

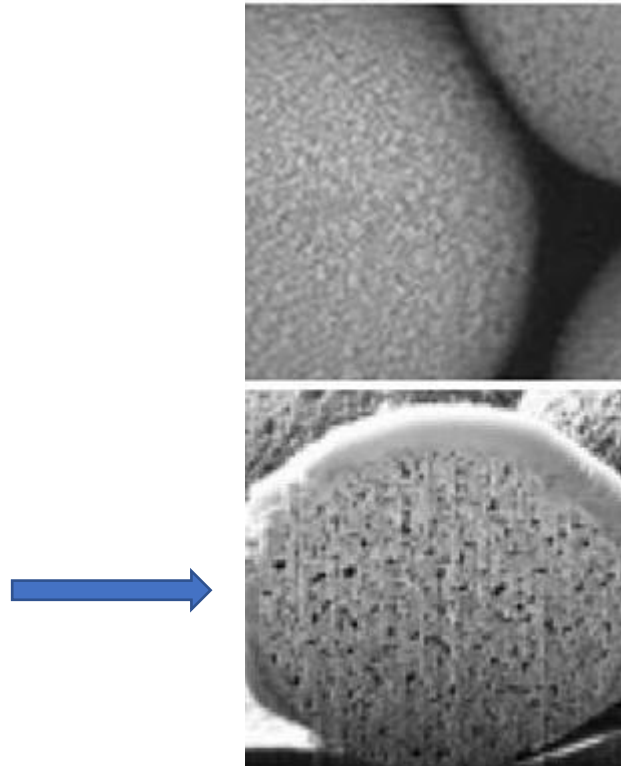
Positively Charged Surface Chemistry for Biological Separations

Peter Pellegrinelli

Conner McHale, Stephanie Schuster, Ben Libert

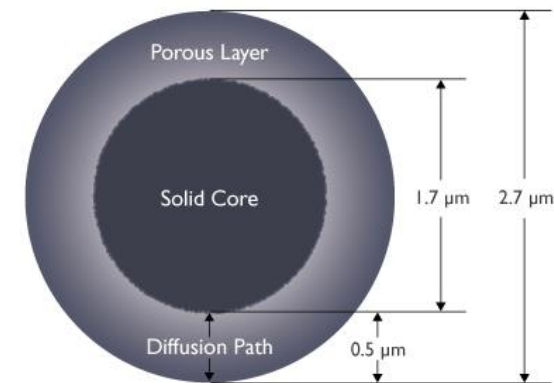
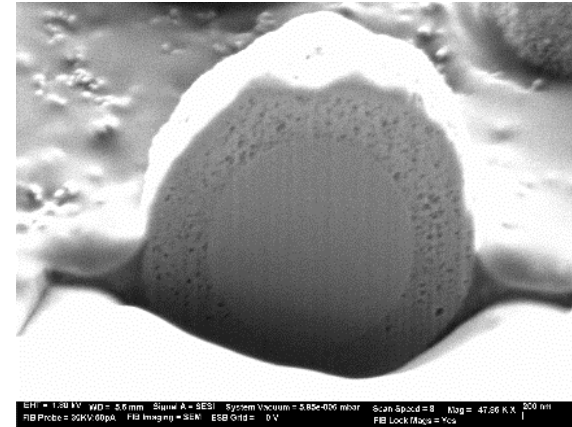
Advanced Materials Technology, Inc.

- The advantages of a positively charged surface column with Fused-Core® technology
- Improvement of peak shape for basic compounds using MS-friendly mobile phases for both small molecule and peptide analysis. Why is using low ionic strength mobile phase desirable?
- How a positively charged surface column chemistry benefits LC & LCMS separations including loading capacity improvement gains.
- Applications of the PCS Peptide phase and comparisons



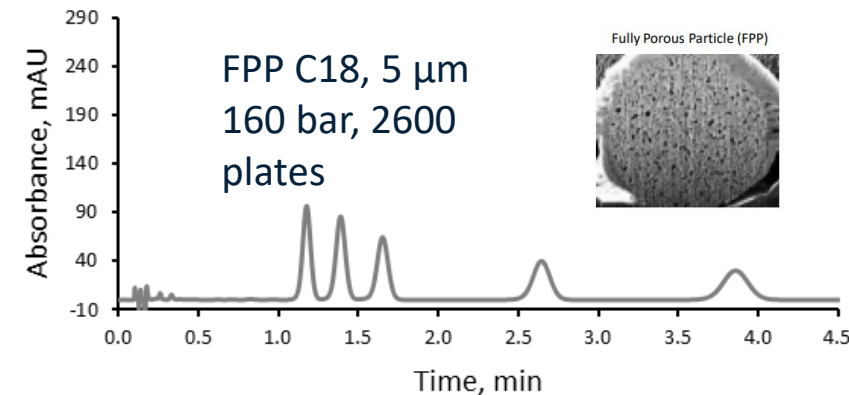
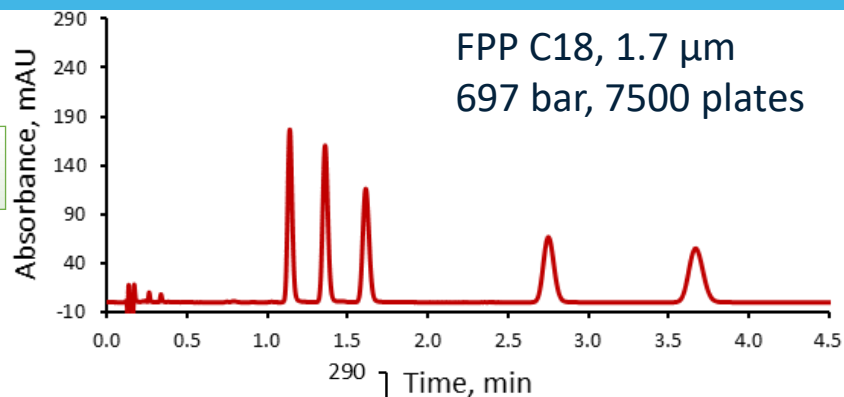
Fully Porous Particle (FPP)

HALO 90 Å, 2.7 μm



Superficially Porous Particle (SPP)

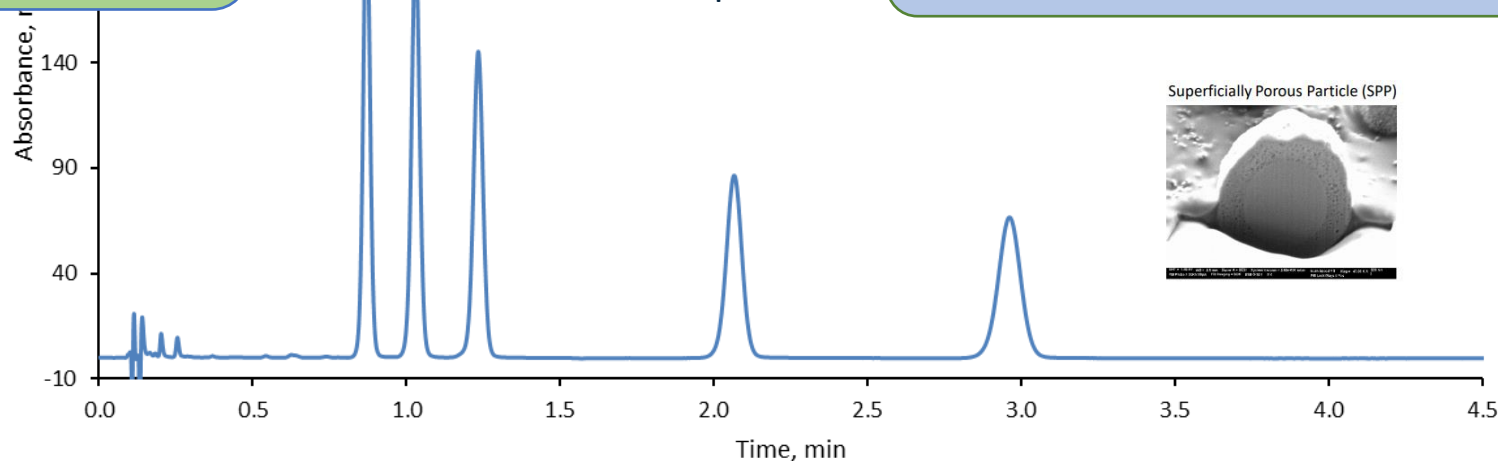
Power of Fused-Core® Technology



High performance with $<1/2$ the back pressure

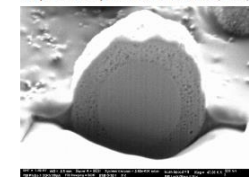
Faster analysis

HALO® C18, 2.7 μm
339 bar, 7400 plates



Superior efficiency with $>2.8\times$ plates!
Sharper peaks, faster analysis

Superficially Porous Particle (SPP)



The background is a deep blue gradient. In the upper half, there are several horizontal, wavy trails of bright blue and white particles, resembling a nebula or a starry sky. These trails are more concentrated in the upper left and right, with some particles appearing as small, bright dots. The lower half of the image is a solid, darker blue.

Positively Charged Surface Stationary Phase

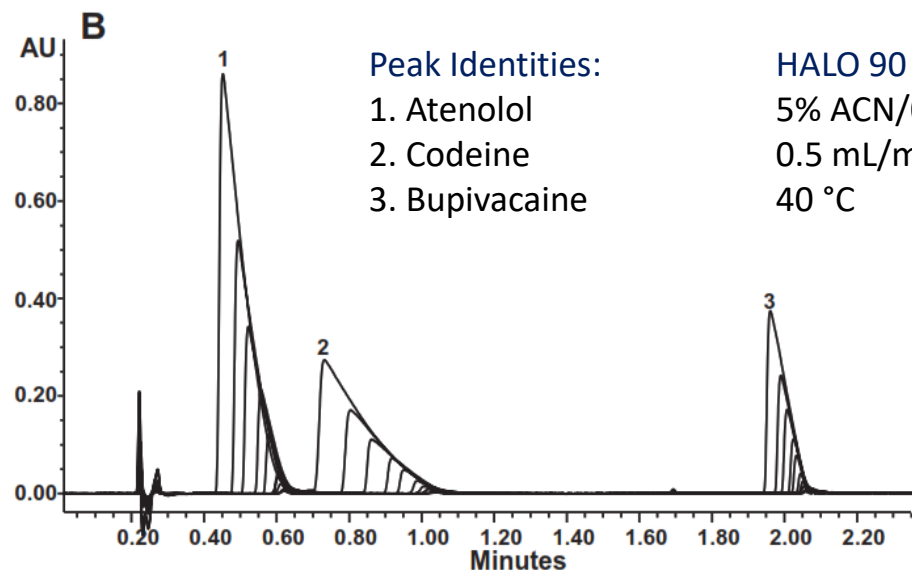
When do we need a Positively Charged Stationary Phase?

- When running low ionic strength mobile phase with formic acid for LC and LC-MS applications for
 - Basic compounds
 - Peptides
 - Protein digests



Why do we need a Positively Charged Stationary Phase?

- When basic compounds are run at low pH, they gain a proton and become positively charged.
- At low sample loads, the tailing will be symmetrical using formic acid containing mobile phases.
- At high sample loads, the tailing will become significant and the peak shape will suffer.



HALO 90 Å C18, 2.7 µm, 2.1 x 50 mm

5% ACN/0.1% formic acid for 1 min, then 5-95% ACN/0.1% formic acid in 3 min

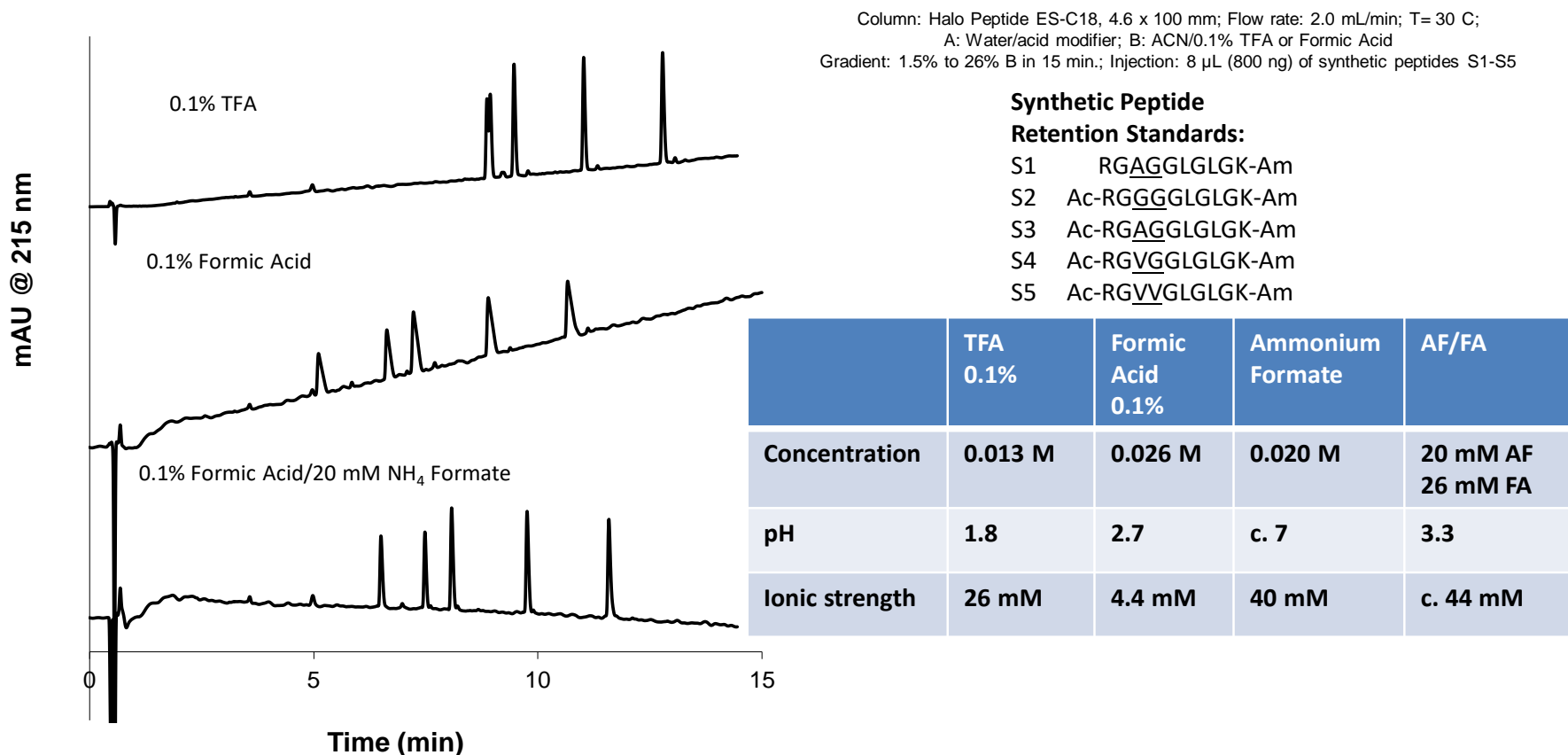
0.5 mL/min; 230 nm

40 °C

J. Chromatogr. A 1228 (2012) 221-231

Peptide Separations in Acidic MP

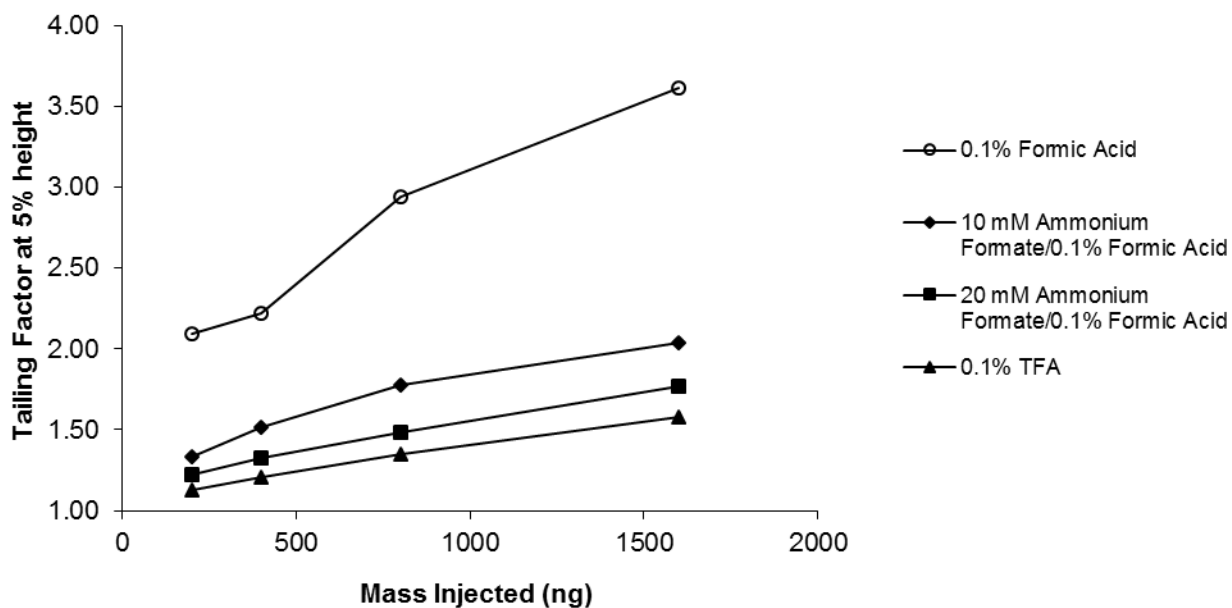
Improving Retention and Peak Shape Using Ammonium Formate



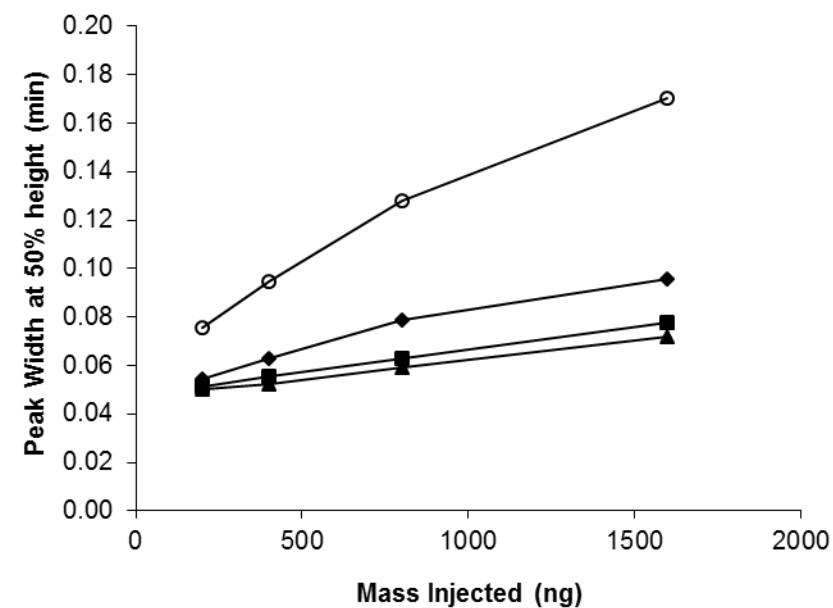
McCalley, D. V., Effect of buffer on peak shape of peptides in reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography. *J Chromatogr* **2004**, 1038 (1-2), 77-84.
Schuster, S. A.; Boyes, B. E.; Wagner, B. M.; Kirkland, J. J., Fast high performance liquid chromatography separations for proteomic applications using Fused-Core® silica particles. *J Chromatogr* **2012**, 1228, 232-241.

Load Effects for Peptides Comparing Acids

Average Tailing Factor of S3 & S5 vs Column Load



Average Peak Width of S3 & S5 vs Column Load



Reference: Johnson, D.J., Boyes, B.E., Orlando, R.C. The Use of Ammonium Formate as a Mobile-Phase Modifier for LC-MS/MS Analysis of Tryptic Digests. **2013** *J. Biomol.Tech.*, 24, 187-197.

Example of HALO® PCS C18 Peptide

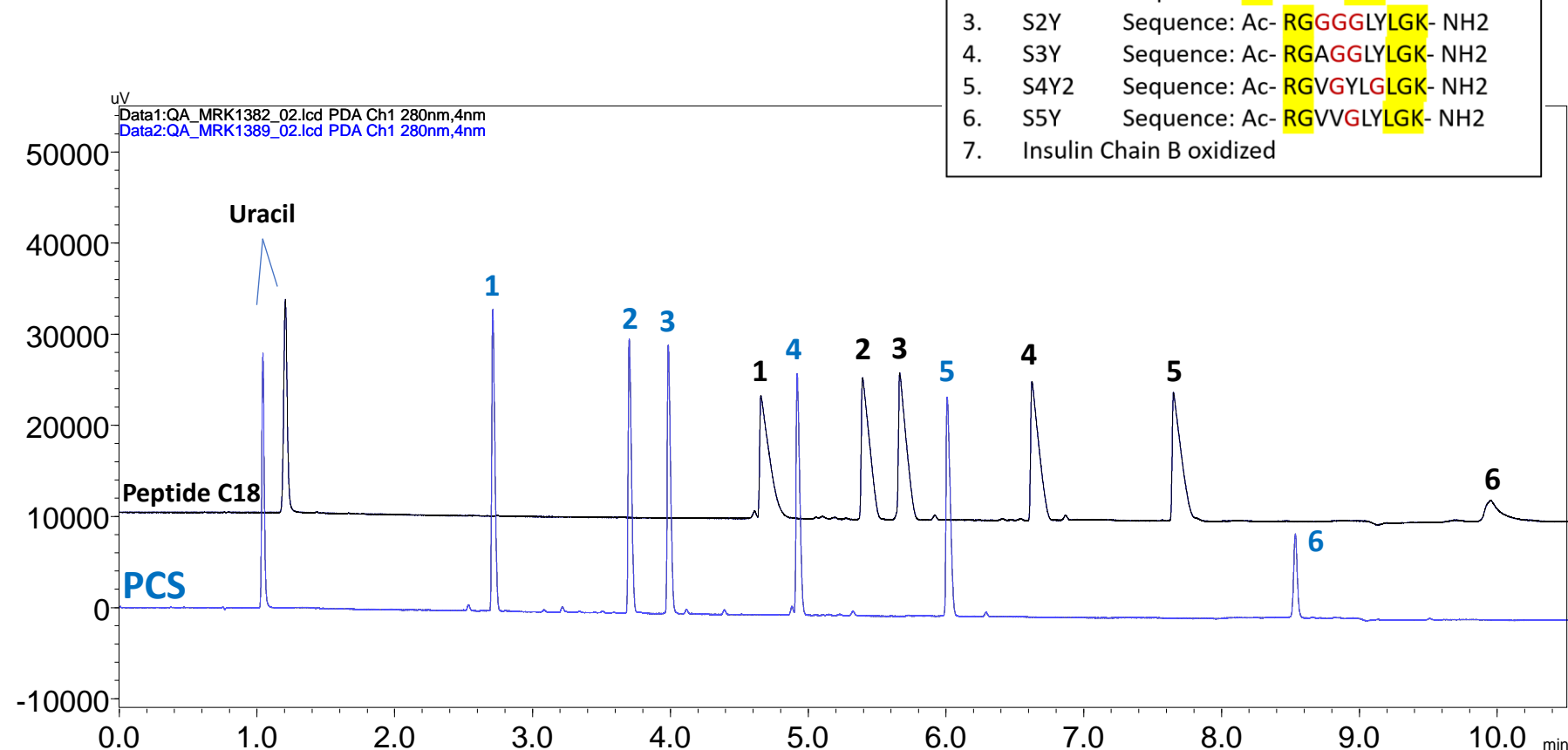


4.6x100mm, 1.50mL/min, 280nm, 5.0µL inj.

Gradient Separation, 0-35%B in 10min

Mobile Phase A = H₂O + 0.1% formic acid

Mobile Phase B = ACN + 0.1% formic acid



- Gradient separation of 6 peptides
- Decrease in retention time for PCS C18
- Improved peak widths and reduced tailing

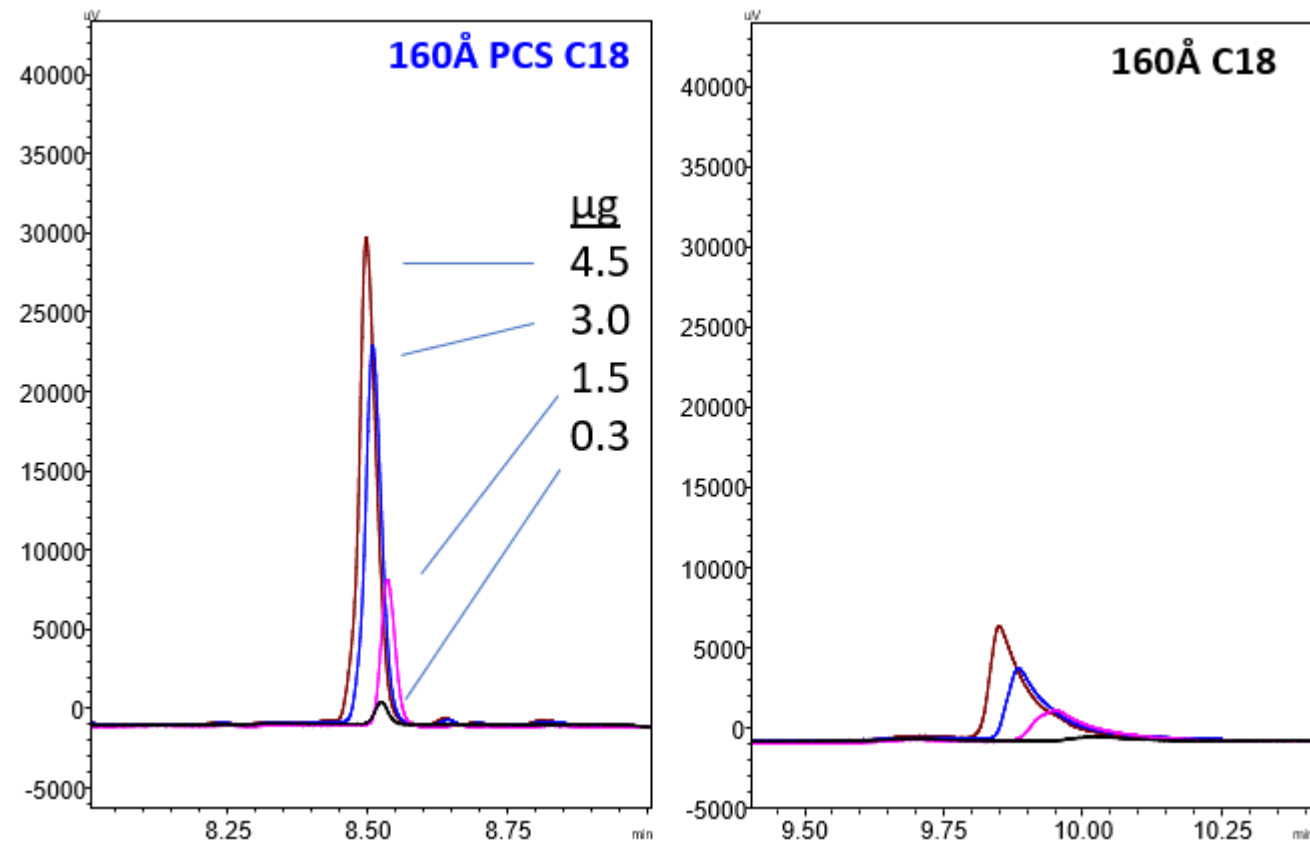
The background is a deep blue gradient. At the top, there is a horizontal band of bright blue and white particles, resembling a nebula or a starry sky, that fades into the darker blue below.

Loading Capacity Improvement Gains

Peptide Load Tolerance

1, 5, 10, and 15 μ L injections of synthetic peptides (0.3 μ g/ μ L peptides) on 4.6x100mm

Insulin Chain B; 3496 Da

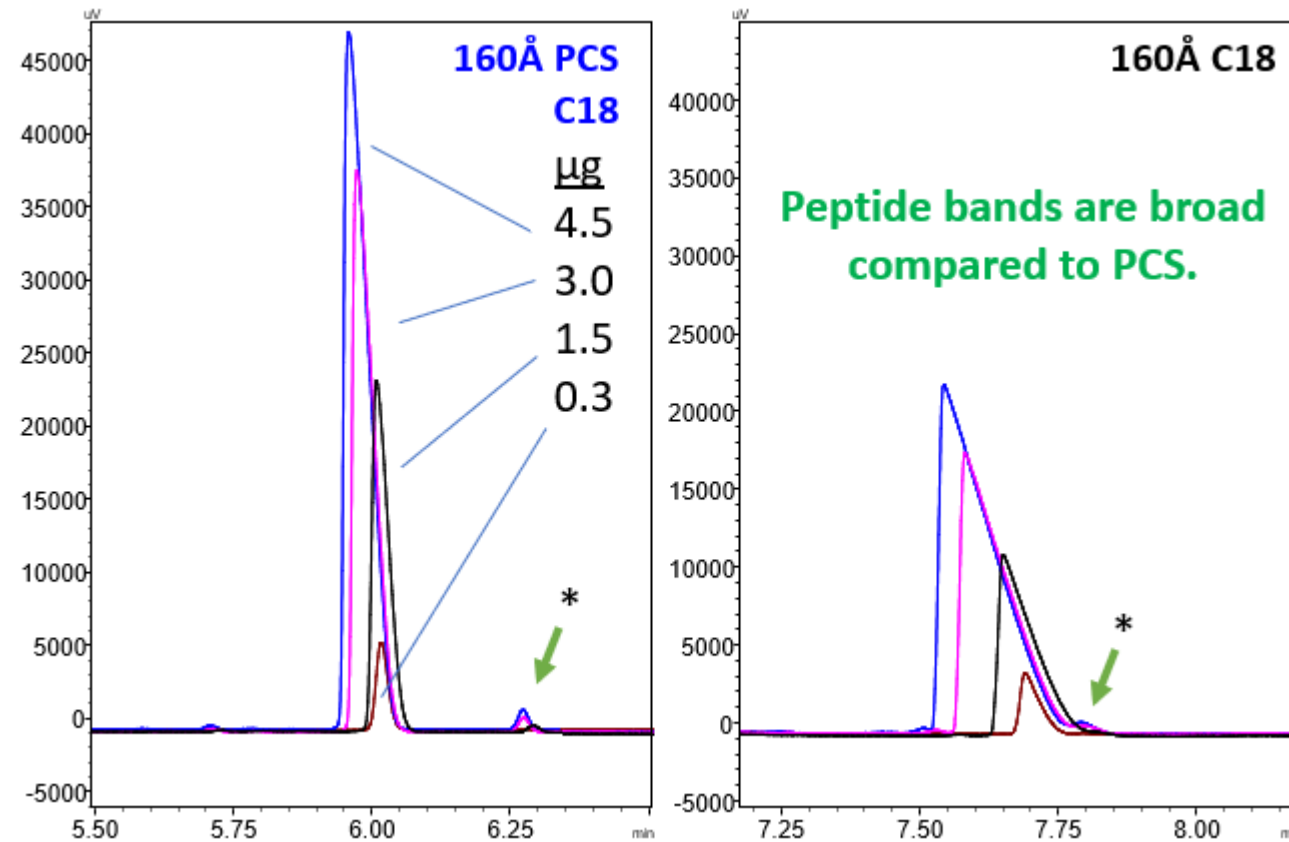


1.5mL/min, 0-35%B in 10min, 30°C; 280nm A=0.1%Formic; B=0.1%Formic in ACN

Peptide Load Tolerance (2)

1, 5, 10, and 15 μ L injections of synthetic peptides (0.3 μ g/ μ L peptides) on 4.6x100mm

Ac-RGVVGLYL GK-NH₂ (1102 Da)



1.5mL/min, 0-35%B in 10min, 30°C; 280nm A=0.1%Formic; B=0.1%Formic in ACN

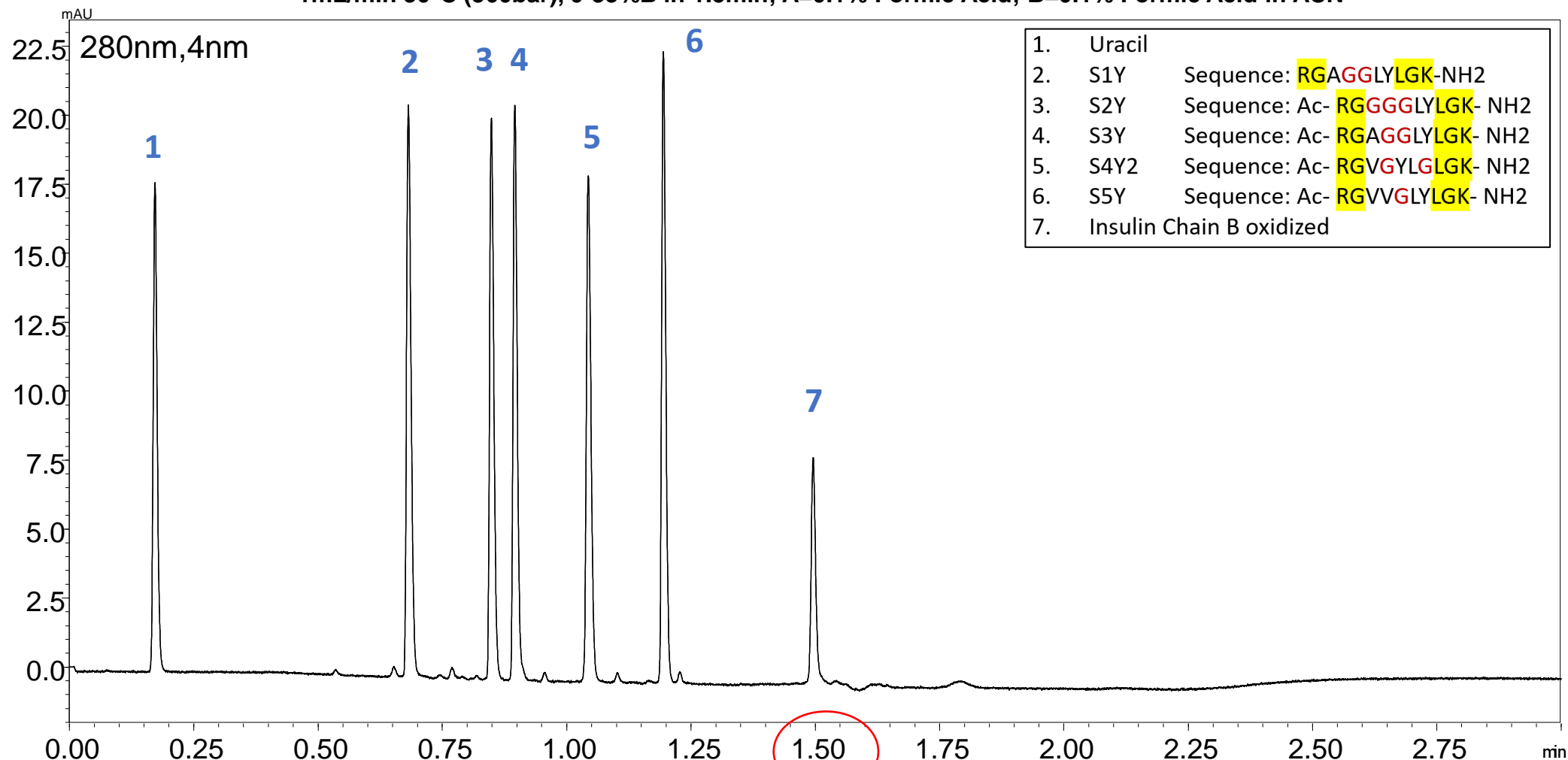
The background is a deep blue gradient. In the upper half, there are several horizontal, wavy trails of bright blue and white particles, resembling a nebula or a particle simulation. These trails are more concentrated and brighter in the upper left and right, fading towards the center and bottom.

Applications of the PCS C18 Peptide Phase

HALO[®] PCS C18 Peptide: Rapid Separation



1 μ L of Synthetic Peptide Standard (0.3 μ g/ μ L) PCS 160 \AA 2.1x50mm 2.7 μ m
1mL/min 30 $^{\circ}$ C (360bar), 0-35%B in 1.5min; A=0.1% Formic Acid; B=0.1% Formic Acid in ACN

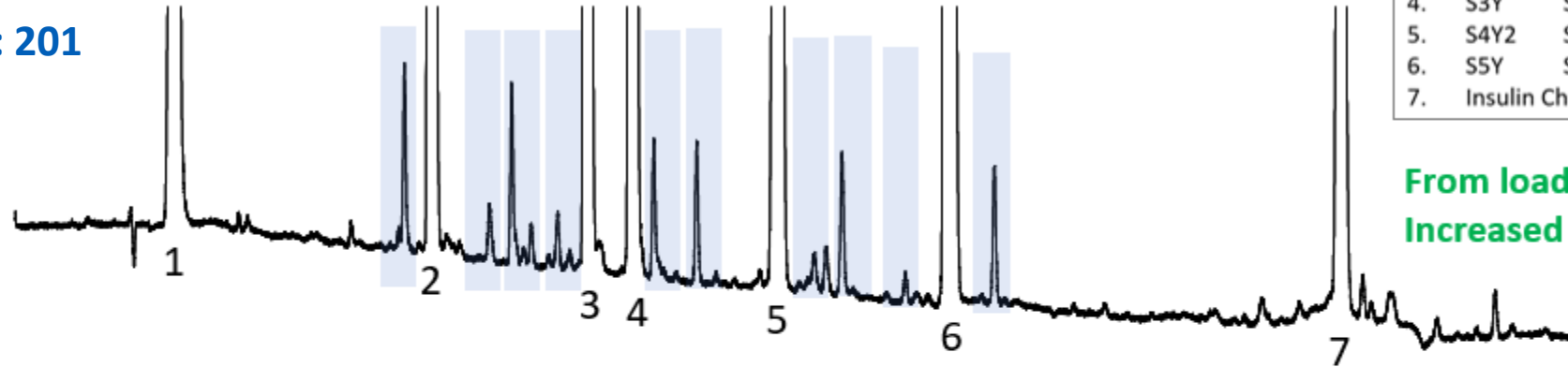


Low Abundance Peptide Analysis

15µL injection of Synthetic Peptide Standard (0.3µg/µL)
1.5mL/min, 0-35%B in 10min, 30°C; 280nm A=0.1%Formic; B=0.1%Formic in ACN

Peak Capacity: 201

160Å PCS C18

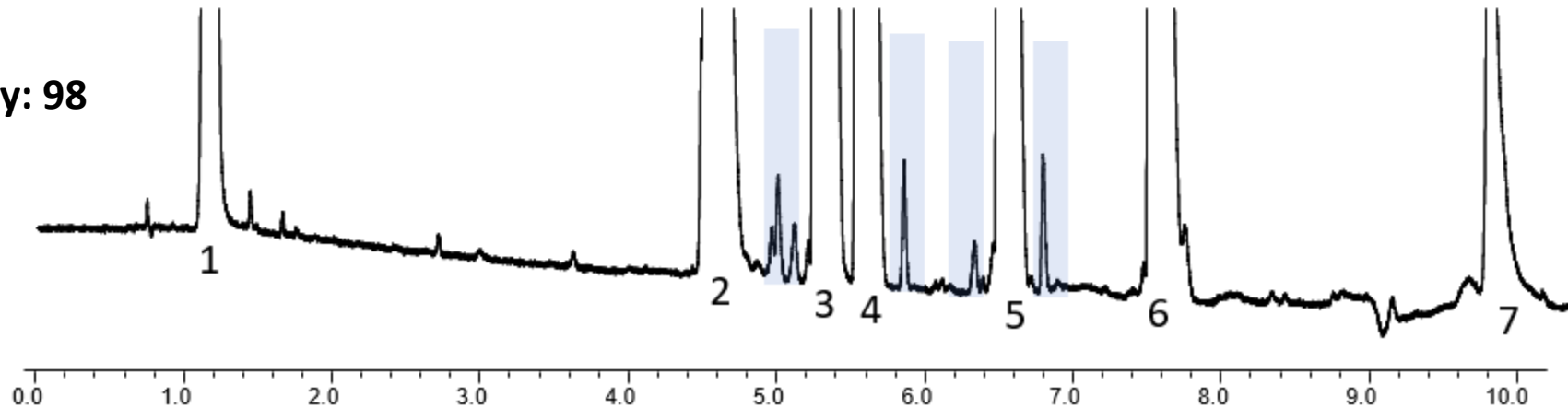


1. Uracil
2. S1Y Sequence: RGAGGLYL^YLGK-NH₂
3. S2Y Sequence: Ac-RGGGGLYL^YLGK-NH₂
4. S3Y Sequence: Ac-RGAGGLYL^YLGK-NH₂
5. S4Y2 Sequence: Ac-RGVGYL^YLGL^YLGK-NH₂
6. S5Y Sequence: Ac-RGVVGYL^YLGK-NH₂
7. Insulin Chain B oxidized

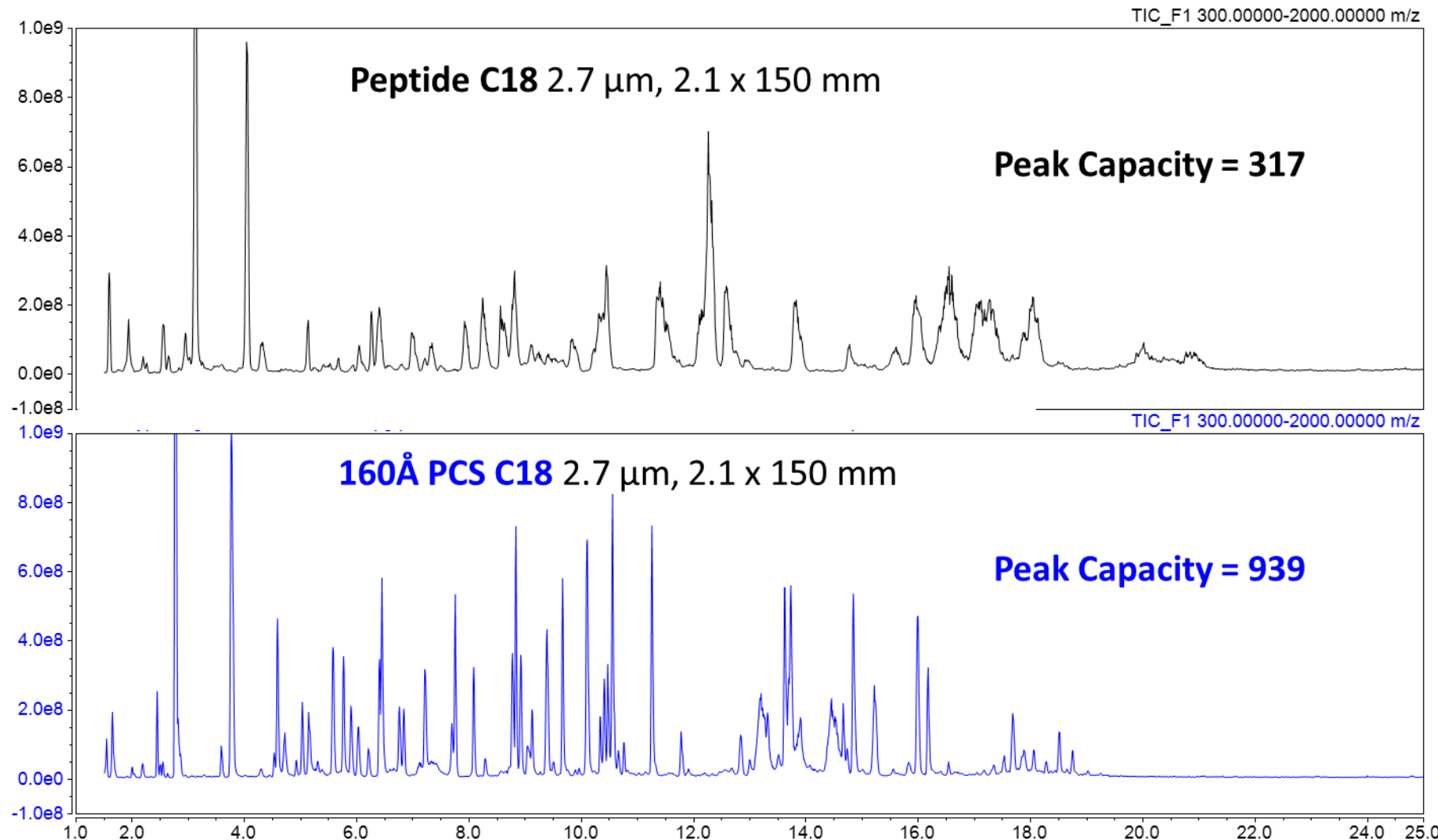
From load tolerance advantage..
Increased resolution on PCS

Peak Capacity: 98

160Å C18



Trastuzumab Tryptic Digest: Higher Peak Capacity with 160 Å PCS C18



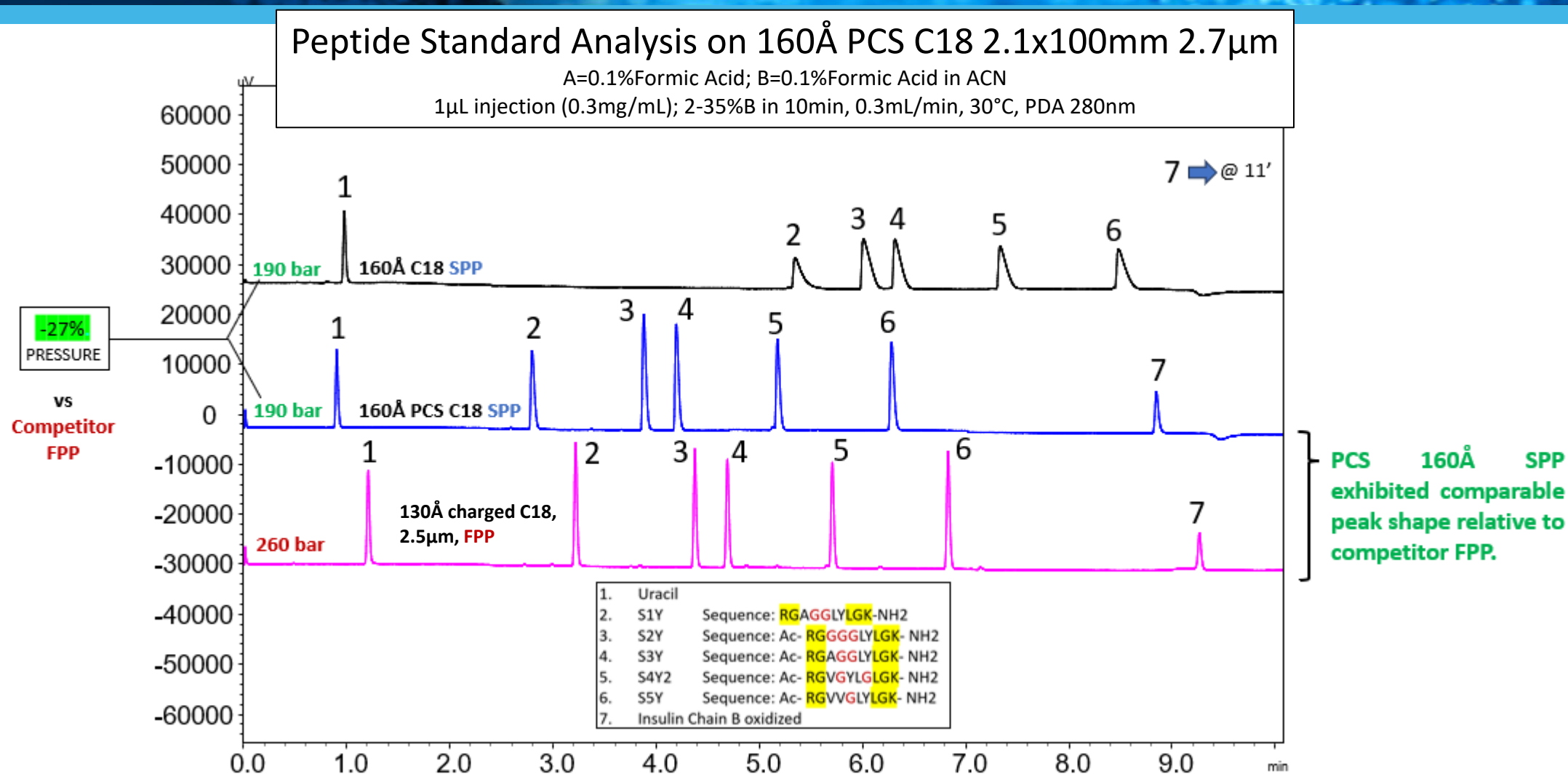
0.4mL/min; 60°C; 3-50% in 30 min;
A=0.1% Formic Acid in H₂O
B=0.1% Formic Acid in ACN
Shimadzu NexeraX2 -> divert valve ->
QExactive HF (res=240,000)

MarvelXACT

post-column plumbing: Peptide C18 and PCS C18

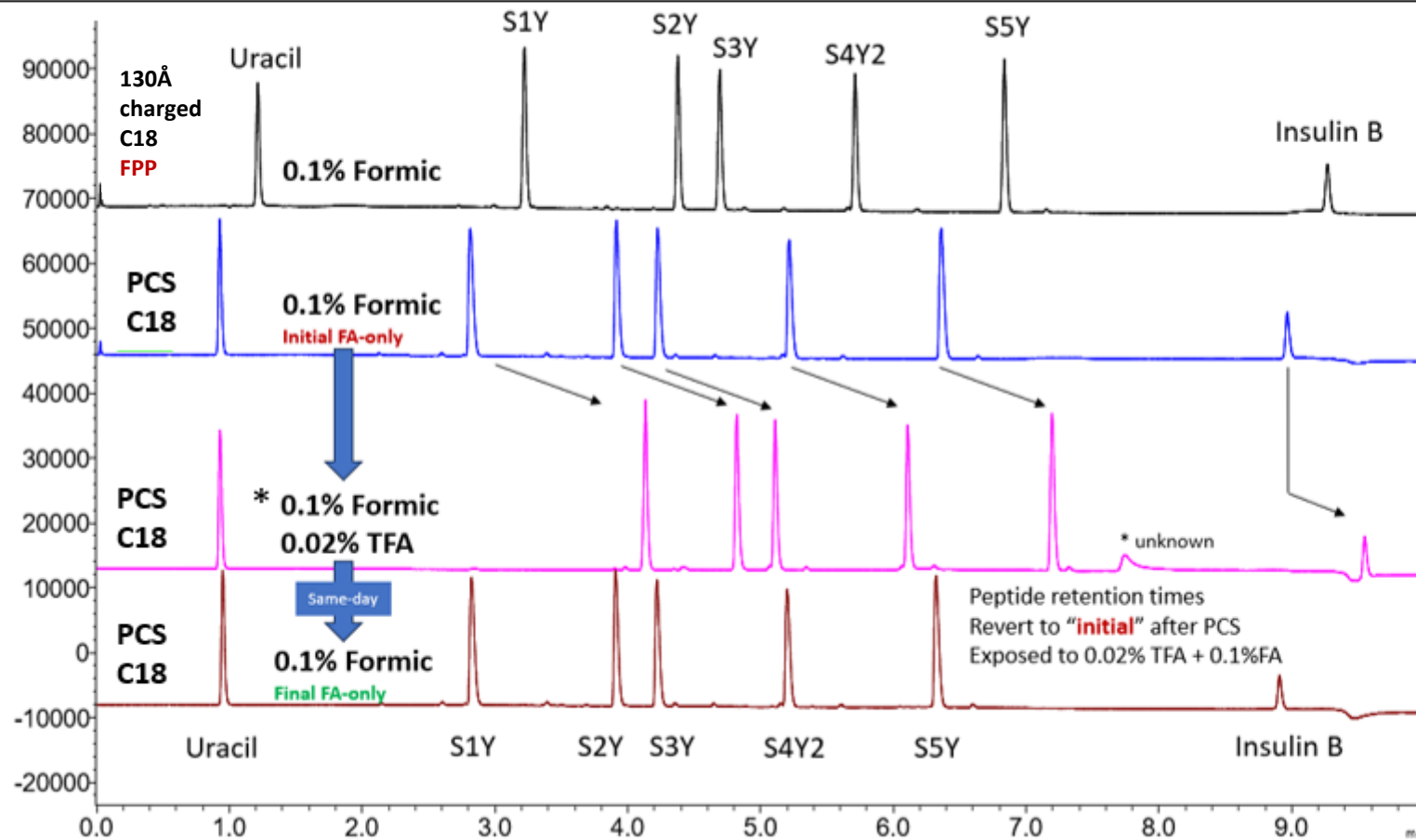
- 1) 50 μ m x 350mm from column to divert
- 2) 50 μ m x 350mm from divert valve to union
- 3) 50 μ m x 150mm from grounding union to HESI II

HALO 160Å PCS vs Competitor



Using PCS with Trifluoroacetic Acid

160Å PCS C18 2.1x100mm 2.7µm SPP versus Competitor 130Å 2.5µm FPP



1µl injection of peptide standard (0.3mg/mL), Gradient 2-35%B in 10min at 0.3mL/min 30°C, 280nm on NexeraX2

A=H₂O + acid modifier(s)
B=ACN + acid modifier(s)

- HALO® PCS C18 exhibits favorable peak shape for various small molecule bases/peptides in weakly acidic mobile phase (0.1% Formic).
- Improved peak shape vs traditional C18
- Improved load tolerance vs traditional C18
- Improved ionization efficiencies when using formic acid
- PCS C18 can be used with other acids such as TFA or DFA



advancedmaterialtechnology



halocolumns.com



3521 Silverside Road, Suite 1-K
Quillen Building
Wilmington, DE 19810



(302) 992-8060

ISO 9001 QMS certified

All operations in Wilmington, DE

Global distribution

