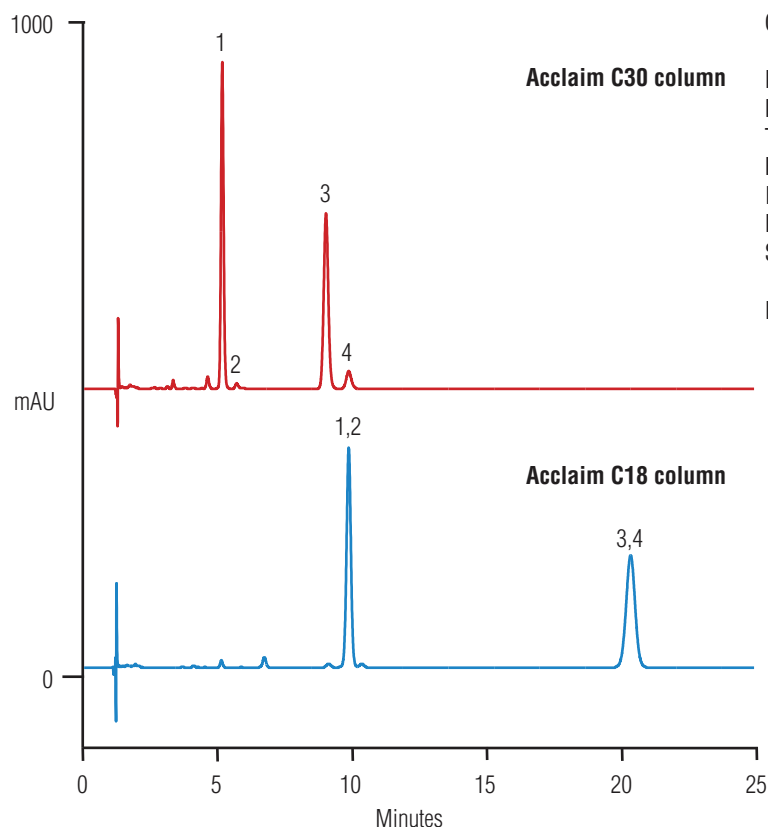


## Vitamin K Isomers Separated Using a Thermo Scientific™ Acclaim™ C30 Column vs an Acclaim C18 Column



Column: Thermo Scientific™ Acclaim™ C30, 3  $\mu$ m  
Thermo Scientific™ Acclaim™ 120 C18, 3  $\mu$ m  
Dimensions: 3.0  $\times$  150 mm  
Mobile Phase: 98% Methanol/2% DI water  
Temperature: 20 °C  
Flow Rate: 0.65 mL/min  
Inj. Volume: 2.5  $\mu$ L  
Detection: DAD (UV at 250 nm shown)  
Sample: Vitamin K<sub>1</sub> and K<sub>2</sub> in acetonitrile, 0.5 mg/mL  
(exposed in UV light for 20 min)

Peaks:

1. Vitamin K<sub>2</sub>
2. Isomer of Vitamin K<sub>2</sub>
3. Vitamin K<sub>1</sub>
4. Isomer of Vitamin K<sub>1</sub>

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Vitamin K is a group of structurally similar, fat-soluble vitamins that are needed for the posttranslational modification of certain proteins, mostly required for blood coagulation but also involved in metabolic pathways in bone and other tissue. They are 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone derivatives. This group of vitamins includes vitamin K<sub>1</sub> and vitamin K<sub>2</sub>. Plants synthesize vitamin K<sub>1</sub>, while bacteria can produce a range of vitamin K<sub>2</sub> forms, including the conversion of K<sub>1</sub> to K<sub>2</sub> by bacteria in the small intestines. Shown here, the Acclaim C30 column provides good resolution between both vitamin K<sub>1</sub> and vitamin K<sub>2</sub> and corresponding structural isomers, while the Acclaim C18 column fails to separate these isomers.