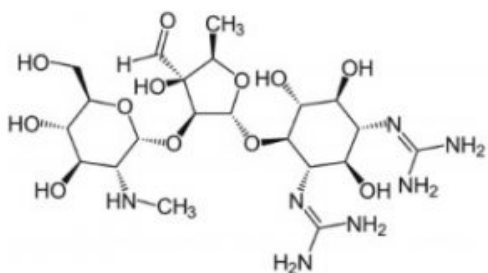
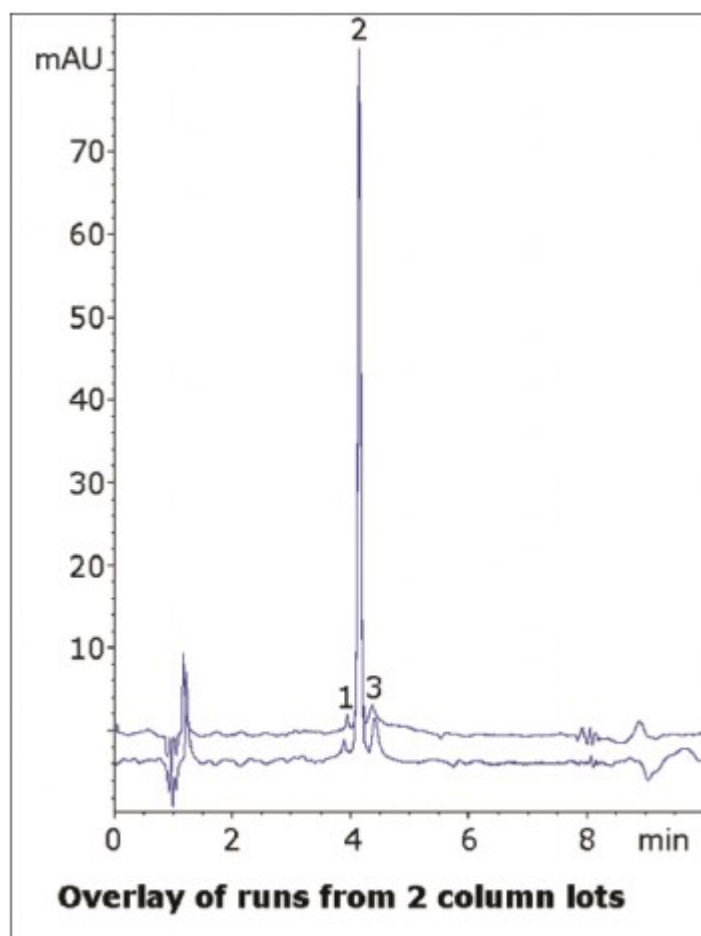


## Streptomycin Analyzed by HPLC - AppNote

### Retention of a Highly Polar Antibiotic

Streptomycin is very polar and difficult to retain with Reversed Phase methods using conventional Columns. In this Method, retention is achieved with Separation of the Streptomycin from two impurities found in the Standard Solution. Furthermore, the numerous amine groups do not cause tailing of Peak shape as with standard silica-based Columns.

Data from two Column lots shown in the figure illustrates the reproducibility of the Method and its robustness.



#### Peaks:

1. Impurity
2. Streptomycin

## 3. Impurity

### Method Conditions

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

**Catalog No.:** 70000-7.5P

**Dimensions:** 4.6 x 75mm

**Mobile Phase:**

A: DI Water / 0.1% Trifluoroacetic Acid (v/v)

B: Acetonitrile/ 0.1% Trifluoroacetic Acid (v/v)

**Gradient:**

| Time (minutes) | %B |
|----------------|----|
| 0              | 95 |
| 1              | 95 |
| 6              | 40 |
| 7              | 95 |

**Post Time:** 3 minutes

**Injection Vol.:** 1µL

**Flow Rate:** 1.0mL / minute

**Detection:** UV @ 205nm

**Sample Preparation:** 1.0mg / mL Streptomycin Sulfate reference standard in Solvent A diluent.

**t<sub>0</sub>:** 0.9 minutes

**Note:** Streptomycin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic derived from the Actinobacterium *Streptomyces Griseus*. Streptomycin was isolated in 1943 and was the first antibiotic to treat tuberculosis.

