

Research Article



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## 주요 농산물 중 Bezenesulfonamide계 살균제 Flusulfamide의 잔류 분석법

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### Analytical Method for Flusulfamide as Benzenesulfonamide Fungicide, Residues in Major Agricultural Commodities

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### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** An analytical method was developed using HPLC-UVD/MS to precisely determine the residue of flusulfamide, a benzenesulfonamide fungicide used to inhibit spore germination.

**METHODS AND RESULTS:** Flusulfamide residue was extracted with acetone from representative samples of five raw products which comprised apple, green pepper, Kimchi cabbage, hulled rice, and soybean. The extract was diluted with large volume of saline water and directly partitioned into dichloromethane to remove polar co-extractives in the aqueous phase. For the hulled rice and soybean samples, *n*-hexane/acetonitrile partition was additionally employed to remove non-polar lipids. The extract was finally purified by optimized Florisil column chromatography. On an octadecylsilyl column in HPLC, flusulfamide was successfully separated from co-extractives of sample, and sensitively quantitated by ultraviolet absorption at 280 nm

with no interference. Accuracy and precision of the proposed method was validated by the recovery experiment on every crop sample fortified with flusulfamide at 3 concentration levels per crop in each triplication.

**CONCLUSION:** Mean recoveries ranged from 82.3 to 98.2% in five representative agricultural commodities. The coefficients of variation were all less than 10%, irrespective of sample types and fortification levels. Limit of quantitation (LOQ) of flusulfamide was 0.02 mg/kg as verified by the recovery experiment. A confirmatory method using LC/MS with selected-ion monitoring technique was also provided to clearly identify the suspected residue.

**Key words:** Flusulfamide, HPLC-UVD/MS, Residue

### 서론

Flusulfamide (2',4-dichloro- $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluoro-4'-nitro-*m*-toluenesulfonanilide; Fig. 1) 1992

benzenesulfonamide (Kramer *et al.*, 2011),

(Kidd and

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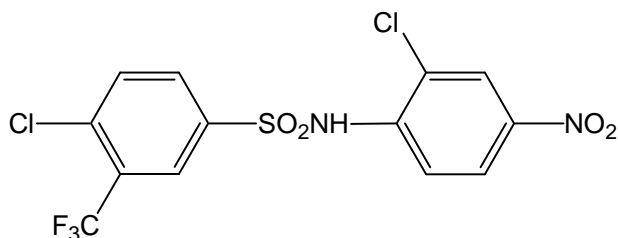


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of flusulfamide.

David, 1991; Tanaka *et al.*, 1999).

(Korea Crop Protection Association, 2015),  
(Maximum Residue

Limits; MRL) 0.05 mg/kg (Ministry  
of Food and Drug Safety, 2014).

Flusulfamide *n*-octanol/  
water (Log Pow) 2.8  
170-172.5°C, 415.17 (C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>7</sub>C<sub>12</sub>F<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S)  
(Kramer *et al.*, 2011).

(acetone 314.0 g, chloroform 17.0 g,  
ethyl acetate 125.0 g, methanol 24.0 g, tetrahydrofuran  
592.0 g/L), 2.9 mg/L  
(Kramer *et al.*, 2011).

Benzenesulfonamide flusulfamide

GC/MS (Gas chromatograph-mass spectrometry)

GC-ECD/MS (Gas chromatograph-electron capture  
detector/mass spectrometry)

(Chou *et al.*, 2004; Park *et al.*, 2009),

SPE (Solid phase extraction)

가, HPLC-

UVD (High performance liquid chromatograph-ultra  
violet detector) LC-MS (Liquid chromatograph-  
mass spectrometry) (Yoshii

*et al.*, 2000; Kitayama *et al.*, 2002),

가, LC-MS

benzenesulfonamide  
flusulfamide 가,

## 재료 및 방법

### 시약 및 기구

flusulfamide Dr.  
Ehrenstorfer GmbH (Germany) 97.0%

methanol  
1,000 mg/L 가 stock solution  
-20°C acetonitrile

J. T. Baker (USA) Florisil  
(60-100 mesh) 130°C 가

HPLC J. T. Baker (USA)  
dichloromethane, methanol, acetone, *n*-hexane,  
acetonitrile

Eyela NE-1000SW (Japan)  
Turrax T-25, USA (IKA, Ultra-

### 농산물 시료

(Ministry of Food and Drug  
Safety, 2014) flusulfamide

Codex  
(Codex, 2003)

(Lee *et al.*, 2010).

(Ministry of  
Food and Drug Safety, 2012)

### HPLC-UVD/MS 기기분석 조건

Flusulfamide sulfonamide  
가

Table 1. HPLC-UVD operating parameters for the analysis of flusulfamide

Instrument	Agilent 1200 HPLC system
Detector	Ultra violet detector (UVD)
Column	YMC-Pack Pro C <sub>18</sub> RS (4.6×250 mm, 5 μm)
Column temp.	40°C
Mobile phase	Acetonitrile/0.5% formic acid-water (80/20, v/v)
Flow rate	0.8 mL/min
Wavelength	UV 280 nm
Sample size	20 μL

**Table 2. LC/MS operating parameters for the confirmation of flusulfamide**

Instrument	Agilent 6110 Quadrupole LC/MS
Column	YMC-Pack Pro C <sub>18</sub> RS (2.0×150 mm, 3 μm)
Column temp.	40°C
Mobile phase	Acetonitrile/0.5% formic acid-water (80/20, v/v)
Flow rate	0.8 mL/min
Sample size	10 μL
Ionization	Electrospray ionization (ESI), negative-ion mode
Drying gas	N <sub>2</sub> , 10.0 L/min
Gas temp.	350°C
Capillary voltage	3.0 kV
Mass range (m/z)	200~600

GLC (Gas-Liquid Chromatography)	acetone 40 mL
HPLC conjugation system	1 L
50 mL	450 mL 가
(ultra violet detector; UVD)	n-hexane, 2 n-hexane/
Agilent (USA) 1200 series HPLC UVD	dichloromethane 4
column YMC-Pack Pro C <sub>18</sub> RS (4.6×250 mm, 5 μm)	dichloromethane 50
LC/MS (Liquid Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometry)	dichloromethane
Agilent (USA) 6110 Quadrupole LC/MS	40°C
Table 1 Table 2	
표준검량선 및 분석정량한계(Limit of quantitation, LOQ)	n-hexane/dichloromethane (90/10, v/v) 10 mL
Flusulfamide stock solution	Florisil
0.05-10 mg/L	가
가 working solution	acetonitrile n-hexane 40 mL
HPLC peak	250 mL n-hexane
(reproducibility)	acetonitrile 40 mL 2
0.5 mg/L flusulfamide	acetonitrile 40°C
HPLC 15 retention	n-hexane/dichloromethane (90/10, v/v) 10 mL
time (Rt.) peak area	Florisil
가	
(Ahn <i>et al.</i> , 2014), flusulfamide	Florisil 흡착 크로마토그래피
	가
	Florisil Florisil 10 g
	40×1.5 cm 3 g
(mg/kg)=[ (ng)/ (μL)] ×	가 n-hexane/
[ (mL)/ (g)]	acetone Florisil
시료의 추출 및 분배	가 n-hexane 50 mL 가
25 g acetone 100 mL 가 (	n-hexane/dichloromethane (90/10,
30 20 mL	v/v) 10 mL 가 3 mL/min
가 )	2
(12,000 rpm)	(Toyo No. n-hexane/acetone (75/25, v/v) 100 mL 가
6, Japan) Büchner funnel	n-hexane/acetone (60/40, v/v) 150

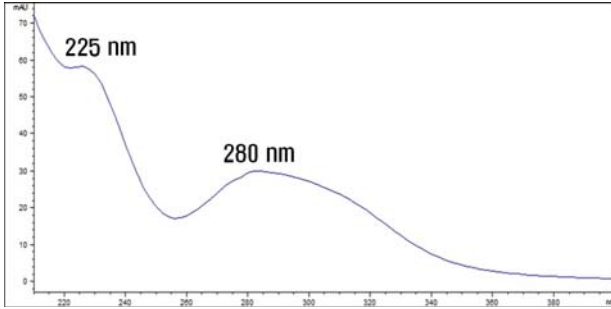


Fig. 2. UV absorption spectrum of flusulfamide.

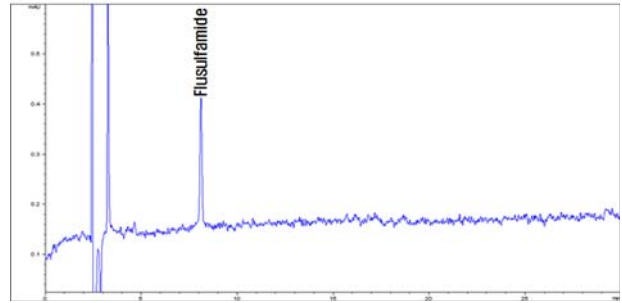


Fig. 3. Chromatogram of flusulfamide standard solution (20 μL of 0.05 mg/L in acetonitrile).

mL flusulfamide  
 Flusulfamide가 40°C  
 acetonitrile 10 mL HPLC

Flusulfamide의 회수율 검증  
 flusulfamide

25 g  
 10 50  
 flusulfamide 3

Pro C<sub>18</sub> RS (4.6×250 mm, 5 μm)  
 acetonitrile peak  
 , acetonitrile/0.5% formic acid-  
 water (80/20, v/v) (isocratic)

(Fig. 3), flusulfamide 8.3  
 (gradient elution) ,  
 isocratic

**결과 및 고찰**

**HPLC 분석조건의 확립**

Flusulfamide HPLC  
 acetonitrile 5 mg/L on-line  
 HPLC/DAD 190-400 nm  
 (λ max) 225 nm 280 nm  
 (Fig. 2), flusulfamide  
 225 nm 가가

(UV cut-off)

가 flusulfamide  
 225 nm 280 nm  
 10 mg/L

HPLC column C<sub>18</sub> YMC-Pack

isocratic HPLC

(Table 1) flusulfamide  
 S/N , (S/N ≥ 10) 1  
 ng 가

0.5 mg/L 15  
 (retention time) peak (peak area)  
 (CV, %) 가

0.88% 가

(Table 3).

flusulfamide (0.05-  
 y=38.4885x-0.1730 (R<sup>2</sup>=0.999\*\*)  
 (Fig. 4). , flusulfamide

Table 3. Reproducibility of peak area and retention time of flusulfamide using HPLC-UVD

Parameter	Retention time (min)	Peak Area (mAU)
Minimum	8.235	19.8
Maximum	8.392	20.3
Mean	8.307	20.1
SD	0.05	0.18
CV (%)	0.59	0.88

\*Abbreviations : SD, standard deviation; CV, coefficient of variance.

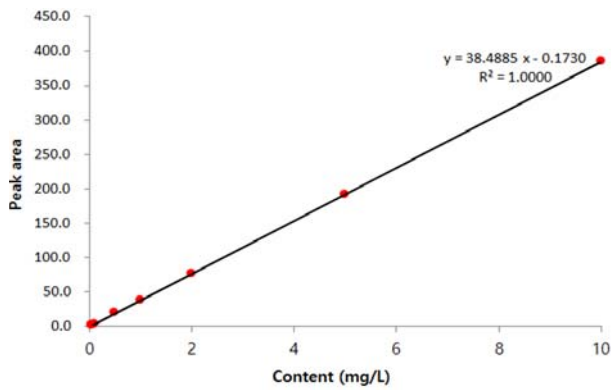


Fig. 4. Calibration curve of flusulfamide in HPLC.

1 ng 가 200 200 ng 가  
 $R^2=0.999^{**}$   
 가

시료 추출 및 분배과정의 확립

flusulfamide acetone  
 . Acetone  
 가  
 1  
 / 가  
 FDA AOAC -  
 (AOAC, 2000; Lee *et al.*, 2008).  
 - n-hexane, 2 n-hexane/

dichloromethane dichloromethane 4  
 (Lee *et al.*, 2011),  
 (Table 4). -  
 , 100 mL n-hexane  
 flusulfamide 33.2% ,  
 100 mL n-hexane/dichloromethane (80/20, v/v)  
 88.7%, 100 mL n-hexane/  
 dichloromethane (20/80, v/v) 95.9%,  
 dichloromethane 50 mL 2  
 98.1% . ,  
 , 가 dichloromethane 50 mL  
 2 ( IV) flusulfamide  
 .  
 Dichloromethane -  
 ,  
 dichloromethane  
 . HPLC  
 column ,  
 (baseline shift and drift)  
 .  
 1-3% 20%  
 가 (US  
 FDA, 1999; AOAC, 2000). Table 5  
 n-hexane acetonitrile 2  
 flusulfamide가 98.8% 가 ,  
 n-hexane/  
 acetonitrile I  
 . ,  
 0.1-0.4%  
 가

Table 4. Efficiency of liquid-liquid partition of crude extract by different solvents for flusulfamide

Compound	Recovery (%) <sup>1)</sup>			
	Partition I <sup>2)</sup>	Partition II	Partition III	Partition IV
Flusulfamide	33.2 ± 3.0	88.7 ± 1.1	95.9 ± 0.2	98.1 ± 0.1

<sup>1)</sup> Mean values of triplicate samples.

<sup>2)</sup> Partition mixture : 150 mL acetone + 50 mL saturated NaCl + 450 mL distilled water.

I, 100 mL n-hexane, II, 100 mL n-hexane/dichloromethane (80/20, v/v), III, 100 mL n-hexane/dichloromethane (20/80, v/v), IV, 50 mL dichloromethane (×2 times).

Table 5. Efficiency of n-hexane/acetonitrile partition for flusulfamide

Compound	Recovery (%) <sup>1)</sup>	
	Partition I <sup>2)</sup>	Partition II
Flusulfamide	98.9±0.5	99.6±0.4

<sup>1)</sup> Mean values of triplicate samples.

<sup>2)</sup> Partition mixture : 40 mL n-hexane saturated with acetonitrile.

I, 40 mL acetonitrile saturated with n-hexane (×2 times), II, 40 mL acetonitrile saturated with n-hexane (×3 times).

Table 6. Elution profile of flusulfamide on Florisil column chromatography

Elution solvent (v/v)	Recovery (%) <sup>1)</sup>			
	0-50 mL	51-100 mL	101-150 mL	Total
75 : 25 <sup>2)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
70 : 30 <sup>3)</sup>	1.4	4.4	7.0	12.8
65 : 35 <sup>3)</sup>	9.3	29.0	43.0	81.3
60 : 40 <sup>3)</sup>	39.2	53.2	2.6	95.0

<sup>1)</sup> 10 g of activated Florisil (60-100 mesh) was packed with solvent.

<sup>2)</sup> *n*-Hexane/acetone (v/v).

<sup>3)</sup> Pre-washed with 100 mL of <sup>2)</sup> solvent system, and then eluted *n*-hexane/acetone (v/v).

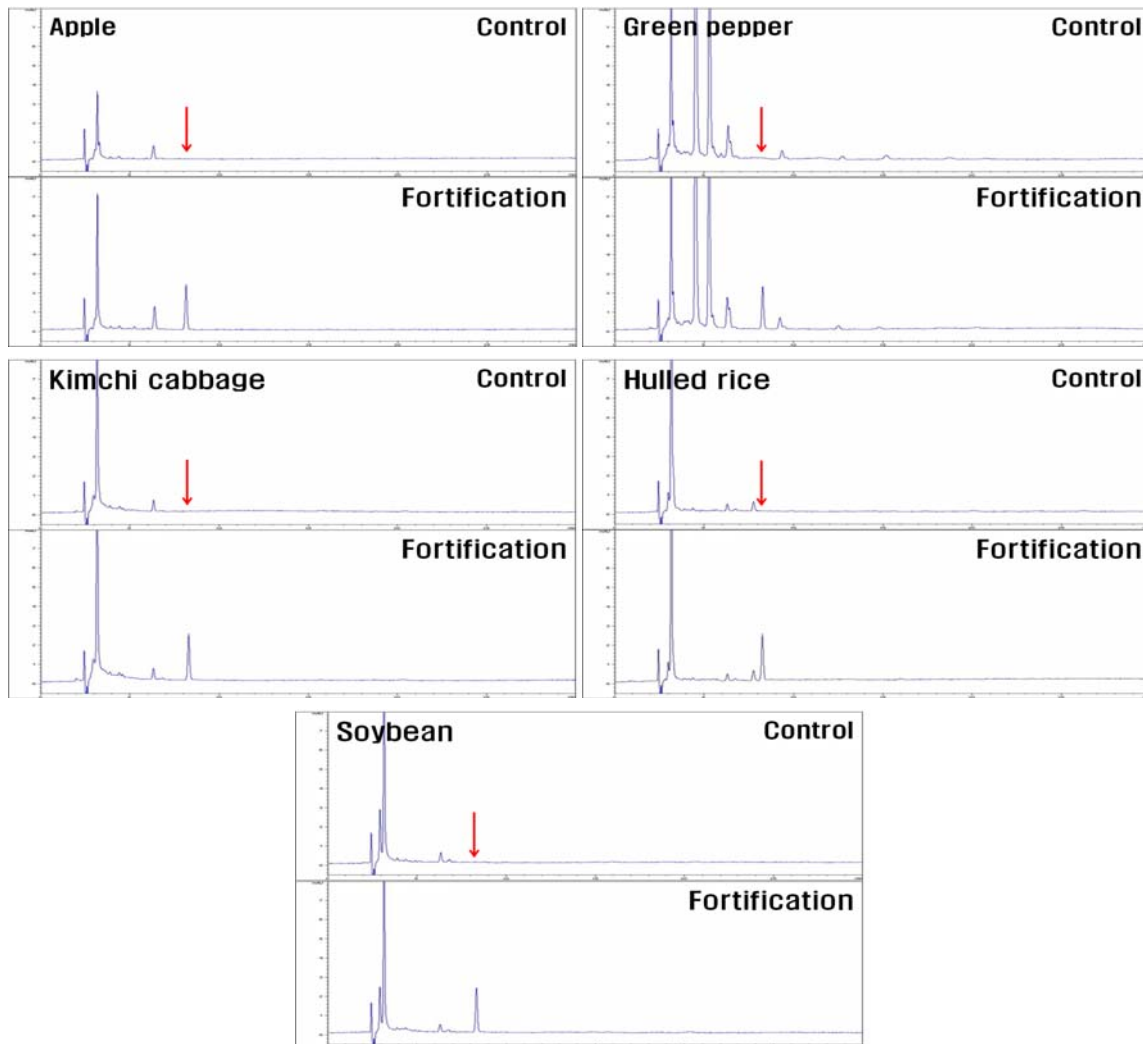


Fig. 5. HPLC chromatograms of typical agricultural commodity extracts for the analysis of flusulfamide.

*n*-hexane/acetonitrile -

Florisil 흡착 크로마토그래피 정제조건을 최적화

flusulfamide

*n*-hexane/acetonitrile

, 가

Florisil  
*n*-hexane/acetone  
(Table 6).

가

Florisil

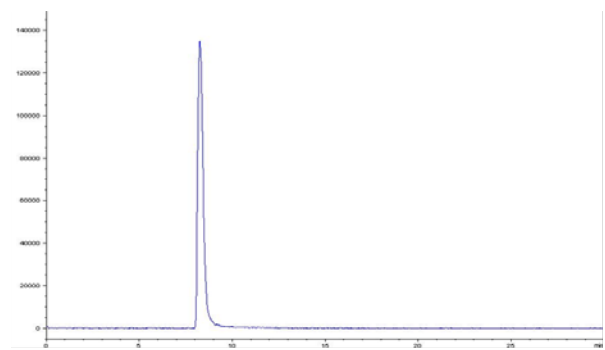
**Table 7. Recoveries of flusulfamide with different crop samples**

Crop	Fortification (mg/kg)	Recovery (%) <sup>1)</sup>	CV (%)	LOQ (mg/kg)
Apple	0.02	91.4±3.0	3.3	0.02
	0.2	91.2±1.0	1.1	
	1	91.1±0.9	0.9	
Kimchi cabbage	0.02	90.5±4.8	5.3	0.02
	0.2	93.0±1.0	1.1	
	1	92.7±0.8	0.8	
Green pepper	0.02	82.3±0.0	0.0	0.02
	0.2	88.4±1.8	2.0	
	1	93.5±0.9	1.0	
Hulled rice	0.02	91.4±6.0	6.5	0.02
	0.2	93.9±2.7	2.8	
	1	95.3±1.4	1.4	
Soybean	0.02	98.2±6.1	6.2	0.02
	0.2	89.2±0.8	0.9	
	1	92.6±1.5	1.6	

<sup>1)</sup> Mean values of triplicate samples with standard deviations.

flusulfamide  
 , *n*-hexane/acetone (75/25, v/v) 100 mL  
 pre-washing , *n*-hexane/acetone (60/40, v/v) 150 mL  
 flusulfamide 95.0%  
 가  
 Florisil  
 가

농산물 시료 중 flusulfamide의 분석 정량한계 및 회수율  
 Fig. 5



**Fig. 6. Total-ion chromatogram (TIC) of flusulfamide in LC/MS.**

(LOQ)  
 flusulfamide 0.02  
 mg/kg , Codex(Codex Alimentarius  
 Commission, 2003)  
 (Lee, 2017) 0.05  
 mg/kg 1/2  
 50 flusulfamide 가 , 10  
 3  
 82.3-98.2%,  
 10 88.4-93.9%, 50  
 91.1-95.3% ,  
 6.5% ,

70-120% 10%  
 (Table 7).  
 flusulfamide 가  
 LC/MS를 이용한 잔류분의 재확인  
 flusulfamide  
 LC/MS 가  
 . LC/MS  
 fragment ion  
 가 (Kwon *et al.*, 2008).  
 Flusulfamide HPLC/UVD



Fig. 7. ESI (-) mass spectrum of flusulfamide.

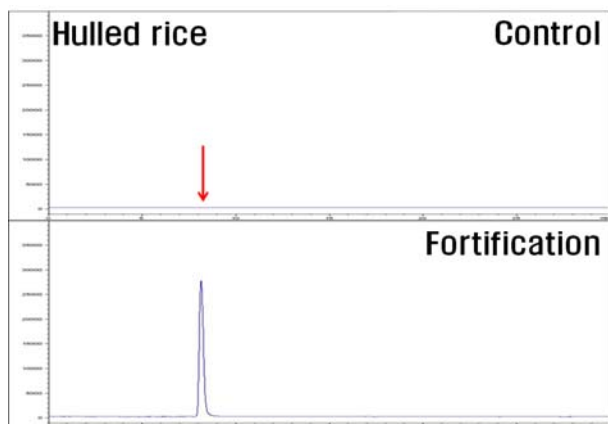


Fig. 8. SIM chromatogram of hulled rice extract for the confirmation of flusulfamide.

acetonitrile/0.5% formic acid-water  
 formic acid가 LC/MS  
 가 가  
 , HPLC/UVD  
 LC/MS  
 . Fig. 6 7 TIC (total-ion chromatogram)  
 mass spectrum flusulfamide ESI (electrospray  
 ionization) negative ion [M-H]  
 m/z 413.0  
 flusulfamide [M-H] peak가 base peak  
 selected-ion monitoring (SIM) ion [M-H]  
 m/z 413.0 ion 가  
 (McLafferty and Turecek, 1993; Ardrey, 2003).  
 Fig. 8  
 flusulfamide SIM (selected-ion monitoring)  
 chromatogram ,  
 , 가  
 flusulfamide  
 LC/MS SIM HPLC/  
 UVD flusulfamide  
 가 .

**요약**

HPLC-UVD/MS  
 benzenesulfonamide flusulfamide  
 , acetone flusulfamide  
 dichloromethane - Florisil  
 HPLC-UVD/MS  
 . Flusulfamide  
 HPLC-UVD (LOQ)  
 0.02 mg/kg ,  
 10 50 ,  
 82.3-98.2% ,  
 (CV) 6.5%  
 70-120% 10%  
 , LC/MS/SIM  
 flusulfamide HPLC-UVD/MS ,  
 가 .

**Note**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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