



Trinkwasser für Baden-Württemberg

International Symposium for HPTLC
9. – 11. October 2006, Berlin

Zweckverband
Landeswasserversorgung



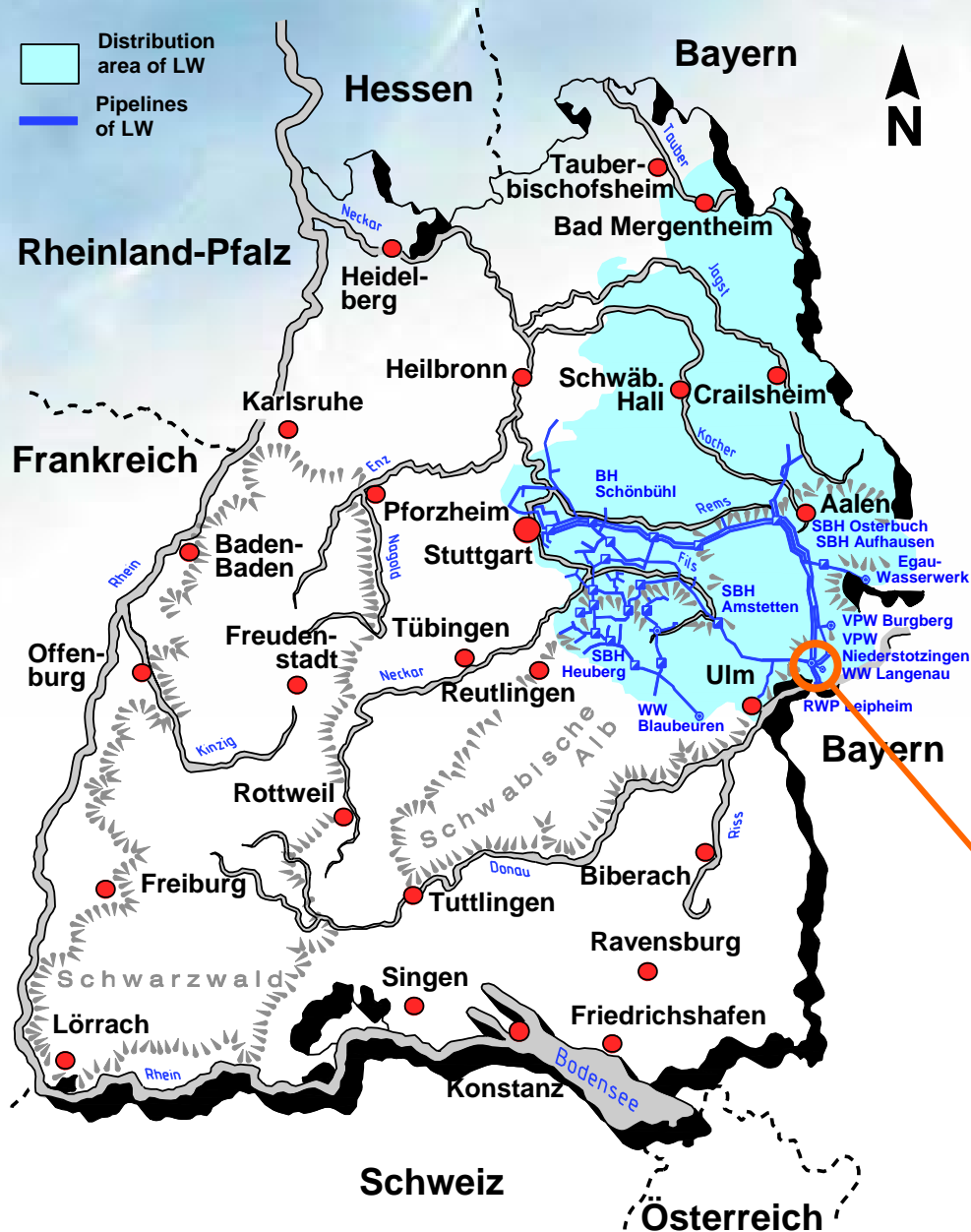
Characterisation of natural waters using HPTLC and toxicity-directed analysis

Sonja Knödler, Wolfram Seitz, Wolfgang Schulz, and Walter H. Weber

Zweckverband Landeswasserversorgung, Langenau

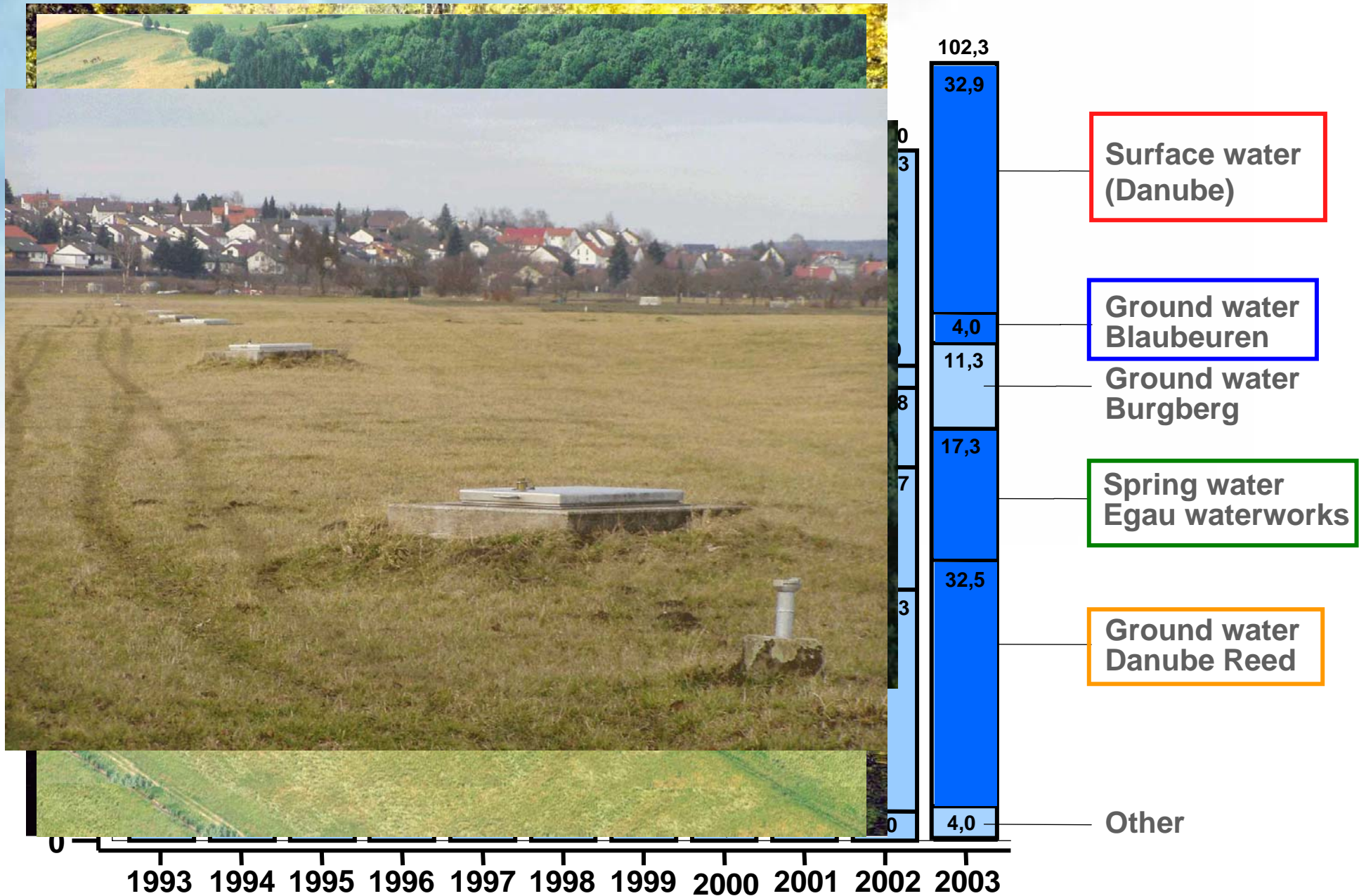
- **Introduction**
- **Luminescence inhibition test**
- **Data evaluation**
- **Investigation of natural waters**
- **Conclusions**

Distribution area of LW in South West Germany

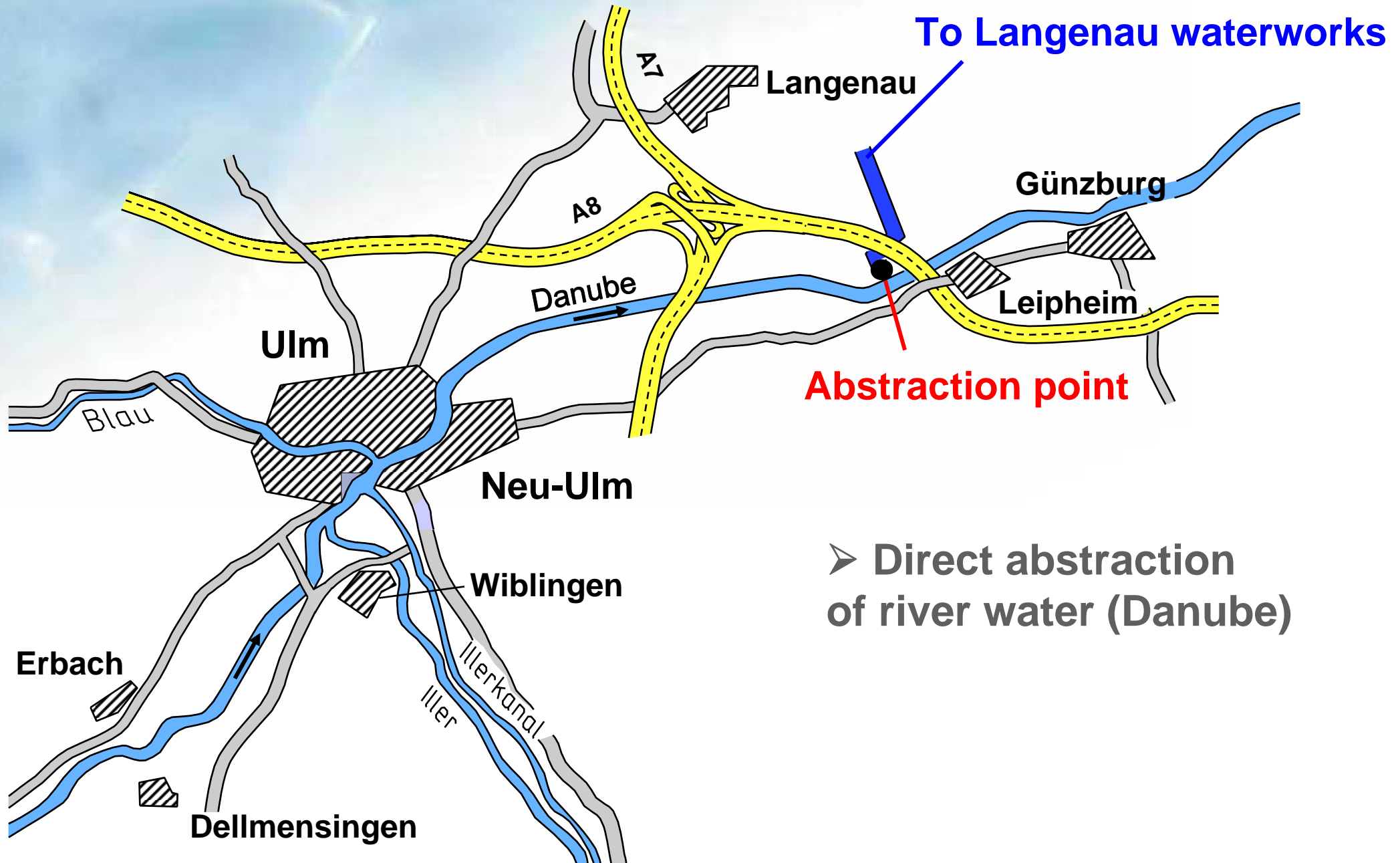


- Distribution area in South West Germany
 - 3 Million customers within distribution area
 - Long-distance water fraction approx. 50%
- Langenau Waterworks**

Water production 1993 - 2003

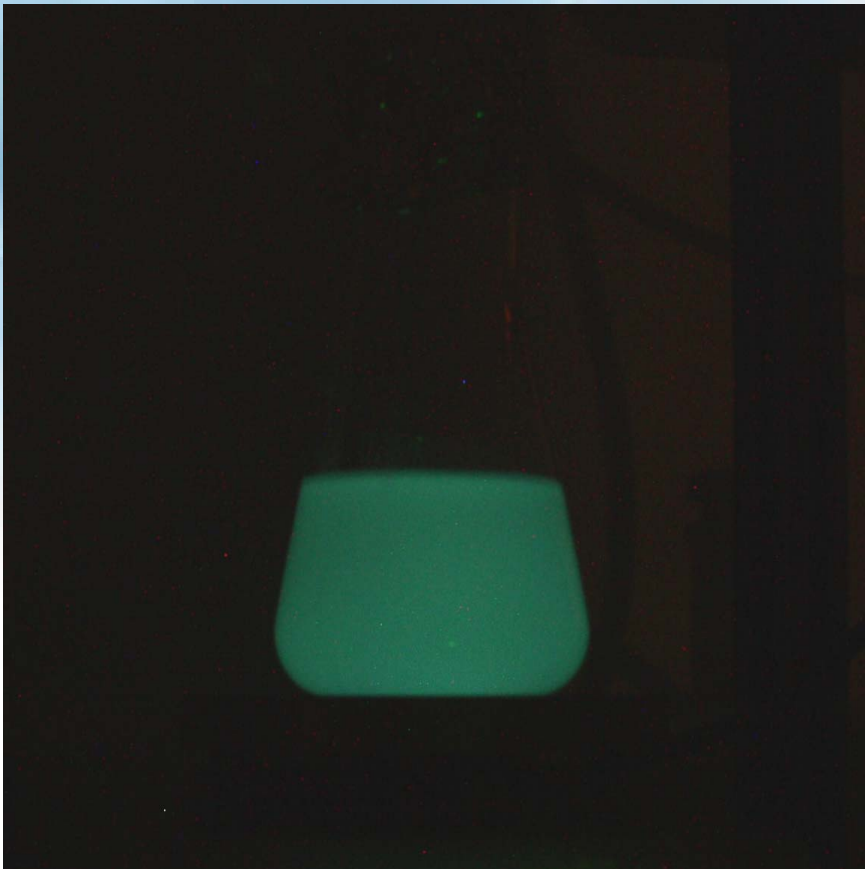


Langenau waterworks and Leipheim abstraction point



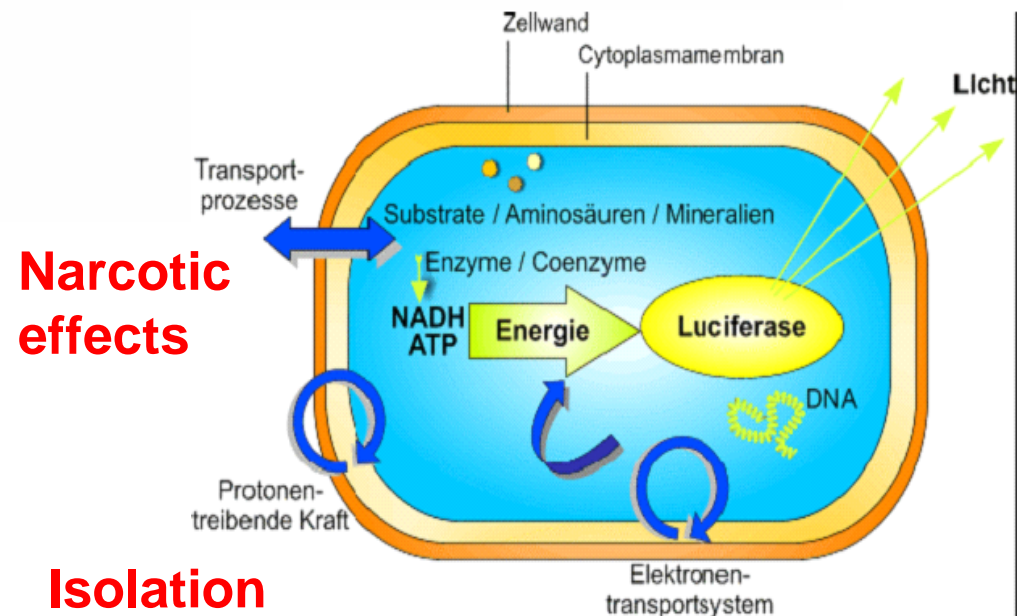
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Luminescence bacteria *Vibrio Fischeri*



Suspension of *Vibrio fischeri*
in water

- Marine bacterium
- Lives in symbiosis with marine life forms
- Continuous bioluminescence
- Bioluminescence is coupled to energy metabolism



Narcotic effects

Isolation

Inhibition of electron transport

Vibrio fischeri in water analysis

- **Classic application: Cuvette test (DIN 11348)**
 - **Detection of combination effects of toxic compounds (synergistic effects)**



(1) LUMIStox 300
(2) LUMIStherm

Luminescence inhibition test on TLC plates

Sample (extract)



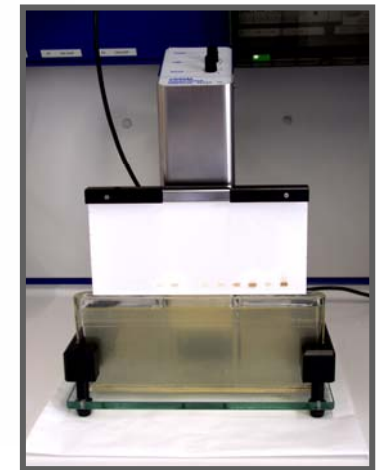
Application (TLC Sampler)



Development



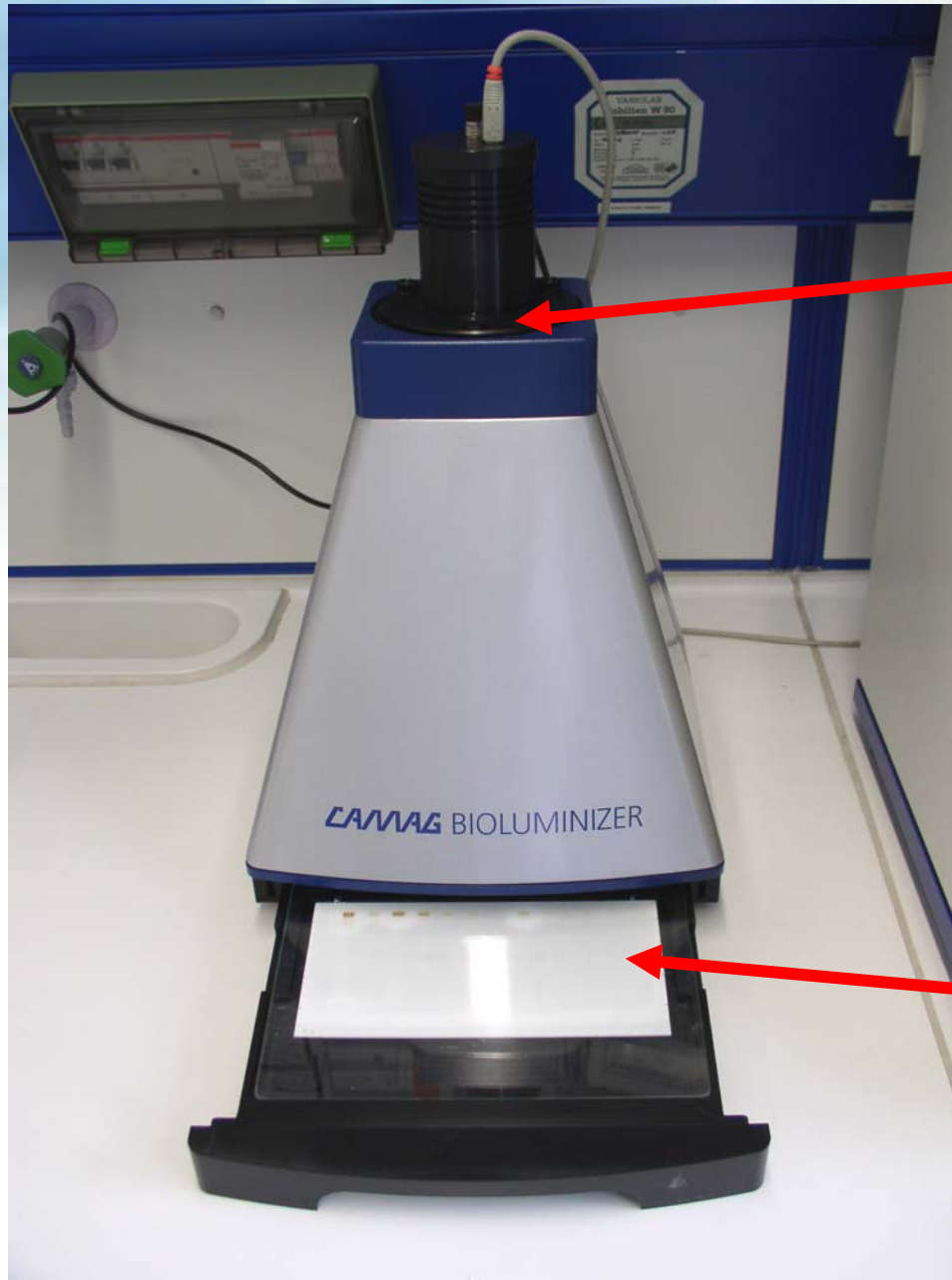
Immersion



Reference:
Weisemann, C., Kreiss, W., Rast, H-G., Eberz. G.;
“Analytical Method for Investigating Mixtures for Toxic
Components.” European Patent No: EP 0 588 139 B1.



Detection of luminescence

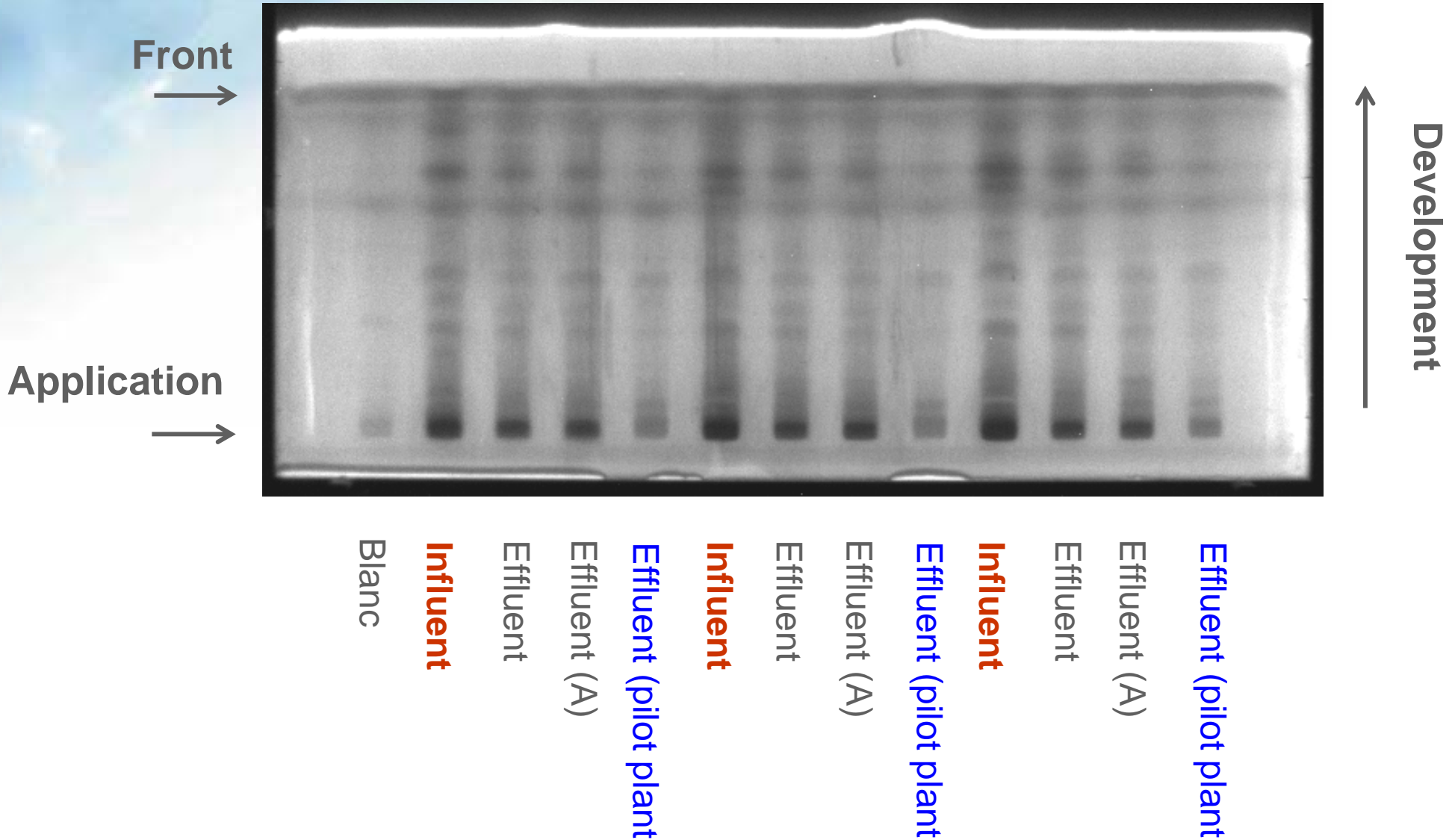


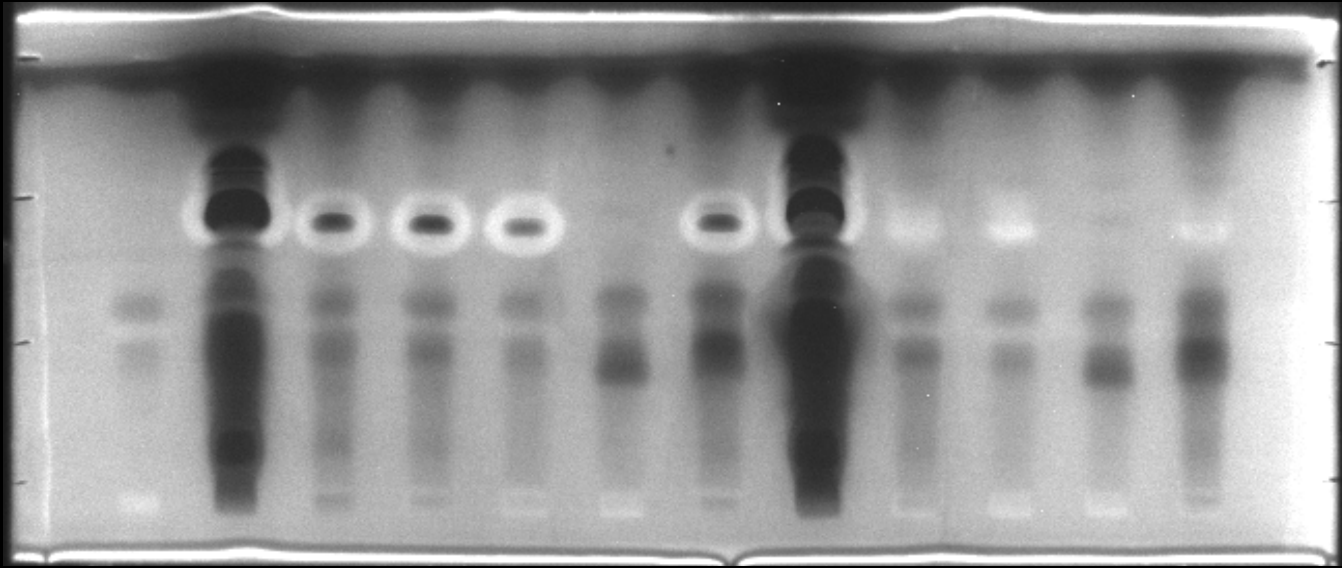
CCD camera
Camag Bioluminizer
(typical detection
time 40 sec)

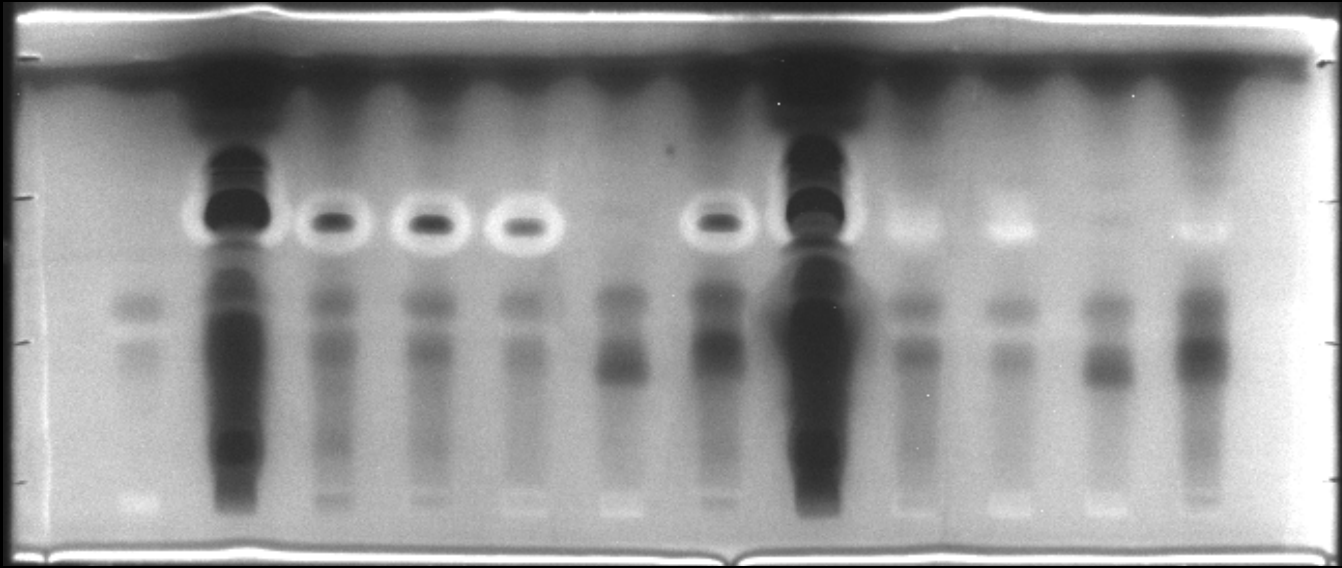
TLC plate
after immersion
into bacteria suspension

Luminescence of TLC plate

Application example: Analysis of different waste water extracts

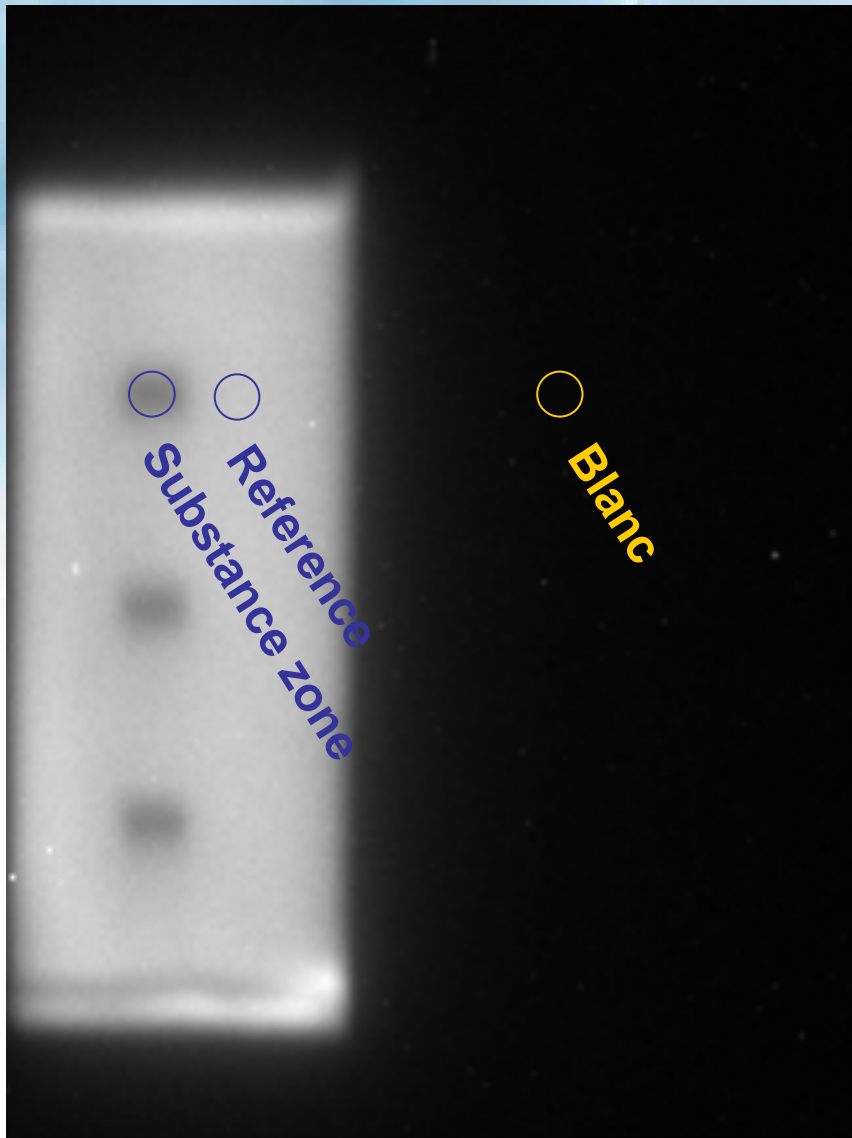






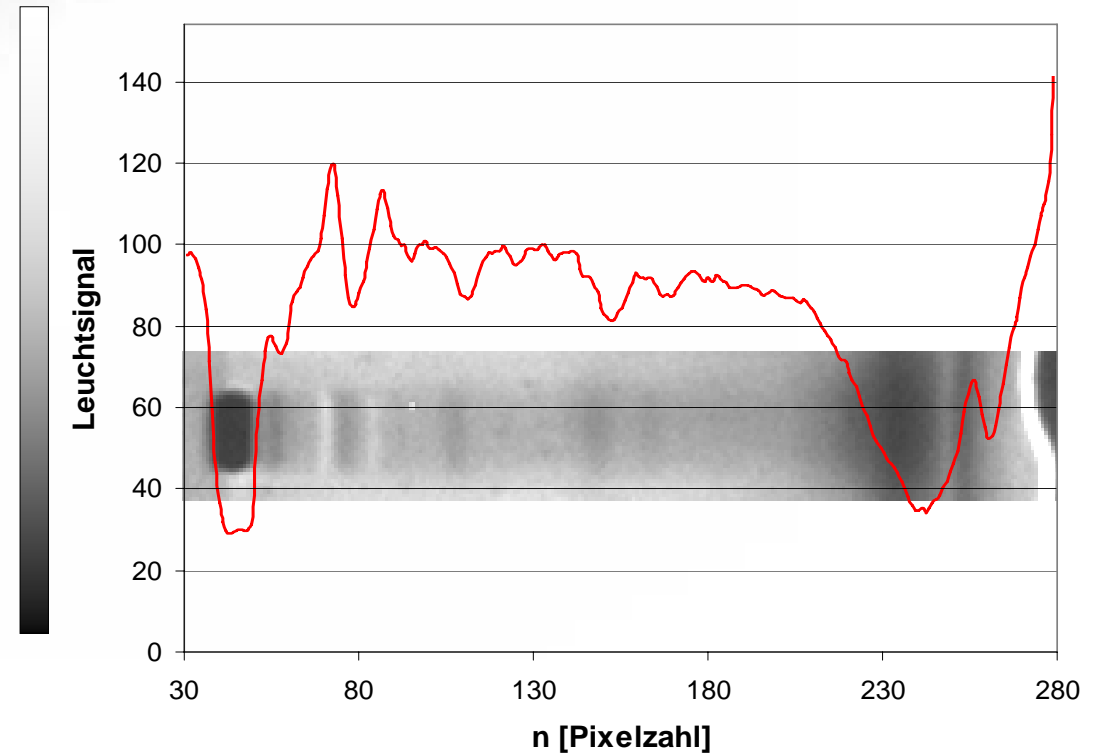
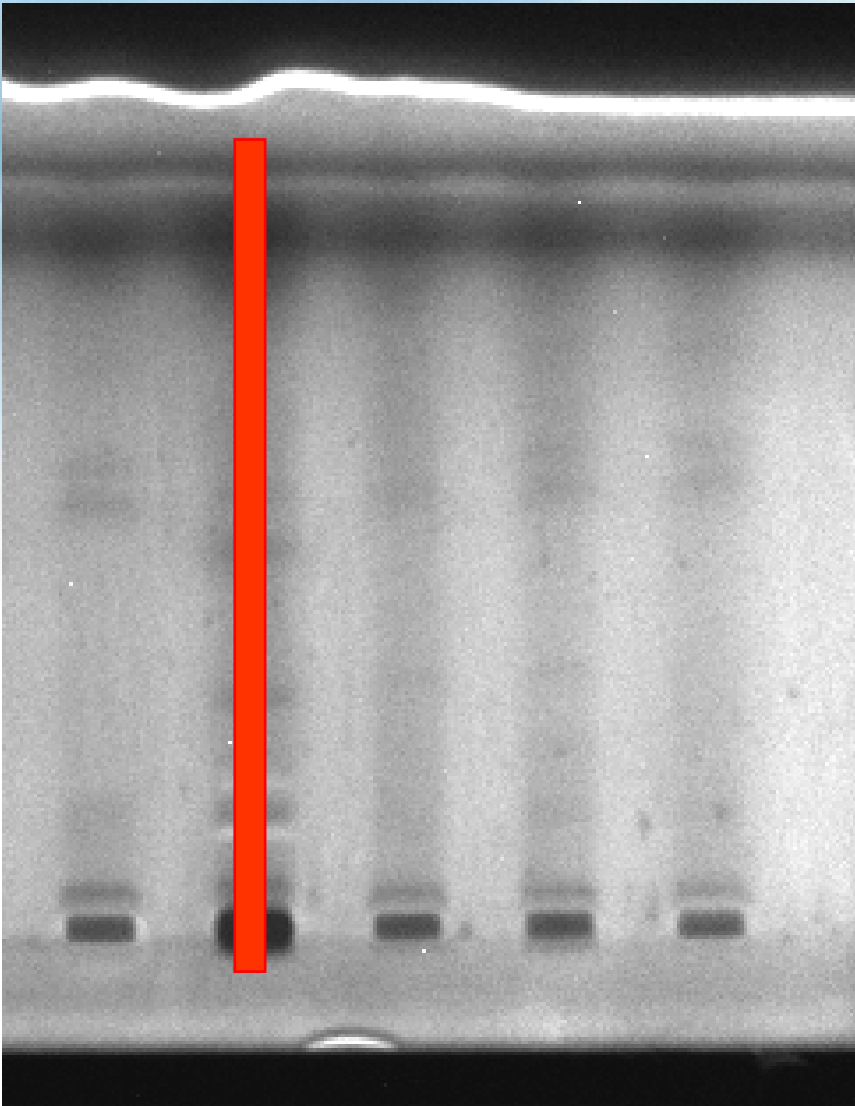
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Calculation of inhibition values

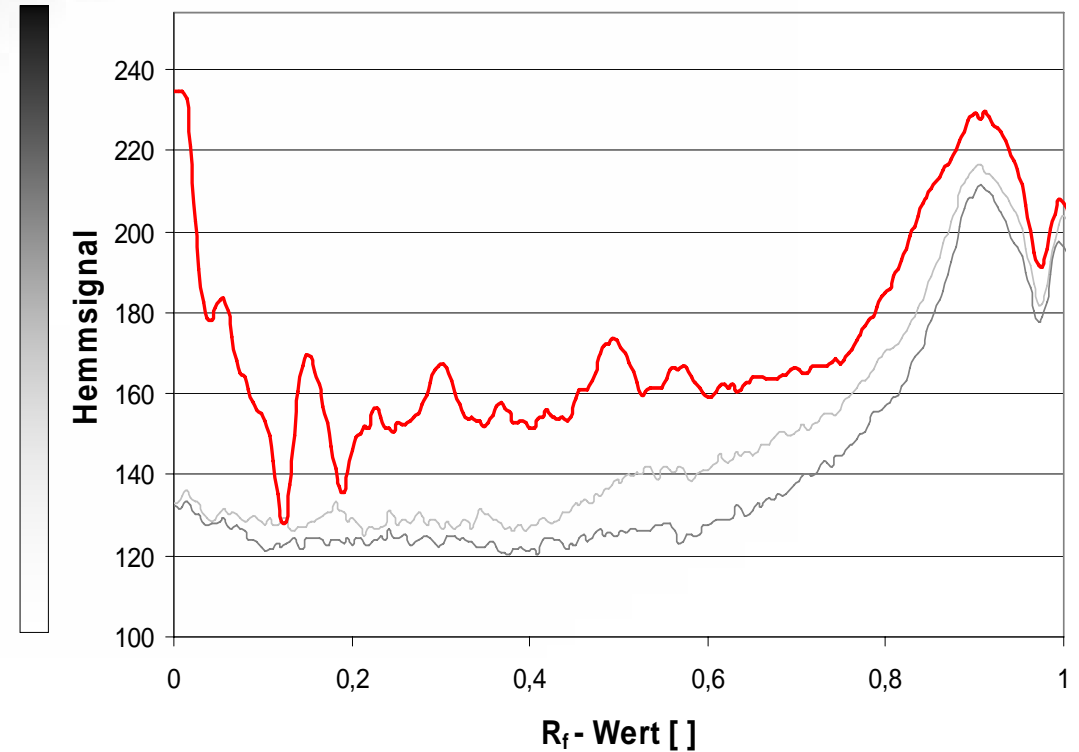
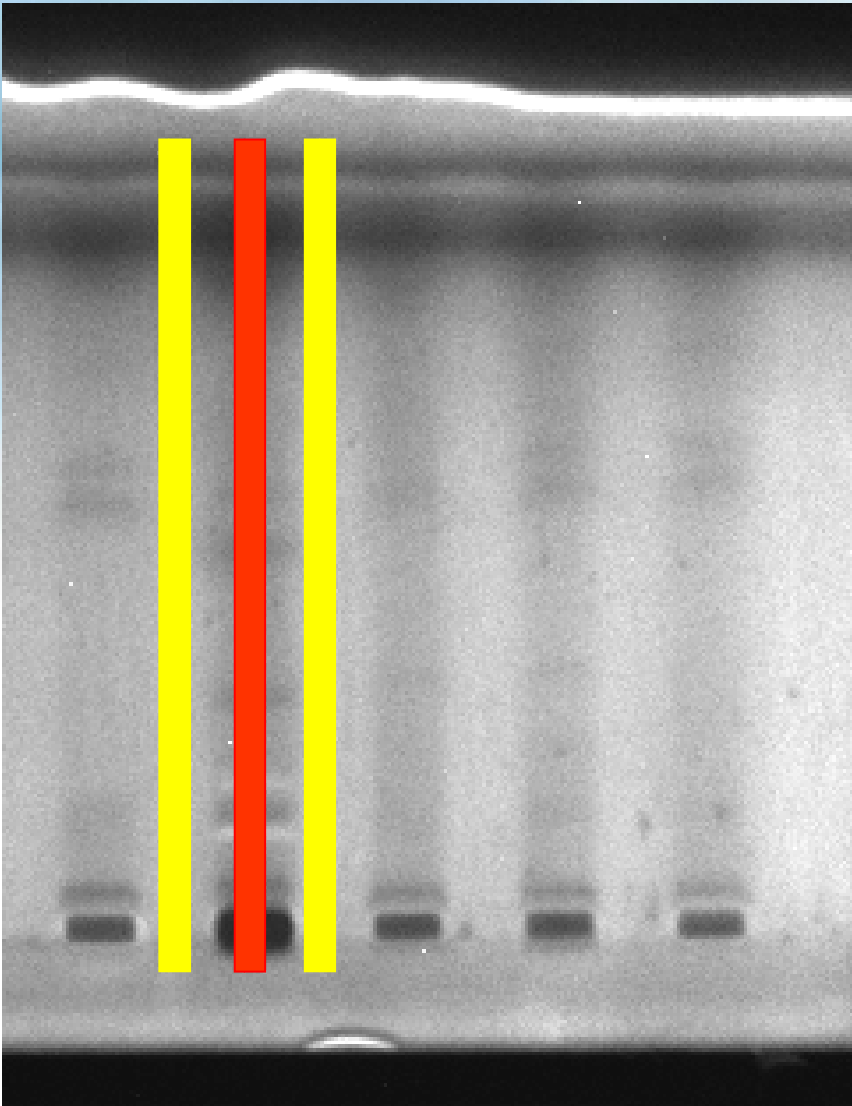


$$\text{Inhibition} = \frac{\text{Reference intensity} - \text{Substance intensity}}{\text{Reference intensity} - \text{Blanc intensity}}$$

- Simple method to evaluate single substance zones



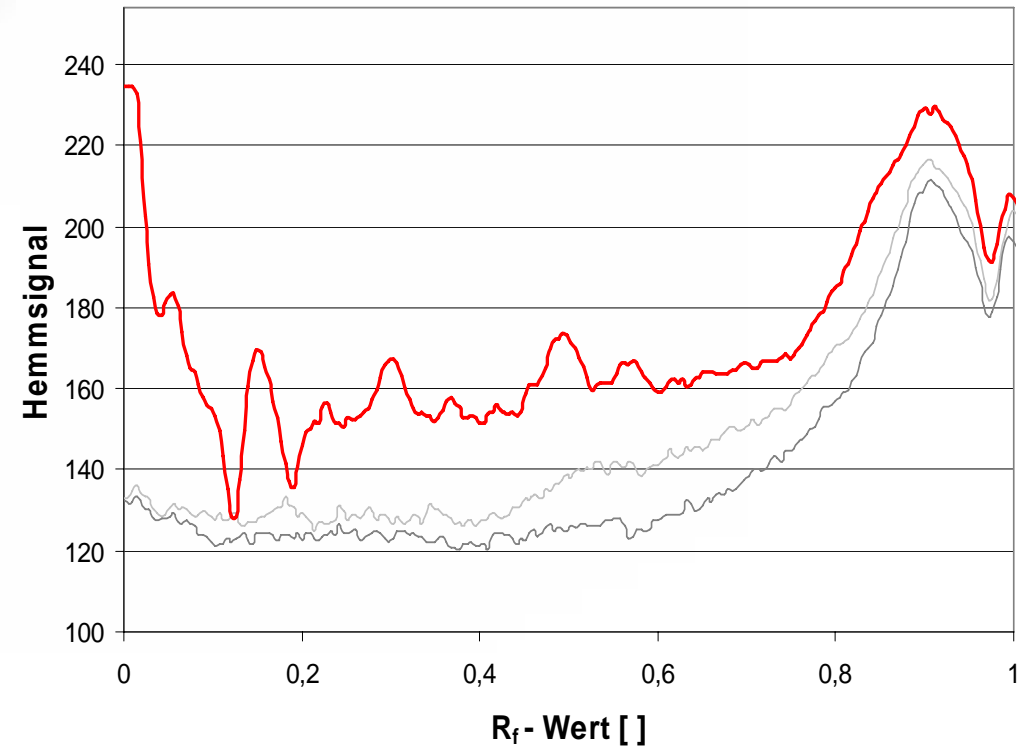
- Selection of sample line (light intensity)



- Selection of reference lines
- Inversion of light intensity into inhibition

$$h^U = \frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} (i_0 - i_n^U)}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^U}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0}$$

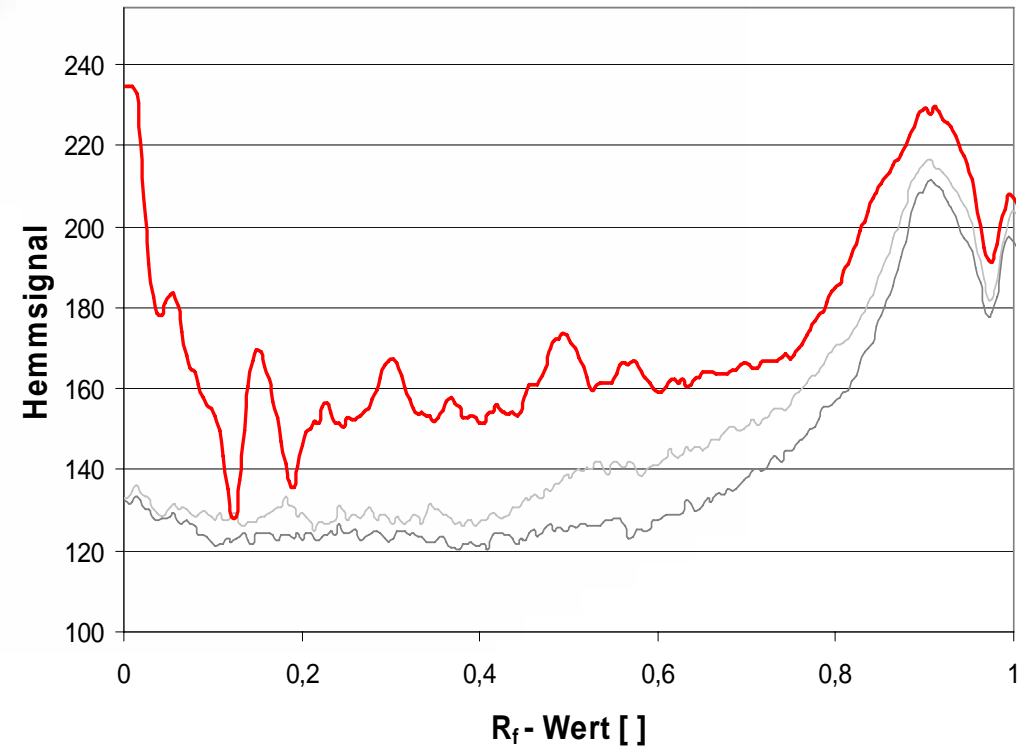
$$h^P = \frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} (i_0 - i_n^P)}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^P}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0}$$



- Calculations ...

$$H^P = \frac{h^P - h^U}{1 - h^U} = \frac{\frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^U}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0} - \frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^P}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0}}{\frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^P}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0}}$$

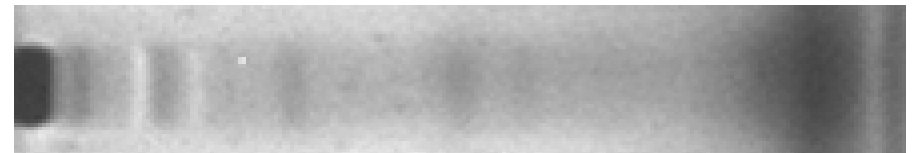
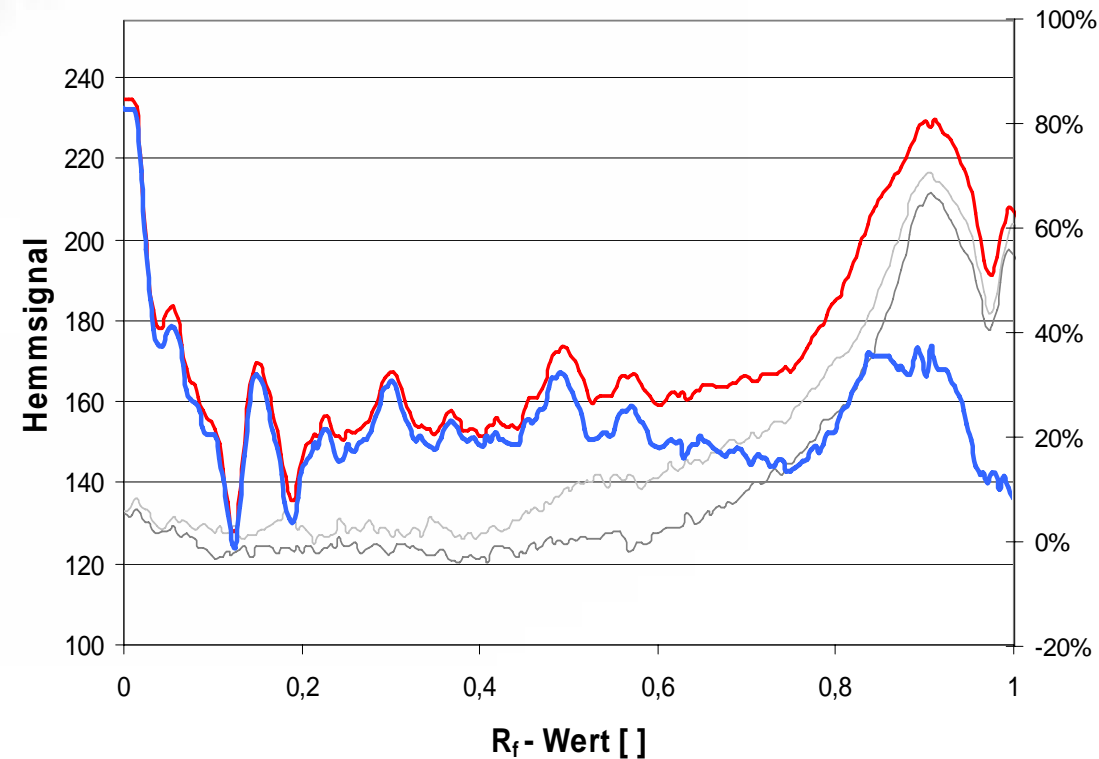
$$= \frac{\frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^U}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0} - \frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^P}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0}}{\frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^P}{(n_{2+1} - n_1) \cdot i_0}} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^P}{\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} i_n^U}$$



- Calculations ...

$$I_n^S = 1 - \frac{i_n^S}{i_n^R}$$

I = Inhibition value
i = light intensity
S = Sample
R = Reference
n = number of pixel



- Calculation of chromatograms
(Inhibition value vs. migration distance)

Poster "Quantification of luminescence inhibition on TLC plates"

Quantification of luminescence inhibition on TLC plates

Wolfgang Schulz, Wolfram Seitz, and Walter H. Weber

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Objectives

- Development of an algorithm for evaluation of luminescence inhibition on TLC plates
- Comparison of TLC plate test with classic cuvette test
- Application in water analysis

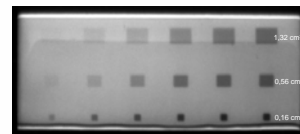
Conclusions

- Sensitivity of luminescence inhibition test on TLC plate was found to be very high compared to cuvette test
- New luminescence inhibition was detected in treated process waste waters using TLC test

Method comparison

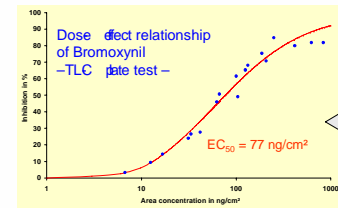
Luminescent inhibition test on TLC plates

- Application of substance onto silica gel plates
- Submerging into bacteria suspension
- Taking a picture After the incubation time of 10 min
- Determination of the Inhibition values by a special software.



$$I^S = 1 - \frac{\sum_{n_1}^{n_2} I_n^S}{\sum_{n_1}^{n_2} I_n^S}$$

I = Inhibition
 S = Sample
 I = Intensity
 n = Pixel number

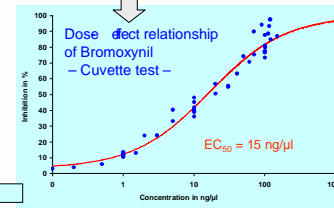


Luminescent inhibition cuvette test

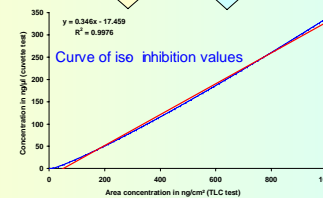
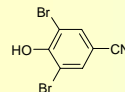
- Sample + 2 % NaCl
- Addition of bacteria suspension
- Incubation time of 30 min at 15 °C (LUMIStherm)
- Detection (LUMIStox 300)



(1) LUMIStox 300
(2) LUMIStherm



Sensitivity of TLC test is increased by a factor (F) of 1440 for pesticide Bromoxynil

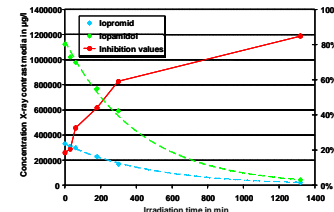
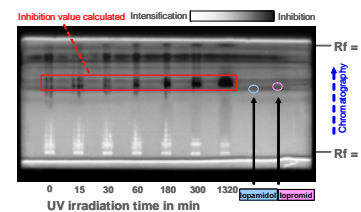


$$F = m \cdot \frac{V}{A}$$

m = Slope
 V = Sample volume (cuvette test)
 A = TLC application area

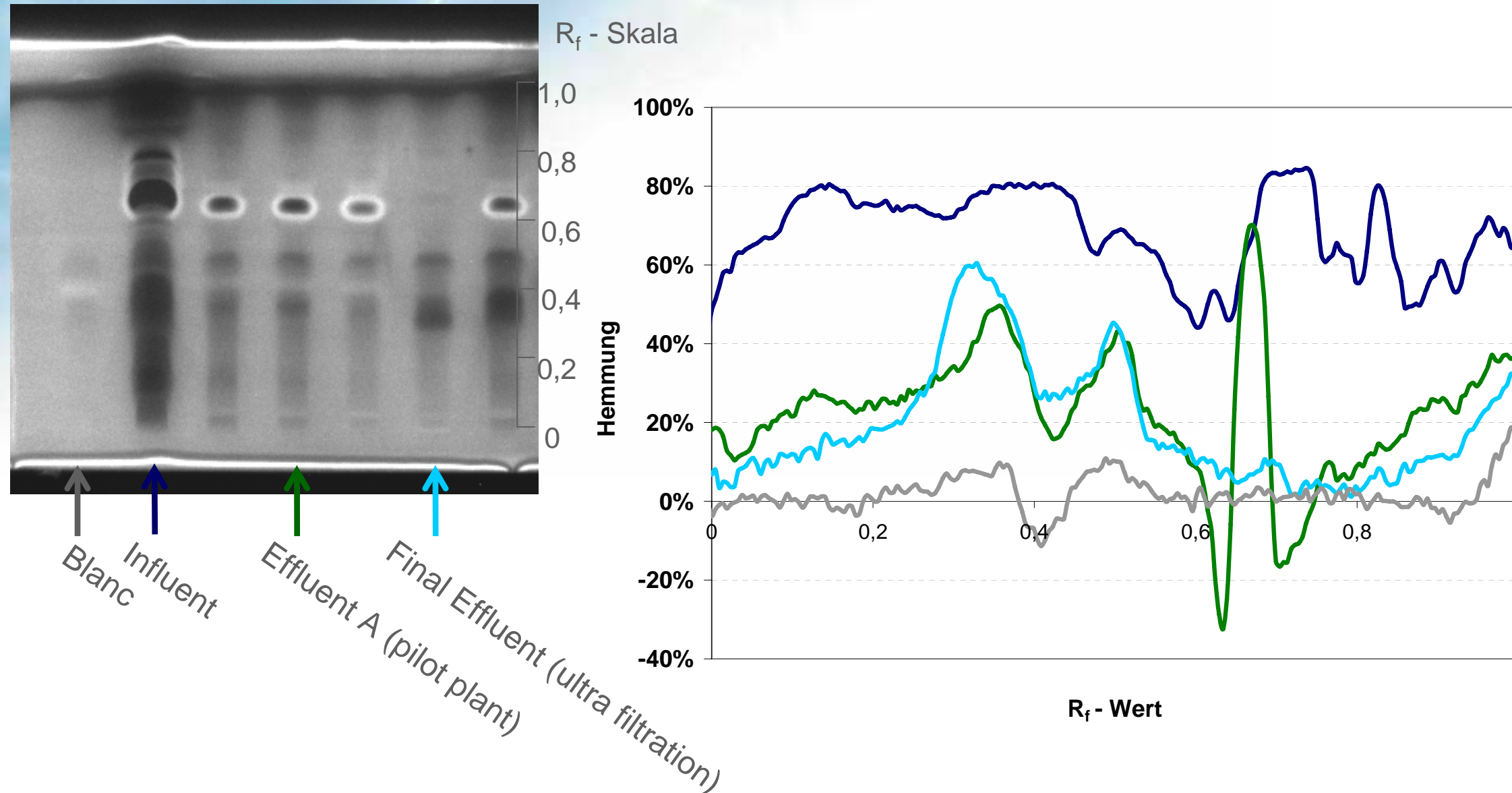
For example:
 $V = 500 \mu\text{l}$; $A = 0.12 \text{ cm}^2$

Application example: Investigation of UV oxidation by-products



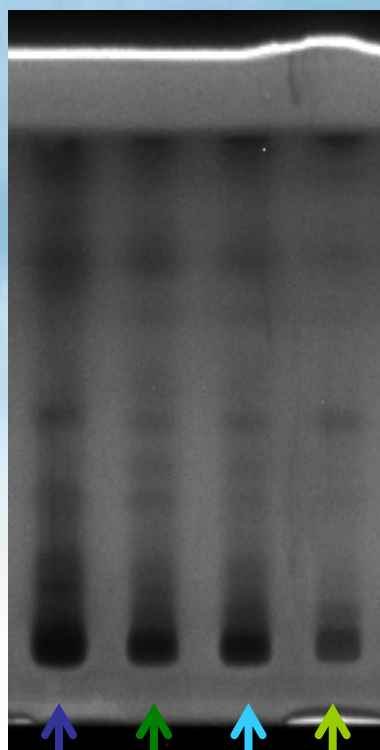
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Different inhibition chromatograms of waste water extracts*



* Enrichment factor = 1000

Comparison of waste water influent and effluents*



R_f - Skala

1,0

0,8

0,6

0,4

0,2

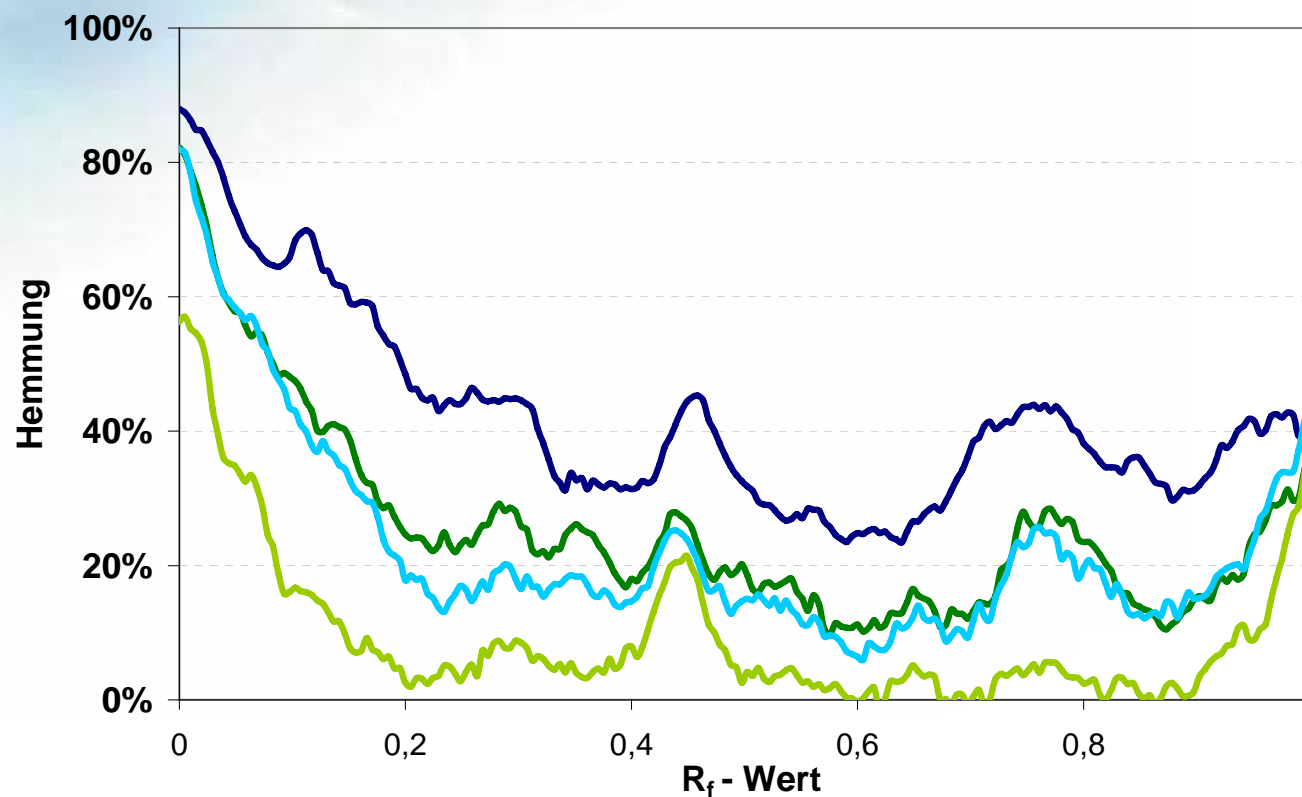
0

Influent

Secondary effluent

Effluent A (Pilot plant)

Final Effluent (sedimentation)



Hemmung

100%

80%

60%

40%

20%

0%

0

0,2

0,4

0,6

0,8

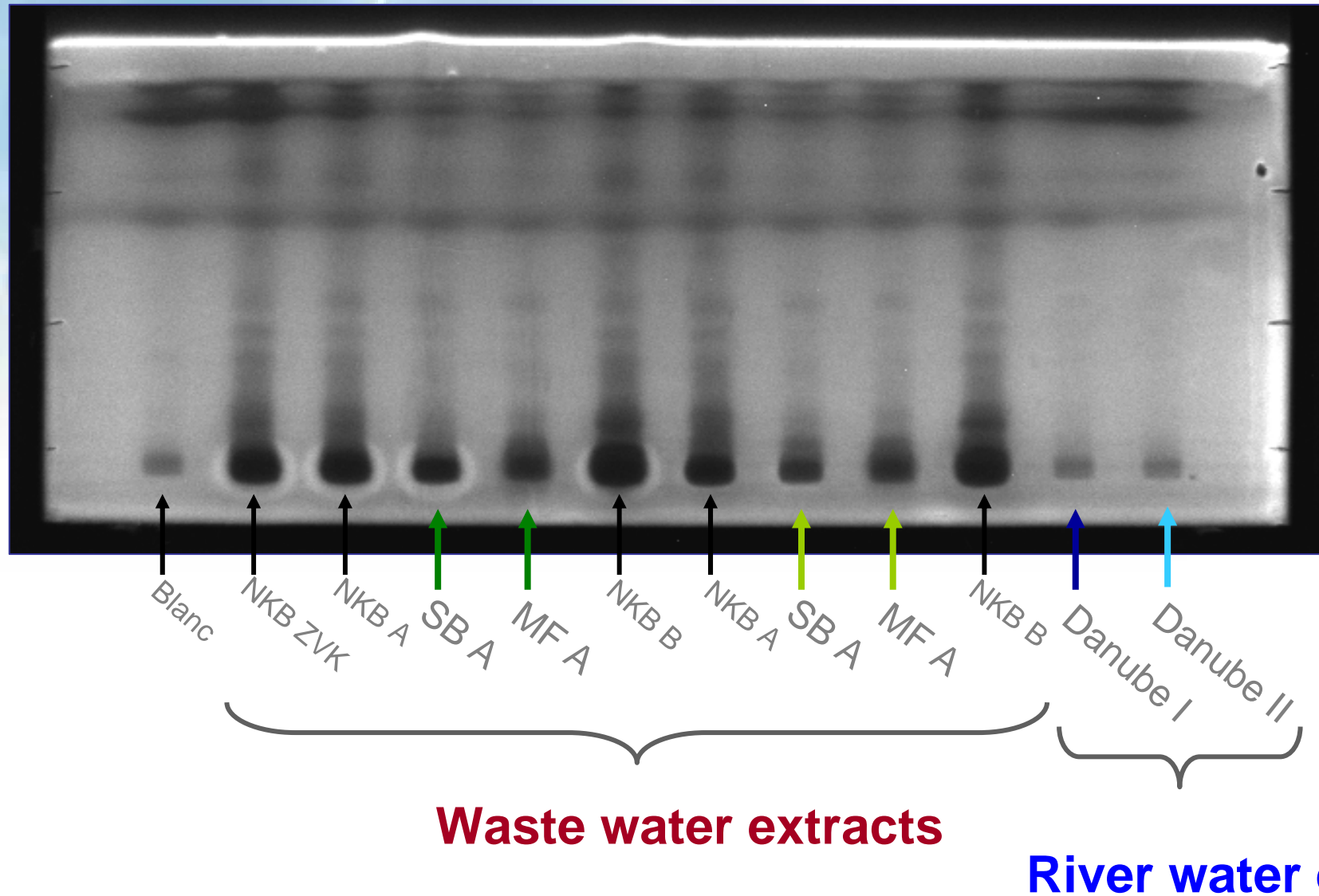
1

R_f - Wert

* Enrichment factor = 1000

Dosage of powdered activated carbon: 10 mg/L

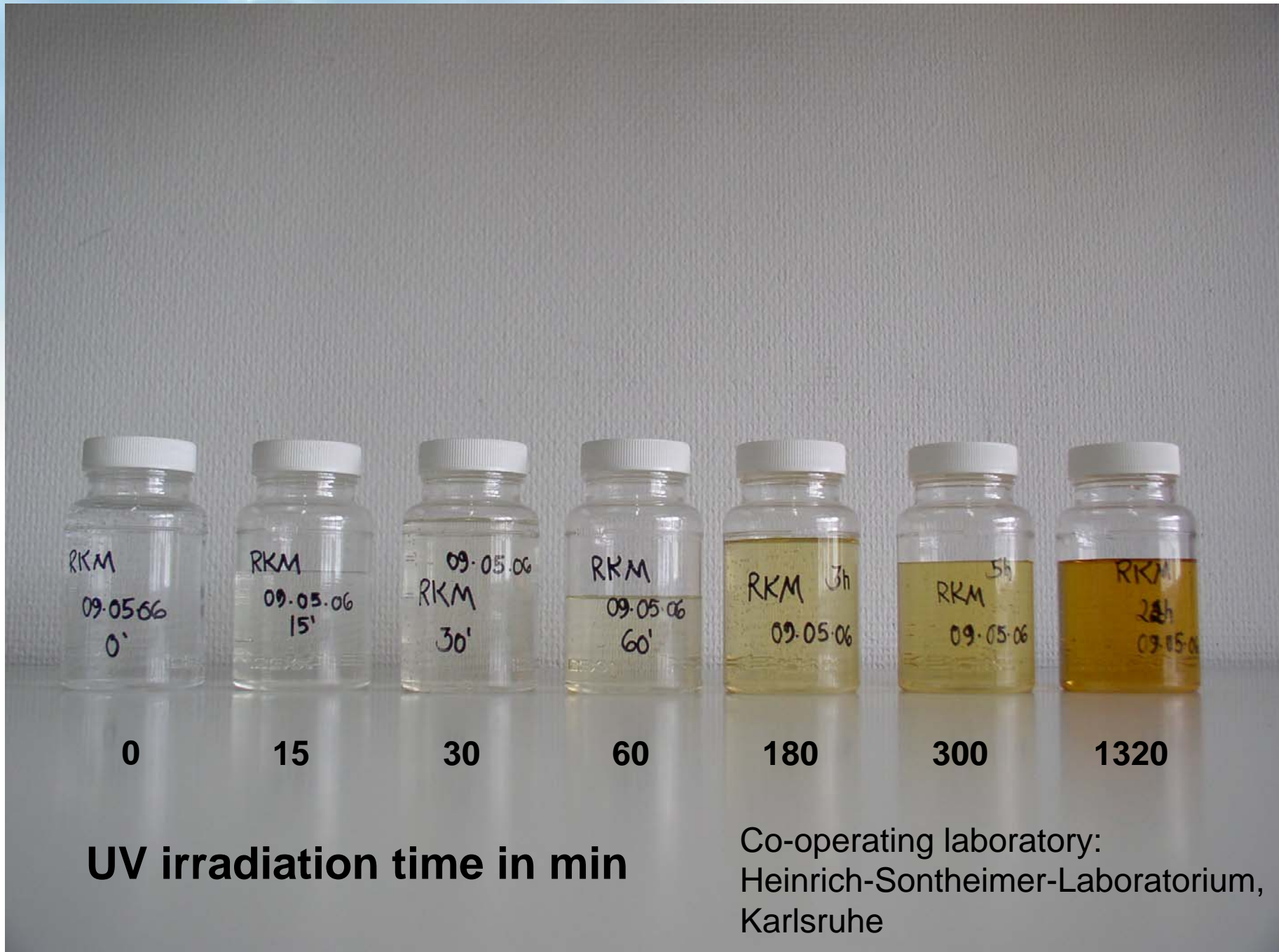
Comparison of waste waters with river water*



* Enrichment factor = 1000

Investigation of process waste waters from X-ray contrast media production

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UV irradiation time in min

Co-operating laboratory:
Heinrich-Sontheimer-Laboratorium,
Karlsruhe

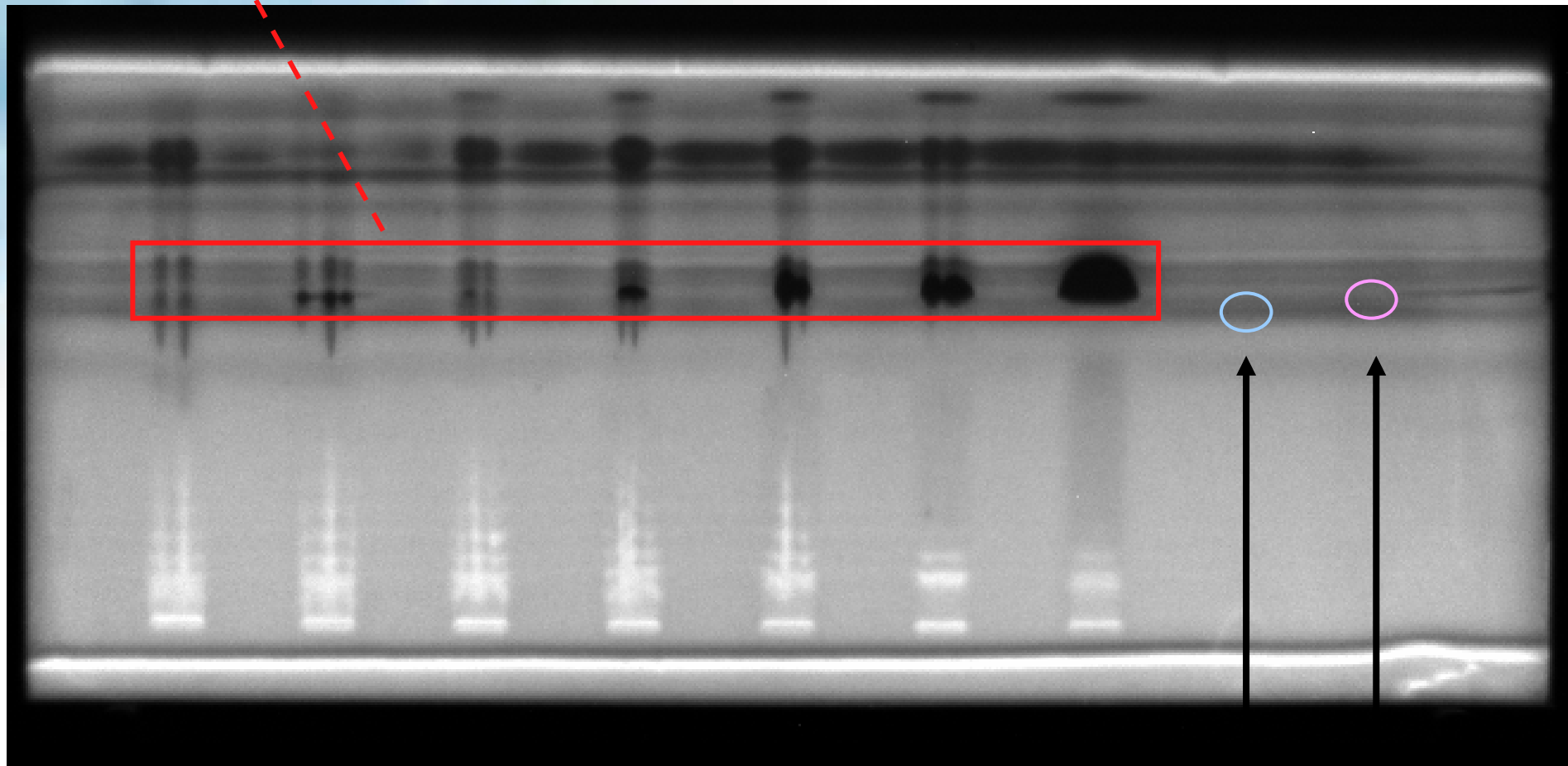
Analysis of process waste waters using HPTLC and luminescence inhibition detection*

Inhibition values calculated

Intensification



Inhibition



$R_f = 1$

Development

$R_f = 0$

0 15 30 60 180 300 1320

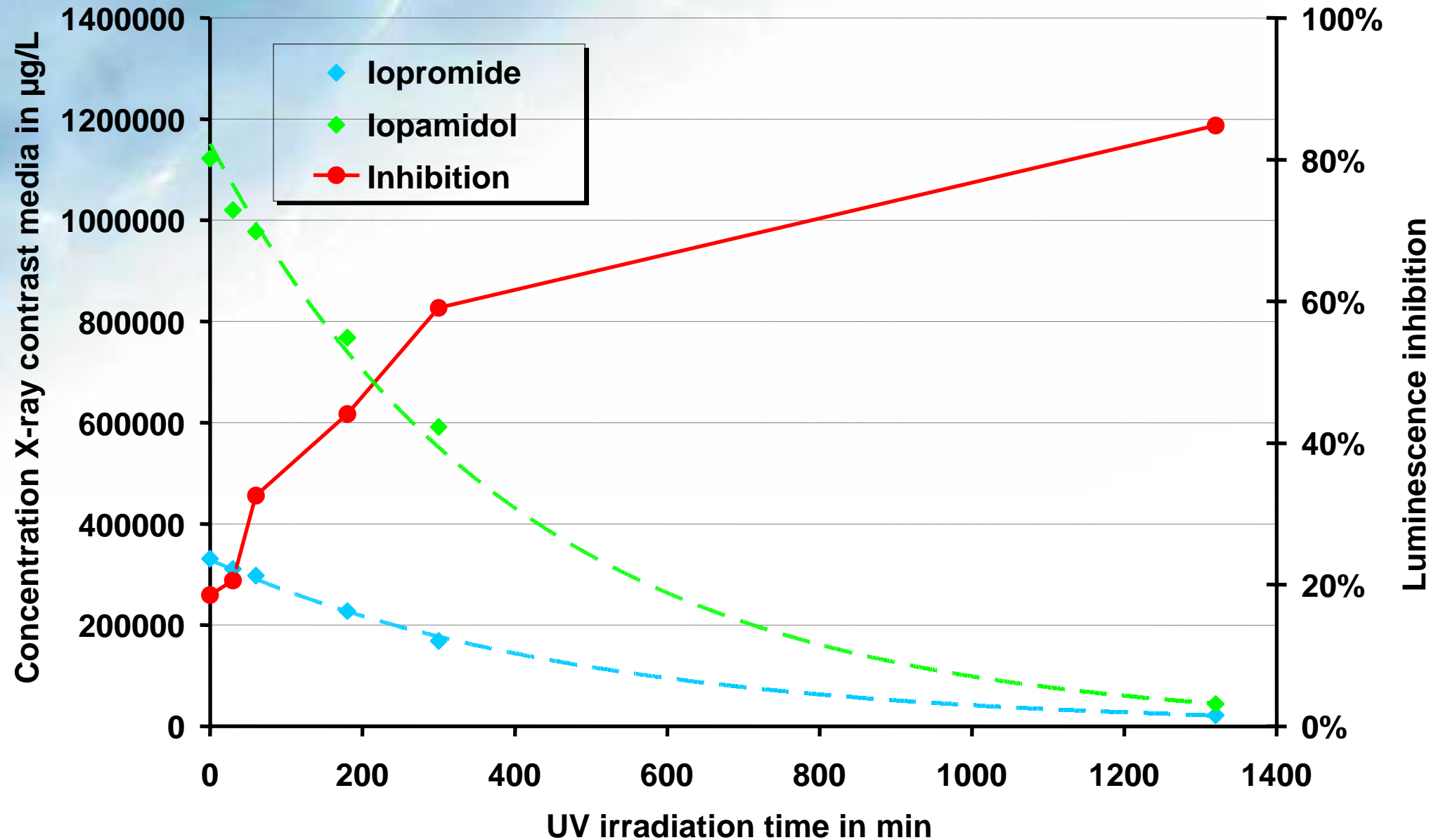
lopamidol

lopromid

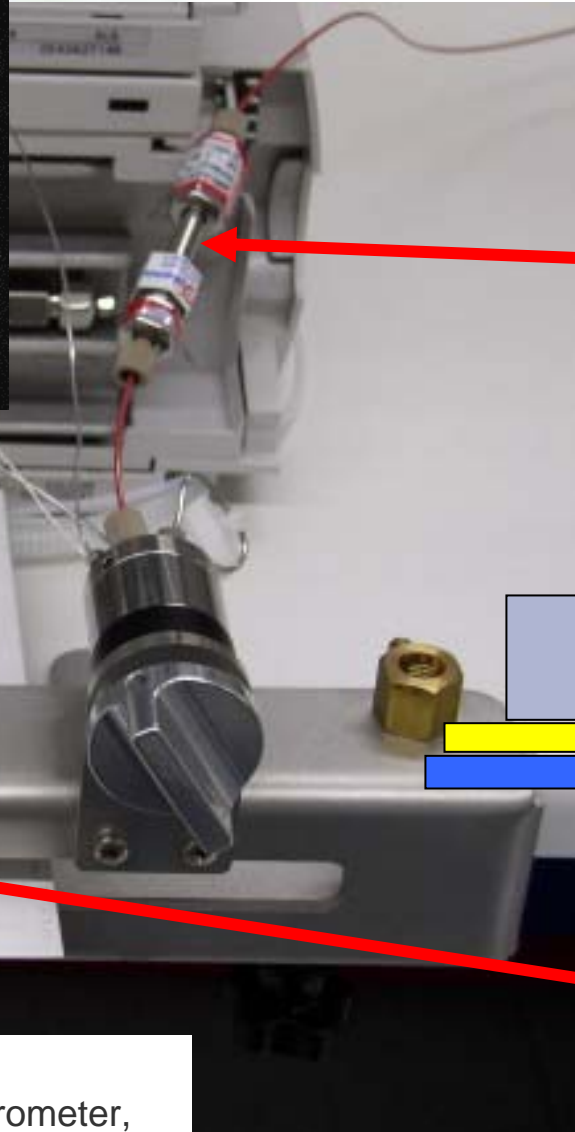
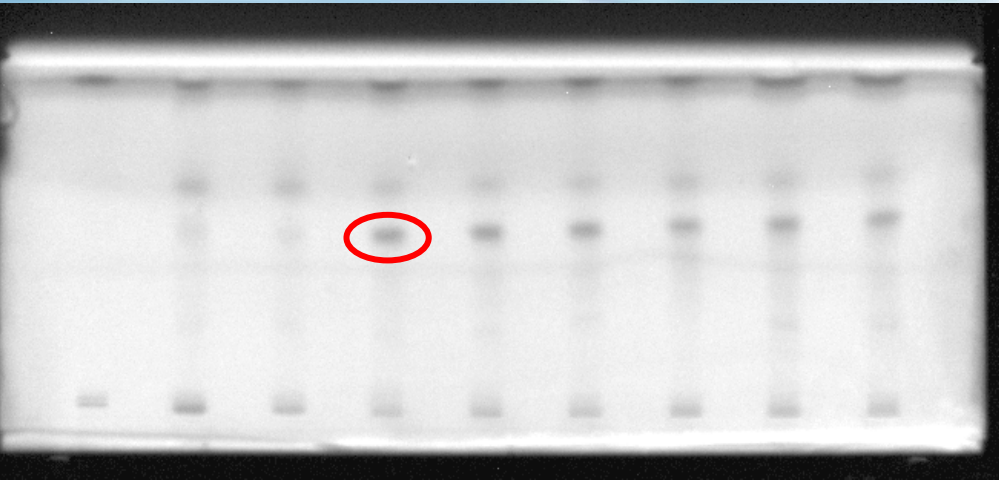
UV irradiation time in min

* Direct application

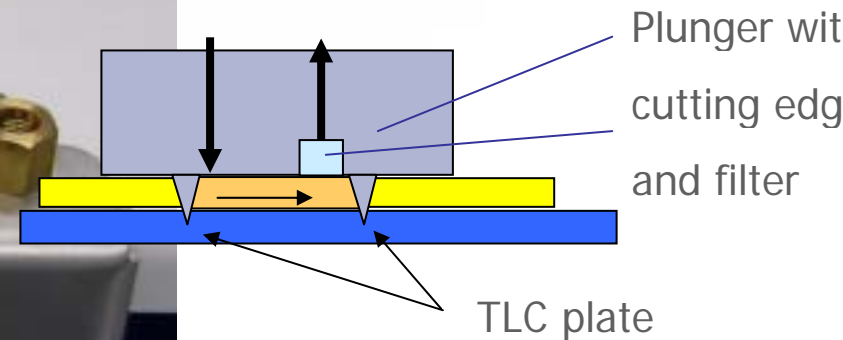
Behaviour of luminescence inhibition during the UV treatment process



Extraction of TLC spots for further investigation using MS detection



HPLC column

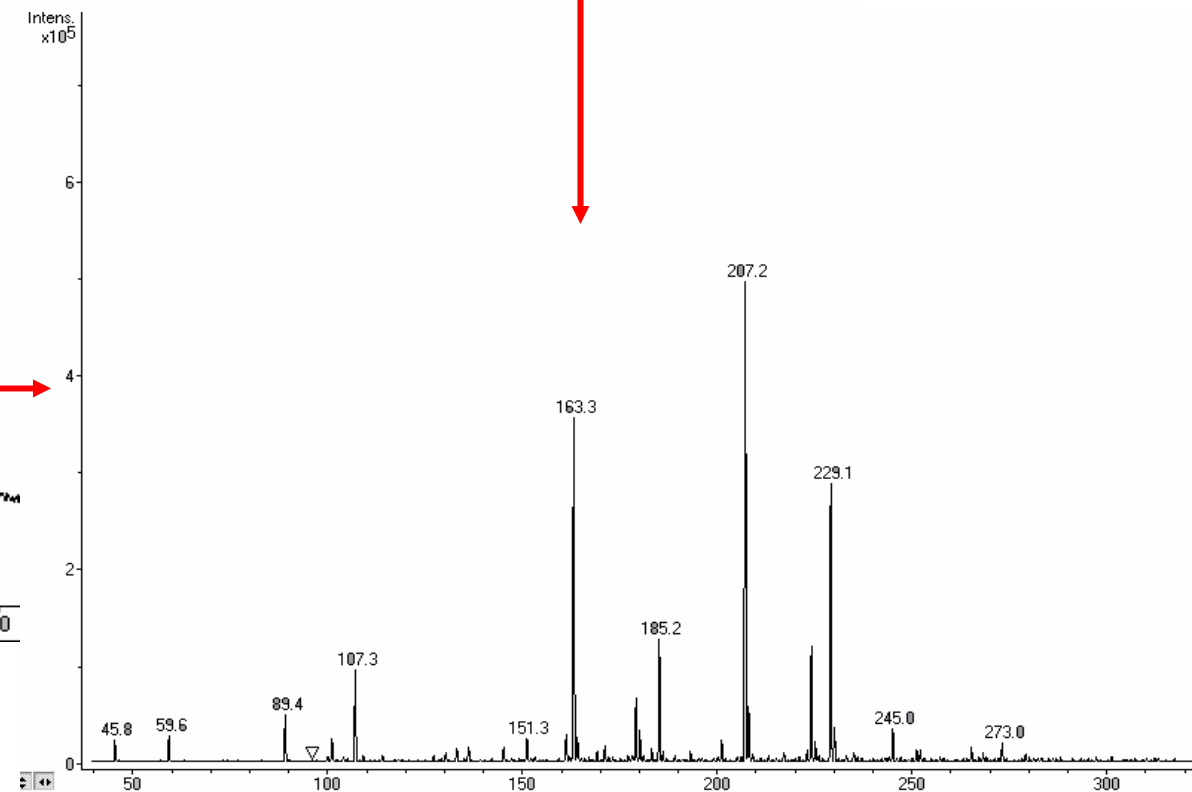
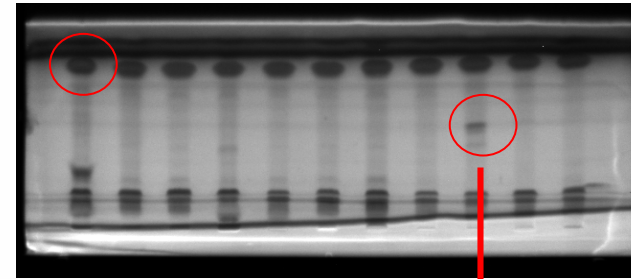
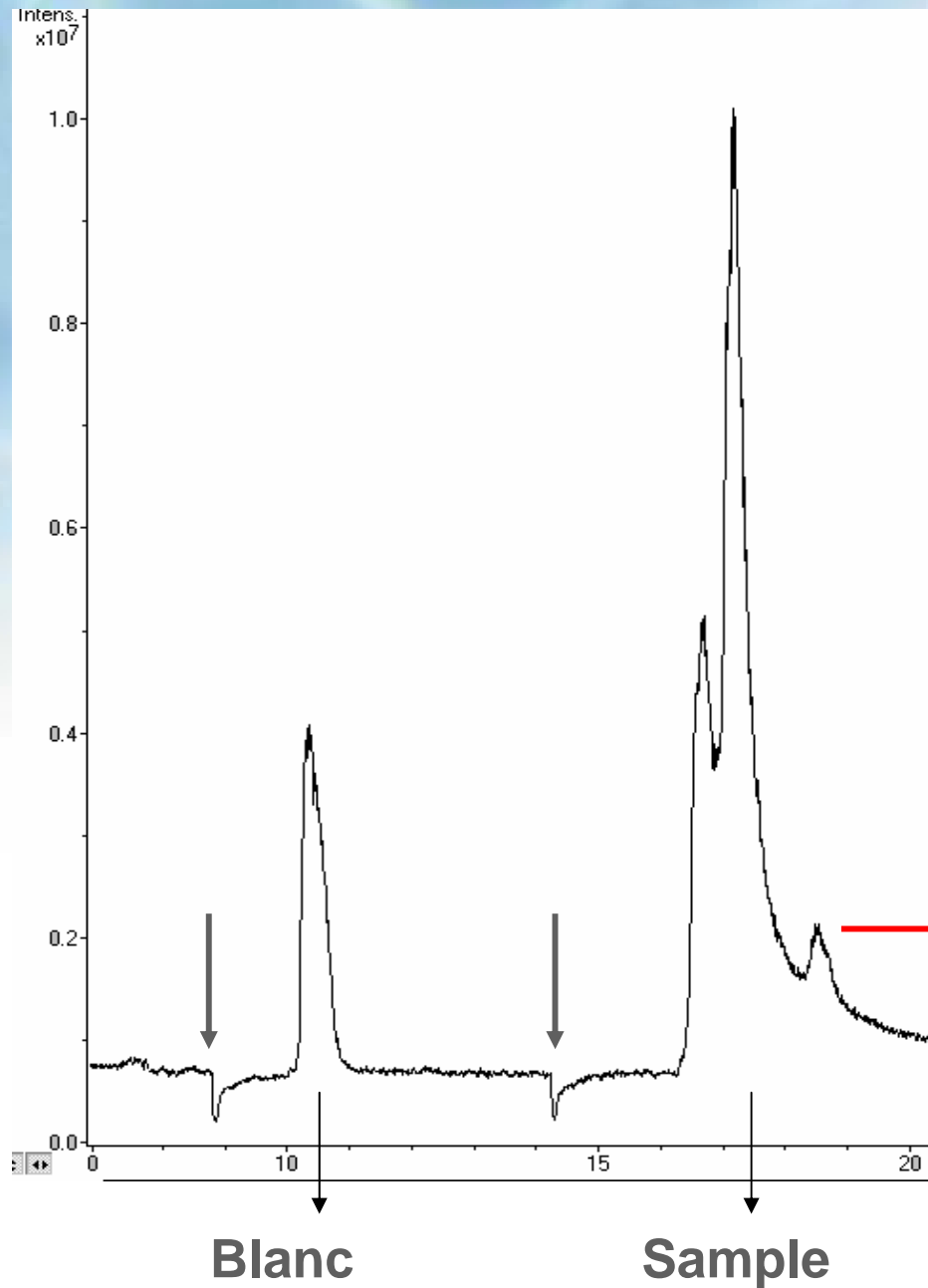


Extractor

TLC Extractor ChromeXtrakt
(ChromAn, Leipzig, Germany)

Luftmann, H. (2004); A simple device for the extraction of TLC spots: direct coupling with an electrospray mass spectrometer, Journal of Analytical Bioanalytical Chemistry, 378, 964-968

TLC extraction with Online-LC-MS detection



Electrospray Mass Spectrum

- **Introduction**
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- **CDD camera showed high sensitivity**
- **Evaluation of single spots and calculation of chromatograms possible**
- **Interpretation of results is still challenging**
- **Further bio-activity based detection systems for HPTLC**

Thank you for your attention!

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Laboratory for Operation Control and Research, Langenau





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