

ໄຊເພອົ້ວົບອົມນາໂຄສິກົດໂຄຣມາໂທກຣາຟີ່ຮ່ວມກັບການຕຽວຈັດດ້ວຍເຖິງນິກົມເພື່ອໄວມ່າທີ່  
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## ລົບສີທີ່ຂອງຈຸພາລົງກຣນົມທະວຽກຢ້າງ

HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY  
WITH PULSED AMPEROMETRIC DETECTION  
FOR THE DETERMINATION OF TETRACYCLINE ANTIBIOTICS IN SHRIMPS

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ศูนย์วิทยบริการ  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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วีระภรณ์ เจริญรักษ์ : ไฮเพอร์ฟอร์มานซ์ลิคิวต์โครมาโทกราฟีร่วมกับการตรวจวัดด้วย  
เทคนิคพัลส์แอมเพโรมิเตอร์ในการหาปริมาณยาปฏิชีวนะกลุ่มเทหะร่าไซคลินในกุ้ง  
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ในงานวิจัยทำการศึกษาปฏิกิริยาของอกซิเดชันของเทหะร่าไซคลิน ออกซิเทหะร่าไซคลิน คลอเทหะร่าไซคลินและออกซิไซคลินโดยใช้ข้าวไฟฟ้าทองและข้าวไฟฟ้าแอนไดซ์บอรอนโดปไಡเมอนด์ โดยใช้การตรวจวัดแบบไซคลิกโอลแทนเมทริ พบร่วมกับข้าวไฟฟ้าทั้งสองชนิดให้ผลของไซคลิกโอลแทนเมโน่แกรมที่ชัดเจน ได้ทำการศึกษาตัวแปรที่เหมาะสมของเทคนิค PAD เมื่อใช้ข้าวไฟฟ้าทั้งสองชนิดโดยใช้ระบบ HPLC สภาพะของระบบ HPLC คือ สารละลายน้ำฟลูออโรคาร์บอนเข้มข้น 0.01 มิลลิาร์ pH 2.5 และอะซิ-โทไนโตรอลในอัตราส่วน 80 ต่อ 20 โดยปริมาตรและคอลัมน์ที่ใช้คือ C<sub>18</sub> ที่อัตราเร็ว 1 มิลลิลิตรต่อนาที ณ อุณหภูมิห้อง จากนั้นทำการศึกษาเทคนิค HPLC-PAD สำหรับวิเคราะห์สารกลุ่มเทหะร่าไซคลินโดยใช้ข้าวไฟฟ้าทั้งสองชนิด พบร่วมกับข้าวไฟฟ้าแอนไดซ์บอรอนโดปไಡเมอนด์ให้ขึ้นจำกัดต่ำสุดในการตรวจวัดที่ต่ำกว่า ให้ช่วงการตรวจวัดที่เป็นเส้นตรงกว้างกว่า และให้ความไวสูงกว่าข้าวไฟฟ้าทอง ตัวแปร PAD ที่เหมาะสมเมื่อใช้ข้าวไฟฟ้าแอนไดซ์บอรอนโดปไಡเมอนด์ได้แก่ ศักย์ไฟฟ้าที่ตรวจวัด 1.5 โวลต์เป็นเวลา 290 มิลลิวินาทีศักย์ไฟฟ้าที่ออกซิเดชัน 2 โวลต์ เป็นเวลา 200 มิลลิวินาที และศักย์ไฟฟ้าเรียดักชัน 0.4 โวลต์ เป็นเวลา 200 มิลลิวินาที เทคนิค HPLC-PAD สามารถวิเคราะห์หาปริมาณยาปฏิชีวนะกลุ่มเทหะร่าไซคลินในกุ้งได้ ความเข้มข้นในการตรวจวัดที่เป็นเส้นตรงอยู่ในช่วง 0.1-100 พีพีเอ็ม ที่ขึ้นจำกัดต่ำสุดในการตรวจวัด 0.01-0.05 พีพีเอ็ม ค่าการคืนกลับอยู่ในช่วง 75.0 ถึง 98.4 เปอร์เซ็นต์ ที่ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานสัมพัทธ์ไม่เกิน 10 เปอร์เซ็นต์ ในงานวิจัยนี้ได้ทำการประยุกต์ใช้กับตัวอย่างกุ้งโดยผลที่ได้จากวิธีที่เสนอให้ค่าการคืนกลับสูงกว่ากับวิธีที่วัดตามมาตรฐานเอโอดีซี

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THIRAPORN CHAROENRAKS: HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID  
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The oxidation of tetracyclines; i.e. tetracycline, oxytetracycline, chlortetracycline and doxycycline was investigated at Au and anodized BDD electrodes using cyclic voltammetry. It was found that tetracyclines provided well-defined cyclic voltammogram at both electrodes. The PAD waveform parameters were optimized at both Au and anodized BDD electrodes by HPLC system. The HPLC conditions were carried out using the mobile phase of phosphate buffer (0.01M, pH 2.5) - acetonitrile (80:20; v/v) on a C<sub>18</sub> column at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min at room temperature. The analytical performance of the Au and anodized BDD electrodes was examined by HPLC-PAD. It was found that the anodized BDD electrode provided lower detection limit, wider linear range and higher sensitivity than the Au electrode. The optimal PAD waveform parameters at the anodized BDD were 1.5 V detection potential ( $E_{det}$ ) for 290 ms (200 ms delay time and 90 ms integration time), 2.0 V oxidation potential ( $E_{oxd}$ ) for 200 ms oxidation time ( $t_{oxd}$ ) and 0.4 V reduction potential ( $E_{red}$ ) for 200 ms reduction time ( $t_{red}$ ). HPLC-PAD with the anodized BDD electrode has been successfully applied to determine tetracycline antibiotics in shrimps. The linear concentration range of tetracyclines was 0.1 to 100 ppm with the detection limit of 0.01-0.05 ppm. The recovery was in the range of 75.0 - 98.4% with RSD < 10%. The proposed method was applied to analyse tetracyclines in shrimp samples. The results from proposed method gave higher % recovery than those obtained by AOAC official method.

Department.....Chemistry.....Student's signature.....  
  
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ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

TCs	Tetracyclines
TC	Tetracycline
OTC	Oxytetracycline
CTC	Chlortetracycline
DC	Doxycycline
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
PAD	Pulsed Amperometric Detection
GC	Gas Chromatography
TLC	Thin-Layer Chromatography
CE	Capillary Electrophoresis
FIA	Flow injection analysis
AOAC	Association of Official Analytical Method
BDD	Boron-Doped Diamond Electrode
SPE	Solid-phase extraction
Au	Gold
mg	milligram
mL	milliliter
kg	kilogram
$\mu\text{m}$	micrometer
$\mu\text{g}$	microgram
i.d.	Internal diameter
$R^2$	Correlation coefficient
LOD	Limit of Detection
LOQ	Limit of Quantitation
i	current (A)
$i_{pa}$	anodic peak current (A)
$i_{pc}$	cathodic peak current (A)
$E_{pa}$	anodic peak potential (V)
$E_{pc}$	cathodic peak potential (V)
$E_{det}$	Detection potential (V)
$E_{oxd}$	Oxidation potential (V)

$E_{red}$	Reduction potential (V)
$t_{int}$	Integration time (sec)
$t_{del}$	Delay time (sec)
$t_{oxd}$	Oxidation time (sec)
$t_{red}$	Reduction time (sec)
LCFA	Laboratory Center for Food and Agricultural Products Co., Ltd.
r.p.m.	revolution per minute

