



赛默飞色谱及质谱客户解决方案系列

聚山梨酯系列辅料表征及质量控制

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前言

聚山梨酯 (PS) 又名吐温，是一种应用广泛的非离子表面活性剂，在制药、生物制药、化妆品和饮料配方中均有应用。最常用于医药产品中的聚山梨酯有 PS 20，PS 60 和 PS 80，可以作为乳化剂、增溶剂、润湿剂及分散助悬剂等。

聚山梨酯主要是由不同聚合度的聚氧乙烯、山梨醇以及多种脂肪酸缩合而成，故而成份极为复杂；吐温品控是药物安全性研究的重要因素之一，比如之前发生的中药鱼腥草注射液不良反应的元凶是吐温，此外从中国药典迭代也可以看出辅料包括吐温品控也是药物生产中的重要一环。由于吐温组成成份较为复杂为其品控增加了难度，分析手段也趋于多样化。因此，本文集除收录了现行药典上的常规检测项，还收录了一些赛默飞特色的吐温解决方案，期望能为上游生产企业及下游用户日趋复杂的检测要求提供借鉴意义。

药典质控篇



聚山梨酯 20、40、60、80 中乙二醇、二甘醇检测

摘要

本文按照药典要求，使用气相色谱法对聚山梨酯 20、40、60、80 中乙二醇、二甘醇进行了检测，结果展示各峰分离度良好、重现性及灵敏度均符合药典要求

关键词

聚山梨酯；乙二醇；二甘醇；GC

引言

乙二醇、二甘醇都是是具有中枢神经抑制作用的物质，需要控制人体摄入量。药典中辅料聚山梨酯 20、40、60、80 项下中规定其按内标法计，乙二醇和二甘醇均不得过 0.01 %。本文采用赛默飞 Trace 1310 气相色谱仪建立了上述聚山梨酯系列辅料中的乙二醇及二甘醇的检测方法。

实验部分

1 仪器与试剂

Trace 1310 气相色谱仪，AI1310 自动进样器；乙二醇；二甘醇；丙酮；1,3-丁二醇

2 溶液配制

内标溶液的配制

取 1,3 丁二醇适量，用丙酮稀释成 1ml 含有 4mg 的溶液，作为内标溶液

对照品溶液配置

取乙二醇、二甘醇适量，精密称定，置于同一个 100ml 量瓶中，加丙酮稀释至刻度，摇匀，精密量取 10ml 到 100ml 量瓶中，精密加入内标液 1ml，用丙酮稀释至刻度，摇匀，作为对照品溶液。

3 仪器方法

色谱柱：TG-17MS 30m×0.53mm，1um (PN:26089-2980)

进样口参数：SSL 进样口，270 °C；分流进样，进样 1μL，不分流

柱温参数：40 °C 初始，10 °C /min 升温至 60 °C，保持 5min，再以 10 °C /min 升温至 170 °C，以 15 °C /min 升温至 280 °C，保持 60min。恒流模式 6 mL/min

检测器参数：FID 检测器，290 °C，吹扫气流速 40 mL/min。

4 实验结果

4.1 典型图谱

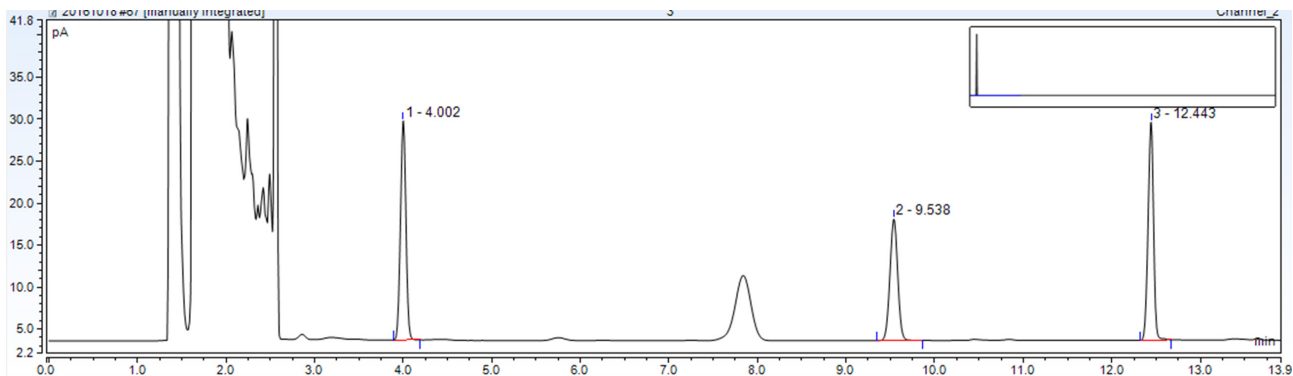


图 1 对照品溶液典型图谱

4.2 测试结果

按照药典要求进行了检测，各检测限测试结果见表 1。

表 1 实验结果

化合物	保留时间 (分钟)	RSD%	塔板数	分离度	峰面积	峰面积 RSD%	LOD(ppm) (SN=3)	LOQ(ppm) (SN=10)	药典限值
乙二醇	4.002	0.08	20071	40.58	1.9388	2.24	5.0	16.8	40
1,3 丁二醇	9.538	0.05	56412	21.32	1.5359	2.38	9.4	31.4	40
二甘醇	12.443	0.04	195162	n.a.	1.9416	2.45	5.1	16.9	40

结论

本次实验结果完全满足药典要求，适用于聚山梨酯系列辅料中的乙二醇等物质的分析检测工作。

聚山梨酯 20、40、80 项下环氧乙烷的检测

摘要

本文按照药典要求，使用气相色谱法对聚山梨酯 20、40、80 中的环氧乙烷进行了检测，结果展示各峰分离度良好 (>9)、重现性及灵敏度均符合药典要求

关键词

聚山梨酯；环氧乙烷；二氧六环；GC

引言

药典中辅料聚山梨酯 20、40、80 项下的环氧乙烷检测，环氧乙烷不得过 0.0001%，二氧六环不得过 0.001%，其中二氧六环是高致癌物质。本文采用赛默飞 Trace 1310 气相色谱仪建立了上述聚山梨酯系列辅料中的环氧乙烷及二氧六环的检测方法。

实验部分

1 仪器与试剂

Trace 1310 气相色谱仪，Triplus300 顶空自动进样器；环氧乙烷；二氧六环，乙醛。

2 溶液配制

对照品溶液配置

精密量取环氧乙烷对照品储备液适量，置量瓶中，加经处理过的聚乙二醇 400（在 60℃，1.5-2.5Kpa 旋转蒸发 6 小时，除去挥发成分）溶解并稀释制成每 1ml 中约含 1ug 的溶液。作为环氧乙烷对照液。另取二氧六环适量，精密称定，用水制成每 1ml 中约含 10ug 的溶液，作为二氧六环对照。分别各取 0.5ml 作为混合对照溶液。

系统适用性溶液

量取环氧乙烷对照品溶液 0.5ml 置顶空瓶中，加新配的 0.001% 乙醛溶液 0.1ml 及二氧六环

对照品溶液 0.5ml，密封，摇匀。

标准曲线浓度点

测试线性时，混合对照浓度配制标准对照品的浓度的 4、2、1、0.5、0.2 及 0.1 倍。

3 仪器方法

色谱柱：TG-1MS 30m×0.32mm，3um (PN: 26099-4840)

进样口参数：SSL 进样口，150 °C；分流进样，进样 1μL，分流比：20:1

柱温参数：35 °C 初始，保持 5min，5 °C/min 升温至 180 °C，再以 30 °C /min 升温至 230 °C，保持 5min。恒流模式 2.5mL/min

检测器参数：FID 检测器，250 °C，吹扫气流速 40 mL/min。

4 实验结果

4.1 典型图谱

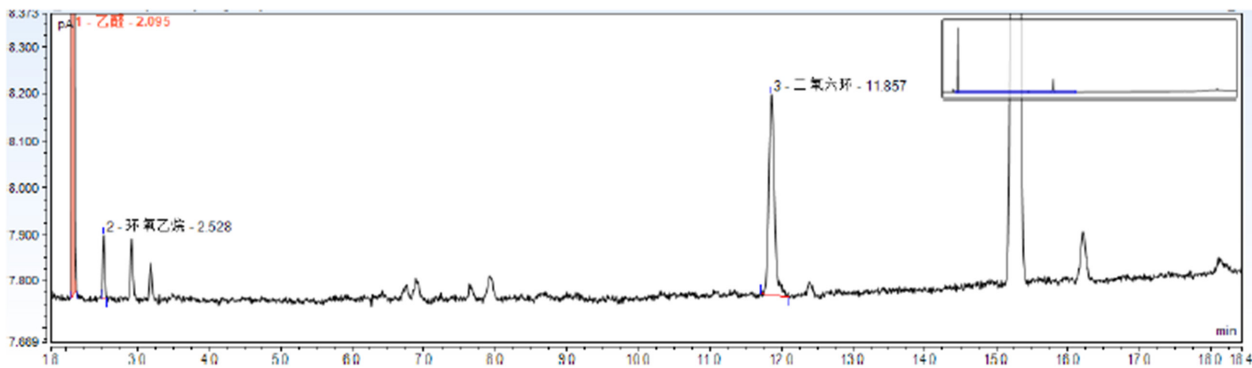


图 1 系统适用性图谱

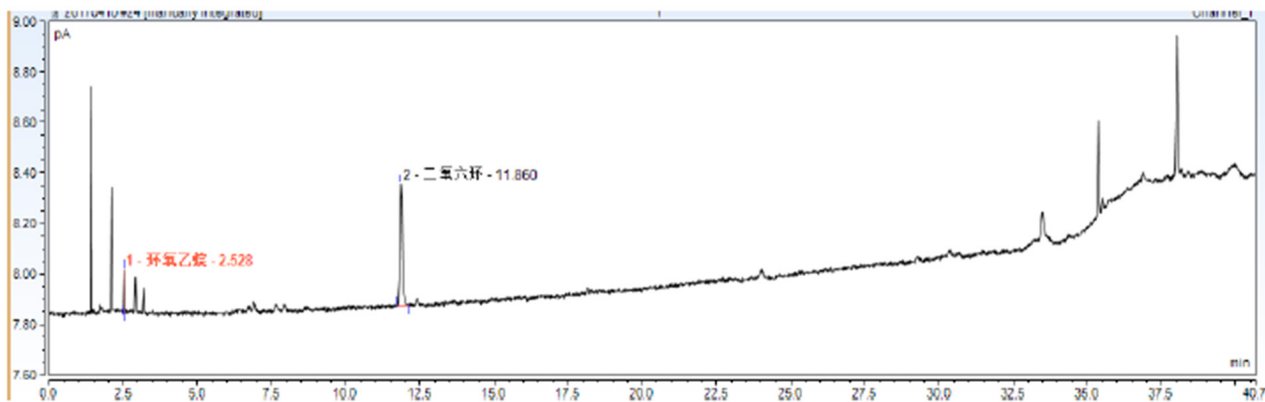


图 2 标准品图谱

4.2 测试结果

按照药典要求进行了检测，各检测限测试结果见表 1

表 1 实验结果

化合物	保留时间 (分钟)	RSD%	塔板数	分离度	峰面积 (pA*min)	峰面积 RSD%	LOD(ppm) (SN=3)	LOQ(ppm) (SN=10)	药典限值
乙醛	2.095	—	—	9.66	—	—	—	—	—
环氧乙烷	2.528	0.16	38970	99.12	0.0056	4.81	50.7	169	0.0001%
二氧六环	11.86	0.05	110377	n.a.	0.0458	3.12	3.7	12.4	0.001%

注：分离度 n.a. 为与后一个主峰计算分离度；RSD 为连续进样 8 针结果

结论

本次实验结果完全满足药典要求，适用于聚山梨酯系列辅料中的环氧乙烷及二氧六环等物质的分析检测工作。

聚山梨酯 20 项下脂肪酸的检测

摘要

本文使用气相色谱法对聚山梨酯 20 相关己酸甲酯、辛酸甲酯、癸酸甲酯、月桂酸甲酯、肉豆蔻酸甲酯、棕榈酸甲酯、硬脂酸甲酯、油酸甲酯与亚油酸甲酯进行检测，结果符合药典要求。

关键词

聚山梨酯 20；脂肪酸；GC

引言

脂肪酸甲酯是聚山梨酯 20 的主要组成物质。药典中辅料聚山梨酯 20 项下中规定含月桂酸应为 40.0% ~ 60.0 %，含肉豆蔻酸应为 14.0% ~ 25.0%，含棕榈酸应为 7.0% ~ 15.0%，含己酸、辛酸、癸酸、硬脂酸、油酸与亚油酸分别不得大于 1.0 %、10.0%、10.0%、7.0%、11.0% 与 3.0 %。本文基于 Trace 1300 气相色谱仪及 AI 1310 自动进样器建立相关检测方法。

实验部分

1 仪器与试剂

Trace 1300 气相色谱仪，AI 1310 自动进样器

己酸甲酯、辛酸甲酯、癸酸甲酯、月桂酸甲酯、肉豆蔻酸甲酯、棕榈酸甲酯、硬脂酸甲酯、油酸甲酯与亚油酸甲酯

2 溶液配置

取己酸甲酯、辛酸甲酯、癸酸甲酯、月桂酸甲酯、肉豆蔻酸甲酯、棕榈酸甲酯、硬脂酸甲酯、油酸甲酯与亚油酸甲酯对照品适量，用正庚烷溶解并制成每 1ml 中各约含己酸甲酯、辛酸甲酯、癸酸甲酯、月桂酸甲酯 0.1mg，肉豆蔻酸甲酯、棕榈酸甲酯、硬脂酸甲酯、油酸甲酯、亚油酸甲酯各约含 1mg 的混合溶液。

测试线性时将全部脂肪酸甲酯的浓度配制成对照品的浓度的 2, 1.6, 1, 0.8, 0.5, 0.2 倍。

3 仪器方法

色谱柱：TG-WaxMS 30m×0.25mm，0.5um (PN: 26088-2230)

进样口参数：SSL 进样口，190 °C；分流进样，进样 1μL，分流比：20:1

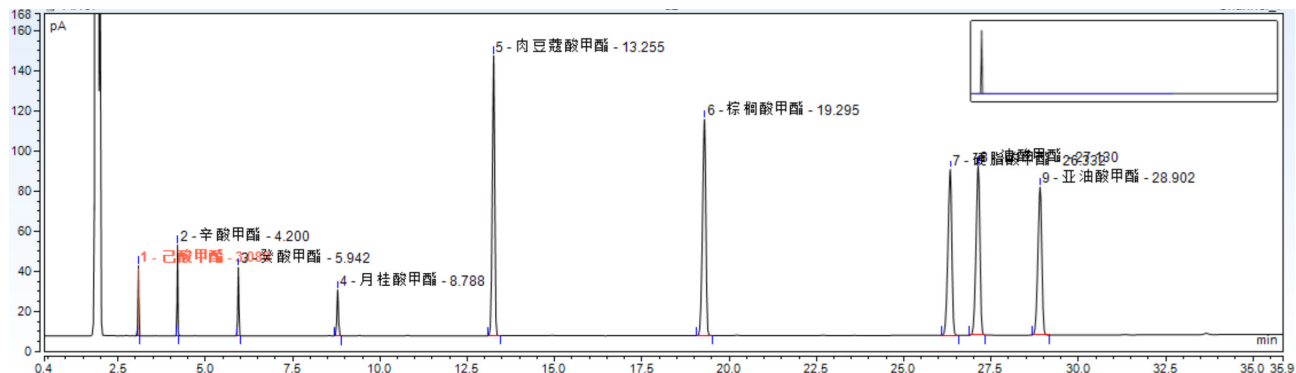
柱温参数：90 °C 初始，20 °C/min 升温至 160 °C，保持 1min，再以 2 °C /min 升温至 220 °C，保持 20min。恒流模式 1mL/min

检测器参数：FID 检测器，250 °C，吹扫气流速 40 mL/min

4 实验结果

4.1 对照品

对照品色谱结果见下图。



4.2 测试结果

按照药典要求进行了检测，各药典验证指标结果见下表。

样品	保留时间 (min)	RSD (%)	塔板数	分离度	峰面积 (pA*min)	线性范围 (mg/ml)	R ²	LOD (ppm) (SN=3)	LOQ (ppm) (SN=10)	药典限度
乙酸甲酯	3.072	0.11	77538	27.50	0.9185	0.02-0.2	0.9997	1.14	3.79	1%
辛酸甲酯	4.190	0.10	200388	39.42	0.9978	0.02-0.2	0.9999	0.66	0.83	10%
癸酸甲酯	5.932	0.07	215101	42.76	1.0404	0.02-0.2	0.9999	0.15	0.04	10%
月桂酸甲酯	8.780	0.05	181582	42.49	1.1244	0.02-0.2	0.9996	2.00	0.03	40%-60%
肉豆蔻酸甲酯	13.243	0.05	170596	40.06	10.5931	0.2-2	0.9995	2.64	0.02	14%-25%
棕榈酸甲酯	19.278	0.04	196763	36.86	11.3988	0.2-2	0.9996	3.56	0.03	7%-15%
硬脂酸甲酯	26.313	0.03	253804	3.90	10.3197	0.2-2	0.9993	0.70	0.01	3%
油酸甲酯	27.123	0.03	272835	8.52	10.4150	0.2-2	0.9994	2.02	0.00	11%
亚油酸甲酯	28.895	0.03	305589	n.a.	9.2528	0.2-2	0.9994	4.50	0.01	7%

注：分离度 n.a. 为与后一个主峰计算分离度；RSD 为连续进样 8 针结果，指标为药典 0521 通则规定。

聚山梨酯 60 项下脂肪酸的检测

摘要

本文使用气相色谱法对聚山梨酯 60 相关硬脂酸甲酯和棕榈酸甲酯进行检测，结果符合药典要求。

关键词

聚山梨酯 60；脂肪酸；GC

引言

脂肪酸甲酯是聚山梨酯 60 的主要组成物质。药典中辅料聚山梨酯 60 项下中规定含硬脂酸应为 40.0% ~ 60.0%，硬脂酸和棕榈酸之和不得少于 90.0%。本文基于 Trace 1300 气相色谱仪及 AI 1310 自动进样器建立相关检测方法。

实验部分

1 仪器与试剂

Trace 1300 气相色谱仪，AI1310 自动进样器

硬脂酸甲酯、棕榈酸甲酯

2 溶液配置

分别称取硬脂酸甲酯和棕榈酸甲酯对照品适量，加正庚烷溶解并制成每 1ml 中各约含 1mg 的溶液。

测试线性时将混合对照浓度配制为标准对照品的浓度的 2, 1, 0.8, 0.4, 0.2, 0.1 倍。

3 仪器方法

色谱柱：TG-WaxMS 30m×0.25mm，0.5um (PN: 26088-2230)

进样口参数：SSL 进样口，190 °C；分流进样，进样 1μL，分流比：20:1

柱温参数：90 °C 初始，20 °C/min 升温至 160 °C，保持 1min，再以 2 °C /min 升温至 220 °C，

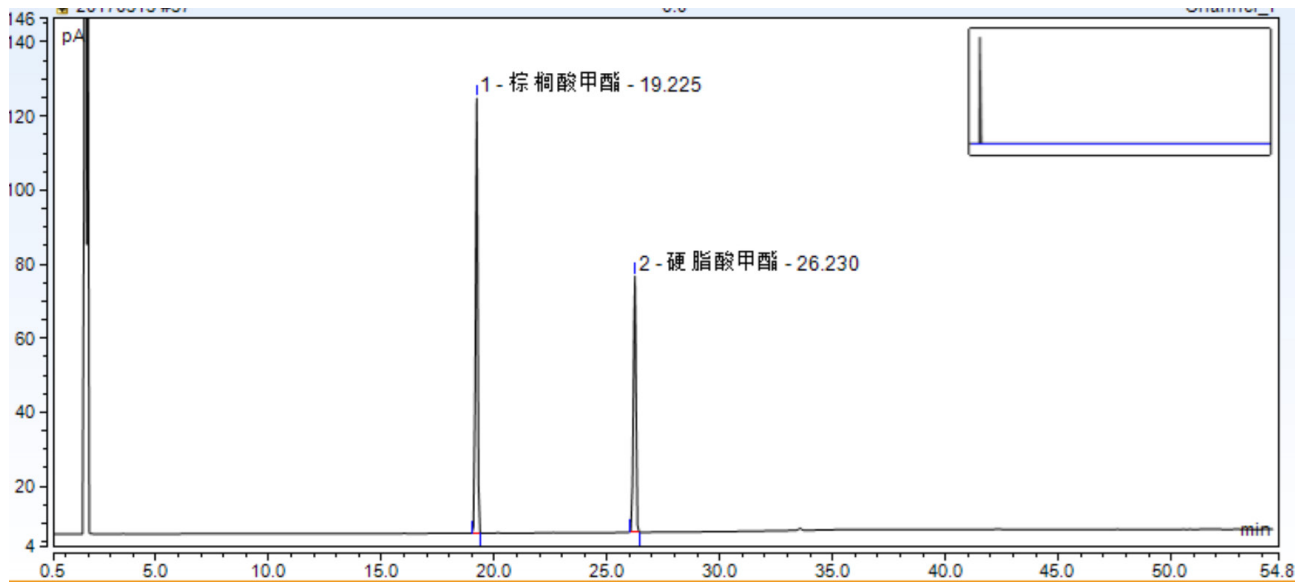
保持 20min。恒流模式 1mL/min

检测器参数：FID 检测器，250 °C，吹扫气流速 40 mL/min

4 实验结果

4.1 对照品

对照品色谱结果见下图。



4.2 测试结果

按照药典要求进行了检测，各药典验证指标结果见下表。

样品	保留时间 (min)	RSD (%)	塔板数	分离度	峰面积 (pA*min)	线性范围 (mg/ml)	R ²	LOD (ppm) (SN=3)	LOQ (ppm) (SN=10)	药典限度
棕榈酸甲酯	19.233	0.04	173796	35.83	16.5876	0.1-2	0.99985	2.87	9.57	与硬脂酸之和不少于 90%
硬脂酸甲酯	26.227	0.04	257303	n.a.	11.6061	0.1-2	0.99967	1.36	4.54	40-60%%

注：分离度 n.a. 为与后一个主峰计算分离度；RSD 为连续进样 8 针结果，指标为药典 0521 通则规定。

聚山梨酯 80 (II) 项下脂肪酸的检测

摘要

本文使用气相色谱法对聚山梨酯 80 (II) 肉豆蔻酸甲酯、棕榈酸甲酯、棕榈油酸甲酯、硬脂酸甲酯、亚油酸甲酯、亚麻酸甲酯以及油酸甲酯进行检测，结果符合药典要求。

关键词

聚山梨酯 80 (II)；脂肪酸；GC

引言

脂肪酸甲酯是聚山梨酯 80 (II) 的主要组成物质。药典中辅料聚山梨酯 80 (II) 项下中规定油酸含量不得低于 98.0%，其中肉豆蔻酸、棕榈酸、棕榈油酸、硬脂酸、亚油酸、亚麻酸含量均不得过 0.5%。

实验部分

1 仪器与试剂

Trace 1300 气相色谱仪，AI1310 自动进样器

肉豆蔻酸甲酯、棕榈酸甲酯、棕榈油酸甲酯、硬脂酸甲酯、亚油酸甲酯、亚麻酸甲酯以及油酸甲酯

2 溶液配置

分别取肉豆蔻酸甲酯、棕榈酸甲酯、棕榈油酸甲酯、硬脂酸甲酯、亚油酸甲酯、亚麻酸甲酯以及油酸甲酯对照品适量，加正庚烷溶解并制成每 1ml 中各含 1mg 的溶液。

3 仪器方法

色谱柱：TR-FAME 100m×0.25mm，0.2um (PN: 260M238P)

进样口参数：SSL 进样口，340 °C；分流进样，进样 1μL，分流比：50:1

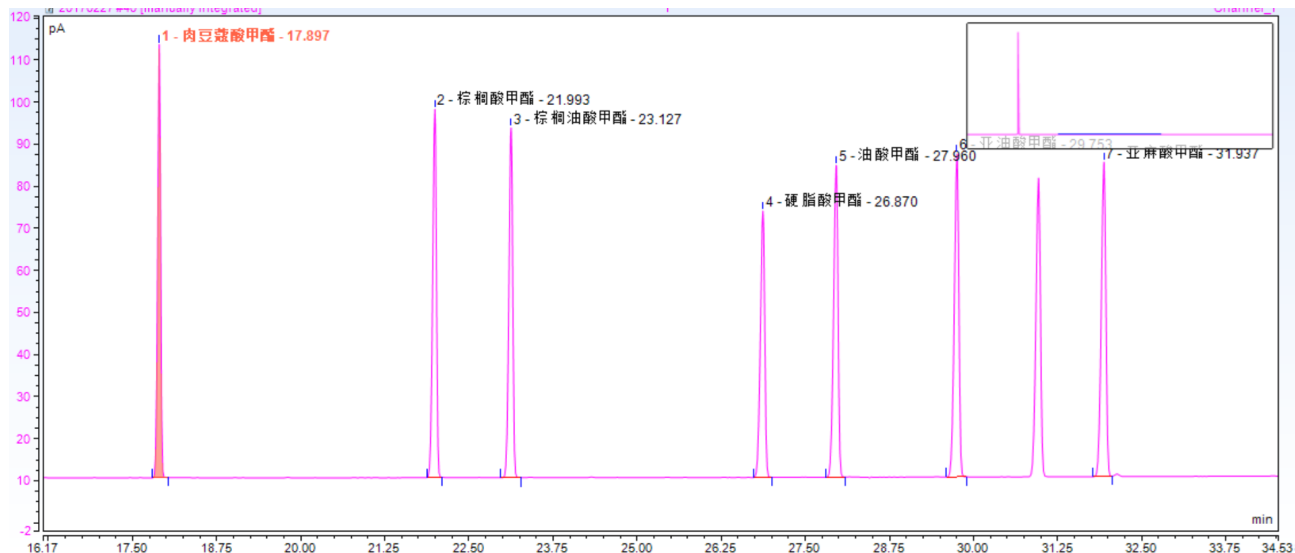
柱温参数：90 °C 初始；20 °C/min 升温至 160 °C，保持 1min；2 °C /min 升温至 220 °C，保持 20min，恒流模式 1mL/min

检测器参数：FID 检测器，330 °C，吹扫气流速 40 mL/min

4 实验结果

4.1 对照品

对照品色谱结果见下图。



4.2 测试结果

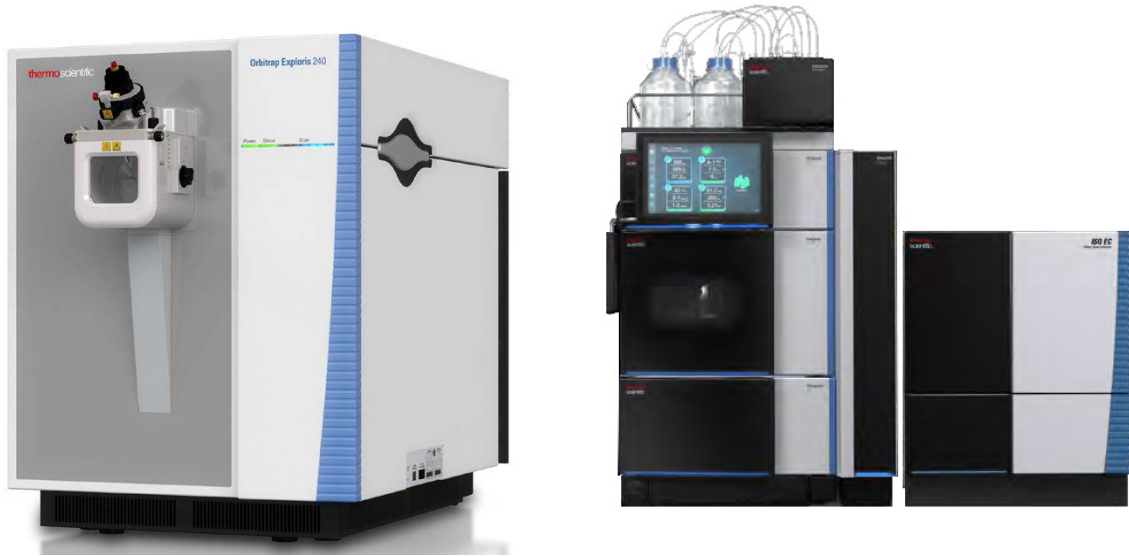
按照药典要求进行了检测，各药典验证指标结果见下表。

样品	保留时间 (min)	RSD (%)	塔板数	分离度	峰面积 (pA*min)	LOD (ppm) (SN=3)	LOQ (ppm) (SN=10)	药典限度
肉豆蔻酸甲酯	17.896	0.01	752123	44.37	5.3405	2.98	9.94	总和不得过 0.5%
棕榈酸甲酯	21.992	0.01	735138	10.94	5.6361	1.71	5.70	总和不得过 0.5%
棕榈油酸甲酯	23.126	0.01	773912	33.40	5.5046	1.84	6.14	总和不得过 0.5%
硬脂酸甲酯	26.869	0.01	807738	9.03	4.7449	3.43	11.42	总和不得过 0.5%
油酸甲酯	27.959	0.02	834313	14.58	5.6774	2.69	8.97	98%
亚油酸甲酯	29.753	0.01	919247	17.47	5.9748	1.59	5.31	总和不得过 0.5%
亚麻酸甲酯	31.936	0.02	1019002	n.a.	5.9265	1.77	5.89	总和不得过 0.5%

注：分离度 n.a. 为与后一个主峰计算分离度；RSD 为连续进样 8 针结果，指标为药典 0521 通则规定；此方法为面积归一化法，故不做线性。

特色应用篇

随着药用辅料的重视度逐年提高，寻求更准确、便捷的吐温定量、质控及表征分析方法是顺势所趋，基于这些行业需求及用户难点，赛默飞作为行业领导者，开发了一些特色方案，例如采用电雾式检测器（CAD）进行吐温定量分析方案、逐步完善基于质谱的聚合物辅料表征方案等，细节请见下述具体应用。



Vanquish Core 结合 CAD 检测器同时测定腺相关病毒载体制剂中的泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80

摘要

本文通过赛默飞全新的 Vanquish Core 高效液相色谱仪结合质量通用型检测器 - 电雾式检测器 (CAD) 建立一种简单高效的 HPLC 方法, 可以满足腺相关病毒 (AAV) 载体制剂中泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 同时测定的需求, 本方法稳定性好、灵敏度高, 较宽的线性范围适用于不同浓度样品的测定, 可作为泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 此类药物辅料残留控制的有效手段。

关键词

Vanquish Core; CAD 检测器; 泊洛沙姆 188; 吐温 80

引言

近些年来, 随着基因治疗的蓬勃发展, FDA 已先后批准 3 款基因治疗产品, 它们均是以腺相关病毒 (AAV) 为载体, 标志着我们对疾病的治疗真正迈入了基因时代。泊洛沙姆 188 是一种聚氧乙烯 / 聚氧丙烯共聚物, 属于一类新型的高分子非离子表面活性剂, 通常作为 AAV 制剂中的一种添加剂, 避免聚体的产生, 以保证长期低温保存和运输的稳定性。吐温 80 的化学成分是聚山梨醇酯 80, 它是一种非离子型表面活性剂, 常作为助溶剂、乳化剂和稳定剂, 在 AAV 纯化工艺中去除特定病毒, 但吐温 80 具有溶血副作用。因此, 吐温 80 作为药用辅料, 应严格按照国家标准, 控制吐温 80 的用量。泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 均无紫外吸收, 目前常用测定制剂中泊洛沙姆 188 的方法, 主要是采用体积排阻法搭配示差或蒸发光散射检测器。其中示差检测器受环境条件影响大, 无法兼容梯度洗脱, 灵敏度低; 而蒸发光散射检测器线性范围窄, 虽然灵敏度在测定泊洛沙姆 188 相较于示差检测器有一定程度的提高, 但仍很难满足低浓度泊洛沙姆 188 残留的检测需求。而目前测定吐温 80 的蒸发光散射检测器的方法, 存在和测定泊洛沙姆 188 同样的问题。电雾式检测器 (CAD) 作为一款通用型的质量检测器, 具有高灵敏度和宽线性范围的特点, 在测定泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 等无紫外吸收辅料时, 具有其独特的优势。本文建立了一种 HPLC-CAD 法, 可同时完成泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 的测定, 方法快速高效, 重复性好, 灵敏度高, 可作为其残留质控的可靠手段。

实验部分

1. 仪器与试剂

Thermo Fisher Vanquish Core 高效液相色谱仪配电雾式检测器 Vanquish Charged Aerosol Detector H;

色谱软件: 变色龙 Chromeleon 7.3;

异丙醇; 乙酸; 泊洛沙姆 188 溶液 (浓度: 100mg/mL), 吐温 80 溶液 (浓度: 100mg/mL)

2 溶液配制及前处理

标准品溶液配制:

由泊洛沙姆 188 溶液和吐温 80 溶液混合, 用水稀释得到 1000、500、250、100、50、25 μ g/mL 混合标准工作溶液;

样品: 样品直接上机测试。

3 仪器方法

色谱柱: ChromCore SAA 柱, 5 μ m, 4.6 \times 150mm

流动相: A: 2% 乙酸水溶液, B: 2% 乙酸异丙醇

流速: 0.9 mL/min, 梯度程序见表 1:

进样量: 5 μ L

柱温: 25 $^{\circ}$ C

检测器: CAD, 雾化温度 50 $^{\circ}$ C, 采集频率: 5 Hz, 过滤常数: 3.6s

表 1. 梯度洗脱程序

Time, min	A, %	B, %
0	80	20
0.9	80	20
1.0	66	34
2.8	66	34
2.9	0	100
6.5	0	100
6.6	80	20
11	80	20

4 实验结果

4.1 标准品溶液分析测定结果

使用 CAD 检测器对泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 进行分析时，由于梯度变化快，即使进溶剂空白也会出现系统峰，梯度变化导致的系统峰在吐温 80 出峰位置有干扰（如图 1 所示），故需要通过扣除空白方式消除梯度带来的空白溶剂峰影响，本方法中如无特别说明，均是扣除稀释液空白后的谱图，经处理后，吐温 80 色谱峰形符合含量测定要求（如图 2 所示）。

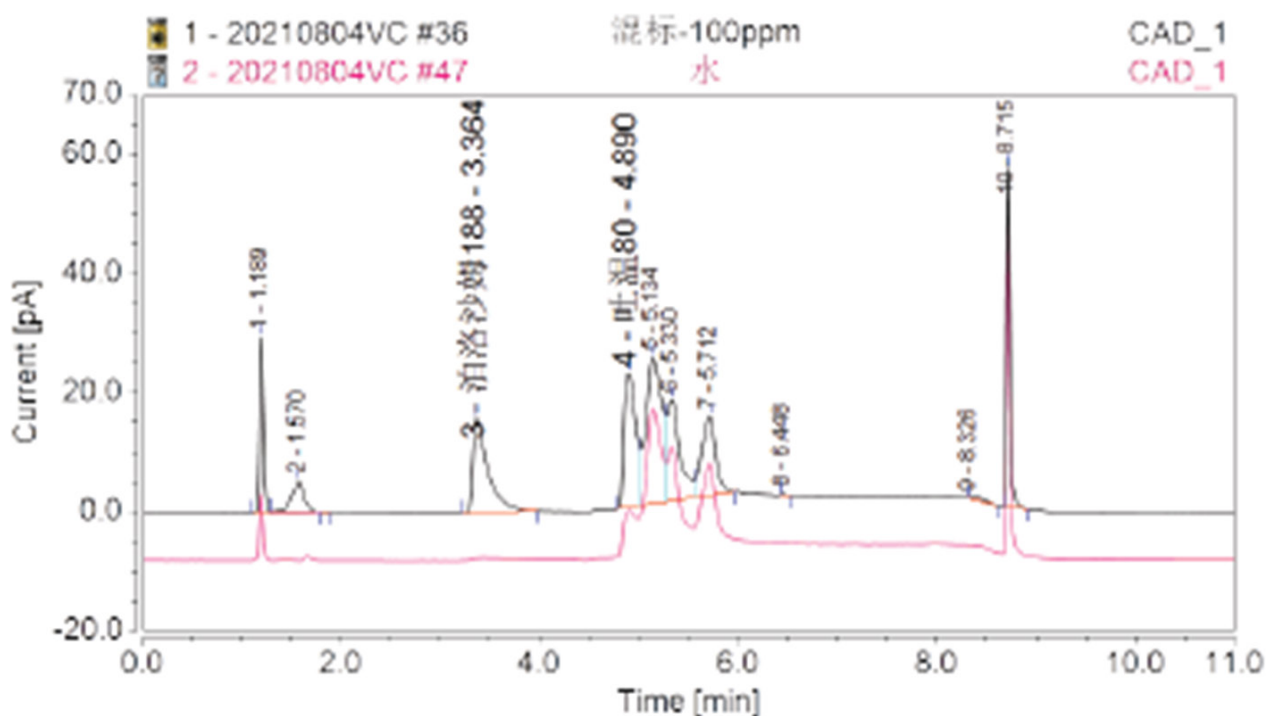


图 1. 空白水溶剂（下）和混标溶液（上）色谱图（未扣除空白）

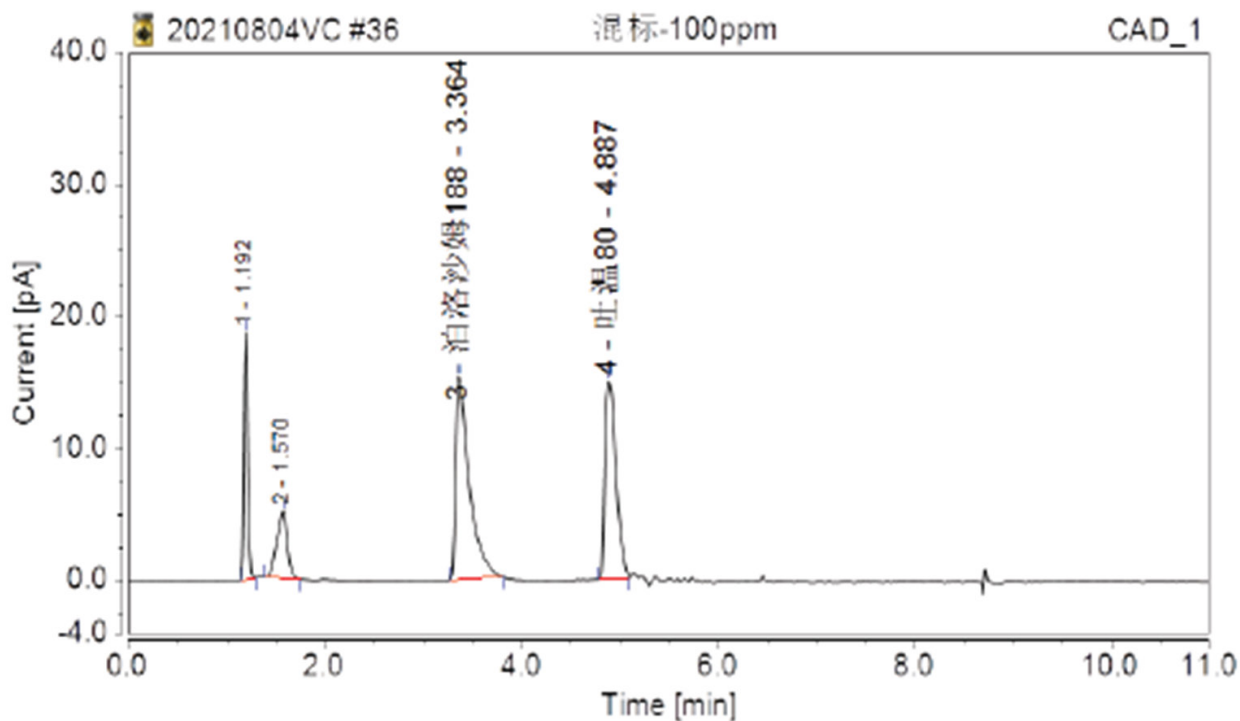


图2. 混合标准溶液色谱图（扣除空白后）

4.2 校正曲线测定结果

线性色谱图见图3，校正曲线结果见图4和图5，从结果可知，泊洛沙姆188和吐温80在25-1000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 浓度范围内通过二次线性拟合，结果良好，相关系数 R^2 大于0.999。

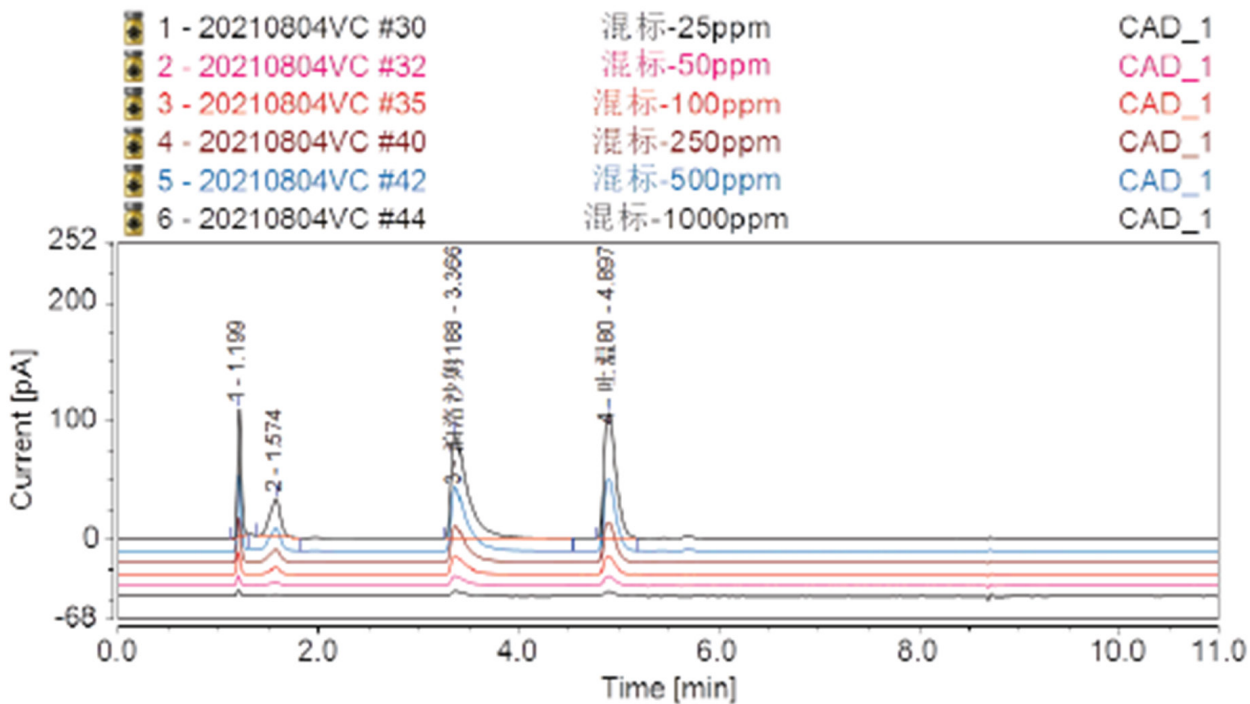


图3. 泊洛沙姆188和吐温80混标叠加色谱图

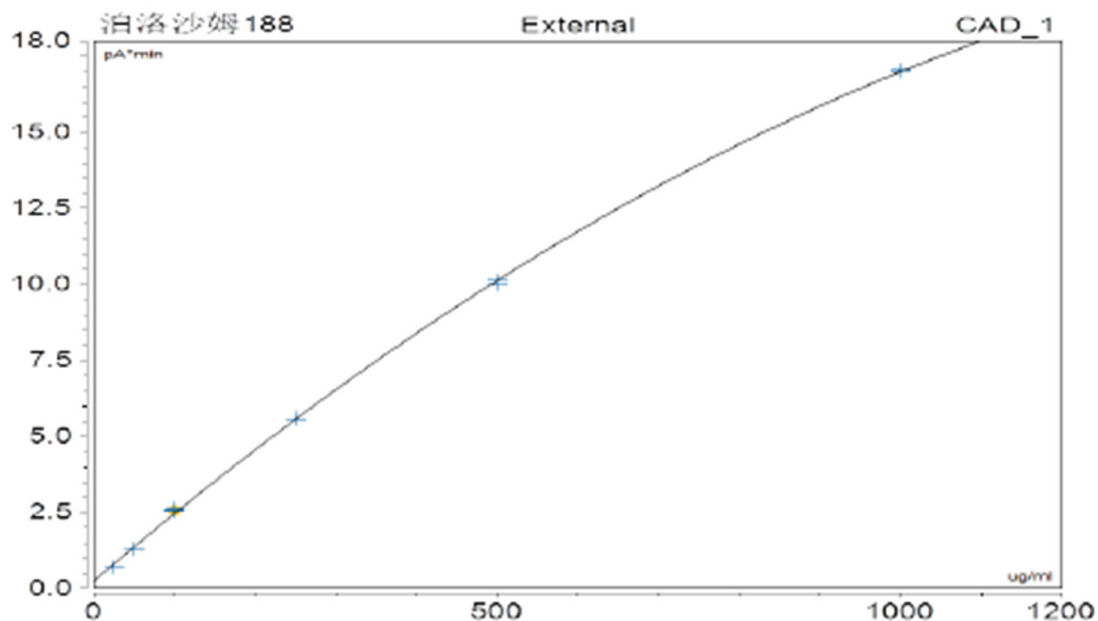


图 4. 泊洛沙姆 188 校正曲线

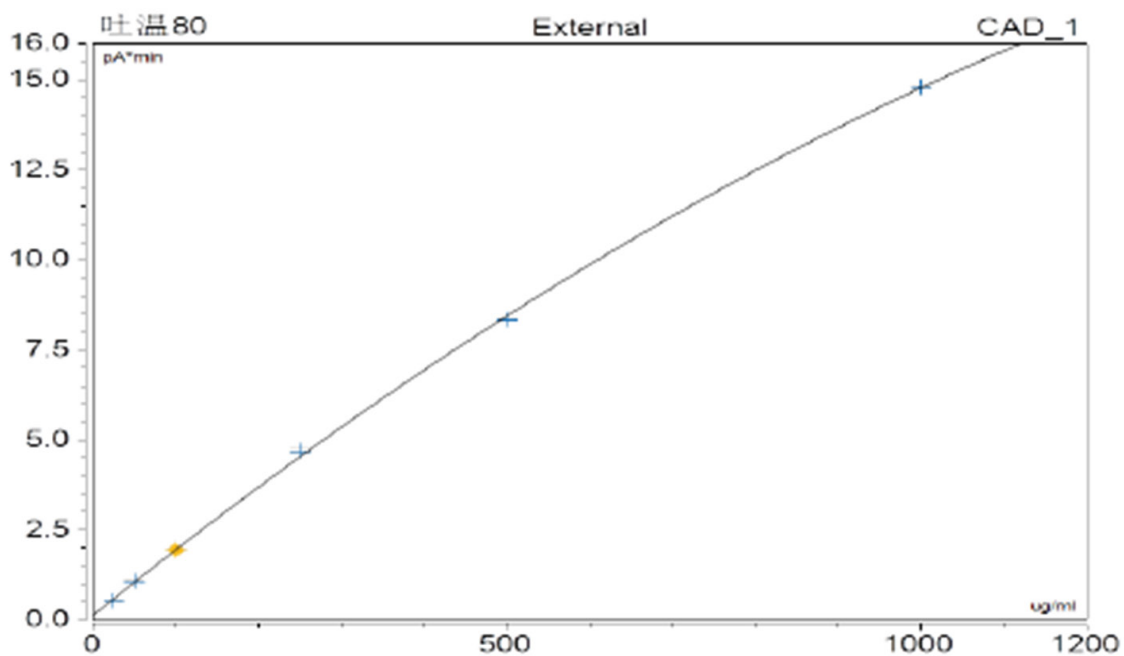


图 5. 吐温 80 校正曲线

4.3 重现性结果

对浓度均为 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 对照溶液连续重复进样 6 针，考察仪器系统的稳定性情况。连续 6 针重复进样色谱图见图 6，重复性数据结果见表 2 和表 3。从结果中可以看到，连续 6 针重复进样，保留时间 RSD 在 0.10% 范围内。峰面积 RSD 在 1.10% 范围内。

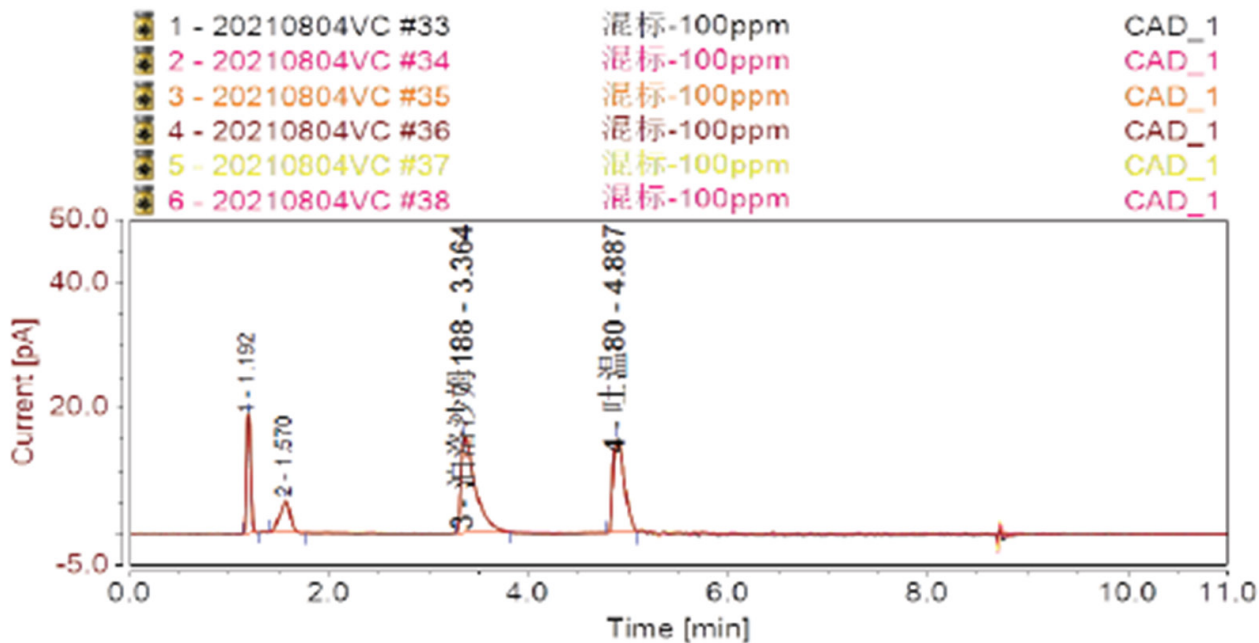


图 6. 连续 6 针重复进样色谱图 (浓度为 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)

表 2. 连续 6 针重复进样结果 (泊洛沙姆 188)

泊洛沙姆188	峰面积(pA*min)	保留时间 (min)
100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 连续进样6针	2.5734	3.363
	2.5517	3.365
	2.5834	3.367
	2.5370	3.364
	2.5812	3.363
	2.6089	3.360
RSD(%)	0.99	0.06

表 3. 连续 6 针重复进样结果 (吐温 80)

吐温80	峰面积(pA*min)	保留时间 (min)
100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 连续进样6针	1.9471	4.896
	1.9242	4.890
	1.9257	4.892
	1.9756	4.887
	1.9292	4.899
	1.9190	4.888
RSD(%)	1.10	0.10

4.4 定量测定结果

泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 在 CAD 检测器上定量限 (LOQ) 均可达 $2\mu\text{g/mL}$, 色谱图见图 7 和图 8, 数据结果见 4。

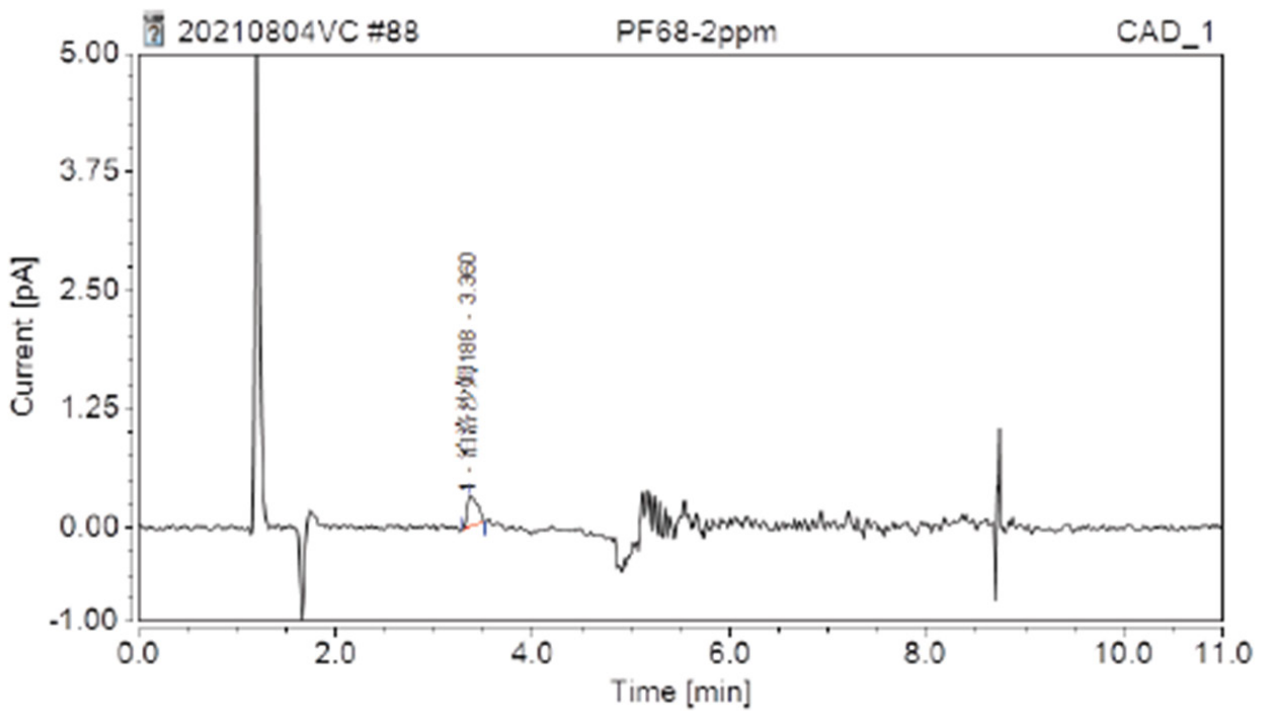


图 7. 泊洛沙姆 188 色谱图 ($2\mu\text{g/mL}$)

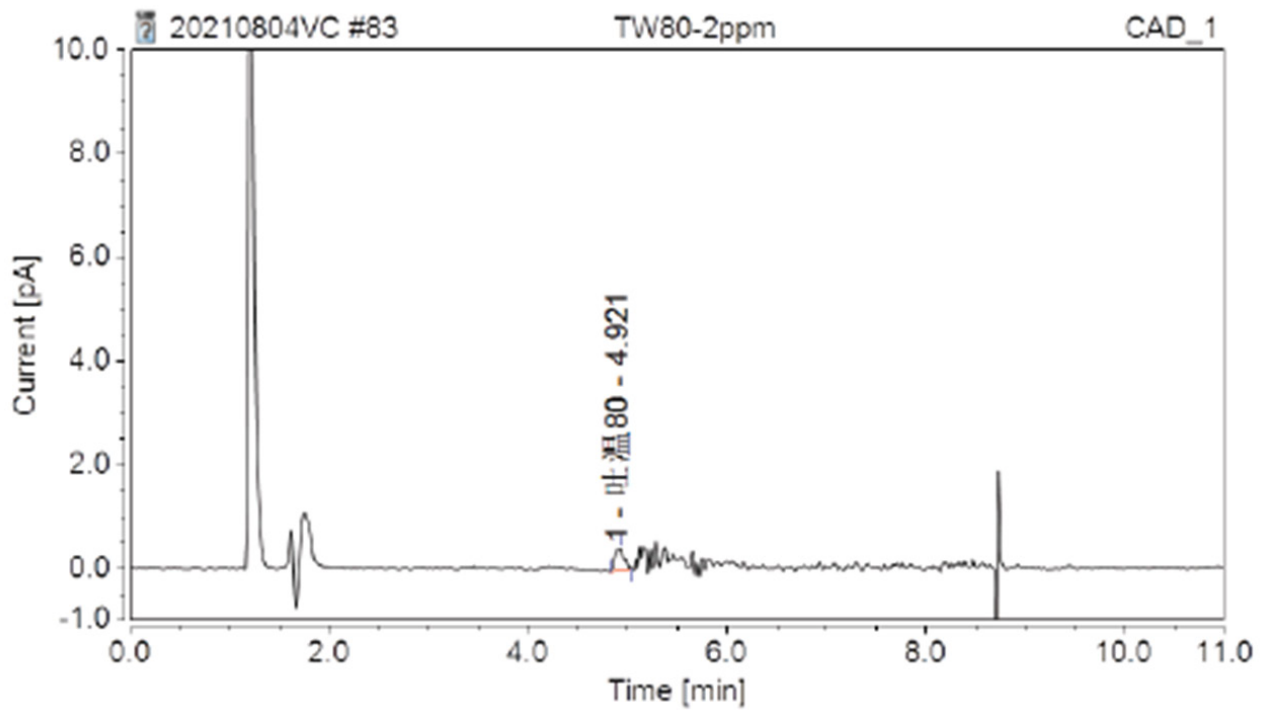


图 8. 吐温 80 色谱图 ($2\mu\text{g/mL}$)

表 4. 定量限测定结果

LOQ	标准品浓度	进样量	S/N
泊洛沙姆188	2 μ g/mL	10 μ l	9.9
吐温80	2 μ g/mL	20 μ l	15.1

4.5 实际样品分析测定结果

运用本文方法对 AAV 载体制剂样品进行上机分析，测定结果图谱见图 9，采用 3.1.2 中校正曲线直接线性定量，测得样品中泊洛沙姆 188 浓度为 23.3 μ g/mL，吐温 80 未检出。

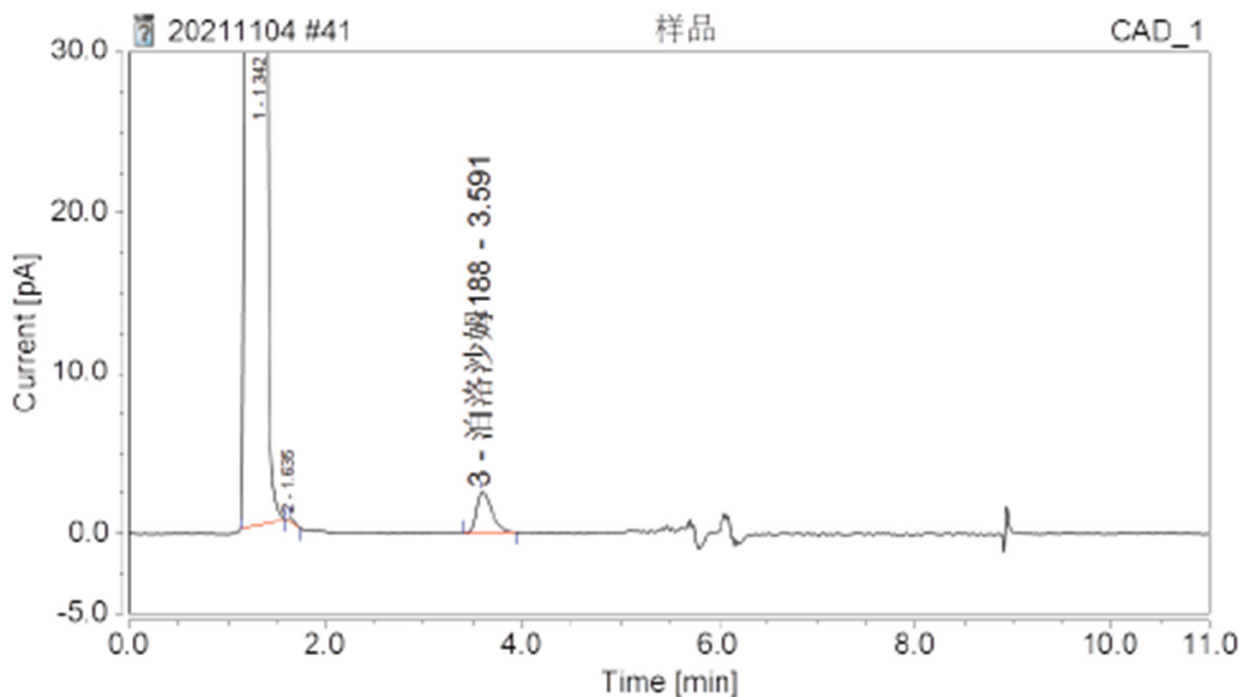


图 9. AAV 制剂中泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 测定结果

结论

本文基于赛默飞全新的 Vanquish Core 高效液相色谱仪结合 CAD 检测器，建立了腺相关病毒（AAV）载体制剂中泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 同时测定的方法。本方法重复性良好，灵敏度高，泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 定量限均可至 2 μ g/mL，泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 在 CAD 检测器上呈现出宽广的动态响应范围，在浓度 25-1000 μ g/mL 的范围内呈现良好线性且 $R^2 > 0.999$ 。本方法简单、高效，稳定性好，适合于腺相关病毒（AAV）载体制剂中泊洛沙姆 188 和吐温 80 的残留分析和质量控制。

高效液相色谱串联电雾式检测器 (HPLC-CAD) 高灵敏度测定蛋白溶液中的聚山梨酯 80

A highly sensitive high-performance liquid chromatography charged aerosol detection method for the quantitative analysis of polysorbate 80 in protein solution

Goal

To describe the development of a highly sensitive charged aerosol detection (CAD) method for the determination of polysorbate 80, also known as Tween™ 80, in biopharmaceutical products.

Keywords

Biopharmaceutical; polysorbate 80; Tween 80; protein; charged aerosol detection

Introduction

Polysorbates, such as polysorbate 20 and polysorbate 80, are non-ionic surfactants. They are commonly used in biotherapeutic formulations to prevent surface adsorption and stabilize proteins against aggregation induced by stress, such as agitation and shear. For quality control purposes, it is important to determine the concentration of polysorbate in the final products.

However, the quantitative analysis of polysorbate is challenging—polysorbate is a complex mixture of many different species, which lack natural UV chromophores, and is therefore difficult to analyze by UV detection. Also, chromatographic separation often leads to peaks or peak groupings that consist of many unresolved components and poor peak shapes, thus making accurate and sensitive quantitation problematic. Chinese Pharmacopoeia 2015 introduced a derivatization method for the quantitative analysis of polysorbate 80, which is used by manufacturers of protein-based therapies. Such a preparation method can improve the sensitivity of the detection of Tween 80 (Figure 1). However, reagents that are commonly used for the derivatization of Tween 80, such as cobaltous thiocyanate and dichloromethane, are toxic. In addition, the derivatization method is time-consuming, because the pretreatment of the polysorbate takes more than three hours. Further improvements are also needed in terms of sensitivity, accuracy, repeatability, and selectivity versus non-Tween 80 substances in a formulation.

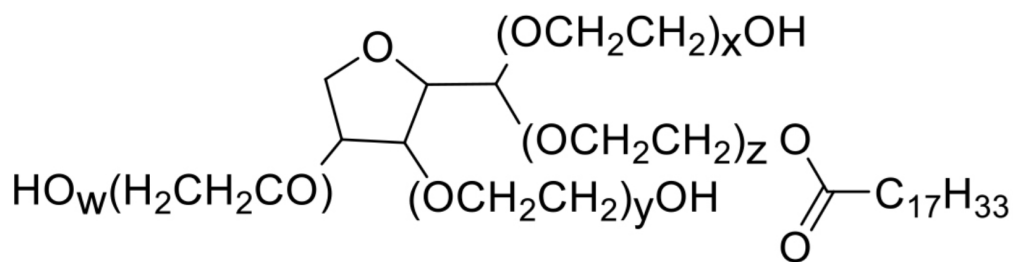


Figure 1. Structure of Tween 80 ($x + y + z + w = 20$).

CAD is a universal detection technique that can be used to detect non-volatile and some semi-volatile compounds with or without a strong UV chromophore. Shi, Fekete, and Dixit developed CAD methods for determining polysorbates in protein formulations. Compared to methods developed with evaporative light scattering detection (ELSD), CAD, as widely reported, is significantly more sensitive and its response is less dependent on analyte chemical structure. The latter is particularly important to achieve accurate quantitation of Tween, since it consists of many different chemical species whose relative concentration can vary widely between manufacturer and lot. In this study, a previously reported method¹⁰ was adapted for the quantitative analysis of Tween 80 using a new generation CAD, the Thermo Scientific™ Dionex™ Corona™ Veo™ detector. The quantitative parameters, including limit of detection (LOD), limit of quantification (LOQ), linearity, and precision, were systematically investigated, and then the method was used for the determination of Tween 80 in a protein formulation.

Experimental

Equipment and software

The Thermo Scientific™ UltiMate™ 3000 Dual Rapid Separation LC (RSLC) system

Thermo Scientific™ Dionex™ Corona™ Veo™ RS charged aerosol detector

Thermo Scientific™ Chromeleon™ Chromatography Data System software, version 7.2

Reagents and standards

Deionized (DI) water, Isopropanol, HPLC Grade, Formic acid (FA), MS Grade, Polysorbate 80, MP Biomedicals (Sigma)

Preparation of standard solutions

Stock standard 1

Dissolve 10.0 mg of Tween 80 standard in 10 mL of DI water. The concentration of Tween 80 in stock standard 1 is 1000 mg/L.

Stock standard 2

Dissolve 1 mL of stock standard 1 in 10 mL of DI water. The concentration of Tween 80 in stock standard 2 is 100 mg/L.

Mixed standard solutions for calibration and sensitivity For calibration, prepare 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 mg/L of Tween 80 by diluting 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 μ L stock standard 2, respectively, with water to 1 mL. Prepare the standard solution for measuring the LOD by diluting 50 μ L stock standard 2 with water to 1 mL.

Sample preparation

Dilute 1 mL chimeric anti-EGFR mAb solution (sample 1) to 5 mL with formic acid solution (formic acid/water, 2:100, v/v). All samples were provided by customers.

Sample solution for repeatability

Dilute two batches of protein samples (samples 2 and 3), which contain about 600–700 mg/L tenfold with formic acid solution (formic acid/water, 2:100, v/v), resulting in a Tween 80 concentration in the range of 60–70 mg/L.

Chromatographic conditions

Column:	Mixed-mode anion exchange (2.1 \times 20 mm, 30 μ m)		
Mobile Phase:	A: Water (containing 2% (v/v) formic acid) B: Isopropanol (containing 2% (v/v) formic acid)		
Gradient:	<i>Time, min</i>	<i>A, %</i>	<i>B, %</i>
	0	90	10
	1	80	20
	3.4	80	20
	3.5	0	100
	4.5	0	100
	4.6	90	10
	10	90	10
Injection Volume:	30 μ L		
Flow Rate:	1.0 mL/min		
Temperature:	30 $^{\circ}$ C		
Detection:	Evaporative temperature: 35 $^{\circ}$ C; collection frequency: 10 Hz; filter 5 s.; PFV 1.0		

Results and discussion

Chromatographic condition optimized

A chromatographic method reported previously for analyzing Tween 20 was used for analyzing Tween 80. The resulting chromatogram for Tween 80 is shown in Figure 2. A step gradient was used for the elution of Tween 80 to achieve a sharper peak and higher response due to peak compression. However, a step gradient also contributes to a baseline artifact (Figure 2, red trace). To account for this artifact, a baseline subtraction was used (Figure 3). Except for Figure 2, all figures in this manuscript were obtained with baseline subtraction.

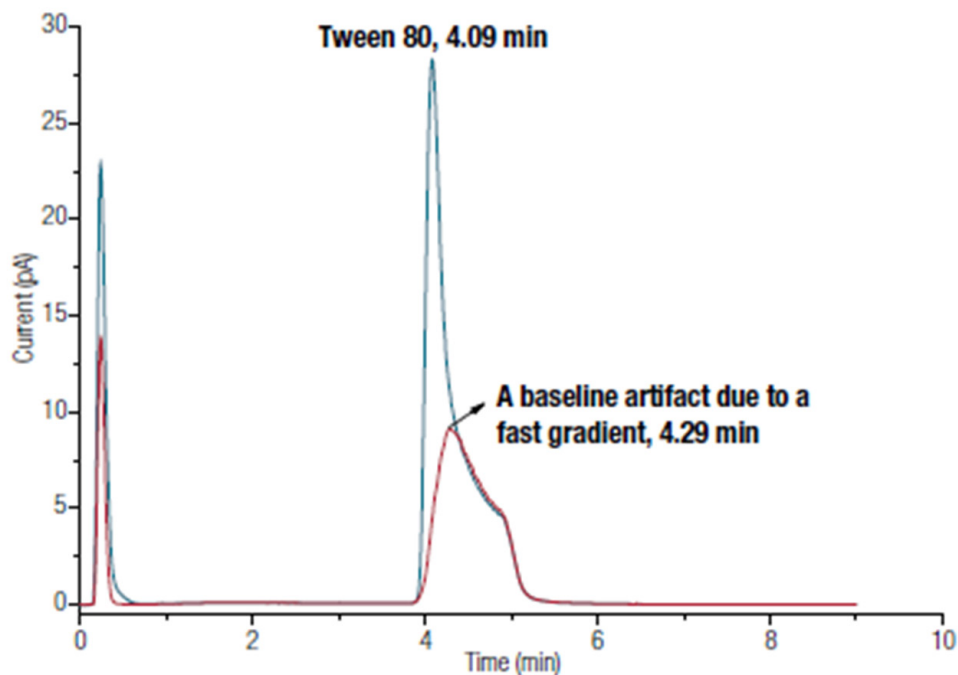


Figure 2. Chromatogram of 50 mg/L Tween 80 (blue trace) and blank (red trace).

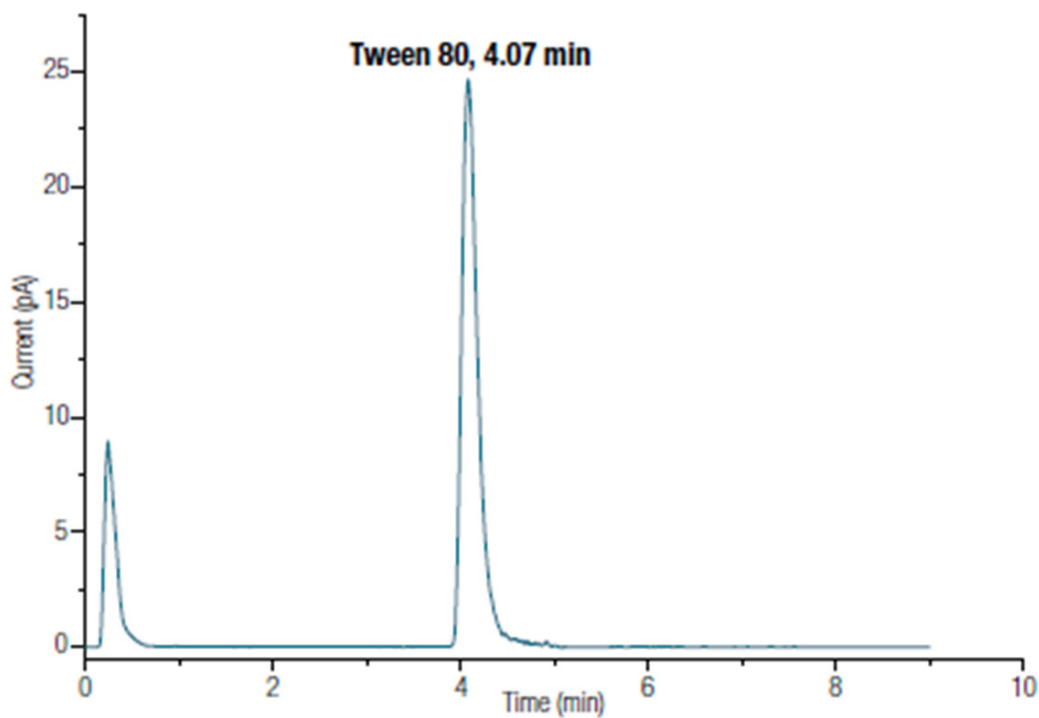


Figure 3. Chromatogram of 50 mg/L Tween 80 with chromatogram subtraction.

Sensitivity and linearity

For the detection of Tween 80 in a narrow concentration range (10–50 mg/L), a linear model can be used to fit to the calibration data. As shown in Figure 4, CAD can provide good linearity ($R^2 > 0.999$) for the detection of Tween 80 with a concentration range from 10–50 mg/L. The LOD and LOQ were taken as the minimum level at which the S/N ratio was above 3 and 10, respectively.

The LOD and LOQ of the current method were 5 mg/L (S/N 5.6) and 10 mg/L (S/N 13.6), respectively.

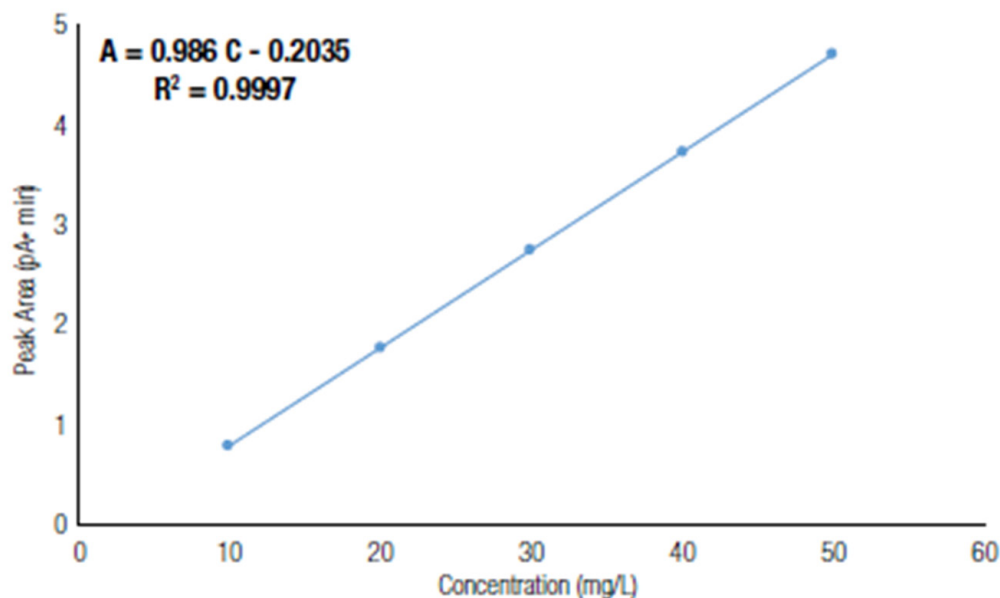


Figure 4. Calibration curve of Tween 80 (10–50 mg/L).

Repeatability

The repeatability of the current method was determined by evaluation of the RSD values of peak areas, which were obtained with five repetitive injections. Two concentrations of polysorbate in protein samples, 67.5 and 70.5 mg/L, were used for testing the repeatability. As shown in Table 1, the RSD values of these two concentrations were no more than 0.7%. This indicates that the current method can provide good repeatability for determining Tween 80 in protein samples.

Table 1. Repeatability (n = 5) of the current method.

Sample	Concentration (mg/L)	Peak Area Repeatability (%)
Sample 2	67.5	0.60%
Sample 3	70.5	0.63%

Sample analysis

Chimeric anti-EGFR mAb sample (Sample 1) was analyzed with the developed method. It can be seen from Figure 5 that Tween 80 can be well separated from the matrix of the protein samples. Almost the entire protein matrix can be eluted close to the dead time of the column due to ion exclusion interactions, since both protein and the column have a cationic group when 2% FA is used as a mobile phase additive. Small molecules such as sorbitol and phosphate, which are commonly used in protein samples, were also eluted close to the dead time due to the very weak hydrophobic retention and ionic repulsive interaction. Thus, many protein formulations can be analyzed by the presented method without any pretreatment. For high concentration samples (greater than 100 mg/L), only dilution was needed before HPLC analysis. The amount of Tween 80 was 105.1 ± 0.06 mg/L in sample 1, which was calculated by the calibration curve described previously. It should also be noted that several complementary approaches using CAD have been described, which provide additional specificity and

profiling of polysorbate subspecies. These are particularly useful for analysis of more complex formulations, for formulation development and in stability / forced degradation studies.

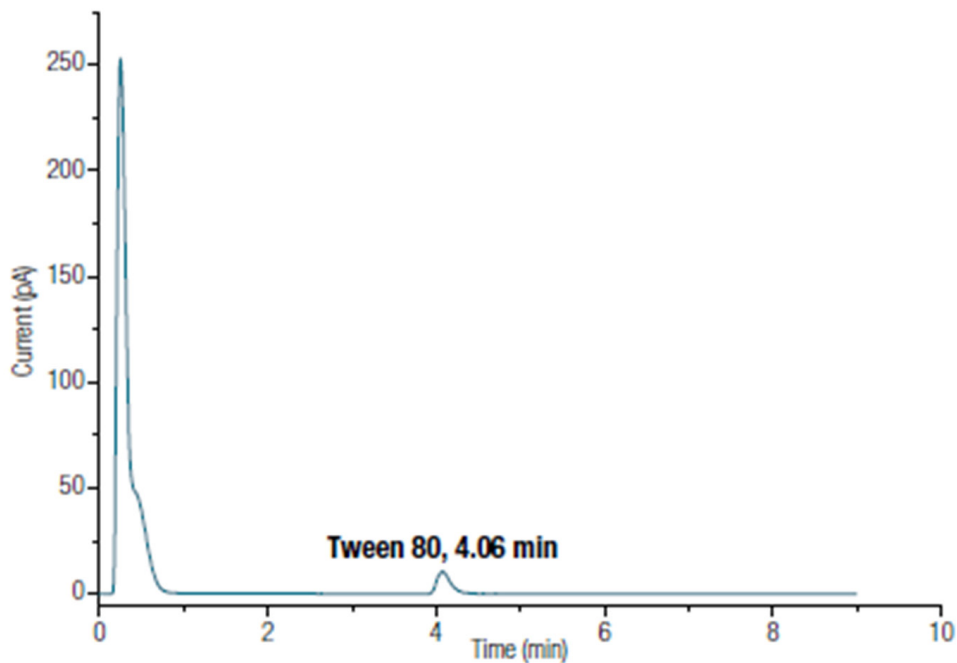


Figure 5. Chromatograms of Sample 1.

Conclusion

An HPLC-CAD method has been developed for the quantitative analysis of Tween 80 in protein formulations. Compared to the ChP 2015 method, the developed method was faster, less toxic, and of higher accuracy. No derivatization and pretreatment was needed and only nine minutes were used for the separation. Thus, the developed method had no pretreatment error. Furthermore, it was more accurate than the ChP 2015 method, since a column separation was used in the current method and there was less matrix disturbance.

采用不同分离模式结合电雾式检测器（CAD）进行不同基质抗体样品中吐温 80 检测

摘要

采用不同分离机理对不同基质干扰的实际抗体样品中的辅料吐温进行了分析方法初步探索，分离度良好，为解决辅料测定中的基质干扰问题带来了新的方法思路。

关键词

聚山梨酯 80；吐温 80；Vanquish Flex；CAD；DAD

引言

吐温 80(tween80) 又名聚山梨酯 80，其化学名为聚氧乙烯 20 山梨醇酐单油酸酯。吐温 80 作为助溶剂、乳化剂和稳定剂，常用于治疗性单克隆抗体注射液制剂中。由于近年来关于吐温 80 能够诱发过敏反应的报道越来越多，因此建立一种准确有效的吐温 80 含量的测定方法尤为重要。目前，用于检测吐温 80 含量的方法主要有比色法、HPLC 蒸发光散射 (ELSD) 检测法、HPLC 电雾式检测器 (CAD) 检测法、水解法、质谱法和 HPLC 荧光 (FLD) 法等。比色法前处理复杂、自动化程度低且重现性差；而质谱法成本高昂对人员要求高；液相色谱法具有操作简便、实验室普及度高等优点，但也存在不同基质带来干扰等问题，为了提供多样化的分析方法给终端用户进行参考，本文基于赛默飞革新生物惰性液相平台 (Vanquish Flex) 结合不同机理的几款色谱柱，对不同基质组成的抗体样品中的吐温检测进行了分离探索。

实验部分

1 仪器

Thermo Fisher Vanquish Flex 高效液相色谱仪 (配 2 位 6 通阀)，电雾式检测器 Vanquish Charged Aerosol Detector H；Vanquish Flex DAD 检测器，色谱软件：变色龙 Chromeleon 7.3；

2 样品前处理

某单抗制剂 (A) 稀释 20 倍采用下文中分析条件 1 进样 (蛋白浓度 7.5 mg/mL，吐温浓度 108 ug/mL)

某单抗制剂 (B) 采用下文中分析条件 2 直接进样

某单抗制剂 (C) 采用下文中分析条件 3 直接进样

3 仪器方法

3.1 分析条件 1

色谱柱：Hypersep Retain AX，2.1 × 20mm

流动相：A：2% 甲酸水溶液，B：2% 甲酸异丙醇

流速：1.0 mL/min，梯度程序见表 1：

进样量：30 μL

柱温：35 °C

CAD 检测器：采样频率 5Hz，雾化温度 35 °C

阀位置流路连接见图 1

表 1. 梯度条件

梯度条件:	时间(min)	B%	阀位置
	0	10	1-2
	1	20	1-2
	2.5	20	1-6
	3.4	20	1-6
	3.5	80	1-6
	4.5	80	1-6
	4.6	10	1-6
	10	10	1-2

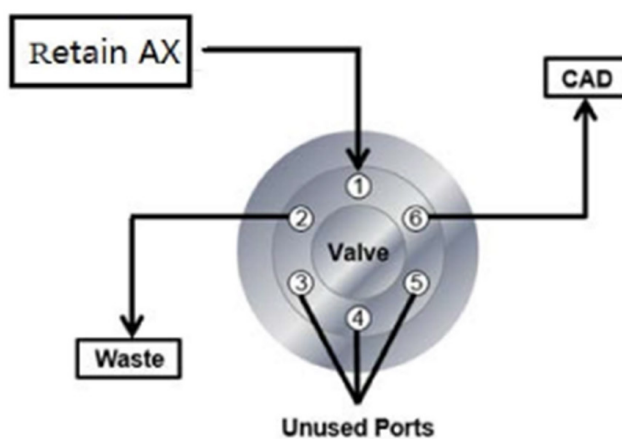


图 1 阀位置连接示意图

3.2 分析条件 2

色谱柱: Acclaim Surfactant Plus, 3 μ m, 4.6 \times 150mm

流动相: A: 2% 乙酸水溶液, B: 2% 乙酸异丙醇

流速: 0.5 mL/min, 梯度程序见表 2

进样量: 2 μ L

柱温: 30 $^{\circ}$ C

CAD 检测器: 采样频率 5Hz, 雾化温度 35 $^{\circ}$ C

表 2 梯度条件

梯度条件:	时间 min	B %
	-6	20
	0	20
	1.8	20
	2.0	32.5
	3.9	32.5
	4.0	100
	11.9	100
	12.0	20
	24.0	20

3.3 分析条件 3 (双柱串联)

色谱柱 1: MabPac SCX-10, 10 μm , 4.0 \times 50mm

色谱柱 2: Biobasic SEC 60, 5 μm , 7.8 \times 300mm

流动相: A: 0.02 mol/L 磷酸盐 + 0.01% 十二烷基硫酸钠, pH 5.8; B: 0.02 mol/L 磷酸盐 + 0.3 mol/L 氯化钠 + 0.01% 十二烷基硫酸钠, pH 5.8

流速: 0.8 mL/min, 梯度程序见表 3

进样量: 30 μL

柱温: 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

UV 检测器: 200 nm

表 3. 梯度条件

梯度条件:	时间 min	B %
	0	0
	10	0
	10.01	100
	13	100
	13.01	0
	25	0

4 实验结果

4.1 分析条件 1 分离图

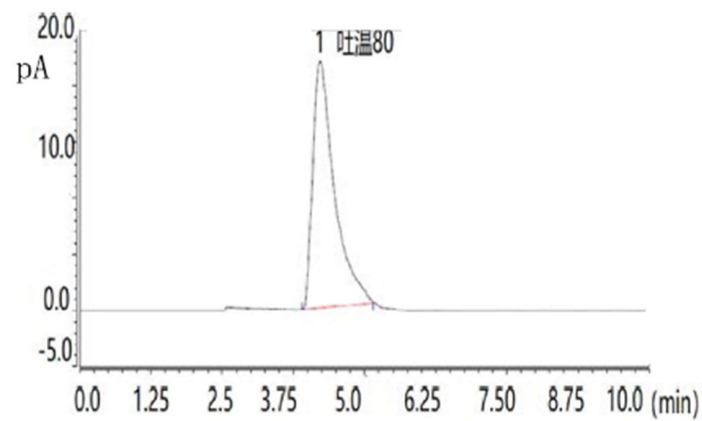


图 2 抗体 A 样品分析图 (分析条件 1)

4.2 分析条件 2 分离图

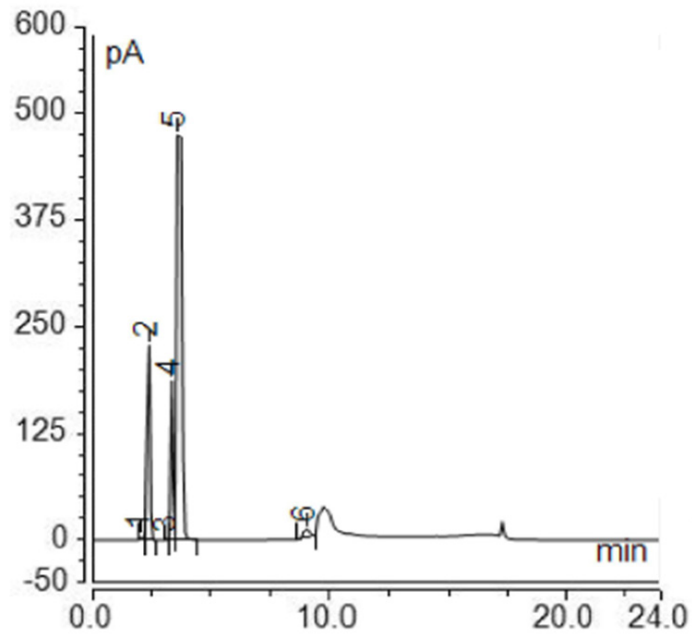


图 3 抗体 B 样品分析图 (分析条件 2)

PS: 1-5 号峰为基质杂质, 6 号峰为吐温 80

4.3 分析条件 3 分离图

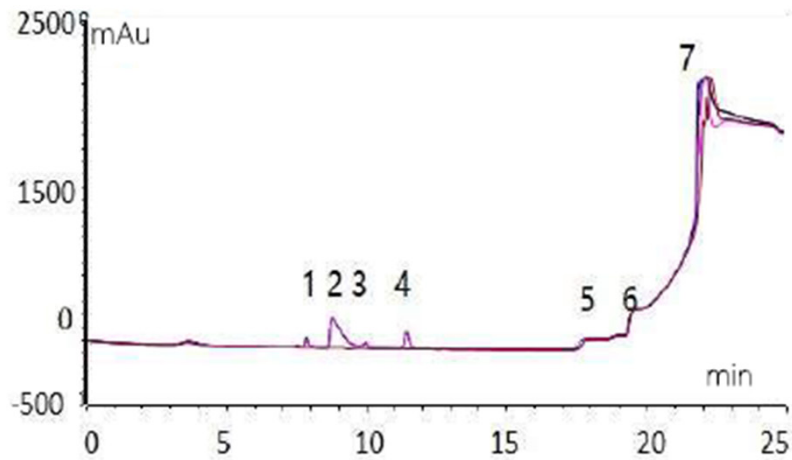


图 4 抗体 C 样品分析图 (分析条件 3 双柱串联模式)

PS: 1、3、4 号峰为基质杂质, 2 号峰为吐温 80, 5、6、7 号峰为蛋白样品

结论

本次实验采用多种分离模式对不同基质抗体样品中的吐温 80 进行了分离, 为消除基质干扰提供了新的探索途径

高效液相色谱串联质谱和电雾式检测器进行聚山梨酯 80 表征

Polysorbate 80 profiling by HPLC with mass and charged aerosol detection

Goal

Provide an HPLC method suitable for fingerprinting of polysorbate 80 samples and detect variability between different suppliers, grades, and production batches.

Keywords

Vanquish Flex; Vanquish Duo; ISQ EM, CAD; inverse gradient; Tween, polysorbate; surfactants; formulations; charged aerosol detection; single quadrupole; mass detection; ultra high performance liquid chromatography; excipient

Introduction

Polysorbate (PS) is a non-ionic surfactant widely used in pharmaceutical, biopharmaceutical, cosmetic, and beverage formulations. Several types of polysorbate are available, with PS 20, PS 60, and PS 80 being most frequently used in pharmaceutical products. All commercially available PS are complex mixtures of several hundred molecules, including low-level components. This complexity is a consequence of the inherently heterogeneous raw materials used for the synthesis and the synthetic pathway that leads to the final product.

Considering PS 80, the product is obtained by esterification of oleic acid with sorbitan polyoxyethylene (POE) (Figure 1). The oleic acid originates from natural sources and contains other fatty acid impurities including, but not limited to, palmitic, linoleic, and stearic acids. These impurities will participate in the esterification reactions, thereby increasing complexity. The additional presence of the precursor and side product of sorbitan, respectively sorbitol and isosorbide, along with different degrees of ethoxylation of main and by-products, results in a mixture of hundreds of components.

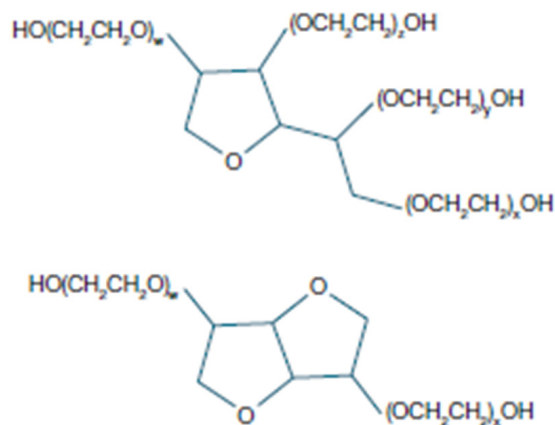


Figure 1. Structure of POE sorbitan (top) and POE isosorbide (bottom).

The control of PS as chemical raw material for (bio)pharmaceutical formulations is difficult because of the complexity described above. Nevertheless, such control is needed since variations from lot to lot are expected to occur. Variation of the relative population of esters, and polyoxyethylated polyols, can affect the behavior of PS 80 as an excipient in biotherapeutic formulations. The link between the composition of PS and its properties is still not fully understood, although there have been hypotheses put forth that attempted to shed some light on this topic. For instance, a variation in the ester population may affect the critical micelle concentration, which in turn can affect the solubility of free fatty acids present in the PS as degradation impurities. More often, the different behaviors resulting from lot-to-lot variability of PS cannot be easily explained. Nonetheless, understanding the quality of PS 80 by analyzing the raw material is a potential time- and cost-saving approach, as it would decrease the need of costly root-cause analyses when formulations obtained with a particular batch of PS do not meet the required standards. A full quantitative characterization of a PS sample is, with the current standard approach, an

extremely complex task that consumes considerable analytical resources. While quantification of every component of a PS is not required, a simple analytical technique capable of profiling the main features of the PS sample and enabling lot-to-lot comparison is highly desirable.

In this work, we propose an HPLC-based approach to monitor the characteristics of PS 80 samples that provides operational simplicity while generating a high degree of information. The reversed-phase method is highly optimized to ensure sufficient separation of different compound classes within a reasonable run time. For detection, the Thermo Scientific™ Vanquish™ Charged Aerosol Detector, which is the instrument of choice for detection of PS and other surfactants, is used.

The Thermo Scientific™ Vanquish™ Duo UHPLC System for Inverse Gradient seamlessly incorporates two independent flow-delivery systems that simultaneously deliver the analytical and compensation gradients. Setting up the compensation flow is facilitated by a user-friendly wizard in Thermo Scientific™ Chromeleon™ Chromatography Data System (CDS). The inverse gradient option allows CAD-based quantitation without standards even under gradient conditions.

The Thermo Scientific™ ISQ™ EM single quadrupole mass detector features intuitive setting of the detection parameters through the AutoSpray algorithm. It provides a mass range up to m/z 2000 allowing for the mass detection of high-molecular weight PS species such as singly-charged di-ester and doubly charged tri- and tetraester ions. Obtained masses of the variety of PS species allows the deduction of the identity of main components, complementing the quantitative, mass selective CAD analysis with qualitative information.

Experimental

Equipment and software

Thermo Scientific™ Vanquish™ Flex UHPLC system

Vanquish Duo for Inverse Gradient Kit

Thermo Scientific™ Vanquish™ Charged Aerosol Detector H

Thermo Scientific™ ISQ™ EM single quadrupole mass spectrometer

Thermo Scientific™ Chromeleon™ Chromatography Data System software, version 7.3

Chemicals

Deionized water, Acetonitrile, Optima™ LC/MS grade, Formic acid, Optima™ LC/MS grade, Isopropanol, Optima™ LC/MS grade, Ammonium formate, Optima™ LC/MS grade Three PS 80 samples were purchased from Croda Inc. and one sample from Avantor (Table 1).

Table 1. PS 80 samples

Vendor	Product name	Product code	Identification name used in the document
Croda Inc.	Super Refined™ Polysorbate 80-LQ-(MH)	SR48833	SA1
	Super Refined™ Polysorbate 80 POA-(LQ)-(MH)	SR40925	SA2
	Tween™ 80 HP-LQ-(MH)	SD43361	SA3
Avantor	Polysorbate 80, N. F. Multi-Compendial J.T. Baker TWEEN 80 HP-LQ-(MH)	4117-02	SB4

Sample and solvents preparation

PS 80 samples were prepared in 25 mL volumetric flasks diluted with deionized water at a final concentration of 2.5 mg/mL for sample SA1, which was used for the dilutions, and at 1 mg/mL for all the other samples.

Table 2. LC method

Parameter	Value																												
Column	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ C18 150 × 2.1 mm; 2.6 μm, P/N 17126-152130																												
Mobile phase	A – 5 mM ammonium formate, pH 4.8 B – 50/50 isopropanol/acetonitrile (v/v)																												
Gradient	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time (min)</th> <th>%B</th> <th>Time (min)</th> <th>%B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>9</td> <td>26</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>9</td> <td>35</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>22</td> <td>45</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>57</td> <td>46</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>69</td> <td>56</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>84</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Time (min)	%B	Time (min)	%B	0	9	26	85	3	9	35	100	10	22	45	100	10	57	46	9	21	69	56	9	21	84		
	Time (min)	%B	Time (min)	%B																									
	0	9	26	85																									
	3	9	35	100																									
	10	22	45	100																									
	10	57	46	9																									
21	69	56	9																										
21	84																												
Flow rate	0.4 mL/min																												
Autosampler temp.	6 °C																												
Column temp.	50 °C forced air mode, fan speed 5 50 °C active pre-heater																												
Injection volume	10 μL																												
Injection wash solvent	10/90 water/isopropanol (v/v)																												

Table 3. CAD detector settings

Parameter	Value
Evaporator temperature	50 °C
Data collection rate	20 Hz
Filter	3.6 s
Power function	1.5

Table 4. ISQ EM mass detector settings

Parameter	Value
Ionization mode	HESI
Source setting	Easy mode. Setting for sensitivity was 1; setting for mobile phase volatility was 3; setting for thermally labile sample was 1
Method type	Scan mode, profile
Polarity	Positive
Mass range full scan	<i>m/z</i> 350–2000
Source CID voltage	0 V
Dwell time	0.5 s

Results and discussion

The HPLC method was developed and optimized using CAD to maximize the number of observed peaks while maintaining a reasonable run time below one hour. The profiles obtained by CAD for PS 80 from different vendors and batches are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, where both standard and inverse gradient methods were applied. The chromatograms clearly showed four different groups of peak clusters. This grouping will be used for further discussion and comparison of elution profiles.

Even though the profile of the different PS 80 samples is similar, differences in the relative intensity are present. For both inverse gradient and standard gradient, the main peaks in Groups 2 and 3 differ in height depending on the sample: the peak heights for SB4 and SA3 are the lowest, and quite comparable to each other; the most intense peaks in Group 2 and Group 3 are detected for SA2. More differences between samples are present. For instance, one peak in Group 3 and two peaks in Group 4 are detected only for samples SA2 and SA1 (Figure 2).

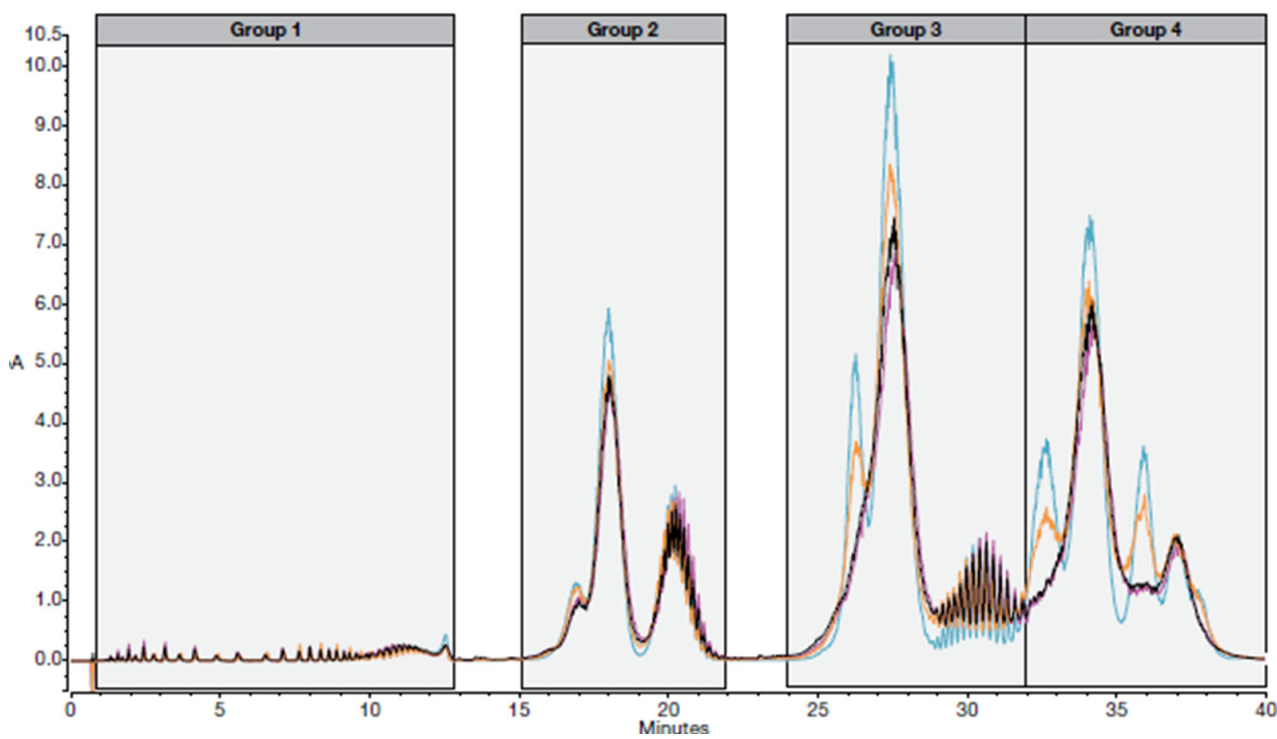


Figure 2. Overlaid chromatogram of the PS 80 samples described in Table 1.

CAD detection with inversed gradient. Sample concentration 1 mg/mL. Other conditions are described in Table 2 and Table 3. Signals are corrected by matrix injection (matrix: 10 μ L water). Orange trace: sample SA1; blue trace: sample SA2; pink trace: sample SA3; black trace: sample SB4.

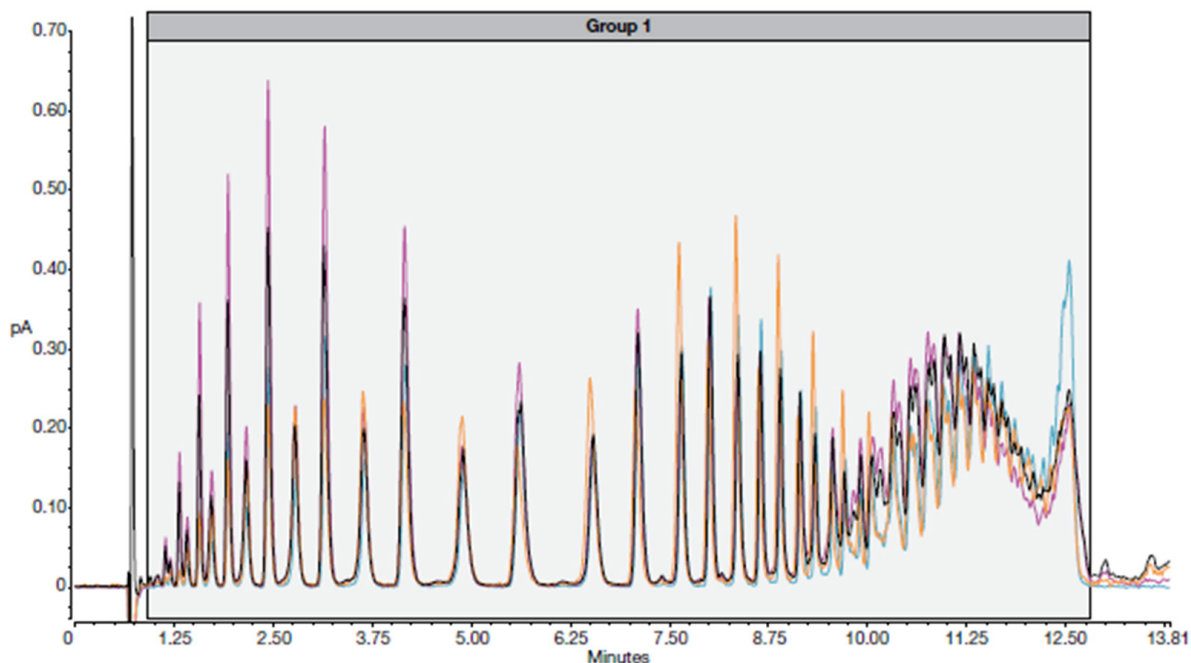


Figure 3B. Detailed view of Figure 3A

Zoom in Group 1. Orange trace: sample SA1; blue trace: sample SA2; pink trace: sample SA3; black trace: sample SB4.

The ISQ EM single quadrupole mass detector was used to elucidate the nature of the species eluting in the different groups. Figure 4A represents the total ion chromatogram (TIC) obtained in positive ionization mode. The peak annotation is based on the analysis of the averaged spectra across selected time windows (Figure 4B to Figure 4F). Identified species based on the annotated mass spectra are consistent with the main species expected in a PS 80 sample, namely POE sorbitan oleic acid esters, and POE isosorbide oleic acid esters. The components were detected as singly, doubly, or triply ammoniated adducts, depending on the species. The expected mass differences of one ethylene oxide unit for the singly, doubly, and triply charged ions are m/z 44.0, 22.0, and 14.7, which fit to the mass shifts observed in the spectra. In Table 5 some of the observed ions are listed and compared to the expected m/z based on calculated masses.

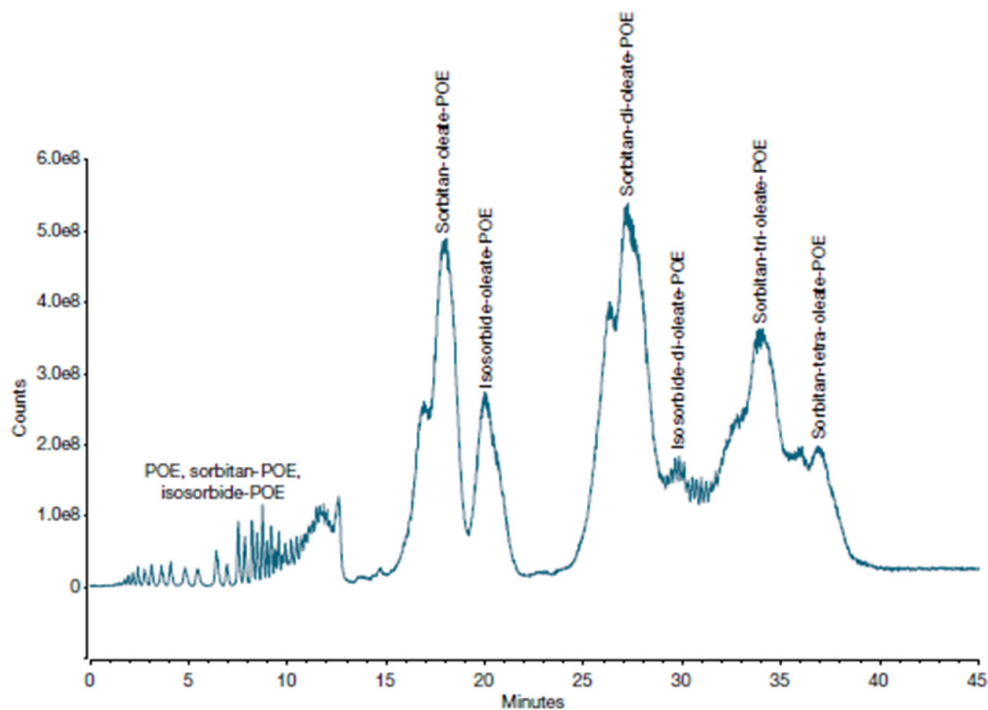


Figure 4A. TIC of PS 80 0.5 mg/mL (SA1). Conditions are described in Table 2 and Table 4

Table 5. Examples of detected ions with tentative identity assignment

Component	Formula	Detected Ion	Theoretical m/z based on most abundant isotope mass	Theoretical m/z based on monoisotopic mass	Theoretical m/z based on average mass	Observed m/z	$\Delta m/z$ (observed – theoretical average)
Sorbitan-oleate-POE ₂₇	C ₇₈ H ₁₅₂ O ₃₃	[M+2NH ₄] ²⁺	826.5	826.5	827.1	826.8	-0.3
Sorbitan-oleate-POE ₃₃	C ₉₀ H ₁₇₆ O ₃₉	[M+3NH ₄] ³⁺	645.1	645.1	645.5	645.3	-0.2
Sorbitan-di-oleate-POE ₃₃	C ₁₀₆ H ₂₀₈ O ₄₀	[M+3NH ₄] ³⁺	733.5	733.2	733.6	733.5	-0.1
Sorbitan-di-oleate-POE ₂₆	C ₉₄ H ₁₈₀ O ₃₃	[M+2NH ₄] ²⁺	937.2	936.7	937.3	937.0	-0.3
Isosorbide-oleate-POE ₁₂	C ₄₈ H ₉₀ O ₁₇	[M+NH ₄] ⁺	956.7	956.7	957.3	956.7	-0.6
Isosorbide-oleate-POE ₁₆	C ₆₆ H ₁₂₆ O ₂₁	[M+2NH ₄] ²⁺	575.4	575.4	575.8	575.6	-0.2
Isosorbide-di-oleate-POE ₁₂	C ₆₆ H ₁₂₂ O ₁₉	[M+NH ₄] ⁺	1220.9	1220.9	1221.7	1221.1	-0.6
Isosorbide-di-oleate-POE ₁₅	C ₇₂ H ₁₃₄ O ₂₁	[M+2NH ₄] ²⁺	685.5	685.5	686.0	685.7	-0.3
Sorbitan-tri-oleate-POE ₂₈	C ₁₁₆ H ₂₂₀ O ₃₆	[M+2NH ₄] ²⁺	1113.3	1112.8	1113.5	1113.6	+0.1
Sorbitan-tetra-oleate-POE ₂₇	C ₁₃₂ H ₂₄₈ O ₃₆	[M+2NH ₄] ²⁺	1223.4	1222.9	1223.7	1223.7	+0.0

Since six ethylene oxide repeat units are isobaric to one oleate unit, it should be noted that the spectra alone could not provide any information on the degree of esterification. However, it was assumed that the hydrophobicity within a class of component increases with oleic acid content. Based on this assumption, higher order esters would elute later in the chromatogram relative to lower order ones. In Group 1, free POE, POE sorbitan, and POE isosorbide are detected; the identity assignment for most of the peaks of Group 1 is straightforward since most of them represent single components, and consequently the spectra are easy to interpret with confidence (data not shown). Comparing the TIC in Figure 4A to the CAD chromatograms, it is clear that the peaks were clustered in groups based on degree of esterification. All groups indeed include species with the same degree of esterification, apart from Group 4, which combines tri and tetra esters. TIC, CAD with standard gradient, and CAD with inverse gradient are all suitable for profiling PS 80. When the CAD detection is considered, the substantial difference between standard and inverse gradient is the fact that the quantitation with the latter provides the real mass-balance across all components within each sample. When the standard gradient is applied, the profiling is valuable for distinguishing one sample from another, but the method overestimates the amount of late eluting di-, tri-, and tetra-esters while underestimating non-esterified components.

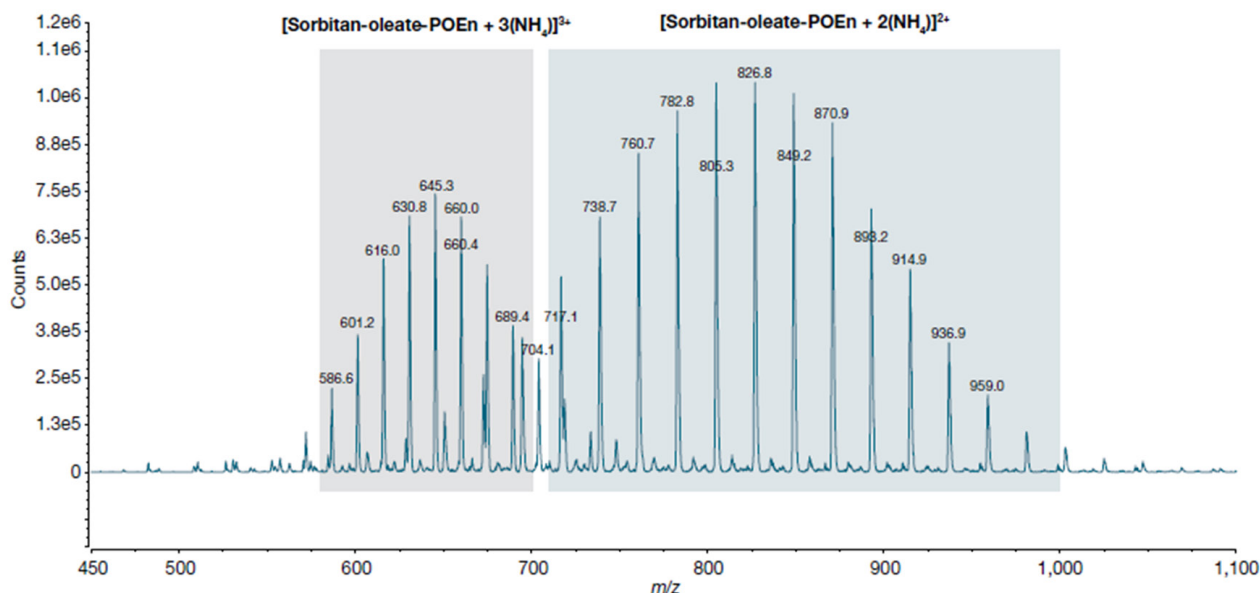


Figure 4B. Mass spectrum representing the averaged spectra across the retention time window 17.3–19.1 min, capturing the peak with apex at 17.9 min (Figure 4A).

The signal ions are inferred as sorbitan-oleate-POEn doubly and triply ammoniated adducts. For doubly charged adducts polymer distribution, the detected species contain number of oxyethylene units n between 22 and 35; for the triple charged adducts polymer distribution n is between 29 and 35.

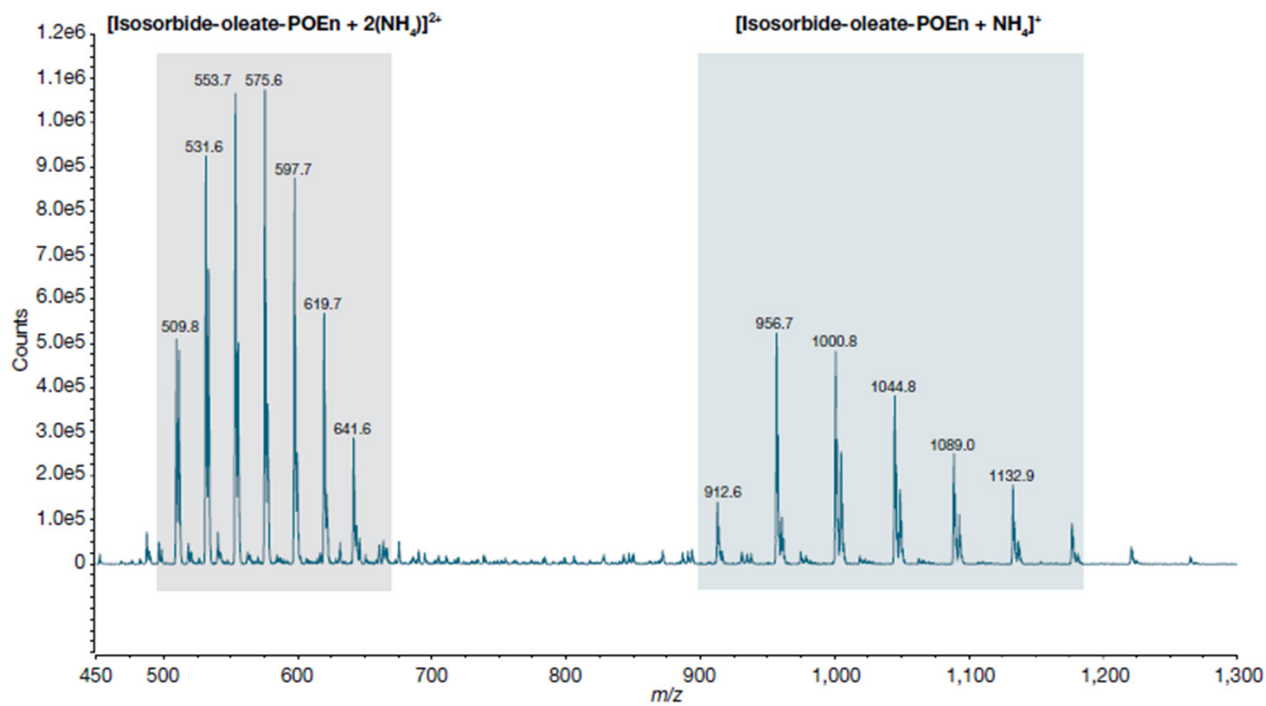


Figure 4C. Mass spectrum representing the averaged spectra across the retention time window 19.4–20.3 min, capturing the peak with apex at 20.0 min (Figure 4A).

The signal ions are inferred as isosorbide-oleate-POEn single and double ammoniated adducts. For singly charged adducts polymer distribution, the detected species contain a number of oxyethylene units n between 11 and 17; for the doubly charged adducts polymer distribution n is between 13 and 19.

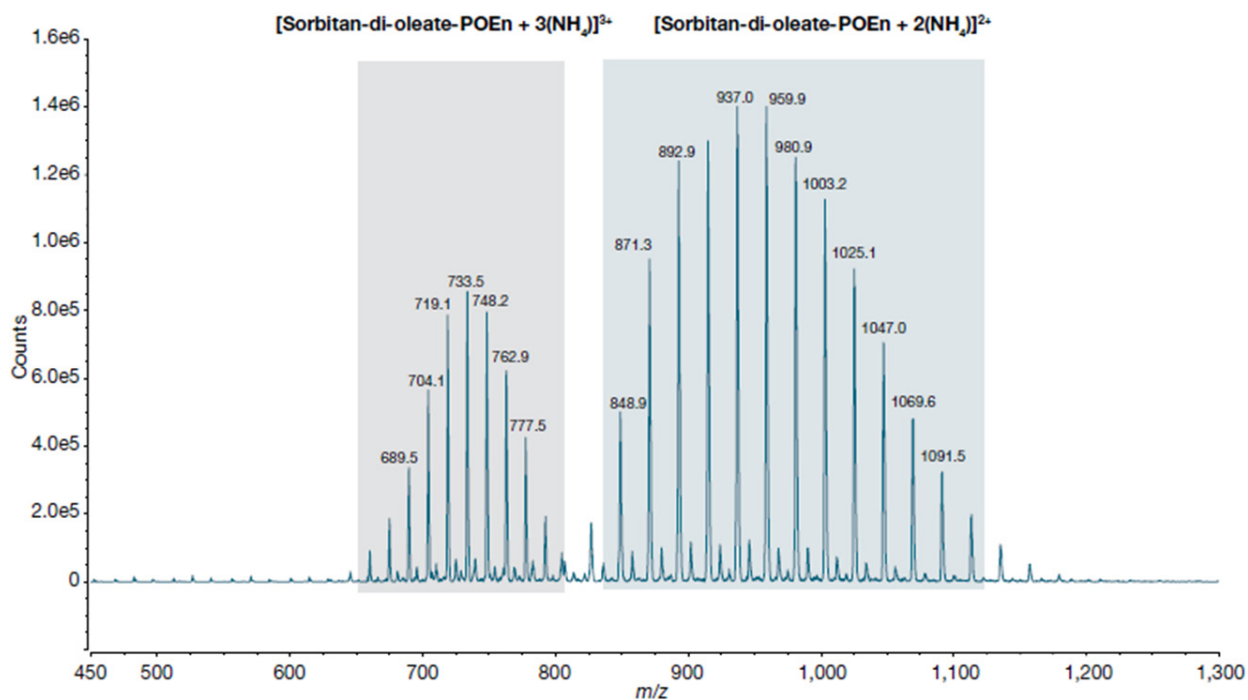


Figure 4D. Mass spectrum representing the averaged spectra across the retention time window 26.9–28.3 min, capturing the peak with apex at 27.2 min (Figure 4A).

The signal ions are inferred as sorbitan-di-oleate-POEn double and triple ammoniated adducts. For doubly charged adducts polymer distribution, the detected species contain number of oxyethylene units n between 23 and 36; for the triply charged adducts polymer distribution n is between 27 and 37.

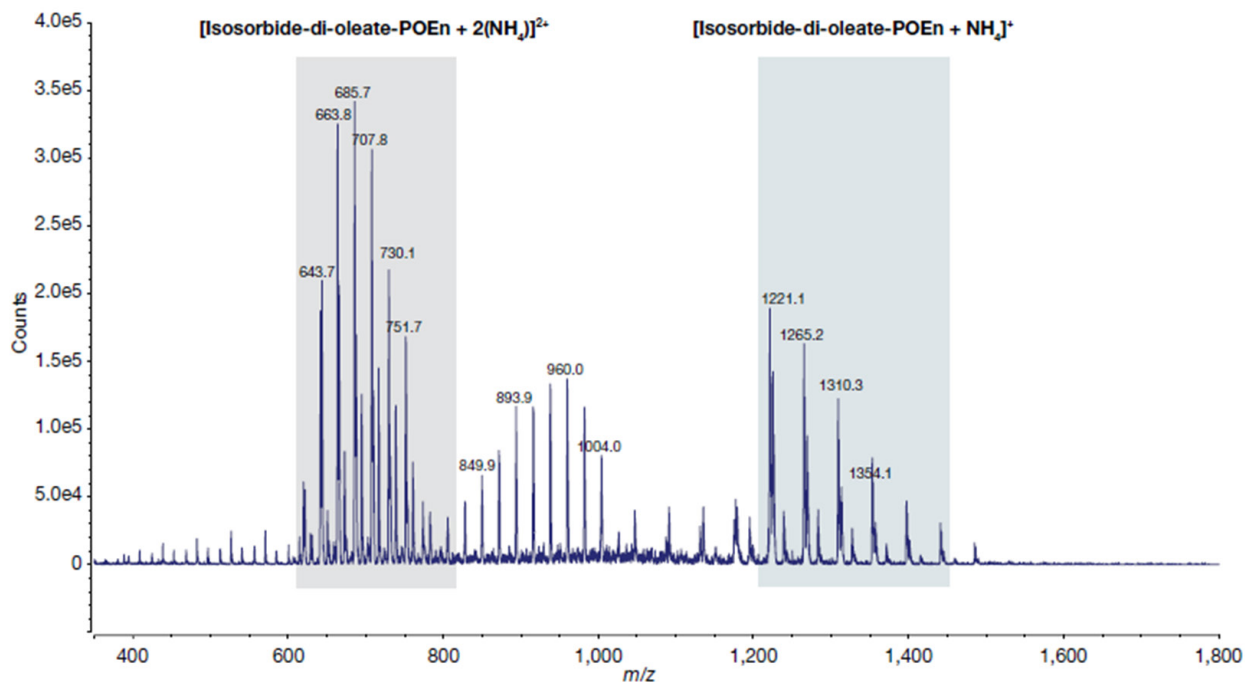


Figure 4E. Mass spectrum representing the averaged spectra across the retention time window 29.0–30.4 min.

The signal ions are inferred as isosorbide-di-oleate-POEn single and double ammoniated adducts. For single charged adducts polymer distribution, the detected species contain number of oxyethylene units n between 12 and 17; for the double charged adducts polymer distribution n is between 13 and 18.

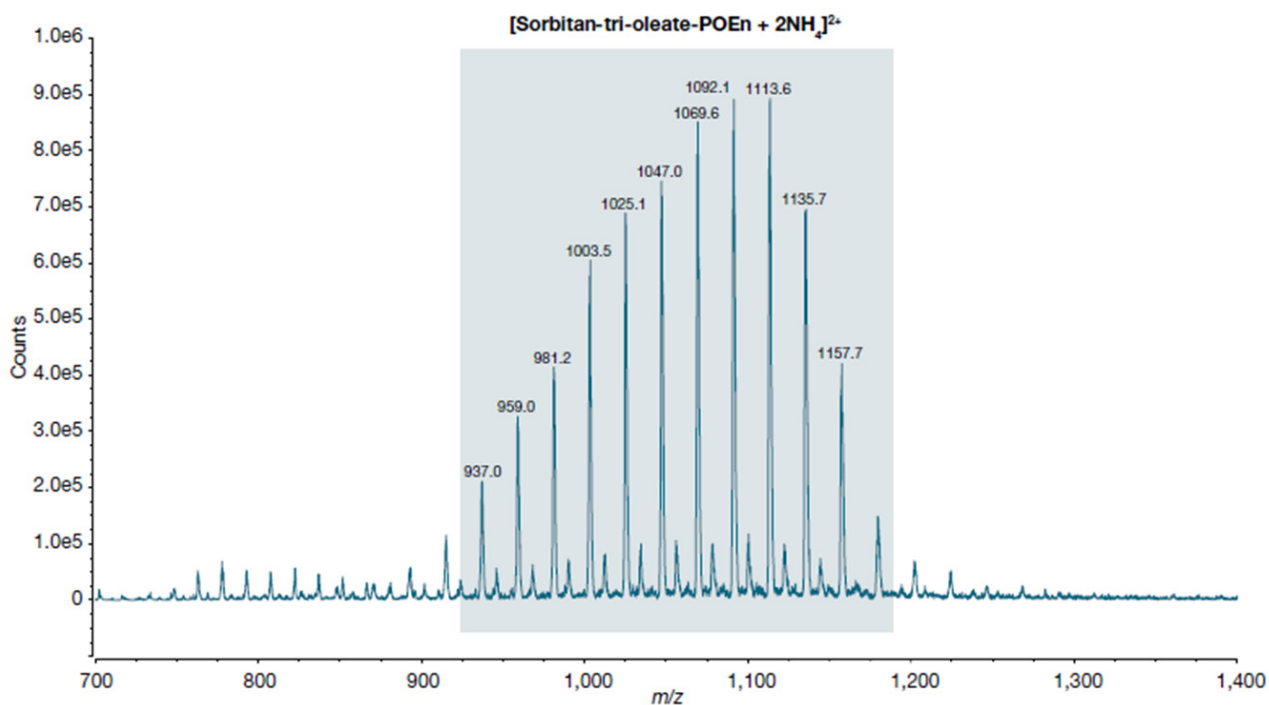


Figure 4F. Mass spectrum representing the averaged spectra across the retention time window 33.9–35.0 min.

The signal ions are inferred as sorbitan-tri-oleate-POEn doubly ammoniated adducts. The detected species contain a number of oxyethylene units n between 20 and 31.

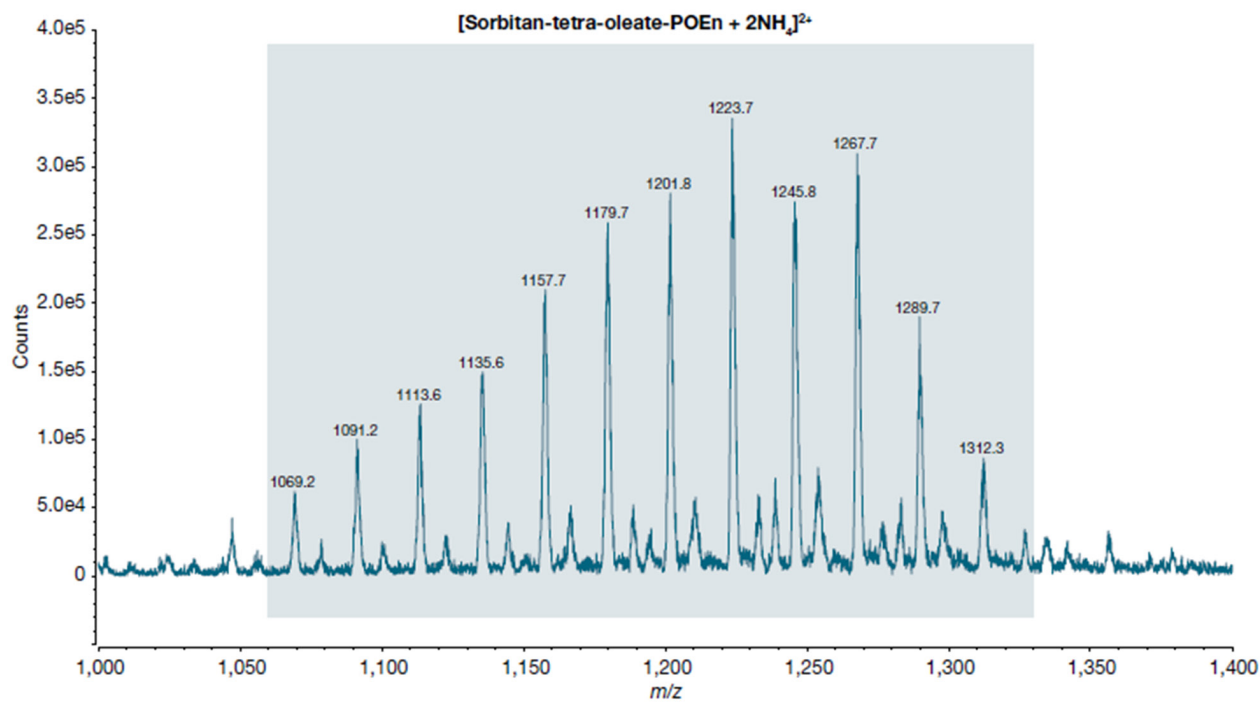


Figure 4G. Mass spectrum representing the averaged spectra across the retention time window 36.9–37.7 min.

The signal ions are inferred as sorbitan-tetra-oleate-POEn doubly ammoniated adducts. The detected species contain a number of oxyethylene units n between 20 and 31.

The sum of the area of all peaks measured in inverse gradient varies with the sample (Table 6). Since the detector response is independent of the species, and the concentration of PS used for the test is the same, this observation points to different purities of the PS standards.

When comparing relative areas of the peak groups for inverse gradient analysis (Table 6), it is observed that SA1 and SA2 contain the least amount of non-ester species (Group 1). Interestingly, these samples are those with the highest main peaks in Group 2 and Group 3. Combining this insight with the information obtained by the mass detection, we can now conclude that those peaks contain the POE sorbitan mono-esters and POE sorbitan di-esters.

Thus, for the samples analyzed in this work, it appears that the amount of the polyols of Group 1 inversely correlates with the amount of oleic acid esters of sorbitan. On the other hand, the correlation with isosorbide esters is not evident.

Table 6. Overview of the relative areas of the peak groups (standard and inverse gradient) and sum of all peak areas (inverse gradient).

CAD detection: 1 mg/mL samples, and ISQ EM detection: 0.5 mg/mL. The data is the average of two injections.

Gradient type	Peak group	Relative area (%)				
		SA1 (with MS detection)	SA1	SA2	SA3	SB4
Standard	G1	7.89	1.58	1.66	2.31	2.16
	G2	26.04	20.09	20.46	26.04	21.34
	G3	36.50	38.77	38.60	36.58	39.84
	G4	29.58	39.59	39.30	29.59	36.67
Inverse	G1		8.72	8.40	11.35	10.89
	G2		33.69	34.09	34.95	33.87
	G3	n.a.	35.09	34.90	33.98	34.80
	G4		22.51	22.62	19.73	20.45
	Sum area all groups		10.23	10.44	9.71	9.43

As shown in Table 7 and Figure 5, peak group area measured for the sample concentration range between 0.5 and 2.5 mg/mL showed good linearity, for both standard and inverse gradient analyses. This observation, proves that the assessment of the groups' relative abundance is consistent across the investigated concentration range. The sum of the area of the four groups also correlates linearly with the amount of injected sample (Table 7). Utilizing the separation of groups based on the level of esterification, quantitation can aid in monitoring trends in ester and polyol population. This is useful for stability studies of PS-based drug formulations.

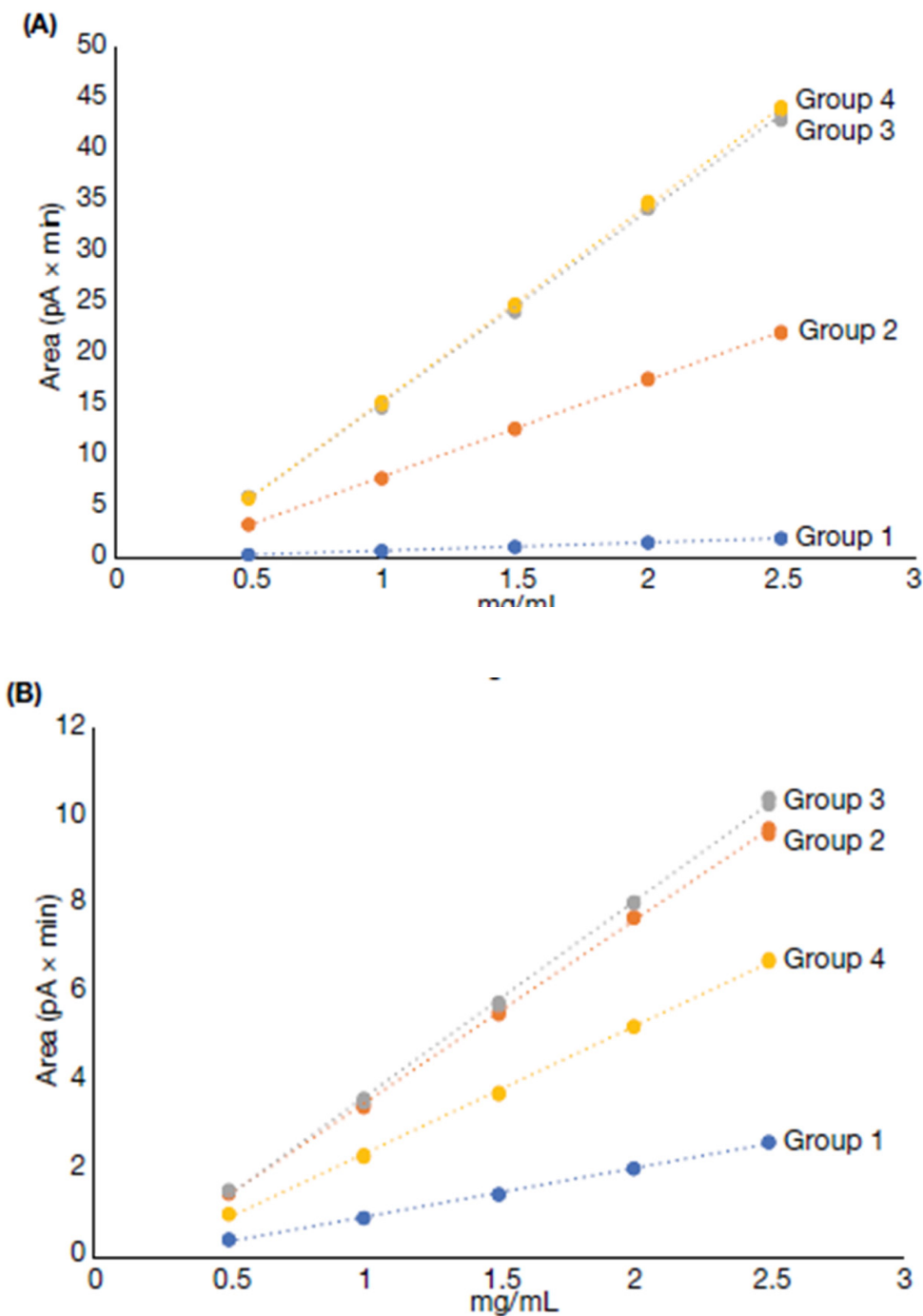


Figure 5. Group area measured at different PS 80 concentration in SA1 (0.5–2.5 mg/mL with 3 injections for each level). Standard gradient (A) and inverse gradient (B).

Table 7. Results of linear regression for the plots in Figure 5. (0.5–2.5 mg/mL with 3 injections for each level)

		Rel. Std. Dev. (%)	Coeff. of Det.	C0 (Intercept)	C1 (Slope)
Standard gradient	Group 1	2.30	0.9985	-0.1895	0.8083
	Group 2	0.94	0.9997	-1.6252	9.4848
	Group 3	1.30	0.9995	-3.7318	18.8525
	Group 4	0.82	0.9998	-3.9703	19.2355
	All groups	0.92	0.9998	-9.5167	48.3811
Inverse gradient	Group 1	2.40	0.9982	-0.1907	1.1080
	Group 2	1.16	0.9996	-0.6553	4.1464
	Group 3	1.66	0.9992	-0.8064	4.4371
	Group 4	1.77	0.9991	-0.5396	2.8892
	All groups	1.36	0.9994	-2.1920	12.5809

Conclusion

- An HPLC-CAD method for fingerprinting of PS 80 raw material capable of resolving the components based on the degree of esterification was developed.
- The method enables monitoring of different productions, thereby providing a simple, albeit reliable, tool to ensure the consistency of PS 80 raw materials and contribute to consistent drug formulation production.
- Thanks to the uniform response, CAD with inverse gradient provides the real mass balance between species with different degrees of esterification.
- Confirmation of the identity of the main components of PS 80, namely POE, sorbitan POE, isosorbide POE, isosorbide and sorbitan POE esters of oleic acid, is easily achieved by LC-MS with the ISQ EM mass detector.
- The total ion chromatogram based on Full MS scans is available alternative to CAD for PS 80 fingerprinting.

基于 HPLC-CAD 联用技术的药用辅料中脂肪酸分析

摘要

本文建立以 HPLC-CAD 联用技术检测药用辅料中的月桂酸、肉豆蔻酸、棕榈酸、油酸和硬脂酸，分离度高，色谱峰形好。

关键词

脂肪酸；CAD

引言

脂肪酸是一种常见药用辅料，作为栓剂等制剂的载体，其应用符合医药“低毒、高效”的基本发展原则和民众医疗保健的意愿，近年来发展较快。脂肪酸紫外吸收弱，用传统 UV 方法无法检测，本方法使用 CAD 检测器结合 Hamilton 的一款色谱柱，对多种脂肪酸同时进行分析，分离度高，色谱峰形好，有较高实用价值。

实验部分

1 仪器与试剂

Dionex Ultimate 3000:

泵: ISO-3100SD

自动进样器: WPS-3000TSL

柱温箱: TCC-3000SD

检测器: Corona Ultra

色谱软件: Chromeleon Chromatography Data System

乙腈、四氢呋喃、醋酸

2 溶液配置

精密称取一定量的月桂酸、肉豆蔻酸、棕榈酸、油酸和硬脂酸对照品，甲醇溶解，过滤，即得。

3 仪器方法

色谱柱: PRP-1, 4.1×250mm, 7μm (Hamilton, PN: 79422)

检测器: CAD, Nebulizer temp: 15°C; Gas (N₂) pressure: 35.0psi;

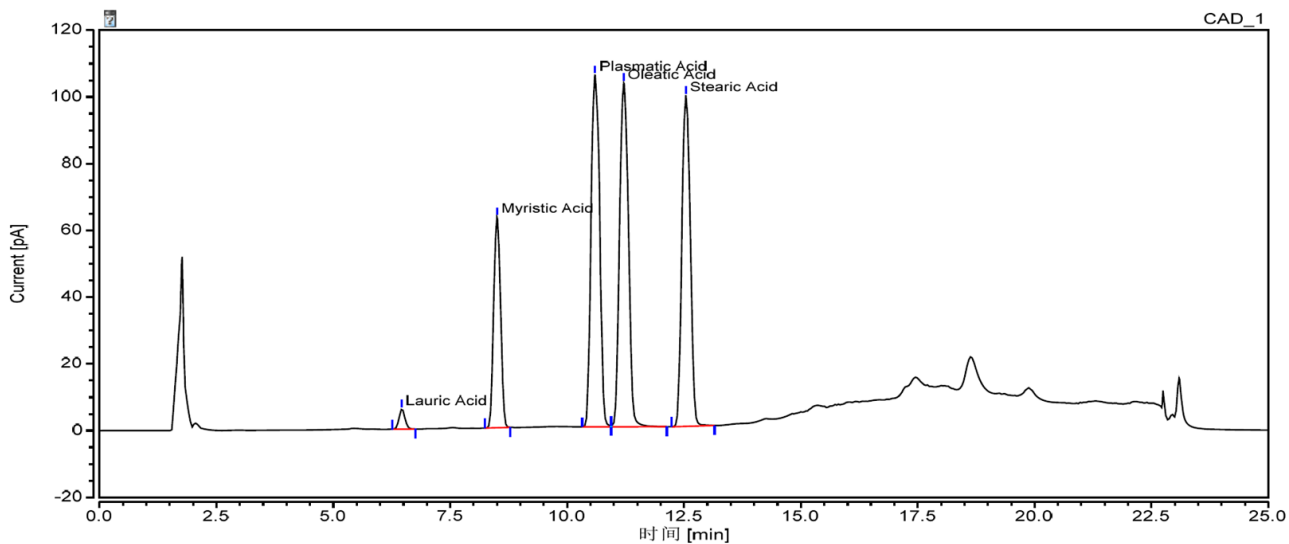
流动相: 乙腈 - 四氢呋喃 - 60mM 醋酸溶液 = 60:5:35, 15min 内变化到 90:10:0

柱温: 45 °C

进样方式及进样体积: 自动进样器, 25μL

4. 实验结果

脂肪酸检测结果见下图。



供试品中组分名称		保留时间 min	峰面积 pA*min	塔板数 Plates	分离度 Resolution	拖尾因子 USP Tf
月桂酸	Lauric Acid	6.463	0.886	13070	8.11	1.11
肉豆蔻酸	Myristic Acid	8.5	10.771	15153	6.86	1.06
棕榈酸	Plasmatic Acid	10.597	22.388	15989	1.81	1.09
油酸	Oleic Acid	11.213	22.478	16794	3.91	1.07
硬脂酸	Stearic Acid	12.543	20.818	22488	n.a.	1.05

拓展应用篇

随着药用辅料的重视度逐年提高，寻求更准确、通量更高的辅料质控方法是大势所趋，例如现行 2020 版药典聚山梨酯系列辅料，重金属及砷盐目前采用比色法进行检测，自动化程度低且准确性、重现性等不如仪器分析方法，本文收录了赛默飞 CMD 部门开发的一些典型药物中重金属及砷盐检测应用作为扩展应用，以便于为广大制药用户提供参考。



iCAP RQ ICPMS 测定中药材中五种重金属元素

摘要

本文采用 iCAP RQ ICPMS 测定中药材中的五种重金属元素，标准物质测定结果均能达到要求，方法检出限及稳定性满足相关标准要求。该检测方法采用单一氦气碰撞模式进行测定中药材中铅、镉、砷、汞、铜等元素，简化样品分析流程，提高检测方法效率，同时 iCAP RQ 具有专利的嵌片接口技术，可有效减少锥口积盐，保证高盐样品长期稳定分析，适用于批量样品快速检测。

关键词

重金属元素；ICPMS；iCAP RQ

引言

2020 年版《中华人民共和国药典》（以下简称《药典》）已经正式颁布实施。新版《药典》一部药材和饮片新增了白芷、葛根、当归、黄精、人参、三七、桃仁、山茱萸、栀子、酸枣仁、冬虫夏草重金属总量测定要求，调整了山楂、丹参、甘草、白芍、西洋参、金银花、枸杞子、黄芪重金属总量限量标准，将“镉”限量值由 0.3mg/kg 修订为 1mg/kg，其它元素限量保持不变。2020 版药典《9302 中药有害残留物限量制定指导原则》增订“重金属及有害元素一致性限量指导值”要求，成为标准制定指导性规定。五种重金属及有害元素检测方法照铅、镉、砷、汞、铜测定法（通则 2321 原子吸收分光光度法或电感耦合等离子体质谱方法）测定。其中，电感耦合等离子体质谱法 (ICP-MS) 测定微量元素具有操作简单、干扰少等优点，而且可多元素同时测定、灵敏度高、动态范围宽。下面介绍 iCAP RQ ICP-MS 多种中药材中五种重金属元素的检测。

实验部分

1 仪器与试剂

Thermo Fisher iCAP RQ 电感耦合等离子体质谱仪

Thermo Fisher 纯水机

微波消解仪 (milestone)

硝酸 (ThermoFisher Trace Metal 级)

As、Cd、Cu、Pb、Hg、Au: 1000g/mL 单元素标准溶液 (国家有色金属研究院)。Ge、In、Bi: 1000- μ g/mL 单元素标准溶液 (国家有色金属研究院)

2 溶液配置

2.1 配制 2% 硝酸的混合标准系列溶液，其中 Pb、As 含量为 0、1、5、10、20、50 μ g/L，Cd 含量为 0、0.5、2.5、5、10、20 μ g/L；Cu 含量 0、10、50、100、200、500 μ g/L。

2.2 配制 2% 硝酸的 Hg 标准系列溶液，含量为 0、0.2、0.5、1、2 μ -g/L，每份加入金溶液浓度为 20g/L。

2.3 配置 2% 硝酸的 Ge、In、Bi 的 10 μ g/L 的内标溶液，在线三通加入。

3 微波消解条件

称取样品 0.2g (精确至 0.0001g)，置于聚四氟乙烯消解罐中，加入 5mL 硝酸，按照表 1 微波消解参数进行消解，消解完成后，115 $^{\circ}$ C 赶酸，转移定容至 50ml 容量瓶中，静置或过滤后上机测试。

表 1. 微波消解程序

步骤	升温时间 (min)	目标温度 ($^{\circ}$ C)	保持时间 (min)
1	5	120	5
2	5	150	10
3	5	190	20

4 仪器方法

采用 Thermo Scientific iCAP RQ ICP-MS 进行所有的测量。所用的进样系统包括流雾化室，石英同心雾化器和可拆卸的石英矩管（2.5mm 内径，石英中心管）。标准的镍采样锥和截取锥。仪器使用纯氦作为碰撞气体，以单一的动能歧视（KED）碰撞池模式运行，ICP-MS 仪器参数如下表 2。

表 2. ICPMS 工作参数

仪器参数	设置值	仪器参数	设置值
RF 功率 (w)	1550	Cell 气体 (mL/min)	He 4.9
冷却气 (L/min)	14	KED 电压 (v)	3
辅助气 (L/min)	0.8	嵌片规格 (mm)	3.5
雾化气 (L/min)	1.0	中心管内径 (mm)	2.5
采样深度 (m' m)	10	提取透镜电压 (V)	-300
转角电压 (v)	-450	CCT focus lens (V)	-2

5 实验结果

5.1 校准性能

依据样品中各元素含量高低差，配制不同范围的标准系列混合溶液，其中 Cu 浓度范围 10ug/L 到 500ug/L，As、Pb 浓度范围 0.5ug/L 到 50ug/L，Cd 浓度范围 0.5ug/L 到 20ug/L，Hg 浓度范围 0.2 ug/L 到 2ug/L。线性回归 R2 可以达到 0.999 以上。

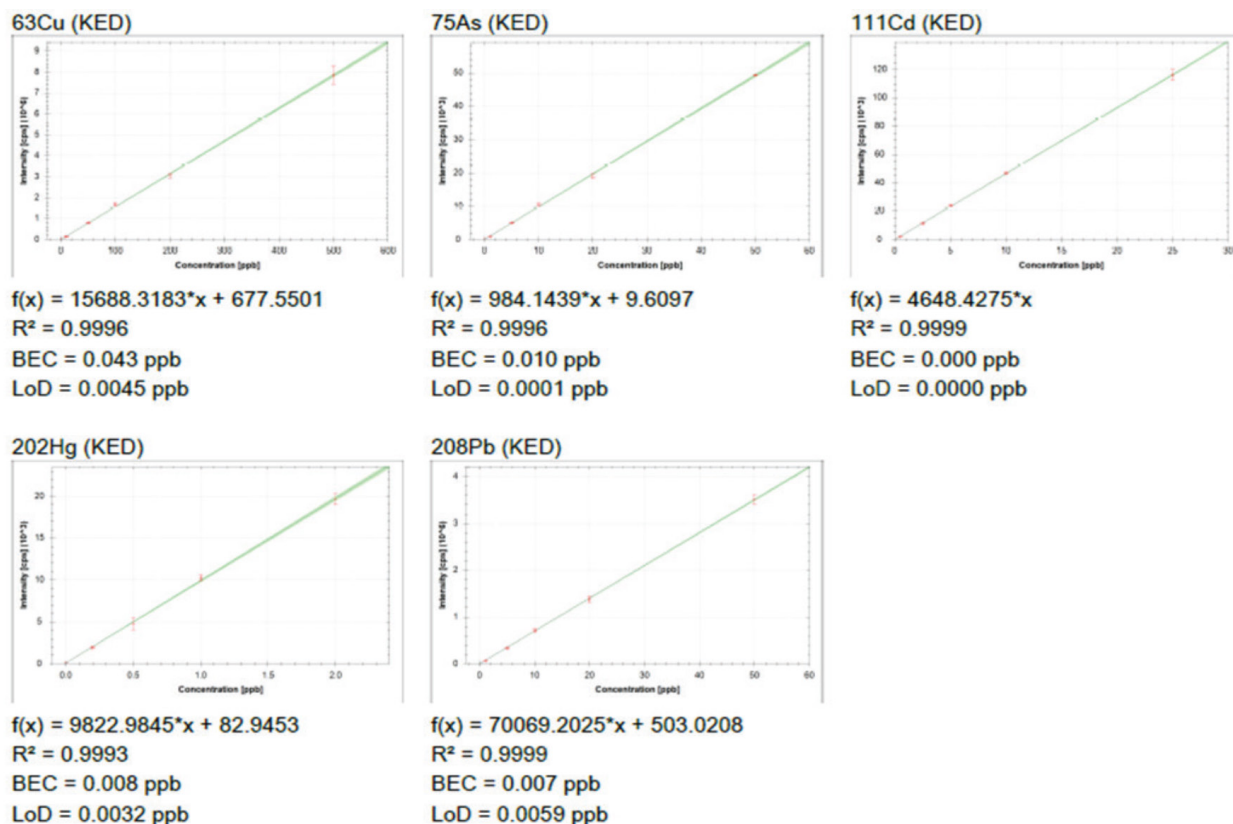


图 1. 五种元素种工作曲线

5.2 检出限及稳定性

仪器检出限 (LOD): 测定 7 份空白样品溶液，以连续测定空白样品溶液响应值 3 倍标准偏差 (3SD) 所对应的待测元素浓度作为仪器检测限。

方法检出限 (MDL): 仪器检出限乘以样品稀释倍数计算出样品中的检出限。方法检出限 (MDL) 均优于《药典》的要求。

重复性: 在分析过程中对标准物质黄芪 (GBW10028) 进行重复分析，来评价方法的重复性。7 次重复分析具有良好的重复性，

测定元素的 RSD < 4%。

表 3. 仪器检出限和方法检出限

元素	LOD (ng/mL)	MDL (ng/g)	药典限量 (μg/g)	RSD% (n=7)
As	0.0001	0.025	2	3.5
Cd	0.0001	0.025	1	2.3
Hg	0.0032	0.800	0.2	3.0
Pb	0.0059	1.475	5	3.6
Cu	0.0045	1.125	20	2.0

5.3 方法准确度

分别对人参 (GBW10027)、黄芪 (GBW10028)、柑橘叶 (GBW10020) 中标准物质进行测定。

表 4 测定结果

样品 / 元素	人参 (GBW10027)		黄芪 (GBW10028)		柑橘叶 (GBW10020)	
	标准值 μg/kg	测定值 μg/kg	标准值 μg/kg	测定值 μg/kg	标准值 μg/kg	测定值 μg/kg
63Cu	5.9±0.4	5.7	8.5±0.7	8.5	6.6±0.5	6.45
75As	(0.03)	0.022	0.57±0.05	0.54	1.1±0.2	1.17
111Cd	0.033±0.005	0.036	0.042±0.001	0.041	0.17±0.02	0.19
202Hg (10 ⁻⁹)	4±0.8	3.2	(12)	11	150±20	141
208Pb	0.12±0.04	0.14	1.44±0.1	1.45	9.7±0.9	9.19

样品测试过程中由于样品基体复杂, 进样方式、测量方式、载气以及碰撞 / 反应气中的杂质等多种因素影响, iCAP RQ 具备 autotune 一键自动优化功能, 快速优化仪器参数。实验所有元素均采用 KED 模式 (氦气碰撞) 测试, 可有效消除等多原子离子干扰, 每个样品总分析时间小于 1 分钟。四个标准物质的测试结果均在标准物质范围内, 方法准确, 高效简单。

5.4 稳定性测试

植物类中药材中常量元素含量较高, 而重金属含量低至 ppb、属于典型的高盐低限量样品, 要求仪器具有较高的灵敏度和耐盐性能。在 ICPMS 开始测试前, 可先后运行 2% HNO₃, 待测样品, 2% HNO₃ 连续进样 20min 左右, 将锥口老化后再长时间测试样品能保持较好的稳定性。在整个样品分析过程中对内标物的绝对抑制和相对漂移进行监控, 图 2 所示为运行过程中内标物信号的变化。经过 80 份样品的测试, 内标 Ge、In、Bi 的长期运行回收率可在 90%~115% 之间, 该方法适合批量样品测试。

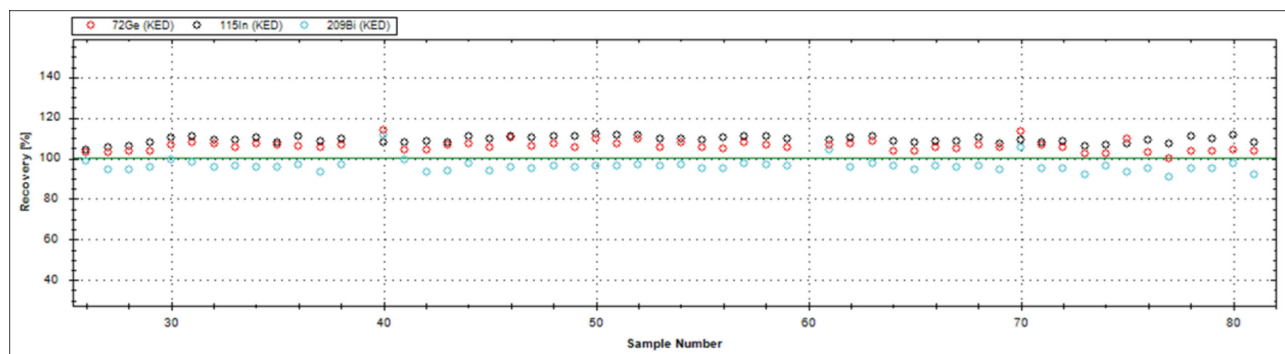


图 2. 分析 80 份样品内标回收率变化

讨论

iCAP RQ ICP-MS 具有专利的 Qcel 平板四级杆碰撞反应池, 其 KED 模式具备动能歧视和质量甄别功能, 可有效去除 40Ar12C⁺ 或 35Cl16O1H⁺ 对 Cr 干扰、ArCl⁺ 对 75As⁺ 的干扰。本方法采用一种模式 KED 测定所有元素, 节省模式气体切换造成的时间浪费, 简化样品分析流程, 提高检测方法开发效率。同时 iCAP RQ 具有专利的嵌片接口技术, 可有效减少锥口积盐, 保证高盐样品长期稳定分析。

本实验同时测定了 Hg 元素测定，Hg 测定时具有非常强的记忆效应，在极低的浓度下也可以吸附在雾化室和进样管路等地方，需要延长冲洗时间。iCAP RQ 具备快泵清洗功能，最高泵速达 100rpm，在样品提取和冲洗过程中可以自动切换为快泵，可极大缩短清洗时间。

实验数据表明，赛默飞世尔的 iCAPRQ ICPMS 能够完全满足此类样品的分析测试要求。

IC-ICP-MS 分析动物源性食品中 As 的形态

摘要

本文建立 IC-ICP-MS 方法，采用阴离子色谱柱 Dionex IonPac AG7 AS 7，碳酸铵作为流动相，梯度洗脱方式，对于 10 种砷形态分离效果好，能在 900s 完成 10 种砷的快速准确分析，是一种有效可行对动物性食品当中砷形态的分析方法。

关键词

砷；IC；ICPMS

引言

砷为重金属元素之一，该元素造成的污染问题日益受到重视。许多法规均对砷的限量进行了严格地规定。但是，目前已知环境中的砷形态种类超过 30 种以上，而砷的毒性与生物活性很大程度上取决于其形态。在环境、食品、医学样品中通常存在的几种砷形态毒性大小依次为：As (III) > As (V) > DMA = MMA > AsC > AsB。此外，某些砷化合物如硝苯砷酸、阿散酸、卡巴砷、洛克沙砷被广泛作为家禽的生长促进剂与抗菌剂添加到饲中。目前因其迁移性及对环境、人体的潜在毒性，已引起广泛关注，许多发达国家已禁用并严格规定相关产品中此类砷化合物的限量，例如：日本肯定列表中对肉禽类产品中阿散酸和硝基砷砷的限量为分别为 0.15 和 0.20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ ；中国农业部 2002 年 235 号公告，动物性食品中兽药最高残留限量：规定在猪和鸡了阿散酸和洛克沙砷限量标准。因此，对各种砷形态进行灵敏、快速、准确的分离分析，从而提供更为准确的毒性风险评估是非常必要。

实验部分

1 仪器与试剂

iCAP Q/RQ ICPMS (Thermo Scientific)

ICS 5000+ (Thermo Scientific)

超纯水机 (Thermo Scientific)

电子天平 (Metler-toledo)

20~100 μL 、20-1000 μL 微量移液器 (Thermo Scientific)

砷甜菜碱溶液标准物质硝酸 AsB (国家标准物质中心)

二甲基砷溶液标准物质 DMA (国家标准物质中心)

亚砷酸根溶液标准物质 AsIII (国家标准物质中心)

砷胆碱溶液标准物质 AsC (国家标准物质中心)

一甲基砷溶液标准物质 MMA (国家标准物质中心)

砷酸根溶液标准物质 AsV (国家标准物质中心)

阿散酸 ASA (Aladdin)

硝基砷酸 NAPP (Aladdin)

卡巴砷 KAB (Aladdin)

洛克沙砷 ROX (Aladdin)

2 溶液配置

将 10 种标准物质配制成 blank、1、5、10、20、50、100、200 ppb 混合标准溶液，做为工作曲线。

3 仪器方法

采用 Thermo Scientific Dionex ICS5000+ 离子色谱分离,以 Thermo Scientific iCAP Qc/RQ ICP-MS 作为高灵敏度元素检测器,检测从 IC 洗脱的砷形态。选用高效能 AS7 阴离子柱实现 10 种砷形态的快速、高效分离。

表 1. iCAP Q/RQ 运行参数

仪器参数	设置值
RF 功率 (W)	1550
冷却气 (L/min)	14
辅助气 (L/min)	0.8
雾化气 (L/min)	1.02
Q Cell 气体 (mL/min)	4.0 (He)
KED 电压 (v)	3
驻留时间 (ms)	100
分析质量数	75As

表 2. ICS 5000+ 离子色谱运行参数

柱子	Dionex IonPac AS 7(4 x 250 mm)
洗脱	梯度
流动相	A 相: 去离子水 B 相: (NH ₄) ₂ CO ₃
流速	1.0 mL/min
进样体积	20 μL
持续时间	900 s

4 实验结果

4.1 色谱柱的选择

根据砷的形态性质,选取 Dionex IonPac AG7 AS 7、Dionex IonPac AG16 AS16、Dionex IonPacAG19 AS19 三根色谱柱,采用碳酸铵、乙酸钠、磷酸二氢铵 / 硝酸铵体系进行测试,实验结果表明 Dionex IonPac AG16 AS16、Dionex IonPa AG19 AS19 尝试了不同流动相和不同盐度条件 ROX 始终不出峰,最终选择阴离子色谱柱 Dionex IonPac AG7 AS 7,采用 A 相去离子水, B 碳酸铵梯度洗脱,出峰顺序下图 1:

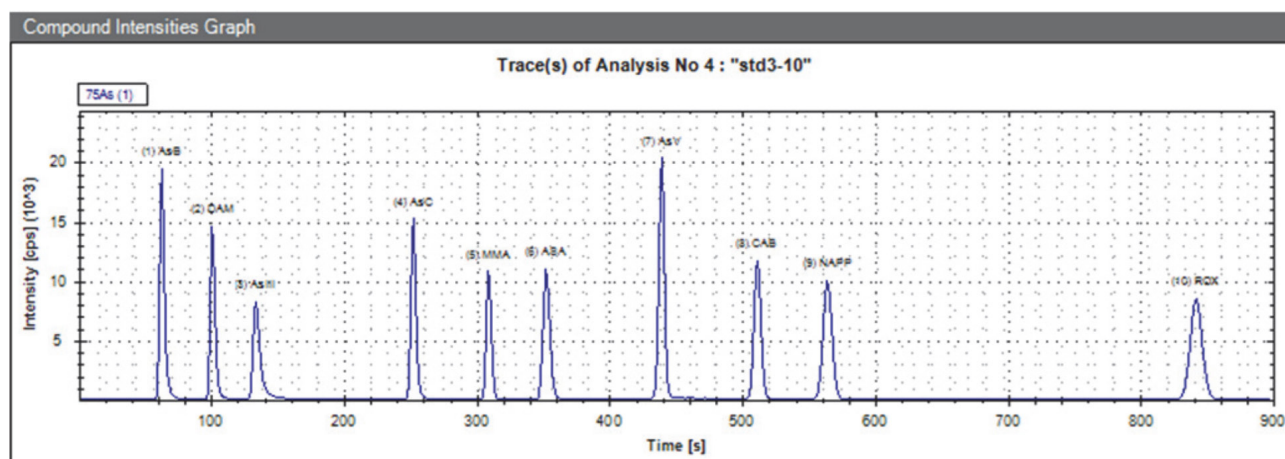


图 1. 10 种不同 As 形态色谱分离图

从图 1 分离色谱图中采用 Dionex IonPac AG7 AS 7 可以 10 种不同的砷形态,可以达到完全基线分离的效果,完全由于优于其它色谱柱分离效果,能够满足实际分析要求。

4.2 校准曲线

校准曲线如下图 2 所示。

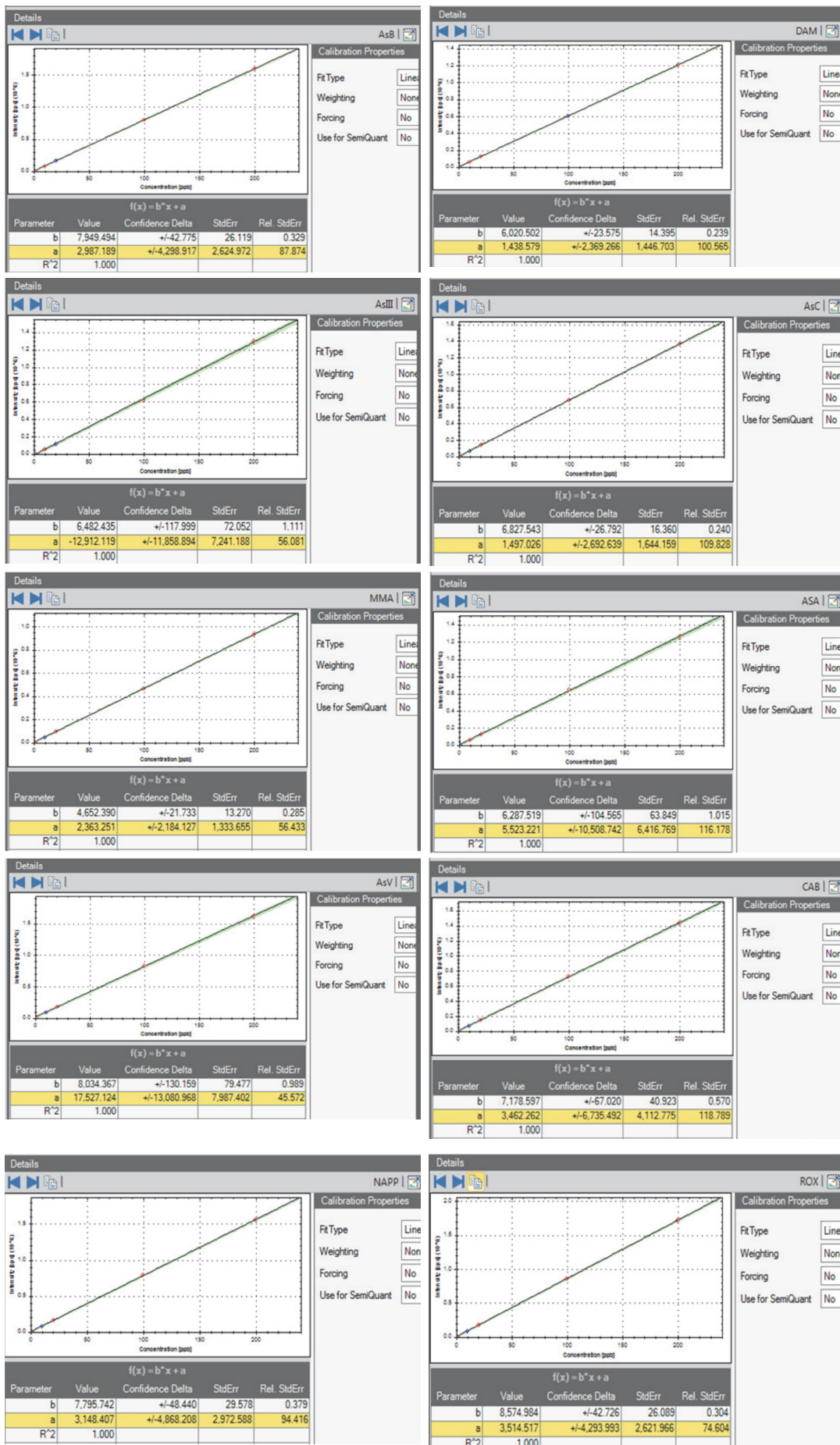


图 2. 10 种 As 形态的校准曲线

4.3 样品提取

样品提取过程中采用甲醇-水溶液（1:1, V/V）。水本身作为提取剂可用于简单基质样品的前处理，但不适于脂肪或蛋白含量高的样品。甲醇可用于提取有机砷形态和沉淀蛋白，适合离子色谱法，但有机相比例太高，甲醇-水溶液（1:1, V/V）可保持各化合物形态，过 0.45 μm 滤膜后直接上机测定。

4.4 10 种 As 形态的检出限

逐级稀释混合标准溶液，如图 3 所示为 1.0 μg/L 混合标准溶液色谱图，选取 10 个 As 形态基线噪音处基线比峰高 (N*3=45 counts) 对应浓度作为检出限，计算各 As 形态的检出限，如果实际称样量 2 g，最终定容到 50 mL，计算方法检出，如下表 3。

表 3. 10 种 As 形态的检出限 (LOD&MOQ)

形态	LOD (μg/L)	MOD (μg/kg)
AsB	0.03	0.75
DMA	0.04	1.0
AsIII	0.06	1.5
AsC	0.04	1.0
MMA	0.05	1.25
ASA	0.05	1.25
AsV	0.06	1.5
CAB	0.05	1.25
NAPP	0.05	1.25
ROX	0.06	1.5

4.5 样品重复性

取市场一种猪肉，根据样品提取方法提取样品。在猪肉样品中，加入 50 μg/L 标准物质，连续测定 7 次猪肉加标 50 μg/L 的重复性，RSD 在 1.8 到 4.2% 之间，具有良好的重复性。见下图 4。

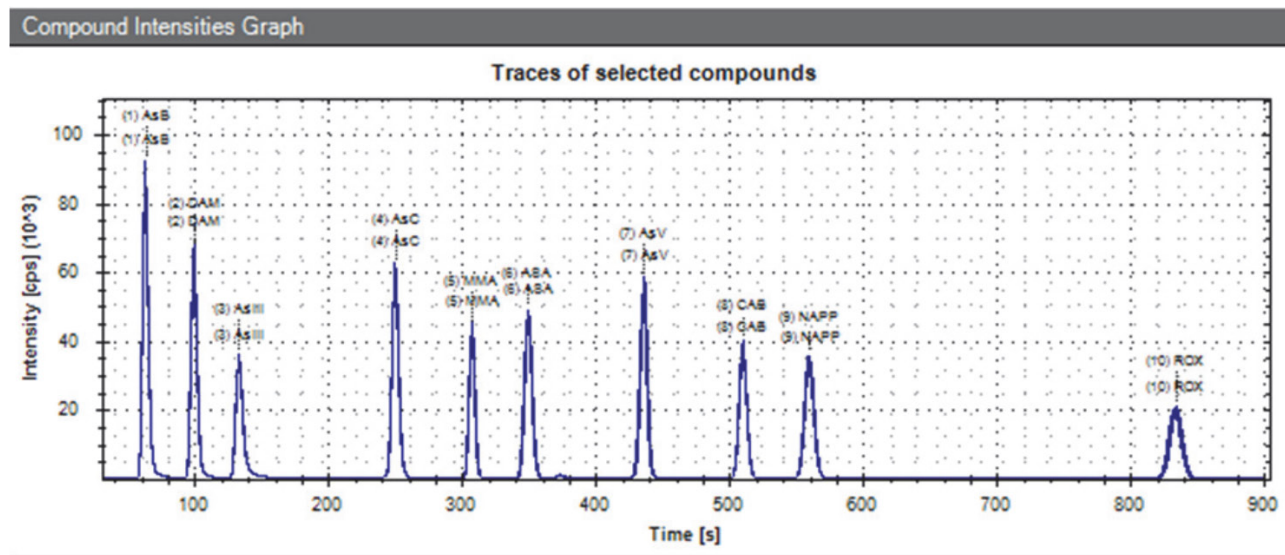


图 4. 7 次猪肉样品加标重复性色谱叠加图

4.6 样品测试结果及加标回收

分别在市场选取一种鸡肉和一种猪肉，根据样品提取方法提取样品。在猪肉样品中，分辨加标 5、25、50μg/L 计算加标回收率，结果如下表 4。

$\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$	AsB	DAM	AsIII	AsC	MMA	ASA	AsV	CAB	NAPP	ROX
鸡肉	ND	ND	18.9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
猪肉	ND	ND	18.9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
猪肉 +5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 回收率 %	108	117	86	111	94	96	84	92	95	94
猪肉 +25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 回收率 %	110	106	87	102	91	93	85	97	94	91
猪肉 +50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 回收率 %	108	110	85	109	96	99	84	93	87	89

注：ND 为低于方法检出限，未检出

在鸡肉和猪肉样品中除了检出少量的亚砷酸根以外，其它砷形态都没有检出，在猪肉样品加标回收率在 84 到 117% 之间，具有良好的回收率。

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