

## New Brochure from Phenomenex

The new CZESep™ line of HPCE columns from Phenomenex blends our long experience in making HPLC columns with the expanded possibilities offered by capillary electrophoresis. Featured in a new 8-page brochure are three new columns. The C18-coated capillary column is offered specifically for the analysis of proteins and peptides. The column provides greatly reduced interaction between the capillary wall and sample molecules as compared to unmodified silica columns. Low-bleed and improved reproducibility in migration times are key features which make this column ideal for HPCE-MS. The Glycerol-coated capillary is also a low-bleed column suitable for HPCE-MS. The Glycerol-coated capillary is also a low-bleed column suitable for HPCE-MS analysis of proteins and peptides, but with different selectivity. The Sulfonic Acid capillary column gives superior separations of small molecules such as nucleotides and vitamins. All CZESep columns from Phenomenex are batch tested and come with a sample electropherogram.

Contact: Phenomenex, Inc., 2320 W. 205th St., Torrance, CA 90501, USA; Tel. (310) 212-0555; Fax (310) 328-7768.

## Gilson Chromatography Applications, Vol. 6, No. 2

– *Homocysteine and other thiols in biological fluids*: Fully automated HPLC method for the analysis of homocysteine, cysteine and cysteinylglycine in plasma and urine. The method is suitable for both free and total thiol concentrations. The company's autoinjector is used to perform pre-column derivatization and HPLC injection. The application booklet provides analytical data such as detection limit, recovery, linearity and precision, and a chromatogram is included.

– *Pteridine analysis*: An HPLC method for the determination of neopterin and biopterin in urine. The company's AST-ED™ is used to perform on-line sample clean-up, replacing time-consuming procedures involving ion-exchange liquid chromatography. Experimental details are provided with a chromatogram.

– *Prostanoid analysis*: An application for the analysis of prostanoids (6-keto-prostaglandin F<sub>1α</sub>, thromboxane B<sub>2</sub>, prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> and prostaglandin F<sub>2α</sub>) in urine by HPLC. The application compares the use of the company's AS-PEC™ for automated solid-phase extraction (SPE) with the traditional manual SPE procedure. Experimental details, results and chromatograms are provided.

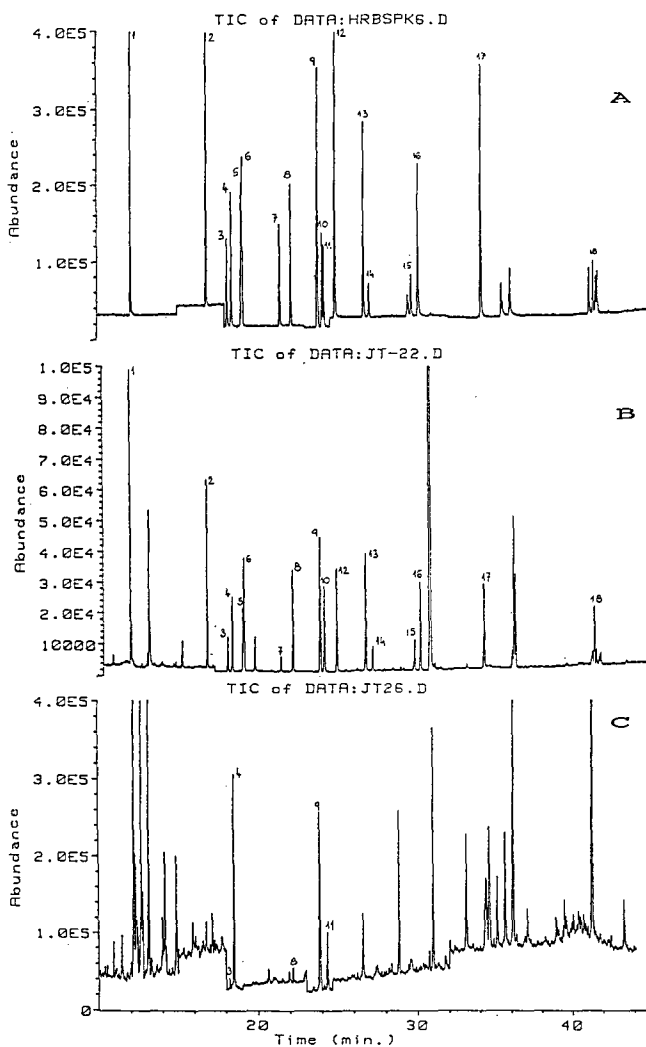
Contact: Gilson (France), S.A., B.P. 45, F-95400 Villiers-le-Bel, France; Tel. ++33(1) 34.29.50.00; Fax ++33(1) 34.29.50.80.

## Testing of Membrane Extraction Disks for Analysis of Eighteen Pesticides in Marsh Water Samples by GC/MS

by J. Tříška

published in Vol. 40, pp. 712–714 (1995)

Please see below Figure 1 of the above paper, which erroneously was missing on page 714 of the original printing.



**Figure 1**

Total ion chromatograms of extracts obtained with SPE using Empore C18 90 mm disks and concentrated down to 1 mL from: A) Standard solution of eighteen pesticides; B) 10 L distilled water spiked with 1 mL of final spiking solution (Table I); C) 10 L sample „MUD#4“. Peaks: 1 = pebulate; 2 = trifluralin; 3 = simazine; 4 = Atrazine; 5 = terbufos; 6 = fonofos; 7 = metribuzin; 8 = Alachlor; 9 = metolachlor; 10 = chlorpyrifos; 11 = cyanazine; 12 = diphenamid; 13 = methidathion; 14 = alpha-endosulfan; 15 = beta-endosulfan; 16 = fensulfthion; 17 = phosmet; 18 = cypermethrin.