Supplementary Materials

A New Method for Enantiomeric Determination of 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine and p-Methoxymethamphetamine in Human Urine

Table S1. Mobile phase gradient for HPLC.

Step	Time (min)*	Solvent A[a] (%)	Solvent B[b] (%)	Solvent C[c] (%)	
1	-60.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
2	-30.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	Sample injection
3	-0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	Mass start
5	39.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	
6	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	Linear
7	59.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	
8	60.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	

*: negative time represent the time prior to the beginning of the mass monitor.

[a]: 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer pH 6.7.

[b]: 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer pH 5.6.

[c]: 50 mM ammonium acetate buffer pH 3.5.

Figure S1

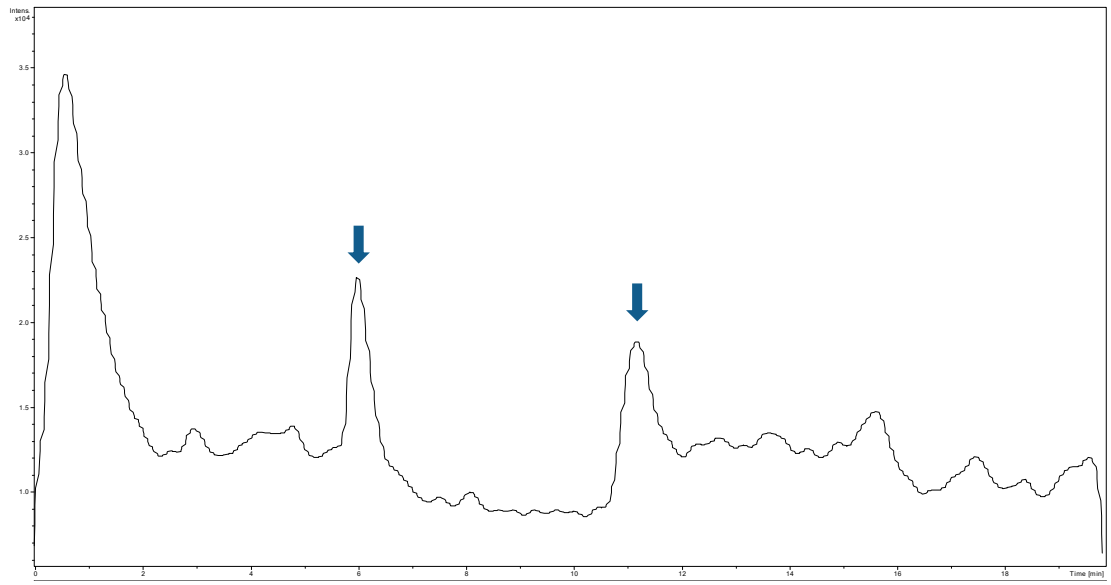
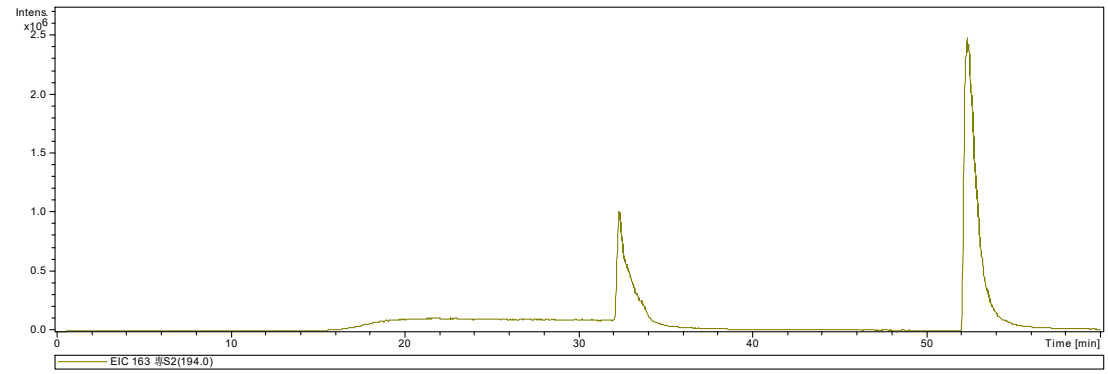


Figure S1. The TIC of a urine sample spiked with 500 ng/mL of racemic MA-d_{14} and 1000 ng/mL each of racemic PMMA and MDMA

Figure S2

(A)



(B)

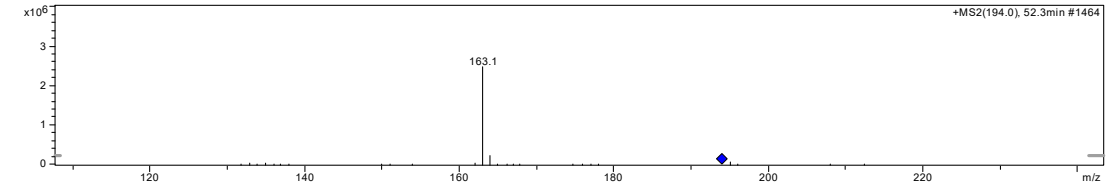


Figure S2. The immunoaffinity column and LC-MS equipment used in our previous research [19] was used to analyze a sample of racemic MDMA (0.10 mg/mL) in methanol. The EIC (m/z:194→163) obtained is shown in (A) and the MS^2 spectrum at the retention time of 52.3 min is shown in (B). Sample volume injected was 0.50 µL. The flow rate of mobile phase is 0.40 mL/min.