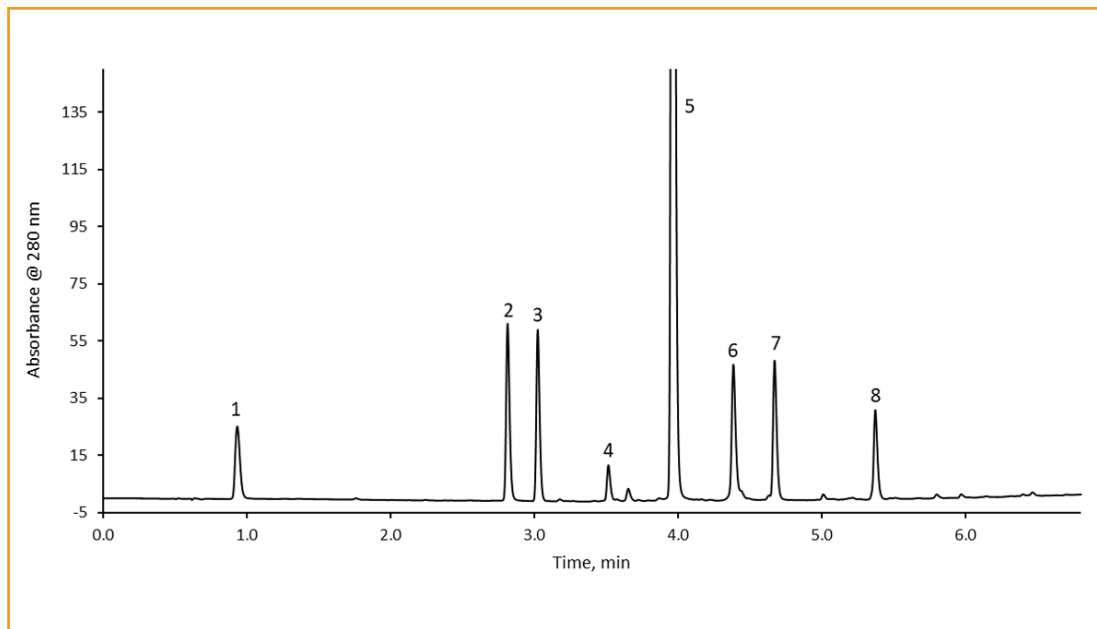




Quick Separation of Allelopathic Chemicals on HALO® C18

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PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. m-Tyrosine
2. Esculetin
3. Syringic Acid
4. Sinapic Acid
5. Lawsone
6. Luteolin
7. Juglone
8. Methyl Jasmonate

TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO 90 Å C18, 2.7 µm, 2.1 x 100 mm

Part Number: 92812-602

Mobile Phase A: Water + 0.1% Acetic Acid

Mobile Phase B: Methanol + 0.1% Acetic Acid

Gradient:

| Time | %B |
|------|----|
| 0.0 | 5 |
| 6.0 | 95 |
| 6.5 | 95 |
| 6.6 | 5 |
| 8.0 | 5 |

Flow Rate: 0.4 mL/min

Back Pressure: 325 bar

Temperature: 30 °C

Injection: 0.5 µL

Wavelength: PDA, 280 nm

Flow Cell: 1 µL

Data Rate: 100 Hz

Response Time: 0.025 sec.

LC System: Shimadzu Nexera X2

Allelopathy is the production of biochemicals by an organism. These biochemicals are known as allelochemicals and they play an important role in regulating interactions between plants and animals. These chemicals are often used as components of commercial or pharmaceutical products. For example, the chemicals separated in this application have been used for dyes (Lawsone), herbicides (Juglone), sunscreen (Esculetin), and even as a laser absorber in MALDI mass spectrometry (Sinapic acid). This separation is completed with ease using the HALO® C18 HPLC column and a simple linear gradient.