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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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DETERMINATION OF GIBBERELLIC ACID BY
CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS

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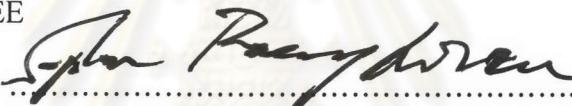
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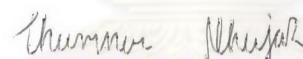
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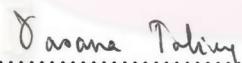
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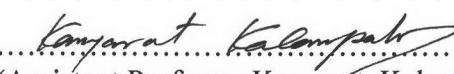
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มนพิชา ศรีสะอาด: การหาปริมาณกรดจินเบอเรลิกด้วยเทคนิคตะปิดลาร์อิเล็ก trophoresis (DETERMINATION OF GIBBERELLIC ACID BY CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS) อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา: ดร. ธรรมนูญ หนูจักร, อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา ร่วม: อาจารย์วราสนา โตเลี้ยง 76 หน้า. ISBN 974-17-3656-8

ได้พัฒนาเทคนิคไม่เซลลาร์อิเล็ก trophoresis เพื่อใช้เป็นวิธีหาปริมาณกรดจินเบอเรลิกในน้ำมักและในผลิตภัณฑ์ที่มีจำนวนน้อยในห้องทดลอง โดยใช้โโซเดียมเททระบบอเรต เป็นบัฟเฟอร์ที่ค่าพีเอช 9.2 และโซเดียมโอดีซิลซัลเฟตเป็นไม่เซลลาร์เฟส การแยกของกรดจินเบอเรลิกจากพิษของสารอื่น ๆ ในน้ำมักประสบความสำเร็จโดยใช้สภาวะของไม่เซลลาร์ อิเล็ก trophoresis ดังนี้: ความเข้มข้นของบัฟเฟอร์ 25 มิลลิโนลาร์ ความเข้มข้นของโซเดียมโอดีซิลซัลเฟต 100 มิลลิโนลาร์ และใช้ศักย์ไฟฟ้าในการแยก +30 กิโลโวลต์ พบว่าปริมาณของกรดจินเบอเรลิกที่วิเคราะห์โดยเทคนิคไม่เซลลาร์อิเล็ก trophoresis มากกว่าในกรดจินเบอเรลิกที่วิเคราะห์โดยเทคนิคโซเดียมฟอร์ಮานซิลิคิวต์ โกรมา trophoresis นอกจากนี้ยังประยุกต์เทคนิคไม่เซลลาร์อิเล็ก trophoresis ในการหาปริมาณกรดจินเบอเรลิกในผลิตภัณฑ์ที่มีจำนวนน้อยในห้องทดลอง ข้อดีของเทคนิคนี้ คือ ใช้เวลาในการวิเคราะห์เร็ว ให้ความถูกต้องและความเที่ยงสูง และไม่ต้องมีขั้นตอนการเตรียมสารตัวอย่าง ยกเว้นการกรอง และการเจือจาง

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KEY WORD: GIBBERELLIC ACID/ CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS/
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MONPICHAR SRISA-ART: DETERMINATION OF GIBBERELLIC
ACID BY CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS. THESIS ADVISOR:
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Micellar electrokinetic chromatography (MEKC) was developed as a method for quantitative determination of gibberellic acid (GA_3) in fermentation broth, using disodium tetraborate ($Na_2B_4O_7$) as a buffer at pH 9.2 and sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) as a micellar phase. Baseline resolution of GA_3 from other compounds in the fermentation broth was achieved using the following MEKC conditions: 25 mM $Na_2B_4O_7$, 100 mM SDS and separation voltage of +30 kV. The amount of GA_3 in the fermentation broths determined by MEKC was found to be in good agreement with that by high performance liquid chromatography. The MEKC method was also applied for quantitative determination of GA_3 in commercial products. Advantages of this method include fast analysis, high accuracy and precision and no sample preparation except for filtration and dilution.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AMBA	3-amino-4-methylbenzoic acid
AP	3-acetamidophenol
BGE	background electrolyte
CE	capillary electrophoresis
CEC	capillary electrochromatography
CMC	critical micelle concentration
CZE	capillary zone electrophoresis
EMD	electromigration dispersion
EOF	electroosmotic flow
GA ₃	gibberellic acid
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
HPTLC	high performance thin layer chromatography
I.D.	internal diameter
MEKC	micellar electrokinetic chromatography
MS	mass spectrometry
RSD	relative standard deviation
SDS	sodium dodecylsulfate
<i>A</i>	peak area
<i>A</i> _{corr}	corrected peak area
<i>A</i> _{asym}	asymmetry factor
<i>c</i>	concentration of sample
<i>c</i> _{st}	concentration of analyte after stacking
<i>D</i>	diffusion coefficient
<i>D</i> _{th}	thermal dispersion coefficient
<i>E</i>	electric field strength
<i>E</i> _{opt}	optimum electric field
<i>e</i>	electronic charge
<i>F</i>	Faraday's constant
<i>f</i> _T	temperature factor
<i>I</i>	ionic strength
<i>I</i> _A	electric current

k	Boltzmann's constant
k'	retention factor
L	total capillary length
l	the length of capillary to detector
l_{inj}	length of analyte injected
l_{det}	detection width
l_{st}	sample zone length after stacking
N	the number of theoretical plate, or peak efficiency
n_{aq}	the amount of analyte in aqueous phase
n_{mc}	the amount of analyte in micellar phase
P_{EMD}	percentage of EMD
ΔP	pressure difference across the capillary
Q_{inj}	quantity of sample injected
R	gas constant
R_s	resolution
r_c	internal capillary radius
r_h	hydrodynamic radius
S	cross-sectional area of capillary
t_{eo}	migration time of EOF
t_{inj}	injection time
t_m	migration time of an analyte
t_{mc}	migration time of micelle
V	applied voltage
V_{inj}	volume of sample injected
v_{eo}	electroosmotic velocity
v_{ep}	electrophoretic velocity
v_{net}	total electrophoretic velocity
w_b	peak width at base
w_h	peak width at half height
x_{aq}	mole fraction of analyte in aqueous phase
x_{mc}	mole fraction of analyte in micellar phase
z	charge of an ion
α	separation factor

γ_{st}	a factor of sample stacking
η	viscosity
κ_c	electrical conductivity
λ_s	thermal conductivity
μ	electrophoretic mobility
μ^0	electrophoretic mobility at zero ionic strength
μ_{eo}	electroosmotic mobility
μ_{obs}	observed mobility
μ_{mc}	electrophoretic mobility of micelle
μ_{net}	total mobility
σ	standard deviation of peak in distance unit
σ^2	peak variance
σ_{EMD}^2	peak variance due to electromigration dispersion
σ_{det}^2	peak variance due to detection width
σ_{diff}^2	peak variance due to longitudinal diffusion
σ_{inj}^2	peak variance due to injection length
σ_{tc}^2	peak variance due to time constant
σ_{th}^2	peak variance due to thermal dispersion
σ_{tot}^2	total peak variance
τ	standard deviation of peak in time unit
τ_{tc}	time constant
ζ	zeta potential