

碱液处理-活性炭柱固相萃取结合 GC-MS/MS 法 检测鱼干、虾皮和虾仁中 8 种 N-亚硝胺

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摘要:建立了碱液处理-活性炭柱固相萃取结合气相色谱-串联质谱联用(GC-MS/MS)技术检测鱼干、虾皮和虾仁中N-亚硝基二甲胺(NDMA)、N-亚硝基甲乙胺(NMEA)、N-亚硝基二乙胺(NDEA)、N-亚硝基二正丙胺(ndpa)、N-亚硝基哌啶(NPIP)、N-亚硝基吡咯烷(NPYR)、N-亚硝基吗啉(NMOR)和N-亚硝基二正丁胺(NDBA)等有害物质。以NDMA-d6、NDPA-d14和NPYR-d8为内标,用Ba(OH)₂溶液于80℃处理样品1 h,离心上清液,经Sep-Pak® plus AC-2活性炭小柱富集净化,DB-WAXUI(30 m×250 μm×0.25 μm)色谱柱分离,质谱多反应监测(MRM)模式检测。结果表明,在1~200 μg/L浓度范围内,8种N-亚硝胺的线性关系良好, $R^2 > 0.998$;检出限为0.03~0.25 μg/kg,定量限为0.10~0.85 μg/kg,添加回收率为71.3%~119.0%(除NDBA在高添加水平时略低,为52.1%~69.0%),相对标准偏差为0.65%~15.4%。将该方法用于23种实际样品检测,在所有样品中均检出NDMA,且含量相对较高,其他N-亚硝胺仅部分检出,含量相对较低。该方法操作简单、便于高通量分析、环境友好、定性定量可靠,可为水产品中N-亚硝胺类物质的检测提供参考。

关键词:气相色谱-串联质谱法(GC-MS/MS);N-亚硝胺;碱液处理;鱼干;虾皮;虾仁

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Determination of 8 N-Nitrosamines in Dried Fish, Dried Small Shrimp and Shrimp Meat by GC-MS/MS with Alkali Solution Treating Followed Active Carbon Cartridge Solid Phase Extraction

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Abstract: N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), N-nitroxymethylamine (NMEA), N-

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nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA), N-nitrosodipropylamine (NDPA), N-nitrosopiperidine (NPIP), N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR), N-nitrosomorpholine (NMOR) and N-nitrosodibutylamine (NDBA) in dried fish, dried small shrimps and shrimp meat were determined by gas chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (GC-MS/MS) with alkali solution treating and active carbon solid phase extraction. 10 g of sample was placed into a 50 mL screw-cap plastic centrifugation tube, and 50 μ L of internal standards solution including NDMA-d6, NDPA-d14 and NPYR-d8 with each concentration of 1 mg/L, 1.0 g of Ba(OH)₂ • 8H₂O and distilled water with volume to the 50 mL scale line were added. Then the tube was heated at 80 °C for 1 h in an oven and centrifuged at 10 000 r/min for 10 min. All the supernatant was passed through a Sep-Pak® Plus AC-2 cartridge which had been conditioned with 6 mL of dichloromethane, 6 mL of methanol and 6 mL of water in turns, and the analytes were eluted with 5 mL of dichloromethane from the cartridges after aspiration to dryness by a vacuum pump. The eluent was concentrated further to 1 mL under nitrogen flow at 40 °C and was then passed through a 0.22 μ m pore filter for injection. The chromatographic separation was carried on a DB WAXUI column (30 m × 250 μ m × 0.25 μ m) and detected with tandem mass spectrometry at multiple reactions monitoring mode. The calibration curves show good linearity in the range of 1-200 μ g/L with the correlation coefficients (R^2) greater than 0.998. The limits of detection and quantification are in the ranges of 0.03-0.25 μ g/kg and 0.10-0.85 μ g/kg, respectively. The recoveries of N-nitrosamines are 71.3%-119.0%, except that NDBA is slightly lower at high addition levels, and the relative standard deviations (RSD) is 0.65%-15.4%. 23 samples from local supermarket including 8 ready-to-eat dried fish, 5 fresh dried fish, 4 dried small shrimp and 6 shrimp meat were detected. The results indicate that NDMA is the major N-nitrosamines and is detected in all samples with the highest level among of the analytes, and the other N-nitrosamines are detected in partial samples with relative lower levels even below the LOQ. The samples with the highest levels of NDMA are dried fishes and the levels of ready-to-eat dried fishes are much higher than that of the fresh dried fishes, the samples with medium and the lowest levels of NDMA are dried small shrimps and shrimp meats, respectively. NDBA should be paid more attention during the relative food safety control. This method is simple, environment-friendly, easy for high-throughput detection and reliable for both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Key words: gas chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry(GC-MS/MS); N-nitrosamine; alkali solution treating; dried fish; dried small shrimps; shrimp meat

N-亚硝胺(N-nitrosamines)主要由前体物质亚硝酸盐和胺类物质在适当条件下反应产生^[1-2]。研究显示,N-亚硝胺可能是某些癌症发病率升高的诱因之一^[3-4]。由于鱼干、虾皮和虾仁富含蛋白质,其降解产生的胺类物质为形成N-亚硝胺提供了条件。目前,我国规定肉制品和水产品中N-二甲基亚硝胺(NDMA)的安全部量分别为3 μ g/kg和4 μ g/kg^[5],尚未规定

其他N-亚硝胺类物质的限量值。

食品中N-亚硝胺的检测方法主要有气相色谱-热能分析(GC-TEA)法^[6-7],液相色谱-荧光检测(HPLC-FD)法^[8],气相色谱-质谱(GC/MS)法^[9-11],气相色谱-串联质谱(GC-MS/MS)法^[12-13]和液相色谱-串联质谱(LC-MS/MS)法^[14-15]等。其中GC-MS/MS和LC-MS/MS具有优异的信噪比和选择性,近年来获得了较

多应用。然而,由于样品基质复杂、目标物通常为 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 级,样品前处理是N-亚硝胺检测的关键和难点,通常需经提取、净化和富集等复杂过程。GB/T 5009.26—2003^[16]和GB/T 5009.26—2016^[17]采用水蒸气蒸馏提取-液液萃取净化-K-D浓缩器浓缩或旋转蒸发-氮吹浓缩的方法,虽然具有适应性广和基质效应小等优点,但需大量的有机试剂,且耗时、费力,不能进行高通量处理。也有文献报道采用顶空固相微萃取^[7,11]、固相萃取^[18-19]、分散液液微萃取^[20-21]、分散固相萃取^[13,22]和QuEChERS^[23-24]等方法,用适当溶剂提取样品,但NDMA的检出限通常不能满足要求。

本研究拟采用碱溶液处理样品,使基质中N-亚硝胺转移至水溶液中^[25-26],并使用活性炭小柱对水中N-亚硝胺净化富集^[27-28],以稳定同位素标样为内标,GC-MS/MS法检测分析鱼干、虾皮和虾仁中N-亚硝胺,希望为食品中N-亚硝胺的检测提供新途径。

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器与装置

Agilent 7890B-7000C气相色谱-串联质谱联用仪:美国Agilent公司产品;Centrifuge 5810R高速冷冻离心机:德国Eppendorf公司产品;12孔固相萃取装置:上海安谱科学仪器公司产品;BF-2000氮吹仪:北京八方科技世纪有限公司产品;MJ-WBL2501B搅拌机:广东美的生活电器制造有限公司产品。

1.2 材料与试剂

Sep-Pak® Plus AC-2小柱:美国Waters公司产品;50 mL塑料离心管、10 mL塑料管:美国BD Biosciences公司产品;鱼干、虾皮、虾仁:均购自北京回龙观地区超市。

N-亚硝基二甲胺(NDMA)、N-亚硝基二正丙胺(NDPA)、N-亚硝基二乙胺(NDEA)、N-亚硝基哌啶(NPIP)、N-亚硝基吡咯烷(NPYR)、N-亚硝基吗啉(NMOR)、N-亚硝基甲乙胺(NMEA)、N-亚硝基二正丁胺(DBA)混合标准溶液(2 000 mg/L):均为美国o2si公司产品;NDMA-d6甲醇溶液、NDPA-d14甲醇溶液、NPYR-d8甲醇溶液:均为1 000 mg/L,美国Accustandard Inc公司产品;二氯甲烷、乙

腈、甲醇:均为色谱纯,美国J.T.Baker公司产品; $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$:分析纯,国药集团化学试剂有限公司产品。

1.3 标准溶液的配制

分别用二氯甲烷稀释定值混合标准溶液和3种定值内标溶液,得到200 mg/L的混合标准储备液和100 mg/L的混合内标储备液,于棕色贮液瓶中-18 ℃储存。

用甲醇分别稀释混合标准储备液和混合内标储备液,得到浓度为1、0.1 mg/L的混合标准中间工作液,和浓度为1 mg/L的NDMA-d6、NDPA-d14和NPYR-d8内标混合液。

向混合标准中间工作液中加入适量的内标混合液,用二氯甲烷稀释至浓度分别为1、5、10、25、50、100、200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,内标浓度均为50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 的标准工作液。

1.4 实验条件

1.4.1 色谱条件 色谱柱:DB-WAXUI柱($30\text{ m} \times 250\text{ }\mu\text{m} \times 0.25\text{ }\mu\text{m}$);程序升温:35 ℃保持1 min,以10 ℃/min升至90 ℃,再以30 ℃/min升至240 ℃,保持6 min;载气:He(纯度>99.999%),流速0.9 mL/min;进样量1 μL ;进样口温度190 ℃;不分流进样。

1.4.2 质谱条件 电子轰击(EI)离子源;电子能量70 eV;离子源温度230 ℃;传输线温度250 ℃;四极杆温度150 ℃;溶剂延迟5 min;多反应监测(MRM)模式检测,参数列于表1。

1.5 样品前处理

称取10 g破碎混匀的样品于50 mL离心管中,加入50 μL 1 mg/L的内标混合液,静置1~5 min,使内标溶液充分吸收,加入1 g $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$,并加水至刻度线,拧紧盖子,于80 ℃烘箱中处理10 min,取出后涡旋混匀,再置于烘箱处理1 h,取出后以10 000 r/min离心10 min,备用。将Sep-pak® plus AC-2小柱置于固相萃取装置上,上接50 mL盛样管(底部放少许玻璃棉),依次用6 mL二氯甲烷、甲醇和水活化小柱,加载上清液,开启抽真空泵,控制样品溶液约1~3滴每秒,待全部样液流过小柱后,继续抽干0.5 h。用5 mL二氯甲烷洗脱小柱,并收集流出液于10 mL离心管中,室温氮吹至1 mL,过0.22 μm 滤膜,待测。

表 1 8 种 N-亚硝胺和 3 种稳定同位素标记 N-亚硝胺的 MRM 参数

Table 1 MRM parameters of 8 N-nitrosamines and 3 stable isotope-labeled N-nitrosamines

分析物 Analytes	保留时间 <i>t</i> _R /min	母离子 Precursor ions (<i>m/z</i>)	子离子 Product ions (<i>m/z</i>)	碰撞能量 Collision energy/eV
NDMA-d6	8.259	80	46, 50	15, 5
NDMA	8.265	74	42, 44	20, 5
NMEA	8.665	88	42, 71	20, 5
NDEA	8.898	102	44, 85, 5	20, 10
NDPA-d14	9.738	144	50, 126	10, 8
NDPA	9.781	130	43, 113, 3	3, 2
NDBA	10.690	158	99, 2, 141, 3	2, 5
NPIP	10.833	114	84, 97	6, 5
NPYR	10.941	100	50, 70	6, 6
NPYR-d8	10.923	108	50, 2, 78, 2	10, 10
NMOR	11.139	116	56, 86	2, 5

2 结果与讨论

2.1 实验条件的选择

据文献报道^[18,23], 食品中挥发性 N-亚硝胺可在中等、强极性毛细管色谱柱上获得良好分离。本实验对比了 DB-1701 柱和 DB-WAXUI 柱(均为 30 m×250 μm×0.25 μm)的分离效果。结果表明, 在 DB-1701 柱上 NDMA 流出较快, NDMA 的 2 个二级离子 *m/z* 44, 42 容易受共流出物的干扰, 导致这 2 个离子信号异常, 给定性和定量分析带来困难; 而 DB-WAXUI 柱可有效分离 NDMA 与共流出物, N-亚硝胺标样(含内标)和加标浓度 3 ng/g 鱼干样品的总离子流 MRM 色谱图示于图 1a~b, 二者的 NDMA 母离子 *m/z* 74 的 2 个子离子 *m/z* 42、44 对应的 MRM 色谱图分别示于图 1c~d 和图 1e~f, 均可与相同质荷比的干扰离子有效分离。因此, 本实验选择 DB-WAXUI 柱进行分离。此外, 兼顾灵敏度和基质效应, 对母离子和子离子进行了筛选, 以干扰较小的离子对作为定量离子对, 结果列于表 1。

2.2 样品前处理

由于碱性条件不利于形成 N-亚硝胺^[3], 使用 NaOH 溶液处理样品可使脂肪皂化, 以便 N-亚硝胺充分转移至水溶液, 但 NaOH 易使提取液浑浊、粘稠, 且不易通过离心达到澄清^[20~21]。本研究使用 Ba(OH)₂ 作为处理剂, Ba²⁺ 可促进蛋白沉淀, 且 Ba(OH)₂ 溶解度小,

当提取液冷却后, Ba(OH)₂ 沉淀会从溶液中析出, 从而促进离心分离, 使离心液澄清, 所得样品溶液粘度小, 有利于后续的活性炭柱净化富集。此外, Ba(OH)₂ 腐蚀性小, 使用时以固体方式加入, 操作方便。

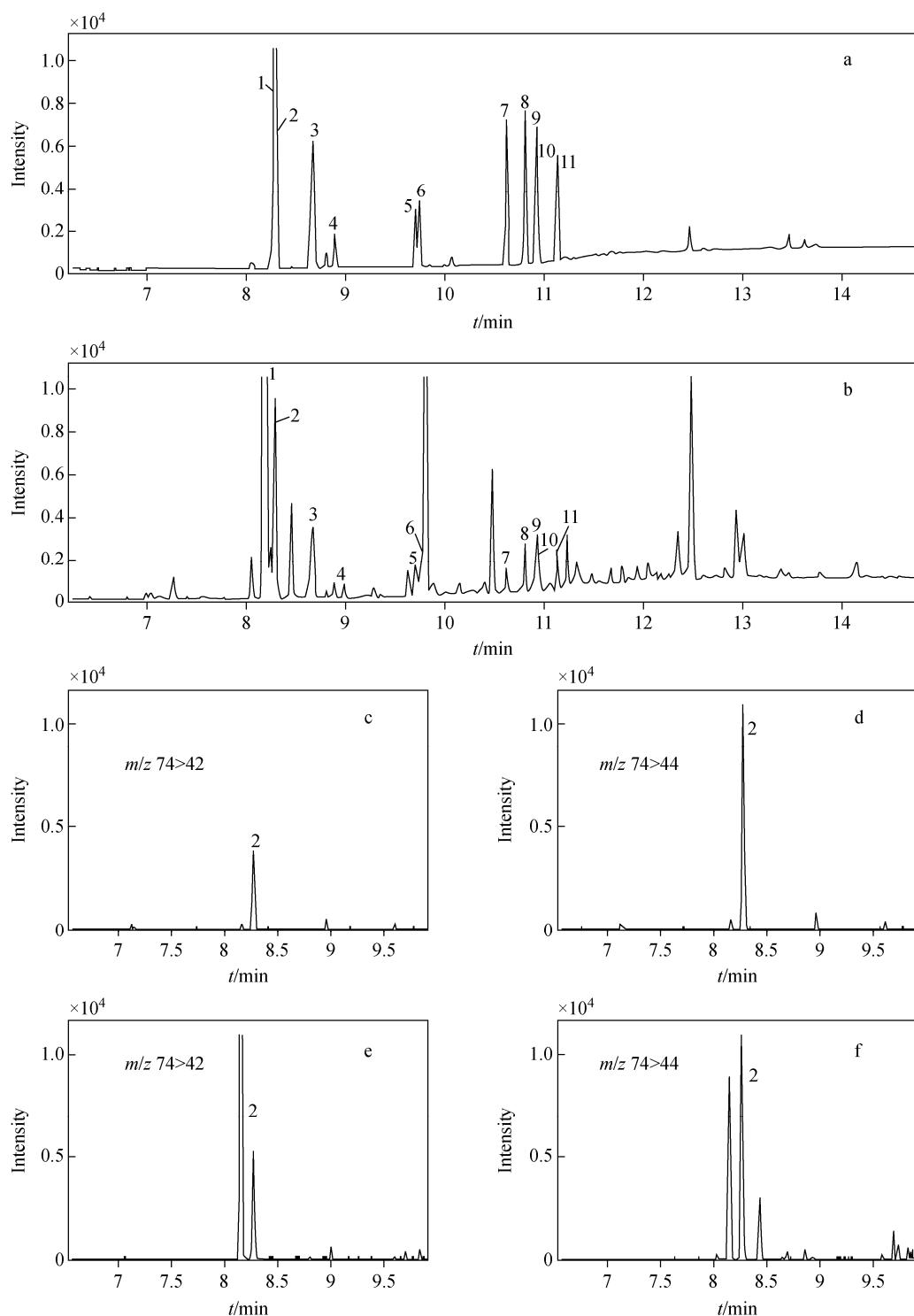
本实验优化了 Ba(OH)₂ 的用量、处理时间和温度。结果表明, Ba(OH)₂ 用量过大容易堵塞小柱, 加入 1 g 时效果较好; 处理时间过长易使样液发生褐变, 处理时间为 1 h 时, 离心上清液中的油脂层消失, 说明油脂已经皂化完全; 处理温度超过 100 ℃时, 离心管容易变形、漏液, 故选择处理温度为 80 ℃。

水溶液中 N-亚硝胺的富集净化主要采用活性炭小柱, 本实验选择 Sep-Pak® Plus AC-2 小柱, 参考文献[28]方法富集净化样品。经碱液处理、活性炭柱固相萃取, 可对 8 种 N-亚硝胺有效富集和净化, 该方法省时、省力、环境友好, 可显著提高工作效率。

2.3 方法验证

2.3.1 检出限和定量限

虽然鱼干的总离子流色谱图基质峰较虾皮、虾仁复杂, 但在本方法条件下, 3 类样品的 LOD 和 LOQ 区别不明显, 其中 NDMA 的 LOD 和 LOQ 分别为 0.09 μg/kg 和 0.33 μg/kg, 能够满足水产品中 NDMA 的监测需求。8 种 N-亚硝胺在 1~200 μg/L 浓度范围内的线性关系良好, 线性相关系数 R² ≥ 0.998, 其结果列于表 2。



注: 1. NDMA-d6; 2. NDMA; 3. NMEA; 4. NDEA; 5. NDPA-d14;

6. NDPA; 7. NDBA; 8. NPIP; 9. NPYR-d8; 10. NPYR; 11. NMOR

图 1 标样(a)、加标浓度 3 ng/g 鱼干样品(b)的总离子流 MRM 色谱图,
标样(c,d)和鱼干样品(e,f)NDMA 子离子对应的 MRM 色谱图

Fig. 1 Total ion chromatograms of standard samples (a) and dried fish samples (b),
MRM chromatograms of NDMA in standard samples (c, d) and dried fish samples (e, f)

表 2 各分析物的线性方程、检出限和定量限
Table 2 Linear regression equations, limits of detection (LODs) and limits of quantification (LOQs) of analytes

分析物 Analytes	线性回归方程 Linear regression equations	相关系数 Correlation coefficients (R^2)	线性范围 Linear ranges/ ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	检出限 LODs/($\mu\text{g/kg}$)	定量限 LOQs/($\mu\text{g/kg}$)
NDMA	$y=1.2098x+0.0118$	0.9993	1~200	0.09	0.33
NMEA	$y=0.5708x+0.0021$	0.9997	1~200	0.05	0.27
NDEA	$y=0.2969x-0.0015$	0.9998	1~200	0.25	0.85
NDPA	$y=1.5511x-0.0099$	0.9997	1~200	0.04	0.12
NDBA	$y=2.2561x-0.0189$	0.9998	1~200	0.19	0.62
NPIP	$y=1.2542x+0.0097$	0.9996	1~200	0.08	0.28
NPYR	$y=0.3568x+0.0138$	0.9982	1~200	0.20	0.70
NMOR	$y=3.5931x-0.0315$	0.9999	1~200	0.03	0.10

注: y 表示峰面积比; x 表示浓度比

2.3.2 准确度和精密度 在考虑样品本底值的基础上, 对 3 类样品在 3 种浓度水平进行 6 次平行加标回收实验, 结果列于表 3。分别以 NDMA-d6 为 NDMA、NMEA、NDEA 的内标, NDPA-d14 为 NDPA、NPIP 和 NDBA 的内标,

NPYR-d8 为 NPYR、NMOR 的内标。除 NDBA 高水平添加的回收率略低(可能与 NDBA 的稳定性有关), 为 52.1%~69.0% 外, 其他化合物的回收率均在 71.3%~119.0% 之间, RSD 为 0.65%~15.4%, 准确性和精密度良好。

表 3 样品中 8 种挥发性 N-亚硝胺的回收率及精密度
Table 3 Recoveries and precisions of 8 volatile N-nitrosamines

样品 Samples	分析物 Analytes	添加水平 Adding levels/($\mu\text{g/kg}$)	回收率 Recoveries/%	精密度 RSDs/%
鱼干	NDMA	1,3,10	102.0,92.7,110.4	6.97,1.79,2.02
	NMEA	1,3,10	109.2,97.0,105.2	5.79,3.87,1.89
	NDEA	1,3,10	76.0,71.3,83.6	15.4,7.04,3.43
	NDPA	1,3,10	113.6,89.7,101.9	7.16,5.29,5.25
	NMOR	1,3,10	73.3,89.2,61.6	12.3,6.77,5.82
	NPIP	1,3,10	86.1,74.2,80.5	11.7,15.9,6.91
	NPYR	1,3,10	108.2,85.7,113.4	9.16,5.56,4.76
	NDBA	1,3,10	83.0,65.7,61.1	14.1,7.75,2.26
虾皮	NDMA	3,10,20	—,105.5,103.7	—,6.63,2.62
	NMEA	1,3,10	106.9,97.8,100.8	5.77,2.74,3.16
	NDEA	1,3,10	75.2,73.4,89.2	6.33,8.63,5.35
	NDPA	1,3,10	99.1,95.2,99.7	11.7,4.26,3.79
	NMOR	1,3,10	74.3,86.9,75.0	13.7,5.31,3.03
	NPIP	1,3,10	87.6,92.0,87.6	5.51,9.68,3.55
	NPYR	1,3,10	115.4,93.5,107.1	7.86,5.56,2.39
	NDBA	1,3,10	81.7,60.5,52.1	13.3,5.86,1.67

续表3

样品 Samples	分析物 Analytes	添加水平 Adding levels/($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	回收率 Recoveries/%	精密度 RSDs/%
虾仁	NDMA	1,3,10	118.4,104.1,113.0	2.97,4.23,2.17
	NMEA	1,3,10	112.7,108.7,119.0	6.72,2.42,5.04
	NDEA	1,3,10	109.0,93.3,97.8	5.22,5.34,5.87
	NDPA	1,3,10	118.6,102.6,109.4	3.75,5.94,0.65
	NMOR	1,3,10	82.4,84.4,67.9	3.18,4.64,1.47
	NPIP	1,3,10	103.4,83.3,102.6	3.36,10.2,3.15
	NPYR	1,3,10	101.5,92.1,91.5	6.79,4.14,4.62
	NDBA	1,3,10	77.1,69.0,67.0	5.56,5.33,4.14

注:—表示本底值远大于添加值,未做计算

2.4 实际样品测定

应用本方法检测了购自本地超市的鱼干、虾皮和虾仁共23个产品,其中包括8个即食鱼干、5个生鱼干、4个虾皮、6个虾仁样品。每个样品平行测定2次,结果列于表4。从3类样品中均检出NDMA,其他N-亚硝胺被不同程度检出;NDMA在鱼干中含量最高,虾皮次

之,虾仁最低,但总体均值均高于安全限量;即食鱼干中NDMA含量显著高于生鱼干,说明加工过程或辅料^[29]促进了NDMA的生成。除即食食品外,这些水产品在烹饪过程中会挥发损失一部分N-亚硝胺,人体摄入量相对较小。因此,NDMA的食品安全风险还有待进一步探讨。

表4 实际样品中8种N-亚硝胺的含量

Table 4 Contents of eight N-nitrosamines in actual samples

分析物 Analytes	含量 Contents/($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)		
	鱼干 Dried fish	虾皮 Dried small shrimp	虾仁 Shrimp meat
NDMA	0.70~80.0 ^r ,23.1 ^a	3.72~25.4,11.2	0.47~9.05,5.65
NMEA	ND~1.70,1.70	ND~LOQ,—	ND,—
NDEA	0.25~1.18,0.46	< LOQ,—	< LOQ,—
NDPA	< LOQ~0.13,0.13	< LOQ~0.27,0.27	< LOQ,—
NMOR	0.13~1.17,0.34	0.10~1.1,0.4	0.10~0.17,0.13
NPIP	0.28~0.40,0.33	ND~0.59,0.59	ND~LOQ,—
NPYR	ND~3.75,3.75	ND~1.19,1.19	ND~1.19,1.19
NDBA	0.66~1.26,0.96	< LOQ~0.95,0.95	< LOQ,—

注:ND表示未检出;r表示含量范围;a表示均值;—表示未计算

3 结论

本研究建立了Ba(OH)₂溶液处理-活性炭柱固相萃取,结合GC-MS/MS检测鱼干、虾仁和虾皮中8种N-亚硝胺的方法。该方法的样品处理简单、环境友好、定性定量分析可靠,可满足食品中N-亚硝胺检测的需求。

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