

Research Article



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HPLC-UVD/MS를 이용한 농산물 중 Oxycarboxin의 분석

정명근*

Determination of Oxycarboxin Residues in Agricultural Commodities Using HPLC-UVD/MS

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Received: 18 April 2018/ Revised: 17 May 2018/ Accepted: 23 June 2018

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Oxycarboxin(5,6-dihydro-2-methyl-N-phenyl-1,4-oxathiin-3-carboxamide-4,4-dioxide) as oxanthiin is a systemic fungicide commonly used for control of various pathogens in agronomic and horticultural crops. In an effort to develop an analytical method to trace the fungicide, a method using HPLC equipped with UVD/MS was studied.

METHODS AND RESULTS: Oxycarboxin was extracted with acetone from hulled rice, soybean, Kimchi cabbage, green pepper, and apple samples. The extract was diluted with saline water, followed by liquid-liquid extraction with methylene chloride. Florisil column chromatography was employed for the purification of the extracts. Oxycarboxin was determined on a Zorbax SB-AQ C₁₈ column by HPLC with UVD. Accuracy of the proposed method was validated by the recovery tests from crop samples fortified with oxycarboxin at 3 levels per crop.

CONCLUSION: Mean recoveries ranged from 78.3% to 96.1% in five representative agricultural commodities. The coefficients of variation were less than 10%, and limit of quantitation of oxycarboxin was 0.04 mg/kg. A

confirmatory technique using LC/MS with selected-ion monitoring was also provided to clearly identify the suspected residue. The method was reproducible and sensitive to determine the residue of oxycarboxin in agricultural commodities.

Key words: Oxycarboxin, Oxanthiin fungicide, Pesticide residue

서론

Oxanthiin oxycarboxin(5,6-dihydro-2-methyl-N-phenyl-1,4-oxathiin-3-carboxamide-4,4-dioxide; Fig. 1) succinic hydrogenase (Krieger, 2001), (Paranjape *et al.*, 2014). Oxycarboxin 1966 Schmeling Kulka (1966) 1968 Uni Royal (Canada) Plantvax (Robert Krieger, 2001). 1971 (Robert Krieger, 2001)

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(Kulka & Schmeling, 1995).

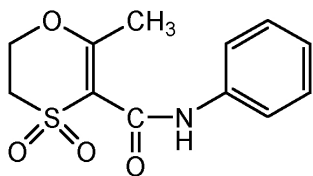


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of oxycarboxin.

Oxycarboxin n -octanol/water (Log P_{ow}) 0.77
 $267.3(C_{12}H_{13}NO_4S)$, 5.6×10^{-3} mPa(25°C)
 (acetone 83.7 g, hexane 8.8 g/L) (1,400 mg/L)
 (Tomlin, 2003).
 Oxycarboxin GC-MS (Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry)
 (Hayat *et al.*, 2010),

4.1.2.1

- 1 (Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, 2017)
 oxycarboxin carboxin GC-NPD(Gas chromatography-nitrogen phosphorous detector)
 , carboxin 5.6×10^{-3} mPa
 (25°C) GLC 가 , 210°C
 가 , carboxin
 oxycarboxin ,
 (High performance liquid chromatography, HPLC)
 oxanthiin oxycarboxin 가

재료 및 방법

시약 및 기구

oxycarboxine
 99.9% Sigma- Aldrich(USA)
 stock solution methanol
 500 mg/L -20°C
 stock solution methanol
 Florisil(60~100 mesh) J. T. Baker(USA)
 130°C 가 ,
 n -hexane, dichloromethane, acetone, acetonitrile methanol , deionized water
 HPLC J. T. Baker (USA)

Eyela NE-1000SW (Japan)

(IKA, Ultra-Turrax

T-25, USA)

농산물 시료

(Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, 2017) oxycarboxin carboxin , Codex (Codex, 2003)
 (Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, 2017)

HPLC-UVD/MS 기기분석 조건

Oxycarboxin amide 가 GLC conjugated enone(C=C-C=O) HPLC/UVD 21 0~260 nm oxycarboxin HPLC/UVD HPLC (ultra violet detector; UVD)가 Agilent (USA) 1200 series Zorbax SB-AQ C_{18} (250×4.6 mm I.D., 5- μ m, 8 nm, USA) LC/MS Agilent(USA) 6110 Quadruple LC/MS Table 1 Table 2

표준검량선 및 분석정량한계(Limit of quantitation, LOQ)

Oxycarboxin stock solution 0.05~10 mg/L 가 , 20 μ L HPLC peak

(Ahn *et al.*, 2014),

oxycarboxin

$$LOQ(mg/kg) = [(ng)/ (mL)] \times [(\mu L) / (g)]$$

Table 1. HPLC operating parameters for the analysis of oxycarboxin

Instrument	Agilent 1200 HPLC system
Column	Zorbax SB-AQ C ₁₈ (250×4.6 mm I.D., S-5 μm, 8 nm, USA)
Column temp.	30°C
Mobile phase	35% ACN
Flow rate	1.0 mL/min
Wavelength	UV 254 nm
Sample size	20 μL

Table 2. LC/MS operating parameters for the confirmation of oxycarboxin

Instrument	Agilent 6110 Quadruple LC/MS
Column	YMC-Pack Pro C ₁₈ RS (150 × 2.0 mm I.D., S-3 μm, 8 nm, Japan)
Column temp.	30°C
Mobile phase	35% ACN contained 0.1% formic acid
Flow rate	0.3 mL/min
Sample size	5 μL
Ionization	ESI positive-ion mode
Gas temp.	350°C
Drying gas	N ₂ , 10.0 L/min
Capillary voltage	4.0 kV
Mass range(m/z)	200 ~ 600

시료의 추출 및 분배

25 g acetone 100 mL 가 (,
20 mL 가 30
, 2
(12,000rpm), . (Toyo No. 6,
Japan)가 Büchner funnel ,
acetone 40 mL
. 1L
50 mL 450 mL 가
dichloromethane 50 mL 2 .
dichloromethane sodium sulfate 15 g
40°C ,
dichloromethane
10 mL Florisil
acetone
n-hexane 40 mL 250 mL
n-hexane acetonitrile 40
mL 3 . acetonitrile
40°C , dichloromethane 10
mL Florisil .

흡착 크로마토그래피

1.5 cm, 40 cm 130°C
가 Florisil 10 g ,
3 g sodium sulfate 가 .

n-hexane 50 mL 가 n-hexane
dichloromethane 10 mL
가 3 mL/min .
dichloromethane/n-hexane/
acetonitrile (50/45/5, v/v/v) 100 mL
dichloromethane/n-hexane/acetonitrile
(50/40/10, v/v/v) 150 mL .
Oxycarboxin 40°C
10 mL water/acetonitrile(65/35, v/v)
HPLC/UVD .

대표 농산물에 대한 oxycarboxin의 회수율 시험

25 g (LOQ), 10 50
oxycarboxin 3

결과 및 고찰

HPLC 분석조건의 확립

Oxycarboxin HPLC
methanol 2 mg/L on-line HPLC/

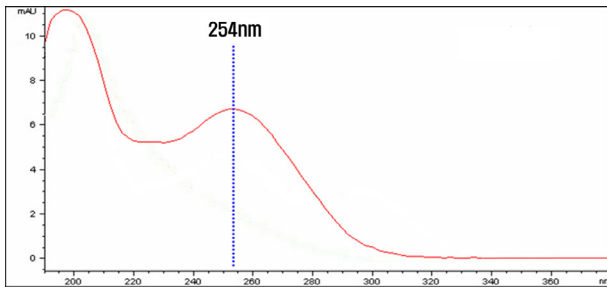


Fig. 2. UV absorption spectrum of oxycarboxin.

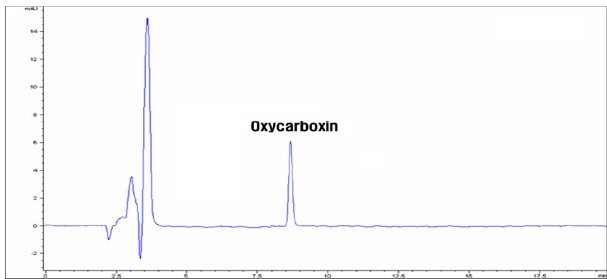


Fig. 3. Chromatogram of oxycarboxin standard solution (20 μ L of 0.1 mg/L in MeOH).

DAD 190~400 nm (λ max) . 196 nm 254 nm
nm , 196 nm, 254 nm
(Fig. 2). Oxycarboxin 196 nm
가

(UV-cutoff) , (UV-cutoff)
가

254 nm .
HPLC C₁₈
Zorbax SB-AQ C₁₈(250 \times 4.6 mm I.D., 5-5 μ m, 8 nm, USA) ,
oxycarboxin
acetonitrile . acetonitrile
peak
(isocratic) acetonitrile/
water (35/65, v/v)
가 (Fig. 3),
oxycarboxin 8.5 .
(gradient elution)
isocratic

isocratic .

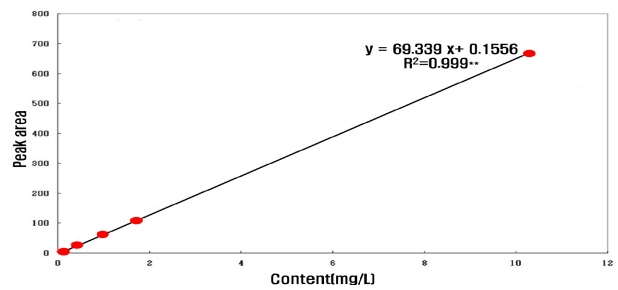


Fig. 4. Calibration curve of oxycarboxin in HPLC (0.05~10 mg/L in MeOH).

표준검량선의 직선성 및 분석정량한계

peak
peak S/N
(signal/noise) 가 10 (3)
(Fong *et al.*, 1999;

Miller, 2005). Table 1 HPLC

oxycarboxin S/N ,
(S/N \geq 10) 0.1 mg/L .

Oxycarboxin (0.05~10 mg/L) 20 μ L
HPLC ,

$y = 69.339x + 0.1556$ ($R^2 = 0.9999^{**}$)

(Fig. 4). , oxycarboxin 1/2

1 ng 200 200 ng
가 $R^2 = 0.999^{**}$

가 .

시료 추출 및 분배과정

oxycarboxin
acetone . Acetone USFDA
AOAC

(Kwon *et al.*, 2008).

1
-
n-hexane 2 n-hexane/dichloromethane
, dichloromethane 4 ,
(Table 3).
-
, n-hexane 100 mL oxycarboxin
, n-hexane/dichloromethane
(80:20, v/v) 100 mL 23%
, n-hexane/dichloromethane (20:80, v/v) 100 mL
85% , dichloromethane
50 mL 2 94%

Table 3. Efficiency of liquid-liquid partition of crude extract by different solvents for oxycarboxin

Compound	Recovery ratio(%) ¹⁾			
	Partition I ²⁾	Partition II	Partition III	Partition IV
Oxycarboxin	0	22.6	85.3	94.3

¹⁾ Mean values of triplicate samples.

²⁾ Partition mixture : 150 mL acetone + 50 mL saturated NaCl + 450 mL distilled water.

I, 100 mL *n*-hexane, II, 100 mL *n*-hexane/dichloromethane(80/20, v/v), III, 100 mL *n*-hexane/dichloromethane (20/80, v/v), IV, 50 mL dichloromethane(×2 times).

Table 4. Efficiency of *n*-hexane/acetonitrile partition for oxycarboxin

Compound	Recovery ratio (%) ¹⁾	
	Partition I ²⁾	Partition II
Oxycarboxin	83.8	90.4

¹⁾ Mean values of triplicate samples.

²⁾ Partition mixture : 40 mL *n*-hexane saturated with acetonitrile.

I, 40 mL acetonitrile saturated with *n*-hexane (×2 times), II, 40 mL acetonitrile saturated with *n*-hexane (×3 times).

Table 5. Elution profile of oxycarboxin on Florisil column

Elution solvent (v/v)	Recovery ratio (%) ¹⁾			
	0-50 mL	51-100 mL	101-150 mL	Total
50 : 45 : 5 ²⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50 : 43 : 7 ³⁾	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
50 : 42 : 8 ³⁾	0.0	31.7	0.0	31.7
50 : 41 : 9 ³⁾	0.0	42.3	43.6	85.9
50 : 40 : 10 ³⁾	5.2	54.8	35.0	95.0

¹⁾ 10 g of activated Florisil (60-100 mesh) was dry packed.

²⁾ Dichloromethane/*n*-hexane/acetonitrile (v/v/v).

³⁾ Pre-washed with 100 mL of ²⁾solvent system, and then dichloromethane/*n*-hexane/acetonitrile (v/v/v).

가 IV *n*-hexane/acetonitrile
dichloromethane 50 mL 2 -
oxycarboxin 흡착 크로마토그래피 정제조건
Dichloromethane - oxycarboxin
n-hexane/acetonitrile
dichloromethane
가 1~3% 20% 가
n-hexane/acetonitrile 가
(US FDA, 1999; AOAC, 2000). Table 4 Florisil, silica gel alumina
n-hexane acetonitrile 3 Florisil 가
90% oxycarboxin 가 가 FDA(1999) AOAC(2000) 가
acetonitrile *n*-hexane/
3 *n*-hexane acetonitrile Florisil
1% II dichloromethane/*n*-hexane/acetonitrile
(Table 5).

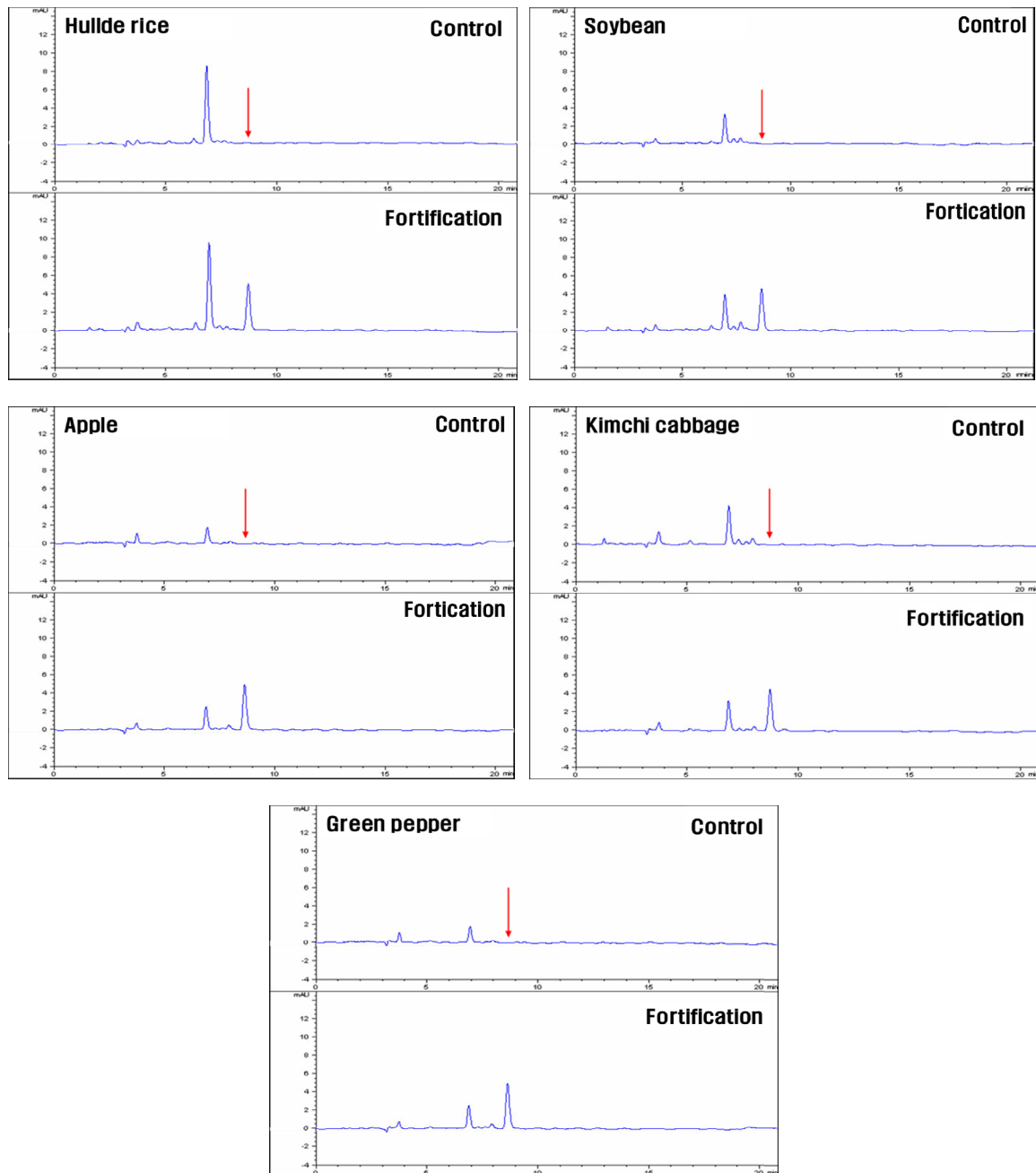


Fig. 5. Typical HPLC chromatograms of agricultural commodity extracts for the analysis of oxycarboxin.

Florisil

oxycarboxin
 n -hexane/acetonitrile (50/45/5, v/v) 100 mL
 pre-washing , dichloromethane/ n -hexane/acetonitrile
 (50/40/10, v/v) 150 mL
 95.0%
 oxycarboxin
 가

Florisil
 가

농산물 시료 중 oxycarboxin의 회수율 검증

Fig. 5
 oxycarboxin

oxycarboxin 0.04
 mg/kg , Codex(Codex Alimentarius)

Table 6. Recovery ratio of oxycarboxin in different crop samples

Crop	Fortification (mg/kg)	Recovery ratio (%) ¹⁾	CV (%)	LOQ (mg/kg)
Apple	0.04	84.3±2.3	2.7	0.04
	0.4	85.7±2.1	2.4	
	2.0	84.0±1.7	2.0	
Green pepper	0.04	86.3±3.7	4.3	0.04
	0.4	82.5±1.1	1.4	
	2.0	78.3±0.8	1.0	
Kimchi cabbage	0.04	88.2±2.6	2.9	0.04
	0.4	85.9±0.4	0.5	
	2.0	83.0±1.3	1.6	
Soybean	0.04	88.7±3.1	3.5	0.04
	0.4	83.6±2.0	2.4	
	2.0	80.9±1.2	1.4	
Hulled rice	0.04	96.1±4.5	4.7	0.04
	0.4	90.0±2.4	2.7	
	2.0	90.9±0.5	0.5	

¹⁾ Mean values of triplicate samples with standard deviations.

Commission, 2003)

(Lee, 2017)

mg/kg

MRL 1/2

0.05

oxycarboxin

(LOQ),

10

50

가

가

3

84.3~96.1%,

10

82.5~90.0%,

50

78.3~90.9%

4.7%

70~120%

10%

(Table 6).

oxycarboxin

가

LC/MS를 이용한 잔류분의 재확인

LC/MS

가

. LC/MS

ion

fragment

가

(Kwon *et al.*, 2008). Oxycarboxin

HPLC

35% acetonitrile

0.1%

formic acid

가

, Fig. 6 7

TIC(total-ion

chromatogram)

mass spectrum

oxycarboxin

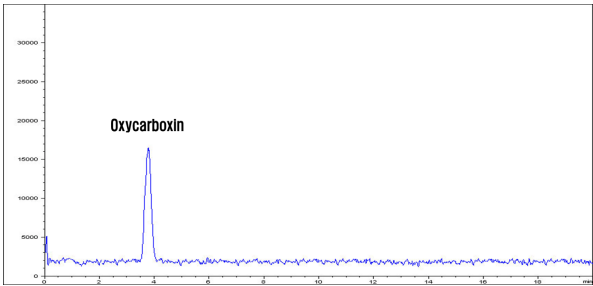


Fig. 6. Total-ion chromatogram (TIC) of oxycarboxin in LC/MS.

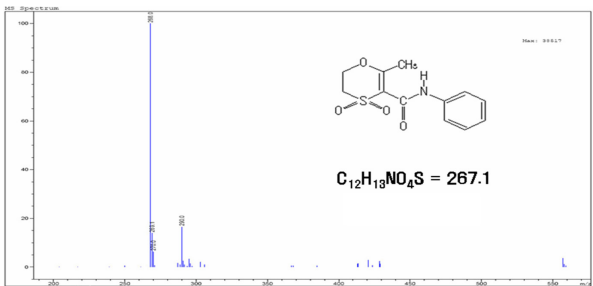


Fig. 7. ESI(+) mass spectrum of oxycarboxin.

ESI(electrospray ionization) positive ion

protonation [M+H]⁺

(McLafferty, 1993; Ardrey, 2003).

[M+H]⁺ peak가 base peak

oxycarboxin

selected-ion

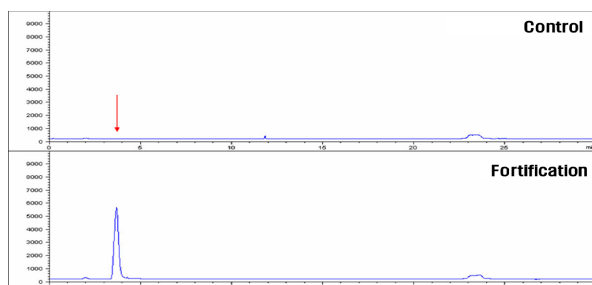


Fig. 8. SIM chromatogram of hulled rice extract for the confirmation of oxycarboxin.

monitoring(SIM) ion $[M+H]^+$ $m/z=268.0$
 Fig. 8
 oxycarboxin SIM chromatogram
 peak가 , 가
 oxycarboxin
 LC/MS SIM
 HPLC/UVD oxycarboxin
 가

요 약

HPLC-UVD/MS
 oxanthiin oxycarboxin
 acetone 가 oxycarboxin dichloromethane
 - Florisil
 HPLC-UVD/MS . Oxycarboxin
 ,
 (LOQ) 0.04 mg/kg .
 , 10 50
 78.3~96.1% ,
 (CV) 4.7%
 70~120% 10%
 , LC/MS SIM
 .
 oxycarboxin HPLC-UVD/MS ,
 가 .

Note

The author declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgement

This study was carried out with the support of Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, Republic of Korea (Project No. 16162MFDS020).

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