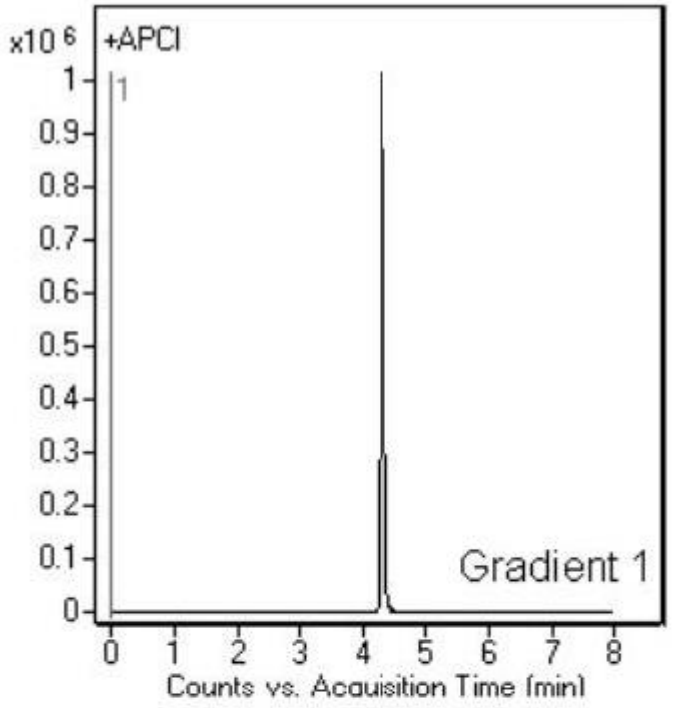
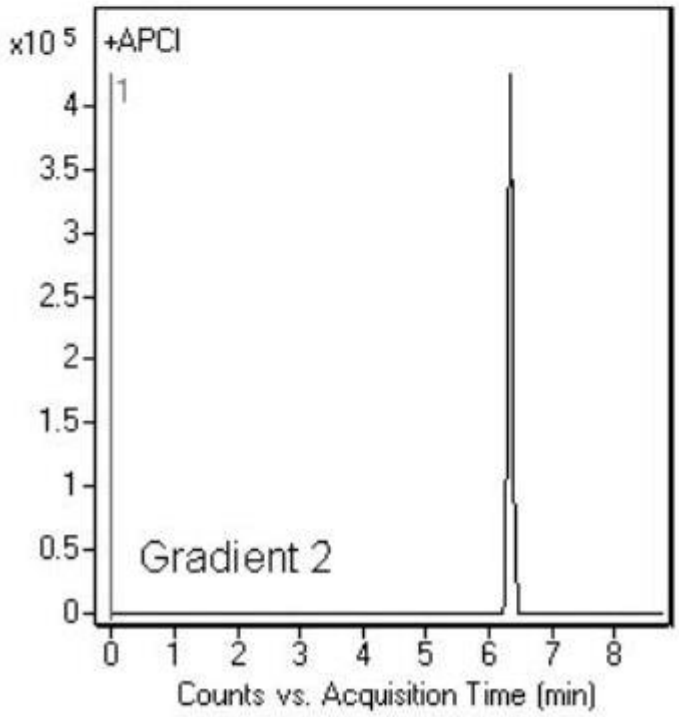
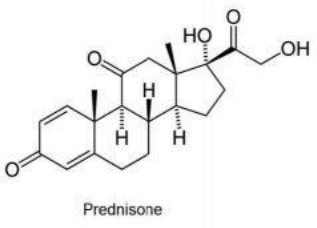
Prednisone quantitation method by LCMS - AppNote

Simple and easy prednisone analysis with LCMS detection

This method does not require any type of derivatization. Two Gradients are presented which will allow you to choose one depending on other components in the sample and your Method objectives. Retention can be achieved on a very short column (50 mm) as shown. Linear gradient conditions were used for analysis of this important Corticosteroid.







Prednisone

Peak:

Prednisone 359.1853 m/z (M+H)+

Method Conditions

Column: Cogent Bidentate C18™, 4µm, 100Å

Catalog No.: 40018-05P-2

Dimensions: 2.1 x 50 mm

Mobile Phase:

A: DI Water+ 0.1% Formic Acid

B: Methanol + 0.1% Formic Acid

Gradient 1:

Time *(minutes)*	%B
0	10

5	100
7	100
8	10

Gradient 2:

Time *(minutes)*	%B
0	10
10	100
11	100
12	10

Post Time: 5 minutes
Total Time: 12 minutes
Injection vol.: 1µL
Flow rate: 0.4mL / minute
Detection: APCI - POS - Agilent 6210 MSD TOF Mass Spectrometer
Sample Preparation: Prednisone 100ng / mL prepared in 100% B and diluted 1:10 before analysis

Note: *The administration of Prednisone, a synthetic* analog of Cortisone, suppresses production of Cortisol and monitoring the concentration of this Corticosteroid has significant therapeutic and clinical importance. Prednisone and Prednisolone were introduced by Schering Corporation in the mid-1960s under the brand names Meticorten® and Meticortelone®, respectively. These prescription medicines are now available from a number of manufacturers as generic drugs.

COGENT HPLC Columns™

Attachment

Quantitation of Prednisone with LCMS pdf

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