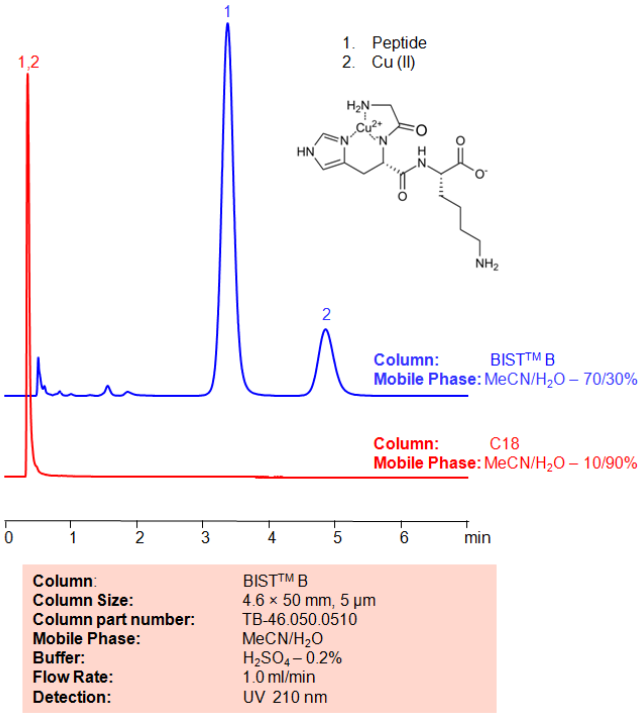
HPLC Method for Analysis of Copper peptide GHK-Cu on BIST B Column



Column:	BIST™ B
Column Size:	4.6 × 50 mm, 5 µm
Column part number:	TB-46.050.0510
Mobile Phase:	MeCN/H_2O
Buffer:	H_2SO_4 – 0.2%
Flow Rate:	1.0 ml/min
Detection:	UV 210 nm

Separation type: Bridge Ion Separation Technology, or BIST™

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of Copper peptide GHK-Cu

Copper peptide GHK-Cu is a copper complex of glycyl-L-histidyl-lysine and can be naturally found in urine, saliva, and plasma. Research has shown that it may promote wound healing, attract immune cells, stimulate collagen, and act as an antioxidant and anti-inflammatory compound. Using SIELC's newly introduced BIST™ method, Copper peptide GHK-Cu, which separates in water, can be retained on a positively-charged anion-exchange BIST™ B column. There are two keys to this retention method: 1) a multi-charged, negative buffer, such as Sulfuric acid (H2SO4), which acts as a bridge, linking the positively-charged Copper and peptide to the positively-charged column surface and 2) a mobile phase consisting mostly of organic solvent (such as MeCN) to minimize the formation of a solvation layer around the charged analytes. Using this new and unique analysis method, Copper peptide GHK-Cu can be separated, retained, and UV detected at 210 nm

Method Parameters

Column	BIST B, 4.6×50 mm, 100 Å
Mobile Phase	MeCN – 70%
Buffer	H2SO4 – 0.2%
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	UV 210 nm

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Quelle: https://sielc.com/hplc-method-for-analysis-of-copper-peptide-ghk-cu

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