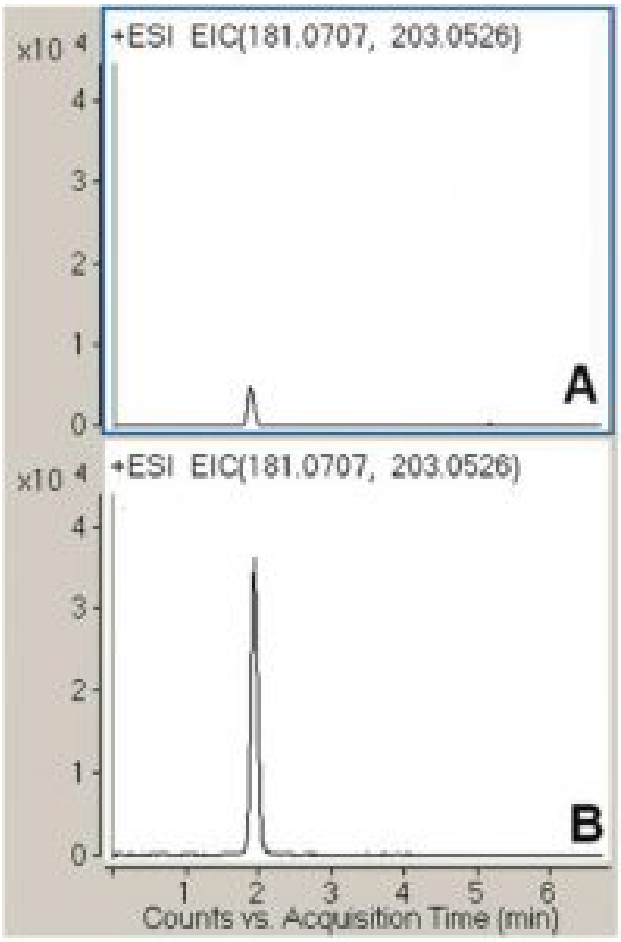
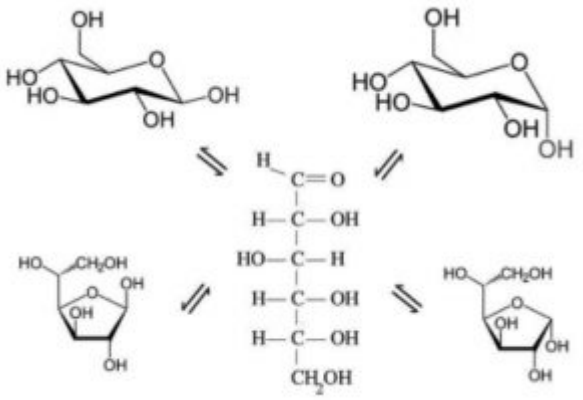
Effect of Sodium Acetate for Glucose Ionization in LCMS – AppNote

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)+

Method Conditions

Column: Cogent Diamond Hydride™, 4µm, 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 µM 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.: 1µL

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

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