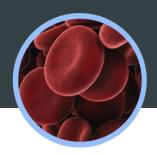
Application Note Dioxins, PCBs and PBDEs in Human Serum Using Automated Pressurized Liquid Extraction, Multi-Column Cleanup, and Concentration via EPA Methods 1613 and 1668



Introduction

Because of its complexity, human serum is one of the most challenging sample matrices encountered. Organic contaminants often exist at low lipid concentrations (~600 mg/dl) that require extremely low detection levels and ultra clean blanks. The manual sample preparation process for human serum consists of multiple, time-consuming steps that are messy, difficult to reproduce and yield inaccurate results.

By combining the analysis of multiple analytes into a single extraction and concentration method using the Pressurized Liquid Extraction (PLE) system, the PowerPrep[®] system to fractionate analyte classes, and the SuperVap[®] Concentrator, the sample preparation process can be streamlined into a rapid, reproducible method.

Instrumentation

- FMS, Inc. PLE[®] System
- FMS, Inc. PowerPrep[®] System
- FMS, Inc. SuperVap[®] Concentrator
- FMS, Inc. 200 mL direct-to-vial concentrator tubes
- FMS, Inc. 200 mL concentrator tubes (1 mL termination)
- Thermo Scientific Trace Ultra GC with Quantum TSQ
- Thermo Scientific Trace Ultra GC with DFS HRMS

Consumables

- FMS, Inc. PBDE free high capacity acidic silica columns
- FMS, Inc. PBDE free Alumina columns
- FMS, Inc. PBDE free Carbon columns
- Fisher Optima* Toluene
- Fisher Optima* n-Hexane
- Fisher Optima* Methylene Chloride
- Agilent Hydromatrix
- Fisher Formic Acid
- NIST 1958 RM; Fortified Human Serum

• Method 1613 and 1668 ¹³C₁₂ spiking and recovery standards

Procedure

- PLE cells are filled with Hydromatrix (baked at 500 °C).
- 2. Sample amounts are measured (up to 20 mLs)
- Serum samples are spiked with appropriate labeled surrogates for analytes of interest
- 4. Samples are transferred to extraction cells via a large volume pipettor.
- 5. Formic acid is added to samples on a 1:5 ratio
- Cells are capped and allowed to equilibrate for 30 minutes before loading onto the PLE system

Pressurized Liquid Extraction system

- 1. Cells filled with hexane: DCM (50:50)
- 2. Cells pressurized to 1500 PSI
- Cells heated to 120 °C (2 cycles, 20 and 10 min)
- 4. Cells cooled to ambient temperature
- 5. Cells flushed with 20 mL solvent
- Cells purged with N₂ and extract discharged to SuperVap Concentrator.

SuperVap concentration system

- 1. Preheat temp: 20 minutes at 60 °C
- 2. Evap mode w/Sensor temp: 60 °C
- 3. Nitrogen Pressure: 7-10 PSI



Application Note



Results

Table 1. Mean recoveries and deviations forlabeled compounds over 20 samples.

PowerPrep system	labeled compounds over 20	Mean	STD
 Columns conditioned with hexane 	Compound	Rec.	DEV
 Load sample extract(s) 	2,3,7,8-TCDD	кес. 67.4%	8.5%
3. Columns eluted with Hexane and	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	78.1%	9.8%
collected (some PCBs and PBDEs)	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	81.8%	10.0%
4. Alumina and Carbon columns eluted with	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	67.8%	8.0%
DCM and collected (mono- and di-ortho PCBs, remaining PBDEs)	1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	81.1%	9.9%
5. Carbon eluted in reverse direction with	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	60.9%	7.0%
toluene (PCDD/Fs and coplanar PCBs)	OCDD	60.6%	6.3%
	2,3,7,8-TCDF	71.7%	8.8%
SuperVap concentration system	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	76.6%	9.2%
4. Preheat temp: 20 minutes at 60 °C	2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	78.2%	10.0%
5. Evap mode w/Sensor temp: 60 °C	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	75.5%	9.0%
6. Nitrogen Pressure: 7-10 PSI	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	75.8%	8.9%
SuperVan Vial Evaporator	2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	75.1%	9.1%
SuperVap Vial Evaporator 1. Samples 1 mL in GC vials	1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	96.9%	13.0%
2. Add recovery standards	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	69.6%	7.1%
3. Reduce volume to \sim 10 uL at 25 °C	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	NA	NA
and 1-2 psi Nitrogen for final analysis	OCDF	68.7%	10.0%
	PBDE-28	65.1%	19.1%
	PBDE-47	73.1%	22.3%
	PBDE-100	74.6%	25.1%
	PBDE-99	79.5%	25.5%
	PBDE-154	78.5%	25.6%
	PBDE-153	85.8%	26.9%
	PBDE-183	98.3%	29.9%
	PBDE-209	95.5%	25.7%
	PCB-28	81.6%	27.8%
	PCB-52	80.0%	25.9%
	PCB-101	81.0%	28.7%
	PCB-105	75.0%	21.3%
	PCB-114	78.0%	20.8%
	PCB-118	69.5%	19.8%
	PCB-123	74.9%	21.4%
	PCB-128	75.2%	21.2%
	PCB-138	75.1%	21.4%
	PCB-153	77.5%	22.2%
	PCB-156	71.0%	20.5%
	PCB-157	67.7%	19.9%
	PCB-167	65.0%	21.4%
	PCB-170	86.4%	19.3%

Application Note

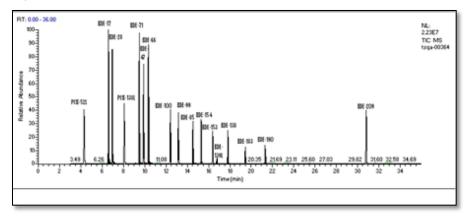


Table 1 continued			Table 2. continued		
	Mean	STD		Calc.	Cert
Compound	Rec.	DEV	Compound	Conc.	Value
PCB-178	63.7%	22.9%	PCB-105	437.04	415
PCB-180	65.2%	18.6%	PCB-114	41.13	47.4
PCB-189	71.7%	18.1%	PCB-118	412.13	418
PCB-194	86.4%	21.4%	PCB-123	41.02	54.4
PCB-206	82.9%	23.0%	PCB-156	381.57	424
PCB-209	100.8%	23.4%	PCB-157	343.81	426
PCB-77	73.4%	9.2%	PCB-167	341.44	409
PCB-81	67.9%	7.5%	PCB-170	339.70	429
PCB-126	78.9%	10.7%	PCB-180	358.75	470
PCB-169	101.3%	14.0%	PCB-189	380.17	409
			PCB-77	NA	NA
Table 2. Results of NIST 1958 analysis.			PCB-81	NA	NA
	, ,		PCB-126	7890	8050
	Calc.	Cert	PCB-169	8013	8400

	Calc.	Cert
Compound	Conc.	Value
2,3,7,8-TCDD	80	97.3
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	90	114
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	10	98.5
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	270	363
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	90	103
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	410	595
OCDD	2540	2750
2,3,7,8-TCDF	100	107
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	80	107
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	180	221
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	90	102
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	90	110
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	670	958
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	90	99.6
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	ND	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	120	86.2
OCDF	130	88.6
PBDE-28	425.74	470
PBDE-47	750.31	661
PBDE-100	417.14	482
PBDE-99	449.02	499
PBDE-154	359.62	450
PBDE-153	376.31	460
PBDE-183	365.71	461
PBDE-209	366.41	415



Figure 1: TIC of PBDE run on the Quantum TSQ



Conclusions

The results of the 20 sample study indicate that Pressurized Liquid Extraction (PLE) combined with the PowerPrep multi-column fractionation and SuperVap® Concentration systems generated efficient extractions. The relatively low deviation between recoveries demonstrates the robustness of the extraction process as well as the ability to deliver a high level of reproducibility across multiple samples. The calculated concentrations of the NIST 1958 extraction further demonstrate the efficiencies of the extraction and the ability to recover native compounds from the matrix. Also, the need to perform an additional cholesterol removal step, typically required with traditional SPE extractions of human serum, was eliminated.

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