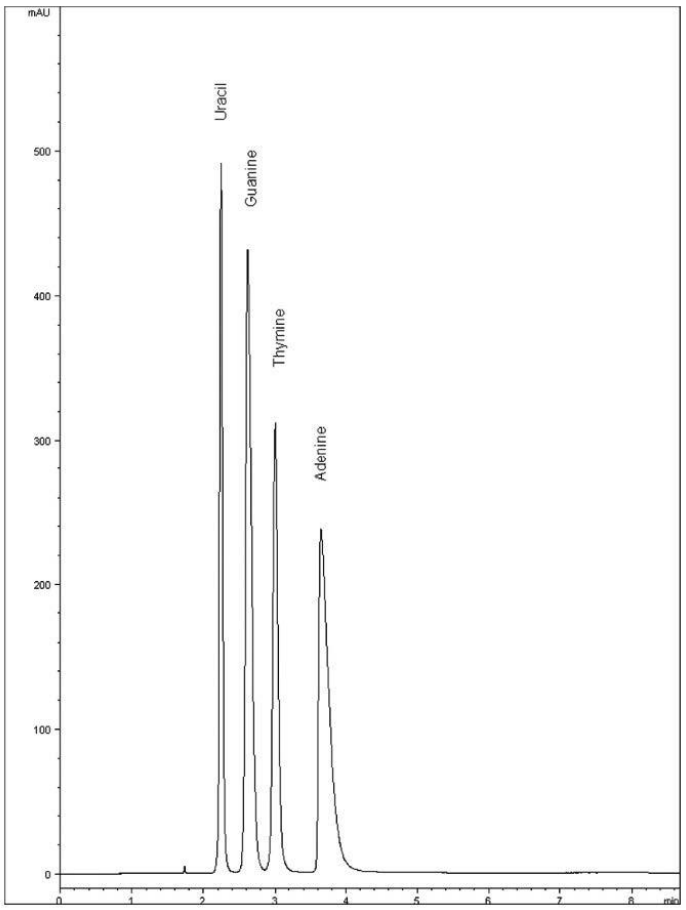
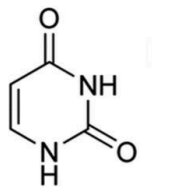
MICROSOLV

Nucleobases analyzed by HPLC - AppNote

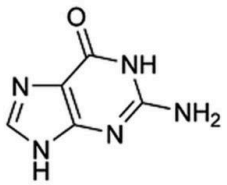
Nucleotides Uracil, Guanine, Thymine, Adenine, Excellent Peak Shape and Resolution

This Method is easy to prepare, use and reproduce. Separation is accomplished under 100% Aqueous Conditions yet there is an alternate Selectivity. These bases may be difficult to retain on Columns with ordinary Silica that contain significant amounts of Silanols.

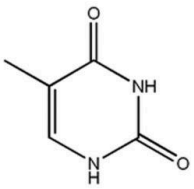




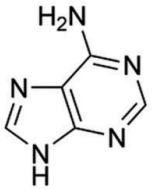
Uracil



Guanine



Thymine



Adenine

Peaks:

1. Uracil (U)
2. Guanine (G)
3. Thymine (T)
4. Adenine (A)

Method Conditions

Column: Cogent Diamond Hydride™, 4µm, 100Å
Catalog No.: 70000-75P
Dimensions: 4.6 x 75mm
Mobile Phase: DI Water / 0.1% Acetic Acid

Temperature: 25°C
Injection vol.: 2.5µL
Flow rate: 1mL / minute
Detection: UV @ 254nm

Notes: *Nucleobases (or Nucleotide Bases) are the parts of DNA and RNA that may be involved in pairing. The main Bases are Cytosine, Guanine, Adenine (DNA and RNA), Thymine (DNA) and Uracil (RNA). They are usually simply called "Bases" in Genetics.*

COGENT HPLC Columns™

Attachment

Nucleobases Analyzed by HPLC pdf Download File

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