

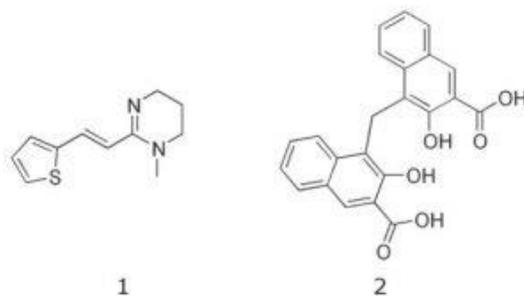
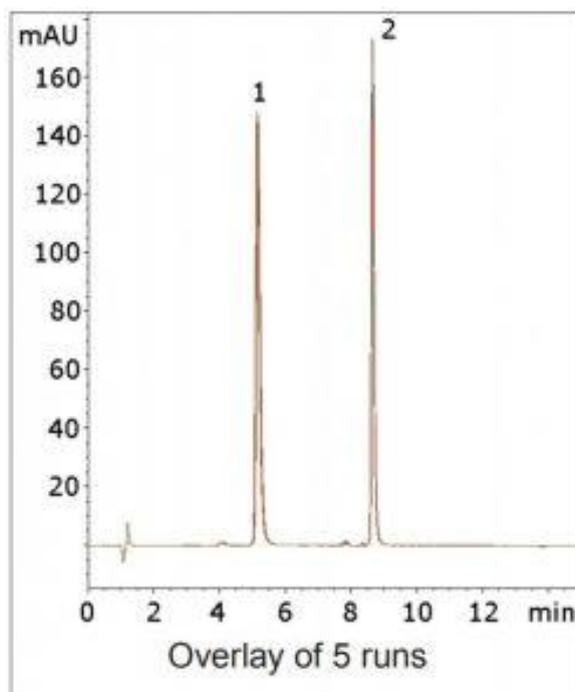
Pyrantel, Pamoate Analyzed with HPLC - AppNote

Robust Separation with Excellent Peak Shapes

Click [HERE](#) for Column Ordering Information.

The USP Assay Method for Pyrantel Pamoate uses a bare Silica Column with a Mobile Phase of Acetonitrile, Acetic Acid, Water and Diethylamine. Bare Silica Columns are often less Robust than Reversed Phase Columns due to the variable nature of the adsorbed water layer and / or the ion pair loading.

This Method shows excellent Repeatability for the analytes and meets the USP System Suitability for Resolution ($R_s \geq 10$) and obtains high-efficiency Symmetrical Peaks for both Compounds.



Peaks: 1. Pyrantel, 2. Pamoic Acid

Method Conditions

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

Catalog No.: 69020-7.5P

Dimensions: 4.6 x 75 mm

Mobile Phase:

- A: DI Water / 0.1% Trifluoroacetic Acid (TFA) v/v
- B: Acetonitrile / 0.1% Trifluoroacetic Acid (TFA) v/v

Gradient:

Time (minutes)	%B
0	20
2	20
11	80
12	20

Post Time: 3 minutes

Injection vol.: 5 µL

Flow rate: 1.0 mL / minute

Detection: UV @ 288 nm

Sample Preparation:

- *Stock Solution:* 1.0 mg Pyrantel Pamoate was dissolved in a diluent of 95:5 Acetonitrile / DI Water / 0.2% 1N Sodium Hydroxide (*N a OH*).
- *Working Solution:* 100 µL of the stock solution was diluted with 900 µL of 95:5 Acetonitrile / DI Water.

t_o: 0.9 minutes

Note: The Pyrantel Pamoate combination is used as a deworming agent in both human and veterinary medicine. It acts as a depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent. It is marketed under trade names such as Pin-X®, Pin-Rid® and Combatrin®.



Attachment No 176 Pyrantel Pamoate Analyzed with HPLC pdf 0.3 Mb [Download File](#)