Sugars

Enantiomeric analysis of D,L-arabitol as trifluoroacetyl derivatives in spinal fluid

Application Note

Metabolomics

Authors

Agilent Technologies, Inc.

Introduction

The selectivity and inertness of the Agilent Chirasil-Dex CB column makes a fast and good separation possible of the optical isomers of arabitol. After drying of a 100 µL raw sample, reagent is added and finally dissolved in ethyl acetate.

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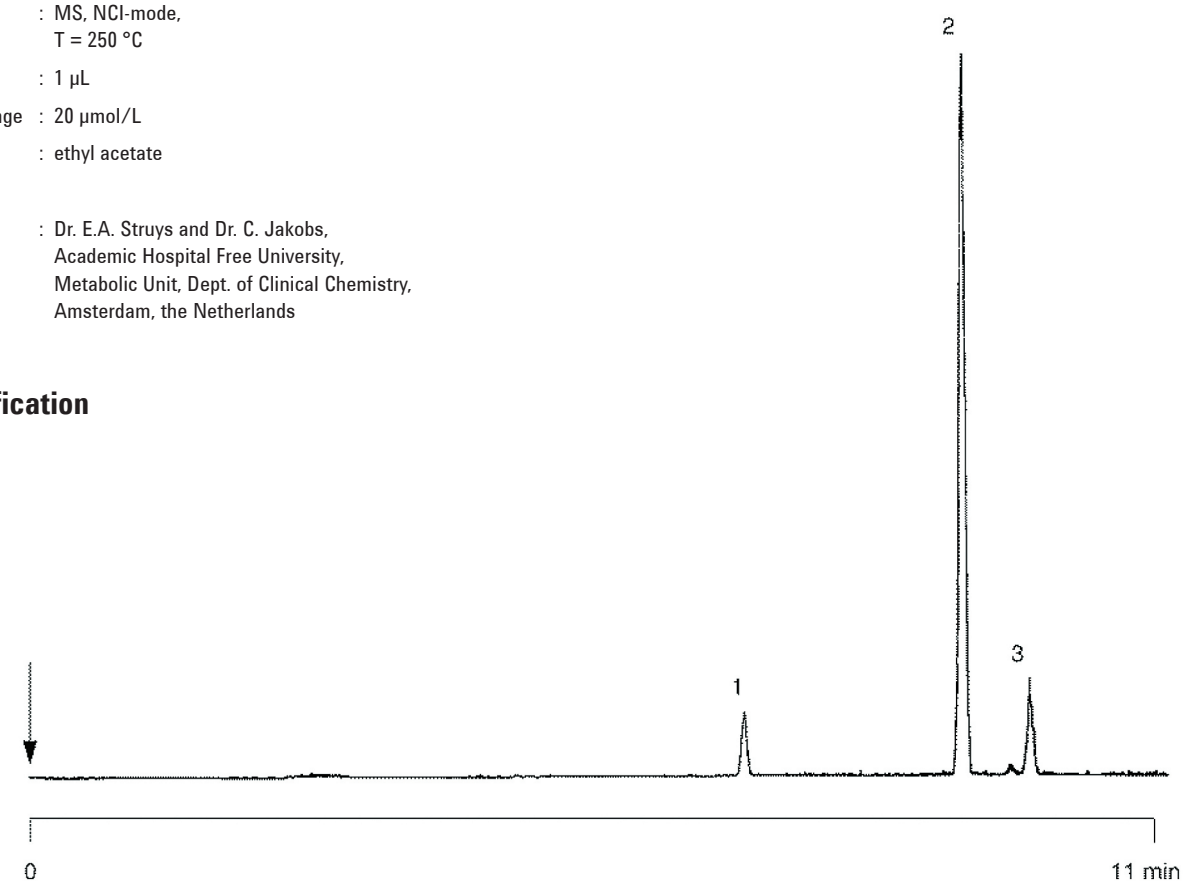
Conditions

Technique	:	GC-MS capillary
Column	:	Agilent Chirasil-Dex CB, 0.25 mm x 25 m, fused silica WCOT (df = 0.25 µm) (Part no. CP7502) plus retention gap
Temperature	:	90 °C → 20 °C, 3 °C/min
Carrier Gas	:	He, 77 kPa (0.77 bar, 11 .2 psi}
Injector	:	Splitless T = 250 °C
Detector	:	MS, NCI-mode, T = 250 °C
Sample Size	:	1 µL
Concentration Range	:	20 µmol/L
Solvent Sample	:	ethyl acetate
Courtesy	:	Dr. E.A. Struys and Dr. C. Jakobs, Academic Hospital Free University, Metabolic Unit, Dept. of Clinical Chemistry, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Peak identification

1. ribitol
2. D-arabitol
3. L-arabitol



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