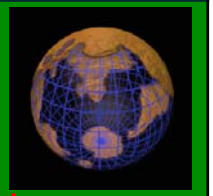
FOOD ANALYSIS
I. Solid Phase Extraction

Principles

Recent Developments

Applications



weber

Basic Principles of SPE

- Sample Preparation Overview
- Fundamentals of SPE
- Various Modes of SPE
- Packed Bed vs. Disk Format
- The use of Dual Phases
- Step by Step Method Development; Validation

Recent Developments in SPE

- Stacked / Layered Phases
- Argentation Chromatography
- ISOLUTE ENV+
- MSPD: Matrix Solid Phase Dispersion
- Mechanised L / L Extraction
- MIP and Immunoaffinity Columns
- SPE Automation

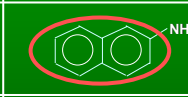
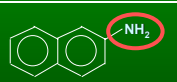
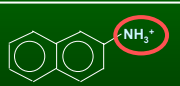
Applications

- Multi-Residue Methods using
  - Cation-Exchange SPE
  - DIOL / NH2 SPE
  - Layered-Column SPE
  - GPC Clean-Up
- SPE of Pesticides & Mycotoxins
- MSPD of Drug Residues
- Isolation of Dimetridazole

Definition of SPE

Separation or removal of an analyte or analytes from a mixture of compounds by selective partitioning of the compounds between a solid phase (sorbent) and a liquid phase (solvent).

SPE Mechanism Selection (1)

Functionality	Analyte	Mechanism
Hydrophobic		Non-Polar
H-Bonding		Polar
Ionic		Ion-Exchange

SPE Mechanism Selection (2)

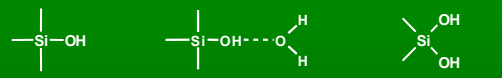
Analyte	Matrix	Sorbent
Hydrophobic	Aqueous	Non-Polar C18 C8 PH CH C2 CN
H-Bonding	Non-Polar Solvent	Polar SI NH2 2OH CN
Cations	Aqueous (Low Ionic Strength)	Cation Exchange PRS CBA SCX
Anions	Aqueous (Low Ionic Strength)	Anion Exchange SAX NH2

ISOLUTE Non-Polar Sorbents

C18 *	Octadecyl
MFC18	Octadecyl
C8 *	Octyl
C2 *	Ethyl
C4	Butyl
C6	Hexyl
PH *	Phenyl
CH (EC)	Cyclohexyl
CN (EC)	Cyanopropyl
101	PS-DVB
ENV+	Polystyrene

* EC

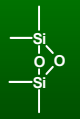
Silica Surface Variations



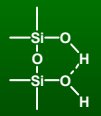
Free silanol

Adsorbed water

Geminal silanol

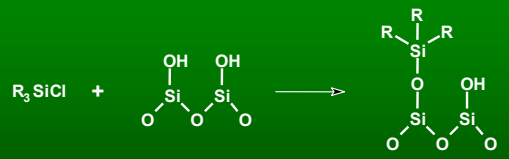


Siloxane

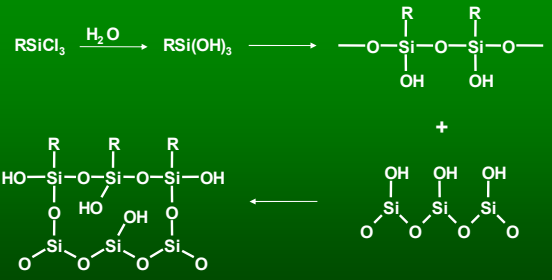


Bound silanols

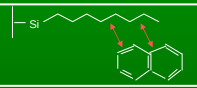
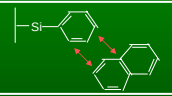
Monochlorosilane Chemistry



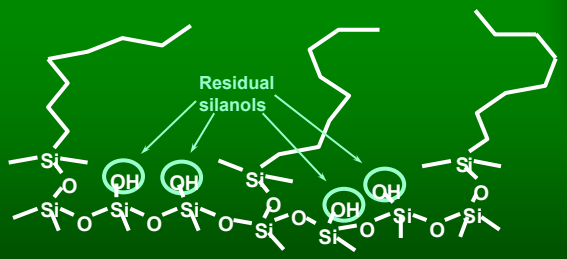
Trichlorosilane Chemistry



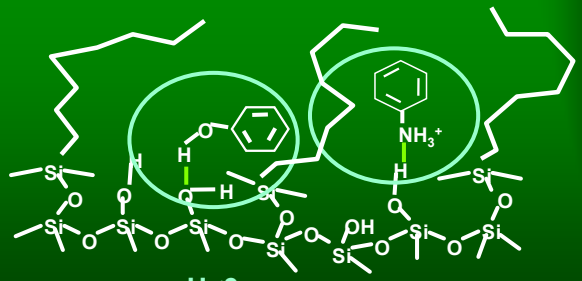
Non-Polar Interactions

Sorbents		Interactions
C8		van der Waals
PH		van der Waals
C2		van der Waals

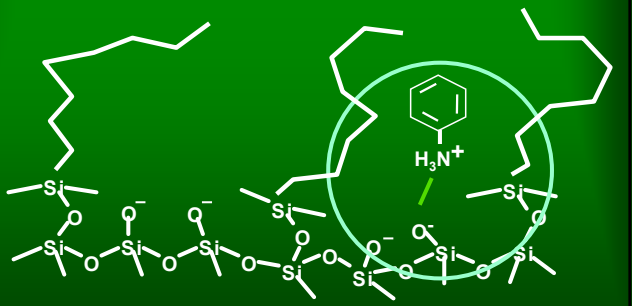
Bonded Silica Surface



Polar Secondary Interactions



Ionic Secondary Interactions

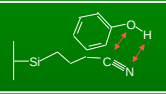
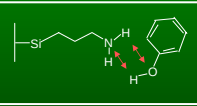
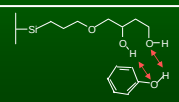


ISOLUTE Polar Sorbents

Si	Silica
NH_2	Aminopropyl
PSA	Primary Secondary Amine
Diol	2,3-Dihydroxypropyl
CN *	Cyanopropyl

* Also available in endcapped chemistry
Used to extract polar compounds from non-aqueous matrices (e.g. Hexane, ethyl acetate, dichloromethane, etc.)

Polar Interactions

Sorbents		Interactions
CN		Dipole / Dipole
NH_2		Hydrogen-Bonding
2OH		Hydrogen-Bonding

NH_2 vs. Silica Columns

The use of NH_2 columns in place of silica columns is strongly recommended. This is because the activity of silica columns can be affected by moisture content. IST columns are manufactured to a constant standard moisture level, so their activity will always be reliable, but adaption of literature methods using other types of silica can be problematic. Different moisture levels will affect the amount and polarity of solvents necessary for elution of the analytes. NH_2 columns are recommended as they are much less susceptible to this variation.

ISOLUTE Ion-Exchange Sorbents

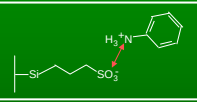
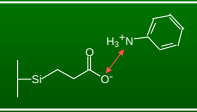
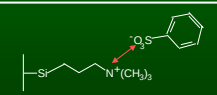
Anion Exchange:

Weak:	NH_2	Aminopropyl
	PSA	Primary Secondary Amine
Strong:	SAX	Quaternary amine

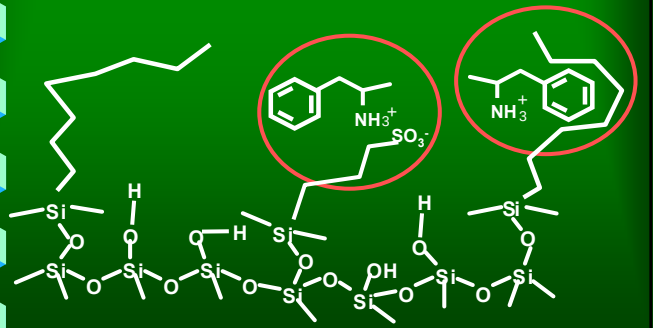
Cation exchange:

Weak:	CBA	Carboxypropyl
Strong:	SCX	Benzenesulphonic acid
	PRS	Propylsulphonic acid

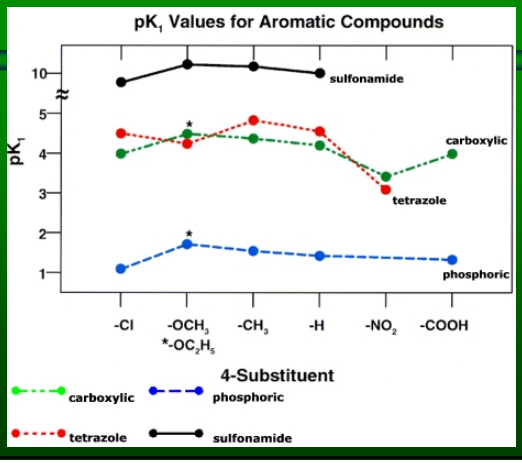
Ionic Interactions

Sorbents		Interactions
PRS		Electrostatic
CBA		Electrostatic
SAX		Electrostatic

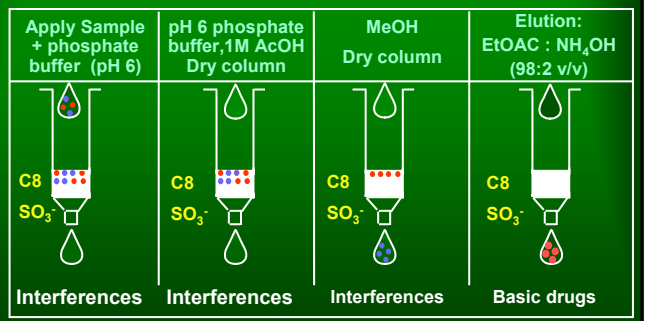
Multiple Interactions



pK of Sulfonamides



Mixed-Mode SPE



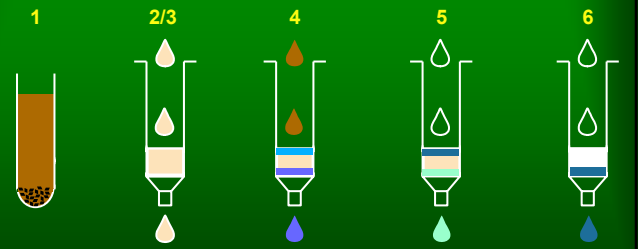
SPE Modes of Operation

- Six-step procedure (typical)
- Four-step procedure
- Stacked columns
- Layered phases
- Mixed phases

A Typical SPE Procedure Involves Six Steps

1. Sample pre-treatment
2. Column solvation
3. Column equilibrium
4. Sample application
5. Interference elution
6. Analyte elution

Six Step SPE Procedure



Sample Pre-Treatment

Optimize sample for analyte retention

- Proper dilution / ionic strength
- Correct pH
- Analytes free in solution
- Remove particulates

Acid Dissociation Constants

$$HA \leftrightarrow H^+ + A^-$$

$$K_a = \frac{[H^+]\,[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

$K_{HOAC} = 1.75 \times 10^{-5}$

$K_{HCN} = 6.20 \times 10^{-10}$

$$pK_a = -\log K_a$$

$pK_{HOAC} = 4.76$

$pK_{HCN} = 9.21$

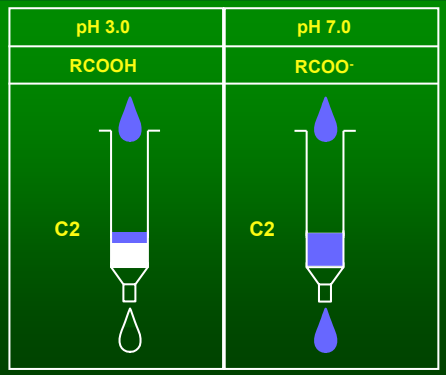
Henderson-Hasselbach Equation

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

Choose a pH at least 2 units away from pK_a

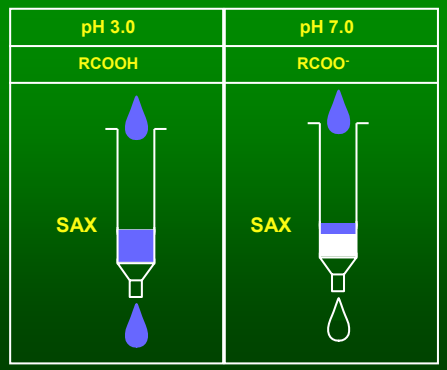
Influence of pH on Retention

Non-Polar Phases ($pK_a = 5$)

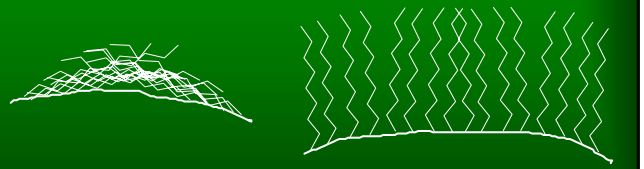


Influence of pH on Retention

Ion-Exchange Phases ($pK_a = 5$)



Column Conditioning



Column Conditioning

- Non-polar sorbents
  - MeOH, MeCN, THF
- Polar sorbents
  - nC6, EtAc; same solvent as the sample matrix
- Ion-exchange sorbents
  - MeOH, MeCN, THF

Column Equilibration

- Remove excess solvation solvent
- Normalize sorbent to sample condition (optimum environment for retention)
  - Ionic strength, pH, solvent composition
- Ion-exchange
  - Counter-ion, pH

Sample Application

Type of Analyte	Type of Sorbent	Cartridge Size (mL)	Loading Rate (mL / min)
Neutral	Hydrophobic	1	1-5
		3	3-15
		6	10-120
Cation or Anion	Ion Exchange	1	0.5-2
		3	1-5
		6	3-35

Interference Elution

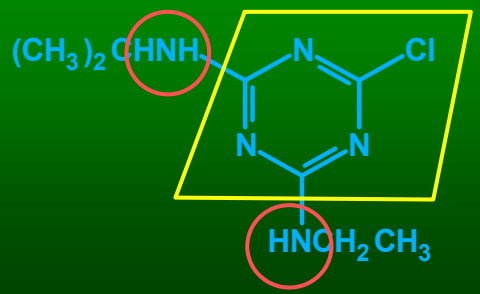
- Analyte-insoluble solvent
- Selective mixtures
- Maintain analyte retention
  - (pH control can be important)
- Optimize flow rate

Analyte Elution

- Elution solvent must overcome both PRIMARY and SECONDARY interactions
- 100% elution in < 20 bed volumes
- Use selective solvents / mixtures
- Optimize flow rate

Example: Atrazine

Atrazine Structure



Atrazine from Water
Apolar Retention

Column: C18, 1g / 6mL

1. Sample pre-treatment: none
2. Solvation: 10mL MeOH
3. Equilibration: 10mL water
4: Sample: 500mL aqueous
5: Wash: 10mL water; dry: 30min
6: Elution: 2 x 4 mL acetone

Atrazine from Corn Oil
Polar Retention

Column: DIOL, 500mg / 6mL

1. 2mL oil ⇨ dilute w. 18mL of nC6
2. Solvation: 6mL nC6
3. Equilibration: none
4. Sample: 20mL (diluted)
5. Wash: 2mL nC6
6. Elution: 1mL methanol

Atrazine from Soybeans Cation-Exchange Mechanism

Column: SCX, 500mg / 6mL

1. 5g sample + 10mL ACN ⇨ homogenize, filter; dilute 5mL filtrate w. 20mL 1% AcOH
2. Solvation: 3mL methanol
3. Equilibration: 6mL 1% AcOH
4. Sample: 25mL (diluted)
5. Wash: 1mL of 1% AcOH and 1ml of ACN
6. Elution: 2mL of 1:1 ACN - 0.1M K_2HPO_4

Multi-Residue Method (PRS)

Wide range of veterinary drugs with cationic functionality

- Anthelmintics
  - Benzimidazoles, levamisole
- Tranquillizers
- Antibacterials
  - Sulfonamides, quinolones
- β-Agonists

Multi-Residue Method (PRS)

Column: PRS, 500mg / 6mL

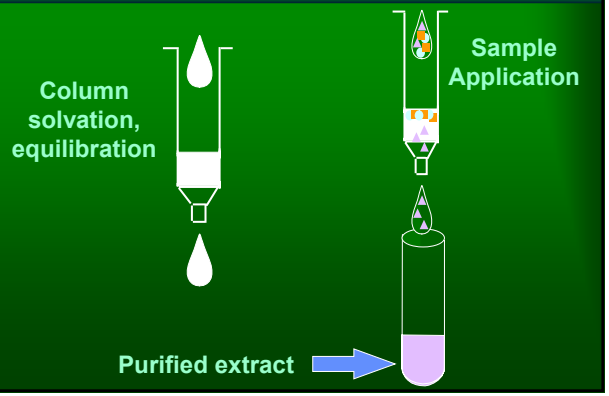
1. 2g liver ⇨ 2 x 20mL ACN, Ultra-Turrax; filter, then acidify w. 200µL of AcOH
2. Solvation: 5mL methanol
3. Equilibration: 5mL of ACN : AcOH (200:1)
4. Sample: 40mL (diluted)
5. Wash: 5-5mL of EtAc, acetone, methanol
6. Elution: 5ml of acetone:NH_4OH (sg 0.88) 1:1

Sample Clean-Up: Four-Step Method

NO trace enrichment

1. Sample pre-treatment
2. Column solvation
3. Column equilibration
4. Interference removal

Four-Step SPE Procedure



OP Pesticides in Cherries

Extraction Column:
ISOLUTE SAX / PSA, 1g/6 mL

20g sample + 100 mL ACN. Filter.
Conc. to 25 mL. Add sat'd NaCl. Extract with DCM. Dry with sodium sulfate cartridge. Evap to dryness. Reconstitue with hexane / acetone 95:5

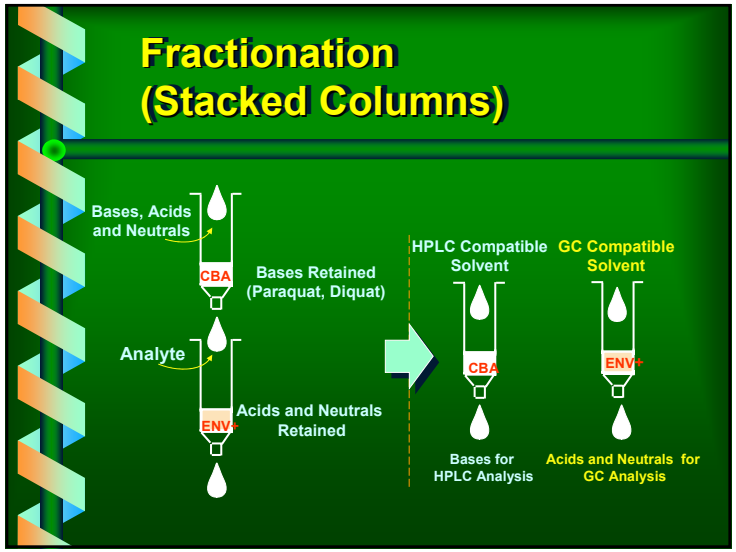
1. Sample pre-treatment
2. Column solvation → 10mL hexane/acetone 95:5
3. Column equilibration → Not required
4. Sample application → 10mL hexane/acetone 95:5

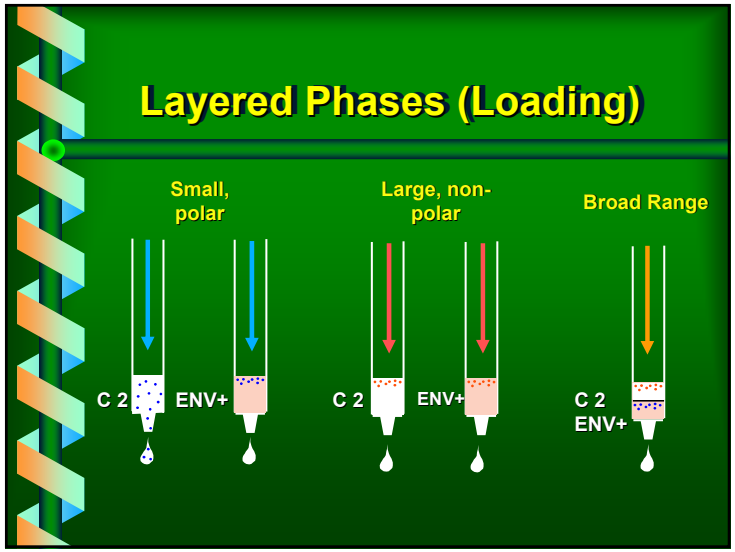
OP Pesticides in Cherries Percent Recoveries

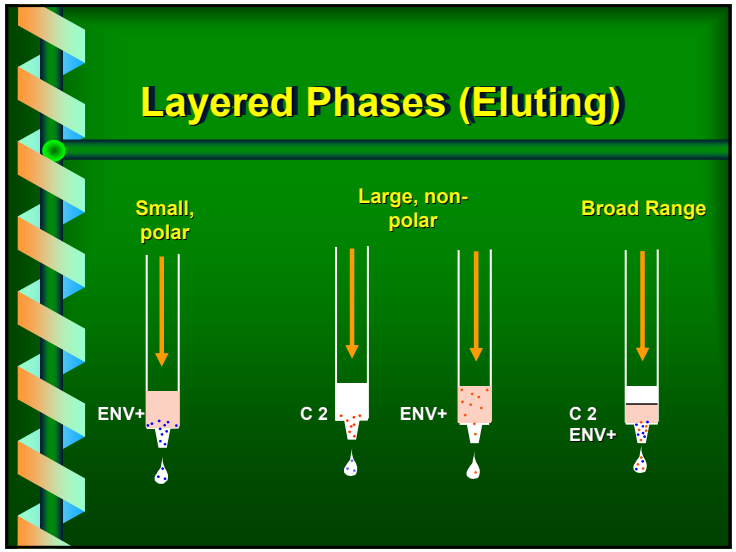
	5% Acetone	10% Acetone
Ethoprophos	97	91
Diazinon	84	82
Etrimphos	92	86
Parathion - methyl	90	87
Fenitrothion	98	97
Pirimiphos - methyl	101	98
Malathion	61	88
Fenthion	93	90
Chlorpyriphos	92	92
Quinalphos	85	86
EPN	81	92

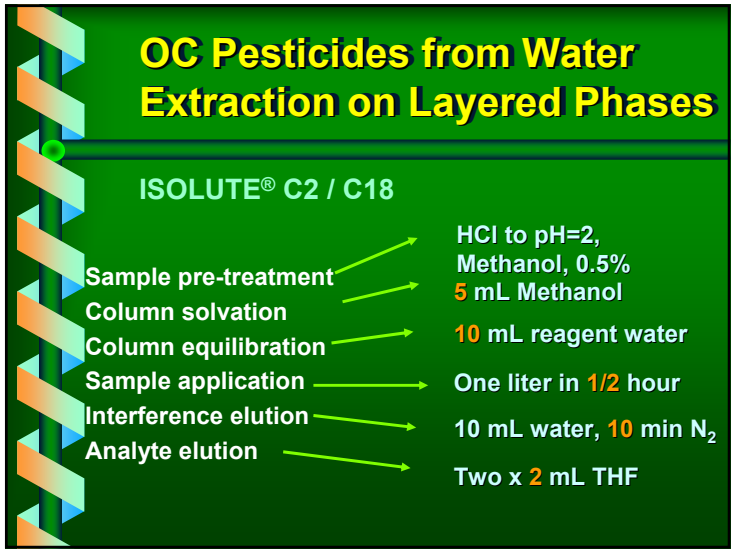
Stacked Columns

- Extending the range
- Enhancing the selectivity
- Method development
- Multiple detection protocol


Fractionation
(Stacked Columns)
Bases, Acids and Neutrals
CBA
Bases Retained (Paraquat, Diquat)
Analyte
ENV+
Acids and Neutrals Retained
HPLC Compatible Solvent
GC Compatible Solvent
CBA
ENV+
Bases for HPLC Analysis
Acids and Neutrals for GC Analysis


Layered Phases (Loading)
Small, polar
Large, non-polar
Broad Range
C 2
ENV+
C 2
ENV+
C 2
ENV+


Layered Phases (Eluting)
Small, polar
Large, non-polar
Broad Range
ENV+
C 2
ENV+
C 2
ENV+


OC Pesticides from Water
Extraction on Layered Phases
ISOLUTE® C2 / C18
Sample pre-treatment
HCl to pH=2, Methanol, 0.5%
Column solvation
5 mL Methanol
Column equilibration
10 mL reagent water
Sample application
One liter in 1/2 hour
Interference elution
10 mL water, 10 min N2
Analyte elution
Two x 2 mL THF

OC Pesticides from Water Percent Recovery

Pesticides	C18(EC)	C2	C18(EC)	SUM
Aldrin	73	85	0	85
4,4'-DDE	62	86	5	91
Endosulfan II	78	65	37	102
AVG	88	54	43	97
17 pesticides				

What About Solid Samples?

- Tissue
  - growth promoters
  - Anthelmintics
  - Sulfonamides, quinolones
  - β-Agonists
- Vegetables
  - pesticides

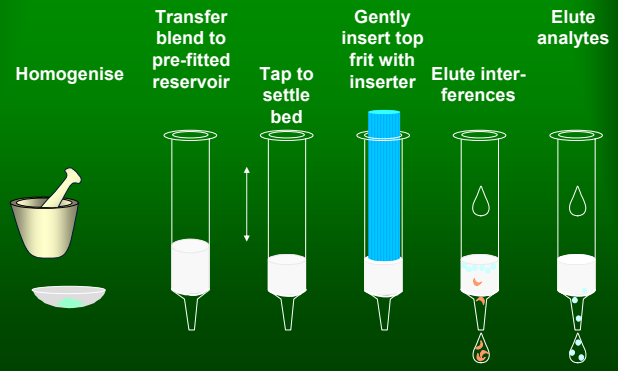
Extraction of Solid Samples: Traditional Approach

- Homogenisation
- Liquid / liquid extraction
- Sample clean-up
- Trace enrichment

Extraction of Solid Samples: MSPD Approach

- Homogenise the sample with the sorbent
- Transfer to empty reservoir or clean-up column (Si, NH2, FI, SAX/PSA)
- Elute interferences
- Elute analytes

MSPD Procedure



Advantages of MSPD

- Homogenisation, analyte extraction and clean-up are simultaneous
- Less labour intensive
- Less operator dependant
- Time saving
- Low solvent consumption

ISOLUTE® MSPD Sorbents

- Optimized to blend quickly (less than 1min) and easily
- Sample / sorbent blend is homogeneous, dry and free-flowing
- C18(UC) and C18(EC) chemistries are available

Standard vs. MSPD Sorbents

- Sample: bovine liver, fortified with 5 ppb (ng/g) clenbuterol
- MSPD conditions: blend 0.5g sample with 2.0 g sorbent (standard or MSPD grade)
- Analysis: RIA

Standard vs. MSPD Sorbents: Recovery, Reproducibility

Recovery

MSPD C18(EC) n=5	91.0%
Standard C18(EC) n=6	91.0%

RSD

MSPD C18(EC) n=5	5.5%
Standard C18(EC) n=6	15.5%

Pesticides in Fruits and Vegetables: MSPD Procedure

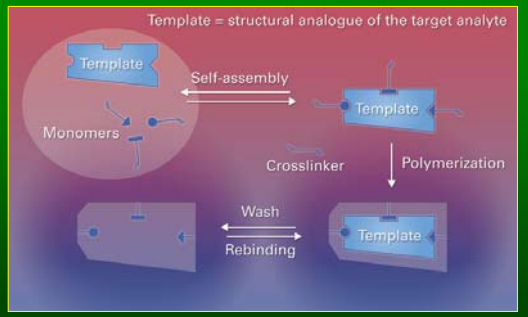
- Mix 100g of sample thoroughly
- Blend 0.5g of sample with a glass pestle into 0.5g of MSPD C18(EC)
- Transfer the mixture into a Silica column (0.5g/6mL); insert top frit
- Elute the analytes with 10mL of ethyl-acetate

Pesticides in Fruits and Vegetables: Recoveries

Aldrin	101	Carbophenothion	86
Captafol	87	Chlorfenvinphos	94
Chlorpyriphos	108	Diazinon	94
Dicofol	105	α-Endosulfan	96
β-Endosulfan	95	Ethion	93
Fenitrothion	98	Folpet	91
Phosmet	66	Malathion	87
Methidathion	85	Methyl-azinphos	57
Methyl-parathion	97	Tetradifon	98

n = 5 (10 — 500 ng / g)

MIP – Molecularly Imprinted Polymers



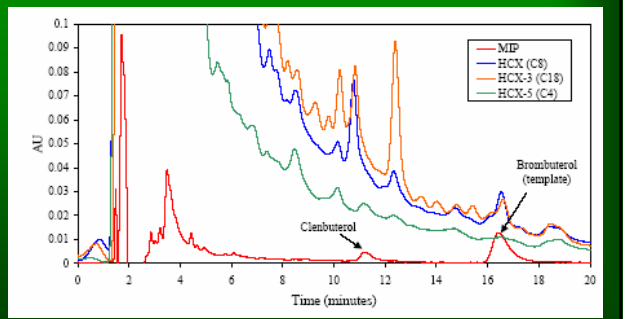
Class-Selective MIPs

- Beta-Agonists
- Triazines
- Nitroimidazoles
- Steroids
- Peptides, Proteins

Unique MIPs

- Clenbuterol
- NNAL
- Riboflavin
- Chloramphenicol
- Nicotine

MIP vs. Mixed-Mode SPE



SUMMARY

- SPE: effective sample clean-up and concentration technique
- New forms of SPE: wide range of analytes can be monitored
- Solid samples can also be processed (MSPD)
- Specialty tubes: selective isolation is possible