

Optimization of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) derivatization conditions for the determination of carbonyl compounds in e-vapor products

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Altria

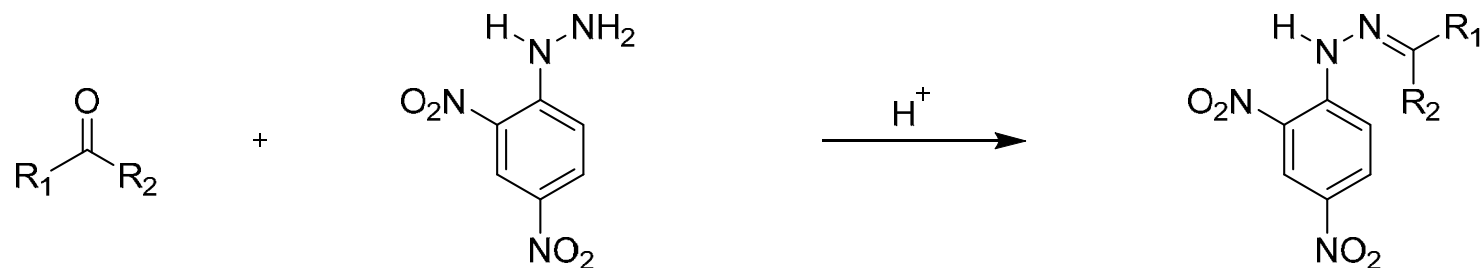
Altria Client Services

Background

- FDA requires reporting of carbonyls in e-vapor products*:



- No CRM available for measuring carbonyls in e-vapor products**
 - CRM 74: mainstream cigarette smoke
 - CRM 86: tobacco and tobacco products
- Carbonyl compounds react with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) the presence of an acidic catalyst to form the respective hydrazones



*FDA Premarket Tobacco Product Applications for Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems Final Guidance for Industry. 2019.
CRM: CORESTA recommended method

Current Methods

| | DNPH conc. | Acid | Diluent |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CRM 74 | 11.65 mM | 2.05 M phosphoric acid | 50/50 ACN/H ₂ O |
| Altria (published) | 17.5 mM | 1.82 M perchloric acid | ACN |

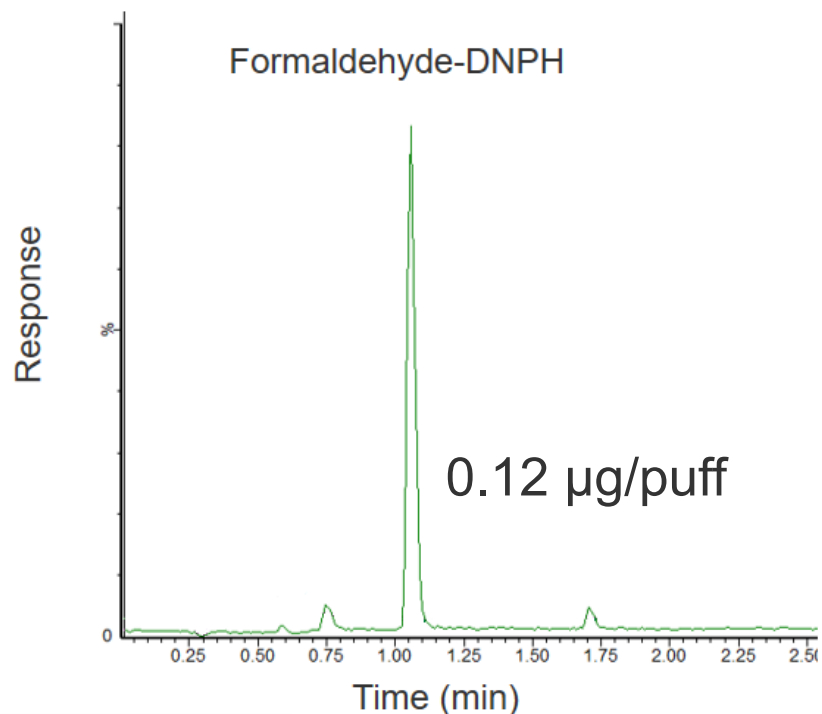
Challenges with current methods:

- ***High background for formaldehyde in current DNPH***
- ***Low and unstable recovery for acrolein***

J.W. Flora et al., Method for the Determination of Carbonyl Compounds in E-Cigarette Aerosols, *Journal of Chromatographic Science*, 55 (2017), 1421-148

1. Formaldehyde Contamination in DNPH

DNPH ~30% H₂O



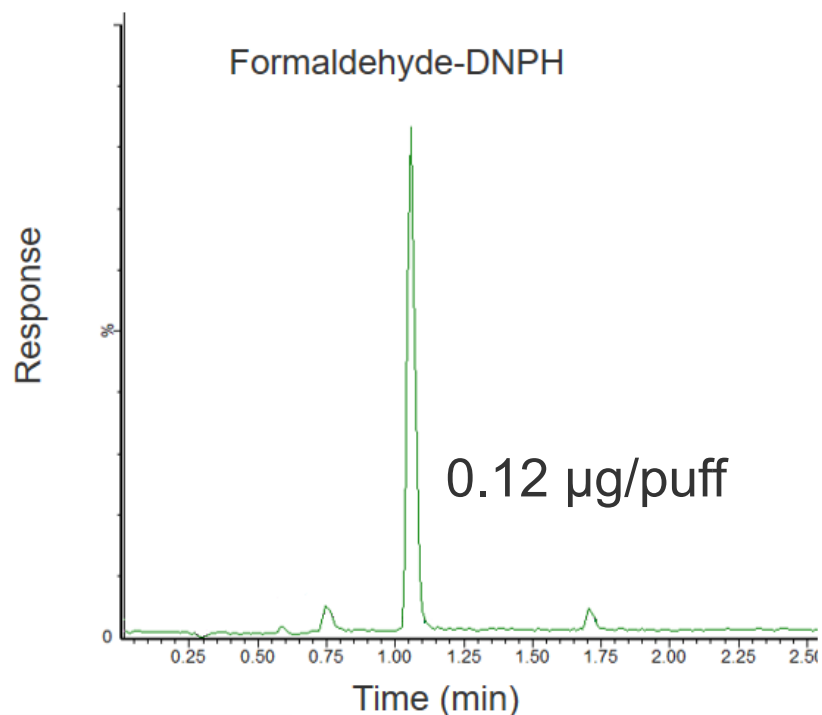
High background signals for Formaldehyde

- Problematic for low level quantitation
- Often requires recrystallization
- Lot-to-lot variation in background levels
- Limited availability (issue for high volume testing)

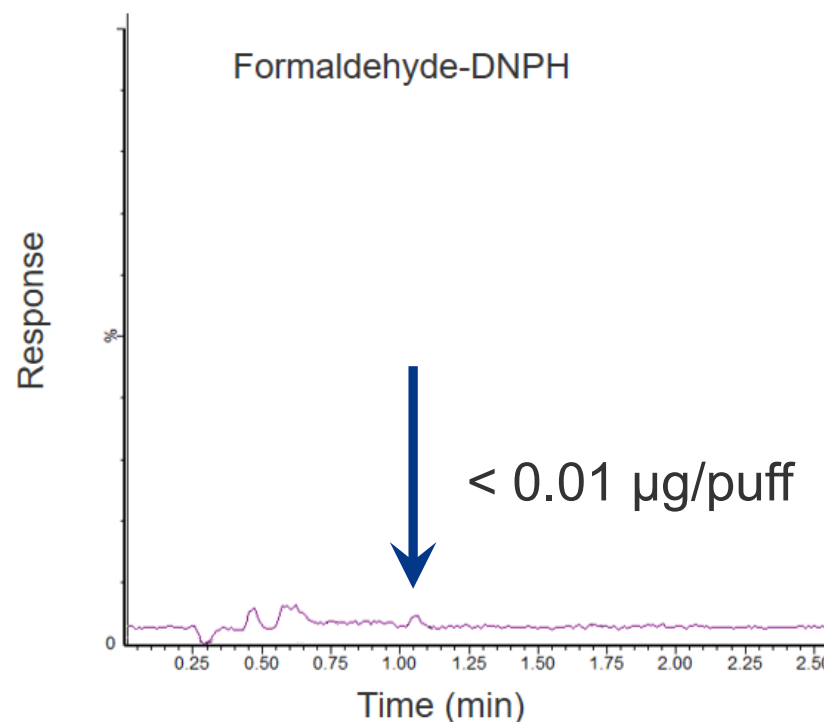
Alternate DNPH type desired

1. Formaldehyde Contamination in DNPH

DNPH ~30% H₂O

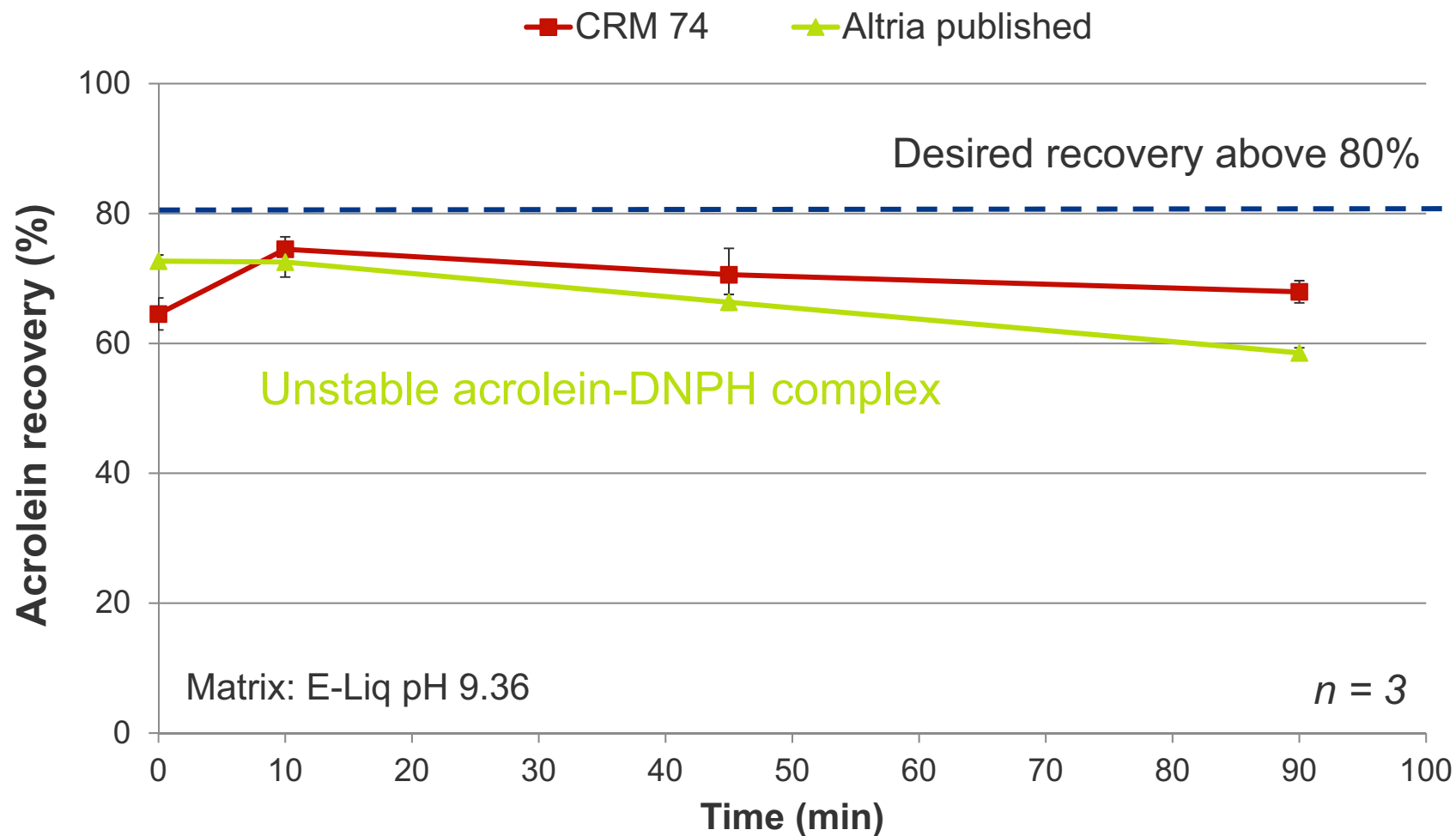


DNPH-HCl



Switching to HCl salt form dramatically reduced background carbonyl levels

2. Low and Unstable Acrolein Recovery



J.W. Flora et al., Method for the Determination of Carbonyl Compounds in E-Cigarette Aerosols, *Journal of Chromatographic Science*, 55 (2017), 1421-148

Investigation into Low Acrolein Recovery

Polyderivatization of Acrolein*

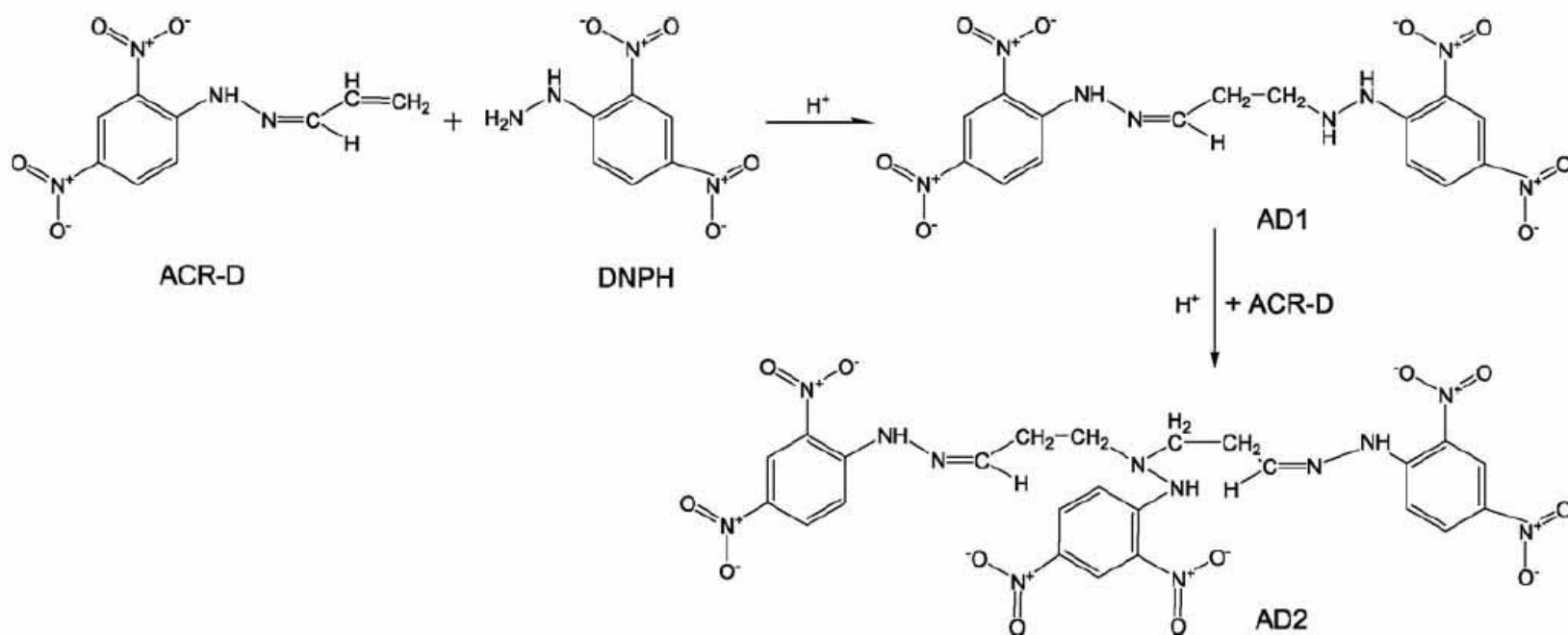


Fig. 2. Decomposition of ACR-D with DNPH.

Polyderivatization increases under strong acidic conditions

Method Optimization

- Need to optimize method to:
 - Reduce formaldehyde background using new DNPH-HCl
 - Obtain higher and more stable acrolein recovery
- Evaluate preparation of DNPH solution:
 - Acid type/concentration
 - DNPH concentration
 - Solvent ratio

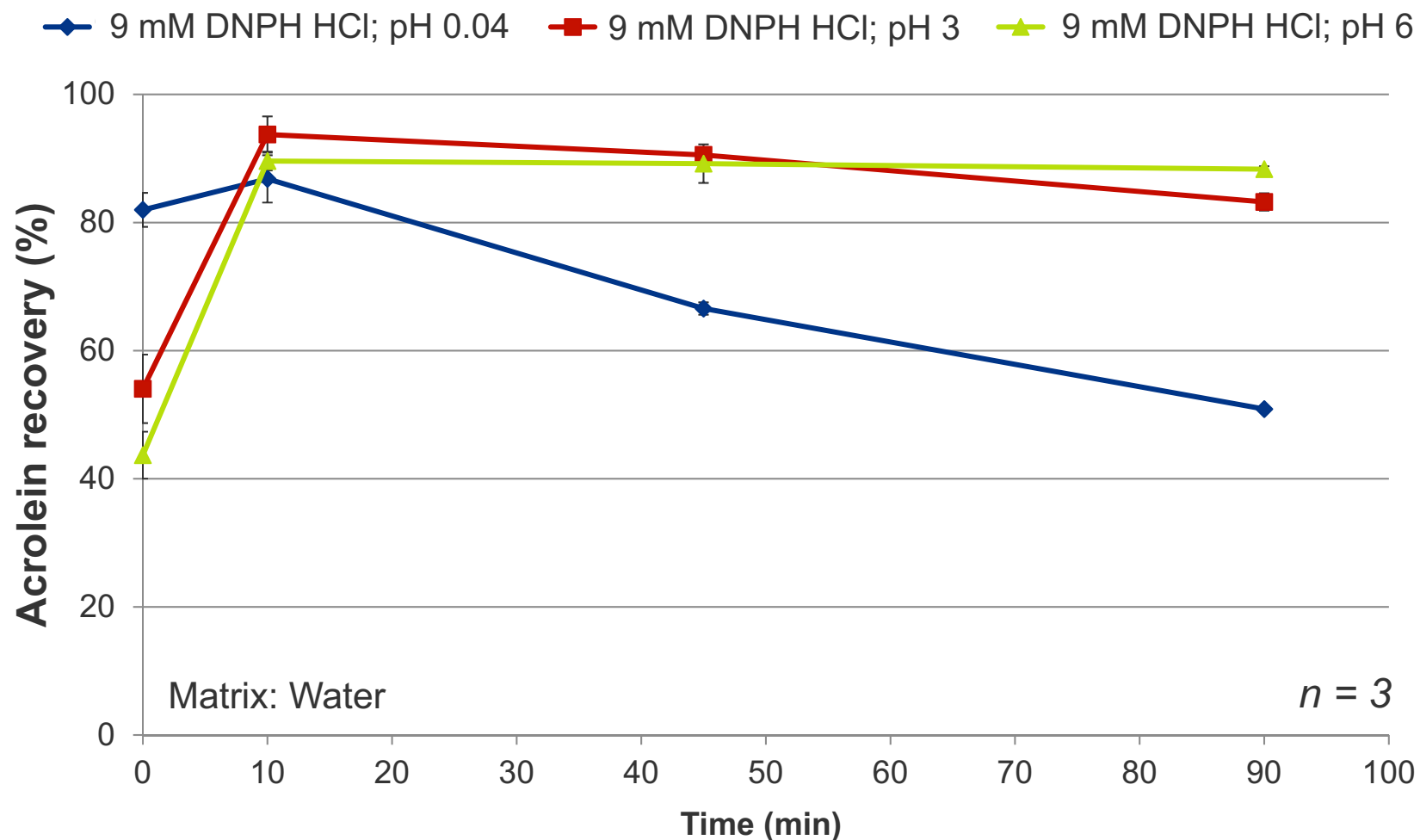
Derivatization Optimization

Evaluation of pH and DNPH concentration

- Concentration of DNPH (9 mM; 4.5 mM; 1.8 mM) in ACN solution prepared with 1.5 % (v/v) of
 - 1.82 M perchloric acid pH 0.04
 - 0.1 M sodium citrate buffer pH 3
 - 0.1 M sodium citrate buffer pH 6

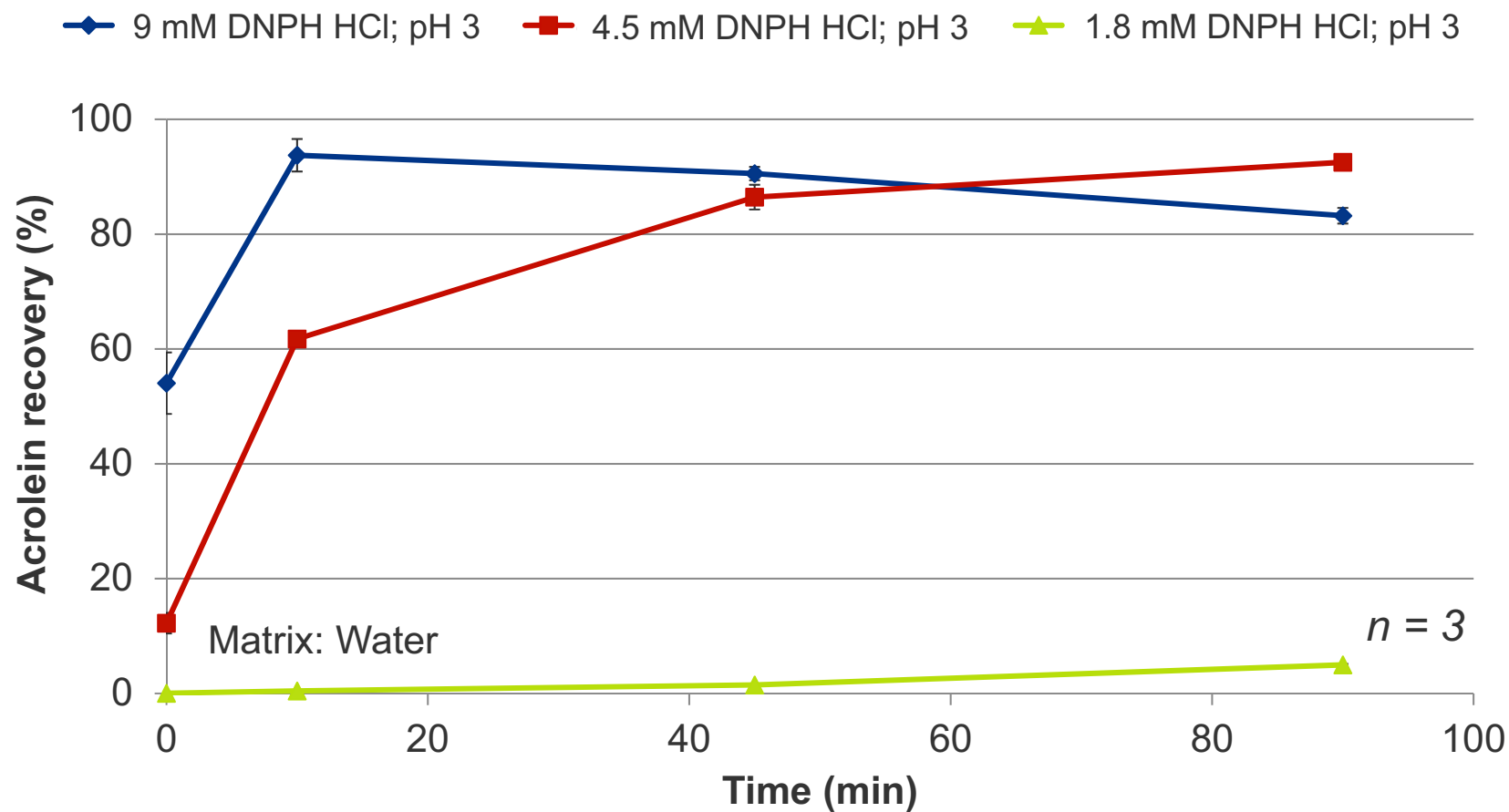
Literature reports that acidity of derivatization solution has a significant impact on reaction rate and stability

Effect of pH



Low pH results in decomposition of acrolein-DNPH complex

Effect of DNPH Concentration



DNPH concentration is directly related to the derivatization rate

Derivatization Optimization

Effect of Water Content

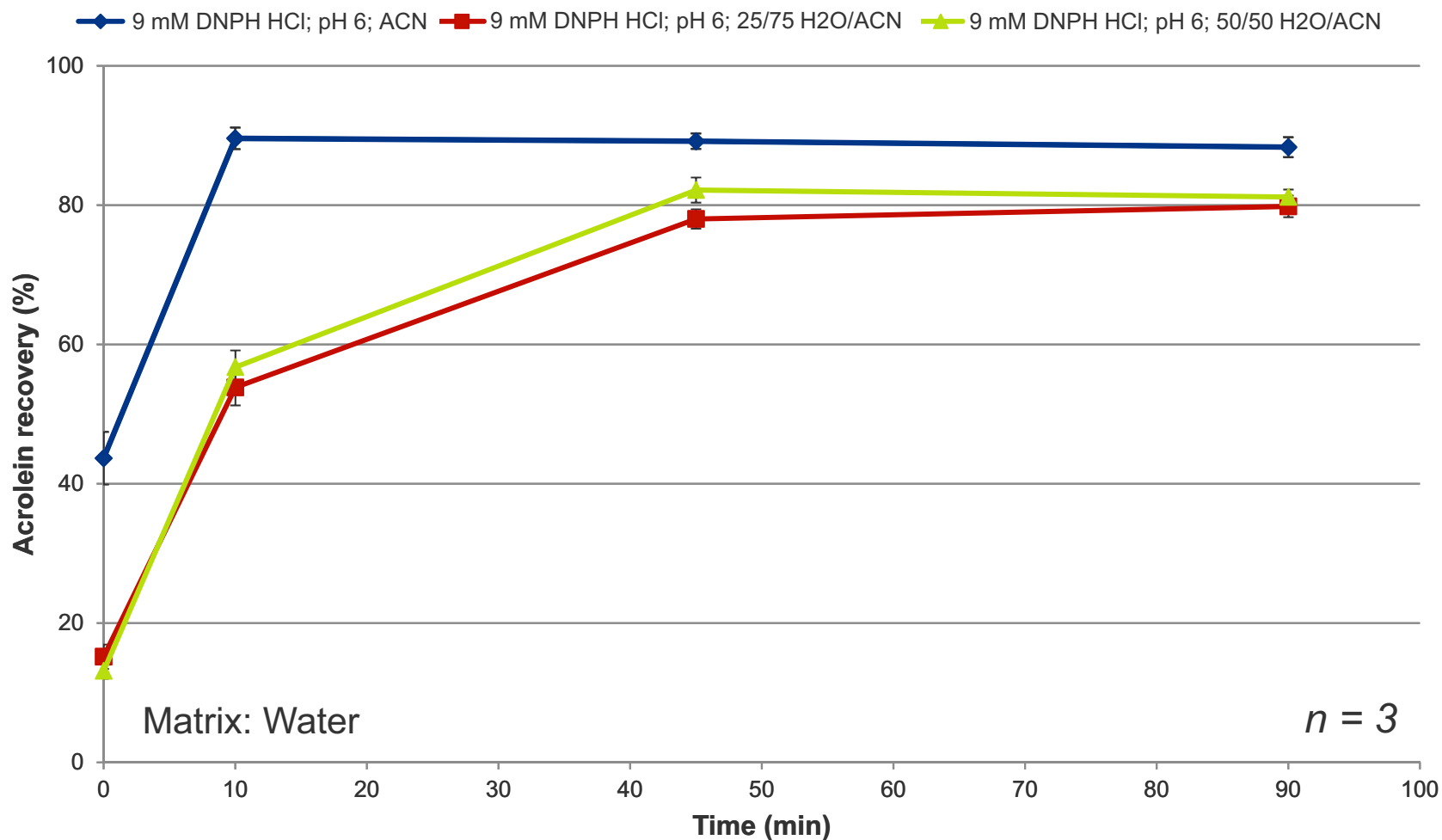
| | DNPH conc. | Acid | Diluent |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CRM 74 | 11.65 mM | 2.05 M phosphoric acid | 50/50 ACN/H ₂ O |
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- How is derivatization rate affected in presence of added water?

Varying diluent ratios tested:

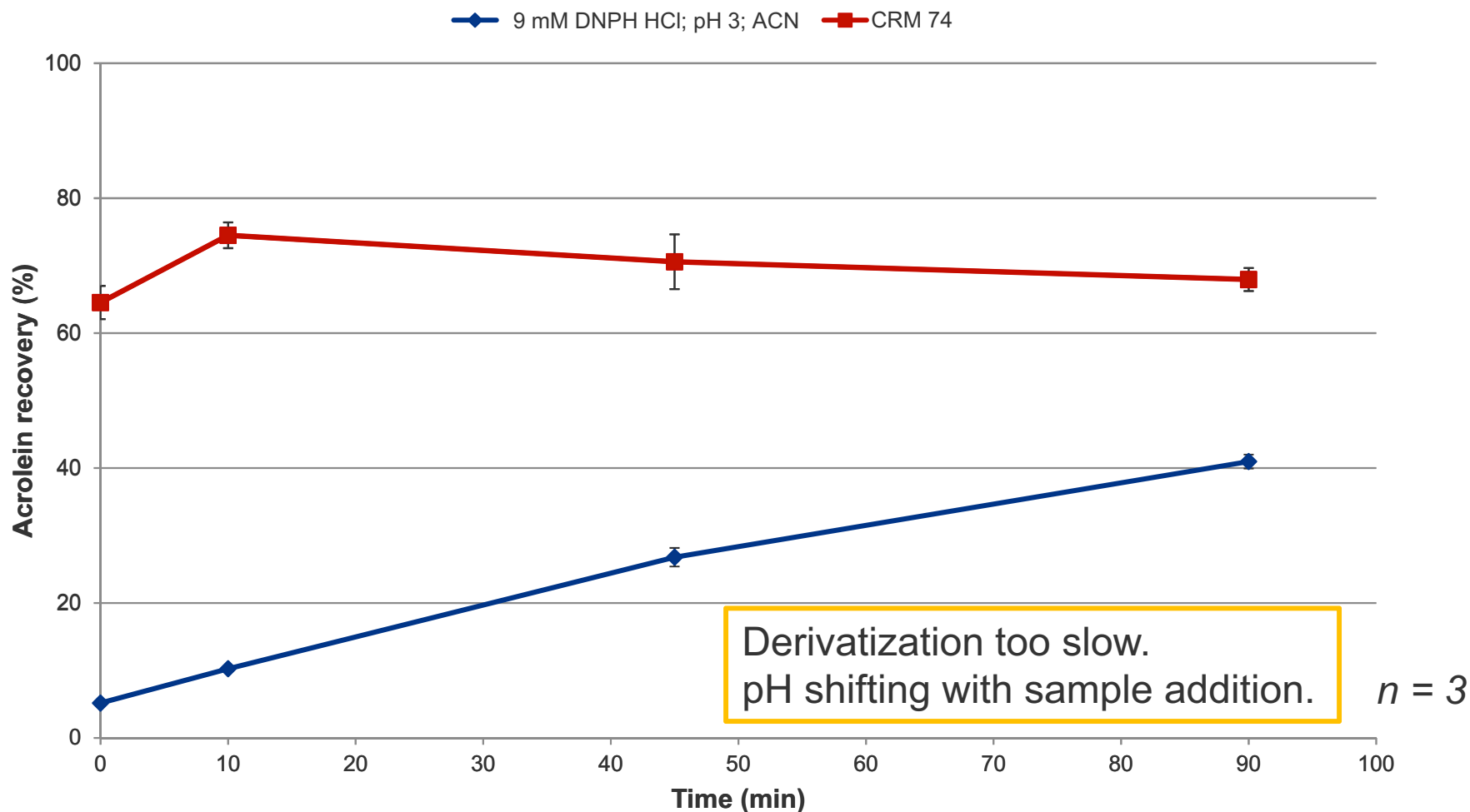
- 0/100 H₂O/ACN
- 25/75 H₂O/ACN
- 50/50 H₂O/ACN

Water Content Comparison



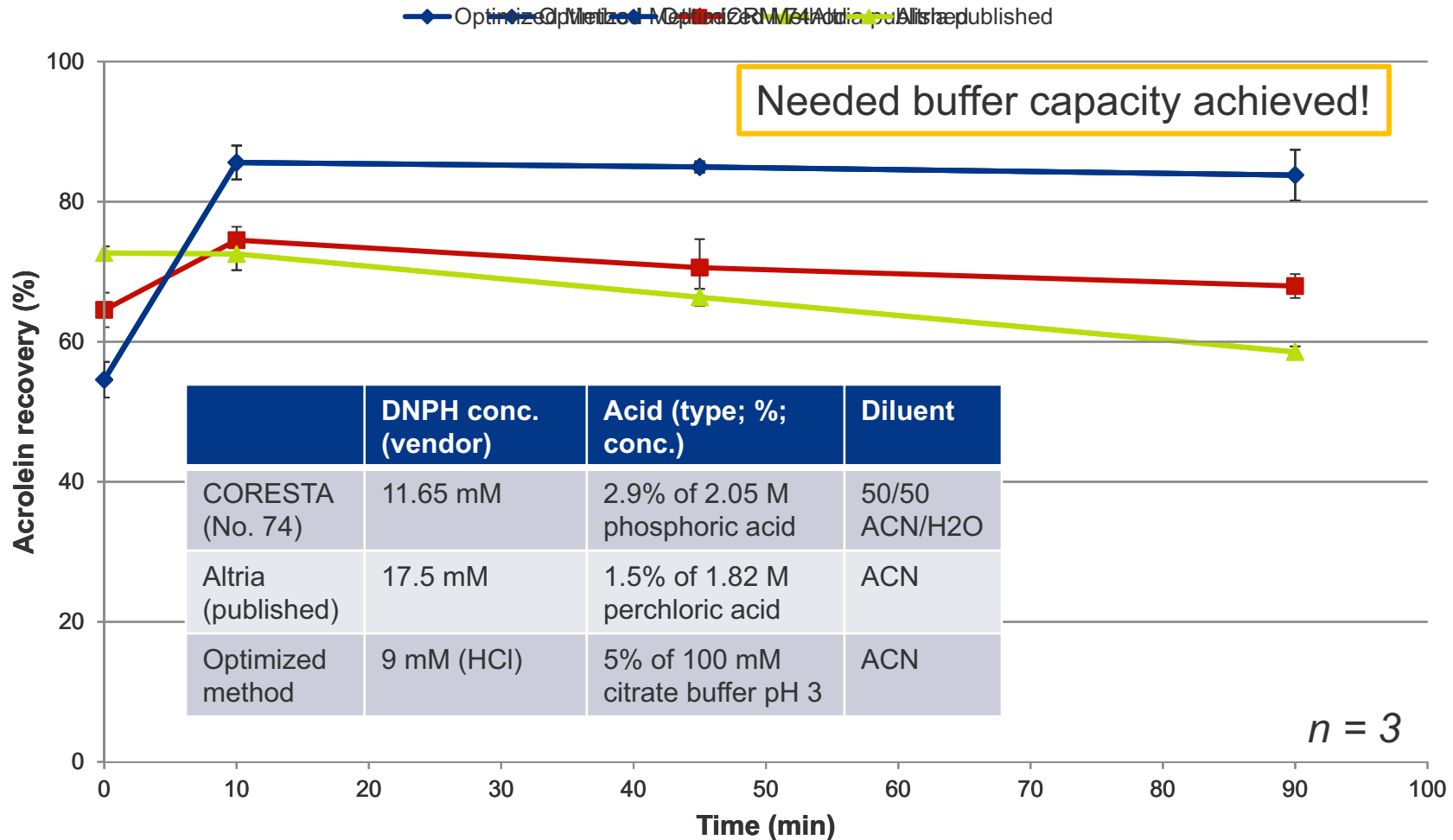
Addition of protic solvent slows derivatization reaction

Optimized Method vs. CRM 74



Sample matrix: 50/50 PG/GLY with 2.5% nicotine (pH 9.36)

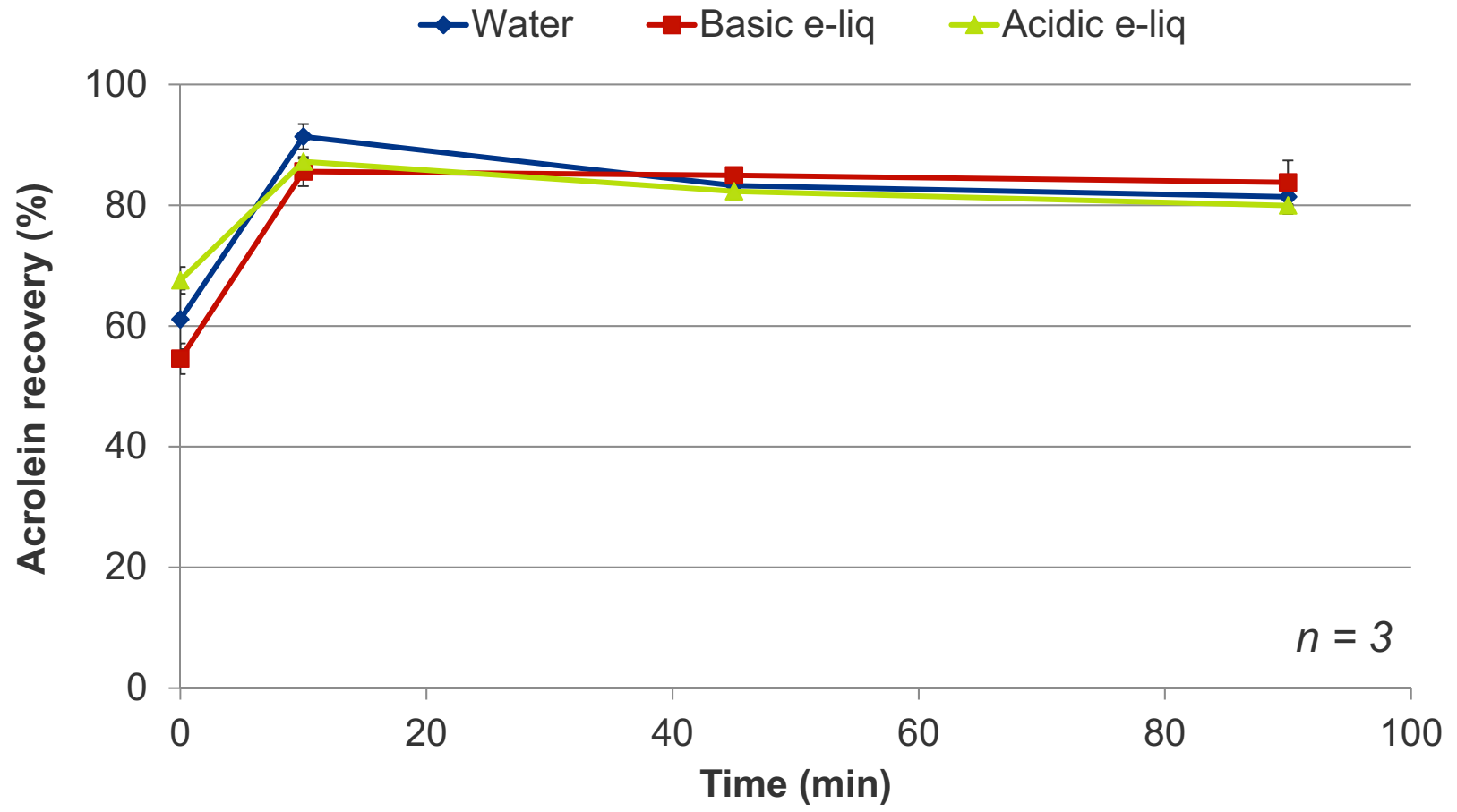
Comparison of Methods: Acrolein Recovery



Basic e-liquid: 50/50 PG/GLY with 2.5% nicotine (pH 9.36)



New Method Performance with Varying Sample pH



Basic e-liquid: 50/50 PG/GLY with 2.5% nicotine (pH 9.36)
Acidic e-liquid: 50/50 PG/GLY with benzoic acid (pH 3.72)



Comparison of Methods: Percent Recovery

Derivatization time: 10 min

$n = 3$

| | Formaldehyde | Acetaldehyde | Acrolein | Crotonaldehyde |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| CRM 74 | 100% \pm 2.8% | 78.7% \pm 0.91% | 74.5% \pm 1.9% | 100% \pm 2.4% |
| Altria published | 87.2% \pm 1.3% | 77.7% \pm 2.6% | 72.5% \pm 2.3% | 103 \pm 2.0% |
| Optimized method | 102% \pm 0.84% | 80.7% \pm 2.9% | 85.6% \pm 2.4% | 103% \pm 3.3% |

Sample matrix: 50/50 PG/GLY with 2.5% nicotine (pH 9.36)

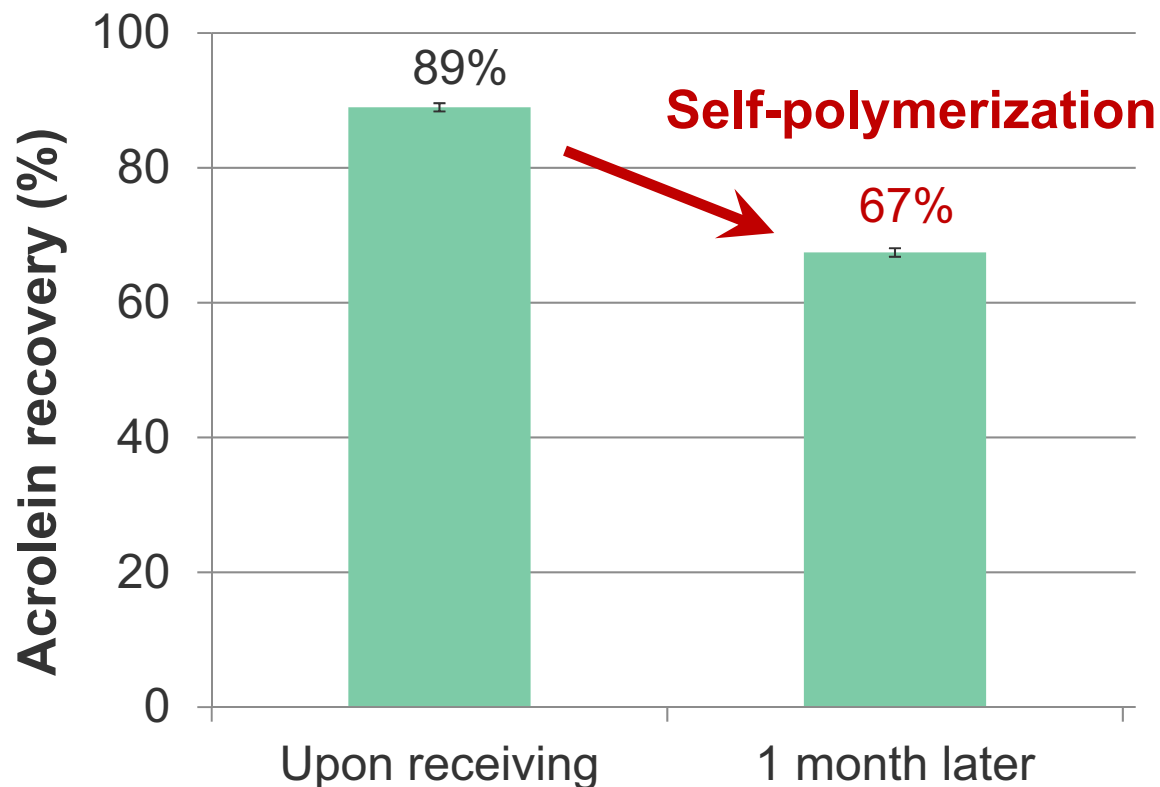
Summary - Learnings

- Switching to DNPH HCl form dramatically reduced background levels of formaldehyde
- Highly acidic DNPH solution results in polyderivatization of acrolein-DNPH (formation of AD1)
- Use of buffer to control the pH improves and stabilizes acrolein recovery for over 90 min derivatization time
- Addition of protic solvent (H_2O) as diluent slows down the derivatization reaction

Conclusions

- DNPH-HCl form reduces background levels of formaldehyde and improves quantitation of carbonyls in e-vapor aerosol
- The DNPH derivatization method was optimized to give acceptable recovery levels for all aldehydes including acrolein
- New conditions allow for better stability of acrolein to extend aerosol collections

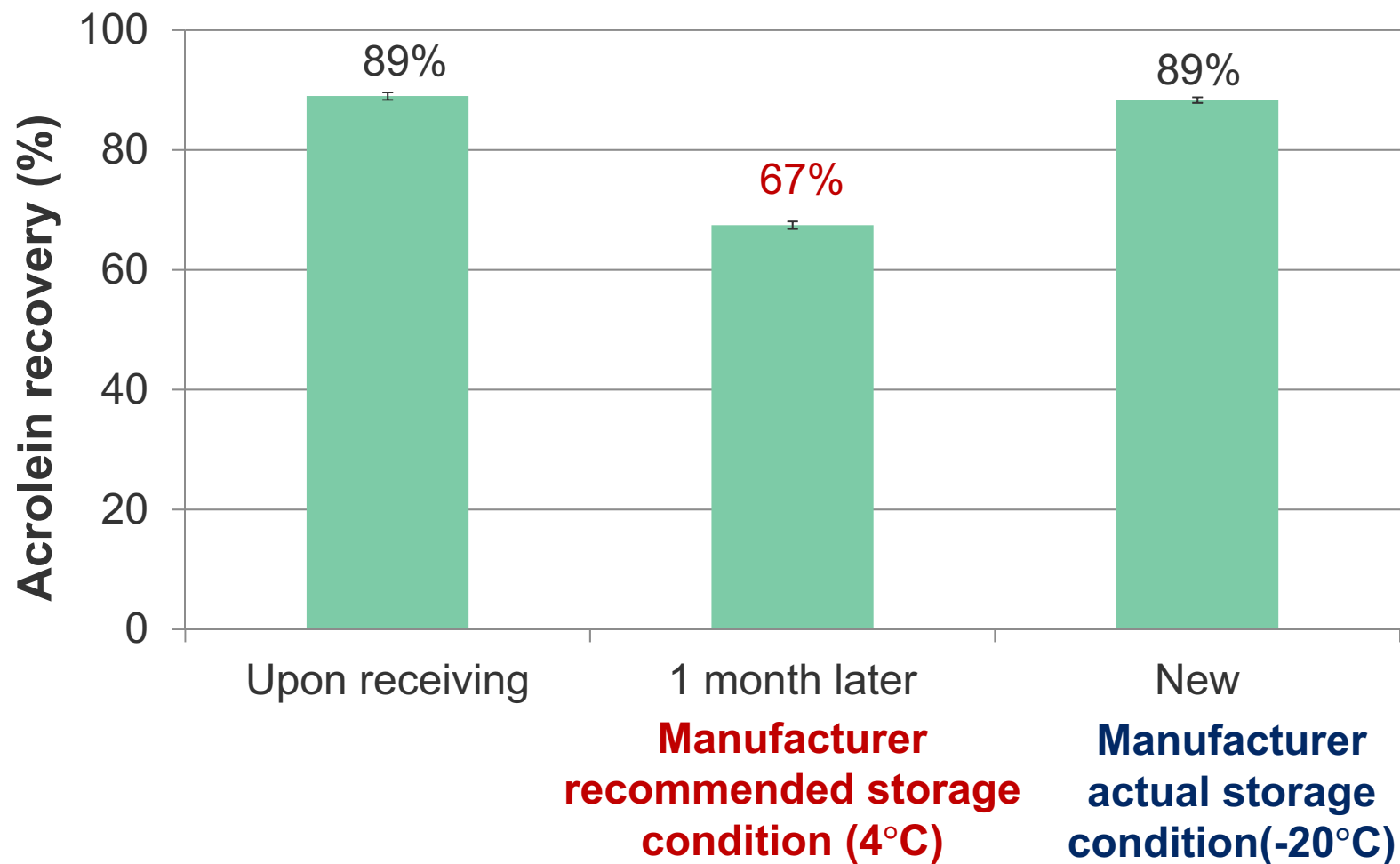
Secondary Issue with Acrolein Recovery



Manufacturer recommended storage condition (4°C)

- New standard mix ordered
- Same lot number
- Expected recoveries to be similar

Self-polymerization of Acrolein

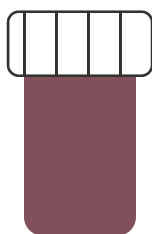


Storing vials at -20°C minimizes self polymerization

Background (cont.)

1. DNPH solution

2. Fortified sample
0.1 µg/mL
carbonyl
standards



$n = 3$

Sample and neutralize
with base



ACQUITY UPLC with MS (Waters Quattro Premier)

Formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and crotonaldehyde recoveries were within acceptable range (100%, 80%, 100%, respectively) with varying method conditions.

Data presented here focuses on acrolein recovery.