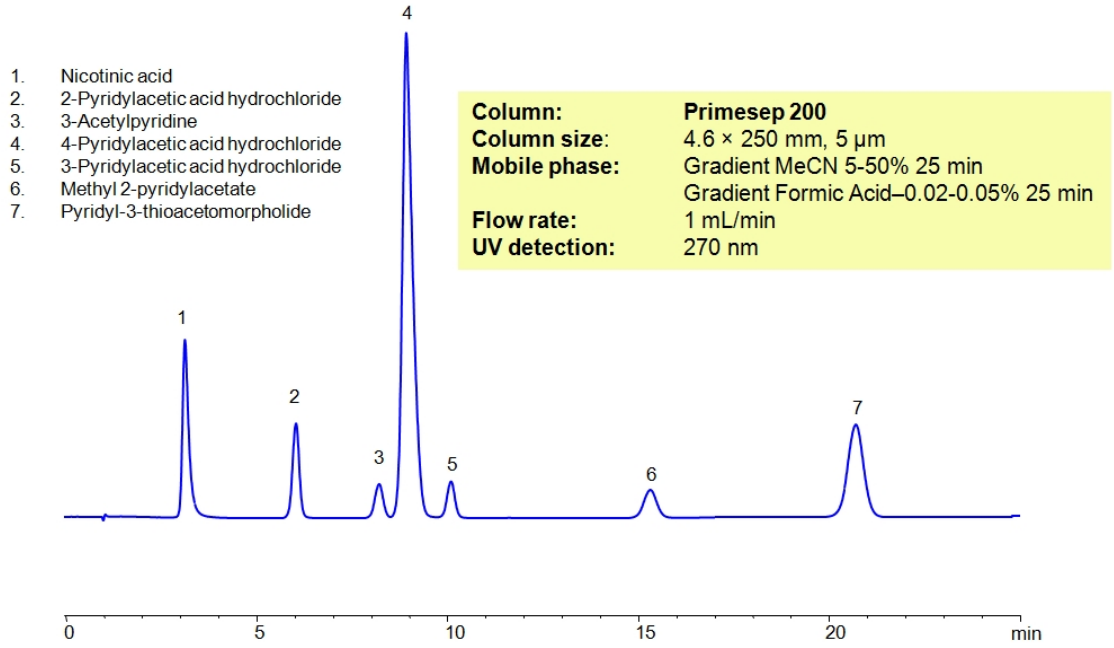
HPLC Separation Of Mixture of Pyridylacetic Acids And Their Derivatives



High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of 2-Pyridylacetic acid hydrochloride , 3-Pyridylacetic acid hydrochloride , 4-Pyridylacetic acid hydrochloride , Nicotinic Acid/Niacin (3-pyridinecarboxylic acid) , 3-Acetylpyridine , Pyridyl-3-thioacetomorpholide

Pyridylacetic Acids are a class of compounds with a pyridine ring and an acetic acid. These acids are typically building blocks found in organic synthesis/ On occasion, they can also act as human xenobiotic metabolites.

Nicotinic acid , also known as niacin and vitamin B3, is a water-soluble B vitamin with C6H5NO2molecular formula. It is crucial for energy production.

Derrivatives are compounds formed when the parent compound goes through a chemical recation, replacing atoms with different ones, leading to different physical and chemical properties.

2-Pyridylacetic acid hydrochloride , 3-Pyridylacetic acid hydrochloride , 4-Pyridylacetic acid hydrochloride , Nicotinic Acid/Niacin (3-pyridinecarboxylic acid) , 3-Acetylpyridine , Pyridyl-3-thioacetomorpholide can be retained and analyzed using the Primesep 200 stationary phase column. The analysis utilizes a gradient method with a simple mobile phase consisting of water and acetonitrile (MeCN) with a formic acid buffer. Detection is performed using UV.

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Method Parameters

Column	Primesep 200, 4.6 x 250 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended
Mobile Phase	MeCN/H2O Gradient – 5-50%
Buffer	CH2O2 – 0.02-0.05%
Flow Rate	1.0ml/min
Detection	UV, 270 nm

Quelle: https://sielc.com/hplc-separation-of-mixture-of-pyridylacetic-acids-and-their-derivatives