Supporting Information

Direct detection of histamine in fish flesh using microchip electrophoresis with capacitively coupled contactless conductivity detection

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Effect of increasing BGE ionic strength



Fig S1: Electropherograms of a standard containing the biogenic amines histamine (10 mg.L⁻¹), tyramine (10 mg.L⁻¹) and 2-phenylethylamine (10 mg.L⁻¹) using (a) 25 mM HEPES/5 mM histidine BGE in 5% v/v isopropanol (ph 6.32), (b) 50 mM HEPES/10 mM histidine BGE in 5% v/v isopropanol (pH 6.31) and (c) 100 mM HEPES/20 mM histidine BGE in 5% v/v isopropanol (pH 6.30). Operating conditions: microchip 57/37 mm total/effective length; injection voltage 1.0 kV for 5 s; separation voltage 1.4 kV. C⁴D detector: sine waveform of 216 kHz 10 V_{p.p}

Effect of increasing ratio of HEPES: His at the higher BGE concentration



Fig S2: Electropherograms of a standard containing the biogenic amines histamine (10 mgL⁻¹), tyramine (10 mgL⁻¹) and 2-phenylethylamine (10 mgL⁻¹) using (a) 50 mM HEPES/10 mM histidine (5:1) BGE in 5% v/v isopropanol (ph 6.31), (b) 50 mM HEPES/5 mM histidine (10:1) BGE in 5% v/v isopropanol (pH 6.03) and (c) 50 mM HEPES/2.5 mM histidine (20:1) BGE in 5% v/v isopropanol (pH 6.01). Operating conditions: as per Fig. S1



Fig S3: Electropherograms of a tuna flesh extract (a) without spike and (b) with a 47.5 µg/g histamine spike using 50 mM HEPES/5 mM histidine BGE in 5% v/v isopropanol (pH 6.03). Operating conditions: as per Fig. S1