# Waters

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## **OVERVIEW**

Atlantis<sup>TM</sup>  $dC_{18}$  columns are a fully LC/MS compatible line of reversed-phase (RP) columns designed for retaining and separating both polar and non-polar compounds. This new silica-based packing material was designed with the best combination of pore size, ligand density, ligand type, and is fully compatible with 100% aqueous mobile phases.

The separation of active pharmaceutical ingredients is shown on both analytical and preparative columns. We also show the separation of a crude synthetic peptide mixture on both analytical and semi-preparative columns. Finally, a preparative load of peptide is achieved successfully on an analytical dimension column. The fraction collector was triggered by the mass-to-charge ratio of the target peptide to obtain a high purity (>99%).

These results indicate that Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> RPLC columns provide good efficiency, high mass loading, and ease of scale-up for both small and large molecules.

### INTRODUCTION

Polar analytes (small molecule drugs and peptides) are very difficult to retain on traditional RPLC columns, because traditional columns dewet under 100% aqueous conditions necessary for retaining polar analytes. The Atlantis™ columns are specially designed to meet the needs of chromatographers looking for polar compound retention.

The Waters AutoPurification<sup>™</sup> system is capable of running preparative chromatography in an automated fashion. FractionLynx<sup>™</sup> software installed with MassLynx<sup>™</sup> triggers, tracks, controls and documents runs so the user can carry out purifications in an automated fashion and an unattended mode. This scalable MS- and UV-based system provides a simple but powerful automated purification process for successful compound discovery and development.



### SEPARATION OF A SYNTHETIC PEPTIDE SEPARATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> 4.6 x 100 mm, 5 µm Atlantis<sup>TM</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> 4.6 x 100 mm, 5 $\mu$ m Flow Rate: Column: Part Number: 186001340 Part Number: 186001340 Gradient: Total Mass Load: 210 µg Total Mass Load: 280 µg Flow Rate: 1.0 mL/min Detection: MS, ESI Detection: UV @ 300 nm Gradient: Profile Time Analytical Analytical %A %B (min 0.0 15 85 Target Peptide 85 1.0 15 2.0 70 30 30 12.0 70 14.0 30 70 Injection Volume: 70 µL $V_0 = 1.76 \text{ min}$ Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> 10 x 100 mm, 5 µm Flow Rate: Part Number: 186002299 Gradient: Total Mass Load: 1000 µg Detection: MS, ESI Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> 19 x 100 mm, 5 µm Column: (min) Part Number: 186002116 0.0 17.06 mL/min Flow Rate: Total Mass Load: 4800 µg 2.73 Semi-Preparative Gradient: Detection: UV @ 280 nm Profile Time Target Peptide %B (min) %A **Preparative** 0.0 85 15 3.02 85 15 4.02 70 30 VVVI\_AAAA 14.02 30 70 10.00 15.00 20.00 25.00 30.00 35.00 40.00 45.00 Time (min) 5.00 16.02 30 70 $V_0 = 1.74 \text{ min}$ Injection Volume: 1200 µL Figure 2: Separation of synthetic peptides on analytical and semipreparative Atlantis<sup>TM</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> columns. Mobile phase A: 0.2% formic acid; in water; Mobile phase B: 0.2% formic acid in acetonitrile. Target peptide 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 Time (min) sequence information: NH<sub>2</sub>-DRNFLRF-COOH. Figure 1: Separation of sulfonamides on analytical and preparative Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> columns. Mobile phase A: 0.1% formic acid in water; Mobile Waters ZQ<sup>™</sup> phase B: acetonitrile/1% formic acid (90/10). Analytes in order of elution: <u>ESI</u> sulfanilamide (1), sulfathiazole (2), sulfamethazine (3), sulfamethoxazole (4). Capillary (kV) 3.5 LM Resolution HM Resolution 25 Cone (V) 3.0 Ion Energy Extractor **RF** Lens 0.3 Multiplier (V) Source Temp (°C) Scan Range (m/z) 100 Sulfamethoxazole Sulfathiazole Sulfamethazine Sulfanilamide Desolvation Temp (°C) 250 Continuum Cone Gas Flow (L/Hr) 50 Scan Time (sec) The flattened peak profiles on the analytical chromatogram reflect the saturation of the PDA detector, not Desolvation Gas Flow (L/Hr) 260 Delay Time (sec) column overload. Higher UV wavelength is chosen due to the saturation of the PDA at lower wavelength.







Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> columns are capable of retaining **polar small molecules** under highly aqueous conditions. Achieve linear scale-up from analytical to preparative chromatography.

## Separation of Polar Analytes on Preparative RPLC Columns

Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> columns are capable of retaining **synthetic peptides** under highly aqueous conditions. Achieve linear scale-up from analytical to preparative chromatography.





- ■Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> RPLC columns are useful tools for the purification of **both polar and non-polar** small molecule drugs under highly aqueous mobile phase conditions.
- ■Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> RPLC columns are also suitable for the purification of synthetic peptides on both analytical and preparative scales.
- The mass-directed fraction collection purification systems ensure high purity of target peptide samples.
- ■Atlantis<sup>™</sup> dC<sub>18</sub> preparative columns are available in various dimensions for ease of scale-up, and high mass loading.

1.0 mL/min Flow Split to MS: 0.2 mL/min Profile Time %B %A (min) 100 0.0 100 1.0 46.0 50 50 Injection Volume: 21 µL 4.73 mL/min Flow Split to MS: 0.25 mL/min Profile Time %A %B 100 100 47.73 50 50 Injection Volume: 100 µL 15 15 0.3 650 320-1920 2.2 0.1