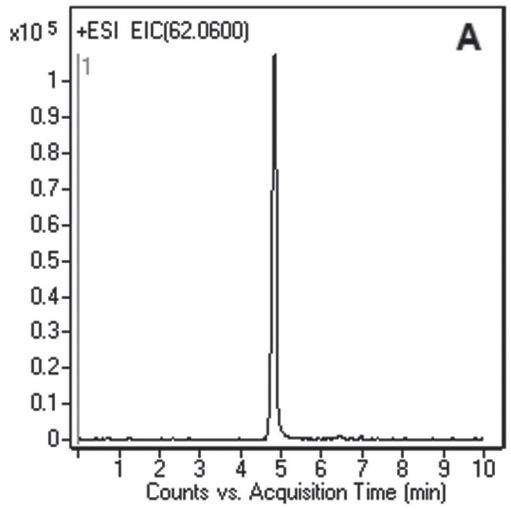
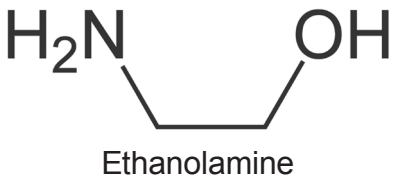
Ethanolamine

Retention of hydrophilic analyte from plasma





Ethanolamine

Note:
Fig. A. Gradient
Fig. B. Isocratic mobile phase (50/50 solvent A / solvent B)

Method Conditions

Column: **Cogent Diamond Hydride™**, 4µm, 100Å

Catalog No.: 70000-15P-2

Dimensions: 2.1 x 150 mm

Mobile Phase: A: 50% DI H_2O / 50% isopropanol / 0.1% formic acid (v/v)
B: 97% acetonitrile / 3% DI H_2O / 0.1% formic acid (v/v)

Gradient:

time (min.)	%B
0	80
4	40
6	40
7	80

Post Time: 3 min

Injection vol.: 1µL

Flow rate: 0.4 mL/min

Detection: ESI – POS - Agilent 6210 MSD TOF mass spectrometer

Peak: Ethanolamine $[M + H]^+$ 62.0600 m/z plasma sample

t_0: 0.9 min

Discussion

In the presented chromatograms, ethanolamine was sufficiently retained using either gradient or isocratic modes. The advantages of using these methods are:

1. Fast equilibration between runs when gradient analysis is required
2. Due to the high organic content of the mobile phase used, the ionization efficiency of MS detector is much better when compared to high water containing mobile phases.

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