



تقدير الكوليسترول في الأطعمة والدهون وبلازما الدم

بواسطة الكروماتوجرافيا السائلة ذات الأداء العالي

**Determination of Cholesterol in Food, Fat and Blood Plasma
Using High Performance Liquid Chromatography**

الطالبة / نايفة بنت مشعل الشعلان

الدكتورة/ فاتن خالد شومان

الدكتور/ محمد أبو الحسن عبد الله

الفصل الأول

الكوليسترول

Chapter one

Cholesterol

١ - مقدمة Introduction

١-١ الدهون: Fats

fat

[1].

[2].

(/)

[3].

٢-١ أنواع الدهون: Types of Fats

(:

(:

:

:

:

[4].

١-٣ الشحوم: Lipids

[5].

Lipids

Bloor

Christie

[6].

١-٤ أقسام الشحوم: Sections of Lipids

: *Fatty acids* ()

Glycerids ()

: ()

- .*Sterols* -
- .*Phospholipids* -
- .*Terpenes* -
- .*Waxes* -
- .*[7]Lipoproteins* -

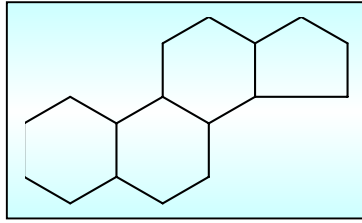
١-٥ الاستيرولات: *Sterols*

:

(-)

.*[8]Cholesterol*

.*[9]*



(-)

Sterol Nucleus

Cholesterol : الكوليسترول ٦-١

.[10]

(5 mM/L)

.[11]

.[12]

Lipids

٧-١ اكتشاف الكوليسترول : The Discovery of Cholesterol

Anichkov

[13].

Windows Wieland

Block and Rittenberg

[14] (-) .

٨-١ مصادر الكوليسترول : Sources of cholesterol

%

:

-

)

.(

:

[15].

٩-١ التركيب الكيميائي للكوليسترول:

The Chemical Structure of Cholesterol

(-)

(-)

.14 13

(C₅ = C₆)

.(-)

3

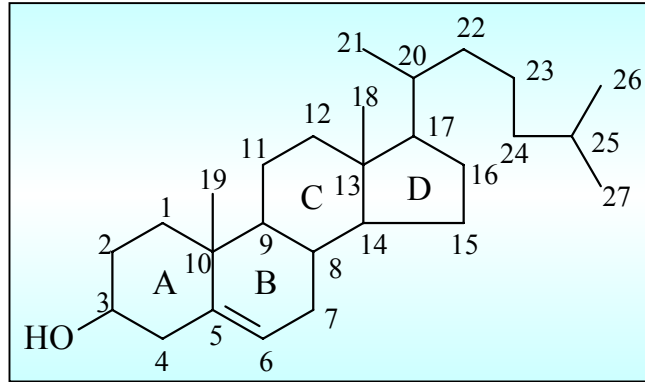
OH

.19 18

.17

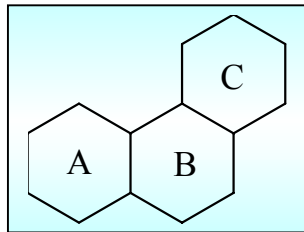
(B)

.6 5



(-)

Cholesterol ($C_{27}H_{46}O = 386.67 \text{ g/mol}$)



(-)

Phenanthrene

Occurrence: ١٠-١ وجوده:

Bile sterol

.[16,17]

Kinds of Cholesterol : أنواع الكوليسترول : ١١-١

Low – Density Lipoprotein : (

LDL

High – Density Lipoprotein : (

HDL

[18].

Advantages of Cholesterol : فوائد الكوليسترول : ١٢-١

Testosterone *Estrogen* *Progesterone*

()

()

Cholic acid

[19,20].

١٣-١ الكشف عن الكوليسترول وتقديره:

Detection and Determination of Cholesterol

:

Liebermann – Burchard : - (

3ml

10

(H₂SO₄)

3ml

(CH₃COOH)

. [21]

Salkowski Reaction : (

3ml

3ml

(CH₃COOH)

10

(H₂SO₄)

3-5 min

80-90°C

. [21]

50g

200ml

5min

100ml

5min

. [22]

[23] *Doshi*

H₂O₂ horseradish peroxidase

3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone

· diazotization

· 2.11 – 4.82%

[24] *Harris*

Tungstophosphoric acid/Mg²⁺

· HDL-C

Enzyme Diagnostics

.4.9%

[25]

Maitra

(Enzyme Diagnostics)

LDL-C

4.5%

RSD

.LDL-C

0.9-2.26 g/L

[26]

Huang

HDL-C

(polyethylene glycol-modified) PEG-modified

.(polyanion – polymer / detergent) PPD

1200mg/L

RSD

1500mg/L

4.07%

1.2%

[27]

Hansen

.Flow Field-flow Fractionation (FFF)

	10-20min	LDL	HDL	
				10 μ L
		[28]	<i>Henrion</i>	
		(GC-MS)		
				.0.48% RSD
		[29]	<i>Sugiuchi</i>	
(polyoxyethylene POE-POP				LDL-C
LDL-C				– polyoxypropylene)
				α -cyclodextrin sulfate
.5 μ M		15.5mM		
		0.88 – 2.29%	0.25-1.43 %	
		[30]	<i>Pinerio-Avila Salvador</i>	
		(flow-injection)		
0.1M		<i>p</i> -anisidine	1.0mM	

	.458nm		pH = 7	
	.1.8% (RSD)			.1μM
HDL-C		[31]	<i>Simo</i>	
	2μL		(Instrumentation laboratories) ILab900	
		polyanions, polymers		210μL
				(B)
	0.1M	HDL-C		
			.7.1	RSD
		[32]	<i>Artiss</i>	
		LDL-C		HDL-C
	250μL	HDL-C	250μL	
		10min	<i>Magnesium/ Dextrane sulfat</i>	
			5min	
200μL		30μL	LDL-C	

			700 nm, 510 nm	
			0.106 - 2 mM	
			3.5 - 4.7%	0.8 - 1.5% RSD
			[33]	<i>Tada</i>
			<i>(fluorimetry)</i>	<i>(Lymphocytes)</i>
X-100	0.4%	pH=7.5	0.2M	Tricine-NaOH
		$\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 340 \text{ nm}$		Triton
		2.57 μmol		$\lambda_{\text{em}} = 450 \text{ nm}$
				3.73% RSD
			[34]	<i>Arranz-Pena</i>
				HDL-C
				<i>(Ultracentrifugation Method)</i>
			3.3-5.5%	RSD
			[35]	<i>Sandhoff</i>
				<i>Mass Spectrometry</i>
				<i>Nano-electrospray Tandem</i>

(sulfur trioxide pyridine)

.300 pmol 10 pmol

[36] *Araujo*

(*Mono-Segmented Flow-Analysis*) (MSFS)

phosphate 0.5M

.0.35ml/min

pH = 7

. 3.0% RSD

10.3mM

[37] *Nakaminami*

Amperometric Titration

1.5mM

thionine

- 45%

pH=7

.Spectrophotometry

[38] *Kan-Zhi*

HDL-C

LDL-C

(IR)

LDL-C

HDL-C 2800-3000 cm^{-1} 1700-1800 cm^{-1}

.2800-3500 cm^{-1} 1700-1800 cm^{-1} 800-1500 cm^{-1}

[39] Zarzycki

.(TLC)

100%

—

1%

.6°C

5°C

5-10min

120°C

—

[40] Naeemi

45min

.(GC) Gas Chromatography

(30×0.32mm)

5 μg

.280°C

180°C

1.5ml/min

1g

[41] *Park Addis*

(GC)

250°C 180°C

.10 ppm

25 min

. 3°C

[42] *Nourooz-Zaden Appelquist*

(TLC)

COPs

.(5:1)

—

365nm

UV

— ,

.(GC- MS)

[43]

Rongzhen

HPLC

.(15cm×0.46mm, 5-6 μm) ODS

(4:1)

— :

.0.02g/L

0.6ml/min

HPLC

[44] *Emara*

(20×4.6mm, 20μm) RP-18

– .(250×4.6mm, 5 μm) ODS
4 pH –
100% 97.7 (40:50:10 v/v)
8.43 8.41min

[45] *Tsuruta*

HPLC

3-(5,6-methylenedioxy-2-phthalimidyl) benzoyl acid

10min 140°C

– (15cm×3.2mm) ODS–80 T_m
50-45 pmol (7:5:35:60 v/v) –
.212-135 mg/dl

[46] *Sion*

HPLC

– – .5 μm, ODS2
0.25ml/min –
.64 pmol

HPLC

.Colorimetric, Enzymatic

[47]

Nightingale

HPLC

(10m particle size, 30cm×0.46mm) Waters amino

.1ml/min

(98:2)

–

.7 min, 6 min

[48]*Fazeli*

–

HPLC

–

(250mm×4.6mm, 5 μm) (C18)

.1ml/min

25°C

(60:40)

[49]

King

triol 25-hydroxy cholesterol

.0.036-0.089% RSD

.15-20 ng/g

[50]

Laakso

.(ELSD)

HPLC

TGs

CEs

FC

(3 μm, 100×4.6mm) S3W

– – (99:1 v/v) –
2ml/min (1:1) – – (4:1)

FC

RSD

.40°C

.4.1, 4.5 %

[51]

Stump

HPLC

(25cm×4.6mm, 5 μm) ODS

(UV)

(96:4)

–

(5cm×4.6mm)

30°C

1.05ml/min

.210nm

15.9min

.215nm

.3.4±95%

[52] *Schwartz Spanos*

(ELSD)

HPLC

(C18) -

.0.7ml/min

75 %

:

-

A

:

.(75:25)

-

B

.(1:1)

(1:1)

-

A

:

(45:45:10)

-

-

B

. 1 µg

[53]

Osada

HPLC

-

.(ELSD)

(60:4) – (20×0.46cm) (C18)

.1ml/min

(205-280 nm)

UV

40ml/min

ELSD

.100-500ng

HPLC

[54]Csiky

–

–

.206 nm

30min

[55]Smith, Ansari

–

(24:1)

–

212nm

(9:1)

.40ppb

.60min

[56]Richardson Finocchiaro

(9:1)

–

(C18)

–

(RI) *Refractive Index*

.3ppm

الفصل الثاني

الكروماتوجرافيا

Chapter Two

Chromatography

Introduction: مقدمة ١-٢

Tswett

Tswett

(Chromatography)

"

"

Tswett

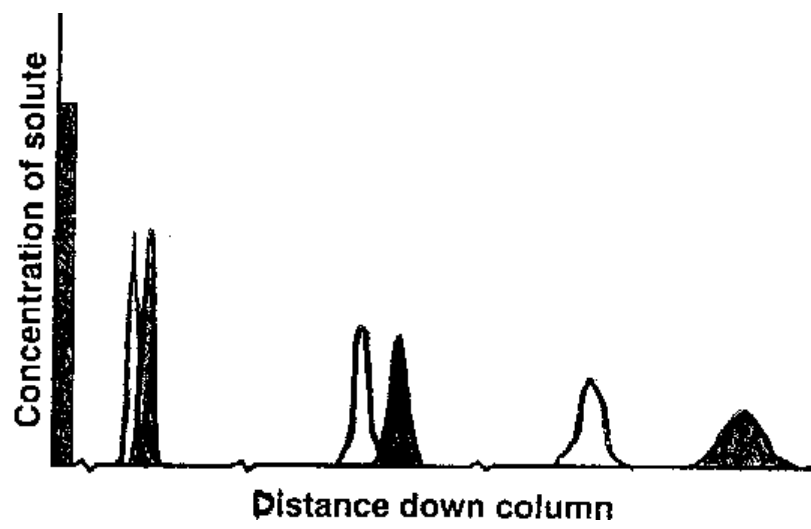
(-)

Tswett

(- -)

(- - -)

.[57](- -)



(-)

٢-٢ أنواع الطرق الكروماتوجرافية:

Liquid–Solid Chromatography (L-SC) : - *

Tswett

(*Silica gel*)

(*Alumina*)

()

)

.(

(*Adsorption Chromatography*) .

Liquid-Liquid Chromatography (L-LC) : - *

Synge و Martin

(polystyrene)

.(Partition Chromatography)

Gas-Solid Chromatography (G-SC) : - *

Philips Claesson Hesse

Gas-Liquid Chromatography (G-LC) : - *

Martin James

10^{-15} g

Ion-Exchange Chromatography : *

- *Urey Taylor*

Plane Chromatography :

*

(*Paper Chromatography*)

()

()

(TLC)

Thin Layer Chromatography

Schrieber Izmailov

Al_2O_3

Gel Chromatography :

*

Porath Flodin

(gel)

. [58,59]

٢-٣ الطور الثابت الصلب: Solid – Stationary Phase

(-)

:

(

(

(

[60].

(

(-)

.[60]

Al_2O_3	
C	
Mg/SiO ₂ (anhydrous)	
SiO ₂	
MgCO ₃	
CaCO ₃	
Mg/SiO ₂ (hydrous)	
C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁	
(C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆) _n	

٤-٢ الطور المتحرك : Liquid – Mobile Phase

(nonpolar)

(Elution)

[61]

(-)

(-)

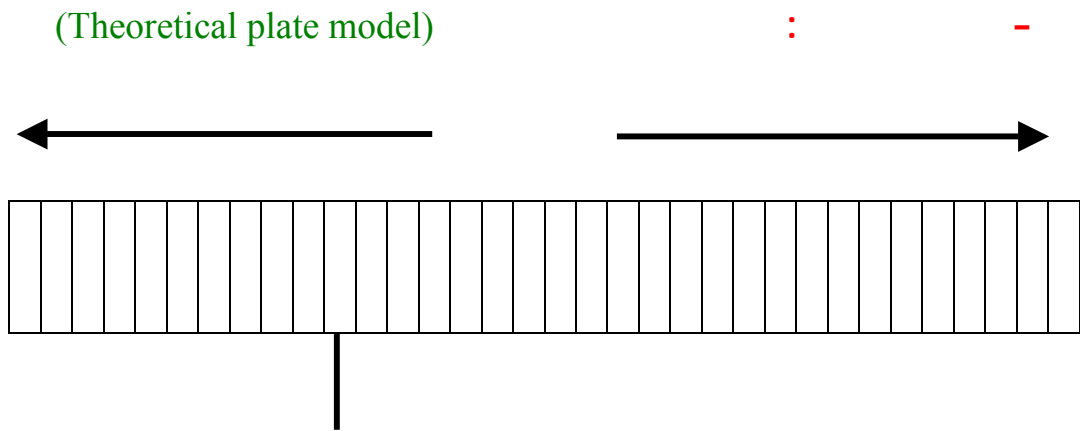
.

.[61]

*

--	--

٥-٢ الأسس النظرية لطرق الفصل الكروماتوجرافي:



(-)

(-)

() L

.(Height Equivalent to Theoretical Plate, HETP)

$$\text{HETP} = \frac{L}{N}$$

:

$$N = 16 \left(\frac{t_R}{W} \right)^2$$

w

t_R

.(-)

The Rate Theory

:

-

:(van Deemter equation)

$$\text{HETP} = A + \frac{B}{u} + Cu$$

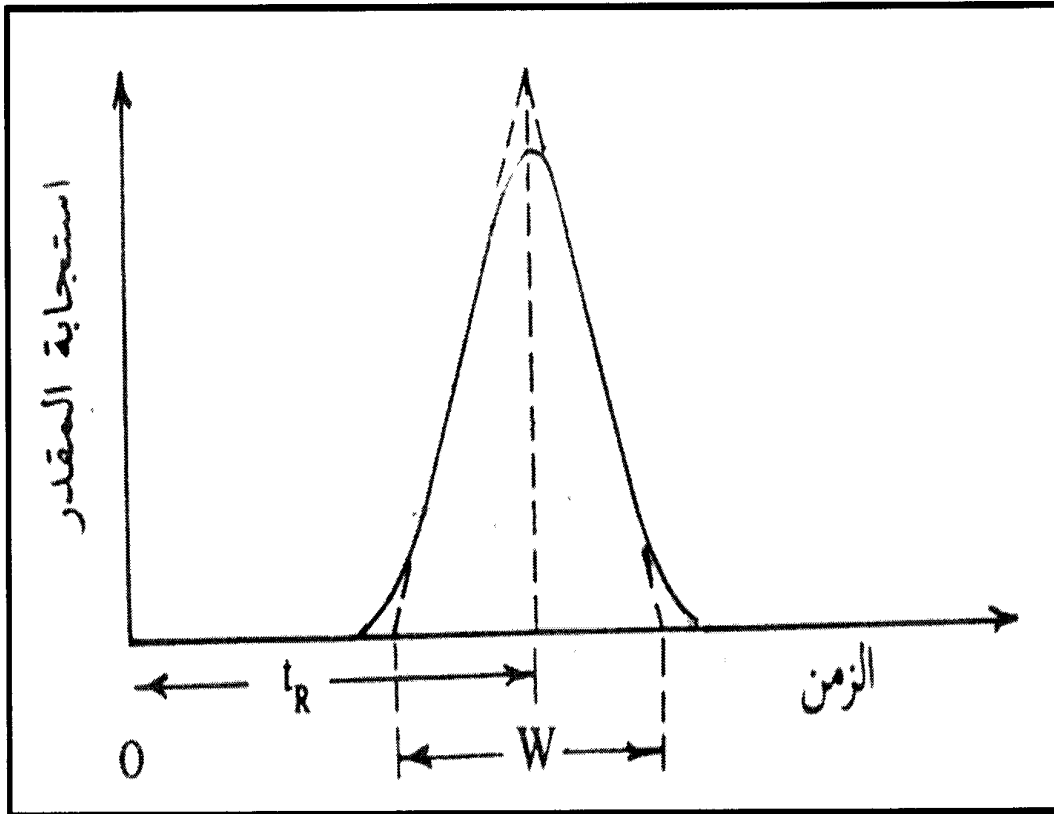
()

HETP

C B A

u

:



(-)

Eddy Diffusion (A) : (

A

Longitudinal Diffusion (B) : (

()

()

(- -)

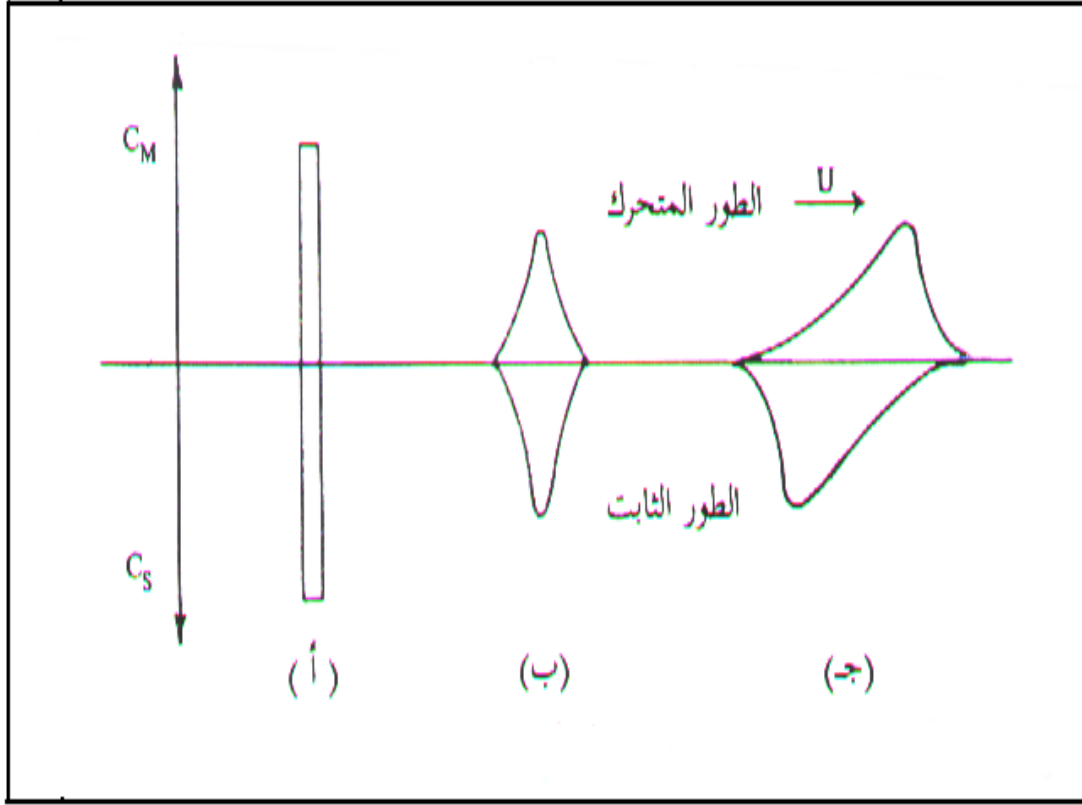
.(- -)

Resistance to mass transfer (C) : (

.

.(- -) .

.HETP ()



(-)

توزيع التركيز خلال النطاق في العمود الكروماتوجرافي

()

()

()

:

C_S

C_M

Distribution Coefficient : (

.D

$$D = \frac{C_S}{C_M} \quad (1)$$

C_S

C_M

t

:

$$t = \frac{C_M V_M}{C_M V_M + C_S V_S}$$

$$= \frac{C_M V_M}{C_M V_M + C_S V_S} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + D \frac{V_S}{V_M}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+k} \quad (4)$$

Capacity Factor k

t

r

u

$$r = ut = u \frac{1}{1+k} \quad (5)$$

k u r

Retention Time : $($

L

t_R

$$t_R = \frac{L}{r} = \frac{L}{u} (1+k) \quad (6)$$

$$= t_M (1+k) \quad (7)$$

t_M

Retention Volume : (

F

V_R

$$V_R \text{ (ml)} = t_R \text{ (min)} \times F \text{ (ml/min)} \quad (8)$$

(7)

$$V_R = V_M(1+k) \quad (9)$$

$$= V_M + DV_S$$

V_M

Resolution : (

(- -)

:

.(- -) .

)

(*Peaks Width*)

.(- -)

(N

HETP

.(- -)

t_2, t_1

R

:

(-)

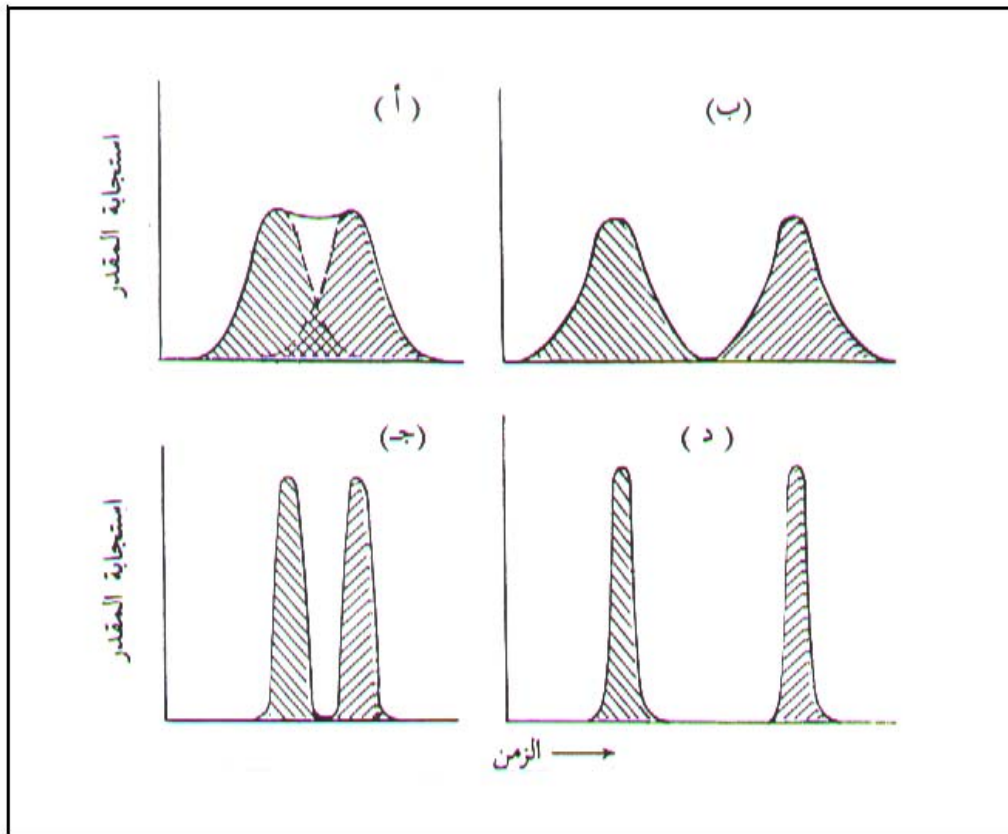
w_2, w_1

$$R = \frac{2(t_2 - t_1)}{(w_2 + w_1)}$$

R = 1.0

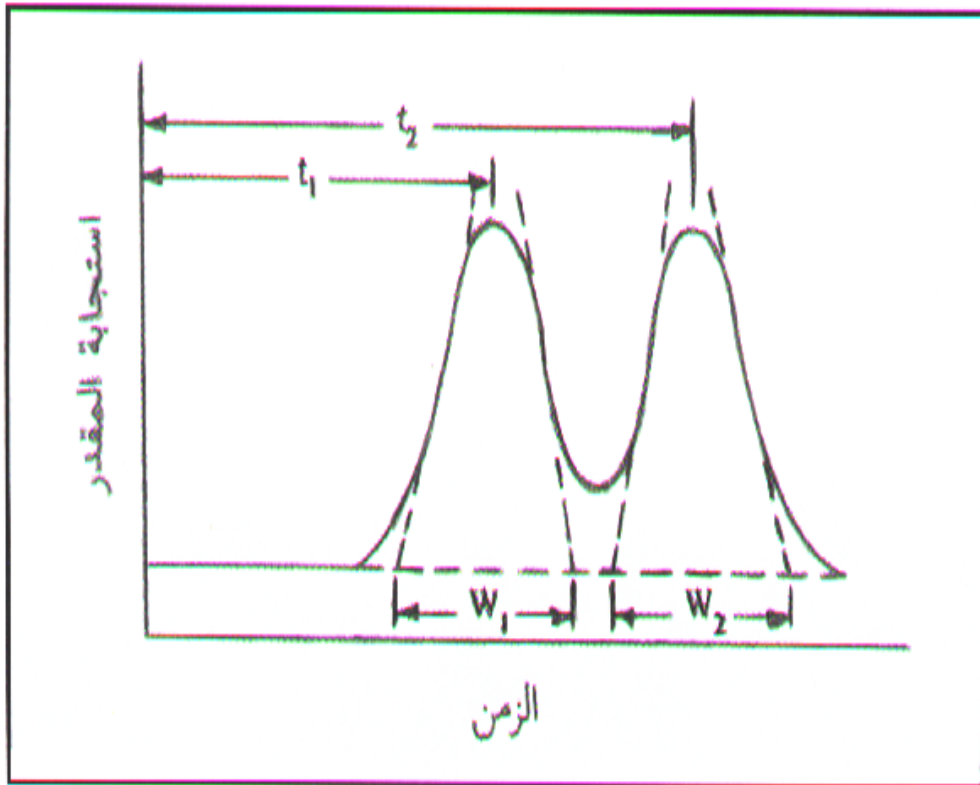
R > 1.5

.[62,63]



(-)

()
 ()
 ()
 ()



(-)

٦-٢ أنواع أعمدة الفصل:

Normal Phase : - -

Reversed Phase : - -

C18

Ion Exchange : - -

:

(Divinyl Benzene) DVB *Polystyrene* .

[64](Resins) .

٧-٢ تحليل المواد المفصولة:

.....

[65].

٨-٢ المقدرات: Detectors

:

UV (Solute)

(Fluorescence) ()

(Eluent)

Refractive Index

(solute+eluent)

Flame ionization

(eluent)

Mass Spectrometry

()

:

Absorbance Detectors :

(

:

.

:

Ultraviolet Absorbance Detectors with Filters

(

254 nm

365 nm 334 313 250

$$\text{Absorbance} = \log \frac{I_0}{I_t} = \epsilon C l$$

- : = ϵ
- . = C
- . = l
- . = I_0
- . = I_t

ب) مقدرات امتصاص الأشعة فوق البنفسجية مع موحد طول الموجة

Ultraviolet Absorbance Detectors with Monochromators

HPLC

:

(

Infrared Absorbance Detectors

(Fourier transform)

.2.5-14.5 μm

Fluorescence Detectors :

(

Refractive-Index Detectors :

(

Evaporative Light Scattering Detectors (ELSD)

(

(Silicon Photodiode)

Electrochemical Detectors :

(

(Amperometry)

(Coulometry)

(Polarography)

.[66,67]

(Conductometry)

HPLC)

()

(High Pressure (Performance) Liquid Chromatography)

٩-٢ الكروماتوجرافيا السائلة ذات الضغط (الأداء) العالي : HPLC

Martin Syngde

()

(High Speed)

(High Pressure)

.(High Performance)

10,000 pounds per square inch (Psi)

)

(

N

HPLC

HPLC

(Adsorption Chromatography)

٢-١٠ أهم المكونات الرئيسية لجهاز HPLC:

(-)

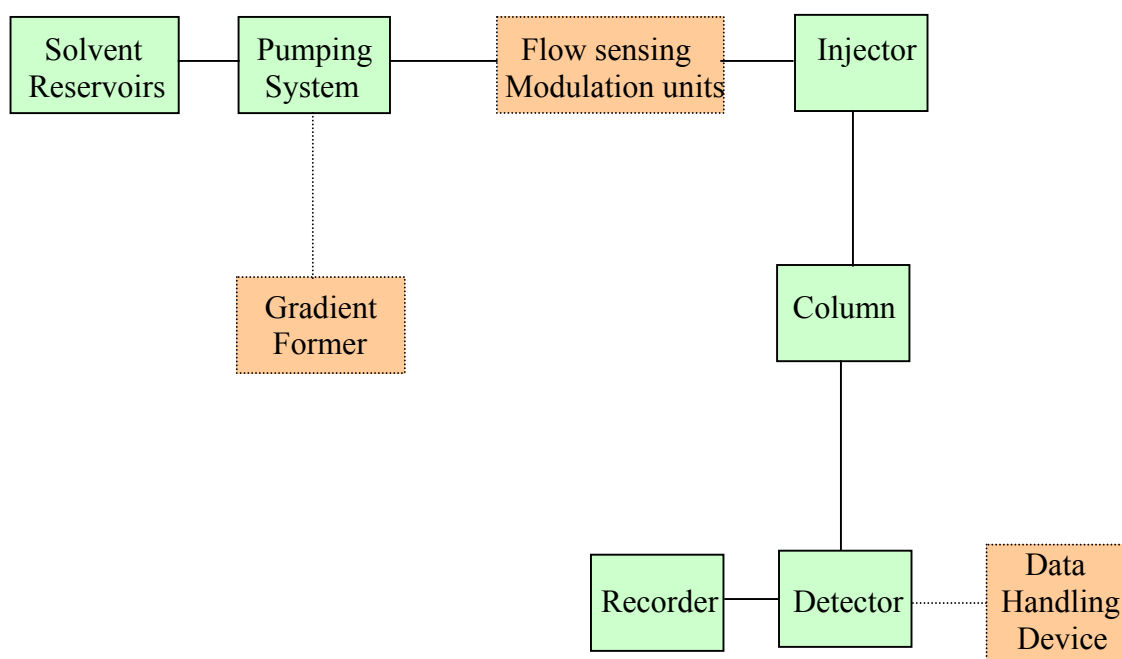
()

254nm

(UV detector)

280nm

[68,69].



(-)

.HPLC

Packing materials ١١-٢ الطور الثابت المعبأ:

200-300 m² g⁻¹

10 μm

5-10 μm

40μm

Lichrosorb Partisil

.Hydrochloric acid

Spherisorb Spherical

3-10 μm

(*micro porous*)

200-400 m²g⁻¹

6-10 μm

()

HPLC

)

(

.HPLC

. [70,71]

UV

HPLC

.

HPLC

.

الفصل الثالث

***HPLC* تقدير الكوليسترول باستخدام**

Chapter three

Determination of Cholesterol Using HPLC

الأجهزة: ١-٣ Instruments

()

(CTO-10A) (Shimaduz, Japan) HPLC

:

.(SCL – 10A) System controller -

.(DGU – 14A) Degasser unit -

.(SPD-10A) UV detector -

.(LC – 10AT) pump -

.(CTO-10A) column oven -

4.6 mm STR-ODS II column -

.5 µm 25 cm

.5 cm 4.6 mm Guard column -

.waste unit -

. Computer -

:

.(Hamilton 702-LC)	25 μ L	<i>Micro-syringe</i>	-
		.(Heraeus)	-
		.(Denver Instrument, U.S.A)	-
		.(Memmert)	-
		.	-
		.	أ -
		.(ALC)	-
.(Pharmacia Biotech)		(UV-visible spectrophotometer)	-
.(BUCHI)		(Rotavapor-RE 120)	-

Materials and Reagents : ٢-٣ الكواشف والمحاليل

		.(HPLC)	
		.(BDH) Methanol (CH ₃ OH)	*
		.(BDH) Acetone (CH ₃ COCH ₃)	*
		.(BDH) Diethyl ether (C ₂ H ₅ OC ₂ H ₅)	*
.(Mallinc Krodt)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	Isopropyl alcohol	*

*

(BDH) Anhydrous sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4)

(BDH) Cholesterol extra pure ($\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}$)

*

Preparation of Solutions : تحضير المحاليل : ٣-٣

0.1 g

(*Methanol*)

100 ml

1000 ppm

:

$$C_1 \times V_1 = C_2 \times V_2$$

٤-٣ دراسة الظروف المؤثرة على تقدير الكوليسترول:

Study of Effective Factors on the Determination of Cholesterol

HPLC

— — —)

(

.

25 μ L

.

:

(

Selection of the Suitable Temperature

(20, 25, 30, 35°C)

.

30°C

(-)

(-)

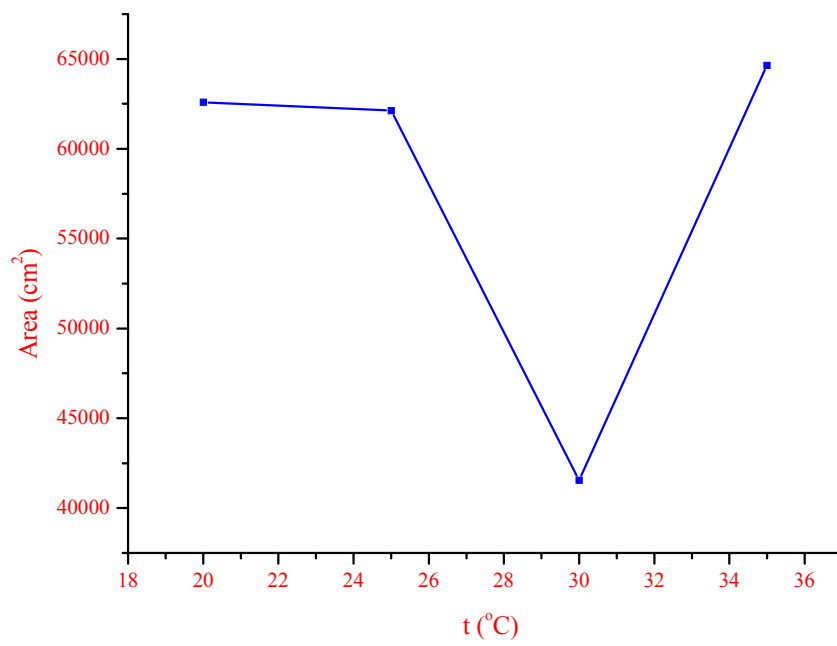
.

.30°C

(-)

*Effect of Column Temperature on the Peak Area
in Cholesterol Determination*

Peak Area (cm ²)	t (°C)	Concentration	Flow Rate	Wavelength	Mobile Phase
62589	20	10 ppm	2 ml/min	210 nm	100% Methanol
62120.5	25				
41557	30				
64650	35				



(-)

Effect of Temperature on Peak Area in Cholesterol Determination.

: (

Effect of Constituents of Mobile Phase

— HPLC

:

96 : 4 :

97 : 3 :

98 : 2 :

99 : 1 :

100 : 0

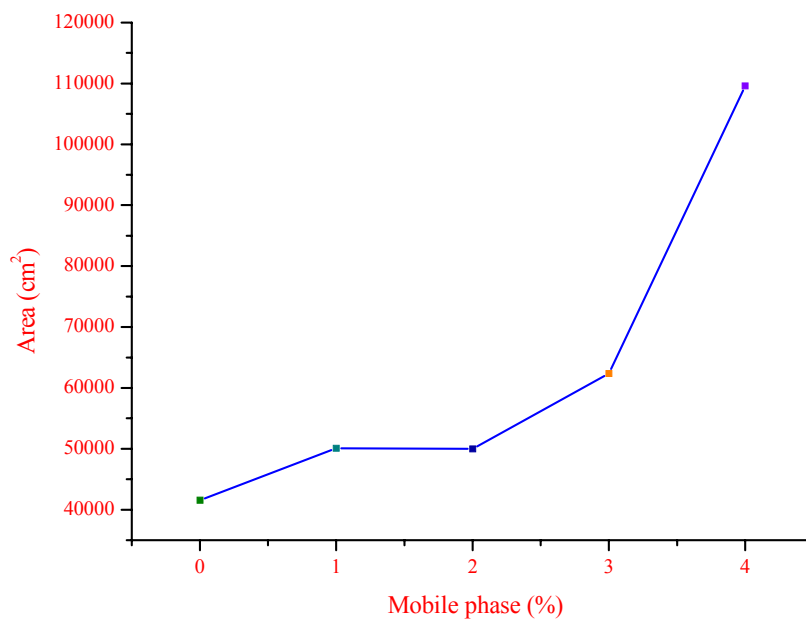
100%

.(-) (-) .

(-)

Determination of the Best Percentage of Mobile Phase.

Peak Area (cm ²)	Mobile Phase	Concentration	Flow Rate	Temperature	Wavelength
109595	96	10 ppm	2 ml/min	30°C	210 nm
62370	97				
49981	98				
50095	99				
41557	100				



(-)

*Determination of the Best Percentage of Mobile Phase
on Peak Area in Cholesterol Determination.*

Selection of the Suitable Wavelength

(

()

212 nm 209 nm

210 nm

.(-) (-)

UV-spectrophotometer

.

.(-)

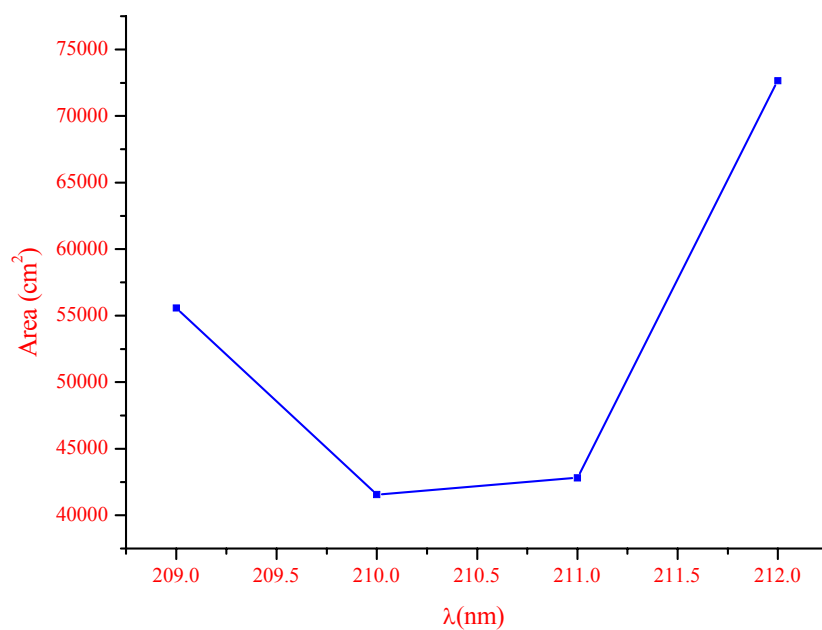
210 nm

. 210 nm (HPLC & UV)

(-)

Effect of Wavelength on Peak Area in Cholesterol Determination.

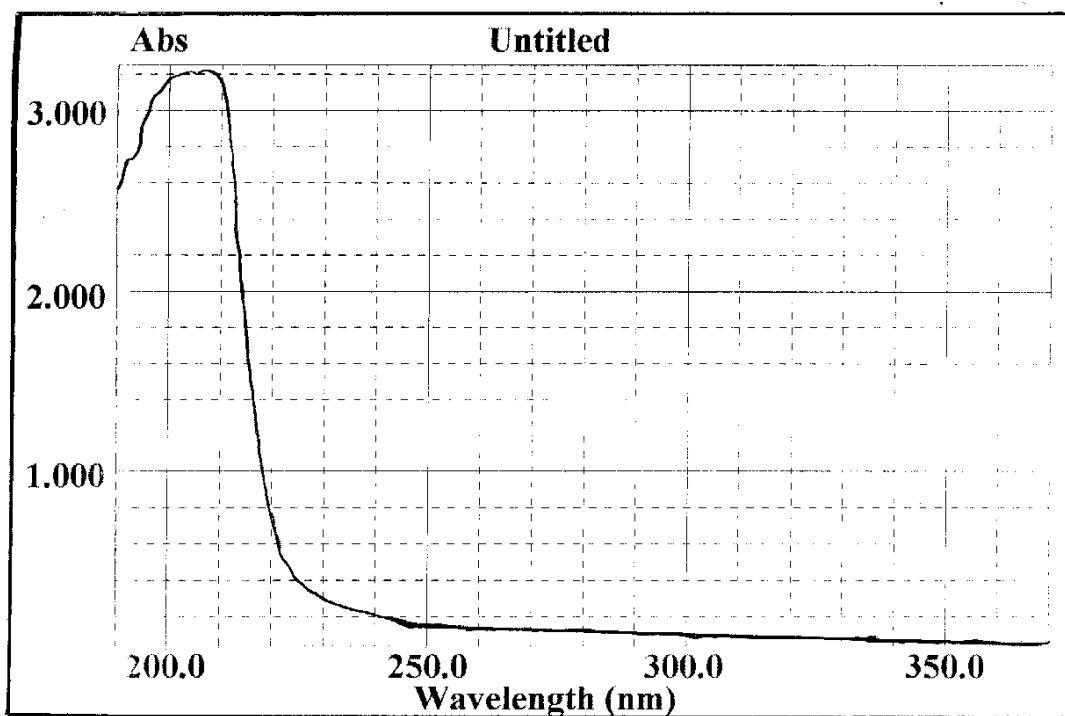
Peak Area cm ²	Wavelength	Concentration	Flow Rate	Temperature	Mobile Phase
55568.5	209 nm	10 ppm	2 ml/min	30°C	100% Methanol
41557.0	210 nm				
42815.0	211 nm				
72645.5	212 nm				



(-)

تأثير الطول الموجي على مساحة السن في تقدير الكوليسترول.

Effect of Wavelength on Peak Area in Cholesterol Determination.



(-)

.10 ppm

Absorption Curve of Standard Cholesterol Solution

Using UV-Spectrophotometer at 10 ppm.

Effect of total Flow - Rate :

(

Flow-Rate

HPLC

.(-)

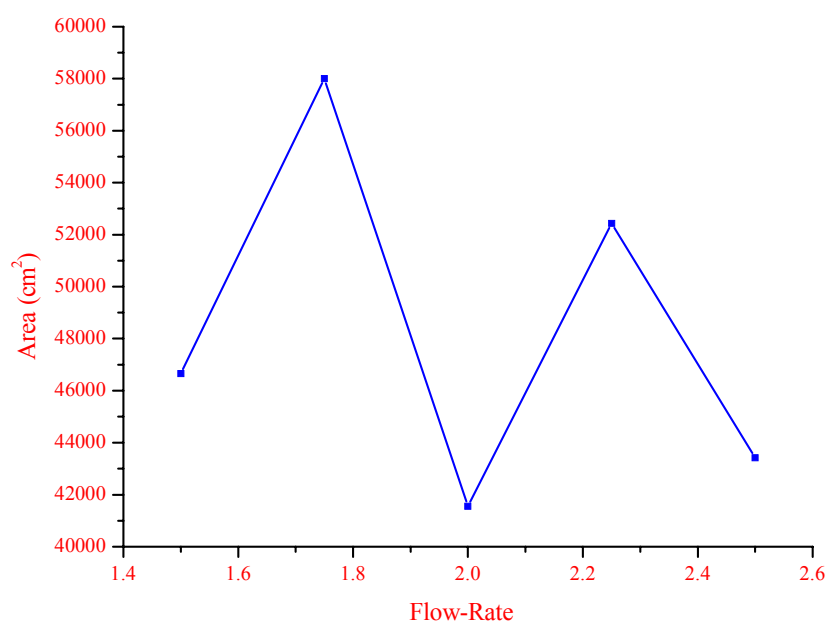
(-)

.2 ml/min

(-)

Effect of flow – Rate on Peak Area in Cholesterol Determination.

Peak Area cm ²	Flow Rate	Concentration	Wavelength	Temperature	Mobile Phase
46661.5	1.5 ml/min	10 ppm	210 nm	30°C	100% Methanol
58007.5	1.75 ml/min				
41557	2.0 ml/min				
52433	2.25 ml/min				
43421.5	2.5 ml/min				



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Effect of Flow-Rate on Peak Area in Cholesterol Determination.

:

(

(10-50 ppm)

HPLC

210 nm

2 ml/min

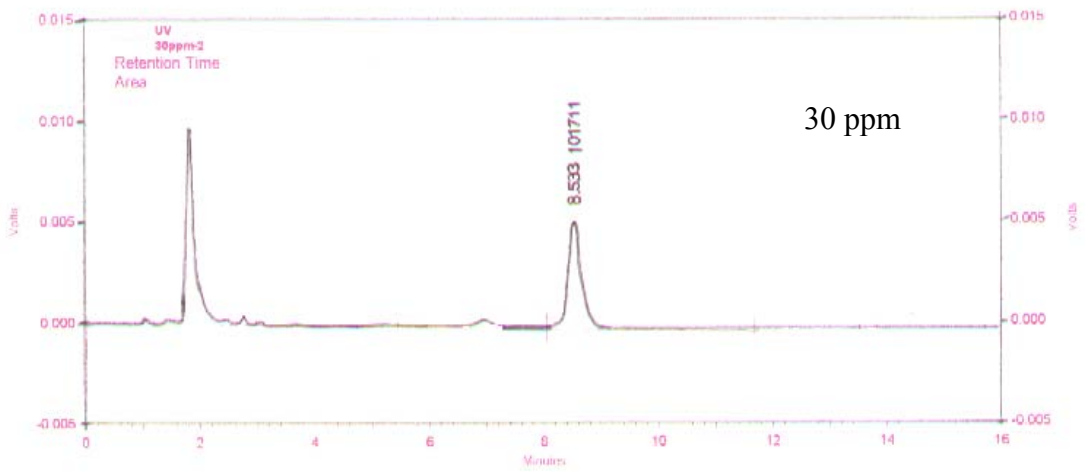
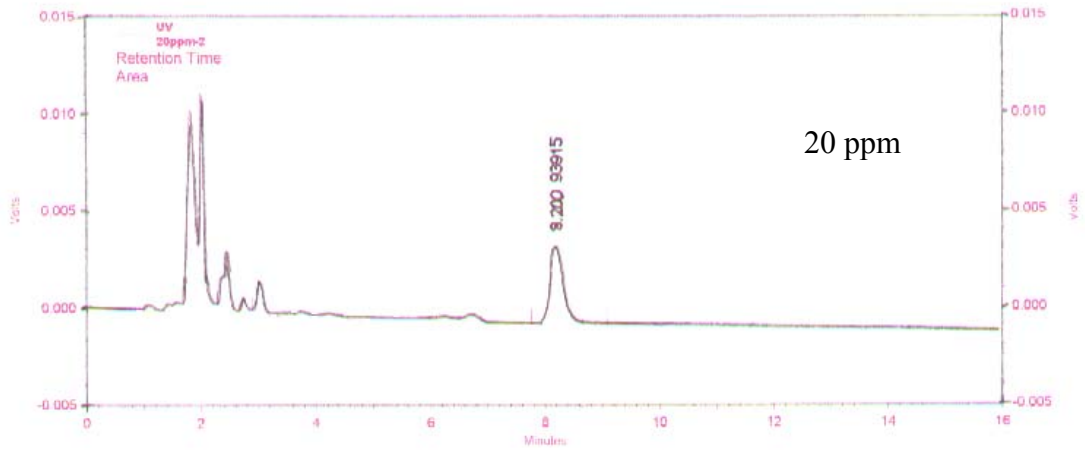
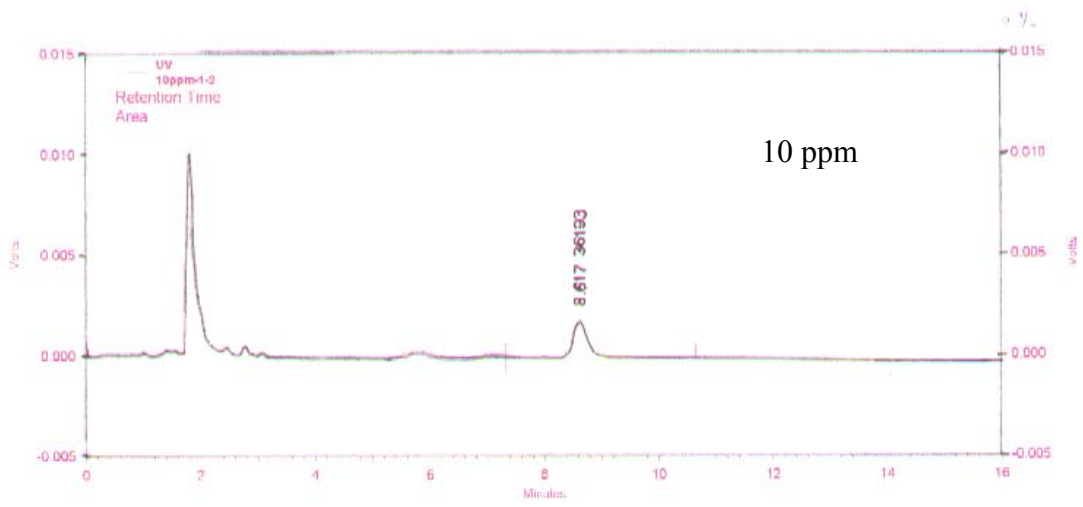
30°C

.(-)

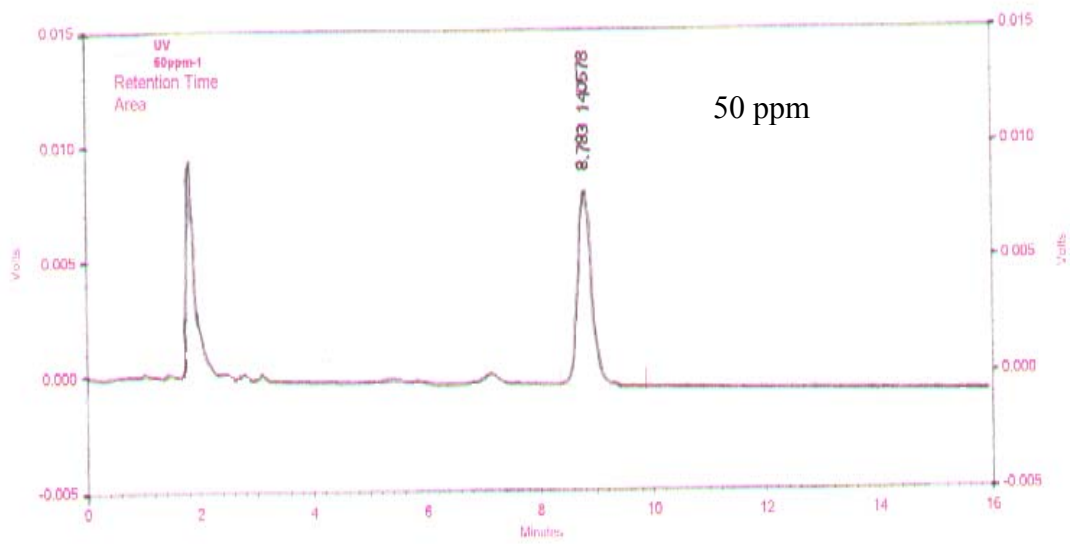
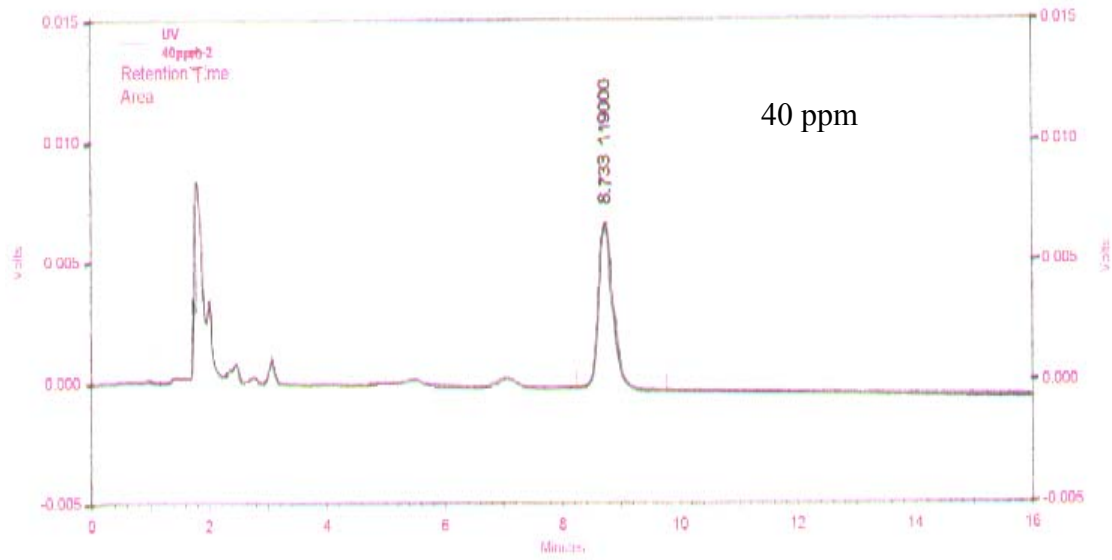
.100%

.(-)

.(-)



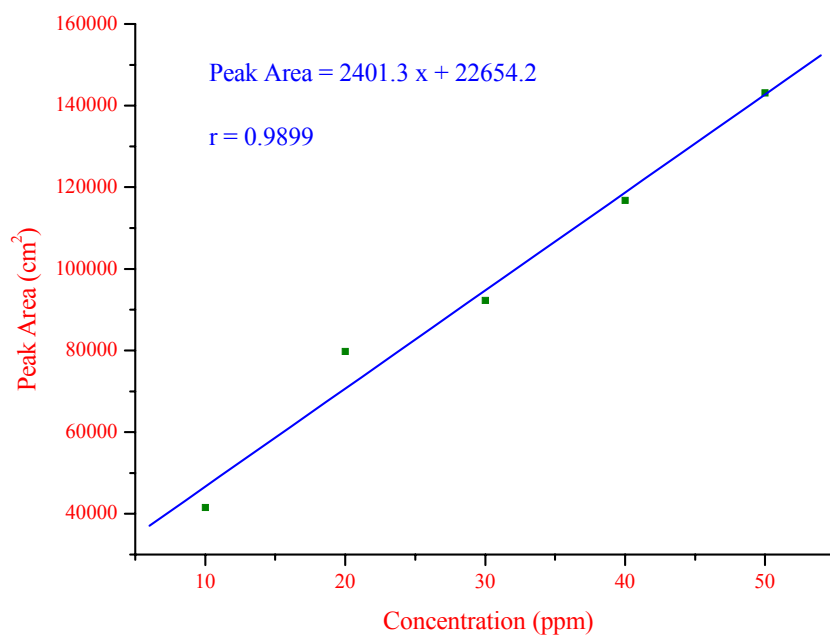
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Peak Area cm ²	Concentration	Wavelength	Flow Rate	Temperature	Mobile Phase
41557	10 ppm	210 nm	2 ml/min	30°C	100% Methanol
79756	20 ppm				
92248	30 ppm				
116804.5	40 ppm				
143096.5	50 ppm				



(-)

Calibration Curve of Cholesterol at the Studied Optimum Conditions.

الفصل الرابع

التطبيقات

Chapter four

Applications

١-٤ العينات المستخدمة: The Used Samples

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٢-٤ تجهيز العينات: Sample Preparation

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()

()

:

5 g .

(- -)

250 ml

. 250 ml

500ml

30 sec

60 ml

10 min

()

60 ml

250 ml

30 sec

()

4°C

1500 rpm

5 min

() () ()

30 ml ()

15 min

0.5ml ()

() ()

) 10 ml 30 ml .

. 15 sec (.

250ml .

. 50°C .

. 20 ml .

8 ml .

4ml .

. 5 ml .

. 100 ml .

. 25 µL .

: (

-)

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:

0.5g

5 ml

100 ml

25 μ L

.HPLC

.

:

(

- -)

100 g

(

200 ml

:

(Rotary Evaporator)

:

35°C

.

(Evaporation in a stream of N₂)

:

.35°C

0.5 g

100 ml

25 µL

.

()

.()

()

()

.(Frisky)

: (

.Hitachi-917

HPLC

:

0.25 ml

4 ml

0.05 ml

1 ml

25 µL

HPLC

٣-٤ مناقشة النتائج:

HPLC

:

100%

210 nm

30°C

2 ml/min

10

HPLC

0.9899

(r)

(10-50 ppm)

50

:

$$A = m x + b$$

:

$$2401.3 = \quad = m$$

$$22654.2 = \quad = b$$

$$\quad = x$$

$$\quad = A$$

HPLC

(-) (-) (-)

.(-) (-) (-)

(- -)

.(-) (-)

HPLC

.(-)

(-)

.(cm²)

Determination of Cholesterol in Different Samples of Milk (cm²).

\bar{x}	65386.5	57705.5	47121.5	59755.0
S.D	64.8	16	14.35	2.65
%RSD	0.1	0.03	0.03	4.43×10^{-3}

$= \bar{x}$ *

(-)

.(ppm)

Determination of Cholesterol in Different Samples of Milk (ppm).

\bar{y}	19.720	17.140	14.216	18.026
S.D	0.016	3.85×10^{-3}	3.45×10^{-3}	6.38×10^{-4}
%RSD	0.08	0.02	0.02	3.54×10^{-3}

$= \bar{y}$ *

(-)

.(cm²)

Determination of Cholesterol in Different Samples of Fat (cm²).

\bar{x}	50978	50404.5	50795.0	37551.0	50179.5
S.D	9.75	4.58	21.56	24.35	19.84
%RSD	0.02	9.1×10^{-3}	0.04	0.06	0.04

\bar{x} *

(-)

.(ppm)

Determination of Cholesterol in Different Samples of Fat (ppm).

\bar{y}	15.380	15.206	15.324	11.330	15.142
S.D	2.346×10^{-3}	1.102×10^{-3}	5.188×10^{-3}	5.859×10^{-3}	4.774×10^{-3}
%RSD	0.02	7.25×10^{-3}	0.03	0.05	0.03

\bar{y} *

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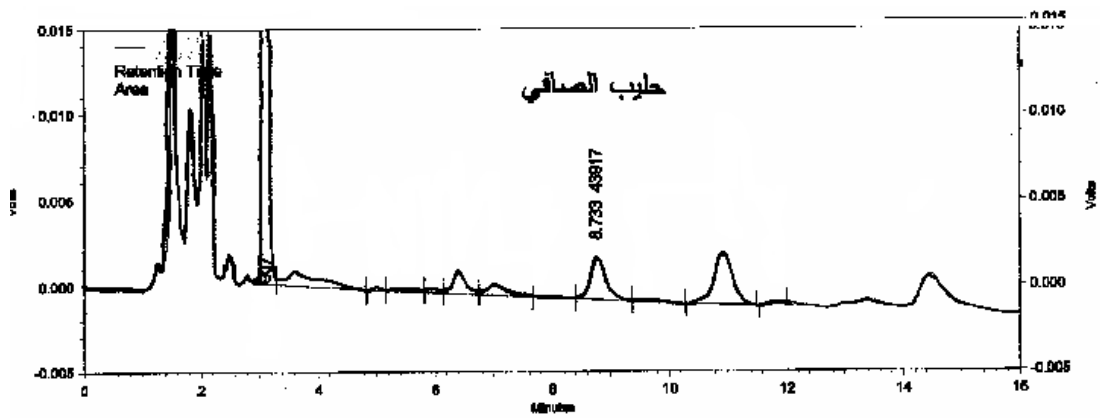
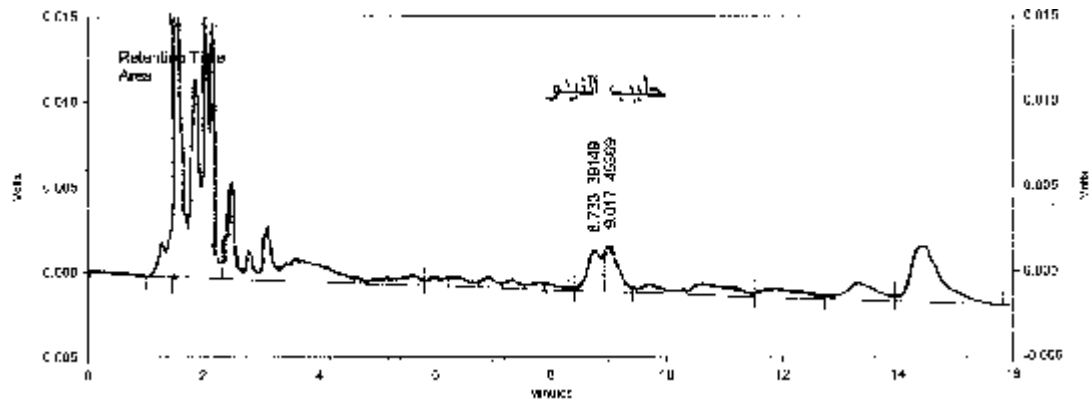
Determination of Cholesterol in the Studied Samples.

	Sample	Average Peak Area (cm ²)	Average Concentration (ppm)
1		1380787.5	416.58
2		1128115.0	340.347
3		458604.7	138.358
4		57492.125	17.343
5		50725.8	15.30
6		43865.25	13.236

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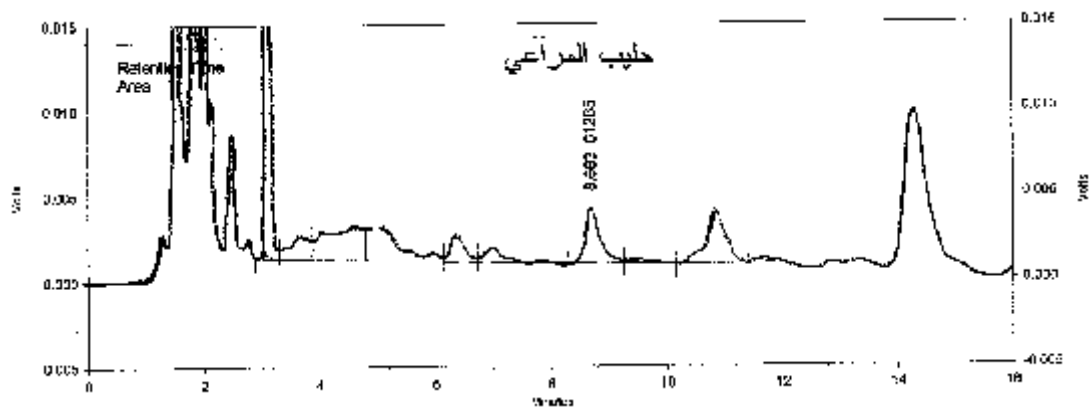
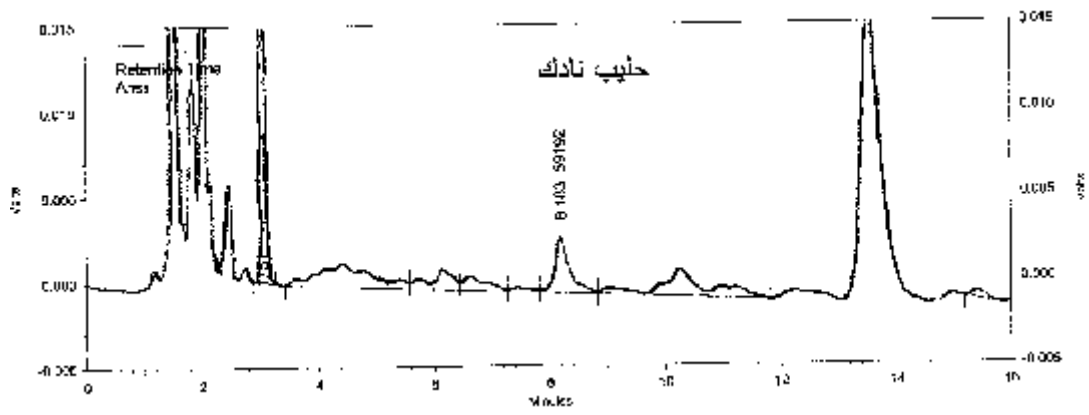
% Recovery of Cholesterol in Blood Samples.

	(ppm)	HPLC (ppm)	(%)
1	2292.84	2246.99	98
2	2153.88	2068.59	96.04
3	1659.8	1624.95	97.90
4	2481.98	1826.23	73.58
5	1764.02	1572.64	89.15
6	1358.72	1204.97	88.68

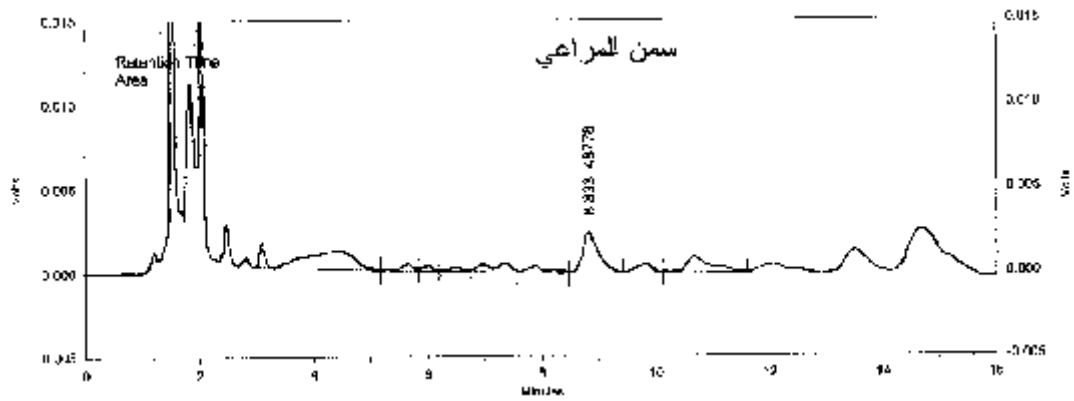
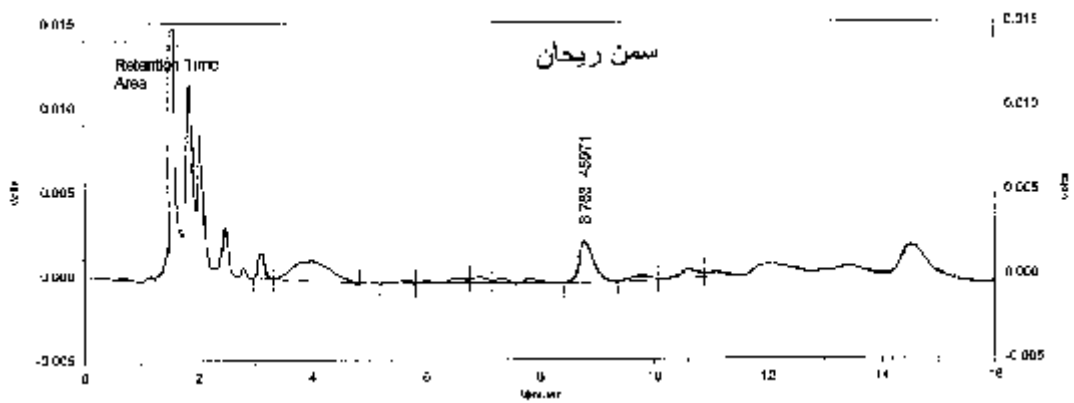
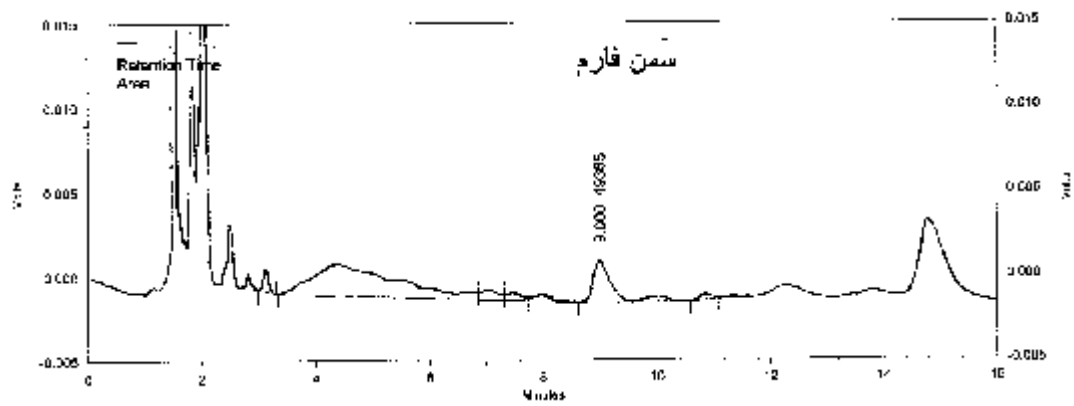


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Chromatograms of Cholesterol in Milk Samples.

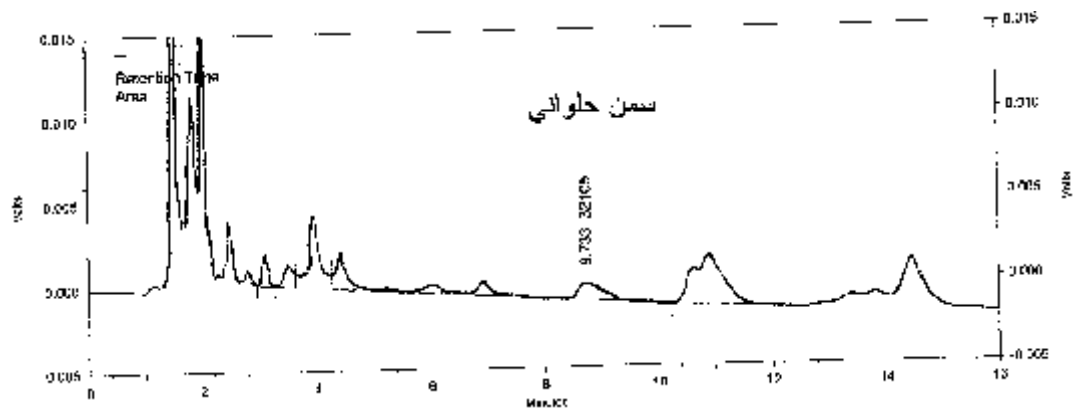
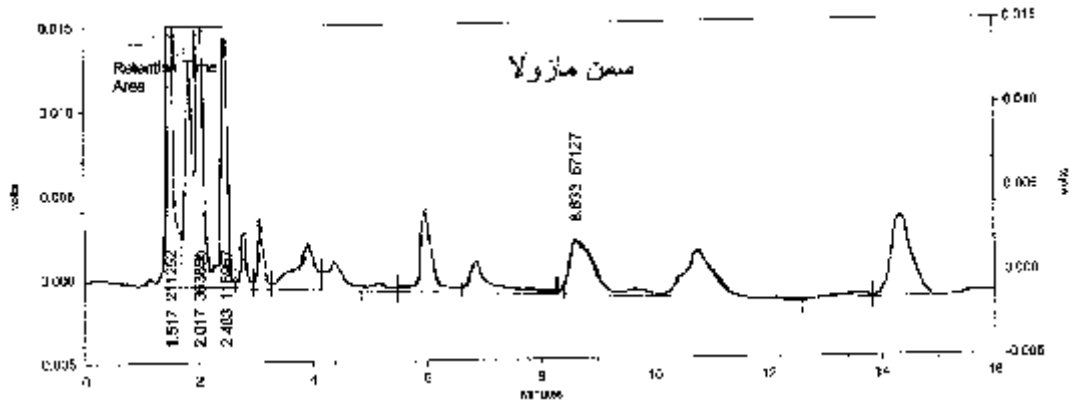


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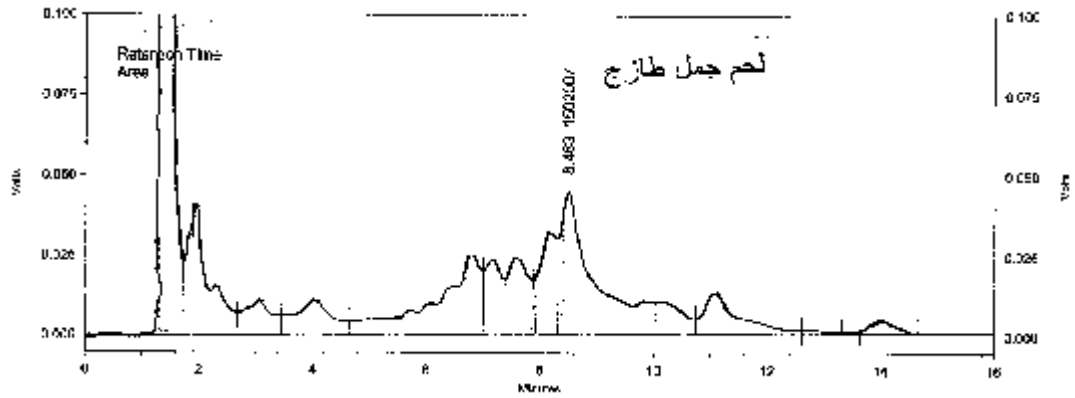
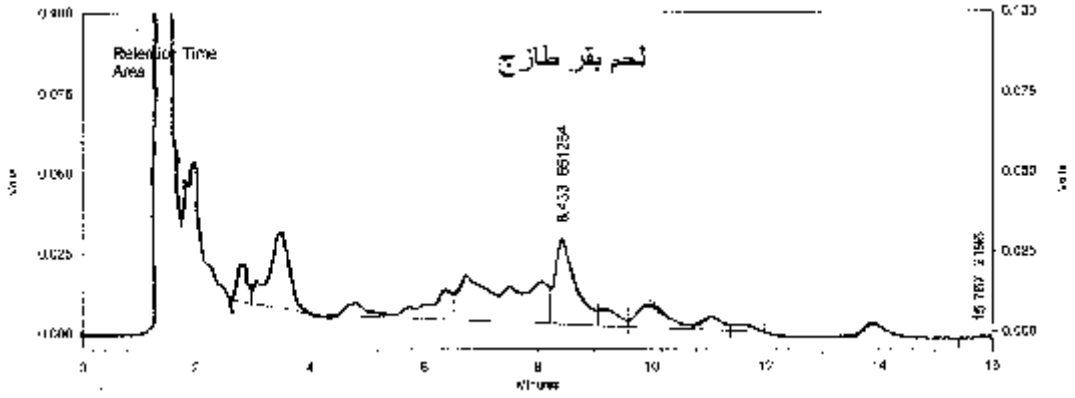
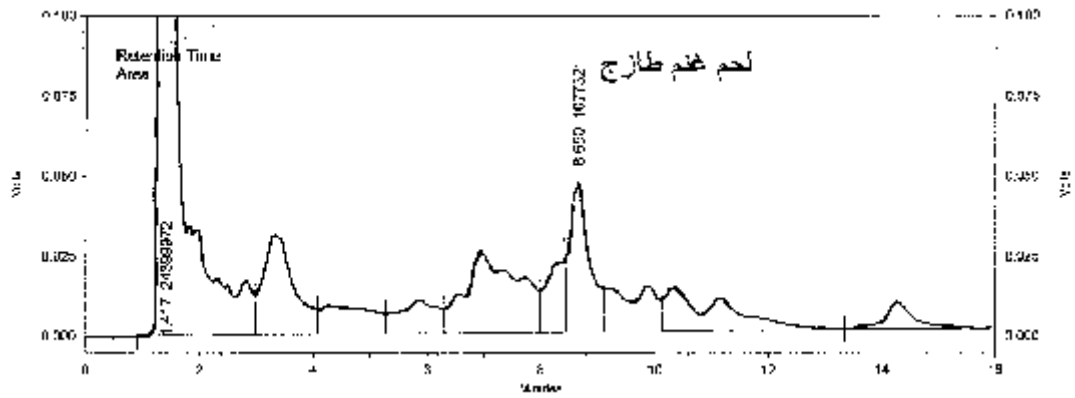


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Chromatograms of Cholesterol in Fat Samples.

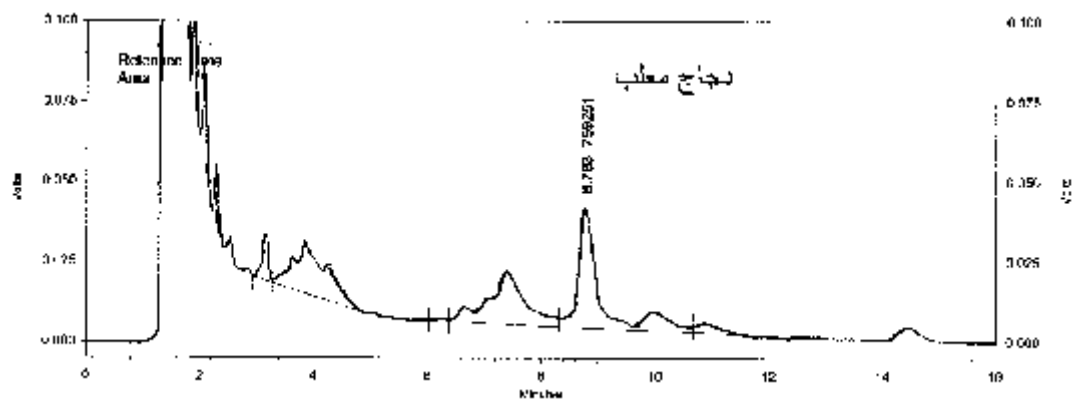
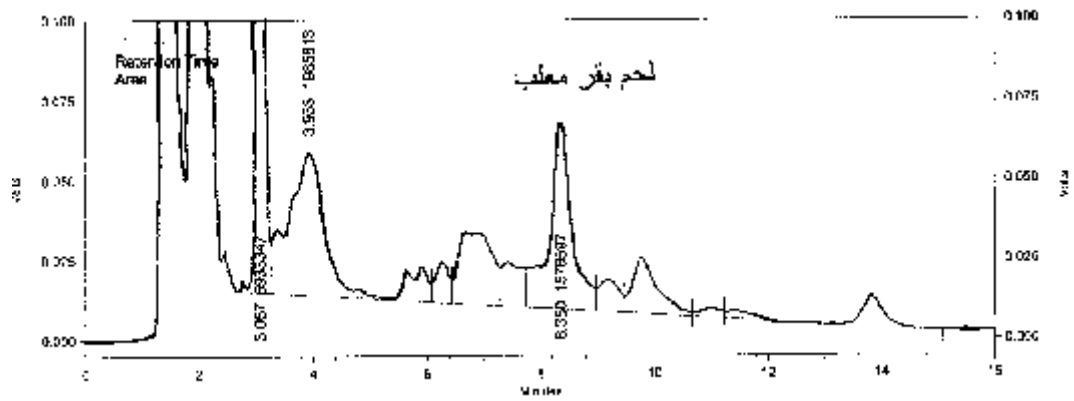


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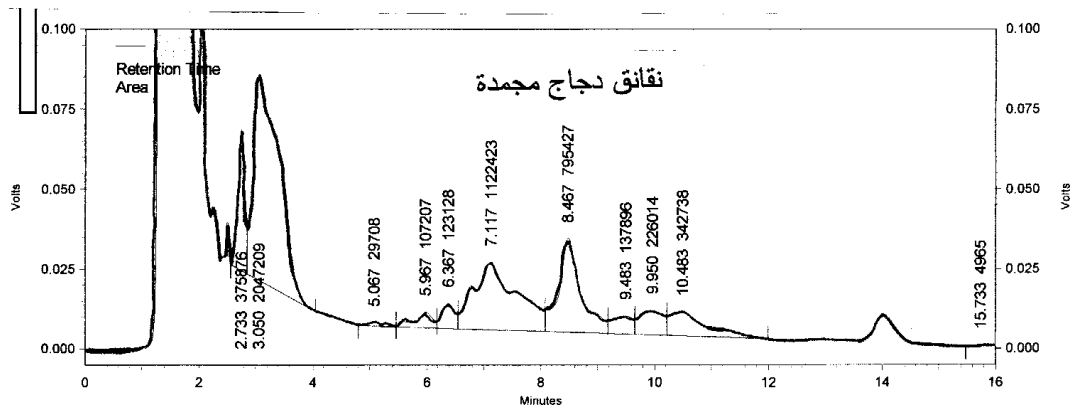
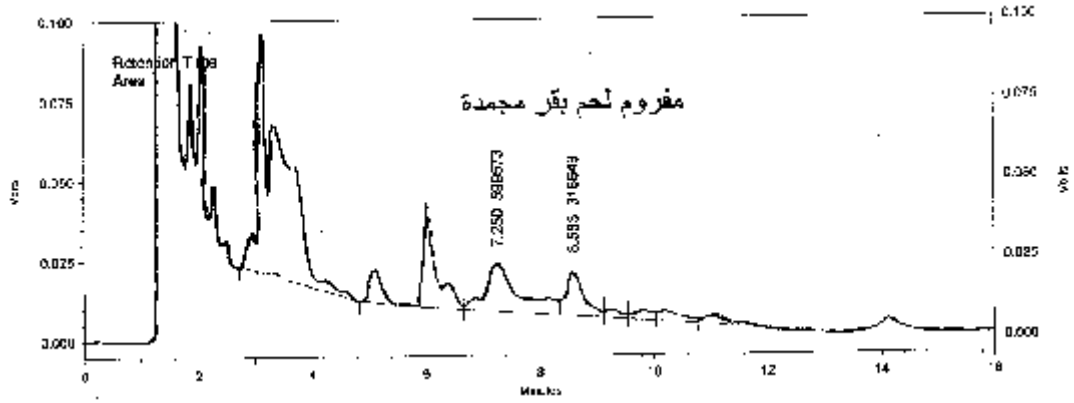
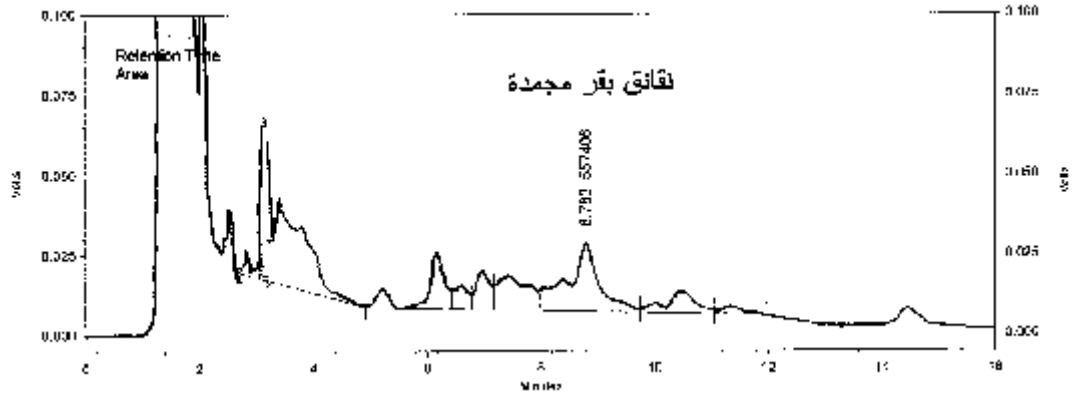


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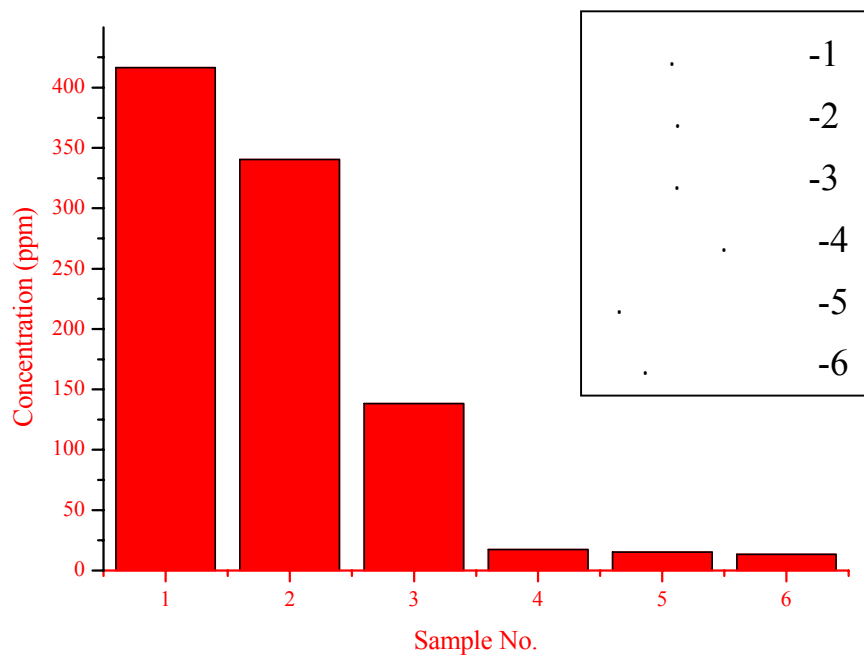
Chromatograms of Cholesterol in Meat Samples.



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Amount of Cholesterol in the Studied Samples.

٤-٤ الخلاصة:

ppm

المراجع

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