

Application News

No. C181

Liquid Chromatograph Mass Spectrometry

Direct Analysis of Glyphosate, Glufosinate and AMPA in Beverages Using a Triple Quadrupole LC/MS/MS

Glyphosate and glufosinate are active ingredients in widely used foliar herbicides. When degraded in soil and water, glyphosate produces aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) as a metabolite. Glyphosate, glufosinate and AMPA are all highly polar compounds, making retention in the reversed-phase mode with HPLC or LC-MS difficult. Therefore, analysis usually employs derivatization using FMOc.

This article introduces a method for a high-sensitivity measurement of glyphosate, glufosinate and AMPA that does not require complex pretreatment or time-consuming derivatization.

■ Analysis of Standard Solutions

We first performed MRM measurements of glyphosate, glufosinate and AMPA using the analytical conditions listed in Table 1. The chromatogram of each compound with a concentration of 5 µg/L is shown in Fig. 1 and the calibration curves are shown in Fig. 2. The accuracy and area repeatability (%RSD) of each calibration point are listed in Table 2. The accuracy of the calibration points are within 95.3 to 106.9 %.

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Table 1 Analytical Conditions

Instrument (LC)	: Nexera™ X2 *		
Column	: HILICpak VT-50 2D (150 mm L. × 2.0 mm I.D., 5.0 µm, Showa Denko)		
Mobile phases	: A: 50 mmol/L Ammonium bicarbonate - Water : B: Acetonitrile		
Gradient	: B Conc. 50 % (0.0 - 3.0 min) → 5 % (7.0 - 20.0 min) → 50 % (20.01 - 30.0 min)		
Flow rate	: 0.25 mL/min		
Column temperature	: 40 °C		
Injection volume	: 50 µL		
Instrument (MS)	: LCMS-8050		
Probe voltage	: -3.0 kV (ESI-negative mode)		
Nebulizing gas flow	: 2 L/min		
Heating gas flow	: 10 L/min		
Interface temperature	: 300 °C		
DL temperature	: 250 °C		
Block heater temperature	: 400 °C		
Drying gas flow	: 10 L/min		
CID gas	: 325 kPa		
MRM transition	AMPA	110.00>78.80(-)	CE: 28.0
	Glufosinate	180.10>62.90(-)	CE: 43.0
	Glyphosate	168.10>62.90(-)	CE: 24.0

* In order to prevent the adsorption of glyphosate and glufosinate to the tubing, PEEK tubing is used for the autosampler outlet tubing.

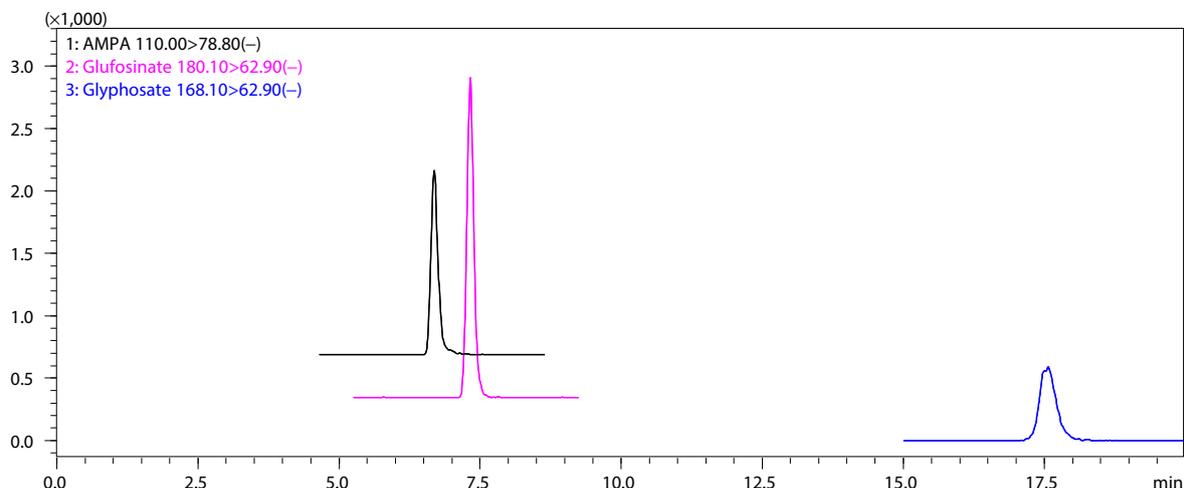


Fig. 1 MRM Chromatograms of Glyphosate, Glufosinate and AMPA at 5 µg/L

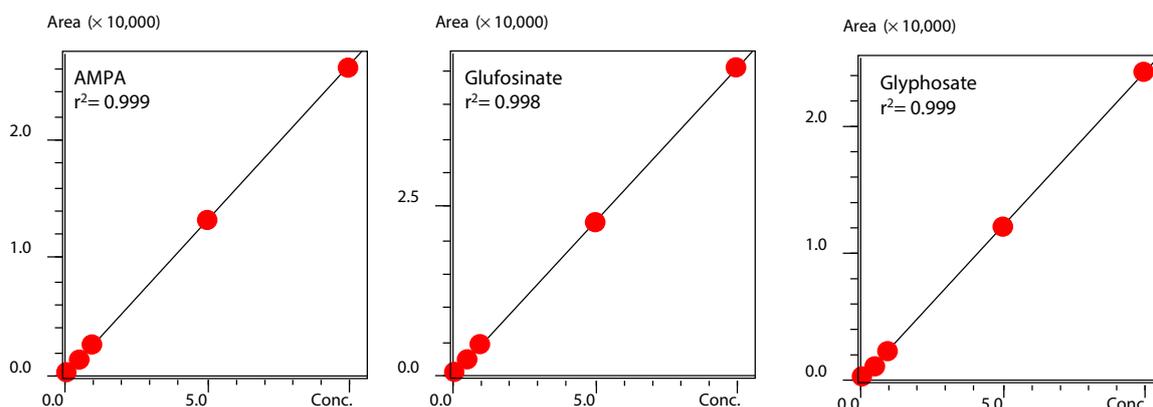


Fig. 2 Calibration Curves of Glyphosate, Glufosinate and AMPA

Table 2 Accuracy (%) and Area Repeatability (%RSD, n=3) of each Calibration Point

Compound Name	0.1 µg/L		0.5 µg/L		1 µg/L		5 µg/L		10 µg/L	
	Accuracy	Repeatability								
AMPA	100.8	9.61	95.3	3.69	101.4	4.60	102.1	4.29	100.4	2.23
Glufosinate	98.8	8.43	106.9	5.82	99.3	7.59	96.8	2.65	98.2	1.90
Glyphosate	100.2	7.32	100.1	5.76	97.8	1.67	100.7	1.94	101.2	0.96

■ Analysis of Beverages

Five types of beverages (coffee, tea, red wine, white wine, and apple juice) were filtered and the filtrates were spiked with glyphosate, glufosinate and AMPA to a concentration of 100 µg/L. Each sample was diluted with ultra pure water by a factor of 100 and then measured to determine spike recoveries. The resulting values are listed in Table 3.

As an example, the chromatograms of the coffee samples from the recovery tests are shown in Fig. 3.

Pretreatment of samples often includes a clean-up method such as solid-phase extraction. However, procedures are complex and the work load and cost are drawbacks. The method described in this article features very simple pretreatment procedures comprising only filtering and dilution while achieving favorable recoveries ranging from 72.9 to 104.9 % with actual samples.

Table 3 Recovery (%) and Area Repeatability (%RSD, n=3)

Compound Name	Coffee		Tea		Red Wine		White Wine		Apple Juice	
	Recovery	Repeatability	Recovery	Repeatability	Recovery	Repeatability	Recovery	Repeatability	Recovery	Repeatability
AMPA	88.8	6.44	90.5	4.82	76.2	9.67	76.6	10.38	78.5	1.60
Glufosinate	82.6	6.16	91.5	4.13	72.9	3.42	77.5	4.76	86.5	5.88
Glyphosate	96.1	5.59	93.8	9.88	94.8	7.67	104.9	10.34	86.9	1.99

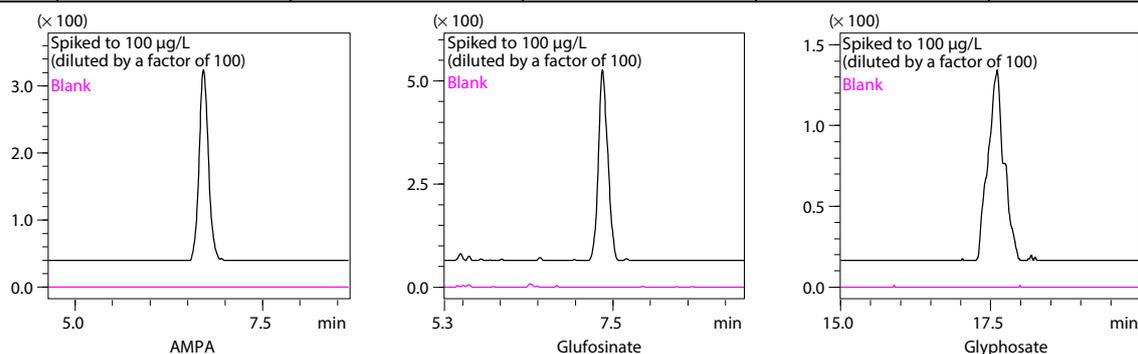


Fig. 3 MRM Chromatograms of Spike and Recovery Test Samples (Coffee)

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