BISPHENOL DETECTION

BPA, BPE, BADGE, BEFDGE, NOGE



FOOD PROCESSING & PACKAGING CONTAMINANTS

DISCOVER OUR COMPREHENSIVE PORTFOLIO OF STANDARDS FOR:

- Acrylamide Detection
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- Dioxins Detection
- Furans Detection
- Phthalate Ester Detection
- NOGE Detection
- Semicarbazide Detection
- Nitrosamine Detection
- PAHs Detection
- 3-MCPD Detection
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DETERMINATION OF BISPHENOL A

Detection of trace amount of BPA has been detected frequently in water and food products kept in polycarbonate plastics. These Polycarbonate plastics are used because of their characterized strengths, stability, elasticity and low-density properties. Since, BPA and its derivatives including BPE, BADGE, BEFDGE and NOGE are harmful to living organisms, their presence and concentration in various food products must be monitored and reported to the food regulatory agencies on regular basis.

DETECTION TECHNIQUES

There have been several methods available for determination of BPA in various food products. Some of them have been listed below:

Using a Packed Needle Extraction Device

In this method, a fiber packed needle extraction device was used for the extraction of BPA from water, wherein a bundle of filaments having a coating of PDMS was packed into the needle and when the water sample was pumped through the syringe pump, it showed a higher extraction efficacy than the other conventional methods.

Read more

Micellar Liquid Chromatography

This method is based on the preliminary extraction and concentration of BPA and its derivative by solid – phase extraction (SPE) and then determination by Micellar liquid chromatography (MLC) followed by UV detection. This sensitive method is rapid and is characterized by high recovery for BPA and its derivatives. The reason for combining SPE and MLC is to enable the determination of BPA at ppb levels.

Read more

Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

The volatility and thermal stability depicted by BPA makes it suitable for detection by GC. The sample treatment is simple liquid-liquid extraction using 50 ml dichloromethane and 1000ml of water sample. The recoveries were good in this method.

Read more



FOOD SAFETY & REGULATIONS

Food safety continues to be a major focus of food analysis and research. Many analytical labs are now investigating a wide array of questions regarding authenticating the safety claims of the packaged foods. We are providing products which will help the analytical chemists to explore some current trends in food analysis and food authentication.

To serve all the research needs of food analysts, we proudly offer high-quality analytical standards and related chemicals for distinctive application areas and market segments ranging from food industry & environmental analysis, to those used in the cosmetic, pharmaceuticals and drug trials.

PRODUCT REVIEWS



Very high quality product for HPLC analysis!!

University of Bayreuth, Germany



You supply more compounds of relevance to my research than any other vendors.

Laurentian University, Canada



We never had Problems with reference materials from TRC

University of Heidelberg, Germany

Micro Liquid-Liquid Extraction

The use of chemical derivatives to improve analysis has been a common practice in the GC-MS analysis along with the silylation reaction. In this reaction, active hydrogen of the analyte is replaced by an alkysilyl group. This particular method of BPA detection revels the formation of trimethylsilyl derivatives using trimethylchlorosilane and hexa-methyl-disilazane as reagents following micro liquid- liquid extraction with dichloromethane and GC-MS analysis.

Read more

Isotope dilution headspace solid-phase micro extraction

The SPME fibers uses an epoxy resin adhesive that releases BPA, which adversely affects the method detection limit and accuracy. This particular method compares the 5 new metal alloy SPME fibers which are not using epoxy resins for the extraction of BPA in water.

Read more

Using dispersive liquid-phase micro extraction

This method describes the determination of BPA by dispersive liquid Phase microextraction with acetylation prior to GC-MS with good reproducibility for the analysis of drinking water sample.

Read more

Using New SPE Sorbents With Chemically Bonded Ketoimine Groups

The proposed method includes the isolation and chromatographic detection of BPA with preconcentration of water samples using SPE followed by drying the sorbent with air stream, eluting the analyte and GC analysis. The results showed a high recovery rate and have better output as compare to conventional GCMS methods.

Read more

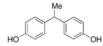
Multi walled carbon nanotubes

This method was developed for the determination of BPA on carboxylated multi-walled carbon nanotubes modified electrode with high sensitivity and trace determination of BPA and its metabolites.

Read more



SELECTION OF RELATED COMPOUNDS FROM TRC



Catalogue No: B519480 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol E CAS number: 2081-08-5

Mol. Formula: C₁₄H₁₄O₂

Catalogue No: B519500 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol A Diglycidyl Ether

CAS number: 1675-54-3 Mol. Formula: C21H24O4

Catalogue No: B447290 Q

Chemical Name: 2,2-Bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)hexafluoropropane

CAS number: 1478-61-1 Mol. Formula: C₁₅H₁₀F₆O₂



Catalogue No: B519650 Q

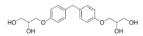
Chemical Name: Bisphenol Z CAS number: 843-55-0

Mol. Formula: C₁₈H₂₀O₂

CAS number: 2167-51-3 Mol. Formula: C₂₄H₂₆O₂

Catalogue No: B519475 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol P



Catalogue No: B519550 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol F Bis(2,3-dihydroxypropyl) Ether

CAS number: 72406-26-9 Mol. Formula: C₁₉H₂₄O₆

Catalogue No: B519570 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol TMC CAS number: 129188-99-4 Mol. Formula: C₂₁H₂₆O₂

Catalogue No: D429525 Q

Chemical Name: Dibutyl Sebacate

CAS number: 109-43-3 Mol. Formula: C₁₈H₃₄O₄

Catalogue No: B519540 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol F Diglycidyl Ether

Diastereomers)

CAS number: 2095-03-6 Mol. Formula: C₁₉H₂₀O₄

Catalogue No: B519525 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol A Bis(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)

Ether(Mixture of Diastereomers) CAS number: 5581-32-8

Mol. Formula: C₂₁H₂₈O₆

Catalogue No: B519485 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol AP

CAS number: 1571-75-1 Mol. Formula: $C_{20}H_{18}O_2$

Catalogue No: B447390 Q

Chemical Name: Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) Sulfone

CAS number: 80-09-1 Mol. Formula: C₁₂H₁₀O₄S

Catalogue No: B519600 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol C CAS number: 79-97-0

Mol. Formula: C₁₇H₂₀O₂

Catalogue No: B519555 Q

Chemical Name: Bisphenol F

CAS number: 620-92-8 Mol. Formula: C₁₃H₁₂O₂



Catalogue No: B443800 Q

Chemical Name: Bis(4-hydroxy)benzophenone

CAS number: 611-99-4 Mol. Formula: C₁₃H₁₀O₃



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1500 RESEARCHERS

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SELECTED REFERENCES

Below is a selection of references, illustrating how the above featured TRC compounds have been used for. Click them to read more.

PMID: 25531816

PMID: 25159447

PMID: 26800265

PMID: 26018136

PMID: 24246946

PMID: 24817354

PMID: 26138904

PMID: 24315674

PMID: 24835763

PMID: 23055538

PMID: 25679329

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