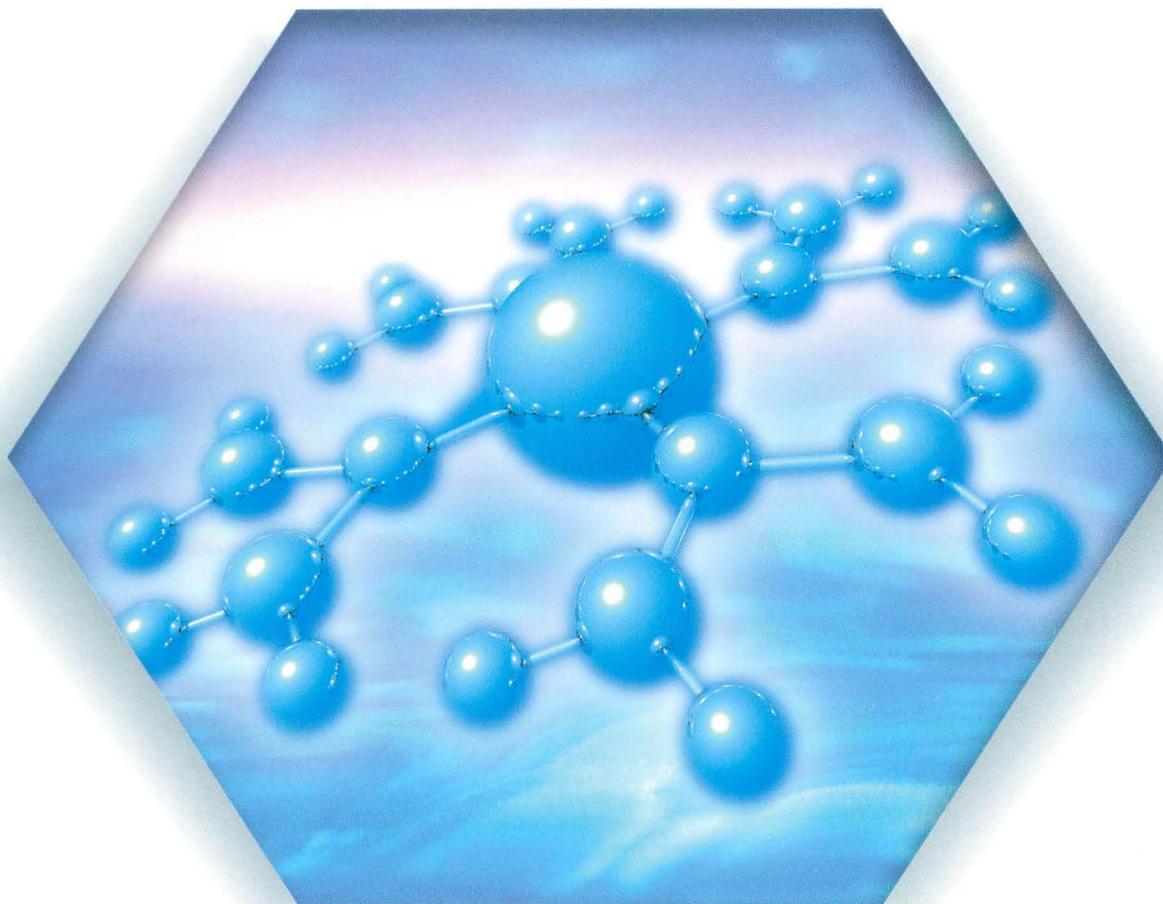


Chiral Columns for enantiomer separation by HPLC

SUMICHIRAL OA



SUMICHIRAL OA columns are high-performance chiral columns for enantiomer separation by HPLC. On SUMICHIRAL OA columns direct separation of various enantiomers can be realized effectively. Enantiomeric separation is achieved from the various diastereomeric interactions such as hydrogen bonding, charge transfer and host-guest interactions, etc. SUMICHIRAL OA columns are very useful for the accurate determination of the optical purity and for the preparation of pure enantiomers of biologically active compounds such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides, perfumes.

- Improved Pirkle Type
- Ligand exchange Type
- Host-guest Type

Improved Pirkle Type 1

Amide Type : Asymmetric carbon atoms are bonded directly with CONH group

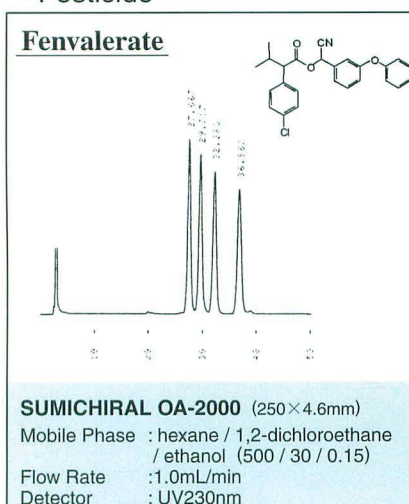
OA-2000 series have a 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl group as the π -acid and may interact with the solute molecule by charge transfer, hydrogen bonding, etc. The enantiomers of aromatic compounds, esters, carboxylic acids and alcohols may be directly separated on OA-2000 series. OA-2000 is especially effective for pyrethroidal esters, OA-2500 for carboxylic acids such as profen-drugs.

Urea Type : Asymmetric carbon atoms are bonded directly with NHCONH group

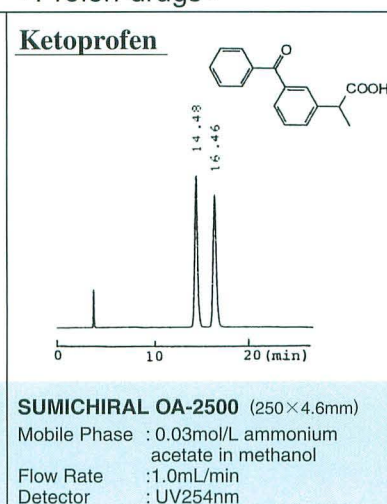
OA-3000 series have 3,5-dinitrophenylurea group as the π -acid and, in the reverse phase mode, promote chiral discrimination by charge transfer, hydrogen bonding, etc. In general OA-3000 series are effective for carboxylic acids, and especially for acetyl- and urethane-amino acids, dansylamino acids. OA-3300 offers good direct separation for profen-drugs, acetyl-amino acids, BOC-amino acids and benzyl-amino acids.

Main columns : SUMICHIRAL OA-2500, SUMICHIRAL OA-3300

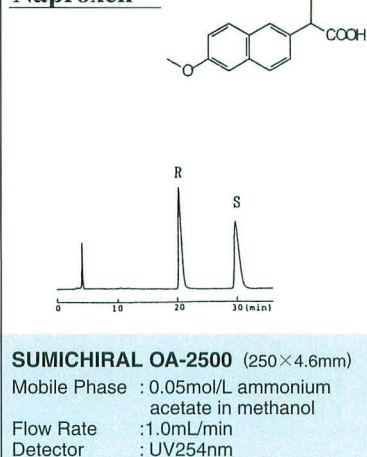
< Pesticide >



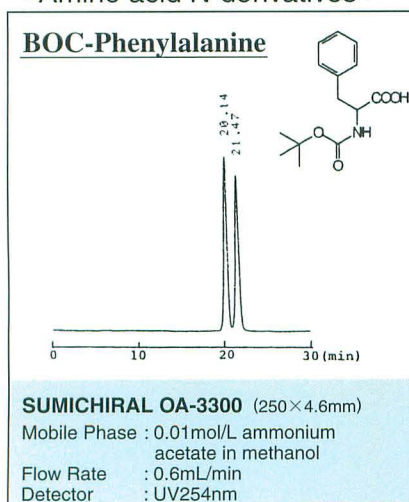
< Profen-drugs >



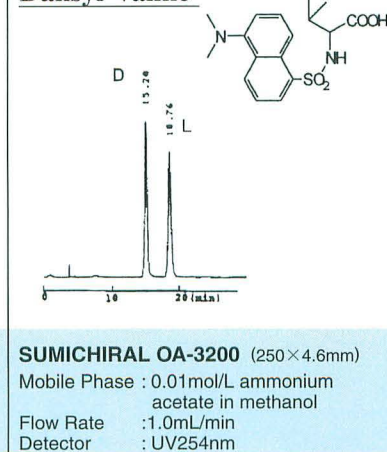
Naproxen



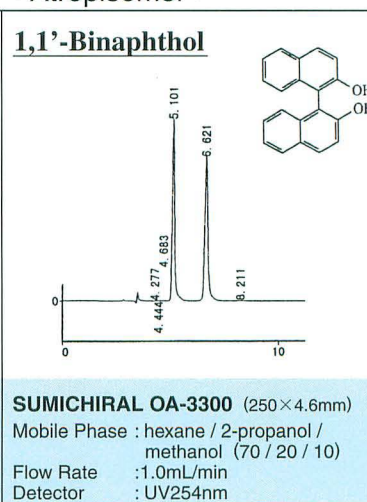
< Amino acid N-derivatives >



Dansyl-Valine



< Atropisomer >



Special Merits of

SUMICHIRAL OA

- The large number of theoretical plates of the columns offer high resolution.
- The packing materials have chemical stability and the columns have long life.
- The enantiomeric stationary phases give the inverse elution orders and so accurate determination of the optical purity and efficient preparation of the enantiomer are attained.

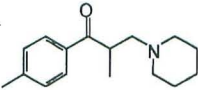
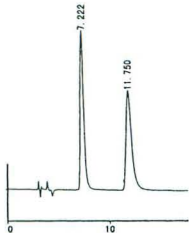
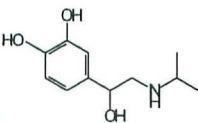
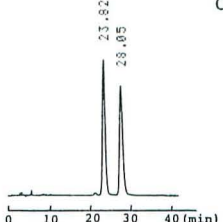
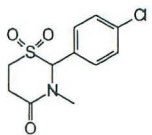

Improved Pirkle Type 2

Two chiral centers at amine and amino acid are bonded with NHCONH group

OA-4000 series have a naphthyl group as the π -base, and two chiral centers at amine and amino acid group. By charge transfer, hydrogen bonding, etc., chiral discrimination is achieved, and a wide variety of compounds such as pharmaceuticals of amine and amino alcohols, alcohols, esters and amides can be directly resolved in the normal phase mode. Amide and urethane derivatives of amines, alcohols, etc. can be resolved effectively.

Main columns : SUMICHIRAL OA- 4700, SUMICHIRAL OA- 4900

< Amine-type drugs >

Tolperizone	Isoproterenol	Chlormezanone
 	 	 
SUMICHIRAL OA-4500 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : hexane / tetrahydrofuran / methanol / trifluoroacetic acid (60 / 35 / 5 / 0.2) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm	SUMICHIRAL OA-4900 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : hexane / 1,2-dichloroethane / methanol / trifluoroacetic acid (240 / 140 / 20 / 1) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV280nm	SUMICHIRAL OA-4700 (250×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : hexane / 2-propanol / methanol / trifluoroacetic acid (80 / 15 / 5 / 0.2) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm

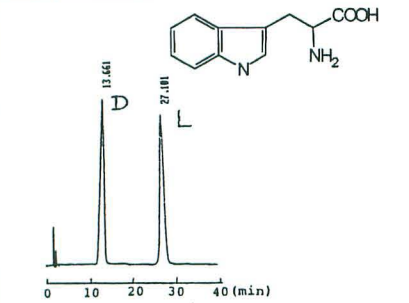
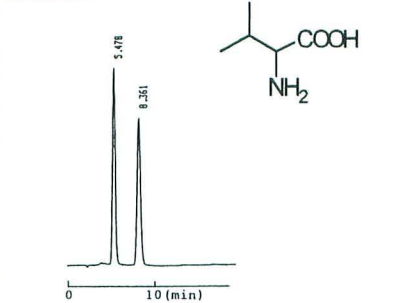
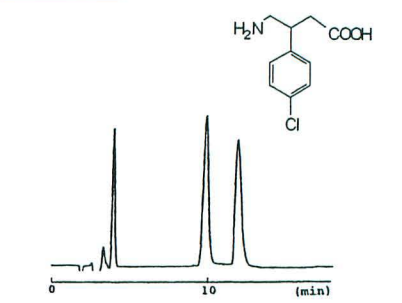
Ligand exchange Type

The chiral components are coated hydrophobically on ODS

OA-5000 and 6000 series offer chiral discrimination by ligand exchange interaction in the reversed phase mode. The chiral ligands such as penicillamine (OA-5000) or tartaric acid derivatives (OA-6000 series) are coated on ODS silica, though the volume of organic solvents added to the mobile phase is limited. Mobile phases including Cu^{++} ions are used in these columns. They are effective for direct enantiomer separation of not only amino acids, hydroxy acids but also copper-chelate forming compounds such as amino alcohols, diamines, dicarboxylic acids, aminolactams and dipeptides. Especially OA-5000 can be applied for extremely wide range, while OA-6100 is effective for β -amino acids, β -hydroxy acids and hydrophilic amino acids.

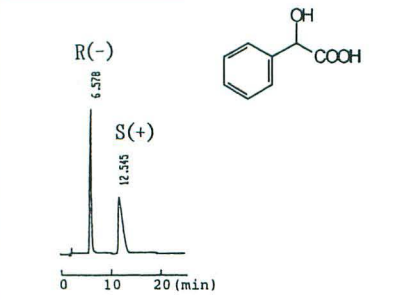
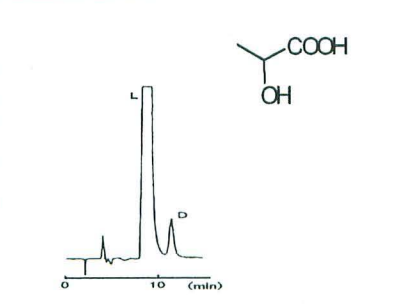
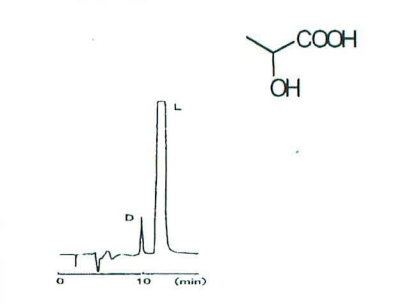
Main columns : **SUMICHIRAL OA-5000, SUMICHIRAL OA-6100**

< Amino acids >

<p>Tryptophan</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-6100 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper(II) sulfate in water / acetonitrile (90/10) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p>	<p>Valine</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-5000 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper(II) sulfate in water / 2-propanol (95/5) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p>	<p>Baclofen</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-5000 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper(II) sulfate in water / 2-propanol (85/15) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV280nm</p>
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< Hydroxy acids >

(Inversion of elution order)

<p>Mandelic acid</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-6100 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper(II) sulfate in water / acetonitrile (90/10) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p>	<p>Lactic acid</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-5000 (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper (II) sulfate in water / acetonitrile (95/5) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p>	<p>Lactic acid</p>  <p>SUMICHIRAL OA-5000L (150×4.6mm) Mobile Phase : 2mmol/L copper () sulfate in water / acetonitrile (95/5) Flow Rate : 1.0mL/min Detector : UV254nm</p>
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