### TN-1216



# PLICATIONS

## Rapid Analysis of Added Sugars in Meat Samples by UHPLC-ELSD using a Traditional HPLC Amino **Column Chemistry**

Wade Whittington<sup>1</sup>, Ricky Gonzalez<sup>1</sup>, BJ Bench<sup>2</sup>, Scott Krepich<sup>3</sup> and Allen Misa<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup> Tyson Foods, Food Safety and Research Laboratory, 3609 Johnson Rd., Springdale, AR 72762 USA

<sup>2</sup> Tyson Foods, Inc. Poultry Products Optimization Group, 2200 Don Tyson Pkwy, Springdale, AR 72762 USA

<sup>3</sup> Phenomenex, Inc., 411 Madrid Ave., Torrance, CA 90501 USA

#### Background

The simple sugars fructose and glucose along with the disaccharides sucrose, maltose, and lactose are commonly added to flavour or preserve (cure) meats and are required to accurately quantify for formulation and USDA nutritional label claims. Hydrophilic interaction chromatography (HILIC) separations over polar amine stationary phases have been popular methodologies implemented by HPLC. The desire to decrease run-time, increase throughput, and decrease solvent consumption through UHPLC steps have been a challenge with this application due to limited UHPLC stationary phases available for scale down.

#### Introduction

HILIC separations of simple sugars leverage extensive hydrogen bonding interactions of saccharide hydroxyl groups with column stationary phase amine groups. The orientation of the hydroxyl groups around the mono and disaccharide rings are what dictate their chromatographic selectivity. Some modern amine stationary phases can fail in their selectivity of some critical saccharide pairs. For example, Luna NH<sub>2</sub> is an optimized amine phase with ligand cross-linking for added reproducibility and durability, and maintains the ability to resolve all simple sugars and most disaccharides. However, it fails to separate lactose and maltose. For saccharide separations that include the lactose and maltose pair, a traditional propyl amine phase is necessary to achieve their selectivity. Here we leverage the selectivity of a traditional column chemistry, SphereClone<sup>™</sup> NH<sub>2</sub>, in a scaled down HPLC format to achieve the desired reduced run-time, increased throughput, and decreased solvent consumption.



#### Figure 1.



#### Scott Krepich

Senior Field Application Scientist Scott enjoys surfing and eating. He is crazy about chromatography, because his mom is really into CSI and thinks that is what he does.



#### **Experimental Conditions**

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Original 20-Minute H	PLC-RI Conditions				
Conc	litions for both separations:				
Column:	: SphereClone 5 µm NH <sub>2</sub>				
Dimensions:	250 x 4.6 mm				
Part No.:	00G-4147-E0				
Mobile Phase:	Acetonitrile/Water (80:20)				
Injection Volume:	15µL				
Flow Rate:	1.25 mL/min				
Temperature:	50°C				
Detector:	Refractive Index (RI)				
Analytes:	1. Fructose				
	2. Glucose				
	3. Sucrose				
	4. Maltose				
	5. Lactose				
	Note- First Peak = Solvent front/Matrix				





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## APPLICATIONS







5-Minute UHPLC-ELSD Conditions					
Conditions for both separations:					
Column:	SphereClone <sup>™</sup> 3 µm NH <sub>2</sub>				
Dimension:	150 x 2.1 mm				
Part No.:	00F-4137-AN				
Mobile Phase:	A: MilliQ <sup>®</sup> water				
	B: Acetonitrile				
Gradient:	Time (min) % B				
	0	83			
	2	77			
	4	83			
	5	83			
Injection Volume:	7.5 μL				
Flow Rate:	1.0 mL/min				
Temperature:	: 50°C				
Backpressure:	: 5000 psi				
Detector:	ELSD Detector Settings				
	Gain: 20				
	Gas Pressure: 30	psi			
	Nebulizer Mode: Cooling				
	Drift Tube Temp: 60 °C				
Analytes:	• 1 Fructose				
Analytool	2 Glucose				
	2. Glucosc 3. Sucrose				
	4 Maltaga				
	4. Walluse				
	5. Laciose				

#### Figure 4.

Example Sample Chromatogram using UHPLC-ELSD method



# APPLICATIONS



#### **Results and Discussion**

The sugar method utilizing UHPLC-ELSD performs equivalent to the current HPLC-RI method with the modification of using a narrow bore  $3\mu$ m column with a HILIC gradient. Standards and spiked recoveries are comparable to the current methodology. Therefore, both pieces of equipment can be used to accomplish the same results only with a modification in mobile phases due to detector requirements.

- Instrument precision for all five analytes from 5 to 0.1 mg/mL (ppm) below 10%. Everything except for Lactose was below 6%.
- · Two routine matrices spiked with all five analytes
  - o Table 1- Pet Treats
  - o Table 2- Mechanically Separated Chicken (MSC)

### Table 1.

Pet Treats

	MDL (ppm)	MQL (ppm)	IDL (ppm)	ILQ (ppm)	Average % Recovery (40 ppm)	Average % Recovery (20 ppm)	Average % Recovery (10 ppm)
Fructose	0.53	2.13	0.014	0.056	113	105	90
Glucose	0.78	3.11	0.014	0.055	105	94	82
Sucrose	3.97	15.88	0.025	0.1	95	100	104
Maltose	0.87	3.49	0.013	0.053	107	103	97
Lactose	0.93	3.72	0.028	0.11	105	99	95

#### Table 2.

Mechanically Separated Chicken (MSC)

	MDL (ppm)	MQL (ppm)	IDL (ppm)	ILQ (ppm)	Average % Recovery (40 ppm)	Average % Recovery (20 ppm)	Average % Recovery (10 ppm)
Fructose	0.32	1.28	0.014	0.056	96	88	79
Glucose	0.52	2.05	0.014	0.055	101	93	85
Sucrose	0.54	2.16	0.025	0.1	95	86	77
Maltose	0.45	1.79	0.013	0.053	91	81	69
Lactose	0.79	3.18	0.028	0.11	95	88	79

#### Conclusion

HILIC separations using amine phases for saccharides employ conditions with low viscosity (acetonitrile-rich mobile phases at elevated temperatures). As such, the run-time can be decreased in many cases by simply increasing the flow rate. Utilizing an ELSD instead of an RI detector increased sensitivity and allowed for a gradient to further reduce the run-time, and then a narrow-bore internal diameter allowed for a decrease in solvent consumption with a faster linear velocity rather than an increase in volumetric mobile phase flow.

While UHPLC technology has expanded the range of chromatographic power, often by exploiting higher efficiencies generated from smaller particle sizes or core-shell particle morphologies, here we utilized the selectivity of an older column chemistry to achieve the same desired benefits, reducing a 20 minute run to less than 5 minutes.

#### Acknowledgements

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# PI ICATIONS

Luxembourg t: +31 (0)30-2418700

f: +31 (0)30-2383749 nlinfo@phenomenex.com

Mexico t: 01-800-844-5226

f: 001-310-328-7768

The Netherlands

t: +31 (0)30-2418700 f: +31 (0)30-2383749

New Zealand t: +64 (0)9-4780951

f: +64 (0)9-4780952

Norway t: +47 810 02 005

f: +45 4810 6265

Puerto Rico t: +1 (800) 541-HPLC

f: +1 (310) 328-7768

t: +34 91-413-8613

f: +34 91-413-2290

Spain

Sweden t: +46 (0)8 611 6950

USA t: +1 (310) 212-0555

f +45 4810 6265

**United Kingdom** 

t: +44 (0)1625-501367 f: +44 (0)1625-501796

f: +1 (310) 328-7768

f: +1 (310) 328-7768

ukinfo@phenomenex.com

info@phenomenex.com

info@phenomenex.com

All other countries Corporate Office USA

info@phenomenex.com

espinfo@phenomenex.com

nordicinfo@phenomenex.com

nlinfo@phenomenex.com

nzinfo@phenomenex.com

nordicinfo@phenomenex.com

tecnicomx@phenomenex.com

#### SphereClone<sup>™</sup> Ordering Information

3 µm Colum	ns (mm)		SecurityGuard <sup>™</sup> Cartridges (mm)		
Phase	150 x 2.1	150 x 4.6	4 x 2.0 4 x 3.0		
			/10pk	/10pk	
NH <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> 00F-4137-AN 00F-4137-E0		AJ0-4301	AJ0-4302	
-			for ID: 2.0-3.0 mm	3.2-8.0 mm	

5 µm Coli	umns (mm)	SecurityGuard <sup>™</sup> Cartridges (mm)		
Phase	50 x 4.6	150 x 4.6	250 x 4.6	4 x 3.0
				/10pk
NH <sub>2</sub>	00B-4147-E0	00F-4147-E0	00G-4147-E0	AJ0-4302
				for ID: 3.2-8.0 mm



If SphereClone analytical columns do not provide at least an equivalent separation as compared to Spherisorb columns of the same phase, particle size and dimensions, return the column with comparative data within 45 days for a FULL REFUND.

#### Australia

- t: +61 (0)2-9428-6444 f: +61 (0)2-9428-6445
- auinfo@phenomenex.com

- Austria t: +43 (0)1-319-1301 f: +43 (0)1-319-1300
- anfrage@phenomenex.com

#### Belaium

- t: +32 (0)2 503 4015 (French) t: +32 (0)2 511 8666 (Dutch) f: +31 (0)30-2383749
- beinfo@phenomenex.com Canada
- t: +1 (800) 543-3681 f: +1 (310) 328-7768
- info@phenomenex.com

#### China

t: +86 400-606-8099 f: +86 (0)22 2532-1033 phen@agela.com

### Denmark

- t: +45 4824 8048
- f: +45 4810 6265 nordicinfo@phenomenex.com

#### Finland

t: +358 (0)9 4789 0063 f: +45 4810 6265 nordicinfo@phenomenex.com

#### France

t: +33 (0)1 30 09 21 10 f: +33 (0)1 30 09 21 11

#### franceinfo@phenomenex.com

- **Germany** t: +49 (0)6021-58830-0 f: +49 (0)6021-58830-11
- anfrage@phenomenex.com

#### India

t: +91 (0)40-3012 2400 f: +91 (0)40-3012 2411 indiainfo@phenomenex.com

#### Ireland

- t: +353 (0)1 247 5405
- f: +44 1625-501796 eireinfo@phenomenex.com

#### Italv

- t: +39 051 6327511
- f: +39 051 6327555 italiainfo@phenomenex.com
- www.phenomenex.com

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