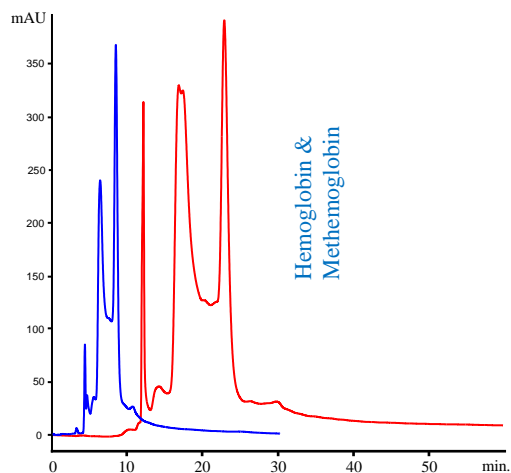


APPLICATION NOTE

Practical Use of STYROS™ HPA Simulated Monolith™ Polymeric In the Separation of Hemoglobin and Methemoglobin.

The superimposed chromatogram depicted below shows another practical rhythm of scouting the optimal conditions of a separation on a **STYROS™ Simulated Monolith™** column as a general rule.

The difference between the two species in this separation is an iron atom with different oxidation levels.



Chromatogram 1

Hemoglobin and Methemoglobin on **STYROS™ HPA/XH**
4.6 x 100 mm and 4.6 x 300 mm at 1 ml/min (360 and 478 cm/hr)

Table 1. Operating parameters.

HPLC System.	Agilent 1100 with thermostatted column compartment and quaternary pump.
Columns	STYROS™ HQ/XH 4.6 X 300 mm (4.98 ml) and STYROS™ HQ/XH 4.6 X 100 mm (1.66 ml)
Mobile phase.	A: 20 mM Tris, pH=8.2 B: A + 1 M NaCl, pH= 8.2
Flow rates	1 ml/min (360 cm/hr of linear velocity)
Gradient	0 to 30 % B in 18 cv
Temperature	30°C
Detection	230 nm
Injection volume	30 µl and 90 µl
Pressure Drop	6 bar (87 psi) and 18 bar (261 psi)
Sample:	Commercial pure Hemoglobin with oxidized part (98 % pure by electrophoresis)

Such sequence allows one to quickly reach the optimal conditions of the separation and then use a longer column for added resolution.

Note that the back pressure of the 300 mm column is similar to a 50 mm Monolith column with substantially higher resolving power.

Such low back pressures make these columns very appropriate for process scale pumps.

The sizes of the columns are not limited either. Unlike Monoliths with high back pressures the Simulated Monolith™ columns can be made in all sizes including preparative columns with low back pressures.

The Simulated Monolith™ columns are ideal for Simulated Moving Bed Chromatography to generate continuous separation processes.

The high capacity of the resin allows the use of salt at the start of the gradient and an overall lower salt for the complete elution while retaining the shape of the peak.

Some of the benefits that Simulated Monolith™ columns can bring to the process can be summed up as follows:

- Absence of leachables
- High chemical stability
- High physical stability
- Availability in different sizes
- High resolution at low and high flow rates
- Low back pressures
- Tolerant to fast changes of buffer
- High capacity
- Possibility of CIP
- Extended lifetime
- High pressure tolerance
- Availability in most chemistry
- A first step towards process scale separations

A direct comparison with of a similar size Monolith column of 4.6 x 50 mm provides a better picture.

	Simulated Monolith™	Monolith
<i>Maximum operating pressure</i>	3000 psi (21 MPa)	1200 psi (8.2 MPa)
<i>Maximum operating temperature</i>	70 °C	70 °C
<i>Recommended flow rate</i>	Up to 1,740 cm/hr	Up to 540 cm/hr
<i>Maximum flow rate</i>	1,800 cm/hr	720 cm/hr
<i>Typical back pressure at 1ml/min</i>	44 psi	290 psi
<i>Solvent compatibility</i>	All HPLC solvents	Most HPLC solvents
<i>pH range</i>	1-14	2-12
<i>Capacity (BSA)</i>	90 mg/ml	18 mg/ml
<i>Buffer changes</i>	No restrictions	Restricted

