

Determination of LACTATE, PYRUVATE and ASCORBATE by HPLC.

An isocratic analysis with UV detection of lactate, pyruvate and ascorbate of particular relevance for studies of hypoxia, ischemia, stroke and free radicals. A perfect companion to the method described in application note 22. Both methods can be handled by one CMA/200 automatically injecting into two different chromatographs.

INSTRUMENTS and METHOD

Pump: CMA/250 LC-pump

Degasser: CMA/260

CMA/200 Refrigerated Microsampler Injector:

Detector: UV-detector

Column: Polypore H, 10 µm, 220 x 4.6 mm. Brownlee. Precolumn: Polypore H, 10 µm, 30 x 4.6 mm. Brownlee.

Integrator or integration software.

Mobile phase: 2 mM sulphuric acid Flowrate: 0.3 mL/minute **Detection:** 214 nm

Microsampler:+ 6 °C **Temperature**

Column: **Ambient**

1. Mobile phase, Sulphuric acid, 2 mmol/L

Sulphuric acid, H₂SO₄, conc. 112 µL Distilled water to 1000 mL

CALIBRATOR

Lactate, 10 mmol/L

Lactic acid, Mw: 96.08, Sigma L-2250 96.08 mg Mobile phase 100 mL

Pyruvate, 1,0 mmol/L

Pyruvic acid, Mw: 110.0, Sigma P-2256 22.0 mg Mobile phase 200 mL

Ascorbate, 500 µmol/L

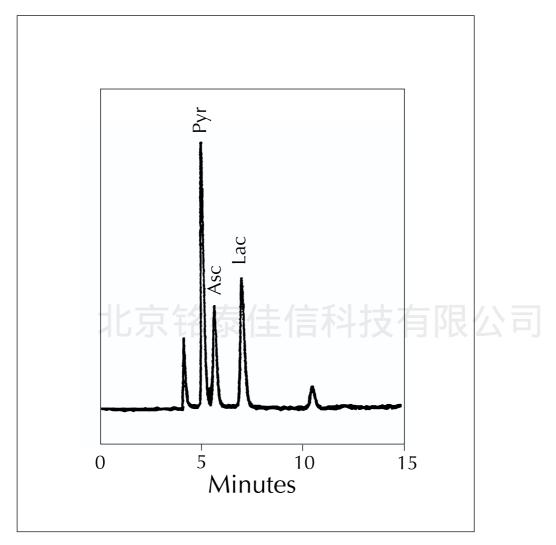
Ascorbic acid, Mw: 176.13, Merck 127 17.6 mg Metaphosphoric acid, 2.5 % 200 mL

Lactate 250 µmol/L, Pyruvate 25 µmol/L, Ascorbate 10 µmol/L

Lactate, 10 mmol/L 25 μL Pyruvate, 1.0 mmol/L 25 μL Ascorbate, 500 µmol/L 20 μL Mobile phase 930 µL

ANALYSIS

- 1. Let pump run with eluent for at least 30 minutes to equilibrate the column.
- 2. Inject 10 μL of distilled water to check that there are no extra peaks.
- 3. Pipette samples to be analyzed (calibrators and unknowns) into sample vials and place in Microsampler.



References:

1.Hallström Å, Carlsson A, Hillered L and Ungerstedt U. Simultaneous determination of lactate, puruvate and ascorbate in microdialysis samples from rat brain, blood, fat and muscle using high performance liquid chromatography. Journal of Pharmacological methods, 22 113-124. 1989.

