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第 161 期 东曹色谱柱在寡核苷酸分析中的应用



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寡核苷酸是合成的短链 DNA 或 RNA 分子，可用于治疗，通过与目标基因或蛋白序列结合来阻碍基因表达或蛋白发挥作用。快速增长的寡核苷酸疗法市场包括靶向性非常强的反义 DNA 和小干扰 RNA (siRNA)，在治疗癌症、遗传病和其他疾病方面有着广泛的应用前景。

液相色谱技术具有分离效率高、选择性好、检测灵敏度高、应用范围广等特点，已成为核酸药物生产与质控分析必不可少的重要手段。本期内容将介绍 TSKgel 色谱柱在寡核苷酸分析中的应用。

治疗性寡核苷酸分离色谱模式如下图：

Chromatography Mode	Principle	Advantage	Disadvantage	Typical Chromatographic Conditions
Reversed-phase chromatography (RPC)	Hydrophobic interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High resolution Separation of structure isomers, chiral forms Various grade with different selectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broader peak separation due to many isoforms and chiral forms Sample loading is not relatively high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium acetate, triethylammonium acetate as ion-pair (IP) reagents Gradient elution with organic solvent
Hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC)	Hydrophobic interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much less use of organic solvent Separation of DMT-on and DMT-off form Partial separation of N-1 and P=O form Substitution to RPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of high concentration of salt and requires desalting after separation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse gradient by ammonium sulfate Elution with organic solvent for more hydrophobic sample
Ion-exchange chromatography (IEC)*	Electrostatic interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher sample loading Separation due to phosphate number; (N-1, N, N+1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desalting or dilution is required prior to separation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradient elution with salt at neutral to alkaline pH buffer Organic solvent may be added to elution buffer
Hydrophilic Interaction chromatography (HILIC)	Hydrophilic interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separation of structure isomers, chiral forms Better sensitivity in MS detection without IP reagent 2-D HPLC analysis with RPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower resolution compared with RPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse gradient elution of organic solvent like acetonitrile
Size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)**	Molecular size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separation due to base number (MW) Separation with buffer close to physiological conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower sample loading Lower resolution compared with RPC, IEC and HIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isocratic elution at neutral pH buffer Organic solvent may be added to elution buffer

* By IEC, non-porous resin (NPR) can improve resolution, like TSKgel DNA-NPR (2.5 mm) or TSKgel DNA-STAT (5 mm).

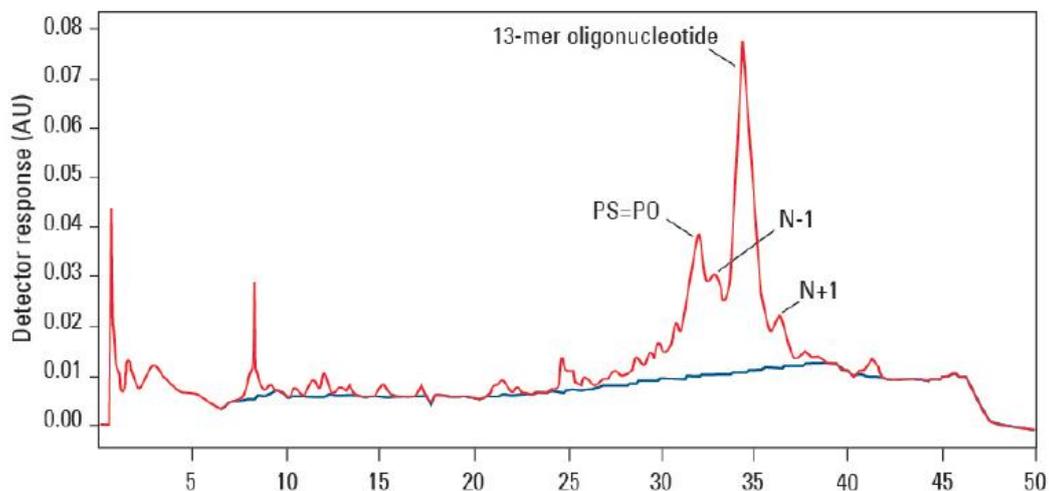
** By SEC, silica-based TSKgel SW column can separate oligonucleotide by molecular size due to number of nucleic base and phosphate group.

一、离子交换色谱柱

TSKgel DNA-NPR 阴离子交换色谱柱性能参数。

基质	聚甲基丙烯酸酯
粒径	2.5 μm
孔径	无孔
官能团	独有
抗衡离子	ClO ₄ ⁻
pH 耐受范围	2.0-12.0
蛋白容量	5g BSA/L
离子交换容量	0.1eq/L
pKa	11.2

下图是 TSKgel DNA-NPR 阴离子交换色谱柱对 13 个碱基的硫代磷酸寡核苷酸粗样分析的色谱图。



色谱条件:

色谱柱: TSKgel DNA-NPR (4.6×75mm)

流动相: A: 20mmol/L NaOH (pH 12) +10mmol/L NaBr+1%二乙胺

B: 20mmol/L NaOH (pH 12) +1mol/L NaBr+1%二乙胺

梯度: 3.5min (20%B), 12min (20%B), 45min (55%B)

流速: 1.0ml/min

检测: UV260nm

温度: 60°C

样品: 粗合成寡核苷酸 (13mer, 脱保护)

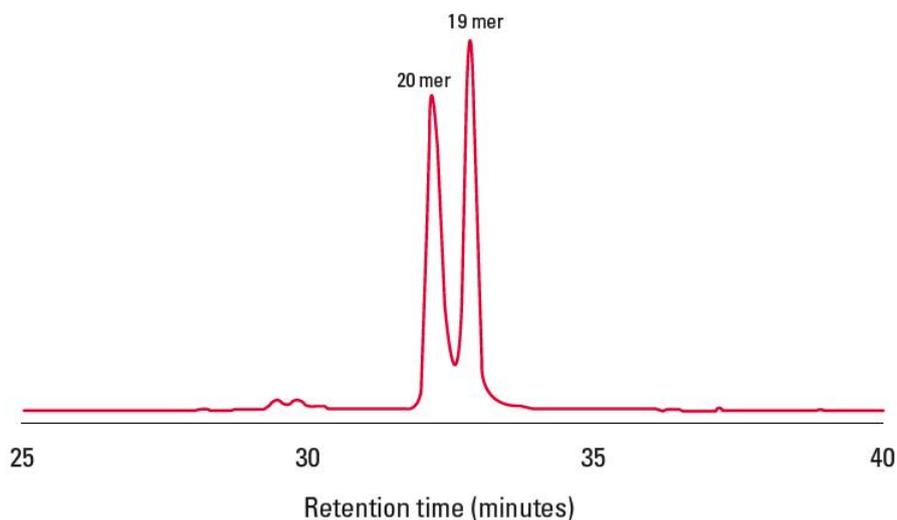
二、尺寸排阻色谱柱

硅胶基质填料表面键合二醇基, 粒径 2 μ m, 适用于小分子蛋白、多肽、寡核苷酸等生物分子的快速、高分辨率分析。可兼容 UHPLC 系统与常规 HPLC 系统。

基质	硅胶
官能团	二醇基
粒径	2 μ m
孔径	12.5nm
分子量排阻限	500 kDa
分离范围	5-100 kDa

在寡核苷酸的分析中，尺寸排阻分离模式是基于碱基数量、磷酸基不同导致的分子量差别进行分离，通常用于简单的质量控制或纯度研究。

下图是采用两根串联的 SEC 色谱柱 TSKgel UP-SW2000 来区分长度相差一个碱基的寡核苷酸混合物 (20-mer 和 N-1 19-mer)。



色谱条件:

色谱柱: TSKgel UP-SW2000 (2 μ m, 4.6 \times 300mm \times 2)

流动相: 50 mmol/L 磷酸盐缓冲液 (pH 6.7)

300 mmol/L NaCl, 0.03% NaN₃

流速: 0.2 ml/min

检测: UV260nm

样品: 19-mer and 20-mer

*如需更详细的资料, 请联系我们!



北京慧德易科技有限责任公司

咨询电话: 010-59812370/1/2/3

公司官网: www.prep-hplc.com

邮 箱: sales@prep-hplc.com

微信公众号: 北京慧德易