

Analysis of 8 kinds of estrogens in environmental water by ultra high performance liquid chromatograph hybrid triple quadrupole mass spectrometer

### IMSC 2012 PMO-039

Hongyuan Hao, Jinting Yao, Luying Zhou, Hengtao Dong, Qiang Li Analytical Applications Center, Analytical Instruments Dept., Shimadzu (China) Co., Limited, Shanghai 200052, China

PO-CON1233E

## Introduction

Water environment is the largest repository of environmental estrogens. Estrogen in the natural environment are difficult to be decomposed, but into various animal through the food chain, adverse effects on male reproductive system. Environmental estrogenic substances into the human body, which causes human hormone excess and affects human sex hormones in normal work. Environmental hormones have become the third largest environmental. All the countries in the world are aware of environmental estrogens on environmental and human hazards, and conducted in-depth research. This article use the SHIMADZU ultra performance liquid chromatography LC-30A and three triple quadrupole mass spectrometer coupled LCMS-8030, established a rapid and accurate method for determination of estrogen.

## Results and Discussion

100  $\mu$ L of 8 kinds of Estrogens in standard solution was injected, the standard solution was separated in 5 minutes, and the MRM chromatogram was showed in Fig.1. The calibration curve information, the limits of quantification (LOQ) and the limits of detection quantification (LOD) for the method of 8 kinds of Estrogens were investigated, and the results were showed in Table 2. The sample concentration and the peak area showed excellent linear relationship, with a coefficient of determination greater than 0.999. The repeatability 8 kinds of Estrogens in different concentration were investigated, and the area RSD and retention time RSD (%) were less than 4.843% and 0.638%, respectively, as showed in Table 3. The spiked sample (17 $\beta$ - Estradiol and Ethinyloestradiol, 2 ng/L; Others, 1 ng/L) were analyzed, and results showed in Fig. 2, which showed high sensitivity for detection of Estrogens.

# Experimental

#### HPLC

The analyses were performed on a Shimadzu Nexera UHPLC instrument (Kyoto, Japan) equipped with LC-30AD pump, CTO-30A column oven, DGU-30A3 degasser, and SIL-30AC auto injector. Column: Shimadzu Shim-pack XR-ODS III 2.0 mm×75 mm. 1.6 µm Mobile phase: A –water;B – ACN / MeOH = 1/1 (v/v) Flow rate: 0.4 mL/min Column oven: 40°C Injection volume: 10 µL Gradient program: showed in table 1

#### Mass spectrometry

A triple quadruple mass spectrometer (Shimadzu LCMS-8030, Kyoto, Japan) was connected to the Shimadzu fast-analytical UHPLC instrument via an ESI interface.

Interface:	ESI +	Table 1 LC Gradient Program		
Interface voltage:		Time (min)	B.Conc	
Nebulizing gas: Drying gas:	N2 , 3 L/min N2 , 15 L/min	1.50	55	
Collision gas:	Ar <sub>2</sub>	4.00	60	
DL:	250°C	4.50	100	
Heat block:	400°C	5.00	100	
Acquisition:	MRM mode	5.10	45	
Pause time :	3 ms	7.00		
Dwell time:	10 ms			

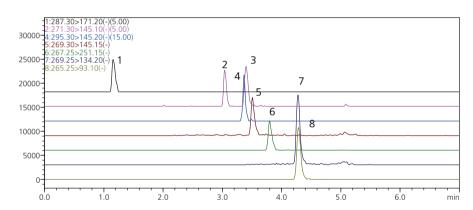


Fig. 1 Chromatogram of Estrogen Standards (100 µg/L)

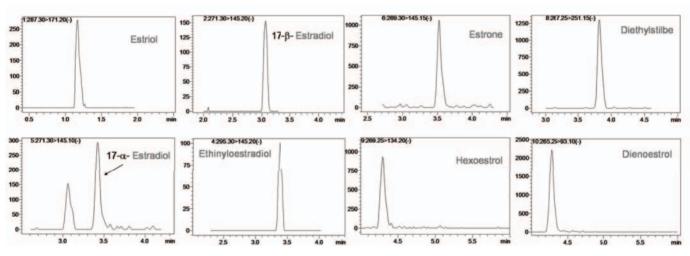
(1-Estriol; 2-17β-Estradiol; 3-17α-Estradiol; 4-Ethinyloestradiol; 5-Estrone; 6-Diethylstilbestrol; 7-Hexoestrol; 8-Dienoestrol)

Table 2	Calibration	curve	informations	of Estrogen s
	Cumbration	curve	innormations	or Estroyer s

No.	Name	Calibration curve	correlation coefficient r	Linearity range (µg/L)	LOD (ng/L)	LOQ (ng/L)
1	Estriol	Y = (0.120659)X	0.9998	1-100	0.05	0.15
2	17β-Estradiol	Y = (0.146104)X	0.9999	1-100	0.25	0.75
3	17β-Estradiol	Y = (0.0709176)X	0.9998	2-100	0.65	1.95
4	Ethinyloestradiol	Y = (0.039812)X	0.9999	1-100	0.60	1.80
5	Estrone	Y = (0.392514)X	0.9999	1-100	0.30	0.90
6	Diethylstilbestrol	Y = (0.129798)X	0.9999	0.5-500	0.15	0.45
7	Hexoestrol	Y = (0.199119)X	0.9999	0.5-500	0.20	0.60
8	Dienoestrol	Y = (0.175211)X	0.9998	0.5-500	0.15	0.45

No.	RSD% (5 µg/L)		RSD% (20 µg/L)		RSD% (100 µg/L)	
110.	Area	R.T	Area	R.T	Area	R.T
1	3.160	0.638	2.448	0.135	1.801	0.122
2	4.236	0.323	1.318	0.084	1.852	0.053
3	4.843	0.240	4.354	0.080	1.816	0.057
4	4.401	0.454	4.675	0.084	2.846	0.097
5	4.007	0.241	1.818	0.051	1.146	0.051
6	4.753	0.271	0.929	0.079	0.864	0.059
7	2.372	0.034	0.868	0.080	1.463	0.057
8	1.159	0.194	1.079	0.058	0.981	0.095

Table 3 Repeatability of Estrogen s with different concentration (n=6)





# Conclusions

A LCMS/MS method has been developed for the chemical analysis of 8 kinds of Estrogens in water were detected by Shimadzu Nexera UHPLC and LCMS-8030 triple quadruple mass spectrometer. All of them were separated in 5 minutes. The linear range was from 0.5 to 500  $\mu$ g/L with correlation coefficients (r) more than 0.999. Retention

times and peak areas results were highly reproducibility. The limit of quantification (LOQ) were less than 2 ng/L for all of Estrogens. This method is rapid, efficient and highly sensitive for quantitative analysis of 8 Estrogens in environmental water.

First Edition: September, 2012



Shimadzu Corporation www.shimadzu.com/an/

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

The content of this publication shall not be reproduced, altered or sold for any commercial purpose without the written approval of Shimadzu. The information contained herein is provided to you "as is" without warranty of any kind including without limitation warranties as to its accuracy or completeness. Shimadzu does not assume any responsibility or liability for any damage, whether direct or indirect, relating to the use of this publication. This publication is based upon the information available to Shimadzu on or before the date of publication, and subject to change without notice.

© Shimadzu Corporation, 2012