

Analysis of amino acids using on-line pre-column derivatization with OPA

Introduction

The high selectivity and high sensitivity measurement of amino acids requires the derivatization as amino acids do not absorb in UV-Vis region or fluorescence. Pre-column and post-column derivatization methods can be used for the analysis of amino acids. In the case of pre-column derivatization, the sample is derivatized in the autosampler and then separated in a C18 or similar column and detected. On the other hand, in the case of post-column derivatization, the sample is separated using an ion-exchange column or similar first, then mixed with reaction solution for derivatization and then detection.

JASCO offers several analysis systems. 1. Pre-column derivatization system using orthophthalaldehyde (OPA) for fluorescence detection, 2. Pre-column derivatization system using Dabsyl chloride for absorbance detection, 3. Post-column derivatization system using OPA for fluorescence detection and 4. Post-column derivatization system using ninhydrin for absorbance detection.

The pre-column derivatization method has many advantages such as a simple system configuration, wide selectivity of derivatization reagents, and offers a high sensitive measurement.

In this application, 18 amino acids were analyzed using OPA pre-column derivatization through the automated pre-column derivatization function of autosampler.

Keyword: HPLC, Fluorescence detector, OPA pre-column derivatization, Amino acid, C18

Experimental Condition

Column: CrestPak C18S (4.6 mmI.D. x 150 mmL, 5 μ m)

Eluent A: Sodium acetate buffer/methanol/THF(89/10/1)

Eluent B: Methanol/THF(90/10)

Gradient condition (A/B) : 1cycle; 60 min

0 min(85/15)→7 min(80/20)→19 min(56/44)→23 min(48/52)→29 min(48/52)→
30 min(0/100)→35 min(0/100)→35.1 to 60 min(85/15)

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

Column temp.: 20 °C

Detection: Fluorescence detection (Ex; 345 nm, Em; 455 nm, Gain; x100)

Injection volume: 10 μ L

Standard Sample: 18 amino acids 1 nmol/mL each in 0.01 M hydrochloric acid

Result

The 18 standard amino acids were distinctly separated as shown in Figure 1.

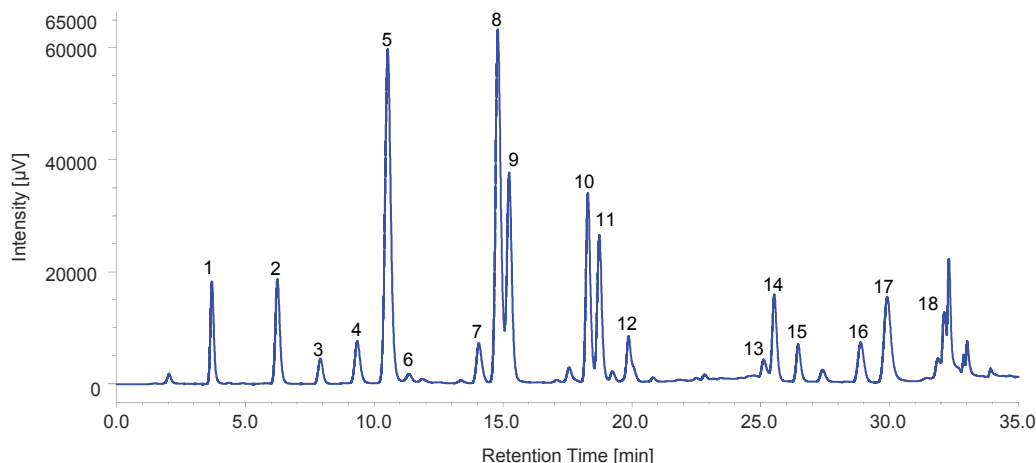


Fig.1 Chromatogram of standard mixture of amino acids

1: Aspartic acid, 2: Glutamic acid, 3: Asparagine, 4: Histidine, 5: Serine, 6: Glutamine, 7: Arginine, 8: Glycine, 9: Threonine, 10: Taurine, 11: Alanine, 12: Tyrosine, 13: Methionine, 14: Valine, 15: Phenylalanine, 16: Isoleucine, 17: Leucine, 18: Lysine

The chromatogram of an energy drink is shown in figure 2 with the sample preparation details below.

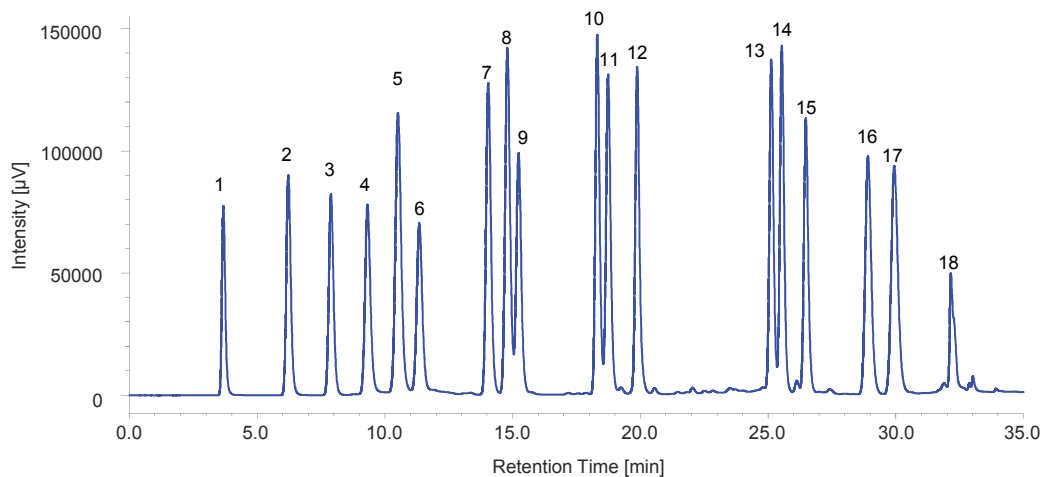


Fig.2 Chromatogram of energy drink

1: Aspartic acid, 2: Glutamic acid, 3: Asparagine, 4: Histidine, 5: Serine, 6: Glutamine, 7: Arginine, 8: Glycine, 9: Threonine, 10: Taurine, 11: Alanine, 12: Tyrosine, 13: Methionine, 14: Valine, 15: Phenylalanine, 16: Isoleucine, 17: Leucine, 18: Lysine

* Pretreatment method of the sample:

- 1) Energy drink was diluted 100 times with 0.01 M HCl.
- 2) Filtered with 0.2 μm membrane filter
- 3) Injected into HPLC