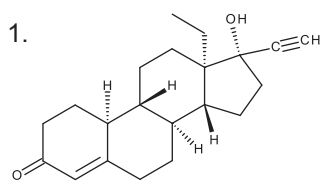


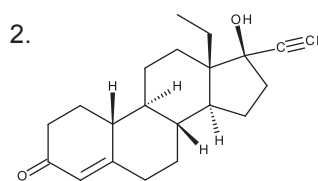
## DL-Norgestrel / Levonorgestrel

The second-generation progestin DL-norgestrel has been available in its racemic form as birth control pill or menopausal hormone therapy, often in combination with an estrogen. Levonorgestrel (D-norgestrel) is the active enantiomer, while dextronorgestrel (L-norgestrel) is completely inactive.

DL-norgestrel has been discontinued nowadays, instead levonorgestrel is used which allows much lower doses. It is marketed either alone (e.g. Kyleena<sup>®</sup>, Mirena<sup>®</sup>) or in combination with an estrogen such as ethinylestradiol as well (e.g. Asumate<sup>®</sup>, Microgynon<sup>®</sup>). It is available in several different formats.

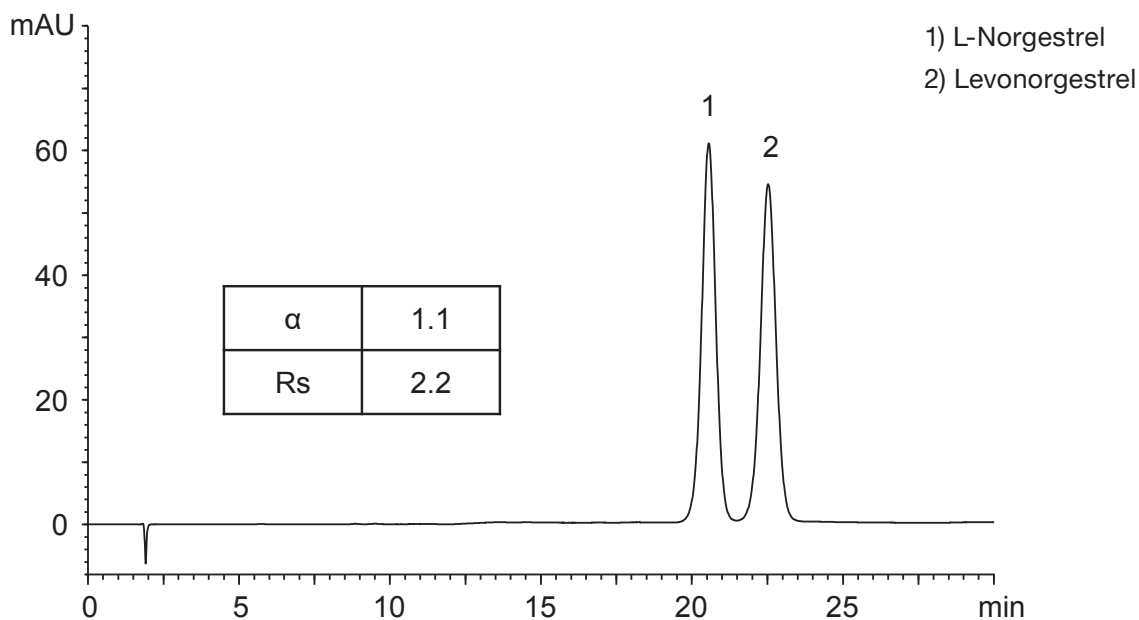


L-Norgestrel

D-Norgestrel  
(Levonorgestrel)

Even though levonorgestrel can be prepared by asymmetric synthesis, it is very important to separate and identify the two enantiomers from each other and/or quantify them. They can reliably be separated from each other using YMC's immobilised CHIRAL ART Cellulose-SC column in RP mode.

The immobilised CHIRAL ART columns are very robust and allow for use in RP mode without any restrictions in regard of eluents or sample solvents. Here, a mixture of acetonitrile and water with an addition of 0.1 % formic acid was used, making the method MS compatible as well.



Column: CHIRALART Cellulose-SC (3  $\mu$ m) 150 x 2.0 mm ID  
Part No.: KSC99S03-1502WT  
Eluent: acetonitrile/water/formic acid (45/55/0.1)  
Flowrate: 0.2 mL/min  
Temperature: 25°C  
Detection: UV at 240 nm  
Injection: 1  $\mu$ L (0.5 mg/mL)