

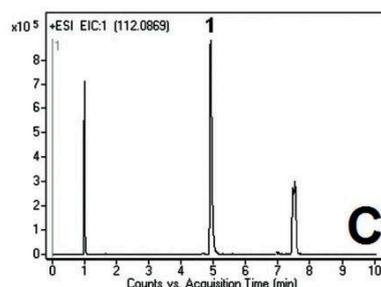
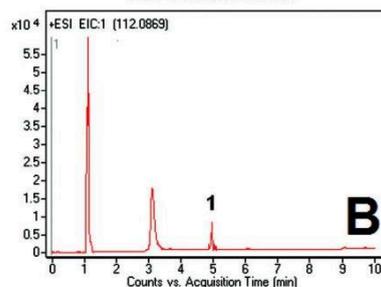
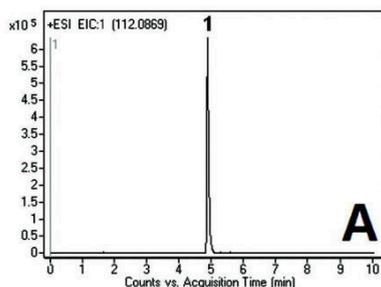
Histamine in Red Wine Analyzed with LCMS - AppNote

Demonstrating Low Histamine Content in Red Wine Samples

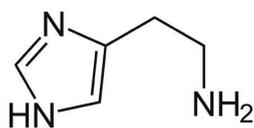
Two Red Wine samples were tested for Histamine using the Cogent Diamond Hydride Column in an LCMS method. The wine shown in Figure B was claimed to have virtually no Histamine but had no analytical evidence to support it. The claim was verified using this simple LCMS Method that produces an excellent Histamine Meak.

The other wine in Figure C had to be diluted 5x, and even still the Histamine Peak was much larger than in Figure B.

The data shows that there are significant quantitative differences in the Histamine content of various wines. Observing these differences is made possible using the Cogent Diamond Hydride Column.



Peak: Histamine 112.0869 m/z



Histamine

Method Conditions

Column: Cogent Diamond Hydride™, 4 µm, 100 Å

Catalog No.: [70000-15P-2](#)

Dimensions: 2.1 x 150 mm

Mobile Phase:

A: DI Water / 0.1% Formic Acid

B: Acetonitrile / 0.1% Formic Acid

Gradient:

Time (minutes)	%B
0	80
5	10
7	10
8	80

Post Time: 5 minutes

Injection vol.: 1 µL

Flow rate: 0.4mL / minute

Detection: ESI – POS - Agilent 6210 MSD TOF Mass Spectrometer

Sample Preparation:

- Fig. A: Histamine Standard
- Fig. B: “Low Histamine” Red Wine. Sample was filtered with 0.45 µm Nylon Syringe Filter (MICROSOLV)
- Fig. C: “Regular Red Wine. In addition to filtering, Sample was diluted 1:5 due to strong Histamine Peak

t_o : 0.9 minutes.



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