

アミノ酸の HPLC 蛍光誘導体化試薬としての フタルイミジルベンゼンスルホニルクロリド類

鶴田泰人, 伊達有子, 小橋一彌

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Phthalimidylbenzenesulphonyl chlorides as fluorescence labelling reagents for amino acids in high-performance liquid chromatography

YASUTO TSURUTA, YUUKO DATE and KAZUYA KOHASHI

ABSTRACT 4-(N-Phthalimidyl)benzenesulphonyl chloride (Phisyl-Cl) and 2-methoxy-5-(N-Phthalimidyl)benzenesulphonyl chloride (M-Phisyl-Cl) as fluorescent derivatization reagents for amino acids were developed. These reagents reacted with amino acids in the presence of alkali under the mild conditions to give strongly fluorescent derivatives. The fluorescence maxima were Ex 294-296 nm and Em 422-426 nm for Phisyl-amino acids, and Ex 296-299 nm and Em 444-445 nm for M-Phisyl-amino acids. The peaks of Phisyl-derivatives were about five to twenty times higher than those of M-Phisyl-derivatives. The Phisyl-derivatives of 20 amino acids were successfully separated by high performance liquid chromatography with stepwise elution and the sensitivities were less than 0.2 pmol per injection.

抄録 アミノ酸類の蛍光誘導体化試薬として4-(N-フタルイミジル)ベンゼンスルホニルクロリド (Phisyl-Cl) 及び2-メトキシ-5-(N-フタルイミジル)ベンゼンスルホニルクロリド (M-Phisyl-Cl) を開発した。これらの試薬は水酸化アルカリ存在下, 緩和な条件下でアミノ酸と反応し, 強い蛍光性誘導体を与えた。Phisyl-誘導体の蛍光波長はEx 294~296 nm 及び Em 422~426 nm, M-Phisyl-誘導体では Ex 296~299 nm 及び Em 444~445 nm であった。Phisyl-誘導体のピーク高さは, M-Phisyl-誘導体のピーク高さより5~20倍高かった。20種のPhisyl-アミノ酸は, 高速液体クロマトグラフィー (段階溶出法) により分離され, 検出限界は0.2 pmol/注入量以下であった。