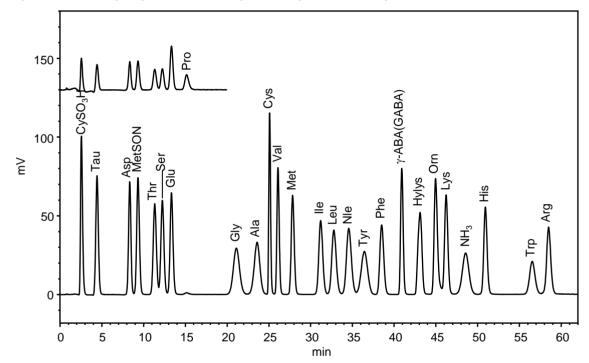
Analysis of Amino Acid Standards (L-8900, Special Amino Acid Analysis Method)

In pet foods, it is important that well-balanced amino acids are contained as the nutrients essential for the growth. An example of the analysis in which the amino acids in a commercially available rabbit fodder are analyzed is introduced here.

For the preparation, the hydrochloric acid hydrolysis method is generally used. However, this method cannot be used for the analysis as cysteine forms a different derivative. In addition, the recovery of methionine may be reduced depending on the decomposition conditions.

To analyze these components, cystine/cysteine and methionine should be oxidized with performic acid and assayed as cysteic acid (CysO3H) and methionine sulfone (MetSON), respectively. As tryprophan is destroyed in hydrochloric acid hydrolysis, it should be hydrolized by alkali and analyzed.



SAMPLE 20 μL of Std. Soln. (2 nmol/ 20 μL)	PRESSURE	
PACKING MATERIAL #2620M [HITACHI]	TEMPERATURE 35 – 80°C	
COLUMN SIZE for separation 4.6 mm I.D. × 60 mm [#2620M]	SEPARATION METHOD Ion Exchange	
for ammonia trap 4.6 mm I.D. × 60 mm [#2650L]	DETECTOR VIS 570 nm, 440 nm	
ELUENT L-8500 PH-Kit	INSTRUMENTS L-8900 (Amino Acid Analyzer)	
FLOW RATE 0.2 mL/min		

NOTE

Reaction reagent = Ninhydrin coloring solution set for L-8900 R1/R2 - 50/50, Reaction reagent flow rate = 0.3 mL/min, Reaction unit temperature = 135° C, L-8900 special amino acid analysis method was used for this analysis.

For the information on the eluent composition and method, please contact our sales department or the contact site of our HP by quoting the instrument model used currently.

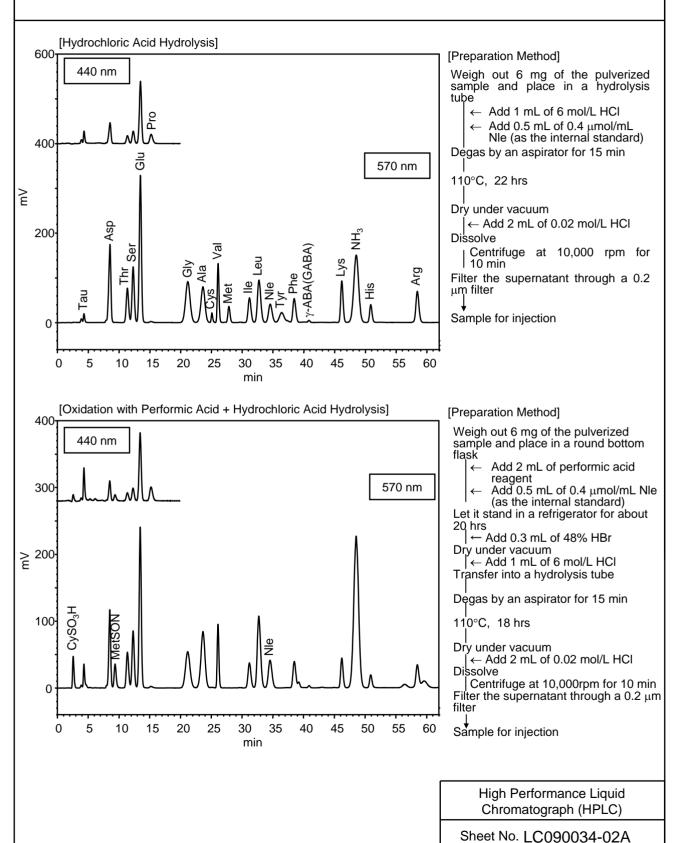
KEY WORDS

Bio-Medical Science-Food-Pharmaceutical, Fertilizer-Fodder, Biochemistry, Agriculture, Fodder Component, Fodder, Hydrolysis, Amino Acid, Norleucine, Rabbit, Special Amino Acid Analysis Method, Ninhydrin Method, UV-VIS Spectrometry, Environment, L-8900, Ion Exchange

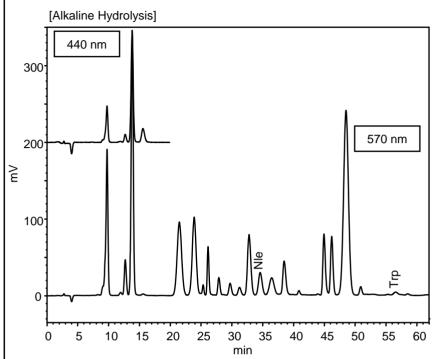
High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (HPLC)

Sheet No. LC090034-01A

Analysis of Amino Acids in Hydrolyzed Fodders for Rabbit (L-8900, Differences in Preprocessing Method)



Analysis of Amino Acids in Hydrolyzed Fodders for Rabbit (L-8900, Differences in Preprocessing Method)



[Preparation Method]

Weigh out 60 mg of pulverized sample and place in a hydrolysis tube

- ← Add 1.5 mL of 5 mol/L NaOH
- Add 0.5 mL of 4 μmol/mL Nle (as the internal standard)

Degas for 15 min by an aspirator

110°C, 16 hrs

Centrifuge at 3,000 rpm for 10 min

Collect 0.5 mL of supernatant

- ← Add 0.5 mL of 6 mol/L HCl
- ← Add 4 mL of purified water

Mix

Centrifuge at 10,000rpm for 10 min Filter the supernatant through a 0.2 µm filter

Sample for injection

[Abbreviations of Amino Acids]

Abbrev.	Amino Acid	Abbrev.	Amino Acid
CySO₃H	Cysteic acid	lle	Isoleucine
Tau	Taurine	Leu	Leucine
Asp	Aspartic acid	Nle	Norleucine
MetSON	Methionine sulfone	Tyr	Tyrosine
Thr	Threonine	Phe	Phenylalanine
Ser	Serine	γ-ΑΒΑ	γ–Amino–n–butyric acid
Glu	Glutamic acid	Hylys	Hydroxylysine
Pro	Proline	Orn	Ornithine
Gly	Glycine	Lys	Lysine
Ala	Alanine	NH ₃	Ammonia
Cys	Cystine	His	Histidine
Val	Valine	Trp	Tryptophan
Met	Methionine	Arg	Arginine

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