



REVISITED SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES FOR DIOXIN MEASUREMENTS IN BIOLOGICAL MATRICES

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University of Liège (Belgium)

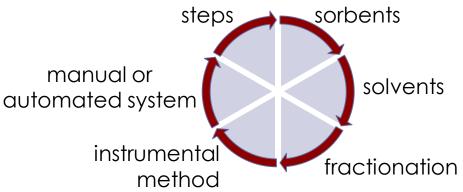




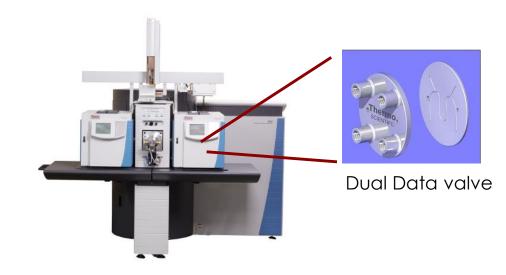
Overview

- Need for fast and high throughput methods in PCDD/Fs and PCBs analysis.
- Sample preparation can be carried out in several ways





➤GC-HRMS DFS Magnetic Sector, equipped with Dual Data Acquisition module, allows higher throughput



I. Sample Preparation

Extraction of Dioxins and PCBs

Food and feed samples:

ASE extraction (when needed)



Liq/liq extraction (milk)



Human serum:

SPE extraction with manifold, 1g C18/10 mL cartridges

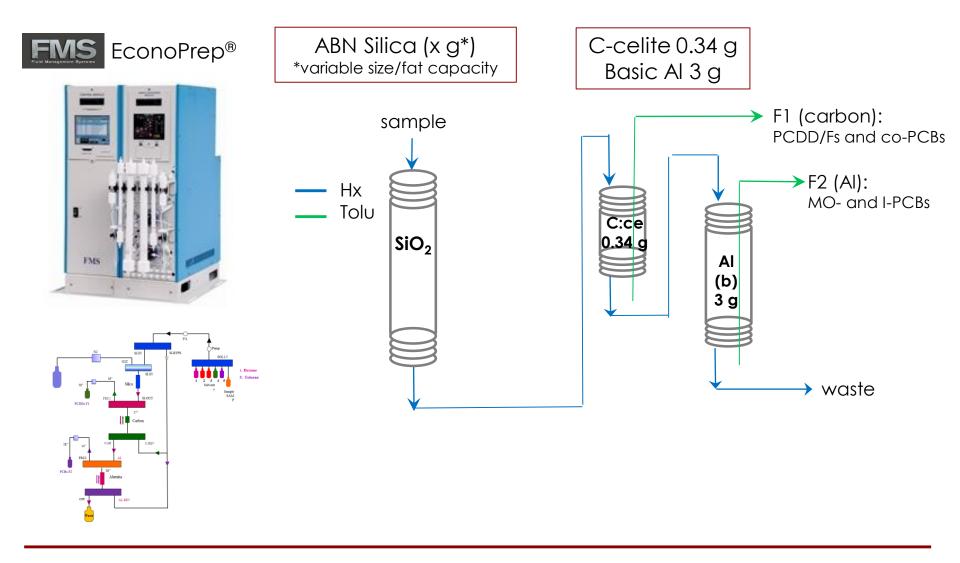


Automated SPE extraction with TurboTrace system 1g C18/15 mL cartidges (FMS)



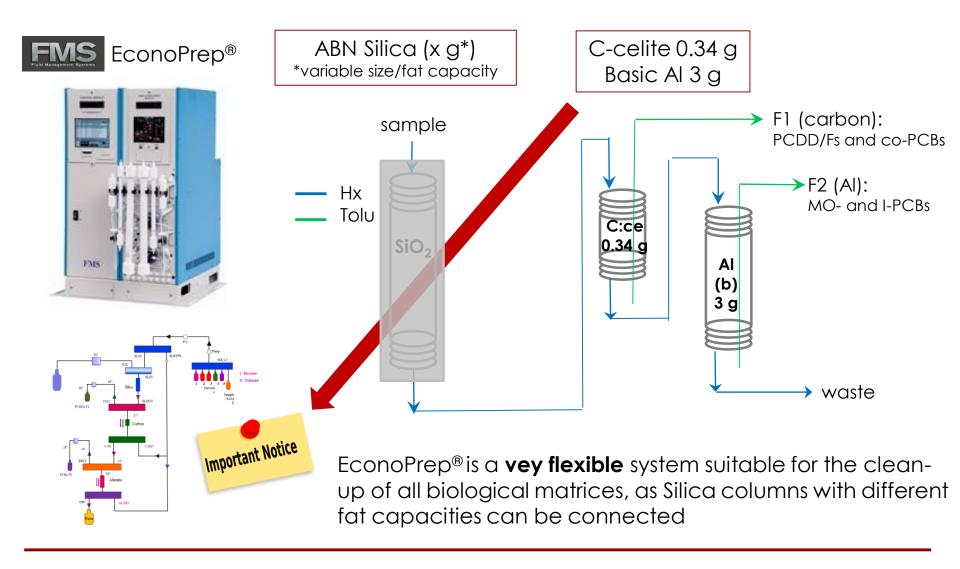
Low Solvent, DCM Free Clean-up System

EconoPrep® clean-up system, new plumbing diagram: Si -- C -- Al



Low Solvent, DCM Free Clean-up System

EconoPrep® clean-up system, new plumbing diagram: Si -- C -- Al



Sample Clean-up, Chemical Steps

Sample clean-up consists of 2 main chemical steps:

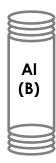
1. Fat digestion, matrix degradation

2. **Fractionation** of planar (PCDD/Fs and co-PCBs) and non-planar (MO- and I-PCBs) compounds for spectrometric quantification



Acidic, basic and neutral (ABN) Silica gel

Variable size depending on fat amount to be processed



Basic Alumina:

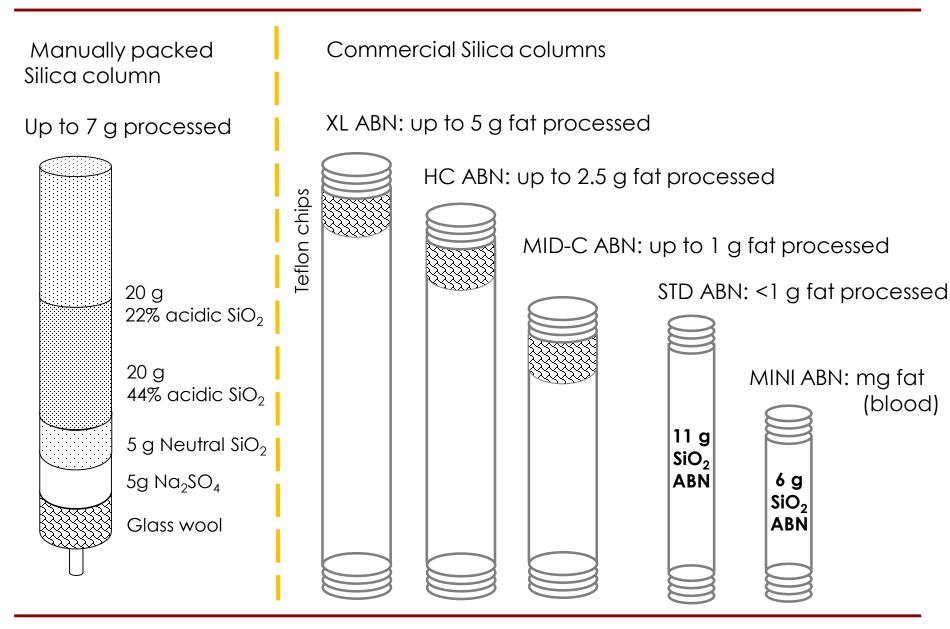
Polar and acid-base interactions with PCBs



Carbon:

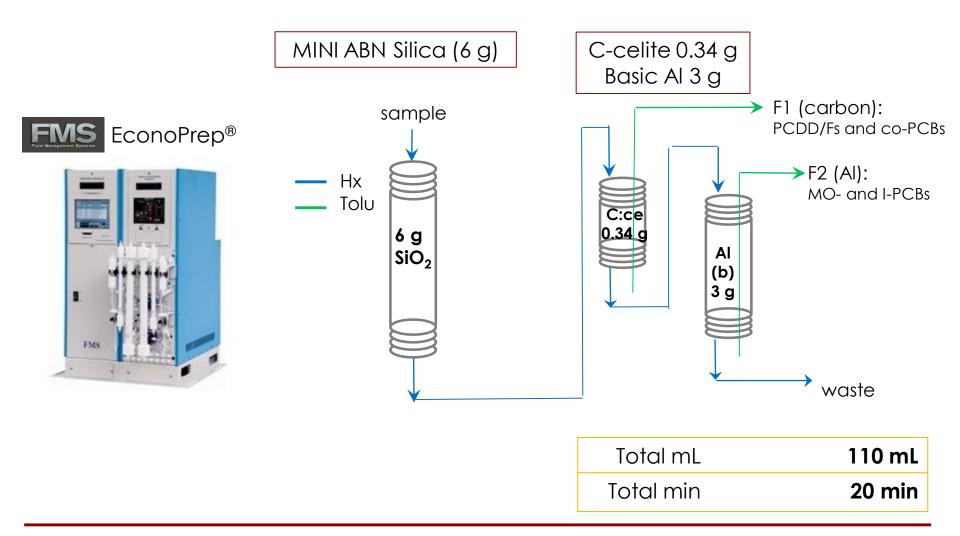
Geometric interactions with planar dioxins and coplanar PCBs

Silica Columns for Fat Digestion



Fast Sample Clean-up for Serum Samples

EconoPrep® equipped with "MINI" column set for lipid content < 0.5%



^{*} Calaprice C., Focant J.-F., Organohalogen Compounds, Vol 78 (2016) – pp. 773-776

Fast Sample Clean-up for Serum Samples

Serum "MINI-columns" optimized automated method

Description	Solvent	Flow mL/min	Volume mL	Path
		mg Fat		
Column condit.	Hx	10	20	Si – C - Al
Sample loading	Hx	5	(7)	Sample – Si – C- Al - W
Silica elution	Hx	5	40	Si – C – AI - W
Backflush C	Tolu	5	25	C back – F1
Backflush Al	Tolu	5	25	Al back – F2

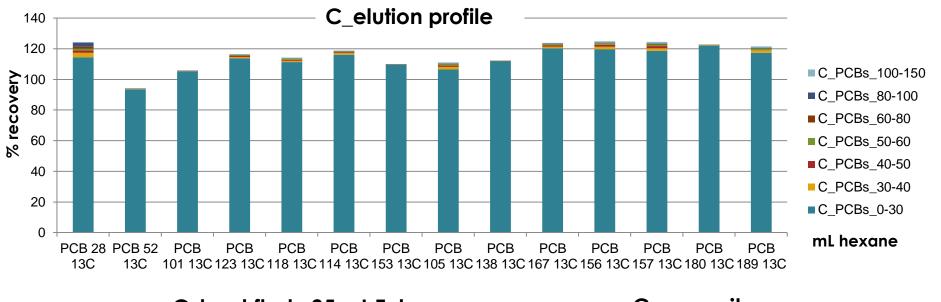
Total mL	110 mL
Total min	20 min

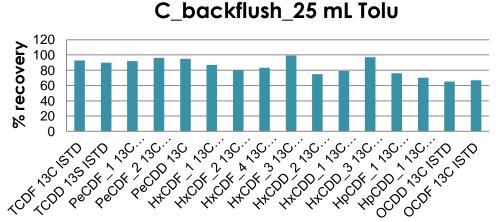
Comparis procedure	on MINI vs Classical e*	Time min	Volume mL	Hx mL	DCM mL	Tolu mL
Mothod	Classical procedure	67.7	587	373	72	142
Method -	Mini-columns procedure	20	110	60	0	50
Saving	Mini-columns procedure	70%	81%	84%	100%	65%
*in our routi	*in our routine laboratory					

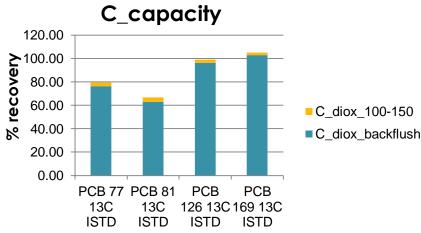
^{*} Calaprice C., Focant J.-F., Organohalogen Compounds, Vol 78 (2016) – pp. 773-776

Fast Sample Clean-up for Serum Samples

Silica, carbon and alumina column elution profiles have been studied







EconoPrep® equipped with suitable Silica column, according to the amount of fat to be processed

XL ABN: up to 5 g fat processed (vegetable oil 4 g) C-celite 0.34 g sample Basic Al 3 g F1 (carbon): PCDD/Fs and co-PCBs → F2 (AI): Tolu MO- and I-PCBs (b) 3 g waste Total mL 295-135 mL Total min 35-20 min*

^{*} Sample loading time NOT included

> XL ABN column method

Description	Solvent	Flow mL/min	Volume mL	Path
	Up to	5 g fat processed (4 g	vegetable oil)	
Column condit.	Нх	10	65	Si – C - Al
Sample loading	Нх	5	(50)	Sample – Si – C- Al - W
Silica elution	Hx	10	180	Si – C – Al - W
Backflush C	Tolu	5	25	C back – F1
Backflush Al	Tolu	5	25	Al back – F2

Total mL	295 mL
Total min	34.5 min*

^{*} Sample loading time NOT included

- > XL ABN column method
- > HC ABN column method

Description	Solvent	Flow mL/min	Volume mL	Path
	Up to 2	.5 g fat processed (2 g	g vegetable oil)	
Column condit.	Hx	10	55	Si – C - Al
Sample loading	Hx	5	(50)	Sample – Si – C- Al - W
Silica elution	Hx	10	110	Si – C – Al - W
Backflush C	Tolu	5	25	C back – F1
Backflush Al	Tolu	5	25	Al back – F2

245 mL	Total mL
29.5* min	Total min

^{*} Sample loading time NOT included

- > XL ABN column method
- > HC ABN column method
- ➤ MID-C column method*

Description	Solvent	Flow mL/min	Volume mL	Path
		Up to 1 g fat p	orocessed	
Column condit.	Нх	10	20	Si – C - Al
Sample loading	Нх	5	(50)	Sample – Si – C- Al - W
Silica elution	Нх	5	80	Si – C – Al - W
Backflush C	Tolu	5	25	C back – F1
Backflush Al	Tolu	5	25	Al back – F2

Total mL	150 mL
Total min	28** min

^{*} Food and Chemical Toxicology 100 (2017) pp. 70-79

^{**} Sample loading time NOT included

- > XL ABN column method
- > HC ABN column method
- > MID-C column method
- > STD ABN column method

Description	Solvent	Flow mL/min	Volume mL	Path
		<1 g fat proc	essed	
Column condit.	Hx	10	15	Si – C - Al
Sample loading	Hx	5	(50)	Sample – Si – C- Al - W
Silica elution	Нх	10	70	Si – C – Al - W
Backflush C	Tolu	5	25	C back – F1
Backflush Al	Tolu	5	25	Al back – F2

Total mL	135 mL
Total min	18.5 min

Clean-up for High Fat Content Matrices?

Sample clean-up consists of 2 main chemical steps:

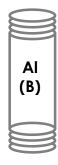
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2. **Fractionation** of planar (PCDD/Fs and co-PCBs) and non-planar (MO- and I-PCBs) compounds for spectrometric quantification



Acidic, basic and neutral (ABN) Silica gel

Variable size depending on fat amount to be processed



Basic Alumina:

Polar and acid-base interactions with PCBs



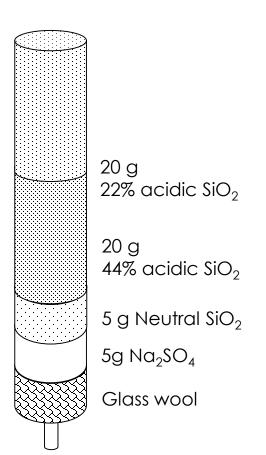
Carbon:

Geometric interactions with planar dioxins and coplanar PCBs

Sample Clean-up in our Routine Lab (up to 7 g)

1. Manual column fat digestion

Fat capacity up to 7 g fat



2. Fractionation

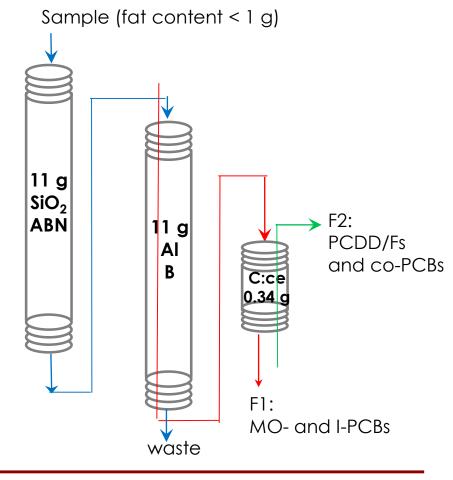


- STD ABN Silica
- Al B 11g
- FMS PowerPrep® CPX-21 0.34 g

Hx:DCM

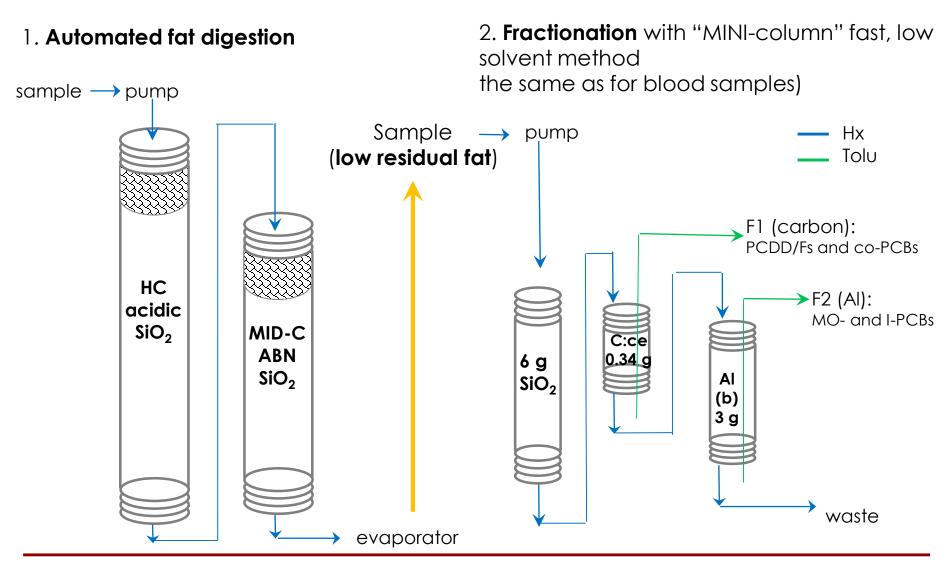
Tolu



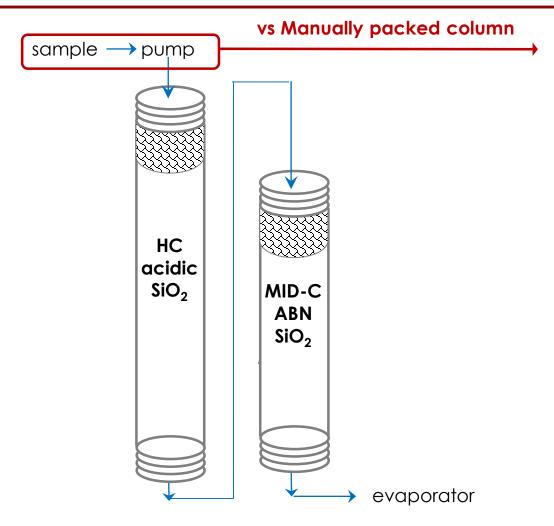


2-steps Automated clean-up for 7 g Fat

EconoPrep® was used to develop a 2 steps-automated method:

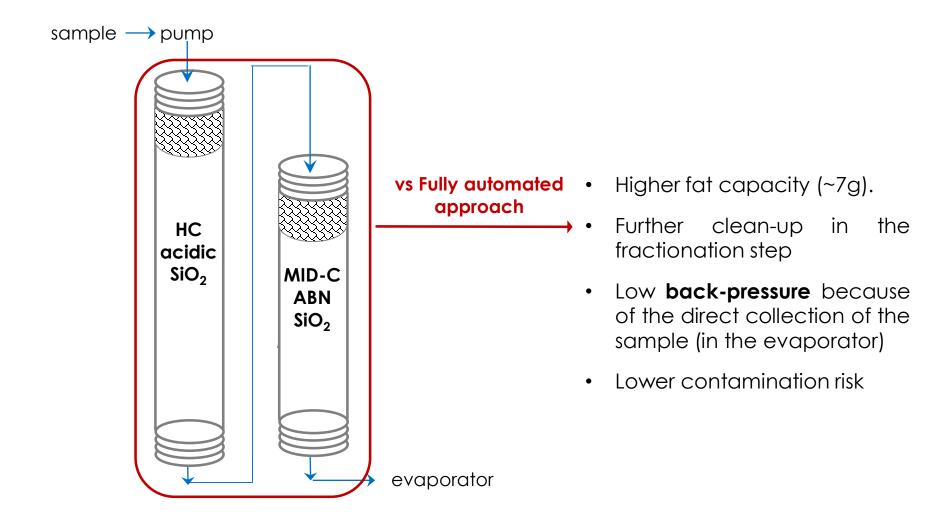


Advantages of the 2 Steps-automated approach

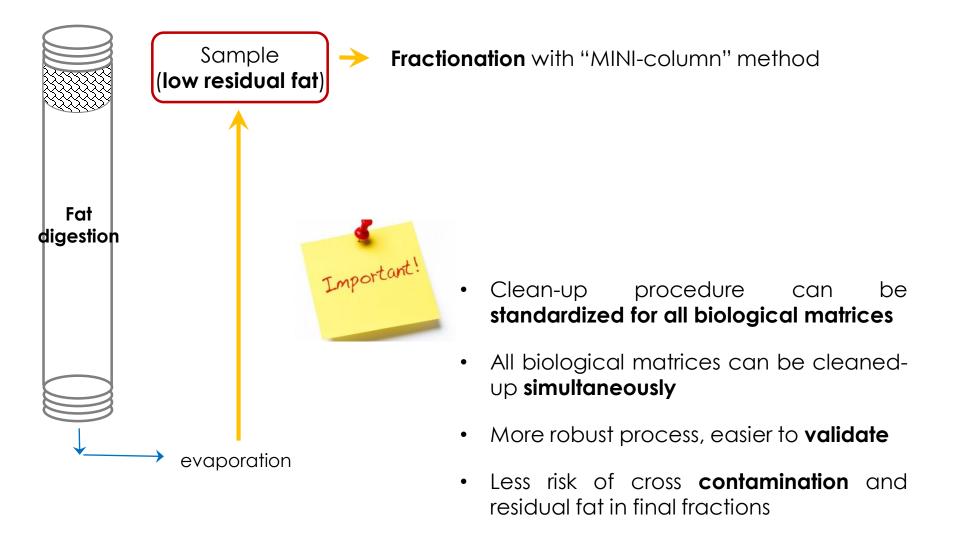


- No issue for high fat amount, viscous matrices, or matrices with non-soluble particles (feed, edible insects*).
- Faster because of the pump

Advantages of the 2 Steps-automated approach



Advantages of the 2 Steps-automated approach



Features of the 2 Steps-Automated Approach

Description	Solvent	Flow mL/min	Volume mL	Path
	F	at digestion, up to 7 g fat p	rocessed	
Condition Silica	Нх	10	60	Si – W
Sample loading	Нх	10	(50)	Sample – Si - Fr
Silica elution	Нх	10	180	Si - Fr
		Fractionation		
Column condit.	Нх	10	20	Si – C - Al
Sample loading	Нх	5	(7)	Sample – Si – C- Al - W
Silica elution	Нх	5	40	Si – C – Al - W
Backflush C	Tolu	5	25	C back – F1
Backflush Al	Tolu	5	25	Al back – F2

Total mL
$$240 + 110 = 350^*$$
 mL Total min $29 + 20 = 49^*$ min

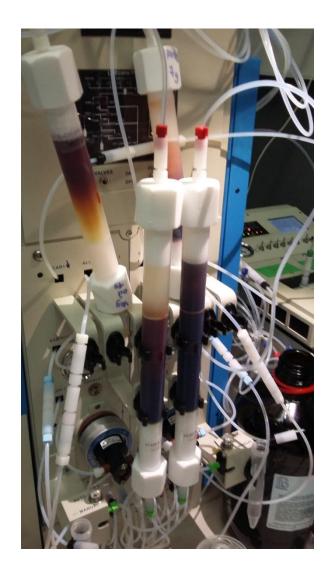
^{*} Evaporation and sample loading time are NOT included

Real Samples: Fat Digestion



- ➤ 4 g of raw linseed vegetable oil (left)
- > 7 g pork fat (right, QC in our laboratory)

Real Samples: Fat Digestion and Clean-up



- 4 g of raw linseed vegetable oil (left)
- 7 g pork fat (right, QC in our laboratory)

Pork fat, vegetable oil and serum **simultaneous** clean-up



7g pork fat (left) and serum (right)



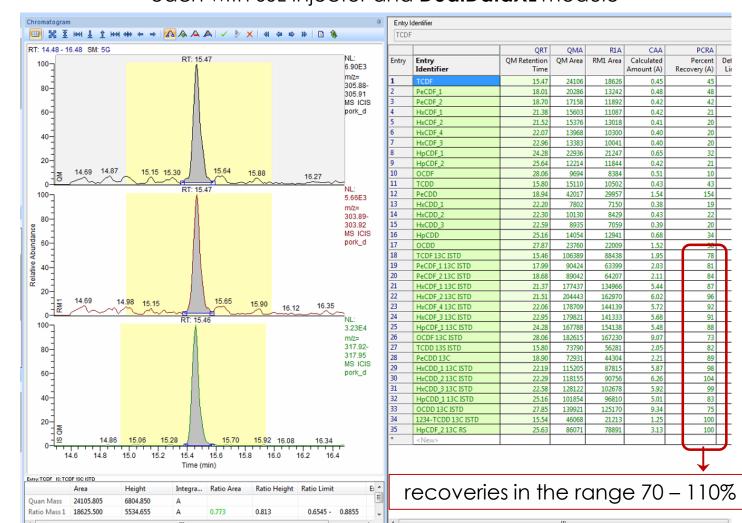
4 g vegetable oil (left) and serum (right)

Results for Pork Fat (7g)

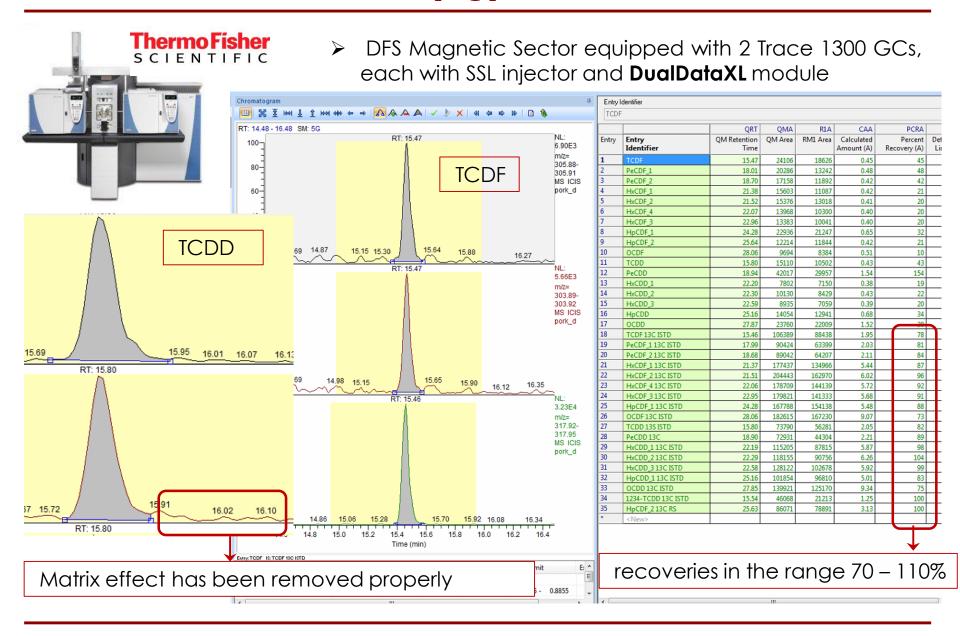
Thermo Fisher

SCIENTIFIC

DFS Magnetic Sector equipped with 2 Trace 1300 GCs, each with SSL injector and DualDataXL module



Results for Pork Fat (7g)



Results for Vegetable Oil (4g)

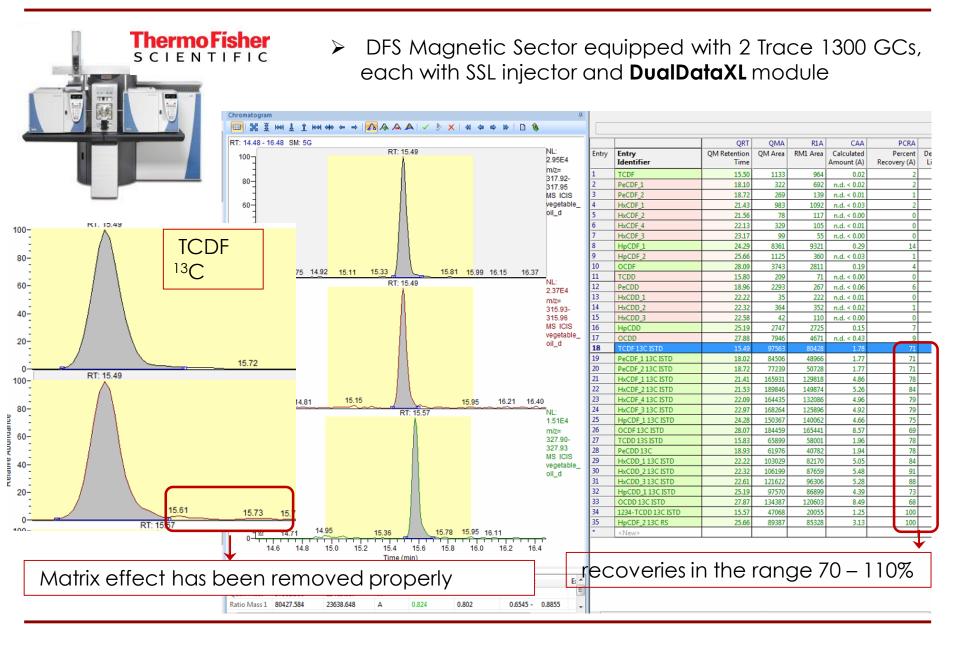
Thermo Fisher

SCIENTIFIC

DFS Magnetic Sector equipped with 2 Trace 1300 GCs, each with SSL injector and DualDataXL module



Results for Vegetable Oil (4g)



Take Home Message #1

- Low(er) solvent consumption
- 110 mL / 20 min for low fat samples
- 350 mL / 49 min for high fat samples
- DCM-free sample preparation approach
- Universal mini-column set-up for all samples
- High quality extract standards maintained

II. GC-IDHRMS

Features of Our Routine Method: MO- and I-PCBs

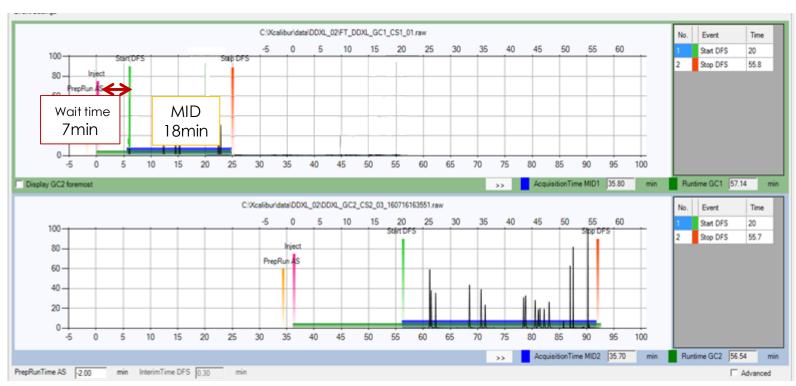


Column: **HT-8** (25 m \times 0.22 mm ID \times 0.25 μ m film thickness, SGE)

> Total Run Time: 25 min

Wait Time: 7 min

Measuring Time: 18 min



Features of our Routine Method: PCDD/Fs and co-PCBs

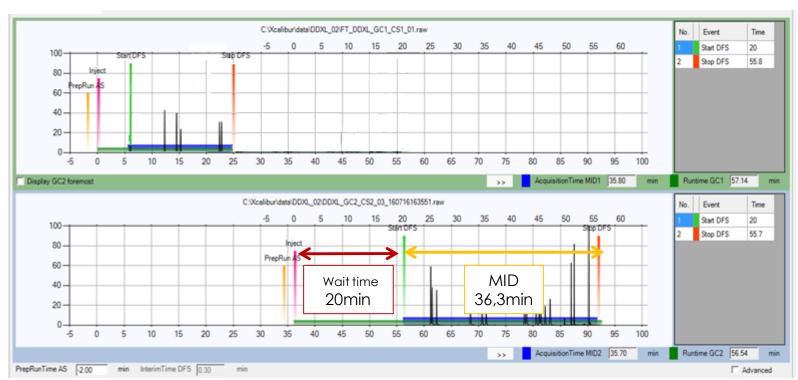


Column: **DB-5ms** ultra inert (**60 m** x 0.25 mm x 0.25 µm, Agilent)

> Total Run Time: 56.3 min

Wait Time: 20.0 min

Measuring Time: 36.3 min

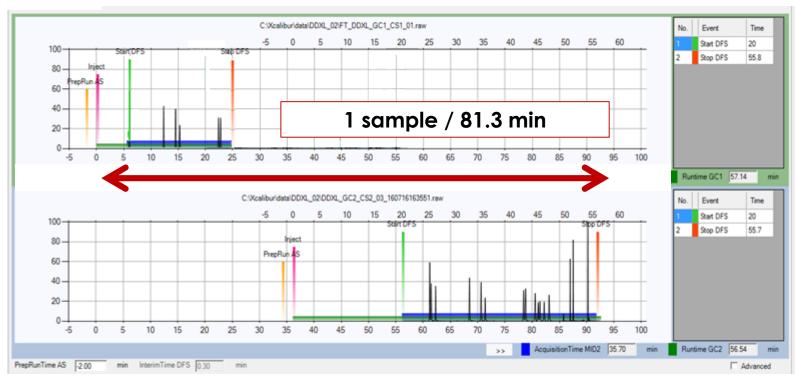


Features of our Routine Method: PCDD/Fs and all PCBs



1 complete sample, PCDD/Fs and co-, MO- and I-PCBs

> Total Run Time (56.3 + 25 min) = **81.3 min**



DualData XL Productivity Increase



DFS Magnetic Sector equipped with 2 Trace 1300 GCs, each with SSL injector and DualDataXL module

- > Start/Acquisition time are synchronized so that wait time is saved
- Productivity increase depends on the methods (30% in our case)



III. 'Fast' GC-IDHRMS

Fast GC Alternative Approach



DFS Magnetic Sector, 2 Trace 1300 GCs, each with SSL injector and shorter columns, smaller ID and film thickness

NO DualDataXL module but it might be used (better peak shape without)

PCDD/Fs and co-PCB fraction

Column: Rtx-5 (20 m x 0.18 mm x 0.20 µm, Restek)



Flow 1 mL/min
Injection volume 0.70 mL

> Total Run Time: 17 min

70% time saving

MO- and I-PCB fraction

Column: HT8 (10 m x 0.10 mm x 0.10 µm, SGE)





Flow 0.45 mL/min Injection volume 0.4 mL

Total Run Time: 11.5 min

54% time saving

	Rate (°C/min)	Temp (°C)	Hold time (min)
Initial		120	1.3
1	60	225	2.8
2	20	232	1.6
3	30	245	0.8
4	2.5	253	0
5	20	283	2.5
6	80	310	0.5

	Rate (°C/min)	Temp (°C)	Hold time (min)
Initial		60	0.35
1	45	200	0
2	5	215	0
3	7	235	0
4	20	255	0
5	40	300	0

Fast GC – Ms Parameters

High acquisition frequency to have min 10 scans/chromatographic peak

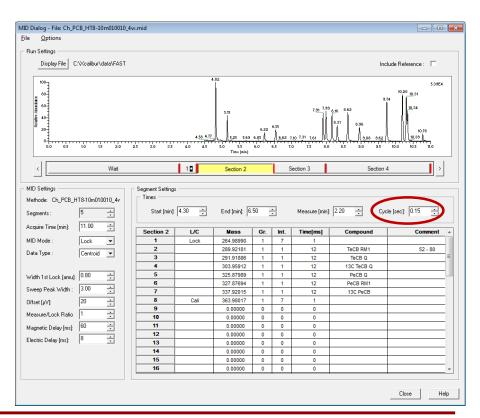
PCDD/Fs and co-PCBs - Tetra-congeners window

- Cycle = 0.42 sec
- TCDD/TCDF (Quant/Qual) dwell time = 60 msec
- PCB 126 (Quant/Qual) dwell time = 15 msec*
- 13C labelled ISTDs (Quant)dwell time = 10 msec**

MID Dialog - File: Ch_dioxins&coplanars_NewCaliCurve_FastGC_Rtx-5-FINAL_6w.mid Bun Setting Display File C:\Xcalibur\data\FAST GC\Cali_diox\Rtx-5-20m018mm020um\new Include Reference : | Section 1 Section 2 MID Setting Methode: Ch. dioxinsconlanars NewCali End [min]: 8.00 Measure [min]: 1.70 Acquire Time [min]: Section 2 Time[ms] MID Mode 303.90108 TCDF RM1 2 60 TCDF Q 3 313.98389 5 13 C TCDF Q 5 Width 1st Lock [amu]: 0.20 TCDD RM1 60 TCDD Q Sweep Peak Width: 15 PCB 126 RM1 325 87989 PCB 126 Q 333.93384 13C TCDD Q Measure/Lock Ratio 337.92015 10 13C PCB 126 11 363.98070 12 0.00000 Electric Delay [ms]: 13 14 0 15 16 0.00000

MO- and I-PCBs - Tetra-congeners window

- Cycle = 0.15 sec
- Dwell time (natives and labelled) = 12 msec



^{*} Concentration 10 times higher than TCDD in our lowest cali point

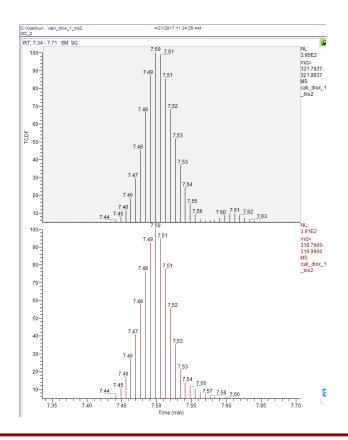
^{**} No Qual ion acquired, concentration 50 times higher than TCDD in our lowest cali point

Fast GC – MS Parameters

High acquisition frequency to have min 10 scans/chromatographic peak

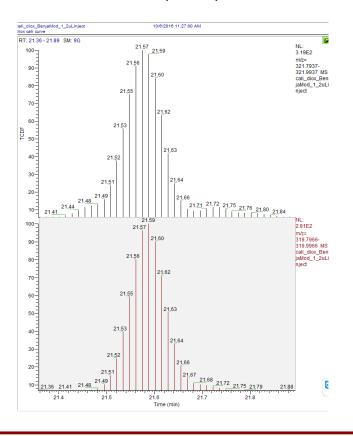
FAST GC - TCDD

- Cycle = 0.42 sec
- Dwell time = 60 msec
- Peak width (base) = 7 sec



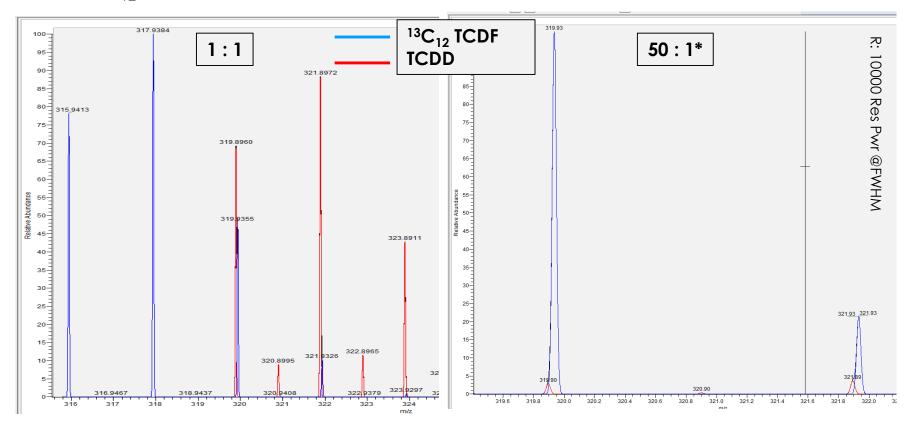
REGULAR GC - TCDD

- Cycle = 0.80 sec
- Dwell time = 75 msec
- Peak width (base) = 14 sec



> PCDD/Fs and co-PCB fraction possible interferences:

1. ¹³C₁₂ Furans labelled ISTD & native Dioxins



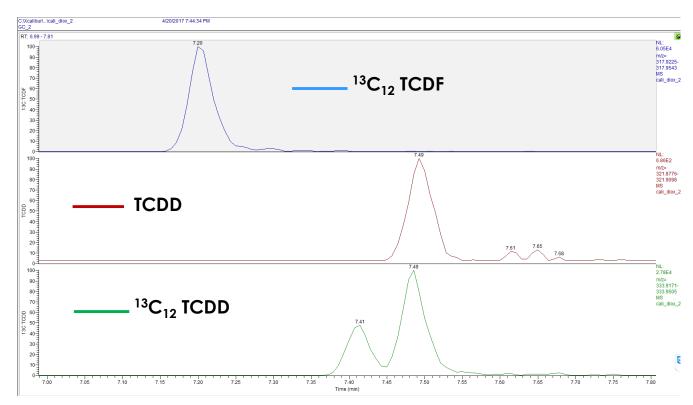
Simulated mass spectra at R: 10000 Res Pwr @FWHM

^{*} ratio ${}^{13}\text{C}_{12}$ TCDF : TCDD in our first calibration point

> PCDD/Fs and co-PCB fraction possible interferences:

1. ¹³C₁₂ Furans labelled ISTD & native Dioxins

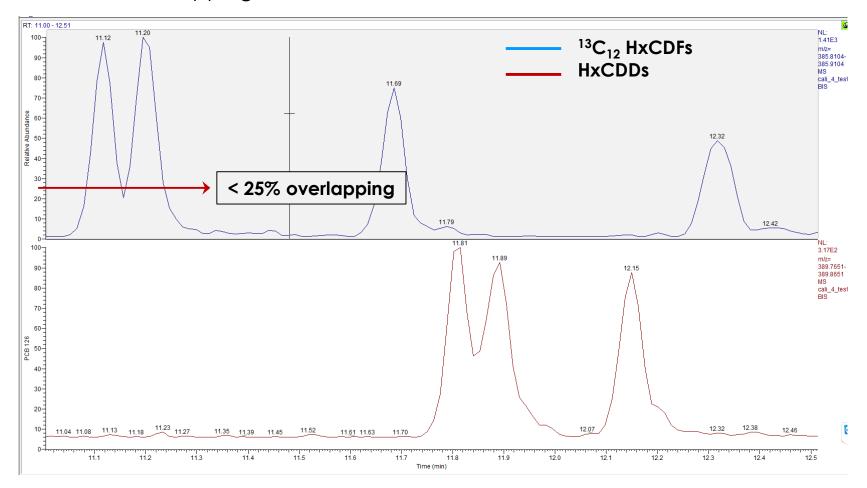
Chromatograms



^{*} ratio ${}^{13}\mathrm{C}_{12}$ TCDF : TCDD in our first calibration point

> PCDD/Fs and co-PCB fraction possible interferences:

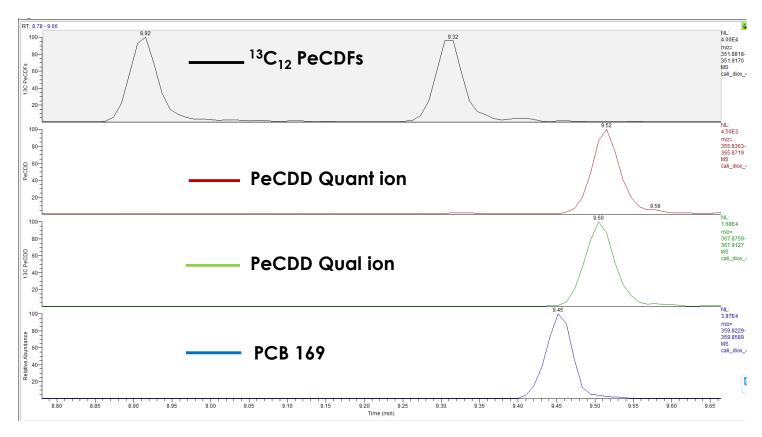
- 1. ¹³C₁₂ Furans labelled ISTD & native Dioxins
- 2. < 25% overlapping between Hexa Furans*



^{*} Commission Regulation (EU) No 589/2014

> PCDD/Fs and co-PCB fraction possible interferences:

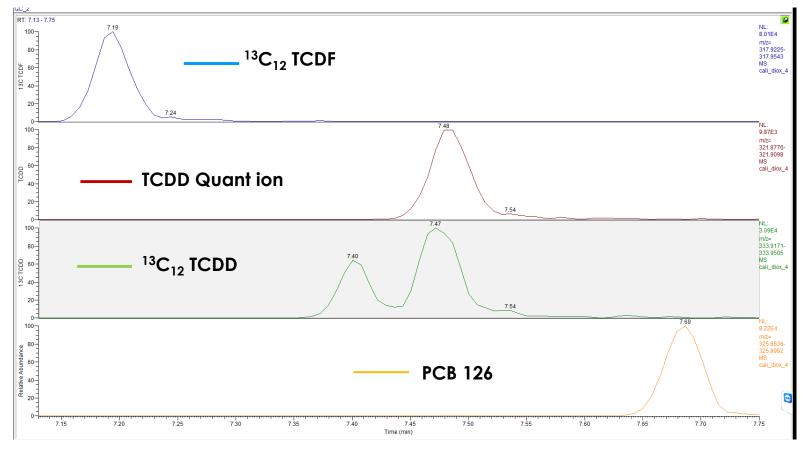
- 1. ¹³C₁₂ Furans labelled ISTD & native Dioxins
- 2. < 25% overlapping between Hexa Furans*
- 3. PCDD/Fs and co-PCBs



^{*} Commission Regulation (EU) No 589/2014

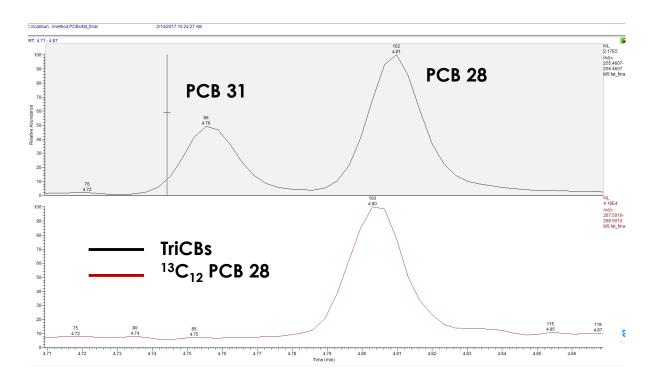
> PCDD/Fs and co-PCB fraction possible interferences:

- 1. ¹³C₁₂ Furans labelled ISTD & native Dioxins
- 2. 25 % overlapping between Hexa Furans (point 6.3 REGULATION (EU) No 589/2014)
- 3. PCDD/Fs and co-PCBs



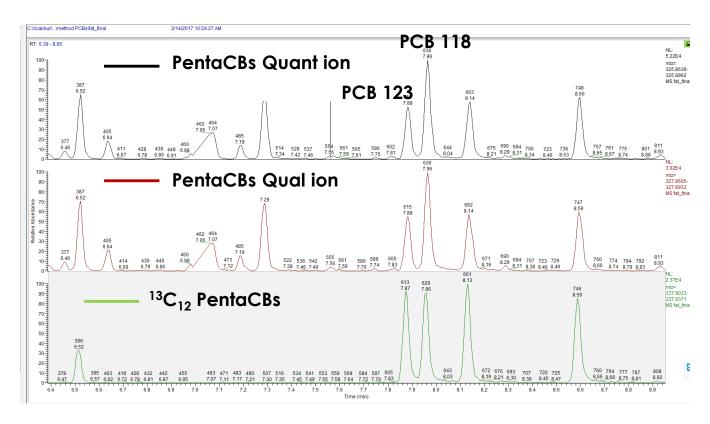
^{*} ratio ${}^{13}C_{12}$ TCDF : TCDD in our first calibration point

- > MO- and I-PCBs fraction possible interferences*:
 - 1. PCB 31 and 28



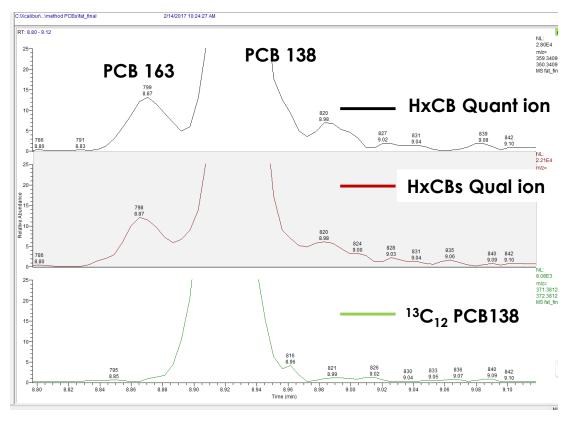
^{*} Real sample of butter, processed in our routine lab

- > MO- and I-PCBs fraction possible interferences*:
 - 1. PCB 31 and 28
 - 2. PCB 123 and 118



^{*} Real sample of butter, processed in our routine lab

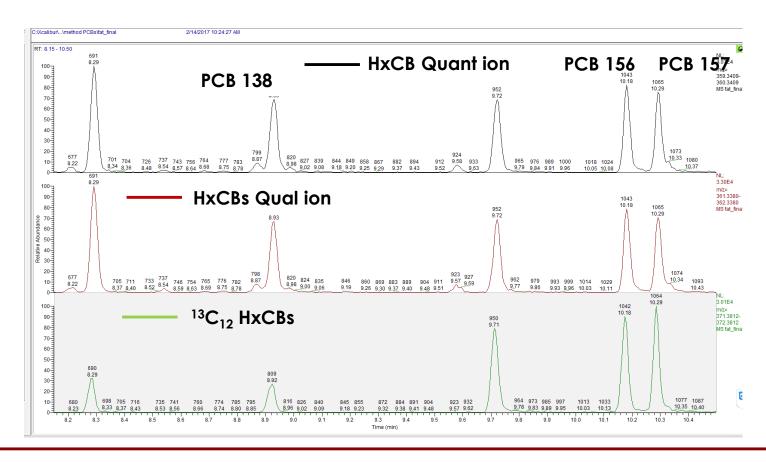
- MO- and I-PCBs fraction possible interferences*:
 - 1. PCB 31 and 28
 - PCB 123 and 118
 - 3. PCB 163 and 138, PCB 156 and 157



^{*} Real sample of butter, processed in our routine lab

MO- and I-PCBs fraction possible interferences*:

- 1. PCB 31 and 28
- PCB 123 and 118
- 3. PCB 163 and 138, PCB 156 and 157



^{*} Real sample of butter, processed in our routine lab

Fast GC – Sensitivity Increase

Peak squeezing leads to significant sensitivity increase (~70%)

FAST GC

S/N = 1371/1 pg on column

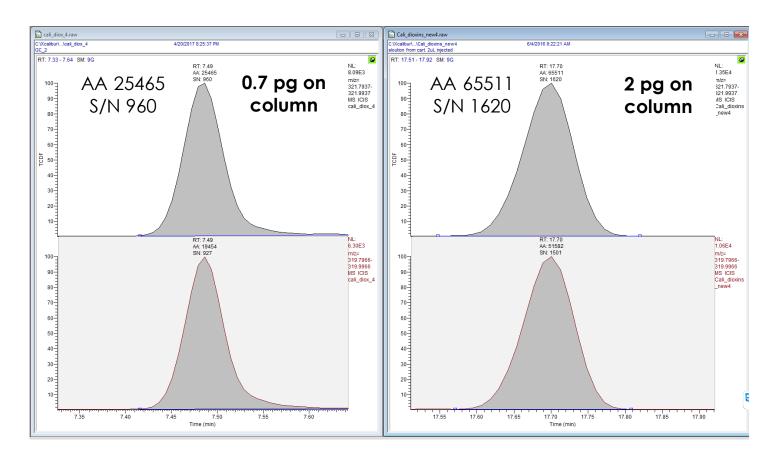
REGULAR GC

S/N = 810/1 pg on column

____ TCDD

Quant ion

TCDDQual ion



Fast GC – Sensitivity Increase

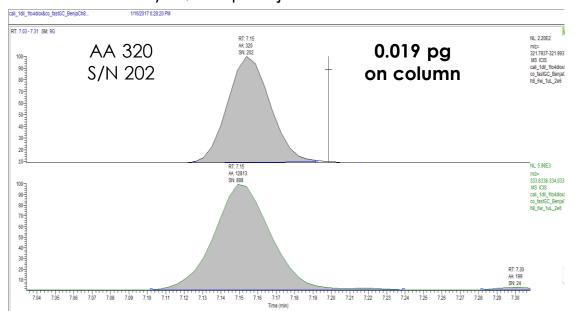
Peak squeezing leads to significant sensitivity increase (~70%)

Our first calibration point (0.05 pg/ μ L TCDD) diluted 1 to 4 \rightarrow 0.0125 pg/ μ L TCDD



13C₁₂ TCDD

Fast GC analysis, 1.5 µL injected



Fast GC – Method Validation (ongoing...)

➤ 6 points calibration curve has been injected and RRF RSD is < 15% for all the PCDD/Fs and PCBs.
</p>

	Cmp name	RRF average	STD	RSD %
1	2378-TCDF	1.23	0.04	3.26
2	12378-PeCDF	1.23	0.08	6.57
3	23478-PeCDF	1.25	0.06	4.85
4	123478-HxCDF	1.22	0.04	3.3
5	123678-HxCDF	1.24	0.06	4.48
6	234678-HxCDF	1.24	0.06	4.74
7	123789-HxCDF	1.16	0.04	3.59
8	1234678-HpCDF	1.07	0.05	4.51
9	1234789-HpCDF	1.09	0.05	5.02
10	OCDF	1.07	0.04	3.91
11	2378-TCDD	1.37	0.1	7.5
12	12378-PeCDD	1.38	0.08	5.74
13	123478-HxCDD	1.24	0.08	6.63
14	123678-HxCDD	1.23	0.09	7.57
15	123789-HxCDD	1.2	0.12	9.8
16	1234678-HpCDD	1.29	0.13	10.42
17	OCDD	1.36	0.09	6.72

	Cmp name	RRF average S	TD	RSD %
1	PCB 28	1.01	0.02	1.61
2	PCB 52	1.33	0.09	6.5
3	PCB 101	1.23	0.07	5.51
4	PCB 123	1.13	0.03	2.71
5	PCB 118	1.19	0.02	1.75
6	PCB 114	1.18	0.03	2.3
7	PCB 153	1.3	0.02	1.25
8	PCB 105	1.14	0.02	1.79
9	PCB 138	1.18	0.03	2.84
10	PCB 167	1.19	0.02	1.75
11	PCB 156	1.15	0.02	1.9
12	PCB 157	1.1	0.02	1.99
13	PCB 180	1.11	0.05	4.53
14	PCB 189	1.18	0.04	3.59

Take Home Message #2

- 70% time saving on PCDD/F measurements (17 min)
- 54% time saving on PCB measurements (11,5 min)
- Dual-Data possibly to be added...
- Major co-elution concerns under control
- To be fully validated...

