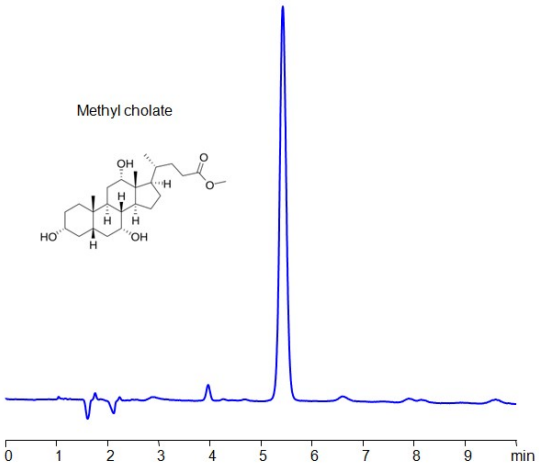
HPLC Method for Analysis of Methyl cholate on Primesep B Column



Column:	Primesep B
Column size:	4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm
Column part number:	B-46.150.0510
Mobile phase:	MeCN/H_2O – 50/50%
Buffer:	H_3PO_4 - 0.2%
Flow rate:	1.0 mL/min
Sample:	2 mg/ml
Injection volume:	10 µl
Detection:	UV 192 nm
LOD:	0.2 ppm

Methyl cholate is a compound that belongs to the class of bile acids. Bile acids are substances that are produced by the liver and play a crucial role in the digestion and absorption of dietary fats. Cholate is a primary bile acid, and when methylated, it forms methyl cholate.

It's important to note that bile acids have physiological roles beyond digestion, including the regulation of cholesterol metabolism and acting as signaling molecules.

Methyl cholate can be retained and analyzed using a Primesep B mixed-mode stationary phase column. The analysis employs an isocratic method with a simple mobile phase comprising water, acetonitrile (MeCN), and sulfuric acid as a buffer. This method allows for detection using UV at 192 nm

Method Parameters

Column	Primesep B, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended
Mobile Phase	MeCN/H2O – 50/50%
Buffer	H3PO4 -0.2%
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	UV 192 nm
Injection Volume	10 µl

Quelle: https://sielc.com/hplc-method-for-analysis-methyl-cholate

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