Shimadzu Nexera

Analytical/Preparative Hybrid HPLC Manual



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Contents

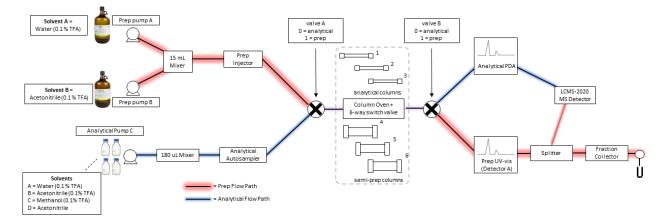
1	\mathbf{Syst}	tem Overview	2
2	Was	ste management	3
3	Sta	rt the software and turn on the instrument	3
4	Ana	alytical HPLC	4
	4.1	Purge the analytical pump	4
	4.2	Turn on the oven and purge the autosampler	5
	4.3	Analytical sample preparation	6
	4.4	Create an analytical method	7
		4.4.1 MS tab	8
		4.4.2 Data Acquisition tab	9
		4.4.3 Interface, Analog Output, LC Time Prog., Controller and AutoPurge tabs	9
		4.4.4 Pump tab	10
		4.4.5 Detector A and PDA tabs	13
		4.4.6 Column Oven tab	14
		4.4.7 Subcontroller A tab	14
		4.4.8 Autosampler tab	15
		4.4.9 Injector and Fraction Collector tabs	15
		4.4.10 Download and Save the method	15
	4.5	Run an analytical sample	15
		4.5.1 Start a new batch	15
		4.5.2 Modifying a running batch	17
5	Pre	parative HPLC	17
	5.1	General considerations in the use of prep HPLC	17
	5.2	Purge the prep pumps	17
	5.3	Prep HPLC sample preparation	18
	5.4	Turn on the oven and purge the prep injector	19

	5.5	Create	e a prep method	19
		5.5.1	MS tab	19
		5.5.2	Data Acquisition tab	20
		5.5.3	Interface, Analog Output, LC Time Prog., Controller and AutoPurge tabs	21
		5.5.4	Pump tab	21
		5.5.5	Detector A and PDA tabs	22
		5.5.6	Column Oven tab	23
		5.5.7	Subcontroller A tab	24
		5.5.8	Autosampler tab	24
		5.5.9	Injector tab	24
		5.5.10	Fraction Collector tab	25
		5.5.11	Download and Save the method	28
	5.6	Run a	prep sample	28
		5.6.1	Set up a batch	28
		5.6.2	Modifying a running batch	30
		5.6.3	Early termination of a run	31
	5.7	Clean	columns and shut down the instrument	31
6	Ana	alyzing	the data	33
	6.1	Postru	In program for analysis	33
		6.1.1	Viewing operation tips	34
		6.1.2	View MS chromatogram and spectra	34
		6.1.3	View the PDA data (Analytical)	37
		6.1.4	View the UV data (Prep)	38
		6.1.5	Modify the integration parameters	38
		6.1.6	Export the data	39
	6.2	Data I	Browser	39
		6.2.1	Comparing multiple files	40
		6.2.2	Overlay PDA and MS data (analytical)	40
		6.2.3	Layout Templates for comparing multiple files	41

1 System Overview

The Shimadzu Nexera Hybrid HPLC system at BioPACIFIC MIP is a unique instrument designed with dual analytical and preparative flow paths. This design allows for the automated and easy interchange between an analytical tool for method development and fraction purity reanalysis and a preparative HPLC for fraction collection. This HPLC system also improves upon the typically UV-based fractionation process of prep chromatography by inclusion of an inline single quadrupole MS detector (LCMS-2020). Direct on-line mass spectrometry can help ensure only fractions containing the target compound are collected and potentially eliminate the need for subsequent offline MS analysis.

Automated switching between 3 analytical and 3 semi-prep columns and two values along the system allow the user to choose whether to run samples on the prep or analytical side. The value positions and column selection are set by the programmed method. The overall system layout is depicted in the schematic below.



Each prep pump feeds only one solvent to a 15 mL inline mixer that homogenizes the prep mobile phase. The solvent reservoirs for the prep line are 4 L solvent bottles located to the left of the instrument on the floor. Prep samples are introduced by the injector and separated by passing through one of the semi-prep columns housed in the column oven. The eluting peaks are analyzed by a dedicated UV-vis (referred to as Detector A). An inline splitter diverts a small portion of the preparative stream to the MS detector for analysis. Fraction collection can be done manually or triggered automatically by the UV-vis and/or MS detectors.

The analytical pump is a quaternary pump that uses four different solvents located in 1 L bottles on top of the instrument. There is a 180 μ L mixer located within the pump module that blends the fluids. Analytical samples are introduced by the autosampler, separated by one of three analytical columns, and subsequently analyzed by a dedicated PDA and the LCMS-2020 MS detector.

In general, there are six steps for running the HPLC.

- 1. Start the software and ready the instrument
- 2. Design a method
- 3. Prepare a sample
- 4. Set up and run a batch
- 5. Analyze and export the data
- 6. Clean the columns and shutdown the instrument

These steps are covered in six sections, with steps specific to running analytical or prep HPLC described in sections 4 and 5, respectively.

2 Waste management

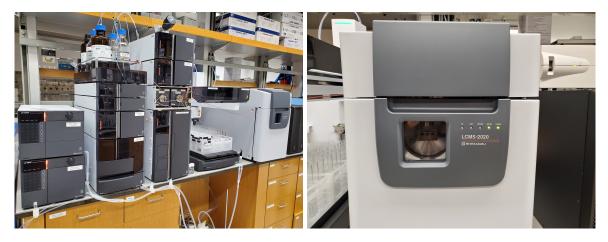
Always check the solvent level in the receiving waste container prior to beginning a run. When the waste container is full, transfer the container to the hazardous waste pick-up area and check that the waste label is properly marked. Reinstall a new waste container with a new hazardous waste label attached. Depending on availability, three different types of waste containers are able to be used with the instrument.



In the left photo, tubing is connected via a hose barb adapter for the container shown. The middle photo shows a reusable white 9 L container provided by EH&S that should only be used for HPLC eluent waste. The right photo shows how to connect a recycled 4 L solvent bottle as a waste reservoir. Spare caps with drilled holes for inserting the waste line are located in the secondary containment tub.

3 Start the software and turn on the instrument

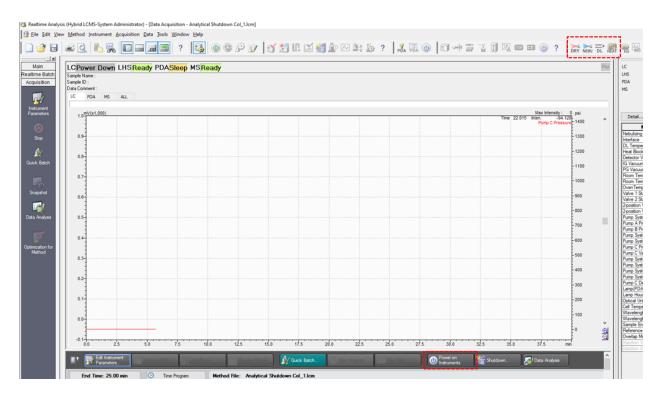
Each user will clean the columns that were used in their method and shutdown the instrument before leaving. When approaching the HPLC, it will be in a sleep state and look as such:



Double-click the Lab solutions icon frequired on the computer desktop to open the software. Login user ID is "Admin". No password is required. Click OK.

LabSolutions			
	abSolutions	5	
Change Passing	ID: Admin	~	
rassword:	word:		Change Password >>

Start the real time analysis program by double-clicking Hered LCMS listed under Instruments. Two beeps will be heard as the system connects to the computer. The software will open to the following screen. Click for and the four icons is a constructed to ready the instrument



4 Analytical HPLC

4.1 Purge the analytical pump

Check that there is a sufficient amount solvent in the 1 L bottles located on top of the instrument. Purge the solvents that will be used, including solvent D (pure acetonitrile) since it will be used to clean the columns at the end of your run. To purge the solvents, open the door of the analytical pump and turn the handle of the black valve counterclockwise to open the purge valve.



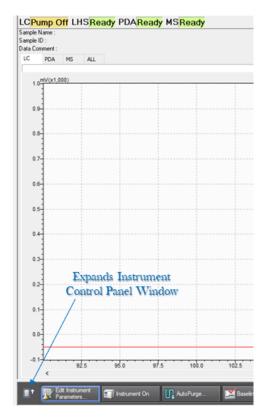
Press the purge button and type the number of the solvent line you would like to purge (e.g., 1 =Solvent A, 2 =Solvent B, 3 =Solvent C, 4 =Solvent D). Press Enter.



Repeat for each additional solvent line. Once the purging is complete, remember to close the black valve finger-tight. *Do not close too tightly or you may damage the pump.*

4.2 Turn on the oven and purge the autosampler

Return to the software and expand the control window of the system by clicking the icon with an up arrow as indicated in the figure below.



Turn on the oven, adjust the set-point of the oven (if required), and begin to purge the autosampler using the icons indicated below. Purging the autosampler will take ~ 10 min. To efficiently use this time, begin to set-up a method and/or prepare your samples.

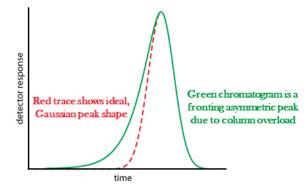
Parenters Mobile Phase Pump Autosampler Injector Oven UV PD Stop Image: Comparison of the stop of t		(Hybrid LCMS-System Administrator Method Instrument Acquisition) - [Data Acquisition - AnalyticalMetho Data Jools <u>W</u> indow <u>H</u> elp	odTemplate.lcm]				
Main Acclusion Main Council Main Main Main Acclusion Main Main Main Main Main Main Main Main		z Q 🖪 🛼 🔲 🖬	2 🕄 🔿	o p 👔 🕽 🚼 🕻 🛛	🎽 🕍 🗠 🖄 🖕 ?	PGA 🖽 🕕 🗐 🦛 🖀	; , () ,	? DRY NEBU DL HEAT
Mobile Phase Montor: Data Processing Planneters: Data Processing Planneters: Data Processing Planneters: Strained Mobile Phase Planne Plannet Plannet Plannet Strained Plannet Plannet Plannet Plannet Plannet Straine	Main	Ett Instrument	Instrument On AutoPurge	Baseline Check Marke Ba	tchStop AnalysisS	tere Ener	🚰 Shutdown 🔀 Data Ana	
Model Phase Notor. Data Processing Parameters. Data Processing Parameters. Data Processing Parameters. Stop Stop Stop Coack Bach Purp Addosamplor Figedor Oven UV PD Image: Stop Stop Coack Bach Purp Purp Purp Purp Purp Purp Purp Image: Stop Stop Coack Bach Purp Purp Purp Purp Purp Purp Image: Stop Stop Stop Coack Bach Purp	1	End Time: 35.00 min	C Time Program Meth	od File: AnalyticalMethodTemplate3	cm		•	PD
Modelin Phase Pamp Autosampler Hjijector Oren UV PD Stop Stop Image: Sto	Instrument	Mobile Phase Monitor					Data Processing Parameters	Data Processing Param
Stor Stor Image: Construction of the store of the sto		Mobile Phase	Pump	Autosampler	Injector	Oven	UV	PDA
Cuck Bach Image: Theory of the set o	Stop	ů —		- 6 -			A *	
Deck Number Deck					Purge	Oven ON	Zero	
Stupphot Pare System A Mode Pare System A Mode Pare System A Mode Pare System A Mode Wavelength On Stupphot Binary gradient Binary gradient 21.5 / 3.0 C 21.5 / 3.0 C 21.0 m Data A rolysis 39 psi Binary gradient Go C 21.0 m 21.0 m Area S Pressee Samp Brease Binary gradient Go C 21.0 m Area S Pressee Valid (rector) Values Go mV 0 mV Operation for Method 2 psi Valid (rector) Values Reference Energy Ch1	.			start/ stop a purge.				P
Pump A Pressure Validitiped/or Temperature Line[Mainum] Wavelength O/2 Communities 3.9 psi 60 C Pump B Pressure Frage Chessure 60 C 57 psi ul. 0 Pump C Pressure March registron Volume Reference Energy Ch1 2 psi ul. 0	Snapshot				Rack#(Injector)			B O
Fund Fund <th< td=""><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Vial#(Injector)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>	1				Vial#(Injector)			
57 psi uL 0 mV Contractor for Member Pump C Pressure Max Hjection Volume Reference Energy Ch1 2 psi uL 0 mV	Data Analysis		39 psi			60 c	210 nm	2
Optimization for Method Pump C Pressure Max hijection Volume Reference Energy Ch1 2 psi uL 0 mV	1							Pi Alexandre Ale
Menhod 2 pai ul. 0 mV	Optimization for							P. C.
Pump System A Row Sampling Speed	Method							R
								Pi
0.00 mL/min oL/sec Fung System A.B.Conc Room Temperature								P
5.0 % 19 C								Pi
Pump System C Pow Air Gap Volume								

4.3 Analytical sample preparation

Always filter samples using the provided disposable 0.20 or 0.45 μ m syringe filters. Hydrophilic PVDF and hydrophobic PTFE membrane materials are both suitable for filtering aqueous solutions, but sometimes more hydrophobic samples (peptoids/peptides) can adsorb to the PTFE surface when poorly solvated in water; in which case, the PVDF membranes should be used. Vials of the mobile phase solvents with TFA additive are provided near the instrument to prepare samples for injection. Samples should be dissolved in 100% aqueous solution. If the sample is insoluble in 100% water, add organic modifier (acetonitrile) but keep it to a minimum to prevent premature elution of the sample from the column.

Sample concentrations of 0.001 to 0.01 mg/mL are generally adequate for injection volumes of 10 μ L. However, ~0.1 mg/mL has been necessary for large peptides/peptoids (>50-mer). If you are not obtaining enough signal from your sample at a given concentration, you can opt to increase the injection volume up to 100 μ L. As a rough guideline, the max sample capacity for a 4.6 mm diameter analytical column is 0.2 mg. **Avoid overloading.** Too much sample should not be injected. If peak shape changes by diluting the sample 10 to 100 folds or by decreasing the injection volume to one fifth, there is a possibility of sample overloading.

Overloading is also indicated by the fronting of peaks as illustrated:



Open the autosampler tray and place the prepared samples inside, noting the tray number and labelled position number within the tray.



4.4 Create an analytical method

Navigate to File \rightarrow New Method File. Select AnalyticalMethodTemplate to start developing a new analytical method. This template method applies a 5-95% B (acetonitrile) gradient

over 45 min with a 3 min hold to flush the column and 2 min hold to re-stabilize at the initial condition.

The Method Editor window will appear, containing a series of tabs that represent different modules of the HPLC. If the template is employed to design a method, most of these tabs will not require modification, but all are documented in this manual for completeness.

4.4.1 MS tab

Important: Only use positive mode for solvents containing TFA or damage to the MS detector may occur. If you would like to use negative mode, ask for assistance in switching the system to an appropriate solvent and additive.

On the MS tab, the acquisition time specifies over what time the MS detector will scan the m/z range and record data, generating a chromatogram of the total ion count (current). The acquisition time should equal the length of time required for the entire run, which includes time for the gradient plus 5 additional minutes to wash the column and return it to the initial condition.

Method Editor (Instrument Parameters) Normal Advanced End Time : 10.00 min Method AnalyticalMethodTemplate.cm
MS Interface Analog Output Data Acquisition LC Time Prog. Pump Detector A PDA Column Oven Controller A Autosampler Autosampler AutoPurge Injector Fraction Collector Segment10.000 10.000 Segment11 Acquisition Time: 0 - 10 min This should match the entire run time - setting will update based on input in data acquisition tab (see next section) Acquisition Mode: Scan © Positive O Negative Data data acquisition tab (see next section)
Start m/z: 10 End m/z: 2000 Complete range is 10-2000 m/z Scan Speed: 7500 u/sec Threshold: 0 Event time 0.4 sec. Micro Scan: 0 u
Detector Voltage: Relative to the Tuning Result O Absolute Interface Voltage DL Voltage Qarray DC Voltage Qarray RF Voltage Interface Voltage DL Voltage Qarray DC Voltage Qarray RF Voltage Qarray RF Voltage Interface Voltage O Endut (0V) O Default (0V) O Tuning File O Tuning File Itable >>

In the above example, the mass spectrometer is set to scan over a pre-defined mass range of 10-2000 m/z and record full mass spectra. This range can be narrowed to increase instrument sensitivity if the analyte m/z is known. Be aware that compounds can acquire multiple charges, and the more charged compound may actually be observed in greater relative abundance.

Alternatively, additional events can be added to increase detection sensitivity for a specified m/z, such as selective ion monitoring (SIM). To add a SIM event, right click on Event1Scan(+) located within the left panel, and click "Event Add". Change the acquisition mode from scan to SIM and specify the m/z values of interest in Ch1, Ch2, etc.

MS	Interface Analog Output	Data Acquisition LO	C Time Prog.	Pump Detect	or A PDA	Column Oven	Controller Sub
	Segment1 0.000 - 10.000		Acquisition Time	: 0 • Posit	- 10	min	
	Event2 SIM(+)		Ch1	Ch2	Ch3	Ch4	Ch5
		m/z	905	444	0	0	0
		DL Volt. (V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Qarray DC (V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Qarray RF (V)	0	0	0	0	0
		<					
		Event Time:	0.5 se	ec. Micro S	Scan: 0	u	
		Detector Voltage:	Relative to 1	-	ult 🔿 Absolu	ute	
		Interface Voltage	DL Voltage	-	ay DC Voltage - efault (0V)	Qarray RF (Tuning F	-
		O 4.5 kV	◯ Set Data	a O Se	et Data	🔾 Set Data	a
Ta	able >>						

4.4.2 Data Acquisition tab

The data acquisition tab tells the detectors to acquire data for the duration of the run and to set the frequency of measurement for the UV (prep) and PDA (analytical) detectors. The LC Stop Time should equal the entire run time. For a 5-95% gradient applied over 45 min, LC Stop time should equal 50 min, since it includes time for cleaning and stabilization of the column.

Method Editor (Instrument Parameters)

Normal Adva	anced	End	Time : 5	0.00 min	_	М	letho				
MS Interface A	Analog Output	Data Acc	quisition	LC Time	Prog.	Pump	Dete				
LC Time Program			Acquisition Time (UV)								
LC Stop Time:	50.00	min	Sampling:								
Apply to All a	acquisition time	1	20	Omsec / 5H	łz	\sim					
			Start Ti	me:	0.00		min				
Acquisition Time	e (PDA)		End Tim	e:	50.00		min				
Sampling:	6.25 ~	Hz									
0	160 \sim	msec									
Start Time:	0.00	min									
End Time:	50.00	min									
Time Constant:											
Standard $$	0.320 ~	sec									
Max Acquisition Time:	175.74	min									

Click **Apply to All acquisition time** so this setting will be carried over and applied to all other tabs (including the MS tab described above). It is not recommended to adjust the sampling rates for the PDA or UV detector in order to avoid data files becoming too large or the data being too sparse.

4.4.3 Interface, Analog Output, LC Time Prog., Controller and AutoPurge tabs

No changes should be necessary on the interface, analog output, LC Time Prog., Controller, or AutoPurge tabs. For the interface tab, confirm that the image below matches the settings in

the method.

MS	Interface	Analog (Dutput	Data Acquisition	LC Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	PDA	Column Oven
Inte	rface:	ESI							
	Use Tuning F	ile							
In	terface Tempe	erature;	350	C					
DL	. Temperature	6	250	C					
Ne	ebulizing Gas F	low:	1.5	L/min					
He	eat Block		200	C					
\checkmark	Use Drying G	as							
[Drying Gas Flo	w	20	L/min					

4.4.4 Pump tab

The pump tab defines the gradient that will be applied during the sample run. When the tab is selected, it by default shows settings for pump B.GE1, which refers to the two prep pumps. Ensure that the flow rate is set to 0 mL/min as shown below.



Click on B.GE1 to use the dropdown and switch to ISO3, which is the quaternary analytical pump. Analytical flow rates should be within the range of 0.5-1.2 mL/min with a gradient steepness of 0.5-2.0 % acetonitrile/min. Time to reach flow protects the columns from rapid changes in pressure and should be set to 1 min. Under the gradient menu, a simple gradient from 5–95%B can be programmed for the method using the graphical entry on the right shown below. Always include an isocratic hold for 3 min at 95 %B and for 2 min at 5 %B at the end of the gradient to clean and stabilize the column.

MS Interface Analog Ou	tput Data Acquisition	LC Time Prog. Pu	Imp Detector A	PDA	Column Oven	Controller	SubController A	Autosam
1505								
Stop time:	35.00 min		- Gradient -					
		P	- Adva	nced 🤇	Simple			
D.Conc C.Conc B.C	Conc 🗌 A.Conc	Les Contraction (Contraction)	End					
100			B.Conc	95.0		/		
80			C.Conc	0.0		/		
60			D.Conc	0.0	/			
96			Start B.Conc	5.0				_
40			C.Conc	0.0	_		•	-
20			D.Conc	0.0	0.00	30.00	3.00	2.00
0 0.00 7.00	14.00 _, 21.00	28.00 35.0	1					
0.00 7.00	14.00 min 21.00	20.00 55.0		hase swi ⁴	tching valve —			
LPGE:	Jse 👻		– Mobile pl	hase sett	tings			
	730		- Advanced					
Flow:	0.8000 mL/min							
Time to reach the flow:	1.00 min							
A.Conc:	95.0 %							
B.Conc:	5.0 %							
C.Conc:	0.0 %							
D.Conc:	0.0 %							
Pressure limits			_					
Minimum: 0 psi	Maximum:	4000 psi						

Gradients of greater complexity can be defined via Advanced gradient mode. An example of the above gradient in table form is shown below:

MS			Data	Acquisition	LC Time Pro	og. Pump	Detector A	A PDA	Column Oven	Controller	SubCont	troller A	Autosample	AutoPurge	e Injector	Fraction Col
1	ISO3	•														
Stop	time:		35.00	min			Gradien	t								
						-	Ad	vanced	Simple							
D.0		onc 🗌 B.Conc	A.C	onc				Time	Flow	A.Conc	B.Conc	C.Conc	D.Conc	B.Curve	C.Curve	D.Curve
100							1		0.8000	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
80				/			2	30.00		5.0	95.0	0.0		0	0	0
60							3	33.00		5.0	95.0	0.0		0	0	0
96		/	/				4	33.01	0.8000	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
40		/					5									
20																
0	0.00 7	.00 14.0	00 mii	21.00	28.00	35.00	Mohile	nhace cu	itching valve —							
							- Mobile									
LPGE		Use		*			- Advance									
Flow:			0.8000	mL/min												
Time	to reach the	e flow:	1.00	min												
A.Cor	nc:		95.0	96												
B.Cor	nc:		5.0	%	B.Curve	0										
C.Cor	nc:		0.0	%	C.Curve	0										
D.Co	nc:		0.0	%	D.Curve	0										
r Press	ure limits —															
Minir	num:	0 psi	N	/laximum:	4000 ps	i										

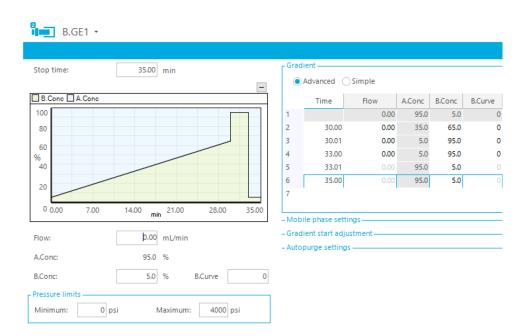
This table format is useful for shortening the run time by applying gradients over a narrower range of interest because a subsequent isocratic hold at 95% B to clean the columns at the end of the run is still required. A 2 min hold at 5% B follows in order to restabilize the column at the initial condition. An example of an advanced gradient table implementing these holds is shown below:

	20.00				- Gradient -									
top time:	20.00 min					nced 🔘	Simple							
D.Conc C.Conc	B.Conc A.Conc			-	т	ïme	Flow	A.Conc	B.Conc	C.Conc	D.Conc	B.Curve	C.Curve	D.Curve
100					1		0.8000	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
80				- -	2	15.00	0.8000	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
60					3	15.01	0.8000	5.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
6					4	18.00		5.0	95.0					
40					5	18.01		95.0	5.0					
20	800 120	0 160	0 30		6									
0 0.00 4.00 PGE:		r	0 20		6 – Mobile ph – Mobile ph – Advanced	nase settii								
0 0.00 4.00		r	0 20		– Mobile ph – Mobile ph	nase settii								
0 0.00 4.00 PGE:	Use 0.8000 mL/r	r	0 20		– Mobile ph – Mobile ph	nase settii								
0 0.00 4.00 PGE: low:	Use 0.8000 mL/r	r	0 20		– Mobile ph – Mobile ph	nase settii								
0 0.00 4.00 PGE: low: ime to reach the flow:	Use 0.8000 mL/r	r	0 20		– Mobile ph – Mobile ph	nase settii								
0 0.00 4.00 PGE: low: ime to reach the flow: Conc:	Use 0.8000 mL/r 1.00 min 95.0 %	nin	0 20		– Mobile ph – Mobile ph	nase settii								

Note that when trying to reduce the gradient range for the ISO3 (analytical) pump by modifying the table, you may observe this error message about an invalid range:

ISO3 -													
🛕 Invalid Range[48.01-	-9999.90]:step 0.01												
Stop time:	35.00 💽 in		1	Gradier	nt								
			-	Ad	lvanced (Simple							
D.Conc C.Conc	B.Conc 🗌 A.Conc				Time	Flow	A.Conc	B.Conc	C.Conc	D.Conc	B.Curve	C.Curve	D.Curve
100		•		1		0.8000	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
80				2	30.00	0.8000	35.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
60				3	30.01	0.8000	5.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
96				4	33.01	0.8000	5.0	95.0	0.0		0	0	0
40				5 6	35.00		5.0	95.0	0.0	0.0			
20				0									
0 0.00 10.00	20.00 _, 30.00	40.00 50.											
0.00 10.00	20.00 min 30.00	40.00 507		– Mobile	phase swite	thing valve							
LPGE:	Use 👻			– Mobile	phase setti	ngs							
				– Advanc	ed ———								
Flow:	0.8000 mL/min												
Time to reach the flow:	1.00 min												
A.Conc:	95.0 %												
B.Conc:	5.0 %	B.Curve	0										
C.Conc:	0.0 %	C.Curve	0										
D.Conc:	0.0 %	D.Curve	0										
Pressure limits													
Minimum: 0 p	si Maximum	: 4000 psi											

This is due to a bug in the software and is fixable by also modifying the gradient table for pump B.GE1, as shown below:



Remember to change LC Stop Time and click "Apply to All acquisition time" in the Data Acquisition tab if reducing the run time of the gradient!

4.4.5 Detector A and PDA tabs

Detector A refers to the prep UV detector. Ensure this lamp is turned off as shown below.

MS	Interface	Analo	g Output	Dat	ta Acquisition	LC Time Pro	g. Pump	Detector A
Model	: SPD-40V							
Lam	ıp:		Off 🚽	~				
Pola	arity:		+ `	~				
San	npling:		200mse	c / 5H	lz v			
Res	ponse:		Standar	d \sim	sec			
	Cell Tempera	iture:	40	0				
	Ready Ch	neck						
Wav	elength			_				
Wa	velength Ch	1:	214	n	m			
Wa	velength Ch	2:	210	n	m			
Out	out							
Inte	ensity Unit:		Volt	~				
Aux	diary Range	:	4.0	~ A	u/v			
Rec	order Rang	e:	1.0000					
	Synchronize	with A	uxiliary R	ange				
	Recorder Se	ettings.						

The PDA is the analytical UV-Vis detector that is capable of monitoring all wavelengths (190–800 nm) simultaneously. The example below shortens the range of interest to 190–400 nm to reduce the file size and employs the deuterium (D2) lamp only. The tungsten (W) lamp or the D2 & W lamps can be used to monitor wavelengths of 371–800 nm or 190–800 nm, respectively.

MS	Interface	Analog O	utput	Data /	Acquisition	LC	Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	PDA
Model	: SPD-M40									
Lam	np:		D2	~						
Pola	arity:		+	~						
Wav	elength —									
Sta	rt Wavelen <u>o</u>	gth:	190		nm					
End	l Wavelengt	h:	400		nm					
Spe	ctrum Reso	lution:	512	~						
Max	ximum Acqui	isition	508.	88	min					
	ell Temperat	ure:	40		с					
	an remperat	_			_					
			Ready	Check						
Slit V	Vidth:		1.2	~	nm					
UV(<	240nm) Cut	t Filter:	Off	~						
	leference C	orrection								
Ref	erence Wav	elength:	350		nm					
Ref	erence Ban	dwidth:	20		nm					
	Apply to Dat	ta Processi	ng Par	ameter	s					
Oł	otain from D	ata Proces	sing Pa	aramete	ers					
		- 1	Analog	Output	t					
			Detail	Option						

4.4.6 Column Oven tab

Set the column temperature. Note that the max column temperature allowed is 60 °C. Select the same analytical column (1, 2, or 3) for both values, in accordance with these designations:

- 1. XBridge BEH C18 Column, 130Å, 5 µm, (4.6 mm x 150 mm)
- 2. XBridge BEH C18 Column, 300Å, 5 µm, (4.6 mm x 150 mm)
- 3. XBridge Protein BEH C4 Column, 300Å, 5 µm, (4.6 mm x 100 mm)

MS	Interface	Analog Output	Data Acquisition	LC Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	PDA	Column Oven	Controller	Su
		Oven Tempera	Temperature ture (Maximum)	Limit Ready Check						
сто	-40C	⊠ 30	c 60 c	On	(Detail				
_	Valve 1/L		Valve 2/R							
FC	V-14AH	FCV	-14AH	Se	elect	same	? со	lumn n	umbe	er
•					(1.2)	. or 3)	for	r both v	alves	5

4.4.7 Subcontroller A tab

In the Subcontroller A tab, select the zero position for both valves so the analytical flow path is employed.



4.4.8 Autosampler tab

Ensure that the analytical autosampler is enabled (box checked). No other setting modifications are necessary.

MS	Interface	Analog Output	Data Acquisition	LC Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	PDA	Column Oven	Controller	SubController A	Autosampler
	SIL-4	D			Dire	ct injection					
🖌 Aut	osampler				– Sar	mple plate se	ttings –				
- Injecti	on settings				– Inje	ection setting	s ——				
-					- Cut	t off loop set	tings —				
Samp	ling speed		5.0 µL	/s	- Rinse settings						

4.4.9 Injector and Fraction Collector tabs

Ensure that the prep Injector and Fraction Collector are disabled (boxes unchecked) on their respective tabs.

MS Interface Analog Output	t Data Acquisition	LC Time Prog	Pump	Detector A	PDA	Column Oven	Controller	SubController A	Autosampler	AutoPurge	Injector
Use Injector											
-Injection Settings											
Sampling Speed:	50 u	uL/sec									
Dispensing Speed:	100	uL/sec									
Air Gap Volume	5.0	ıL									
MS Interface Analog Output	Data Acquisition LC	Time Prog. Pu	mp Detec				er SubCon	troller A Autosamp	oler AutoPurge	Injector	Fraction Collector
Method Parameter				Collecti	on Simulati	on					
Use Fraction Collector				Data	Files:						
Fraction Time: 35.00	min										
Fraction Trigger:											
				Tube	Volume:	10.0 mL	Flow Rat	e: 10.0000	ml /min		
Start: Ch1				1000	reality.	10.0					

4.4.10 Download and Save the method

Once all the method tabs have been reviewed, click \fbox to download the method to each module of the system and exit the Method Editor. Save the method to your data folder for future use by navigating to File \rightarrow Save Method File As...

Create or locate your folder in the C:\LabSolutions\Data directory and save the method file using a naming convention that describes the method. For example, the filename "analytical_5-95ACN_30min_col2.lcm" has a good naming structure because it indicates an analytical method employing a 5–95% gradient of acetonitrile over 30 min using column 2.

4.5 Run an analytical sample

4.5.1 Start a new batch

To run a sample, select "Real-time Batch" located under the main menu.



Create a new batch file, by clicking **File** \rightarrow **New Batch File**. Select **Analytical Batch Template**. The template has one line entry for a sample followed by three lines corresponding to shutdown methods for each column. These shutdown methods automate flushing each column with acetonitrile so that they are stored without TFA after use.

Note that position vial # -1 results in no injection. Delete shutdown method entries for columns that are not used.

Folder: C:\Lab				? ≡, ⊒		0 🛛 🔤 😭	VI 🖾 👹 J	e 🗠 😫 be ? 🛛 🖧 🖾 🍥 🗐 🖛 🖀 🖬 🕼 📾 🖬	E 🕘 ? 🛃	
Analysis Tray Name Vial# Sample Name Sample ID Inj. Volume Chromatogram Table Analysis Type Method File [
1					10		ILT	C:\Lab Solutions\Data\Morgan\Method Files\Analytical_5-60ACN_28min_col2_210928.lcm 🗷	(Auto Filename)	
2	1	-1	Shutdown_Col_1		10		ILT	C:\LabSolutions\Data\Method Templates\Analytical Shutdown Col_1.lcm	(Auto Filename)	
3	1	-1	Shutodwn_Col_2		10		ILT	C:\LabSolutions\Data\Method Templates\Analytical Shutdown Col_2.lcm	(Auto Filename)	
4	1	-1	Shutdown_Col_3		10		ILT	C:\LabSolutions\Data\Method Templates\Analytical Shutdown Col_3.lcm	(Auto Filename)	

Line entries for additional sample runs can be added by inserting rows above the shutdown methods. To insert a row, highlight a line entry and right click. Select "Insert Row".

Input the tray and vial number location of the sample within the analytical autosampler. The sample name will become the filename for the data.

An injection volume of 10 μ L is typical but can vary from 1–100 μ L as needed. The directory of the method should match that of the method file created in the previous section (or some other previously created method that you want to use).

The example batch below shows how one can run two different samples (located in positions tray 1, vials 3 and 4). The first sample will be ran twice using two different methods - one specific for column 1 and one specific for column 2. The second sample is run also using the method developed for column 2. Because only columns 1 and 2 are used, the shutdown method entry for column 3 is deleted.

Analysis	Tray Name	Vial#	Sample Name	Sample ID	Inj. Volume	Chromatogram Table	Analysis Type	Method File	Data File
1	1	3	MWB_1-11_col1		10		ILT	C:\LabSolutions\Data\Morgan\Method Files\Analytical_5-60ACN_28min_col1_210928.lcm	(Auto Filename)
2	1	3	MWB_1-11_col2		10		ILT	C:\LabSolutions\Data\Morgan\Method Files\Analytical_5-60ACN_28min_col2_210928.lcm	(Auto Filename)
3	1	4	MWB_1-11_col1		10		ILT	C:\LabSolutions\Data\Morgan\Method Files\Analytical_5-60ACN_28min_col2_210928.lcm	(Auto Filename)
4	1	-1	Shutdown_Col_1		10		ILT	C:\LabSolutions\Data\Method Templates\Analytical Shutdown Col_1.lcm	(Auto Filename)
5	1	-1	Shutodwn_Col_2		10		ILT	C:\LabSolutions\Data\Method Templates\Analytical Shutdown Col_2.lcm	(Auto Filename)

To start the batch, highlight all rows, and click the green play button . Save the batch file in your folder using an informative filename such as the date. The system will proceed to run all the samples, clean the columns, and automatically shutdown at the end of the batch.

Monitor the data in real-time using the PDA, MS, or All viewing windows. To switch the top display in the "All" viewing window from LC to PDA (if necessary), right click on the display and select "Display settings".

The LC tab shows changes in pressure of pump C (the analytical pump) and can be useful for assessing whether PDA signal changes are due to the presence of sample or some fluctuation in pressure.

4.5.2 Modifying a running batch

A running batch can be paused to edit the Batch Table. To pause a batch, click the 0 (Edit table/Restart) icon. Set the row where the batch should pause and click OK.

Pause
Data acquisition will be paused at line.
Data acquisition of the specified line will be waiting to start. You can edit the batch table from the specified line.
OK Cancel Help

Data acquisition will stop at the selected row. Add, insert, or delete entries in the batch table by right-clicking on the row and selecting the row action. Do not delete entries that have already run. Click the save is button on the toolbar. Click the is (Edit table/Restart) icon to resume the batch.

5 Preparative HPLC

5.1 General considerations in the use of prep HPLC

While analytical chromatography focuses on developing chromatography conditions that optimize resolution vs time, prep chromatography focuses on developing conditions that offer the most practical balance of yield, purity, and throughput (i.e., how much material can be purified in each injection cycle).

In analytical chromatography, small quantities of samples are loaded onto the column to ensure that the amount of sample loaded does not affect the resolution. The amount of sample that can be loaded without band broadening occurring depends on the size of the column. In contrast, in prep purification it is common practice to exceed the sample capacity and "overload" the column in order to increase yield and throughput. Prep chromatogram peaks are therefore typically broadened due to column overload, and the chromatogram is not as well resolved as analytical chromatograms.

In prep chromatography, several fractions collected across the peak of interest are analyzed for impurities. Based on the analytical results, fractions with little or no impurities are pooled together. Fractions near the beginning and end of a peak which may contain significant impurities are discarded. Choosing which fractions to pool and which to discard is a matter of balancing purity and yield.

Prep chromatography uses large volumes of solvent and requires significant time. Therefore a good workflow would use analytical chromatography to first establish elution conditions that give the best separation. Fractions collected across the peak during a prep run will be re-analyzed by the analytical method to determine maximum yield and purity for pooling. Fractions are usually dilute enough to re-analyze on the analytical side without further dilution being necessary.

5.2 Purge the prep pumps

Switch the B solvent line from the 4 L pure acetonitrile bottle to the 4 L bottle of acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA additive. Check that there is a sufficient amount of solvent in both the A and B bottles for your runs.

Purge the A and B prep pumps until any bubbles observed upon purging are removed. To purge the solvents, open the front door of the pump modules and turn the handles of the black valve counterclockwise to open the purge valves. Press the purge button.



Watch for any bubbles in the lines and let these pass through the piston heads of the pumps for removal. Press the purge button again to stop purging. Remember to close the black valve finger-tight. Do not close too tightly or you may damage the pump.

5.3 Prep HPLC sample preparation

Always filter samples using the provided disposable 0.20 or 0.45 μ m PVDF or PTFE syringe filters. Vials of the mobile phase solvents with TFA additive are provided near the instrument to prepare samples for injection. Samples should be dissolved in 100% aqueous solution. If the sample is insoluble in 100% water, add organic modifier (acetonitrile) but keep it to a minimum.

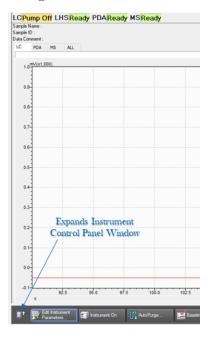
Prep injection volumes can be varied between 50–2000 μ L. Sample concentrations and injection volumes should be tested to determine the max sample load where adequate fraction purity is still achieved. It is best practice to maximize sample concentration rather than opting to inject a larger volume of a more dilute sample. As one example to note, peptoids have been purified with a sample load of 60 mg (e.g., 1 mL injection of a 60 mg/mL solution) on a 19 mm ID column.

Place the filtered sample in an open vial onto the prep injector tray, noting the tray number and labelled position number of the vial.

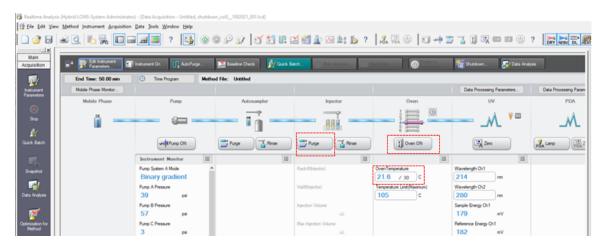


5.4 Turn on the oven and purge the prep injector

Return to the software and expand the control window of the system by clicking the icon with an up arrow as indicated in the figure below.



Turn on the oven, adjust the set-point of the oven (if required), and begin to purge the injector using the icons indicated below.



5.5 Create a prep method

Navigate to **File** \rightarrow **New Method File**. Select **PrepMethodTemplate**, and the Method Editor window will appear. If the template is employed to design a method, most of these tabs will not require modification, but all are documented in this manual for completeness.

This template method applies a 5-95% B (acetonitrile) gradient over 45 min with a 3 min hold to flush the column and 2 min hold to re-stabilize at the initial condition.

5.5.1 MS tab

On the MS tab, the acquisition time specifies over what time the mass spec will scan the m/z range and record data, generating a chromatogram of the total ion current (TIC). The acquisition time should equal the length of time required for the entire run, which includes time for the

gradient plus 5 additional minutes to wash the column and return to the initial condition of 5 % B (Acetonitrile with 0.01% TFA).

MS Interface Analog Output	Data Acquisition LC Time Prog. Pump Detector A PDA Column Oven Controller
⊡ - Segment1 0.000 - 50.000	Segment#1 Acquisition Time: 0 - 50 min Acquisition Mode: Scan Image: Constitute of the second sec
	Start m/z: 50 End m/z: 2000
	Scan Speed: 2143 u/sec Threshold: 0
	Event Time: 1 sec. Micro Scan: 0 u
	Detector Voltage: Relative to the Tuning Result Absolute
	Interface Voltage DL Voltage Qarray DC Voltage Qarray RF Voltage Image: Tuning File Image: DL Voltage Image: DL Voltage Image: DL Voltage Qarray RF Voltage Image: Tuning File Image: DL Voltage Qarray RF Voltage Image: Tuning File Image: DL Voltage Qarray RF Voltage Image: DL Voltage Qarray RF Voltage Image: DL Volta
Table >> MS Program Edit Valve and M	S Program Adduct Ion

In the above example, the mass spectrometer is set to scan over a pre-defined mass range of 10-2000 m/z and record full mass spectra. Check that the event time is set to 1 second.

5.5.2 Data Acquisition tab

The data acquisition tab tells the detectors over what time to acquire data and sets the frequency of measurement for the UV (prep) and PDA (analytical) detectors. The LC Stop Time should equal the time it takes for the run. For a 5-95% gradient applied over 45 min, LC Stop time should equal 50 min, since it includes time for cleaning and stabilization of the column.

Method Editor (Instrument Parameters)

Normal Advanced	End	Time : 5	i0.00 min		М	letho		
MS Interface Analog Output	nt Data Ad	quisition	LC Time	Prog.	Pump	Dete		
LC Time Program		Acquisition Time (UV)						
LC Stop Time: 50.00	min	Sampling:						
Apply to All acquisition tir	ne	20	Omsec / 5H	łz	\sim			
		Start Ti	me:	0.00		min		
Acquisition Time (PDA)		End Tim	e:	50.00		min		
Sampling:	∼ Hz							
O 160	msec							
Start Time: 0.00	min							
End Time: 50.00	min							
Time Constant:								
Standard v 0.320	✓ sec							
Max Acquisition 175.74 Time:	min							

Click **Apply to All acquisition time** so this setting will be carried over and applied to all other tabs (including the MS tab described above). It is not recommended to adjust the sampling rates.

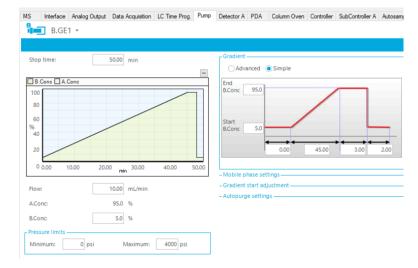
5.5.3 Interface, Analog Output, LC Time Prog., Controller and AutoPurge tabs

No changes should be necessary on the interface, analog output, LC Time Prog., Controller, or AutoPurge tabs. For the interface tab, confirm that the image below matches the current settings in the method.

MS	Interface	Analog (Dutput	Data Acquisitio	on LC Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	PDA	Column Over
Inter	face:	ESI							
\checkmark	Use Tuning F	ile –							
Inte	erface Tempe	erature:	350	С					
DL	Temperature	1	250	С					
Net	oulizing Gas F	low:	1.5	L/min					
Hea	at Block		200	С					
∠ (Jse Drying G	as							
D	rying Gas Flo	w	20	L/min					

5.5.4 Pump tab

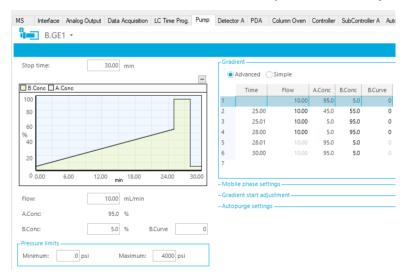
The pump tab defines the gradient that will be applied during the sample run. It will by default show settings for pump B.GE1, which refers to the two prep pumps.



Flow rates of 10-30 mL/min are appropriate for the semi-prep columns installed. To maintain the quality of separation in analytical chromotgraphy, the prep flow rate is increased to \sim 17x the analytical flow rate, in accordance with the increase in column cross-sectional area. Commonly used rates include 0.6 mL/min for analytical and 10 mL/min for prep, or 0.8 mL/min for analytical and 15 mL/min for prep.

An initial gradient steepness of 2.0 % acetonitrile/min is recommended. Slower gradients can then be implemented if necessary to improve resolution/purity.

The gradient can be modified in Simple or Advanced gradient mode. Advanced gradient mode (see below) displays the programmed gradient in table form. The example below narrows the gradient to a smaller region (5-55% B) where the targeted compound elutes, thereby limiting solvent waste and reducing the run time. The required holds at 95% and 5 % B for 3 and 2 min, respectively, in order to ensure the column is clean and ready for the next injection.



To reduce the compositional range of the gradient, modify the entries in the table in advanced mode. The Stop time will be updated automatically. Remember to then also change LC Stop Time and click "Apply to All acquisition time" in the Data Acquisition tab!

5.5.5 Detector A and PDA tabs

Detector A is the prep UV Detector. Choose the D2 lamp for monitoring wavelengths 190– 370 nm or the W lamp for wavelengths 371–1000 nm. For monitoring peptoids or peptides, use a Ch1 wavelength of 214 nm. Although two wavelengths (Ch1, Ch2) are monitored, the Ch1 signal is used for triggering fraction collection.

MS	Interface	Analog Output	Data Acquisition	LC Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A
Model	: SPD-40V					
Lam	np:	D2 ~	*			
Pola	arity:	+ ~	*			
Sam	npling:	200msec	/ 5Hz 🗸 🗸			
Res	ponse:	Standard	I 🗸 sec			
	Cell Temperat	ure: 40	C			
	Ready Che	eck				
Wav	elength					
Wa	velength Ch1	214	nm			
Wa	velength Ch2	2: 280	nm			
Out	put					
Inte	ensity Unit:	Volt \sim	*			
Aux	diary Range:	1.0 ~	AU/V			
Rec	order Range	: 1.0000				
	Synchronize	with Auxiliary Ra	ange			
	Recorder Set	ttings				

Check that the PDA lamp is turned off.

IS Interface Analog (Output Data	Acquisition	LC Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	Ρ
Model: SPD-M40						
Lamp:	Off 🗸 🗸					
Polarity:	+ ~	1				
Wavelength						
Start Wavelength:	190	nm				
End Wavelength:	800	nm				
Spectrum Resolution:	512 V					
Maximum Acquisition	175.74	min				
Cell Temperature:	40] c				
	Ready Check	c				
Slit Width:	8 ~	'nm				
UV(<240nm) Cut Filter:	Off ~	*				
Reference Correction						
Reference Wavelength:	350	nm				
Reference Bandwidth:	20	nm				

5.5.6 Column Oven tab

Set the column temperature. Note that the max column temperature is 60 °C. Select the same prep column (4, 5, or 6) for both valves, in accordance with these designations:

4. XBridge BEH C18 OBD Column, 130Å, 5 µm, (19 mm x 150 mm)

- 5. XBridge BEH C18 OBD Column, 300Å, 5 µm, (19 mm x 150 mm)
- 6. XBridge Protein BEH C4 OBD Column, 300Å, 5 µm, (19 mm x 150 mm)

MS	Interface	Analog Out	tput Data Acq	uisition L(C Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	PDA	Column Oven
		Over Tem		erature Lim imum)	it Ready Check				
сто	-40C		30 C	60 C	On		Detail		
	Valve 1/L		Valve 2/	R	_				
FC\	/-14AH		FCV-14AH		Select	t sam	e columr	n num	ber
4		\sim	4	~	4 (4, 5	, or 6) for bot	h valv	es

5.5.7 Subcontroller A tab

In the Subcontroller A tab, set the valves to the "1" position to select the prep flow path.

N	IS	Interface	Analog Ou	utput	Data Ac	quisition	LC	Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	PDA	Column Oven	Controller	SubController A
	Model:	SUBC-vp												
	2-pc	sition Valve	A:	FCV	-12AH	1	\sim	Select '	"1" fo	r both va	lves t	or		
	2-ро	sition Valve	e B:	FCV	-12AH	1	\sim		-	flow path	-			
	6-pc	sition Valve	C:				\sim							
	6-pc	sition Valve	e D:				\sim							
	Deg	assing Unit:												

5.5.8 Autosampler tab

Ensure that the analytical autosampler is disabled (box unchecked).

Interface	Analog Output	Data Acquisition	LC Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	PDA	Column Oven	Controller	SubController A	Autosampler				
SIL-4	C			Dire	ct injection									
osampler				– Sar	nple plate se	ttings –								
ion settings				– Inje	- Injection settings									
njection settings					– Cut off loop settings									
ling speed		5.0 µL	./s	- Rinse settings										
	SIL-4	SIL-40	SIL-40 osamplef on settings	SIL-40 osampler on settings	SIL-40 Dire	SIL-40 Direct injection	osampler -Sample plate settings	SIL-40 Direct injection	SIL-40 Direct injection	SIL-40 Direct injection				

5.5.9 Injector tab

Ensure that the prep injector is enabled (box checked).

MS Interface	Analog Output	Data Acquisition	LC Time Prog.	Pump	Detector A	PDA	Column Oven	Controller	SubController A	Autosampler	AutoPurge	Injecto
Use Injector												
Injection Setting	5											
Sampling Spee	d:	50	uL/sec									
Dispensing Spe	ed:	100	uL/sec									
🗹 Air Gap Vol	ume	20.0	uL									
Rinse Settings												
Rinse Mode:		Both	\sim									
Rinse Aspiration	n Speed:	500	uL/sec									
Rinse Dispensio	on Speed:	500	uL/sec									
External Rinse	Volume:	3000	uL									
Internal Rinse \	/olume:	1500	uL									
Rinse Dip Time	:	2	sec									
Pretreatmen	nt Program	Sett	ings									
Posttreatme	ent Program	Sett	ings									

5.5.10 Fraction Collector tab

The fraction collector tab specifies the parameter settings for fraction collection, which can be based on three different triggers:

1. **Peak-based fractionation:** the fraction collector valve automatically opens/closes based the observation of a peak in the UV signal (Ch1), the MS signal of specified m/z (Ch2), or the UV + MS signal (Ch1 and Ch2).

MS	Interface	Analog Output	Data Acqu	isition	LC Time	Prog.	Pu
	od Paramete						
\checkmark	Use Fraction	Collector					
Frac	tion Time:	50.00	min				
Frac	tion Trigger:	0					
Start	Ch1						
End	Ch1						
Dete	ctor A Det	tector B Time P	rogram Oth	her			
\checkmark	Use						
Pea	k Detection	Parameter				0	
S	lope						
	🗸 Use Sloj	ре		_			
	Front Slope:		8000	uV	/sec		
	Back Slope	-	2000	uV	/sec		
	Peak Shape	e:	Unspecified	ł	\sim		
L	evel						
	🗸 Use Lev	/el					
	Level:		1000	uV			
	🗸 Slope D	isable Level	10		%		
	Peak Collec	tion Sensitivity:	3		\sim		
Dela	ay Time						
Time	e Program						$\overline{\mathbf{O}}$

The example above shows default values for fraction collection based on Ch1, the UV signal, with the "use" box enabled (checked) for Detector A. For programming fraction collection based on the MS signal, ask for staff assistance.

2. **Time-based fractionation**: the fraction collector valve is programmed to open and close at a specific retention time.

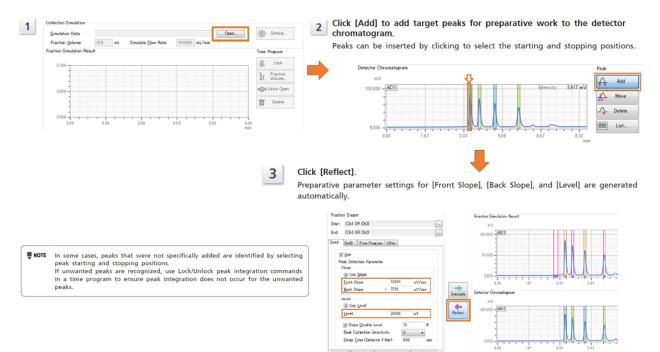
MS	Interface	Analog Output	Data Acquisition	LC Time Prog.	Pump
Metho	d Paramete	r			
V (lse Fraction	Collector			
Fract	ion Time:	50.00	min		
Fract	ion Trigger:				
Start	Ch1				
End:	Ch1				
Dete	ctor A Det	ector B Time P	rogram Other		
D P	erform Wav	eform Processing	g in the Lock Section	n	
	Time	Comm	and Pa	arameter	~
•	1 10.	00 ValveOpen			
	2 12.	00 ValveClose			
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				

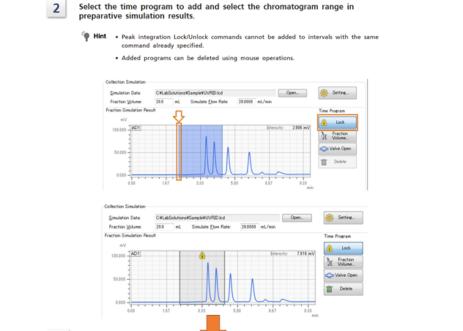
3. Manual fractionation: the user manually opens and closes the fraction collector valve based on the visual observation of a peak in the LC data output window, using these equivalent sets of buttons located at the top of software menu or within the control panel, respectively:

7	; 7	e _j e _j	🛺 បីបំ	🚰 💷 🍇 🛶 Top menu bar
	Lower	contro	Ipanel	
			\backslash	
			*	Fraction Collector
	이가 Open	0	Close	Purge
R	ack#(Fractio	on Collector)		
Т	ube#(Fractio	on Collector)		
	u be Status Stage Layo	out	9 ~	Rack Layout Legend
1				
	3	6	9	4 5 12 Collected
				3 6 11 Empty Tube
	2	5	8	2 7 10
		4	-	2 7 10
	1	4	/	1 8 9 Clear All Rack

(Note there will be a time delay of ~ 11 seconds between the click and opening of the valve due to the position of the fraction collector relative to the UV detector.)

The collection simulation window allows the user to confirm the appropriateness of the collection starting and stopping criteria. This is best used by opening a data file generated during a prep "test run" that involved only a small injection volume of 50–100 μ L. Collection simulation can be used in conjunction with the signal and time-based triggers described above. To use collection simulation to tune the parameter settings for peak-based fractionation:

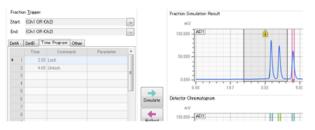




To use collection simulation to tune the parameter settings for time-based fractionation:

3 Click [Reflect]

Time programs are generated automatically based on preparative parameters. Time programs added based on preparative simulation results are applied to preparative parameter time programs.



5.5.11 Download and Save the method

Once all the method tabs have been reviewed, click \bigcirc Download and Close to download the method to the system and exit the Method Editor. Save the method to your data folder by navigating to File \rightarrow Save Method File As...

Create or locate your folder in the C:\LabSolutions\Data directory and name the method file such that the method is well-described. The filename "prep_5-95ACN_45min_col4.lcm" has a good naming structure because it indicates a prep method employing a 5–95% gradient of acetonitrile over 45 min using column 4.

5.6 Run a prep sample

Ensure that all collection test tubes are clean, empty, and in place on the fraction collector.

5.6.1 Set up a batch

To run a sample, select "Real-time Batch" located under the main menu.



Create a new batch file, by clicking $File \rightarrow New Batch File$. Select **Prep Batch Template**. Fill out the table with line entries for each injection/sample. To insert (or add) a row, highlight a line entry and right click. Select "Insert Row" (or "Add Row"). Input the following information for each sample/injection as defined below.

Folder: C:\Lab	Solutions\Data										
Analysis	Tray Name Vial# Sample Name Method Fi Tray Name Vial# Sample Name Method Fi A MWB_1-14_500uL Ind Templates/PrepMetho				Data File	Inj. Volume	UV Wavelength	Analog Mass	Collection Level	Fraction Vessel	Divide Volume
1	1	4	MWB_1-14_500uL	hod Templates\PrepMethodTemplate.lcm	(Auto Filename)	500					
							V]
				γ					Υ		
			Or	ly these inputs are require	d		These i	nputs will a	lefault to metho	od "values" if le	eft blank

- Tray Name and Vial # = position of the sample vial in prep injector tray.
- Sample Name = name of generated data file. Sample ID (if shown) is not required.
- Method File = check that this path matches the name of the method created (or other method file you would like to use).
- UV Wavelength = the wavelength of absorbance used to trigger collection based on peak detection in signal (otherwise uses Ch1 specified in Detector A tab of method file).
- Analog mass = Only applicable for MS-triggered fraction collection. Specifies the m/z value for triggering collection based on MS peak detection.
- Level = specifies the level in used μV for peak detection in UV detector output.
- Fraction Vessel = sets the starting (or ending) rack or tube to be used in fraction collection.
- Divide Volume = volume used for each fraction collected. Setting range is 0-25 mL.

To start the batch, highlight all rows to be run, and click the green play button . Confirm the batch execution range and click Start.

Folder: C:\LabSolutions\Deta	
Analysis Tray Name Vial# Sample Name Method File Data File Inj. Volume UV Wavelength Analog Mass Collection Level Fraction	Vessel Divide Volume
1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	

Select Batch Execution Range	×
Execution Range	Start
All Rows Selected Row(s)	Cancel
	Help

Save the batch file in your folder using an informative filename such as the date.

During a run, the data can be monitored in the LC, MS, or All viewing windows/tabs. To change the top display in the All viewing window from PDA to LC (if necessary), right click on the display and select "Display settings".

CPump			PDA <mark>Re</mark>	ady MS	Ready																
ample Name :	shutdown_c	ol3																			
ample ID : ata Comment :																					
LC PDA		ALL																			
.C Running Ti	ime: 1904.88	/ 50.00 min	UV Channel 1	1(214nm): 39	99mV UV Ch	annel 2(280n	n): 3999mV														
mV(x1	0,000)																	M	ax Intensity :	4,000,000 psi	
UV C	hannel 1 214	Inm(1:00) Inm(20:00)						_									1	ime 1906.413		5,028,569	
5.0																			Pump C	Pressure - 2500	5
													_							1	
1										(U)) Slope Test									-	
0.0								_		Init	ialize Zoom		-							-0	
	1898.0	1899.0	1900.0	1901.0	1902.0	1903.0	1904.0	1905.0	1906.0	Bas	e Shift		1910	0 191	1.0 1912	2.0 191	3.0 1914.	0 1915.0	1916.0	min	
<											ve Chromat	0.0173100								>	_
4S Running T		3 / 50.00 min	Scan#: 375l	J Segment#:	1 Inten.: 917	207					ialize Shift	giani									
1.0 ^(x100))										malize							ime 1905.610	Max Inten	sity: 0	
-										_			_					Ine 1905/010	intern.	- F	
										<u>D</u> is	play Setting									- 2500	j
0.5										Gra	ph Propertie	5									
-													_								
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4	1898.0	1899.0	1900.0	1901.0	1902.0	1903.0	1904.0	1905.0	1906.0	1907	0 1908.	1909	9.0 1910	.0 191	1.0 1912	2.0 1913	3.0 1914.	0 1915.0	1916.0	min >	
vent#:1 Poli	aritu: 4																			,	
																				Base Peak	
1.00 ^{(x100,0}	000)																			base Peak	20/ 0
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0.75																					
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0.25																					
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	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	9	00	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	m/z
	C da lantas			1 mar										2	Contra de		L.	No.	-		
	Edit Instrumer Parameters		Instrument On		utoPurge	🗾 В.	aseline Checi	< <u>b</u>	Quick Bar	tch		Color and Color		-			👫 Shutde	wn	🖥 Data Anal	ysis	
	Bade and Cold A	and the second second		1 100		and the second s									<u> </u>						

Remember to stop the pumps at the end of a batch by clicking should they fail to turn off automatically!

The prep batch template is preconfigured to automatically shutdown the pump at the end of a run in order to save solvent. If necessary, click for e-activate the pump.

5.6.2 Modifying a running batch

A running batch can be paused to edit the Batch Table. To pause a batch, click the (Edit table/Restart) icon. Set the row where the batch should pause and click OK.

Pause	
Data acquisition will be paused at line.	
Data acquisition of the specified line wil be wa You can edit the batch table from the specified	
OK Cancel	Нер

Data acquisition will stop at the selected row. Add, insert, or delete entries in the batch table by right-clicking on the row and selecting the row action. Do not delete entries that have already been ran. Click the save is button on the toolbar. Click the image (Edit table/Restart) icon to resume the batch.

5.6.3 Early termination of a run

Data acquisition can be stopped by at any time by selecting either stop icon \bigcirc or \bigcirc . Check both boxes and click OK to end the run immediately.

Remember to flush the column with 95–100% B to remove any residual material remaining on the column before continuing with subsequent injections. This can be done in the control panel area shown below:

Pu	Imp
Pur	np ON
Instrument Mor	itor 🗰
Pump System A Mo	de ^
Binary grad	lient
Pump A Pressure	
39	psi
Pump B Pressure	
57	psi
Pump C Pressure	
2	psi
Pump System A Flow	N
10.00	mL/min
Pump System A B.C	onc
100.0	%
Pump System C Floy	N

5.7 Clean columns and shut down the instrument

Each prep column used should be flushed with 10 column volumes of pure acetonitrile and stored without TFA. To automate the cleaning procedure, so-called shutdown methods have been created to facilitate cleaning of each column and shutdown of the instrument.

To start the shutdown procedure, switch the solvent line of prep pump B back to the bottle of pure acetonitrile. Ensure there is sufficient solvent for the cleaning procedure (\sim 400 mL per column). Then create a new batch file using the prep batch template. Add one entry line for each column that needs to be cleaned. The example below shows an entry for cleaning prep column 4:



The tray name does not matter. The vial# must be -1 so that no injection occurs. The method file selected corresponds to the column that will be cleaned. Shutdown method files are located in the method templates folder.

Next, right-click within the batch window and navigate to settings.

Analysis	Tray Name	Vial#	Sample	Na	ame	Sample ID	Analysis Type
	4	-1	cleancol4				ILT
					Fill S	eries	
					Fill D		
					Cut		
						,	
					Paste		
					_	Entire Table	
					Clear	-	
			=			t Row	
			-		Selec		
			_	B.	Com	Row	
						Ro <u>w</u>	
						t Row	
				6	Paste	Row	
				8	<u>D</u> elet	te Row	
					Resto	ore row to not-	executed
				1	Table	Easy Settings.	
				E	S <u>u</u> m	mary Settings.	
				-	<u>O</u> per	n Data File	
			5	7	Edit I	<u>M</u> ethod	
				1	<u>E</u> dit l	Report Format	
			2		<u>S</u> ettii	ngs	
			E	3	Table	Style	

Within the shutdown tab, fill-out the boxes as shown below and click OK.

Settings							×
File Conv	version	QA/QC	Fold	ler (Option Items	Auto	Recovery
General	Bracket	Data File I	Vame	Startup	Shutdown	ASCII	Conversion
General	Bracket down onfirm settir hutdown Me down Time: rr the shutdd g the cool d down is perf .C Degassing I LC Pump (0 Column O C Column O C Column O C Move Aut LC Detect	Data File I ngs when sta thod File: own method own time. A ormed.) g Unit Off Off ven Off osampler ne or Off f after shutd	Name arting b is down fiter the edle to	Startup atch nloaded, t e cool dow		ASCII	Conversion
	IG Off						
5	Nebulizing	Gas Off					
	DL Heater	Off					
	Heat Block	k Off					
	Dry Gas C	off					
			E	OK	Can	cel	Help

Save and start the batch. The system will now proceed to clean the column (~ 20 min) and then shutdown automatically.

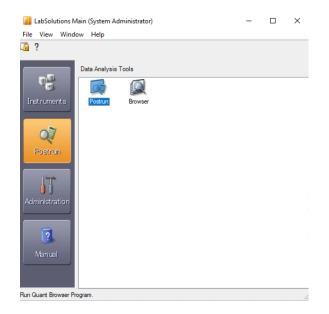
6 Analyzing the data

Quantitation uses chromatographic data to determine the amount of a given component in a mixture. There are several types of quantitation methods commonly used. This section covers the very basics of data analysis, utilizing peak area percent obtained from an integrated UV or PDA chromatogram as a rough estimate of the relative amounts of analytes present. This method assumes that the wavelength absorbance properties of all compounds observed are equivalent, which is likely not a valid assumption. The MS data is used only for mass confirmation of the observed analyte.

Other more in depth methods of quantitation require the use of internal and external standards and are not commonly employed in the routine analysis of newly synthesized materials. For more information on these types of analysis, refer to the manufacture manual entitled "Operators Guide (LCMS Edition)".

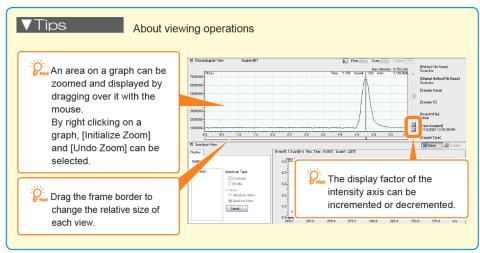
6.1 Postrun program for analysis

Select "Postrun" from the LabSolutions Main window.



Drag-and-drop a data file onto the Data analysis window from the Data Explorer sub-window.

6.1.1 Viewing operation tips

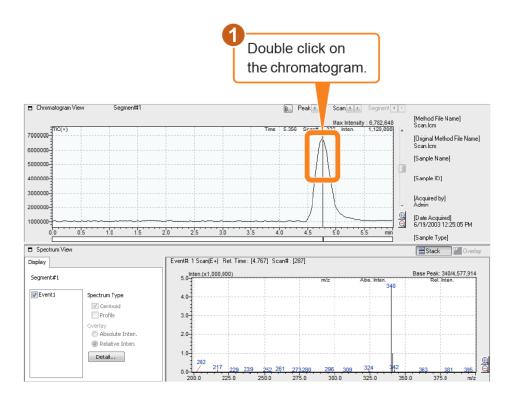


6.1.2 View MS chromatogram and spectra

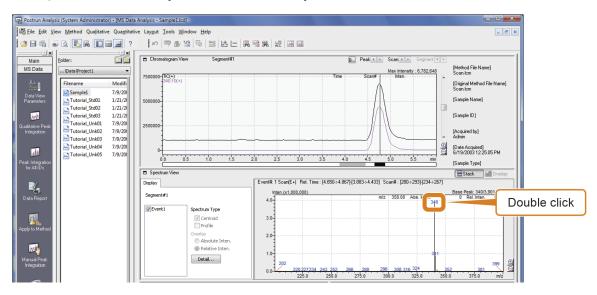
For analyzing MS data, click [MS Data Analysis] under the [Main] window.

Postrun Analysis	s (System Administrat	or) - [MS Data	Analysis - Untitled]			X
Eile Edit Viev	w <u>M</u> ethod Qua <u>l</u> itativ	ve Qua <u>n</u> titativ	ve Lay <u>o</u> ut <u>T</u> ools <u>W</u> indow <u>H</u> elp			a x
S 🛛 🛱 🖉	Q. 🖪 🚜 🔲	2	の同動論の基礎にす	1 1 2 3 H 🔛 🛄		
	Folder:		Chromatogram View	Peak	Scan * Segment *	-1
	\Data\Project1	•	100-	Time 0.002 Scan#	Max Intensity : 0	
MS Data Analysis	Filename	Modifi				
	🔜 Sample1	7/9/200	75			
	Tutorial_Std01	1/21/20				
	Tutorial_Std02	1/21/20			1	
Data Analysis	Tutorial_Std03	1/21/20	50-			
	Tutorial_Unk01	7/9/200				
	Tutorial_Unk02	7/9/200	25-			
	light of the real	7 10 (204			-	

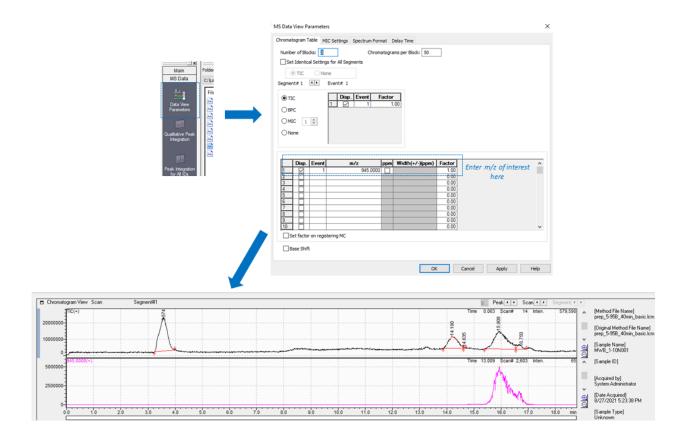
To generate a spectrum, double-click the time point in the chromatogram. Click the arrows for "peak" or "scan" to move the spectrum extraction line to the next peak time or by the next preset scan unit.



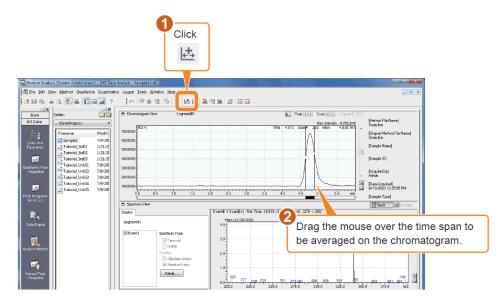
Double-click the m/z in [spectrum view] to extract as a chromatogram. The chromatogram of that m/z is added to the [Chromatogram View].



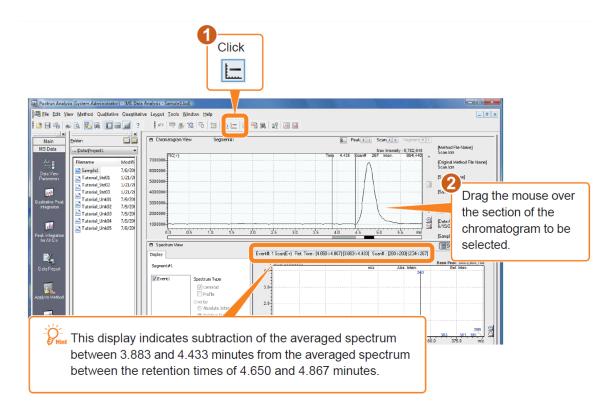
Alternatively, to add extracted chromatograms of other m/z values to the chromatogram display, edit the MS Data view parameters sub-window under the MS Data tab as shown.



To average MS spectra over a specified time span:

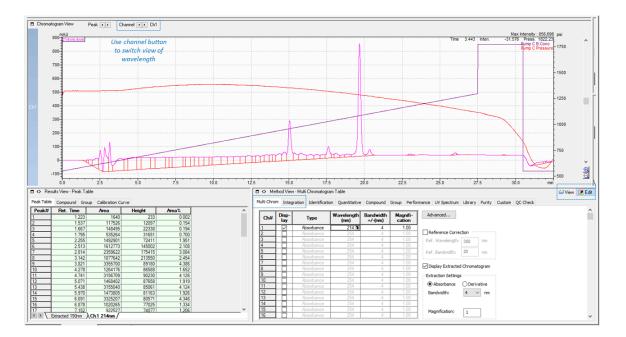


The spectrum display can be improved by subtracting the background MS spectrum from the averaged spectrum:



6.1.3 View the PDA data (Analytical)

To view the analytical PDA in post-run, click "PDA data analysis" icon located under the main sub-menu on the left. The data should appear in a simplified form showing only the chromatogram view, peak table, and method view. If there are more windows shown, under the Layout menu, select the PDA layout, or drag the frame borders so that only these windows are shown for simplicity.

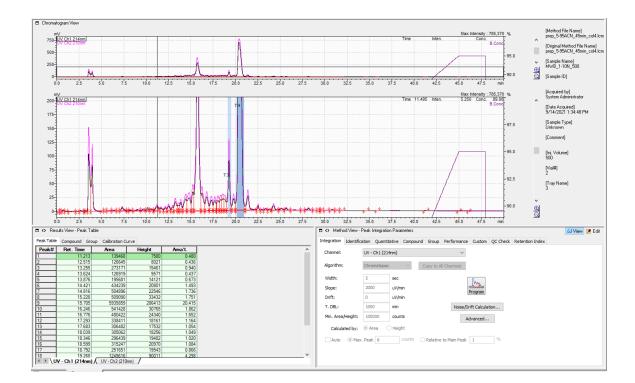


Select the select the button to modify the Chromatogram, and then return to solview mode to reflect any changes.

In edit mode, under the "Multi Chrom" tab, change the Ch1 wavelength of absorbance to the wavelength of interest (e.g., 214 nm for peptoids and peptides).

6.1.4 View the UV data (Prep)

To view the prep UV chromatogram in post-run, click "Data Analysis" icon located in the main sub-menu on the left. Select the state button to modify the Chromatogram, and then return to solver mode to reflect any changes.

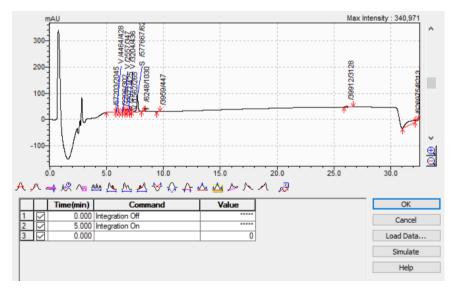


6.1.5 Modify the integration parameters

In edit mode, under the integration tab, select the channel of interest. If necessary, reduce the number of peaks included due to noise in the data by increasing the [Slope] or [Min. Area/Height] by a factor of 10.

Multi Chrom Integrat	ion Identifica	ation Quantita	tive Compound	Group Performance UV			
Channel:	Ch1 214nm V						
Algorithm:	Chromatopad	: ×	Copy to All Cha	nnels			
Width:	5	sec		[]]Ac			
Slope:	1000	uV/min		Program			
Drift:	0	uV/min		Trogram			
T. DBL:	1000	min		Noise/Drift Calculation			
Min. Area/Height:	1000	counts		Advanced			
Calculated by:	● Area (Height					
🗌 Auto 💿 Max	Peak 6	counts	O Relative to M	ain Peak 1 %			
Register Spectru	ım to Table						

To prevent integration of extraneous peaks at early or late times in the run, click **program**, and fill-out the table to turn off integration for specific regions:



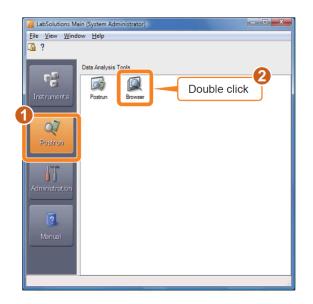
These steps are generally sufficient for processing. Press the help button to learn more about peak integration commands if desired.

6.1.6 Export the data

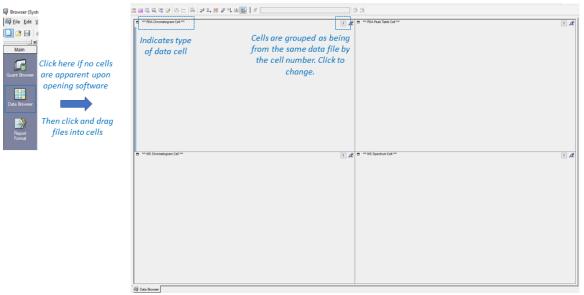
To export the peak tables, chromatograms (PDA and UV), MS Chromatogram TIC, and MS Spectrum, go to **File** \rightarrow **Export Data** \rightarrow **Export Data** (**ASCII Conversion**). Select the Output file option and check the boxes for the desired output options (peak table, chromatogram, etc.) to save the data as a tab-delimited .txt.

6.2 Data Browser

Open Data Browser to display chromatograms and spectra from multiple data files for comparison or to overlay data from different detectors.



6.2.1 Comparing multiple files



Within Data Browser, data files are opened by drag-and-drop from the data explorer window to the display cells on the right. To change the type of data displayed in each cell, right-click the cell and select "Change data type".

Use the layout property icon to change the row x column arrangement of cells. To add a row or column to an existing layout, use the 📑 🖡 😵 🐙 🖳 😡 icons on the top panel.

Cells are linked by their cell number shown in the upper right-hand-corner of each cell. For example, cells labeled with "1" will correspond to the same opened file, and cells labeled "2" will correspond to a second open file. Click on the cell number to change it. Drag-and-drop files to the different sets of cell numbers to view multiple files simultaneously.

6.2.2 Overlay PDA and MS data (analytical)

This section describes how to use a layout template to overlay PDA and MS data for a single analytical data file:

- 1. Go to the menu Layout \rightarrow Open Layout File.
- 2. Select the layout **Analytical.lyt** from the Browser Layout Templates folder located on the Desktop. Drag and drop a file from the data explorer window to the display cells on the right.

ily

- 3. Click the Data Processing Parameters icon Parameters in the data browser menu.
- 4. On the "Multi Chrom" tab, enter the absorbance wavelength of interest and uncheck "Display Extracted Chromatogram". Click OK.
- 5. Double-clicking within the PDA chromatogram will generate the mass spectrum for that time point. MS spectra can also be averaged or background subtracted using the same icons described in section 6.1.1.
- 6. The auto-integration parameters can be adjusted (if not previously performed in post-run analysis), in the Integration tab of the Data Processing parameters window.
- 7. To overlay the PDA and MS data within the same window. Right-click on the MS chromatogram and open "Display settings". Navigate to the "LC Settings" tab and check the Disp. box. Click OK. The MS and PDA chromatograms are overlaid.

6.2.3 Layout Templates for comparing multiple files

Three additional layout templates have been pre-configured to assist in comparing of multiple data files:

- 1. Analytical_Comparison.lyt compares the chromatograms and spectra of two analytical data files.
- 2. **Prep_Comparison.lyt** compares the chromatograms and spectra two prep data files.
- 3. Analytical_Prep.lyt compares the chromatograms and spectra of one analytical and one prep data file.

Click on the menu **Layout** \rightarrow **Open Layout File**. Select the layout from the Browser Layout Templates folder located on the Desktop. Drag and drop files from the data explorer window to separate cell windows labeled "1" and "2".