

Index

Note: the following abbreviations have been used in this index.

EKC – electrokinetic chromatography

MEKC – micellar electrokinetic chromatography

MEEKC – microemulsion electrokinetic chromatography

- acrylamide polymers 142–3, 144
acrylate polymers 142–3
additives, charged 160–1
alkaloids 359, 360
alkyl sulfonates 160
amines 272–3, 317
 aromatic 502–3
 biogenic 273, 431–5, 501, 502
 environmental analysis 501–4
 food analysis 431–5
 tabulated list 487–8
amino acids 199, 272–3, 298–9
 body fluid analysis 375
 food and beverages 466, 467
 photothermal detection 298–9
amperometric (electrochemical) detection
 applications 285
 catecholamines 286
 herbicides 480
 purine bases 286
end-column detection and decoupling 284–5
microdisk electrodes 283–4
microfluidic devices 282, 365–6
overview 281–2
pharmaceutical analysis 355
amphetamines 315–16
anionic polymers 141–2, 143, 163, 166, 167
anionic surfactants 64, 66, 67
anions, inorganic 156–7, 159, 162–3, 165,
 170–2
antibiotics 412
aromatic compounds 169–70
 amines 328, 502–3
 nitrobenzene and nitrotoluene derivatives
 338–9
 sulfonates 157, 160, 161, 170
 environmental analysis 489, 505–8
artificial neural networks 107–8, 110, 118
atrazine 493, 494
avidin 322
band broadening and efficiency 18–19
beer and hop acids 445, 447, 448
beverages *see* food and beverages
bile salts 86, 119, 314
 body fluid analysis 411
binaphthyl derivatives 142
bioanalysis 298–9
 enantiomeric separation 465–6
 see also body fluids
biogenic amines 273, 431–5, 501, 502
blood analysis *see* body fluids
body fluids, analysis
 applications 411, 416
 antibiotics 412
 nitrogen–oxygen compounds 414–15
 peptides, proteins and related compounds
 412–14
 sulfur-containing compounds 415–16
 tabulated list 391–405

- body fluids, analysis (*Continued*)
- capillaries and coatings 406, 407
 - cyclodextrins 408
 - detection systems 409
 - laser-induced fluorescence 409
 - mass spectrometry 410–11
 - near-field thermal lens 301, 410
 - UV/Vis spectrophotometry 409
 - direct injection 375, 376–7
 - EKC modes and conditions 389, 406–9
 - buffer solutions 406–7
 - organic solvents 407–8
 - surfactants 389, 406
 - in-line electrophoretic preconcentration
 - cation- and anion-exhaustive injection 389, 390
 - field-amplified electrokinetic injection 387
 - sample stacking techniques 386–7
 - sweeping 387–9
 - in-line sample enrichment 386
 - off-line sample pretreatment
 - affinity chromatography 384, 386
 - compounds, matrices and procedures tabulated 376–84
 - filtration and centrifugation 375, 384–5
 - liquid–liquid extraction 385–6
 - microdialysis 375
 - solid phase extraction 385–6
 - overview 373–4
 - protein
 - precipitation and ultrafiltration 377–8, 384–5
 - solubilized 375
 - sample preparation summarized 374–5, 376–84
- bubble cell 256, 257
- buffer solutions
- body fluid analysis 406–9
 - factors in optimization 96, 101
 - and mass spectrometry 324
 - MEEKC 116, 121–3
 - tabulated 126–9
 - MEKC 86–7
 - nonaqueous and enantiomeric separation 192–3
 - pharmaceutical analysis 358, 363
 - polymeric pseudostationary phases 138, 139
 - time-controlled pH gradients 238–9
 - zwitterionic TRIS buffer 122, 125
- caffeine 330
- capillaries, separation
- bare silica 42, 240, 406
 - borosilicate glass 240
 - coatings
 - dynamic 244, 362
 - inner wall 244–7, 406, 407
 - critical micelle determination 42
 - detection windows 242, 255, 256–7
 - electric double layer and electroosmosis 243–7
 - Joule heat and temperature 248–50, 357–8
 - PTFE 240
 - rectangular 242, 256
 - sample introduction 251–3
 - surfactant interaction 42
- capillary electrophoresis 4–5, 153–4
- amperometric (electrochemical) detection 282–5
 - critical micelle concentration determination 34–51
 - described 4–5
 - flow counterbalanced 187–9
 - frontal analysis (FACCE) 42–3, 46, 47
 - instrumentation 236
 - ion-exchange particles 172–3
 - and laser-induced fluorescence 263–4
 - and mass spectrometry 307–11, 363–4
 - pharmaceutical analysis
 - overview 353–6
 - validation of analytical procedures 356–65
 - synchronous cyclic technique 189
- capillary isoelectric focusing 193–4
- carbonyl compounds 488–9, 504–5
- carboxylic acids 157, 161
- carrier mode separations 189
- catechins 436–40
- catecholamines 286
- cationic polymers 145, 161–3, 164–5
- cationic surfactants 66, 68
- cavity model of solution 56
- cephalosporins 42
- cetylammmonium chloride 325
- cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 83–4, 157, 435
- CHARM model 201
- chemical microchips *see* microfluidic devices
- chemometric models 105, 198–200, 311
- chiral selectors
 - combination of 189–92
 - development and choice 195–6

- chiral separation *see* enantiomeric separation
- column availability 14
- column length, virtual 15
- complex equilibria, secondary 11–12
- cosurfactants and MEEKC 116, 119
- coumarin dyes 340–1, 342
- counter current techniques 187
- critical aggregation concentration 39
- critical micelle concentration (CMC)
determination of
 comparison of methods 33–4, 36, 45, 48–51
 current intensity method 35–6
 frontal methods 34, 42–5, 46, 47
 zonal methods 34, 36–7
 mobility 39–40
 operating conditions discussed 41
 retention factor 37–8
 retention time 38–9
 zeta potential 40–1
- effect of organic solvents 67, 69
and MEEKC 115
and MEKC 80–1
table of CMC values 48–50, 82
- crown ethers 170–1, 191, 194, 321
- cryptand-22 170
- cyclodextrins
 amino acids in food 431
 anionic 167–9, 195–6
 body fluid analysis 408
 cationic 169–70, 195–6
 and chlorpheniramine enantiomers 183–4
 combined for dual chiral recognition 189–92
 development and choice for enantiomeric separations 195–6
 dienoic acids 117–18
 enantiomeric separation on microfluidic device 346–7
 mass spectrometry 315–16, 321, 329
 microemulsion electrokinetic chromatography 122, 130
 optimizing resolution 88–9, 101
 polymeric pseudostationary phases 138, 141
 as pseudostationary phases 166
 zwitterionic 196
- dendrimers 137–9, 146, 172
- deoxycholic acid 314
- detection techniques
 body fluid analysis 409–11
 choice of 236, 254–5
 pharmaceutical analysis 355
 UV/Vis 255–7
 see also amperometric detection; laser-induced fluorescence detection; mass spectrometry; photothermal detection
- detection window 242, 256, 257, 264
- diazacrown ethers 170–1
- dioxins 495–9
- dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide 157
- dyes 424, 427, 489–90, 507
 fluorescent derivatives 271–7, 409–10
- efficiency and theoretical plates 18–19
- electrochemical detection *see* amperometric detection
- electrokinetic chromatography (EKC)
 overviews 79, 153–5, 235–6, 238–9, 389–409, 476–81
 see also theory of EKC
- electrokinetic phenomena 4–5
- electroosmosis 4–5
 and electric double layer 243–4
 velocity 5, 15, 80
- electrophoretic mobility *see* mobility
- electrophoretic preconcentration *see* sample enrichment
- electrophoretic velocity 5, 80
- elution modes
 normal 9–11, 12, 14
 restricted 10, 14
 reversed 9–10, 13, 14
- enantiomeric separation
 anionic cyclodextrins 167–9
 applications
 amino acids in food 431
 association constants determination 470
 bioanalysis 464–6
 body fluids 408
 enantiomeric excess determination 470
 environmental analysis 468–70
 food and beverage analysis 466–8
 monitoring asymmetric transformation 470
 ofloxacin 270
 pharmaceutical analysis 355, 462–4
 bile salts 86, 314, 411
 chiral selectors 195–6
 avidin 322
 charged and uncharged 181

- enantiomeric separation (*Continued*)
 experimental design and optimization 101–2, 196–7
 chemometric approach 198–200
 mathematical models 200–2
 method development and validation 461–2
 univariate approach 197–8
 mass spectrometry 315–16, 321, 329
 microfluidic device 194–5, 346–7
 and MEEKC 125
 overview of EKC techniques 459–61
 and polymer nanoparticles 146, 147
 and polymerized surfactants 140–2
 principles of
 effective mobility 182–3, 185–6
 enantioselective and nonenantioselective phenomena 181–2
 pressure driven chromatography and EKC compared 182
 separation principle in chiral CE 179–81
 techniques
 capillary isoelectric focusing 193–4
 carrier mode separations 189
 classification of 180
 combination of chiral selectors 189–92
 microfabricated electrophoretic devices 194–5, 346–7
 mobility counterbalanced mode (FCCE) 184, 187–9
 nonaqueous media 192–3
 partial filling and counter-current techniques 187
 synchronous cyclic capillary electrophoresis 189
 endocrine disruptors 490–1, 508–10
 enrichment, off-line *see* sample enrichment
 environmental analysis
 amines 501–4
 aromatic 502, 503
 tabulated list 487–8
 aromatic sulfonates 505–6
 carbonyl compounds 504–5
 tabulated list 488–9
 chiral compounds 468–70
 detection and sensitivity 479
 amperometric detection 480
 laser-induced fluorescence 480
 mass spectrometry 480–1
 photothermal 299–301
 sample enrichment 479
 dyes 507
 endocrine disruptors 131, 508–10
 tabulated 490–1
 herbicides 311, 314, 320, 327, 492–3, 494
 MEKC 476–7
 PAHs, PCBs and dioxins 469–70, 495–9
 pesticides 320, 468–9, 482–6, 492–5
 multiresidue analysis 492
 tabulated list 482–6
 phenols 499–501
 tabulated list 486–7
 surfactants 507–8
 techniques and strategies 476–9
 MEEKC 478
 ephedrine 168
 experimental design and optimization
 enantiomeric separation 101–2, 197–202, 461–2
 experimental work summarized and tabulated 97–100
 MEEKC 118–19
 modelling 103
 artificial neural networks 107–8, 110, 118
 empirical models 105–7
 enantiomeric separation 200–2
 physiochemical 103–5
 optimum parameters summarized 109–10
 overview 95–6
 pharmaceutical analysis 359
 and polymeric pseudostationary phases 137–8
 validation 108–9
 enantiomeric separation 461–2
 pharmaceutical analysis 356–66
 explosives 338–9
 fenoprofen 193
 flavonoids 440, 442, 468
 flow counterbalanced capillary electrophoresis 187–9
 fluorescein reactive dyes 273, 274
 fluorescence, theory of 264–5
 see also laser-induced fluorescence
 food and beverages, analysis of 423
 amines, biogenic 273, 431–2
 tabulated list 433–4
 amino acids 427–8, 431, 466–7
 tabulated list 429–30
 caffeine 448
 carbohydrates 551
 enantiomeric separation 466–8

- ethanol in wine 447
- food additives 423
 - antioxidants 424, 427, 428
 - dyes and pigments 424, 427
 - preservatives 301, 427, 428
 - sweeteners 427, 428
 - tabulated list 425–6
- fungicides in fruit juice 451
- heterocyclic aromatic amines 435
- hop and beer acids 8, 445, 447
- long chain fatty acids 448, 451, 467
- mycotoxins in milk 451
- miscellaneous analytes 447
 - tabulated list 449–50
- nitrosamines 434, 435
- phenolic compounds 435
 - catechins in tea 436–40
 - flavonoids 440, 442, 468
 - phenolic acids and related compounds 440, 441
 - polyphenols 442, 444
 - procyanidins 440, 441, 444
 - vitamins 444–5, 446, 468
- forensic analysis *see* body fluids
- frontal analysis continuous capillary
 - electrophoresis (FACCE) 42–3, 46, 47
- Helmholtz–Smoluchowski equation 5, 40, 243
- herbicides 494, 495
 - triazines 311, 314, 320, 327, 492–3
- hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide 244
- high voltage power sources 247–8
- homocystein 274
- hop and beer acids 445, 447, 448
- hydrophobic compounds
 - and MEEKC 117, 121, 122, 124
 - and polymeric pseudostationary phases 137, 139–40, 141–2, 143, 145
 - sample stacking 254
- hydrophobicity ($\log P_{OW}$) 116–17, 125, 129–30
- ibuprofen 193, 322, 323, 466, 467
- injection *see* sample injection
- inorganic anions 156–7, 159, 162–3, 165, 170–2
- instrumentation
 - basic set-up 236, 238–9
 - capillaries, separation 240–3, 357
 - inner surface and electroosmosis 243–7
 - temperature 248–50, 357
 - commercial instruments 237–8
 - detection techniques 236, 254–5
 - UV/Vis spectrophotometric 255–7, 355
 - high voltage power supplies 247–8
 - Joule heat and capillary temperature 248–50, 357
 - overview 235–6
 - sample injection 250–1
 - electrokinetic 251, 357
 - hydrodynamic 251–3, 357
 - sample stacking 253–4
 - sample sweeping 253–4
 - see also* amperometric detection; laser-induced fluorescence detection; mass spectrometry; microfluidic devices; photothermal detection
- ion separation, theory of 24–5
- ion-exchange particles 172–3
- ion-exchange phases *see* pseudostationary phases
- ion-pair reagents 89–90, 160–1
- ionenes 145
- ionization techniques (MS) 310, 328
- Joule heat and capillary temperature 248–50, 357
- laser-induced fluorescence detection
 - applications
 - amines, amino acids, peptides 272–3
 - body fluid analysis 409–10
 - homocystein 274
 - nucleotides 276–7
 - ofloxacin 270
 - porphyrin and benzoporphyrin derivatives 270
 - riboflavins and flavins 269–70
 - saccharides 276, 277
 - serotonin 270–1
 - thiols 274
 - detector design 267
 - commercial detectors 267–8
 - laboratory made detectors 268–9
 - fluorescent derivatives and reactive dyes 271–7, 409–10
 - laser types 269
 - microfluidic devices 239
 - native fluorescence 269–71
 - overview 263–4

- laser-induced fluorescence detection (*Continued*)
 theoretical aspects
 electronic excitation 264–5
 optimum laser power 266–7
 photodegradation 264, 265
 signal to noise ratio 265–6
- L,L-leucylvalinate polymer 141
- lidocaine 365
- linear anionic polymers 141–2, 143
- linear polymers 141–5
 structure 142
- lipophilicity 354
- log P_{ow} 116–17, 125, 129–30
- lysergic acid diethylamide 385–6, 390
- macrocyclic polyamines 170–1
- MALDI-TOF-MS 310, 332–3
- markers
 micelle interacting 41–2, 51
 and UV-transparent surfactants 43–5
 and velocity determinations 15–16
- mass spectrometry, EKC coupling to
 body fluid analysis 410–11
 detection techniques 254, 255
 direct introduction of pseudostationary
 phases 324, 363
 atmospheric pressure chemical ionization
 310, 328, 363
 atmospheric pressure photoionization 310,
 328, 363
 cyclodextrins 329
 high molecular-weight surfactants and
 nanoparticles 330–3
 low sheath liquid flow 327
 methods tabulated 325–6
 micellar phases 324–9
 reversed polarity system 327
 semi-volatile fluorinated surfactants
 329–30
 surfactants and buffers 324
 environmental analysis 480–1
 interfacing 308–11
 ionization techniques 310, 328
 mass analyzers 310–11
 sheath liquid interface 309, 310
 off-line matrix assisted laser desorption
 ionization 310, 332–3
 overview 307–8
 partial filling approaches 311
 co-polymers and polysurfactants 316–17
 cyclodextrins 315–16
 methods tabulated 312–13
 micellar phases 311, 314–15
 polymer nanoparticles 317
 pharmaceutical analysis 363–4, 365
 phase removal systems 322
 voltage-switching with buffer renewal
 322–4
 polymeric pseudostationary phases 146–7
 reverse-migrating phases 317
 charged cyclodextrins 321
 methods tabulated 318–19
 micellar 317, 320–1
 miscellaneous 321–2
- matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization 310,
 332–3
- mebeverine 328
- metal complexes 157, 160, 162
- N*-methylcarbamate 320, 494
- micellar electrokinetic chromatography
 (MEKC)
 additives to aqueous phase
 cyclodextrins 88–9, 166–70
 ion-pair reagents 89–90, 160–1
 organic solvents 87–8
 urea 90–1
 buffer solution choice 86–7, 101
 defined 79
 instrumental set-up 236–40
 micelle choice
 bile salts 86
 ionic surfactants 82–4, 85, 155–9
 micelle polymers 86
 mixed micelles 66, 68–9, 86
 nonionic surfactants 84, 86
 zwitterionic surfactants 159–60
 modelling 103–8
 optimizing resolution 91–2, 101–2
 overviews (body fluid analysis) 373–4, 389,
 406–9
 resolution equation 79–82, 104
 temperature choice 87
 theoretical background 79–82
- micelles
 choice for MEKC optimization 82–4
 formation described 34–5, 82
 mixed surfactant 66–9, 86, 157–8
 polymers 86
 as pseudostationary phase 61–2, 155–61
- microchips *see* microfluidic devices

- microemulsion electrokinetic chromatography (MEEKC)
- applications
 - body fluid analysis 408, 411
 - catechins 436, 440
 - chiral separation 125
 - environmental analysis 131
 - hop and beer acids 445, 447, 448
 - hydrophobicity (log P_{ow}) 116–17, 125, 129–30
 - natural product analysis 130–1
 - pharmaceutical analysis 130
 - quantitative analysis 130
 - tabulated list 126–9
 - vitamins 445, 446
 - comparison to other electromigration modes 117–18
 - cosurfactant 116
 - dual opposite injection CE 125
 - high speed analysis 125
 - method development and optimization 102, 118–19
 - microemulsions
 - droplet formation 115–16
 - oil type and concentration 123
 - solvation parameter model 69–70
 - water-in-oil 123–4
 - organic solvents, addition of 121
 - overview 115–17
 - pH and buffers 121–3, 126–9
 - pressure assisted separation 124–5
 - sample preparation 123
 - surfactant type and concentration 119–21
 - temperature 123
- microfluidic devices
- advantages and basic features 239, 337–8, 347–8
 - amperometric (electrochemical) detection 365–6
 - applications
 - amino acids 340
 - coumarin dyes 340–1, 342
 - food analysis 432
 - nitrobenzene and nitrotoluene derivatives 338–9
 - norleucine enantiomers 346–7
 - peptides 343–6
 - pharmaceutical analysis 364
 - urine samples 343
 - cyclic planar microstructure 341–3
 - enantiomeric separation 194–5, 346–7
 - gradient elution on microchip 340–1
 - laser induced fluorescence 239
 - thermal lens spectrometry 295
 - two-dimensional separations 343–6
- migration
- acids 19–23
 - bases 23–4
- migration (time) window
- MEKC 81
 - resolution 12–15, 17
 - and temperature 87
- mobile phase velocity 15–17
- mobility
- critical micelle concentration determination 39–40
 - electroosmotic
 - electric double layer 243–4
 - and enantiomeric separation 181–2
 - electrophoretic 10, 39–40
 - acid solutes 20–1, 23
 - bases 23–4
 - counterbalancing technique 187–9
 - and enantiomeric separation 182–3, 185–6
 - ions 24–5
 - and MEEKC 116–17
- modelling and optimization
- artificial neural networks 107–8
 - catecholamines 158–9
 - empirical models 105–7, 311
 - enantiomeric separation 200–2
 - physicochemical models 103–5
- molar refraction 57
- nanoparticles 146, 317, 330
- naphthalene dialdehyde 272
- naphthalene disulfonates 157, 160, 161, 170, 506
- natural product analysis 130–1
- neurotransmitters 272
- neutral solutes, separation theory of 12–18
- nicotine and derivatives 118
- norleucine enantiomers 346–7
- nucleotides 276–7
- off-line pretreatment *see* sample pretreatment
- on-line enrichment *see* sample enrichment
- optimizing separation
- flow chart for MEKC 91
 - see also* experimental design; sample enrichment

- organic solvents 87–8, 121, 238
 - body fluid analysis 407–9
- parabens 121–2
- Pareto charts 106
- partial-filling techniques 187, 308, 311–17
 - tabulated list 312–13
- peak capacity 15
- peptides 102, 160, 270, 272–3
 - body fluid analysis 412–14
 - microfluidic device 343–6
- pesticides 101, 320, 468–9, 481–495
 - tabulated list 482–6
- pH gradient, time-controlled 238–9
- pH junction and sample enrichment 226–8
- pharmaceutical analysis
 - applications 354
 - antipsychotic SLV307 463
 - deprenyl 465
 - ibuprofen 466, 467
 - itraconazole 465
 - moxifloxacin hydrochloride 462–3
 - praziquantel 466
 - ritalin 463–4
 - thalidomide 466
 - tricyclic antidepressants 301
 - enantiomeric separations 355, 462–4
 - environmental analysis 510
 - mass spectrometry 363–4
 - MEEKC 130
 - overview 353–6
 - procedures
 - accuracy 361
 - buffer selection 358
 - capillary conditioning 357
 - detection 358
 - limit of detection and quantitation 360
 - precision 360
 - response function and linearity 360
 - sample preparation and injection 357
 - specificity 359–60
 - validation of 356, 358–9
 - voltage and temperature 357–8
 - rapid analysis 361
 - dynamic coating 362
 - high electric field strength 361–2
 - multiple-injection procedure 362–3
 - short-end injection technique 362
 - phase removal systems 322–4
 - phase velocity ratio 14
- phenols 101, 499–501
 - food analysis 435–44
 - tabulated list 486–7
- phenylurea 492, 494, 495
- photoacoustic techniques 290
- photodegradation 264
- photothermal detection
 - applications
 - antidepressants 295
 - bioanalysis 298–9
 - environmental analysis 299–301
 - etoposide 301
 - food preservatives 301
 - nitroaromatic compounds 299–301
 - phenylthiohydantoin amino acids 298–9
 - urine samples 301
 - instrumentation 295–8
 - chip-based techniques 295
 - cross-beam techniques 295
 - far-field thermal lens detector 296, 299
 - near-field thermal lens detector 297–8
 - overview 289–91
 - theory 291–4
 - measuring principle 292–4
 - sensitivity and sample solvent 294
 - thermal lens effect 291–2, 293, 294
- phytic acid 161
- Plackett–Burman design 101, 198, 200
- polyallylamines 143–4
- poly[amidoamine] dendrimers 146
- polyamines 170–1
- polybrene 145
- polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) 141, 495–9
- poly(diallyldimethylammonium bromide) 145
- poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride)
 - 161–3
- polyethyleneglycol coated capillaries 246
- polyimide coated capillaries 240, 245–6, 256
- polymer nanoparticles 146, 317
- polymeric pseudostationary phases 71–4
 - acrylate and acrylamide polymers 142–3, 144
 - anionic polymers 141–2, 143, 163, 166, 167
 - cationic polymers 145, 161–3, 164–5
 - dendrimers 138, 146
 - and mass spectrometry 146–7
 - overview 137–8, 147
 - polyallylamines 143–4
 - polymer nanoparticles 146

- polymerized surfactants 139–41
- practical considerations 138
- siloxane polymers 143, 144–5
- structure of linear polymers 143
- polymerized surfactants 139–41
 - and mass spectrometry 316
- polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
 - 139–40, 495–9
- polyvinylsulphonate 166, 167
- power sources, high voltage 247–8
- pressure-assisted electromigration 239
- pressure-driven chromatography 182
- pretreatment *see* sample enrichment; sample pretreatment
- procaine 365
- procyanidins 440, 444
- protein and body fluid analysis 375, 384–5, 412–14
- pseudostationary phases 3, 6–8, 79, 153–5
 - cationic surfactants 155–8
 - charged additives 160–1
 - cyclodextrins 166–70
 - diazacrown ethers 170–1
 - ion-exchange particles 172
 - ion-exchange schematic 155
 - macrocyclic polyamines 170–1
 - micelles and surfactants 155–60
 - see also* micellar electrokinetic chromatography
 - microemulsions 69–70, 74, 115–16, 123
 - see also* microemulsion electrokinetic chromatography
 - soluble polymers 161–6
 - solvation parameter model
 - addition of organic solvents 67, 69
 - intermolecular interactions and free energy 56–8
 - polymeric phases 71–4
 - solute descriptors 58, 60–1
 - system constants 58
- theoretical aspects
 - interaction with ionizable solutes 22
 - mechanism 6–8
 - neutral phases 25
 - velocity determination 15–17
 - see also* dendrimers; polymeric pseudostationary phase; surfactants
- purine bases 286
- quaternary ammonium compounds 160
- reactive dyes 271–7
- resolution equation (MEKC) 12, 14, 79–82
- resolution optimization *see* experimental design
- retention factors 80, 81
 - critical micelle concentration determination 37–8
 - ions 24, 25
 - neutral solutes 8–11
 - and organic solvents 87–8
 - and pharmaceutical analysis 354
 - and solvation parameter model 58
 - weak acids 19–20
 - weak bases 23–4
- retention indices 17–18
- retention time 38–9
- saccharides 276, 277
- sample enrichment, on-line
 - applications 228–30
 - body fluids 286–9
 - dynamic pH junction 226–8
 - and environmental analysis 479
 - field amplified sample injection 226
 - overview 207–8
 - sample stacking 208, 253–4, 479
 - body fluids 386–7
 - charged analytes 208–10
 - neutral analytes 210–11
 - normal migration 211–12
 - reverse migration 213–16
- sample sweeping 216, 253–4, 479
 - body fluids 387–9
 - charged analytes 220–1
 - with field amplified sample injection 226
 - high conductivity zone 221–2
 - with increased retention factors 223–6
 - low conductivity zone 221–2
 - manipulation of retention factors 221–2
 - neutral analytes 217–19
 - with pH junction 226–7
- sample injection techniques
 - dual opposite 125
 - electrokinetic injection 251
 - field amplified 226
 - hydrodynamic injection 251–3
 - multiple injection 362–3, 364
 - sample size and resolution 250–1
 - short-end 362

- sample pretreatment, off-line
 affinity chromatography 384, 386
 compounds, matrices and procedures
 tabulated 376–84
 filtration and centrifugation 375, 384–5
 liquid–liquid extraction 385–6
 microdialysis 375
 solid phase extraction 385–6
- separation capillaries *see* capillaries
- separation carriers (pseudostationary phases) 3, 6–8
 neutral 25
 velocity determination 15–17
see also pseudostationary phases
- serotonin 270–1
- siloxane polymers 143, 144–5
- Smoluchowski equation 5, 40, 243
- sodium 11-acrylamidoundecanoate 139, 140
- sodium cholate 86, 119, 427
- sodium deoxycholate 86
- sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS)
 body fluid analysis 389
 and coated capillaries 244, 246
 hydrogen-bond acidity 83
 mass spectrometry 324
 and MEEKC 116, 119
 and MEKC 80, 158
- sodium *N*-undecenoxy carbonyl-*L*-isoleucinate 141
- sodium *N*-undecenoxy carbonyl-*L*-leucinate 139, 141
- sodium taurocholate 86
- sodium taurodeoxycholate 86
- sodium undecenyl sulfate 139
- sodium undecylenate 139
- solute descriptors 57–8, 60–1
- solvation parameter model
 anionic surfactants 64–6, 67
 cationic surfactants 66, 68
 characteristic molecular volume 56–7
 micelles as pseudostationary phases 61–2
 microemulsions 68, 69–70, 74
 mixed surfactant micelles 66–7, 68
 model requirements 58–61
 organic solvents, addition of 67, 69
 overview 55–8
 polymeric pseudostationary phases 71–4
 selectivity equivalence of surfactant micelles 74
- selectivity optimization and method
 development 74–5
- solute descriptors 57–8, 60–1
- system constants
 dodecyl sulfate micelles 65–6
 microemulsions and vesicles 70
 mixed micelles 68–9
 polymeric pseudostationary phases 72–3
 ratios for anionic surfactants 67
 ratios for cationic surfactants 68
 sodium cholate micelles 63
 system properties and selectivity 62–4
 vesicles 70, 71
- solvents *see* organic solvents
- stacking, sample *see under* sample enrichment
- Starburst™ dendrimers 172
- surfactants
 aggregation number 82
 anionic 64, 66, 67, 120, 158–9
 bile salts 86, 119, 314, 411
 biosurfactants 86, 120
 and body fluid analysis 389, 406
 capillary interaction 42
 cationic 66, 68, 83–4, 120, 155–8
 and conductimetry 36
 critical micelle concentration values 48–50
 environmental analysis of 507–8
 ionic and MEKC optimization 82–4
 micelle formation 34–5, 83
 mixed 66, 68–9, 86, 406
 nonionic
 and MEEKC optimization 120
 and MEKC optimization 84–5
 polymerized 139–41, 330–3
 selectivity related to polar group 83–4
 semi-volatile fluorinated 329–30
 type and concentration in MEEKC 82–4, 119–21
 UV-transparent 43
 zwitterionic 86, 159
see also critical micelle concentration
- sweeping *see under* sample enrichment
- symbols and abbreviations listed 26
- synchronous cyclic technique 189
- system constants and solvation parameter
 model 58–9
- temperature
 effect on retention times 18
 Joule heating of capillaries 245–50

- and MEEKC 123
- and MEKC 87
- tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide 157–8
- thalidomide 355, 466
- theoretical plates 18–19, 80–1
- theory of electrokinetic chromatography
 - electrokinetic phenomena 4–5
 - neutral solutes, separation of
 - efficiency 18
 - peak capacity 15
 - resolution 12–15
 - retention factor 8–11
 - retention indices 17–18
 - secondary complex equilibria 11–12
 - velocities of mobile phase and separation carrier 15–17
- overview 3–4
- separation carrier 6–8
- symbols and abbreviations listed 26
- weak electrolytes, separation of
 - application of neutral separation carriers 25
 - migration of acids 19–23
 - migration of bases 23–4
 - separation of ions 24–5
- see also* solvation parameter model
- thermal lens spectrometry 295–8
- thiols 274
- trialkylammonium salts 90
- triazines 311, 314, 320, 327, 492–3, 494
- urea 90–1, 122
- urine analysis *see* body fluids
- UV/Vis spectrophotometry 236, 255–7, 479
 - bubble and Z-cells 256–7
 - pharmaceutical analysis 355
- validation 108–9
 - enantiomeric separation 461–2
 - pharmaceutical analysis 356–66
- vesicles 70, 71
- vitamins 158
 - food analysis 444–5, 468
- warfarin 190–1, 192, 322
- water-in-oil MEEKC 123–4
- weak electrolytes, separation of 19–24
- xanthenes 122
- Z-cell 256, 257
- zeta potential 40–1

