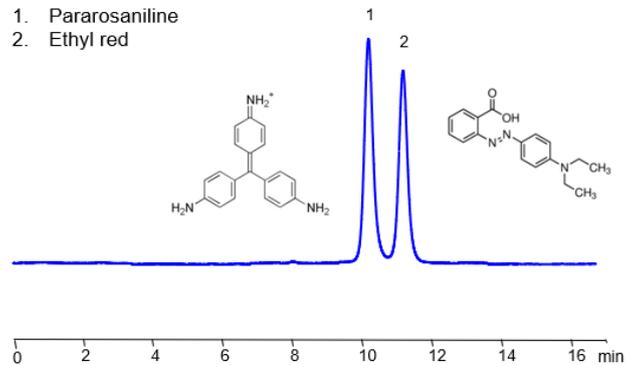


HPLC Method for Analysis of Pararosaniline and Ethyl Red on Primesep 100 Column



Column:	Primesep 100
Column size:	4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm
Column part number:	100-46.150.0510
Mobile phase:	MeCN/H ₂ O – 50/50%
Buffer:	H ₂ SO ₄ - 0.2%
Flow rate:	1.0 mL/min
Detection:	Vis 520 nm

Pararosaniline (Basic Red 9) is a popular basic magenta dye and part of the triarylmethane family of dyes with the chemical formula C₁₉H₁₇N₃ . It is a free base version of pararosaniline hydrochloride. Primarily, it is used to dye synthetic materials, to detect sulfur dioxide, and as an antischistosomal. You can find detailed UV spectra of Pararosaniline and information about its various lambda maxima by visiting the following link.

Ethyl Red is a pH indicator with C₁₇H₁₉N₃O₂as its molecular structure. When the pH transitions from acidic to neutral, Ethyl red turns from yellow to red, hence the name. Outside of experiments, it is occasionally used as a dye in textiles and foods . You can find detailed UV spectra of Pararosaniline Hydrochloride , Ethyl red and information about its various lambda maxima by visiting the following link.

These two basic dyes can be separated, retained, and analyzed on a Primesep 100 mixed-mode stationary phase column using an isocratic analytical method with a simple mobile phase of water, Acetonitrile (MeCN), and a sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) buffer. This analysis method can be detected in the visible regime at 520 nm.

Method Parameters

Column	Primesep 100, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended
Mobile Phase	MeCN/H ₂ O – 50/50%
Buffer	H ₃ PO ₄ – 0.2%
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	UV, 520 nm

Quelle: <https://sielc.com/hplc-determination-of-pararosaniline-ethyl-red>