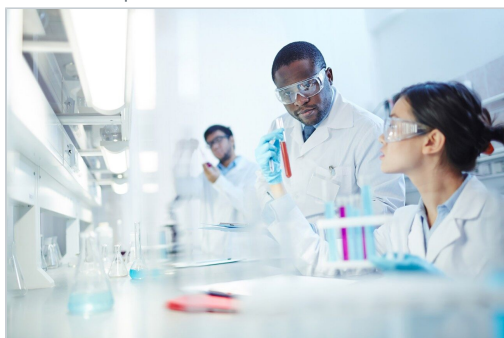


Application Note

PREMIER Standards to Investigate the Inertness of Chromatographic Surfaces

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Abstract

Ensuring that instruments are in proper working order is a critical aspect of making any analytical measurement. Failure to confirm system suitability can lead to uncertainty in results and incorrectly formed conclusions. Evaluating system suitability for analytes that are challenging to handle, separate, and measure requires special considerations. Analytes with a propensity to chelate to metals are one such class of molecules. To better facilitate separations of these types of molecules, Waters has designed the ACQUITY PREMIER System and PREMIER Columns to have chromatographic surfaces based on hybrid silica instead of metal or metal alloy surfaces. When adopting PREMIER instruments, or attempting to make do with workarounds, analysts should consider test approaches that would report on their system's inertness to metal sensitive compounds. To this end, two test standards have been developed. Chemically, a nucleotide would be a useful test probe, however, they are subject to hydrolysis. As an alternative, we have made use of a non-hydrolyzable analog of adenosine diphosphate (ADP) to improve shelf life and solution stability of the standard. This molecule is adenosine 5'-(α,β -methylene)diphosphate (AMPcP) and is formulated as an AMPcP-only standard, as well as an equimolar mixture of AMPcP and adenosine.

Each type of standard was used to characterize the extent of metal interaction on both the ACQUITY PREMIER and ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio systems. Two different test approaches were used to successfully demonstrate the attenuation of metal-binding in the inert ACQUITY PREMIER System when compared to the standard ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio System. Specifically, the AMPcP standard showed more reproducible recovery upon injection through the sample flowpath. Peak area RSD from five repeat injections decreased from 20% to 0.2% upon switching from an ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio System to an ACQUITY PREMIER System. Increases in absolute peak area and improvements in peak shape were also observed. With respect to the AMPcP and adenosine standard and testing via a chromatographic separation, it was also found that the ACQUITY PREMIER System provided significantly higher peak area ratios for AMPcP/adenosine and thus higher recoveries of metal-sensitive analytes.

Benefits

- MaxPeak High Performance Surfaces (HPS) improve recovery and peak shape of metal sensitive analytes
- PREMIER Standards used as quality control reference materials (QCRMs) with potential system suitability techniques for inert LC instruments
- Improved certainty in results for historically problematic metal sensitive analytes

Introduction

Routine use of system suitability testing provides confidence in the accuracy of any analytical measurement. In the case of a liquid chromatograph coupled with a UV detector, a system suitability test would typically confirm proper pump function (e.g., ability to deliver the desired gradient and flow rate), autosampler function (e.g., ability to deliver specified volume of sample precisely), detector function (e.g., ability to collect UV absorbance at one or more selected wavelengths with acceptable baseline), and overall system integrity (e.g., free of leaks, pressure spikes, and unacceptably high noise). Such confirmations are critical for the generation of reliable data and are required across industry and government labs.

One approach to system suitability, which is often used, is the analysis of a quality control reference material (QCRM). For example, one could analyze a multicomponent mixture prior to analysis of a critical sample or material. Preparation of a custom mixture that contains analytes of interest for the intended analysis is a common approach for evaluating system readiness. These measurements can then be referenced against anticipated results or previous results as a means of confirming proper system performance.

The evaluation of system suitability for the analysis of compounds that are known or suspected to bind to metals is inherently more complicated than for non-interacting analytes. Use of QCRLMs that do not contain metal sensitive compounds would not help characterize the degree to which exposed metals in an LC system have been masked or removed. One attractive option that addresses the noted concerns is the use of metal-sensitive probe compounds demonstrated to readily detect exposed metals in LC flowpaths, including the chromatographic column and detectors. Herein, AMPcP-based PREMIER standards are applied as simple to implement options to investigate the inertness of LC equipment. The developed standards were assessed for effectiveness in binding metal, stability, and reproducibility of manufacture.

Experimental

Sample Description

This work uses the Waters PREMIER AMPcP Standard (p/n: 186009754) and PREMIER AMPcP and Adenosine Standard (p/n: 186009755). The AMPcP standard was reconstituted with 100 μ L of water and 100 μ L of acetonitrile. The AMPcP and Adenosine Standard was reconstituted with 200 μ L of water.

Mobile Phase Preparation

IonHance Ammonium Acetate pH 6.8 Concentrate (p/n: 186009705) was used to prepare mobile phases. For Mobile phase A, dilute concentrate 1:100 with water. Mobile phase B was prepared as 4:1 mobile phase A:acetonitrile.

AMPcP No Column Method Conditions

LC Conditions

LC Systems:	ACQUITY PREMIER and ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio with Binary Solvent Management (BSM)
Detection:	TUV with 10 mm analytical flow cell: 260 nm, 40 Hz
Column(s):	Union in place of column
Column temp.:	Ambient
Sample temp.:	Ambient
Injection volume:	1 μ L
Flow rate:	0.5 mL/min
Mobile phase A:	Water
Mobile phase B:	Acetonitrile
LC composition:	50:50 A:B

AMPcP/Adenosine with Column Method Conditions

LC Conditions

LC Systems:	ACQUITY PREMIER and ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio with Binary Solvent Management (BSM)
Detection:	TUV with 10 mm analytical flow cell: 260 nm, 40 Hz
Column(s):	ACQUITY PREMIER HSS T3 Column, 1.8 μ m, 2.1 mm x 50 mm (p/n: 186009467)
Column temp.:	35 °C
Sample temp.:	10 °C
Injection volume:	1 μ L
Flow rate:	0.5 mL/min
Mobile phase A:	10 mM ammonium acetate in 99.8:0.2 water:acetonitrile (1:100 dilution of IonHance Concentrate)
Mobile phase B:	8 mM ammonium acetate in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in 79.8:20.2 water:acetonitrile

Gradient

Time (min)	Flow (mL/min)	%A	%B	Curve
0.0	0.500	95	5	-
0.2	0.500	95	5	6
0.8	0.500	5	95	6
1.9	0.500	5	95	6
2.00	0.500	95	5	6
3.00	0.500	95	5	6

Data Management

MS software:

MassLynx v4.2, SCN 1001

Results and Discussion

Historically, nucleotides have been one of the most challenging analytes to recover by LC separations. A molecule like ATP is thus a reasonable option to consider for a test probe, unfortunately, as stated above, it is susceptible to hydrolysis. A forced degradation study on a lyophilized quantity of ATP confirms this. Chromatographic testing on 40 °C-incubated samples of ATP showed considerable degradation within 10 days, indicating it could degrade in three months when stored at <0 °C (Figure 1A and 1B). For this reason, we explored the use of a non-hydrolyzable nucleotide as a test probe that shows no degradation after 69 days of incubation at 40 °C (Figure 1C and 1D). The chemical structure of this molecule, adenosine 5'-(α,β -methylene)diphosphate (AMPcP), is shown in Structure 1. AMPcP is prone to adsorption to exposed metal sites because of the electron-rich phosphate groups, which makes it an ideal probe compound for assessing exposed metal surfaces with the potential to act as binding sites. In fact, in side-by-side testing, it was found that AMPcP adsorbed to a metal frit as strongly as ATP (Figure 2). Average recoveries of 1.6% and 0.7% were found for ATP and AMPcP, respectively, when 10 serial injections of 10 ng of either compound were made with titanium frit in-line. The frit testing utilized a mobile phase of 10 mM ammonium acetate (pH 6.8) and a flow rate of 0.2 mL/min. Two formats of AMPcP-based QCRMs have been prepared, one with AMPcP only and a second as an equimolar formulation of AMPcP and adenosine. In the latter formulation, the negative control probe (adenosine) is included such that the peak areas of the two components can be compared via a ratio when a separation is applied as part of the test approach.

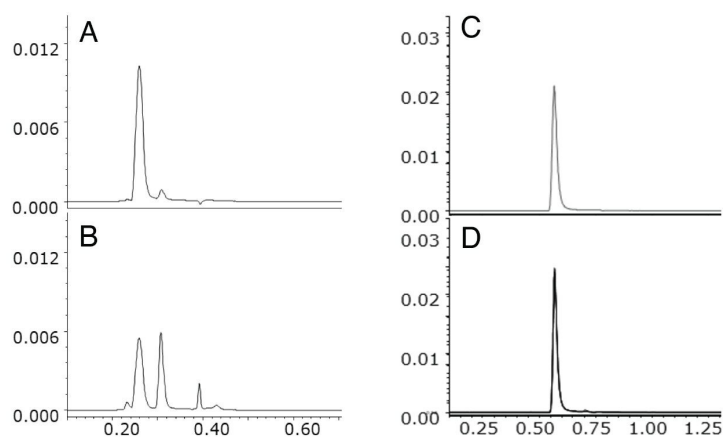


Figure 1. AMPcP is resistant to hydrolysis. Stacked chromatograms showing an ATP standard before (1A) and after (1B) 10 days of incubation at 40 °C as compared to AMPcP before (1C) and after (1D) 69 days of incubation at 40 °C.

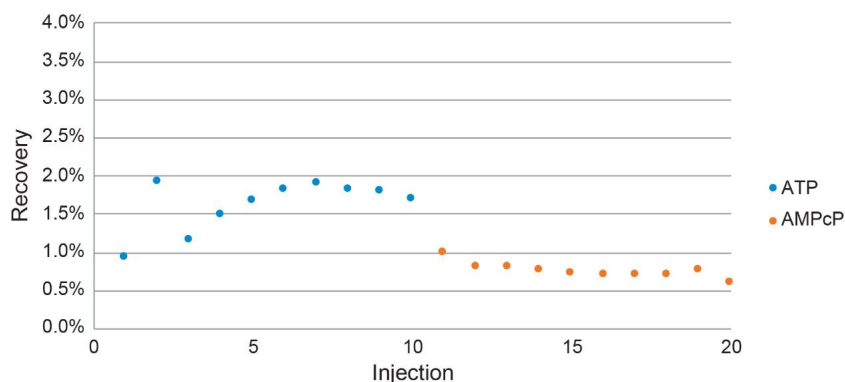
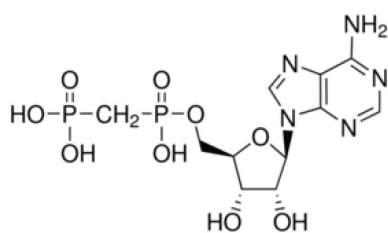


Figure 2. AMPcP is as sensitive to metal adsorption as ATP. Plot of peak area recovery with titanium frit in-line, confirming equivalent or better metal sensitivity for AMPcP. Ten serial injections of ATP (Blue) were performed followed by 10 serial injections of AMPcP (Orange) at a flow rate of 0.2 mL/min with 10 mM ammonium acetate, pH 6.8 mobile phase.

In one approach to investigate LC inertness, the PREMIER AMPcP Standard (AMPcP only) was used without a column and replicate injections were performed using a UV detector. When metal sensitive compounds are injected onto a metal-based instrument, it is common to see poor reproducibility across injections, specifically variation in peak area and peak height, as well as overall decreased analyte signal. For this reason, peak area, peak height, and %RSD of peak area (or height) can be examined to determine the presence of metal surfaces. The extent of the variability is dependent on many factors, including the specific compound being analyzed, the system history, the mobile phases, etc. Figure 3 shows replicate injections of the PREMIER AMPcP Standard on the ACQUITY PREMIER System versus an ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio System equipped with all new flow path tubing.



Adenosine 5'-(α,β -methylene)diphosphate (AMPcP).

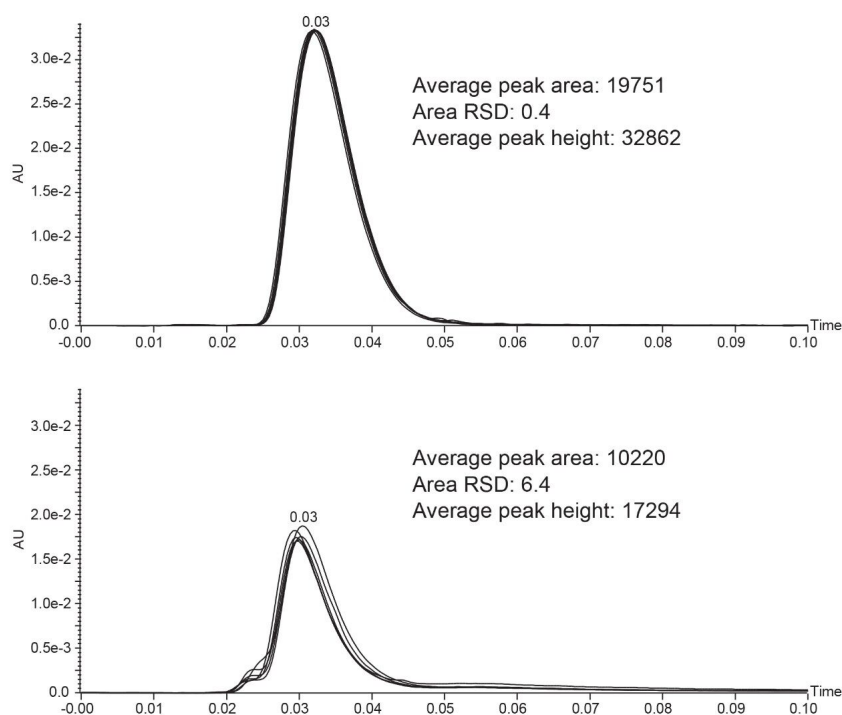


Figure 3. Overlay of six replicate injections of 1 mL of AMPcP on an ACQUITY PREMIER System (top) and six replicate injections of 1 mL of AMPcP on an ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio System (bottom).

As predicted, there is a significant decrease in peak area (48%) and peak height (47%) when AMPcP is injected onto a metal flow path. Additionally, the peak area RSD for the metal-based biocompatible system was 6.4%, whereas the peak area RSD was only 0.4% for the inert ACQUITY PREMIER System. This improved peak area reproducibility observed in the ACQUITY PREMIER System stems from the reduction in metal interactions. Systems with exposed metal surfaces also result in increasing peak areas during repeated injections, as metal-interacting analytes adsorb to exposed metal surfaces, partially screening them, and leading to greater recoveries of subsequent measurements. Accordingly, systems with exposed metal surfaces are subject to greater variability and reduced control of analyte recovery. This example highlights not only the benefit of using an inert LC system, but also the importance of having an injection standard that can be used to determine suitability of a system prior to sample analysis for metal sensitive compounds.

In addition to evaluating the readiness of a system with a metal sensitive compound, there are other benefits to using a system suitability sample that contains a non-metal sensitive compound. Adenosine has the same base molecular structure as AMPcP but lacks any phosphate moiety that would adsorb to metal surfaces. Therefore, adenosine can be used to evaluate the overall health and performance of the system, while the AMPcP can be used to assess any potential for metal binding. In other words, adenosine acts as a structurally similar negative control compound. In the example below, replicate injections of the combined AMPcP/adenosine sample were injected onto an

ACQUITY PREMIER System and an ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio System that contains a biocompatible flow path comprised mainly of titanium and MP35N (Figure 4). The sample contains an equimolar amount of each component, consequently equivalent peak areas would be expected in LC-UV measurements in the absence of losses to system adsorption. The peak area ratio of AMPcP to adenosine would be found to be less than 1.0 for systems with exposed metal surfaces. No detection of AMPcP, while still detecting adenosine, indicates excessive exposed metal in the sample flowpath. The measurement of adenosine rules out lack of signal relating to a different cause, such as a failed injection or improper sample preparation.

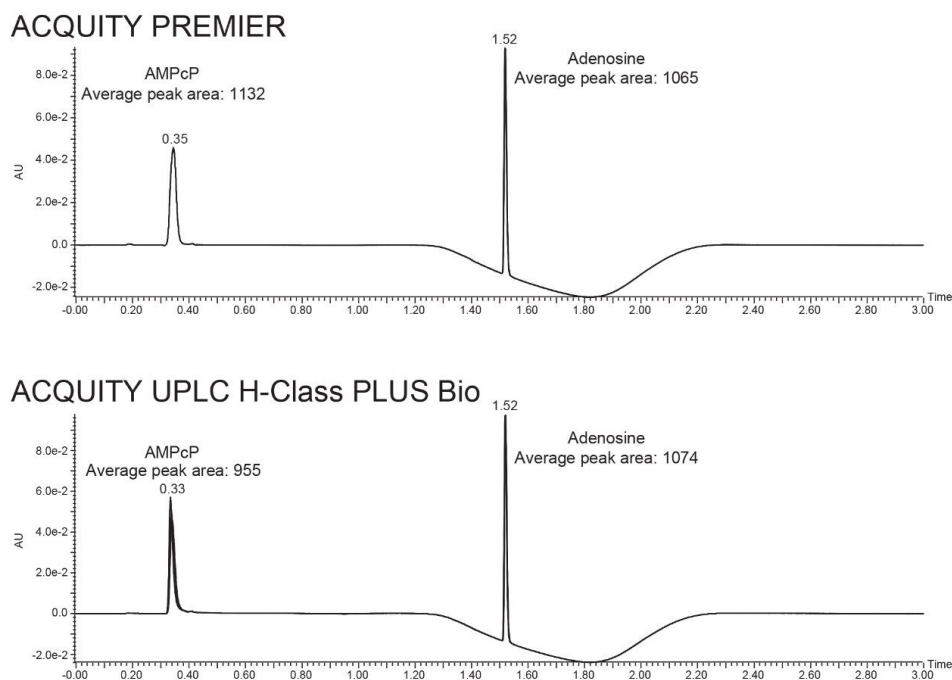


Figure 4. Overlay of five replicate injections of AMPcP and Adenosine Standard on an ACQUITY PREMIER System (top) and five replicate injections on an ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio System (bottom).

As predicted, these results show a significant increase in peak area for AMPcP (16%) when comparing the inert ACQUITY PREMIER System to the metal-containing biocompatible system. In contrast, the non-metal sensitive compound adenosine shows comparable peak areas on the two systems, with a difference of only 1%. The adenosine peak gives very reproducible retention times and peak areas, thus indicating that the performance of the system components (pump, autosampler, injector, and detector) are all functioning properly. This shows the ability of the combined sample to highlight any potential for metal adsorption and to help give a quick indication of overall LC performance.

Conclusion

Confirming that instruments are properly functioning is a critical aspect of any analytical measurement. System suitability testing helps add certainty to results. In this work, we demonstrated the ability to assess the inertness of the recently introduced ACQUITY PREMIER System, which has been designed to eliminate metal-analyte secondary interaction. For this, a non-hydrolyzable analog of ADP, known as AMPcP, has been used in the form of new PREMIER standards. The highly stable molecule has been formulated into the PREMIER AMPcP Standard as well as the PREMIER AMPcP and Adenosine Standard. Upon using the AMPcP-only standard with a series of no column injections, it was possible to observe more consistent recoveries from the ACQUITY PREMIER System versus a metal alloy-based ACQUITY UPLC H-Class PLUS Bio System. Meanwhile, with a chromatographic separation using an ACQUITY PREMIER Column and the PREMIER AMPcP and Adenosine Standard, it was possible to detect differences in relative recovery between the two types of LC instruments. These examples of improved performance for AMPcP measurement demonstrate the benefits ACQUITY PREMIER technology will bring to analyses of other compounds that interact with metals.

References

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Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge Koley Hall for the manufacturing of the PREMIER Standards. We would also like to thank Baiba Cabovska, Kim Haynes, Jim Karafilidis, and Steve Shiner for reviewing and editing this work.

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720007105, January 2021