

Lower-molecular compounds

Is it soluble in water, methanol or acetonitrile?

Normal-phase using low-polar organic solvent such as hexane for a mobile phase.

SILICA NH₂ CN

Is it ionized in the dissolved status?

Reversed-phase using water-based methanol or acetonitrile for a mobile phase.

Reversed-phase adding ion-pair reagent to the mobile phase.

C18 Columns

Reversed-reverse phase hydrophilic compound retained under CH₃CN-rich mobile phase (>60%)

PC HILIC

Ion exchange using buffer solution for a mobile phase.

SCX NH₂

Retained?
 Too strong Not enough

C8DD CR Others

C18 Columns

CAPCELL CORE

Size (um) Pore (nm) Specific Area (m²/g) C% Density (umol/m²) pH range
 2.7 9 150 7 2.9 1.5-10 **USP L1 B MS**

- Core-shell applied polymer-coating technology. High NTP derived by short diffusion paths.
- Excellent separation property for basic compounds with excellent durability. 60Mpa-resistant.

- Alternative way for the highest efficiency at fast analysis with low pressure in HPLC/UHPLC
- For improved separation including basic compound

MGII

3 (5) 10 300 (260) 15 2.3 (2.7) 2-10 **USP L1 B MS**

- A first choice if C₁₈ column. First C₁₈ optimized for basic compounds under neutral condition.
- The world's best blocking of silanol group by applying Ultimate Polymer Coating.
- Best balance between polarity and hydrophobicity of the packing material surface.
- Excellent separation property for in any conditions.
- Use of silica substrates with less micropores increases the effective specific surface.

- For multicomponent analysis with a variety of characteristics
- For analysis of basic compounds under neutral condition
- For high flow rate/high-speed analysis
- For LC-MS analysis

MGIII, MGIII-H

3 (5) 10 300 (260) 15 2.3 (2.7) 2-10 **USP L1 B MS**

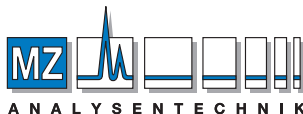
- Improves the lot repeatability of basic compound retention under acid conditions.
- Low bleeding ideal for MS analysis under acid conditions. MGIII-H is 50Mpa-resistant

- For LC-MS analysis / UHPLC-MS (MGIII-H)
- For basic compound analysis under acid conditions

IF (1.8um) IF2 (2.2um)

1.8/2.2 12 300 (260) 15 2.3 (2.7) 2-10 **USP L1 B MS**

- Optimized Sub2um column
- Reduces the influence of metal coordination
- Realizes the good peak shape



MZ-Analysentechnik GmbH
 Barcelona-Allee 17 • D-55129 Mainz
 Tel +49 6131 880 96-0
 Fax +49 6131 880 96-20
 e-mail: info@mz-at.de
 www.mz-at.de

- For high flow rate/high-speed analysis under high-pressure condition
- For pursuit of high separation capacity for rapid analysis with HPLC

UG120

3 (5) 12 300 (260) 15 2.3 (2.7) 2-10 **USP L1 B MS**

- Extremely low-polar packing
- Reduces the secondary peak

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- For separation of hydrophobic compounds
- For change of separation patterns

MG

3 (5) 10 300 (260) 15 2.3 (2.7) 2-10 **USP L1 B MS**

- Best balance between polarity and hydrophobicity of the packing material surface.
- Inhibits the influence of metal coordination.

- For multicomponent analysis with a variety of characteristics
- Especially for analysis including coordination compounds

AQ

3 (5) 8 330 (300) 12 (11) 1.7 2-9 **USP L1 P**

- Increase the surface polarity by reducing the rate of C₁₈ group introduction.
- C₁₈ column applicable even 100% water-based phase.

- For analysis of polar compounds
- For short-time analysis of hydrophobic compounds

ACR

3 (5) 8 300 17 2.6 1-10 **USP L1 A PH**

- World's best acid resistance
- High stereoselectivity derived from polymeric bonding.

- For analysis under acid condition for semi aliquoting in continuous use

UG80

5 8 340 18 2.5 2-10 **USP L1**

- The specific surface is high and retention is large due to a small micropore diameter same as UG120.
- Perfect for preparation HPLC because of the high loadability.

- For review of analytical conditions aiming at aliquoting
- For improving separation of hydrophobic compounds

Others

PC HILIC

5 10 450 7 2.9 3-7.5 **P MS**

- A column for hydrophilic interaction chromatography.
- Retains polar compounds with acetonitrile of 60% or more.

- For compounds that can not be retained by C₁₈
- For LC-MS analysis

CR (C18+SCX) (1/4: 1/20: 1/50)

3 (5) 10-12 300 17 2.6 2-7 **B MS**

- Mixed stationary phases of SCX and C₁₈.
- Prepares columns of different ratios of SCX and C₁₈.

- For multicomponent analysis including basic compounds
- For analysis of LC-MS (no ion-pairs are necessary)

C8 DD

3 (5) 8 300 11 3.8 1.5-10 **USP L7 PH**

- Introducing C₈ group as a functional group.
- Excellent acid and alkaline resistance.
- Lot-to-lot reproducibility comparable to C₁₈ column.

- For multicomponent analysis including polar compounds
- For shortening the analysis time

Ph CN

5 12 300 8 (5) 3.7 (13.9) 2-10 **USP L11 AR**

- Different functional groups of UG120 type.
- Advantages of polymer coating is intact (good durability).

USP L10 AR

- For multicomponent analysis including aromatic rings
- For change of separation patterns

NH₂ SCX

5 8 540 (450) 14 (9) 1.2 (0.9) 2-8 (2-7) **USP L8 A**

- Different functional groups of UG120 type.
- Advantages of polymer coating is intact (good durability).

USP L9 B

- For analysis of polar compounds
- NH₂: Normal phase-anion exchange
- SCX: Cation exchange

Column introduction by sample

Sugar

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| SUCREBEAD // | Separation is achieved by using electro static action between the negative charge generated by dissociation of sugar hydroxyl under alkaline mobile phase condition and the positive charge of the quaternary ammonium on the packing material surface. Flow of the alkaline mobile phase allows direct electrochemical detection. | For polysaccharide analysis For oligosaccharide analysis For disaccharide analysis |
| SUCREBEAD / | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Styrene-divinylbenzene-based polymer columns. Strong anion exchange column by the quaternary ammonium. | For monosaccharide analysis For analysis of disaccharide and oligosaccharide For analysis of sugar alcohol |
| NH2 | Retains and separates sugars in the normal phase mode. The mobile phase is with water/CH3CN. To apply it to a pulse electrochemical detector, pH balanced solution is mixed with post column. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH durability improves with contribution of polymer coating. The bridged structure of polyamine allows longer retention and good durability. | |
| C18 column (AQ etc.) | Retains and separates derivatized sugar in the reversed phase. | For analysis of derivatized sugar |

Nucleic acid

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| Nucleonavi | Perfect for analysis of DNA and RNA of 20-40 mer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inert specification unaffected by metal. Eliminates wall effect by the glass-clad structure. Reduced absorption compared to particulate columns. | For DNA/RNA analysis |
| MGII AQ | Retention and separation by hydrophobic interaction under water-rich condition. AQ allows analysis in the 100% water-based phase (buffer). | |
| PC HILIC | Retains and separates nucleic acid and nucleic-acid base by hydrophilic interaction. Acetonitrile of 60% or more are used for the mobile phase. | For nucleotide analysis For nucleoside analysis For analysis of nucleic-acid bases |
| NH2 | Retained and separated by the anion exchange mode. Buffer is used for the mobile phase. | |
| SCX | Retained and separated by the cation exchange mode. Buffer is used for the mobile phase. | |

Proteins and peptides

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Proteonavi (Wide pore columns) | Follows up retention and separation of peptides and proteins. A column with large retention of proteins and peptides despite the functional group of C4. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent acid resistance. Excellent recovery rate. | Under acid condition, For analysis of high-molecular compounds For analysis and review of aliquoting |
| SG300 C18, C8, C1 (Wide pore columns) | Columns for analysis of proteins and peptides with the molecular weight of 10,000 or more. Give a first choice to C8. A lineup of semi-micro columns is available. | For analysis of small amount samples For micro HPLC analysis |
| ACR, C8DD, etc. | For improving durability of the acid mobile phase analysis including TFA such as peptide mapping. A lineup of micro columns is available. | |

Biological samples

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| MF series C8, Ph, SCX | A column that deproteination is available on line. Proteins with heavier molecular weight are eluted first in the size elimination mode. The target component is retained by other separation modes. In addition to the analysis columns, a lineup of cartridge columns for column switching is available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention using hydrophobic interaction: in descending order of hydrophobicity, C8 > Ph Retention using ion exchange function for basic compounds: SCX | For analysis of drugs and metabolites in biological samples For low-molecular compound analysis in high molecular Pretreatment columns in the column switching method |
|--------------------------|---|---|

Optical resolution columns

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Chiral CD-Ph | A column that cyclodextrin (CD) is combined as a chiral selector. Retention by hydrophobic interaction can be obtained by phenylcarbamating CD. The hit rate is high among basic and neutral compounds including a benzene ring. | |
| Ceramospher RU-2 Ceramospher RU-1 | An optical resolution column based on clay mineral. A heavy load can be processed because it has the layered interaction field. Rutenium complex is used for a chiral selector. Customized specification of a different elution order is also available. | |



SHISIEDO CO.,LTD
Frontier Science Business division

URL: <http://hplc.shiseido.co.jp/main/>

- B** Excellent for retention and peak shape
- P** Suitable for retention of polar compounds
- MC** Excellent peak shape of metal-coordination compounds
- A** Suitable for retention of acid compounds
- AR** Suitable for retention of compounds with aromatic rings
- HPR** High pressure resistance of 40MPa
- MS** Suitable for use in MS
- pH** Excellent pH resistance