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White-rot fungi aromatic catabolic intermediates analyzed by HPLC-DAD

Forked from Muconic acid isomers and aromatic compounds analyzed by UHPLC-DAD

William E. Michener[1], Sean P. Woodworth[1], Stefan J. Haugen[1], Morgan A. Ingraham[1], Kelsey J. Ramirez[1], Gregg T. Beckham[1], Davinia Salvachúa[1]

[1]Renewable Resources and Enabling Sciences Center, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO, USA

NREL
Tech. support email: **ftlb_analysis@nrel.gov**

Sean P. Woodworth
Renewable Resources and Enabling Sciences Center, National R...

DISCLAIMER

This protocol is for research purposes only.

ABSTRACT

An analysis method was developed for the quantitation of catabolic intermediates produced by white-rot fungi. Quantitation was performed using high pressure liquid chromatography paired with diode array detection (HPLC-DAD). Chromatographic separation was achieved using a mobile phase gradient to separate various aromatic analytes and muconic acid isomers on an HPLC reverse phase analytical column.

GUIDELINES

This protocol utilizes a high pressure liquid chromatography diode array detection (HPLC-DAD) system manufactured by Agilent Technologies as referenced in 'Materials'. A similar chromatography and detection system can be utilized; however, some parameter nomenclature may deviate depending on the manufacturer.

MANUSCRIPT CITATION:
Black, Brenna A., William E. Michener, Courtney E. Payne, and Gregg T. Beckham. 2019. *Determination of cis,cis- and cis,trans-Muconic Acid from Biological Conversion*. Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/TP-5100-74473. https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/74473.pdf

Bleem et al., Discovery, characterization, and metabolic engineering of Rieske non-heme iron monooxygenases for guaiacol O-demethylation, Chem Catalysis (2022), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.checat.2022.04.019

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We use this protocol and it's working

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Keywords: muconic acid, aromatic acids, isomers, gradient, DAD, HPLC, hydroquinone, C18 column, HST column, White-rot fungi, resorcinol, 1 2 4 benzenetriol , 4-hydroxybenzoic, catechol, aromatic intermediates

MATERIALS

Standards:

- cis cis-Muconic acid **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #15992**
- Protocatechuic acid **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #37580-25G-F**
- Catechol **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #PHL82372-100MG**
- Vanillic acid **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #94770-10G**
- 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #240141**
- 1,2,4-Benzenetriol **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #173401**
- Hydroquinone **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #H17902**
- Resorcinol **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #398047**
- 2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic Acid **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #149357**
- 3-Hydroxybenzoic Acid **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #H20008**
- 2-Hydroxybenzoic Acid **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #247588**
- 2-Methoxyhydroquinone **Merck MilliporeSigma (Sigma-Aldrich) Catalog #176893**

Reagents:

- Sodium hydroxide 10N ACS reagent grade (≥30% w/w) **Fisher Scientific Catalog # SS255-1**
- Formic acid 98 % pure **Thermo Scientific Catalog # AC147932500**
- Acetonitrile Optima **Fisher Scientific Catalog # A996SK**

Equipment:

vials for isomer preparation-

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Grant ID: DE-AC36-08GO28308

Equipment

40mL Amber Borosilicate Glass Vials	NAME
Vials	TYPE
Environmental Sampling Supply	BRAND
0040-0400-QC	SKU
https://essvial.com/product-category/glass-vialsepa-vialsvoa-vials/	LINK
40mL volume / Open-Top / Polypro with 0.125" Septa	SPECIFICATIONS

syringe filters-

Equipment

Syringe Filters, 13 mm PTFE	NAME
syringe filter	TYPE
Cytiva	BRAND
2400	SKU
https://www.cytivalifesciences.com/en/us/shop/lab-filtration/syringe-filters-non-sterile/wwptfe-non-sterile-syringe-filters/acrodisc-syringe-filters-with-universal-membranes-p-36635	LINK
13mm	SPECIFICATIONS

Equipment

syringe filters, 13mm nylon membrane	NAME
syringe filter	TYPE
Cytiva	BRAND
4550	SKU
https://www.cytivalifesciences.com/en/us/shop/lab-filtration/syringe-filters-non-sterile/nylon-non-sterile-syringe-filters/acrodisc-syringe-filters-with-nylon-membrane-p-36371	LINK
13mm	SPECIFICATIONS

guard column holder-

Equipment

SecurityGuard ULTRA holder	NAME
Guard column holder	TYPE
Phenomenex	BRAND
AJ0-9000	SKU
https://www.phenomenex.com/part?partNo=AJ0-9000	LINK
2.1 to 4.6mm ID	SPECIFICATIONS

guard column-

Equipment

UHPLC C18 guard cartridge	NAME
guard column	TYPE
Phenomenex	BRAND
AJ0-8782	SKU
https://www.phenomenex.com/part?partNo=AJ0-8782	LINK
2.1mm ID	SPECIFICATIONS

analytical column-

Equipment

Luna HST	NAME
reverse phase analytical column	TYPE
Phenomenex	BRAND
00D-4446-B0	SKU
https://www.phenomenex.com/products/luna-hplc-column/luna-c18-2#order	LINK
2.5 µm / 100 x 2.0 mm / 100 Å	SPECIFICATIONS

HPLC-DAD system-

Equipment

Agilent 1260 Infinity II LC System

NAME

HPLC System

TYPE

Agilent

BRAND

Agilent 1260 Infinity II LC System

SKU

https://www.agilent.com/en/product/liquid-chromatography/hplc-systems/analytical-hplc-systems/1260-infinity-ii-lc-system

LINK

SPECIFICATIONS

G7111B Quat Pump
G7167A Multisampler
G7116A 1260 MCT
G7117C 1260 DAD HS
G7162A 1260 RID

SAFETY WARNINGS

All chemicals used for this procedure are hazardous. Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each chemical listed and follow all applicable chemical handling and waste disposal procedures. Manufacturer specific SDS information can be found by following the catalog numbers of compounds in 'Materials' list.

BEFORE START INSTRUCTIONS

All solvents and chemicals used are listed in the ‘Materials’ section. These are excluded from in-line references to maintain clarity and keep the steps concise.

Preparation of mobile phases

1 **Mobile phases**

- To prepare aqueous 0.16% formic acid, dilute 1.6 mL of formic acid into 1.0 L of 18.2MΩ·cm ultrapure water (UPW). Volumetric preparation is optimal.
- Acetonitrile is used as the organic mobile phase.

Note

It is advised to prepare sufficient mobile phase for the entire analysis to eliminate the need to add additional mobile phase during an active sequence. Adding mobile phase during an active sequence may cause retention time shifting due to a change in pH or acid concentration. This method uses 6.5 mL of mobile phase per injection. Calculate how much mobile phase is needed before beginning analysis.

Preparation of standards

2 **Standards**

This procedure for standard preparation is previously documented in our work published as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) Laboratory Analytical Procedure (LAP) *'Determination of cis,cis-and cis,trans-Muconic Acid from Biological Conversion'* (https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/74473.pdf). Preparation of both *cis,cis-* and *cis,trans-*muconic acid isomer standard solutions are outlined in LAP sections 10.1.3 and 10.1.4 and below in protocol step 2.1. Both standard working solutions of *c,c* and *c,t* isomers of muconic acid are prepared at 1 g/L concentrations in 0.05% v/v sodium hydroxide solution (preparation of sodium hydroxide is outlined in the referenced LAP, section 10.1.2 and below in step 2.1). Each muconic acid isomer is to be prepared in separate calibration curves in subsequent steps. The isomers should not be combined due to the tendency for *c,c* to irreversibly isomerize to *c,t-*muconic over time, at room temperature.

The LAP uses the following acronyms:
*c,c-*muconic acid (*cc*MA)
*c,t-*muconic acid (*ct*MA)

2.1 *10.1.2 from LAP*
Prepare a sodium hydroxide solution (0.05% v/v) for standard preparation. Prepared by adding 66 µL 10N sodium hydroxide with an air displacement pipette to 39.934 mL of UPW measured using a repeater pipette. This solution may be scaled if necessary.

10.1.3 from LAP
Prepare the *cc*MA stock standard by weighing 40.0 ± 0.5 mg of the *cc*MA standard into a 40 mL amber vial and record the weight of the standard to the nearest 0.1 mg. Add an appropriate volume of 0.05% v/v sodium hydroxide solution using a repeater pipette to make a final

concentration of exactly 1.0 mg/mL solution and mix well (vigorous shaking periodically over approximately 1 hour to allow for solubilization). The muconic acid should be completely dissolved before use otherwise the concentration of the standard will be unknown. Record the date of preparation, concentration, and any other pertinent information on the vial and store sealed at 4 °C for up to 4 months (stability study ongoing).

10.1.4 from LAP

Prepare the *ct*MA stock standard by preheating a water bath to 60 ± 3 °C. Weigh exactly 40.0 mg of the *cc*MA standard into a 40 mL amber vial (vial REQUIRED as ordered per Step 7.2.1; vial variation will lead to heat transfer difference and the reaction time will either lead to incomplete *ct*MA formation or lactone formation). Record the weight of the standard to the nearest 0.1 mg. Add 39.934 mL UPW or similar using a repeater pipette and mix well. Record the concentration of the standard, date of preparation, and any other pertinent information on the vial. Seal the standard with compatible vial top and place into the water bath so that the liquid in the vial is completely submerged for 2 hours. Shake every 15 minutes (use personal protective equipment as necessary). After 2 hours, immediately add 66 µL of 10 N sodium hydroxide using an air displacement pipette and mix. Store the sealed vial at 4 °C for up to 4 months (stability study ongoing).

2.2 Additional aromatic analytes quantitated with this method are listed in the 'Materials' section. Preparation of aromatic analyte standard stocks should be performed in a compatible solvent for compound solubility and stability. A 1 g/L mixed working standard is prepared and diluted in UPW to reach relevant calibration curve concentrations.

2.3 Calibration curve

Calibration curve preparation

Calibration level	Concentration (µg/mL) (ppm)	Volume of 1000 µg/mL working solution	Volume of UPW as diluent (µL)	Total volume (µL)
1	1	100µL of level 3 (10x)	900	1000
2	5	100µL of level 5 (10x)	900	1000
3	10	10	990	1000
4	25	25	975	1000
5	50	50	950	1000
6	75	75	925	1000
7	100	100	900	1000
8	250	250	750	1000
9	500	500	500	1000

Example calibration curve preparation (click to enlarge)

Note

Reporting limits and linear ranges may vary and should be determined for each instrument and analyte individually. The standard ranges in the table above are suggested starting amounts and may change depending on detector response.

Preparation of samples

3 Samples

- All samples containing muconic acid require a minimum 5x dilution scheme (4:1 diluent to sample ratio) for reliable quantitation of isomers due to media matrix effects causing chromatographic issues. Samples containing aromatic compounds included in the mixed working standard do not require dilution without the presence of muconic acid.
- Samples must be filtered through a 0.2 µm or smaller filter prior to injection on the HPLC.
- Samples expected to be over the linear range of the instrument should be further diluted to be within the calibration range to ensure accurate analysis and avoid carryover.

HPLC-DAD analysis

4 Method specifications

Analysis of muconic acid isomers and aromatics is performed using an Agilent 1260 series high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) system with a diode array detector (DAD). Complete method parameters are in the tables below.

Binary pump configuration

Flow rate	0.5 mL / min
Maximum pressure	400 bar
Mobile phase A	0.16% formic acid in UPW (v/v)
Mobile phase B	100.0% acetonitrile (v/v)

Gradient configuration

Time (min)	Composition A (%)	Composition B (%)
0.00	100.00	0.00
1.00	100.00	0.00
7.67	50.00	50.00
9.33	30.00	70.00
10.67	30.00	70.00
10.68	100.00	0.00
13.00	100.00	0.00

Defined HPLC parameters (click to enlarge)

Multisampler parameters	
Injection volume	1 µL
Draw speed	100 µL/min
Eject speed	100 µL/min
Wait time after draw	2 sec
Bottom sensing	yes
Column compartment parameters	
Temperature	45 °C
Diode array configuration	
Wavelength:bandwidth (reference)	210.00
	225.00
	240.00
	265.00
	280.00
	310.00
	325.00
Peakwidth	>0.013 min (20Hz)
Spectra	store all
	190-400 nm
	2.0 nm step

Defined HPLC parameters (click to enlarge)

Use the analytical column listed here, as well as associated guard column phase (with associated holder) listed in 'Materials'.

Equipment

Luna HST	NAME
reverse phase analytical column	TYPE
Phenomenex	BRAND
00D-4446-B0	SKU
https://www.phenomenex.com/products/luna-hplc-column/luna-c18-2#order	LINK
2.5 µm / 100 x 2.0 mm / 100 Å	SPECIFICATIONS

Note

Muconic acid isomers are quantified using the 265 nm wavelength and aromatics on 240nm, 265 nm, 280 nm, and 310 nm. Varying wavelength signals can be used for different aromatic compounds and should be chosen at the discretion of the analyst.

Analytical quality control

5 Multiple strategies are utilized when performing this analysis to ensure instrument stability and reproducibility.

5.1 Calibration curves

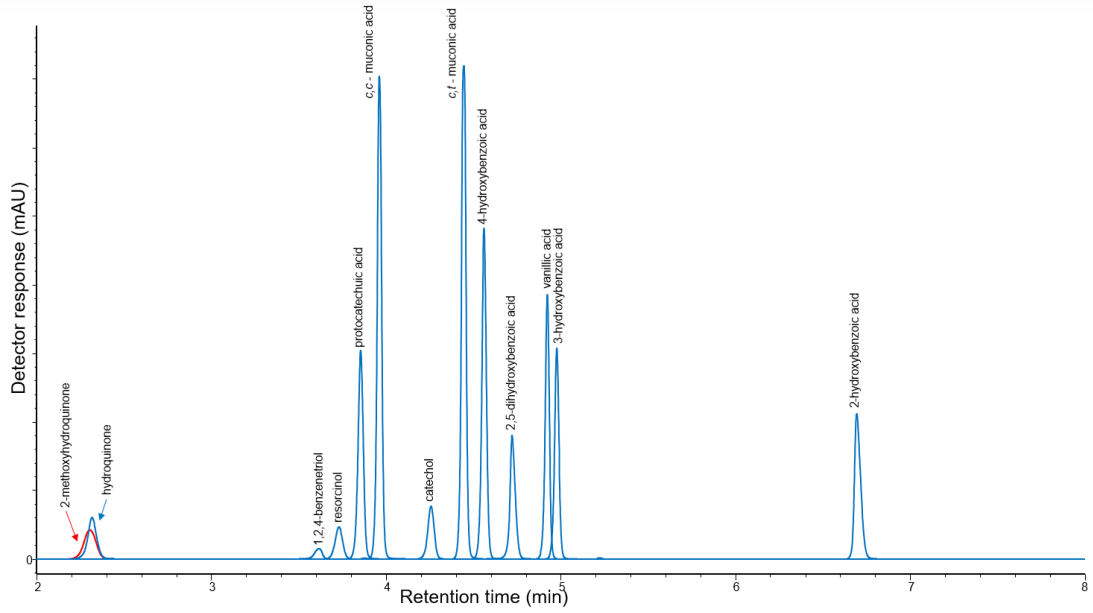
- A minimum of 5 standard levels should be used.
- All compounds must have a correlation coefficient (r^2) of 0.995 or greater using a linear calibration fit and ignoring the origin.

5.2 Calibration verification standards (CVS)

A calibration verification standard (CVS) is a standard from the calibration curve that is re-injected every 20 or fewer samples to ensure instrument drift remains within the determined acceptance criteria. Acceptable CVS recoveries for this analysis are within 10% of the expected amount. Acceptance criteria may differ between instruments and should be determined experimentally.

Example chromatography

6



Example chromatogram of elution order (click to enlarge)

Hydroquinone and 2-methoxyhydroquinone elute at the same retention time. However, these analytes do not exist in the same in vitro enzyme reactions designed for this investigation.

Data Reporting

7 Muconic acid should be reported as a sum of the two isomers. While isomerization from *c,c*-muconic to *c,t*-muconic is irreversible, environmental conditions (decreased pH, exposure to heat, etc.) may cause further isomerization of *c,c*-muconic acid to *c,t*-muconic acid. This will cause a change in the ratios of these isomers but the total muconic acid concentration will remain constant. Discrepancies in data are avoided by reporting the total of *c,c*-muconic acid plus *c,t*-muconic acid as a sum of the isomers.