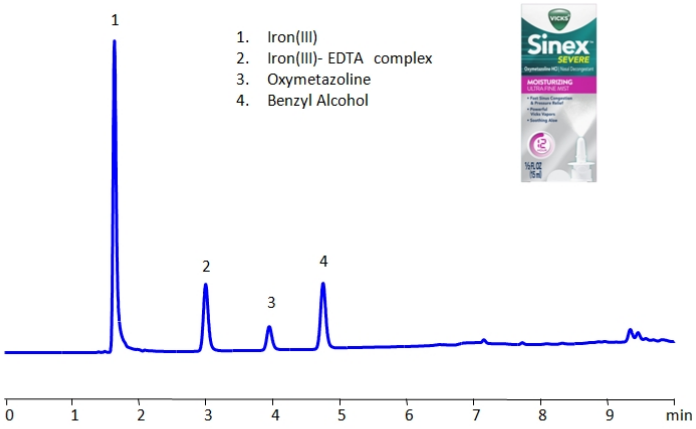
HPLC Separation of EDTA, Oxymetazoline and Benzyl Alcohol in Nasal Spray



Column:	Newcrom BH
Column size:	4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm
Mobile phase:	Gradient MeCN – 2-70%, 10 min
Buffer:	H2SO4 – 0.1%
Flow rate:	1 ml/min
UV detection:	260 nm
Injection volume:	5 µL
Sample:	100 mg of sample, 300 µL of 10 mg/mL FeCl3*6H20, and 600 µL of water. Filtered the solution through 0.45µm filter

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of EDTA, Oxymetazoline and Benzyl Alcohol

Benzyl alcohol is found in over-the-counter medications, topical creams, lotions, shampoos, and facial cleansers as an antibacterial, preservative, and/or fungicide. Benzyl alcohol is a colorless liquid with a mild pleasant aromatic scent. Benzyl alcohol is found in many essential oils including jasmine, hyacinth, neroli, rose, and ylang-ylang. Oxymetazoline is a decongestant that shrinks blood vessels in the nasal passages. All active compounds of nasal spray can be separated in HPLC on a Newcrom BH mixed-mode column. The analytical method uses acetonitrile (ACN) gradient and water with sulfuric acid (H2SO4) as buffer and UV detected at 260 nm.

Method Parameters

Column	Newcrom BH, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended
Mobile Phase	Gradient MeCN – 2- 70%, 10 min
Buffer	H2SO4 – 0.1%
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	UV 260 nm

Quelle: https://sielc.com/hplc-separation-of-edta-oxymetazoline-and-benzyl-alcohol-in-nasal-spray

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