PoLiMeR ASC1: Analytical Techniques for the Carbohydrates

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Polymers in the Liver - Metabolism and Regulation



The University of Manchester Manchester Institute of Biotechnology



Chromatography & Mass Spec



- High-performance Anion Exchange Chromatography coupled with Pulsed Amperometric Detection (HPAE-PAD)
- Ion mobility spectrometry (IMS/MS)



I. De novo synthesis





In vitro synthesis



- Mass: MALDI- ToF
- Chain-length distribution: HPAEC-PAD
- Ratio of branch points: Reducing ends assay
- Approach the determination of branching position by: IMS/MS









Carbohydrates

- Weakly acidic nature
- pKa in the range of 12-13
- pH > pKa of the carbohydrate -> ionize

Column

Using strong anion exchange stationary phases to bind the ionized carbohydrates

Eluent

Separations require hydroxide-based eluents (NaOH, KOH) Complex carbohydrates, improved by using stronger eluent (NaOH/ NaOAc)

Detection

Potentials are applied on gold <u>working electrodes (WE)</u> surface that carbohydrates pass and thus they oxidized and generate a current that can be measured by the <u>reference electrodes(RE)</u> (dc amperometry)















Ion mobility spectrometry (IMS/MS)





Travelling wave ion mobility spectrometry (TWIMS)



<u>Fig. 2</u>

Principle of ion mobility spectrometry (IMS). In the ion mobility cell ions are separated according to their charge, size, and shape. The IM cell is filled with a neutral buffer gas such as helium or nitrogen. Gas-phase ions travel through the IM cell, guided by a weak electric field, in which larger ions (blue) undergo more collisions with the buffer gas and thus have longer drift times compared to more compact (green) ions.



Thank you!

