

## Research Article

# Effect of flow rate and freezing on cyanocobalamin recovery using a commercial solid phase extraction cartridge

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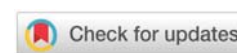
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## Abstract

Analysis of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in sea water is laborious, time consuming, and often requires storage of relatively large-volume water samples. Alleviating these major limitations will increase the throughput of samples and, as a consequence, improve our understanding of the distribution and role of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in the oceans. Previous studies have indicated that target analyte recovery is negatively affected at flow rates exceeding 1 mLmin<sup>-1</sup> using home-made C18 Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) cartridges. In this study, the effect of flow rate on recovery of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> was tested across a range of flow rates between 1 and 37 mLmin<sup>-1</sup> using a commercial SPE cartridge containing surface-modified styrene divinylbenzene. Recovery of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> at flow rates up to the maximum rate tested did not statistically differ from 1 mLmin<sup>-1</sup>. A second study was conducted to determine whether storage of the SPE cartridges at -20°C had a negative impact on vitamin B<sub>12</sub> recovery. Recovery of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> from SPE cartridges stored up to 13 days did not differ from unfrozen SPE cartridges. These data suggest that rapid extraction and cold storage of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> on commercial SPE cartridges does not negatively affect recovery and offers an economical alternative to field studies.

## Introduction

Cobalamin, commonly referred to as vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, is being increasingly recognized as a limiting nutrient for phytoplankton growth in aquatic environments [1], and plays a critical role in metabolism of several key biochemical pathways [2]. Yet, its role in promoting the growth of eukaryotic organisms has long been understood. As early as 1949, growth of the flagellate *Euglena gracilis* was shown to accelerate in the presence of anti-pernicious factor, a.k.a. vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, and was considered as an alternative biological assay for cobalamin deficiency [3].

Numerous forms of cobalamin have been discovered since being first identified in 1948 [4]. The majority of the variation in cobalamin forms results from differences in the upper or β-axial ligand on the cobalt ion. While methylcobalamin (MeCbl), (5'-deoxy) adenosylcobalamin (AdoCbl) and

hydroxocobalamin (OH-Cbl) are thought to be the main forms of cobalamin in marine microbial communities [5,6], a number of forms, including glutathionyl-, nitroso- and sulfato-cobalamin are known from medical research [7]. Recent evidence suggests additional β-substituted forms are present in the marine environment and appear to correlate with nutrient stress [8] or microbes remains unknown. More recently, forms of cobalamin produced by bacteria that contain adenine in place of 5,6-dimethylbenzimidazole in the α-axial position [9,10] have been identified and called pseudocobalamin. As a result many eukaryotes are unable to acquire pseudocobalamin; thereby, providing yet another point of influence on algal productivity [5,11].

Studies examining the role of cobalamins as a limiting nutrient that controls phytoplankton dynamics in lakes and oceans rely on accurate measurements of cobalamin variants.

However, a number of issues exist that severely hamper our ability to assess the impact of cobalamin limitation on phytoplankton growth. First, the concentrations of cobalamins in water samples can approach low femtomoles per liter levels requiring large volumes of water be extracted and/or transported and stored. Transportation of numerous, heavy samples are an obvious strain on logistics and budgets. While recent advances in analytical methodologies have reduced sample volumes from 2–4L [12,13], to 500mL [6,14], those techniques utilize High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) or Liquid Chromatography–Mass spectrometry (LCMS) systems that have relatively large physical sizes and power requirements that limit their use to analytical laboratories far from the field.

Second, recent studies [6,14], have limited the flow of the water sample through SPE cartridges due to the findings of a previously published study [12], that demonstrated excessive loss of  $B_{12}$  at flow rates exceeding  $1\text{ mL min}^{-1}$ . This latter study used packed columns that were prepared in-house. At a flow rate of  $1\text{ mL min}^{-1}$ , even a 500mL water sample would take over 8 hours to extract, which would clearly reduce sample throughput. Third, improving the speed with which samples can be processed reduces the potential for photo-degradation [15], or the microbial interconversion of the  $\beta$ -axial ligands. In the case of the CarH enzyme, the interconversion is light mediated [16].

With these issues in mind, a series of simple experiments was devised around the use of a commercially available solid-phase extraction cartridge containing a polymer-based sorbent designed to interact with a wide array of chemical properties. The first set of experiments examined the effect of sample flowrate through the SPE cartridge on the retention of cyanocobalamin. In a second set of experiments, cyanocobalamin was extracted from a synthetic seawater matrix and the cartridges stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for various lengths of time to assess whether the lightweight and compact SPE cartridges could resist freezing while maintaining retention of the cyanocobalamin. Data suggest higher flow rates and freezing are feasible options for the extraction of cobalamins from field samples.

## Methods

### Chemicals

Mass spectrometry (MS) grade water and acetonitrile (Honeywell) were used for solid phase extraction and LC/MS measurements. All other solvents, acids or bases were of ACS reagent grade or higher.

Stock solutions ( $1\mu\text{mol mL}^{-1}$ ) of cyanocobalamin (V2876, Sigma) and acetyl- $B_{12}$  (A188028, Toronto Research Chemicals) were made in water and aliquots of 300 $\mu\text{L}$  were stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . All solutions containing  $B_{12}$  were always made or diluted in a five-sided dark box in a dimly lighted laboratory to reduce potential photodegradation. On the day of testing, the vitamin  $B_{12}$  stock solution was diluted to a final concentration of  $1\mu\text{mol mL}^{-1}$  in sterile filtered Enriched Seawater, Artificial Water (ESAW) media, pH 8.2.

### Flow rate test

Strata-X (2g/12mL, Phenomenex) solid phase extraction cartridges containing surface modified styrene divinylbenzene were wrapped in aluminum foil to omit light, conditioned with 10mL of acetonitrile, and sequentially washed with 10 mL sterile-filtered enriched seawater, artificial water media, pH 8.2 (ESAW); [17]. Vacuum was applied using in-house vacuum ( $\sim 28$  inches Hg gauge) to a vacuum manifold that connected the SPE cartridge by luer-lock connectors. Vitamin  $B_{12}$  ( $1\mu\text{mol mL}^{-1}$ ) was diluted to  $1\text{ pmol }\mu\text{L}^{-1}$  in ESAW; and 80 $\mu\text{L}$ s was added to 10mL of ESAW. The ESAW and vitamin  $B_{12}$  mixture was vortexed for 5 seconds, and added to the cartridge. Vacuum was applied to the cartridge accordingly to result in the desired flow rate (described below). Following adsorption of vitamin  $B_{12}$  with the solid phase, the SPE cartridge was washed with 10mLMS grade water and allowed to dry under vacuum for 5 minutes. Samples were eluted in 5mL of 20% acetonitrile in water. The eluate was transferred to a 15mL amber glass vial and dried using a speedvac on high heat setting for approximately 3–4 hours. The dried samples were stored overnight at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The next morning, the samples were resuspended at the same time in 400 $\mu\text{L}$  of ammonium formate buffer (0.1% formic acid/0.02% ammonia, adjusted to a pH 6.8 with 25% ammonia (EMD Millipore)) containing acetyl- $B_{12}$  at a concentration of 200fmol $\mu\text{L}^{-1}$  which was the expected concentration of vitamin  $B_{12}$  if recovery was 100%.

Flow rates were first empirically determined prior to the experiment using water with SPE cartridges and opening one, non-connected luer lock valve on the manifold to ambient air. For the experiment, all flow rates were timed using a stop watch and recorded. Any flow rate that did not reside within 15% of the desired flow rate was discarded immediately, which for this test occurred only once for the highest flow rate. Flow rates tested were: (mean $\pm$ S.D.)  $1.19\pm 0.10$ ,  $2.04\pm 0.02$ ,  $3.97\pm 0.04$ ,  $10.25\pm 0.74$ ,  $37.23\pm 3.05\text{ mL min}^{-1}$ . The highest flow rate determined was the maximum flow rate achieved using the apparatus.

### 1L Bottle flow rate test

A second analysis was conducted to more closely replicate an actual field sample volume and determine whether recovery of vitamin  $B_{12}$  using a high flow rate and larger sample volume differed from the 10mL volume test samples. A 1L amber HDPE bottle was filled with 1L 0.2 $\mu\text{m}$  filtered ESAW containing and 80  $\mu\text{L}$  of vitamin  $B_{12}$  ( $1\text{ pmol }\mu\text{L}^{-1}$ ) was added for a final concentration of 80pmol $\text{L}^{-1}$ . Two Teflon tubes (0.125 inch OD) were attached to the bottle cap with 0.125 inch nylon bulkhead fittings (Swagelock) that were glued in place using a marine-grade adhesive sealant (3M, 5200). One piece of tubing was fitted through a one-hole, size 0, rubber stopper that was inserted into the top of the conditioned SPE cartridge. The second tube was taped to the side to act as a snorkel when the bottle was inverted and relieve pressure in the bottle as sample was being vacuumed through the SPE cartridge. To achieve high flow rates a 1L filtering flask with a rubber stopper containing a single luer-lock port was used. The flask was connected to a Savant VP100 two-stage pump (displacement of 3.5CFM,  $\sim 20\text{ mTorr}$

maximum vacuum) for filtration using vacuum tubing. The 1L bottle was inverted and suspended above the flask using a ring stand. Maximum vacuum was applied to achieve the highest flowrate possible with the apparatus ( $30.26 \pm 4.04 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ). The extraction was replicated four times. Samples were dried and resuspended as described above.

### Effect of freezing and storage time on vitamin B<sub>12</sub> recovery

Solid phase extraction, vitamin B<sub>12</sub> concentration and loading, and reagents were identical to those described above unless otherwise noted. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in 10mL ESAW media were adsorbed to SPE cartridges at a flow rate of approximately  $30 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$  using the a vacuum manifold with in-house vacuum ( $\sim 28$  inches Hg gauge). Twenty-four SPE cartridges were sequentially adsorbed with the vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in ESAW. Four cartridges underwent elution to provide a time-zero data point against which frozen SPE cartridges would be compared. The remaining cartridges were stored in a laboratory freezer at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ . During the SPE filtration, start times were noted on a wall clock in the laboratory. Each group of four replicates was adsorbed within 20minutes of the first cartridge within the respective group. Freezing times were 1day (24hours), 2days (48hours), 7days (168hours), and 13days (312hours). On the day that the SPE cartridges were removed from the freezer, the time was noted on the same wall clock and recorded. Processing start times were within 15minutes of noted duration. Upon removal from the freezer, SPE cartridges were washed with 10mL MS grade water and dried under vacuum for 5minutes. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> was eluted with 5mL of 20% acetonitrile. The samples were dried and resuspended exactly as described above for the flow rate test.

### Multiple Reaction Monitoring (MRM)

All data were acquired using a Xevo-TQS triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (Waters) coupled to an M-Class UPLC (Waters). Samples (100 $\mu\text{L}$ ) were placed into amber, glass autosampler vials and loaded into the autosampler set at  $10^\circ\text{C}$ . A volume of 1 $\mu\text{L}$  sample was injected into a 5 $\mu\text{L}$  loop. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> sample was loaded at  $12 \mu\text{L min}^{-1}$  directly onto a C18 column (Acquity UPLC M-Class T3 Spherical Silica,  $300 \mu\text{m} \times 150 \text{ mm}$ ,  $1.8 \mu\text{m}$ ) using Buffer A (0.1% formic acid/0.02% ammonia in water, pH 3.5) and held at Buffer A for 2minutes to allow the sample to equilibrate. Buffer B (acetonitrile) was introduced into the linear gradient from 0% -15% over 4minutes and held at 15% for 2minutes before increasing to 80% for 2minutes. The column was re-equilibrated for 4minutes using 100% Buffer A. The total run time was 17minutes. Column temperature was set to  $35^\circ\text{C}$ . The sample was ionized in a Waters ZSpray™ ESI source using a low flow probe with the following source parameters: source temperature,  $150^\circ\text{C}$ ; desolvation temperature,  $200^\circ\text{C}$ ; capillary voltage, 3.0kV; cone voltage, 121V; cone gas flow,  $150 \text{ L Hr}^{-1}$ ; desolvation gas flow,  $800 \text{ L Hr}^{-1}$ ; collision gas flow,  $0.15 \text{ mL Hr}^{-1}$ ; nebulizer gas flow, 7bar. Data were collected in positive ion mode. The following monitored transitions with collision energies in parentheses from the +2 charged masses were generated using the Intellistart feature of MassLynx: vitamin B<sub>12</sub> 678.57- $\rightarrow$ 147.17(40v), 678.57- $\rightarrow$ 359.21(24v),

678.57- $\rightarrow$  56.91(34v); acetyl vitamin B<sub>12</sub> 699.60- $\rightarrow$ 147.17 (40v), 699.60- $\rightarrow$ 401.18 (24v), 699.60 - $\rightarrow$  686.04 (18v). Scanning was conducted at unit resolution and dwell times were set to 0.019s. Standard curves were generated to ensure linearity of the response between 25fmol to 500fmol on column. Data were exported to Targetlynx for regression and quantification. Because standard concentration slopes were linear and were not significantly different from each other (slope T-test,  $P=0.99$ ) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> concentrations were estimated by: [(peak area of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>/ peak area of acetyl vitamin B<sub>12</sub>) x concentration of acetyl vitamin B<sub>12</sub>].

### Statistical analysis

Normality and equal variance of data was tested using the Shapiro-Wilk test and Equal Variance Test features built into SigmaPlot v.11, respectively. Multiple group comparisons were tested using one-way ANOVA and post-hoc comparisons using the Holm-Sidak test. Groups were considered different when  $p < 0.05$ .

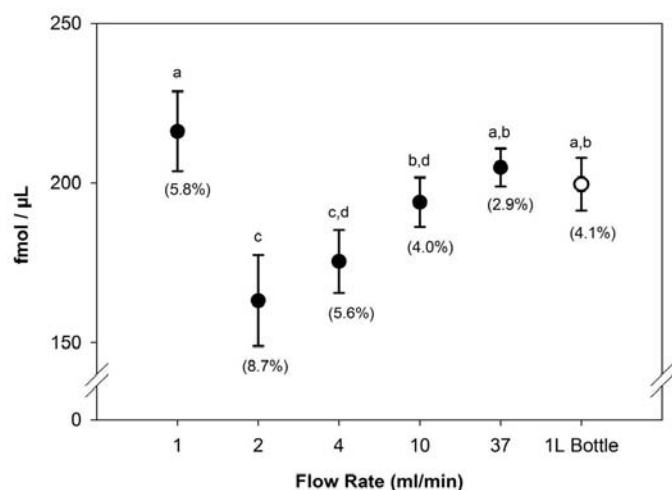
### Results

All experiments were designed to provide measurements (200fmol $\mu\text{L}$  on column, S/N >5,000) well above the lower limit of quantification (0.995 fmol  $\mu\text{L}^{-1}$  on column), estimated using embedded calculations of peak-to-peak noise within TargetLynx. Coefficient of variation from triplicate injections within batches was less than 1%. The highest carry-over measured, based on injection of buffer A alone between sample injections, was less than 0.03%.

Individual recovery of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> measured across flow rates from approximately 1 to  $37 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$  ranged between 72% and 112%. Mean ( $\pm$  S.D.) values for the different flow rate categories were:  $1 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ,  $108 \pm 6\%$ ;  $2 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ,  $82 \pm 7\%$ ;  $4 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ,  $88 \pm 5\%$ ;  $10 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ,  $97 \pm 4\%$ ;  $37 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ,  $102 \pm 3\%$  (Figure 1). Although the highest recoveries were noted at the lowest flow rate ( $1 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ), this difference was not significant (ANOVA, Holm-Sidak test,  $p=0.43$ ) compared to the highest flow rate ( $37 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ). Coefficient of variation across all flow rates were less than 10% (Figure 1), but were notably lower at the highest flow rates compared to the lowest flow rates. Interestingly, recovery at the  $2 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$  flow rate was significantly lower than all but the  $4 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$  group, which could not be explained by obvious deviations in protocol or instrument performance. Based on this comparison, flow rates up to  $37 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$  perform equal to  $1 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$  based on recovery using a commercially prepared SPE cartridge with polymeric resin. An attractive advantage of higher flow rates is that sample preparation is considerably hastened.

To determine whether high recovery and low variability could be maintained using a sample volume that more closely replicated those collected from field sites, vitamin B<sub>12</sub> was measured from 1L spiked-ESAW media. Because high flow rates could not be achieved using a simple manifold with house vacuum, a dedicated flask and more powerful vacuum pump was included for this test. With this design, the total amount of time needed to filter 1L of ESAW was approximately 33minutes,





**Figure 1:** The effect of flow rate across the SPE cartridge on measurements of vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin). Data are reported as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. Vitamin B12 measurements reported are for a 1  $\mu$ L injection on the analytical C18 column. The expected measurement is 200 fmol  $\mu$ L<sup>-1</sup>. Coefficient of variation is given for each flow rate group in parentheses. Closed circles denote groups that belong to the small volume extraction test set using 10 mL ESAW media. The open circle denotes extraction of vitamin B12 from 1L of ESAW media using high vacuum. N=4 per group. Differences between groups are indicated by letter code where groups containing identical letters are not different and vice versa (One-way ANOVA, Holm-Sidak,  $p < 0.05$ ).

which considerably shorter compared to the estimated time it would take at a slower flow rate of 1 mLmin<sup>-1</sup> (~16.7 hours). Recovery of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> from this experiment ranged between 94 to 103% with a mean recovery of 100 $\pm$ 4.1%. These data were not significantly different compared to the 1, 10 and 37 mLmin<sup>-1</sup> flow rates in the small volume comparison (Figure 1), suggesting SPE adsorption at high flow rates is applicable to larger volumes and is durable with regard to high vacuum pressures.

### Cold storage

Compared to the unfrozen time zero cartridges, freezing and thawing did not appear to negatively affect the commercial SPE cartridge. No cracking of the plastic housing or loss of solid phase during washing and elution was observed. Individual recoveries from this experiment ranged from 90 to 119% and no differences were detected between any groups (Figure 2). Coefficient of variation ranged from 5.3 to 10.5% and relative variability did not trend with time. These data suggest that extraction of seawater vitamin B<sub>12</sub> on to SPE cartridges with subsequent freezing for storage and thawing for analysis is a practical alternative to storing large volumes of sea water over short periods of time. Further experiments are underway to assess the viability of freezing and storing the cartridges over longer periods of time.

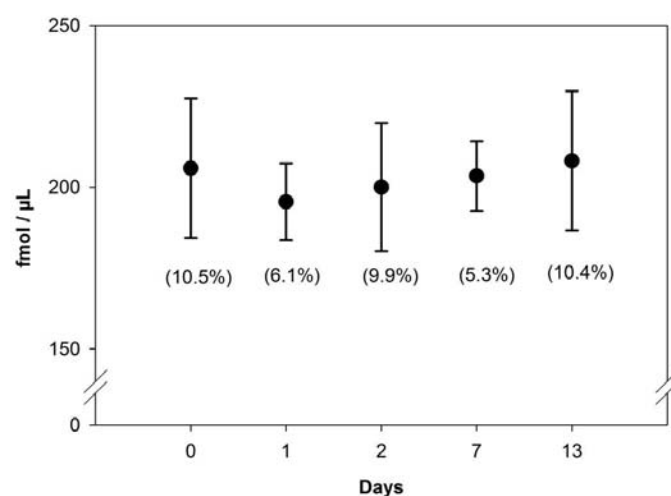
### Discussion

With growing interest into the influence of cobalamin on phytoplankton growth and resource competition, there is a greater need to rapidly measure cobalamin or pseudocobalamin species at low concentrations. Solid phase concentrating devices are a popular choice due to their strong retention of target

analytes and ability to selectively elute target compounds to remove potential matrix suppressors. In the ocean, cobalamins are often found at sub-picomolar levels [6,14] making these difficult to quantify in small sample volumes; thereby, leading to the need for collecting and extracting large sample volumes or injecting larger volumes of SPE processed samples onto the C18 column. Based on current protocols, the flow rate often cited for C18 SPE extraction of cobalamin is 1 mLmin<sup>-1</sup> [12]. In this study, we used a similar, but not identical solid phase and found that 1 mLmin<sup>-1</sup> provides excellent recovery and there is no issue with laboratory protocols that have published with this low flow rate. However, the data provided in this study suggest that the time required for extracting cobalamins can be greatly hastened up to flow rates of 37 mLmin<sup>-1</sup> without a loss in recovery. For a 1L water sample, the extraction can be done in 1/30<sup>th</sup> the time necessary, thus allowing multiple, larger volume samples to be extracted in excess of 1L within a daily routine.

To address the issue of sample collection at remote field stations or on oceanographic expeditions where electricity and cold storage are available, but where high-end mass spectrometers are unlikely to be located and storage space is limited; we tested whether SPE columns could be frozen and whether an adsorbed analyte could be recovered. Freezing of the SPE cartridges did not appear to impact the recovery vitamin B<sub>12</sub> as there were no differences detected over time. Variability was not different compared to the unfrozen cartridges. Although SPE cartridges were only tested for 13 days, the recovery of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> was within acceptable limits and there was no indication that further time at cold storage would have impacted the recovery, but the effect of long-term storage should be verified if samples will be stored longer than 2 weeks.

Because this study was not a comprehensive test comparing multiple commercial SPE phases, nor did the study utilize actual field samples, the conclusions reached here should serve



**Figure 2:** The effect of cold storage and time on measurements of vitamin B12. Data are reported as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. Vitamin B12 measurements reported are for a 1  $\mu$ L injection on the analytical C18 column. The expected measurement is 200 fmol  $\mu$ L<sup>-1</sup>. Coefficient of variation is given for each flow rate group in parentheses. N=4 per group. There were no statistical differences between groups (One-way ANOVA, Holm-Sidak,  $p < 0.05$ ).

as a rationale to test flow rate and freeze storage conditions using investigator-preferred SPE cartridges, be it made in the laboratory or from a commercial source. The benefits are several: 1) overall reduction in processing time; 2) significant reduction in shipping weight; 3) significant reduction in storage space; 4) reduction in sample injection volume.

## Conclusion

Based on this study, rapid extraction and cold storage of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> using a commercial SPE cartridges does not negatively affect recovery and offers an economical alternative for extracting and storing vitamin B<sub>12</sub> from field samples when analytical platforms are not immediately accessible from the study site.

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## Author contribution

All authors contributed to the writing of the manuscript. LL constructed the filtration apparatus, conducted the SPE experiments, and assisted in data analysis. AB conducted the mass spectrometry analysis and collated data for analysis. JD consulted on the experimental design and analysis. MJ conceived of the study design and oversaw the experiments in the laboratory. PL co-planned the experiments, constructed the 1L bottle and analyzed the data.

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