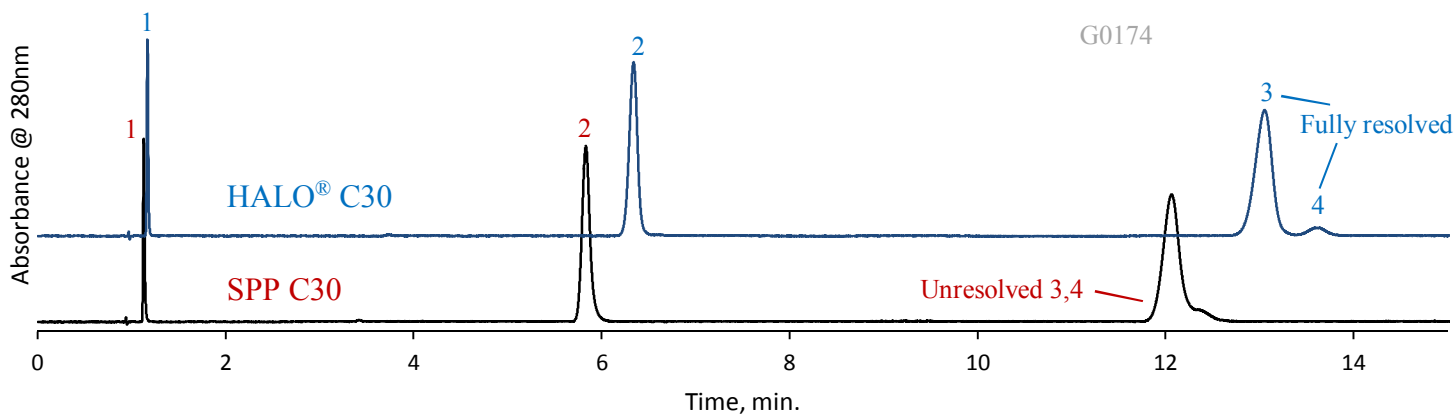


Vitamin K1 Isomer Analysis on HALO® C30



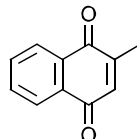
PEAK IDENTITIES:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Menadione (K3) | 3. 2,3- <i>trans</i> -phyloquinone (K1) |
| 2. Menaquinone 4 (K2) | 4. <i>cis</i> -phyloquinone (K1) |

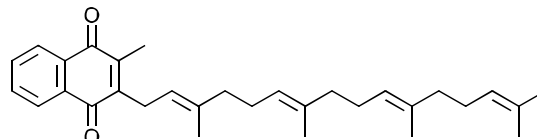
TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO 160 Å C30, 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 150 mm
 Part Number: 92114-730
 Mobile Phase A: Water
 Mobile Phase B: Methanol
 Isocratic: 95% B
 Flow Rate: 1.5 mL/min
 Initial HALO Pressure: 341 bar
 Initial Competitor Pressure: 371 bar
 Temperature: 25°C
 Detection: UV 280 nm, PDA
 Injection Volume: 1.0 µL
 Sample Solvent: Methanol
 Data Rate: 40 Hz
 Response Time: 0.025 sec.
 Flow Cell: 1 µL
 LC System: Shimadzu Nexera X2

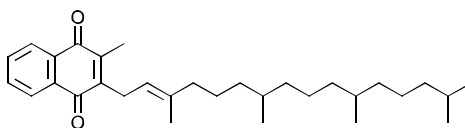
STRUCTURES:



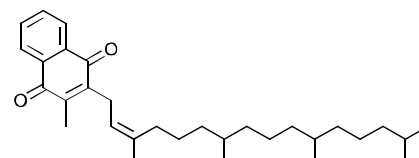
Vitamin K3: Menadione



Vitamin K2: Menaquinone 4



Vitamin K1: 2,3-*trans*-phyloquinone



Vitamin K1: *cis*-phyloquinone

Vitamin K, a fat-soluble vitamin, is beneficial for blood clotting and bone health. Vitamin K1 is produced from plants and can be found in high amounts in green vegetables. Vitamin K1 can also be converted into K2 within the body, while K3 is a synthetic form of vitamin K. The *cis* form of K1 is bio inactive so it is important to monitor how much is present in vitamin supplements. Baseline resolution of K1 isomers is obtained on a HALO® C30 column compared to a coelution on a competitor SPP C30 column.