Shodex

Capture the Essence

HPLC Columns

2025-2026

Shodex

We provide a wide range of products to meet your analytical needs, from pretreatment and separation columns to calibration standards for size exclusion chromatography.
Please visit the Shodex website to see detailed information about our products and their uses with abundant application data.

Shodex website
https://www.shodex.com/

[Caution]

1. Please read the operation manual carefully before the use.
2. For improvement purposes, some specifications are subject to change without notice.
3. Figures and descriptions in this catalog are provided to help you select appropriate columns.
   They do not guarantee nor warrant the suitability for your applications.
4. It is essential to take normal precautions when handling reagents and other chemical products even if the safety information is not included in the operation manual.
5. Products described in this catalog are not intended for medical use or medical applications including medical diagnosis.

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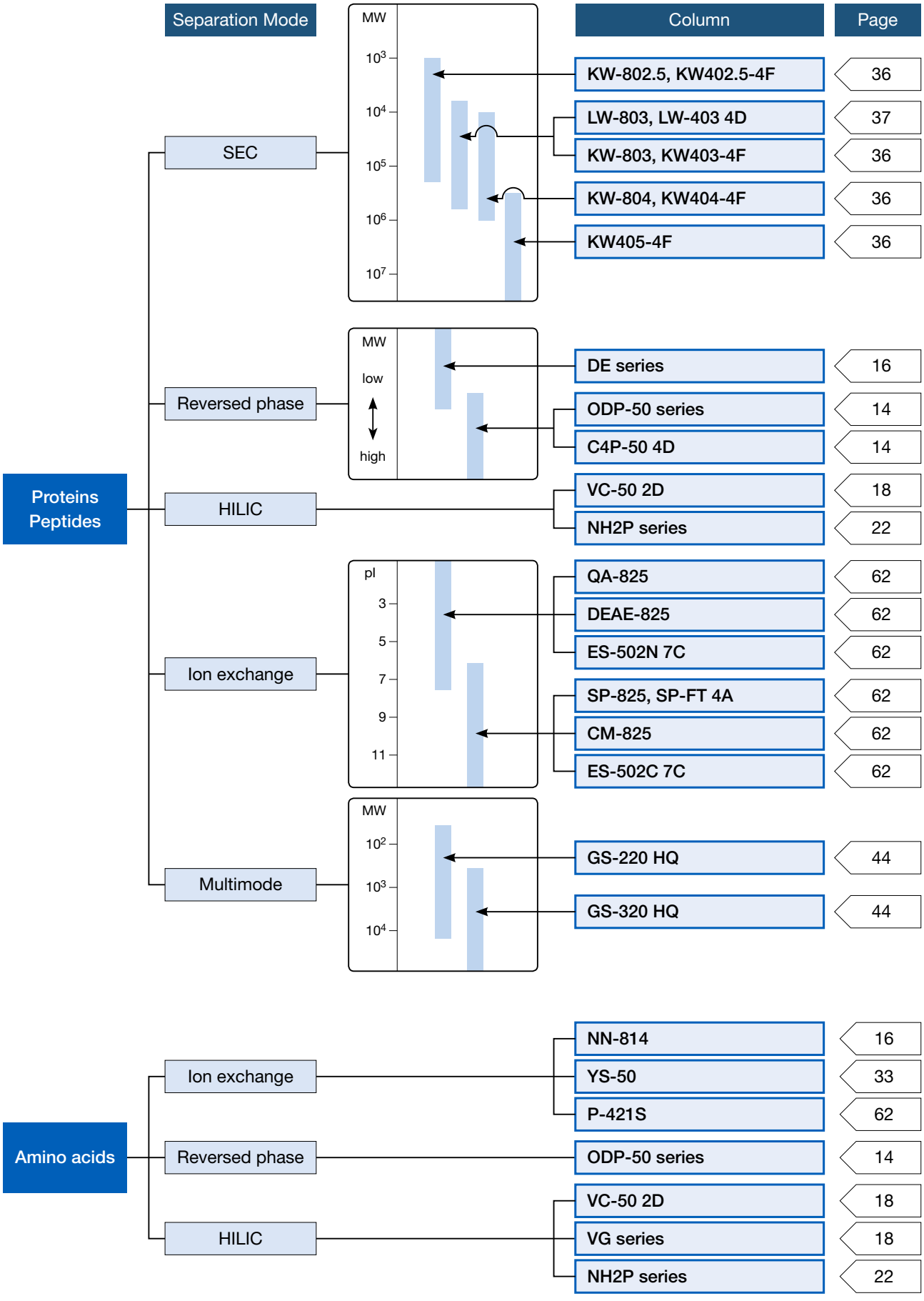
HPLC Separation Modes

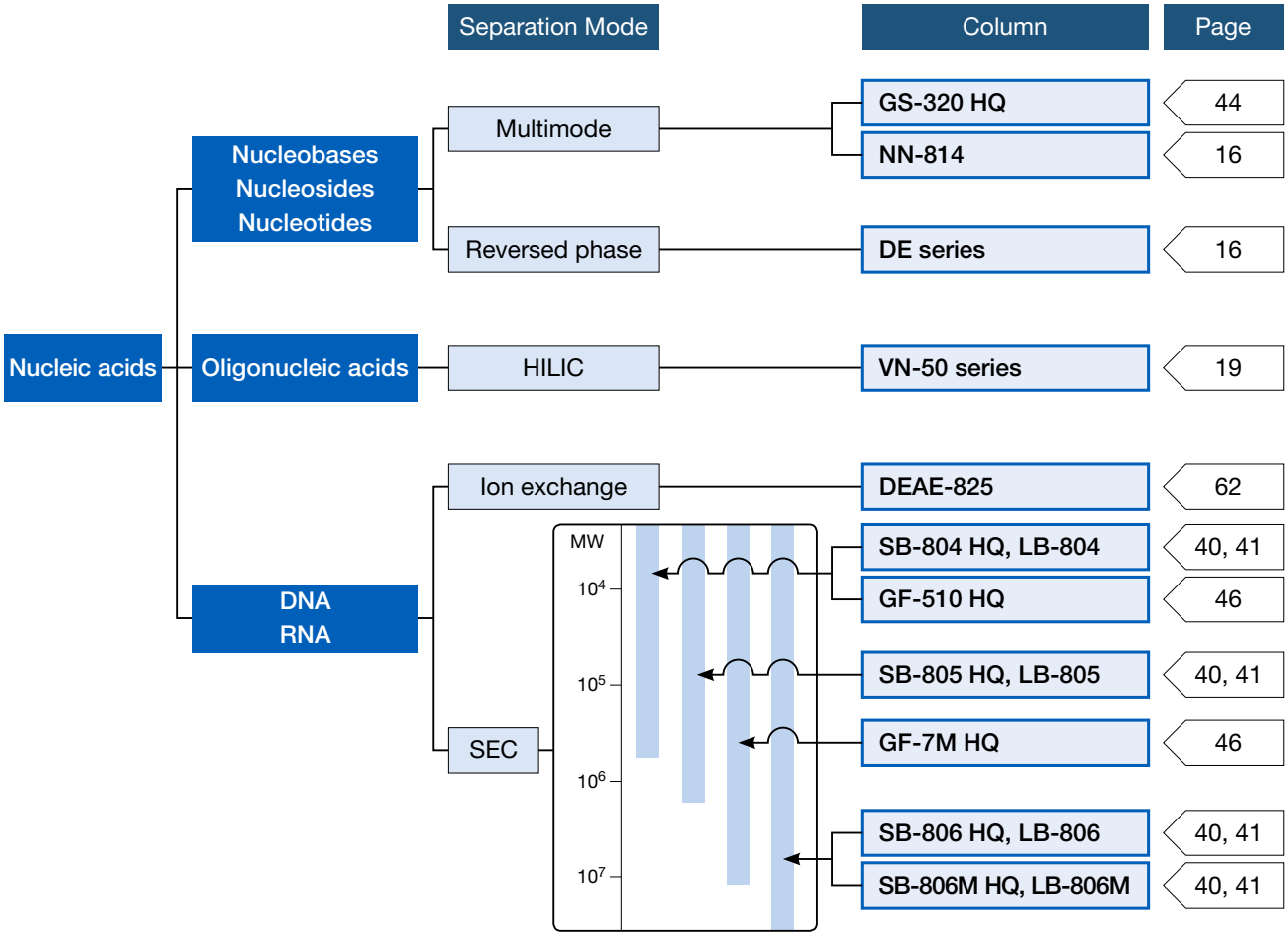
Liquid chromatography (LC) uses liquid as mobile phase (eluent). It is an analytical method that separates a mixture of compounds based on their physical and chemical differences. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is a method that introduces the mobile phase under high-pressure conditions resulting in rapid and high-performance separations. The various interactions between the analyte, stationary phase (packing material), and mobile phase are the key factors for the separation. A wide variety of separation modes can be achieved by using particular combinations of stationary and mobile phases.

Separation Mode	Characteristics
Reversed Phase Chromatography (RPC)	• Separation is based on the partition equilibrium between stationary phase and mobile phase. • The polarity of the stationary phase is lower than that of the mobile phase. • Typically the mobile phase contains a mixture of organic solvents (methanol, acetonitrile, or THF) and aqueous solvents (water or buffer). • Use of lower polarity mobile phases fasten the elution.
Hydrophilic Interaction Chromatography (HILIC)	• Separation is based on hydrophilic interaction. • A high polarity stationary phase is used. • Typically the mobile phase contains a mixture of organic solvents such as acetonitrile and aqueous solvents (water or buffer). • Using the higher polarity mobile phase causes a faster elution. • Applicable for the analysis of high polar substances.
Normal Phase Chromatography (NPC)	• Separation is based on the partition equilibrium between the stationary phase and the mobile phase. • The polarity of the stationary phase is higher than that of the mobile phase. • Typically the mobile phase contains a mixture of organic solvents with different polarities such as hexane and isopropanol. • Using the higher polarity mobile phase causes a faster elution.
Ligand Exchange Chromatography (LEX)	• Separation is based on differences in analytes' coordination complex. • Stationary phase modified with metal sulfonate complex ion. • Works in combination with size exclusion or HILIC modes.
Ion Exclusion Chromatography (IEX)	• Separation is based on electrostatic interaction (repulsion) between the ion exchanger and ionic solutes. • Dissociated ionic molecules elute faster than non-dissociated forms. • Used mainly for the analysis of organic acids.
Ion Chromatography (IC)	• Separation is based on electrostatic interaction (bonding) between the ion exchanger and ionic solutes. • Electrical conductivity detector can be used with a mobile phase with low-salt concentration. • Used mainly for the analysis of inorganic compounds.
Size Exclusion Chromatography (SEC)	• Network or pores on the surface of the packing material works as molecular sieve to separate molecules based on their sizes. • To separate molecules solely based on their sizes, it requires an analytical condition without any compounds and packing gel interaction. • The bigger the molecule size, the faster the elution sequence. • Used for molecular weight or molecular distribution determination of macromolecules and qualification of oligomers.
Ion Exchange Chromatography (IEC)	• Separation is based on electrostatic interactions between the ion exchanger and ionic solutes. • The mobile phase of choice should have a sufficient buffering capacity at the pH that produces the largest charge differences between the analyte of interest. • The elution position is optimized by varying the pH, salt concentration, and/or ionic strength of the mobile phase.
Hydrophobic Interaction Chromatography (HIC)	• Separation is based on hydrophobic interaction. • Hydrophobic functional group is modified on the stationary phase. • Adsorption of analytes generally occurs at a high salt concentration and they are released by lowering the salt concentration. • Used mainly for the analysis of proteins.
Affinity Chromatography (AFC)	• Separation is based on adsorption of the analyte to the specific biologically derived ligand pair. • Highly selective. • A buffer solution with the appropriate pH and ionic strength is selected based on the type of ligand, analytes, and their interaction. • Used mainly for the purification and concentration of biologically active substances.
Chiral Separation Chromatography (CS)	• Separation of optical isomers using chiral selectors. • Highly selective.
Multimode Chromatography	• Separation is based on the combination of different modes.

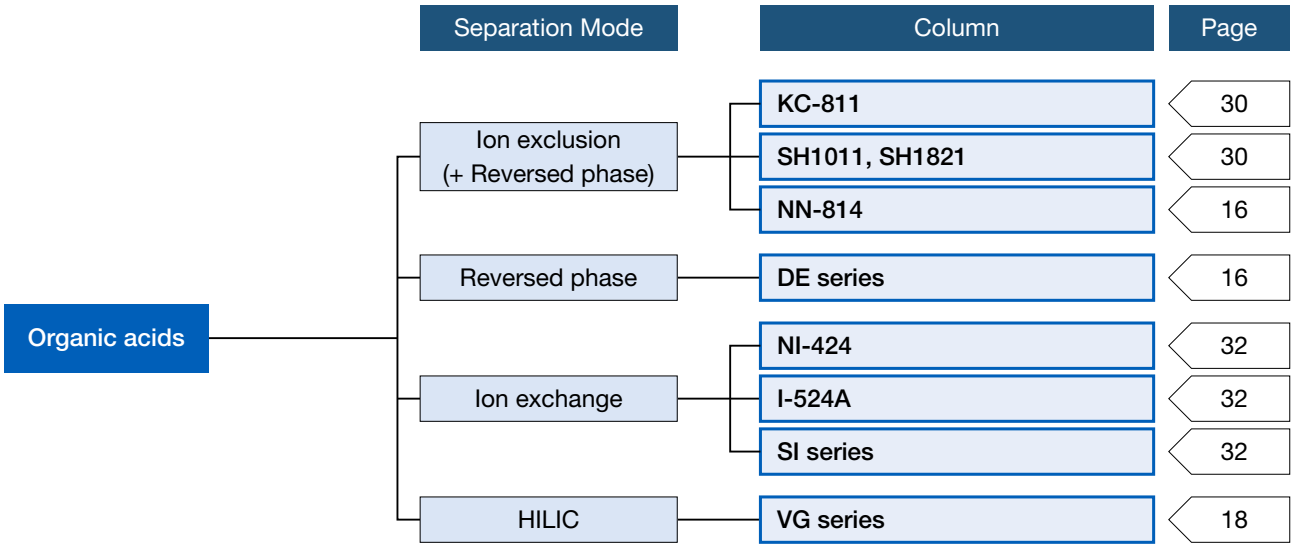
Column Selection (Proteins, Peptides, and Amino Acids)



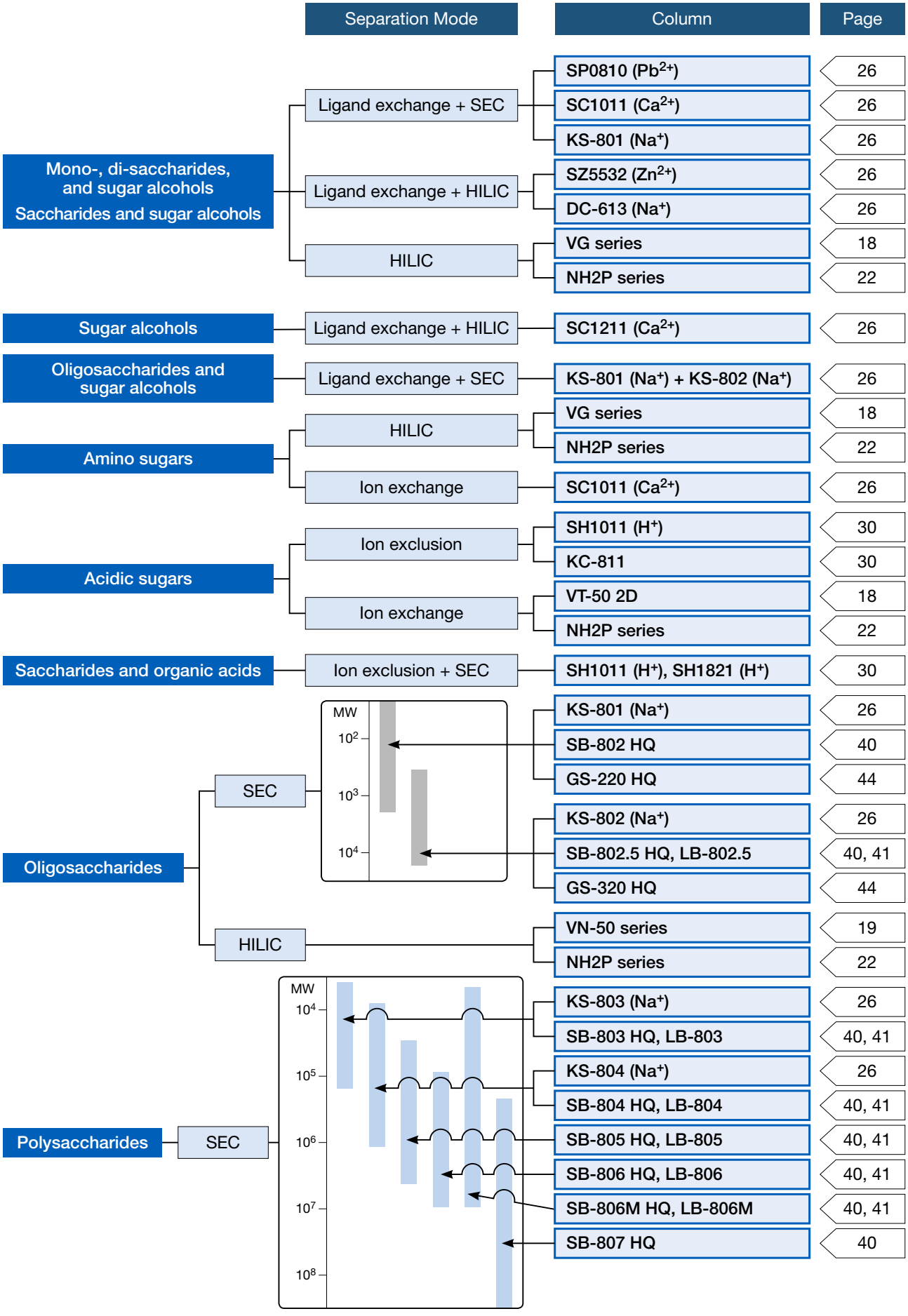
Column Selection (Nucleic Acids)



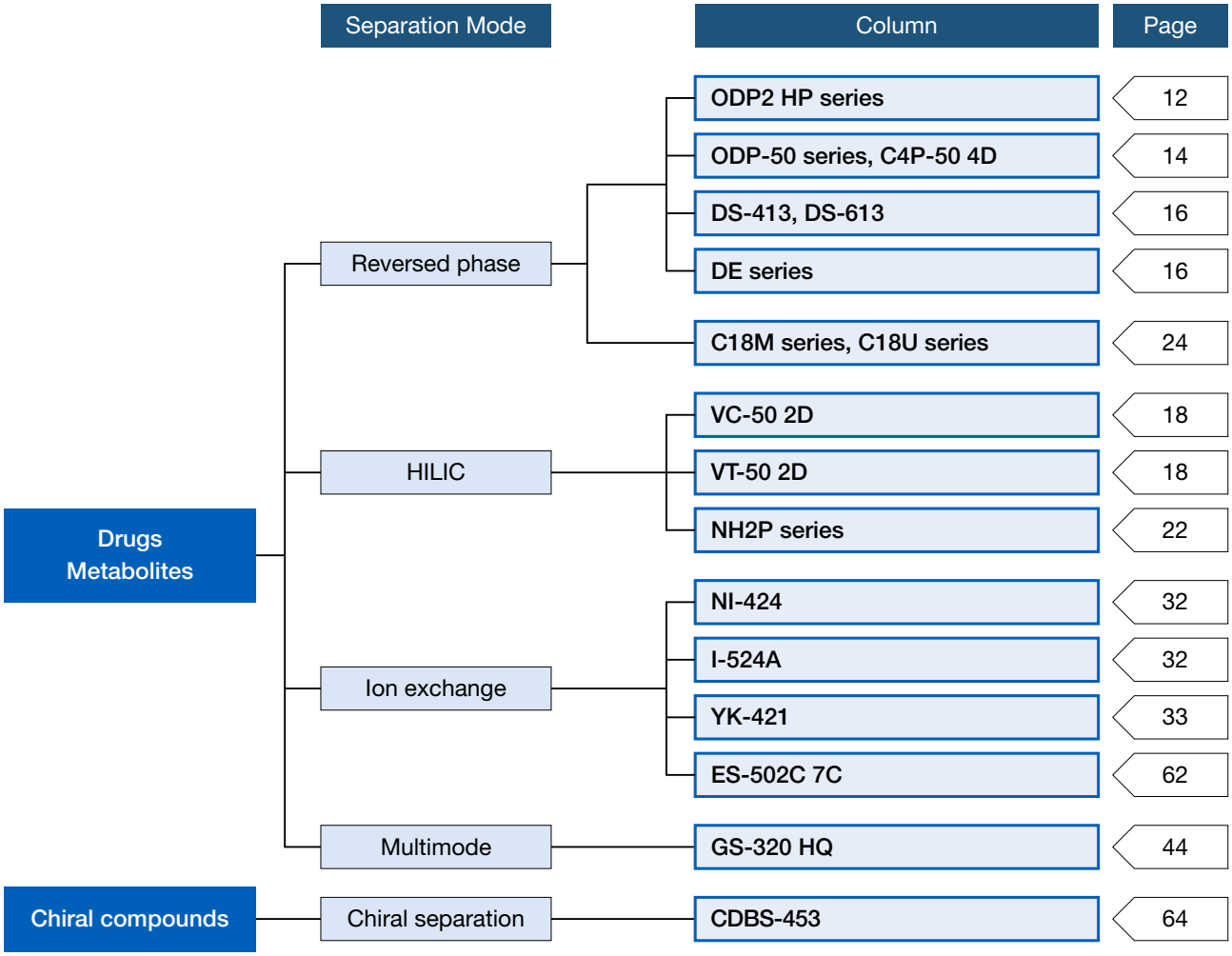
Column Selection (Organic Acids)



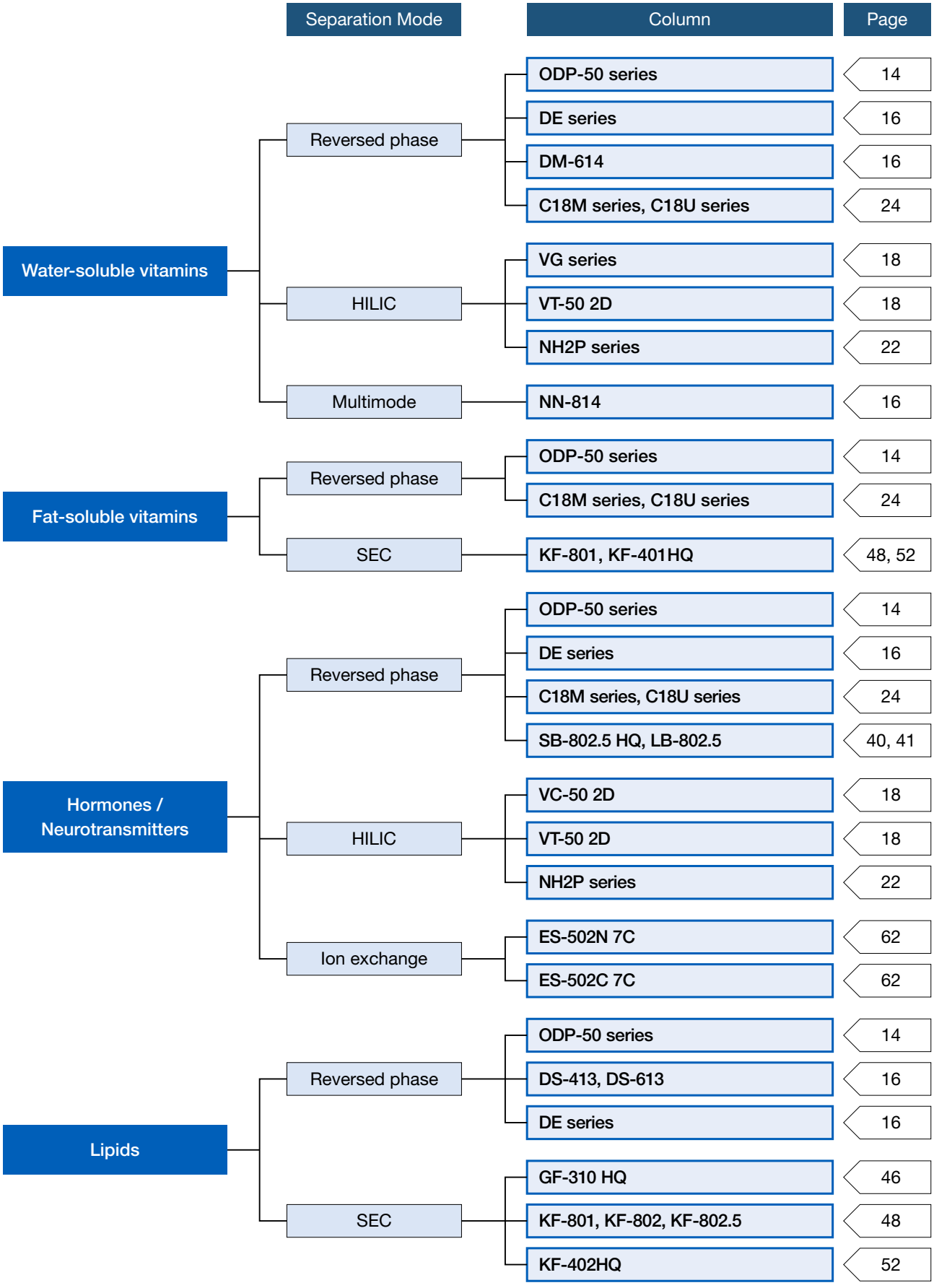
Column Selection (Saccharides)



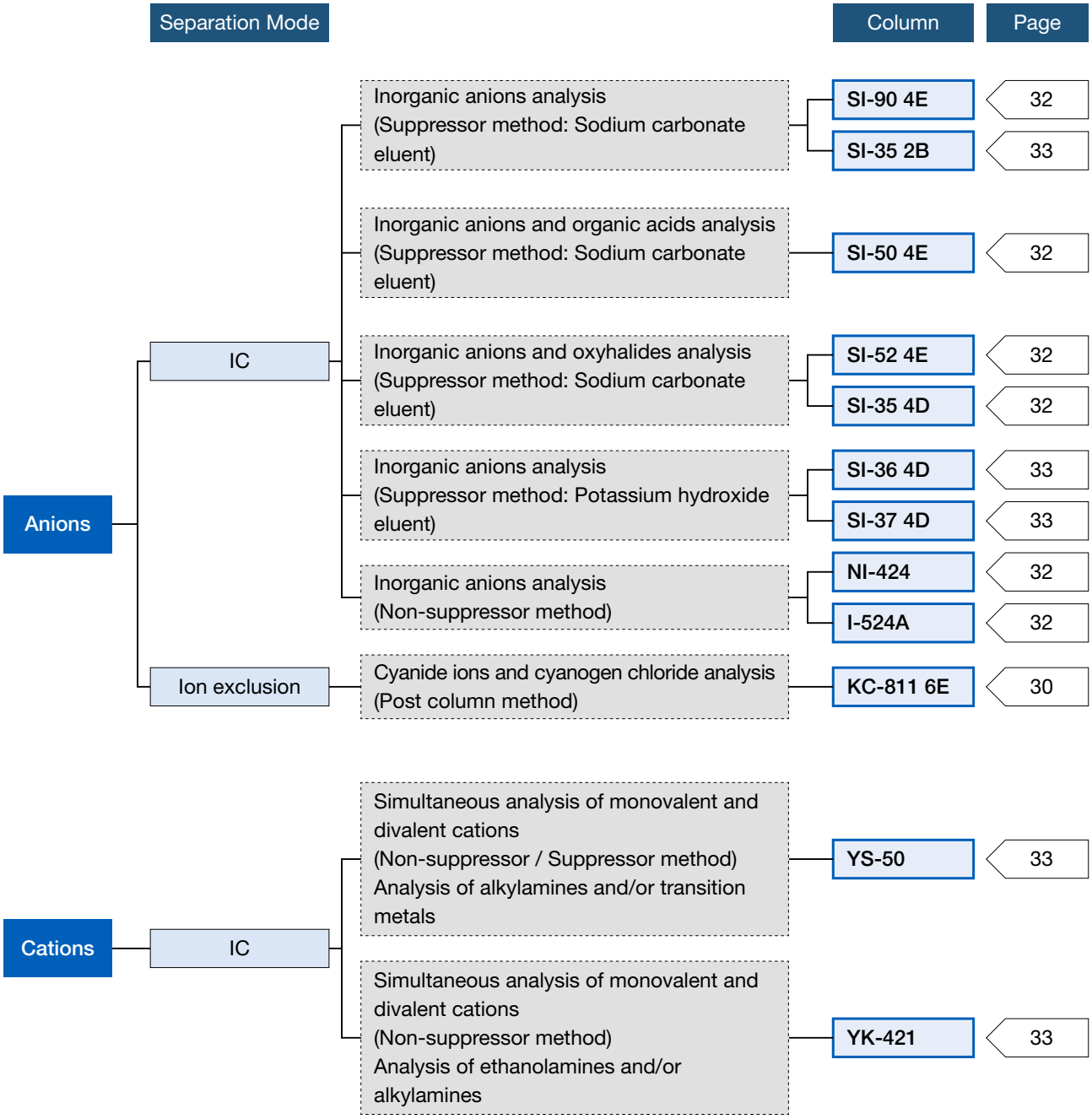
Column Selection (Drugs, Metabolites and Chiral Compounds)



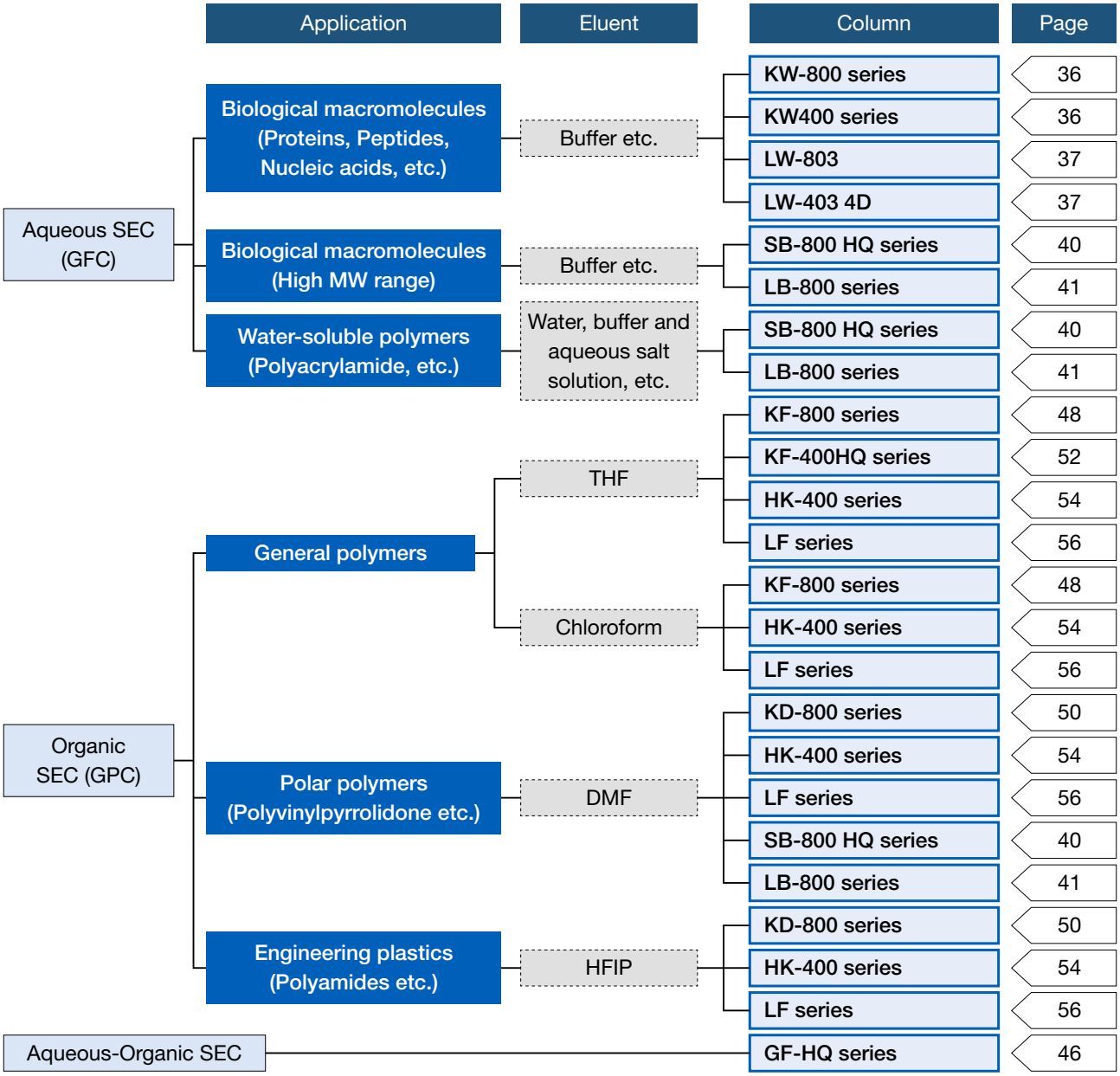
Column Selection (Vitamins, Hormones / Neurotransmitters and Lipids)



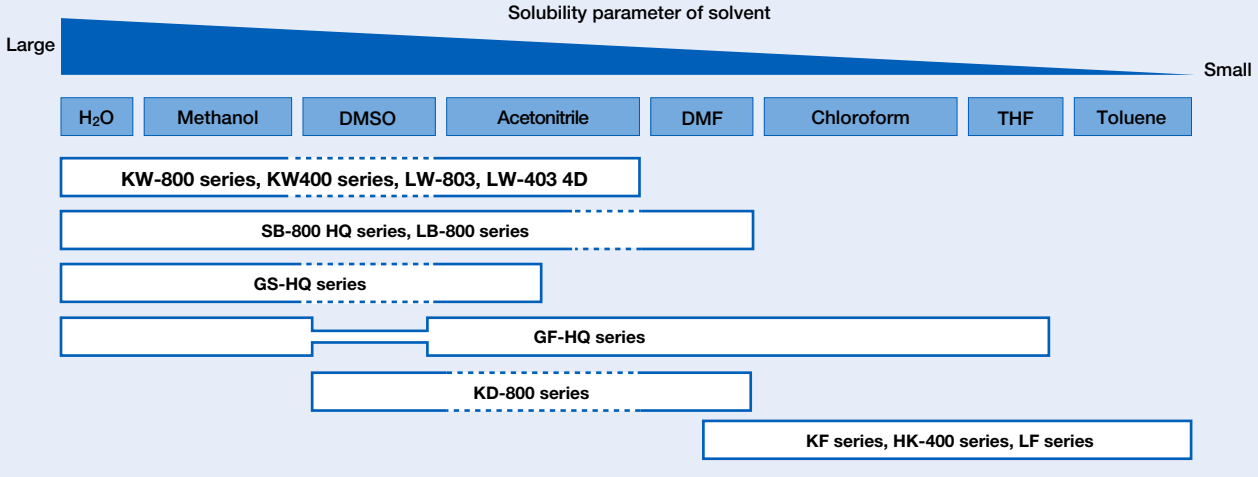
Column Selection (Anions and Cations)



Column Selection (Polymers)



Guideline for SEC column selection by solvent usability



See page 60 for the solvent replaceability of organic solvent SEC (GPC) packed columns.

Precautions for Polar Polymer Analysis

Unexpected interactions in the column can affect the size exclusion chromatography analysis of polar polymers.
These interactions may change elution patterns and results in an invalid molecular weight calculation.
It is important to reduce these interfering interactions in order to obtain the accurate molecular weight distribution.

Interfering interactions likely to be observed

Interactions between the analyte and the packing materials

◆ Hydrophobic interaction
→ The analyte is adsorbed on the packing material.
This delays the analyte elution and results in under estimating the analyte's molecular weight. See (B) and (D).

◆ Ionic interaction
(1) Ion Exclusion
→ The analyte is repelled from the packing material.
This accelerates the analyte elution and results in over estimating the analyte's molecular weight. See (A) and (C).
(2) Ion Exchange
→ The analyte is adsorbed onto the packing material.
This delays the analyte elution and results in under estimating the analyte's molecular weight. See (B) and (D).

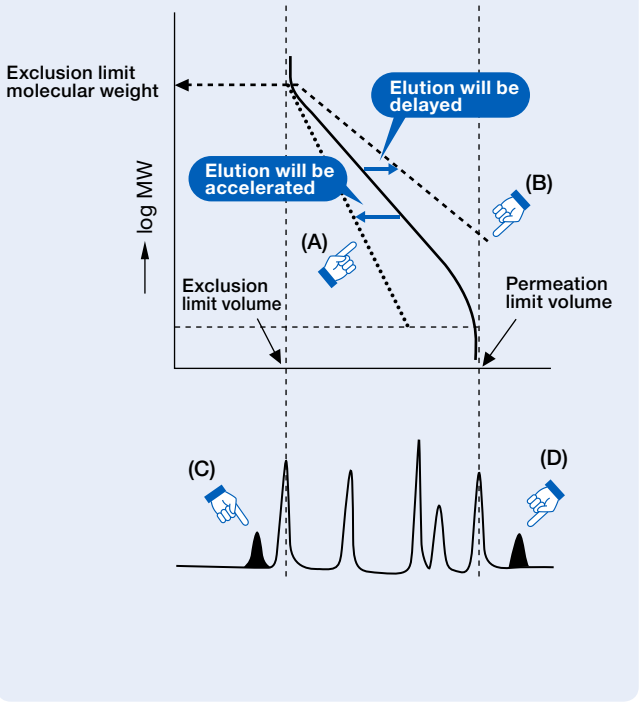
Interaction within and between the analyte

◆ Ionic repulsion effects observed within the multivalent macromolecules causes structure expansion
→ This accelerates the analyte elution and results in over estimating the analyte's molecular weight. See (A).

◆ Association between the molecules
→ This accelerates the analyte elution and results in over estimating the analyte's molecular weight. See (A).

Interactions between the analyte and the solvent

◆ The multivalent ion in the solvent works as a bridge to bind ionic molecules (analyte).



Methods to reduce interactions

Aqueous SEC (GFC)

Ionic interaction

◆ Add salt into the eluent

Hydrophobic interaction

◆ Increase the analyte dissociation
Cationic polymer → Lower the eluent pH
Anionic polymer → Higher the eluent pH

◆ Lower the eluent polarity
e.g. Add acetonitrile or methanol

Organic SEC (GPC)

Ionic interaction

◆ Add salt into the eluent
e.g. Add LiBr to DMF
Add CF_3COONa to HFIP

Hydrophobic interaction

◆ Lower the eluent polarity
e.g. Change the eluent from DMF to THF

Hydrophilic interaction

◆ Increase the eluent polarity
e.g. Change the eluent from THF to DMF

Polymer-based Reversed Phase Chromatography Columns (ODP2 HP)

Features

ODP2 HP

- Provides a large theoretical plate number nearly twice as much as generally available polymer-based reversed phase columns do
- Offers enhanced retention of high polar substances compared to ODS columns
- Suitable for the analysis of small molecules such as pharmaceuticals in the presence of protein matrix
- Ideal for LC/MS analysis of high polar compounds
- Fulfills USP-NF L39 requirements

Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7622001	**ODP2 HP-4B**	≥ 3,500	—	5	40	**4.6 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45
F7622002	**ODP2 HP-4D**	≥ 10,000	—	5	40	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45
F7622003	**ODP2 HP-4E**	≥ 17,000	—	5	40	**4.6 x 250**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45
F6714010	**ODP2 HPG-4A**	(guard column)	—	5	—	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate

Semi-micro columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7622004	**ODP2 HP-2B**	≥ 3,000	—	5	40	**2.0 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45
F7622005	**ODP2 HP-2D**	≥ 7,000	—	5	40	**2.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45
F6714011	**ODP2 HPG-2A**	(guard column)	—	5	—	**2.0 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate

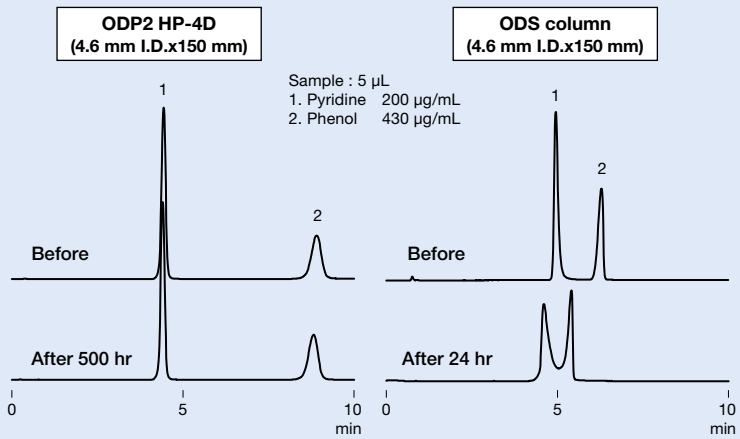
Preparative columns [Preparative columns are made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6822001	**ODP2 HP-10E**	≥ 9,500	6	**10.0 x 250**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45
F6714015	**ODP2 HPG-7B**	(guard column)	6	**7.5 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45

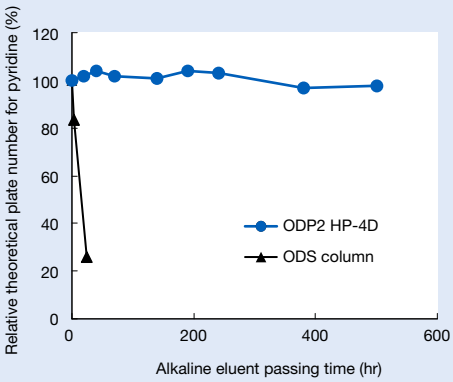
Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate

Comparison between ODP2 HP-4D and an ODS column for their alkaline tolerances

Chromatograms obtained before and after passing alkaline eluent



Correlation between alkaline eluent passing time and relative theoretical plate number



Analysis condition

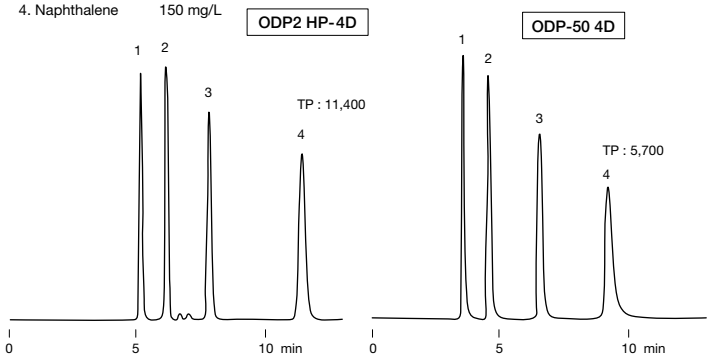
Column : **Shodex ODP2 HP-4D**
ODS column from other manufacturer
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Eluent passing conditions for an alkaline tolerance test

Column : **Shodex ODP2 HP-4D**
ODS column from other manufacturer
Eluent : 10 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH12) /CH_3CN = 45/55
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Comparison between ODP2 HP and ODP-50

Sample : 5 µL
1. Phenol 300 mg/L
2. Methyl benzoate 350 mg/L
3. Toluene 1000 mg/L
4. Naphthalene 150 mg/L

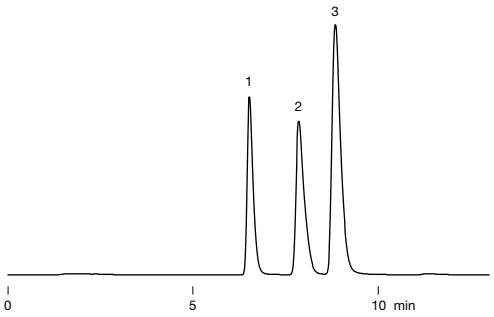


Column : **Shodex ODP2 HP-4D**
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 55/45
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Column : **Shodex Asahipak ODP-50 4D**
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Imidazoles

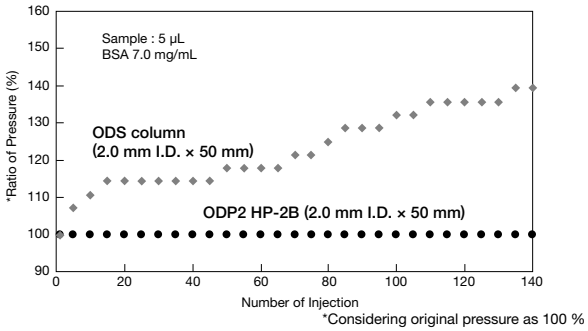
Sample : 0.1 % each, 10 µL
1. Imidazole
2. 2-Methylimidazole
3. 4-Methylimidazole



Column : **Shodex ODP2 HP-4E**
Eluent : 10 mM Na_2HPO_4 aq./CH_3CN = 90/10
Flow rate : 0.8 mL/min
Detector : UV (220 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Influence of repeated protein injection on column pressure

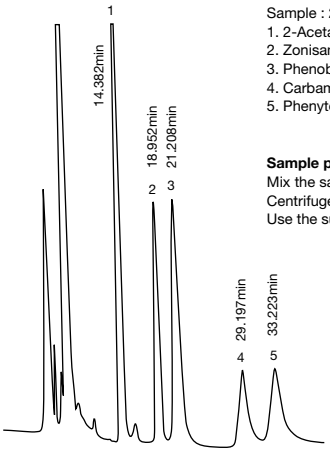
ODP2 HP columns are packed with gels with increased surface polarity and smaller pore size which prevent the adsorption of proteins.
BSA was injected multiple times to both ODS and ODP2 HP columns.
A significant column pressure increase was observed for the ODS column, while no considerable change was observed for the ODP2 HP column even after 140 injections.



*Considering original pressure as 100 %

Column : **Shodex ODP2 HP-2B**
ODS column from other manufacturer
Eluent : 1 mM CH_3COONH_4 aq./CH_3CN = 90/10
Flow rate : 0.2 mL/min
Detector : UV (220 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Anticonvulsant in serum



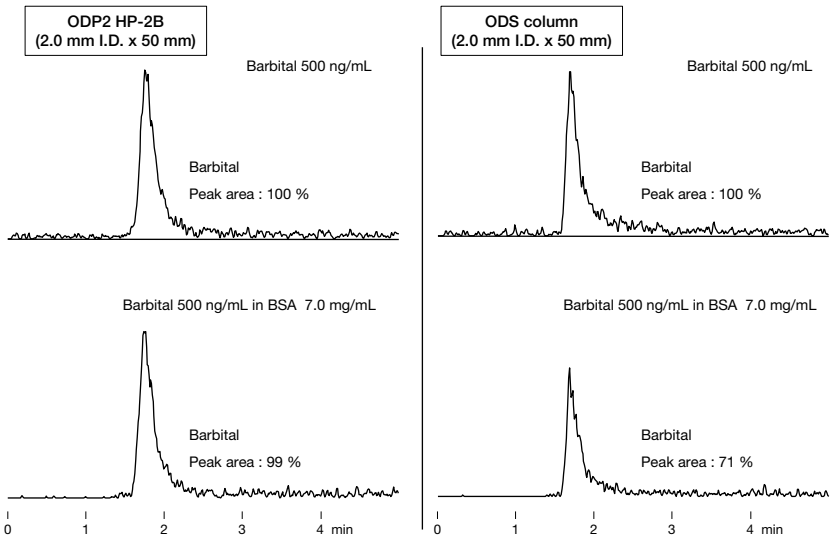
Sample : 20 µL
1. 2-Acetaminophenol (I.S.) 10 µg/mL
2. Zonisamide 13.0 µg/mL
3. Phenobarbital 19.0 µg/mL
4. Carbamazepine 4.5 µg/mL
5. Phenytoin 9.0 µg/mL

Sample pretreatment:
Mix the same volumes of serum and acetonitrile. Centrifuge the mixture at 6000 x *g* for 5 minutes. Use the supernatant as sample.

Data provided by Katsuko Hara.MT Yutaka Komiyama .Ph.D., Department of Clinical Sciences and Laboratory Medicine, Kansai Medical University.

Column : **Shodex ODP2 HP-4E**
Eluent : 25 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH5.2)/CH_3CN = 680/320
Flow rate : 0.35 mL/min
Detector : UV (210 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Comparison of barbital recovery rate using ODP2 HP-2B and ODS in the presence of BSA



LC/MS analysis of drugs in biological samples is often interfered by ion suppression caused by presence of protein when using general ODS columns. However, ODP2 HP does not retain proteins and elutes them at the void volume. Thus, elution of barbital is not affected when using the ODP2 HP and provides better recovery rate than that of an ODS column.

Column : **Shodex ODP2 HP-2B**
ODS column from other manufacturer
Eluent : 10 mM CH_3COONH_4 aq. /CH_3CN = 70/30
Flow rate : 0.2 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS (SIM Negative: m/z 183)
Column temp. : 30 ℃
Injection vol. : 10 µL

Polymer-based Reversed Phase Chromatography Columns (Asahipak)

Features

ODP-50
C4P-50 4D

- Relatively large pore size is suitable for the analysis of amino acids, peptides, and proteins
- Usable in a wide pH range from pH 2 to 13
- Usable in 100 % water and buffer solution
- Best used for the analysis of basic substances
- ODP-50 fulfills USP-NF L67 requirements

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7620002	**Asahipak ODP-50 6D**	≥ 9,000	Octadecyl	5	250	**6.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F7620001	**Asahipak ODP-50 6E**	≥ 14,000	Octadecyl	5	250	**6.0 x 250**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F6710001	**Asahipak ODP-50G 6A**	(guard column)	Octadecyl	5	—	**6.0 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F6710023	**Asahipak ODP-50 4B**	≥ 2,500	Octadecyl	5	250	**4.6 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F7620004	**Asahipak ODP-50 4D**	≥ 9,000	Octadecyl	5	250	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F7620003	**Asahipak ODP-50 4E**	≥ 14,000	Octadecyl	5	250	**4.6 x 250**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F6710022	**Asahipak ODP-50G 4A**	(guard column)	Octadecyl	5	—	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F7620008	**Asahipak C4P-50 4D**	≥ 6,000	Butyl	5	250	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F6710003	**Asahipak C4P-50G 4A**	(guard column)	Butyl	5	—	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

● Semi-micro columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7620009	**Asahipak ODP-50 2D**	≥ 5,000	Octadecyl	5	250	**2.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F6713001	**Asahipak ODP-50G 2A**	(guard column)	Octadecyl	5	—	**2.0 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65

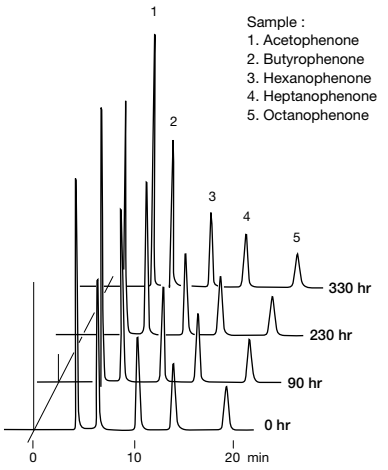
Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

● Preparative columns [Preparative columns are made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6820001	**Asahipak ODP-50 10E**	≥ 10,000	Octadecyl	5	**10.0 x 250**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F6820035	**Asahipak ODP-90 20F**	≥ 9,000	Octadecyl	9	**20.0 x 300**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
F6710004	**Asahipak ODP-130G 7B**	(guard column)	Octadecyl	13	**7.5 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

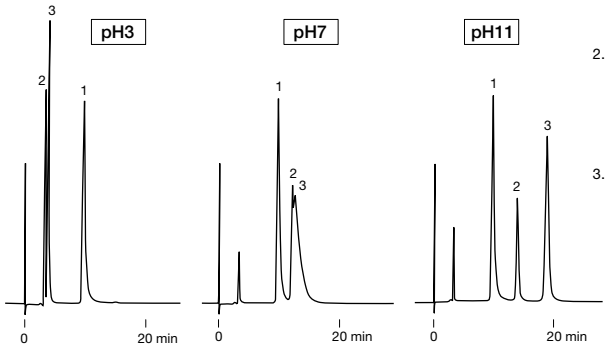
Alkaline tolerance of ODP-50



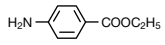
Column : **Shodex Asahipak ODP-50 4D**
Eluent : 10 mM NaOH aq. (pH12.0)/CH_3CN = 35/65
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Local anesthetics

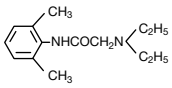
Dissociation of tertiary amino groups in basic drugs can be suppressed by making pH of the eluent higher than pKa of the amino groups. This increases the relative hydrophobicity of the basic drugs, thereby allowing the column to retain the drugs stronger and provide baseline separation of them.



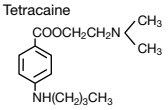
Sample :
1. Benzocaine



2. Lidocaine



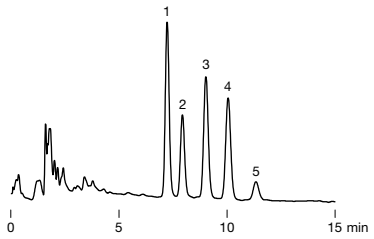
3. Tetracaine



Column : **Shodex Asahipak ODP-50 4D**
Eluent : 25 mM Phosphate buffer/CH_3CN = 60/40
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

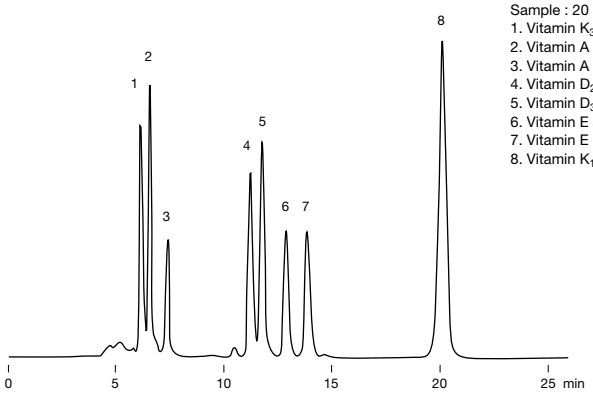
Unsaturated fatty acids

Sample : 0.002 % each (in Ethanol), 5 µL
1. EPA (Eicosapentaenoic acid)
2. α-Linolenic acid
3. DHA (Docosahexaenoic acid)
4. Arachidonic acid
5. Linoleic acid



Column : **Shodex Asahipak ODP-50 4D**
Eluent : 0.1 % H_3PO_4 in (H_2O/CH_3CN = 30/70)
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (215 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Fat-soluble vitamins

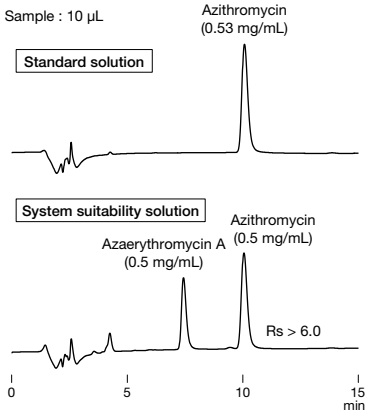


Sample : 20 µL

1. Vitamin K_3	1.5 µg/mL
2. Vitamin A	0.3 µg/mL
3. Vitamin A acetate	1.9 µg/mL
4. Vitamin D_2	0.3 µg/mL
5. Vitamin D_3	0.3 µg/mL
6. Vitamin E acetate	2.4 µg/mL
7. Vitamin E	2.5 µg/mL
8. Vitamin K_1	2.4 µg/mL

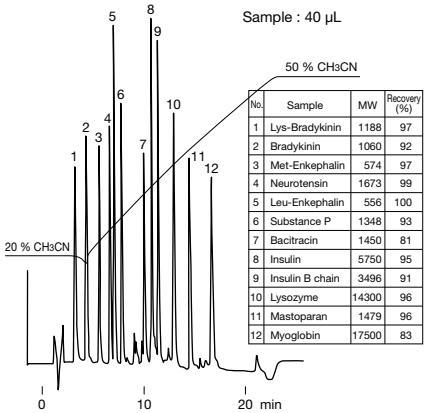
Column : **Shodex Asahipak ODP-50 4E**
Eluent : CH_3CN/CH_3OH = 50/50
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Analysis of azithromycin according to USP-NF method



Column : **Shodex Asahipak ODP-50 4E**
Eluent : 6.7 g/L Dibasic potassium phosphate aq. (pH11.0 adjusted with 10 M KOH) /CH_3CN = 40/60
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (210 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Gradient analysis of proteins and peptides



No.	Sample	MW	Recovery (%)
1	Lys-Bradykinin	1188	97
2	Bradykinin	1060	92
3	Met-Enkephalin	574	97
4	Neurotensin	1673	99
5	Leu-Enkephalin	556	100
6	Substance P	1348	93
7	Bacitracin	1450	81
8	Insulin	5750	95
9	Insulin B chain	3496	91
10	Lysozyme	14300	96
11	Mastoparan	1479	96
12	Myoglobin	17500	83

Column : **Shodex Asahipak ODP-50 6D**
Eluent : (A); 0.05 % TFA aq./CH_3CN = 80/20
(B); 0.05 % TFA aq./CH_3CN = 50/50
Linear gradient; (A) to (B), 20 min
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (220 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Polymer-based Reversed Phase Chromatography Columns (RSpak)

Features

DS-613
DS-413
- Suitable for reversed phase analysis of highly hydrophilic substances that are not well retained by ODS columns
- Fulfill USP-NF L21 requirements

DE-613
DE-413
DE-213
- General purpose polymer-based column having similar polarity as ODS columns
- Wide working pH range (from pH 2 to 12), usable in 100 % water and buffer solutions
- Fulfill USP-NF L71 requirements

DM-614
- Suitable for the analysis of amino acids and water-soluble vitamins
- Fulfills USP-NF L39 requirements

NN-814
- The packing material modified with sulfo groups supports multimode (reversed phase and cation exchange) analysis
- Ideal for the analysis of complex samples containing neutral and ionic substances

JJ-50 2D
- The packing material is modified with trace amounts of quaternary ammonium groups, and supports multimode (reversed phase and anion exchange) analysis
- Ideal for analysis of complex samples containing neutral and ionic substances

DS

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7001001	**RSpak DS-613**	≥ 6,500	—	6	200	**6.0 x 150**	$H_2O/CH_3CN/THF$ = 30/40/30
F6700140	**RSpak DS-G**	(guard column)	—	10	—	**4.6 x 10**	$H_2O/CH_3CN/THF$ = 30/40/30
F7001012	**RSpak DS-413**	≥ 11,000	—	3.5	200	**4.6 x 150**	$H_2O/CH_3CN/THF$ = 40/30/30

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

DE

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7001004	**RSpak DE-613**	≥ 7,000	—	6	25	**6.0 x 150**	H_2O
F7001005	**RSpak DE-413**	≥ 11,000	—	4	25	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 50/50
F6700150	**RSpak DE-G 4A**	(guard column)	—	10	—	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O

Base Material: Polymethacrylate

- **Semi-micro columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7001007	**RSpak DE-213**	≥ 8,000	—	4	25	**2.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 50/50
F6700151	**RSpak DE-G 2A**	(guard column)	—	4	—	**2.0 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 50/50

Base Material: Polymethacrylate

DM

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7001002	**RSpak DM-614**	≥ 4,500	—	10	200	**6.0 x 150**	5 mM H_3PO_4 aq.
F6700160	**RSpak DM-G 4A**	(guard column)	—	12	—	**4.6 x 10**	5 mM H_3PO_4 aq.

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate

NN

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7008140	**RSpak NN-814**	≥ 9,000	Sulfo	10	200	**8.0 x 250**	0.1 M Sodium phosphate buffer (pH3.0)
F6700510	**RSpak NN-G**	(guard column)	Sulfo	10	—	**6.0 x 50**	0.1 M Sodium phosphate buffer (pH3.0)

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate

JJ

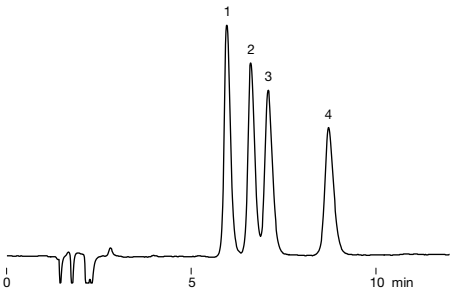
- **Semi-micro column**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7008220	**RSpak JJ-50 2D**	≥ 3,500	Quaternary ammonium	5	100	**2.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 40/60

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

Fatty acid methyl esters

Sample : 0.2 % each, 20 µL
1. Methyl linoleate
2. Methyl palmitate
3. Methyl oleate
4. Methyl stearate

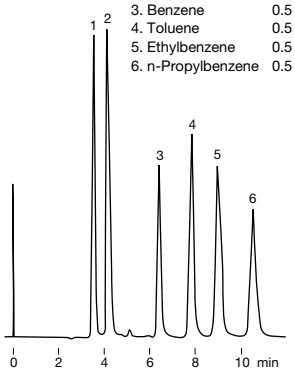


Column : **Shodex RSpak DS-413**
Eluent : $H_2O/CH_3CN/THF$ = 25/45/30
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Alkylbenzenes

Sample : 5 µL

1. m-Cresol	0.1 %
2. 2,4-Xylenol	0.1 %
3. Benzene	0.5 %
4. Toluene	0.5 %
5. Ethylbenzene	0.5 %
6. n-Propylbenzene	0.5 %

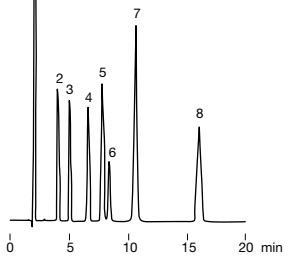


Column : **Shodex RSpak DS-613**
Eluent : $H_2O/CH_3CN/THF$ = 30/40/30
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Food additives (Preservatives)

Sample : 10 µL

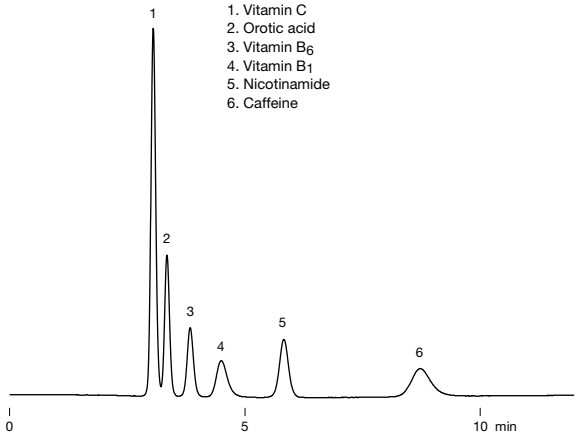
1. Saccharin sodium	0.005 %
2. p-Hydroxybenzoic acid	0.005 %
3. Sorbic acid	0.02 %
4. Benzoic acid	0.02 %
5. Methyl paraben	0.01 %
6. Dehydroacetic acid	0.01 %
7. Ethyl paraben	0.02 %
8. Propyl paraben	0.02 %



Column : **Shodex RSpak DE-413**
Eluent : 50 mM KH_2PO_4 + 0.1 % H_3PO_4 aq./CH_3CN = 65/35
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (210 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Vitamins

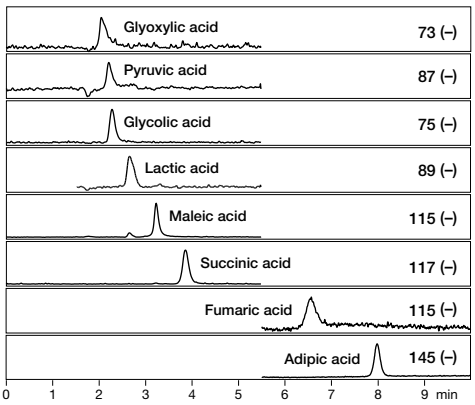
Sample : 5 mg/L each (in 2.5 mM H_3PO_4 aq.), 4 µL
1. Vitamin C
2. Orotic acid
3. Vitamin B_6
4. Vitamin B_1
5. Nicotinamide
6. Caffeine



Column : **Shodex RSpak DM-614**
Eluent : 0.055 M Na_2HPO_4 + 0.045 M KH_2PO_4 aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

LC/MS analysis of organic acids

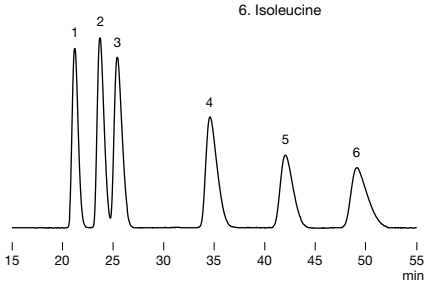
Sample : 50 ng/mL each, 10 µL



Column : **Shodex RSpak DE-213**
Eluent : (A); 0.1 % (v/v) Formic acid aq./(B); CH_3CN
Linear gradient; 5 B % (0 to 2 min),
5 B % to 15 B % (2 to 2.5 min), 15 B % (2.5 to 10 min)
Flow rate : 0.2 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS (SIM)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Amino acids

Sample : 0.1 % each, 20 µL
1. Aspartic acid
2. Glycine
3. Alanine
4. Valine
5. Methionine
6. Isoleucine

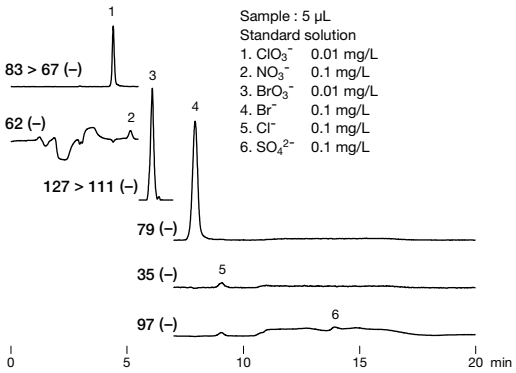


Column : **Shodex RSpak NN-814**
Eluent : 40 mM H_3PO_4 aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ℃

High sensitive analysis of chlorate and bromate by LC/MS/MS

Sample : 5 µL
Standard solution

1. ClO_3^-	0.01 mg/L
2. NO_3^-	0.1 mg/L
3. BrO_3^-	0.01 mg/L
4. Br^-	0.1 mg/L
5. Cl^-	0.1 mg/L
6. SO_4^{2-}	0.1 mg/L



Column : **Shodex RSpak JJ-50 2D**
Eluent : (A); 200 mM $HCOONH_4$ aq./(B); CH_3CN
Linear gradient (High pressure);
85 B % (0 to 8 min), 85 B % to 50 B % (8 to 9 min), 50 B % (9 to 14 min),
50 B % to 85 B % (14 to 15 min), 85 B % (15 to 20 min)
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS/MS (MRM) for ClO_3^-, BrO_3^-
ESI-MS (SIM) for NO_3^-, Br^-, Cl^-, SO_4^{2-}
Column temp. : 50 ℃

Polymer-based Hydrophilic Interaction Chromatography (HILIC) Columns (HILICpak)

Features

VG-25 New
VG-50

- Suitable for saccharide analysis using HILIC mode
- High recovery rate of reducing saccharides
- Polymer-based packing material provides excellent chemical stability and minimum deterioration over an extended time period
- Easily regenerated by washing in an alkaline solution
- Appropriate for evaporative light scattering detector, corona charged aerosol detector, and LC/MS
- With smaller packing material, VG-25 provides an improved separation ability

VT-50 2D

- Suitable for anionic substances (especially phosphate compounds) analysis using HILIC mode
- Use of some eluents add ion exchange mode
- Polymer-based packing material provides excellent chemical stability and minimum deterioration over an extended time period
- Suitable for LC/MS analysis

VC-50 2D

- Modified carboxyl group is suitable for cationic substance analysis including amines
- The dominant separation mode is RP or IEX rather than HILIC mode

VN-50

- The modified diol groups on the packing material create the HILIC mode
- Suitable for oligonucleotide and oligosaccharide separation which is not possible by SEC or conventional HILIC columns
- Physical weakness of PEEK housing is supported by adopting double structured, outer SUS, housing for VN-50 1D, which allows its use under high pressure conditions
- Small inner diameter (1.0 mm) of VN-50 1D allows its use at 0.1-mL/min flow rate, which is suitable for LC/MS high sensitivity analyses

VG

- **Standard columns** (Housing Material: PEEK [VG-25 series], SUS [VG-50 series])

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7631000	**HILICpak VG-25 4D** New	≥ 16,500	Amino	2.5	130	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
F6711800	**HILICpak VG-25G 4A** New	(guard column)	Amino	2.5	130	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
F7630200	**HILICpak VG-50 4D**	≥ 5,500	Amino	5	100	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
F7630100	**HILICpak VG-50 4E**	≥ 7,500	Amino	5	100	**4.6 x 250**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
F6711100	**HILICpak VG-50G 4A**	(guard column)	Amino	5	100	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

- **Semi-micro columns** (Housing Material: PEEK)

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7631100	**HILICpak VG-25 2B** New	≥ 3,500	Amino	2.5	130	**2.0 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 15/85
F6711900	**HILICpak VG-25G 2A** New	(guard column)	Amino	2.5	130	**2.0 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 15/85
F7630300	**HILICpak VG-50 2D**	≥ 3,500	Amino	5	100	**2.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 15/85
F6711200	**HILICpak VG-50G 2A**	(guard column)	Amino	5	100	**2.0 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 15/85

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

VT-50

- **Semi-micro columns** (Housing Material: PEEK)

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7630400	**HILICpak VT-50 2D**	≥ 4,500	Quaternary ammonium	5	100	**2.0 x 150**	25 mM $HCOONH_4$ aq./ CH_3CN = 15/85
F6711300	**HILICpak VT-50G 2A**	(guard column)	Quaternary ammonium	5	100	**2.0 x 10**	25 mM $HCOONH_4$ aq./ CH_3CN = 15/85

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

VC-50

- **Semi-micro columns** (Housing Material: PEEK)

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7630700	**HILICpak VC-50 2D**	≥ 3,500	Carboxyl	5	100	**2.0 x 150**	H_2O
F6711600	**HILICpak VC-50G 2A**	(guard column)	Carboxyl	5	100	**2.0 x 10**	H_2O

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

VN-50

● Standard columns (Housing Material: PEEK)

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7630500	**HILICpak VN-50 4D**	≥ 10,000	Diol	5	100	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 25/75
F6711400	**HILICpak VN-50G 4A**	(guard column)	Diol	5	100	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 25/75

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

● Semi-micro columns (Housing Material: PEEK)

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7630600	**HILICpak VN-50 2D**	≥ 3,500	Diol	5	100	**2.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 25/75
F6711500	**HILICpak VN-50G 2A**	(guard column)	Diol	5	100	**2.0 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 25/75

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

● Semi-micro columns (Housing material: Outer SUS and inner (wetted part) PEEK double structure) [VN-50 1D is made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7630800	**HILICpak VN-50 1D** New	≥ 2,800	Diol	5	100	**1.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 25/75

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

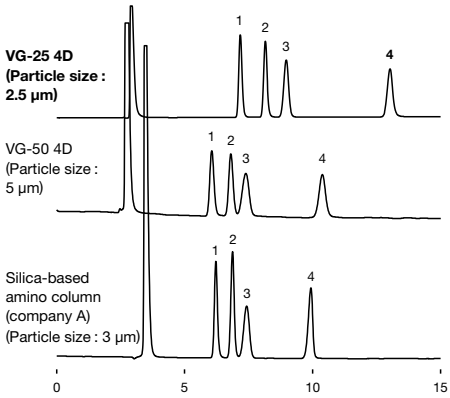
● Preparative columns (Housing Material: SUS [VN-50 10E], PEEK [VN-50G 4A]) [VN-50 10E is made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6830100	**HILICpak VN-50 10E**	≥ 11,000	Diol	5	**10.0 x 250**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 25/75
F6711400	**HILICpak VN-50G 4A**	(guard column)	Diol	5	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 25/75

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

Comparisons of separation ability

The new VG-25 4D showed significantly higher theoretical plate number over VG-50 4D.
It also provided superior separation over other manufacturer's column (3 μm particles).



Sample : 5 mg/mL each, 5 μL
1. Fructose
2. Mannose
3. Glucose
4. Sucrose

Comparison of plate number

	VG-25 4D	VG-50 4D	Silica-based amino column (company A)
Fructose	**16,900**	6,700	13,800
Mannose	**18,500**	7,900	13,900
Glucose	**11,600**	3,700	5,200
Sucrose	**19,500**	7,800	16,600

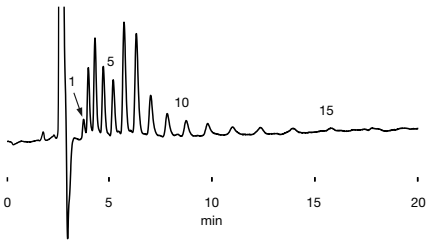
*Column sizes are all 4.6 mm I.D. x 150 mm

Column : Shodex HILICpak VG-25 4D, Shodex HILICpak VG-50 4D
Silica-based amino column from other manufacturer
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Maltodextrin

VG-25 4D can analyze oligosaccharides in a range of 1 to 15 saccharides using an isocratic elution instead of gradient elution generally used.

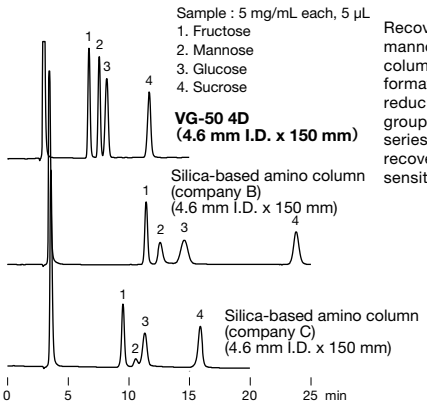
Sample : 5 μL
Maltodextrin (DE 13-17) 0.1 %



Note : The numbers mentioned on the chromatogram peaks are degree of polymerization (Dp).

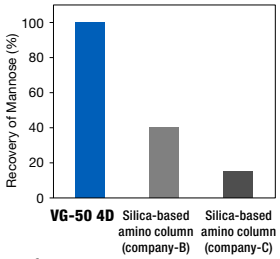
Column : Shodex HILICpak VG-25 4D
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 35/65
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 60 ℃

Recovery of reducing sugar



Sample : 5 mg/mL each, 5 μL
1. Fructose
2. Mannose
3. Glucose
4. Sucrose

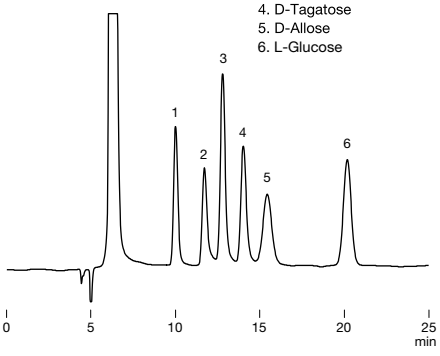
Recovery rate of reducing sugars such as mannose, arabinose, and xylose using amino columns tend to be low. This is caused by the formation of Schiff base which makes reducing sugars to be adsorbed to the amino group on the packing material. HILICpak VG series are amino columns that provide high recovery of reducing sugars. This allows high sensitivity analysis of reducing sugars.



Column : Shodex HILICpak VG-50 4D
Silica based amino columns from other manufacturers
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min (VG-50 4D)
1.0 mL/min (Silica based amino column)
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ℃

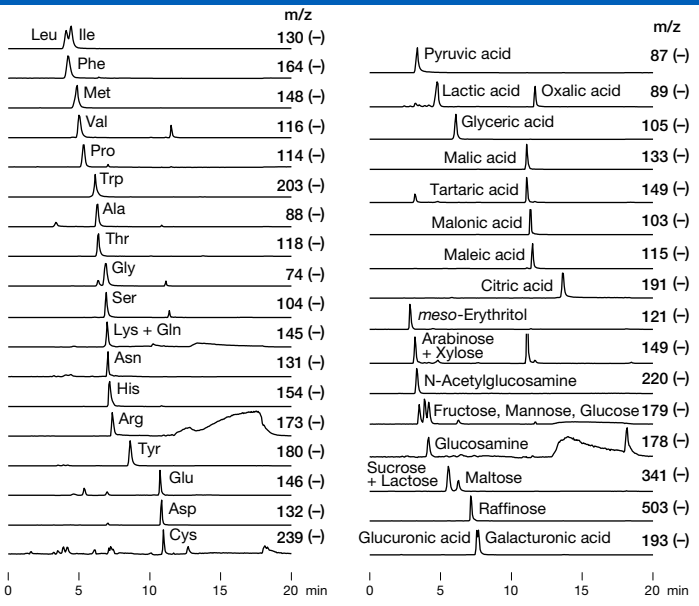
Rare sugar

Sample : 0.2 % each, 10 μL
1. L-Ribose
2. D-Psicose
3. D-Xylitol
4. D-Tagatose
5. D-Allose
6. L-Glucose



Column : Shodex HILICpak VG-50 4E
Eluent : $H_2O/CH_3CN/CH_3OH$ = 5/85/10
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 50 ℃

Simultaneous analysis of saccharides, organic acids and amino acids with LC/MS

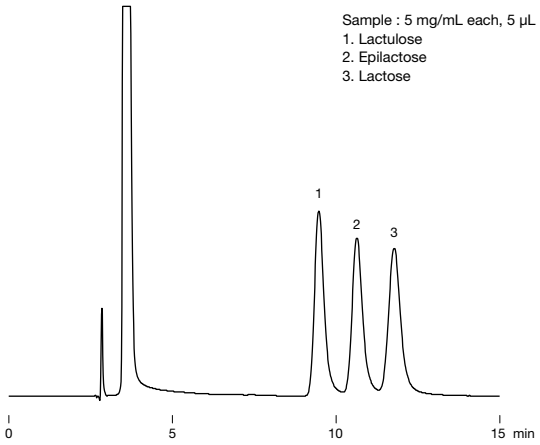


Sample : 1 µg/mL each (in H_2O/CH_3CN = 1/4), 5 µL

VG-50 2D allows simultaneous analysis of saccharides, organic acids and amino acids with LC/MS detection under alkaline conditions. High anionic substances elute under alkaline conditions. Furthermore, alkaline conditions promote the deprotonation of hydroxyl groups at the time of ionization. Therefore, alkaline conditions are suitable for high sensitive detection of substances with hydroxyl groups such as saccharides under the negative mode.

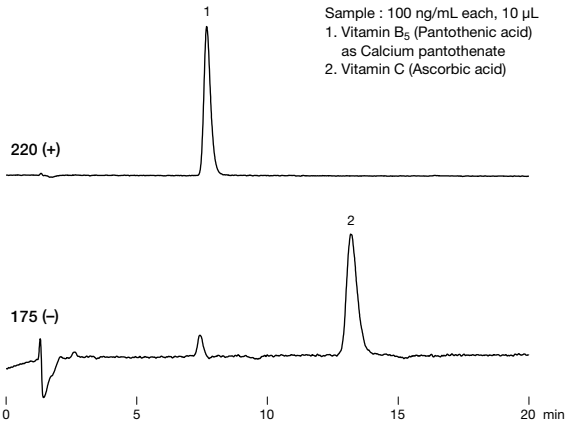
Column : **Shodex HILICpak VG-50 2D**
Eluent : (A); 0.5 % NH_3 aq./(B); CH_3CN
Linear gradient (High pressure);
80 B % (0 to 2 min), 80 B % to 10 B % (2 to 12 min),
10 B % (12 to 15 min), 80 B % (15 to 20 min)
Flow rate : 0.2 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS (SIM)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Lactose, epilactose, and lactulose



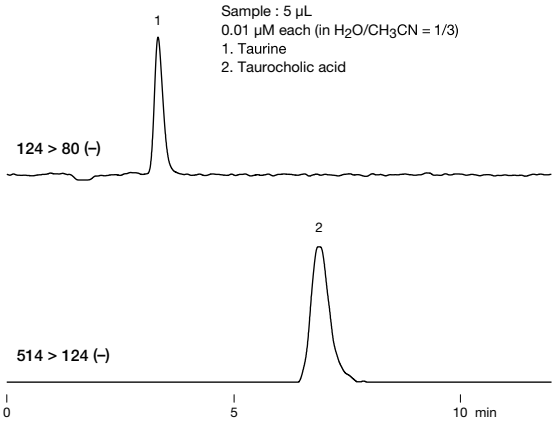
Column : **Shodex HILICpak VG-50 4E**
Eluent : $H_2O/CH_3CN/CH_3OH$ = 5/75/20
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

LC/MS analysis of pantothenic acid and vitamin C



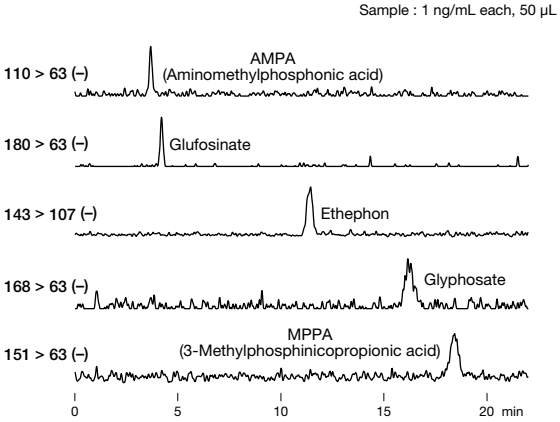
Column : **Shodex HILICpak VT-50 2D**
Eluent : 50 mM $HCOONH_4$ aq./CH_3CN = 30/70
Flow rate : 0.2 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS (SIM)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

LC/MS/MS analysis of organic sulfonic acids



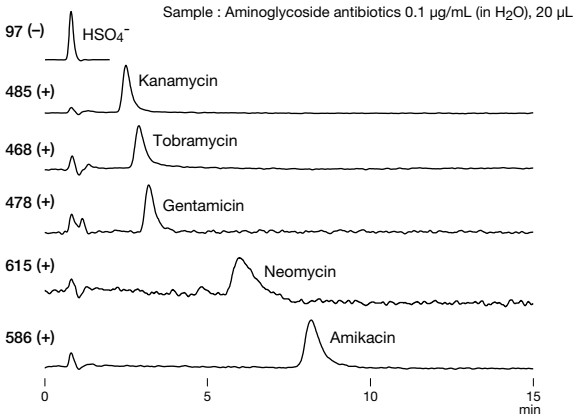
Column : **Shodex HILICpak VT-50 2D**
Eluent : 50 mM $HCOONH_4$ aq./CH_3CN = 20/80
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS/MS (MRM)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

LC/MS/MS analysis of glyphosate and glufosinate



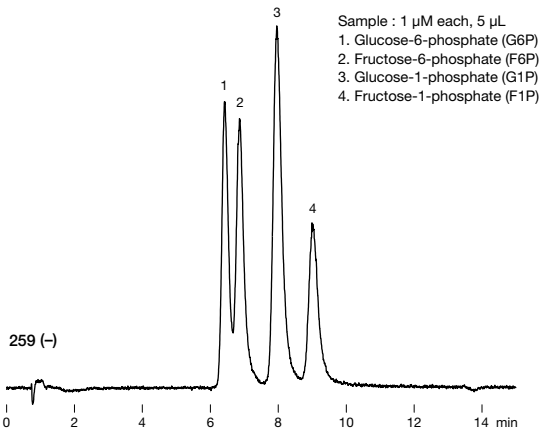
Column : **Shodex HILICpak VT-50 2D**
Eluent : 50 mM NH_4HCO_3 aq./CH_3CN = 50/50
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS/MS (MRM)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

LC/MS analysis of aminoglycoside antibiotics



Column : **Shodex HILICpak VC-50 2D**
Eluent : (A); 1.5 % NH_3 aq./(B); CH_3CN
Linear gradient (High pressure);
30 B % to 10 B % (0 to 5 min), 10 B % (5 to 15 min)
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS (SIM)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

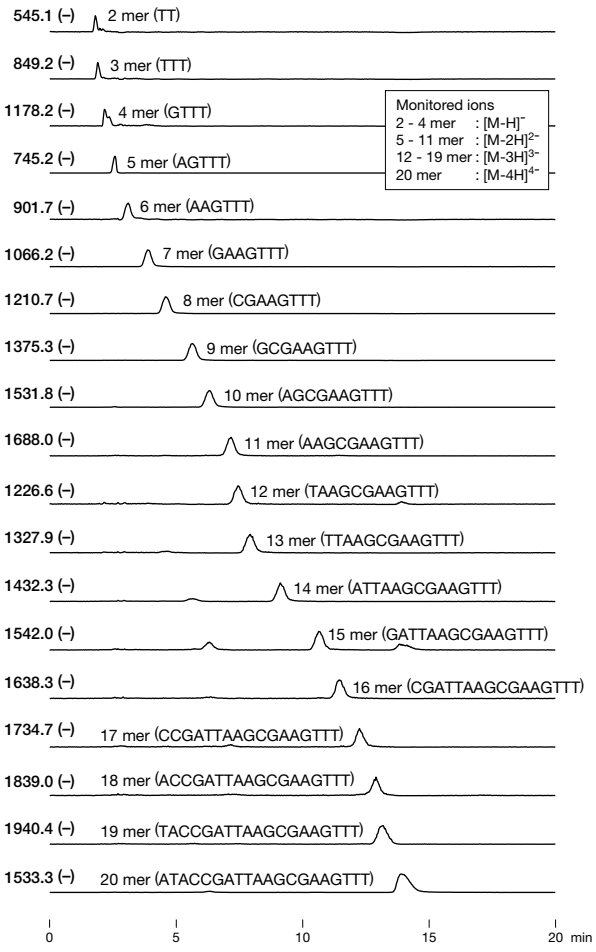
LC/MS analysis of phosphorylated saccharides



Column : **Shodex HILICpak VT-50 2D**
Eluent : 25 mM $HCOONH_4$ aq./CH_3CN = 80/20
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS (SIM)
Column temp. : 60 ℃

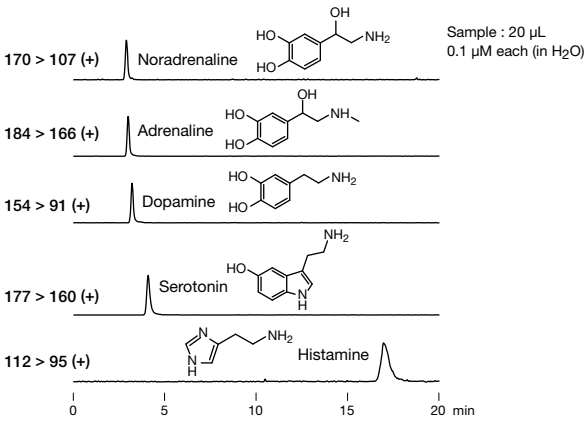
LC/MS analysis of oligo DNA

Sample : 1 µL
Synthesized oligo DNA 20 mer (ATACCGATTAAGCGAAGTTT; crude)
2.2 mg/mL (in H_2O)



Column : **Shodex HILICpak VN-50 2D**
Eluent : (A); 50 mM $HCOONH_4$ aq./(B); CH_3CN
Linear gradient;
60 B % (0 to 10 min), 60 B % to 55 B % (10 to 15 min),
60 B % (15 to 20 min)
Flow rate : 0.2 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS (SIM)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

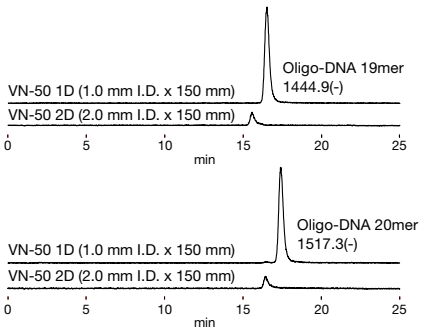
LC/MS/MS analysis of monoamine neurotransmitters



Column : **Shodex HILICpak VC-50 2D**
Eluent : (A); 200 mM HCOOH aq./(B); CH_3CN
Linear gradient (High pressure);
60 B % (0 to 5 min), 60 B % to 10 B % (5 to 6 min), 10 B % (6 to 20 min)
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS/MS (MRM)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

High sensitive analysis of oligo DNA by VN-50 1D

Sample : 0.4 µL
Synthesized oligo-DNA 19mer (TTCTCATGGTTCTTCGGAA ; crude)
Synthesized oligo-DNA 20mer (CTTCTCATGGTTCTTCGGAA ; crude)
0.05 mg/mL each (in H_2O/CH_3CN=50/50)



Column : **Shodex HILICpak VN-50 1D, Shodex HILICpak VN-50 2D**
Eluent : (A); 50 mM $HCOONH_4$ aq. /(B); CH_3CN
Linear gradient;
65 B % to 50 B % (0 to 20 min), 50 B % to 65 B % (20 to 20.01 min),
65 B % (20.01 to 25 min)
Flow rate : 0.1 mL/min (VN-50 1D), 0.3 mL/min (VN-50 2D)
Detector : ESI-MS (SIM Negative)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Polymer-based Hydrophilic Interaction Chromatography (HILIC) Columns (Asahipak)

Features

NH2P-50

- Suitable for saccharides analysis using HILIC mode
- Polymer-based packing material provides excellent chemical stability and minimum deterioration over extended time period
- Easily regenerated by washing in an alkaline solution
- Appropriate for evaporative light scattering detector, corona charged aerosol detector, and LC/MS
- Fulfills USP-NF L82 requirements

NH2P-40

- Provides higher theoretical plate number than NH2P-50 series

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7630005	**Asahipak NH2P-50 4B**	≥ 1,500	Amino	5	100	**4.6 x 50**	CH_3CN
F7630002	**Asahipak NH2P-50 4D**	≥ 5,500	Amino	5	100	**4.6 x 150**	CH_3CN
F7630001	**Asahipak NH2P-50 4E**	≥ 7,500	Amino	5	100	**4.6 x 250**	CH_3CN
F6710016	**Asahipak NH2P-50G 4A**	(guard column)	Amino	5	—	**4.6 x 10**	CH_3CN
F7630007	**Asahipak NH2P-40 3E**	≥ 8,500	Amino	4	100	**3.0 x 250**	CH_3CN
F6710030	**Asahipak NH2P-50G 3A**	(guard column)	Amino	5	—	**3.0 x 10**	CH_3CN

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

● Semi-micro columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7630006	**Asahipak NH2P-50 2D**	≥ 3,500	Amino	5	100	**2.0 x 150**	CH_3CN
F6713000	**Asahipak NH2P-50G 2A**	(guard column)	Amino	5	—	**2.0 x 10**	CH_3CN
F7630010	**Asahipak NH2P-40 2E**	≥ 7,000	Amino	4	100	**2.0 x 250**	CH_3CN

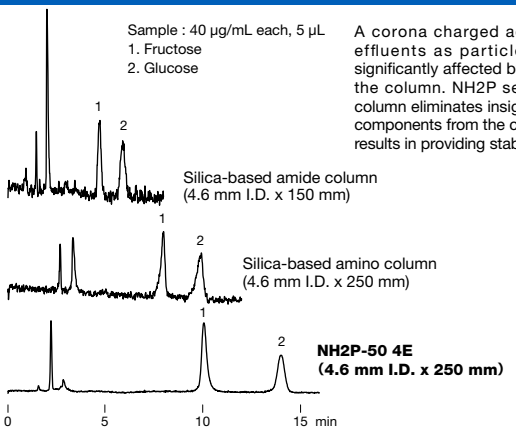
Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

● Preparative columns [Preparative columns are made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6830001	**Asahipak NH2P-50 10E**	≥ 10,000	Amino	5	**10.0 x 250**	CH_3CN
F6710016	**Asahipak NH2P-50G 4A**	(guard column)	Amino	5	**4.6 x 10**	CH_3CN
F6830031	**Asahipak NH2P-90 20F**	≥ 10,000	Amino	9	**20.0 x 300**	CH_3CN
F6710017	**Asahipak NH2P-130G 7B**	(guard column)	Amino	13	**7.5 x 50**	CH_3CN

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

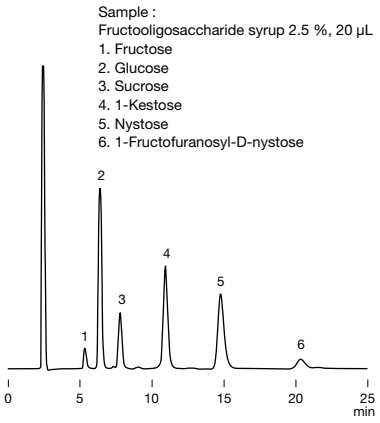
Comparison of saccharide analysis using corona charged aerosol detector



A corona charged aerosol detector measures effluents as particles. Thus, the baseline is significantly affected by all components eluted from the column. NH2P series polymer-based amino column eliminates insignificant amount of interfering components from the column packing materials. This results in providing stable and low noise baseline.

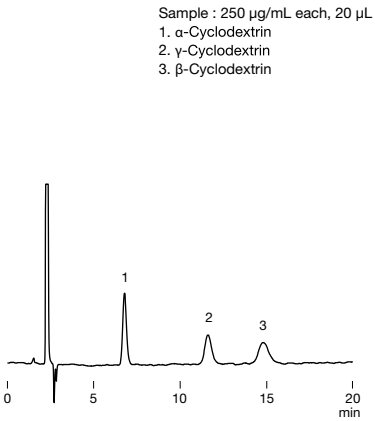
Column : Shodex Asahipak NH2P-50 4E
Silica based amino column from other manufacturer
Silica based amide column from other manufacturer
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : Corona charged aerosol
Column temp. : 30 ˚C (NH2P-50 4E, Silica based amino column)
80 ˚C (Silica based amide column)

Fructooligosaccharide syrup



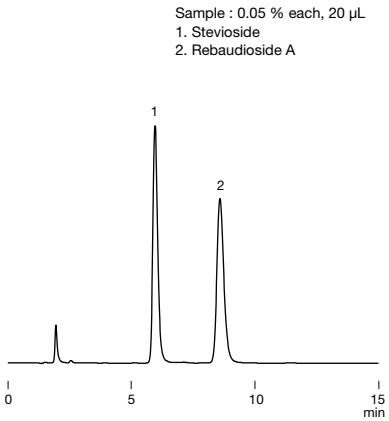
Column : Shodex Asahipak NH2P-50 4E
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 30/70
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 25 ˚C

Cyclodextrins



Column : Shodex Asahipak NH2P-50 4E
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 40/60
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

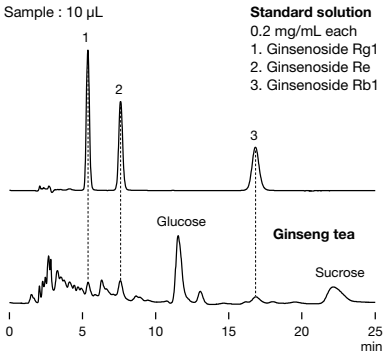
Stevioside and rebaudioside A



Column : Shodex Asahipak NH2P-50 4E
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 25/75
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (210 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Ginsenosides in ginseng tea

(Sample preparation method)
(1) Dissolve 0.1 g of ginseng tea granule in 3 mL of water
(2) Add 3 mL of acetonitrile to (1) and mix
(3) Filer using a 0.45-µm membrane filter and use it as an injection sample.

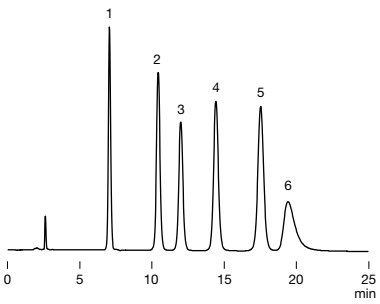


Column : Shodex Asahipak NH2P-50 4E
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (203 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Imidazole dipeptides

Sample : 20 µL

1. β-Alanine	200 µg/mL
2. 1-Methyl-L-histidine	2 µg/mL
3. L-Anserine	5 µg/mL
4. Histidine	5 µg/mL
5. L-Carnosine	5 µg/mL
6. Nitrate (derived from L-Anserine Nitrate)	

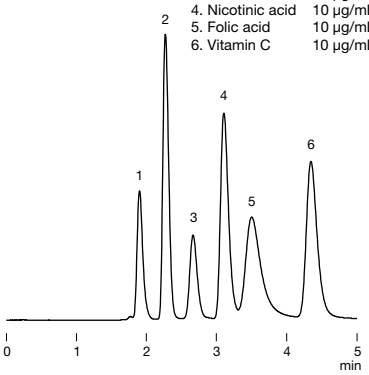


Column : Shodex Asahipak NH2P-50 4E
Eluent : 50 mM NaH_2PO_4 aq./CH_3CN = 40/60
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (210 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Simultaneous analysis of water-soluble vitamins

Sample : 20 µL

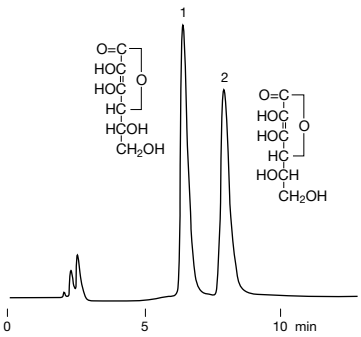
1. Vitamin B_6	50 µg/mL
2. Nicotinamide	10 µg/mL
3. Vitamin B_{12}	10 µg/mL
4. Nicotinic acid	10 µg/mL
5. Folic acid	10 µg/mL
6. Vitamin C	10 µg/mL



Column : Shodex Asahipak NH2P-50 4E
Eluent : 40 mM H_3PO_4 aq./CH_3CN = 45/55
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Ascorbic acid and erythorbic acid

Sample : 5 µg/mL each, 10 µL
1. Erythorbic acid
2. L-Ascorbic acid



Column : Shodex Asahipak NH2P-50 4E
Eluent : 20 mM NaH_2PO_4 + 30 mM H_3PO_4 aq. /CH_3CN = 20/80
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Silica-based Reversed Phase Chromatography Columns (ODS Columns)

Features

C18M

- Monomeric type ODS column, fully end capped high purity silica (99.99 % or higher)
- Fulfills USP-NF L1 requirements

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Carbon Load (%)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6650040	**Silica C18M 4D**	≥ 10,000	Octadecyl	5	16	100	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 30/70
F6650041	**Silica C18M 4E**	≥ 16,000	Octadecyl	5	16	100	**4.6 x 250**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 30/70

Base Material: Silica

Silica-based Reversed Phase Chromatography Columns (ODS Columns for UHPLC)

Features

C18U

- ODS columns for UHPLC (Maximum pressure: 100 MPa)
- Achieves high performance analysis with sub-2 µm particles
- Organic/inorganic silica hybrid particles provide excellent resolution and mechanical stability and improved alkali durability (from pH 1 to 12)
- Usable in 100 % water and buffer solution
- Fulfills USP-NF L1 requirements

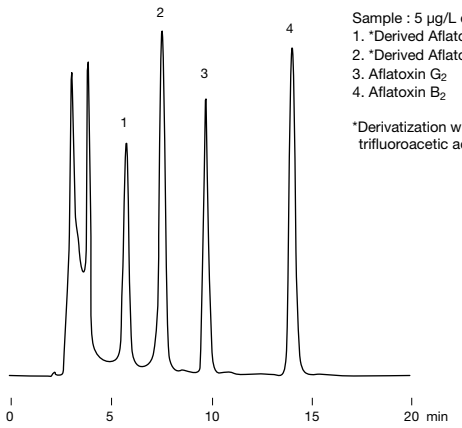
● Semi-micro columns

Product Code	Product Name	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	*Carbon Load (%)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6654011	**C18U 2B**	Octadecyl	1.9	20	120	**2.0 x 50**	CH_3CN
F6654012	**C18U 2D**	Octadecyl	1.9	20	120	**2.0 x 150**	CH_3CN

* Includes carbon in hybrid silica base material (8%).

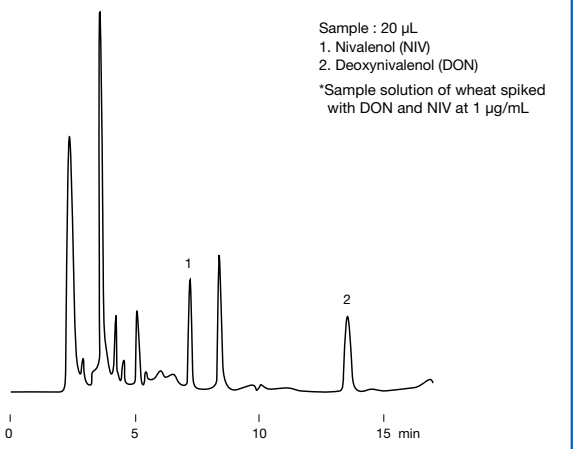
Base Material: Organic/inorganic hybrid silica

Aflatoxins



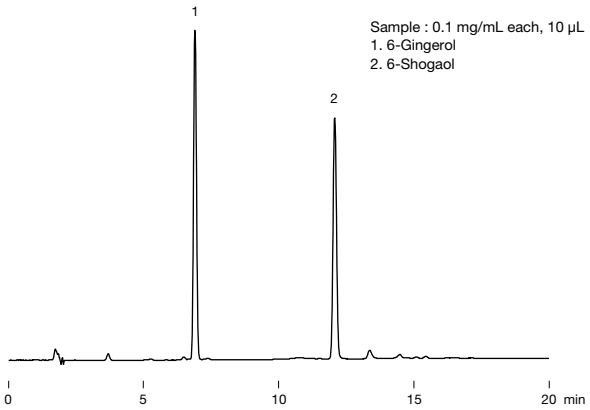
Column : **Shodex Silica C18M 4E**
Eluent : $H_2O/CH_3CN/CH_3OH$ = 60/10/30
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : Fluorescence (Ex. : 365 nm, Em. : 450 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Mycotoxins of trichothecene type



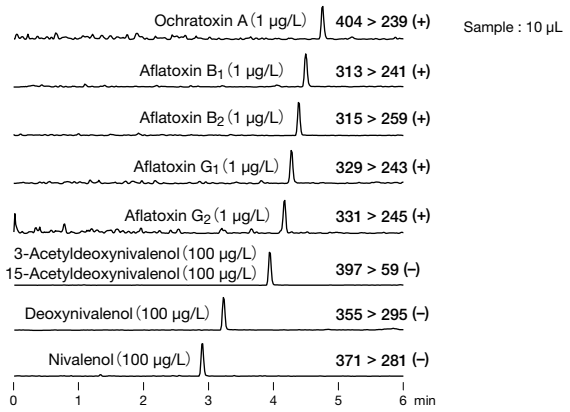
Column : **Shodex Silica C18M 4E**
Eluent : $H_2O/CH_3CN/CH_3OH$ = 90/5/5
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (220 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Gingerol and shogaol



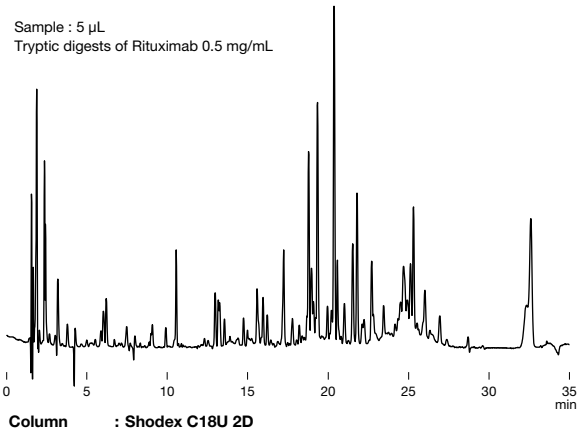
Column : **Shodex Silica C18M 4D**
Eluent : (A); H_2O/(B); CH_3CN
Linear gradient; 40 B % to 70 B % (15 min)
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

LC/MS/MS simultaneous analysis of aflatoxins



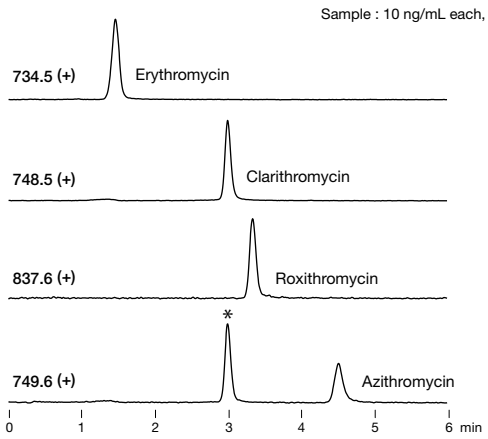
Column : **Shodex C18U 2B**
Eluent : (A); 10 mM CH_3COONH_4 aq. /(B); CH_3OH
Gradient;
0 to 90 B % (0 to 5 min), 90 B % (5 to 7 min), 0 B % (7.01 min), 0 B % (7.01 to 10 min)
Flow rate : 0.4 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS/MS (MRM)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Tryptic digests of rituximab



Column : **Shodex C18U 2D**
Eluent : (A); 0.1 % TFA in H_2O/(B); 0.1 % TFA in CH_3CN
Linear gradient;
10 to 40 B % (0 to 25 min), 40 B % (25 to 30 min), 90 B % (30 to 35 min)
Flow rate : 0.2 mL/min
Detector : UV (220 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

LC/MS simultaneous analysis of macrolide antibiotics



Column : **Shodex C18U 2B**
Eluent : 0.05 % NH_3 aq./CH_3CN = 40/60
Flow rate : 0.4 mL/min
Detector : ESI-MS (SIM)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

*: Clarithromycin containing one ^{13}C isotope

Ligand Exchange Chromatography Columns

* Please check our website for elution-volume summary lists of various saccharides using Shodex columns.

Features

SC1011
SP0810
KS-801
KS-802

- Separates saccharides by combination of ligand exchange and size exclusion modes
- Three types of counter ions are available: Ca^{2+}, Pb^{2+} and Na^{+}
- Only water is required for the analysis of neutral sugars
- SC1011 fulfills USP-NF L19 and L22 requirements
- SP0810 fulfills USP-NF L22 and L34 requirements
- KS-801 and KS-802 fulfill USP-NF L22 and L58 requirements

KS-803
KS-804

- Suitable for separation of polysaccharides by size exclusion mode
- Can be used in combination with other columns e.g., KS-801 and/or KS-802
- Only water is required for the analysis of neutral sugars
- Fulfill USP-NF L22 and L58 requirements

DC-613
SZ5532
SC1211

- Separates elements by combination of ligand exchange and HILIC modes
- DC-613 can analyze sugars without removing sodium salts in the sample
- SZ5532 is recommended for the separation of disaccharides or trisaccharides
- SC1211 is suitable for separating sugar alcohols
- DC-613 fulfills USP-NF L22 and L58 requirements
- SZ5532 fulfills USP-NF L22 requirements
- SC1211 fulfills USP-NF L19 and L22 requirements

SC1011-7F
MN-431

- Pharmacopoeia method relevant columns
- Ca^{2+} modified ligand exchange chromatography column
- Only water is required for the analysis of neutral sugars
- Fulfill USP-NF L19 and L22 requirements

Ligand exchange and size exclusion

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group (Counter Ion)	Exclusion Limit (Pullulan)	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6378102	**SUGAR SC1011**	≥ 13,000	Sulfo (Ca^{2+})	1,000	6	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6700090	**SUGAR SC-G 6B**	(guard column)	Sulfo (Ca^{2+})	—	10	**6.0 x 50**	H_2O
F6378105	**SUGAR SP0810**	≥ 11,000	Sulfo (Pb^{2+})	1,000	7	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6700081	**SUGAR SP-G 6B**	(guard column)	Sulfo (Pb^{2+})	—	10	**6.0 x 50**	H_2O
F6378106	**SUGAR SP0810 8C**	≥ 3,000	Sulfo (Pb^{2+})	1,000	7	**8.0 x 100**	H_2O
F6378010	**SUGAR KS-801**	≥ 17,000	Sulfo (Na^{+})	1,000	6	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6378020	**SUGAR KS-802**	≥ 17,000	Sulfo (Na^{+})	10,000	6	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6378025	**SUGAR KS-803**	≥ 17,000	Sulfo (Na^{+})	50,000	6	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6378035	**SUGAR KS-804**	≥ 17,000	Sulfo (Na^{+})	400,000	7	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6700020	**SUGAR KS-G 6B**	(guard column)	Sulfo (Na^{+})	—	10	**6.0 x 50**	H_2O

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

Ligand exchange and HILIC

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group (Counter Ion)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7001003	**RSpak DC-613**	≥ 5,500	Sulfo (Na^{+})	6	100	**6.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 30/70
F6700170	**RSpak DC-G 4A**	(guard column)	Sulfo (Na^{+})	10	—	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 30/70
F7001300	**SUGAR SZ5532**	≥ 5,500	Sulfo (Zn^{2+})	6	—	**6.0 x 150**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 30/70
F6700110	**SUGAR SZ-G**	(guard column)	Sulfo (Zn^{2+})	6	—	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 30/70
F7001400	**SUGAR SC1211**	≥ 5,500	Sulfo (Ca^{2+})	6	50	**6.0 x 250**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 75/25
F6700120	**SUGAR SC1211G 4A**	(guard column)	Sulfo (Ca^{2+})	10	—	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O/CH_3CN = 75/25

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

Pharmacopoeia Method Relevant Columns

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group (Counter Ion)	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6379300	**EP SC1011-7F**	≥ 13,000	Sulfo (Ca^{2+})	8	**7.8 x 300**	H_2O
F6700090	**SUGAR SC-G 6B**	(guard column)	Sulfo (Ca^{2+})	10	**6.0 x 50**	H_2O
F6379230	**USPpak MN-431**	≥ 4,000	Sulfo (Ca^{2+})	8	**4.0 x 250**	H_2O

See page 72 for USP-NF Column List.

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

A partial list of saccharide elution volumes analyzed by Shodex columns (Refer to our website for the complete list)

Substance	Elution volume (mL)						
	SP0810	SC1011	KS-801	SZ5532	SC1211	NH2P-50 4E	VG-50 4E
Arabinose	10.42	8.91	8.21	5.11	5.56	6.18	5.65
D-Arabitol	15.86	11.33	7.63	7.27	8.16	6.29	6.05
Dulcitol	20.18	12.76	7.40	9.46	11.28	7.45	N/A
meso-Erythritol	12.70	10.09	7.86	5.73	6.27	5.43	5.10
D(-)-Fructose	11.05	8.85	7.71	5.37	5.90	6.75	6.19
D(+)-Fucose	10.48	8.84	8.09	4.50	4.96	5.43	5.06
D(+)-Galactose	9.74	7.98	7.58	6.46	4.98	8.10	7.37
Gentiobiose	7.22	6.08	5.75	10.50	⋆	16.36	14.52
Glucose	8.63	7.30	7.17	5.87	4.76	8.61	7.47
myo-Inositol	12.77	8.86	7.99	12.63	7.87	9.96	11.68
Isomaltose	7.68	6.26	5.95	10.57	⋆	15.18	14.41
Isomaltotriose	7.09	5.75	5.34	21.17	⋆	27.55	N/A
1-Kestose	6.79	5.75	5.26	13.09	⋆	20.11	N/A
Kojibiose	7.56	6.21	5.88	9.65	⋆	14.82	N/A
Lactitol	13.27	8.09	6.13	16.35	6.67	11.82	13.28
Lactose	8.05	6.51	5.99	10.12	4.07	13.27	12.46
Lactulose	9.13	6.99	6.19	9.16	4.65	10.72	10.52
Maltitol	12.23	8.26	6.03	13.04	6.77	11.82	12.37
Maltose	7.85	6.34	5.94	8.67	⋆	14.24	12.71
Maltotriose	7.48	5.89	5.38	13.79	⋆	24.96	N/A
Mannitol	15.80	11.10	7.23	8.75	9.03	7.39	7.35
D-Mannose	10.72	8.17	7.64	5.83	5.01	7.84	6.95
Melibiose	8.16	6.45	5.98	11.69	4.23	14.70	15.07
Nystose	6.38	5.45	4.93	20.05	⋆	31.90	N/A
Palatinit	2 peaks	2 peaks	5.90	2 peaks	2 peaks	12.73	14.23
Palatinose	7.84	6.45	5.89	8.08	3.99	12.12	11.26
Panose	7.14	5.78	5.32	16.87	⋆	25.60	N/A
D(+)-Raffinose	7.14	5.78	5.29	16.36	⋆	20.25	N/A
Rhamnose	9.77	8.23	7.37	3.93	4.43	5.52	4.87
D(-)-Ribose	19.35	13.66	9.04	4.82	8.64	5.45	4.93
D(-)-Sorbitol	21.61	13.31	7.42	9.79	11.88	7.09	7.18
Sorbose	9.67	8.03	7.38	5.12	4.92	7.35	6.79
Stachyose	6.82	5.57	4.97	—	⋆	36.22	N/A
Sucrose	7.54	6.29	5.87	7.91	⋆	11.87	10.69
α-D-Talose	21.33	12.59	8.76	5.69	8.51	6.47	5.75
Trehalose	7.62	6.27	5.78	10.85	⋆	13.25	14.36
Trehalulose	8.92	6.95	6.10	9.54	4.78	11.68	11.92
Xylitol	19.87	13.14	7.94	7.77	10.16	6.10	6.04
Xylobiose	8.16	6.68	6.40	5.65	⋆	9.05	7.83
D(+)-Xylose	9.21	7.90	7.71	4.55	4.48	6.58	5.78
D-Xylulose	10.64	9.02	8.04	4.06	5.07	5.41	N/A

N/A: Data not available (—): Not detected (⋆): Overlap with solvent peak

Column : SUGAR SP0810, SC1011, KS-801
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 80 ℃

Column : SUGAR SZ5532
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN= 25/75
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 60 ℃

Column : SUGAR SC1211
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN= 65/35
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 70 ℃

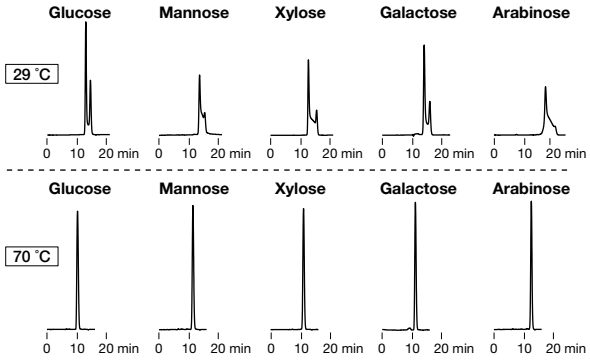
Column : Asahipak NH2P-50 4E
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN= 25/75
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Column : HILICpak VG-50 4E
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN= 20/80
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Saccharides anomer separation

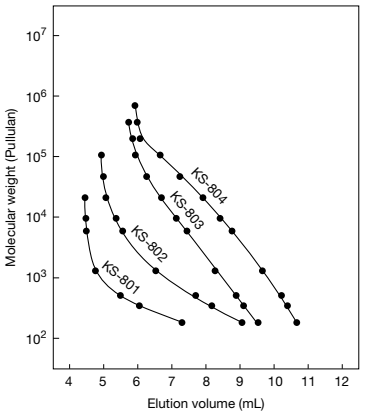
Saccharides may present their anomers at lower temperatures. By setting the SUGAR series columns at higher temperatures will prevent the anomer separation and this results in providing better chromatograms of each saccharide.

Sample : 0.5 % each, 10 µL



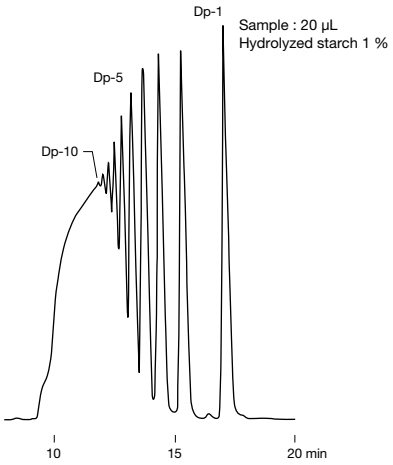
Column : Shodex SUGAR SC1011
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.7 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 29 ˚C, 70 ˚C

Calibration curves for KS-800 series using pullulan



Column : Shodex SUGAR KS-800 series
Eluent : H_2O
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 80 ˚C

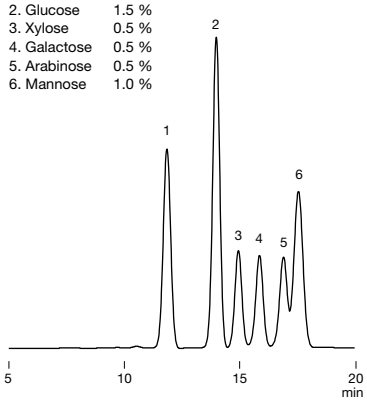
Hydrolyzed starch



Column : Shodex SUGAR KS-802 x 2
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 80 ˚C

Biomass sugars

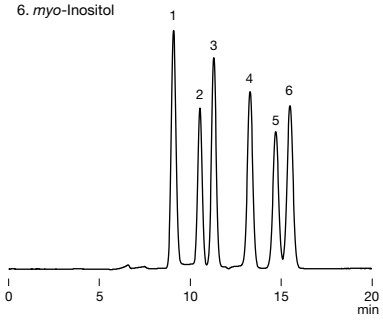
Sample : 5 µL
1. Cellobiose 1.0 %
2. Glucose 1.5 %
3. Xylose 0.5 %
4. Galactose 0.5 %
5. Arabinose 0.5 %
6. Mannose 1.0 %



Column : Shodex SUGAR SP0810
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 85 ˚C

Pinitol

Sample : 0.1 % each, 20 µL
1. Sucrose
2. Glucose
3. Pinitol
4. Fructose
5. *chiro*-Inositol
6. *myo*-Inositol

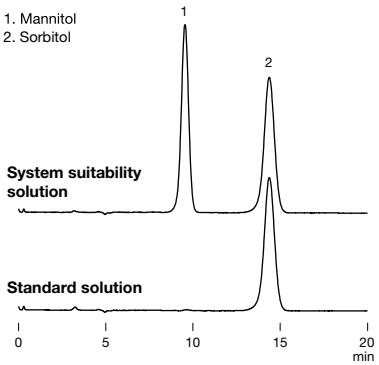


Column : Shodex SUGAR SP0810
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.8 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 85 ˚C

Analysis of sorbitol according to USP-NF method

Sample : 10 µL
(System suitability solution) Mannitol, Sorbitol 4.8 mg/g each
(Standard solution) Sorbitol 4.8 mg/g

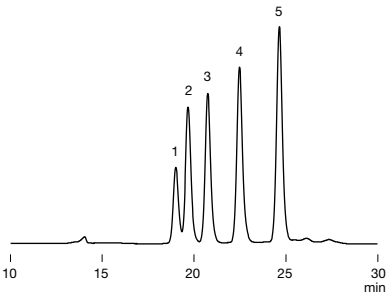
1. Mannitol
2. Sorbitol



Column : Shodex SUGAR SP0810 8C
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.7 mL/min
Detector : RI (35 ˚C)
Column temp. : 50 ˚C

Oligosaccharides in soybean

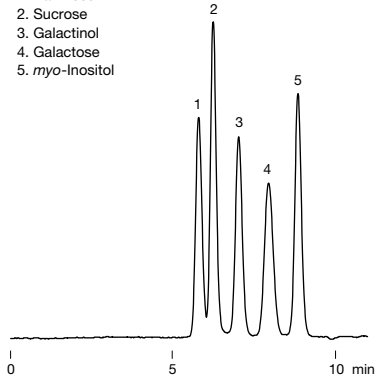
Sample : 0.1 % each, 20 µL
1. Verbascose
2. Stachyose
3. Raffinose
4. Sucrose
5. Pinitol



Column : Shodex SUGAR KS-802 + KS-801
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 85 ˚C

Saccharides related to raffinose biosynthesis

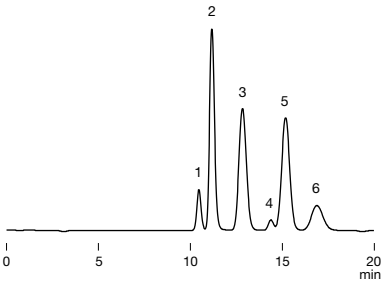
Sample : 0.1 % each, 20 µL
1. Raffinose
2. Sucrose
3. Galactinol
4. Galactose
5. *myo*-Inositol



Column : Shodex SUGAR SC1011
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 80 ˚C

Acesulfame K and sucralose

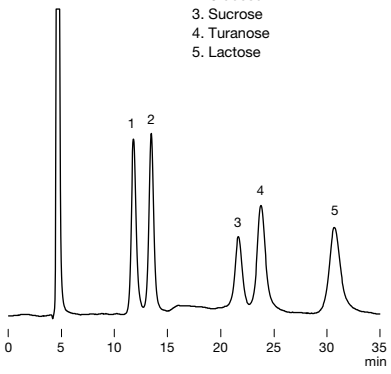
Sample : 20 µL
1. Acesulfame K 0.1 %
2. Sucrose 0.5 %
3. Glucose 0.5 %
4. Unknown from Acesulfame K
5. Fructose 0.5 %
6. Sucralose 0.1 %



Column : Shodex SUGAR SC1011
Eluent : 10 mM $CaSO_4$ aq.
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 80 ℃

Sucrose and turanose

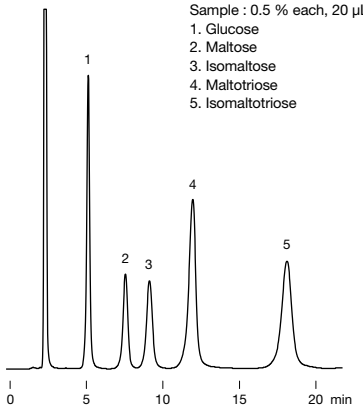
Sample : 0.5 % each, 10 µL
1. Fructose
2. Glucose
3. Sucrose
4. Turanose
5. Lactose



Column : Shodex SUGAR SZ5532
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 60 ℃

Maltose and isomaltose

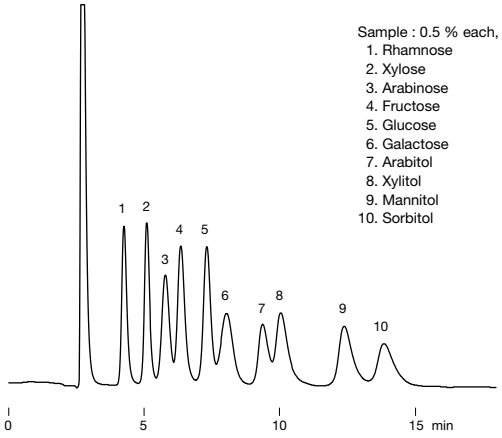
Sample : 0.5 % each, 20 µL
1. Glucose
2. Maltose
3. Isomaltose
4. Maltotriose
5. Isomaltotriose



Column : Shodex SUGAR SZ5532
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 25/75
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 60 ℃

Saccharides and sugar alcohols

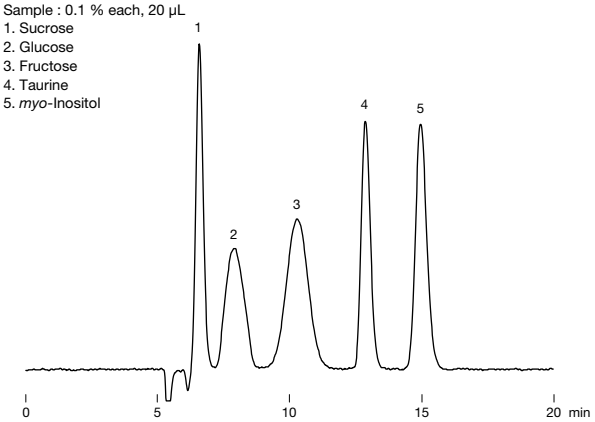
Sample : 0.5 % each, 20 µL
1. Rhamnose
2. Xylose
3. Arabinose
4. Fructose
5. Glucose
6. Galactose
7. Arabitol
8. Xylitol
9. Mannitol
10. Sorbitol



Column : Shodex SUGAR SZ5532
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 20/80
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 65 ℃

Saccharides and taurine

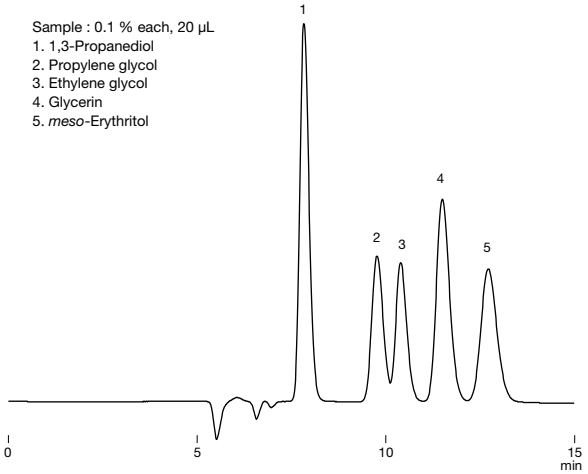
Sample : 0.1 % each, 20 µL
1. Sucrose
2. Glucose
3. Fructose
4. Taurine
5. *myo*-Inositol



Column : Shodex SUGAR SC1211
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 60/40
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 70 ℃

Moisturizing components

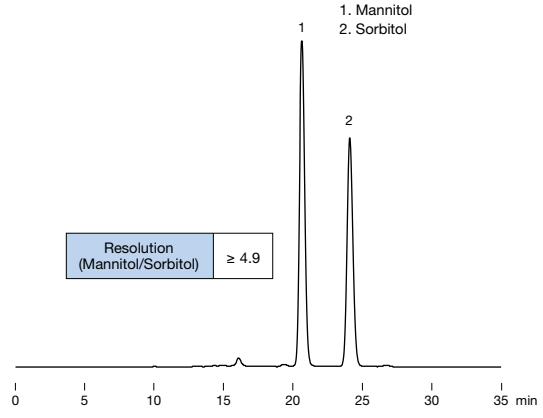
Sample : 0.1 % each, 20 µL
1. 1,3-Propanediol
2. Propylene glycol
3. Ethylene glycol
4. Glycerin
5. *meso*-Erythritol



Column : Shodex SUGAR SC1211
Eluent : H_2O/CH_3CN = 60/40
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Analysis of mannitol according to Pharmacopeias (JP, USP and EP)

Sample : 25 mg/mL each, 20 µL
1. Mannitol
2. Sorbitol



Column : Shodex EP SC1011-7F
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 85 ℃

Ion Exclusion Chromatography Columns

Features

SH1011
SH1821

- Columns for simultaneous analysis of saccharides and organic acids (counter ion: H^+)
- Separates neutral sugars by size exclusion mode and organic acids by ion exclusion mode
- Suitable for the analysis of uronic and aldonic acids
- Fulfill USP-NF L17 and L22 requirements

KC-811

- Columns suitable for the analysis of organic acids
- Separates compounds by ion exclusion mode and reversed phase mode
- Highly selective when used with post column method
- KC-811 6E is suitable for cyanide ions and cyanogen chloride analysis in accordance with the Japanese Water Supply Act
- Fulfills USP-NF L17 and L22 requirements

For simultaneous analysis of saccharides and organic acids

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Exclusion Limit (Pullulan)	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6378100	**SUGAR SH1011**	≥ 17,000	Sulfo	1,000	6	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6378101	**SUGAR SH1821**	≥ 17,000	Sulfo	10,000	6	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6700080	**SUGAR SH-G**	(guard column)	Sulfo	—	10	**6.0 x 50**	H_2O
F6378104	**SUGAR SH1011 8C**	≥ 5,000	Sulfo	1,000	6	**8.0 x 100**	H_2O

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

For organic acids, cyanide ions and cyanogen chloride

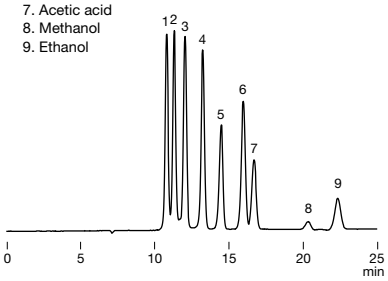
- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6378030	**RSpak KC-811**	≥ 17,000	Sulfo	6	**8.0 x 300**	0.1 % H_3PO_4 aq.
F6378033	**RSpak KC-811 6E**	≥ 13,000	Sulfo	6	**6.0 x 250**	0.1 % H_3PO_4 aq.
F6700030	**RSpak KC-G 6B**	(guard column)	Sulfo	10	**6.0 x 50**	0.1 % H_3PO_4 aq.
F6700010	**RSpak KC-G 8B**	(guard column)	Sulfo	13	**8.0 x 50**	0.1 % H_3PO_4 aq.

Use KC-G 8B for samples with relatively high impurities and KC-G 6B for samples with relatively low impurities. Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

Maltooligosaccharides, organic acids and ethanol

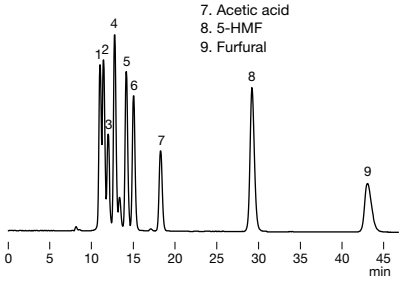
Sample : 0.05 % each, 20 µL
1. Maltotetraose
2. Maltotriose
3. Maltose
4. Glucose
5. Lactic acid
6. Glycerin
7. Acetic acid
8. Methanol
9. Ethanol



Column : Shodex SUGAR SH1821
Eluent : 0.5 mM H_2SO_4 aq.
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 75 ℃

Cello-oligosaccharides and furfurals

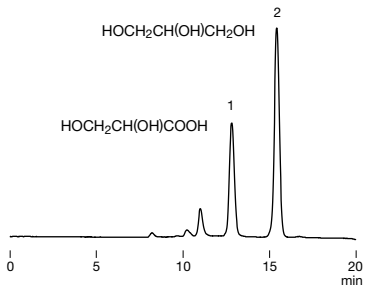
Sample : 0.1 % each, 10 µL
1. Cellopentaose
2. Cellotetraose
3. Cellotriose
4. Cellobiose
5. Glucose
6. Glyceric acid
7. Acetic acid
8. 5-HMF
9. Furfural



Column : Shodex SUGAR SH1821
Eluent : 2 mM H_2SO_4 aq.
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 60 ℃

Glycerin and glyceric acid

Sample : 0.1 % each, 10 µL
1. Glyceric acid
2. Glycerin

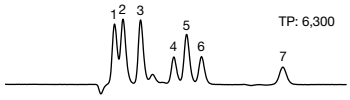


Column : Shodex SUGAR SH1011
Eluent : 2 mM H_2SO_4 aq.
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 60 ℃

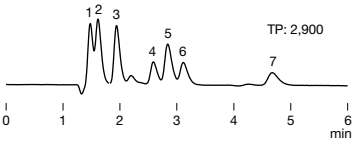
Rapid analysis of maltooligosaccharides, organic acids and ethanol

Sample : 0.1 % each, 5 µL
1. Maltotriose
2. Maltose
3. Glucose
4. Lactic acid
5. Acetic acid
6. Glycerin
7. Ethanol

(1) Shodex SUGAR SH1011 8C (8.0 mm I.D. x 100 mm)



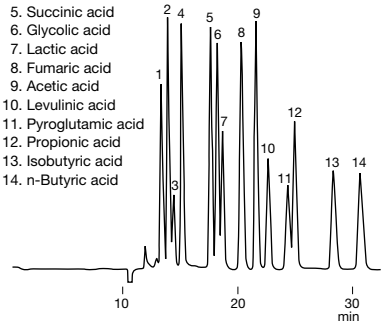
(2) Ion exclusion column from other manufacturer (7.8 mm I.D. x 100 mm)



Column : (1) Shodex SUGAR SH1011 8C
(2) Ion exclusion column from other manufacturer
Eluent : 1 mM H_2SO_4 aq.
Flow rate : (1) 1.0 mL/min
(2) 0.95 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 65 ℃

Common organic acids

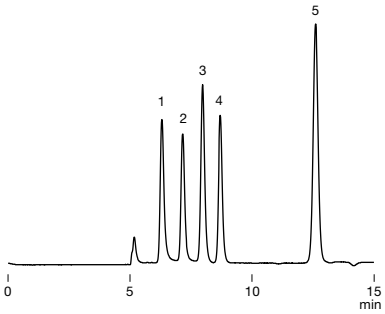
Sample :
1. Citric acid
2. Tartaric acid
3. Pyruvic acid
4. Malic acid
5. Succinic acid
6. Glycolic acid
7. Lactic acid
8. Fumaric acid
9. Acetic acid
10. Levulinic acid
11. Pyroglutamic acid
12. Propionic acid
13. Isobutyric acid
14. n-Butyric acid



Column : Shodex RSpak KC-811 x 2
Eluent : 6 mM $HClO_4$ aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : VIS (430 nm)
post column method
Column temp. : 50 ℃

Glucronolactone and organic acids

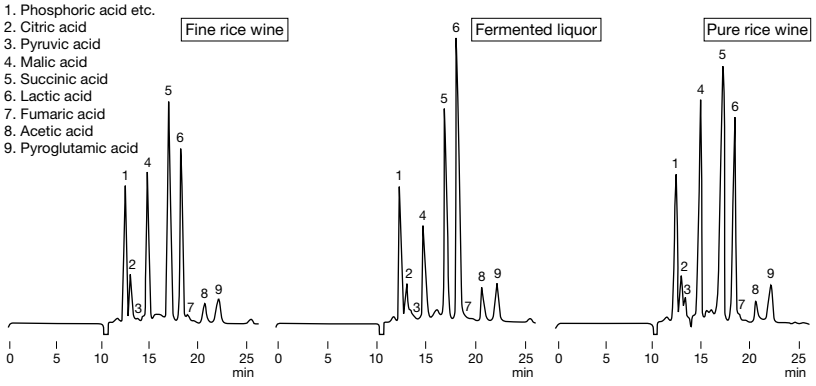
Sample : 20 µL
1. Citric acid 0.01 %
2. Malic acid 0.01 %
3. Glucuronolactone 0.01 %
4. Glycerin 0.01 %
5. Ethanol 0.05 %



Column : Shodex RSpak KC-811
Eluent : 3 mM $HClO_4$ aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Organic acids in sake

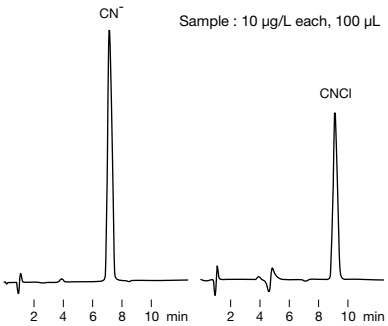
Sample : 100 µL
1. Phosphoric acid etc.
2. Citric acid
3. Pyruvic acid
4. Malic acid
5. Succinic acid
6. Lactic acid
7. Fumaric acid
8. Acetic acid
9. Pyroglutamic acid



Column : Shodex RSpak KC-G 8B + KC-811 x 2
Eluent : 4.8 mM $HClO_4$ aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : VIS (430 nm)
post column method
Column temp. : 63 ℃

Analysis of cyanide ion and cyanogen chloride with post column method

Sample : 10 µg/L each, 100 µL



Column : Shodex RSpak KC-811 6E
Eluent : 1 mM H_2SO_4 aq.
Reagent A : Chloramine T solution
Reagent B : 4-Pyridinecarboxylic acid-Pyrazolone solution
Flow rate : (Eluent) 1.0 mL/min
(Reagent) 0.5 mL/min each
Detector : VIS (638 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ℃
Reaction temp. : (Reagent A) 40 ℃
(Reagent B) 80 ℃

Ion Chromatography Columns (Anion Analysis)

Features

NI-424
I-524A
- Ideal for anion non-suppressor methods
- NI-424 provides simultaneous analysis of fluoride and phosphate ions
- I-524A fulfills USP-NF L23 requirements

SI-90 4E
SI-50 4E
SI-52 4E
- Suitable for anion suppressor methods with sodium carbonate eluent
- Suitable for the quantitative analysis of fluoride ion
- Carbonate peak does not interfere with analysis
- SI-50 4E separates target inorganic anions from organic acids
- SI-52 4E provides simultaneous analysis of oxyhalides and general inorganic ions

SI-35
- Rapid-analysis type columns used with suppressor and sodium carbonate eluent
- SI-35 4D provides rapid analysis of oxyhalides and general inorganic ions
- SI-35 2B provides rapid analysis of general inorganic ions

SI-36 4D
SI-37 4D
- Suitable for anion suppressor methods with potassium hydroxide eluent
- SI-36 4D provides good separation of sulfite and sulfate ions
- SI-37 4D provides high sensitive analysis of oxyhalides in drinking water

For non-suppressor method

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6995243	**IC NI-424**	≥ 5,000	Quaternary ammonium	5	**4.6 x 100**	8 mM 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid + 2.8 mM Bis-Tris + 2 mM Phenylboronic acid + 0.005 mM CyDTA aq.
F6709616	**IC NI-G**	(guard column)	Quaternary ammonium	5	**4.6 x 10**	8 mM 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid + 2.8 mM Bis-Tris + 2 mM Phenylboronic acid + 0.005 mM CyDTA aq.
F6995240	**IC I-524A**	≥ 2,000	Quaternary ammonium	12	**4.6 x 100**	2.5 mM Phthalic acid + 2.4 mM Tris(hydroxymethyl) aminomethane + 16.2 mM Boric acid aq.
F6700400	**IC IA-G**	(guard column)	Quaternary ammonium	12	**4.6 x 10**	2.5 mM Phthalic acid + 2.4 mM Tris(hydroxymethyl) aminomethane + 16.2 mM Boric acid aq.

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate
Housing Material: SUS

For suppressor method (Sodium carbonate eluent)

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6995244	**IC SI-90 4E**	≥ 5,000	Quaternary ammonium	9	**4.0 x 250**	1.8 mM Na_2CO_3 + 1.7 mM $NaHCO_3$ aq.
F6709620	**IC SI-90G**	(guard column)	Quaternary ammonium	9	**4.6 x 10**	1.8 mM Na_2CO_3 + 1.7 mM $NaHCO_3$ aq.
F6995245	**IC SI-50 4E**	≥ 10,000	Quaternary ammonium	5	**4.0 x 250**	3.2 mM Na_2CO_3 + 1.0 mM $NaHCO_3$ aq.
F6709625	**IC SI-50G**	(guard column)	Quaternary ammonium	5	**4.6 x 10**	3.2 mM Na_2CO_3 + 1.0 mM $NaHCO_3$ aq.

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol
Housing Material: PEEK

<For oxyhalides analysis>

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6995260	**IC SI-52 4E**	≥ 14,000	Quaternary ammonium	5	**4.0 x 250**	3.6 mM Na_2CO_3 aq.
F6709626	**IC SI-92G**	(guard column)	Quaternary ammonium	5	**4.6 x 10**	3.6 mM Na_2CO_3 aq.

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol
Housing Material: PEEK

<For oxyhalides rapid analysis>

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6995290	**IC SI-35 4D**	≥ 13,000	Quaternary ammonium	3.5	**4.0 x 150**	3.6 mM Na_2CO_3 aq.
F6709627	**IC SI-95G**	(guard column)	Quaternary ammonium	9	**4.6 x 10**	3.6 mM Na_2CO_3 aq.

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol
Housing Material: PEEK

● Semi-micro column

<For rapid analysis>

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6995291	**IC SI-35 2B**	≥ 4,000	Quaternary ammonium	3.5	**2.0 x 50**	1.0 mM Na_2CO_3 + 2.0 mM $NaHCO_3$ aq.

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol
Housing Material: PEEK

● Guard filter for IC SI-35 2B

Product Code	Product Name	Contents
F6709720	**IC SI-2GF**	One holder and one filter
F6709730	**IC SI-2GF filter**	3 filters

Removes sample-origin insoluble components.

For anion suppressor method (Potassium hydroxide eluent)

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6999361	**IC SI-36 4D**	≥ 8,500	Quaternary ammonium	3.5	**4.0 x 150**	10 mM Na_2SO_4 aq.
F6999371	**IC SI-37 4D**	≥ 14,000	Quaternary ammonium	3.5	**4.0 x 150**	10 mM Na_2SO_4 aq.
F6709620	**IC SI-90G**	(guard column)	Quaternary ammonium	9	**4.6 x 10**	1.8 mM Na_2CO_3 + 1.7 mM $NaHCO_3$ aq.

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol
Housing Material: PEEK

Ion Chromatography Columns (Cation Analysis)

Features

YS-50

- High performance type of YK-421
- Applicable to both suppressor and non-suppressor methods
- Provides sharp peaks; more significant for divalent cation analysis
- Supports the analysis of alkylamines and transition metals
- Fulfills USP-NF L125 requirements

YK-421

- Column for cation analysis with non-suppressor method
- Simultaneous analysis of monovalent and divalent cations
- Suitable separating alkylamines
- Fulfills USP-NF L76 requirements

For non-suppressor method/suppressor method

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7122000	**IC YS-50**	≥ 5,500	Carboxyl	5	**4.6 x 125**	10 mM Na_2SO_4 aq.
F6700530	**IC YS-G**	(guard column)	Carboxyl	5	**4.6 x 10**	10 mM Na_2SO_4 aq.

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol
Housing Material: SUS

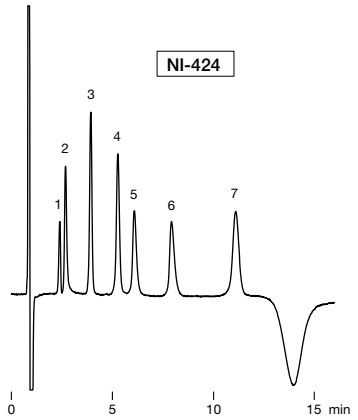
For non-suppressor method

● Standard columns

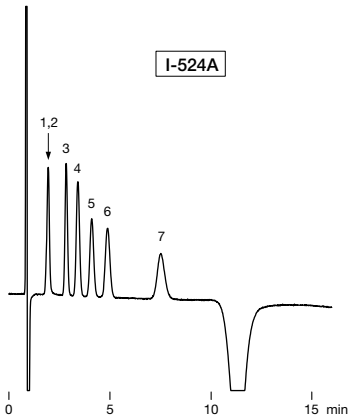
Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7120012	**IC YK-421**	≥ 2,800	Carboxyl	5	**4.6 x 125**	5 mM Tartaric acid + 1 mM Dipicolinic acid + 24 mM Boric acid aq.
F6709608	**IC YK-G**	(guard column)	Carboxyl	5	**4.6 x 10**	5 mM Tartaric acid + 1 mM Dipicolinic acid + 24 mM Boric acid aq.

Base Material: Silica
Housing Material: SUS

Anion analysis using NI-424 and I-524A (non-suppressor methods)



Sample : 20 µL
1. $H_2PO_4^-$ 10 mg/L
2. F^- 1 mg/L
3. Cl^- 1 mg/L
4. NO_2^- 5 mg/L
5. Br^- 5 mg/L
6. NO_3^- 5 mg/L
7. SO_4^{2-} 5 mg/L



With twice increased theoretical plate number, NI-424 provides a higher performance compared to I-524A.

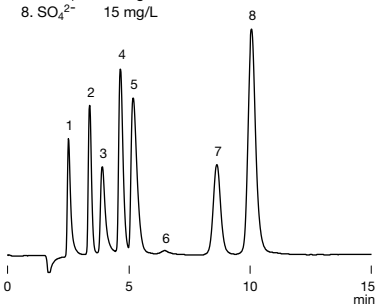
<Features of NI-424>
(1) Enables the separation of $H_2PO_4^-$ and F^- which were difficult to separate with I-524A.
(2) Provides sharper peaks, and resolution between all peaks are well defined. Especially, the separation of Cl^- and NO_2^- is improved.

Column : **Shodex IC NI-424**
Eluent : 8 mM 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid + 2.8 mM Bis-Tris + 2 mM Phenylboronic acid + 0.005 mM *CyDTA aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : Non-suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 40 ˚C
*CyDTA : trans-1,2-Diaminocyclohexane-N,N,N',N'-tetra acetic acid

Column : **Shodex IC I-524A**
Eluent : 2.5 mM Phthalic acid + 2.3 mM Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane aq.
Flow rate : 1.2 mL/min
Detector : Non-suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Anion analysis using SI-90 4E (suppressor method)

Sample : 20 µL
1. F^- 2 mg/L
2. Cl^- 3 mg/L
3. NO_2^- 5 mg/L
4. Br^- 10 mg/L
5. NO_3^- 10 mg/L
6. HCO_3^- 300 mg/L
7. HPO_4^{2-} 15 mg/L
8. SO_4^{2-} 15 mg/L

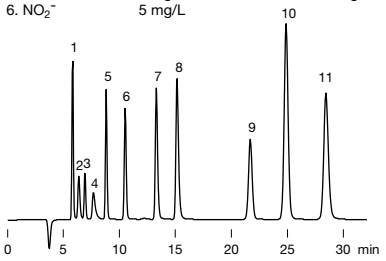


Column : **Shodex IC SI-90 4E**
Eluent : 1.8 mM Na_2CO_3 + 1.7 mM $NaHCO_3$ aq.
Flow rate : 1.5 mL/min
Detector : Suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : Room temp. (25 ˚C)

Anion analysis using SI-50 4E (suppressor method)

SI-50 4E is a high performance type of SI-90 4E. Acetic acid, formic acid, and methacrylic acid elute between F^- and Cl^-.
The carbonate system peak appears between NO_2^- and Br^- peaks.

Sample : 20 µL
1. F^- 2 mg/L
2. Acetic acid 10 mg/L
3. Formic acid 2 mg/L
4. Methacrylic acid 10 mg/L
5. Cl^- 3 mg/L
6. NO_2^- 5 mg/L
7. Br^- 10 mg/L
8. NO_3^- 10 mg/L
9. HPO_4^{2-} 15 mg/L
10. SO_4^{2-} 15 mg/L
11. Oxalic acid 15 mg/L

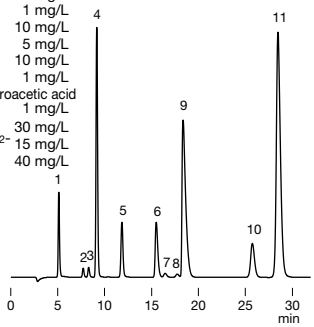


Column : **Shodex IC SI-50 4E**
Eluent : 3.2 mM Na_2CO_3 + 1.0 mM $NaHCO_3$ aq.
Flow rate : 0.7 mL/min
Detector : Suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 25 ˚C

Oxyhalides and anions analysis using SI-52 4E (suppressor method)

SI-52 4E is a high resolution column offering 14,000 or higher theoretical plate number. It supports simultaneous analysis of oxyhalides and inorganic anions. It is recommended to set the column temperature at 45 °C.

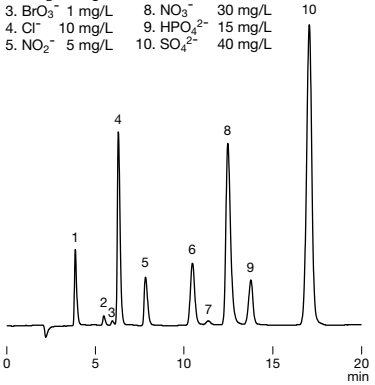
Sample : 50 µL
1. F^- 2 mg/L
2. ClO_2^- 1 mg/L
3. BrO_3^- 1 mg/L
4. Cl^- 10 mg/L
5. NO_2^- 5 mg/L
6. Br^- 10 mg/L
7. ClO_3^- 1 mg/L
8. Dichloroacetic acid 1 mg/L
9. NO_3^- 30 mg/L
10. HPO_4^{2-} 15 mg/L
11. SO_4^{2-} 40 mg/L



Column : **Shodex IC SI-52 4E**
Eluent : 3.6 mM Na_2CO_3 aq.
Flow rate : 0.8 mL/min
Detector : Suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 45 ˚C

Rapid analysis of oxyhalides and anions using SI-35 4D (suppressor method)

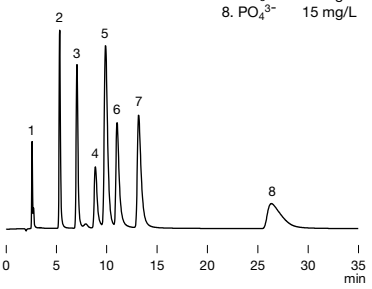
Sample : 20 µL
1. F^- 2 mg/L
2. ClO_2^- 1 mg/L
3. BrO_3^- 1 mg/L
4. Cl^- 10 mg/L
5. NO_2^- 5 mg/L
6. Br^- 10 mg/L
7. ClO_3^- 1 mg/L
8. NO_3^- 30 mg/L
9. HPO_4^{2-} 15 mg/L
10. SO_4^{2-} 40 mg/L



Column : **Shodex IC SI-35 4D**
Eluent : 2.0 mM Na_2CO_3 + 4.5 mM $NaHCO_3$ aq.
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : Suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 45 ˚C

Anions and sulfite ion analysis using SI-36 4D (suppressor method)

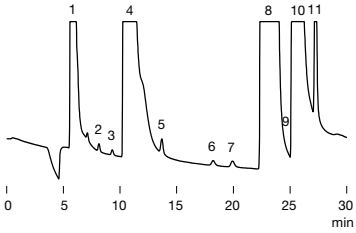
Sample : 25 µL
1. F^- 0.5 mg/L
2. Cl^- 3 mg/L
3. NO_2^- 5 mg/L
4. SO_3^{2-} 5 mg/L
5. SO_4^{2-} 10 mg/L
6. Br^- 10 mg/L
7. NO_3^- 10 mg/L
8. PO_4^{3-} 15 mg/L



Column : **Shodex IC SI-36 4D**
Eluent : 25 mM KOH aq.
Flow rate : 0.7 mL/min
Detector : Suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 30 ˚C
Eluent source : Dionex EGC 500 KOH

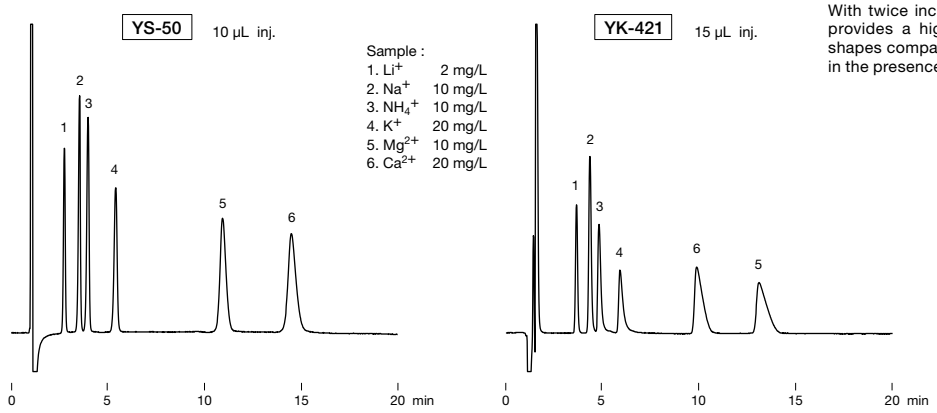
Analysis of Oxyhalides in Artificial-Drinking Water According to EPA Method 300.1 (suppressor method)

Sample : 200 µL
(simulated drinking water)
1. F^- 1 mg/L
2. ClO_2^- 5 µg/L
3. BrO_3^- 5 µg/L
4. Cl^- 50 mg/L
5. NO_2^- 5 µg/L
6. ClO_3^- 5 µg/L
7. Br^- 5 µg/L
8. NO_3^- 10 mg/L
9. CO_3^{2-} 25 mg/L
10. SO_4^{2-} 50 mg/L
11. PO_4^{3-} 0.2 mg/L



Column : **Shodex IC SI-37 4D**
Eluent : (Gradient) KOH aq.
10 mM (0 to 21 min), 45 mM (21.01 to 40 min)
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min
Detector : Suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 30 ˚C
Eluent source : Dionex EGC 500 KOH

Cation analysis using YS-50 and YK-421



With twice increased theoretical plate number, YS-50 provides a higher performance with improved peak shapes compared to YK-421. The quantitation of NH_4^+ in the presence of high Na^+ content is also improved.

TP	YS-50	YK-421
Mg^{2+}	6,900	3,000
Ca^{2+}	6,600	3,000

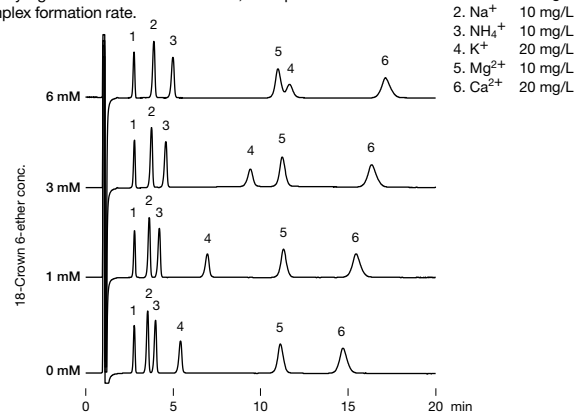
Resolution (Na^+ / NH_4^+)	YS-50	YK-421
	2.5	2.1

Column : Shodex IC YS-50
Eluent : 4 mM Methanesulfonic acid aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : Non-suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Column : Shodex IC YK-421
Eluent : 5 mM Tartaric acid + 1 mM Dipicolinic acid + 24 mM Boric acid aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : Non-suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 40 ℃

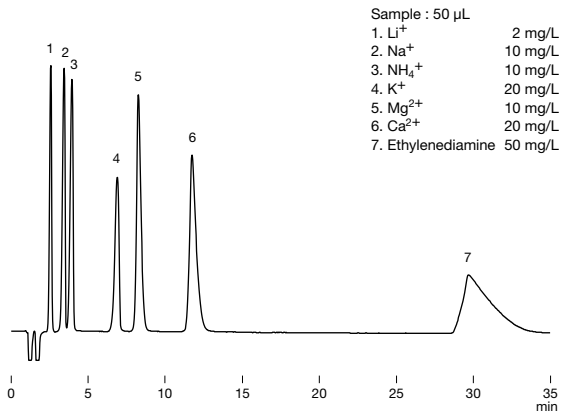
Effects of added crown ether in the eluent

The elution of cations (particularly K^+) can be well controlled by modifying the eluent concentration, as it provides different complex formation rate.



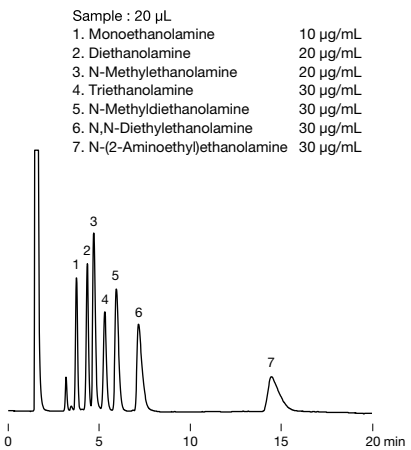
Column : Shodex IC YS-50
Eluent : 4 mM Methanesulfonic acid + 18-Crown 6-ether aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : Non-suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Simultaneous analysis of cations and ethylenediamine



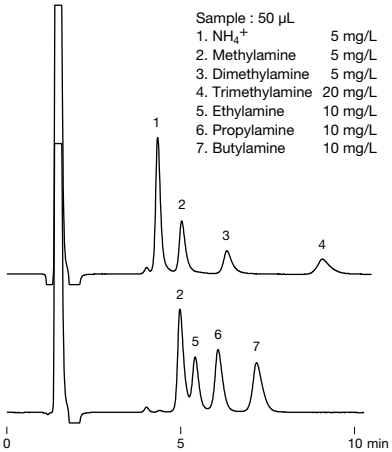
Column : Shodex IC YS-50
Eluent : 4 mM Nitric acid + 1.5 mM 18-Crown 6-ether aq. /CH_3CN = 90/10
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : Non-suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Amino alcohols



Column : Shodex IC YK-421
Eluent : 4 mM Nitric acid aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : Non-suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Alkylamines



Column : Shodex IC YK-421
Eluent : 4 mM H_3PO_4 aq./CH_3CN = 90/10
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : Non-suppressed conductivity
Column temp. : 25 ℃

Aqueous SEC (GFC) Columns: Silica-based

Features

KW-800
- Silica-based packed columns for aqueous SEC (GFC) analysis
- Suitable for the analysis of proteins and enzymes
- Fulfills USP-NF L20, L33, and L59 requirements

KW400
- Reduced packing material particle size enhances column performance
- Three to four-fold higher sensitivity than KW-800 series
- KW405-4F is applicable analyzing samples with molecular weight above 1,000,000
- Fulfills USP-NF L20, L33, and L59 requirements

LW-803
- Pore size specifically controlled for analyzing proteins with a molecular weight of several hundred of thousand
- High performance analysis of antibody drugs and various proteins
- High lot-to-lot reproducibility
- Fulfills USP-NF L20, L33, and L59 requirements

LW-403 4D
- Rapid analysis column of LW-803
- Achieves approximately halved analysis time compared with standard column
- Fulfills USP-NF L20, L33, and L59 requirements

Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	* Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6989000	**PROTEIN KW-802.5**	≥ 21,000	5	400	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6989103	**PROTEIN KW-803**	≥ 21,000	5	1,000	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6989104	**PROTEIN KW-804**	≥ 16,000	7	1,500	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6700131	**PROTEIN KW-G 6B**	(guard column)	7	—	**6.0 x 50**	H_2O

* Measured with ethylene glycol

Base Material: Silica
Usable pH Range: pH3.0 - 7.5

High performance semi-micro columns

* KW400 series is recommended to be used with semi-micro type devices.

Product Code	Product Name	* Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6989201	**KW402.5-4F**	≥ 35,000	3	400	**4.6 x 300**	H_2O
F6989202	**KW403-4F**	≥ 35,000	3	800	**4.6 x 300**	H_2O
F6989203	**KW404-4F**	≥ 25,000	5	1,500	**4.6 x 300**	H_2O
F6989204	**KW405-4F**	≥ 25,000	5	2,000	**4.6 x 300**	H_2O
F6700132	**KW400G-4A**	(guard column)	5	—	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O

* Measured with uridine

Base Material: Silica
Usable pH Range: pH3.0 - 7.5

For antibody drugs analysis

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	* Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6989303	**PROTEIN LW-803**	≥ 12,000	3	1,000	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6700133	**PROTEIN LW-G 6B**	(guard column)	3	—	**6.0 x 50**	H_2O

* Measured with bovine serum albumin

Base Material: Silica
Usable pH Range: pH3.0 - 7.5

● Semi-micro columns

* LW-403 4D is recommended to be used with semi-micro type devices.

Product Code	Product Name	* Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6989403	**PROTEIN LW-403 4D**	≥ 11,000	1.9	1,000	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O
F6700134	**PROTEIN LS-G 4J**	(guard column)	1.9	—	**4.6 x 20**	H_2O

* Measured with bovine serum albumin

Base Material: Silica
Usable pH Range: pH3.0 - 7.5

Usable solvents

Product Name	Solvent			
	Acetonitrile	Methanol	Ethanol	2-Propanol (IPA)
KW-802.5, KW-803, KW-804	✓	✓	✓	✓
KW402.5-4F	✓	✓	✓	△
KW403-4F	✓	✓	✓	×
KW404-4F, KW405-4F	✓	✓	✓	✓
LW-803	✓	✓	✓	✓
LW-403 4D	✓	✓	✓	×

✓: Solvent replacement possible △: Solvent replacement possible up to 50 % ×: Solvent replacement not possible

Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

● Measured with protein (eluent: phosphate buffer)

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
KW-802.5	5,000 - 100,000	150,000
KW-803	10,000 - 700,000	* (1,000,000)
KW-804	30,000 - * (4,000,000)	* (4,000,000)
KW402.5-4F	5,000 - 70,000	150,000
KW403-4F	10,000 - 500,000	600,000
KW404-4F	30,000 - * (4,000,000)	* (4,000,000)
KW405-4F	200,000 - * (20,000,000)	* (20,000,000)
LW-803, LW-403 4D	10,000 - 700,000	* (1,000,000)

Please use the above table for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

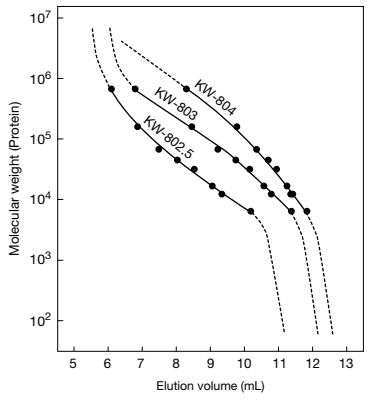
* ( ) Estimated value

● Measured with pullulan (eluent: ultrapure water)

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
KW-802.5	2,000 - 50,000	60,000
KW-803	5,000 - 100,000	170,000
KW-804	20,000 - 300,000	500,000
KW402.5-4F	2,000 - 40,000	60,000
KW403-4F	3,000 - 50,000	80,000
KW404-4F	20,000 - 300,000	400,000
KW405-4F	100,000 - 700,000	1,300,000

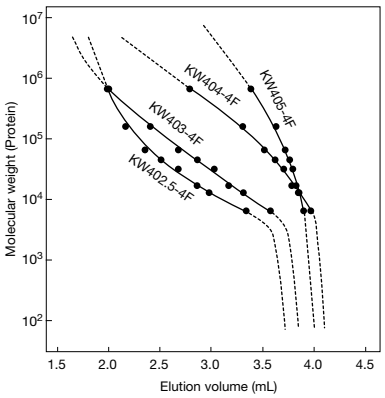
Please use the above table for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

Calibration curves for KW-800 series using protein



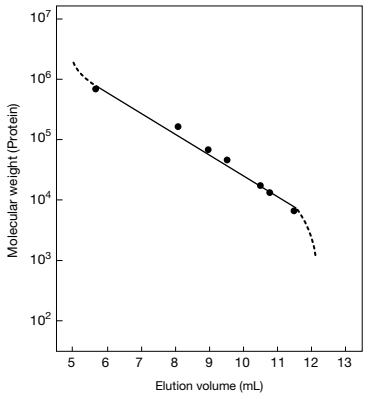
Column : **Shodex PROTEIN KW-800 series**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Calibration curves for KW400 series using protein



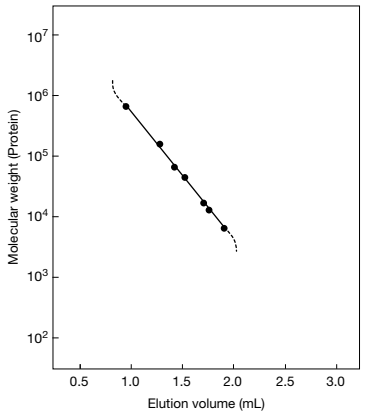
Column : **Shodex KW400-4F series**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 0.33 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm) (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Calibration curve for LW-803 using protein



Column : **Shodex PROTEIN LW-803**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : Room temp.

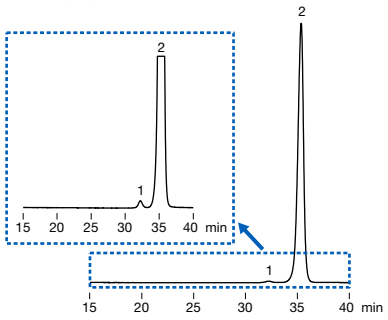
Calibration curve for LW-403 4D using protein



Column : **Shodex PROTEIN LW-403 4D**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 0.35 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm) (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

Analysis of impurities (high molecular weight proteins) in insulin glargine according to USP-NF method

Sample : 100 µL
System suitability solution
(prepared following USP-NF method)
1. High molecular weight proteins
2. Insulin glargine

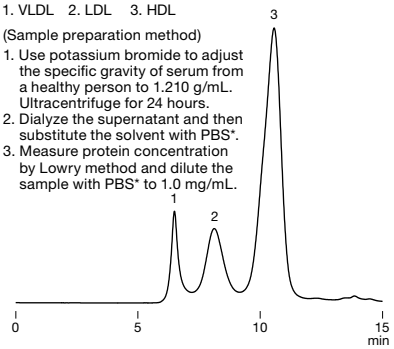


Column : **Shodex PROTEIN KW-802.5 x 2**
Eluent : $CH_3COOH/CH_3CN/H_2O$=20/30/50 (pH to 3.0 adjusted with 25 % NH_3 aq.)
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min
Detector : UV (276 nm)
Column temp. : Ambient

Lipoproteins in serum

Sample : 40 µL
Whole lipoproteins from serum of a healthy person 1.0 mg/mL
1. VLDL 2. LDL 3. HDL

(Sample preparation method)
1. Use potassium bromide to adjust the specific gravity of serum from a healthy person to 1.210 g/mL. Ultracentrifuge for 24 hours.
2. Dialyze the supernatant and then substitute the solvent with PBS*.
3. Measure protein concentration by Lowry method and dilute the sample with PBS* to 1.0 mg/mL.

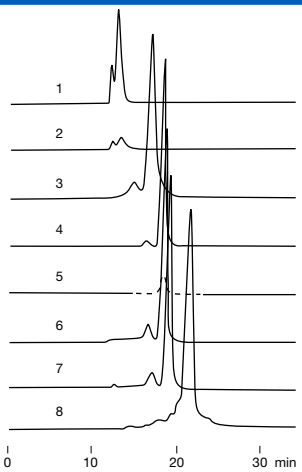


Column : **Shodex PROTEIN KW-G + KW-804**
Eluent : 10-fold diluted x 10 PBS* with H_2O
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

x10 PBS* : 80 g NaCl + 29 g $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ + 2 g KCl + 2 g KH_2PO_4 in 1000 mL of H_2O

Data provided by Prof. Ohkawa Ryunosuke, Graduate School of Health Care Sciences, Analytical Laboratory Chemistry, Tokyo Medical and Dental University

Proteins in human blood serum



Sample : 0.1 % each

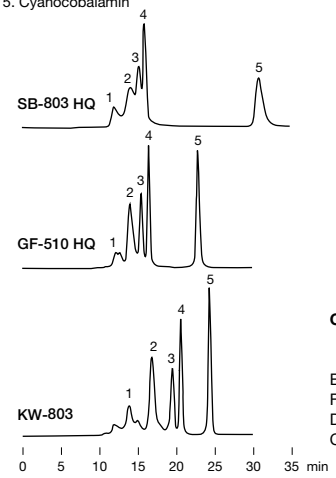
1. Fibrinogen	50 µL
2. α_2 -Macroglobulin	50 µL
3. IgG	50 µL
4. Transferrin	50 µL
5. Plasminogen	50 µL
6. Albumin	100 µL
7. Antitrypsin	100 µL
8. Hemoglobin	100 µL

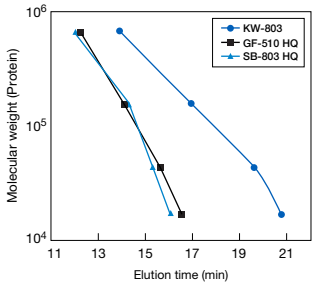
Column : **Shodex PROTEIN KW-803**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : Room temp.

Comparing three GFC columns for the separation of common proteins

Sample :
1. Thyroglobulin (bovine)
2. γ-Globulin (bovine)
3. Ovalbumin (chicken)
4. Myoglobin (horse)
5. Cyanocobalamin

Separation performances of three aqueous SEC columns (SB-803 HQ, GF-510 HQ, and KW-803) were compared. KW-803, silica-based column, showed the best separation performance for the analysis of protein standards.



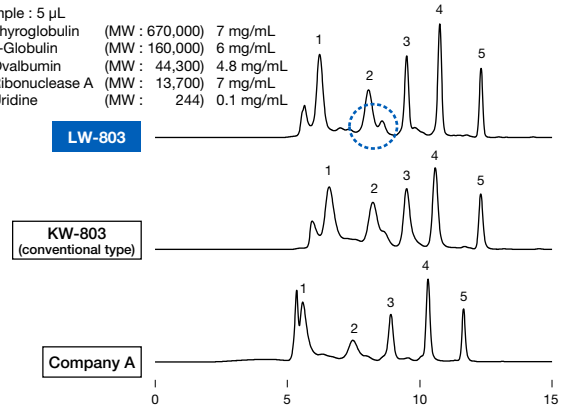


Column : **Shodex OHpak SB-803 HQ**
Shodex Asahipak GF-510 HQ
Shodex PROTEIN KW-803
Eluent : 0.2 M Phosphate buffer (pH6.9)
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ℃

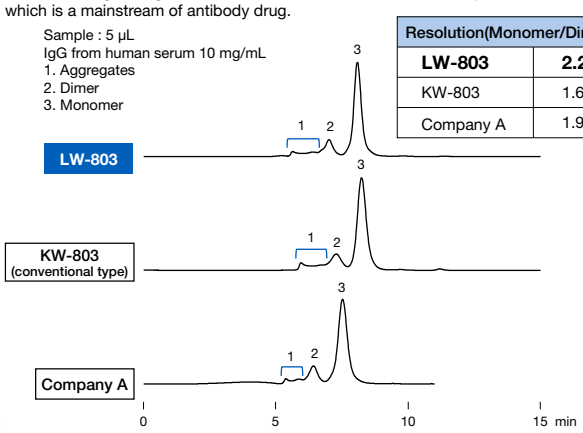
Comparison of LW-803, conventional column, and other manufacturer's column

PROTEIN LW-803 is suitable for analyzing a few-hundred-thousand molecular weight size proteins. When comparing LW-803 to our conventional columns and other manufacturer's columns, LW-803 provides a better separation around 160,000 molecular weight range that is about the size of Globulin. This improved separation efficiency is advantageous for the separation of monomer and dimer of IgG which is a mainstream of antibody drug.

Sample : 5 µL
1. Thyroglobulin (MW : 670,000) 7 mg/mL
2. γ-Globulin (MW : 160,000) 6 mg/mL
3. Ovalbumin (MW : 44,300) 4.8 mg/mL
4. Ribonuclease A (MW : 13,700) 7 mg/mL
5. Uridine (MW : 244) 0.1 mg/mL



Sample : 5 µL
IgG from human serum 10 mg/mL
1. Aggregates
2. Dimer
3. Monomer

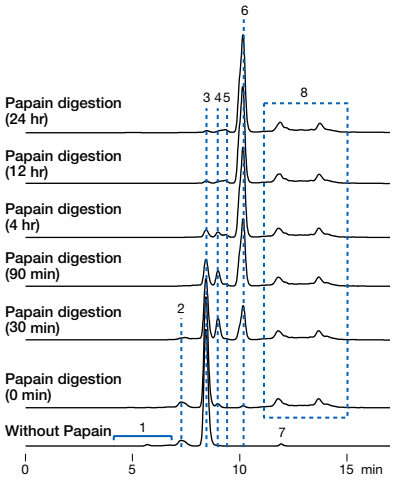


Resolution(Monomer/Dimer)	
LW-803	**2.2**
KW-803	1.6
Company A	1.9

Column : **Shodex PROTEIN LW-803, Shodex PROTEIN KW-803, Silica-based SEC column from other manufacturer**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : Room temp.

Monitoring papain digestion of humanized monoclonal IgG

Papain digestion of humanized monoclonal IgG was monitored using PROTEIN LW-803, an aqueous SEC (GFC) column. During the papain digestion of IgG, Fc and Fab fragments from the IgG and their decomposition intermediates are expected to be observed. LW-803 separates IgG and decomposed fragments and intermediates well from each other, thus it is suitable for the monitoring of papain digestion of IgG.



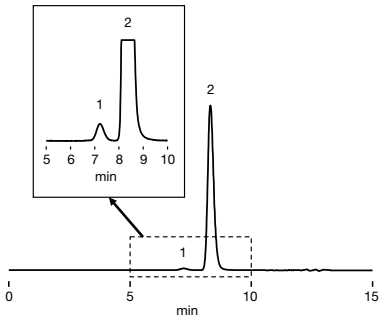
Sample : 10 µL
Humanized monoclonal IgG
1. Aggregates of IgG
2. Dimer of IgG
3. Monomer of IgG
4 - 6. Fragments of IgG from papain digestion
7. Citric acid
8. Papain

(Procedures for digestion monitoring)
(1) Dissolve 3 mg of humanized monoclonal IgG in 500 µL of the eluent. (6 mg/mL conc.)
(2) Dissolve 1 mg of papain in 500 µL of the eluent. (1 mg/mL conc.)
(3) Filer (1) and (2) using 0.2-µm membrane filters
(4) Mix two solutions in 1:1 ratio.
(5) Keep the mixture at 25 ºC.
(6) Take samples at set timings and analyze them by HPLC.

Column : **Shodex PROTEIN LW-803**
Eluent : 0.1 M Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 25 ˚C

Antibody-drug Conjugate (ADC)

Sample : 20 µL
Antibody-drug conjugate formulation 5 mg/mL (in H_2O)
1. Dimer
2. Monomer

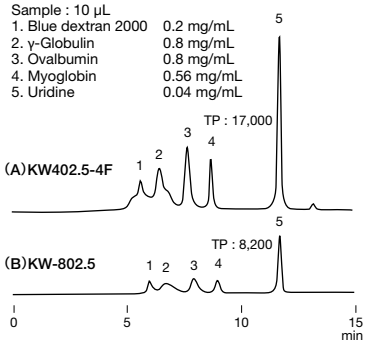


Column : **Shodex PROTEIN LW-803**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 25 ˚C

Comparison of KW402.5-4F and KW-802.5

KW400 series is a high performance type semi-micro columns. It offers approximately 1.5 times larger theoretical plate number and 3 to 4 times higher detection sensitivity (peak height) than KW-800 series columns do.

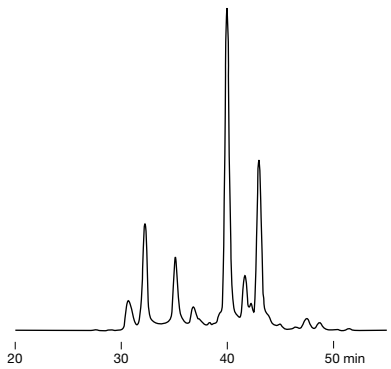
Sample : 10 µL
1. Blue dextran 2000 0.2 mg/mL
2. γ-Globulin 0.8 mg/mL
3. Ovalbumin 0.8 mg/mL
4. Myoglobin 0.56 mg/mL
5. Uridine 0.04 mg/mL



Column : **(A) Shodex KW402.5-4F**
(B) Shodex PROTEIN KW-802.5
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : (A) 0.33 mL/min, (B) 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm) (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 25 ˚C

Yogurt whey

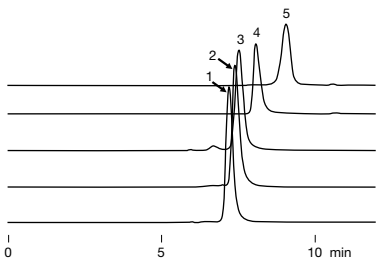
Sample : Whey, 5 µL



Column : **Shodex KW403-4F + KW402.5-4F**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 0.20 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm) (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Lectins

Sample : 5 µL
1. Lectin from soybean 0.6 mg/mL
2. Lectin from arachis hypogaea 1.1 mg/mL
3. Lectin from canavalia ensiformis (Con A) 0.9 mg/mL
4. Lectin from lens culinaris (LCA) 0.7 mg/mL
5. Lectin from triticum vulgaris (WGA) 0.8 mg/mL



Column : **Shodex KW402.5-4F**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 0.33 mL/min
Detector : UV (220 nm) (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Aqueous SEC (GFC) Columns: Polymer-based

Features

SB-800 HQ

- Polymer-based packed columns for aqueous SEC (GFC) analysis
- Supports a wide range of molecular weight sample analysis
- The eluent can be replaced with DMF (except SB-802 HQ and SB-807 HQ), enabling the analysis of polar polymers
- Method using SB-804 HQ or SB-805 HQ for gelatin's mean molecular weight determination is comparable with PAGI method (Ver. 10, Japan)
- Fulfills USP-NF L38 and L39 requirements
- SB-802 HQ fulfills USP-NF L25 requirements
- SB-802.5 HQ fulfills USP-NF L25 and L89 requirements
- SB-803 HQ fulfills USP-NF L37 requirements

SB-807 HQ

- Column for the analysis of water-soluble ultra high molecular weight polymers
- Large particle-size gel prevents shear degradation of polymers
- Fulfills USP-NF L38 and L39 requirements

LB-800

- Polymer-based packed columns for aqueous SEC (GFC) analysis
- Low column bleeding allows its use with light scattering detectors
- The eluent can be replaced with DMF enabling the analysis of polar polymers
- Fulfills USP-NF L38 and L39 requirements
- LB-802.5 fulfills USP-NF L25 and L89 requirements
- LB-803 fulfills USP-NF L37 requirements

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6429100	**OHpak SB-802 HQ**	≥ 12,000	8	100	**8.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.
F6429101	**OHpak SB-802.5 HQ**	≥ 16,000	6	200	**8.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.
F6429102	**OHpak SB-803 HQ**	≥ 16,000	6	800	**8.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.
F6429103	**OHpak SB-804 HQ**	≥ 16,000	10	2,000	**8.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.
F6429104	**OHpak SB-805 HQ**	≥ 12,000	13	7,000	**8.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.
F6429105	**OHpak SB-806 HQ**	≥ 12,000	13	15,000	**8.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.
F6429106	**OHpak SB-806M HQ**	≥ 12,000	13	15,000	**8.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.
F6709430	**OHpak SB-G 6B**	(guard column)	10	—	**6.0 x 50**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.

SB-806M HQ is a mixed-gel column capable of analyzing samples over a wide range of molecular weight distribution.

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate
Usable pH Range: pH3 - 10

Aqueous high molecular weight analysis column

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6429108	**OHpak SB-807 HQ**	≥ 1,500	35	30,000	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6709431	**OHpak SB-807G**	(guard column)	35	—	**8.0 x 50**	H_2O

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate
Usable pH Range: pH3 - 10

● Preparative columns [Preparative columns are made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent	Standard Column
F6516011	**OHpak SB-2002**	≥ 9,000	15	**20.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.	SB-802 HQ
F6516012	**OHpak SB-2002.5**	≥ 12,000	10	**20.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.	SB-802.5 HQ
F6516013	**OHpak SB-2003**	≥ 12,000	10	**20.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.	SB-803 HQ
F6516014	**OHpak SB-2004**	≥ 12,000	18	**20.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.	SB-804 HQ
F6516015	**OHpak SB-2005**	≥ 12,000	20	**20.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.	SB-805 HQ
F6516016	**OHpak SB-2006**	≥ 12,000	20	**20.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.	SB-806 HQ
F6516017	**OHpak SB-2006M**	≥ 12,000	20	**20.0 x 300**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.	SB-806M HQ
F6709555	**OHpak SB-G 8B**	(guard column)	18	**8.0 x 50**	0.02 % NaN_3 aq.	(guard column)

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate

GFC columns to be used with light scattering detector

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6429206	**OHpak LB-802.5**	≥ 16,000	6	200	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6429201	**OHpak LB-803**	≥ 16,000	6	800	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6429204	**OHpak LB-804**	≥ 16,000	10	2,000	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6429203	**OHpak LB-805**	≥ 12,000	13	7,000	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6429205	**OHpak LB-806**	≥ 12,000	13	15,000	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6429202	**OHpak LB-806M**	≥ 12,000	13	15,000	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6709434	**OHpak LB-G 6B**	(guard column)	13	—	**6.0 x 50**	H_2O

LB-806M is a mixed-gel column capable of analyzing samples over a wide range of molecular weight distribution.

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate
Usable pH Range: pH3 - 10

Usable solvents

Product Name	Maximum Usable Concentration (%)			
	Methanol	Acetonitrile	N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF)	*Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)
SB-802 HQ	0	0	0	0
SB-802.5 HQ, SB-803 HQ	100	75	100	100
SB-804 HQ - SB-806M HQ	75	75	100	100
SB-G 6B	75	75	100	100
SB-807 HQ, SB-807G	30	30	0	0
LB-802.5 - LB-806M, LB-G 6B	100	100	100	—

*Use at 50 - 70 °C

(Note)
The maximum solvent tolerance of SB-2000 series, preparative columns of SB-800 HQ series, is 50 % methanol, acetonitrile, or DMF. (SB-2002 is not tolerant to organic solvents)

Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

● Measured with pullulan (eluent: ultrapure water)

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
SB-802 HQ	200 - 1,000	1,000
SB-802.5 HQ	500 - 10,000	10,000
SB-803 HQ	1,000 - 100,000	100,000
SB-804 HQ	5,000 - 400,000	1,000,000
SB-805 HQ	100,000 - 1,000,000	* (4,000,000)
SB-806 HQ	100,000 - * (20,000,000)	* (20,000,000)
SB-806M HQ	500 - * (20,000,000)	* (20,000,000)
SB-807 HQ	500,000 - * (500,000,000)	* (500,000,000)
LB-802.5	500 - 10,000	10,000
LB-803	1,000 - 100,000	100,000
LB-804	5,000 - 400,000	1,000,000
LB-805	100,000 - 1,000,000	* (4,000,000)
LB-806	100,000 - * (20,000,000)	* (20,000,000)
LB-806M	500 - * (20,000,000)	* (20,000,000)

Please use the above table for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

* ( ) Estimated value

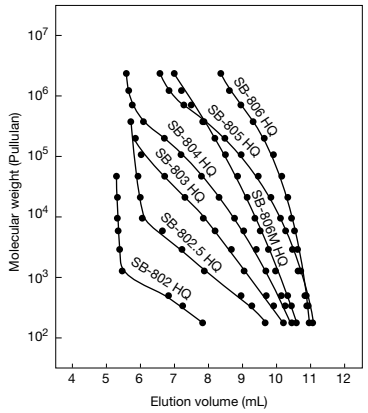
● Measured with *PEG/PEO (eluent: DMF)

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range
SB-802.5 HQ	100 - 2,000
SB-803 HQ	200 - 40,000
SB-804 HQ	500 - 300,000
SB-805 HQ	50,000 - 700,000
SB-806 HQ	70,000 - ** (20,000,000)
SB-806M HQ	200 - ** (20,000,000)
LB-802.5	100 - 5,000
LB-803	500 - 50,000
LB-804	500 - 300,000
LB-805	50,000 - 700,000
LB-806	70,000 - ** (20,000,000)
LB-806M	200 - ** (20,000,000)

Please use the above table for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

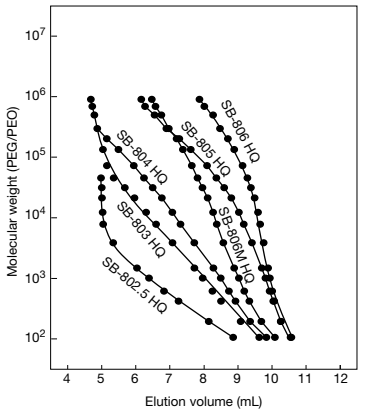
*PEG: Polyethylene glycol
*PEO: Polyethylene oxide
** ( ) Estimated value

Calibration curves for SB-800 HQ series using pullulan (eluent: H_2O)



Column : Shodex OHpak SB-800 HQ series
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

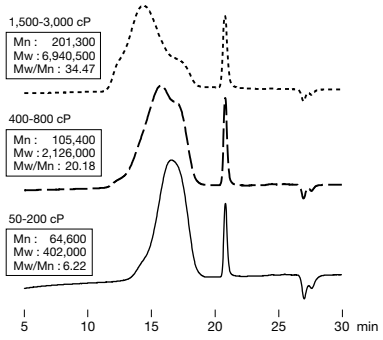
Calibration curves for SB-800 HQ series using PEG/PEO (eluent: DMF)



Column : Shodex OHpak SB-800 HQ series
Eluent : DMF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Carboxymethylcellulose

Sample : Carboxymethylcellulose 0.1 % each, 50 µL



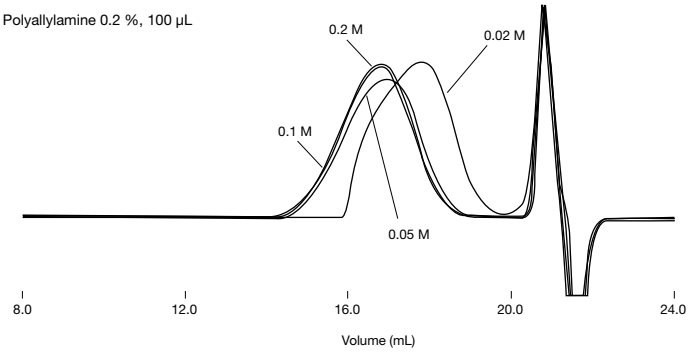
Molecular weight was determined from the calibration curve of pullulan.

Column : Shodex OHpak SB-806M HQ x 2
Eluent : 0.1 M NaCl aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Effects of sodium nitrate in eluent on polyallylamine analysis

For the analysis of cationic polymers, such as polyallylamine, the polymer is observed to adsorb on the column or delayed in elution when low sodium nitrate eluent was used. These phenomena can be suppressed by increasing the concentration of sodium nitrate in the eluent. In the case of polyallylamine, a good shape chromatogram is obtained when sodium nitrate concentration is 0.1 M or higher.

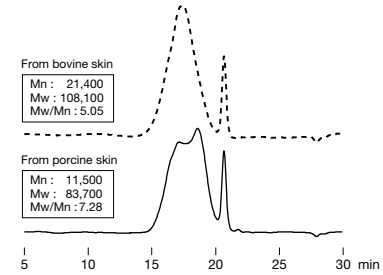
Sample : Polyallylamine 0.2 %, 100 µL



Column : Shodex OHpak SB-806M HQ x 2
Eluent : 0.5 M CH_3COOH + $NaNO_3$ aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Gelatin

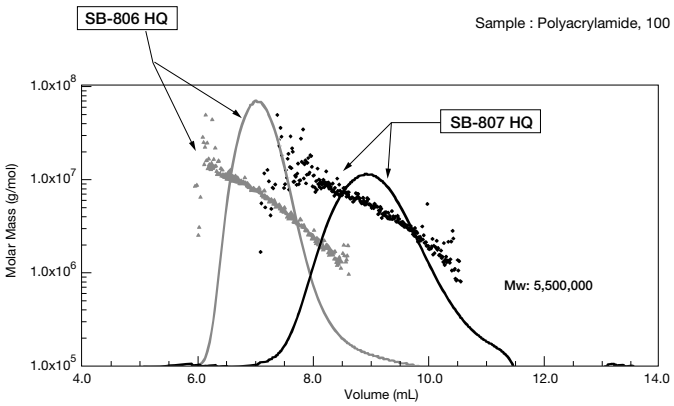
Sample : 0.1 % each, 100 µL
Gelatin from bovine skin
(Acid treatment, Gel strength : 225 g)
Gelatin from porcine skin
(Alkali treatment, Gel strength : 90-100 g)



*Molecular weight was determined from the calibration curve of pullulan.

Column : Shodex OHpak SB-806M HQ x 2
Eluent : 0.1 M KH_2PO_4 aq./
0.1 M Na_2HPO_4 aq. = 50/50
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Polyacrylamide

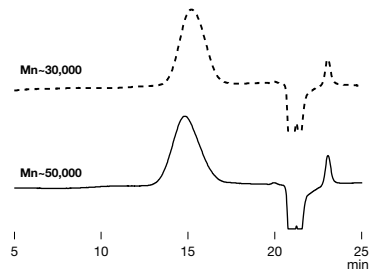


Sample : Polyacrylamide, 100 µL

Column : Shodex OHpak SB-807 HQ, SB-806 HQ
Eluent : 0.2 M NaCl aq.
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min
Detector : RI
MALS (Multi angle light scattering)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Cellulose acetate

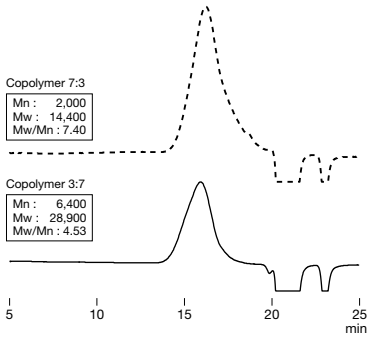
Sample : Cellulose acetate 0.1 % each, 100 µL



Column : Shodex OHpak SB-806M HQ x 2
Eluent : 20 mM LiBr in DMF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Copovidones

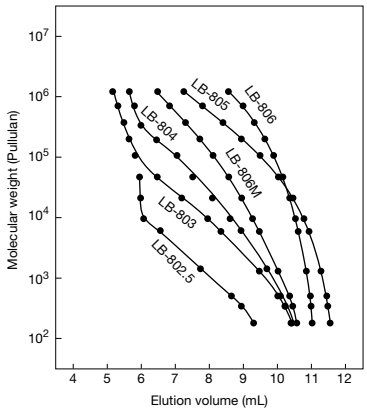
Sample : 100 µL
Poly(1-vinylpyrrolidone-co-vinyl acetate) 0.1 % each



Molecular weight was determined from the calibration curve of PEG/PEO.

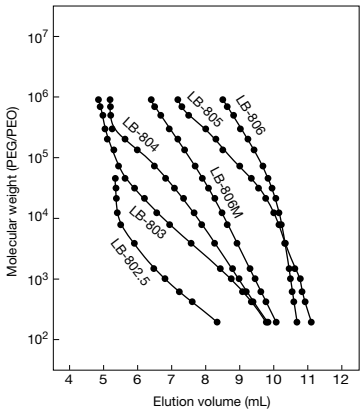
Column : Shodex OHpak SB-806M HQ x 2
Eluent : 20 mM LiBr in DMF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Calibration curves for LB-800 series using pullulan (eluent: H_2O)



Column : Shodex OHpak LB-800 series
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

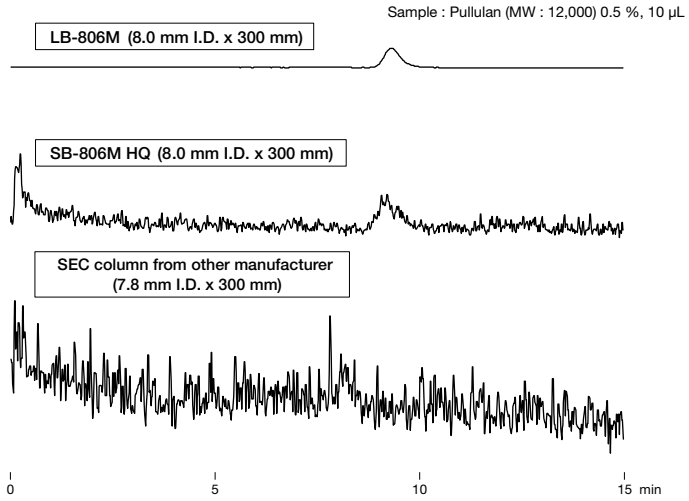
Calibration curves for LB-800 series using PEG/PEO (eluent: DMF)

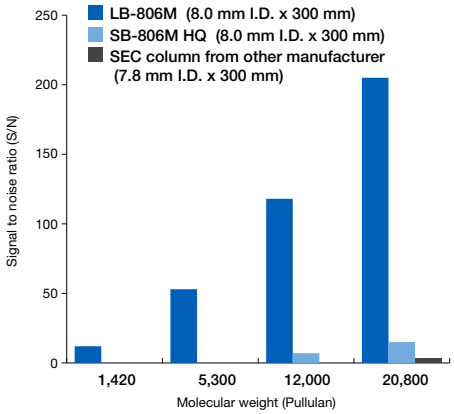


Column : Shodex OHpak LB-800 series
Eluent : DMF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Comparison of pullulan detection using multi angle light scattering detector

The OHpak LB-800 series is able to detect low molecular weight substances owing to its improved low baseline noise level while using it with a multiangle light scattering detector. This cannot be achieved with other manufacturer's SEC column.

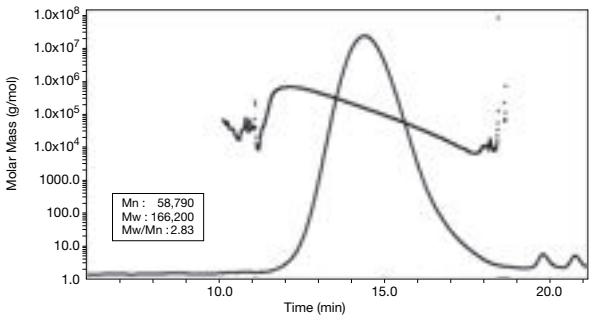




Column : Shodex OHpak LB-806M
Shodex OHpak SB-806M HQ
SEC column from other manufacturer
Eluent : 0.1 M $NaNO_3$ aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : MALS (Multi angle light scattering) (90 °)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Sodium alginate

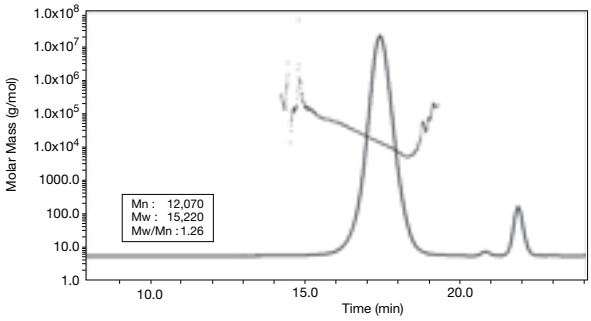
Sample : Sodium alginate 0.1 %, 100 µL



Column : Shodex OHpak LB-806M x 2
Eluent : 0.1 M $NaNO_3$ aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
MALS (Multi angle light scattering)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Sodium heparin

Sample : Sodium heparin 0.1 %, 100 µL



Column : Shodex OHpak LB-806M x 2
Eluent : 0.1 M $NaNO_3$ aq.
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
MALS (Multi angle light scattering)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Multimode Columns

Features

GS-HQ

- SEC is the main separation mode
- With the choice of eluent, the column provides multimode features of reversed phase, HILIC, and ion exchange modes to SEC
- Suitable for the separation of peptides or nucleic acids with similar molecular weights
- Suitable for desalting samples or substituting buffer in protein analysis

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7600005	**Asahipak GS-220 HQ**	≥ 19,000	6	150	**7.5 x 300**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30
F7600006	**Asahipak GS-320 HQ**	≥ 19,000	6	400	**7.5 x 300**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30
F6710019	**Asahipak GS-2G 7B**	(guard column)	9	—	**7.5 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol
Usable pH Range: pH2 - 9 (GS-220 HQ)
pH2 - 12 (GS-320 HQ)

● Preparative columns [Preparative columns are made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent	Standard Column
F6810034	**Asahipak GS-220 20G**	≥ 14,000	13	**20.0 x 500**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30	GS-220 HQ
F6810035	**Asahipak GS-320 20G**	≥ 14,000	13	**20.0 x 500**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30	GS-320 HQ
F6710021	**Asahipak GS-20G 7B**	(guard column)	20	**7.5 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30	(guard column)

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

Usable solvents

Product Name	Maximum Usable Concentration (%)	
	Methanol	Acetonitrile
GS-220 HQ	30	50
GS-320 HQ	100	50

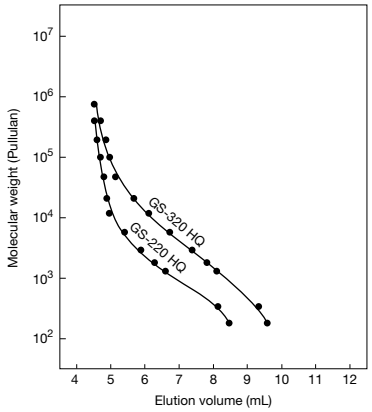
Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

● **Measured with pullulan (eluent: ultrapure water)**

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
GS-220 HQ	300 - 3,000	7,000
GS-320 HQ	300 - 20,000	40,000

Please use the above table for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

Calibration curves for GS-HQ series using pullulan



Column : **Shodex Asahipak GS-HQ series**
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

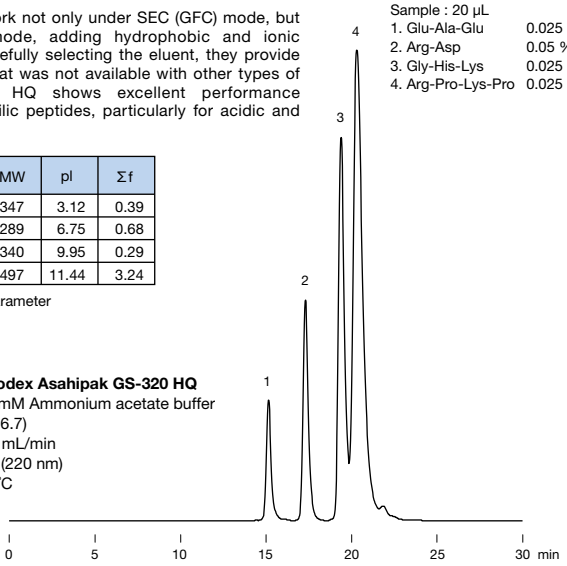
Peptides

GS-HQ columns work not only under SEC (GFC) mode, but also under multimode, adding hydrophobic and ionic interactions. By carefully selecting the eluent, they provide separation mode that was not available with other types of columns. GS-320 HQ shows excellent performance separating hydrophilic peptides, particularly for acidic and basic peptides.

	MW	pI	Σf
Glu-Ala-Glu	347	3.12	0.39
Arg-Asp	289	6.75	0.68
Gly-His-Lys	340	9.95	0.29
Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro	497	11.44	3.24

Σf : Hydrophobic parameter
pI : Isoelectric point

Sample : 20 µL
1. Glu-Ala-Glu 0.025 %
2. Arg-Asp 0.05 %
3. Gly-His-Lys 0.025 %
4. Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro 0.025 %

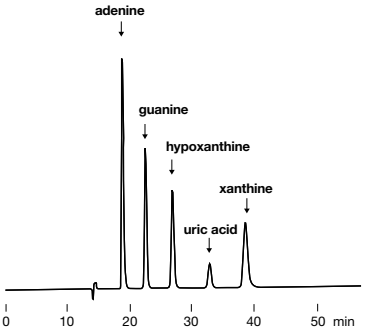


Column : **Shodex Asahipak GS-320 HQ**
Eluent : 30 mM Ammonium acetate buffer (pH6.7)
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min
Detector : UV (220 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

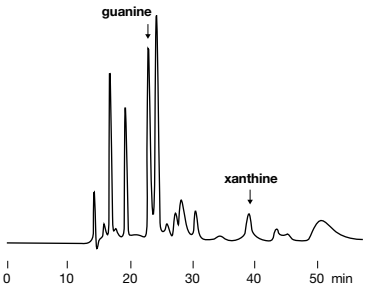
Purine bases in beer

Purine in food is analyzed as purine base after steps of sample preparation; homogenization, freeze drying, hydolyzation with 70 % perchloric acid, and neutralization. Example below shows the analysis of purine in regular beer and beer treated with guanase (an enzyme that degrades guanine to xanthine). The following data indicate that guanine was decreased and xanthine was increased by guanase.

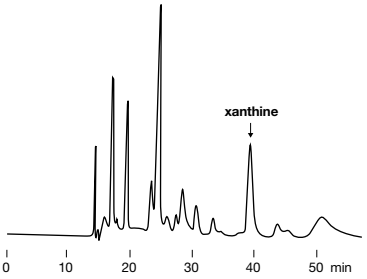
Purine base standards



Normal beer



Guanase treated beer



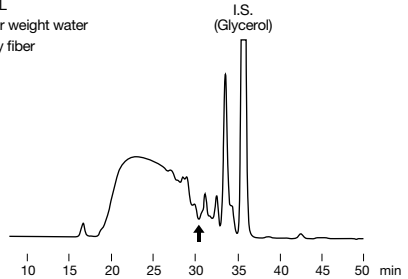
Column : **Shodex Asahipak GS-320 HQ**
Eluent : 150 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH2.5)
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : UV (260 nm)
Column temp. : 35 ˚C

Data provided by Kiyoko Kaneko Ph.D.,
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Teikyo University

Low molecular weight water-soluble dietary fiber

GS-220 HQ allows to elute monosaccharides, disaccharides, and sugar alcohols after the indigestible component fraction (indicated by an arrow on the chromatogram).
This separation makes the method preferable for the quantification of low molecular weight water-soluble dietary fiber.

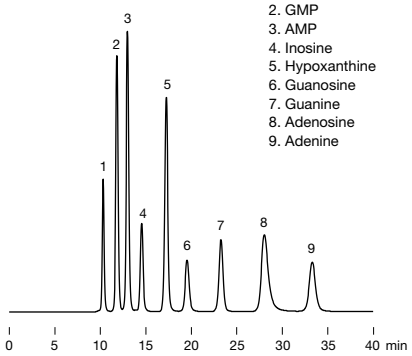
Sample : 20 µL
Low molecular weight water soluble dietary fiber



Column : **Shodex Asahipak GS-220 HQ x 2**
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 60 ˚C

"Umami"

Sample : 50 µg/mL each, 20 µL
1. IMP
2. GMP
3. AMP
4. Inosine
5. Hypoxanthine
6. Guanosine
7. Guanine
8. Adenosine
9. Adenine



Column : **Shodex Asahipak GS-320 HQ**
Eluent : 10 mM NaH_2PO_4 aq./10 mM Na_2HPO_4 aq. = 1000/31
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (260 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Aqueous-Organic SEC Columns

Features

GF-HQ

- Polymer-based SEC columns with high solvent durability
- Works well with both aqueous and organic solvents

● Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7600000	**Asahipak GF-210 HQ**	≥ 19,000	5	180	**7.5 x 300**	H_2O
F7600001	**Asahipak GF-310 HQ**	≥ 19,000	5	400	**7.5 x 300**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30
F7600002	**Asahipak GF-510 HQ**	≥ 19,000	5	2,000	**7.5 x 300**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30
F7600004	**Asahipak GF-7M HQ**	≥ 13,000	9	10,000	**7.5 x 300**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30
F6710018	**Asahipak GF-1G 7B**	(guard column)	9	—	**7.5 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30
F7600110	**MSpak GF-310 4D**	≥ 10,000	5	400	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O

GF-7M HQ is a mixed-gel column capable of analyzing samples over a wide range of molecular weight.

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol
Usable pH Range: pH2 - 9

● Preparative columns [Preparative columns are made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent	Standard Column
F6810038	**Asahipak GS-310 20G**	≥ 14,000	13	**20.0 x 500**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30	GF-310 HQ
F6810039	**Asahipak GS-510 20G**	≥ 14,000	13	**20.0 x 500**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30	GF-510 HQ
F6710020	**Asahipak GS-10G 7B**	(guard column)	20	**7.5 x 50**	H_2O/CH_3OH = 70/30	(guard column)

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

Usable solvents

Solvent	Product Name	
	GF-210 HQ	**GF-310 HQ GF-510 HQ GF-7M HQ**
Water (0 - 0.5 M salt concentration)	✓	✓
Methanol	✓	✓
Ethanol	✓	✓
Acetonitrile	✓	✓
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	✓	✓

Solvent	Product Name	
	GF-210 HQ	**GF-310 HQ GF-510 HQ GF-7M HQ**
N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF)	✓	✓
Acetone	✓	✓
Chloroform	✓	✓
Ethylacetate	✓	✓
Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)	✓	△

✓: Solvent replacement possible △: Solvent replacement possible up to 50 %

Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

● Measured with pullulan (eluent: ultrapure water)

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
GF-210 HQ	300 - 4,000	9,000
GF-310 HQ	300 - 30,000	40,000
GF-510 HQ	5,000 - 200,000	300,000
GF-7M HQ	300 - * (10,000,000)	* (10,000,000)

Please use the above table for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

* ( ) Estimated value

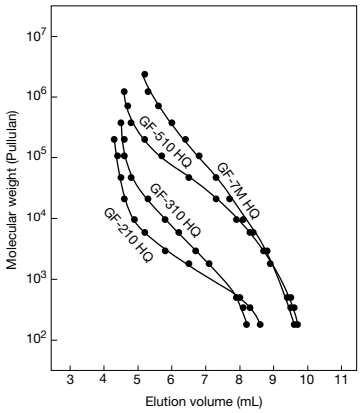
● Measured with *PEG/PEO (eluent: DMF)

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range
GF-210 HQ	100 - 2,000
GF-310 HQ	200 - 4,000
GF-510 HQ	2,000 - 200,000
GF-7M HQ	200 - ** (10,000,000)

Please use the above table for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

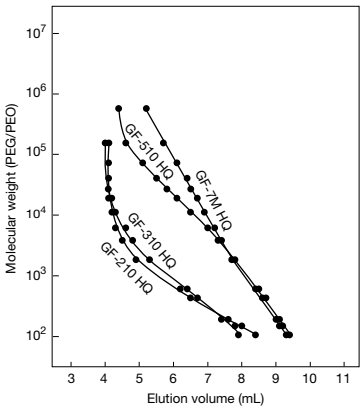
*PEG: Polyethylene glycol
*PEO: Polyethylene oxide
** ( ) Estimated value

Calibration curves for GF-HQ series using pullulan (eluent: H_2O)



Column : Shodex Asahipak GF-HQ series
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

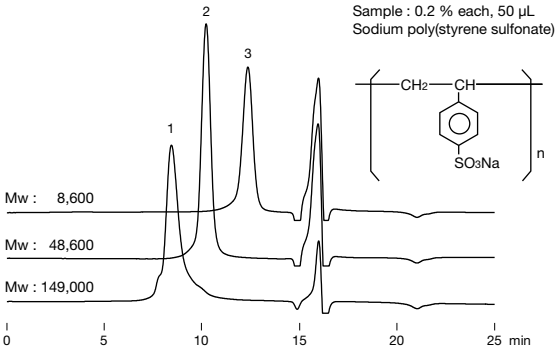
Calibration curves for GF-HQ series using PEG/PEO (eluent: DMF)



Column : Shodex Asahipak GF-HQ series
Eluent : DMF
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

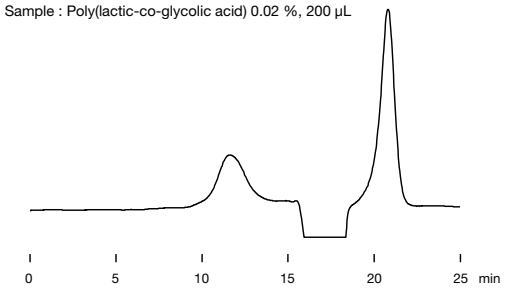
Sodium polystyrene sulfonates

Polymers having both hydrophobic and hydrophilic functional groups may exhibit hydrophobic interactions with packing materials.
When analyzing such polymers, addition of organic solvents to the eluent can suppress the hydrophobic interaction.



Column : Shodex Asahipak GF-510 HQ
Eluent : 50 mM LiCl aq./CH_3CN = 60/40
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

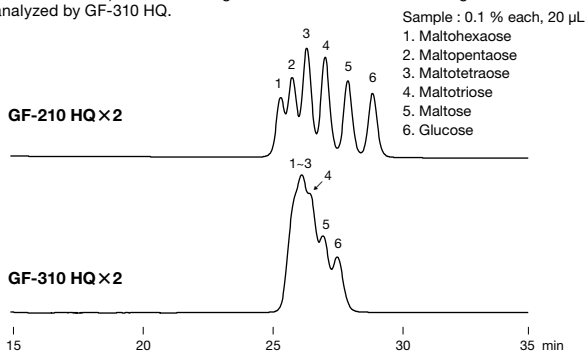
Biodegradable Polymer



Column : Shodex Asahipak GF-7M HQ
Eluent : CH_3CN
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

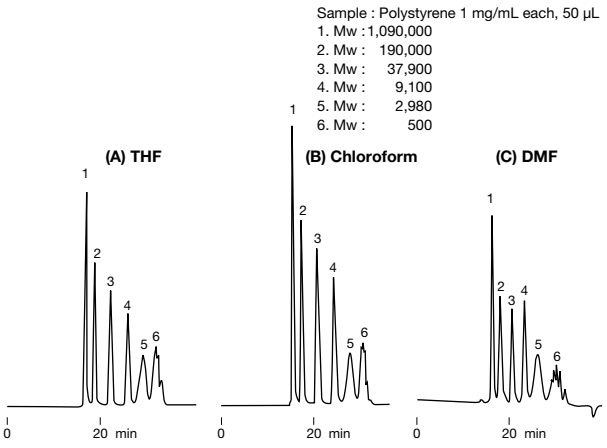
Comparison of two GF column performances for the separation of maltooligosaccharides

GF-210 HQ demonstrates an improved separation of low molecular substances. The chromatograms below show that the peaks obtained by GF-210 HQ are separated with deeper notches compared to peaks obtained by GF-310 HQ. GF-210 HQ is capable of separating oligosaccharides (trisaccharide to hexasaccharide) while those oligosaccharides were eluted all together when analyzed by GF-310 HQ.



Column : Shodex Asahipak GF-210 HQ x 2
Shodex Asahipak GF-310 HQ x 2
Eluent : H_2O
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 50 ˚C

Comparison of polystyrene separation under three different solvent conditions



Column : Shodex Asahipak GF-510 HQ + GF-310 HQ
Eluent : (A); THF, (B); Chloroform, (C); DMF
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min
Detector : (A),(B) UV (254 nm), (C) UV (270 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Organic SEC (GPC) Columns: General Analysis (THF)

Features

KF-800

- Standard organic solvent SEC (GPC) column
- Supports a wide range of applications from low to high molecular weight compounds
- Fulfills USP-NF L21 requirements

Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length
F6028010	**GPC KF-801**	≥ 18,000	6	50	**8.0 x 300**
F6028020	**GPC KF-802**	≥ 18,000	6	150	**8.0 x 300**
F6028025	**GPC KF-802.5**	≥ 18,000	6	300	**8.0 x 300**
F6028030	**GPC KF-803**	≥ 18,000	6	500	**8.0 x 300**
F6027030	**GPC KF-803L**	≥ 18,000	6	500	**8.0 x 300**
F6028040	**GPC KF-804**	≥ 18,000	7	1,500	**8.0 x 300**
F6027040	**GPC KF-804L**	≥ 18,000	7	1,500	**8.0 x 300**
F6028050	**GPC KF-805**	≥ 11,000	10	5,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6027050	**GPC KF-805L**	≥ 11,000	10	5,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6028090	**GPC KF-806M**	≥ 13,000	10	10,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6027060	**GPC KF-806L**	≥ 11,000	10	10,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6027070	**GPC KF-807L**	≥ 6,000	18	20,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6700300	**GPC KF-G 4A**	(guard column)	8	—	**4.6 x 10**

The columns with 'L' or 'M' at the end of column names are mixed-gel columns capable of analyzing samples over a wide range of molecular weight distribution.
See page 60 for solvent replacement applicability of Organic SEC (GPC) columns.

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Shipping Solvent: Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

- **Measured with polystyrene (eluent: THF)**

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
KF-801	100 - 700	1,500
KF-802	300 - 3,000	5,000
KF-802.5	300 - 8,000	20,000
KF-803	1,000 - 50,000	70,000
KF-803L	100 - 50,000	70,000
KF-804	7,000 - 300,000	400,000

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
KF-804L	100 - 300,000	400,000
KF-805	50,000 - 2,000,000	4,000,000
KF-805L	300 - 2,000,000	4,000,000
KF-806M	1,000 - * (20,000,000)	* (20,000,000)
KF-806L	300 - * (20,000,000)	* (20,000,000)
KF-807L	300 - * (200,000,000)	* (200,000,000)

Please use the above tables for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

* ( ) Estimated value

Organic SEC (GPC) Columns: Solvent-Peak Separation

Features

KF-800D

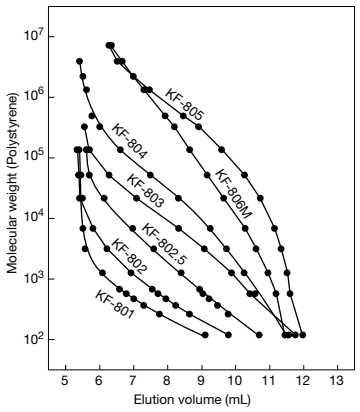
- Use this column in combination with a linear column
- Accurate molecular weight distribution of polymers and oligomers are achieved by shifting the elutions of monomers, polymer additives, and solvent-peak in the lower molecular region

Solvent-peak separation column

Product Code	Product Name	Column Combination	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length
F6709350	**GPC KF-800D**	KF-805L, 806L, 806M, 807L	10	**8.0 x 100**

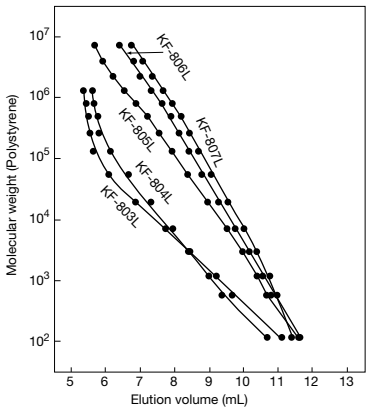
Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Shipping Solvent: Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

Calibration curves for KF-800 series using polystyrene



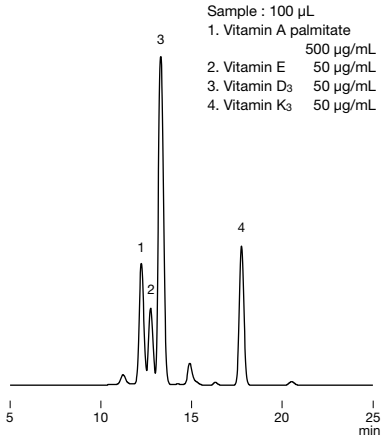
Column : Shodex GPC KF-800 series
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Calibration curves for KF-800L (linear type) series using polystyrene



Column : Shodex GPC KF-800L series
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

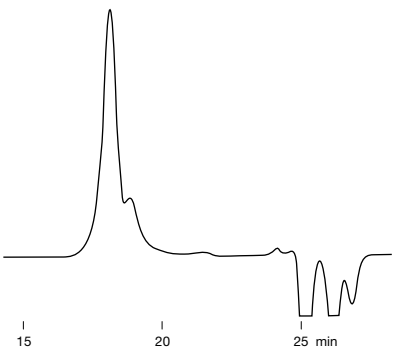
Fat-soluble vitamins



Column : Shodex GPC KF-801 x 2
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Styrene isoprene ABA block copolymer

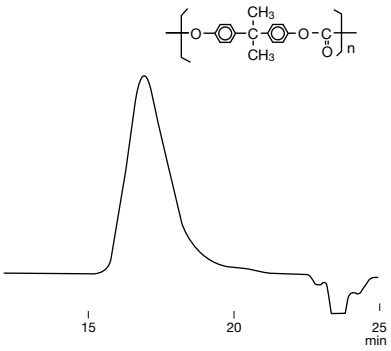
Sample : Styrene isoprene ABA block copolymer



Column : Shodex GPC KF-806M x 2
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Polycarbonate resin

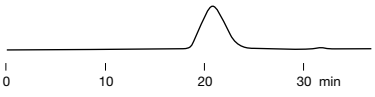
Sample : Polycarbonate resin 0.1 %, 100 µL



Column : Shodex GPC KF-806L x 2
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Raw rubber

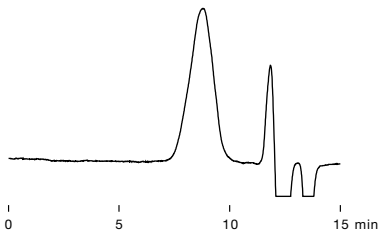
Sample : Rubber 0.1 %, 300 µL



Column : Shodex GPC KF-806M x 2 + KF-802
Eluent : Toluene
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : Room temp.

Polylactic Acid

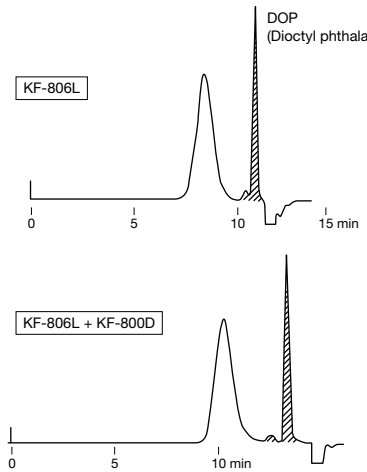
Sample : Polylactic acid 0.2 %, 50 µL

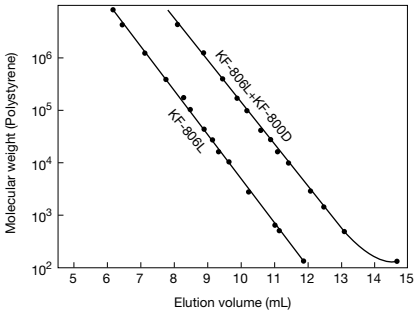


Column : Shodex GPC KF-806M
Eluent : Chloroform
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Effects of solvent-peak separation column

Sample : Poly(vinyl chloride)





Column : Shodex GPC KF-806L
Shodex GPC KF-806L + KF-800D
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI

Organic SEC (GPC) Columns: General Analysis (DMF)

Features

KD-800

- Standard organic solvent SEC (GPC) column
- Supports a wide range of applications from low to high molecular weight compounds
- Fulfills USP-NF L21 requirements

● **Standard columns** [KD-800 series is made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length
F6028210	**GPC KD-801**	≥ 17,000	6	50	**8.0 x 300**
F6028220	**GPC KD-802**	≥ 17,000	6	150	**8.0 x 300**
F6028225	**GPC KD-802.5**	≥ 17,000	6	300	**8.0 x 300**
F6028230	**GPC KD-803**	≥ 17,000	6	500	**8.0 x 300**
F6028240	**GPC KD-804**	≥ 17,000	7	1,500	**8.0 x 300**
F6028250	**GPC KD-805**	≥ 11,000	10	5,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6028260	**GPC KD-806**	≥ 11,000	10	10,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6028290	**GPC KD-806M**	≥ 13,000	10	10,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6028270	**GPC KD-807**	≥ 6,000	18	20,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6700411	**GPC KD-G 4A**	(guard column)	8	—	**4.6 x 10**

KD-806M is a mixed-gel column capable of analyzing samples over a wide range of molecular weight distribution.
See page 60 for solvent replacement applicability of Organic SEC (GPC) columns.

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Shipping Solvent: N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF)

Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

● **Measured with *PEG/PEO (eluent: DMF)**

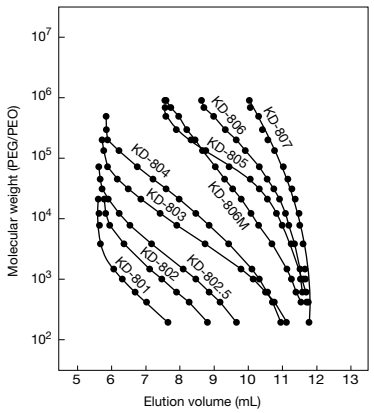
Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
KD-801	100 - 1,500	2,500
KD-802	200 - 4,000	7,000
KD-802.5	400 - 10,000	20,000
KD-803	1,000 - 50,000	70,000
KD-804	4,000 - 200,000	200,000

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
KD-805	30,000 - ** (4,000,000)	** (4,000,000)
KD-806	30,000 - ** (40,000,000)	** (40,000,000)
KD-806M	1,000 - ** (40,000,000)	** (40,000,000)
KD-807	50,000 - ** (200,000,000)	** (200,000,000)

Please use the above tables for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

*PEG: Polyethylene glycol
*PEO: Polyethylene oxide
** ( ) Estimated value

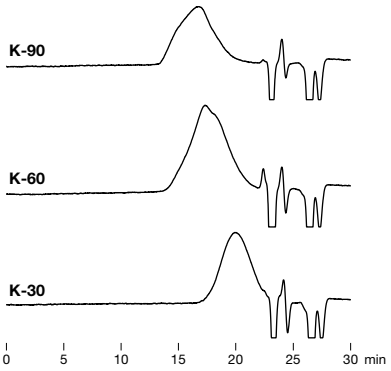
Calibration curves for KD-800 series using PEG/PEO



Column : **Shodex GPC KD-800 series**
Eluent : DMF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Polyvinylpyrrolidones

Sample : Polyvinylpyrrolidone 0.1 % each, 100 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC KD-806M x 2**
Eluent : 10 mM LiBr in DMF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 50 ℃

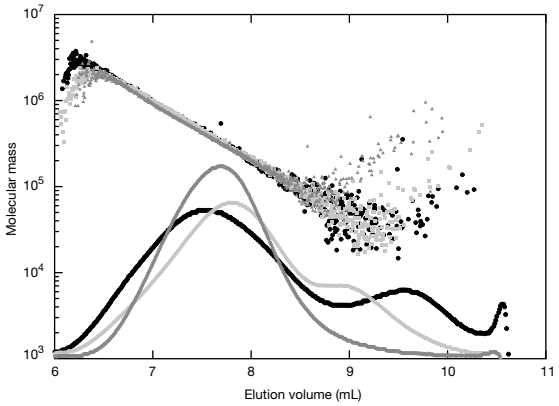
Melamine formaldehyde resin

Sample : 30 µL
Melamine-formaldehyde resin 1 %

Column : **Shodex GPC KD-802 x 2**
Eluent : 10 mM LiBr in DMF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 50 ℃

Celluloses

Sample : Cellulose ca. 0.05 % each, 100 µL



Cellulose is difficult to dissolve and repeated solvent replacement is required to prepare the cellulose solution. The time required to completely dissolve cellulose depends on the solvent type, crystallinity and molecular weight of the cellulose. This can be 1 to 60 days.

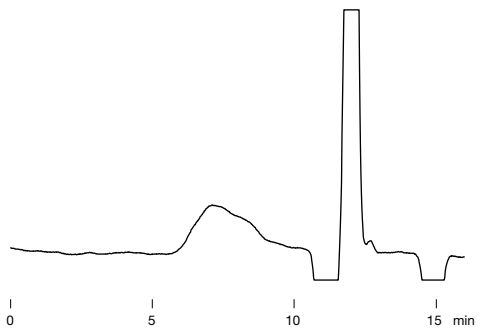
Column : **Shodex GPC KD-806M**
Eluent : 1 % LiCl in *DMI
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min
Detector : RI, MALS (Multi angle light scattering)
Column temp. : 60 ℃

*DMI: 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone

Data provided by Dr. Masahiko Yanagisawa, Isogai group, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo

Potato starch

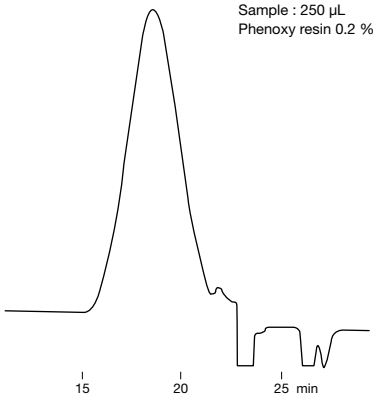
Sample : 100 µL
Potato starch in DMSO 0.1 %
(dissolved at 80 °C)



Column : **Shodex GPC KD-806M**
Eluent : 10 mM LiBr in DMSO/DMF = 75/25
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 50 ℃

Phenoxy resin

Sample : 250 µL
Phenoxy resin 0.2 %



Column : **Shodex GPC KD-806M x 2**
Eluent : 10 mM in DMF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 50 ℃

Organic SEC (GPC) Columns: High Performance Analysis

Features

KF-400HQ

- About 1.5 times better separation performance than standard columns, obtains higher resolution
- About 4 times better sensitivity than that of standard columns, supports high sensitivity analysis
- The amount of solvent used is reduced to about a third
- Improved applicability of solvent replacement
- Fulfills USP-NF L21 requirements

● High performance semi-micro columns

* KF-400HQ series is recommended to be used with semi-micro type devices.

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length
F6028111	**GPC KF-401HQ**	≥ 25,000	3	50	**4.6 x 250**
F6028112	**GPC KF-402HQ**	≥ 25,000	3	150	**4.6 x 250**
F6028114	**GPC KF-402.5HQ**	≥ 25,000	3	300	**4.6 x 250**
F6028116	**GPC KF-403HQ**	≥ 25,000	3	500	**4.6 x 250**
F6700300	**GPC KF-G 4A**	(guard column)	8	—	**4.6 x 10**

See page 60 for solvent replacement applicability of Organic SEC (GPC) columns.

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Shipping Solvent: Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

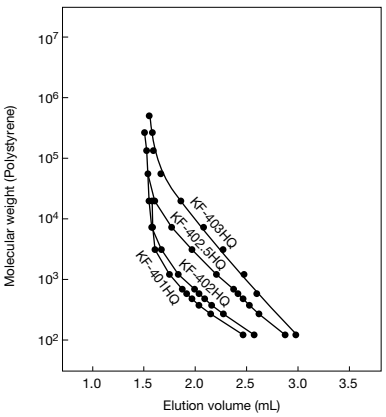
Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

● Measured with polystyrene (eluent: THF)

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
KF-401HQ	100 - 700	1,500
KF-402HQ	200 - 1,500	4,000
KF-402.5HQ	300 - 10,000	20,000
KF-403HQ	600 - 50,000	70,000

Please use the above tables for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

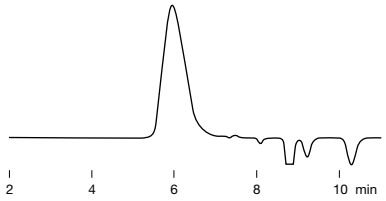
Calibration curves for KF-400HQ series using polystyrene



Column : **Shodex GPC KF-400HQ series**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Liquid paraffin

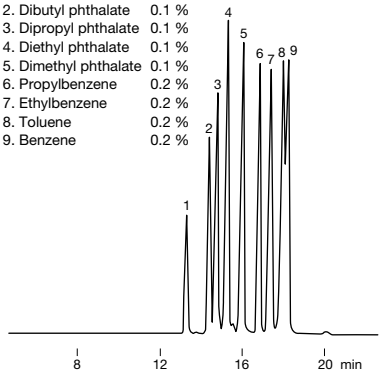
Sample : Liquid paraffin 1 %, 5 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC KF-401HQ**
Eluent : Chloroform
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

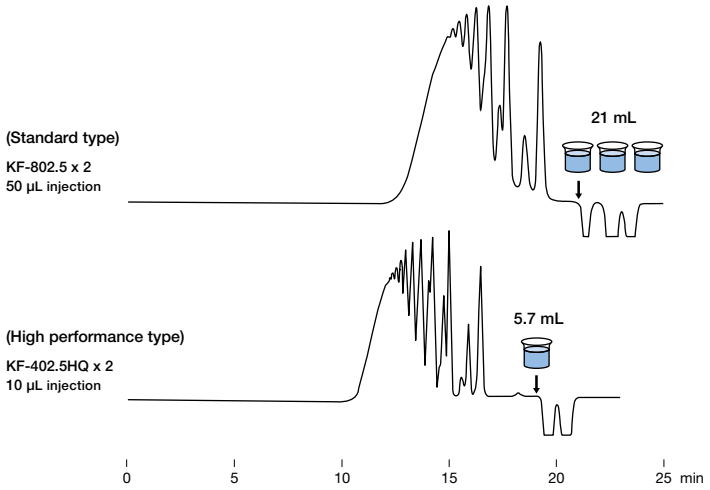
Phthalates

Sample : 10 µL
1. Dioctyl phthalate 0.1 %
2. Dibutyl phthalate 0.1 %
3. Dipropyl phthalate 0.1 %
4. Diethyl phthalate 0.1 %
5. Dimethyl phthalate 0.1 %
6. Propylbenzene 0.2 %
7. Ethylbenzene 0.2 %
8. Toluene 0.2 %
9. Benzene 0.2 %



Column : **Shodex GPC KF-401HQ x 2**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm) (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Comparison of standard and high performance type columns



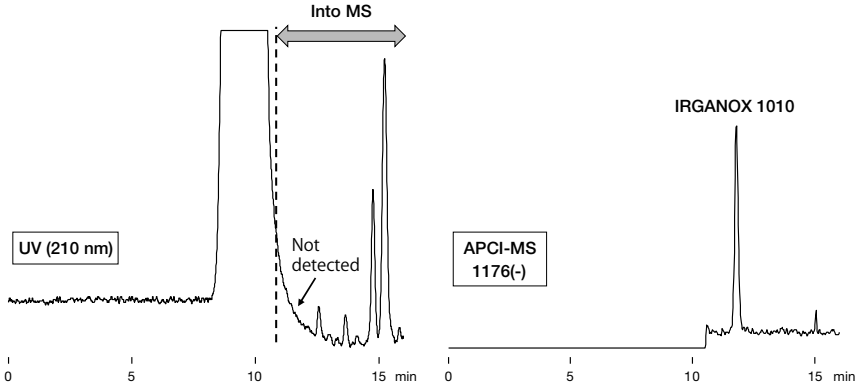
Sample : EPON1001 0.2 %

Having 1.5 times more theoretical plate number than standard column, KF-402.5HQ provides improved resolution especially for the separation of small to medium molecular weight substances. high performance type columns use less than one third of solvent per analysis compared to standard type columns do.

Column : **Shodex GPC KF-802.5 x 2**
Shodex GPC KF-402.5HQ x 2
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min (KF-802.5)
0.3 mL/min (KF-402.5HQ)
Detector : RI (conventional type) (KF-802.5)
RI (small cell volume) (KF-402.5HQ)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

LC/MS analysis of antioxidant (IRGANOX 1010) in a cup of instant noodles (styrene foam)

Generally, pretreatment is required for additives analysis in polymers. By using a size exclusion chromatography column, it separates the additives from polymers, and only the low molecular weight region containing the additive is introduced into a mass spectrometer (MS). Therefore, sample pretreatment is not required, and thus a simple and rapid detection can be expected.



Sample : 5 µL
Cup of instant noodles (styrene foam) 1000 mg/L

Column : **Shodex GPC KF-402HQ x 2**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : UV (210 nm), APCI-MS (SIM)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Organic SEC (GPC) Columns: Ultra-Rapid Analysis

Features

HK-400

- Newly developed styrene divinylbenzene copolymer monodisperse particles
- Analysis time is reduced to about a sixth of conventional column's analysis time
- Low column pressure even under high flow rate does not require a UHPLC system
- The amount of solvent used is reduced to about a sixth
- Fulfills USP-NF L21 requirements

● Ultra-Rapid analysis semi-micro columns

* HK-400 series is recommended to be used with semi-micro type devices.

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length
F6025010	**GPC HK-401**	≥ 9,000	3	50	**4.6 x 150**
F6025020	**GPC HK-402**	≥ 12,000	3	300	**4.6 x 150**
F6025030	**GPC HK-403**	≥ 9,000	3.5	550	**4.6 x 150**
F6026040	**GPC HK-404L**	≥ 9,000	3.5	2,000	**4.6 x 150**
F6025050	**GPC HK-405**	≥ 7,000	3	5,000	**4.6 x 150**
F6025060	**GPC HK-406**	≥ 5,000	6.5	10,000	**4.6 x 150**

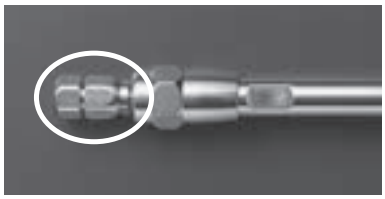
HK-404L is a mixed-gel column capable of analyzing samples over a wide range of molecular weight distribution.

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Shipping Solvent: Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

● Guard filter for HK series

Product Code	Product Name	Contents
F6700200	**GPC HK-G**	One holder and one filter
F6700100	**GPC HK-G filter**	3 filters

Removes sample-origin insoluble components.



Attach directly to the analytical column.

Usable solvents

Solvent	Product Name	
	HK-401 HK-403 HK-404L HK-405 HK-406	**HK-402**
Chloroform	✓	✓
N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF)	✓	✓
Toluene	✓	✓
Hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP)	✓	×
30 % HFIP/Chloroform	✓	✓

✓: Solvent replacement possible ×: Solvent replacement not possible

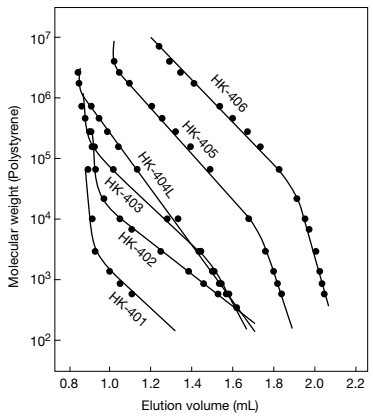
Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

● Measured with polystyrene (eluent: THF)

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
HK-401	100 - 1,500	2,000
HK-402	200 - 10,000	20,000
HK-403	2,000 - 70,000	100,000
HK-404L	100 - 1,000,000	1,000,000
HK-405	10,000 - 2,500,000	4,000,000
HK-406	30,000 - 8,000,000	10,000,000

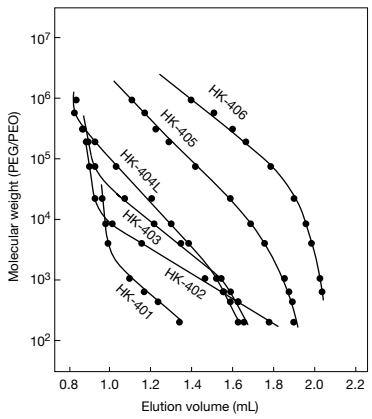
Please use the above table for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

Calibration curves for HK-400 series using polystyrene (eluent : THF)



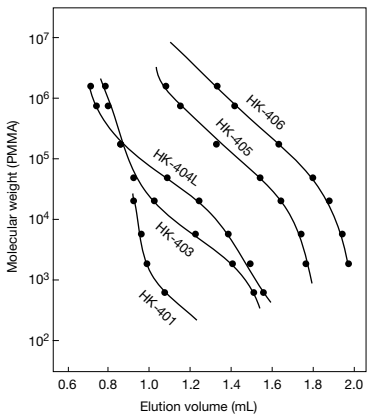
Column : **Shodex GPC HK-400 series**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Calibration curves for HK-400 series using PEG/PEO (eluent : DMF)



Column : **Shodex GPC HK-400 series**
Eluent : DMF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min (HK-402: 0.8 mL/min)
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Calibration curve for HK-400 series using PMMA (eluent : HFIP)

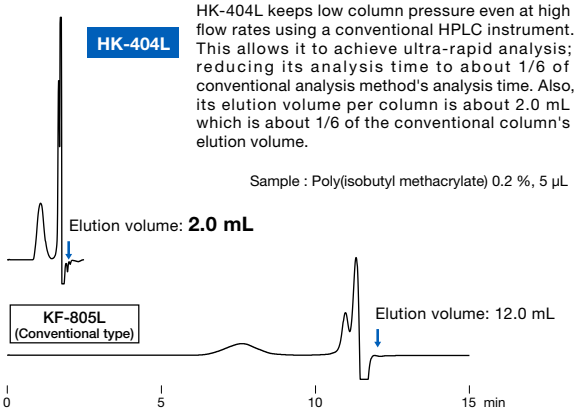


Column : **Shodex GPC HK-400 series**
Eluent : 5 mM CF_3COONa in HFIP
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Comparison of HK-404L and conventional column (KF-805L)

HK-404L keeps low column pressure even at high flow rates using a conventional HPLC instrument. This allows it to achieve ultra-rapid analysis; reducing its analysis time to about 1/6 of conventional analysis method's analysis time. Also, its elution volume per column is about 2.0 mL which is about 1/6 of the conventional column's elution volume.

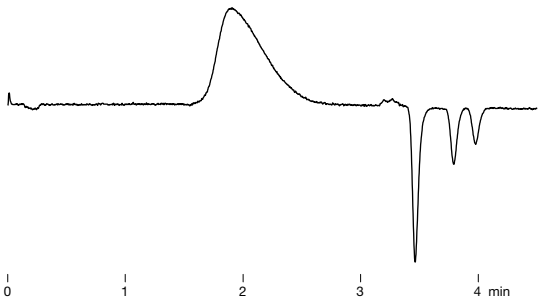
Sample : Poly(isobutyl methacrylate) 0.2 %, 5 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC HK-404L, KF-805L**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Poly (butyl methacrylate)

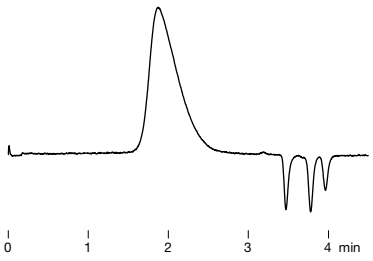
Sample : Poly(n-butyl methacrylate) 0.2 %, 5 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC HK-404L x 2**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Styrene butyl methacrylate copolymer

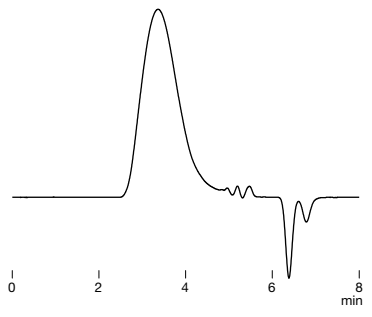
Sample :
Styrene butyl methacrylate copolymer 0.2 %, 5 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC HK-404L x 2**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Polyamide (Nylon 6/9)

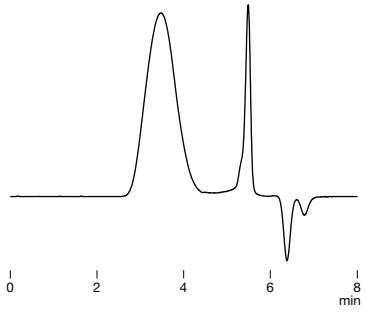
Sample : Nylon 6/9 0.23 %, 5 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC HK-404L**
Eluent : 5 mM CF_3COONa in HFIP
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Polyamide (Nylon 11)

Sample : Nylon 11 0.25 %, 5 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC HK-404L**
Eluent : 5 mM CF_3COONa in HFIP
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ℃

Organic SEC (GPC) Columns: Linear Calibration Type

Features

LF

- Packed with unique multi-pore gels with a wide pore-size distribution
- Highly linear calibration curve without inflection points
- Achieves highly precise molecular weight distribution determination
- Enables analysis over a wide molecular weight range
- Rapid analysis column (LF-604) and high performance analysis column (LF-404) are also available
- LF-604 and LF-404 reduce solvent use
- Fulfills USP-NF L21 requirements

Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length
F6021041	**GPC LF-804**	≥ 17,000	6	3,000	**8.0 x 300**
F6709621	**GPC LF-G**	(guard column)	6	—	**4.6 x 10**

See page 60 for solvent replacement applicability of Organic SEC (GPC) columns.

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Shipping Solvent: Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

Rapid analysis downsized columns

* LF-604 is recommended to be used with semi-micro type devices.

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length
F6021042	**GPC LF-604**	≥ 9,000	6	3,000	**6.0 x 150**
F6709621	**GPC LF-G**	(guard column)	6	—	**4.6 x 10**

See page 60 for solvent replacement applicability of Organic SEC (GPC) columns.

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Shipping Solvent: Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

High performance semi-micro columns

* LF-404 is recommended to be used with semi-micro type devices.

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length
F6021043	**GPC LF-404**	≥ 14,000	6	3,000	**4.6 x 250**
F6709621	**GPC LF-G**	(guard column)	6	—	**4.6 x 10**

See page 60 for solvent replacement applicability of Organic SEC (GPC) columns.

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Shipping Solvent: Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

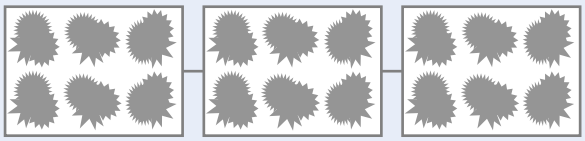
Measured with polystyrene (eluent: THF)

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
LF-804	300 - 2,000,000	2,000,000
LF-604	300 - 2,000,000	2,000,000
LF-404	300 - 2,000,000	2,000,000

Please use the above table for reference purposes only when selecting columns.

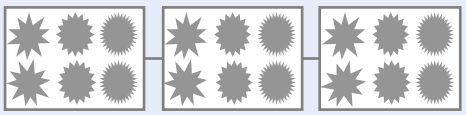
Schematic diagram of linear calibration type packing

Connecting linear calibration type columns (LF series)

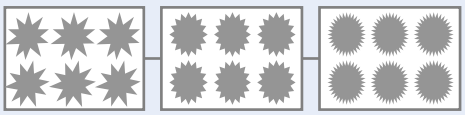


The linear calibration type column covers a broad range of molecular weights with only one kind of packing material.

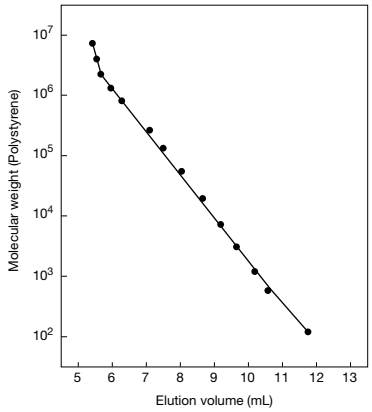
Connecting mixed-gel columns (KF-804L, etc.)



Connecting different single pore-size columns (KF-804 + KF-803 + KF-802, etc.)

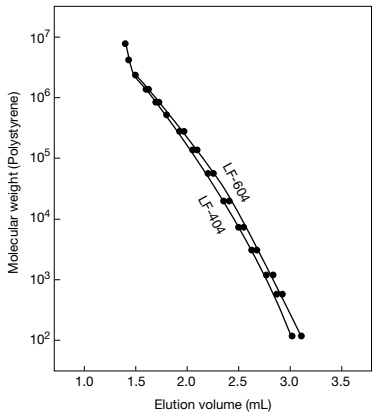


Calibration curve for LF-804 using polystyrene



Column : **Shodex GPC LF-804**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

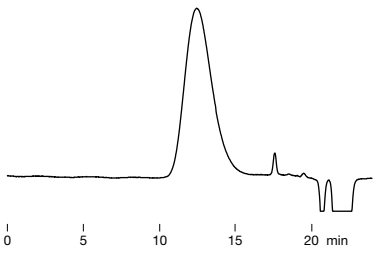
Calibration curves for LF-604 and LF-404 using polystyrene



Column : **Shodex GPC LF-604, LF-404**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 0.5 mL/min (LF-604)
0.3 mL/min (LF-404)
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Polyurethane

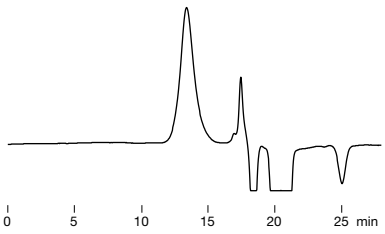
Sample : Polyurethane 0.1 %, 20 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC LF-404 x 2**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Xylan

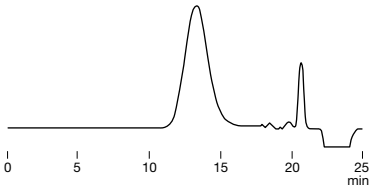
Sample : Xylan 0.1 %, 100 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC LF-804**
Eluent : 20 mM H_3PO_4 + 20 mM LiBr in DMSO/DMF = 80/20
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 50 ˚C

Polyamide (Nylon 6/6)

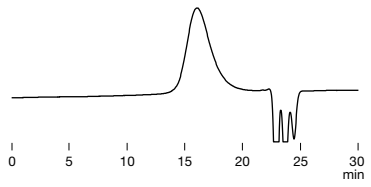
Sample : Nylon 6/6 0.1 %, 20 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC LF-404**
Eluent : 5 mM CF_3COONa in HFIP
Flow rate : 0.15 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Polymethyl methacrylate

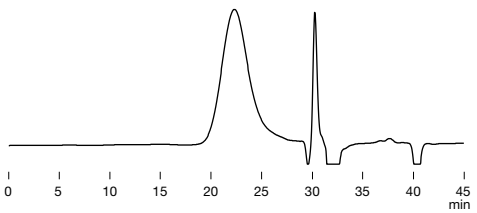
Sample : Polymethyl methacrylate, 100 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC LF-804 x 2**
Eluent : Methyl ethyl ketone
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

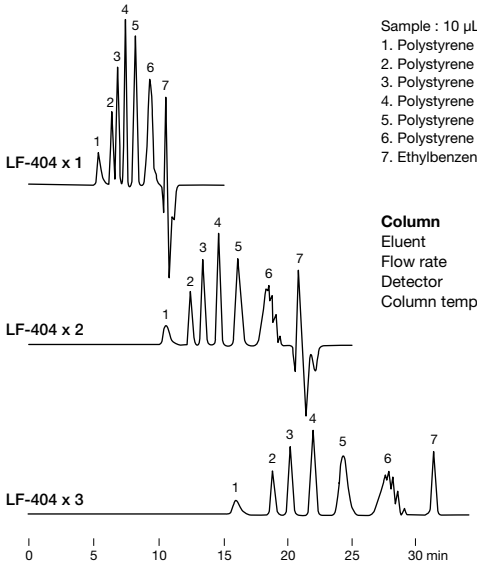
Polyamic acid

Sample : Poly(pyromellitic dianhydride-co-4,4'-oxydianiline), 100 µL



Column : **Shodex GPC LF-804 x 2**
Eluent : 30 mM LiBr + 30 mM H_3PO_4 in NMP
Flow rate : 0.7 mL/min
Detector : RI
Column temp. : 50 ˚C

Effects of using multiple LF-404 columns on polystyrene separation



Sample : 10 µL
1. Polystyrene (Mw : 1,030,000)
2. Polystyrene (Mw : 152,000)
3. Polystyrene (Mw : 66,000)
4. Polystyrene (Mw : 22,000)
5. Polystyrene (Mw : 5,050)
6. Polystyrene (Mw : 580)
7. Ethylbenzene

Column : **Shodex GPC LF-404 x n**
Eluent : THF
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : RI (small cell volume)
Column temp. : 40 ˚C

Organic SEC (GPC) Column: Rapid Preparation

Features

FP-2002

- Newly developed styrene divinylbenzene copolymer monodisperse particles
- Can deliver at four times higher flow rate (10 mL/min or more) compared with conventional products
- Achieves rapid recycling separation
- Suitable for the separation of samples in a wide molecular weight range due to its wide linear range and large pore volume
- Usable with various organic solvents such as THF, toluene, dichloroethane, ethyl acetate, DMF, and acetone used in GPC analysis in addition to chloroform

- **Preparative columns** [Preparative columns are made to order]

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length
F6102520	**GPC FP-2002**	≥ 30,000	8	**20.0 x 600**
F6700340	**GPC FP-G 8B**	(guard column)	8	**8.0 x 50**

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Shipping Solvent: Chloroform

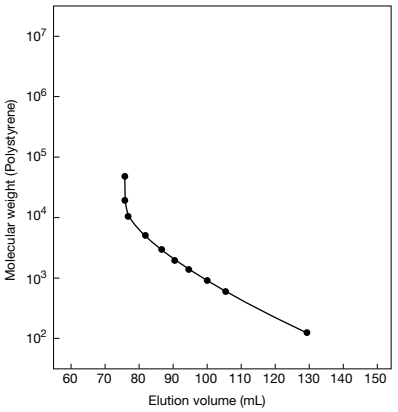
Target molecular weight range and exclusion limit

- **Measured with polystyrene (eluent: chloroform)**

Product Name	Target Molecular Weight Range	Exclusion Limit
FP-2002	100 - 5,000	8,000

Please use the above for reference purpose only.

Calibration curve for FP-2002 using polystyrene

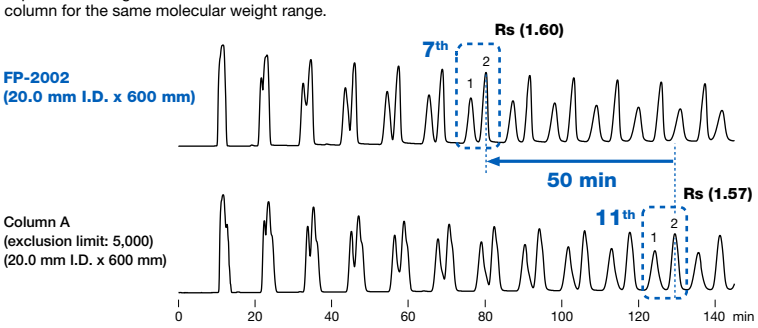


Column : **Shodex GPC FP-2002**
Eluent : Chloroform
Flow rate : 10 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm) (preparative type)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Comparison of recycling separation

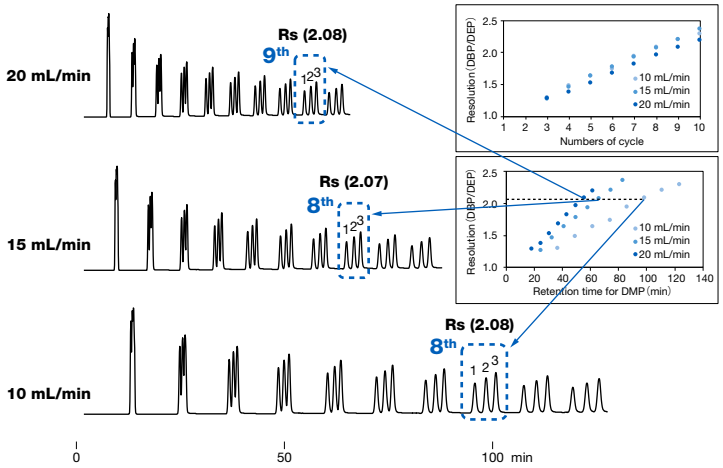
GPC FP-2002 is a column suitable for rapid organic solvent SEC(GPC) separation. Phthalate esters were used to compare recycled separations with other manufacturer's rapid preparative column (exclusion limit: 5,000). The recycling separation using FP-2002 can be made faster than other column for the same molecular weight range.

Sample : 10 % each, 2 mL
1. Ditridecyl Phthalate (MW: 530)
2. Bis(*trans*-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl) phthalate (MW: 414)



Column : **Shodex GPC FP-2002**
Column A from other manufacturer
Eluent : Chloroform
Flow rate : 10 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm) (preparative type)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Effects of flow rate for recycling separation



The standard flow rate of the packed column GPC FP-2002 for organic solvent-based SEC (GPC) is 10 mL/min. We have investigated the flow rate dependency of phthalate esters recycling separation. Even at the maximum usable flow rate of 20 mL/min, there is no extreme drop in column efficiency and further speeding up is possible.

(Note) In the case of a polymer sample, shear degradation of the polymer tends to occur as the molecular weight increases. It is recommended to lower the flow rate, if there is a possibility that shear degradation occurred.

Sample : 3 % each, 1 mL
1. Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (MW: 278)
2. Diethyl phthalate (DEP) (MW: 222)
3. Dimethyl phthalate (DMP) (MW: 194)

Column : **Shodex GPC FP-2002**
Eluent : Chloroform
Detector : UV (254 nm) (preparative type)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Organic SEC (GPC) Columns: Preparative

● **Preparative columns** [Preparative columns are made to order]

GPC KF-2000 series Shipping Solvent: Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Standard Column
F6102401	**GPC KF-2001**	≥ 18,000	6	**20.0 x 300**	KF-801
F6102402	**GPC KF-2002**	≥ 18,000	6	**20.0 x 300**	KF-802
F6102425	**GPC KF-2002.5**	≥ 18,000	6	**20.0 x 300**	KF-802.5
F6102403	**GPC KF-2003**	≥ 18,000	6	**20.0 x 300**	KF-803
F6102404	**GPC KF-2004**	≥ 14,000	7	**20.0 x 300**	KF-804
F6102405	**GPC KF-2005**	≥ 10,000	10	**20.0 x 300**	KF-805
F6102406	**GPC KF-2006**	≥ 10,000	10	**20.0 x 300**	KF-806
F6102409	**GPC KF-2006M**	≥ 10,000	10	**20.0 x 300**	KF-806M
F6700406	**GPC KF-G 8B**	(guard column)	15	**8.0 x 50**	(guard column)

KF-2006M is a mixed-gel column capable of analyzing samples over a wide range of molecular weight distribution. Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

GPC K-2000 series Shipping Solvent: Chloroform

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Standard Column
F6102301	**GPC K-2001**	≥ 18,000	6	**20.0 x 300**	KF-801
F6102312	**GPC K-2002**	≥ 18,000	6	**20.0 x 300**	KF-802
F6102315	**GPC K-2002.5**	≥ 18,000	6	**20.0 x 300**	KF-802.5
F6102303	**GPC K-2003**	≥ 18,000	6	**20.0 x 300**	KF-803
F6102304	**GPC K-2004**	≥ 14,000	7	**20.0 x 300**	KF-804
F6102305	**GPC K-2005**	≥ 10,000	10	**20.0 x 300**	KF-805
F6102306	**GPC K-2006**	≥ 10,000	10	**20.0 x 300**	KF-806
F6102309	**GPC K-2006M**	≥ 10,000	10	**20.0 x 300**	KF-806M
F6700407	**GPC K-G 8B**	(guard column)	15	**8.0 x 50**	(guard column)

K-2006M is a mixed-gel column capable of analyzing samples over a wide range of molecular weight distribution. Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

[Customized columns]

GPC H-2000 series Shipping Solvent: Chloroform

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Standard Column
F6102001	**GPC H-2001**	≥ 13,000	15	**20.0 x 500**	KF-801
F6102002	**GPC H-2002**	≥ 13,000	15	**20.0 x 500**	KF-802
F6102025	**GPC H-2002.5**	≥ 13,000	15	**20.0 x 500**	KF-802.5
F6102003	**GPC H-2003**	≥ 13,000	15	**20.0 x 500**	KF-803
F6102004	**GPC H-2004**	≥ 13,000	15	**20.0 x 500**	KF-804
F6102005	**GPC H-2005**	≥ 13,000	15	**20.0 x 500**	KF-805
F6102006	**GPC H-2006**	≥ 13,000	15	**20.0 x 500**	KF-806
F6102009	**GPC H-2006M**	≥ 12,000	15	**20.0 x 500**	KF-806M
F6700310	**GPC H-G 8B**	(guard column)	15	**8.0 x 50**	(guard column)

H-2006M is a mixed-gel column capable of analyzing samples over a wide range of molecular weight distribution. Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

GPC KF-5000 series Shipping Solvent: Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

Product Code	Product Name	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Standard Column
F6108010	**GPC KF-5001**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-801
F6108020	**GPC KF-5002**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-802
F6108025	**GPC KF-5002.5**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-802.5
F6108030	**GPC KF-5003**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-803
F6108040	**GPC KF-5004**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-804
F6700408	**GPC KF-G 20C**	15	**20.0 x 100**	(guard column)

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

GPC K-5000 series Shipping Solvent: Chloroform

Product Code	Product Name	Particle Size (μm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Standard Column
F6109010	**GPC K-5001**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-801
F6109020	**GPC K-5002**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-802
F6109025	**GPC K-5002.5**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-802.5
F6109030	**GPC K-5003**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-803
F6109040	**GPC K-5004**	15	**50.0 x 300**	KF-804
F6700409	**GPC K-G 20C**	15	**20.0 x 100**	(guard column)

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

Solvent Replacement Applicability of Organic SEC (GPC) Columns

Solvent	Product Name									
	Shipping Solvent : THF							Shipping Solvent : DMF		
	KF-801	**KF-802 KF-802.5 KF-803L KF-804L**	**KF-803**	**KF-804 KF-805 KF-805L KF-806M KF-806L KF-807L**	**KF-401HQ KF-402HQ KF-402.5HQ**	**KF-403HQ**	**LF-804 LF-604 LF-404**	**KD-801 KD-802 KD-802.5**	**KD-803**	**KD-804 KD-805 KD-806 KD-807 KD-806M**
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Chloroform	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Carbon tetrachloride	×	✓	✓	✓			✓	×	×	✓
Benzene	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		×	✓	✓
Toluene	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
p-Xylene	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		×	✓	✓
o-Dichlorobenzene (ODCB)	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓		×	✓	✓
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (TCB)	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓		×	✓	✓
Dioxane	×	✓	✓	✓				×	✓	✓
Diethyl ether	×	×	✓	✓				×	✓	✓
Ethyl acetate	×	×	✓	✓				×	×	✓
Acetone	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Methyl ethyl ketone	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF)	×	×	✓	✓	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	✓
N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAc)	×	×	✓	✓	✓*	✓*	✓*	×	✓	✓
Hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP)	×	×	×	✓	×	△*	✓*	×	✓	✓
m-Cresol	×	×	✓	✓				×	✓	✓
o-Chlorophenol	×	×	✓	✓				×	✓	✓
Quinoline	×	×	✓	✓				×	✓	✓
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP)	×	×	✓	✓	✓*	✓*	✓*	×	✓	✓
Dimethy sulfoxide (DMSO)	×	×	×	×	△*	✓*	✓*	×	×	✓
30 % m-Cresol/Chloroform	×	✓	✓	✓			✓	×	✓	✓
30 % o-Chlorophenol/Chloroform	×	✓	✓	✓			✓	×	✓	✓
30 % HFIP/Chloroform	×	✓	✓	✓				×	✓	✓
Hexane	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Acetonitrile	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Methanol	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Water	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

✓ : Solvent replacement possible
△ : Solvent replacement possible, but this may cause column performance to deteriorate slightly
* : Usable at 40 °C or higher
× : Solvent replacement not possible

See page 66 for solvent replacement method for Organic SEC (GPC) columns.

Calibration Standards for SEC

When measuring molecular weight distribution of polymers using size exclusion chromatography (SEC), it is necessary to obtain a calibration curve using standard samples with known molecular weights.
Shodex STANDARDS are stable polymer standard samples with little branching and an extremely narrow molecular weight distribution. Shodex STANDARDS are proudly recommened for the preparation of calibration curves.

Polystyrene (PS)

Features

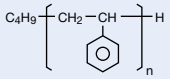
SL-105
SM-105
SH-75

- For organic solvent SEC (GPC)
- Less branched polystyrene with anionic polymerization
- Easily soluble in tetrahydrofuran (THF), chloroform, toluene, and o-dichlorobenzene (ODCB)

Standard kit

Product Code	Product Name	Contents	Molecular Weight (Mp) Range
F8601105	**STANDARD SL-105**	**0.5 g x 10 kinds**	580 - 18,000
F8602105	**STANDARD SM-105**	**0.5 g x 10 kinds**	1,180 - 3,210,000
F8603075	**STANDARD SH-75**	**0.5 g x 7 kinds**	662,000 - 6,550,000

Structural formula of S series



◆ **SL-105**

Std.No.	Mp	Mw/Mn
S-18	18,000	1.02
S-13	13,400	1.02
S-9.8	9,320	1.02
S-6.7	6,660	1.03
S-4.9	4,910	1.03
S-3.3	3,320	1.04
S-2.0	1,990	1.05
S-1.2	1,180	1.07
S-0.9	940	1.07
S-0.6	580	1.13

◆ **SM-105**

Std.No.	Mp	Mw/Mn
S-3210	3,210,000	1.06
S-1570	1,570,000	1.04
S-607	607,000	1.03
S-298	298,000	1.04
S-129	129,000	1.03
S-49	49,400	1.04
S-17	17,100	1.03
S-6.3	6,250	1.03
S-3.3	3,320	1.04
S-1.2	1,180	1.06

◆ **SH-75**

Std.No.	Mp	Mw/Mn
S-6550	6,550,000	1.07
S-3550	3,550,000	1.05
S-3020	3,020,000	1.03
S-2330	2,330,000	1.03
S-1860	1,860,000	1.04
S-885	885,000	1.05
S-662	662,000	1.04

(Note)
Molecular weights (Mp, Mw/Mn) of each standard kit may vary depending on production lot.

Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)

Features

M-75

- For organic solvent SEC (GPC)
- Narrow molecular weight distribution range
- Easily soluble in hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) and N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF)

Standard kit

Product Code	Product Name	Contents	Molecular Weight (Mp) Range
F8604075	**STANDARD M-75**	**0.5 g x 7 kinds**	3,310 - 1,230,000

(Note)
Molecular weights (Mp, Mw/Mn) of a standard kit may vary depending on production lot.

◆ **M-75**

Std.No.	Mp	Mw/Mn
M-1230	1,230,000	1.09
M-539	539,000	1.02
M-210	210,000	1.02
M-60	60,300	1.02
M-18	17,900	1.03
M-6.9	6,940	1.10
M-3.3	3,310	1.09

Pullulan

Features

P-82

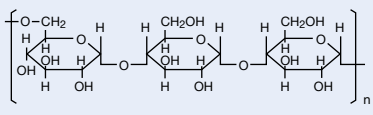
- For aqueous SEC (GFC)
- Unbranched pullulan standard
- High solubility in water eliminates the possibility of recrystallization

Standard kit

Product Code	Product Name	Contents	Molecular Weight (Mp) Range
F8400000	**STANDARD P-82**	**0.2 g x 8 kinds**	6,400 - 692,000

(Note)
Molecular weights (Mp, Mw/Mn) of a standard kit may vary depending on production lot.

Structural formula of P series



◆ **P-82**

Std.No.	Mp	Mw/Mn
P-800	692,000	1.30
P-400	354,000	1.22
P-200	218,000	1.16
P-100	110,000	1.12
P-50	49,400	1.08
P-20	21,900	1.10
P-10	9,800	1.07
P-5	6,400	1.08

Anion Exchange Chromatography Columns

Features

QA-825
DEAE-825

- Suitable for analyzing relatively high molecular weight compounds: proteins, peptides, DNA, and RNA
- Usable in a wide pH range from pH 2 to 12
- QA-825 fulfills USP-NF L23 requirements

ES-502N 7C

- Compared to IEC series columns, polyvinyl alcohol is used as base material and this offers different separation pattern
- Low hydrophobic interaction of proteins allows analysis under mild conditions

Strong anion exchange resin [Functional Group: Quaternary ammonium]

- **Standard column**

Product Code	Product Name	Ion Exchange Capacity (meq/g)	Base Material	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6110011	**IEC QA-825**	0.45	Polyhydroxymethacrylate	12	5,000	**8.0 x 75**	50 mM Na_2SO_4 aq.

Weak anion exchange resin [Functional Group: Diethylaminoethyl]

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Ion Exchange Capacity (meq/g)	Base Material	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6118255	**IEC DEAE-825**	0.6	Polyhydroxymethacrylate	8	5,000	**8.0 x 75**	50 mM Na_2SO_4 aq.
F7640002	**Asahipak ES-502N 7C**	0.55	Polyvinyl alcohol	9	2,000	**7.5 x 100**	50 mM 1,3-Diaminopropane + 50 mM NaCl (pH10.0)

Cation Exchange Chromatography Columns

Features

SP-825
CM-825

- Suitable for analyzing relatively high molecular weight compounds: proteins, peptides, DNA, and RNA
- Usable in a wide pH range from pH 2 to 12

SP-FT 4A

- Non-porous base material
- Provides ultra-rapid analysis using conventional devices

ES-502C 7C

- Compared to IEC series columns, polyvinyl alcohol is used as base material offering different separation pattern
- Low hydrophobic interaction with proteins allows analysis under mild conditions

P-421S

- Column for amino acids analysis by cation exchange mode
- Provides simultaneous analysis of different amino acids
- Fulfills USP-NF L22 and L58 requirements

Strong cation exchange resin [Functional Group: Sulfopropyl]

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Ion Exchange Capacity (meq/g)	Base Material	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6118250	**IEC SP-825**	0.4	Polyhydroxymethacrylate	8	5,000	**8.0 x 75**	50 mM Na_2SO_4 aq.
F6113100	**IEC SP-FT 4A**	0.2	Polyhydroxymethacrylate	2.7	—	**4.6 x 10**	20 mM *MES buffer (pH5.6)

Housing Material of SP-FT 4A: PEEK
*MES: 2-(N-Morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid

Weak cation exchange resin [Functional Group: Carboxymethyl]

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Ion Exchange Capacity (meq/g)	Base Material	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6110002	**IEC CM-825**	0.4	Polyhydroxymethacrylate	8	5,000	**8.0 x 75**	50 mM Na_2SO_4 aq.
F7640001	**Asahipak ES-502C 7C**	0.55	Polyvinyl alcohol	9	2,000	**7.5 x 100**	0.1 M Sodium phosphate buffer (pH4.4)

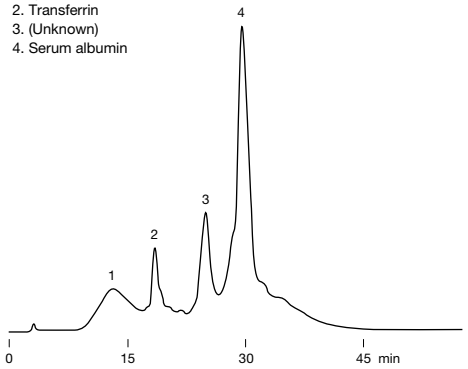
Amino acid analysis column [Functional Group: Sulfo (Na^+)]

- **Standard columns**

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Base Material	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6354211	**CXpak P-421S**	≥ 3,500	Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer	6	**4.6 x 150**	H_2O
F6700210	**CXpak P-G**	(guard column)	Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer	6	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O

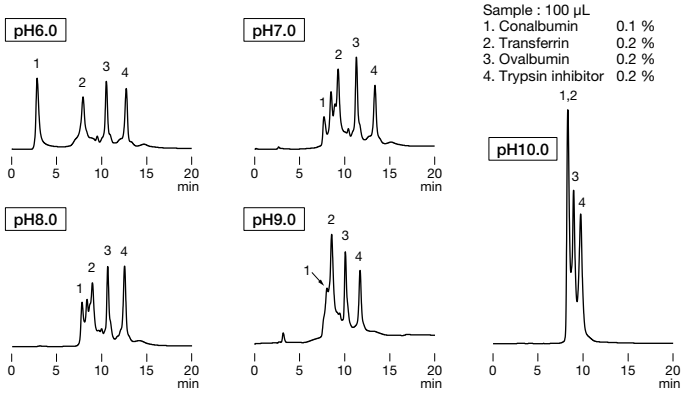
Proteins in human serum

Sample : Human serum 0.5 %, 200 µL
1. IgG
2. Transferrin
3. (Unknown)
4. Serum albumin



Column : **Shodex IEC QA-825**
Eluent : (A); 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.6)
(B); (A) + 0.5 M NaCl
Linear gradient; 100 % (A) to 50 % (B), 60 min
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : Room temp.

Effects of eluent pH on DEAE-825 analysis

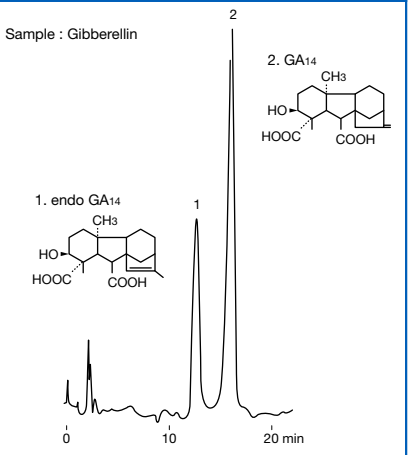


Sample : 100 µL
1. Conalbumin 0.1 %
2. Transferrin 0.2 %
3. Ovalbumin 0.2 %
4. Trypsin inhibitor 0.2 %

Column : **Shodex IEC DEAE-825**
Eluent : (A); 20 mM Piperazine-HCl buffer (pH6.0), 20 mM Bis-Tris-HCl buffer (pH7.0)
20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 20 mM Ethanolamine-HCl buffer (pH9.0)
20 mM 1,3-Diaminopropane-HCl buffer (pH10.0)
(B); (A) + 0.5 M NaCl
Linear gradient; (A) to (B), 20 min
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 25 ˚C

Gibberellin isomers

Sample : Gibberellin

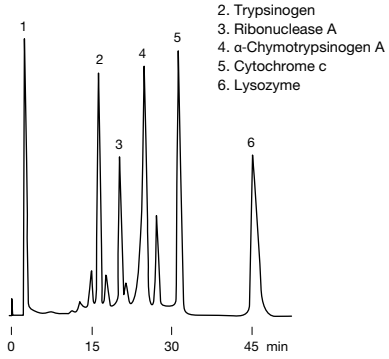


Column : **Shodex Asahipak ES-502N 7C**
Eluent : $CH_3COOH/H_2O/CH_3OH$ = 0.1/0.4/99.5
Flow rate : 1.5 mL/min
Detector : UV (210 nm)
Column temp. : 50 ˚C

Data provided by Prof. Yamaguchi, Faculty of Agliculture, University of Tokyo.

Protein separation using cation exchange columns

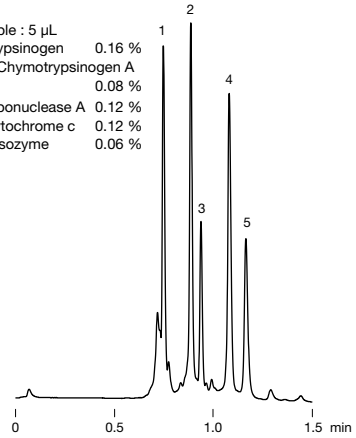
Sample : 90 µL
1. Myoglobin
2. Trypsinogen
3. Ribonuclease A
4. α-Chymotrypsinogen A
5. Cytochrome c
6. Lysozyme



Column : **Shodex IEC CM-825**
Eluent : (A); 20 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0)
(B); (A) + 0.5 M NaCl
Linear gradient; (A) to (B), 60 min
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : Room temp.

Ultra-rapid analysis of hemoglobins

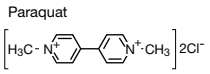
Sample : 5 µL
1. Trypsinogen 0.16 %
2. α-Chymotrypsinogen A 0.08 %
3. Ribonuclease A 0.12 %
4. Cytochrome c 0.12 %
5. Lysozyme 0.06 %



Column : **Shodex IEC SP-FT 4A**
Eluent : (A); 20 mM MES buffer (pH5.6)
(B); (A) + 0.5 M Na_2SO_4
Linear gradient; (A) to (B), 2 min
Flow rate : 1.7 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

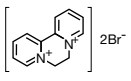
Paraquat and diquat

Paraquat



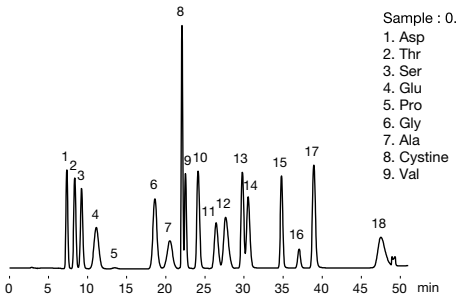
Sample : 20 µL

Diquat



Column : **Shodex Asahipak ES-502C 7C**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH7.0) + 150 mM NaCl
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (288 nm)
Column temp. : 30 ˚C

Standard amino acids



Sample : 0.1 µM each, 100 µL

1. Asp	10. Met
2. Thr	11. Ile
3. Ser	12. Leu
4. Glu	13. Tyr
5. Pro	14. Phe
6. Gly	15. Lys
7. Ala	16. NH_3
8. Cystine	17. His
9. Val	18. Arg

Column : **Shodex CXpak P-421S**
Eluent : MCI BUFFER™ PH Kit (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation)
Low pressure step gradient;
PH-1 (0 min), PH-2 (0.2 min), PH-3 (13.5 min), PH-4 (23.2 min), PH-RG (47.0 min)
Reagent : Ninhydrin Coloring Solution Kit for HITACHI
(FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation)
R1:R2 = 50:50
Flow rate : (Eluent) 0.5 mL/min
(Reagent) 0.35 mL/min
Detector : VIS (570 nm)
Column Temp. : 63 ˚C
Reaction Temp. : 120 ˚C

Chiral Separation Column

Features

CDBS-453

- Separates optical isomers by using their conformational compatibility differences
- Versatile column for chiral separation
- Fulfills USP-NF L45 requirements

Standard column

Product Code	Product Name	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F7146003	**ORpak CDBS-453**	β-Cyclodextrin derivative	3	**4.6 x 150**	0.05 % CH_3COOH + 0.2 M NaCl aq./ CH_3CN = 95/5

Base Material: Silica

Aqueous SEC (GFC) Columns for Bionanoproduct Analysis and Preparative Use : Polymer-based

Features

UB New

- Suitable pore design for separating bionanoproducts such as viruses, virus-like particles (VLPs), and exosomes
- The uniform particles achieved both low back pressure and high separation efficiency
- High stability against basic solvents and other chemicals commonly used in bioprocessing

Standard columns

Product Code	Product Name	Plate Number (TP/column)	Particle Size (µm)	Target Molecular Size (nm)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6429301	**UB-50** New	≥ 3,500	26	< 50	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O
F6429302	**UB-100** New	≥ 3,500	27	> 50	**8.0 x 300**	H_2O

Base Material: Polyhydroxymethacrylate

Pretreatment Column for Column Switching Method

Features

GF-4A

- High protein removal rate
- Removes surfactants well but is not suitable for trapping hydrophilic substances

Column for column switching method

Product Code	Product Name	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F8700015	**MSpak GF-4A**	9	400	**4.6 x 10**	H_2O

Base Material: Polyvinyl alcohol

GPC Clean-up Columns

Features

EV

- Suitable for fractionation of residual pesticides in foods
- EV-2000 AC is used in Shoku-An No. 0124001 (January 24th, 2005, Japan) of the Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, MHLW, Section 2 “Simultaneous GC/MS (LC/MS) Analyses of Agricultural Chemicals in Livestock and Marine Products”.
- EV2000AC-12F is used in Shoku-An No. 0226 (February 26th, 2015, Japan) of the Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, MHLW, Section 2 “LC/MS Analyses of Agricultural Chemicals in Livestock and Marine Products”.

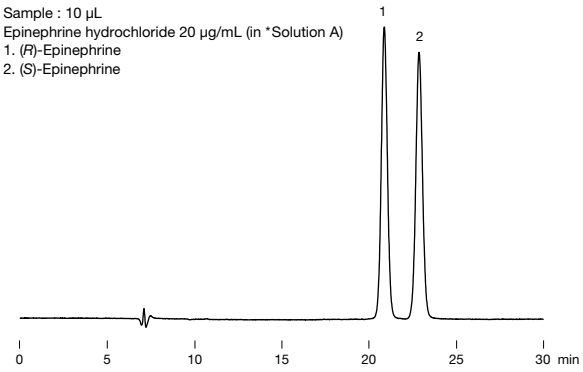
GPC clean-up columns for residual pesticides in foods, etc.

Product Code	Product Name	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (Å)	Column Size (mm) I.D. x Length	Shipping Solvent
F6090006	**CLNpak EV2000AC-12F**	16	30	**12.0 x 300**	Acetone/Cyclohexane = 3/7
F6090007	**CLNpak EV-G AC12C**	16	(guard column)	**12.0 x 100**	Acetone/Cyclohexane = 3/7
F6090003	**CLNpak EV-2000 AC**	16	30	**20.0 x 300**	Acetone/Cyclohexane = 3/7
F6090004	**CLNpak EV-G AC**	16	(guard column)	**20.0 x 100**	Acetone/Cyclohexane = 3/7
F6090001	**CLNpak EV-2000**	16	30	**20.0 x 300**	Ethylacetate/Cyclohexane = 3/7
F6090002	**CLNpak EV-G**	16	(guard column)	**20.0 x 100**	Ethylacetate/Cyclohexane = 3/7
F6090005	**CLNpak EV-200**	16	30	**2.0 x 150**	Ethylacetate/Cyclohexane = 3/7

Base Material: Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer

Chiral separation of epinephrine

Sample : 10 µL
Epinephrine hydrochloride 20 µg/mL (in *Solution A)
1. (*R*)-Epinephrine
2. (*S*)-Epinephrine

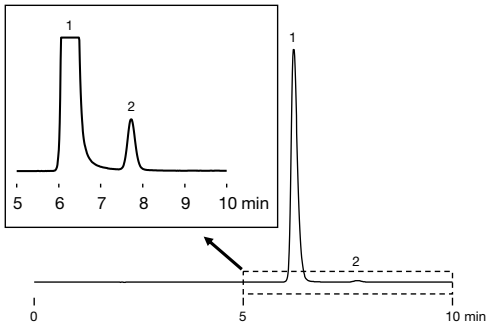


Column : **Shodex ORpak CDBS-453**
Eluent : *Solution A/CH_3CN = 99/1
Flow rate : 0.3 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 25 ℃

*Solution A : 0.75 g/L Ammonium acetate aqueous solution adjusted to pH4.0 with Glacial acetic acid

Impurity analysis of lamivudine according to USP-NF method

Sample : 10 µL (System suitability solution)
0.25 mg/mL USP Lamivudine resolution mixture A RS in water
1. Lamivudine
2. Lamivudine enantiomer

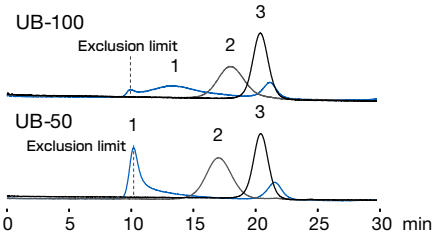


Column : **Shodex ORpak CDBS-453**
Eluent : Methanol and *Buffer (5 : 95)
*Buffer; 7.7 g/L of Ammonium acetate in water
Flow rate : 1.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (270 nm)
Column temp. : 25 ℃

Separation features of UB series

The UB series particle pores are designed to target bionano-range product analysis. It separates high molecular weight impurities such as aggregates of bionanoproducts and low molecular weight impurities. UB-50 is suitable for separation and purification of targets below 50 nm, and UB-100 is suitable for larger size targets above 50 nm.

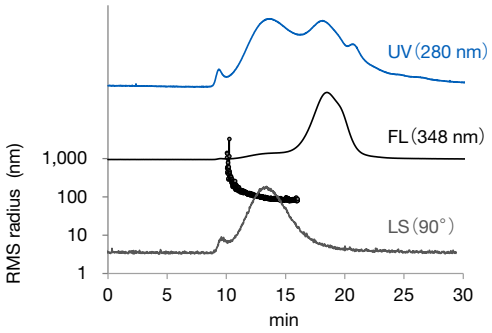
Sample : 10 µL
1. Dextran 5000 (particle size : 460 nm) 10 mg/mL
2. Hemocyanin (particle size : 37 nm) 0.4 mg /mL
3. BSA (Particle size : 6 nm) 1.0 mg /mL



Column : **Shodex UB-100, UB-50 (8.0 mm I.D. × 300 mm each)**
Eluent : 50 mM Sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) + 0.3 M NaCl
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm)
Column temp. : 25 ℃

Exosome

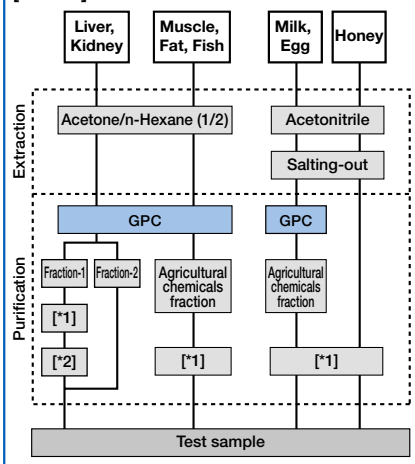
Sample : 15 µL
Exosome from human serum purification grade



Column : **Shodex UB-100 (8.0 mm I.D. x 300 mm)**
Eluent : PBS (-)
Flow rate : 0.6 mL/min
Detector : UV (280 nm) (small cell volume), Fluorescence (Ex. 280 nm, Em. 348 nm), MALS (Multi angle light scattering)
Column temp. : Room temp.

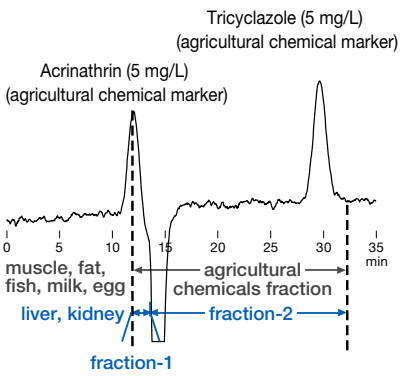
Sample preparation outline for simultaneous GC/MS and LC/MS analysis of agricultural chemicals in livestock and marine products

[Outline]



GPC column : Shodex CLNpak EV-2000 AC + EV-G AC
*1 Purification with ethylenediamine-N-propylsilyled silica gel mini-column
*2 Purification with silica gel mini-column

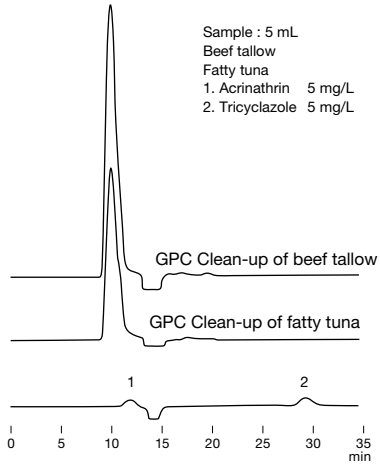
Fractionation of agricultural chemicals using EV-2000 AC



Column : **Shodex CLNpak EV-G AC + EV-2000 AC**
Eluent : Acetone/Cyclohexane = 1/4
Flow rate : 5.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm) (preparative type)
Column temp. : 40 ℃
Injection vol. : 5 mL

GPC clean-up of fatty tuna and beef tallow

Sample : 5 mL
Beef tallow
Fatty tuna
1. Acrinathrin 5 mg/L
2. Tricyclazole 5 mg/L



Column : **Shodex CLNpak EV-G AC + EV-2000 AC**
Eluent : Acetone/Cyclohexane = 1/4
Flow rate : 5.0 mL/min
Detector : UV (254 nm) (preparative type)
Column temp. : 40 ℃
Injection vol. : 5 mL

Solvent Replacement Method for Organic SEC (GPC) Columns

Size exclusion chromatography (SEC) is a chromatography that separates the analytes based on the size of sample (polymer) molecules. The samples are generally prepared in a solvent that dissolves the target polymer well. Therefore, some target polymers may be dissolved in a solvent different from the shipping solution of SEC columns. In such cases, the column solvent needs to be replaced with the solvent to be used.
Shodex offers several SEC column series such as Asahipak GF series and OHpak series. Here, the GPC series, organic SEC (GPC) columns, are used as an example to explain the solvent replacement method.
Please consider this page as a general guideline and make sure to read the column-specific operation manual before replacing the solvents in your columns.

Before Starting: Check List

Incorrect solvent replacement method may damage the column. Please make sure to check the followings before replacing the solvents (the details follow after the list).
1. Applicable Solvents
2. Solvent Miscibility
3. Solvent Boiling Point
4. Column Specifications (maximum allowable pressure, flow rate, column volume, maximum temperature)
5. Setting the Pump Limiter's Maximum Pressure
6. HPLC System's Solvent Compatibility

Applicable Solvents

Check solvent replacement applicability of the column. Please refer to page 60: Solvent Replacement Applicability of Organic SEC (GPC) columns.
Please pay an extra attention as different pore-size columns even within the same column series may have different solvent replacement applicability. You may also check the solvent replacement applicability in the column-specific operation manual and Shodex website (https://www.shodex.com/en/dc/06/03/09.html).

Solvent Miscibility

Check miscibility/solubility of the desired new solvent and the solvent currently filled in the column. Please refer to Shodex website (https://www.shodex.com/en/dc/06/0115.html) for the miscibility of the solvents.
THF, chloroform, DMF, and HFIP are miscible with each other. On the other hand, sodium trifluoroacetate is soluble in HFIP but difficult to dissolve in THF. Thus, if HFIP with sodium trifluoroacetate and THF are mixed, sodium trifluoroacetate will precipitate. Precipitation of salt in the HPLC system or column may damage the system and/or the column. Therefore, it is important to check solubility of the salt in addition to checking the miscibility of solvents.

Solvent Boiling Point

The column pressure sometimes increases during the solvent replacement. Increasing the column oven temperature is an effective way of reducing the column pressure.
However, setting the column oven temperature higher than the boiling point of the solvent makes the solvent to generate air bubbles. Since the bubbles may affect the filling condition of the packing material, please pay an attention when increasing the column oven temperature.

Column Specifications

Please refer to the below table for the maximum pressure allowed per column and the recommended flow rate. Also, please check details of specifications described in the column-specific operation manual and Shodex website.

< Column Specifications >

Product Series	Flow Rate (mL/min)	Maximum Pressure (MPa/column)	Maximum Temperature (°C)
GPC KF-800 series	0.5 - 1.0	3.5	60
GPC KD-800 series	0.5 - 1.0	3.5	60
GPC KF-400HQ series	0.3	7	45
GPC HK-400 series (for GPC HK-402)	0.3 - 1.0	25 (20)	60
GPC LF-804	1	3.5	60
GPC LF-604	0.5	3.5	60
GPC LF-404	0.3	3.5	60

Column volume of a column can be calculated using the below equation.

$$[\text{Column Volume}] = \left(\frac{[\text{Inner Diameter (I.D.)}]}{2} \right)^2 \pi \times [\text{Length}]$$

The below table lists the column volumes of different-size columns.

< Column Volume (mL) >

Column Length (mm)	I.D. (mm)		
	4.6	6.0	8.0
10	0.2	-	-
50	-	-	2.5
100	-	-	5.0
150	2.5	4.2	-
250	4.2	-	12.6
300	-	-	15.1

Setting the Pump Limiter's Maximum Pressure

The pressure applied to the entire HPLC system (system pressure) and the pressure applied to the column (column pressure) are influenced by eluent type, flow rate, and temperature. Thus, the column pressure may increase during the solvent replacement process. To prevent applying a pressure above the maximum allowable pressure of a column, use a pump limiter's maximum pressure setting.

The pressure displayed on the HPLC system is a sum of system pressure and column pressure. Therefore, generally the pump limiter's maximum pressure is set at "the sum of system and column's maximum allowable pressures". However, low flow rate used during the solvent replacement generates a negligible system pressure, thus using the column's maximum allowable pressure as the pump limiter's maximum pressure is a practical choice.

If multiple columns are used together, add maximum allowable pressure of all columns when setting the limit.

e.g. 1 When using one column with maximum allowable pressure = 3.5 MPa.

➡ Set the pump limiter's maximum pressure at 3.5 MPa.

e.g. 2 When using two columns with both maximum allowable pressures = 3.5 MPa.

➡ Set the pump limiter's maximum pressure at 7.0 MPa.

HPLC System's Solvent Compatibility

Some materials used in HPLC system may have low chemical compatibility to organic solvents to be used in SEC analysis. To avoid damaging the HPLC system, please make sure that the chosen solvent is applicable for all HPLC system parts that have contact with the solvent.

Please note that there are tubes and fittings made of various materials. Among them, stainless steel types are recommended because of their high durability against various organic solvents.

Solvent Replacement Steps

1. Reduce the flow rate to the half of the regular flow rate and increase the column oven temperature while keep introducing the current solvent (the temperature required depends on the column and the solvent used).
2. Move to next step once the column temperature reaches to the set temperature.

   Case 1. When replacing the current solvent with a miscible solvent.

   First introduce about 3 - 5 column volumes of an intermediate solvent (current solvent : new solvent = 1:1 mixture). Then, introduce another 3 - 5 column volumes of 100 % new solvent.

   e.g. To replace THF to chloroform in KF-803 (8.0 mm I.D., 300 mm L)

   First introduce 45 - 75 mL of an intermediate solvent (THF : chloroform = 1:1 mixture). Then, introduce 45 - 75 mL of 100 % chloroform.

   Case 2. When replacing the current solvent with a solvent with low miscibility/solubility to the current solvent.

   First introduce about 3 - 5 column volumes of a solvent that is miscible/soluble to both solvents. Then, follow the steps in Case 1.

   e.g. To replace DMF with LiBr to THF in KD-806M (8.0 mm I.D., 300 mm L)

   First introduce 45 - 75 mL of intermediate solvent 1 (DMF) to wash-out LiBr. Then, introduce 45 - 75 mL of intermediate solvent 2 (DMF : THF = 1: 1 mixture), followed by 45 - 75 mL of 100 % THF.
3. Set the flow rate and the temperature to the desired. Start the analysis once a stable baseline is obtained.

Additional Recommendations

Frequent eluent replacement may damage the column, and thus not recommended.

If analyses using different eluents are frequently expected, it is recommended to have dedicated columns for each solvent.

Column Cleaning

Problems in peak shapes and elution timing changes or elevated column pressure etc. are often caused by insoluble or adsorbing components present in the eluent and reagents being deposited inside the column. These problems may be resolved by cleaning the column.
This section describes general signs of column deterioration and column cleaning procedures.
Please also read column-specific detailed cleaning procedures included in the product operation manual.

Typical signs of column deterioration

1. Elevated column pressure
2. Abnormal peak shapes (broadening, leading, tailing, and split peaks)
3. Change in retention time
4. Unstable baseline

Standard cleaning procedures

1. Insoluble components
   Insoluble components that block the column inlet may be removed by reversing the flow direction, i.e., introducing the eluent from the column outlet, with flow rate at less than half of the recommended flow rate.
2. Adsorbing components
   For an efficient cleaning, reverse the flow direction and reduce the flow rate at half of the recommended flow rate.

Cleaning solvent selection guide

Solvents capable of dissolving the adsorbed substances
Solvents with high eluting power (depends on separation mode)

***use only the solvents allowed in the operation manual**

Methods

Reversed phase chromatography columns	Use a solvent with higher organic solvent concentration such as methanol, acetonitrile, or THF. (When using a mixture of buffer solution and organic solvent, make sure there is no precipitation of salt.)
Sugar analysis columns	**[Ligand exchange columns (SUGAR series)]** To regenerate the detached counter ions. - Flush or inject aqueous salt solvent which contains the modified counter ion. **[Polymer-based amino columns (NH2P series and VG series)]** Adsorption of acidic substances on the amino functional group. - Flush with solvents in the following sequence; water, 0.1 M NaOH (aq.), water, and the eluent.
Aqueous SEC (GFC) chromatography columns	Adsorption of ionic substances. - Use a solvent with higher salt concentration or solvent with different pH from the eluent. Adsorption of hydrophobic substances. - Use a solvent containing organic solvent. (When using a mixture of buffer solution and organic solvent, make sure there is no precipitation of salt.)
Ion exchange chromatography columns	Adsorption of ionic substances. - Use a solvent with higher salt concentration or solvent with different pH from the eluent. Adsorption of hydrophobic substances. - Use a solvent containing organic solvent. (When using a mixture of buffer solution and organic solvent, make sure there is no precipitation of salt.)
	Adsorption of protein. - Inject 1 - 2 mL of 0.1 M NaOH (aq.) or 30 % acetic acid (aq.) several times.

*Recommended solvent volume to introduce is 5 to 10 times the column volume.
*Pay attention to the column pressure elevation during column cleaning.
*Column cleaning is limited and does not guarantee full recovery of the column to its original condition.

General Precautions for Column Handling

To achieve the best column performance, please follow the below instructions.

HPLC System Preparation

- Wash entire HPLC system prior to column installation, including all flow-lines and sample loop by switching the valve, and then replace the washing solution with the eluent to be used.
- If desired new eluent has low miscibility/solubility to the eluent of previous analysis, first use the eluent that is miscible/soluble to both eluents, and then replace it with the desired eluent.

*If the eluent left in the HPLC system is not compatible with the column to be used, it may damage the column.
*A drastic change in the eluent compositions may remove substances adsorbed on the HPLC system and they may enter and deteriorate the column.

Column Installation

- Connect the column to HPLC system by following the "flow direction arrow" (➡) indicated on the column adhesive label. If guard column is used, position the guard column in front (before the inlet) of the analytical column.
- Make sure to insert the tubing all the way to the end fitting and secure it with the male nut. It is important that there is no extra space between the tubing and the column side of the end fitting. Presence of an extra space will let the sample to spread out and may result in wide peaks.
- Set the initial flow rate at less than half of the recommended flow rate and start the system. If the column is to be heated during the analysis, keep the low flow rate until the column temperature reaches to the set temperature, and then gradually increase the flow rate to the desired temperature.

*Verify that there is no solvent leak. The solvent leak may cause electronic leakage, rust, and/or chemical injury.
*Make sure not to let air bubbles enter the column while installing the column. The air bubbles may damage the column.
*When restarting the system after column installation or after holding the eluent flow, start the system at less than half of the recommended flow rate. A rapid increase in pressure can damage the column.
*If the column was heated during the analysis, lower the flow rate to less than half of the recommended flow rate at the end of analysis. Then, turn off the column oven to let the column temperature returns to room temperature before stopping the pump. This is to prevent creating an empty space in the column, which deteriorates the column. Since if the pump was stopped while the eluent inside the column is still hot, the eluent volume decreases and creates an empty space when the eluent temperature decreases.
*It is recommended to set the pump limiter to avoid exceeding the maximum pressure.

Solvent Exchange

- To replace the solvent, start the system at less than half of the recommended flow rate. Recommended solvent volume to introduce at each step is 3 to 5 times of the column volume.
- Check miscibility/solubility of the desired new solvent and the solvent currently filled in the column.
- When replacing with a solvent having low miscibility/solubility to the current solvent, first use a solvent that is miscible/soluble to both (new and current) eluents, and then replace it with the new solvent.
- When using a gradient method, changes in the eluent compositions may increase the column backpressure. Adjust the flow rate and column temperature so that the column backpressure remains below the usable maximum pressure throughout the analysis.

Column Storage

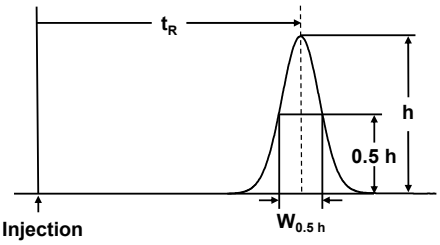
- Remove the column from HPLC system after replacing the in-column solvent with the initial shipping solvent. Securely tighten the end caps and store the column at a location with stable temperature (a cool and dark space is recommended).

*Never allow inside the column to dry. It can damage the column.

Column Inspection

- Inspection method is described in the Certificate of Analysis (CoA).
- Theoretical Plate Number (N) and Asymmetry Factor (Fas) were calculated using the below equations.

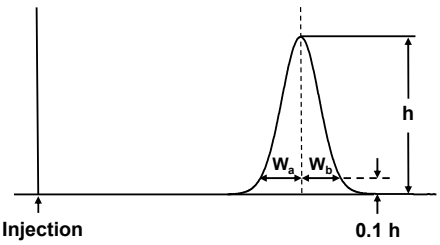
• **Theoretical Plate Number (N)**



$$N = 5.54 \times \left(\frac{t_R}{W_{0.5\,h}} \right)^2$$

t_R : Retention time (min)
$W_{0.5\,h}$: Peak width at 50 % of the peak height (min)
h : Peak height

• **Asymmetry Factor (Fas)**



$$Fas = \frac{W_b}{W_a}$$

W_a : Front half of the distance where the tangent line to a Gaussian peak intersects the baseline at 10 % of the peak height (min)
W_b : Back half of the distance as above (min)

*Plate count and Fas values change significantly depend on samples and/or analysis conditions being used. To check the initial column condition, please make sure to use the same sample and the analysis condition mentioned in the CoA.

Additional Warnings

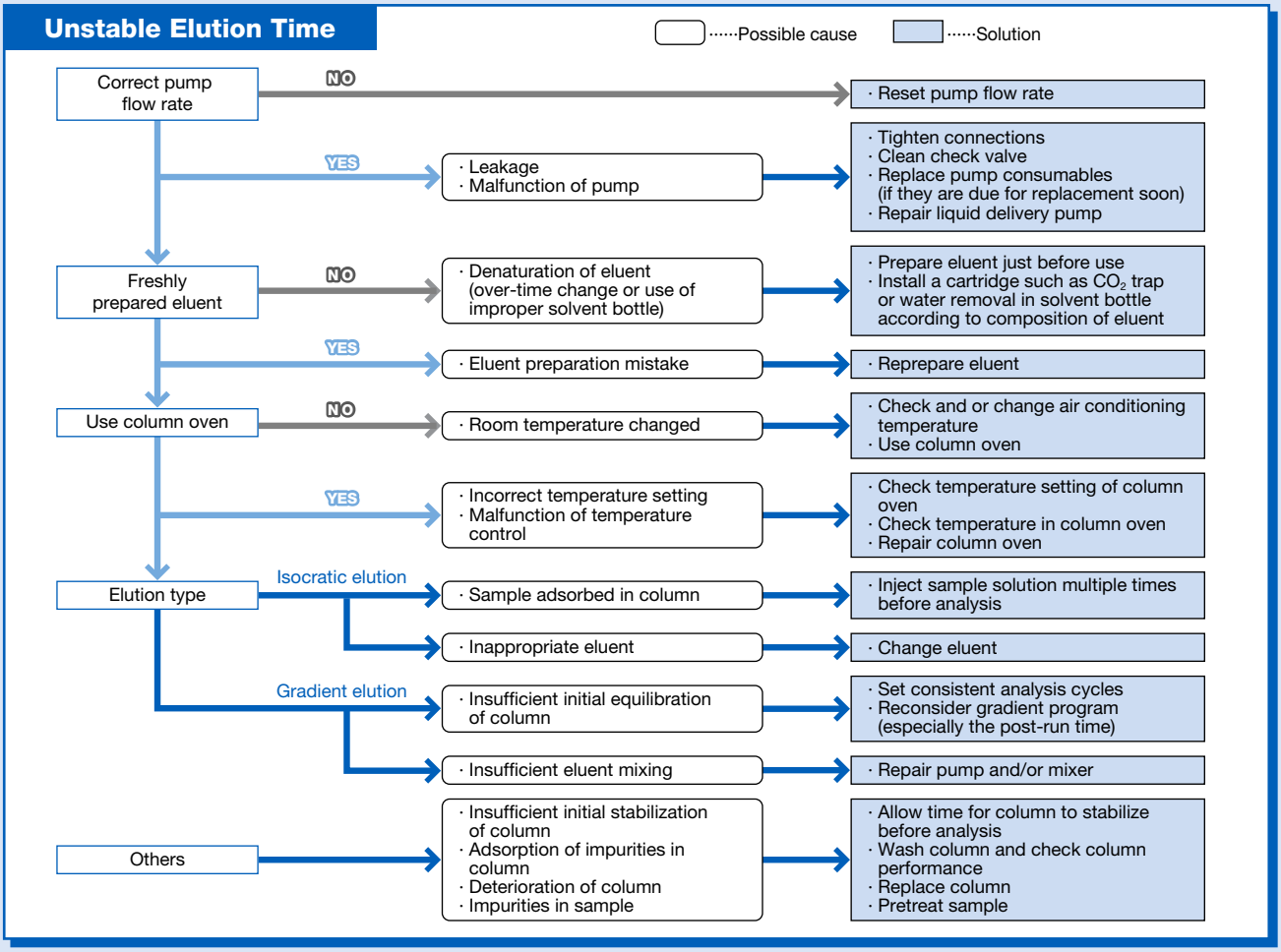
- Do not remove end fittings.
- Do not make a strong impact on the column. Do not drop or hit the column on a hard surface.
- Please follow a proper waste disposal method specified by your local regulations.

***Read the operation manual before using the column.**

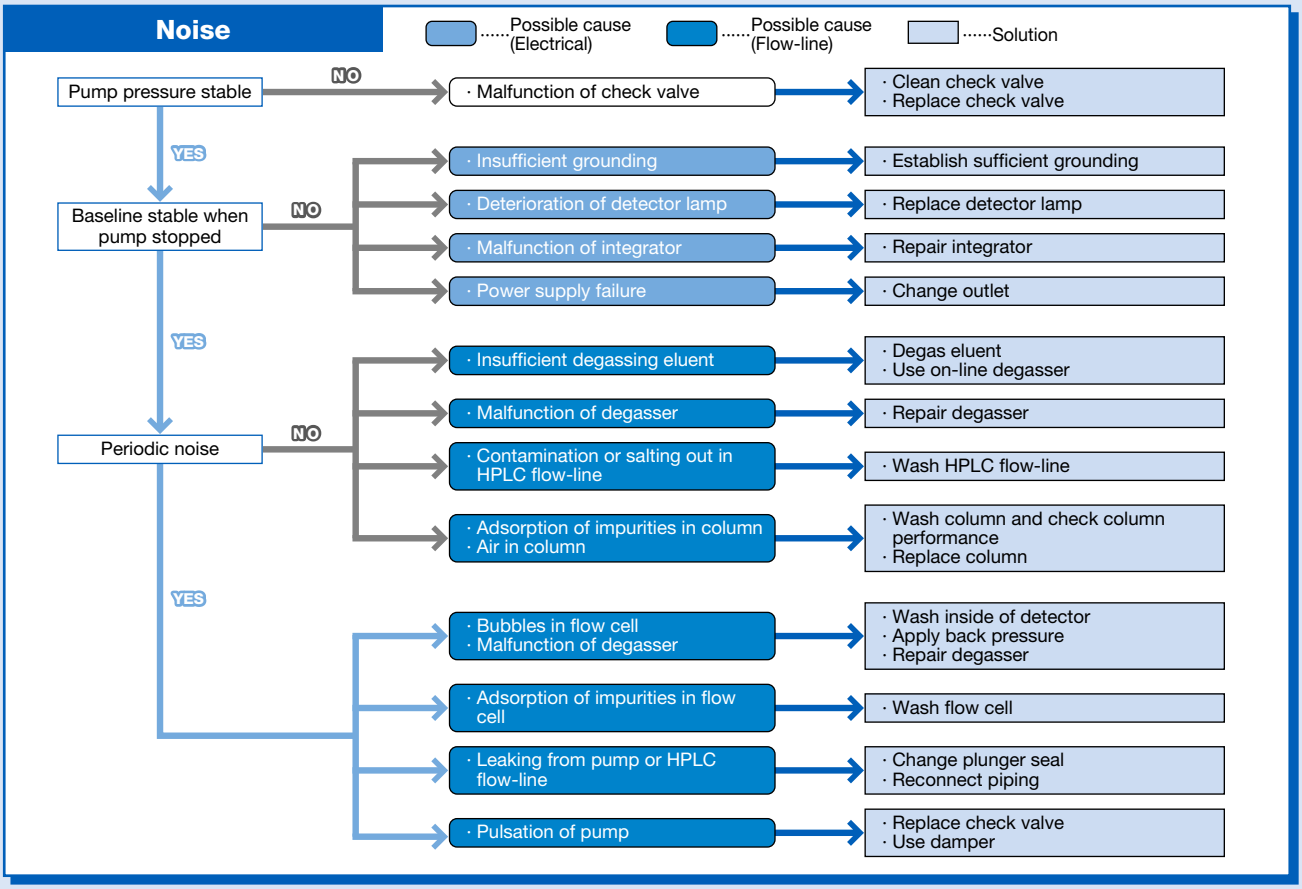
Troubleshooting

The troubleshooting below are typical examples.
The cause or solution to the problem may be other than those listed below.

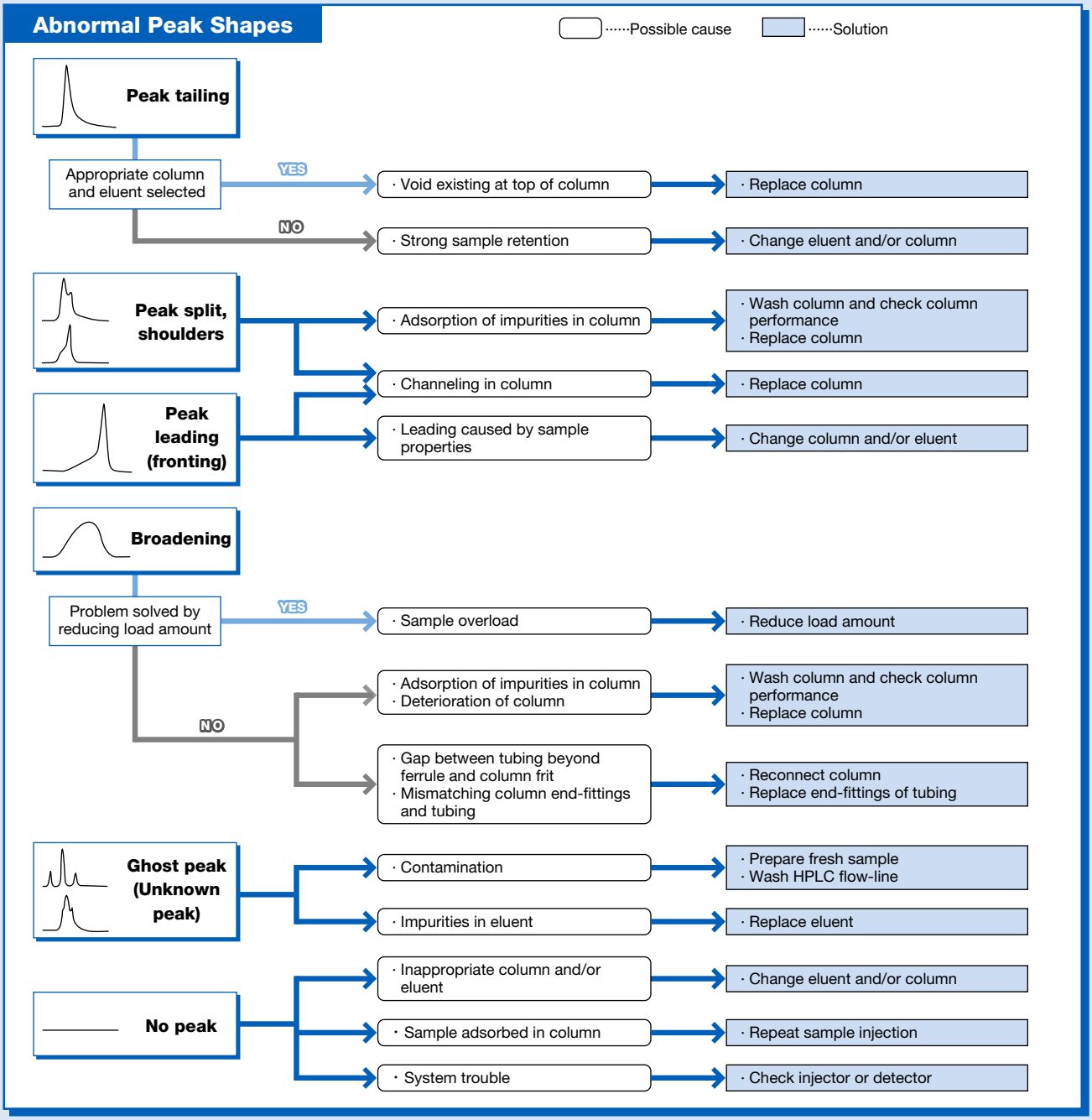
Unstable Elution Time



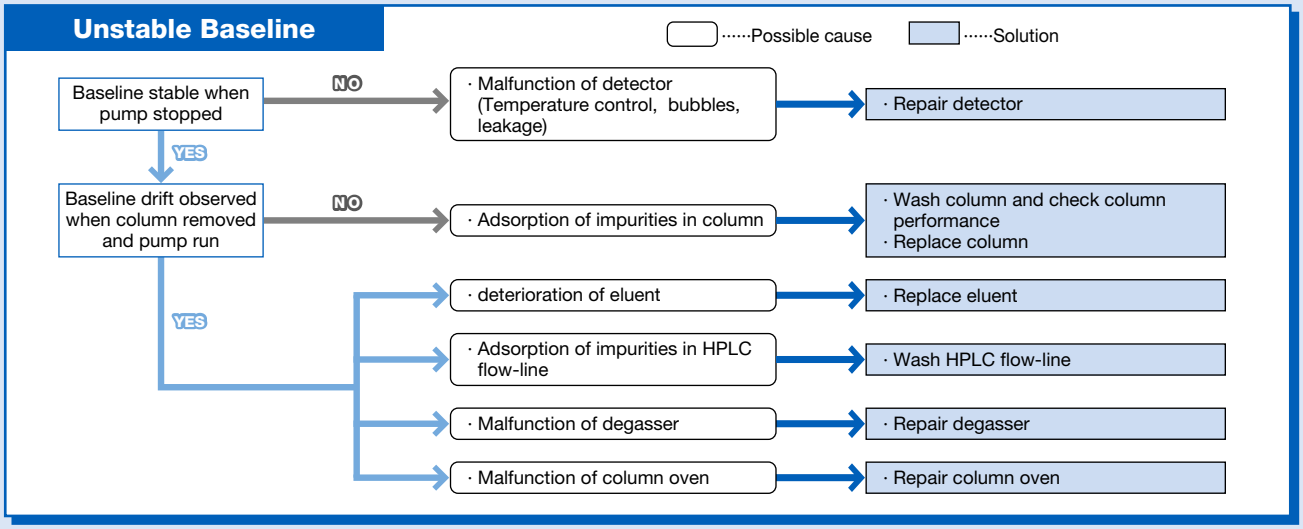
Noise



Abnormal Peak Shapes



Unstable Baseline



Note: If you are using a guard column, remove the guard column and run the analysis again using only the analytical column to see if the problem is resolved. If so, wash and/or replace the guard column.

USP-NF Column List

No.	Packing Material	Corresponding Column	Page
L1	Octadecyl silane chemically bonded to porous or non-porous silica or ceramic micro-particles or superficially porous particles, 1.5 to 10 µm in diameter, or a monolithic rod.	Silica C18M 4D, C18M 4E	24
		C18U 2B, C18U 2D	24
L17	Strong cation-exchange resin consisting of sulfonated cross-linked styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer in the hydrogen form, 6 to 12 µm in diameter.	SUGAR SH1011, SH1011 8C	30
		SUGAR SH1821	30
		RSpak KC-811, KC-811 6E	30
L19	Strong cation-exchange resin consisting of sulfonated cross-linked styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer in the calcium form, 5 - 15 µm in diameter.	SUGAR SC1011	26
		SUGAR SC1211	26
		EP SC1011-7F	27
		USPpak MN-431	27
L20	Dihydroxypropane groups chemically bonded to porous silica or hybrid particles, 1.5 to 10 µm in diameter, or a monolithic silica rod.	PROTEIN KW-800 series	36
		KW400 series	36
		PROTEIN LW-803	37
		PROTEIN LW-403 4D	37
L21	A rigid, spherical styrenedivinylbenzene copolymer, 3 to 30 µm in diameter.	RSpak DS-613, DS-413	16
		GPC KF-800 series, KD-800 series, KF-400HQ series, HK-400 series, LF series	48, 50, 52, 54, 56
L22	A cation-exchange resin made of porous polystyrene gel with sulfonic acid groups, 5 - 15 µm in diameter.	SUGAR SC1011	26
		SUGAR SP0810, SP0810 8C	26
		SUGAR KS-800 series	26
		RSspak DC-613	26
		SUGAR SZ5532	26
		SUGAR SC1211	26
		EP SC1011-7F	27
		USPpak MN-431	27
		SUGAR SH1011, SH1011 8C	30
		SUGAR SH1821	30
		RSpak KC-811, KC-811 6E	30
		CXpak P-421S	62
L23	An anion-exchange resin made of porous polymethacrylate or polyacrylate gel with quartenary ammonium groups, 7-12 µm in size.	IC I-524A	32
		IEC QA-825	62
L25	Packing having the capacity to separate compounds with a molecular weight range from 100-5000 (as determined by polyethylene oxide), applied to neutral, anionic, and cationic water-soluble polymers. A polymethacrylate resin base, cross-linked with polyhydroxylated ether (surface contained some residual carboxyl functional groups) was found suitable.	OHpak SB-802 HQ	40
		OHpak SB-802.5 HQ	40
		OHpak LB-802.5	41
L33	Packing having the capacity to separate dextrans by molecular size over a range of 4,000 to 500,000 Da. It is spherical, silica-based, and processed to provide pH stability.	PROTEIN KW-800 series	36
		KW400 series	36
		PROTEIN LW-803, LW-403 4D	37
L34	Strong cation-exchange resin consisting of sulfonated cross-linked styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer in the lead form, 7 to 9 µm in diameter.	SUGAR SP0810, SP0810 8C	26
L37	Packing having the capacity to separate proteins by molecular size over a range of 2,000 to 40,000 Da. It is a polymethacrylate gel.	OHpak SB-803 HQ	40
		OHpak LB-803	41
L38	A methacrylate-based size-exclusion packing for water-soluble samples.	OHpak SB-800 HQ series	40
		OHpak LB-800 series	41
L39	A hydrophilic polyhydroxymethacrylate gel of totally porous spherical resin.	ODP2 HP series	12
		RSpak DM-614	16
		OHpak SB-800 HQ series	40
		OHpak LB-800 series	41
L45	Beta cyclodextrin, R,S-hydroxypropyl ether derivative, bonded to porous silica particles, 3 to 10 µm in diameter.	ORpak CDBS-453	64
L58	Strong cation-exchange resin consisting of sulfonated cross-linked styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer in the sodium form, about 6 to 30 µm in diameter.	SUGAR KS-800 series	26
		RSspak DC-613	26
		CXpak P-421S	62
L59	Packing for the size-exclusion separations of proteins (separation by molecular weight) over the range of 5 to 7000 kDa. The packing is spherical 1.5 - 10 µm, silica or hybrid packing with a hydrophilic coating.	PROTEIN KW-800 series	36
		KW400 series	36
		PROTEIN LW-803, LW-403 4D	37
L67	Porous vinyl alcohol copolymer with a C18 alkyl group attached to the hydroxyl group of the polymer, 2 to 10 µm in diameter.	Asahipak ODP-50 series	14
L71	A rigid, spherical polymetacrylate, 4 to 6 µm in diameter.	RSpak DE-613, DE-413, DE-213	16
L76	Silica based, weak cation-exchange material, 5 µm in diameter. Substrate is surface polymerized polybutadiene-maleic acid to provide carboxylic acid functionalities. Capacity not less than 29 µEq/column.	IC YK-421	33
L82	Polyamine chemically bonded to cross-linked polyvinyl alcohol polymer, 5 µm in diameter.	Asahipak NH2P-50 series, NH2P-40 series	22
L89	Packing having the capacity to separate compounds with a molecular weight range from 100 - 3000 (as determined by polyethylene oxide), applied to neutral and anionic water-soluble polymers. A polymethacrylate resin base, cross-linked with polyhydroxylate ether (surface contains some residual cationic functional groups).	OHpak SB-802 HQ, SB-802.5 HQ	40
		OHpak LB-802.5	41
L125	Polyvinyl alcohol polymer gel weak cation-exchange packing material, 5 µm porous particles. The surface is polymerized with polybutadiene-maleic acid to provide carboxylic acid functionalities. The Capacity is not less than 1 mEq/column.	IC YS-50	33

Note: Please check USP's "Chromatographic Database" for the latest information.

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From January 2023, as a part of our environmental contribution, Shodex has started to provide digital versions of product operation manuals and certificate of analysis (CoA) instead of enclosing their printed versions in the products.

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