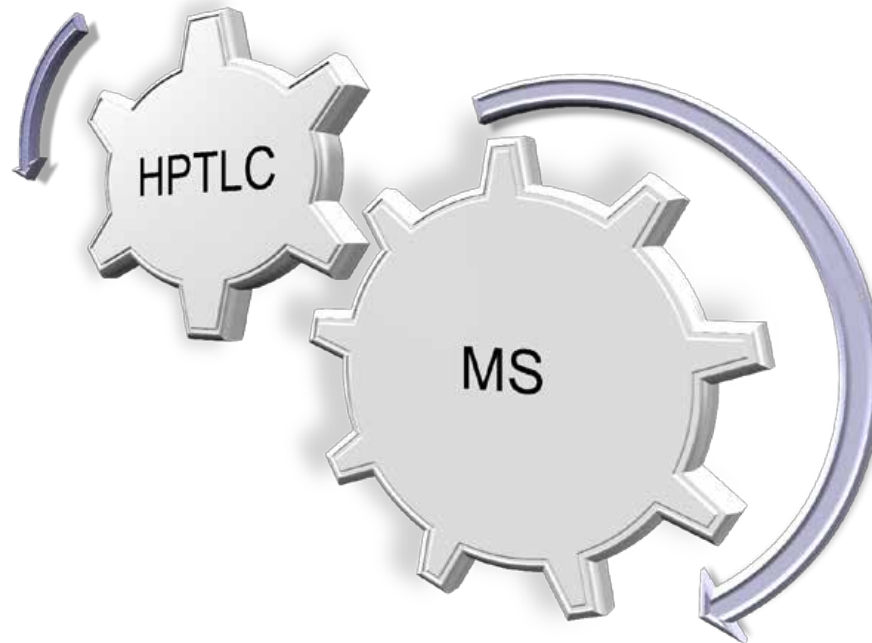
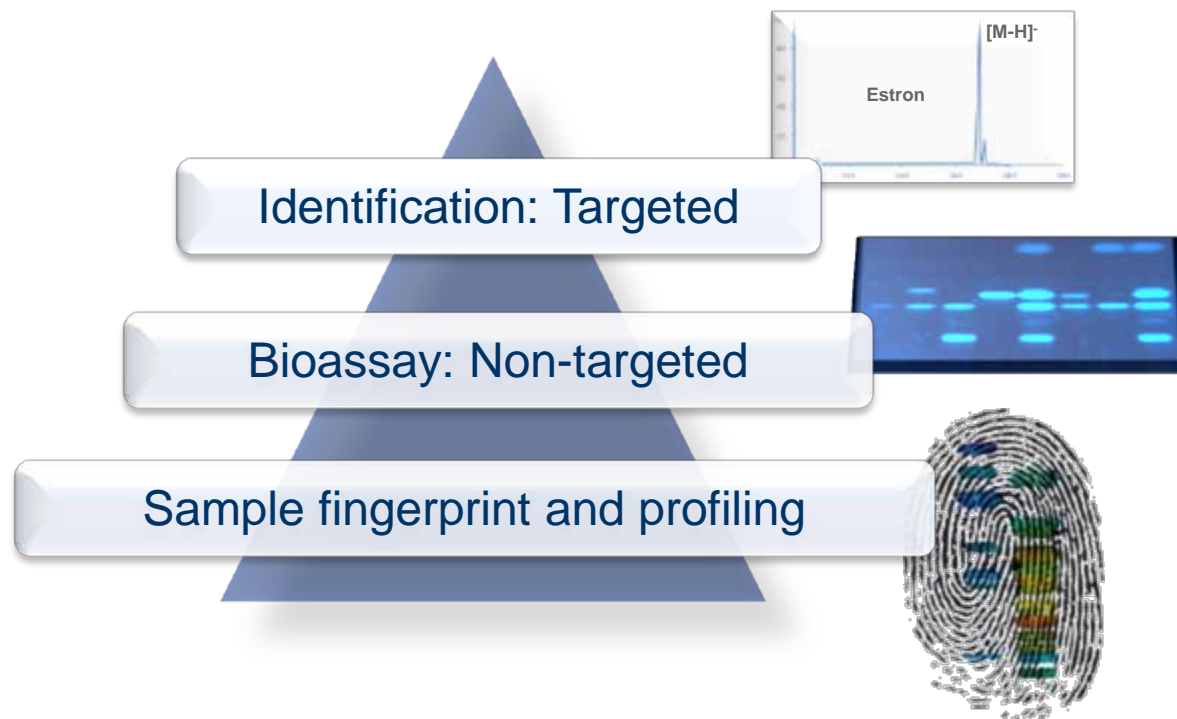


HPTLC-MS

Overview, quantitation and comparison

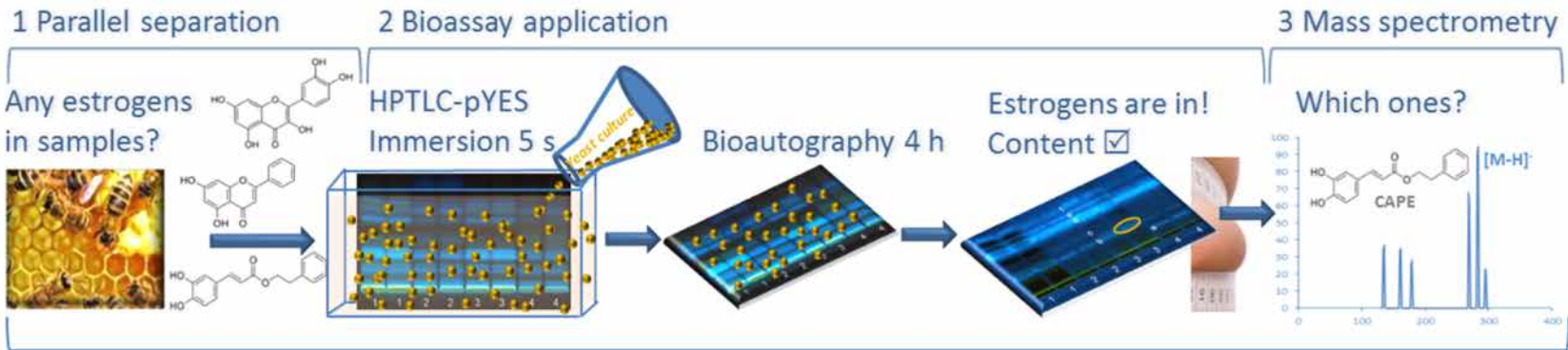


News in HPTLC-EDA

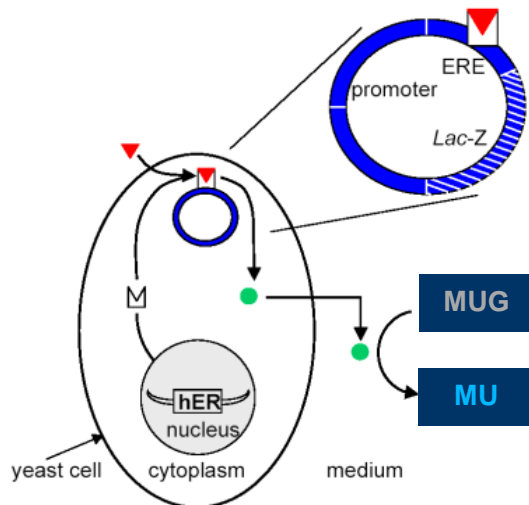


Gertrud Morlock, Chair of Food Science
 Justus Liebig University Giessen

Detection of endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs)



→ LC-bioassay-MS workflow for 20 samples in parallel within 5 h (15 min per sample)



Modified from draft of pYES expert group

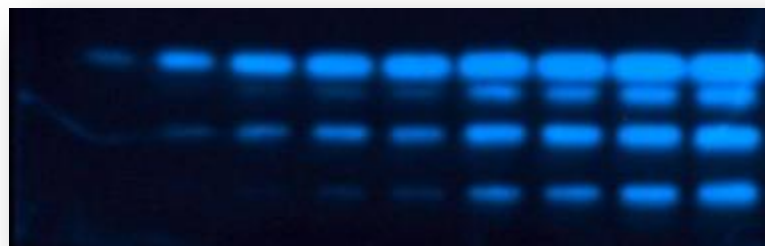
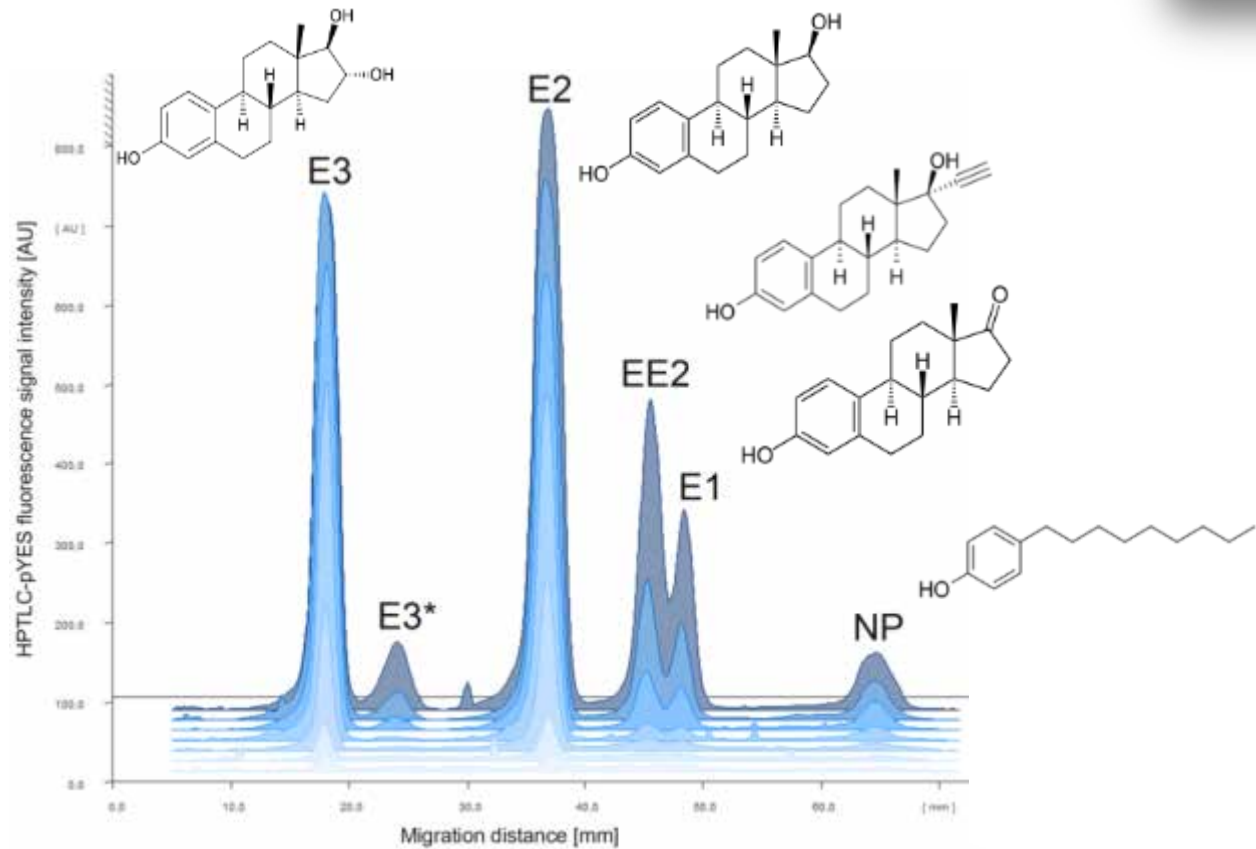
Planar yeast estrogen screen (pYES)

- using human estrogen receptor hER α
- in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

1. Routledge & Sumpter, *Environ. Toxicol. Chem.* 15 (1996) 241
2. McDonnell *et al.*, *J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 39 (1991) 291

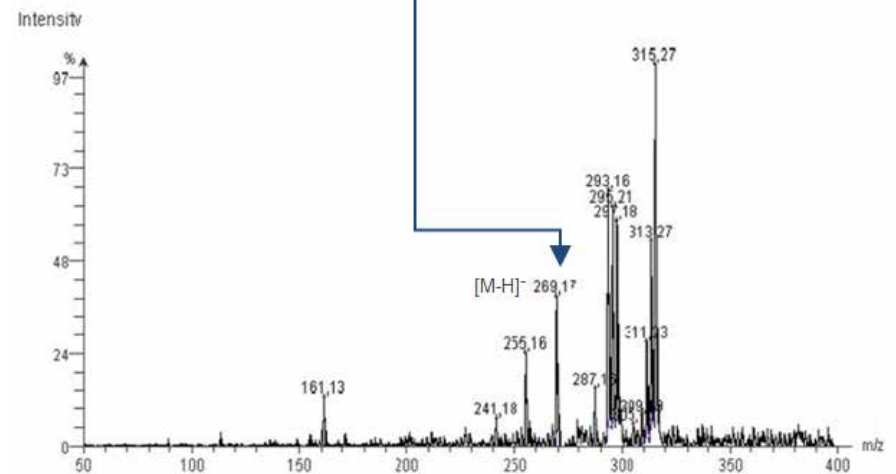
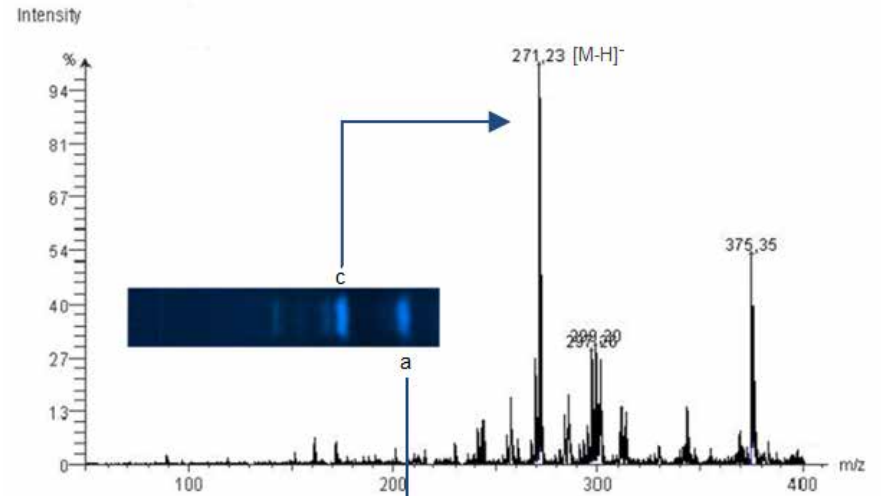
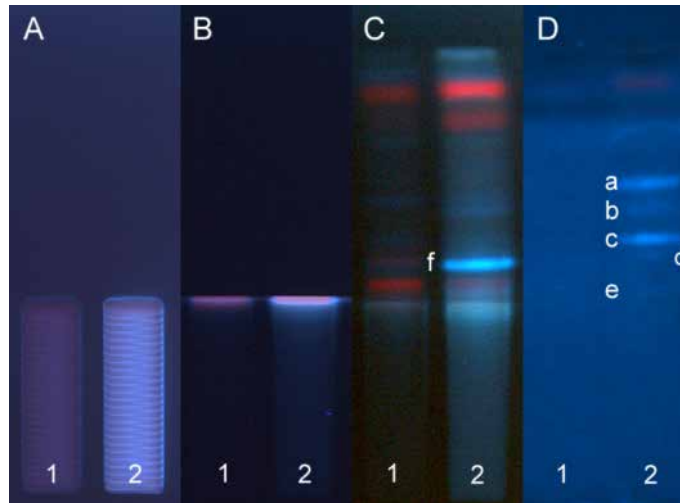
- blue fluorescent 4-methylumbelliferone

Biological detection of estrogens



	pg/band
E1	25 – 1000
EE2	0.5 – 20
E2	0.5 – 20
E3	25 – 1000

Discovery in surface and waste water samples



Substance	LOD [ng/L]	LOQ [ng/L]
E2	1.0	2.5
EE2	2.5	5.0
E1	4.3	15.0
E3	75.0	250.0
BPA	1.6×10^3	5.0×10^3
NP	15.0×10^3	65.0×10^3

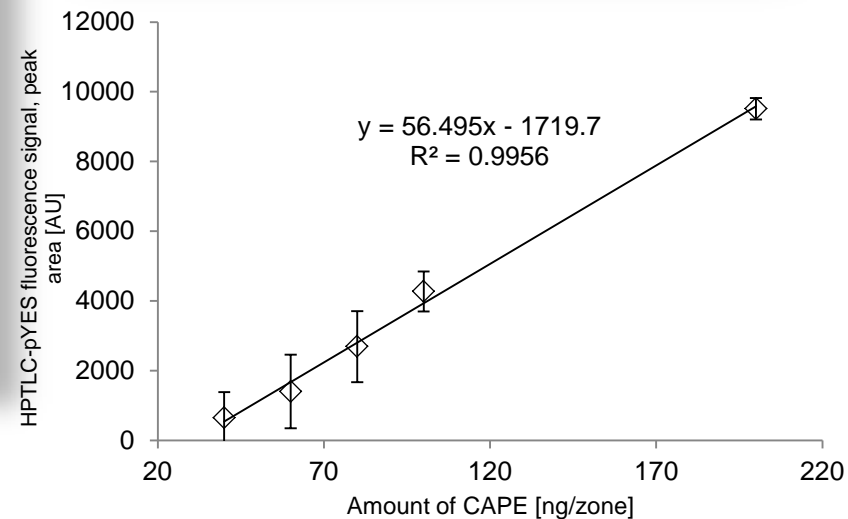
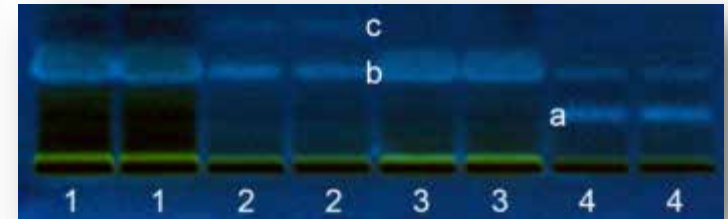
Biouantitation by microorganisms' response

Content [ng/L]	E2	E1	E3
<u>STP influent</u>	10.1	40.5	98
	6.7	17.6	<u>nd</u>
	3.1	12.4	<u>nd</u>
	4.9	36.4	150
	12.6	49.7	210
<u>STP effluent (x5)</u>	<u>nd</u>	<u>nd</u>	<u>nd</u>
<u>Lückeback</u>	1.6	20.5	<u>nd</u>
	8.3	12.7	<u>nd</u>
Flachsbach	6.6	16.6	<u>nd</u>
	<u>nd</u>	<u>nd</u>	<u>nd</u>
Wetter (x2)	<u>nd</u>	<u>nd</u>	<u>nd</u>
Weidgraben	2.1	11.6	<u>nd</u>
	**	4.9	<u>nd</u>
Wieseck (x2)	<u>nd</u>	<u>nd</u>	<u>nd</u>

Bioquantitation of CAPE in propolis

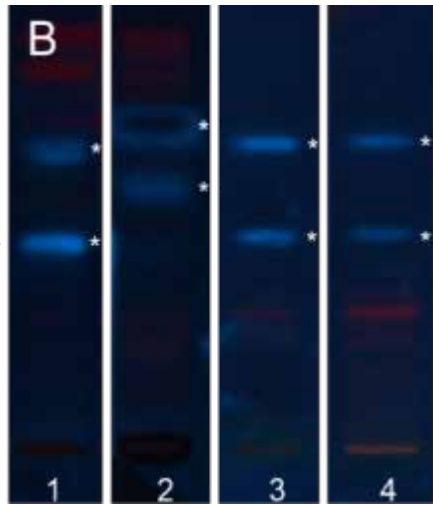
Propolis sample	CAPE content in sample [$\mu\text{g/mL}$]	CAPE content [$\mu\text{g/g}$] referred to propolis weight (n=2)
P1 (30 %)	481	2028
P2 (30 %)	476	2009
P3 (25 %)	471	2387
P4 (62 %)	348	710
P5 (not specified)	380	380 ³
P6 (250 mg/capsule)	359 ¹	1435
P7 (30 mg/lozenge)	22 ²	1089

¹ $\mu\text{g/capsule}$, ² $\mu\text{g/pastille}$, ³ $\mu\text{g/mL}$

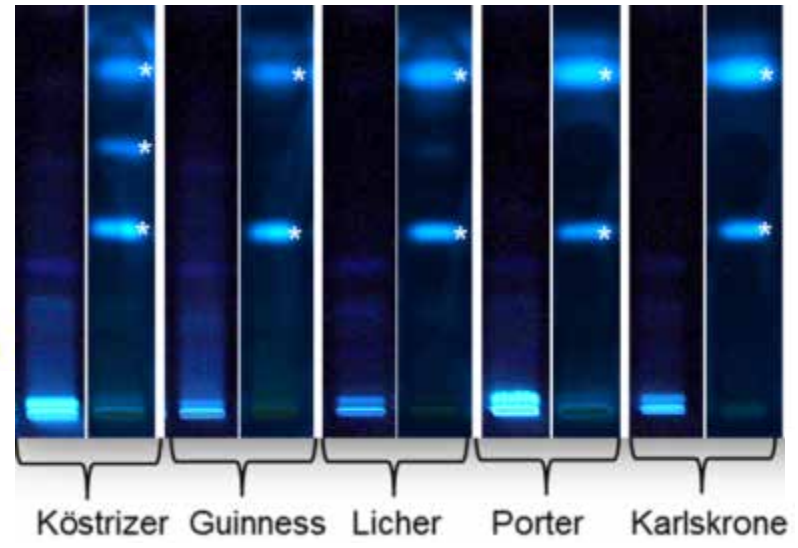


Biological detection of estrogen-effective comp.

→ Spices



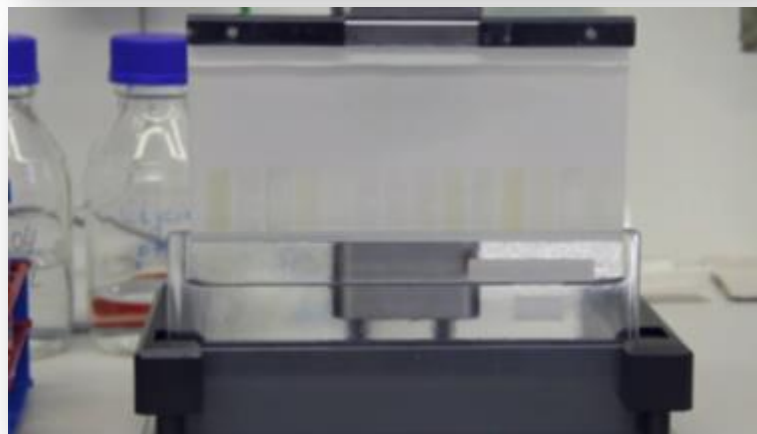
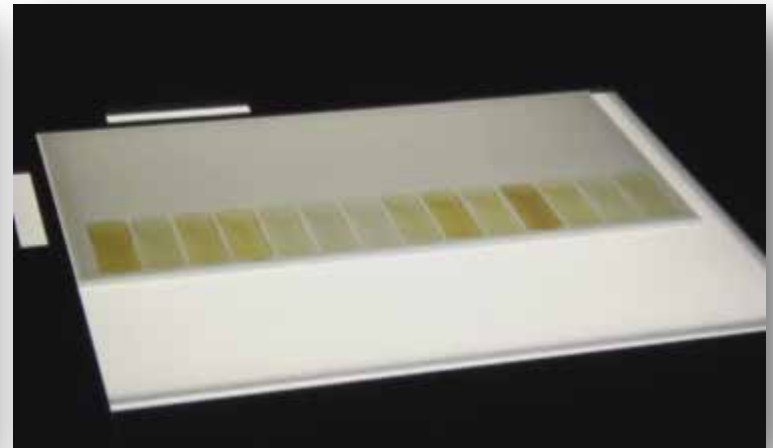
→ Beer samples



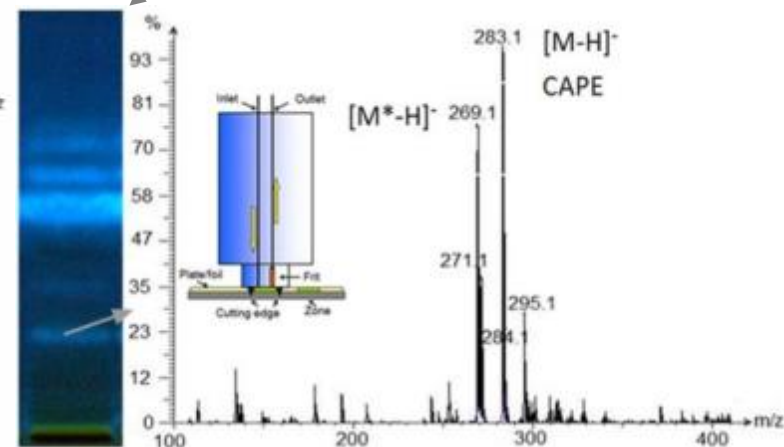
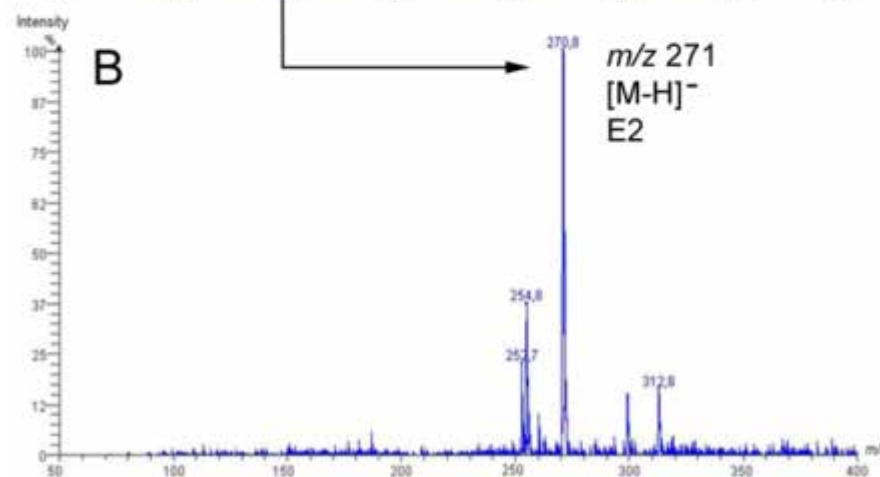
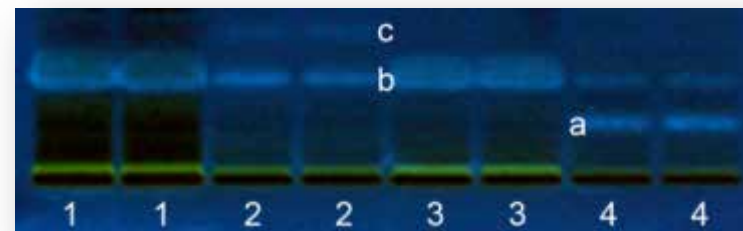
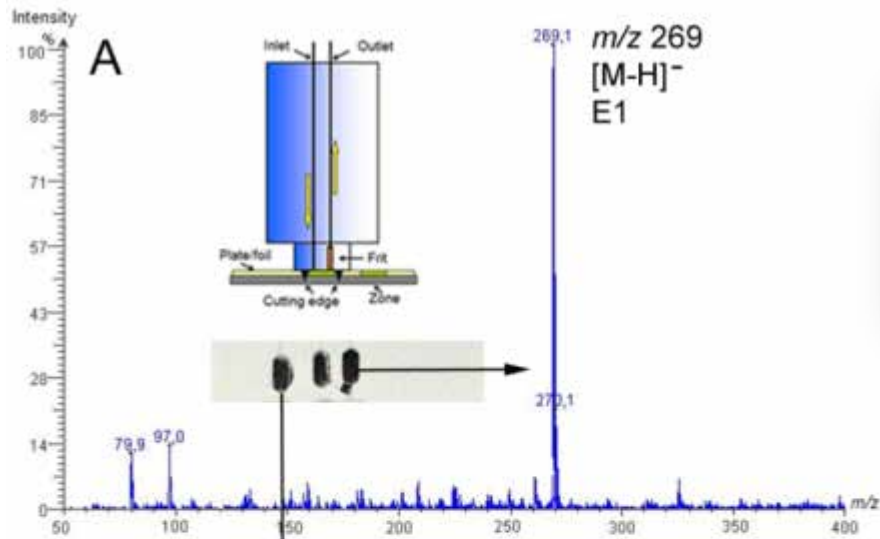
Video HPTLC-EDA

How to discover estrogen-effective compounds in beer?

<https://youtu.be/Q7AGuljcFvQ>



Confirmation by MS

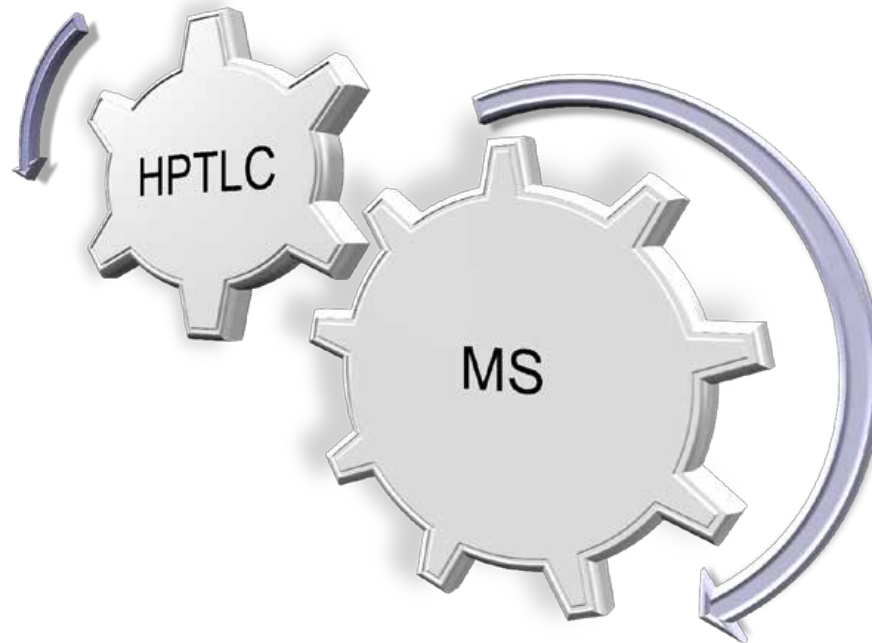


I. Klingelhöfer, G. Morlock, J Chromatogr A 1360 (2014) 288-295

G. Morlock, I. Klingelhöfer, Anal Chem 86 (2014) 8289-8295

HPTLC-MS

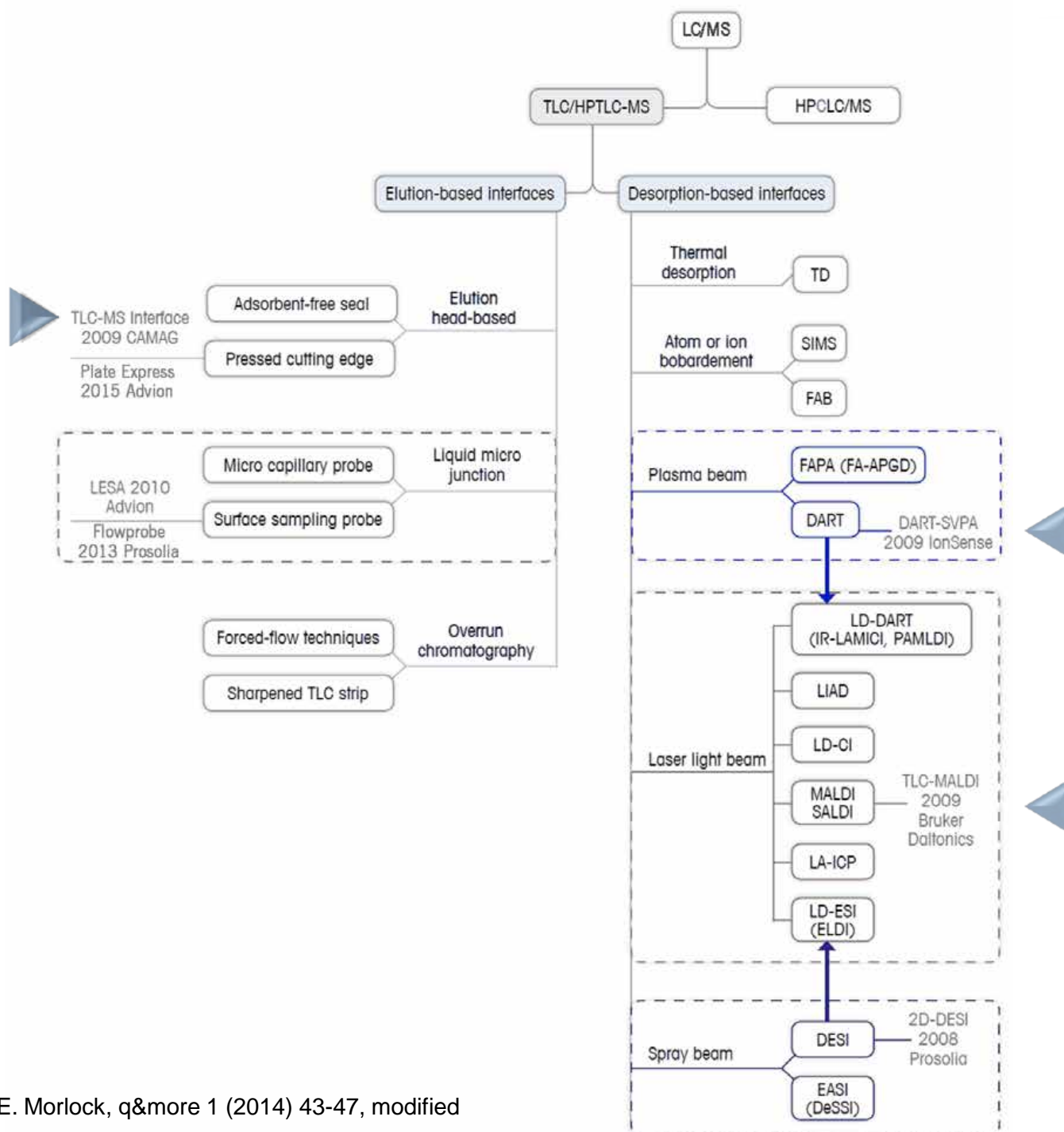
Overview, quantitation and comparison



Gertrud Morlock, Chair of Food Science



Justus Liebig University Giessen



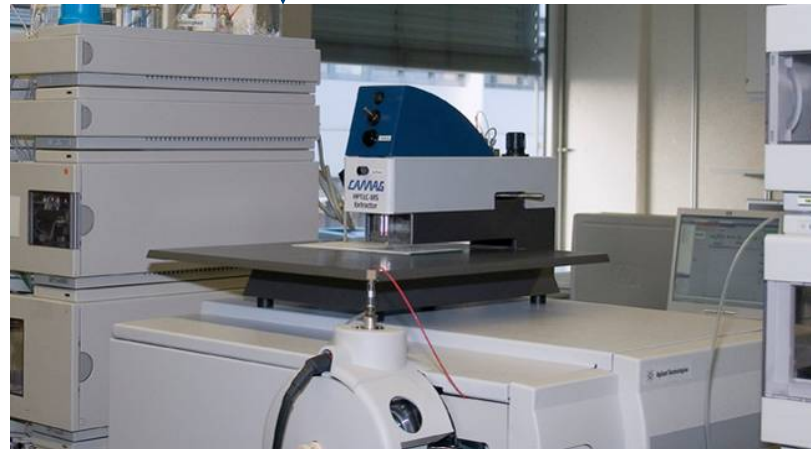
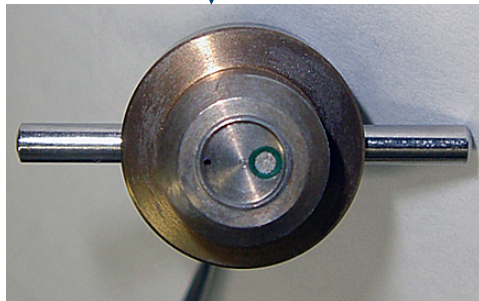
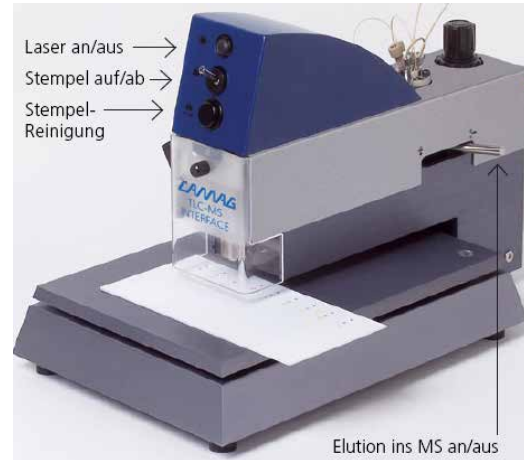
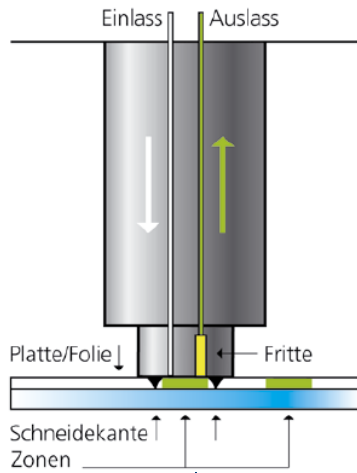
HPTLC-MS

Can we just compare figures
like limit of detection (LOD)?

LOD 100 pg/band?

On what does LOD depend on?

Elution head-based HPTLC-MS

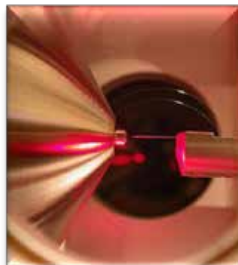


H. Luftmann, Anal Bioanal Chem 378 (2004) 964-968

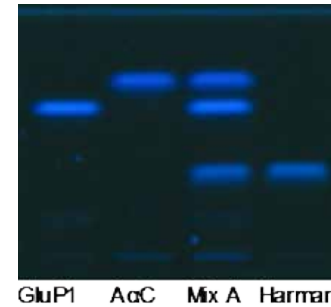
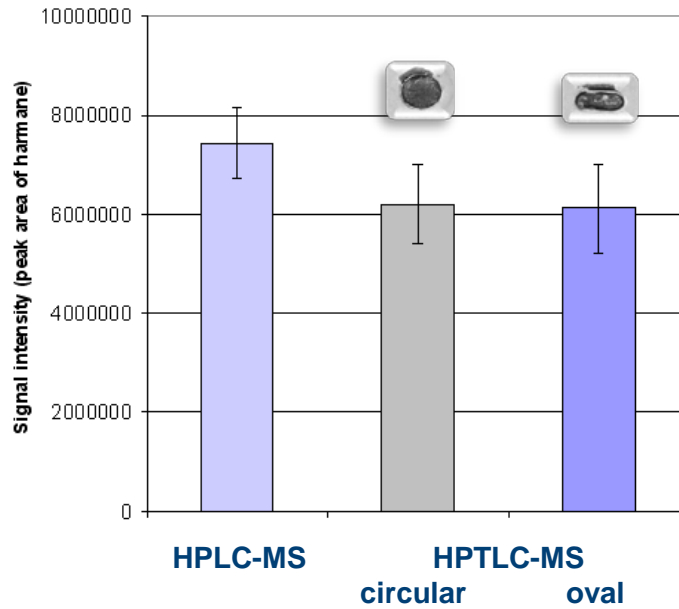
A. Alpmann, G. Morlock, Anal Bioanal Chem 386 (2006) 1543-1551

Analyzer type of the mass spectrometer

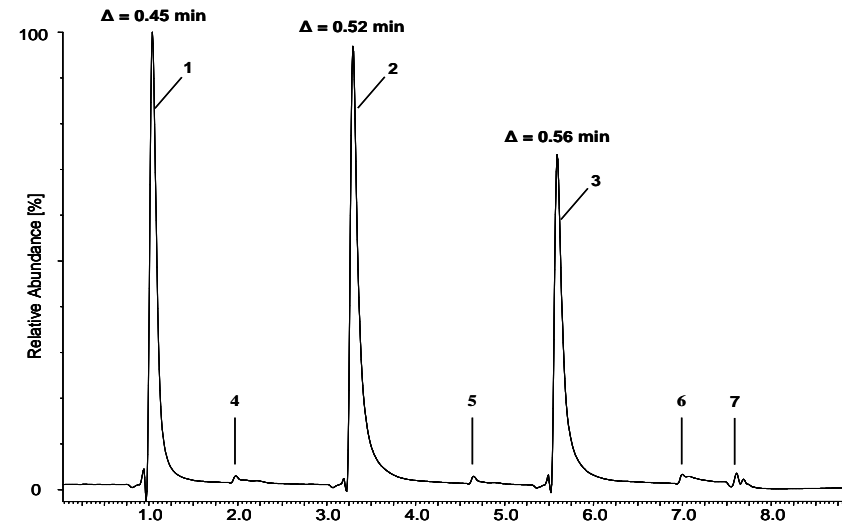
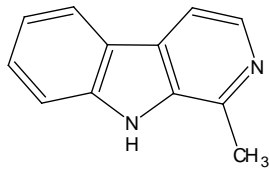
Ion source	Analyzer	Detector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrospray ionization (ESI) • Atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI) • Atmospheric pressure photoionisation (APPI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-of-flight MS (TOF) • Orbitrap • Ion trap • Single quadrupole • Tandem MS (2 quadrupoles) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-channel plate (MCP) • Photo multiplier (PM)



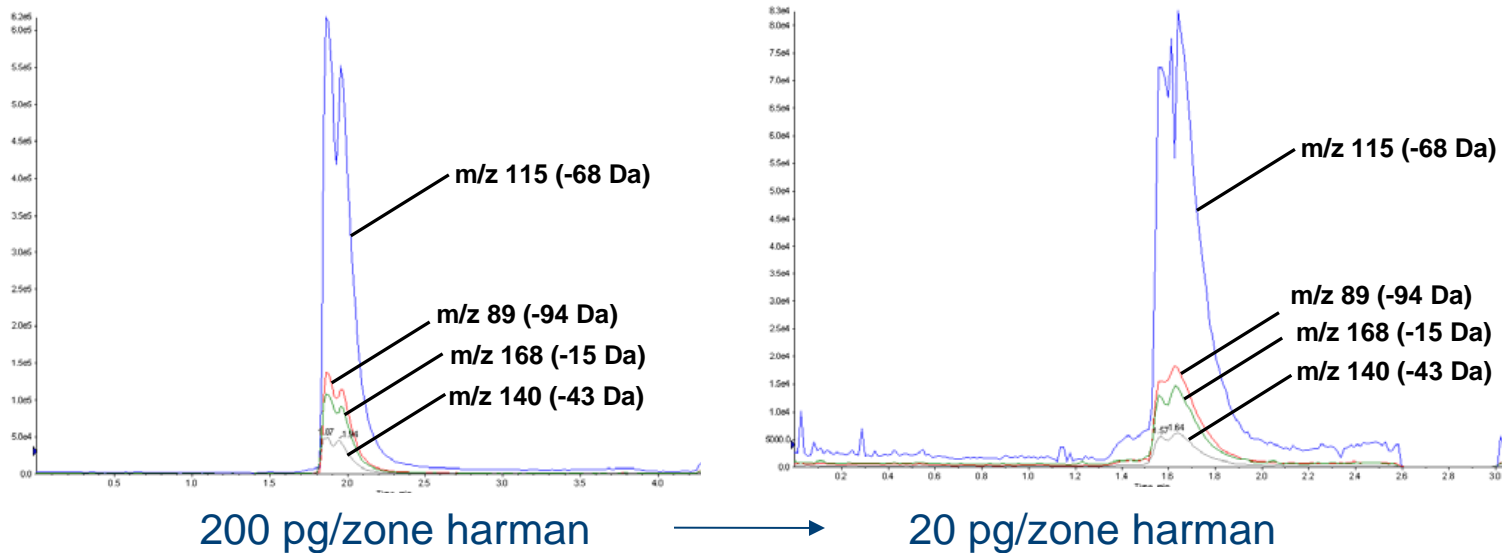
HPTLC-MS *versus* HPLC-MS



4 ng/zone harmane



Detectability by HPTLC-ESI-MS/MS

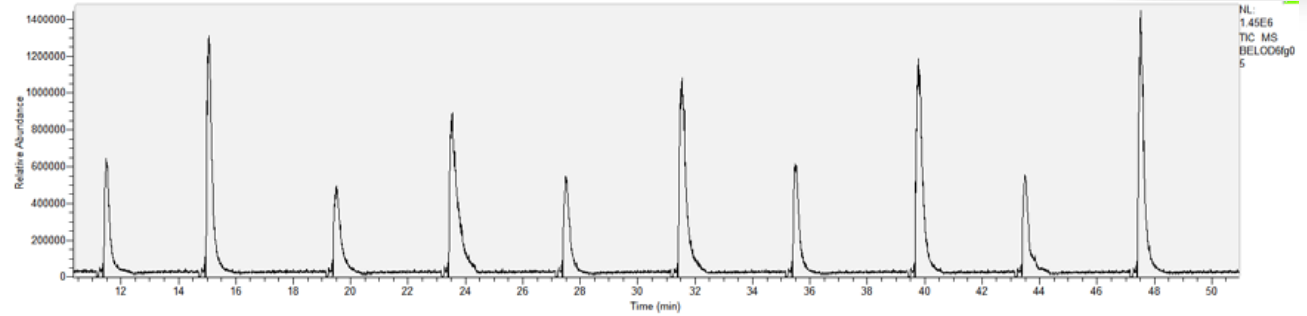


- LOQ better than 20 pg/zone harman (S/N 20)
- Detectability comparable to HPLC/MS

HPTLC-HRMS (Q Exactive plus)

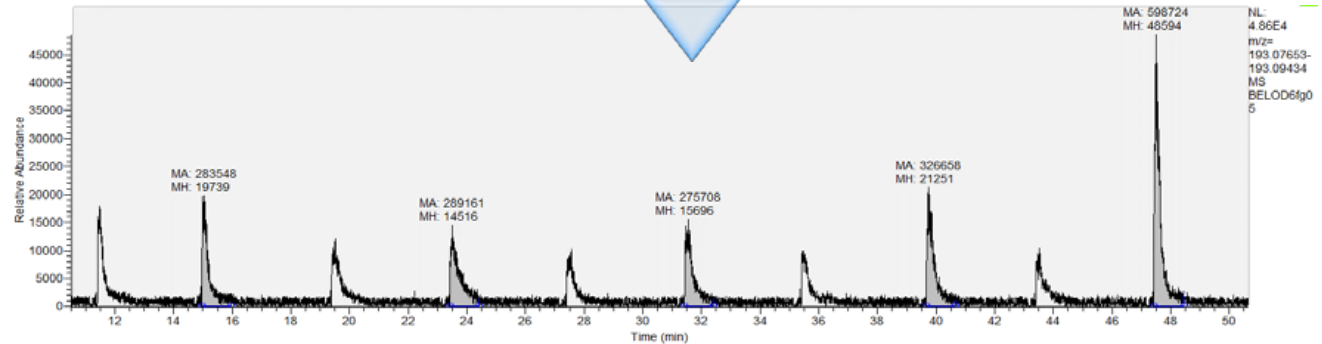
SIM

m/z 193.0861
 $\pm m/z$ 1.0



EIC

193.076
- 193.096



LOD of 24 fg/band
for butyl paraben

If 100 μ L sample
volume applied:

→ LOD of 0.24 ng/L

