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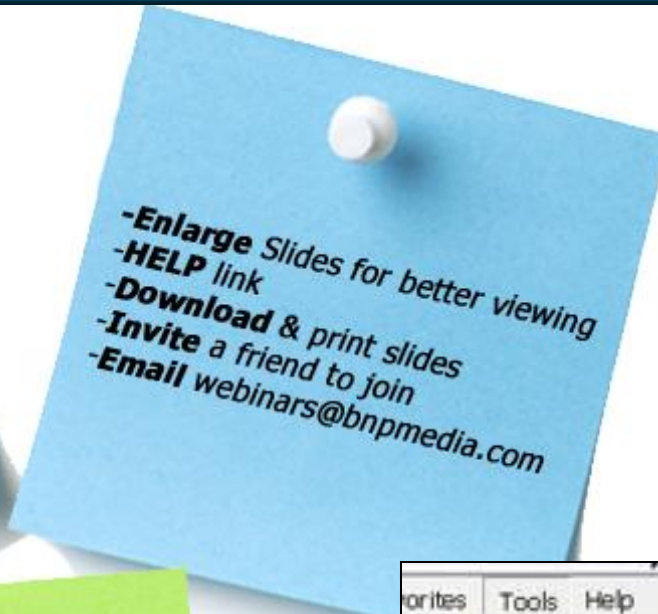
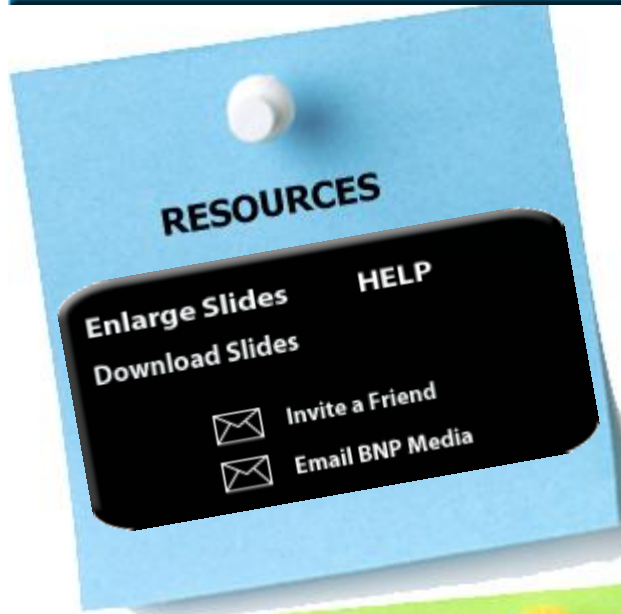
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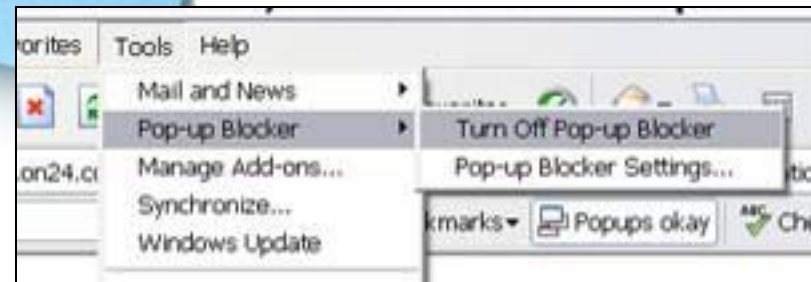
An Automated System for the analysis of fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) in edible oils

Institute for Food Safety and Health
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL

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An Automated System for the analysis of fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) in edible oils

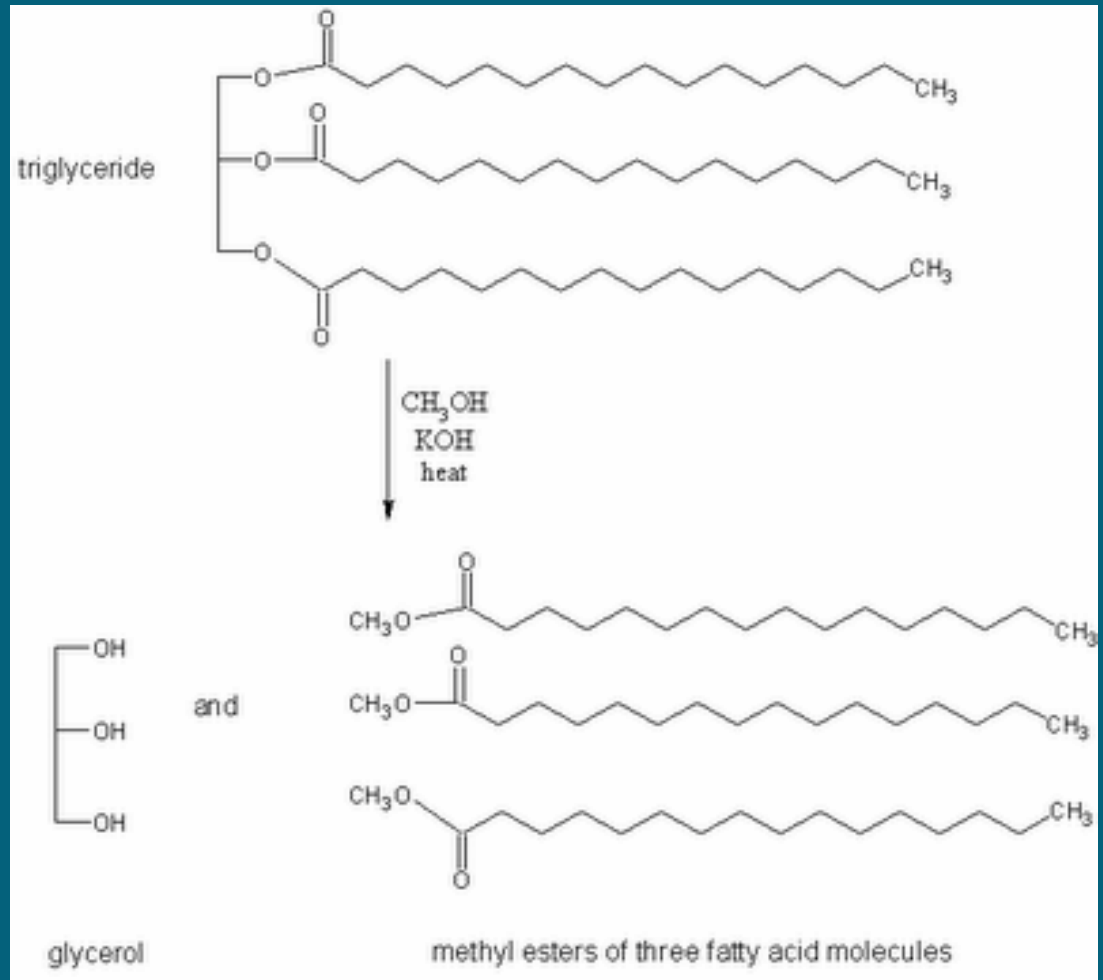
Institute for Food Safety and Health
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL

Outline

- GC/MS and GC/FID method
- WorkBench and manual sample preparation methodology
- Agilent 7696A Sample Prep WorkBench method validation
- Analysis of EVOO and adulterated EVOO
- Conclusion

Triglyceride

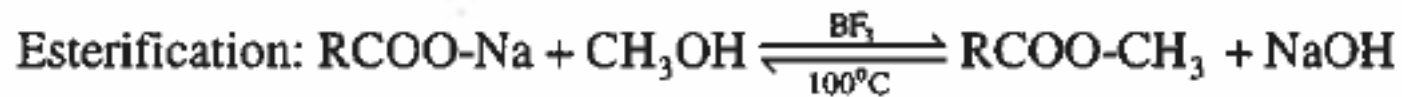
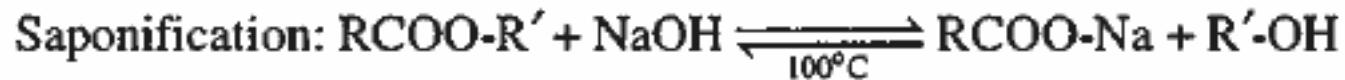
- 1 fat/3 fatty acid chains
- Glycerol Backbone
- Derivatization with Boron Trifluoride in methanol
- Product: 3 fatty acid methyl esters



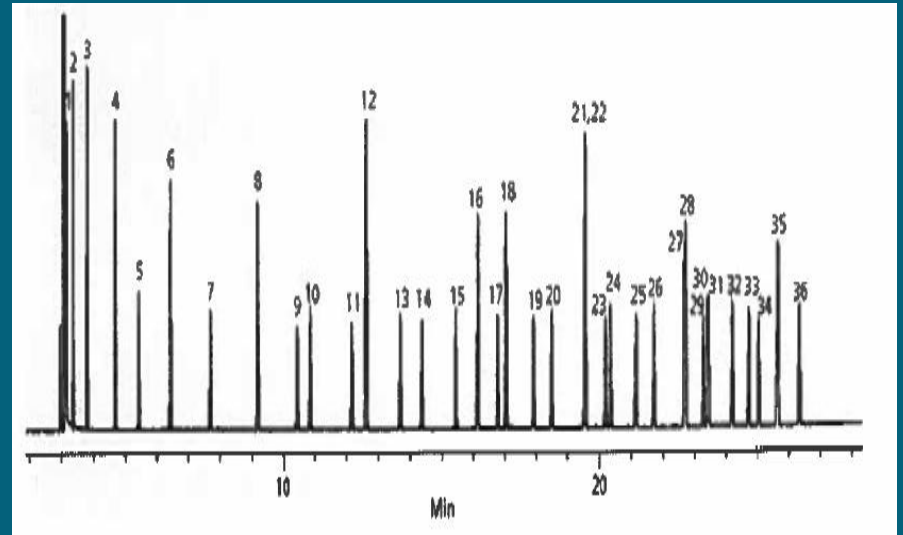
Analysis

- AOAC 996.06
- AOCS Ce 1h-05
- Acid Hydrolysis of Sample Matrix (Mojonnier Fat Method)
- Esterification with methanol to form Fatty Acid Methyl Esters
- GC

Esterification



GC



Instrumentation and Analytical Conditions for the GC/MS system

GC chromatograph	Agilent 6890A Series
Column:	HP-88, 60m x 250mm x 0.25 μm (p/n 112-8867)
GC Inlet:	250°C, Split ratio 100 : 1
Carrier gas:	Helium, constant flow mode, 1 mL/min
Oven temperature program:	140°C (5 min), 4°C/min to 240°C (0 min)
Injection volume:	1 μL
Mass selective detector:	5973 MSD
Transfer line:	280°C
Solvent delay:	4 min
Acquisition mode:	Scan (40 - 500 amu)
Liner:	Split liner, tapered, deactivated (p/n 5183-4711)

Instrumentation and Analytical Conditions for the GC/FID system

GC chromatograph	Agilent 6890A Series
Column:	HP-88, 60m x 250mm x 0.25 μm (p/n 112-8867)
GC Inlet:	250°C, Split ratio 60:1
Carrier gas:	Helium, constant flow mode, 1.3 mL/min
Oven temperature program:	140°C (5 min), 4°C/min to 240°C (0 min)
Injection volume:	1 μL
Detector:	FID @300°C
Transfer line:	280°C
Liner:	Split liner, tapered, deactivated (p/n 5183-4711)

Preparation Of Fatty Acid Methyl Esters with an Acid Catalyzed Reaction Manually

- 50 mg sample in 15 ml centrifuge tube
- Add 2 ml of 2N NaOH in methanol
- Heat 80°C for 1 hour; Allow to cool
- Add 2 ml of 25% BF₃ in methanol
- Heat 80°C for 1 hour; Allow to cool
- Add 5 ml of water and 5 ml of hexane
- Shake well
- Allow the phase to separate or centrifuge
- Transfer supernatant to GC autosampler vial

Developing a method for WorkBench

- Calibration curve standards
- Validate the automated method
 - Convert manual AOAC method to WorkBench reduced volumes
 - Verify WorkBench method gives the same results as a manual method

Test samples with an acid catalyzed reaction:

- EVOO from Spain, Italy, Greece, and California
- Refined olive oils
- Seed oil (grapeseed, sunflower, corn, canola, and vegetable)

Calibration Curve Standard Preparation on WorkBench

- GLC Reference STD 603 (from NU-CHEK PREP, INK.)
- ISTD - Methyl Undecanoate (from NU-CHEK PREP, INK.)
- Six level calibration curve (0.001- 0.1mg/ml, 0.040 - 40mg/ml – depending on the specific FAME concentration)
- Linear dilutions in 500µL of hexane
- Complete in 40 minutes
- Excellent linearity (Avg $R^2=0.999$)

Work Bench



Calibration Curve Standard Preparation on WorkBench method

Setup Method

Agilent 7696A Sample Prep Method | Agilent 7696A Configuration

Import Export

Process in Batch Mode

Actions

Add Mix Heat Wait Flag as result Move Wash

Program

Steps

1. Add 200 μL of Hexane to 50 ppm STD at Front Tower (washes, p
2. Wash with 8 μL of Back Solvent A 3 times at Back Tower
3. Add 200 μL of LV_STD stock sol to 50 ppm STD at Front Tower
4. Add 3.2 μL of ISTD to 50 ppm STD at Back Tower
5. Mix 50 ppm STD at 1500 RPM for 0 min 20 sec
6. Wash with 400 μL of Front Solvent A 2 times at Front Tower
7. Add 400 μL of Hexane to 20 ppm STD at Front Tower (washes, p
8. Add 4 μL of ISTD to 20 ppm STD at Back Tower (washes, pump
9. Add 100 μL of LV_STD stock sol to 20 ppm STD at Front Tower
10. Mix 20 ppm STD at 1500 RPM for 0 min 20 sec
11. Wash with 400 μL of Front Solvent A 2 times at Front Tower
12. Add 450 μL of Hexane to 10 ppm STD at Front Tower (washes, p
13. Add 50 μL of LV_STD stock sol to 10 ppm STD at Front Tower
14. Add 4 μL of ISTD to 10 ppm STD at Back Tower (washes, pump
15. Mix 10 ppm STD at 1500 RPM for 0 min 20 sec
16. Wash with 200 μL of Front Solvent A 2 times at Front Tower
17. Add 475 μL of Hexane to 5 ppm STD at Front Tower (washes, p
18. Add 4 μL of ISTD to 5 ppm STD at Back Tower (washes, pump
19. Add 25 μL of LV_STD stock sol to 5 ppm STD at Front Tower (
20. Mix 5 ppm STD at 1500 RPM for 0 min 20 sec
21. Wash with 100 μL of Front Solvent B 2 times at Front Tower
22. Add 490 μL of Hexane to 2 ppm STD at Front Tower (washes, p
23. Add 4 μL of ISTD to 2 ppm STD at Back Tower (washes, pump
24. Wash with 8 μL of Back Solvent B 4 times at Back Tower
25. Add 10 μL of STD stock sol_10ul to 2 ppm STD at Back Tower
26. Mix 2 ppm STD at 1500 RPM for 0 min 20 sec
27. Wash with 8 μL of Back Solvent A 2 times at Back Tower
28. Add 495 μL of Hexane to 1 ppm STD at Front Tower (washes, p
29. Add 4 μL of ISTD to 1 ppm STD at Back Tower (washes, pump
30. Wash with 8 μL of Back Solvent B 2 times at Back Tower
31. Add 5 μL of STD stock sol_10ul to 1 ppm STD at Back Tower (
32. Mix 1 ppm STD at 1500 RPM for 0 min 20 sec

Available Resources Tracked By Use

Resource Name	Resource Type	Uses/Vial	Vial Range
new vial	Empty Container	1	91-96

Available Resources Tracked By Volume

Resource Name	Resource Type	Usable Volume/Vial
Hexane	Chemical Resource	1500 μL
ISTD	Chemical Resource	1500 μL
STD stock sol_10ul	Chemical Resource	1500 μL
LV_STD stock sol	Chemical Resource	1500 μL
Front Solvent A	Trunk Location	1000 μL
Trunk Location	Trunk Location	1000 μL

OK Apply Cancel Help

6:30 PM
6/2/2012

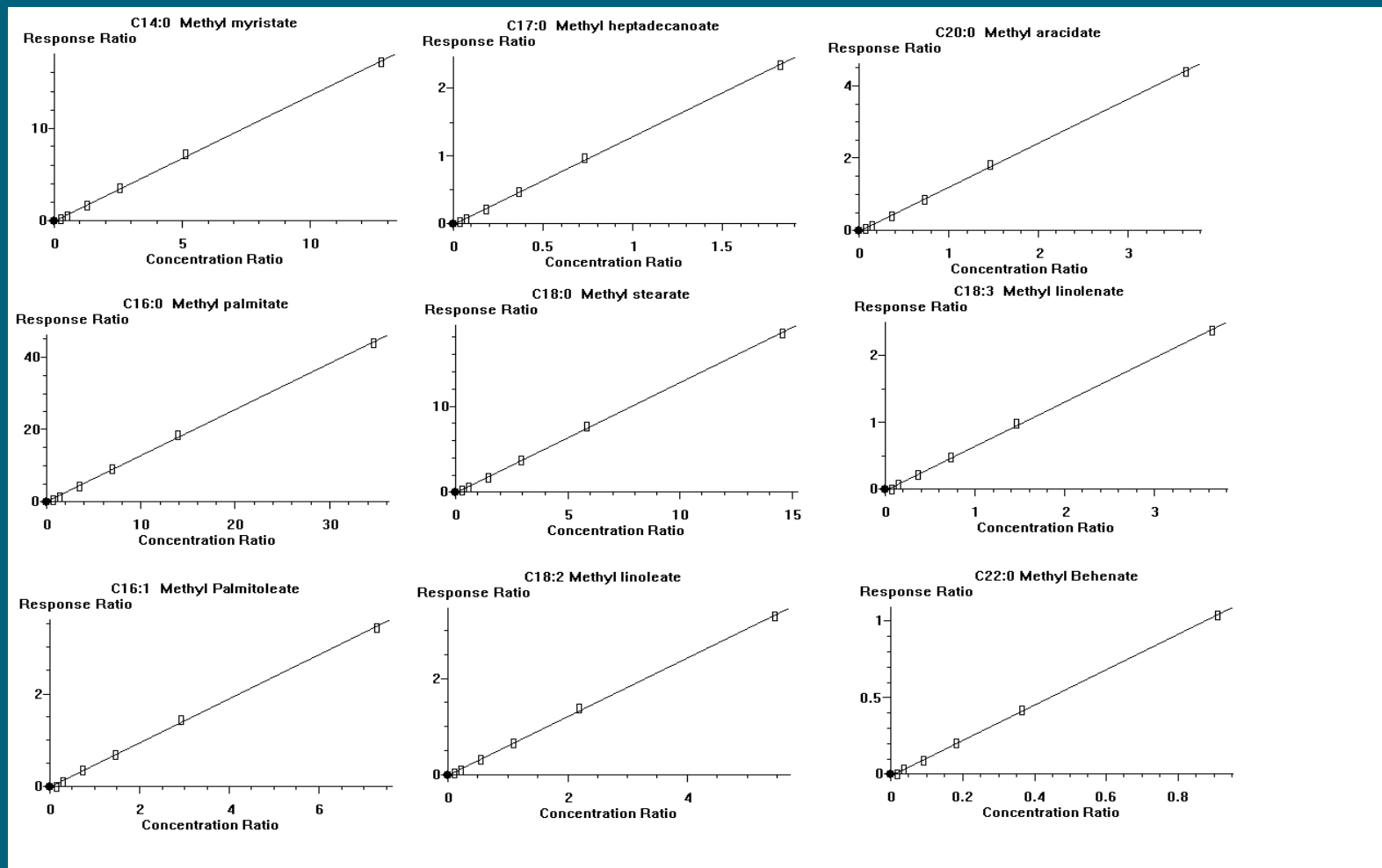
Instrument Calibration Data for FAME standards prepared with the Agilent 7696A Sample Prep WorkBench

#	FAME name	Chain	R ²
1	Methyl Myristate	C _{14:0}	0.9994
2	Methyl Palmitate	C _{16:0}	0.9992
3	Methyl Palmitoleate	C _{16:1}	0.9991
4	Methyl Heptadecanoate	C _{17:0}	0.9997
5	Methyl Stearate	C _{18:0}	0.9996
6	Methyl Oleate	C _{18:1}	1.0000
7	Methyl Vaccenate	C _{18:1}	0.9987
8	Methyl Linoleate	C _{18:2}	0.9994
9	Methyl Arachidate	C _{20:0}	0.9997
10	Methyl Linolenate	C _{18:3}	0.9994
11	Methyl 11-Eicosenoate	C _{20:1}	0.9989
12	Methyl Behenate	C _{22:0}	0.9997
13	Methyl Lignocerate	C _{24:0}	0.9999

Instrument Calibration Data for FAME standards prepared manually

#	FAME name	Chain	R ²
1	Methyl Myristate	C _{14:0}	0.9919
2	Methyl Palmitate	C _{16:0}	0.9901
3	Methyl Palmitoleate	C _{16:1}	0.9943
4	Methyl Heptadecanoate	C _{17:0}	0.9989
5	Methyl Stearate	C _{18:0}	0.9906
6	Methyl Oleate	C _{18:1}	0.9912
7	Methyl Vaccenate	C _{18:1}	0.9961
8	Methyl Linoleate	C _{18:2}	0.9957
9	Methyl Arachidate	C _{20:0}	0.9969
10	Methyl Linolenate	C _{18:3}	0.9970
11	Methyl 11-Eicosenoate	C _{20:1}	0.9976
12	Methyl Behenate	C _{22:0}	0.9997
13	Methyl Lignocerate	C _{24:0}	0.9989

Calibration curves for FAME standards prepared with the Agilent 7696A Sample Prep WorkBench



Edible oil Sample Preparation on the WorkBench

- Add 10 μL of oil sample
- Add 3.3 μL of internal standard
- Add 120 μL of 2N NaOH in methanol
- Mix 20 s at 1500 rpm
- Heat at 70°C for 5min, cool 5 min
- Add 240 μL of 12.5% BF_3 in methanol
- Mix 20 s at 1500rpm
- Heat at 70°C for 5 min, cool 5 min
- Add 300 μL of water
- Add 300 μL of hexane
- Mix 20 s at 1500 rpm
- Transfer top layer (of 300 μL) to a new GC vial

Edible oil Sample Preparation on the WorkBench

Setup Method

Agilent 7696A Sample Prep Method | Agilent 7696A Configuration

Import | Export

Process in Batch Mode

Version 3.1.36.0

Actions

Add Mix Heat Wait Flag as result Move Wash Move, Wait & Return Begin Group End Group

Program

Steps

1. Wash with 8 μ L of Back Solvent A 4 times at Back Tower
2. Wash with 8 μ L of Back Solvent B 1 times at Back Tower
3. Add 10 μ L of Sample to oil sample 1 at Back Tower (washes, pumps)
4. Wash with 8 μ L of Back Solvent A 3 times at Back Tower
5. Wash with 8 μ L of Back Solvent B 1 times at Back Tower
6. Add 3.3 μ L of ISTD_1 to oil sample 1 at Back Tower (washes, pumps)
7. Wash with 400 μ L of Acetone 1 times at Front Tower
8. Begin Group
9. Add 120 μ L of 2N NaOH to oil sample 1 at Front Tower (washes, pumps)
10. Mix oil sample 1 at 1500 RPM for 0 min 20 sec
11. End Group
12. Wash with 150 μ L of Wash H2O 3 times at Front Tower
13. Move vial from oil sample 1 to Hot Spot, wait 5 min 0 sec, return to c
14. Wait for 5 min 0 sec
15. Wash with 400 μ L of Front Solvent A 1 times at Front Tower
16. Begin Group
17. Add 240 μ L of 12.5% BF3 to oil sample 1 at Front Tower (washes, pumps)
18. Mix oil sample 1 at 1500 RPM for 0 min 20 sec
19. End Group
20. Wash with 400 μ L of Front Solvent A 1 times at Front Tower
21. Wash with 400 μ L of Acetone 1 times at Front Tower
22. Wash with 400 μ L of Front Solvent B 3 times at Front Tower
23. Move vial from oil sample 1 to Hot Spot, wait 5 min 0 sec, return to c
24. Wash with 400 μ L of Acetone 2 times at Front Tower
25. Wait for 5 min 0 sec
26. Add 300 μ L of H2O to oil sample 1 at Front Tower (washes, pumps)
27. Wash with 400 μ L of Acetone 1 times at Front Tower
28. Wash with 400 μ L of Front Solvent B 1 times at Front Tower
29. Wash with 400 μ L of Wash hexane 1 times at Front Tower
30. Add 300 μ L of Hexane_1 to oil sample 1 at Front Tower (washes, pumps)
31. Mix oil sample 1 at 1500 RPM for 1 min 0 sec

Available Resources Tracked By Use

Resource Name	Resource Type	Uses/Vial	Vial Range
new vial_1	Empty Container	1	1-24
Hot Spot	Tray Location	1	101-124

Available Resources Tracked By Volume

Resource Name	Resource Type	Usable Volume/Vial
Hexane_1	Chemical Resource	1500 μ L
ISTD_1	Chemical Resource	1500 μ L
2N NaOH	Chemical Resource	1500 μ L
12.5% BF3	Chemical Resource	1500 μ L
Wash H2O	Chemical Resource	1500 μ L

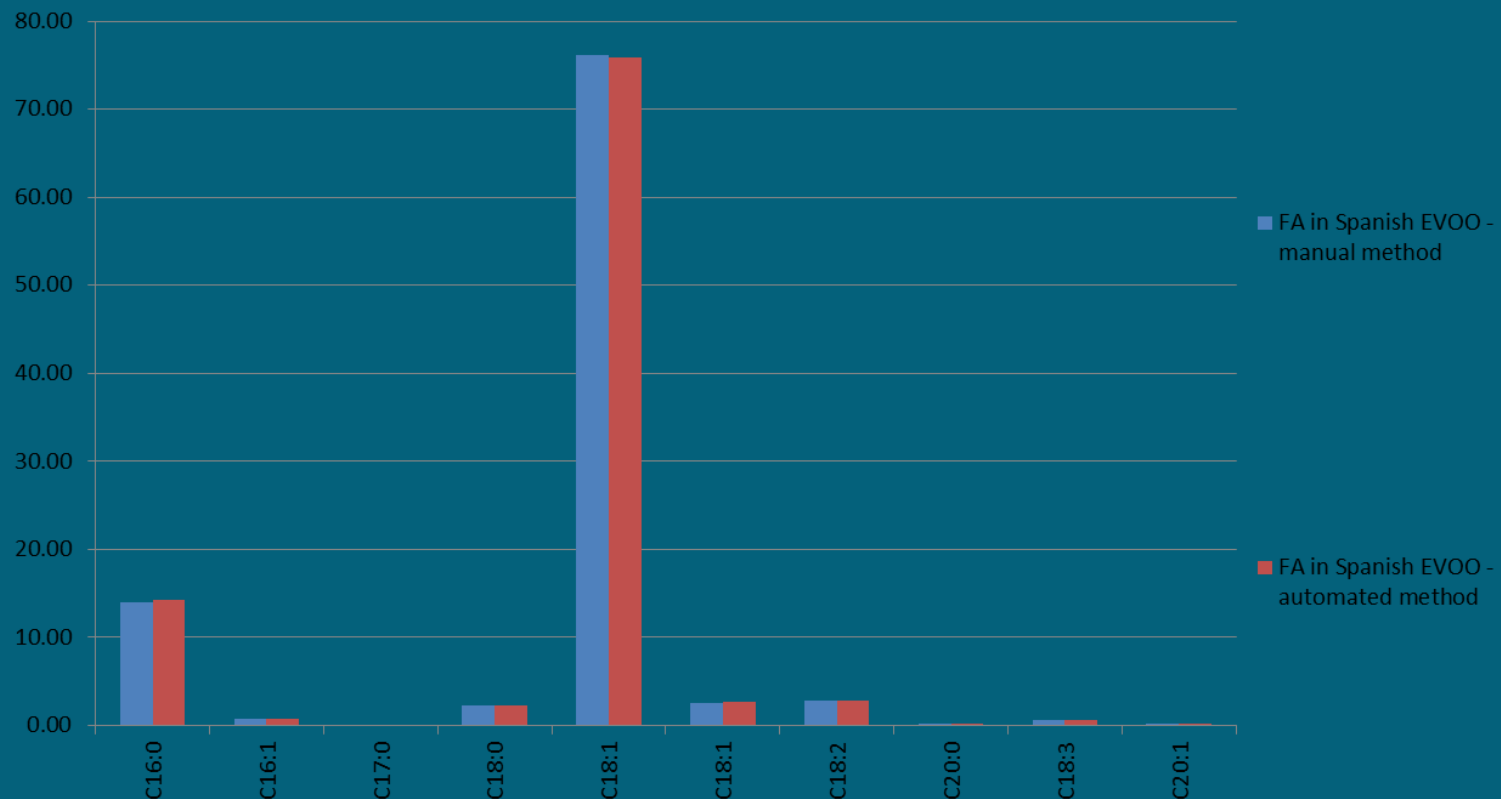
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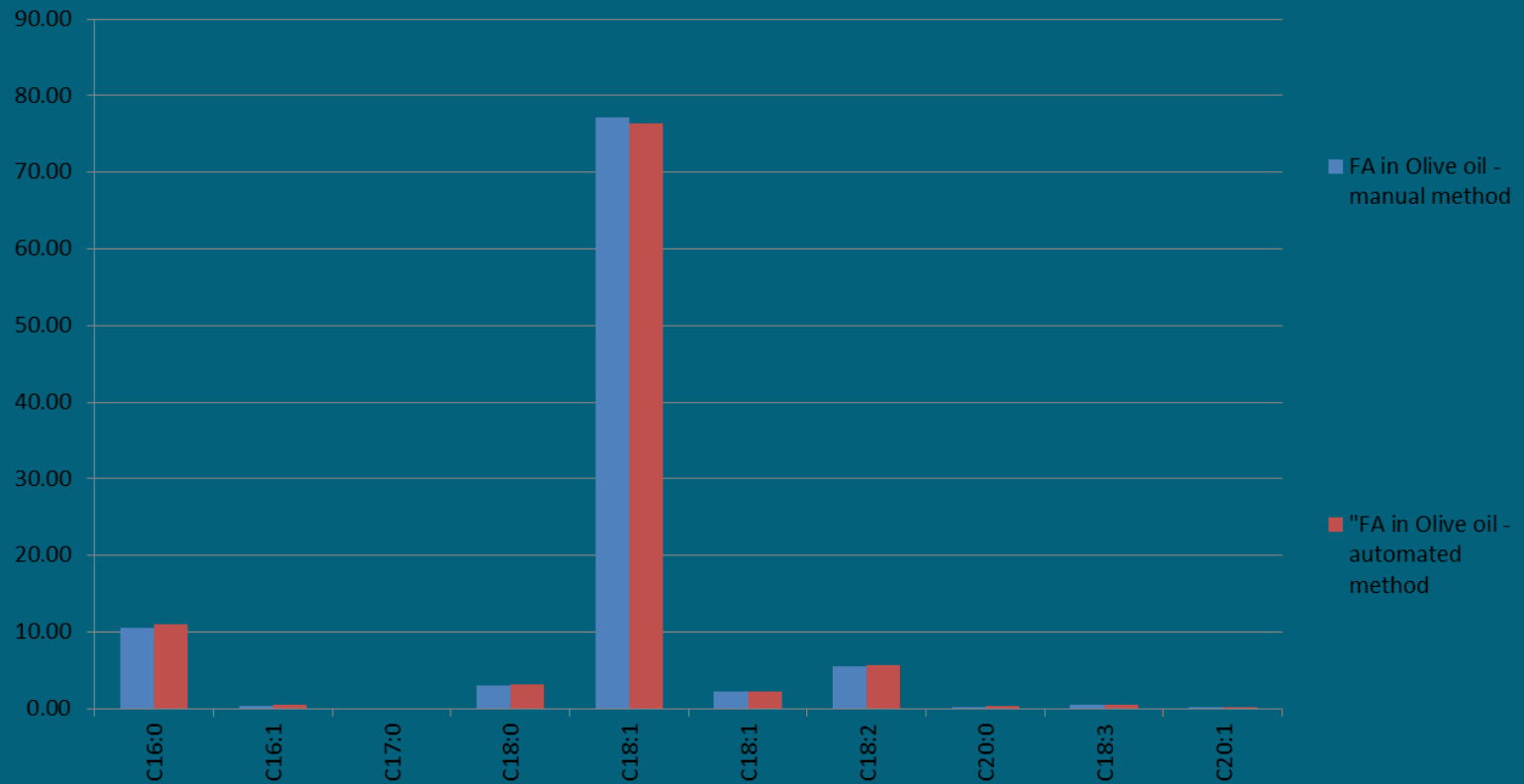
WorkBench Method Validation

- Three edible oils (refined olive oil, Spanish EVOO, and California EVOO) were prepared manually and by WorkBench and analyzed on different days
- %RSD values for 6 samples were very similar to the manual sample preparation %RSD
- Generally recoveries were greater in the WorkBench prepared samples
- WorkBench made samples are as good as manually prepared samples
- WorkBench used 17 times less solvents and reagents

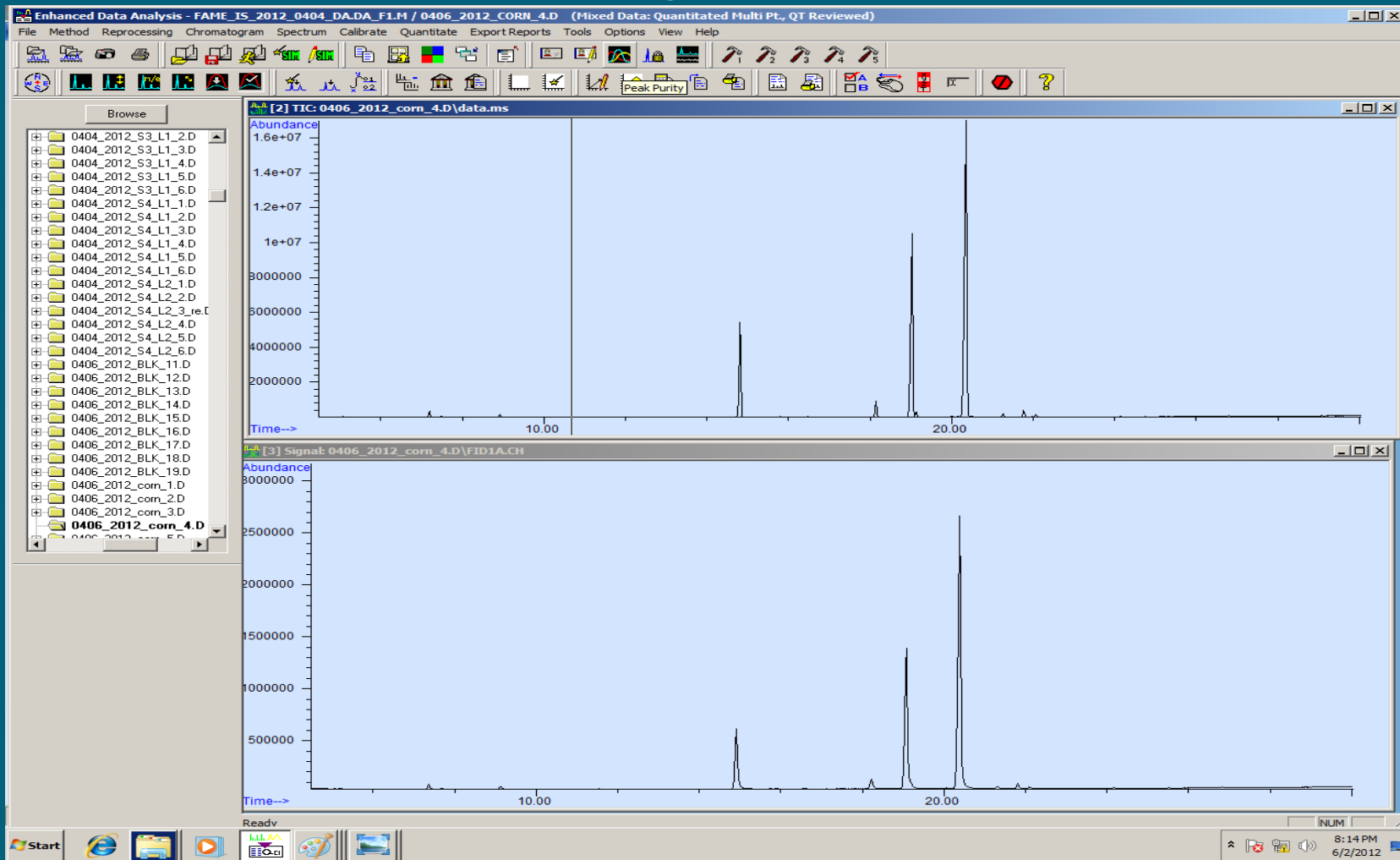
Comparison of Free Fatty Acids using manual and automated sample preparation methods in Spanish EVOO



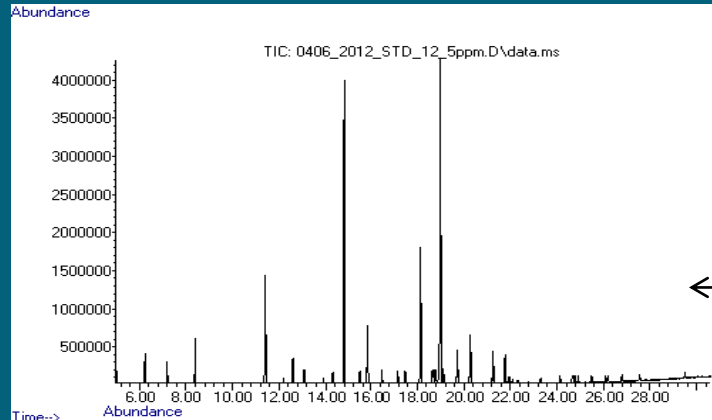
Comparison of Free Fatty Acids using manual and automated sample preparation methods in Olive Oil



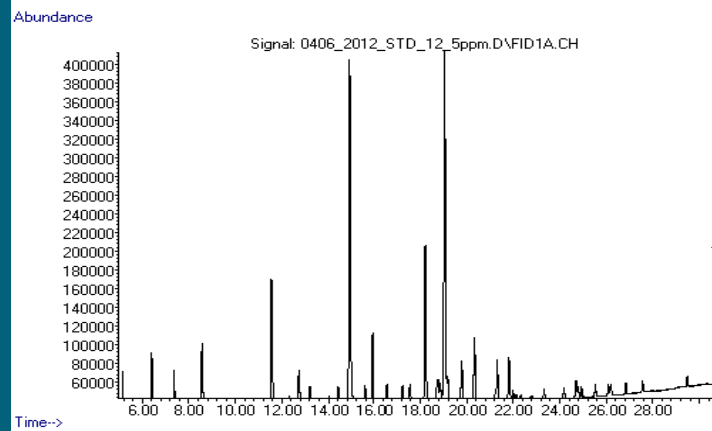
GC/MS and GC/FID chromatogram comparison



FAME standard chromatograms



← MSD

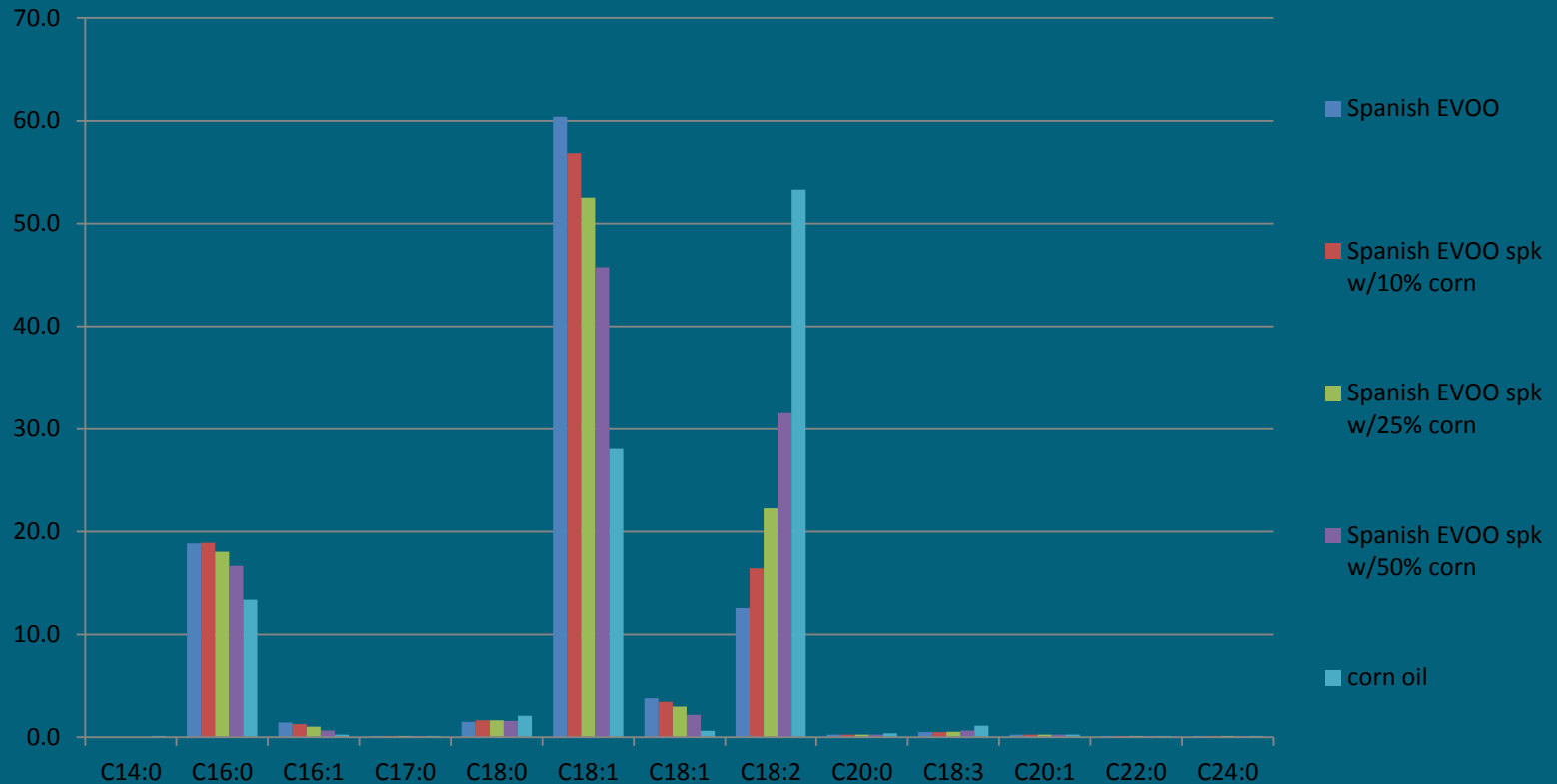


← FID

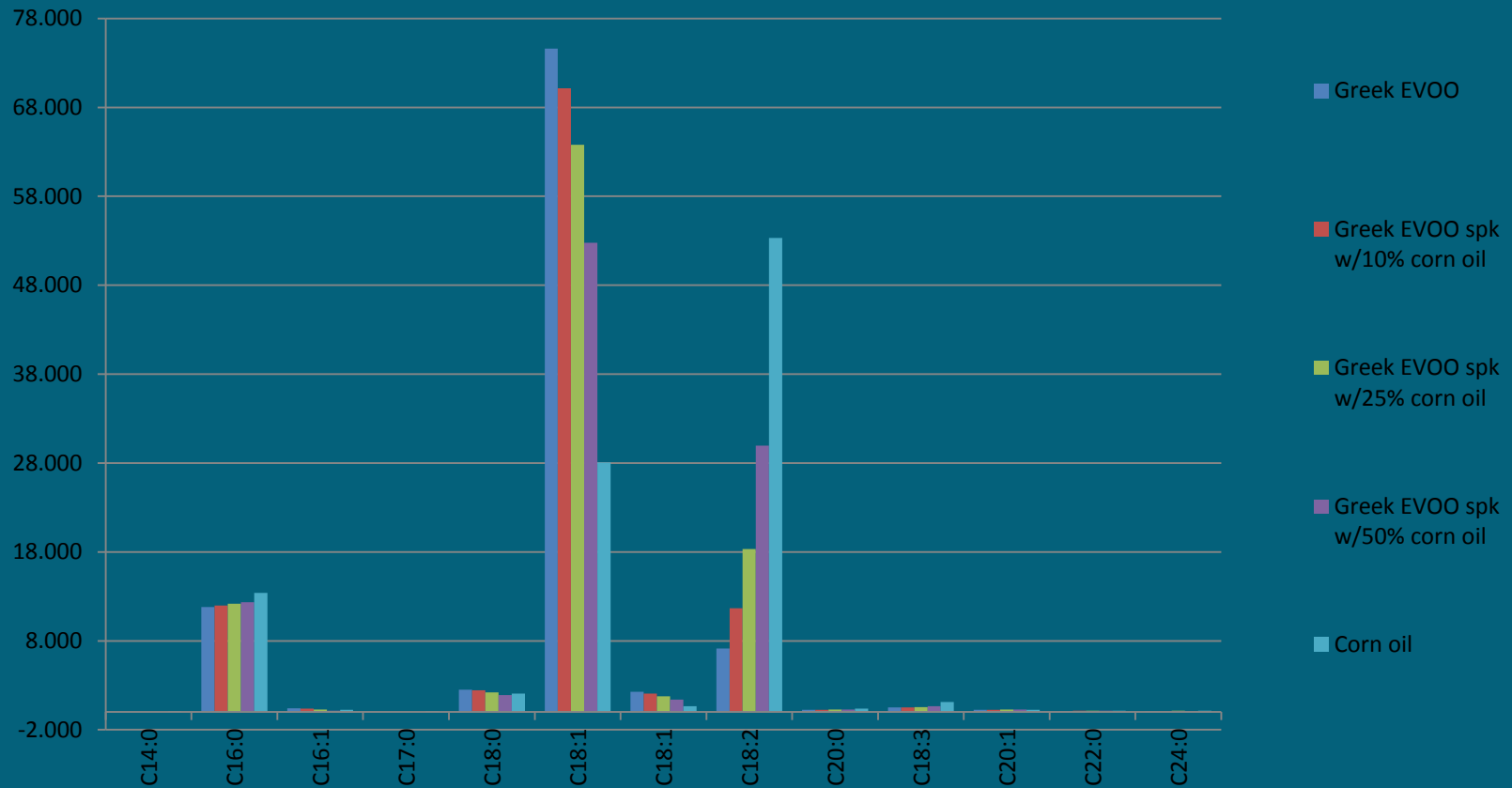
% FA in Spanish EVOO and adulterated EVOO with corn oil

Chain	Name	S1_L1-1	S2_L1	S3_L1	S4_L1	S4_L2	S6_L1	S5_L1	S5_L1 spk w/10% corn oil	S5_L1 spk w/25% corn oil	S5_L1 spk w/50% corn oil	Allowable FA Ranges % for EVOO
C14:0	Methyl Myristate	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
C16:0	Methyl Palmitate	13.85	12.47	10.02	11.73	11.48	14.05	18.85	18.91	18.05	16.67	7.5-20
C16:1	Methyl Palmitoleate	1.15	1.07	0.57	0.76	0.69	0.71	1.45	1.29	1.03	0.66	0.3-3.5
C17:0	Methyl Heptadecanoate	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	
C18:0	Methyl Stearate	3.03	3.16	3.38	3.20	3.64	2.33	1.50	1.68	1.67	1.60	0.5-5
C18:1	Methyl Oleate	70.31	74.48	75.82	73.27	73.04	76.14	60.40	56.84	52.53	45.74	55.0-83.0
C18:1	Methyl Vaccenate	2.57	2.61	1.82	2.13	1.99	2.59	3.81	3.45	2.99	2.19	
C18:2	Methyl Linoleate	7.28	4.39	6.44	6.93	7.01	2.81	12.59	16.44	22.27	31.54	3.5-21.0
C20:0	Methyl Arachidate	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.40	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.27	<0.6
C18:3	Methyl Linolenate	0.79	0.77	0.82	0.82	0.92	0.63	0.51	0.51	0.54	0.66	<1.0
C20:1	Methyl 11-Eicosenoate	0.32	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.27	<0.4
C22:0	Methyl Behenate	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	
C24:0	Methyl Lignocerate	0.00	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

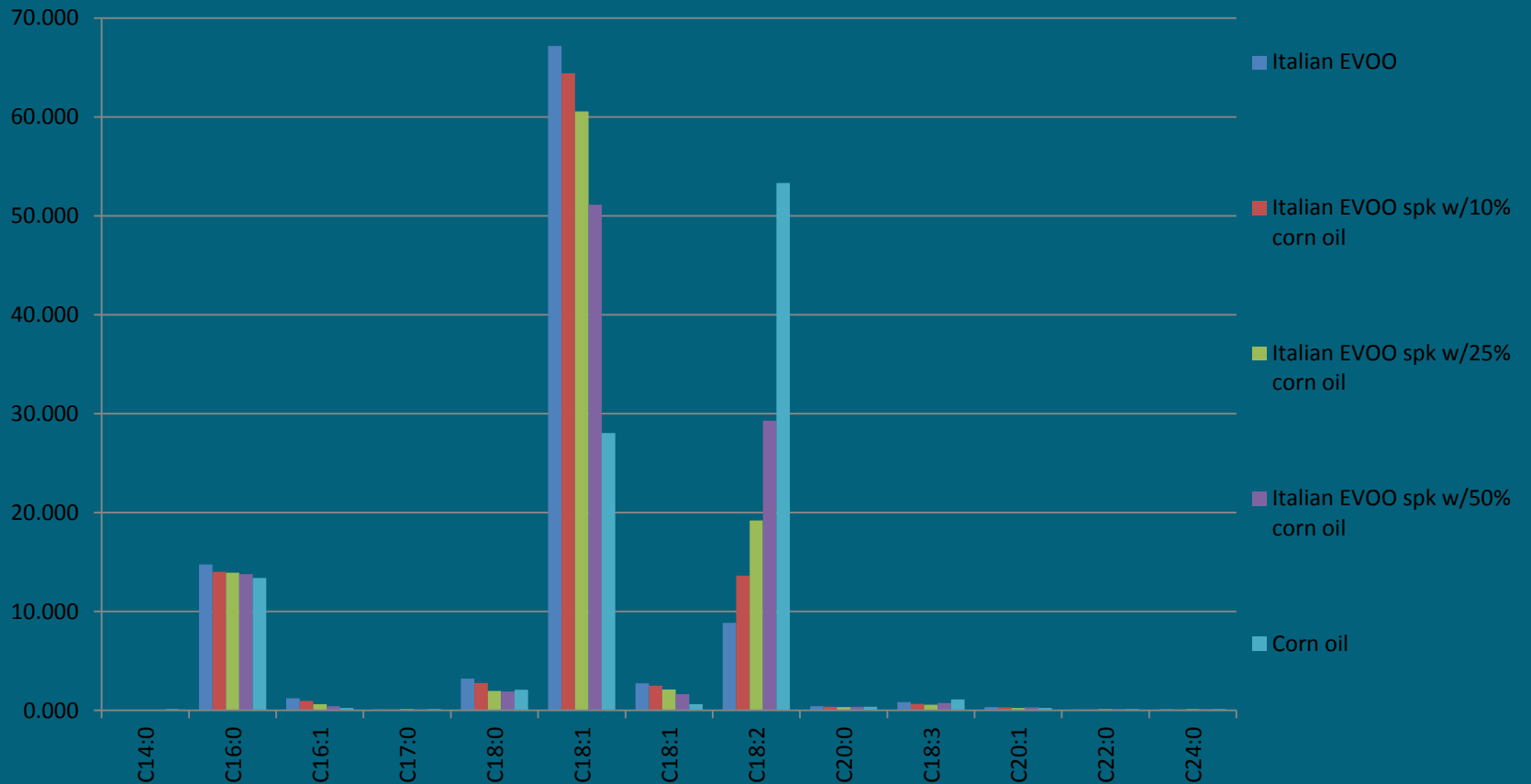
Fatty Acid distribution of spiked Spanish EVOO with corn oil



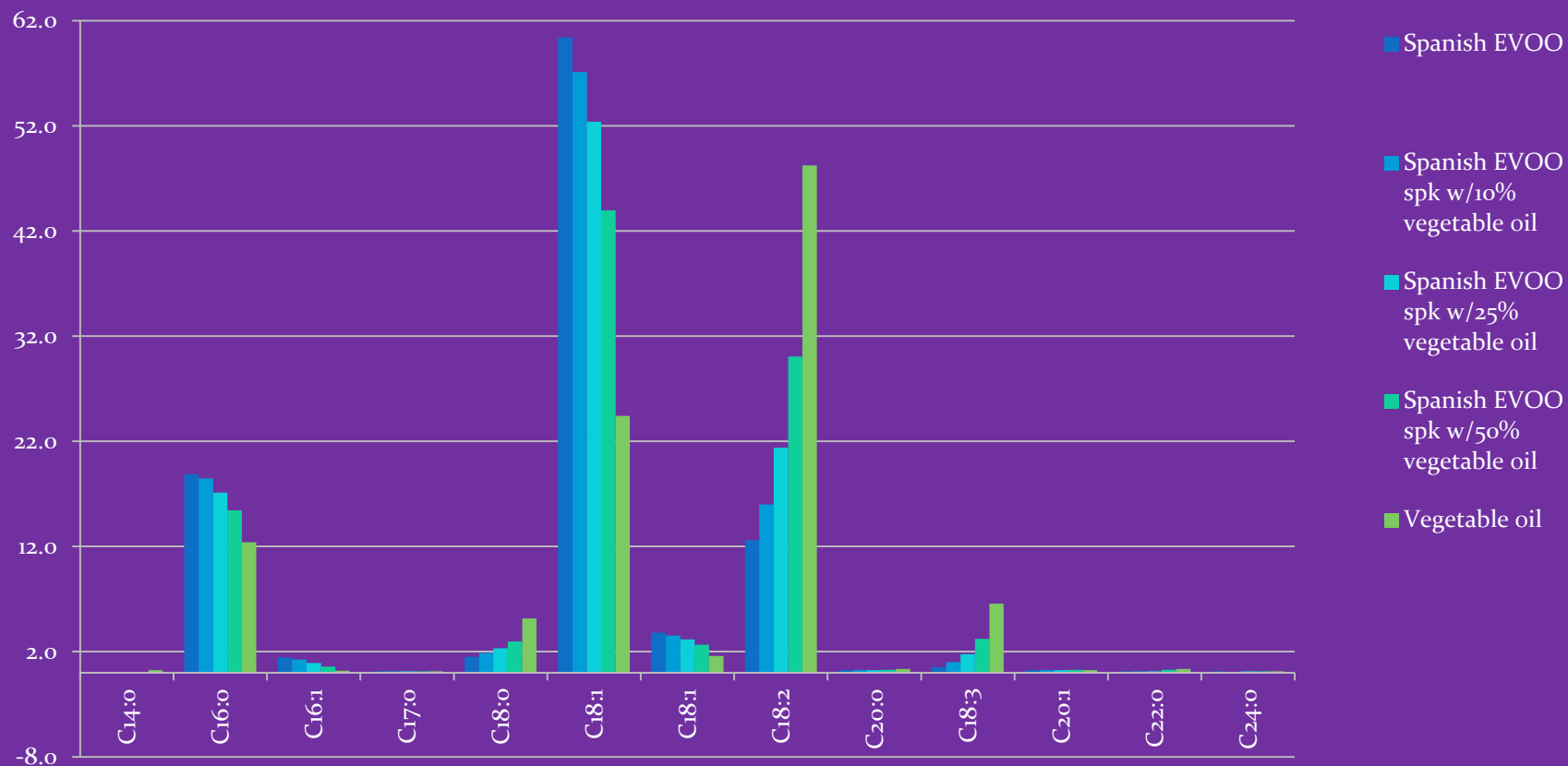
Fatty Acid distribution of spiked Greek EVOO with corn oil



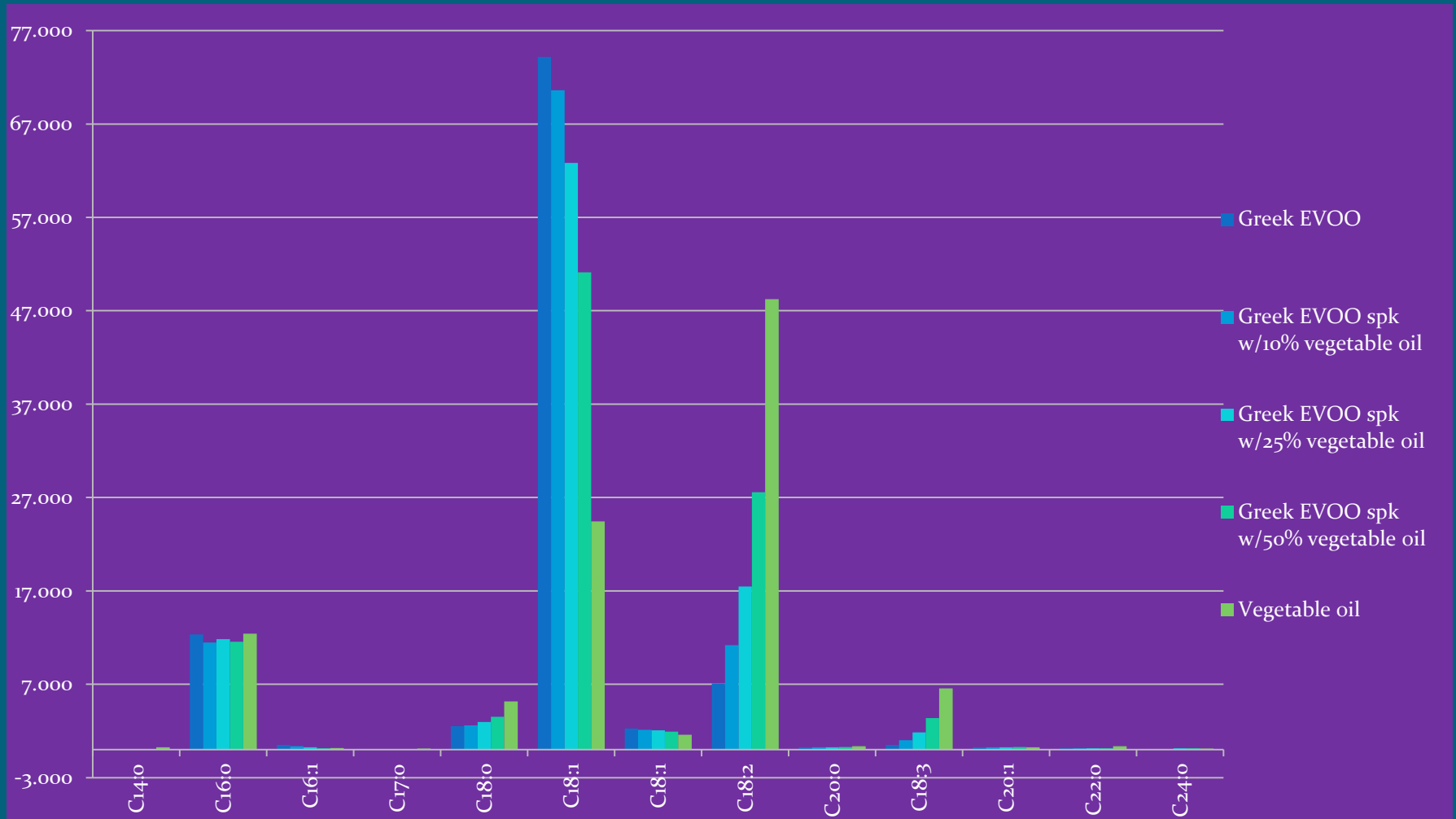
Fatty Acid distribution of spiked Italian EVOO with corn oil



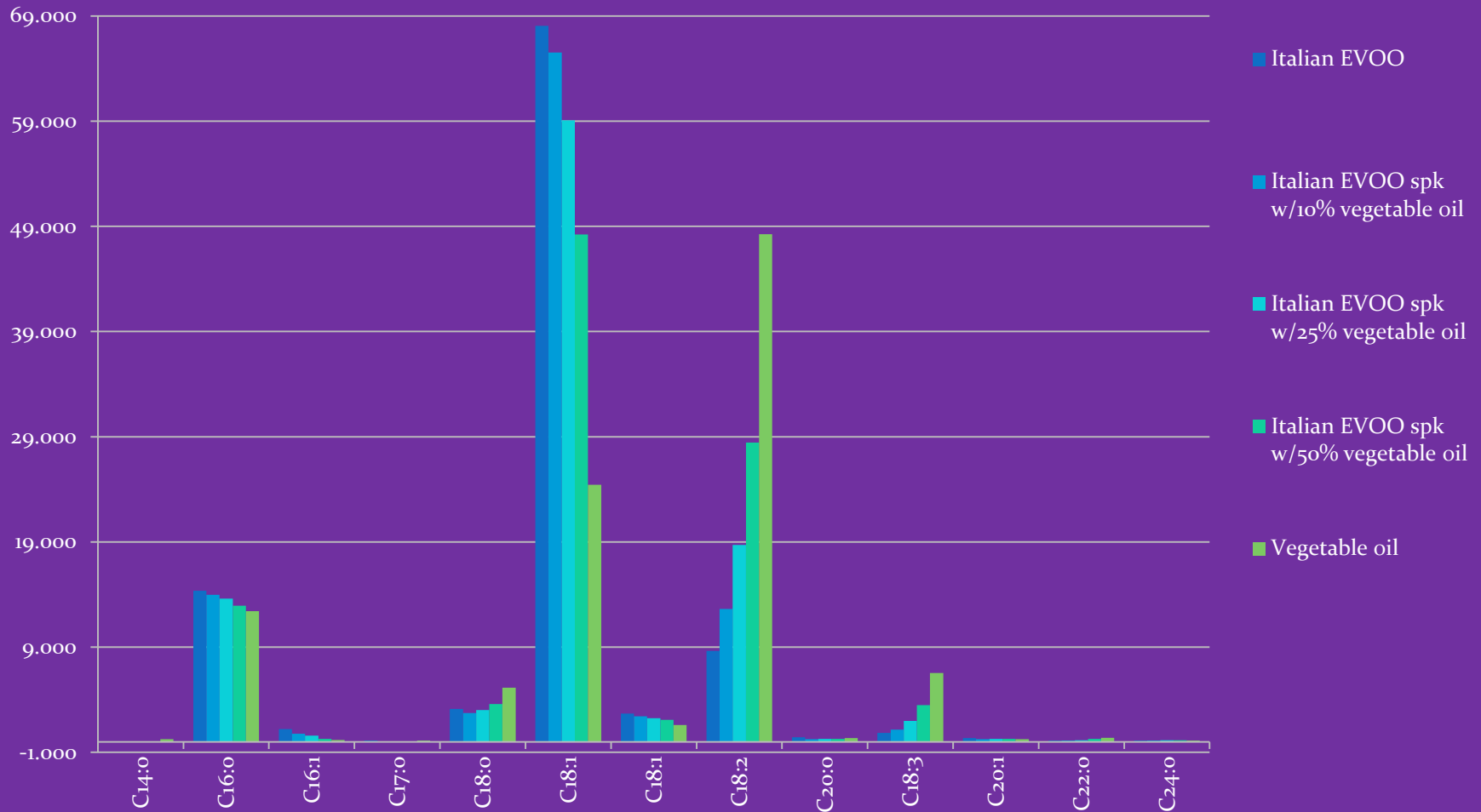
Fatty Acid distribution of spiked Spanish EVOO with vegetable oil



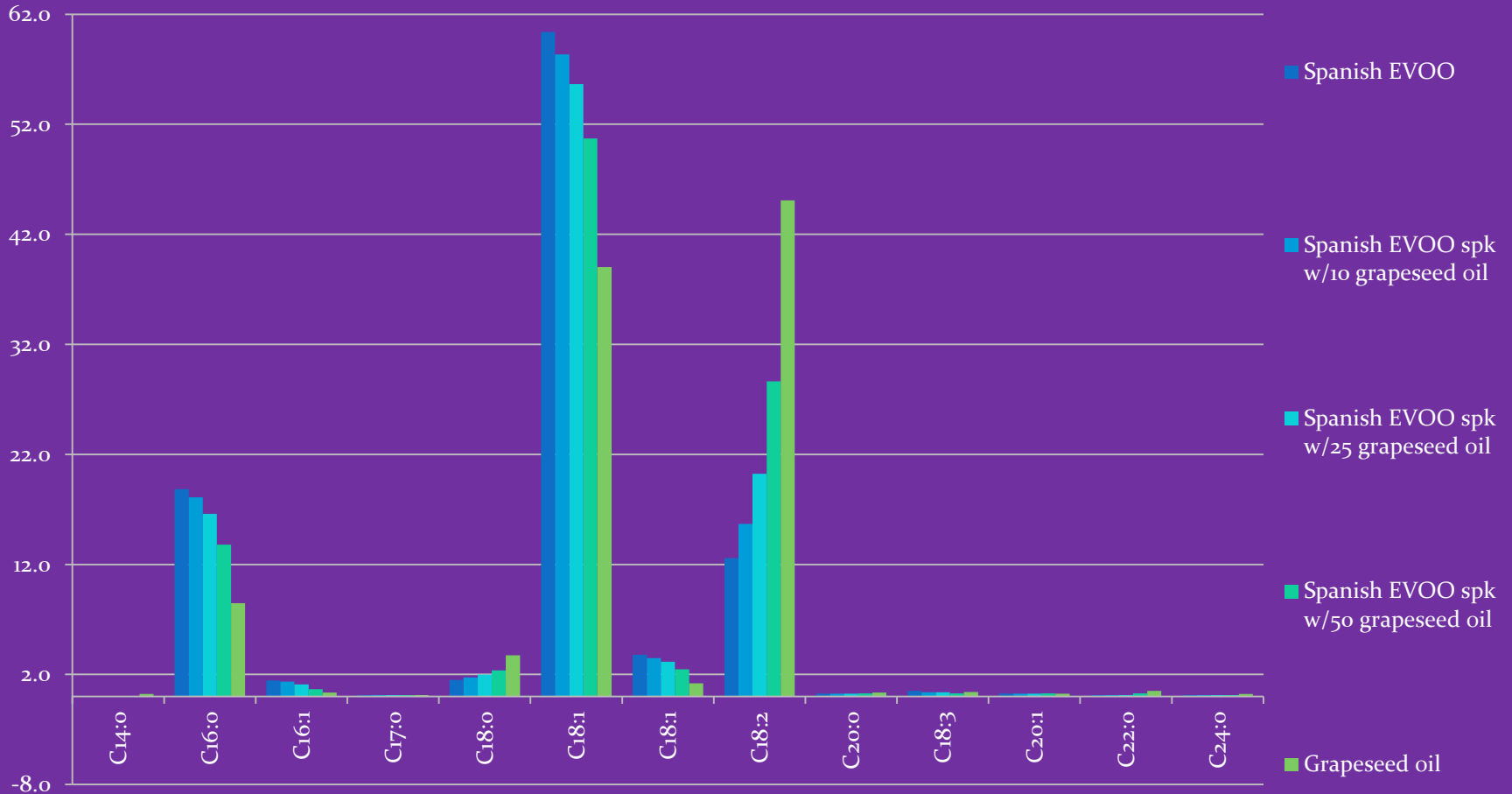
Fatty Acid distribution of spiked Greek EVOO with vegetable oil



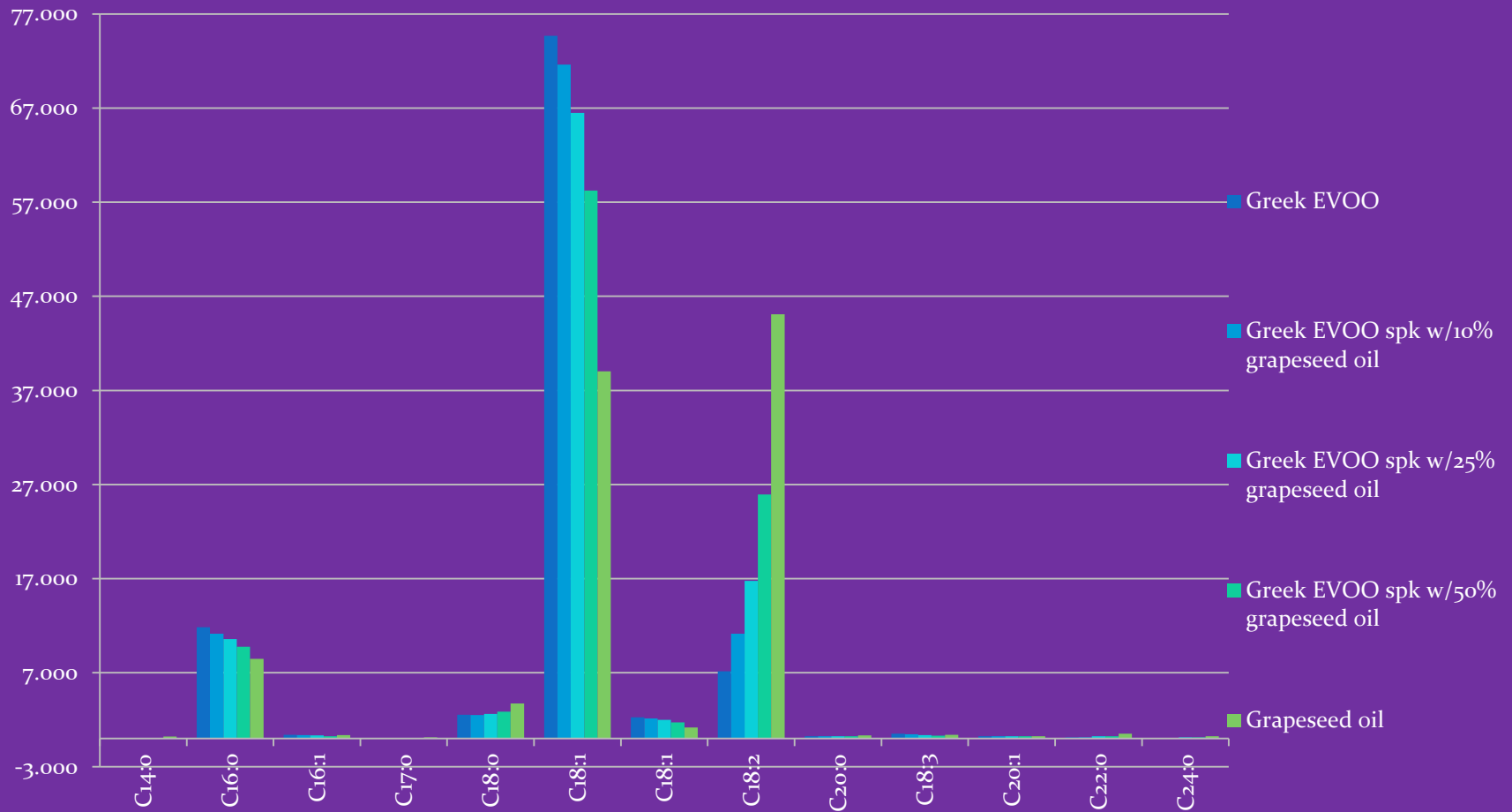
Fatty Acid distribution of spiked Italian EVOO with vegetable oil



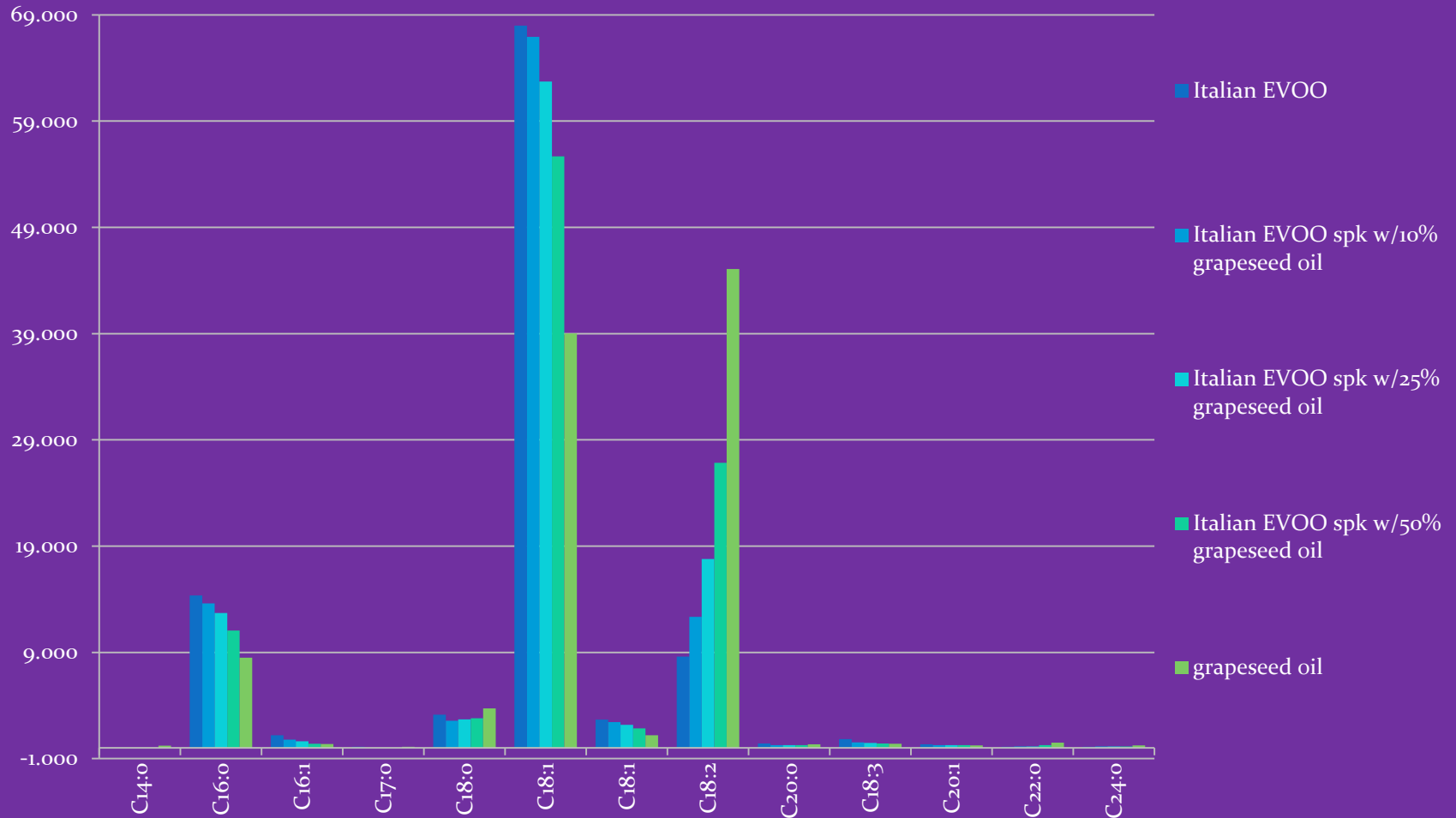
Fatty Acid distribution of spiked Spanish EVOO with grapeseed oil



Fatty Acid distribution of spiked Greek EVOO with grapeseed oil



Fatty Acid distribution of spiked Italian EVOO with grapeseed oil

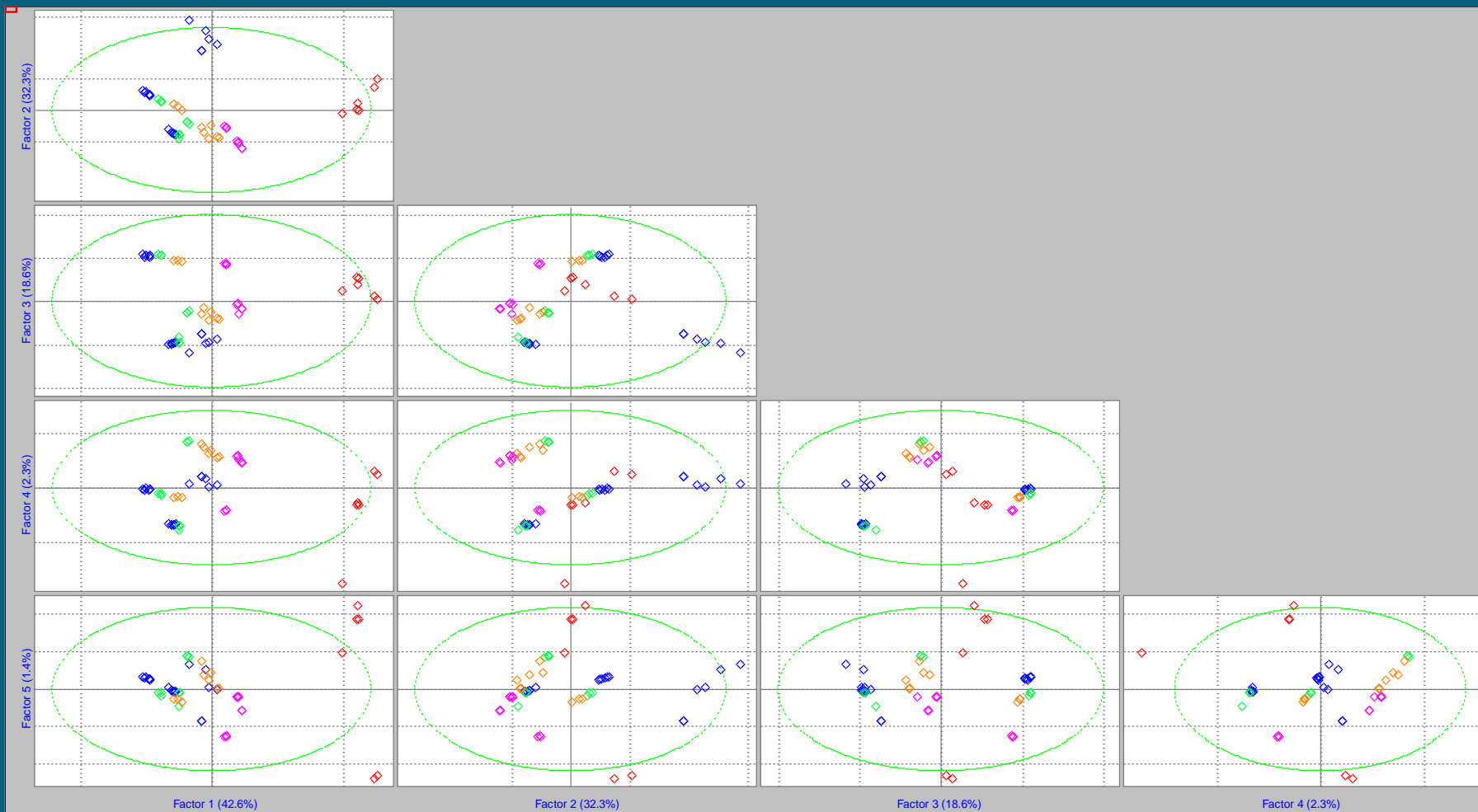


Greek, Italian and Spanish EVOO adulterated with Grapeseed oil

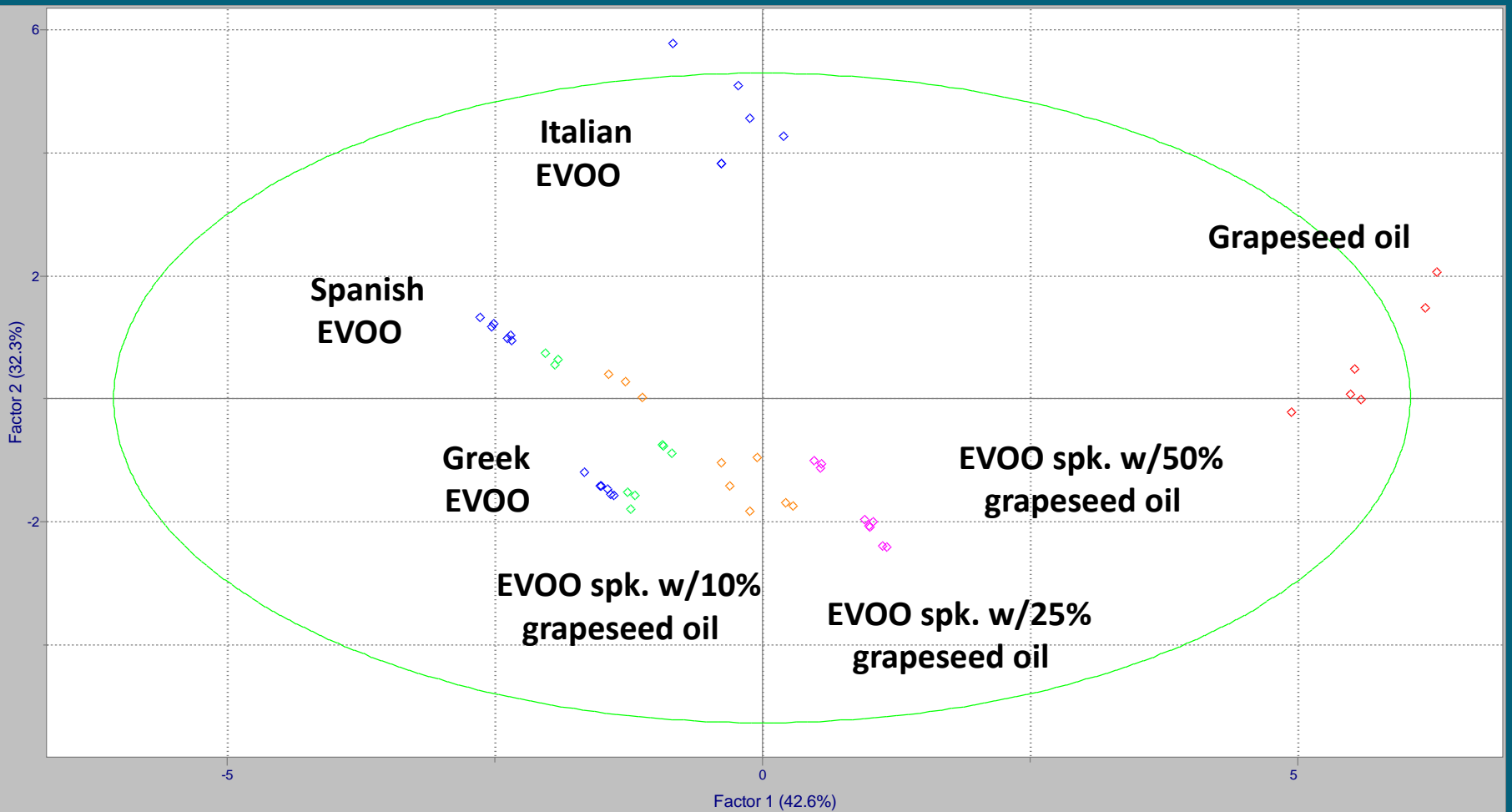
		1	2	3	4	5
		Variance	Percent	Cumulative	Press Cal	
1	Factor1	276.8874	42.5981	42.5981	373.1126	
2	Factor2	210.1967	32.3380	74.9360	162.9158	
3	Factor3	121.0540	18.6237	93.5597	41.8618	
4	Factor4	14.9576	2.3012	95.8609	26.9042	
5	Factor5	8.9521	1.3772	97.2381	17.9521	
6	Factor6	7.6124	1.1711	98.4093	10.3398	
7	Factor7	4.3834	0.6744	99.0836	5.9564	
8	Factor8	2.2217	0.3418	99.4254	3.7347	
9	Factor9	1.7935	0.2759	99.7014	1.9412	
10	Factor10	1.1156	0.1716	99.8730	0.8256	
11						

PCA Factor Variance Analysis

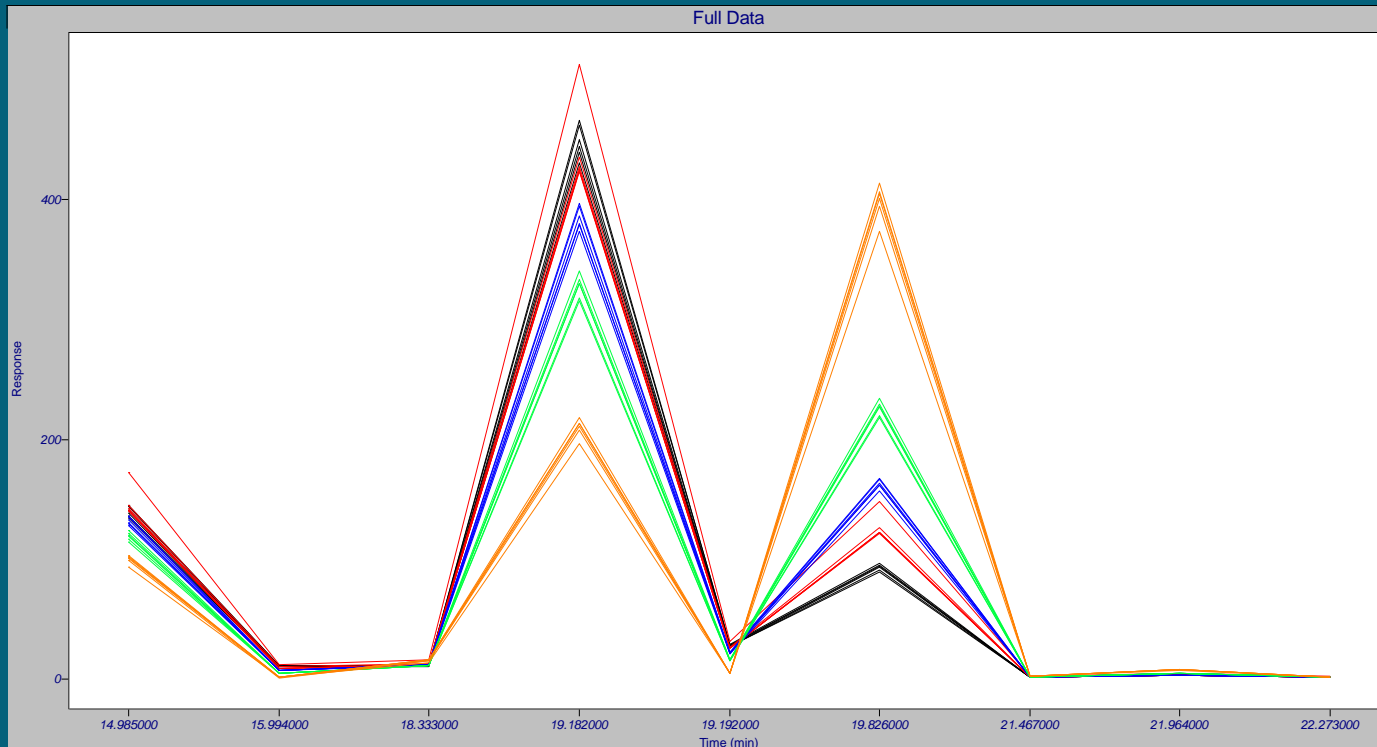
Italian, Spanish, and Greek EVOO spiked with grapeseed oil



Italian, Spanish, and Greek EVOO spiked with grapeseed oil (cont.)

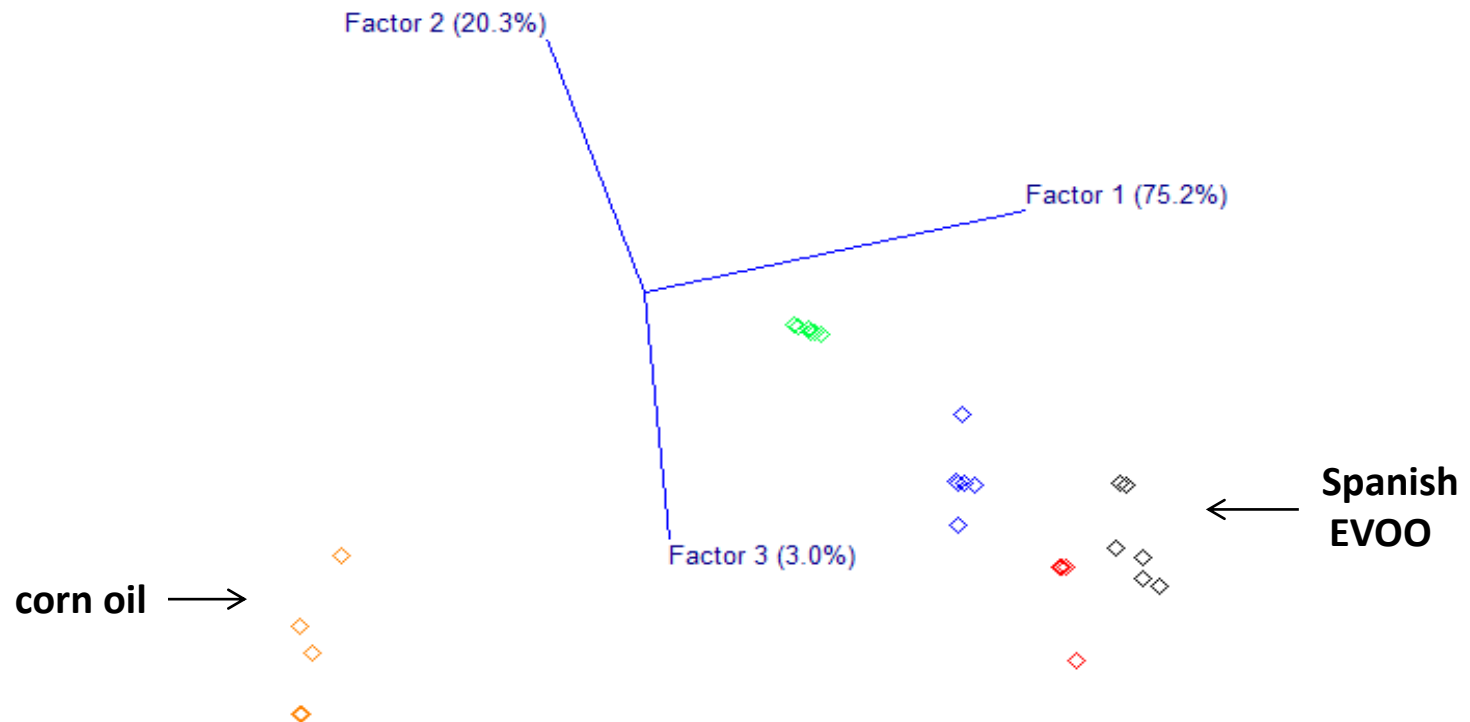


Spanish EVOO spiked with corn oil at 10%, 25%, and 50%

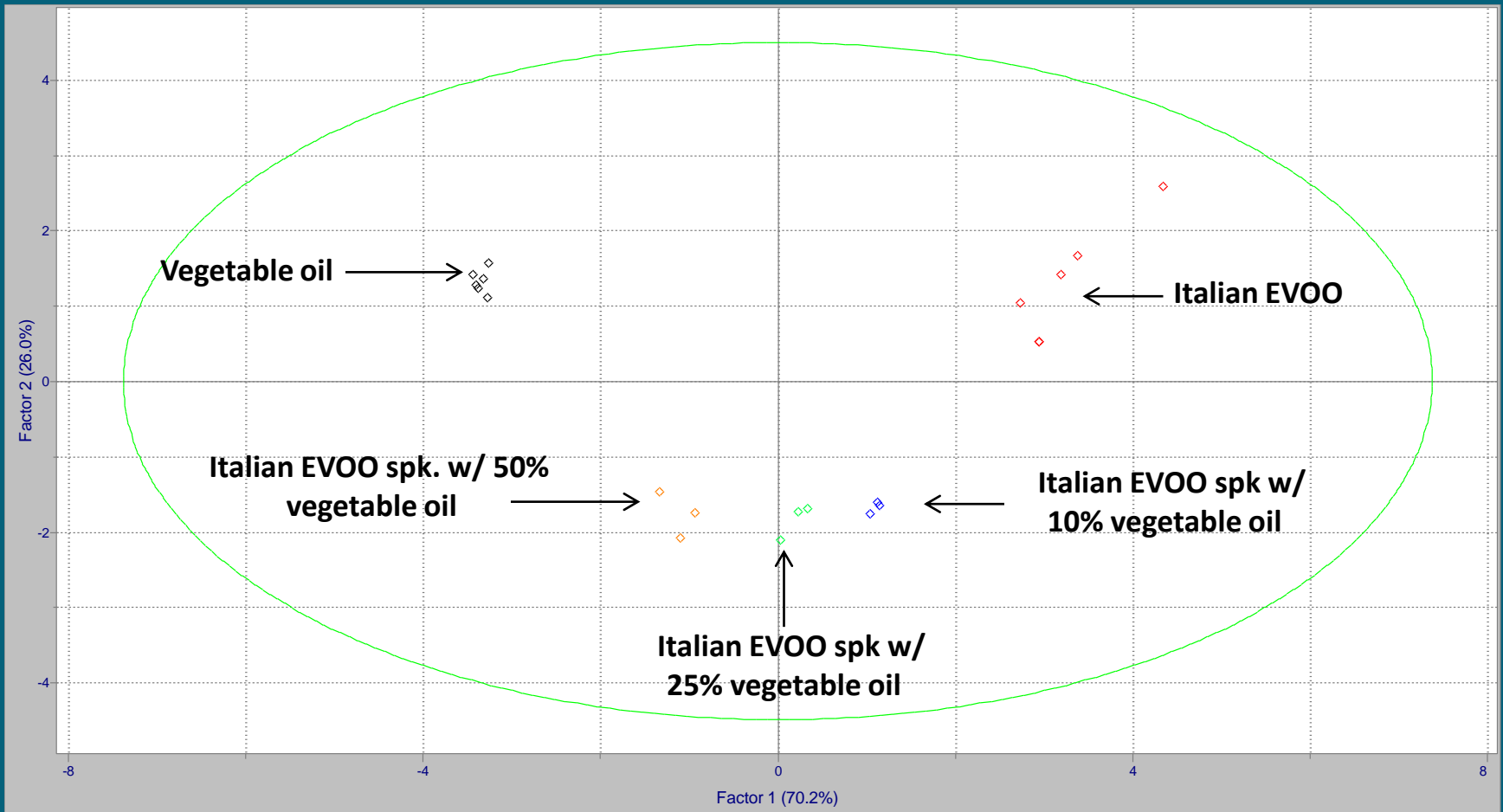


▪ Full data line plot view adulterated Spanish EVOO with corn oil

PCA Scores plot of Spanish EVOO adulterated with corn oil (10%, 25% and 50%)

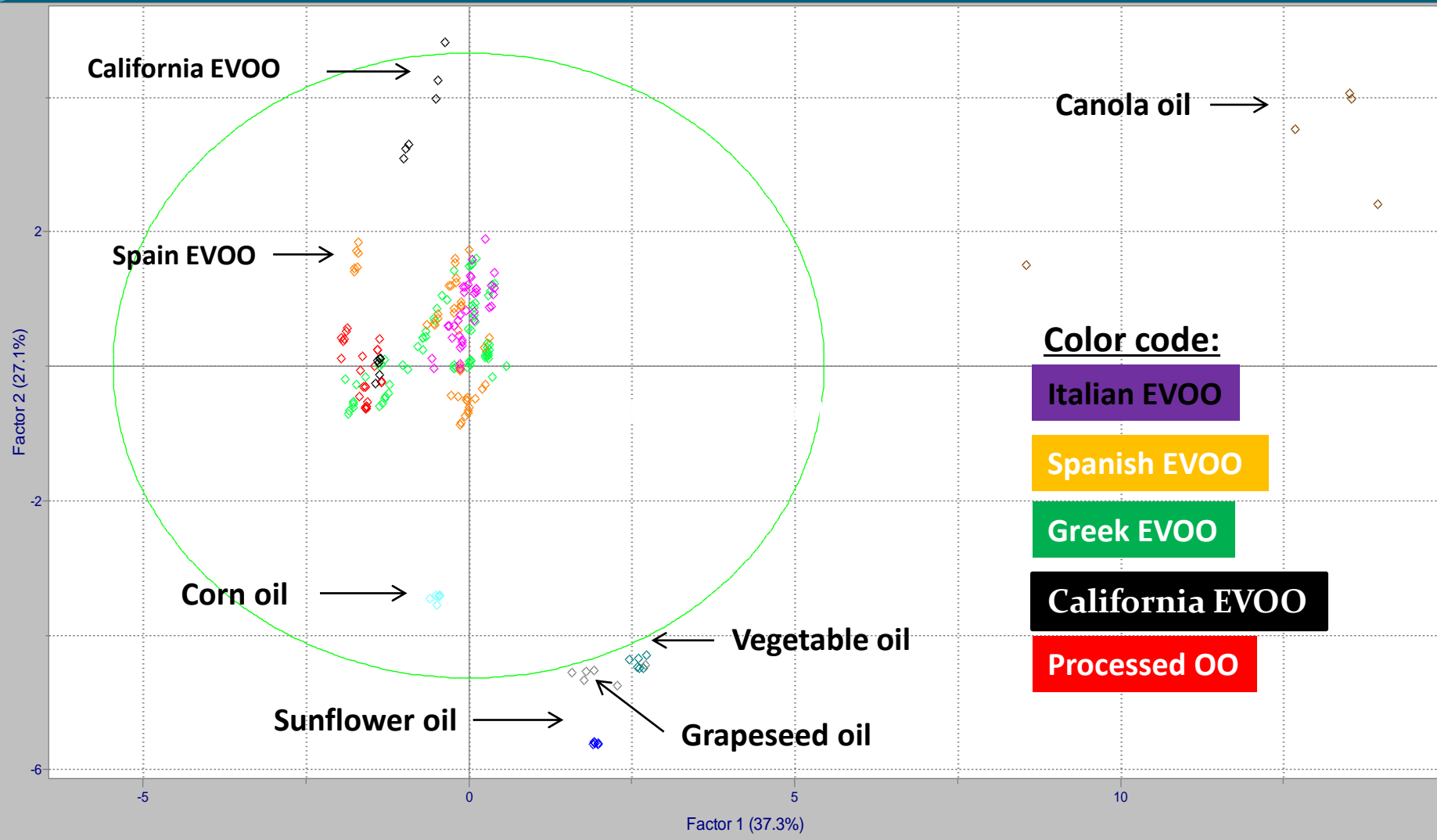


Italian EVOO spiked with vegetable oil



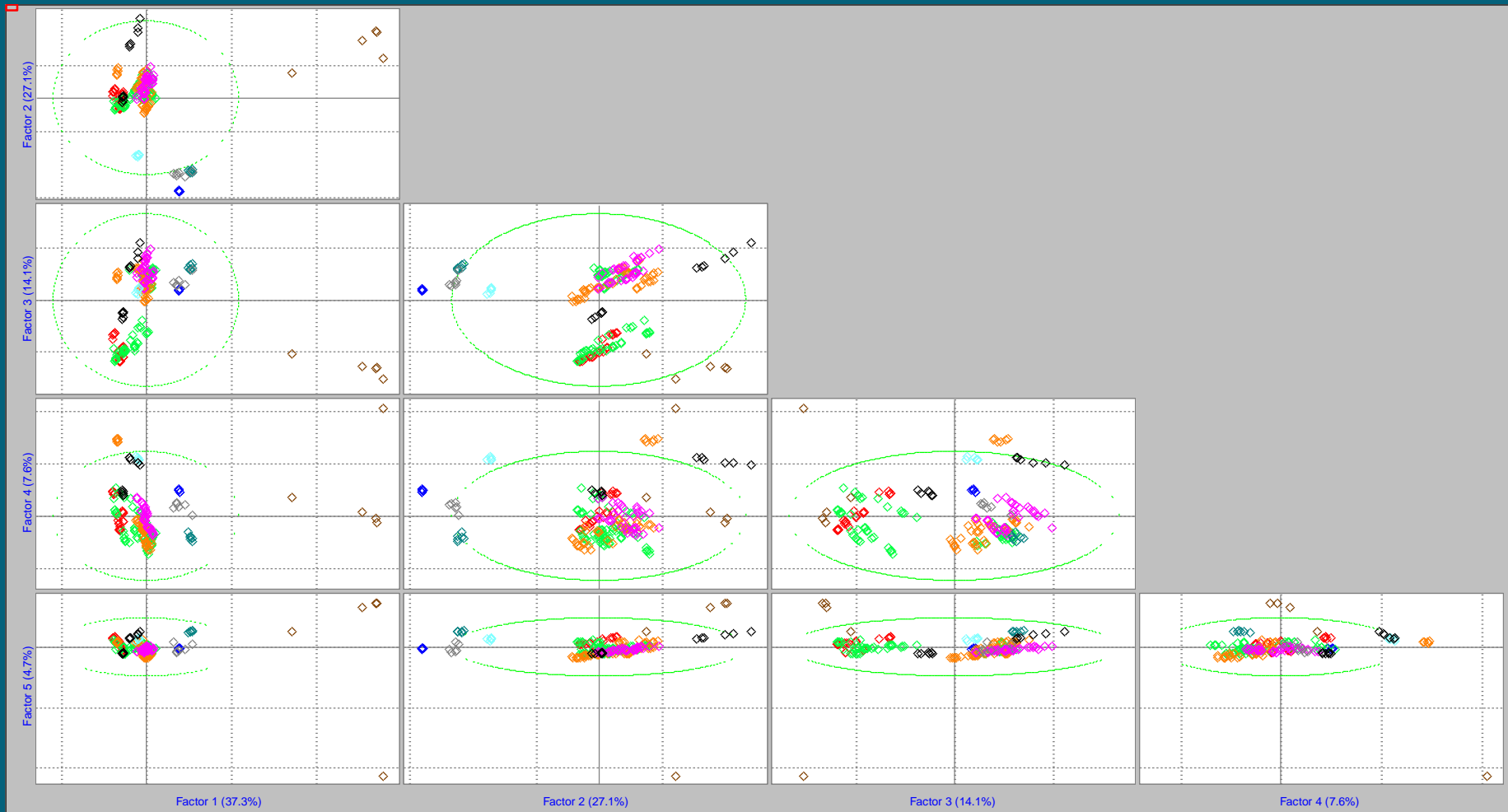
PCA Scores, all samples model, no cross validation

Edible oils distribution



Factor 1 v Factor 2 Scores

Edible oils distribution (cont.)



■ Scores Plots, factors 1 through 5

Conclusions

- The Agilent 7696A Sample Prep WorkBench, derivatization reactions were easily converted to automated method
- Samples prepared with WorkBench are reproducible compared to manual preparation
- Calibration standard preparation is fast and yields excellent results (r^2)
- WorkBench used 17 times less solvents and reagents
- This study demonstrates an efficient and economical GC/MS /FID method for determination of fatty acids in edible oils

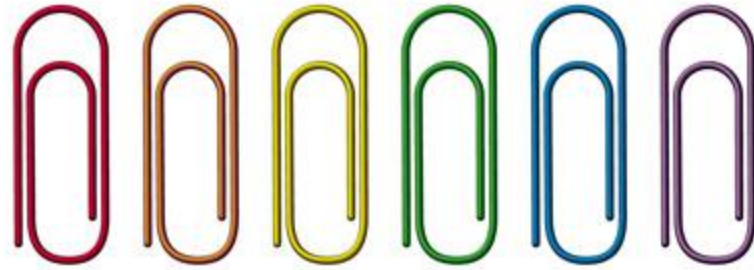
QUESTIONS?



Please Submit your questions by:

A screenshot of a web form for submitting questions. It features a large text input box with the instruction "Typing your question in the box and hitting submit." inside. Below the input box is a dark button labeled "Submit a Question". The form has a light blue border and a vertical scrollbar on the right side of the input box.

THANK YOU!



We apologize for this brief interruption but we are experiencing technical difficulties and will resume shortly.

