

Establishing an ECD(Electro Chemical Detector)-HPLC System Using a Unique Diamond Electrode High-precision Quantitative Analysis of SAA (Sulfur Amino Acids)

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Data source :poster

Year :2009

Conditions

Column : Inertsil ODS-3

Detection : ECD (ED703 pulse EC Detector, Diamond)

Sample : Nutrition solutions
blood plasma

Analyte : L-Cysteine
L-Cystine

Establishing an ECD(Electro Chemical Detector)-HPLC System Using a Unique Diamond Electrode High-precision Quantitative Analysis of SAA (Sulfur Amino Acids)

Junichi Isegawa ¹, Akira Nakayama ¹, Naoko Arashida ¹, Izumi Miyazaki ², Takao Tamura ²
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Summary

We have established an ECD-HPLC system equipped with a special stabilization-treated conductive diamond electrode, which provides high-precision, stability, selectivity and efficiency compared to the existing ECD detectors.

Existing ECD detectors widely adopt a glassy carbon or graphite electrode as a working electrode, but have the following weaknesses.

- Unsuitable for quantitative analysis as the impurities become adsorbed to the working electrode, resulting in low stability with wide sensitivity variation.
- High-voltage cannot be applied to the electrode, which results in lack of sensitivity.

Conductive diamond electrode has received a lot of attention to overcome the above weaknesses and there has been a report that it produces stable results. However a sensitivity variation was confirmed on compounds such as SAA, resulting in lack of precision of quantification.

Therefore we have developed a special stabilization-treated conductive diamond electrode and established an ECD-HPLC system as stated earlier.

This system was applied to SAA analysis in pharmaceuticals and in biological samples. Existing analytical methods of SAA in infusion solutions cannot quantify an SH-group cysteine and SS-group cystine at once, hence it is analyzed separately which is a time consuming method. Using this system combined with a column switching method, both cysteine and cystine could be analyzed at once within 20 minutes and with high accuracy.

Meanwhile, SAA in biological samples are typically analyzed using ECD equipped with a carbon electrode or fluorescence derivatization method. In the former case, quantitative analysis is unsuitable as has been mentioned. In the latter case, it lacks in stability as there are many complicated sample preparation steps.

By using this system, cysteine, cystine, glutathione and homocysteine could be analyzed simultaneously and in accordance with FDA guidance (2001 May).

Back Ground

●Signification

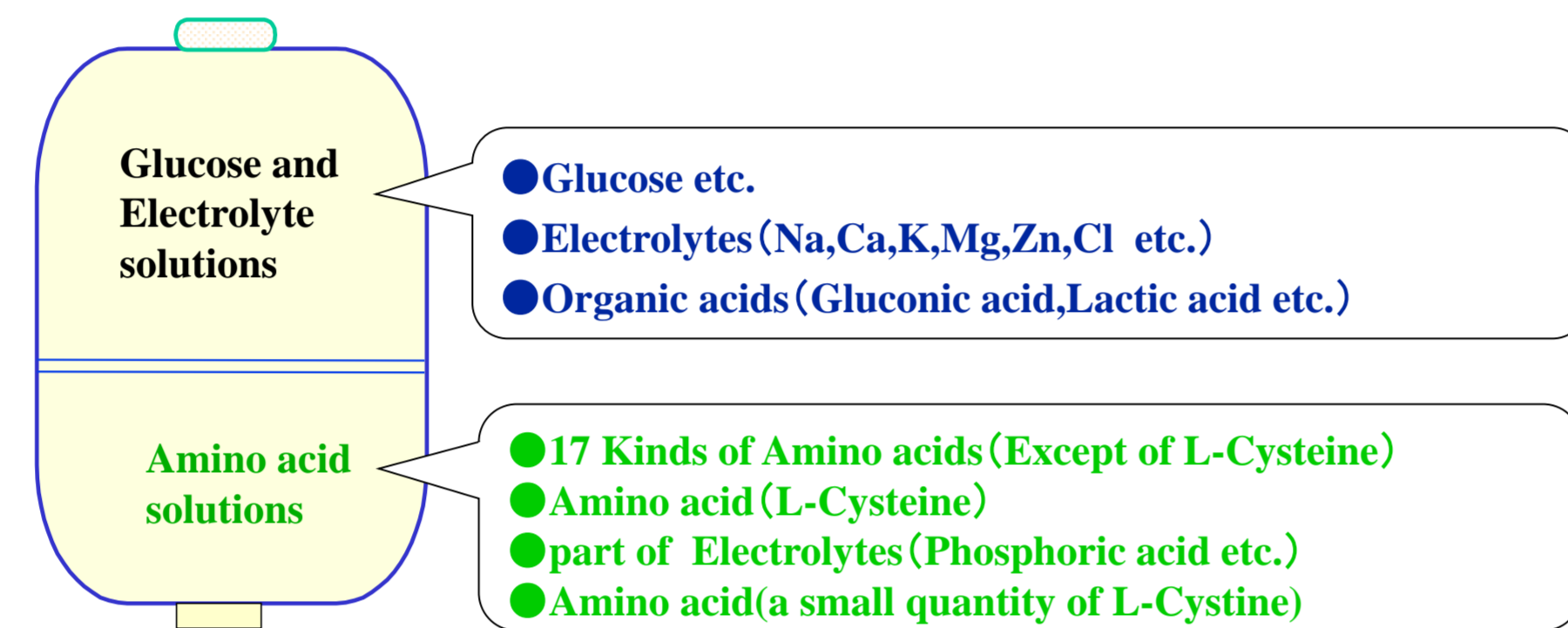
Nutrition solutions for infusion contain many kinds of ingredients such as amino acids, glucose and electrolyte. The analysis of L-Cysteine and L-Cystine are important in order to assure the quality of the products, because L-Cysteine is an unstable amino acids and is known to be quickly oxidized into L-Cystine under neutral or weakly alkaline condition (See slide 3). But for the same reason the analysis of these compounds were complex and time-consuming.

●Original method in nutrition solutions

L-Cysteine: Ultraviolet and Visible Adsorption Spectrophotometry
L-Cystine: Amino Acid Analysis (post-column method : Ninhydrin)

●Characteristic of Original method in nutrition solutions

- ① Unsimultaneous analysis method
- ② Long analysis time
- ③ Complicated pretreatment

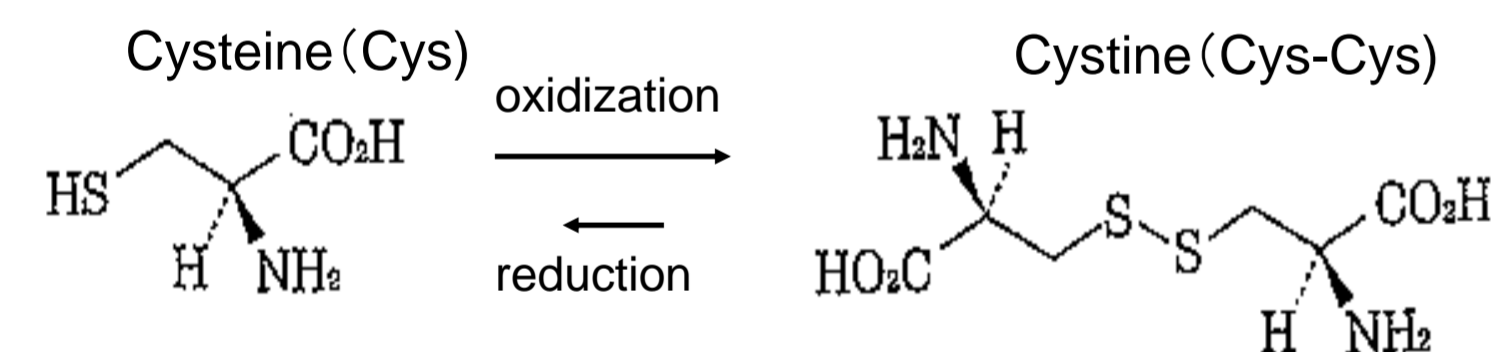


●To improve the method of L-Cysteine and L-Cystine

- Minimum Requirement
- ① Simultaneous analysis of L-Cysteine and L-Cystine
 - ② High robustness
 - ③ Short analysis time
 - ④ Easy pretreatment

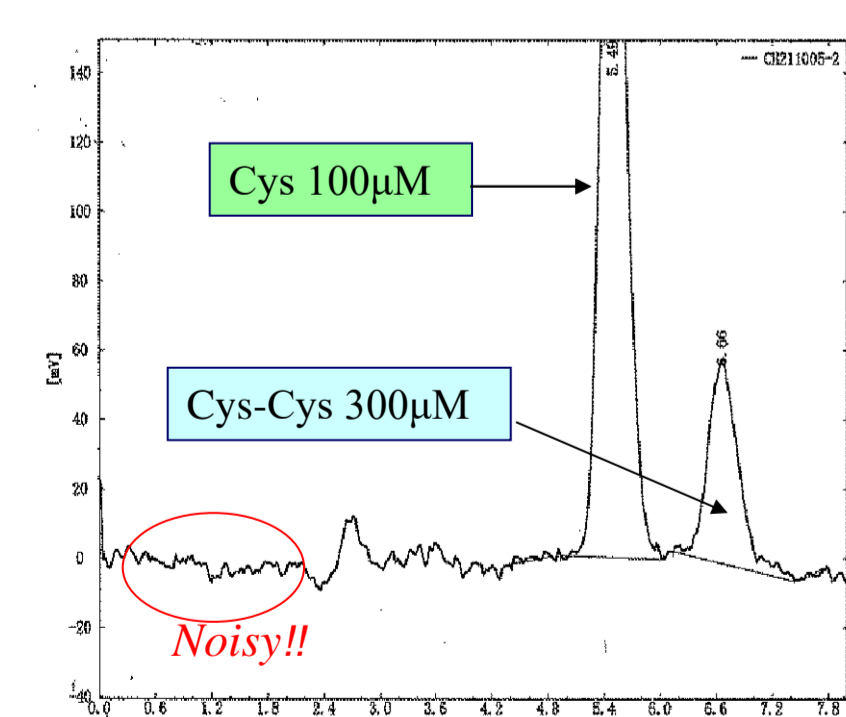
Our first Choice was ECD-HPLC system. But the Robustness of carbon electrode ECD was not so good.
So we had tried a new ECD equipped with "Diamond electrode" with bio-analysis team and the manufacture of the products.

Relationship between Cysteine and Cystine

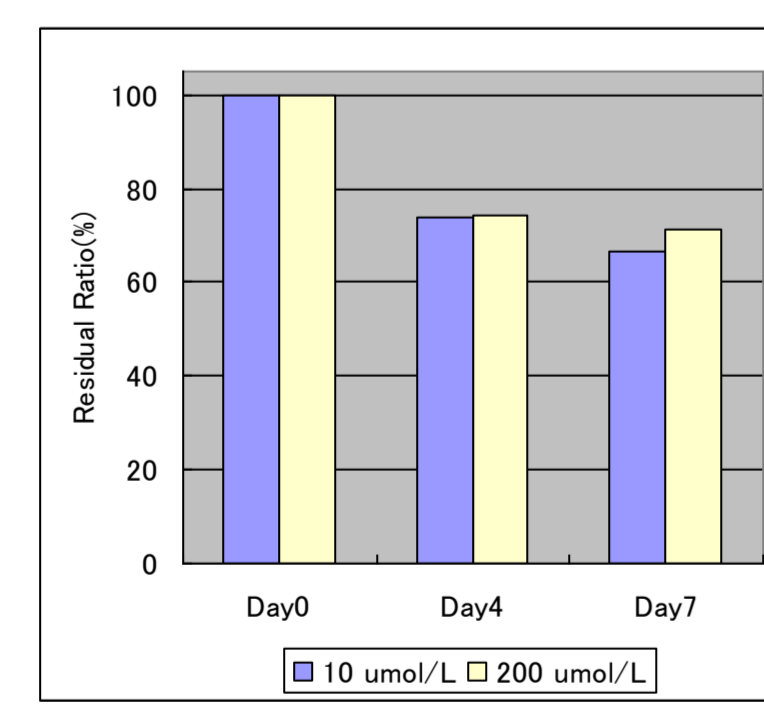


Cysteine is easily transformed into L-Cystine under neutral or weakly alkaline conditions.

Evaluation of the traditional method Cys and Cys-Cys analysis in plasma using ECD detector equipped with carbon electrode



Chromatogram of rat plasma (applied voltage : 900 mV)
Noise level was high and the response of Cys-Cys was low.



Variation of Cys response in rat plasma (applied voltage : 500 mV)
The response decreased about 30% with in just a week !!

Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3 mm i.d.X150mm 3um(GL-Sciences)
Column temp. : 40°C
Solvent : 100mM NaH₂PO₄-5mM OSA *Buffer pH2.2 / MeOH = 95/5 (v/v)
Flow rate : 0.8mL/min
Pretreatment : deprotonation using HClO₄

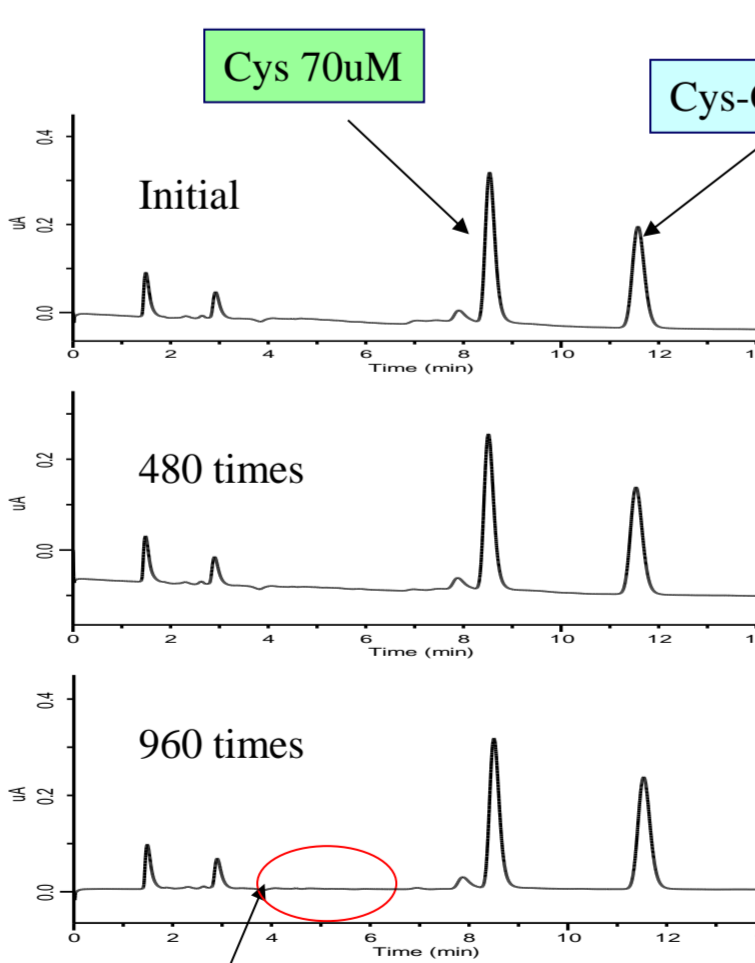
*OSA: Octanesulfonic Acid

Weak Point !

1. Need high applied voltage for Cys-Cys Analysis
>>> Low S/N sensitivity
2. Low robustness even at low applied voltage for Cys analysis

Evaluation of a new method Cys and Cys-Cys analysis in plasma using ECD detector equipped with diamond electrode

Comparison of baselines and peak areas by continuous analysis (over 13 days) of rat plasma



* Analytical conditions : See Slide 14

Cys 70µmol/L	Cys		
	0hr (initial)	160hr (480times)	320hr (960times)
Area(uV/sec)	1994126	1942709	1935035
Decreasing Ratio (%)		2.58	2.96

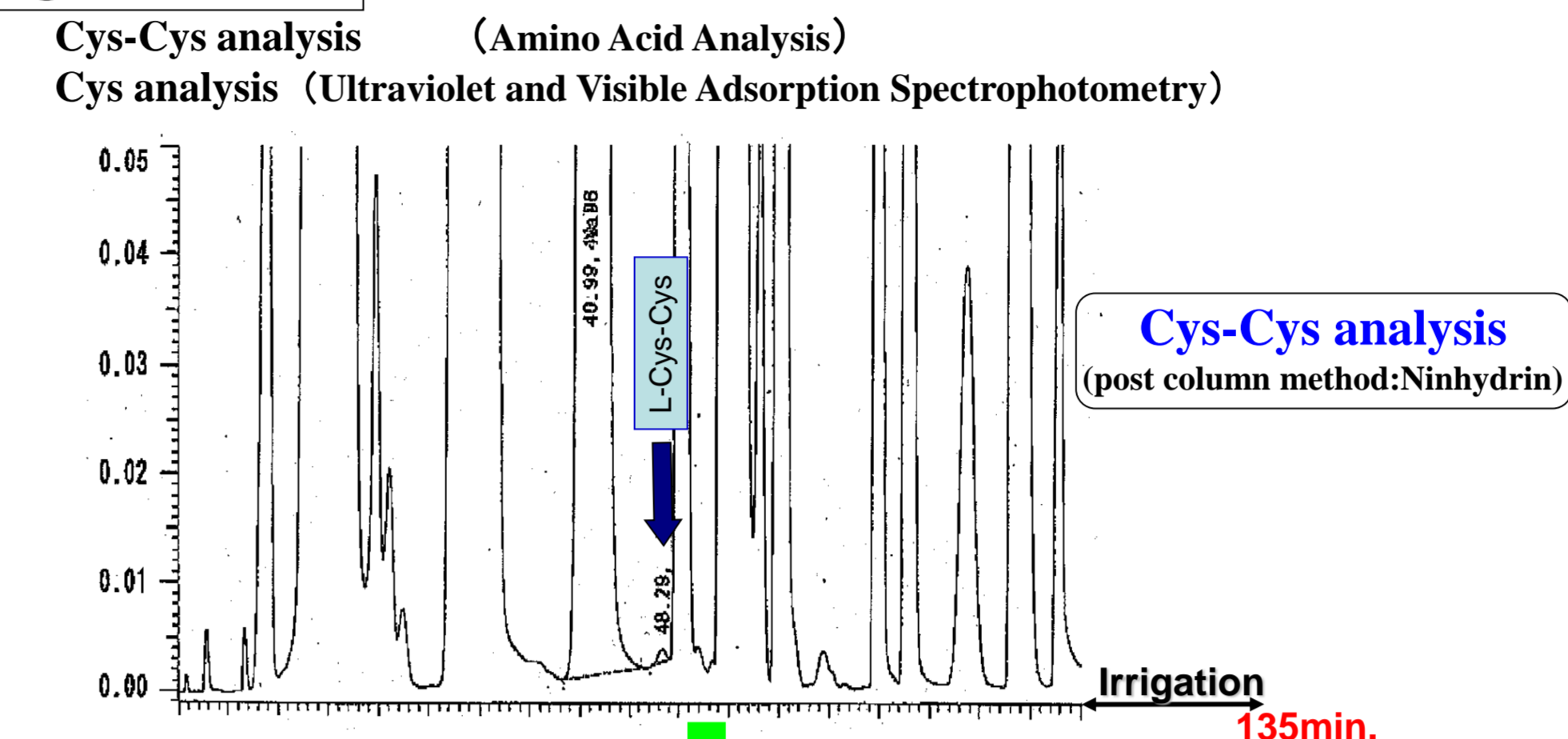
Cys-Cys 15µmol/L	Cys-Cys		
	0hr (initial)	160hr (480times)	320hr (960times)
Area(uV/sec)	1577049	1524578	1505626
Decreasing Ratio (%)		3.33	4.53

Remarkable tolerance as an Electro Chemical Detector !!!

- Low Noise level
- Remarkable Tolerance
- High Sensitivity especially for -SS- compounds

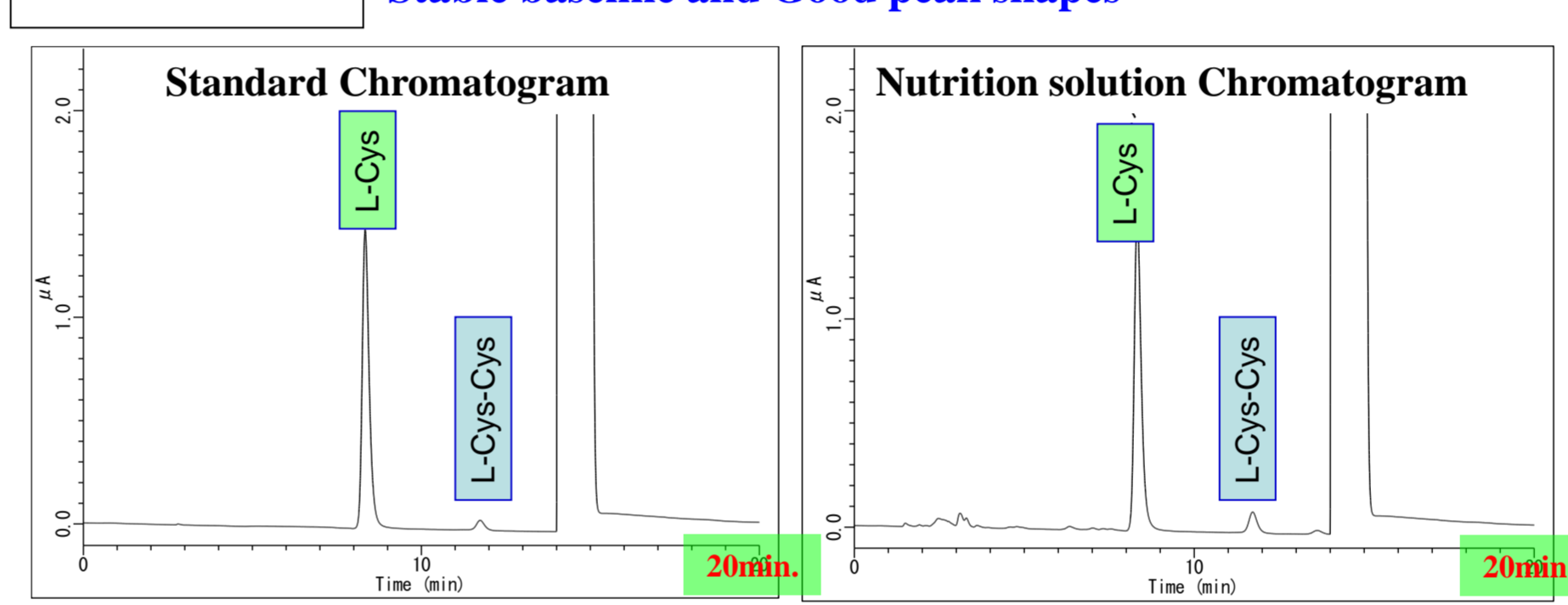
Establishing a New method for Cys and Cys-Cys Combination of ECD equipped with diamond electrode and column switching system

Original Method



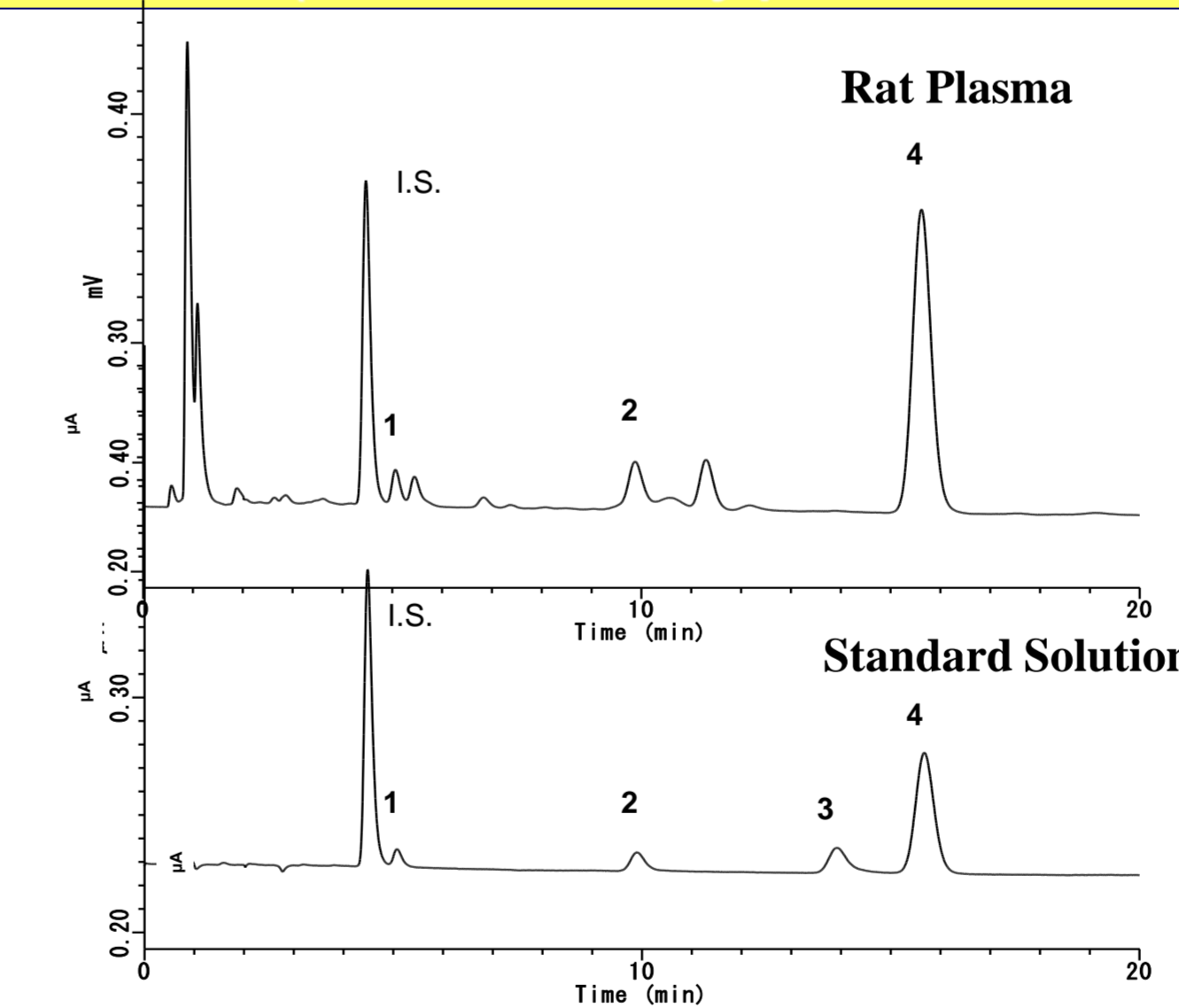
Achieving simultaneous analysis (Short analysis time and simultaneous method)

New method



Analytical Conditions : See Slide 14

Application for biological samples Simultaneous analysis of Cys, Cys-Cys, Homocysteine(Hcy), reduced glutathione (GSH) in rat plasma (Validation study pursuant to FDA guidance for Bio-Analysis (2001 May))



1 Cystein :Cys (6µM) 2 Reduced Glutathion GSH (3µM)
3 Homocystein: Hcy (6µM) 4 Cystine : Cys-Cys (15µM)
I.S. : Internal Standard () : Concentration of Standard Solution

Evaluation of Linearity: Spiked Plasma Sample

Criteria of FDA Guidance : Accuracy :85 - 115%

Cys		GSH		Hcy		Cys-Cys	
Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)
6	98.3	3	100.4	6	103.9	15	99.4
12	104.3	6	99.7	12	96.3	30	102.4
30	104	15	100.2	30	99	75	97
60	102.4	30	100.2	60	102	150	86.8
120	96.9	60	98.8	120	99.4	300	
300	91	150	100.5	300	100	750	108.4
Weight	1/X ²	Weight	1/X ²	Weight	1/X ²	Weight	1/X ²

The quantitative ability for Cys, GSH and Cys-Cys were demonstrated at normal concentration level of rat plasma.

>>> Slight variation of concentration were observed because of pathological condition or dosing would be detected

Validation of new method for nutrition injection formulation According to ICH guideline Q2A and Q2B

<Validation Study>

All items met the criteria according to ICH guideline

Characteristics	L-Cysteine	L-Cystine
Specificity	Good	Good
Linearity (Correlation Coefficient)	0.9999	0.9999
Accuracy (Recovery)	99.8 ~ 102.9%	99.3 ~ 100.9%
Repeatability	0.9%	0.7%
Intermediate Precision	Good	Good
Quantitation Limit (µg/mL)	0.16	0.0074

<Cross-Validation>

There were no difference between the original and new method !!

Sample	L-Cysteine		L-Cystine	
	Original Method	New Method	Original Method	New Method
	Conc.	Conc.	Conc.	Conc.
Nutrition solutions	100.2 101.0 99.3	98.6 98.3 99.7	2.1 1.2 1.6	1.1 1.1 1.2

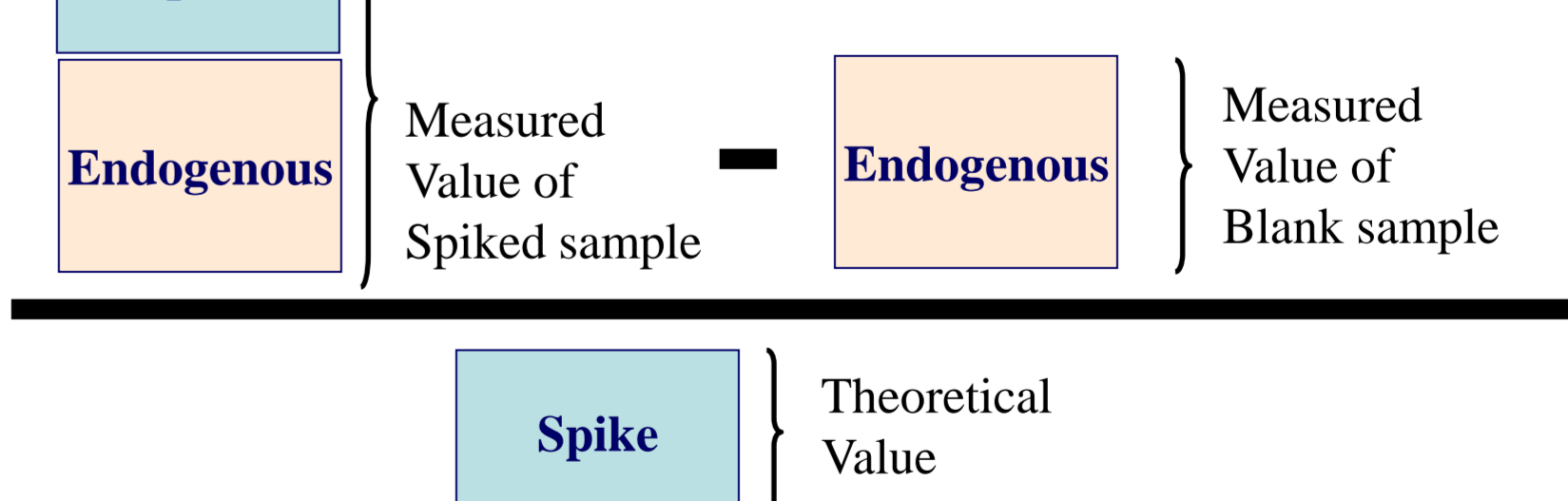
Comparison of Original method and New method

Items	Original Method	New Method
Simultaneous method	Compatible	Not Compatible
Analysis time	Cysteine: 360min. Per 20 Samples Cystine : 135min. Per 1 Sample	20min. Per 1 Sample
Number of Analytes per Day	Cysteine: 20 Samples Cystine : 11 Samples	Cysteine and Cystine: 70 Samples
Working day per Worker	6 days	1.5 days

Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3.0mm i.d.X100mm 3um(GL Sciences)
Pre-Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3.0mm i.d.X 10mm 3um(GL Sciences)
Column temp. : 45 C
Solvent : 25mM H₃PO₄-20mM Heptanesulfonic Acid/CH₃CN = 98.5/1.5 (v/v)
Flow : 0.75 mL/min
Detect : ECD with Diamond electrode, Applied voltage 1600mV
(On-Line Reproduction 4000mV for 1min.)
injection : 10uL
Pre-Treatment : deprotonation using HClO₄ + diluted with solvent

<How to estimate accuracy of endogenous compound>

Low limit quantification should be set at 1/2-1/3 of endogenous concentration.



<Evaluation of Intra-day Precision : Spiked plasma samples>

Criteria of FDA Guidance : Accuracy 85 - 115% , Precision <15%

Cys			GSH			Hcy			Cys-Cys		
Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)
12	99.7	6.9	6	86	7.5	12	96.2	3.7	30	100.5	6.7
60	103.2	2.2	30	99.4	3.5	60	103.5	2.5	120	112	9.7
300	93	5.5	150	101.8	3.5	300	100.9	3.4	750	110.3	3.6

Normal concentrations in rat Plasma

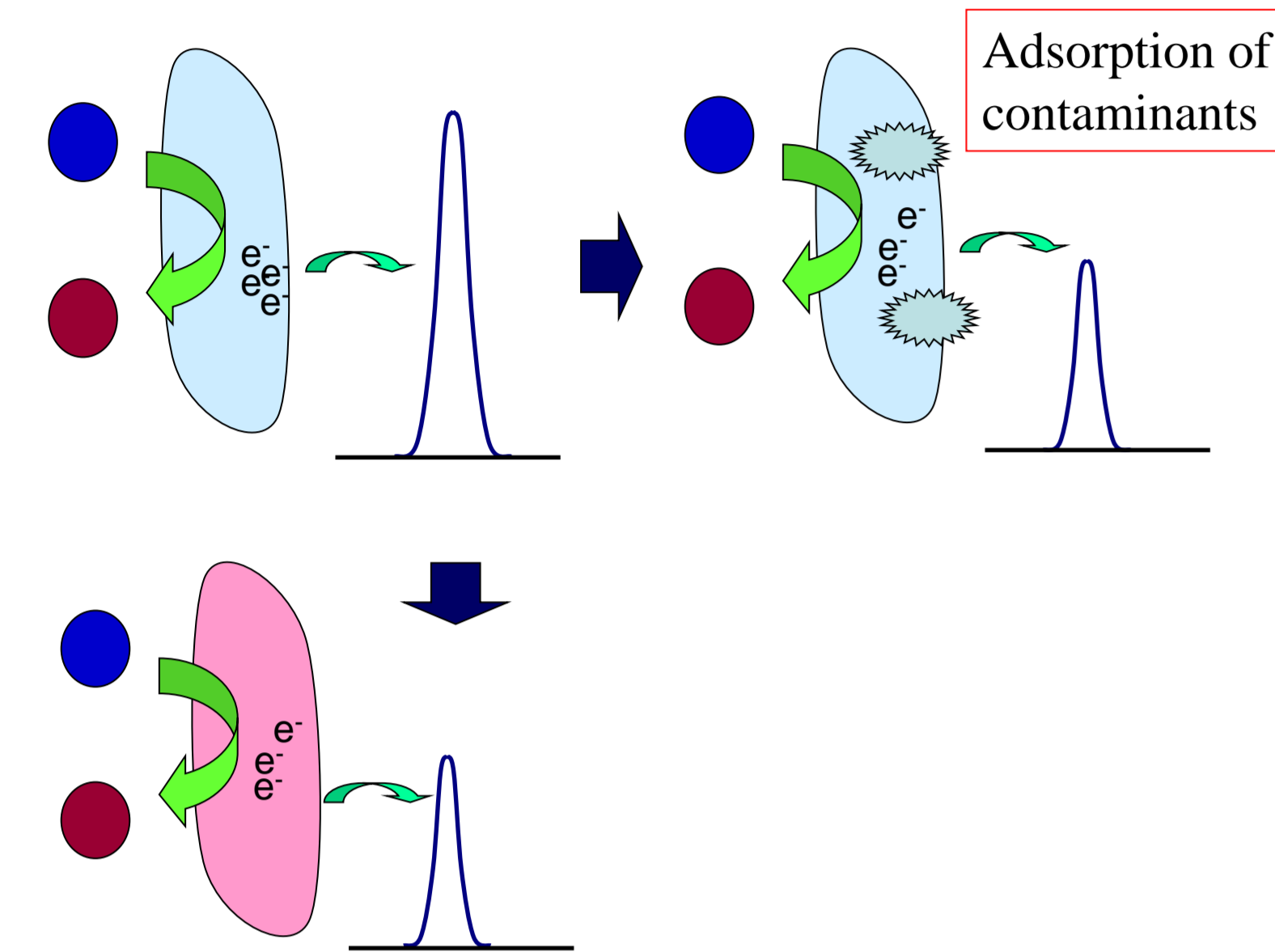
Cys:10-15µmol/L, GSH: <10µmol/L, Hcy:<1µmol/L(Under LOD), Cys-Cys:20-30µmol/L

Overcome the existing problems of ECD by the state-of-the-art technology !!

Major causes led to irreproducibility of electrochemical detector

During redox reactions, the electrode surface can be deteriorated/contaminated by reduced or oxidized products, resulting in low sensitivity and unstable response.

Model of irreproducible results caused by deterioration/contamination of the electrode surface



Change in electrode condition

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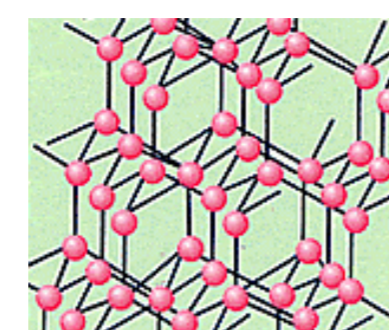
New technology 1 : On-Line Cleaning using High Voltage

Advantage of Diamond electrode : Solidity for high voltage!!

Diamond

High potential

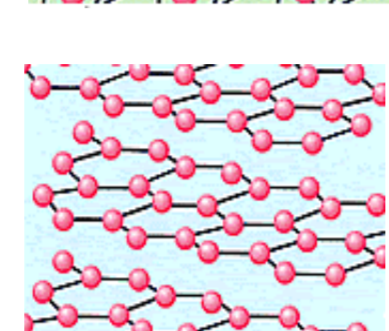
SP³ carbon structures



Carbon

Limited potential

SP² carbon structures

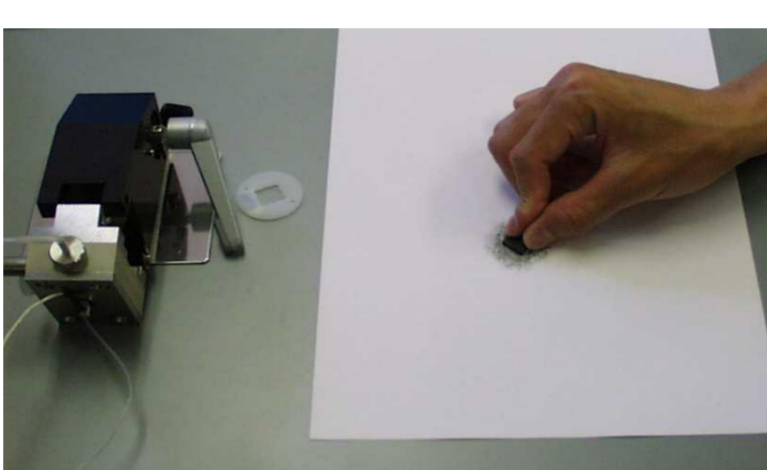


Ref: <http://www.courtside.co.jp/tracket/dunlop/rim40.htm>

Regeneration of electrode activity

Conventional carbon electrode

mechanical or manual polishing



Time-consuming mechanical or manual polish.

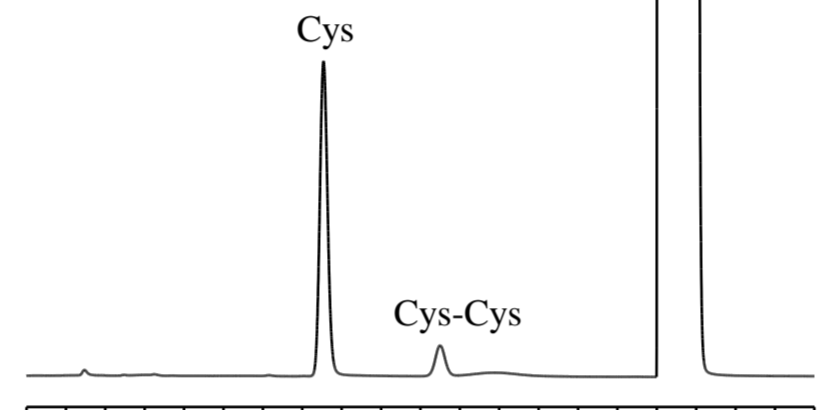
Polishing is an off-line process,

and a long time is necessary to get a stable baseline.

Diamond electrode

Electrochemically stable

>>> based on on-line cleaning!

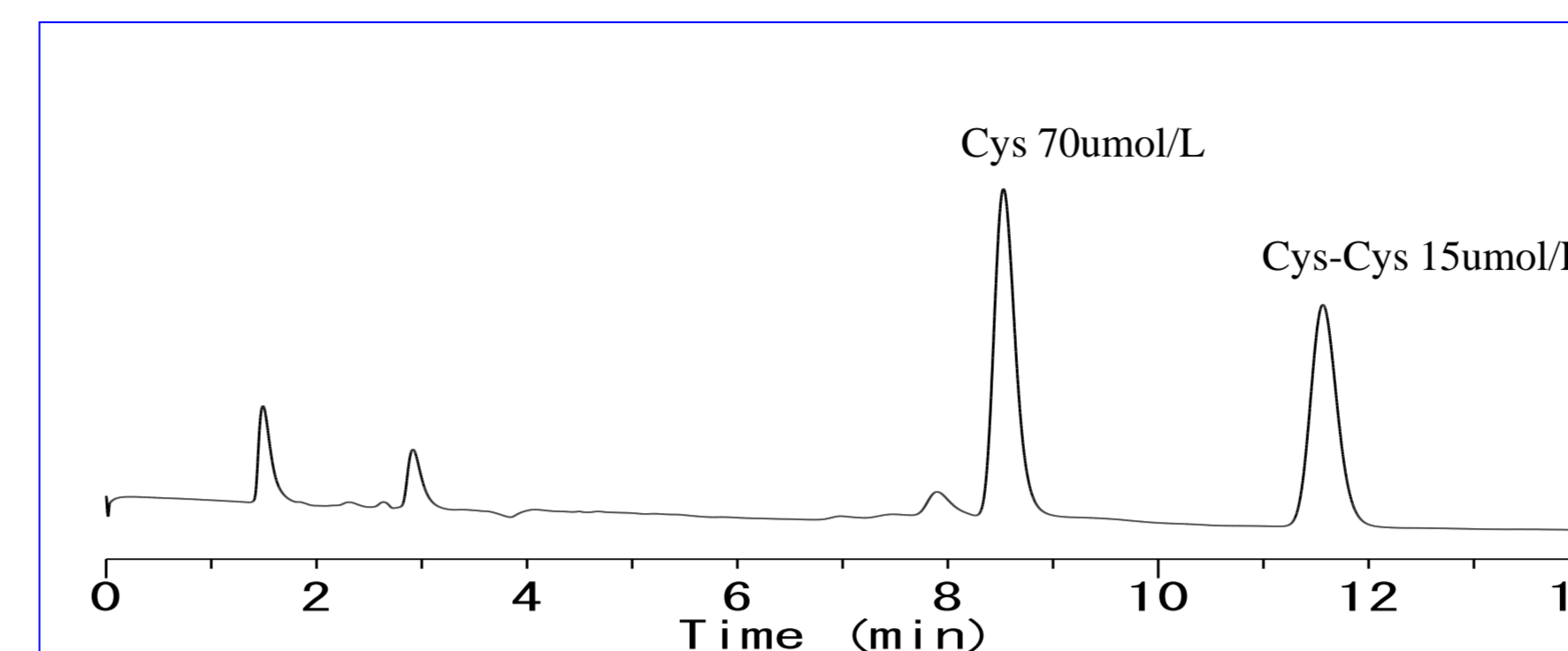


On-Line cleaning
At a high potential, the on-line cleaning process is automatically performed using a time sequence between analytical runs.

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Typical System

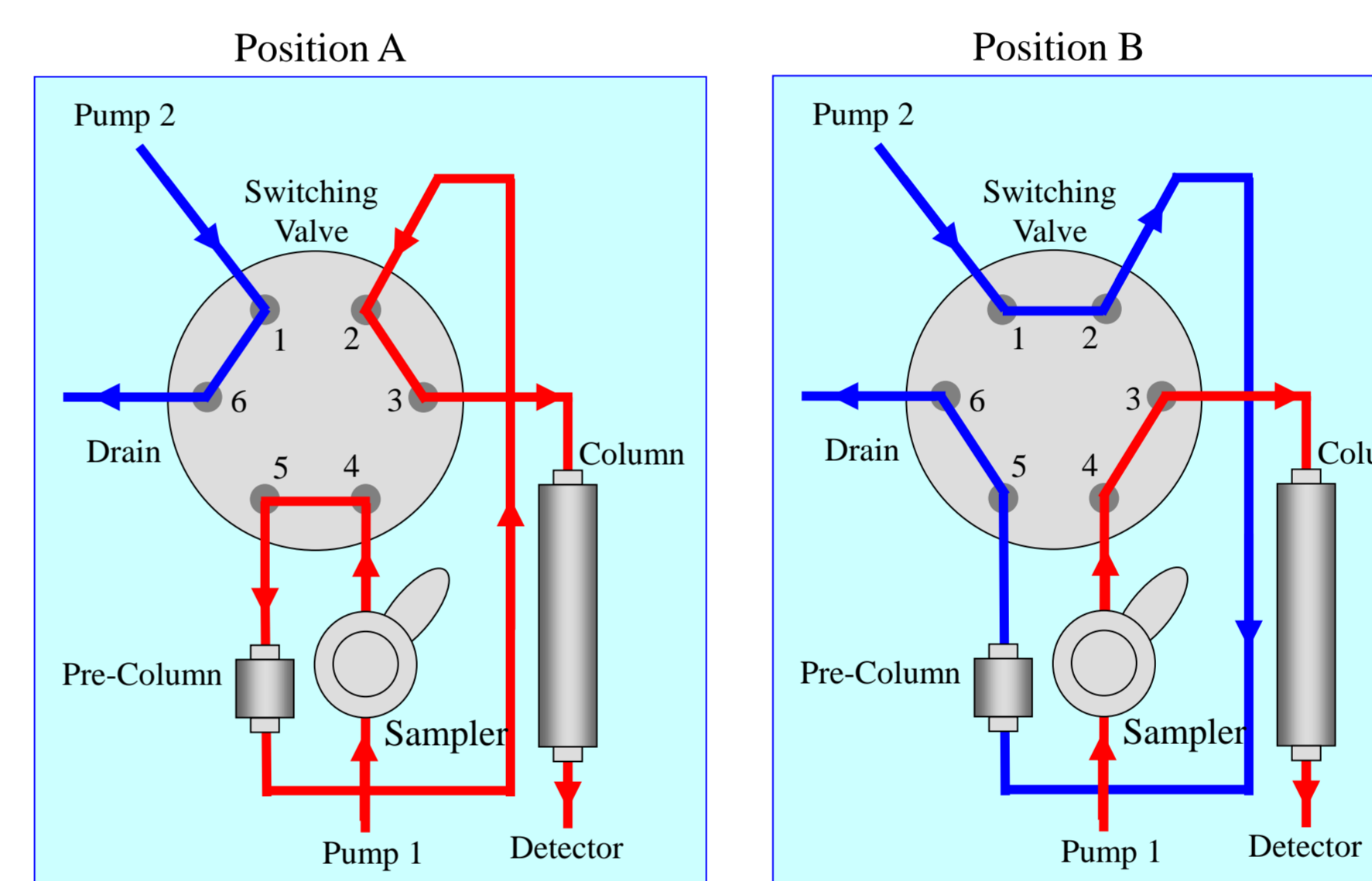
Cys and Cys-Cys analysis in rat plasma



Conditions

Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3 mm i.d.X 150mm 3um(GL Sciences)
Pre-Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3 mm i.d.X 33mm 3um(GL Sciences)
Column temp. : 40 C
Solvent : 50mM NaH₂PO₄-5mM OSA* Buffer pH2.2 /CH₂CN = 97.5/2.5 (w/w)
Flow rate : 0.4mL/min
Detect : ECD with Diamond electrode, Applied voltage 1600mV
* On-Line cleaning 4000mV for 1min. (15-16min)
Valve Switching: Initial position A
Program 2min position B
Pretreatment : deprotonation using HClO₄
*OSA: Octanesulfonic Acid

Flow diagram

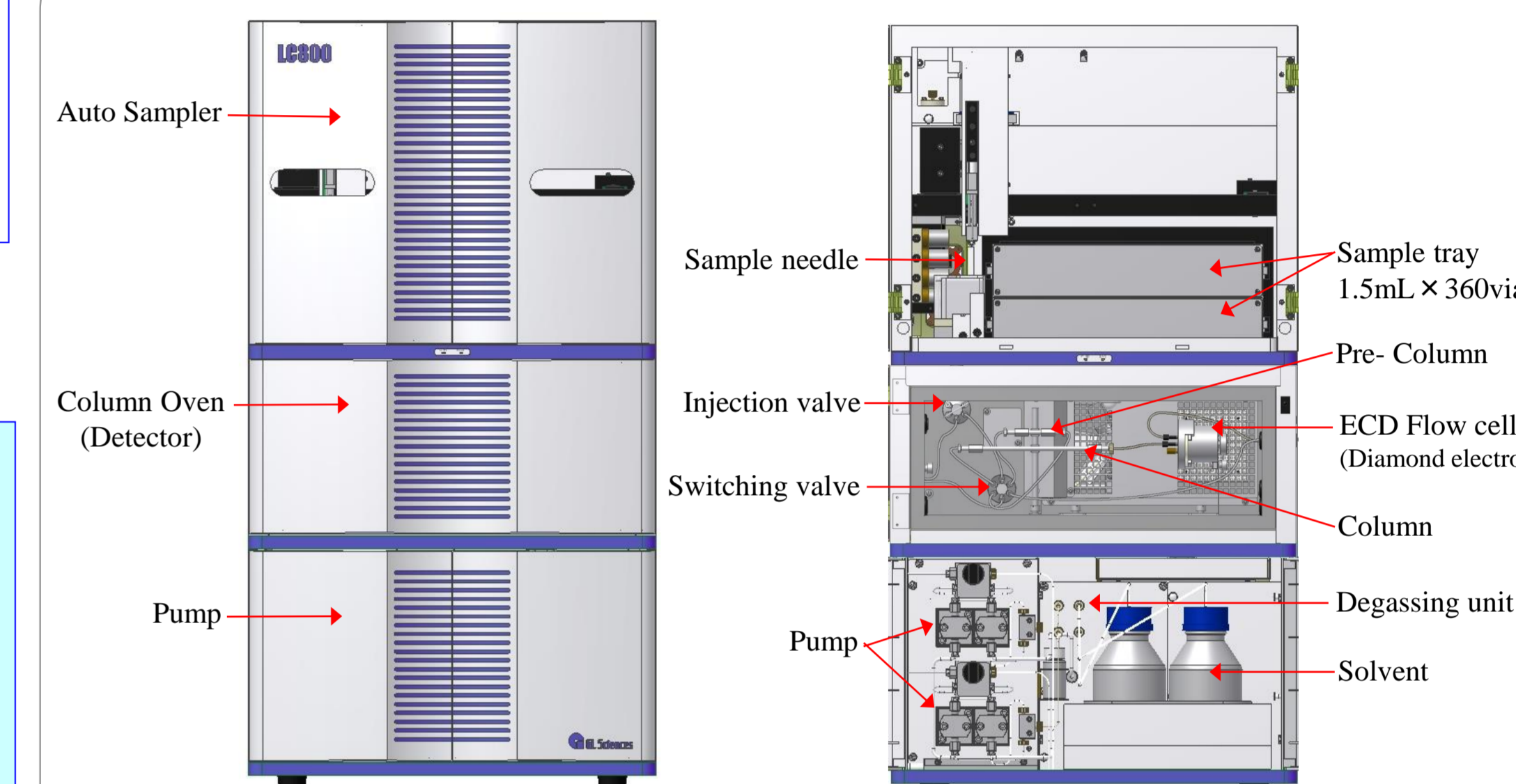


Electro chemical detector ED703 pulse (GL Sciences)



- Measuring method : Pulsed amperometric, Amperometric, Scan
- Working electrode : Diamond, Gold,
- Reference electrode : Ag/AgCl
- Oven : 20 to 45 degree C

HPLC System LC800 (GL Sciences)



The new HPLC system featured that all units including injector, switching valve, column and flow cell of the electrochemical detector were installed into an oven to achieve high reliability of the analytical results.

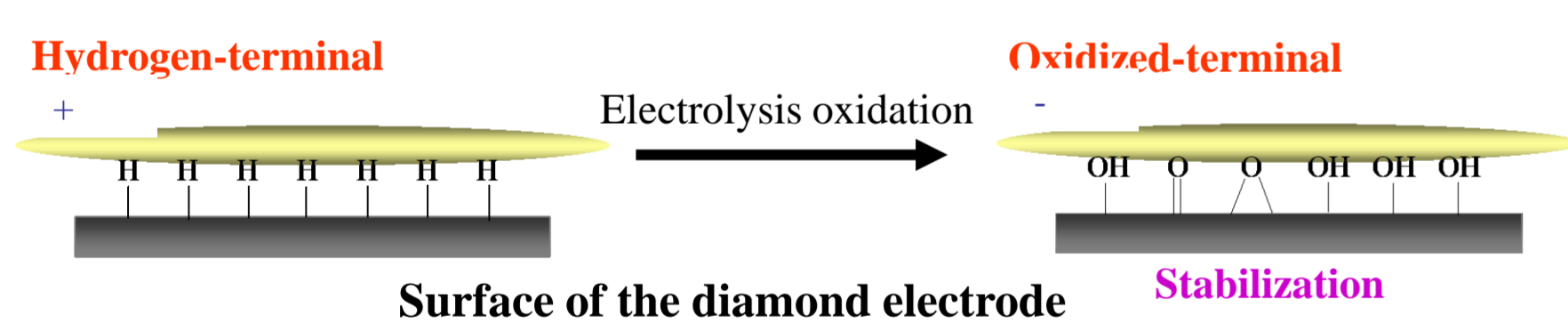
14

New technology 2: Stabilization of the electrode surface

On-line electrochemical polarization

The diamond electrode can exhibit two status including a hydrogen-terminated and an oxidized surfaces. Generally, while original hydrogen-terminated surface is changed to other oxidized surface, the response is unstable and irreproducible, leading to decrease in peak area.

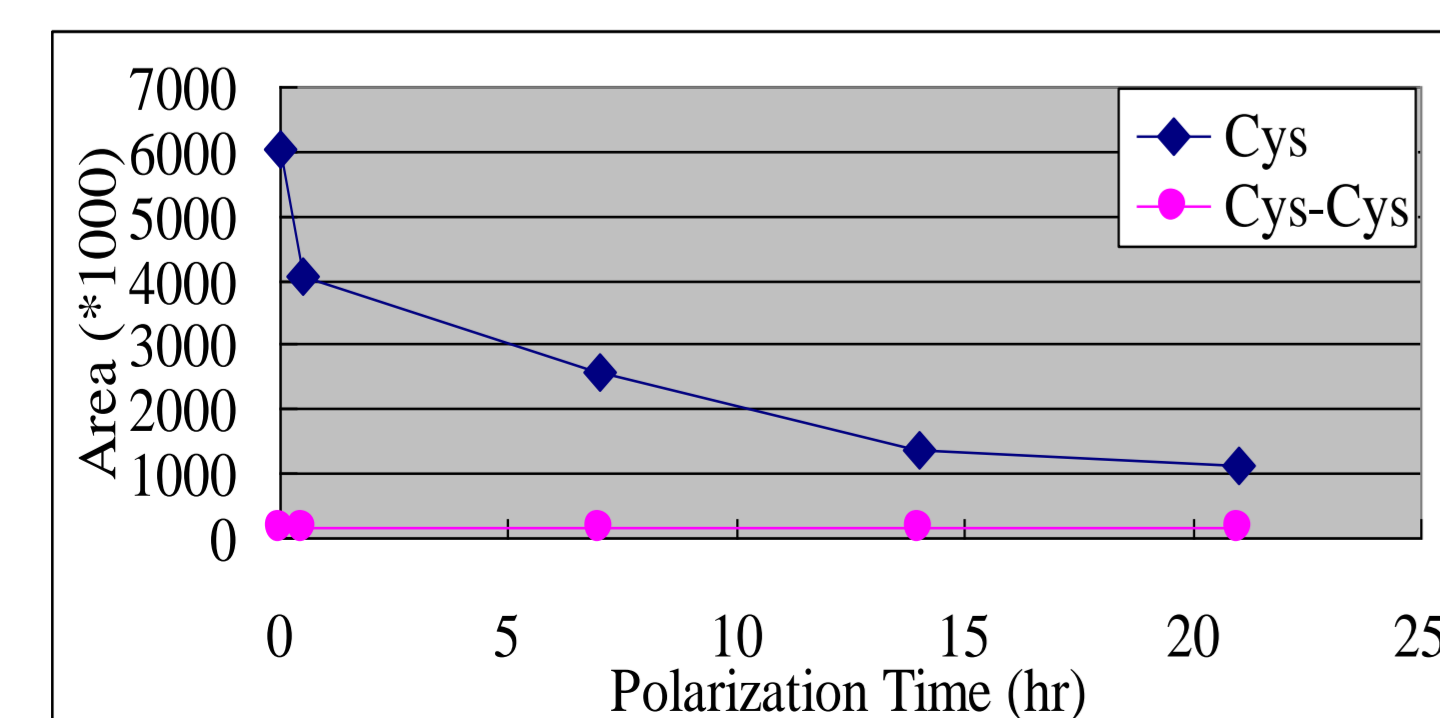
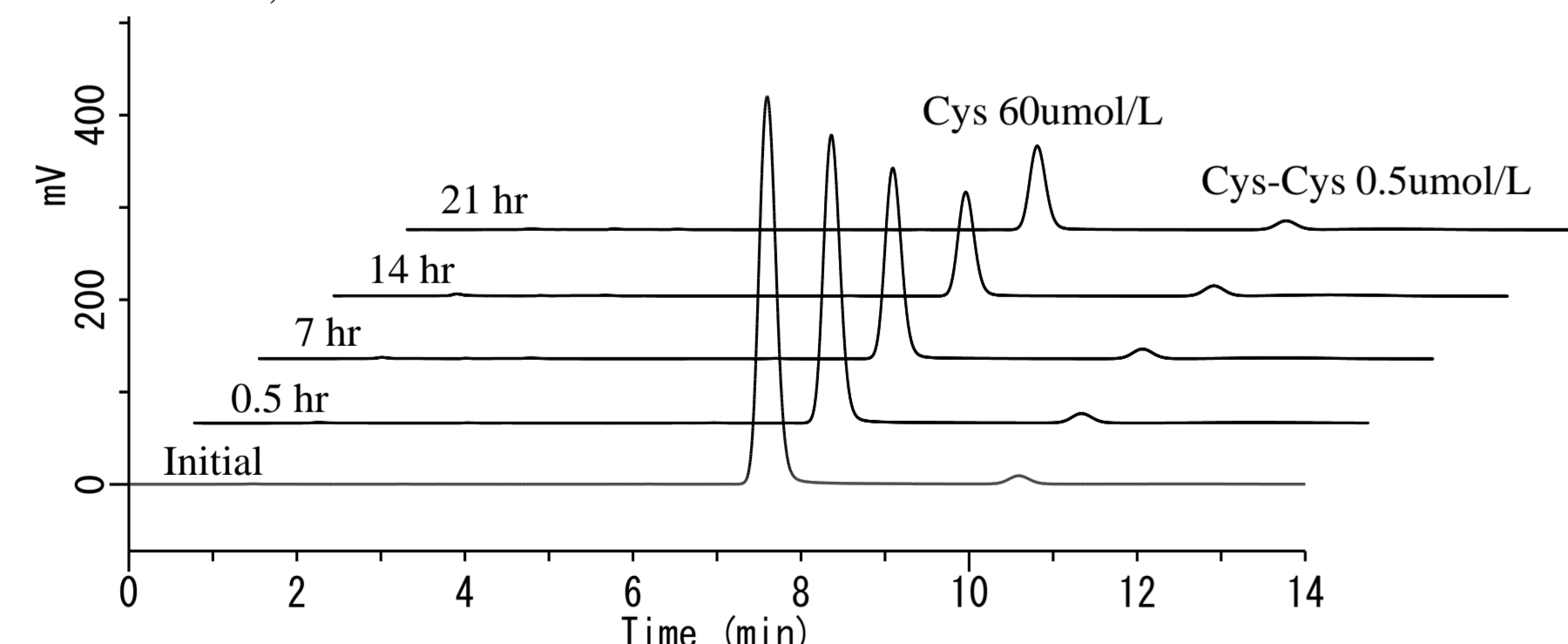
The results demonstrate that on-line electrochemical polarization can accelerate conversion of the hydrogen-terminated surface to oxidized surface, and achieve long-term stability and excellent analytical results.



Diamond electrode oxidizing condition : Applied voltage 5000mV

Electrochemical polarization time and peak area

As a result, the peak areas of Cys decreased as increased electrochemical polarization time. however, tended to be stable after 20 hours.



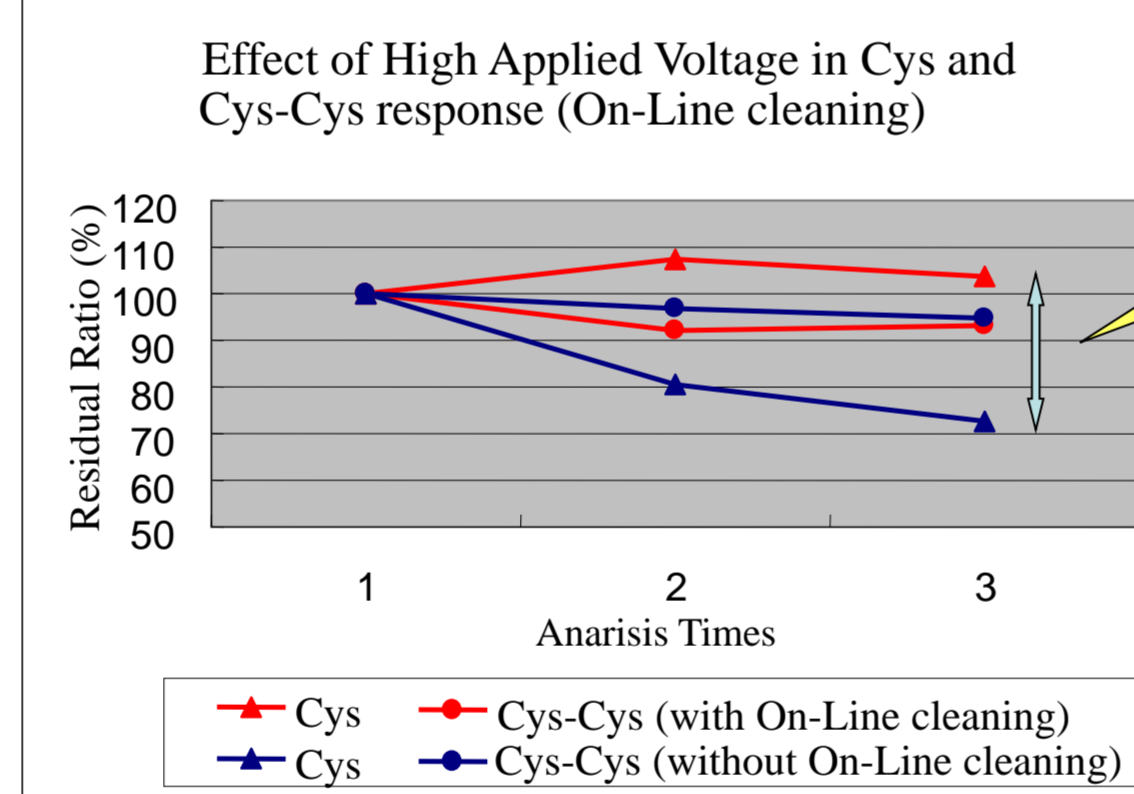
Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3 mm i.d.X150mm 3um(GL Sciences)
* without pre-column and valve swathing. Other conditions : See Slide 14

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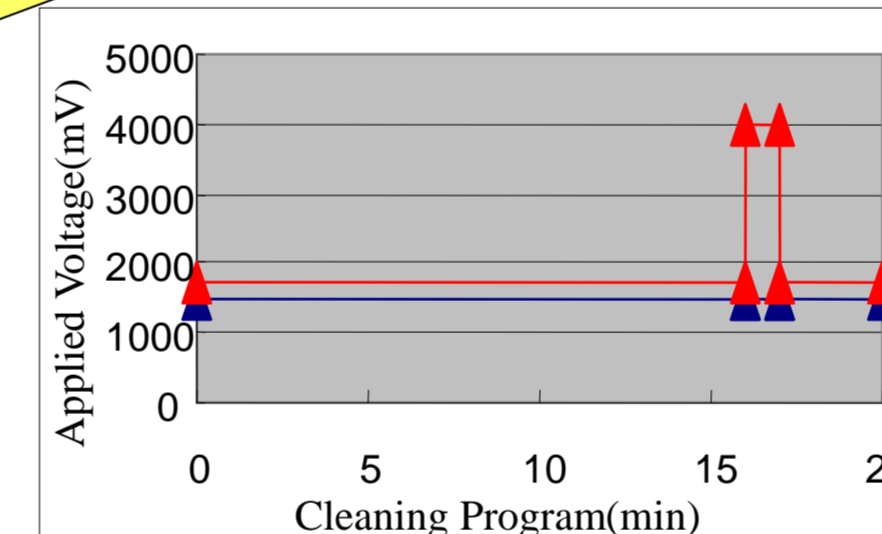
Advantage of New technologies

⇒ Taking usability as UV detector !!

Efficiency of on-line cleaning



Repeated measurements (n=3) led to 30% decrease in sensitivity.



Without on-line cleaning, the sensitivity for Cys was obviously decreased

>>> The electrode may have been deteriorated/contaminated by oxidized products.

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Conclusion

- 1.Established an ECD-HPLC system equipped with a special stabilization-treated conductive diamond electrode by a column switching method enabling a simultaneous analysis of cysteine and cystine.
- 2.To assure the robustness of this electrode used in this system, surface treatment (stabilization method) and On-line cleaning methods were established.This led to a phenomenal robust electrode.
- 3.The robustness of this electrode was proved again as the sensitivity did not vary even conducting a continuous analysis of biological samples for 2 weeks.
- 4.This system enables high-precision and selectivity in less time for the specification test of cysteine and cystine in infusion solutions.
- 5.Also enables simultaneous high throughput/precision analysis of thiol and disulfide, and the trace amount measurement of varying sensitivity of SAA in biological samples.

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ダイヤモンド電極型電気化学検出器を用いたHPLC分析システムの構築 ～含硫アミノ酸の高精度定量分析法～

Junichi Isegawa¹, Akira Nakayama¹, Naoko Arashida¹, Izumi Miyazaki², Takao Tamura²
¹ AJINOMOTO CO., INC. Pharmaceutical Research Lab. ² GL Sciences Inc.



Summary

電気化学検出の作用電極として、特殊な安定化処理を施した導電性ダイヤモンド電極を使用し、従来法と比較し、精度、安定性、選択性及び効率面で極めて優れた電気化学検出器-HPLCシステムを構築した。

従来、電気化学検出器の作用電極として広く用いられてきたグラッシーカーボンもしくはグラファイト電極には、以下のような欠点があった。

- ① サンプルや移動相中の不純物が電極に吸着されることにより、安定性が悪く、感度変化が大きく、定量分析には不向きである。
 - ② 電極に高電圧をかけられないことにより、システンのように高印加電圧が必要な化合物の感度が低い。
- これらの欠点を克服する電極として、導電性ダイヤモンドが注目されており、良好な安定性で使用できると報告されているが、導電性ダイヤモンドにおいても、含硫アミノ酸などの一部の化合物では、徐々に感度変化を起し、定量性などの分析精度に欠けることが判明した。
- そこで、我々は導電性ダイヤモンドにさらに特殊な処理をすることにより、極めて優れた電気化学検出器を開発した。

本検出器とカラムスイッチング法を組み合わせることにより、医薬品(輸液製剤)開発分野に応用した。

従来、輸液製剤中の含硫アミノ酸分析法は、SH基を持つシステインとSS基を持つシステンを同時に定量できる方法がなく、それぞれ別々に分析しており、効率面で煩雑であった。本システムにより同時にしかも短時間(20分)で、高精度、高選択的に分析できるようになった。

また、生体試料中含硫アミノ酸の分析法としては、カーボン電極を用いた電気化学検出法や蛍光誘導体化法があるが、前者は前述のように感度変化が大きく定量性に欠け、後者は煩雑な前処理工程が多く安定性に欠けていた。このシステムにより生体試料中のチオール・ジスルフィド化合物などの含硫アミノ酸を同時、高精度に分析することが可能となり、生体試料中の微細なアミノ酸の変動も測定できるようになった。

Back Ground

●分析の意義

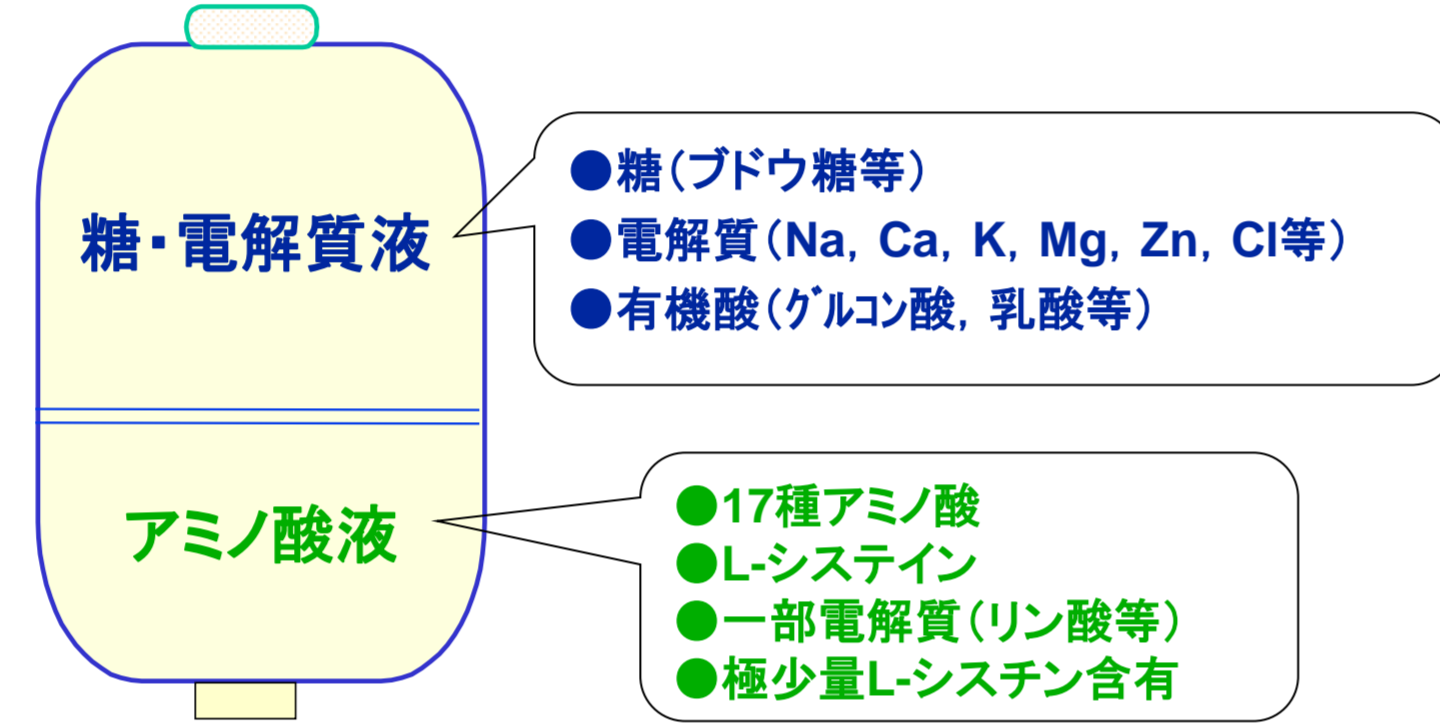
輸液製剤の研究・開発において、輸液中での安定性を確認するため、含有成分のシステイン及びその酸化物であるシステン含量を定量している。

●輸液製剤の現行法

システイン:比色法、システン:アミノ酸分析法
 現行分析法の特徴:①同一分析でない②長時間分析③分析操作煩雑
 ⇒ **分析効率のアップが課題**

●輸液製剤中システイン、システン分析の特性

- ① **分析上の特性:システインの不安定さ**
 中性、弱アルカリ条件下で容易にシステンへ変換
 輸液製剤のPH、弱酸性・中性
- ② **製品特性:糖・電解質・アミノ酸・有機酸等を含む多成分系**
 多成分中の少量システイン、システンを定量
 分離定量が煩雑

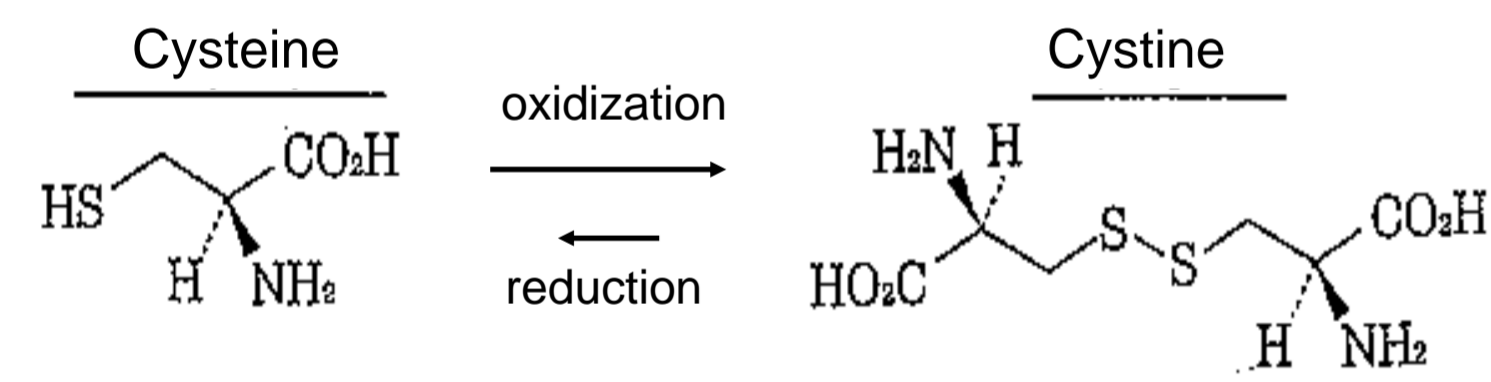


●輸液製剤中のシステイン、システン分析を効率化したい!

- 要求事項
- ① システインとシステンの同時分析
 - ② 高い堅牢性
 - ③ 分析サイクルの短縮
 - ④ 前処理の簡素化

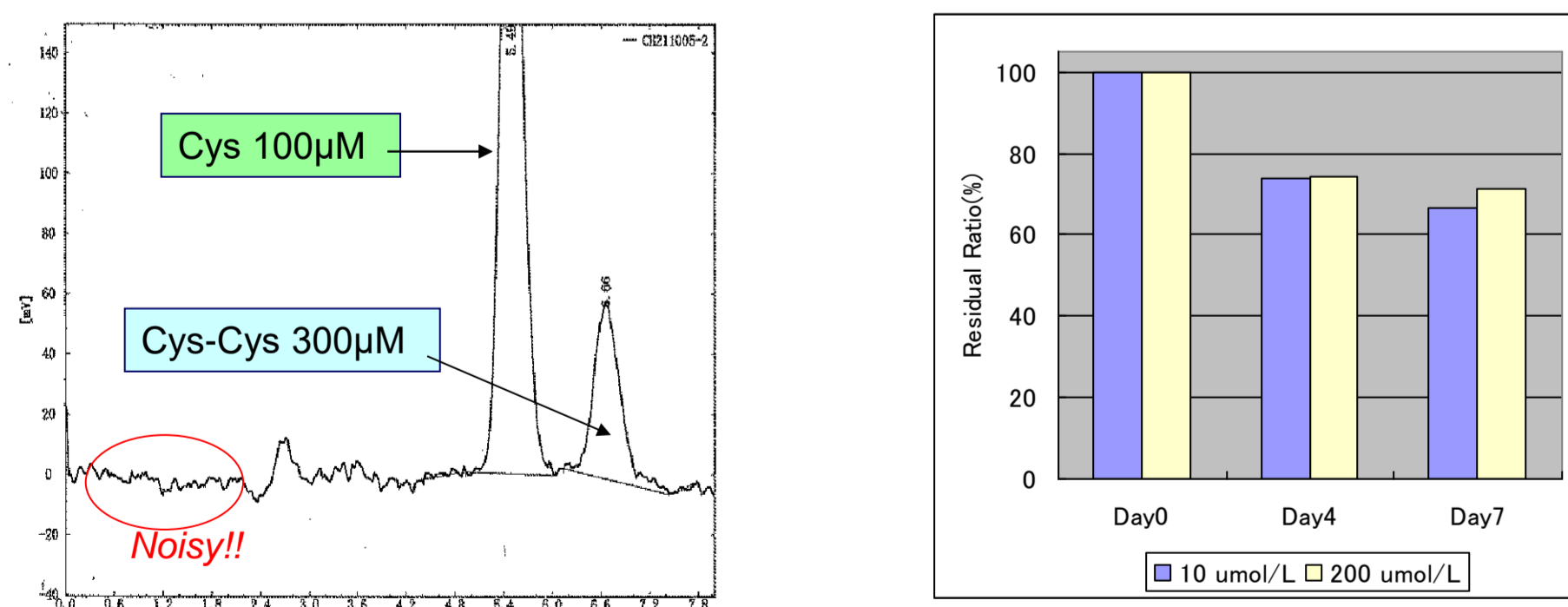
ファーストチョイスは HPLC-ECD システムであるがカーボン電極では堅牢性が良くない。そこでダイヤモンド電極を搭載した新しいECD検出器で分析を試みた。

システイン・システンの変換



従来法の評価

カーボン電極を用いたECDによるラット血漿中のシステイン、システンの分析



Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3 mm i.d. × 150mm 3µm (GL Science)
 Column temp. : 40°C
 Solvent : 100mM Na₂HPO₄-5mM OSA *Buffer pH2.2 / MeOH = 95/5 (v/v)
 Flow rate : 0.8mL/min
 Pretreatment : deprotonation using HClO₄

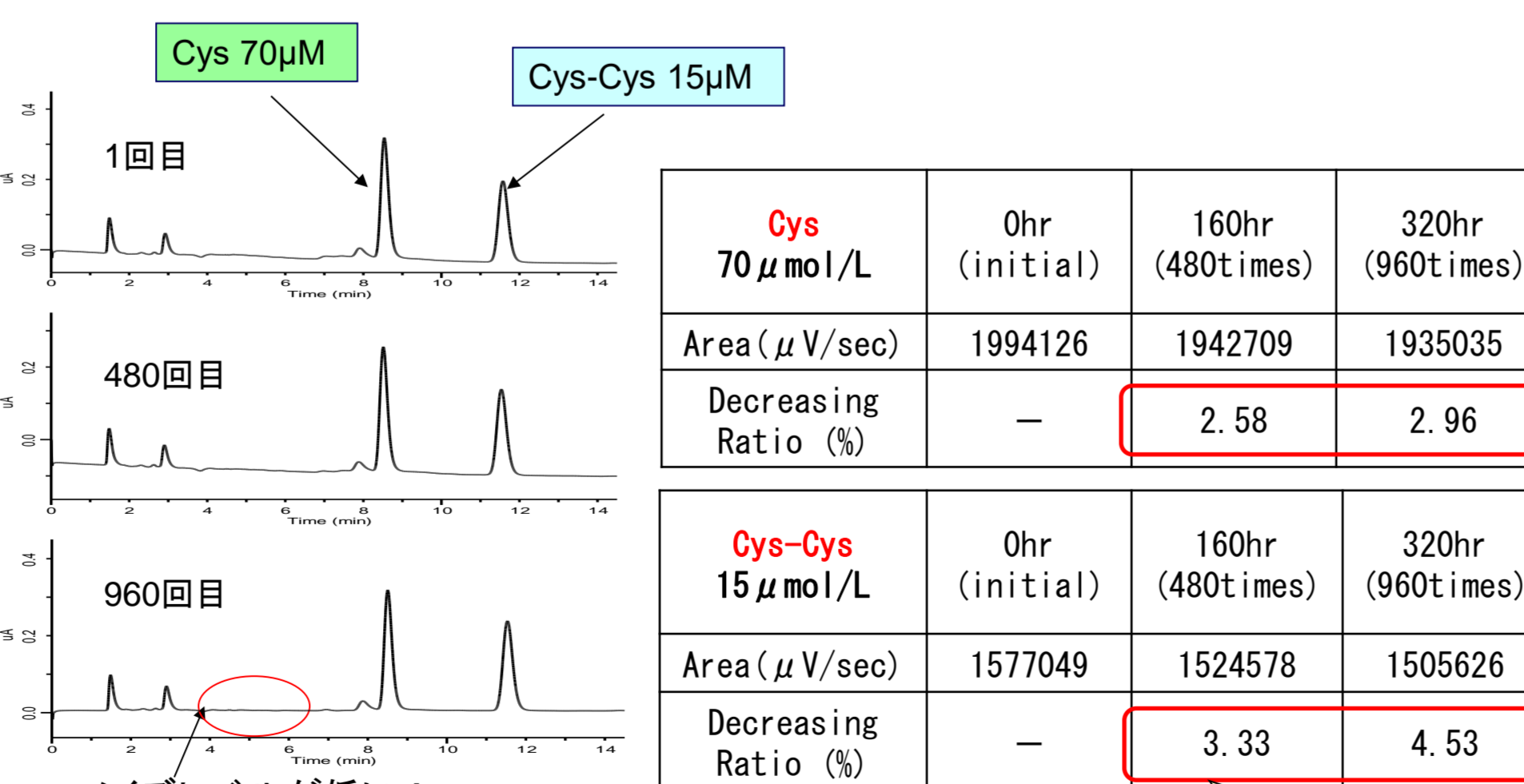
*OSA: Octanesulfonic Acid

- 問題点!
- ① システン分析には高い印加電圧が必要 ⇒ S/Nが悪い!
 - ② 低い印加電圧によるシステイン分析でも耐久性がない!

新分析法の評価

ダイヤモンド電極を用いたECDによるラット血漿中のシステイン、システンの分析

「連続分析時」のベースライン変動とピーク面積値変動(over 13 days)

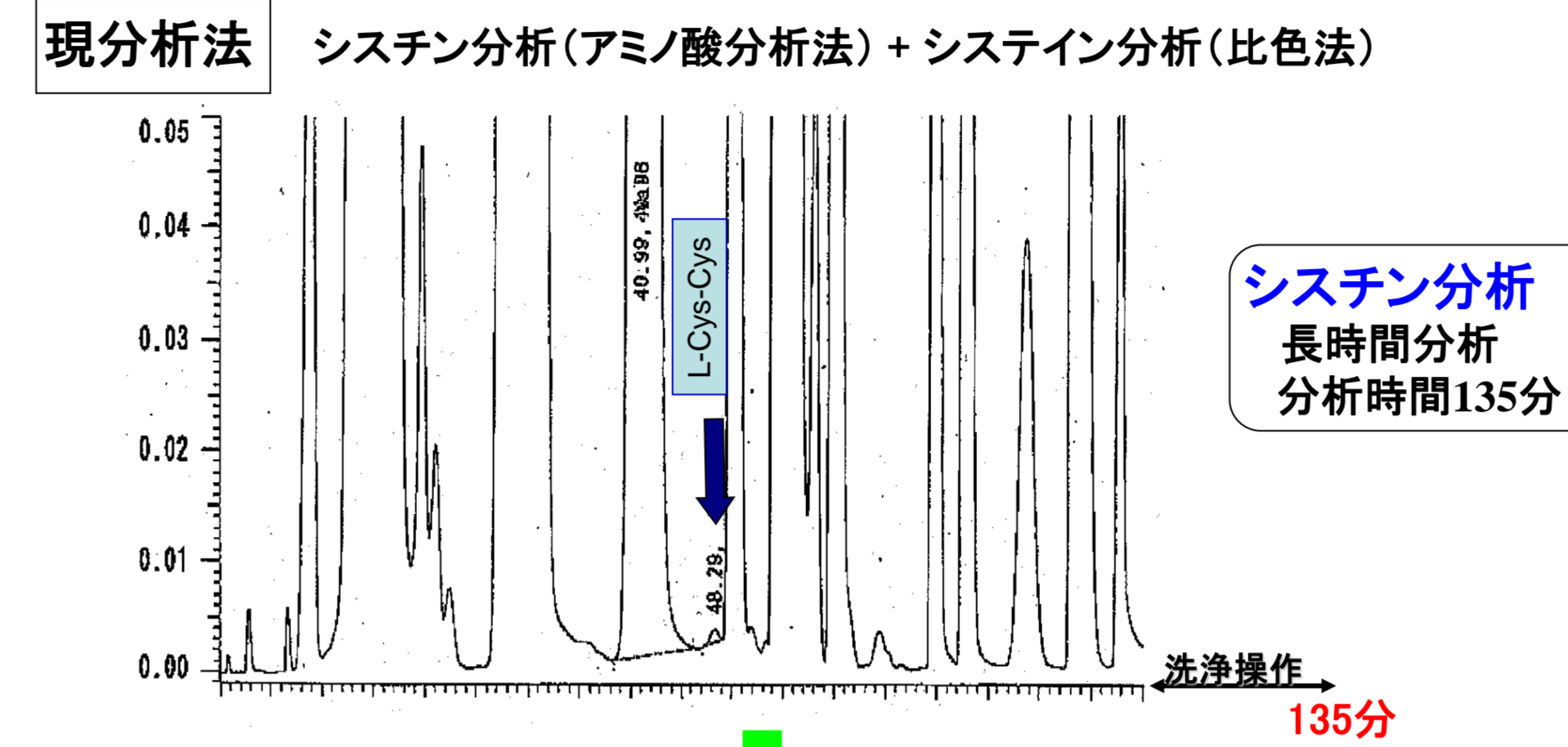


電気化学検出器としては「驚異的」な耐久性!!

ベースラインもほとんど変動がない
 SH基、-S-S-基とも面積値に変動はほとんど認められない

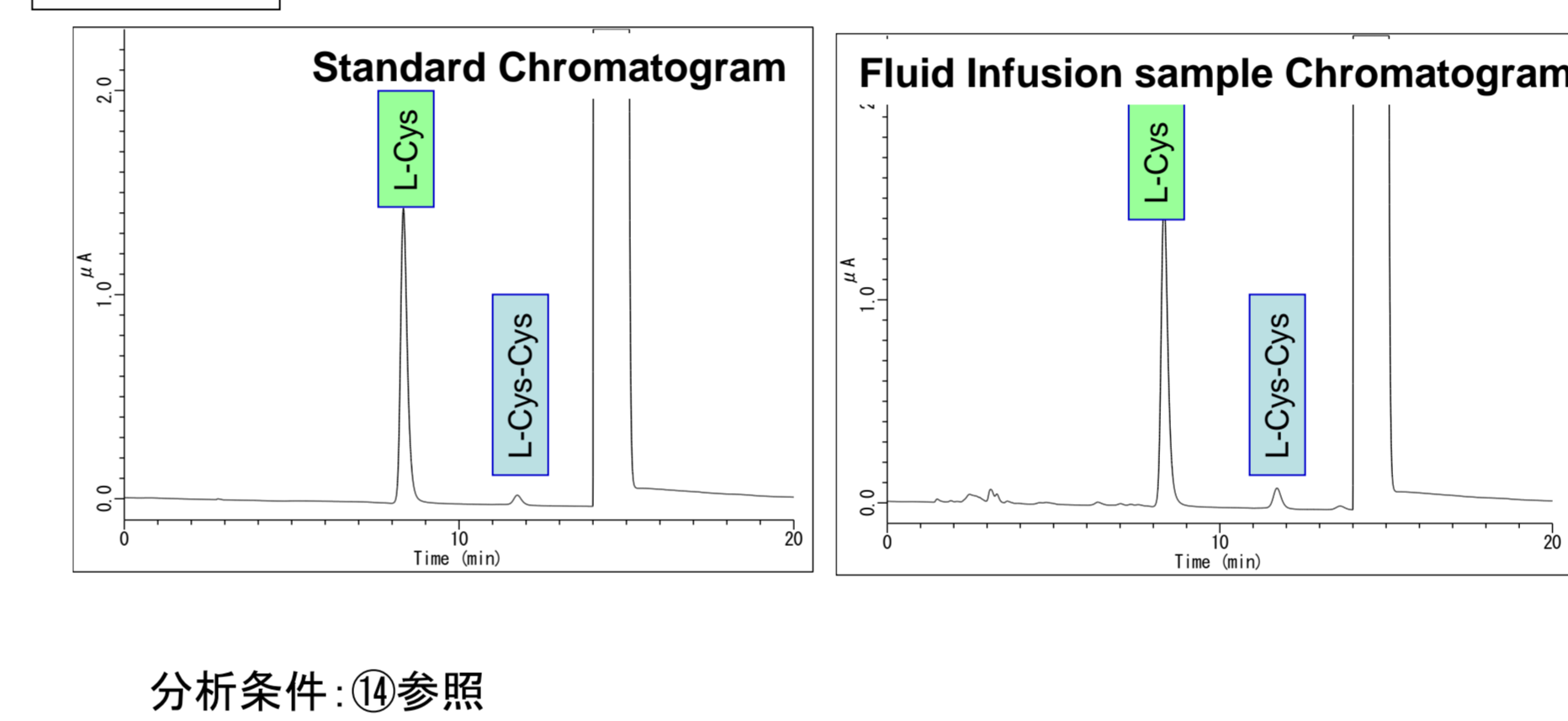
新規システイン、システン分析法の構築

ダイヤモンド電極とカラムスイッチング法を組み合わせた分析法



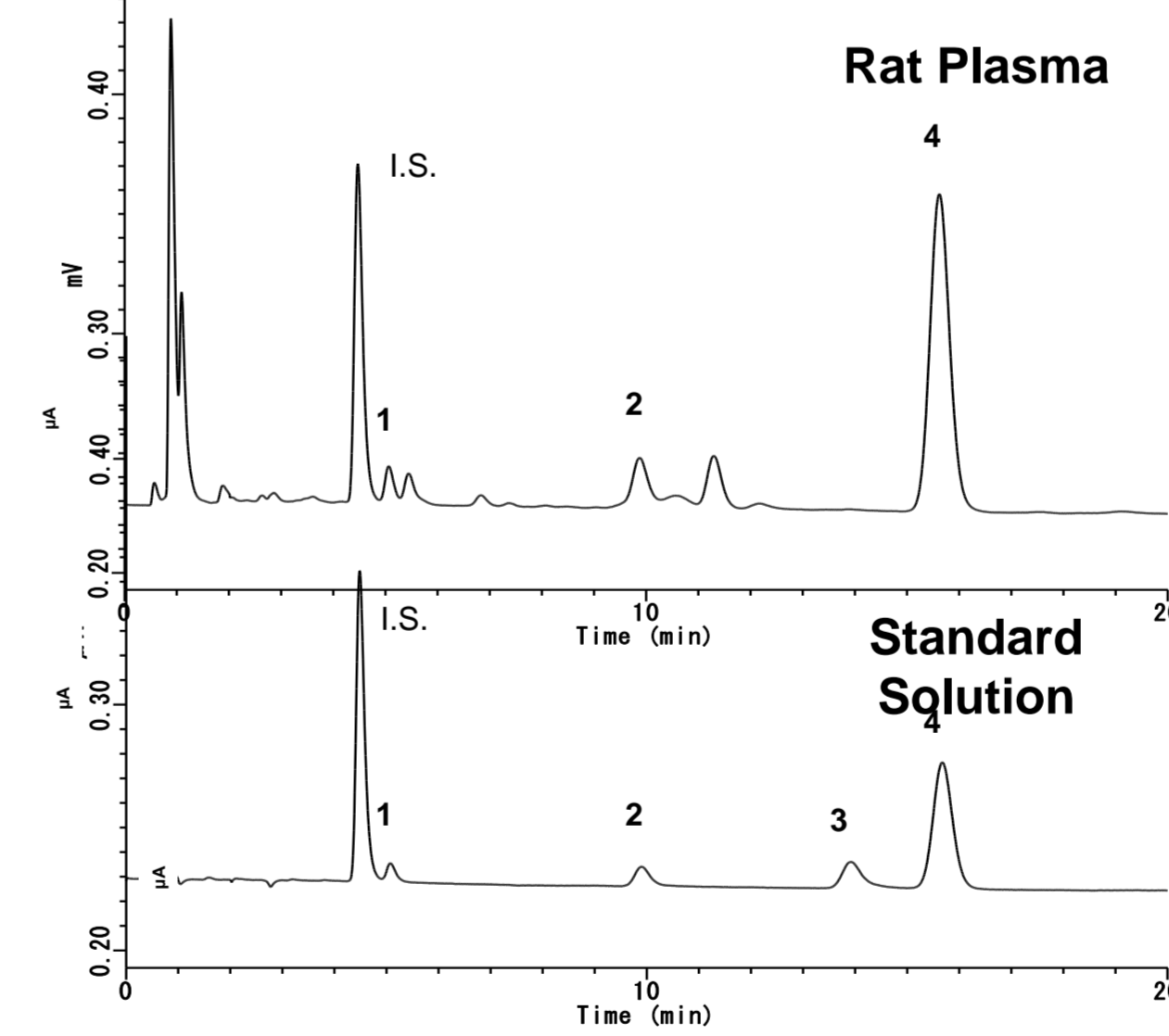
システイン分析 操作が煩雑
 同時分析を実現 (分析時間短縮化・操作簡略化)

新分析法



実サンプルへの応用

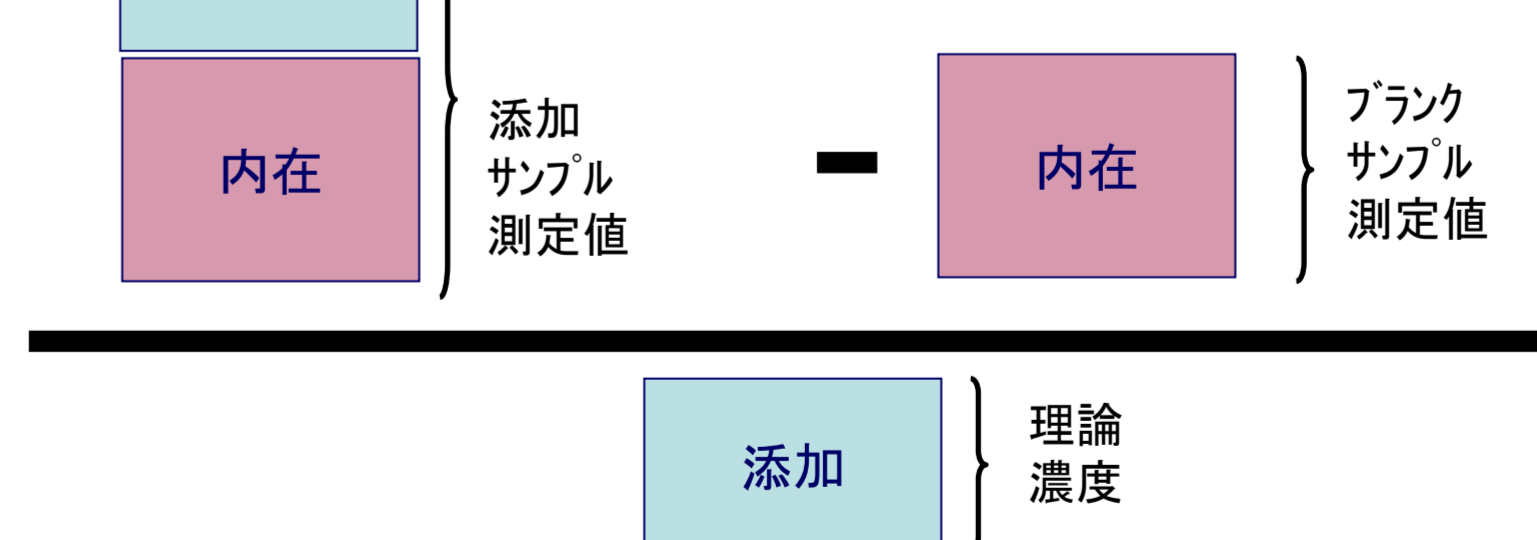
ラット血漿中Cys、Cys-Cys、ホモシステイン(Hcy)、還元型グルタチオン(GSH) 同時分析法
 Bio-Analysisに関するFDAガイダンス(2001 May)に準じたバリデーション試験



Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3.0mm i.d. × 100mm 3µm (GL Science)
 Pre-Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3.0mm i.d. × 10mm 3µm (GL Science)
 Column temp. : 45°C
 Solvent : 25mM H₂PO₄-20mM Heptanesulfonic Acid/CH₃CN = 98.5/1.5 (v/v)
 Flow : 0.75 mL/min
 Detect : ECD with Diamond electrode, Applied voltage 1600mV (On-Line Reproduction 4000mV for 1min.)
 Injection : 10µL
 Pre-Treatment : deprotonation using HClO₄ + diluted with solvent

<内在成分の正確度の算出・定量下限の設定>

定量下限は、内在成分の濃度に応じた値(通常1/3 ~ 1/2程度)となる。



<直線性の評価 : 血漿添加検量線>

Criteria of FDA Guidance : Accuracy 100±15%

Cys		GSH		Hcy		Cys-Cys	
Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)
6	98.3	3	100.4	6	103.9	15	99.4
12	104.3	6	99.7	12	96.3	30	102.4
30	104.0	15	100.2	30	99.0	75	97.0
60	102.4	30	100.2	60	102.0	150	86.8
120	96.9	60	98.8	120	99.4	300	---
300	91.0	150	100.5	300	100.0	750	108.4
Weight	1/X ²	Weight	1/X	Weight	1/X	Weight	1/X ²

<精度の評価 : 血漿添加サンプルでの日内再現性データ>

Criteria of FDA Guidance : Accuracy 100±15%, Precision <15%

Cys			GSH			Hcy			Cys-Cys		
Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Conc. (µmol/L)	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)
12.0	99.7	6.9	6.0	86.0	7.5	12.0	96.2	3.7	30.0	100.5	6.7
60.0	103.2	2.2	30.0	99.4	3.5	60.0	103.5	2.5	120.0	112.0	9.7
300.0	93.0	5.5	150.0	101.8	3.5	300.0	100.9	3.4	750.0	110.3	3.6

マウス血漿サンプル中の各成分の濃度レベル
 Cys: 10~15µmol/L, GSH: <10µmol/L, Hcy: <1µmol/L (Under LOD), Cys-Cys: 20~30µmol/L

Cys, GSH, Cys-Cysについては、ラット血漿におけるフリー濃度域での定量性が証明された。
 ⇒ 病態や薬剤投与等による微小な変動を精度良く定量することが可能

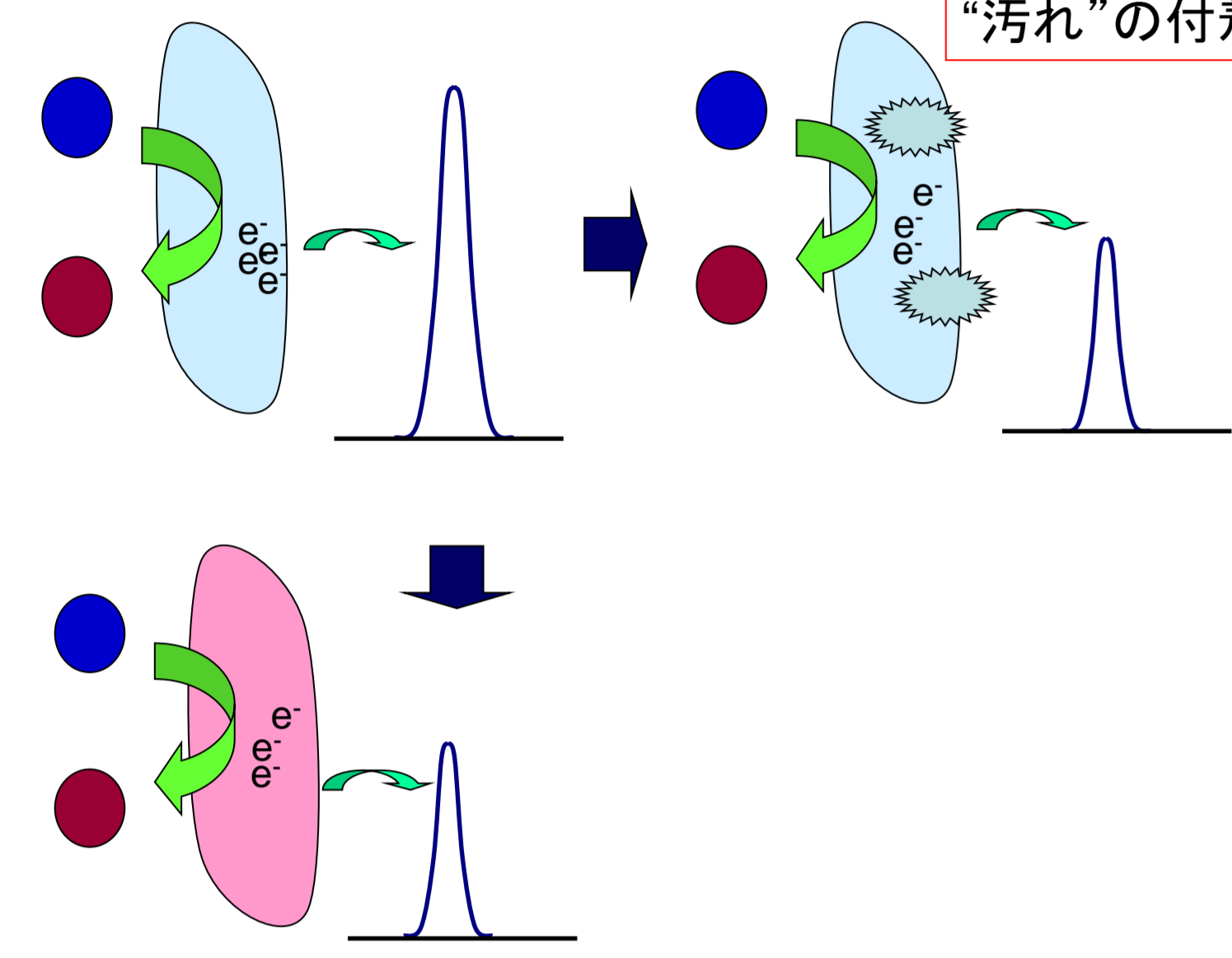
新技術により従来の問題点を克服！

旧タイプの電気化学検出器の定量性が悪い理由

電気化学検出器の特性

電気化学検出器の宿命として、サンプルを測定すると次第に電極表面の状態が変化したり、電極表面にサンプルや移動相などに由来する汚れが付着し、レスポンスが変化する現象がある

電気化学検出器の不安定さの原因
電極劣化と感度変化の模式図

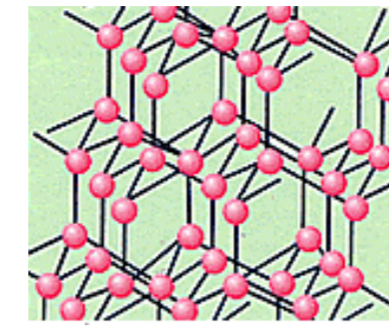


⑨

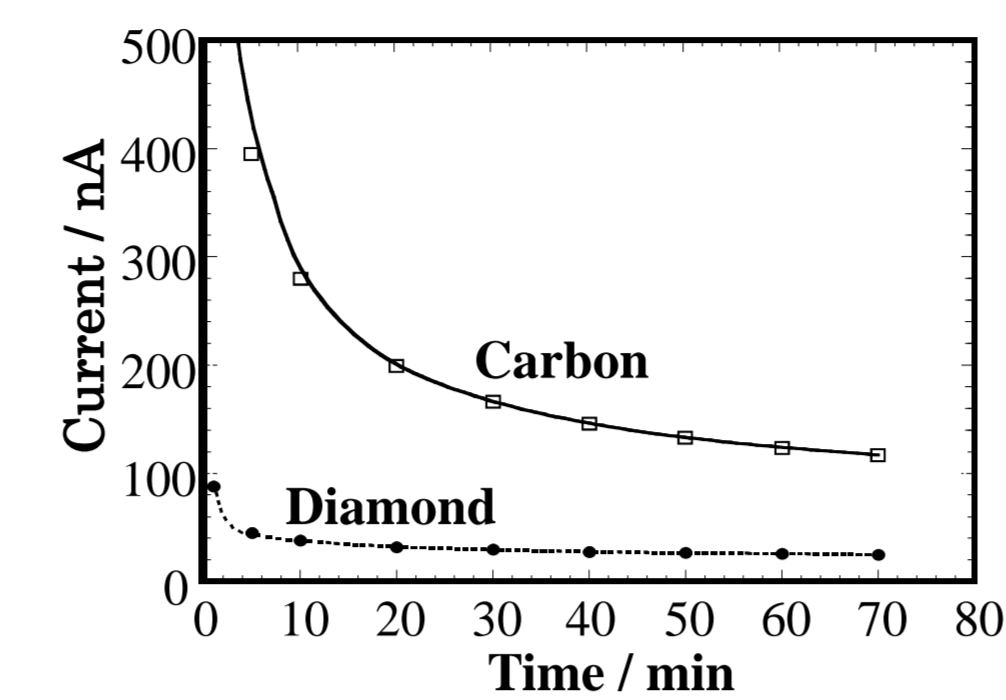
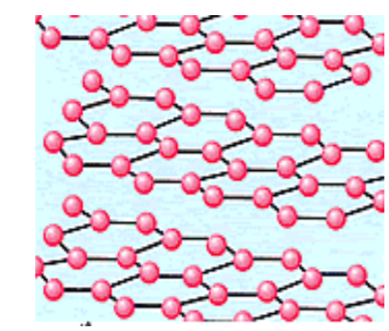
New technology 1 : 高電圧による電極のOn-Line洗浄

ダイヤモンド電極の特長：高電圧に対する耐久性がある！！

Diamond
炭素が正四面体を形成
⇒ 高電圧に耐えられる



Carbon
炭素が層を形成
⇒ 層間の結合は弱い
⇒ 高電圧に耐えられない

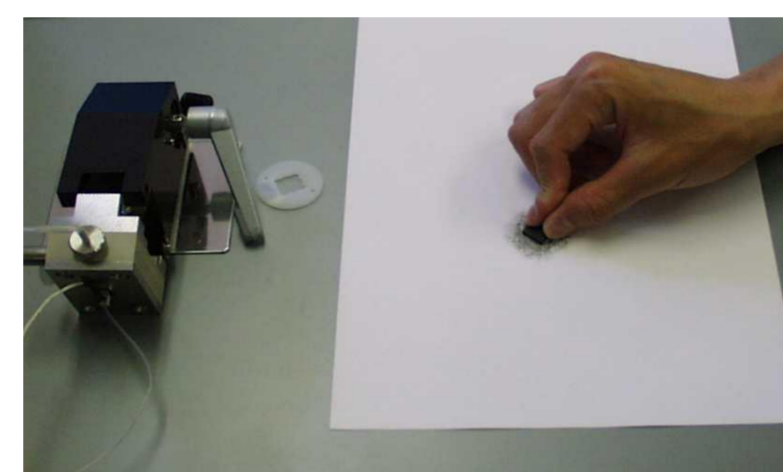


再生後のベースラインの安定が早い！

電極再生法

従来のカーボン電極

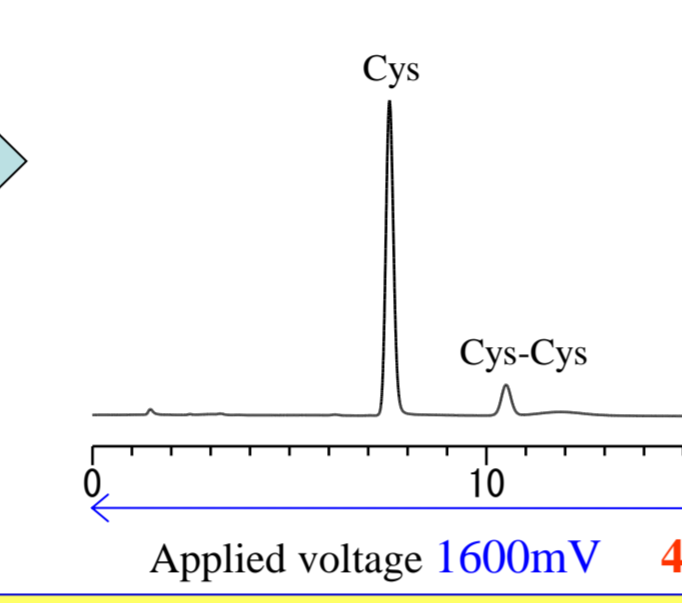
研磨などの機械的洗浄



面倒な作業、時間がかかる・・・
電極をセルから取り外す必要あり・・・
研磨後の安定性が悪い・・・

ダイヤモンド電極

電気化学的に安定
⇒ 電気的洗浄が可能！



On-Line洗浄
分析毎に最後のピークが溶出後1分間高電圧をかけるだけ！
しかもタイムシーケンスにより自動的に！

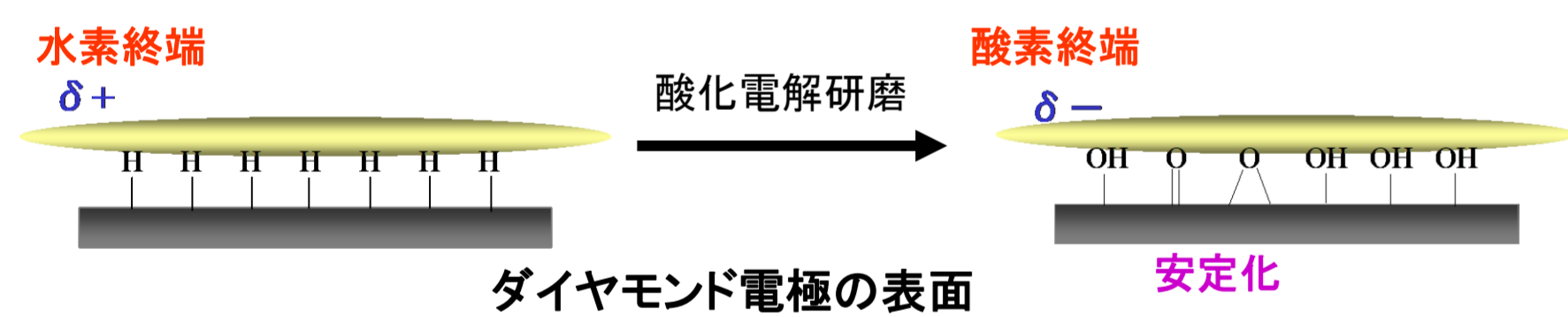
⑩

New Technology 2 On-Line 酸化電解研磨処理による、電極表面の安定化

ダイヤモンド電極の表面処理

ダイヤモンド電極の表面状態には水素終端と酸素終端の2種類がある。一般的に初期状態は水素終端であるが、徐々に酸化されて酸素終端に変化する。この計時変化により目的成分によってはピーク面積が徐々に減少して、感度のバラツキの原因となる。

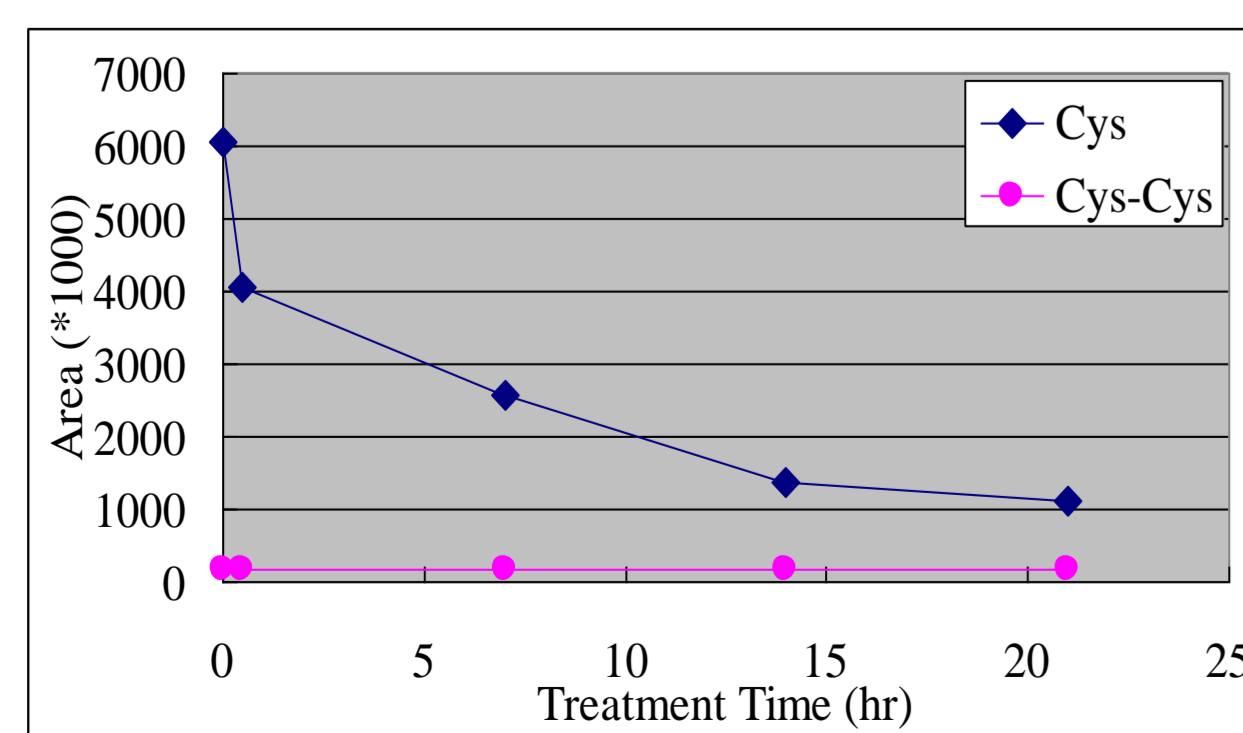
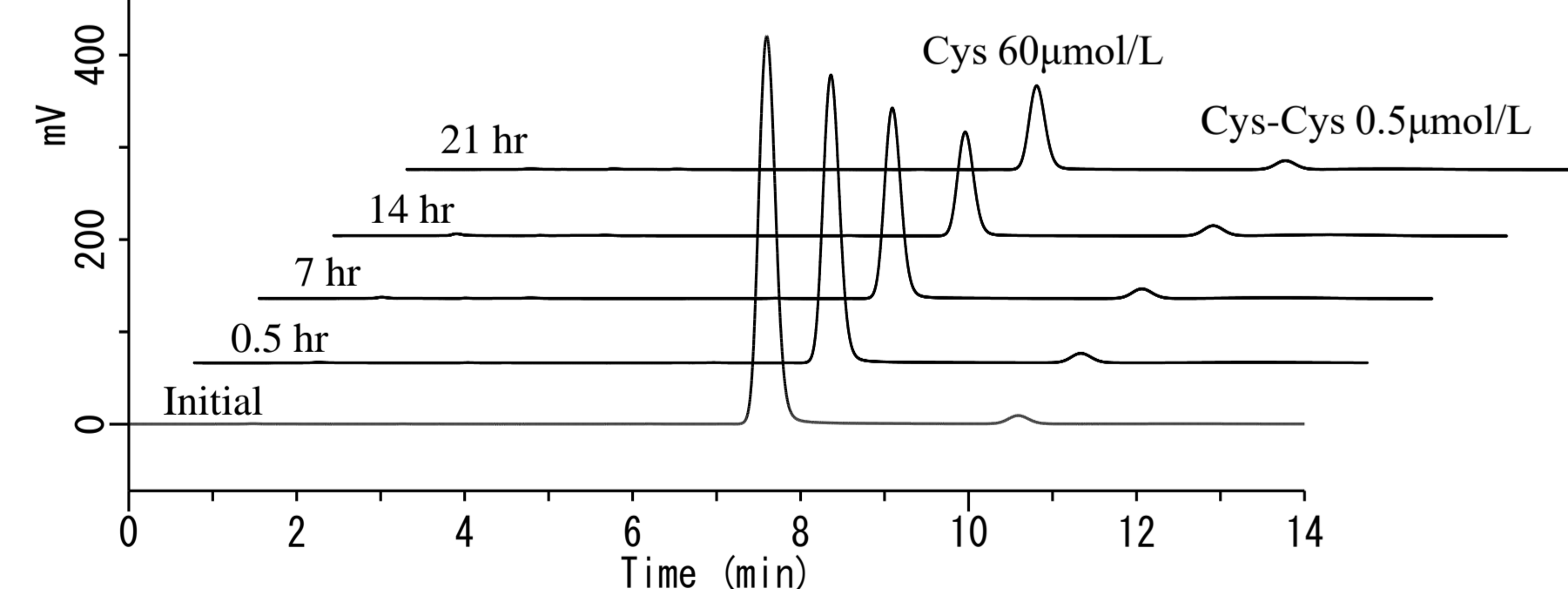
そこで水素終端のダイヤモンド表面に酸化電解研磨処理を加え、電極表面状態を高度に酸素終端にして安定化させることにより、長期にわたり再現性の良い分析結果が得られるようになる。



Diamond electrode oxidizing condition : Applied voltage 5000mV

表面処理時間とピーク面積

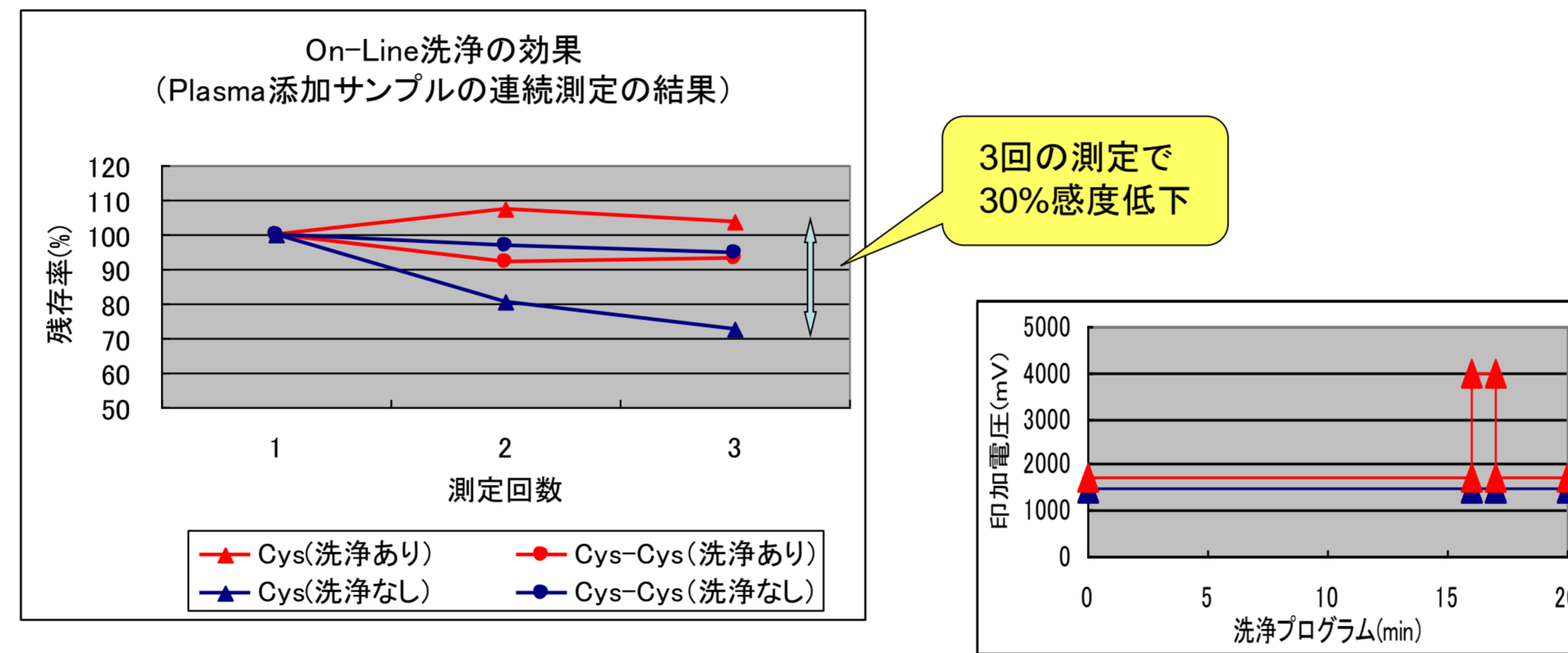
酸化電解研磨処理の時間とCysの面積値の関係をみると最初に急激な面積値の減少がみられ、徐々に安定化して20時間を越えるとほとんど変化がみられなくなる。



Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3 mm i.d. × 150mm 3μm (GL Sciences)
*プレカラムによるカラムスイッチングなし。その他の条件: ⑭参照

⑫

ON-Line洗浄の効果



On-Line洗浄無しでは、Cysの感度が顕著に低下している。

⇒ 生体成分由来の物質によって電極が劣化している可能性大

⑪

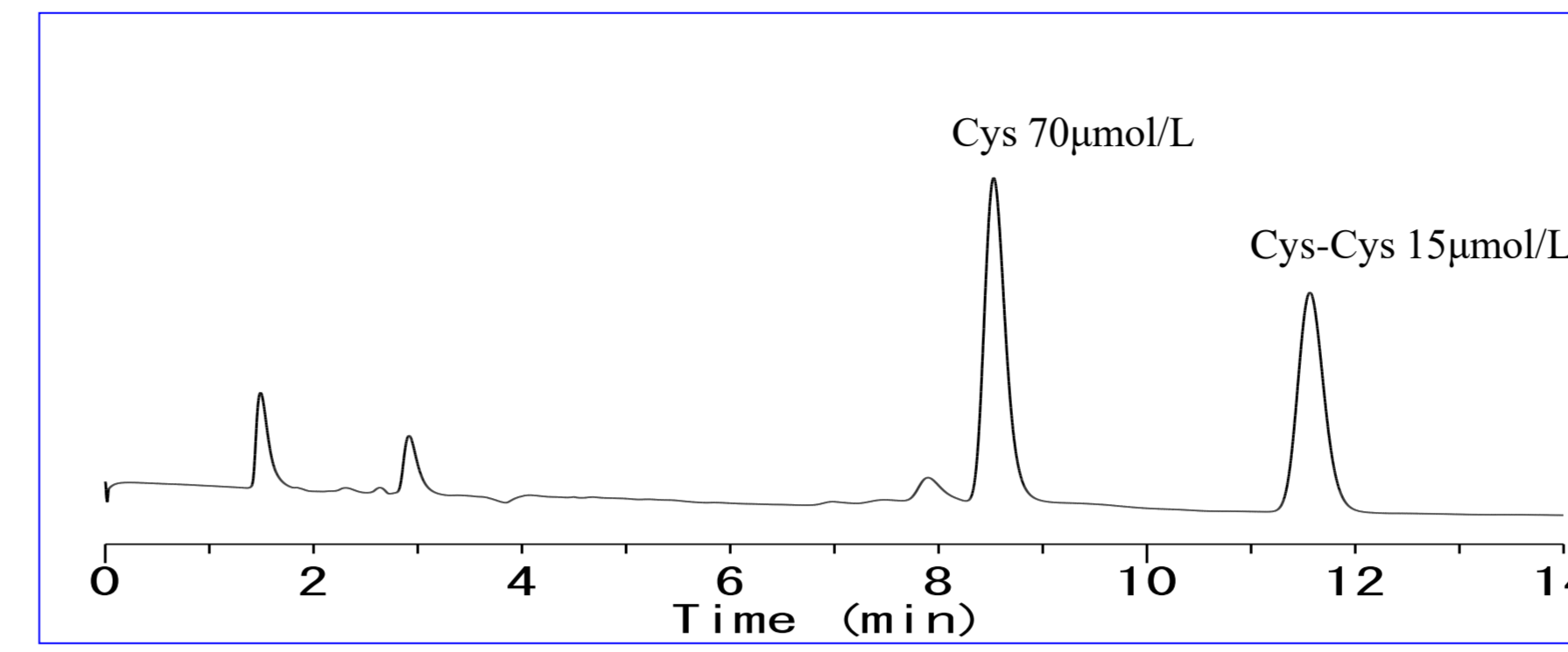
Conclusion

- ① 導電性ダイヤモンド電極電気化学検出器とカラムスイッチング法を組み合わせることにより、システイン、システンの同時分析法を確立した。
- ② 本分析に用いる導電性ダイヤモンド電極の堅牢性を確保する手段として表面処理法(安定化法)およびOn-Line洗浄法を確立した。これにより、電気化学検出器としては驚異的な堅牢性が確保できた。
- ③ 本法を用いて、生体試料を用いた連続測定(約2週間)をしたところ、感度がほとんど変動せず、堅牢性の高さが証明された。
- ④ 本法を製剤中のシステイン・システイン規格試験法に応用した。輸液製剤中のシステイン・システインを同時に、高精度、高選択的に短時間で分析することが可能となった。
- ⑤ 本法を生体試料中のチオール・ジスルフィド化合物を含む含硫アミノ酸分析に応用、同時に高精度、短時間で分析することが可能となった。

⑬

基本分析システムの紹介

— 除タンパク後のラット血漿に添加したシステイン、システンの分析 —

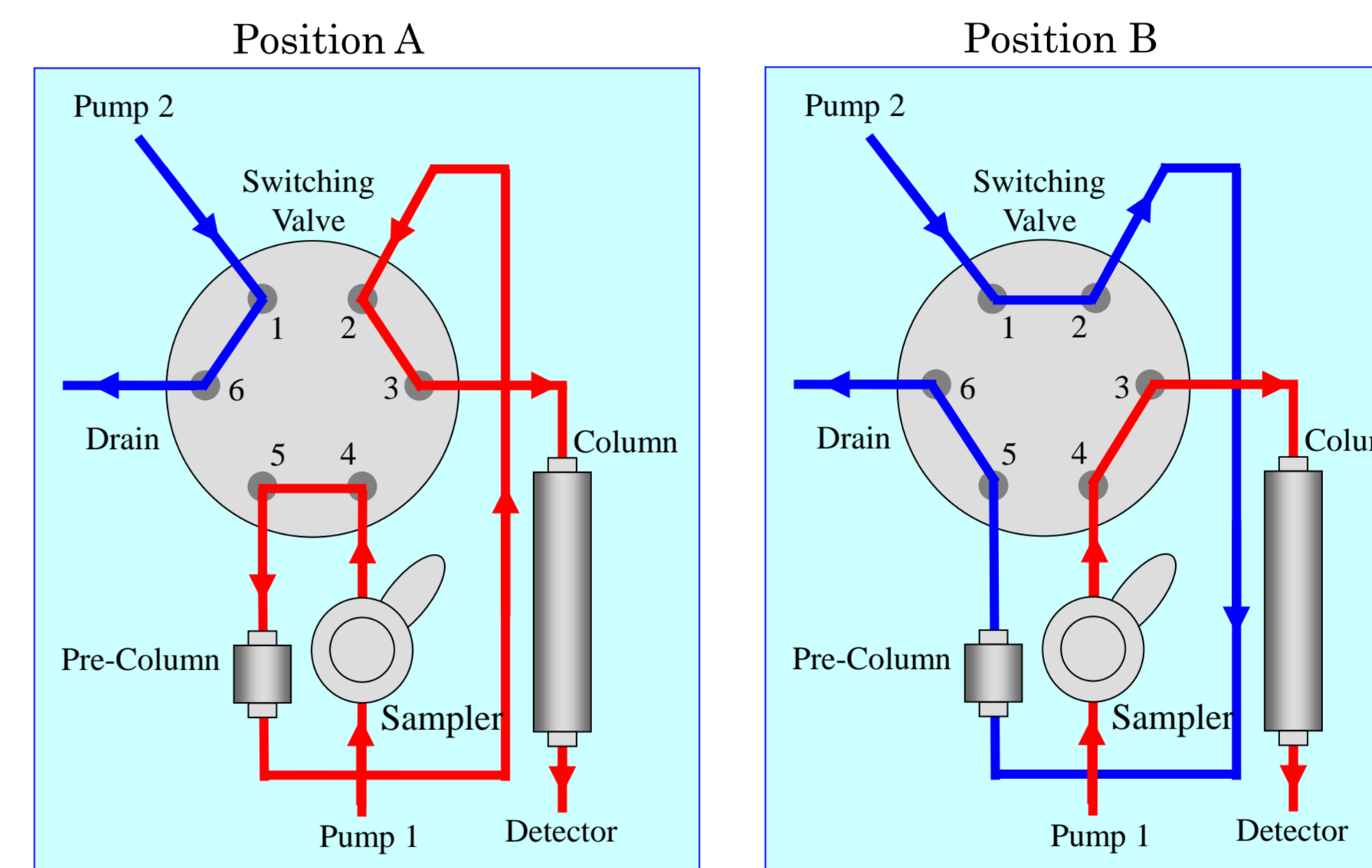


Conditions

Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3 mm i.d. × 33mm 3μm (GL Sciences)
Pre-Column : Inertsil ODS-3 3 mm i.d. × 150mm 3μm (GL Sciences)
Column temp. : 40°C
Solvent : 50mM NaH₂PO₄-5mM OSA* Buffer pH2.2 / CH₃CN = 97.5/2.5 (w/w)
Flow rate : 0.4mL/min
Detect : ECD with Diamond electrode, Applied voltage 1600mV
* On-Line Reproduction 4000mV for 1min. (15-16min)
Valve Switching: Initial position A
Program 2min position B
Pretreatment : deprotonation using HClO₄

*OSA: Octanesulfonic Acid

流路図

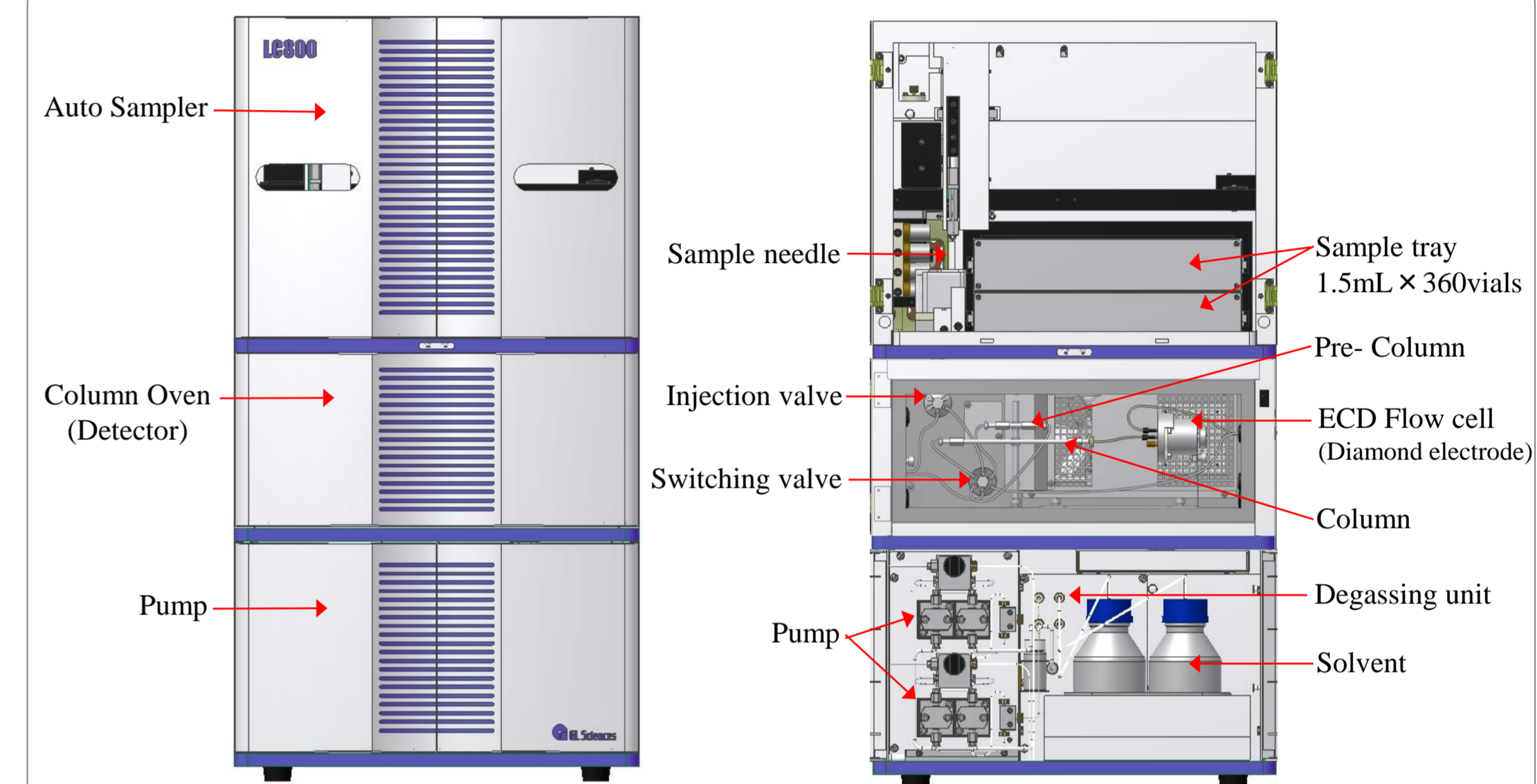


Electro chemical detector ED703 pulse (GL Sciences)



- Measuring method : Pulsed amperometric, Amperometric, Scan
- Working electrode : Diamond, Gold,
- Reference electrode : Ag/AgCl
- Oven : 20 to 45 degree C

HPLC System LC800 (GL Sciences)



この新しいHPLCシステムはインジェクションバルブ、スイッチングバルブ、カラムとECDのフローセルのすべてをオープンに内蔵したことによって、より安定した分析結果をもたらします。

⑭