

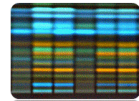
Quantitative HPTLC surface analysis by DART-MS scanning

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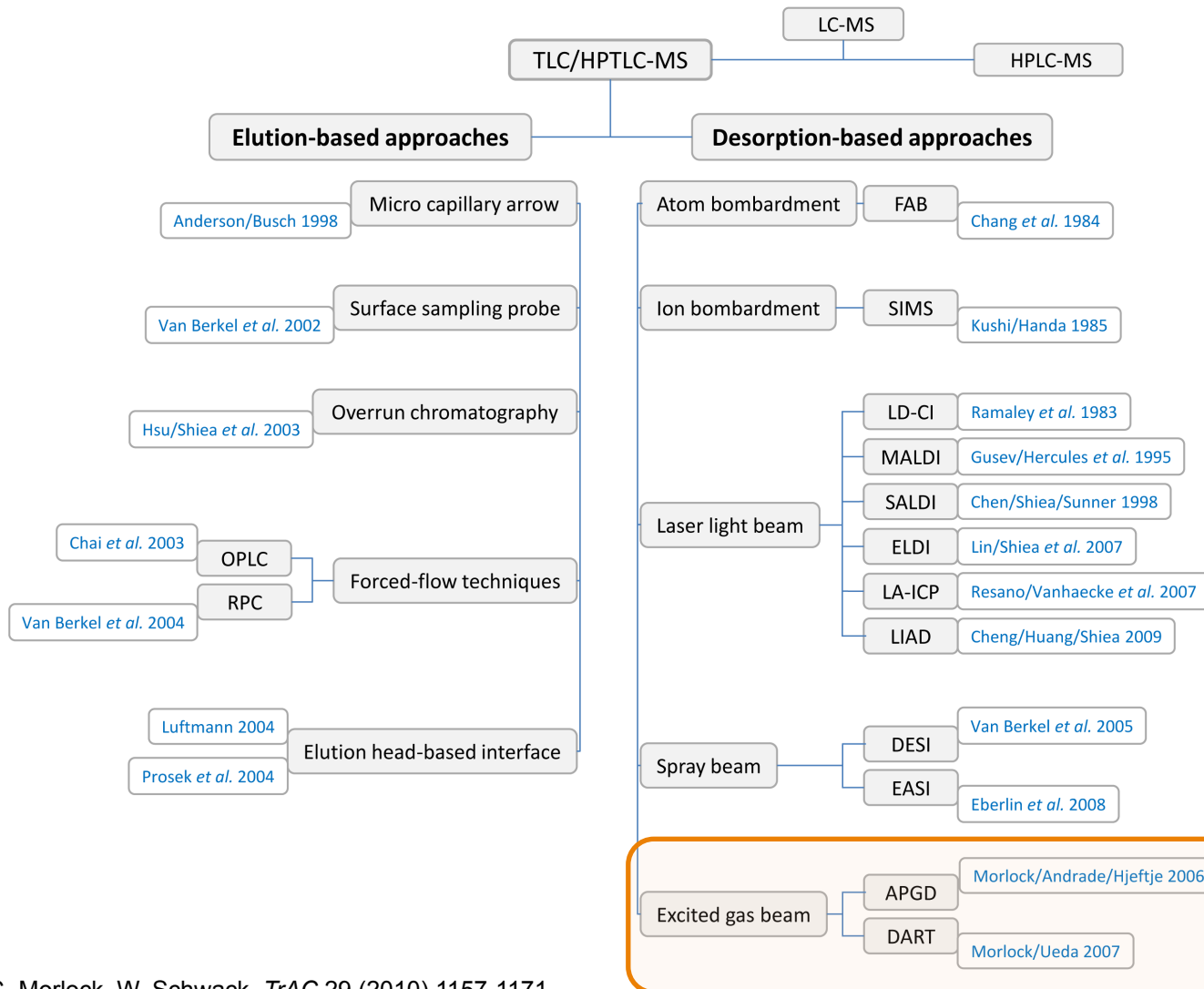
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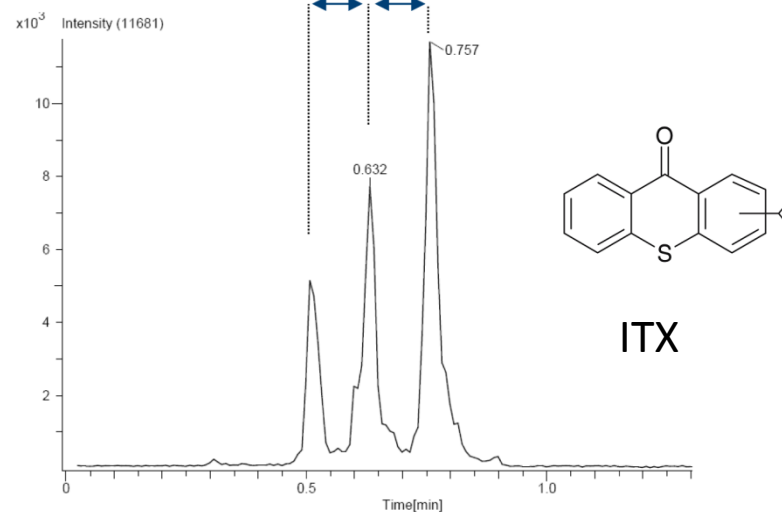
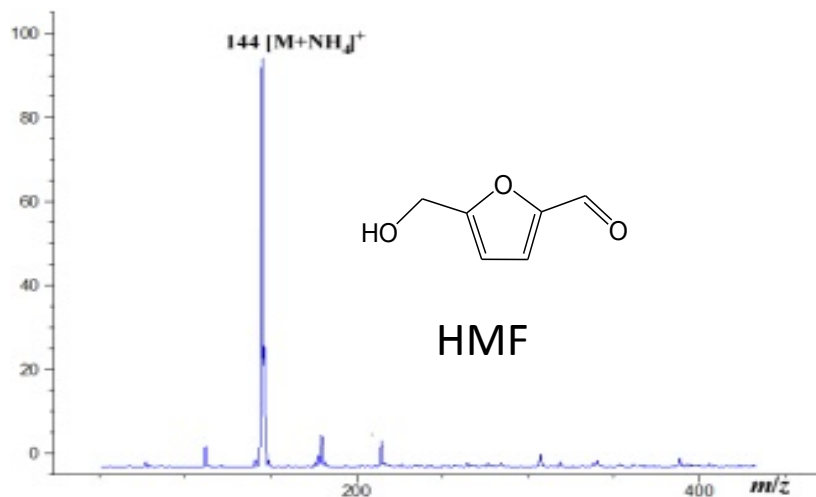


DART was first described by Robert B. Cody *et al.* in 2005.



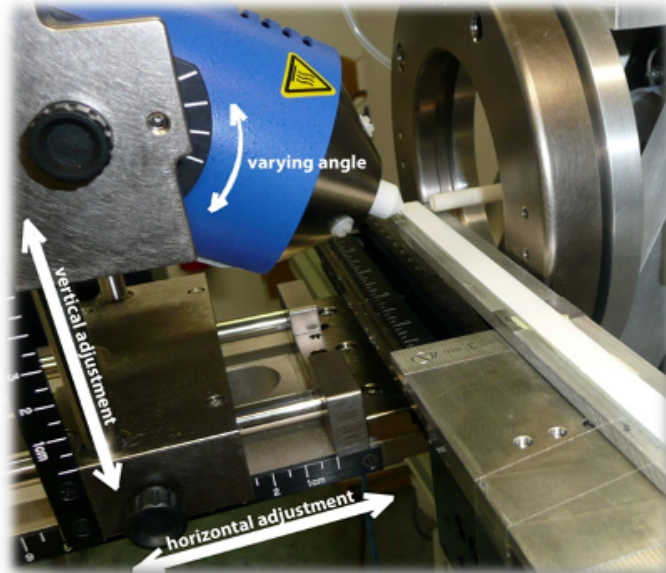
2006 – 2010

- Horizontal ion source angle
- Manual and linear plate introduction
- Low reproducibility
- Low spatial resolution

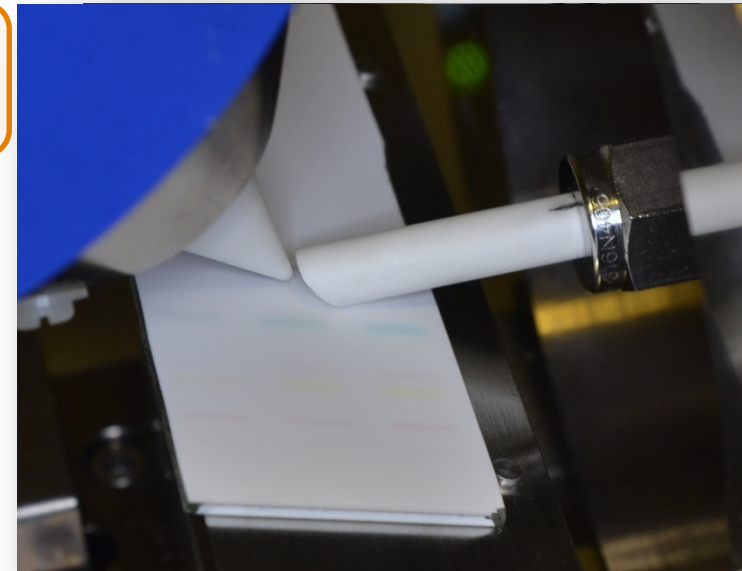


G. Morlock, W. Schwack, *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* 385 (2006) 586-595

G. Morlock, Y. Ueda, *J. Chromatogr. A* 1143 (2007) 243-251

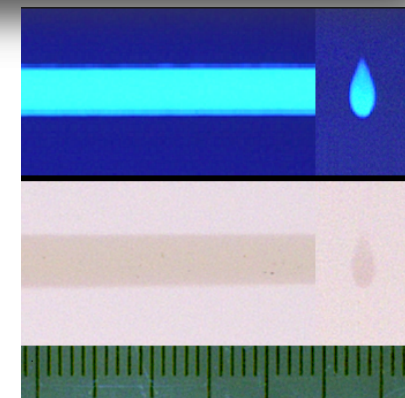
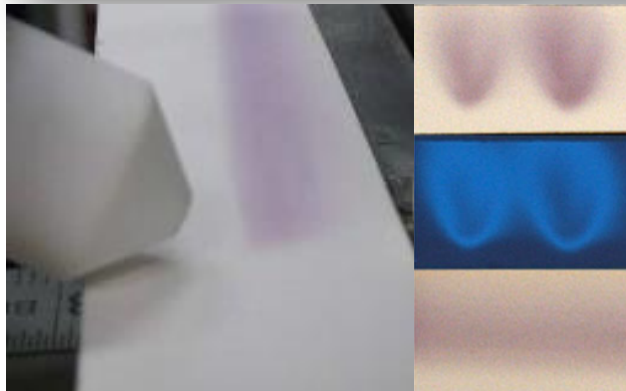


Introduction of DART SVPA in 2009 with controllable sample carrier.



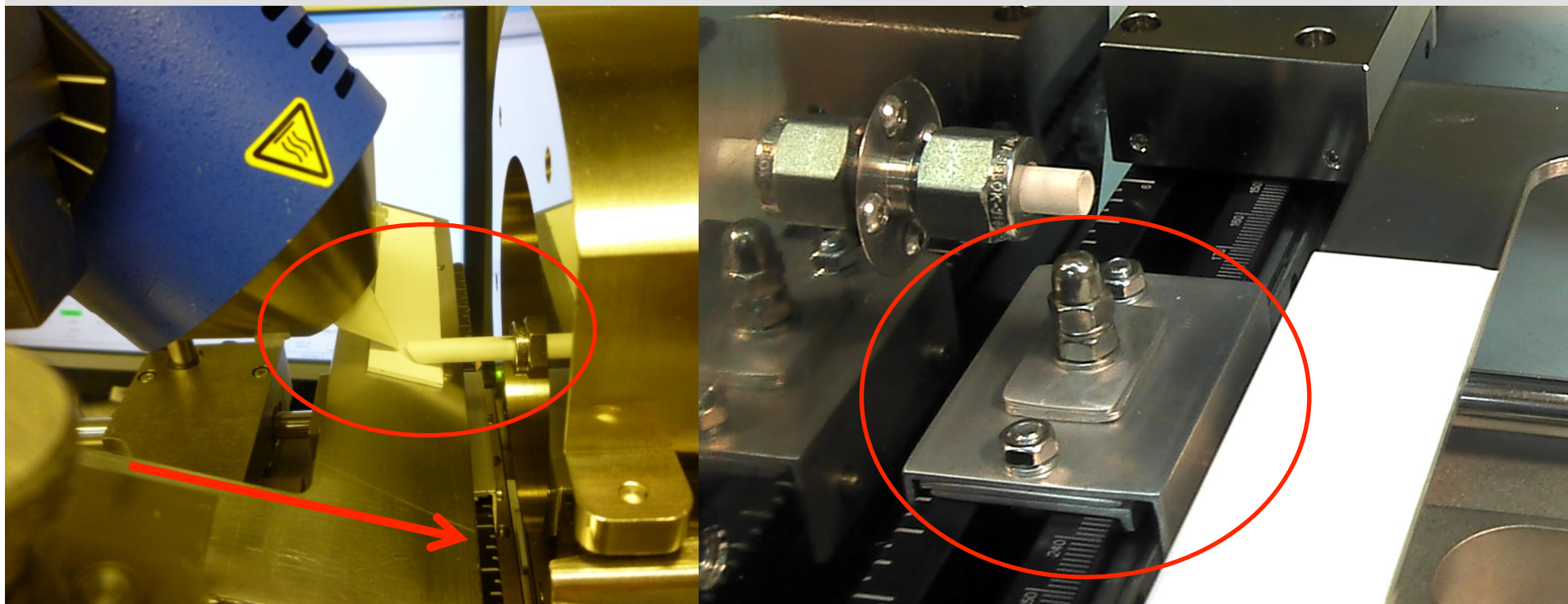
2011 – 2014

- Adjustable ion source angle
- Linear SVPA to angled SVPA-3DS α
- Impact area stabilized as scan track
- High spatial resolution and ion catch

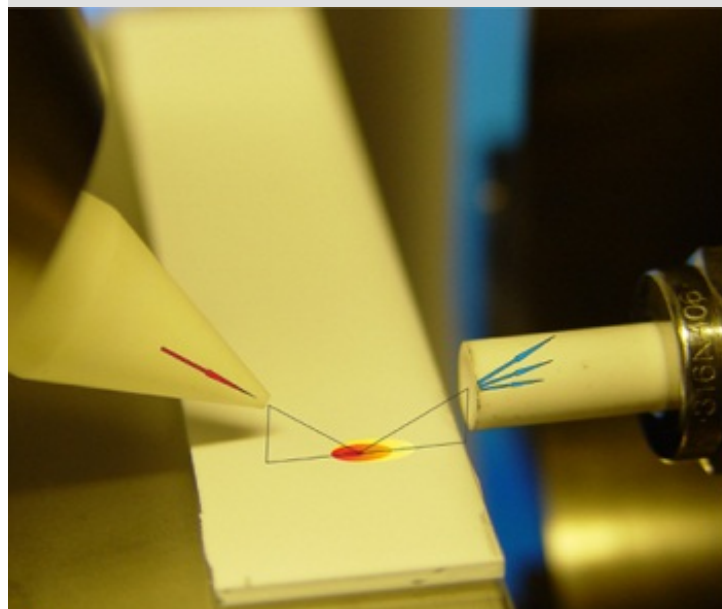


E. Chernetsova, A. Revelsky, G. Morlock, *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.* 25 (2011) 2275–2282

T. Häbe, G. Morlock, in print (2014)



1. Modified **source cap** and **transfer tube** design
2. **Angled y-axis** and **TLC sampling carrier**
3. **Vertical stabilizer** for carrier movements

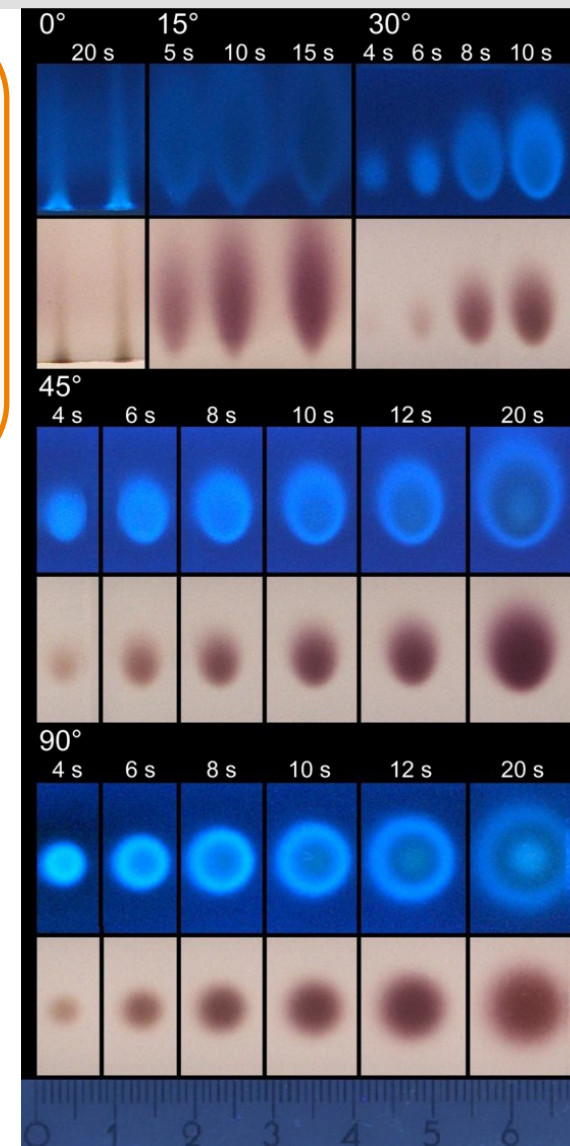


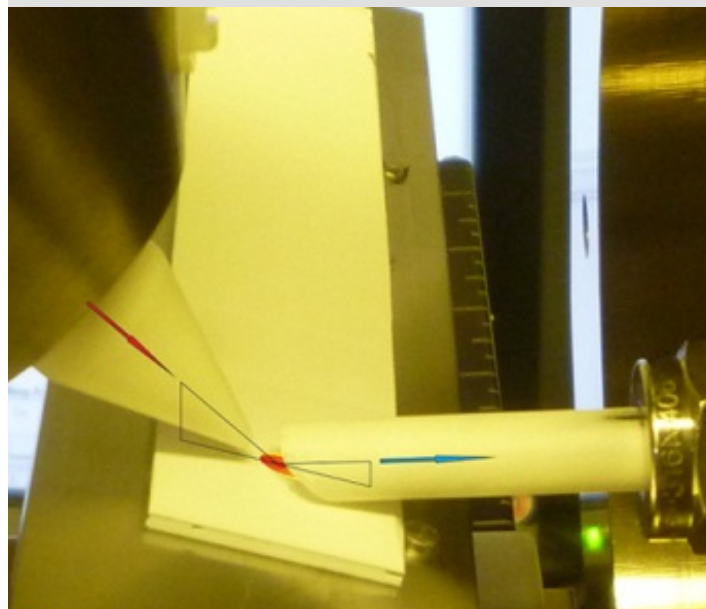
Visualization via heat sensitive
HPTLC plate:
gas flow: 3 L/min
gas heater: 300 °C
ion source angles: 0°-90°
exposure time 4-20 s

→ 2-3 mm inner impact zone
containing the desorption and
ionization region

- Modified 1 mm **source cap**
- 40°-**angled ion source**
- Standard transfer tube
- Horizontal 3DS sample carrier

→ **Gas stream scattering** after contact with the impact area





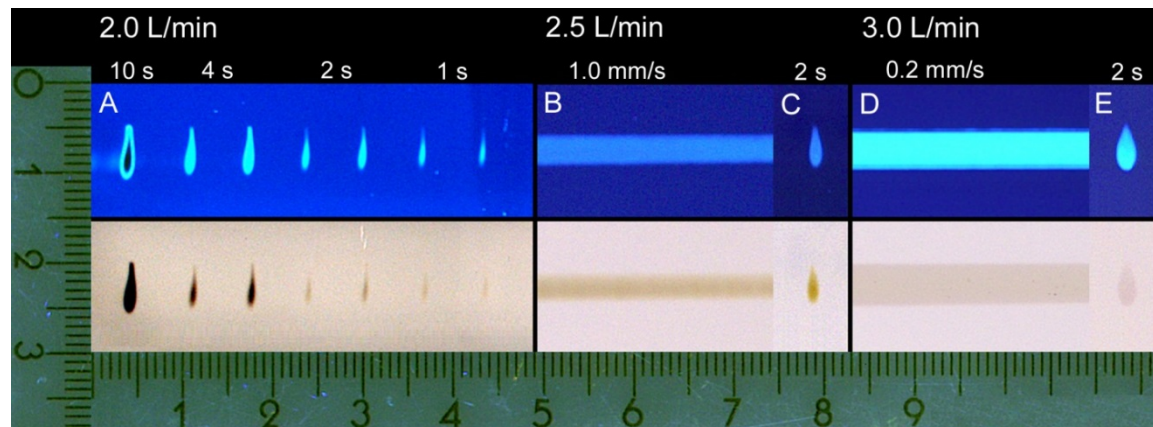
Optimized configuration:
 gas flow: 2-3 L/min
 gas heater: 400 °C
 ion source angle: 60°
 carrier angle: 20°
 exposure time 1-10 s
 Scan speed: 0.2 and 1.0 mm/s

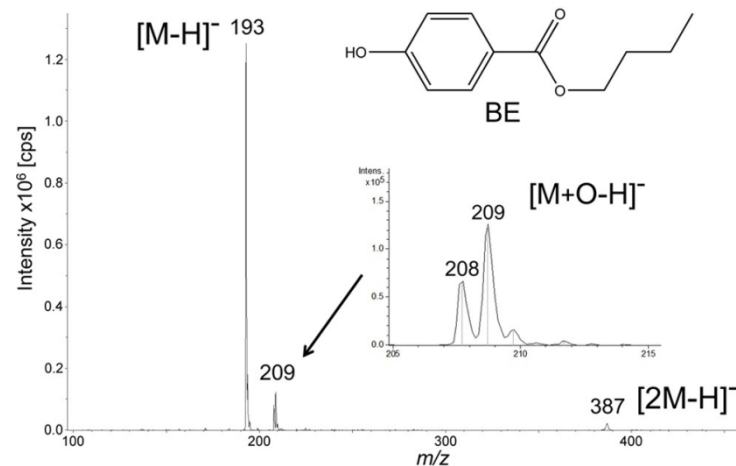
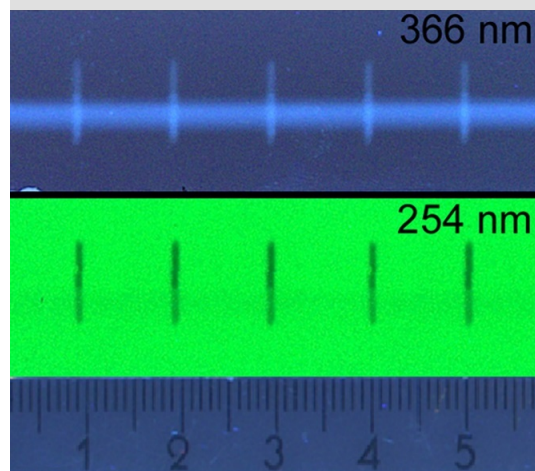
→ Inner impact zone
≤ 1 x 3 mm



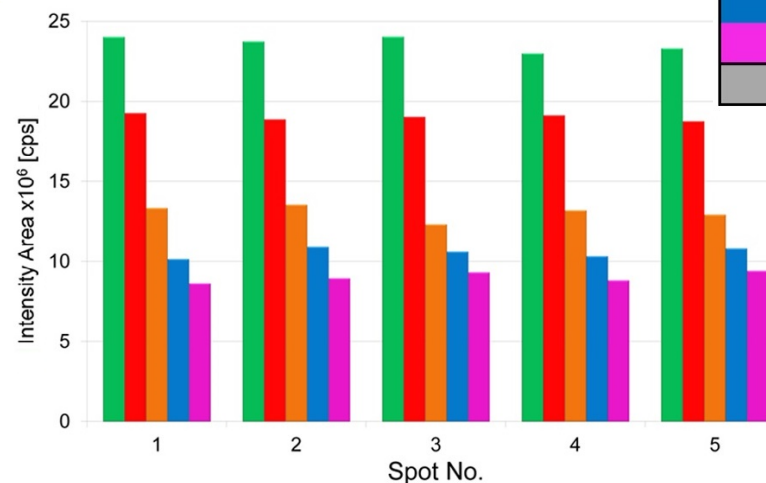
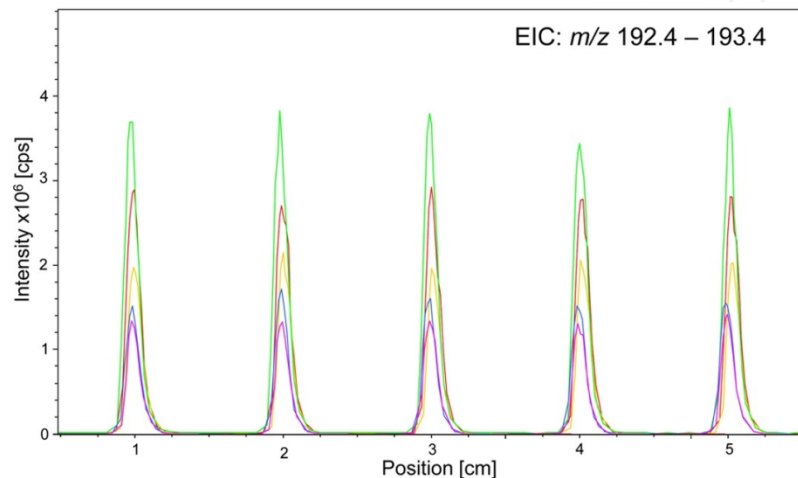
- 60°-angled ion source
- Modified transfer tube nozzle
- 20°-angled 3DS α TLC carrier
- Vertical stabilizer

→ Gas stream focusing due to lateral air suction of the transfer nozzle

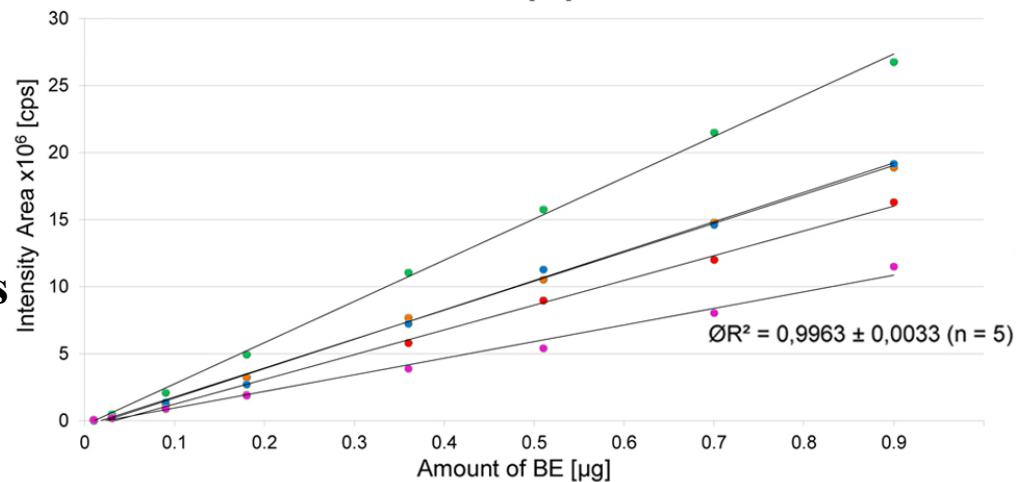
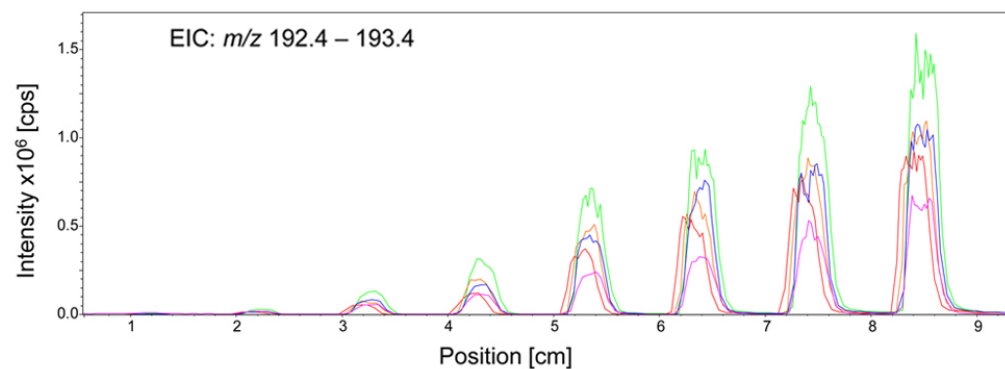
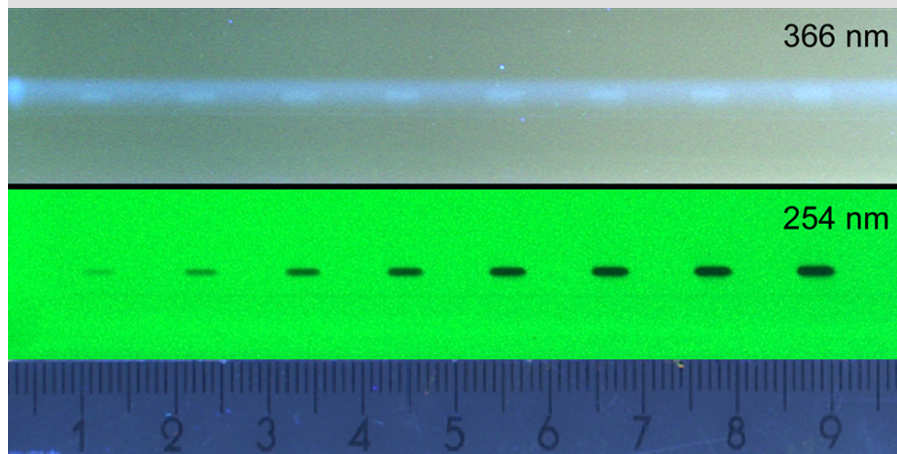




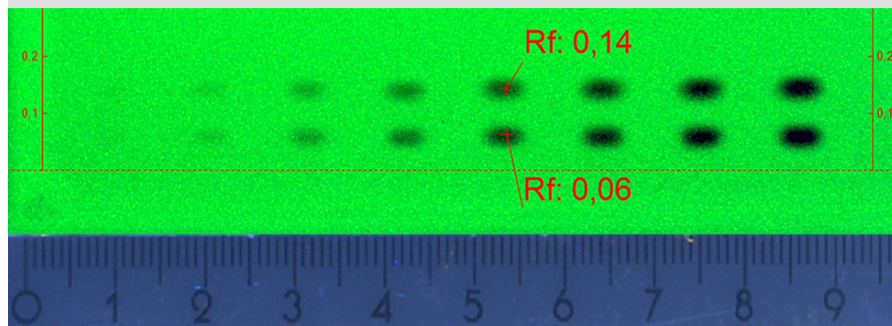
%RSD (%; n = 5)	
1.9	1.1
3.6	3.0
3.7	Mean value: 2.7 ± 1.1
Relative Signal Area (%)	
100	80
55	45
38	Signal Decay: 62%



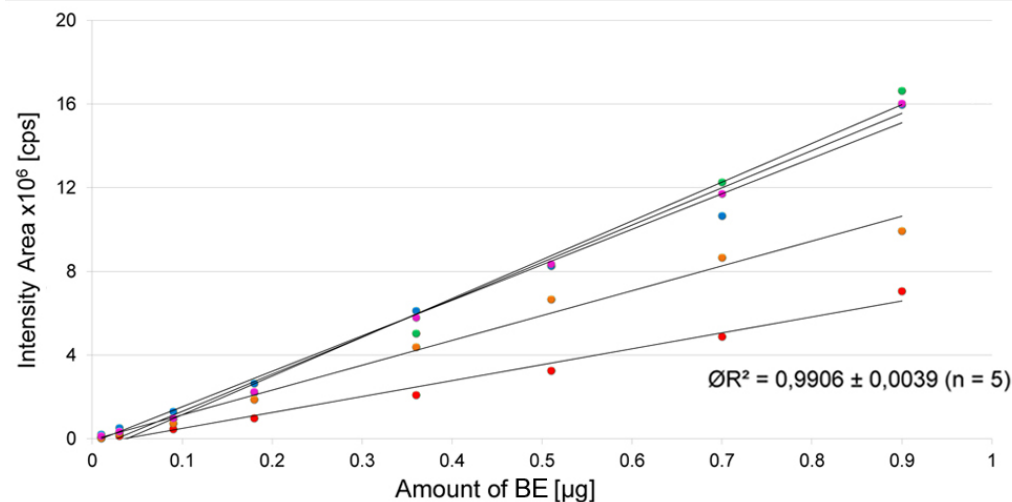
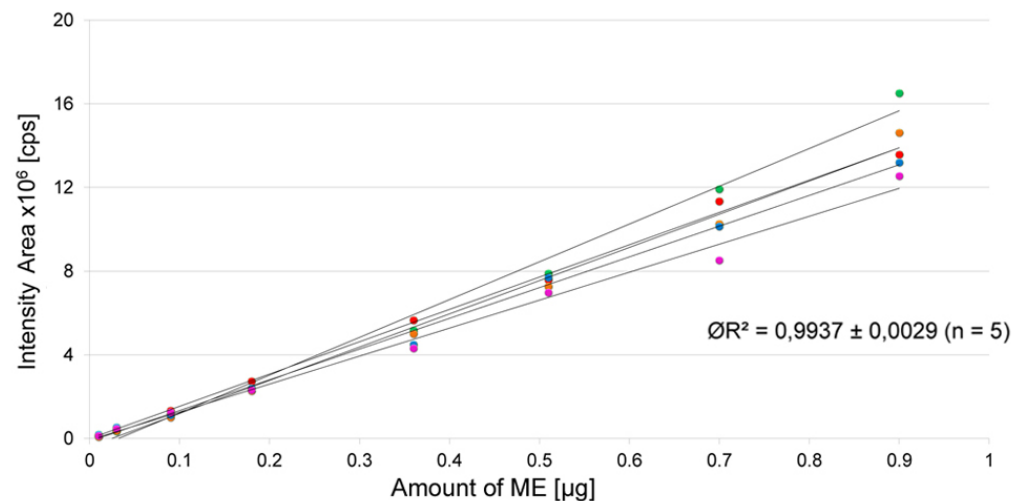
- **5 scan procedures** over 5 bands; each 900 ng/band BE
- Homogenous **signal intensities** and constant **signal decay** for multiple scan runs

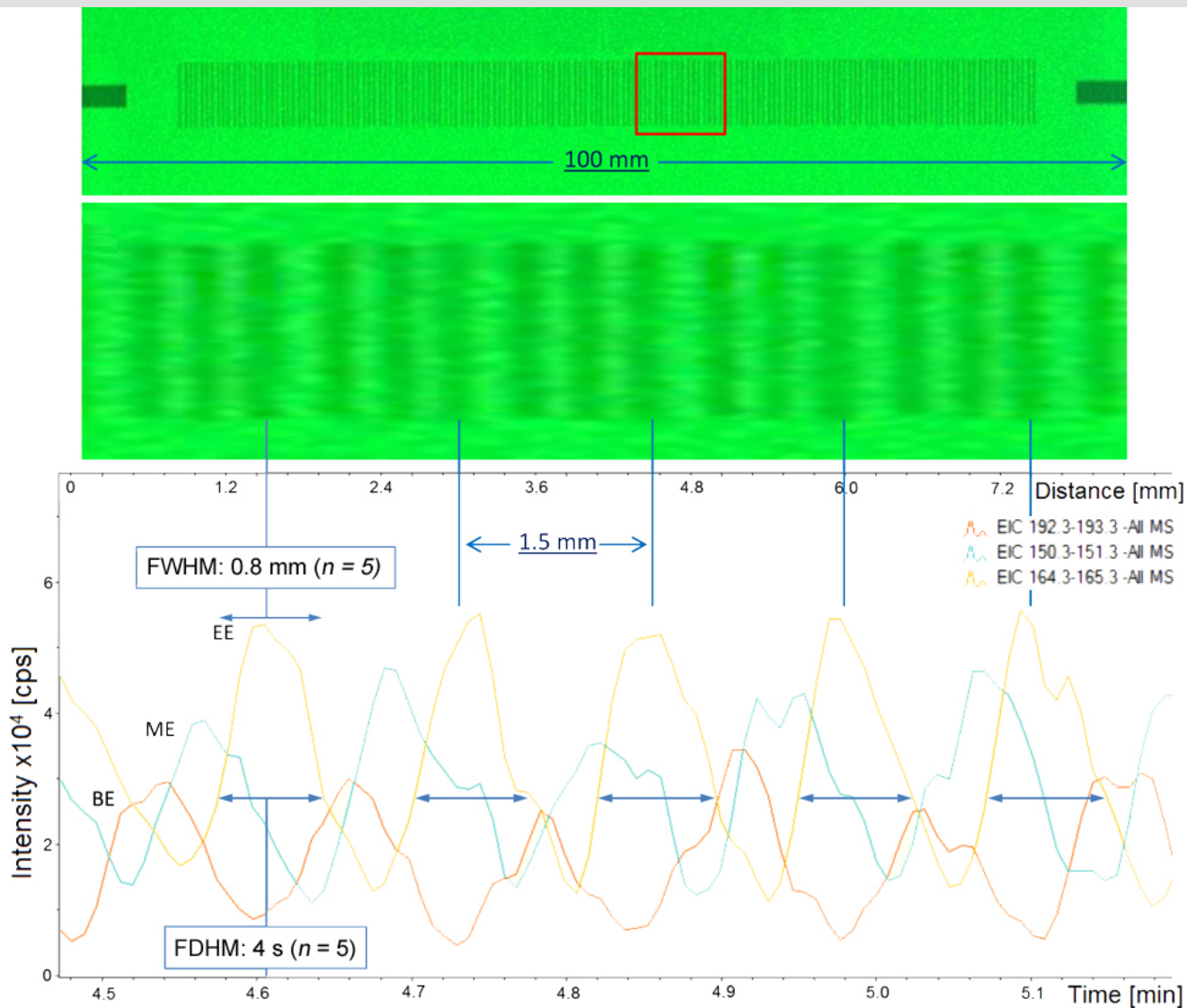


- 8 focused BE bands, **10-900 ng/band**
- Overlaid **EIC chromatograms of 5 plates**
- Good response with determination coefficients of **R^2 0.9910 - 0.9990**
- Calibration gradients drift due to deviations of the surface and substance window alignment.



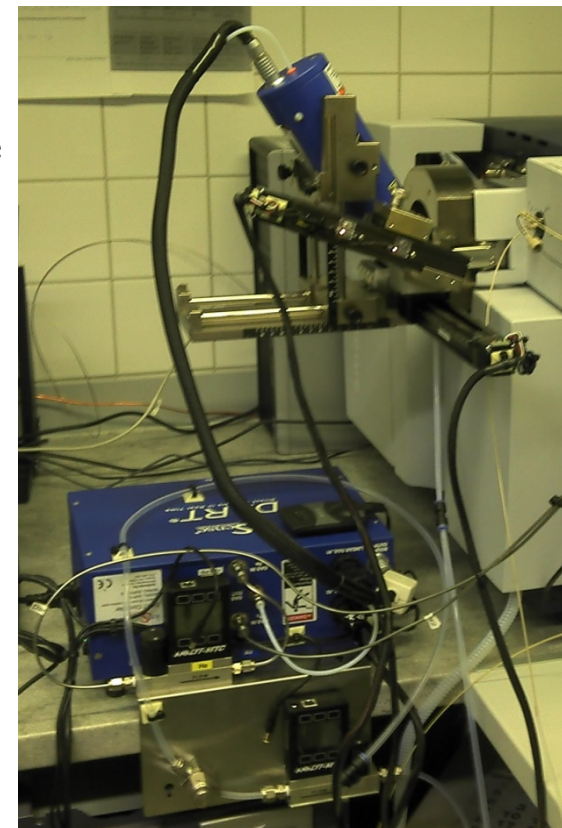
- 8 chromatographed **ME** and **BE** bands, **10-900 ng/band**
- Overlaid **EIC chromatograms** of 2 substance windows **on 5 plates**
- **Good response** with determination coefficients R^2 **0.9937 ± 0.0029** and **0.9906 ± 0.0039**

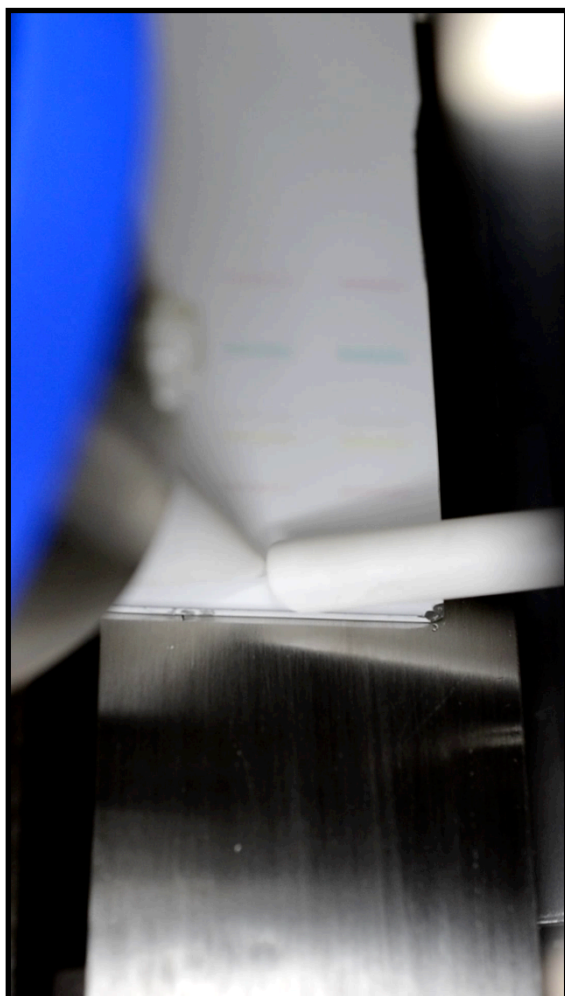





- 3 x 53 band pattern of 30 ng/band **ME**, **EE** and **BE**
- Overlaid **EIC chromatograms**
- Substance band distance **1.5 mm**
- **FWHM: 0.8 mm**
- **FDHM: 4 s**

- **Desorption and Ionization** in the flow of the **DART** gas stream
- **No solvents** or **additional Laser** equipment involved
- **Scanning analysis** across **HPTLC track** or **substance window**
- **Semi-destructive**, repeated scans or delay on same zone possible
- Additional information from **DART ionization mass spectra**
- **Quantitation capability** for a wide range of analytes
- **High sensitivity** for analytes adsorbed or dissolved in a matrix
- **No automated track positioning and ion source control**
- **No ion concentration** from transfer nozzle to **MS inlet**






GDCh course 335/14

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Hyphenations in der HPTLC
HPTLC und Kopplungen
(in Zusammenarbeit mit der JLU Gießen)

Prof. Dr. Gertrud Morlock

- Kopplungstechniken
- Massenspektrometrie (MS)
- Wirkungsbezogene Analytik (Bioassays)
- ATR-FTIR und NMR
- Effektive Analytik



335/14
12. November 2014 · Gießen

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