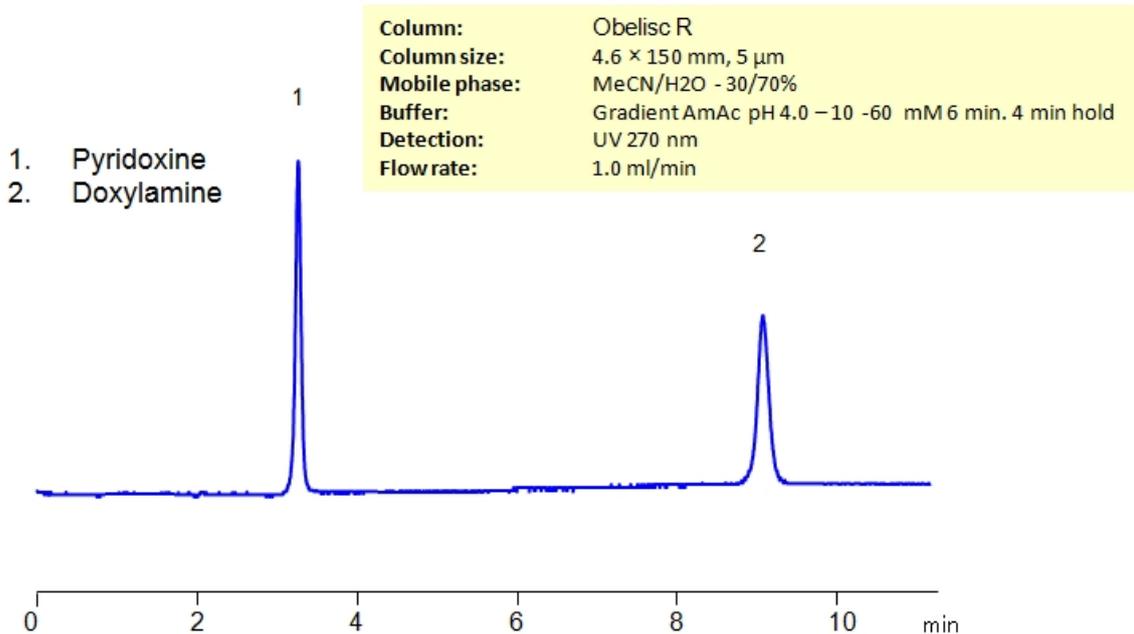


HPLC Method for Separation of Pyridoxine and Doxylamine on Obelisc R Column



High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of Doxylamine , 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 cause dermatitis, sores in the mouth, depression, anemia, and seizures. You can find detailed UV spectra of Doxylamine , Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine) and information about its various lambda maxima by visiting the following link.

Doxylamine is an antihistamine with the chemical formula C₁₇H₂₂N₂O . It is a common treatment for insomnia and allergies. When taken together with Vitamin B, they can treat morning sickness in pregnant women. Pyridoxine and Doxylamine can be retained, separated, and detected on a normal-phase Obelisc R using an isocratic analytical method with a simple mobile phase of water, Acetonitrile, and an Ammonium Formate buffer. This analysis method can be detected in the low UV regime at 270 nm.

Method Parameters

Column	Obelisc R, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended
Mobile Phase	MeCN/H ₂ O – 30/70%
Buffer	AmAc pH 4.0. gradient from 10 to 60 mM in 6 min, 4 min hold
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	UV 270 nm, MS- compatible mobile phase

Quelle: <https://sielc.com/hplc-separation-of-pyridoxine-and-doxylamine-on-obelisc-r-column>