

# A New Semi-Automatic Device with Horizontal Developing Chamber for Gradient Thin-Layer Chromatography

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# Outline

- Theoretical basis
- The current state of technique in analytical laboratories
- Objective of the research
- Results and discussion
- Conclusions

# Isocratic and Gradient Elution

## Isocratic

- the conditions of separation are **not changed** throughout the time required for the sample separation
- When?
  - simple separations

## Gradient

- „a chromatographic technique using within the separation area locally **different** separation conditions” Niederwieser
- When?
  - general elution problem

# Types of Gradient

## Mobile-phase gradients

Composition

pH

Ionic strength

## Stationary-phase gradients

Composition

Impregnation

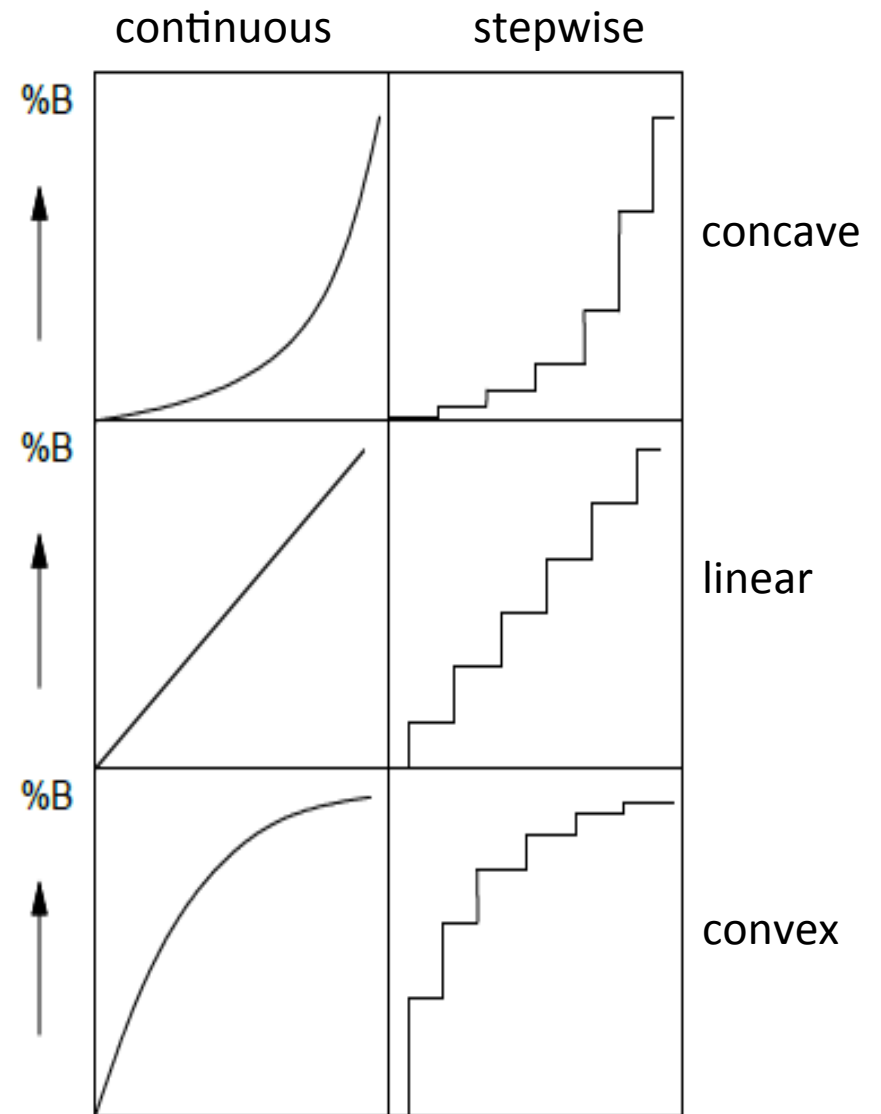
Activity

## Gradients concerned with change of

Temperature

Flow rate

Vapor pressure



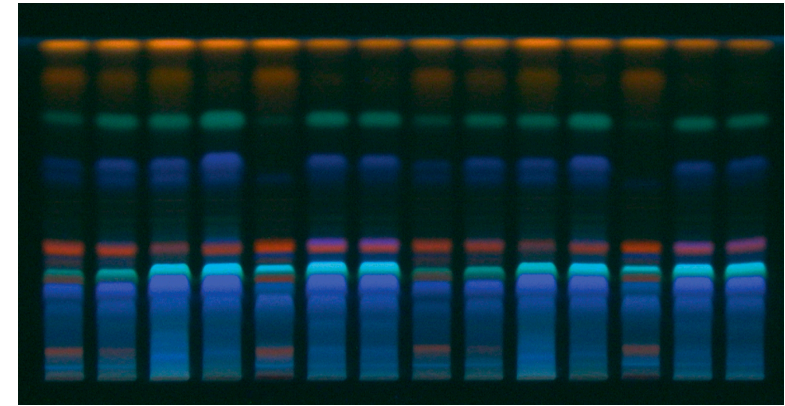
# The Current State of Technique in Analytical Laboratories

## AMD 2

- multiple development of the chromatographic plate in the same direction
- each successive run extends over a longer distance
- between runs, the eluent is completely removed from the chamber and the layer is dried under vacuum
- each successive run uses a solvent of lower elution strength
- focusing effect and gradient elution results in extremely narrow bands



# AMD 2



## Advantages

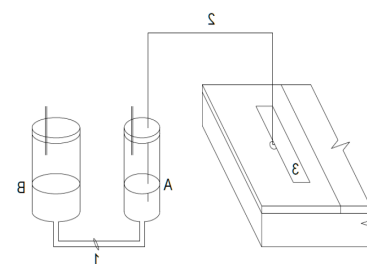
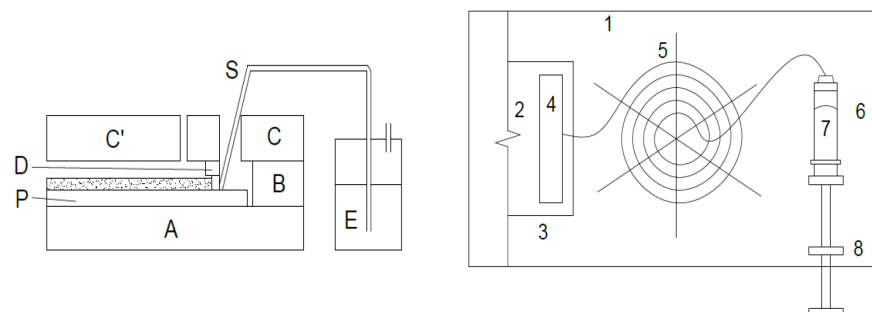
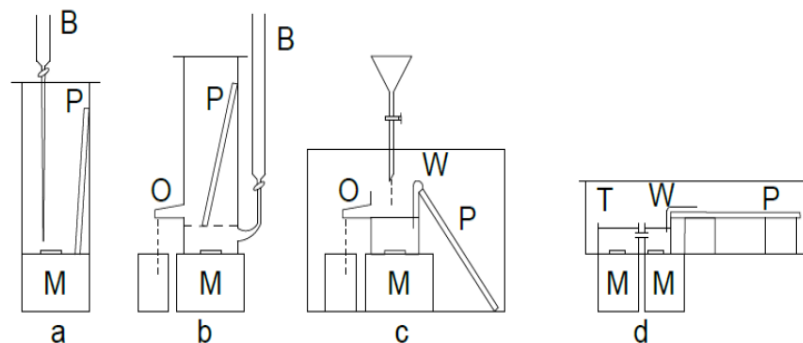
- good performance
- good reproducibility
- separation can be carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere
- can work without operator supervision

## Disadvantages

- a long time of development
- stability testing of samples should be performed (decomposition of the analyzed components is possible)
- limited number of suitable solvents
- lack of adequate and simple model method development and optimization
- normal-phase systems only

# Other Equipment for Mobile Phase Gradient

- Rybicka
- Wieland and Determan
- Luzatto and Okoye
- Strickland
- Niederwieser and coworkers
- Sander and Feld
- Soczewiński and Matysik
- Burger and Jaenchen
- Vajda et al.
- Markowski, Wróblewski and Dzido



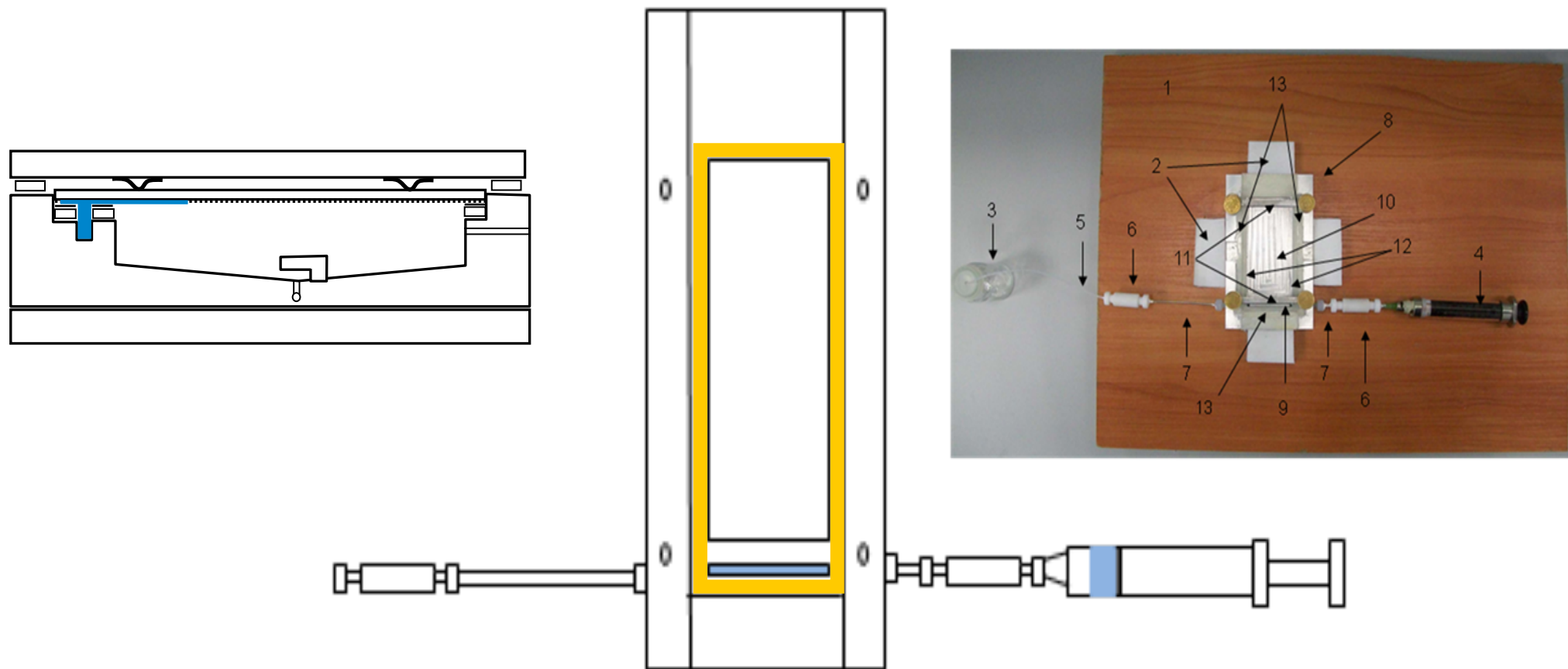
# Objective of the Work

## Developing a device which:

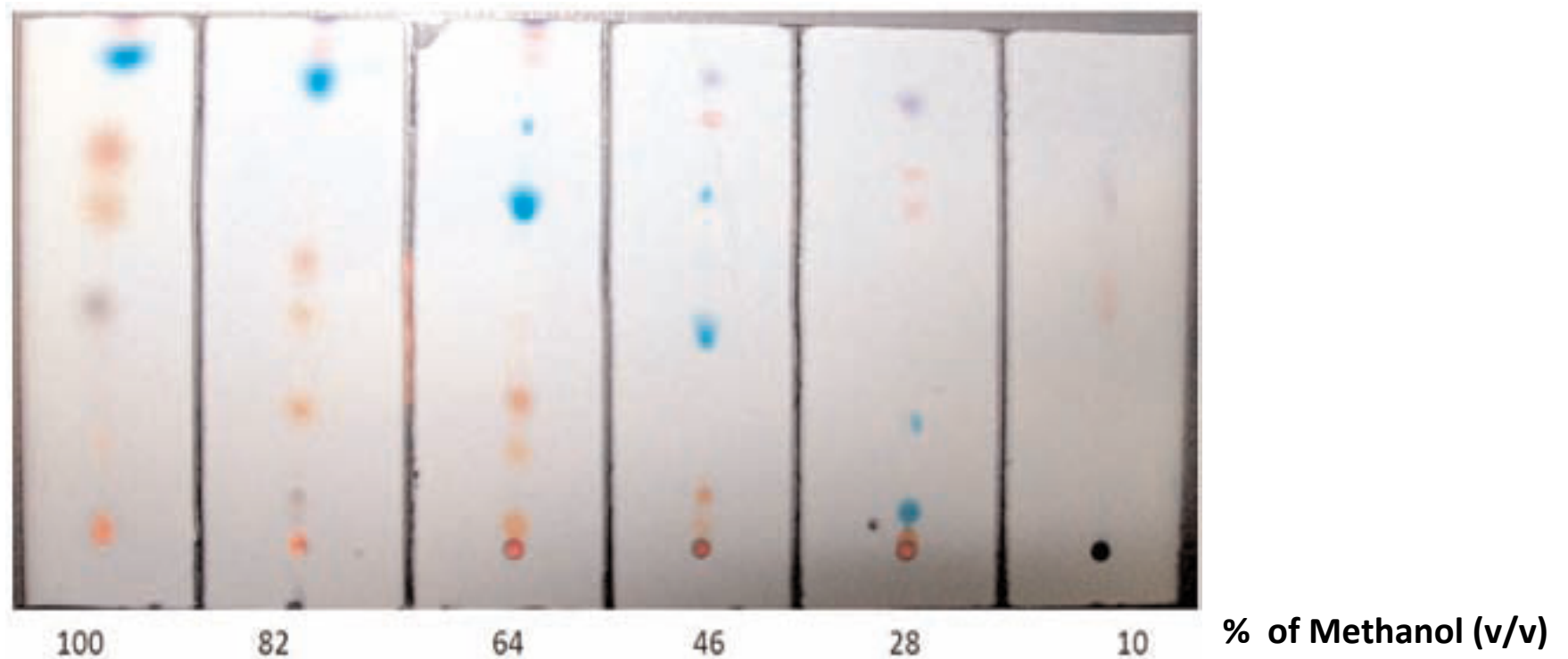
- enables to perform gradient elution **with one void volume of the mobile phase**
- enables to perform gradient elution **in normal and reverse-phase** thin layer chromatography
- can be easily **automated**



# Horizontal Developing Chamber for Stepwise Gradient Elution

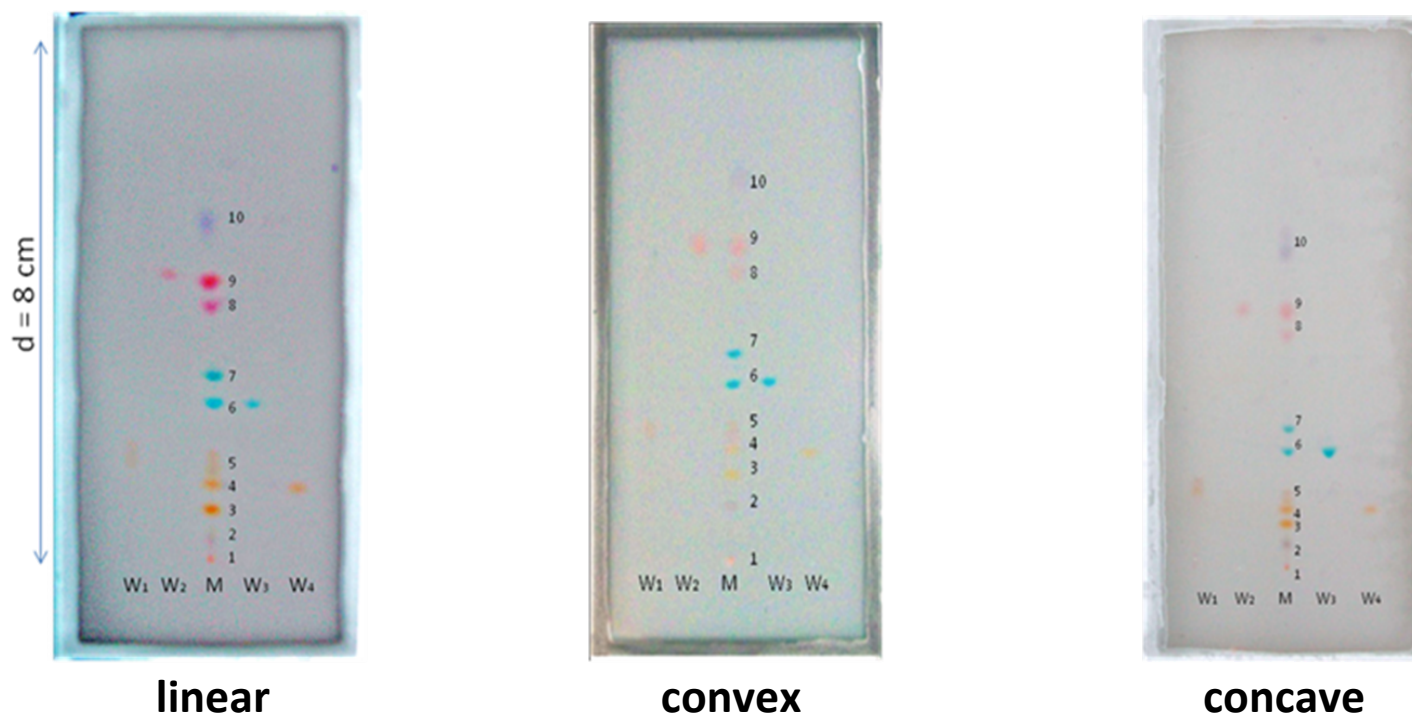


# Isocratic Elution of the Mixture of Ten Dyes



The chromatograms of the mixture of ten test dyes, RP-18 W HPTLC plate from Merck, eluent: methanol + water, chromatograms developed in DS-M Chamber (Chromdes)

# Gradient Elution of the Mixture of Ten Dyes with Horizontal Developing Chamber



The chromatograms of test dye mixture, RP-18 W HPTLC plates from Merck, eluent: gradient of methanol + water ; the development distances are 8 cm

# Horizontal Developing Chamber for Stepwise Gradient Elution

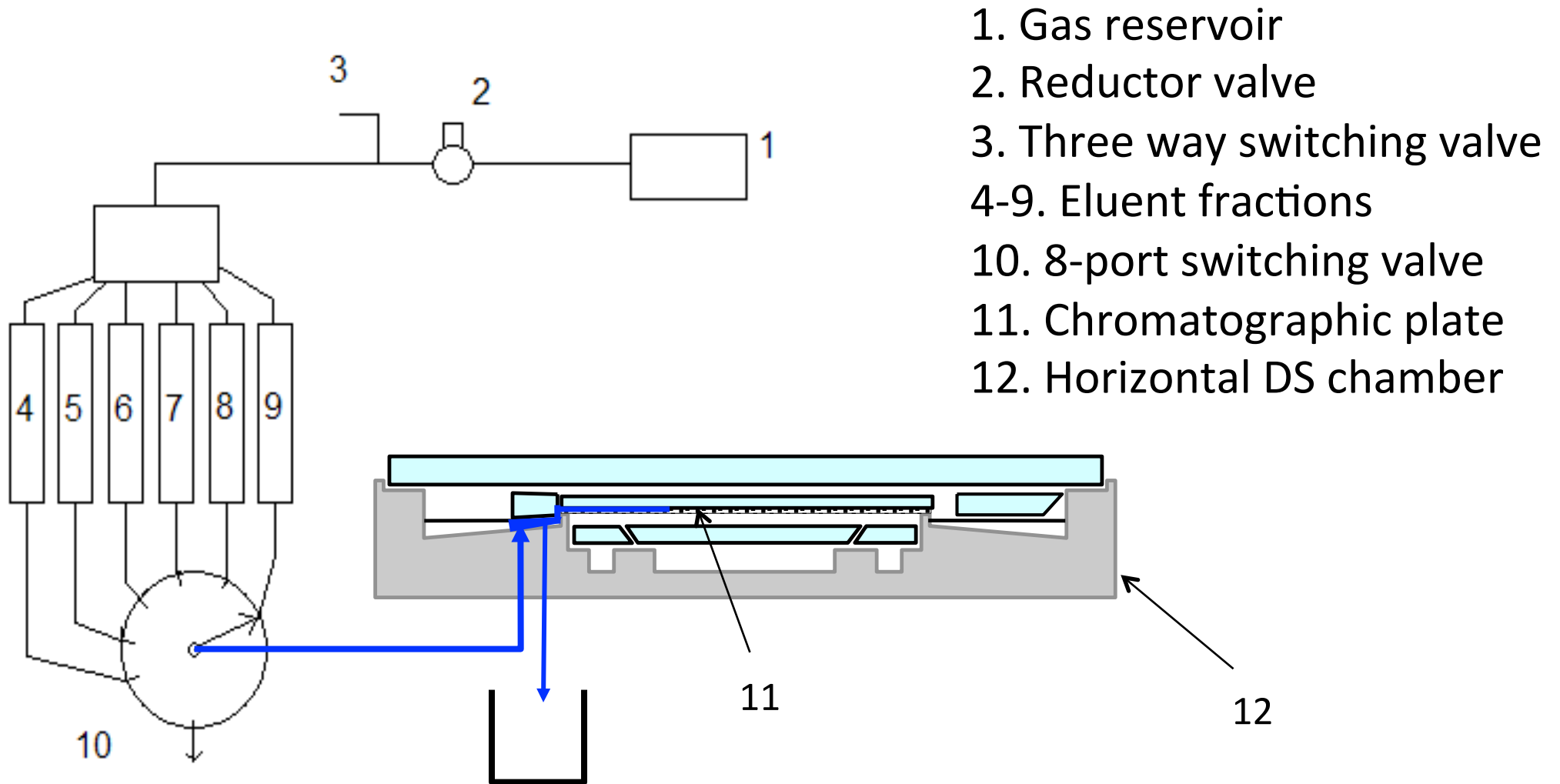
## Advantages

- **reasonable time** of gradient chromatogram development (eg 20-30 min. for 4–6 cm)
- gradient elution in **reversed-phase systems** (bioanalysis)
- **good agreement** of the calculated and experimental values of retention of separated solutes
- satisfactory repeatability

## Disadvantages

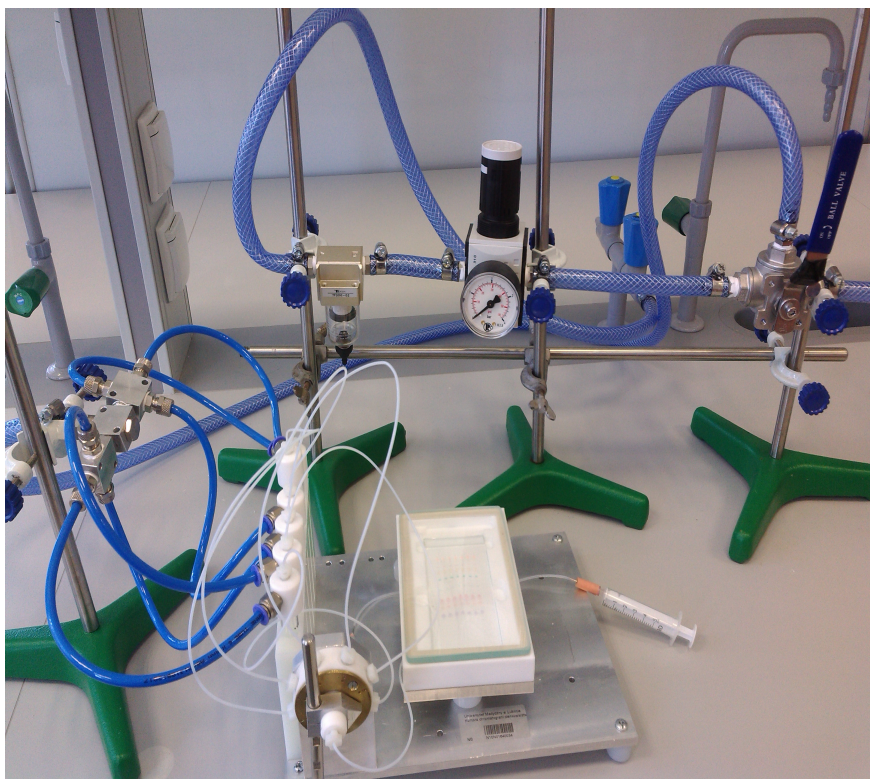
- a lot of manual operations and operator supervision required
- margins production of 4 mm width of silicone sealant on the whole periphery of the plates is necessary

# The New Semi-Automatic Horizontal Developing Chamber for Stepwise Gradient Elution



# Picture of the New Semi-Automatic Horizontal Developing Chamber for Stepwise Gradient Elution

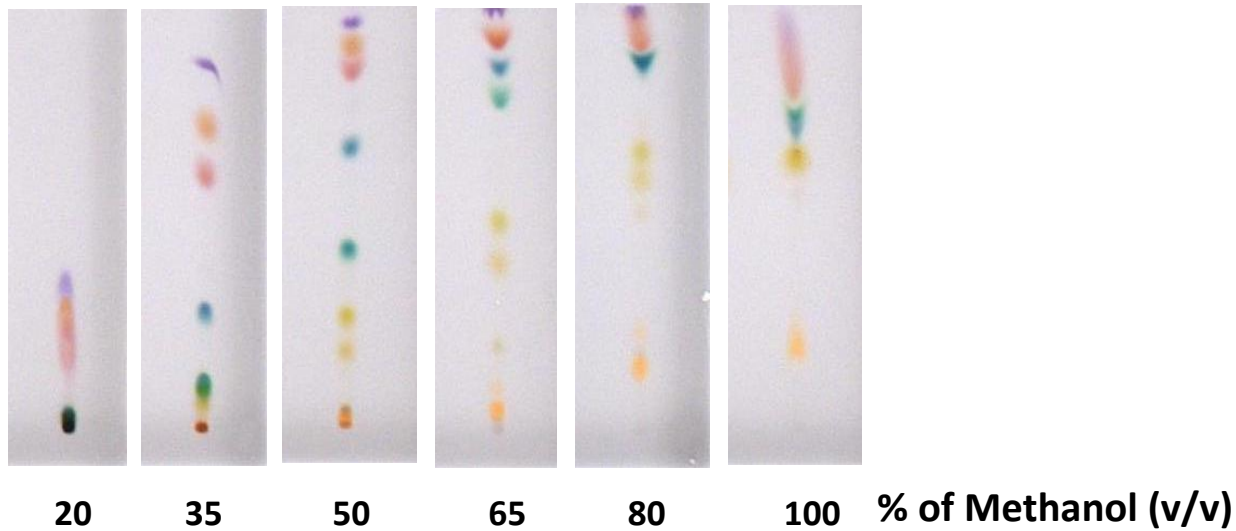
**With pneumatic delivery solvent system**



**With gradient pump (HPLC)**

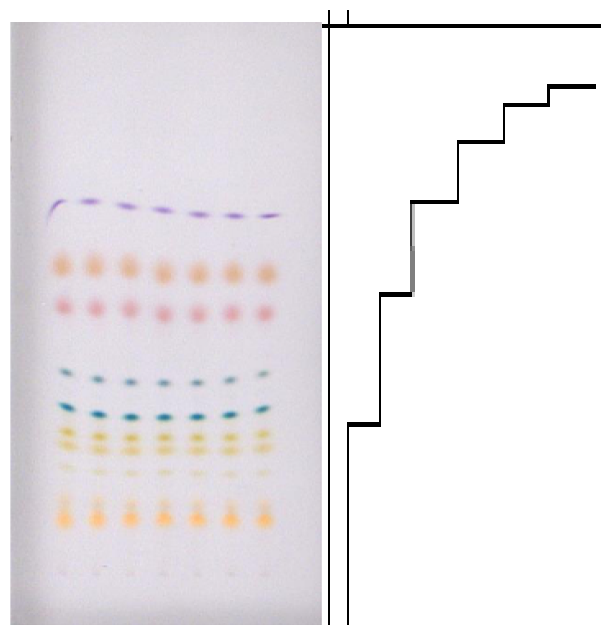


# Isocratic Elution of the Mixture of Ten Dyes

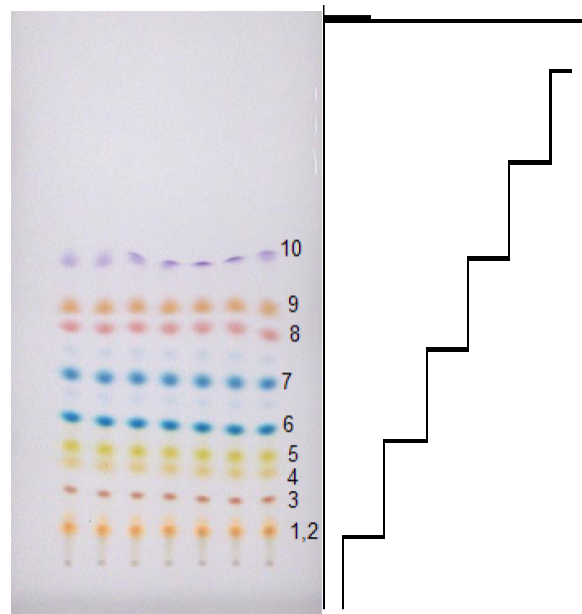


The chromatograms of the mixture of ten test dyes, RP-18 W HPTLC plate from Merck, eluent: methanol in buffer pH 3.0, chromatogram developed in Horizontal DS, 5 x 10, Chamber (Chromdes)

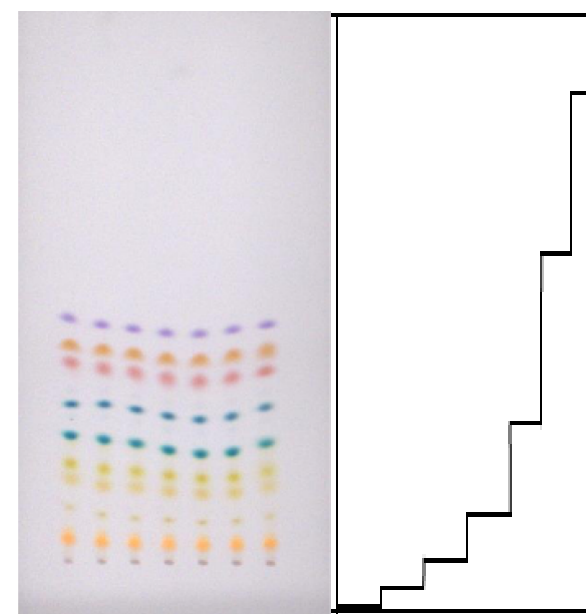
# Gradient Elution of the Mixture of Ten Dyes with the New Semi-Automatic Horizontal Developing Chamber



convex



linear

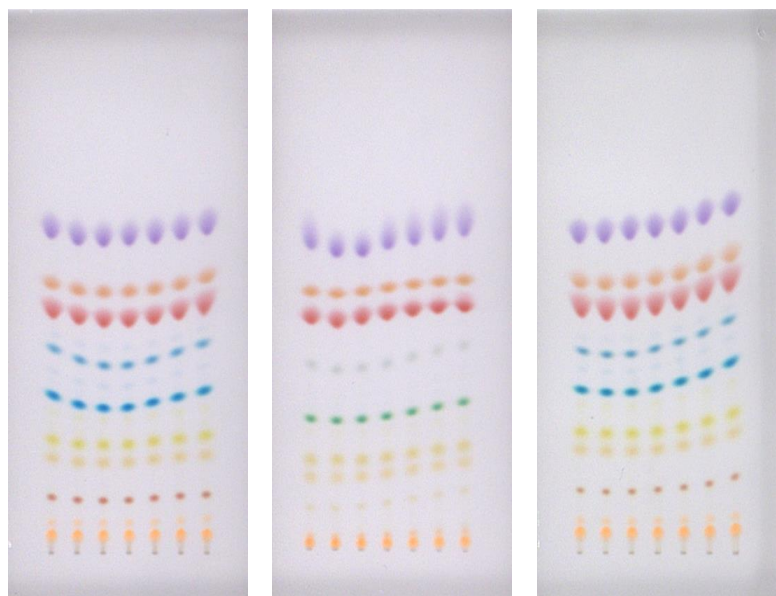


concave

The chromatograms of the mixture of ten test dyes, RP-18 W HPTLC plate from Merck, eluent: 4 step gradient of methanol in buffer pH 3.0, development distance 8 cm



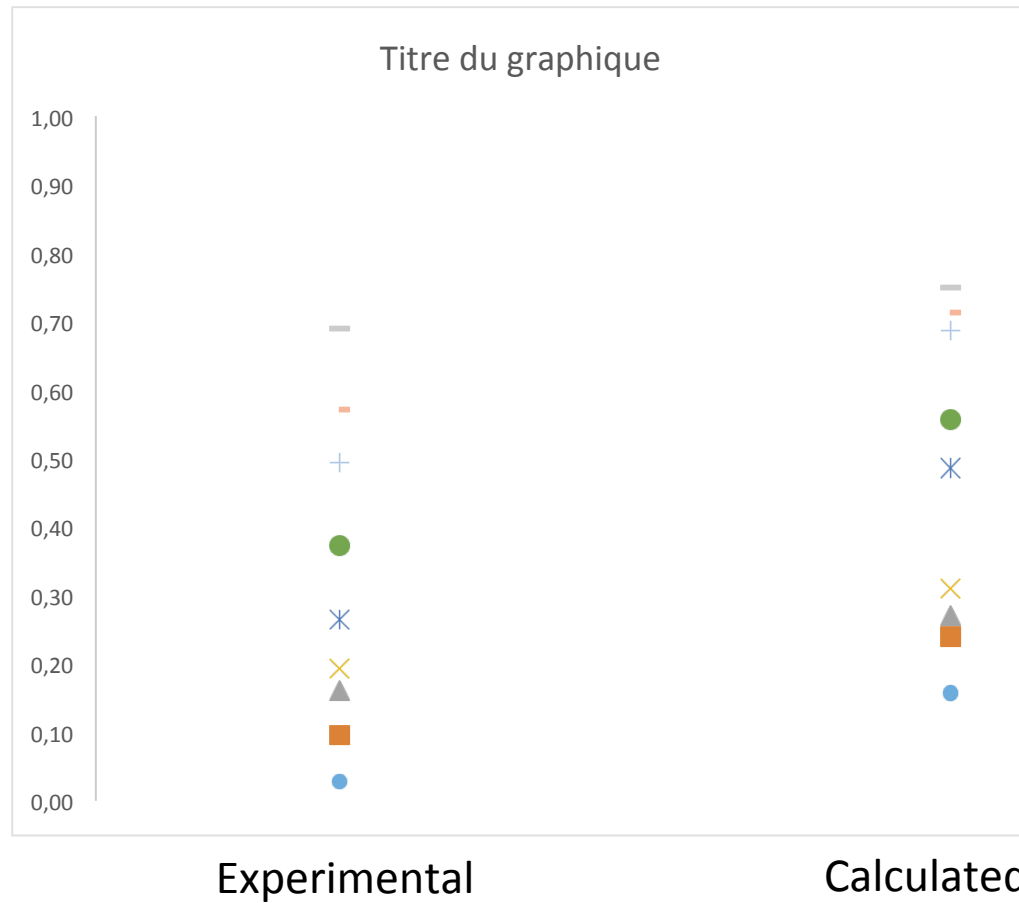
# Reproducibility of Results Obtained with the New Semi-Automatic Horizontal Developing Chamber



Substance	Migration distance	Standard deviation	RSD [%]
1	1.65	0.25	15.25
2	6.07	0.60	9.94
3	12.43	0.38	3.04
4	16.43	0.41	2.50
5	18.70	0.59	3.18
6	24.83	0,99	3.98
7	29,23	0,61	2.08
8	35.53	2.01	3.99
9	38.93	2.24	5.76
10	46.03	4.57	9.94

The chromatograms of the mixture of ten test dyes, RP-18 W HPTLC plate from Merck, eluent: linear gradient of methanol in buffer pH 3.0, development distance 8 cm

# The Prediction of Retention by a Computer Program



# The New Semi-Automatic Horizontal Developing Chamber

## **Advantages**

- limitation of manual operations
- no need for margins production
- reasonable time of chromatogram development

## **Disadvantages**

- reproducibility is not satisfactory
- too high difference in migration distance of solute zones

# Conclusions

- the procedures for the preparation of chromatographic plates and the process of development of chromatograms were significantly simplified
- equipment could be easily automated
- the reproducibility is still not satisfactory and requires modifications of this new equipment

Thank you for your kind  
attention