

## High-Speed Analysis of Veterinary Drugs by Ultra High-performance Liquid Chromatography with Photodiode Array Detection

### Introduction

Veterinary drugs including antibiotics, antibacterials, antiparasitics have widely been used in livestock and fishery industries and are contributing the productivity. From the food safety point of view, the Japanese Positive List System for Agricultural Chemical Residues in Foods came into force in May, 2006 and it set the criteria for monitoring of the residual chemicals and significantly extended the number of regulated chemicals from 31 to 240.

As one of the measurement methods for those animal drugs, there is a method of simultaneous detection of multi-components using the reversed phase chromatography and photodiode array detection (PDA detector).

In this report, 24 components were separated simultaneously by gradient method using the reversed phase ODS column of 2 mm particle and high sensitivity detection using PDA detector for UHPLC.

**Keyword** : UHPLC, Positive List System, Veterinary Drug, 2 μm particle, C18 column, PDA detector

### Experimental

#### Equipment

Pump: X-LC 3185PU x 2  
 Degasser: X-LC 3080DG  
 Mixer: X-LC 3180MX  
 Column oven: X-LC 3067CO  
 Autosampler: X-LC 3159AS  
 Detector: X-LC 3110MD

#### Conditions

Column: X-PressPak V-C18 (2.0 mmID x 50 mmL, 2 μm)  
 Eluent A: 0.05% Phosphoric acid,  
 32 mM Sodium perchlorate in Water  
 Eluent B: 0.05% Phosphoric acid,  
 32 mM Sodium perchlorate in Acetonitrile  
 Gradient condition: (A/B), 0 min→ (99/1)→ 1 min(59/41)→ 4.5 min(59/41)→  
 7 min(40/60)→ 8.5 min(10/90)→ 9.5 min(10/90)→ 10 min(99/1)  
 1 cycle; 10 min  
 Flow rate: 0.6 mL/min  
 Column temp.: 40°C  
 Wavelength: 200-650 nm  
 Injection volume: 1 μL  
 Standard sample: See below

The structures of 24 components for veterinary drug are shown in Fig. 1.

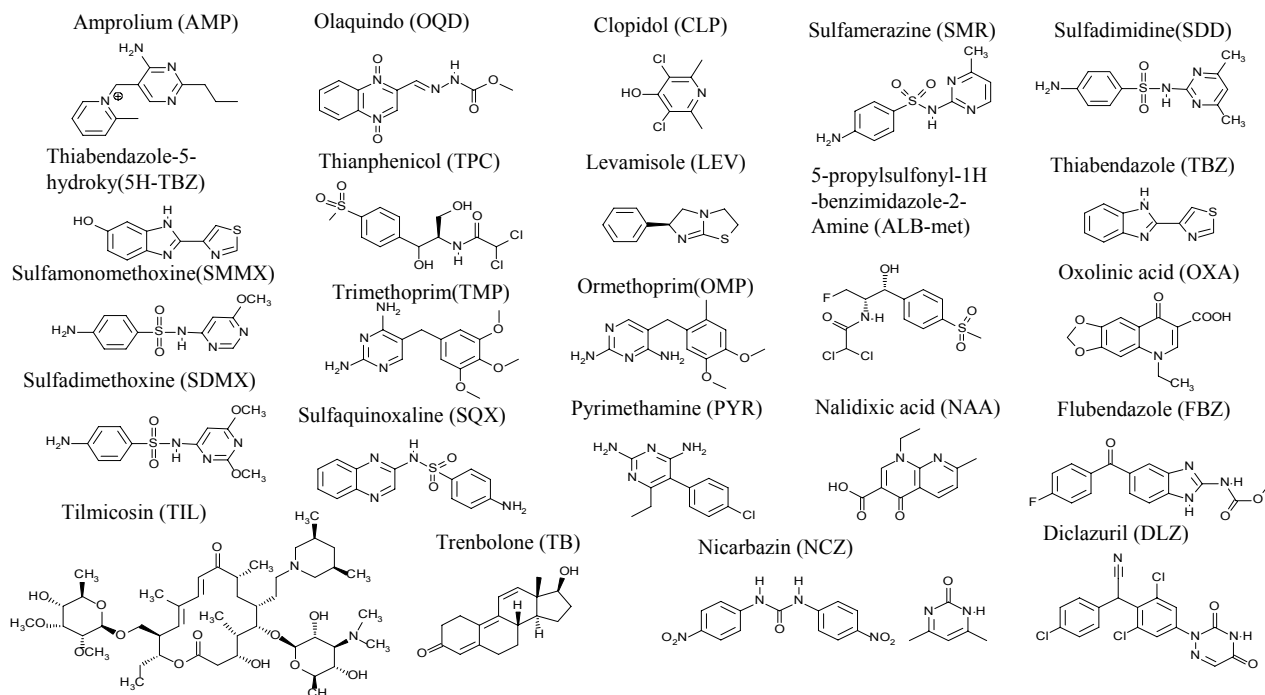
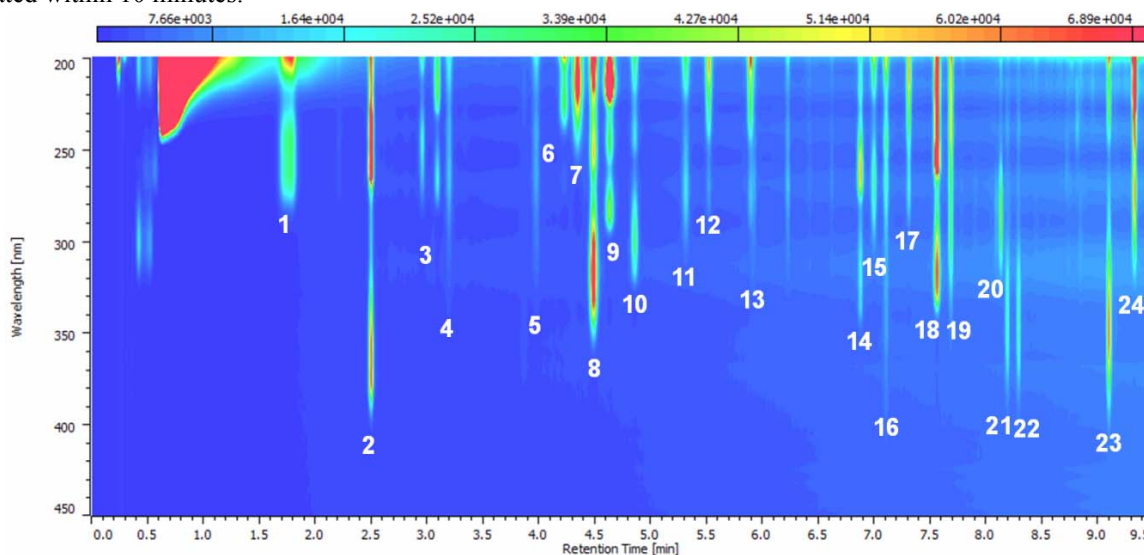


Fig. 1. Structures of formula of typical veterinary drug.

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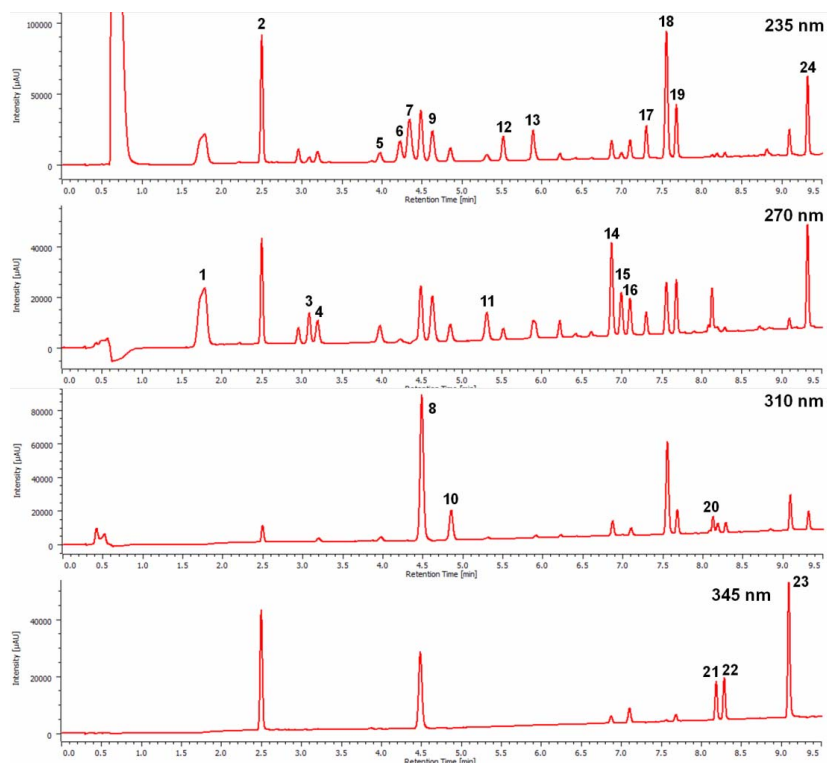
## Results

The contour plot of the standard mixture of veterinary drugs is shown in Fig. 2. Twenty-four components are clearly separated within 10 minutes.



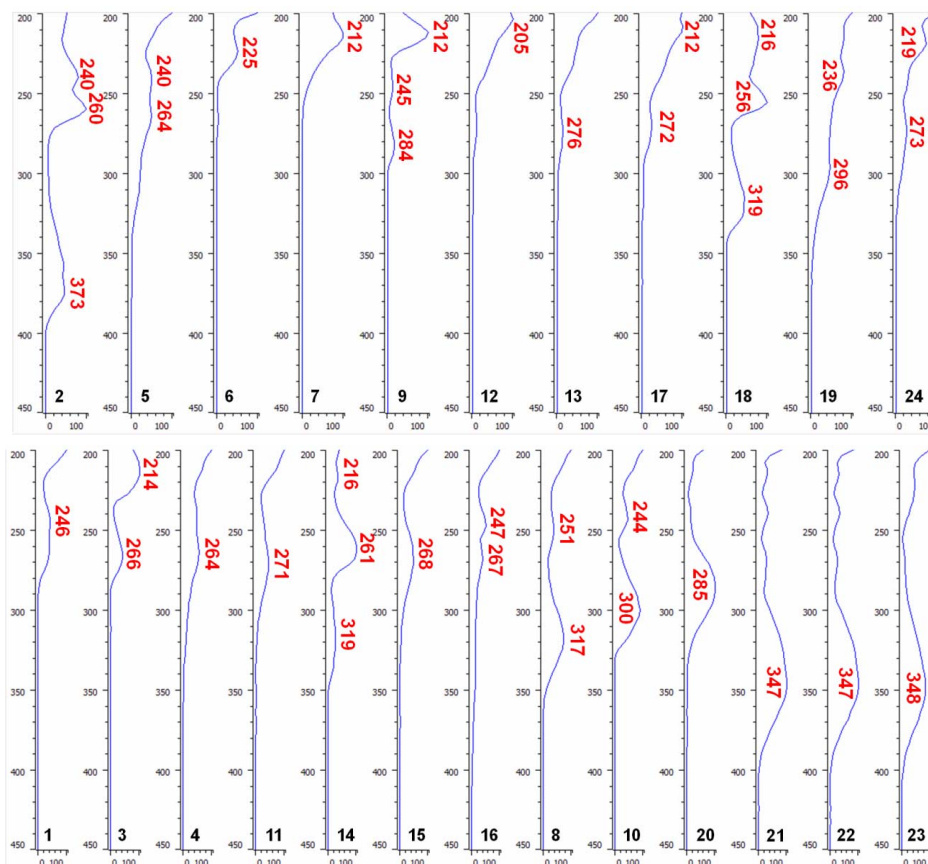
**Fig. 2.** Contour plot of standard samples for veterinary drugs. 1: AMP, 2: OQD, 3: CLP, 4: SMR, 5: SDD, 6: TPC, 7: LEV, 8: 5H-TBZ, 9: ALB-met, 10: TBZ, 11: SMMX, 12: TMP, 13: OMP, 14: OXA, 15: SDMIX, 16: SQX, 17: PYR, 18: NAA, 19: FBZ, 20: TIL, 21:  $\beta$ -TB, 22:  $\alpha$ -TB, 23: NCZ, 24: DLZ

The chromatogram at each wavelength is shown in Fig. 3.



**Fig. 3.** Chromatograms of veterinary drug.  
**235 nm;** 2: OQD, 5: SDD, 6: TPC, 7: LEV, 9: ALB-met, 12: TMP, 13: OMP, 17: PYR, 18: NAA, 19: FBZ, 24: DLZ.  
**270 nm;** 1: AMP, 3: CLP, 4: SMR, 11: SMMX, 14: OXA, 15: SDMIX, 16: SQX.  
**310 nm;** 8: 5H-TBZ, 10: TBZ, 20: TIL.  
**345 nm;** 21:  $\beta$ -TB, 22:  $\alpha$ -TB, 23: NCZ

On-peak spectrum of each component is shown in Fig. 4.



**Fig. 4.** On-peak spectra of veterinary drugs.

**235 nm:** 2: OQD, 5: SDD, 6: TPC, 7: LEV, 9: ALB-met, 12: TMP, 13: OMP, 17: PYR, 18: NAA, 19: FBZ, 24: DLZ.

**270 nm:** 1: AMP, 3: CLP, 4: SMR, 11: SMMX, 14: OXA, 15: SDMX, 16: SQX.

**310 nm:** 8: 5H-TBZ, 10: TBZ, 20: TIL.

**345 nm:** 21:  $\beta$ -TB, 22:  $\alpha$ -TB, 23: NCZ

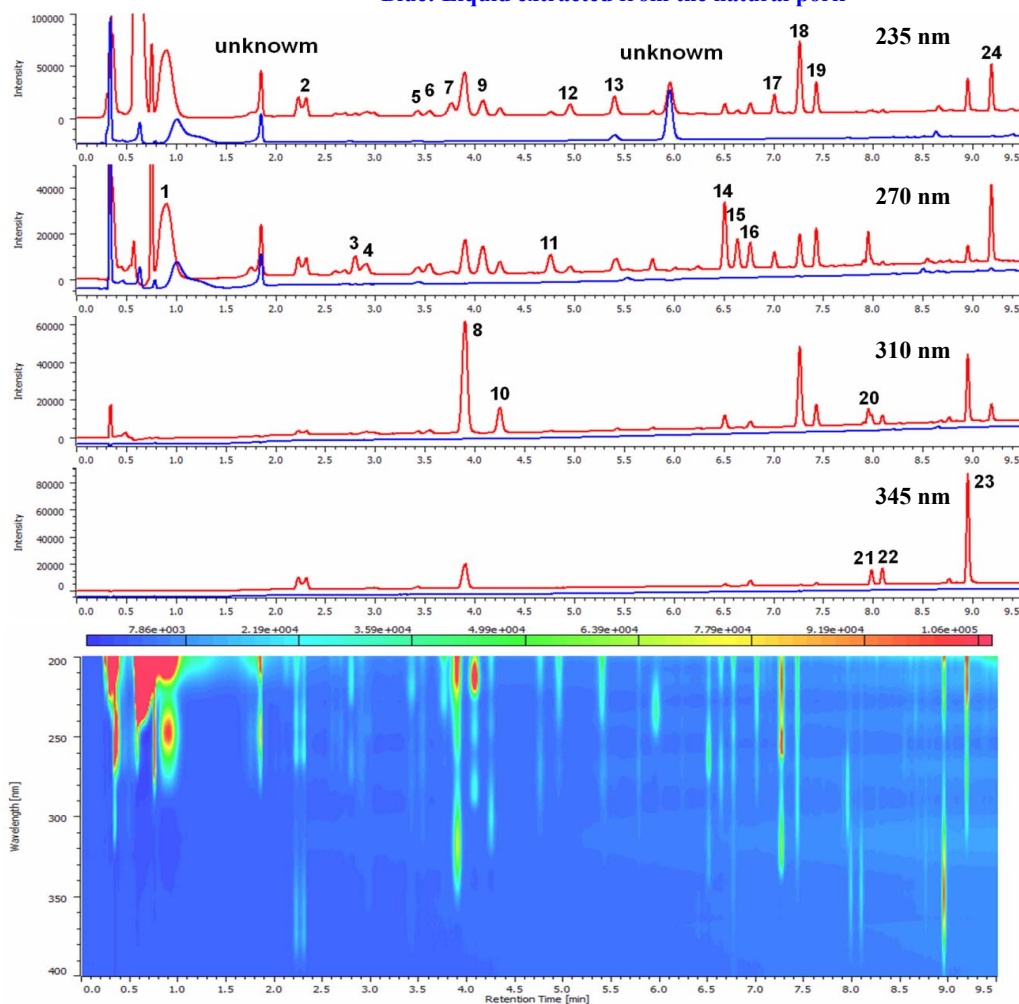
**Table 1.** Sample contents per 1  $\mu$ L injection

| Abbr.   | ng | Abbr.        | ng |
|---------|----|--------------|----|
| AMP     | 79 | OMP          | 8  |
| OQD     | 40 | OXA          | 8  |
| CLP     | 8  | SDMX         | 8  |
| SMR     | 8  | SQX          | 8  |
| SDD     | 8  | PYR          | 8  |
| 5H-TBZ  | 40 | NAA          | 40 |
| TPC     | 40 | FBZ          | 12 |
| LEV     | 58 | TIL          | 40 |
| ALB-met | 58 | $\beta$ -TB  | 4  |
| TBZ     | 8  | $\alpha$ -TB | 4  |
| SMMX    | 8  | NCZ          | 40 |
| TMP     | 8  | DLZ          | 40 |

Fig. 5 shows the chromatograms of the extracts from the spiked pork meat with veterinary drugs. It is seen that the peaks of the main components are eluted and separated without interference by concomitants.

**Red: Liquid extracted from the pork added with animal drugs**

**Blue: Liquid extracted from the natural pork**



**Fig. 5.** Chromatograms of the liquid extracted from the pork to which animal drugs are added.

#### Preparation.

- (1) Weigh 2.5 g of pork.
- (2) Dissolve the following samples: Acetonitrile: 12 mL, Standard mixture of animal drugs : 3 mL, n-Hexane saturated with acetonitrile: 10 mL, Anhydrous sodium sulfate: 5 g
- (3) Apply ultrasonic extraction for 30 minutes.
- (4) Apply centrifugal separation at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes.
- (5) Apply centrifugal separation for residual material by adding 10 mL of acetonitrile and for n-Hexane in the organic layer at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes.
- (6) Mix the acetonitrile layer in (4) and acetonitrile layer in (5), and add 5 mL of n-propanol.
- (7) Concentrate at 40°C by solvent elimination.
- (8) Dissolve in Water/Acetonitrile (80/20).
- (9) Add 0.25 mL of n-Hexane saturated with acetonitrile.
- (10) Apply centrifugal separation at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes.
- (11) Use Water/Acetonitrile layer as the sample to be injected.