

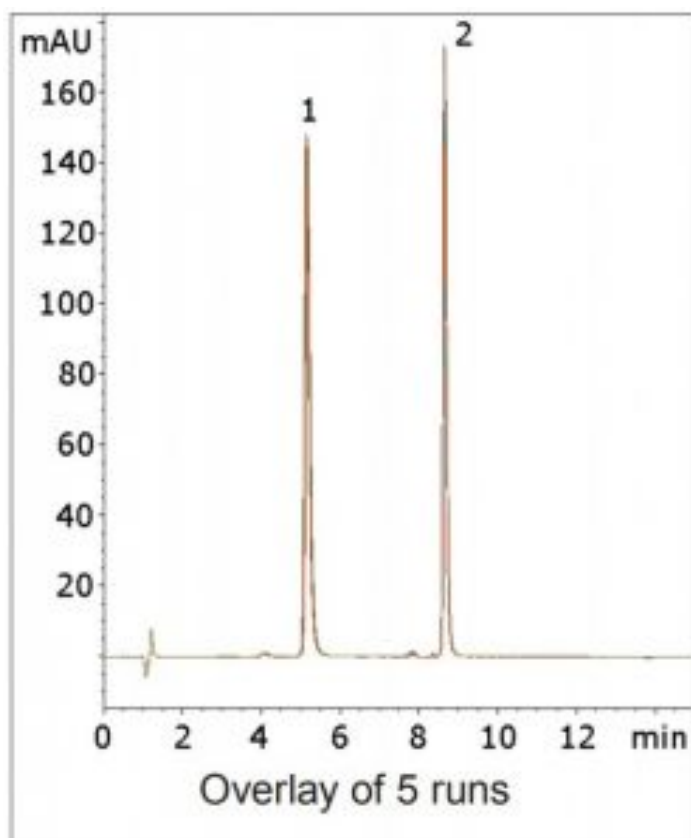
Pyrantel Pamoate Analyzed With HPLC - AppNote

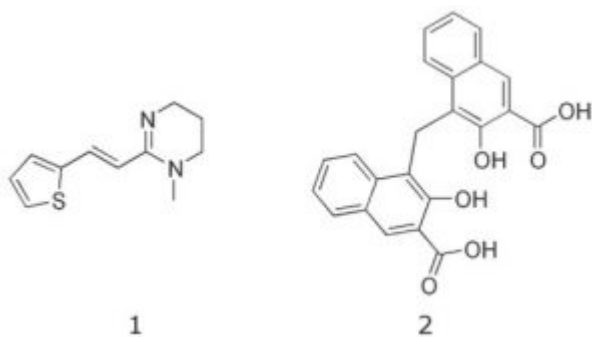
Robust Separation with Excellent Peak Shapes

Click [HERE](#) for Column Ordering Information.

The USP Assay Method for Pyrantel Pamoate uses a bare Silica Column with a Mobile Phase of Acetonitrile, Acetic Acid, Water and Diethylamine. Bare Silica Columns are often less Robust than Reversed Phase Columns due to the variable nature of the adsorbed water layer and / or the ion pair loading.

This Method shows excellent Repeatability for the analytes and meets the USP System Suitability for Resolution ($R_s \geq 10$) and obtains high-efficiency Symmetrical Peaks for both Compounds.





Peaks:

1. Pyrantel
2. Pamoic Acid

Method Conditions

Column: Cogent Phenyl Hydride™, 4µm, 100Å

Catalog No.: 69020-7.5P

Dimensions: 4.6 x 75mm

Mobile Phase:

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

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

Gradient:

Time (minutes)	%B
0	20
2	20
11	80
12	20

Post Time: 3 minutes

Injection vol.: 5µL

Flow rate: 1.0mL / minute

Detection: UV @ 288nm

Sample Preparation:

Stock Solution: 1.0mg Pyrantel Pamoate was dissolved in a diluent of 95:5 Acetonitrile / DI Water / 0.2% 1N Sodium Hydroxide ($NaOH$).

Working Solution: 100 μ L of the stock solution was diluted with 900 μ L of 95:5 Acetonitrile / DI Water.

t₀: 0.9 minutes

Note: The Pyrantel Pamoate combination is used as a deworming agent in both human and veterinary medicine. It acts as a depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent. It is marketed under trade names such as Pin-X®, Pin-Rid® and Combatin®.



Attachment

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