

Determination of Morphine in Microdialysates Using UniJet SepStik Microbore Columns

1006

Purpose

Determination of morphine (F1) in rat blood and brain dialysate samples.

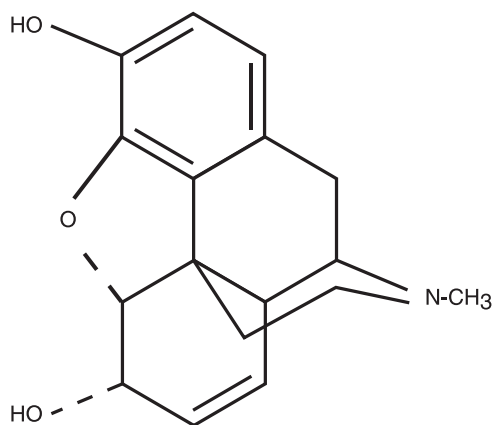


Figure 1. Structure of morphine

In order to separate and sensitively detect low morphine levels in microdialysates, a BASi UniJet SepStik microbore column was used. The 1 mm internal diameter increases the concentration of the eluting morphine up to 21-fold compared to standard LC columns.

Existing Methods

Morphine can be analyzed by LCUV at 284 nm, but sensitivity is very low. LCEC with conventional columns provides higher sensitivity; however, the detection limit is still not low enough for some pharmacokinetic studies.

Conditions

System: Microbore capable Liquid Chromatograph

Column: UniJet SepStik Microbore Kit (BAS P/N MF-8949), ODS, 3 μ m silica in a 100 x 1.0 mm bed volume.

Mobile Phase: The buffer contains 0.1 M sodium acetate and 0.5 mM EDTA. Adjust the buffer pH to 5.0 with 1 M acetic acid and mix with acetonitrile in the ratio of 95:5.

Flow Rate: 80 μ L/min.

Detector: BASi Electrochemical Detector.

Electrochemical Detector Electrode: Glassy Carbon (BAS P/N MF-1000)

Potential: 700 mv vs. Ag/AgCl

Temperature: Was held at 30 °C utilizing a BASi [LC-22 Temperature Controller](#)

Detection Limit: 5 pg injected yielded a S/N of 3.

The injection volume was 5 μ L.

Sample Preparation: Dialysate was directly injected onto the system.

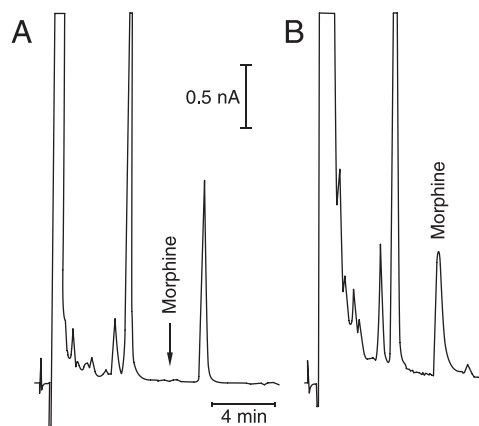


Figure 2. Chromatograms of rat blood microdialysates collected (A) 30 minutes before and (B) 160 minutes after morphine was injected subcutaneously.

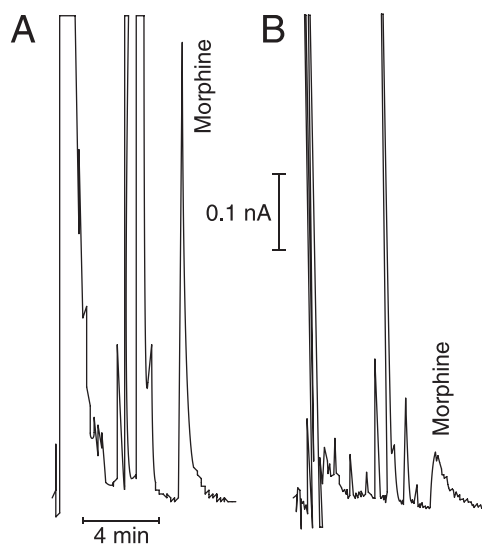


Figure 3. Comparison of (A) SepStik and (B) conventional column for assay of morphine in rat brain microdialysate collected 20 minutes after the drug was injected subcutaneously.