

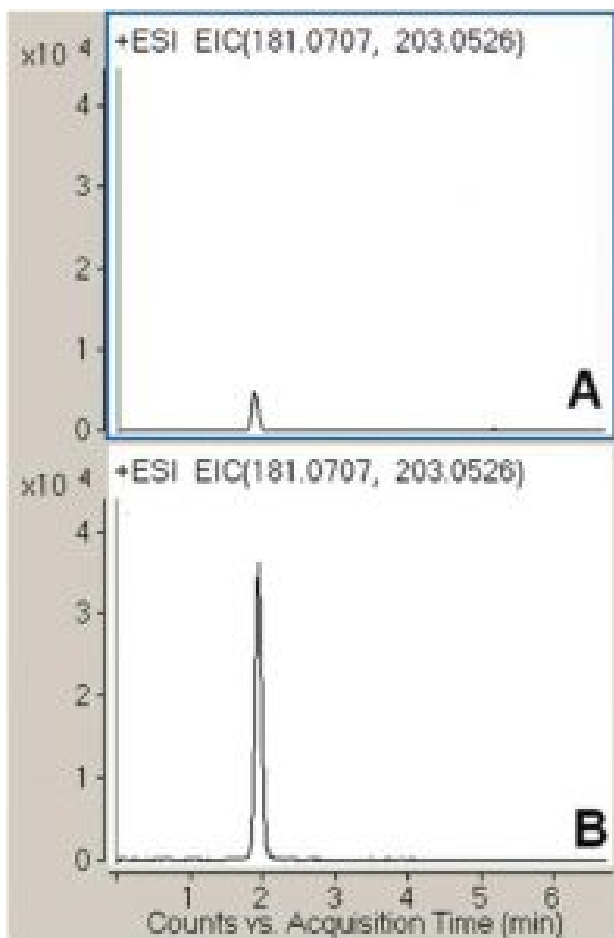


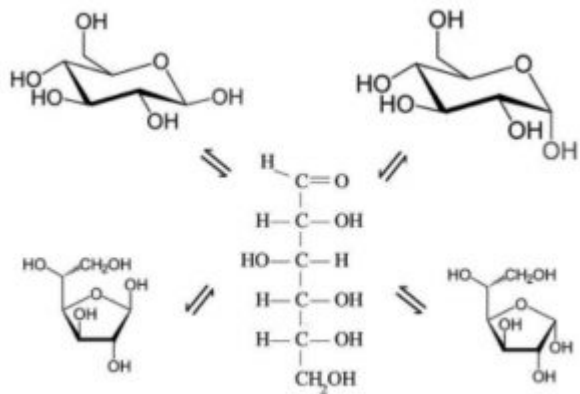
## Effect of Sodium Acetate for Glucose Ionization in LCMS - AppNote

### Improved Signal to Noise for Glucose with LCMS

Glucose, a simple monosaccharide, was analyzed by LCMS and the peak is very symmetrical and easy to integrate. This application note illustrates the importance in the addition of Micro Molar amount of Sodium to the Mobile Phase when sugars are analyzed.

Sodium adducts of sugars produce much better signal in LCMS analysis (at least 10 times higher signal for the same sample) - see chromatograms A and B.





### Peak:

Glucose 10 ppm,  $m/z$  203.0526 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>

### Method Conditions

**Column:** Cogent Diamond Hydride™, 4 $\mu$ m, 100Å

**Catalog No.:** 70000-15P-2

**Dimensions:** 2.1 x 150mm

**Mobile Phase:**

*Figure A:*

A: 80% DI Water / 20% Methanol / 0.1% Formic Acid



B: 100% Acetonitrile + 0.2% Acetic Acid

**Figure B:**

A: 80% DI Water / 20% Methanol / 0.1% Formic Acid / 100  $\mu$ M Sodium Acetate

B: 100% Acetonitrile / 0.2% Acetic Acid

**ATTENTION: Sodium Acetate concentration is in MicroM. Higher concentration is harmful for MS.**

**Gradient:**

Time (minutes)	%B
0	100
1	100
4	50
7	50
8	100

**Post Time:** 5 minutes

**Flow rate:** 0.600mL /minute

**Detection:** ESI - pos - Agilent 6210 MSD TOF Mass Spectrometer



**Injection vol.:** 1 $\mu$ L

***Note:** This method may be useful for determination of monosaccharides in blood. Samples used are un-derivatized with detection possible with mass spectrometry. Biological sample preparation is simple, generally focused on the removal of proteins and other high molecular weight components of plasma, urine, and saliva.*



## **Attachment**

**No 115 Effect of Sodium Acetate for Glucose Ionization in LCMS pdf** 0.2 Mb [Download File](#)