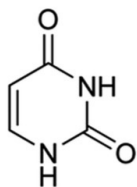
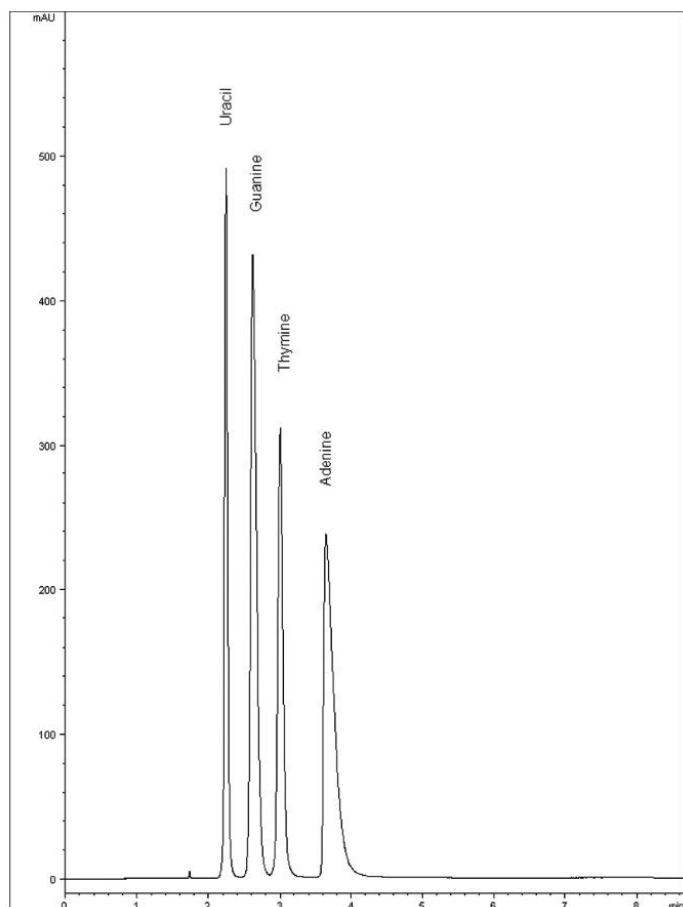


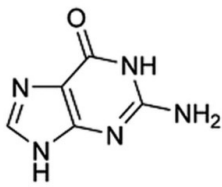
## Nucleobases analyzed by HPLC - AppNote

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

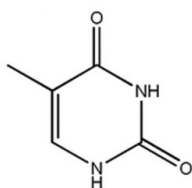
This Method is easy to prepare, use and reproduce. Separation is accomplished under 100% Aqueous Conditions yet there is an alternate Selectivity. These bases may be difficult to retain on Columns with ordinary Silica that contain significant amounts of Silanols.



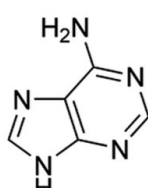
Uracil



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.



## Attachment

**Nucleobases Analyzed by HPLC pdf** [Download File](#)