

Application Note

Modernization of a Legacy Normal-Phase HPLC Method

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Abstract

Legacy methods developed during the early days of HPLC technology have not kept pace with recent advancements and modernizations in the field. Advancements in column chemistry and system robustness now allow for better separation and detection of analytes. In this study, the United States Pharmacopeia (USP) propofol assay normal-phase method was successfully modernized on the Alliance™ iS HPLC PDA System using a modern column. All systems met suitability requirements and demonstrated comparable results.

Benefits

- Seamless normal-phase method modernization on the Alliance iS HPLC PDA System
- XBridge™ Column technology for improved performance of USP propofol method

- Scaling column dimensions within USP guidelines for lower solvent consumption and reduced waste

Introduction

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) systems, particularly those within the pharmaceutical industry laboratories, play a crucial role in routine analysis. These systems, which are primarily used for reversed-phase chromatography, are also sometimes used with legacy separations such as normal-phase. Normal-phase chromatography is a challenging technique that is useful when separating polar and hydrophilic compounds. Many of the legacy normal-phase methods have not kept up with the pace of recent advancements and modernization especially with columns. Following the USP guidelines like General Chapter 621, a column used in a legacy method can be scaled and modernized.

In this study, the propofol assay from the USP is used to assess normal-phase modernization of a legacy column and migration of the method to the Alliance iS PDA System.¹ The performance of the method will be evaluated by analysis of the system suitability requirements: Tailing factor, peak areas %RSD, and retention time %RSD.

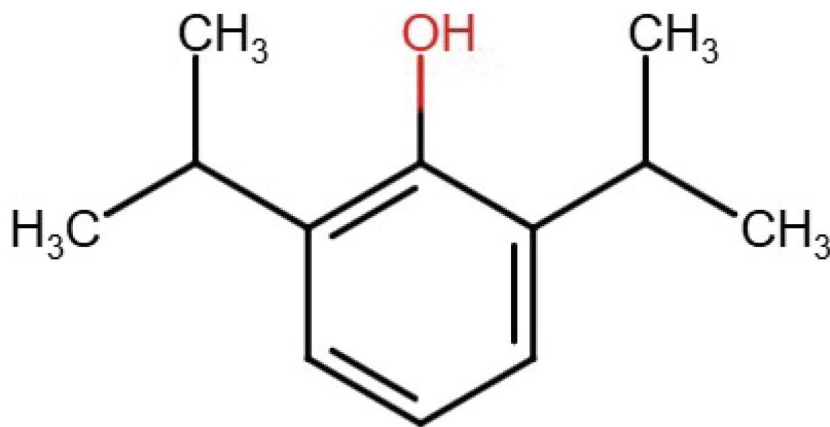


Figure 1. Propofol.

Experimental

Sample Description

Reference standard was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich: Propofol (CAS No.: 2078-54-8). Standard solution consists of 2.4 mg/mL Propofol in hexane.

LC Conditions

LC system: Alliance iS HPLC PDA System

Detection:

Photodiode array detector, 10 mm Analytical flow cell, 275 nm@10 points/second

Vials:

TruView™ pH Control LCMS Certified Max Recovery Vials, p/n: 186005662CV <<https://www.waters.com/nextgen/global/shop/vials-containers--collection-plates/186005662cv-truview-lcms-certified-clear-glass-12-x-32-mm-screw-neck-max-rec.html>>

Columns:

1. Spherisorb™ 5 µm Silica Column, 80 Å, 4.6 × 200 mm (p/n: PSS830114 <<https://www.waters.com/nextgen/global/shop/columns/pss830114-spherisorb-silica-column-80a-5--m-46-mm-x-200-mm-1-pk.html>>)
2. XBridge BEH™ HILIC Column, 130 Å, 5-µm, 4.6 mm × 150 mm (p/n: 186004453 <<https://www.waters.com/nextgen/global/shop/columns/186004453-xbridge-beh-hilic-column-130a-5--m-46-mm-x-150-mm-1-pk.html>>)

Column temperature:

25 °C

Sample temperature:	10 °C
Injection volume:	10 µL 7.5 µL
Flow rate:	2.0 mL/min
Mobile phase:	Hexane, acetonitrile, absolute alcohol (990:7.5:1)
Method:	Assay: Isocratic 10-min method

Data Management

Chromatography software: Empower™ 3.8.1

Results and Discussion

Initial Column Issues

The propofol assay normal-phase USP method lists a column description of 4.6 × 200 mm L3 5-µm Column. An attempt to find a column that matched this description led to a Spherisorb 5 µm Silica 4.6 × 200 mm Column.

The Spherisorb column was shipped in a non-polar solvent and was thus ready for normal-phase use. The column was then equilibrated with the mobile phase for about 20 minutes before the analysis began. This included five replicate injections of the propofol standard solution to check system suitability. Once the chromatogram for the standard solution was analyzed, it was observed that there was some mass overloading of the column had occurred (Figure 2). This overloading may be observed as a large tailing factor as well as a high absorbance value.

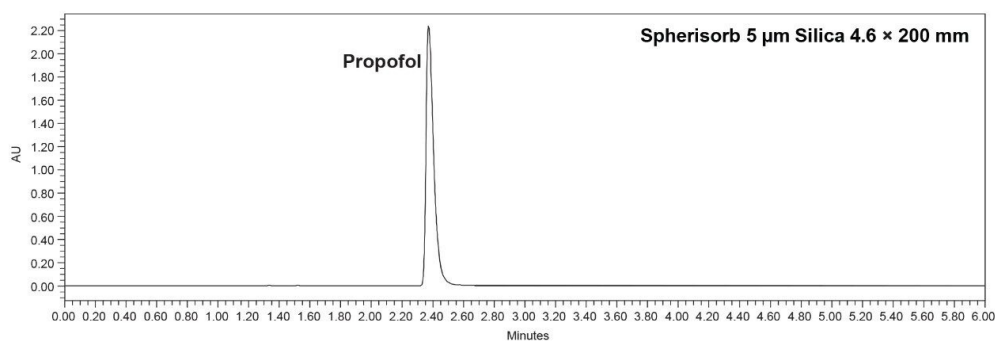


Figure 2. Propofol standard solution on the Spherisorb 5 µm Silica 4.6 × 200 mm Column.

Further analysis of the standard solution showed that system suitability could not be fully met. As shown in Table 1, the tailing factor needs to be not more than (NMT) 1.5, but it was 1.8. However, the Spherisorb column was able to meet retention time and area %RSD of NMT 2.0% with values of 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively.

Spherisorb 5 µm Silica 4.6 × 200 mm			
	Retention time %RSD (NMT 2.0%)	Area %RSD (NMT 2.0%)	Tailing factor (NMT 1.5)
Standard solution	0.1	0.2	1.8

Table 1.

Due to the inability to meet all system suitability requirements, troubleshooting steps were taken to explore ways to help the analysis meet those requirements based on the assumption that some form of peak oversaturation may be the cause of the tailing issue.

Column Scaling and Modernization

Following the guidance from the USP General Chapter 621, column adjustments can be made if the ratio of the column length (L) to the particle size ratio (dp) remains within the specified limits of -25% to +50% of the prescribed L/dp ratio.²

The XBridge BEH HILIC column was selected as a feasible L3 column type for propofol analysis. This modern column chemistry is expected to minimize the oversaturation issues observed with the Spherisorb column. The BEH column has the same particle size of 5 μm and internal diameter of 4.6 mm, as specified in the propofol assay method. However, the available column length options for the BEH column do not include the 200 mm length specified by the method. Using the available information on column configurations for the BEH column and the specified column information in the method, the L/dp ratio was calculated to ensure the BEH column would meet the requirement. Using the Waters™ Columns Calculator (Figure 2), it was determined that the BEH column with a 150 mm length was suitable, as its L/dp ratio of 30,000 was within the acceptable range of the Spherisorb L/dp ratio of -25% to +50%.³

The screenshot displays the Waters Columns Calculator interface, which is used for scaling chromatographic methods between different column configurations. The interface is divided into two main sections: 'From...' (original method) and 'To...' (target method).

From... Spherisorb 4.6 x 200 mm 5 μm
 Describe your original method.

Column: Diameter (D): 4.600 mm, Length (L): 200 mm, Particle Size (dp): 5.0 μm , L/dp: 40,000

System: Dwell volume: 0.000 mL

Method: Injection volume: 10.0 μL , Temperature: 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, Run time: 6.00 min

	Time (min)	Flow Rate (mL/min)	%A Water	%B Acetonitrile	%C Methano	%D Water	Column Volumes
1	0.00	2.000	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
2	6.00	2.000	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.47

2,330 psi Maximum pressure

To... XBridge HILIC 4.6 x 150 mm 5 μm
 Describe your target method.

Column: Diameter (D): 4.600 mm, Length (L): 150 mm, Particle Size (dp): 5.0 μm , L/dp: 30,000

System: Dwell volume: 0.000 mL, High pressure limit: 15,000 psi

Method: Flow rate: ☒ Scaled: (2.000 mL/min), ☐ Custom: 1.000 mL/min

	Time (min)	Flow Rate (mL/min)	%A Water	%B Acetonitrile	Column Volumes
1	0.00	2.000	100.0	0.0	0.00
2	4.50	2.000	100.0	0.0	5.47

1,748 psi Maximum pressure, 7.5 μL Injection volume, 4.50 min Run time

Figure 3: Waters Columns Calculator to scale from the Spherisorb 4.6 x 200 mm 5 μm Silica Column to the XBridge BEH HILIC 4.6 x 150 mm 5 μm Column.

The USP General Chapter 621 also allows for the adjustment of the injection volume when the column dimensions are changed. Since the column calculator provided a new injection volume of 7.5 μL , this injection

volume was selected for use as well.

Analysis with a Modern Column

The newly identified XBridge BEH HILIC column for the propofol assay analysis needed to be converted for use under normal-phase conditions, as it was shipped in polar solvents. Following the care and use guide for converting a column from polar to non-polar solvent usage, the column was equilibrated with the mobile phase before starting the assay analysis.

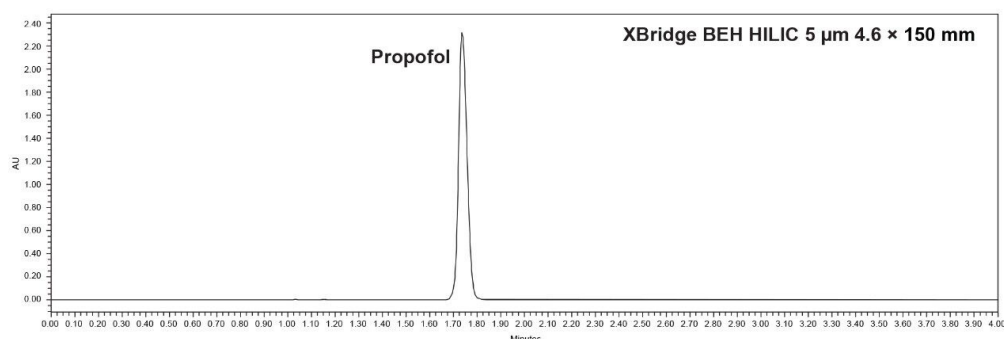


Figure 4. Propofol standard solution on the XBridge BEH HILIC 5 µm 4.6 × 150 mm Column.

Upon analyzing the propofol peak after acquisition, no oversaturation issues that were present with the Spherisorb column were observed. The suitability requirements for retention time and peak area RSD% (NMT 2.0%) and the tailing factor (NMT 1.5) were met. As shown in Table 2, the tailing factor was 1.5, and the retention time and area %RSD were 0.0% and 0.1%, respectively.

XBridge BEH HILIC 5 µm 4.6 × 150 mm			
	Retention time %RSD (NMT 2.0%)	Area %RSD (NMT 2.0%)	Tailing factor (NMT 1.5)
Standard solution	0.0	0.1	1.2

Table 2.

Additional Benefit for Scaling

While the Spherisorb column offered a quick analysis time of around 6 minutes, switching to the XBridge column shortened the analysis time to about 4 minutes. This reduction not only cuts solvent usage by approximately 33.3% but also results in less waste production (table 3). These savings could potentially lower costs in running this analysis as well as disposing of the waste generated.

Column	Run time	Number of injections	Volume consumed
Spherisorb 5 μ m Silica 4.6 $\times$ 200 mm	6 min	10	60 mL
XBridge BEH HILIC 5 μ m 4.6 $\times$ 150 mm	4 min	10	40 mL

Table 3.

Conclusion

With advancements in liquid chromatography, modernizations in areas like column chemistry have become possible, guided by the USP. The propofol normal-phase assay method faced chromatographic issues and couldn't meet system suitability requirements with the Spherisorb column. However, replacing the Spherisorb column with a modern alternative like the XBridge BEH HILIC column on the Alliance iS HPLC PDA System resolved these issues, thus ensuring all system suitability criteria were met. This successful modernization, achieved by selecting a shorter and more suitable column, not only makes the analysis more environmentally friendly by reducing solvent consumption but also helps lower costs.

References

1. Monograph: USP. Propofol. In: USP-NF. Rockville, MD: USP; 01 Mar 2024. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M70460_05_01 <https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M70460_05_01> .

2. General Chapter: USP. 621 Chromatography, In: USP-NF. Rockville, MD: USP; 01 Dec 2024. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M99380_08_01 <https://doi.org/10.31003/USPNF_M99380_08_01> .
3. Waters Columns Calculator Version 2.0.

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