Table 1. Physical/chemical specifications of the reversed-phase columns[a] used and chromatographic ATP and ICP separations obtained under the HPLC conditions examined[b]

Column			Pore diameter (nm)	Pore volume (mL g^{-1})	Surface area (m^2 g^{-1})	Carbon load (%)	HPLC target compounds	
Silica type		Trade name					Separation	Peak forms
(a)	C18	Inertsil ODS-4	10	1.05	450	11	NE[c]	-
(b)	diol	Inertsil HILIC	10	1.05	450	20	NE	-
(c)	C4	Inertsil WP300 C4	30	1.05	150	3	Separated	Symmetrical/Sharp
(d)	C1	Inertsil TMP	10	1.05	450	3.5	NE	-

[a] i.d.= 4.6 mm; length = 150 mm; d_p= 5 εm.

[b] Isocratic mobile phase of water; flow-rates Ó0.75 ml min-1; column temperatures Ó25 °C; HPLC retention times Ò15 min.

[c] No ATP and ICP were eluted.

Table 2. Chromatographic Method Validation Data

	ATP[a]	ICP[b]	*Acceptance limit* [c]
Linearity (*r*)[d]	0.9995	0.9993	Ó0.999
Range (ε g ml^{-1})	0.025 ï 25		
Detection limit[e] (ε g ml^{-1})	0.013	0.015	
System suitability :			
a) Injection repeatability[f] (%)			
Retention time	0.22	0.48	Ò1
Peak area	0.54	0.21	Ò1
b) Tailing factor	0.75	1.04	Ò2

[a] PDA set at 269 nm.
[b] PDA set at 245 nm.
[c] FDA guidelines [19].
[d] *r* is the correlation coefficient (p< 0.01) for calibration curve.
[e] Detection limit as the concentration of analyte giving a signal-to-noise ratio = 3.
[f] Data as the relative standard deviations calculated for 10 replicate injections (10 εl) of a mixed standard solution (0.5 ε g ml^{-1} of ATP and ICP, respectively).