

HICHROM

Chromatography Columns and Supplies





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HYDROPHILIC INTERACTION CHROMATOGRAPHY (HILIC) PHASES

Introduction

Hydrophilic Interaction Chromatography (HILIC) is a variant of normal-phase chromatography which is performed using polar stationary phases with partially aqueous eluents. The technique combines the characteristics of 3 major liquid chromatography techniques — reversed-phase, normal-phase and ion chromatography. HILIC is an alternative approach to reversed-phase for the effective separation of polar compounds. Solutes elute in the order of increasing hydrophilicity (polarity), the opposite of reversed-phase, thus providing an orthogonal selectivity.

Mode of Operation

Retention in HILIC is proportional to the amount of organic solvent in the eluent. Typical HILIC eluents contain 65-90% acetonitrile or methanol. The low proportion of water in the eluent generates a water-rich layer on the surface of the polar stationary phase. This enables solutes to partition between the eluent and this water-rich layer (Figure 1). In addition, weak electrostatic interactions between solute and stationary phase contribute to overall selectivity. Gradient elution may be performed either with a decreasing organic or increasing salt gradient. Salt is not required for uncharged solutes such as carbohydrates, but typically 10mM salt is necessary with charged solutes such as peptides. Ammonium formate and acetate are suitable volatile buffers for LC-MS.

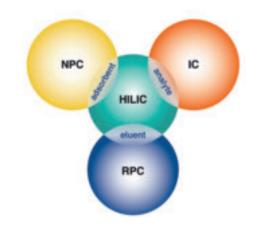
Several types of HILIC phases have been developed, including unbonded silica, neutral bonded ligands (eg. amide, diol), charged ligands (eg. amino), zwitterionic phases and mixed reversed-phase/HILIC phases. A wide selection of HILIC phases is summarised in the table below.

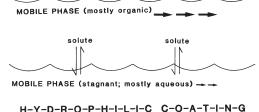
ERLIC, also referred to as eHILIC, is a subset of HILIC separations which employs charged interactions and their subsequent orientation effects (see PolyLC section for further details).

Aqueous normal-phase (ANP) is a further technique related to HILIC (see pages 186-188 for further details).

Applications

HILIC phases are particularly useful for compounds that are weakly retained by reversed-phase columns. Typical application areas include carbohydrates, oligonucleotides, peptides and proteins, amino acids and natural products.





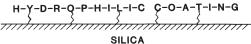


Figure 1. Hypothetical partition mechanism of hydrophilic interaction chromatography (HILIC)

HILIC Phases

Manufacturer	Functional Group	Particle Size (µm)	Pore Size (A)	Page
Thermo Scientific	Proprietary	3	120	235, 238
	Proprietary	2.6	80	223, 225, 227
	Urea	2.6	80	223, 225, 227
	Amide	2.6	80	223, 226, 227
	Polyethyleneimine	5	300	239, 242
Perkin Elmer	Unbonded silica	2.7	90	195
Nacalai Tesque	Triazole	2.5, 5	120	91, 93, 94
ES Industries	Polyhydroxylated polymer	1.8, 3, 5, 10	120	100
Advanced Materials	Unbonded silica	2.7, 5	90	6, 125, 127-129
Technology	Penta-hydroxy	2.7, 5	90	6, 125, 128
Thermo Scientific	Polyethyleneimine	1.9, 3, 5	175	228, 230
GL Sciences	Propyl alcohol	3, 5	100	108, 111, 112-114
Akzo Nobel	Diol	5	60	147
Macherey-Nagel	Zwitterionic ammonium	1.8, 3, 5	110	157, 158, 160
	sulphonic acid	2.7	90	162
SIELC	Proprietary	5	100	220, 221
PolyLC	-	5, 12	-	196, 197, 199
Thermo Scientific	Zwitterionic	1.7, 3, 5	100	234
Tosoh Bioscience	Carbamoyl	3, 5	100	250
	Ethylamino	3	100	250
Grace	-	1.5, 3, 5, 10	120	123
YMC	Diol	1.9, 3, 5	120	266, 267
ZIC-HILIC ZIC- <i>p</i> HILIC Merck ZIC-cHILIC	Zwitterionic sulphobetaine	3.5, 5	100, 200	173-175, 177
	Zwitterionic sulphobetaine	5	-	173, 175, 177
	Zwitterionic phosphorylcholine	3	100	176, 177
	Perkin Elmer Nacalai Tesque ES Industries Advanced Materials Technology Thermo Scientific GL Sciences Akzo Nobel Macherey-Nagel SIELC PolyLC Thermo Scientific Tosoh Bioscience Grace YMC	Thermo Scientific Thermo Scientific Thermo Scientific Thermo Scientific Perkin Elmer Perkin Elmer Perkin Elmer Nacalai Tesque ES Industries Polyhydroxylated polymer Advanced Materials Technology Penta-hydroxy Thermo Scientific Polyethyleneimine GL Sciences Propyl alcohol Akzo Nobel Diol Macherey-Nagel SIELC Proprietary PolyLC Thermo Scientific Tosoh Bioscience Tosoh Bioscience Propyl alcohol Carbamoyl Ethylamino Grace - YMC Diol Zwitterionic sulphobetaine Zwitterionic sulphobetaine	Proprietary3Proprietary2.6Proprietary2.6Urea2.6Amide2.6Polyethyleneimine5Perkin ElmerUnbonded silica2.7Nacalai TesqueTriazole2.5, 5ES IndustriesPolyhydroxylated polymer1.8, 3, 5, 10Advanced MaterialsUnbonded silica2.7, 5TechnologyPenta-hydroxy2.7, 5Thermo ScientificPolyethyleneimine1.9, 3, 5GL SciencesPropyl alcohol3, 5Akzo NobelDiol5Macherey-NagelZwitterionic ammonium sulphonic acid1.8, 3, 5Yell C-5, 12Thermo ScientificZwitterionic1.7, 3, 5Tosoh BioscienceCarbamoyl3, 5Ethylamino3Grace-1.5, 3, 5, 10YMCDiol1.9, 3, 5Zwitterionic sulphobetaine3.5, 5MerckZwitterionic sulphobetaine5	Thermo Scientific Proprietary 3 120 Proprietary 2.6 80 Amide 2.6 80 Amide 2.6 80 Amide 2.6 80 Polyethyleneimine 5 300 Perkin Elmer Unbonded silica 2.7 90 Nacalai Tesque Triazole 2.5,5 120 ES Industries Polyhydroxylated polymer 1.8,3,5,10 120 Advanced Materials Unbonded silica 2.7,5 90 Technology Penta-hydroxy 2.7,5 90 Thermo Scientific Polyethyleneimine 1.9,3,5 175 GL Sciences Propyl alcohol 3,5 100 Akzo Nobel Diol 5 60 Macherey-Nagel Zwitterionic ammonium 1.8,3,5 110 Macherey-Nagel Zwitterionic acid 2.7 90 SIELC Proprietary 5 100 PolyLC - 5,12 -

¹ Superficially porous phase