# 水100%移動相でも使える 次世代逆相カラム: 耐久性アップ・ピーク対称性アップ

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# 通常の逆相カラムの水100% 移動相条件での問題点

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# ・保持の減少・再現性の低下 ・カラム寿命の低下

(どのpHでも有機溶媒を含まない移動相が最も劣化が早い)

# 従来のアルキル基の寝込みによる説明の元となったと思われる論文

#### The Sorption Behavior of Alkyl Bonded Phases in Reverse-Phase, High Performance Liquid Chromatography

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Figure 2. A scaled representation of octadecyl chains chemically bonded to the surface of silica gel showing solvophobic aggregation of the bonded ligands. Appropriate coverage data for this phase was taken from Table II. The white circle on the cluster represents a benzene sized solute molecule. solutes become larger solutes (right o). It is seen that as the solutes become larger, the curves become more nearly linear, and this is consistent with the interpretation that for larger solutes even the longer bonded phases are incapable of completely utilizing the large solute surface area. Apparently, even larger or "deeper" aggregations of bonded alkyl chains would be needed to approach a liquid-like interaction.

The possibility that these effects result from an exclusion phenomena due to restricted entrance of some solutes into pores in the silica matrix seems unlikely. In Figure 5 linear changes of k' with carbon percentages with the large solutes (anthracene and chrysene) and flattened curves for the smaller solutes can be seen. The opposite trend would be expected if the larger solutes were seeing progressively less stationary phase as they were being restricted from entering the pores because of increasing blockage by the longer chain alkyl silane reagents. On the other hand, if it is maintained that benzene and naphthalene are suffering exclusion from the pores with increased carbon coverage and anthracene and chrysene never enter the smaller pores at all, then at the lesser carbon coverages benzene and naphthalene should be encountering proportionally more of the bonded stationary phase than the larger solutes. It is found, however, that the difference in ln k' values between solutes in the linear portion of the k' vs %

1979年

アルキル基の寝込みに 関する論文

C18の寝込みについて記述されている

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#### SOLUTE–SOLVENT INTERACTIONS ON THE SURFACE OF REVERSED PHASES

#### I. STATIONARY PHASE INTERACTIONS AND THEIR DEPENDENCE ON BONDING CHARACTERISTICS

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#### SUMMARY

The retention characteristics of a number of "brush"- and "bulk"-type reversedphase column packing materials that are commercially available for high-performance liquid chromatography are examined in the situation where an abrupt change in mobile phase from pure methanol to pure water occurs. It is shown that the brushtype reversed phases are slow to come into equilibrium with pure water, and in contact with water it would appear that the hydrocarbon chains dispersively interact with themselves. This dispersive intramolecular interaction of the hydrocarbon chains. results in a reduction in effective chromatographic surface area and consequently anomalously low retentive characteristics. In contact with solvent containing 10%(w/v) or more of organic solvent such as methanol, the brush-type materials exhibit normal retention characteristics. The bulk or polymeric bonded phases, however, equilibrate rapidly with water, and due to their more rigid structure do not appear to exhibit dispersive intramolecular interactions and thus exhibit normal retention characteristics. The bulk or polymeric type reversed phases, therefore, are to be preferred for examining solute-solvent/stationary phase interactions due to their more consistent chromatographic properties.

has a lower retention volume for alcohol than RP-2 and only slightly greater than RP-8. A possible explanation for this anomalous effect has been put forward by Lochmuller and Wilder<sup>3</sup> and by Gilpin and Squires<sup>4</sup>, who suggest that under certain conditions the hydrocarbon chains of a brush-type reversed phase can interact more strongly with themselves than with the surrounding mobile-phase. Hydrocarbon chains can only exhibit dispersive interactions, and thus they will compete for either water or an adjacent hydrocarbon chain to interact with. Obviously, if only dispersive interactions are considered, hydrocarbon-hydrocarbon interactions will be much stronger than hydrocarbon-water interactions. It follows that the stationary phase could agglomerate and, therefore, could have a greatly reduced effective chromatographic surface area. It is possible that it will adopt a spatial arrangement where the chains are lying almost flat upon the surface. This would, in effect, reduce the effective chromatographic surface area very significantly and could account for the extensive reduction in retention capacity of the aggregated bonded phase. This would explain why the RP-2 bonded phase retains the solute to a greater extent than **RP-18** in pure water and also explains why at higher alcohol concentrations where the hydrocarbon chains could move more freely in the mobile phase the retention characteristics are reversed and exhibit normal elution behavior. Originally in contact with wet methanol, the hydrocarbon chains would be free to move in the solvent, and the methanol between the chains would permit them to remain apart as the dispersive interactions between the hydrocarbon chains and the methanol are more nearly equivalent to the interactions between the chains themselves. However, when in contact with water, the methanol would slowly diffuse from between the hydrocarbon chain matrix, permitting the chains to interact with each other and collapse onto the surface with the resulting reduction in effective chromatographic surface area. Thus, the retention voltaima2009h新技術說明会9月4日e distribution coefficient and

#### 従来のアルキル基の寝込みによる説明

#### 1999年アルキル基の寝込みによる保持減少の記述のある報文

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FIGURE 2: Chromatograms illustrating the practical impact of bonded-phase collapse. Shown are (a) a chromatogram generated after a water wash and 170 column volumes of additional mobile-phase flushing, (b) a chromatogram generated after a water wash and 90 column volumes of additional mobile-phase flushing, and (c) a normal chromatogram. See text for discussion. Peaks: 1 = uracil, 2 = nitroethane, 3 = phthalic acid, 4 = 4chloroaniline, 5 = 3-cyanobenzoic acid, 6 = 3,5-dimethylaniline, 7 = 1-nitrobutane.

## 保持の減少の本当の原因は?

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### 細孔からの移動相の抜け出し

### ODSカラムの保持挙動(水100%)



条件 カラム:ODS 4.6 x 150 mm 移動相:水 カラム圧力:6.0MPa カラム出口以降: 1.7MPa 流速: 1.0 mL/min 温度: 40 °C 検出: RI 試料: 1. 亜硝酸ナトリウム 2. 2-プロパノール

\Rightarrow 再現性がない

保持時間:5.40minから0.41minに減少



ポンプを止め圧力がOになったら、すぐにカラムIN側に密栓をする。



## 水100%移動相条件下で保持が減少する理由

#### カラム内のODS粒子

#### 移動相:水

充填剤に圧力がかかっている場合 ポンプを停止し充填剤に圧力がからなくなると



細孔内に移動相が 満たされている状態



細孔内から移動相が 抜け出た状態

細孔内から移動相が抜けた後、16MPa以上の圧力をかけないと戻らない。

細孔内に移動相を戻すためには有機溶媒を70%以上含む移動相に置換しなくてはならない。

# 細孔から移動相を抜け出させるためにどんな力が作用しているか?

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# 毛管作用

#### 毛管現象とは

#### (岩波 理化学辞典 第5版)

液体中に細い管(毛細管)を立てると、管内に おいて液面が管外よりも上がりまたは下がる現 象。液体分子間の凝集力と液体と管壁の間の 付着力との大小関係により、液体が管を濡らす (付着力が大きい)ときは液面は上昇し、濡らさ ないときは下降する。管の内外の液面の高さの 差を*h*、管の半径をr、液体の密度を *Q*、液体の 表面張力を $\gamma$ 、接触角を $\theta$ 、重力加速度をgと すれば、 $h=2\gamma\cos\theta/r\rho q table data$ 

#### 毛管現象 Capillarity, Capillary phenomenon



毛管現象





内径0.5mmのガラス管内で 赤インクは6cm上昇する。こ の場合に作用してる圧力は 0.006気圧である。内径が 1µmでは30m上昇し、3気圧 の圧力が作用していること になる。

カラムを大気圧状態にして、移動 相を充填剤の細孔から抜け出さ せるために必要な圧力は1気圧 である。充填剤の細孔の大きさを 考慮すると毛管現象によりこの1 気圧は簡単に発生する。 新技術説明会9月4日

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## 濡れる(wetting)とは

『液体と物質の表面との接触角が 90度より小さい状態である』

『液体と物質の表面との接触角が 90度より大きい場合は濡れてない 状態である』





『蓮の葉の上に水滴が存在する, この 場合蓮の葉は水に濡れているか?』



細孔内でもODS表面に水は濡れない(接触角は90度以上) Jaima2009 新技術説明会9月4日



## 逆相固定相のアルキル基: 寝込んでいるのか(Ligand Collapse) または立ち上がっているのか?

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ー般的にはアルキル基は立ち上がってい ると考えられている しかし視点を変えると違った見方ができる

#### 有機溶媒中でのオクタデカンの状態



### C18表面上での溶媒和の概略図

メタノール

アセトニトリル

テトラヒドロフラン







オクタデシル基は寝込み,表面に少量のメタ ノールが溶媒和している メタノールと同様に,オ クタデシル基は寝込ん でおり,表面にアセト ニトリルが溶媒和して いる

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オクタデシル基は立ち 上がっており,全体に テトラヒドロフランは溶 媒和している

## 水100%移動相で使用可能C18

#### ★水との接触角を90度に近づけている



### **耐酸性加速試験** 0.5%TFA, pH1.3



#### 耐久性試験条件

Column: Sunniest RP-AQUA, 5µm 4.6x150 mm Mobile phase: 0.5% TFA Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 60 °C

#### 保持時間測定条件

Column: Sunniest RP-AQUA,  $5\mu m$  4.6x150 mm Mobile phase:  $CH_3OH/H_2O=75/25$ Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C Sample: 1 = Uracil 2 = Amylbenzene

## 耐アルカリ性試験 緩衝液のみpH8



#### 耐久性試験条件

Column: Sunniest RP-AQUA, 5µm 4.6x150 mm Mobile phase: 20mM Phosphate buffer pH8.0 Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C

#### 理論段数測定条件

Column: Sunniest RP-AQUA, 5µm 4.6x150 mm Mobile phase: 10mM Phosphate buffer pH7.0 Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C Sample: 1 = Thymine





Column: Sunniest RP-AQUA, 5µm 4.6x150 mm Mobile phase: 10mM Phosphate buffer pH7.0 Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C and 25°C Sample: 1 = Cytosine 2 = Uracil 3 = Thymidine 4 = Uridine 5 = Thymine 40℃でのチミンの保持時間の変化 (ポンプ送液1時間停止毎に測定)



緩衝液のみの移動相を用いた場合の保持の再現性を試験しました。毛管作用により、ポンプを停止し充填剤周りの 圧力を大気圧にすると、通常のC18カラムは細孔内からの 移動相の抜けだしが起こり、保持時間は大幅に減少しま すが、Sunniest RP-AQUAはほとんど細孔内からの抜け出 しは起こっておらず、97%以上の再現性を示しました。

## 緩衝液のみの移動相での分離例

◆水溶性ビタミン



Retention time/min

Column: Sunniest RP-AQUA, 5µm 4.6x150 mm Mobile phase: 40mM Phosphate buffer pH6.8 Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C Detection: UV@250nm Sample: 1 = Nicotinic acid, 2 = Pyridoxal, 3 = Pyridoxine, 4 = Nicotinamide



Column: Sunniest RP-AQUA,  $3\mu m$  4.6x150 mm Mobile phase: 20mM Phosphate buffer pH6.0 Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C Detection: UV@250nm Sample: 1 = 5'-GDP, 2 = 5'-GMP, 3 = 5'-ATP, 4 = 5'-ADP, 5 = 5'-AMP



## カテキンおよびうまみ成分の分離



# 水溶性ビタミンの分離例 I



Column: Sunniest RP-AQUA 5 µm, 150 x 4.6 mm i.d. Mobile phase: A) 20mM Ammonium acetate B) Acetonitrile/ A solution (20:80) Time (min) 5 0 20 25 %B (%) 0 0 100 100 Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min Temperature: 40 °C Detection: UV@250 nm Sample: 1= Nicotinic acid 2 = Pyridoxine HCI Vitamin  $B_6$ 3 = Nicotinamide 4 = Thiamine HCI Vitamin  $B_1$ 5 = Folic acid $6 = Riboflavin Vitamin B_2$ 

まとめ

◆逆相カラムは水移動相が細孔から抜け出すため,保 持時間が減少する

◆この細孔内からの水移動相の抜け出しは毛管作用に より起こる

◆他社C18 AQ typeは疎水性を下げているので、耐久性 が劣る

◆オクタコサン基結合Sunniest RP-AQUAは、アルキル 基が長いため、水移動相でも保持の再現性が得られる
◆Sunniest RP-AQUAは疎水性を下げていないため、耐 久性を犠牲にしていない