

# HILIC

## HYDROPHILIC INTERACTION

### CHROMATOGRAPHY

#### HILIC PRODUCTS

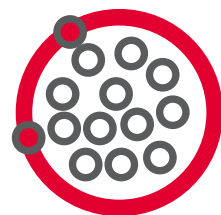
#### ➤ SILICA BASED HILIC COLUMNS

TSKgel Amide-80

TSKgel NH2-100

#### ≡ TOSOH FACT

The first columns used in chromatography were glass, both for liquid-solid chromatography by Tswett in his separation of plant pigments and by James and Martin in their first gas chromatograph. However, as the technique developed and particle size was reduced, the length of the columns in liquid chromatography was decreased. This resulted in the columns having to be operated at higher pressures. To accommodate these higher pressures, stainless steel columns were introduced. Tosoh introduced its first HPLC (GPC) columns in 1971, which were composed of stainless steel. Recently, columns packed in PEEK, a biocompatible fluorocarbon polymer, became available. PEEK can withstand the pressures commonly encountered in HPLC.



## INTRODUCTION TO TSKgel HILIC COLUMNS

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Stable bonding chemistries
- Unique polar phases
- Handle a wide spectrum of sample polarities
- Stable in 100% organic
- Separate many different types of polar molecules
- 3 μm particle size for LC/MS analysis

Hydrophilic interaction chromatography (HILIC) is used primarily for the separation of polar and hydrophilic compounds. HILIC has similarities with traditional normal phase chromatography, but the mobile phases for HILIC are similar to those known from reversed phase chromatography (RPC). They include polar organic solvents like acetonitrile. Based on hydrogen bonds the aqueous content of the mobile phase creates a water-rich layer on the particle surface. This allows for partitioning of polar compounds between the more organic mobile phase and the aqueous layer (FIGURE 1). The number of polar groups, as well as the conformation and solubility of the sample in the mobile phase determines the elution order.

Typical mobile phases consist of acetonitrile buffer mixtures. Samples are eluted from the column by increasing the percentage of the aqueous component. Compared to RPC the elution order in HILIC mode is inverted for most substances.

HILIC is often used to separate hydrophilic compounds such as peptides, carbohydrates and small polar drug candidates or metabolites. Hydrophilic compounds are retained on the polar bonded phase column while non-polar sample impurities elute unretained in the void volume. In addition it is ideally suited for sensitive LC-MS analysis of water soluble polar compounds because the high organic content in the mobile phase provides rapid evaporation of solvent during electrospray ionization.

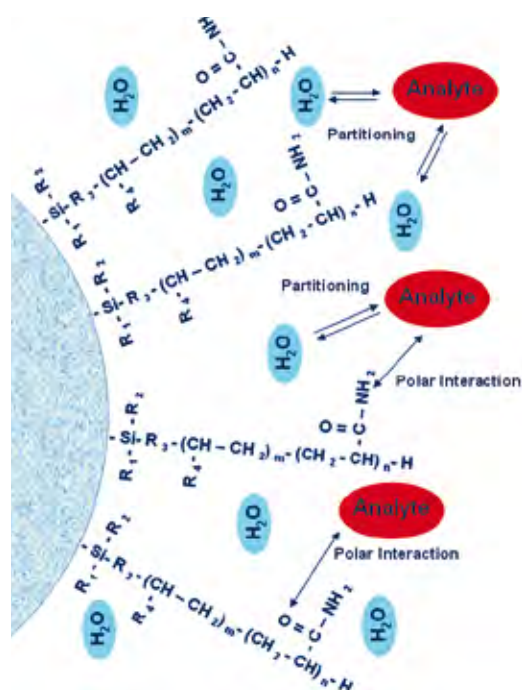
TSKgel HILIC columns are available in various dimensions and particle sizes, functionalized with carbamoyl-groups (TSKgel Amide-80) or amino-groups (TSKgel NH2-100). This enables the user to perfectly match HILIC selectivity to specific application needs.

The TSKgel Amide-80 column offers an excellent alternative to amino-bonded stationary phases and consists of 3, 5 or 10 μm silica particles in a stainless steel format. Spherical silica particles are covalently bonded with carbamoyl groups. For years TSKgel Amide-80 columns have been the standard for the analysis of glycans. TSKgel Amide-80 columns packed with 3 μm particles are the newest addition to the TSKgel Amide-80 series. The 3 μm HILIC columns reduce analysis time and improve peak capacity and sensitivity for HPLC and LC-MS analysis.

TSKgel NH2-100 3 μm columns are the latest addition to the TSKgel HILIC family. They expand the selectivity range of TSKgel HILIC solutions by a new, robust amino-phase. In contrast to conventional silica-based amino phases the new column offers expanded stability under HILIC conditions. It is well suited for the analysis of all types of hydrophilic compounds like carbohydrates, peptides, vitamins, polar drugs or metabolites.

The NH2-100 phase is based on a silica particle with 3 μm particle and 100 Å pore size, treated with a special endcapping procedure. Amino groups are introduced step wisely after endcapping. These columns are unique in that the bonded phase ligand not only, as expected, has a terminal primary amino group, but that the spacer also incorporates secondary as well as tertiary amino groups. The amino groups act as HILIC functional groups without any peak splits. Due to their high ligand density and large surface area TSKgel NH2-100 3 μm columns show high retention for very polar compounds. Anionic compounds are retained on the column by ionic interaction. This allows for the use of salt gradients, in addition to gradient elutions with acetonitrile. Since the TSKgel NH2-100 has cationic sites, it can be used as mixed mode phase under some conditions.

➤ **FIGURE 1**  
HILIC principles



# HILIC

## COLUMN OPERATION AND SPECIFICATIONS

TSKgel HILIC columns can be operated over a broad range of mobile phase conditions. Factors to consider when employing these columns include:

Sample Loading Capacity is dependent upon the polarity of the mobile phase. It increases with decreasing mobile phase polarity. For example, on a TSKgel Amide-80 column the highest loading capacity for mannitol (200 µg) occurs with a mobile phase of 75:25 acetonitrile/water. However, <100 µg of mannitol can be loaded in a mobile phase of 65:35 acetonitrile/water. The maximum sample volume for a 4.6 mm ID x 25 cm L Amide-80 analytical column is 50 µL.

Temperature Range: TSKgel Amide-80 columns can be operated over a temperature range of 4-80°C (4-40°C for Amide-80 3µm), TSKgel NH2-100 columns in the range of 10-50 °C. In general, retention times for carbohydrates decrease with increasing temperature, thereby shortening analysis time. Below certain temperatures some carbohydrates may elute as split peaks. In this case, column heating or addition of triethylamine to the mobile phase is required.

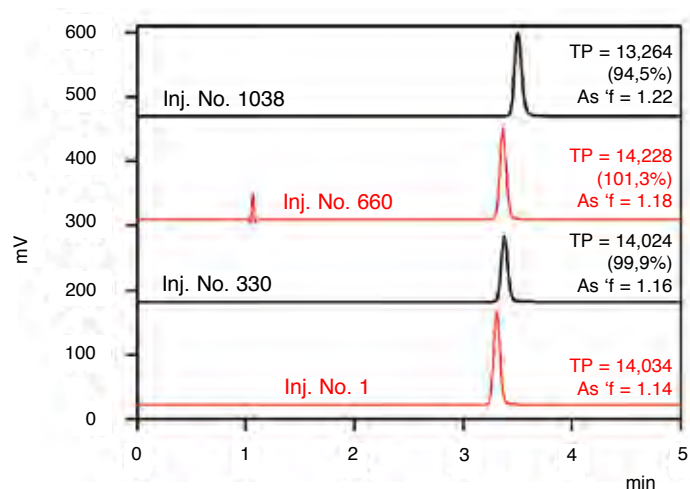
Choice of Mobile Phase: the pH range of TSKgel Amide-80 and NH2-100 columns is 2.0-7.5 with a maximum salt concentration of 100 mmol/L. The columns are stable in 100% organic for normal phase separations; however, in HILIC mode a combination of aqueous and organic solvents is necessary in order to create the water-rich surface layer. As the mobile phase polarity decreases (higher organic content) the sample is retained longer on the column.

## LONG TERM STABILITY

The high stability of TSKgel Amide-80 columns is demonstrated in **FIGURE 2** showing the same analysis after 330, 660 and more than 1000 runs compared to the first injection. Only 5% reduction of column performance (theoretical plates) is observed after more than 1000 injections.

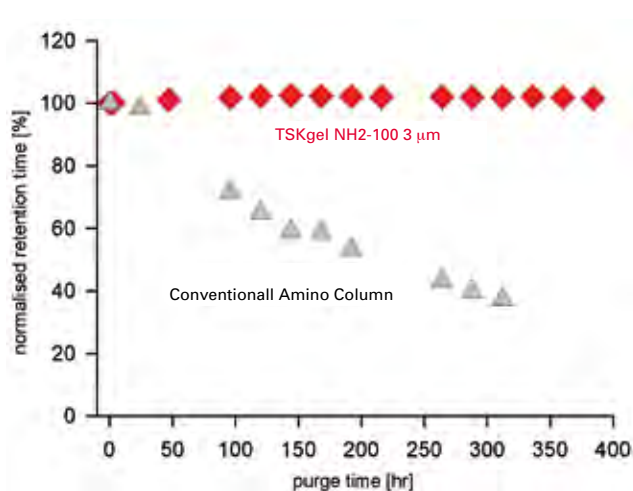
**FIGURE 3** shows the high stability of TSKgel NH2-100 columns. Compared to the first injection only a slight reduction of retention time of inositol is observed with the TSKgel NH2-100 column after more than 400 hours of flushing with mobile phase.

**FIGURE 2**  
Durability of TSKgel Amide-80 3 µm



Column: TSKgel Amide-80 3 µm (2.0 mm ID x 15 cm L)  
Eluent : H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN = 15/85; Flow rate: 0.2 mL/min; Inj. volume: 2 µL  
Detection : UV@254 nm; Temp. : 25 °C; Samples: Uracil (37 mg/L)

**FIGURE 3**  
Long term stability of TSKgel NH2-100 columns



Column: TSKgel NH2-100 3 µm, 4.6 mm ID x 15 cm L  
Conventional Amino Column, 4.6 mm ID x 25 cm L;  
Eluent: H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN (25/75); Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Detect: RI;  
Temp.: 40 °C; Injection: 10 µL; Sample: Inositol

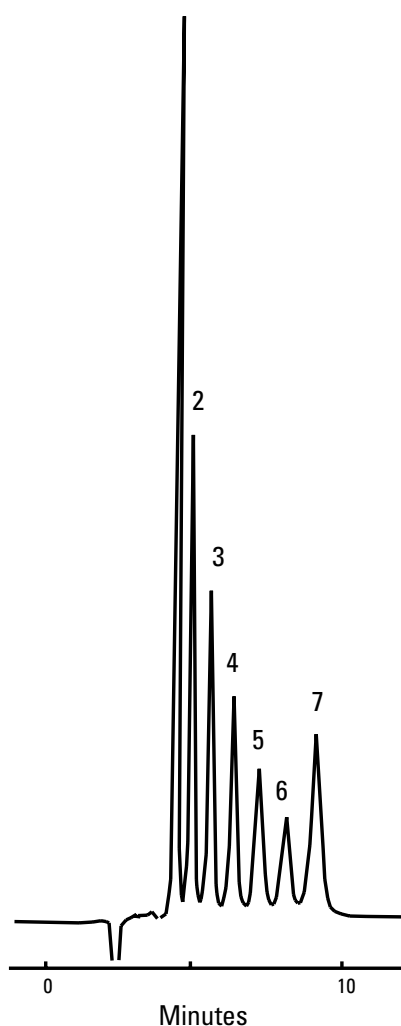


## APPLICATIONS OF TSKgel AMIDE-80 COLUMNS

### OLIGOSACCHARIDES

The TSKgel Amide-80 can separate oligosaccharides very rapidly and efficiently. **FIGURE 4** shows a separation of a  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin hydrolysate in less than 10 minutes. The labels indicate the number of base sugars such as glucose in each oligomer.

**FIGURE 4**  
Separation of  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin hydrolysate on TSKgel Amide-80 column

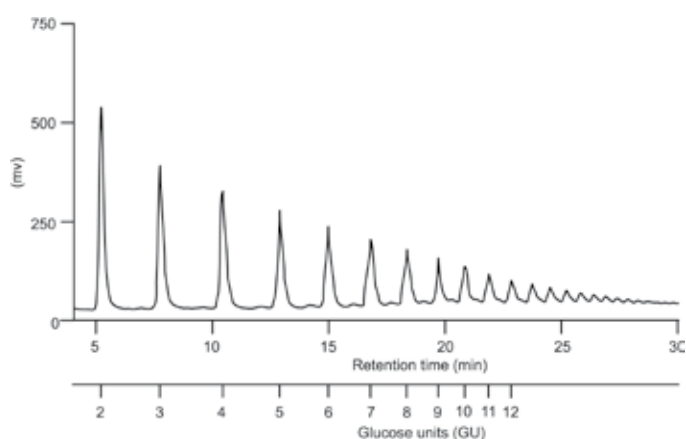


Column: TSKgel Amide-80 (4.6 mm ID x 25 cm L); Sample: 2  $\mu$ L,  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin hydrolysate, 1 - 7 degrees of polymerization (4.6 mg/mL); Elution: ACN/water (55/45); Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min; Detection: RI; Temperature: 25  $^{\circ}$ C

### GLYCANS

Glycosylation is one of the most common post-translational modifications in eukaryotic cells. Complex N- and O-linked structures composed of repeating sugar moieties form the so called glycans. HILIC with fluorescence detection is the method of choice to effectively separate, identify and quantify glycans after exoglycosidase cleavage and fluorescent labeling. In order to normalize retention times of complex glycan structures a dextran ladder consisting of glucose oligomers is used as calibration reference. The calculated numbers of glucose units (GU) can be used in subsequent database queries (GlycoBase, autoGU) to predict the glycan structure. For years TSKgel Amide-80 columns have been used successfully in glycan analysis. Amide-80 chemistry is ideally suited for the separation of carbohydrate structures. **FIGURE 5** shows the high-resolution separation of a 2-aminobenzamide (2AB) labeled dextran ladder within 30 minutes on a TSKgel Amide-80 3  $\mu$ m column. This ladder can be used as a calibration standard for HPLC and MS analysis of glycans. The ladder contains glucose homopolymer species from degree of polymerization (dp) 1 to dp 22 (i.e. the glucose monomer GU1-2AB to GU22-2AB).

**FIGURE 5**  
Separation of a 2-AB-labeled Dextran Ladder on TSKgel Amide-80



Column: TSKgel Amide-80 (3  $\mu$ m, 2.0 mm ID x 15 cm L)  
 Eluent: A) 50 mM Ammonium formate (pH 4.3), B) Acetonitrile;  
 Gradient: 0 - 35 min (75 - 35 % B); Flow-rate: 0.22 mL/min;  
 Detection: Fluorescence Ex @ 360 nm, Em @ 425 nm; Temperature: 50  $^{\circ}$ C;  
 Injection vol: 3  $\mu$ L; Sample: CAB-GHP dextran ladder (Ludger; ~300 fmol for GU2)

\* Courtesy of K. Darsow & H. Lange, Institute of Bioprocessing, University of Nürnberg/Erlangen

# HILIC

High-performance liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS) has become a powerful tool when detection sensitivity is an issue. HILIC offers unique advantages for MS detection of very polar compounds when compared to reversed phase mode. The higher organic content of the eluent in HILIC mode supports efficient evaporation of the solvent thus enhancing sensitivity and altering ion suppression.

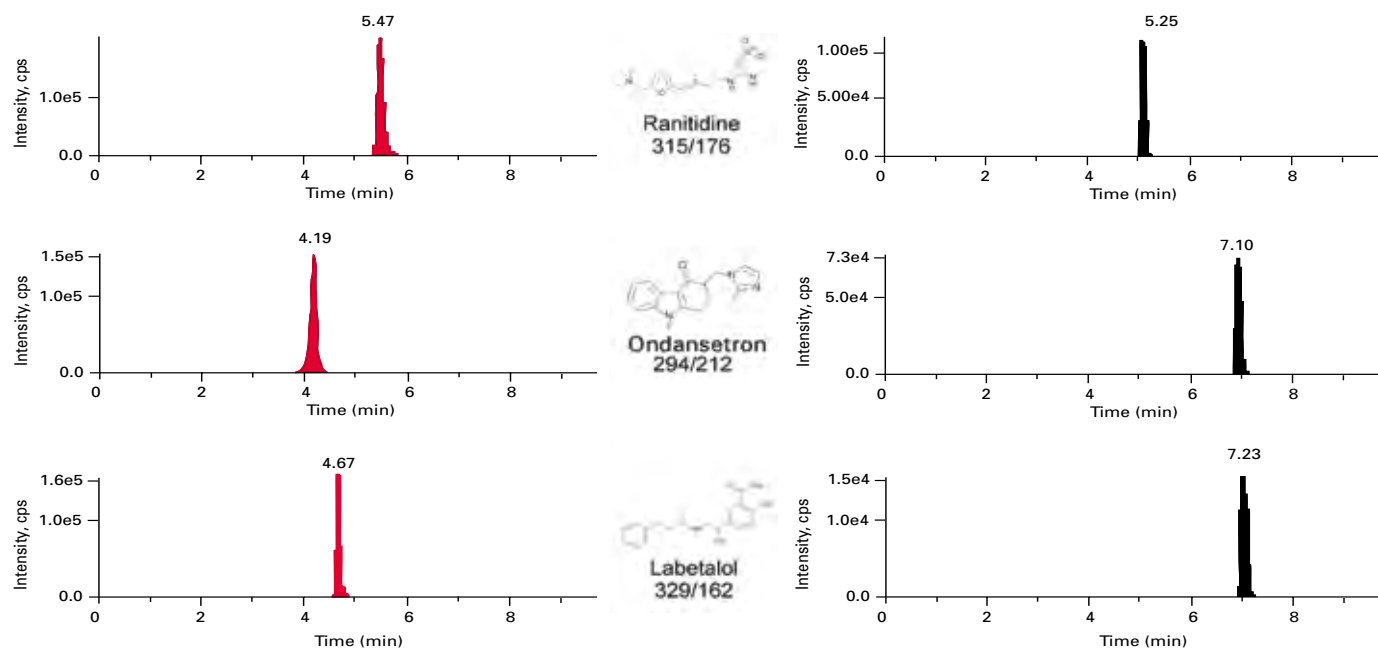
HILIC separations are performed with gradients starting with high percentage of organic solvent and ending with a high portion of aqueous solvent - opposite to typical reversed phase gradients. The elution order of compounds is usually inverted as well. As a result polar compounds are very well separated according to increased polarity in HILIC mode. At the same time the portion of organic solvent in the mobile phase is relatively high.

FIGURE 6 shows the analysis of basic drug substances using a TSKgel Amide-80 3  $\mu$ m column compared to a reversed phase TSKgel ODS-100V 3  $\mu$ m column. Ranitidine, a histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist, Ondansetron, an antiemetic serotonin receptor antagonist, and Labetalol, an al-

pha-1 and beta adrenergic blocker were selected to demonstrate the differences in selectivity and MS-signal response when applying different chromatographic modes.

Ranitidine has the highest number of polar groups among these molecules and as a result shows the highest retention in HILIC and the lowest retention in RPC mode. Signal intensity is almost doubled for Ranitidine in HILIC mode. For Labetalol a tenfold increase in signal height can be achieved by using HILIC instead of RPC.

**FIGURE 6**  
LC-MS/MS Analysis of basic drugs in HILIC and RPC mode



Column: TSKgel Amide-80 3  $\mu$ m (2.0 mm ID x 15 cm L)  
 Eluent : A: 10 mM Ammoniumformiate (pH 3.75); B: ACN  
 Gradient: 0 min (B 90%) -> 10 min (B 40%) -> 13 min (B 40%)  
 Flow rate: 0.2 mL/min; Inj. volume : 5  $\mu$ L (50  $\mu$ g/L)  
 Detection : QTrap® LC-MS/MS (Applied Biosystems), ESI+

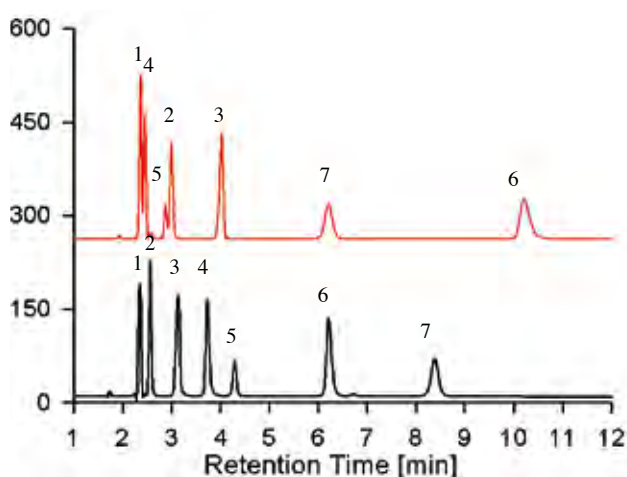
Column: TSKgel ODS-100V 3  $\mu$ m (2.0 mm ID x 15 cm L)  
 Eluent: A: 10 mM Ammoniumformiate (pH 3.75); B: ACN  
 Gradient: 0 min (B 0%) -> 10 min (B 80%) -> 13 min (B 80%)  
 Flow rate: 0.2 mL/min; Inj. volume: 5  $\mu$ L (50  $\mu$ g/L)  
 Detection: QTrap® LC-MS/MS (Applied Biosystems), ESI+

## APPLICATIONS OF TSKgel NH2-100 COLUMNS

### SEPARATION OF WATER SOLUBLE VITAMINS

**FIGURE 7** shows the separation of a standard solution of water soluble vitamins on a TSKgel NH2-100 column compared to a TSKgel Amide-80 column. Dimension (4.6 mm ID x 15 cm L), particle size (3  $\mu$ m), flow rate and mobile phase were identical for both columns. The elution order of the compounds changes when applying the same mobile phase to both columns: The TSKgel NH2-100 column shows stronger retention for nicotinic acid, vitamin C, and vitamin B12, while retention of vitamin B1, B2, and pyridoxine is reduced.

**FIGURE 7**  
Separation of water soluble vitamins

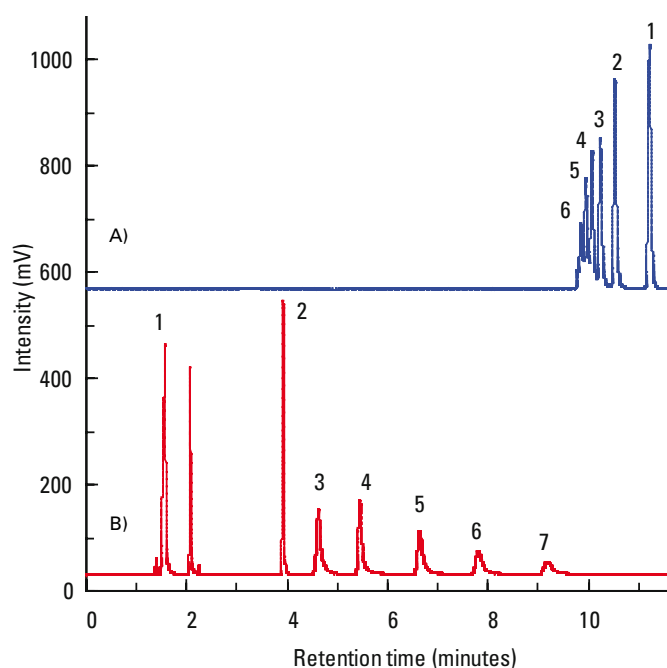


Columns: TSKgel Amide-80 3  $\mu$ m, 4.6 mm ID x 15 cm L;  
 TSKgel NH2-100 3  $\mu$ m, 4.6 mm ID x 15 cm L;  
 Eluent: 25 mM phosphate buffer (pH 2.5)/ACN=30/70  
 Flow: 1 mL/min; Temp.: 40°C; Detection: UV@254 nm  
 Sample: Vitamin standard mixture: 1 = Nicotinamide, 2 = Vitamin B2, 3 = Pyridoxine, 4 = Nicotinic acid, 5 = Vitamin C, 6 = Vitamin B1, 7 = Vitamin B12  
 Injection: 5  $\mu$ L

### SEPARATION OF METHOTREXATE AND DERIVATIVES

**FIGURE 8** compares the separation of methotrexate and its derivatives (MTXPG2-7) on TSKgel NH2-100, 3 $\mu$ m HILIC and TSKgel ODS-100V, 3 $\mu$ m reversed phase narrow bore columns. Methotrexate, abbreviated MTX and formerly known as amethopterin is an inhibitor of the folic acid metabolism. It is used in cancer chemotherapy and as a treatment of autoimmune diseases. The MTX and polyglutamate derivatives were eluted in the order of the number of glutamate groups in their molecules on the TSKgel NH2-100 HILIC column, but eluted in reverse order on the TSKgel ODS-100V column. Despite the early elution of MTX and MTXPG2 on the TSKgel NH2-100 HILIC column, the overall separation is better than what can be accomplished on the C18 column.

**FIGURE 8**  
Separation of MTX and derivatives



Column: A) TSKgel ODS-100V, 3  $\mu$ m, 2.0 mm ID x 15 cm L;  
 Mobile phase: a) H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN (90/10) + 0.1% TFA, b) ACN + 0.1% TFA;  
 B) TSKgel NH2-100, 3  $\mu$ m, 2.0 mm ID x 15 cm L;  
 Mobile phase: a) H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN (10/90) + 0.1% TFA, b) H<sub>2</sub>O + 0.1% TFA;  
 Gradient: 0% B (0 min), 40% B (15 min), 0% B (17 min);  
 Flow rate: 0.20 mL/min; Detection: UV@313 nm; Temperature: 40°C;  
 Injection vol.: 10  $\mu$ L; Sample: 1. MTX (MTXPG) 2. MTXPG2 3. MTXPG3  
 4. MTXPG4 5. MTXPG5 6. MTXPG6 7. MTXPG7

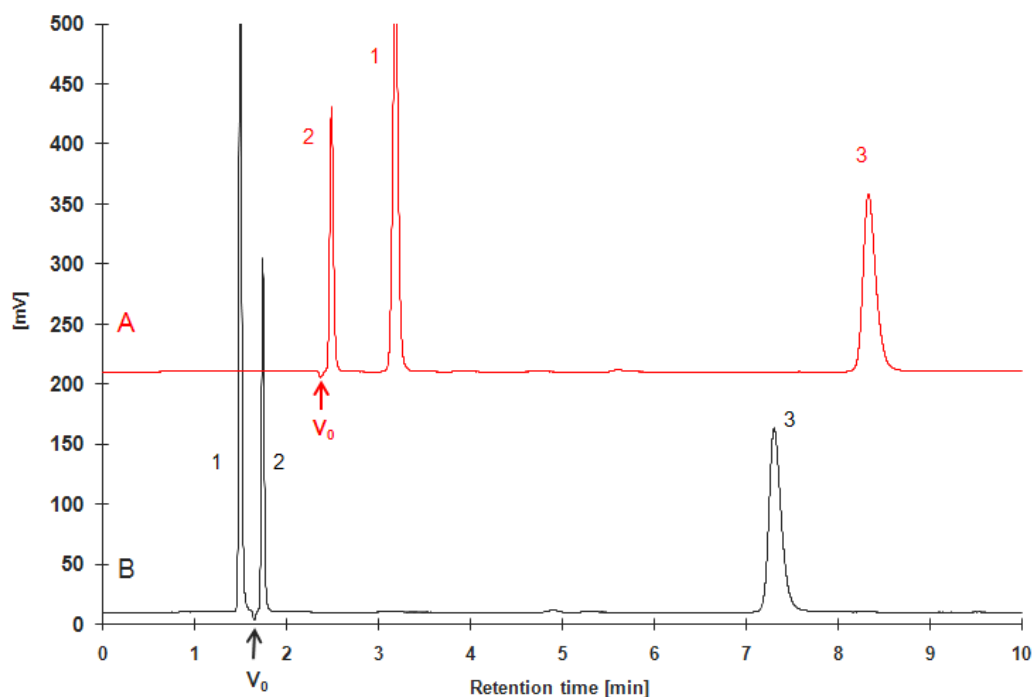
# HILIC

## DIRECT CONNECTION HILIC COLUMN FOR DEDICATED APPLICATIONS

The TSKgel NH2-100 DC column connects directly to other TSKgel HPLC columns. This can be used to combine separations based on polar interactions and non-polar interactions e.g. HILIC/ion exchange and reversed phase without the need of connectors or capillaries. The DC in the name 'TSKgel NH2-100 DC' emphasizes this 'direct connect' aspect. A male-type outlet end fitting enables the direct connection to the normal end fitting of a TSKgel reversed phase column. This allows for the simultaneous gradient separation of hydrophobic and hydrophilic/acidic compounds - e.g. an active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) and its counter ion - without the loss of column efficiency normally experienced when connecting two columns with capillary tubing. Hydrophilic compounds and anions are retained strongly on the amino-alkyl bonded 3  $\mu\text{m}$  silica phase of the TSKgel NH2-100 DC 3  $\mu\text{m}$  column. When coupled to a reversed phase column the overall retention of these compounds is thereby shifted from other unretained peaks.

**FIGURE 9** demonstrates the use of the TSKgel NH2-100 DC column in the separation of drug and counter ion. Maleic acid and p-toluene sulfonic acid are commonly used as counter ions in pharmaceutical preparations. Both of these organic acids are hydrophilic and are not retained on a TSKgel ODS-100V reversed phase column at pH 7.0 in 70 % methanol eluent (Chromatogram B). With the connection of a TSKgel NH2-100 DC column prior to the TSKgel ODS-100V column, the simultaneous determination of maleic acid and the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) desipramine becomes possible (Chromatogram A). Maleic acid is slightly retained on the TSKgel NH2-100 DC column by an anion exchange interaction. Desipramine, on the other hand, does not interact with the protonated amino groups as it is positively charged.

**FIGURE 9**  
Simultaneous Analysis of Maleic Acid and Desipramine



Columns: A: TSKgel NH2-100 DC 3  $\mu\text{m}$  + TSKgel ODS-100V 3  $\mu\text{m}$

B: TSKgel ODS-100V 3  $\mu\text{m}$

Mobile phase: 50 mmol/L phosphate buffer, pH 7.0/MeOH (30/70); Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Detection: UV@210nm; Temperature: 40°C; Injection vol.: 5  $\mu\text{L}$ ;  
Samples: 1. maleic acid (50 mg/L); 2. p-toluene sulfonic acid (50 mg/L); 3. desipramine (50 mg/L)





## ► ORDERING INFORMATION

Part #	Description	ID (mm)	Length (cm)	Particle size (µm)	Number theoretical plates	Flow rate (mL/min)		Maximum pressure drop (MPa)
						Range	Max.	
<b>TSKgel Stainless Steel Columns</b>								
21864	Amide-80	2.0	5.0	3	≥ 3,500			20.0
21865	Amide-80	2.0	15.0	3	≥ 13,000			20.0
21866	Amide-80	4.6	5.0	3	≥ 6,000			20.0
21867	Amide-80	4.6	15.0	3	≥ 18,500			20.0
20009	Amide-80	1.0	5.0	5	≥ 300	0.03 - 0.05	0.06	3.0
20010	Amide-80	1.0	10.0	5	≥ 600	0.03 - 0.05	0.06	6.0
21486	Amide-80	1.0	15.0	5	≥ 4,000	0.03 - 0.05	0.06	9.0
21487	Amide-80	1.0	25.0	5	≥ 6,000	0.03 - 0.05	0.06	12.0
19694	Amide-80	2.0	5.0	5	≥ 1,000	0.15 - 0.20	0.25	4.0
19695	Amide-80	2.0	10.0	5	≥ 2,000	0.15 - 0.20	0.25	8.0
19696	Amide-80	2.0	15.0	5	≥ 4,000	0.15 - 0.20	0.25	10.0
19697	Amide-80	2.0	25.0	5	≥ 6,000	0.15 - 0.20	0.25	15.0
19532	Amide-80	4.6	5.0	5	≥ 2,500	0.8 - 1.0	1.2	5.0
19533	Amide-80	4.6	10.0	5	≥ 4,000	0.8 - 1.0	1.2	5.0
13071	Amide-80	4.6	25.0	5	≥ 8,000	0.8 - 1.0	1.2	15.0
14459	Amide-80	7.8	30.0	10	≥ 5,000	1.0 - 2.0	3.0	7.0
14460	Amide-80	21.5	30.0	10	≥ 8,000	4.0 - 6.0	8.0	3.0
21967	NH2-100 <b>-NEW-</b>	2.0	5.0	3	≥ 4,000			15.0
21968	NH2-100 <b>-NEW-</b>	2.0	15.0	3	≥ 15,000			20.0
21969	NH2-100 <b>-NEW-</b>	4.6	5.0	3	≥ 6,000			5.0
21970	NH2-100 <b>-NEW-</b>	4.6	15.0	3	≥ 18,000			15.0
21999	NH2-100 DC <b>-NEW-</b>	4.6	5.0	3	≥ 6,000			5.0
<b>Guard column products</b>								
21862	Amide-80 Guard cartridge, pk 3	2.0	1.0	3	For 2.0 mm ID columns			
21863	Amide-80 Guard cartridge, pk 3	3.2	1.5	3	For 4.6 mm ID columns			
21941	Amide-80 Guard cartridge, pk 3	2.0	1.0	5	For all 2 mm ID columns			
19021	Amide-80 Guard column	4.6	1.0	5	For all 4.6 mm ID columns			
19010	Amide-80 Guard cartridge, pk 3	3.2	1.5	5	For all 4.6 mm ID columns			
14461	Amide-80 Guard column	21.5	7.5	10	For 21.5 mm ID column			
19308	Amide-80 Guard cartridge holder				For 2 mm ID x 1 cm L guard cartridges			
19018	Amide-80 Guard cartridge holder				For 3.2 mm ID x 1.5 cm L guard cartridges			
21971	NH2-100 Guard cartridge, pk 3 <b>-NEW-</b>	2.0	1.0		For all 2 mm ID columns			
21972	NH2-100 Guard cartridge, pk 3 <b>-NEW-</b>	3.2	1.5		For all 4.6 mm ID columns			

**NOTE:** Tosoh Bioscience offers guard columns and guard cartridges to protect your analytical column. Guard cartridges are usually delivered in packages of three and require the appropriate cartridge holder. In general cartridges for 4.6 mm ID columns are produced in 3.2 mm ID and 1.5 cm length. They require the cartridge holder 19018. Guard cartridges for 2 mm ID columns are 2 mm ID x 1 cm L and require holder 19308.

# HILIC



TOSOH

# YOU ARE SPECIALIST IN SEPARA RATION

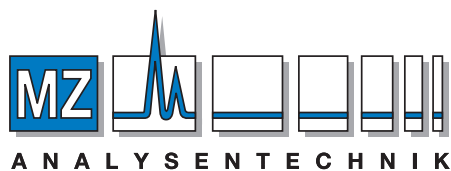


## DISCOVER TSKgel HILIC SOLUTIONS FOR HPLC

- TSKgel AMIDE-80 - NO.1 FOR GLYCO-MAPPING
- TSKgel NH2-100 - ROBUST AMINO BONDED PHASE
- SMALL PARTICLE SIZES FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY
- VIRTUAL ABSENCE OF BLEEDING, IDEAL FOR MS

THE TSKgel HILIC PORTFOLIO IS A SELECTION OF STABLE, SILICA BASED HILIC PHASES SUITED FOR A VARIETY OF APPLICATIONS. VISIT OUR WEBSITE OR TALK TO ONE OF OUR TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS AT HPLC JUNE 19-23, 2011, BUDAPEST, BOOTH M18, TO LEARN HOW OUR PRODUCTS COULD SOLVE YOUR SEPARATION NEEDS.

## TOSOH BIOSCIENCE



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