

Introduction

Cannabis sativa is typically associated with psychotropic marijuana however, it is also the taxonomic classification of hemp. Hemp has been used as fibrous material for more than 10,000 years [1] and is used as a raw material for many industrial products including paper, plastics, and biofuels [2]. *C. sativa* is highly complex in the number and type of endogenous chemotypes synthesized in the various plant organs. These include at least 66 cannabinoids, and diverse terpenoids, phenols, flavonoids, alkaloids, phytosterols, glycosides, and fatty acids [3, 4]. The distribution of these chemicals can vary widely across genetic sub-strains and are further influenced by growing conditions. Understanding these distributions requires sophisticated analytical and data analysis techniques. Herein, we demonstrate liquid chromatography-time of flight mass spectrometry (LC-TOF) for the quantification of cannabinoids in oils derived from hemp and how LC-TOF can be used for discovery in cannabinoid-related investigations.

Experimental

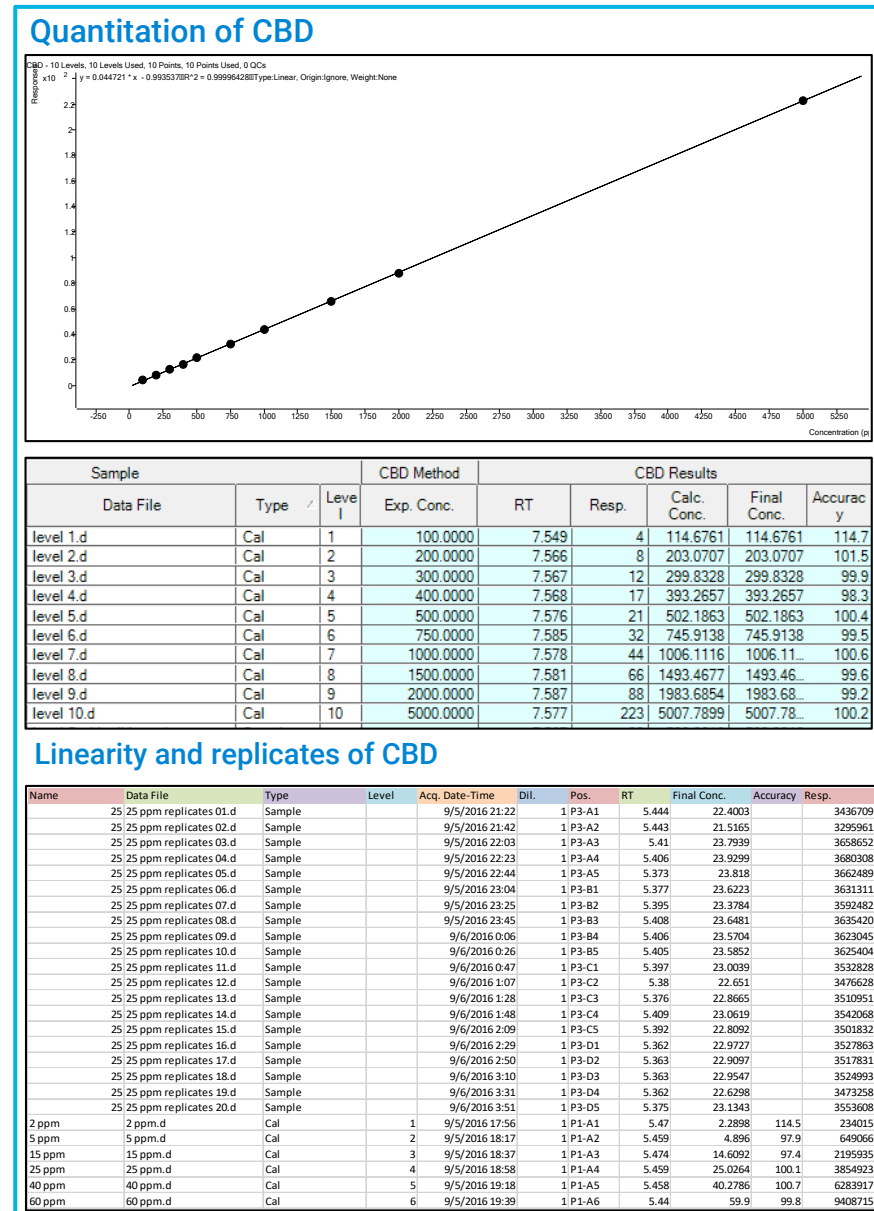
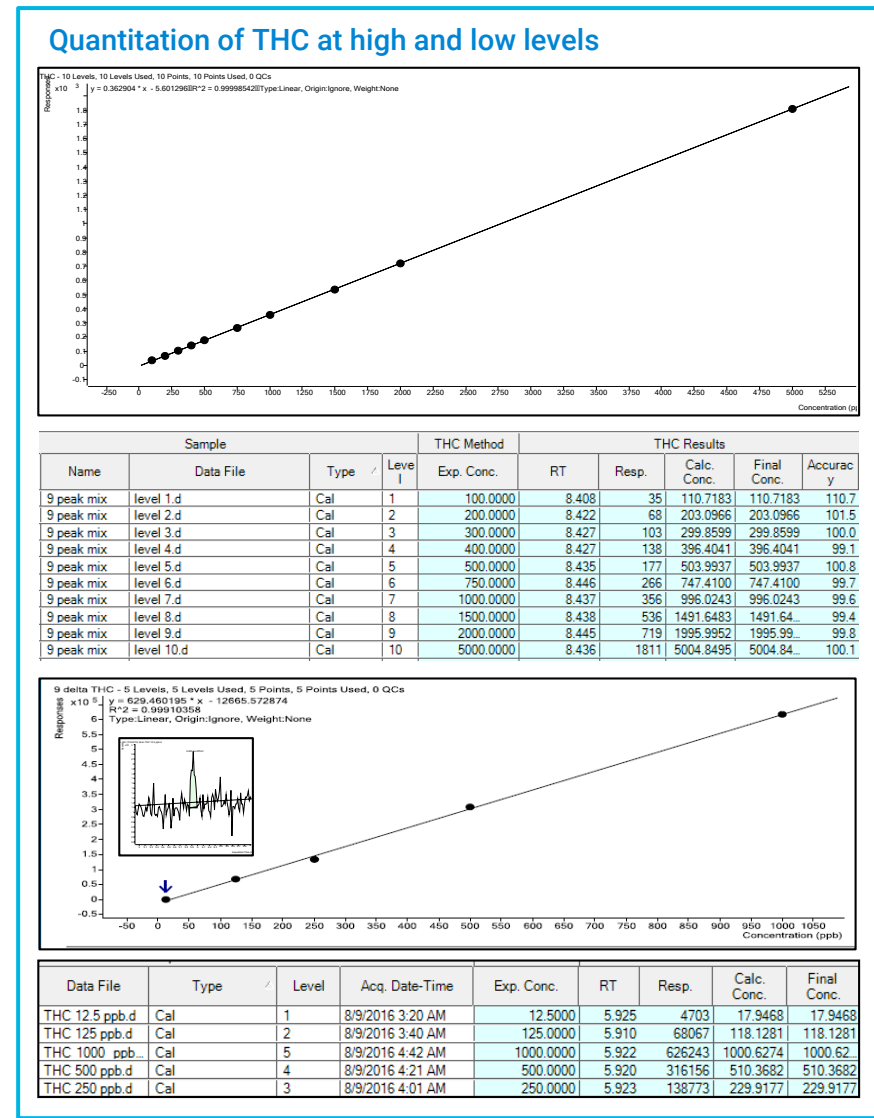
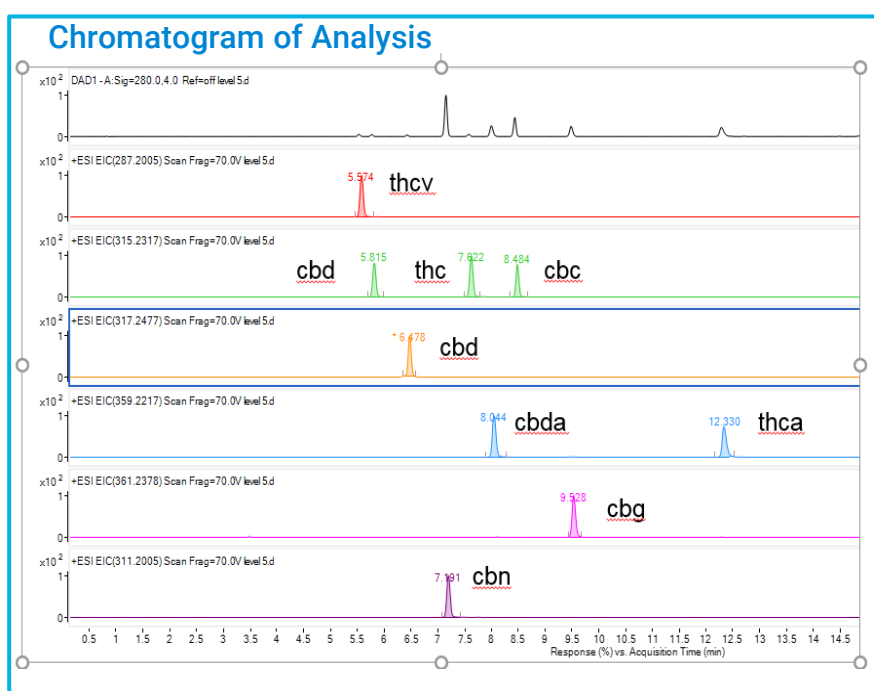
An Agilent 1290 Infinity II combined with an Agilent 6230B LC-TOF (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA USA) system was used for this investigation. Targeted analytes were Δ^9 -THC, tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV), tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA), cannabidiol (CBD), cannabichromene (CBC), cannabidiol (CBD), cannabidivarin (CBDV), cannabidiolic acid (CDBA), cannabigerol (CBG), and cannabigerolic acid (CBGA).

The analytical system included an Agilent 1290 Infinity II UHPLC series quaternary pump, multisampler with wash, and multi-column thermostat equipped with an Agilent ZORBAX Bonus RP. 2.1 x 50 mm, 1.8 μ m column held isothermally at 50 °C. The mobile phases were: Channel A – water, channel B – methanol, and channel C – 0.1 % formic acid plus 0.22 % 5 mM ammonium formate_(aq). All reagents were high purity, HPLC-grade. The mobile phase gradient was 72% B and 5% C at time zero, increasing linearly to 95% B and 5% C at 12.5 minutes with a constant flow rate of 0.5 mL/min. The mass spectrometer was an Agilent 6230B time of flight instrument operated in electrospray positive mode over a mass range of 100 m/z to 1700 m/z at a 1.0 Hz acquisition rate. The drying gas flow was 12 L/min, the drying gas temperature was 350 °C with a capillary voltage of 4000 V, and fragmentor voltage of 175 V.

Calibrators containing a mixture of cannabinoids noted above were prepared over a range of 100 μ g/mL to 5,000 μ g/mL for method development, and 10 μ g/mL to 1,000 μ g/mL for the analysis of the unknown samples.

Seven samples of commercially available hemp oil products were purchased. Samples were prepared from 100-microliter aliquots of each commercially purchased sample diluted 100-fold with dichloromethane, followed by a 10-fold dilution with methanol.

Results and Discussion



Linearity and replicates of other cannabinoids

Sample	THCV Results	CBC Results	CBG Results	CBN Results	CBD Results	CDBA Results	THC Results	CBGA Results	Δ^9 -THCA Results
level 1.d	1.995	45.821	3.793	99.6911	4.448	68.1147	9.179	23.53	2.620
level 2.d	3.990	91.642	7.586	199.3822	8.896	136.2294	18.358	47.06	5.240
level 3.d	5.985	137.463	11.379	299.0733	13.344	204.3441	27.537	70.59	7.860
level 4.d	7.980	183.284	15.172	398.7644	17.791	272.4582	37.383	94.12	10.480
level 5.d	11.975	274.926	22.758	598.1465	26.686	408.6873	56.174	141.18	15.720
level 6.d	17.970	411.859	34.137	897.5286	40.032	617.3764	84.261	214.26	23.520
level 7.d	23.965	548.792	51.016	1196.9107	53.378	826.0655	112.410	285.34	31.360
level 8.d	29.960	685.725	74.385	1496.2928	71.724	1034.7546	148.267	376.42	42.720
level 9.d	35.955	822.658	103.254	1795.6749	95.070	1243.4437	197.116	467.50	57.080
level 10.d	51.950	1164.541	148.381	2494.0570	128.416	1652.1328	276.231	649.58	78.480

The r² coefficients for the LC-TOF-MS data were at least 0.999 for all compounds over both the 100–5000 μ g/mL and the 10–1000 μ g/mL ranges.

Results and Discussion

Since the non-psychoactive cannabinoid concentration in the samples is very high compared to THC levels, and the laboratory was not limited by sample amounts, LOQ and limit of detection (LOD) may not be as important for these compounds. However, the unknown samples were purported to contain very low levels of THC and this assertion should be confirmed. Therefore, we also evaluated the LC-TOF-MS data down to 12.5 ng/mL for THC LOD and LOQ experiments. A limit of detection of 1.0ng/mL could be achieved using a signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) of 3:1 as the criterion, and an LOQ of 3.0 ng/mL (S/N \geq 10:1) for THC was determined.

Sample ID	Product Description	amount from label or spike	Amount detected
A1	Hemp oil	250 mg/ml	298
A2	Hemp oil	250 mg/ml	272
B	Cold pressed hemp oil	None	None
C	Hemp oil	500 mg/mg	564
D	Hemp oil	500 mg/ml	539
E	Hemp Oil unflavored	100 mg/ml	164
F	Hemp Oil flavored	100 mg/ml	186
G	Spike into sample B	1 mg/ml	0.96

It is typical in the industry to set the label as a target minimum concentration value. In order to prove accuracy of our method, we tested cold pressed Hemp oil which is not cannabinoid containing. After confirmation of no cannabinoids we spiked pure sample of CBD oil into the CBD oil, we showed about 96 percent recovery.

Conclusions

Hemp oil extracts contain 100's of chemical compounds representing a multitude of chemical classes. LC-TOF was used to evaluate the advantages of linear dynamic range, linearity, specificity, and the ability to profile and quantify cannabinoids in unknown hemp oil samples. This method achieves excellent chromatographic separation and LOD for target cannabinoids and offers the ability of discovery-based analysis.

References

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3. Huestis, M. A. (2007). Human Cannabinoid Pharmacokinetics. *Chemical Biodiversity*, 4(8): 1770–1804.
4. Brenneisen, R. (2007). Chemistry and analysis of phytocannabinoids and other cannabis constituents. *Forensic Science and Medicine: Marijuana and the Cannabinoids*. Edited by: M. A. ElSohly © Humana Press Inc., Totowa, New Jersey.

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