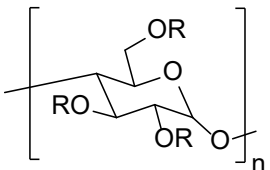
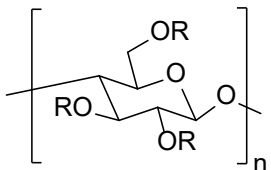
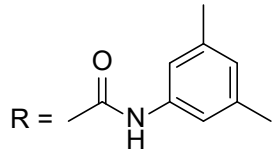
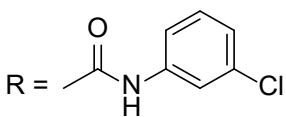
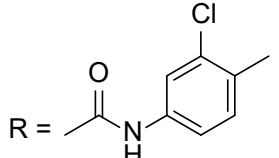
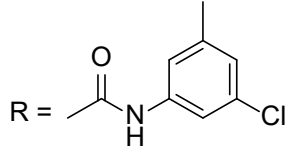
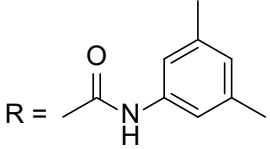
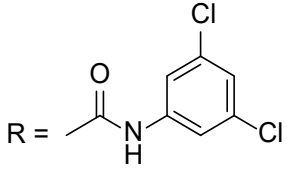
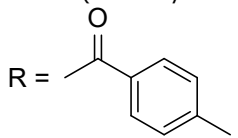
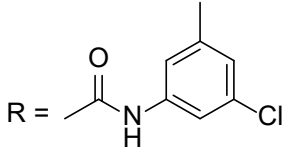
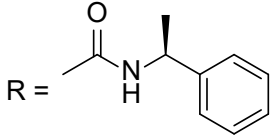


**INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR  
CHIRALPAK® IA-3, IB-3, IB N-3, IC-3, ID-3, IE-3, IF-3, IG-3,  
IH-3, IJ-3, IK-3**

**<Reversed-Phase>**

**Please read this instruction sheet completely before using these columns.**  
These columns can also be used in normal phase mode. Please refer to the corresponding instruction sheet for details.

**Column Description**

<p><b>AMYLOSE-BASED</b></p>  <p><b>Immobilized on 3 µm silica gel</b></p>		<p><b>CELLULOSE-BASED</b></p>  <p><b>Immobilized on 3 µm silica gel</b></p>	
<p><b>CHIRALPAK® IA-3</b> Amylose tris(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate)</p> 		<p><b>CHIRALPAK® ID-3</b> Amylose tris(3-chlorophenylcarbamate)</p> 	
<p><b>CHIRALPAK® IF-3</b> Amylose tris(3-chloro-4-methylphenylcarbamate)</p> 		<p><b>CHIRALPAK® IG-3</b> Amylose tris(3-chloro-5-methylphenylcarbamate)</p> 	
<p><b>CHIRALPAK® IB-3 CHIRALPAK® IB N-3</b> Cellulose tris(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate)</p> 		<p><b>CHIRALPAK® IC-3</b> Cellulose tris(3,5-dichlorophenylcarbamate)</p> 	
<p><b>CHIRALPAK® IJ-3</b> Cellulose tris(4-methylbenzoate)</p> 		<p><b>CHIRALPAK® IK-3</b> Cellulose tris(3-chloro-5-methylphenylcarbamate)</p> 	
<p><b>CHIRALPAK® IH-3</b> Amylose tris[(S)-α-methylbenzylcarbamate]</p> 			

Shipping Solvent: **Hexane/IPA = 90:10 (v/v)**

All columns have been pre-tested before packaging. Test parameters and results, as well as the Column Lot Number, were included with the column when purchased.

**\*Because different columns, including custom columns, can be shipped in different solvents, we recommend flushing them with 100% Ethanol or Isopropanol, at the typical flow rate listed below, before their first use to avoid any damage.\***

**THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL IS NOT APPLICABLE TO ANY OTHER DAICEL COLUMNS.**

## Operating Instructions

	50 x 2.1 mm i.d. 100 x 2.1 mm i.d. 150 x 2.1 mm i.d. 250 x 2.1 mm i.d. Analytical Columns	50 x 4.6 mm i.d. 100 x 4.6 mm i.d. 150 x 4.6 mm i.d. 250 x 4.6 mm i.d. Analytical Columns
<b>Guard</b>	//	<b>10 x 4.0 mm i.d.</b> Guard Cartridge
Flow Rate Direction	As indicated on the column label	
Typical Flow Rate	0.1-0.5 ml/min	0.5-2.5 ml/min
Pressure Limitation <sup>①</sup>	Please contact <a href="#">Technical Support</a> for details	
Temperature	0 to 40°C	
Column Fitting	Please contact <a href="#">Technical Support</a> for details	

① The column pressure is the total pressure minus the system pressure. At a given temperature, the column back pressure is linearly proportional to the flow rate.

## Switching between RP and NP or SFC

To switch from reversed-phase to normal phase or SFC, and vice versa, the column should be carefully flushed with miscible solvent, such as ethanol or isopropanol. The column should be flushed in a similar manner with ethanol or isopropanol when initially received after purchase, before first used in reversed-phase, as it could contain a hexane/alcohol mixture.

It is highly recommended that the **regeneration procedure** (link below in Column Care section) be used when switching from reversed-phase to normal phase or SFC. Before applying this procedure, any traces of salts should be removed by flushing with a mobile phase that does not contain any salts / buffers, for example Water/ACN = 60/40, and then flushing with ethanol or isopropanol.

## Method Development / Reversed-Phase

### A - Mobile Phases / For Both UV and Mass Detections

		ACIDIC (AMPHOTERIC) Compounds	NEUTRAL Compounds	BASIC Compounds ④
<b>CHIRALPAK®IA-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®ID-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IE-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IF-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IG-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IH-3</b>  <b>CHIRALPAK®IB-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IB N-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IC-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IJ-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IK-3</b>	Aqueous Solution ①	HCOOH aq. pH 2.0	Water	20 mM NH <sub>4</sub> HCO <sub>3</sub> aq. pH 9.0 adjusted with a <b>basic</b> additive ①
	Organic Modifier ②	ACN or MeOH or EtOH or IPA or THF		
	Typical Starting Conditions ③	Aqueous solutions ACN 60% 40% ⑤		

☞ NOTE 1: If you cannot achieve sufficient resolution, try the complementary aqueous solutions

### B – Complementary Aqueous and Buffer Solutions / For UV Detection Only

		ACIDIC (AMPHOTERIC) Compounds	NEUTRAL Compounds	BASIC Compounds ④
<b>CHIRALPAK®IA-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®ID-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IE-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IF-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IG-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IH-3</b>  <b>CHIRALPAK®IB-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IB N-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IC-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IJ-3</b> <b>CHIRALPAK®IK-3</b>	Aqueous Solution ①	50 mM Phosphate Buffer pH 2.0 OR H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> aq. pH 2.0 OR 100 mM KPF <sub>6</sub> (or NaPF <sub>6</sub> ) aq. pH 2.0 adjusted with H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	Water	20 mM Borate Buffer pH 9.0 OR 20 mM Phosphate Buffer pH 8.0 ⑥ OR 100 mM KPF <sub>6</sub> (or NaPF <sub>6</sub> ) aq.

☞ NOTE 2: The concentration of all the buffering salt should be less than 500 mM.

- ① Refer to **section C** for preparation of aqueous solution and choice of basic additives.
- ②  It is recommended to use ACN to start the investigation.
  - The elution power of organic modifiers for these columns is in the descending order of ACN > EtOH > MeOH: 50% ACN ≈ 65-70% EtOH ≈ 75-80% MeOH. The use of other organic solvents, **except THF**, has not been investigated and could be harmful to the columns.
  - The use of alcohols causes the back pressure to be significantly higher compared to ACN due to their high viscosity in mixtures with water.
- ③  Retention can be adjusted by changing the proportion of ACN. Retention may be very sensitive to the amount of ACN present into the mobile phase.
  - Lowering the column temperature may increase the retention time and the selectivity.
  - Increasing the column temperature and decreasing the flow rate may increase the resolution.

- ④  To maximize column life the use of a guard cartridge is essential when basic conditions are employed.
  - The use of strong basic conditions (> pH 9) must be avoided, as they are known to damage the silica gel matrix.**
  - When these columns are used at pH > 7, **the temperature should be maintained between 5°C and 25°C for maximum column life.**
- ⑤ High percentages of organic modifier in the mobile phase **may precipitate the buffering salt** from the solution, and lead to consequent clogging of the column (refer to the table below).

Water / Organic Modifier	Buffer solution / Organic Modifier
<b>90 / 10 to 0 / 100</b>	<b>90 / 10 to 15 / 85</b>

- ⑥ Do not use the phosphate buffer for pH > 8. When pH 9 is necessary, use the ammonium bicarbonate solution or borate buffer for maximum column life.

## C – Buffer Preparation – Examples

- Preparation of pH 2 Phosphate buffer:  
**Solution A:** 50 mM potassium dihydrogenphosphate  
 3.40 g  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  / FW 136.09, make up the volume to 500 ml with HPLC grade water  
**Solution B:** phosphoric acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  85% by weight)  
 Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 2.0 using solution B.
- Preparation of pH 2  $\text{KPF}_6$  ( $\text{NaPF}_6$ ) solution:  
**Solution A:** 100m M potassium (sodium) hexafluorophosphate  
 9.20 g  $\text{KPF}_6$  / FW 184.06 or 8.40g  $\text{NaPF}_6$  / FW 167.95, make up the volume to 500 ml with HPLC grade water  
**Solution B:** phosphoric acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  85% by weight)  
 Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 2.0 using solution B.
- Preparation of pH 9 Ammonium bicarbonate solution:  
**Solution A:** 20 mM ammonium bicarbonate  
 0.78g  $\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3$  / FW 78.05, make up the volume to 500 ml with HPLC grade water  
**Solution B:** Basic additive such as diethylamine (DEA), triethylamine (TEA), ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) and so on.  
*\* DEA tends to give better peak shape than other bases.*  
 Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 9.0 using solution B.
- Preparation of pH 8 Phosphate buffer:  
**Solution A:** 20 mM potassium hydrogenophosphate  
 1.74g of  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  / FW 174.18, make up the volume to 500 ml with HPLC grade water  
**Solution B:** 20 mM potassium dihydrogenophosphate  
 1.36g  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  / FW 136.09, make up the volume to 500 ml with HPLC grade water.  
 Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 8.0 using solution B.
- Preparation of pH 9 Borate buffer:  
**Solution A:** 20 mM sodium tetraborate decahydrate  
 3.81g of  $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$  / FW 381.37, make up the volume to 500 ml with HPLC grade water  
**Solution B:** 20 mM boric acid  
 0.62g  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$  / FW 61.83, make up the volume to 500 ml with HPLC grade water  
 Adjust the pH of solution A to a value of 9.0 using solution B.

## Column Care / Maintenance

- ❑ The use of a guard cartridge is highly recommended for maximum column life.
- ❑ Samples should preferably be dissolved in the mobile phase.
- ❑ The mobile phase and the sample solution should be filtered through a membrane filter of approximately 0.5µm porosity to ensure that there is no precipitate before using.

Following extensive use of the column in multiple solvents, there may be a change in separation reproducibility. In order to ensure consistent performance, a regeneration method may be implemented to eliminate any change in chiral recognition due to the history of the column (mobile phases, additives...).

**For detailed Regeneration Procedures, please [click here](#).**

## Column Storage

- ❑ For column storage and/or switching to 100% organic solvent, any traces of salts should be removed by flushing the column with a mobile phase which doesn't contain any salts or buffers, for instance Water/ACN = 60/40 (v/v).
- ❑ Columns can be stored with ends capped in the additive-free mobile phase, or the shipping solvent, at room temperature.

***Operating these columns in accordance with the guidelines outlined here will result in a long column life.***

⇒ If you have any questions about the use of these columns, or encounter a problem, contact:

In the USA: [questions@cti.daicel.com](mailto:questions@cti.daicel.com) or call 800-6-CHIRAL

In the EU: [cte@cte.daicel.com](mailto:cte@cte.daicel.com) or call +33 (0) 3 88 79 52 00

In India: [chiral@chiral.daicel.com](mailto:chiral@chiral.daicel.com) or call +91 84 1866 0700 & 703

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