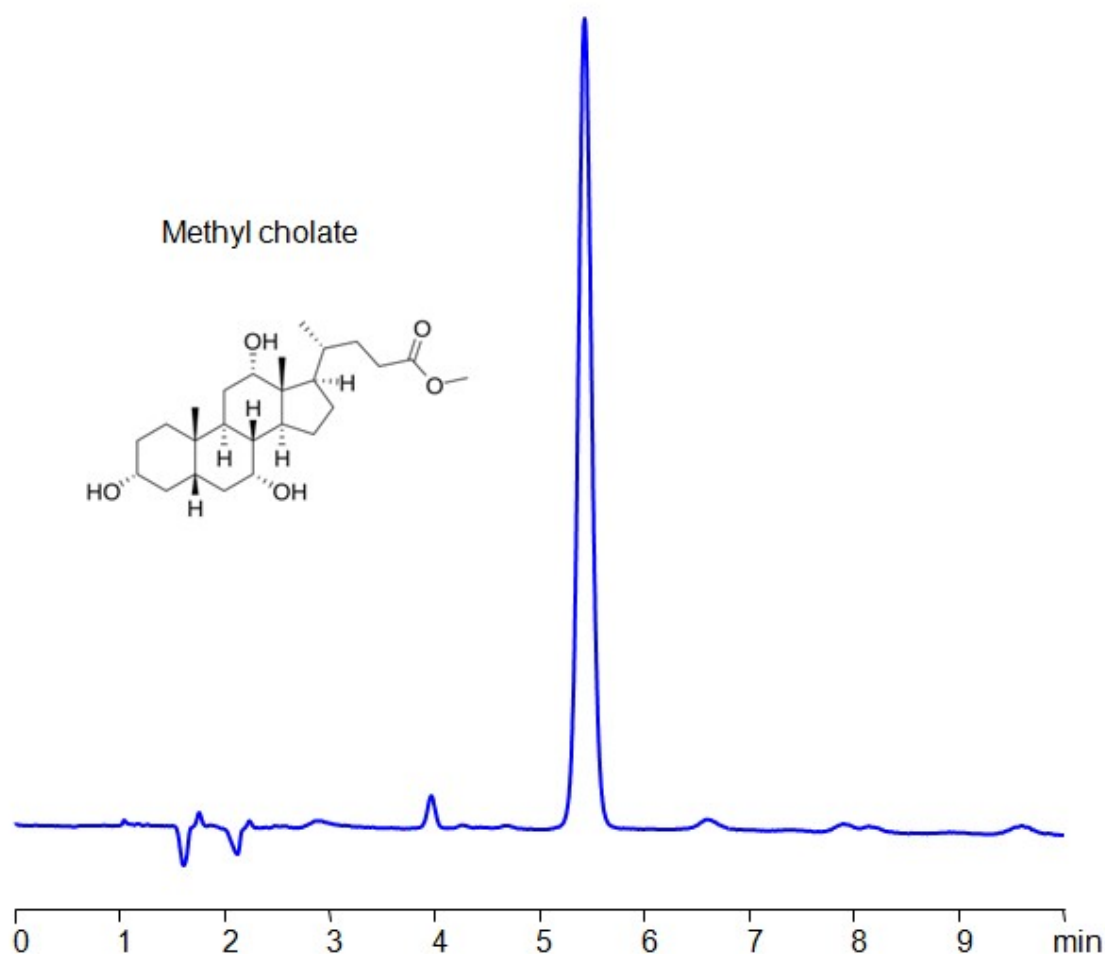


HPLC Method for Analysis of Methyl cholate on Primesep B Column

<https://sielc.com/hplc-method-for-analysis-methyl-cholate>

Chromatogram



Column:	Primesep B
Column size:	4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm
Column part number:	B-46.150.0510
Mobile phase:	MeCN/H ₂ O – 50/50%
Buffer:	H ₃ PO ₄ - 0.2%
Flow rate:	1.0 mL/min
Sample:	2 mg/ml
Injection volume:	10 µl
Detection:	UV 192 nm
LOD:	0.2 ppm

Description

Methyl cholate is a compound with the chemical formula C₂₅H₄₂O₅ that belongs to the class of bile acids. Bile acids are substances that are produced by the liver and play a crucial role in the digestion and absorption of dietary fats. Cholate is a primary bile acid, and when methylated, it forms methyl cholate.

It's important to note that bile acids have physiological roles beyond digestion, including the regulation of cholesterol metabolism and acting as signaling molecules.

Methyl cholate can be retained and analyzed using a Primesep B mixed-mode stationary phase column. The analysis employs an isocratic method with a simple mobile phase comprising water, acetonitrile (MeCN), and sulfuric acid as a buffer. This method allows for detection using UV at 192 nm

Method Parameters

Mobile Phase	MeCN/H ₂ O – 50/50%
Buffer	H ₃ PO ₄ -0.2%
Flow Rate	1.0 ml/min
Detection	UV 192 nm
Samples	2 mg/mL in MeCN/H ₂ O – 50/50%
Injection volume	10 µl
LOD*	0.2 ppm
Class of Compounds	bile acids
Analyzing Compounds	Methyl cholate

HPLC Column Used

Primesep B, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended

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