

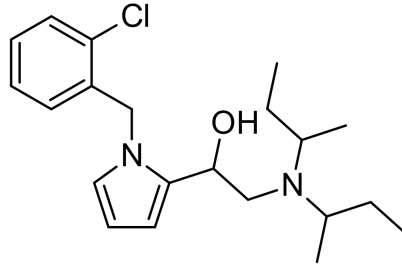
A Metabolic Profile Determination of 2F-Viminol, A Novel Synthetic Opioid (NSO) Identified in Forensic Investigations

Aracelis A. Velez, B.S.

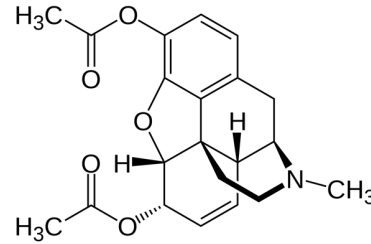
Alex J. Krotulski, PhD; Donna M. Papsun, MS; Karen S. Scott, PhD

Viminol

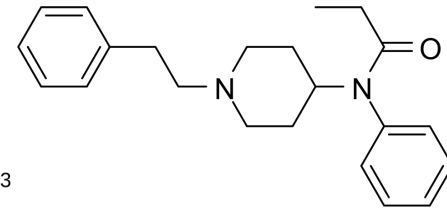
- Marketed as Dividol[®] in Italy and Brazil
- ~5.5x more potent than morphine
- Has shown little liability for development of dependence
- Racemic mixture of 6 different stereoisomers
 - 1S-(R,R)-disecbutyl isomer is a μ -opioid full agonist
 - 1S-(S,S)-disecbutyl isomer is an antagonist
- Structurally different from other opioids
- Not FDA approved or scheduled in the US



Viminol



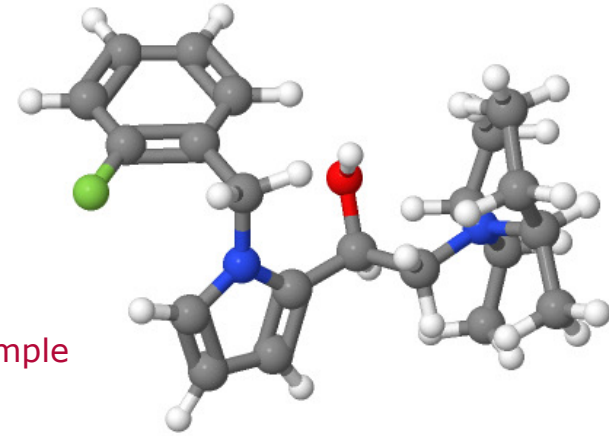
Heroin



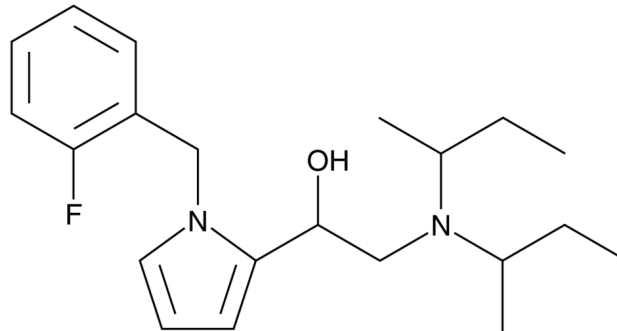
Fentanyl

2F-Viminol

- Fluorine replaces Viminol's chlorine
 - Considerable stability of the C-F bond
 - Increased lipophilicity
- Classified as a novel opioid
- No literature available
- No pharmacokinetic studies
- 2 cases identified at CFSRE
 - One seized powder
 - One pending toxicological sample



2F-Viminol 3D model



2F-Viminol Structure

Aims & Objectives

- Primary goal: To incubate and elucidate the major and minor metabolites of 2F-viminol
- Achieved by:



Incubating 2F-viminol in vitro with human liver microsomes (HLMs)



Analyzing the metabolite mixtures via LC-QTOF-MS



Using Metabolite Pilot software to identify metabolites and to elucidate their structures

Methods: Sample Prep

- Phosphate buffer: pH 7.4
- Pooled HLMs
 - Vesicles of the hepatocyte endoplasmic reticulum containing a variety of enzymes
 - 50 donor, mixed gender
 - Requires addition of Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate (NADPH) for catalytic activation of enzymes
- Diazepam was used as a control drug

Sample ID	Phosphate Buffer (μL)	Drug (μL)	NADPH (μL)	HLM (μL)
Standard	595	5	0	0
Control	570	5	0	25
Reaction Mixture	520	5	50	25
Reaction Mixture	520	5	50	25

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Methods: Incubations

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Incubate samples at 37°C with agitation for 2hrs

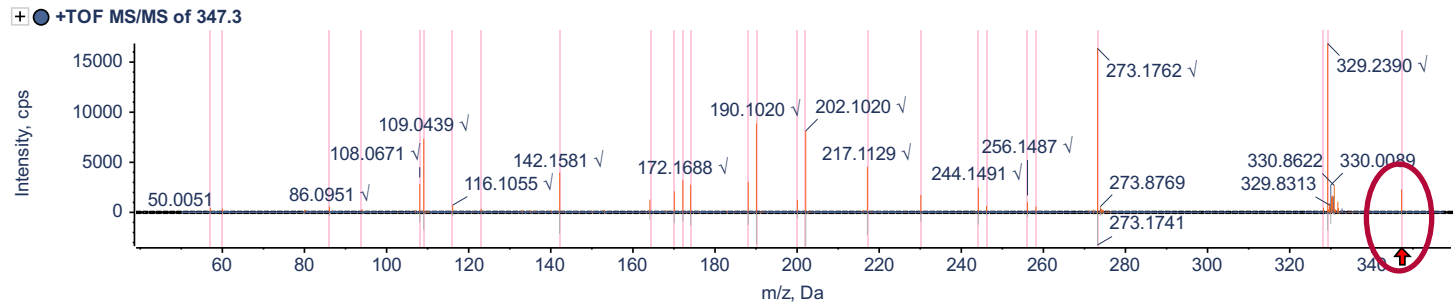
Stop reaction by adding 500 µL ACN

Centrifuge at 10,000 rpm to separate microsomes and cellular material

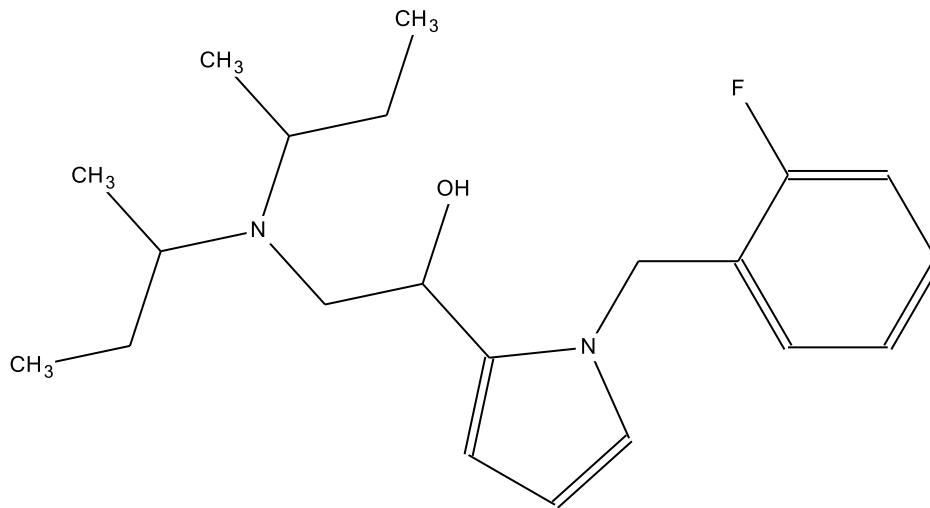
Partial dry-down of supernatant

Transfer to autosampler vials for LC-QTOF-MS analysis

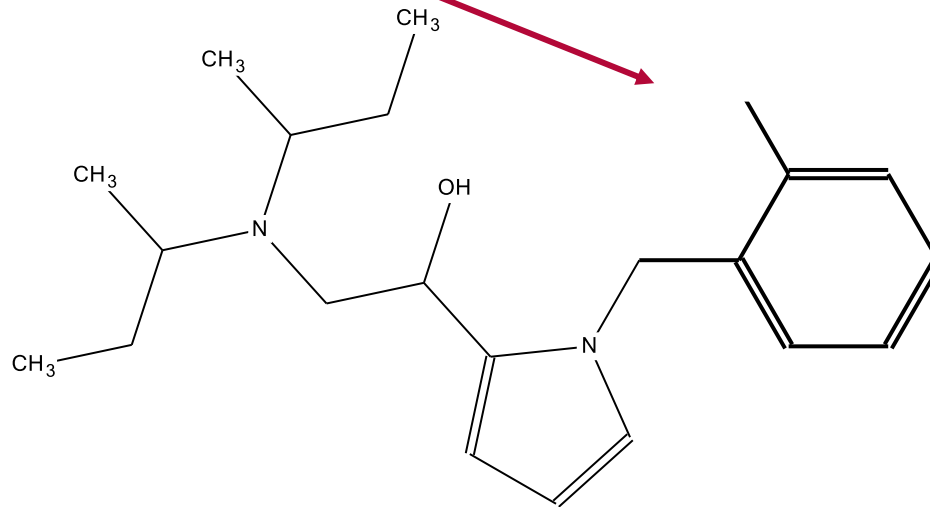
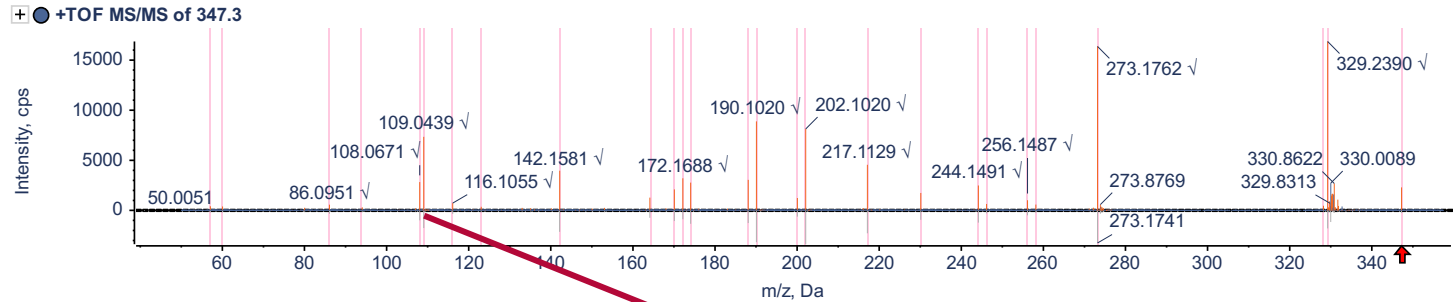
MS/MS Fragmentation



347.2493
 $C_{21}H_{31}FN_2O$

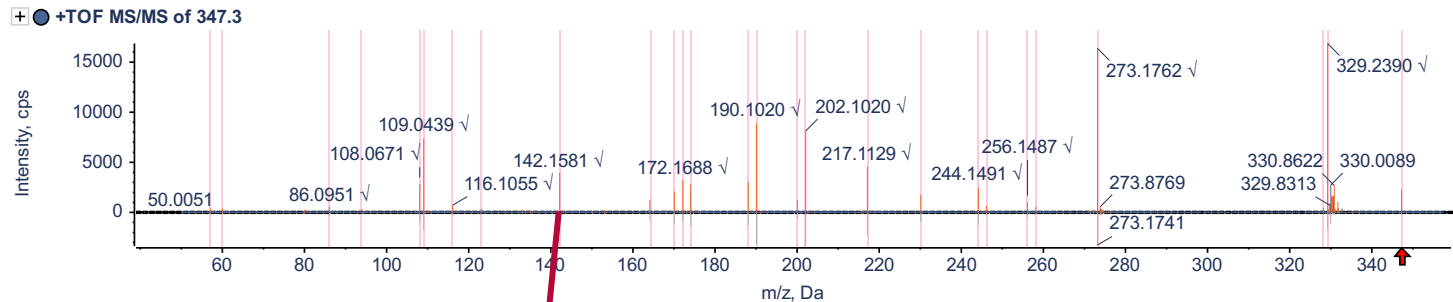


MS/MS Fragmentation

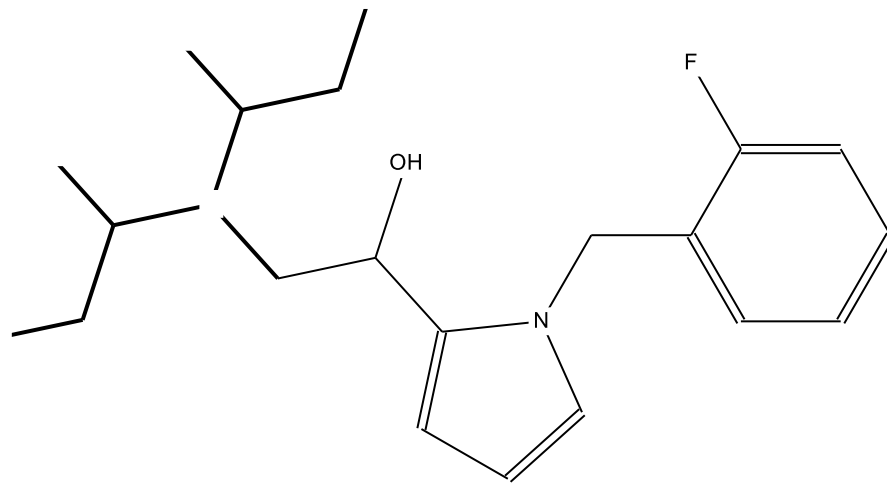


109.0439
C₇H₆F

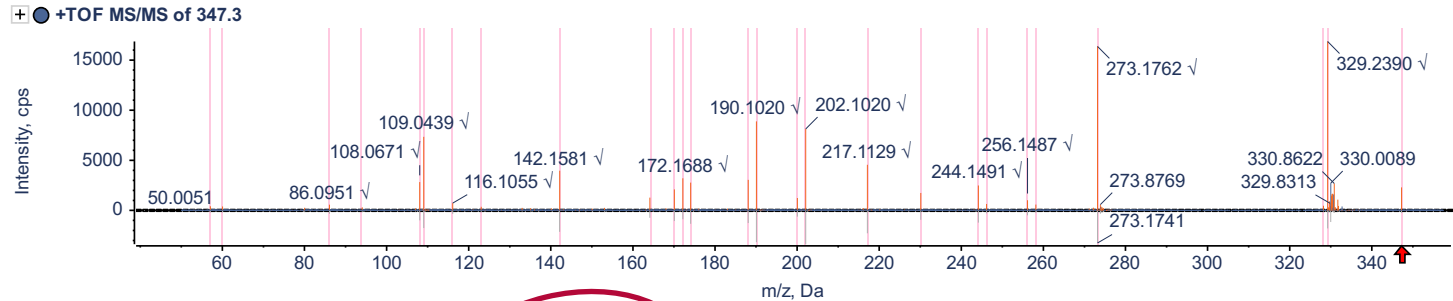
MS/MS Fragmentation



142.1581
 $C_9H_{20}N$

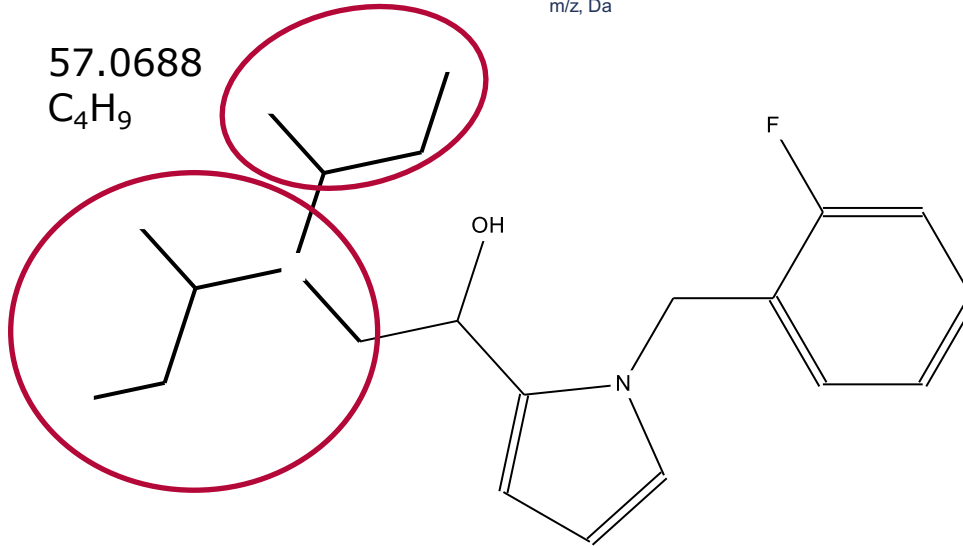


MS/MS Fragmentation



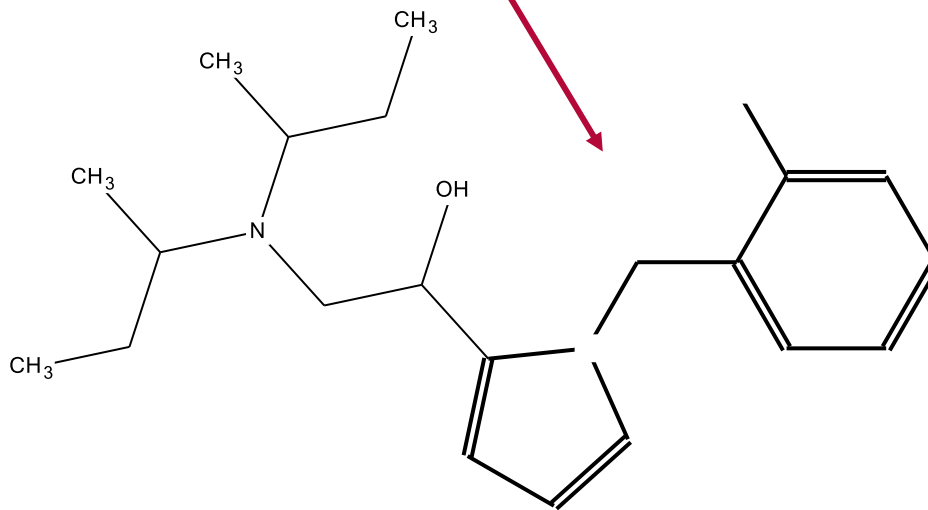
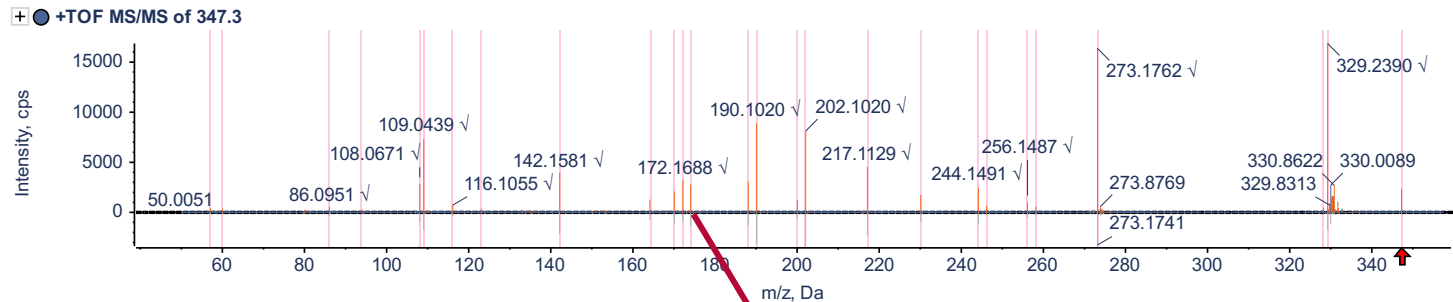
57.0688
 C_4H_9

86.0951
 $C_5H_{12}N$



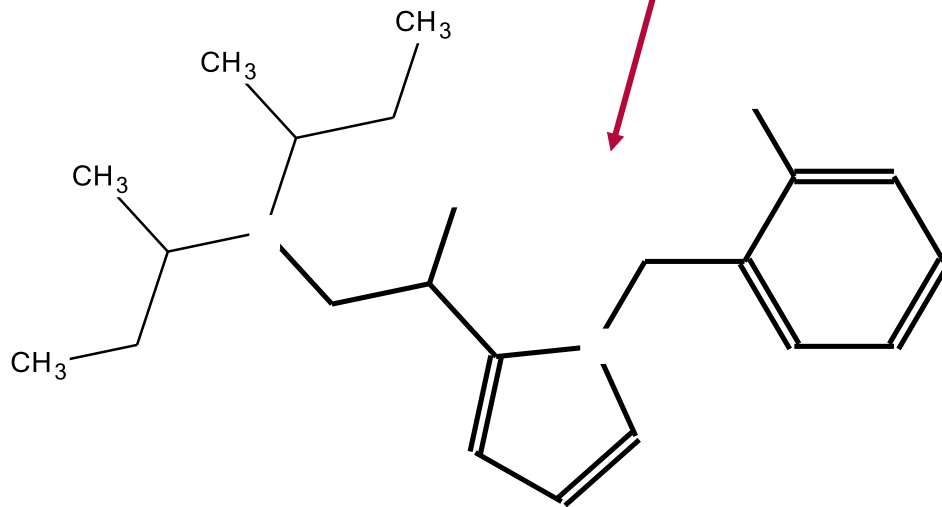
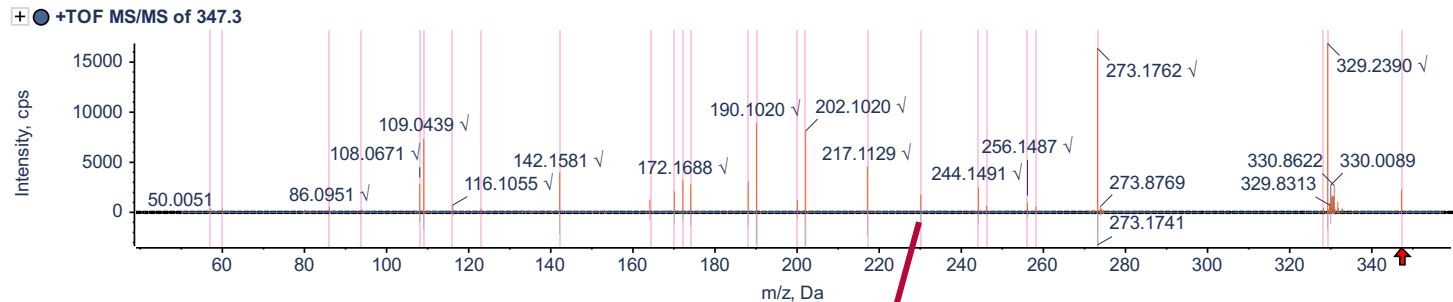
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MS/MS Fragmentation

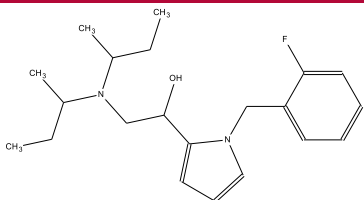


174.0704
C₁₁H₉FN

MS/MS Fragmentation

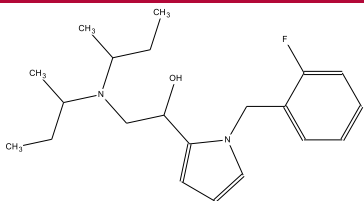


233.1012
 $C_{13}H_{14}FN_2O$



Results

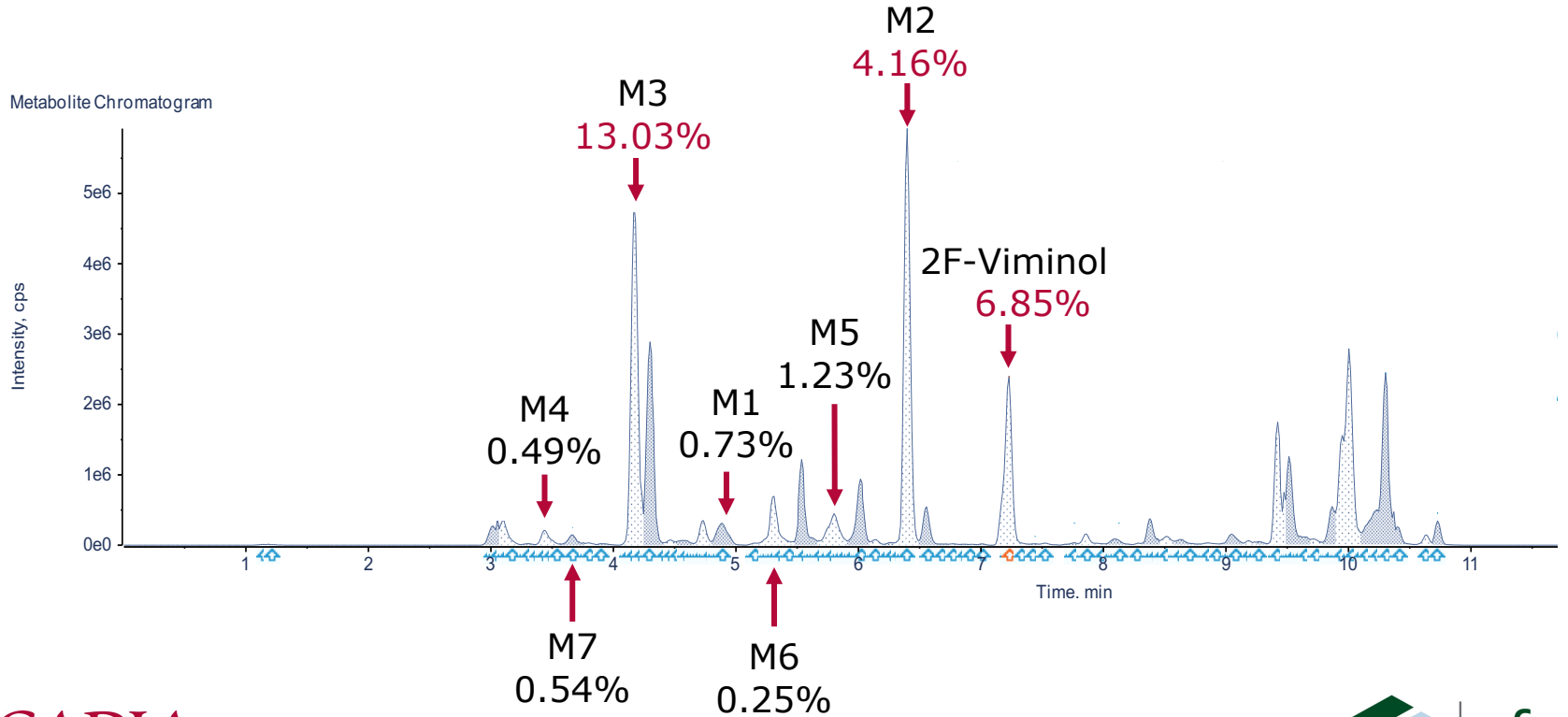
ID	Biotransformation	RT (min)	Formula	[M+H] ⁺	Error (ppm)	Product Ions
Parent	2F-Viminol	7.15	C ₂₁ H ₃₁ FN ₂ O	347.2497	1.2	109.0439 142.1581 174.0704 273.1762
M1	Loss of C ₇ H ₅ F	4.72	C ₁₄ H ₂₆ N ₂ O	239.2120	1.1	142.193 172.1700
M2	N-dealkylation (sec-butyl)	6.36	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ FN ₂ O	291.1872	1.7	109.0435 174.0714 273.1753
M3	N-dealkylation (sec-butyl) + Hydroxylation	4.18	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ FN ₂ O ₂	307.1824	2.6	57.0685 109.0456 190.0641 289.1688



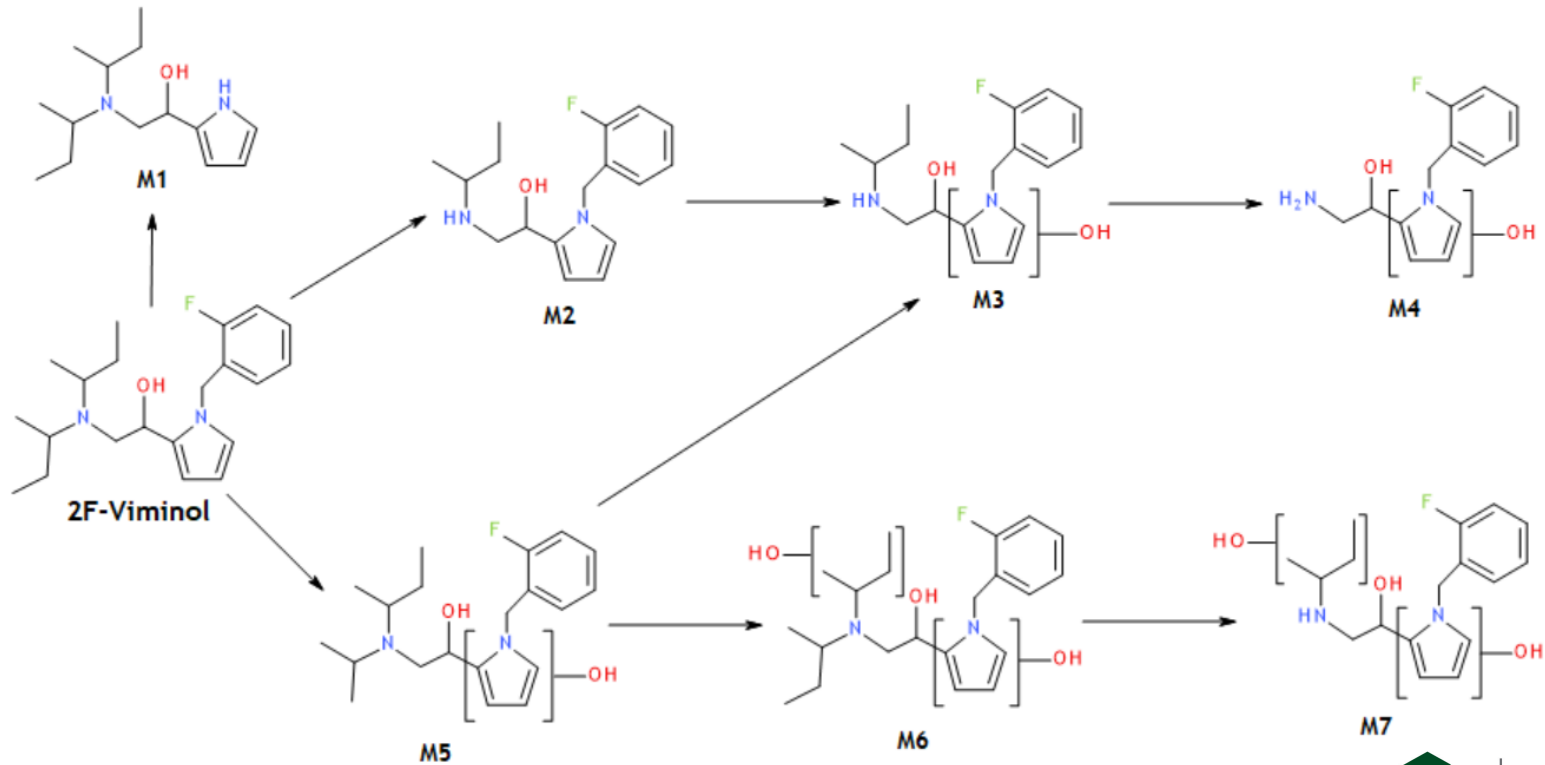
Results

ID	Biotransformation	RT (min)	Formula	[M+H] ⁺	Error (ppm)	Product Ions
M4	N,N-didealkylation (both sec-butyls) + Hydroxylation	3.39	C ₁₃ H ₁₅ FN ₂ O ₂	251.1193	1.1	109.0434 190.0640
M5	Hydroxylation	5.81	C ₂₁ H ₃₁ FN ₂ O ₂	363.2444	0.6	109.0447 142.1586 190.0669
M6	Di-hydroxylation	5.29	C ₂₁ H ₃₁ FN ₂ O ₃	379.2387	-0.72	109.0450 100.0704 156.1384 190.0663
M7	N-dealkylation (sec-butyl) + Di-hydroxylation	3.67 4.12	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ FN ₂ O ₃	323.1765	0.03	109.0444 190.0699 249.1046

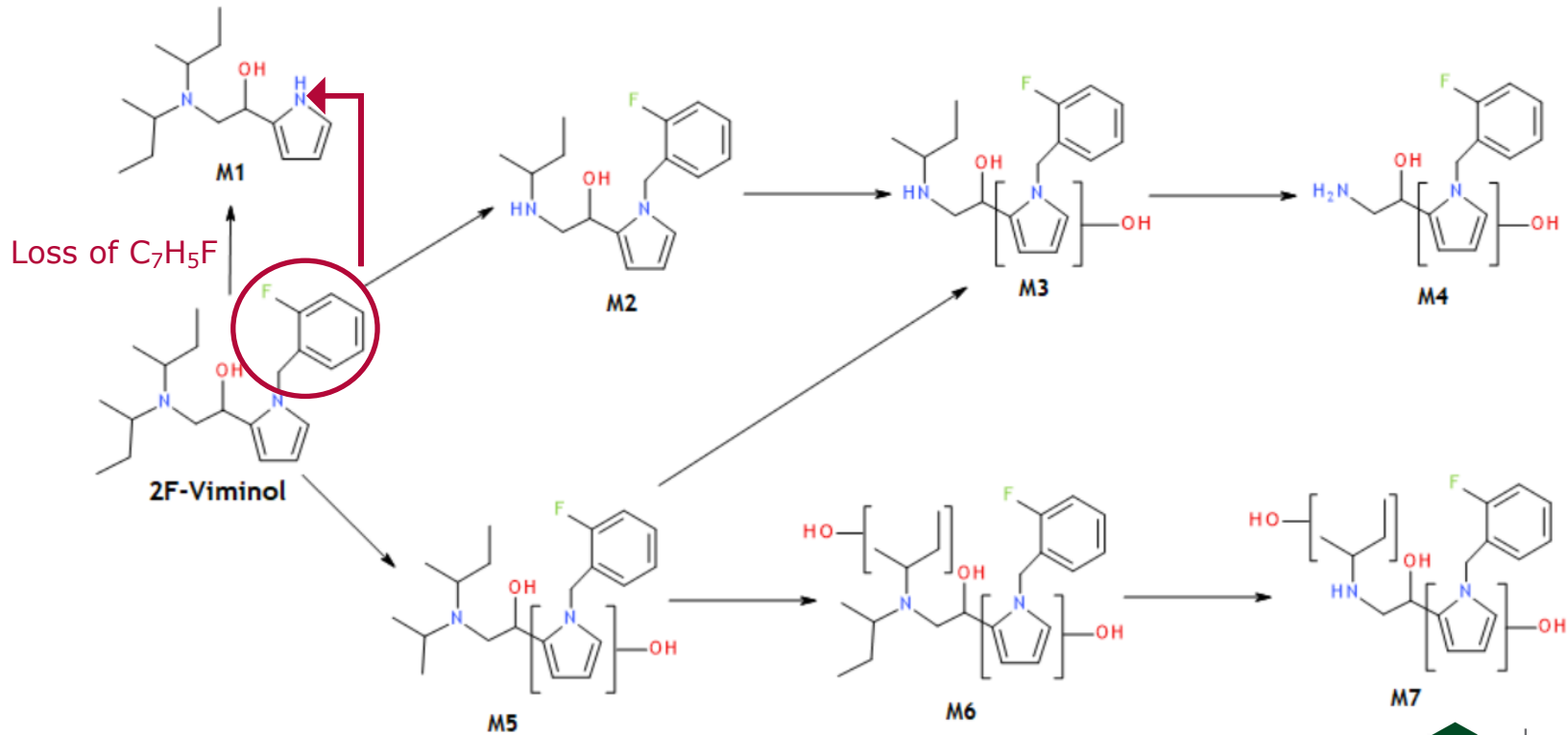
Results



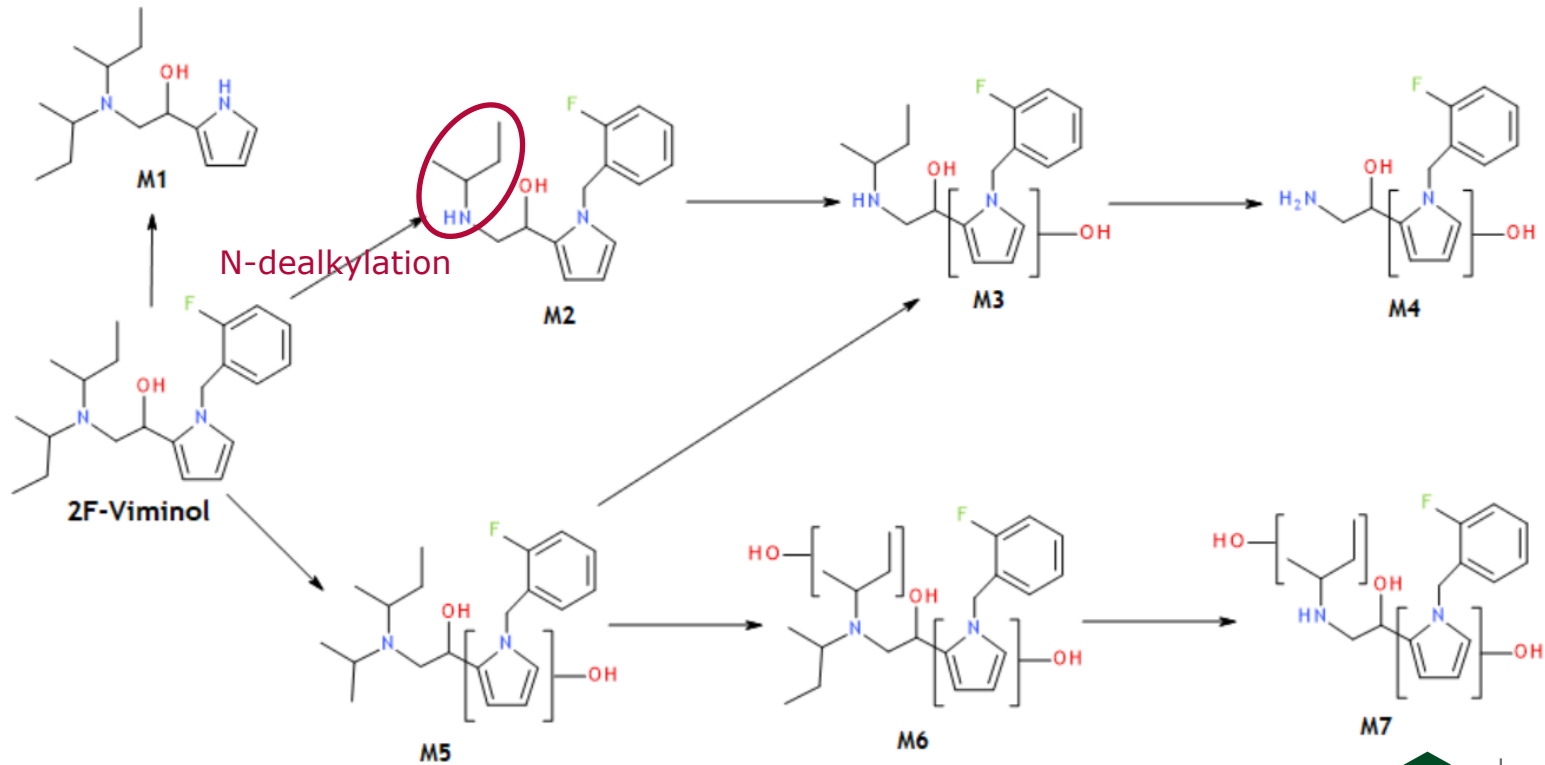
Proposed Metabolic Pathway



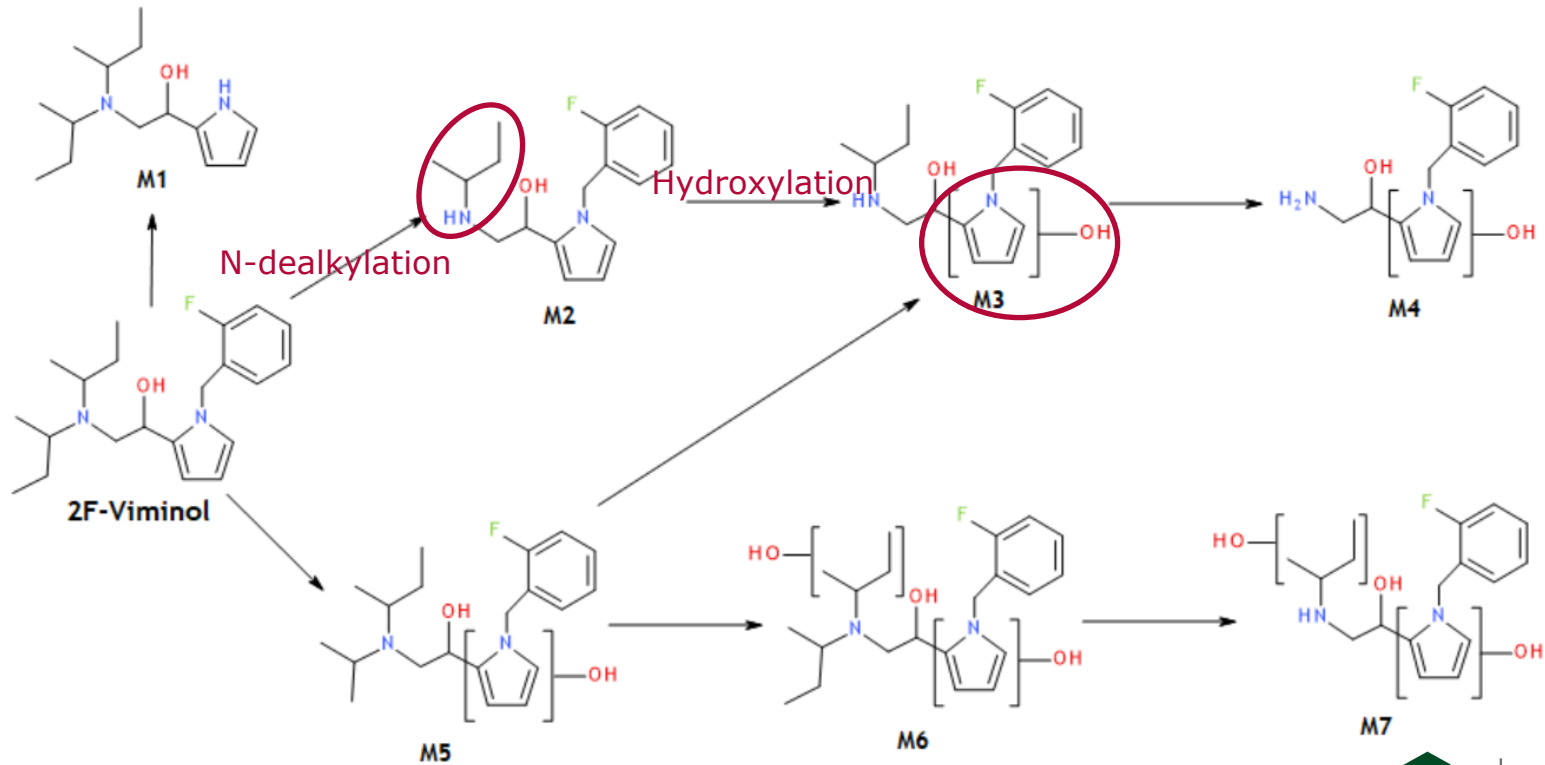
Proposed Metabolic Pathway



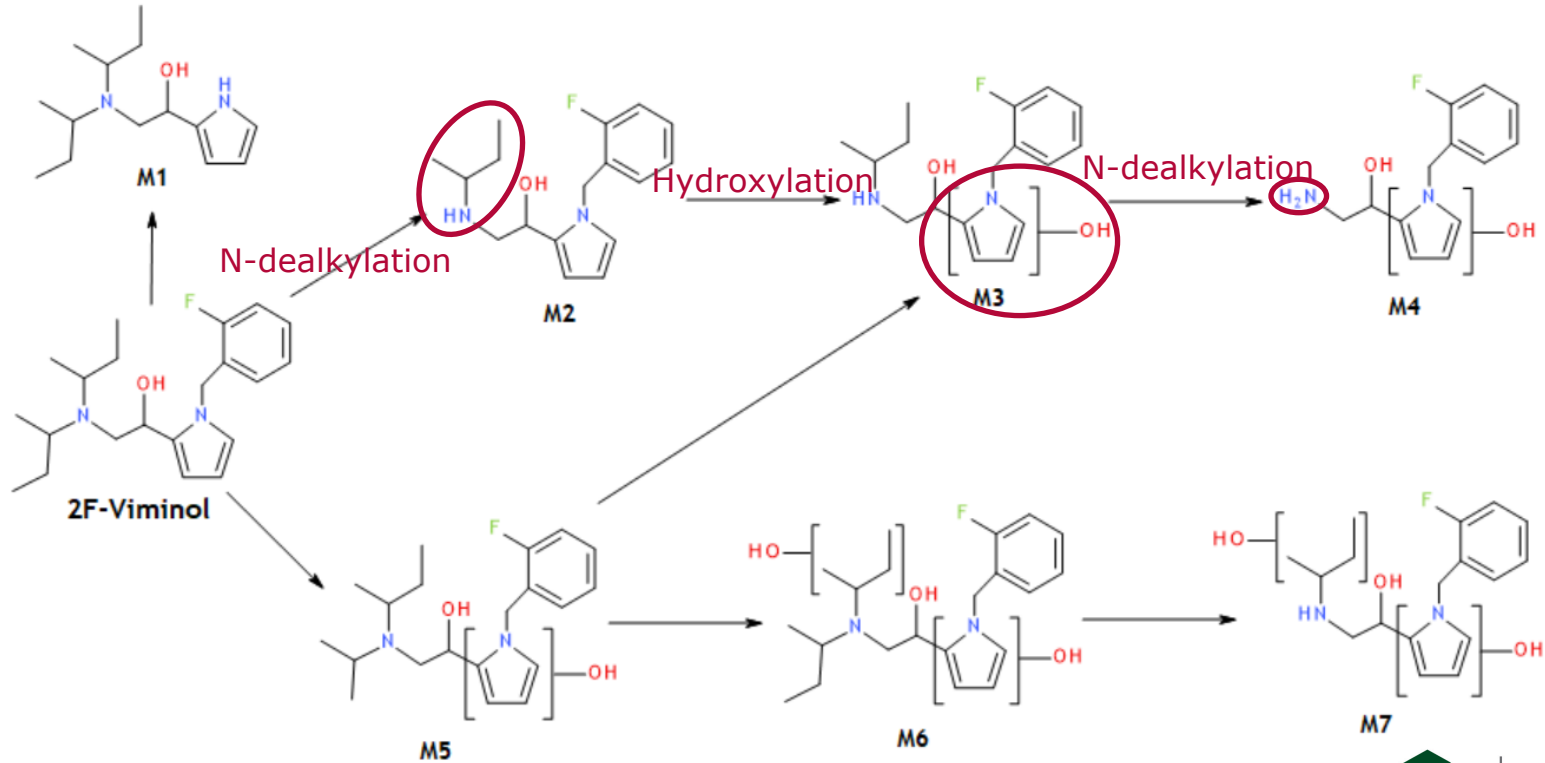
Proposed Metabolic Pathway



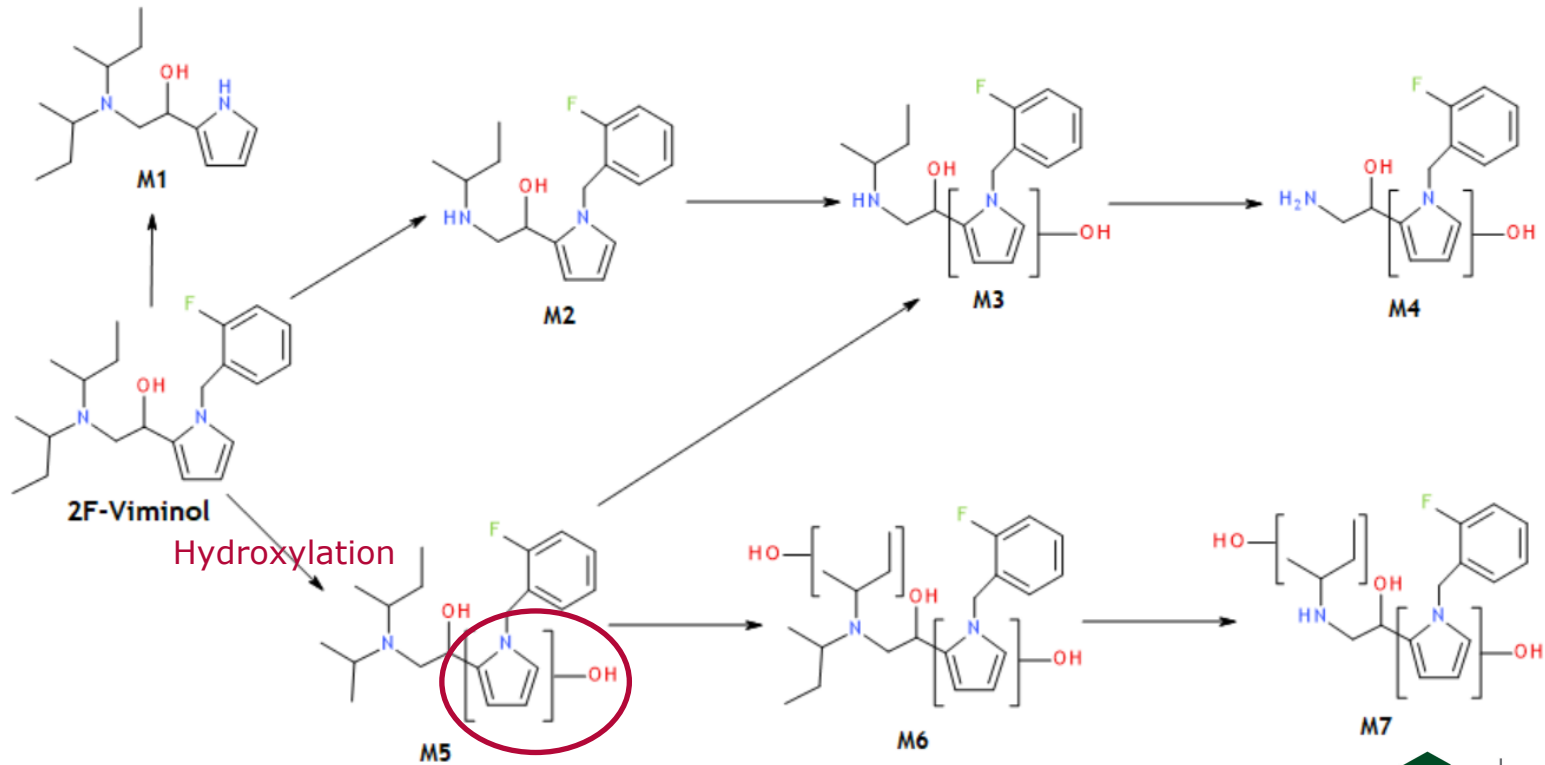
Proposed Metabolic Pathway



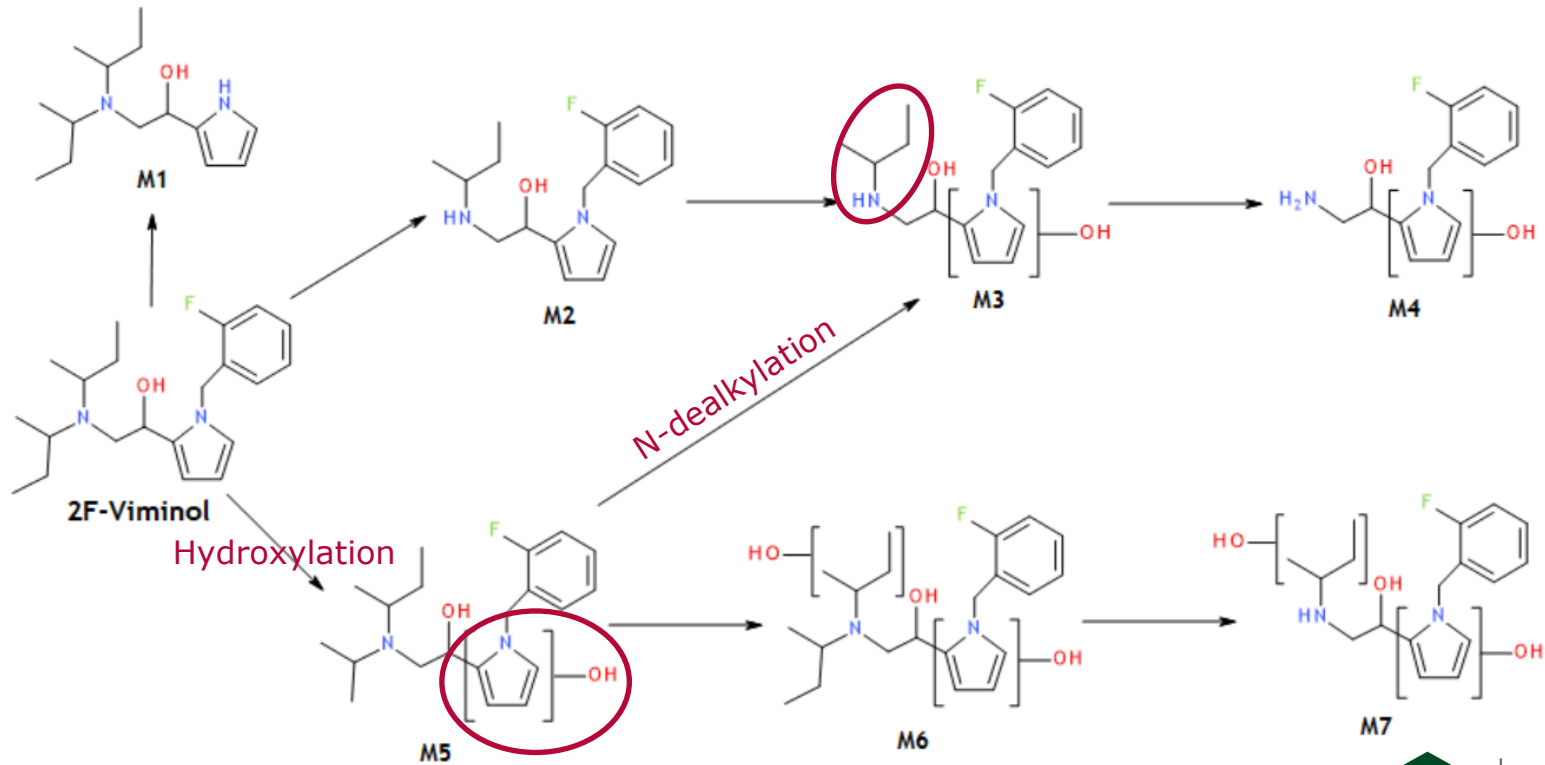
Proposed Metabolic Pathway



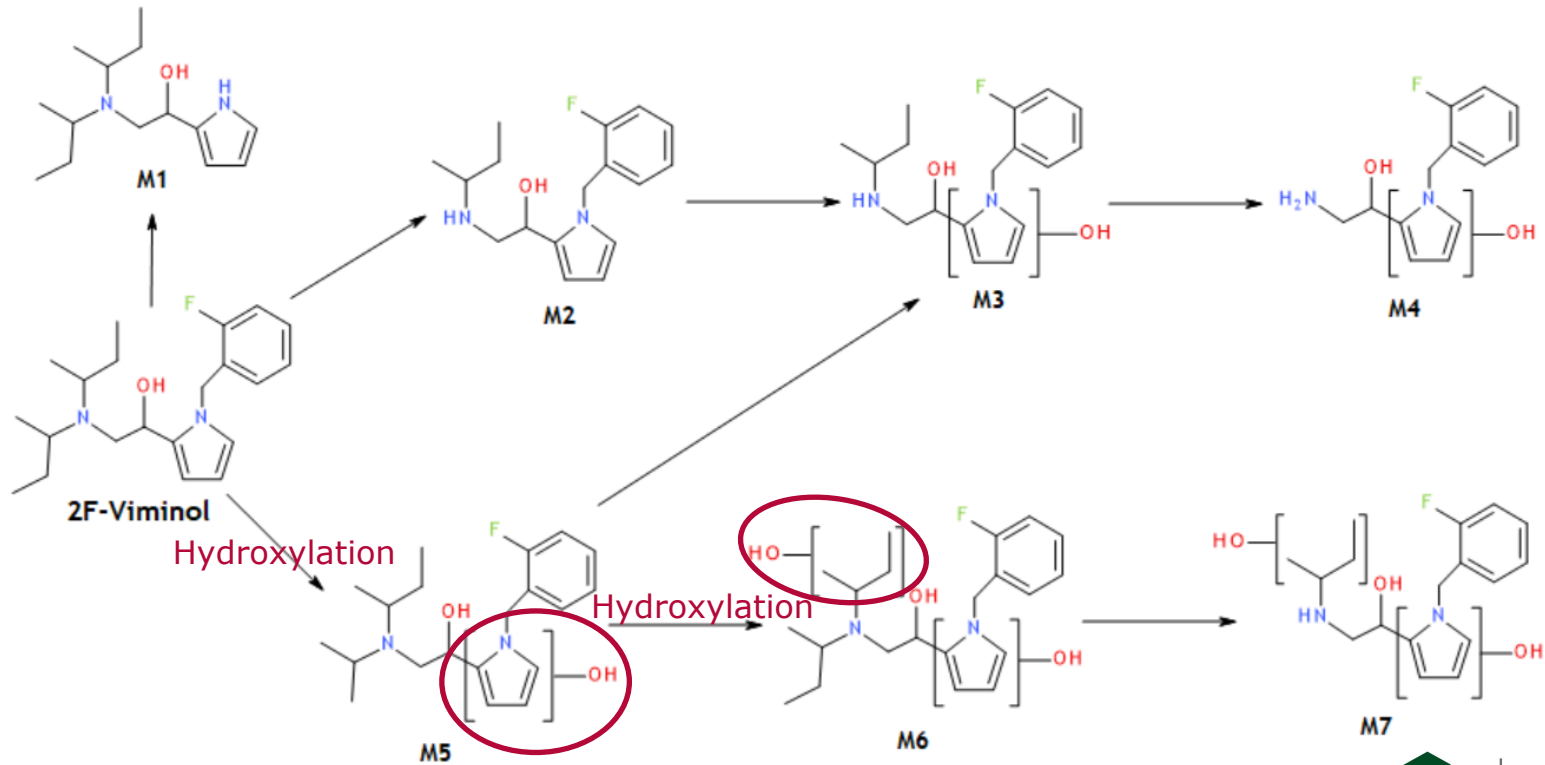
Proposed Metabolic Pathway



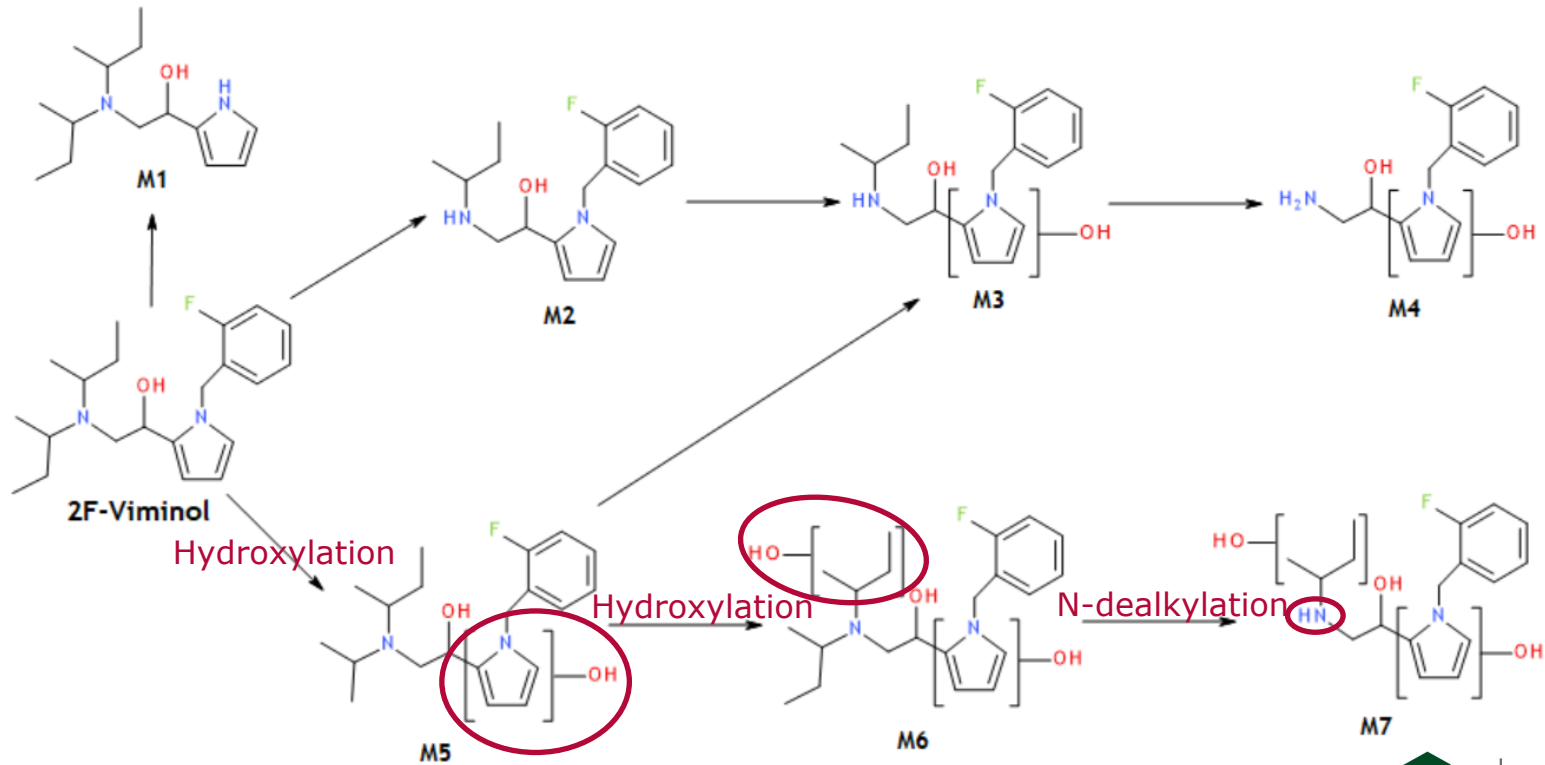
Proposed Metabolic Pathway



Proposed Metabolic Pathway

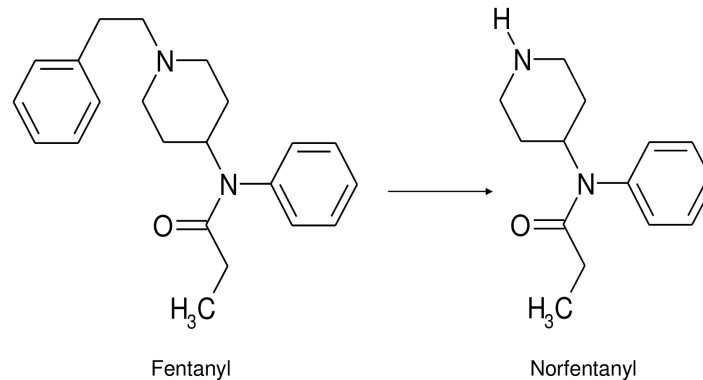


Proposed Metabolic Pathway



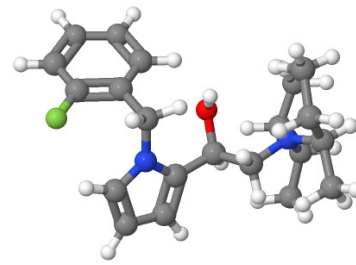
Conclusions

- 7 potential metabolites of 2F-Viminol identified
 - Main biotransformation pathways: hydroxylation and N-dealkylation
- Hydroxylation and N-dealkylation are commonly seen as metabolic pathways in opioids
 - N-dealkylation of fentanyl → norfentanyl
 - Hydroxylation of buprenorphine

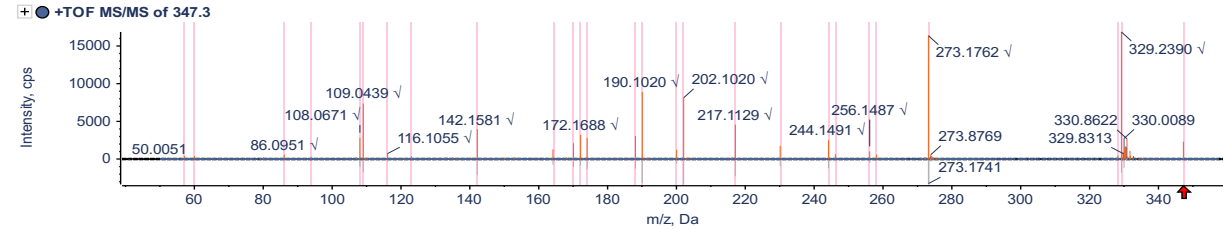


Future Work

- Other isomers
- Development of an extraction method
 - Determine stability of 2F-Viminol in biological specimens
 - Authentic sample analysis
 - Relatively quantify metabolites

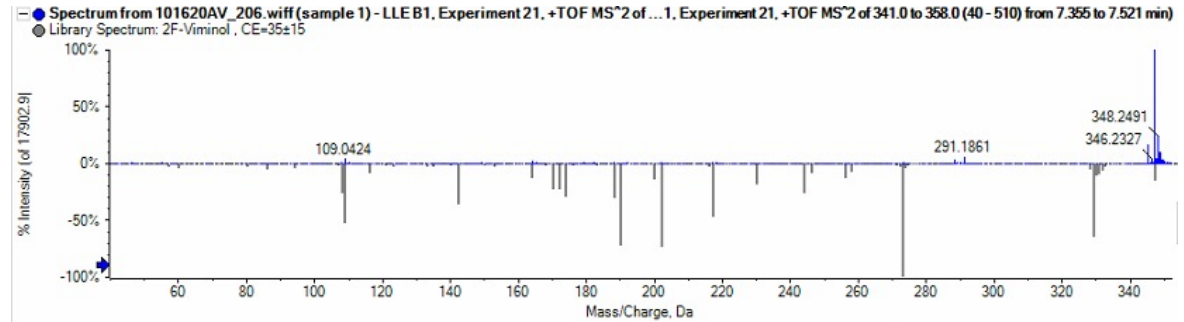


2F-Viminol MS/MS Spectrum:



Future Work

2F-Viminol Extracted from Blood:



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Acknowledgements
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- Sara Walton and the staff at the CFSRE
- My class of 2021 cohort



FSF Emerging Forensic Scientist Award
Paper Presentation

Thank you for watching!

Any questions?

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