



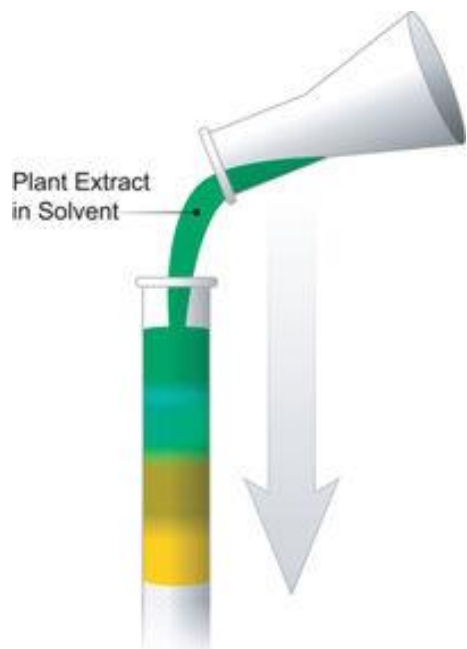
Hrvatska komora  
medicinskih biokemičara

Analitičke tehnike u kliničkom laboratoriju: elektroforetske i  
kromatografske separacije

# Uvod u kromatografske separacije

Dario Mandić, KBC Osijek

# 1. Povijest kromatografije



• Cvet

## The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1952

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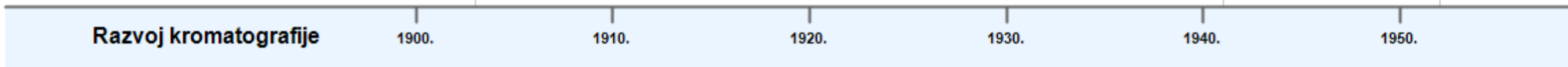
Archer John Porter  
Martin  
Prize share: 1/2



Richard Laurence  
Millington Synge  
Prize share: 1/2

• Martin & Synge

• Martin & Synge



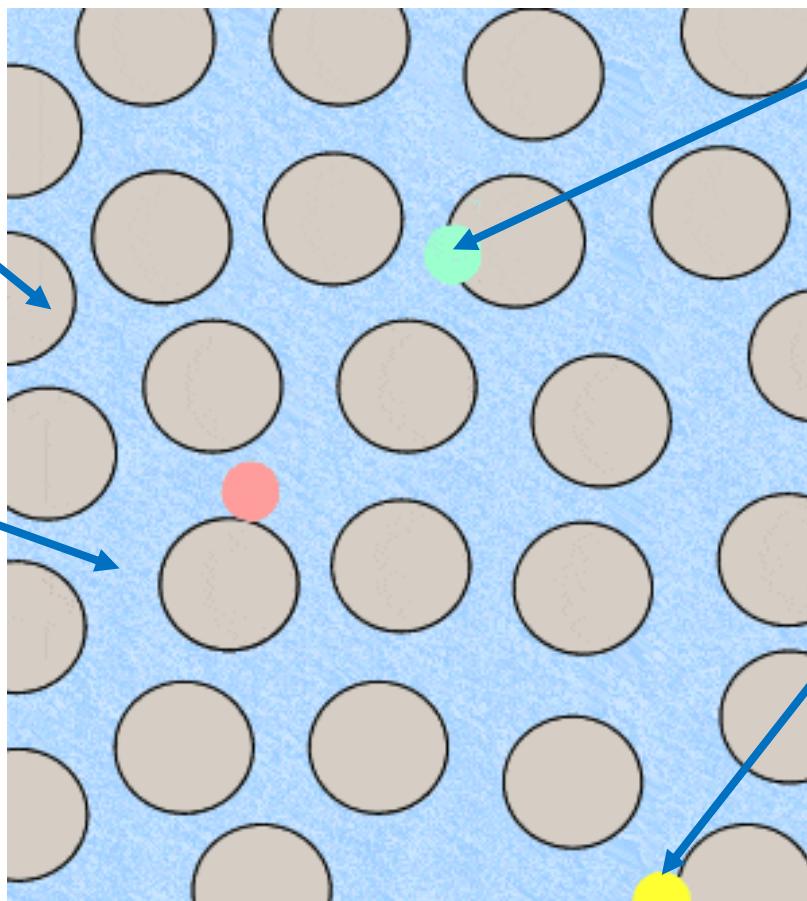
chroma & graphein = **KROMATOGRFIJA**

## 2. Kromatografija – osnovni pojmovi

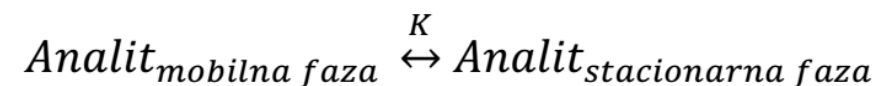
- **KROMATOGRAFIJA** - metoda razdvajanja smjese na osnovu različite raspodjele između stacionarne i mobilne faze

Stacionarna faza

Mobilna faza



Komponenta smjese koja se najviše zadržava na SP

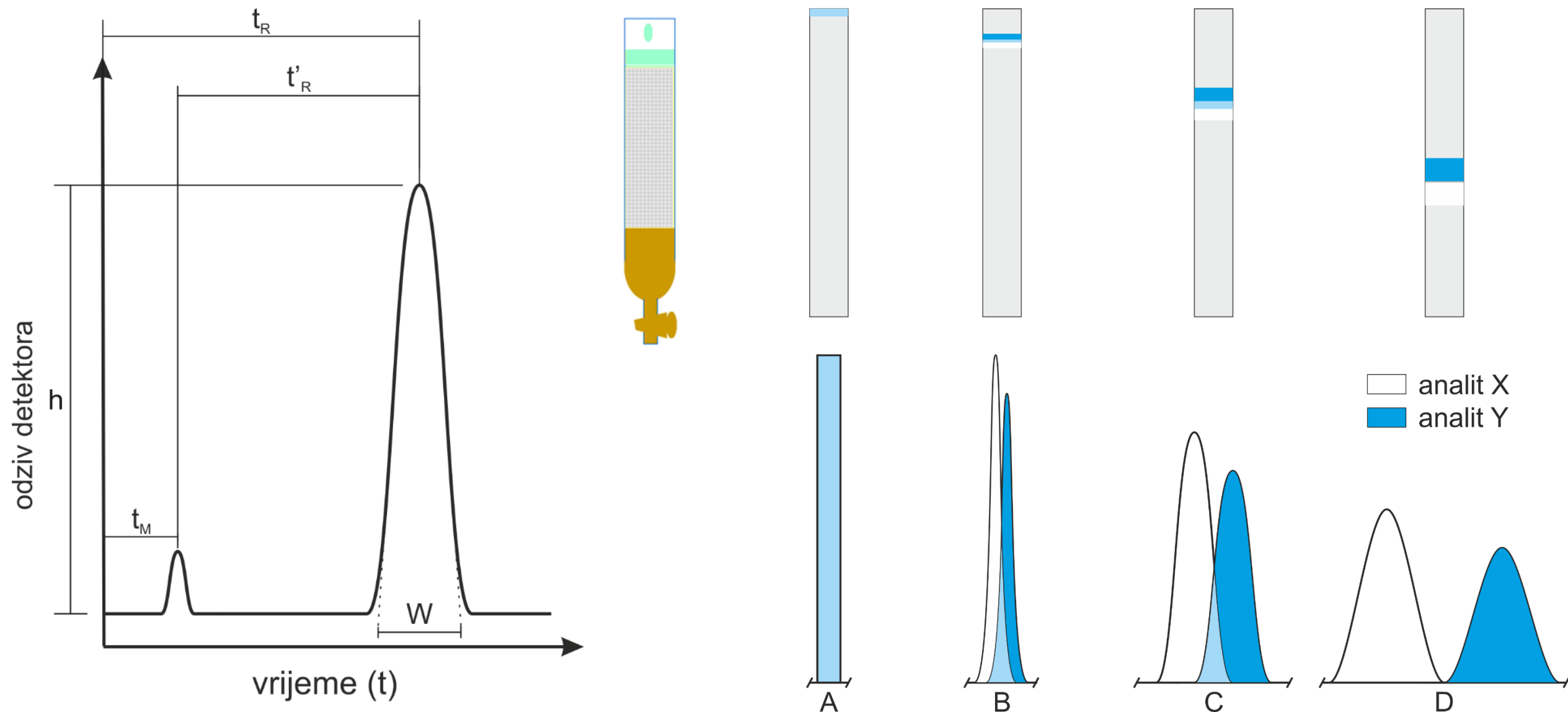


Komponenta smjese koja se najmanje zadržava na SP

$$K = \frac{c_S}{c_M}$$



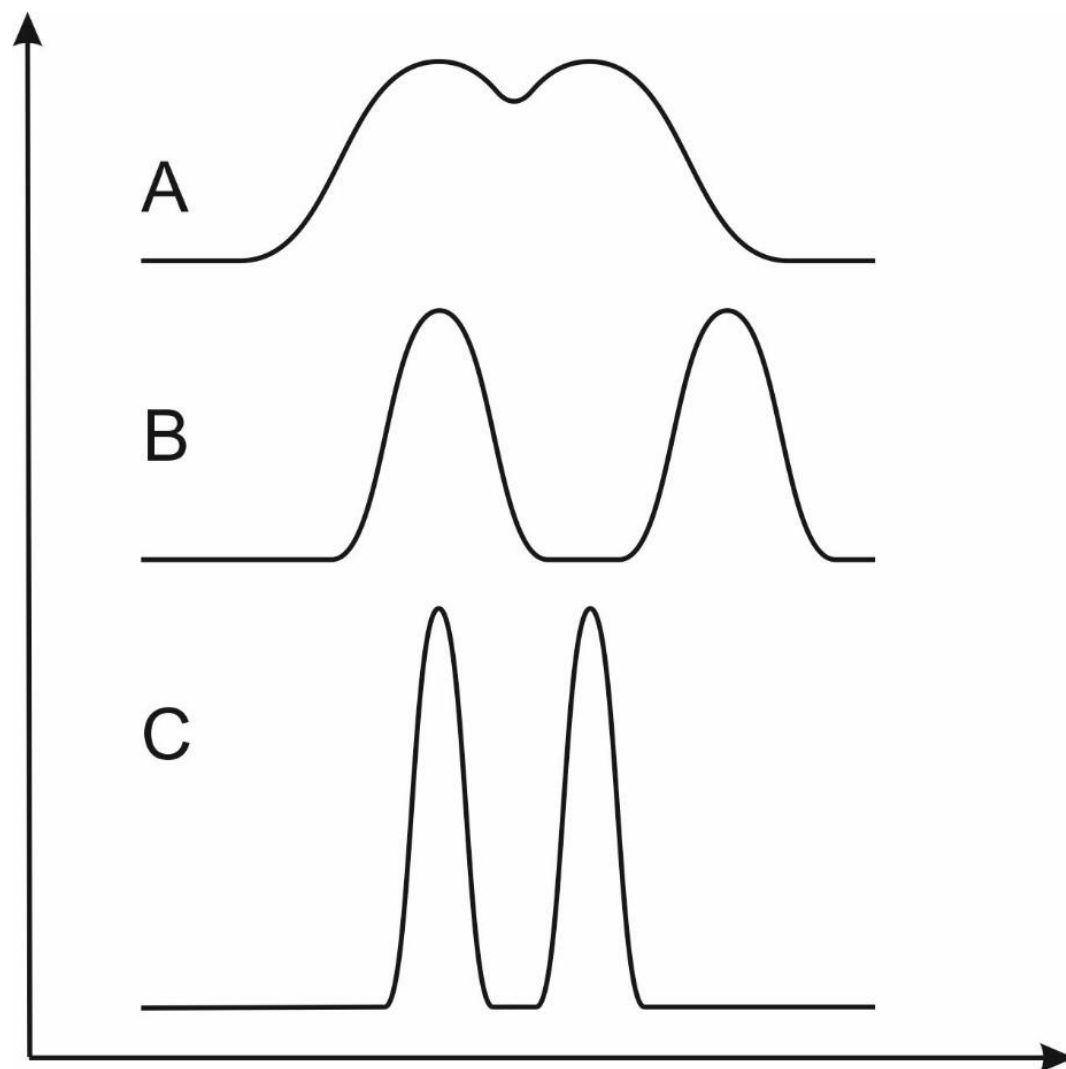
## 2. Kromatografija – osnovni pojmovi



# 3. Fizikalno-kemijske osnove kromatografije

Načini poboljšanja separacije:

- povećanje selektivnosti (brzina odjeljivanja) → **B**
- povećanje djelotvornosti (širenje zona) → **C**



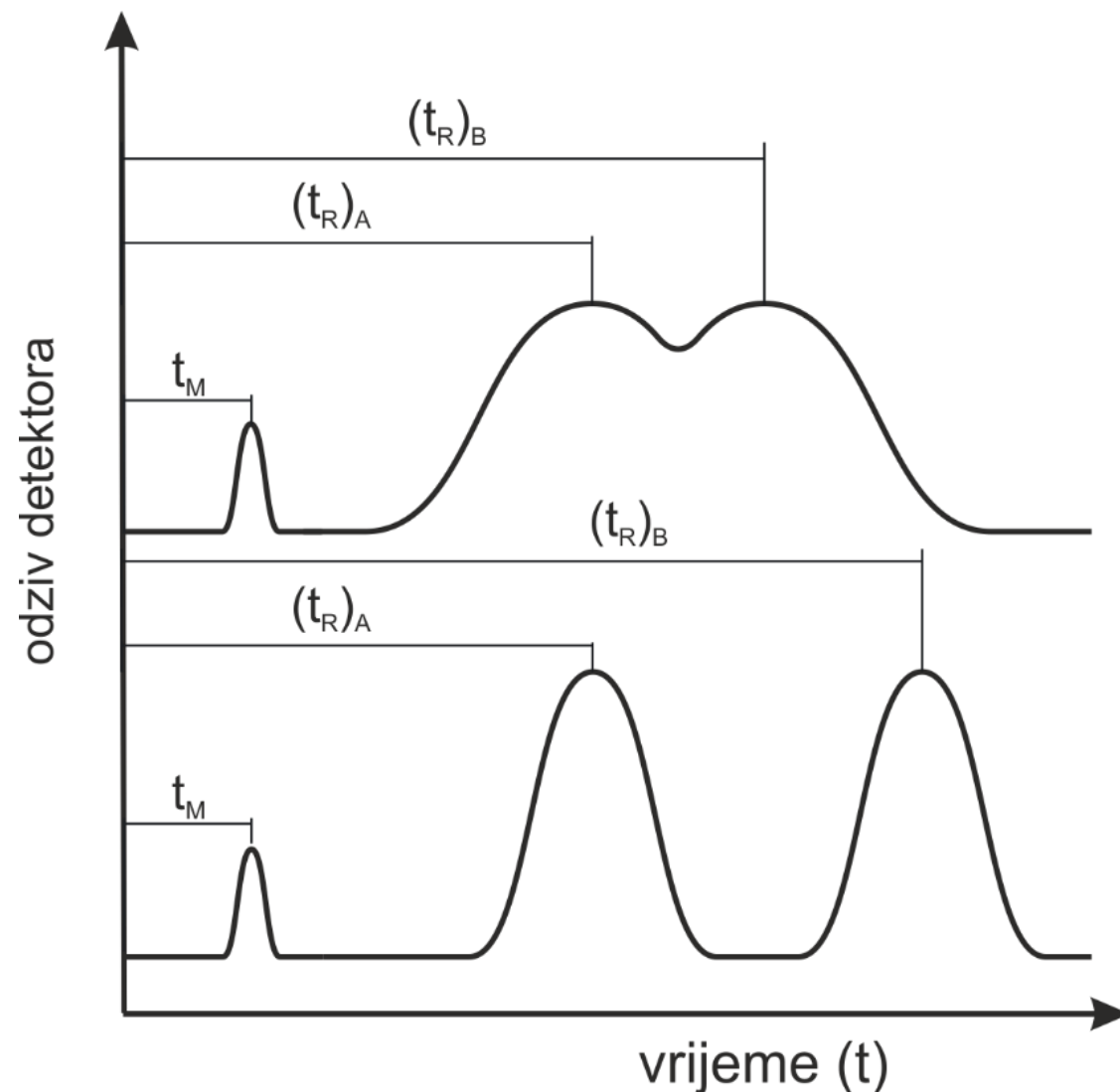
# 3.1. Selektivnost kromatografske separacije

- selektivnost → razlika u brzini gibanja analita
- faktor zadržavanja (retencije) ( $k$ ) odnosno faktor kapaciteta ( $k'$ )  
→ **idealno 1-5**

$$k = k' = \frac{q_S}{q_M} = \frac{c_S V_S}{c_M V_M} \quad k = \frac{t_R - t_M}{t_M} = \frac{t'_R}{t_M}$$

- koeficijent selektivnosti ( $\alpha$ )

$$\alpha = \frac{K_B}{K_A} = \frac{k_B}{k_A} \quad \alpha = \frac{(t_R)_B - t_M}{(t_R)_A - t_M} = \frac{(t'_R)_B}{(t'_R)_A}$$



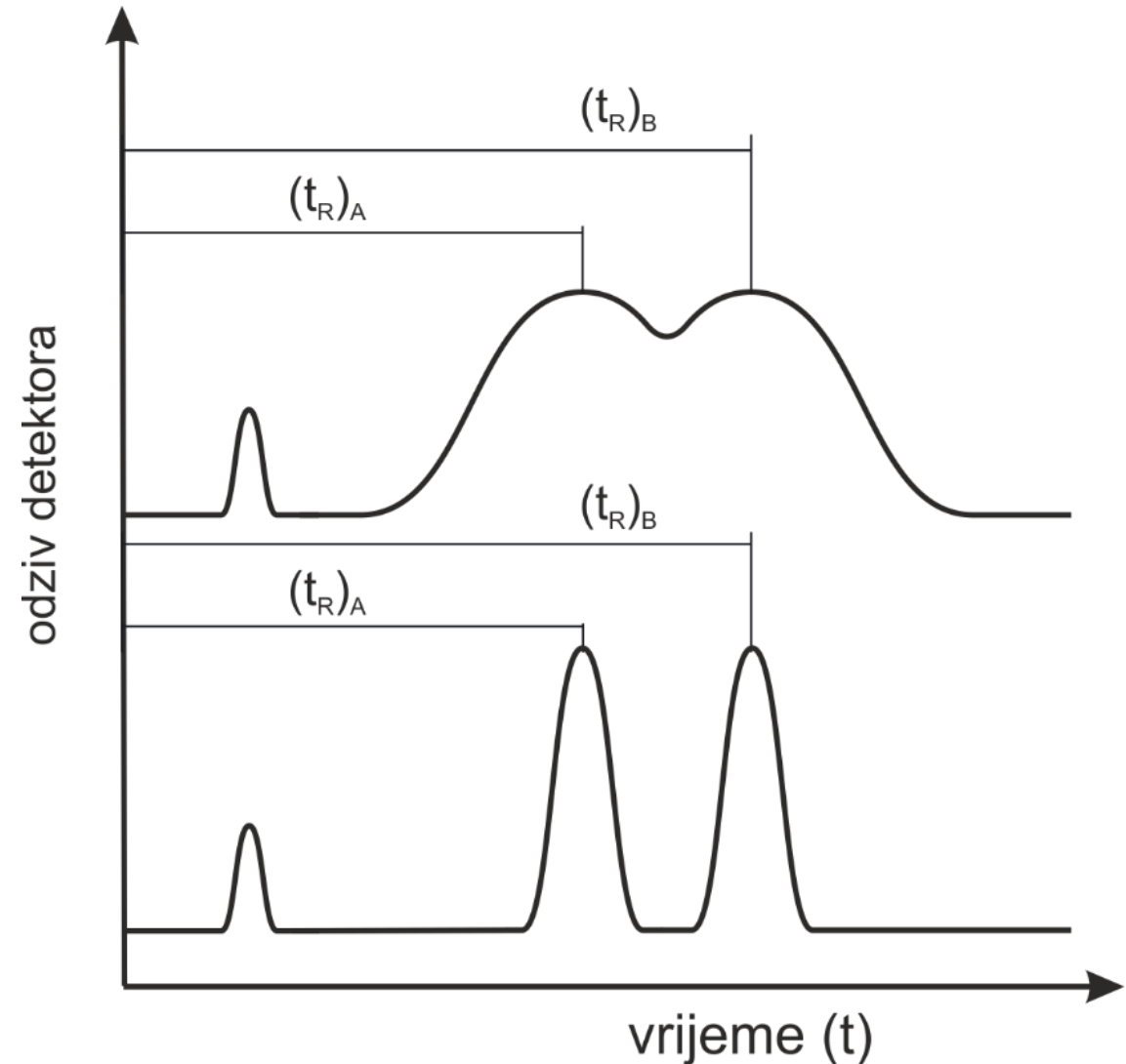
## 3.2. Djelotvornost kromatografske separacije

- **djelotvornost** → stupanj širenja kromatografskih vršaka (zona)
- broj teorijskih tavana (**N**) i visina teorijskog tavana (**H**)

$$N = \frac{L}{H}$$

$$N = 16 \left( \frac{t_R}{W} \right)^2$$

$$H = \frac{LW^2}{16t_R^2}$$



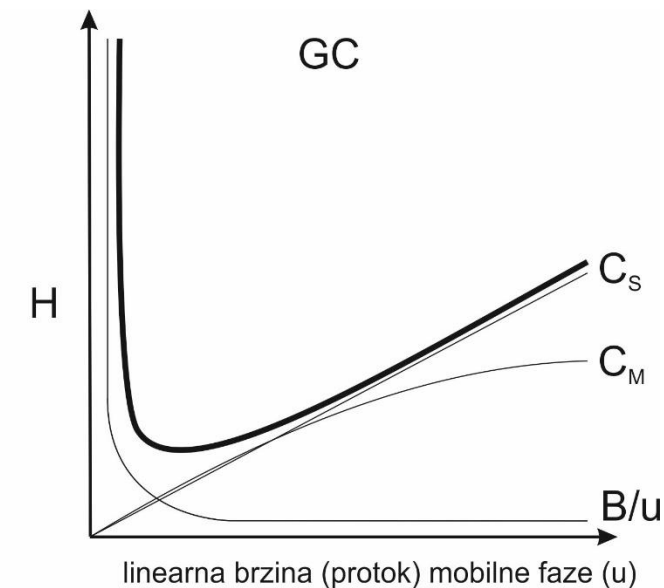
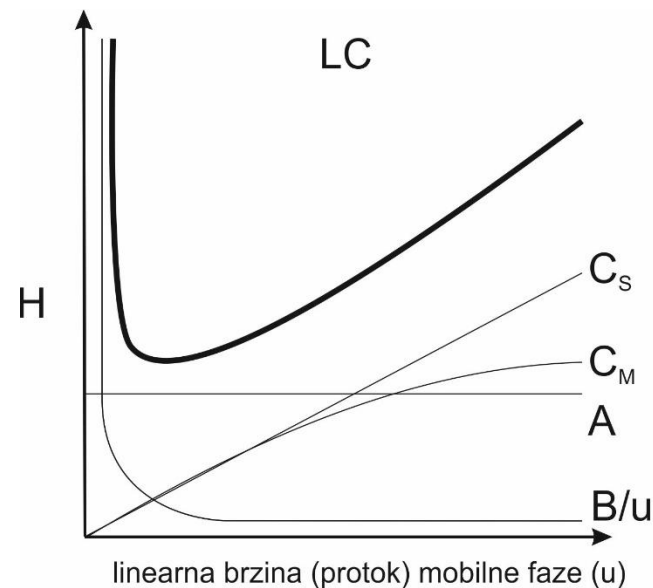
## 3.2. Djelotvornost kromatografske separacije

- Van Deemterova jednadžba → djelomice objašnjava pojavu širenja kromatografskih zona (gubitak djelotvornosti kolone) gibanjem kroz kolonu

$$H = A + \frac{B}{u} + C_S u + C_M u$$

### Varijable koje utječu na djelotvornost kolone

linearna brzina mobilne faze (brzina protoka)	$u$
koeficijent difuzije analita u mobilnoj fazi	$D_M$
koeficijent difuzije analita u stacionarnoj fazi	$D_S$
faktor zadržavanja analita	$k$
promjer zrna punila stacionarne faze	$d_p$
debljina tekućeg sloja na stacionarnoj fazi	$d_f$





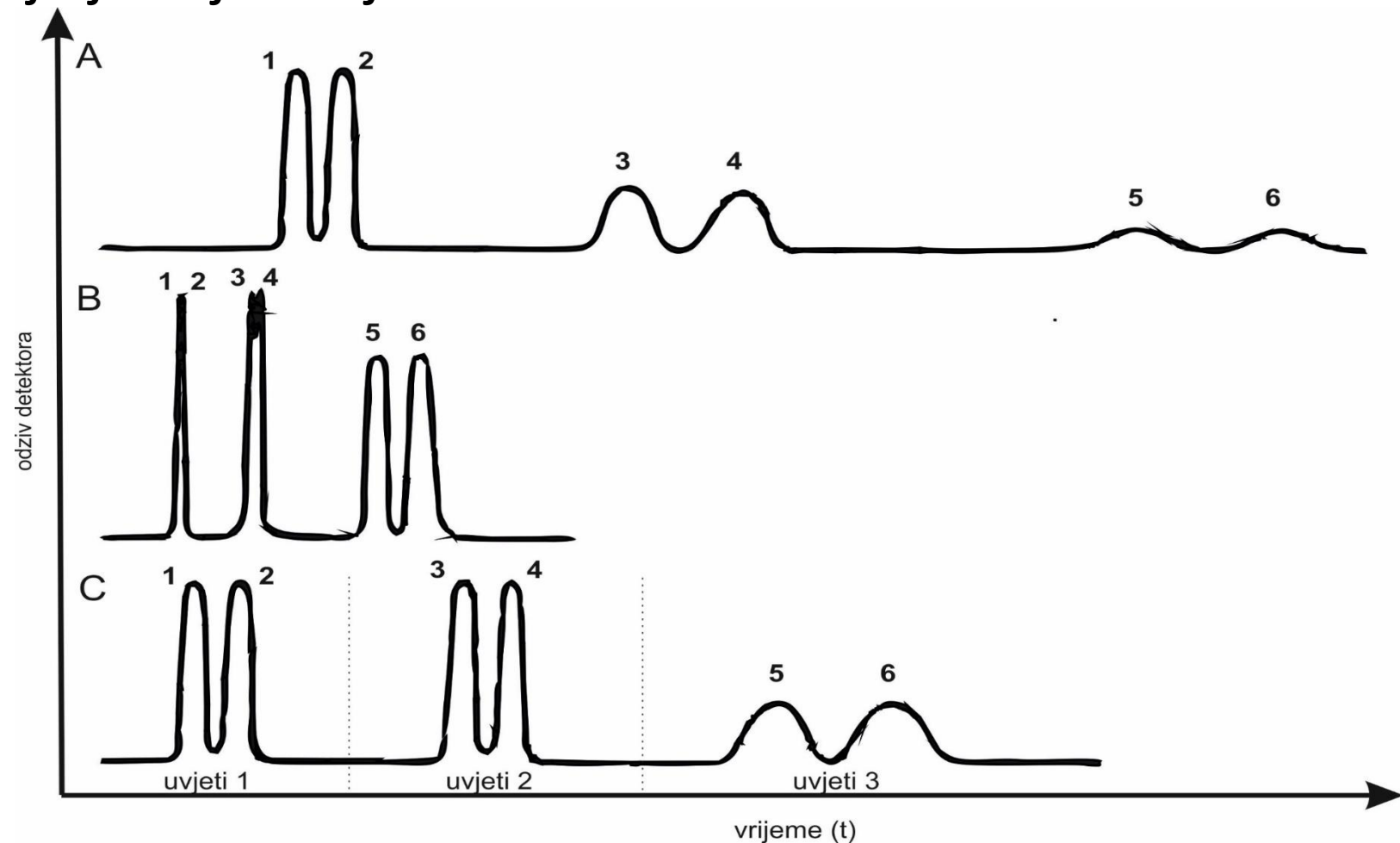
# 4. Optimizacija kromatografske separacije

**Razlučivanje** → mjera odjeljivanja dvaju analita

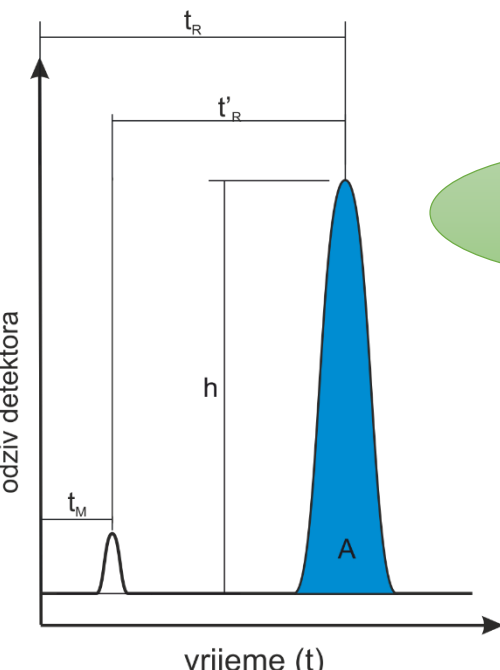
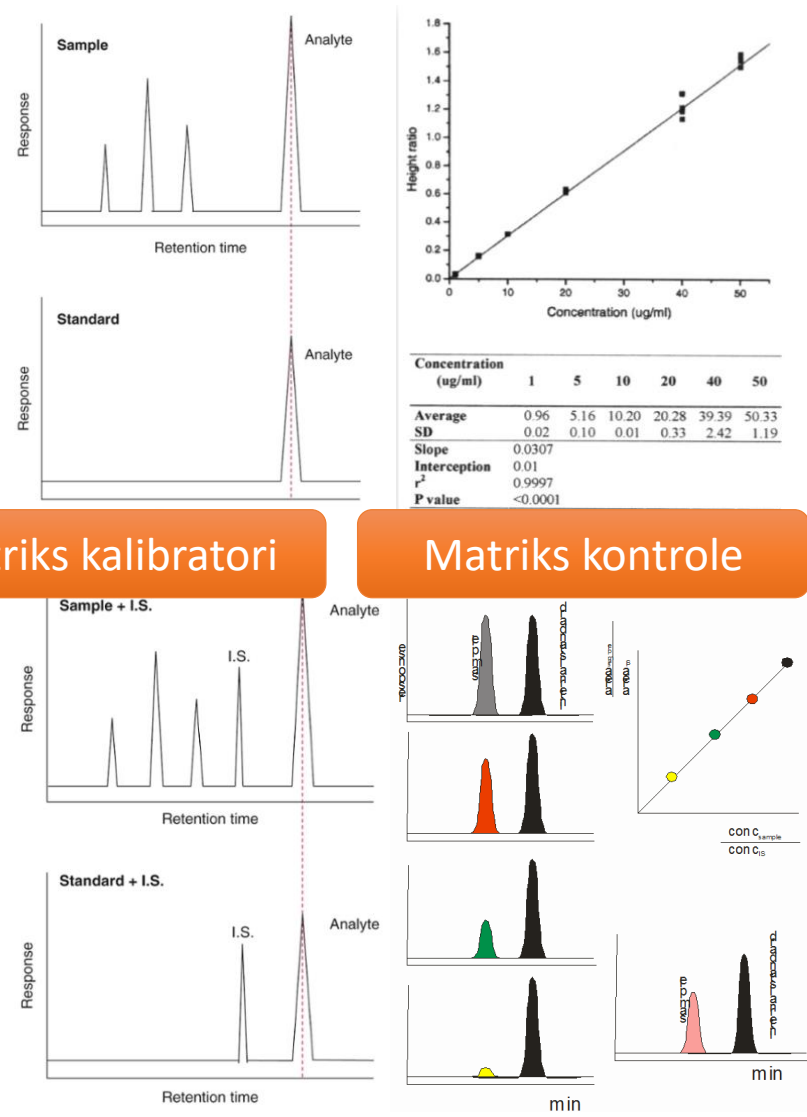
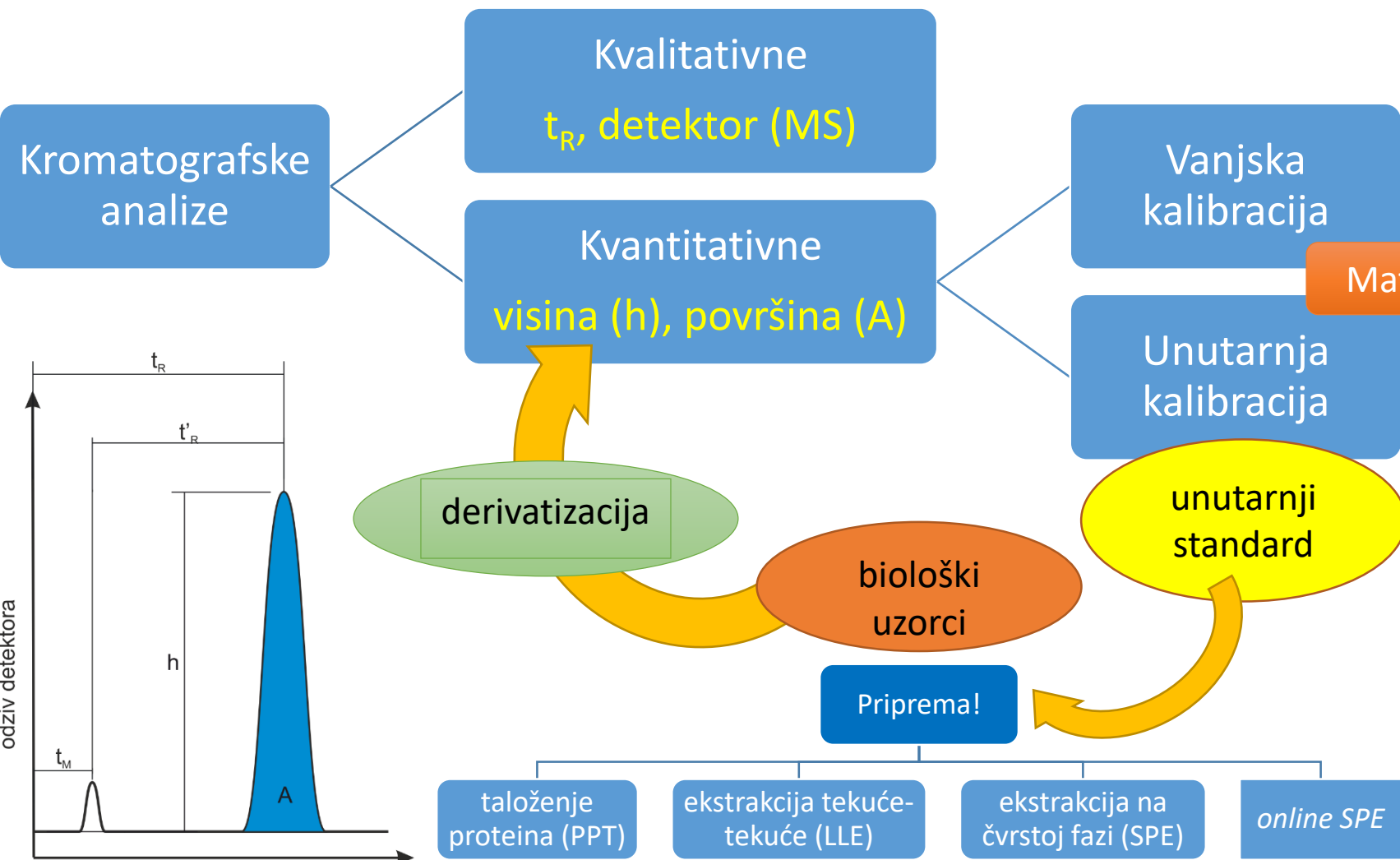
$$R_S = \frac{2[(t_R)_B - (t_R)_A]}{W_A + W_B}$$

$$R_S = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} \left( \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha} \right) \left( \frac{k'_B}{1 + k'_B} \right)$$

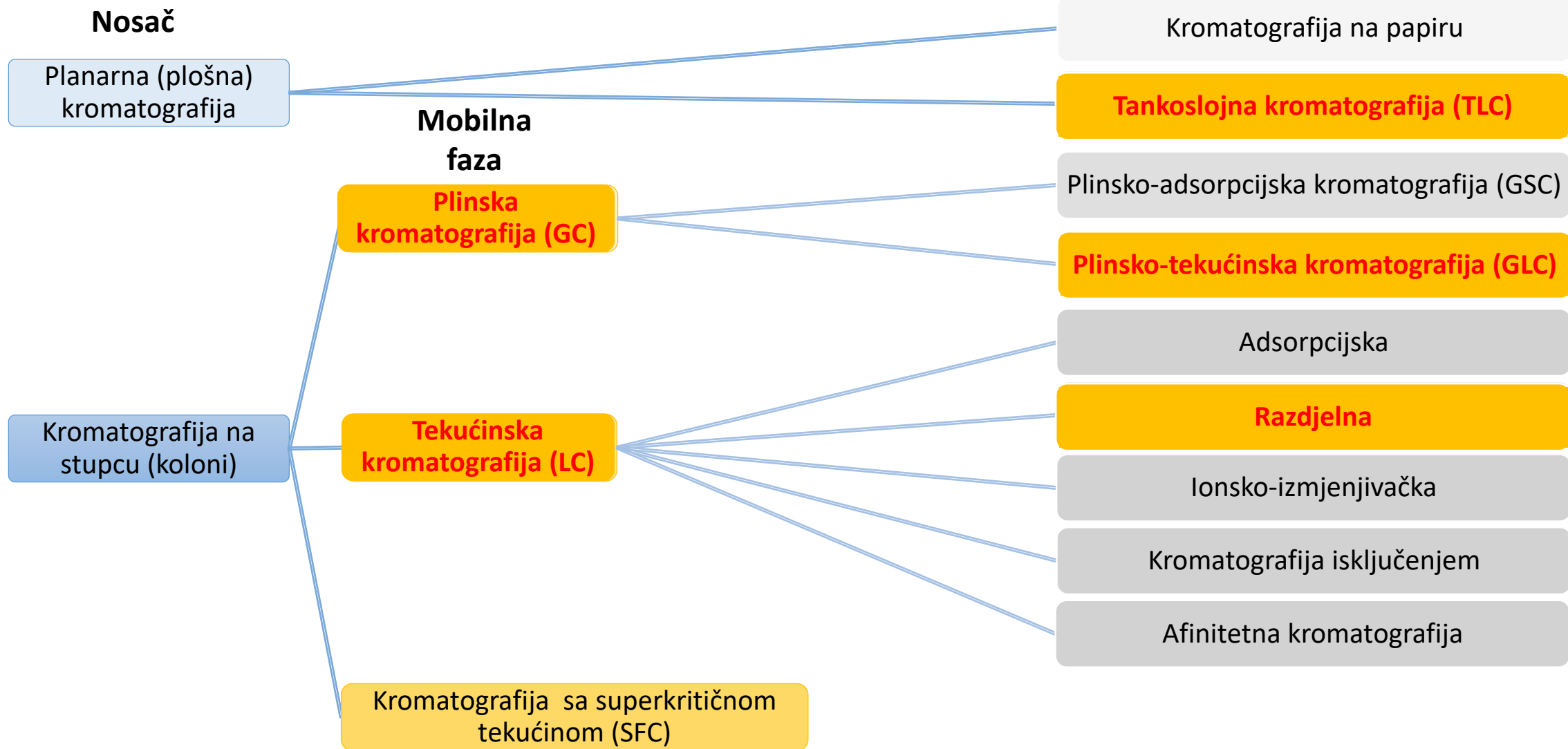
- opći problem elucije



# 4. Kromatografske analize

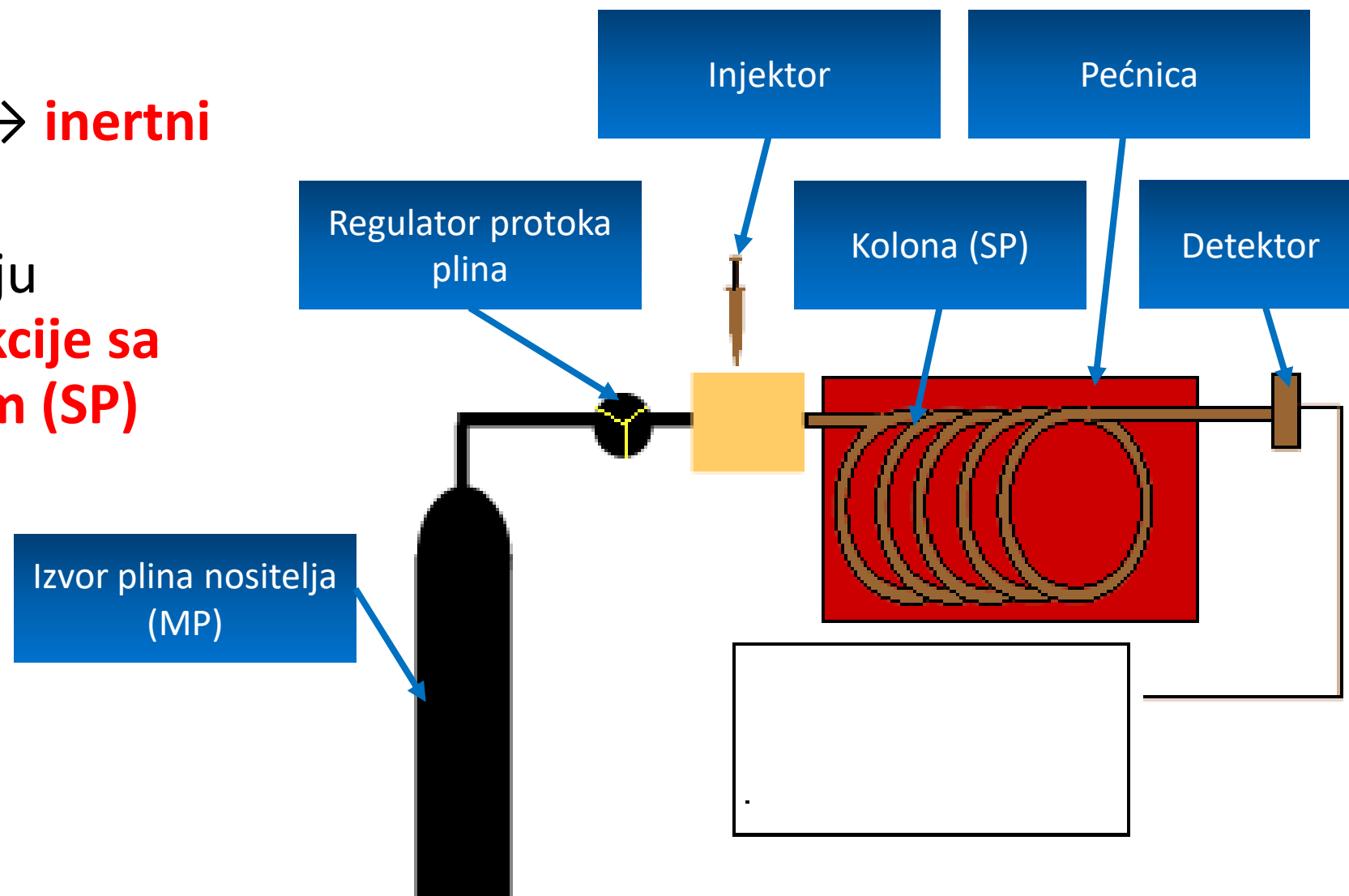


# 5. Podjela kromatografije

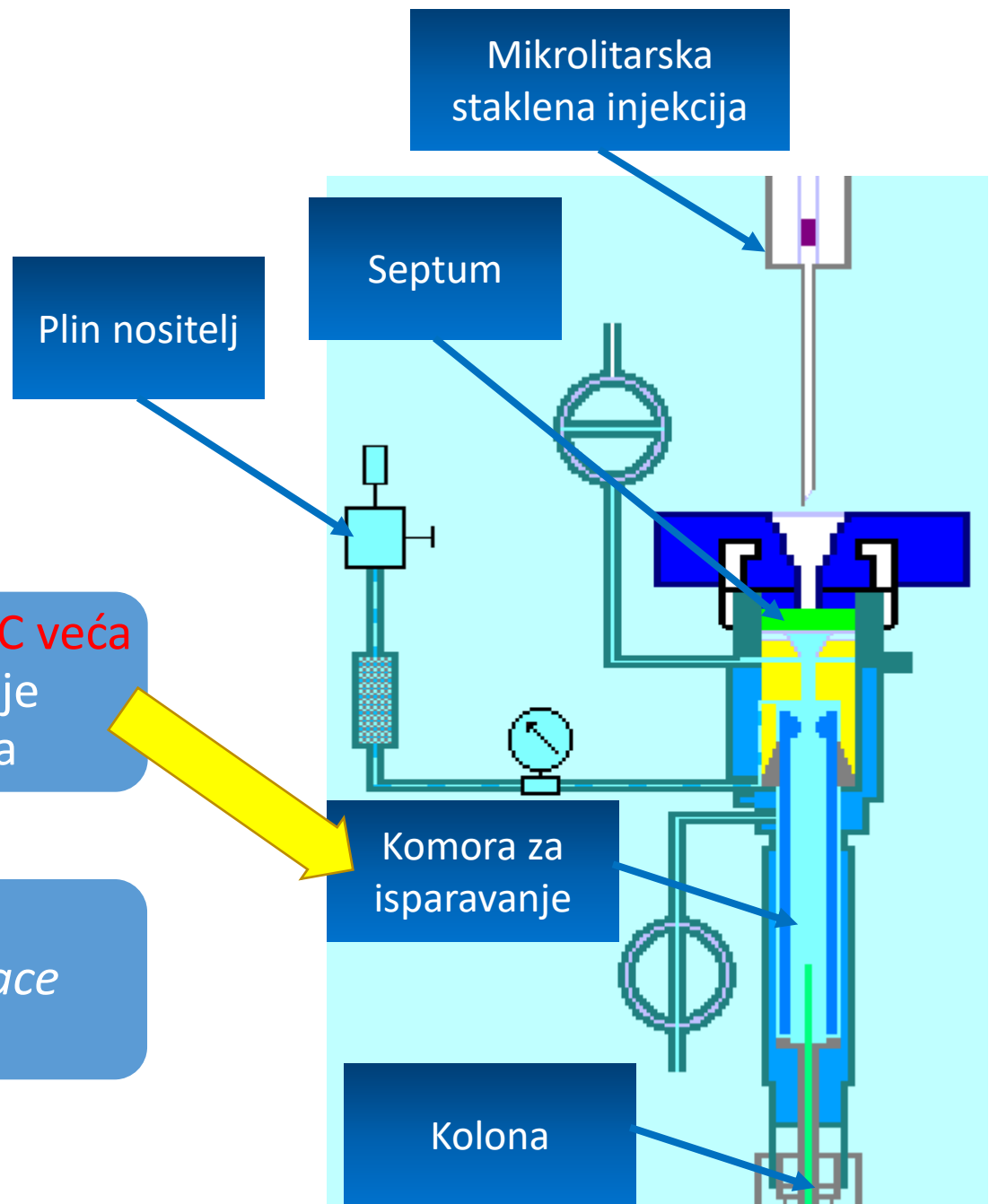
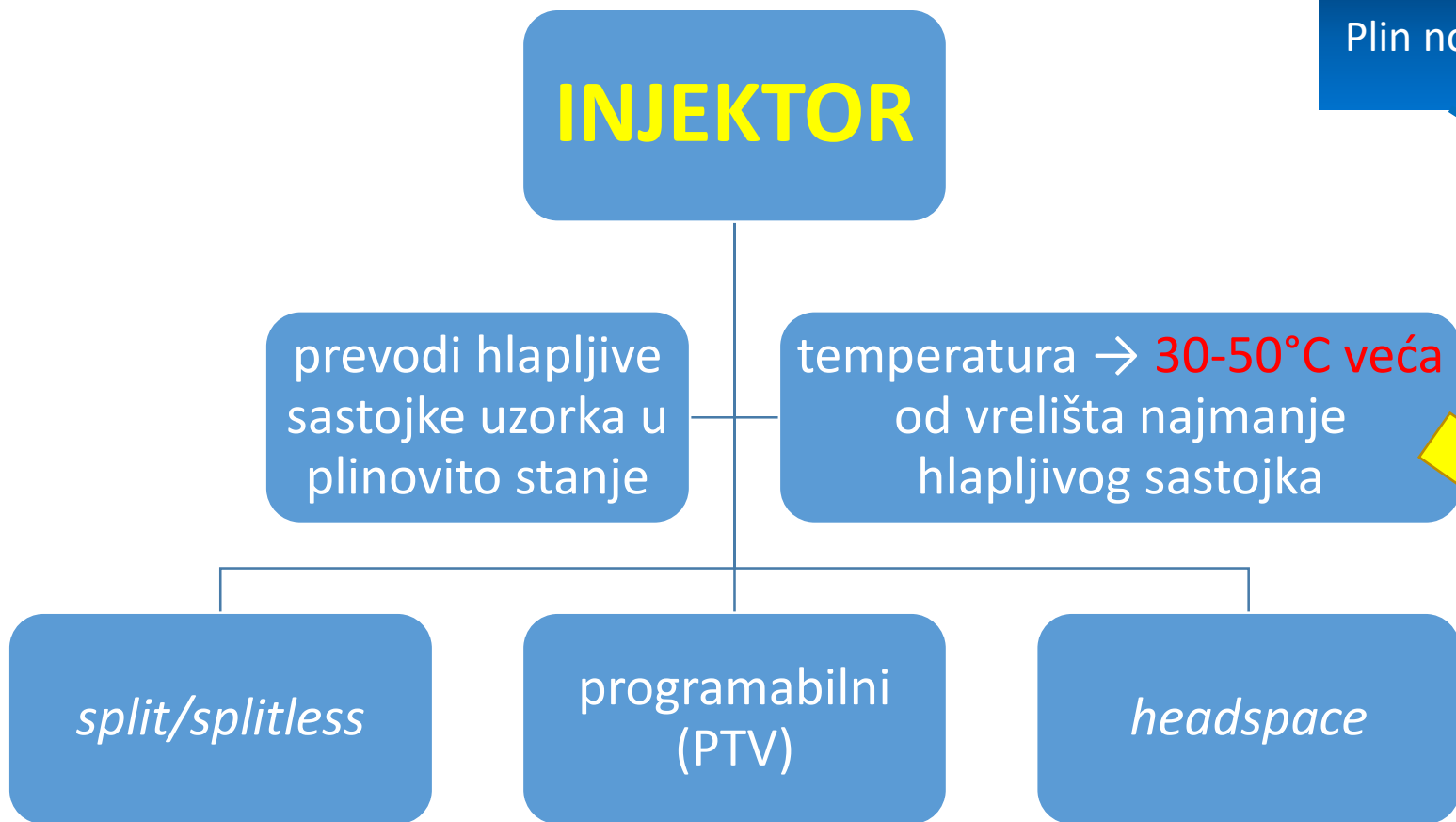


# 5.1. Plinska kromatografija

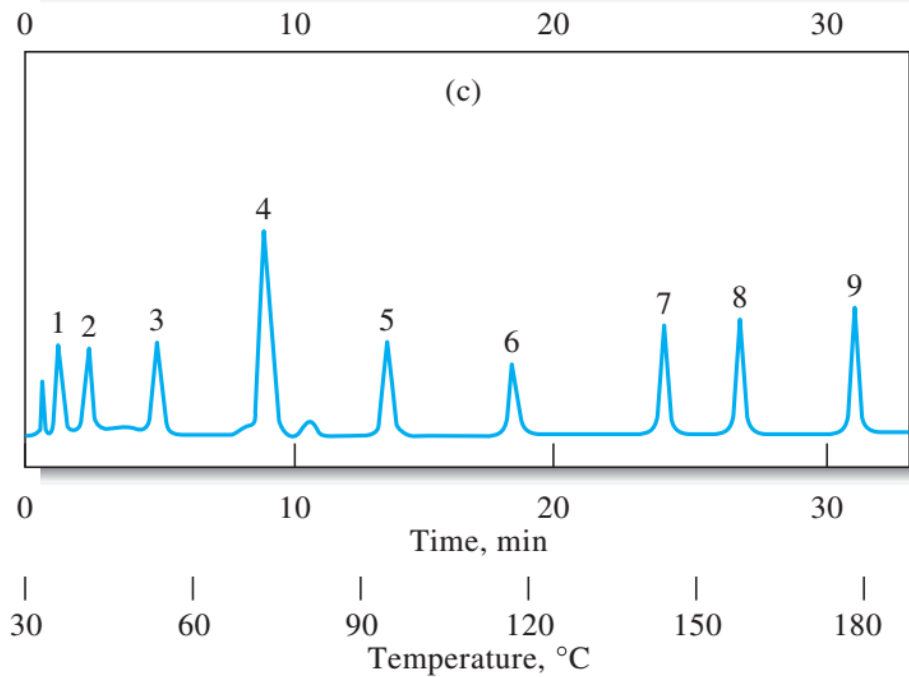
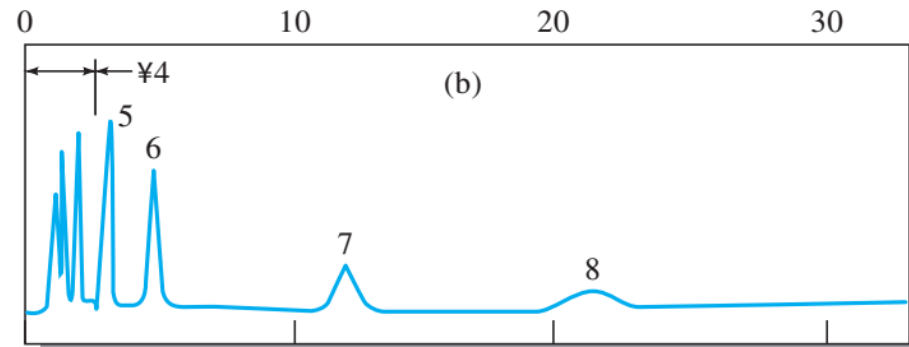
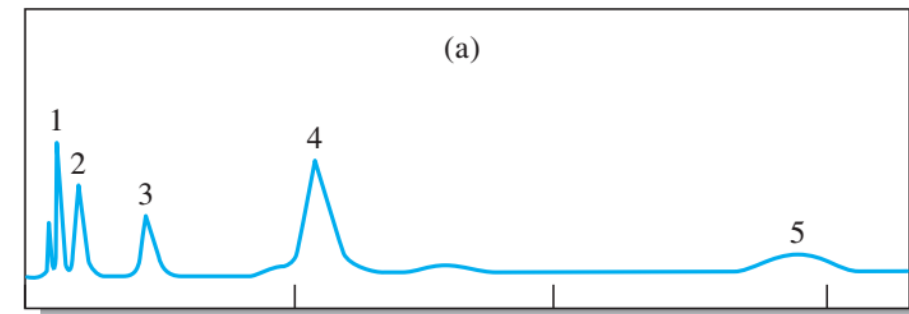
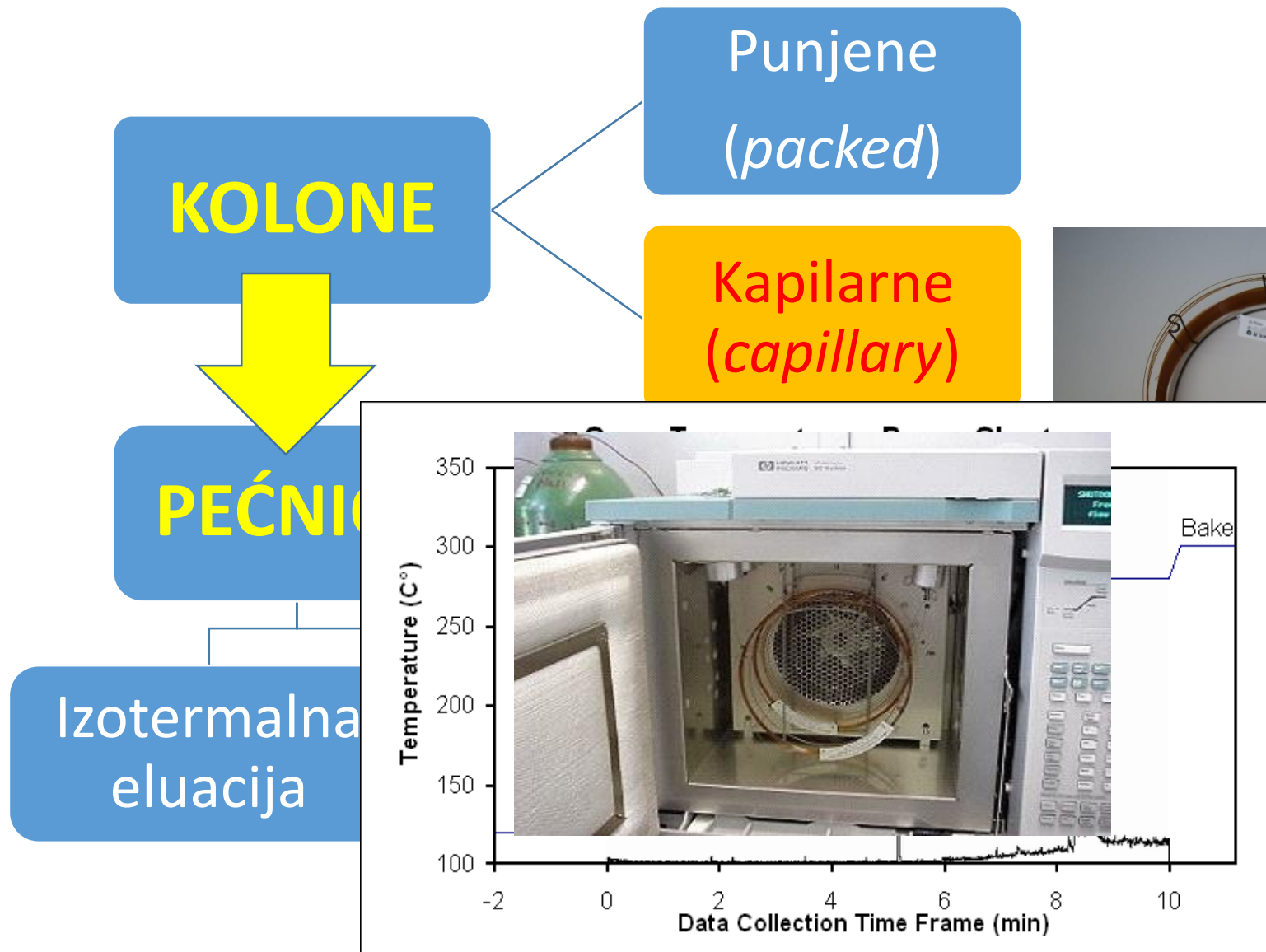
- mobilna faza (MP) → **inertni plin** ( $N_2$ , He, Ar,  $H_2$ )
- separacija na temelju **hlapljivosti** i **interakcije sa stacionarnom fazom (SP)**



# 5.1. Plinska kromatografija



# 5.1. Plinska kromatografija



# 5.1. Plinska kromatografija

vrsta detek

detektor to

vodljivosti

plameno io

detektor (F

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elektrona (

spektrome

Injektor

Pećnica

Detektor

granica

tekcije

9 g

12 g

jika

15 - 10<sup>-13</sup> g

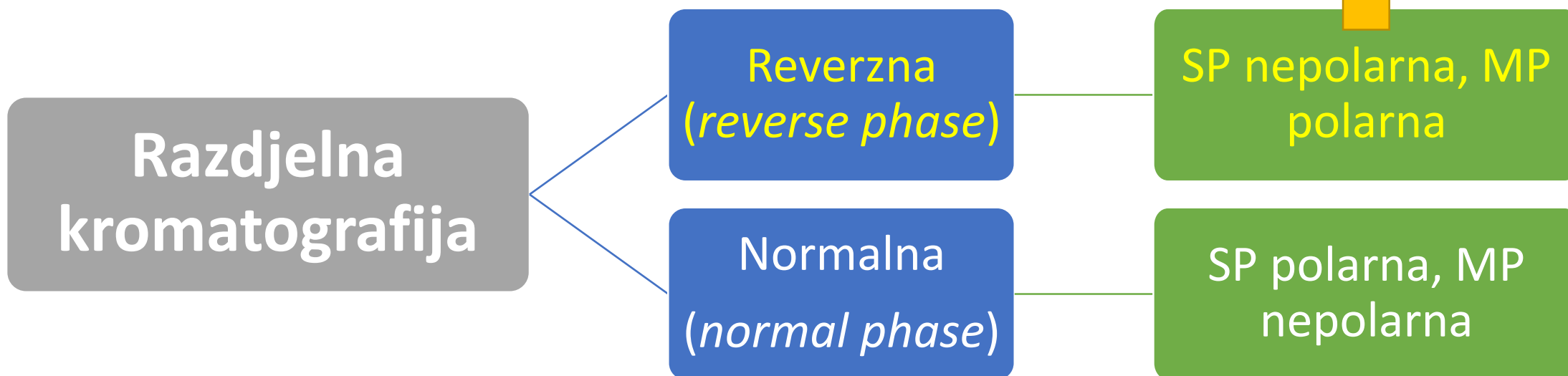
12 - 10<sup>-11</sup> g

analiza alkohola i drugih  
lakohlapljivih analita

sveobuhvatni toksikološki  
probir i identifikacija lijekova,  
sredstava ovisnosti i njihovih  
metabolita

## 5.2. Tekućinska kromatografija

- mobilna faza (MP) → **tekućina** (eluens)
- separacija na temelju **interakcije sa stacionarnom fazom (SP) i mobilnom fazom (MP)**



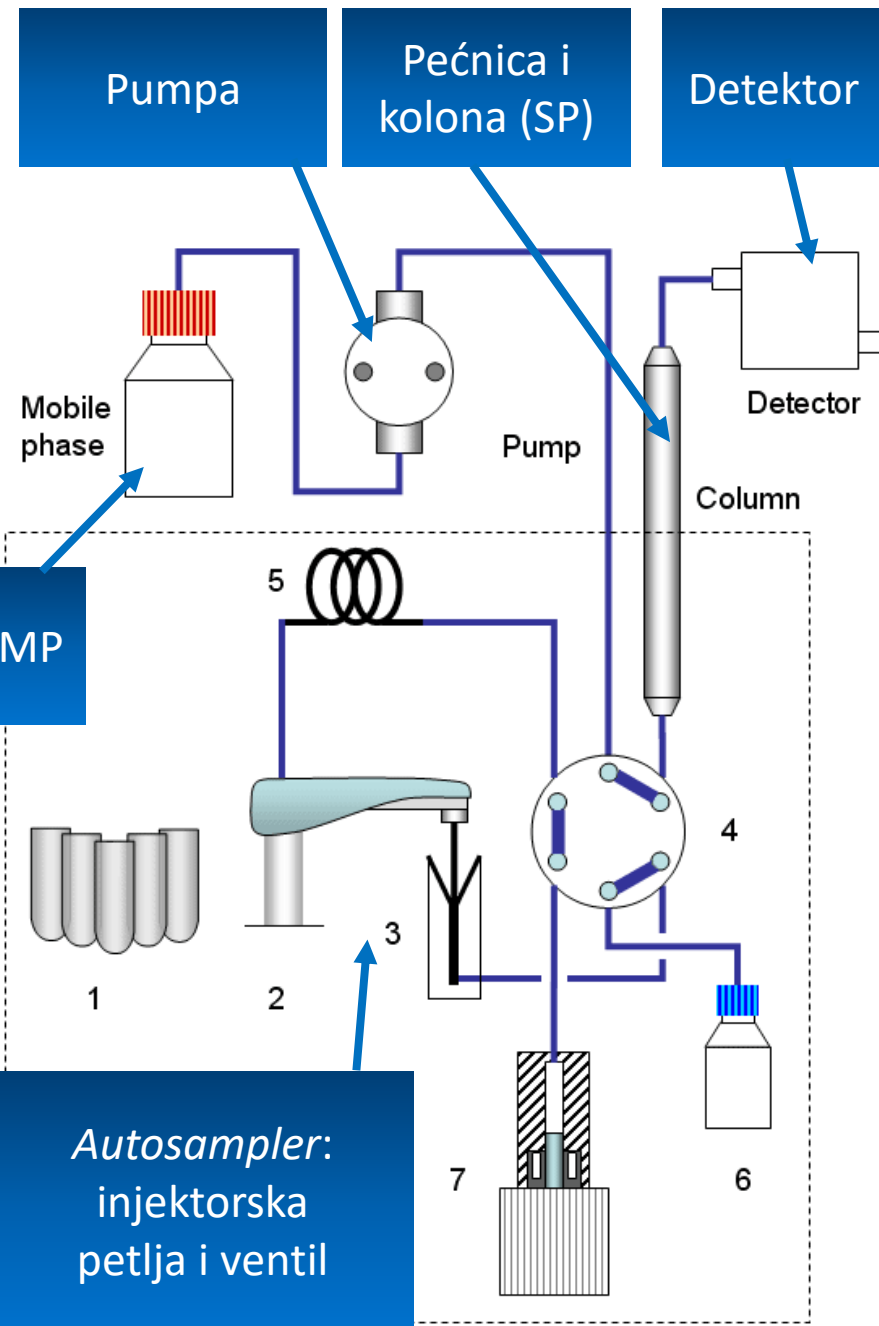
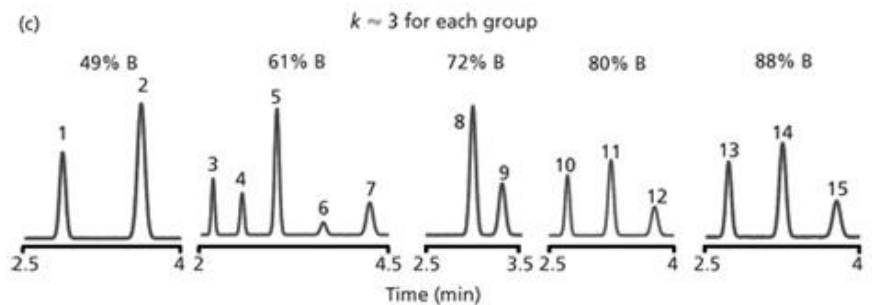
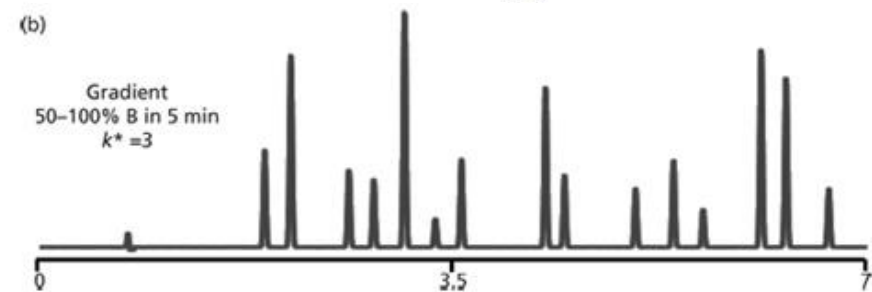
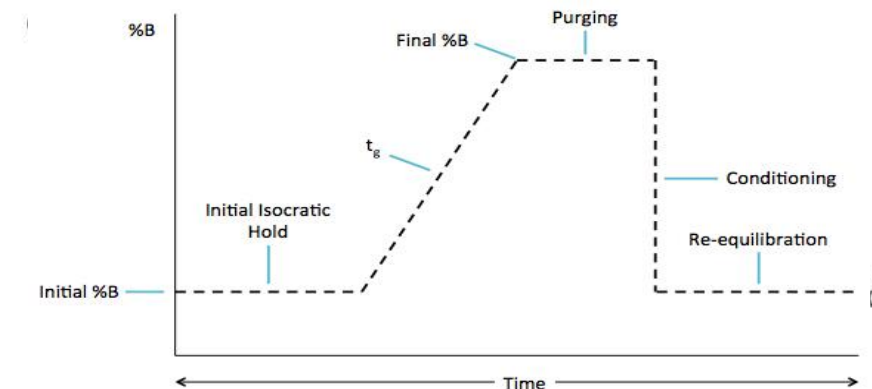


# 5.2. Tekućinska kromatografija

Izokratična elucija

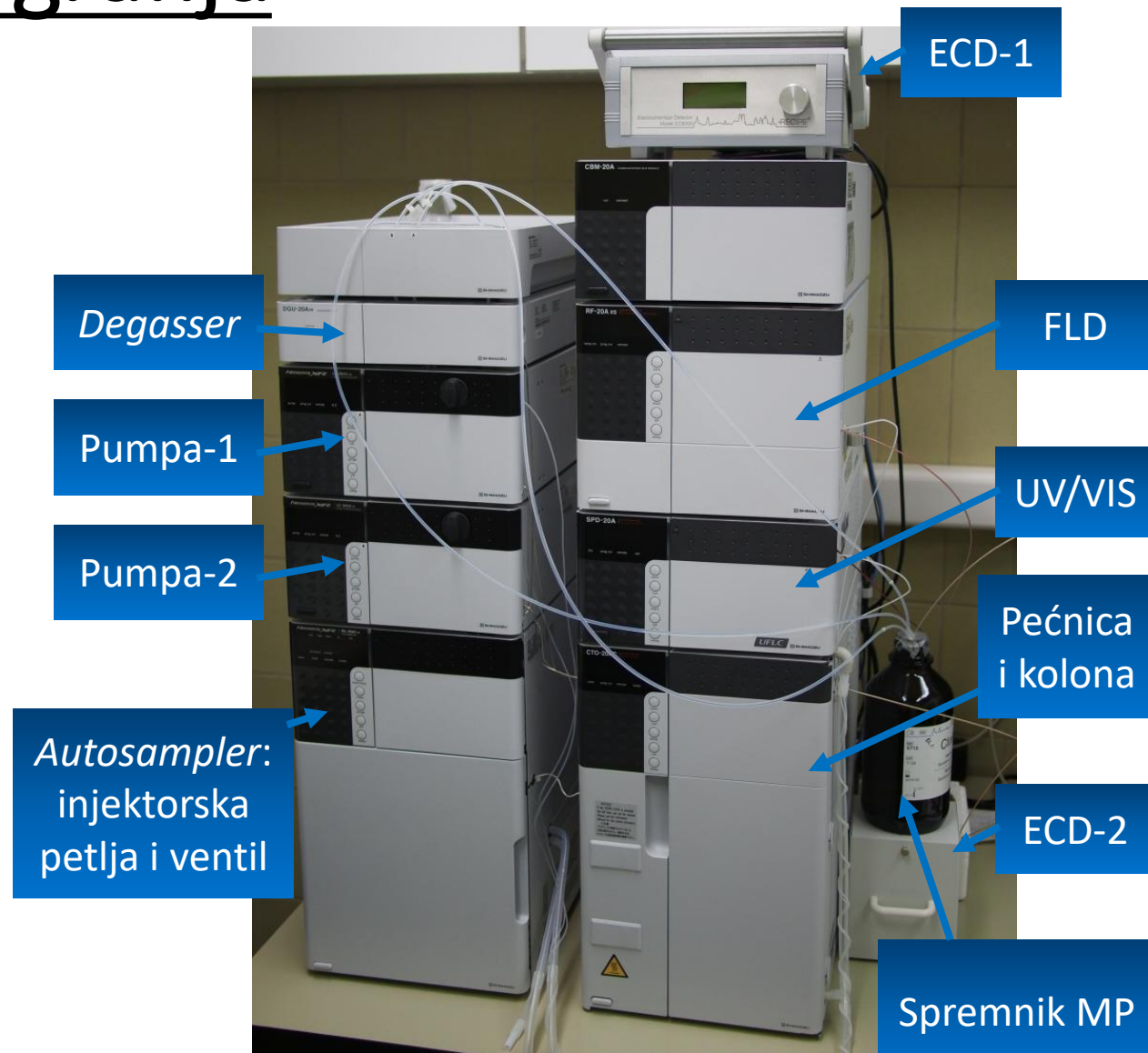
Gradijentna elucija

promjena sastava mobilne faze



## 5.2. Tekućinska kromatografija

vrsta detektora	primjena	granica detekcije
<b>detektor apsorpcije (UV/VIS, PDA)</b>	analiti koji sadrže kromofore koji apsorbiraju svjetlost u UV ili vidljivom području	$10^{-10}$ g
<b>detektor fluorescencije (FLD)</b>	analiti koji sadrže fluorofore	$10^{-12}$ g
<b>elektrokemijski detektor (ECD)</b>	elektrokemijski aktivni analiti	$10^{-11}$ g



# 5.2. Tekućinska kromatografija

detektor  
apsorbancije

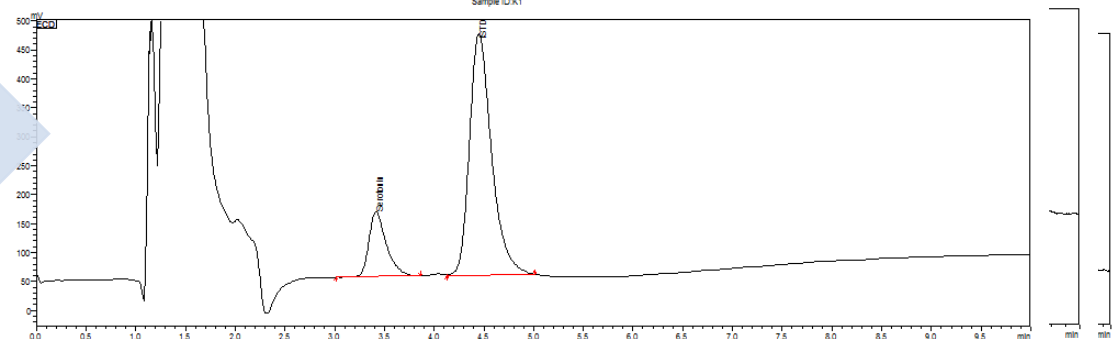
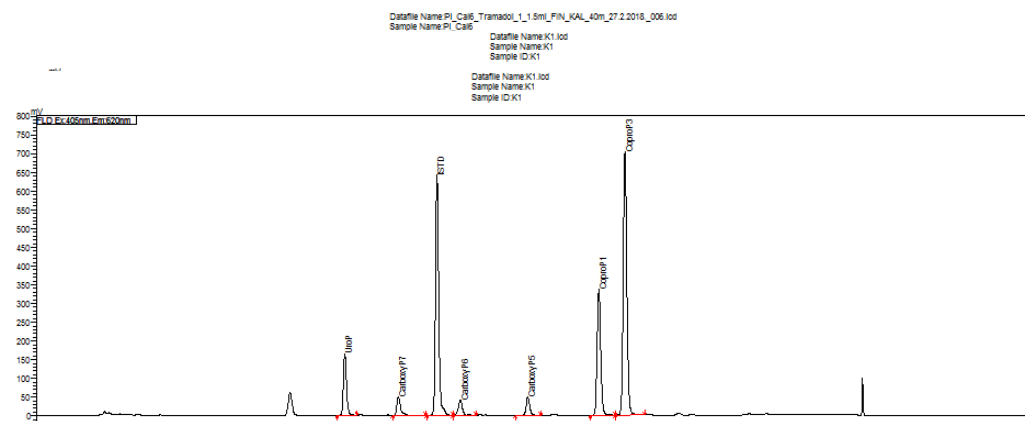
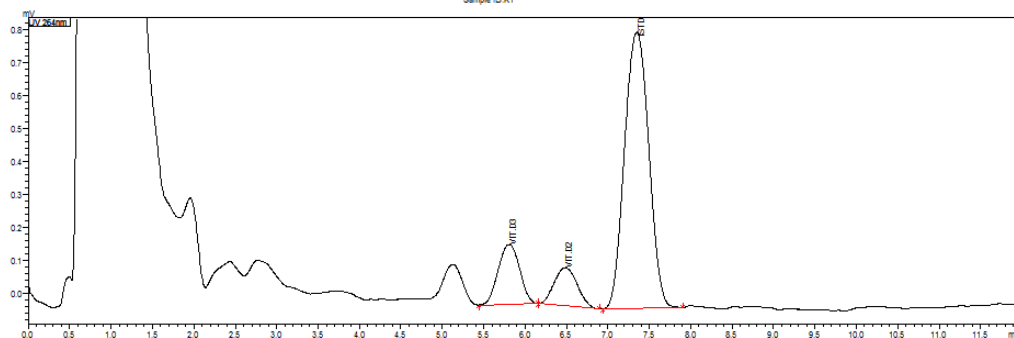
- hemoglobinske varijante
- oksalati, citrati
- lijekovi i metaboliti lijekova
- vitamin D

detektor  
fluorescencije

- vitamini
- lijekovi
- DPD
- porfirini

elektrokemijski  
detektor

- kateholamini
- primarni metaboliti kateholamina
- sekundarni metab. kateholamina
- serotonin i metabolit



# 5.2. Tekućinska kromatografija

maseni detektor

LC-MS/MS

- TDM (AED, BZO, NL, AD, TCA, imunosupresivi, antibiotici...)
- metanefrini u plazmi
- MMA
- vitamin D
- steroidni hormoni
- toksikologija

HPLC

IONIZACIJA

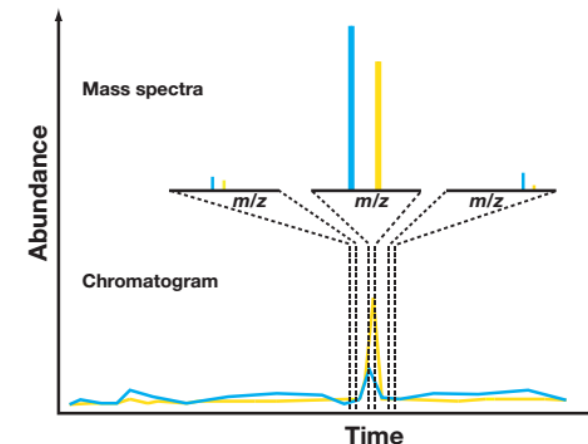
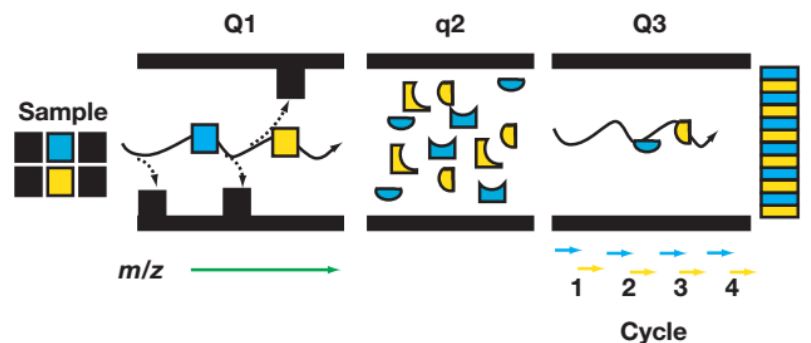
MASENA ANALIZA

DETEKCIJA

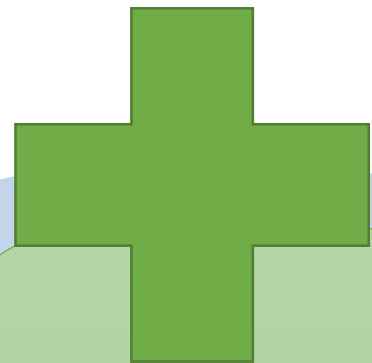
ESI

APCI

QQQ



# Kromatografija u kliničkom laboratoriju?



- osjetljivost
- specifičnost
- raznovrsnost
- simultano određivanje više analita odjednom
- mogućnost samostalnog razvoja metoda
- cijena? (po analizi)



- cijena instrumenta
- nedostatak *random-access* načina rada
- TAT? (priprema uzorka + analiza + obrada podataka) → automatizacija!
- osoblje

# HVALA NA PAŽNJI!

