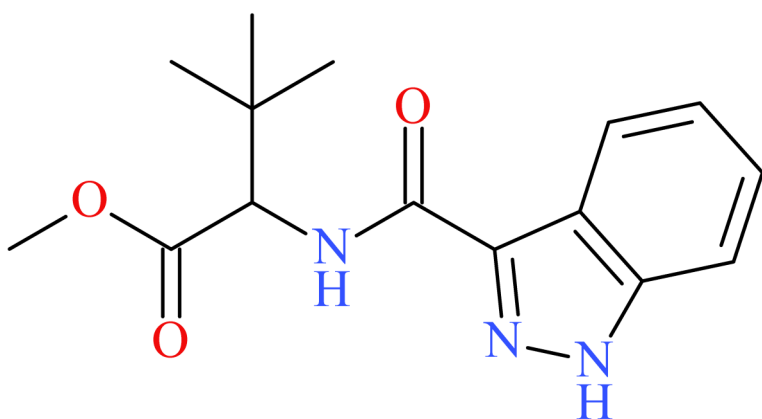




## MDMB-INACA



NPS SUBCLASS
Synthetic Cannabinoid
REPORT DATE
June 26, 2023
SAMPLE RECEIVED
April 3, 2023
SAMPLE TYPE
Drug Material

Preferred Name	MDMB-INACA
Synonyms	None Available
Formal Name	methyl 2-(1H-indazole-3-carbonylamino)-3,3-dimethyl-butanoate
InChI Key	QEXPVGIGOZJEOO-UHFFFAOYSA-N
CAS Number	2709672-58-0
Chemical Formula	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
Molecular Weight	289.33
Molecular Ion [M <sup>+</sup> ]	289
Exact Mass [M+H] <sup>+</sup>	290.1499

# Characterization & Intelligence

The following information was compiled in June 2023 and is subject to change as new research is conducted and as new information becomes available:

**Description:** MDMB-INACA is a synthetic cannabinoid precursor that can be used to produce MDMB-4en-PINACA, MDMB-BINACA, MDMB-PINACA, 4F-MDMB-BINACA, and other structurally related synthetic cannabinoids. To date, MDMB-INACA has appeared alongside MDMB-4en-PINACA and MDMB-BINACA in drug materials and/or toxicology samples tested by our laboratory in the United States. Synthetic cannabinoid precursors (e.g., ADB-INACA, MDMB-5'Br-INACA) began to appear after the implementation of a national class-wide synthetic cannabinoid scheduling action imposed by China in July 2021.

**Sample Source:** Drug material – United States (e.g., New York).

**Sample Appearance:** Drug material – impregnated paper.

**Pharmacology:** The activity and potency of MDMB-INACA are unknown; however, based on structurally similar synthetic cannabinoid precursors, MDMB-INACA is expected to be inactive or have low potency.

**Toxicology:** MDMB-INACA has been detected in seven toxicology cases at the CFSRE.

**Drug Materials:** MDMB-INACA has been detected in one drug material at the CFSRE.

**Demographics / Geographics:** Cases originated from three states, including Texas, New York, and Maryland. In death investigations, decedents were predominantly male, ranging in age from 20s-40s.

**Legal Status:** MDMB-INACA is not explicitly scheduled in the United States.

## References:

- ▶ Cayman Chemical: [MDMB-INACA](#)
- ▶ National Forensic Laboratory (Slovenia): [MDMB-INACA \(reference material\)](#)

**About:** In collaboration with medical examiner and coroner offices, crime laboratories, clinical partners, and other stakeholders, the Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE) is documenting first confirmations of NPS through analysis of drug materials and/or toxicology samples. These reports are generated using comprehensive analytical techniques (e.g., GC-MS, LC-QTOF-MS, NMR) and include available information about the new substances identified at the time of reporting, as well as the analytical data generated during testing. Our new drug monographs are intended to assist with the rapid identification of NPS in forensic casework and related disciplines, and should not be used for confirmatory purposes alone.

**Analytical Notes:** All identifications were made based on evaluation of analytical data (GC-MS and LC-QTOF-MS) in comparison to analysis of acquired reference material.

**Acknowledgements:** This report was prepared by Alex J. Krotulski, Nicole Lattanzio, Bridget McGinty, Sara E. Walton, Melissa F. Fogarty, and Barry K. Logan at the Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE) at the Fredric Rieders Family Foundation. The authors acknowledge scientists at the CFSRE and NMS Labs for their involvements and contributions. For more information, contact [npsdiscovery@cfsre.org](mailto:npsdiscovery@cfsre.org) or visit [www.npsdiscovery.org](http://www.npsdiscovery.org).

**Funding:** CFSRE's NPS Discovery is supported by the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice (Award Number 15PNIJ-22-CG-04434-MUMU, "Implementation of NPS Discovery – An Early Warning System for Novel Drug Intelligence, Surveillance, Monitoring, Response, and Forecasting using Drug Materials and Toxicology Populations in the US"). The opinions, findings, conclusions and/or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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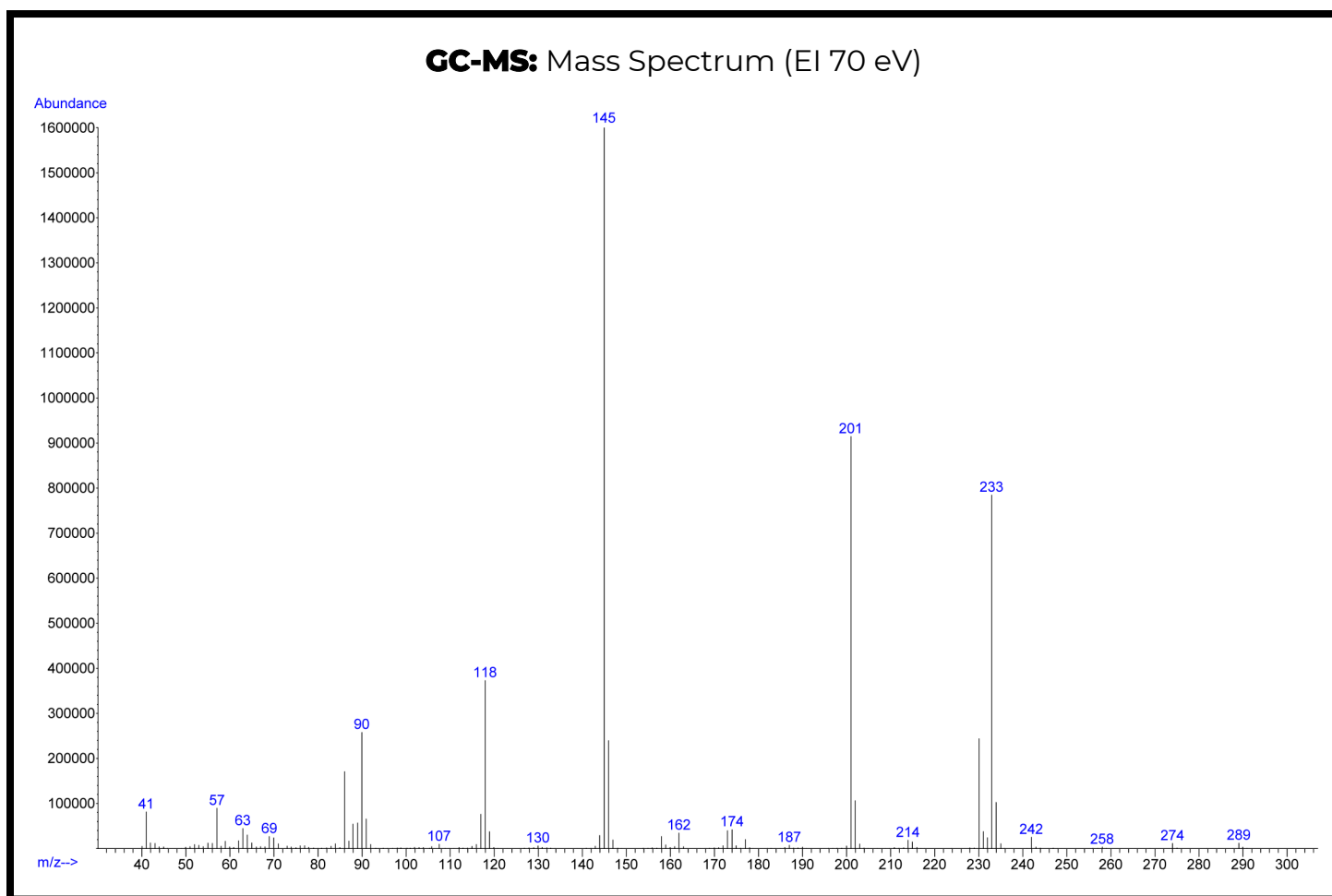
# Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS)

**Laboratory:** Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE, Willow Grove, PA, USA)

**Instrument:** Agilent 5975 Series GC/MSD

**Methods:** [www.cfsre.org/nps-discovery/monographs](http://www.cfsre.org/nps-discovery/monographs)

**Sample Preparation:** Acid / base extraction



**Confirmation Using Drug Standard:** Reference material (Batch: 0552665-6) was purchased from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI, USA). The analyte was confirmed to be MDMB-INACA based on retention time (sample: 7.007 min vs. standard: 6.997 min) and mass spectral data comparisons.

# Liquid Chromatography Quadrupole Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (LC-QTOF-MS)

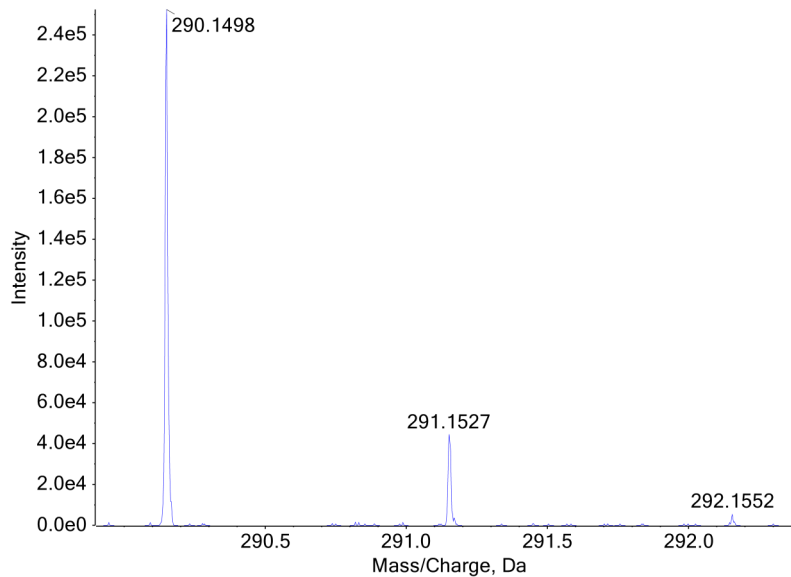
**Laboratory:** Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE, Willow Grove, PA, USA)

**Instrument:** Sciex TripleTOF® 5600+ LC-QTOF-MS

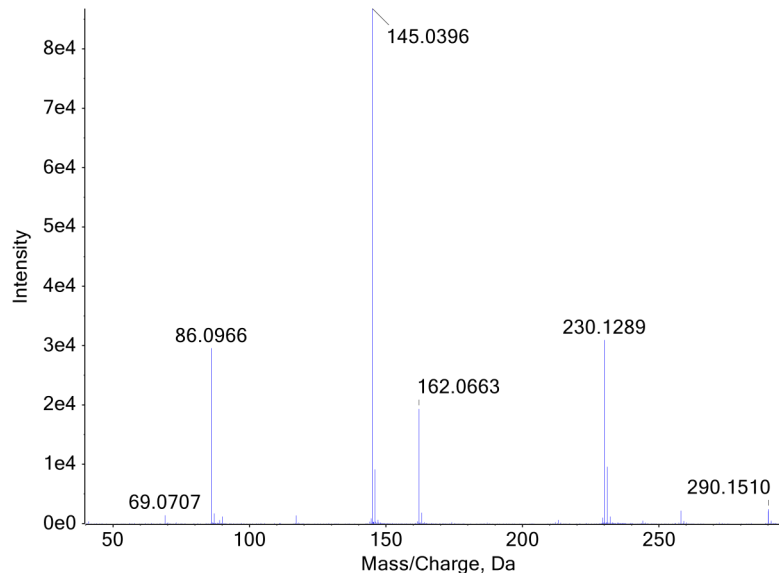
**Methods:** [www.cfsre.org/nps-discovery/monographs](http://www.cfsre.org/nps-discovery/monographs)

**Sample Preparation:** Acid / base extraction

**LC-QTOF-MS: TOF-MS Precursor Ion Mass Spectrum**



**LC-QTOF-MS: TOF-MS/MS Product Ion Mass Spectrum**



**Confirmation Using Drug Standard:** Reference material (Batch: 0552665-6) was purchased from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI, USA). The analyte was confirmed to be MDMB-INACA based on retention time (sample: 7.95 min vs. standard: 7.95 min) and mass spectral data comparisons.