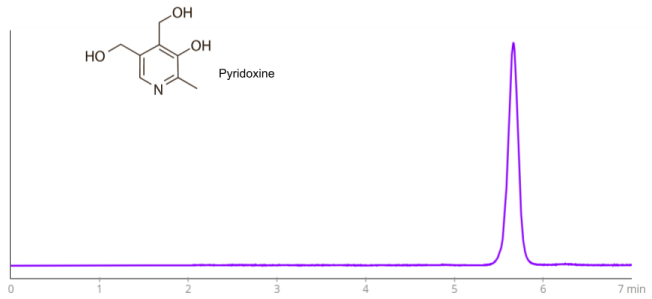
HPLC Method for Analysis of Pyridoxine on Primesep 100 Column on Alltesta™



Column	Primesep 100
Column Size	4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm
Part Number	100-46.150.0510
Mobile Phase	MeCN/H_2O - 50/50%
Buffer	H_2SO_4 - 0.2%
Flow Rate	1.0 ml/min
Injection Volume	1 µL
Detection	UV 275 nm
Device	Alltesta™ Gradient Automated Analyzer

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)

Pyridoxine , also known as Vitamin B6, with the chemical formula C8H11NO3 . It is an essential nutrient required by the body to produce red blood cells and for proper nerve functioning. Sources of it include fish, beef liver, chicken, eggs, dark leafy greens, potatoes, chickpeas, cereals, and more. Deficiency of Vitamin B6 can case dermatitis, sores in the mouth, depression, anemia, and seizures. You can find detailed UV spectra of Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine) and information about its various lambda maxima by visiting the following link.

Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine) can be retained and analyzed using the Primesep 100 stationary phase column. The analysis utilizes an isocratic method with a simple mobile phase consisting of water and acetonitrile (MeCN) with phosphoric acid as a buffer. Detection is performed using UV.

Method Parameters

Column	Primesep 100, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended
Mobile Phase	MeCN – 50%
Buffer	H2SO4 – 0.2%
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	UV 275 nm

Quelle: https://sielc.com/hplc-method-for-analysis-of-pyridoxine

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