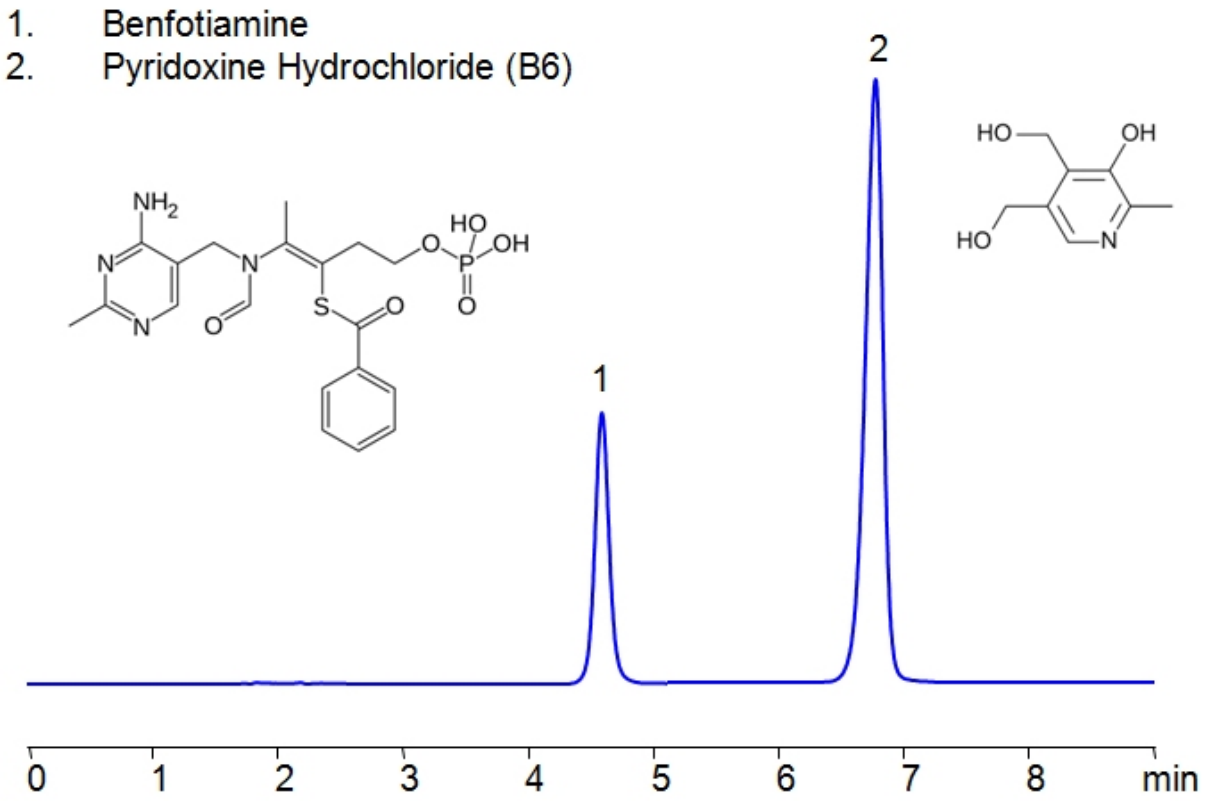
HPLC Separation of Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6) and Benfotiamine in Milgamma 100 Tablets on Primesep S Column

https://sielc.com/hplc-separation-of-pyridoxine-hydrochloride-and-benfotiamine

Chromatogram



Column:	Primesep S
Column size:	4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm
Column part number:	S-46.150.0510
Mobile phase:	MeCN/H_2O – 70/30%
Buffer:	H_3PO_4 - 0.5%
Flow rate:	1.0 mL/min
Detection:	UV 280 nm

Description

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6) and Benfotiamine

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (also known as Vitamin B6), is a naturally occurring vitamin that can be found in a wide variety of common foods, such as meat, grains, and avocados. Benfotiamine is a synthetic form of Vitamin B1 that has shown early signs of treating nerve damage, Alzheimer's, alcohol dependence. They can both be found in Milgamma 100 tablets, a medicine prescribed to treat Vitamin B1 and B6 deficiency. These two vitamins can be detected in the low UV regime. Using a Primesep S normal-phase column and a mobile phase consisting of water and acetonitrile (MeCN) with a phosphoric acid (H3PO4) buffer,

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride and Benfotiamine can be retained, separated, and analyzed. This analysis method can be UV detected at 280 nm.

Method Parameters

Mobile Phase	MeCN/H2O -70/30%,
Buffer	H3PO4 – 0.5%
Flow Rate	1.0 ml/min
Detection	UV 280 nm
Class of Compounds	Vitamin, Drug
Analyzing Compounds	Pyridoxine hydrochloride,Benfotiamine,Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)

HPLC Column Used

Primesep S, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 A, dual ended

Order this column at hplc-shop.de →