

SAMPLE PREPARATION FOR TOTAL-REFLECTION X-RAY FLUORESCENCE ANALYSIS OF BLOOD SAMPLE

Kouichi Tsuji¹⁾, Hiroshi Matsui¹⁾, Masayuki Hino²⁾, Hideki Wanibuchi²⁾, Hisayuki Kohno³⁾, Kazushi Aranami³⁾, Yuuichirou Shimizu³⁾, Takashi Yamada³⁾

1) Department of Applied Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka City University, 3-3-138 Sugimoto, Sumiyoshi-ku Osaka 558-8585 Japan

2) Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka City University, 1-4-3, Asahi-cho, Abeno-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 545-8585, Japan

3) Rigaku Industrial Corporation, 14-8 Akaoji, Takatsuki, Osaka 569-1146, Japan

We studied the sample preparation for total-reflection X-ray fluorescence (TXRF) analysis of the whole blood sample of human body. Although the TXRF analysis of the blood sample has been reported[1], a simple and rapid preparation procedure for TXRF analysis of the blood sample is required. After the whole blood was diluted 8 times by Milli-Q water[2], it was dropped onto a glass substrate. By adding the water to the blood, the red blood cells were destroyed due to “hemolysis” phenomenon; therefore, the flat dried residue was obtained, leading to the improvement of limits of detection limits. Since any separation processes were not necessary, TXRF analysis could be rapidly performed. A commercially available TXRF instrument (Nanohunter, Rigaku Co.) was used for TXRF analysis. The quantitative data of Ca, Fe, Cu and Zn in whole blood were obtained by addition of internal standard (V) and were compared by the data obtained by ICP-AES. Both data showed a good agreement. It would be merit of TXRF over ICP-AES that Br and Cl could be determined without any problems. Finally, the whole blood of the rat, which drank the polluted water with As, was measured by TXRF, after the same sample preparation.

References

(1) A. Prange, H. Boddeker : *Fresenius Z Anal. Chem.*, **335**, 914 (1989).

(2) Y. Matsuoka, K. Tsuji : *BUNSEKI KAGAKU*, **54**, 749 (2005).