

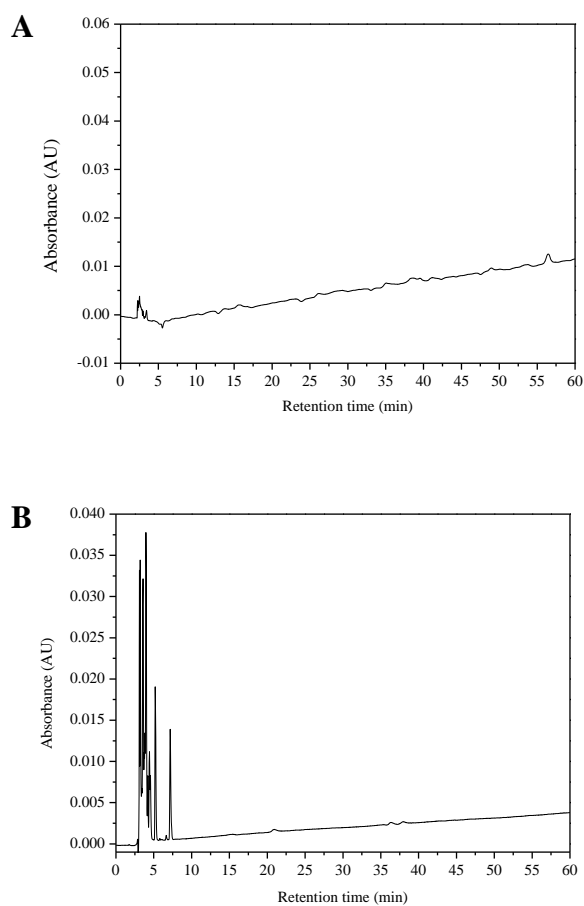
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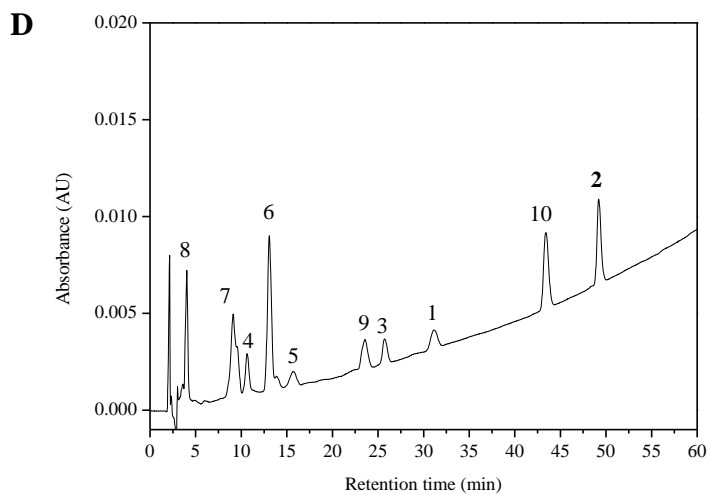
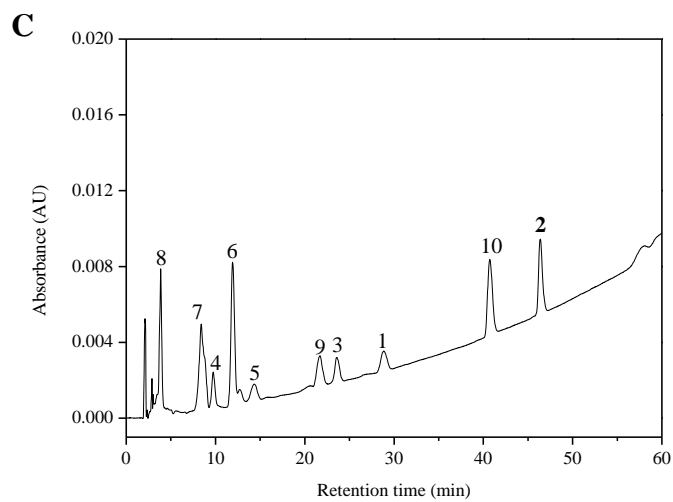
Development of a high performance liquid chromatography method for
the quantitative determination of bioactive triterpenoids in the extracts of
Antrodia camphorata

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Fig. 1





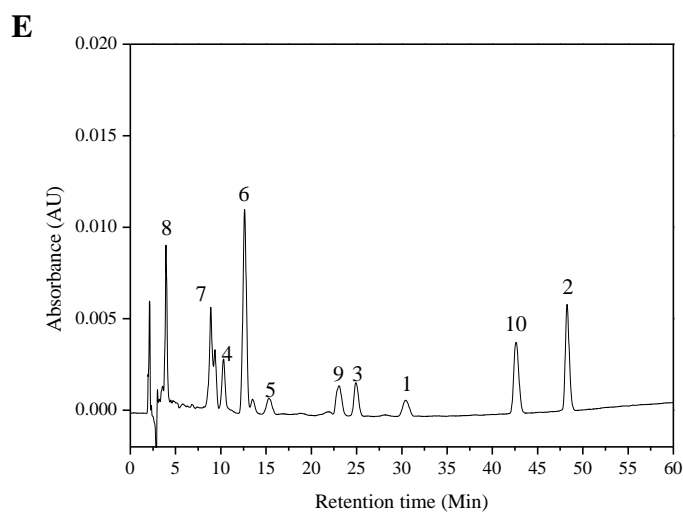
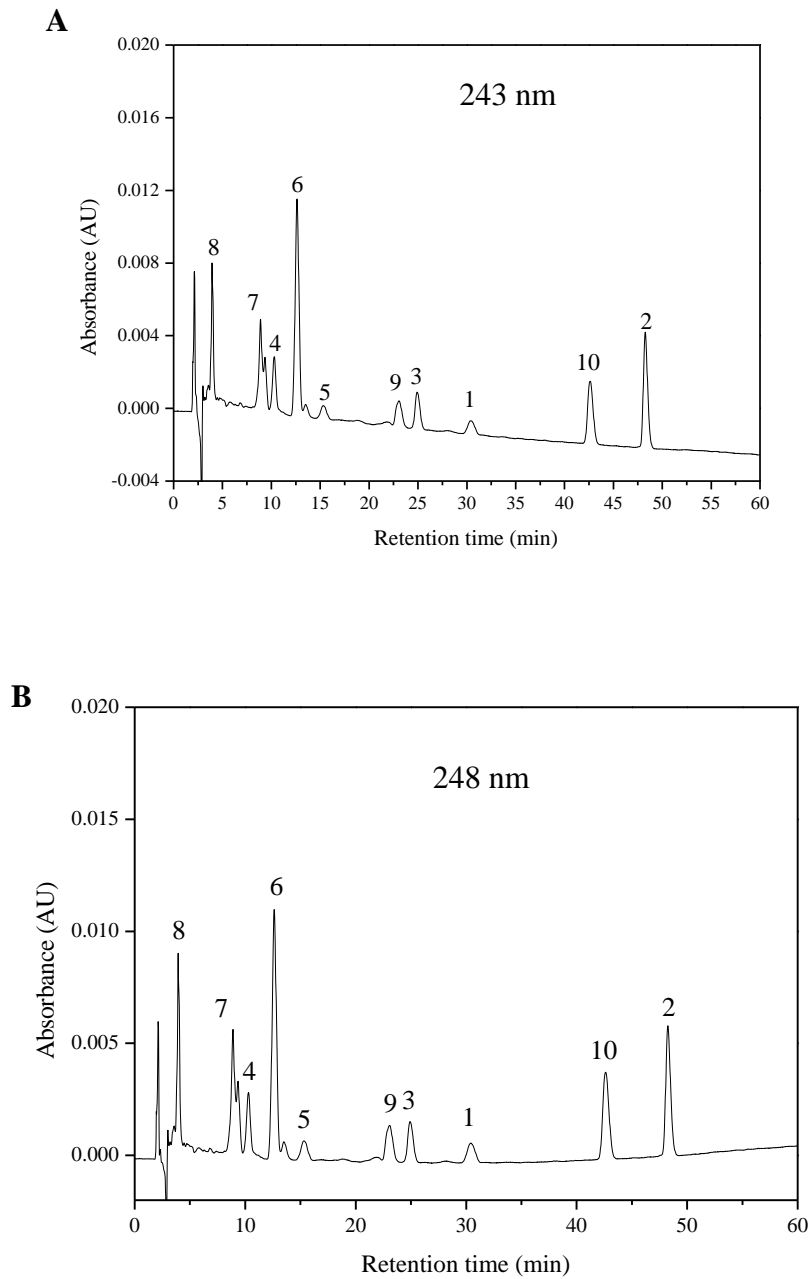


Fig. 1 Effect of organic modifier on HPLC separation of *A. camphorata* triterpenoids. Mobile phase: A–acetonitrile (ACN); B–0.2% acetic acid (AcOH) in water (H₂O) gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). (B) A–0.2% AcOH in ACN; B–CH₃OH gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). (C) A–0.2% AcOH in ACN; B–H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). (D) A–0.2% AcOH in ACN; B–0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). (E) A–ACN; B–0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%). Flow rate: 1 mL min⁻¹.

Fig. 2



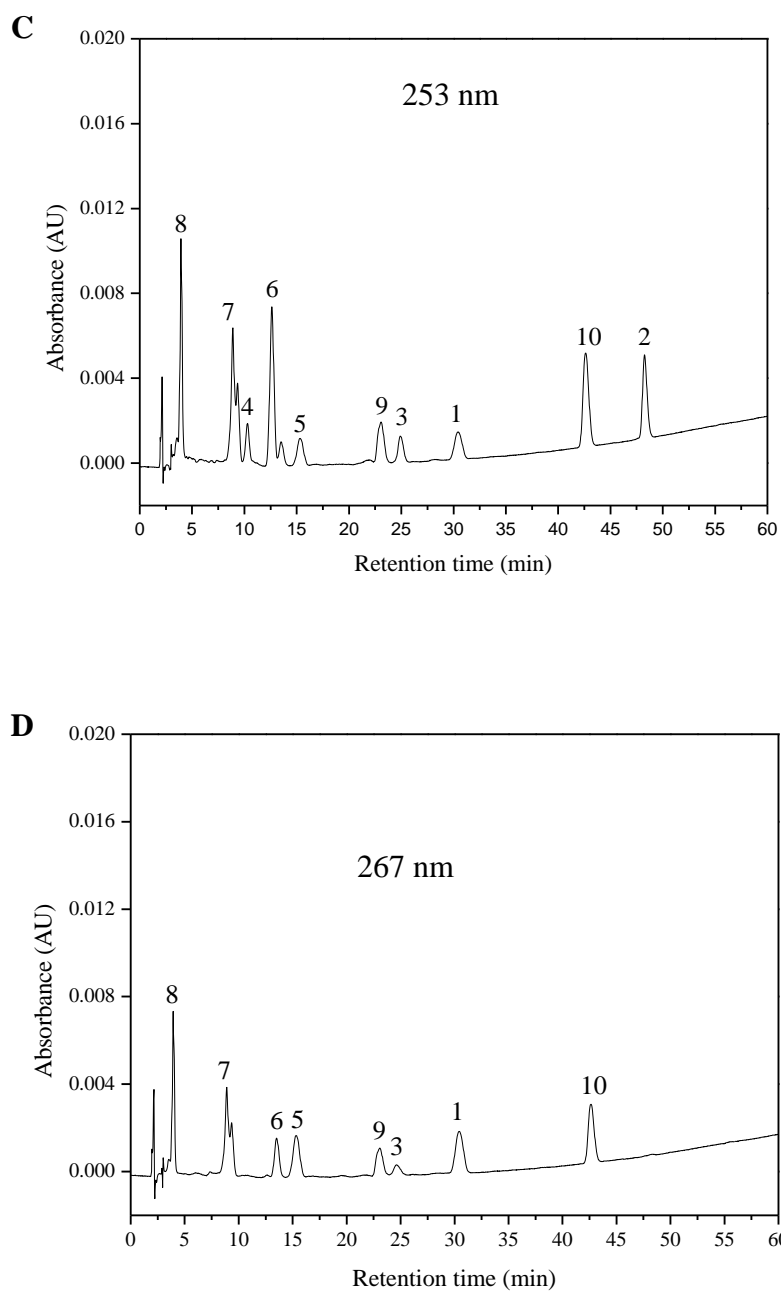
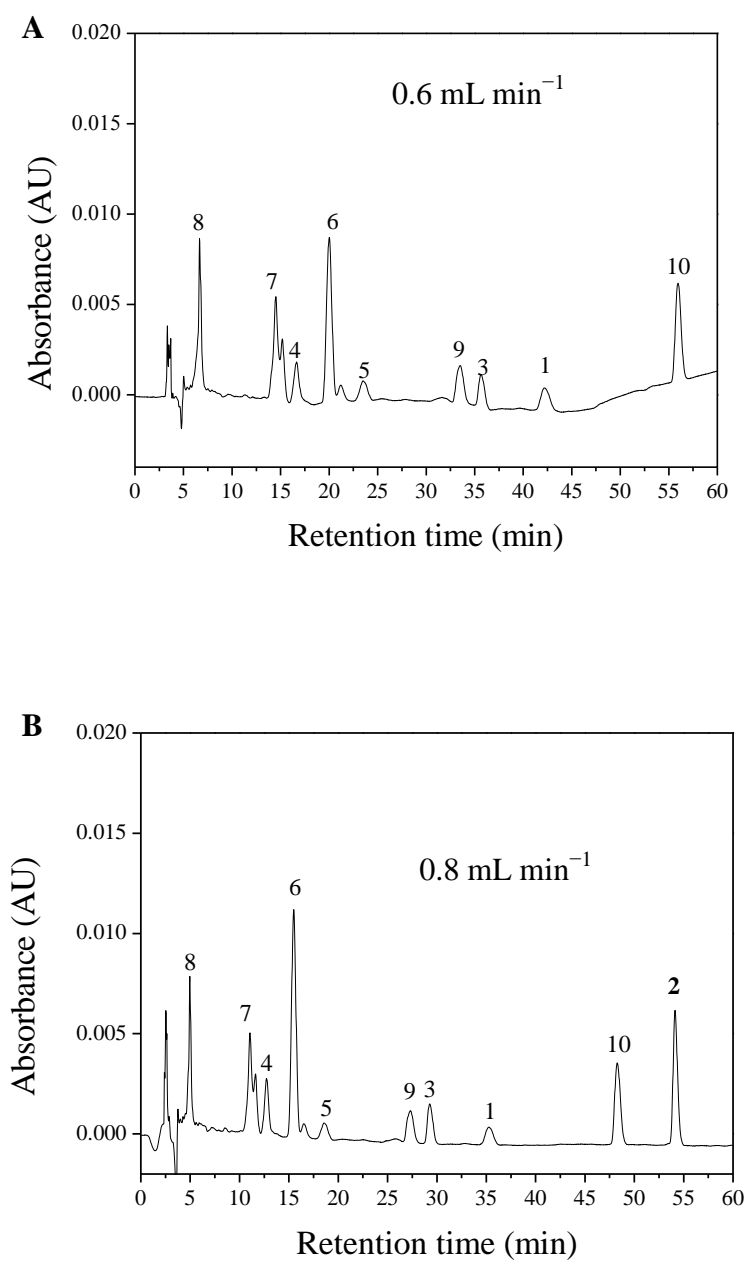


Fig. 2 Effect of UV detection wavelength on HPLC separation of *A. camphorata* triterpenoids (peak numbers followed the compound numbers in Fig. 3.1). Mobile phase: A–acetonitrile; B–0.2% acetic acid in water gradient (gradient change 0–60 min; A: 60–90%); Flow rate: 1 mL min⁻¹.

Fig. 3



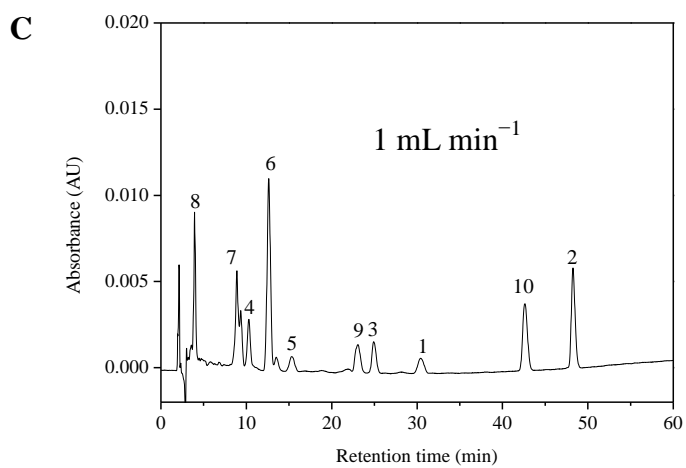
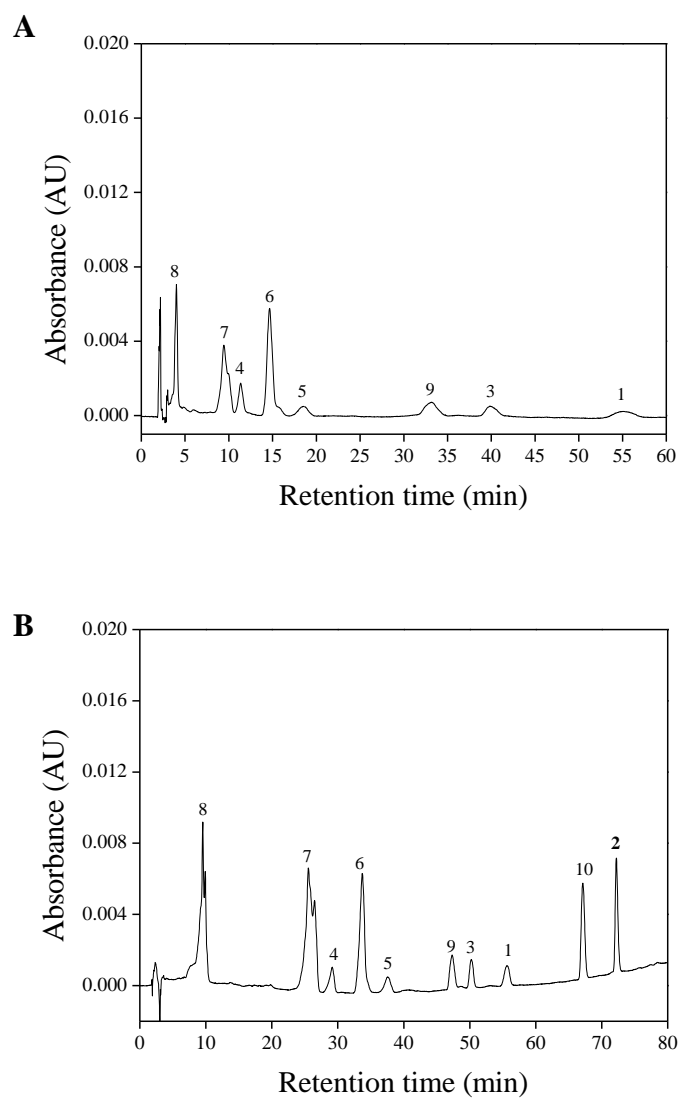


Fig. 3 Effect of flow rate on HPLC separation of *A. camphorata* triterpenoids. Mobile phase: A–acetonitrile; B–0.2% acetic acid in water gradient (gradient change 0–60 min; A: 60–90%) at UV 248 nm.

Fig. 4



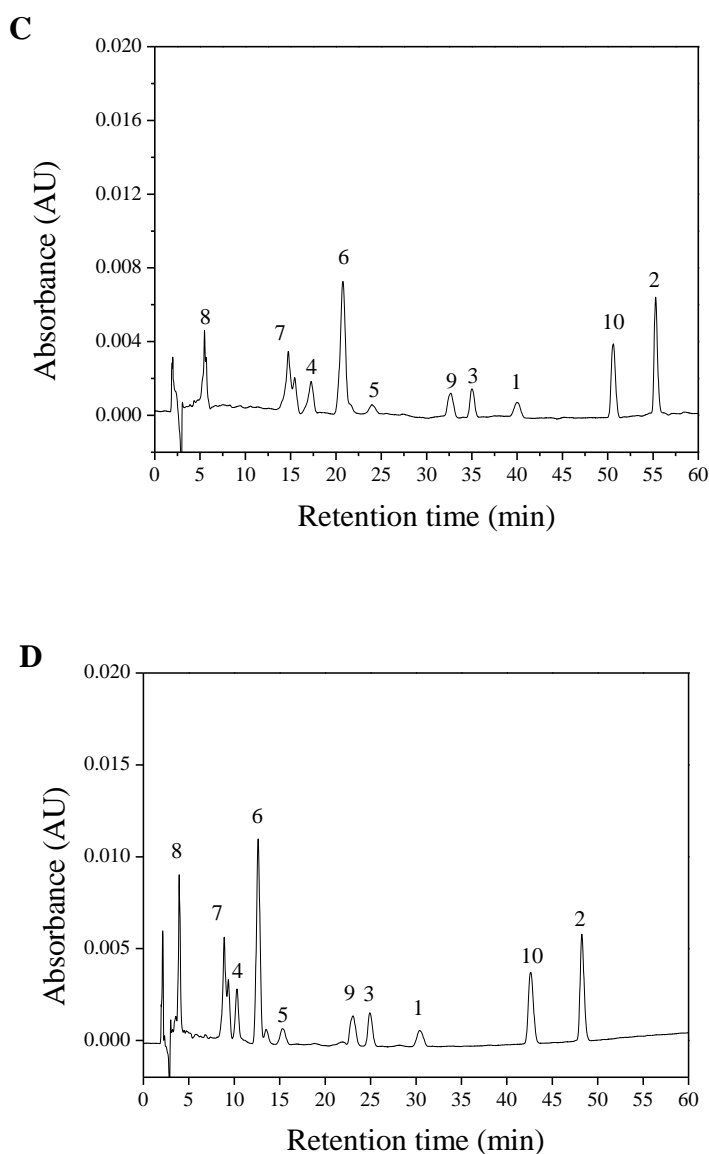
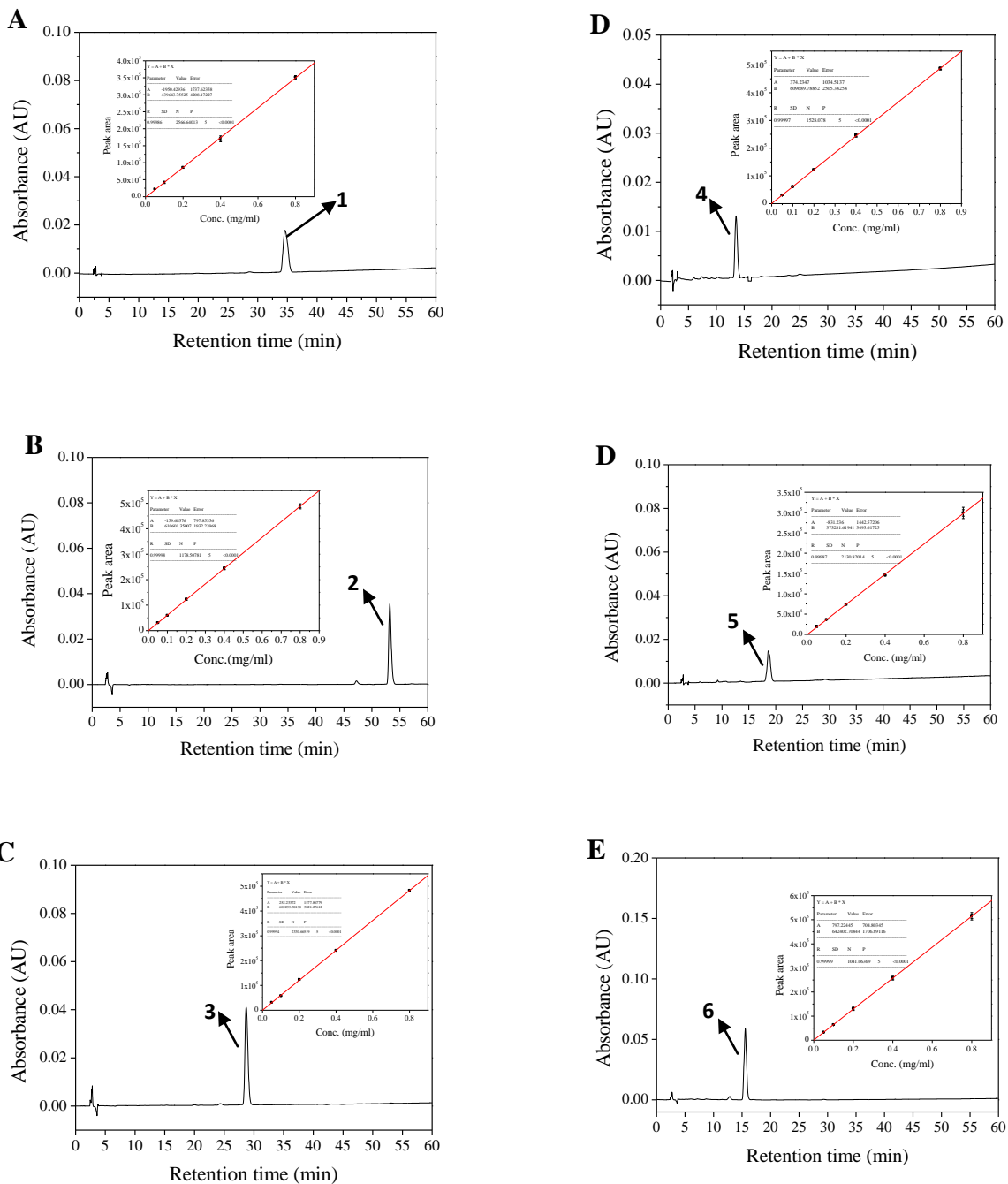


Fig. 4 Effect of elution mode on HPLC separation of *A. camphorata* triterpenoids. (A) Isocratic elution, mobile phase: A-0.2% acetic acid (AcOH) in acetonitrile (ACN); B-0.2% acetic acid in water (isocratic elution 0–60 min A: 60–60%). Gradient elution, (B) A-ACN; B-0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 40–90%). (C) A-ACN; B-0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 50–90%). (D) A-ACN; B-0.2% AcOH in H₂O gradient (0–60 min; A: 60–90%).

Fig. 5.



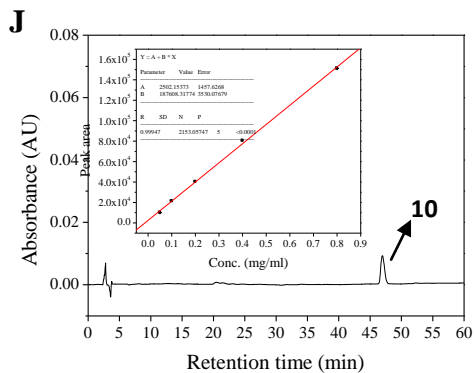
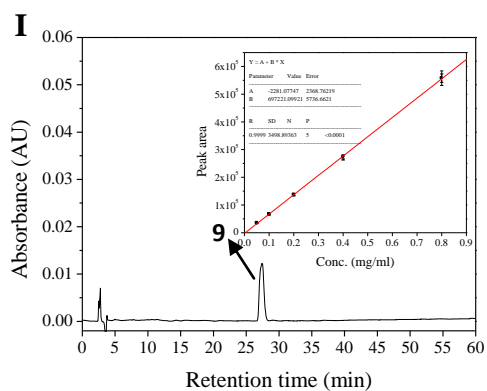
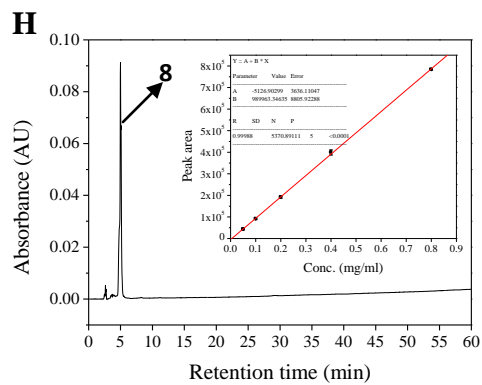
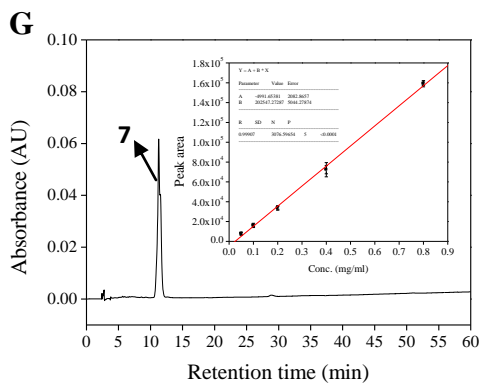


Fig. 5. Calibration curves of *Antrodia* triterpenoids **1–10**. Conditions: Mobile phase: A–acetonitrile; B–0.2% acetic acid in water gradient (change of A from 60–90% over 60 min). Flow rate: 0.8 mL min⁻¹; Injection volume: 5 µL; and UV absorption maxima presented in Table 1.