

Fig. 1 HPLC Analysis of Acidic Herbicides in Reversed-Phase Anion-Exchange modes

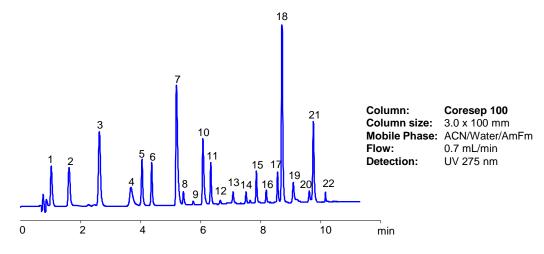


Fig. 2 HPLC Analysis of Herbicides and Antibiotics in Reversed-Phase, Cation-Exchange and Anion-Exclusion Modes modes

- 1. Dalapon
- 2. Unknown 1
- 3. Unknown 2
- 4. 2.4-DB
- Dinoseb 5.
- **MCPP** 6.
- **MCPA** 7.
- 8. Unknown 3
- Dichlorprop 9.
- 2,4-D 10.
- Picloram 11.
- Dicamba 12.
- 13. Silvex
- Unknown 4 14.
- 15. Unknown 5
- 2,4,5-T 16.
- 3,5-DCBA 17.
- 18. Unknown 6
- 19. Unknown 7
- Pentachlorophenol
- 1. Clopyralid
- 2. Sulfadiazine
- 3. Sulfamethazine
- 4. Cefepime
- 5. Metribuzin
- Bromacil
- 7. 2,4-D
- 8. **MCPA**
- 9. Thiacloprid
- 10. 2.4.5-T
- 11. Diphenamid
- Captan 12.
- 2,4-DB 13.
- Triadimephon 14.
- 15. Azinfos Ethyl
- Diazinon 16.
 - Chlorpyrifos Methyl
- 17.
- 18. **Phoxim**
- **Teramisol** 19.
- 20. Benfluralin
- Dicofol 21.
- Hexachlorobenzene

Application Notes

Analysis of complex mixtures might be a challenging task when compounds are similar in ionic and hydrophobic/hydrophilic properties. Mixed-mode chromatography is exploring small differences in properties of analytes to achieve a much better resolution of all your peaks. No matter if you have two peaks or 20 peaks, the unique selectivity of mixed-mode will allow you to achieve robust separations. Here are two examples for analysis of herbicides. In the first one, we received a mixture of 13 herbicides but discovered that we have 20 peaks. Why? Because we explored small differences in hydrophobic and ionic (in this case anion-exchange properties) properties to achieve your separations. In the second application, you can see how compounds of different natures can be separated in mixed-mode chromatography. Like some heavyweight fighters, mixed-mode chromatography is the best "pound-for-pound" or peak-for-peak alternative in your method development. Become a better "fighter" by learning mixed-mode chromatography at www.helixchrom.com