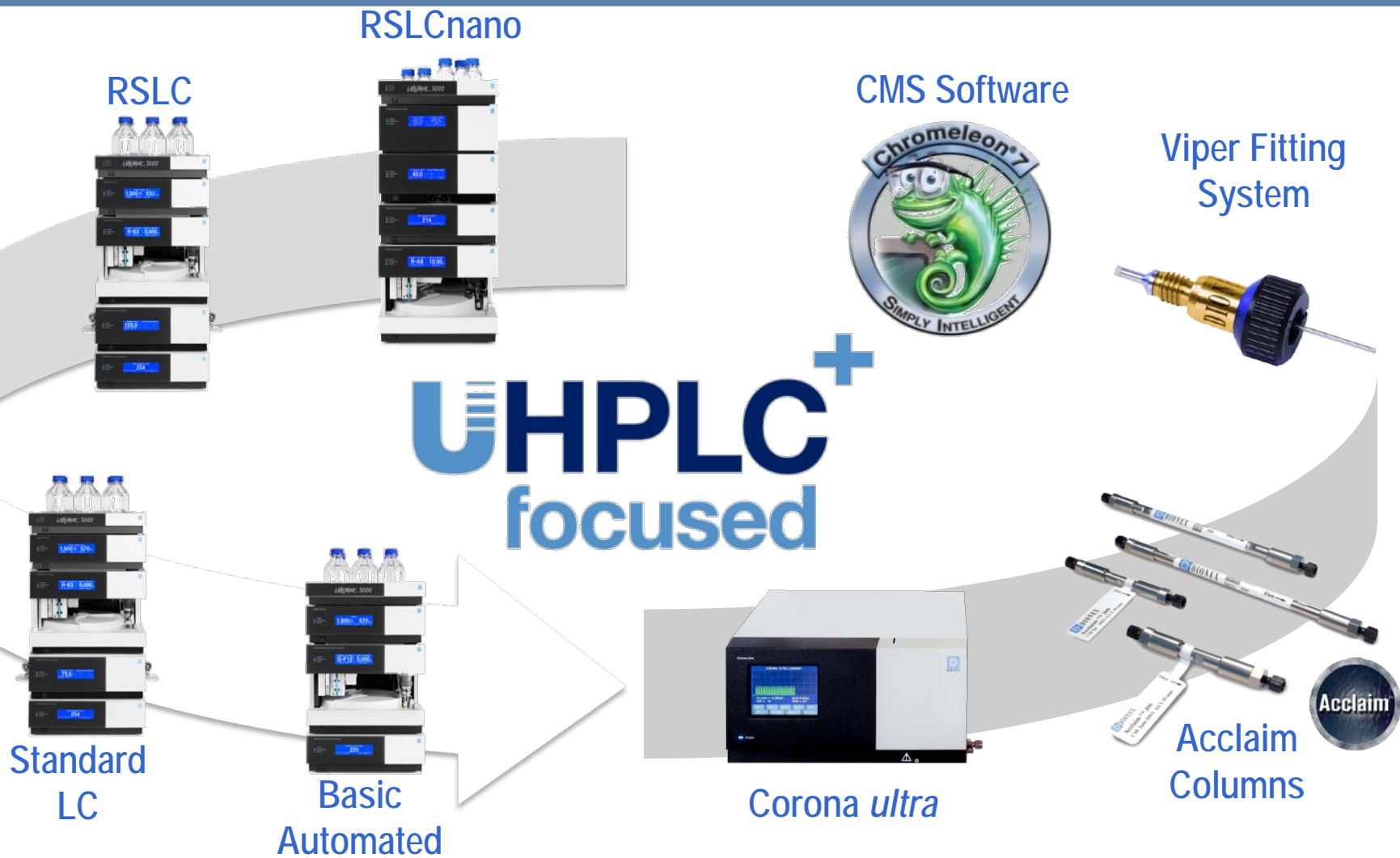




Holistic HPLC Analytical Strategies for Pharmaceutical Labs

UHPLC⁺ Focused LC Product Portfolio



1. Column Efficiency and Selectivity
2. Your Workflow and Our Automation Tools
3. Boosting Nebulizer Based Detectors

1. Column Efficiency and Selectivity

2. Your Workflow and Our Automation Tools

3. Boosting Nebulizer Based Detectors

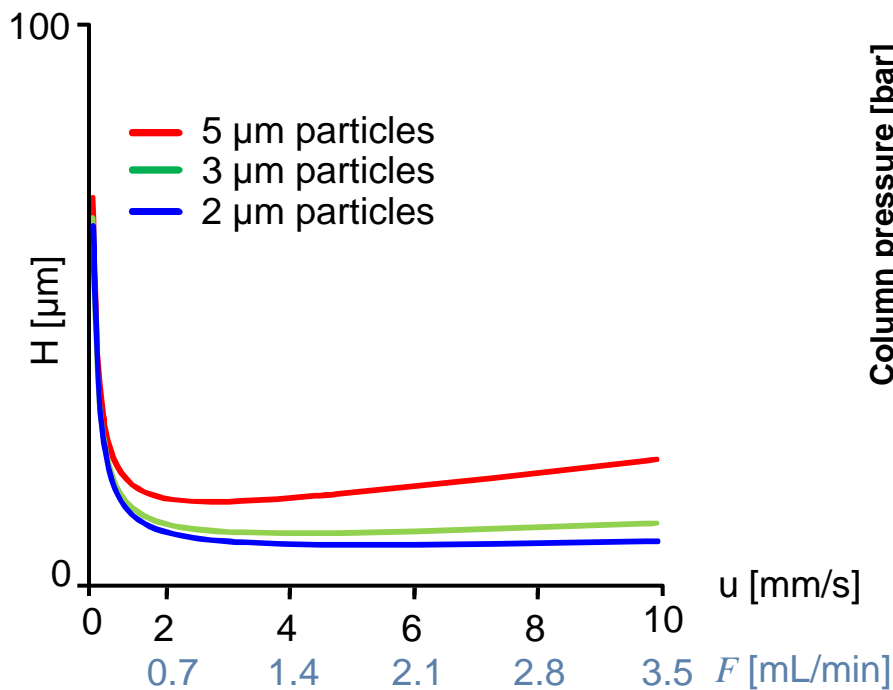
Goals in Modern HPLC

- **Faster Analysis (typically 10X faster)**
 - Increased productivity (more samples/day)
 - Higher instrument ROI (more samples/system)
 - Faster results (e.g. decreased time to market)
 - Increased data content (more data in the same time)
- **Less/Faster Method Development**
 - Automated Method Scouting
 - Higher Resolution for More Generic Methods
 - Quick Project Turnover
- **Reduced Solvent Consumption (typically 10X reduction)**
 - Lower solvent acquisition costs
 - Lower solvent disposal costs
 - Reduced environmental impact

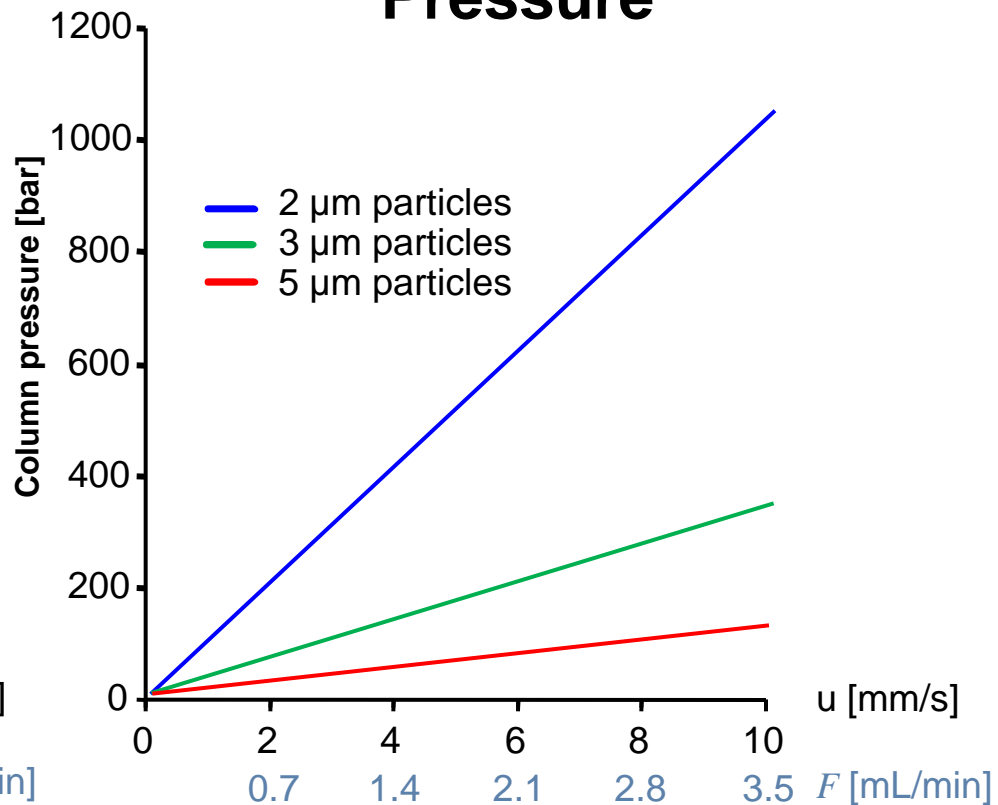
Efficiency

-Using Improved Diffusion Properties And Plates-

Efficiency

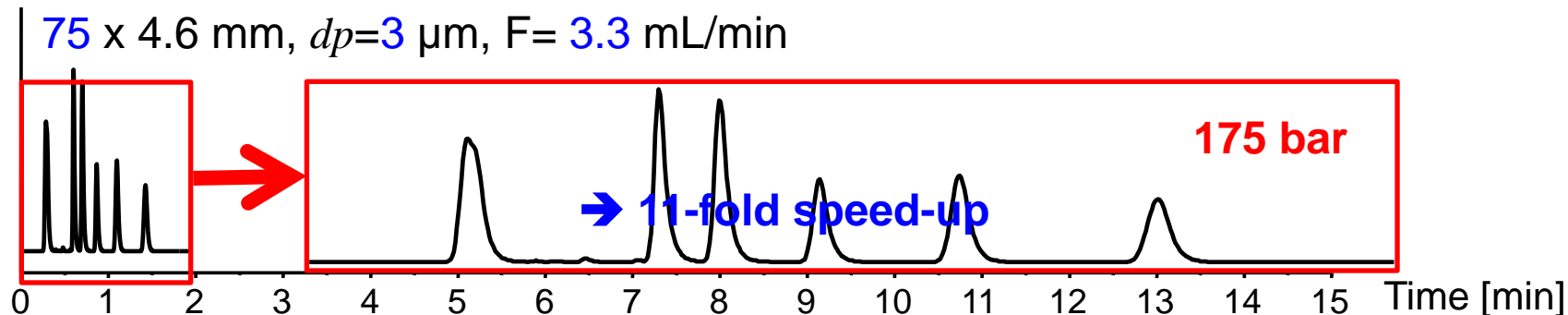
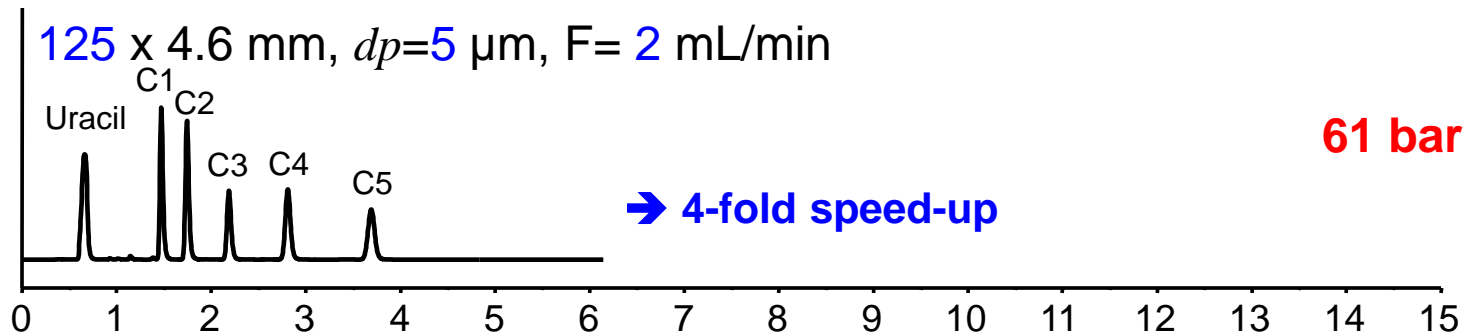
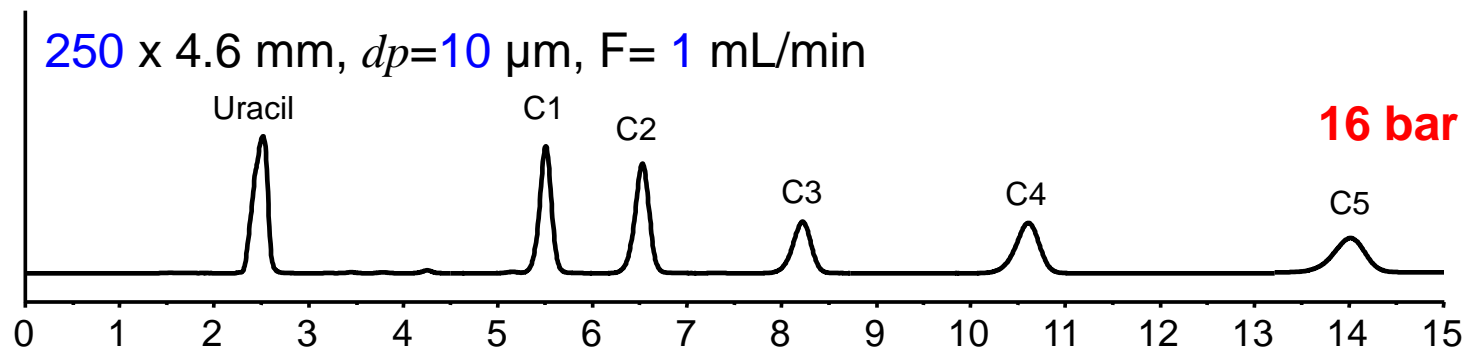


Pressure



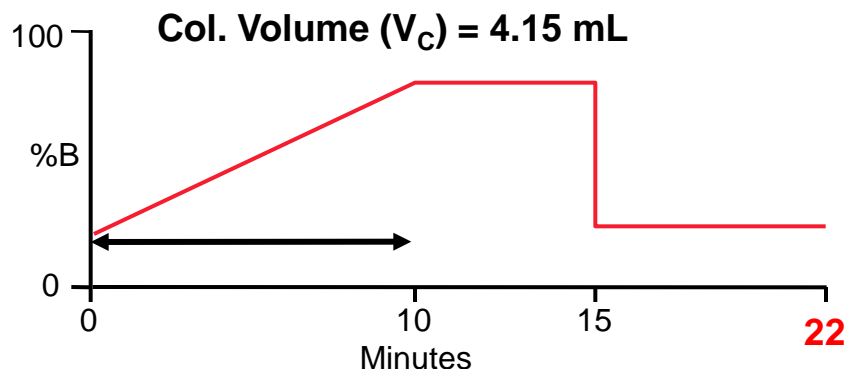
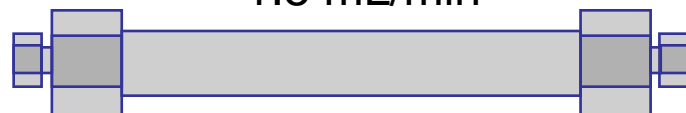
*Linear velocity translated to flow rate for a 3 mm i.d. column

Reducing L and dp for Faster Separations



How to Adapt the Gradient Program?

4.6 x 250 mm Column, 5 μm
1.5 mL/min

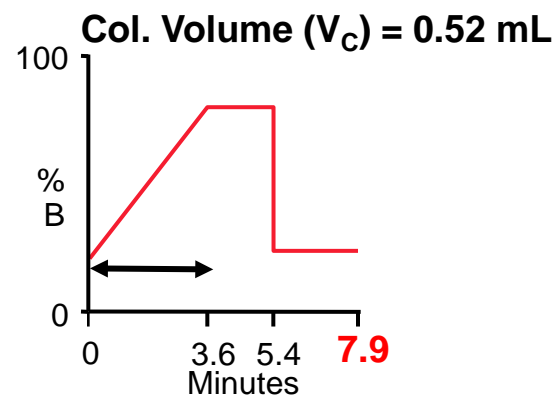
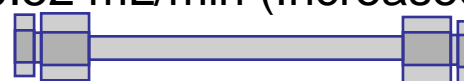


Original First Gradient Step 0–10 min

$$t_{G2} = t_{G1} \cdot \frac{F_1}{F_2} \cdot \frac{V_{C2}}{V_{C1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_G &= 10 \text{ min} \\ F &= 1.5 \text{ mL/min} \\ V_C &= 4.15 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

2.1 x 150 mm Column, 3 μm
0.52 mL/min (Increased u)



New First Gradient Step 0–? min

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G2} &= 10 \cdot \frac{1.5}{0.52} \cdot \frac{0.52}{4.15} \\ &= \mathbf{3.6 \text{ min}} \end{aligned}$$

Dionex RSLC Method Speed-Up Calculator

UltiMate[®] 3000 RESET

Acclaim[®]

Chromleon[®]

METHOD SPEED-UP RECOMMENDATIONS

LANGUAGE ENGLISH

Best Viewed in 1024 x 768 screen resolution
MACROS MUST BE ENABLED TO USE THE TOOL

VERSION 1.12
© 2006 - 2008 Dionex Corporation

Current Column

Length (mm) 150 mm

Diameter (mm) 4.6 mm

Particle Size (µm) 5.0 µm

Planned Column

Length (mm) 50 mm

Diameter (mm) 2.1 mm

Particle Size (µm) 2.0 µm

Peak Details (Critical Pair)

Actual Rs (resolution factor) 3.24

Predicted Rs Change Factor 0.91 (-8.7%)

Predicted Rs 2.96 Baseline resolution achieved

Current Instrument Settings

Flow (mL/min) 1.000 mL/min

Injection Volume (µL) 20.0 µL

Max Pressure 80.0 bar << CHANGE PRESSURE UNITS

Number of Samples 20

Boost Factor 1.0

Recommended Instrument Settings

Flow (mL/min) 0.521 mL/min

Injection Volume (µL) 1.5 µL

Estimated Max Pressure 416.7 bar

Number of Samples 20

Gradient Table

Step	Time (min)	%A	%B	%C	%D
1	0.000	20.0	80.0		
2	5.000	20.0	80.0		
3	15.000	80.0	20.0		
4	20.000	80.0	20.0		
5	20.000	20.0	80.0		
6	25.000	20.0	80.0		
7					
8					
9					
10					

End Time 25.000 min

Gradient Table

Step	Time (min)	%A	%B	%C	%D
1	0.000	20.0	80.0		
2	0.667	20.0	80.0		
3	2.000	80.0	20.0		
4	2.667	80.0	20.0		
5	2.667	20.0	80.0		
6	3.333	20.0	80.0		
7					
8					
9					
10					

End Time 3.333 min

TOTALS

Eluent Usage 500.00 ml

Time 500.0 min
8.33 hr

Sample Usage 400.00 µL

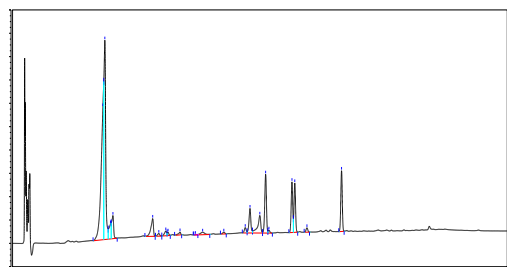
TOTALS

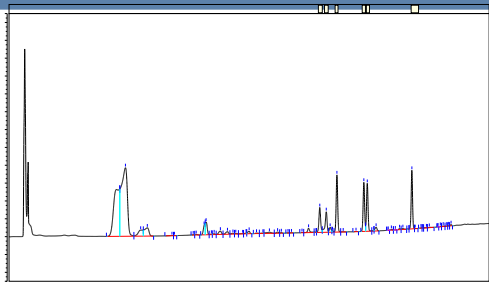
Eluent Usage 34.74 ml = 93% **SAVING**

Time 66.7 min
1.11 hr = 87% **Throughput**
30.44 µL = 92% **x7.5**

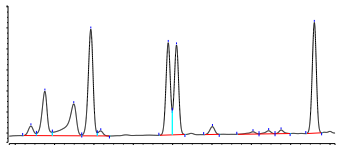
For more information on Rapid Separation LC visit www.dionex.com

Dionex.com > Products > Liquid Chromatography > LC Solutions > Rapid Separation LC





Potency RS Method Before and After



Selectivity

-Using Increased Chemical Interaction-

$$R_s = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha} \times \frac{k}{k + 1} \times \sqrt{N}$$

R_s – Resolution

N – Theoretical plates

α – Selectivity

k – Retention factor

Example:

To separate two analytes on a 5- μ m, 150 mm C18 column

Assuming $N = 10,000$ plates/column, $k \gg 1$, and $\alpha = 1.04 \Rightarrow R_s = 1$

Objective: increase R_s to 2

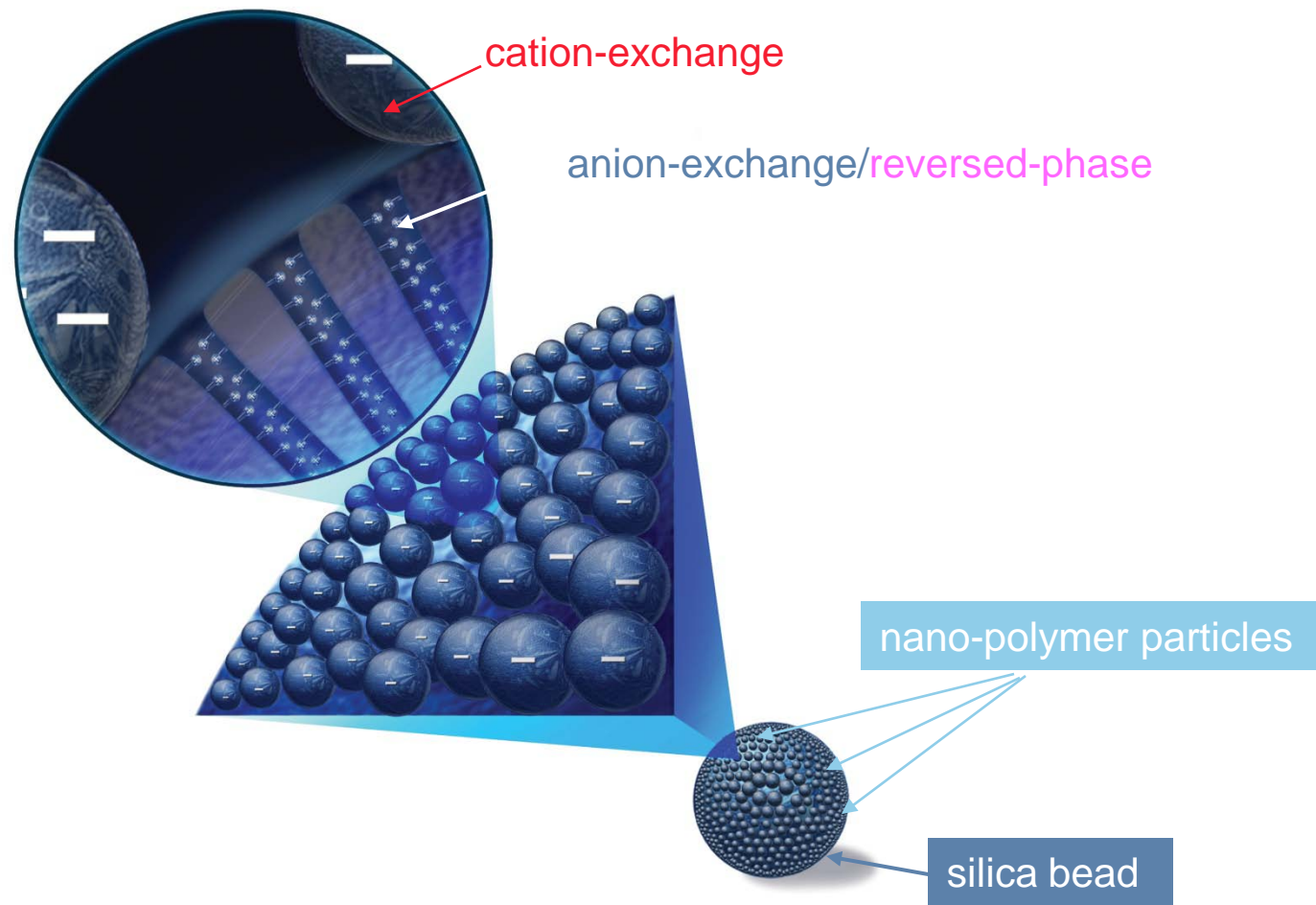
Approach 1 – increase N

needs **400%** increase or $N = 40,000$ plates

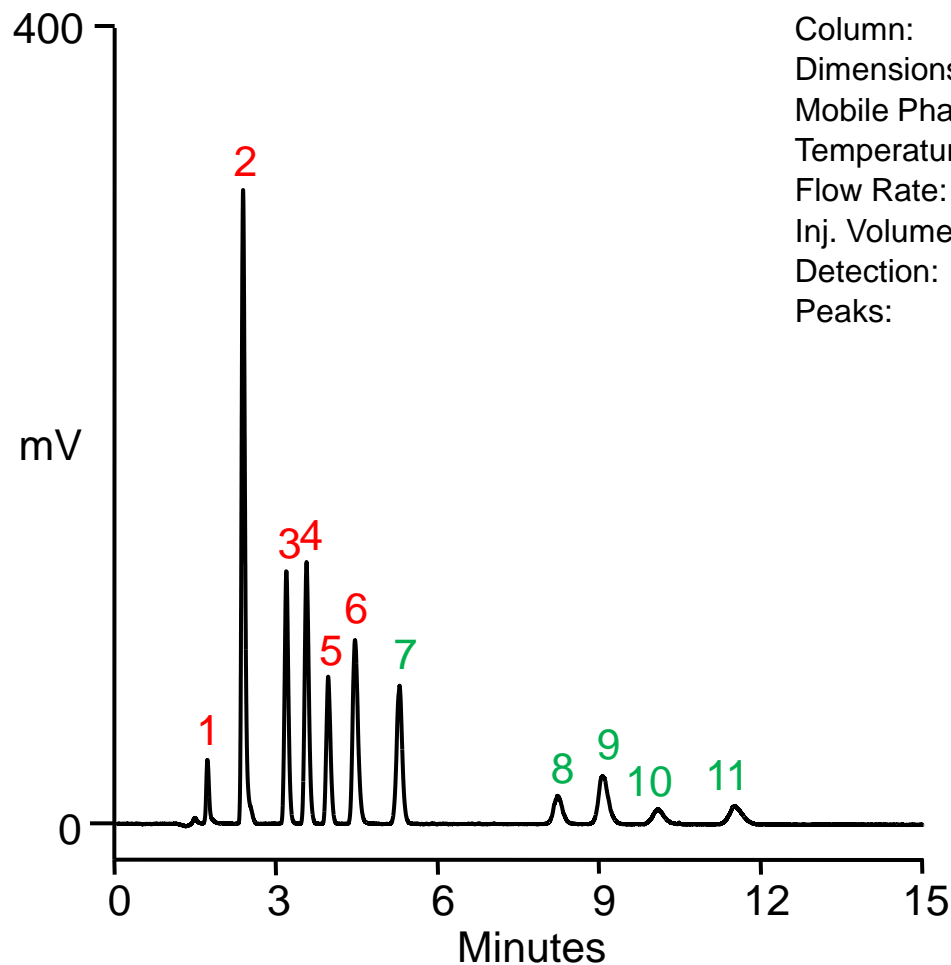
Approach 2 – increase α

requires only **4%** increase or $\alpha = 1.08$

Acclaim Trinity Nanopolymer Silica Hybrid (NSH) technology



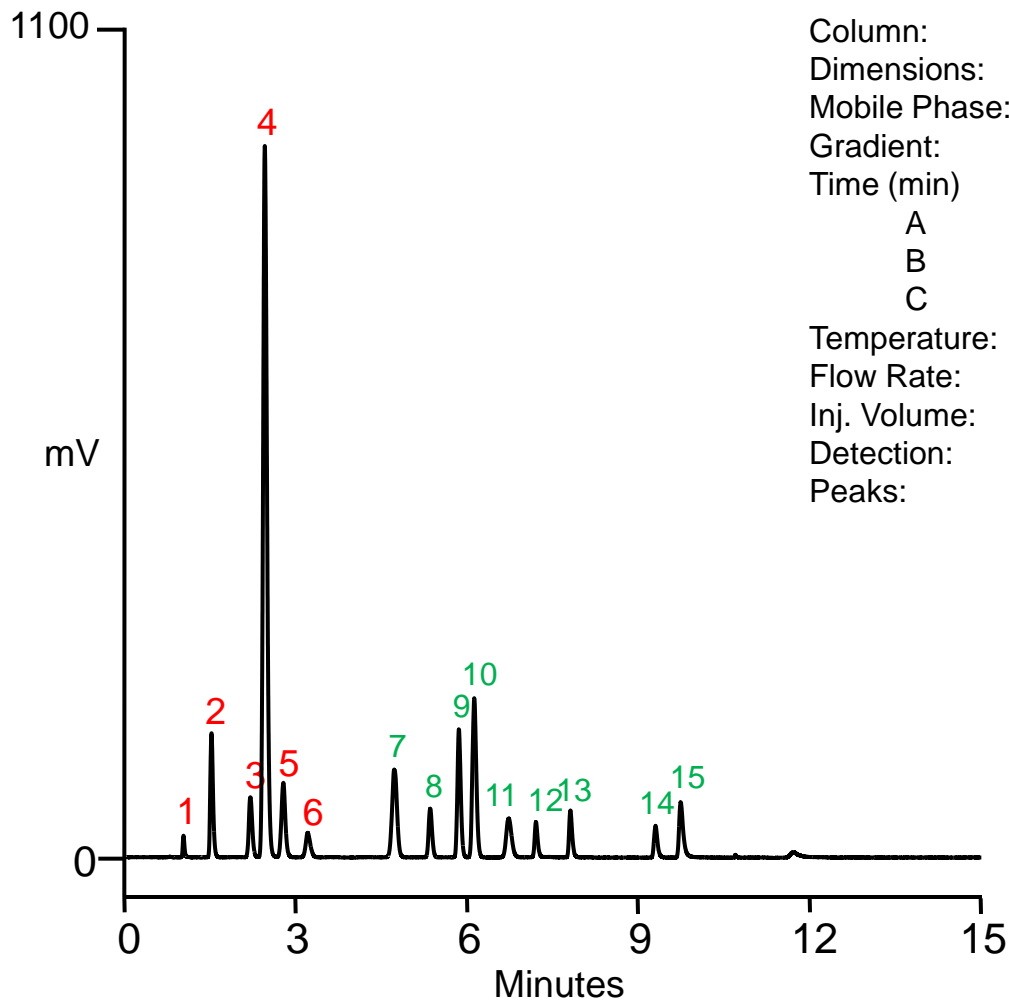
Isocratic Separation of Pharmaceutical Counterions



Column: Acclaim Trinity P1, 3 μ m
Dimensions: 3.0 x 100 mm
Mobile Phase: 60/40 v/v CH₃CN/20 mM (total) NH₄OAc, pH5
Temperature: 30 °C
Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/min
Inj. Volume: 5 μ L
Detection: ELS detector or CAD
Peaks: (100 to 150 ppm)

1. Procaine
2. Choline
3. Tromethamine
4. Sodium
5. Potassium
6. Meglumine
7. Mesylate
8. Nitrate
9. Chloride
10. Bromide

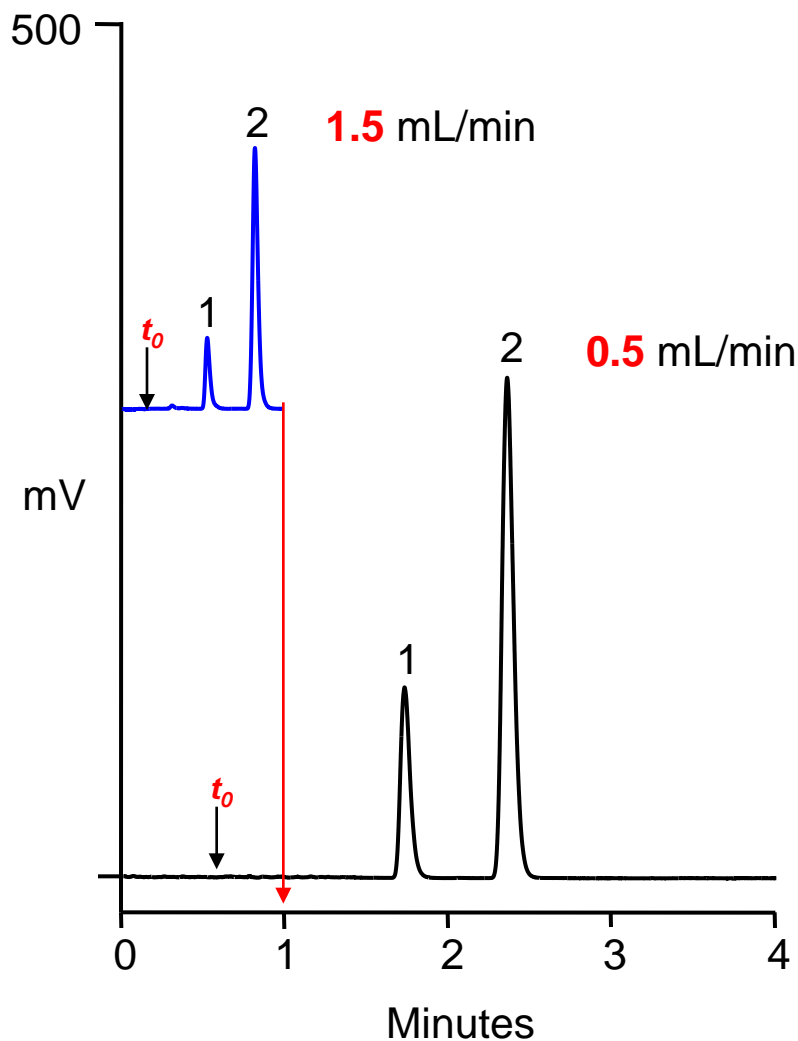
Gradient Separation of Pharmaceutical Counterions



Column: Acclaim Trinity P1, 3 μ m
Dimensions: **3.0 x 50 mm**
Mobile Phase: A - CH₃CN, B - D.I. H₂O, C - 0.2 M NH₄OAc, pH4
Gradient:
Time (min) -10 0 2 7 15
 A 60 60 60 10 10
 B 35 35 35 0 0
 C 5 5 5 90 90
Temperature: 30 °C
Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/min
Inj. Volume: 5 μ L
Detection: ELS detector
Peaks: (80 to 150 ppm)

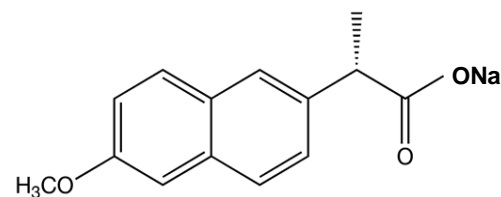
- 1. Procaine
- 2. Choline
- 3. Tromethamine
- 4. Sodium
- 5. Potassium
- 6. Meglumine
- 7. Mesylate
- 8. Maleate
- 9. Chloride
- 10. Bromide
- 11. Iodide
- 12. Phosphate
- 13. Malate
- 14. Tartrate
- 15. Citrate
- 16. Oxalate

Hydrophobic Acidic API and Counterion – Na, Naproxen

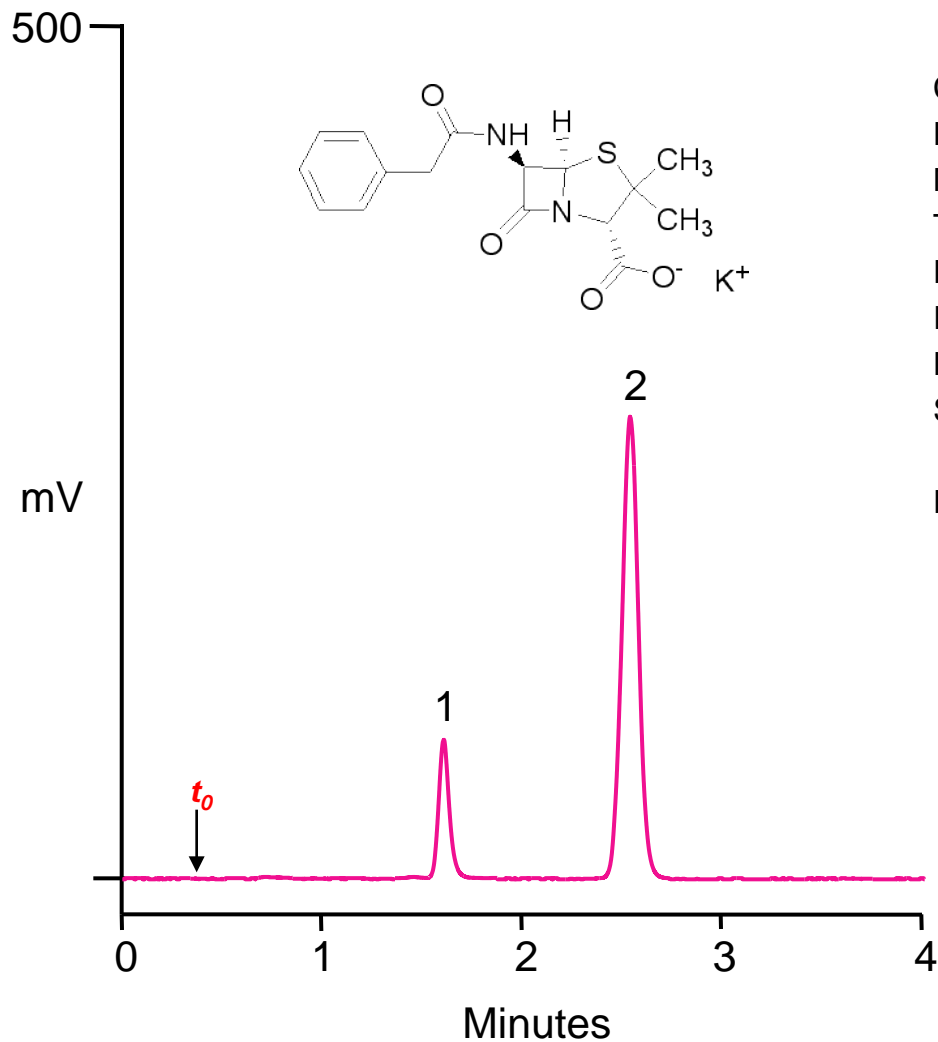


Column: Acclaim Trinity P1, 3 μ m
Dimensions: 3.0 x 50 mm
Mobile Phase: 75/25 v/v CH₃CN/30 mM (total) NH₄OAc, pH5
Temperature: 30 °C
Flow Rate: 0.5 and 1.5 mL/min
Inj. Volume: 2.5 μ L
Detection: ELS detector or CAD
Sample: Na, Naproxen (0.5 mg/mL in mobile phase)
Peaks:

1. Na⁺
2. Naproxen



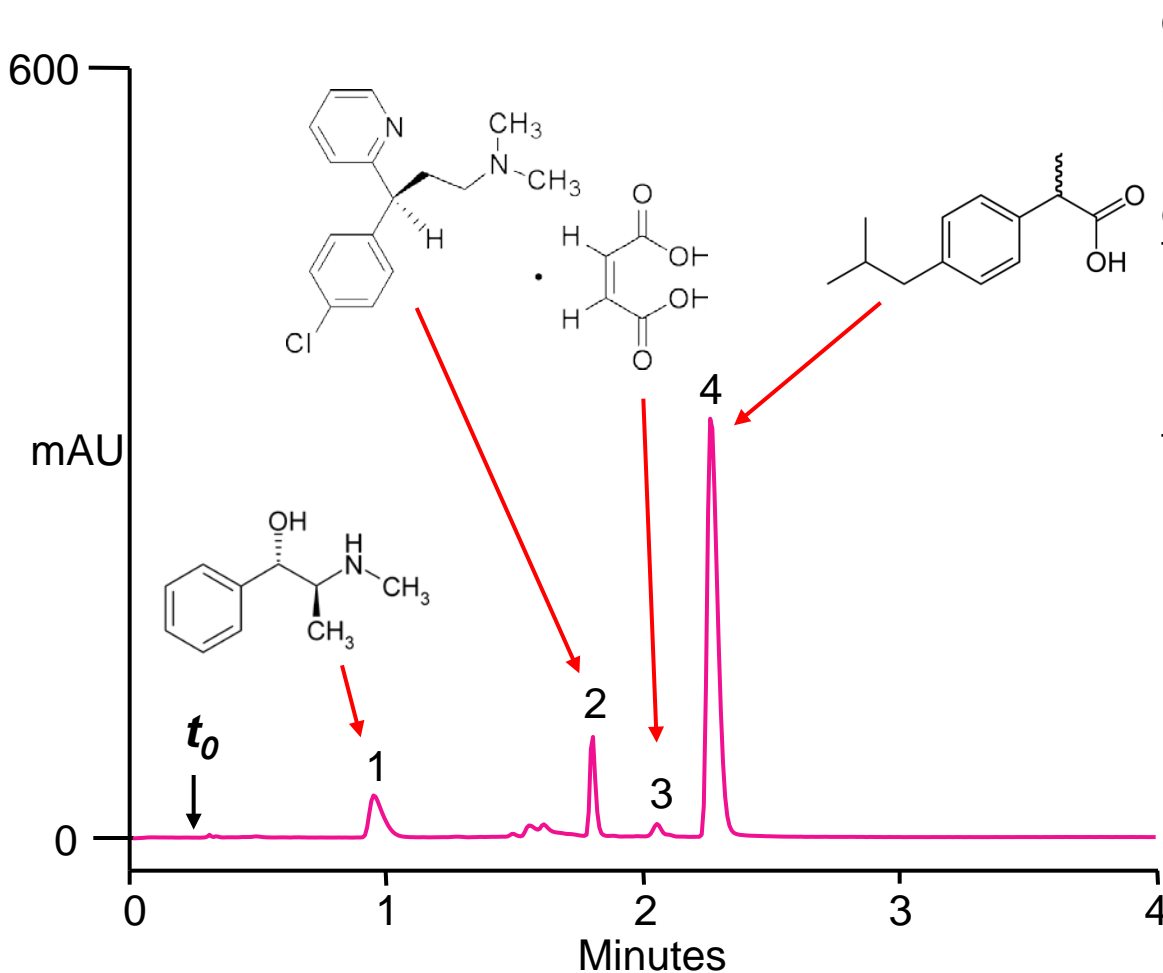
Hydrophilic Acidic Drug and Counterion – Penicillin G, K



Column: Acclaim Trinity P1, 3 μm
Dimensions: 3.0 x 50 mm
Mobile Phase: 60/40 $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/20$ mM (total) NH_4OAc , pH5.2
Temperature: 30 $^\circ\text{C}$
Flow Rate: 0.6 mL/min
Inj. Volume: 2.0 μL
Detection: ELS detector or CAD
Sample: Penicillin G, Potassium Salt
(0.5 mg/mL in mobile phase)

Peaks:

1. K^+
2. Penicillin G



Column: Acclaim Trinity P1, 3 μ m
 Dimensions: 3.0 x 50 mm
 Mobile Phase: A: CH₃CN
 B: D.I. H₂O
 C: 0.2 M NH₄OAc, pH4.1
 Gradient:
 Time (min) -4 0 0.1 1 4
 A: 25 25 25 80 80
 B: 65 65 65 0 0
 C: 10 10 10 20 20

Temperature: 30 °C
 Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/min
 Inj. Volume: 2 μ L
 Detection: UV, 254 nm
 Peaks:

1. Pseudo-ephedrine
2. Chlorpheniramine
3. Maleate
4. Ibuprofen

* Background subtraction applied

1. Column Efficiency and Selectivity

2. Your Workflow and Our Automation Tools

3. Boosting Nebulizer Based Detectors

All UltiMate 3000 Systems Now Fully UHPLC Compatible



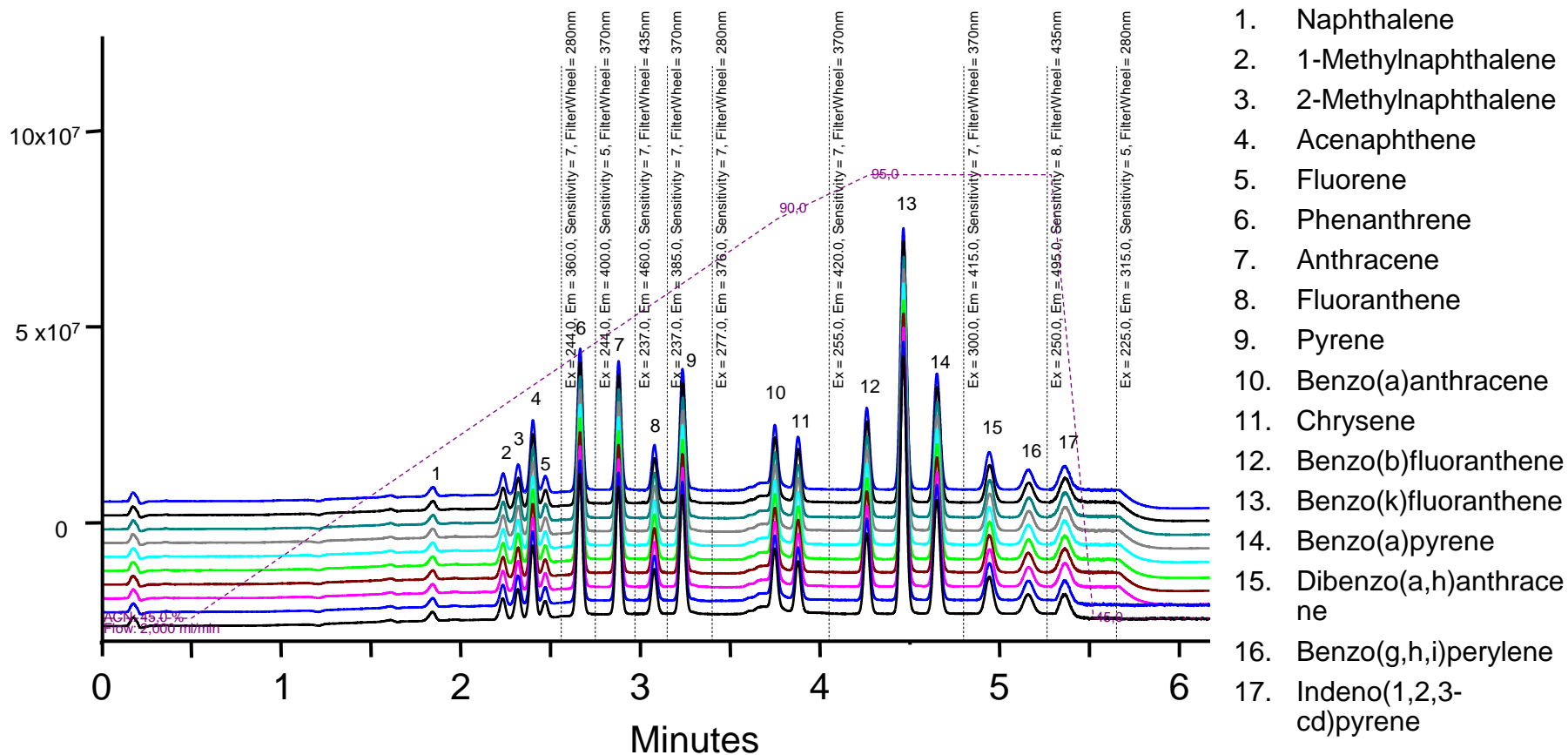
•UHPLC Compatible Standard System



- Pressures up to **620 bar** across entire flow range of **10 mL/min**
- Binary, Quaternary, and Dual-Gradient Pumps
- Data Collection Rate of **100 Hz**
- Column Temperatures from **5 – 80 °C**
- Optional switching valves for advanced workflows
- Versatile system for almost any lab

Environmental Application on Binary Standard System

Separation of EPA-PAHs on a 3 μm C18 PAH Column



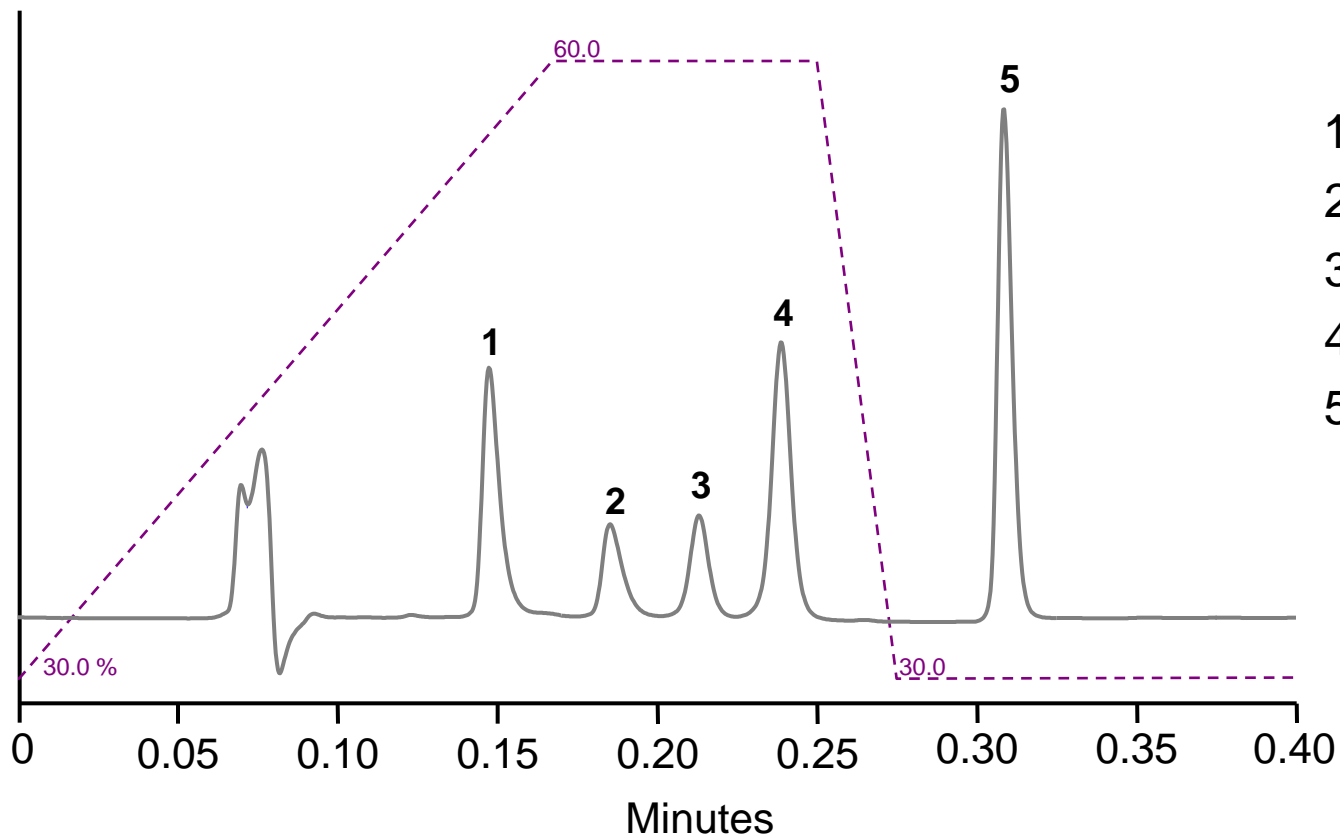
SD Method Parameters:

Analysis time: **6.0 min**, Back pressure: **510 bar**, Column: MN Nucleodur C18 PAH, 3 μm, 100 x 3.0 mm
 Flow rate: 2.00 mL/min, Column temperature: 30 °C Mobile Phase: A: Water, B: ACN



- Pressures up to **1034 bar** at flow rates up to **5 mL/min**
- Pressures of **800 bar** at flows from **5 – 8 mL/min**
- Binary, Quaternary, and Dual-Gradient Pumps
- Data Collection Rate of **200 Hz**
- Column Temperatures from **5 – 110°C**
- Optional switching valves for advanced workflows
- Maximum Performance for Demanding Laboratories

Ultrafast Analysis with the RSLC System



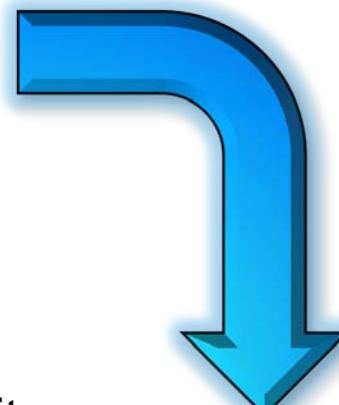
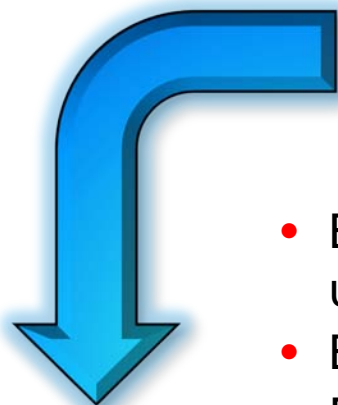
1. Triprolidine
2. Tetracaine
3. Cortisone
4. Dibucaine
5. Furosemide

UHPLC and Standard Pump Capabilities

Binary RSLC and SD modules



- Brought Dionex products up to UHPLC
- Best flow-pressure footprint
- Full conventional LC capability



Quaternary RSLC and SD modules



- World's first quaternary UHPLC
- Gradient flexibility
- Cost-effectiveness

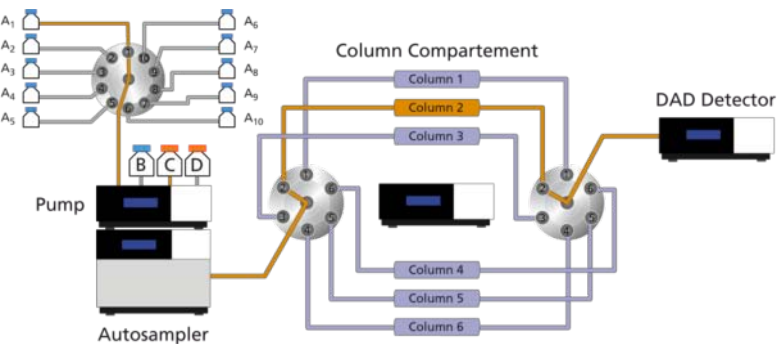
x2 Dual RSLC and SD modules



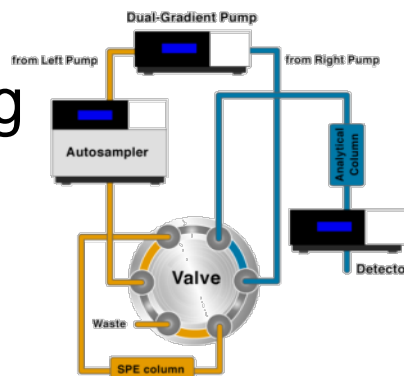
- Unique UHPLC platform
- Advanced chromatographic techniques
- Boost system use time and throughput

UHPLC⁺ x2 Dual Applications Summary

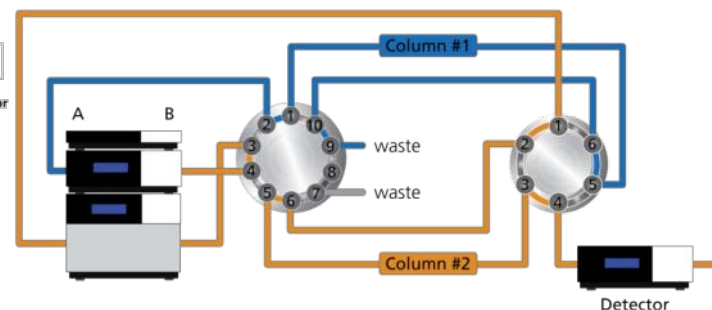
Automated Method Scouting



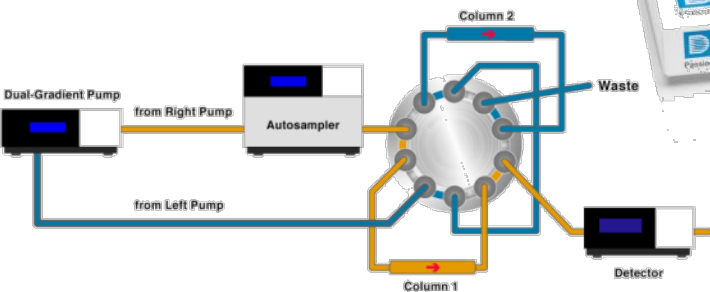
Online SPE



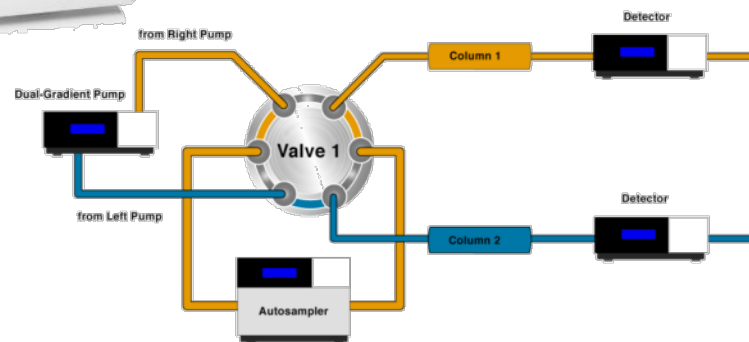
Application Switching



Tandem LC



Parallel LC

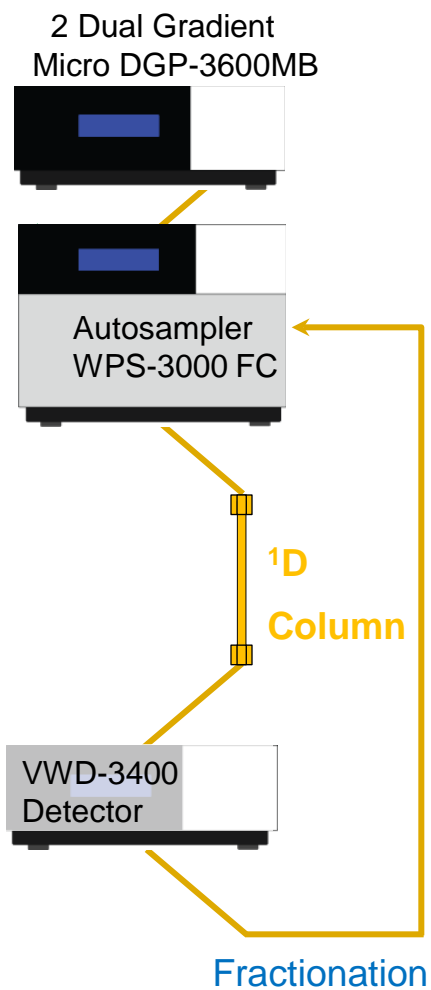


- Dual valve autosampler (bioinert fluidics)
- Optimized for automated workflows e.g.:
 - (Off-line) 2D-LC
 - Protein purification combining different modes of LC and Protein purification recovery studies.
 - Sample fractionation and desalting prior to MS detection
 - Sample derivatization, e.g. digestion, neutralization, in-between LC separations

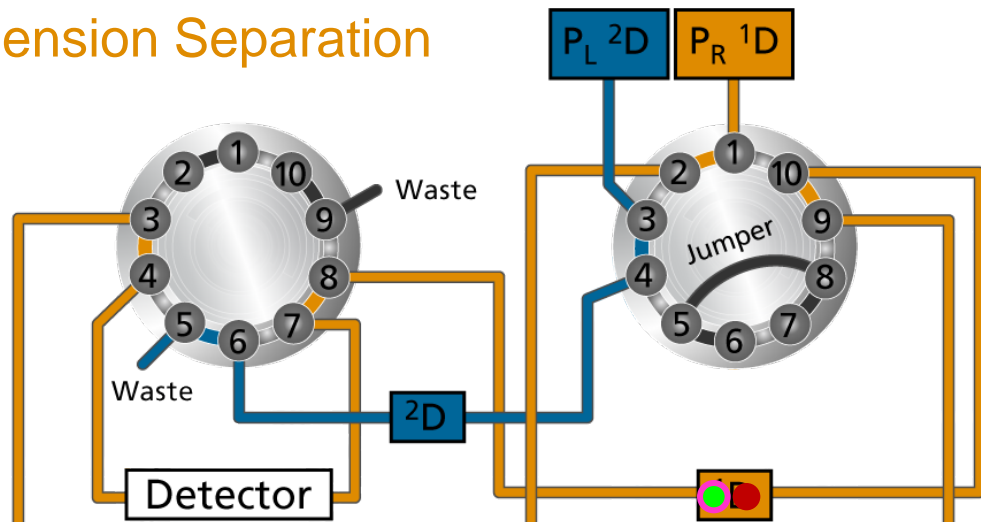


Key Technology for Advanced 2D Offline Workflows

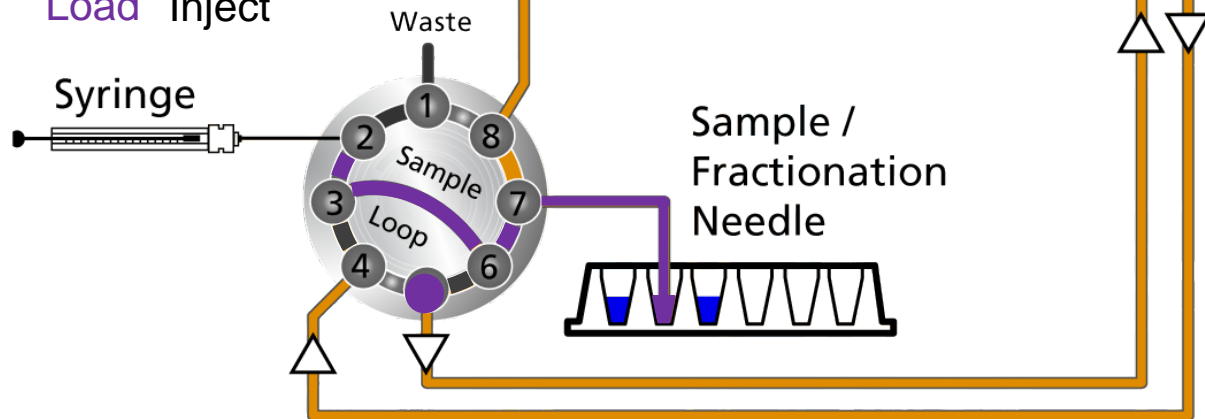
Automated Offline 2-D LC Setup



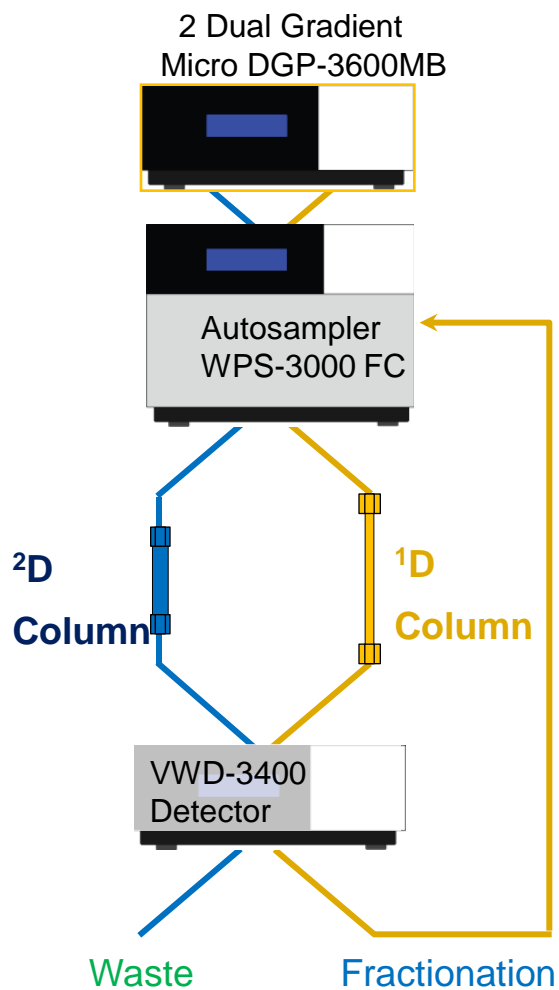
1st Dimension Separation



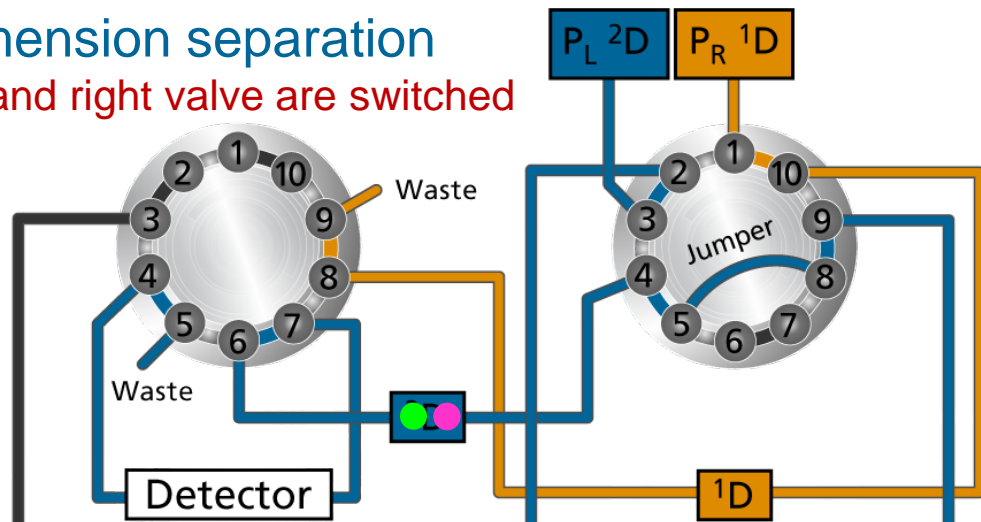
Load Inject



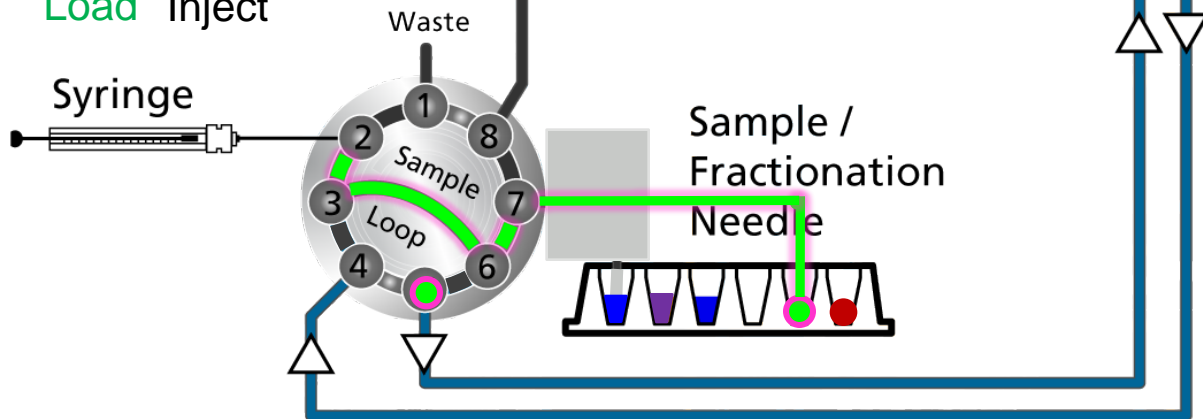
Automated Offline 2-D LC Setup (Cont.)



2nd Dimension separation
 The left and right valve are switched

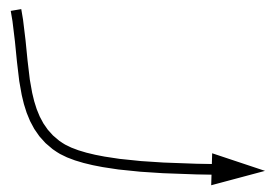
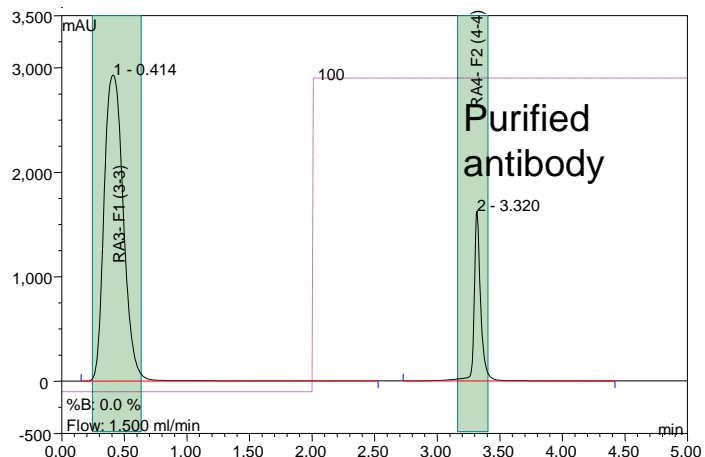


Load Inject



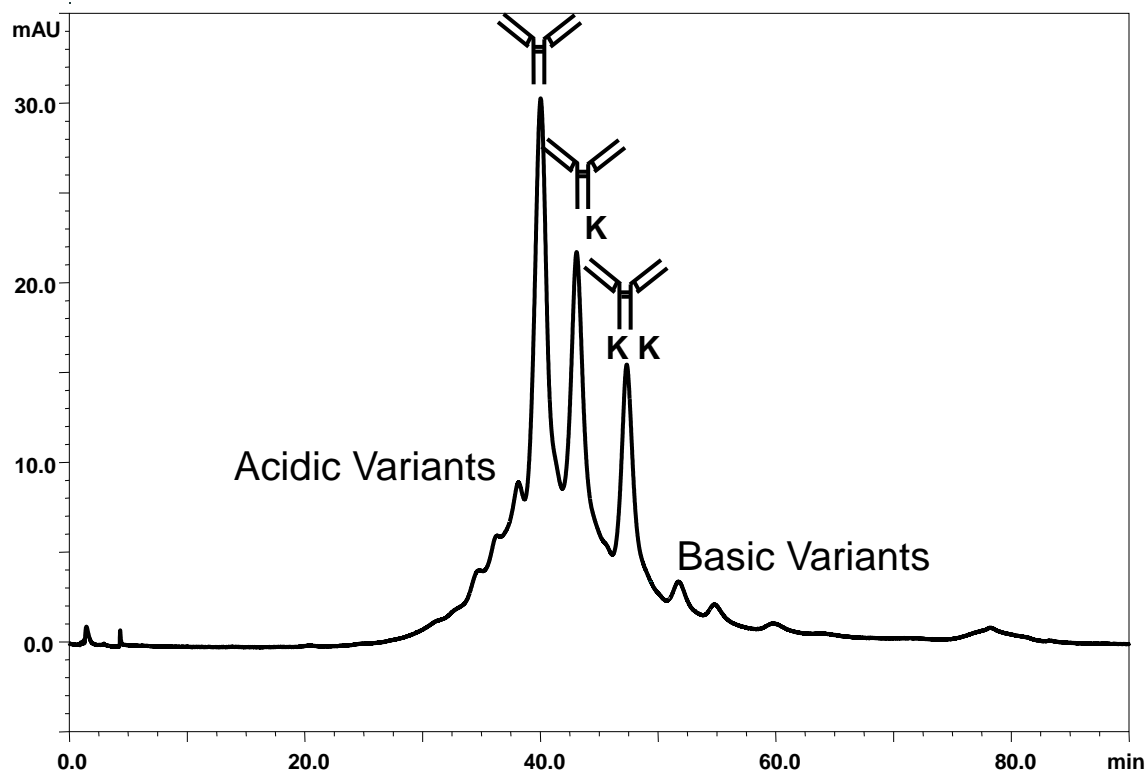
25053

Automated Antibody Affinity//IEX: Antibody Purification and Isoform Analysis



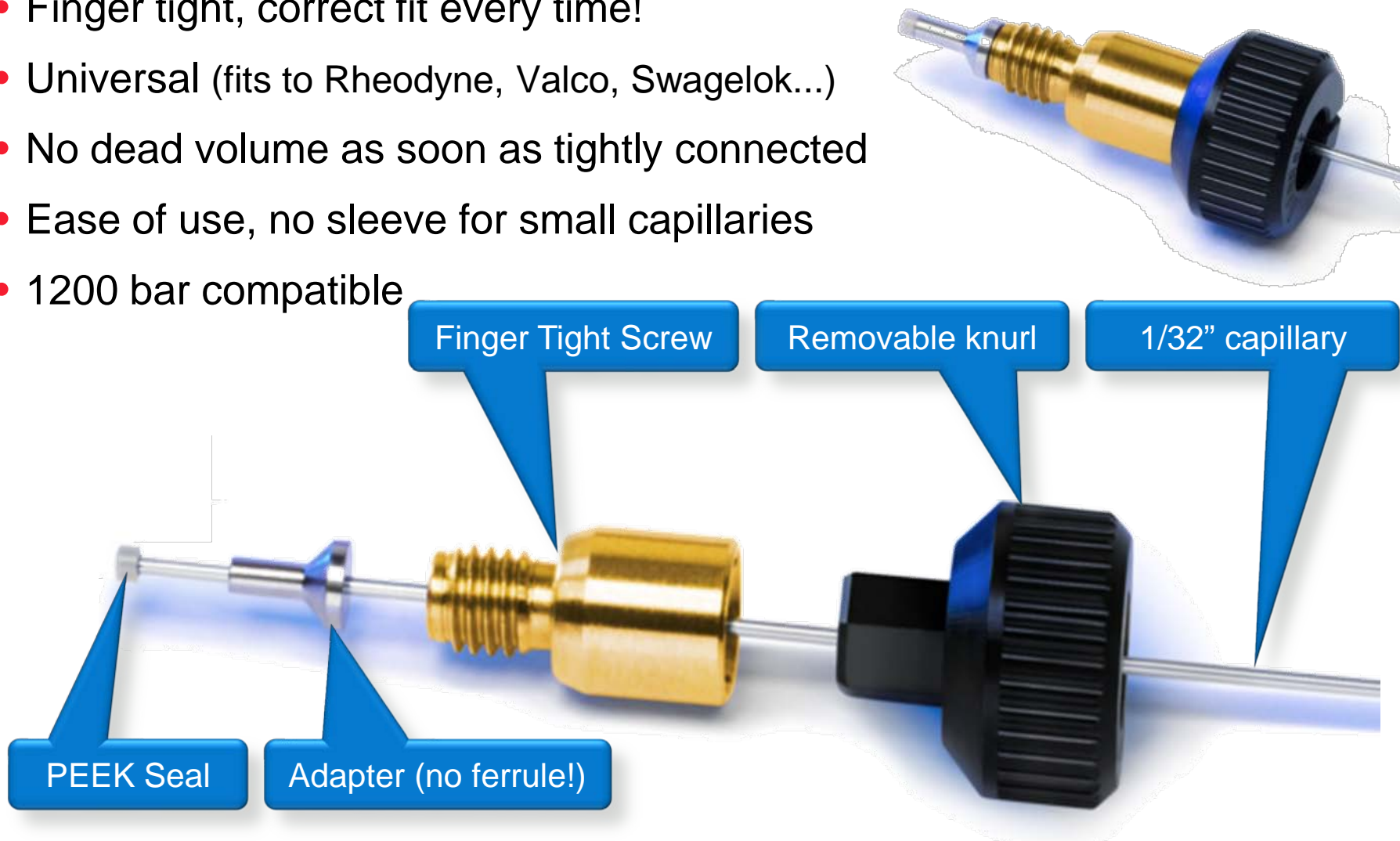
second dimension
WCX ion-exchange analysis

first dimension – protein A
antibody affinity purification and collection

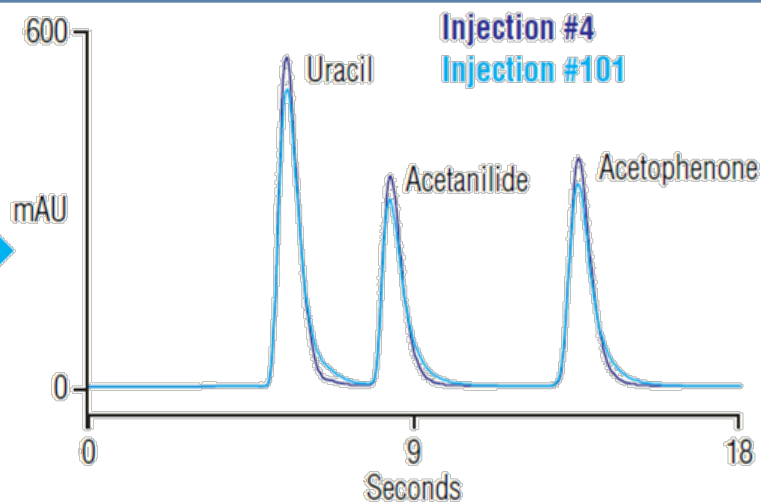
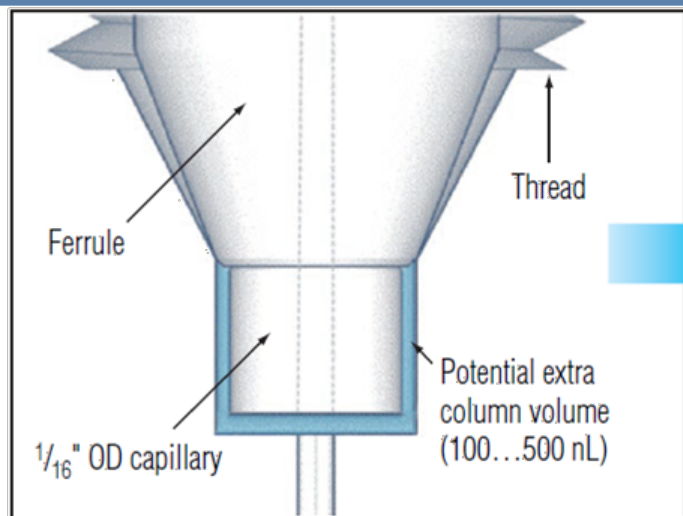


Viper™ Finger Tight Fitting System

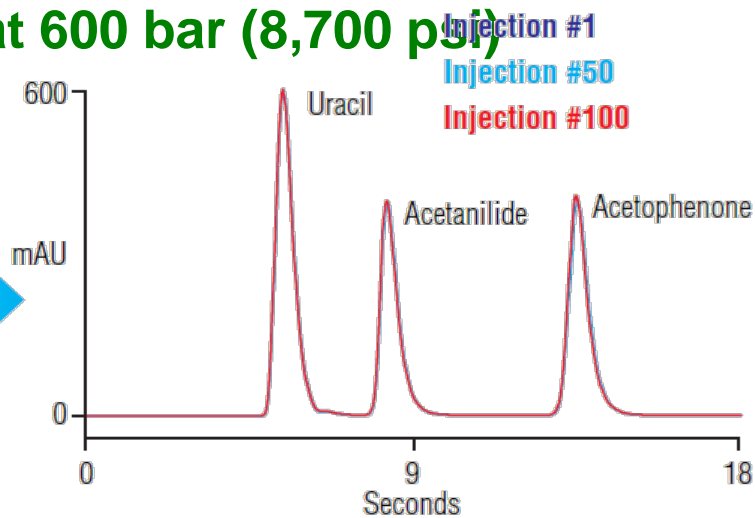
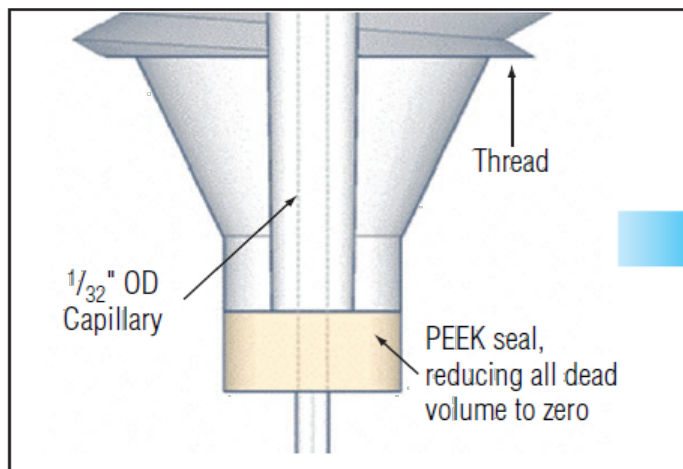
- Finger tight, correct fit every time!
- Universal (fits to Rheodyne, Valco, Swagelok...)
- No dead volume as soon as tightly connected
- Ease of use, no sleeve for small capillaries
- 1200 bar compatible



Viper™ Performance



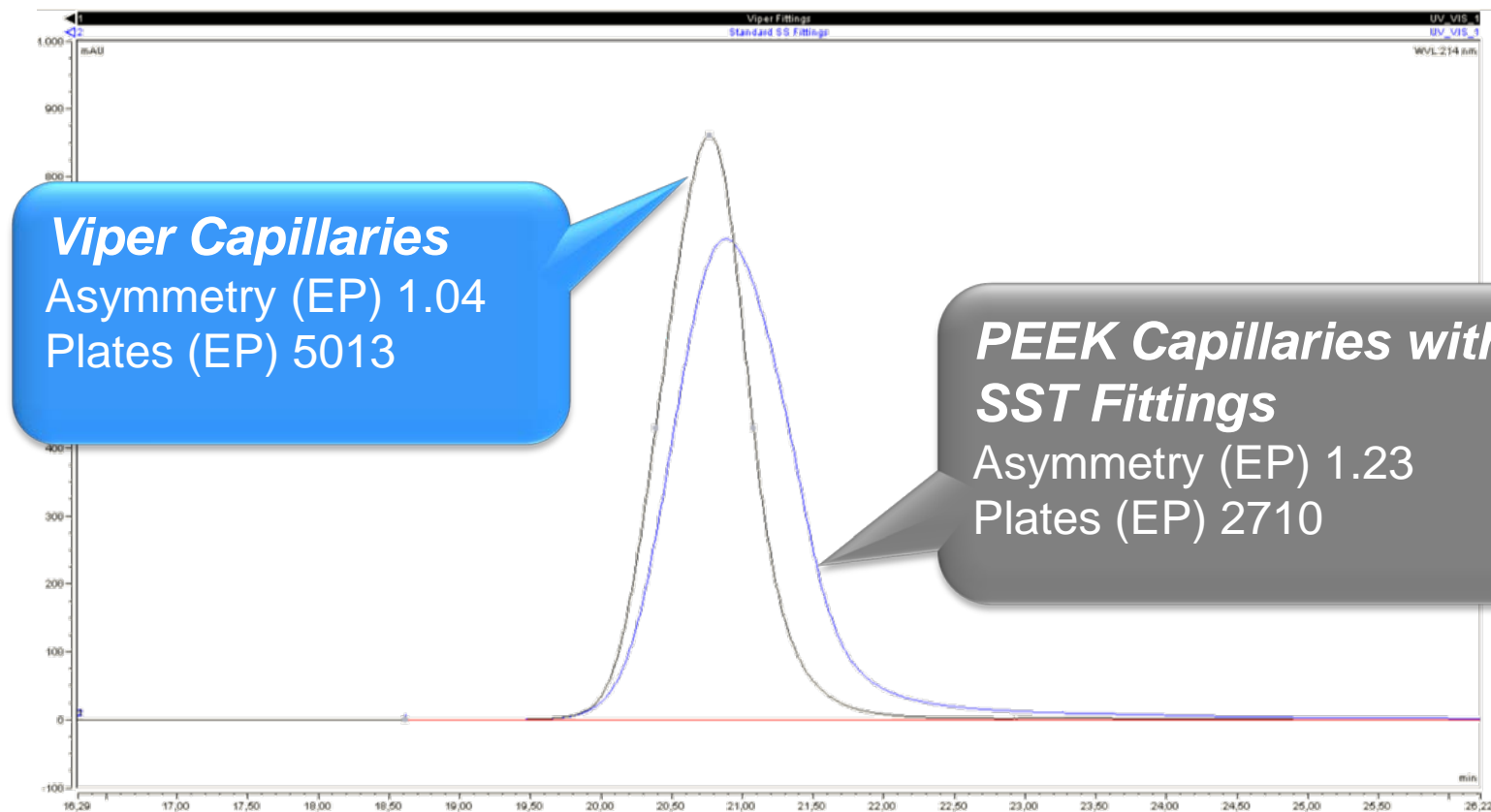
Standard finger tight fitting at 600 bar (8,700 psi)



VIPER at 600 bar (8,700 psi)

ZERO Dead Volume

Customer Experience with Viper (I)



Both capillary sets at 180 µm i.d.

Theoretical plates were almost doubled

1. Column Efficiency and Selectivity
2. Your Workflow and Our Automation Tools
3. Boosting Nebulizer Based Detectors

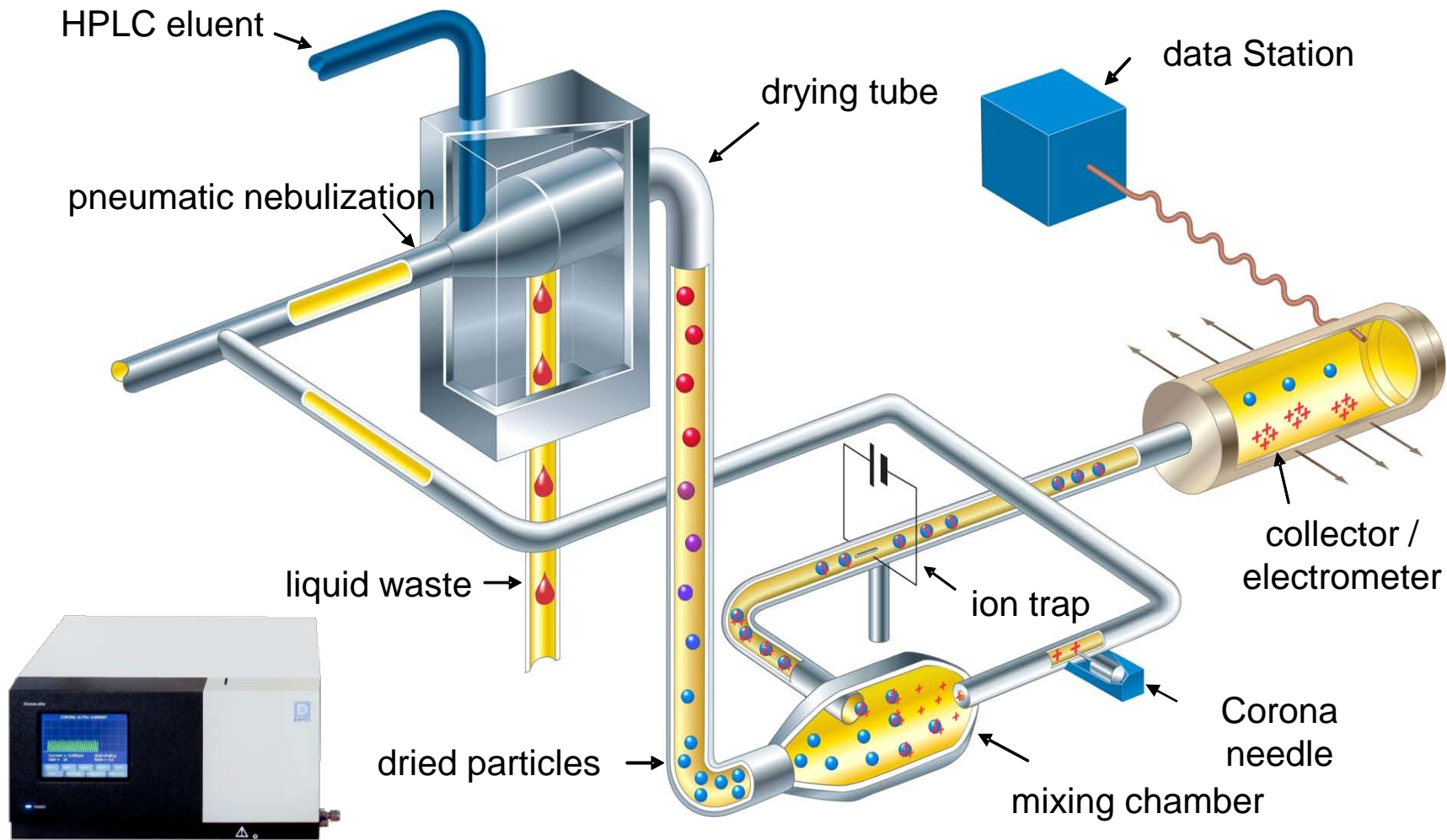
Thermo MS and UltiMate for Highest Throughput

Advantages of UHPLC for MS Detection

- Increased speed of analysis
- Improved chromatographic resolution
- Maximum sensitivity
- Higher confidence in quantification
- Simple and easy to use
- Accelerated LC/MS method development

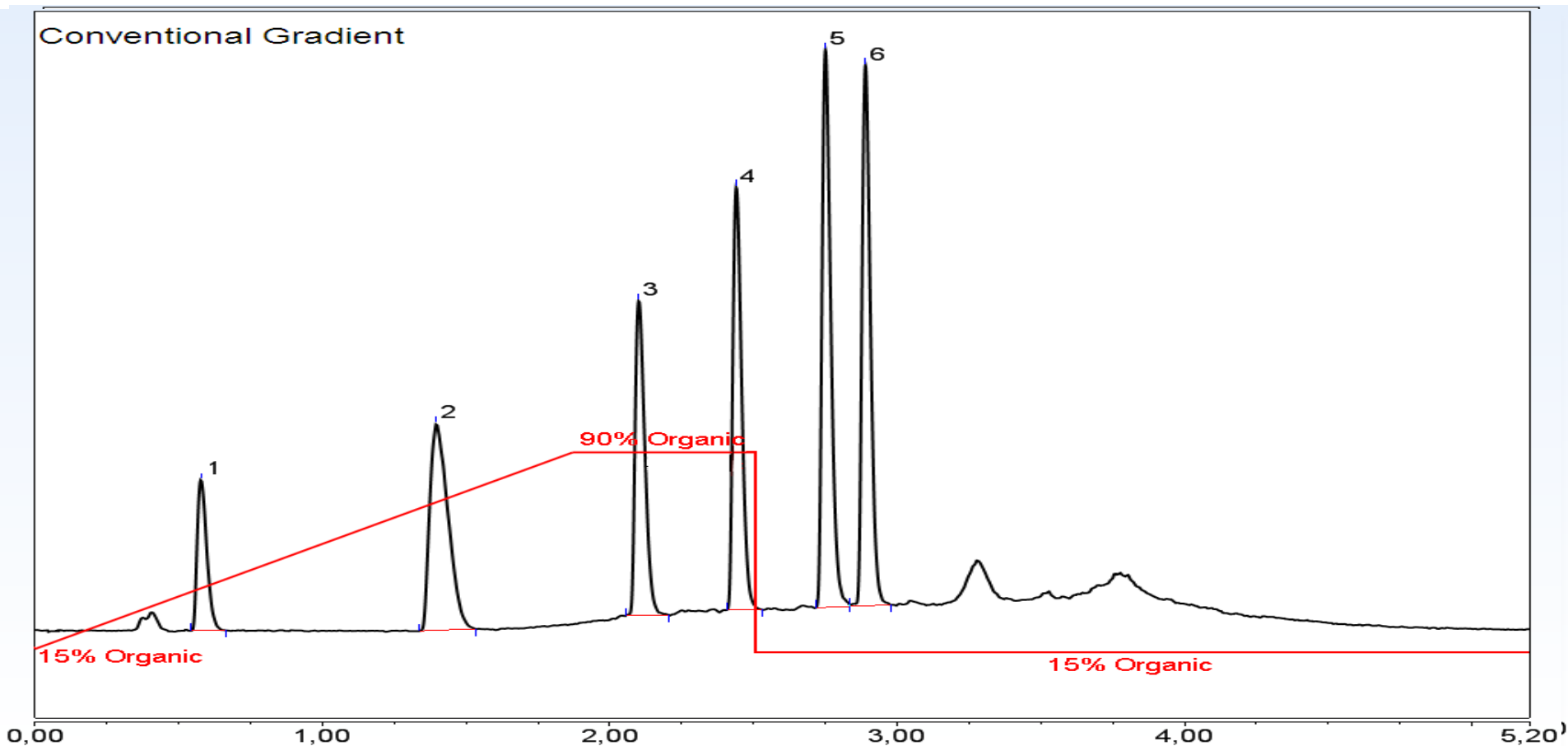


Corona CAD (Charged Aerosol Detector)



- Stabilize Mobile Phase Viscosity
- Stabilize Nebulizer and Droplet Efficiency
- Stabilize Ionization and Detector Response
- Eliminate Baseline Drifts and Shifts

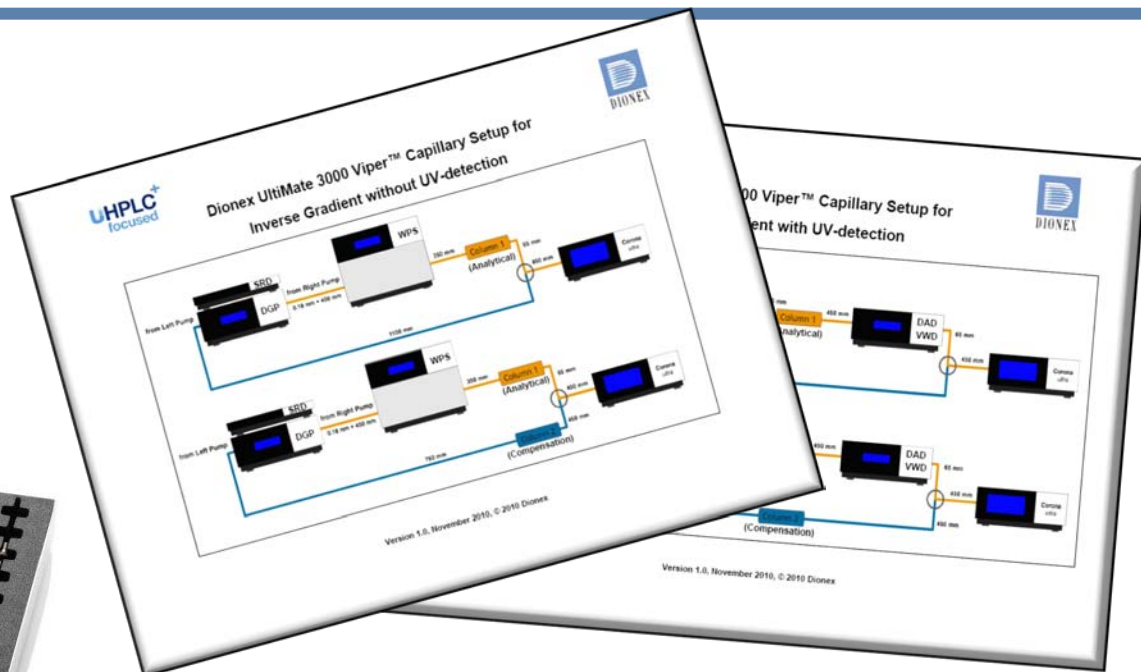
Comparison of Conventional and Inverse Gradient



Gradient: 0 min: 15% acetonitrile / 85% water each with 0.1% formic acid
1.8 min: 90% acetonitrile / 10% water each with 0.1% formic acid
2.5 min: 90% acetonitrile / 10% water each with 0.1% formic acid
2.5 min: 15% acetonitrile / 85% water each with 0.1% formic acid
5.2 min: 15% acetonitrile / 85% water each with 0.1% formic acid

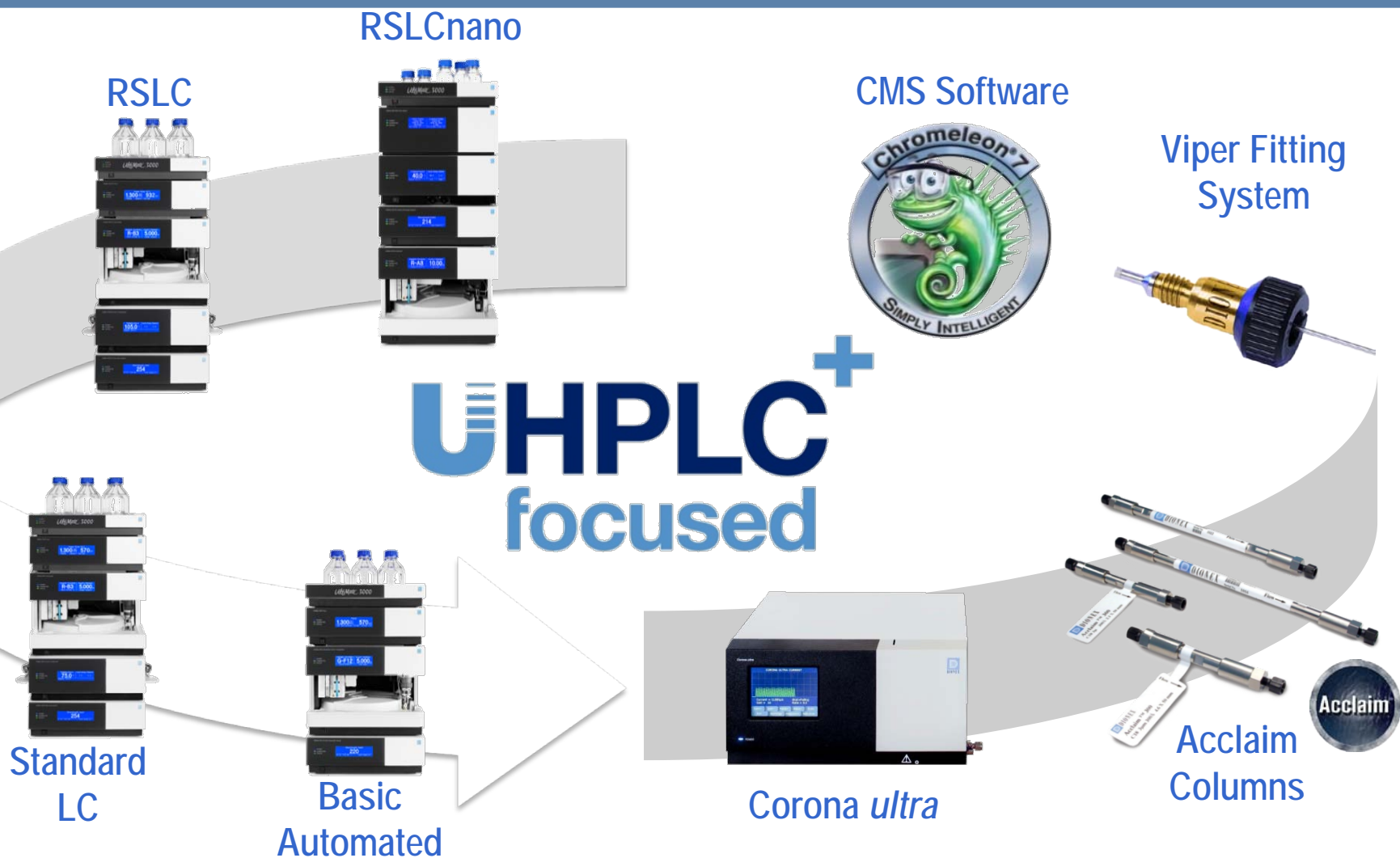
Inverse Gradient: 0 min: 85% acetonitrile / 15% water each with 0.1% formic acid
1.8 min: 10% acetonitrile / 90% water each with 0.1% formic acid
2.5 min: 10% acetonitrile / 90% water each with 0.1% formic acid
2.5 min: 85% acetonitrile / 15% water each with 0.1% formic acid
5.2 min: 85% acetonitrile / 15% water each with 0.1% formic acid

Viper Inverse Gradient Kit for Uniform Response



Ready to Use Viper UHPLC+ Solution Kit:
All Viper Capillary parts
Laminated card with flow schemes
Quick installation guide
Operation Instructions
Template files for CM 6 and CM 7

UHPLC⁺ Focused LC Product Portfolio



Thank you!



ThermoFisher

SCIENTIFIC

The world leader in serving science

