

Use of New YMC Meteoric Core Core-shell and YMC-Triart Hybrid Material for an Improved USP Chlorhexidine Gluconate Assay Method

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Introduction

USP methods are used widely in the pharmaceutical industry and are often not optimized for use with modern instrumentation and packing materials. As it becomes increasingly important to boost throughput in the modern laboratory, new instrumentation and smaller particle size packing materials are allowing scientists to achieve these goals while also realizing cost savings in terms of man-hours and solvent usage. In this poster we investigate the use of 3 μ m YMC-Triart C18 and 2.7 μ m YMC-Meteoric Core C18 stationary phases for improving a USP assay method for chlorhexidine gluconate.

Experimental

Method Parameters

Mobile Phases

Mobile Phase A: 0.1M NaH₂PO₄, 0.5% Triethylamine, pH=3.0
 Mobile Phase B: 100% Acetonitrile

All columns were equilibrated with a minimum 10 column volumes of mobile phase prior to 1st injection.

Columns Used

YMC-Triart C18, 250x4.6mm, 5 μ m, 120Å, P/N: TA12S05-2546WT
 YMC-Triart C18, 100x2.0mm, 3 μ m, 120Å, P/N: TA12S03-1002WT
 YMC Meteoric Core C18, 100x2.1mm, 2.7 μ m, 80Å, P/N: CAS08SQ7-10Q1PT

Original USP Instrument Parameters

Column: 250x4.6mm, 5 μ m L1 packing
 Flowrate: 1.5mL/min
 Column Temp: 40° C
 Sample Temp: 4° C
 Detection λ : 215 nm
 Injection Vol: 50 μ L

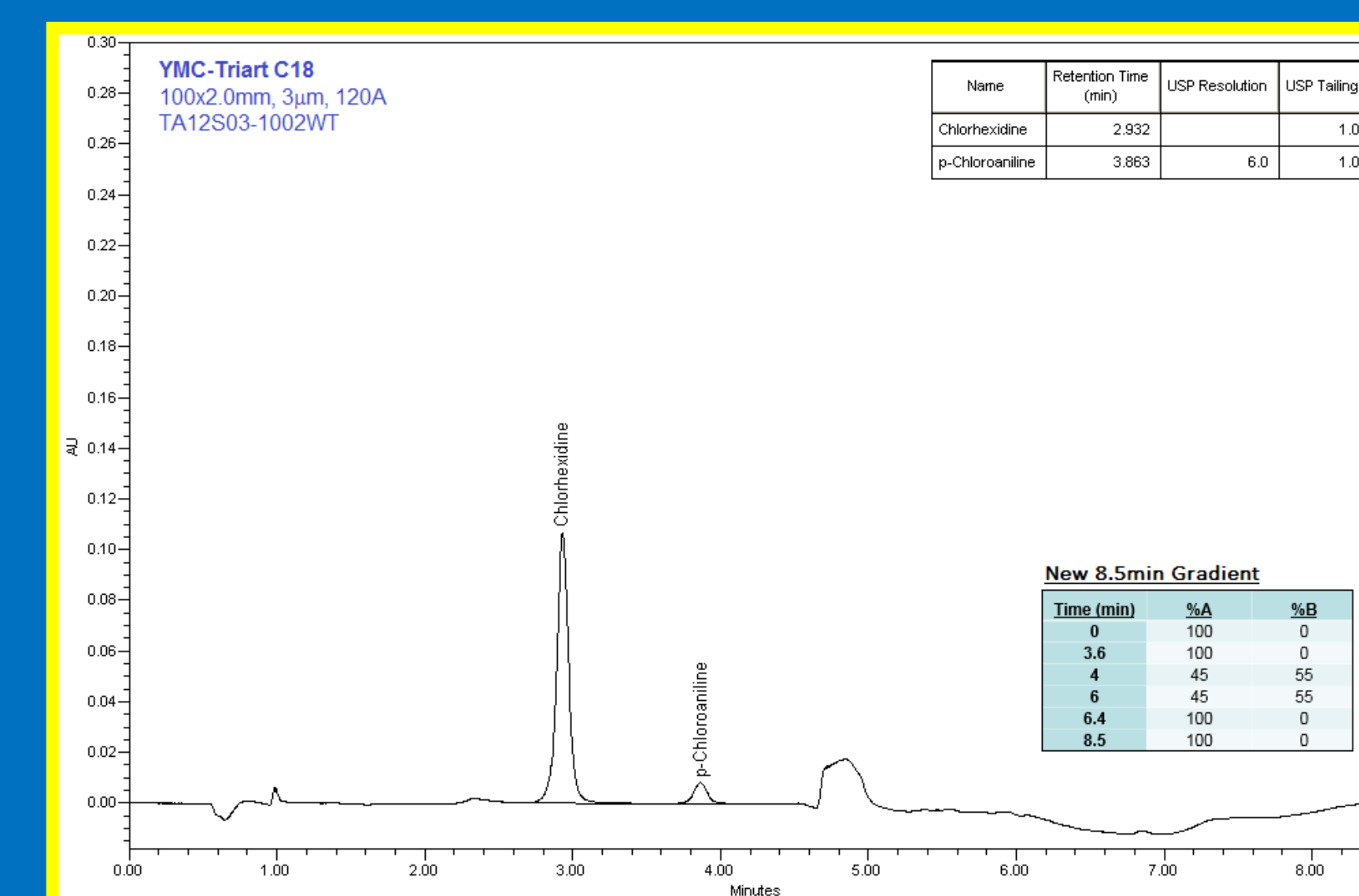
Original USP Gradient

Time (min)	%A	%B
0	100	0
9	100	0
10	45	55
15	45	55
16	100	0
21	100	0

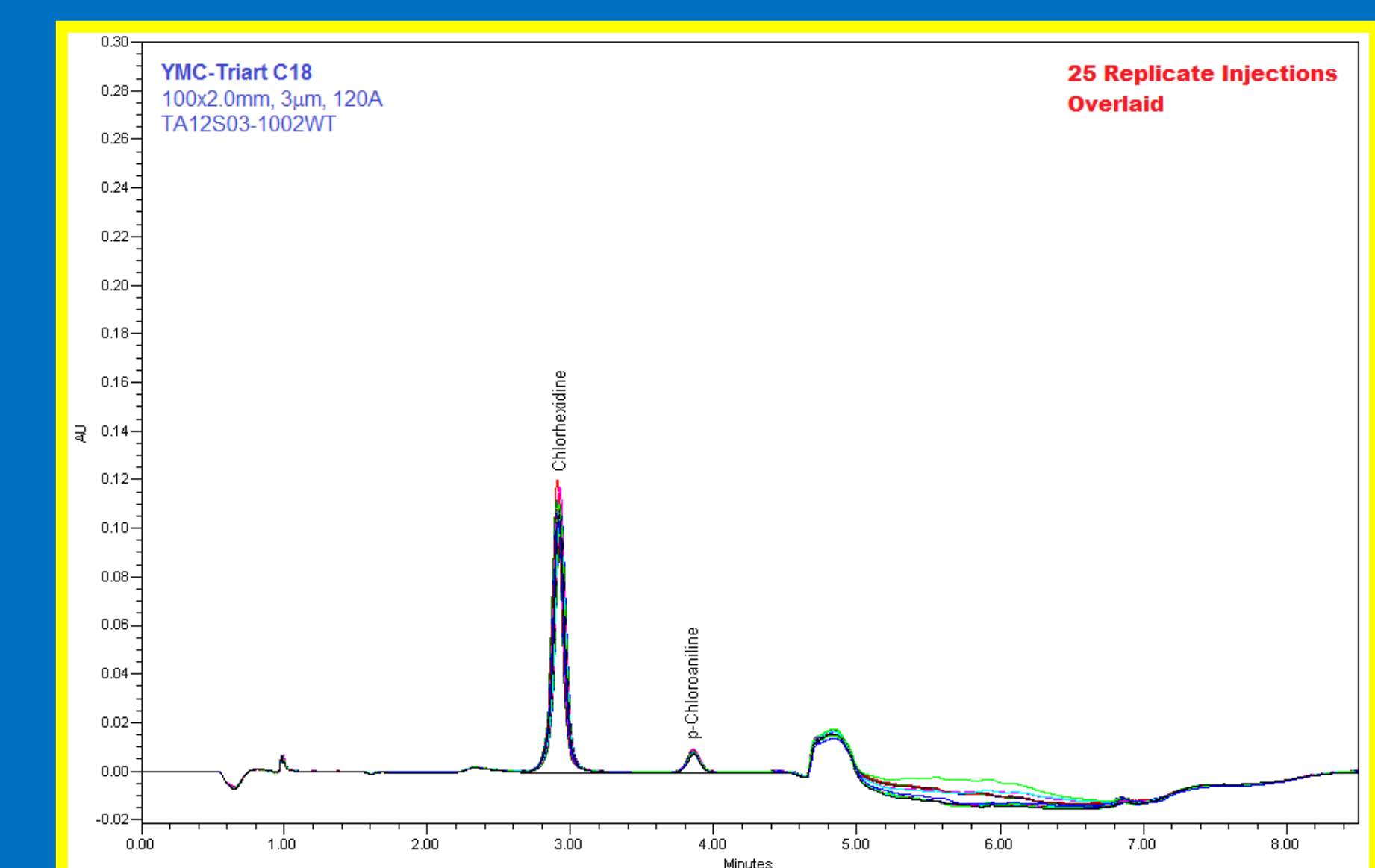
Samples

Diluent Blank: 0.1M NaH₂PO₄, adjusted to pH=3.0 with o-phosphoric acid
 Test Sample: 50 μ g/mL Chlorhexidine Acetate with 1 μ g/mL p-Chloroaniline in diluent blank solution.

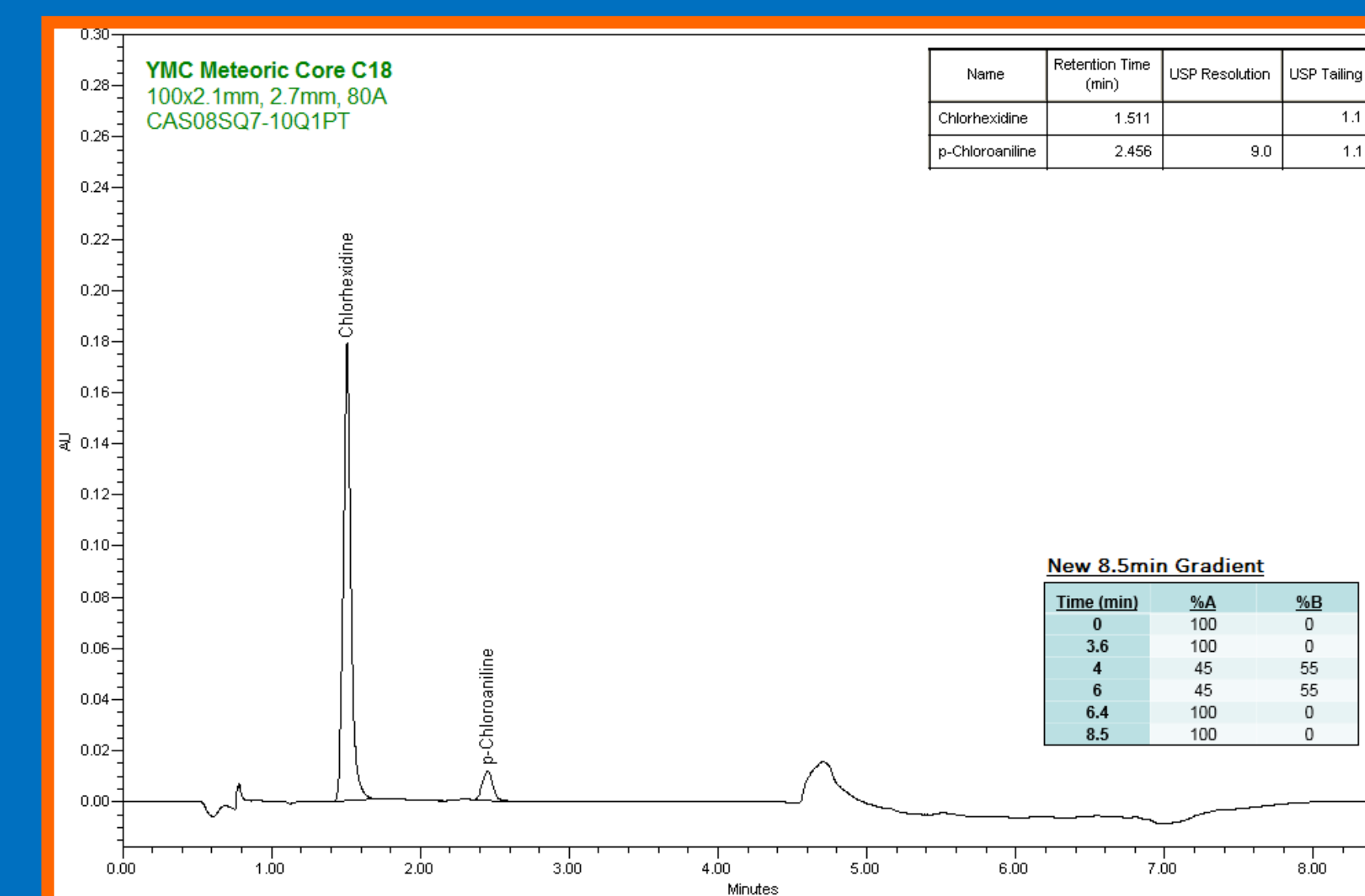
Scaled to 100x2.0mm, 3 μ m hybrid silica column



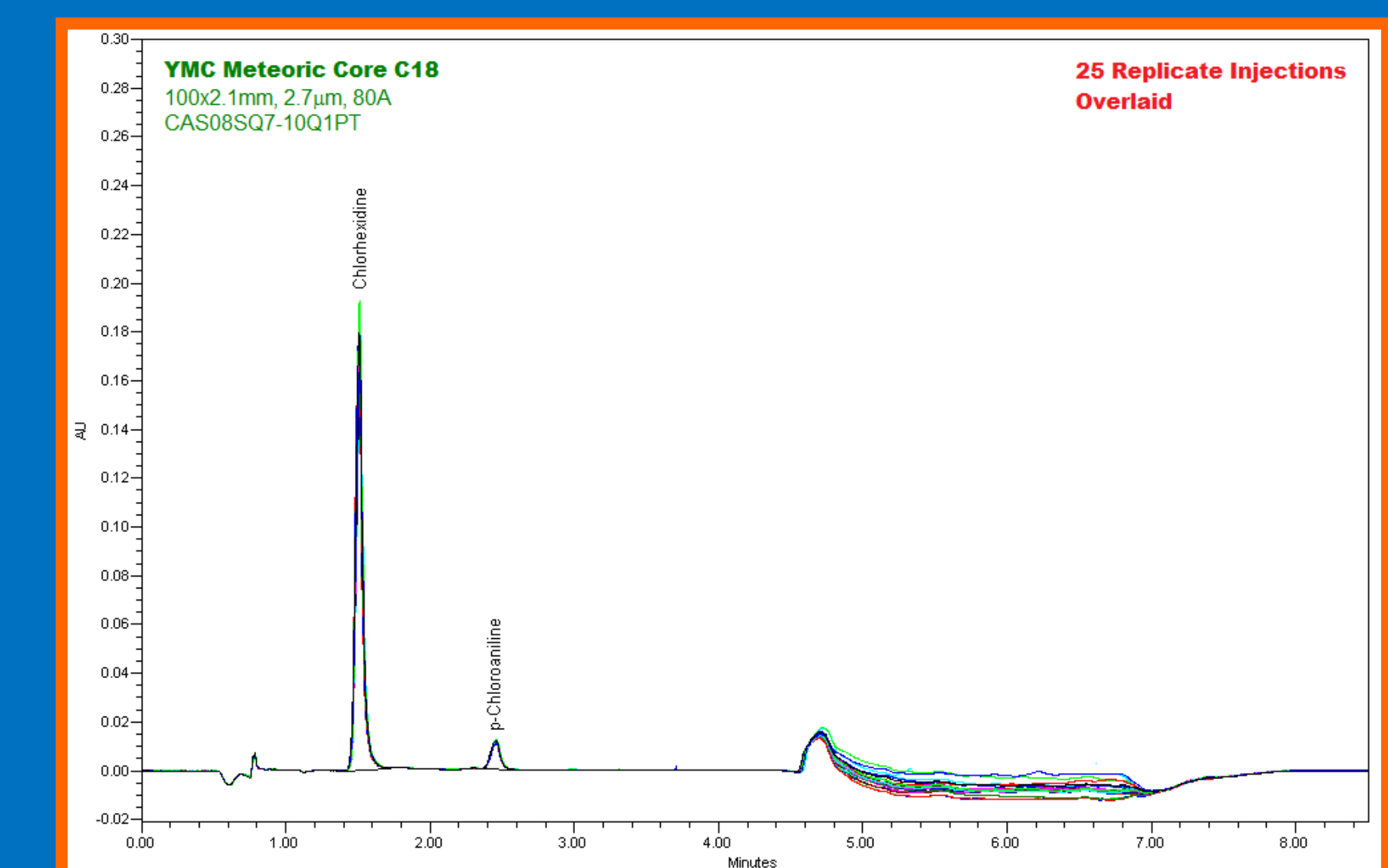
25 Repeat Injections



Scaled to 100x2.1mm, 2.7 μ m core-shell column



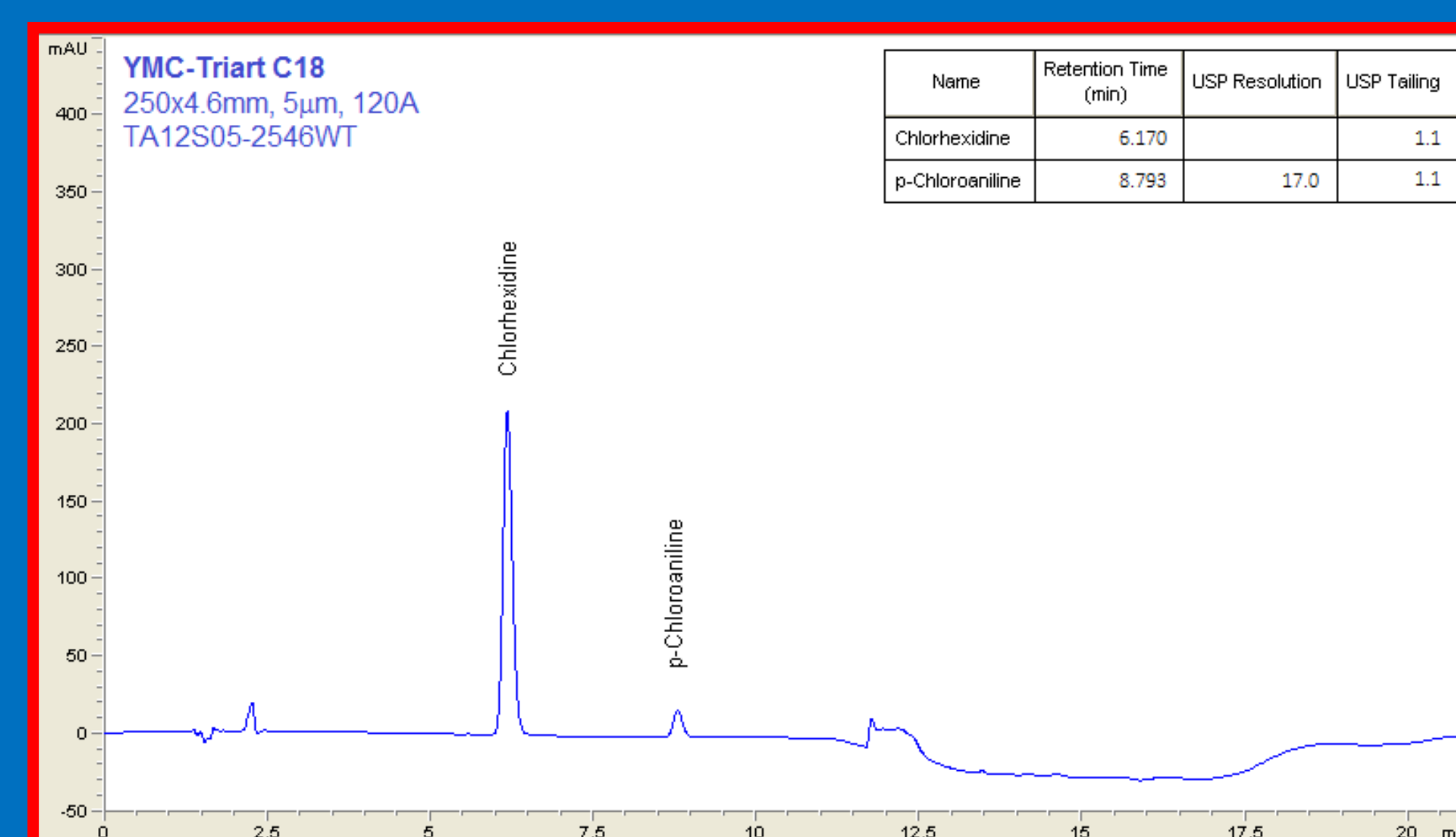
25 Repeat Injections



Scaled Parameters
 Flowrate = 0.3mL/min
 Inj. Volume = 4 μ L
 Gradient = 8.5min

**Lower Flow rate!
 Faster Run time!
 Smaller Injection!
 Less Solvent!
 Lower Cost!
 Greater Total Savings!**

Original USP Conditions



Results and Discussion

The original USP assay method for chlorhexidine gluconate was first evaluated on a 5 μ m, 250x4.6mm YMC-Triart C18 column to insure appropriate selectivity and separation could be obtained on the hybrid-silica stationary phase. Once these parameters were confirmed, the method was next scaled down for use with the 100x2.0mm 3 μ m porous (Triart C18) and 2.7 μ m core-shell (Meteoric Core) columns. Flow rate and injection volume were reduced to 0.3mL/min and 4 μ L respectively, due to the decrease of column I.D. and the gradient was adjusted accordingly to take into account these parameter changes as well as the decreased column length. The scaled down method exhibited results for resolution (on both columns) that would easily pass the USP system suitability specification (NLT 3.0). 25 consecutive injections were then made on each column to determine how reproducible the scaled down method was. All retention times exhibited %RSD values of \leq 0.3% for chlorhexidine and p-chloroaniline on both columns.

Conclusions

- YMC-Triart C18 and YMC Meteoric Core stationary phases exhibit the selectivity necessary to run the USP assay method for chlorhexidine gluconate.
- The resolution gained from smaller particle sizes (3 μ m Triart C18) and core-shell material (2.7 μ m Meteoric Core) allow for the use of shorter length and smaller I.D. columns.
- These columns allow for faster run times at a lower flow rate, enabling cost savings in solvent usage (12X less solvent) as well as time (1/3 total run time) savings for employees.
- YMC-Triart C18 3 μ m and YMC Meteoric Core 2.7 μ m core-shell materials are good choices for scaling down the USP chlorhexidine gluconate assay method.