

Analysis of Amino Acid Content in Commercially Available Supplements Using an Updated HPLC Method

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Abstract

With the increasing popularity of commercially available supplements, there is a need to monitor amino acid content in these products to ensure both product safety and efficacy. However, these products are controlled by varying regulatory agencies from country to country, each with different safety requirements.^{1,2} While the medicinal properties of amino acids in supplements is unknown, the label claim of these supplements is assumed to be accurate. To verify the accuracy of label claims, two natural supplement product samples were evaluated using an updated HPLC method.⁴

Benefits

- Ability to quantitate amino acids in dietary supplement samples
 - Using the AccQ · Tag Ultra™ C₁₈ 2.5 µm Column enables a shorter run time compared to legacy HPLC methods resulting in higher throughput, and lower solvent consumption
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Introduction

Amino acid analysis using pre-column derivatization methods is performed regularly in a wide range of applications. More recently, the analysis of amino acids has also become increasingly popular for analysis of dietary supplements because of their widespread sale and use. Analysis of dietary supplements can be challenging for a variety of reasons, starting with the fact that they can come in many different forms, each with different solubility properties. Finally, flavorings and other stabilizers may or may not derivatize, which can impact amino acid analysis. To quantify amino acids in these supplements, pre-column derivatization methods are often of value to minimize the interference of other components present in the formulation that may impact quantitation. The pre-column derivatization used for this work is 6-aminoquinolyl-N-hydroxysuccinimidyl carbamate (AQC reagent). The reaction is carried out in an 80% aqueous environment which minimizes interferences from salts and other compounds in the sample matrix.

To achieve accurate and reliable results, it is important to have good methodologies for quantitating amino acids in supplement samples. The methodology showcased in this work allows for reliable quantitation of amino acids in supplement samples ranging from powdered drink mixes to tablets.

Experimental

All calibration standards were prepared from Waters™ Amino Acid Standard (p/n: [WAT088122 < https://www.waters.com/nextgen/global/shop/standards--reagents/wat088122-amino-acid-standard-accq-tag-pico-tag-accq-tag-ultra.html>](https://www.waters.com/nextgen/global/shop/standards--reagents/wat088122-amino-acid-standard-accq-tag-pico-tag-accq-tag-ultra.html)), and Waters™ Cell Culture Standard Kit (p/n: [186009300 < https://www.waters.com/nextgen/global/shop/standards--reagents/186009300-amino-acid-cell-culture-standard-kit.html>](https://www.waters.com/nextgen/global/shop/standards--reagents/186009300-amino-acid-cell-culture-standard-kit.html)) using norvaline (p/n: [186009301 < https://www.waters.com/nextgen/global/shop/standards--reagents/186009301-amino-acid-internal-standard-norvaline.html>](https://www.waters.com/nextgen/global/shop/standards--reagents/186009301-amino-acid-internal-standard-norvaline.html)) as the internal standard and 0.1 N HCl as the diluent.³ The internal standard stock was prepared at 2500 µM in 0.1 N HCl. The final concentration of the calibrants varied to match the content range of each supplement, and a concentration of 250 µM was used for norvaline (internal standard).

Amino Acid Supplement Sample Preparation

The purchased samples consisted of 1 amino acid supplement tablet, Sample 1, and 1 amino acid supplement powdered drink mix, Sample 2.

The samples were prepared as follows:

Sample 1 (amino acid supplement tablet) was crushed using a mortar and pestle and diluted in 10 mL of 0.1 N HCl in water. Sample 1 was then placed onto a shaker for 30 mins followed by centrifugation at 2000 rpm for 10 mins. The supernatant was subsequently transferred to a clean centrifuge tube and diluted 1:10 in 0.1 N HCl in water.

Sample 2 (Powdered Drink Mix Supplement) was reconstituted using the recommended serving size of liquid listed in per scoop weight, which was weighed at 7.160 g in 0.1 N HCl in water. The sample was stirred for 30 minutes followed by centrifugation at 2000 rpm for 10 mins. The supernatant was then transferred to a clean centrifuge tube and diluted at 1:100 in 0.1 N HCl in water.

Both samples were then derivatized using Waters AccQ · Tag Ultra derivatization protocol.

LC Conditions

LC systems:	ACQUITY Arc™ System with CH-A column heater
Detection:	ACQUITY Arc™ - 2489 UV Detector with low dispersion 10 mm UHPLC flow cell (p/n: 176017007)
Wavelength:	260 nm
Sampling rate:	10 Hz
Vials:	LCGC certified clear glass 12 x 32 mm screw neck vial,

	total recovery with cap and PTFE/Silicone septum (not pre-slit) (p/n: 186000384C)
Column(s):	AccQ · Tag™ Ultra C ₁₈ , 2.5 μm 4.6 x 150 mm (p/n: 186010407)
Column temperature for Hydrolysate and Cell Culture Standard:	43 °C
Sample temperature:	20 °C
Injection volume:	2 μL
Flow rate:	1.5 mL/min
Mobile phase A:	AccQ · Tag™ Ultra Eluent A (p/n: 186003838)
Mobile phase B:	90:10 (v/v) Water:AccQ · Tag Ultra Eluent B
Mobile phase C:	Milli-Q Water
Mobile phase D:	AccQ · Tag™ Ultra Eluent B (p/n: 186003839)
Sample manager wash:	95:5 (v/v) Water:Acetonitrile
Sample manager purge:	95:5 (v/v) Water:Acetonitrile

Gradient Table

Time (min)	Flow (mL/min)	%A	%B	%C	%D	Curve
Initial	1.500	10.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	Initial
0.36	1.500	10.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	11
19.67	1.500	9.0	80.0	11.0	0.0	7
25.07	1.500	8.0	16.0	60.0	16.0	7
25.74	1.500	8.0	16.0	58.0	18.0	6
27.05	1.500	7.8	0.0	70.9	21.3	6
28.20	1.500	4.0	0.0	36.3	59.7	6
30.08	1.500	4.0	0.0	36.3	59.7	6
30.38	1.500	10.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	6
35.48	1.500	10.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	6

Data Management

Chromatography data system:

Empower 3, FR 3.6.1

Results and Discussion

Several energy supplements were purchased and analyzed to quantify the amino acid content. Pre-column derivatization was performed using 6-aminoquinolyl-N-hydroxysuccinimidyl carbamate (AQC), then the samples were analyzed using an HPLC or UHPLC system coupled with UV or Fluorescence detection using reversed-phase liquid chromatography. Results were compared to the label claim of the products.

Analysis of amino acids in food and supplements is critical to ensure product safety and accuracy of the product's label claim. Separation of the amino acids contained in the cell culture standards are shown in Figure 1.

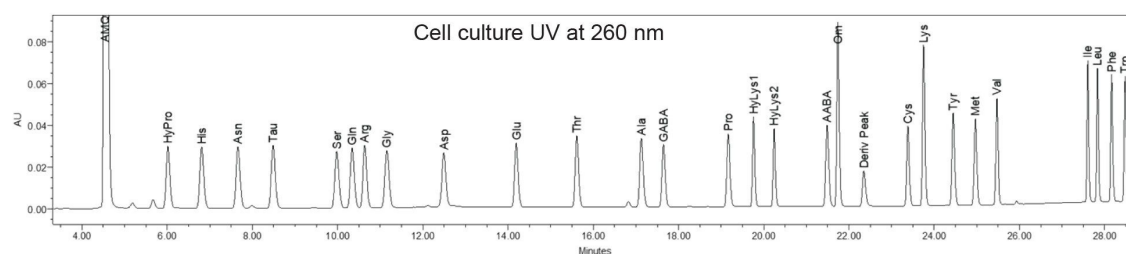


Figure 1. Cell Culture Standard Chromatogram.

Amino Acid Supplement Sample Results

The total amino acid content for the supplement tablet, Sample 1, was equal to 5000 mg per 5 tablets, which was taken to be equivalent to 1000 mg per 1 tablet. The amino acid content was determined by analysis of a single tablet. The amino acid content per sample was calculated based off of the amino acid weight per injection. Adjustments were made for the dilution of the sample, as weights were summed for total value. The resulting amino acid content was determined to be 1.008 mg per tablet, which is a difference of <1% versus the label claim (Table 1).

Individual amino acid content was provided for the powdered drink mix, Sample 2. Amino acid label claims reported in weighed sample size was based on weight of powder and volume of water for dissolution. Results were converted to weight per amino acid and total amino acid weight of sample (based on total dilution). Listed amino acids were identified and the resulting amount versus the label claims is shown in Table 2.

Results were compared to the label claim of the products, including one powdered drink mix supplement and one amino acid supplement tablet. The results demonstrate the ability to quantify amino acid content in numerous energy supplements.

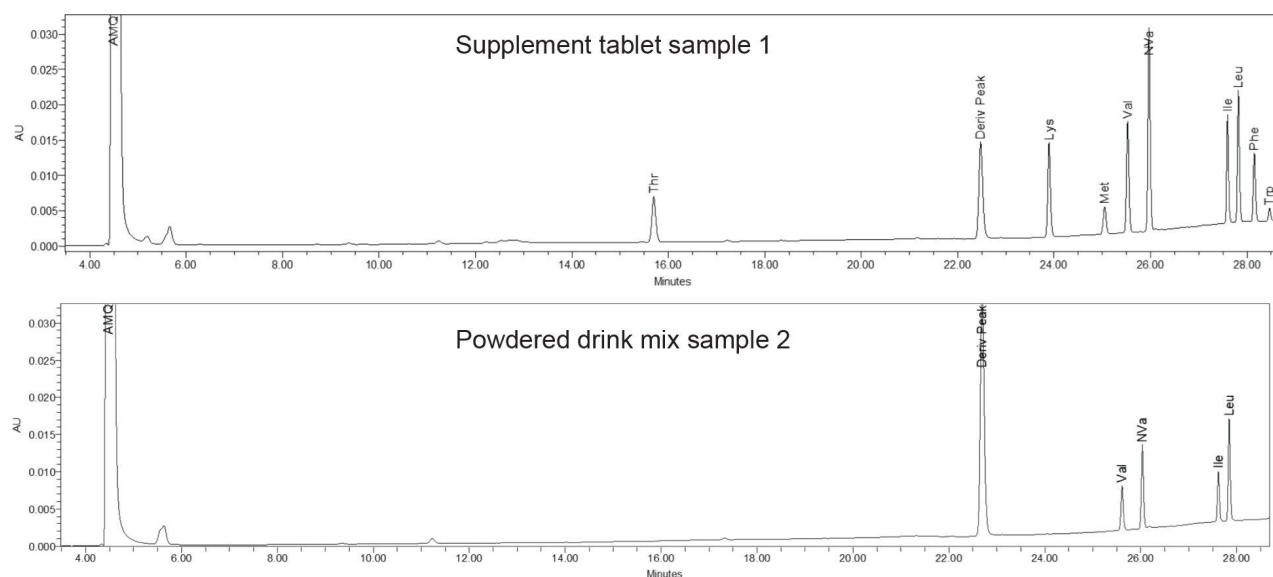


Figure 2. Amino Acid Supplement Sample 1 and 2 Chromatograms.

ACQUITY Arc™ System	
Sample 1 suppelement tablet results (g)	
Compound	Sample 1 supplement tablet
Weight of total amino acid in tablet	1.008
Label Claim (g)	1.000
Difference between label claim vs. results	-0.79%

Table 1. Amino Acid Supplement Sample Quantitated Results vs. Label Claims (g) for Sample 1.

All of the samples were analyzed using the Waters AccQ · Tag Ultra Derivatization kit which minimizes interference in the samples allowing for accurate quantitation. Total weight of amino acids in a single tablet for Sample 1 was found to be within 1% of the label claim.

ACQUITY Arc™ System			
Individual compound sample results (g)			
Compound	Sample 2 powdered drink mix supplement label claim in weighed sample amount	Sample 2 powdered drink mix supplement results	Difference between label claim vs. results
Val	1.46	1.44	1.3%
Ile	1.46	1.40	4.4%
Leu	3.17	3.13	1.4%

ACQUITY Arc™ System	
Total sample results (g)	
Compound	Sample 2 powdered drink mix supplement
Total amino acid weight in sample	5.969
Label claim (Total AA) (g)	6.094
Difference between label claim vs. results	2.09%

Table 2. Amino Acid Supplement Sample Quantitated Results compared to Label Claim (g) for Sample 2.

Total weight of amino acids for Sample 2 was found to be within 2.2% of the label claim and individual amino acid content was found to be within 4.5% of label claim.

Conclusion

Analysis of amino acids in food and supplements is critical to ensure product safety and accuracy of the product's label claim. Quantification of dietary supplements showed good agreement, within 4.5% of the amino acid content, to the label claim of the supplement samples, demonstrating accuracy of the method. The results demonstrate the ability to quantify amino acid content in numerous energy supplements.

References

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4. Kimberly Martin, Kenneth D. Berthelette, Paula Hong. Instrument Considerations for Reliable Amino Acid Analysis Using AccQ · Tag™ Ultra C₁₈ 2.5 µm Column. Waters Application Note. [720007678EN](#). 2022.
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