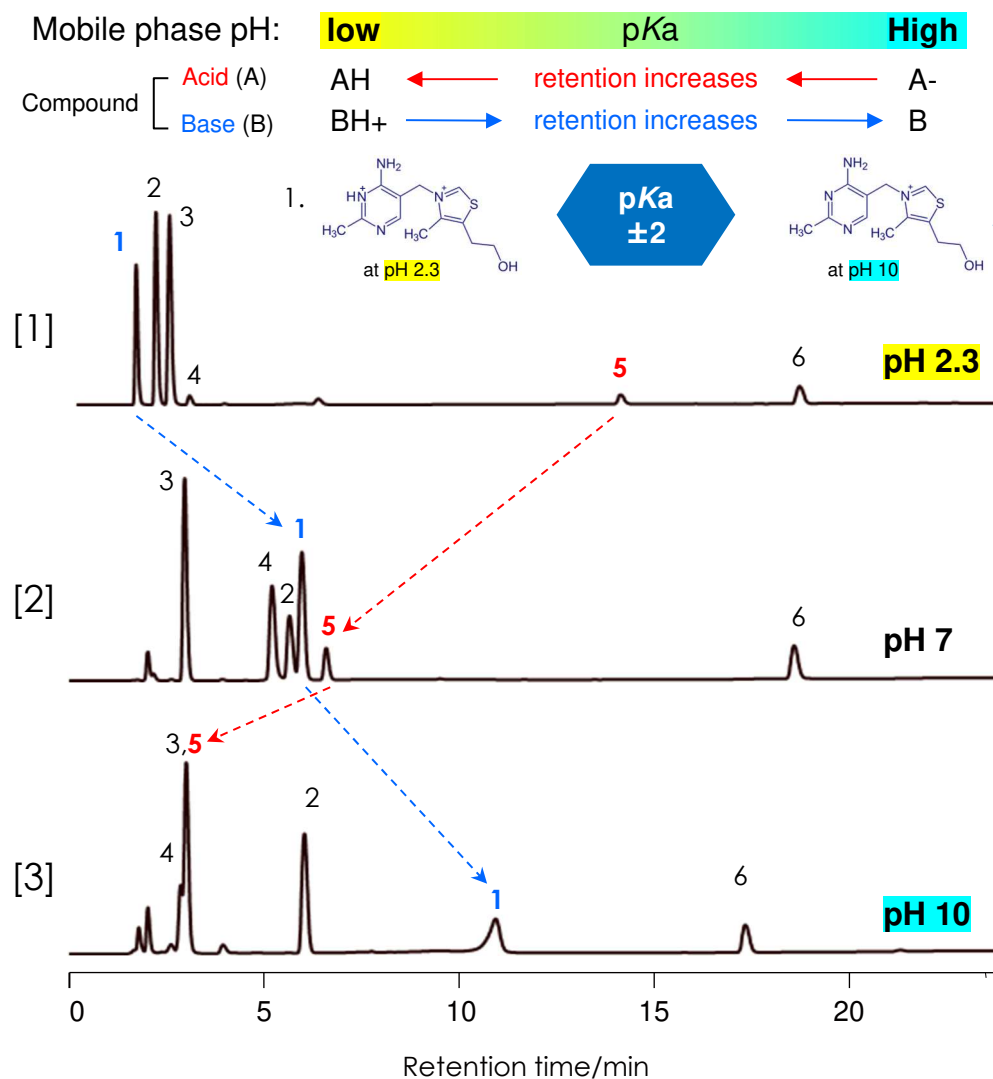


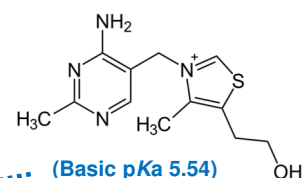
## 解離性化合物と移動相pHの影響

Sunniest C18 5  $\mu$ m,  
150 x 4.6 mm i.d.

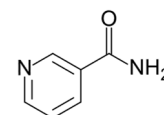
### Effect of pH on ionizable compounds



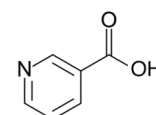
1. Thiamine (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>)



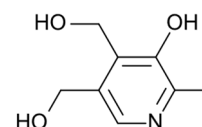
2. Nicotinamide



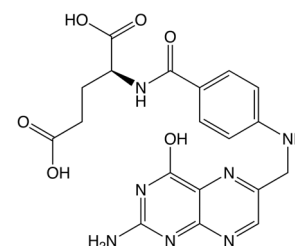
3. Nicotinic acid



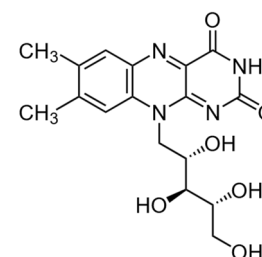
4. Pyridoxine (Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>)



5. Folic acid



6. Riboflavin (Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>)



Column: Sunniest C18, 5  $\mu$ m, 4.6 x 150 mm

Mobile phase: [1] A) 20mM Phosphoric acid **pH 2.3** B) Acetonitrile  
[2] A) 20mM Phosphate buffer pH 7 B) Acetonitrile  
[3] A) 20mM Phosphate buffer **pH 10** B) Acetonitrile

Gradient program: Shown right

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

Temperature: 40 °C

Detection: UV@250 nm

Time (min)	A (%)	B (%)
0	98	2
30	74	26

Sample:

1 = Thiamine (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>), 2 = Nicotinamide, 3 = Nicotinic acid,  
4 = Pyridoxine (Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>), 5 = Folic acid, 6 = Riboflavin (Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>)