



SiliaQuickTM

QuEChERS



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SiliaQuick™ QuEChERS



Food



Environment

Using SiliaPrep QuEChERS ensures the following benefits:

- Clean extracts from pure products.
- High recovery and lot-to-lot reproducibility.
- Great variety of QuEChERS to cover the full spectrum of food applications.
- Reduction of analysis cost.



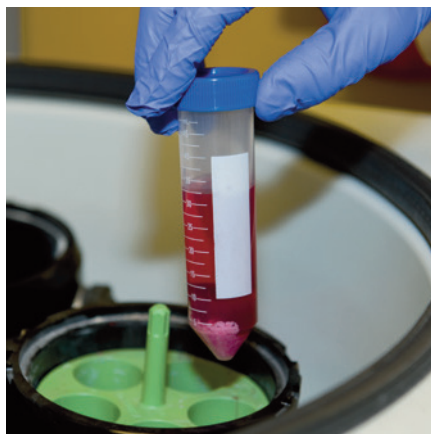
SiliaQuick QuEChERS for Pesticide Residue Analysis

The QuEChERS technique was developed in 2003 by USDA scientists to simplify and accelerate the analysis of pesticides in various fruit and vegetable samples. The name **QuEChERS** is formed by an acronym of the properties that are observed with this technique: **Q**uick, **E**asy, **C**heap **E**ffective, **R**ugged and **S**afe. The QuEChERS method has gained in popularity to become the most valuable alternative for the determination of traces of analytes in a high throughput environment. Presently, scientists have expanded the use of this method to the analysis of a vast array of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and other compounds present in all food and beverage matrices.

The QuEChERS technique can be summarized as a three-step methodology, starting with a liquid extraction, followed by a dispersive solid-phase extraction clean-up, and completed by a LC or GC analysis. The first step is to carry out the extraction of compounds of interest from food or beverage matrices through a solvent (*acetonitrile*). The dispersive solid-phase extraction clean-up is designed to remove specific undesired compounds such as sugars, lipids, organic acids, proteins, pigments and excess water from the final solution. The analysis step consists of a simple injection into a LC-MS/MS or GC-MS instrument to determine the analyte recovery.

Step 1

Liquid Extraction



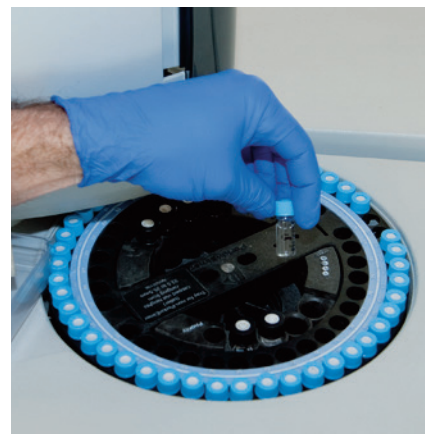
Step 2

Dispersive SPE Clean-up



Step 3

LC or GC Analysis





SiliaQuick QuEChERS for Food Sample Treatments

SiliaQuick QuEChERS are designed to ensure the ultimate performance in pesticide analysis.

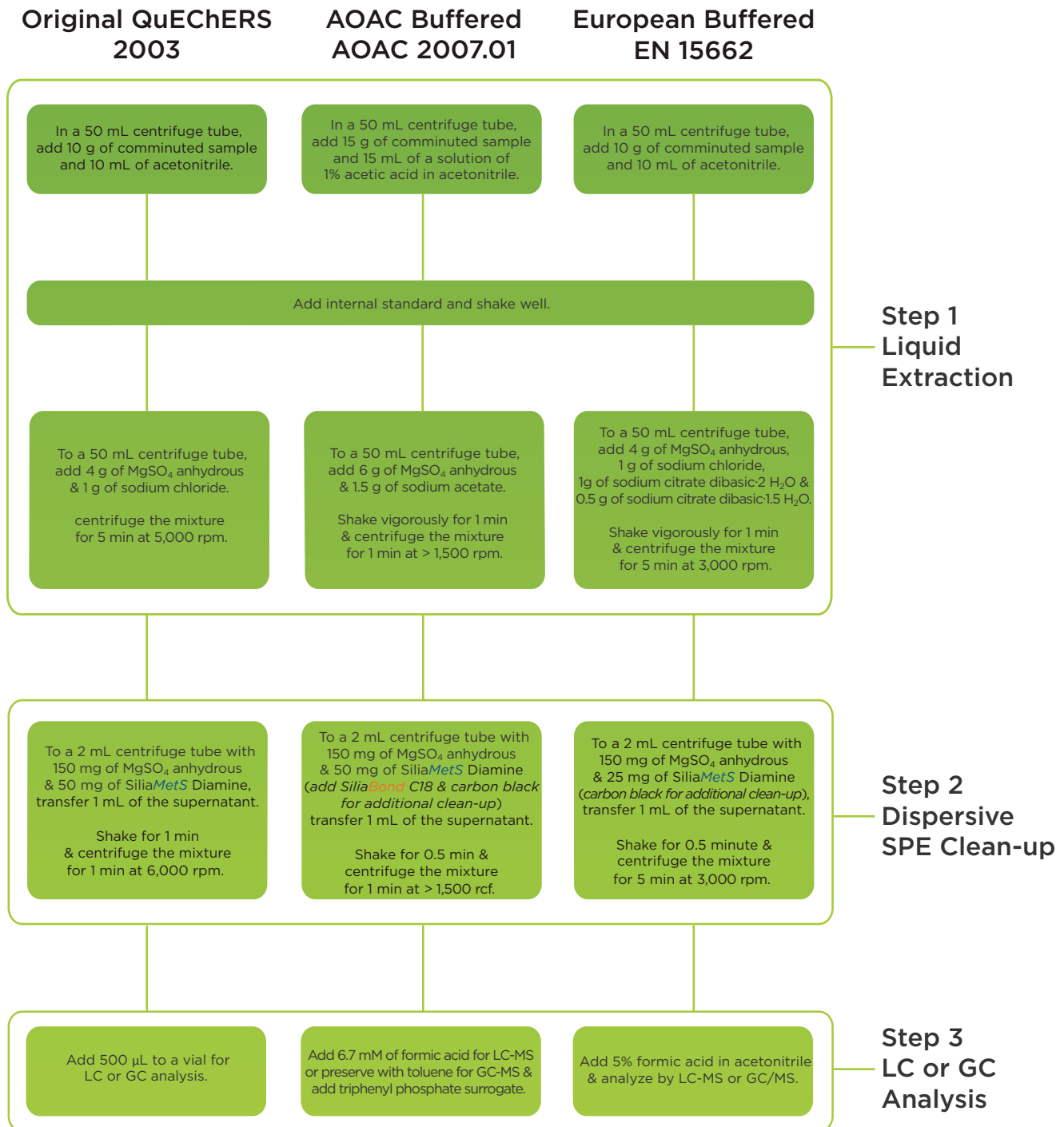
- Quick:** Pre-packed liquid extraction kits and dispersive solid-phase extraction clean-up kits contain the right amount of salts and/or sorbents to suit the specific food matrices, hence eliminating the sample preparation measurement step.
- Cheap:** No specialized equipment or glassware is required to achieve the pesticide residue analysis.
- Effective:** General procedure for all food and beverage matrices allowing a significant reduction of the analysis cost.
- Rugged:** Useful for the treatment of complex food matrices such as fish, meat or nuts without the requirement of additional treatments.
- Safe:** Limited time of contact with dangerous compounds and solvents.

Extraction and Dispersive Reagents

The following table presents each extraction and dispersive reagent and their specific functions in the QuEChERS technique.

| Extraction and Dispersive Reagents | |
|--|---|
| Extraction Reagents | Specific Function |
| Magnesium Sulfate Anhydrous (MgSO ₄) | Facilitates solvent partitioning. |
| Acetic Acid | Used for pH adjustment. |
| Acetonitrile | Solvent providing the best characteristics for extracting a wide variety of pesticides. Amenable for both LC and GC analysis. |
| Buffers | Maintain optimal pH and prevent pH degradation of sensitive analytes. |
| Sodium Chloride (NaCl) | Limits the amount of polar interferences. |
| Dispersive Reagents | Specific Function |
| SiliaMetS Diamine | Removes sugars, fatty acids, organic acids, lipids, and some pigments. Sterols and additional lipids can also be removed in combination with SiliaBond C18. |
| SiliaBond Amine | Removes sugars and fatty acids as well as the SiliaMetS Diamine but is less likely to catalyze degradation of base sensitive analytes. |
| SiliaBond C18 | Removes long chain, non-polar compounds, and sterols. |
| Carbon Black | Removes pigments, polyphenols, and other polar compounds. |
| Magnesium Sulfate Anhydrous (MgSO ₄) | Removes residual water from the organic phase. |

Schematic Flow Chart of the Most Used QuEChERS Technique





How to Choose the Proper SiliaQuick QuEChERS Kit

Step 1: For Liquid Extraction

The table below presents the SiliaQuick QuEChERS liquid extraction kits specially pre-packed with anhydrous salts and/or sorbents to suit the QuEChERS technique of your choice.

| SiliaPrep QuEChERS Liquid Extraction Kits | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| QuEChERS Method | Content | Units/box | Product Number without 50 mL Tube |
| Original QuEChERS | 4 g magnesium sulfate anhydrous 1 g sodium chloride | 100 | QE-0001-50T |
| Buffered AOAC 2007.01 | 6 g magnesium sulfate anhydrous 1.5 g sodium acetate | 100 | QE-0002-50T |
| Buffered EN 15662 | 4 g magnesium sulfate anhydrous 1 g sodium chloride 1.5 g sodium citrate dibasic sesquihydrate 0.5 g sodium citrate tribasic dihydrate | 100 | QE-0003-50T |

SiliaQuick QuEChERS Troubleshooting

Poor recovery of pesticide compounds:

- Each sample has to be at the minimum 80% hydrated to perform optimal liquid extraction.
- For base sensitive compounds use buffered method.
- Always mix the sample with the solvent first to reduce the exothermic reaction between the magnesium sulfate and water.
- Add an analyte protector like toluene or sorbitol to prevent loss of thermally unstable pesticides in the GC inlet.
- Add formic acid after the dispersive SPE clean-up step to limit the degradation of base sensitive compounds prior the LC analysis.

Step 2: For Dispersive Solid-Phase Extraction Clean-Up

The following table presents the Silia**Quick** QuEChERS dispersive solid-phase extraction clean-up kits to match your food matrices. It is recommended to use the 2 mL dispersive tube for an extract volume of 1 mL and the 15 mL dispersive tube for extract volumes higher than 3 mL.

| Silia Quick QuEChERS Dispersive Solid-Phase Extraction Kits | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Matrix | Method | Tube (mL) | Units/box | Content (mg) | | | | Product Number |
| | | | | MgSO ₄ | PSA | CB | C18 | |
| General Fruits & Vegetables | AOAC 2007.01 | 2 | 100 | 150 | 50 | - | - | QD-1000-2T |
| | EN 15662 | 2 | 100 | 150 | 25 | - | - | QD-1001-2T |
| | AOAC 2007.01 | 15 | 50 | 1,200 | 400 | - | - | QD-2000-15T |
| | EN 15662 | 15 | 50 | 900 | 150 | - | - | QD-2001-15T |
| Pigmented Fruits & Vegetables | AOAC 2007.01 | 2 | 100 | 150 | 50 | 50 | - | QD-1002-2T |
| | EN 15662 | 2 | 100 | 150 | 25 | 2.5 | - | QD-1003-2T |
| | AOAC 2007.01 | 15 | 50 | 1,200 | 400 | 400 | - | QD-2002-15T |
| | EN 15662 | 15 | 50 | 900 | 150 | 15 | - | QD-2003-15T |
| Highly Pigmented & Fatty Fruits and Vegetables | AOAC 2007.01 | 2 | 100 | 150 | 50 | 50 | 50 | QD-1004-2T |
| | EN 15662 | 2 | 100 | 150 | 25 | 7.5 | | QD-1005-2T |
| | AOAC 2007.01 | 15 | 50 | 1,200 | 400 | 400 | 400 | QD-2004-15T |
| | EN 15662 | 15 | 50 | 900 | 150 | 45 | | QD-2005-15T |
| Fatty and Waxed Fruits & Vegetables | AOAC 2007.01 | 2 | 100 | 150 | 50 | - | 50 | QD-1006-2T |
| | EN 15662 | 2 | 100 | 150 | 25 | - | 25 | QD-1007-2T |
| | AOAC 2007.01 | 15 | 50 | 1,200 | 400 | - | 400 | QD-2006-15T |
| | EN 15662 | 15 | 50 | 900 | 150 | - | 150 | QD-2007-15T |

MgSO₄ = Magnesium sulfate anhydrous, PSA = Silia**MetS** Diamine, CB = Carbon Black, and C18 = Silia**Bond** C18






























Choose your SiliaQuick QuEChERS Dispersive SPE Clean-Up Kit by Food Type

The SiliaQuick QuEChERS dispersive solid-phase extraction clean-up kits are assembled to match food matrices to the right method.

| SiliaQuick QuEChERS Dispersive Solid-Phase Extraction Kits | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Food Matrices | General Fruits & Vegetables | Pigmented Fruits & Vegetables | Highly Pigmented and Fatty Fruits & Vegetables | Fatty and Waxed Fruits & Vegetables |
| Root and Tuber Vegetables | | | | |
| Beets | | | | |
| Carrot | | | | |
| Radish | | | | |
| Potato | | | | |
| Fruiting Vegetables | | | | |
| Eggplant | | | | |
| Cucumber | | | | |
| Pepper (<i>green or red</i>) | | | | |
| Pumpkin | | | | |
| Tomato | | | | |
| Cabbage | | | | |
| Broccoli | | | | |
| Brussels sprouts | | | | |
| Cauliflower | | | | |
| Stem Vegetables | | | | |
| Aparagus | | | | |
| Celery | | | | |
| Leek | | | | |
| Rhubarb | | | | |
| Leafy Vegetables | | | | |
| Lettuce | | | | |
| Basil | | | | |
| Parsley | | | | |
| Spinach | | | | |
| Leek Plants | | | | |
| Garlic | | | | |
| Onion | | | | |
| Shallot | | | | |

Choose your SiliaQuick QuEChERS Dispersive SPE Clean-Up Kits by Food Types (con't)

| SiliaQuick QuEChERS Solid-Phase Extraction Kits | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food Matrices | General Fruits & Vegetables | Pigmented Fruits & Vegetables | Highly Pigmented and Fatty Fruits & Vegetables | Fatty and Waxed Fruits & Vegetables |
| Small Fruits | | | | |
| Blackberry | |  | | |
| Blueberry | |  | | |
| Grapes (red) | |  | | |
| Cranberry | |  | | |
| Strawberry | |  | | |
| Pome Fruits | | | | |
| Apple |  | | | |
| Pear |  | | | |
| Quince |  | | | |
| Citrus Fruits | | | | |
| Grapefruit | | | |  |
| Lemon & Lime | | | |  |
| Orange | | | |  |
| Tangerine | | | |  |
| Stone Fruits | | | | |
| Apricot |  | | | |
| Cherry |  | | | |
| Peach |  | | | |
| Plum |  | | | |
| Other Fruits | | | | |
| Avocado | | |  |  |
| Banana |  | | |  |
| Mango |  |  | | |
| Pineapple |  | | | |
| Other | | | | |
| Cereals (wheat, corn, rice) | | | |  |
| Coffee beans | |  |  | |
| Tea Leaves | |  | | |