

Chromatographic Evaluation of a New Organic/Inorganic Hybrid Reversed-Phase HPLC Packing

B. Alden, C. Gendreau, P. Iraneta, T. Walter
Waters Corporation, 34 Maple Street, Milford, MA 01757-3696

Summary:

An organic/inorganic hybrid porous particle has been synthesized for use as an HPLC packing. This new chromatographic hybrid particle has been additionally surface bonded to attach multiple C₈ and C₁₈ groups. **These surface bonded hybrid particles not only exhibit extended pH stability, but show improved performance for basic compounds.** On silica-based reversed-phase columns, broad and tailing peaks for many basic analytes have been attributed to surface silanols. We attribute the improved performance of the surface bonded hybrid particles to their reduced surface silanol concentration. Peak shape for a variety of basic, neutral, and acidic analytes was studied on reversed-phase bonded hybrid packings. **Data is presented illustrating peak shape trends as a function of injected mass, mobile phase pH, and organic modifier.**

Poster Outline

1-4 Introduction

5

Nortriptyline example

–XTerra™ RP₁₈ shows the best peak shape.

6

The effects of mass load and retention factor on tailing shown in detail for nortriptyline

–Tailing on C₁₈-Silica columns increases with increasing retention, a trend not observed on the Hybrid columns.

–Increasing mass loads gave increasing tailing factors on C₁₈-Silica. The increases were less pronounced on Hybrid.

8-9

Tailing factors are compared for 8 analytes at various pH's and organic mobile phase modifiers at two mass loads

–The best tailing factors across all mobile phases were observed for X Terra™ RP₁₈.

10-12

The effect of mass load on tailing for our test analytes

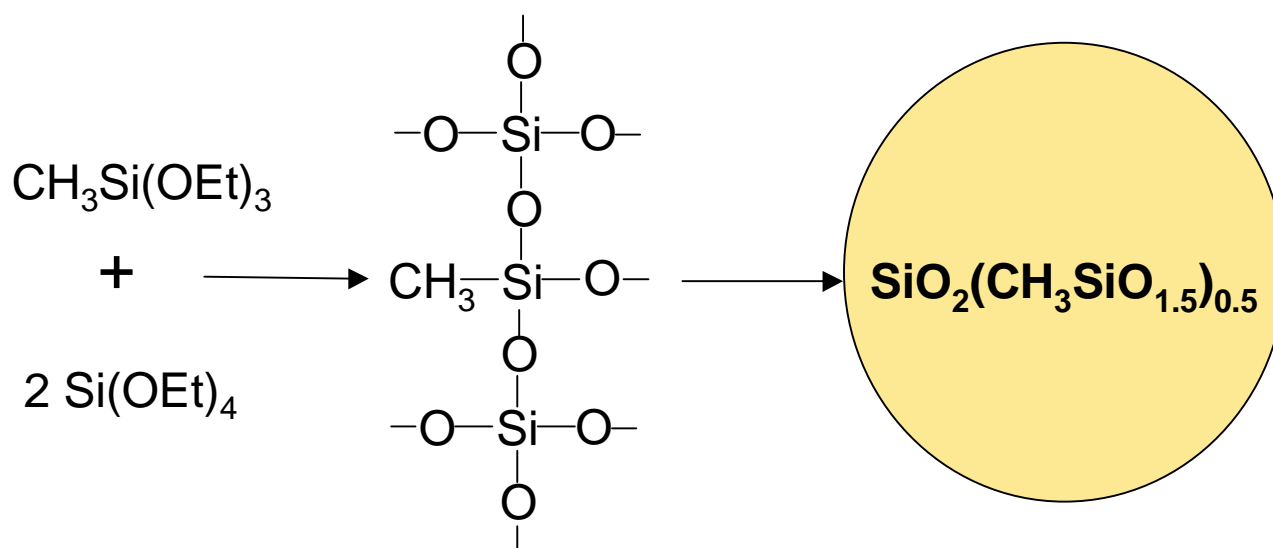
–XTerra™ RP₁₈ provided the lowest average tailing factors and the best overall peak shape.

13-15

Experimental conditions and references

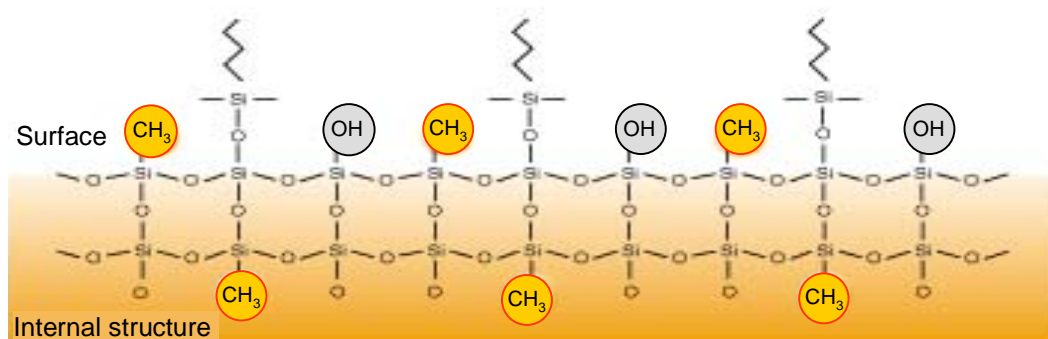
Hybrid Technology Particle

- Hybrid Organic/Inorganic materials contain both organic and inorganic components
- The hybrid particles described here were synthesized from $\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_4$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3$:



- Hybrid particles combine:
 - efficiency and mechanical strength of silica
 - extended pH range and absence of base tailing of organic polymers

XTerra™ Bonded Phases

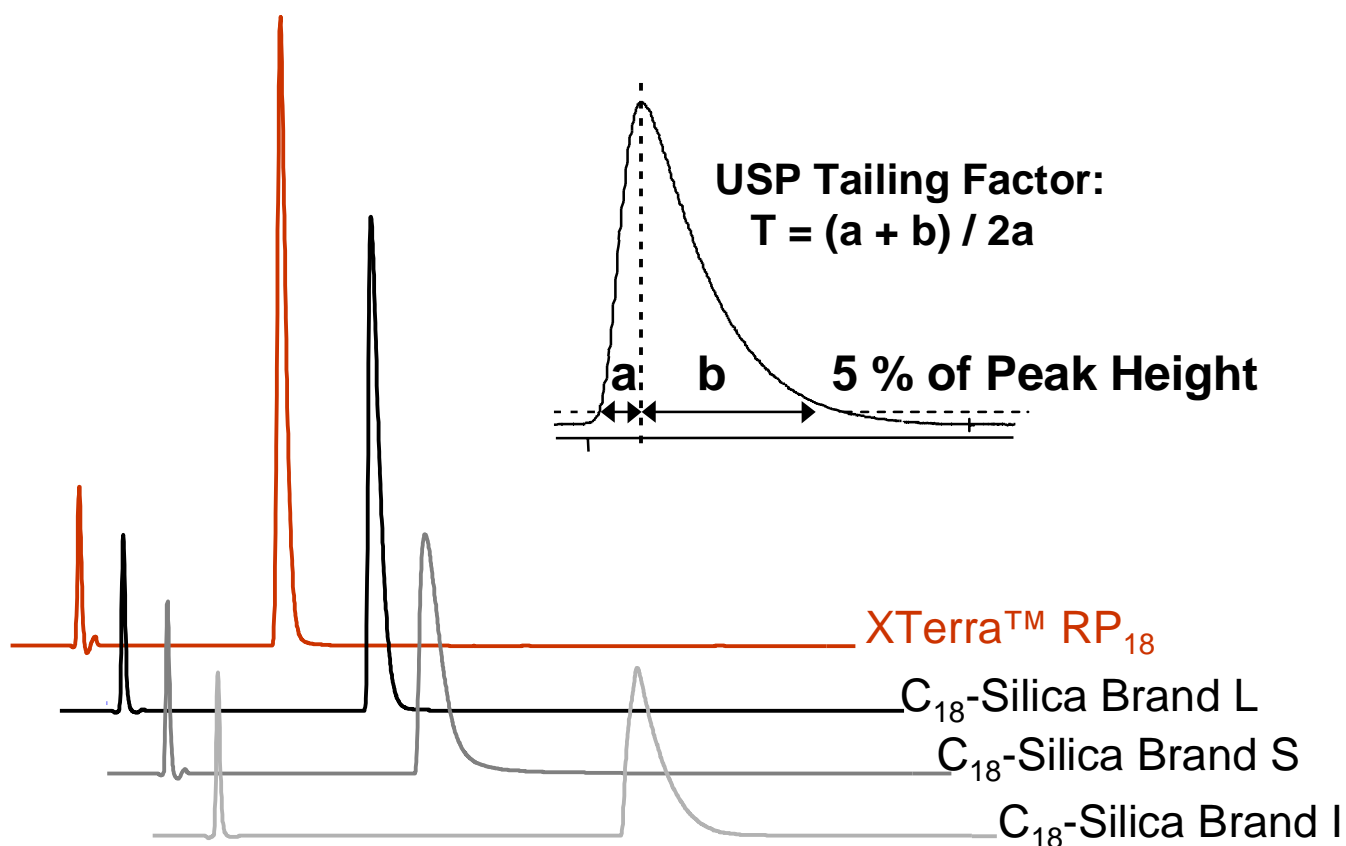


Bonded XTerra™ Particle

- XTerra™ bonded phases are based on the hybrid particles shown in the previous slide
- XTerra™ RP₁₈
 - Embedded carbamate C₁₈ phase with a trimethylsilyl endcap
 - 14.95% C
 - 2.32 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$
- XTerra™ MS C₁₈
 - Trifunctional C₁₈ phase with a trimethylsilyl endcap
 - 15.45% C
 - 2.22 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$

Nortriptyline Example: pH 7/MeCN Mobile Phases

2 µg Load (88/12) 20 mM K₂HPO₄ pH 7/Acetonitrile

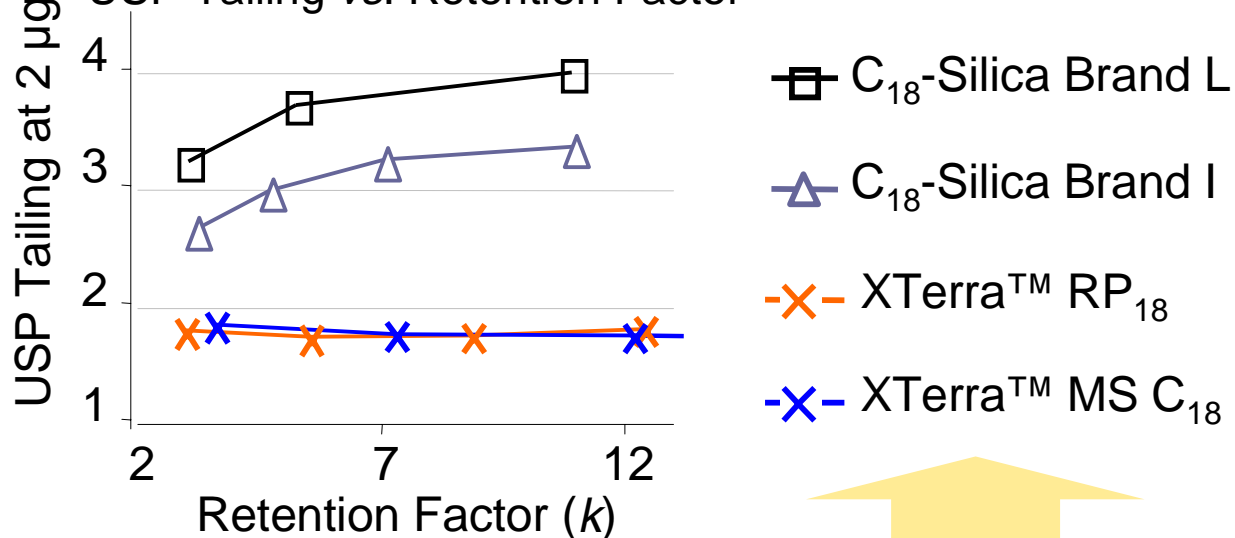


C ₁₈ Packings	k Retention Factor	N 5 sigma	USP Tailing
XTerra™ RP ₁₈	3.151	3759	1.8
C ₁₈ -Silica Brand L	3.955	3051	2.9
C ₁₈ -Silica Brand S	4.336	684	3.4
C ₁₈ -Silica Brand I	6.507	759	2.9

Nortriptyline: pH 7 / MeCN

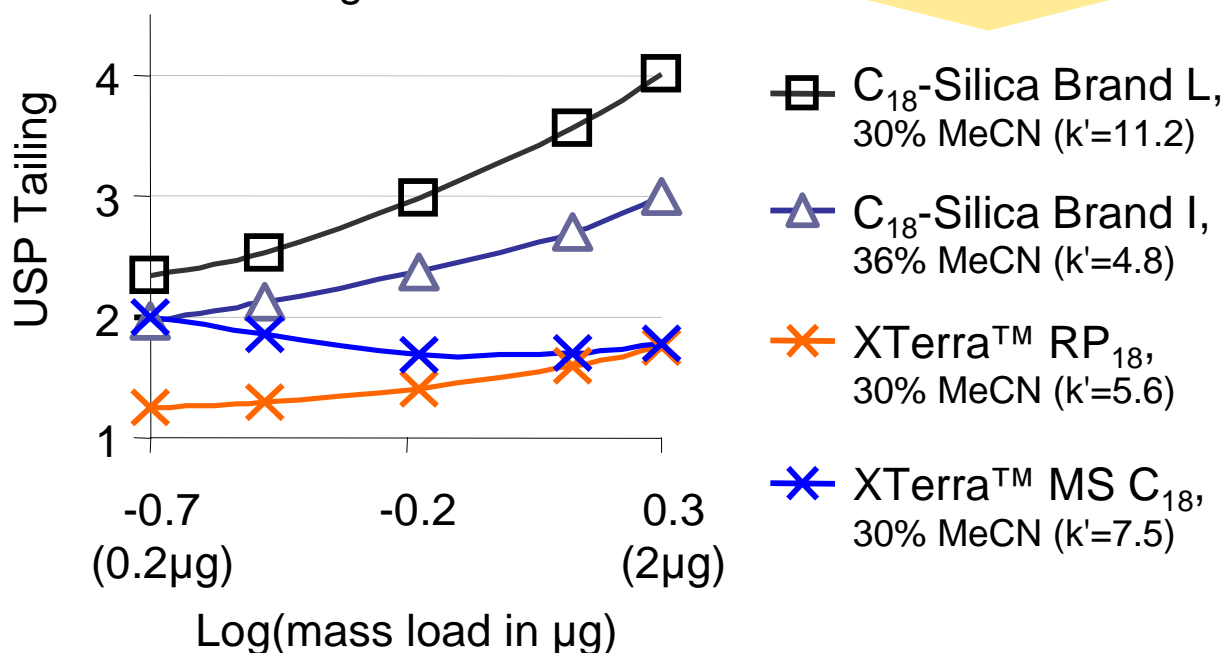
Tailing vs. Retention Factor and Mass Load

USP Tailing vs. Retention Factor

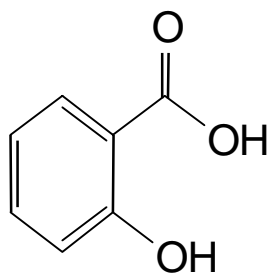


XTerra™ packings showed less increase in tailing with increasing retention and mass

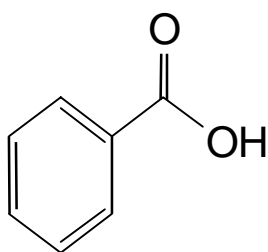
USP Tailing vs. Mass Load



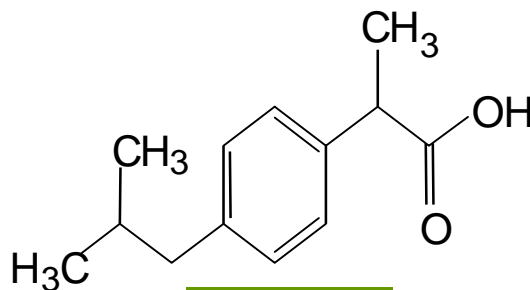
Analyte Structures



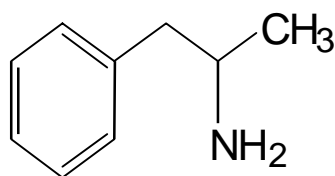
Salicylic Acid
 pK_a 3.0



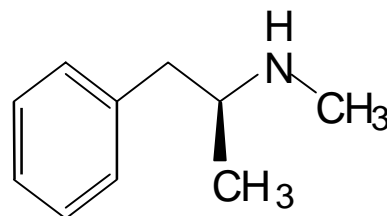
Benzoic Acid
 pK_a 4.2



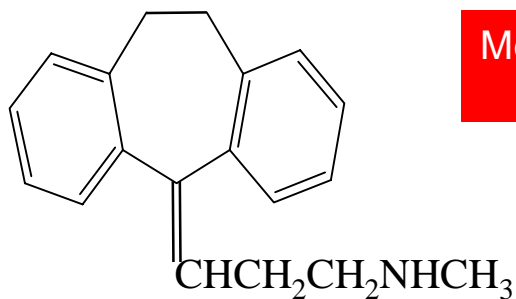
Ibuprofen
 pK_a 4.4



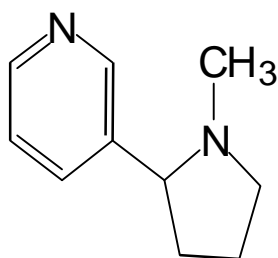
Amphetamine
 pK_a 9.8



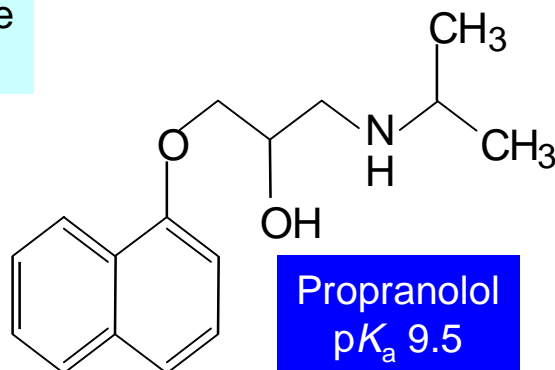
Methamphetamine
 pK_a 9.5



Nortriptyline
 pK_a 9.7



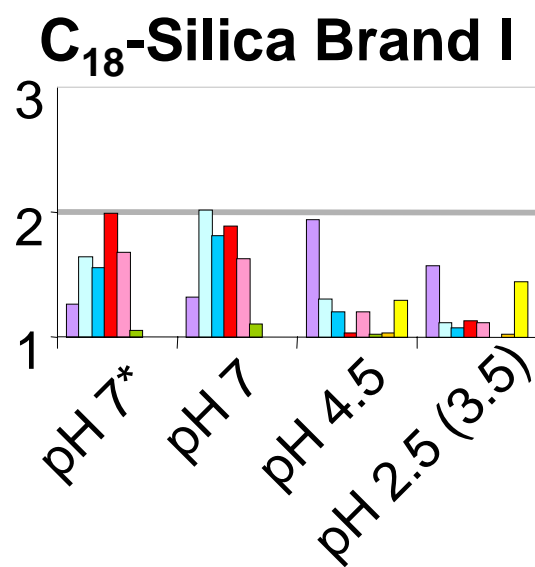
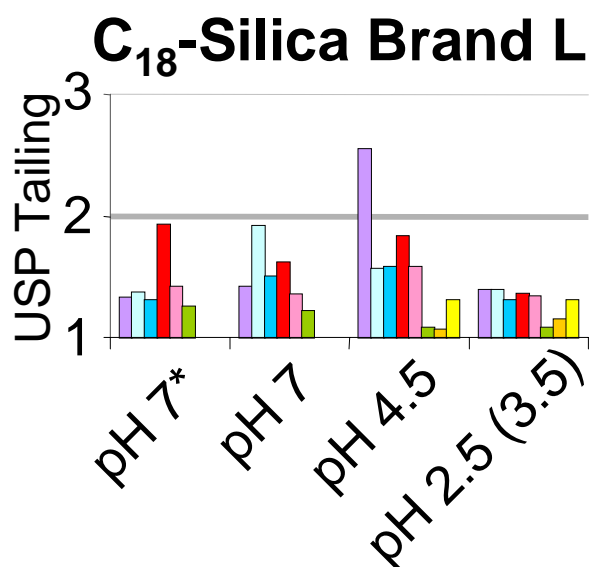
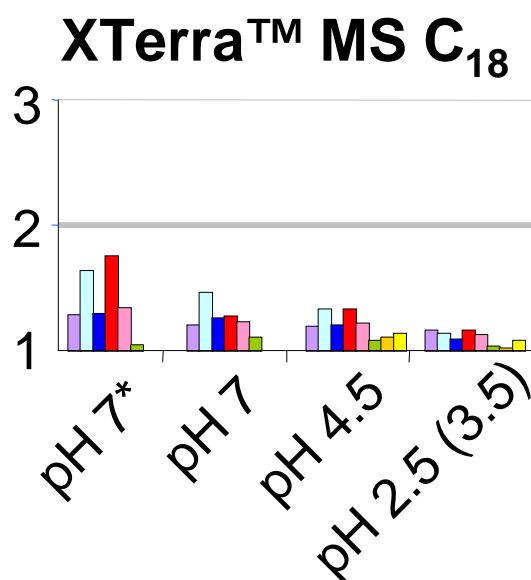
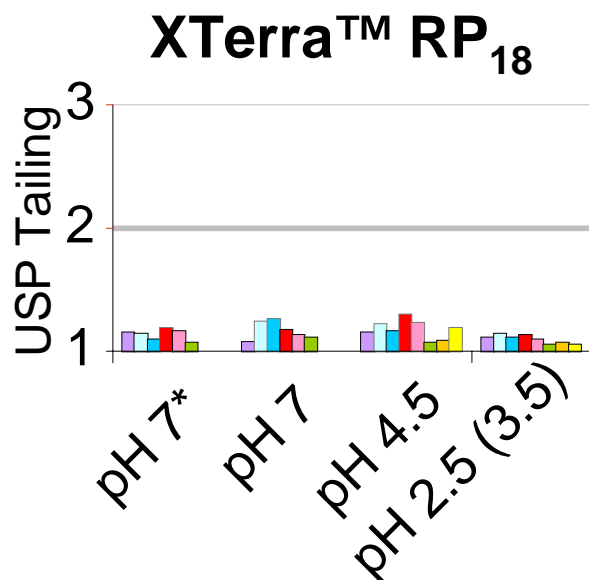
Nicotine
 pK_{a1} 6.2, pK_{a2} 11



Propranolol
 pK_a 9.5

Comparison at 0.2 μ g Load

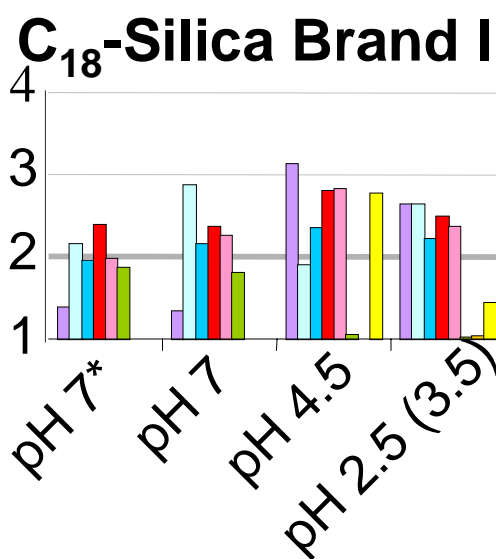
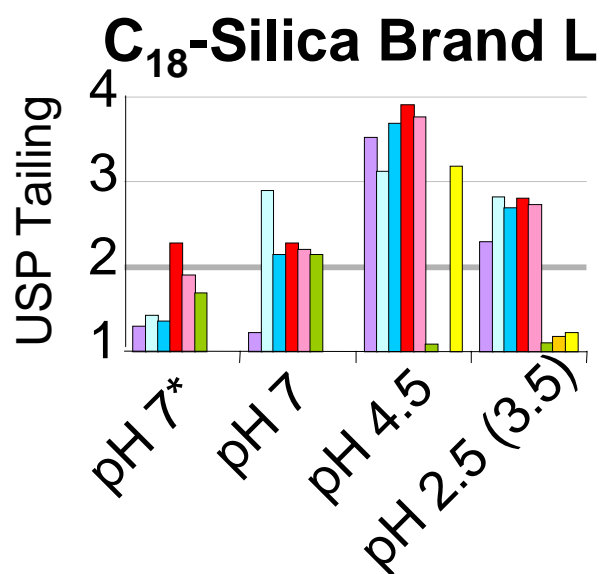
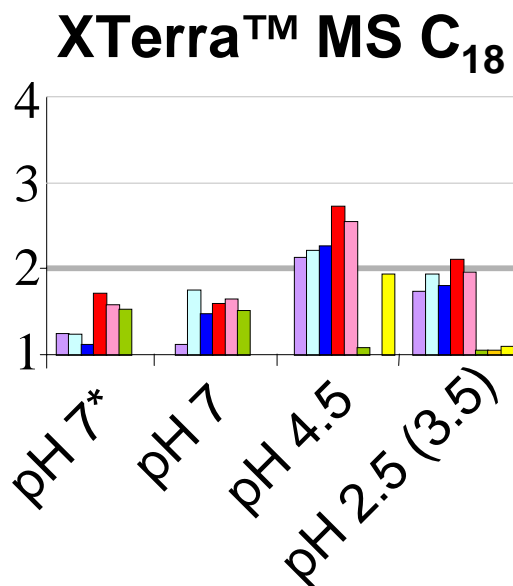
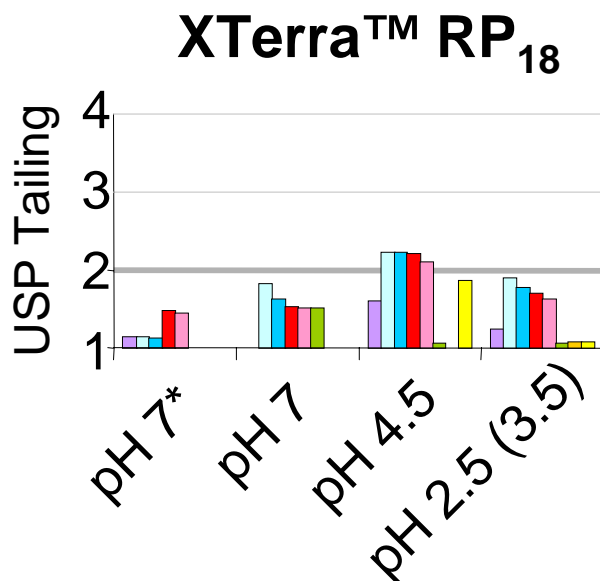
Effect of Mobile Phase pH on Tailing



MeCN mobile phase modifier except for pH 7* (MeOH)

Comparison at 2 μ g Load

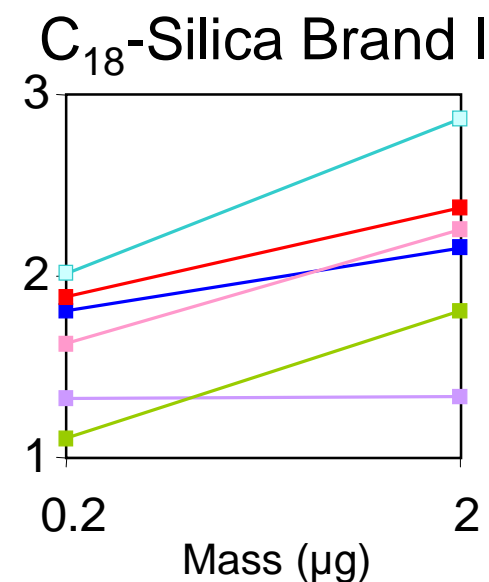
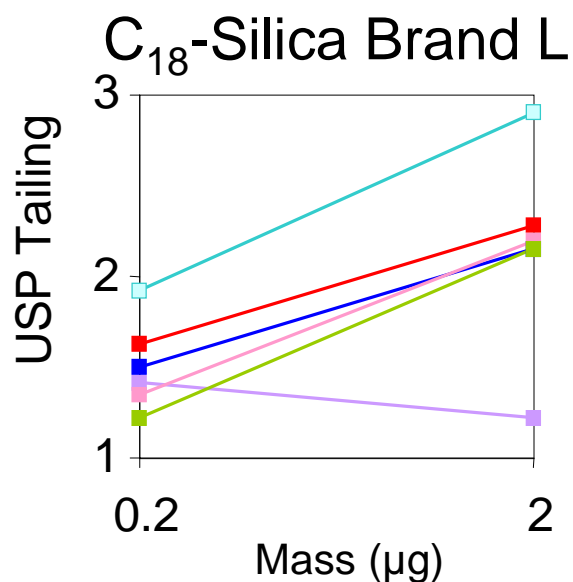
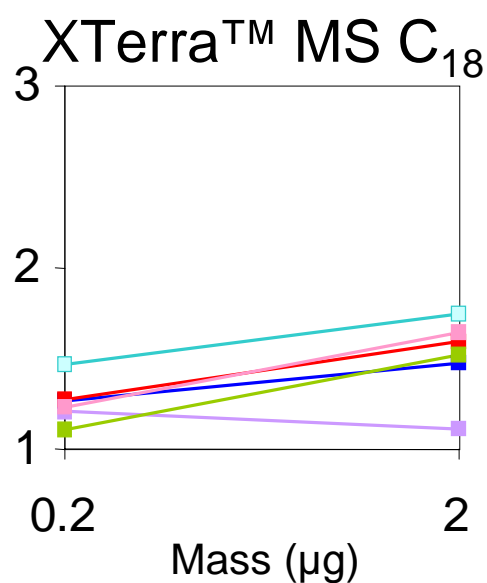
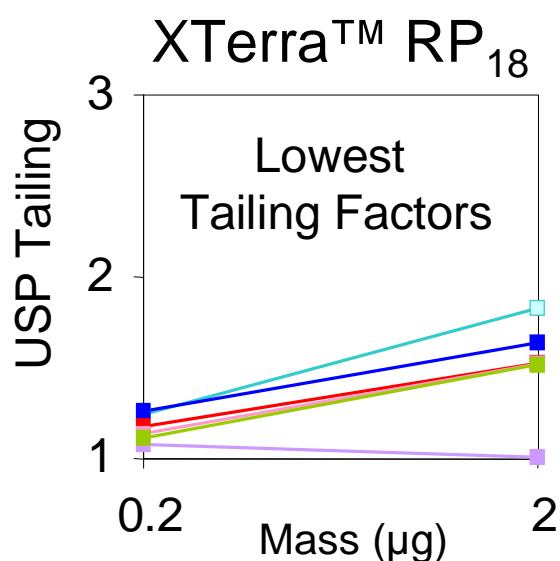
Effect of Mobile Phase pH on Tailing



MeCN mobile phase modifier except for pH 7* (MeOH)

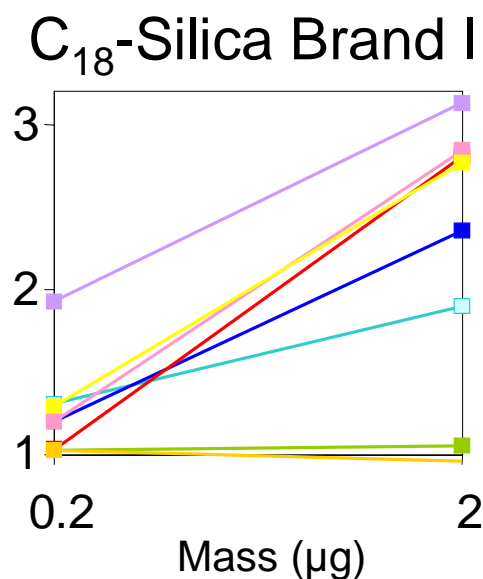
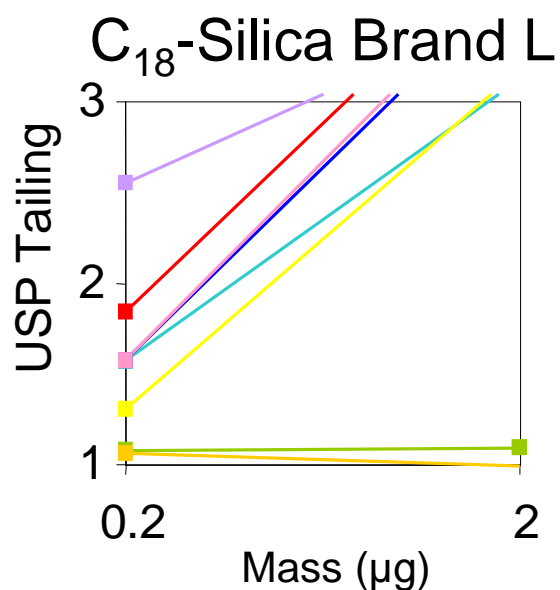
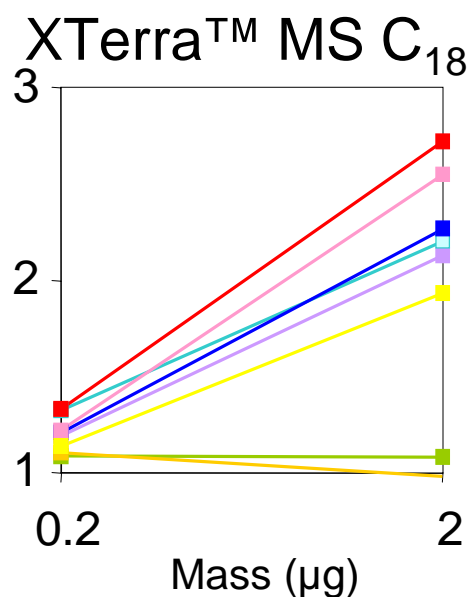
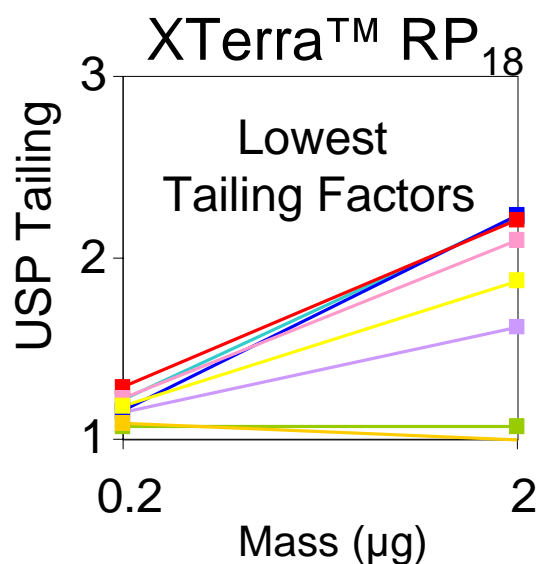
Effect of Mass Load on Tailing

pH 7/ MeCN Mobile Phases



Effect of Mass Load on Tailing

pH 4.5/ MeCN Mobile Phases



Conclusions

The **lowest average tailing factors** were obtained:

- on XTerra™ RP₁₈ across all mobile phase pH's
- at pH 2.5 (3.5) with 0.2 µg loads
- at pH 7 with methanol with 2 µg loads

Average USP Tailing Factors at 0.2µg Mass Load

C ₁₈ Packing	pH 7 MeOH	pH 2.5 (3.5) MeCN	pH 4.5 MeCN	pH 7 MeCN
XTerra™ RP₁₈	1.13	1.10	1.17	1.15
XTerra™ MS C ₁₈	1.35	1.10	1.19	1.23
C ₁₈ -Silica Brand L	1.39	1.28	1.54	1.44
C ₁₈ -Silica Brand I	1.47	1.16	1.24	1.55

Average USP Tailing Factors at 2µg Mass Load

C ₁₈ Packing	pH 7 MeOH	pH 2.5 (3.5) MeCN	pH 4.5 MeCN	pH 7 MeCN
XTerra™ RP₁₈	1.06	1.42	1.76	1.44
XTerra™ MS C ₁₈	1.35	1.57	1.95	1.44
C ₁₈ -Silica Brand L	1.59	2.08	2.86	1.99
C ₁₈ -Silica Brand I	1.85	1.92	2.18	1.99

Experimental Conditions: HPLC Mobile Phases

Organic:	%MeOH	%MeCN			
Buffer pH:	pH 7	pH 10	pH 7	pH 4.5	pH 2.5 or 3.5 ¹
Nicotine ¹	32	23	7	0	0
Nortriptyline	68	60	35	35	30
Propranolol	50	43	27	20	20
Meth-amphetamine	14	-	12	7	7
Amphetamine	14	-	7	7	7
Ibuprofen	50	23	27	55	50
Benzoic Acid	-	0	-	20	20
Salicylic Acid	-	0	-	7	30

Experimental Conditions: HPLC Conditions

- ▶ Column Configuration: 4.6 x150 mm
- ▶ C₁₈ Stationary Phases: 5 µm, high purity, low silanol activity, endcapped phases. Brands I and L are leading non-Waters brands.
- ▶ Flow Rate: 1.4 mL/min
- ▶ Temperature: 30 °C
- ▶ Injection Volume: 3 µL (0.2 µg), 30 µL (2 µg)
- ▶ Sample: 0.070 mg/mL analyte in 80/20 H₂O/MeOH (v/v)
- ▶ Void Volume: 0.016 mg/mL uracil determined in the mobile phase with the highest % organic
- ▶ Detection: 214nm, 220nm, or 254nm

Experimental Conditions: Buffers

- ▶ pH 10: Borate
 - 20 mM H_3BO_3
- ▶ pH 7: Phosphate
 - 20 mM K_2HPO_4
- ▶ pH 4.5: Acetate
 - 10 mM $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$
- ▶ pH 2.5 or 3.5: Phosphate
 - 20 mM KH_2PO_4

References:

David Victor McCalley, "Influence of sample mass on the performance of reversed-phase columns in the analysis of strongly basic compounds by high-performance liquid chromatography," *Journal of Chromatography A*, 793 (1998) 31-46