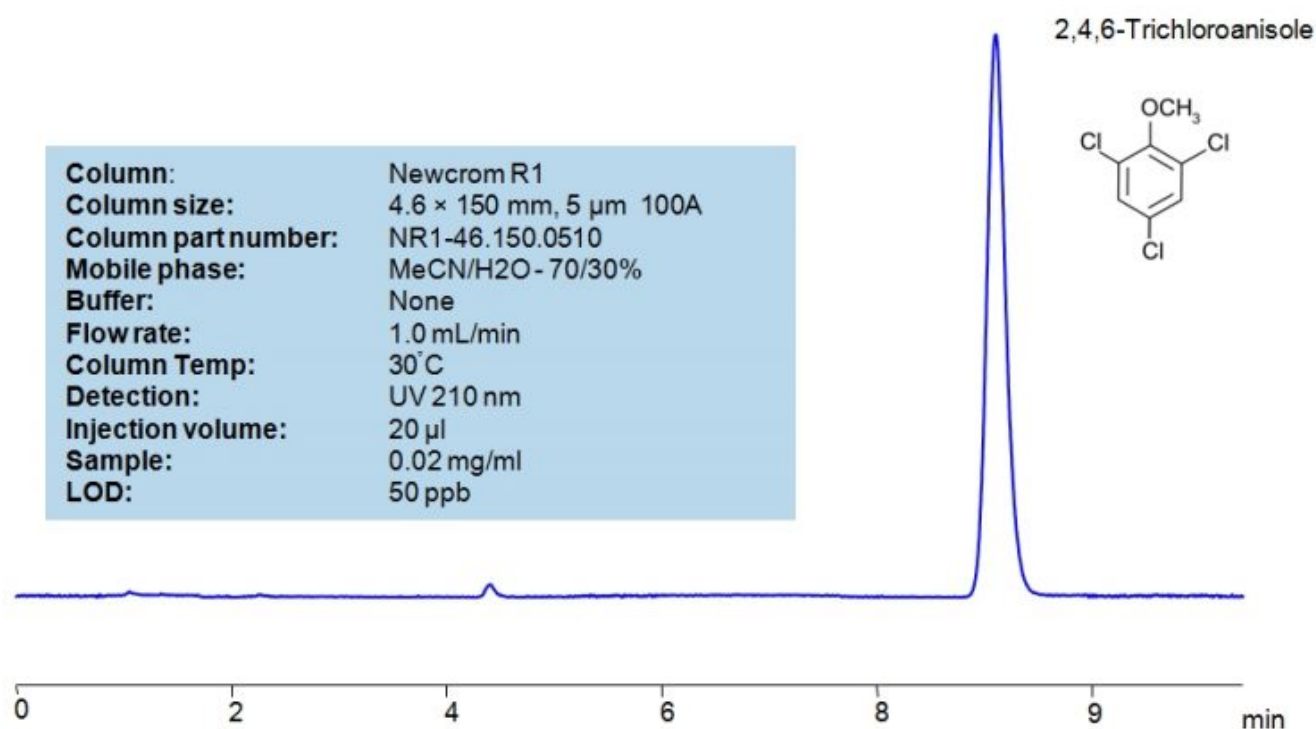


HPLC Method For Analysis Of 2,4,6-Trichloroanisole on Newcrom R1 Column on Alltesta™

<https://sielc.com/hplc-method-for-analysis-of-246-trichloroanisole>

Chromatogram



Description

· High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of 2,4,6-Trichloroanisole .

2,4,6-Trichloroanisole (TCA) is a fungal metabolite of 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol with the chemical formula C₇ H₅ Cl₃ O . TCA has a distinct musty smell that is most evident when wines develop cork taint. It is formed by the methylation of 2,4,6-trichlorophenol. Naturally, it is suspected to be produced when airborne fungi and bacteria are presented with chlorinated phenolic compounds. You can find detailed UV spectra of 2,4,6-Trichloroanisole and information about its various lambda maxima by visiting the following link.

2,4,6-Trichloroanisole can be retained and analyzed using the Newcrom R1 stationary phase column. The analysis utilizes an isocratic method with a simple mobile phase consisting of water and acetonitrile (MeCN). Detection is performed using UV.

Method Parameters

Mobile Phase	MeCN/H ₂ O – 70/30%
Buffer	None
Flow Rate	1.0 ml/min
Detection	UV, 210 nm

Class of Compounds	Haloanisole
Analyzing Compounds	2,4,6-Trichloroanisole

HPLC Column Used

Newcrom R1, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended

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