtures wherever it's described, and its application to the analysis of human lipoprotein-associated lipids is demonstrated [14]. Once associated degree optional initial fractionation on silicon oxide sixty, normal-phase HPLC-MS on a YMC PVA-Sil column is employed 1st for sophisticated separation, followed by reversed-phase LC-MS or LC-tandem mass exploitation on a mythical place dC18 capillary column, and/or Nano spray MS, to completely characterize the individual lipids. The methodology that was applied here is for the analysis of human Apo lipoprotein B-associated lipids. This approach permits for the determination of even low percentages of lipids of every molecular species and showed clear differences between lipids related to Apo lipoprotein B-100-LDL isolated from a traditional individual and people related to a truncated version, Apo lipoprotein B-67-containing lipoproteins, isolated from a homozygote patient with familial hypolipoproteinemia. The methods represented ought to be simply pliable to hottest MS instrumentation.

Phytoconstituents / Plant Metabolomics

LC-MS provides a tool for differentiating this huge plant multifariousness because of this technique's capability of analyzing a broad vary of metabolites together with secondary metabolites (e.g., alkaloids, glycosides, phenyl propanoids, flavonoids,

isoprenes, glucosinolates, terpenes, benzoids) and extremely polar and/or higher mass molecules (oligosaccharides and lipids). LC-MS is one among the most important untargeted analytical techniques to see world matter profiles, that help within the identification and relative quantification of all peaks within the recording as ions that are ab-initio outlined by retention time and molecular mass. An improved LC-MS/MS technique was developed for continuous determination, qualitative and measure for many healthful plants [15-19]. Few samples of them are *Eclipta prostrata* L. that is one among the Chinese healthful tonics, eleven bioactive constituents of *Radix Angelicae Pubescentis* and its connected preparations. Active extracts of *Terminalia ferdinandiana* (Kakadu plum) fruit were analysed by non-targeted LCMS technique.

AUTOMATIC IMMUNOCHEMICAL ASSAY IN THERAPEUTIC DRUG MONITORING

Therapeutic drug observation (TDM) of sure medication with a slender therapeutic index helps in improving patient outcome. The requirement for correct, precise, and standardized measure of drugs poses a serious challenge for clinical laboratories and also the nosology trade [20]. Different techniques had developed within the past to fulfil these needs. These days liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectroscopic analysis (LC-MS/MS)-based ways and immunoassays seem to be the foremost widespread approaches in clinical laboratories. Mass spectrometry-based assays is analytically sensitive, specific and capable of measuring many compounds in a very single method. This is often a cheap approach in monitoring patients receiving multidrug medical aid (e.g., medication medical aid for T.B. patients). The property provided by consecutive mass filtrations is a new advantage of tandem mass spectroscopic

analysis over immunoassays, as is shown for medicinal drug medication.

Dimensional (2-D) combined Technology

The use of LCMS has become a strong 2 dimensional (2D) combined technology for the use in a very wide selection of analytical and bio analytical techniques for the analysis of proteins, amino acids, nucleic acids, amino acids, carbohydrates, lipids, peptides, etc and/or in the main classification within the field of genetics, lipidomics, metabolomics, proteomics, etc. [21]. LCMS was most popular originally and it is intense by the requirement of additional powerful analytical and bio analytical techniques which will precisely distinguish the target analytes with high complexness mixtures in a very sensitive and specific manner. The mixture of this hybrid class of HPLC and MS to perform each routine qualitative discovery and quantitative directed analysis of advanced mixtures is conceivably one among the foremost vital combos in developments and separations, wherever mass spectroscopic analysis plays a serious role within the field of science by police work varied analytical & bio analytical techniques within the past decade. It gives a doubled level of strength associate degreed accuracy out of their LC systems and improved detection abilities once as well as a MS system.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY

For certain clinical chemistry and pharmacology analytes, liquid action (LC) paired with cycle mass spectroscopic analysis (MS/MS) offers articulate blessings over ancient testing by immunoassays [22]. The tested analytes embrace oestrogen, androgen, thyroid hormones, immune-suppressants, vitamin D, steroids for newborn screening programs, and clinical and forensic pharmacology. Whereas, immunoassays

are usually employed in the clinical laboratory, the analytical sensitivity and specificity are inferior for several of the analytes tested in routine clinical laboratories. Moreover, LC-MS/MS is multiplexed for top testing output and multiple analyte detection. The applying of LC-MS/MS in clinical chemistry and toxicology studies shall improve and also the blessings become documented. There are few immunoassays for therapeutic medication which will cause toxicity if not used properly. The goal of an untargeted associate degree analysis is to see as several of the medication that are of clinical or rhetorical importance as doable, no matter the provision of associate degree immunochemical assay. Excreta is typically the preferred sample, however body fluid and blood are few necessary sample varieties.

Future Prospects of LCMS

Metabolomics

At present, mass spectroscopic analysis (MS) based mostly metabolomics has been wide accustomed acquire new insights into human, plant, drug and biomarker discovery, nutrition analysis, food management and microbial organic chemistry [23-24].

The next 5–10 years can inevitably witness raised inter-laboratory cooperation so as to collate the maximum amount LC-MS-based substance knowledge as attainable. In-house MS/MS libraries can likely become a lot of accessible to interested collaborators with similar model samples and instrumentation, increasing the cognitive content of all collaborating laboratories. The integration of proton magnetic resonance to LC-MS-based metabolic identification and metabolomics studies can seemingly increase, either through the offline analysis of collected LC fractions or through hybrid LCNMR-MS instrumentation. In distinction, GC-MS is unlikely to become associate degree

integrated component to associate degree LC-MS strategy, because of the elemental variations within the 2 techniques and the inherent problem in utilizing such complementary info for unknown biomarker characterization. However, GC-MS can stay a tool for quantifying those metabolites not amenable to LC-MS analysis because of comparatively poor ionization efficiencies. New scientific discipline tools for the combined machine-controlled generation of candidate chemical formula and stereoisomer generation for detected substance options could become accessible, as well as algorithms designed to predict the chemical structure of unknown metabolites supported CID MS/MS fragmentation spectra.

It has been a lot of positive for MS-based metabolomics that the amount and quality of spectral databases has raised a lot of considerably over the past five years. However, this growth creates different issues that require to be addressed before long to permit for palpable progress in metabolomics. 2 major problems area unit conspicuous, that may well be best addressed by coordinated and unified actions in future.

- Solely 5–10% of the identified metabolites had been rumoured in compound central databases. A significant rise in MS, MS/MS, and MSN spectra from authentic chemical standards ought to be tackled through a world initiative transferral along each chemical science and metabolomics teams, and certain involving each the tutorial sector and industrial companies.
- Despite the indisputable presence of present unknown metabolites (i.e., not discovered previously) from untargeted metabolomic studies, it's ambiguous whether or not this phenomenon is distorted because of errors in adduct/fragment elucidation and

chemical/background noise. This drawback are often part consigned by a more modern frontier of metabolomics databases characterised by well-constructed mass spectra containing all adduct and fragment species for reference substances. Moreover, saving full scan (MS1) spectral data from authentic chemical standards showing the divergence of adduct formation would enable the event of calculable ways to modify the illustration of m/zRT options in LC/MS-based untargeted metabolomics studies.

- There are a unit 2 opposite trends in spectral databases. The primary is that additionally to human competence, a lot of and a lot of calculable MS ways area unit still being employed to enhance the quality of reference correct mass spectra. This includes the signal process and filtering to remove co-isolated peaks, automatic illustration of formulae to fragment peaks, and recalibration of spectra or perhaps the annotation of fragment structures. Additional to the augmented info, of these steps function an extra internal control of the spectra, as well as detection, as an example, fragment peaks that can't be deciphered with a formula that is a set of the parent particle.

Proteomics

The spectacular development of instrumentation for LC-MS of peptides over the last decade has nearly left supermolecule sample preparation, as well as extraction and digestion, as the one major crossroads in proteomic workflows within the overall performance of proteomic experiments [25]. Cleanness of samples in reference to non-protein contaminants dramatically affects the supermolecule identification rate. The present trend in simplifying sample preparation steps and handling negligible quantities of biological material has LED

to the mixing of protein extraction, digestion, and fractionation during a single pipet tip that holds a tiny low disk of membrane-embedded separation material, the supposed Stage Tip. Extrapolating these protocols to material is difficult given supermolecule insufficiency and also the abundance of m interfering compounds in plant cells, however its associate degree exciting challenge as a result of the advantages for research of SM can outweigh development efforts.

Pharmacovigilance

Pharmacovigilance (PV or PhV), that is brought up as Drug Safety. It's one in every of the medicine science that relates to the gathering, detection, assessment, monitoring, and additionally bar of adverse facet effects with pharmaceutical product [26]. The detection and observance are often done by LC-MS based mostly illness modifying technique that provides elaborate profiles.

Organic/Inorganic Hybrid Nanoflowers

Analytical techniques of LCMS are often utilized for the detection of General nanoflowers[27]. It helps within the development of drug delivery systems, biosensors, biocatalysts, and bio - connected devices is anticipated to require multiple directions. New synthesis principles, new kinds of hybrid nanoflowers, and elaborate mechanisms area unit expected to emerge. the appliance of nanoflowers in bio-catalysis and protein mimetics, tissue engineering, and also the style of highly sensitive bio-sensing kits, still as industrial bio-related devices with advanced functions, numerous and manageable syntheses, biocompatibility, and modifications of hybrid nanoflower structures and properties, ought to receive increasing attention.

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, we tend to review basic principles and most up-to-date advances of

LC-MS/MS methodology together with sample preparation, and MS/MS detection and applications in the many areas like quantification of biogenic amines, pharmacokinetic and TDM for immune-suppressants and doping management. Until now, beside advancement together with automation within the LC-MS/MS instrumentations alongside parallel sample process, column shift, and usage of a lot of economic supports for SPE, they drive the trend towards less sample clean-up times and total run times—high-throughput.

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