

## **Clinical Biochemistry**

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# HPLC

High performance liquid chromatography

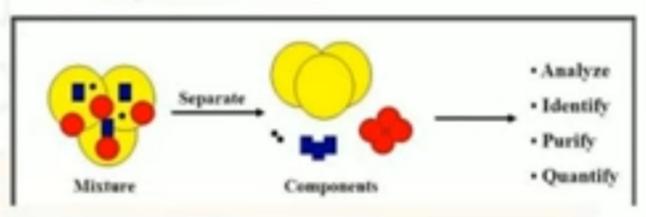


# Chromatography

 Chromatography is a separation technique which is used to

separate a mixture of compounds into its individual components

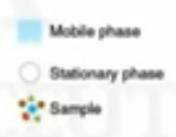
based on certain physical and chemical properties. Chromatography is a technique for separating mixtures into their components in order to analyze, identify, purify, and/or quantify the mixture or components.

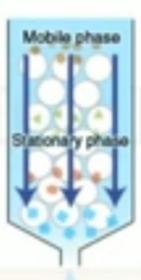




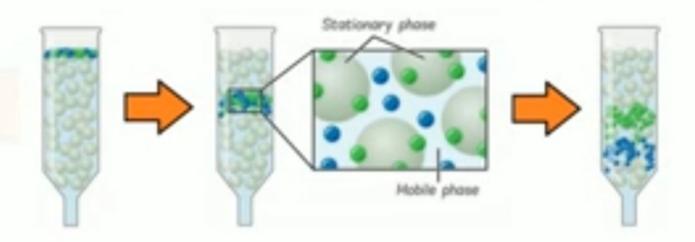
# What is Liquid Chromatography?

- Eliquid chromatography is a separation technique that involves:
- the placement (injection) of a small volume of liquid sample
- into a tube packed with porous particles (stationary phase)
- where individual components of the sample are transported along the
- packed tube (column) by a liquid moved by gravity.



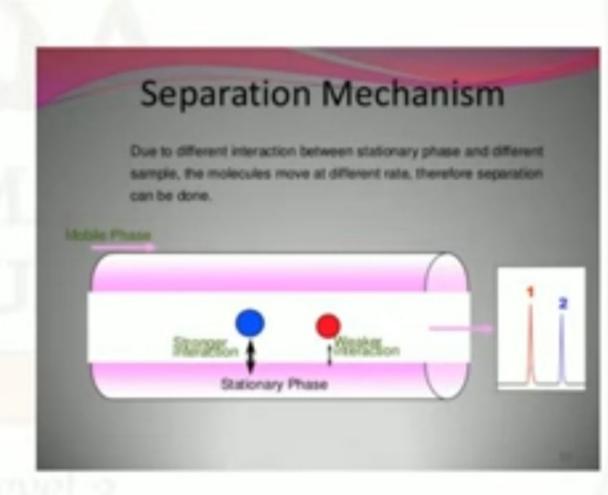


- Stationary phase: The substance on
- · which adsorption of the analyte (the
  - substance to be separated during
- · chromatography) takes place. It can be a
- · solid, a gel, or a solid liquid combination
- · · Mobile phase: solvent which carries the
  - · analyte (a liquid or a gas)



#### **HPLC** tech

- HPLC is a type of liquid chromatography where the
- sample is forced through a column that is packed with a
- stationary phase composed of irregularly or spherically
- shaped particles, a porous monolithic layer, or a porous
- membrane by a liquid (mobile phase) at high pressure



#### PARTS OF HPLC

- 1) MOBILE PHASE / SOLVENT RESERVOIR,
- · 2) DEGASSER,
- 3) PUMP,
- · 4) INJECTOR,
- · 5) COLUMN,
- · 6) DETECTOR,
- · 7) RECORDER.

# **HPLC** system

- Solvent Reservoir
- Degasser
- Solvent Delivery System (Pump)
- Injector
- Column &oven
- Detectors
- Recorder (Data Collection)



## HPLC DIAGRAM

