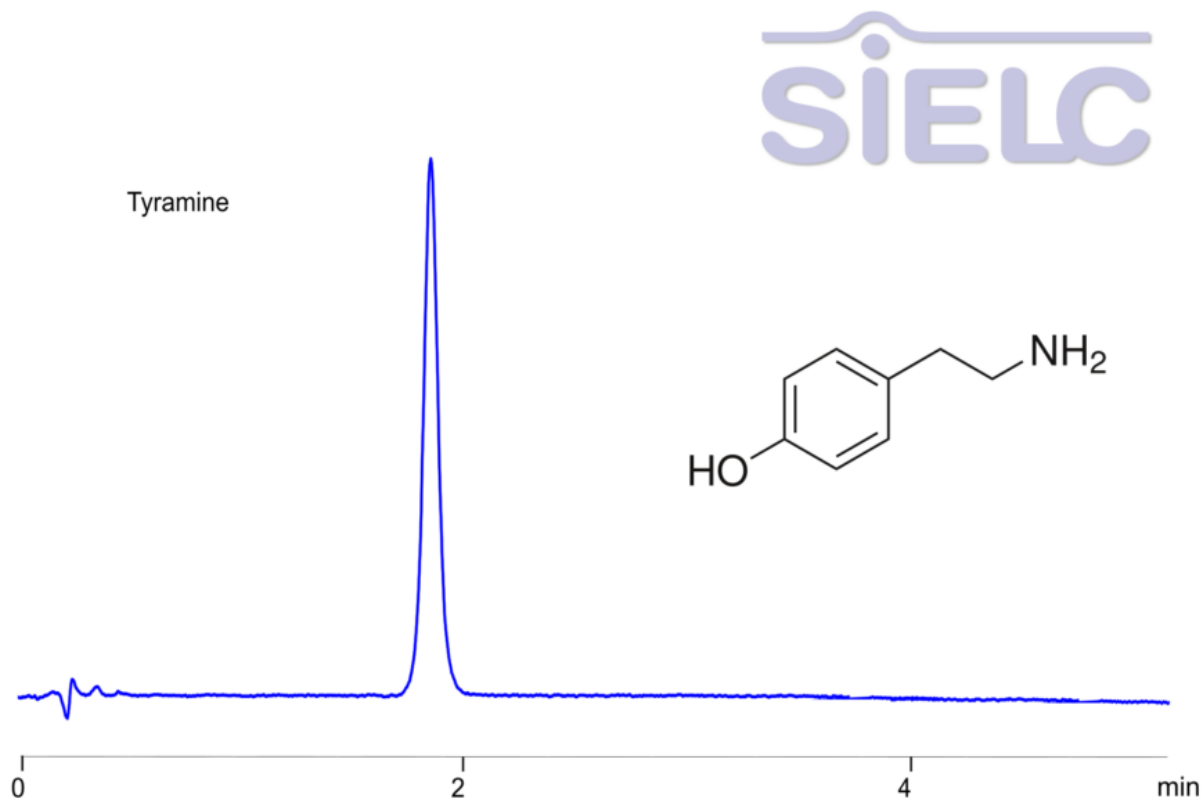


Alltesta HPLC Method for Analysis of Tyramine on Primesep 100

<https://sielc.com/alltesta-hplc-method-for-analysis-tyramine>

Chromatogram



Column:	Primesep 100
Column size:	3.2× 50 mm, 5 µm
Column part number:	100-32.050.0510
Mobile phase:	MeCN/H ₂ O - 50/50%
Buffer:	H ₂ SO ₄ - 0.1%
Flow rate	0.5 ml/min
Detection:	UV 275 nm
Sample:	0.5 mg/ml
Diluent:	MeCN - 50%

Description

· HPLC Method for Analysis of Tyramine on Primesep B Column by SIELC Technologies

Tyramine is a naturally occurring compound derived from the amino acid tyrosine. It is found in various foods and beverages, especially aged or fermented products such as aged cheeses, cured meats, certain wines, and soy products. Tyramine can affect the release of norepinephrine, a neurotransmitter, and can influence blood pressure.

For people taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), consuming foods high in tyramine can cause a dangerous spike in blood pressure, known as a hypertensive crisis. This is why individuals on such medications are often advised to follow a low-tyramine diet.

Tyramine can be retained, and analyzed using a Primesep 100 mixed-mode stationary phase column. The analysis utilizes an isocratic method with a simple mobile phase consisting of water, acetonitrile (MeCN), and sulfuric acid as a buffer. Detection is achieved using UV at 275 nm

Method Parameters

Mobile Phase	MeCN/H ₂ O – 50/50%
Buffer	H ₂ SO ₄ -0.1%
Flow Rate	1.0 ml/min
Detection	UV 275 nm
Class of Compounds	Amine
Analyzing Compounds	Tyramine

HPLC Column Used

Primesep 100, 3.2 x 50 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended

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