



*“your chromatography specialists”*

## **User’s Guide**

Separation of chiral compounds on  
**Chiral-AGP • Chiral-CBH • Chiral-HSA**

Second Edition

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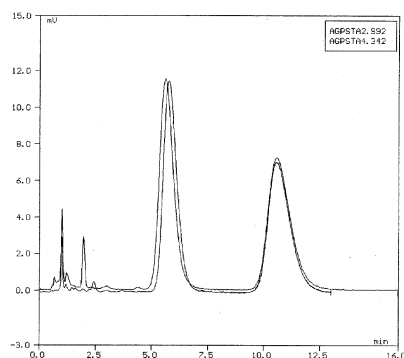
## The CHIRAL-AGP column

$\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein (AGP) is a very stable protein, which tolerates pure organic solvents, high temperatures and high and low pH. AGP is the chiral selector in the CHIRAL-AGP column. The selector has been immobilized on spherical 5  $\mu\text{m}$  particles. The column is used in the reversed-phase mode. The CHIRAL-AGP column can be used for the resolution of an extremely broad range of chiral compounds, such as amines (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary ammonium), acids, esters, sulphoxides, amides, alcohols etc. The very broad applicability is demonstrated in the application section below and in the list of publications in the last part of the guide. In the applications you can find chromatograms together with the chromatographic conditions.

The enantioselectivity and the retention can easily be regulated by the pH of the mobile phase, the buffer concentration and the nature and the concentration of the organic modifier.

### *Stability of the CHIRAL-AGP column*

The stability of the AGP column has been tested using bumadizon, an acidic drug, as test compound. In total **30.5 liters** of mobile phase (10% isopropanol in phosph. buffer pH 6.0) was pumped through the column. **During the test 2030 samples of bumadizon were injected.** One of the chromatograms below is the starting chromatogram and the other one is the last chromatogram obtained in the test. No significant changes were observed.



## The CHIRAL-CBH column

Cellobiohydrolase (CBH) is the chiral selector in the CHIRAL-CBH column. CBH is a very stable enzyme, which has been immobilized onto spherical 5  $\mu\text{m}$  silica particles. The column is used in the reversed-phase mode. The column is preferably used for the separation of enantiomers of basic drugs from many compound classes. The retention and the enantioselectivity can be regulated by changes in pH, buffer concentration and the nature and the concentration of organic modifier.

## The CHIRAL-HSA column

The chiral selector used for this stationary phase is the human serum albumin (HSA). The protein has been immobilized onto spherical 5  $\mu\text{m}$  silica particles. The column is used in the reversed-phase mode. Enantiomers of preferentially acidic compounds can be resolved on the column. As for the other two columns retention and enantioselectivity can be regulated by changing the mobile phase composition, see above.

## *Quality control of the columns*

The silica used for the manufacturing of the chiral columns is tested according to an extensive test protocol. When approved the silica surface is modified. All the chemicals used for the surface modification are either purchased against certificate or tested and approved by ChromTech. After surface modification a batch test is performed. If the test parameters are within the specifications, the batch is approved and released for production of columns. The next step is the control of the final product. Each column is tested to control separation efficiency, retention and resolution.

## Column selection guide

<u>Column</u>	<u>Applicability (type of samples)</u>
<b>CHIRAL-AGP</b>	Extremely broad applicability. Most likely the column with the broadest applicability of all chiral columns available. Separates all types of compounds: - amines (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary nitrogen) - acids (strong and weak) - non-protolytes (amides, esters, alcohols, sulphoxides, etc.)
<b>CHIRAL-CBH</b>	More narrow applicability than CHIRAL-AGP. Separates preferably compounds containing <b>one or more nitrogens</b> together with <b>one or more hydrogen accepting or hydrogen donating groups</b> (alcohol, phenol, carbonyl, amide, ether, ester etc.).
<b>CHIRAL-HSA</b>	More narrow applicability than CHIRAL-AGP. Separates preferably <b>weak and strong acids, zwitterionic and non-protolytic compounds.</b>

As can be seen the columns overlap for some types of compounds; basic compounds can be separated on both CHIRAL-AGP and CHIRAL-CBH, acidic and non-protolytes can be separated on both CHIRAL-AGP and CHIRAL-HSA. However, as CHIRAL-AGP is a column with an extremely broad applicability, this column should be the first choice, if the analyte has not been resolved on any of the columns. There are, however, some types of compounds where one of the other columns might be the first choice:

**CHIRAL-HSA:** very hydrophilic acids

**CHIRAL-CBH:** very hydrophilic amines

**See p. 35 for a list of available column dimensions.**

## Method development

The columns described here are reversed-phase columns giving many possibilities to affect both the retention and the enantioselectivity. The solutes are retained by three types of forces; ionic binding (charged solutes), hydrophobic interaction and hydrogen bonding. The relative contribution of the different forces to the retention of the solutes, depend of the nature of the analyte. Analytes containing charged groups, hydrogen bonding groups and hydrophobic parts can be retained by interaction with corresponding groups on the chiral selector. From this follows that a separation can be affected by:

- pH
- buffer concentration
- type of buffer
- organic modifier concentration
- type of organic modifier

### Method development schemes

All columns are delivered with a method development scheme that makes the method development very simple. In this scheme you will find the starting mobile phase to use for a certain type of compound. When you have the first result with the starting mobile phase you can simply follow the scheme which in most cases gives a baseline separation.

## CHIRAL-AGP

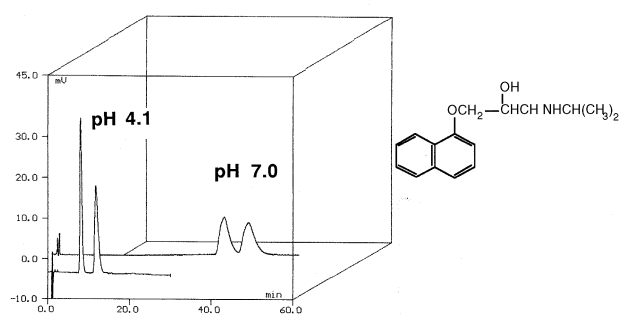
The most important tool in method development is the pH. The reason is that by changing the pH the net charge of the chiral selector as well as the charge of the solute can be changed, which affects the way the analyte interacts with the chiral selector. AGP has a low isoelectric point of 2.7. This means that using the column at pH 2.7 gives a net charge of zero of the chiral stationary phase. Increasing the pH from 2.7 up to 7 means that the degree of net negative charge of the chiral selector increases. This gives the prerequisites for ionic binding of positively charged solutes, resulting in a high affinity and high retention of the solute. Reducing the pH towards the isoelectric point reduces the negative charge of the stationary phase, resulting in lower retention of the solute. A change of the net charge of the chiral selector strongly affects the interaction between the solute and the chiral stationary phase. It has been demonstrated that ionic binding of amines to the AGP column is a very important type of interaction for retention of this category of compounds. The solutes are also retained by hydrophobic interaction and hydrogen bonding. The relative influence of the different types of binding forces depends of the nature of the solute, i.e. what kind of structure elements are present in the analyte.

Below you will find examples of the effect of changing the composition of the mobile phase, i.e. the pH, the modifier concentration and the modifier nature etc.

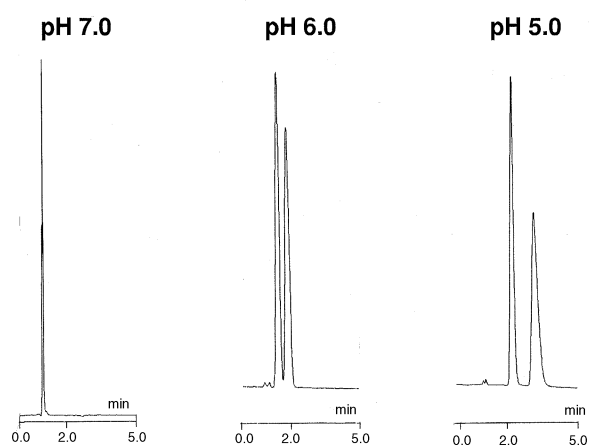
## Changing the pH

When chromatographing hydrophobic amines a pH of 4-5 is preferred compared to a pH of 7. The explanation to this finding is that chromatography of the amine at a pH of 7, where the protein has a strong degree of net negative charge and the analyte is positively charged, gives a strong ionic binding of the analyte. However, reducing the pH to the range 4-5 reduces the degree of net negative charge of the protein (the analyte is still fully ionized) which gives a reduction of the ionic bonding of the analyte and the retention is strongly reduced. For some compounds even a decrease to pH 6 might give large improvements compared to pH 7.

The pH effects are demonstrated below for **propranolol**, chromatographed at pH 4 and 7. Note the very strong reduction of the retention and the improvement of the chromatographic performance at pH 4. See also the numerous application examples of compounds chromatographed at pH 4-5.

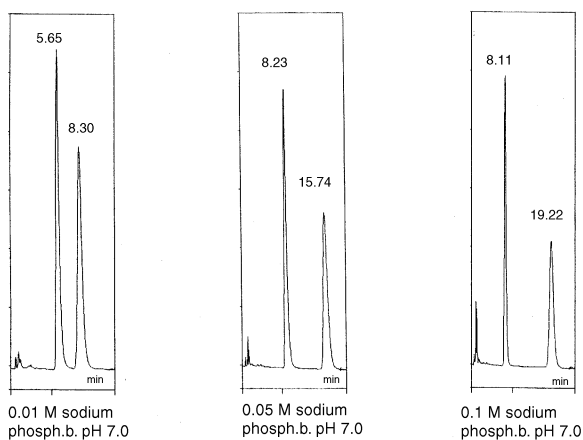


The pH can also be an effective tool for affecting the resolution of acids which is demonstrated below for **2-phenoxypropionic acid**. The compound has been chromatographed at three different pH, 5, 6 and 7. The analyte is totally ionized (negatively charged) at pH 7, but the charge is reduced at lower pH since the pKa-value is about 4. Furthermore, a decrease in pH reduces the degree of net negative charge of the protein, resulting in higher retention due to reduction of the repulsion between the analyte and the chiral stationary phase. The solute is retained by hydrophobic interaction and hydrogen bonding.

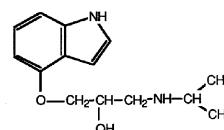


## Changing the buffer concentration

By changing the buffer concentration, it is possible to affect both the retention and the enantioselectivity. Such effects have been observed for acids and for certain amines. The chromatograms below are an example for the acidic drug **naproxen**.



cepting properties) to 2-propanol (hydrogen accepting and donating properties), it is possible to strongly affect the enantioselectivity as demonstrated below for **pindolol**. Using 1-propanol results in no chiral selectivity, while acetonitrile gives a complete base-line resolution.

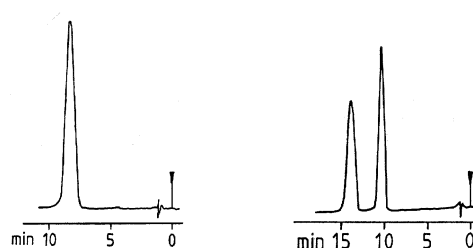


Column: CHIRAL-AGP

Mobile phase: 0.01 M phosphate buffer pH 7.3 with organic modifier

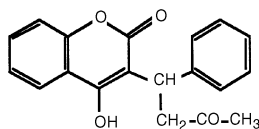
5% 1-propanol

10% acetonitrile



## Changing the modifier concentration

2-propanol, acetonitrile, methanol, ethanol and 1-propanol is the most frequently used organic modifiers. Higher modifier concentration reduces the retention and the enantioselectivity for both amines and acids. However, for certain types of acids the enantioselectivity can be strongly improved by increasing the modifier concentration, as is demonstrated for **warfarin** below.



Mobile phase: 2-propanol in 0.01 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.0

Conc. 2-propanol (%)	$k'_1$	$\alpha$
8	4.73	1.33
10	2.45	1.42
12	1.19	1.53
14	0.76	1.57

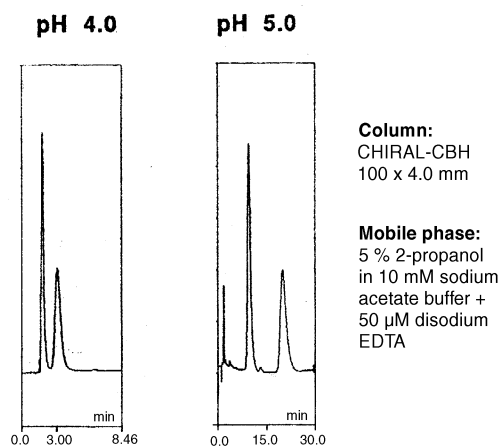
## CHIRAL-CBH

The majority of the compounds chromatographed on the CHIRAL-CBH column are amines. See the applications. The CBH column is used in the reversed-phase mode.

The same type of mobile phases can be used on both the AGP and the CBH columns. The retention and the enantioselectivity is affected by the pH, the buffer concentration, the nature and the concentration of the organic modifier. The same types of forces are involved in the retention process of the solute as was described for the AGP column above.

## Changing the pH

A decrease in pH will result in decreasing retention and in most cases lower enantioselectivity, as is demonstrated for epanolol below.



Column:  
CHIRAL-CBH  
100 x 4.0 mm

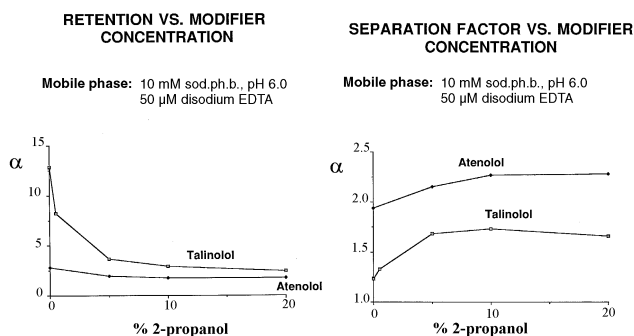
Mobile phase:  
5 % 2-propanol  
in 10 mM sodium  
acetate buffer +  
50  $\mu$ M disodium  
EDTA

## Changing the nature of the modifier

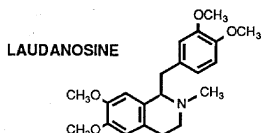
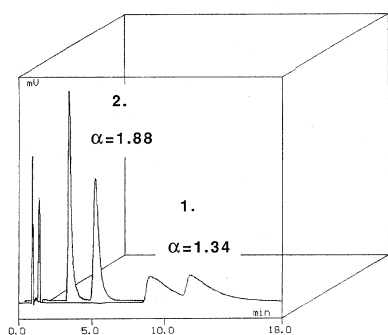
By changing from one organic modifier to another with different hydrogen bonding properties, i.e. from acetonitrile (hydrogen ac-

## Changing the modifier concentration

The most widely used organic modifiers on the CBH column are 2-propanol and acetonitrile. Normally, increasing modifier concentration results in reduction of the retention and increasing enantioselectivity. These effects are illustrated below for **atenolol** and **talinolol**.



Addition of an organic modifier has in almost all cases a positive influence on the chromatographic performance compared to chromatography in pure buffers. See below for **laudanosine**.



### Mobile phases:

- 10 mM sod. phosph. b., pH 6.0 + 50  $\mu$ M disodium EDTA
- 10 % 2-propanol in 10 mM sod. phosph. b., pH 6.0 + 50  $\mu$ M disodium EDTA

## CHIRAL-HSA

The majority of the compounds that have been resolved on the CHIRAL-HSA column are acids, ampholytes and non-protolytes. See the applications. The HSA column is used in the reversed-phase mode.

The same type of mobile phases can be used on both the AGP, the CBH and the HSA columns. The retention and the enantioselectivity is affected by the pH, the buffer concentration, the nature and the concentration of the organic modifier. The same types of forces are involved in the retention process of the solute as was described for the AGP column above.

## Changing the pH

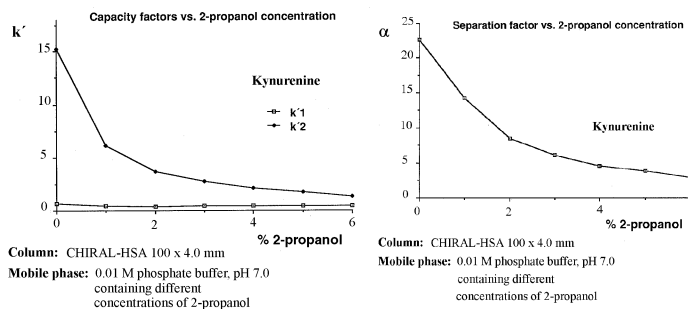
Depending of the nature of the analyte, a change in pH will have different effects. For an acid, a decreasing pH will result in higher retention and increasing resolution. If the analyte is an ampholyte as tryptophan, the result can be seen in the table:

### Tryptophan, influence of pH

pH	k'1	k'2	$\alpha$
5.0	1.44	1.82	1.26
6.0	1.30	1.87	1.44
7.0	0.75	3.72	4.97

## Changing the modifier concentration

2-propanol, 1-propanol and acetonitrile are frequently used modifiers on the CHIRAL-HSA column. A higher organic modifier concentration reduces the retention. Normally, also the enantioselectivity will decrease. These effects are exemplified below for kynurenine.



However, for certain acidic compounds it has been observed that the enantioselectivity is increasing when an organic modifier is added to the mobile phase as is demonstrated below for abscisic acid.

### Abscisic acid, effect of 2-propanol

Mobile phase: 100 mM sod. ph. b. pH 7.0

% 2-propanol	k'1	k'2	$\alpha$
0	3.62	4.56	1.26
1	1.96	3.37	1.92

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>References</u>
Abcsic acid	CHIRAL-AGP	11	
Acebutolol	CHIRAL-CBH	11	76, 129, 149
$\beta$ -alanin-N-[2-(3,4-dihydro-2H-1-benzo- pyran-3-yl)-ethyl] methyl ester hydro- chloride	CHIRAL-AGP	11	129
Alfuzosin	CHIRAL-AGP	11	17, 30
Alimemazine	CHIRAL-AGP	11	4, 29, 101
Alprenolol	CHIRAL-AGP	11	6, 12, 13, 29, 76, 101, 112
Aminoglutethimide	CHIRAL-AGP	11	
Amlodipine	CHIRAL-AGP	11	155
Atenolol	CHIRAL-CBH	11	14, 29, 76, 101, 149
Atropine	CHIRAL-AGP	11	8, 9, 12, 13, 25, 69
8-Azaspiro[4,5]decane-7,9-dione-8-(2- {[(2,3- dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-2-yl)- methyl]amino} ethyl) monomethanesulfonate	CHIRAL-AGP	11	127
Bendroflumethazide	CHIRAL-AGP	11	7, 12, 13
Benflourex	CHIRAL-AGP	12	101
Benzoin	CHIRAL-AGP	12	
N-benzoyl-DL-alanine	CHIRAL-AGP	12	
N-benzoyl-DL-leucine	CHIRAL-HSA	12	
N-benzoyl-DL-valine	CHIRAL-AGP	12	
$\alpha,\alpha'$ -bis[3-(N-benzyl-N-methylcarbamoyl)- piperidino]-p-xylene dihydrobromide	CHIRAL-AGP	12	82
Berabrost sodium	CHIRAL-AGP	12	66, 91
Betaxolol	CHIRAL-CBH	12	76, 87, 149
N-t-BOC-D,L-valine	CHIRAL-AGP	12	
Bumadizon	CHIRAL-AGP	12	32
Bunolol	CHIRAL-AGP	12	119
Bupivacaine	CHIRAL-AGP	12	1, 2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 22, 37, 38, 44, 71, 141, 154
Bupranolol	CHIRAL-AGP	13	76, 101
Bupropion	CHIRAL-AGP	13	101
Carazolol	CHIRAL-AGP	13	76, 101
Carbuterol	CHIRAL-CBH	13	
Carprofen	CHIRAL-AGP	13	100
Carvediol	CHIRAL-CBH	13	
Cathinone	CHIRAL-CBH	13	
cis-trans-Cavinton	CHIRAL-AGP	13	70
Chlophedianol	CHIRAL-AGP	13	
Chlortalidone	CHIRAL-AGP	13	
Cimetidine sulphoxide	CHIRAL-CBH	13	
Citalopram	CHIRAL-AGP	13	145
Clenbuterol	CHIRAL-AGP	14	101
Cloperastine	CHIRAL-AGP	14	101
Cyamemazine	CHIRAL-AGP	14	138
Cyclopentolate	CHIRAL-AGP	14	
Cyclophosphamide	CHIRAL-AGP	14	140
Cyklandelate	CHIRAL-AGP	14	
Dansyl-DL-valine	CHIRAL-AGP	14	
1-Decyl-3-(N,N-diehtylcarbamoyl) piperi- dine Hydrabromide	CHIRAL-AGP	14	82
2-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-propionic acid	CHIRAL-AGP	14	
Dihydrodiazepam	CHIRAL-AGP	14	125
2-(4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2-propyl- 1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrrolo [3,2,1-hi]-indole	CHIRAL-AGP	14	63

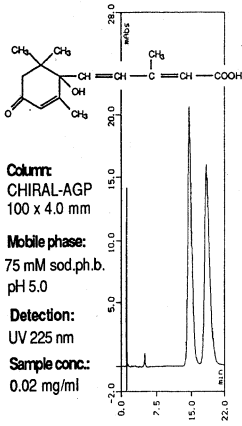
<b><u>Substance</u></b>	<b><u>Column</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>	<b><u>Reference</u></b>
Dihydropyridines	CHIRAL-AGP	15	148
Diltiazem	CHIRAL-AGP	15	36
Dimethindene	CHIRAL-AGP	15	9, 12, 13, 112, 138
Diperodon	CHIRAL-AGP	15	9, 12, 13, 101
Disopyramide	CHIRAL-AGP	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 35, 71, 85, 101
Dixyrazine	CHIRAL-AGP	15	29, 101
N-2,4-DNP-DL- $\alpha$ -amino-n butyric acid	CHIRAL-AGP	15	
N-2,4-DNP-DL- $\alpha$ -amino-n-butyrac acid	CHIRAL-HSA	15	
N-2,4-DNP-DL-citrulline	CHIRAL-HSA	15	
N-2,4-DNP-DL-ethionine	CHIRAL-AGP	15	
N-2,4-DNP-DL-glutamic acid	CHIRAL-HSA	15	
N-2,4-DNP-DL-methionine	CHIRAL-AGP	16	
N-2,4-DNP-DL-methionine	CHIRAL-HSA	16	
N-2,4-DNP-DL-norleucine	CHIRAL-AGP	16	
Dobutamine	CHIRAL-CBH	16	8, 12, 13
Doxazosin	CHIRAL-AGP	16	41
Dropropizine	CHIRAL-CBH	16	
Epanolol	CHIRAL-CBH	16	
Ephedrine	CHIRAL-AGP	16	8, 9, 12, 13
Epibatidine	CHIRAL-AGP	16	106
Epinephrine	CHIRAL-CBH	16	
Etodolac	CHIRAL-AGP	16	103
Felodipine	CHIRAL-AGP	16	123, 148
Fendiline	CHIRAL-AGP	17	101
Feneterol	CHIRAL-CBH	17	
Fenoprofen	CHIRAL-AGP	17	8, 32, 100, 110
Flurbiprofen	CHIRAL-AGP	17	32, 58, 72, 77, 96, 100, 110, 113
Fluoxetine	CHIRAL-AGP	17	
Folinic acid (Leucovorin)	CHIRAL-HSA	17	
H 174/48	CHIRAL-CBH	17	
H 201/68	CHIRAL-CBH	17	
H 309/40	CHIRAL-AGP	27	147
H 310/83	CHIRAL-AGP	27	147
Hesperitin	CHIRAL-AGP	17	
Hexobarbital	CHIRAL-AGP	17	7, 12, 13, 28
Hippuryl-phenyllactic acid	CHIRAL-AGP	17	
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor	CHIRAL-AGP	17	78
Hydroxychloroquine	CHIRAL-AGP	18	62, 89, 120
3-Hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-9-phenyl-7H-8,9-dihydropyrano[2,3-c]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine	CHIRAL-AGP	27	147
E-10-Hydroxy nortriptyline	CHIRAL-AGP	18	
2-(p-Hydroxyphenoxy)propionic acid	CHIRAL-AGP	18	
4-Hydroxypropranolol	CHIRAL-CBH	18	
Ibuprofen	CHIRAL-AGP	18	7, 8, 12, 13, 29, 32, 42, 43, 46, 53, 72, 96, 100, 103, 110, 150, 151
Ifosfamide	CHIRAL-AGP	18	111
Isopropylidenglycerol-4-methylester	CHIRAL-AGP	18	
Isradipine	CHIRAL-AGP	18	
Ketamine	CHIRAL-AGP	18	2, 12, 13, 71, 142
Ketoconazole	CHIRAL-HSA	18	
Ketoprofen	CHIRAL-AGP	19	7, 12, 13, 32, 96, 100, 110, 131
Ketoprofen	CHIRAL-HSA	19	



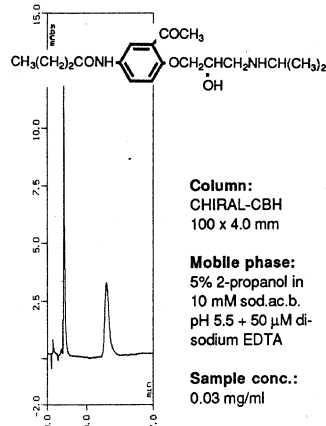
<b><u>Substance</u></b>	<b><u>Column</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>	<b><u>Reference</u></b>
Kynurenine	CHIRAL-HSA	19	
Laudanosine	CHIRAL-CBH	19	
Luciferin	CHIRAL-AGP	19	85
Medetomidine	CHIRAL-AGP	19	26
Mefloquine	CHIRAL-AGP	19	61, 107
Mephenytoin	CHIRAL-AGP	19	28
Mepivacaine	CHIRAL-AGP	19	1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 37, 71, 141
Mepenzolate bromide	CHIRAL-AGP	19	1, 2, 8, 9, 12, 13
Meptazinol	CHIRAL-AGP	19	126
Metanephrine	CHIRAL-CBH	19	
Methadone	CHIRAL-AGP	20	9, 12, 13, 51, 84, 105, 115, 143, 146
o-Methoxymandelic acid	CHIRAL-HSA	20	
$\alpha$ -Methoxyphenylacetic acid	CHIRAL-HSA	20	
1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-3-butylamine	CHIRAL-AGP	20	
3-Methylethylether-2-methyl-9-phenyl-7H-8,9-dihydropyrano[2,3-c]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine	CHIRAL-AGP	27	147
Methylphenobarbital	CHIRAL-AGP	20	28
Methylphenylcyanoacetic acid ethyl ester	CHIRAL-AGP	20	
Metolazone	CHIRAL-AGP	20	
Metoprolol	CHIRAL-AGP CHIRAL-CBH	20	6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 69, 76, 87, 101, 112, 149
Mianserin	CHIRAL-AGP	20	130, 132
Midodrine	CHIRAL-AGP	20	
Modafinil	CHIRAL-AGP	20	75
Moprolol	CHIRAL-CBH	21	
Mosapride	CHIRAL-AGP	21	134, 152
1-(1-Naphthyl)-ethylamine	CHIRAL-AGP	21	
Naproxen	CHIRAL-AGP	21	7, 8, 12, 13, 32, 33, 49, 67, 80, 100, 117
Nefopam	CHIRAL-AGP	21	101
Nicotine	CHIRAL-AGP	21	93
Nitrendipine	CHIRAL-AGP	21	
Norepinephrine	CHIRAL-CBH	21	
Norketamin	CHIRAL-AGP		142
Normetanephrine	CHIRAL-CBH	21	
Octopamine	CHIRAL-CBH	21	
Omeprazole	CHIRAL-AGP	21	133,144
Oxamniquine	CHIRAL-AGP	22	31, 34
Oxazoline	CHIRAL-AGP	22	
Oxfendazole	CHIRAL-AGP	22	47
Oxodipine	CHIRAL-AGP	22	118
Oxprenolol	CHIRAL-AGP	22	6, 9, 12, 13, 29, 76, 101, 112
Oxybutynin	CHIRAL-CBH	22	153
Oxyphencyclimine	CHIRAL-AGP	22	1, 9, 12, 13
Oxyphenonium	CHIRAL-AGP	22	48
Pamatolol	CHIRAL-CBH	22	
Pargyline N-oxide	CHIRAL-AGP	22	
Penthiobarbital	CHIRAL-AGP	22	
Pentobarbitone	CHIRAL-AGP	22	128
Pheniramine	CHIRAL-AGP	23	101, 112, 138

<b><u>Substance</u></b>	<b><u>Column</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>	<b><u>References</u></b>
2-Phenoxypropionic acid	CHIRAL-AGP	23	7, 8, 12, 13
2-Phenylbutyric acid	CHIRAL-AGP	23	8, 9, 12, 13
Phenylethanolamine	CHIRAL-CBH	23	
2-Phenylpropionic acid (Hydratropic acid)	CHIRAL-HSA	23	
Phenylamidol	CHIRAL-AGP	23	2, 12
Pindolol	CHIRAL-AGP	23	6, 12, 13, 29, 76, 87, 101, 112
3-PPP	CHIRAL-AGP	23	2, 12, 13
Practolol	CHIRAL-CBH	23	76
Prilocaine	CHIRAL-CBH	23	1
Procyclidine	CHIRAL-AGP	23	101
Proglumide	CHIRAL-AGP	23	85
Promethazine	CHIRAL-AGP	24	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 29, 101, 112, 138
Propafenone	CHIRAL-CBH	24	101
Propranolol	CHIRAL-AGP	24	6, 12, 13, 29, 73, 76, 87, 92, 101, 112, 114, 145, 149
Proxyphylline	CHIRAL-CBH	24	
Prozac	CHIRAL-AGP	17	
Remoxipride	CHIRAL-AGP	24	92, 101
Rosmarinic acid	CHIRAL-AGP	24	135
Salbutamol	CHIRAL-AGP	24	
Salmeterol	CHIRAL-CBH	24	
Secobarbital	CHIRAL-AGP	24	28
Solketal tosylate	CHIRAL-AGP	24	
Sotalol	CHIRAL-CBH	24	76, 149
Sulfinpyrazon	CHIRAL-AGP	24	
Suprofen	CHIRAL-AGP	25	
Talinolol	CHIRAL-CBH	25	76
Terbutaline	CHIRAL-AGP	25	7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 22
Terodiline	CHIRAL-AGP	25	29, 71
1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthol	CHIRAL-AGP	25	
Tetrahydropapaveroline	CHIRAL-CBH	25	
Tetrahydrozoline	CHIRAL-AGP	25	8, 12, 13, 101
Tetramisole	CHIRAL-CBH	25	
Thalidomide	CHIRAL-CBH	25	
Thiopentone	CHIRAL-AGP	25	128
Thioridazine sulfoxide	CHIRAL-AGP	25	
Tiaprofenic acid	CHIRAL-AGP	25	32, 100, 137
Timolol	CHIRAL-AGP	26	76, 112
Tiprenolol	CHIRAL-AGP	26	101
Tofisopam	CHIRAL-AGP	26	125
Tolamolol	CHIRAL-CBH	26	
Toliprolol	CHIRAL-CBH	26	76
Tolperisone	CHIRAL-AGP	26	101
Trihexyphenidyl	CHIRAL-AGP	26	101
Trimipramine	CHIRAL-AGP	26	4, 29, 81, 92, 101
Tropicamide	CHIRAL-AGP	26	2, 12
Uxepam	CHIRAL-AGP	26	125
Vamicamide	CHIRAL-AGP	26	104
Verapamil	CHIRAL-AGP	26	8, 12, 13, 24, 50, 68, 86, 90, 139
Warfarin	CHIRAL-AGP	27	27, 74, 94, 99
Reference 19	CHIRAL-AGP	27	19
Reference 83	CHIRAL-AGP	27	83
Reference 97	CHIRAL-AGP	27	97

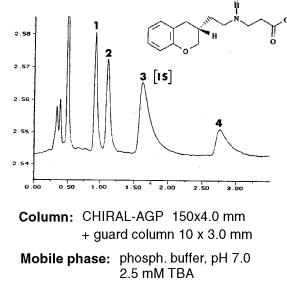
**Abscisic acid**



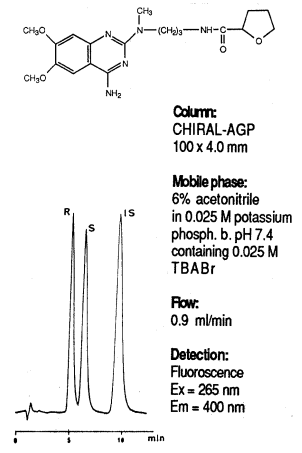
**Acebutolol**



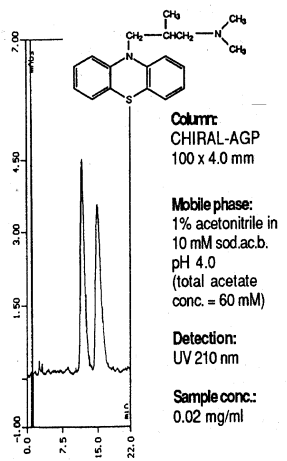
**β-alanin-N-[2-(3,4-dihydro-2H-1-benzopyran-3-yl)-ethyl] methylester hydrochloride (Ref. 129)**



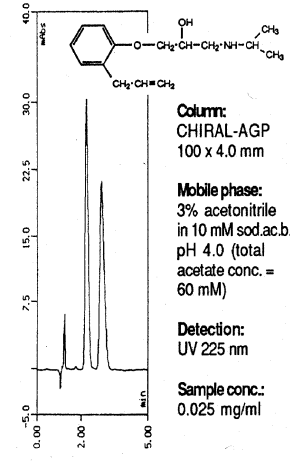
**Alfuzosin (Ref. 30)**



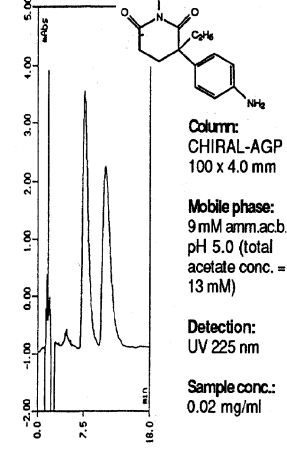
**Alimemazine**



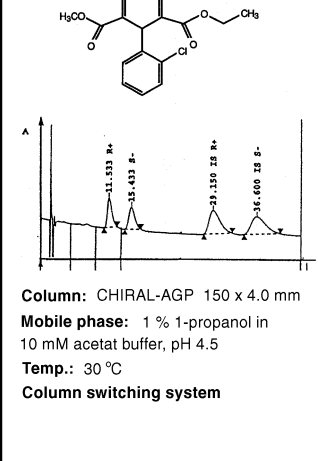
**Alprenolol**



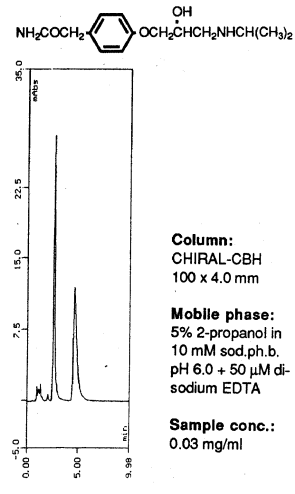
**Aminoglutethimide**



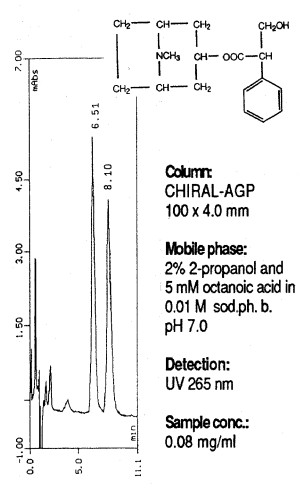
**Amlodipine (Ref. 155)**



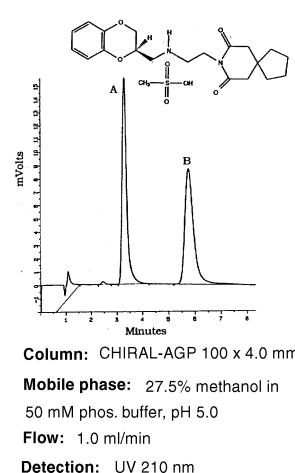
**Atenolol**



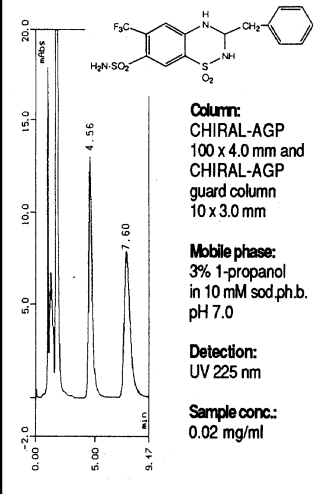
**Atropine**



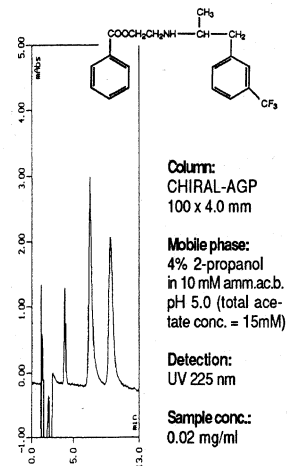
**8-Azaspiro[4,5]decane-7,9-dione-8-(2-((2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-2-yl)-methyl)amino)ethyl) monomethanesulfonate (Ref. 127)**



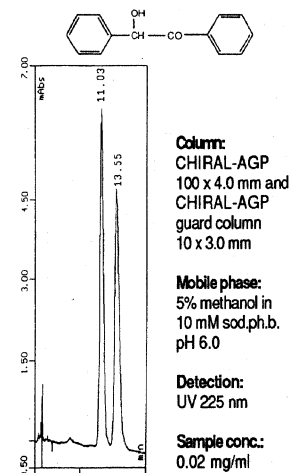
**Bendroflumethazide**



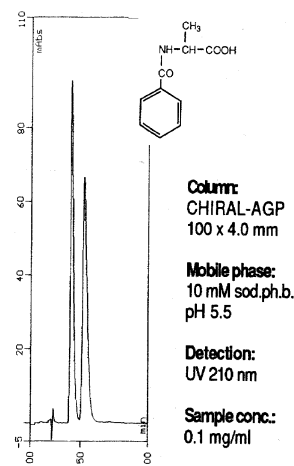
**Benflourex**



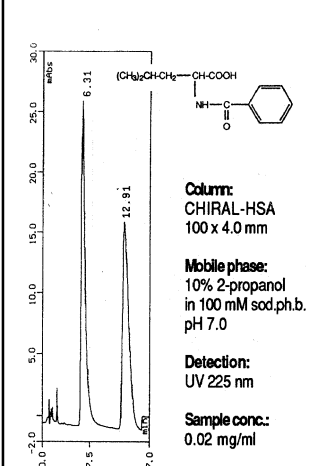
**Benzoin**



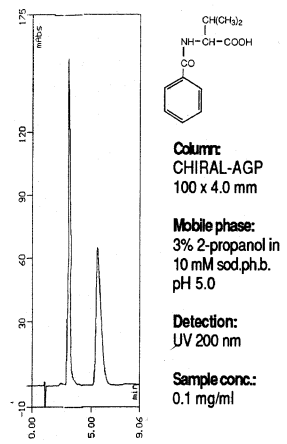
**N-benzoyl-DL-alanine**



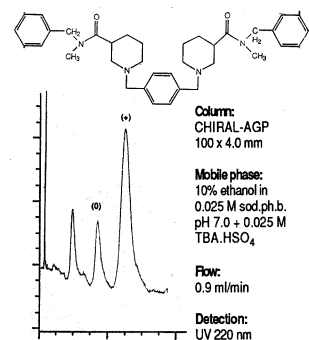
**N-benzoyl-DL-leucine**



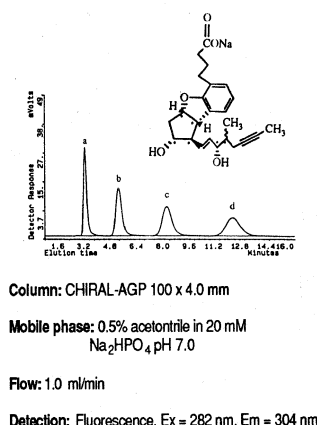
**N-benzoyl-DL-valine**



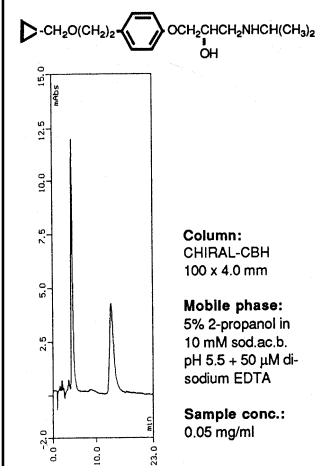
**α,α'-bis[3-(N-benzyl-N-methylcarbamoyl)-piperidino]-p-xylene dihydrobromide (Ref. 82)**



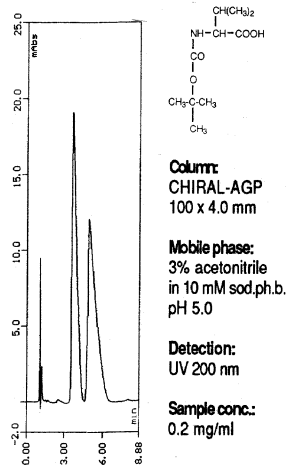
**Berabrost sodium (Ref. 91)**



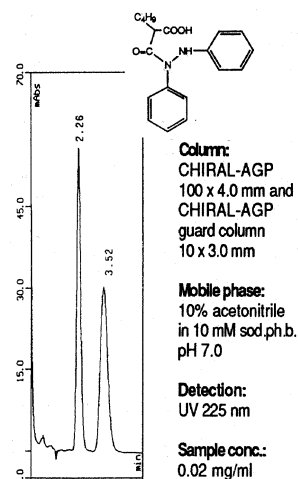
**Betaxolol**



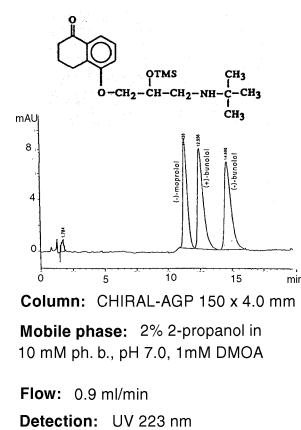
**N-t-BOC-DL-valine**



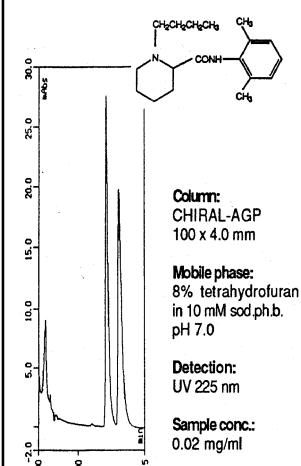
**Bumadizon**



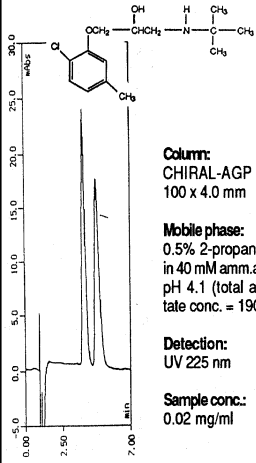
**Bunolol (Ref. 119)**



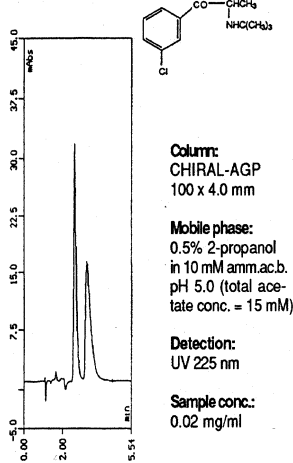
**Bupivacaine**



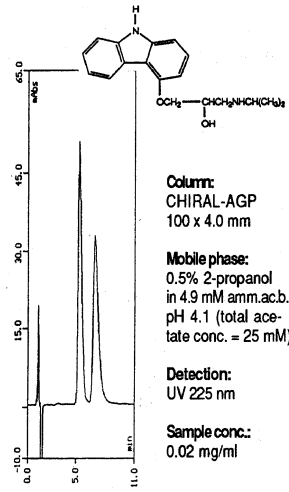
### Bupranolol



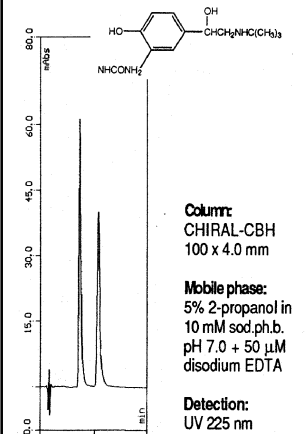
### Bupropion



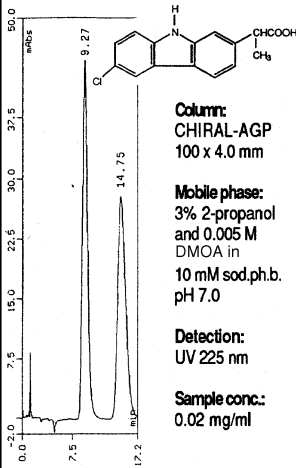
### Carazolol



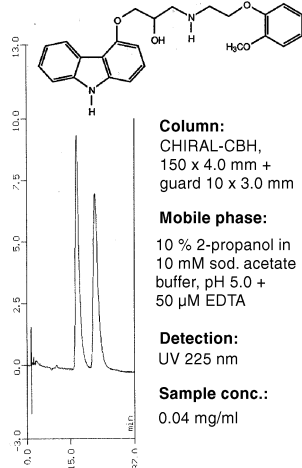
### Carbuterol



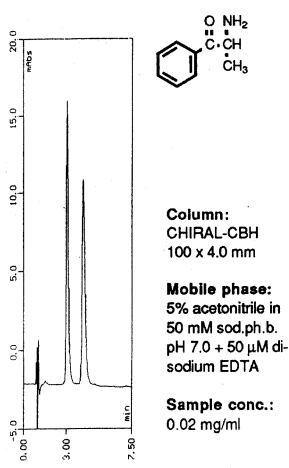
### Carprofen



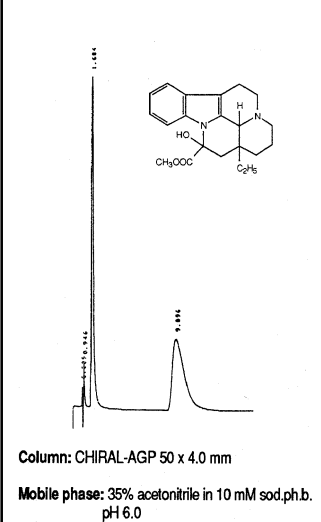
### Carvediol



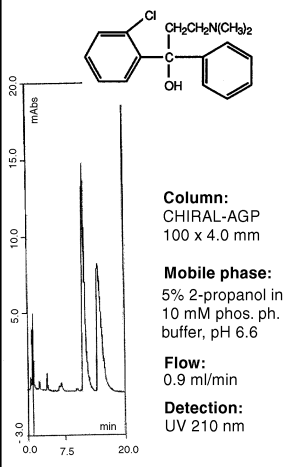
### Cathinone



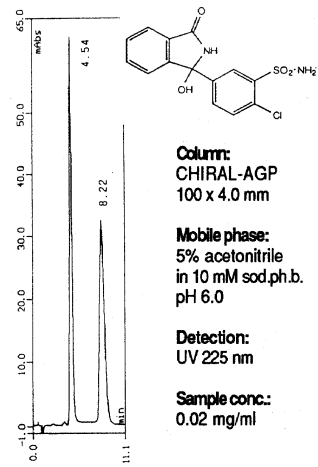
### cis-trans-Cavintone (Ref. 70)



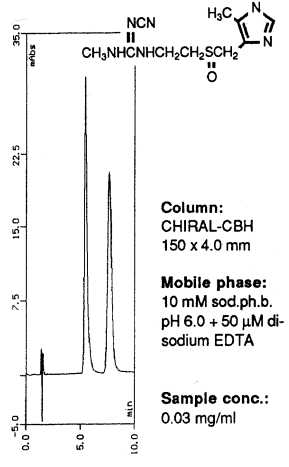
### Chlophedianol



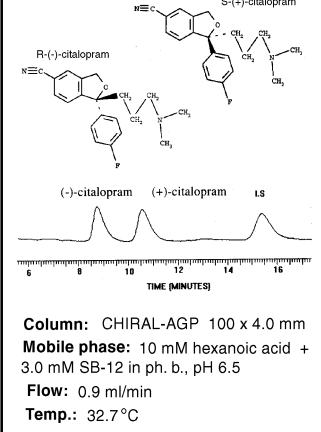
### Chlortalidone



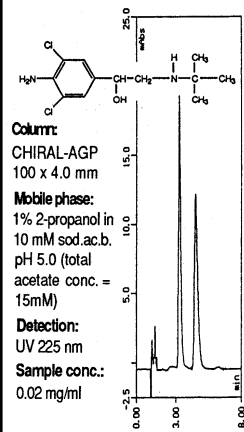
### Cimetidine sulphoxide



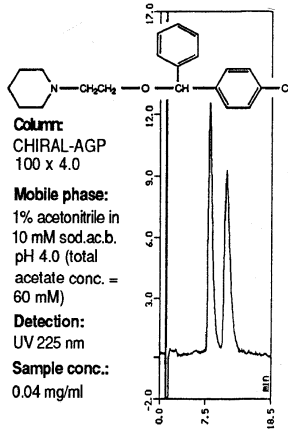
### Citalopram (Ref. 145)



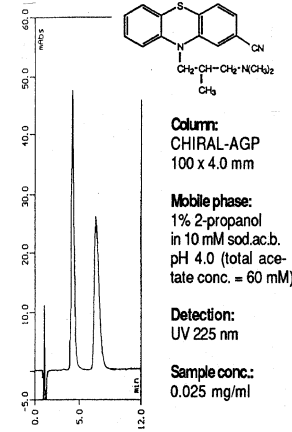
### Clenbuterol



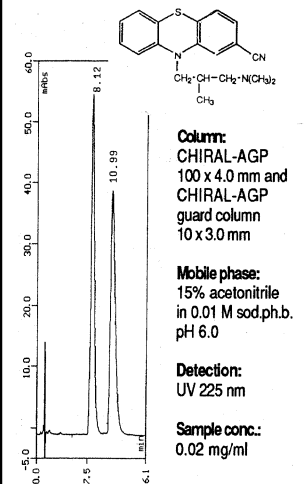
### Cloperastine



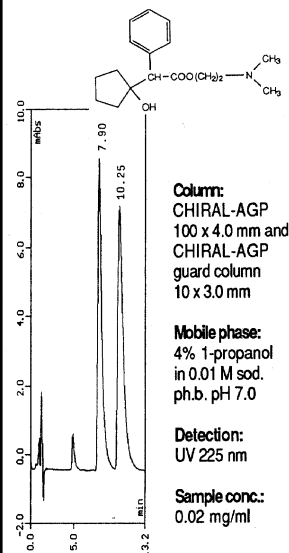
### Cyamemazine



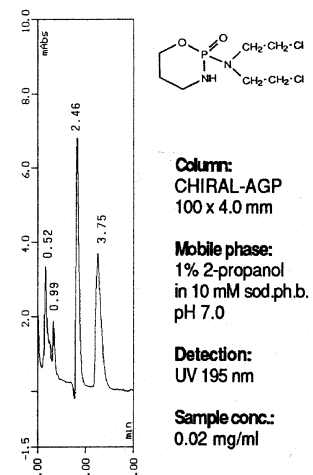
### Cyamemazine



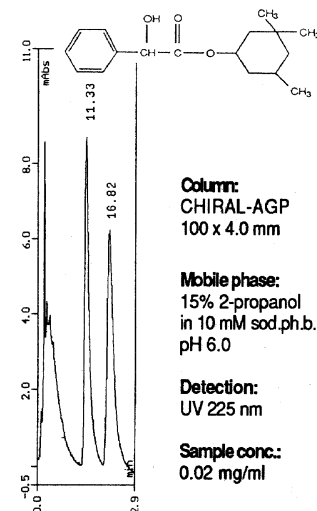
### Cyclopentolate



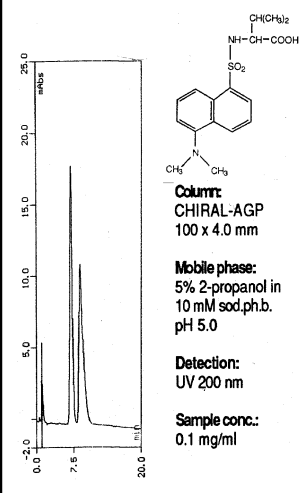
### Cyclophosphamide



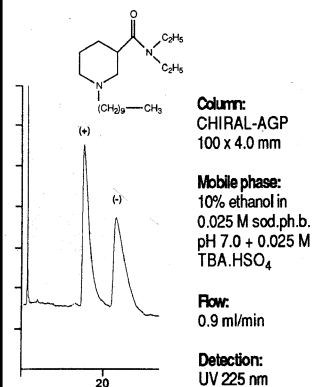
### Cyklandelate



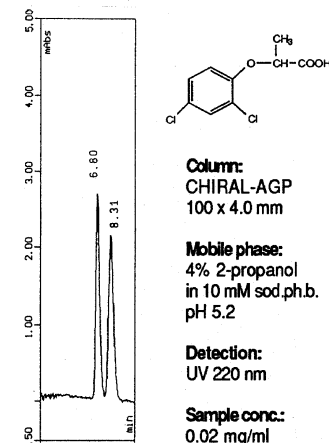
### Dansyl-DL-valine



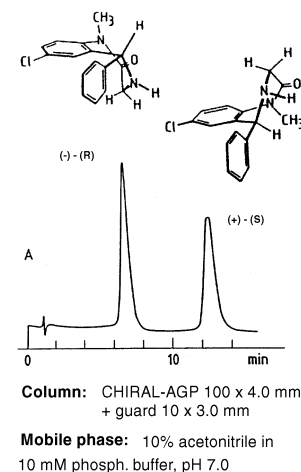
### 1-Decyl-3-(N,N-diethylcarbamoyl) piperidine hydrobromide (Ref. 82)



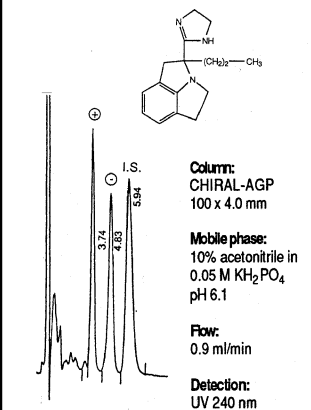
### 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-propionic acid



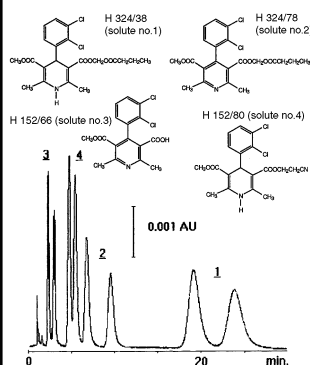
### Dihydrodiazepam (Ref. 125)



### 2-(4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2-propyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrrolo [3,2,1-hi]-indole (Ref. 63)

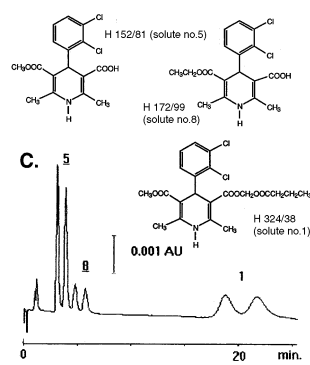


**Dihydropyridines**  
H 324/38, H 324/78,  
H 152/66 and H 152/80  
(Ref. 148)



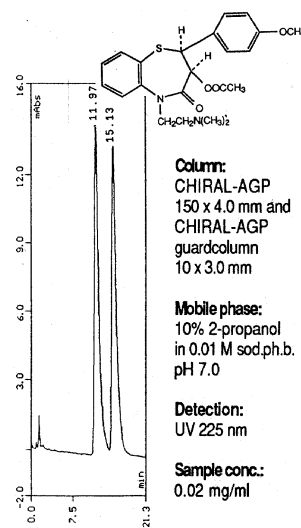
Column: CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase: 25% methanol in  
10 mM phosph. b., pH 4.51  
Detection: UV 242 nm  
Flow: 1 ml/min

**Dihydropyridines**  
H 152/81, H 172/99 and  
H 324/38  
(Ref. 148)



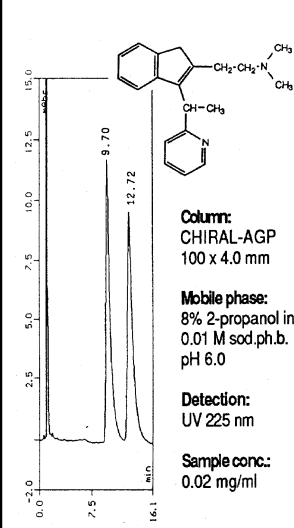
Column: CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase: 4% acetonitrile,  
18% methanol in 10 mM ph.b., pH 5.5  
Detection: UV 242 nm

**Diltiazem**



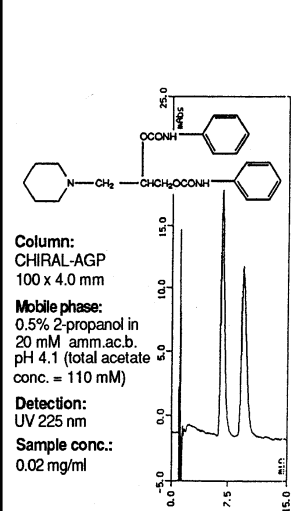
Column:  
CHIRAL-AGP  
150 x 4.0 mm and  
CHIRAL-AGP  
guardcolumn  
10 x 3.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
10% 2-propanol  
in 0.01 M sod.ph.b.  
pH 7.0  
Detection:  
UV 225 nm  
Sample conc.:  
0.02 mg/ml

**Dimethindene**



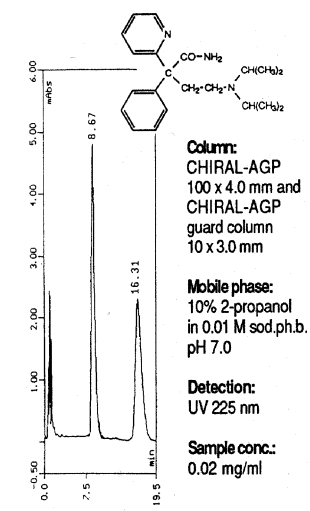
Column:  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
8% 2-propanol in  
0.01 M sod.ph.b.  
pH 6.0  
Detection:  
UV 225 nm  
Sample conc.:  
0.02 mg/ml

**Diperodon**



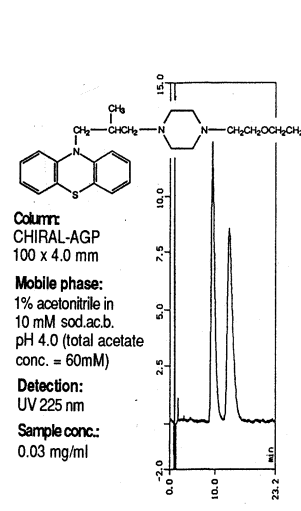
Column:  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
0.5% 2-propanol in  
20 mM amm.ac.b.  
pH 4.1 (total acetate  
conc. = 110 mM)  
Detection:  
UV 225 nm  
Sample conc.:  
0.02 mg/ml

**Disopyramide**



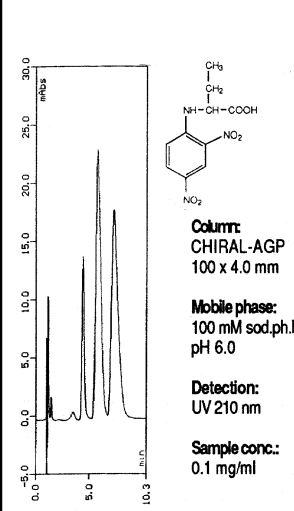
Column:  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm and  
CHIRAL-AGP  
guard column  
10 x 3.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
10% 2-propanol in  
0.01 M sod.ph.b.  
pH 7.0  
Detection:  
UV 225 nm  
Sample conc.:  
0.02 mg/ml

**Dixyrazine**



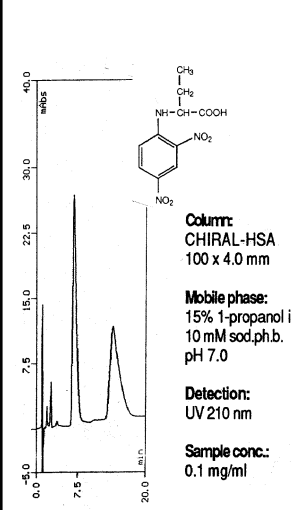
Column:  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
1% acetonitrile in  
10 mM sod.ac.b.  
pH 4.0 (total acetate  
conc. = 60mM)  
Detection:  
UV 225 nm  
Sample conc.:  
0.03 mg/ml

**N-2,4-DNP-DL-a-amino-n-  
butyric acid**



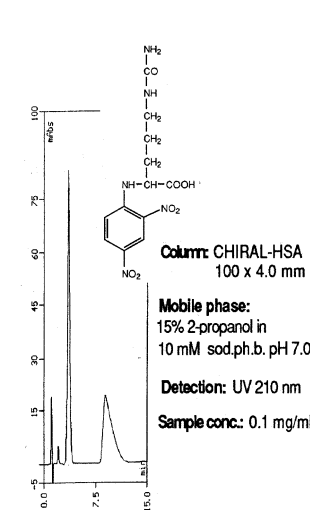
Column:  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
100 mM sod.ph.b.  
pH 6.0  
Detection:  
UV 210 nm  
Sample conc.:  
0.1 mg/ml

**N-2,4-DNP-DL-a-amino-  
n-butyric acid**



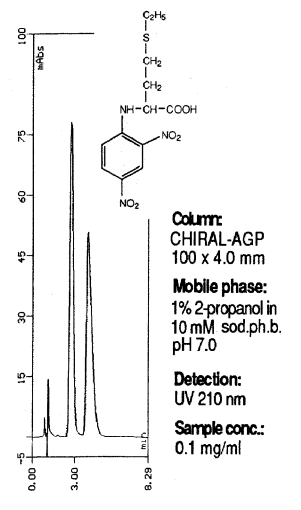
Column:  
CHIRAL-HSA  
100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
15% 1-propanol in  
10 mM sod.ph.b.  
pH 7.0  
Detection:  
UV 210 nm  
Sample conc.:  
0.1 mg/ml

**N-2,4-DNP-DL-citrulline**



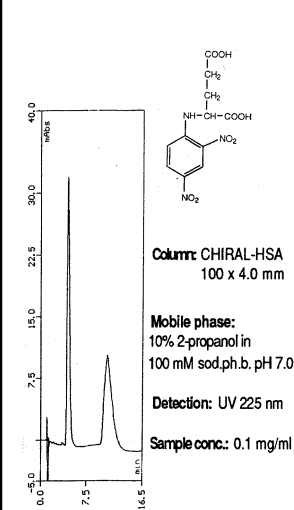
Column: CHIRAL-HSA  
100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
15% 2-propanol in  
10 mM sod.ph.b. pH 7.0  
Detection: UV 210 nm  
Sample conc.: 0.1 mg/ml

**N-2,4-DNP-DL-ethionine**



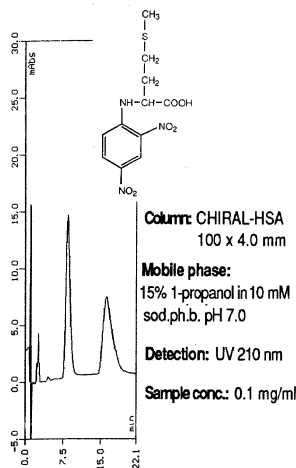
Column:  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
1% 2-propanol in  
10 mM sod.ph.b.  
pH 7.0  
Detection:  
UV 210 nm  
Sample conc.:  
0.1 mg/ml

**N-2,4-DNP-DL-glutamic  
acid**

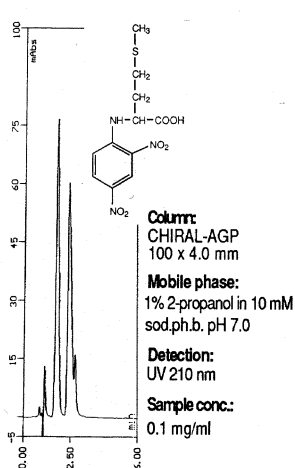


Column: CHIRAL-HSA  
100 x 4.0 mm  
Mobile phase:  
10% 2-propanol in  
100 mM sod.ph.b. pH 7.0  
Detection: UV 225 nm  
Sample conc.: 0.1 mg/ml

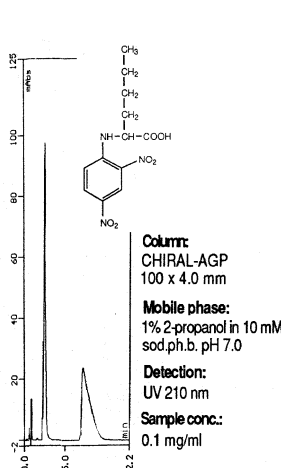
N-2,4-DNP-DL-methionine



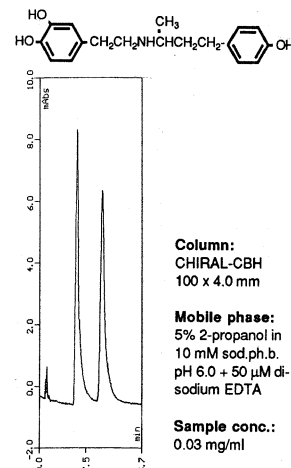
N-2,4-DNP-DL-methionine



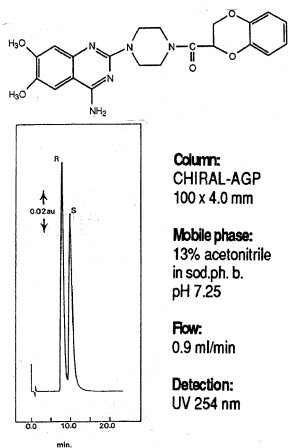
N-2,4-DNP-DL-norleucine



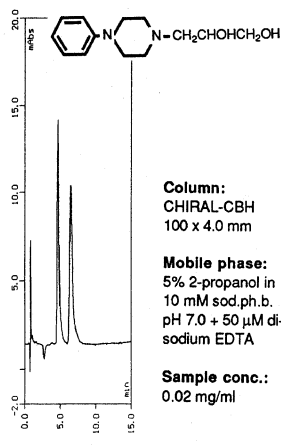
Dobutamine



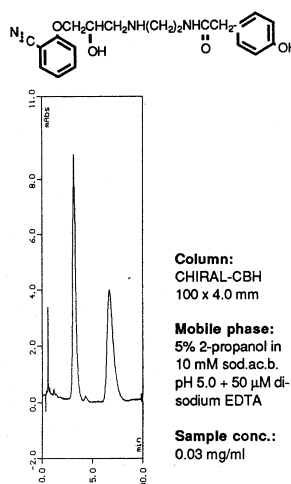
Doxazosin (Ref. 41)



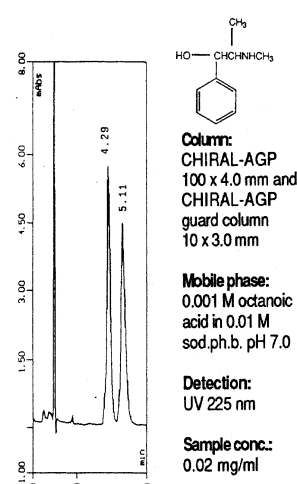
Dropropizine



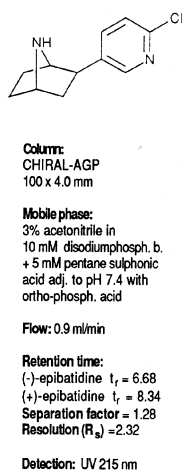
Epanolol



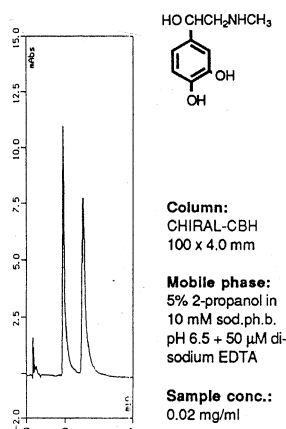
Ephedrine



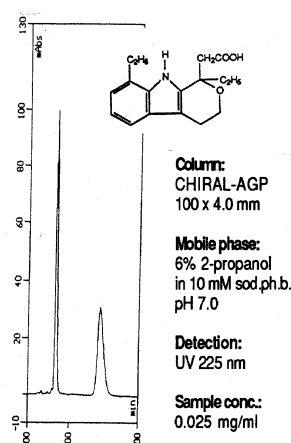
Epibatidine (Ref. 106)



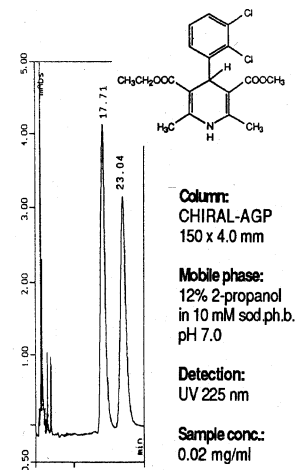
Epinephrine



Etodolac

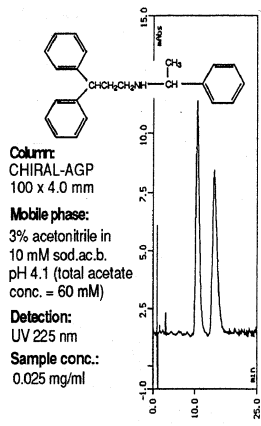


Felodipine

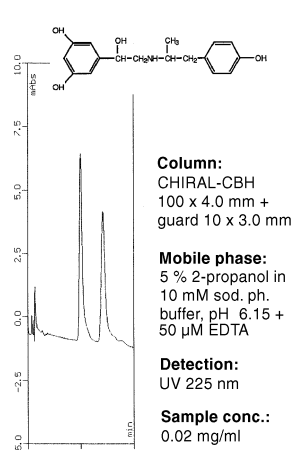




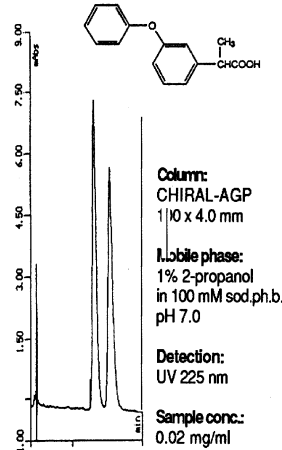
### Fendiline



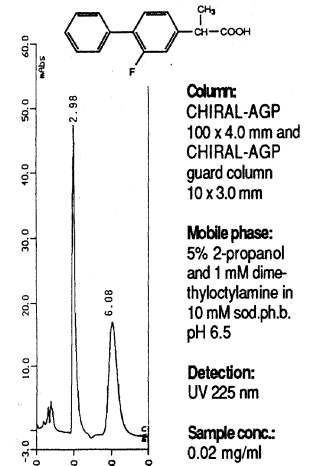
### Feneterol



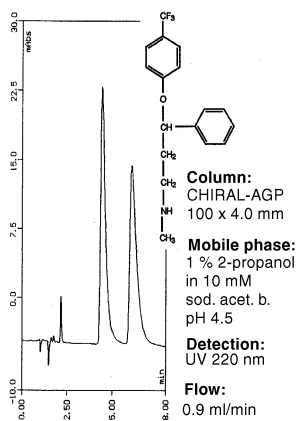
### Fenopropfen



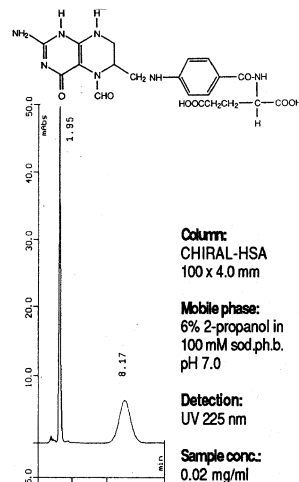
### Flurbiprofen



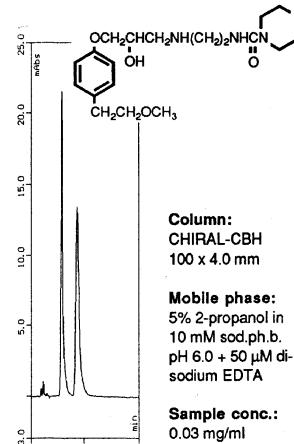
### Fluoxetine (Prozac)



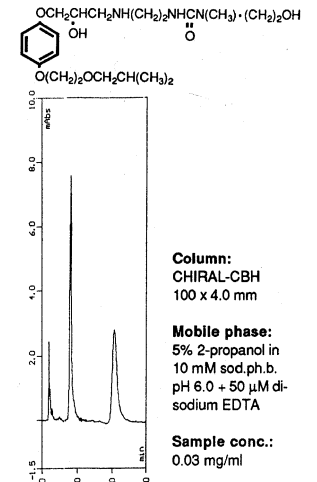
### Folinic acid (Leucovorin)



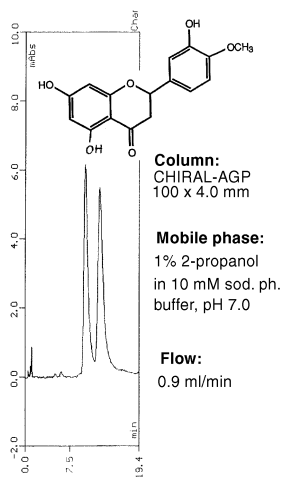
### H 174/48



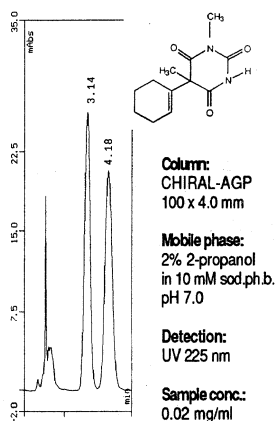
### H 201/68



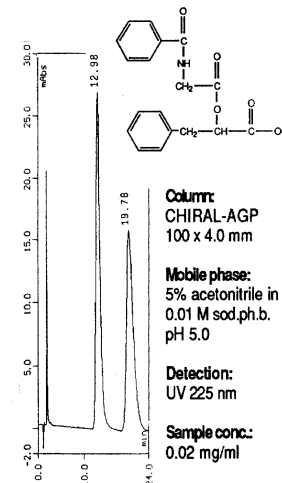
### Hesperitin



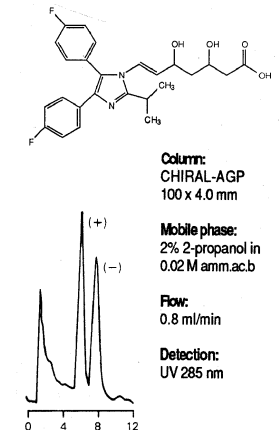
### Hexobarbital



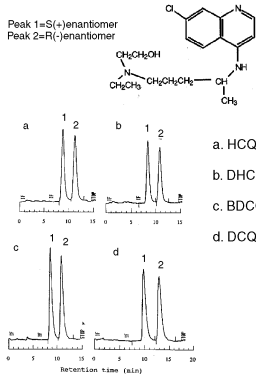
### Hippuryl-phenyllactic acid



### HMG-CoA Reductase inhibitor (Ref. 78)

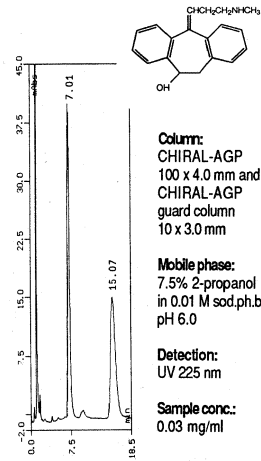


### Hydroxychloroquine (Ref. 120)

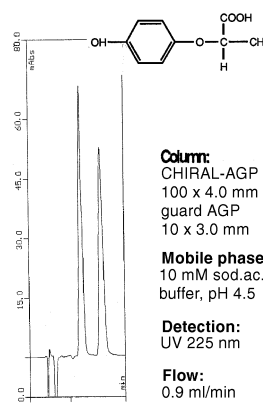


**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 1 % acetonitrile,  
5% 2-propanol in 50 mM sod.ph.b.,  
pH 7.0  
**Flow:** 1.0 ml/min

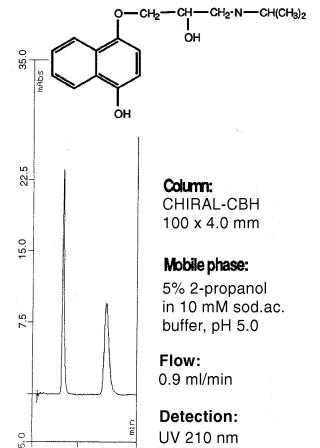
### E-10-Hydroxy nortriptyline



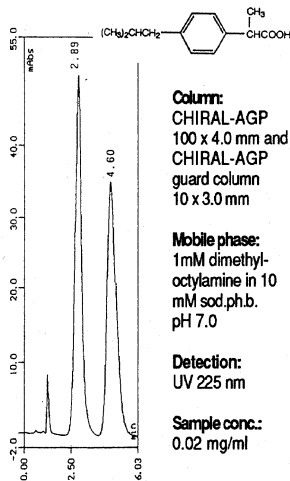
### 2-(p-Hydroxyphenoxy) propionic acid



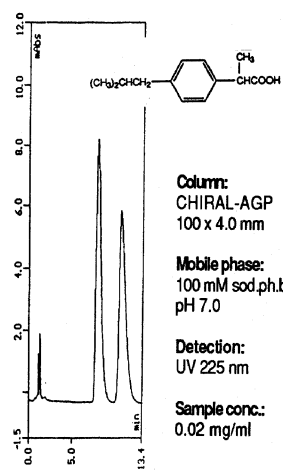
### 4-Hydroxypropranolol



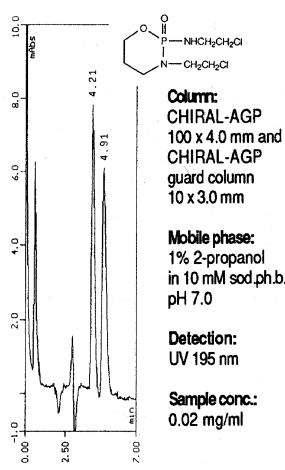
### Ibuprofen



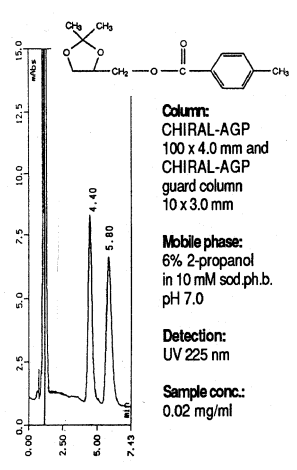
### Ibuprofen



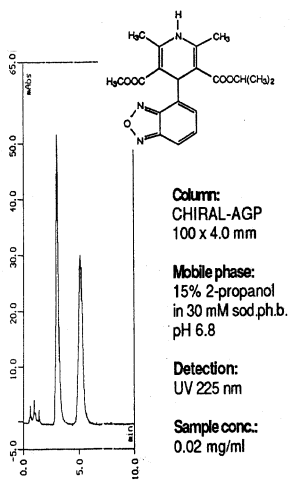
### Ifosfamide



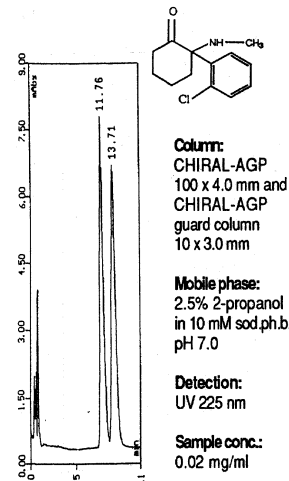
### Isopropylidenglycerol-4- methylester



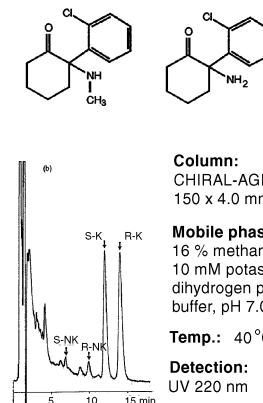
### Isradipine



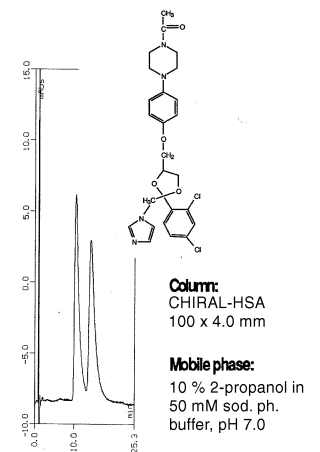
### Ketamine



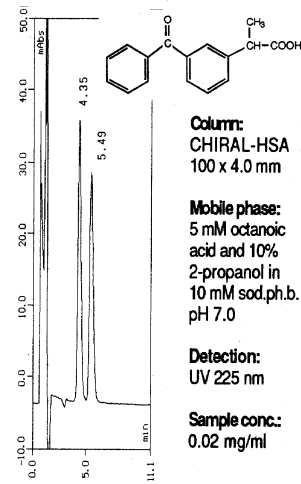
### Ketamine and norketamine (Ref. 142)



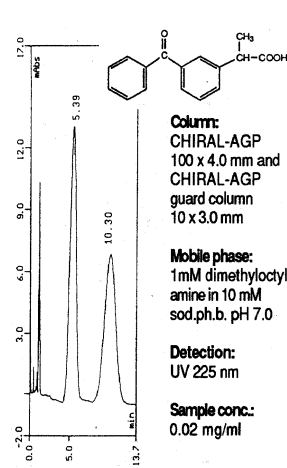
### Ketoconazole



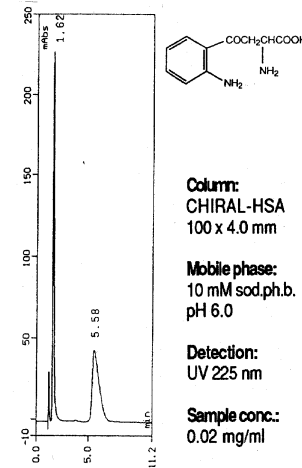
### Ketoprofen



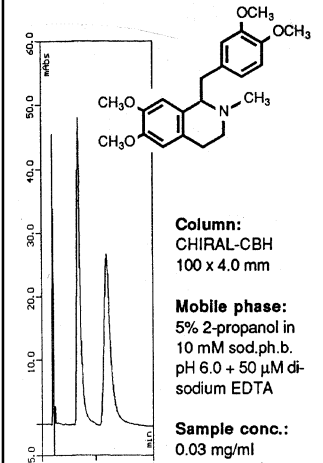
### Ketoprofen



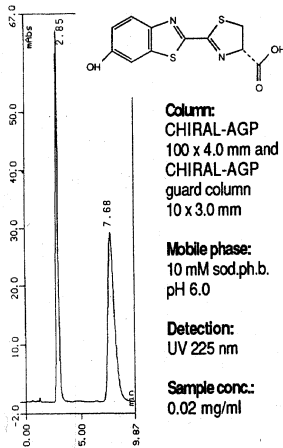
### Kynurenine



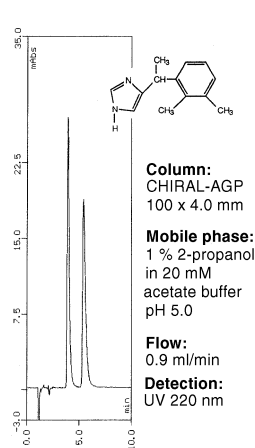
### Laudanosine



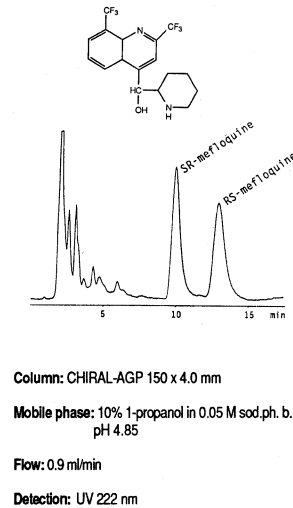
### Luciferin



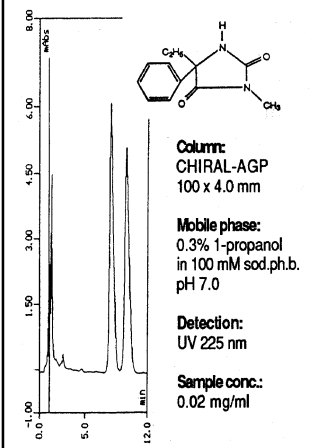
### Medetomidine



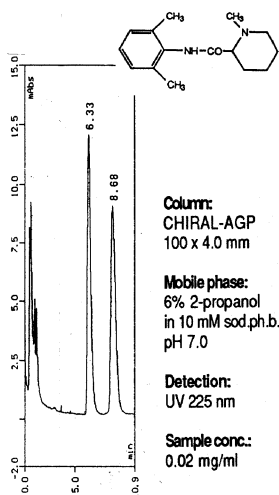
### Mefloquine (Ref. 107)



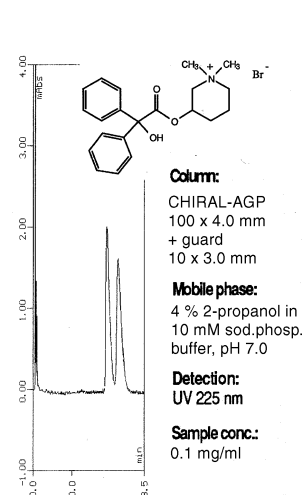
### Mephénytoin



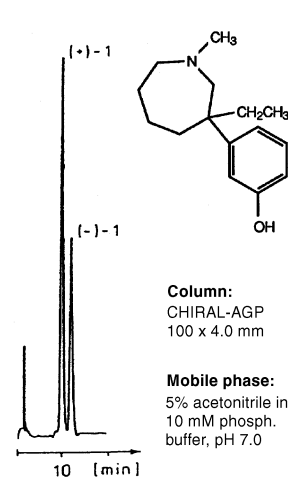
### Mepivacaine



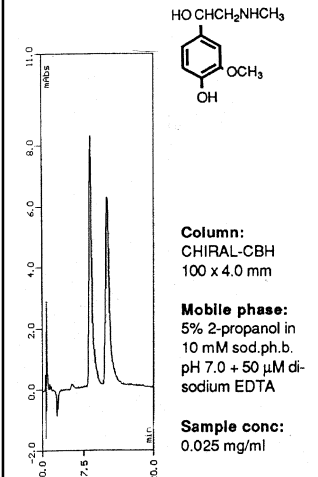
### Mepenzolate bromide



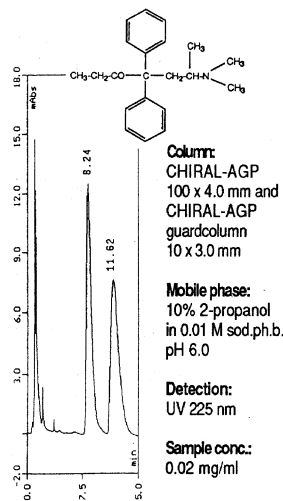
### Meptazinol (Ref. 126)



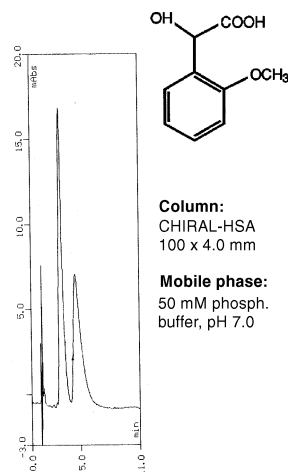
### Methanephrine



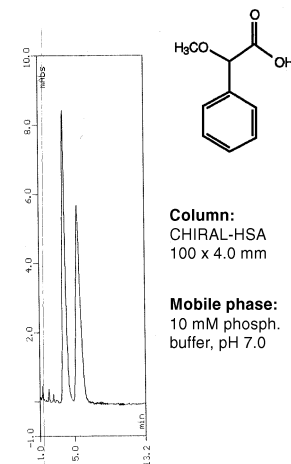
**Methadone**



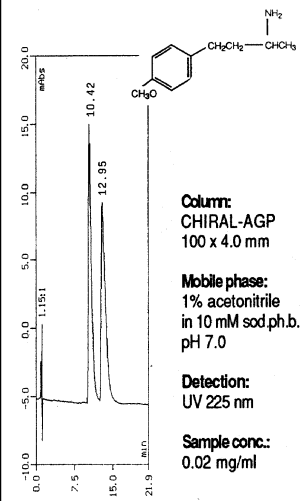
**o-Methoxymandelic acid**



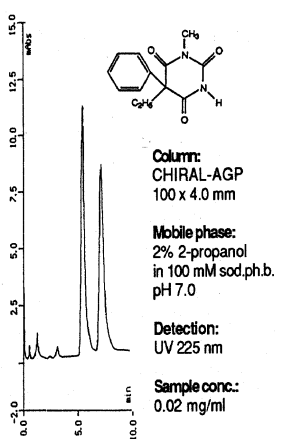
**α-Methoxyphenylacetic acid**



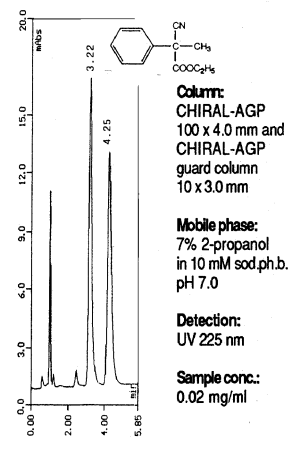
**1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-3-butylamine**



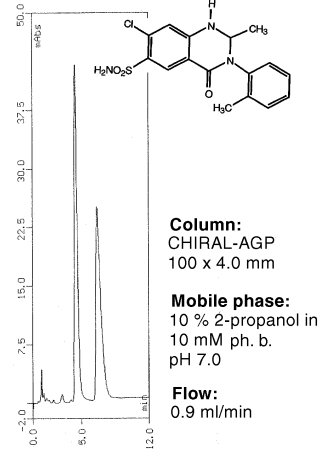
**Methylphenobarbital**



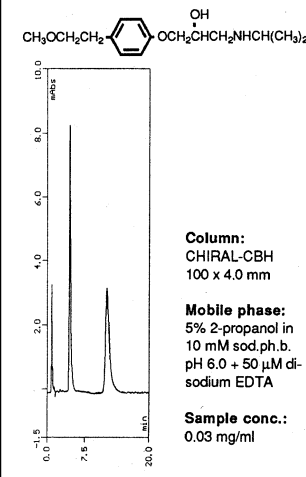
**Methylphenylcyanoacetic acid ethyl ester**



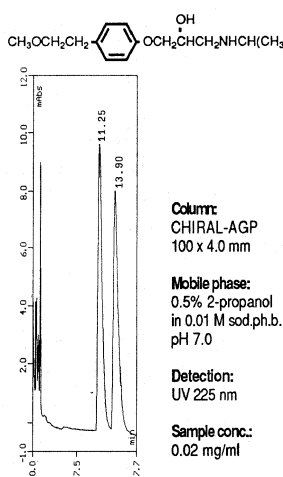
**Metolazone**



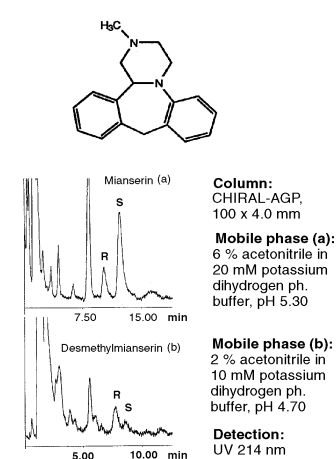
**Metoprolol**



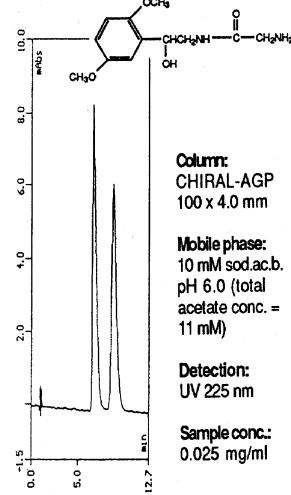
**Metoprolol**



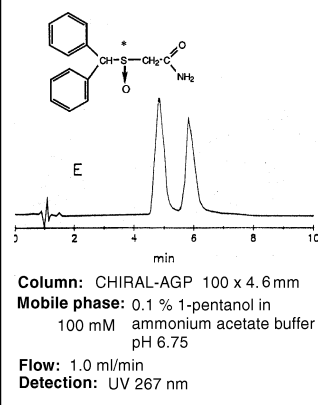
**Mianserin (Ref. 130)  
Analysis of mianserin and  
desmethyilmianserin in  
plasma**



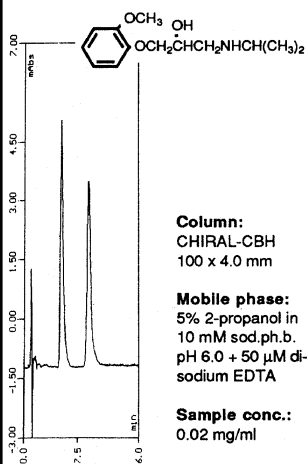
**Midodrine**



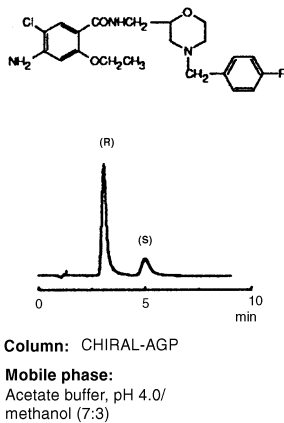
**Modafinil (Ref. 75)**



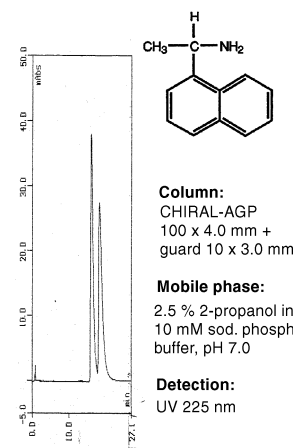
### Moprolol



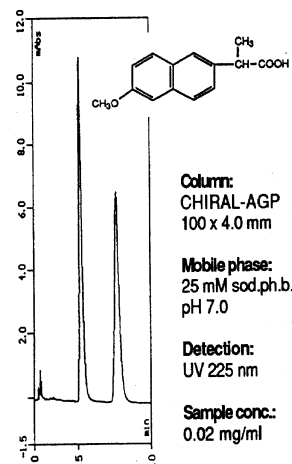
### Mosapride (Ref. 134)



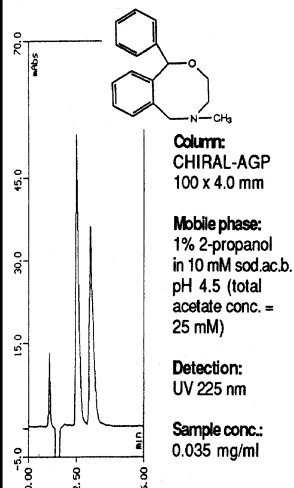
### 1-(1-Naphthyl)-ethylamine



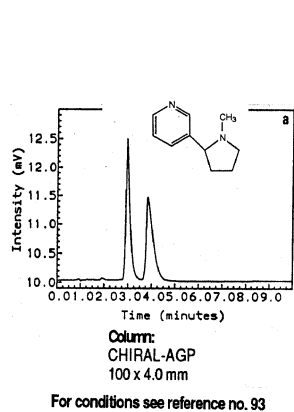
### Naproxen



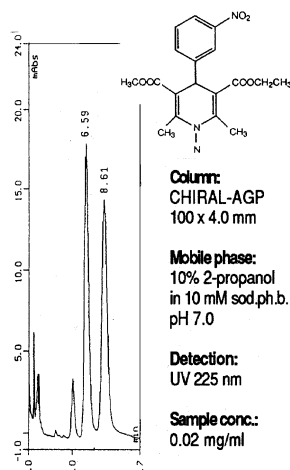
### Nefopam



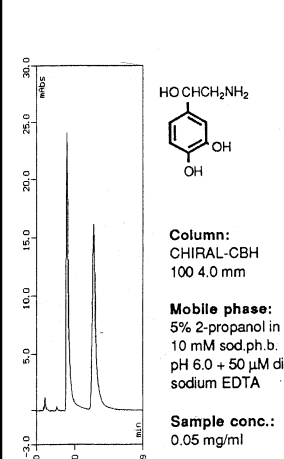
### Nicotine (Ref. 93)



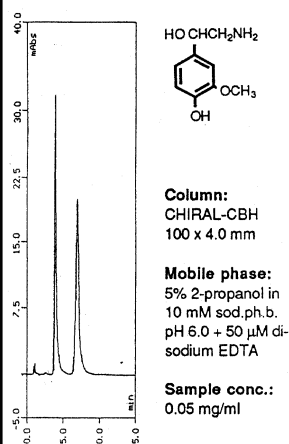
### Nitrendipine



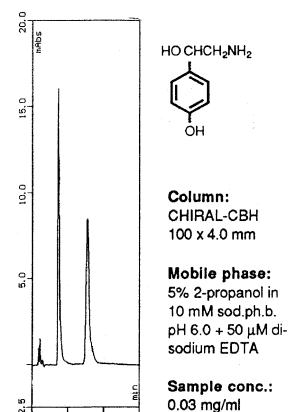
### Norepinephrine



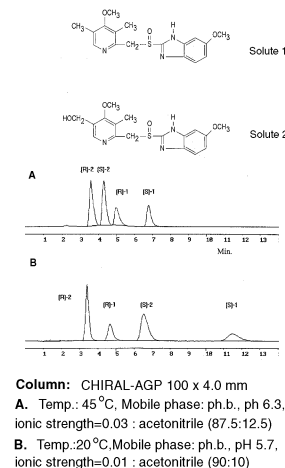
### Normethanephrine



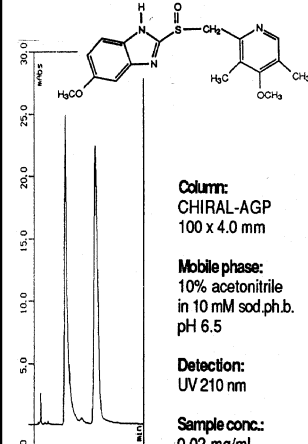
### Octopamine



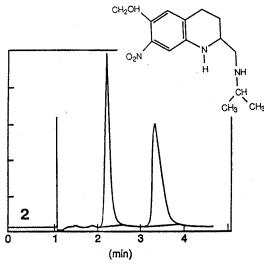
### Omeprazole (Ref. 144)



### Omeprazole

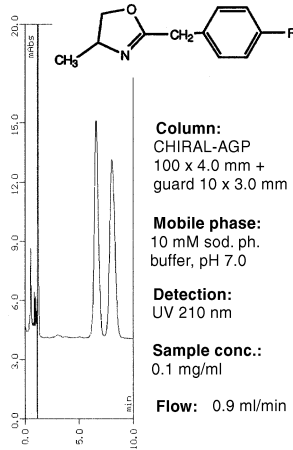


### Oxamniquine (Ref. 34)



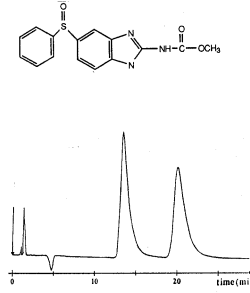
**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 0.6% acetonitrile in 10 mM sod.ph.b. pH 5.2  
**Flow:** 0.9 ml/min  
**Detection:** UV 246 nm

### Oxazolone



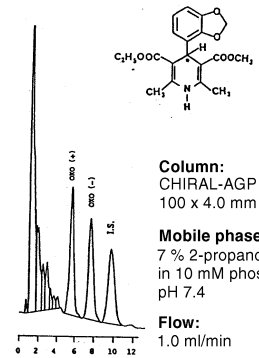
**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm + guard 10 x 3.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 10 mM sod. ph. buffer, pH 7.0  
**Detection:** UV 210 nm  
**Sample conc.:** 0.1 mg/ml  
**Flow:** 0.9 ml/min

### Oxfendazole (Ref. 47)



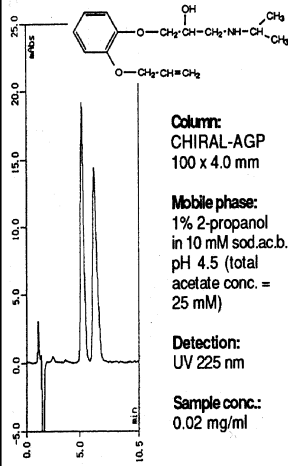
**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 8 mM sod.ph.b pH 7.0  
**Flow:** 0.9 ml/min  
**Detection:** UV 220 nm

### Oxodipine (Ref. 118)



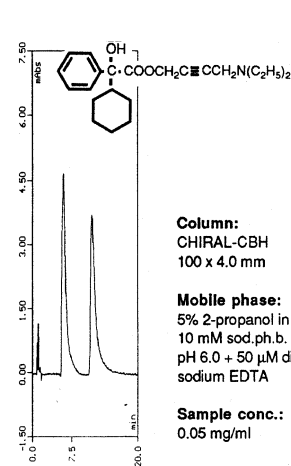
**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 7% 2-propanol in 10 mM phos. b. pH 7.4  
**Flow:** 1.0 ml/min  
**Detection:** UV 236 nm

### Oxprenolol



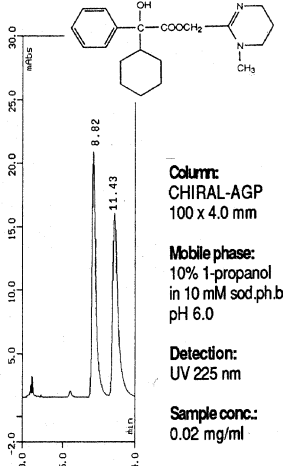
**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 1% 2-propanol in 10 mM sod.ac.b. pH 4.5 (total acetate conc. = 25 mM)  
**Detection:** UV 225 nm  
**Sample conc.:** 0.02 mg/ml

### Oxybutynin



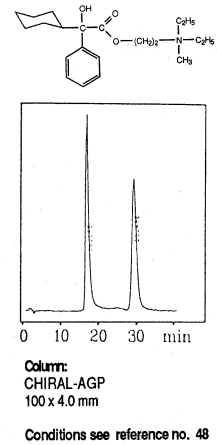
**Column:** CHIRAL-CBH 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 5% 2-propanol in 10 mM sod.ph.b. pH 6.0 + 50 μM di-sodium EDTA  
**Sample conc.:** 0.05 mg/ml

### Oxyphencyclimine



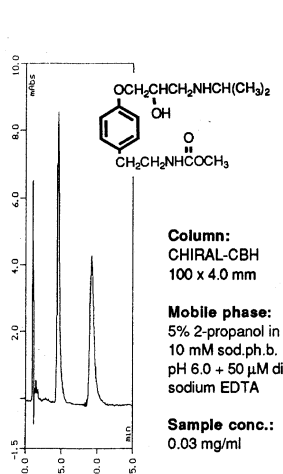
**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 10% 1-propanol in 10 mM sod.ph.b. pH 6.0  
**Detection:** UV 225 nm  
**Sample conc.:** 0.02 mg/ml

### Oxyphenonium (Ref. 48)



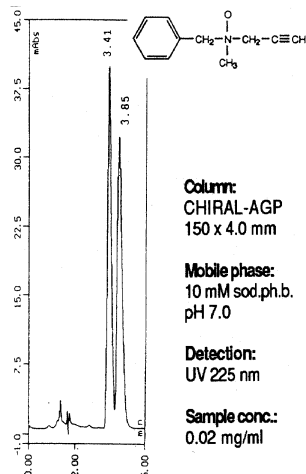
**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Conditions see reference no. 48**

### Pamatolol



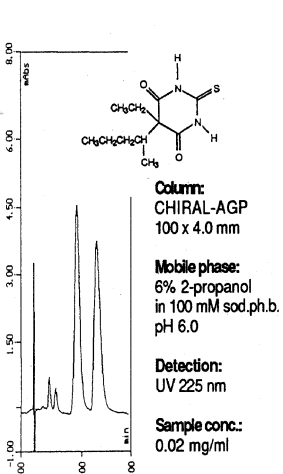
**Column:** CHIRAL-CBH 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 5% 2-propanol in 10 mM sod.ph.b. pH 6.0 + 50 μM di-sodium EDTA  
**Sample conc.:** 0.03 mg/ml

### Pargyline N-oxide



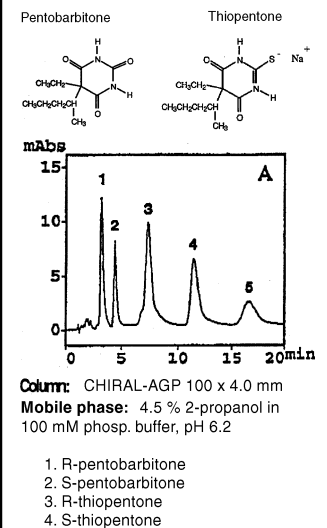
**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 150 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 10 mM sod.ph.b. pH 7.0  
**Detection:** UV 225 nm  
**Sample conc.:** 0.02 mg/ml

### Penthiobarbital



**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 6% 2-propanol in 100 mM sod.ph.b. pH 6.0  
**Detection:** UV 225 nm  
**Sample conc.:** 0.02 mg/ml

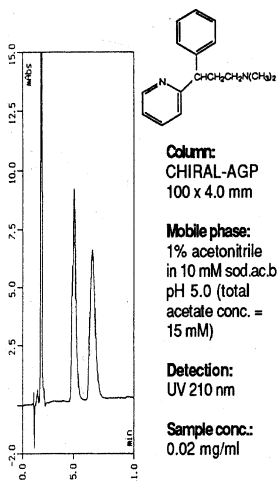
### Pentobarbitone (Ref. 128)



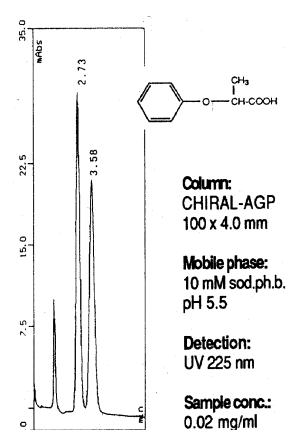
**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 4.5% 2-propanol in 100 mM phosp. buffer, pH 6.2

1. R-pentobarbitone
2. S-pentobarbitone
3. R-thiopentone
4. S-thiopentone

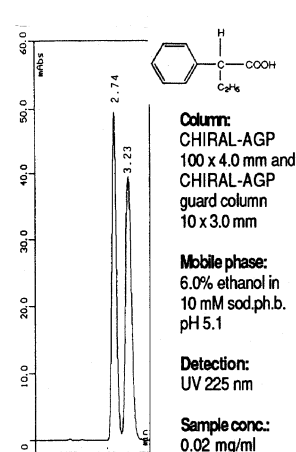
**Pheniramine**



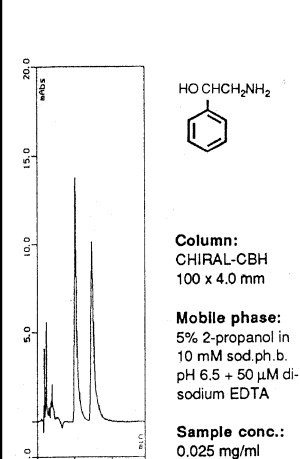
**2-Phenoxypropionic acid**



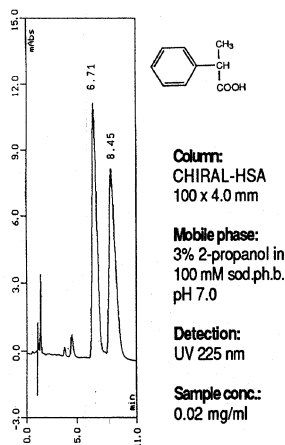
**2-Phenylbutyric acid**



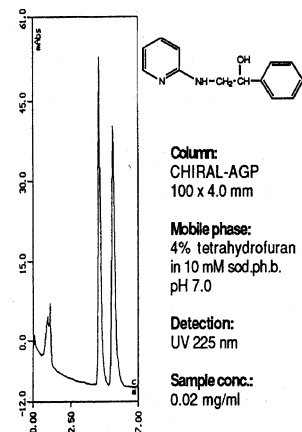
**Phenylethanolamine**



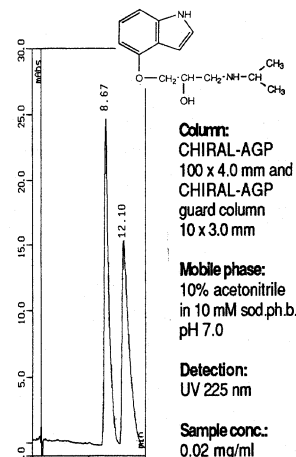
**2-Phenylpropionic acid (Hydratropic acid)**



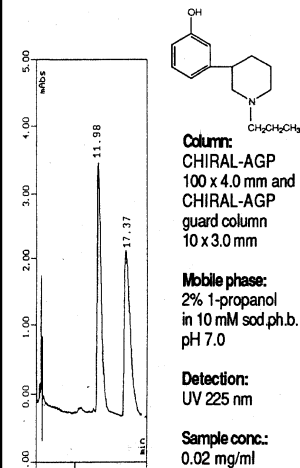
**Phenylamidol**



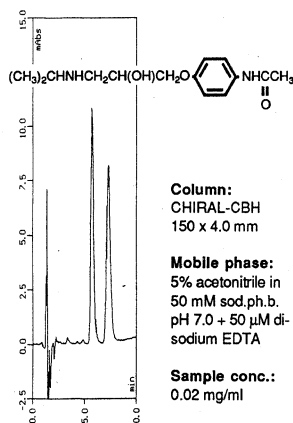
**Pindolol**



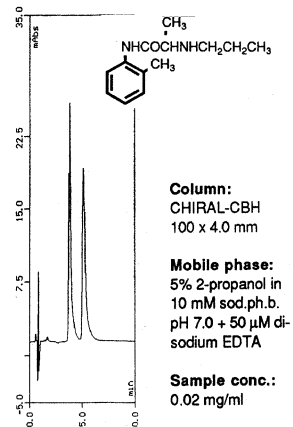
**3-PPP**



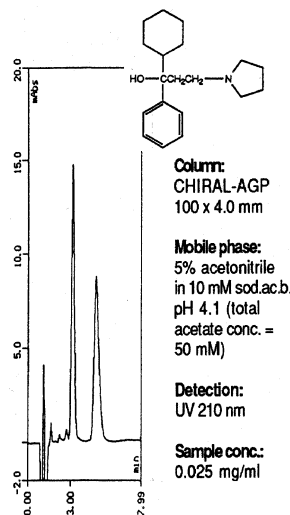
**Practolol**



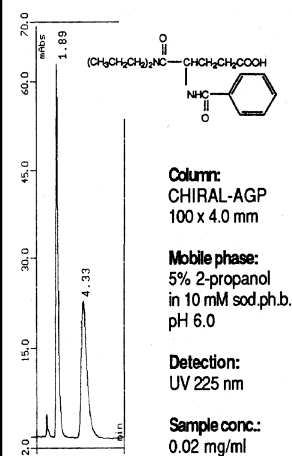
**Prilocaine**



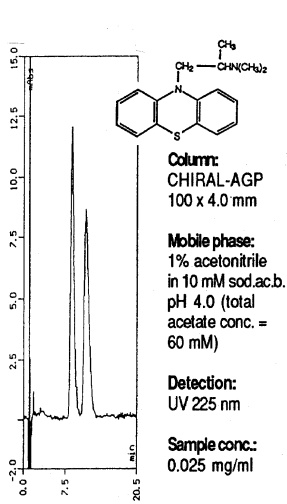
**Procyclidine**



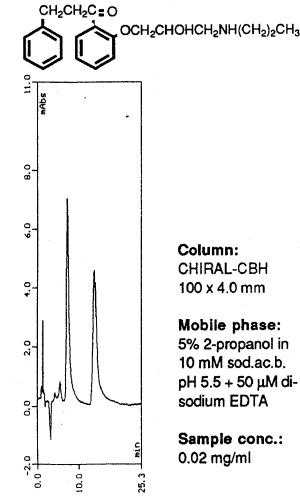
**Proglumide**



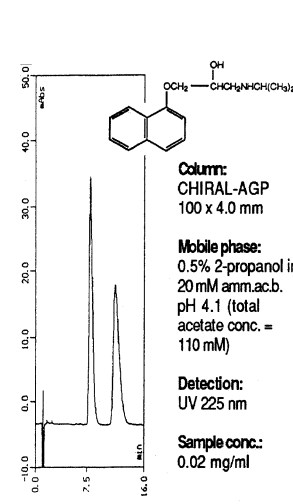
Promethazine



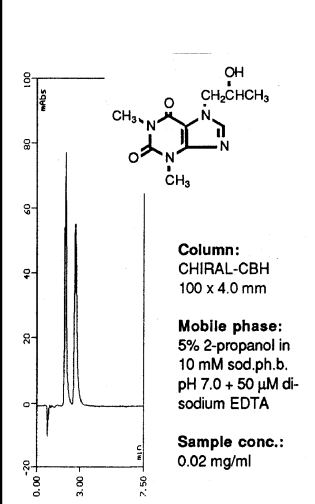
Propafenone



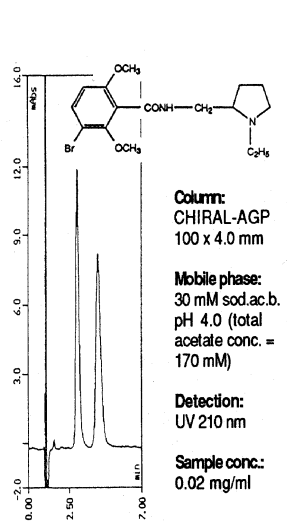
Propranolol



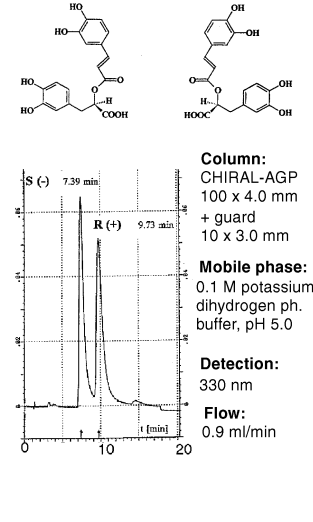
Proxyphylline



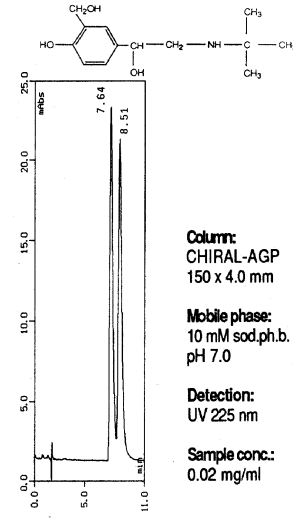
Remoxipride



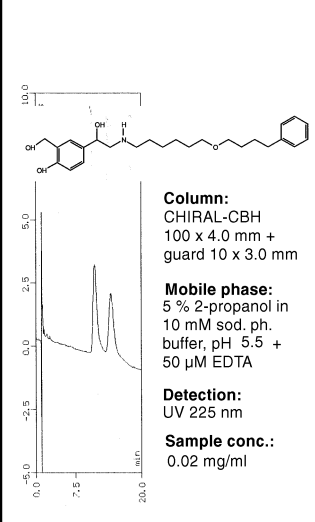
Rosmarinic acid (Ref. 135)



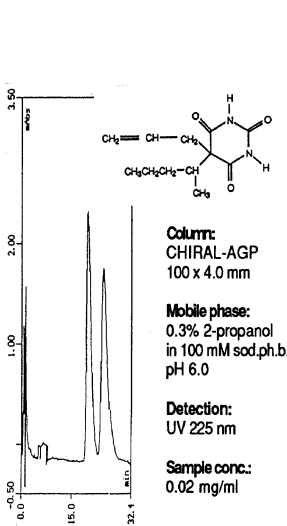
Salbutamol



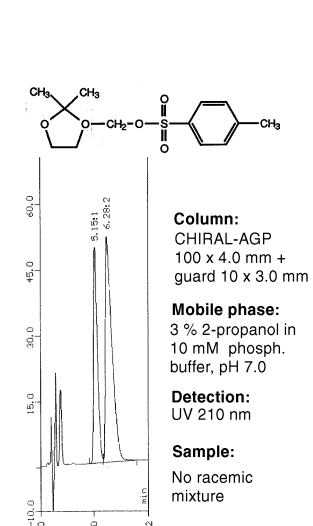
Salmeterol



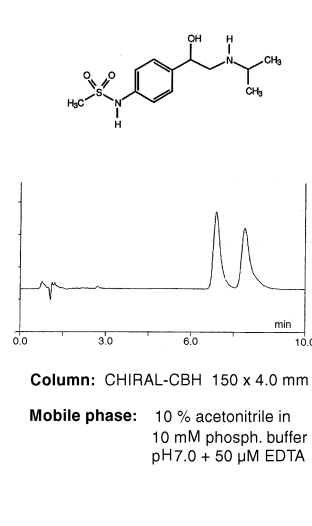
Secobarbital



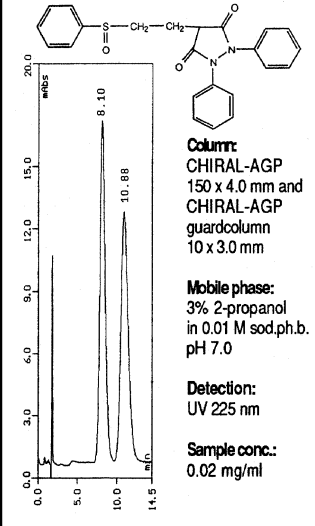
Solketal tosylate



Sotalol

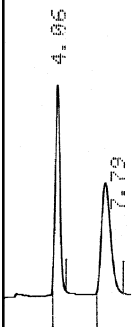
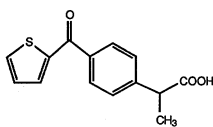


Sulfipyrazon





**Suprofen**

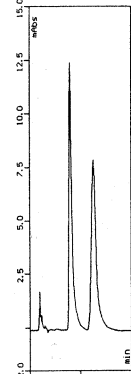
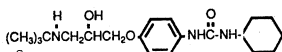


**Column:**  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
20 mM potassium  
phosp.buffer,  
5 mM DMOA  
pH 7.0

**Detection:**  
302 nm

**Talinolol**

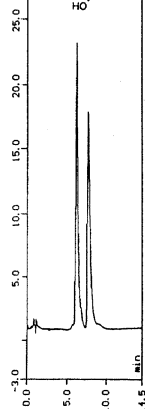
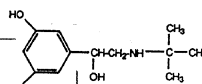


**Column:**  
CHIRAL-CBH  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
5% 2-propanol in  
10 mM sod.ph.b.  
pH 6.0 + 50 µM di-  
sodium EDTA

**Sample conc.:**  
0.03 mg/ml

**Terbutaline**



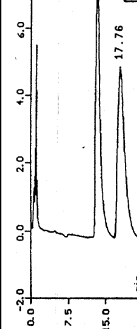
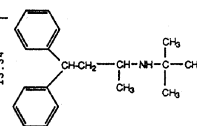
**Column:**  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
10 mM sod.ph.b.  
pH 7.0

**Detection:**  
UV 225 nm

**Sample conc.:**  
0.02 mg/ml

**Terodiline**



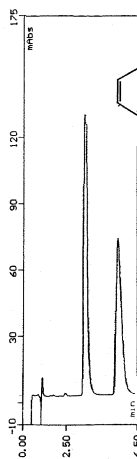
**Column:**  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
15% 2-propanol  
in 10 mM sod.ph.b.  
pH 7.0

**Detection:**  
UV 225 nm

**Sample conc.:**  
0.02 mg/ml

**1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthol**



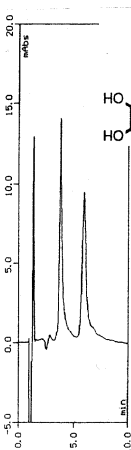
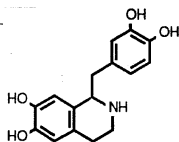
**Column:**  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
3% 2-propanol  
in 10 mM sod.ph.b.  
pH 7.0

**Detection:**  
UV 210 nm

**Sample conc.:**  
0.02 mg/ml

**Tetrahydropapaveroline**

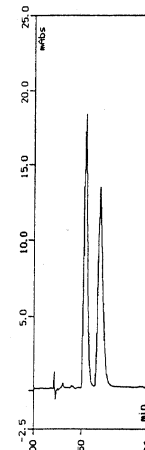
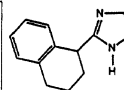


**Column:**  
CHIRAL-CBH  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
5% acetonitrile in  
10 mM sod.ac.b.  
pH 5.5 + 50 µM di-  
sodium EDTA

**Sample conc.:**  
0.03 mg/ml

**Tetrahydrozoline**



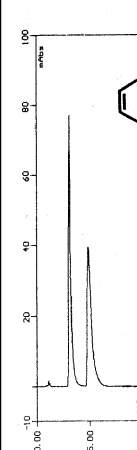
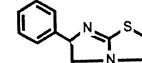
**Column:**  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
10 mM sod.ac.b.  
pH 5.0 (total  
acetate conc. =  
15 mM)

**Detection:**  
UV 225 nm

**Sample conc.:**  
0.03 mg/ml

**Tetramisole**

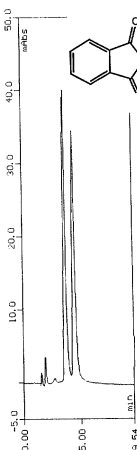
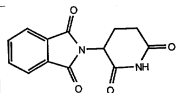


**Column:**  
CHIRAL-CBH  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
5% 2-propanol in  
10 mM sod.ph.b.  
pH 6.0 + 50 µM di-  
sodium EDTA

**Sample conc.:**  
0.02 mg/ml

**Thalidomide**



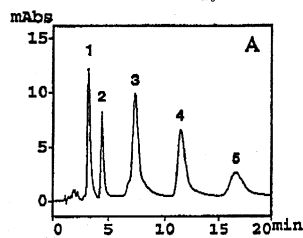
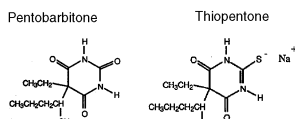
**Column:**  
CHIRAL-CBH  
150 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
2% acetonitrile in  
10 mM phos. buffer,  
pH 5.5 + 50 µM  
EDTA

**Flow:**  
0.9 ml/min

**Detection:**  
UV 225 nm

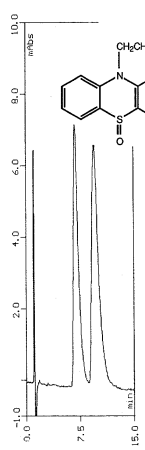
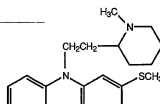
**Thiopentone (Ref. 128)**



**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm  
**Mobile phase:** 4.5% 2-propanol in 100 mM phosp. buffer, pH 6.2

1. R-pentobarbitone
2. S-pentobarbitone
3. R-thiopentone
4. S-thiopentone

**Thioridazine sulfoxide**

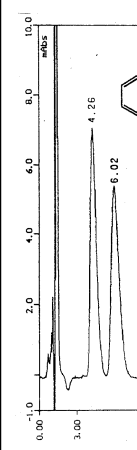
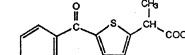


**Column:**  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
1% acetonitrile in  
10 mM sod.ac.b.  
pH 4.0

**Detection:**  
220 nm

**Tiaprofenic acid**



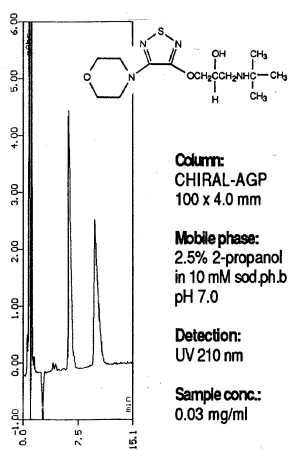
**Column:**  
CHIRAL-AGP  
100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:**  
1% 1-propanol  
in 10 mM sod.ph.b.  
pH 6.5

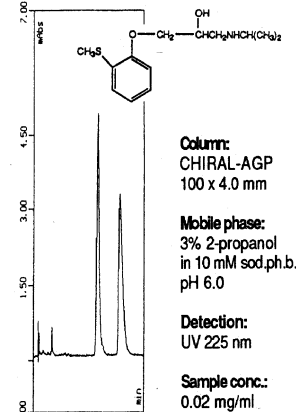
**Detection:**  
UV 225 nm

**Sample conc.:**  
0.02 mg/ml

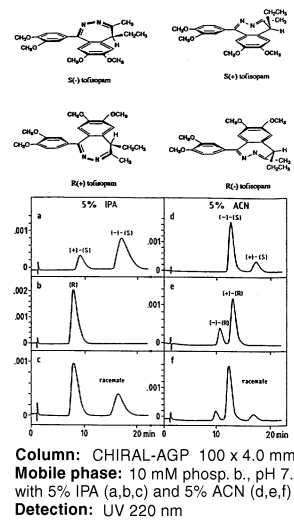
### Timolol



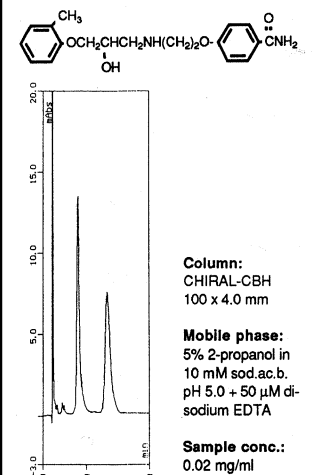
### Tiprenolol



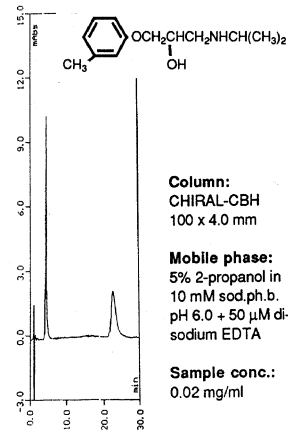
### Tofisopam (Ref. 125)



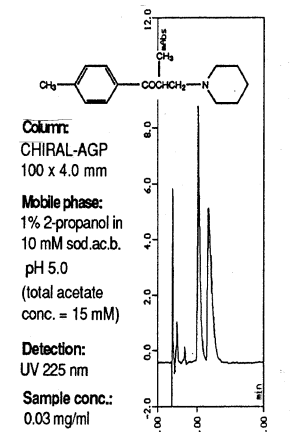
### Tolamolol



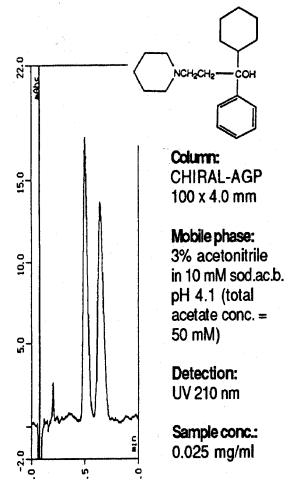
### Toliprolol



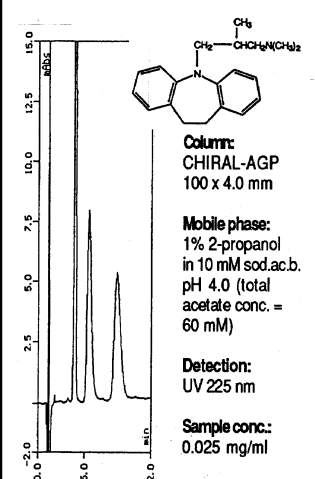
### Tolperisone



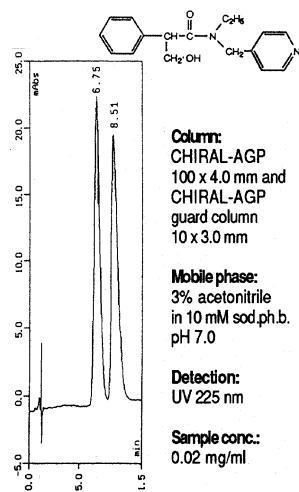
### Trihexyphenidyl



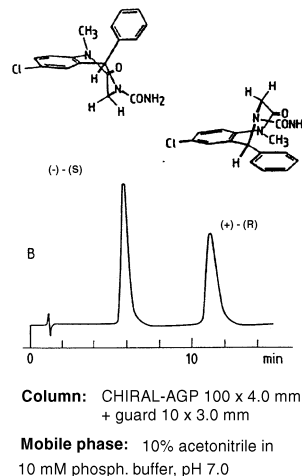
### Trimipramine



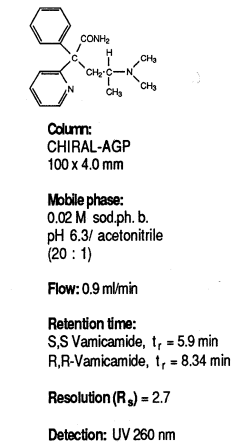
### Tropicamide



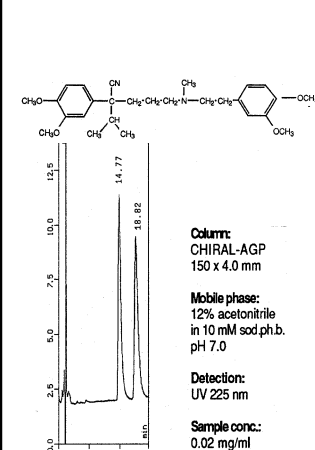
### Uxepam (Ref. 125)



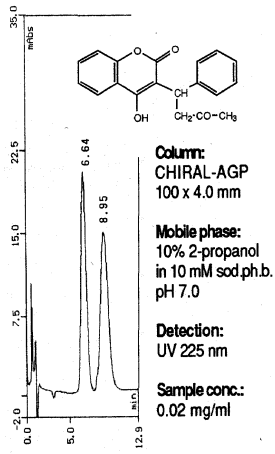
### Vamicamide (Ref. 104)



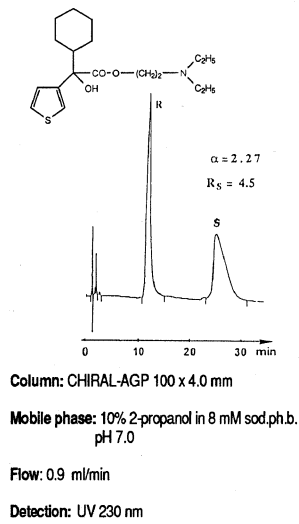
### Verapamil



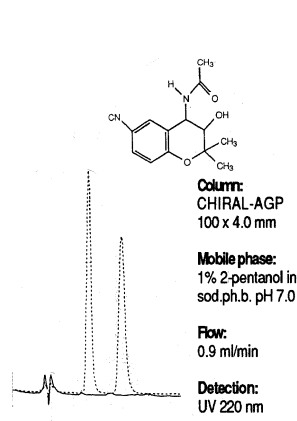
Warfarin



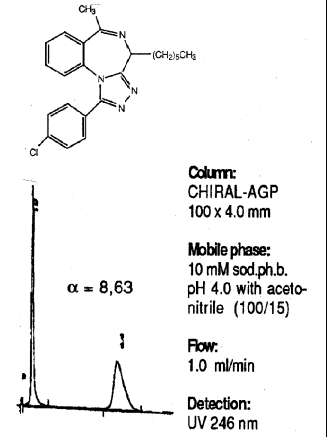
Reference 19



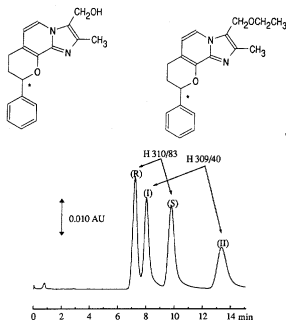
Reference 83



Reference 97



H 310/83 and H 309/40  
(Ref. 147)



**Column:** CHIRAL-AGP 100 x 4.0 mm

**Mobile phase:** 10 % acetonitrile in  
phosphate buffer, ionic strength I=0.01,  
pH 7.5

**Temp.:** 40 °C

## References CHIRAL-AGP

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Direct liquid chromatographic resolution of racemic drugs using  $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein as the chiral stationary phase  
*J. Chromatogr.*, 269 71 (1983)
2. Jörgen Hermansson  
Liquid chromatographic resolution of racemic drugs using a chiral  $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein column  
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3. Jörgen Hermansson, Märit Eriksson and Olof Nyquist  
Determination of R- and S-disopyramide in human plasma using a chiral  $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein column  
*J. Chromatogr.*, 336 321 (1984)
4. Jörgen Hermansson  
Direct liquid chromatographic resolution of racemic drugs by means of  $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein as the chiral complexing agent in the mobile phase  
*J. Chromatogr.*, 316 537 (1984)
5. J. Lars G. Nilsson, Jörgen Hermansson, U. Hacksell and Staffan Sundell  
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*Acta Pharm. Suec.*, 21 309 (1984)
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Resolution of racemic aminoalcohols (beta-blockers), amines and acids as enantiomeric derivatives using a chiral  $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein column  
*J. Chromatogr.*, 325 379 (1985)
7. Jörgen Hermansson and Märit Eriksson  
Direct liquid chromatographic resolution of acidic drugs using a chiral  $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein column  
*J. Liq. Chromatogr.*, 9 621 (1986)
8. G. Schill et al.  
Chiral separations of cationic and anionic drugs on an  $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein-bonded stationary phase (EnantioPac). II. Influence of mobile phase additives and pH on chiral resolution and retention  
*J. Chromatogr.*, 365 73 (1986)
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*Chromatographia*, 24 520 (1987)
12. J. Hermansson et al. In M. Zief and L. Crane (Editors), *Chromatographic Chiral Separations*, Vol. 40, Marcel Dekker, New York, Ny, 1987, pp. 245-281
13. J. Hermansson et al. In P.A. Brown and R.A. Hartwick (Editors), *High Performance Liquid Chromatography, (Monographs on Analytical Chemistry Series)* ) Wiley Interscience, New York, NY, 1988, pp. 337-374
14. Jörgen Hermansson et al.  
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*Chirality*, 1 209 (1989)
15. Jörgen Hermansson et al.  
Comparison between two methods for the determination of the total and free R- and S-disopyramide in human plasma using an  $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein column  
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Poster presented at the 5th ISCD in Stockholm, September 25-28, 1994

# Chiral Column Ordering Guide

## Chiral-AGP

<b>Cat.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>CT-20054</b>	Chiral-AGP, 4.0 x 50mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-20104</b>	Chiral-AGP, 4.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-20154</b>	Chiral-AGP, 4.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-20103</b>	Chiral-AGP, 3.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-20153</b>	Chiral-AGP, 3.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-20052</b>	Chiral-AGP, 2.0 x 50mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-20102</b>	Chiral-AGP, 2.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-20152</b>	Chiral-AGP, 2.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-201010</b>	Chiral-AGP, 10.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-201510</b>	Chiral-AGP, 10.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-200122</b>	Chiral-AGP, 2.0 x 10mm, Guard cart, 2/pk
<b>CT-200132</b>	Chiral-AGP, 3.0 x 10mm, Guard cart, 2/pk

## Chiral-CBH

<b>CT-25054</b>	Chiral-CBH, 4.0 x 50mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-25104</b>	Chiral-CBH, 4.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-25154</b>	Chiral-CBH, 4.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-25103</b>	Chiral-CBH, 3.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-25153</b>	Chiral-CBH, 3.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-25052</b>	Chiral-CBH, 2.0 x 50mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-25102</b>	Chiral-CBH, 2.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-25152</b>	Chiral-CBH, 2.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-251010</b>	Chiral-CBH, 10.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-251510</b>	Chiral-CBH, 10.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-250122</b>	Chiral-CBH, 2.0 x 10mm, Guard cart, 2/pk
<b>CT-250132</b>	Chiral-CBH, 3.0 x 10mm, Guard cart, 2/pk

## Chiral-HSA

<b>CT-29054</b>	Chiral-HSA, 4.0 x 50mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-29104</b>	Chiral-HSA, 4.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-29154</b>	Chiral-HSA, 4.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-29103</b>	Chiral-HSA, 3.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-29153</b>	Chiral-HSA, 3.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-29052</b>	Chiral-HSA, 2.0 x 50mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-29102</b>	Chiral-HSA, 2.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-29152</b>	Chiral-HSA, 2.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-291010</b>	Chiral-HSA, 10.0 x 100mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-291510</b>	Chiral-HSA, 10.0 x 150mm, 5 $\mu$ m
<b>CT-290122</b>	Chiral-HSA, 2.0 x 10mm, Guard cart, 2/pk
<b>CT-290132</b>	Chiral-HSA, 3.0 x 10mm, Guard cart, 2/pk

## Accessories

<b>731441</b>	Guard cartridge holder
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