

Simultaneous Determination of Phenolic Compounds in Different Matrices using Phenyl-Hexyl Stationary Phase

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Abstract A novel unique liquid chromatographic method has been developed consisting of diode array and fluorescence detection, using phenyl-hexyl stationary phase of the column, for the determination of over thirty phenolic compounds (anthocyanins, flavonols, flavan-3-ols, hydroxybenzoic acids, hydroxycinnamic acids, and stilbenes). The method was validated including the following parameters: linearity, limits of detection and quantification, precision, and reproducibility. Excellent selectivity and sensitivity have been achieved. Detection levels ranging from 1.79×10^{-5} mg/L to 0.26 mg/L were obtained. New fluorescence wavelengths for detection of flavan-3-ols ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}=225$ and $\lambda_{\text{em}}=320$ nm) were more sensitive than previously published. The new optimized method showed good repeatability and reproducibility, and values for relative standard deviations (RSD) were less than 3 %. Applicability of the method was demonstrated for five different matrices, white and red wine from *Vitis vinifera* cultivars, apple cider, blackberry wine, and grape skin extracts, showing that method is robust and can be applied for routine analysis.

Keywords Phenyl-hexyl stationary phase · Fluorescence detection · Phenolic compounds · HPLC

Ivana Tomaz and Luna Maslov contributed equally to this work.

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Introduction

Phenolics from fruits and their derivate are structurally diverse, from simple molecules to oligomers and polymers usually designated as tannins (Terrier et al. 2009). They have an important impact on the organoleptic properties of fruits and wines as well the beneficial properties to health; thus, their analysis and quantification are of great importance. A large number of chromatography methods have been developed and applied for analysis of phenolic compounds in different fruits and wine over the past few decades (Merken and Beecher 2000). HPLC techniques are widely used for both separation and quantification of phenolic compounds (Monagas et al. 2005a; Lamuela-Raventos et al. 1994; Berente et al. 2001; Monagas et al. 2005b; Alonso et al. 1986; Negishi and Ozawa 1996; Vitrac et al. 2002).

HPLC systems are typically coupled with UV-vis, diode array (DAD), electrochemical (ED), mass spectrometry (MS), and fluorescence (FLD) detectors. The use of fluorescence detectors has allowed increasing selectivity and sensitivity for determination of flavan-3-ols and hydroxybenzoic acids (Sun et al. 2006a; Jeandet et al. 1997; Rodriguez Delgado et al. 2001; Gomez-Alonso et al. 2007).

Lately, there is often use of direct injection of wine samples without previous sample preparation apart from filtration in the HPLC system (Merken et al. 2000; Lamuela-Raventos et al. 1994). The great complexities of the chromatograms obtained from wine usually require sample preparation before analysis. Solid-phase extraction is the most commonly applied method for sample preparation (Sun et al. 2006b; Pinelo et al. 2006; Chilla et al. 1996; Dominguez et al. 2001; Matejiček et al. 2003; Baptiste et al. 2001; Del Almo et al. 2004; Zotou et al. 2008; Perez-Magarino et al. 2008).

C₁₈ stationary phase is the most common column used for the separation of polyphenol compounds (Merken et al. 2000).

These columns are generally packed with spherical particles of silica bonded with octadecyl chain (C_{18}).

Numerous methods have been described dealing with specific matrices or specific classes of phenols. The aim of this paper was to develop method dealing with different matrices and wide range of different types of polyphenols. To the best of our knowledge, method dealing with phenyl-hexyl stationary phase for the simultaneous HPLC analysis of more than thirty phenolic compounds in fruit wine or grape extracts has not previously been published. Phenyl-hexyl stationary phase retains analytes via several different mechanisms, including π - π interactions between the overlap of the delocalized electrons on the analyte and the stationary phase phenyl group, and via partitioning between the mobile phase and the hydrophobic aryl-alkyl phase. A phenyl group is bonded to the silica surface via hexyl chain.

This article describes the development of a new reproducible analysis method of more than 30 phenolic compounds representative for the various different families (flavan-3-ols, flavonols, anthocyanins, stilbenes, hydroxycinnamic, and hydroxybenzoic acids) by employing phenyl-hexyl stationary phase of columns. Two detectors, diode array detector, and fluorescence detector were utilized. This permits greater selectivity in the quantification of the compounds. Excitation and emission wavelengths of the fluorescence detection were improved in order to realize the first quantification of flavan-3-ols and hydroxybenzoic acids in different matrices by fluorimetry. In addition, a solid-phase extraction (SPE) method was used to provide a rapid technique for the isolation of monomeric polyphenol components.

Materials and Methods

Materials

Delphinidin-3-*O*-glucoside, cyanidin-3-*O*-glucoside, peonidin-3-*O*-glucoside, malvidin-3-*O*-glucoside, epigallocatechin, procyanidin B1, procyanidin B2, quercetin-3-*O*-rutinoside, quercetin-3-galactoside, and myricetin were purchased from Extrasynthese (Geney, France). Caffeic acid, caftaric acid, vanillic acid, *p*-coumaric acid, ferulic acid, gallic acid, (-)-epicatechin, (+)-catechin, epicatechin gallate, quercetin-3-*O*-glucoside, *trans*-reveratrol, quercetin, kaempferol, isorhamnetin, and syringic acid were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA).

All chromatographic solvents were HPLC grade purchased from J.T.Baker (Deventer, Netherlands). Formic acid and 85 % -orthophosphoric acid were obtained from Fluka (Buchs, Switzerland). Tartaric acid was purchased from Riedel de Haen (Seelze, Germany). Ethanol and 1-M sodium hydroxide solution were provided from Kemika (Zagreb, Croatia).

A synthetic wine was prepared containing 12 % (*v/v*) ethanol and 3.5 g/L tartaric acid, and pH was adjusted to 3.5 with 1 M NaOH. Stock solution was prepared; each polyphenol standard was weighed and dissolved in methanol. Mixtures of standard solutions for calibration were prepared by diluting stock solutions in synthetic wine. Calibration curves were made in 5 points.

Samples

Commercial wines Merlot and Manzoni were obtained directly from Experiment station Jazbina, Faculty of Agriculture University of Zagreb, Croatia. Blackberry wine and apple cider samples were purchased in local stores in Zagreb, Croatia. Grape samples (cv. Cabernet Sauvignon) were obtained from a vineyard located at Experiment station Jazbina, Faculty of Agriculture University of Zagreb, Croatia. Grapes were harvest in state of full ripeness.

SPE Procedure

Prior HPLC analysis, wine samples, and apple cider were prepared by solid-phase extraction. Separation was achieved by solid-phase extraction on polymeric cartridge *N*-vinylpyrrolidone-divinylbenzen copolymer Strata X (33 μ m, 500 mg, 3 mL), Phenomenex, Torrance, CA, USA. Originally this method was from Jefferey et al. (2008). The cartridge was conditioned with methanol, followed by water. One milliliter of red wine or 5 mL of white and cider was applied to cartridge. The cartridge was dried in vacuum for 5 min. All wanted components were eluted by 40 mL of 95 % acetonitrile/5 % 0.01 M HCl. The solvent was removed on a Hei-Vap Advantage G3 (Heidolph, Schwabach, Germany) rotary evaporator at 30 °C to dryness. The samples were dissolved in 1 mL of 12 % ethanol/0.1 % formic acid for HPLC analysis.

Analytical Procedure for SPE Recovery

The SPE recovery was determined using 17 commercially available and the most commonly contained standards in real samples. Standard mixture was prepared by adding 0.5 mg of standards and 1.2 mL of ethanol to a 10-mL volumetric flask and sonicating for 5 min. Then in the flask was added 5 mL of distilled water, and the solution was sonicated for further 5 min. Afterwards the flask was made up to the mark with water. The wines were spiked with 500 μ L of prepared standard mixture in a 5-mL volumetric flask. For comparison, an additional sample of each wine was diluted to the same extent by adding 500 μ L of 12 % *v/v* ethanol to the wine in a 5-mL volumetric flask.

Grape Extraction Procedure

The berry skins were manually removed from the pulp and air dried. Dry skins were grinded, and obtained powder (500 mg) was extracted by 10 mL of 70 % aqueous ethanol containing 1 % formic acid for one day in the dark. The extract was centrifuged in LC-321 centrifuge (Tehtnica, Železnik, Slovenia) for 20 min at 5000 rpm at room temperature. Supernatant was collected, concentrated under vacuum to remove ethanol (40 °C) on rotary evaporator and brought to final volume of 10 mL with mobile phase A. The extract was filtered with a Phenex-PTFE 0.20- μ m syringe filter (Phenomenex, Torrance, USA) and analysed by HPLC.

HPLC Analysis

The analyses were performed on an HPLC Agilent 1100 (Agilent Technologies, USA) comprising a binary pump, an auto sampler, a diode array detector, and Agilent 1200 fluorescence detector. Separation was performed on a Luna Phenyl-Hexyl (Phenomenex, USA) column (250 mm \times 4.6 mm i.d., 5 μ m particle size) with a Phenyl guard column (4.0 \times 3.0). The column was thermostated at 50 °C. The injection volume for all samples was 20 μ L.

The solvent gradient described in Supplementary Table 1 was used for separation. Gradient consists of two phases: (A) water/phosphoric acid (99.5/0.5, v/v) and (B) acetonitrile/water/phosphoric acid (50/49.5/0.5, v/v/v).

Table 1 Spectroscopic parameters of phenolic compounds

No	Compound	[M-H] ⁻ (Frag. MS ² m/z)	[M-H] ⁺ (Frag. MS ² m/z)	DAD λ /nm	FLD λ_{ex} /nm λ_{em} /nm	λ_{max} /nm
1.	Delphinidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside		465 (303)	518		277, 342, 525
2.	Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside		449 (287)	518		279, 516
3.	Petunidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside		479 (317)	518		277, 347, 525
4.	Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside		463 (301)	518		280, 516
5.	Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside		493 (331)	518		277, 348, 528
6.	Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -acetylglucoside		505 (301)	518		280, 525
7.	Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -acetylglucoside		535 (331)	518		278, 350, 528
8.	Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -coumarylglucoside		609 (301)	518		283, 313,523
9.	Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -coumaryl glucoside		639 (331)	518		282, 313, 530
10.	Myricetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	479 (317)		360		261, 300(s), 349
11.	Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -ruthinoside	609 (301, 179, 151)		360		256, 264(s), 300(s), 353
12.	Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -galactoside	463 (301)		360		256, 264(s), 298(s), 353
13.	Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	463 (301)		360		256, 265(s), 295(s), 353
14.	Kaempferol-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	447 (285)		360		265,300(s),346
15.	Isorhamnetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	477(315)		360		255, 265(s), 297(s), 354
16.	Quercetin	301 (151,179)		360		254, 369
17.	Kaempferol	285 (257, 151, 169)		360		265, 364
18.	Isorhamnetin	315 (285, 227, 151)		360		254, 358
19.	Myricetin	317 (151, 179)		360		266, 304, 375
20.	Procyanidin B1	577 (407, 425, 451, 429)		280	225; 320	265
21.	Epigallocatehin	305 (125, 179)		280	225; 320	278
22.	Catechin	289 (245, 205, 179)		280	225; 320	277
23.	Procyanidin B2	577 (407, 425, 451, 429)		280	225; 320	265
24.	Epicatechin	289 (245, 205, 179)		280	225; 320	277
25.	Epicatechin gallate	441 (289, 169)		280		278
26.	Gallic acid	169 (125)		280		272
27.	Vanillic acid	167 8123)		280	225; 365	271
28.	Syringic acid	197 (182, 153)		280	225; 365	272
29.	Caftaric acid	312 (149)		320		298, 328
30.	Chlorogenic acid	353 (190)		320		309, 320
31.	Caffeic acid	179 (135)		320		298, 327
32.	<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid	163 (119)		320		298, 310
33.	Ferulic acid	193 (134, 149, 179)		320		297, 313
34.	<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol	227 (185, 159)		308	225; 392	306–316
35.	<i>trans</i> -Piceid	389 (227)		308	225; 392	306–316

For detection and quantification of compounds, the chromatograms were recorded at 280, 308, 320, 360, and 518 nm by diode array detector and at excitation wavelength 225 nm and emission wavelengths at 320, 365, and 392 nm by fluorescence detector. UV-vis spectra were recorded in range from 200 to 700 nm.

Quantification was obtained from calibration curves of external standards. Quantification of non-commercial available standards of anthocyanins was made according to calibration curves of malvidin-3-*O*-glucoside. In case of some flavonol glycosides and hydroxycinnamic acids, the calibration of structurally related compound was used. Samples were injected in triplicate.

HPLC-ESI-MS Analysis

For peak assignment, phenolic compounds were confirmed by HPLC-ESI-MS with Agilent 1200 Series system (Agilent, Germany) coupled on-line to an Agilent model 6410 mass spectrometer fitted with ESI source. The same column was used as previously described. The mobile phase was fixed to 0.5 mL/min. The solvents were as follows: (A) aqueous 0.1 % formic acid and (B) acetonitrile containing 0.1 % formic acid. Mass spectra were recorded from $m/z=100$ to 1000 in a positive and negative ionization mode, alternately. The electrospray ionization (ESI) parameters were as follows: drying gas (N_2) flow and temperature, 8 L/min and 300 °C,

Table 2 Chromatographic parameters of phenolics compounds for proposed HPLC method

No.	Compound	Retention times t_R /min	CV/% for t_R ($n=10$)	k'
1.	Gallic acid	8.9	0.52	1.55
2.	Delphinidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	12.4	0.20	3.30
3.	Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	13.5	0.21	3.92
4.	Procyanidin B1	14.4	0.20	3.46
5.	Caftaric acid	14.9	0.10	3.61
6.	Epigallocatehin	15.0	0.23	3.64
7.	Catechin	15.9	0.14	3.70
8.	Chlorogenic acid	16.6	0.11	4.14
9.	Petunidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	16.6	0.22	4.14
10.	Caffeic acid	17.7	0.56	4.19
11.	Vanillic acid	18.2	0.29	4.35
12.	Procyanidin B2	19.0	0.12	4.54
13.	Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	19.3	0.34	5.16
14.	Epicatechin	19.4	0.10	5.00
15.	Syringic acid	20.0	0.24	4.93
16.	Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	20.4	0.43	5.51
17.	<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid	23.9	0.47	4.39
18.	Myricetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	25.2	0.14	6.78
19.	Ferulic acid	28.1	0.44	5.98
20.	Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -ruthinoside	28.7	0.18	7.68
21.	<i>Trans</i> -Piceid	29.1	0.07	8.01
22.	Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -galactoside	29.8	0.10	7.99
23.	Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	30.5	0.14	8.16
24.	Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -acetylglucoside	30.7	0.30	8.50
25.	Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -acetylglucoside	31.6	0.32	8.78
26.	Epicatechin gallate	30.6	0.19	8.47
27.	Kaempferol-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	34.5	0.18	9.68
28.	Isorhamnetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	36.9	0.20	10.42
29.	Myricetin	38.7	0.25	10.37
30.	Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -coumarylglucoside	40.5	0.29	11.53
31.	Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -coumaryl glucoside	41.2	0.32	11.75
32.	<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol	43.4	0.08	11.79
33.	Quercetin	47.8	0.20	13.57
34.	Kaempferol	50.1	0.15	14.38
35.	Isorhamnetin	50.7	0.18	14.57

respectively; nebulizer pressure was 30 psi, capillary voltage was 4500 V for negative ion mode or –4500 V for positive ion mode. Fragmentation voltage was 135 V.

Results and Discussion

Optimization of the Chromatographic Conditions

Mixture of organic and aqueous solvent of phosphoric acid was chosen for mobile phases. Acetonitrile and methanol were tested as organic modifiers. The better fluorescence sensitivity and general performance was achieved using acetonitrile. According to Bonerz et al. (2008), this can be explained by air bubbles in the methanol eluent which is known to rapidly absorb air. In order to get the best separation of all phenolic compounds, we used mobile phases with very low pH. It is especially necessary for anthocyanins separation to get them in their most stable flavylum form.

To achieve excellent selectivity, it is necessary to choose proper detection wavelength. According to the literature,

flavan-3-ols are widely quantified with UV-DAD at $\lambda=280$ nm or using sensitive FLD at $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=280$ nm and $\lambda_{\text{em}}=320$ nm. In this study, the highest sensitivity was achieved at a wavelength of excitation $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=225$ nm and an emission wavelength $\lambda_{\text{em}}=320$ nm (Supplementary Figure 1). These observations can be explained by high excitation energy (5.51 eV), thus flavan-3-ols were quantified using FLD at specified wavelengths. Vanillic and syringic acids were quantified by UV-DAD at $\lambda=280$ nm and for additional confirmation detected by FLD at the excitation wavelength $\lambda_{\text{ex}}=225$ nm and an emission wavelength $\lambda_{\text{em}}=365$ nm (Supplementary Figure 2).

All analysed compounds with their belonging detection wavelengths, absorption maximums, excitations, and emissions wavelengths are listed in Table 1.

Gradient slope (flow, time, and mobile phases composition) as well as gradient steps were optimized after injection of real samples to chromatographic system. Optimized gradient consist of four gradient steps. In the second gradient step elute, almost all target compounds except aglycons of flavonols which elute in the third and fourth gradient step, so it is necessary carefully optimize second gradient step. The

Table 3 Parameters of the linear regression, limits of detection (LOD), limits of quantification (LOQ) for phenolic compounds

Compound	Concentration range mg/L	Regression equation	Regression coefficient R^2	LOD mg/L	LOQ mg/L
Gallic acid	0.5–20	$y=53.383x-7.600$	0.9999	0.05	0.14
Delphinidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	5–35	$y=24.706x+47.919$	0.9978	7.17×10^{-5}	2.14×10^{-4}
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	1–10	$y=64.907x+23.359$	0.9957	5.13×10^{-5}	1.54×10^{-4}
Procyanidine B1	1 - 35	$y=16.670x+37.943$	0.9995	0.14	0.42
Chlorogenic acid	0.5–400	$y=60.532x+0.792$	0.9999	5.51×10^{-5}	1.65×10^{-4}
Caftaric acid	1–100	$y=69.294x+27.535$	0.9978	3.07×10^{-5}	9.21×10^{-5}
Epigallocatechin	1–20	$y=24.148x+93.3737$	0.9993	3.05×10^{-5}	9.15×10^{-5}
Catechin	5–75	$y=112.428x+9.325$	1	2.96×10^{-5}	8.89×10^{-5}
Caffeic acid	0.5–10	$y=110.788x+0.928$	0.9990	3.01×10^{-5}	9.03×10^{-5}
Vanillic acid	0.5–20	$y=40.129x-5.377$	0.9998	0.04	0.13
Procyanidin B2	1–78	$y=12.259x-1.086$	1	0.14	0.42
Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	5–20.5	$y=121.579x+23.998$	0.9994	2.75×10^{-5}	8.23×10^{-5}
Epicatechin	0.5–40	$y=55.125x-0.206$	0.9999	1.21×10^{-4}	3.63×10^{-4}
Syringic acid	0.5–20	$y=61.511x-5.076$	0.9999	0.01	0.03
Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	5–200	$y=59.852x+34.102$	0.9999	5.57×10^{-5}	1.67×10^{-4}
<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid	0.5–40	$y=129.651x-32.885$	0.9990	0.08	0.25
Ferulic acid	0.5–10	$y=97.769x-12.045$	0.9997	0.04	0.12
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -rutinoside	0.5–35	$y=32.717x-6.287$	0.9999	0.06	0.19
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -galactoside	0.5–20	$y=43.686x-8.63$	0.9997	0.07	0.20
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	0.5–25	$y=41.207x-8.016$	0.9999	0.06	0.19
Epicatechin gallat	1–15	$y=185.932x+29.242$	0.9994	1.79×10^{-5}	5.38×10^{-5}
Myricetin	1–20	$y=68.122x-15.933$	0.9997	0.26	0.79
<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol	0.05–25	$y=117.386x-9.381$	1	0.02	0.06
<i>trans</i> -Cinammic acid	0.5–10	$y=163.301x-9.326$	0.9999	0.30	0.90
Quercetin	0.5–35	$y=69.760x-38.323$	0.9996	0.18	0.55
Kaempferol	0.5–5	$y=86.393x-3.566$	0.9998	0.05	0.15
Isorhamnetin	0.5–10	$y=37.241x-7.477$	0.9997	0.07	0.20

greatest challenge was to achieve the good separation of flavonol glycosides. All flavonol glycosides have very similar structures and polarity so they elute in narrow range of mobile phases composition. For this reason, different gradient programs (time, flow, and temperature) were tested.

In the first chosen conditions, gradient slope between the first two steps was 20–40 % B in 18 min, but these conditions did not give satisfied separation (Supplementary Figure 3a). Also, the described conditions with constant flow rate of 0.9 mL/min were enhanced by using column temperature program. The best resolution of anthocyanins especially for peonidin-3-*O*-glucoside and malvidin-3-*O*-glucoside was achieved by temperature 50 °C. According to the literature, optimal separation of flavonol glycosides is below 50 °C; thus, it was decided to apply temperature program of the column (Supplementary Table 2). Temperature program of column did not give desired results. Moreover, the best separation of all targeted compounds was achieved at 50 °C. It is possible that this is a consequence of the mechanism of

separation on phenyl-hexyl stationary phase and π - π interactions. The van Deemter equation evaluates efficiency as a function of flow rate, so we try to decrease flow rate in that critical gradient step at 0.5 mL/min and 0.7 mL/min, respectively, but it gave only slight improvement (Supplementary Figure 3b). Based on these observations, gradient slope was decreased between first two gradient steps from 20–40 % B in 18 min to 20–40 % B in 28 min (Supplementary Table 1). These conditions showed great improvement in separation of flavonol glycosides as well as optimal separation for all other target phenolic compounds (Supplementary Figure 3c).

Improvement of sensitivity for the analysis of white wine and apple cider was enhanced by increasing injection volume from 20 to 50 μ L, but it did not give satisfactory results. Thus, it was decided to use for solid-phase extraction.

Final chromatographic parameters of phenolic compounds for the proposed HPLC method are presented in Table 2. The variation coefficient for retention time obtained from 10 analyses was less than 1 %.

Table 4 Repeatability and reproducibility data for individual polyphenolic compounds

Compound	Repeatability (5 replicates)		Reproducibility (5 replicates \times 3 injections \times 5 days)	
	Mean concentration mg/L	RSD %	Mean concentration mg/L	RSD %
Galic acid	5.43	1.33	5.39	1.27
Delphinidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	24.22	0.38	24.28	0.40
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	4.98	0.50	4.96	0.47
Procyanidine B1	25.07	0.67	25.10	0.54
Chlorogenic acid	201.07	0.88	199.56	0.92
Caftaric acid	50.14	1.07	49.78	1.01
Epigallocatechin	10.41	1.15	10.33	1.19
Catechin	50.19	0.45	50.09	0.40
Caffeic acid	4.79	1.12	4.74	1.18
Vanillic acid	9.95	0.72	9.98	0.74
Procyanidin B2	25.32	0.99	24.97	0.94
Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	9.87	1.02	9.99	0.75
Epicatechin	25.07	0.89	24.95	1.11
Syringic acid	10.12	1.79	9.96	1.71
Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	75.25	0.47	75.19	0.55
<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid	20.22	1.51	19.95	1.58
Ferulic acid	5.07	1.22	4.93	1.24
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -rutinoside	15.16	1.74	14.89	1.66
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -galactoside	10.28	2.03	10.05	2.07
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	15.46	1.08	15.32	1.06
Epicatechin gallat	7.58	2.58	7.25	2.76
Myricetin	10.16	2.86	10.01	2.29
<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol	5.25	1.17	5.03	1.13
<i>trans</i> -Cinammic acid	3.07	1.67	2.95	1.39
Quercetin	20.07	1.87	19.96	1.88
Kaempferol	2.69	2.28	2.54	2.31
Isorhamnetin	2.35	2.41	2.14	2.36

Linearity, Limits of Detection, and Quantification

Calibration curves obtained from standard solutions in 5 points showed good linearity, and correlation coefficients were greater than 0.999. Table 3 shows mass concentration range of standard solutions for calibration, regression equation, regression coefficients (R^2), limits of detection (LOD), and limits of quantification (LOQ). LOD and LOQ were defined as the amounts for which signal-to-noise ratios (S/N) were 3 and 10, respectively.

Repeatability and Reproducibility

Intraday repeatability and interday reproducibility was studied using standard solutions prepared in synthetic wine. One synthetic wine sample containing known amounts of added polyphenolic compounds was injected in chromatographic system five subsequent times (in 1 day) applying optimized HPLC method described above. The relative standard deviations (RSD) of the five replicates samples for individual compounds

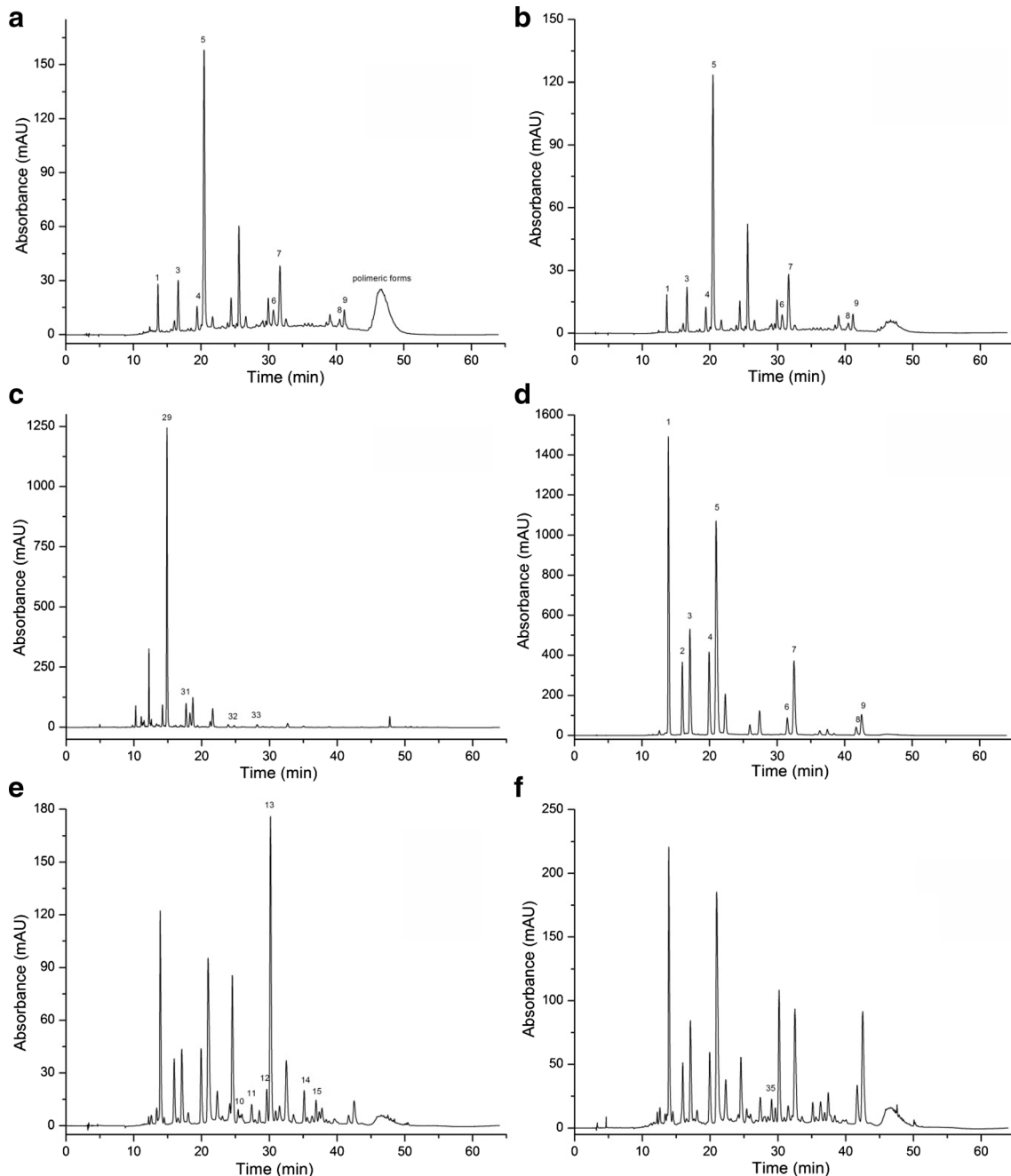


Fig. 1 Chromatograms of **a** Merlot wine at $\lambda=518$ by direct injection, **b** Merlot wine at $\lambda=518$ after SPE procedure on STRATA X cartridges, **c** hydroxycinnamic acids profile of Manzoni wine recorded at $\lambda=320$ nm,

d grape skin extracts at $\lambda=518$ nm, **e** grape skin extracts at $\lambda=360$ nm, and **f** grape skin extracts at $\lambda=308$ nm. For peak identification see Table 1

are presented in Table 4. Reproducibility was determined with replicate samples analysed in five different days (5 replicate \times 3 injections \times 5 days), and RSD for each polyphenolic compound was calculated (Table 4). The new optimized method showed good repeatability and reproducibility. Values for RSD were $<3\%$.

Method Application

The most important achievement for this method was that it could be used for polyphenol analysis of different types of matrices. In this article, the results of polyphenols in red (Merlot) and white (Manzoni) wines, grapes from cultivar Cabernet Sauvignon, blackberry wine, and apple cider are presented.

Wine samples and apple cider were submitted to sample preparation. Proposed SPE protocol, originally from Jefferey et al. (2008), used for rapid isolation of polymeric polyphenols proved to be excellent for pre-concentration of phenolic compounds in apple cider and white wines especially flavonols, also to avoid polymeric fractions in red wines, which occur as a big hump in the same interval as aglycones of flavonols elute at $\lambda=360$ nm (Fig. 1a, b). Table 5 presents recoveries obtained in red and white wine. Recoveries (81–101 %) with RSD $<10\%$ except for ferulic acid showed that the results were precise and reproducible.

Table 6 shows the average values of triplicate analysis of the phenolic compounds in samples analysed using proposed HPLC method. In commercial white wine made from

Manzoni grapes, the predominant phenolic acid is caftaric acid (Fig. 1c). Catechin was the most abundant flavonoid. In red wine made from Merlot, the most abundant flavonoid was malvidin-3-*O*-glucoside. Caftaric acid had the highest concentration of non-flavonoid compounds. In general, the concentration of individual compounds is in the range presented for Croatian wines from different geographical regions (Rastija et al. 2009; Katalinić et al. 2004; Plavša et al. 2012; Komes et al. 2007).

Blackberry wines were analysed by direct injection because of high content of phenolic compounds and lack of polymeric forms. The most abundant anthocyanin was cyanidin-3-*O*-glucoside. The predominant flavonol was quercetin-3-*O*-rutinoside.

In apple cider, the most abundant compound was chlorogenic acid. Among other families of phenolic compounds, flavan-3-ols are present in the highest concentration. Predominant flavan-3-ol was epigallocatechin.

The chosen conditions for extraction of polyphenols from grape skins were selective enough for extraction of simple polyphenol compounds; thus, SPE procedure is not required. Most abundant compounds are anthocyanins, especially malvidin-3-*O*-glucoside. Flavonols were presented only in glycoside form. Among them, quercetin-3-*O*-glucoside was the most abundant. Resveratrol was present only in glucosidic form. It was also observed a high content of caftaric acid. Chromatogram with specific compounds contained in grape extracts is presented in Fig. 1d–e.

Table 5 Recovery percentage of phenolic compounds following solid-phase extraction by STRATA X cartridges

Compound	Recovery/% ($n=5$)						Mean value	RSD %
	White wine 1	White wine 2	Red wine 3	Red wine 4	Red wine 5			
(-)-Catechin	101	99	97	100	101	99	1	
(+)-Epicatechin	98	92	96	91	99	96	4	
Quercetin	87	87	109	99	99	96	10	
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -rutinoside	81	90	83	84	83	84	4	
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	87	85	88	87	86	86	1	
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -galactoside	83	81	84	80	78	81	3	
Myricetin	80	81	83	88	89	84	5	
Kaempferol	95	96	97	96	93	95	2	
Isorhamnetin	92	92	89	94	89	91	3	
<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol	111	99	94	102	100	101	6	
Caftaric acid	90	92	92	88	89	90	2	
Caffeic acid	96	97	95	85	95	93	5	
<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid	88	76	86	85	83	83	5	
Ferulic acid	90	65	89	88	90	84	13	
Gallic acid	74	79	85	83	93	83	9	
Vanillic acid	95	99	93	91	89	93	4	
Syringic acid	94	93	88	86	94	91	4	

Table 6 Mass concentration (mg/L) of phenolic compounds in different matrices

Compound	Manzoni wine	Apple cider	Merlot wine	Blackberry wine	Cabernet Sauvignon grape extract ^a
Gallic acid	4.26±0.21	0.77±0.16	17.32±0.22	33.9±1.52	11.93±0.23
Vanillic acid	n.d.	n.d.	3.42±0.48	n.d.	n.d.
Syringic acid	0.19±0.07	1.64±0.23	2.58±0.11	n.d.	n.d.
Chlorogenic acid	n.d.	89.81±1.24	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Epicatechin gallate	5.92±0.36	0.17±0.03	1.91±0.07	16.71±0.07	n.d.
Procyanidin B1	n.d.	4.44±0.07	2.64±0.09	17.24±0.12	33.17±0.12
Epigallocatechin	n.d.	61.88±1.42	n.d.	n.d.	82.71±0.62
Catechin	28.67±1.18	5.14±0.62	23.78±0.16	31.64±0.74	102.4±3.42
Procyanidin B2	n.d.	24.54±0.29	12.42±0.26	44.03±1.26	23.83±0.19
Epicatechin	20.22±0.11	26.33±1.79	10.57±0.06	n.d.	28.79±2.87
Caftaric acid	18.79±0.14	0.15±0.09	29.37±0.08	2.40±0.95	162.98±3.73
Caffeic acid	2.22±0.06	3.23±0.51	2.86±0.10	8.19±0.73	50.57±1.96
<i>p</i> -Coumaric acid	0.17±0.03	0.31±0.08	1.18±0.09	4.84±0.32	12.76±0.48
Ferulic acid	0.43±0.04	0.42±0.02	2.28±0.05	n.d.	n.d.
Myricetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	279.87±5.56
Rutin	n.d.	0.99±0.06	n.d.	32.89±0.81	35.36±1.22
Hyperosid	n.d.	n.d.	1.48±0.17		
Quercetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	1.32±0.17	n.d.	3.57±0.22	3.04±0.06	745.37±7.81
Isorhamnetin-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	73.91±1.89
Myricetin	n.d.	n.d.	6.39±0.19	n.d.	n.d.
Quercetin	0.38±0.07	1.36±0.04	4.98±0.07	n.d.	n.d.
Kaempferol	0.16±0.02	n.d.	0.75±0.02	0.68±0.03	n.d.
Isorhamnetin		n.d.	1.19±0.05	0.78±0.06	n.d.
<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol	0.82±0.16	n.d.	5.32±0.03	0.76±0.11	n.d.
<i>trans</i> -Piceid	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	69.77±2.41
Delphinidin-3- <i>O</i> - glucoside	n.d.	n.d.	8.98±0.27	n.d.	7124.28±40.67
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> - glucoside	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	231.39±0.82	653.63±5.48
Petunidin-3- <i>O</i> - glucoside	n.d.	n.d.	12.73±0.42	n.d.	2860.7±38.92
Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> - glucoside	n.d.	n.d.	1.01±0.04	n.d.	560.42±6.36
Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> - glucoside	n.d.	n.d.	156.89±2.03	n.d.	9118.91±58.74
Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -acetylglucoside	n.d.	n.d.	2.34±0.27	n.d.	769.33±11.93
Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -acetylglucoside	n.d.	n.d.	42.12±0.98	n.d.	4387.09±39.42
Peonidin-3- <i>O</i> -(6- <i>p</i> -coumaryl)-glucoside	n.d.	n.d.	2.71±0.14	n.d.	314.03±7.61
Malvidin-3- <i>O</i> -(6- <i>p</i> -coumaryl)-glucoside	n.d.	n.d.	19.41±0.18	n.d.	1263.48±8.31
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -xyloside	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	18.04±0.07	n.d.
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -malonylglucoside	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	15.91±0.14	n.d.
Cyanidin-3- <i>O</i> -dioxalylglucoside	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	45.88±0.37	n.d.

Values are means of triplicate determination ($n=3$)±S.D.

^a Results are expressed in mg/kg

n.d. not detected

Conclusion

A phenyl-hexyl stationary phase was used for the chromatographic determination of the great number (more than 30 compounds) of different phenolic compounds in grape, wine, apple cider, and blackberry wine using two detectors (DAD and fluorescence) in tandem for

increased specificity and sensitivity. New excitation and emission wavelengths were established for determination of flavan-3-ols. Column was very stable under chosen conditions. Low pH (1.8) and high temperature of column (50 °C) did not harm to its performance even after 1500 injections of different types of wine samples and grape extracts.

Conflict of Interest Ivana Tomaz declares that she has no conflict of interest. Luna Maslov declares that she has no conflict of interest.

Compliance with Ethics Requirements This is an original research article that has neither been published previously nor considered presently for publication elsewhere. All authors named in a manuscript are entitled to the authorship and have approved the final version of the submitted manuscript. This article does not contain any studies with human or animal subjects.

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