

Screening, identification and content of nicotine in e-cigarette liquids

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Screening, identification and content of nicotine in e-cigarette liquids

This method describes the screening, identification and content of nicotine in e-cigarette liquids by Ultra-Performance Liquid Chromatography (UPLC).

Chromatographic conditions

Table 1. General Chromatographic conditions

Apparatus:	Waters Acquity H-Class UPLC system with PDA detector; or Agilent 1260 with DAD detector.		
Column:	Waters Acquity BEH C18, 2.1 × 50 mm, 1.7 μm, with Waters Acquity Column in-Line filter, 0.2 μm		
Mobile Phase:	85 : 15, 10mM Ammonium Formate (pH10.1) : Acetonitrile		
Diluent:	Mobile Phase		
Flow rate:	0.5 mL/min		
Injection volume:	1.5 mL		
Sample temperature:	20 °C		
Column temperature:	35 °C		
Detection:	261 nm.		
	PDA detection from 190-400 nm. Resolution 1.2 nm, 20 Hz.		
Needle wash:	50 : 50, Methanol : HPLC water		
Purge wash:	20 : 80, Acetonitrile : HPLC water		
Seal wash:	20 : 80, Acetonitrile : HPLC water		
Run time:	5 minutes		

System suitability

The system suitability solution will be a standard solution.

For six replicate injections of the system suitability solution, the % RSD on retention time and response (Area, Height or Internal Standard Ratio) is ≤ 1.0 % and ≤ 2.0 % respectively. The Symmetry Factor for the nicotine peak is between 0.8 and 2.5.

Buffer preparation

To prepare 1 litre of buffer solution, measure approximately $995mL\ H_2O$, then add $378\mu L$ formic acid and $4.98mL\ 30\%$ ammonium hydroxide solution. Mix, then check the pH of the buffer solution. Adjust to pH 10.1 as necessary with ammonium hydroxide solution or formic acid.

Mobile phase/Diluent preparation

85: 15, Buffer: Acetonitrile

Identification and content of nicotine in samples

Standard stock (200 µg/mL) – prepare in duplicate

Accurately prepare a standard stock solution in diluent with an equivalent concentration of nicotine (as base) of 200 µg/mL.

Note: Stock standard solution is stable for 4 weeks, stored at 4°C and protected from light.

Working standard (20 µg/mL)

Dilute the Standard Stock 10x in diluent.

Sample preparation – prepare in duplicate:

Accurately dilute 100 μ L of sample to 15 mL with diluent and mix thoroughly. Further dilute to obtain a solution with a nicotine concentration of approximately 20 μ g/mL. See Table 2 for suggested dilutions.

Note: Dilutions can be performed using a positive displacement piston-operated volumetric apparatus (POVA).

Table 2. Suggested dilutions for varying Nicotine strengths (mg/mL)

Nicotine Strength	Dilution 1 (sto	ock)	Dilution 2 (working sample)		Dilution Factor
	Volume of Sample	Volume of Diluent	Aliquot of Stock Sample	Volume of Diluent added	
1.5-5 mg/mL	100 μL	14,900 μL			150x
5-15 mg/mL			250 μL	500 μL	450x
15-30 mg/mL			225 μL	1275 μL	1000x
30-50 mg/mL			90 µL	1410 µL	2500x

Acceptance criteria:

The retention time for the nicotine peak in the Sample chromatogram should be \pm 0.1 minutes of the retention time of the corresponding peak in the Standard chromatogram.

The symmetry factor of the nicotine peak should be between 0.8 and 2.5.

The absorption maxima in the spectrum of nicotine in the sample chromatogram shall be the same wavelength as that of the reference standard within ± 2 nm range.

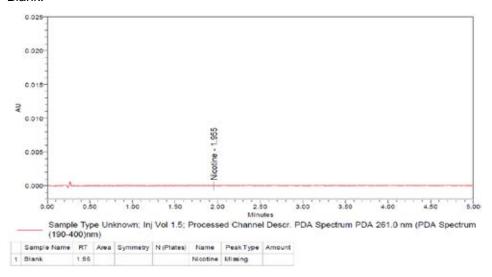
Standard: %RSD ≤ 2.0; Standard correlation 98.0-102.0%.

Sample replicates: %RSD ≤ 2.0

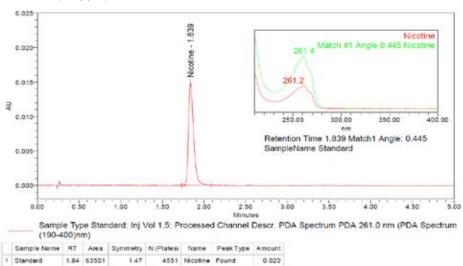
The test is invalid when there is interference with the peak of nicotine.

Example chromatograms

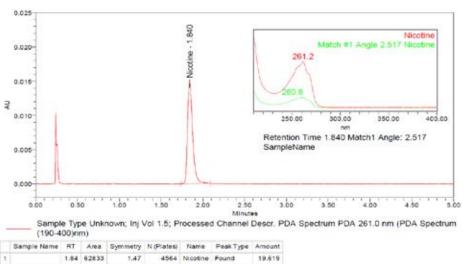
Blank:



Standard (20 ppm):



Sample:



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