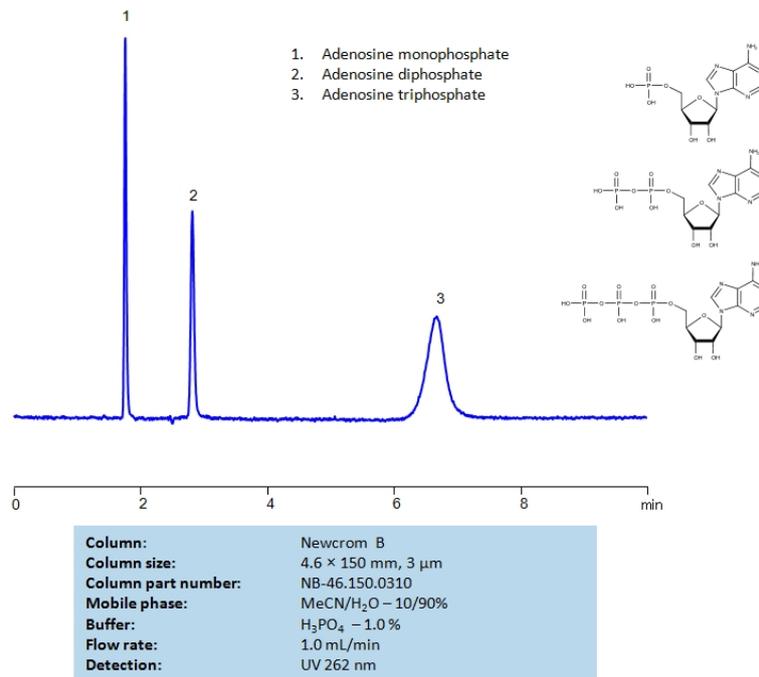


HPLC Separation of Adenosine Mono-, Di- and Triphosphate on Newcrom B column



High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of Adenosine Diphosphate , Adenosine Monophosphate , Adenosine Triphosphate .

Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP) is a nucleotide with the chemical formula C₁₀H₁₆N₅O₁₃P₃. It is a primary energy carrier of the cell and is crucial to cellular energy metabolism. ATP is generated in the mitochondria and is used in numerous various cellular processes. It releases energy when a phosphate linkage breaks from it, creating adenosine diphosphate.

Adenosine Diphosphate (ADP) , also known as adenosine pyrophosphate, is a compound with the formula C₁₀H₁₅N₅O₁₀P₂ . It is a precursor in the synthesis of DNA and RNA. Medications that block ADP receptors on platelets prevent blood clots in conditions like heart attacks and strokes.

Adenosine Monophosphate (AMP) is a nucleotide with the chemical formula C₁₀H₁₄N₅O₇P . Due to being a byproduct of ATP and ADP, it can be reused by the body for energy at higher forms. AMP can be converted into cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) to become a second messenger in the body, relaying signals between cells.

Adenosine Diphosphate , Adenosine Monophosphate , Adenosine Triphosphate can be retained and analyzed using the Newcrom B stationary phase column. The analysis utilizes an isocratic method with a simple mobile phase consisting of water and acetonitrile (MeCN) with a Sulfuric Acid buffer. Detection is performed using UV.

Method Parameters

Column	Newcrom B, 4.6 x 150 mm, 3 µm, 100 Å, dual ended
Mobile Phase	MeCN/H ₂ O – 10/90%
Buffer	H ₂ SO ₄ – 1.0%
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	UV 262 nm

Quelle: <https://sielc.com/hplc-separation-of-adenosine-mono-di-and-triphosphate-on-newcrom-b>