

분광광도 검출법으로 간단하고 선택적인 흐름주입촉매법에 의한 루테늄 정량

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Simple and Selective Flow Injection Catalytic Determination of Ruthenium with Spectrophotometric Detection

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요 약. 간단하고 선택적인 흐름주입촉매법으로 pH 1.0에서 고황산염(periodate)에 의한 pyronin B의 산화의 촉매 효과를 근간으로 루테늄 정량에 대해 논하였다. 반응속도는 555 nm에서의 흡수를 분광광도법으로 조절하였다. 루테늄 정량의 최적화된 조건으로 검출한계는 0.04 ng/mL로 측정범위로 0.1-10.0 ng/mL($r^2=0.9982$)와 10.0-50.0 ng/mL($r^2=0.9934$), 그리고 시료속도는 30 ± 5 samples/h를 얻었다. 5번 측정의 상대표준편차는 1.44%를 넘지 않았다. 제안된 본 방법은 성공적으로 환경 및 생물학적 시료 중에서 루테늄의 초미량 정량에 성공적으로 적용되었다.

주제어: 루테늄, FIA, 분광광도법, Pyronin B, 촉매적 정량

ABSTRACT. A simple, selective and highly sensitive flow injection catalytic method was presented for determination of ruthenium based on its catalytic effect on the oxidation of pyronin B by periodate in pH=1.0. The reaction rate is controlled spectrophotometrically by monitoring the dye absorbance at 555 nm. The optimized conditions make it possible to determine ruthenium in the ranges of 0.1-10.0 ng/mL ($r^2=0.9982$) and 10.0-50.0 ng/mL ($r^2=0.9934$) with a detection limit of 0.04 ng/mL and a sample rate of 30 ± 5 samples/h. Relative standard deviation for the results of five replicate measurements does not exceed 1.44%. The proposed method has been successfully applied for quantitation of ultra trace amounts of ruthenium in some environmental and biological samples.

Keywords: Ruthenium, FIA, Spectrophotometry, Pyronin B, Catalytic Determination

INTRODUCTION

Different studies have been carried out regarding the application of materials containing Ru compounds. Due to their electrochemical and thermoelectric properties, such types of materials have shown potential catalytic,^{1,2} pharmaceutical, analytical and theoretical applications. Ruthenium Red is an inorganic dye used in microscopy for differential staining and as a diagnostic reagent.^{3,4} This compound is

used to study changes in cytoplasmic concentrations of calcium. Ruthenium red inhibits calcium transport through membrane channels. The success of cisplatin as an anticancer agent has stimulated the search for other organometallic cytotoxic compounds with more acceptable toxicity profile and, if possible, an increase of antitumor activity. In the last three decades, a wide range of ruthenium agents has been synthesized and tested for antitumor properties. Despite their low cytotoxic potential in vitro, many

ruthenium compounds increase the life time expectancy of tumor-bearing hosts. NAMI-A ($\text{Na}[\text{trans-RuCl}_2(\text{DMSO})_2\text{Im}]$) is distinguished from the other antitumor drugs on the one side for its absence of toxicity for the healthy tissues of the host at the doses active against the tumor metastases and, on the other side, for its specific antimetastatic activity rather than for the generic reduction of growth in the tumors themselves.^{5,6}

There are three main properties that make ruthenium complexes well suited for medicinal applications: (i) rate of ligand exchange (ii) the ability of ruthenium to mimic iron in binding to certain biological molecules, (iii) the range of accessible oxidation states. Ruthenium antitumor complexes probably function in a manner different from cisplatin, which appears to bind DNA by cross-linking adjacent guanine, thereby causing a class of DNA-binding proteins to adhere to the site. So, ruthenium complexes can be used as anti tumor and anti cancer drugs.⁵⁻⁹ But all ruthenium compounds should be considered as highly toxic and carcinogenic. Compounds of ruthenium stain the skin very strongly and can damage lung and eyes. It seems that ingested ruthenium is retained bones. The use of these kinds of catalysts in industrial and pharmaceutical processes could cause ruthenium contamination in environmental systems, which necessitates the development of reliable and practical procedures for determining this metal in biological and environmental samples.

A number of methods have been proposed for determination of ruthenium using spectrophotometry,¹⁰⁻¹² voltammetry,¹³ atomic absorption spectroscopy,¹⁴ fluorimetry¹⁵ and flow injection analysis.¹⁶⁻²¹ Among these determination methods the availability of spectrophotometric instruments and the simplicity of analytical procedure make the procedure very attractive for a wide range of applications, while in other mentioned determination techniques, such as voltammetry and atomic absorption spectroscopy, instruments are highly expensive, day-to-day maintenance is high, and the methods are not free from various types of inherent interferences. A variety of chromogenic agents have served as the basis for the sensitive spectrophotometric quantitation of rute-

nium. Recent reference work²² list more reagents for ruthenium that is steadily increasing because of its commercial importance.

Flow injection analysis (FIA) coupled with spectrophotometric determination provides served analytical advantages such as automation, rapid response, simple instruments, low cost, high reproducibility, high selectivity and sensitivity that seem promising to determine trace levels of ruthenium in real samples.

In this paper a new selective, sensitive and rapid method is reported for determination of ruthenium (III), based on its catalytic effect on the oxidation of pyronin B by periodate. The variance in the absorbance of the reagent, at $\lambda_{\text{max}}=555$ nm, is proportional to the concentration of ruthenium. Using flow injection analysis increases reproducibility and the speed of reaction, also it decreases interferences. The influence of variables has been studied, and the developed procedure has been employed for the determination of ruthenium in the real samples with satisfactory results.

EXPERIMENTAL

Reagents

A 100.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ stock solution of Ru(III) was prepared by dissolving 0.2052 g, of RuCl_3 in ethanol in a 100 mL volumetric flask. All working solutions of Ru(III) were prepared by dilution of this stock solution.

Solution of 1.0×10^{-3} M, pyronin B was prepared by dissolving appropriate amounts of pyronin B in a 100 ml volumetric flask.

Sodium periodate stock solution (1.0×10^{-2} M) was prepared by dissolving 0.5582 g, of NaIO_4 , in water and diluting to 100 ml with doubled distilled water.

A 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ solution of Ruthenium Red was prepared by dissolving 0.026 g of Ruthenium Red (Sigma, lot 126H1196) in water in a 100 ml volumetric flask.

Buffer solution of pH=1 (Glycine/HCl) was purchased from Merck and universal buffer solutions in the range from 2 to 10 were prepared with acetate, citrate and phosphate.²³

Flow injection system

Fig. 1 shows the schematic diagram of the flow

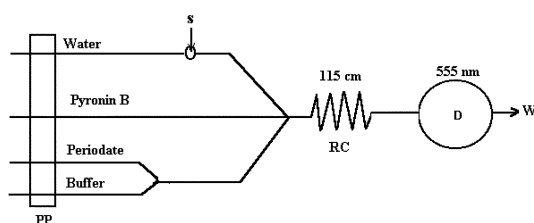


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the flow system. (flow rate of 44 ml/h for each channel, sample loop volume of 118 μ L, reaction coil length of 115 cm, absorbance wavelengths: λ_{max} =555 nm); S, injection valve; RC, reaction coil; D, spectrophotometer; PP, peristaltic pump.

system. Silicon rubber tube with 1.0 mm i.d was used for delivery of the solutions. The 12-channel peristaltic pump (Desaga, P.L.G, 220 V, 70W) was fitted for pumping solutions. A mixed solution of periodate, buffer, pyronin B and water as a carrier stream was delivered through silicon rubber tubing. The standard solution of Ru(III) was injected into a carrier stream with a sample injector (Rheodyne, Model 9125). An UV-Visible spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, Model 6AV) equipped with a flow through cell with 10-mm path length connected to recorder (Shimadzu C-R4AX Chromatopac) was used for monitoring the variation in the absorbance spectrum.

Determination of ruthenium in human serum

Mineralization of 2.0 ml of the samples was carried out for 1.0 h at 100 °C with the addition of 4 ml of concentrated nitric acid.²⁴ Then samples were analyzed directly after dilution with water to a suitable volume.

Determination of ruthenium in ruthenium red and rock samples

A 5.0 ml sample solution was digested and then was treated and subjected to ion exchange separation to eliminate the base metals from ruthenium.¹⁵ After chloride removal by evaporation with H_2SO_4 the solution was diluted with water to 25 ml. Aliquots of the solution were taken for ruthenium analysis according to the proposed procedure.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pyronin B (Fig. 2) can be oxidized by periodate.

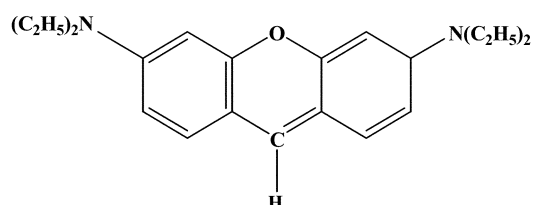


Fig. 2. Pyronin B structure.

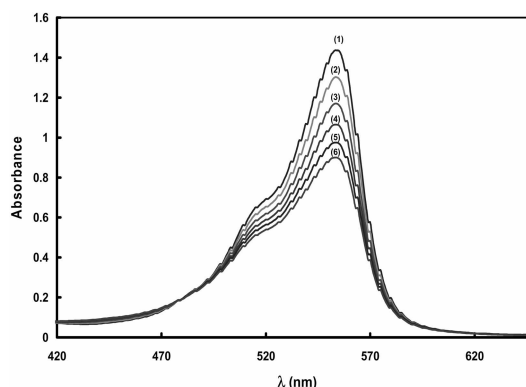


Fig. 3. Variation of absorbance for the pyronin B - periodate system with time. Conditions: Pyronin B, 1.0×10^{-5} M; pH, 1.0; Ru(III), 10 ng/mL; Periodate, 2.0×10^{-4} M; Time interval for each scan, 60 sec.

But this slow reaction rate can be increased by addition of the ultra trace amounts of ruthenium. This reaction is followed spectrophotometrically (Fig. 3) by controlling absorbance change (ΔA) of the dye at 555 nm. ΔA is proportional to Ru(III) concentration (Eq. 2).

The rate equation of the catalyzed reaction is:

$$\text{Rate} = -d[\text{py}]/dt = k[\text{Ru(III)}][\text{py}]^m[\text{IO}_3^-]^n \quad (1)$$

Where k is the rate constant and m and n are the order for pyronin B and periodate, respectively. Because reagents concentration is much more than ruthenium concentration, so we will have:

$$\text{Rate} = \Delta A = k[\text{Ru(III)}] \quad (2)$$

In order to measure ΔA , the reagent mixture (carrier stream) was passed through flow cell in the absence of Ru(III), until a constant and stable baseline was obtained. Then the sample of ruthenium

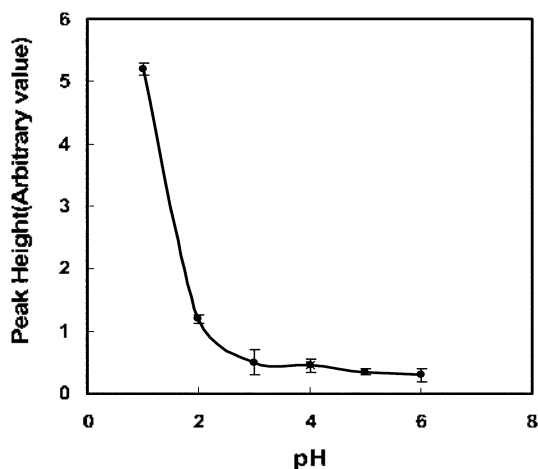


Fig. 4. Effect of pH on the sensitivity. Conditions: Pyronin B, 1.0×10^{-5} M; Ru(III), 5.0 ng/mL; Periodate, 1×10^{-4} M; Flow rate 17.6 ml/h; Reaction Coil, 115 cm; Injection loop volume, 40 μ L.

was injected and the change in the absorbance was monitored. The height of the peaks was measured as signal (ΔA).

To have more favorite sensitivity the effect of reagent concentrations and manifold variables on the sensitivity was studied.

Effect of pH

Experiment was done at acidic pH values. Fig. 4 shows the effect of pH on the peak height. The maximum peak height with the best baseline is at pH 1.0. While higher pH values cause decreasing in the signal. This phenomenon can be due to the fact that at higher pH values (pH > 1.0), the ability of periodate to oxidize pyronin increases with increasing hydroxide ions, thus, decreases the catalytic role of Ru(III). The effect of higher acidic conditions was tested by using concentrated HCl solutions. But the results show that the signal become poor at stronger acidic conditions. Therefore, a pH of 1.0 was selected as the optimum pH value.

Effect of reagents concentration

The effect of pyronin B concentration on the sensitivity was studied at Ru(III) concentration of 5.0 ng/mL and the optimum pH. Fig. 5 shows that by

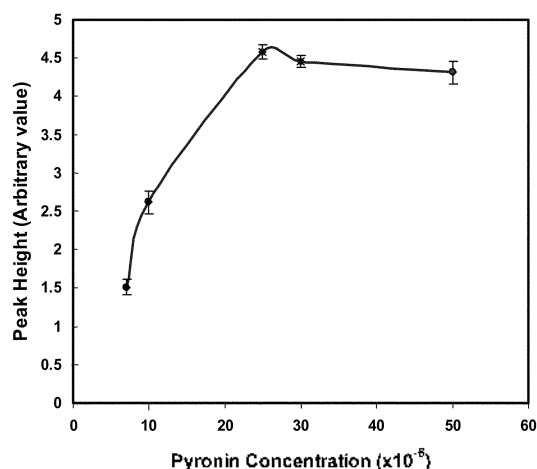


Fig. 5. Effect of pyronin concentration on the sensitivity. Conditions: pH, 1.0; Ru(III), 5.0 ng/mL; Periodate, 1.0×10^{-4} M; Flow rate 17.6 ml/h; Reaction Coil, 115 cm; Injection loop volume, 40 μ L.

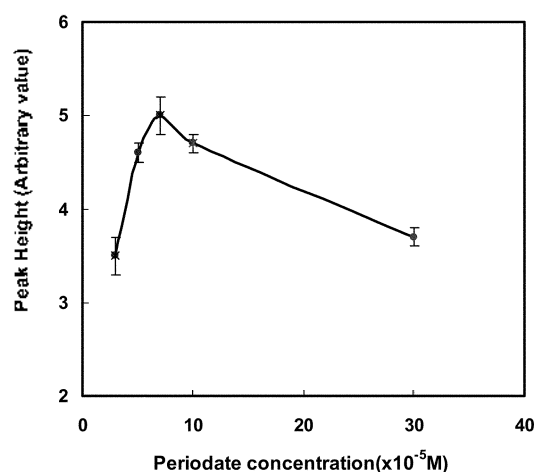


Fig. 6. Effect of periodate concentration on the sensitivity. Conditions: pH, 1.0; Ru(III), 5.0 ng/mL; Pyronin B, 2.5×10^{-5} M; Flow rate 17.6 ml/h; Reaction Coil, 115 cm; Injection loop volume, 40 μ L.

increasing pyronin B concentration up to 2.5×10^{-5} M, the reaction rate increases, whereas greater amounts of pyronin B concentration causes decrease in sensitivity. This may be due to the aggregation of the dye at higher concentrations. Thus pyronin B concentration of 2.5×10^{-5} M was selected.

The influence of periodate concentration in the presence of 5.0 ng/mL Ru(III), 2.5×10^{-5} M pyronin,

at pH 1.0 is shown in Fig. 6. The results indicate that the best concentration for periodate is 7.0×10^{-5} M. By increasing the periodate concentration more than this level the rate of the uncatalyzed reaction increases to a greater extent than the catalyzed reaction and the difference between catalyzed and uncatalyzed reaction (peak height) diminished at higher periodate concentration. Therefore the optimum periodate concentration was selected to be 7.0×10^{-5} M.

The effect of ionic strength was studied on the sensitivity. The sensitivity was slightly changed with increasing ionic strength of the reaction mixture.

Effect of manifold variables

The influence of variables such as flow rate, reaction coil and injected volume on the sensitivity was studied.

The peak height depends on the residence time of the sample in the system that is affected by flow rate and reaction coil length. The effect of flow rate was tested under optimum chemical conditions. The results show the best pump flow rate (the maximum peak height and minimum dispersion) will be obtained in 44.0 ml/h for each channel. At lower flow rates the dispersion will be high whereas at greater flow rates the reaction may be incomplete.

The results of investigating the effect of reaction coil length shows that by increasing the reaction coil length up to 115 cm, the sensitivity increases. Above this reactor length, increased dispersion will decrease the peak height.

The influence of sample volume was tested with the optimum conditions; in the range of 19.0 to 200 μ L. The results represent that sensitivity raised by increasing the volume of sample loop volume, but the injection of a large amount of sample results in peak broadening and tailing. Thus, a sample volume of 118 μ L was selected.

Analytical characteristics of the method

Under above mentioned conditions ruthenium concentration can be determined in the ranges of 0.1-10.0 ng/mL and 10.0-50 ng/mL, with regression coefficients of $r=0.9982$ and 0.9934 , respec-

Table 1. Interferences effect on the determination of 5.0 ng/mL, Ru(III)

Species	Tolerance limit ($W_{\text{int}}/W_{\text{Ru(III)}}$)
Hg ²⁺ , Ba ²⁺ , Cd ²⁺ , Ca ²⁺ , Pb ²⁺ , Sn ²⁺ , Al ³⁺ , Mg ²⁺ , Ni ²⁺ , Zn ²⁺ , Fe ²⁺ , Citrate, Acetate, Phosphate, Borate, Glycine	1000
Sr ²⁺ , Co ²⁺ , Cu ²⁺ , K ⁺ , Cl ⁻	500
Fe ³⁺ , Ag ⁺ , Na ⁺ , Br ⁻	300
Tl ³⁺	50
Sb ³⁺	1

tively. The experimental limit of detection is 0.04 ng/mL (S/N=3). The relative standard deviation (RSD %) for ten replicate measurements of 0.7, 7.0 and 15.0 ng/mL of Ru(III) were 1.44, 0.43 and 0.59%, respectively.

Influence of foreign ions

In order to assess the possible analytical applications of the flow injection procedure described above, the influence of contaminant species presented in various samples on the determination of Ru(III), 5.0 ng/mL, was investigated. The tolerance limit was defined as the concentration of added ions causing a relative error less than 3 % (Table 1). The most of substances did not have any interference on the determination. Therefore the developed method is very selective.

Response characteristics

In Table 2, response characteristics of the proposed method are compared with recently reported methods.^{8-17,22} As is quite obvious from Table 3, proposed method has a good linear dynamic range and an excellent detection limit. Though, the method is simple, fast and relatively cheap, sensitivity is better than the methods listed in Table 3.

The described method has a good reproducibility (RSD<1.5%) and its selectivity is much better than other mentioned methods.

ANALYTICAL APPLICATION

On the basis of the results obtained from the Ru(III) standards, the recommended method has been suc-

Table 2. Comparison of some methods for determination of ruthenium with proposed method.

Reference no.	LDR (ng/mL)	DL. (ng/mL)	Method
10	0.8-100	0.25	Spectrophotometry
12	100-2500	30	
11	1.12-300	0.33	
13	2000-60000	1000	
15	1.0-400	0.6	Voltammetry
14	Up to 500	6	Fluorimetry
18	5-200	2.1	Atomic absorption
19	40-600	30	Flow injection
17	1-100	0.7	
16	5-500	2	
25	10-100	4	ICP-MS
26	10-500	5	ICP-AES
-	0.1-100	0.04	Proposed Method

Table 3. Determination of Ru(III) in the real samples

Sample	added, (ng/mL)		Recovery%
	found, (ng/mL)		
Drinking water	0.0	-	-
	3.0	3.10 ± 0.044	103.5
	5.0	5.12 ± 0.019	102.3
	7.0	7.01 ± 0.054	100.1
	9.0	8.90 ± 0.038	98.9
River water	0.0	-	-
	3	3.09 ± 0.027	103.4
	5.0	5.24 ± 0.045	104.8
	7.0	6.98 ± 0.041	99.7
	9.0	9.04 ± 0.024	100.4
Human serum	0.0	-	-
	3.0	2.98 ± 0.015	99.4
	5.0	5.21 ± 0.033	104.2
	7.0	7.34 ± 0.010	104.89
	9.0	8.77 ± 0.017	97.4

successfully applied for the determination of Ru(III) in the river water, drinking water, and human serum samples. The analysis was performed by using the standard addition technique. The results are summarized in the Table 3, as can be seen; good recoveries in all samples were obtained. The results of Ruthenium Red and rock analysis by the proposed

method were compared with those obtained with inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (Table 4).

CONCLUSION

A simple, sensitive, rapid, lower cost and very selective flow injection catalytic procedure is reported for the determination of Ru(III) with spectrophotometric detection.

The proposed method can be used for the determination of Ru(III) at ultra trace levels as low as micro amounts of ruthenium without use of any preconcentration steps and with a sample rate of 30 ± 5 samples/h. The main advantages of the method are its simplicity and its large dynamic range which provide suitable conditions for rapid and accurate determination of ruthenium in a variety of real samples with satisfactory results.

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Table 4. Analysis of Ruthenium in rock and Ruthenium Red samples

Sample	Ruthenium (µg mL ⁻¹)	
	I.C.P.AES method	Proposed method
Rock 1 (sulphide ore of copper and nickel)	1.32 ± 0.02	1.36 ± 0.05
Rock 2 (chromate ore)	4.75 ± 0.03	4.67 ± 0.06
Ruthenium Red	5.12 ± 0.02	5.09 ± 0.04

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