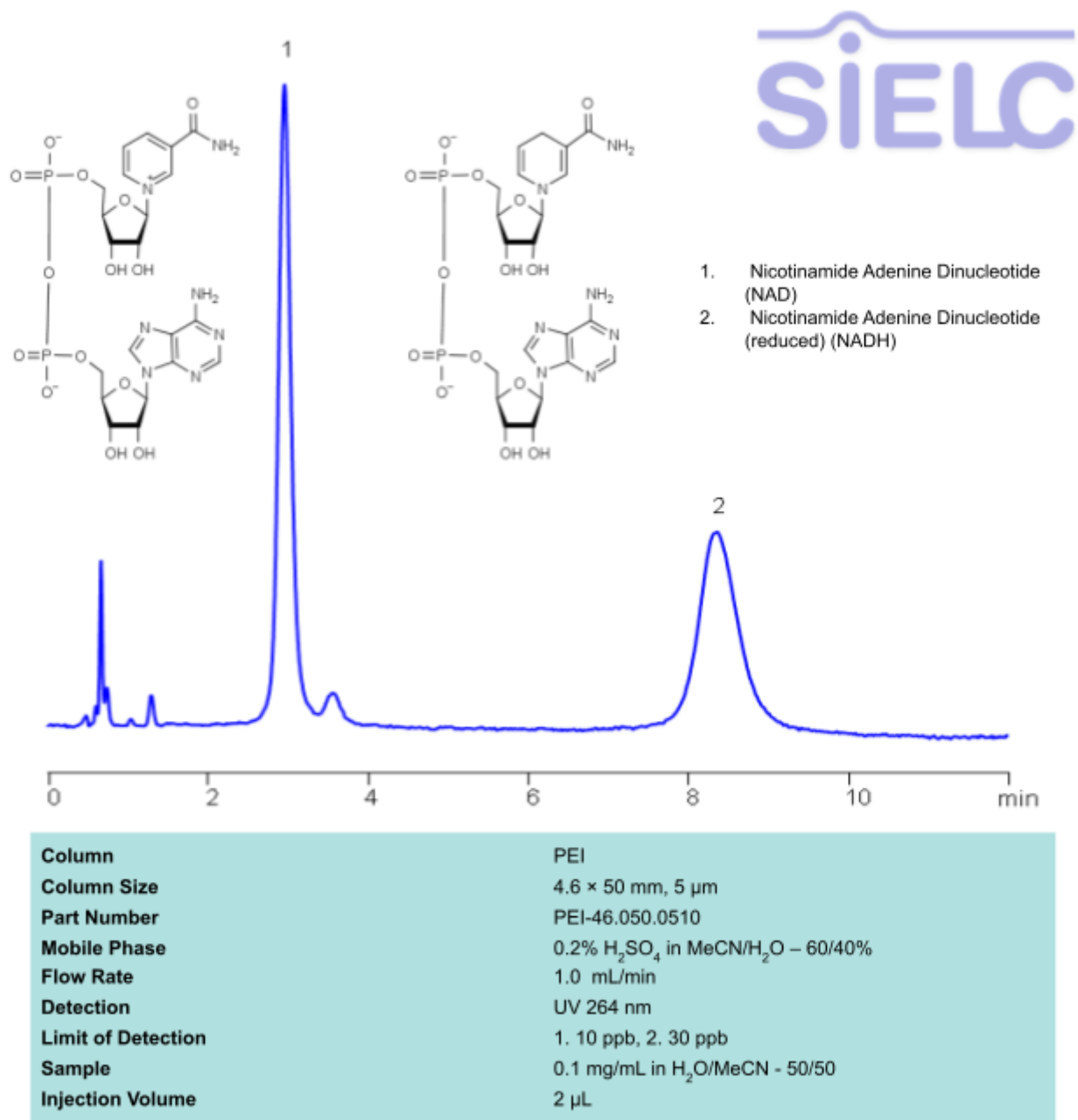


HPLC UV Method for Separation of NAD and NADH on PEI Column

<https://sielc.com/hplc-uv-separation-of-nad-and-nadh-on-pei-column>

Chromatogram



Description

· High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of SNAD and 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.

NAD and NADH can be retained, separated and UV detected at 264 nm using the PEI column with a simple mobile phase of acetonitrile (ACN) and water with sulfuric acid buffer and detected by UV.

Method Parameters

Mobile Phase	MeCN/H ₂ O – 60/40%
Buffer	H ₂ SO ₄ – 0.2%
Flow Rate	1.0 ml/m
Detection	UV 264 nm
Class of Compounds	Drug
Analyzing Compounds	Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (NAD), Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (reduced) (NADH)

HPLC Column Used

PEI, 4.6 x 50 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å,

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