

Fast Screening for Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons in Seafood Using DisQuE Dispersive Sample Preparation and the ACQUITY UPLC H-Class System

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This is an Application Brief and does not contain a detailed Experimental section.

Abstract

This application brief rapidly screen seafood samples for PAH contamination using a simple QuEChERS cleanup followed by HPLC with fluorescence detection using the Waters ACQUITY UPLC H-Class System.

Benefits

An analysis of PAHs can be achieved in less than 4 minutes using the ACQUITY UPLC H-Class System with fluorescence detection.

Introduction

The current oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico has raised concerns over the quality of seafood harvested from that region. Fish, crustaceans, and mollusks can ingest oil, thereby introducing potential health risks to consumers. Of the many compounds found in this oil, an important subset is the polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has defined 16 of these compounds as priority pollutants, and the State of Louisiana has issued a Safety Response and Quality Certification Plan promulgating screening levels for 12 of these compounds. To prevent consumption of contaminated seafood and minimize the impact on the seafood industry, a fast method is required to analyze these compounds of concern. Current HPLC or GC-MS methods require runtimes of 30 minutes or more. In this application brief, we demonstrate that following a simple extraction using the DisQuE Dispersive Sample Preparation Kit, an analysis of PAHs can be achieved in less than 4 minutes using the ACQUITY UPLC H-Class System with fluorescence detection.

Results and Discussion

Samples of fish and shrimp were homogenized using a blender and added to Waters DisQuE extraction tube. Acetonitrile was added, and the tube was shaken vigorously to produce an emulsion of seafood material, acetonitrile, and sorbent material. The tube was centrifuged at high speed to produce a clear supernatant layer. An aliquot of this layer was added to the DisQuE cleanup tube, then shaken and centrifuged. This second supernatant was transferred to a vial, diluted with water, and then injected. Using this protocol, a single chemist can prepare a batch of 12 samples in only 30 minutes.

The ACQUITY UPLC H-Class System was used with a Waters PAH Column. The compounds were eluted using a ternary water, methanol, and acetonitrile gradient. The large volume flow cell was used with the ACQUITY FLR Detector, and time-programmed excitation and emission wavelengths were optimized for each of the PAH analytes. The total analysis time was 3.5 min.

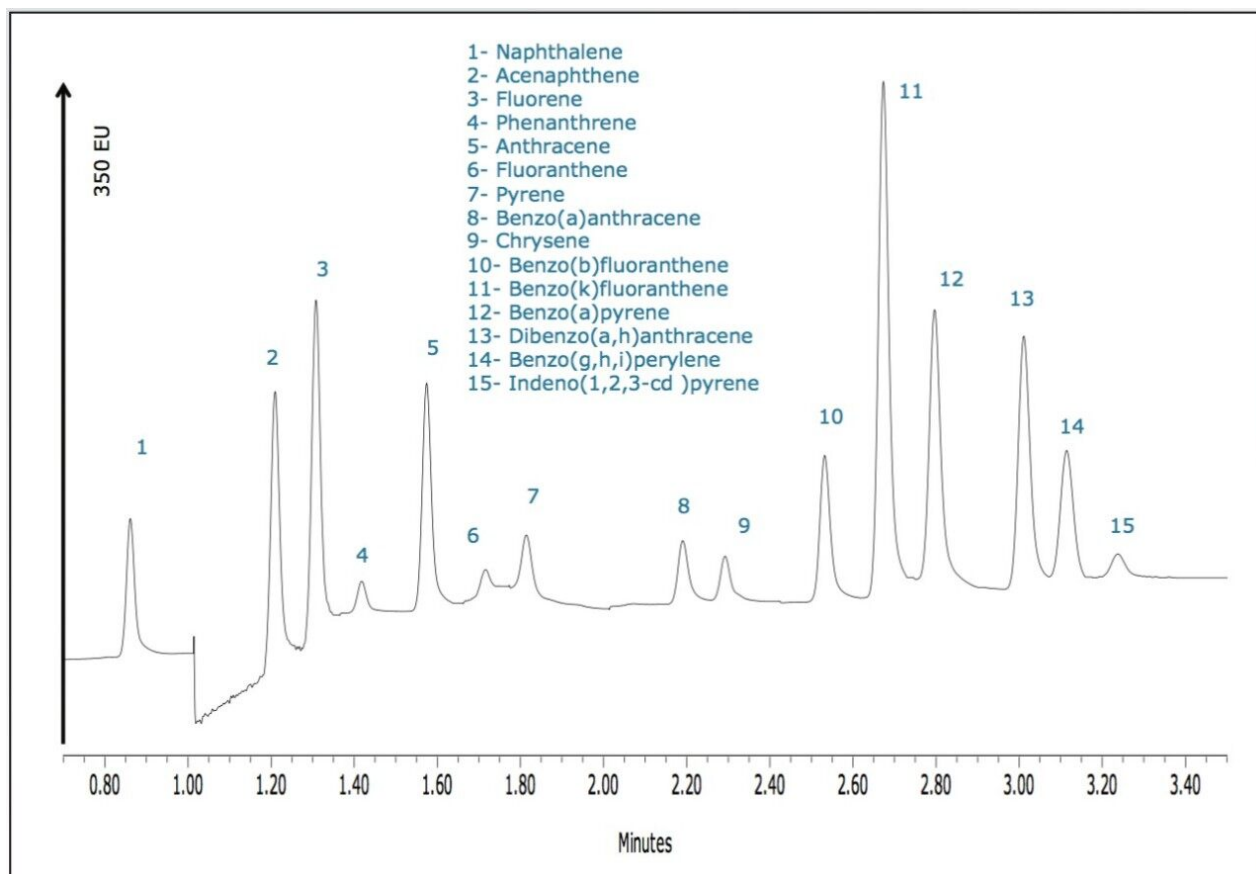


Figure 1. PAH separation fluorescence, low ppb range.

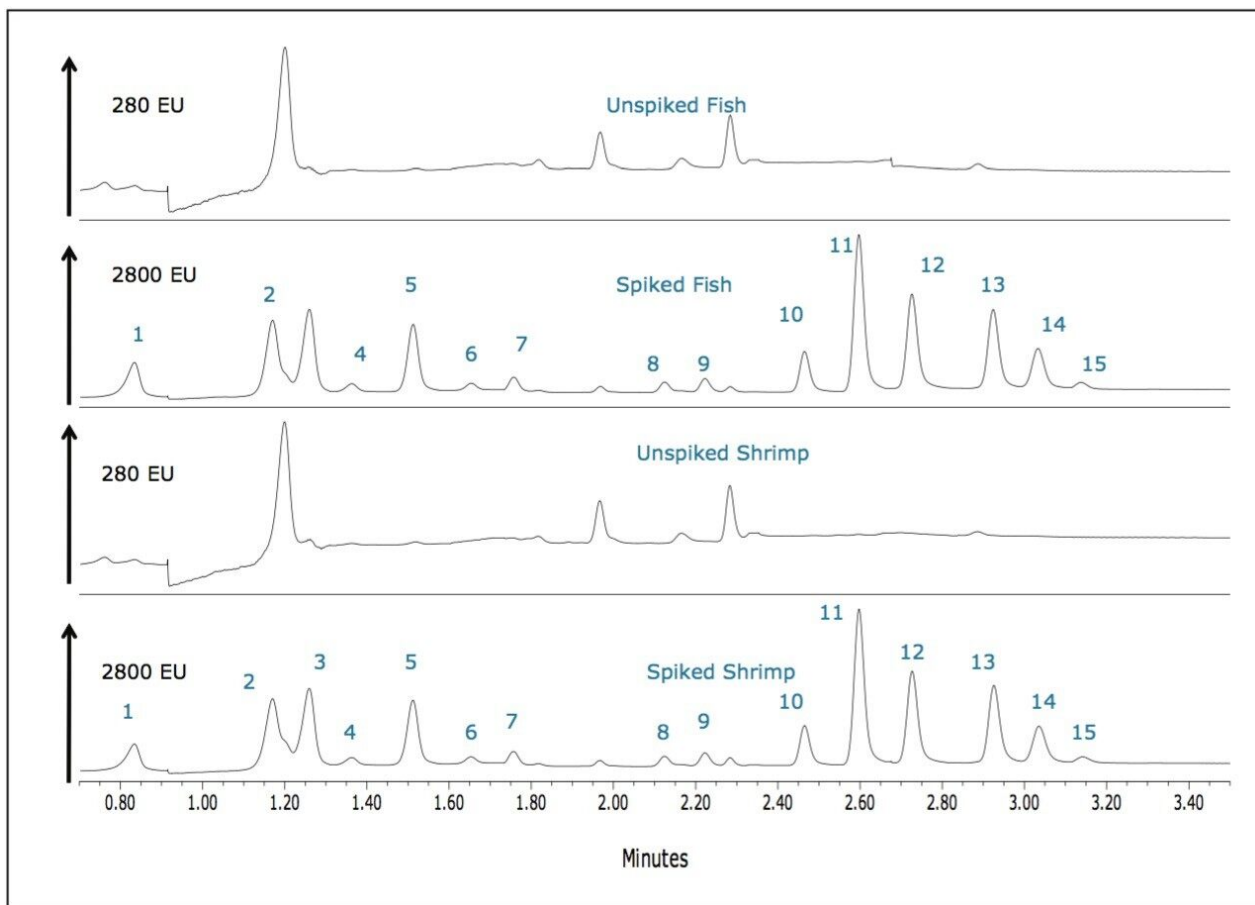


Figure 2. Overlay of unspiked and PAH spiked fish and shrimp samples.

Conclusion

The DisQuE Dispersive Sample Preparation Kit provides a fast, simple procedure for the extraction of PAHs from seafood samples. There is no requirement for evaporation or solvent exchange prior to injection, and there are no cartridge conditioning steps as with SPE columns. A single chemist can comfortably process in excess of 150 samples per day using this procedure. A rapid analysis is critical to manage the samples, standards, and QCs generated using this approach. The ACQUITY H-Class separation, which was achieved in 3.5 min is able to address this demand.

This solution enables laboratories to screen for PAHs in seafood, providing results in a timely and economical manner, so consumers can be confident that these products are safe.

Featured Products

ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS System <<https://www.waters.com/10138533>>

QuEChERS Dispersive Solid Phase Extraction <<https://www.waters.com/10072671>>

ACQUITY UPLC FLR Detector <<https://www.waters.com/514222>>

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