Determination of Hydroxyoctadecadienoic Acids

Nikolay Youhnovski^a, Daria Schulz^a, Caroline Schwarz^a, Gerhard Spiteller^a, and Klaus Schubert^b Department of Organic Chemistry 1, Bayreuth University, Universitaetstr. 30,

95447 Bayreuth, Germany. Fax: 0049/921/552671. E-mail: gerhard.spiteller@uni-bayreuth.de Institute for Clinical Chemistry and Laboratoy Diagnosis of the Friedrich Schiller University Jena, D-07740 Jena, Germany

* Author for correspondence and reprint requests

Z. Naturforsch. **58c**, 268–276 (2003); received October 16/November 14, 2002

Oxidation of low-density lipoproteins (LDL) plays a crucial role in inflammatory diseases and aging. The main oxidation products of LDL are stereoisomeric 9-hydroxy-10,12-octadecadienoic acids (9-HODEs) and 13-hydroxy-9,11-octadecadienoic acids (13-HODEs). Neverconditions. Therefore the use of labeled standards is required. Standards with an ¹⁸O label in the carboxylic group used previously may partly suffer a loss of the label by exchange with water. In this paper we describe an improved work-up procedure and the preparation of standards labeled with ¹⁸O in the hydroxylic group which is not exchangeable.

Key words: Lipid Peroxidation, Hydroxyoctadecadienoic Acids, Inflammatory Diseases

thus determination of HODEs requires a sample enrichment in most cases. Big losses are encountered during the necessary processing due to the instability of HODEs against acidic

theless the content of HODEs in natural oxidized LDL is low compared to other components,