

## Microbore HPLC:

## Kromasil C18 Separation of a Synthetic Oligonucleotide

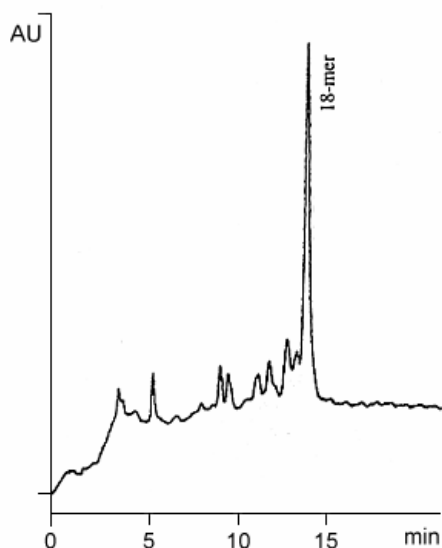


App No 121

### Synthetic Oligonucleotides

Reversed phase chromatography is commonly used to separate trityl-on from trityl-off oligonucleotides

**Column:** 5µ Kromasil C18 100Å  
**Dimensions:** 1 x 100 mm  
**Order No.:** S-121-1010  
**Mobile Phase:** A: 0.1 M TEAA, 0.1 mM Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA, pH 7  
 B: Same as A, but 50% MeCN added  
**Gradient:** 4 to 10% in 20 mins  
**Flow Rate:** 40 µL/min  
**Temp.:** 30C  
**Detector:** UV @ 260 nm



### Comments:

A complete turn of the DNA helix spans 10 base pairs, covering a distance of 34 Å (3.4 nm). An 18-mer stretched nucleotide spans approx. 60 Å and can therefore be separated on 100 Å materials.

Triethylamine (TEA) acts as an ion-pairing agent (interacts with negatively charged phosphate groups) and is a necessity for obtaining sufficient retention. EDTA is a metal-chelating agent that passivates metal surfaces or binds free metal ions such as Fe<sup>2+</sup>.

### ORDERING INFORMATION: HotSep® Kromasil C18, 5µ, 100Å

ID	5 cm	10 cm	15 cm	25 cm	Guard	Guard/5pk
1.0 mm	S-121-1005	S-121-1010	S-121-1015	S-121-1025	G-121-10-1	G-121-10-5
0.5 mm	S-121-0505	S-121-0510	S-121-0515	S-121-0525	G-121-05-1	G-121-05-5
0.3 mm	S-121-0305	S-121-0310	S-121-0315	S-121-0325	G-121-03-1	G-121-03-5
0.1 mm	---	S-121-0110	S-121-0115	---	---	---
75 µm	---	S-121-00710	S-121-00715	---	---	---