

Analysis of Fatty Acids

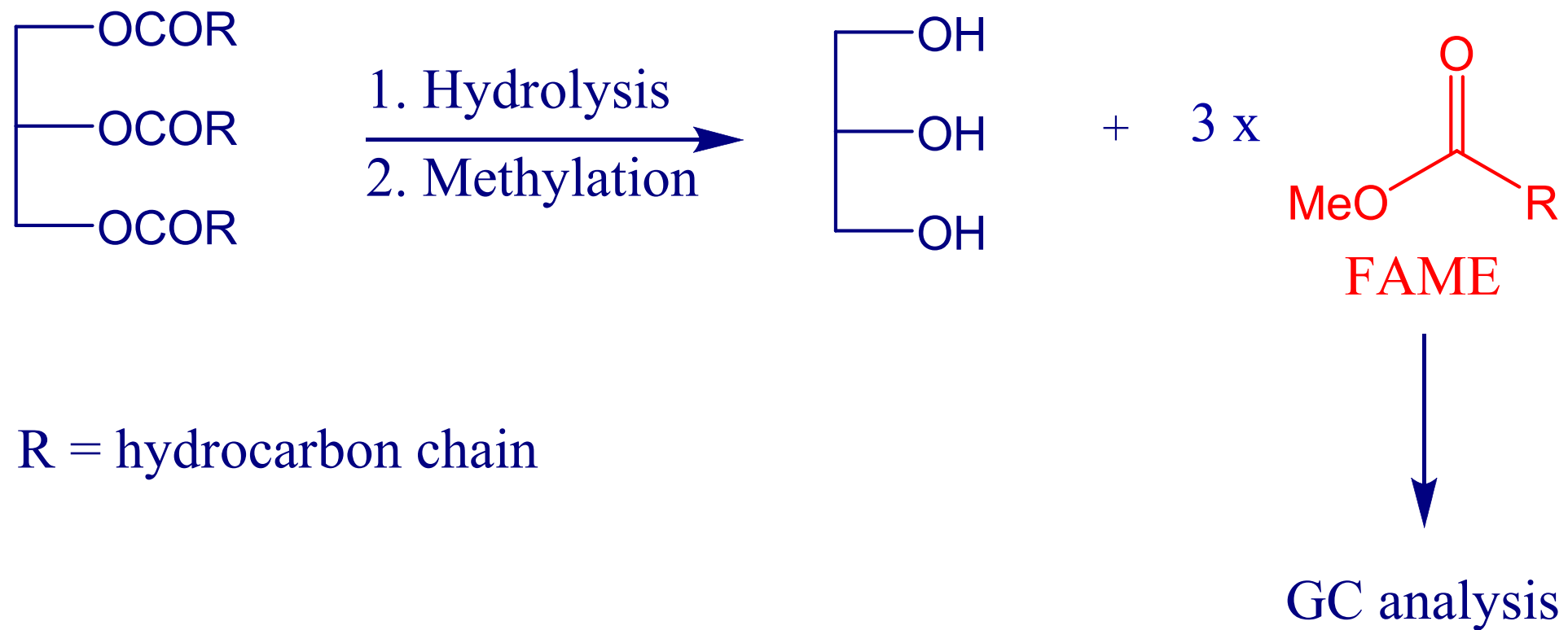
AOAC Official Methods

969.33	Fatty acids in oils and fats	Preparation methyl esters
996.06	Fat (total, saturated and unsaturated) in foods	GC-FID
991.39	Encapsulated fish oils	GC-FID
994.15	<i>cis-</i> and <i>trans</i> -Octadecenoic isomers and general fatty acid composition	GC-IR
985.21 etc	<i>trans</i> -Fatty acid in margarines	GC-FID

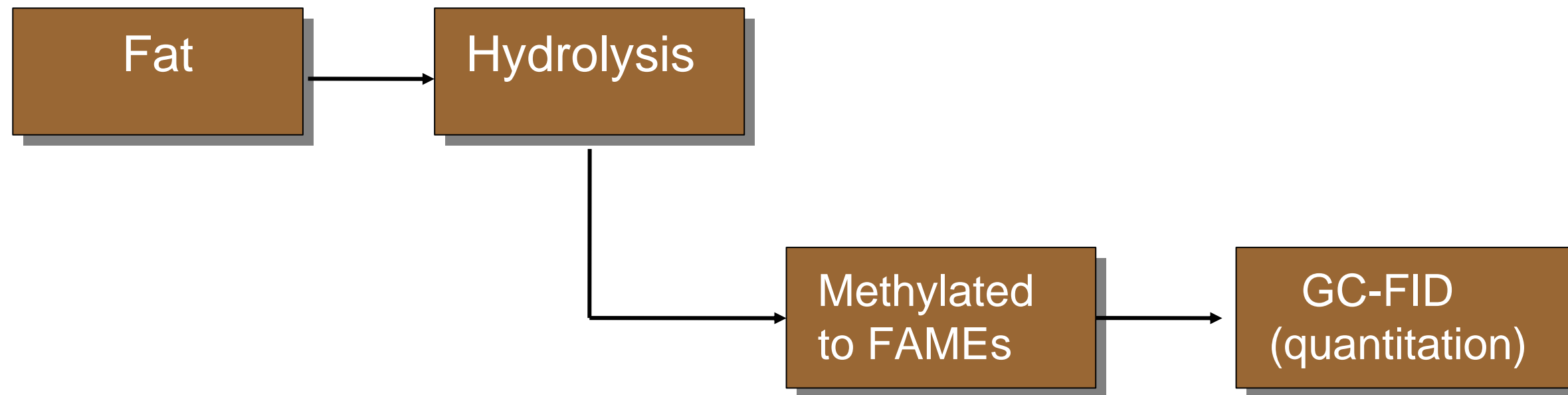
Typical analysis

- Fat and fatty acids are extracted from food by hydrolytic method.
- Fat is extracted into ether, then methylated to fatty acid methyl esters (FAMEs).
- FAMEs are quantitatively measured by gas chromatography.

Typical analysis



Typical analysis



Typical analysis

Hydrolysis

Weigh sample
and pyrogalllic
acid into the
Mojonnier flask



Typical analysis

Hydrolysis

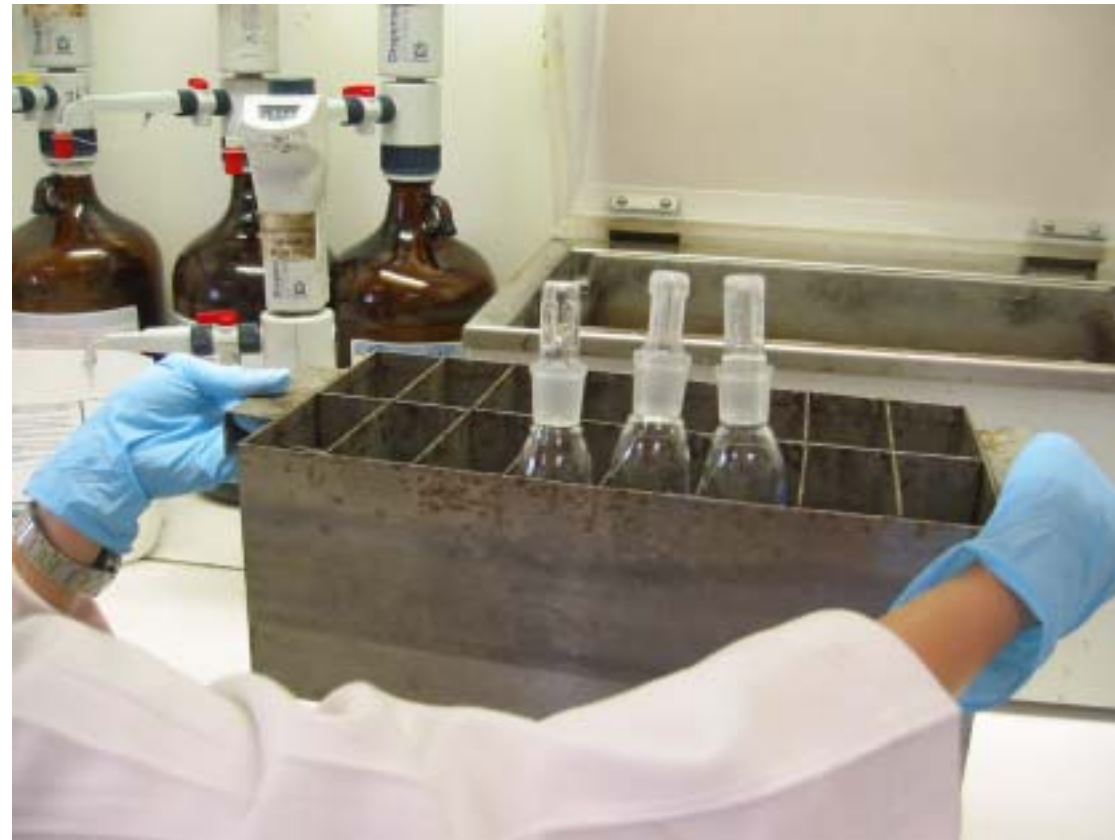
Add internal standard, ethanol and 8.3 M HCl.



Typical analysis

Hydrolysis

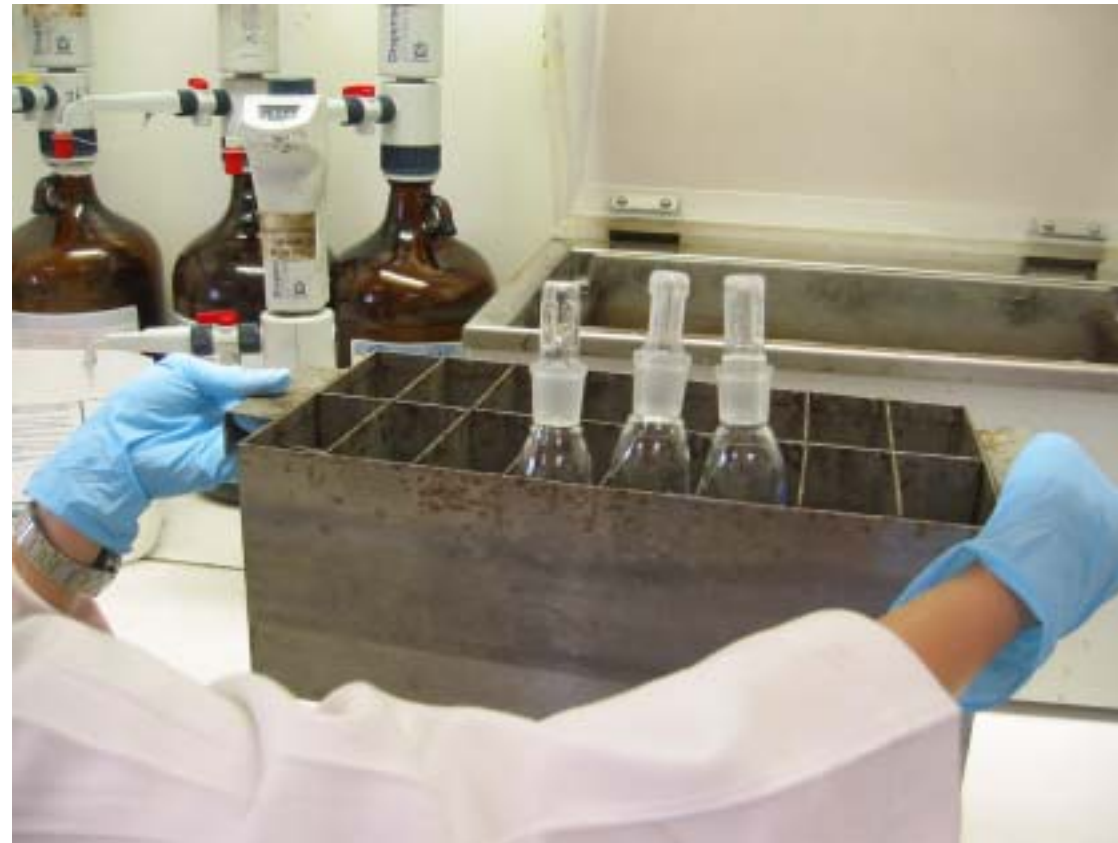
Hydrolyse the
sample at 70 –
80 °C



Typical analysis

Hydrolysis

Remove flasks
from water bath.
Cool to room
temperature.



Typical analysis

Extraction

Add ethanol,
Ether and shake.



Typical analysis

Extraction

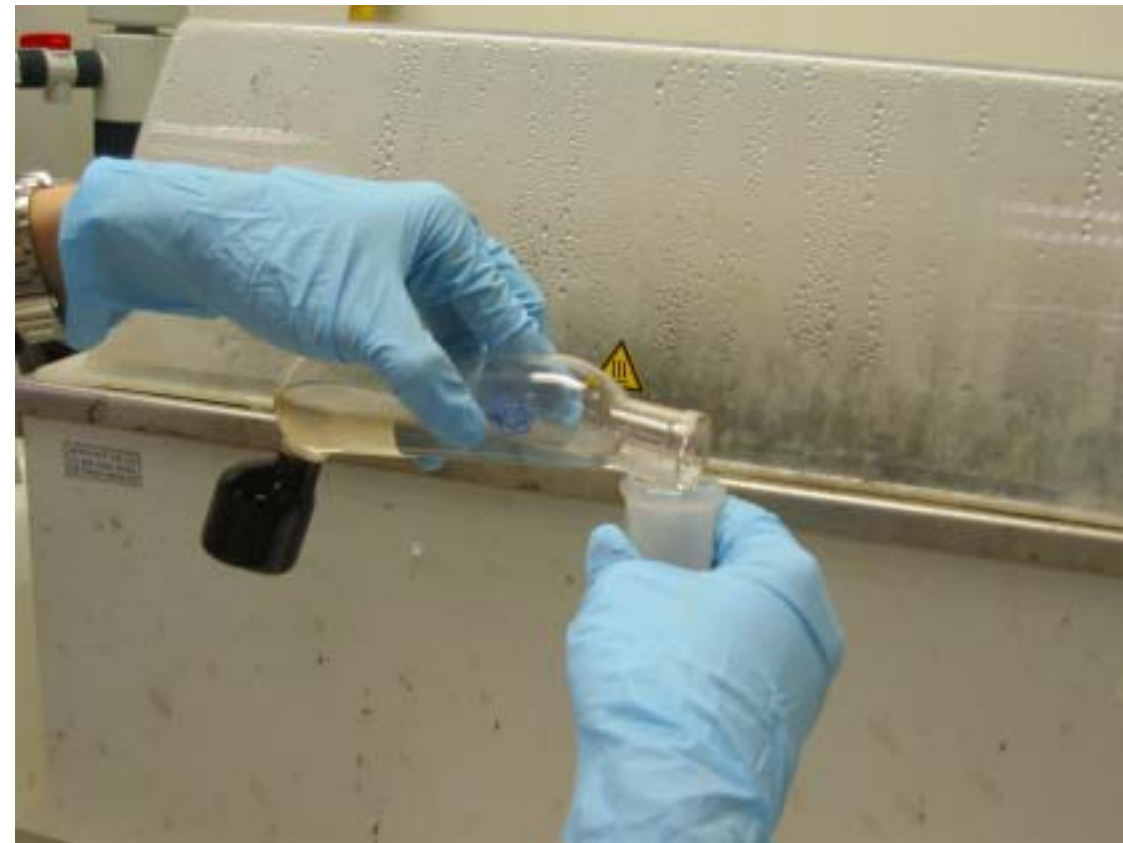
Centrifuge sample.
(allow contents to
sep. at least 1 h if
centrifuge is not
available)



Typical analysis

Extraction

Decant the ether layer into a tube.



Typical analysis

Extraction

Evaporate ether
on water bath
using nitrogen
stream to aid
in evaporation.



Typical analysis

Extraction

Dissolve the residue in chloroform.



Typical analysis

Methylation

Transfer mixture
to a glass vial.

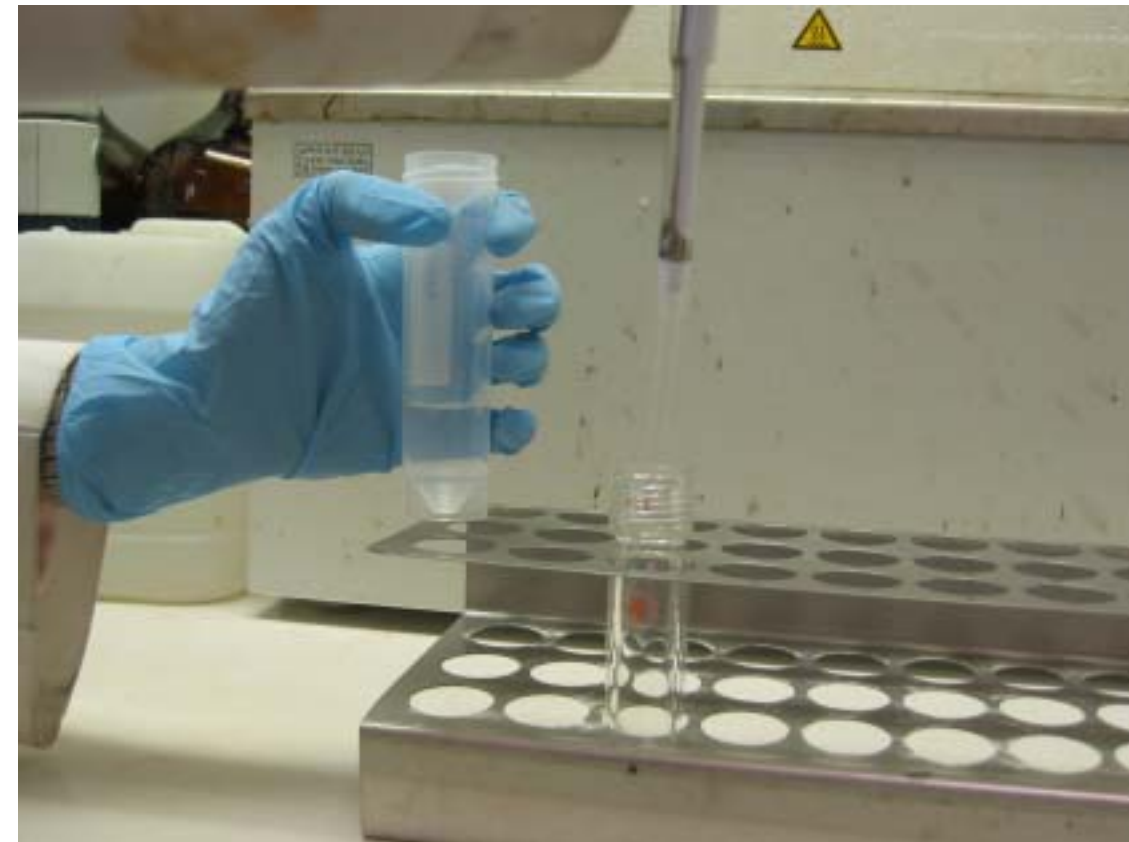
Evaporate to
dryness.



Typical analysis

Methylation

Add 7% BF_3 reagent and toluene.



Typical analysis

Methylation

Seal vials with
screwcap and
heat them at
100 °C.



Typical analysis

Methylation

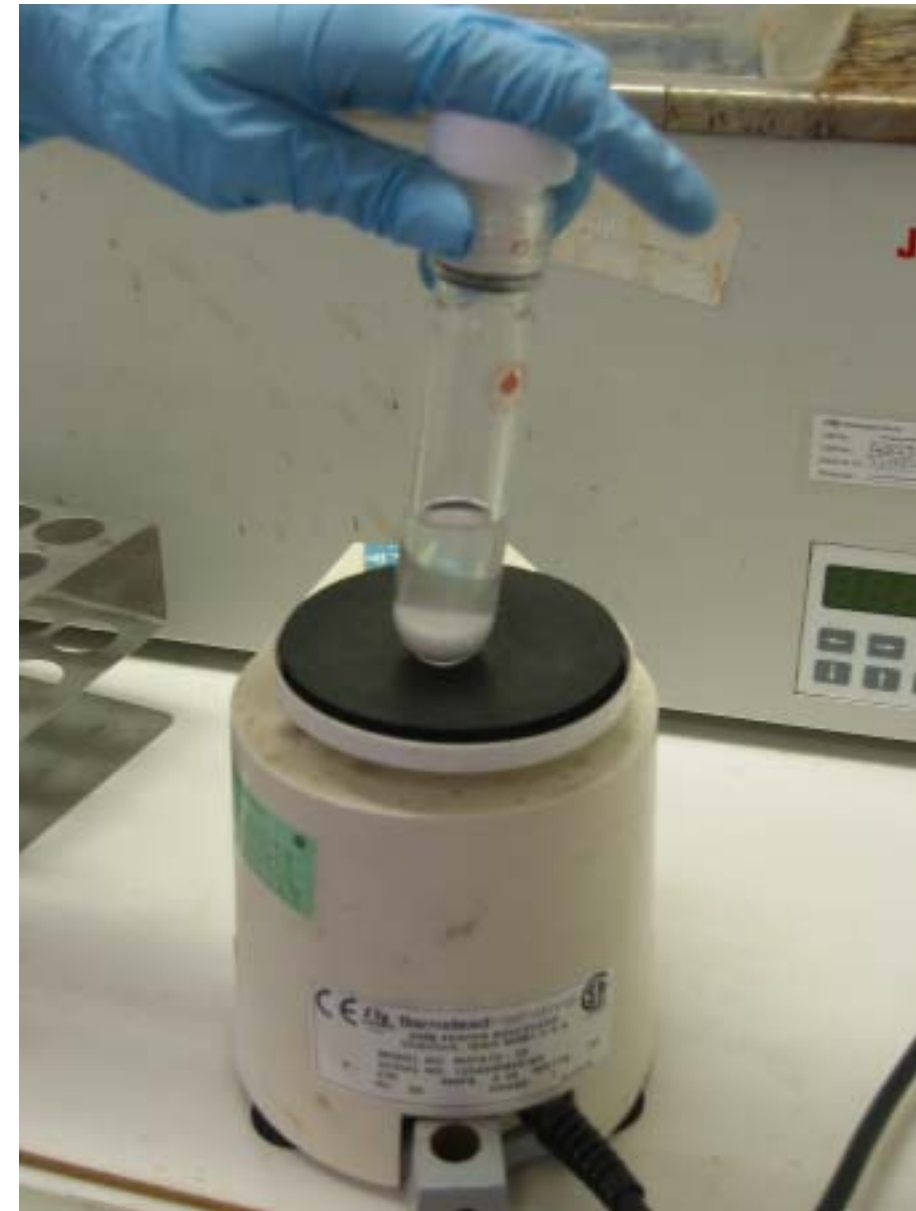
Allow vials to cool
to room
temperature.



Typical analysis

Methylation

Add water (5 mL),
hexane (1 mL),
 Na_2SO_4 (1 g).
Shake



Typical analysis

Methylation

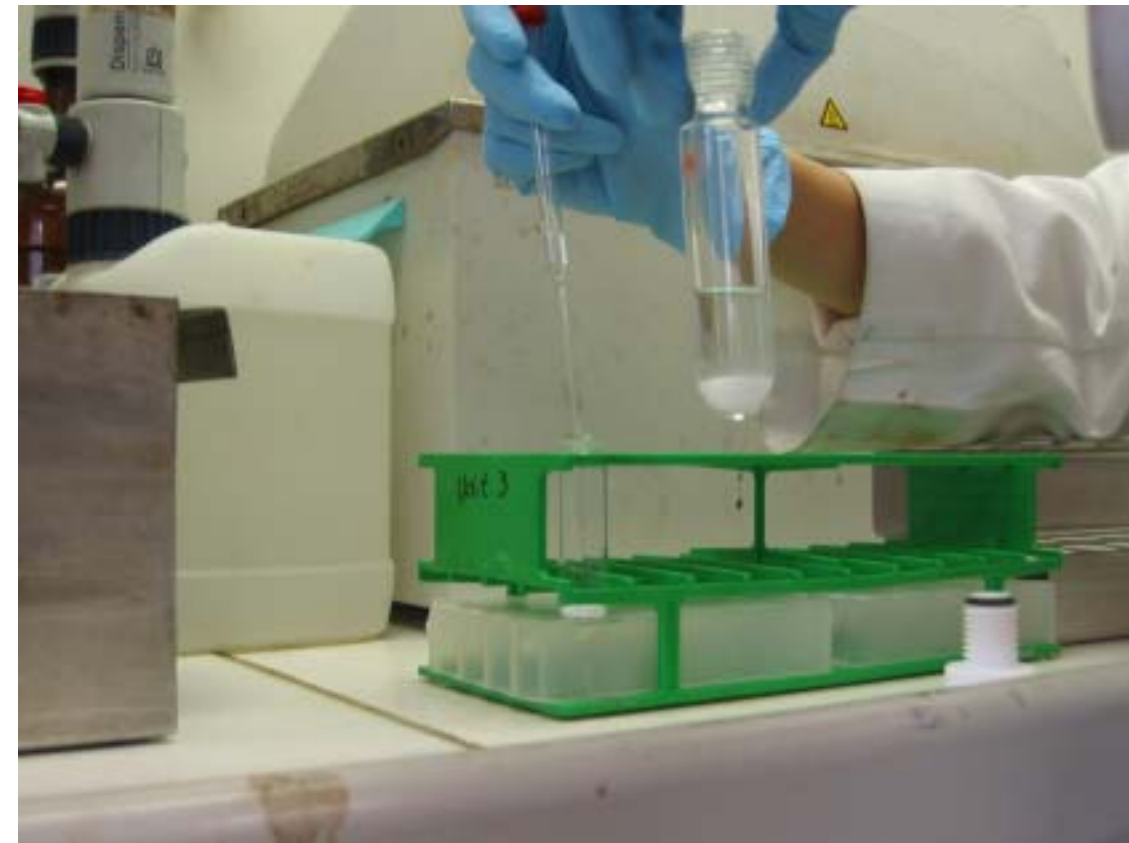
Allow layers to separate and transfer top layer to another vial containing Na_2SO_4 (1 g).



Typical analysis

Methylation

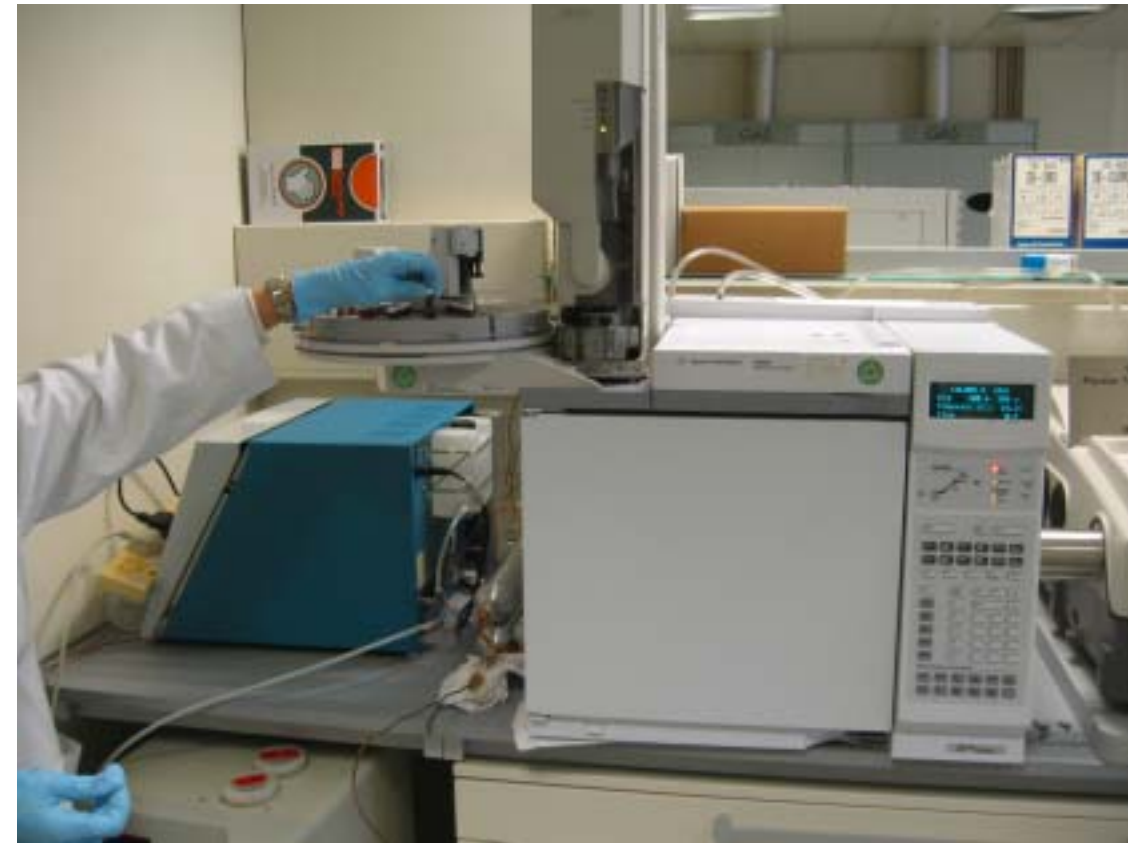
Top layer should contain FAMES and internal standard.



Typical analysis

GC Determination

Transfer to
autosampler vial
for GC analysis.



Fatty acids (saturated)

4:0 Butyric

6:0 Caproic

8:0 Caprylic

10:0 Capric

11:0 Undecanoic

12:0 Lauric

14:0 Myristic

Fatty acids (saturated)

15:0 Pentadecanoic

16:0 Palmitic

17:0 Margaric

18:0 Stearic

20:0 Arachidic

22:0 Behenic

24:0 Lignoceric

Definition

- ***Trans fatty acids*** means the sum of all unsaturated fatty acids which contains at least one nonconjugated and *trans* double bond.

trans-Fatty acids

14:1 *trans*-Myristelaidic

16:1 *trans*-Palmitelaidic

18:1 *trans* 6-Petroselenic

18:1 *trans*-Elaidic

18:1 *trans* 11-Vaccenic

18:2 *trans*-Linolelaidic

18:2 *trans* 9-Linolelaidic

18:2 *trans* 12-Linolelaidic

trans-Fatty acids

18:2 *cis*-9, *trans*-11-Octadecadienic

18:2 Linoleic – conjugated*

20:1 Eicosenic *trans* 11

22:1 13-*trans* Docosenic

*Three 18:2 linoleic – conjugated fatty acids were listed in method 996.06

trans-Fatty acids (18:3 *trans*)

18:3 *trans*-9, *trans*-12, *trans*-15-octadecatrienoic

18:3 *trans*-9, *trans*-12, *cis*-15-octadecatrienoic

18:3 *trans*-9, *cis*-12, *trans*-15-octadecatrienoic

18:3 *cis*-9, *trans*-12, *trans*-15-octadecatrienoic

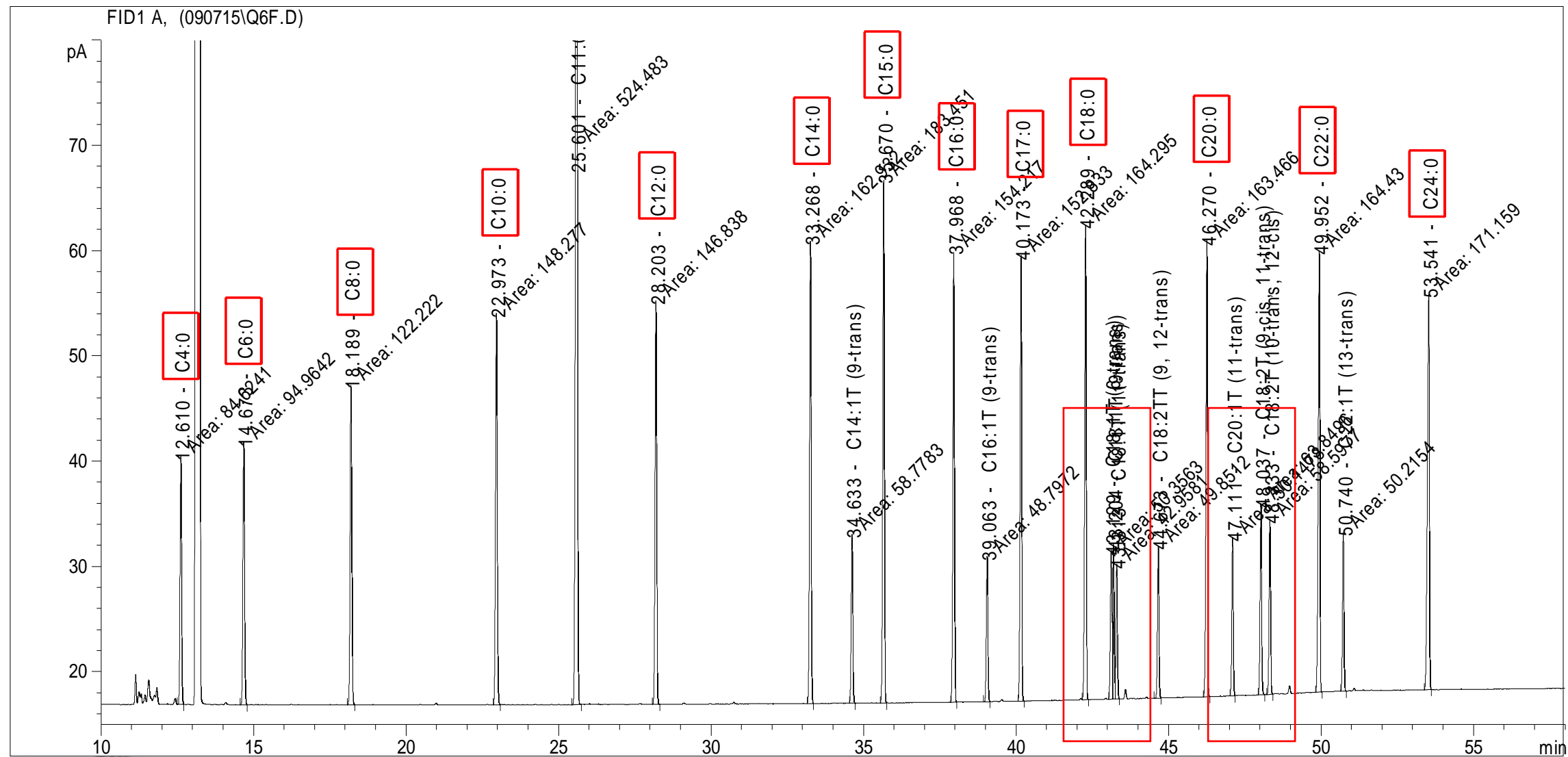
18:3 *cis*-9, *cis*-12, *trans*-15-octadecatrienoic

18:3 *cis*-9, *trans*-12, *cis*-15-octadecatrienoic

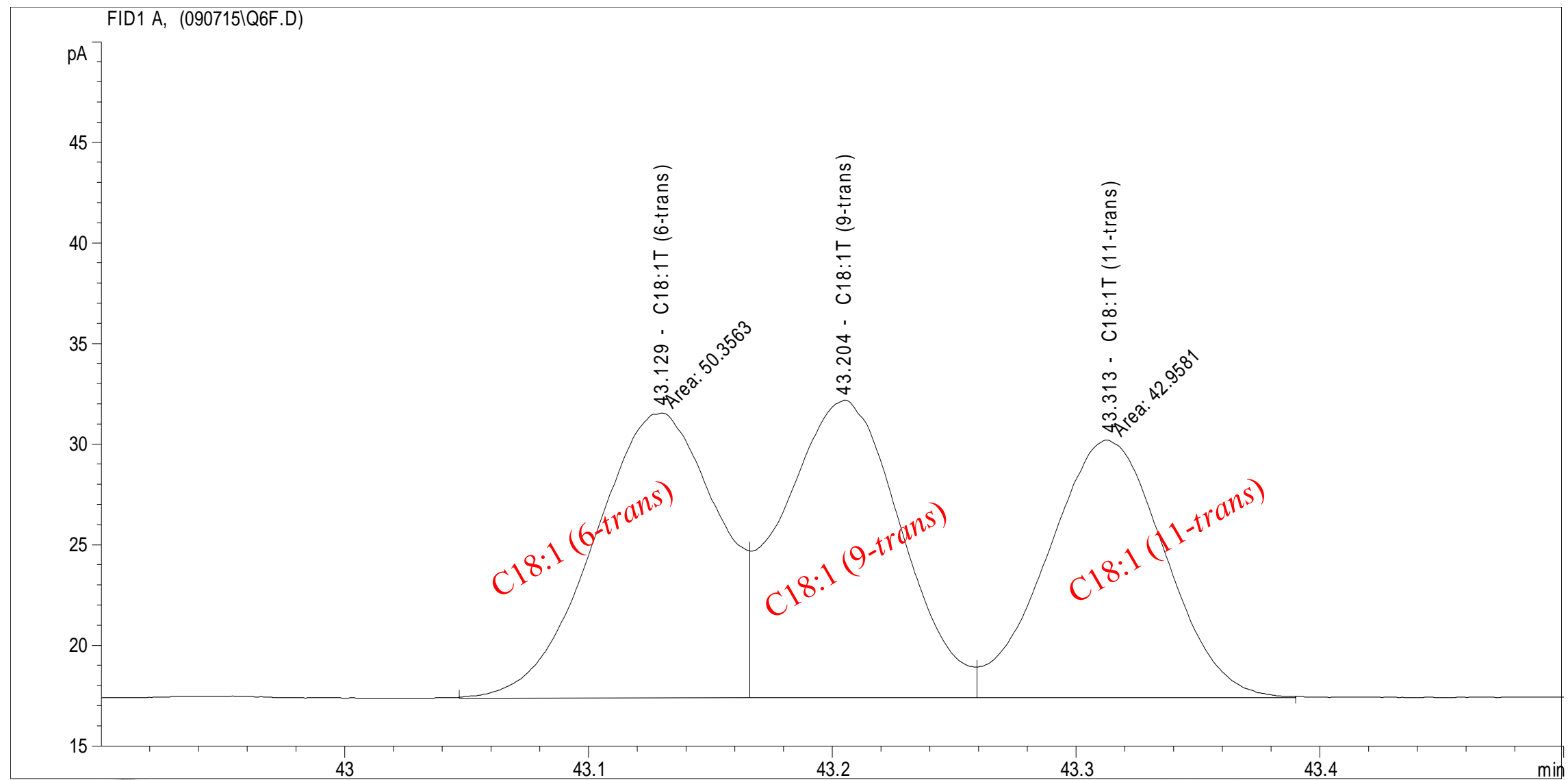
18:3 *trans*-9, *cis*-12, *cis*-15-octadecatrienoic

FAME (saturated and *trans*)

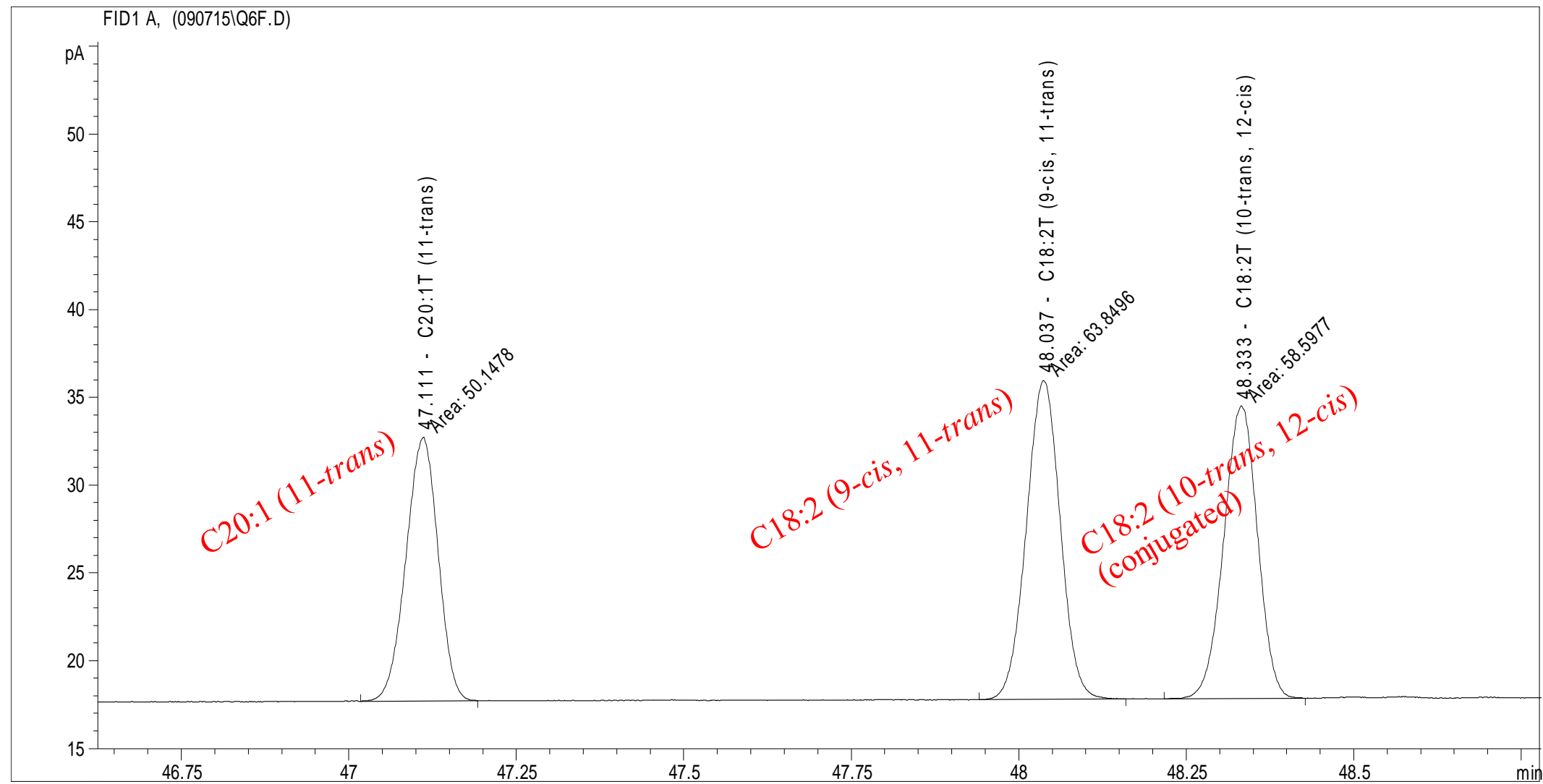
SP-2560, 100m x 0.25mm ID, 0.2 μ m,
flow rate: 0.7 mL/min



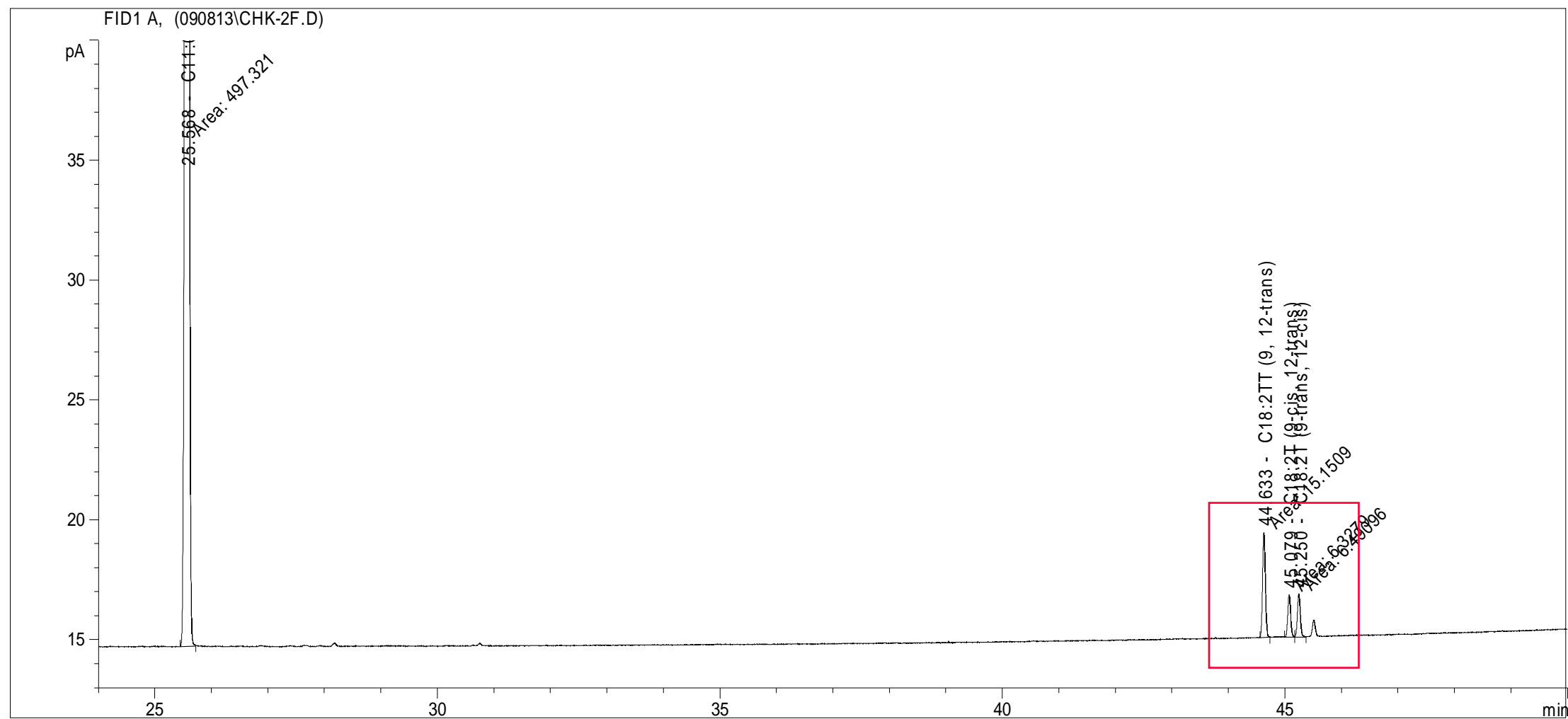
FAME (18:1 *trans*)



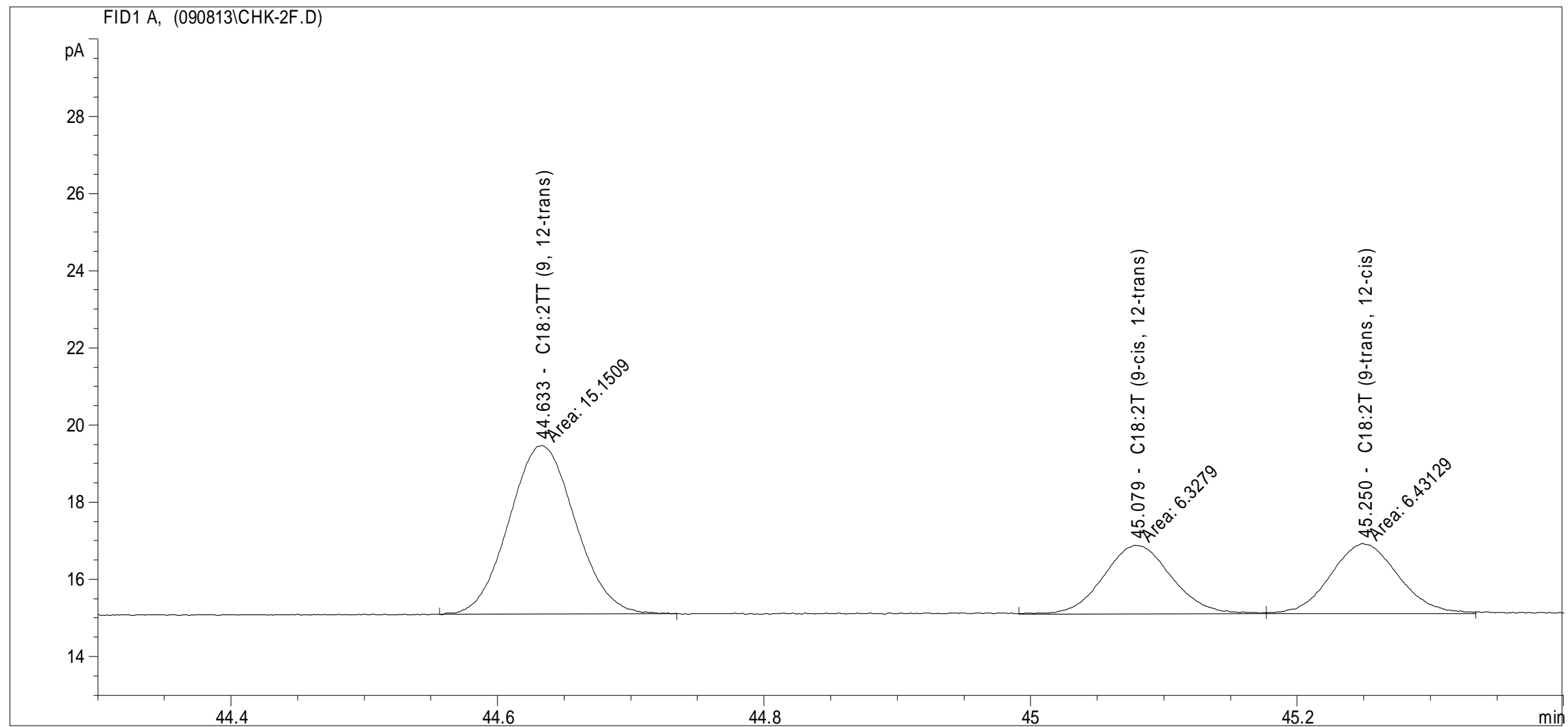
FAME (20:1 *trans* and 18:2 *trans*)



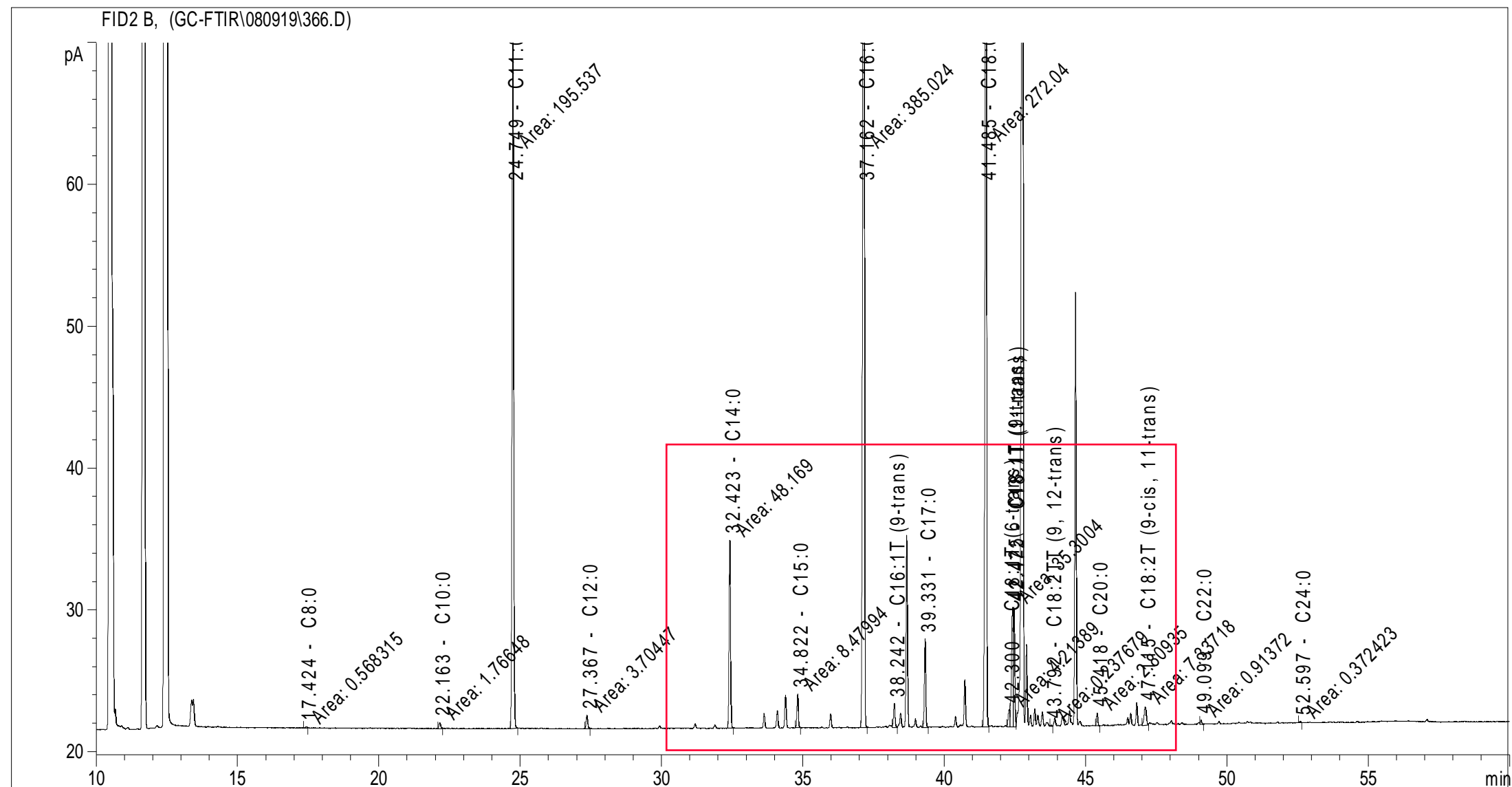
FAME (18:2 *trans*)



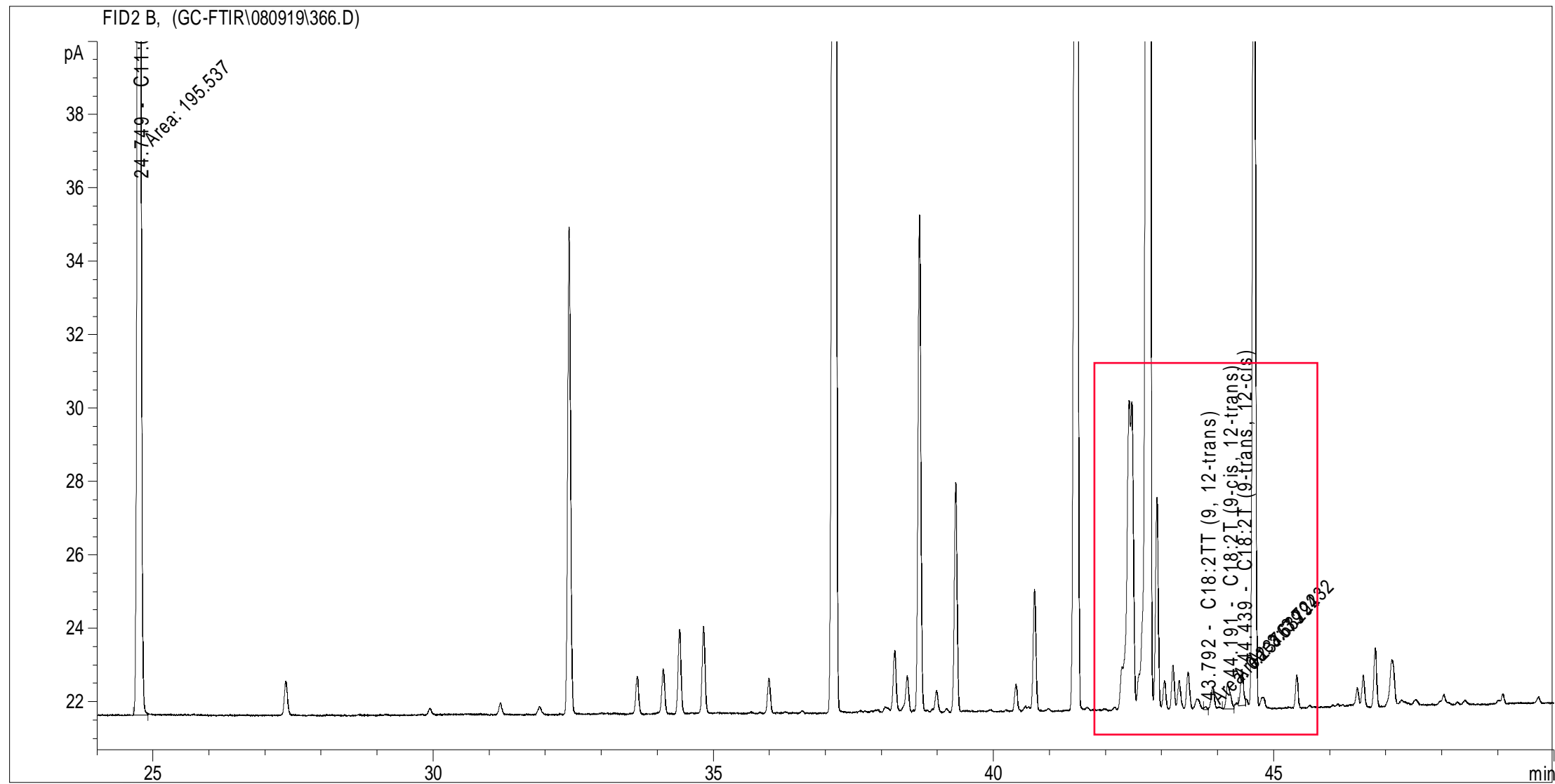
FAME (18:2 *trans*)



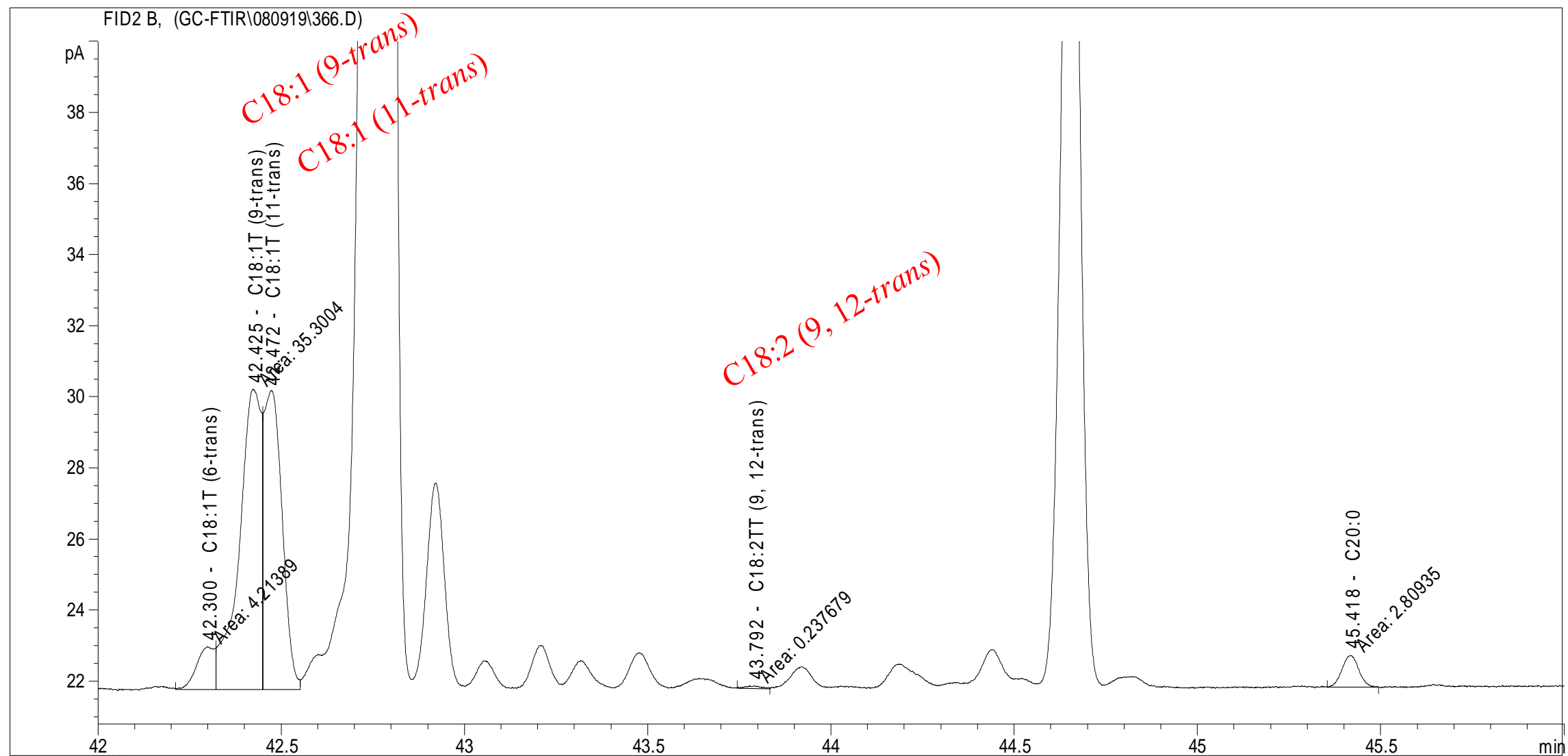
Hard margarine



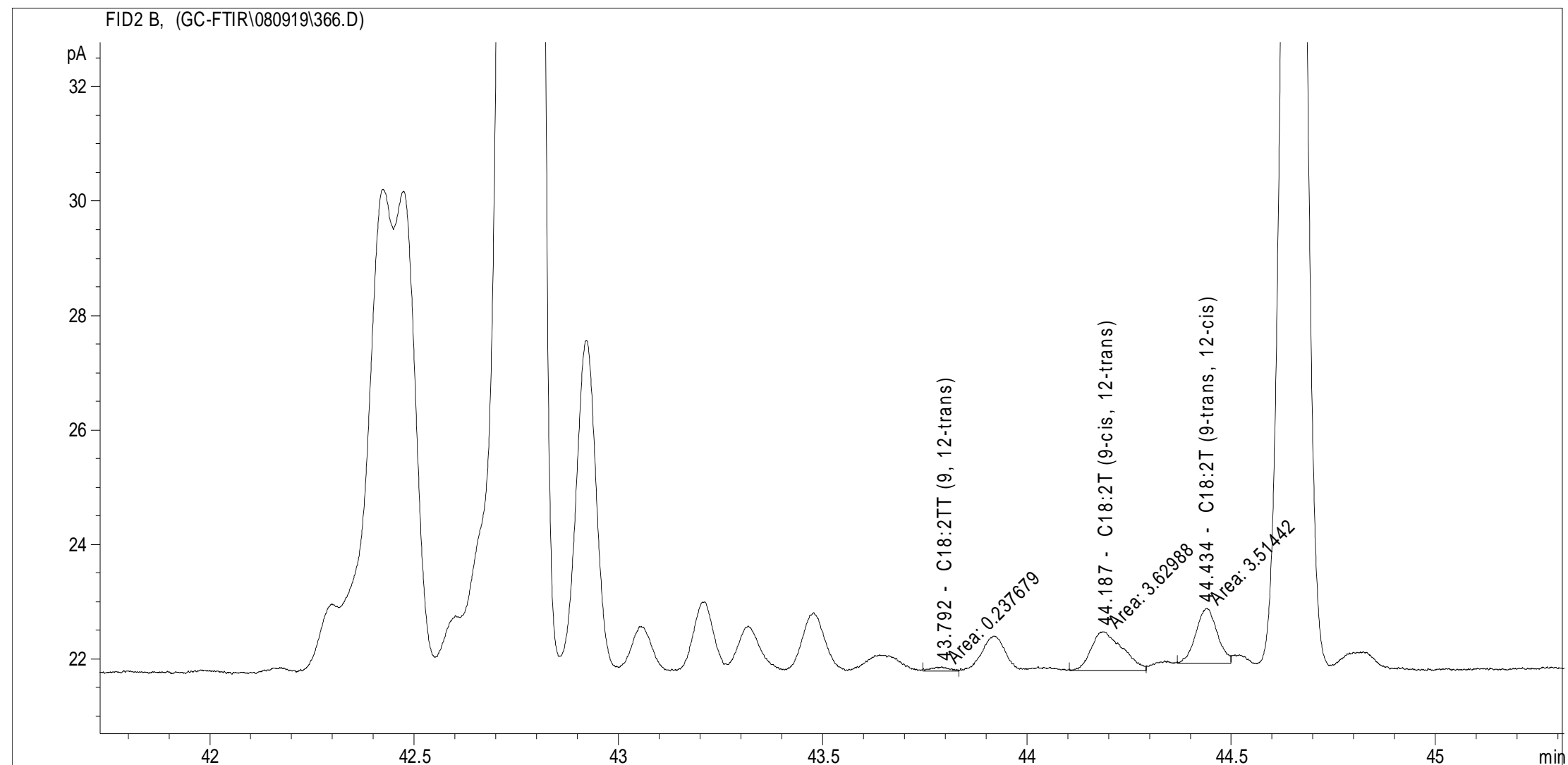
Hard margarine



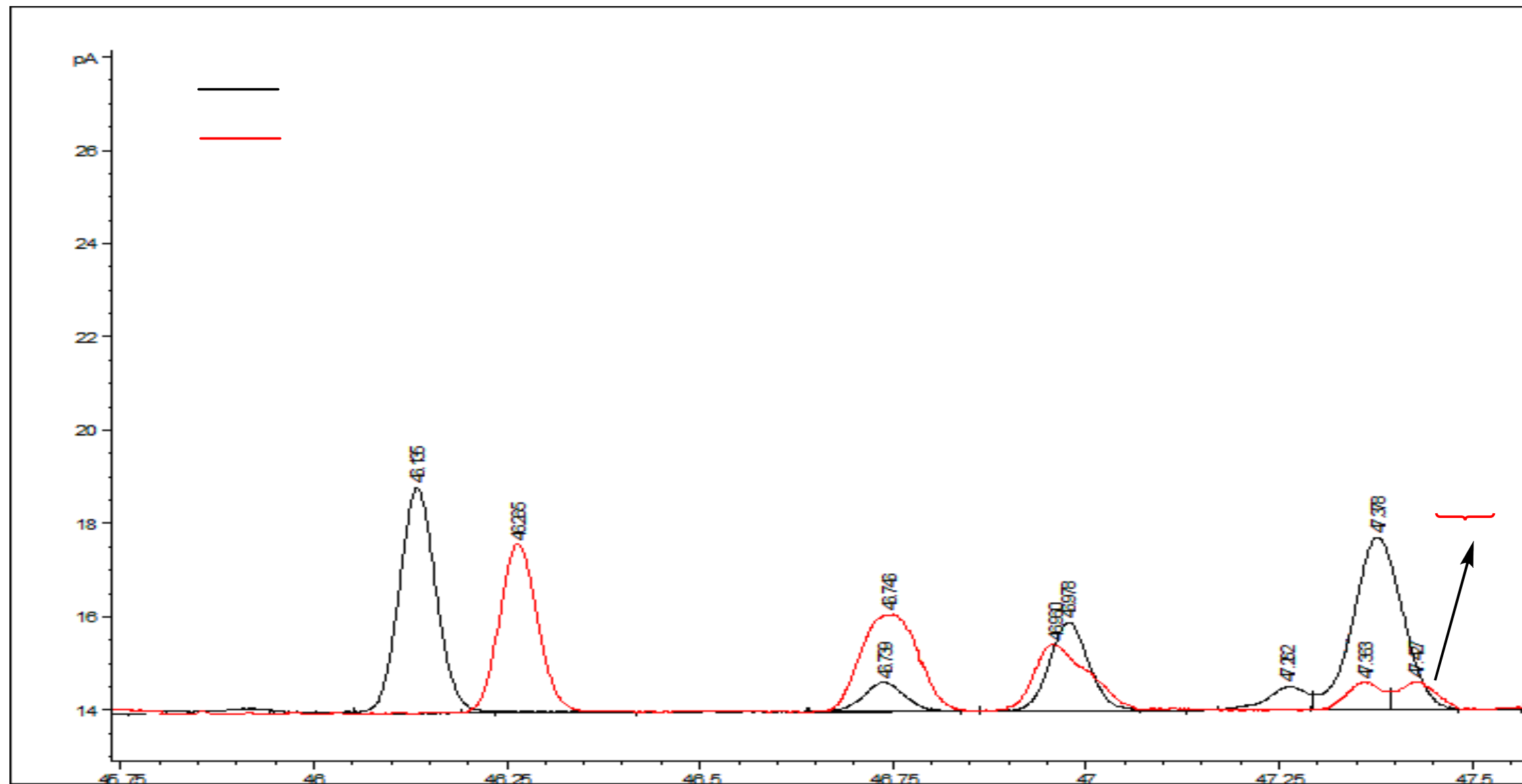
Hard margarine



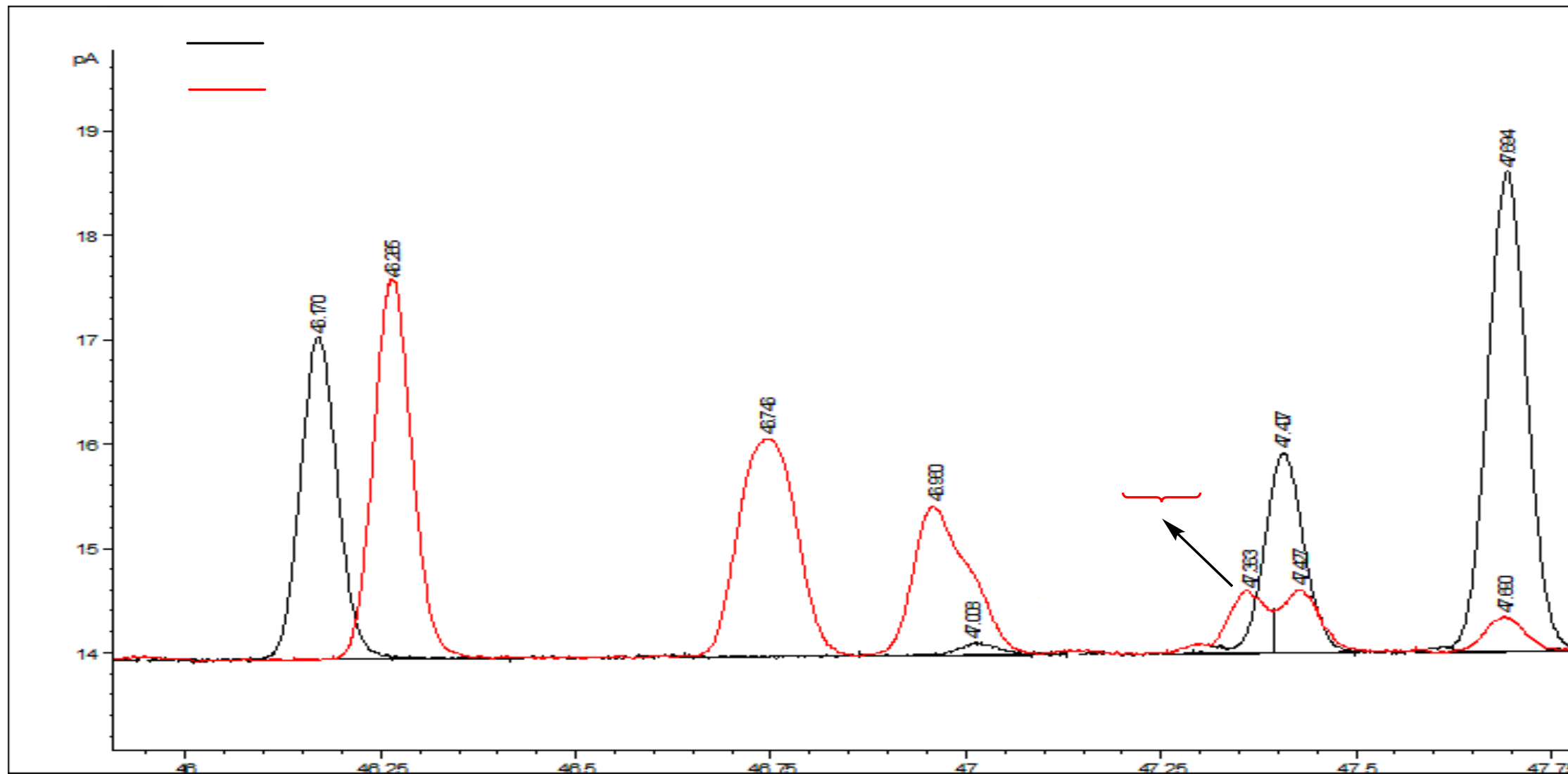
Hard margarine



Corn oil and 18:3 *trans*



Olive oil and 18:3 *trans*



Points to note (1)

- Definition of “0”
Saturated fatty acids $\leq 0.5/100$ g
Trans fatty acids $\leq 0.3/100$ g
- Limit of detection of saturated fatty acids and *trans* fatty acids should be better than 0.5 g/100 g and 0.3 g/100 g respectively

Points to note (2)

- For prepackaged product with “Free of sat fat” claim:

Sum of sat and *trans* fat $\leq 0.1/100$ g

- Limit of detection of saturated fatty acids and *trans* fatty acids should be better than 0.05 g/100 g respectively.

Points to note (3)

- Availability of FAME standards for calibration is crucial to this test method.
- Insufficient FAME standards would underestimate the level of saturated fat and *trans* fat.

Availability of FAME standards

Single and/or mixed FAMEs are available from different suppliers, including:

1. Supelco
2. Fluka
3. Nu-check Prep
4. Chem Service
5. Sigma

Proficiency test

FAPAS

AOAC

LGC



Thank You

