

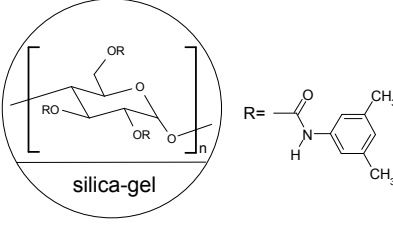
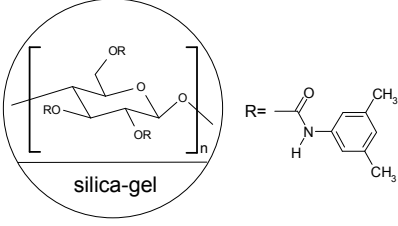
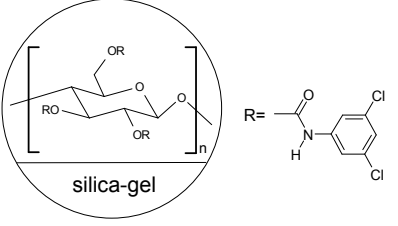


INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR CHIRALPAK® IA, CHIRALPAK® IB & CHIRALPAK® IC COLUMNS

Please read this instruction sheet completely before using this column

<NORMAL PHASE>

Column description

CHIRALPAK® IA	CHIRALPAK® IB	CHIRALPAK® IC
Amylose tris-(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) immobilised on 5µm silica-gel.	Cellulose tris-(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) immobilised on 5µm silica-gel	Cellulose tris-(3,5-dichlorophenylcarbamate) immobilised on 5µm silica-gel
		
Shipping solvent: n-Hexane / alcohol solvent mixture All columns have been pre-tested before packaging. Test parameters and results, as well as the Column Lot Number, are included on a separate (enclosed) page.		

THIS INSTRUCTION SHEET IS NOT APPLICABLE TO ANY OTHER DAICEL COLUMNS

Operating Instructions

	2.1x 150 mm 2.1x 250 mm Analytical columns	4.6 x 150 mm 4.6 x 250 mm Analytical columns	10 x 250 mm ^① Semi-prep. columns	20 x 250 mm ^① Semi-prep. columns
Flow rate direction	As indicated on the column label			
Typical Flow rate	~ 0.1 - 0.2 ml/min	~ 1 ml/min	~ 5 ml/min	~ 18 ml/min
Pressure limitation	Should be maintained < 300 Bar (4350 psi) for maximum column life Adapt flow rates to column size.			
Temperature	0 to 40°C			

- ① When using a semi-preparative column, it is highly recommended to discard at least the first 150ml (for 250 x 10 mm ID) or 500ml (for 250 x 20 mm ID) of eluent at the beginning of each preparative work.

A - Mobile phases

CHIRALPAK® IA, IB and IC can be used *with all ranges of organic miscible solvents*, progressing from the traditional mobile phases used with other DAICEL columns (mixtures of alkanes/alcohol, pure alcohol or acetonitrile (CH₃CN)) to mobile phases containing methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MtBE), tetrahydrofuran (THF), dichloromethane (DCM), chloroform (CHCl₃), ethyl acetate (EtOAc) among others.

B - Method Development - Screening

When developing methods we would recommend a screening approach.

1. The conditions described in Table 1 should be used as a **Primary Screening**.
2. If the compound or compound series are not soluble in any of these mobile phases, we recommend progressing directly to the **Secondary Screening** (Table 2).

Table 1. Immobilised Primary Screening Solvents

Primary solvent mixtures	Alkane ^① /2-PrOH	Alkane ^① /EtOH	Alkane ^① /MtBE/EtOH ^②	Alkane ^① /THF ^③	Alkane/DCM ^④ /EtOH
Typical starting conditions	80:20	80:20	0:98:2	70:30	50:50:2
Advised optimisation range	99:1 to 50:50	99:1 to 50:50	80:20:0 to 0:40:60	95:5 to 0:100	85:15:0 to 0:80:20

① Alkane = n-Hexane, iso-Hexane or n-Heptane. Some small selectivity differences may sometimes be found.

② In absence of alkane, methanol is more efficient than ethanol when combined with MtBE.

③ In the case of no environmental restrictions, **use of DCM is preferred to THF** in terms of better enantioselectivity that the former may induce.

④ For excessively retained samples, addition of ethanol up to 20% in pure DCM would be helpful.

If a suitable chiral separation is not found using the **Immobilised Primary Screening** strategy, we recommend an **Immobilised Secondary Screening** to be applied using the following conditions:

Table 2. Immobilised Secondary Screening Solvents

Secondary solvent mixtures	EtOAc ^① /Alkane ^②	CH ₃ CN ^③ /Alcohol ^④
Typical starting conditions	50:50	100:0
Advised optimisation range	20:80 to 100:0	100:0 to 0:100

① Alcohols (④) or THF can be added into EtOAc to enhance the eluting strength for strongly retained compounds.

② Alkane: n-Hexane, iso-Hexane or n-Heptane. Some small selectivity differences may sometimes be found.

③ Transfers between alkane mixtures and CH₃CN are preferably made with a transition in alcohol in order to avoid miscibility issues.

④ Alcohol: MeOH, EtOH and 2-PrOH.

Note: All solvent proportions indicated in this manual are by volume.

C – General Comments

- ⇒ Additional solvent combinations such as CHCl₃/Alkane, 1,4-Dioxane/Alkane, Toluene/Alkane or Acetone/Alkane can also be investigated with CHIRALPAK® IA, IB and IC columns.
- ⇒ The typical starting conditions represent the mobile phases of upper middle eluting strength. Under such conditions, most of the analytes can be eluted within a reasonable time range with a good probability of full resolution of the enantiomers.
- ⇒ Toluene, MtBE and chlorinated solvents can be used in their pure form as the mobile phase.
- ⇒ For fast eluting solvents, such as THF, we recommend to add alkane in order to modulate the retention.
- ⇒ Detection with a regular UV detector may become difficult depending on a combination of sample and mobile phase (e.g. EtOAc, high percentages of DCM). In these cases an alternative detector, such as RI detector or ELSD (Evaporative Light Scattering Detector), may be more effective than the UV detector.

D – Additives

For basic or acidic samples, it is necessary to incorporate an additive into the mobile phase in order to optimise the chiral separation.

❶ It has been found that certain amines, such as EDA and AE induce much better behaviour for certain basic compounds than the most commonly used DEA.

☞ The addition of a low percentage of an alcohol (e.g. 2% EtOH or MeOH) in the mobile phase may be helpful to ensure the miscibility of EDA and AE with the low polarity mobile phases.

Basic Samples require Basic additives	Acidic Samples require Acidic additives
Diethylamine (DEA) 2-Aminoethanol (AE)❶ Ethylenediamine (EDA)❶ Butyl amine (BA)	Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) Acetic acid Formic acid
< 0.5% Typically 0.1%	< 0.5% Typically 0.1%

⇒ **STRONGLY BASIC solvent additives or sample solutions MUST BE AVOIDED, because they are likely to damage the silica gel used in this column.**

Column care / Maintenance

- ❑ The use of a guard cartridge is highly recommended for maximum column life.
- ❑ Samples should preferably be dissolved in the mobile phase. The mobile phase and the sample solution should be filtered through a membrane filter of approximately 0.5µm porosity to ensure that there is no precipitate before using.

☞ Column cleaning and regeneration procedures

Following extensive use of the column in multiple solvents there may be a change in separation reproducibility. In order to ensure consistent performance, a regeneration method may be implemented to eliminate any change in chiral recognition due to the history of the column (mobile phases, additives...).

- Flush with ethanol at 0.5 ml/min^(*) for 30 min, followed by 100% THF at 0.5 ml/min^(*) for 2 hours.
- Flush with ethanol at 0.5 ml/min^(*) for 30 min and then equilibrate with alkane/ethanol = 80/20 (v/v) prior to retesting the column.

If this is not successful, then try with 100% N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) or N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAC) at 0.3 ml/min^(*) for 3 hours instead of the THF flush.

^(*) Recommended flow rate for analytical columns (4.6mm ID). For semi-prep. columns, the flow rate should be adjusted according to the column ID.

⇒ This procedure is also recommended for switching between reversed phase and normal phase.

Column storage

- ❑ For column storage, remove the acidic or basic additives by flushing the column with the same mobile phase without the additive. Columns can be stored end capped with additive-free mobile phases.

Operating these columns in accordance with the guidelines outlined here will result in a long column life.

⇒ If you have any questions about the use of these columns, or encounter a problem, please contact [DAICEL CORPORATION](mailto:chiral@jp.daicel.com) for assistance (chiral@jp.daicel.com).

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Column Name	Ref.	Product Type	Internal Diameter (mm)	Column Length (mm)
CHIRALPAK® IA 5µm	80311	Guard cartridge (x3)	4.0	10
	80321	Analytical	4.6	50
	80323	Analytical	4.6	100
	80324	Analytical	4.6	150
	80325	Analytical	4.6	250
	80394	Microbore	2.1	150
	803C4	Microflow	0.3	150
	80337	Semi-Prep. Guard	10	20
	80335	Semi-Prep.	10	250
80345	Semi-Prep.	20	250	

Column Name	Ref.	Product Type	Internal Diameter (mm)	Column Length (mm)
CHIRALPAK® IB 5µm	81311	Guard cartridge (x3)	4.0	10
	81321	Analytical	4.6	50
	81323	Analytical	4.6	100
	81324	Analytical	4.6	150
	81325	Analytical	4.6	250
	81394	Microbore	2.1	150
	813C4	Microflow	0.3	150
	81337	Semi-Prep. Guard	10	20
	81335	Semi-Prep.	10	250
	81345	Semi-Prep.	20	250

Column Name	Ref.	Product Type	Internal Diameter (mm)	Column Length (mm)
CHIRALPAK® IC 5µm	83311	Guard cartridge (x3)	4.0	10
	83321	Analytical	4.6	50
	83323	Analytical	4.6	100
	83324	Analytical	4.6	150
	83325	Analytical	4.6	250
	83394	Microbore	2.1	150
	833C4	Microflow	0.3	150
	83337	Semi-Prep. Guard	10	20
	83335	Semi-Prep.	10	250
	83345	Semi-Prep.	20	250

DAICEL CORPORATION

CPI Company

2-18-1, Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8230, Japan
 TEL: +81-(0)3-6711-8222, FAX: +81-(0)3-6711-8228
<http://www.daicelchiral.com/>
 E-mail: chiral@jp.daicel.com

DAICEL CHIRAL TECHNOLOGIES(CHINA) CO., LTD.

Part C, FL5 No.16, Xiya Road No.69, Waigaoqiao Free
 Trade Zone, Shanghai, 200131, China
 TEL: +86-21-5046-0086, FAX: +86-21-5046-2321
<http://www.daicelchina.com/>
 E-mail: chiral@cte.daicel.com

DAICEL CHIRAL TECHNOLOGIES(INDIA) PVT., LTD.

Laboratory No. 4A, Innovation Corridor 1,
 Phase III, ICICI Knowledge Park, Turkapally Village,
 Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District,
 Hyderabad -500 078, INDIA
 TEL: +91-40-2348-0103, FAX: +91-40-2348-0104
 E-mail: chiral@daicel-india.com

INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR CHIRALPAK[®] IA, CHIRALPAK[®] IB & CHIRALPAK[®] IC COLUMNS

Please read this instruction sheet completely before using this column

<REVERSED PHASE>

**These columns can also be used in normal phase mode.
Please refer to the corresponding instruction sheet for details.**

Switching between RP and NP mode

To switch from reversed phase mode to normal phase mode, and vice versa, column should be carefully flushed with miscible solvent.

It is highly recommended to apply the **regeneration procedure** described in the instruction sheet for normal phase mode. Before applying this protocol, any traces of salts should be removed by flushing with a mobile phase that does not contain any salts / buffers.

Method Development / Reversed Phase

A - Mobile phases / For both UV and Mass detections

		ACIDIC (AMPHOTERIC) Compounds	NEUTRAL Compounds	BASIC Compounds ❶
CHIRALPAK[®] IA CHIRALPAK[®] IB CHIRALPAK[®] IC	Aqueous solution ❶	HCOOH aq. pH 2.0	Water	20mM NH ₄ HCO ₃ aq. pH 9.0 adjusted with a basic additive❶
	Organic modifier ❷	CH ₃ CN or MeOH or EtOH or IPA or THF		
	Typical starting conditions ❸		Aqueous solutions CH ₃ CN	60% 40% ❹

☞ NOTE 1: If you cannot achieve sufficient resolution, try the complementary aqueous solutions

B – Complementary aqueous and buffer solutions / For UV detection

		ACIDIC (AMPHOTERIC) Compounds	NEUTRAL Compounds	BASIC Compounds ❶
CHIRALPAK[®] IA CHIRALPAK[®] IB CHIRALPAK[®] IC	Aqueous solution ❶	50mM Phosphate Buffer pH 2.0 OR H ₃ PO ₄ aq. pH 2.0 OR 100mM KPF ₆ (or NaPF ₆) aq. pH 2.0 adjusted with H ₃ PO ₄	Water	20mM Borate Buffer pH 9.0 OR 20mM Phosphate Buffer pH 8.0 ❷ OR 100mM KPF ₆ (or NaPF ₆) aq.

☞ NOTE 2: The concentration of all the buffering salt should be less than 500mM.

- ① Refer to **section C** for preparation of aqueous solution and choice of basic additives.
- ② It is recommended to use CH₃CN to start the investigation
 - The elution power of organic modifiers for these columns is in the descending order of CH₃CN > EtOH > MeOH: 50%CH₃CN ≈ 65-70%EtOH ≈ 75-80%MeOH.
 - The use of other organic solvents –**except THF**– has not been investigated and could be harmful to the columns.
 - The use of alcohols causes the back pressure to be significantly higher compared to CH₃CN due to their high viscosity in mixtures with water.
- ③ Retention can be adjusted by changing the proportion of CH₃CN. Retention may be very sensitive to the amount of CH₃CN present into the mobile phase.
 - Lowering the column temperature may increase the retention time and the selectivity.
 - Increasing the column temperature and decreasing the flow rate may increase the resolution.
- ④ **To maximize column life the use of a guard cartridge is essential when basic conditions are employed.**
 - The use of strong basic conditions (> pH 9) must be avoided, as they are known to damage the silica gel matrix.
 - When these columns are used at pH > 7, **the temperature should be maintained between 5°C and 25°C for maximum column life.**
- ⑤ High percentages of organic modifier in the mobile phase **may precipitate the buffering salt** from the solution, and lead to consequent clogging of the column (refer to the table below).

Water / Organic Modifier	Buffer solution / Organic Modifier
90 / 10 to 0 / 100	90 / 10 to 15 / 85

- ⑥ Do not use the phosphate buffer for pH > 8. When pH 9 is necessary, use the ammonium bicarbonate solution or borate buffer for maximum column life.

C – Buffer preparation – Examples

➤ Preparation of pH 2 Phosphate buffer:

Solution A: 50mM potassium dihydrogenphosphate
3.40g KH₂PO₄ / FW 136.09, make up the volume to 500ml with HPLC grade water

Solution B: phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄ 85% by weight)
Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 2.0 using solution B.

➤ Preparation of pH 2 KPF₆ (NaPF₆) solution:

Solution A: 100mM potassium (sodium) hexafluorophosphate
9.20g KPF₆ / FW 184.06 or 8.40g NaPF₆ / FW 167.95, make up the volume to 500ml with HPLC grade water

Solution B: phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄ 85% by weight)
Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 2.0 using solution B.

➤ Preparation of pH 9 Ammonium bicarbonate solution:

Solution A: 20mM ammonium bicarbonate
0.78g NH₄HCO₃ / FW 78.05, make up the volume to 500ml with HPLC grade water

Solution B Basic additive such as diethylamine (DEA), triethylamine (TEA), ammonia (NH₃) and so on.
** DEA tends to give better peak shape than other bases.*

Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 9.0 using solution B.

➤ Preparation of pH 8 Phosphate buffer:

Solution A: 20mM potassium hydrogenophosphate
1.74g of K₂HPO₄ / FW 174.18, make up the volume to 500ml with HPLC grade water

Solution B: 20mM potassium dihydrogenophosphate
1.36g KH₂PO₄ / FW 136.09, make up the volume to 500ml with HPLC grade water.

Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 8.0 using solution B.

➤ Preparation of pH 9 Borate buffer:

Solution A: 20mM sodium tetraborate decahydrate
3.81g of Na₂B₄O₇·10H₂O / FW 381.37, make up the volume to 500ml with HPLC grade water

Solution B: 20mM boric acid
0.62g H₃BO₃ / FW 61.83, make up the volume to 500ml with HPLC grade water

Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 9.0 using solution B.

Column care / Maintenance

- Any traces of salts should be removed before column storage and /or before switching to 100% organic solvent (use Water/CH₃CN 60:40 (v/v) for instance)

Refer main instruction for normal phase and column care/maintenance.