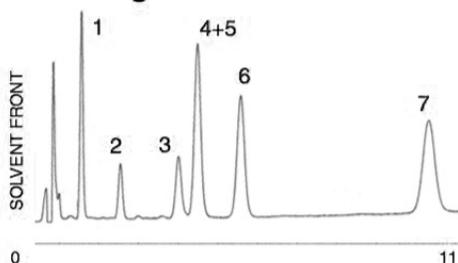


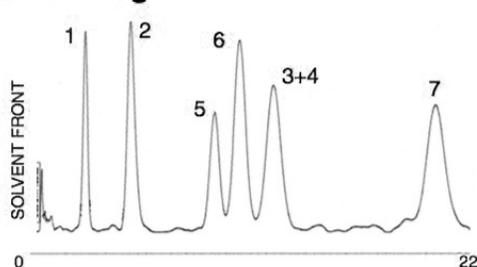
# Diferent Solvent Selectivity Mechanism

## Polarity or Shape Recognition

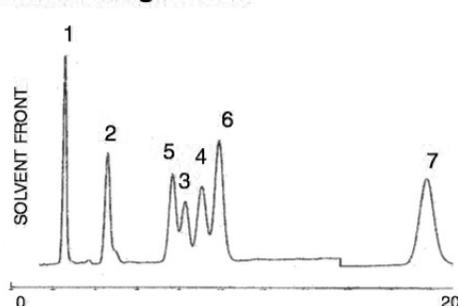
**Chromatogram A:**



**Chromatogram B:**



**Chromatogram C:**



**Notes:** Using a single UDC Cholesterol column with orthogonal selectivity, polarity in ACN and shape recognition in Methanol can lead to unique problem solving.

### Method Conditions

**Column:** Cogent UDC-Cholesterol™, 4µm, 100Å

**Catalog No.:** 69069-75R

**Dimensions:** 4.6 x 75 mm

**Mobile Phase:** A. 60% Aqueous (0.1%TFA)/ 40% Acetonitrile (ACN)

B. 45% Aqueous (0.1%TFA)/ 55% MeOH

C. 56% Aqueous (0.1%TFA)/ 24% MeOH and 20% ACN

**Temperature:** 15°C

**Flow rate:** 1 mL/min

**Detection:** UV 240 nm

**Peaks:** 1. Prednisolone  
2. Corticosterone  
3. Estradiol  
4. Ethinyl Estradiol  
5. Estrone  
6. Norgesterel  
7. Progesterone

### Discussion

An FDA requirement for Birth Control Product Analysis is the resolution of hormonal steroids ETES and ESTN.

- With Cogent Bidentate C18 and Cogent UDC- Cholesterol HPLC columns, peaks ETES and ESTN are resolved with polarity-based, Reverse Phase, ACN as the organic modifier.
- With other C18 columns, these same peaks are not resolved.
- When eluting with the shape recognition in Methanol on the Cogent UDC Cholesterol column, ETES and ESTN are extremely well resolved. However, in this test mix ETES now co-elutes with ESTD.
- By mixing the selectivity mechanisms, polarity (ACN) and shape recognition (MeOH), partial resolution was achieved on all compounds using the UDC Cholesterol column. Scaling up to a 250x4.6mm column resulted in baseline resolution of all peaks.