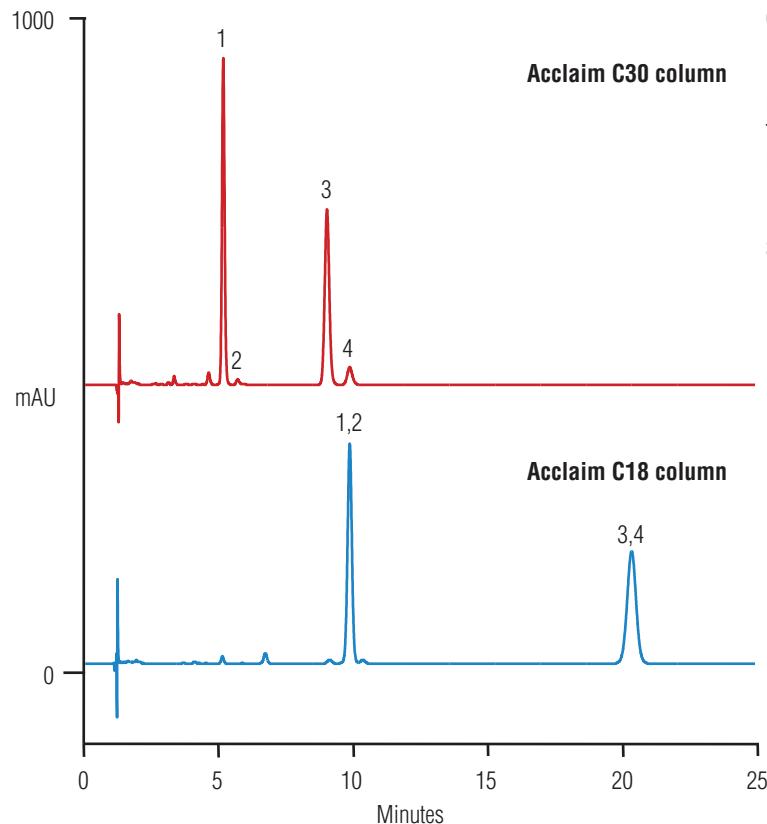


Vitamin K Isomers Separated Using a Thermo Scientific™ Acclaim™ C30 Column vs an Acclaim C18 Column



Column: Thermo Scientific™ Acclaim™ C30, 3 μ m
 Thermo Scientific™ Acclaim™ 120 C18, 3 μ 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 μ L
 Detection: DAD (UV at 250 nm shown)
 Sample: Vitamin K₁ and K₂ in acetonitrile, 0.5 mg/mL
 (exposed in UV light for 20 min)

Peaks:

1. Vitamin K₂
2. Isomer of Vitamin K₂
3. Vitamin K₁
4. Isomer of Vitamin K₁

28774

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 K₁ and vitamin K₂. Plants synthesize vitamin K₁ while bacteria can produce a range of vitamin K₂ forms, including the conversion of K₁ to K₂ by bacteria in the small intestines. Shown here, the Acclaim C30 column provides good resolution between both vitamin K₁ and vitamin K₂ and corresponding structural isomers, while the Acclaim C18 column fails to separate these isomers.