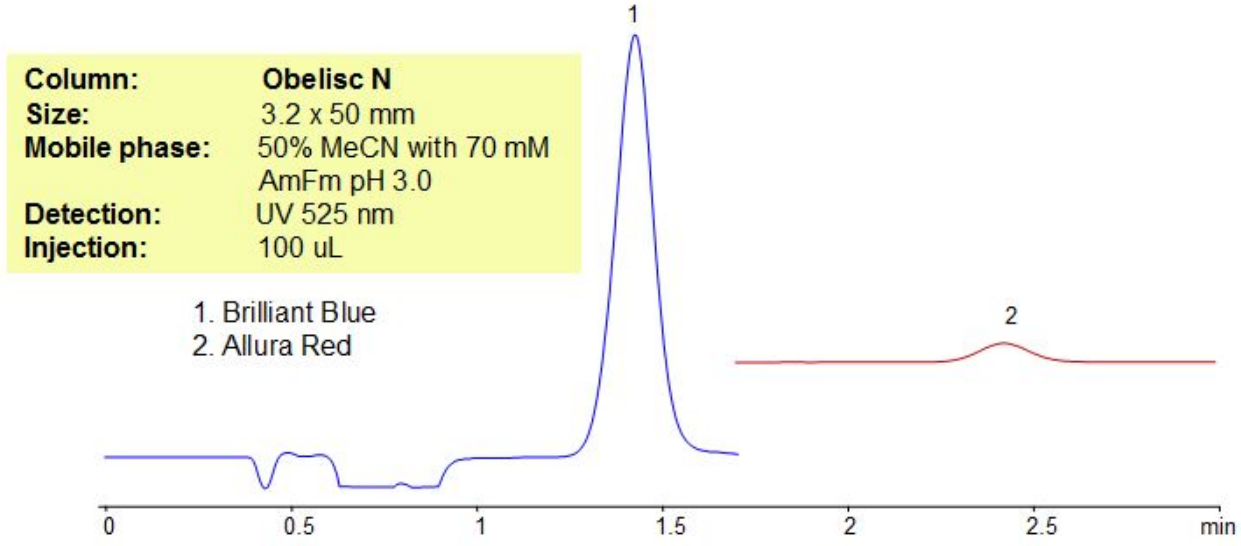
HPLC Method for Analysis of Brilliant Blue and Allura Red in Children's Mucinex Night Time Multi-Symptom Cold



Brilliant Blue FCF, also known as Blue 1, is an compound classified as a triarylmethane dye. Dry, it has the appearance of a light-blue powder, but when dissolved in water, turns deeper blue. But Allura Red AC, also known as FD&C Red No. 40, is a red azo dye that is the most commonly used red dye in the United States. It is used anywhere from tattoos to children's' medications to drinks and food. If used in food it also has the E number E129. Allura red is sold as a dark red sodium salt, but when dissolved in water, the solution appears orange-red.Obelisc N is a column with very polar characteristics. It contains embedded acidic and basic ionizable groups and can retain Allura Red adn Brilliant Blue. The method is LC/MS and UV compatible and can be used as a general approach for analyzing similar compounds.

SIELC has developed the Obelisc™ columns, which are mixed-mode and utilize Liquid Separation Cell technology (LiSC™). These cost-effective columns are the first of their kind to be commercially available and can replace multiple HPLC columns, including reversed-phase (RP), AQ-type reversed-phase, polar-embedded group RP columns, normal-phase, cation-exchange, anion-exchange, ion-exclusion, and HILIC (Hydrophilic Interaction Liquid Chromatography) columns. By controlling just three orthogonal method parameters - buffer concentration, buffer pH, and organic modifier concentration - users can adjust the column properties with pinpoint precision to separate complex mixtures.

Quelle: https://sielc.com/hplc-method-for-analysis-of-brilliant-blue-and-allura-red-in-childrens-mucinex-night-time-multi-symptom-cold