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A Review on High Performance Liquid Chromatography

Chaitali Dattatray Harde[1*], Dr. Amol Navnath Khedkar [2],Vaishnavi Sanjay Sake[3] .
Department of Pharmaceutical Science, Saikrupa institute of pharmacy , Ghargaon, Shrigonda, ,Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India 413728

ABSTRACT:

Today, HPLC is widely utilized for separations and purifications in a variety of industries, including the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, environmental, polymer, and food sectors. A combination can be broken down into its component elements based on the various levels of retention of each ingredient in the column. There are stationary and movable phases to this methodology. The separation of constituents is based on the variation in the partition coefficients between the two phases. The HPLC instrumentation comprises of a solvent reservoir, pump, injector, column, detector, integrator, and display system. The column where separation takes place is the system's brain. HPLC can be used for a variety of activities, including the identification, measurement, and resolution of a chemical. The goal of this essay was to discuss a number of topics of HPLC.

KEYWORDS: HPLC, Chromatography,Instrumentation, Analyte,Stationary Phase, Mobile Phase, Application.

INTRODUCTION:

High Pressure Liquid Chromatography, often called High Performance Liquid Chromatography, is a technique. It is a well-liked analytical technique used to separate, recognize, and quantify each component of a mixture. A more sophisticated kind of column liquid chromatography is HPLC. Normally, the solvent moves through the column with the aid of gravity, but the HPLC process forces the solvent under high pressures of up to 400 atmospheres, allowing the sample to be divided into various constituents with the aid of differing relative affinities. Chromatography is the term used to describe techniques for identifying, classifying, and quantifying the chemical components found in complex mixtures. This technique, which is popular and highly efficient for both analytical and preparative procedures, is similar to spectroscopy. Using this method, superior pure chemicals.

The primary components of HPLC are a stationary phase (column holding packing material), a mobile phase (or mobile phases) pump, and a detector that displays the retention periods of the molecules. The interactions between the stationary phase, the molecules being studied, and the solvent(s) being utilized affect retention time[1]. The duration it takes for a specific analyte to elute is known as the retention time.A common solvent is any miscible mixture of water and organic liquids. During the analysis, the mobile phase's composition was changed using gradient elution. Based on the analyte's affinity for the current, the gradient separates analyte mixtures.

The primary components of HPLC are a column that retains packing material (stationary phase), a pump that circulates one or more mobile phases through the column, and a detector that displays the retention periods of the molecules. The interactions between the stationary phase, the molecules being examined, and the employed solvent(s) influence retention time. The analysis sample is added in a small amount to the mobile phase stream, and is slowed down by particular chemical or physical interactions with the stationary phase. The kind of analyte and the makeup of the stationary and mobile phases both affect how much retardation occurs. The retention time refers to the period of time that an individual analyte elutes (comes out of the column's end). Any miscible mixtures of water or organic liquids, the most prevalent of which are methanol and acetonitrile, are employed as solvents..pumps are used in HPLC to move pressurized liquid solvent and the sample mixture into a column that is packed with solid adsorbent material. Each sample component will interact differently, which results in different flow rates for each component and, ultimately, leads to the separation of column components. The separation technique utilized to alter the composition of the mobile phase during the analysis is known as gradient elution. The gradient separates the analyte mixtures in accordance with the affinity of the analyte for the current mobile phase. The kind of stationary phase and the type of analyte determine the solvent, additive, and gradient.[2,3]

HPLC has advantages like:-[4]

- High Sensitivity.
- Small sample size. High resolution.
- Simultaneously analysis of sample.
- Moderate analysis condition.
- Good repeatability.
- High speed.
- Quantitative work is more easily and most sensitive. Rapid process and hence time saving.

PRINCIPAL OF HPLC:- The purification takes place in a separation column between a stationary and a mobile phase. As the stationary phase, a granular substance with minuscule porous particles is present in a separation column. The mobile phase, on the other hand, is a solvent or mixture of solvents that is forced through the separation column at a high pressure. Through a valve with a sample loop, which is a small tube or stainless steel capillary, the sample is fed into the mobile phase flow from the pump to the separation column. In the branch of column chromatography known as high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), the mobile phase is accelerated through the column quickly. As a result, the Analysis time is decreased by 1-2 orders of magnitude.magnitude with relation to the classical column chromatography and the use of considerably smaller particles of the adsorbent or support change into enhancing the effectiveness of the columns substantially.[5,6,7]

CLASSIFICATION OF CHROMATOGRAPHY:

1.**Column chromatography**: - In column chromatography, a stationary solid phase works with a liquid mobile phase to adsorb and separate the substances moving through it. Compounds are adsorbed according to their chemical makeup, and elution is based on the differential adsorption of a substance by the adsorbent.

2.**Thin layer chromatography**: - The basis for TLC is the type of separation using adsorption principle. The separation depends on how sensitive different chemicals are to the stationary and mobile phases.

3.**Planer chromatography**:- A type of liquid chromatography is planar chromatography. A liquid mobile phase dissolves a mixture's constituents and moves them through a flat stationary phase.

4.**Gas chromatography**:- In analytical chemistry, separating and studying chemicals that may be vaporized without decomposing requires the use of gas chromatography (GC), a popular kind of chromatography. The common applications of GC include determining a substance's purity or identifying the various ingredients in a mixture.

HISTORY OF HPLC:-

Researchers had employed traditional liquid chromatographic methods before HPLC. Liquid chromatographic techniques are ineffective because solvent flow rates are gravity-dependent. Separations can take several days or even many hours to accomplish. Although liquid chromatography (LC) was at the time more effective, it was thought that research on extremely polar high atomic weight biopolymers and gas stage partition were both impracticable. Because the solutes were thermally unstable, GC was unsuccessful for some organic chemists. It was therefore projected that HPLC will advance soon as a result of different techniques. The history of HPLC is primarily concerned with the history and development of molecular technology, even though instrumentational developments were significant. There has been a consistent trend to lower molecule size to improve efficiency since the introduction of permeable layer particles. However, by reducing molecule size, additional problems emerged. The drawback from the unneeded pressure drop is anticipated to push fluid through the segment and the difficulty of setting up a consistent pressing of extremely tiny materials. Another round of instrument advancement should typically take place to handle the pressure every time the molecule size is completely reduced.[8-11]

Historical Perspective:[12]

The name High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) was initially used to differentiate the contemporary highperformance technology from the conventional low-pressure column chromatography, which was created in the 1930s.

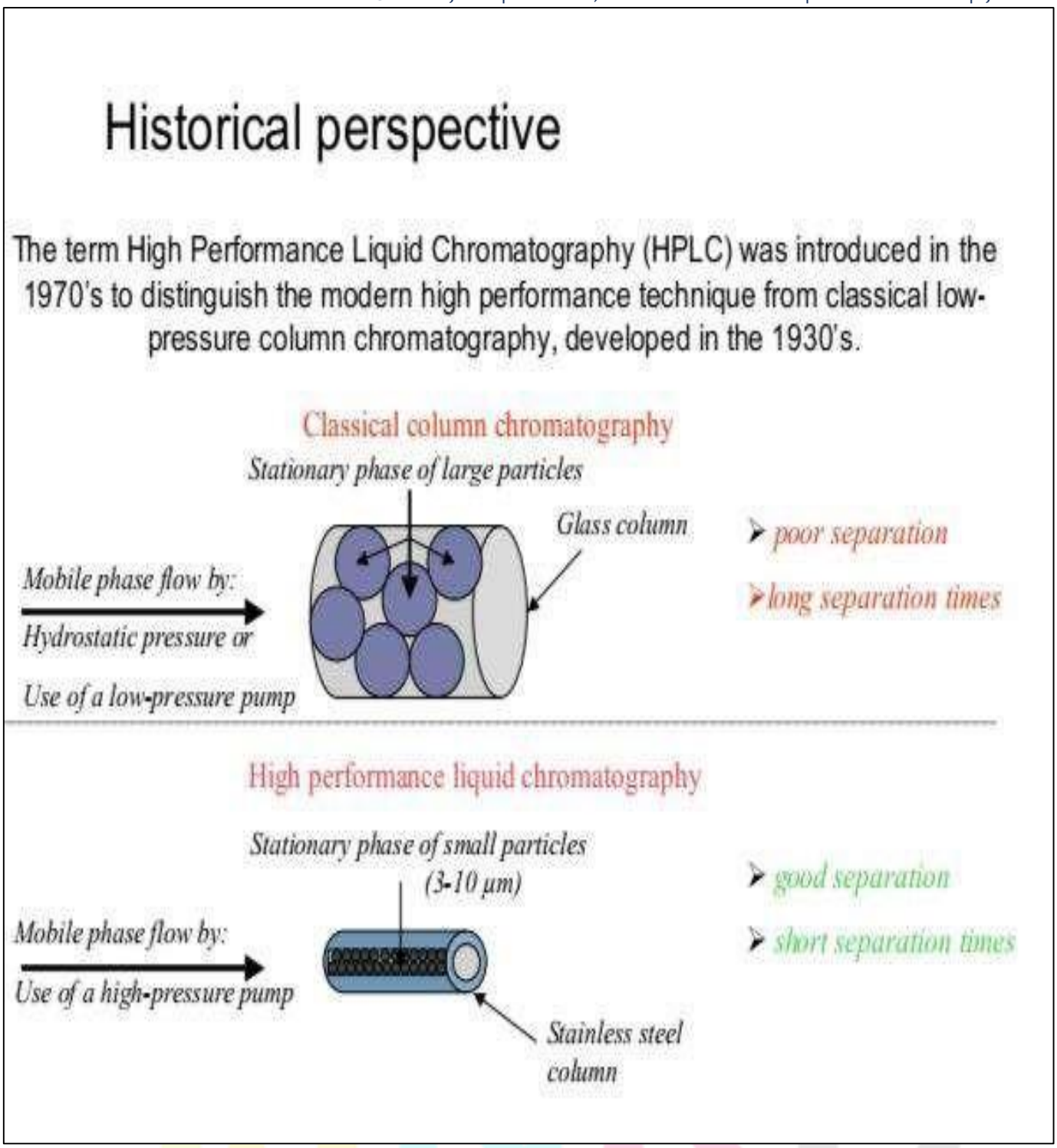

Figure 1 Historical Perspective overview

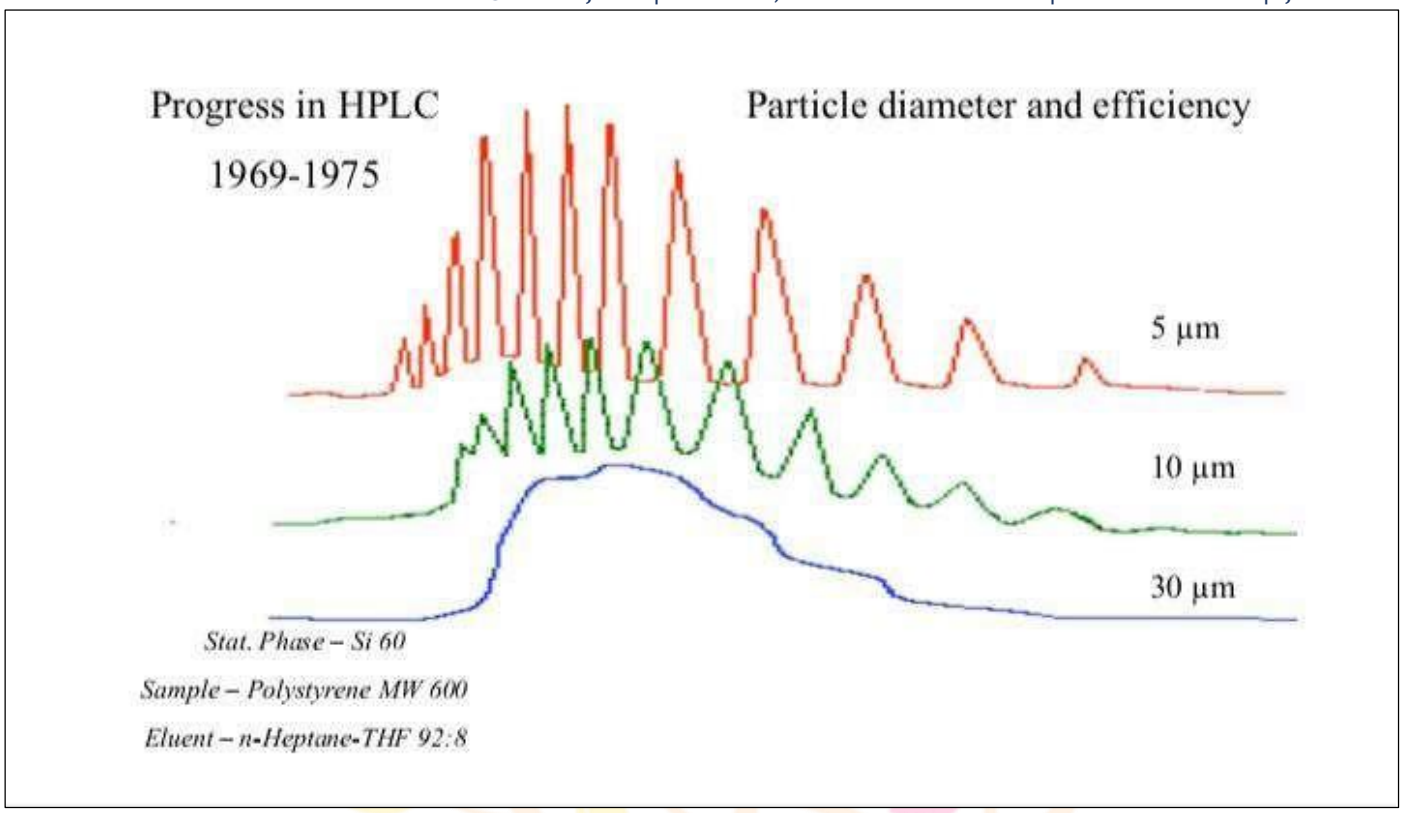

Figure 2: Particle diameter and efficiency

TYPES OF HPLC: -

The HPLC is divided into the following types according to the substrate utilized, or stationary portion:-[13-18]

a. **Normal phase chromatography*:* -** In this method, which is described in Section HPLC, polarity is the sole basis for separation.Hexane, chloroform, and diethyl ether are employed as the non-polar segment in the polar stationary phase, which is generally Silica.In this methods separation of analytes is based on their polarity.
b. **Reverse phase HPLC*:* -** Reverse to normal phase HPLC is involved. Since the mobile component is polar, the stationary component must be non-polar or hydrophobic. The non-polar nature also ensures that it will continue to exist.
c. **Size- exclusion HPLC*:*-**Precision-controlled substrate molecules are integrating into the column. Separation of components may take place due to differences in molecular sizes. Stearic and diffusion effects are the mechanism for separation.It is also helpful for determining the quaternary and tertiary structures of proteins as well as the amino acid composition.
d. **Ion-exchange HPLC*:*-** The stationary component has a surface that is paradoxically charged in the opposite direction of the sample charge. Binary compound buffer, a transportable component that can handle both pH scale and ionic strength, is used.

Instrumentation:[19-20]

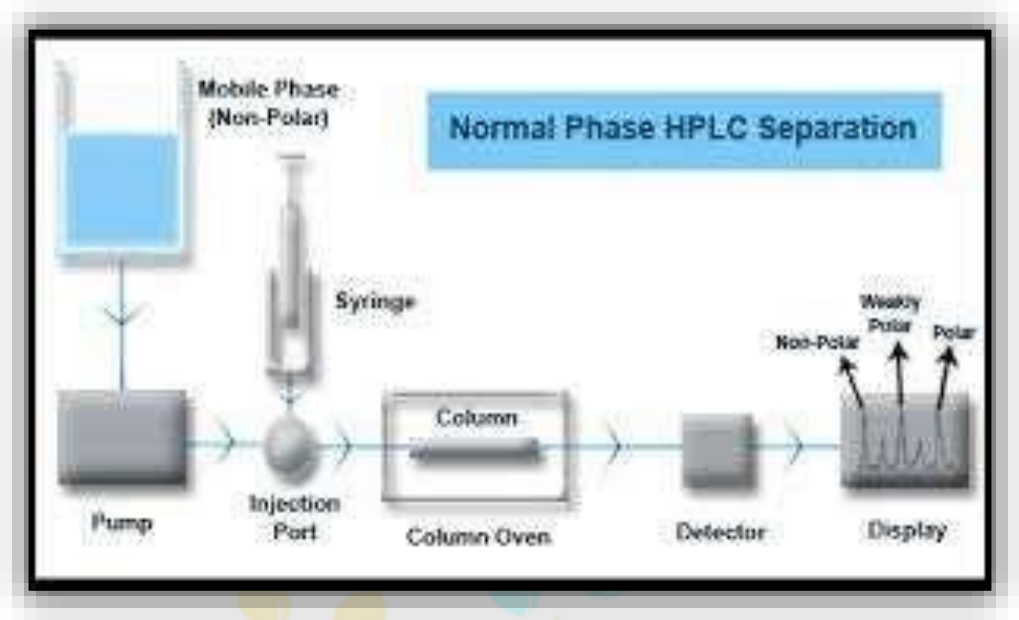

Figure 3 : HPLC Instrumentation Overview.

i. Injector of the sample:

For injecting a sample of fluid, there are septum injectors available. An injector (also known as a sample manager or autosampler) is a device that allows samples to be added to or "injected" into the mobile phase stream that continually circulates and carries samples to HPLC columns. A loop injector with a brand-new, high-tech rotary valve can produce repeatable results. Typically, samples have a volume of 5 to 20 microliters . Sample injection is feasible when the mobile phase is moving or stopped. A loop injector with a brand-new, high-tech rotary valve can produce repeatable results. **ii. Pump:**

A pump can be compared to the human heart, which continuously pumps blood throughout the body. However, while the human heart can tolerate changes in blood pressure within a specific range due to stress and strain, an HPLC pump is needed to deliver a low amount of mobile phase at constant pressure and low rate. The findings may be inaccurate if either of these parameters changes. To put it simply, the HPLC pump needs to be reliable and capable of producing reproducible low characteristics run after run. Depending on the needs of the analysis, the operational pressure limitations have a wide range.

High-pressure pumps (solvent delivery systems or solvent managers) produce and measure the mobile phase flow rate, which is typically expressed in milliliters per minute. The mobile phase is driven into the column by the pump after being extracted from the solvent reservoir, and it then moves on to the detector. The operating pressure depends on the column size, particle size, flow rate, and mobile phase composition. The normal range of flow rates in HPLC is 1 to 2 ml/min. A typical pump's pressure range is between 6000 and 9000 psi (400 and 600 bar). The mobile phase is driven into the column by the pump after being extracted from the solvent reservoir, and it then moves on to the detector. 42000 KPa is the operating pressure of the pump. This operating pressure is governed by the size of the column's particles, the flow rate, and the make-up of the mobile phase.

iii. The detector:[21]

The detector has the capacity to recognize (detect) each molecule that elutes (comes out of) the column. A detector counts the molecules in the sample, allowing the chemist to analyze each component quantitatively. It is possible to identify in a variety of ways when a substance has passed through the column. Typically, the specific compounds are found via UV spectroscopy. UV radiation with varying wavelengths is absorbed by a variety of biological materials. The amount of light absorbed depends on the quantity of a particular substance passing through the beam at any given time.

In order for the chemist to examine the sample components quantitatively, a detector measures how many of those molecules are present. The liquid chromatogram (i.e., the graph of the detector response) is produced as a result of the detector's output being sent to a recorder or computer. For the components divided by the column, a detector both provides the necessary sensitivity and a specific response. Any modifications to the composition of the mobile phase must not affect it. observing the emergence of the mobile phase from the column.

Characteristics are:-

a) Good stability and reproducibility.
b) An appropriate level of sensitivity for the particular task.
c) The extensive linear dynamic range of reaction.
d) The sample is not damaged.
e) Cell layout that prevents the split bands from being remixed.

Types of detectors:-

a) Electrochemical detectors:

Based on the amperometric response of the analyte to an electrode, which is typically maintained at a constant voltage.as the response is dependent on a surface, sensitive phenomenon as opposed to a bulk characteristic of the solution. The simultaneous detection of many electrodes or the indication of sample purity.

b) Fluorescence detectors:

After absorbing input light, the sample emits fluorescence rays that are measured.
Only appropriate for substances that have fluorescence. **c)**
Mass spectroscopy detector:
Due to the mass spectrum's resemblance to an individual fingerprint and distinctiveness for that chemical, the MS

detector can occasionally identify the compound directly.It is Universal detector. **d) IR detectors:**

No appropriate solvent; unique optics.
Alcohol and water can seriously obstruct the detection of solutes.
Filter instrument or FTIR.
e) Evaporative Light Scattering Detectors (ELSDs):
Due to the fact that they are independent of a substance's optical characteristics, they are excellent for detecting analytes without UV chromophore.

iv. Column:[22-23]

The separation of the sample components is carried out by the column, which is the key component in HPLC. The column contains the chromatographic packing material needed for the separation. It is referred to as the stationary phase because the column hardware holds this packing material in situ. It is a stainless steel tube. 2 to 4.6 cm within and 5 to 25 cm long. Either all of the packing material is permeable or only a small amount of it.

The mobile phase and column temperatures should ideally remain consistent during an investigation. The stationary phase of the column, sometimes referred to as the "heart of the chromatograph," uses several physical and chemical characteristics to separate the important sample components.At typical low rates, the microscopic particles inside the column are what generate the significant back pressure. To drive the mobile phase through the column, the pump must exert significant force, and this resistance results in a high pressure inside the chromatograph.It is an essential component that must be properly maintained in accordance with the supplier's recommendations if you want consistent separation efficiency across runs. The various column kinds are:

a) Guard columns:

Before the analytical column, a guard column is added to increase the analytical column's lifespan by eliminating not just particulate matter and pollutants.from the sample components that bind as well as the solvents.permanently enter the immobile phase.

b) Analytical columns:

High-performance liquid chromatography is at its core. 10 to 30 centimeter liquid chromatographic columns are available. The columns are typically straight with additional length added where necessary by the joining of two or more columns. Internal diameter is typically 4 to 10 mm, with the most frequent range being 4 to 5.
The packing has a 5 or 10 m particle size.
Most HPLC columns are constructed from stainless steel with a smooth bore. Heavy-walled glass tubes and polymer tubes, like polyether, are sometimes used to create HPLC columns.

v. Sample reservoir:

The mobile phase consists of a glass container containing the contents. The mobile phase, or solvent, in HPLC is made up of polar and non-polar liquid components. Depending on the composition of the sample, polar and non-polar solvents will need to be chosen differently.

vi. Interpreting the output from the detector:

Each peak in the output is a compound in the mixture that has passed through the detector and absorbed UV light, and they are all represented by different compounds in the mixture. The region below the peak can be automatically estimated by the computer connected to the display and is proportionate to the amount of substance passing through the detector.

A sampler, pumps, and a locator are typically included in the schematic illustration of an HPLC device. The sample is introduced into the mobile phase stream by the sampler, which then transports it into the column. The mobile phase is moved through the column by the pumps. The detector produces a signal corresponding to the size of the sample component emerging from the segment, so taking into account a quantitative analysis of the example components. The HPLC device is controlled by a digital microchip and software, which also provides information. A few mechanical pump models in an HPLC device can mix a variety of solvents in amounts that change over time, creating a synthetic slope in the portable stage. The majority of HPLC devices also incorporate a column broiler that takes into account changing the temperature at which the partition occurs.

Mode of separation:[24-25]

HPLC has two ways of separation based on the composition of the eluent.

1. **Gradient elution:**

The gradient mode of separation includes variable eluent composition as one of its components. In HPLC, the process of changing the mobile phase's composition throughout the chromatographic run is known as gradient elution. When a mixture of solutes with a wide range of retention factors needs to be separated, gradient elution is frequently used.

2. **Isocratic elution:**

A characteristic of the isocratic mode of separation is constant eluent composition, which denotes equilibrium conditions in the column and the actual velocity of compounds flowing through the column are both constant. The peak width expands the longer the component is left on the column since the peak capacity is minimal.

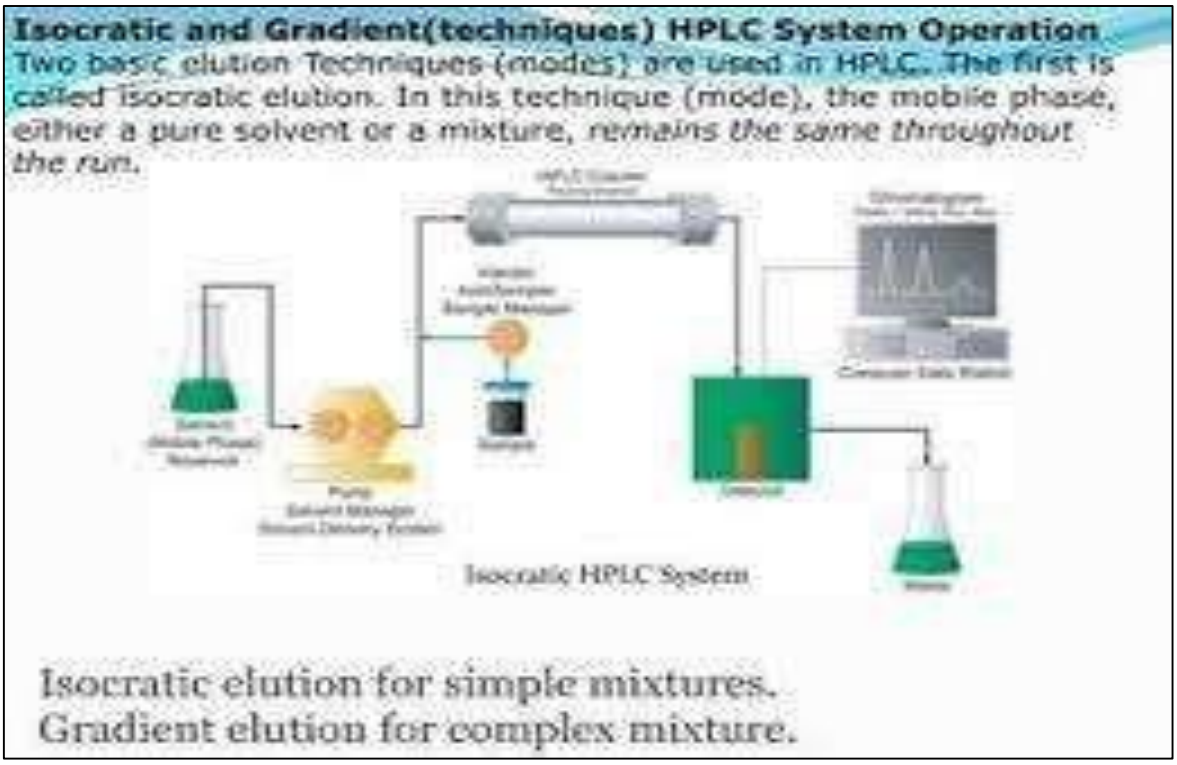

Figure 4 : Isocratic HPLC System

HPLC Parameter:-[26,27,28]

To accurately analyze a compound, a variety of criteria are used as a standard for that particular component. The results could be significantly affected by changes to the parameters. The most often used characteristics are internal diameter, particle size, pore size, and pump pressure. Depending on the type and chemical properties of the substance, the parameters can be changed. **a) Internal diameter:**

An important factor that affects sensitivity and the amount of analyte that can be placed onto an HPLC column is its internal diameter (ID). Larger columns are typically used in industrial settings, including the purification of a medicine product for future usage. Low ID columns sacrifice loading capacity for increased sensitivity and less solvent usage. **b) Particle size:**

The stationary phase is typically used with small, spherical silica particles (extremely small beads) in classic HPLC procedures. Generally speaking, smaller particles offer more surface area and better separations, but the pressure needed for the best linear velocity rises by the reciprocal of the particle diameter squared. **c) Pore size**:

The pore size of HPLC particles might differ significantly from one product to the next, although it should remain constant within a given product line of columns. Pore diameters can be divided into two types. Pore sizes for small-pore particles range from around 6 to 15 nm (60 to 150), with the majority falling between 8 and 12 nm. The ability of analyte molecules to connect with the inner surface of the particle and enter within is dependent on the size of the pores. Since the ratio of a particle's outer surface to its inner surface is approximately 1000, this is significant. The surface molecular interaction occurs largely at the inner particle surface. **d) Pump pressure:**

Although there are many different pressure capabilities for pumps, the ability to deliver a steady flow rate is what determines how successful they are. With the advancement of modern HPLC systems, it is now possible to employ columns with particles as small as 2 micrometers and work at much higher pressures**. e) Temperature:**

The temperature has a direct impact on how well the HPLC works. Most HPLC columns can operate at ambient temperature or at a good temperature of (25-35 c).But there is also a common scenario that calls for a higher temperature.

f) Resolution:

The degree of separation between two components and the achieved baseline separation are measured by resolution. Rs

= 2 (Rt1-Rt2) / w1+w2

g) Asymmetry factor:

The center of a chromatographic peak should be symmetrical. The peak is not symmetrical and exhibits tailing or fronting in practice, however, because of a number of variables. Use of a smaller sample size will help prevent fronting, which results from stationary phase saturation. Support pretreatment can eliminate tailing, which results from more active adsorption sites. The formula for calculating the asymmetry factor, which ranges from 0.95 to 1.05, is AF = b/a (where b is the peak height divided by 5% or 10%). The larger sample volume, high injection volume, and column deterioration all contribute to the occurrence of broad peaks.

Different application of HPLC:-[29-30]

HPLC can be used to find out a compound's identity, quantity, and resolution, among other pieces of data. Preparative HPLC is the process of isolating and purifying compounds. Contrast this with analytical HPLC, where better understanding the sample substance is the main objective.

i. Purification:

Purification is the process of removing the desired product from a mixture of impurities or chemicals. Each substance displayed a distinctive peak under specific chromatographic circumstances. In order for the pure desired compound to be collected or extracted without causing any other undesirable compounds, the migration of the compounds and contaminants through the column needs to differ sufficiently from one another. **ii. Identification:**

Compound analysis makes use of HPLC. The chromatograph's known sample's peak should be easily visible using the assay's conditions. The identifying peak at the detection levels where the test will be performed should have a reasonable retention period and be easily distinguishable from unrelated peaks.

iii. Chemical separation:

Separation is a process that divides a chemical combination or solution into two or more different product mixes.

iv. Other application:

The forensic, environmental, pharmacy, and healthcare industries all use the HPLC in a variety of ways.

a) Pharmaceutical application:

- **a)** The active components are identified.
- **b)** Quality control for pharmaceuticals.
- **c)** Dissolution of pharmacological dosage forms in tablets.
- **d)** Shelf-life determination.
- **e)** Tablet dissolution study of the pharmaceutical dosage form to regulate medication stability. **f)** Quality assurance in pharmaceuticals**.**
- **g)** Validation of Analytical Methods.
- **h)** Stability Research.
- **i)** Identification of compounds.

b) Environmental applications:

- **a)** Carbonyl compound identification and separation.
- **b)** Biological pollution monitoring.
- **c)** Study of phenol chemicals in drinking water at trace levels.

c) Forensics applications:

a) Identify the substances used in explosives.
b) Identification of narcotics in blood and urine.
c) Textile dyes are analyzed for evidence.
d) Drug and steroid dosage in biological samples.

d) Clinical application:

a) The identification of endogenous neuropeptides.
b) Analysis of biological sample like urine,blood.

High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) analysis:

The best method for separating non-volatile chemical and biological substances is HPLC. Common nonvolatile substances include:

- salts like potassium phosphate and sodium chloride.
- Heavy hydrocarbons like asphalt or motor oil.
- Several organic items, including ginseng, herbal remedies, and plant extracts.
- Polymers made of organic compounds, such as polystyrene and polyethylene.
- chemicals that are thermally unstable, including trinitrotoluene (TNT), and enzymes. proteins such as blood protein or egg white.

Conclusion :

The HPLC is the most popular analytical method.It is necessary to use the HPLC method to isolate and quantify the main drug from any reactive impurities. HPLC uses a liquid as the mobile phase. HPLC in reversed-phase is the most common variety. When the stationary phase is largely non-polar and the mobile phase is significantly polar, this is referred to as being in reversed-phase.The high selectivity, sensitivity, low detection limit, and low cost of HPLC technology were major benefits. Finally, it is possible to optimize the gradient slope, temperature, flow rate, and the kind and concentration of mobile-phase modifiers.

It has multiple uses in many different sectors for quantitative and qualitative active molecule estimation. It applies to both laboratory and clinical science. Accuracy, precision, and specificity may be improved with the use of HPLC.

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