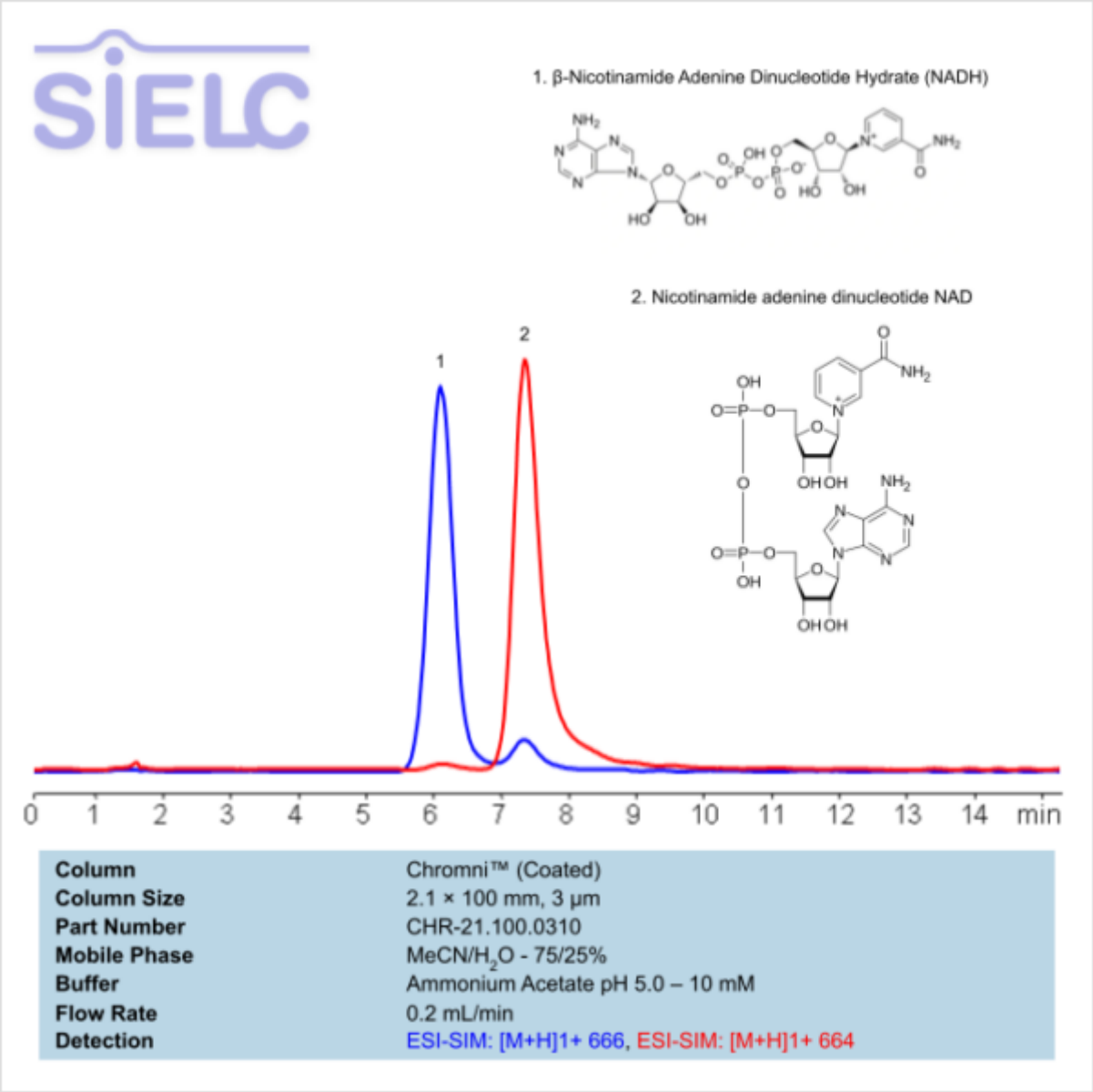
HPLC MS Method for Separation of NAD and NADH Compounds on Chromni Column

https://sielc.com/hplc-ms-of-nad-and-nadh

Chromatogram



Description

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (NAD) , Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (reduced) (NADH) .

Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD), is a coenzyme found in every single living cell. NAD can exist in two forms: NAD+ and NADH. The conversion of NAD from its oxidized form (NAD+) to its reduced form (NADH), and back, provides the cell with a mechanism for accepting and donating electrons . . You can find detailed UV spectra of NAD and information about its various lambda maxima by visiting the following link. You can find detailed UV spectra of NADH and information about its various lambda maxima by visiting the following link.

Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (NAD) , Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (reduced) (NADH) can be retained and analyzed using the Chromni stationary phase column. The analysis utilizes an isocratic method with a simple mobile phase consisting of water and acetonitrile (MeCN) with an Ammonium Acetate buffer. Detection is performed using MS.

Method Parameters

Mobile Phase	MeCN/H2O – 75/25%
Buffer	Ammonium Acetate pH 5.0 – 10 mM
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	ESI-SIM: [M+H]1+666, ESI-SIM: [M+H]1+664
Class of Compounds	Enzyme
Analyzing Compounds	Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (NAD),Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (reduced) (NADH)

HPLC Column Used

Chromni, 2.1 x 100 mm, 3 µm, 100 A, surface coated

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