

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### A sensitive approach for simultaneous quantification of carbonyl and hydroxyl steroid using 96-well SPE plates based on stable isotope coded-derivatization-UPLC-MRM: method development and application

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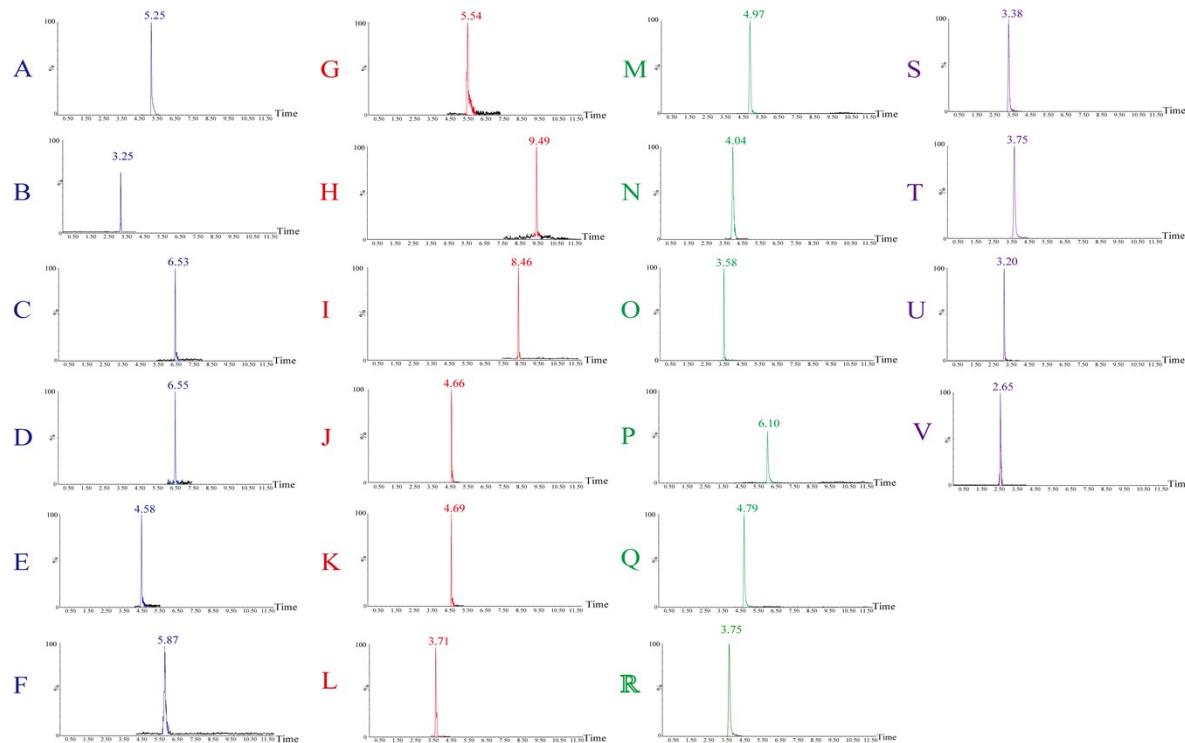
## **Experimental**

### **Chromatographic and mass spectrometric conditions of without derivatization**

UPLC analysis was performed on a UPLC H-CLASS Xevo TQ-D system (Waters, USA). Urine samples (10  $\mu$ L) were injected into an ACQUITY UPLC HSS T3 column (2.1 $\times$ 100 mm, 1.8  $\mu$ m, Waters).

The column temperature was set to 40°C, and the flow rate was set to 0.4 mL/min. The UPLC separation system includes a binary solvent system with mobile phase A (0.1% ammonium acetate in water) and mobile phase B (acetonitrile). The gradient profiles for the urine samples were as follows: 0 min, A: 99%; 0–1.5 min, A: 33%; 1.5–10min, A: 0%; 10–11min, A: 99%. The H-CLASS/Xevo TQ-D was equipped with electrospray ionization in the positive and negative modes. In the positive ion MRM detection mode, the MS parameters were as follows: drying gas temperature, 460°C; capillary voltage, 1.5 kV; cone voltage, 50 V; atomizer, 7 bar; nitrogen solvent flow rate, 800 L h<sup>-1</sup>; conical airflow, 150 L h<sup>-1</sup>; impact gas flow: 0.14 mL/min; and evaporation gas and auxiliary gas: nitrogen. The scanning mode was used for multiple reaction monitoring (MRM); two sets of characteristic precursor ion/product ion pairs were selected, and their collision energy and declustering potential were optimized. A group of precursor ion/product ion with strong abundance was used for quantitative analysis (Table S1).

## **Figure**



**Fig S1.** Chromatographic information for 22 steroid hormone standards. (A) 17 $\alpha$ OH-PROG (RT:5.25); (B)11 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ ,21-trihydroxy-5 $\beta$ -pregnane-3,20dione (RT:3.25); (C) E<sub>1</sub> (RT:6.53);(D) 2-Methoxyestrone (RT:6.55); (E) Tetrahydrocortisol (RT:4.58); (F) PROG (RT:5.87); (G) Corticosterone (RT:8.52); (H) E<sub>2</sub> (RT:9.49); (I) Pregnadiol (RT:8.46); (J) 19-Hydroxyandrostenedione (RT:4.66); K) Cortol (RT:4.69); (L)11 $\beta$ -Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione (RT:3.71) (M) Androsterone (RT:4.97) ; (N)11-Deoxycorticosterone (RT:4.04); (O) THB (RT:3.58); (P) 5 $\beta$ -Pregnane-3,20-dione (RT:6.10);(Q) PREG (RT:4.79); (R) DHEA (RT:3.75); (S) E<sub>3</sub> (RT:3.38); (T) TES (RT:3.75); (U) 17 $\alpha$ OH-PREG (RT:3.20); (V). Cortisone (RT:2.65).

**Table S1. Mass spectrometry information and conditions of non-derivatization substances**

RT	Substance	Precursor ion	Product ion	Dwell time (ms)	Collision energy (eV)	Cone voltage
3.83	Cortisone	361.2	163.3	0.009	24	50
4.04	11 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ ,21-Trihydroxy-5 $\beta$ -pregnane-3,20-dione	365.1	333.1	0.009	6	54
4.49	E <sub>3</sub>	271.3	133.2	0.009	38	22
4.64	THB	351.3	315.3	0.009	6	30
4.8	11 $\beta$ -Hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione	303.2	105.2	0.009	40	42
4.85	TES	289.2	97.0	0.009	22	44
4.86	DHEA	289.2	253.3	0.009	12	28
5.11	11-Deoxycorticosterone	331.2	109.1	0.009	28	40
5.73	PREG	317.2	285.2	0.009	4	30
5.73	5 $\beta$ -Pregnane-3,20-dione	317.3	43.1	0.009	34	34
6.68	PROG	315.2	97.1	0.009	26	42
8.59	Cortol	368.3	60.1	0.009	38	64
7.98	Tetrahydrocortisol	367.0	335.1	0.009	6	54
8.08	19-Hydroxyandrostenedione	303.2	91.1	0.009	44	44
8.54	17 $\alpha$ OH-PROG	331.3	97.1	0.009	22	40
8.52	Corticosterone	347.3	121.1	0.009	22	62
9.54	E <sub>1</sub>	272.9	243.5	0.009	8	86
9.57	2-Methoxyestrone	301.2	186.6	0.009	22	46

10.87	Pregnanediol	321.3	43.2	0.009	46	50
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**Table S2. The study on the conditions of derivation**

Substance	Mass spectrometric response to EDC derivatization with water	Mass spectrometric response to EDC derivatization with dichloromethane
Cortol	4.10 e <sup>6</sup>	4.12 e <sup>6</sup>
E <sub>2</sub>	8.80 e <sup>5</sup>	1.20 e <sup>6</sup>
Tetrahydrocortisol	4.16 e <sup>5</sup>	4.54 e <sup>5</sup>
19-Hydroxyandrostenedione	6.28 e <sup>5</sup>	6.9 e <sup>5</sup>
17 $\alpha$ OH-PROG	7.40 e <sup>6</sup>	7.12 e <sup>6</sup>
Corticosterone	5.28 e <sup>5</sup>	5.9 e <sup>5</sup>
E <sub>1</sub>	2.83 e <sup>5</sup>	2.34 e <sup>5</sup>
2-Methoxyestrone	5.73 e <sup>5</sup>	5.24 e <sup>5</sup>
Pregnanediol	5.60 e <sup>5</sup>	5.79 e <sup>5</sup>

**Table S3. Comparison of sensitivity of UPLC-MS/MS detection of steroid hormone without and with derivatization**

Steroid hormones	Derivatizati on reagent	LLOQ (pg/mL)		Enhance fold
		Derivatization reagent	Without derivatization reagent	
	DMBA	5	5	
17 $\alpha$ OH-PROG	DMBA	5	5	1
E <sub>1</sub>	DMBA	10	5000	500
2-Methoxyestrone	DMBA	20	500	25

Tetrahydrocortisol	DMBA	50	200	4
Corticosterone	DMBA	50	500	10
E <sub>2</sub>	DMBA	20	NOFI	-
Pregnandiol	DMBA	50	50	1
19-Hydroxyandrostenedione	DMBA	200	2000	10
Cortol	DMBA	200	500	2.5
11-Desoxycorticosterone	GP	5	5	1
Tetrahydrocorticosterone	GP	5	500	100
5 $\beta$ -Pregnane-3,20-dione	GP	5	50	10
PREG	GP	5	1000	200
E <sub>3</sub>	GP	10	20	2
TES	GP	10	100	10
17 $\alpha$ OH-PREG	GP	10	NOFI	-
DHEA	GP	20	10000	500
Cortisone	GP	50	50	1
11 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ ,21-Trihydroxy-5 $\beta$ -pregnane-3,20-dione	GP	1000	>40000	>40
PROG	GP	5000	NOFI	-

**NOFI:** not obtained fragment information

**Table S4. Comparison of value of steroid hormone containing carbonyl and hydroxyl with derivatization by DMBA and GP respectively**

Substances	Effective value	
	DMBA	GP
2-Methoxyestrone	3.29e <sup>6</sup>	6.11e <sup>3</sup>
Tetrahydrocortisol	1.67e <sup>5</sup>	1.1e <sup>4</sup>

Corticosterone	7.74e <sup>4</sup>	9.35e <sup>3</sup>
11-Desoxycorticosterone	e <sup>2</sup>	4.09e <sup>3</sup>
17 $\alpha$ OH-PREG	e <sup>2</sup>	2.75e <sup>4</sup>
Cortisone	1.04e <sup>3</sup>	2.25e <sup>5</sup>
E <sub>3</sub>	3e <sup>3</sup>	2.03e <sup>5</sup>
TES	e <sup>3</sup>	6.02e <sup>3</sup>