

### Metals: Tin, Nickel, Mercury, Copper, Chromium, Ruthenium

Matrix: Water, Blood, Biological Fluids, Organic Solvents & Tissue Homogenates

### 1. Sample Pre-treatment

• It is important when using ion exchangers to adjust the pH of both the sorbent and analytes of interest so that they are totally ionized. Information about the analyte pKa is important

# Aqueous or Organic Solvent Samples:

• Adjust the sample to pH 7 with 100 mM dibasic sodium phosphate buffer or ammonium hydroxide then vortex

# Whole Blood, Serum or Plasma:

- a) To 1 ml of sample add 4 ml of D.I. H20 and vortex
- b) Let stand 5 minutes and centrifuge for 10 minutes at 2000 rpm and discard pellet
- c) Adjust to pH 9.0 with 100 mM dibasic sodium phosphate buffer or ammonium hydroxide

# 2. Column Conditioning

- a) Add 3 ml of methanol and draw to waste
- b) Add 3 ml of water and draw to waste
- c) Add 3 ml of buffer pH 7.0 and draw to waste leaving sorbent wet

# 3. Sample Application

a) Apply the sample to the column at a rate of 1 ml per minute. A faster rate of application may exceed the rate of ion-exchange

# 4. Analyte Purification

a) Wash the column with 2 ml of pH 7.0 buffer used in column equilibration.

# 5. Elution

a) Elute with 3 ml of acidic methanol (2% HCl, pH 2.0).

# Alternative eluants:

- Elute with 3 ml of acidic methanol (Formic acid to pH 2.0).
- Elute with 3 ml of 0.1 M Nitric Acid (pH 2.0).

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