



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 31658.6-2021

**National food safety standard - Determination of tetracyclines
residues in animal derived food by high performance liquid
chromatography method**

Issued on: September 16, 2021

Implemented on: February 1, 2022

**Issued by: National Health Commission of the People's Republic of
China, State Administration for Market Regulation**

Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Normative reference documents

3 Terms and definitions

4 Principles

5 Reagents and materials

6 Instruments and equipment

8 Measurement steps

9 Calculation and presentation of results

10 Sensitivity, accuracy and precision of detection methods

Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1:1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents"

Drafting:

This document is published for the first time:

National food safety standards

Determination of tetracycline drug residues in animal foods

HPLC

1 Scope

This document specifies the sample preparation and high-performance liquid chromatography determination methods for the detection of tetracycline drug residues in animal foods:

This document is applicable to the muscles, livers and kidneys of pigs, cattle, sheep and chickens, the skin + fat of pigs and chickens, eggs, milk, fish skin + meat, and soil in shrimp muscles:

Detection of residual amounts of mycin, tetracycline, chlortetracycline and doxycycline:

2 Normative reference documents

The contents of the following documents constitute essential provisions of this document through normative citations in the text: Among them, referenced documents with dates are only

The version corresponding to the date applies to this document; for undated referenced documents, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document:

GB/T 6682 Specifications and test methods for water used in analytical laboratories

3 Terms and definitions

There are no terms or definitions that need to be defined in this document:

4 Principles

The remaining tetracyclines in the sample were extracted with EDTA.2Na-Mclvaine buffer solution, purified by solid phase extraction column, and analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography:

Determination by spectral UV method and quantification by external standard method:

5 Reagents and materials

The reagents used below are all analytically pure reagents unless otherwise noted; the water is first-grade water that complies with GB/T 6682:

5.1 Reagents

5.1.1 Methanol (CH_3OH): chromatographically pure:

5.1.2 Acetonitrile (CH_3CN): chromatographically pure:

5.1.3 Trifluoroacetic acid (CF_3COOH):

5.1.4 Dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2):

5.1.5 Disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_8$):

5.1.6 Citric acid ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$):

5.1.7 Disodium hydrogen phosphate ($\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4\cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$):

5.1.8 Oxalic acid ($\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\cdot 1\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$):

5.1.9 Sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4):

5.1.10 Sodium tungstate (Na_2WO_4):

5.2 Standard products

The content of oxytetracycline hydrochloride is $\geq 97.0\%$, the content of tetracycline

hydrochloride is $\geq 97.15\%$, the content of chlortetracycline hydrochloride is $\geq 93.1\%$, and the content of doxycycline hydrochloride is

$\geq 98.12\%$, see Appendix A:

5:3 Solution preparation

5:3:1 Citric acid solution: Take 21.01g of citric acid, dissolve it in water and dilute it to 1000mL:

5:3:2 Disodium hydrogen phosphate solution: Take 71.63g of disodium hydrogen phosphate, dissolve it in water and dilute it to 1000mL:

GB 31658:6-2021

5: Mclvain buffer solution (pH 4:0): Take 1000 mL of citric acid solution and 625 mL of disodium hydrogen phosphate solution, mix well, and add hydrochloric acid or hydrochloric acid to the solution:

Adjust the pH of the sodium hydroxide solution to 4.0 ± 0.05 :

5:EDTA:3:4 EDTA:2Na-Mclvaine buffer solution: Take 60:5g of disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate and add Mclvaine buffer solution

1625mL, dissolve and mix:

5:3:5 Oxalic acid solution (0:01mol/L): Take 1:26g of oxalic acid, dissolve it in water and dilute it to 1000mL:

5:3:6 Trifluoroacetic acid solution: Take 0:8mL of trifluoroacetic acid, dissolve it in water and dilute it to 1000mL:

5:3:7 Sulfuric acid solution: Take 1:85mL of sulfuric acid, dissolve it in water and dilute it to 100mL:

5:3:8 Sodium tungstate solution: Take 7g of sodium tungstate, dissolve it in water and dilute it to 100mL:

5:3:9 Oxalic acid solution (1mol/L): Take 12:6g of oxalic acid, dissolve it in water and dilute it to 100mL:

5:3:10 Oxalic acid-acetonitrile solution: Take 20mL of oxalic acid solution (1mol/L), dissolve it in acetonitrile and dilute it to 100mL:

5:4 Preparation of standard solution

5:4:1 Standard stock solution: Take about 10 mg each of oxytetracycline hydrochloride, tetracycline hydrochloride, chlortetracycline hydrochloride and doxycycline hydrochloride standards and weigh them accurately:

Dissolve and dilute with methanol to a 10mL volumetric flask, and prepare oxytetracycline,

tetracycline, chlortetracycline and doxycycline at a concentration of 1 mg/mL:

Gluten standard stock solution: Store below -18 degrees C, valid for 1 month:

5:4:2 Mix standard working solution: Precisely measure 1 mL each of oxytetracycline, tetracycline, chlortetracycline and doxycycline standard stock solutions, and put it into a 100 mL volume:

In a measuring flask, dilute with methanol to the mark and prepare a mixed standard working solution with a concentration of 10 µg/mL: Store at 2°C ~ 8°C: Prepare ready for use:

5:5 Materials

5.

Polymer, or equivalent:

5:5:2 LCX solid phase extraction column 1): 500mg/6mL, the filler is phosphorylated polystyrene divinylbenzene polymer, or equivalent:

1) The LCX solid-phase extraction columns listed in this experiment are developed and provided by Agela Company: The solid-phase extraction columns listed here are for reference only and do not involve commercial purposes: Standard users are encouraged

Try using solid phase extraction columns from different manufacturers or models:

6 Instruments and equipment

6:1 High performance liquid chromatograph: equipped with UV detector:

6:2 Analytical balance: sensitivity 0:00001g and 0:01g:

6:3 Tissue homogenizer:

6: Vortex mixer: 3000r/min:

6: Low temperature centrifuge: the speed can reach 8500r/min:

6:6 Solid phase extraction device:

6:7 Nitrogen blower:

6:8 Nylon microporous filter membrane: 0:22µm:

6: Centrifuge tube: 50mL:

7: Preparation and preservation of samples

7:1 Preparation of samples

7:1 Organization