

## Phosphorylated compounds can be difficult to analyze by HPLC.

However, a wide variety of compounds with the phosphate functional group have been retained with the Cogent Diamond Hydride™ column in Aqueous Normal Phase ANP methods. Examples include phosphorylated sugars, herbicides, and nucleotides. The strategy can also be applied to other compounds of this type such as isoprenoid phosphates.

*If using LC-MS, look for the  $[M - H]^-$  ions in the EICs (negative mode).*

For the mobile phase, try Solvent A: DI water + 10 mM ammonium acetate (or formate) and Solvent B: 95/5 Acetonitrile / DI water + 10 mM ammonium acetate. Then use a standard ANP gradient going from a high %B to a moderate / low %B. Depending on the retention, adjust as needed to get higher or lower retention. To address any peak shape issues, consider the following three strategies:

- Use a dilute ammonia solution to increase mobile phase pH to 7.0
- Use Teflon bottles instead of glass for the mobile phase to prevent leaching of sodium
- Use a very small amount of EDTA (5-10 microM) in the mobile phase to sequester trace metals, which can cause peak shape problems for anionic compounds such as phosphates
- Use our metal free, coated HPLC columns instead of an untreated stainless steel column

[Cogent Diamond Hydride HPLC column ordering information](#)



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**MicroSolv Technology Corporation**

9158 Industrial Blvd. NE, Leland, NC 28451

tel. (732) 380-8900, fax (910) 769-9435

Email: [customers@mtc-usa.com](mailto:customers@mtc-usa.com)

Website: [www.mtc-usa.com](http://www.mtc-usa.com)