A Compressive Review of High Performance Liquid Chromatography Principal Instrumentation and Analytical Application

Ms. Sandhya Sunil Ubhale, Ms.Mitali kishor Vispute
Final year B Pharmacy at Smt. S. S. college of Pharmacy, Chopda, India

I. INTRODUCTION TO CHROMATOGRAPHY

Chromatography is a technique for the separation of the solutes or components comprising a mixture. The separation will happen on the basis of the relative amount of each solute both in the mobile phase: the moving fluid stream, and in the stationary phase. The mobile phase comprises a liquid or gas, the stationary phase either a solid or liquid. The actual discoverer of chromatography was once a Russian botanist; Mikhail S. Tsvet did his research on the physicochemical basis of separation in 1901, and in a scientific way, used this to separate plant pigments. He chiefly focused on the carotenoids and chlorophylls in plants. Because he did his work mainly on colored components within plants, he called this method chromatography.'(1)

Chromatography is, thus, a laboratory method for separation and purification of mixtures. Chromatography is now one of the most widely used separation techniques for the investigation and quantitative determination of substances that form mixtures. Its authority rises from the ability to determine quantitatively many individual constituents present in mixtures by means of a single analytical procedure. Stability testing of drug substances should employ a validated analytical method to quantify active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) without interference from degraded products, process impurities, or other potential impurities.(2)

II. PRINCIPLE OF CHROMATOGRAPHY

For the arrangement of the principles of chromatography, it rests upon the principle of the separation of the molecules in the mixture applied onto the surface or into the solid stationary phase (stable phase) from each other while they are being moved in the aid of a mobile phase. These require molecular characteristics related to adsorption (liquid-solid), partition (liquid-solid), affinity, or differences among their molecular weights. In view of these variations, the one or the other part of the mixture stays longer on the stationary phase and therefore moves slowly in the chromatographic system while others tend to very fastly go into the mobile phase and leave the system quickly(3).

Analytical chemistry includes qualitative and quantitative analysis of a mixture, which serves as an essential basis for understanding sample material. Generally, analytical chemistry works on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of its two branches. However in order to establish these analyses, an analytical procedure called chromatography was invented. The term chromatography was derived from the Greek words, 'chroma color' and 'graphein write'. Chromatography can be defined as an analytical Technique for the separation, purification, and identification of constituents from the mixture. The process of chromatography employs the principle of differential interaction of solutes with two most Different phases-stationary and mobile phases. Several modifications were made in the techniques' of chromatography to overcome drawbacks like analysis Time and the range of compounds that ranged from those that could be quantitatively detected, thereby extracting Chromatography itself from the applications of a Pump-based pressure in the analysis.(4)

III. CLASSIFICATION OF CHROMATOGRAPHY

Chromatographic methods vary widely according to the physical approach used to bring Stationary and mobile phases into contact the basis of the classification is how the Stationary base and mobile phase come into contact. Column Chromatography. The stationary phase is held in a narrow tube through which the mobile phase is forced either by mechanical pressure or gravity. These include:

•Simple column chromatography

•High-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC)

•Gas chromatography (GC). (1)

IV. WHAT IS HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY ?

High-Performance Liquid Chromatography, sometimes referred to as High-Pressure Liquid Chromatography, was the first chromatographic technique introduced by Mikhail Tswett (Russian botanist) in 1903. One of the most well-known analytical techniques in the separation, identification, and quantitation of each component of a mixture. The chromatographic techniques include HPLC, which is one of the most used chromatographic techniques. In this method, the stationary phase can be either a solid or liquid. HPLC uses a pump through which pressurized liquid solvent containing the sample enters a column packed with an adsorbent solid material. (5)

HPLC pumps inject a liquid solvent under pressure, together with a sample mixture, into a column loaded with solid adsorbent. The interaction between each sample component varies and causes the sample component to flow at different rates, subsequently leading to the separation of column constituents. Chromatography is often defined as a mass exchange process of attraction. In turn, this great difference in the rate of migration through the column gives way to the separation of column constituents. The stationary phase of the column is sorbent. The stationary phase Is typically a granular material manufactured from solid particles, such as silica or polymers. Separation is caused by the characteristic differences between the elements of the sample mixture by their release degrees with stationary particles. The pressurized fluid is generally a liquid mixture, for example, water, acetonitrile, and/or methanol, commonly called the “mobile phase.” In the separation process, the stationary phase, mobile phase, and temperature are important factors influencing the interactions that develop between sample components and adsorbent.(6)

While the solvent is ordinarily made to move through the column with the help of gravity, in HPLC solvent is pumped under high pressure up to 400 atmospheres to cause sample separation into different constituents due to the differences in their relative affinities. Each component has the separate flow rates and hence contributes to the separation of the column in the end. Adsorption is one of the components in this mass transfer process forming chromatography. HPLC uses pumps to pressure a liquid and a sample mixture through a section filled with adsorbent, whereby the sample segments undergo separation. The dynamic state of the column is made up of adsorbent, which is normally granular, possessing solid particles of varying size (2 m to 50 m), including silica or polymers. Sample components are the building blocks of the mixture. The structure and temperature largely affect the nature of the bonds formed between the sample segments and the adsorbent, and this is how the partitioning takes place.

HPLC predominantly operates at significantly higher pressures (50 bar to 350 bar), which distinguish it from classic liquid chromatography, often utilizing gravity for mobile phase movement through the column. Scientific HPLC is for the very small quantities of sample; hence, column internal diameter measurements usually range from 2.1 to 4.6 mm and 30 to 250 mm in length. Very much smaller sorbent particles are filled in HPLC columns making it a chromatographic technique popularly used as it imparts great resolving power (and hence the ability to detect components while separating mixtures).(7)

Though HPLC is just one form or class of liquid chromatography where the mobile phase is a liquid, reverse-phase HPLC is a recognized form of HPLC. The term "reversed phase" refers to the mobile phase as one that is non-polar relative to the stationary phase involved. Thus, non-polar compounds will be relatively more retained than polar compounds, leading to both retention time differences. Normal-phase HPLC has a non-polar mobile phase and a polar stationary phase. Other more general forms of HPLC include partition-adsorption, ion-exclusion, and thin-layer chromatography

The purpose of the method is to separate and quantify the active ingredient and all reaction impurities, all synthetic intermediates available, and all degradation products. HPLC is now one of the most powerful tools in analytical chemistry as it is able to separate, identify, and quantify many compounds that are present in whatever sample that can be dissolved in a liquid. HPLC is the most accurate analytical method, widely used for both the quantitative and qualitative analysis of drug products, and also for determining drug product stability. (8)

A. Need of. HPLC

Every day, the use of HPLC is increasing in the World due to its unique properties, high Resolution, high sensitivity (ppm Repeatability), small size of the sample, moderate analysis Condition, no need to vaporize the sample as in gas chromatography, easy to fractionate the sample and Purify.

B. Scope-HPLC

HPLC is now used in pharmaceutical analysis, biochemical research, food products, industrial chemicals, forensic chemistry, environmental studies, and clinical medicine for analysis on the organism's use in natural mixtures including antibiotics, amino acids, fatty Acids, Drugs, poisons, inorganic ions, urine extracts, oestrogens.\" (9)

V. PRINCIPLE

High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is based upon the distribution of the analyte between the mobile phase and the retained phase, depending on the chemical structure-and that is accomplished by providing the analyte certain insight while it's passing through the stationary phase. The specific intermolecular interactions determining the retention time on-column are between the molecules of a sample and that of the packing material. Different components of a sample elute at different times, thus enabling separation among components of the sample. Analytes are recognized by the detection unit after they are eluted from the column. The signals are transformed into data by a data-handling system.(2)

HPLC is a matter of separating: The injection of liquid samples in small volumes into a tube packed with thin particles (3 to 5 micron (μm) in dimension called the stationary phase) wherein individual components of the sample are moved down the packed tube (column) with the help of a liquid (mobile phase), forced through the column at high pressure by the pump. These components get separated from one another through column packing, which is driven by various chemical and/or physical interactions between their molecules and packing particles. A flow-through device (detector) which measures the amount of these separated components is positioned at the end of this tube (column) to detect these components. The output from this detector is termed as an "HPLC" In principle, LC and HPLC both work similarly other than the speed, efficiency, sensitivity, and ease of operator of HPLC which is immensely better. (8)

High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is a form of partition chromatography which uses partitioning of compounds between stationary and mobile phases. The term mobile phase refers to a solvent or a mixture of solvents that flows through the column and transports the sample when driven by the pressure of a pump. The stationary phase is a solid material, such as silica, that is packed into a column or cartridge. As the sample flows through the column, the stationary phase interacts with the sample components, adsorbing different components differentially, leading to the separation of the components. (10)

VI. TYPE OF HPLC

Based on the type of substrate used i.e. which stationary section used, following type of HPLC are classified.

A) Normal phase chromatography: Section HPLC- In this method, the separation is fully dependent on polarity. Polar is the stationary phase, the non-polar segment is hexane, chloroform and diethyl, broadly speaking Silica is used.

B) Reverse phase HPLC- It is a reverse of normal phase HPLC. It is polar in mobile part, so stationary part is non polar or hydrophobic. The more non-polar it is the more it'll remain the excess.

C) Size-exclusion HPLC- Size-exclusion chromatography- The column is containing precisely disordered and controlled substrate molecules. The separation of constituents can take place based on the difference in molecular sizes.

D) Ion- exchange HPLC- stationary phase has surfaces having charges opposite to the sample charge. The moving buffer used is binary compound buffer which may why pH scale and ionic strength. (6)

VII. INSTRUMENT OF HPLC

HPLC instrumentation consists of pump, injector, Column, detector and integrator and display system.

A. Solvent reservoir : The mobile phase or Solvent in HPLC is a mixture of polar and non-polar liquid Components. For polar and non-polar solvents, the composition of an individual Sample will be different. (9)
B. Pump: The pump which absorbs the mobile phase from solvent reservoir and pushes it to the column and then leads to the Detector. The

pump's working pressure is 42,000 kPa. The size of the columns, the size of the particles, the flow rate and the composition of the mobile phase all influence this operational pressure.

C. Sample Injector: Not many example booths exist; it very well may be a solitary infusion or computerized infusion framework. An injector for a HPLC framework ought to give infusion of the fluid specimen inside the scope of 0.1 mL to 100 mL of volume With high reproducibility and under high pressure (up to 4000 psi). (11)

D. Column: Inside the column, separation takes place. Recent columns are typically run in stainless steel housing rather than glass columns. Silica or polymer gels are used as packing material due to calcium carbonate. The LC uses the fluent to acidic and basic solvents. Most column housing is stainless steel since stainless so tolerant of a large variety of solvents. (12)

E. Detector: The detector visualize (detect) the Molecules that elute from the Column. A detector is used to quantify how much of those molecules there are so the chemist Can conduct the quantitative analysis of the components of the sample. The output of the detector is fed To a recorder or computer that generates the Chromatogram (i.e., the graph of the Detector response. (13)

Types of detectors:-

1. Electrochemical detectors:

These detectors work on the principle of the amperometric response of the analyte to an electrode, which is usually kept at a constant voltage. Is because the response relies on a surface, sensitive phenomenon rather than a bulk property of the solution. The Simultaneous detection of multiple electrodes or the confirmation of sample purity.

2. Fluorescence detectors:

Rainbows of fluorophores are measured based on when the sample emits fluorescence rays after absorbing input light. The text is only appropriate for substances that emit fluorescence.

3. Mass spectroscopy detector:

Since the mass spectrum is similar to individual fingerprints and unique for a particular chemical, the MS Detector sometimes identifies the compound directly. It is Universal detector.

4. IR detectors:

No suitable solvent; special optics. Dissolved alcohol and water can massively interfere the solutes detection. Filter instrument or FTIR.

5. Evaporative Light Scattering Detectors (ELSDs): These are ideal for the analysis of analytes Without UV chromophore since they do not rely on the optical properties(EFFECTS OF LIGHT ON SUBSTANCESSUCH AS SCATTERING). (14)

F) Data collection devices (Computer):-

The chart recorders, or electronic integrators with which the signals from the detector can be collected vary in complexity and hence feature different possibilities for processing and storing: chromatographic data. The computer compilation the detector Response to individual component and put into a ready-made chromatograph. The computer (often referred to as the data system) not only operates all of the modules of the HPLC instrument, but it also acquires a signal from detector and processes it To find out The time during which sample Components stream in front of detector is known as elution Time(retention time) {qualitative analysis} And how much quantity flows In-front Of Detector. Info. (13)

VIII. METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMIZATION OF HPLC

A) Method Optimization

Scientists should fine-tune the experimental setup to achieve the desired separations and sensitivity after obtaining suitable separations. To develop a stability-indicating assay, researchers need to examine various factors. These include pH (for ionic substances), components and proportions of the mobile phase, gradient, flow rate, temperature, sample quantities, injection volume, and the type of solvent used for dilution. This careful investigation leads to the establishment of optimal experimental conditions.(15)

B) Method of Validation

A method of analysis can be considered as validated when analytical experiments indicate that its performance characteristics are suitable for a planned application. I am stating again, Each New or revised methods to be validated for its capacity in producing uniform and consistent results when It is performed by Many operators using the same equipment ,within a laboratory Or In different laboratories. Its concrete

method and implementations It's meant to figure out exactly what kind of validation has been programed. Method Validation Result are what can we use to assess the quality, reliability and repeatability of analytical results → an essential requirement for any good laboratory practice=> It is highly emphasized to utilities equipment within the specification, good working condition and well calibrated every time you go through validation process of a method. Revalidation of Analytical methods. (16)

The FDA, USP, and ICH suggest these parameters:

1. Specificity
2. Linearity & Range
3. Precision
4. Accuracy (Recovery)
5. Solution stability
6. Limit of Detection (LOD)
7. Limit of Quantification (LOQ)
8. Robustness
9. Range
10. System suitability.(17)

1) Specificity

Specificity allows you to assess the analyte without doubt when other components are present. These components often include impurities and degradants.

2) Linearity

Linearity shows how well an analytical procedure can get test results that match the sample's analyte concentration within a certain range. To establish linearity, you should use at least 5 concentrations. You need to submit the correlation coefficient, y-intercept, and slope of the regression line.(18)

3) Precision

The precision of an analytical procedure reflects the closeness of agreement or scatter between repeat measurements of the same homogeneous sample under prescribed conditions. There are three levels of precision: repeatability, intermediate precision and reproducibility. Precision can be determined using homogenous authentic samples; however, if such samples are not available, artificially prepared samples or a sample solution may be subjected for purity testing. In practice, the precision of an analytical procedure is expressed as variance, standard deviation or coefficient of variation of a number of measurements.

4) Accuracy-

The closeness of agreement of the value found with that accepted either as a conventional true value or as an accepted reference value is said to be the accuracy of an analytical procedure. This is sometimes referred to as trueness. (19)

5) Stability of Solution:

During the course of validation, the stability of standards and samples is assessed under various conditions that include normal settings, standard storage conditions, and sometimes in the instrument. It helps to determine whether or not these conditions are required, such as refrigeration or protection from light, to maintain the stability of standards and samples. Understanding the impact of conditions applied to storage is necessary to provide reliability and integrity in analytical results over time and to inform the appropriate handling and storage practices of the substances involved in an analysis.(17)

6) Detection limits:

The detection limit, or LOD, of any single method of exposition is the simplest amount of analyte in an Example that can be detected but not quantified as an accurate quality.

7) Limit of Quantification (LOQ):

The quantitation limit of a single expository system is the smallest amount of analyte in An example that can be quantitatively determined with appropriate accuracy and exactness. The quantitation limit is a quantitative test parameter for low levels of mixtures in Test lattices, and it is particularly useful for determining polluting influences and/or Corruption items.(20)

8) Robustness:

Measures robustness in an analytical procedure by its ability not to be affected by minute but purposeful variations in method parameters. The measure indicates reliability when used normally.

9) Range:

The range is expressed in units the same as those used for the test result and is determined on a linear or

nonlinear response curve (i.e. where more than one range is involved, as shown below). The range of the method is the interval between the upper and lower levels of an analyte that have been determined with acceptable precision, accuracy and linearity. In the most normal cases, this is expressed in the same units as the test results(21).

10) System Suitability:

Determination is the evaluation of analytical system components to show that a system's performance is up to the levels required by a method. Experimental parameters can provide the necessary calculations for quantitative system suitability test reports: number of theoretical plates (efficiency), capacity factor, separation (relative retention), resolution, tailing factor, relative standard deviation (precision). Measurement is taken of a peak or peaks of known retention time and peak width.(22).

IX. APPLICATIONS OF HPLC-THEY CAN BE DESCRIBED BROADLY

High Performances Liquid Chromatography systems and their components have now typical applications contributed to analytical solutions in diverse areas such as pharmaceutical, foods, environmental issues, forensics, etc.(23)

a. Pharmaceutical applications

• Tablet dissolution study of the Dosages forms of pharmaceutical

• Shelf-life Determination for Products in Pharmaceuticals

• Active ingredients identification for dosage forms

• Pharmaceutical quality control. (24)

b. Food and flavor Applications

Sugar analysis in fruit juices, detection of polycyclic compounds in vegetables, analysis of Preservatives. (25)

c. Environmental Applications

Detection of phenolic compounds in Drinking Water Identification of diphenhydramine in sediment samples Bio-monitoring of pollutant. (26)

d. Forensic Sciences

• It helps to determine the presence of Cocaine, Heroin, and their presence in blood. • It also helps in the forensic analysis Of textile dye. • It also helps to determine unknown elements present in the compound. (27)

e. Clinical Applications

Detection of endogenous neuropeptides, analysis of biological samples such as blood and urine. (28)

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