

Fast Multiresidue Method for the Determination of Pesticide Residues in Crops Using Mini Solid-Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography with Tandem Mass Spectrometry

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In order to respond to the increase in the number of pesticides subject to inspection according to the adoption of the Positive List system in Japan, the simultaneous analysis of more than 300 compounds is required for GC/MS and LC/MS/MS. However, it is difficult to greatly increase the number of samples inspected, because a pretreatment process of each sample is time consuming using current analysis techniques. Therefore, in order to accelerate the pretreatment process, a simple and fast method was developed for the determination of 124 pesticides/metabolites (127 compounds) in a wide variety of crops, using solid-phase extraction (SPE) and liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS). After extraction with acetonitrile, the filtered extracts were made up to 50 mL, and a 1 mL aliquot was followed with SPE in method-1, and another 1 mL aliquot was followed with SPE in method-2 for high polar pesticides. By using aliquots of extracts with small-scale mini-columns, purified samples could be obtained. And these methods were not needed liquid-liquid distribution and concentration by evaporator long time. So after fractionation, a single chemist could do pretreatment process in 10~20 minutes per sample. This proposed method with small matrix effects, is effective and suitable for the determination of multiple residual pesticides.

Structure for New Type Solid Phase Cartridge SAIKA-SPE

connection part, frit, frit stopper, connection part, frit

Original Test Tube Rack

Original Flask Rack

★ Three Kinds of Using Solid-phase in SAIKA-SPE

- ① C18(30mg) Octadecyl Silica Si-C₁₈H₃₇ by Varian corporation
- ② HBS(20mg) Hydrophilic-Lipophilic Balanced Copolymer by Waters corporation
- ③ PSA(30mg) Primary Secondary Amine Si-CH₂CH₂CH₂NHCH₂NH₂ by Varian corporation

Tools of Pretreatment by SAIKA Technological Method in LC-Method

Extraction Process

Common extraction GC and LC
Sample 10g (Neutralization for acidic samples, and add 10mL water to dry samples)
Homogenize 2min
Filtrate
Wash with Acetonitrile 10mL
Add water, make up to 50mL

LC/MS/MS条件
system : ACQUITY UPLC (Waters,USA)
Inertil ODS-SPE, 21 x 150mm, 5µm (GL Sciences,Japan)
mobile phase: A is 2mM ammonium acetate in water, B is 2mM ammonium acetate in methanol.
gradient mode (%concentration of B)
method-1: 10%(0-1min)→90%(20min)→99%(24min)→10%(24-31min)
method-2: 10%(0-1min)→60%(9min)→60%(10min)→10%(10-15min)
flow rate: 0.2mL/min, injection volume: 10µL, column temp.: 40°C.
MS/MS system: Qantur Premier (Waters-Micromass, UK)
ionization mode: ESI(+), capillary voltage: 3.5kV(+), 3.0kV(-), analytical mode: MRM(Multiple Reaction Monitoring, source temp.: 120°C, cone. temp.: 500°C, desolvation temp.: 400°C, desolvation gas: N₂, 1000L/hr.

LC method-I

Pretreatment time 20min/sample
Fraction 1mL (equivalent of 0.2g sample)
C18(30mg): purification
wash with acetonitrile:water(80:20) 0.5 mL.
Out flow liquid
dilute by adding 2 mL water (31% acetonitrile/sample)

LC method-II

Pretreatment time 20min/sample
Fraction 1mL (equivalent of 0.2g sample)
C18(30mg): purification
wash with Acetonitrile:water(80:20) 0.5 mL.
Out flow liquid
add acetonitrile 4 mL, and acetone
add methanol : water (25:75) 0.9 mL.
Fill up to 2 mL.

HBS(20mg): reversion

Out flow liquid
mixure 0.9 volume 22 mL 20% saline solution(0.4% acetonitrile/sample)

HBS(20mg): second reversion

wash water 2 mL x2 (for removing NaCl) aspiration dry 3 min
PSA(30 mg) connect
class acetone: hexane(1:1) 2 mL x1
only 0.4%CH₃COOH(Methanol)(pH2.5) 1 mL x2
DRY UP x1, x2 separately
LC/MS/MS(MRM)

C18(30mg): purification

wash with acetonitrile:water(80:20) 0.5 mL.
Out flow liquid
dilute by adding 2 mL water (31% acetonitrile/sample)

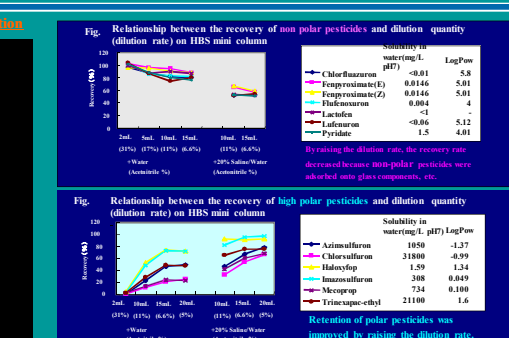
C18(30mg): purification

wash with Acetonitrile:water(80:20) 0.5 mL.
Out flow liquid
add acetonitrile 4 mL, and acetone
add methanol : water (25:75) 0.9 mL.
Fill up to 2 mL.

Pesticide	0.1µg/g		0.5µg/g		1.0µg/g		5.0µg/g		10.0µg/g		Pesticide	0.1µg/g		0.5µg/g		1.0µg/g		Pesticide	0.1µg/g		0.5µg/g		Pesticide	0.1µg/g		0.5µg/g										
	Recovery	SD	Recovery	SD	Recovery	SD	Recovery	SD	Recovery	SD		Recovery	SD	Recovery	SD	Recovery	SD		Recovery	SD	Recovery	SD		Recovery	SD	Recovery	SD	Recovery	SD							
3-OH carbaryl	93.4	4.9	105.0	9.0	7.9	100.0	122.3	7.9	137.0	107.3	7.4	116.0	93.4	4.9	105.0	9.0	7.9	100.0	122.3	7.9	137.0	107.3	7.4	116.0	93.4	4.9	105.0	9.0	7.9	100.0	122.3	7.9	137.0	107.3	7.4	116.0

Table. Recovery of acid compounds from HBS/PSA and PSA after

Pesticide	Acid/amino bond (O=C-NH)	pKa	Acetone: Acetonitrile (1:1) 2mL	HBS/PSA	only PSA	0.4% Formic acid/Methanol (pH2.5)	Total Recovery (%)
Pyrazolopyrimidin-ethyl	○	3.7	0	0.4	100.0	104.4	104.4
Cyfluthrin	○	5.04	0	0	96.8	96.8	96.8
Fluzifop-acid	○	3.2	0	0	96.8	96.8	96.8
Haloxypyr (-COOH)	○	2.9	0	0	96.8	96.8	96.8
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	○	4.2	0	0	93.2	93.2	93.2
Besulfurfluor-methyl	○	5.0	0	0	93.6	93.6	93.6



Summary

A lot of pesticides from the polar to non-polar were able to be re-concentrated by retaining in two stages of dilution via a solid phase HBS mini column. Because of not necessary liquid-liquid distribution by a separatory funnel, it was related to fast and simple pretreatment process.