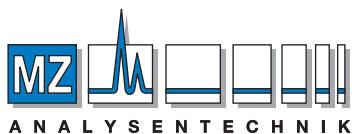


# HALO®



**AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR**

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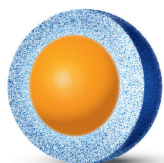
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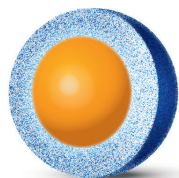
DISCOVER THE ADVANTAGES OF HALO® AND HALO® BIOCLASS  
FUSED-CORE® COLUMNS

# HALO®

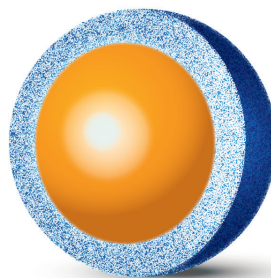
## SMALL MOLECULE



2 micron particle

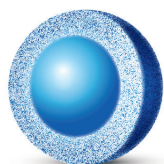


2.7 micron particle

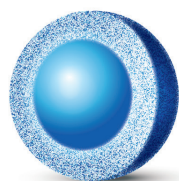


5 micron particle

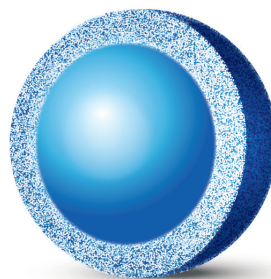
## BIOCLASS



2 micron particle

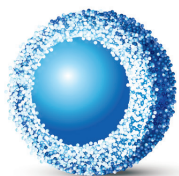


2.7 micron particle

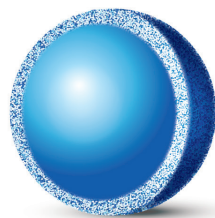


5 micron particle

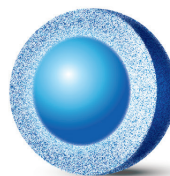
### PEPTIDE



2.7 micron particle



3.4 micron particle



2.7 micron particle

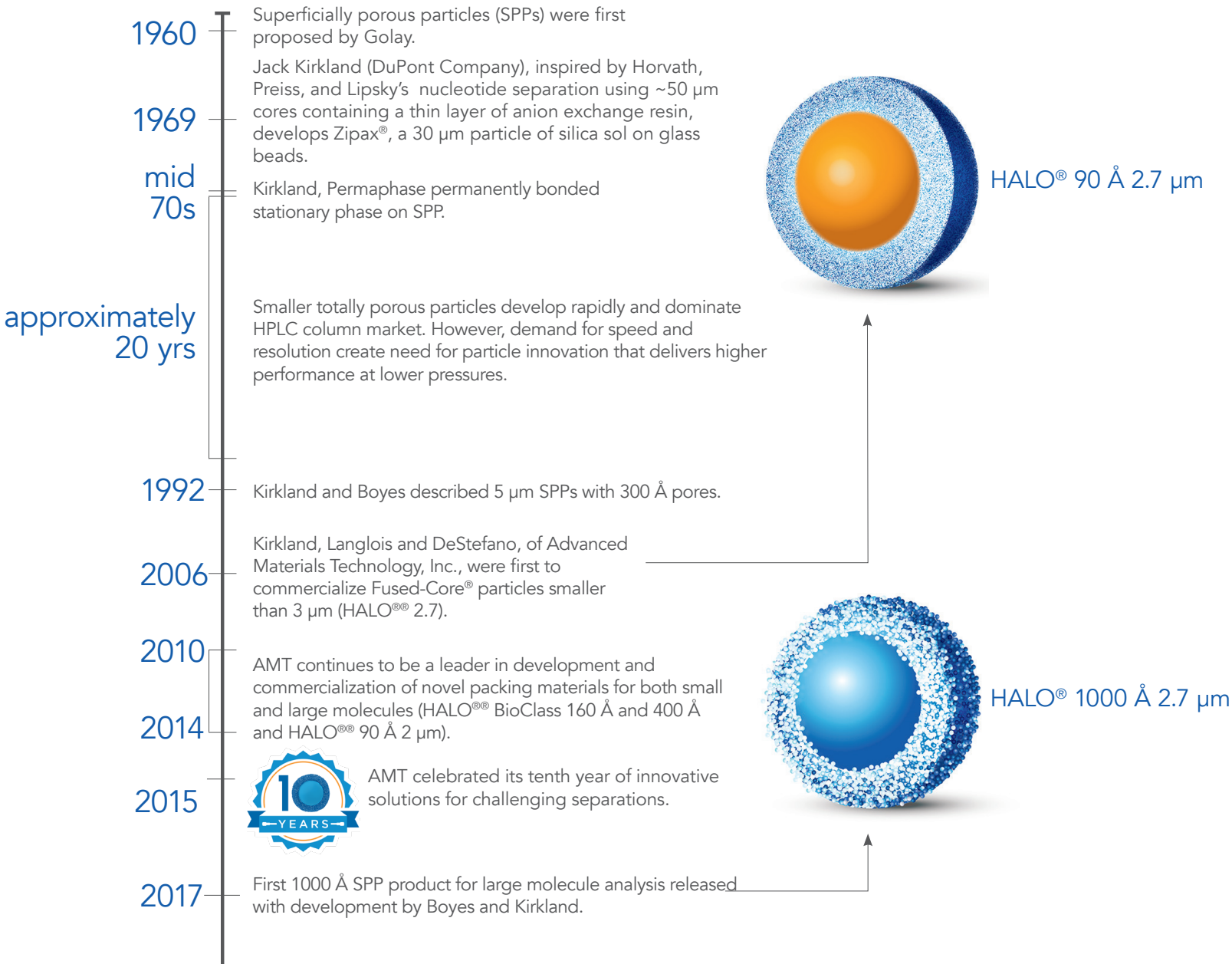
### PROTEIN

### GLYCAN

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# MILESTONES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUSED-CORE® PARTICLES



TODAY THE INNOVATION CONTINUES ...

## SUMMARY:

- Dr. Joseph (Jack) Kirkland was involved in the development of HPLC packings, including porous and Fused-Core (SPP), throughout his distinguished career.
- Columns packed with these 2.7 µm particles created a revolution in HPLC technology.
  - Performance is comparable to the performance of sub-2 µm non-core particles, but with half the back pressure.
  - Analysts can obtain very high efficiencies and faster separations using their existing HPLC instruments, which may be limited to 400–600 bar.

# SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE OF HALO® FUSED-CORE COLUMNS:

## HALO® FUSED-CORE COLUMNS

HALO® 2 µm columns will deliver reliable high speed and high resolution separations at pressures lower than non-core sub-2 µm columns.

HALO® 2.7 µm columns can meet or exceed the performance of most non-core sub-2 µm columns at pressures one-third to one-half the back pressure under the same conditions.

HALO® 5 µm columns match the performance of totally porous 3 µm columns at roughly half the back pressure under the same conditions.

### Early Explanations for Superior Performance

- Faster Mass Transfer due to a thin porous bonded-phase layer exterior to particle's solid silica core
- More Uniform and Stable Column beds due to very narrow particle size distribution (~4–6% RSD vs. ~20% RSD for non-core particles)

Figure A. FIB - SEM image of first commercial HALO® particle with 2.7 µm total size consisting of a 1.7 µm solid silica core and a 0.5 µm shell.

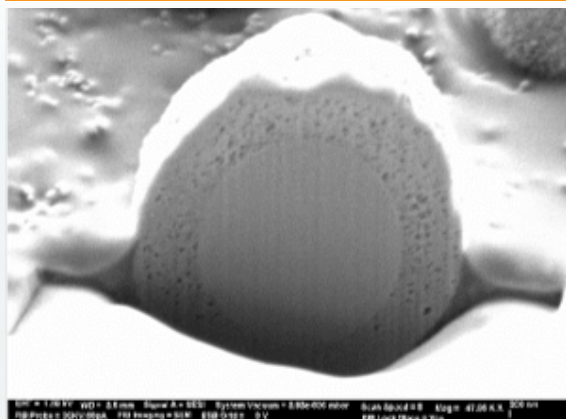


Figure B. SEM image of a focused-ion beam cleaved HALO® 1000 Å 2.7 µm silica particle. This "cut-away" view shows the solid core and shell with large pores allowing unrestricted access of macromolecules to the bonded phase.

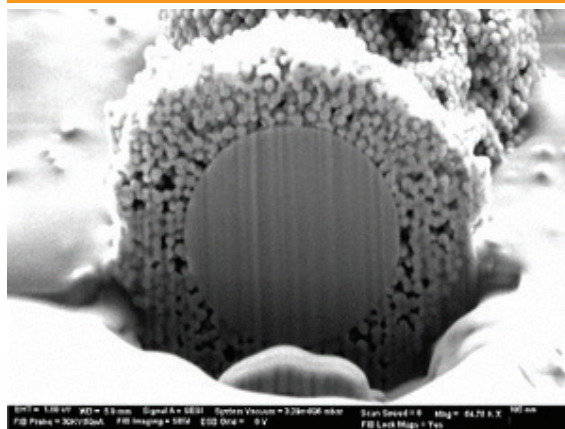
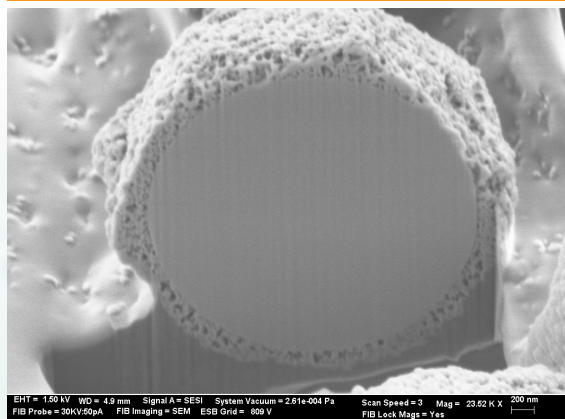


Figure C. SEM image of a focused-ion-beam cleaved HALO® Protein 3.4 µm silica particle. This "cut-away" view shows the solid core with its very thin 0.2 µm outer porous layer.



### Understanding SPP Performance (Figure D)

The superior performance of Fused-Core SPP columns is now believed to be due to:

- Reduction in eddy diffusion
  - 40% smaller van Deemter "A term" due to more uniform analyte flow paths through the column bed
- Much lower longitudinal broadening, flat van Deemter plot and higher optimum linear velocity (flow rate)
  - Due to the presence of the particle's solid core (25–30% smaller van Deemter "B term")
- Much smaller reduced plate heights and high efficiencies for SPP columns due to smaller van Deemter A and B terms for SPP particles

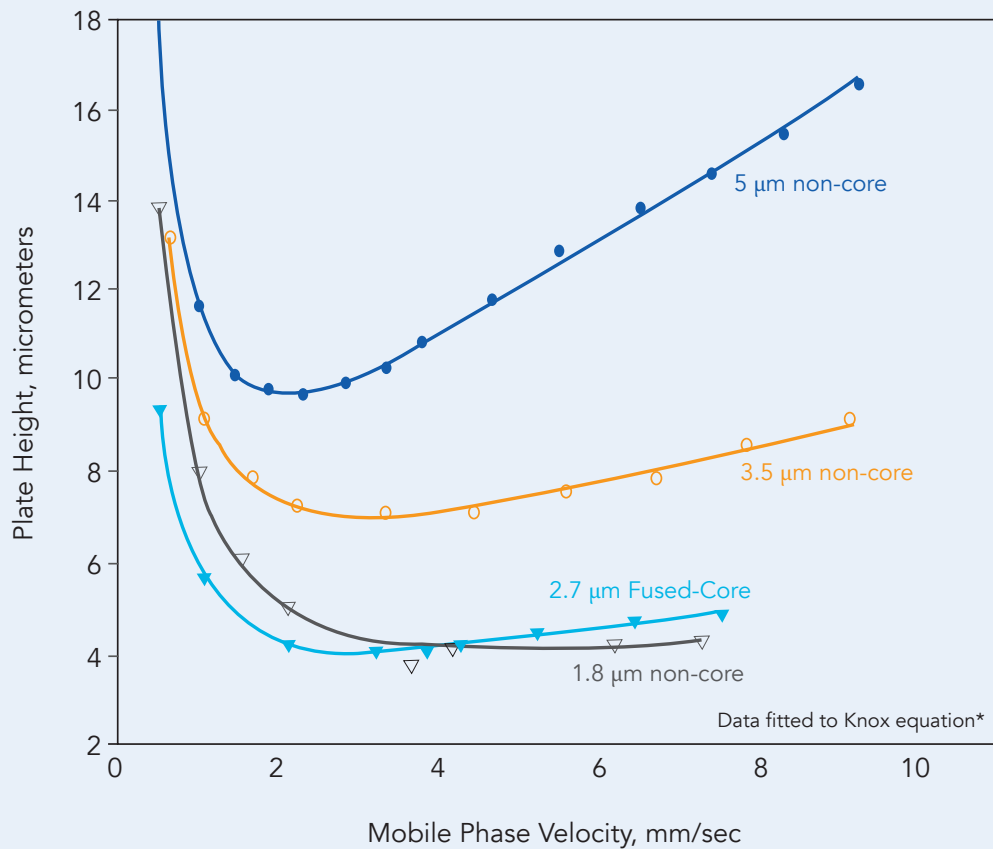
Figure D. van Deemter Plot of Plate Height vs. Linear Velocity (flow rate)

Effect of Particle Size and Type

Column Dimensions: 4.6 x 50 mm, Non-core C18, 5 µm; Non-core C18, 3.5 µm;

Non-core C18, 1.8 µm; HALO® C18, 2.7 µm

Solute: naphthalene; mobile phase: 60% ACN/40% water, 24 °C



$$H = A + \frac{B}{\mu} + C\mu$$

van Deemter Equation

H = height equivalent to theoretical plate

A = eddy diffusion term

B = longitudinal diffusion term

C = resistance to mass transfer term

$\mu$  = mobile phase linear velocity ( $L/t_0$ )

\*G.J. Kennedy, J.H. Knox, J. Chromatogr. Sci 10 (1972) 549.

# KEY ADVANTAGES OF HALO® FUSED-CORE® COLUMNS

## HALO® FUSED-CORE PERFORMANCE

### High Speed Separations (Figures F and G)

- Smaller reduced plate heights lead to high efficiencies; narrower and taller peaks, for improved resolution and lower detection limits (LODs and LOQs)
- Flat van Deemter plot and higher linear velocity optimum (Figure D, page 3) allow higher flow rates with minimal column efficiency loss

### High Resolution Separations (Figures E and H)

- High efficiency with longer geometries (100, 150, 250 mm) provides greater resolving power for challenging applications
- Lower back pressure permits columns to be used in series for the most demanding UHPLC and HPLC separations

### Excellent Ruggedness and Reproducibility

- Less plugging, longer usable column lifetime and greater uptime due to larger porosity frits (vs. sub-2 µm totally porous (non-core) columns)

- 2 µm frits for HALO® 2.7 µm and 5 µm columns
- 1 µm frits for HALO® 2 µm columns vs. 0.2–0.5 µm frits for sub-2 µm non-core columns

- Excellent column-to-column and lot-to-lot reproducibility thanks to tight manufacturing controls
- Robust pores in multiple sizes for a tailored application solution (90 Å, 160 Å, 400 Å and 1000 Å)

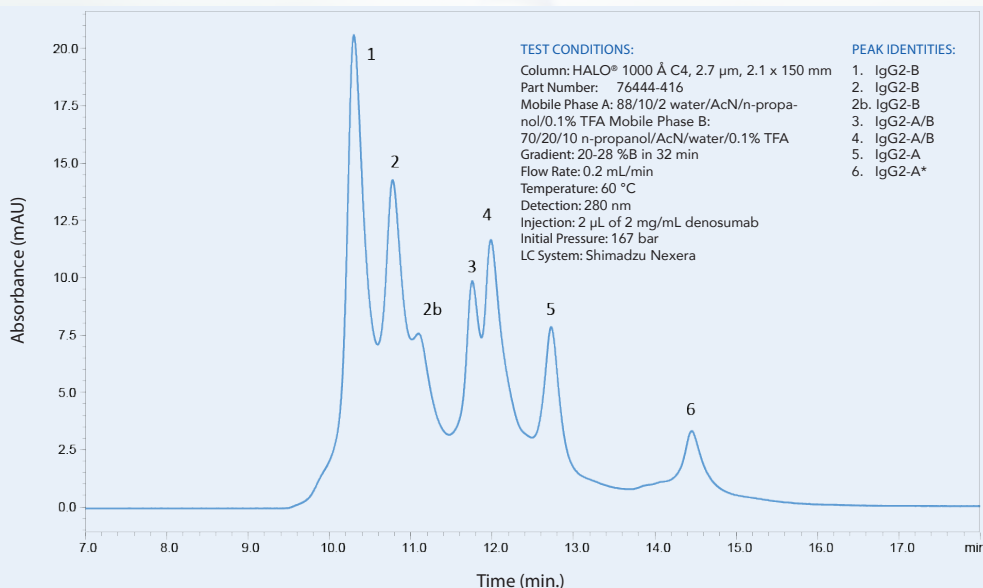
## HALO® BIOCLASS

### Solutions for Proteins, Peptides and Glycans

- Application specific columns for bioseparations that outperform non-core columns
- Up to 1/2 the back pressure
- Offer better peak shape and peak capacity
- Breakthrough 1000 Å pore particles for large molecule enablement

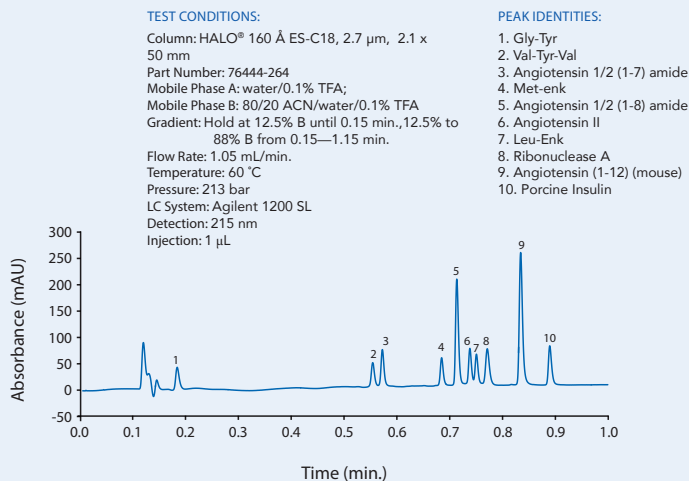
Figure E. High Resolution of IgG2 with HALO® 1000 Å C4

Very high resolution separations are achieved with HALO® 1000 Å C4 for a complex IgG2 such as denosumab. The assignments are based on non-reduced Lys-C digestion mapping.



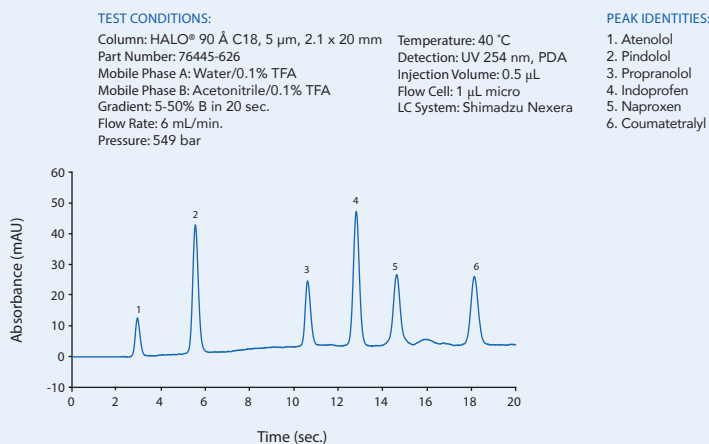
## ULTRAFAST PEPTIDE SEPARATION

Figure F. Separation of a 10 peptide mixture is accomplished in less than one minute using a HALO<sup>®</sup> Peptide ES-C18 column on a delay-volume minimized and optimized Agilent 1200 system.



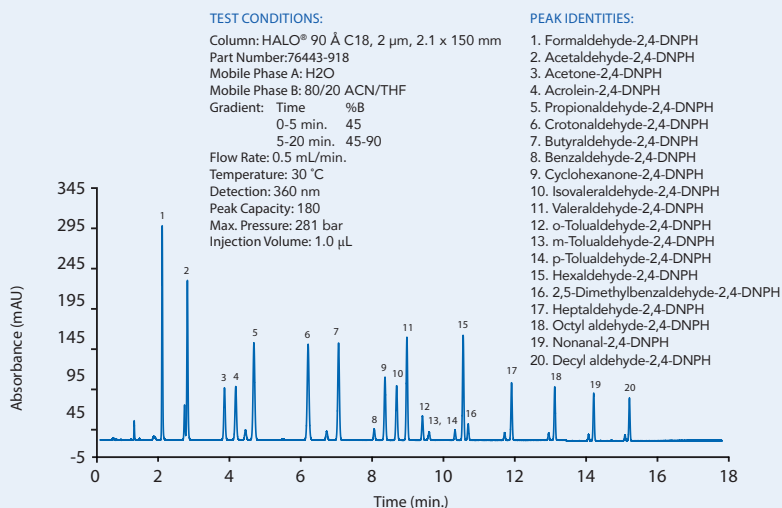
## ULTRAFAST BALLISTIC GRADIENT USING HALO<sup>®</sup> 5 μm

Figure G. Many researchers have found HALO<sup>®</sup> 5 μm columns in 2.1 mm ID to be very useful for high-throughput, ballistic separations by LC and LC-MS.



## CARBONYL-DNPH HIGH RESOLUTION SEPARATION

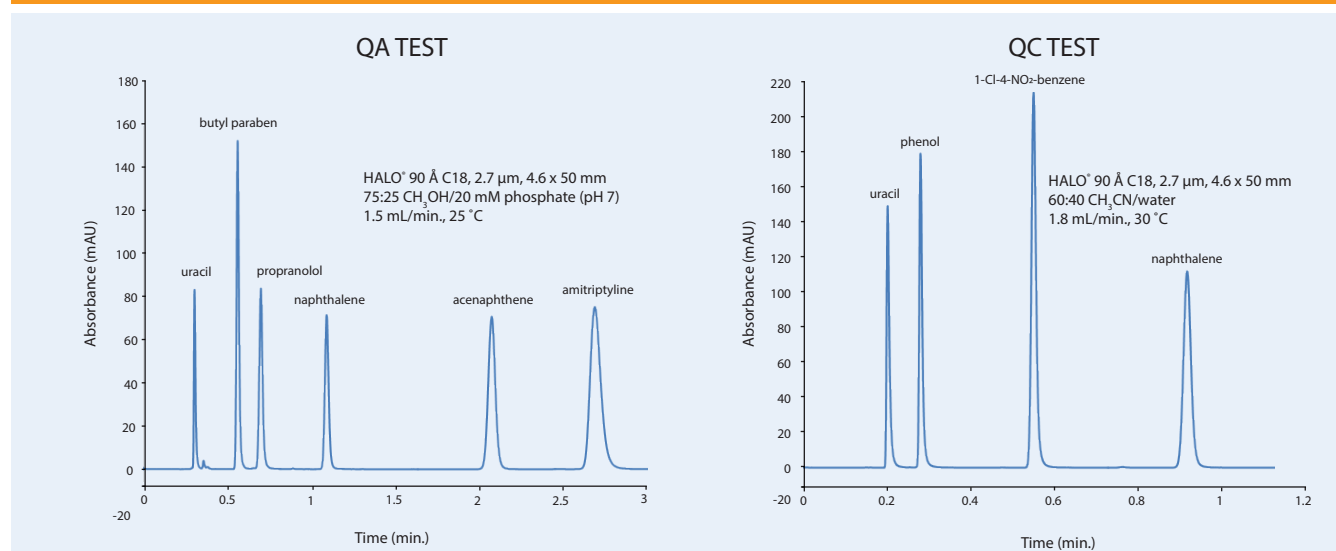
Figure H. Environmental samples can be quite complex as demonstrated by this gradient separation of dinitrophenylhydrazone (DNPH) carbonyl compound derivatives using a HALO<sup>®</sup> 90 Å C18, 2 μm, 2.1 x 150 mm column.



# HALO<sup>®</sup> QUALITY PROMISE: PERFORMANCE AND REPRODUCIBILITY – EVERY TIME

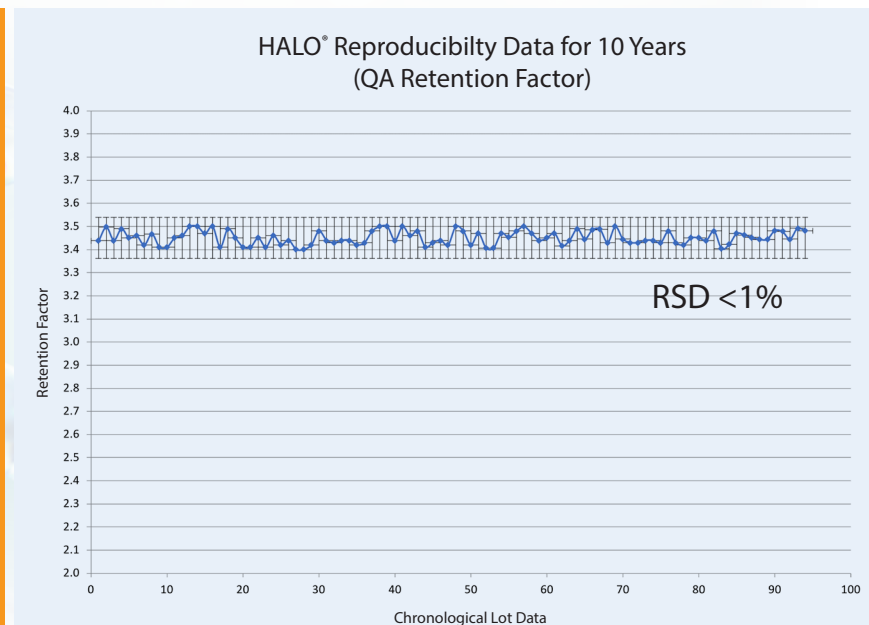
As the originators of Fused-Core<sup>®</sup> particles, Advanced Materials Technology incorporates the most knowledge in the industry to bring high-quality, innovative products to our customers. Our principal scientists have over 150 years of combined experience in liquid chromatography, particle synthesis and column manufacturing.

Figure I. Consistent reproducible performance from column to column and lot to lot is ensured because of well-designed processes and practices in the manufacture of HALO<sup>®</sup> Fused-Core<sup>®</sup> particles, HALO<sup>®</sup> phases and HALO<sup>®</sup> columns. Representative chromatograms of QA and QC tests are shown below, along with a historical plot of selectivity between a neutral and basic analyte.



## REPRODUCIBLE PERFORMANCE OVER TIME

Figure J. Advanced Materials Technology (AMT) is one of only a few HPLC column manufacturers that completes the entire column manufacturing process in-house. The scientists and engineers at AMT have expertise in every aspect of the column development process. Every step that comprises the creation of a HALO<sup>®</sup> column is monitored and controlled. From the solid silica cores to the bonded Fused-Core particles to the final loaded and QC-tested column, customers can be confident that the HALO<sup>®</sup> products they receive are reliable and reproducible. The graph demonstrates the superior reproducibility of the retention of HALO<sup>®</sup> 90 Å C18, 2.7 μm columns over a 10-year period.





# SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE PORE SIZE

AMT tailors pore sizes to your challenging separations. So how do you choose the correct one?

- Match the column pore size according to your molecule size and the range of molecular weights (MWs) of the analytes in your sample (Table A)
- Small molecules (< 5000 Da) are usually analyzed using HALO® 90 Ångstrom columns
  - Packing materials with smaller pores have greater surface area, which allows improved retention and loading capacity for lower MW analytes
  - When an analyte is too large for the pores, restricted diffusion can occur, which can lead to peak broadening and reduced retention
- For macrocyclic antibiotics and biomolecules such as peptides and proteins, use larger pore sizes such as HALO® 160 Å Peptide and HALO® 400 Å Protein BioClass columns
- For mAbs and intact proteins of molecular sizes > 50 kDa, consider the HALO® 1000 Å products

Table A. Guidance for Pore Size Selection

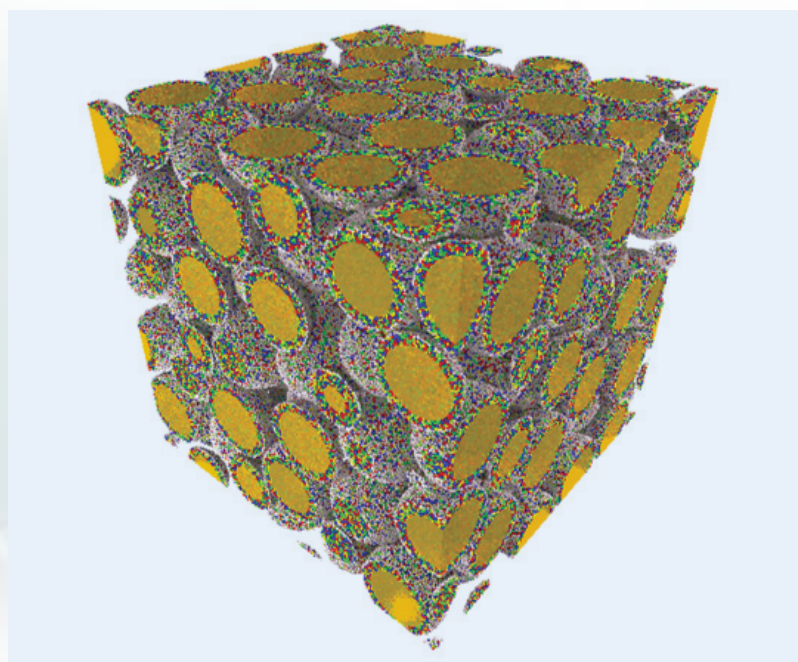
Molecule Size	Pore Size (Å)	Application	Particle Sizes (µm)	Column Family
SMALL (<5000 Da)	90	Small Molecules	2, 2.7, 5	HALO®
SMALL (< 20 kDa*)	90	Glycan	2.7	HALO® BIOCLASS
MEDIUM (100 Da < MW < 15 kDa)	160	Peptide	2, 2.7, 5	
LARGE (2 kDa < MW < 500 kDa)	400	Protein	3.4	
LARGE (> 50 kDa)	1000		2.7	

\* for glycans, glycopeptides and glycoproteins

## QUALITY BY DESIGN

Figure K. HALO® particles are manufactured with quality by design in mind. AMT tightly controls the manufacturing process through the use of control charts and in-process monitoring. The particles are designed with target core sizes, shell thicknesses and pore sizes that have been determined to be the best compromise of each of these variables. The narrow particle size distribution of HALO® Fused-Core particles is one of the features that sets the columns apart from columns of fully porous particles. This image shows a simulation of a packed bed of HALO® wide pore particles. Notice the solid silica cores in yellow and the porous shell in multicolors.

M. R. Schure, R. S. Maier, T. J. Shields, C. M. Wunder, B. M. Wagner Intraparticle and interstitial flow in wide-pore superficially porous and fully porous particles, Chemical Engineering Science 174 (2017) 445–458.



# HALO<sup>®</sup> COLUMNS FOR SMALL MOLECULE ANALYSES

Of the three variables in the general resolution equation, including efficiency (N) and retention (k), selectivity (α) is the most powerful parameter for adjusting and improving resolution between peaks in a chromatographic separation.

EFFICIENCY
SELECTIVITY
RETENTION

$$R_S = \left( \frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} \right) \times \left[ \frac{(\alpha - 1)}{\alpha} \right] \times \left[ \frac{k_2}{(1 + \bar{k})} \right]$$

where

$$\bar{k} = \frac{(k_1 + k_2)}{2}, \alpha = \frac{k_2}{k_1} \text{ and } N = \frac{L}{H} = \frac{L}{h \times d_p}$$

Moreover, column phase selectivity is one of the four most powerful and useful parameters for adjusting HPLC separation selectivity (see Table B). For ionizable analytes, mobile phase pH is, by far, the most effective parameter. However, column stationary phase is comparable to organic modifier choice (acetonitrile vs. methanol) and percent organic modifier/gradient steepness in its ability to change relative retention for UHPLC and HPLC separations.

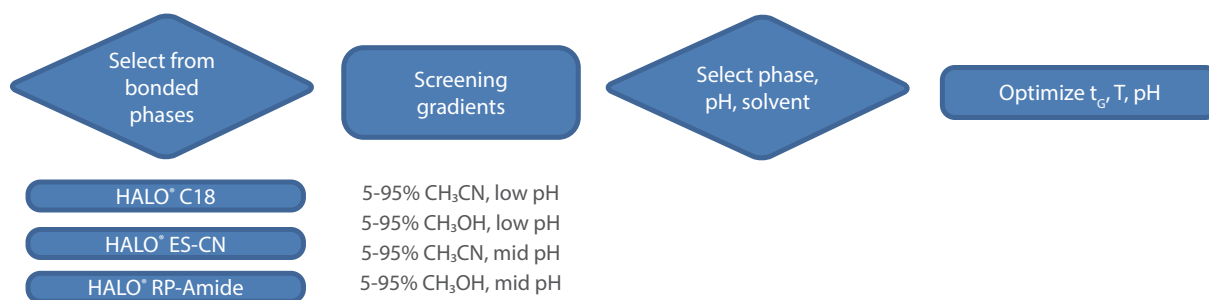
When developing a method, there are multiple ways to achieve a separation that meets specific resolution and retention requirements. One way is to take a systematic approach and screen multiple phases. HALO<sup>®</sup> columns are available in several different stationary phases for various types of analyses. The HALO<sup>®</sup> phases that are available for reversed-phase separations of small molecules are shown in Table C, and the phases are listed according to their differences in selectivity

compared to HALO<sup>®</sup> C18 at both pH 2.8 and pH 7. For example, if you were looking for a column with a different selectivity to a HALO<sup>®</sup> C18 column at low pH, you might consider Table C and select a HALO<sup>®</sup> PFP column as one most likely to be orthogonal to C18. However, the other available HALO<sup>®</sup> phases (Phenyl-Hexyl, ES-CN, Biphenyl, RP-Amide) also retain and separate analytes via retention mechanisms different from HALO<sup>®</sup> C18, HALO<sup>®</sup> C8 and HALO<sup>®</sup> AQ-C18, so it might be prudent to consider one or more of the former phases as part of a comprehensive column screening or method development strategy (Figure L). Another approach to method development is to use trial and error with columns that have similar bonded phases, such as HALO<sup>®</sup> C18 and HALO<sup>®</sup> AQ-C18. According to Table C, these phases are not very orthogonal to each other, but the polar aspects of HALO<sup>®</sup> AQ-C18 may be needed for retention of polar analytes.

Table B. Parameters That Affect HPLC Selectivity in Order of Increasing Effectiveness (Refs. 1 and 2)

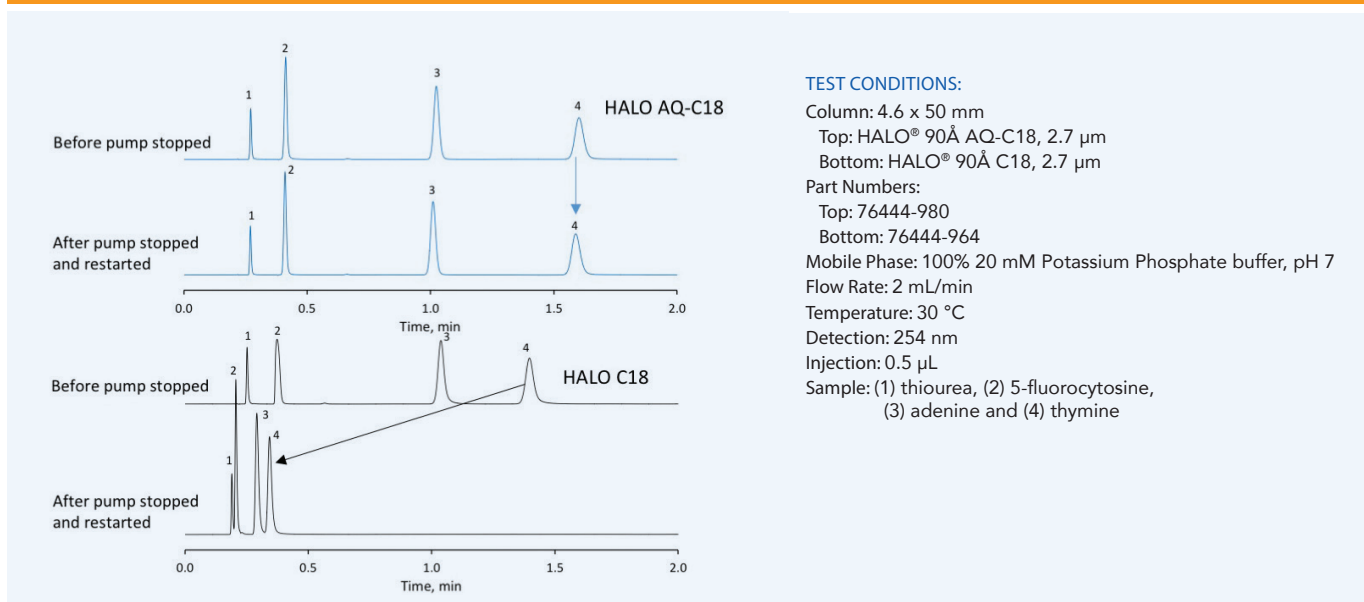
HPLC Parameter	Effectiveness for Changing Selectivity
Mobile phase pH (ionizable analytes only)	Most Effective ↑ Least Effective
Organic modifier choice	
Percent organic modifier or gradient steepness	
Column stationary phase	
Column temperature	
Buffer choice	
Buffer concentration	

Figure L. Example Strategy for Comprehensive Method Development Using Multiple HALO<sup>®</sup> Stationary Phases and Column/Condition Screening, Followed by Optimization of Gradient Time, Temperature and pH



## RESISTANCE TO DEWETTING

Figure M. The unique polar modified bonded phase of HALO® AQ-C18 enables it to be run in 100% aqueous mobile phase without experiencing loss in retention due to dewetting when pressure is relieved. The retention is nearly 100% maintained compared to the HALO® C18 after the pump is stopped and restarted.



Another item that must be considered during method development is phase dewetting. Dewetting occurs when the stationary phase is highly hydrophobic and the mobile phase is changed from one with a high amount of organic solvent component (> 40% ACN or MeOH) to one that is entirely aqueous or mostly aqueous. When the column is under pressure, the aqueous mobile phase is forced into the porous structure where most of the retention occurs. When the pump is stopped, the aqueous mobile phase is no longer forced into the packing pores and is expelled from the interior of the particles. Restarting the pump will not force the aqueous mobile phase back into the

pores since the phase is hydrophobic. The retention of the sample components drastically decreases and resolution is lost. Figure M demonstrates what happens to a separation when dewetting occurs with HALO® C18. In contrast, HALO® AQ-C18 phase has an added amount of polar characteristic that prevents it from dewetting as shown in Figure M. Even when the pump is stopped and restarted, the retention and resolution are both maintained with the HALO® AQ-C18 column. All of the HALO® phases except HALO® C18 may be used under 100% aqueous conditions without dewetting.

Table C. Orthogonality of HALO® Phases

	pH 2.8	pH 7
Most Similar	HALO® C18	HALO® C18
	HALO® C8	HALO® C8
	HALO® AQ-C18	HALO® AQ-C18
	HALO® Phenyl-Hexyl	HALO® PFP
	HALO® ES-CN	HALO® Phenyl-Hexyl
	HALO® Biphenyl	HALO® Biphenyl
	HALO® RP-Amide	HALO® ES-CN
Most Orthogonal	HALO® PFP	HALO® RP-Amide

# HALO<sup>®</sup> COLUMNS FOR SMALL MOLECULE SEPARATIONS

Table D. HALO<sup>®</sup> Small Molecule Column Specifications

Bonded Phase	USP Designation	Particle Size(s) (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Carbon Load (%)	Surface Area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	Low pH/T Limit	High pH/T Limit	Endcapped
AQ-C18	L1	2 2.7 5	90	6.5 6.7	135	2/60 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
C8	L7	2 2.7 5	90	4.8 5.4 3.7	120 135 90	2/60 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
C18	L1	2 2.7 5	90	7.2 7.7 5.4	120 135 90	2/60 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
C30	L62	2.7	160	4.5	90	2/60 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
Phenyl-Hexyl	L11	2 2.7 5	90	6.3 7.1 5.2	120 135 90	2/60 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
Biphenyl	L11	2 2.7 5	90	6.7 7.0 5.5	120 135 90	2/60 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
PPF	L43	2 2.7 5	90	5.3 5.5 3.9	120 135 90	2/60 °C	8/40 °C	Yes
ES-CN	L10	2 2.7 5	90	3.4 3.5 2.5	120 135 90	1/80 °C	8/40 °C	Yes
RP-Amide	L60	2 2.7 5	90	7.3 8.2 5.1	120 135 90	2/60 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
HILIC	L3	2 2.7 5	90	Unbonded	120 135 90	1/60 °C	8/40 °C	N.A.
Penta-HILIC	L95	2 2.7 5	90	2.8 3.2 2.1	120 135 90	2/60 °C	9/40 °C	No



# HALO<sup>®</sup> COLUMNS FOR SMALL MOLECULE SEPARATIONS

Table E. HALO<sup>®</sup> Phases: Features and Benefits, Target Analytes and Best Applications

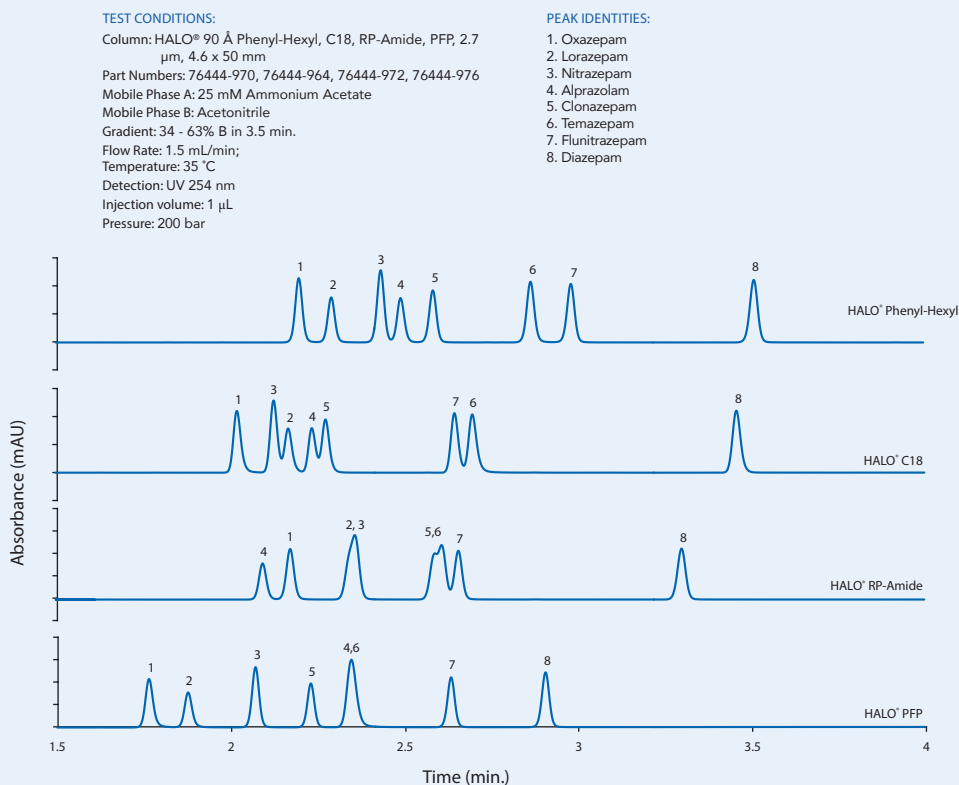
Bonded Phase	Features and Benefits	Target Analytes	Best Applications
C18 (dimethyloctadecylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excellent performance for broad range of analyte polarities</li> </ul>	Diverse analytes ranging from polar to non-polar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pharmaceutical</li> <li>Environmental</li> <li>Cannabinoid</li> <li>General purpose</li> </ul>
AQ-C18 (Polar Modified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resistant to dewetting, making it 100% aqueous mobile phase compatible</li> <li>Enhanced retention for polar molecules</li> </ul>	Acids, bases, polar analytes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pesticides</li> <li>Nucleobases</li> <li>Neurotransmitters</li> <li>Polar acids</li> </ul>
C8 (dimethyloctylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excellent performance for broad range of analyte polarities</li> </ul>	Diverse analytes ranging from polar to non-polar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pharmaceutical</li> <li>Environmental</li> <li>Higher hydrophobic compounds</li> </ul>
C30 (triacontyldimethyl)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High shape selectivity for hydrophobic, long chain, structurally related isomers</li> </ul>	Fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, K) Hydrophobic analytes Lipids Carotenoids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foods</li> <li>Lipids</li> </ul>
Phenyl-Hexyl (dimethylphenyl-hexylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complementary selectivity to alkyl phases</li> <li>Enhanced selectivity for aromatic compounds</li> </ul>	Electron-poor molecules, aromatic or unsaturated compounds (ketones, nitriles, alkenes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Benzodiazepines</li> <li>Aromatics</li> <li>Drugs of abuse</li> </ul>
Biphenyl (dimethylbiphenyl)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complementary selectivity to alkyl phases</li> <li>Enhanced selectivity for aromatic compounds</li> </ul>	Electron-poor molecules, aromatic or unsaturated compounds (ketones, nitriles, alkenes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aromatic</li> <li>Heterocycles</li> <li>Drugs of abuse</li> <li>Pain management drugs</li> <li>Highly aqueous conditions</li> </ul>
PPF (pentafluorophenylpropylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complementary selectivity to alkyl phases</li> <li>Enhanced selectivity for stereoisomers</li> <li>Can be used in RPLC and HILIC modes</li> </ul>	Electron-rich compounds, aromatics, unsaturated compounds with double and/or triple bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steroids</li> <li>Isomeric compounds</li> <li>Substituted aromatics</li> </ul>
ES-CN (diisopropylcyanopropylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complementary selectivity to alkyl phases</li> <li>More retention for polar analytes and much less retention for non-polar analytes</li> </ul>	Polar and very polar bases, acids and neutrals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explosives</li> <li>Aromatics</li> <li>Polar compounds</li> </ul>
RP-Amide (C16 Amide)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complementary selectivity to alkyl phases</li> <li>Enhanced stability for minimum bleed and long life</li> </ul>	Alcohols, Acids, Phenols and Catechins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phenols</li> <li>Alcohols</li> <li>Catechins</li> </ul>
HILIC (Bare Silica)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can be used in HILIC and normal-phase modes</li> </ul>	Polar and very polar bases, acids and neutrals, especially with log P < 0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polar compounds</li> </ul>
Penta-HILIC (proprietary penta-hydroxy ligand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ideal for separation of highly polar compounds that are poorly retained in RPLC</li> </ul>	Polar analytes with Log P values near or less than 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polar Basic Compounds</li> </ul>

# REVERSED-PHASE SEPARATIONS WITH HALO®

To illustrate the selectivity differences among the various HALO® RPLC phases, the following examples are provided.

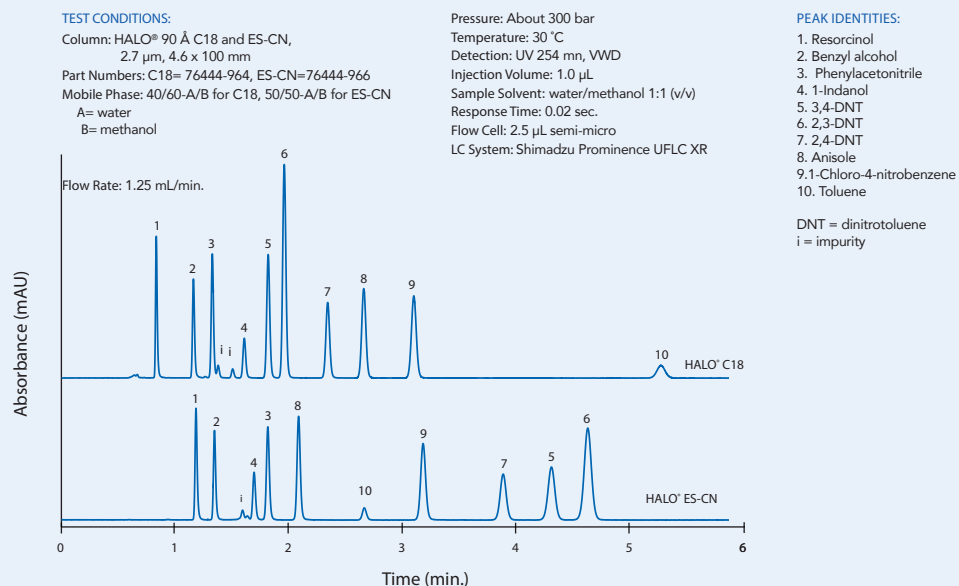
## BENZODIAZEPINES ON HALO® FUSED-CORE BONDED PHASES

Figure N. HALO® Phenyl-Hexyl is the most retentive phase for these anti-anxiety drugs due to its propensity for  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions.



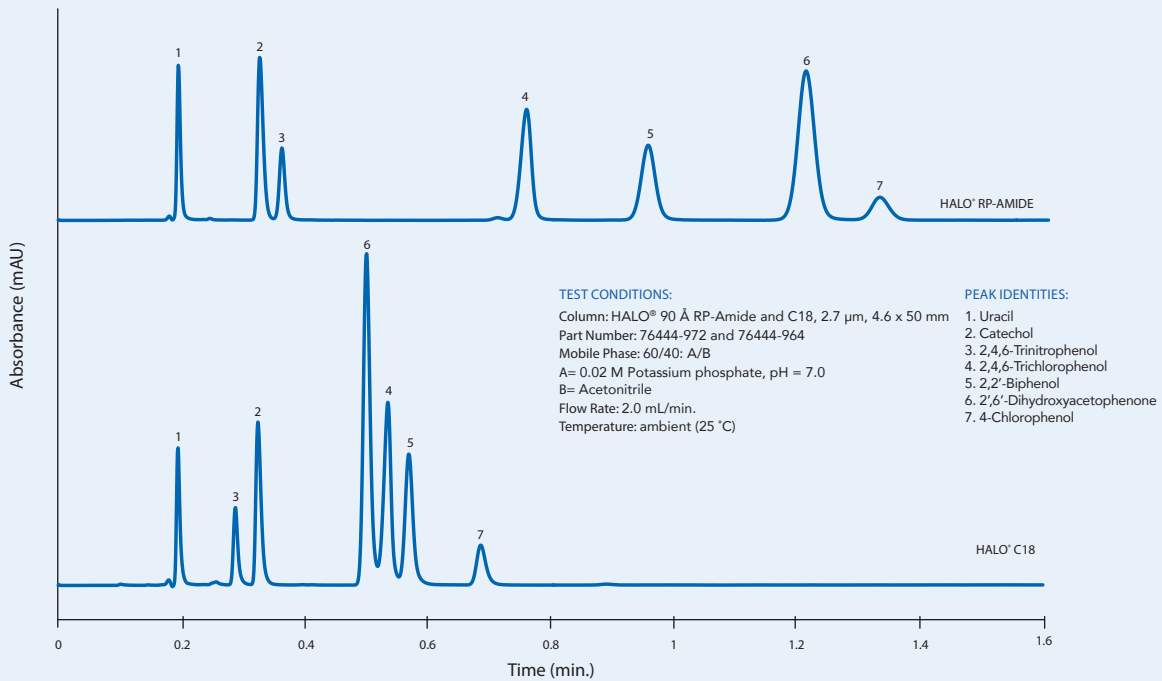
## AROMATIC AND NITROAROMATIC COMPOUNDS

Figure O. HALO® C18 and HALO® ES-CN columns may be used as orthogonal confirmatory columns for explosives analysis.



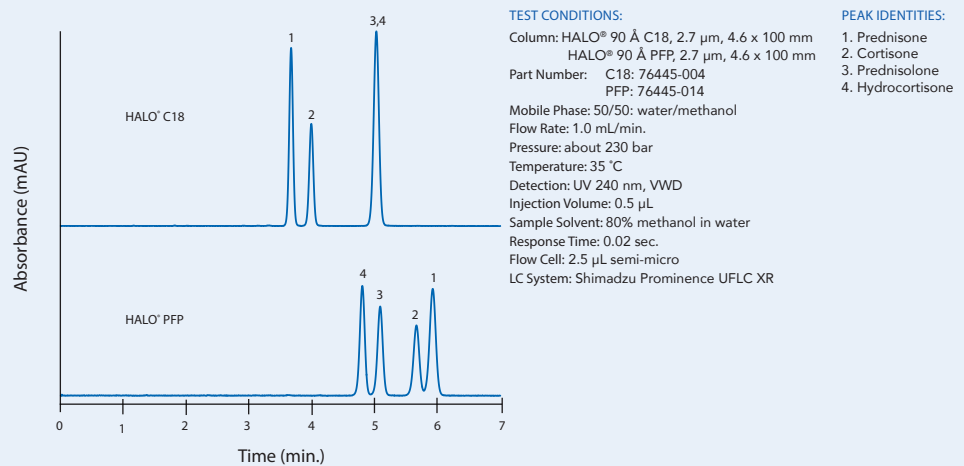
## HALO® C18 VS. RP-AMIDE FOR PHENOLICS

Figure P. HALO® RP-Amide provides greater retention and resolution compared to HALO® C18 for this phenol mixture.



## SEPARATION OF STRUCTURALLY SIMILAR STEROIDS ON HALO® C18 AND PFP

Figure Q.  
 HALO® PFP delivers improved resolution and different elution order compared to HALO® C18 for this mixture of steroids.



# HILIC SEPARATIONS WITH HALO<sup>®</sup>

Hydrophilic interaction liquid chromatography (HILIC) is a useful UHPLC and HPLC mode for the following situations:

- Polar analytes that are poorly or not retained in RPLC
- Basic analytes that have poor peak shape (overloading) and/or poor retention at low pH in RPLC
- Analytes that have log P values near or less than zero
- When conditions orthogonal to RPLC mode are needed (elution order change)

HALO<sup>®</sup> columns are currently available in two different phases for HILIC separations:

- HALO<sup>®</sup> HILIC
- HALO<sup>®</sup> Penta-HILIC

HALO<sup>®</sup> HILIC is a Fused-Core silica phase that can be used either in HILIC mode or in normal-phase mode with water-immiscible solvents (NPLC).

HALO<sup>®</sup> Penta-HILIC is a bonded silica phase, which has a highly polar ligand with 5 hydroxyl groups tethered via novel proprietary linkage chemistry to Fused-Core silica particles.

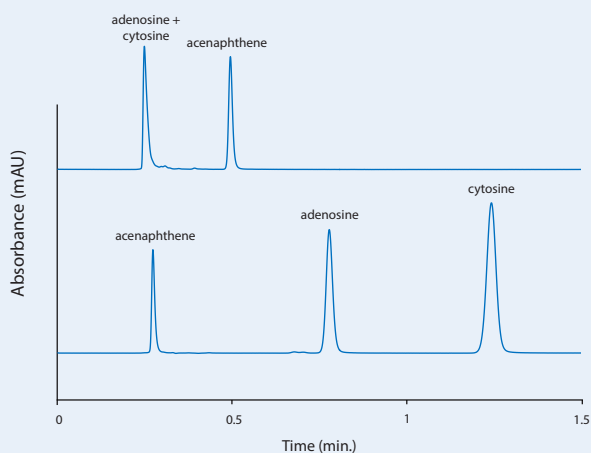
## Some Typical Analytes for HILIC Separations

- Basic pharmaceuticals
- Peptides
- Polar organic acids
- Catecholamines and other neurotransmitters
- Nucleosides and nucleobases
- Drug glycoside and glycuronide metabolites
- Mono-, di-, tri- and other oligosaccharides
- Opiates
- Glycosylceramides
- Polar triazines and pyrimidines
- Analytes from metabolomic profiling

For more information on HILIC separations, please see references 7-10 on page 31.

## RETENTION ORDER REVERSAL AND IMPROVED RETENTION WITH HILIC

Figure R. You can often obtain a complete reversal in elution order and different selectivity using HILIC mode compared to reversed-phase mode under the same or appropriate conditions.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO<sup>®</sup> 90 Å C18, 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 50 mm  
Part Number: 76444-964  
Mobile Phase A: 90/10 ACN/0.1 M Ammonium Formate  
Flow Rate: 1.8 mL/min.  
pH: 3.0

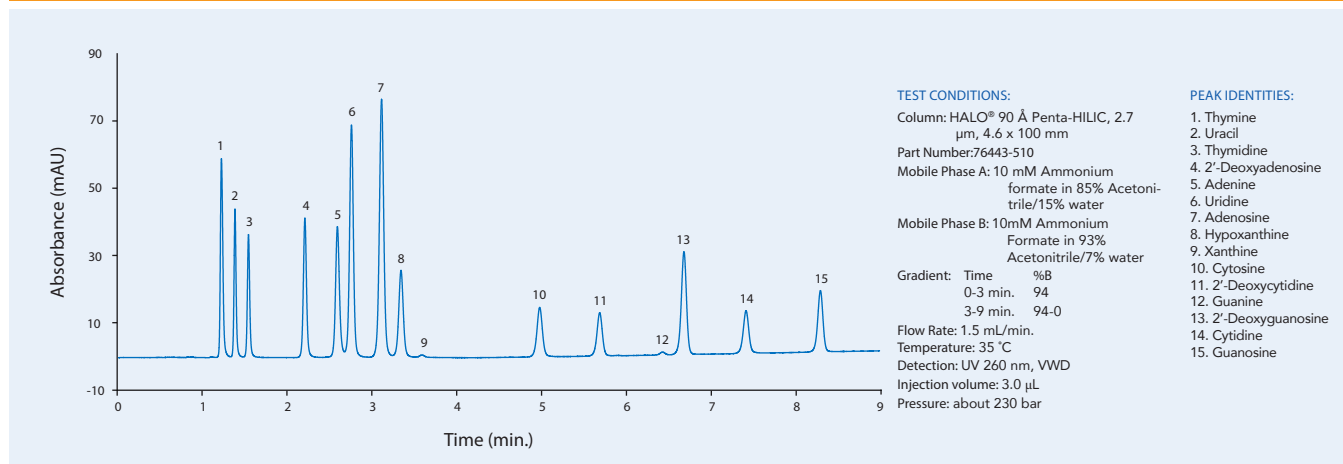
### TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO<sup>®</sup> 90 Å HILIC, 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 50 mm  
Part Number: 76444-962  
Mobile Phase A: 90/10 ACN/0.1 M Ammonium Formate  
Flow Rate: 1.8 mL/min  
pH: 3.0



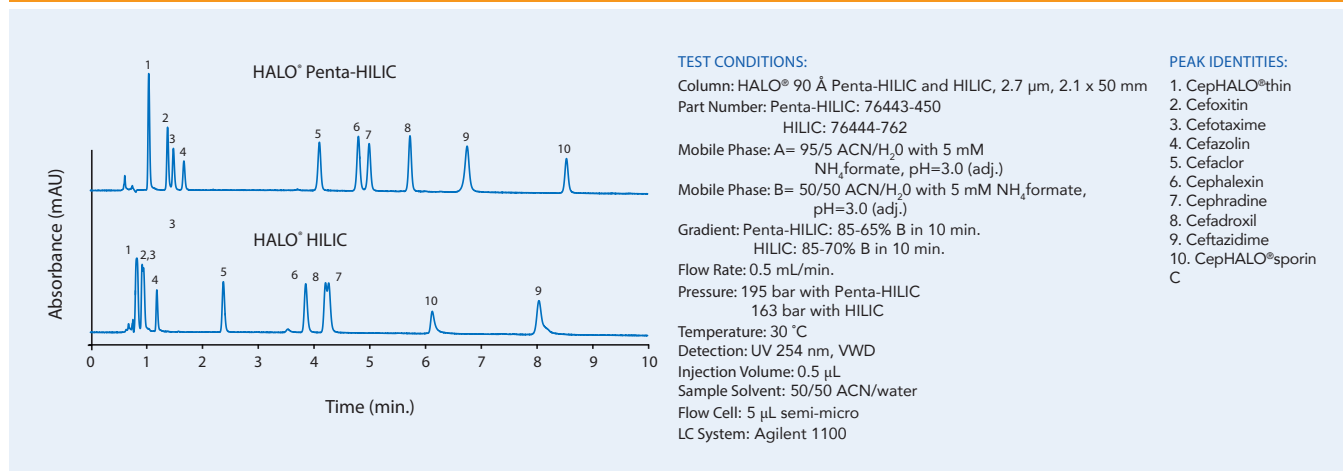
## NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOBASES ON HALO® PENTA-HILIC

Figure S. These 15 nucleosides and nucleobases are separated in under 10 minutes using a HALO® Penta-HILIC column.



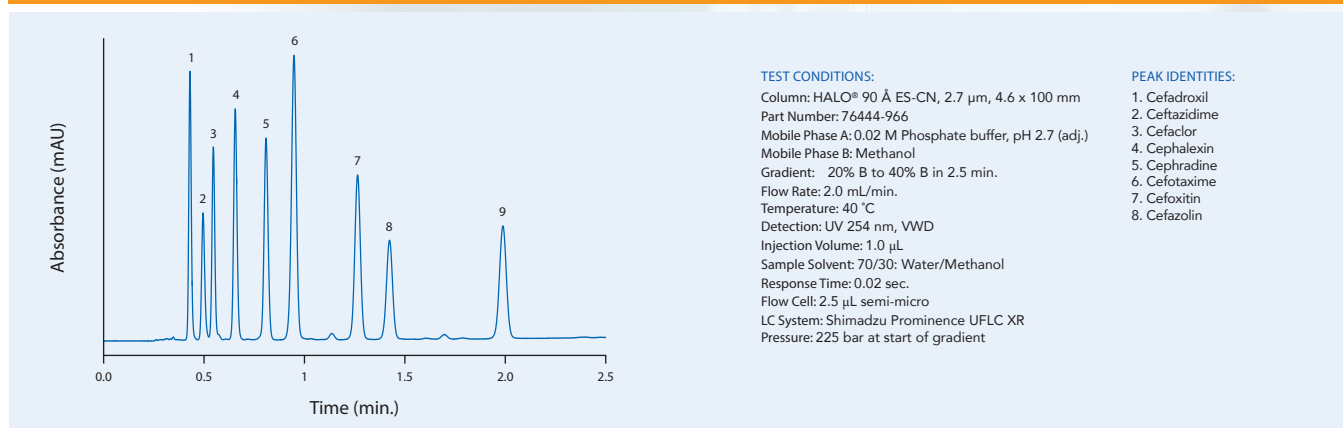
## CEPHALO®SPORINS ON HALO® PENTA-HILIC AND HALO® HILIC

Figure T. HALO® Penta-HILIC shows increased retention and different selectivity vs. HALO® HILIC for these 10 cepHALO®sporins.



## REVERSED-PHASE SEPARATION OF CEPHALOSPORINS USING HALO® ES-CN

Figure U. HALO® HILIC and Penta-HILIC columns often offer an orthogonal separation relative to reversed-phase separations, as shown here for HALO® ES-CN for a subset of the same cephalosporins shown in Figure T.

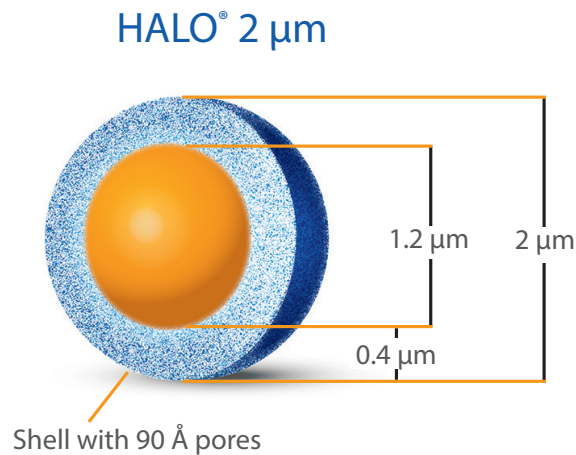


## HALO® 90 Å 2 µm (UHPLC)

Highest UHPLC performance possible without the disadvantages of sub-2 µm columns

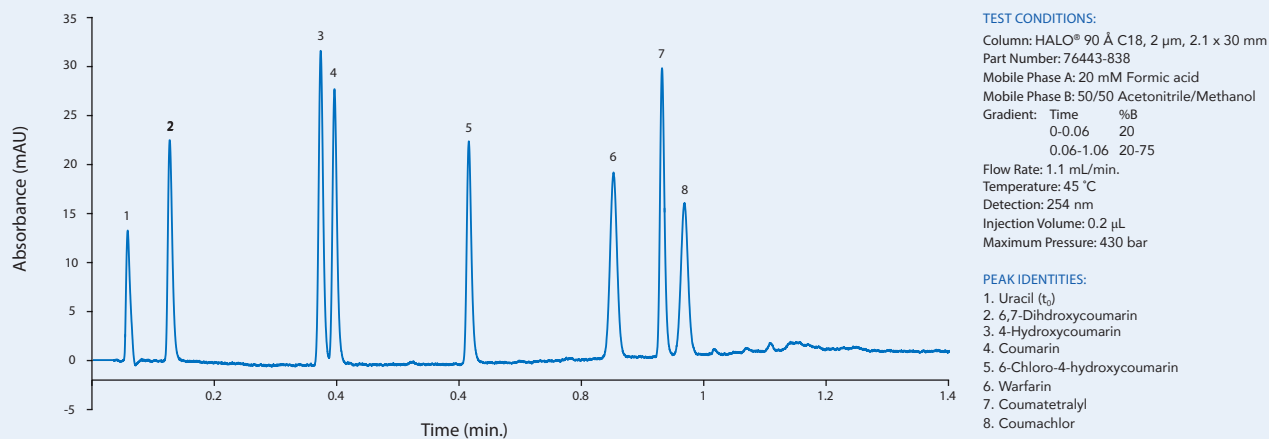
- Use when the highest efficiency is needed
- Excellent for fast method development and column/condition screening
- Best performance obtained with instrumentation having extracolumn volume (IBW < 10 µL)
- Ruggedness for R&D
- 1 µm inlet frit
- Pressure limit, 1000 bar/14,500 psi

*Extremely high efficiency columns such as the HALO® 90 Å 2 µm columns require minimal band dispersion to see the greatest benefit.*



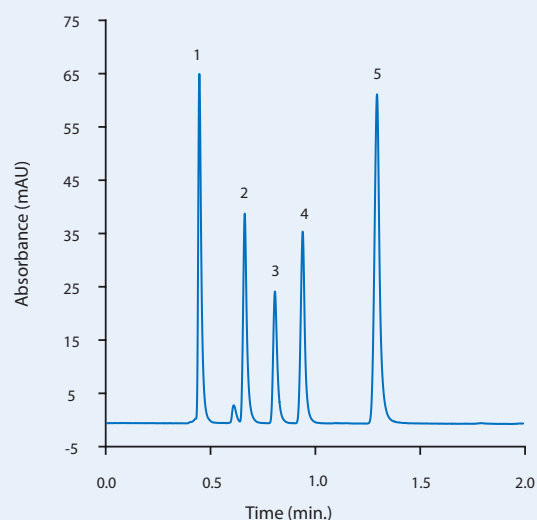
## ULTRA-FAST SEPARATION OF ANTICOAGULANTS USING HALO® 90 Å C18, 2 µm

Figure V. This separation of anticoagulants is completed in one minute using a short 2.1 x 30 mm HALO® C18 column using a Shimadzu Nexera UHPLC system.



## FAST LOCAL ANESTHETIC SEPARATION USING HALO® 2 µm PENTA-HILIC

Figure W. This mixture of five local anesthetics is resolved isocratically in 1.5 minutes using a HALO® 2 µm Penta-HILIC column.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

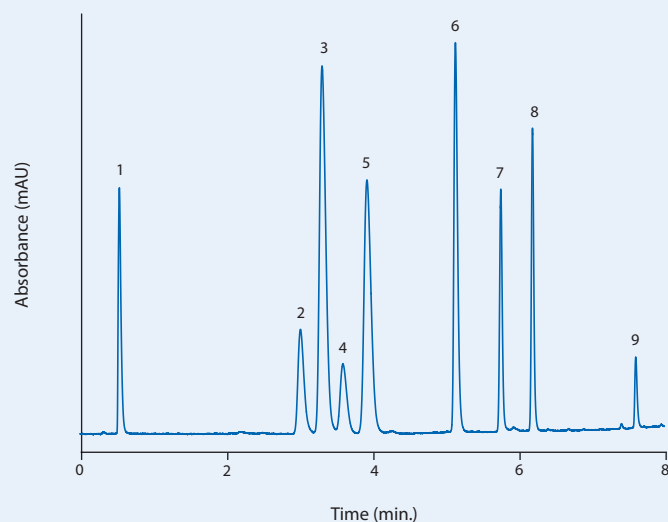
Column: HALO® 90 Å Penta-HILIC, 2 µm, 2.1 x 100 mm  
Part Number: 76443-902  
Isocratic: 92/8: ACN/water with 5mM Ammonium Formate buffer, pH 3  
Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/min.  
Temperature: 30 °C  
Detection: UV 245 nm, photodiode array detector  
Injection Volume: 1.0 µL  
Sample Solvent: 90/10 ACN/0.1 M ammonium formate buffer pH3  
Data Rate: 40 Hz  
Response Time: 0.1 sec.  
Flow Cell: 2.5 µL semi-micro  
Pressure: 229 bar  
LC System: Agilent 1200 SL

### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. Benzocaine
2. Lidocaine
3. Tetracaine
4. Procaine
5. Procainamide

## STERIOD SEPARATION USING HALO® 2 µm PFP

Figure X. HALO® PFP columns often show excellent selectivity for steroids. HALO® 2 µm PFP is able to readily separate a mixture of 9 steroids in less than 8 minutes in gradient mode.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO® 90 Å PFP, 2 µm, 3.0 x 50 mm  
Part Number: 76444-010  
Mobile Phase A: water  
Mobile Phase B: methanol  
Gradient: Time %B  
0 min. 47  
3 min. 47  
8 min. 88  
Flow Rate: 0.4 mL/min.  
Temperature: 35 °C  
Pressure: 180 bar initial  
Detection: UV 280 nm, VWD  
Injection volume: 2 µL  
Sample Solvent: methanol  
Response Time: 0.02 sec.  
Flow Cell: 2.5 µL semi-micro  
LC System: Shimadzu Prominence UFLC XR

### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. Uracil
2. Hydrocortisone
3. Prednisolone
4. Cortisone
5. Prednisone
6. Dexamethasone
7. β-Estradiol
8. Estrone
9. Halcinonide

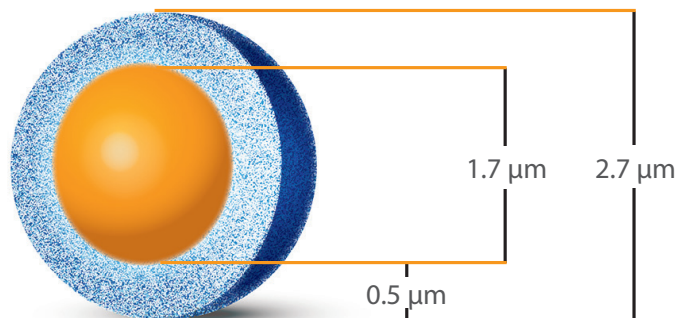
## HALO® 90 Å 2.7 µm (UHPLC AND HPLC)

Reliable, efficient performance with lower back pressure compared to all sub-2 µm columns

- Use for high speed or high resolution with UHPLC or HPLC applications
- Excellent for R&D and routine analyses
- 2 µm inlet frit
- Pressure limit, 600 bar/9000 psi

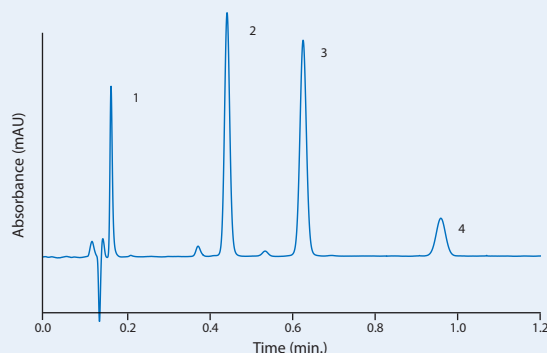
\* HALO® C30 160 Å, 2.7 µm

## HALO® 2.7 µm



## ULTRAFAST SEPARATION OF STATIN DRUGS

Figure Y. These common statin drugs are separated in 1 minute using a 4.6 x 50 mm HALO® Phenyl-Hexyl column.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

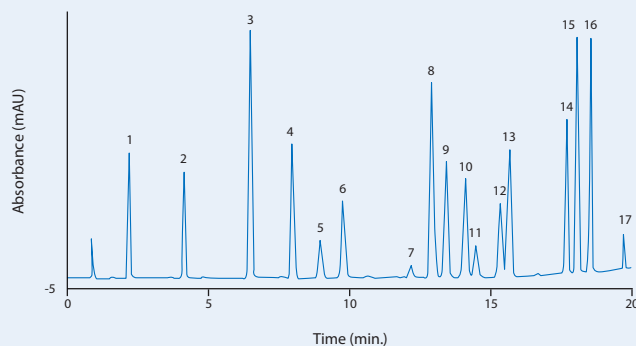
Column: HALO® 90 Å Phenyl-Hexyl, 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 50 mm  
 Part Number: 76444-970  
 Mobile Phase: 43/57: A/B  
 A: 0.02 M formic acid in water  
 B: Acetonitrile  
 Flow Rate: 2.5 mL/min.  
 Pressure: 228 Bar  
 Temperature: 26 °C  
 Detection: UV 240 nm, WVD  
 Injection Volume: 0.5 µL  
 Sample Solvent: 80/20 methanol/water (20 mM formic acid)  
 Response Time: 0.02 sec.  
 Flow Cell: 2.5 µL semi-micro  
 LC System: Shimadzu Prominence UFLC XR

### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. Pravastatin
2. Atorvastatin
3. Mevastatin
4. Simvastatin

## HIGH RESOLUTION SEPARATION OF EXPLOSIVES

Figure Z. In this example, a 4.6 x 150 mm HALO® C18 column is used to resolve 17 explosives in 20 minutes. This separation is quite sensitive to temperature, and was optimized using gradient time x temperature ( $t_g \times T$ ) computer modeling and simulation using DryLab® software.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

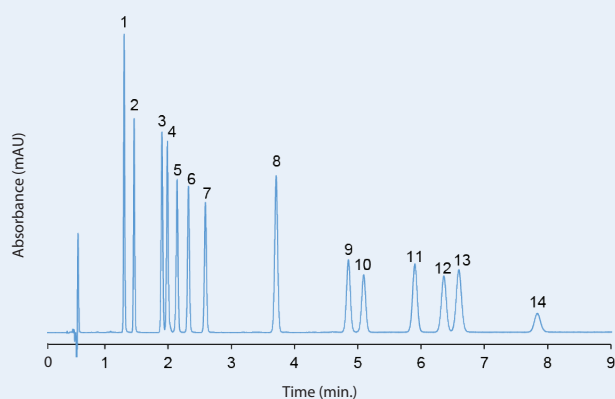
Column: HALO® 90 Å C18, 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 150 mm  
 Part Number: 76445-022  
 Mobile Phase A: Water  
 Mobile Phase B: Methanol  
 Gradient: Time %B  
 0.0 25  
 14.0 35  
 20.0 62  
 Flow Rate: 1.5 mL/min.  
 Temperature: 43 °C  
 Detection: UV 220 nm, WVD  
 Injection Volume: 40 µL  
 Sample Solvent: 50/50: Water/methanol  
 Response Time: 0.02 sec.  
 Data rate: 25 Hz  
 Pressure: 366 bar to start, max. 405 bar  
 Flow Cell: 2.5 µL semi-micro  
 LC System: Shimadzu Prominence UFLC XR

### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. HMX
2. RDX
3. 1,3,5-Trinitrotoluene
4. 1,3-Dinitroaniline
5. 3,5-Dinitroaniline
6. Nitrobenzene
7. Nitroglycerin
8. Tetryl
10. 2-Amino-4,6-Dinitrotoluene
11. 4-Amino-2,6-Dinitrotoluene
12. 2,4-Dinitrotoluene
13. 2,6-Dinitrotoluene
14. 2-Nitrotoluene
15. 4-Nitrotoluene
16. 3-Nitrotoluene
17. PETN (pentaerythritol tetranitrate)

## EFFICIENT CANNABINOID SEPARATION ON HALO® 90 Å C18

Figure AA. Fourteen cannabinoids are resolved in less than eight minutes using a HALO® 90 Å C18 column.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

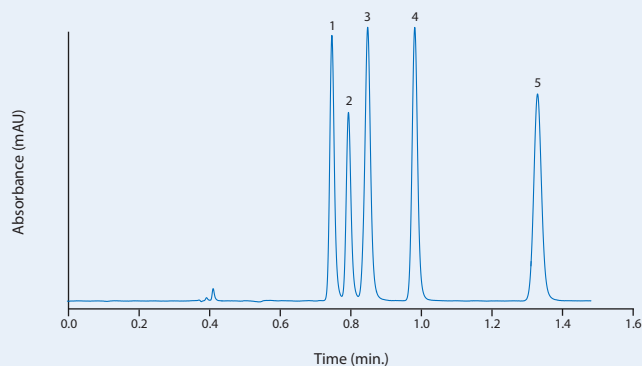
Column: HALO® 90 Å C18, 2.7 µm, 3.0 x 150 mm  
 Part Number: 76444-892  
 Mobile Phase: 25/75 A/B  
 A: Water/0.1% formic acid  
 B: Acetonitrile/0.085% formic acid  
 Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min  
 Pressure: 350 bar  
 Temperature: 30 °C  
 Detection: UV 220 nm, PDA  
 Injection: 0.6 µL  
 Sample Solvent: 75/25 methanol/ water  
 Response Time: 0.025 sec.  
 Data Rate: 100 Hz  
 Flow Cell: 1 µL  
 LC System: Shimadzu Nexera X2

### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. Cannabidivarinic acid (CBDVA)
2. Cannabidivarin (CBDV)
3. Cannabidiolic acid (CBDA)
4. Cannabigerolic acid (CBGA)
5. Cannabigerol (CBG)
6. Cannabidiol (CBD)
7. Tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV)
8. Cannabinol (CBN)
9. delta-9- Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC)
10. delta-8-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ8-THC)
11. Cannabicyclol (CBL)
12. Cannabichromene (CBC)
13. delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinolic acid A (THCA)
14. Cannabichromenic acid (CBCA)

## ULTRAFAST SEPARATION OF TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS

Figure BB. These basic tricyclic antidepressants are separated in less than two minutes, with excellent peak shape, using a HALO® Penta-HILIC column.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

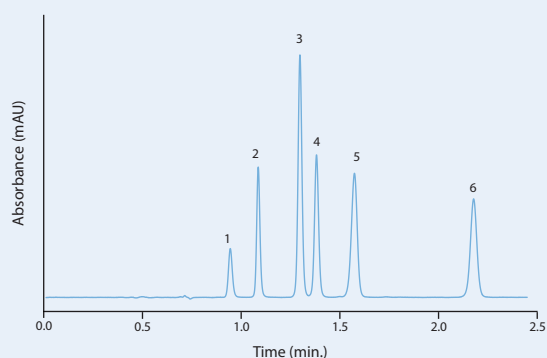
Column: HALO® 90 Å Penta HILIC, 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 100 mm  
 Part Number: 76443-510  
 Mobile Phase: 7/93: A/B  
 A: 0.1 M Ammonium formate, pH=3.5 (adj.)  
 B: Acetonitrile  
 Flow Rate: 2.5 mL/min.  
 Temperature: 30 °C  
 Detection: UV 254 nm, VWD  
 Injection Volume: 0.5 µL  
 Sample Solvent: 10/90: Water/acetonitrile  
 Response Time: 0.02 sec.  
 Maximum Pressure: 165 Bar  
 Flow Cell: 2.5 µL semi-micro  
 LC System: Shimadzu Prominence UFLC XR

### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. Trimipramine
2. Amitriptyline
3. Doxepin
4. Nortriptyline
5. Amoxapine

## HIGH RESOLUTION OF NEONICOTINOIDS ON HALO® 2.7 µm ES-CN

Figure CC. Six neonicotinoids are separated using a HALO® 2.7 µm ES-CN column. The sub-3 µm Fused-Core® silica-based packing allows rapid separations at modest pressures.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO® 90 Å ES-CN, 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 100 mm  
 Part Number: 76445-006  
 Mobile Phase: 70/30: A/B  
 A: 0.1% Formic acid in water  
 B: Acetonitrile  
 Flow Rate: 1.5 mL/min.  
 Pressure: 205 Bar  
 Temperature: 35 °C  
 Detection: UV 254 nm, VWD  
 Injection Volume: 0.5 µL  
 Sample Solvent: Acetonitrile  
 Response Time: 0.02 sec.  
 Flow Cell: 2.5 µL semi-micro  
 LC System: Shimadzu Prominence UFLC XR

### PEAK IDENTITIES:

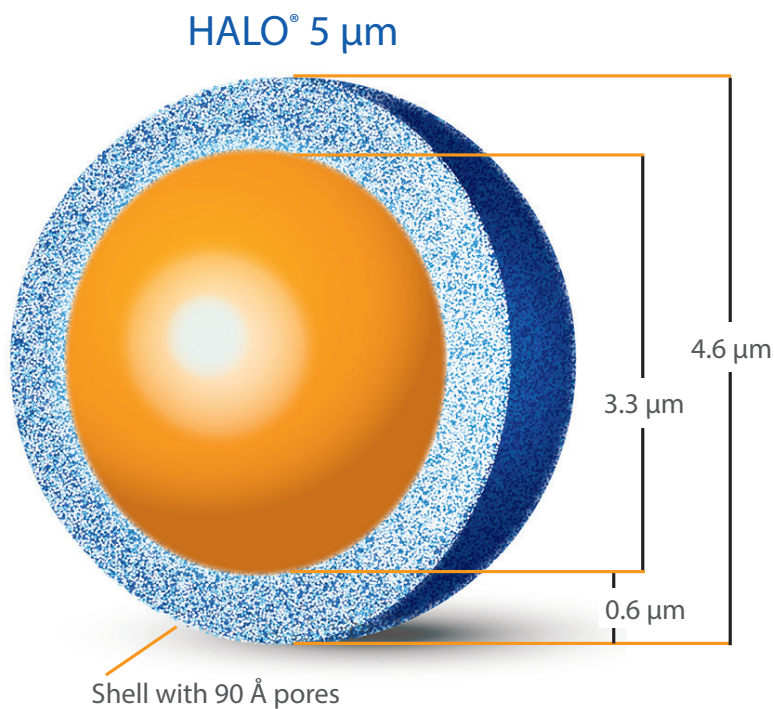
1. Nitenpyram
2. Thiamethoxam
3. Clothianidin
4. Imidacloprid
5. Acetamiprid
6. Thiacloprid

## HALO® 90 Å 5 µm (HPLC)

Performance of 3 µm non-core column  
at 5 µm column pressures

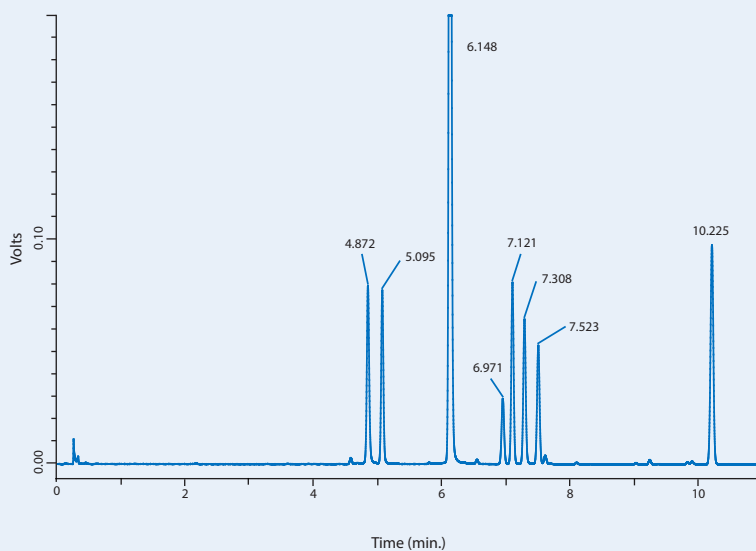
Ideal for:

- QC laboratories
- Dirty samples
- High throughput, ballistic gradient and isocratic applications
- High resolution at HPLC back pressures (using columns in series)
- 2 µm inlet frit
- Pressure limit, 600 bar/9000 psi



## FAST, HIGH RESOLUTION GRADIENT FLAVONOID SEPARATION

Figure DD.  
This mixture of 8 flavonoids is baseline resolved in less than 11 minutes using a 2.1 x 150 mm HALO® 5 µm C18 column with a fast 1.0-mL/min. flow rate with an LC-MS-compatible mobile phase.



### SAMPLE:

Mixture of 8 flavonoids, 1 µL in MeOH

### TEST CONDITIONS:

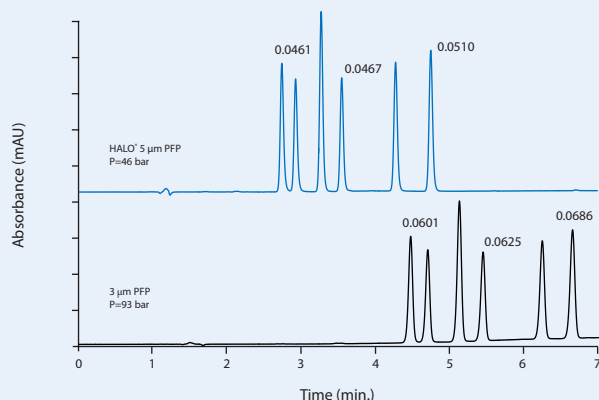
Column: HALO® 90 Å C18, 5 µm, 2.1 x 150 mm  
Part Number: 76445-726  
Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min.  
Temperature: 40 °C  
Gradient: 5% CH<sub>3</sub>CN for 0.5 min.  
5-60% CH<sub>3</sub>CN/10 mM NH<sub>4</sub>COO  
(0.1% HCOOH) in 15 min.  
Max. Pressure: 280 bar

### ANALYTES:

1. Hesperidin
2. Myricetin
3. Quercetin
4. Naringenin
5. Apigenin
6. Hesperetin
7. Kaempferol
8. Biochanin

## BENZODIAZEPINE SEPARATION USING HALO® 5 µm PFP

Figure EE. These six benzodiazepine drugs are separated in 5 minutes with better performance than a 3 µm non-core column at ½ the pressure.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO® 90 Å PFP, 5 µm, 4.6 x 100 mm  
Part Number: 76445-998  
Mobile Phase A: 25 mM Ammonium Acetate, pH 5.5  
Mobile Phase B: ACN, 36-65% B in 7 min.  
Temperature: 35 °C  
Flow: 0.75 mL/min.  
Detector: UV at 254 nm  
Injection: 1 µL

### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. Oxazepam
2. Lorazepam
3. Nitrazepam
4. Clonazepam
5. Flunitrazepam
6. Diazepam

### NOTE:

Peak widths at half height are labeled for comparable peaks on both columns.

Comparative results presented here may not be representative for all applications.

## LC-MS ANALYSIS OF STEVIA GLYCOSIDES USING HALO® PENTA-HILIC

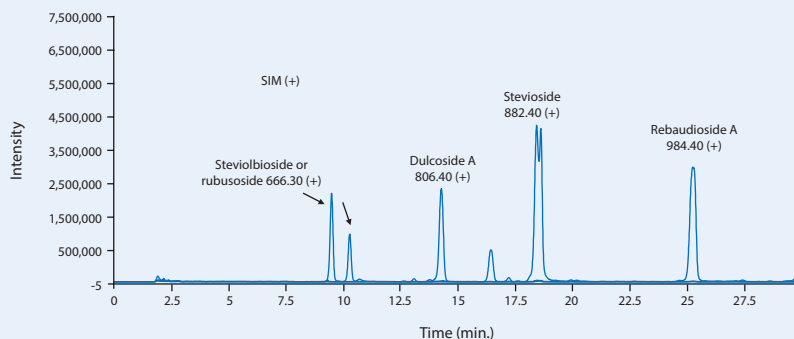
Figure FF. LC-MS analysis of stevia glycosides from a Stevia natural sweetener extract is easily accomplished using the HALO® 5 µm Penta-HILIC column due to its unique bonded phase containing five OH groups.

### TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO® 90 Å Penta-HILIC, 5 µm, 3.0 x 250 mm  
Part Number: 76445-890  
Mobile Phase A: 50/50 Water/acetonitrile with 5 mM Ammonium formate, pH 3  
Mobile Phase B: 5/95 Water/acetonitrile with 5 mM Ammonium formate, pH 3  
Gradient: 90% B to 67% B over 30 min.

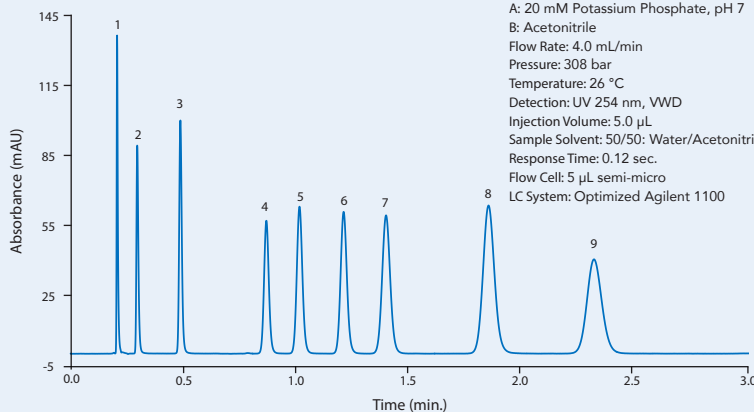
Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/min.  
Pressure: 60 bar  
Temperature: Ambient  
Injection Volume: 5 µL  
Sample Solvent: 80/20: Acetonitrile/water  
LC System: Shimadzu Nexera  
MS: Shimadzu LCMS 2020 (single quadrupole)

ESI: +4.5 kV  
Scan Range: 200-1200 m/z  
Scan Rate: 2 pps  
Capillary: 250 °C  
Heat Block: 350 °C  
Nebulizing Gas Flow: 1.5 L/min.  
Drying Gas Flow: 15 L/min.



## POLAR AROMATIC COMPOUNDS ON HALO® 5 µm RP-AMIDE

Figure GG. HALO® 5 µm RP-Amide shows excellent resolution and peak shape for this mixture of polar aromatic compounds.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

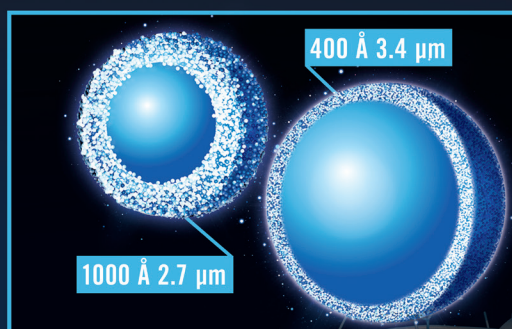
Column: HALO® 90 Å RP-Amide, 5 µm, 4.6 x 100 mm  
Part Number: 76445-994  
Mobile Phase: 70/30: A/B  
A: 20 mM Potassium Phosphate, pH 7  
B: Acetonitrile  
Flow Rate: 4.0 mL/min  
Pressure: 308 bar  
Temperature: 26 °C  
Detection: UV 254 nm, VWD  
Injection Volume: 5.0 µL  
Sample Solvent: 50/50: Water/Acetonitrile  
Response Time: 0.12 sec.  
Flow Cell: 5 µL semi-micro  
LC System: Optimized Agilent 1100

### PEAK IDENTITIES:

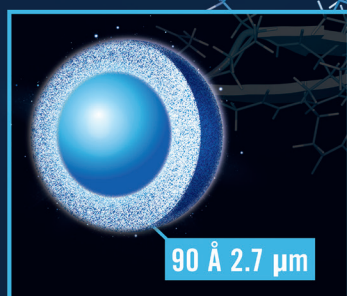
1. Uracil
2. Benzamide
3. Aniline
4. Cinnamyl Alcohol
5. Dimethyl Phthalate
6. 2-Nitroaniline
7. 4'-Bromoacetanilide
8. 2,2'-Biphenol
9. 4,4'-Biphenol

Table F. HALO<sup>®</sup> BioClass Column Specifications

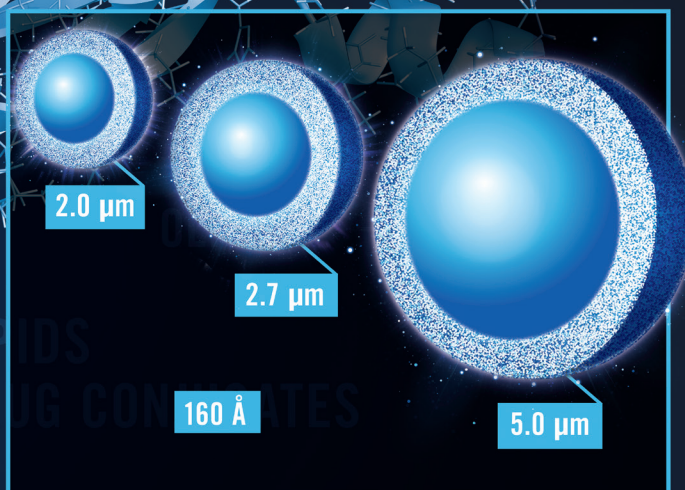
Bonded Phase	USP Designation	Particle Sizes (s) (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Carbon Load (%)	Surface Area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	Low pH/T Limit	High pH/T Limit	Endcapped	
Protein	C4	L26	2.7	1000	0.6	22	2/90 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
	ES-C18	L1	2.7	1000	1.4	22	1/90 °C	8/40 °C	Yes
	Diphenyl	L11	2.7	1000	1.0	22	2/90 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
	C4	L26	3.4	400	0.4	15	2/90 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
	ES-C18	L1	3.4	400	1.0	15	1/90 °C	8/40 °C	Yes
Peptide	ES-C18	L1	2	160	4.0	65	1/90 °C	8/40 °C	No
			2.7		4.6	90			
			5		4.0	60			
Peptide	ES-CN	L10	2.7	160	2.2	90	1/90 °C	8/40 °C	Yes
			5		1.5	60			
Peptide	Phenyl-Hexyl	L11	2.7	160	4.7	90	2/90 °C	9/40 °C	Yes
Glycan	Proprietary Ligand	L95	2.7	90	3.2	135	2/65 °C	9/40 °C	No



PROTEIN SEPARATIONS



GLYCAN SEPARATIONS



PEPTIDE SEPARATIONS

PROTEIN  
ES-C18  
MABS

PHENYL-HEXYL  
FRAGMENTS  
PEPTIDE

GLYCAN

GLYCOLIPIDS  
ANTIBODY-DRUG CONJUGATES  
VARIANTS

POLYPEPTIDES



Table G. HALO® BioClass Features & Benefits

Bonded Phase		Features and Benefits	Target Analytes	Best Applications
1000 Å Protein	C4 (dimethylbutylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outstanding high temperature stability at low pH</li> <li>Unrestricted access to bonded phase</li> <li>Exceptional mass transfer kinetics</li> <li>Compatible with UHPLC and HPLC</li> <li>Low LC-MS bleed</li> </ul>	Monoclonal antibodies, anti-body-drug conjugates, antibody fragments and large proteins with MWs ≤ 500 kDa	High resolution separations of monoclonal antibodies and their variants and antibody-drug conjugates
	ES-C18 (diisobutyloctadecylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Even better stability up to 90°C</li> <li>Can elute very large proteins with good peak shape and recovery</li> <li>Compatible with UHPLC and HPLC</li> <li>Very low LC-MS bleed</li> </ul>	Monoclonal antibodies, anti-body-drug conjugates, antibody fragments and large proteins with MWs ≤ 500 kDa	High resolution separations of monoclonal antibodies and their variants and antibody-drug conjugates
	Diphenyl (diphenylmethyl)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outstanding temperature stability from 40°C to 90°C</li> <li>Exceptional low temperature performance without peak area loss</li> <li>Compatible with UHPLC and HPLC</li> <li>Low LC-MS bleed</li> </ul>	Monoclonal antibodies, anti-body-drug conjugates, antibody fragments and large proteins with MWs ≤ 500 kDa	High resolution separations of monoclonal antibodies and their variants and antibody-drug conjugates
400 Å Protein	C4 (dimethylbutylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stability up to 90°C</li> <li>Can elute very large proteins with good peak shape and recovery</li> <li>Compatible with UHPLC and HPLC</li> <li>Low LC-MS bleed</li> </ul>	Monoclonal antibodies, proteins and polypeptides < 500 kDa	Monoclonal antibodies and mid-to-high molecular weight proteins and polypeptides
	ES-C18 (diisobutyloctadecylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Even better stability up to 90°C</li> <li>Can elute very large proteins with good peak shape and recovery</li> <li>Compatible with UHPLC and HPLC</li> <li>Very low LC-MS bleed</li> </ul>	Proteins and polypeptides < 500 kDa	Mid-to-high molecular weight proteins and polypeptides
160 Å Peptide	ES-C18 (diisobutyloctadecylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fast separations</li> <li>High peak capacity</li> <li>Rugged, reliable performance</li> <li>Use with either UHPLC or HPLC</li> </ul>	Peptides and polypeptides < 20 kDa	Intermediate molecular weight proteins and polypeptides
	ES-CN (diisopropylcyanopropylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative selectivity to ES-C18 and Phenyl-Hexyl for peptide mapping and proteomic applications</li> </ul>	Peptides and polypeptides < 20 kDa	Intermediate molecular weight proteins and polypeptides
	Phenyl-Hexyl (dimethylphenyl-hexylsilane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative selectivity to ES-C18 and ES-CN for peptide mapping and proteomic applications</li> </ul>	Peptides and polypeptides < 20 kDa	Intermediate molecular weight proteins and polypeptides
Glycan	Proprietary hydrophilic ligand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved retention of acids and zwitterions</li> <li>Very low sensitivity to buffer concentration</li> <li>Able to separate isobaric oligosaccharides with different linkages</li> </ul>	Glycans (< 20 kDa), glycopeptides and polar peptides	Provides orthogonal HILIC selectivity to HALO® Peptide ES-C18

## HALO® ENABLED LARGE MOLECULE ANALYSIS

Today, researchers are keenly interested in both fast and high-resolution separations of numerous biomolecules. The HALO® Fused-Core® technology supports the development of novel therapeutic proteins and peptides in pharmaceutical drug development to advance understanding in modern university laboratories, enabling researchers to characterize protein post-translational modifications and fully assess subtle differences in biosimilars and other products of bioengineering and manufacture. HALO® BioClass columns have been specifically designed to accomplish these bioseparation goals with a simplified and more effective solution.

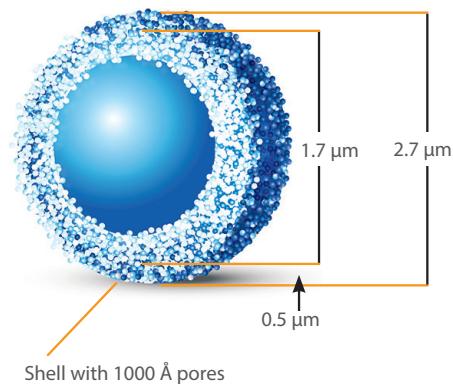
With both tailored particle and pore size options, HALO® BioClass offers application specific solutions for:

- Intact proteins, monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), biosimilars, and other large biomolecules such as pegylated proteins, antibody drug conjugates (ADCs), etc.
- Peptide mapping (analysis of enzyme digests) for characterization and monitoring of synthetic protein drugs
- Analysis of therapeutic peptides and peptide biomarkers (protein surrogates)
- High resolution separations of complex mixtures of glycans released from N- and O-linked glycoproteins

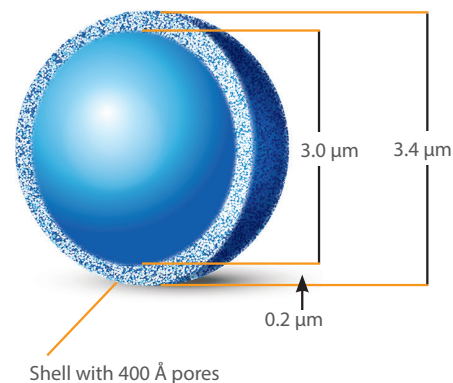
## PROTEIN SOLUTIONS

- As the first manufacturer of the 1000 Å fused-core particle, AMT recognizes the benefit of unrestricted pore access and offers both 400 Å and 1000 Å products to tailor the perfect large molecule solution.
- Benefits of HALO<sup>®</sup> protein solutions include:
  - Provides narrower peaks and better recoveries for large biomolecules (vs. smaller pore sizes and non-core particles)
  - Allows HALO<sup>®</sup> Protein columns to be used with both UHPLC and HPLC instrumentation for fast bioseparations at moderate back pressures
- C4, Diphenyl and sterically-protected ES-C18 phases
  - Excellent high temperature stability (up to 90 °C) for improved peak shape and recovery
- 2 µm inlet frit
- Pressure limit, 600 bar/9000 psi

HALO<sup>®</sup> 1000 Å 2.7 µm

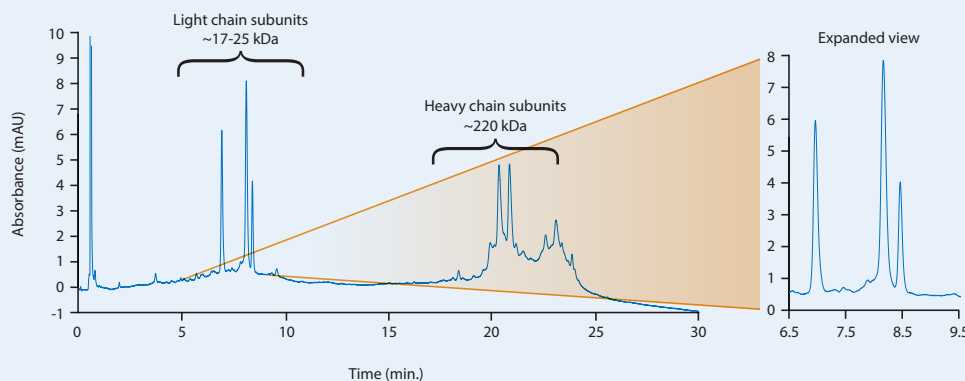


HALO<sup>®</sup> 400 Å 3.4 µm



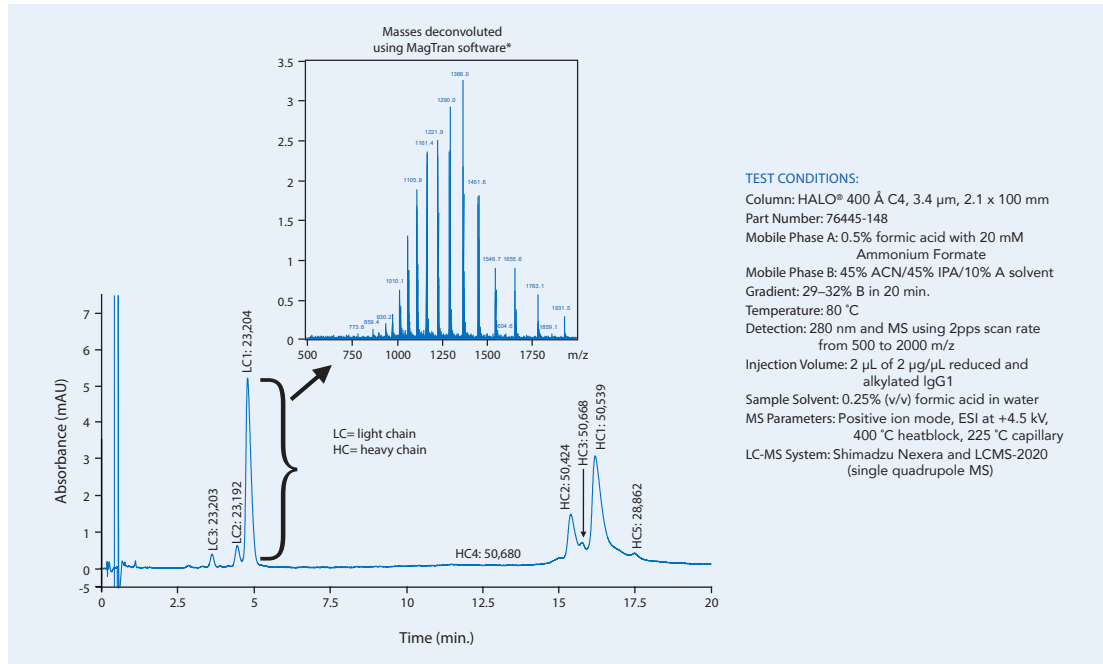
## LARGE PROTEIN SEPARATION USING HALO<sup>®</sup> PROTEIN C4 FUSED-CORE COLUMN

Figure HH. High resolution separation of light and heavy chains of a denatured contractile protein (whole myosin from purified rabbit skeletal muscle) using HALO<sup>®</sup> 400 Å Protein C4 at 80 °C.



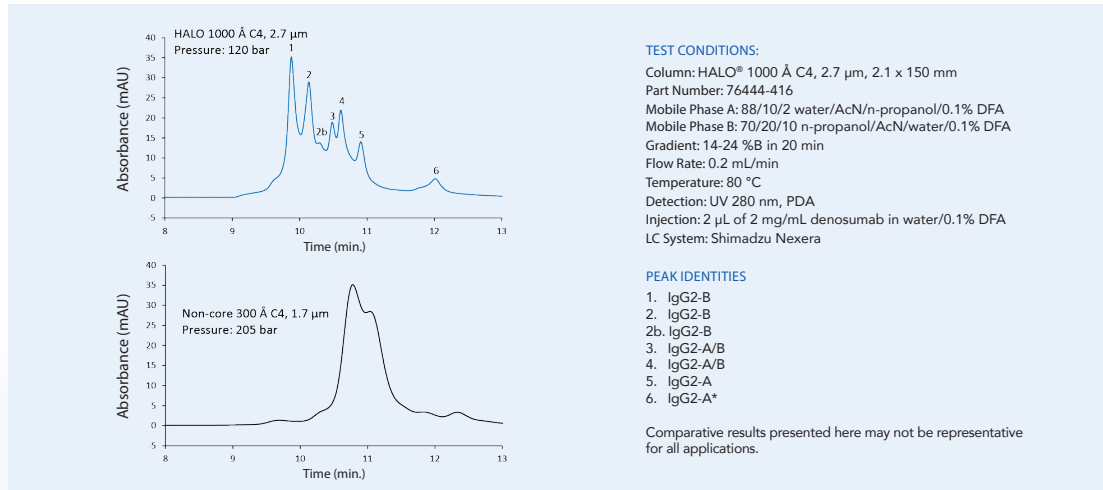
## HIGH RESOLUTION OF LIGHT AND HEAVY CHAIN VARIANTS OF IgG1

Figure II. Very high resolution is obtained between variants of light and heavy chains of a reduced and alkylated monoclonal antibody (IgG1) sample using a HALO® 400 Å Protein C4 column.



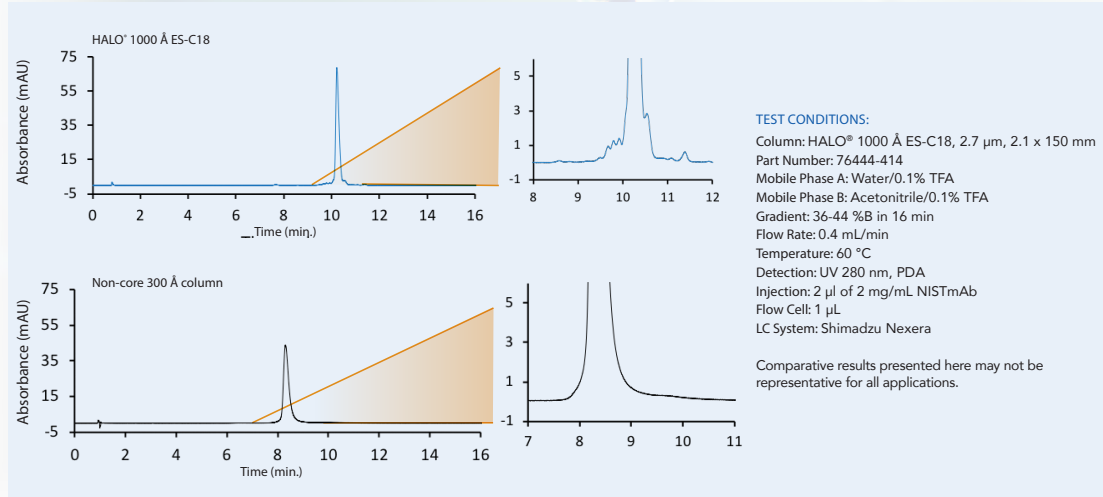
## INCREASED RESOLUTION OF IGG2 OVER TOTALLY POROUS COLUMN

Figure JJ. The larger pores of the HALO® 1000 Å C4 column allow improved access to the stationary phase and increased resolution for IgG2 isoforms compared to the smaller 300 Å pores of the non-core C4 column.



## NARROWER PEAK AND MORE RESOLUTION THAN TOTALLY POROUS COLUMN

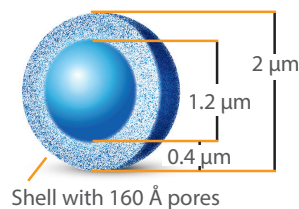
Figure KK. HALO® 1000 Å ES-C18 outperforms a non-core column with 300 Å pores. The zoomed-in region of the base of the NISTmAb peak shows more resolution with HALO® 1000 Å ES-C18, as well.



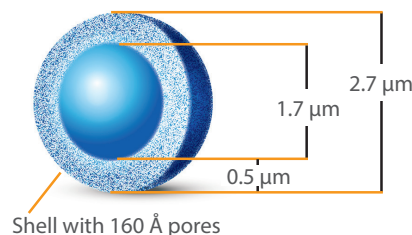
### PEPTIDE SOLUTIONS

- Extremely stable at high temperatures and low pH
- Ideal for both ultrafast and ultrahigh resolution separations of peptides and polypeptides up to 20 kDa
- Outperforms non-core 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , 300 Angstrom columns in terms of peak width, peak capacity and peak height (Figure MM)
- Offers comparable peak capacity to sub-2  $\mu\text{m}$  non-core columns at 40–50% back pressure (2.7  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- ~ 20% higher peak capacity than sub-2  $\mu\text{m}$  non-core columns at comparable back pressure (2  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Columns (Peptide 2.7 and 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) can be used in series to increase peak capacity for UHPLC and HPLC analyses of complex tryptic digest samples (Figure NN)
- HALO<sup>®</sup> Peptide ES-CN (2.7 and 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) offers different selectivity and improved retention for polar peptides (Figure OO)
- 2  $\mu\text{m}$  inlet frit (2.7 and 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ); 1  $\mu\text{m}$  inlet frit (2  $\mu\text{m}$ ) provides extra protection from plugging

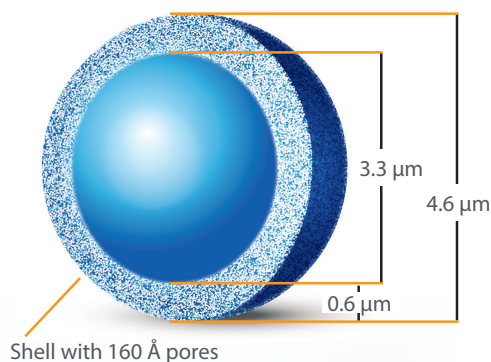
#### HALO<sup>®</sup> 2 $\mu\text{m}$ Peptide



#### HALO<sup>®</sup> 2.7 $\mu\text{m}$ Peptide

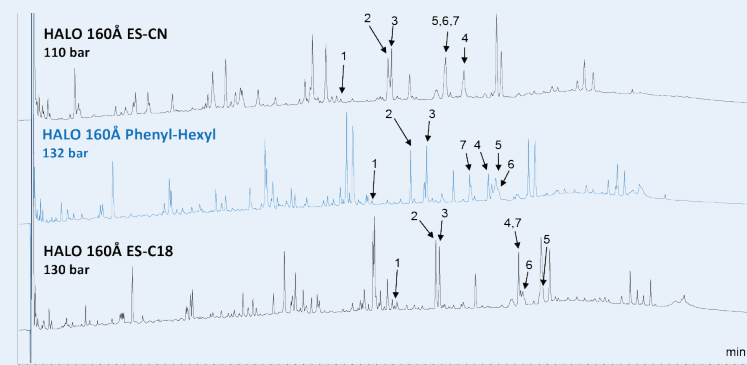


#### HALO<sup>®</sup> 5 $\mu\text{m}$ Peptide



### ENHANCED SELECTIVITY WITH HALO<sup>®</sup> 160 Å PHENYL-HEXYL FOR A TRYPTIC DIGEST

Figure LL. The HALO<sup>®</sup> 160 Å Phenyl-Hexyl column provided improved resolution between tryptic digest fragments 2 and 3 compared to the 160 Å ES-CN column and the 160 Å ES-C18 column. Peptide identification was accomplished by using MS-MS fragmentation spectra.



#### TEST CONDITIONS:

Columns: HALO<sup>®</sup> 160Å ES-CN, 2.7  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2.1 x 100 mm  
 Part Number: 76444-274  
 HALO<sup>®</sup> 160Å Phenyl-Hexyl, 2.7  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2.1 x 100 mm  
 Part Number: 76444-148  
 HALO<sup>®</sup> 160Å ES-C18, 2.7  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2.1 x 100 mm  
 Part Number: 76444-272

#### Mobile Phase:

A = water + 10 mM difluoroacetic acid (DFA)  
 B = ACN + 10 mM difluoroacetic acid  
 Flow Rate: 0.3 mL/min  
 Gradient: 2–50 %B in 60 min  
 Temperature: 60 °C

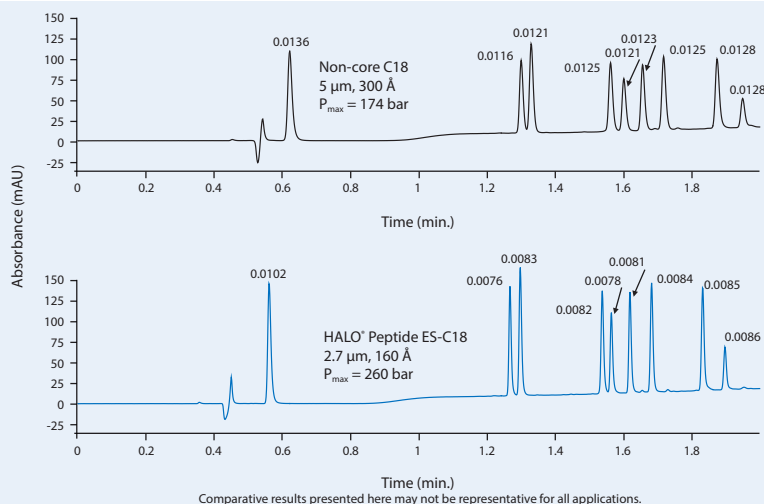
Detection: UV 220 nm, VWD  
 Injection Volume: 5  $\mu\text{L}$  of 0.2 mg/mL digest  
 Sample Solvent: 50 mM Tris-HCl/1.5 M Guanidine-HCl with 0.25% formic acid  
 LC System: Shimadzu Nexera  
 Flow Cell: 2.5  $\mu\text{L}$  semi-micro

#### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. FTISADTSKNTAYLQMNLSR (754 m/z)
2. LScAASGFNIKDTYIHWVR (747 m/z)
3. GFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYK (849 m/z)
4. LLIYSASFLYSGVPSR (592 m/z)
5. SGTASWcLLNMFYPR (899 m/z)
6. ScDKTHTcPPcPAPELLGSPVFLFPPKPK (834 m/z)
7. VSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYK (1115 m/z)

## COMPARISON OF FUSED-CORE TO NON-CORE COLUMNS FOR PEPTIDE SEPARATIONS

Figure MM. HALO<sup>®</sup> Peptide 160 Å 2.7 µm column produces significantly taller peaks and higher peak capacity than a non-core 3 µm column.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

Columns: HALO<sup>®</sup> 160 Å ES-C18, 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 100 mm and non-core C18, 3 µm, 4.6 x 100 mm  
Part Number: 76444-328  
Mobile Phase A: 90% water/10% ACN/0.1% TFA  
Mobile Phase B: 30% water/70% ACN/0.1% TFA  
Gradient: 0-87.5% B in 2 min.  
Flow Rate: 2.5 mL/min.  
Temperature: 60 °C  
Injection Volume: 5 µL  
LC System: Agilent 1100

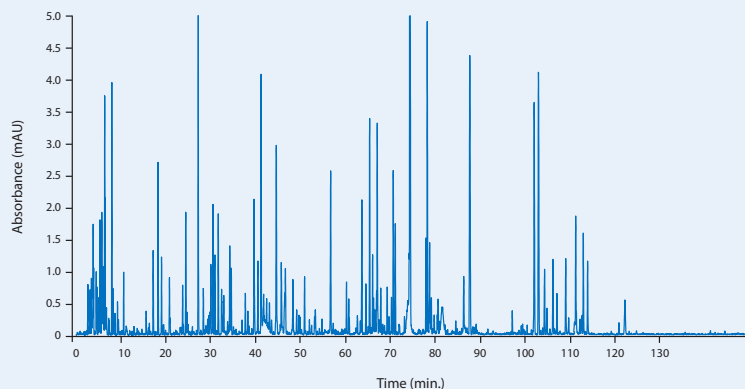
### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. Gly-Tyr
2. Angiotensin 1/2 (1-7) amide
3. Val-Tyr-Val
4. Met-Enk
5. Angiotensin 1/2 (1-8) amide
6. Angiotensin II
7. Leu-Enk
8. Angiotensin (1-12) human
9. Angiotensin (1-12) mouse

Peak widths at half height are shown above respective peaks.

## COUPLED HALO<sup>®</sup> PEPTIDE COLUMNS FOR MAXIMUM PEAK CAPACITY

Figure NN. Three HALO<sup>®</sup> Peptide 160 Å ES-C18, 2.7 µm 150-mm columns (450 mm total length) were connected in series to achieve a peak capacity of 560 for this mixture of tryptic digests of α-1-glycoprotein and apotransferrin.

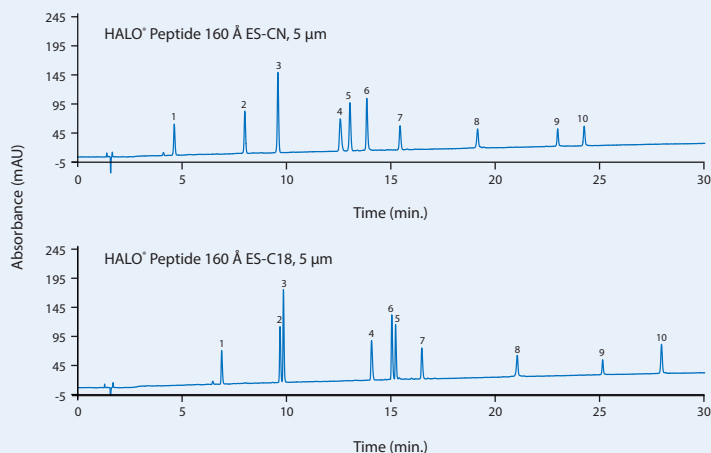


### TEST CONDITIONS:

Columns: HALO<sup>®</sup> 160 Å ES-C18, 2.7 µm, 2.1 x 150 mm (3)  
Part Number: 3 of 76444-276  
Mobile Phase A: water/0.1% formic acid/20 mM ammonium formate  
Mobile Phase B: A with 80% acetonitrile  
Gradient: 5-55% B in 150 min.  
Flow Rate: 0.5 mL/min.  
Temperature: 70 °C  
Detection: 220 nm  
Injection Volume: 50 µL [25 µg each] of α-1-glycoprotein tryptic digest and apotransferrin tryptic digest

## ALTERNATE SELECTIVITY USING HALO<sup>®</sup> 160 Å 5 µm PEPTIDE ES-CN

Figure OO. HALO<sup>®</sup> Peptide 160 Å ES-CN, 5 µm ES-CN offers alternative selectivity to HALO<sup>®</sup> Peptide 160 Å ES-C18, 5 µm for this mixture of 10 peptides and polypeptides.



### TEST CONDITIONS:

Column: HALO<sup>®</sup> 160 Å ES-CN, 5 µm  
HALO<sup>®</sup> 160 Å ES-C18, 5 µm  
Part Numbers: ES-CN: 76445-400  
ES-C18: 76445-398  
Instrument: Optimized Agilent 1100  
Injection Volume: 10 µL  
Detection: 215 nm  
Temperature: 40 °C  
Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min  
Mobile Phase A: water/0.1% TFA  
Mobile Phase B: ACN/0.1% TFA  
Gradient: 5-50% B in 30 min.

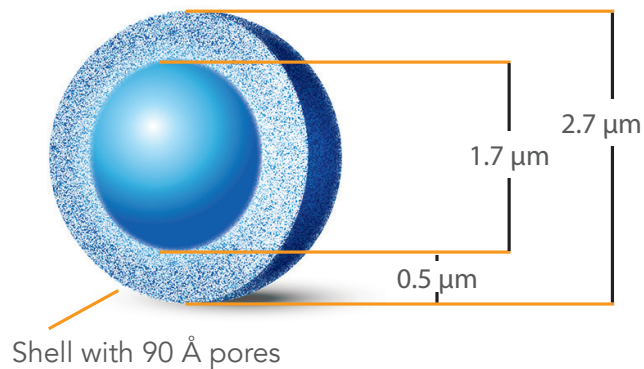
### PEAK IDENTITIES:

1. Asp-Phe
2. Angiotensin (1-7) amide
3. Tyr-Tyr-Tyr
4. Bradykinin
5. Leu-Enk
6. Angiotensin II
7. Neurotensin
8. β-endorphin
9. Sauvagine
10. Mellitin

## GLYCAN SOLUTIONS

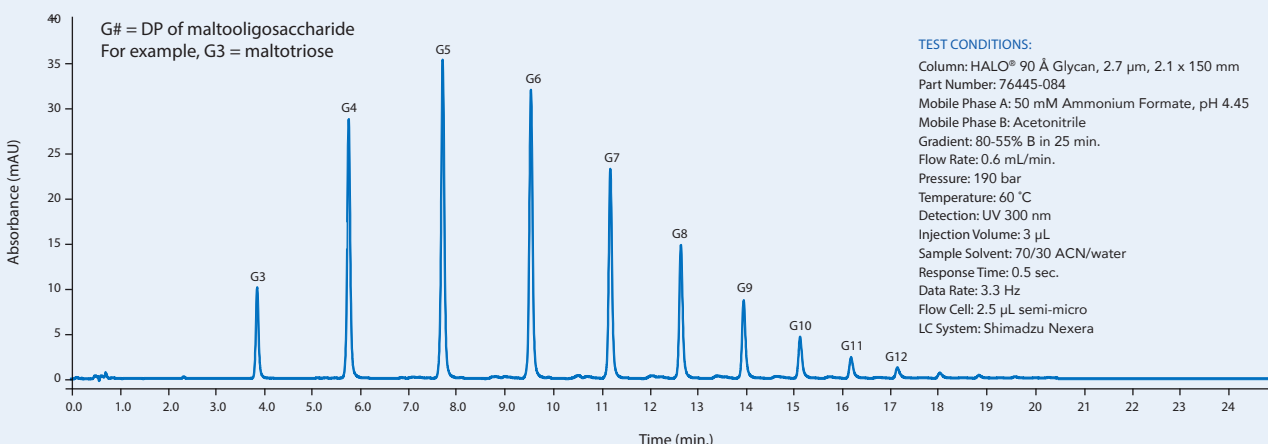
- 90 Å pore size
- Incorporates a highly polar ligand that contains 5 hydroxyl groups tethered to 2.7 µm Fused-Core<sup>®</sup> silica particles via novel, proprietary linkage chemistry
- Ideal for hydrophilic interaction liquid chromatography (HILIC) separations of oligosaccharides, and particularly, of released and labeled glycans from glycoproteins and proteoglycans
- Mobile phases typically consist of acetonitrile and aqueous ammonium formate buffer (50 mM, pH 4.4) used to form a gradient of increasing water content during elution
- Each lot of HALO<sup>®</sup> Glycan material is tested for quality assurance (Figure PP) by separation of a procainamide-reducing-end-labeled glycan ladder of oligosaccharides having 2–25 glucose units (GU).
  - Peaks for oligosaccharides composed of 5 and 10 GU must meet tight specifications for retention and peak width before lot is approved for glycan analysis
- 2 µm inlet frit
- Pressure limit, 600 bar/9000 psi

## HALO<sup>®</sup> Glycan



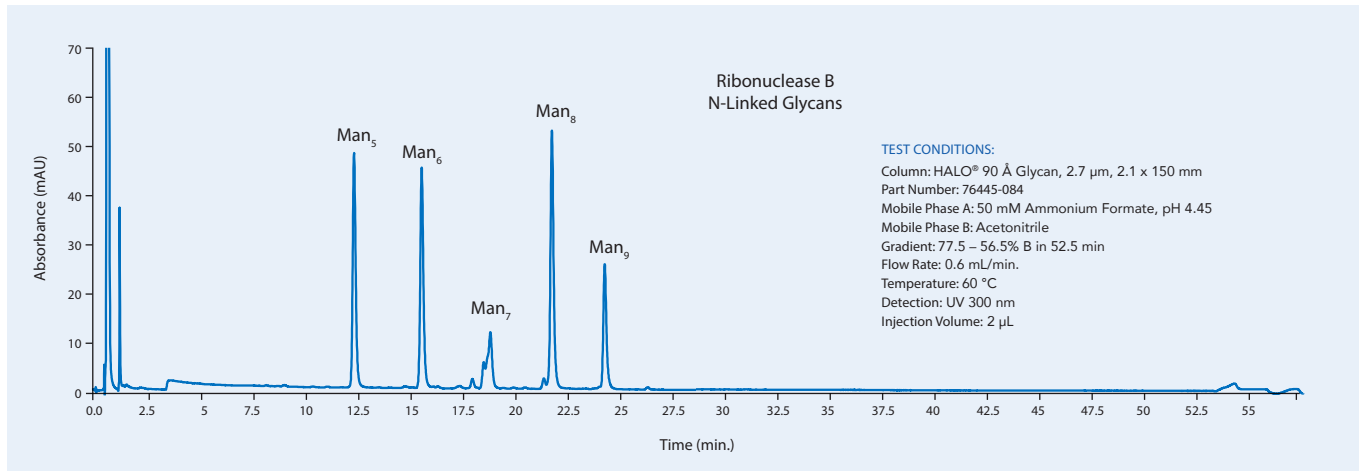
## QA ANALYSIS OF HALO<sup>®</sup> GLYCAN

Figure PP. Example QA Chromatogram for HALO<sup>®</sup> Glycan column. Each HALO<sup>®</sup> Glycan packing lot is tested using this glycan ladder mixture to assess and ensure lot-to-lot reproducibility.



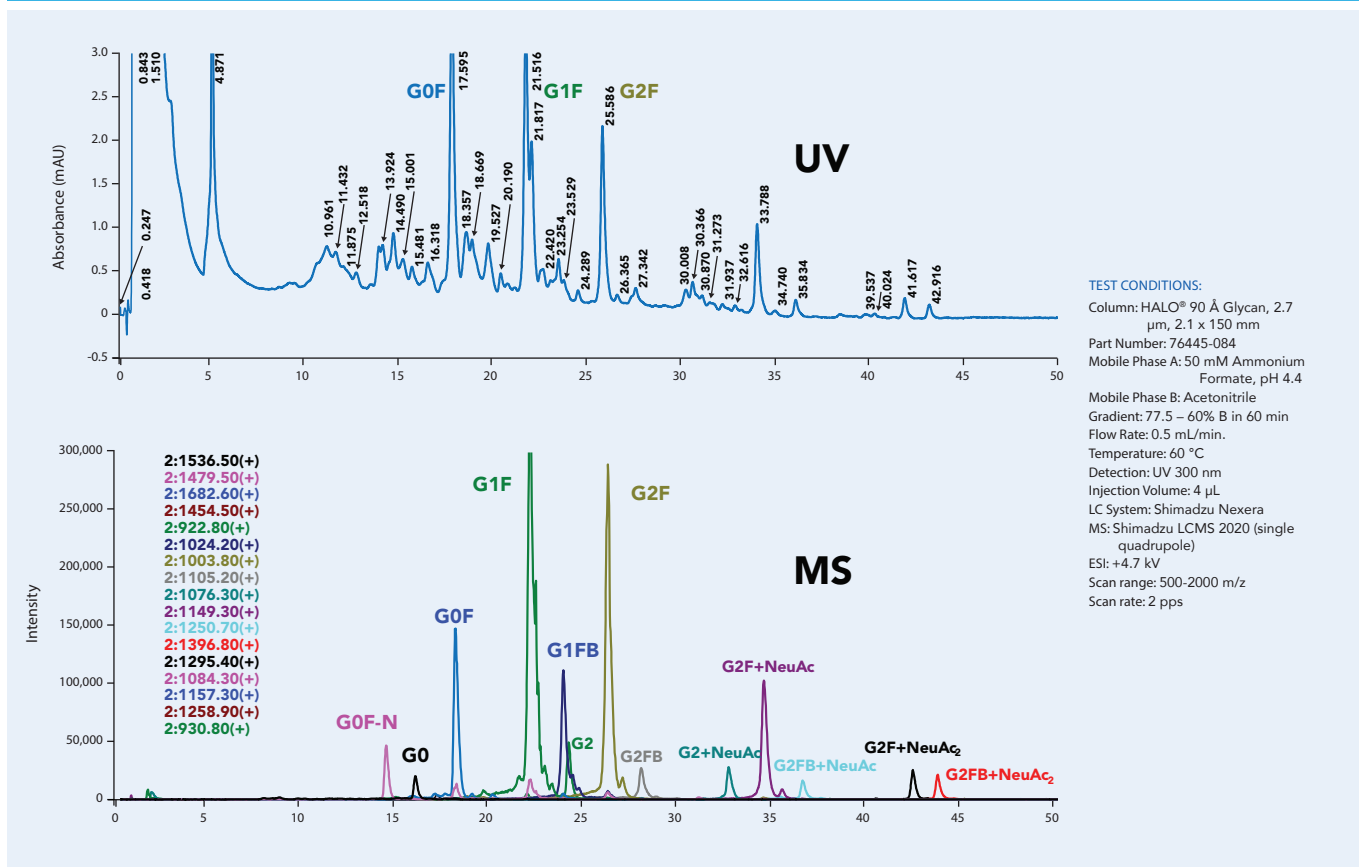
## SEPARATION OF N-LINKED GLYCANS FROM RIBONUCLEASE B

Figure QQ. Gradient HILIC-MS separation of N-linked glycans, which had been released using PNGase from ribonuclease B, using the HALO<sup>®</sup> Glycan column.



## SEPARATION OF N-LINKED GLYCANS FROM HUMAN IgG

Figure RR. Released- and procainamide-labeled glycans from human IgG were separated using a 2.1 x 150 mm HALO<sup>®</sup> Glycan column and detected using UV and selected-ion-monitoring MS detection.

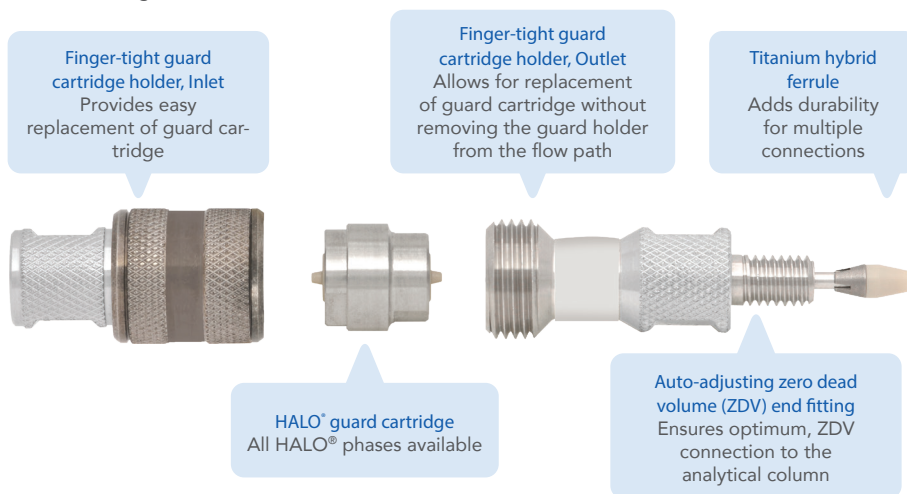


# HALO® UHPLC AND HPLC GUARD COLUMNS

- Collect strongly retained compounds from the sample and minimizes column fouling
- Ultra-low dispersion, easy to use, operate at pressures up to 1000 bar
- Finger-tight, direct-connect units that auto-adjust to any column with a 10–32 inlet port
- Easily replace guard cartridge without removing guard holder from the flow path
- Available for all HALO® analytical geometries (2.1, 3.0 and 4.6 mm ID) and phases

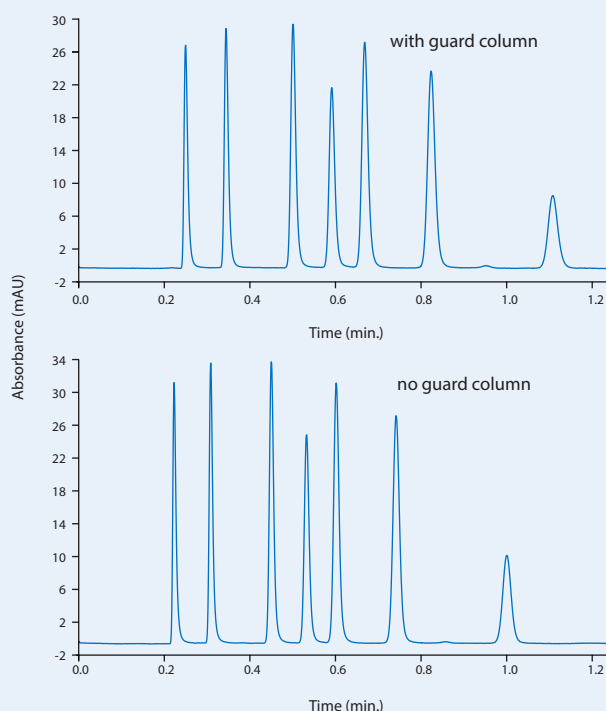
See below for an exploded view of the HALO® guard cartridge and guard holder.

Please see pages 32–36 for ordering information.



## HALO® GUARD COLUMNS: PROTECTION + PERFORMANCE

Figure S5. HALO® guard columns provide optimum protection for your HALO® HPLC and UHPLC column without sacrificing column efficiency.



The Optimize Technologies EXP® Direct Connect Holder: U.S. Patent No. 8,201,854 & 8,696,902 and Foreign Patents Pending.



# REFERENCES

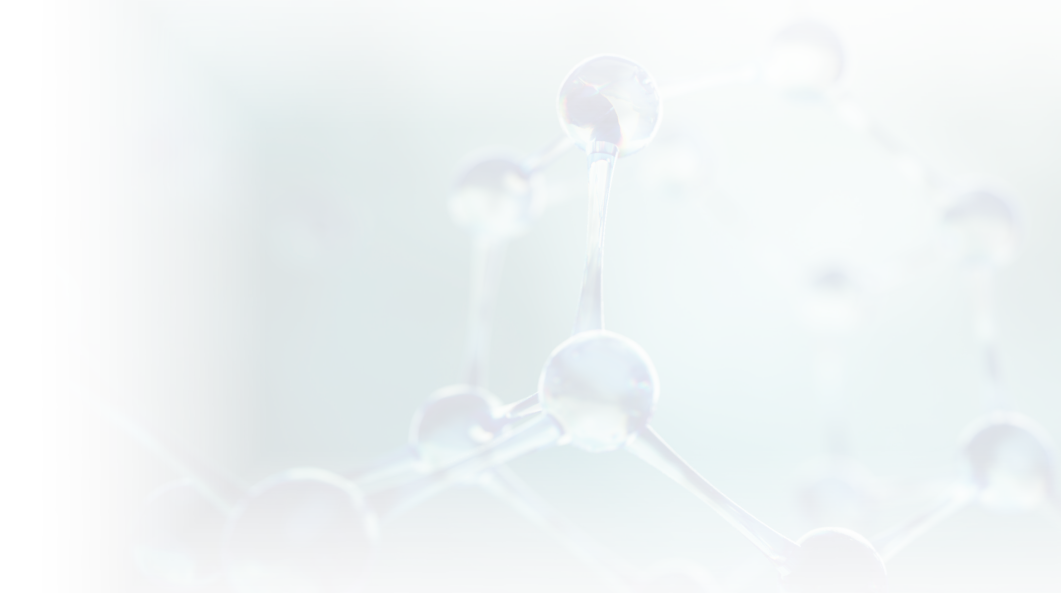
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9. D.V. McCalley, *J. Chromatogr. A* 1171, 46–56 (2007).
10. A.J. Alpert et al., *Anal. Chem.* 82, 5253–5259 (2010).



# HALO® 90 Å 2 µm COLUMNS

The part numbers for HALO® 90 Å 2 µm columns are presented below and available in 2.1 and 3.0 mm internal diameters. Guard columns are also available for these IDs for UHPLC to provide additional protection when necessary.

Dimensions ID x Length (in mm)	C18	AQ-C18	C8	Biphenyl	Phenyl-Hexyl	RP-Amide	PFP	ES-CN	Penta-HILIC	HILIC
2.1 x 20	91812-202	91812-222	91812-208	91812-211	91812-206	91812-207	91812-209	91812-204	91812-205	91812-201
2.1 x 30	91812-302	91812-322	91812-308	91812-311	91812-306	91812-307	91812-309	91812-304	91812-305	91812-301
2.1 x 50	91812-402	91812-422	91812-408	91812-411	91812-406	91812-407	91812-409	91812-404	91812-405	91812-401
2.1 x 75	91812-502	91812-522	91812-508	91812-511	91812-506	91812-507	91812-509	91812-504	91812-505	91812-501
2.1 x 100	91812-602	91812-622	91812-608	91812-611	91812-606	91812-607	91812-609	91812-604	91812-605	91812-601
2.1 x 150	91812-702	91812-722	91812-708	91812-711	91812-706	91812-707	91812-709	91812-704	91812-705	91812-701
2.1 x 250	91812-902	91812-922	91812-908	91812-911	91812-906	91812-907	91812-909	91812-904	91812-905	91812-901
3.0 x 20	91813-202	91813-222	91813-208	91813-211	91813-206	91813-207	91813-209	91813-204	91813-205	91813-201
3.0 x 30	91813-302	91813-322	91813-308	91813-311	91813-306	91813-307	91813-309	91813-304	91813-305	91813-301
3.0 x 50	91813-402	91813-422	91813-408	91813-411	91813-406	91813-407	91813-409	91813-404	91813-405	91813-401
3.0 x 75	91813-502	91813-522	91813-508	91813-511	91813-506	91813-507	91813-509	91813-504	91813-505	91813-501
3.0 x 100	91813-602	91813-622	91813-608	91813-611	91813-606	91813-607	91813-609	91813-604	91813-605	91813-601
3.0 x 150	91813-702	91813-722	91813-708	91813-711	91813-706	91813-707	91813-709	91813-704	91813-705	91813-701
3.0 x 250	91813-902	91813-922	91813-908	91813-911	91813-906	91813-907	91813-909	91813-904	91813-905	91813-901
Dimensions ID x Length (in mm)	C18	AQ-C18	C8	Biphenyl	Phenyl-Hexyl	RP-Amide	PFP	ES-CN	Penta-HILIC	HILIC
2.1 x 5	91812-102	91812-122	91812-108	91812-111	91812-106	91812-107	91812-109	91812-104	91812-105	91812-101
3.0 x 5	91813-102	91813-122	91813-108	91813-111	91813-106	91813-107	91813-109	91813-104	91813-105	91813-101
Guard Column Holder 94900-001										







# HALO® 1000 Å AND 400 Å PROTEIN COLUMNS

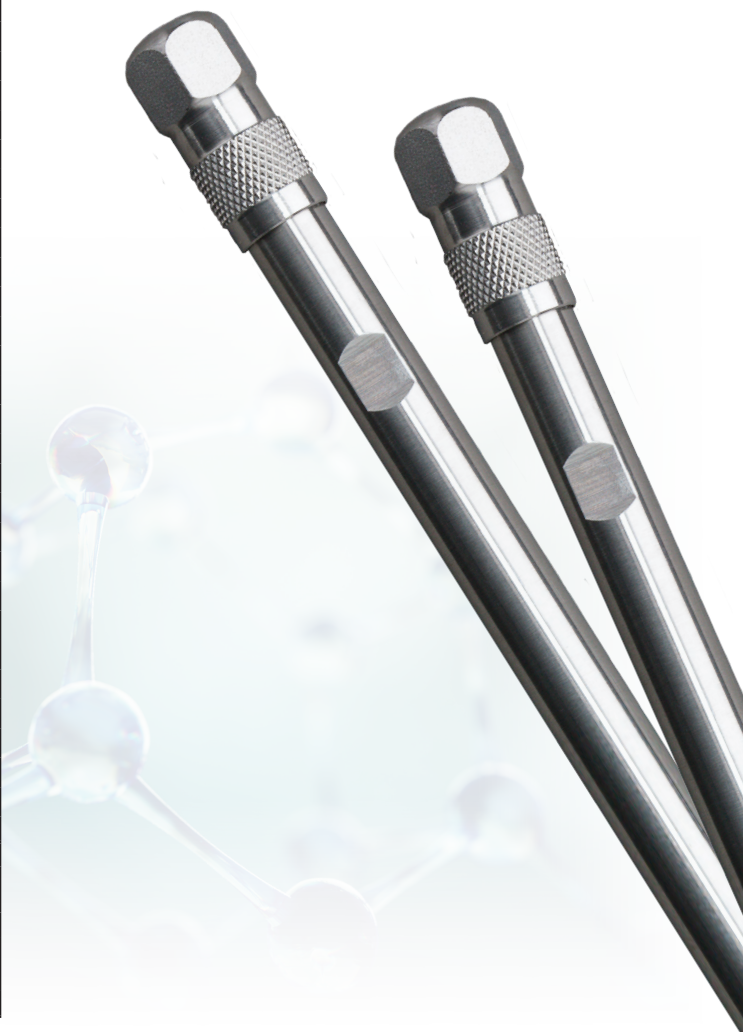
Part numbers for nano, capillary, analytical and semi-preparative HALO® 1000 and 400 Å in 2.7 and 3.4 µm phases are provided below. Guard columns are available in 2.1, 3.0 and 4.6 mm IDs for UHPLC and HPLC applications to provide additional column protection when desired.

Dimensions ID x Length (in mm)	400 Å, 3.4 µm			1000 Å, 2.7 µm		
	C4	ES-C18	Diphenyl	C4	ES-C18	Diphenyl
0.075 x 50	94319-414	94319-402		97219-414	97219-402	97219-426
0.075 x 100	94319-614	94319-602		97219-614	97219-602	97219-626
0.075 x 150	94319-714	94319-702		97219-714	97219-702	97219-726
0.1 x 50	94318-414	94318-402		97218-414	97218-402	97218-426
0.1 x 100	94318-614	94318-602		97218-614	97218-602	97218-626
0.1 x 150	94318-714	94318-702		97218-714	97218-702	97218-726
0.2 x 50	94317-414	94317-402		97217-414	97217-402	97217-426
0.2 x 100	94317-614	94317-602		97217-614	97217-602	97217-626
0.2 x 150	94317-714	94317-702		97217-714	97217-702	97217-726
0.3 x 50	94316-414	94316-402		97216-414	97216-402	97216-426
0.3 x 100	94316-614	94316-602		97216-614	97216-602	97216-626
0.3 x 150	94316-714	94316-702		97216-714	97216-702	97216-726
0.5 x 50	94315-414	94315-402		97215-414	97215-402	97215-426
0.5 x 100	94315-614	94315-602		97215-614	97215-602	97215-626
0.5 x 150	94315-714	94315-702		97215-714	97215-702	97215-726
1.0 x 50	93411-414	93411-402		92711-414	92711-402	92711-426
1.0 x 75	93411-514	93411-502		92711-514	92711-502	92711-526
1.0 x 100	93411-614	93411-602		92711-614	92711-602	92711-626
1.0 x 150	93411-714	93411-702		92711-714	92711-702	92711-726
2.1 x 20	93412-214	93412-202		92712-214	92712-202	92712-226
2.1 x 30	93412-314	93412-302		92712-314	92712-302	92712-326
2.1 x 50	93412-414	93412-402	93412-426	92712-414	92712-402	92712-426
2.1 x 75	93412-514	93412-502		92712-514	92712-502	92712-526
2.1 x 100	93412-614	93412-602	93412-626	92712-614	92712-602	92712-626
2.1 x 150	93412-714	93412-702	93412-726	92712-714	92712-702	92712-726
2.1 x 250	93412-914	93412-902		92712-914	92712-902	92712-926
3.0 x 20	93413-214	93413-202		92713-214	92713-202	92713-226
3.0 x 30	93413-314	93413-302		92713-314	92713-302	92713-326
3.0 x 50	93413-414	93413-402		92713-414	92713-402	92713-426
3.0 x 75	93413-514	93413-502		92713-514	92713-502	92713-526
3.0 x 100	93413-614	93413-602		92713-614	92713-602	92713-626
3.0 x 150	93413-714	93413-702		92713-714	92713-702	92713-726
3.0 x 250	93413-914	93413-902		92713-914	92713-902	92713-926
4.6 x 20	93414-214	93414-202		92714-214	92714-202	92714-226
4.6 x 30	93414-314	93414-302		92714-314	92714-302	92714-326
4.6 x 50	93414-414	93414-402	93414-426	92714-414	92714-402	92714-426
4.6 x 75	93414-514	93414-502		92714-514	92714-502	92714-526
4.6 x 100	93414-614	93414-602	93414-626	92714-614	92714-602	92714-626
4.6 x 150	93414-714	93414-702	93414-726	92714-714	92714-702	92714-726
4.6 x 250	93414-914	93414-902		92714-914	92714-902	92714-926
10.0 x 50	93410-414	93410-402		92710-414	92710-402	92710-426
10.0 x 75	93410-514	93410-502		92710-514	92710-502	92710-526
10.0 x 100	93410-614	93410-602		92710-614	92710-602	92710-626
10.0 x 150	93410-714	93410-702		92710-714	92710-702	92710-726
Guard Columns, 3-Pack						
Dimensions ID x Length (in mm)	C4	ES-C18	Diphenyl	C4	ES-C18	Diphenyl
2.1 x 5	93412-114	93412-102	93412-126	92712-114	92712-102	92712-126
3.0 x 5	93413-114	93413-102		92713-114	92713-102	92713-126
4.6 x 5	93414-114	93414-102	93414-126	92714-114	92714-102	92714-126
Guard Column Holder	94900-001					

# HALO® 90 Å GLYCAN COLUMNS

HALO® Glycan columns are available in 2.1 and 4.6 mm diameters in the following lengths as a 2.7 µm particle size. Guard columns are available for UHPLC and HPLC applications if additional protection is desired.

Dimensions ID x Length (in mm)	HALO® Glycan
.2 x 150	99227-705
2.1 x 50	92922-405
2.1 x 100	92922-605
2.1 x 150	92922-705
4.6 x 50	92924-405
4.6 x 100	92924-605
4.6 x 150	92924-705
10 x 150	92910-705
Guard Columns, 3-Pack	
Dimensions ID x Length (in mm)	HALO® Glycan
2.1 x 5	92922-105
4.6 x 5	92924-105
Guard Column Holder	94900-001



# HALO® 160 Å PEPTIDE COLUMNS

The part numbers are provided below for the nano, capillary, analytical and semi-preparative HALO® 160 Å 2, 2.7 and 5 µm phases. Guard columns are available for 2.1, 3.0 and 4.6 mm internal diameters for UHPLC and HPLC applications, if additional protection is desired.

ID x Length (in mm)	160 Å, 2 µm		160 Å, 2.7 µm			160 Å, 5 µm	
	ES-C18	ES-C18	ES-CN	Phenyl-Hexyl	ES-C18	ES-CN	
0.075 x 50	-	91229-402	91229-404	91219-406	91529-402	91529-404	
0.075 x 100	-	91229-602	91229-604	91219-606	91529-602	91529-604	
0.075 x 150	-	91229-702	91229-704	91219-706	91529-702	91529-704	
0.1 x 50	-	91228-402	91228-404	91218-406	91528-402	91528-404	
0.1 x 100	-	91228-602	91228-604	91218-606	91528-602	91528-604	
0.1 x 150	-	91228-702	91228-704	91218-706	91528-702	91528-704	
0.2 x 50	-	91227-402	91227-404	91217-406	91527-402	91527-404	
0.2 x 100	-	91227-602	91227-604	91217-606	91527-602	91527-604	
0.2 x 150	-	91227-702	91227-704	91217-706	91527-702	91527-704	
0.3 x 50	-	91226-402	91226-404	91216-406	91526-402	91526-404	
0.3 x 100	-	91226-602	91226-604	91216-606	91526-602	91526-604	
0.3 x 150	-	91226-702	91226-704	91216-706	91526-702	91526-704	
0.5 x 50	-	91225-402	91225-404	91215-406	91525-402	91525-404	
0.5 x 100	-	91225-602	91225-604	91215-606	91525-602	91525-604	
0.5 x 150	-	91225-702	91225-704	91215-706	91525-702	91525-704	
1.0 x 30	-	92121-302	92121-304	92111-306	95121-302	95121-304	
1.0 x 50	-	92121-402	92121-404	92111-406	95121-402	95121-404	
1.0 x 75	-	92121-502	92121-504	92111-506	95121-502	95121-504	
1.0 x 100	-	92121-602	92121-604	92111-606	95121-602	95121-604	
1.0 x 150	-	92121-702	92121-704	92111-706	95121-702	95121-704	
2.1 x 20	91122-202	92122-202	92122-204	92112-206	95122-202	95122-204	
2.1 x 30	91122-302	92122-302	92122-304	92112-306	95122-302	95122-304	
2.1 x 50	91122-402	92122-402	92122-404	92112-406	95122-402	95122-404	
2.1 x 75	91122-502	92122-502	92122-504	92112-506	95122-502	95122-504	
2.1 x 100	91122-602	92122-602	92122-604	92112-606	95122-602	95122-604	
2.1 x 150	91122-702	92122-702	92122-704	92112-706	95122-702	95122-704	
2.1 x 250	91122-902	92122-902	92122-904	92112-906	95122-902	95122-904	
3.0 x 20	91123-202	92123-202	92123-204	92113-206	95123-202	95123-204	
3.0 x 30	91123-302	92123-302	92123-304	92113-306	95123-302	95123-304	
3.0 x 50	91123-402	92123-402	92123-404	92113-406	95123-402	95123-404	
3.0 x 75	91123-502	92123-502	92123-504	92113-506	95123-502	95123-504	
3.0 x 100	91123-602	92123-602	92123-604	92113-606	95123-602	95123-604	
3.0 x 150	91123-702	92123-702	92123-704	92113-706	95123-702	95123-704	
3.0 x 250	91123-902	92123-902	92123-904	92113-906	95123-902	95123-904	
4.6 x 20	-	92124-202	92124-204	92114-206	95124-202	95124-204	
4.6 x 30	-	92124-302	92124-304	92114-306	95124-302	95124-304	
4.6 x 50	-	92124-402	92124-404	92114-406	95124-402	95124-404	
4.6 x 75	-	92124-502	92124-504	92114-506	95124-502	95124-504	
4.6 x 100	-	92124-602	92124-604	92114-606	95124-602	95124-604	
4.6 x 150	-	92124-702	92124-704	92114-706	95124-702	95124-704	
4.6 x 250	-	92124-902	92124-904	92114-906	95124-902	95124-904	
10.0 x 50	-	92120-402	92120-404	92110-406	95120-402	95120-404	
10.0 x 75	-	92120-502	92120-504	92110-506	95120-502	95120-504	
10.0 x 100	-	92120-602	92120-604	92110-606	95120-602	95120-604	
10.0 x 150	-	92120-702	92120-704	92110-706	95120-702	95120-704	
10.0 x 250	-	-	-	-	95120-902	95120-904	
10.0 x 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 µm, 90Å Guard Columns, 3-Pack							
Dimensions ID x Length (in mm)	C18	AQ-C18	C8	Phenyl-Hexyl	Biphenyl	RP-Amide	
2.1 x 5	91122-102	92122-102	92122-104	92112-106	95122-102	95122-104	
3.0 x 5	91123-102	92123-102	92123-104	92113-106	95123-102	95123-104	
4.6 x 5	-	92124-102	92124-104	92114-106	95124-102	95124-104	
Guard Column Holder 94900-001							



# HALO® GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

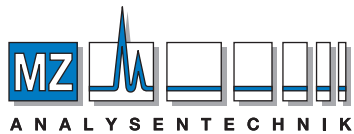


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# HALO®



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