

## REVERSED-PHASE PROTEIN SEPARATIONS

The use of reversed-phase HPLC for protein separations has expanded rapidly in the past several years. A common misconception often stated in the literature is that successful separations require the use of the so-called wide-pore ( $> 300\text{\AA}$ ) silica based packings. This is not true for protein separations on the  $\mu\text{BONDAPAK}^{\text{TM}}$  family.

In fact it is possible to use both  $\mu\text{BONDAPAK}^{\text{TM}}$  Phenyl and  $\mu\text{BONDAPAK}^{\text{TM}}$   $\text{C}_{18}$  columns for the chromatography of proteins up to molecular weight 50,000. Henderson and co-workers<sup>1</sup> have demonstrated the utility of these columns (Figure 1) using a gradient system of 0.05% TFA and acetonitrile.

The  $\mu\text{BONDAPAK}^{\text{TM}}$   $\text{C}_{18}$  column has been used by several groups, especially those of T. H. J. Huisman<sup>2</sup> and W. A. Schroeder<sup>3</sup> for the analysis of hemoglobin chains (MW=16,000) from human blood samples (Figure 2). This difficult separation, in which the hemoglobin subunits can vary by as little as one amino acid, usually employs a mobile phase of acidic phosphate and a mixture of methanol and acetonitrile as the B solvent.

Radial-PAK<sup>TM</sup>  $\text{C}_{18}$  (10 $\mu\text{m}$ ) has also been used successfully in the resolution of C-apolipoproteins (MW=9,000) and A-I apolipoprotein polymorphs (MW=26,000) from human very low density lipoproteins<sup>4</sup>.

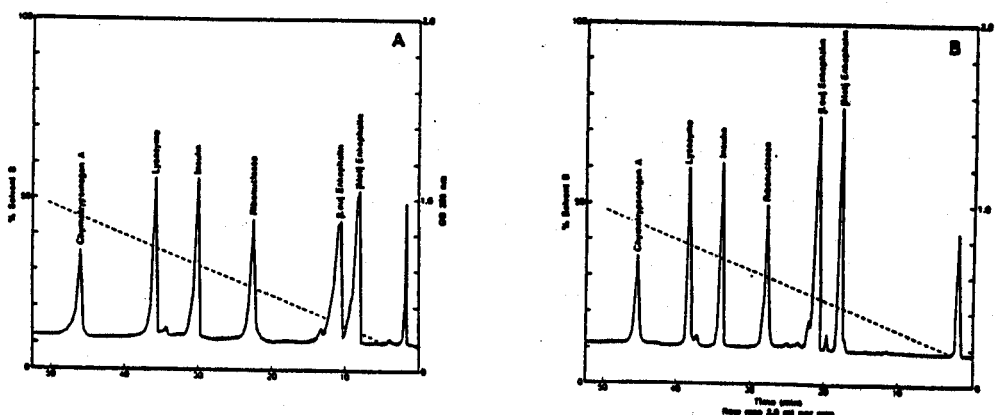


Figure 1. Separation of a mixture of peptides and proteins containing 50  $\mu\text{g}$  of each of the components shown in the diagram on  $\mu\text{BONDAPAK}^{\text{TM}}$  phenylalkyl support (panel A) and  $\mu\text{BONDAPAK}^{\text{TM}}$   $\text{C}_{18}$  (panel B): Solvent A: 0.05% TFA in water. Solvent B: 0.05% TFA in acetonitrile; Gradient: 10% Solvent B to 60% Solvent B over 1.0 hr at a flow rate of 2.0 ml per min.

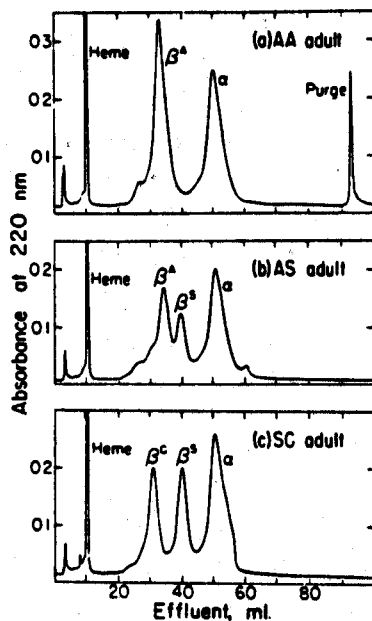


Figure 2. Separation of chains of hemoglobins from adults with AA, AS, and AC hemoglobins on a Waters  $\mu$ BONDAPAK<sup>™</sup> C<sub>18</sub> column. Solvent A was 80:5:15:0.1 (v/v/v/v) 0.15M NaClO<sub>4</sub>-methanol-acetonitrile-H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and Solvent B was 20:5:75:0.1 ratio of the same components. The gradient ran from 66% to 70% B in 80 min at a flow rate of 1.5 ml per minute.

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1. L. E. Henderson et al. in Chemical Synthesis and Sequencing of Peptides and Proteins, Liu, Schecter, Heinrikson and Condliffe eds, Elsevier North Holland, Inc. (1981) p 251.
2. T. H. J. Huisman et al., Blood, 57, 75 (1981).
3. J. B. Shelton, J. R. Shelton and W. A. Schroeder, J. Liq. Chromatogr. 4, 1381 (1981).
4. W. S. Hancock and J. T. Sparrow, J. Chromatogr., 206, 71 (1981).