

HPLCカラム充填剤も色々 (USPを例に)

The screenshot shows the USP Chromatographic Columns website. The search bar contains 'L1' and the search button is clicked. The results table shows the following data:

LGS#	Description
L1	Octadecyl silane chemically bonded to porous or nonporous silica particles or superficially porous particles or ceramic micro-particles, 1.5 to 10 µm in diameter, or a monolithic rod.

Brand Name	Manufacturer
STR ODS-M	Shinwa
SunArmor C18	ChromaNik Technol.
Sunfire C18	Waters Corp.
Sunniest C18	ChromaNik Technol.
Sunniest C18-HT	ChromaNik Technol.
Sunrise C18	ChromaNik Technol.
Sunrise C18-SAC	ChromaNik Technol.
SunShell C18	ChromaNik Technol.
SunShell C18-WP	ChromaNik Technol.
SunShell HFC18-16	ChromaNik Technol.

Example callouts from the image:

- Red box: 例: C18 (ODS) 充填剤コード L1
- Blue box: 例: USP Lx登録済みカラム充填剤の名称

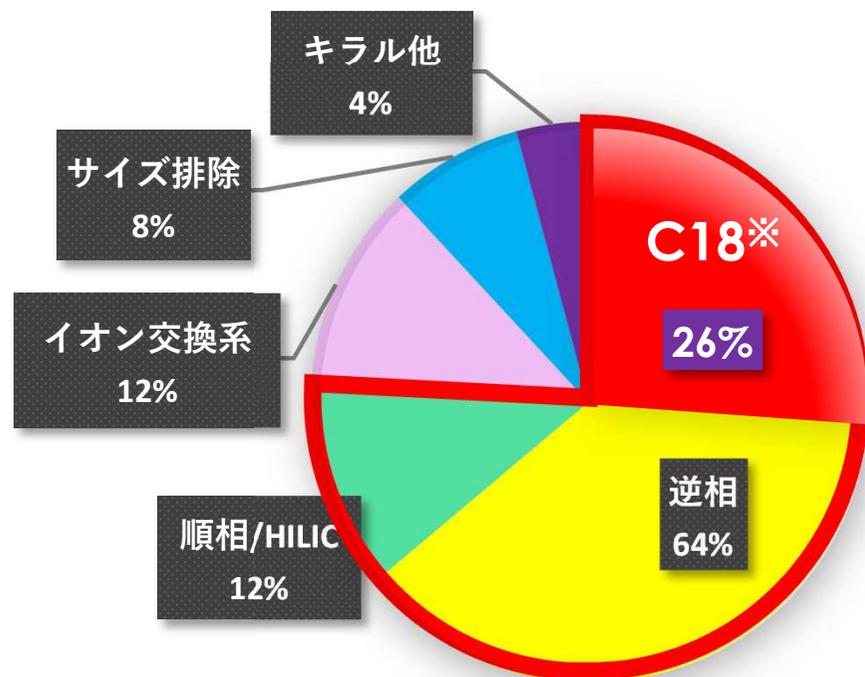
(引用元) <https://www.uspchromcolumns.com/chrom/>

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例: USP Lx登録済みカラム充填剤の名称

HPLCカラムも色々

参考:米国薬局方(US Pharmacopeia;USP)



HPLC充填剤USPコード、登録ブランド数上位6

USP Code	分離モード	充填剤	登録数
L1	逆相	C18	1049
L7	逆相	C8	442
L11	逆相	Phenyl	268
L3	順相/HILIC	Silica	245
L10	逆相*	Cyano	191
L8	順相/HILIC	NH2	155

* USP登録情報より、2023年1月調査時点での集計。
(逆相には、逆相系MIXモードやCyano等も含む)

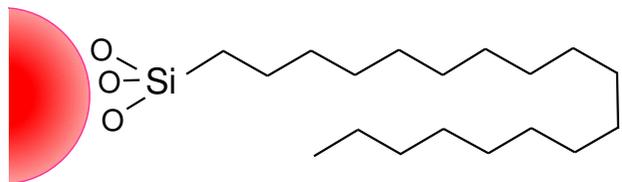
USPに登録されている

HPLCカラム充填剤の総数 : 4014

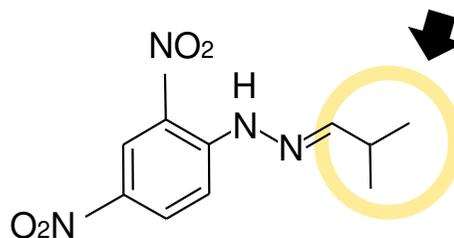
↻ **「逆相カラム」の数 : 2566**
▾ **「C18カラム」の数 : 1049**

41%

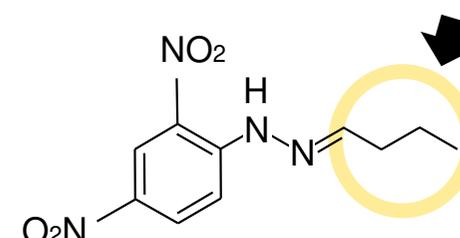
C18以外の逆相カラムを必要とする場面



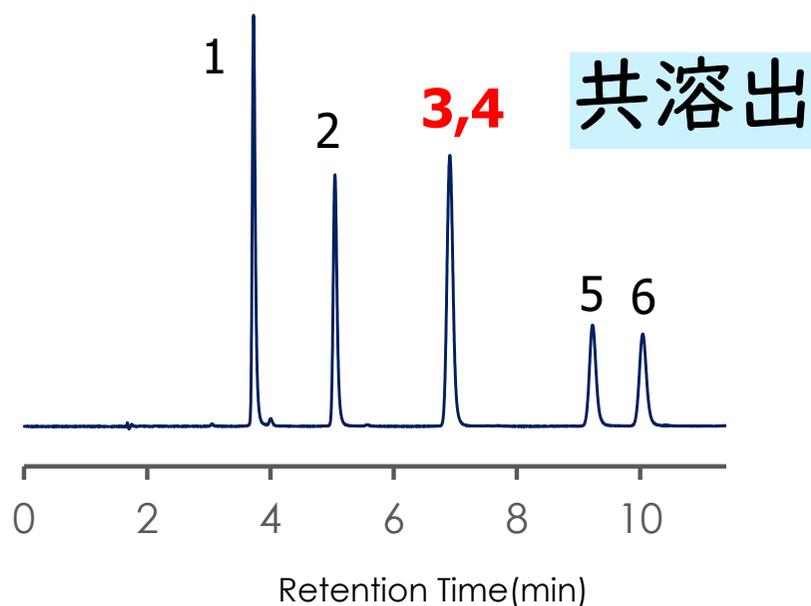
C18(ODS)



3. iso-Butyraldehyde-DNPH



4. n-Butyraldehyde-DNPH



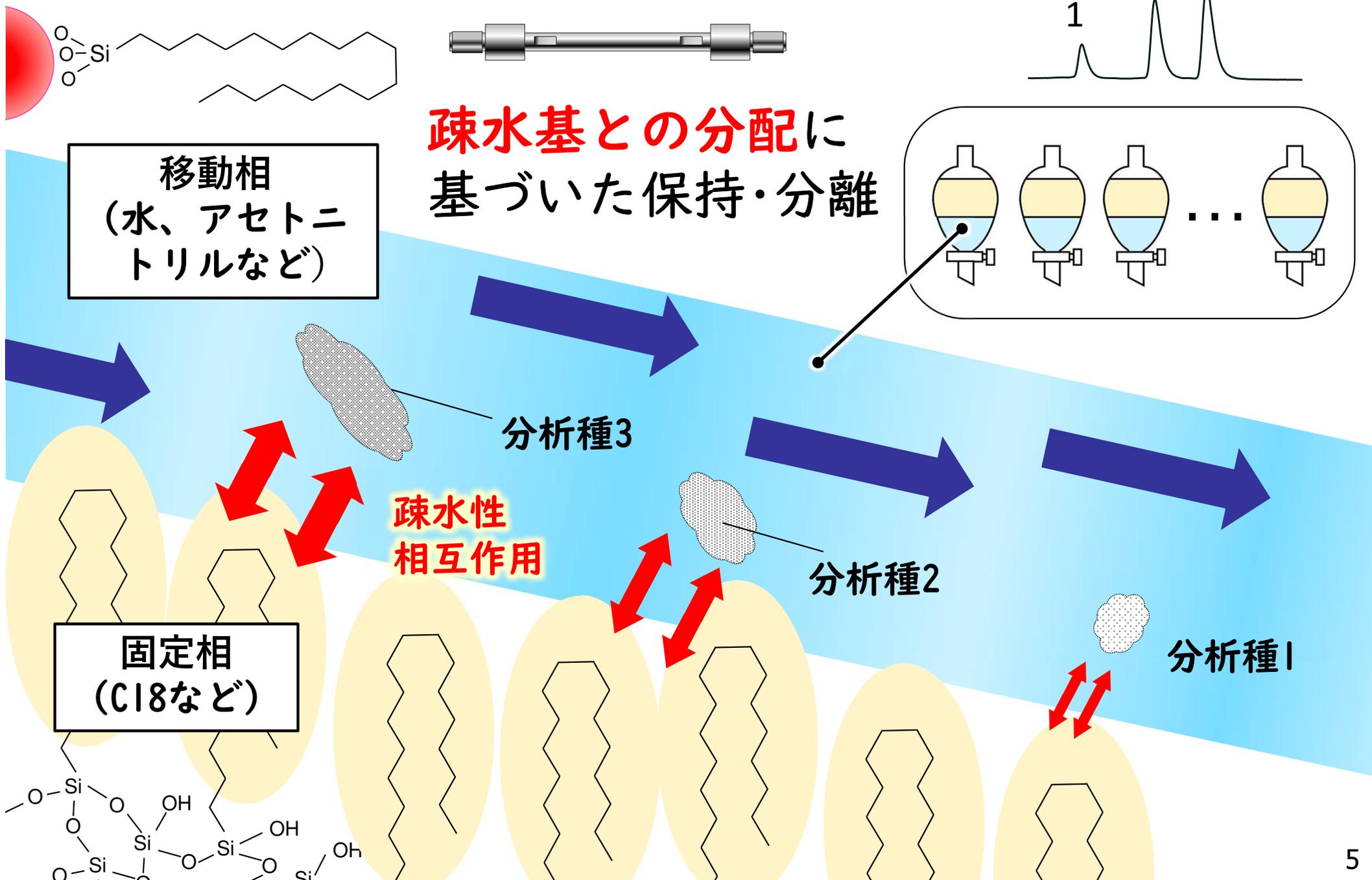
Column: SunShell 2.6 μ m, 150 x 4.6 mm
 Mobile phase: IPA:MeOH:H₂O=25:40:35
 Temperature: 40 °C
 Detection: UV@360 nm

Sample:

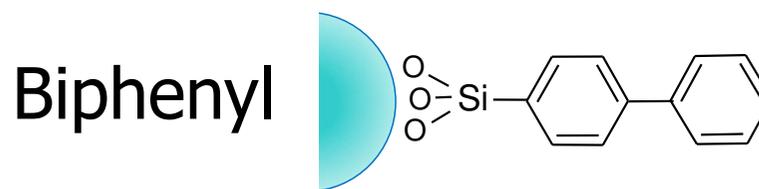
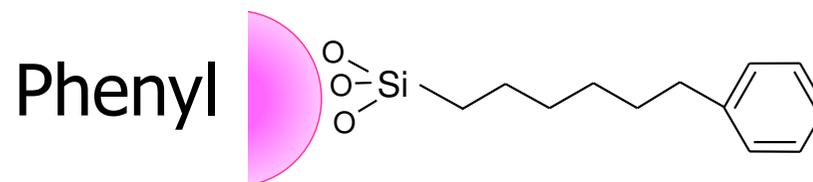
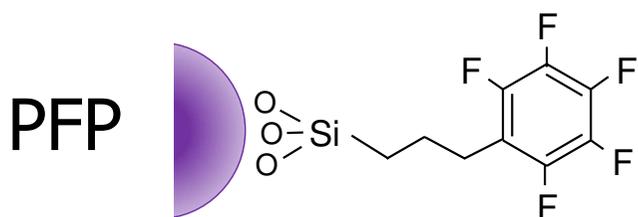
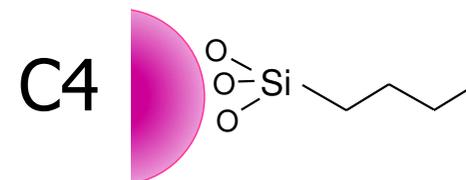
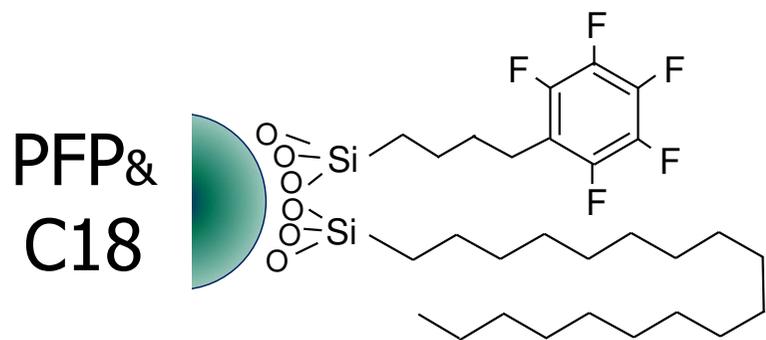
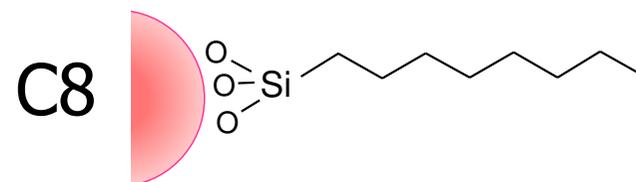
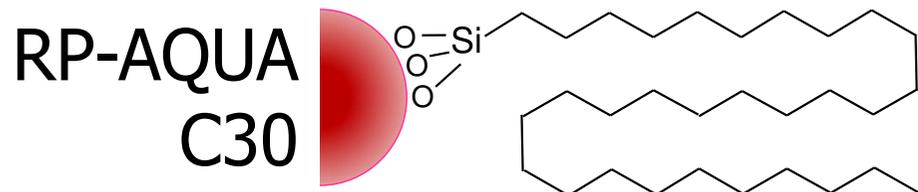
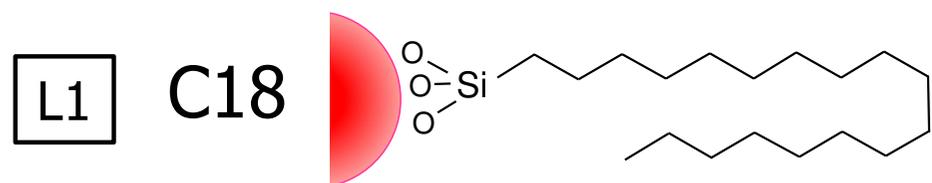
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Acetaldehyde-DNPH | 4. n-Butyraldehyde-DNPH |
| 2. Propionaldehyde-DNPH | 5. iso-Valeraldehyde-DNPH |
| 3. iso-Butyraldehyde-DNPH | 6. n-Valeraldehyde-DNPH |

“疎水性”だけでは分離困難な類縁化合物

逆相分離の基本 (C18カラム)



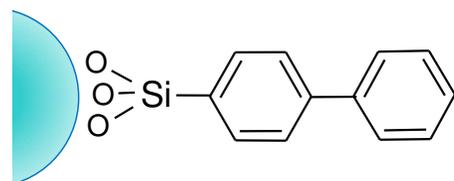
「C18」も色々、逆相カラムも色々



「疎水性以外」の選択性を上手く活用

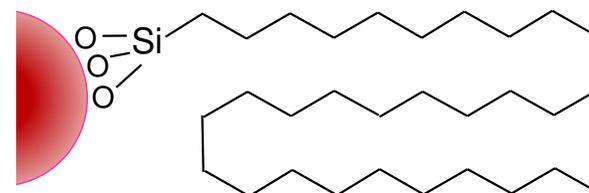


Biphenyl

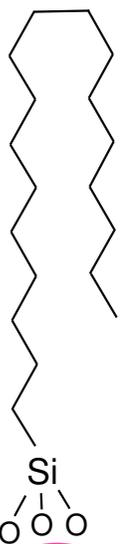


CH- π 選択性

C30

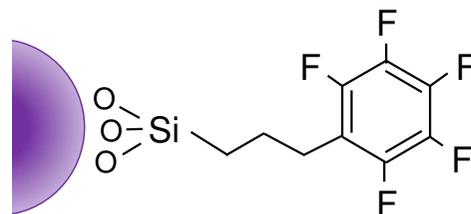


形状認識

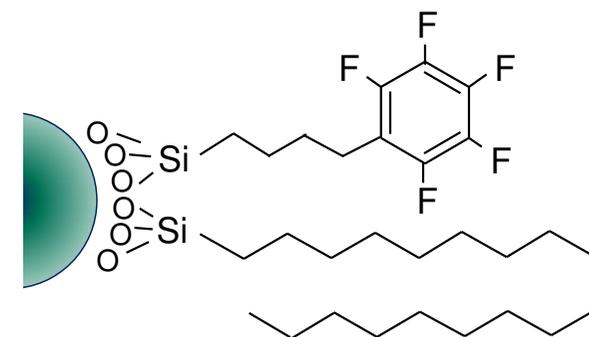


C18

PFP系



双極性間相互作用



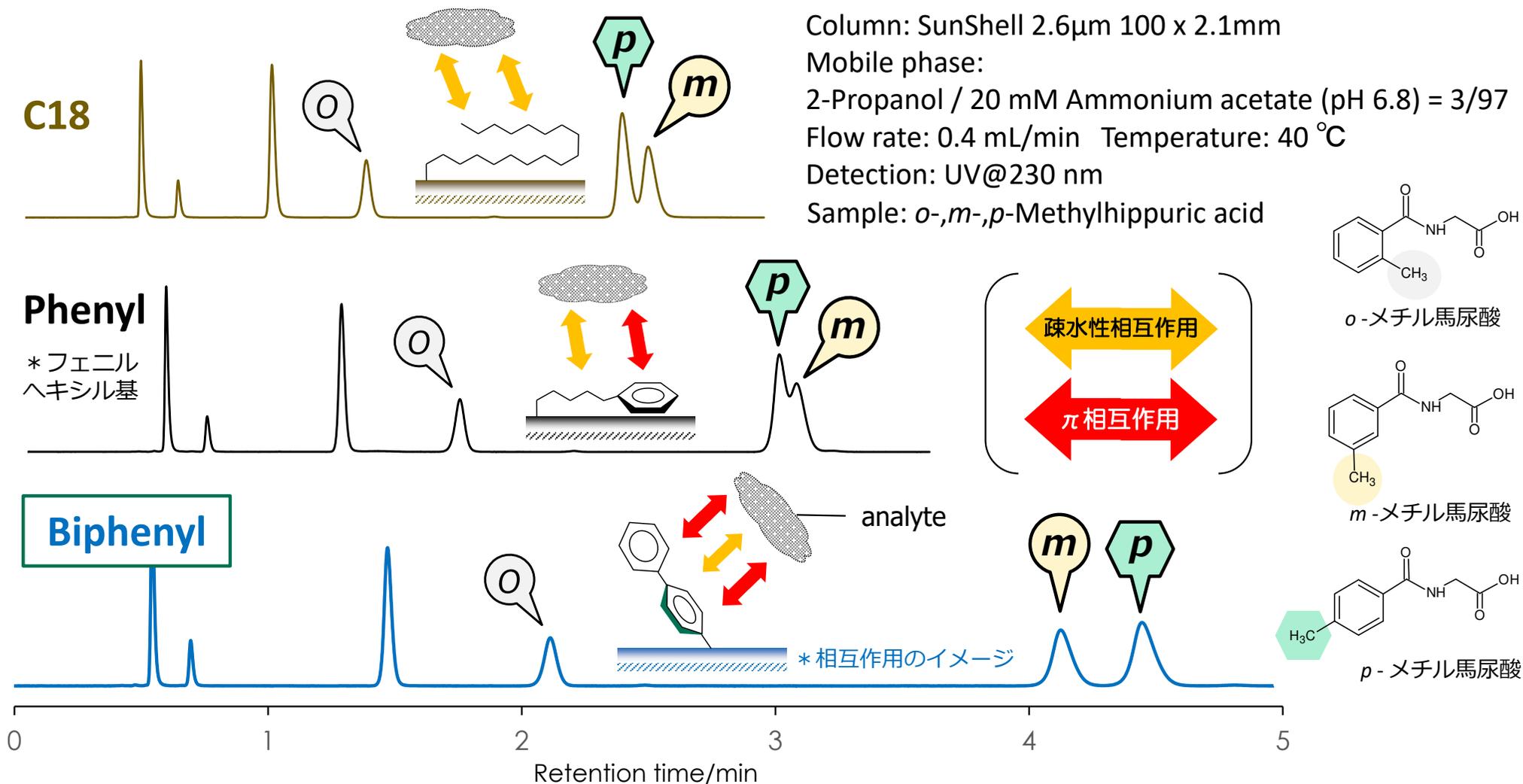
Biphenyl

ChromaNik

CH- π 選択性

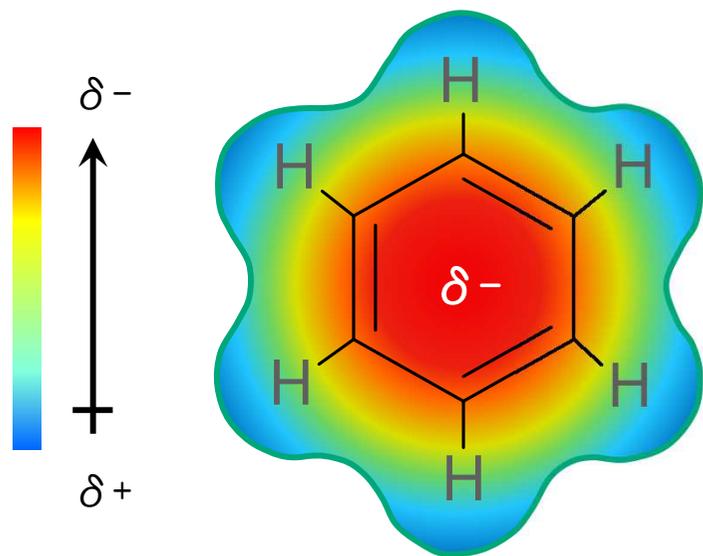
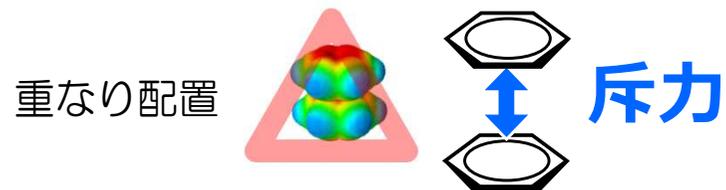
Biphenyl : *o,m,p*-メチル馬尿酸の分離

Biphenylの特徴 : **C18と選択性が変わる (異なる順序で溶出)**



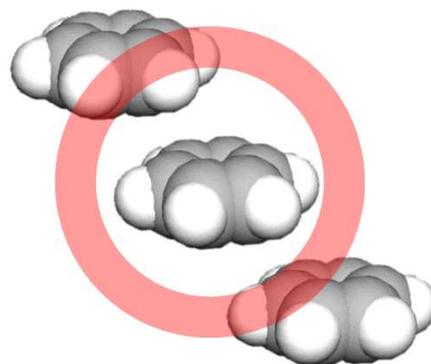
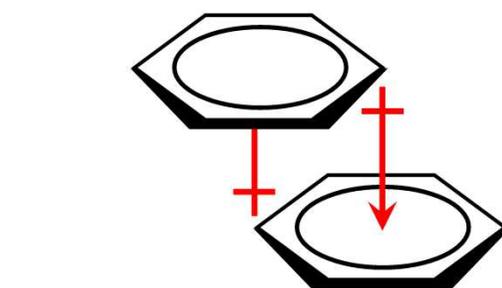
フェニルより強固に、 **π 電子に基づく相互作用** が働く

π-π相互作用の誤解

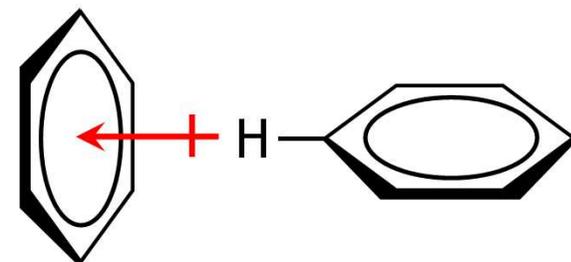


ベンゼンの静電ポテンシャルマップ (イメージ)

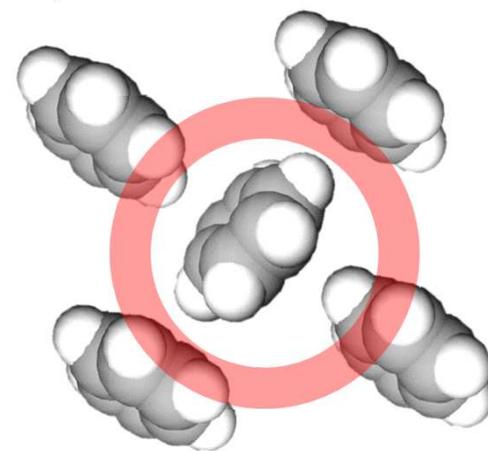
*分子としては無極性でも、相互作用に着目するとフェニルは「**極性基**」。電気陰性度の大きい分子(C他)と結合した**H**を引き付ける。



ずれた平行配置



π-π相互作用



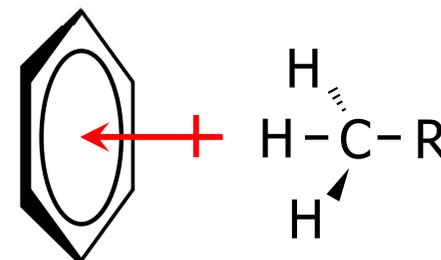
より安定

T字型配置

π-π相互作用：フェニルカラムの特徴と言われるが、共役系（芳香環・多重結合）化合物を **保持するとは限らない。**

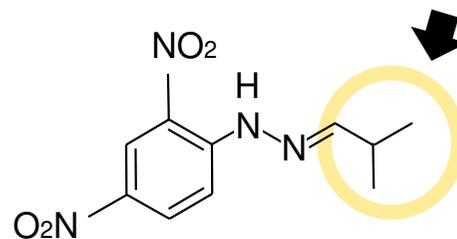
多様なπ相互作用：カチオン-π、ハロゲン-π相互作用、π水素結合（NH-π相互作用、OH-π相互作用）...

逆相条件下で注目：**CH-π相互作用**

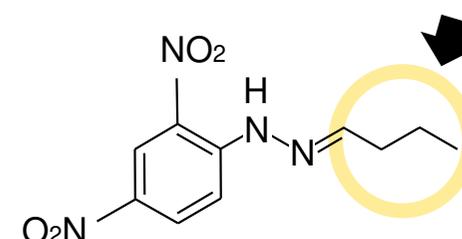


CH- π 相互作用を活かした分離の効果

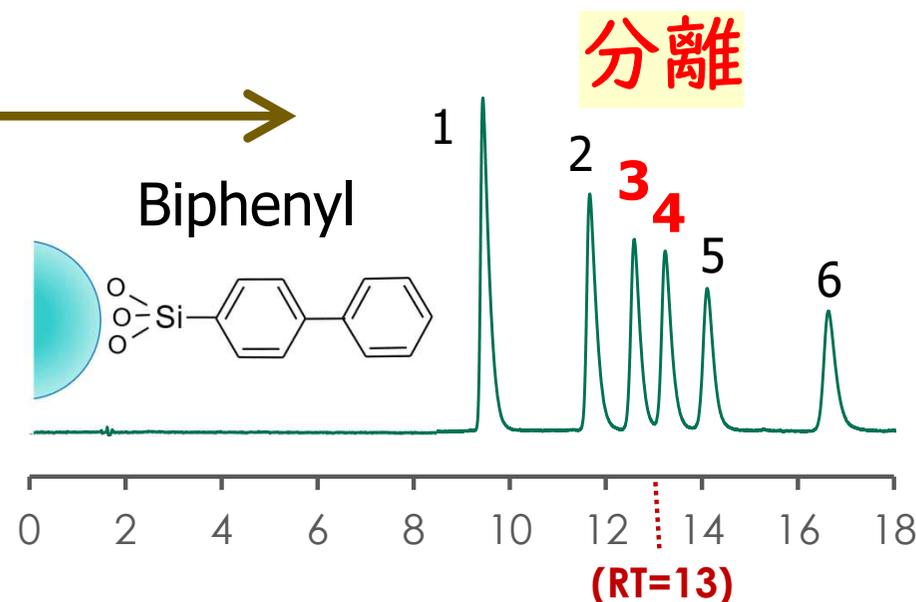
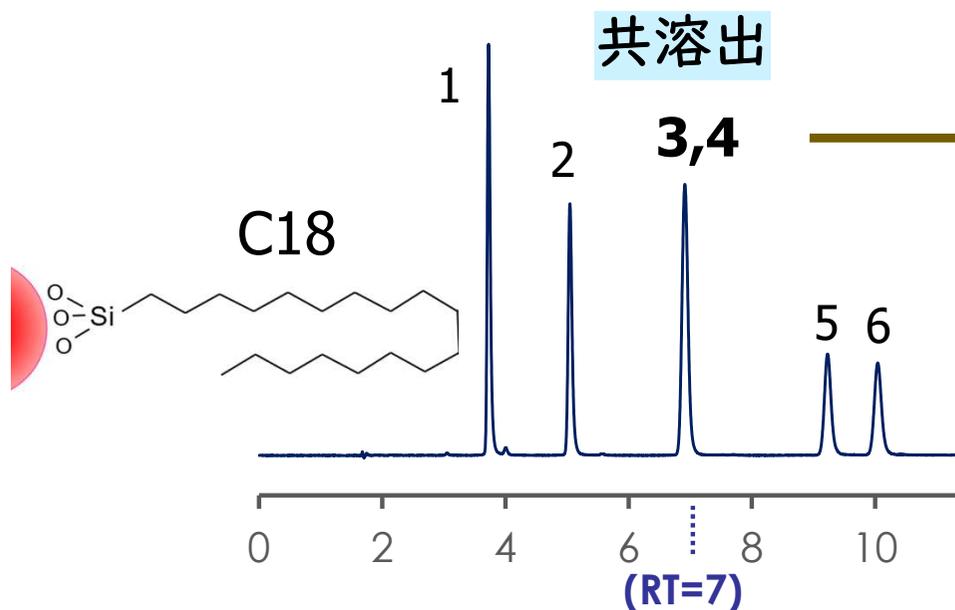
BiphenylのCH- π 相互作用によって、類縁化合物を分離



3. iso-Butyraldehyde-DNPH



4. n-Butyraldehyde-DNPH



保持増大

移動相有機溶媒
選択もポイント

Column: SunShell 2.6 μ m, 150 x 4.6 mm
 Mobile phase: IPA:MeOH:H₂O=25:40:35
 Temperature: 40 °C
 Detection: UV@360 nm

Sample:

1. Acetaldehyde-DNPH
 2. Propionaldehyde-DNPH
 3. iso-Butyraldehyde-DNPH

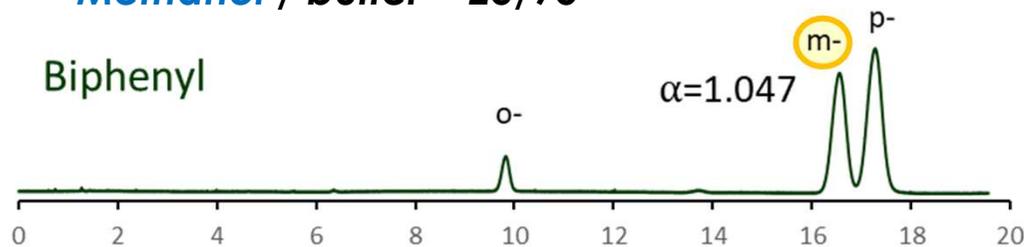
4. n-Butyraldehyde-DNPH
 5. iso-Valeraldehyde-DNPH
 6. n-Valeraldehyde-DNPH

Biphenylカラム：有機溶媒選択のコツ

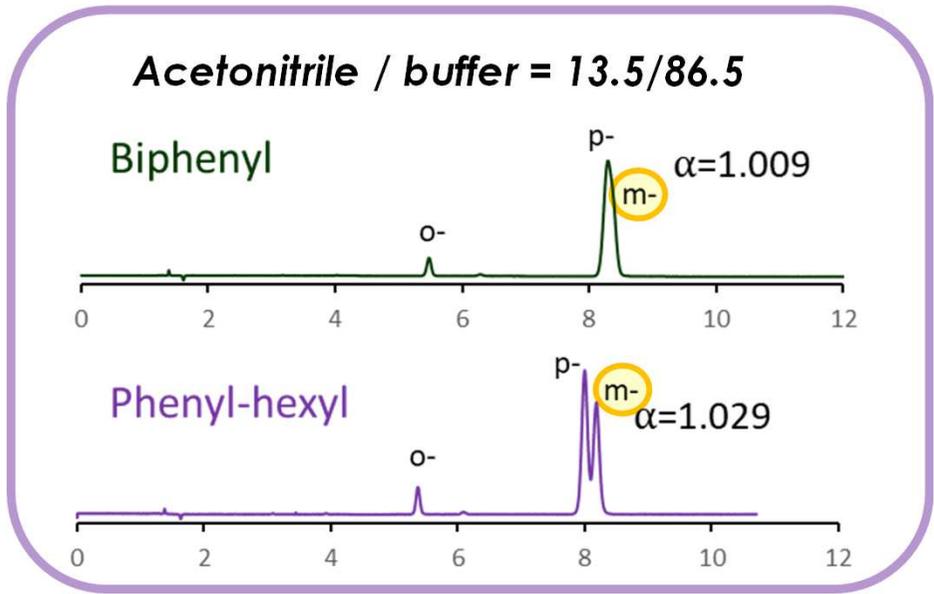
有機溶媒種による分離影響

↓ π 相互作用が抑制される

Methanol / buffer = 25/75

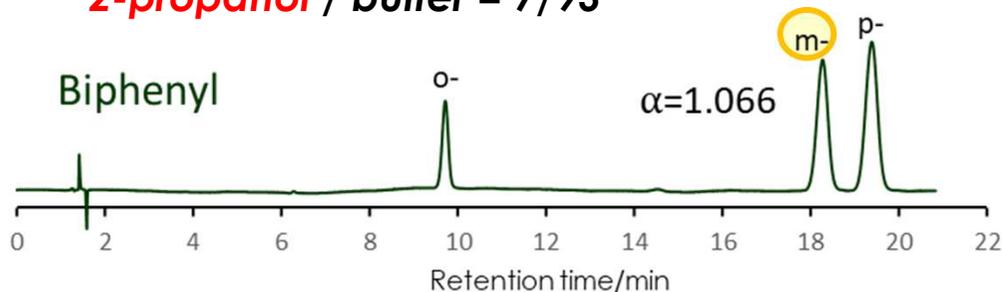


Acetonitrile / buffer = 13.5/86.5

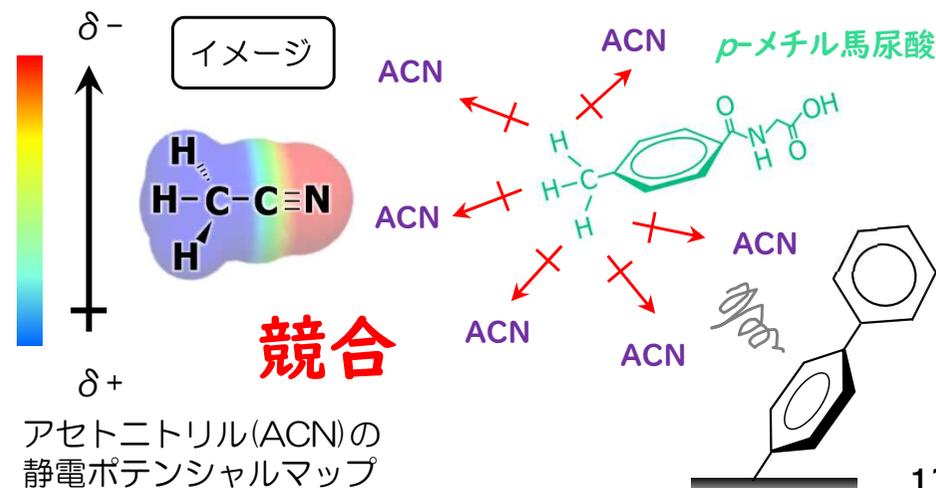


メタノール、2-プロパノールを移動相に用いると、 π 電子に基づく保持選択性が最大限に発揮される。

2-propanol / buffer = 7/93



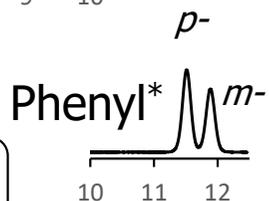
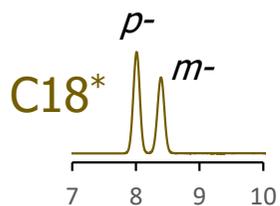
アセトニトリルの三重結合 (π 電子) の影響



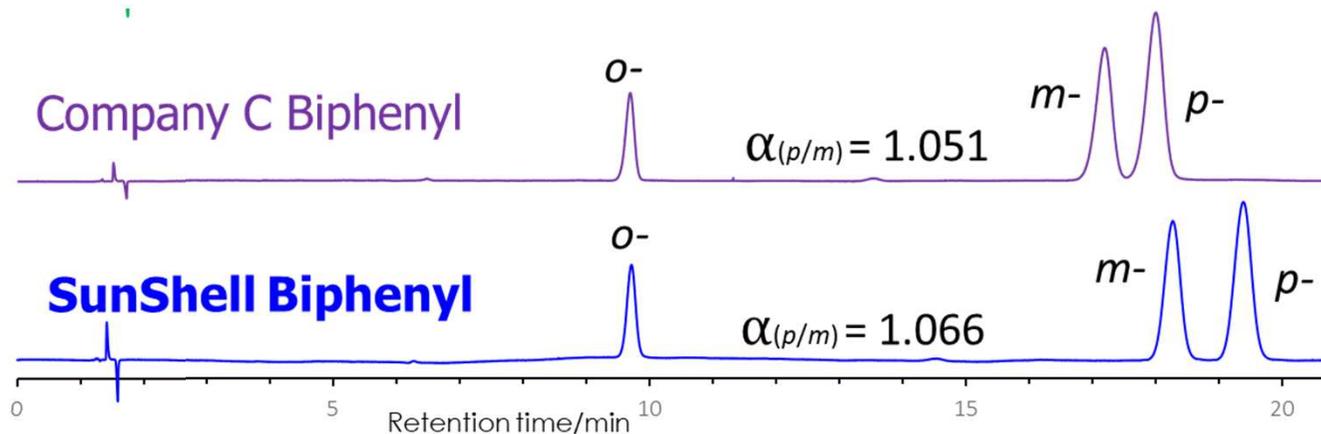
Column: SunShell Biphenyl 2.6 μ m 150 x 4.6 mm
 Mobile phase: Organic solvent/25 mM Phosphate buffer pH 3.0
 Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 40 $^{\circ}$ C Detection: UV@230 nm
 Sample: o-, m-, p-Methylhippuric acid

Biphenylカラムと、「CH- π 選択性」

CH- π 相互作用 : Biphenylと分子内相互作用との綱引き

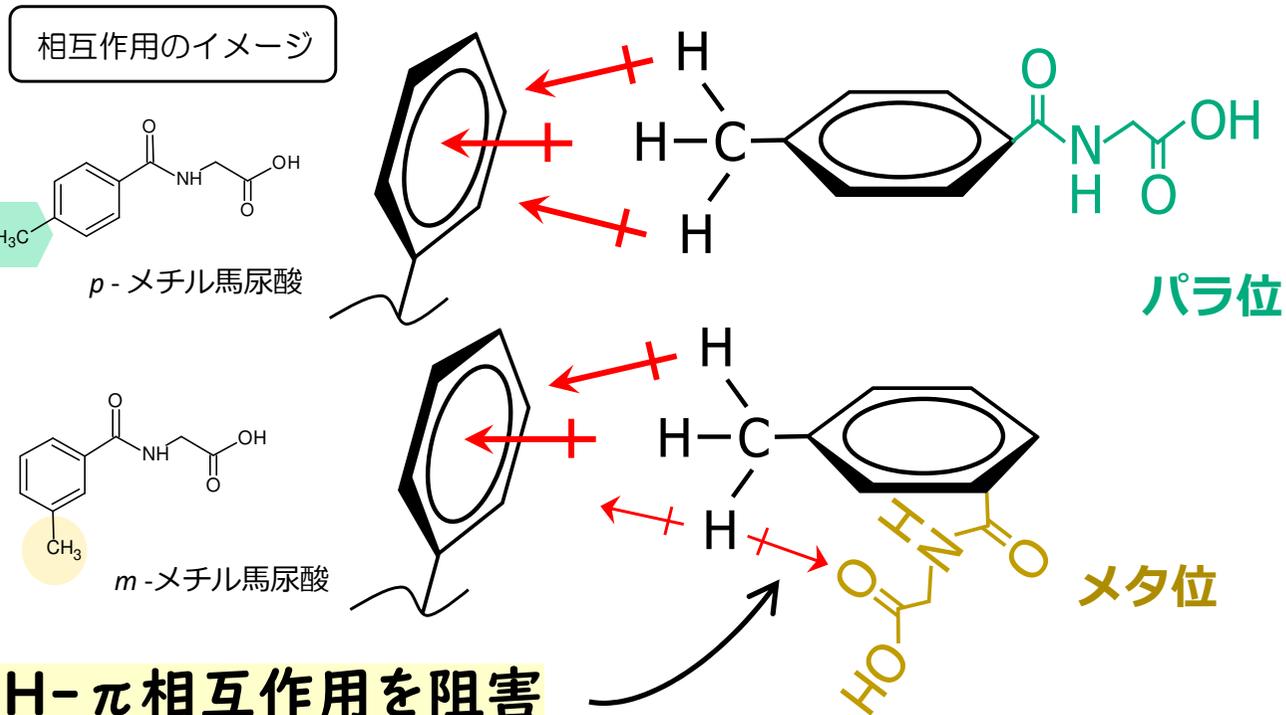


* SunShell
(同条件)



C18、Phenylカラムでの保持はBiphenylより弱く、溶出順序は共に「p-,m-」

Column:
2.6 μm or 2.7 μm (Core-Shell) 150 x 4.6 mm
Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C
Mobile phase:
2-Propanol/25 mM Phosphate buffer (pH 3.0)
Detection:UV@230 nm
Sample: o-, m-, p-Methylhippuric acid

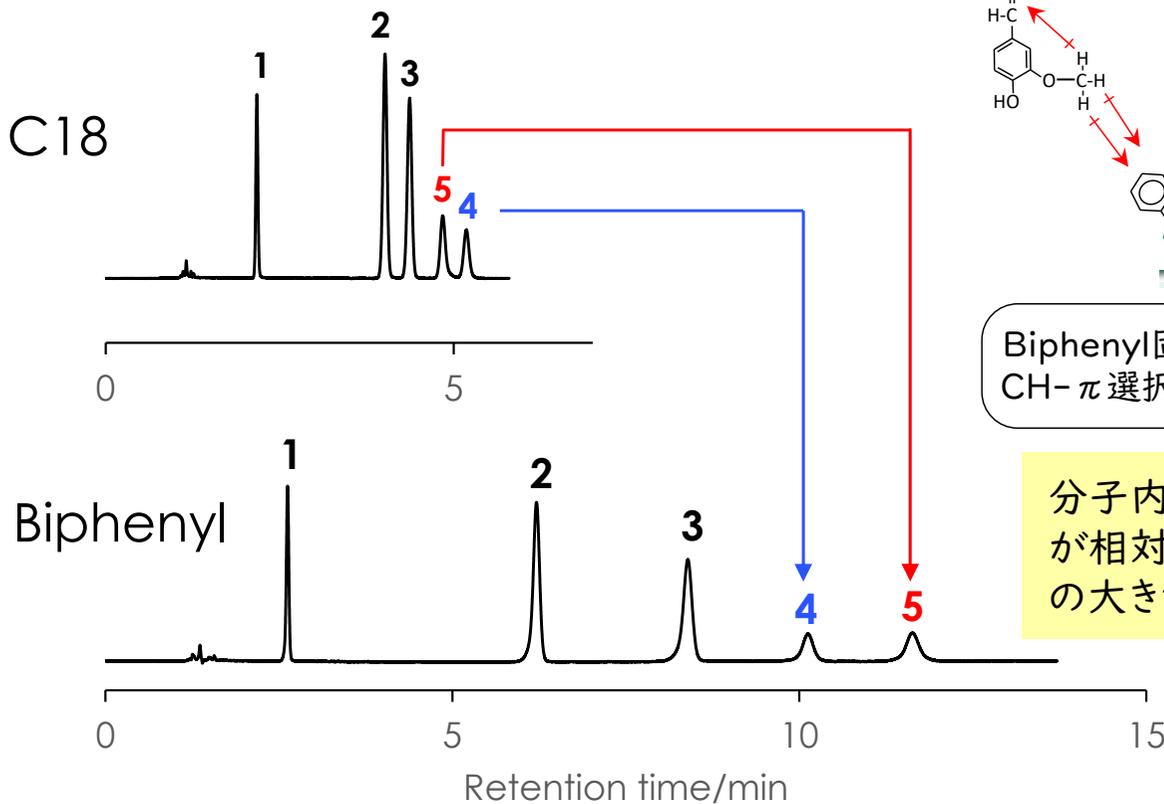


分子内の相互作用が、CH- π 相互作用を阻害

Biphenylアプリケーション：バニリン類

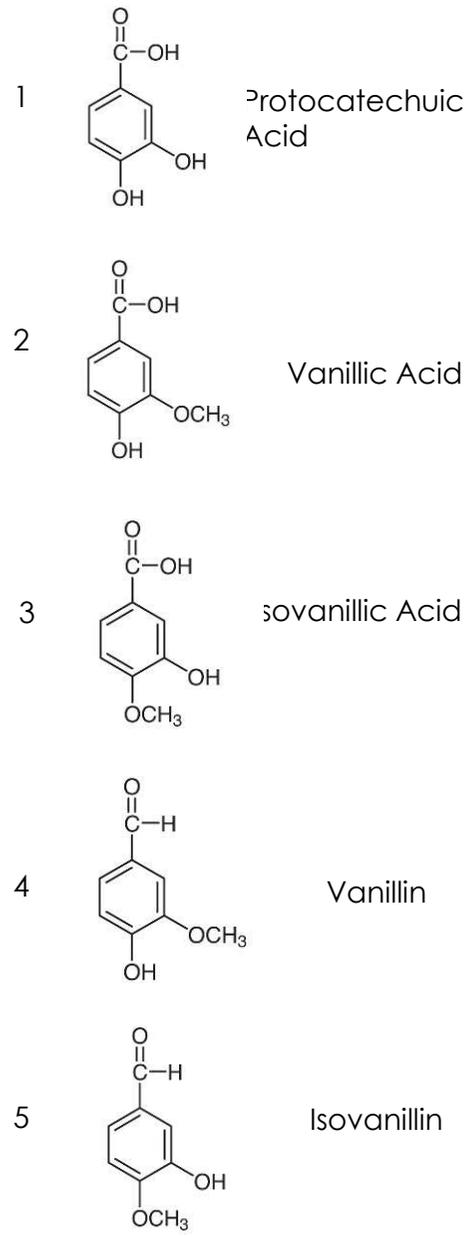
Prominert C18 , Biphenyl

4. Vanillin 5. Isovanillin



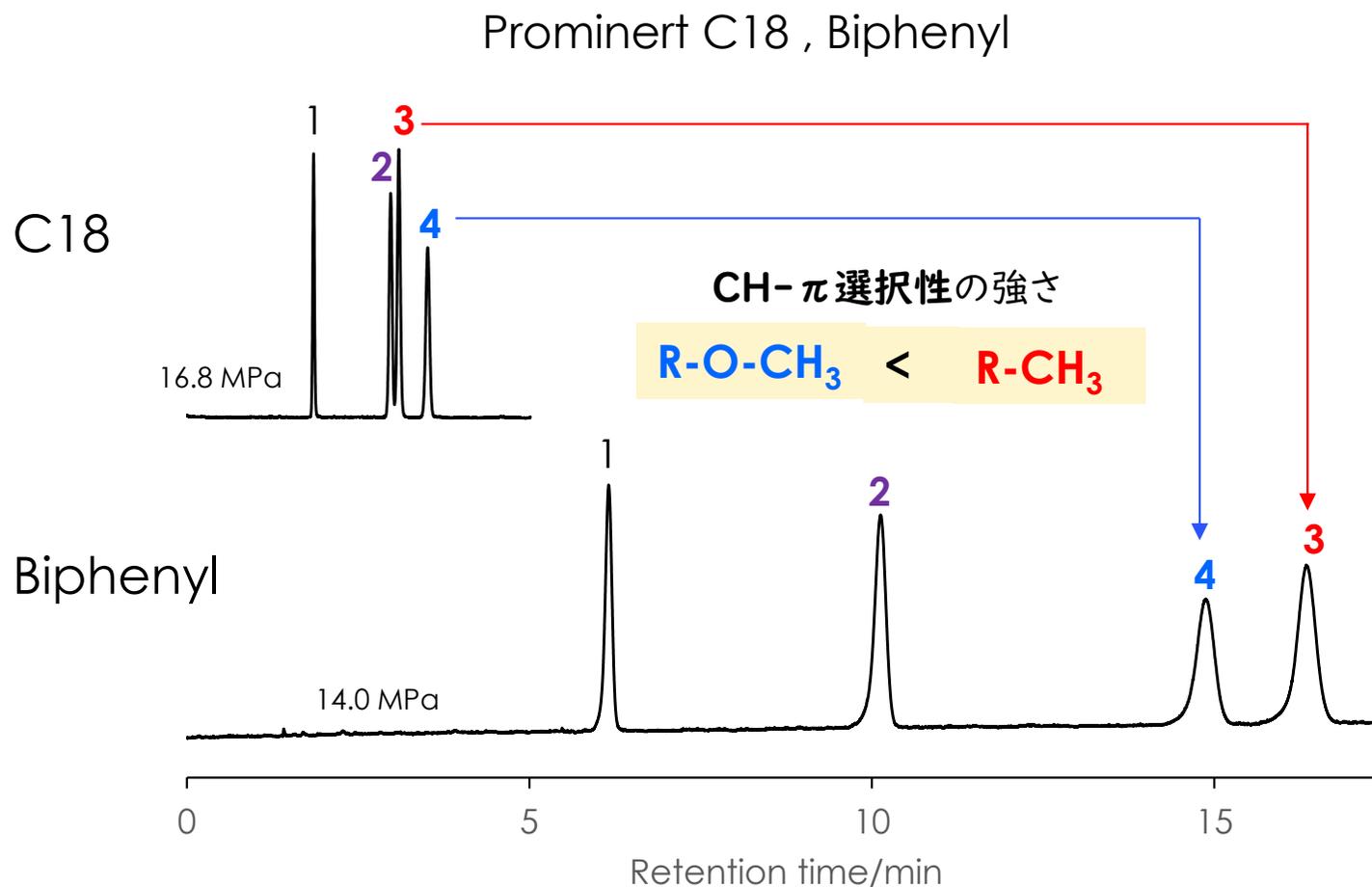
Biphenyl固定相の特徴
CH-π 選択性のイメージ

分子内相互作用
が相対的な保持
の大きさを変える。

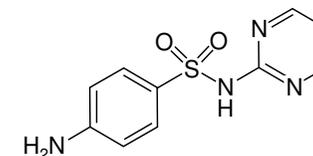


Column: Prominert C18 , Biphenyl 3.5 μm, 150 x 4.6 mm
 Mobile phase: Methanol / 0.1% Phosphoric acid = 25 / 75
 Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Sample: 1 = Protocatechuic Acid
 Temperature: 40 °C 2 = Vanillic Acid , 3 = Isovanillic Acid
 Detection: UV@250nm 4 = Vanillin , 5 = Isovanillin

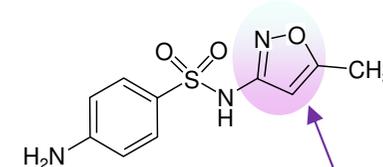
Biphenylアプリケーション：サルファ剤



1 Sulfadiazine



2 Sulfamethoxazole

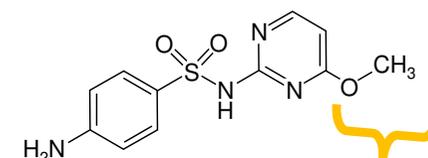


複素環の違い

3 Sulfamerazine



4 Sulfamonomethoxine



Column: Prominert C18 or Biphenyl 3.5 μ m, 150 x 4.6 mm

Mobile phase: Methanol / 50mM Ammonium Acetate = 20 / 80

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

Temperature: 40 °C Sample: 1 = Sulfadiazine 3= Sulfamerazine

Detection: UV@265nm 2 = Sulfamethoxazole 4 = Sulfamonomethoxine

C30、PFP系

ChromaNik

形状認識
双極子間相互作用

C30 : $\alpha, \beta, \delta, \gamma$ トコフェロールの分離

C30の特徴 : C18より、類縁化合物の分離に優れる。

<共通条件>

Mobile phase:

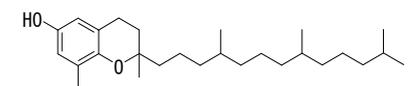
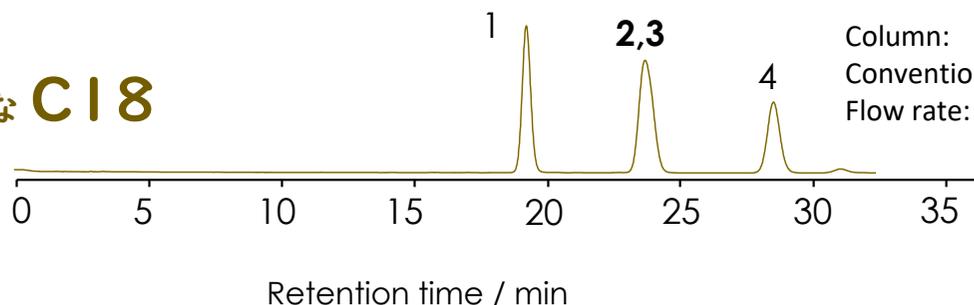
Methanol/water = 97/3

Temperature: 25 °C

Detection: UV@295nm

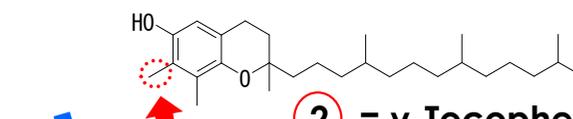
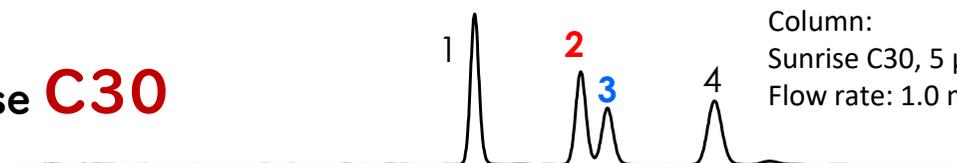
Sample: $\alpha, \beta, \delta, \gamma$ -Tocopherol

一般的な C18

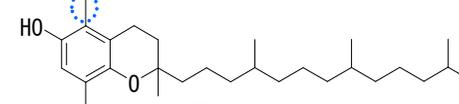


1 = δ -Tocopherol

Sunrise C30

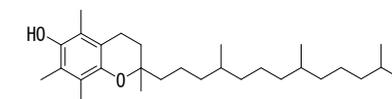
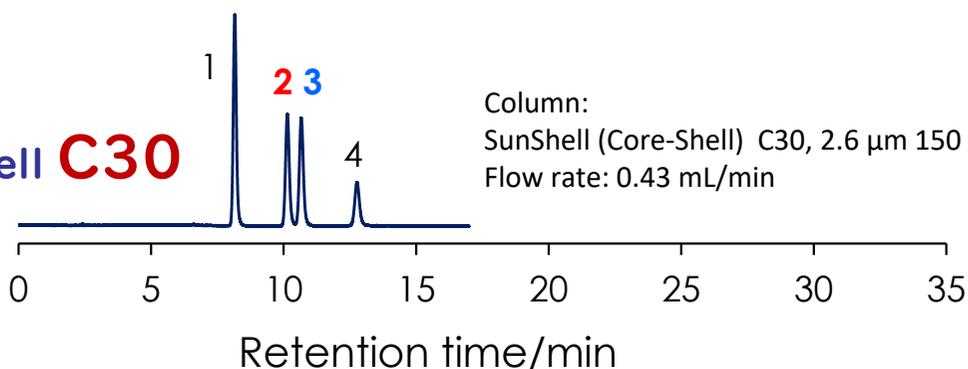


2 = γ -Tocopherol



3 = β -Tocopherol

SunShell C30



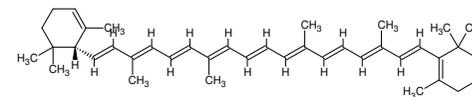
4 = α -Tocopherol

低極性の構造異性体分離に有効 (疎水性メイン)

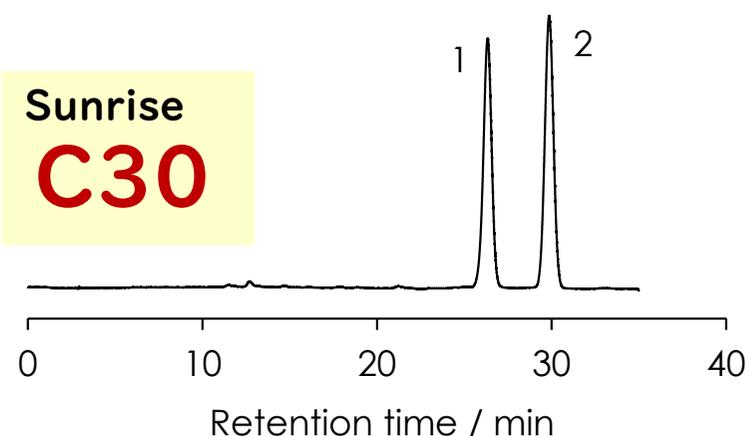
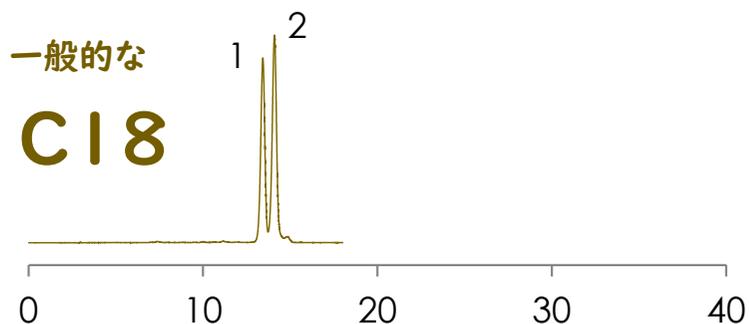
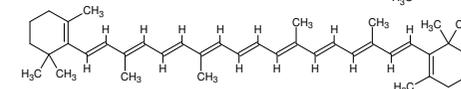
C30カラム：有機溶媒選択のコツ

α, β-カロテン の分離比較 (高溶媒和移動相条件)

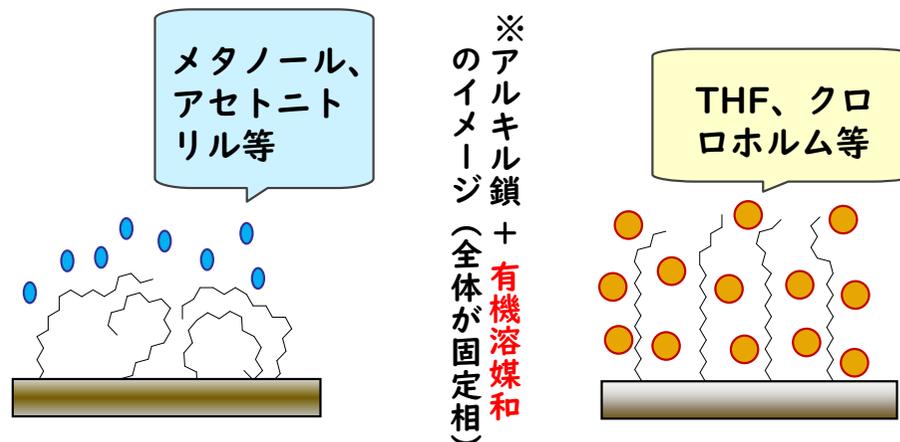
1. α-Carotene



2. β-Carotene



溶解力の高いクロロホルムやTHFを移動相に用いると、**アルキル鎖の溶媒和量が増大する。**



<共通条件>

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

Temperature: 30 °C

Detection: UV at 450 nm

Sample: α, β-Carotene

Column size:

5 μm, 250 x 4.6 mm

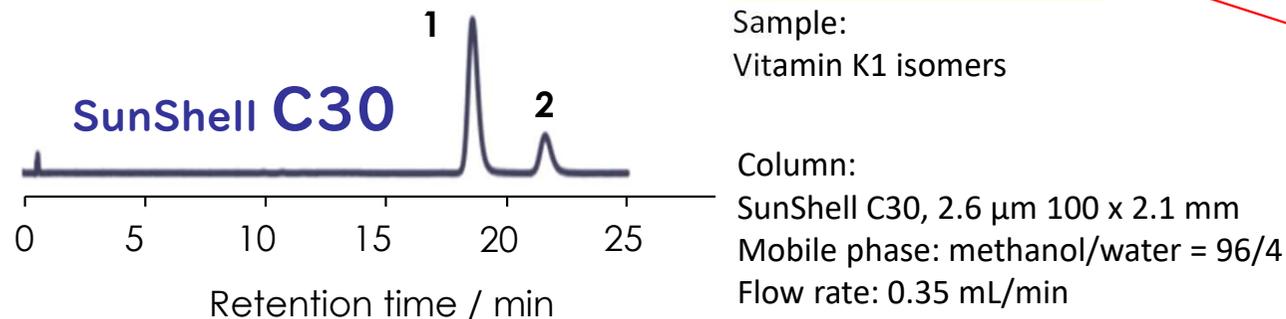
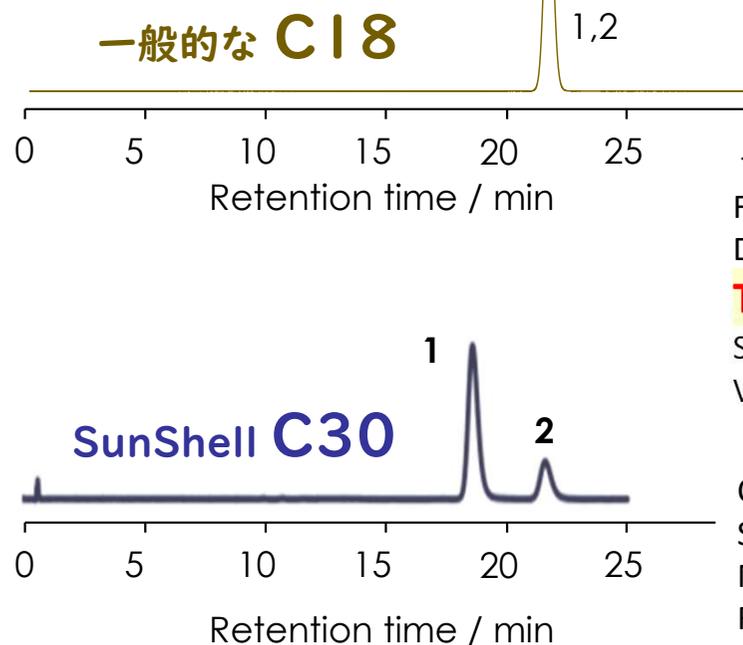
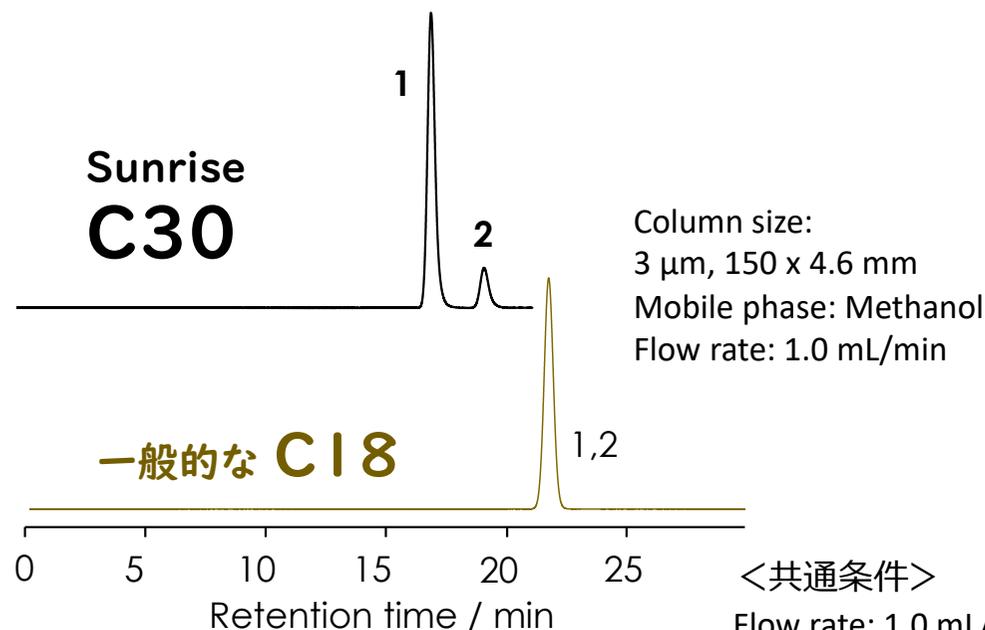
Mobile phase:

CH₃CN/CHCl₃ = 80:20

C30は、疎水性のキャパシティーがC18より大きい。

C30アプリケーション：ビタミンK1

ビタミンK1異性体の分離比較



<共通条件>

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min

Detection: UV@250 nm

Temperature: 15 °C

Sample:

Vitamin K1 isomers

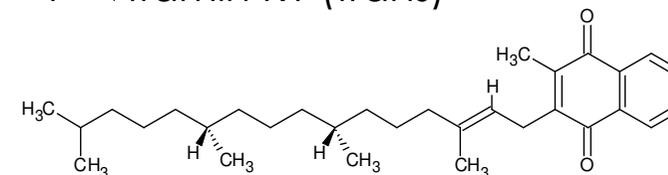
Column:

SunShell C30, 2.6 μ m 100 x 2.1 mm

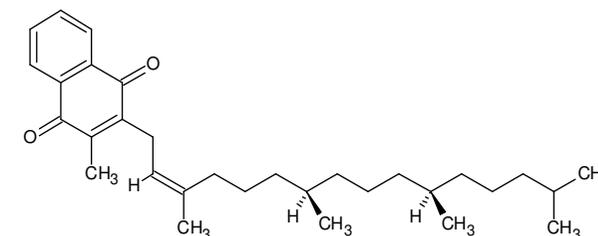
Mobile phase: methanol/water = 96/4

Flow rate: 0.35 mL/min

1 = Vitamin K1 (trans)



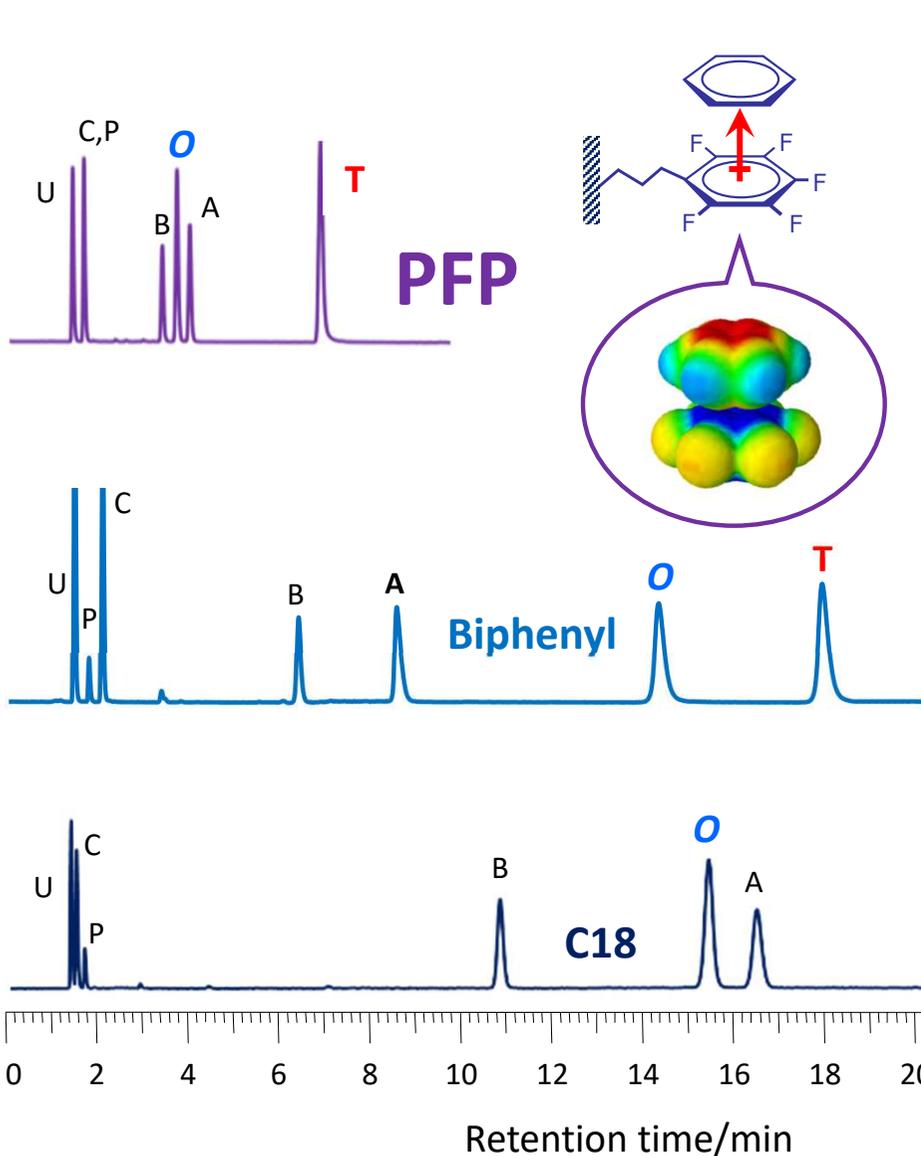
2 = Vitamin K1 (cis)



温度もカギ
(低温ほど高分離)

PFP : o-ターフェニル、トリフェニレン

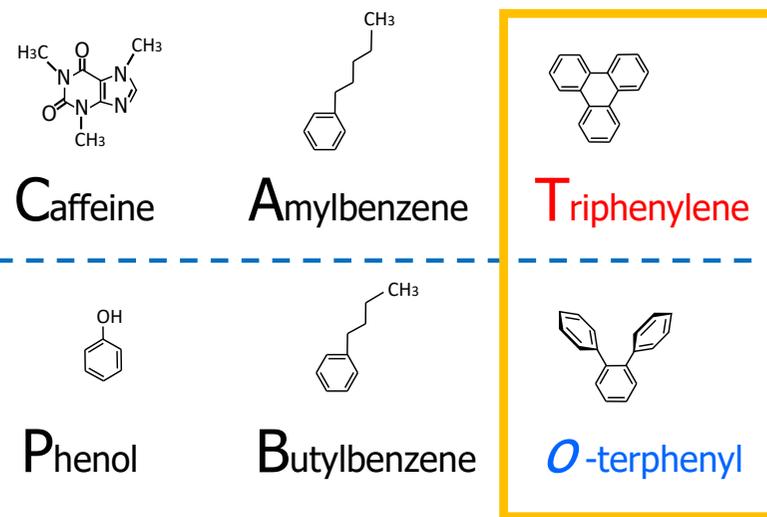
PFPの特徴：形状認識能（立体・平面選択性）に優れる。



Sample
(for Batch test)

Uracil (to)

芳香環
を認識



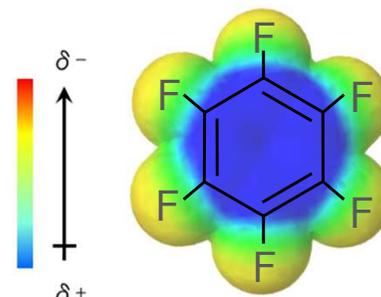
Column : SunShell 2.6 μ m, 150 x 4.6 mm Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min
Mobile phase: CH₃OH/H₂O=75/25 Temperature: 40 °C

分離特性	水素結合性	疎水性	立体選択性
分離係数 (k/k)	α (C/P)	α (A/B)	α (T/o)
PFP	1.00	1.31	2.38
Biphenyl	1.82	1.44	1.28
C18	0.39	1.60	1.46

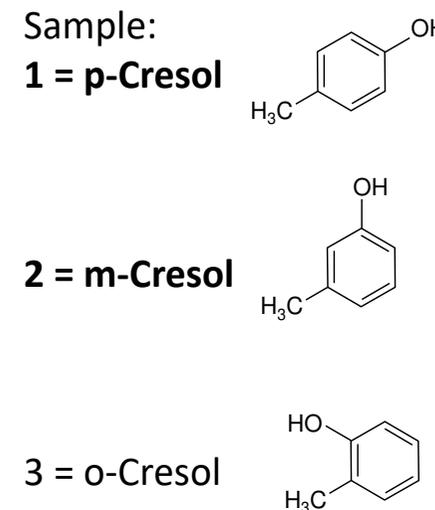
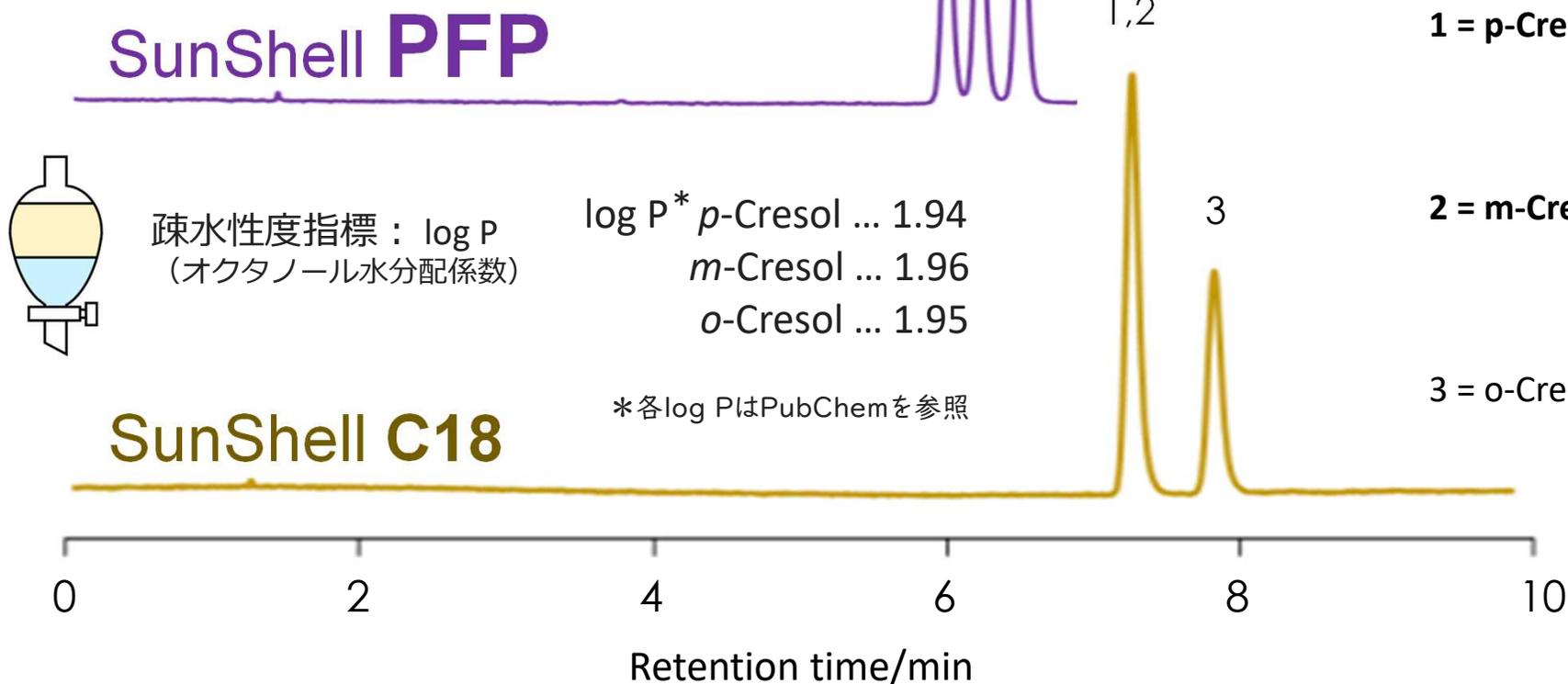
PFPアプリケーション：クレゾール異性体

⇄ 双極子間相互作用

極性基を含む類縁化合物
(置換位置の違い)の認識。

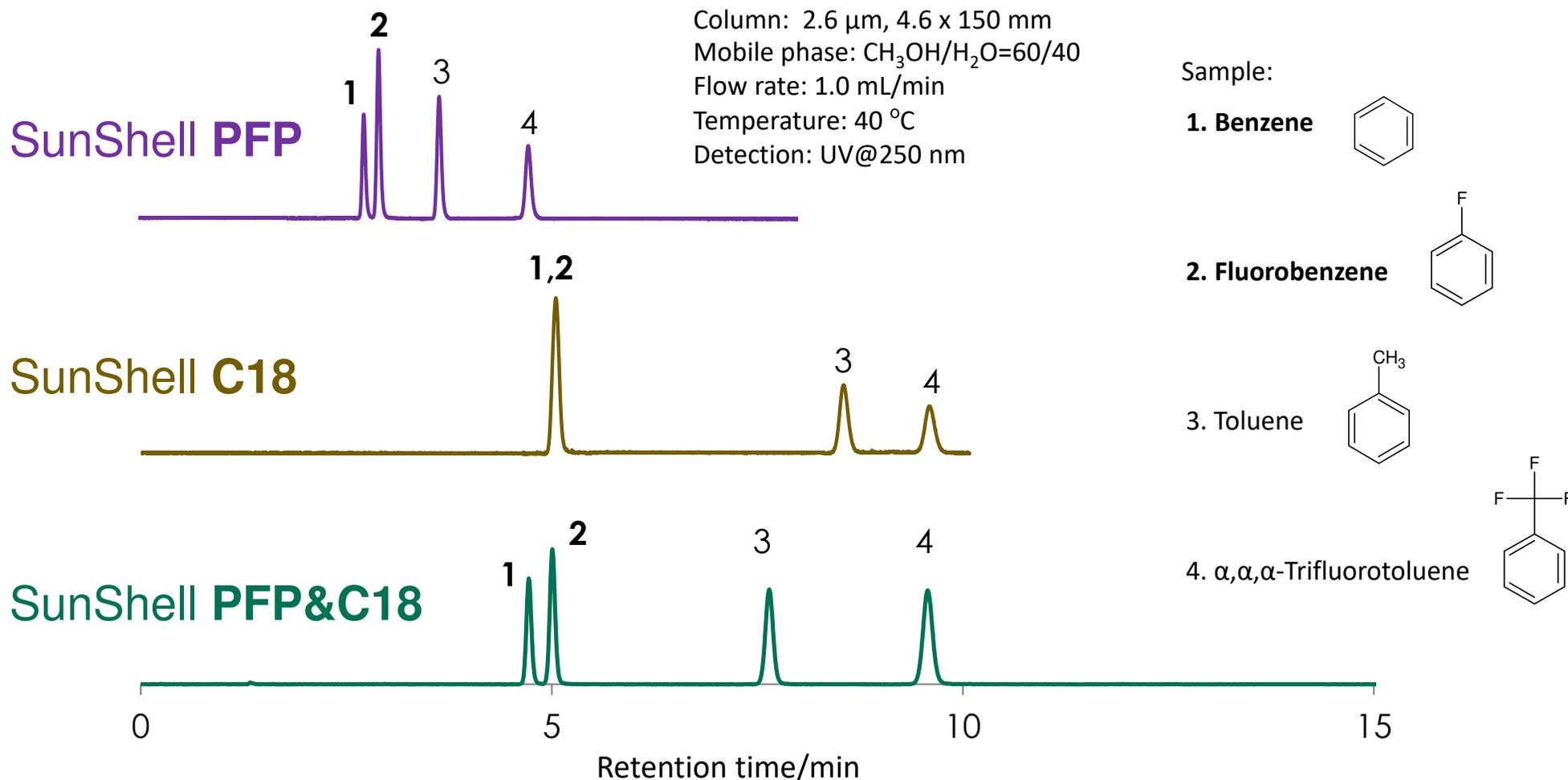


Column size:
2.6 μm 150 x 4.6 mm
Mobile phase:
CH₃OH/H₂O=40/60
Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min
Temperature: 25 °C
Detection: UV@250 nm



ハロゲン選択性と、PFP&C18融合固定相

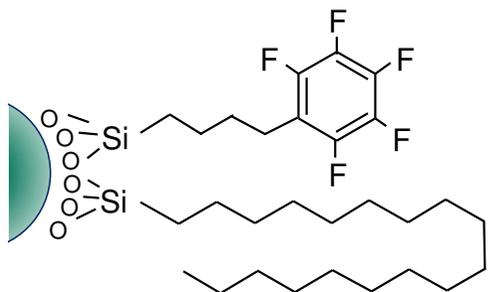
「PFP&C18」の特徴：PFPの選択性と、C18の保持性



PFP,及びPFP&C18は、極性置換基の認識能が高い。

「PFP&C18」の特性 ～ PFPとの違い～

PFP&C18は、疎水性を付与と共に**安定性を向上**（約3倍）



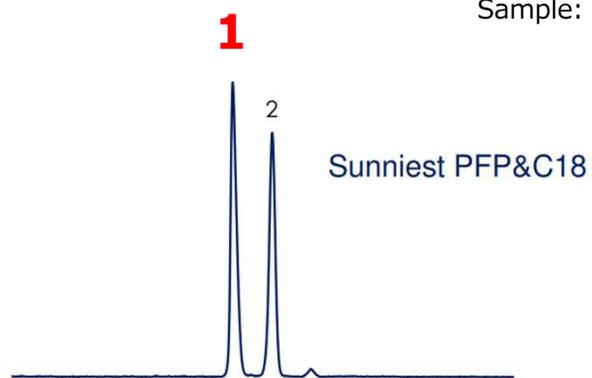
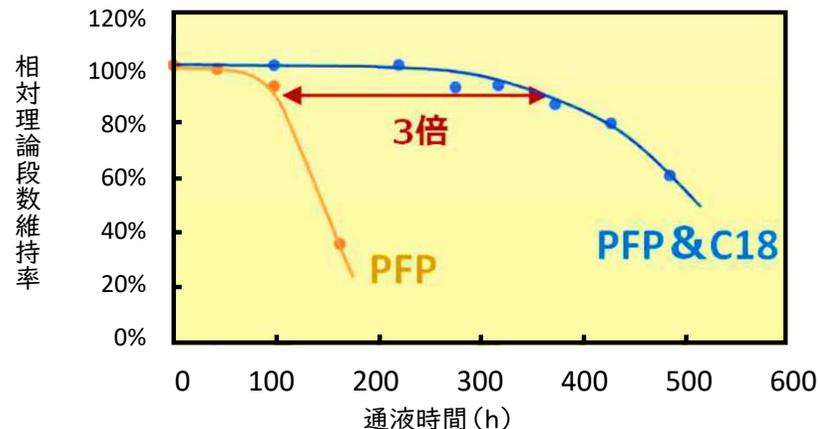
Column: Sunniest 5 μm , 2.1m x 150mm

耐久性テスト条件

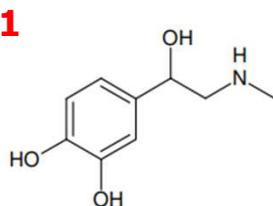
Mobile phase: CH₃OH/20mM Phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) = 70/30
Flow rate: 0.2 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C

理論段数測定条件 (右図)

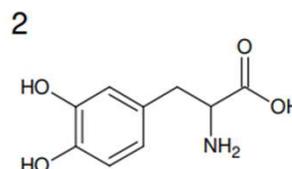
Mobile phase: CH₃OH/H₂O=70/30 (PFP&C18)
CH₃OH/H₂O=60/40 (PFP)
Flow rate: 0.2 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C
Sample: Acenaphthene



Sunniest PFP&C18

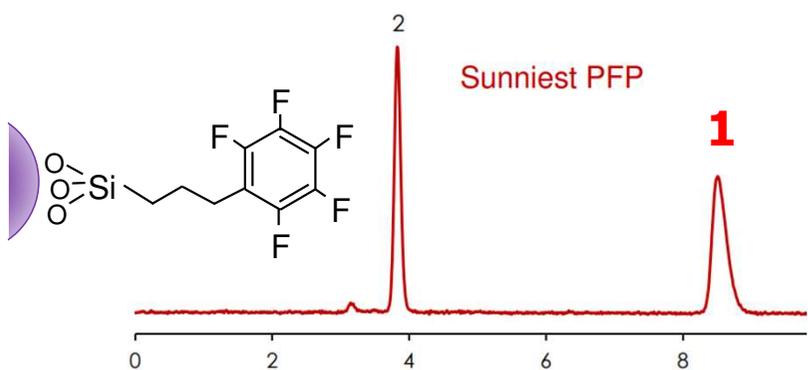


Epinephrine



Levodopa

Column: 5 μm, 150 x 4.6 mm
Mobile phase:
12.5 mM Ammonium Formate(pH3)
Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min
Temperature: 25 °C
Detection: UV@260 nm
Sample:1.Epinephrine, 2.Levodopa



Sunniest PFP

PFPとは、分離選択性が一部異なる。

類縁化合物向け、カラム選択（まとめ）

Biphenyl CH- π 選択性（ π 電子に基づく保持特性）

- CH基の位置/分子内相互作用の差を認識

C30 形状認識（アルキル基の相互作用を拡張）

- 低極性の構造異性体(cis,trans等)を認識

PFP, PFP&C18 双極子間相互作用（&ハロゲン選択性）

- 極性置換基の有無・位置の違いを認識