Gradient Separation of Oligosaccharides in Alcoholic Beverages: application using Evaporative Light Scattering Detector (ELSD)

Gradient elution is commonly used in hydrophilic interaction chromatography (HILIC) of oligosaccharides to decrease analysis time while maintaining high resolution of individual oligomers. Since refractive index (RI) detectors, which are generally used for detecting sugars, are not compatible with gradient elution, we employed evaporative light scattering (ELS) to detect the sample components following their separation on a high resolution TSKgel Amide-80 HR column. Examples of the separation of various oligosaccharides by gradient elution using ELSD are introduced here.

Table 1. Conditions

Column: TSKgel Amide-80 HR, 5µm, 4.6mm ID x 25cm

Mobile phase: A: water

B: acetonitrile

Gradient: $0min (80\%B) \rightarrow 25min (40\%B) \rightarrow 27min (40\%B) \rightarrow 28min (80\%B)$

Flow rate: 1.0mL/min
Detection: ELSD (Sedere)

Temp.: 40°C, Nebulizer gas: N2, Gas pressure: 360kPa, Gain: 1

Temperature: 80°C Injection vol.: 20µL



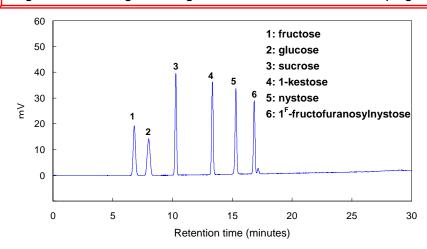


Figure 2. Chromatogram of lactooligosaccharide reference standards (0.2g/L each)

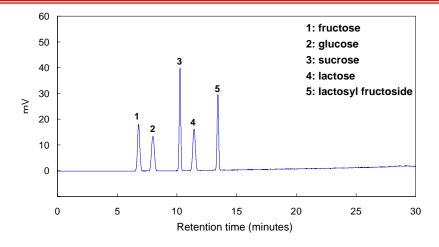
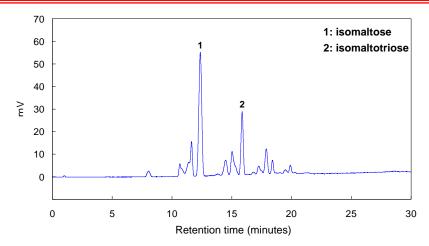
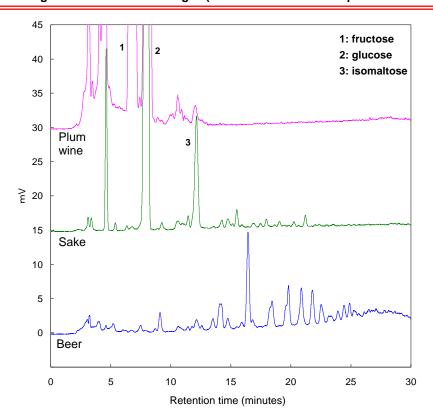


Figure 3. Chromatogram of isomaltooligosaccharide reference standards (1g/L)



Retention time (minutes)

Figure 4. Chromatogram of alcoholic beverages (diluted 25-fold in 50% aqueous solution of acetonitrile)





TOSOH BIOSCIENCE

TOSOH Bioscience LLC
3604 Horizon Drive, Suite 100
King of Prussia, PA 19406
Orders & Service: (800) 366-4875
Fax: (610) 272-3028
www.separations.us.tosohbioscience.com
email: info.tbl@tosoh.com