

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

USDA National Wildlife Research Center - Staff
Publications

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Animal and
Plant Health Inspection Service

March 2002

High-performance liquid chromatography-based determination of nicarbazin excretion in waterfowl

Randal S. Stahl

USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services, randal.s.stahl@aphis.usda.gov

John J. Johnston

National Wildlife Research Center, USDA/APHIS

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/icwdm_usdanwrc



Part of the [Environmental Sciences Commons](#)

Stahl, Randal S. and Johnston, John J., "High-performance liquid chromatography-based determination of nicarbazin excretion in waterfowl" (2002). *USDA National Wildlife Research Center - Staff Publications*. 669.

https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/icwdm_usdanwrc/669

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the U.S. Department of Agriculture: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in USDA National Wildlife Research Center - Staff Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Short communication

High-performance liquid chromatography-based determination of nicarbazin excretion in waterfowl

Randal S. Stahl*, John J. Johnston

National Wildlife Research Center, USDA/APHIS, 4101 La Porte Avenue, Fort Collins, CO 99801, USA

Received 18 September 2001; received in revised form 5 March 2002; accepted 20 March 2002

Abstract

A method for the high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) determination of nicarbazin uptake and excretion in ducks is presented. The method uses few clean-up steps and provides a rapid assessment of nicarbazin excretion by measuring the analyte 4,4'-dinitrocarbanalide (DNC). During method development the effect of extraction volume, number of extractions, mobile phase composition, column temperature, and injection volume were varied to optimize sensitivity and achieve as short a run time as possible. For our purposes, a 2×5.0 ml 1:1 dimethyl formamide (DMF):acetonitrile (ACN) extraction injected (40 ml) into an HPLC system equipped with a Keystone octadecylsilyl (ODS) C₁₈ column and a UV variable wavelength detector ($\lambda=347$ nm) with a mobile phase of 60:40 (v/v) ACN–H₂O, at a flow-rate of 1.0 ml/min at a column temperature of 35 °C provided adequate resolution and an acceptable total run time. Studies conducted during method development for inter-day recovery efficiencies for 0.46, 1.8 and 88.5 µg/g fortified samples ($n=3$) had mean recoveries of 91, 94 and 97% and intra-day ($n=3$) recoveries at the same fortification levels of 103, 94, and 92%. The method has been used successfully in excretion studies of nicarbazin in ducks. © 2002 Published by Elsevier Science B.V.

Keywords: Nicarbazin

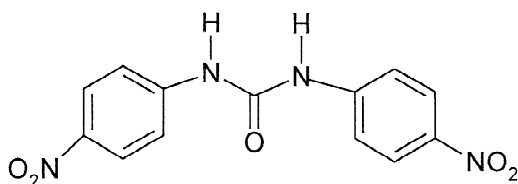
1. Introduction

Nicarbazin is widely used as a coccidiostat in poultry in the US and Europe. It is used primarily to control protozoa (*Eimeria* sp.) in broiler chicken (poultry raised to market the carcass) production [1]. Nicarbazin is an equal molar complex of 4,4'-dinitrocarbanalide (DNC; Fig. 1) and 2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine (HDP; Fig. 1). When nicarbazin is given to layers (poultry raised to market eggs) it reduces egg production, egg weight, hatchability, and

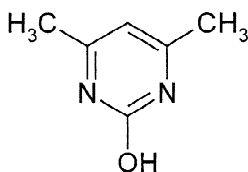
shell pigmentation. These effects, particularly the reduction in hatchability, have made nicarbazin the subject of a research program to evaluate its effectiveness as an oral contraceptive in waterfowl.

Numerous methodologies exist in the literature for monitoring nicarbazin related residues, primarily as the DNC marker, in the tissues and eggs of poultry [1–8] or in feeds [9–11]. The nicarbazin concentration in poultry litter has also been determined [2]. The majority of these methods utilize an organic extraction, followed by a clean-up step using liquid/liquid or solid-phase extraction prior to analyzing with high-performance liquid chromatography with UV detection (HPLC–UV) or high-performance

*Corresponding author. Tel.: +1-970-266-6062; fax: +1-970-266-6063.



A. 4,4' Dinitrocarbanalide (DNC)



B. 4,6 dimethyl-2-pyrimidinol (HDP)

Fig. 1. The structures of 4,4'-dinitrocarbanalide (DNC) and 2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine (HDP).

liquid chromatography–electron ionization-mass spectroscopy (HPLC–EI-MS). The number of steps in these processes often results in poor recovery and the number of steps in these procedures imposes a severe limitation with respect to sample throughput; this is a significant concern when it is necessary to screen a large number of samples in a short period of time.

The present study describes a method using an organic extraction of the feces followed by determination of the concentration in the extract using reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography with minimal clean-up. The method was validated for fortified feces samples containing DNC from 0.5 to 100 µg/g. The method is rapid and allows for the monitoring of dietary uptake and excretion of nicarbazin in treated waterfowl. The method has been successfully applied to feeding/excretion studies of nicarbazin in Mallard ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos*).

2. Experimental

Reagents: All solvents were LC grade unless otherwise noted. Acetonitrile (ACN) and dimethylformamide (DMF) were obtained from Fisher Sci-

entific (Fair Lawn, NJ, USA). DNC (96.6%) was obtained from Koffolk Ltd. (Rancho Sante Fe, CA, USA). Water was distilled in house.

A standard stock solution was prepared by dissolving DNC (1000 µg/ml) in DMF. The stock solution was sonicated for 15 min. Three dilute stock solutions were prepared from the 1000 µg/ml stock solutions in DMF at concentrations of 100, 10 and 1 µg/ml. These were used to prepare standards over the range of 0.05 to 20 µg/ml by diluting the stock solution in ACN–DMF–water (45:45:10, v/v). All stock and standard solutions were stored in the dark at 4 °C and were stable for 1 month. The 1000 and 10 µg/ml stock DNC solutions in DMF were used to fortify samples.

Equipment: A Fisher Centrifuge centrifuge (Pittsburgh, PA, USA), a Bransonic 32 Sonicator (Branson Cleaning Equipment Co., Shelton, CT, USA) and an Eberbach mechanical shaker (Eberbach Corp., Ann Arbor, MI, USA) were used during the extraction of the samples. Samples were filtered with a 0.45 µm Teflon filter (Fisherbrand, Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, PA, USA) prior to HPLC analysis. LC vials were obtained from Agilent (Palo Alto, CA, USA).

3. Chromatography

Samples were run on a Hewlett–Packard Series 1050 HPLC which consisted of a quaternary pump HP1050, and automatic injector HP1050, a thermal control module HP1050 and a variable UV wavelength detector HP1050. The system was interfaced via a GPIB interface to a Hewlett–Packard Vectra X/M Series 4-5/150 computer running Hewlett–Packard Chemstation software. Samples were separated on a 250×4.6 mm Keystone ODS/H C₁₈ (5 µm particle size) column (Keystone, Bellfonte, PA, USA). A Keystone 4.6 mm ODS/H guard column was used. The effect of column with temperature was investigated across the range of 20–40 °C, and samples were detected with a UV detector at λ=347 nm. Mobile phase was acetonitrile:water. The elution was isocratic and mixtures evaluated were 60:40, 65:35 and 70:30 (v/v) acetonitrile–water. MeOH was considered but dropped due to very poor peak shape. Injection volumes of 20, 40, 50, 60 and 100 ml were investigated for effect on peak shape and peak height.

4. Sample preparation

Duck feces were collected from birds maintained in a controlled environment facility at the USDA/APHIS/National Wildlife Research Center, Fort Collins, CO, USA. The control feces were composited from 24 birds. Fecal samples were homogenized by stirring with a spatula. Samples were frozen and stored at -15°C until extracted. Treated bird fecal samples were not composited.

5. Sample extraction

The method was developed to support feeding studies where birds were provided feed containing nicarbazin at levels ranging up to $500\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$. Early fecal samples provided for analysis were small and an initial sample mass of 0.2 g was investigated. This was increased and sample masses of 0.5 , 1.0 and 3.0 g were extracted for comparison. All extractions were in 1:1 DMF–ACN. Due to the high levels of DNC anticipated in the samples large volumes were initially used.

Volumes were decreased to increase concentrations in the final extract. The number of extractions was decreased to save time. Extractions of 3×10.0 , 3×7.0 and $2\times 5.0\text{ ml}$ with final volumes of 50.00 , 25.00 and 10.00 ml , respectively, were evaluated.

$N=3$ fecal samples (wet weight), were extracted with a given volume of a 1:1 (v/v) solution of ACN–DMF. The mixture was shaken on a horizontal shaker for 10 min with an oscillation rate of 250 strokes/min . The sample was then centrifuged for 5 min at $1470\times g$. The solution was transferred to a volumetric flask. The extraction was repeated. The extracts were combined and the solution was brought to a final total volume. An aliquot was filtered with a $0.45\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ Teflon filter into an LC vial and capped immediately prior to HPLC analysis.

6. Method validation

The method was validated by determining linearity at 0.05 , 0.1 , 0.5 , 1.0 , 5.0 , 10.0 , 15.0 , and $20\text{ }\mu\text{g/ml}$ DNC for two separate sets of standard solutions. The method was evaluated for inter ($N=3$) and intra-day

($N=3$) recovery efficiency using fortified fecal material at concentrations of 0.42 , 1.6 and $81.7\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$ DNC.

7. Results and discussion

7.1. Extraction and HPLC optimization

The total mass of sample extracted, the volumes of extractant used, and the number of extractions per sample were investigated while developing the method. Due to the heterogeneous nature of feces as a sample matrix the need to obtain and analyze a representative sample was a significant concern. Early samples provided were small limiting sample size to less than 0.5 g . Samples smaller than 1 g were found to have poor repeatability. Samples larger than 1 g were often unavailable. A sample size of 1 g was selected as optimal given the constraints imposed by collecting samples in the field and adequate representation of the sample.

Birds being fed the treated bait were exposed to concentrations as high as $500\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$ DNC. Work with poultry indicated that the material had low residence time and was rapidly excreted [12]. Anticipating high levels in the feces, relatively large extraction volumes of 10.0 ml were used. Analysis of a random selection of fecal samples indicated that this level was not necessary and the extraction volume was decreased to 7.0 ml . Mobile phase composition and injection volume were extensively studied with samples 0.5 or 1.0 g being extracted $3\times$ with 7.0 ml 1:1 ACN–DMF, brought to a final volume of 25.00 ml .

For comparative purposes, the results from three different studies using three replicate feces samples fortified at approximately $100\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$ under different sample mass, extraction volume, mobile phase are presented in Table 1. All permutations of temperature, mobile phase composition, injection volume and flow-rate investigated are not presented for brevity. All values were collected with a flow-rate of 1 ml/min , $\lambda=347\text{ nm}$. Decreasing total extraction volume, greatly increased peak area. At a given mobile phase composition, smaller injection volumes improved peak width and peak shape. Increasing the mobile phase composition from $60:40$ to $70:30$

Table 1

Comparison of three different study procedures for the determination of DNC concentration in fortified duck fecal samples

	<i>Study parameters</i>		
Mobile phase %ACN:%H ₂ O	60:40	60:40	70:30
Extraction volume (ml)	7.0	5.0	5.0
Number of extractions	3	2	2
Total extraction Volume (ml)	25.00	10.00	10.00
Sample mass (g)	0.22±0.01	1.00±0.05	1.00±0.05
Fortification	97.4±4.7	97.4±4.7	88.5±4.0
Concentration (µg/g)			
Injection volume (µl)	50	40	40
Column temperature (°C)	30	30	35
	<i>Results</i>		
Peak area	186.9±0.02	1553.8±24.7	2482.3±17.2
Peak height (mAu)	7.36±0.07	100.8±2.4	259.6±3.5
Peak width (min)	0.447±0.021	0.0239±0.004	0.147±0.002
Retention time (min)	7.55±0.02	7.71±0.01	4.72±0.01
Theoretical plates	1590±147	5784±163	5657±145
Measured concentration	118.8±18.3	91.8±4.6	83.0±3.7
% Recovery	130±15.9	94.3±1.5	97.2±4.5

Values are reported as mean±1 s, $n=3$.

ACN–H₂O in conjunction with increasing column temperature shortened the elution time while maintaining separation efficiency. The number of theoretical plates is not statistically significantly different for the 60:40 ACN–H₂O, $T=30^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 70:30 ACN–H₂O, $T=35^{\circ}\text{C}$ treatments (Student's t -test, $\alpha=0.05$, $t_{\text{calculated}}=1.01$, $T_{\text{critical}}=2.78$, $P(t_{\text{calculated}} > T_{\text{critical}})=0.18$). A large extraction volume coupled with a small sample size appeared to contribute to excessively high recoveries. Based on these comparisons, it was decided that 2×5.0 ml extractions provided adequate recoveries. Minimizing the number of extraction steps was considered essential in that it was anticipated that the method would be used to run large numbers of fecal samples and the analysis results would be required in a short time frame.

The optimal extraction in terms of time and sensitivity for DNC from feces was 2×5.0 ml 1:1 ACN–DMF, brought to a final volume of 10.00 ml. The optimal HPLC conditions were a mobile phase 70:30 ACN–water, 1.0 ml/min flow-rate, isocratic elution with a column temperature of 35°C and an

injection volume of 40 ml. This method was validated for inter and intra-day recovery efficiencies.

8. Validation and application to excretion study samples

Chromatograms for a blank and fortified duck feces sample spiked at $100\text{ }\mu\text{g/g}$ are presented in Fig. 2. DNC elutes at 5.7 min. Additionally, there is no significant chromatographic response at this retention time in the control chromatogram.

Linearity of the detector response or HPLC system was established using duplicate sets of eight standard concentrations. Linearity was established over the range of 0.05 to $20\text{ }\mu\text{g/ml}$. Linear regression analysis of detector response vs. concentration yielded the regression curve:

Response

$$= 300.654009 \times \text{DNC concentration } (\mu\text{g/ml})$$

$$- 8.09947, r^2 = 0.997.$$

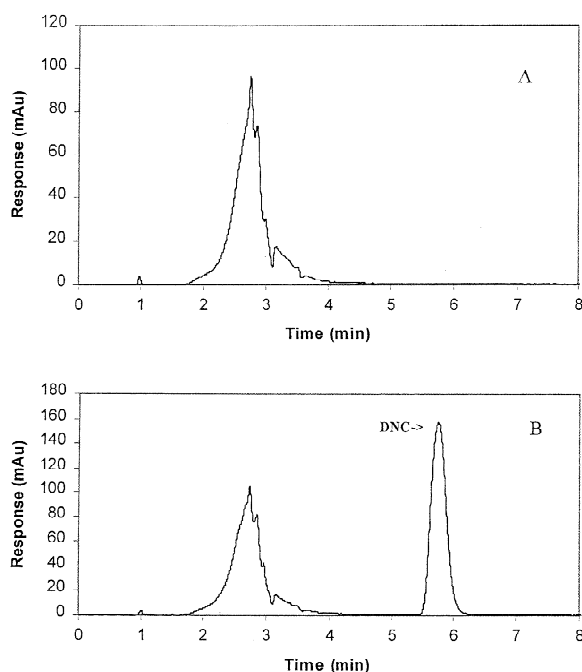


Fig. 2. HPLC chromatograms for an unfortified feces sample (A) and a feces sample fortified at 100 µg/g (B). Chromatograms were collected at $\lambda=347$ nm, Keystone 300×4.6 mm ODS/H column, ACN:water (70:30 v/v) as mobile phase, at 1.0 ml/min, 40 µl injection, $T=35$ °C. DNC elutes at approximately 5.7 min.

The intercept was not significantly different than zero, with $T=-0.894$, $P>T=0.3794$. The instrument level of detection, defined as the concentration of DNC required to produce a signal three times the baseline noise (S/N ; measured peak to peak) at 5.7 min in the control chromatogram was 0.033 µg/ml.

The method limit of detection (MLOD), defined as the concentration of DNC in duck feces that would produce a signal, measured peak to peak, three times the baseline noise (S/N) in a feces blank was determined to be 0.077 µg/ml. The MLOD was greatly impacted by the source of the LC vials being used during method development. Apparently some of the vials sorbed the DNC and switching to vials from a different vendor has rectified the problem. This MLOD was deemed acceptable as DNC levels this low would not likely have contraceptive effects on waterfowl.

The inter and intra-day recovery efficiencies determined for the method for 3 days are presented in

Table 2

Inter and Intra-day recoveries for the determination of DNC in duck feces

	Inter-day repeatability	Intra-day repeatability
0.46 µg/g		
Mean (µg/g)	0.42	0.48
s (µg/g)	0.026	0.049
C.V. (%)	6.0	10.2
Mean recovery %	91	103
n	3	3
1.8 µg/g		
Mean (µg/g)	1.6	1.6
s (µg/g)	0.075	0.026
C.V. (%)	4.6	1.6
Mean recovery %	94	94
n	3	3
88.5 µg/g		
Mean (µg/g)	83	82
s (µg/g)	3.7	3.6
C.V. (%)	4.5	4.4
Mean recovery %	97	92
n	3	3

Table 2. The inter-day recoveries (µg/g) had coefficients of variation ($C.V.=s/\text{mean} \times 100$) that ranged from 0.7 to 6.4% while the intra-day recoveries had C.V.'s that ranged from 1.6 to 10.2%. These were considered acceptable given that the higher C.V.'s were for the lowest fortification level of 0.42 µg/g. The percent recovery of the fortification ranged from 91 to 94% in the inter-day comparison and from 92 to 103% in the intra-day comparison. These are well within the $\pm 20\%$ recoveries we consider acceptable for a residue method for a complex matrix.

The method has been successfully applied to a feeding/excretion study of nicarbazin in ducks. Large numbers of samples were analyzed with variable DNC concentrations. Example chromatograms are shown in Fig. 3 that correspond to feces samples collected for a duck fed nicarbazin fortified feed at a concentration of 250 µg/g. The samples were collected from the same individual on days 7 and 15 of the study with fortified feed having been made available for the 14 days of the study. The levels observed in the feces are 94.4 µg/g on day 7 and 0.301 µg/g DNC on day 15. The birds had not been dosed for 1 day on day 15, and the low level

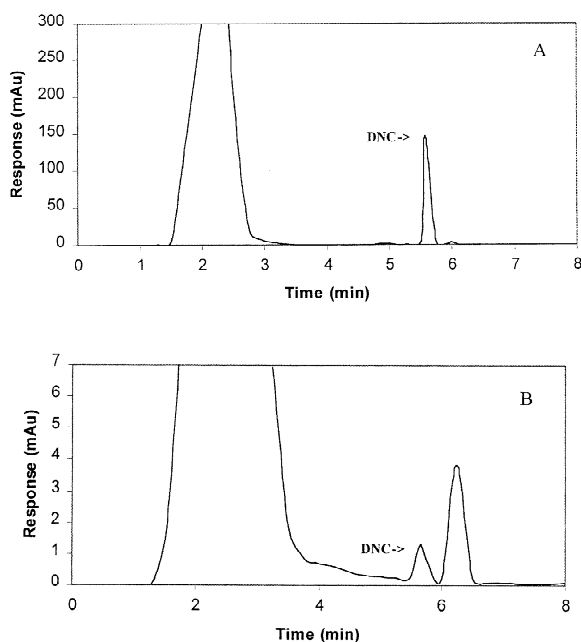


Fig. 3. HPLC chromatograms for duck feces samples analyzed with the method. (A) and (B) are chromatograms for DNC in fecal samples collected from the same duck on days 7 and 15 of the study. Chromatograms were obtained at $\lambda=347$ nm, Keystone 300 \times 4.6 mm ODS/H column, ACN:water (70:30 v/v) as mobile phase, at 1.0 ml/min, 40 μ l injection, $T=35^\circ\text{C}$. DNC elutes at approximately 5.7 min.

observed is consistent with reports of rapid excretion of nicarbazin by poultry [12].

References

- [1] H.D. Chapman, Poultry Sci. Res. 5 (1994) 231.
- [2] R. Draisci, L. Lucentini, P. Boria, C. Lucarelli, J. Chromatogr. A 697 (1995) 407.
- [3] J. Lewis L., T.D. Macey, D.A. Garteiz, J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem. 72 (1989) 577.
- [4] O.W. Parks, J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem. 71 (1988) 778.
- [5] J.A. Tarbin, G. Shearer, J. Chromatogr. 613 (1993) 354.
- [6] W.J. Blanchflower, P.J. Hughes, D.G. Kennedy, J. AOAC Int. 80 (1997) 1177.
- [7] M.H. Vertommen, A. Van Der Laan, H.M. Veenendall-Hesselman, J. Chromatogr. 481 (1989) 452.
- [8] F.J. Schenk, S.A. Barker, A.R. Long, J. AOAC Int. 75 (1992) 659.
- [9] A. Cannavan, G. Ball, D.G. Kennedy, The Analyst 124 (1999) 1431.
- [10] T.D. Macy, A. Loh, J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem. 67 (1984) 1115.
- [11] J.A. Hurlbut, C.T. Nightengale, R.G. Burkepile, J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem. 68 (1985) 596.
- [12] WHO Technical Report Series 888, Evaluation of Certain Veterinary Drug Residues in Food, 1999, pp. 66–93.