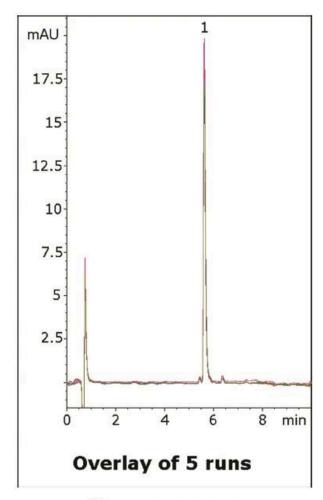


Hesperidin Analyzed with HPLC - AppNote

LC-MS compatible method

This method for analysis of Hesperidin produces an excellent analyte peak and shows separation from what appears to be two impurity peaks. The gradient method is LC-MS compatible and can be applied to many types of Hesperidin-containing samples such as citrus fruit extracts. The overlay of five runs shown in the figure illustrates the run-to-run reproducibility of the data.



Method Conditions

Column: Cogent Bidentate C18 2.o, 2.2µm, 120Å

Catalog No.: <u>40218-05P-2</u> **Dimensions:** 2.1 x 50 mm

Mobile Phase:

A: DI Water / 0.1% Formic Acid (v/v)
B: Acetonitrile / 0.1% Formic Acid (v/v)

Gradient:

| Time (minutes) | %B |
|----------------|----|
| 0 | 10 |
| 1 | 10 |
| 9 | 70 |
| 10 | 10 |

Post Time: 5 minutes Injection vol.: 1µL

Flow rate: 0.3mL/minute Detection: UV @ 285nm

Sample: 100 ppm Hesperidin reference standard in 1:1 DMSO: Methanol diluent

to: 0.6 minutes

Note: Hesperidin is a naturally occurring glycoside polyphenol that is thought to have antioxidant properties. Studies suggest it may have a number of pharmaceutical applications due to possible anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, and cholesterol and blood pressure lowering effects. Its name comes from the word "hesperidium", which is the type of fruit produced by citrus trees.



Attachment

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