

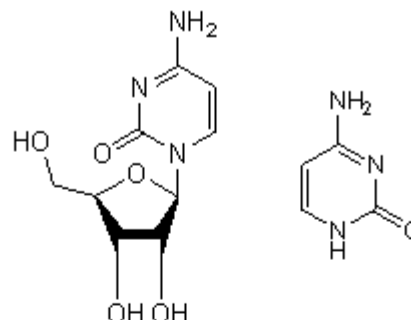
# HPLC Separation of Cytidine and Cytosine Using the Hydrogen Bonding Method

[https://sielc.com/Separation\\_of\\_Cytidine\\_and\\_Cytosine\\_Using\\_the\\_Hydrogen\\_Bonding\\_Method](https://sielc.com/Separation_of_Cytidine_and_Cytosine_Using_the_Hydrogen_Bonding_Method)

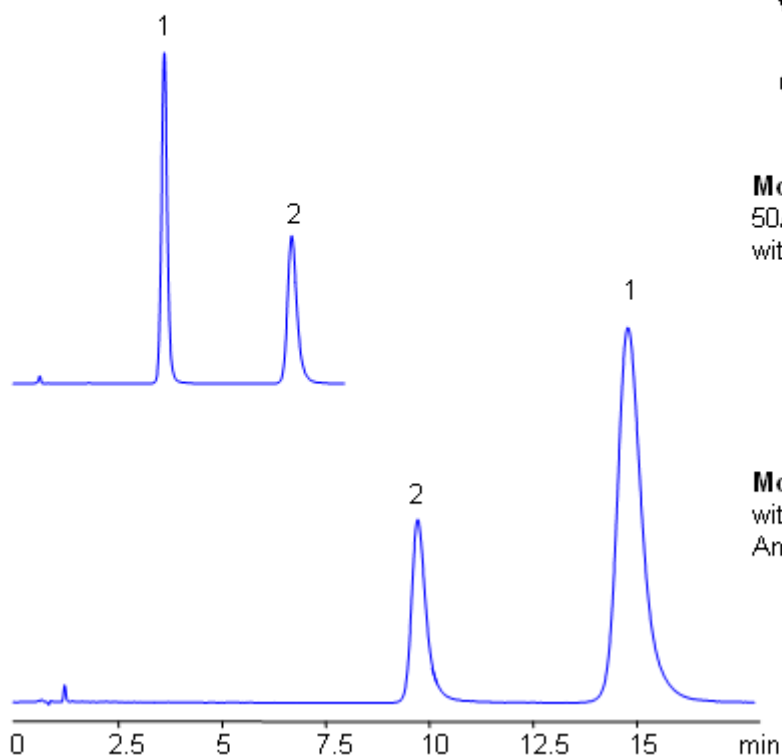
## Chromatogram

**Column:** SHARC 1  
**Size:** 3.2 x 100 mm  
**Flow:** 1.0 mL/min  
**Detection:** UV 270 nm

1. Cytidine
2. Cytosine



**Mobile phase:** MeCN/MeOH  
50/50 with 0.5% Formic acid  
with 0.05% AmFm



**Mobile phase:** MeCN/MeOH 95/5  
with 0.5% Formic acid with 0.05%  
AmFm

## Description

Application Notes: Nucleosides glycosylamines consisting of nucleobase linked to ribose or deoxyribose sugar. Nucleoside are building blocks for DNA and RNA. These compounds are very polar in nature and contain groups available for hydrogen bonding interaction. A method for separation of cytosine and cytidine was developed based on the strong dependence of retention time to the mobile phase composition. The mobile phase consists of acetonitrile and methanol. Order of elution for compounds depends on the amount of acetonitrile and methanol. Our method is compatible with LC/MS and preparative chromatography, and can be used for separation of other nucleobases and nucleotides.

Application Columns: SHARC 1, 3.2x100 mm, 5 µm, 100A. To learn more about SHARC 1 columns click here . To order this column click here . To see more chromatographic separations check our web site.

Application Compounds: Cytosine and Cytidine · Detection Technique: UV, LC/MS

## Method Parameters

### Mobile Phase

MeCN/MeOH

### Buffer

AmFm, Formic acid

<b>Flow Rate</b>	1.0 ml/min
<b>Detection</b>	UV, 270 nm
<b>Class of Compounds</b>	Drug, Acid, Hydrophilic, Ionizable, Vitamin, Supplements
<b>Analyzing Compounds</b>	Cytidine, Cytosine

#### HPLC Column Used

**Sharc 1, 3.2×100 mm, 5 µm, 100A**

[Order this column at hplc-shop.de →](http://hplc-shop.de)