References

Chapter:-1

- Bennett P., Liang H. (2004), Overcoming matrix effects resulting from biological phospholipids through selective extraction in quantitative LC-MS/MS, In ASMS Conference (Nashville, TN, Tandem Labs).
of a solutol HS15 containing self-dispersing formulation and a microsuspension, Int. J. Pharmaceutics., 245., 143-151.

- Buszello K., Harnisch S., Muller R.H., Muller B.W. (2000), The influence of alkali fatty acids on the properties and stability of parenteral o/w emulsions modified with solutol HS15, 49(2), 143-149.


- Eva S., Dimitri G., Ola H.D., Jochen B. (2009), Comparison of extraction efficiencies and LC-MS/MS matrix effects using LLE and SPE methods for 19 antipsychotics in human blood, Analytical and Bioanalytical chemistry, 393., 727-734.


- Sarawek S., Derendorf H., Butterweck V. (2008), Pharmacokinetics of luteolin and its metabolites in rats, Natural product communications, 3(12)., 2029-2036.


**Chapter:-2**


Sheftel V.O. (2000), Indirect food additives and polymers: Migration and Toxicology, Lewis, 1114-1116.


Chapter:-3


Temesi D., Law B., Howe N. (2003), Synthesis and evaluation of PEG414, a novel formulation agent that avoids analytical problems associated with polydispersive vehicles such as PEG400, J. Pharmaceutical Sciences, 92 (12), 2512-2518.


Chapter:-4

Agilent solutions guide. (1999), Polymer and hydrocarbon processing solutions with HPLC, 5968-7020E.


Carbini M., Stevanato R., Rovea M., Traldi P., Favretto D. (1996), Curie-point Pyrolysis-Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry in the Art Field. 2-The


Zhao F.K., Chuang L.F., Israel M., Chuang R.Y. (1989), Cremophor EL, a widely used parenteral vehicle, is a potent inhibitor of protein kinase C, Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 159., 1359-1367.

Chapter:-5


Chapter:-6

- Sheftel V.O. (2000), Indirect food additives and polymers: Migration and Toxicology, Lewis, 1114-1116.
Chapter: 7


