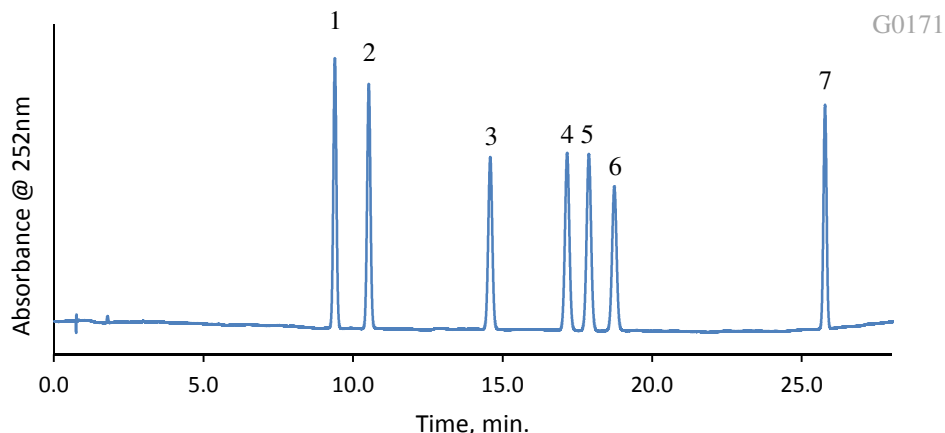


## Chinese Pharmacopeia Separation of Parabens on HALO C18, 2.7µm



### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. Isopropyl paraben
2. Propyl paraben
3. Phenyl paraben
4. Isobutyl paraben
5. Butyl paraben
6. Benzyl paraben
7. Pentyl paraben

### TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO 90Å C18, 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 100mm

Part Number: 92814-602

Mobile Phase A: Water

Mobile Phase B: Methanol

Gradient:	Time	%B
	0.0	40
	23.0	55
	28.0	70

Flow Rate: 1.2 mL/min

Initial Pressure: 403 bar

Temperature: 30°C

Detection: UV 252 nm, PDA

Injection Volume: 1.5 µL

Sample Solvent: 50-50 Methanol-Water

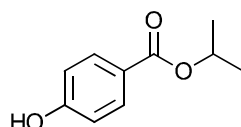
Data Rate: 40 Hz

Response Time: 0.025 sec.

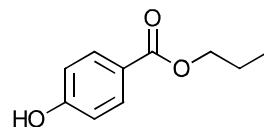
Flow Cell: 1 µL

LC System: Shimadzu Nexera X2

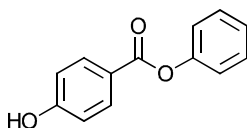
### STRUCTURES:



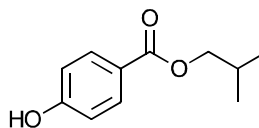
Isopropyl paraben



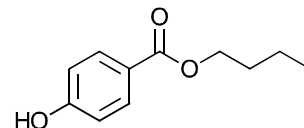
Propyl paraben



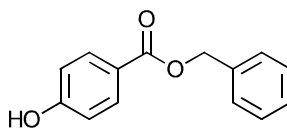
Phenyl paraben



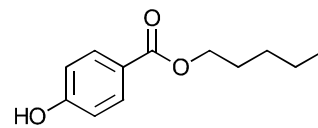
Isobutyl paraben



Butyl paraben



Benzyl paraben



Pentyl paraben

A separation of parabens is performed on a HALO C18 column showing high resolution between critical pairs using a Chinese Pharmacopeia method. Parabens are esters of para-hydroxybenzoic acid and have many varieties. Parabens are widely used in a variety of cosmetics as a preservative. This can include many things such as shampoos, moisturizers, makeup, and shaving gels.