



Histamine in Rat Microdialysates by LCEC

Purpose

Determination of histamine in microdialysates of rat anterior hypothalamus.

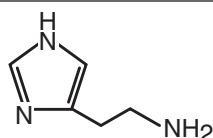


Figure 1. Structure of histamine.

Histamine (**F1**) is a heterocyclic primary amine known for its mediation of allergic response (1). Stored in mast cells and peripheral blood basophils, its release plays a role in allergy, inflammation, gastric acid secretion, microcirculation and neurotransmission (2).

Existing Methods

Radioenzymatic assays, fluorometry, and LC with fluorescence or electrochemical detection (both require derivatization). The method below, modified from (3), relies on derivatization with *o*-phthalaldehyde (OPA).

Conditions

System: BAS 592e liquid chromatograph
Electrode: Radial-flow 3 mm glassy carbon
Potential: +700 mV vs. Ag/AgCl
Column: 3 x 100 mm C₁₈ (MF-8954)
Column Temperature: 35 °C
Mobile Phase: 5.9 g NaH₂PO₄ • H₂O, 1.1 g Na₂HPO₄, 186 mg EDTA brought to 500 mL H₂O, adjusted to pH 6.4. Combine 480 mL with 240 mL acetonitrile and 280 mL methanol.
Flow Rate: 1 mL/min
Loop Size: 20 µL
Injection Volume: 10 µL

Notes

Samples were derivatized with OPA using Reagent A of the BAS Amino Acid Kit (MF-8905), using 20 µL sample and 4 µL Reagent A, with a 3-minute reaction time.

Separation of histamine in a rat microdialysis sample is shown in **F2**. A calibration curve for histamine standards in water is shown in **F3**. The limit of quantitation for real-world microdialysis samples was approximately 15 nM (0.15 pmoles injected).

References

1. D. Egger, G. Reisbach, L. Hultner, *J. Chromatogr. B* 662 (1994) 103-107.
2. C.M.C.J. van Haaster, W. Engels, P.J.M.R. Lemmens, G. Hornstra, G.J. van der Vusse, *J. Chromatogr.* 617 (1993) 233-240.
3. T.B. Jensen, P.D. Marley, *J. Chromatogr. B* 670 (1995) 199-207.

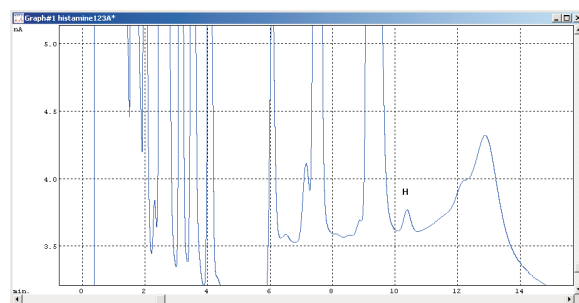


Figure 2. Separation of histamine (H) from rat anterior hypothalamus microdialysate. Peak corresponds to 50 nM histamine.

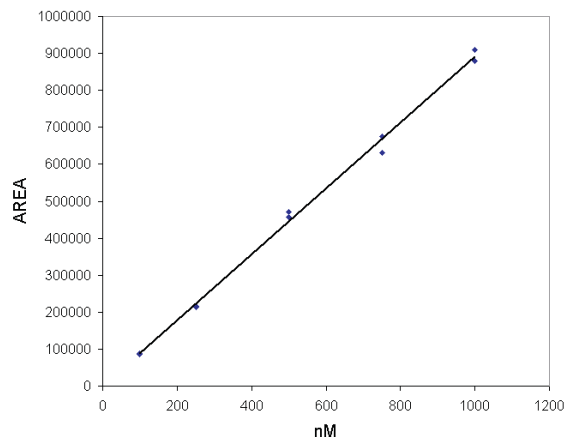


Figure 3. Linearity of histamine standards. $R^2 = 0.997$

