Catecholamines play an important role as neurotransmitter and adrenal gland hormones in the human body. Concentration of three major catecholamines (norepinephrine, epinephrine, and dopamine) in urine are significant in diagnosis and treartment of several diseases. In this note, a determination method for urinary catecholamines using HPLC-ECD (Electrochemical detector) and MonoSpin PBA, which is a spin column
for sample pretreatment, is described. The advantage of this method is not only its simplicity but also high sensitivity and selectivity. Furthermore, this method is quite easy-to-use because cleaning of conductive diamond electrode used as the working electrode can be performed routinely without removing it from the flow cell. Manual polishing of the working electrode is not necessary at all.
( C.Aoyama)

## A Chromatogram Obtained from Standard Solution

To keep the working electrode clean, high oxidation potential $(+4000 \mathrm{mV})$ was applied between 15 min and 16 min after every sample injection. This convenient automated cleaning can be carried out owing to the extreme stability of the boron-doped diamond electrode.


Epinephrine (E)
or adrenaline


Calibration curves for three catecholamines


## HPLC Conditions

Column : Inertsil ODS-4
( $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 250 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ I.D.)
Eluent : A) Acetate-citrate buffer*
B) $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}$

A/B $=100 / 16, v / v$ (Premix)
Flow rate $\quad: 0.5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$
Col. Temp. : $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Detection : ECD 800 mV vs. $\mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{AgCl}$ (ED703, Diamond)
Inj. Vol. : $20 \mu \mathrm{~L}$

* Acetate-citrate buffer:

To 500 mL of water, 0.82 g of sodium acetate (anhydrous), 2.10 g of citric acid (monohydrate), and 0.5 g of sodium 1octanesulfonate was dissolved.

[^0]

Dopamine (DA)


Setting the potential at +800 mV enables us to diminish peaks of other compounds in sample solution and to detect catecholamines with high selectivity.


## Pretreatment of urinary sample using MonoSpin PBA

MonoSpin is a series of spin columns for solid phase extraction (SPE). Owing to the high permeability of monolithic silica disk packed into the spin column, the procedures, such as conditioning, sample loading, washing, and elution can be carried out only by centrifuging the column. It is also the advantage that the elution volume is only $200 \mu \mathrm{~L}$. Among the series of MonoSpin, MonoSpin PBA, which has phenylboronic acid as a functional group, can adsorb cis-hydroxyl group containing compounds selectively.



Enlarged view of monolithic silica

## Preparation of Sample and Buffer

Urine sample : Add DHBA solution as internal
standard in advance.
Buffer $\mathrm{A}: 1 \%$ acetic acid aqueous solution
Buffer B : 100 mM di-potassium hydrogen aqueous solution
(The pH was adjusted to 8.0 by adding phosphoric acid)
Buffer $\mathrm{C}: 1 \mathrm{M}$ di-potassium hydrogen aqueous solution
(The pH was adjusted to 8.0 by adding phosphoric acid)

## The series of MonoSpin

## MonoSpin C18



MonoSpin $\mathrm{NH}_{2}$

|  | $-\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{3}-\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: |

## MonoSpin SCX



Octadecyl group is chemically bonded, and non-polar compounds can be retained because of its hydrophobic interaction. It can be used for extraction or desalting.

Aminopropyl group is bonded. It is suitable for extarction of hydrophilic compounds, such as sugar chain.

Propylbenzenesulfonic acid is bonded. It offers strong cationexchange and hydrophobic interaction. It is suitable for extarction of basic drugs.

MonoSpin SAX


Trimethylaminopropyl group is bonded. It offers strong anion- exchange and weak hydrophobic interaction. It is suitable for extarction of acidic drugs.

## MonoSpin PBA

(used in this note)


MonoSpin TiO


Phenylboronic acid is chemiaclly bonded. Componds containing cis-diol group can be retained with high selectivity.

Monolithic silica is coated with titanium dioxide. It is suitable for extraction of phoshate-containing compounds.

## Without any pretreatment

Many interfering peaks were detected.

After pretreatment using MonoSpin PBA
Almost all interfering peaks were eliminated by the purification.
The recovery ration of DHBA was $96.4 \%$.


## A standard addition plot


C.V. value of peak area

Quantitative results using ( $n=4$ ) standard addition method[ng/mL]

NE 2.4 \% 49.0
E
6.9 \%
25.9

DA
0.8 \%
85.5

* We are grateful to Dr. Makoto Tsunoda (University of Tokyo)
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## C Til Siciences


[^0]:    ## Chemical Structure

    

    Norepinephrine (NE) or noradrenaline
    

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