化学発光検出FIA法によるインドール 誘導体の定量

今井日出夫,吉田 久信* 升島 努* 応和 卓治*

分析化学 (BUNSEKI KAGAKU), 33 (1), 54-57 (1984)

Determination of Indole Derivatives by Flow Injection Method with Chemiluminescence Detection

Hedeo IMAI, Hisanobu Yoshida*, Tsutomu Masujima*, and Takuji Owa*

ABSTRACT Determination of indole derivatives in aqueous solution was investigated by a flow injection method with chemiluminescence detection. It was found that indole derivatives oxidized beforehand by heating with potassium peroxodisulfate emitted light on mixing with 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin solution. The reaction was made to proceed in a flow injection system, and the chemiluminescence intensity was measured by a photon counter PM tube placed in front of the mixing cell with spiral channel. The optimum conditions selected were as follows; the concentration of potassium peroxodisulfate was 4.0% (w/v), that of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethyl-hydantoin was 0.7% (w/v) in 0.1 N NaOH solution, and the optimum temperature of the oxidation reaction was 40° C at the flow rate of 2.0 ml/min in a reaction coil of 1 mm i.d. and 6 m length. The linear range of the determination was $(0.10 \sim 3.10)$ nmol with C.V. value of 3.4% (within-run at 0.78 nmol) for tryptophan and $(0.10 \sim 3.10)$ nmol with C.V. value of 3.4% (within-run at 0.78 nmol) for tryptophan and $(0.10 \sim 3.10)$ nmol with C.V. value of 3.4% (within-run at 0.78 nmol) for tryptophan and $(0.10 \sim 3.10)$ nmol with C.V. value of 3.4% (within-run at 0.78 nmol) for tryptophan and $(0.10 \sim 3.10)$ nmol with C.V. value of 3.4% (within-run at 0.78 nmol) for tryptophan and $(0.10 \sim 3.10)$ nmol with C.V. value of 3.4% (within-run 3.78 nmol) for tryptophan and 3.78 nmol) for tryptophan and 3.78 nmol yield 3.78 nmol yi

抄録 水溶液中におけるインドール誘導体の定量を化学発光検出フローインジェクション法によって検討した。過硫酸によってあらかじめ加熱酸化したインドール誘導体は 1,3-ジブロモー 5,5-ジメチルヒダントインと混じると強く発光することを見出し、これをフロー系に組入れて、渦巻型流路のミキシングセル前面にホトマルを設置してホトンカウンターで測定した。発光の最適条件は、過硫酸カリウム $4.0 \, \text{w/v}$ %,1,3-ジブロモ-5,5-ジメチルヒダントイン濃度は、 $0.7 \, \text{w/v}$ %($0.1 \, \text{N} \, \text{N} \, \text{a} \, \text{O} \, \text{H}$ 溶液),流速 $20 \, \text{ml/min}$,内径 $6 \, \text{mm}$ 長さ $6 \, \text{m} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{e} \, \text{o} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{e} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{o} \, \text{e} \, \text{e$

^{*} Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hiroshima University School of Medicine 広島大学医学部総合薬学科