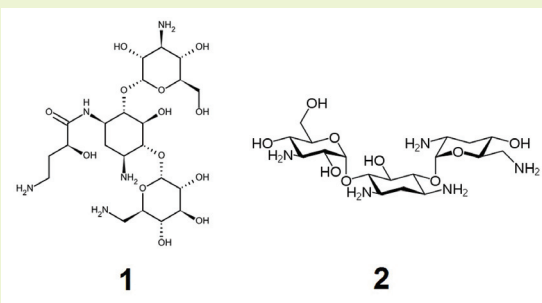
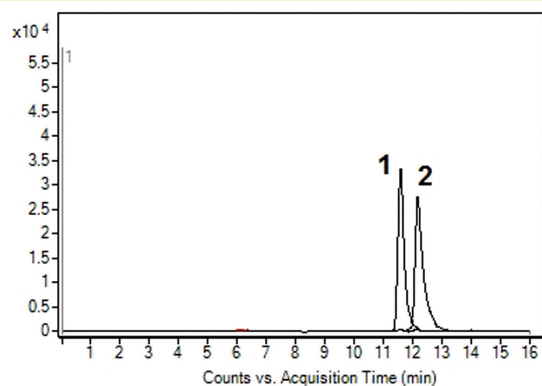


# Amikacin & Tobramycin

## Highly polar antibiotic separation



### Method Conditions

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

**Catalog No.:** 70000-10P-2

**Dimensions:** 2.1 x 100 mm

**Solvents:** A: DI water / 0.1% formic acid  
B: Acetonitrile / 0.1% formic acid

Gradient:	time (min.)	%B
	0	85
	2	85
	10	20
	11	20
	12	85

**Injection vol.:** 1 microL

**Flow rate:** 0.4mL/min

**Detection:** ESI - POS - Agilent 6210 MSD TOF mass spectrometer

**Samples:** 0.01 mg/mL amikacin & tobramycin reference standard solution mix

**Peaks:** 1. Amikacin, m/z 586.2930 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>  
2. Tobramycin, m/z 486.2664 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>

### Discussion

These two antibiotic agents present a considerable challenge to chromatographers. As highly hydrophilic compounds, they are generally poorly retained by conventional reversed phase methods that rely on an analyte's hydrophobicity. In addition, they exhibit very low UV absorption and therefore more sophisticated detection methods are often required.

In this application, an LC-MS separation of the two compounds is presented using the Cogent Diamond Hydride column. The two peaks are baseline separated chromatographically, but further specificity is also obtained by the use of extracted ion chromatograms (EICs) for the [M+H]<sup>+</sup> ion of each compound. Furthermore, the mobile phase does not use ion pair agents and hence can be suitable for methods using ELSD or similar detectors.

**Note:** Amikacin and tobramycin are aminoglycoside antibiotics, effective against multi-resistance Gram-negative bacteria. They act by disrupting bacterial protein synthesis but can have significant side effects, including hearing loss and kidney damage. Amikacin is marketed as Amikin® and tobramycin as Tobrex®.