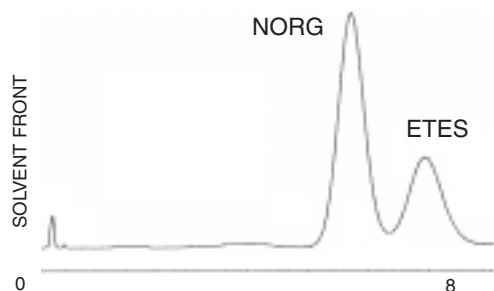
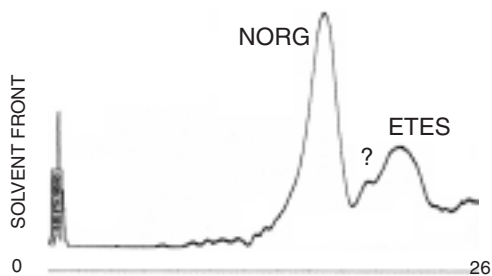


**Using Unique Low Temperature/Shape Recognition**  
 Trace Impurity Found Using MeOH on a Cogent UDC-Cholesterol<sup>TM</sup> Column at 0°C

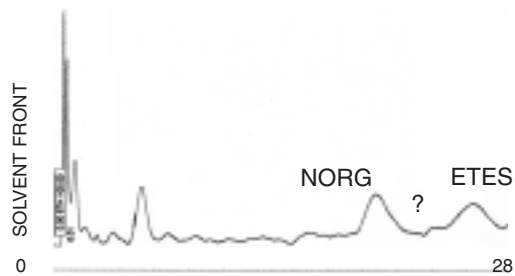
**Chromatogram A:**



**Chromatogram B:**



**Chromatogram C:**



**Steroid Compound Type**

ETES: Ethinyl Estradiol  
 NORG: Norgestrel  
 ?: Unknown Peak

**Method Conditions**

**Mobile Phase**

- Chromatogram A:** 35% Aqueous (0.1%TFA)  
65% MeOH
- Chromatogram B:** 42% Aqueous (0.1%TFA)  
58% MeOH
- Chromatogram C:** 45% Aqueous (0.1%TFA)  
55% MeOH

<b>Column</b>	Cogent UDC-Cholesterol <sup>TM</sup>
<b>Catalog No.</b>	69069-75R
<b>Dimensions</b>	75 x 4.6mm id
<b>Flow Rate</b>	1.0ml/minute
<b>Detection</b>	UV, 240 nm
<b>Temperature</b>	0° C

**Discussion of Chromatograms**

Finding trace impurities is a key element of pharmaceutical research. No trace impurities were found in ETES when using:

- both ACN and MeOH with a variety of C18 columns
- only ACN at various percentages on a UDC-Cholesterol<sup>TM</sup> column
- MeOH on the UDC-Cholesterol<sup>TM</sup> column at temperatures above 15°C.

At 0°C on the UDC-Cholesterol<sup>TM</sup> column as the percentage of MeOH is sequentially reduced from 65% to 55%, it becomes obvious that a previously unresolved component is present.

**Implications, Advantages & Uses**

Using the unique, shape recognition, selectivity mechanism (MeOH) on the UDC-Cholesterol<sup>TM</sup> column at low temperatures allowed resolution of a previously undetected impurity in a test steroid.