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# 食品中有机氯农药和多氯联苯气相色谱-质谱分析的离子化方式

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**摘要:** 对食品中有机氯农药和多氯联苯的气相色谱-质谱联用(GC-MS)分析方法中三种离子化方式, 电子轰击电离(EI)、正化学电离(PCI)和负化学电离(NCI)进行了总结和比较。PCI-MS/MS方法和EI-MS/MS方法都有很高的选择性和较高的灵敏度; PCI方法在分析含硝基、羰基等基团的化合物时有明显优势, EI则在分析狄氏剂、异狄氏剂、硫丹及其代谢物时比PCI表现稍好, 而NCI-MS的灵敏度最高, 但抗干扰能力稍弱, 且不适合分析滴滴涕类和多氯联苯类化合物。在食品安全分析中, 三种质谱方法的准确性好, 精密度高, 检测限较低, 都能够满足食品中农残检测的要求, 在日常检测工作中可互为补充和替代。同时指出, GC在有机氯化合物分析中仍表现出明显的优越性; 常规的GC-MS尤其在EI电离模式下, 易受到基质干扰而使谱图变得复杂; 新型离子化方式包括高选择性化学电离技术的应用, 将是食品安全中GC-MS联用分析的发展方向之一。

**关键词:** 食品; 有机氯农药; 多氯联苯; 气相色谱-质谱法; 离子化方式

**中图分类号:** O657.63; S482.32; O625.21

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20世纪40~70年代初, 有机氯农药(OCPs)和多氯联苯(PCBs)在世界各国被大量生产与广泛使用。然而因为它们具有难降解、高残留、脂溶性、半挥发性、可通过食物链生物富集及放大等特征, 对环境生态、动植物与人类产生了极大的危害<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 因此自70年代开始, 六六六(HCHs)、滴滴涕(DDTs)等有机氯农药和多氯联苯陆续被各国限制或禁止生产和使用<sup>[2-5]</sup>。但是由于当时使用量大, 在环境中具有持久污染性, 至今仍能在环境样品和食品中检测到这些有机氯化合物<sup>[6]</sup>。

有机氯化合物通常采用气相色谱(GC)进行检测。其中, 常用的一种检测手段是利用对电负性物质有高度选择性的电子捕获检测器(ECD)<sup>[7-10]</sup>。但是ECD属初筛范畴, 出现阳性结果时还需相应的手段进一步验证。气相色谱-质谱(GC-MS)技术

不仅具有较高的选择性和较强的抗干扰能力, 还可以提供分子结构信息, 近年来成为复杂基质中农药残留和有机污染物的主要测定和确证手段<sup>[11-12]</sup>。Alder等<sup>[13]</sup>分别对500种常见农药的液相色谱-电喷雾-串联质谱(LC-ESI-MS/MS)和气相色谱-电子轰击-质谱(GC-EI-MS)方法的适用性和灵敏度等进行比较, 得出GC-MS在分析有机氯农药时有更好的表现。此外, 也有一些LC-MS方法测定有机氯化合物的报道, 如Chusaksri等<sup>[14]</sup>用液相色谱-大气压化学电离-串联质谱(LC-APCI/MS/MS)的正离子和负离子模式测定了地表水中12种有机氯农药及其代谢物, 方法检测限(LOD)在0.0008~0.077 μg/L之间, 回收率范围为72%~119%; Famigliani等<sup>[15]</sup>采用基于直接电子轰击的LC-MS方法测定了水样中的12种有机氯农药, 检测

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限在 0.002 ~ 0.052  $\mu\text{g/L}$  之间。

本文主要总结食品中有机氯农药和多氯联苯 GC-MS 测定的不同离子化方式,重点对电子轰击(EI)、负化学电离(NCI)和正化学电离(PCI)三种离子化方式进行了比较,并对其发展前景和趋势进行了展望。

## 1 有机氯化合物气相色谱-质谱分析中三种离子化方式

### 1.1 电子轰击电离(EI)

EI 是 GC-MS 中最常见的离子化方式。EI 质谱对绝大部分有机化合物均有响应,一般在 70 eV 能量下可以得到较为稳定的碎片信息,而且通过对已有的标准质谱图库进行检索,还能初步推测未知化合物的结构,因此在多种残留测定中应用广泛。采用 GC-EI-MS 测定食品中有机氯化合物的研究很多,如 Ramesh 等<sup>[16]</sup>对牛奶、鱼、水等基质中的硫丹进行了确证;Blasco 等<sup>[17]</sup>测定了蜂蜜中的六氯苯、HCHs、艾氏剂和 DDTs 类农药,定量限(LOQ)在 3 ~ 20 ng/g 之间;Gieslik 等<sup>[11]</sup>采用 QuEChERS 前处理技术及气相色谱-离子阱质谱(GC-IT-MS)测定了水果中的 12 种有机氯农药,LOQ 在 1 ~ 13 ng/g 之间;Zhang 等<sup>[18]</sup>用选择压力液相萃取(SPLE)结合 GC-MS 方法同时测定了羊肝中的 7 种多氯联苯和 7 种多氯联苯醚,获得了极低的检测限,其中多氯联苯的检测限在 0.008 ~ 0.098 ng/g 范围内。

气相色谱-串联质谱法(GC-MS/MS)利用多反应监测(MRM)模式,进一步提高了对待测化合物的选择性,抗干扰能力大大增强,并可获得更高的色谱容量和更低的检测限<sup>[19-21]</sup>。Vidal 等<sup>[22]</sup>应用 GC-IT-MS/MS 方法同时测定了蔬菜和水果中 31 种农药残留,林丹和硫丹类化合物的检测限为 0.32 ~ 0.77 ng/g。Chia 等<sup>[6]</sup>利用溶剂棒微萃取(SBME)和 GC-IT-MS/MS 方法测定了葡萄酒中的 6 种有机氯农药,检测限范围为 0.3 ~ 17.3  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 。Frenich 等<sup>[23]</sup>建立了橄榄油中 100 种多种农药残留同时测定的气相色谱-三重四极杆-串联质谱(GC-QqQ-MS/MS)方法,其中有机氯农药的检测限在 0.1 ~ 0.8 ng/g。Wong 等<sup>[21]</sup>分别用 GC-MS/MS 和 GC-MS/SIM(选择离子监测)方法对人参中的 168 种农药进行了分析,大部分农药在二级质谱下的检测限范围为 1 ~ 20 ng/g,比一级质谱平均低 7 ~ 9 倍。Bolanos 等<sup>[24]</sup>用 GC-QqQ-MS/MS 测定了鸡蛋中的有机氯、有机磷农药和多氯联苯,农药的检测限低

于 2.5 ng/g,多氯联苯的检测限低于 0.41 ng/g。Gomara 等<sup>[25]</sup>采用 GC-IT-MS/MS 测定了奶酪、牛奶和鱼等食品中的多氯联苯等持久性有机污染物,检测限小于 1.5  $\mu\text{g/L}$ (以进样量计)。

### 1.2 负化学电离(NCI)

NCI 对电负性物质有很高的选择性,常被用来测定有机氯化物<sup>[3,26-27]</sup>。对于电子亲和力较强的化合物,GC-NCI-MS 的检测限通常低于 GC-ECD 方法<sup>[28]</sup>。

化学电离中,最常用的试剂气是甲烷、氨气、异丁烷等。Chaler 等<sup>[29]</sup>分别以  $\text{NH}_3$  和  $\text{CH}_4$  作为试剂气,测定了标准溶液和人体血样中的痕量有机氯化物,并分别在全扫描(Scan)和选择离子监测(SIM)模式下进行了比较,结果表明,氨气 NCI 能够得到更低的检测限,并且质谱选择性受化合物氯代程度的影响比甲烷 NCI 要小。然而 Rothweiler 等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究结果显示,氨气 NCI 的 NCI-MS 对多氯联苯类化合物的灵敏度低于甲烷 NCI。Chernetsova 等<sup>[31]</sup>总结了以  $\text{CH}_4$  和  $\text{CH}_4/\text{O}_2$ 、 $\text{O}_2$ (大气压化学电离), $\text{CH}_4$  和  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_4/\text{O}_2$ 、 $\text{Ar}/\text{O}_2$ 、 $\text{CH}_4/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  和  $\text{CH}_4$  分别作为试剂气时,多氯联苯等有机污染物的 NCI-MS 行为。甲烷 NCI 中,分子离子峰的丰度最高,往往可以获得较高的灵敏度,但是易导致结构信息的缺失。 $\text{CH}_4/\text{O}_2$  与  $\text{CH}_4$  相比,质谱碎片信息更为丰富,但由于  $\text{O}_2$  的存在,质谱中没有出现分子离子峰。此外,试剂气压力及水分的存在也会影响分子离子的丰度。

NCI-MS 因其具有高选择性和高灵敏度的特点,在食品等复杂基质的有机氯化物测定中应用十分广泛。Niessner 等<sup>[32]</sup>采用 GC-NCI-MS 测定水果、蔬菜、植物油、面粉等 19 种植物源性基质中的 28 种农药,检测限均在 10 ng/g 以下。Zhang 等<sup>[33]</sup>用分散固相萃取法(d-SPE)提取茶叶中的 60 多种农药残留,并用 GC-NCI-MS 测定了其中的有机氯类等农药,其检测限在 0.05 ~ 0.3 ng/g 范围内。Medina 等<sup>[34]</sup>分别用 GC-EI-MS/MS 和 GC-NCI-MS 方法同时测定了母乳中的有机氯农药、多氯联苯和多溴联苯醚,两种方法分别根据定量和定性离子比例(Q/q)进行确证。EI-MS/MS 中,Q/q 比例大部分在 2 以下,且其精密度好,利用 Q/q 定性准确。而 NCI-MS 中,多氯联苯类、氧化氯丹、*p,p'*-DDD 和硫代硫酸酯的 Q/q 比例太高(>20),给定性带来困难,尤其在低浓度下,定性离子的响应值太低,使其定性能力大大下降。但是 NCI 的灵敏

度较高,除  $p, p'$ -DDE、灭蚁灵和几乎所有的多氯联苯化合物之外,大部分有机氯化合物在 NCI 下的检测限比在 EI 下的检出限低 2~50 倍。

此外,还有一些 NCI-MS/MS 应用于检测食品农药残留的报道。Hernando 等<sup>[35]</sup>采用 GC-IT-MS/MS 测定了蔬菜中的 5 种有机磷农药和 3 种硫丹及其代谢物。利用离子阱质谱可以方便地在运行过程中变换正负离子化方式的特点,在一次进样中实现 PCI 和 NCI 间的转换,以获取最高的灵敏度。其中,硫丹类农药在 NCI 模式下检测,检测限范围在 1~5 ng/g。Haib 等<sup>[36]</sup>报道了以  $\text{CH}_4$  为试剂气的 GC-NCI-MS/MS 测定烟草中有机氯等农药的方法,其检测限分布在 5 ng/g ( $p, p'$ -DDE) 到 60 ng/g ( $p, p'$ -TDE) 之间。但是在文献所采用的质谱条件下,绝大部分有机氯化合物(除硫代硫酸酯和灭蚁灵之外)在 NCI 模式下主要生成质荷比 ( $m/z$ ) 为 35 的子离子 (daughter ion), 即氯离子。

尽管 NCI 对电负性化合物具有极高的灵敏度,但是受化合物氯代程度的影响很大,这给其在多残留测定上的应用带来了一定的困难<sup>[29]</sup>。同时,由于 NCI-MS/MS 下,有机氯化合物缺乏  $m/z$  较高的特征碎片,不仅不能提供有用的结构信息,并且很容易受到基质成分和其他共流出物的干扰,因此用 NCI-MS 测定有机氯化合物时,比较适宜采用一级质谱的 SIM 模式。

### 1.3 正化学电离 (PCI)

PCI 和 NCI 一样,都属于“软电离”技术;与 EI 相比,选择性较强,受到基质和柱流失的干扰较小,并且通常生成更少的碎片和丰度更高的准分子离子峰。目前关于 GC-PCI-MS 方法测定农药残留或环境污染物的报道较少<sup>[37-41]</sup>,而运用该技术分析有机氯化合物的报道则更少。Yoon 等<sup>[28]</sup>分别用 EI、PCI 和 NCI 的 GC-MS 方法测定了食品和蔬菜中的 27 种农药,包括 HCHs 和 DDTs 类有机氯农药。三种质谱方法的相对响应因子按照  $\text{NCI} > \text{EI} > \text{PCI}$  的顺序递减。尽管 PCI 的灵敏度通常稍逊于 EI,但是 PCI 下的分子离子峰强度较高。PCI 和 NCI 谱图上能够观察到的基质干扰较 EI 要少,这在中草药的痕量农药残留分析中很有优势。

本文作者最近建立了一种采用 QuEChERS 前处理技术和 GC-MS/MS 联用测定小龙虾中有机氯农药和多氯联苯的方法,分别考察了 EI-MS/MS、PCI-MS/MS、NCI-MS 三种模式下各目标有机氯化合物的质谱行为,并对方法的线性范围、准确度和

精密度、检测限等进行了评价。结果表明,PCI-MS/MS 方法选择性好,灵敏度较高,尤其是用于测定含硝基、羰基等结构的有机氯化合物有较为明显的优势,EI-MS/MS 方法适用于大多数有机氯化合物的检测,选择性和灵敏度较好,而 GC-NCI-MS 方法用于测定含量极低的有机氯农药(除 DDTs 类)较有优势,但 NCI 的碎片信息少,定性离子相对丰度低,在残留确证上存在困难<sup>[42]</sup>。

## 2 新型离子化方式

Portoles 等<sup>[43]</sup>将大气压化学电离 (APCI) 应用到气相色谱-四极杆-飞行时间串联质谱 (GC-QTOF MS) 中,对包括有机氯、有机磷、有机氮等约 100 种农药的质谱行为进行了研究,并测定了实际蔬菜和水果样品中的农药残留。根据是否存在  $\text{M}^+$ 、在离子源中掺入痕量水后是否存在质子化分子  $\text{MH}^+$  以及加入水作为调节剂后  $\text{MH}^+$  是否存在或增强,将农药分为了六组。结果表明,利用水作为调节剂对于  $\text{MH}^+$  的形成有促进作用,并且  $\text{MH}^+$  通常为基峰。将 APCI 与 GC-MS 相结合,其质谱中碎片离子数量远远小于 EI,且分子离子峰丰度高,在分析痕量目标物时可以显著提高质谱的选择性和灵敏度,对于残留检测与确证具有光明的应用前景。

## 3 结语与展望

GC-MS 联用技术结合了色谱高效的分离功能和质谱准确的鉴别功能,在食品安全领域的农药残留和有机污染物分析中扮演着重要的角色。尽管近年来 LC-MS 迅速发展,在残留分析中的应用越来越广泛,但是 GC 在有机氯化合物的分析中仍表现出明显的优越性。然而常规的 GC-MS,尤其在 EI 电离模式下,易受到基质干扰而使谱图变得复杂。因此,新型离子化方式包括高选择性的化学电离技术的应用,将是食品安全中 GC-MS 联用分析的发展方向之一。

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## Different Ionization Modes in Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometric Determination of Organochlorine Pesticides and Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Food

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**Abstract:** Different modes of electron impact (EI), positive chemical ionization (PCI) and negative chemical ionization (NCI) in Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) determination of organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in food are summarized and compared in this paper. Both PCI-MS/MS and EI-MS/MS have high selectivity and sensitivity. PCI-MS/MS has obvious advantages in the analysis of compounds containing nitro or carbonyl groups, while EI-MS/MS has slightly better performance when dealing with dieldrin, endrin, endosulfan and its metabolites. NCI-MS has the highest sensitivity, but weaker anti-interference ability, and is not suitable for the analysis of DDTs and PCBs. In summary, these three mass spectrometry methods, which are complementary and alternative to the routine analysis, can satisfy the requirements of pesticide residue analysis in food by providing good accuracy, good precision and low detection limits. Also it points out that Gas Chromatography showed a superiority in organochlorine compound analysis, but for traditional GC-MS, especially in the EI ionization mode, the spectrum is more complicated because of matrix interference. New ionization modes including the highly selective chemical ionization, will be one of future developments and trends of Gas Chromatography applications in the field of food safety analysis.

**Key words:** food; organochlorine pesticides; polychlorinated biphenyls; Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry; ionization mode