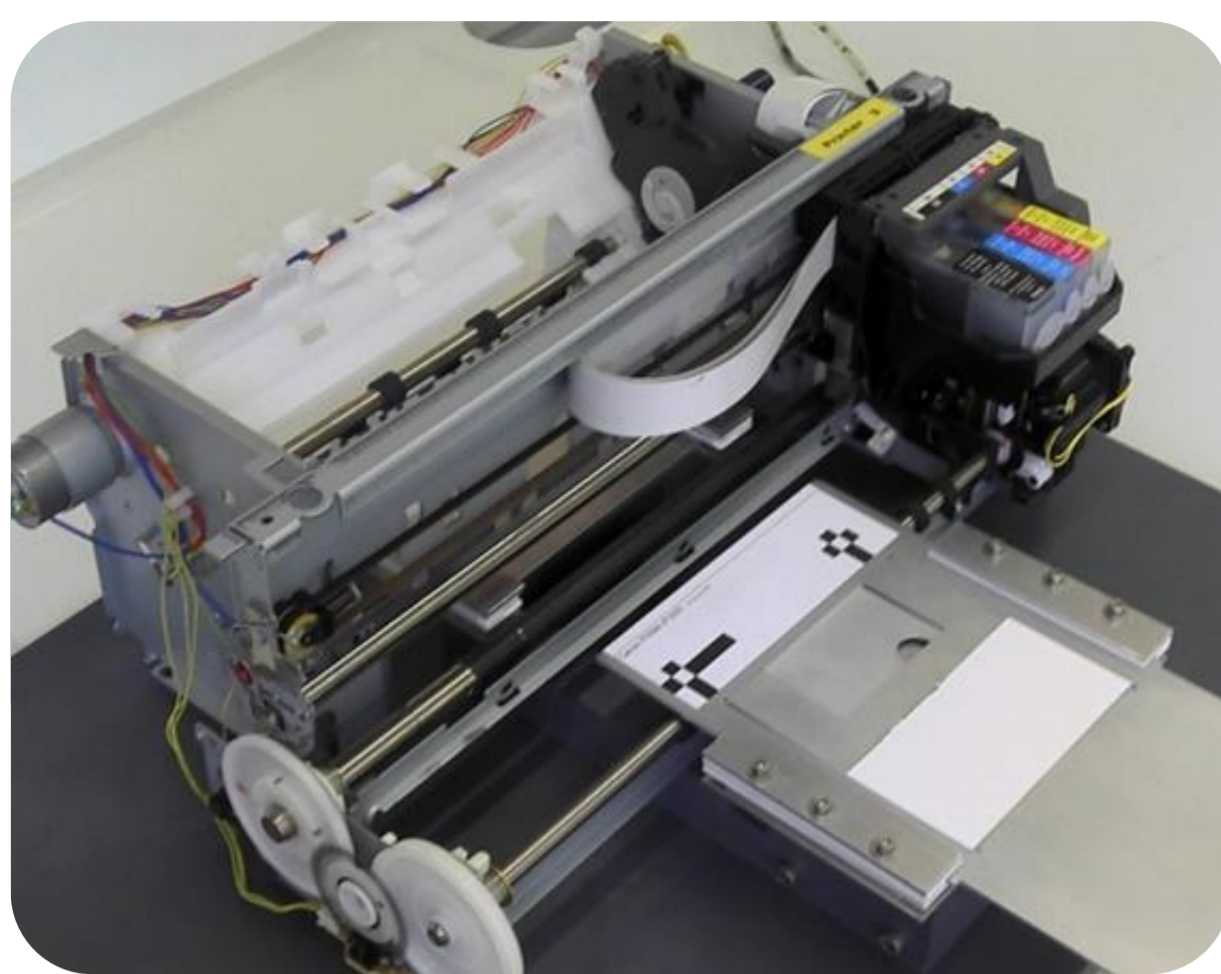


Office Chromatography: Precise sample application on miniaturized phases, image evaluation and DART-MS scanning

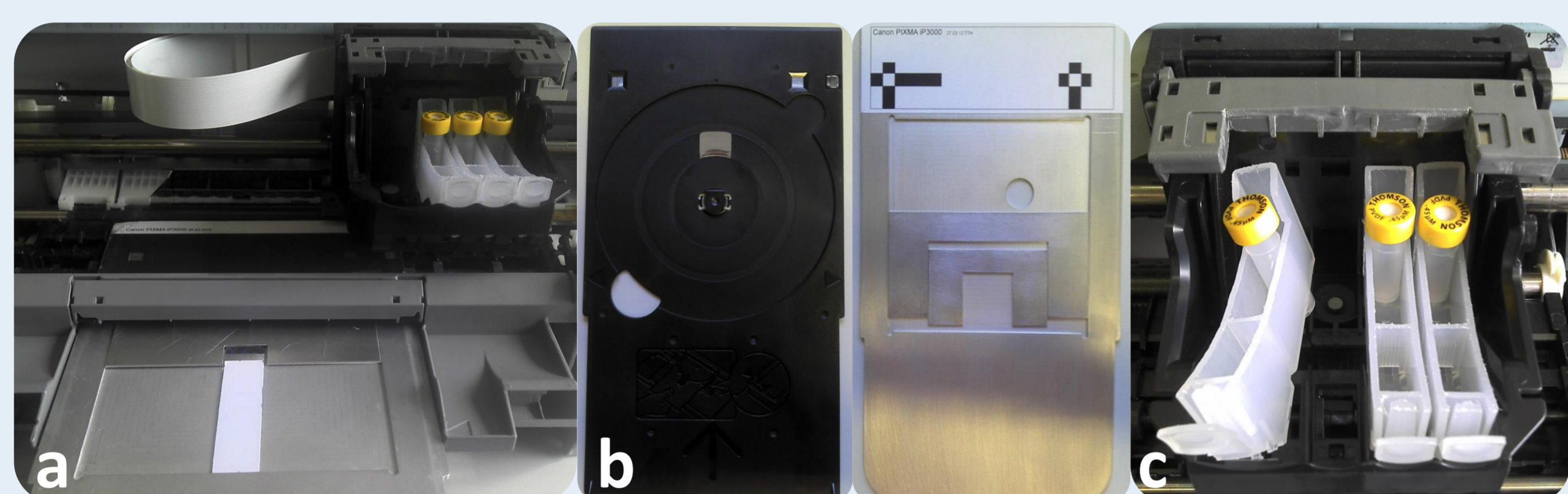


Highlights

- Technical modifications of an inkjet printer for precise and quantitative HPTLC sample application
- Up-to-date miniaturized phases as application substrate and chromatographic layer
- High resolution scanner and picture evaluation software for cost-efficient quantitation
- Desorption-based UTLC-MS of dyes on a M-CNT-templated ultrathin layer
- Printing of finely graduated scales to determine the spatial resolution of DART-MS

Why modification of the printer?

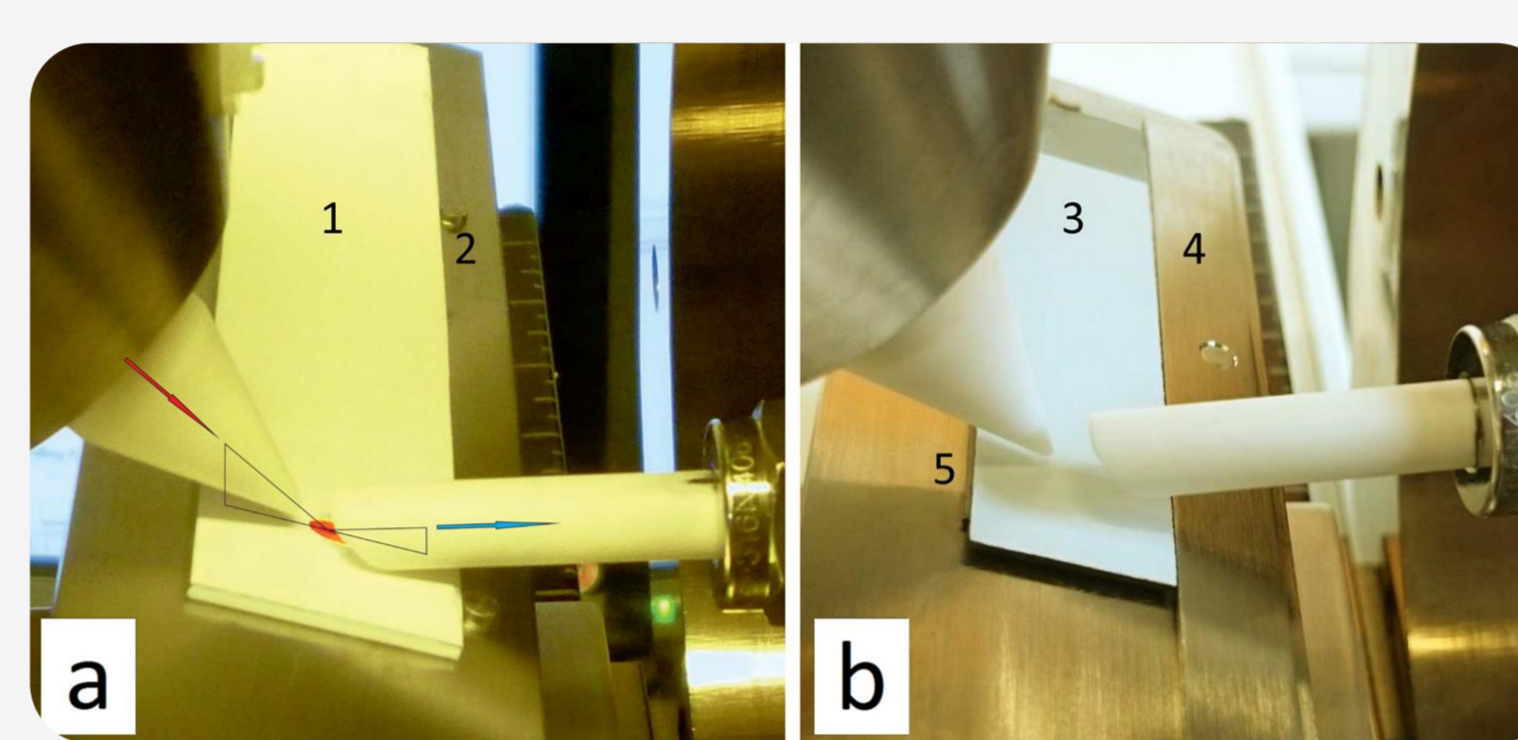
- ✓ Potential for inexpensive online UTLC
- ✓ Current instrumentation cannot handle UTLC
- ✓ Green chemistry (quantitatively applied nL-/µL-volumes only)



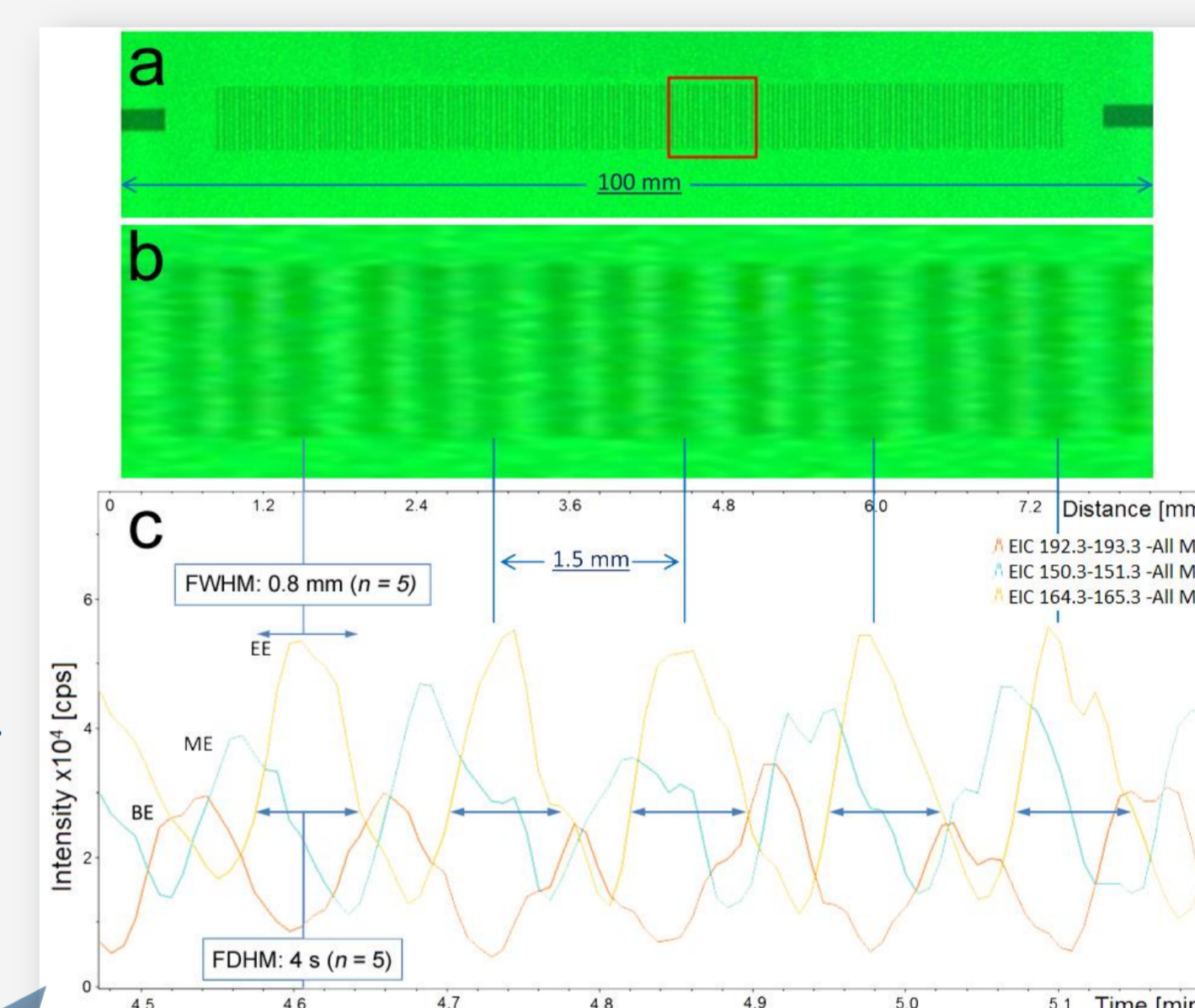
Modified Canon Pixma iP3000 printer with the original tray guide, removed paper feed assembly, dismantled sensors and transport slide cut out for contactless movement of all plate formats (a); original CD-tray and custom-built plate tray (b); print head carrier with Thomson SINGLE STEP® Filter Vials as sample reservoir in cartridge adapters (c)⁷.

Why to improve the DART interface for scanning?

- ✓ Improved ion guidance into the MS orifice → increased reliability
- ✓ Contactless scanning and MS evaluation of miniaturized UTLC formats like monolithic^{1,2}, electrospun^{3,4} and nanostructured layers^{5,6}



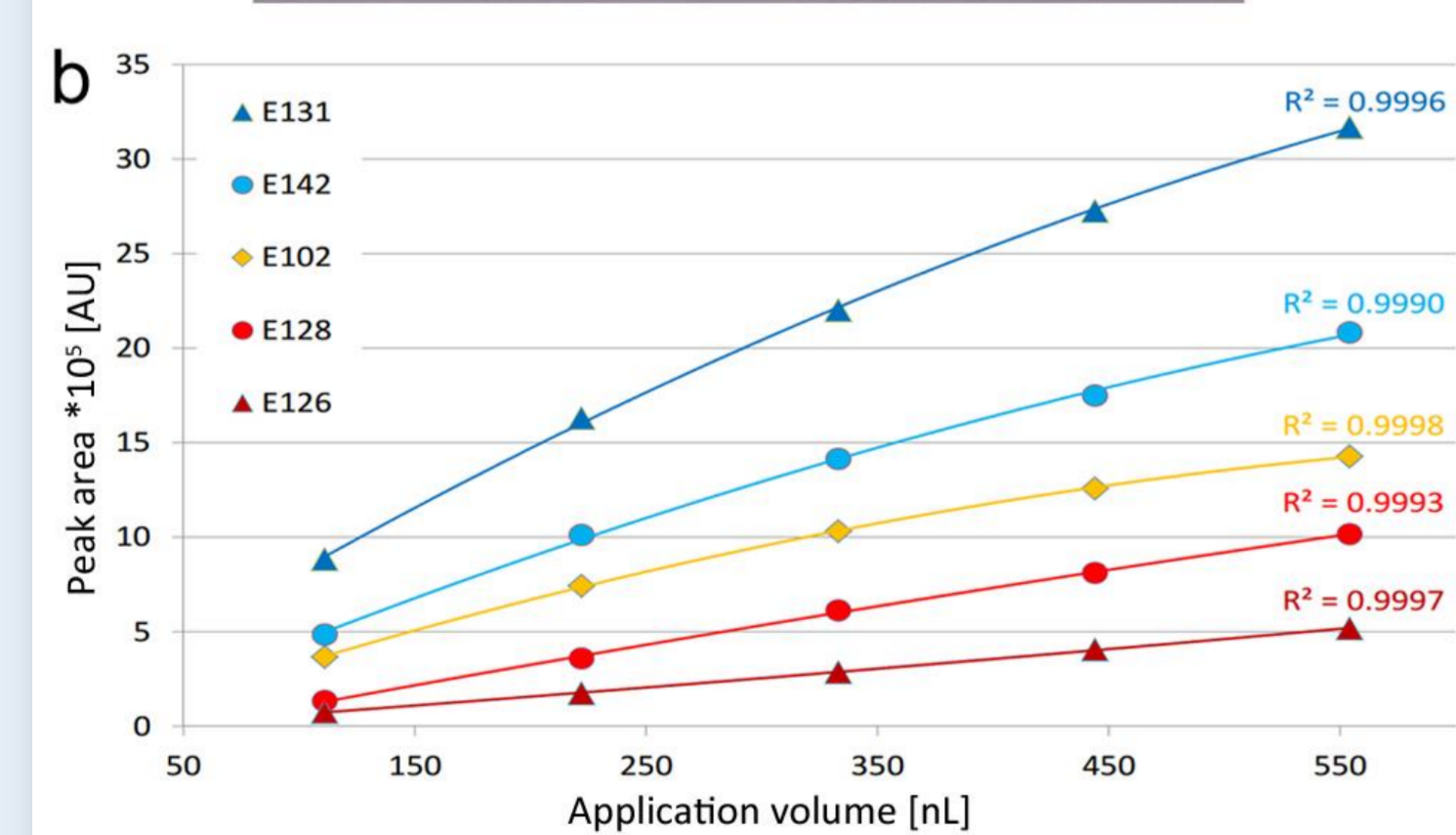
Scanning MS with a substantially modified DART-SVPA-3DS⁸: HPTLC plate (1) aligned at arresters (2) (a) and M-CNT UTLC plate (3) on spacers for scan lane (4) and height (5) adjustment (b).



Spatial resolution of the DART interface: printed pattern at UV 254 nm of 3 x 53 alternating bands (0.25 x 6.0 mm, each 30 ng/band) of methyl/ethyl/butyl parabenes (a) and MS scan along the region of interest (b) showed EIC signals with FWHM of 0.8 mm (c, n = 5).

Is this print application reliable?

- ✓ Highly quantitative, good correlation

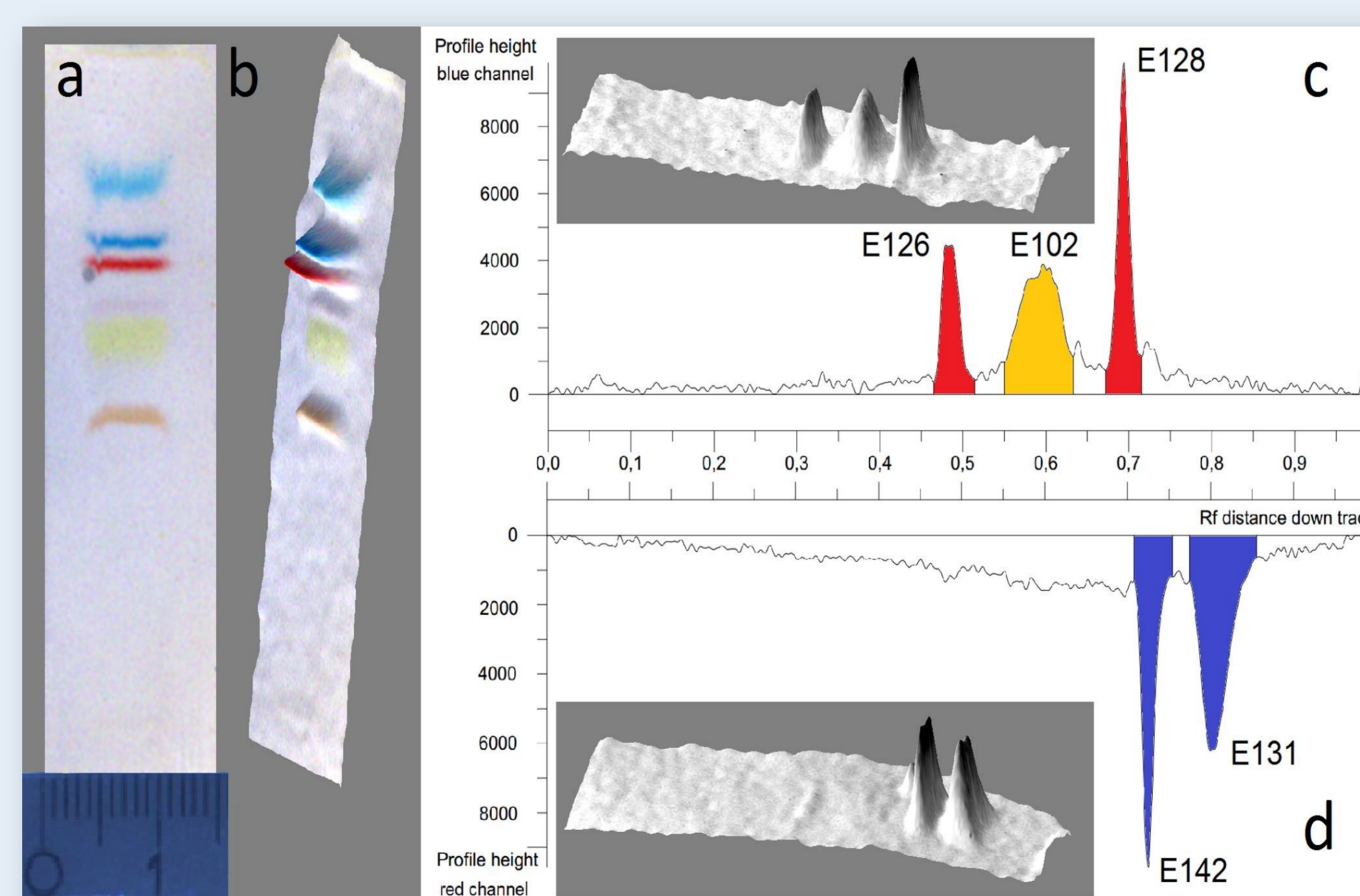


C	hR _F	amount [ng]	mean RR [%]	%RSD [%]	mean R ²
E126	7	67 - 332	103	4.0	0.9977 ± 0.0033
E102	16	44 - 222	101	3.4	0.9995 ± 0.0008
E142	20	22 - 111	105	6.5	0.9991 ± 0.0007
E131	32	44 - 222	101	2.9	0.9990 ± 0.0007
E128	42	44 - 222	103	7.2	0.9995 ± 0.0005

Calibration curves for 5 food dyes obtained via repeated printjobs and HPTLC analysis; detection via high-resolution flatbed scanner (CanoScan 9000F, Canon) and evaluation with VideoScan (CAMAG) using color channel filters (a, n = 4).

Example for miniaturized UTLC: Analysis of water-soluble food dyes

- ✓ Proof-of-principle worked

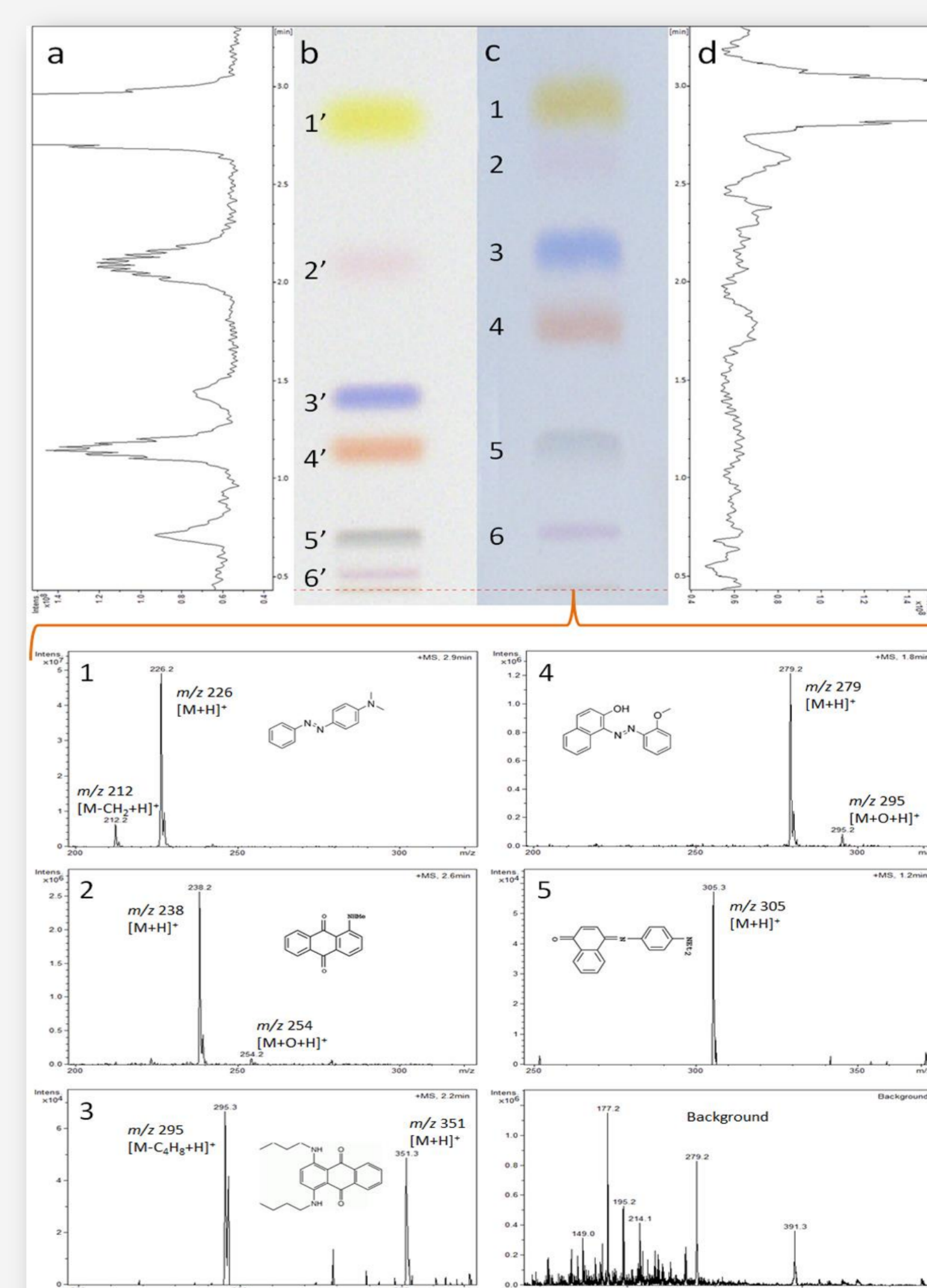


Separation on novel M-CNT UTLC layers of 100 nL hydrophilic dye mixture applied by the modified printer (a), documentation via TLC Visualizer (CAMAG), 3D image profile via Image J⁶ (NIH) (b); evaluation via VideoScan (CAMAG) for blue (c) and red filter channel (d).

- E126 (hR_F 48; 30 ng): red
- E102 (hR_F 59; 20 ng): yellow
- E128 (hR_F 69; 30 ng): red
- E142 (hR_F 73; 10 ng): blue
- E131 (hR_F 81; 20 ng): blue

HPTLC-MS versus UTLC-MS

- ✓ Example: Lipophilic dye mixture
- ✓ On both, MS spectra obtainable
- ✓ HPTLC-DART-MS more sensitive than M-CNT-UTLC-DART-MS (tight hedges)



Scanning DART-TIC-MS of separated lipophilic dyes on HPTLC plate (a, b) and UTLC plate (c, d).

