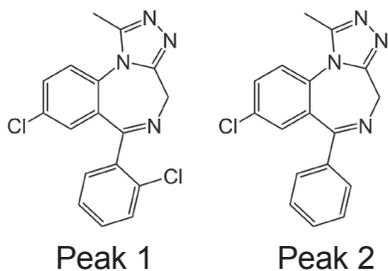
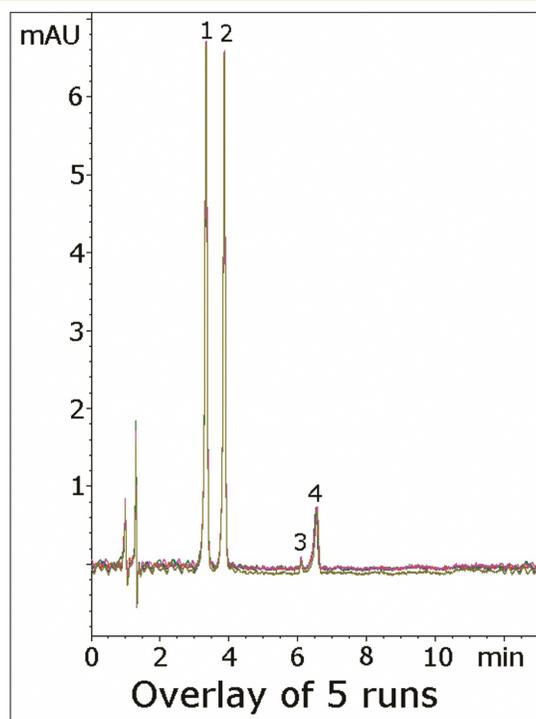


Alprazolam (Xanax®)

Robust separation of API from USP internal standard



Note: Alprazolam is a member of the benzodiazepine class of compounds, prescribed to treat a variety of anxiety-related conditions.

Method Conditions

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

Catalog No.: 70000-7.5P

Dimensions: 4.6 x 75 mm

Solvent: A: DI H₂O / 0.1% formic acid (v/v)

B: Acetonitrile / 0.1% formic acid (v/v)

Gradient:	time (min.)	%B
	0	95
	1	95
	6	50
	7	95

Post Time: 3 min

Injection vol.: 1µL

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

Detection: 254 nm

Samples: **Tablet:** A 0.25mg strength generic Xanax® tablet was ground and added to a 10 mL volumetric flask. After diluting with 50% solvent A/50% solvent B, it was sonicated for 10 min. A portion was filtered with a 0.45µm nylon syringe filter (MicroSolv Tech Corp.).

Internal Standard: 1mg/mL triazolam in methanol diluent.

Working Solutions: 20µL of the internal standard and 980µL of the tablet extract were mixed. Peak identities were confirmed by individual solutions of the tablet extract and the internal standard.

Peaks: 1. Triazolam (internal standard)
2. Alprazolam (API)
3, 4. Impurities

t₀: 0.9 min

Discussion

The USP assay method for alprazolam uses a bare silica column and a complex mobile phase consisting of acetonitrile, chloroform, butyl alcohol, and acetic acid. In this method, a simple LC-MS compatible mobile phase is used and produces excellent peak shapes for both the API and its USP internal standard.

Furthermore, a resolution of 4.3 was obtained between the two peaks, which meets the USP system suitability of $R_s \geq 2.0$. Two impurity peaks are also observed, which further illustrates the resolution capabilities of the column. This method illustrates how the MS-compatible HPLC-UV methods described in various application notes can be successfully adapted for LC-MS.

APP-A-183