Separation of Synthetic Peptides on Preparative RPLC Columns

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OVERVIEW

AtlantisTM dC₁₈ 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 overloading profiles of synthetic peptides on analytical columns are shown first. 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 AtlantisTM dC₁₈ RPLC columns provide good efficiency, high mass loading, and ease of scale-up for synthetic peptide crude samples.

INTRODUCTION

Synthetic peptides are too polar 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™ system is capable of running preparative chromatography in an automated fashion. FractionLynx™ software installed with MassLynx™ 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.



MASS OVERLOADING

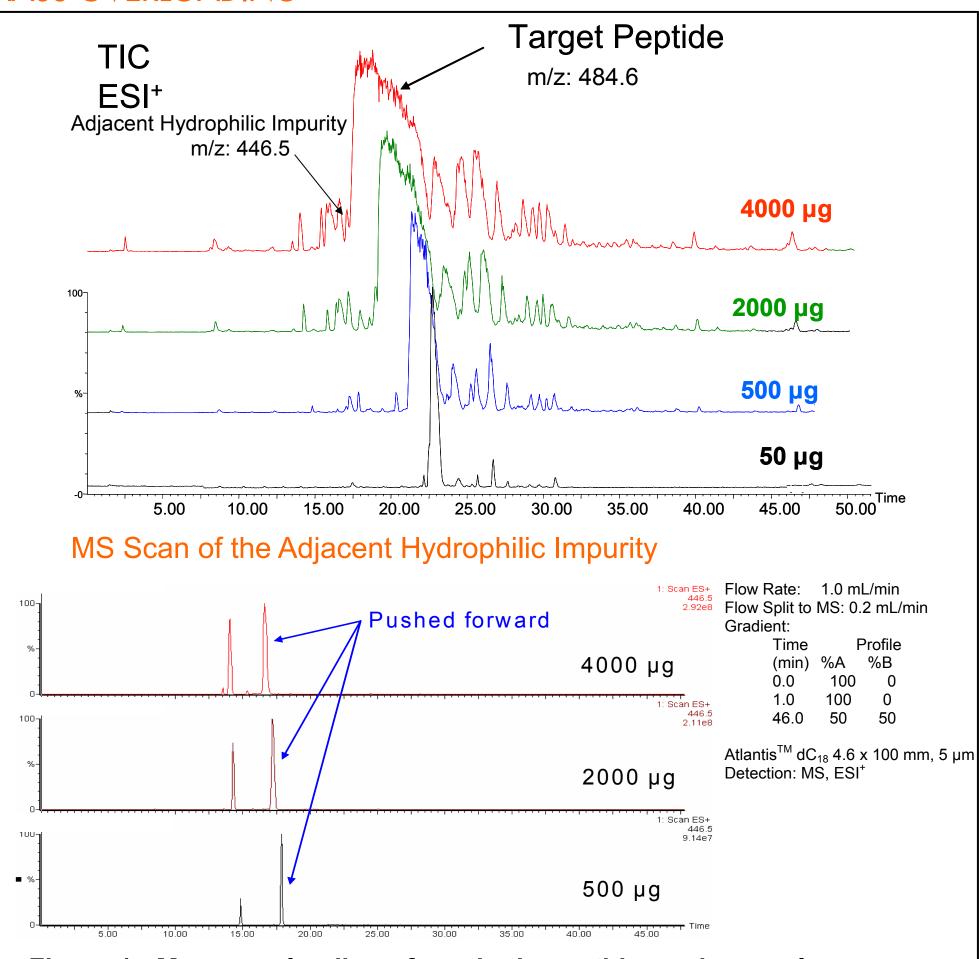


Figure 1: Mass overloading of synthetic peptide crude samples on an analytical AtlantisTM dC₁₈ columns. Mobile phase A: 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water; Mobile phase B: 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in acetonitrile.

- Atlantis[™] dC₁₈ columns are capable of retaining synthetic peptide crude under highly aqueous conditions.
- Displacement profile were observed when overloading the column with synthetic peptide, because the adjacent hydrophilic impurity were pushed forward by the enrichment of the target peptide.
- Displacement helps load even more samples on column without losing resolution.

SEPARATION OF A SYNTHETIC PEPTIDE

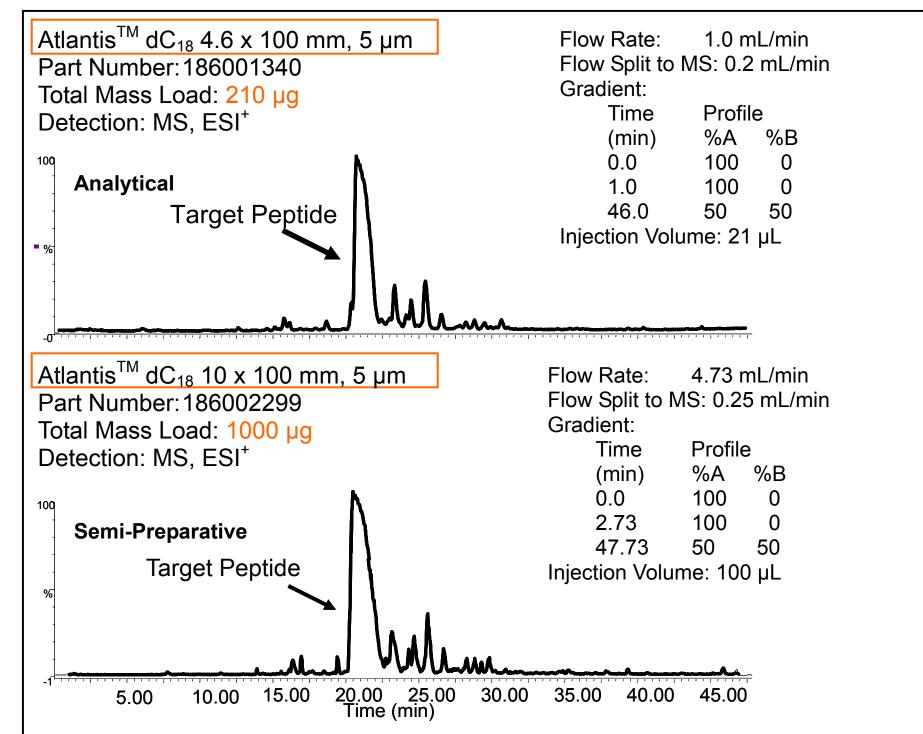
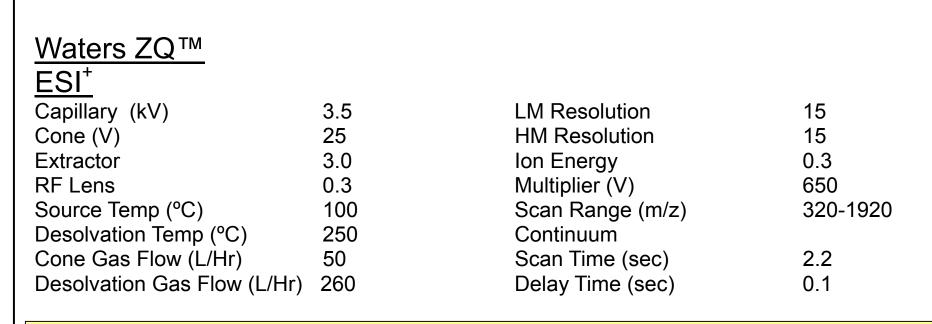


Figure 2: Separation of synthetic peptides on analytical and semipreparative Atlantis™ dC₁₈ columns. Mobile phase A: 0.2% formic acid; in
water; Mobile phase B: 0.2% formic acid in acetonitrile. Target peptide
sequence information: NH₂-DRNFLRF-COOH.



- Atlantis[™] dC₁₈ columns are capable of retaining synthetic peptides under highly aqueous conditions.
- Achieve linear scale-up from analytical to preparative chromatography.

MASS DIRECTED FRACTION COLLECTION

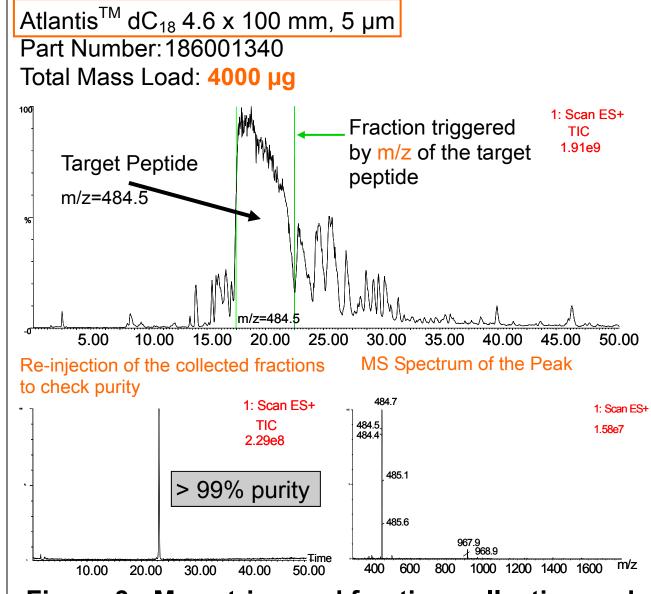


Figure 3: Mass triggered fraction collection and the re-injection result.

- Achieve preparative peptide loading on an analytical column.
- MS directed fraction collection results in high purity of the target samples.

CONCLUSIONS

- ■AtlantisTM dC₁₈ RPLC columns are useful tools for the purification of **synthetic peptide crude** under highly aqueous mobile phase conditions.
- Displacement profile is observed when overloading peptide, which helps load preparative amount of peptide on an analytical column.
- ■The mass-directed fraction collection purification systems ensure high purity of target peptide samples.
- ■AtlantisTM dC₁₈ preparative columns are available in various dimensions for ease of scale-up, and high mass loading.