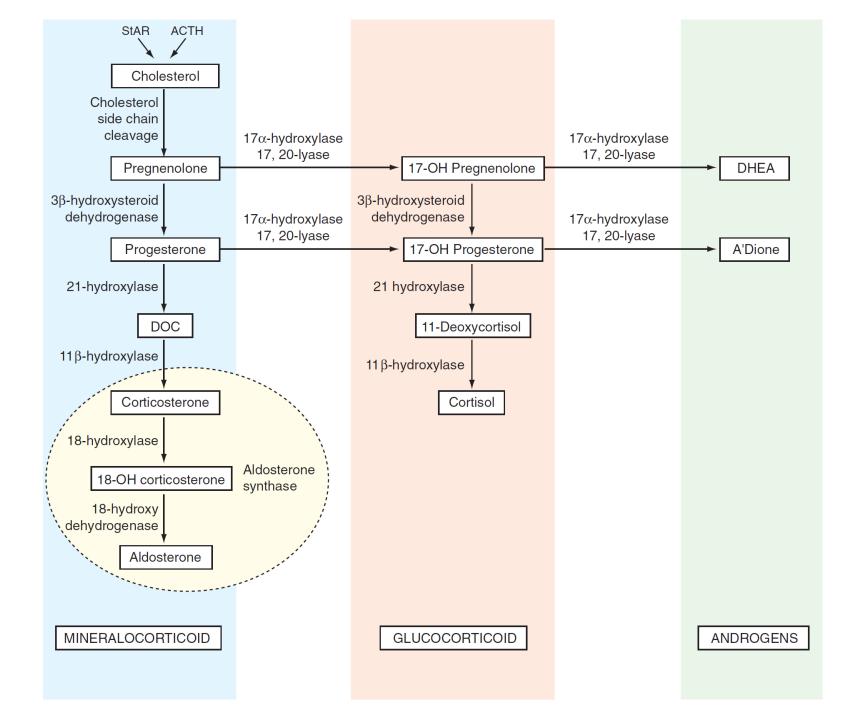
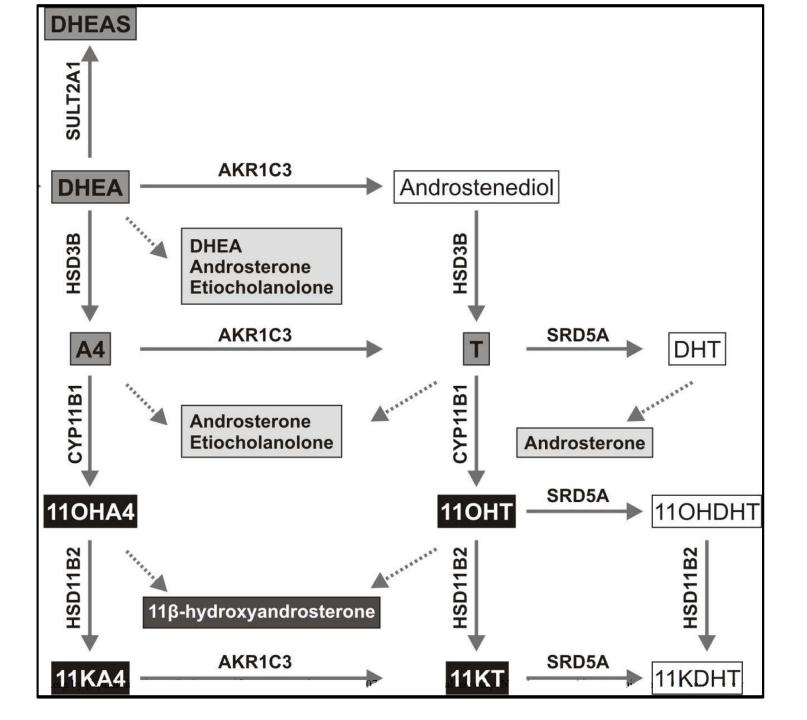
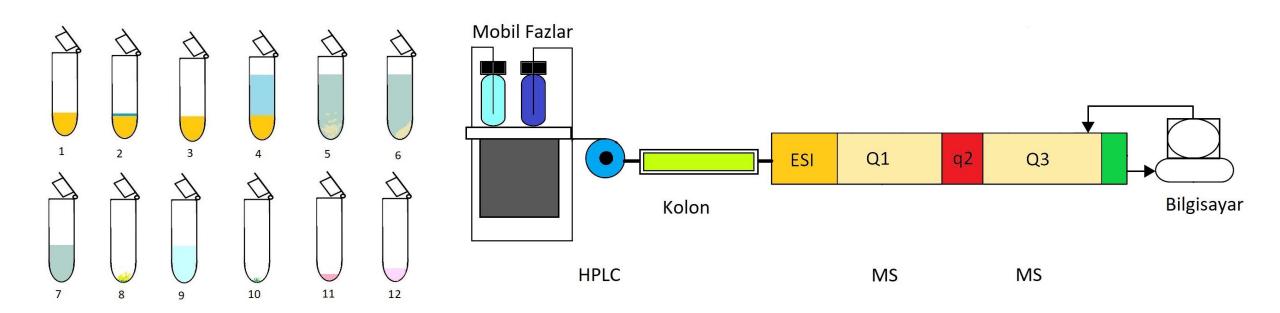
Development of an LC/MSMS Method for Adrenal 11-Oxygenated Androgens

Ali Yaman, Marmara University BCLF-2019



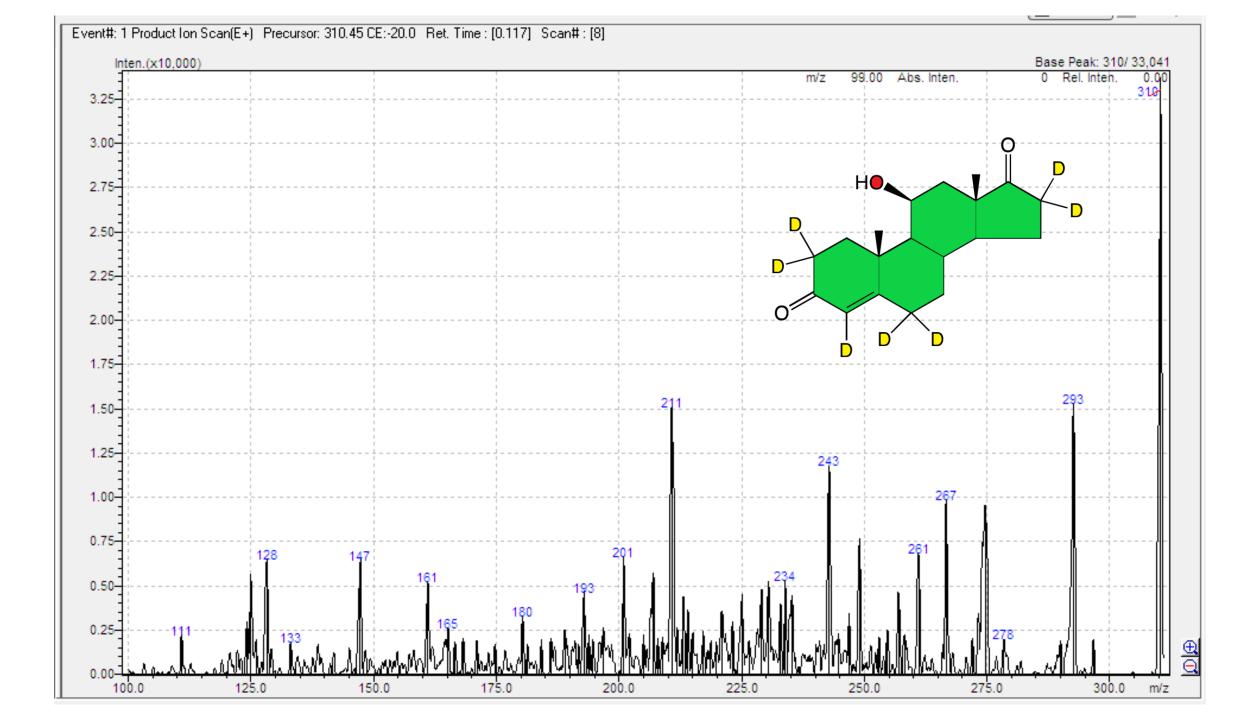


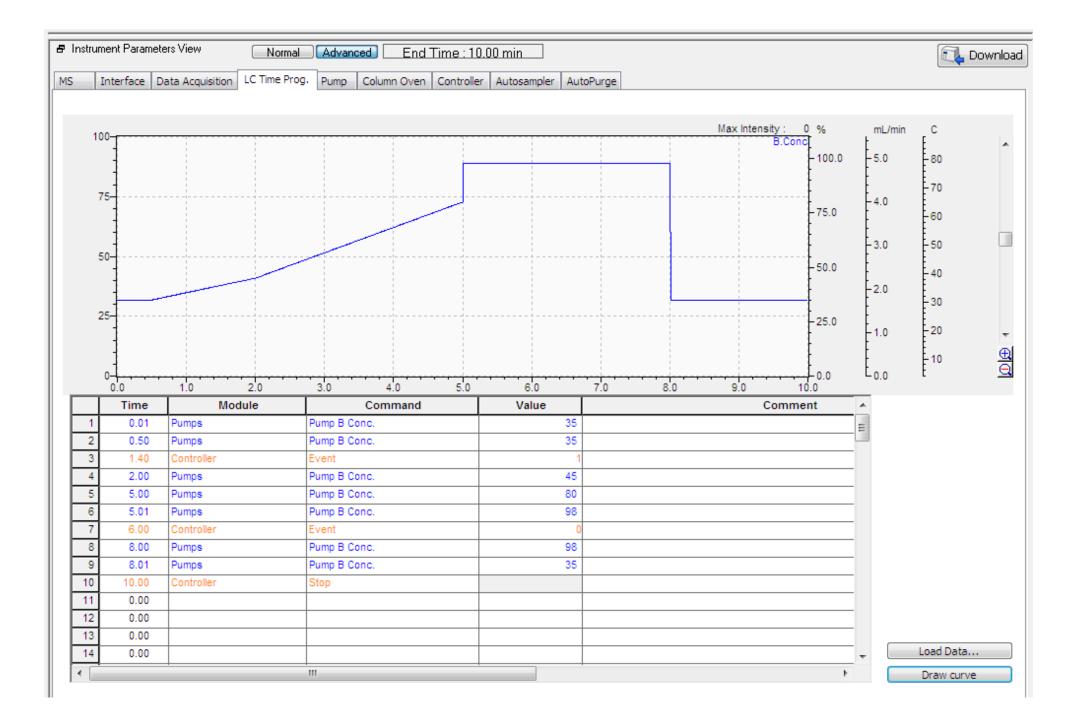


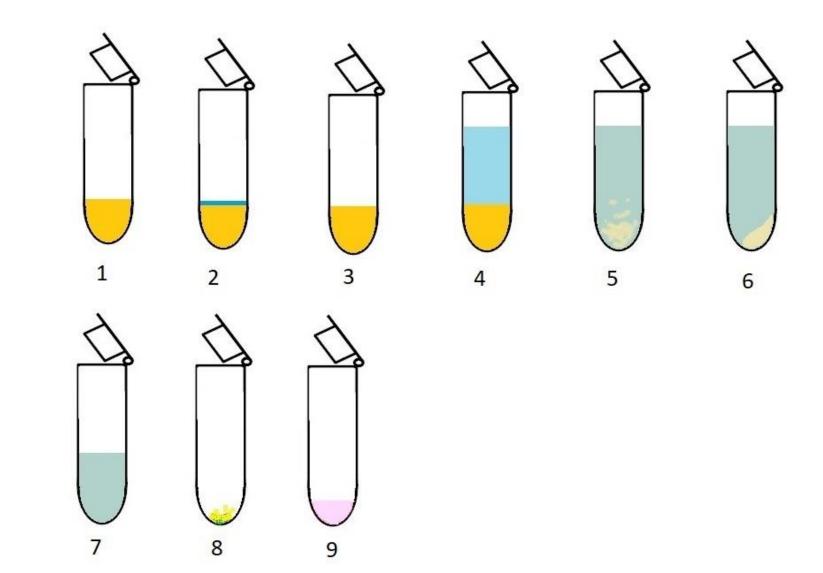


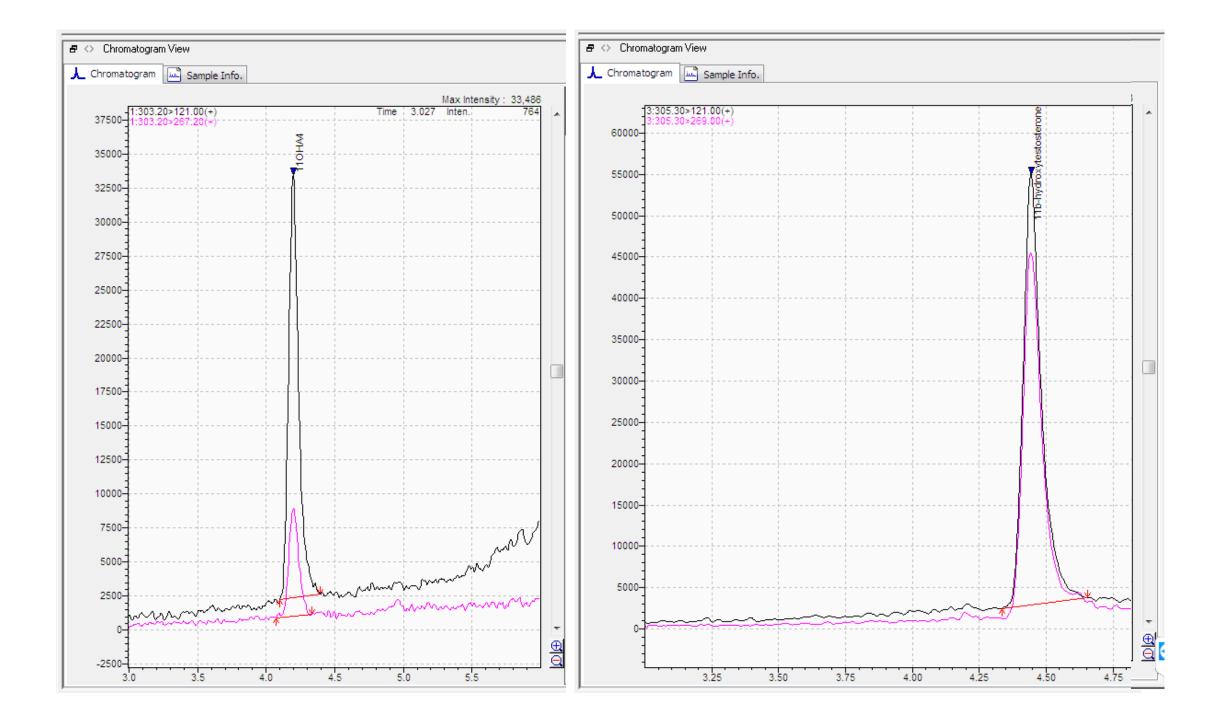
Analytes	Precursor ion m/z	Product ion (quantitative) m/z	Product ion (qualitative) m/z	Dwell time msec	Pause time msec
110HA4	303.2	121.0	267.2	100	3
110HA-d7	310.4	128.2	243.0	100	3
110HT	305.3	121.0	269.0	100	3

Ionisation Technique	Electrospray Ionization		
Nebulizing Gas Flow	3 L/min		
Heating Gas Flow	13 L/min		
Interface Temperature	400 °C		
DL Temperature	170 °C		
Heat Block Temperature	450 °C		
Drying Gas Flow	7 L/min		









Analytes	Concentration	%CV (with-in day)	%CV (between day)	% Recovery
110HA4 (ng/mL) (MR 0.1-20.0)	3,1	8,3	9,1	98,3
	12,5	5,1	3,1	97,0
110HT (pg/mL) (MR 50-1000)	200	4,1	9,1	102,2
	500	3,2	3,7	97,4

Analytes	Control (n=56)	210HD (n=7)	P value
110HA4 ng/mL RR(1.5-3.6)	2.1	7.7	< 0.0001
110HT pg/mL RR(30-90)	74	370	< 0.0001

Multiple research questions remain

- Do these 11-oxy steroids have a circadian rhythm?
- What fractions are free and protein-bound?
- Do they have bone or sexual health benefits in postmenopausal women?
- What are their dynamic changes with glucocorticoid therapy as compared with established biomarkers?
- Finally, how do they correlate with clinical evidence of androgen excess?

Thank you

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