

**Table 1.** Chromatographic elution gradient

No.	Time (min)	Flow [ml/min]	%A	%B	Curvature
1	-13.000	Equilibrium			
2	-13.000	0.500	67	33	5
3	-12.001	0.500	67	33	5
4	-12.000	0.750	67	33	5
5	-11.001	0.750	67	33	5
6	-11.000	1.000	67	33	5
7	-10.001	1.000	67	33	5
8	-10.000	1.250	67	33	5
9	-9.001	1.250	67	33	5
10	-9.000	1.500	67	33	5
11	-8.001	1.500	67	33	5
12	-8.000	1.750	67	33	5
13	-7.001	1.750	67	33	5
14	-7.000	2.000	67	33	5
15	-3.001	2.000	67	33	5
16	-3.000	1.500	67	33	5
17	-2.001	1.500	67	33	5
18	-2.000	1.000	67	33	5
19	-1.001	1.000	67	33	5
20	-1.000	0.500	67	33	5
21	0.000	0.500	67	33	5
22	0.000	Run			
23	0.000	0.500	67	33	5
24	5.000	0.500	65	35	5
25	5.001	0.500	65	35	5
26	9.000	0.500	63	37	5
27	9.001	0.500	63	37	5
28	18.000	0.500	60	40	5
29	18.001	0.500	60	40	5
30	22.000	0.500	59	41	5
31	22.001	0.500	59	41	5
32	27.500	0.500	59	41	5
33	27.501	0.500	59	41	5
34	28.000	0.500	57	43	5
35	28.001	0.500	57	43	5
36	36.000	0.500	55	45	5
37	36.001	0.500	55	45	5
38	40.000	0.500	55	45	5
39	40.000	End run			

**Notes:** A = 0.1% TFA in water; B = 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile; The negative times correspond to a process of stationary phase equilibrium, which should be done before the injection of each sample. During this time, the sample is not injected into the equipment, however, the sample should already be in the chromatograph rack.