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## Analysis of Fat-soluble Vitamins by Photodiode Array Detection

### Introduction

Vitamin, included in five nutritious components, is an essential to get oneself into good shape. Fat-soluble vitamin, which is in biological body of plants and animals, especially influences physiological activities of metabolism. The fat-soluble vitamin has some characteristic features in terms of solubility and stability. In solubility, the fat-soluble vitamins has poor water solubility but has rich oil solubility. And, in stability, the fat-soluble vitamins is easily decomposed by light and oxygen. These features make difficult the analysis of fat-soluble vitamins. HPLC is an effective tool to analyze these samples because it has capability to control the various features in measurement conditions.

In this application data, the analysis of 8 components of fat-soluble vitamin is implemented.

**Keyword:** Fat-soluble vitamin, Vitamin K<sub>3</sub>, Vitamin A, Retinol acetate, Vitamin D<sub>2</sub>, Vitamin D<sub>3</sub>,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol acetate, Vitamin K<sub>1</sub>, Shodex Asahipak ODS-50 4E, PDA detector

### Experimental Condition

Column: Shodex Asahipak ODP-50G 4A (4.6 mmI.D. x 10 mmL, 5  $\mu$ m)  
+Shodex Asahipak ODP-50 4E (4.6 mmI.D. x 250 mmL, 5  $\mu$ m)  
Eluent : Acetonitrile/Methanol (50/50)  
Flow rate: 0.6 mL/min  
Column temp.: 30 °C  
Injection volume: 20  $\mu$ L  
Standard: 8 fat-soluble vitamins

## Results

Figure 1 shows the chromatograms and contour map of the samples. The eight components are separated clearly in 25 min.

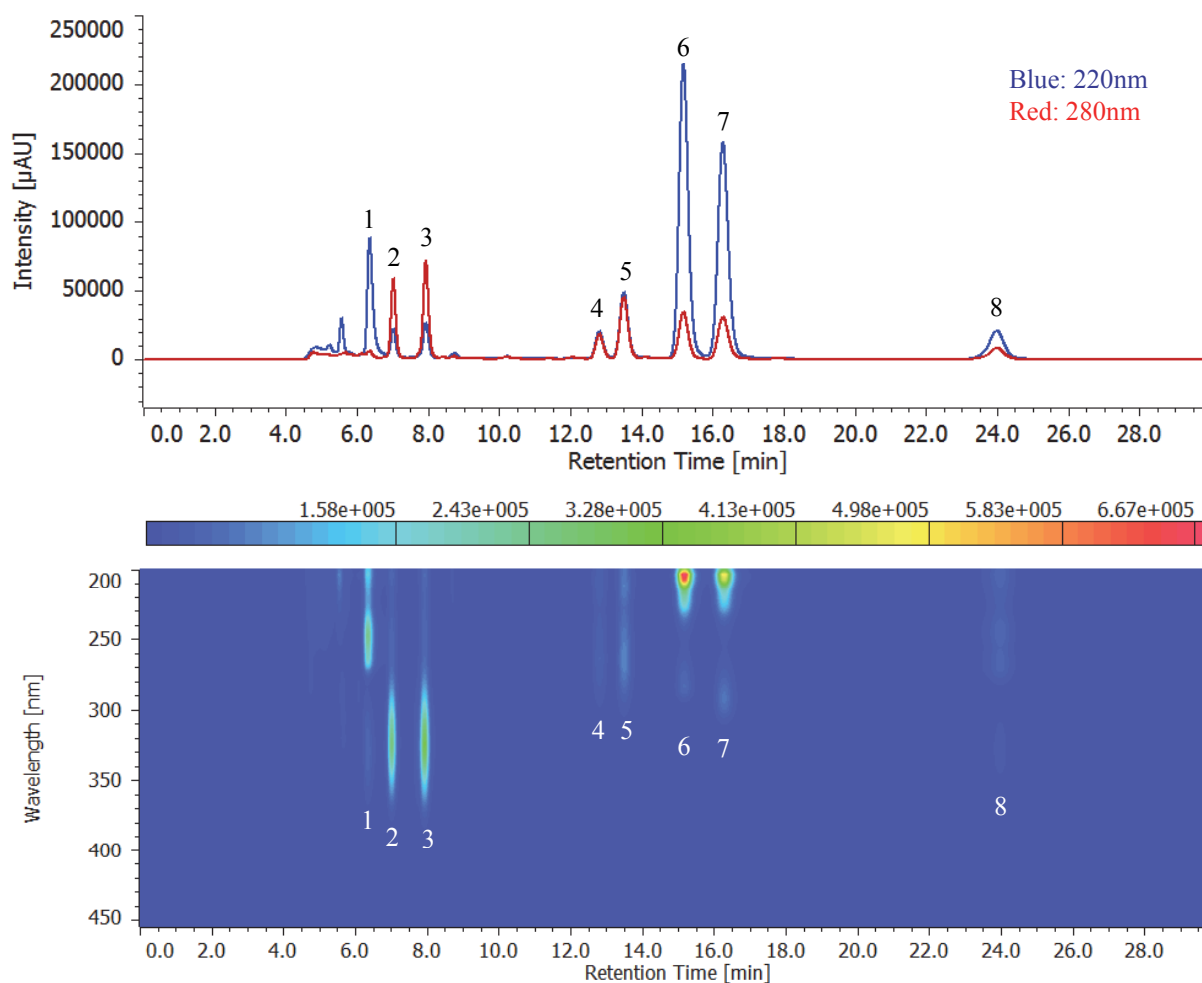


Fig.1 Chromatogram of fat-soluble vitamins

- 1: Vitamin K<sub>3</sub> (Menadione) 14 μg/mL, 2: Vitamin A (Retinol) 15 μg/mL, 3: Vitamin A acetate (Retinol acetate) 36 μg/mL,  
 4: Vitamin D<sub>2</sub> (Ergocalciferol) 20 μg/mL, 5: Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> (Cholecalciferol) 14 μg/mL,  
 6: Vitamin E acetate ( $\alpha$ -Tocopherol acetate) 99 μg/mL, 7: Vitamin E ( $\alpha$ -Tocopherol) 103 μg/mL,  
 8: Vitamin K<sub>1</sub> (Phytonadione) 13 μg/mL

Figure 2 shows the on-peak spectra of samples. As shown in below figures, fine spectra are obtained.

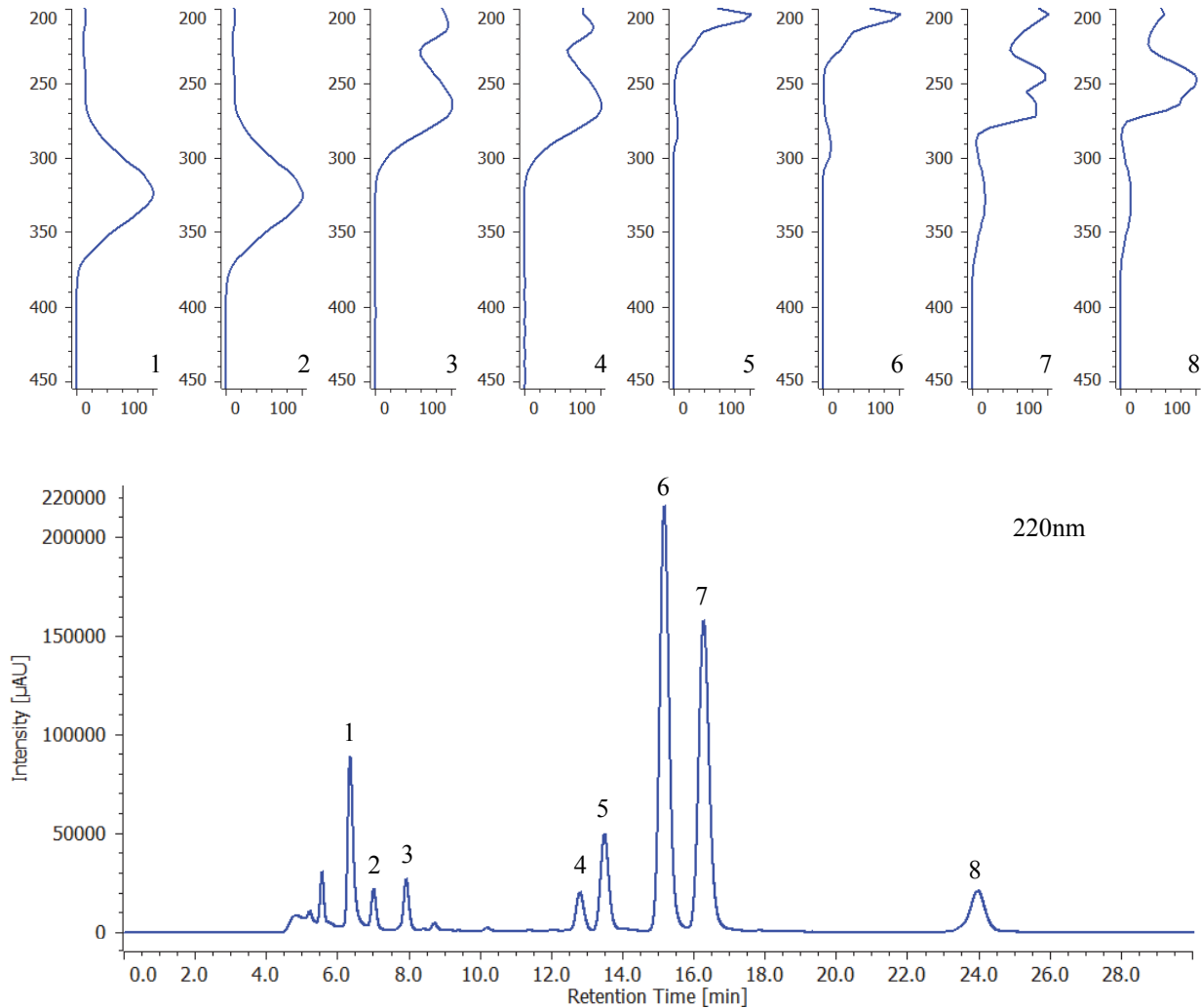


Fig.2 On-peak spectrum (top) and chromatogram (bottom) of Fat-soluble vitamins

- 1: Vitamin K<sub>3</sub> (Menadione) 14 μg/mL, 2: Vitamin A (Retinol) 15 μg/mL, 3: Vitamin A acetate (Retinol acetate) 36 μg/mL  
 4: Vitamin D<sub>2</sub> (Ergocalciferol) 20 μg/mL, 5: Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> (Cholecalciferol) 14 μg/mL,  
 6: Vitamin E acetate ( $\alpha$ -Tocopherol acetate) 99 μg/mL, 7: Vitamin E ( $\alpha$ -Tocopherol) 103 μg/mL,  
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