

Concepts for Development of an Analytical Method to Determine CLA Composition in Foods, Dietary Supplements and Reference Materials

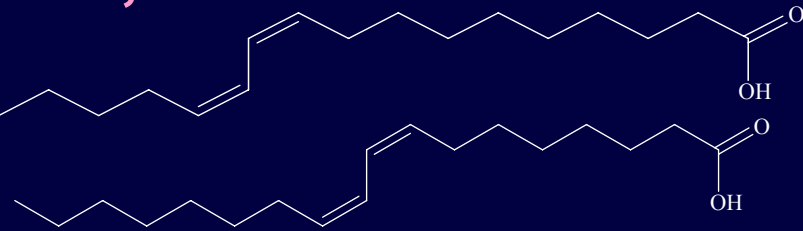
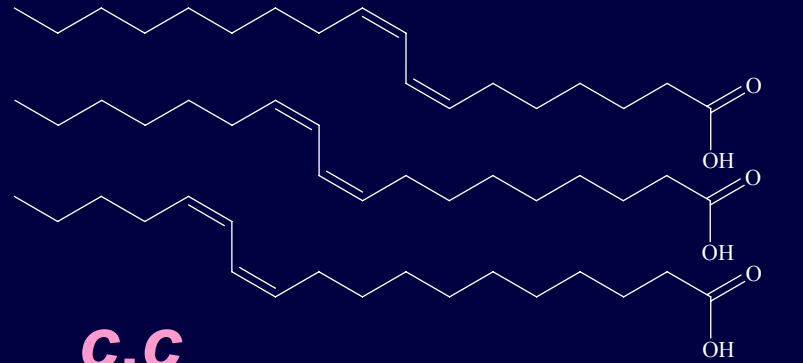


**Center for Food Safety
and Applied Nutrition**

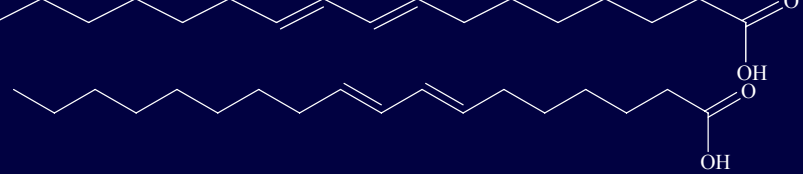
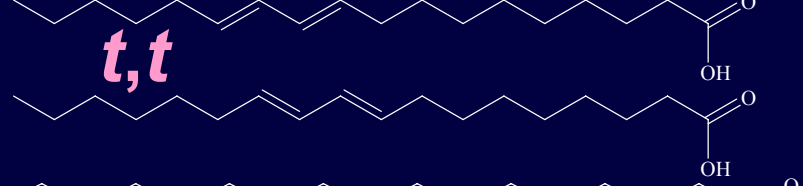
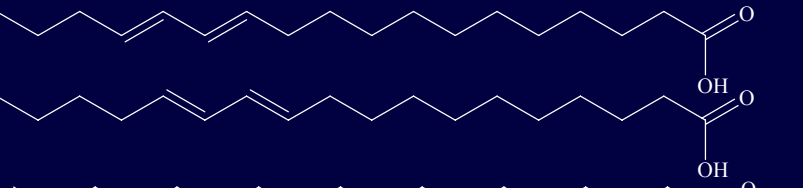
Martin P. Yurawecz,
Kim M. Morehouse
Pierluigi Delmonte

Geometrical and positional CLA Isomers

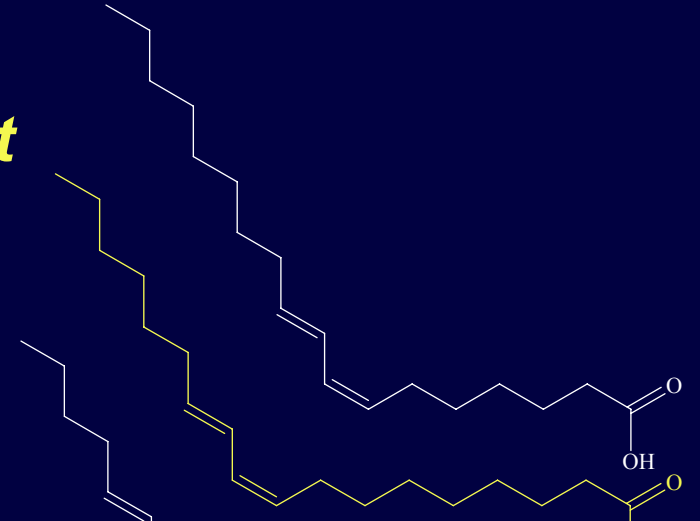
c,c



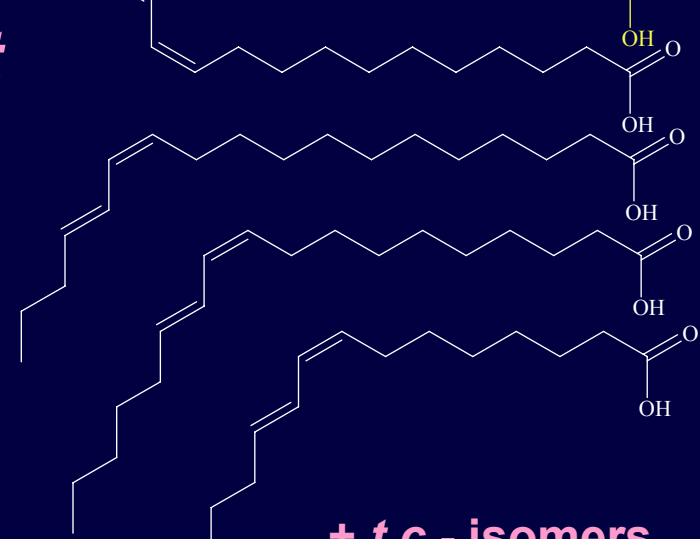
t,t



9c,11t



c,t



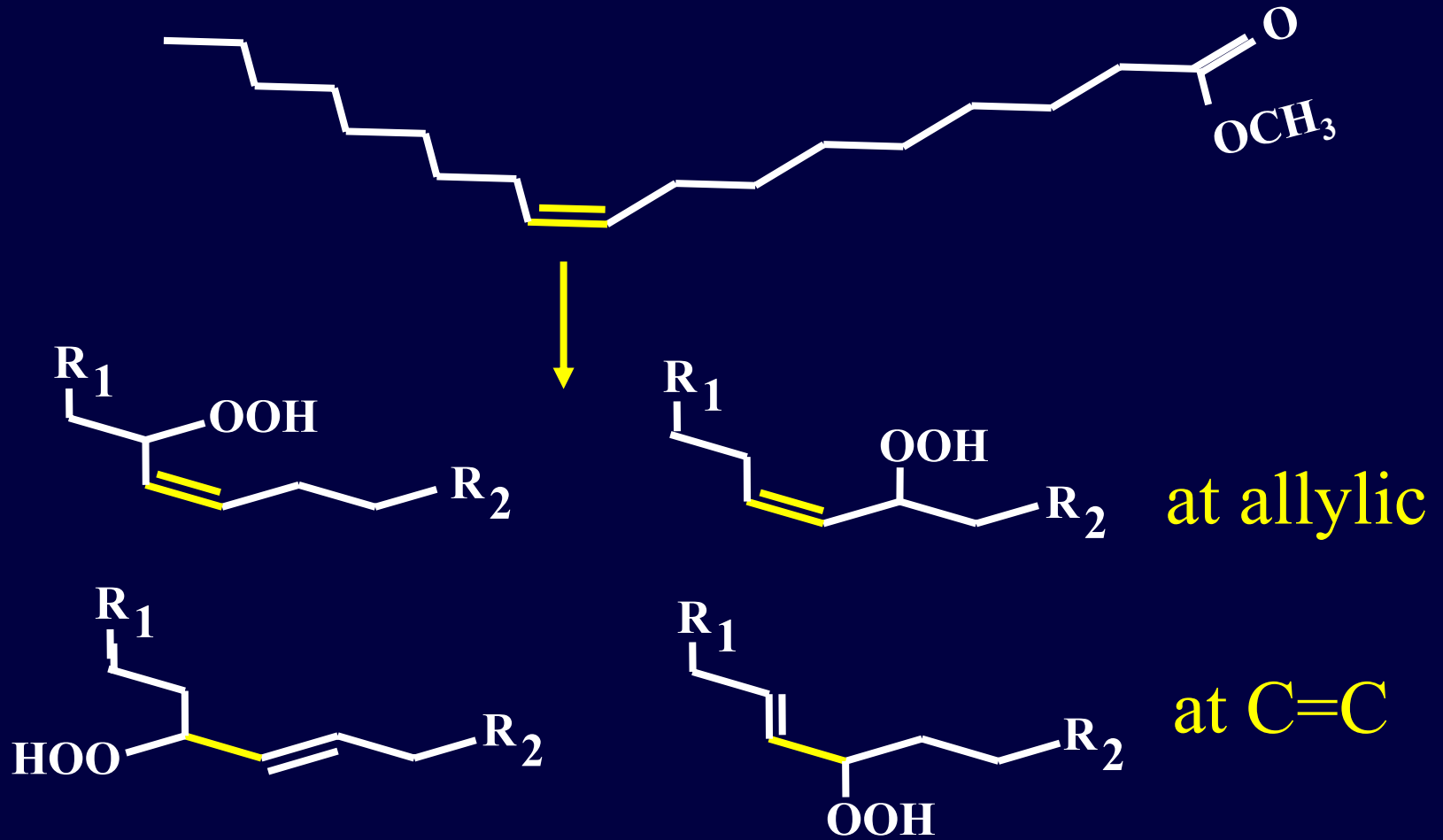
+ t,c - isomers

Detection of CLA isomers

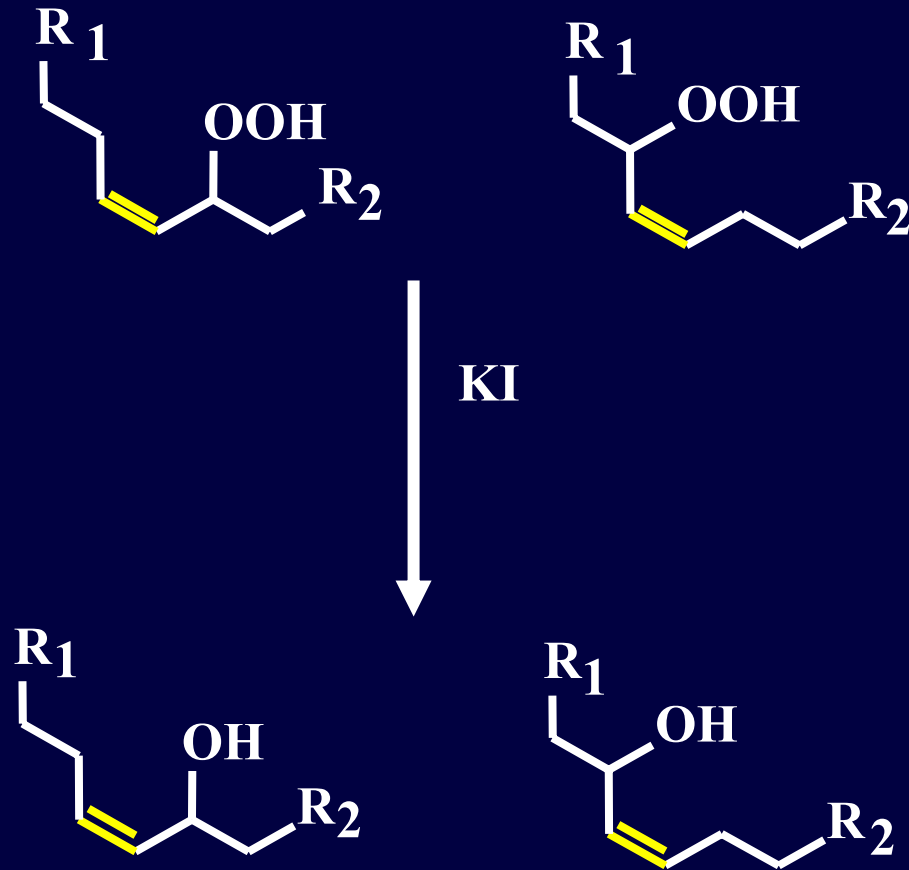
- **GC/FID** - non-selective detector
- **GC/DD/FTIR** - semi-selective detector. *c/t* at 985 and 947 (+/- 4 cm^{-1}). The wave number of the carbonyl band was used as reference.
- **Ag⁺-HPLC** - selective detector for conjugated double bonds at 233 nm.
- **High resolution GC/MS** - selective detector for 18:2 FAME at 294.2559 *m/z*.

Methylation procedures

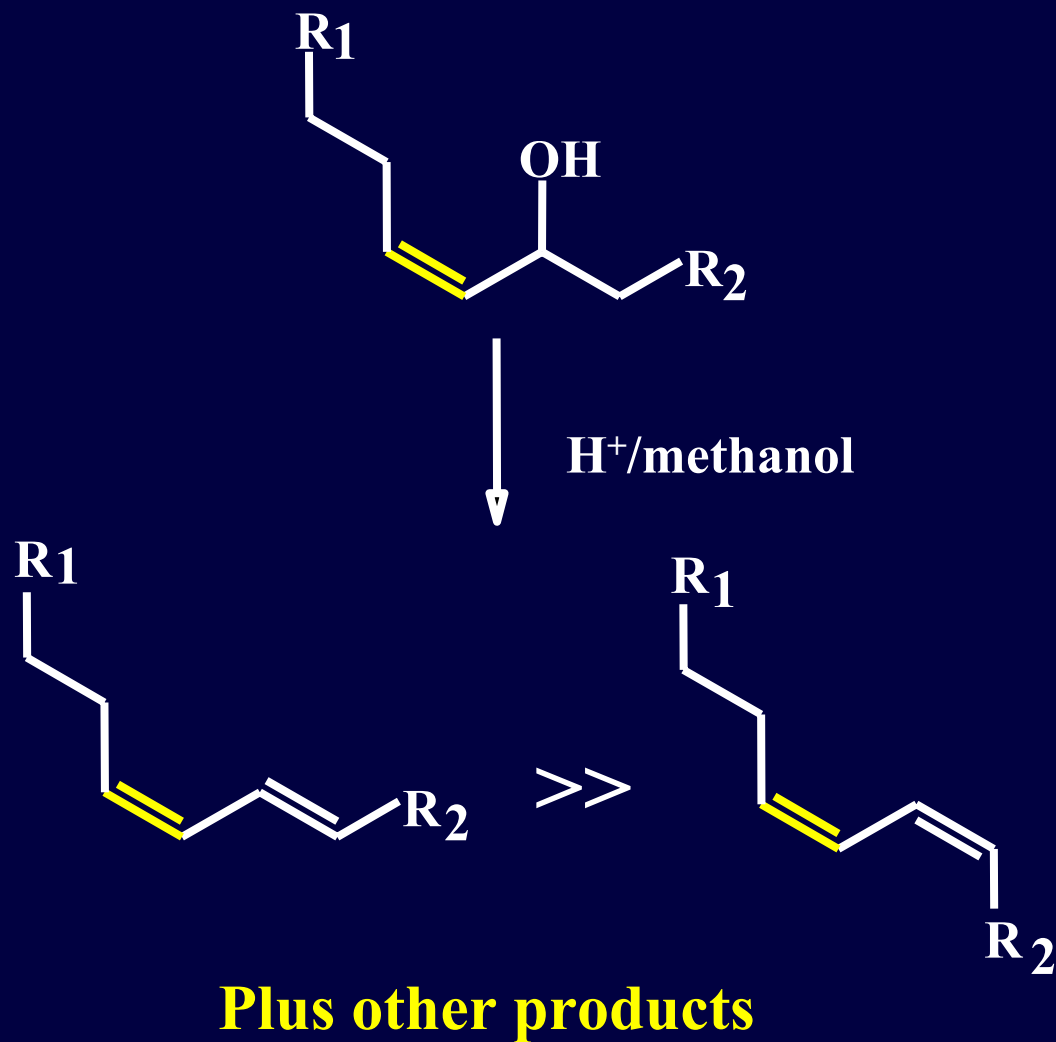
Oxidation of Monoenes



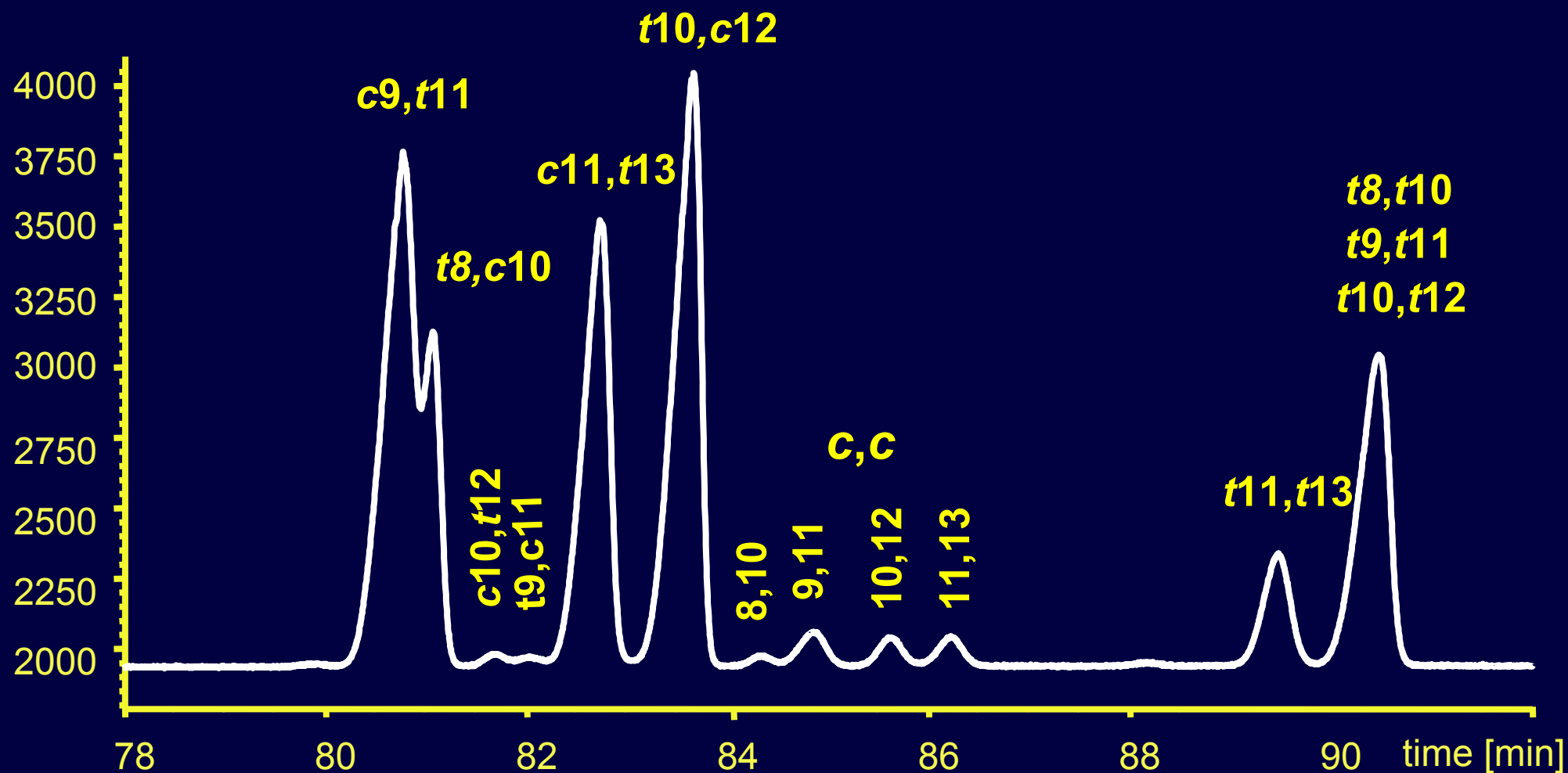
Reduction of oxidized monoenes

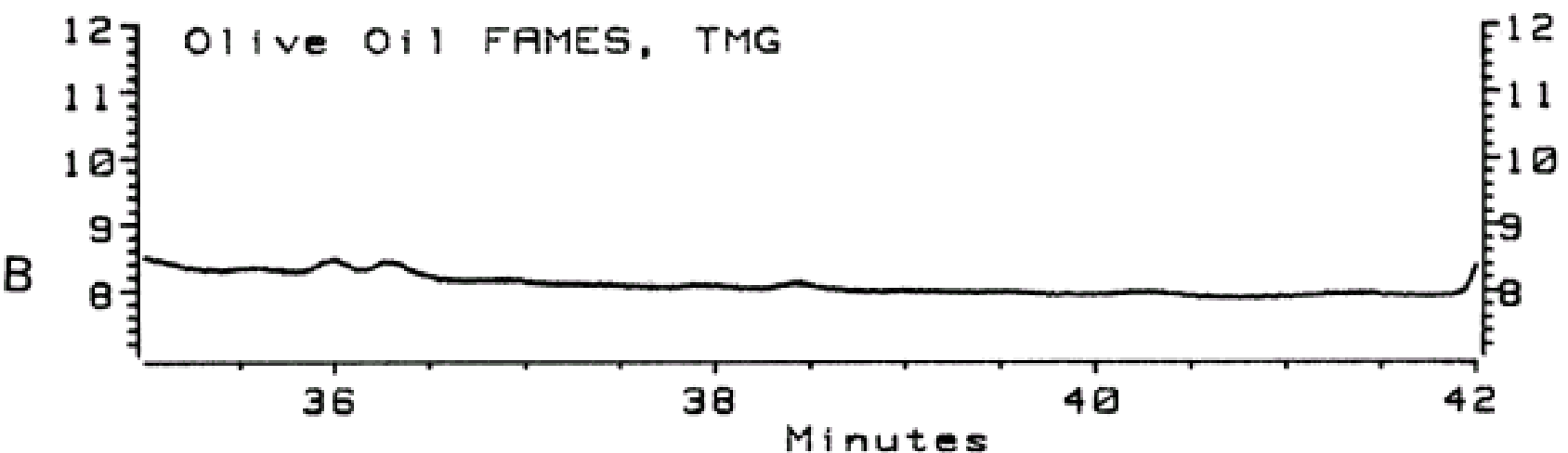
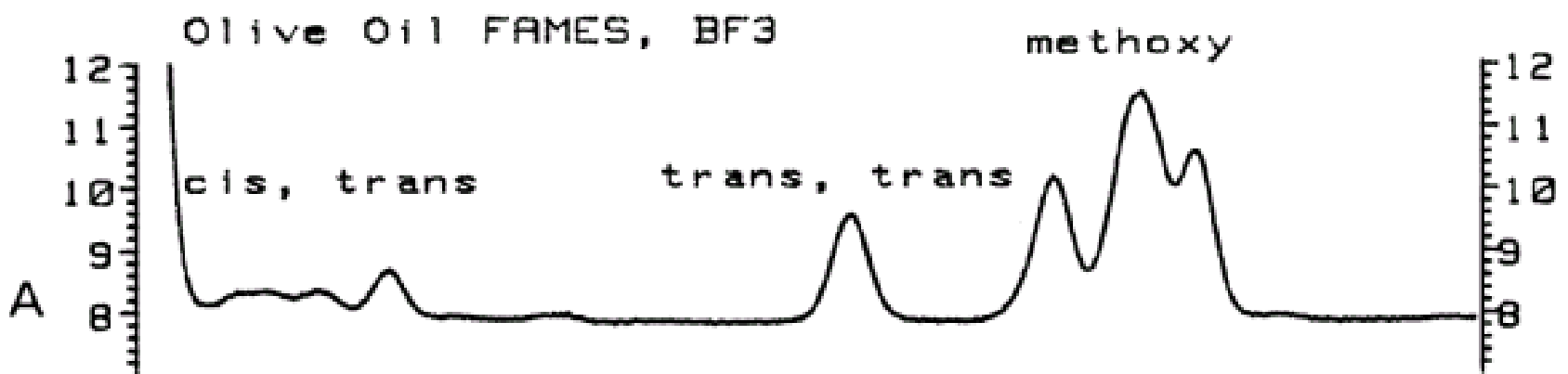


Dehydration of LOH



GC chromatogram of a CLA reference





Minutes

Methylation Procedure

- Weigh 5-30 mg of test sample into a screw capped test tube
- Dissolve test sample in benzene or toluene (<1 mL)
- Add 2 mL of 0.5 N NaOMe/methanol (Supelco Inc.)
- Store overnight in the dark or heat for 15 minutes at 50°C
- Add H₂O to make a methanol:H₂O mixture (95:5) which expels hexane
- Add 2-3 mL hexane, mix and remove hexane layer containing the FAME
- Dry hexane layer over Na₂SO₄ and analyze directly by GC or HPLC

Trimethylsilyldiazomethane Methylation

- Weigh 5-25 mg FFA into a screw capped test tube.
- Add 1 mL 20% methanol/benzene and 0.5 mL of 10% TMS- diazomethane in hexane solution.
- Let stand for 30 min with occasional gentle shaking or constant stirring.
- Add glacial acetic acid dropwise with gentle swirling to remove excess TMS-diazomethane. (If color does not disappear after 10 drops, proceed to the next step.)
- Add 5 mL H₂O and 5 mL petroleum ether; shake for 30 s, dry petroleum ether over Na₂SO₄. Use petroleum ether solution directly for GC or HPLC analysis.

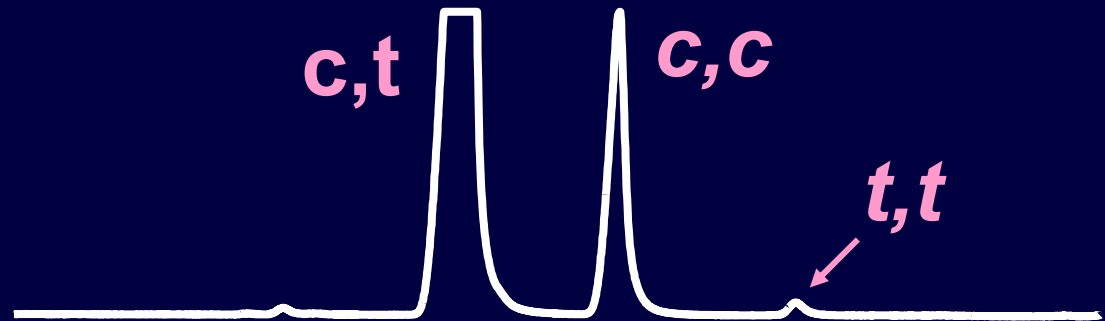
Synthesis

Isomerization with iodine

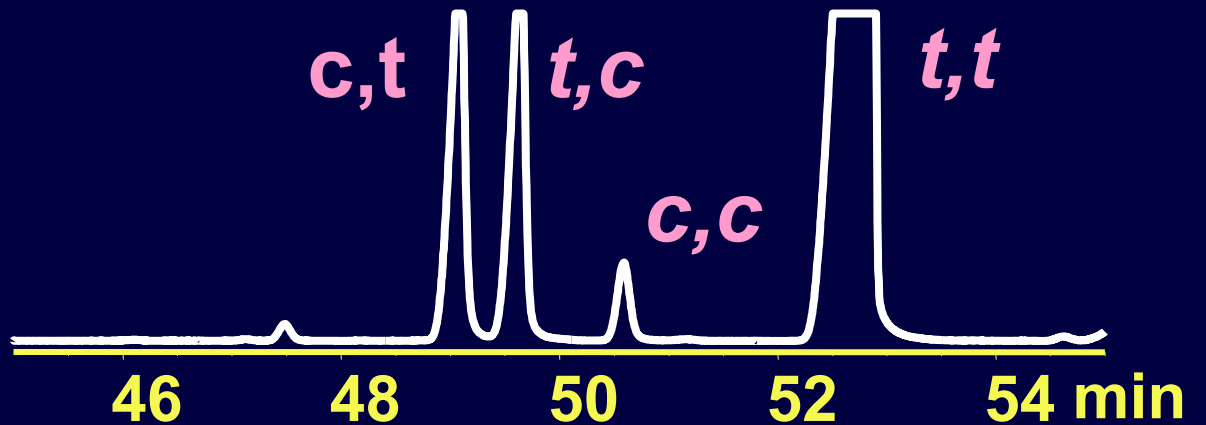
- **Dissolve CLA FAME in hexane**
- **Add a few crystals of iodine**
- **Expose to daylight in closed flask**
(flush with N_2 to prevent oxidation)
- **Remove iodine with $Na_2S_2O_3$**
(wash thoroughly)
- **Dry hexane solution with Na_2SO_4**

Isomerization of 9,11-CLA [GC]

Before
Isomerization

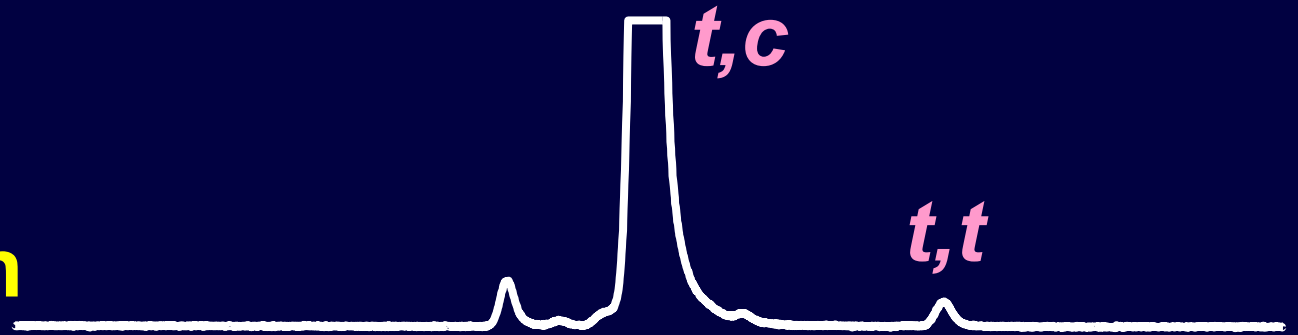


After
Isomerization

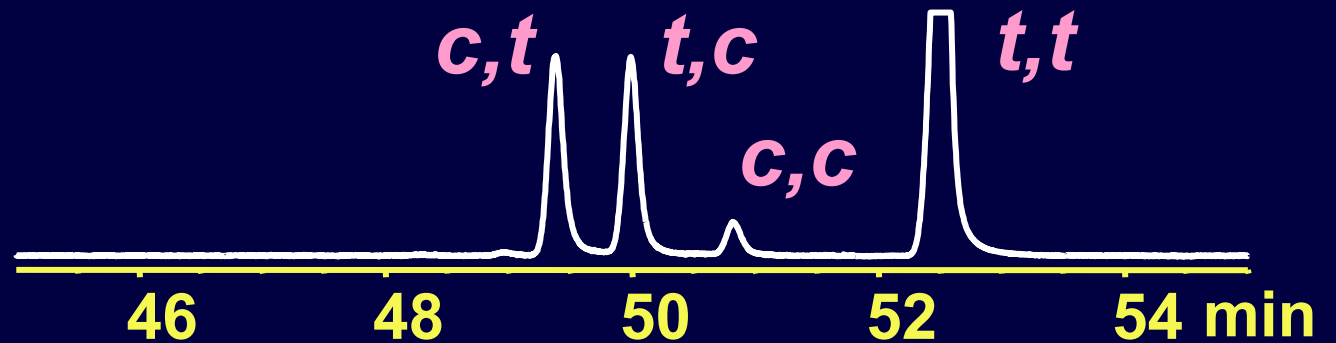


Isomerization of 10,12-CLA [GC]

Before
Isomerization

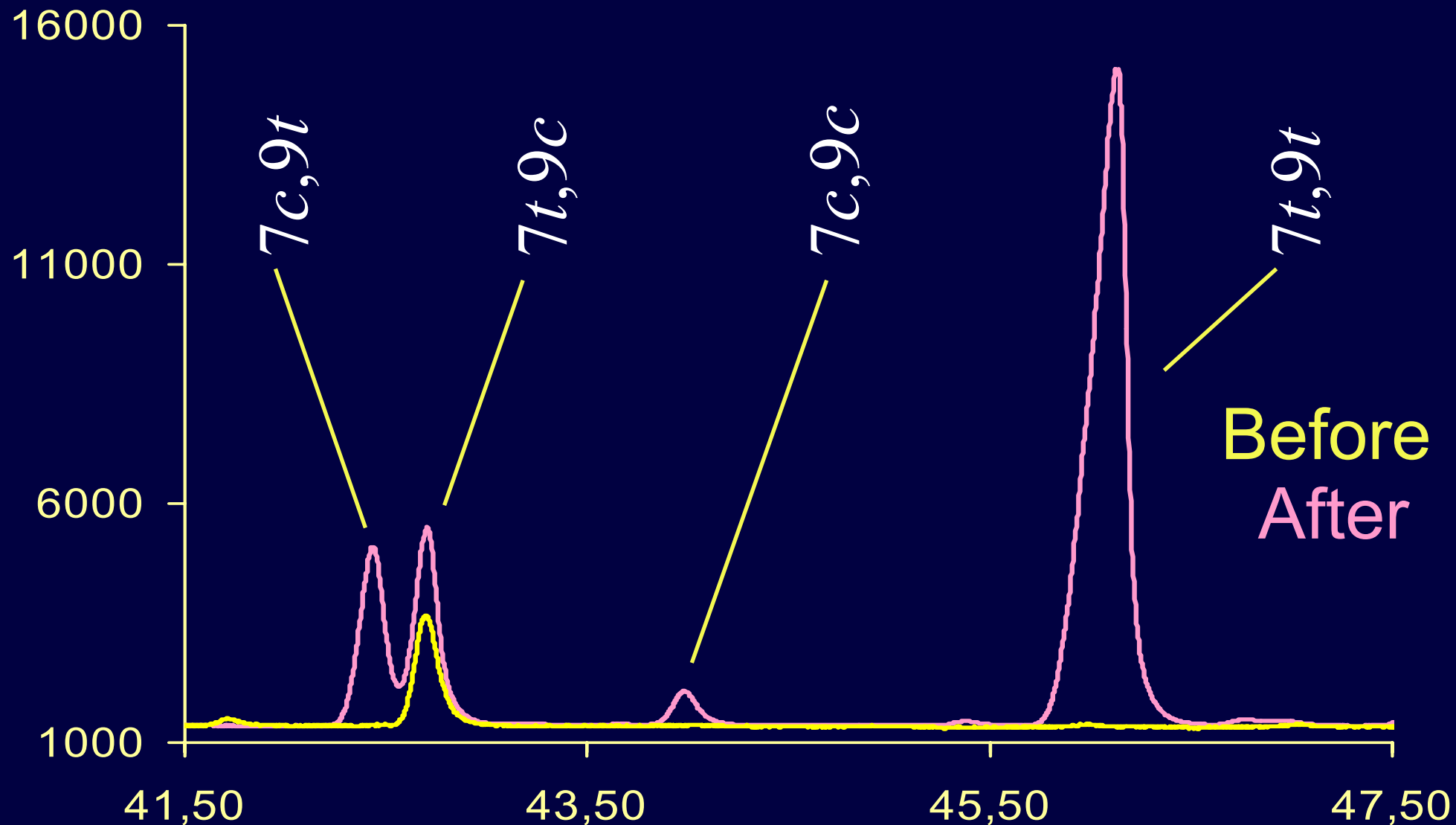


After
Isomerization



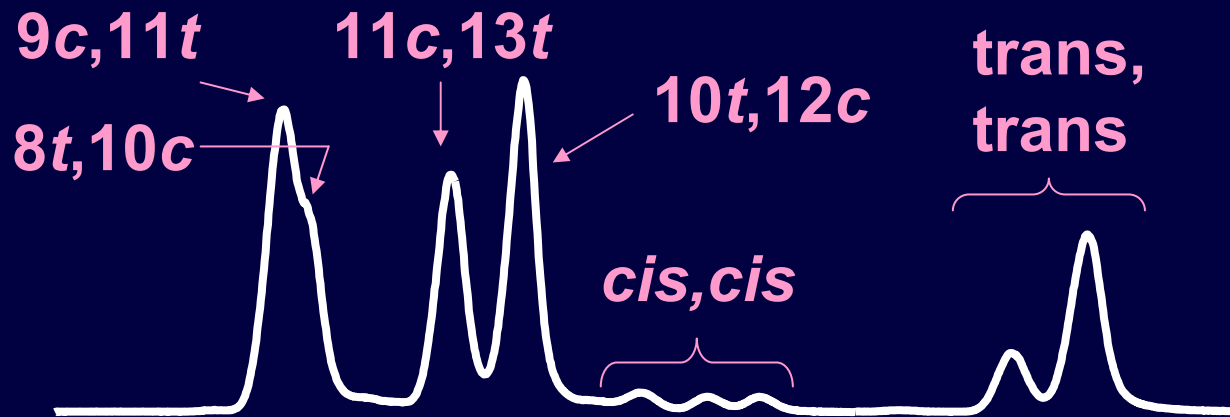
7*t*,9*c* I₂ isomerized.

GC

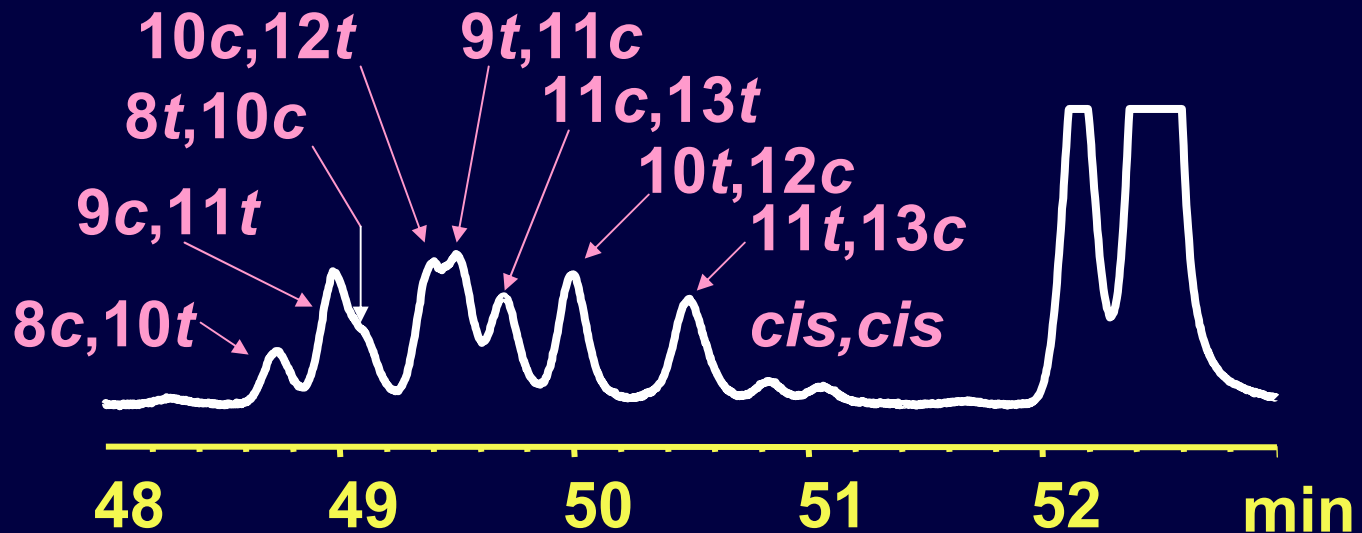


Isomerization of Nu-Chek FAME CLA (GC)

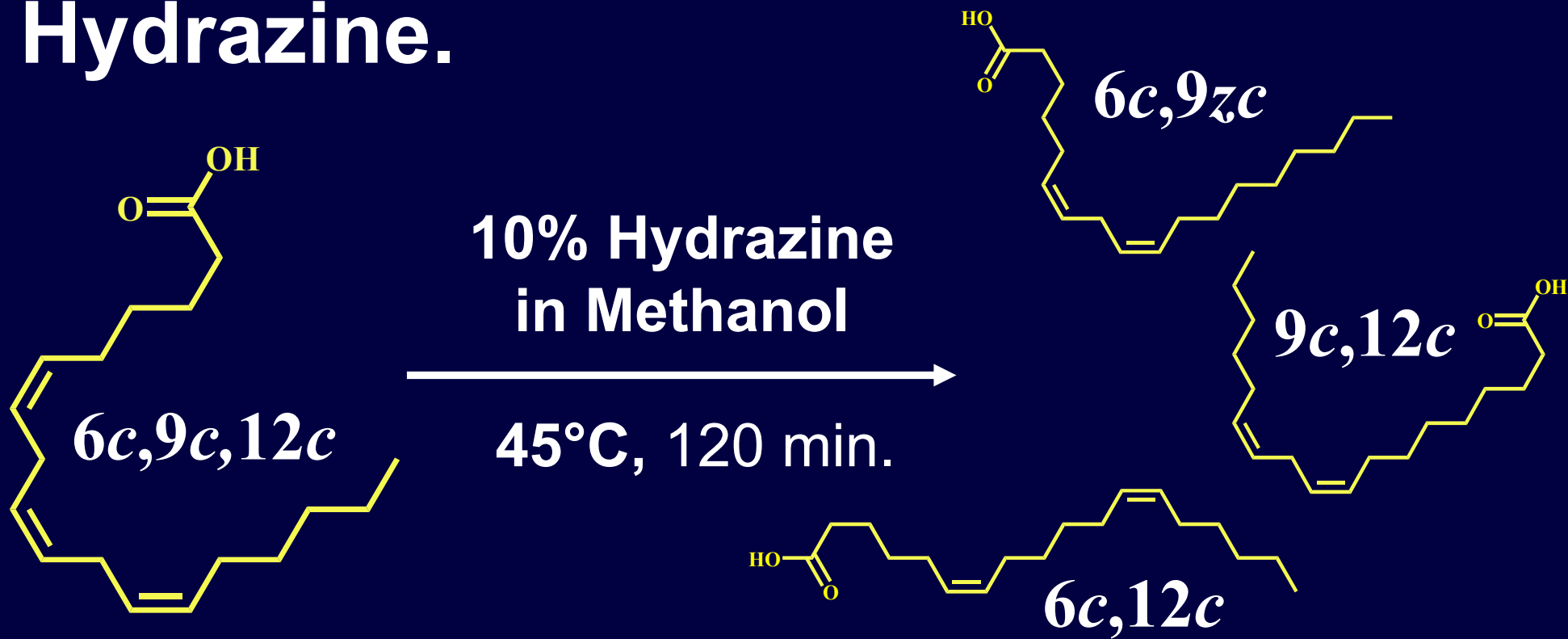
**Before
Isomerization**



**After
Isomerization**



Reduction of γ -Linolenic Acid with Hydrazine.



γ -Linolenic Acid

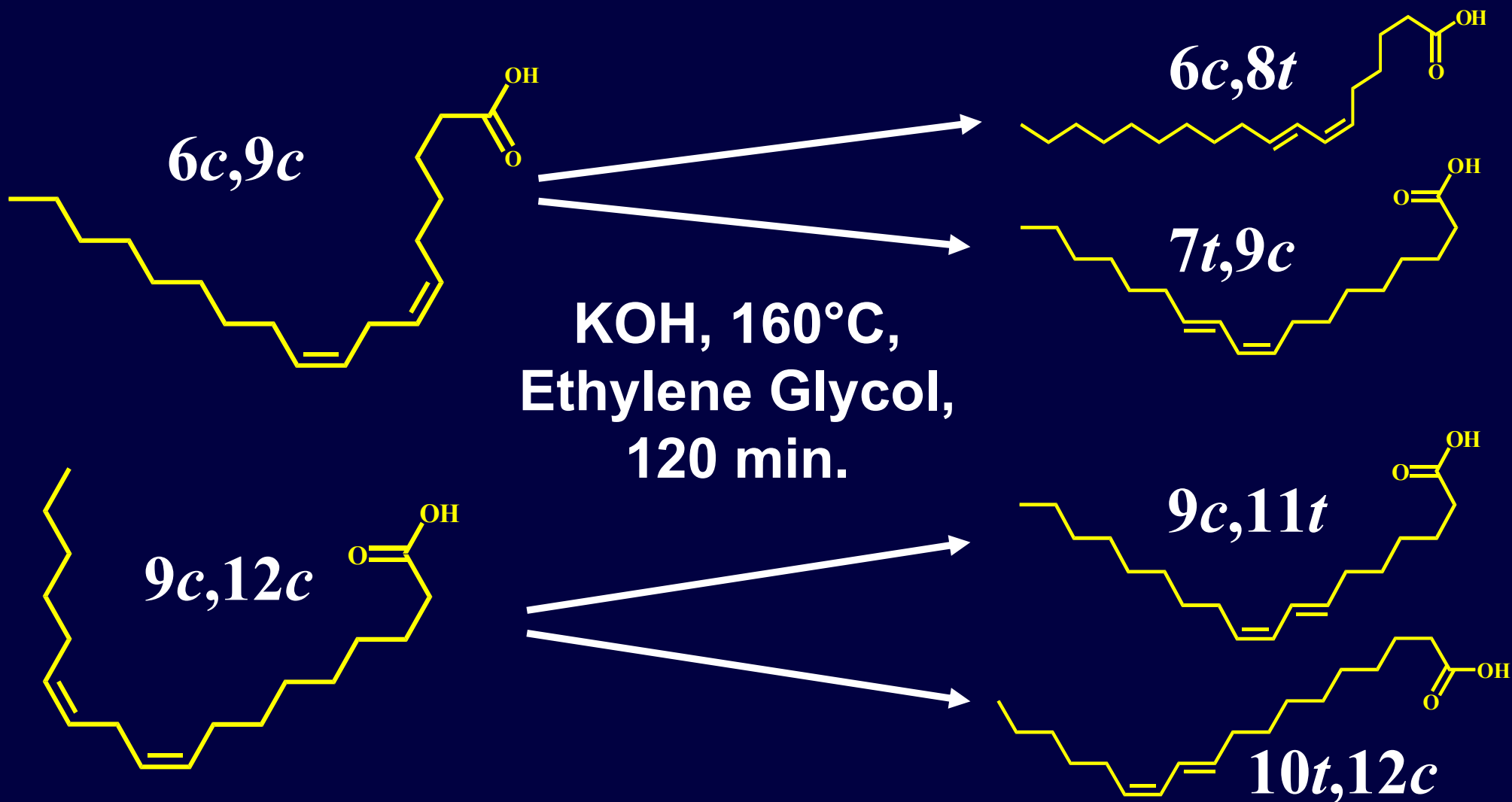
(6c,9c,12c-Octadecatrienoic acid)

+

6c-C18:1, 9c-C18:1

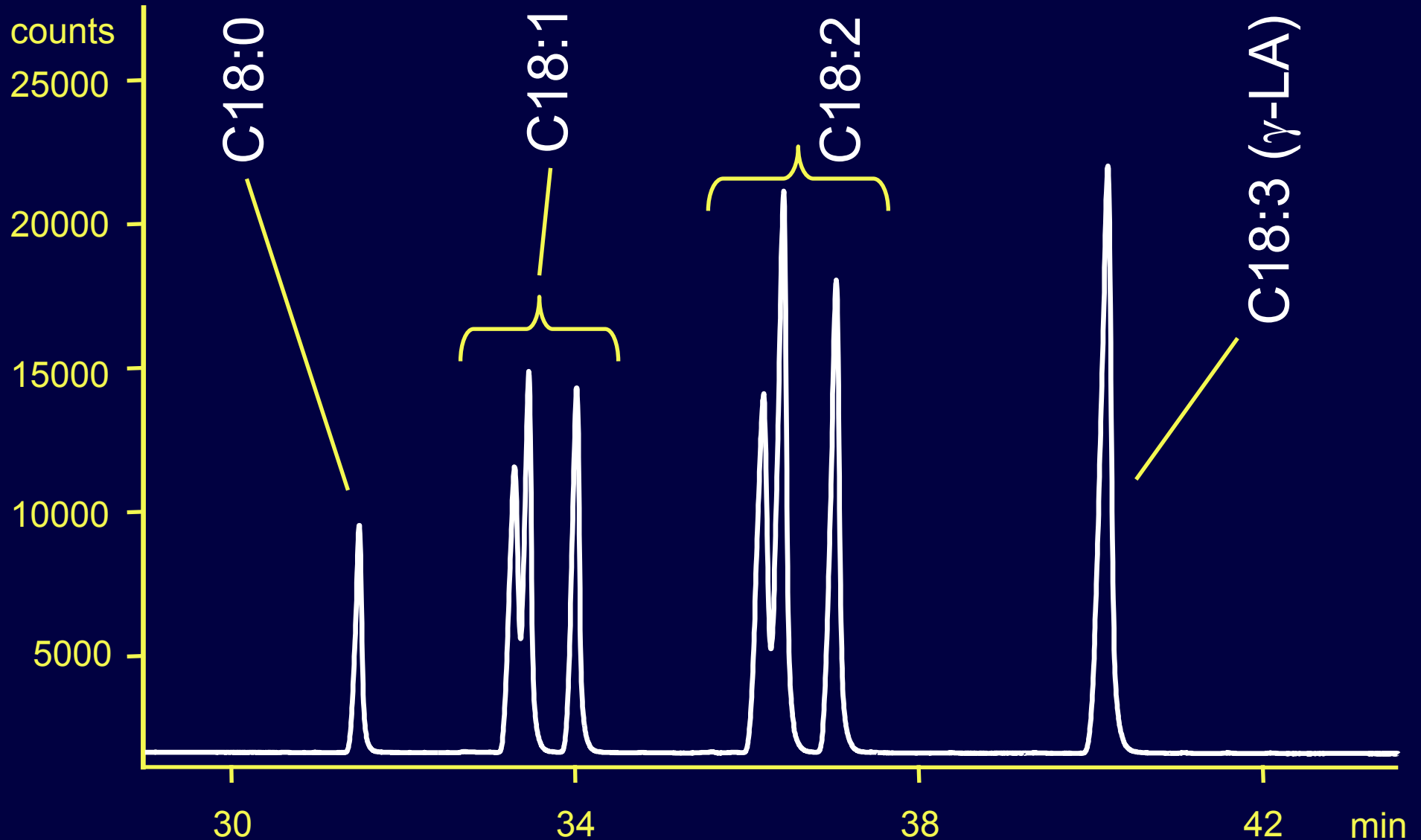
12c-C18:1, C18:0

Alkali Isomerization of dienes.



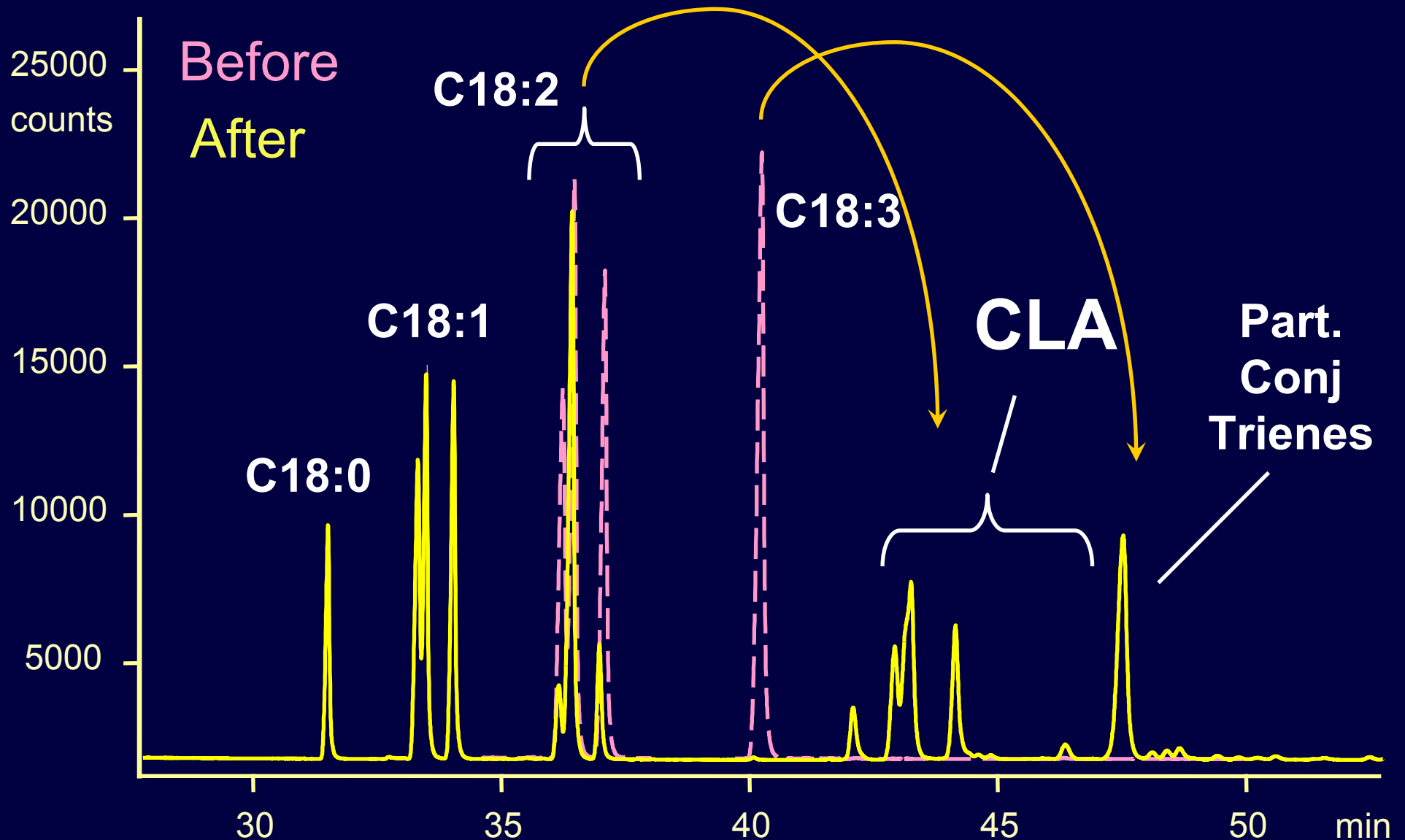
Reduction with hydrazine.

GC

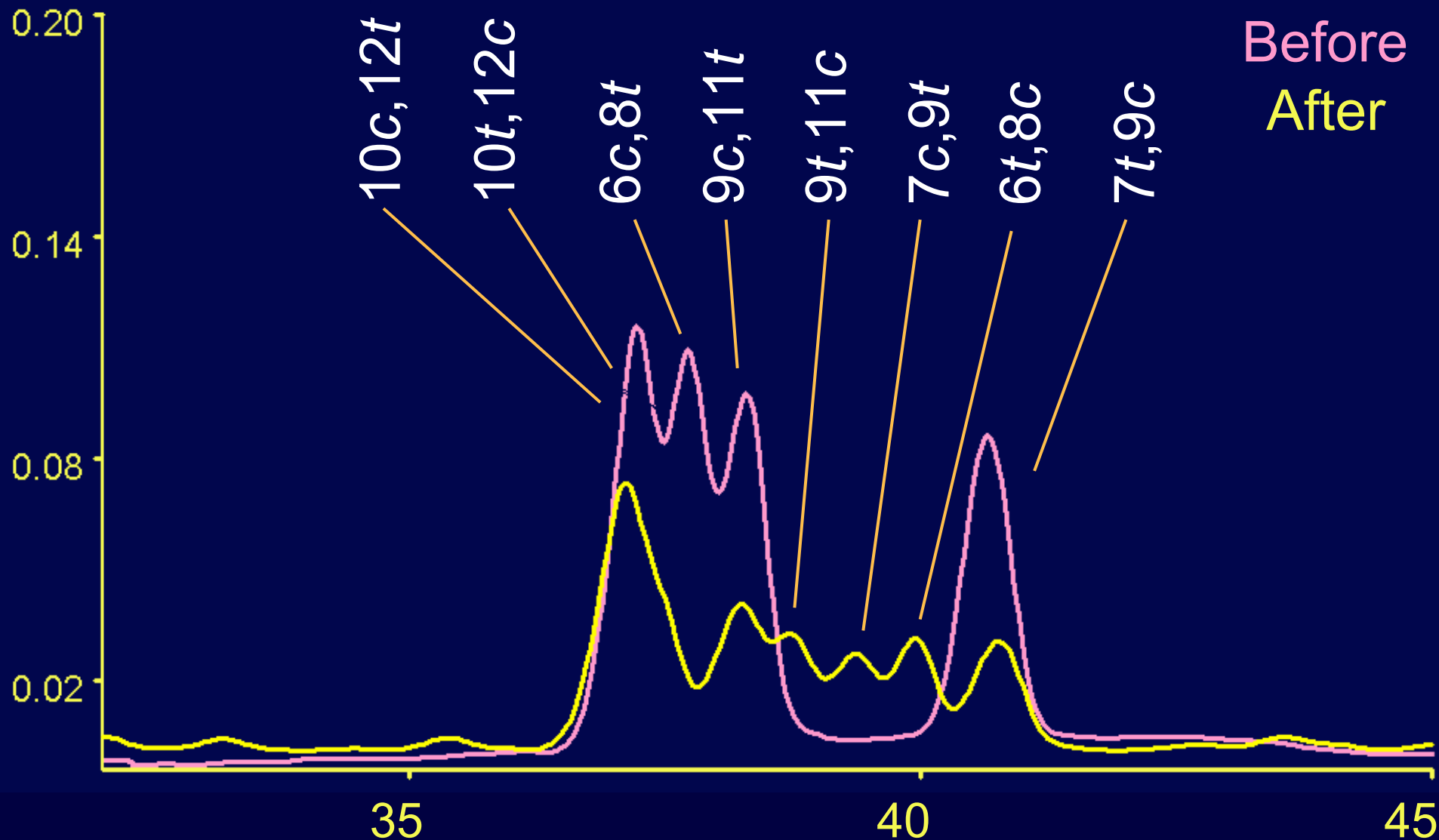


Isomerization with alkali.

GC



Reaction products I₂ isomerized (c,t). HPLC



Ag⁺ HPLC

3X Ag+ HPLC

- **3 ChromSpher 5 lipid columns used in series.**
- **Mobile phase, (0.1 % MeCN, 0.5 % ethyl ether)/hexane, isocratic, 1.0 mL/min.**
- **Column was pretreated daily by eluting with 1% acetonitrile/hexane for 30 minutes prior to analysis.**
- **Column was equilibrated with the elution solvent for at least 30 minutes prior to test portion injection.**
- **Typical injections of test portion volumes were 5-40 : L, representing < 250 : g lipid.**
- **PDA-detection 200-300 nm, chromatogram extracted at 205, 229-234 nm.**

Some Factors Effecting Ag⁺ HPLC

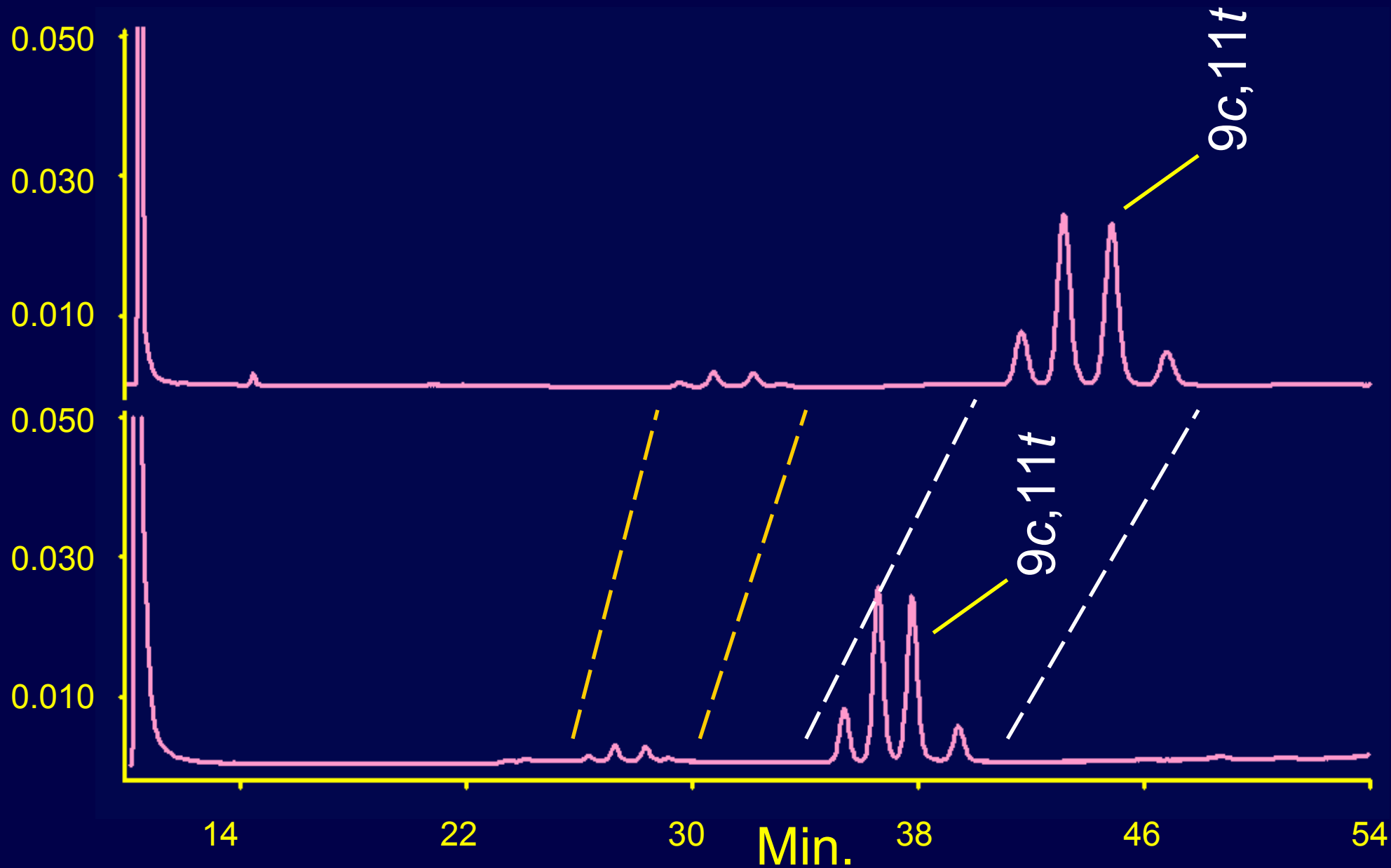
- Column temperature: Hold constant.
- Conditioning: Needed for reproducible RVs.
- Sample load: Overload causes loss of resolution.
The overload on the Ag⁺ may be from components that do not have a chromophore.

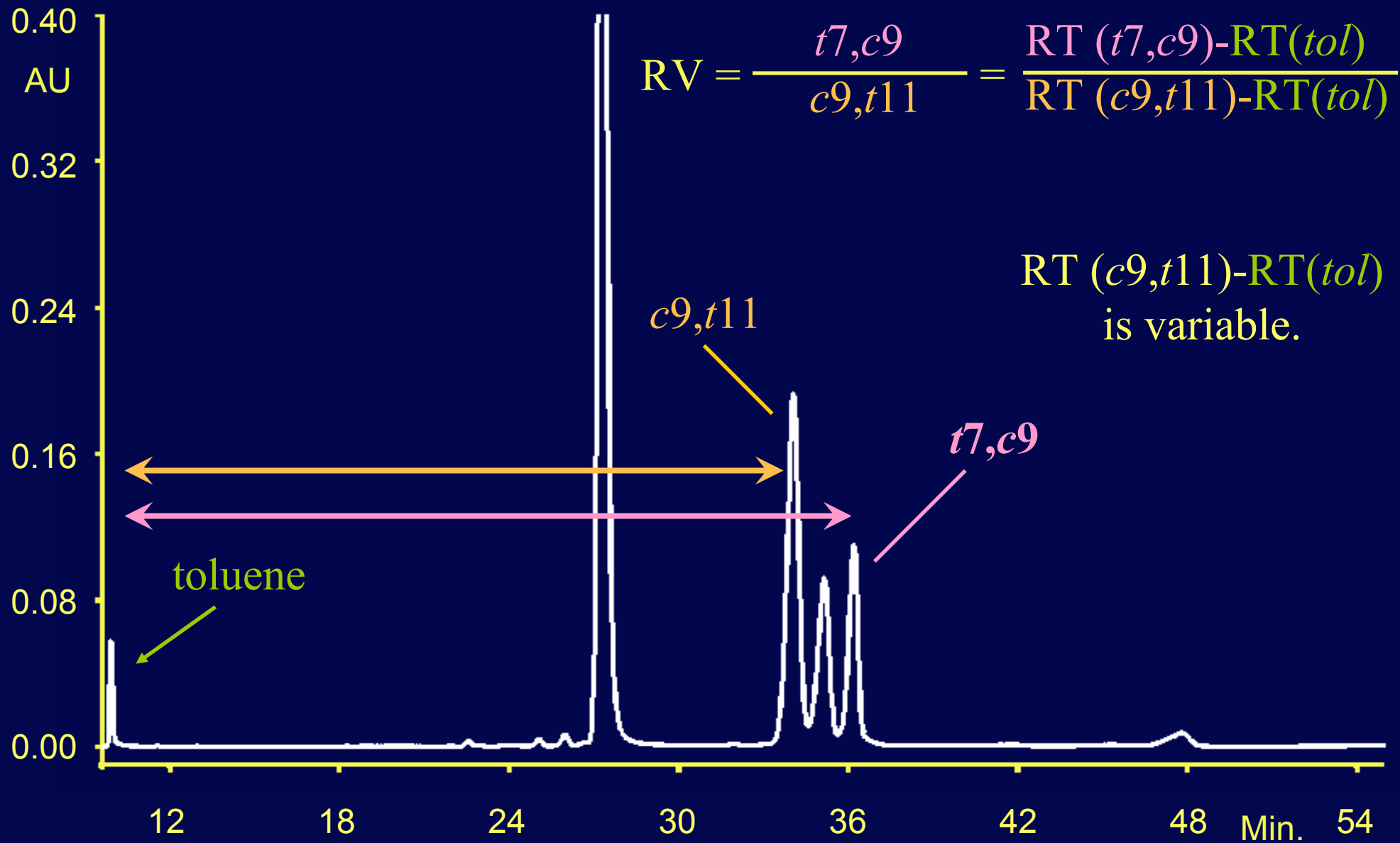
Reference:

(1) R. O. Adlof. (1997) In: *New Techniques and Applications in Lipid Analysis*. Eds. R. E. McDonald, M. M. Mossoba, AOCS Press, Champaign IL (USA) pp 256-265.

(2) B. Nikolova-Damyanova, S. Momchilova, W. W. Christie (2000) *J. High Resol. Chromatogr.* **23** 348-352.

Retention volume drift

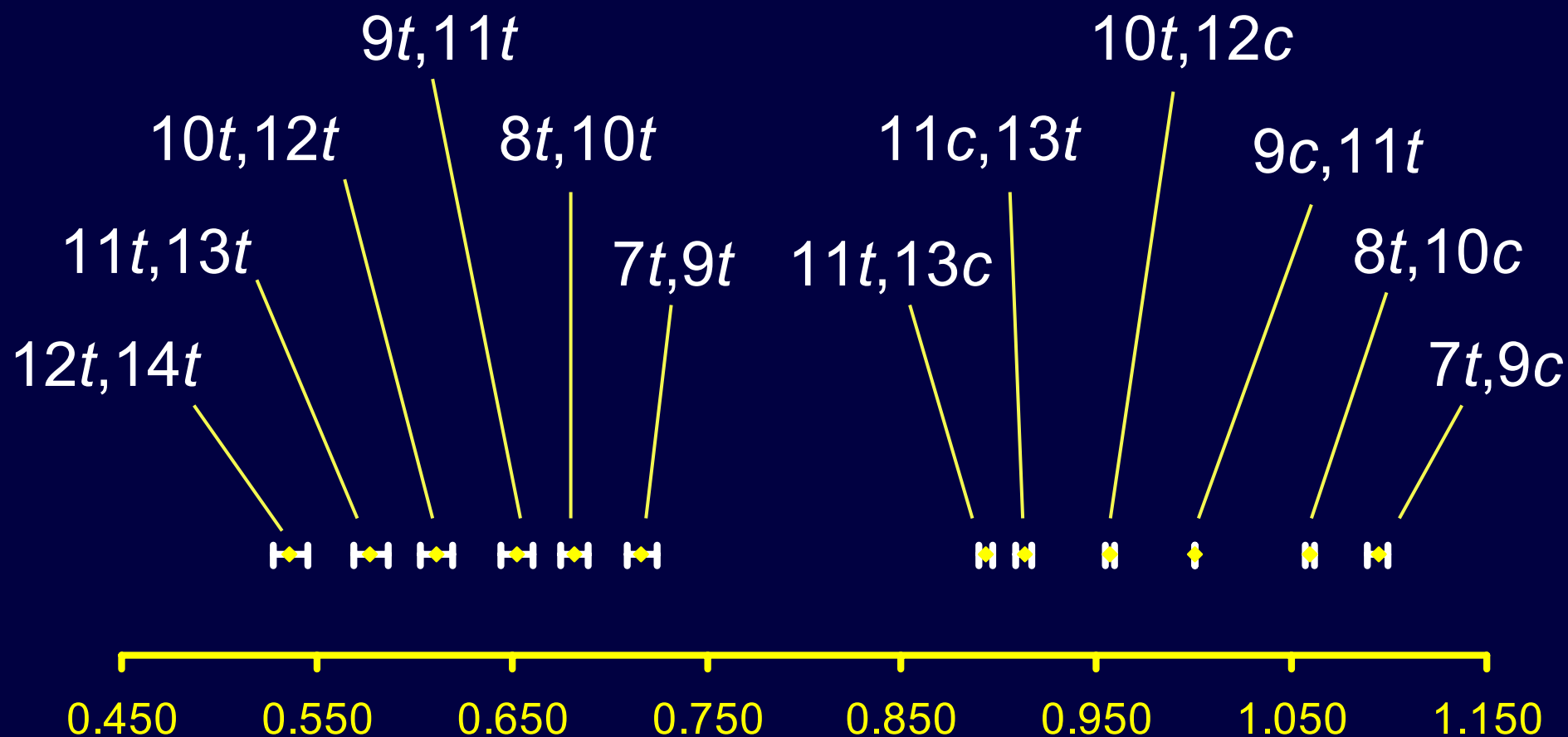




Rel. Ret. Vol., 88 samples

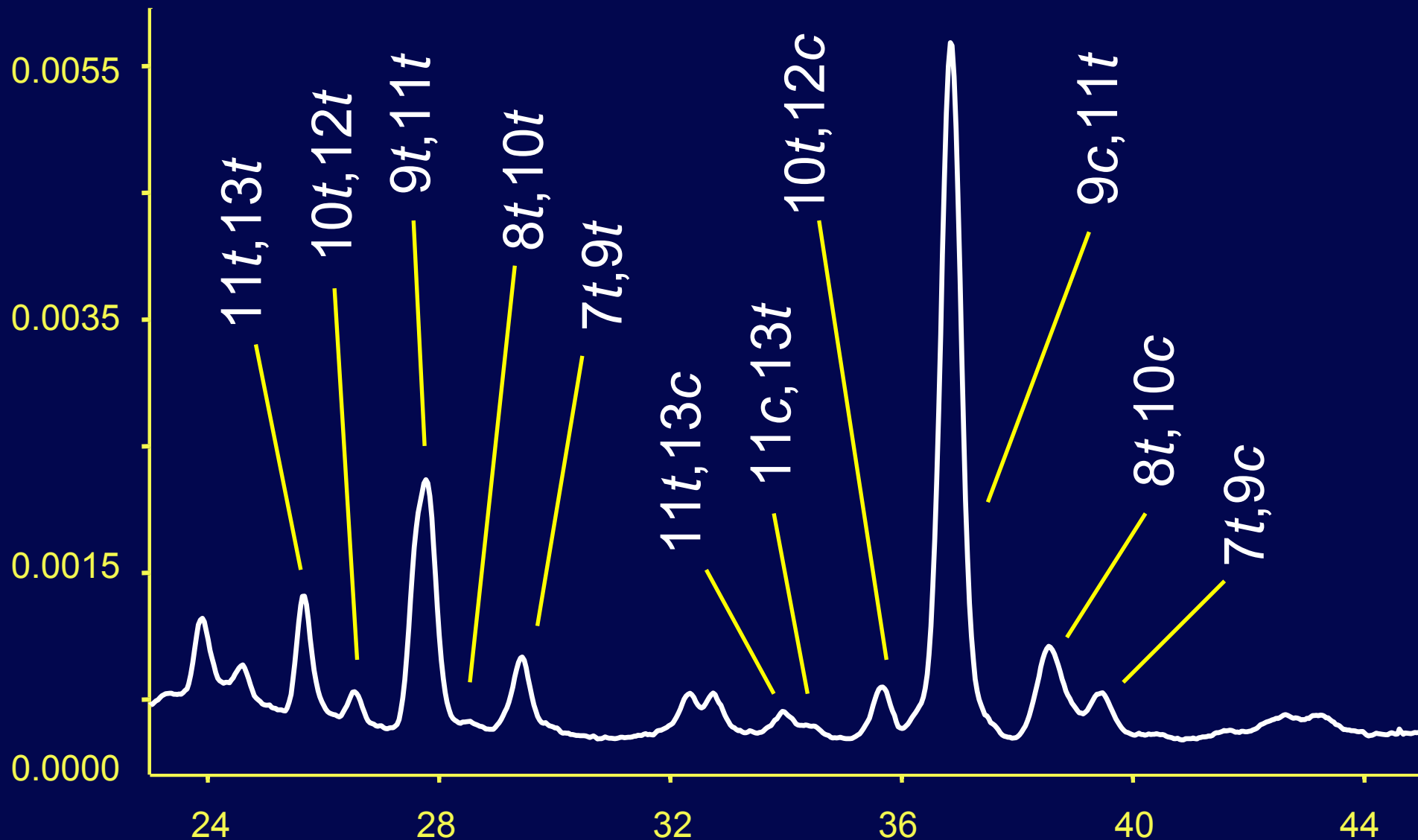
	<i>Average Rel. Ret. Vol.</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>C.V. %</i>
12t,14t	0.536	0.009	1.625
11t,13t	0.578	0.008	1.459
10t,12t	0.611	0.008	1.337
9t,11t	0.653	0.008	1.265
8t,10t	0.682	0.007	1.041
7t,9t	0.717	0.008	1.091
11t,13c	0.893	0.004	0.444
11c,13t	0.913	0.004	0.483
10t,12c	0.957	0.003	0.268
9c,11t	1.000	0.000	0.000
8t,10c	1.059	0.002	0.221
7t,9c	1.094	0.005	0.471

Rel. Ret. Vol., 88 samples

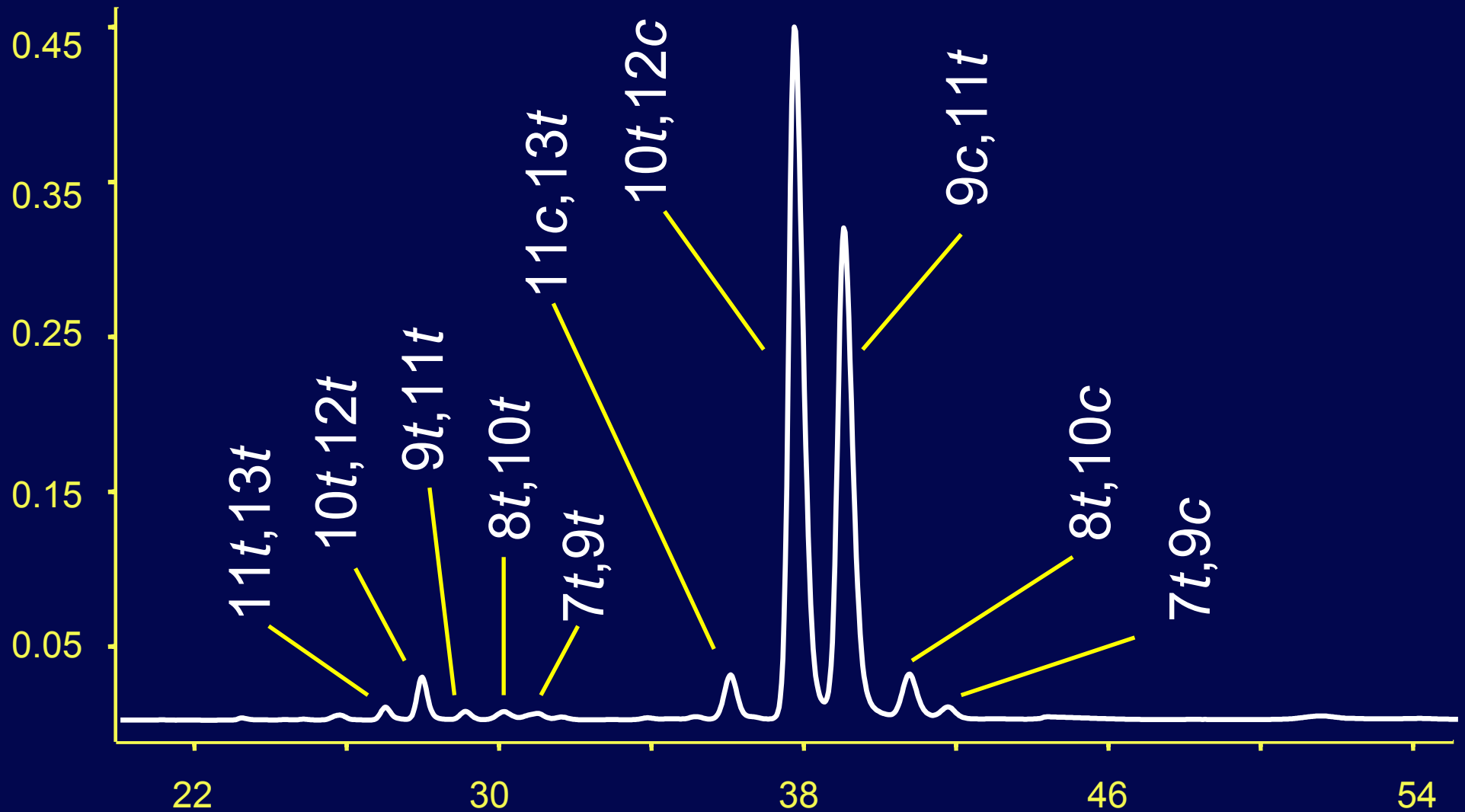


Cow's Blood sample.

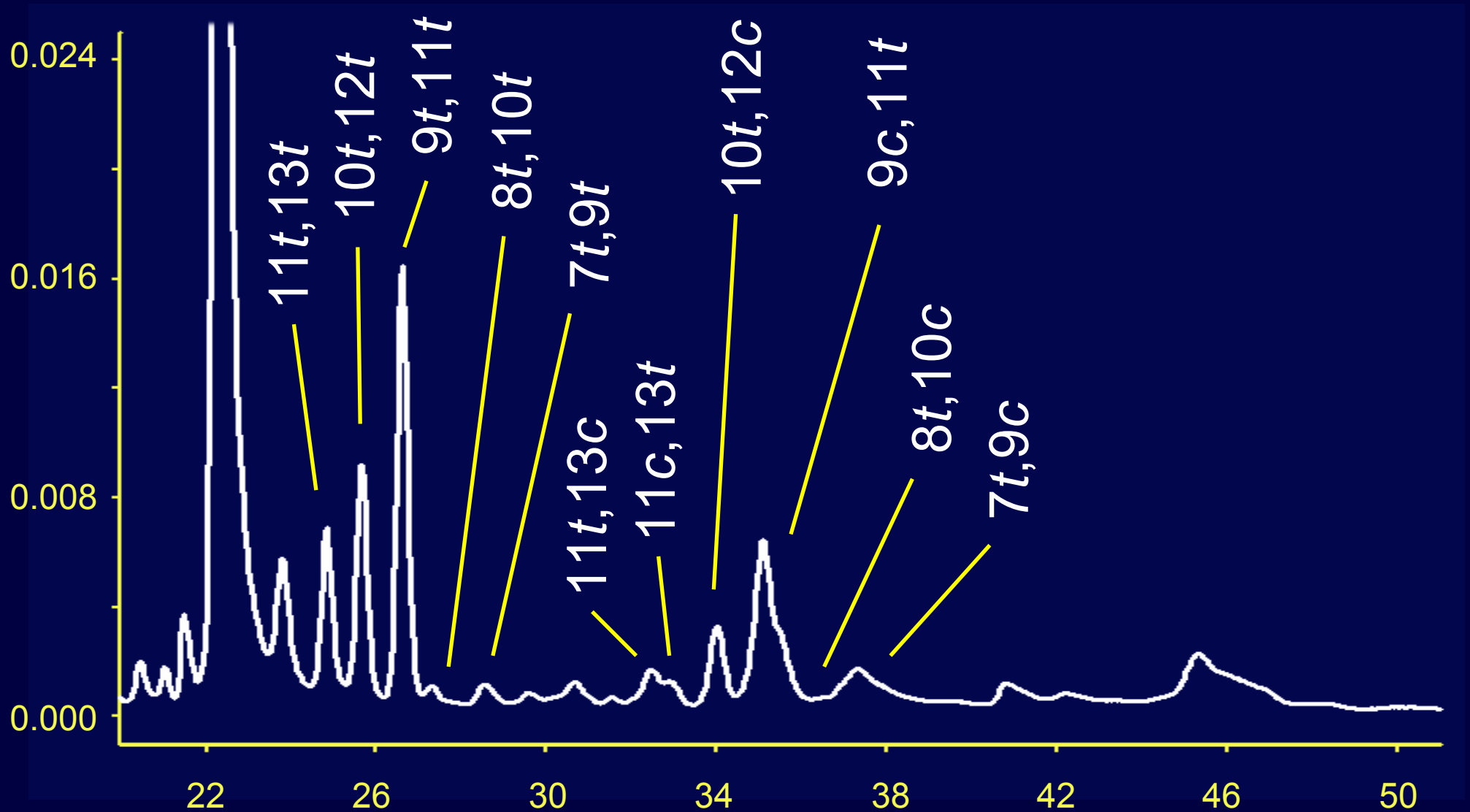
HPLC



Milk sample with high $10t, 12c$



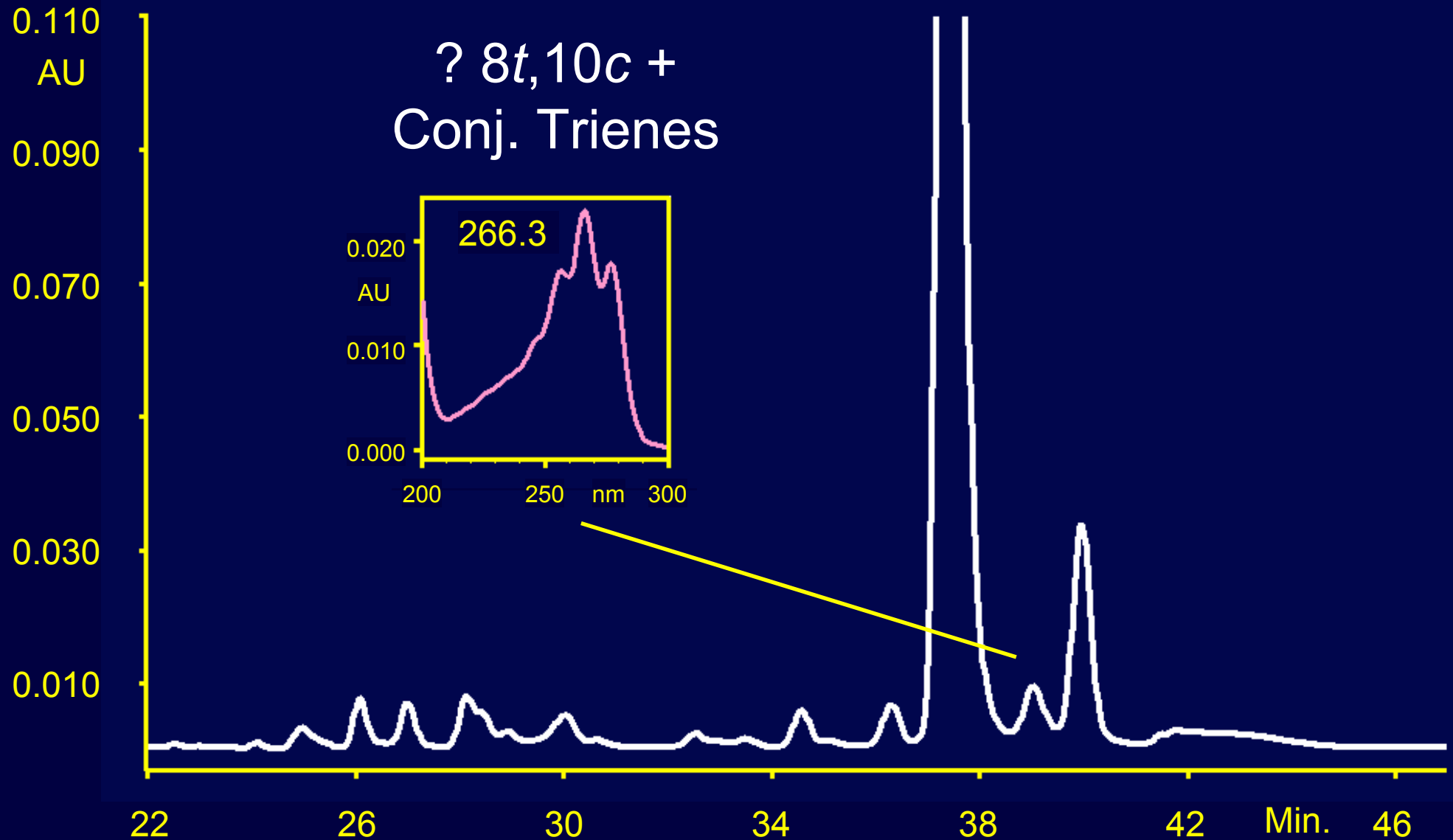
Cow's Rumen Fluid sample.



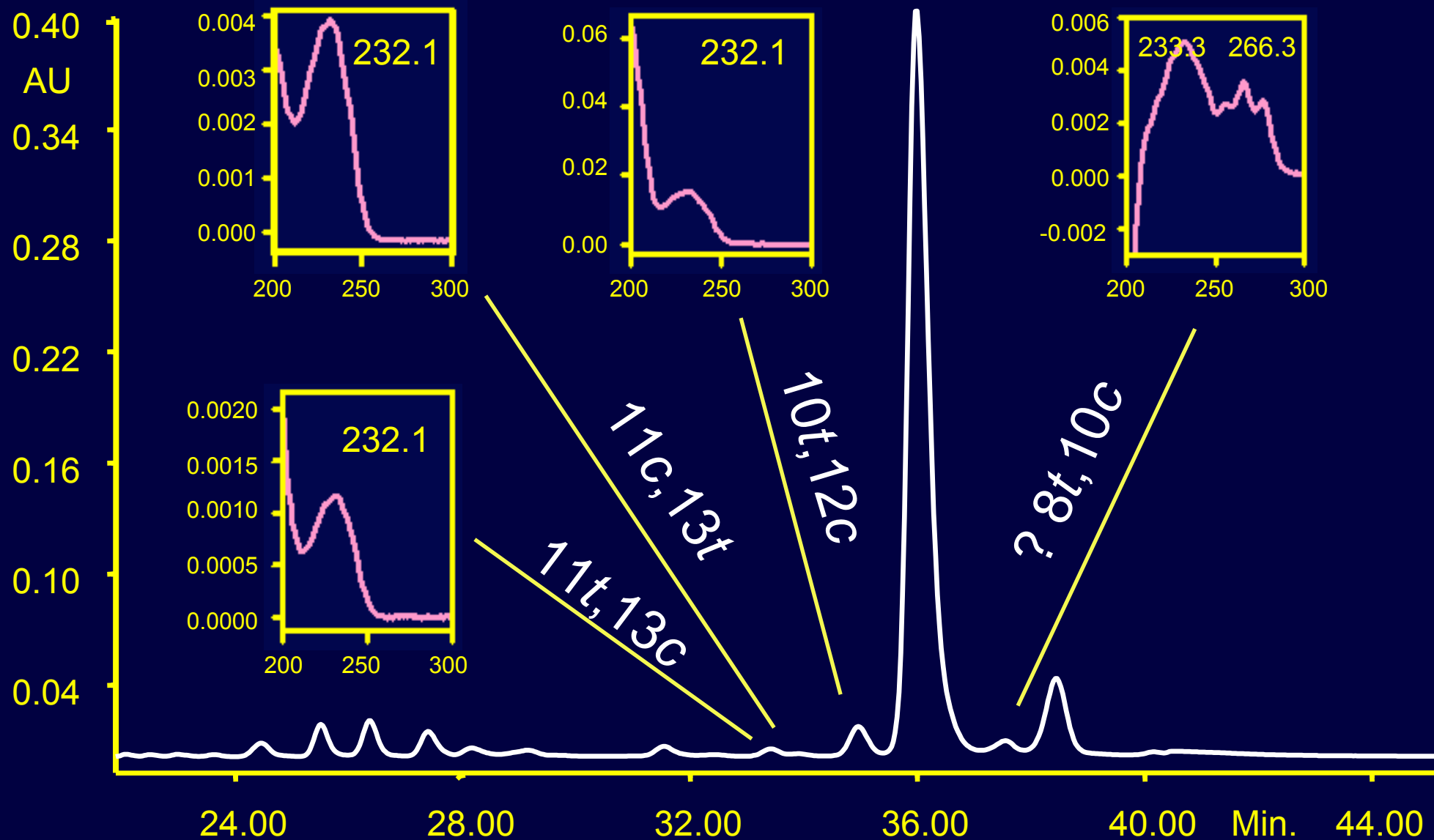
Relative retention volumes ($RV_{\text{tol.}}$)

Isomer	RV	Isomer	RV
Toluene	0.000	6c,8t	0.975
13t,15t	0.543	9c,11t	1.000
12t,14t	0.543	9t,11c	1.015
11t,13t	0.587	8t,10c	1.058
10t,12t	0.621	7c,9t	1.046
9t,11t	0.659	6t,8c	1.065
8t,10t	0.687	7t,9c	1.095
7t,9t	0.714	13c,15c	1.180
6t,8t	0.712	12c,14c	1.180
15c,12t	0.818	11c,13c	1.302
12c,14t	0.854	10c,12c	1.394
11t,13c	0.895	9c,11c	1.478
11c,13t	0.913	6c,8c	1.505
10t,12c	0.956	8c,10c	1.539
10c,12t	0.956	7c,9c	1.576

Ag⁺HPLC of milk FAME

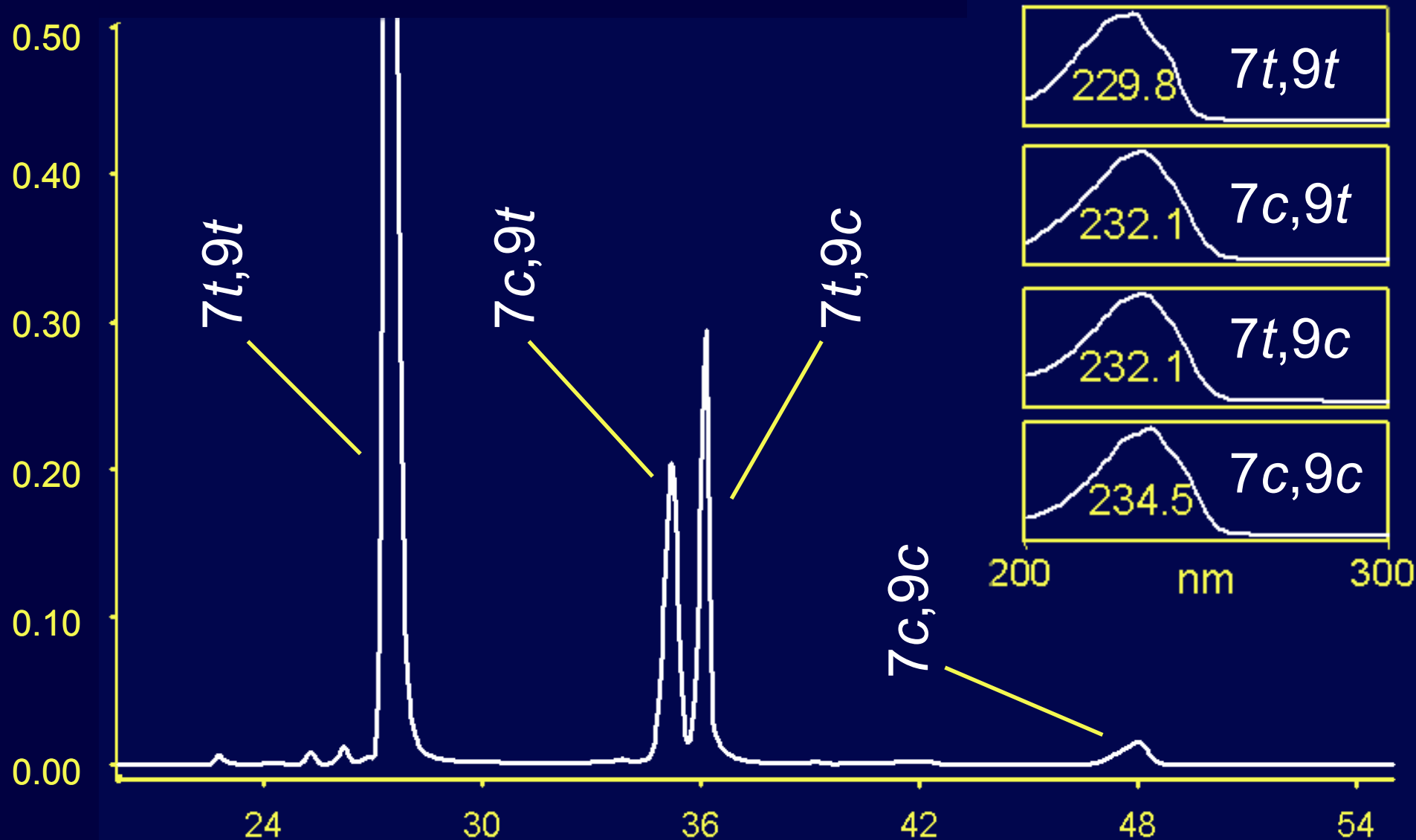


Ag⁺HPLC of milk FAME

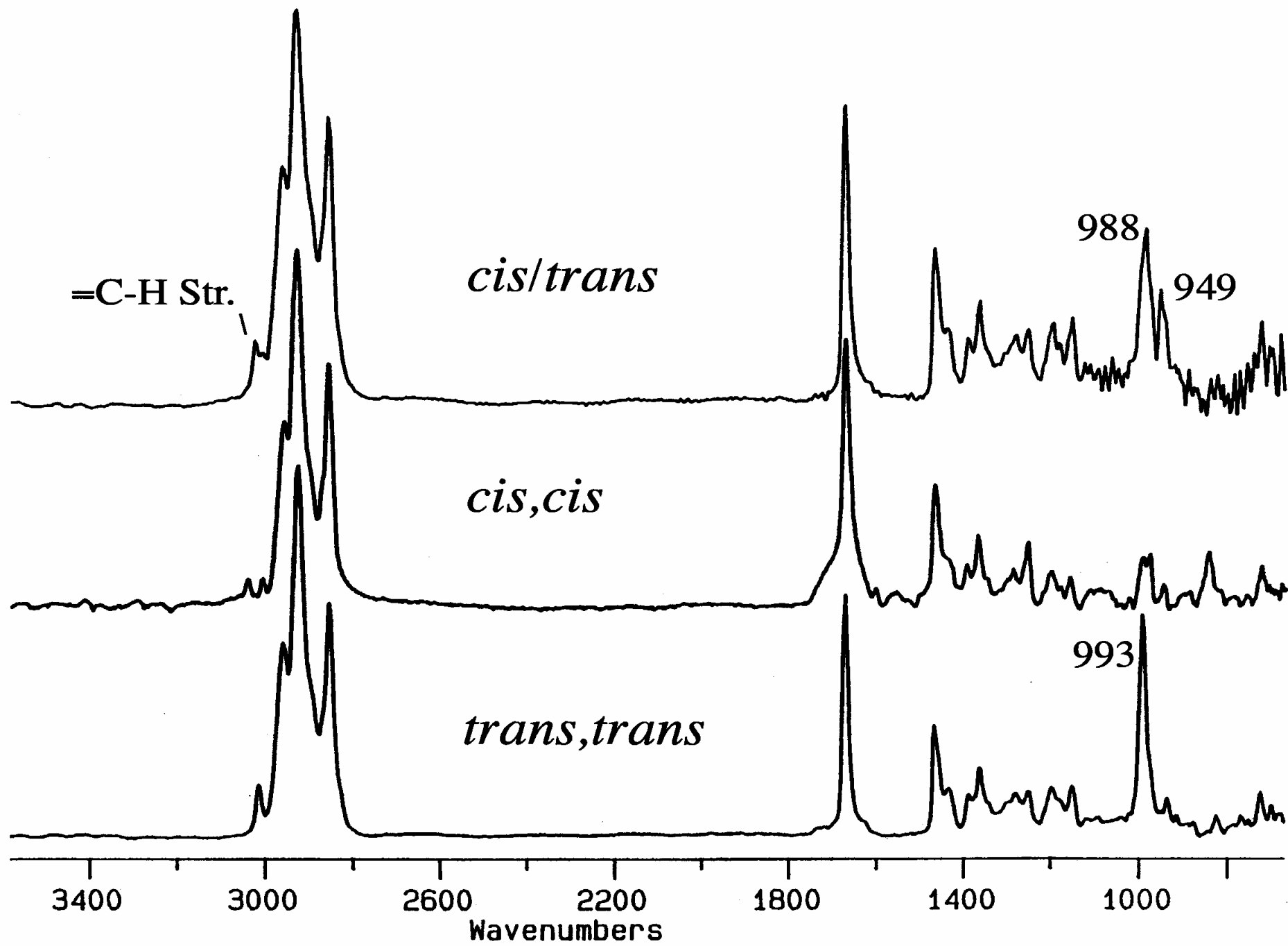


7*t*,9*c* I₂ isomerized.

HPLC



GC/FTIR



=C-H Str.

cis/trans

988

949

cis,cis

trans,trans

993

3400

3000

2600

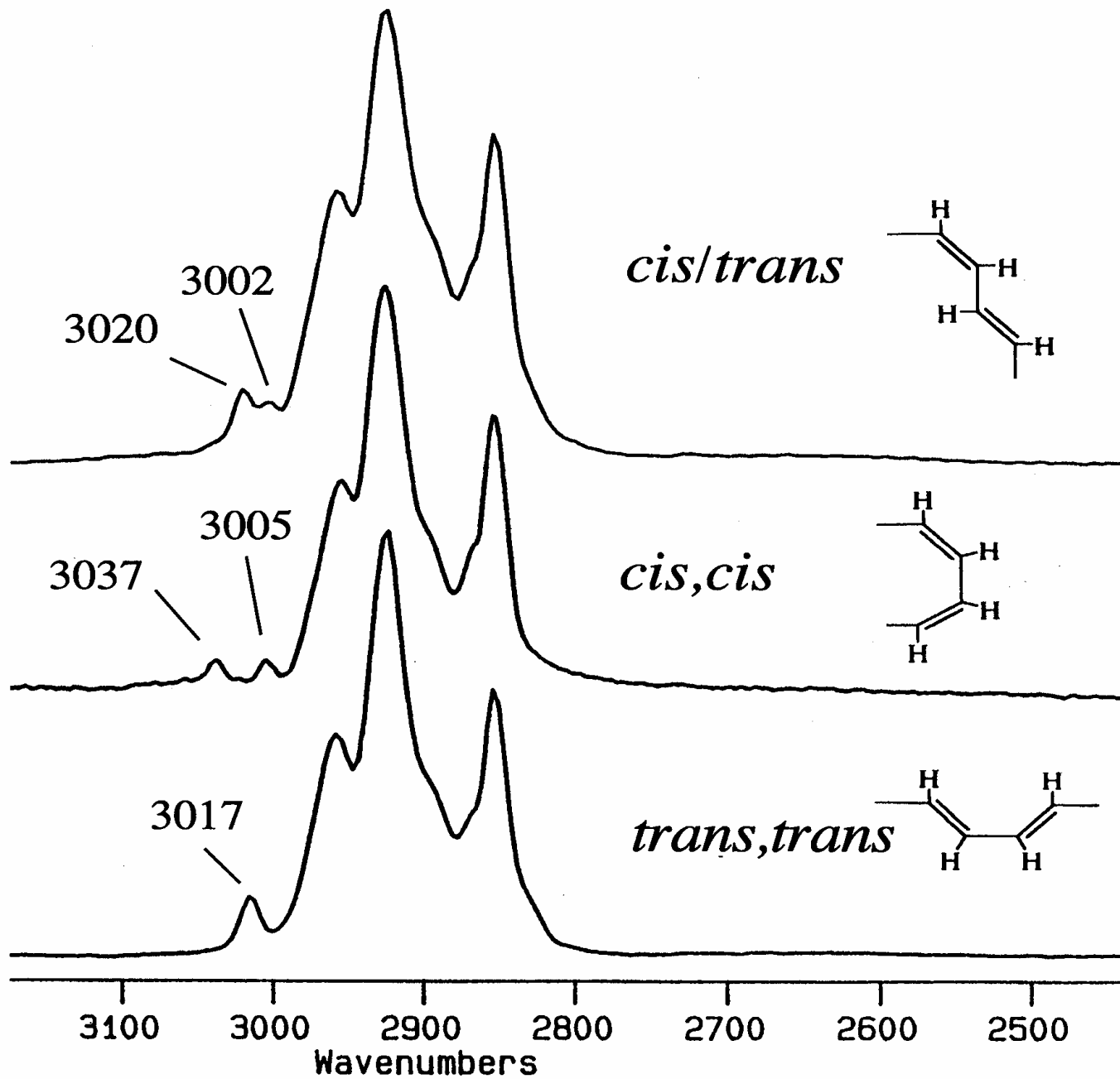
2200

1800

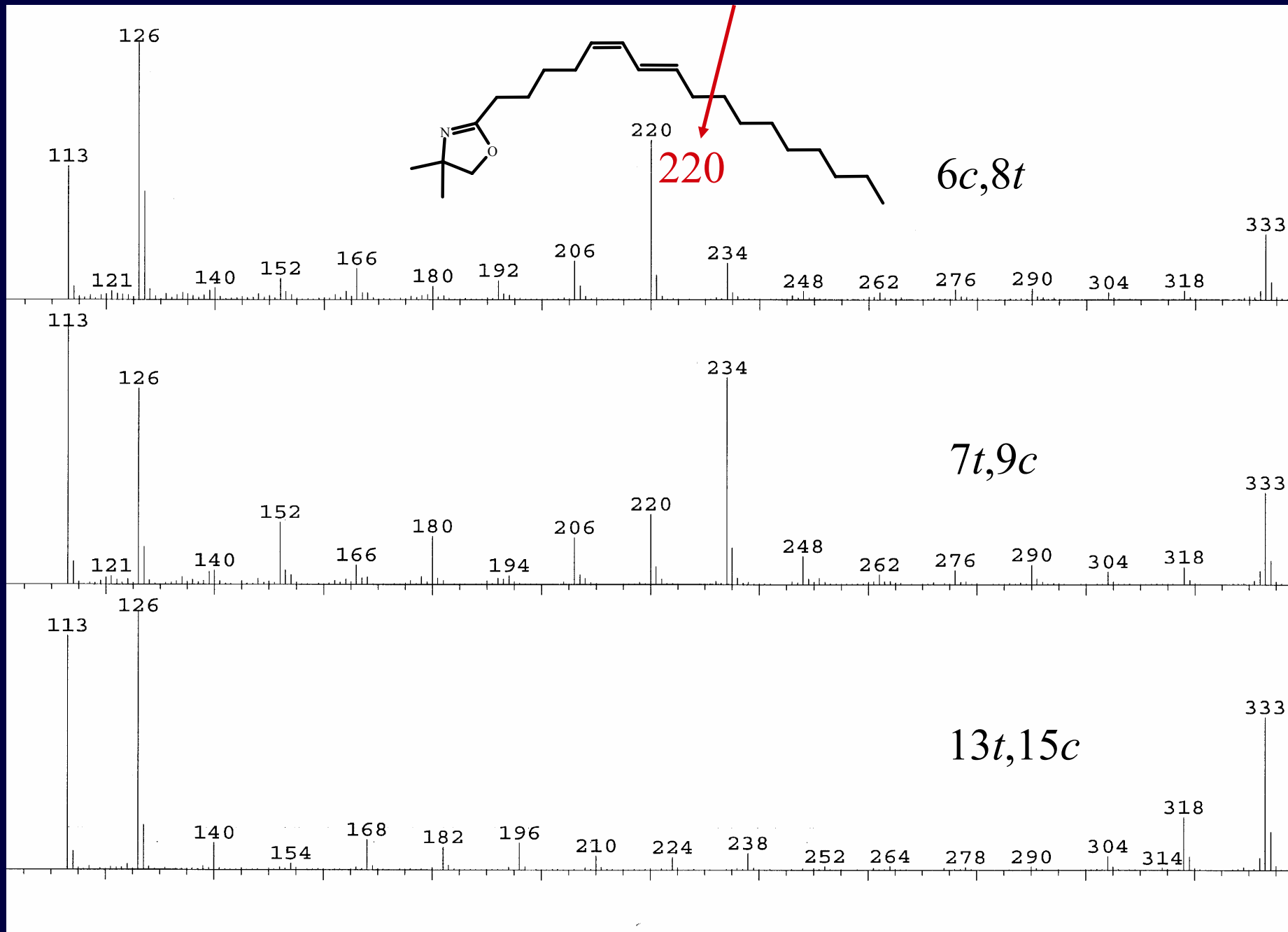
1400

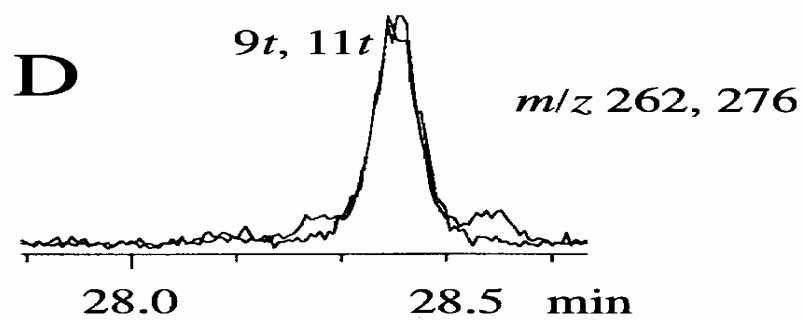
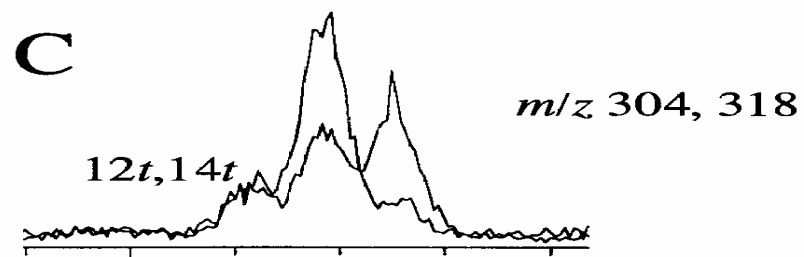
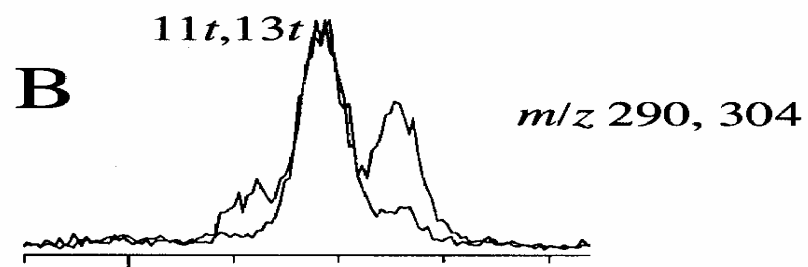
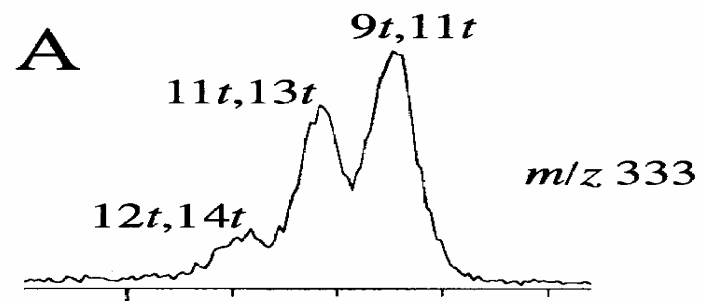
1000

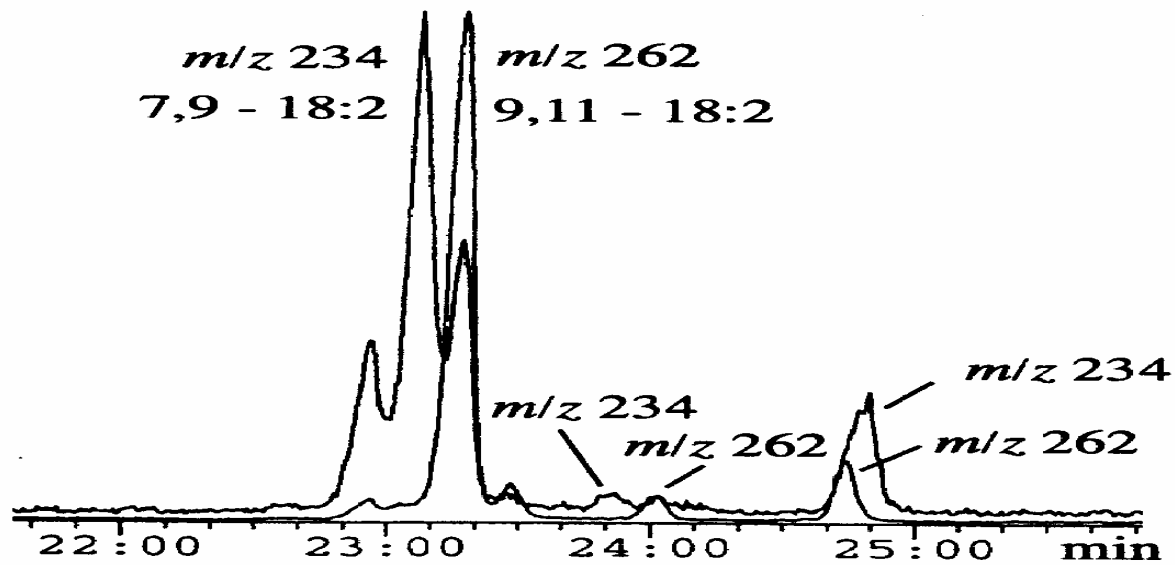
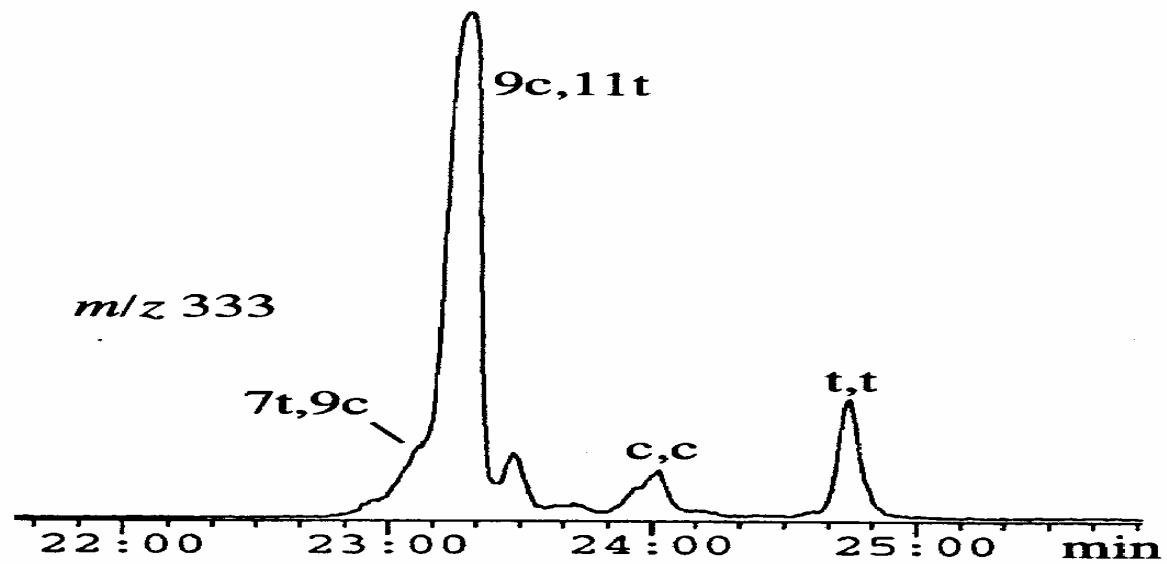
Wavenumbers

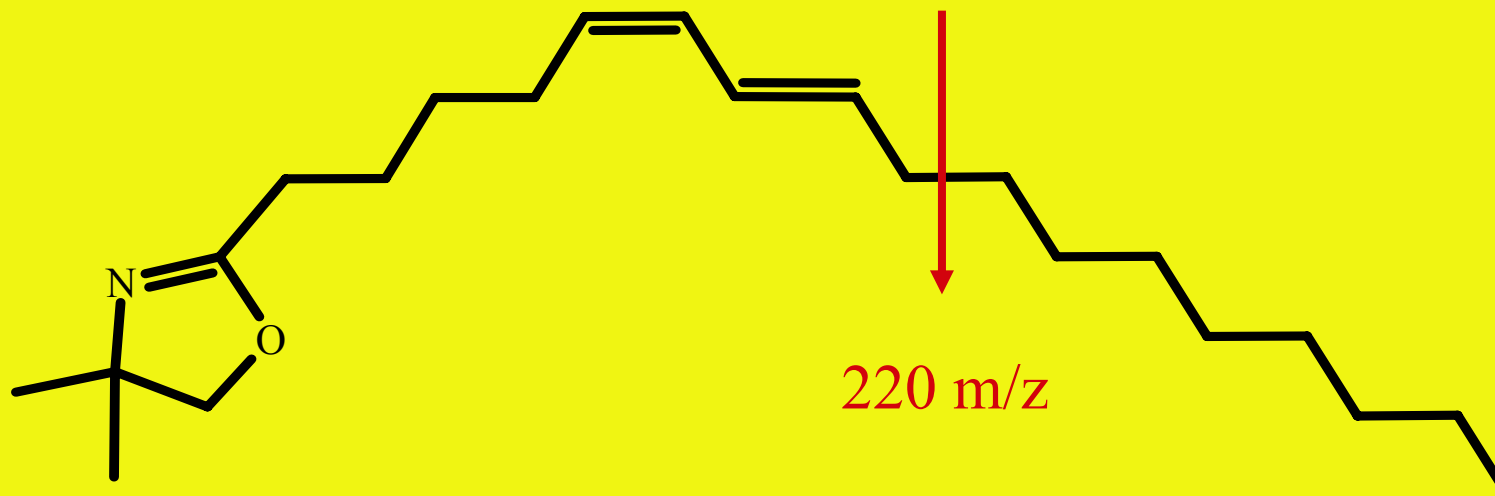


GC/MS





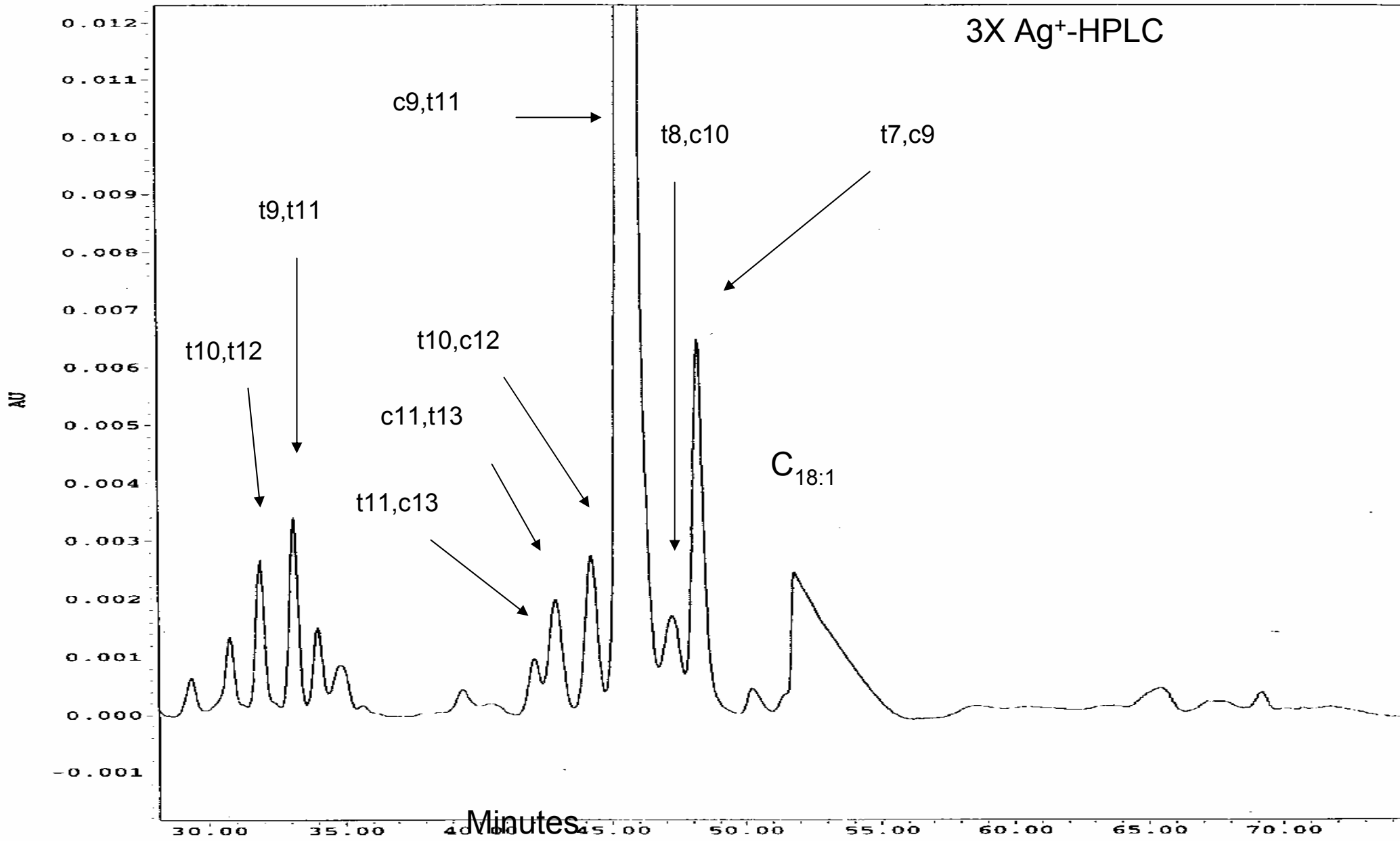




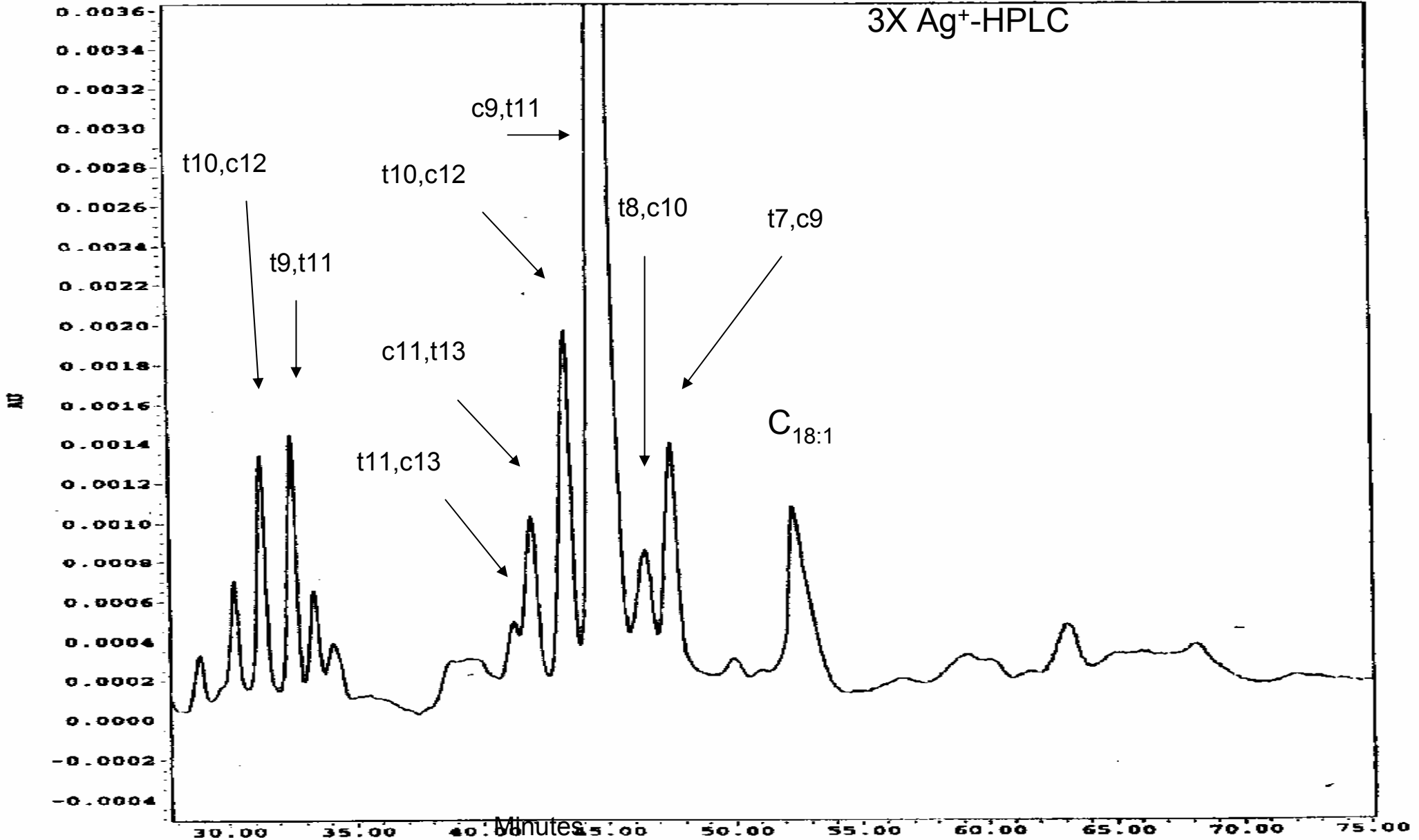
<i>Isomer</i>	<i>n-2</i>	<i>Loss of 12 Da</i>	<i>m+2</i>	<i>m+3</i>
6,8	140	154, 166, 180, 192	220	234
7,9	154	168, 180, 194, 206	234	248
8,10	168	182, 194, 208, 220	248	262
9,11	182	196, 208, 222, 234	262	276
10,12	196	210, 222, 236, 248	276	290
11,13	210	224, 236, 250, 262	290	304
12,14	224	238, 250, 264, 276	304	318
13,15	238	252, 264, 278, 290	318	332

CLA in Human Milk

Human Milk FAME
3X Ag⁺-HPLC

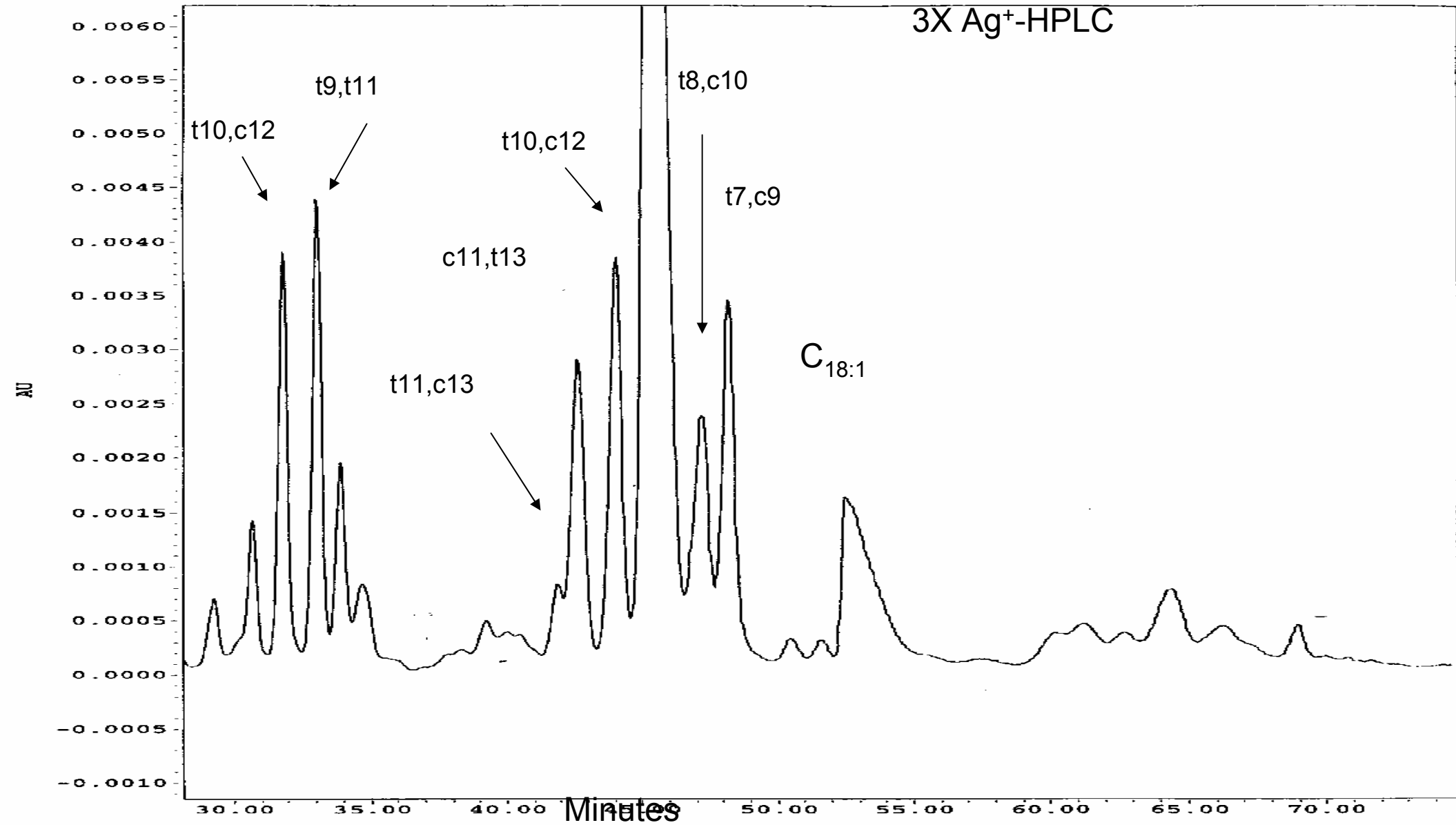


Human Milk FAME
3X Ag⁺-HPLC



c9,t11

Human Milk FAME
3X Ag⁺-HPLC



CLA Isomer in Human Milk

Average total CLA by GC is 0.54 %

3X Ag⁺-HPLC (% CLA)

GC (% CLA)

Isomer	mean	Isomer	mean
t12t14	0.61	7,9 c/t (?)	3.6
t11t13	1.70	c9t11 (7,9 c/t:8,10 c/t)	62.4
t10t12	2.72	t9c11(c10t12)	5.0
t9t11	3.30	c11t13 (x)	3.5
t8t10	1.56	t10c12	3.8
t7t9	1.30	t11c13/c9c11	3.0
11,13 c/t	1.12	c11c13	3.9
11,13 c/t	2.95	t12t14 (?)	0.3
10,12 c/t	4.20	t11t13	5.6
9,11 c/t	71.15	t10t12/t9t11/t8t10	7.4
8,10 c/t	1.92	t7t9	1.6
7,9 c/t	7.44		