

Chiral Columns for enantiomer separation by HPLC

SUMICHIRAL OA

SUMICHIRAL OA columns are high-performance chiral columns for enantiomer separation by HPLC. On SUMICHIRAL OA columns direct separation of various enantiomers can be realized effectively. Enantiomeric separation is achieved from the various diastereomeric interactions such as hydrogen bonding, charge transfer and host-guest interactions, etc. SUMICHIRAL OA columns are very useful for the accurate determination of the optical purity and for the preparation of pure enantiomers of biologically active compounds such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides, and perfumes.

- Improved Pirkle Type
- Ligand exchange Type
- Host-guest Type

Improved Pirkle Type 1

Amide Type : Asymmetric carbon atoms are bonded directly with CONH group

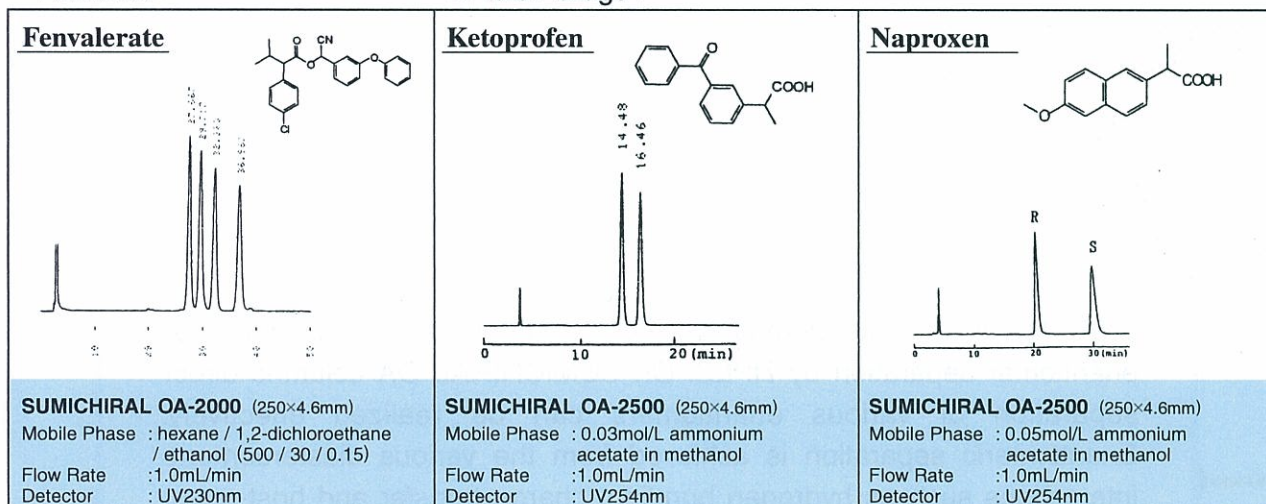
OA-2000 series have a 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl group as the π -acid and may interact with the solute molecule by charge transfer, hydrogen bonding, etc. The enantiomers of aromatic compounds, esters, carboxylic acids and alcohols may be directly separated on OA-2000 series. OA-2000 is especially effective for pyrethroidal esters, OA-2500 for carboxylic acids such as profen-drugs.

Urea Type : Asymmetric carbon atoms are bonded directly with NHCONH group

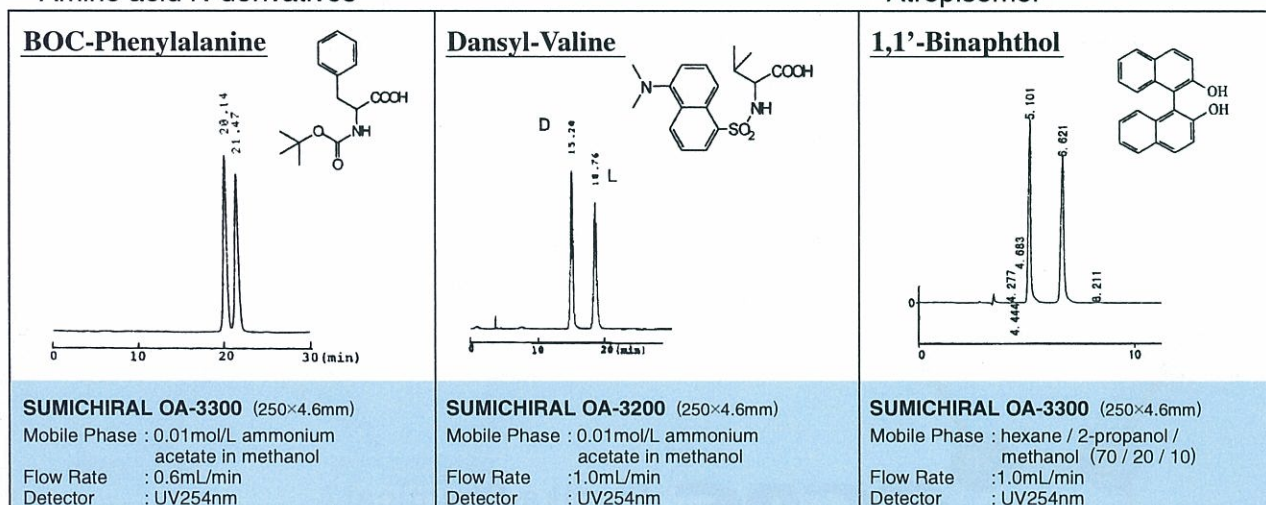
OA-3000 series have 3,5-dinitrophenylurea group as the π -acid and, in the reverse phase mode, promote chiral discrimination by charge transfer, hydrogen bonding, etc. In general OA-3000 series are effective for carboxylic acids, and especially for acetyl- and urethane-amino acids, dansylamino acids. OA-3300 offers good direct separation for profen-drugs, acetyl-amino acids, BOC-amino acids and benzyl-amino acids.

Main columns : SUMICHIRAL OA-2500, SUMICHIRAL OA-3300




< Pesticide >



< Amino acid N-derivatives >



Special Merits of **SUMICHIRAL OA**

-  The large number of theoretical plates of the columns offer high resolution.
-  The packing materials have chemical stability and the columns have long life.
-  The enantiomeric stationary phases give the inverse elution orders and so accurate determination of the optical purity and efficient preparation of the enantiomer are attained.

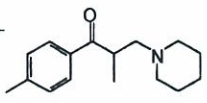
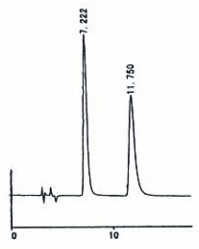
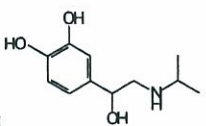
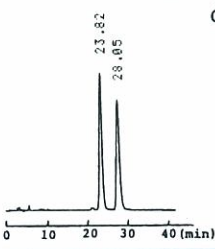
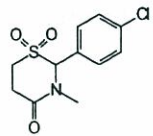

Improved Pirkle Type 2

Two chiral centers at amine and amino acid are bonded with NHCONH group

OA-4000 series have a naphthyl group as the π -base, and two chiral centers at amine and amino acid group. By charge transfer, hydrogen bonding, etc., chiral discrimination is achieved, and a wide variety of compounds such as pharmaceuticals of amine and amino alcohols, alcohols, esters and amides can be directly resolved in the normal phase mode. Amide and urethane derivatives of amines, alcohols, etc. can be resolved effectively.

Main columns : **SUMICHIRAL OA- 4700, SUMICHIRAL OA- 4900**

< Amine-type drugs >

| Tolperizone | Isoproterenol | Chlormezanone |
|---|---|--|
|   |   |   |
| SUMICHIRAL OA-4500 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : hexane / tetrahydrofuran / methanol / trifluoroacetic acid (60 / 35 / 5 / 0.2) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm | SUMICHIRAL OA-4900 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : hexane / 1,2-dichloroethane / methanol / trifluoroacetic acid (240 / 140 / 20 / 1) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV280nm | SUMICHIRAL OA-4700 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : hexane / 2-propanol / methanol / trifluoroacetic acid (80 / 15 / 5 / 0.2) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm |

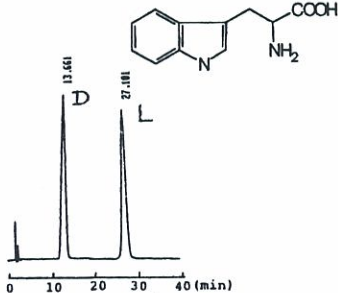
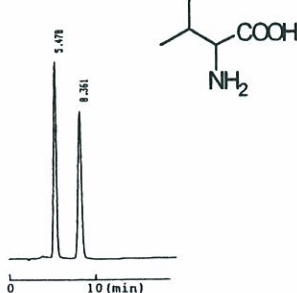
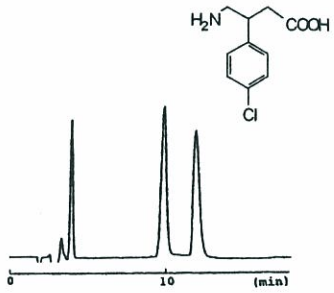
Ligand exchange Type

The chiral components are coated hydrophobically on ODS

OA-5000 and 6000 series offer chiral discrimination by ligand exchange interaction in the reversed phase mode. The chiral ligands such as penicillamine (OA-5000) or tartaric acid derivatives (OA-6000 series) are coated on ODS silica, though the volume of organic solvents added to the mobile phase is limited. Mobile phases including Cu^{++} ions are used in these columns. They are effective for direct enantiomer separation of not only amino acids, hydroxy acids but also copper-chelate forming compounds such as amino alcohols, diamines, dicarboxylic acids, aminolactams and dipeptides. Especially OA-5000 can be applied for extremely wide range, while OA-6100 is effective for β -amino acids, β -hydroxy acids and hydrophilic amino acids.

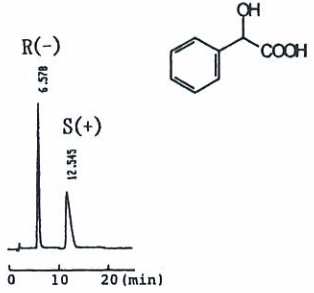
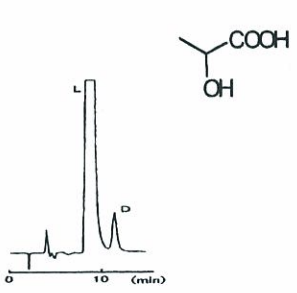
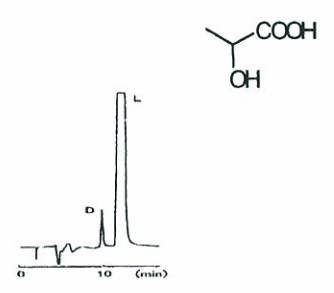
Main columns : SUMICHIRAL OA-5000, SUMICHIRAL OA-6100

< Amino acids >

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Tryptophan</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-6100 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper(II) sulfate in water / acetonitrile (90/10) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p> | <p>Valine</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-5000 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper(II) sulfate in water / 2-propanol (95/5) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p> | <p>Baclofen</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-5000 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper(II) sulfate in water / 2-propanol (85/15) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV280nm</p> |
|--|---|--|

< Hydroxy acids >

(Inversion of elution order)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Mandelic acid</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-6100 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper(II) sulfate in water / acetonitrile (90/10) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p> | <p>Lactic acid</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-5000 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper (II) sulfate in water / acetonitrile (95/5) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p> | <p>Lactic acid</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-5000L (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper () sulfate in water / acetonitrile (95/5) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p> |
|---|---|---|

Host-Guest Type

Cyclodextrin bonded chiral stationary phase with novel spacer

OA-7000 is a novel chiral stationary phase with β -cyclodextrin bonded to the silica gel via new type of spacer. A large number of racemates, including ketones, amines, and amino acid derivatives can be separated under reversed phase conditions.

(1) Sharp peaks and high theoretical plate numbers are obtained.

Improved peak shape is due to the effect of hydrophilic spacer moiety which prevents secondary interactions between the silica gel and the sample molecules.

(2) Popular reversed phase conditions can be used.

Novel Chiral Stationary phase bonded with crown ether

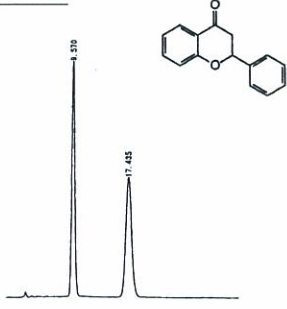
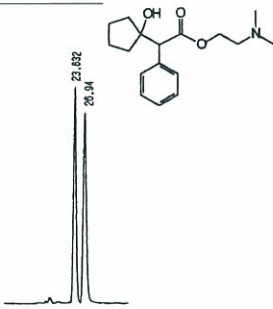
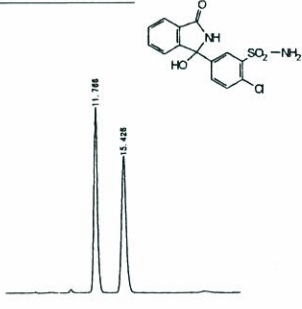
OA-8000 is a novel chiral stationary phase bonded with chiral crown ether to aminopropyl silica gel. This is very effective for enantiomer separations of amines, aminoalcohols and amino acids, especially for hydrophobic amines.

(1) Stationary phase is covalent bond type and very stable.

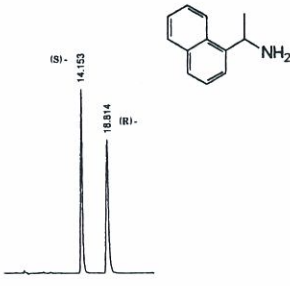
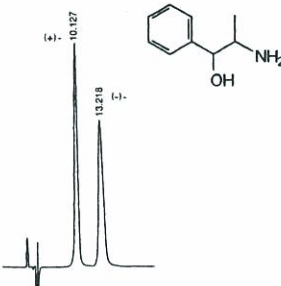
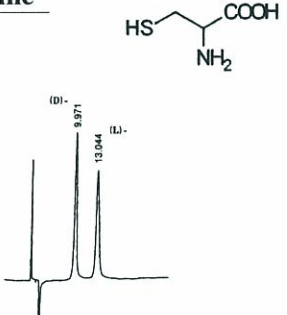
(2) Both reversed and normal phases can be used.

(3) Sharp peaks and high theoretical plate numbers are obtained

< Aromatic compounds >

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Flavanone</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-7000 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 20mmol/L phosphate buffer (pH2.0) / acetonitrile (60:40) Flow Rate : 0.85mL/min, Detector : UV254nm</p> | <p>Cyclopentrate</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-7000 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 20mmol/L phosphate buffer (pH3.0) / acetonitrile (60:40) Flow Rate : 0.2mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p> | <p>Chlorthalidone</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-7000 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 20mmol/L phosphate buffer (pH3.0) / acetonitrile (80:20) Flow Rate : 0.7mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p> |
|--|--|---|

< Primary amine and aminoalcohol >

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1-(1-Naphthyl)-ethylamine</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-8000 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : perchloric acid in water (pH2.0) / acetonitrile (70 / 30) Flow Rate : 0.7mL/min, Detector : UV254nm</p> | <p>Phenylpropanolamine</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-8000 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : hexane / ethanol / trifluoroacetic acid (70 / 30 / 0.5) Flow Rate : 0.7mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p> | <p>Cysteine</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-8000 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : hexane / ethanol / trifluoro-acetic acid (70 / 30 / 0.5) Flow Rate : 0.7mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p> |
|--|---|---|

< Amino acid >

SUMICHIRAL OA

| Standard type | | Inverted type | Mode** |
|---------------|---|---------------|--------|
| SUMICHIRAL | Chiral component | SUMICHIRAL | |
| OA-2000 | (R)-phenylglycine | OA-2000S | NP |
| ☆ OA-2500 | (R)-1-naphthylglycine | OA-2500S | RP |
| OA-3100 | (S)-valine | OA-3100R | NP,RP |
| OA-3200 | (S)-tert-leucine | OA-3200R | NP,RP |
| ☆ OA-3300 | (R)-phenylglycine | OA-3300S | NP,RP |
| OA-4000 | (S)-valine (S)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | OA-4000R | NP |
| OA-4100 | (S)-valine (R)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | OA-4100R | NP |
| OA-4400 | (S)-proline (S)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | OA-4400R | NP |
| OA-4500 | (S)-proline (R)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | OA-4500R | NP |
| OA-4600 | (S)-tert-leucine (S)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | OA-4600R | NP |
| ☆ OA-4700 | (S)-tert-leucine (R)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | OA-4700R | NP |
| OA-4800 | (S)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid (S)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | * | NP |
| ☆ OA-4900 | (S)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid (R)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | * | NP |
| ☆ OA-5000 | (D)-penicillamine | OA-5000L | RP |
| OA-6000 | (L)-tartaric acid (S)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | OA-6000R | RP |
| OA-6100 | (L)-tartaric acid, (S)-valine (R)-1-(α -naphthyl)ethylamine | OA-6100R | RP |
| ☆ OA-7000 | β -cyclodextrin with novel spacer | * | RP |
| ☆ OA-8000 | chiral pseudo 18-crown-6 ether | * | NP,RP |

☆ Most popular phases

* Enantiomeric stationary phases (inversed types) are available except for OA-4800, 4900, 7000 and 8000, and on these phases the elution order of enantiomer are inversed.

** NP : normal phase mode, RP : reversed phased mode

Standard column dimensions

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Guard column | · 4.0mm×10mm, 8mm×50mm |
| Analytical column | · 4.6mm×250mm 4.6mm×150mm is also available for OA-8000. |
| | · 4.6mm×150mm (for OA-5000,6000,6100) 4.6mm×50mm is also available for OA-5000. |
| Preparative column | · 8mm×250mm, 10mm×250mm, 20mm×250mm |

Distributor

SUMIKA CHEMICAL ANALYSIS SERVICE, Ltd.

Chromatography Column Section

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