

Dioxin '97, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

Chiral Separation of Rotationally Restricted Chlorinated Biphenyls by Cyclodextrin-Modified Micellar Electrokinetic Chromatography

James Grainger, Zaiyou Liu, Kristin Marano, John Barr and Donald G. Patterson, Jr.

Division of Environmental Health Laboratory Sciences, National Center for Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA 30341

Pameeka Smith

Department of Biology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA

ABSTRACT

Chiral separations for ortho-substituted polychlorinated biphenyls (o-PCBs) were performed using cyclodextrin-modified micellar electrokinetic chromatography (CD-MEKC) using a 100 mM borate buffer at pH 9. The borate buffer also contained 40 mM gamma cyclodextrin (γ -CD), 100 mM SDS and 5 M urea. Chiral separations were accomplished for 11 o-PCBs (including PCB 131) at 30° C. Temperature variation of a three component o-PCB mixture provided preliminary data on linear free energy relationships associated with inclusion complex formation.

INTRODUCTION

Literature references on polychlorinated biphenyl separations⁽¹⁻⁴⁾ by capillary electrophoresis or separations based on chirality resulting from rotational barriers imposed by ortho substituents are limited. GC/MS separations and mass analysis of PCBs 95, 132, and 149 were reported using chiral columns². An HPLC method has been reported³ for 26 PCB atropisomers using chiral columns connected in series. A recent paper exploring chiral PCB separations by cyclodextrin-modified micellar electrokinetic chromatography (CD-MEKC) using a 50 mM CHES buffer (pH 10), 110 mM SDS and 30 mM γ -CD⁴ has reported chiral separations for 12 PCBs. These include 45, 88, 91, 95, 132, 136, 139, 149, 171, 183, and 196, with 131 and 174 reported as unresolved after increasing the γ -CD concentration to 70 mM. In this work, PCB chiral separations in a pH 9 borate buffer using 40 mM γ -CD were examined.

EXPERIMENTAL

Reagents. Ortho substituted PCBs were obtained from Accustandard (New Haven, CT). Other CE reagents were obtained from commercial sources.

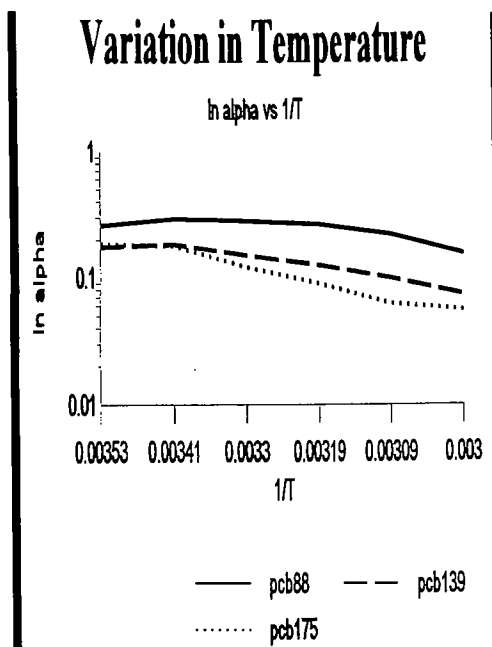
MEKC Instrumentation. Separations of ortho-substituted polychlorinated

CHIRAL COMPOUNDS

biphenyls (o-PCBs) were accomplished by means of a Spectra-Physics (Palo Alto, CA) Phoresis 1000 equipped with a variable temperature oven, and a variable wavelength UV detector. Fused silica capillary columns (50 μ ID X 44 cm) were obtained from Polymicro Technologies (Phoenix, AZ). The buffer was composed of 100 mM borate (pH 9), 100 mM SDS, 40 mM γ -cyclodextrin and 5M urea. Mass analysis was performed on a Finnegan GCQ.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Capacity factor and alpha values for the 11' chiral PCBs are presented in Table 1. Alpha values greater than 1 indicate varying degrees of separation for the PCBs examined. Electropherograms showing chiral separations for a mixture of three PCBs at 30° C as well as electropherograms for individual PCBs are also presented. Preliminary results indicate that the borate buffer composition examined is a promising matrix for separation of chiral PCBs.



REFERENCES

1. J. Grainger, P.C. McClure, B. Botero, and D.G. Patterson, Jr., *Organohalogen Compounds*, 27, 269, (12996).
2. A. Glausch, G.P. Blanch, V. Schurig, *J. Chromatogr., -A*, 723(2), 399 (1996)
3. P. Haglund, *J. Chromatogr., -A*, 724(1-2), 219, (1996)
4. M.L. Marina, I. Benito, J.C. Diez-Masa and Gonzales. M.J., *Chromatographia*, 42(5- 6) 269 (1996)

Dioxin '97, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

Capacity Factors and Alpha Values for 11 Chiral PCBs

Compound	k ₁ ^o	k ₂ ^o	alpha
pcb88	0.592	0.766	1.294
pcb131	2.062	2.454	1.190
pcb132	2.380	2.447	1.028
pcb135	3.816	3.917	1.026
pcb136	2.528	2.657	1.051
pcb139	1.537	1.856	1.208
pcb144	1.564	2.282	1.459
pcb171	2.757	3.214	1.166
pcb175	3.338	3.800	1.138
pcb183	2.707	3.047	1.126
pcb196	3.202	3.331	1.040

Chiral Separation of a Three Component Mixture in 100 mM Borate Buffer at 30° C.

