# Application News

High Performance Liquid Chromatography

No.L394A

## Applications of Prominence RF-20Axs Fluorescence Detector (Part 3) Analysis of Saccharides Using Post-Column Derivatization System

The Shimadzu Prominence reducing sugar analysis system is a post-column derivatization system; after separation of saccharides by the column, an arginine/boric acid reagent solution is continuously added to the column eluent to convert the saccharides to fluorescent derivatives for detection<sup>1)</sup>. This system allows detection of saccharides at high sensitivity and with excellent selectivity, furthermore with the new

Prominence RF-20Axs, even higher sensitivity is achieved. Additionally, the temperature controlled flowcell in the RF-20Axs allows highly reliable analysis that is unaffected by ambient temperature fluctuations. Here we present some examples of analyzing saccharides using the reducing sugar analysis system (anion exchange mode) with the Prominence RF-20Axs.

#### ■ Analysis of Standard Solution

Fig. 1 shows a flow diagram of the Prominence reducing sugar analysis system, and Fig. 2 shows the chromatogram of a standard solution of 11 saccharides. Table 1 shows the analytical conditions.

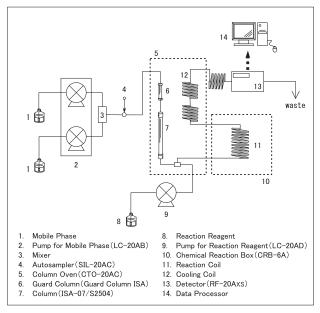


Fig. 1 Flow Diagram of the System

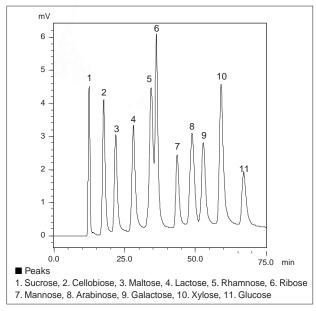


Fig. 2 Chromatogram of a Standard Mixture of 11 Saccharides (200  $\mu$ mol/L each, except sucrose at 2 mmol/L, 10  $\mu$ L injected)

#### **Table 1 Analytical Conditions**

 <Separation>
 : Shim-pack ISA-07/S2504 (250 mm L. × 4.0 mm I.D.)

 Guard Column
 : Shim-pack Guard Column ISA (50 mm L. × 4.0 mm I.D.)

Mobile Phase : A; 0.1 mol/L Potassium borate buffer (pH8)

B; 0.4 mol/L Potassium borate buffer (pH9)

 $A \rightarrow B$  Linear gradient elution

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} Flow Rate & : 0.6 mL/min \\ Injection Volume & : 10 ~\mu L \\ Column Temp. & : 65 ~C \\ \end{tabular}$ 

<Detection>

Reaction Reagent: 10 g/L Arginin, 30 g/L Boric acid

Flow Rate : 0.5 mL/min

Reaction Coil : SUS, 10 m L. × 0.8 mm I.D.

Reaction Temp. : 150 °C

 $\mbox{Cooling Coil} \qquad : \mbox{SUS, 6 m L.} \times 0.3 \mbox{ mm I.D.}$ 

Detection : RF-20Axs Ex. at 320 nm, Em. at 430 nm

Cell Temp.  $: 25 \, ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ 

#### **■** High-Sensitivity Analysis

The RF-20Axs offers unprecedented levels of sensitivity; a water Raman S/N ratio is at least 2000. This allows the reducing sugar analysis system to detect saccharides with much higher sensitivity.

Fig. 3 shows a chromatogram obtained from analysis of a standard solution of saccharides (2  $\mu$ mol/L each, except sucrose at 20  $\mu$ mol/L, 10  $\mu$ L injected). In this case, glucose is clearly detected even when injected at the amount of 20 pmol (3.6 ng).

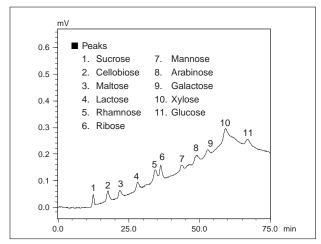


Fig. 3 Chromatogram of a Standard Mixture of 11 Saccharides (2  $\mu$ mol/L each, except sucrose at 20  $\mu$ mol/L, 10  $\mu$ L injected)

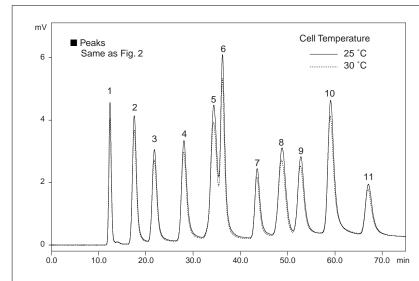
#### **■** Effect of Cell Temperature Control

It is generally known that the fluorescence intensity drops as the temperature rises; because the molecular collisions increase in frequency with increase in the temperature, therefore molecules lose their potential energy.<sup>2)</sup>. In other words, a fluctuation of the ambient (detection) temperature changes the fluorescence intensity of some compounds, and this negatively influences the accuracy of analysis.

The RF-20Axs has a temperature-controlled cell as a standard feature, ensuring the high reliability of analysis that is not affected by a temperature

fluctuation.

Fig. 4 shows a comparison of the peak intensities at cell temperatures of 25 °C and 30 °C (using the same saccharide solution and analytical conditions as in Fig. 2). The comparison of two chromatogram at cell temperatures of 25 °C and 30 °C reveals a decrease in peak intensity over 10 % for every compound at the higher cell temperature. By maintaining a constant cell temperature, peak intensity and detection sensitivity will not be compromised if the room temperature changes during the sequence run.



| Peak Height |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| 25 °C       | 30 °C  | 30 °C / 25 °C (%)  |
| 4546        | 4043   | 88.9   |
| 4082        | 3639   | 89.1   |
| 2966        | 2645   | 89.2   |
| 3175        | 2830   | 89.1   |
| 4232        | 3717   | 87.8   |
| 5852        | 5118   | 87.5   |
| 2201        | 1961   | 89.1   |
| 2820        | 2445   | 86.7   |
| 2489        | 2184   | 87.7   |
| 4263        | 3759   | 88.2   |
| 1623        | 1454   | 89.6   |
|             | 4546<br>4082<br>2966<br>3175<br>4232<br>5852<br>2201<br>2820<br>2489<br>4263 | 4546 4043<br>4082 3639<br>2966 2645<br>3175 2830<br>4232 3717<br>5852 5118<br>2201 1961<br>2820 2445<br>2489 2184<br>4263 3759 |

Fig. 4 Effect of Cell Temperature on Peak Intensity

[References]

1) H. Mikami and Y. Ishida: Bunseki Kagaku, 32, E207 (1983)

2) H. Nakamura, Supervisor: Liquid Chromatography Knacks (Detection Chapter), Maruzen (2006), P40



## **Related Products** Some products may be updated to newer models.



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