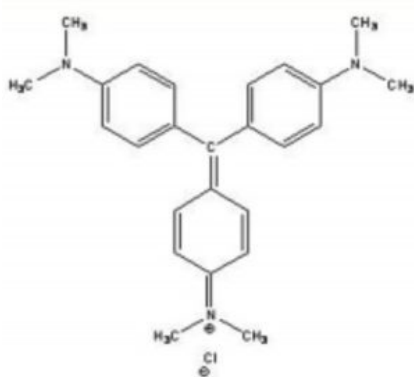
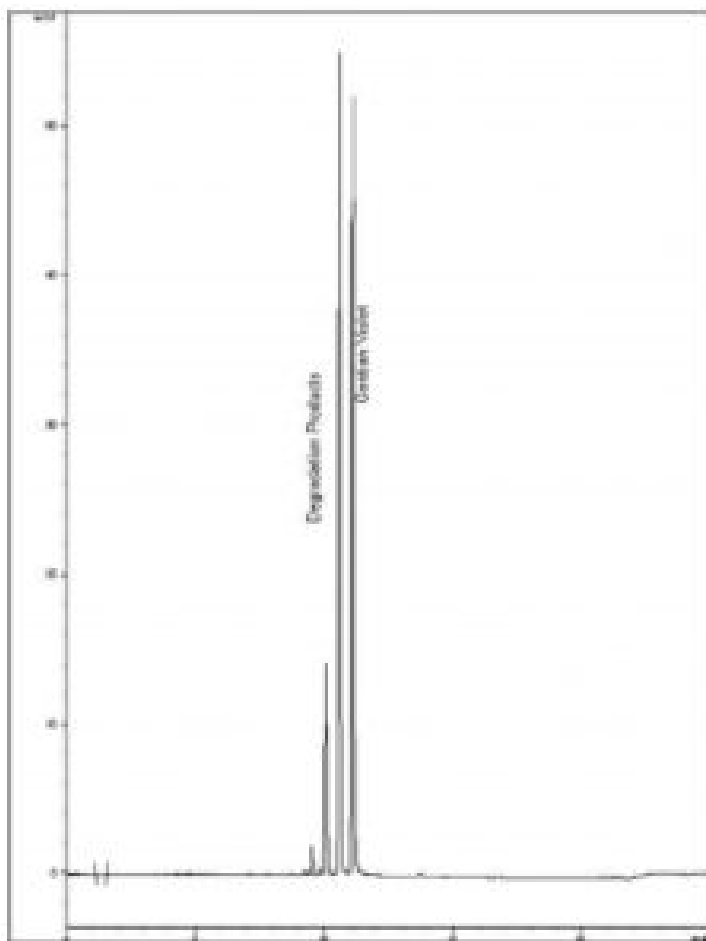


Gentian Violet Analyzed with HPLC – AppNote

Separation of Related Compounds

Gentian Violet degrades in solution, forming complex set of Degradation products. This Method can easily separate out the various compounds formed in Solution.

The figure below shows a USP Standard of Gentian Violet after stressing it in solution thus creating Degradation products. With excellent Selectivity well as great Peak shape this Method is Robust and easy to perform.





Peaks:

1. Degradation Products
2. Gentian Violet

Method Conditions

Column: Cogent HPS Cyano™, 5μm, 120Å

Catalog No.: 75025-15P

Dimensions: 4.6 x 150mm

Mobile Phase:

A: 10% Acetonitrile / 90% 10mM NH₄H₂PO₄

B: 70% Acetonitrile / 30% 10mM NH₄H₂PO₄

Gradient:

Time (<i>minutes</i>)	%B
0	0
15	100

Temperature: 25°C

Injection vol.: 20μL

Flow rate: 1.5mL / minute



Detection: UV @ 588nm

Solubility: Water and Chloroform. Gentian Violet is insoluble in either.

Notes: Gentian Violet is an antifungal agent, staining agent (gram stain test), topical ointment for burns and for finger printing. This product does not require a prescription but is not easily found in most drug stores. Typically it is prepared as a weak solution (0.1%) in water and is painted on skin and gums to fight off fungal infections. Gentian Violet has many uses and is also known as Andergon, Aniline Violet, Brilliant Violet 58, Meroxylan, Methyl Violet 10BNS, Vianin and others. Gentian Violet refers to its color and is not made from gentians.



Attachment

No 76 Gentian Violet Analyzed with HPLC pdf 0.1 Mb [Download File](#)