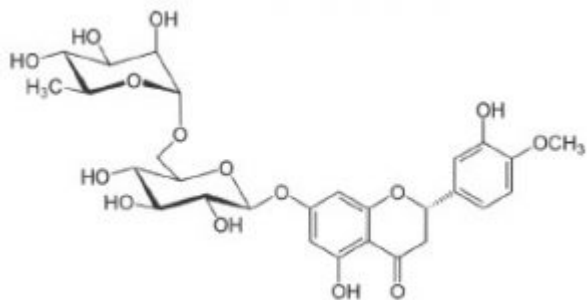
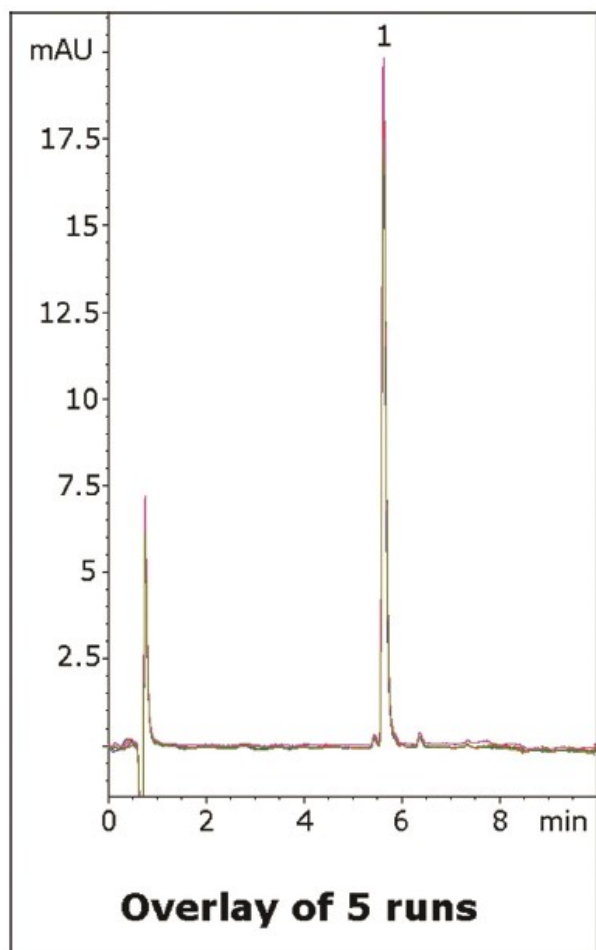


## Hesperidin Analyzed with HPLC – AppNote

### LC-MS compatible method

This method for analysis of Hesperidin produces an excellent analyte peak and shows separation from what appears to be two impurity peaks. The gradient method is LC-MS compatible and can be applied to many types of Hesperidin-containing samples such as citrus fruit extracts. The overlay of five runs shown in the figure illustrates the run-to-run reproducibility of the data.



**Peak:**  
Hesperidin

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## Method Conditions

**Column:** Cogent Bidentate C18 2.o, 2.2 $\mu$ m, 120Å

**Catalog No.:** 40218-05P-2

**Dimensions:** 2.1 x 50 mm

**Mobile Phase:**

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

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

**Gradient:**

Time (minutes)	%B
0	10
1	10
9	70
10	10

**Post Time:** 5 minutes

**Injection vol.:** 1 $\mu$ L

**Flow rate:** 0.3mL/minute

**Detection:** UV @ 285nm

**Sample:** 100 ppm Hesperidin reference standard in 1:1 DMSO: Methanol diluent

**t<sub>0</sub>:** 0.6 minutes

**Note:** Hesperidin is a naturally occurring glycoside polyphenol that is thought to have antioxidant properties. Studies suggest it may have a number of pharmaceutical applications due to possible anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, and cholesterol and blood pressure lowering effects. Its name comes from the word "hesperidium", which is the type of fruit produced by citrus trees.



**Attachment**

**No 289 Hesperidin Analyzed by HPLC pdf** 0.3 Mb [Download File](#)