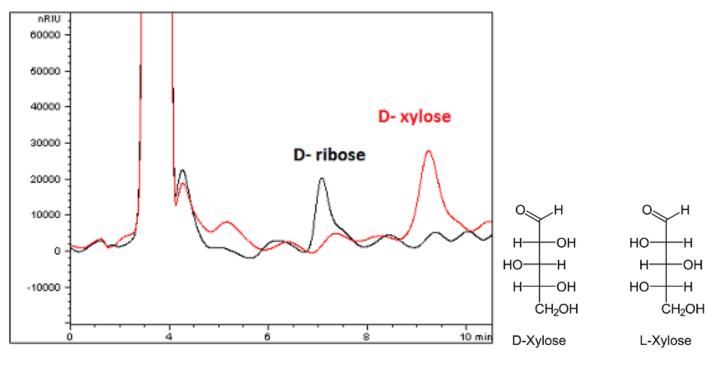


Sugars can be difficult to analyze by HPLC due to their polarity. Columns with amine ligands are often used for retention of simple sugars like Ribose and Xylose, but they have a number of drawbacks. The amine group can form Schiff bases with Aldehydes in the sample, resulting in irreversible deactivation of the ligand's retention functionality.

Poor robustness and column life have been reported for Amine columns for this reason. The Cogent Amide Column avoids this problem because its ligand is less chemically reactive than an amine, while still obtaining good retention and separation of the two sugar analytes.



Peaks:

- 1. D-Ribose
- 2. D-Xylose

Method Conditions:

Column: Cogent Amide[™], 4 µm, 100 Å

Catalog No.: 40036-10P Dimensions: 4.6 x 100mm

Mobile Phase: 95% Acetonitrile / 5% DI Water / 0.1% Triethylamine (TEA) (v/v)

Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/minute **Detection:** Refractive Index

Injection Volume: 5ul Printed from the Chrom Resource Center

Sample Preparation: D-Ribose and D-Xylose reference standards (3 mg/mL) in dilu@pyfiod%2AcetoAltrRightsOAcoty
Water / 0.1% TEA (v/v)

MicroSolv Technology Corporation

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Note: Ribose and Xylose are aldopentoses that differ only by a chiral center. In addition to the open chain forms tel. (732) 380-8900, fax (910) 769-9435 these sugars exist in equilibrium with ring forms (five or six membered) as well as α and β anomers. Both sugars are Email: customers@mtc-usa.com

Website: www.mtc-usa.com



highly polar and not generally suitable for conventional Reversed Phase retention.



Attachment

No 353 Ribose and Xylose.pdf 0.4 Mb Download File

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