

# YMC-Triart

Versatile hybrid silica based (U)HPLC columns

**YMC**  
EUROPE GMBH  
The Selectivity Company



## Transfer

Scalable particles:  
**EASY**  
UHPLC ↔ HPLC

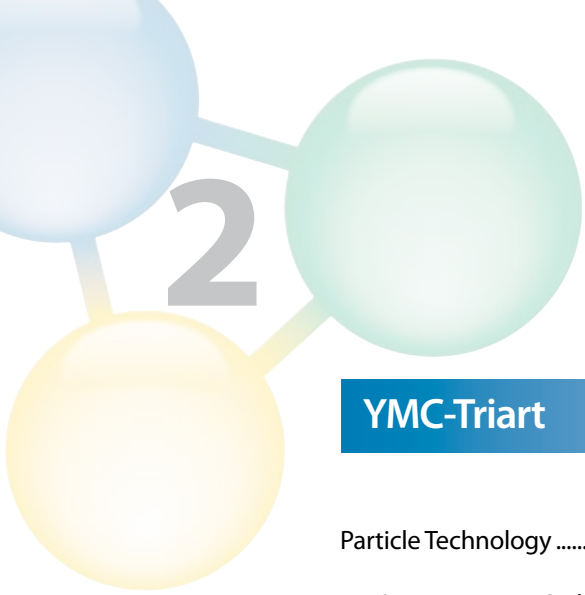
## Flexible

YMC-Triart:  
pH 1-12  
Temperatures  
up to 70°C

## Universal

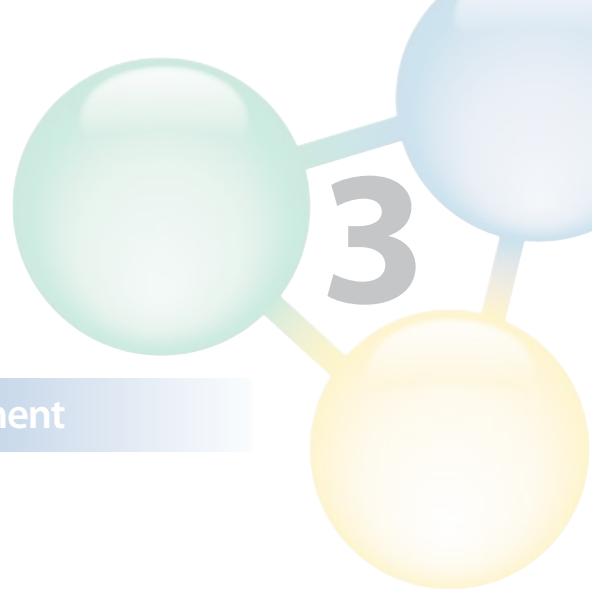
YMC-Triart  
for acidic, basic and  
neutral analytes

[www.ymc.de](http://www.ymc.de)

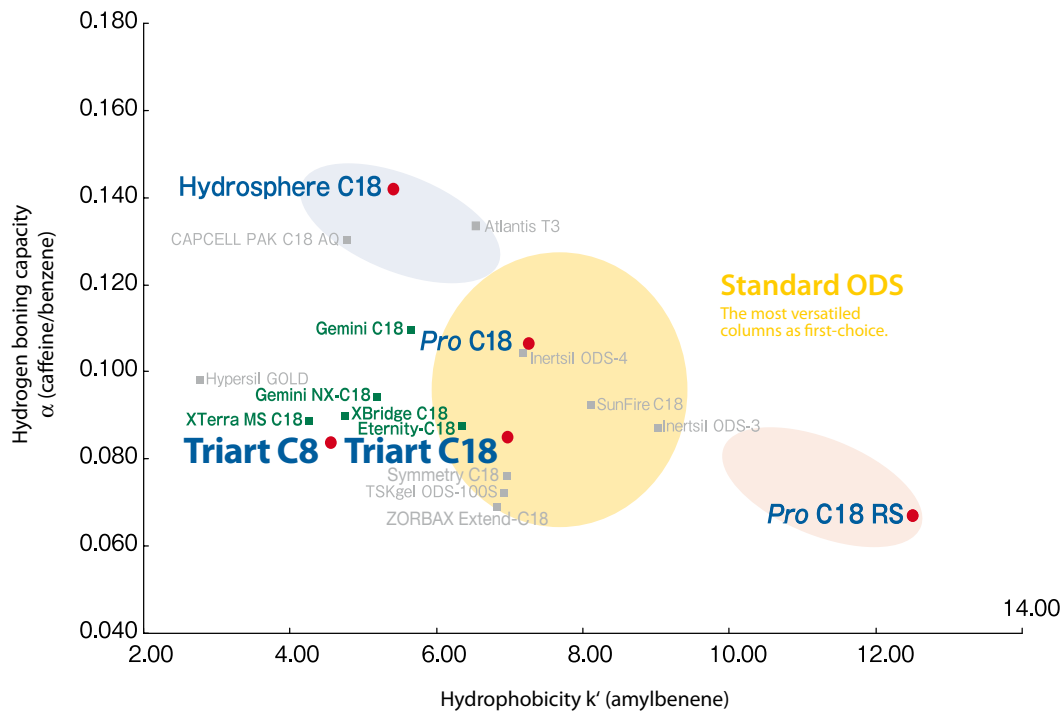


## YMC-Triart

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## First choice column for method development



Conventional hybrid silica-based ODS columns tend to be less hydrophobic than silica-based columns. YMC-Triart C18 has a higher carbon load, giving it a hydrophobicity comparable to that of standard ODS columns, thereby making it a "versatile first-choice" column for method development.

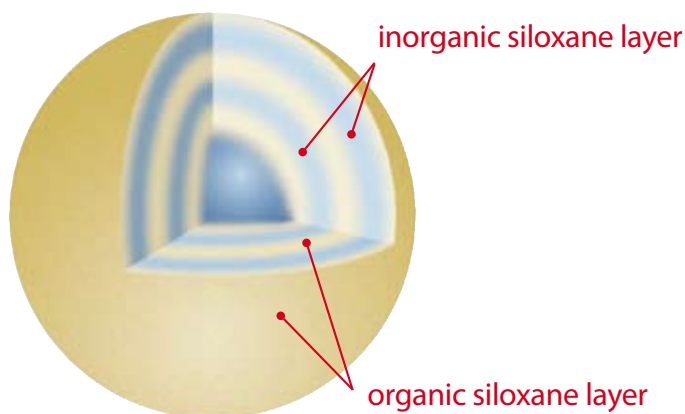
Chromatographers always seek to push the limits of HPLC columns to greater extremes to allow them to perform day-to-day with ever-changing pH, buffers and temperature ranges. The column for the laboratory of today must be suitable for harsh pH conditions in combination with high temperature ranges without sacrificing selectivity. In addition narrow, symmetrical peak shapes are necessary in order to cope with rapid analysis of demanding samples. This has required manufacturers to seek more innovative ways to produce suitable stationary phases.

In order to meet these goals, YMC has developed a new particle technology. This is based on a multi-layered particle produced via a tightly controlled granulation technology which has been adapted from micro-reactor technology. The revolutionary production technique provides a multi-layer silica-organic hybrid stationary phase, which provides an outstandingly narrow pore size and particle size distribution. This in turn, results in low back pressures and high loadability.

## Particle technology

YMC-Triart is a multi-layered material prepared using tightly controlled particle formation technology which has been adapted from micro-reactor technology. This recently developed production process results in exceptionally narrow particle and pore size distributions. With YMC-Triart, challenging pH and high temperature conditions are no longer a limitation to the day-to-day work in laboratories. Most importantly, due to its unique particle composition, a balanced hydrophobicity and silanol activity are achieved which makes YMC-Triart a "First Choice" column in method development.

### YMC-Triart hybrid structure

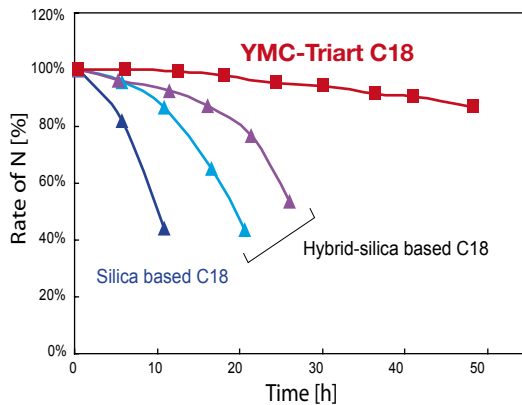


## Specification

	YMC-Triart C18	YMC-Triart C8	Triart Phenyl	Triart PFP	YMC-Triart Diol-HILIC
<b>Base</b>	organic/inorganic silica				
<b>Stationary phase</b>	C18 (as USP L1)	C8 (as USP L7)	Phenyl (USP L11)	Pentafluorophenyl (USP L43)	Diol (USP L20)
<b>Particle size</b>	1.9, 3 and 5 µm				
<b>Pore size</b>	12 nm				
<b>Bonding</b>	polymeric type	polymeric type	monomeric type	monomeric type	monomeric type
<b>End-capping</b>	multi-stage hybrid groups	multi-stage hybrid groups	multi-stage hybrid groups	none	none
<b>pH range</b>	1 ~ 12	1 ~ 12	1 ~ 10	1 ~ 8	2 ~ 10
<b>Temperature range</b>	pH 1-7: 70 °C, pH 7-12: 50 °C	pH 1-7: 70 °C, pH 7-12: 50 °C	50 °C	50 °C	50 °C

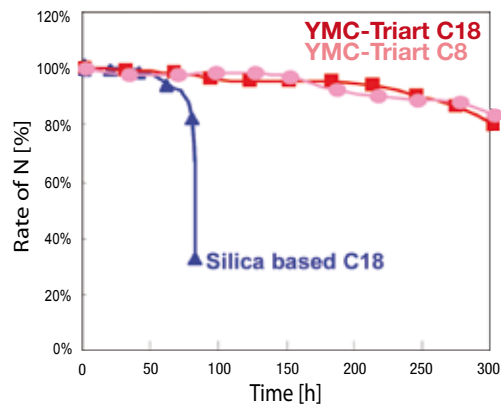
## Versatile wide pH stability

Phosphate buffer (pH 11.5, 40 °C)



Column: 5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-1546WT  
 Eluent: 50 mM  $K_2HPO_4$ - $K_3PO_4$  (pH 11.5) / methanol (90/10)  
 Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
 Sample: benzyl alcohol

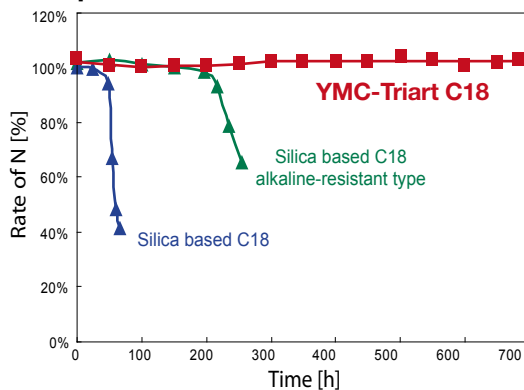
Triethylamine (pH 11.5, 40 °C)



Column: 5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-1546WT  
 Eluent: 50 mM triethylamine (pH 11.5) / methanol (90/10)  
 Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
 Sample: benzyl alcohol

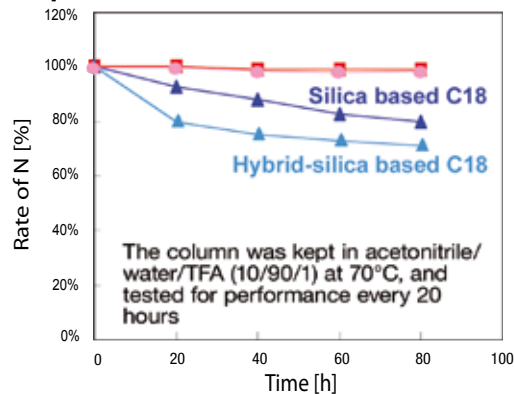
## Durability at high temperature

pH 6.9, 70 °C



Column: 5  $\mu$ m, 50 x 2.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-0502WT  
 Eluent: 20 mM  $KH_2PO_4$ - $K_2HPO_4$  (pH 6.9) / acetonitrile (90/10)  
 Flow rate: 0.2 ml/min  
 Temperature: 70 °C  
 Sample: phenol

pH 1, 70 °C



Column: 5  $\mu$ m, 50 x 2.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-0502WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / water (60/40)  
 Flow rate: 0.2 ml/min  
 Temperature: 70 °C  
 Sample: butyl benzoate

YMC-Triart phases show great chemical stability due to the newly developed hybrid-silica. Even under high pH or high temperature conditions, the lifetime of YMC-Triart phases is more than 10x greater than conventional reversed phase columns.

Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

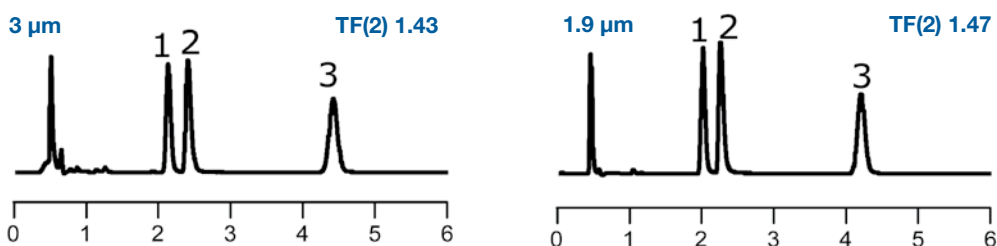
6

Transfer  
HPLC  
↕  
UHPLC

## Secure your method transfer!

Differences in selectivity, retention time, and also peak shapes between different particle sizes of commercially available C18 phases in the same brand (or an alternative as recommended by its manufacture) have been observed.

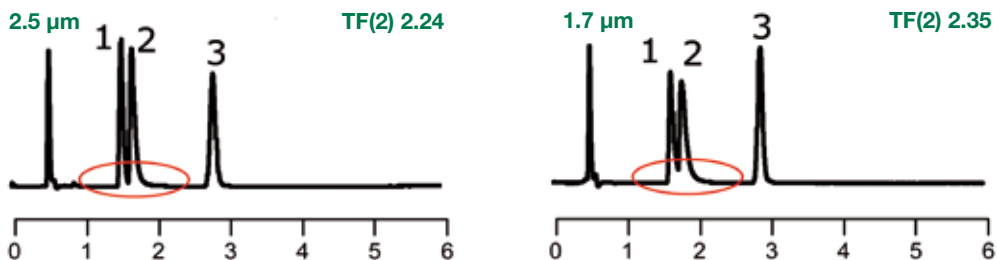
### YMC-Triart C18



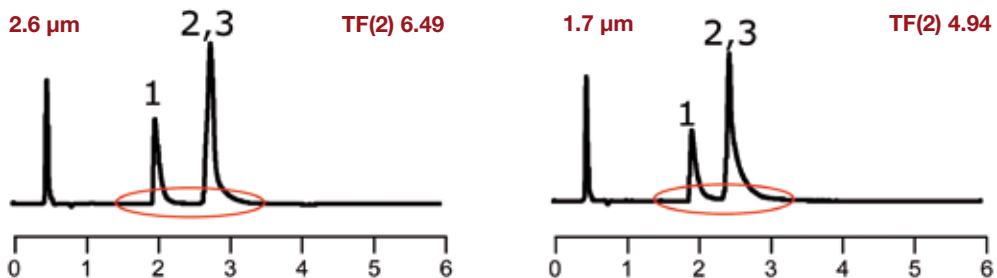
YMC has addressed this issue of method transfer. YMC-Triart columns show identical selectivity and excellent peak shapes for basic compounds for all 3.0 µm to 1.9 µm particle sizes. It allows predictable scale up from UHPLC to conventional HPLC and even to semi-preparative LC, and vice versa.

### Case Studies\*

#### X-Bridge BEH C18 and Acquity UPLC BEH C18



#### Kinetex™ C18



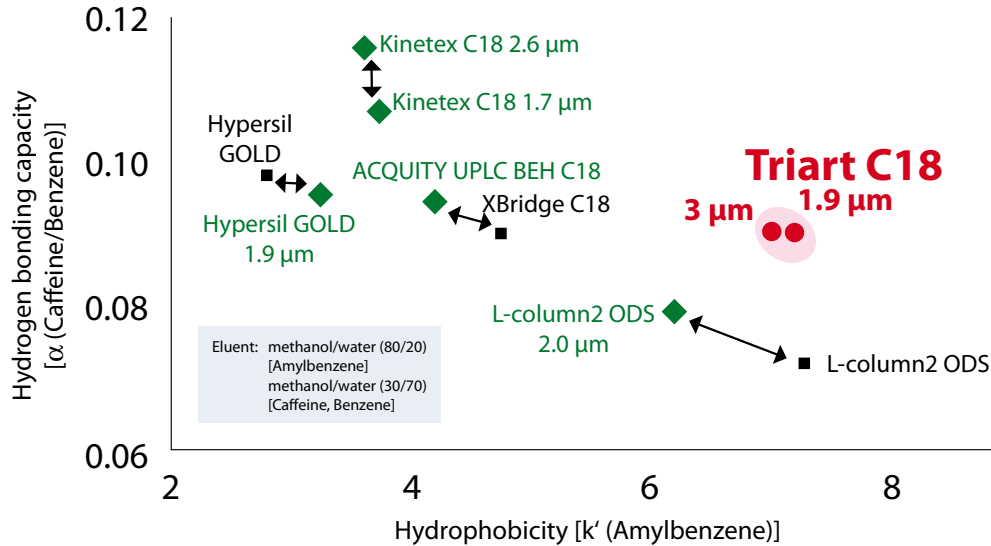
Kinetex™ C18 columns show significant peak tailing™ and have limited scalability due to lack of larger particle sizes.

Column: 50 x 2.0 mm ID or 2.1 mm ID  
Eluent: 20 mM  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ - $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  (pH 6.9) / acetonitrile (65/35)  
Temperature: 40 °C  
Flow rate: 0.2 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 235 nm

1. Chlorpheniramine (basic)  
2. Dextromethorphan (basic)  
3. Propyl paraben (internal standard)

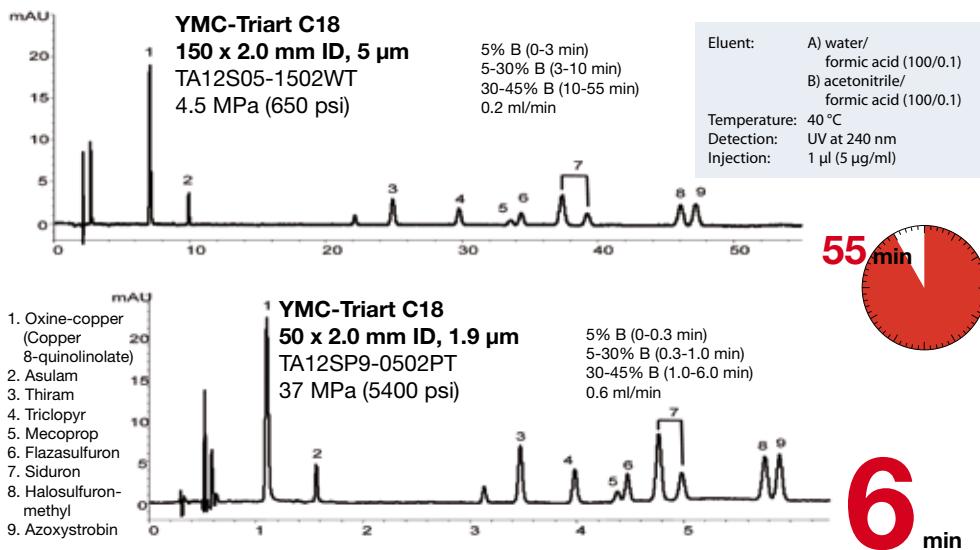
\* There observations might not be representative for all applications but have been reported in some cases.

## Evaluation of method transfer performance!



With the introduction of UHPLC, sub-2- $\mu$ m particles became necessary. Therefore smaller particles have been added to existing column lines. Consequently, sub-2- $\mu$ m particles may exhibit differences in chromatographic performance. By introducing YMC-Triart, YMC provides matching chromatographic behaviour for **all** particles sizes!

## Method transfer between HPLC ↔ UHPLC



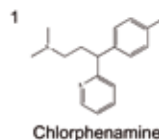
Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

# 8

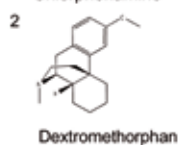
# UHPLC

## Higher resolution and good loadability

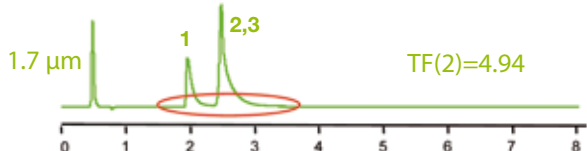
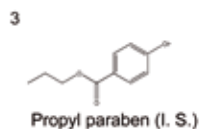
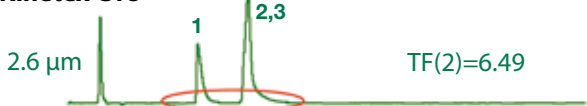
### YMC-Triart C18



### Ascentis Express C18

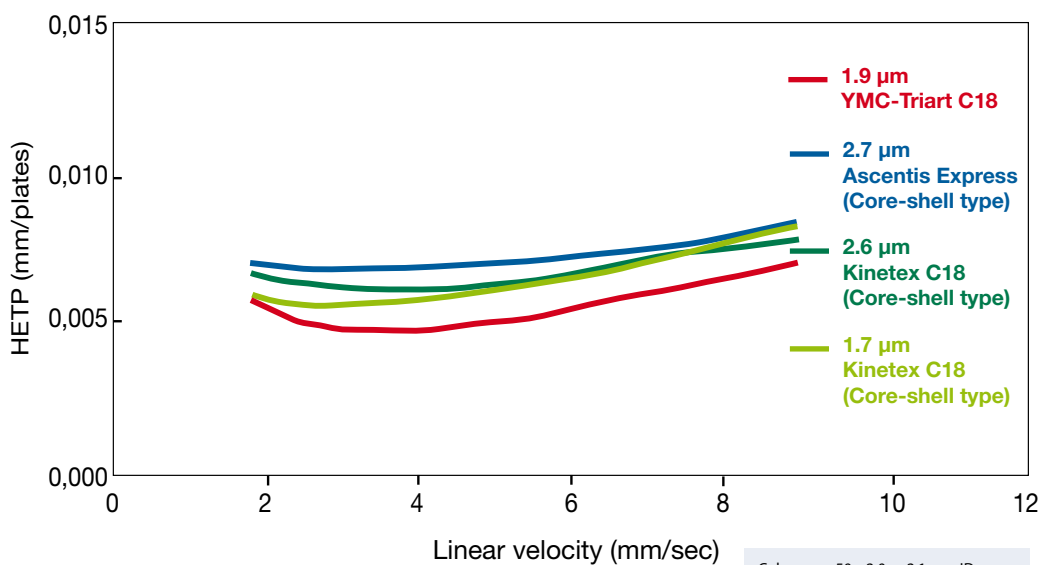


### Kinetex C18



Column: 50 x 2.0 or 2.1 mm ID  
 Eluent: 20 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (pH 6.9)/ acetonitrile (65/35)  
 Flow rate: 0.2 ml/min  
 Detection: UV at 235 nm  
 Temperature: 40 °C

## Lower HETP means higher resolution!

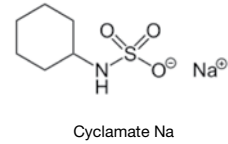
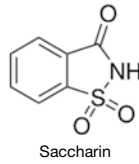
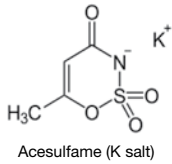


Column: 50 x 2.0 or 2.1 mm ID  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / water (60/40)  
 Detection: UV at 254 nm  
 Sample: Butylbenzoate

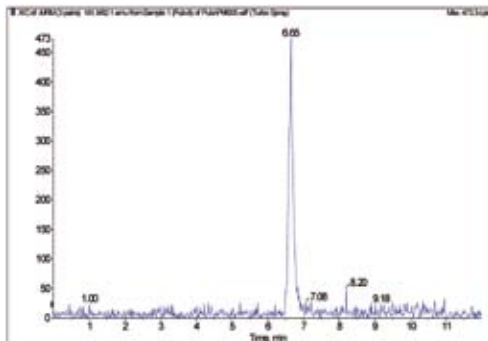
Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.



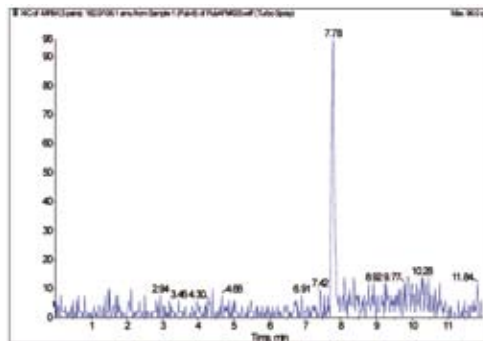
## Determination of Artificial Sweeteners with LC-MS/MS



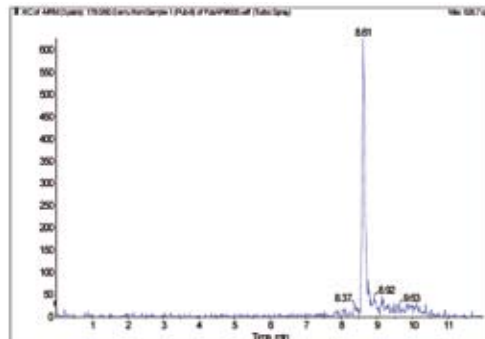
→ Non biological markers of wastewater entries in ground and surface water



Extracted Ion Chromatogram (XIC) of Acesulfame K, 0.1 µg/L



Extracted Ion Chromatogram (XIC) of Saccharin, 0.1 µg/L



Extracted Ion Chromatogram (XIC) of Cyclamate Na, 0.1 µg/L

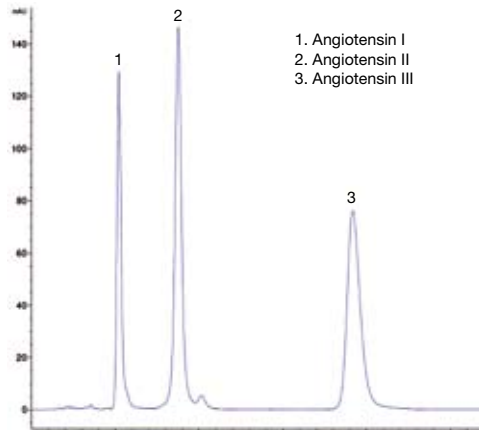
Column: YMC-Triart C18, 12 nm, 1.9 µm, 100 x 3.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12SP9-1003PT  
 LC-System: Agilent 1100 HPLC system and CTC Analytics  
 HTC-Pal Autosampler  
 MS/MS System: Applied Biosystems MDS Sciex API 4000,  
 ESI negative  
 Temperature: 35°C  
 Flow: 0.3 ml/min  
 Injection: 40 µL, direct injection  
 Eluent: A: H<sub>2</sub>O (containing 10 mmol NH<sub>4</sub> formate)  
 B: MeOH (containing 10 mmol NH<sub>4</sub> formate)  
 Gradient:

Time	0	6.0	6.1	12.0
% B	2	75	2	2

by courtesy of: Thomas Class, Sandro Jooß  
 PTRL Europe, Helmholtzstraße 22, Science Park I, D-89081 Ulm

# 10 UHPLC

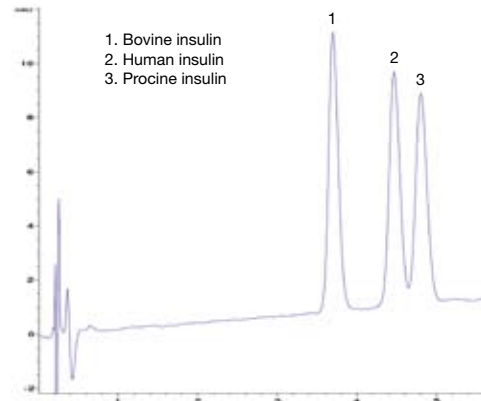
## Angiotensin I, II and III



1. Angiotensin I
2. Angiotensin II
3. Angiotensin III

Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu$ m (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
 Eluent: 20 mM  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  +  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  (pH 7.9) / acetonitrile (22/78)  
 Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min  
 Detection: UV at 220 nm  
 Pressure: 720 bar  
 Injection: 0.5  $\mu$ l  
 Temperature: 40  $^\circ\text{C}$

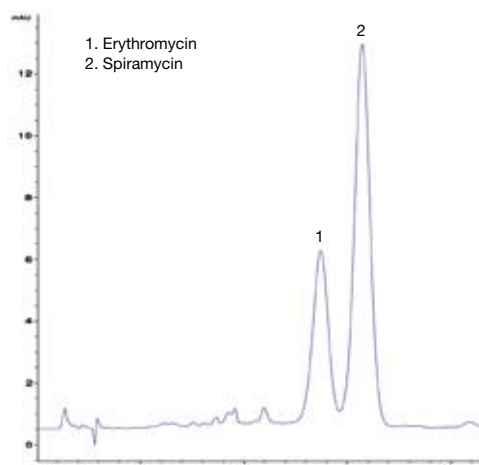
## Insulin



1. Bovine insulin
2. Human insulin
3. Procine insulin

Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu$ m (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
 Eluent: A)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  + 0.1% TFA  
 B) acetonitrile + 0.1% TFA  
 Gradient: 30% B (0 min); 30-32% B (0-5 min); 32% B (55 min)  
 Flow rate: 0.6 ml/min  
 Detection: UV at 220 nm  
 Pressure: 611 bar  
 Injection: 0.5  $\mu$ l  
 Temperature: 30  $^\circ\text{C}$

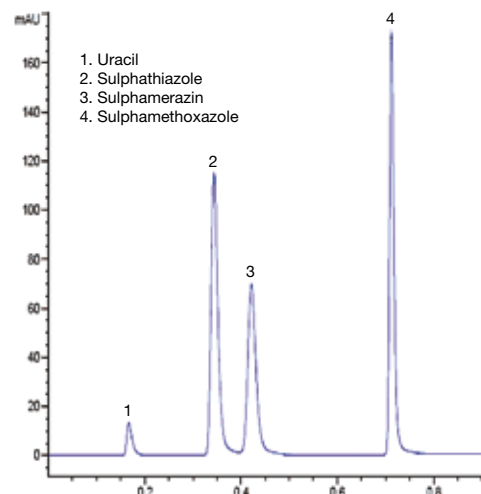
## Macrolide antibiotics



1. Erythromycin
2. Spiramycin

Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu$ m (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
 Eluent: A) 20 mM  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  + 20 mM  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  (pH 7.9)  
 B) acetonitrile  
 Gradient: 60% B (0.5 min); 60-70% B (0.5-1.5 min); 70% B (3.5 min)  
 Flow rate: 0.45 ml/min  
 Detection: UV at 210 nm  
 Pressure: 520 bar  
 Injection: 1  $\mu$ l  
 Temperature: 50  $^\circ\text{C}$

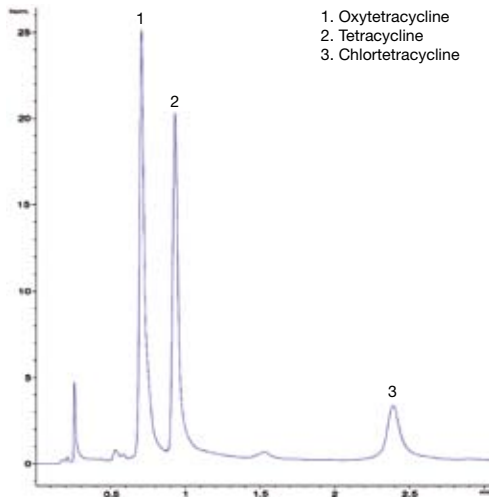
## Sulpha drugs



1. Uracil
2. Sulphathiazole
3. Sulphamerazin
4. Sulphamethoxazole

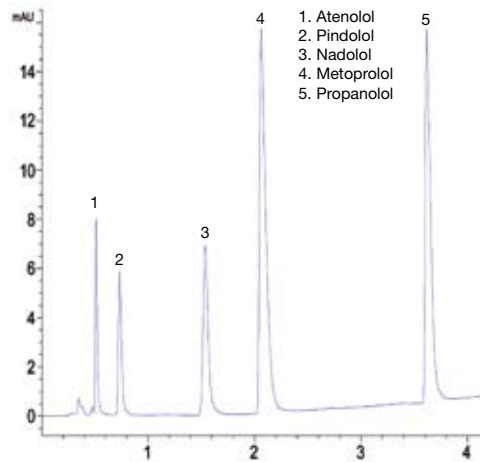
Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu$ m (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
 Eluent:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  + formic acid (pH 2.5) / acetonitrile (75/25)  
 Flow rate: 0.75 ml/min  
 Detection: UV at 280 nm  
 Pressure: 740 bar  
 Injection: 0.5  $\mu$ l  
 Temperature: 50  $^\circ\text{C}$

## Tetracycline antibiotics



Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
Eluent: 5 mM  $\text{NH}_4\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$  / acetonitrile (87/13)  
Flow rate: 0.65 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 280 nm  
Pressure: 662 bar  
Injection: 1  $\mu\text{l}$   
Temperature: 40  $^\circ\text{C}$

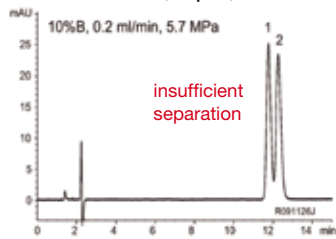
## Betablockers



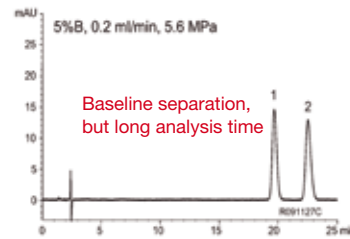
Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
Eluent: A) 20 mM  $\text{NH}_4\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$  + ammonia (pH 9.0)  
B) acetonitrile  
Gradient: 25% B (1.0 min); 75% B (1-6 min)  
Flow rate: 0.35 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 254 nm  
Pressure: 450 bar  
Injection: 1  $\mu\text{l}$   
Temperature: 40  $^\circ\text{C}$

## Fast LC for conventional HPLC

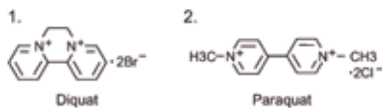
YMC-Triart C18, 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 150 x 2.0 mm ID



optimisation

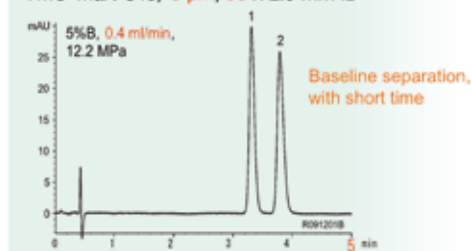


Down scaling



Eluent: A) water / HFBA\* (100/0.1)  
B) acetonitrile / HFBA\* (100/0.1)  
Temperature: 37  $^\circ\text{C}$   
Detection: UV at 290 nm  
Injection: 1  $\mu\text{l}$  (0.1 mg/ml)  
\*heptafluorobutyric acid

YMC-Triart C18, 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , 50 x 2.0 mm ID



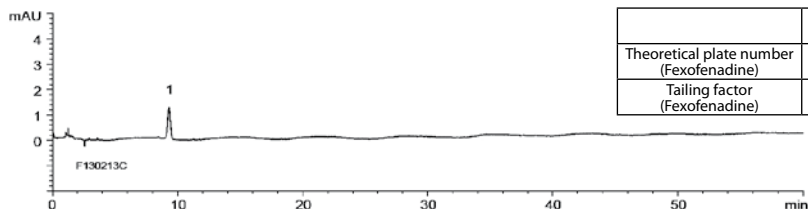
Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

12

Triart  
Phenyl

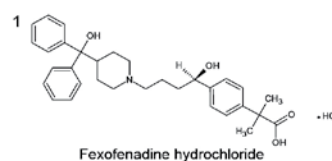
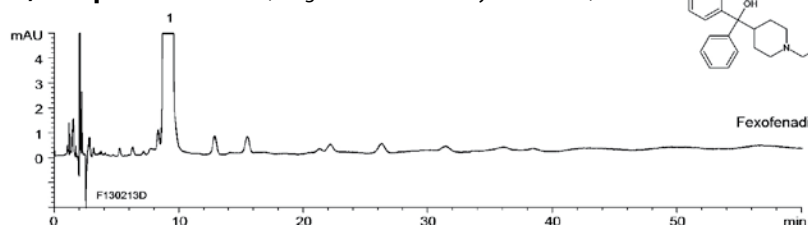
## Fexofenadine hydrochloride (Japanese Pharmacopoeia)

## A) Standard solution \*1 (0.001 mg/ml fexofenadine hydrochloride)



	System suitability requirement	result
Theoretical plate number (Fexofenadine)	≥ 8000	10100
Tailing factor (Fexofenadine)	≤ 2.0	1.00

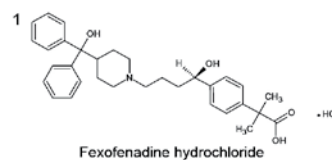
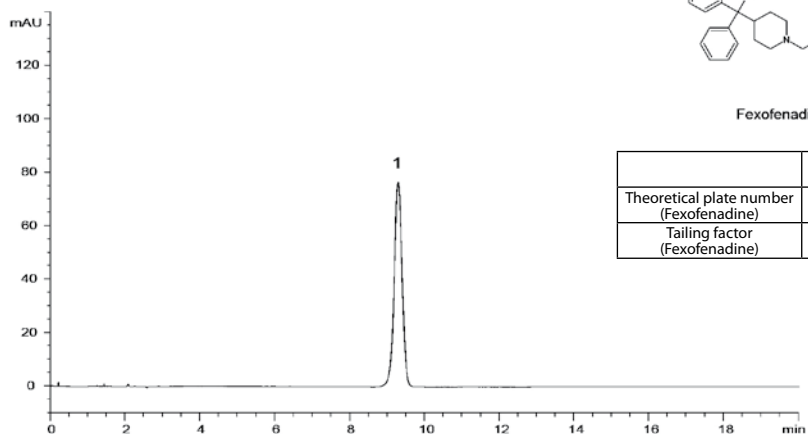
## B) Sample solution \*1 (1 mg/ml fexofenadine hydrochloride)



Column: YMC-Triart Phenyl, 5 μm, 12 nm (250 x 4.6 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TPH12505-2546WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / buffer \*2 / triethylamine (350/650/3)  
 \*2 Dissolve 7.51 g of NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and 0.96 g of NaClO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O in 1000 ml water, adjust pH 2.0 with H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>  
 Flow rate: 2.0 ml/min (adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of fexofenadine is about 9 min)  
 Detection: UV at 220 nm  
 Injection: 20 μl  
 Temperature: 25 °C  
 (The Japanese Pharmacopoeia 16th; related substances)

\*1 All standard and sample solutions were prepared from fexofenadine hydrochloride supplied as a reagent for laboratory use.

## Standard solution \*1 (0.06 mg/ml fexofenadine hydrochloride)



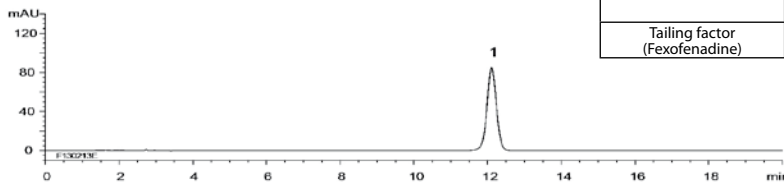
	System suitability requirement	result
Theoretical plate number (Fexofenadine)	≥ 8000	9500
Tailing factor (Fexofenadine)	≤ 2.0	0.98

Column: YMC-Triart Phenyl, 5 μm, 12 nm (250 x 4.6 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TPH12505-2546WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / buffer \*2 / triethylamine (350/650/3)  
 \*2 Dissolve 7.51 g of NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and 0.96 g of NaClO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O in 1000 ml water, adjust pH 2.0 with H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>  
 Flow rate: 2.0 ml/min (adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of fexofenadine is about 9 min)  
 Detection: UV at 220 nm  
 Injection: 20 μl  
 Temperature: 25 °C  
 (The Japanese Pharmacopoeia 16th; assay)

\*1 Standard solutions was prepared from fexofenadine hydrochloride supplied as a reagent for laboratory use.

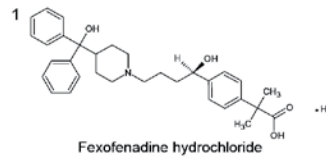
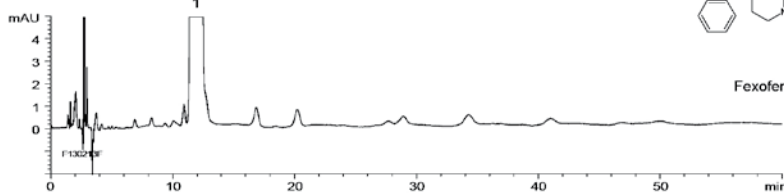
## Fexofenadine hydrochloride (US Pharmacopoeia)

### A) Assay preparation \*1 (assay), Reference solution \*1 (related compounds) (0.06 mg/ml fexofenadine hydrochloride)



	System suitability requirement (assay)	result
Tailing factor (Fexofenadine)	≤ 2.0	1.00

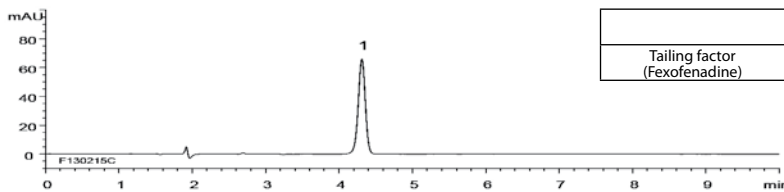
### B) Test solution \*1 (related compounds) (1 mg/ml fexofenadine hydrochloride)



Column: YMC-Triart Phenyl, 5 µm, 12 nm (250 x 4.6 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TPH12S05-2546WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / buffer \*2 / triethylamine (350/650/3)  
 \*2 Dissolve 7.51 g of NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and 0.96 g of NaClO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O in 1000 ml water, adjust pH 2.0 with H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>  
 Flow rate: 1.5 ml/min  
 Detection: UV at 220 nm  
 Injection: 20 µl  
 Temperature: 25 °C  
 (The United States Pharmacopoeia 36th; assay, related compounds)

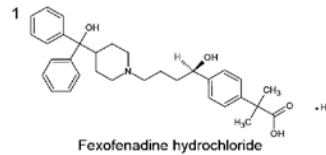
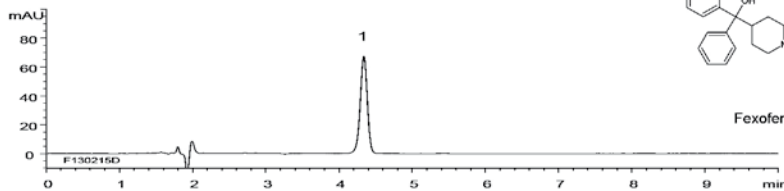
\*1 All standard and sample solutions were prepared from fexofenadine hydrochloride supplied as a reagent for laboratory use.

### A) Standard solution \*1 (0.015 mg/ml fexofenadine hydrochloride)



	System suitability requirement (assay)	result
Tailing factor (Fexofenadine)	≤ 2.0	0.95

### B) Sample solution \*2 (0.018 mg/ml fexofenadine hydrochloride)

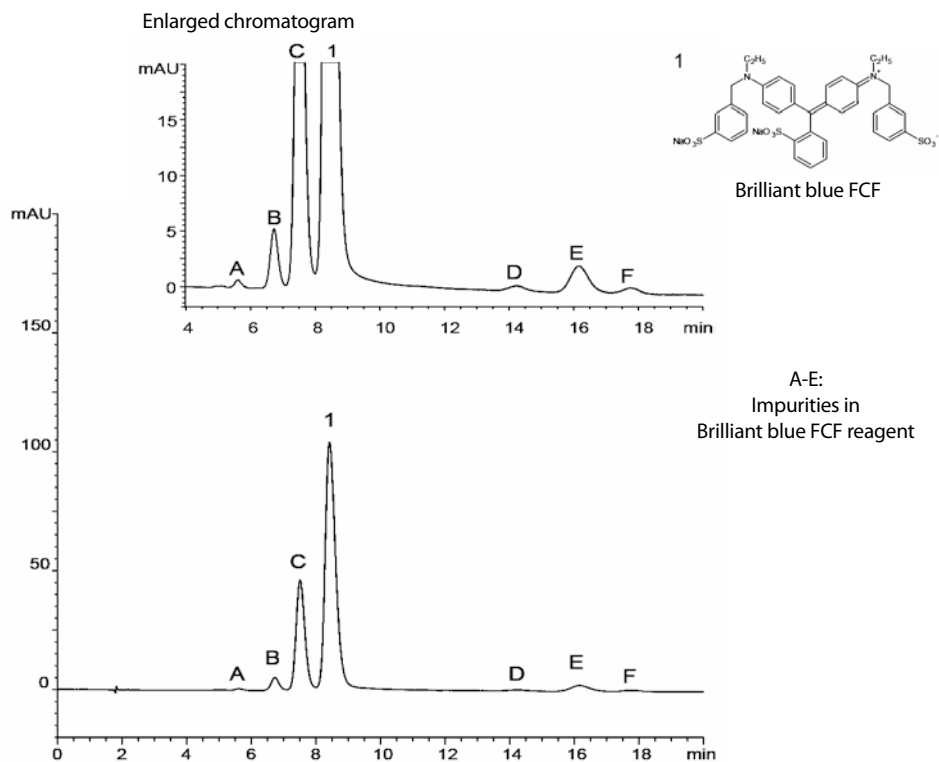


Column: YMC-Triart Phenyl, 5 µm, 12 nm (250 x 4.6 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TPH12S05-2546WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / buffer \*3 (9/16)  
 \*3 Add 15 ml of acetonitrile/triethylamine (1/1) to 1000 ml of acetic acid/water (17/9983), adjust pH 5.25 with H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>  
 Flow rate: 1.5 ml/min  
 Detection: UV at 220 nm  
 Injection: 20 µl  
 Temperature: 35 °C  
 (The United States Pharmacopoeia 36th; assay)

\*1 Standard solution was prepared from fexofenadine hydrochloride supplied as a reagent for laboratory use.

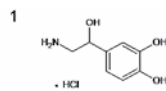
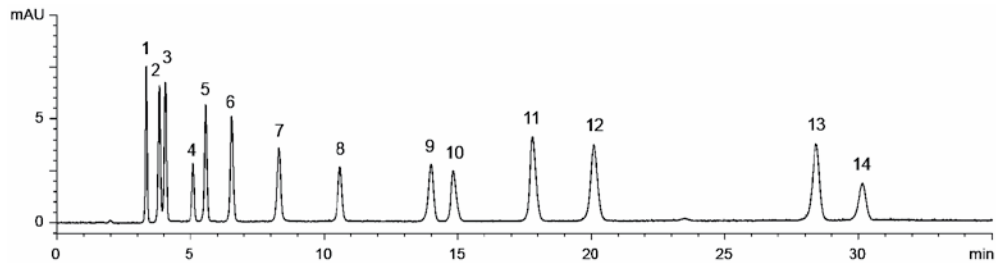
\*2 Sample solution was prepared from fexofenadine hydrochloride tablets.

## Analysis of coal tar dye (Brilliant blue FCF) and its impurities

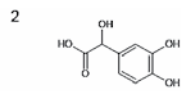


Column: YMC-Triart Phenyl, 5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm (150 x 3.0 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TPH12505-1503WT  
 Eluent: 0.1% phosphoric acid / methanol (55/45)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min  
 Detection: UV at 630 nm  
 Injection: 2.0  $\mu$ l  
 Temperature: 40  $^{\circ}$ C

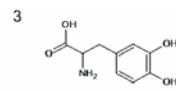
## Catecholamines, serotonin, and their precursors and metabolites



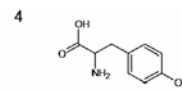
Noradrenaline hydrochloride (NA)  
(Norepinephrine hydrochloride)



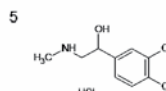
3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid  
(DOMA)



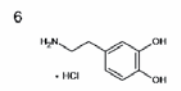
3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine  
(DOPA)



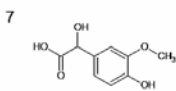
Tyrosine (Tyr)



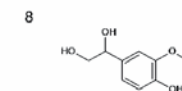
Adrenaline hydrochloride (A)  
(Epinephrine hydrochloride)



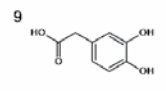
Dopamine hydrochloride (DA)



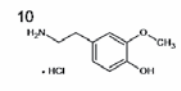
Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA)



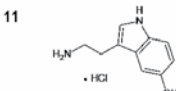
3-Methoxy-4-hydroxyphenylglycol  
(MHPG)



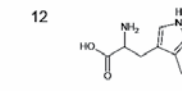
3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic acid  
(DOPAC)



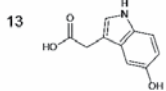
3-Methoxytyramine hydrochloride  
(3MT)



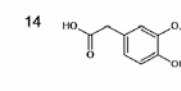
Serotonin hydrochloride  
(5-Hydroxytryptamine hydrochloride, 5HT)



Tryptophan (Trp)



5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid  
(5HIAA)

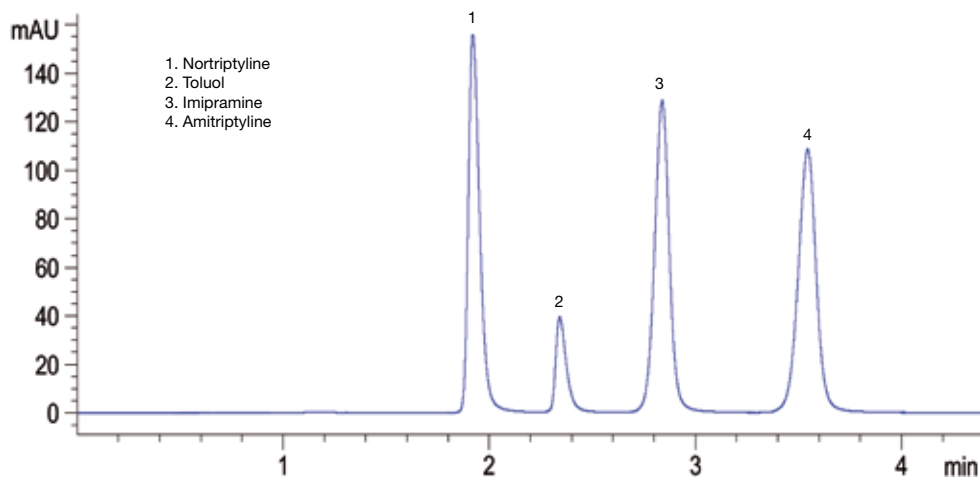


Homovanillic acid (HVA)

Column: YMC-Triart PFP, 3  $\mu$ m, 12 nm (150 x 3.0 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TPF12503-1503WT  
 Eluent: A) 10 mM formic acid  
 B) methanol containing 10 mM formic acid  
 0-20% B (0-30 min), 20% B (30-35 min)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min  
 Detection: UV at 280 nm  
 Injection: 4  $\mu$ l (5  $\mu$ g/ml)  
 Temperature: 25  $^{\circ}$ C

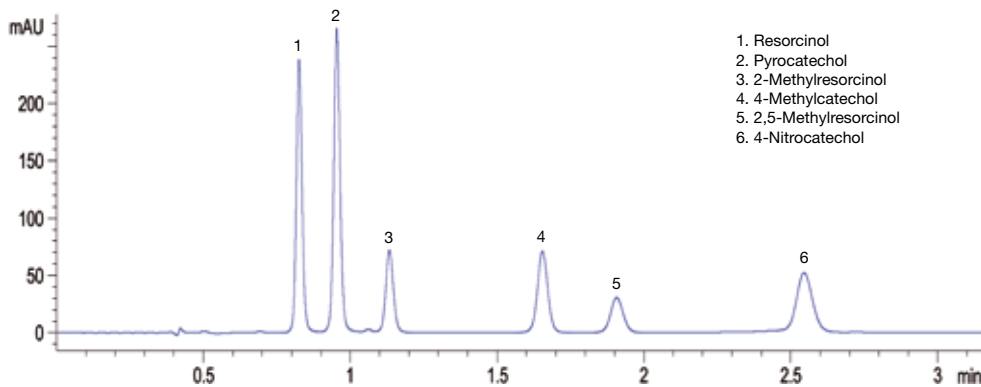
# 16 UHPLC

## Antidepressants



Column: YMC-Triart Phenyl, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  (100 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TPH12SP9-1002PT  
Eluent: methanol / 25 mM  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  (pH 6.0) (65/35)  
Flow rate: 0.4 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 254 nm  
Injection: 2  $\mu\text{l}$   
Temperature: 25  $^\circ\text{C}$

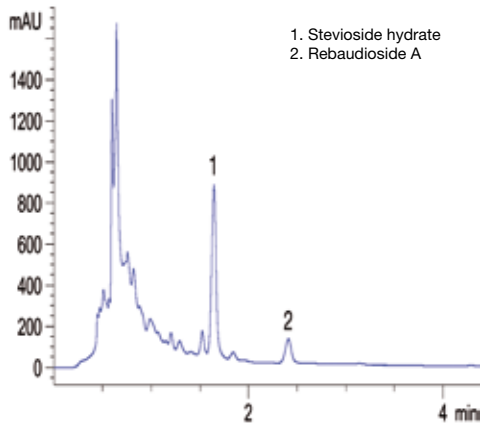
## Resorcinol



Column: YMC-Triart PFP, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  (100 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TPF12SP9-1002PT  
Eluent: 0.1% formic acid / acetonitrile + 0.1% formic acid (85/15)  
Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 270 nm  
Injection: 0.5  $\mu\text{l}$   
Temperature: 25  $^\circ\text{C}$

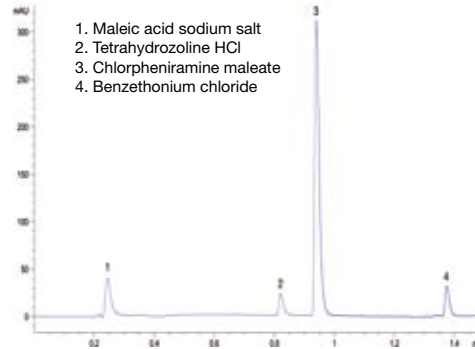


## Stevia leaves



Column: YMC-Triart Diol-HILIC, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  (100 x 3.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TDH12SP9-1003PT  
Eluent: acetonitrile / water (85/15)  
Flow rate: 1 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 200 nm  
Injection: 2  $\mu\text{l}$   
Temperature: 30  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Nasal Spray

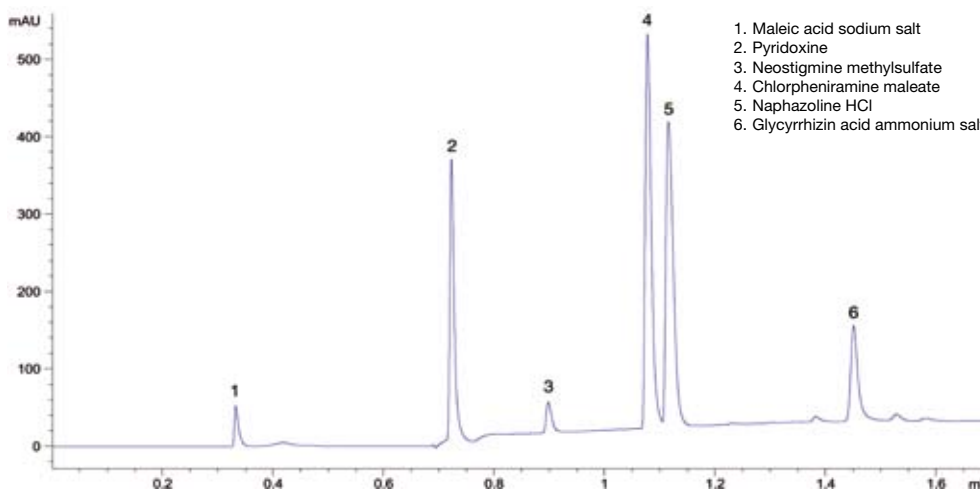


Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ , 12 nm (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
Eluent: A) trifluoro acetic acid 0,05% / B) methanol (50/50)  
Gradient: 

min	A	B
0	80	20
0.5	10	90
1.2	0	100

  
Flow rate: 0.6 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 260 nm  
Injection: 0.2  $\mu\text{l}$   
Temperature: 40  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Eye drop formulation



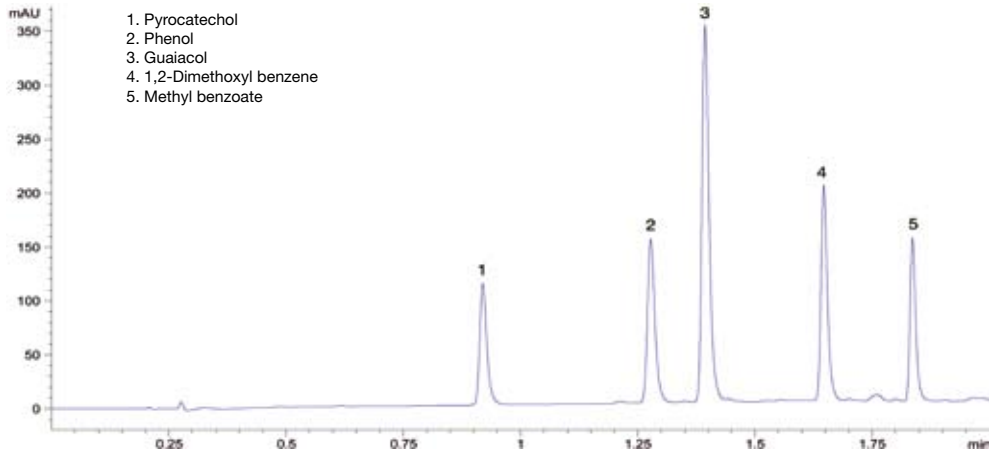
Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ , 12 nm (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
Eluent: A) trifluoroacetic acid (0.05%)  
B) acetonitrile  
Flow rate: 0.6 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 265 nm  
Injection: 0.5  $\mu\text{l}$   
Temperature: 40  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Gradient: 

min	A	B
0	100	0
1	50	50
1.5	50	50
1.7	10	90

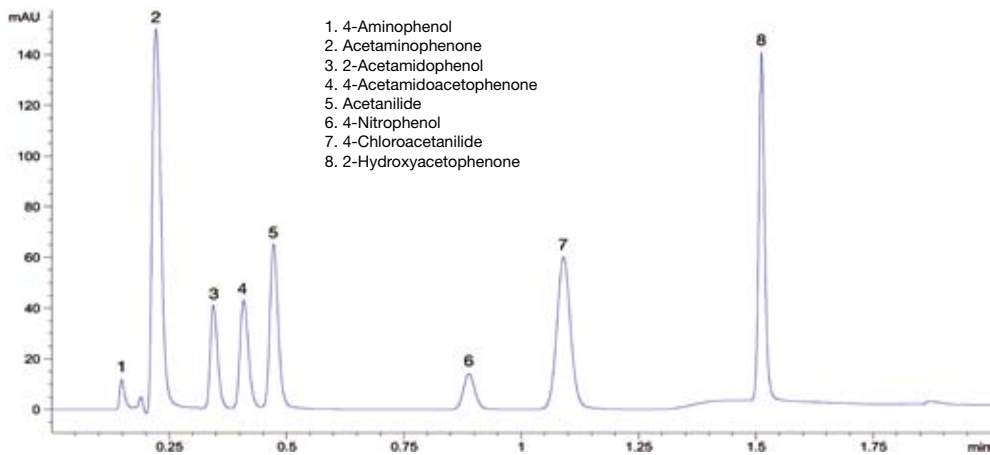
Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

## Guaiacol and impurities



Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu$ m, 12 nm (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
Eluent: water / acetonitrile (50/50)  
Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 254 nm  
Injection: 0.5  $\mu$ l  
Temperature: 40  $^{\circ}$ C

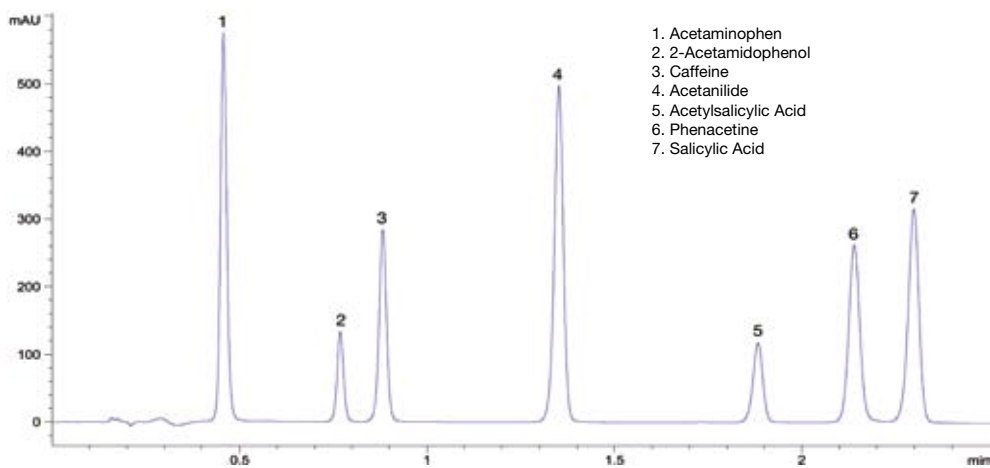
## Paracetamol



Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu$ m, 12 nm (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
Eluent: A) formic acid / B) acetonitrile  
Flow rate: 0.7 ml/min  
Detection: UV at 254 nm  
Injection: 0.5  $\mu$ l  
Temperature: 40  $^{\circ}$ C

Gradient:	min	A	B
	0	70	30
	1	70	30
	1.5	20	80
	2	20	80

## 7 Analgesics

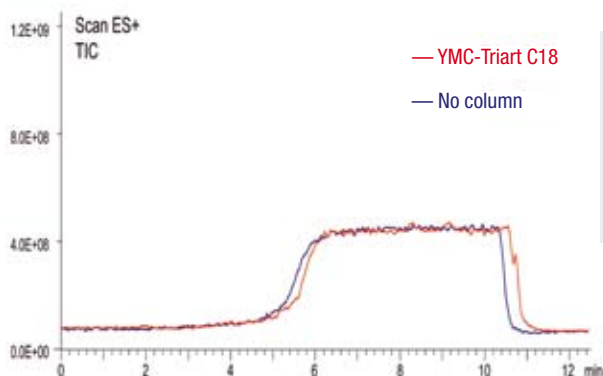


Column: YMC-Triart C18, 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$ , 12 nm (50 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TA12SP9-0502PT  
Eluent: formic acid / acetonitrile (50/50)  
Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min  
Pressure: 610 bar  
Detection: UV at 240 nm  
Injection: 1  $\mu\text{l}$   
Temperature: 40  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

# 20 LC/MS

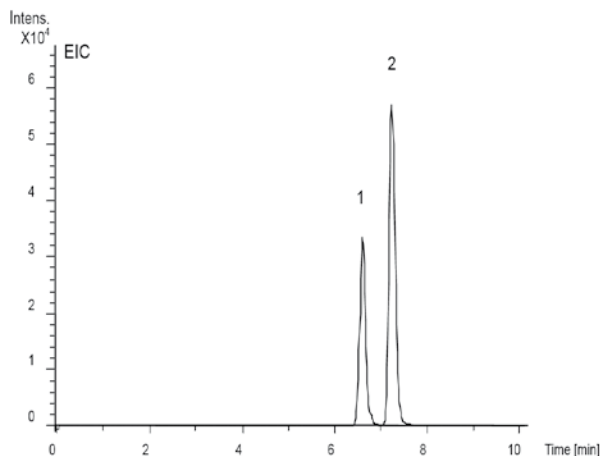
## LC/MS compatibility



**Column:** 5  $\mu$ m, 50 x 2.0 mm ID  
**Part-No.:** TA12S05-0502WT  
**Eluent:** A) water / formic acid (100/0.1)  
 B) acetonitrile / formic acid (100/0.1)  
 5% B (0-1 min), 5-100% B (1-5 min),  
 100% B (5-10 min), 100-5% B (10-10.1 min),  
 5% B (10.1-12.5 min)  
**Flow rate:** 0.4 ml/min  
**Temperature:** 40 °C  
**Detection:** ESI positive, TIC (Mass Range: 50-1000)

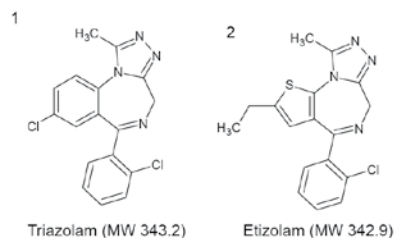
Column bleeding, caused by the fragments of stationary phase, is the main reason for background noise and restrictions on detection limits. No bleed is observed in the test of total ion current (TIC) measured by LC/MS with blank or with YMC-Triart C18. So in terms of the signal/noise ratio (S/N ratio), YMC-Triart C18 can be expected to not only reduce the background noise but to also increase the sensitivity of the analysis.

## LC/MS analysis of benzodiazepine derivatives



Peak 1: 100ng\_mL\_RB4\_01\_2291.d: EIC 343.051 $\pm$ 0.01+All MS  
 Peak 2: 100ng\_mL\_RB4\_01\_2291.d: EIC 343.078 $\pm$ 0.01+All MS

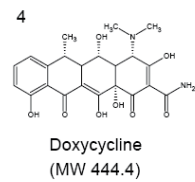
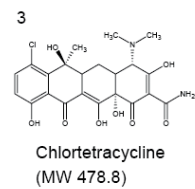
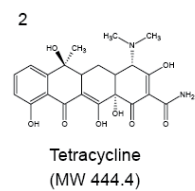
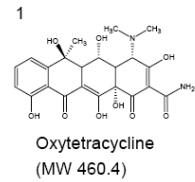
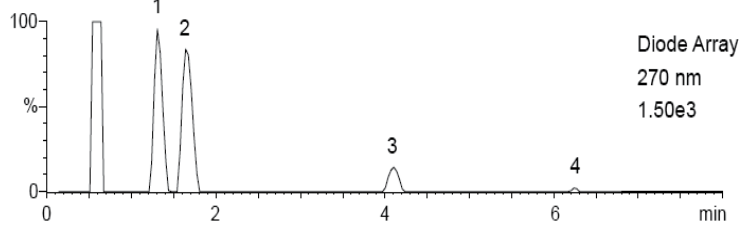
Courtesy of J. Watanabe, Bruker Daltonics K. K.



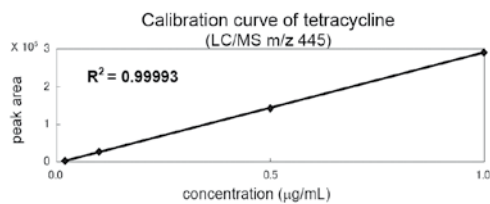
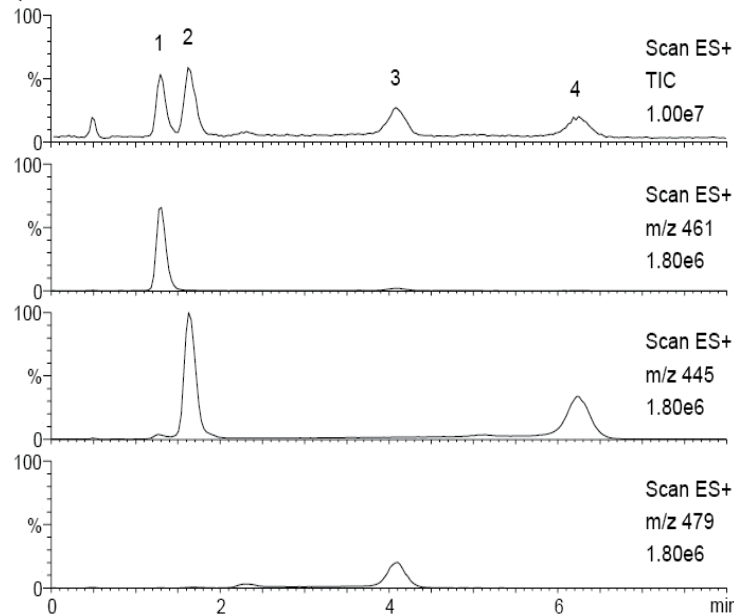
**Column:** YMC-Triart C18 (5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm)  
 50 x 2.0 mm ID  
**Part-No.:** TA12S05-0502WT  
**Eluent:** A) 10 mM formic acid  
 B) acetonitrile  
**Gradient:** 25-50% B (0-10 min)  
**Flow rate:** 0.2 ml/min  
**Temperature:** 40 °C  
**Detection:** Bruker Daltonics micrOTOF, ESI,  
 positive mode  
**Injection:** 5  $\mu$ l (100 ng/ml)

## LC/MS analysis of tetracycline antibiotics

### A) UV



### B) MS

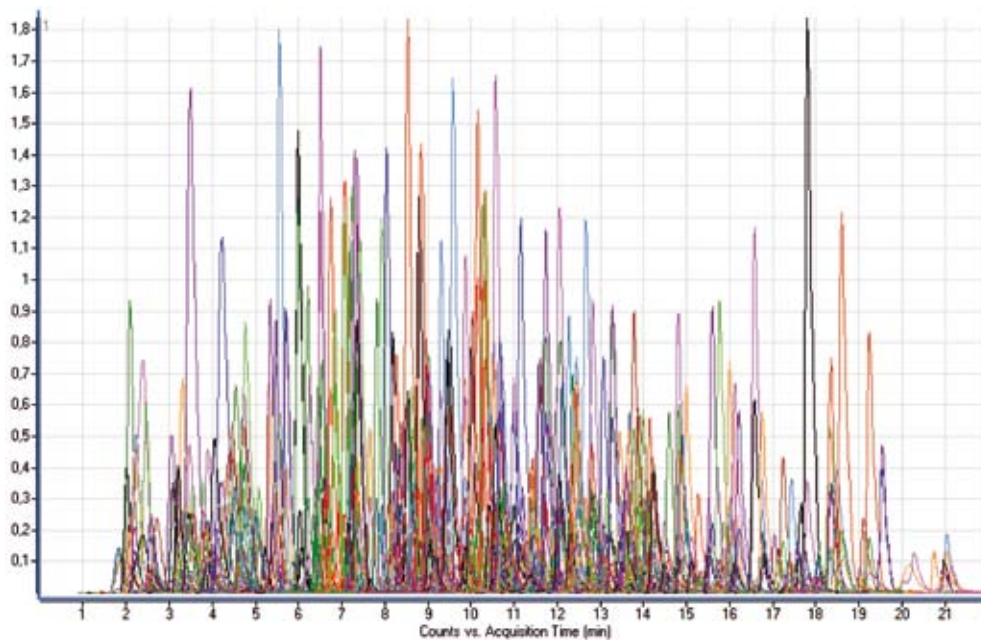


Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 12 nm) 50 x 2.0 mm ID  
Part-No.: TA12S05-0502WT  
Eluent: acetonitrile / water / formic acid (15/85/0.1)  
Flow rate: 0.4 ml/min  
Temperature: 40 °C  
Detection: A) UV at 270 nm  
B) ESI positive-mode  
Injection: 10  $\mu\text{l}$  (1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )

Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

# 22 LC/MS

## Analysis of 360 pesticides in a single run

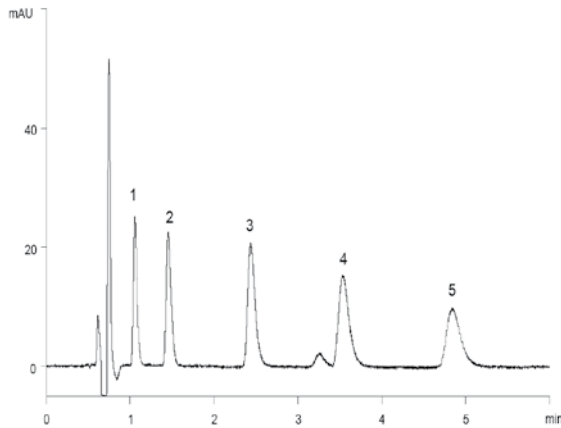


Column: YMC-Triart C18 (3  $\mu$ m, 100 x 2.0 mm ID)  
Part-No.: TA12503-1002WT  
Eluent: A) 5 mM ammonium formate / water  
B) 5 mM ammonium formate / methanol  
Flow rate: 0.25 ml/min  
Temperature: 45 °C

Injection: 5  $\mu$ l  
Gradient: 0 min: 30% B, 0.1 min: 50% B, 18 min: 100% B,  
21 min: 100% B, 21.01 min: 30% B, 29 min: 30% B  
Total run time: 30 min  
Sample: 100 ng/ml pesticide mix in acetonitrile

by courtesy of: József László  
WIREC, WESSLING International Research and Educational Centre Nonprofit Co. (Hungary)

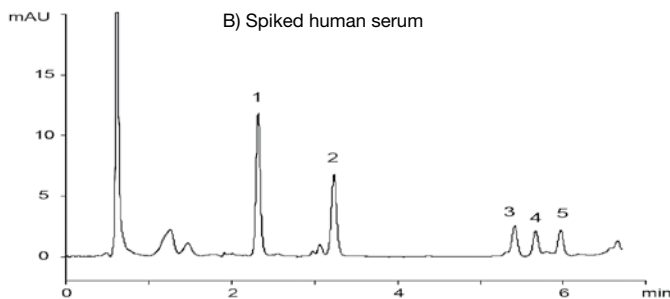
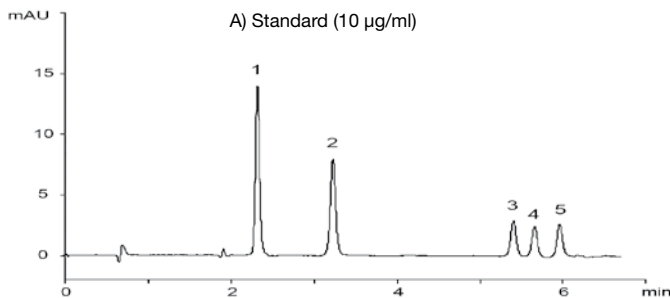
## Separation of alkaloids



1. Scopolamine
2. Atropine
3. Cinchonine
4. Quinine
5. Dihydroquinine

Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm)  
 50 x 2.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-0502WT  
 Eluent: 20 mM CH<sub>3</sub>COOH-CH<sub>3</sub>COONH<sub>4</sub>  
 (pH 4.9) / acetonitrile (80/20)  
 Flow rate: 0.2 ml/min  
 Temperature: 40 °C  
 Detection: UV at 220 nm  
 Injection: 1  $\mu$ l (0.02-0.1 mg/ml)

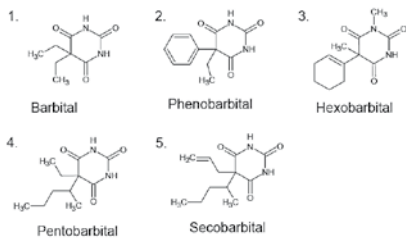
## Barbiturates in human serum



### Solid-phase extraction method

YMC Dispo SPE C18 100 mg/1ml

<b>Condition</b>
2 ml methanol 2 ml water
<b>Load</b>
500 $\mu$ l spiked human serum solution (each 10 $\mu$ g)
<b>Elute</b>
500 $\mu$ l methanol/water (85/15)
<b>Dilute</b>
500 $\mu$ l 20 mM ammonium formate buffer (pH 9.5)

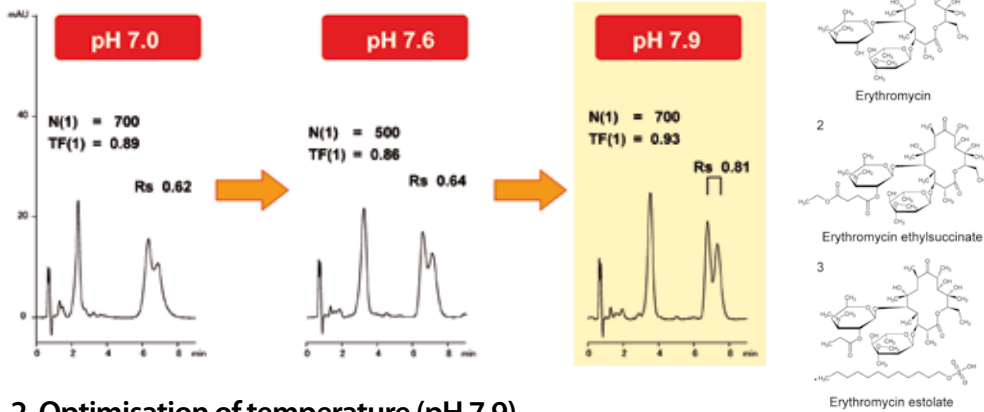


Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm)  
 50 x 2.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-0502WT  
 Eluent: A) 20 mM HCOONH<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub> (pH 9.5)  
 B) methanol  
 Gradient: 0-90% B (0-7 min)  
 Flow rate: 0.2 ml/min  
 Temperature: 25 °C  
 Detection: UV at 240 nm  
 Injection: 1  $\mu$ l

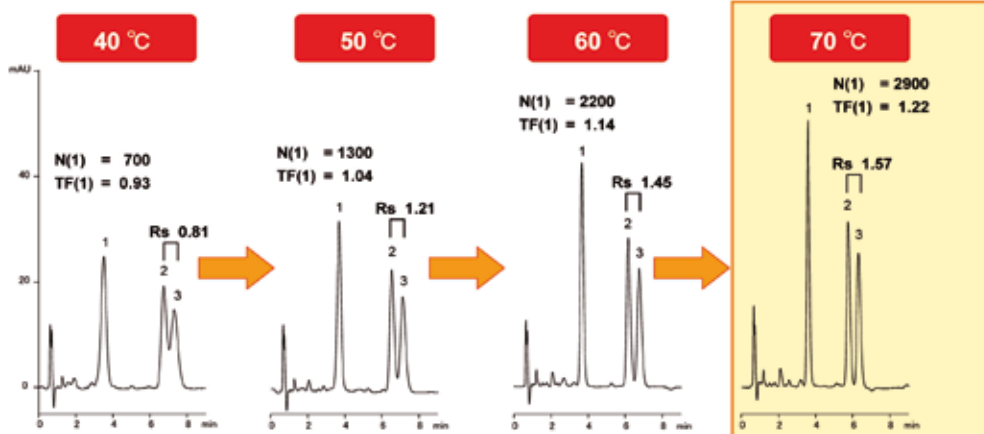
Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

## Erythromycin at elevated pH and temperature

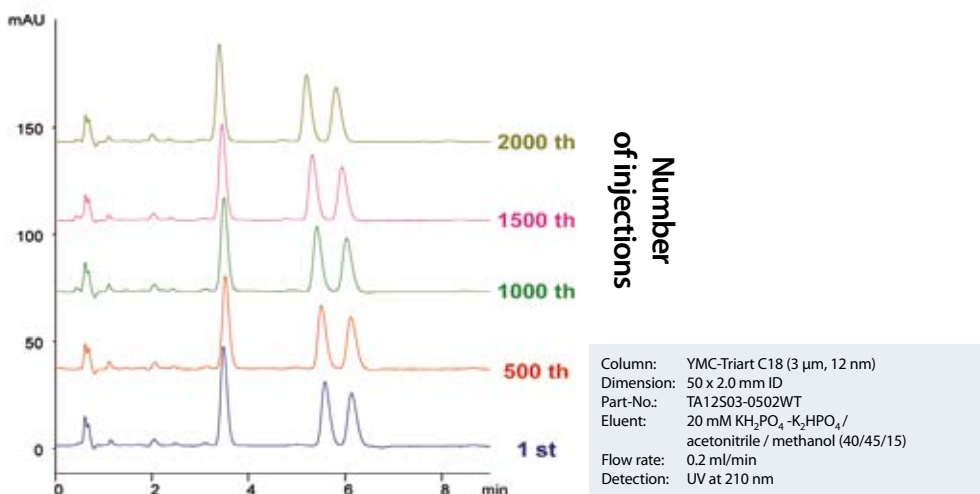
### 1. Optimisation of pH



### 2. Optimisation of temperature (pH 7.9)

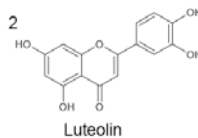
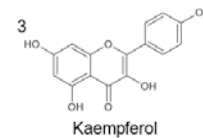
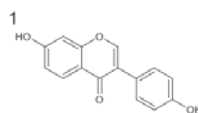
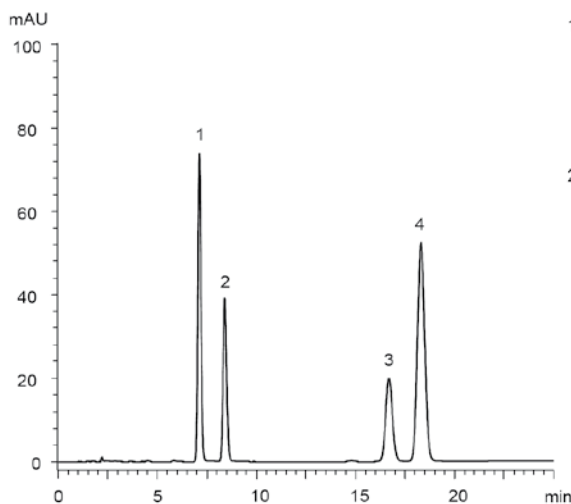


### 3. Stability test: pH 7.9, 70 °C



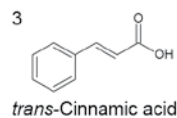
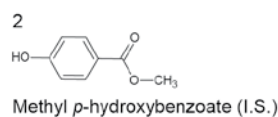
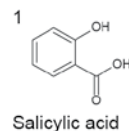
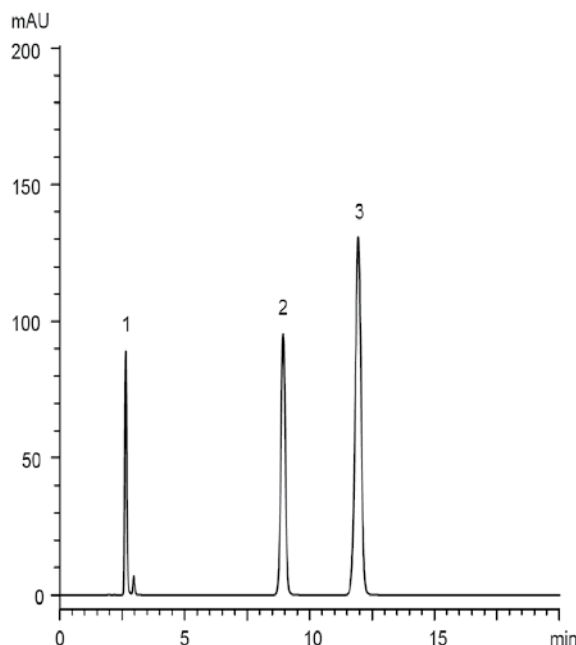


## Separation of flavonoids



Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm)  
 Dimension: 150 x 3.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12505-1503WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / 10 mM H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (30/70)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min  
 Temperature: 37 °C  
 Detection: UV at 280 nm  
 Injection: 2  $\mu$ l (50  $\mu$ g/ml)

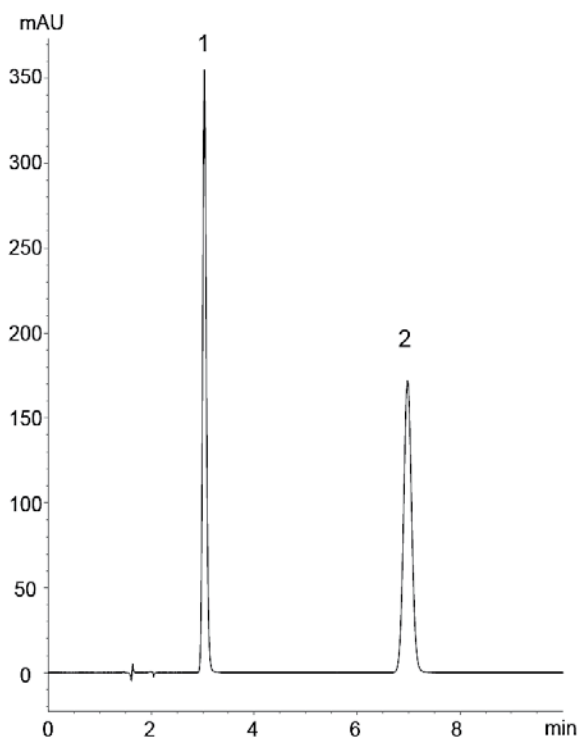
## Separation of aromatic carboxylic acids



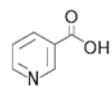
Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm)  
 Dimension: 150 x 3.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12505-1503WT  
 Eluent: 10 mM CH<sub>3</sub>COOH-CH<sub>3</sub>COONH<sub>4</sub> (pH 4.2) / acetonitrile (75/25)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min  
 Temperature: 40 °C  
 Detection: UV at 254 nm  
 Injection: 4  $\mu$ l (0.02 ~ 0.3 mg/ml)

Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

## Aciclovir syrup and injection

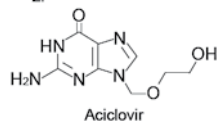


1.



Nicotinic acid

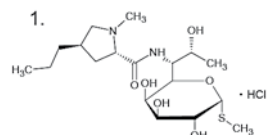
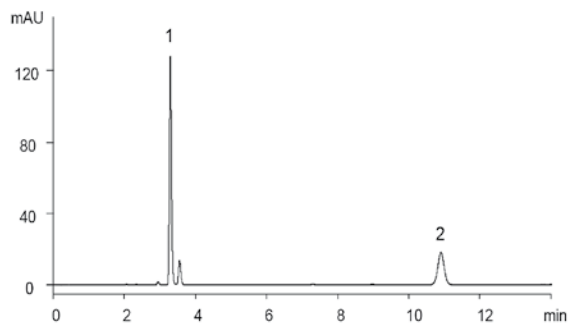
2.



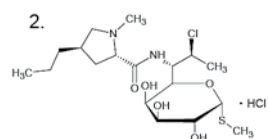
Aciclovir

Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm)  
150 x 4.6 mm ID  
Part-No.: TA12S05-1546WT  
Eluent: phosphate buffer\* / methanol (95/5)  
\*Dissolve 1.45 g of H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and 25 ml of 1 mol/l CH<sub>3</sub>COOH in water to make 900 ml → adjust pH 2.5 by 1 mol/l NaOH → add water to make 1000 ml  
Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
Temperature: 25 °C  
Detection: UV at 254 nm  
Injection: 20  $\mu$ l (0.05 mg/ml, 0.032 mg/ml)

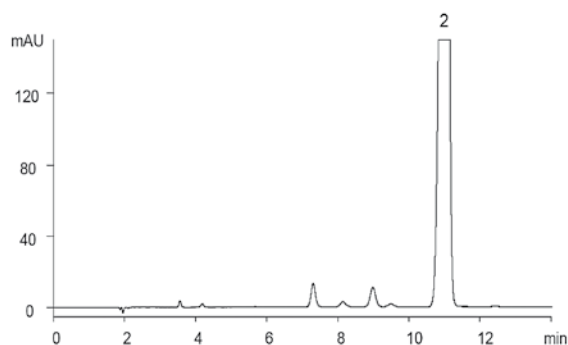
## Clindamycin hydrochloride



Lincomycin hydrochloride

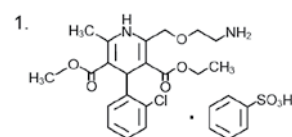
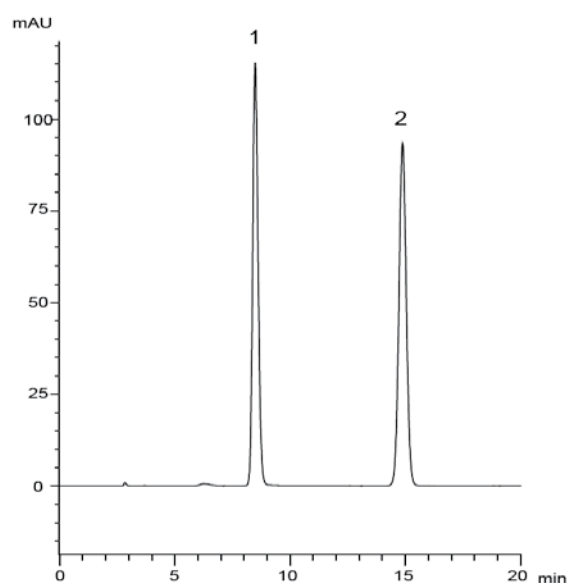


Clindamycin hydrochloride

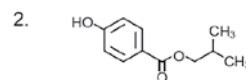


Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5 µm, 12 nm)  
 Dimension: 250 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-2546WT  
 Eluent: 50 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (pH 7.5 adjusted by 8 M KOH) / acetonitrile (55/45)  
 Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
 Temperature: 25 °C  
 Detection: UV at 210 nm  
 Injection: 10 µl

## Analysis of amlodipine besilate



Amlodipine besilate

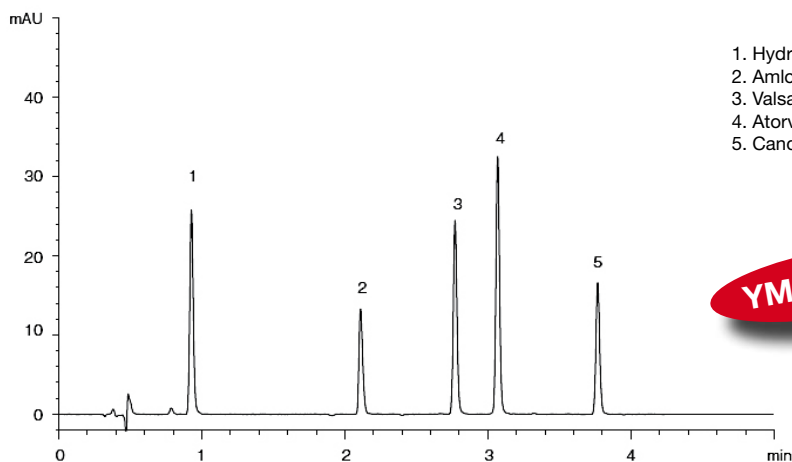


Isobutyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate

Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5 µm, 12 nm)  
 Dimension: 150 x 3.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-1503WT  
 Eluent: 10 mM CH<sub>3</sub>COOH-CH<sub>3</sub>COONH<sub>4</sub> (pH 4.2) / acetonitrile (75/25)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min  
 Temperature: 40 °C  
 Detection: UV at 254 nm  
 Injection: 4 µl (0.02 ~ 0.3 mg/ml)

Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

## Basic drugs



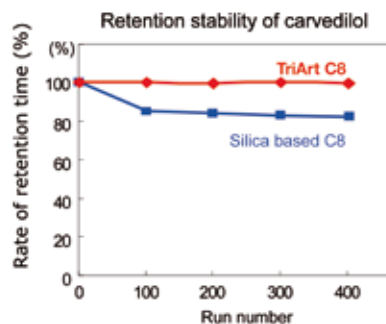
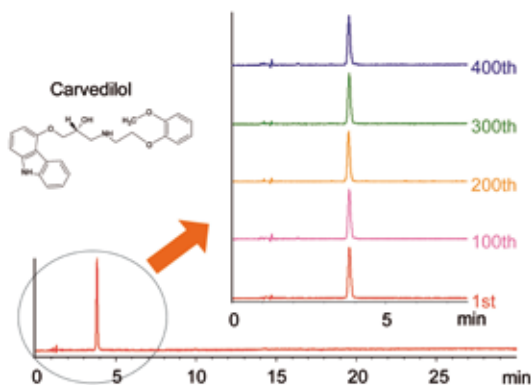
1. Hydrochlorothiazide
2. Amlodipine besilate
3. Valsartan
4. Atorvastatin calcium hydrate
5. Candesartan cilexetil

**YMC-Triart C8**

Column: YMC-Triart C8 (3  $\mu$ m, 12 nm), 50 x 2.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TO12503-0502WT  
 Eluent: A) water / formic acid (100/0.1)  
 B) acetonitrile / formic acid (100/0.1)  
 10-90% B (0-5 min), 90% B (5-7 min)

Flow rate: 0.4 ml/min  
 Temperature: 30 °C  
 Detection: UV at 254 nm  
 Injection: 2  $\mu$ l (10-20  $\mu$ g/ml)

## Sequential analysis of Carvedilol

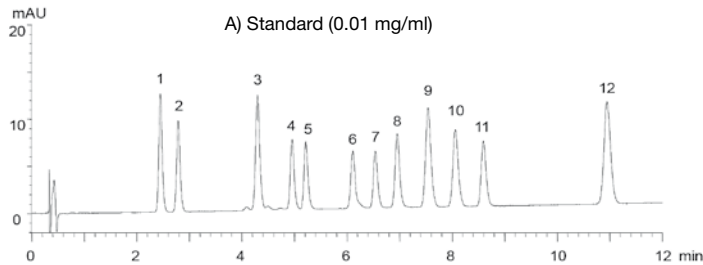


**YMC-Triart C8**

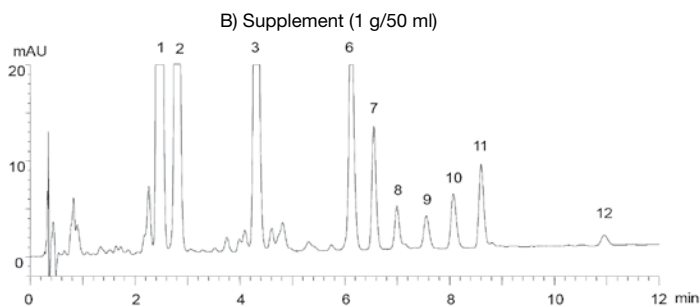
Column: YMC-Triart C8 (5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 2.0 mm ID)  
 Part-No.: TO12505-1502WT  
 Eluent: phosphate buffer (pH 2.0)\* / acetonitrile (65/35)  
 \*Dissolve 2.72 g of  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  in 900 ml water, adjust pH 2.0 with  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  and add water to make 1000 ml  
 Flow rate: 0.28 ml/min (adjust the flow rate so that the retention time of carvedilol is about 4 min)  
 Temperature: 55 °C  
 Detection: UV at 240 nm

No change in retention time is observed even under a high pH and at a elevated temperature.

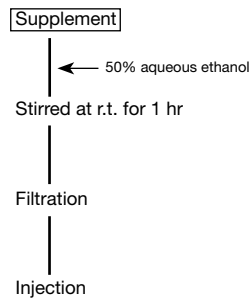
## Soy isoflavones in supplement



1. Daidzin
2. Glycitin
3. Genistin
4. 6"-O-Malonyldaidzin
5. 6"-O-Malonylglycitin
6. 6"-O-Acetyldaidzin
7. 6"-O-Acetylglycitin
8. 6"-O-Malonylgenistin
9. Daidzein
10. Glycitein
11. 6"-O-Acetylgenistin
12. Genistein



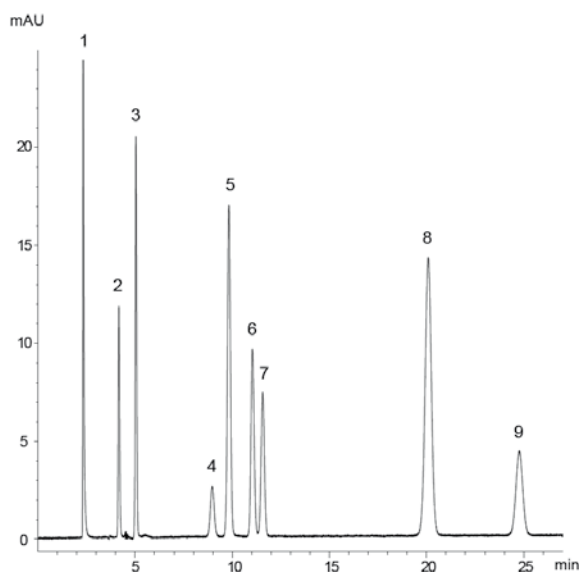
### Sample preparation method



Column: YMC-Triart C18 (3 µm, 12 nm)  
50 x 2.0 mm ID  
Part-No.: TA12503-0502WT  
Eluent: A) acetonitrile / water / HCOOH (10/90/0.1)  
B) acetonitrile / water / HCOOH (60/40/0.1)

Gradient: 5-40% B (0-12 min)  
Flow rate: 0.4 ml/min  
Temperature: 25 °C  
Detection: UV at 254 nm  
Injection: 2 µl

## Separation of water-soluble vitamins



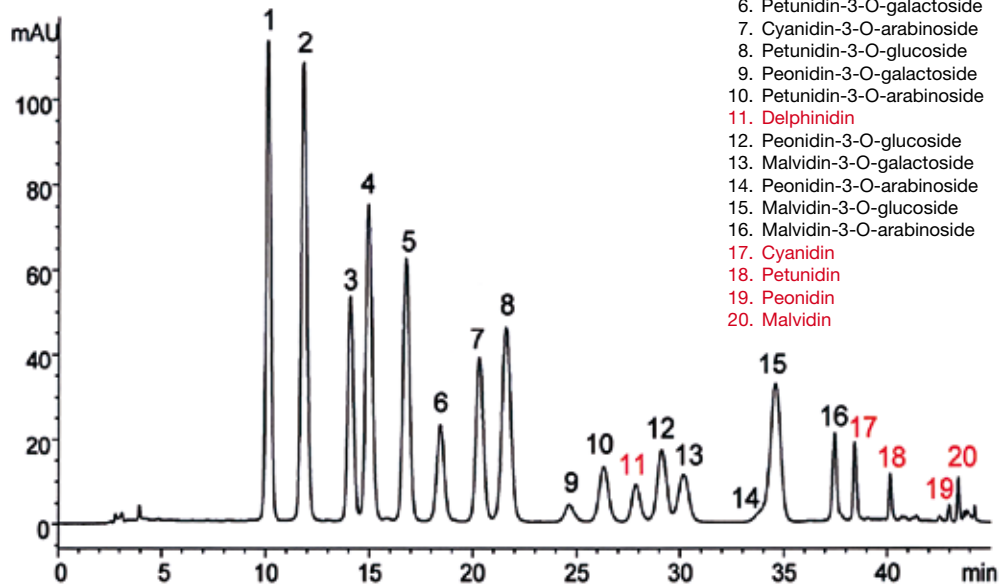
1. Thiamine HCl (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>)
2. Pyridoxine HCl (Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>)
3. Nicotinamide
4. Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>)
5. L-Ascorbic acid 2-glucoside
6. L-Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)
7. Erythorbic acid
8. Riboflavin (Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>)
9. Nicotinic acid

Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5 µm, 12 nm)  
250 x 4.6 mm ID  
Part-No.: TA12505-2546WT  
Eluent: phosphate buffer\* / acetonitrile (90/10)  
\* Dissolve 1.4 g KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> in 800 ml water  
→ add 26 ml 10% TBA:OH  
→ adjust pH 5.2 by 20% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>  
→ add water to make 1000 ml  
Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min  
Temperature: 40 °C  
Detection: UV at 260 nm  
Injection: 10 µl (5 µg/ml)

Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

## Analysis of anthocyanins and anthocyanidins

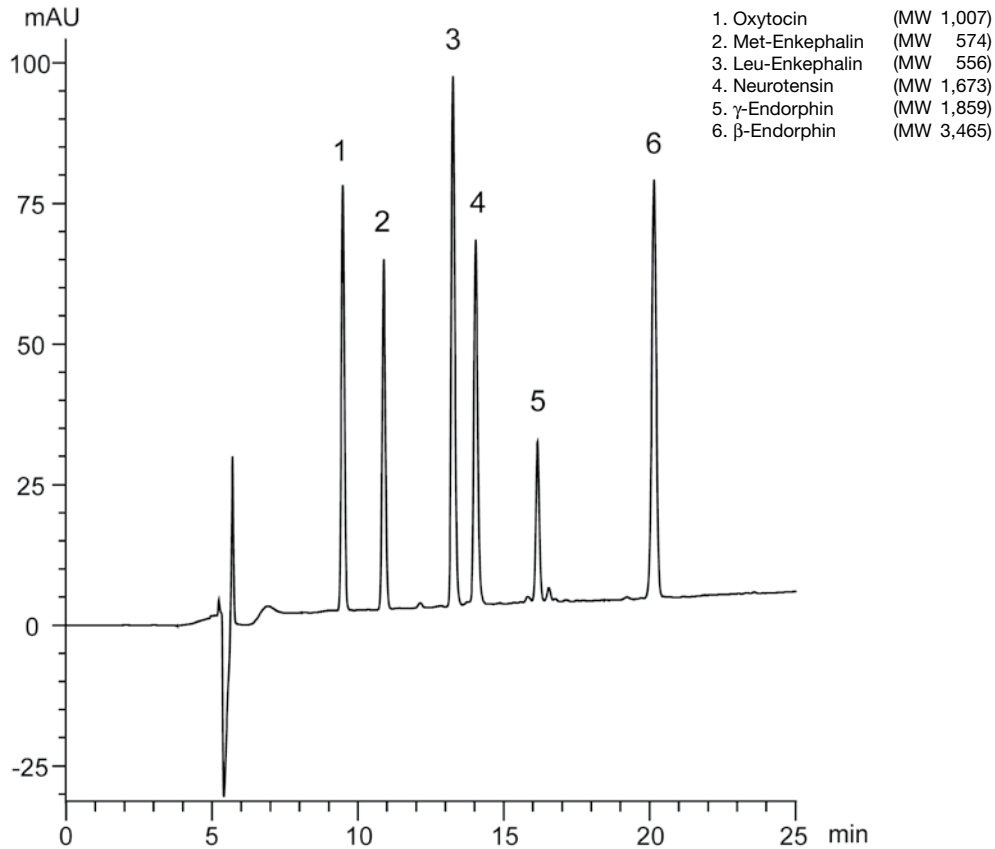
Anthocyanins: Indicated in black  
 Anthocyanidins: Indicated in red



1. Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside
2. Delphinidin-3-O-glucoside
3. Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside
4. Delphinidin-3-O-arabinoside
5. Cyanidin-3-O-glucoside
6. Petunidin-3-O-galactoside
7. Cyanidin-3-O-arabinoside
8. Petunidin-3-O-glucoside
9. Peonidin-3-O-galactoside
10. Petunidin-3-O-arabinoside
11. Delphinidin
12. Peonidin-3-O-glucoside
13. Malvidin-3-O-galactoside
14. Peonidin-3-O-arabinoside
15. Malvidin-3-O-glucoside
16. Malvidin-3-O-arabinoside
17. Cyanidin
18. Petunidin
19. Peonidin
20. Malvidin

Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm) 250 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12505-2546WT  
 Eluent: A) water / formic acid (90/10)  
 B) acetonitrile / methanol / water / formic acid (22.5/22.5/40/10)  
 Gradient: 20-28% B (0-30 min), 28-70% B (30-40 min), 100% B (40-45 min)  
 Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
 Temperature: 25  $^{\circ}$ C  
 Detection: UV/VIS at 535 nm  
 Sample: commercial bilberry powder (1.25 mg/ml)

## Peptides (MW 556 - 3,465)



Column: YMC-Triart C18 (5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm)  
 Dimension: 150 x 2.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-1502WT  
 Eluent: A) water / TFA (100/0.1)  
 B) acetonitrile / TFA (100/0.1)  
 20-45% B (0-25 min)

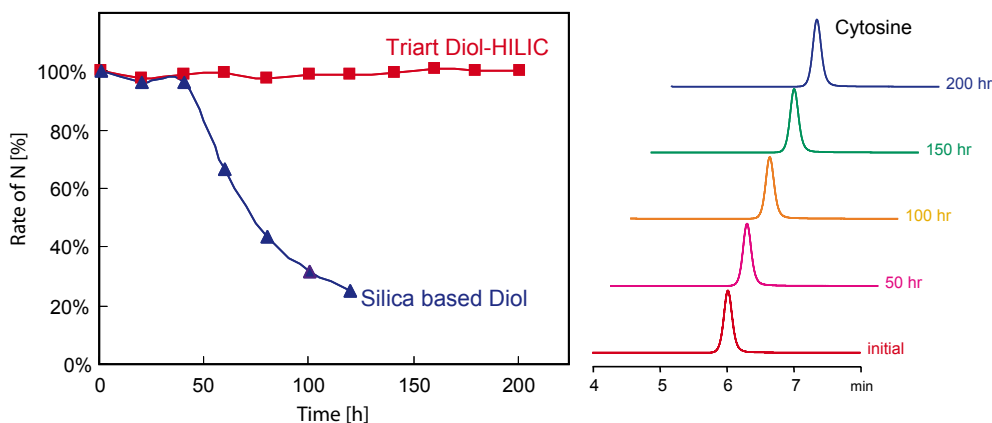
Flow rate: 0.2 ml/min  
 Temperature: 37  $^{\circ}$ C  
 Detection: UV at 220 nm  
 Injection: 2 ml (0.075 - 0.25 mg/ml)

Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

# 32 HILIC

## Great durability and reproducibility at high pH

### Durability in high pH (pH 11, 50 °C)

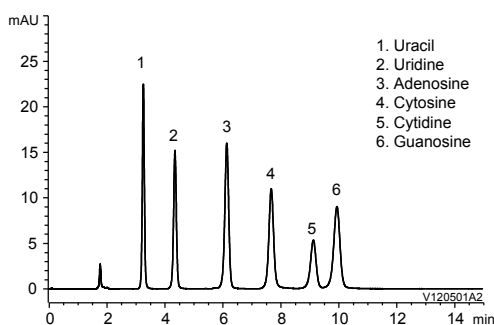


Column: 5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TDH12S05-1546WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / water /  $\text{NH}_3$  (90/10/0.1) pH 11.3

Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
 Temperature: 50 °C  
 Sample: Cytosine

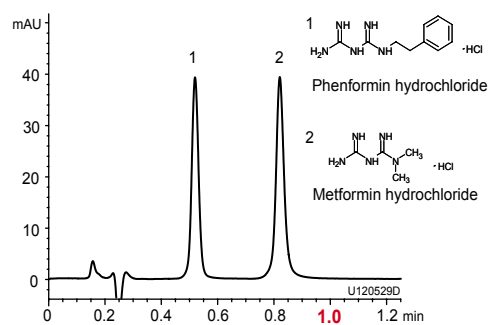
Triart Diol-HILC offers highly reproducible separations even at high pH and high temperature. The lifetime of Triart Diol-HILIC is much longer than that of conventional silica-based Diol columns.

## Nucleosides and bases



Column: YMC-Triart Diol-HILIC (5  $\mu$ m, 12 nm)  
 150 x 3.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TDH12S05-1503WT  
 Eluent: 100 mM  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$  / acetonitrile (10/90)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min  
 Temperature: 30 °C  
 Detection: UV at 254 nm  
 Injection: 2  $\mu$ l (5 ~ 10  $\mu$ g/ml)

## Diabetes drugs

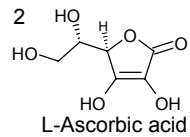
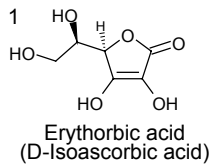
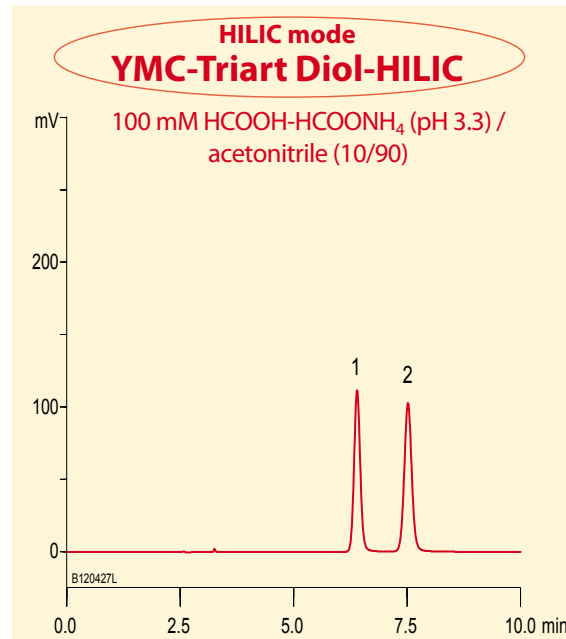
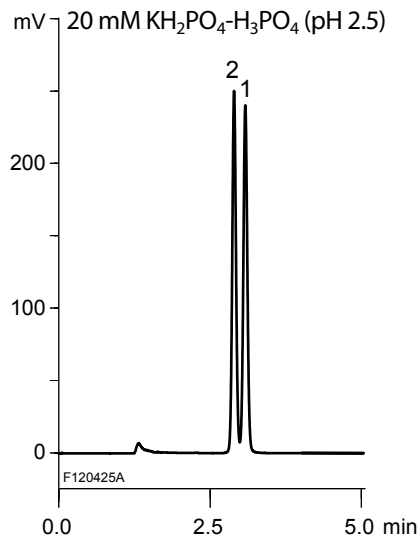


Column: YMC-Triart Diol-HILIC (1.9  $\mu$ m, 12 nm)  
 50 x 2.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TDH12SP9-0502PT  
 Eluent: 100 mM  $\text{MHCOOH-HCOONH}_4$  (pH 3.7) / acetonitrile (10/90)  
 Flow rate: 0.8 ml/min  
 Temperature: 25 °C  
 Detection: UV at 235 nm  
 Injection: 2  $\mu$ l (10  $\mu$ g/ml)



## Polar and hydrophilic compounds

### RP mode YMC-Triart C18



Column: 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , 150 x 3.0 mm ID  
Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min  
Temperature: 40  $^\circ\text{C}$   
Detection: UV at 254 nm  
Injection: 4  $\mu\text{l}$  (0.05 mg/ml)

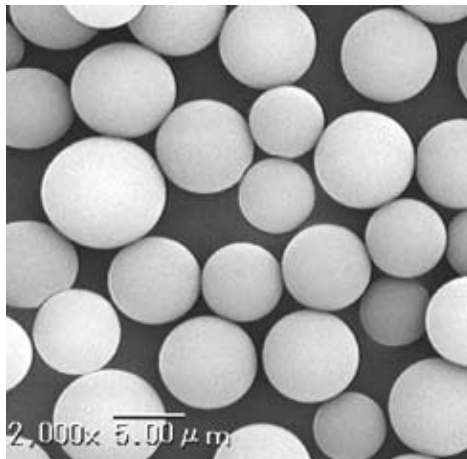
Triart C18 (RP) shows very weak retention and poor resolution of L-ascorbic acid and its stereoisomer (erythorbic acid) even if 100% aqueous mobile phase is used. However, Triart Diol-HILIC shows strong retention and good resolution of these compounds with mobile phase containing 90% organic solvent.

Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

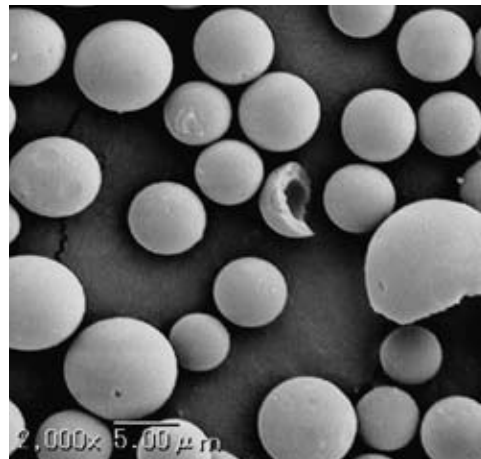
## YMC-Triart: Improved quality of particles

### Uniform spherical particles

YMC-Triart

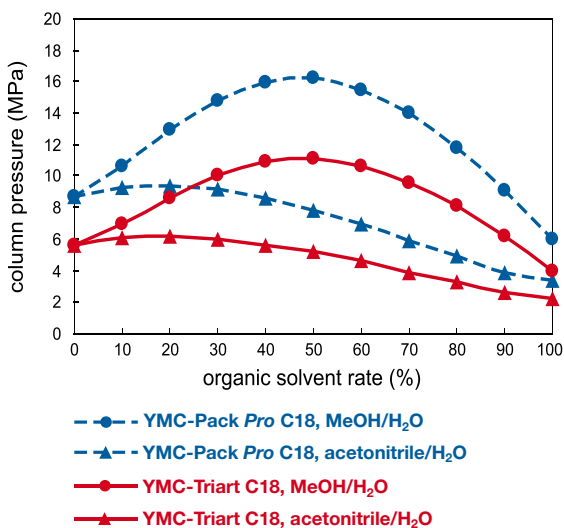


X-Bridge HILIC



The new uniform spherical particle support is used for YMC-Triart C18 and C8. The particle is produced using **micro-reactor** technology for the granulation process. This results in reduction of the back-pressure and leads to more reproducibility in surface modification.

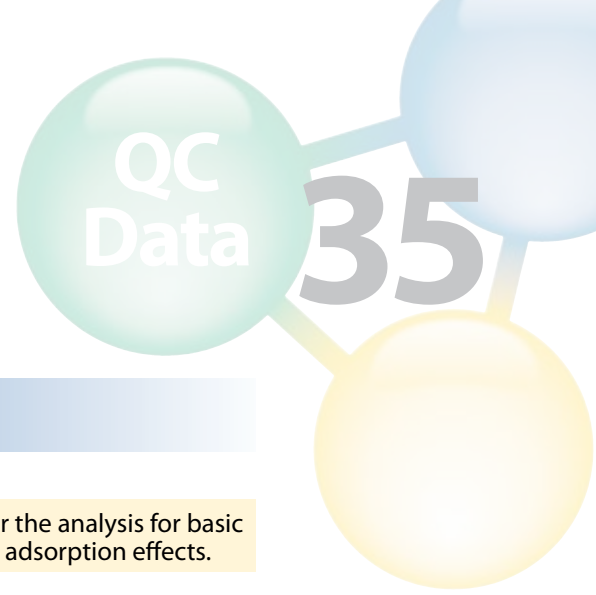
### Low column back-pressure



Column: YMC-Triart C18, 5 μm, 150 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12S05-1546WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / water or methanol / water  
 Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
 Temperature: 25 °C

The revolutionary production technique, adapted from micro-reactor flow technology, produces a multi-layered silica/organic hybrid stationary phase, with outstanding narrow pore size and particle size distributions which result in low back pressures.

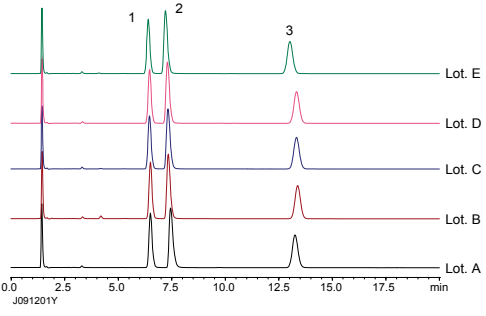
YMC-Triart is designed for use under a wide range of conditions. Elution with higher viscosity methanol (compared with acetonitrile), YMC-Triart generates lower pressure (approx 30% lower than with conventional phases).



## Batch-to-Batch reproducibility

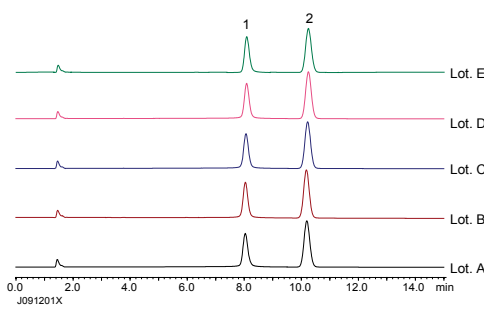
Excellent reproducibility of YMC-Triart phases is available even for the analysis for basic and coordination compounds which normally exhibit tailing and adsorption effects.

### Basic compounds



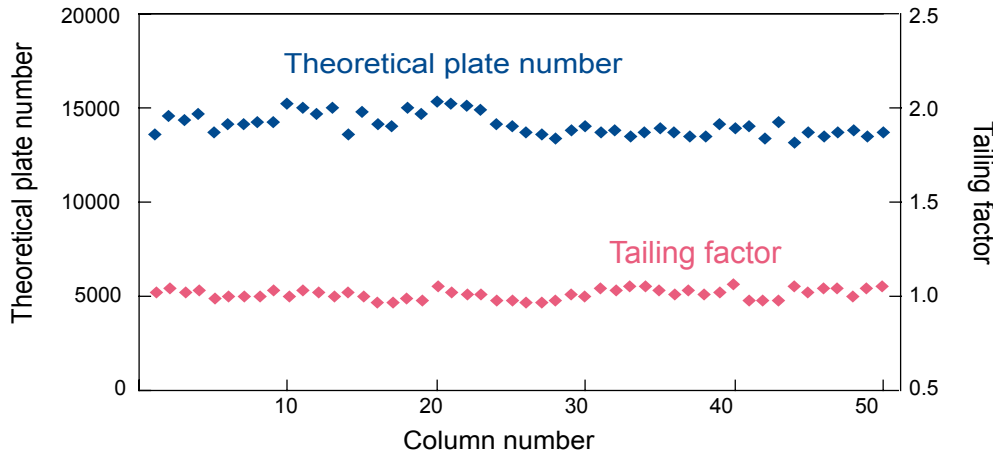
Column: YMC-Triart C18, 5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 3.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12505-1503WT  
 Eluent: 20 mM  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  (pH 6.9) / acetonitrile (65/35)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min  
 Temperature: 40  $^\circ\text{C}$   
 Detection: UV at 235 nm

### Coordination compounds



Column: YMC-Triart C18, 5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 3.0 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12505-1503WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / 0.1%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  (40/60)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min  
 Temperature: 40  $^\circ\text{C}$   
 Detection: UV at 254 nm

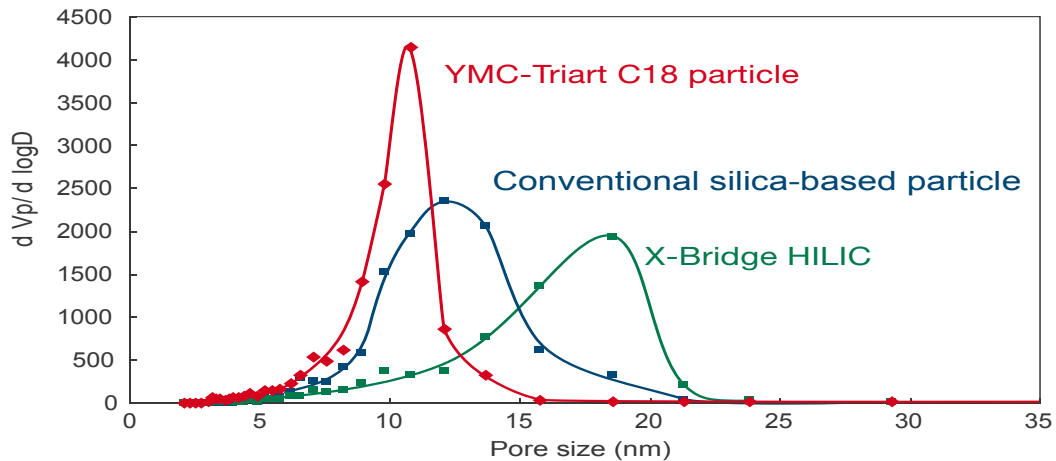
The reproducibility of packed columns is shown below in terms of theoretical plate number (N) and tailing factor (Tf). YMC-Triart packed columns exhibit a very narrow range of variation.



Column: YMC-Triart C18, 5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Part-No.: TA12505-1546WT  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / water (40/60)  
 Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
 Temperature: ambient  
 Sample: butyl benzoate

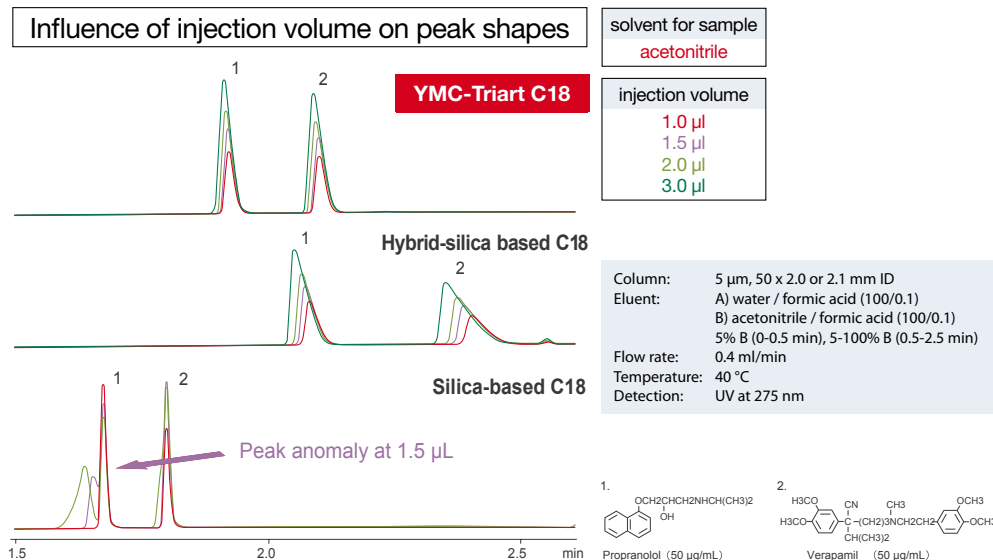
Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

## Narrow pore distribution



This figure shows the pore size distributions of some competitive materials. Comparing the pore size distributions of some competitive materials shows that YMC-Triart has a narrower distribution which results in sharper peak shapes.

## Improved loadability

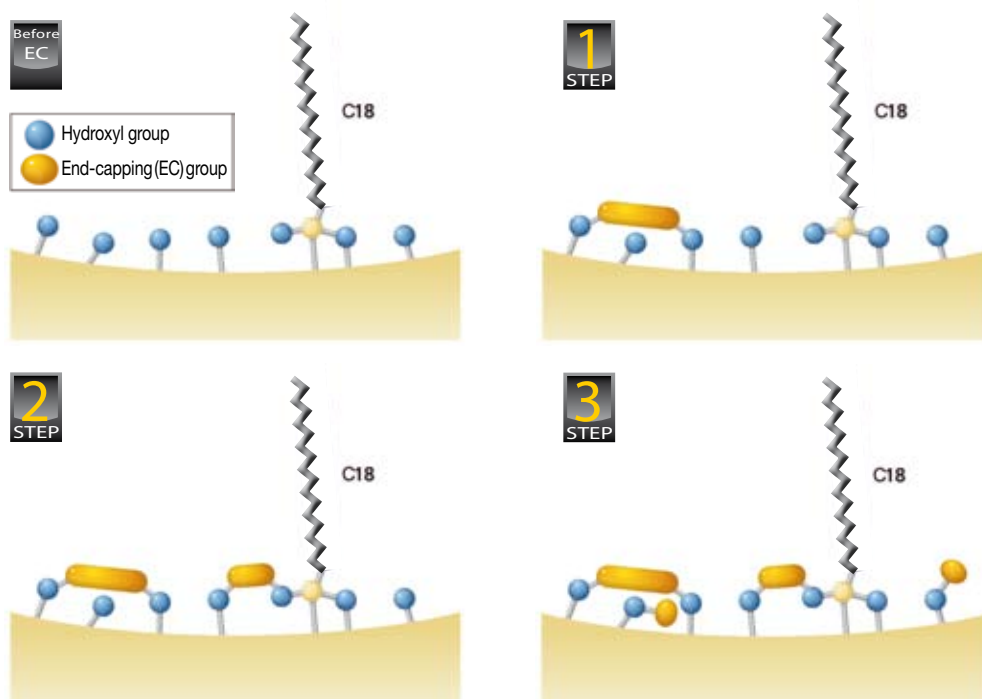


In order to prevent peak errors, there is the limit to the injection volume when the sample is injected in high elution solvents (such as 100% acetonitrile). Compared with traditional columns, more than double the injection volume can be injected into YMC-Triart columns as a result of the extremely narrow particle size distribution.

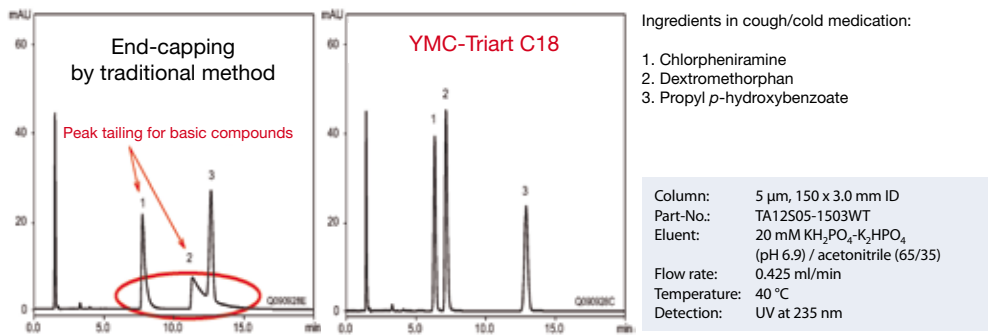
## Multi-stage endcapping

After bonding the alkyl chain, there are highly reactive and less reactive silanols on the surface. In traditional bonding processes, these are reacted with a single capping-compound in one step. However, the highly reactive silanols can be hydrolysed easily which contributes to the poor durability. The less reactive silanols are hard to endcap which results in poor resolution due to peak tailing.

YMC-Triart C18, C8 and Phenyl phases use a new innovation in end capping called "multistage end-capping" for its surface modification process. By using a number of compounds with the different reactivities in successive steps, all silanols can be capped to the maximum extent.

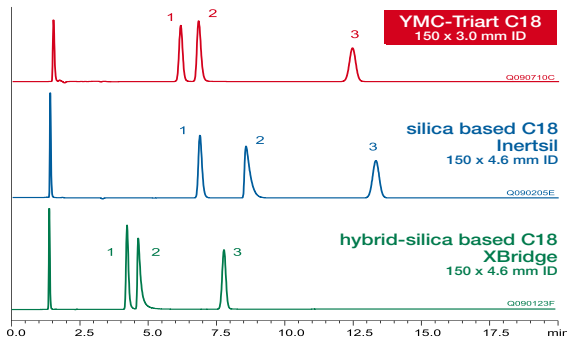


The chromatographic result of a "good" end-capping is demonstrated:



Application Data by courtesy YMC Co., Ltd.

## Basic compounds



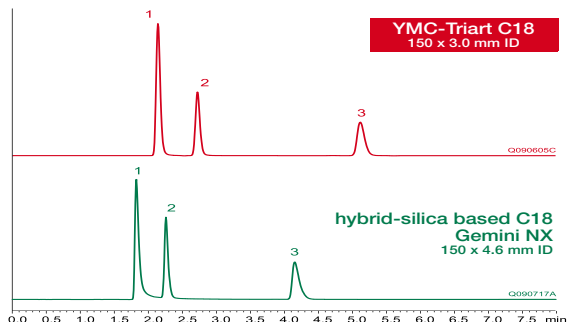
## Ingredients in a cough/cold medication

1. Chlorpheniramine
2. Dextromethorphan
3. Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate

Column: 5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 3.0 or 150 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Eluent: 20 mM  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ - $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  (pH 6.9) / acetonitrile (65/35)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min for 3.0 mm ID  
 1.0 ml/min for 4.6 mm ID  
 Temperature: 40 °C  
 Detection: UV at 235 nm

The innovative surface modification technology results in excellent peak shapes even for basic compounds that often exhibit peak tailing with conventional silica- and hybrid silica-based reversed phase columns.

## Acidic compounds



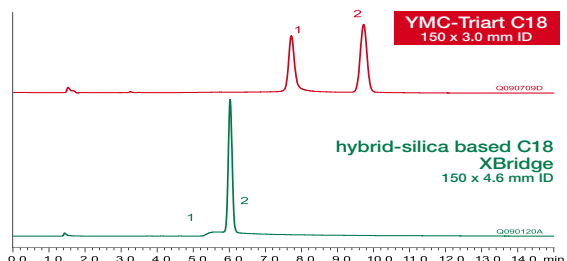
## Organic acid

1. Formic acid
2. Acetic acid
3. Propionic acid

Column: 5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 3.0 or 150 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Eluent: methanol / 0.1%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  (5/95)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min for 3.0 mm ID  
 1.0 ml/min for 4.6 mm ID  
 Temperature: 37 °C  
 Detection: UV at 210 nm

YMC-Triart phases is synthesised using methodology adapted from micro-reactor technology. This technique ensures a reduction of impurities that contribute to peak tailing during the analysis of some types acidic compounds.

## Coordinating compounds



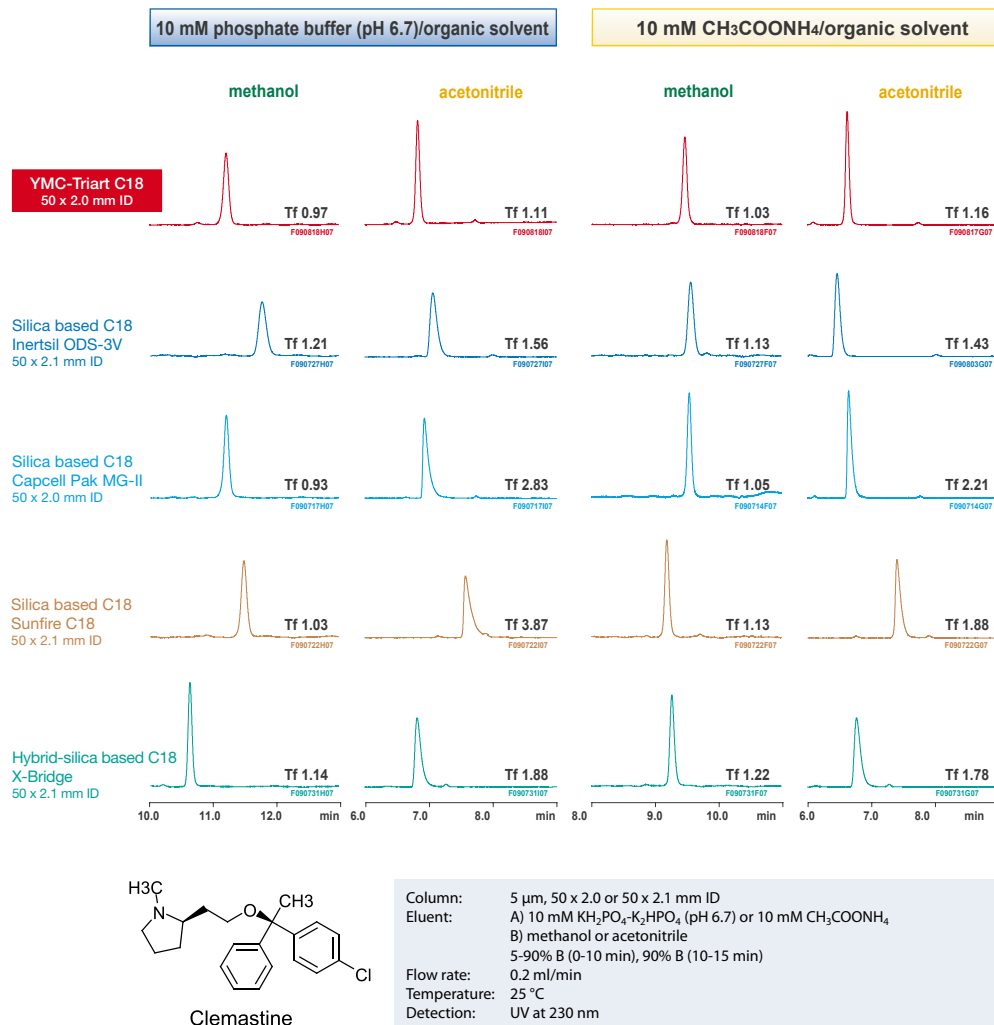
## Hinokitiol

1. Hinokitiol
2. Methyl benzoate

Column: 5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 3.0 or 150 x 4.6 mm ID  
 Eluent: acetonitrile / 0.1%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  (40/60)  
 Flow rate: 0.425 ml/min for 3.0 mm ID  
 1.0 ml/min for 4.6 mm ID  
 Temperature: 40 °C  
 Detection: UV at 254 nm

YMC-Triart phases have an extremely low level of metal impurities, much lower than conventional products, ensuring excellent peak shape for coordination compounds.

## Comparison of clemastine analysis



Clemastine is a well-known basic compound which readily exhibits peak tailing with conventional ODS columns. YMC-Triart C18 provides sharp separations with many different buffer/solvent compositions.

## Substance index

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Acesulfame K	9	4-Chloroacetanilide	18	Genistein	29
4-Acetamidoacetophenone	18	Chlortetracycline	11,21	Genistin	29
2-Acetamidophenol	18,19	trans-Cinnamic acid	25	Glycitein	29
Acetaminophen	18,19	Cinchonine	23	Glycitin	29
Acetanilide	18,19	Clemastine	39	Glycyrrhizin acid ammonium salt	17
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6"-O-Acetylgenistin	29	Copper 8-quinolinolate	7		
6"-O-Acetylglycitin	29	Cyanidin	30	<b>H</b>	
Acetylsalicylic acid	19	Cyanidin-3-O-arabinoside	30	Halosulfuronmethyl	7
Aciclovir	26	Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside	30	Herbicides	7
Adenosine	32	Cyanidin-3-O-glucoside	30	Hexobarbital	23
Adrenaline hydrochloride (A)	15	Cyanocobalamin	29	Hinokitiol	38
Agrochemicals	7	Cyclamate Na	9	Human insulin	10
Acidic compounds	38	Cytidine	32	Homovanillic acid (HVA)	15
Alkaloids	23	Cytosine	32	Hydrochlorothiazide	28
4-Aminophenone	18			2-Hydroxyacetophenone	18
Amitriptyline	16	<b>D</b>		5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5HIAA)	15
Amlodipine besilate	27,28	Daidzein	25,29	5-Hydroxytryptamine hydrochloride (5HT)	15
Angiotensin I	10	Daidzin	29		
Angiotensin II	10	Delphinidin	30	<b>I</b>	
Angiotensin III	10	Delphinidin-3-O-arabinoside	30	Imipramine	16
Anthocyanidins	30	Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside	30	Insulin	10
Anthocyanins	30	Delphinidin-3-O-glucoside	30	D-Isoascorbic acid	33
Antidepressants	16	Dextromethorphan	6,8,37,38	Isobutyl p-hydroxybenzoate	27
Aromatic carboxylic acids	25	Dihydroquinine	23		
Artificial sweeteners	9	3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid (DOMA)	15	<b>K</b>	
L-Ascorbic acid	29,33	3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic acid (DOPAC)	15	Kaempferol	25
L-Ascorbic acid 2-glucoside	29	3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine (DOPA)	15	<b>L</b>	
Asulam	7	1,2-Dimethoxyl benzene	18	Lincomycin HCl	27
Atenolol	7	Diquat	11	Luteolin	25
Atorvastatin calcium hydrate	28	Dopamine hydrochloride (DA)	15	<b>M</b>	
Atropine	23	Doxycycline	21	Macrolide antibiotics	10
Azoxystrobin	7			Maleic acid sodium salt	17
		<b>E</b>		6"-O-Malonyldaidzin	29
<b>B</b>		Endorphins	31	6"-O-Malonylgenistin	29
Baicalein	25	Enkephalins	31	6"-O-Malonylglycitin	29
Barbital	23	Epinephrine hydrochloride	15	Malvidin	30
Barbiturates	23	Erythorbic acid	29,33	Malvidin-3-O-arabinoside	30
Benzethonium chloride	17	Erythromycin	10,24	Malvidin-3-O-galactoside	30
Benzodiazepine derivatives	20	Erythromycin estolate	24	Malvidin-3-O-glucoside	30
Basic compounds	38	Erythromycin ethylsuccinate	24	Mecoprop	7
Basic drugs	28	Etizolam	20	Metformin hydrochloride	32
Betablockers	11			3-Methoxy-4-hydroxyphenylglycol (MHPG)	15
Bovine insulin	10	<b>F</b>		3-Methoxytyramine hydrochloride (3MT)	15
Brilliant blue FCF	14	Fexofenadine hydrochloride	12,13	Methyl benzoate	18,38
		Flavonoids	25	4-Methylcatechol	16
<b>C</b>		Flazasulfuron	7	Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate	25
Caffeine	19	Formic acid	38		
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Chlorphenamine	8				
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## Substance index

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2,5-Methylresorcinol	16	Petunidin-3-O-arabinoside	30	Sulpha drugs	10
Metoprolol	9	Petunidin-3-O-galactoside	30	Sulphamerazin	10
		Petunidin-3-O-glucoside	30	Sulphamethoxazole	10
<b>N</b>		Phenacetine	19	Sulphathiazole	10
Nadolol	11	Phenobarbital	23		
Naphazolin HCl	17	Phenoformin hydrochloride	32	<b>T</b>	
Neostigmine methylsulfate	17	Phenol	18	Tetracycline antibiotics	11,21
Neurotensin	31	Pindolol	11	Tetrahydrozoline HCl	17
Nicotinamide	29	Procine insulin	10	Thiamine HCl	29
Nicotinic acid	26,29	Propranolol	11,36	Thiram	7
4-Nitrocatechol	16	Propionic acid	38	Triazolam	20
4-Nitrophenol	18	Propyl paraben	6,8	Triclopyr	7
Noradrenaline hydrochloride (NA)	15	Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate	37,38	Tryptophan (Trp)	15
Norephedrine bitartate	16	Pyridoxine HCl	17,29	Tyrosine (Tyr)	15
Norepinephrine hydrochloride	15	Pyrocatechol	16,18		
Nortriptyline	16			<b>U</b>	
<b>O</b>		<b>Q</b>		Uracil	11,32
Organic acids	38	Quinine	32	Uridine	32
Oxine-copper	7	<b>R</b>		<b>V</b>	
Oxytetracycline	11,21	Rebaudioside A	17	Valsartan	28
Oxytocin	31	Resorcinole	16	Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA)	15
		Riboflavin	29	Verapamil	36
<b>P</b>		<b>S</b>		Vitamin B1	29
Paracetamol	18	Saccharin	9	Vitamin B2	29
Paraquat	11	Salicylic acid	19,25	Vitamin B6	29
Pentobarbital	23	Scopolamine	23	Vitamin B12	29
Peonidin	30	Secobarbital	23	Vitamin C	29
Peonidin-3-O-arabinoside	30	Serotonin hydrochloride	15	<b>W</b>	
Peonidin-3-O-galactoside	30	Siduron	7	Water-soluble vitamins	29,32
Peonidin-3-O-glucoside	30	Soy isoflavones	29		
Peptides	31	Spiramycin	10		
Pesticides	7,22				

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## Ordering information

### YMC-Triart 1.9 µm UHPLC columns

Phase	Column ID (mm)	Column length (mm)					Guard cartridges* with 5 mm length (pack of 3)
		30	50	75	100	150	
C18	2.0	TA12SP9-0302PT	TA12SP9-0502PT	TA12SP9-L502PT	TA12SP9-1002PT	TA12SP9-1502PT	TA12SP9-E5Q1CC
	3.0	—	TA12SP9-0503PT	TA12SP9-L503PT	TA12SP9-1003PT	TA12SP9-1503PT	TA12SP9-E503CC
C8	2.0	TO12SP9-0302PT	TO12SP9-0502PT	TO12SP9-L502PT	TO12SP9-1002PT	TO12SP9-1502PT	TO12SP9-E5Q1CC
	3.0	—	TO12SP9-0503PT	TO12SP9-L503PT	TO12SP9-1003PT	TO12SP9-1503PT	TO12SP9-E503CC
Phenyl	2.0	—	TPH12SP9-0502PT	—	TPH12SP9-1002PT	—	TPH12SP9-E5Q1CC
	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	TPH12SP9-E503CC
PPF	2.0	—	TPF12SP9-0502PT	—	TPF12SP9-1002PT	—	TPF12SP9-E5Q1CC
	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	TPF12SP9-E503CC
HILIC	2.0	—	TDH12SP9-0502PT	—	TDH12SP9-1002PT	—	TDH12SP9-E5Q1CC
	3.0	—	TDH12SP9-0503PT	—	TDH12SP9-1003PT	—	TDH12SP9-E503CC

\*Guard cartridge holder required, part no. XPCHUHP

### YMC-Triart 3 µm analytical columns

Phase	Column ID (mm)	Column length (mm)					Guard cartridges* with 10 mm length (pack of 5)
		50	75	100	150	250	
C18	2.0	TA12S03-0502WT	TA12S03-L502WT	TA12S03-1002WT	TA12S03-1502WT	—	TA12S03-01Q1GC
	3.0	TA12S03-0503WT	TA12S03-L503WT	TA12S03-1003WT	TA12S03-1503WT	—	TA12S03-0103GC
	4.6	TA12S03-0546WT	TA12S03-L546WT	TA12S03-1046WT	TA12S03-1546WT	TA12S03-2546WT	TA12S03-0104GC
C8	2.0	TO12S03-0502WT	TO12S03-L502WT	TO12S03-1002WT	TO12S03-1502WT	—	TO12S03-01Q1GC
	3.0	TO12S03-0503WT	TO12S03-L503WT	TO12S03-1003WT	TO12S03-1503WT	—	TO12S03-0103GC
	4.6	TO12S03-0546WT	TO12S03-L546WT	TO12S03-1046WT	TO12S03-1546WT	TO12S03-2546WT	TO12S03-0104GC
Phenyl	2.0	TPH12S03-0502WT	—	—	TPH12S03-1502WT	—	TPH12S03-01Q1GC
	3.0	—	—	TPH12S03-1003WT	TPH12S03-1503WT	—	TPH12S03-0103GC
	4.6	TPH12S03-0546WT	TPH12S03-L546WT	TPH12S03-1046WT	TPH12S03-1546WT	—	TPH12S03-0104GC
PPF	2.0	TPF12S03-0502WT	—	—	TPF12S03-1502WT	—	TPF12S03-01Q1GC
	3.0	—	—	TPF12S03-1003WT	TPF12S03-1503WT	—	TPF12S03-0103GC
	4.6	TPF12S03-0546WT	TPF12S03-L546WT	TPF12S03-1046WT	TPF12S03-1546WT	—	TPF12S03-0104GC
HILIC	2.0	TDH12S03-0502WT	—	TDH12S03-1002WT	TDH12S03-1502WT	—	TDH12S03-01Q1GC
	3.0	TDH12S03-0503WT	—	TDH12S03-1003WT	TDH12S03-1503WT	—	TDH12S03-0103GC
	4.6	—	—	TDH12S03-1046WT	TDH12S03-1546WT	—	TDH12S03-0104GC

\*Guard cartridge holder required, part no. XPGCH-Q1

### YMC-Triart 5 µm analytical columns

Phase	Column ID (mm)	Column length (mm)					Guard cartridges* with 10 mm length (pack of 5)
		50	75	100	150	250	
C18	2.0	TA12S05-0502WT	TA12S05-L502WT	TA12S05-1002WT	TA12S05-1502WT	—	TA12S05-01Q1GC
	3.0	TA12S05-0503WT	TA12S05-L503WT	TA12S05-1003WT	TA12S05-1503WT	—	TA12S05-0103GC
	4.6	TA12S05-0546WT	TA12S05-L546WT	TA12S05-1046WT	TA12S05-1546WT	TA12S05-2546WT	TA12S05-0104GC
C8	2.0	TO12S05-0502WT	TO12S05-L502WT	TO12S05-1002WT	TO12S05-1502WT	—	TO12S05-01Q1GC
	3.0	TO12S05-0503WT	TO12S05-L503WT	TO12S05-1003WT	TO12S05-1503WT	—	TO12S05-0103GC
	4.6	TO12S05-0546WT	TO12S05-L546WT	TO12S05-1046WT	TO12S05-1546WT	TO12S05-2546WT	TO12S05-0104GC
Phenyl	2.0	—	—	—	TPH12S05-1502WT	—	TPH12S05-01Q1GC
	3.0	TPH12S05-0503WT	—	—	—	—	TPH12S05-0103GC
	4.6	TPH12S05-0546WT	—	TPH12S05-1046WT	TPH12S05-1546WT	TPH12S05-2546WT	TPH12S05-0104GC
PPF	2.0	—	—	—	TPF12S05-1502WT	—	TPF12S05-01Q1GC
	3.0	TPF12S05-0503WT	—	—	—	—	TPF12S05-0103GC
	4.6	TPF12S05-0546WT	—	TPF12S05-1046WT	TPF12S05-1546WT	TPF12S05-2546WT	TPF12S05-0104GC
HILIC	2.0	—	—	—	TDH12S05-1502WT	—	TDH12S05-01Q1GC
	3.0	—	—	—	TDH12S05-1503WT	—	TDH12S05-0103GC
	4.6	—	—	—	TDH12S05-1546WT	TDH12S05-2546WT	TDH12S05-0104GC

\*Guard cartridge holder required, part no. XPGCH-Q1

## Ordering Information

### YMC-Triart, 12 nm, 5 µm in ACTUS high-throughput semipreparative hardware

Phase	Column ID (mm)	Column length (mm)				
		50	75	100	150	250
C18	20.0	TA12S05-0520WX	—	TA12S05-1020WX	TA12S05-1520WX	TA12S05-2520WX
	30.0	TA12S05-0530WX	TA12S05-L530WX	TA12S05-1030WX	TA12S05-1530WX	TA12S05-2530WX
C8	20.0	TO12S05-0520WX	—	TO12S05-1020WX	TO12S05-1520WX	TO12S05-2520WX
	30.0	TO12S05-0530WX	TO12S05-L530WX	TO12S05-1030WX	TO12S05-1530WX	TO12S05-2530WX

### YMC-Triart, preparative bulk media

YMC-Triart C18-S			YMC-Triart C8-S		
Pore size (nm)	Particle size (µm)	Product Code	Pore size (nm)	Particle size (µm)	Product Code
12	10	TAS12S11	20	10	TOS20S11
	15	TAS12S16		15	TOS20S16
	20	TAS12S21		20	TOS20S21
	—	—		—	—

Available in pack sizes 100 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 5 kg

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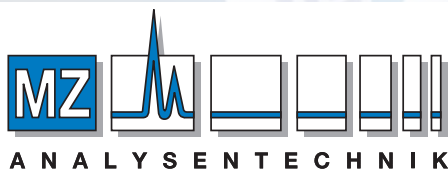
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