

Amino Acids and Catecholamines analysis in microdialysates by CE-LIF 410 nm

Application note Ref : AN 060-C

High Speed, Sensitive and Small Sample needs for Separation of primary amino acids and catecholamines

This method couples capillary electrophoresis separation with LIF detection to provide the analyst with a selective and sensitive tool for the analysis of biological samples.

Since the quantification method requires less than 1 μL of sample, neurochemist can increase the number of tests on the same sample to provide other analytical data with complementary methods.

⇒ **Primary amino acids and catecholamines separate in a single run**

⇒ **Limit of detection :**

Glutamate: $6,8 \cdot 10^{-10}$ mol/L ($2,2 \cdot 10^{-17}$ moles)

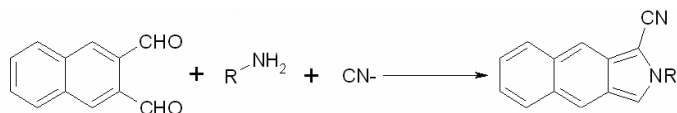
Gaba : $6,4 \cdot 10^{-10}$ mol/L ($2,0 \cdot 10^{-17}$ moles)

Aspartate: $9,0 \cdot 10^{-10}$ mol/L ($2,9 \cdot 10^{-17}$ moles)
(LOD calculated for a S/N ratio of 3)

⇒ **Run time : 16 minutes**

⇒ **Sample injection of 32 nl**
(microdialysate diluted 1/5)

Labelling reagent NDA :



NDA is a fluorogenic dye which fluoresces weakly in its native form but has a good fluorescent yield when reacted with CN- and a primary amine. Such derivatives are excitable at 410 nm or 442 nm using, respectively, diode or HeCd lasers. Derivatization procedure according to Picometrics TN002

Samples:

Standards : 10^{-7}M (labeled at 10^{-6}M and diluted 10 times prior to injection)

Microdialysates : diluted 5 times in distilled water

Instruments:

Capillary Electrophoresis: Agilent 3D CE

Detector: Picometrics ZETALIF *evolution* detector

Laser: Diode laser, 410 nm, 10 mW

Methods:

Capillary: 50 μm ID, 65 cm length (50 cm eff.length)

Standard Injection : 10 seconds at 50mbar, i.e. 14,8 nL injected (working temp. 25°C)

Microdialysat Injection : 15 seconds at 0,7 PSI, i.e. 32 nL injected.

For complete experimental details, please contact Picometrics

