

A New Stationary Phase for Confirming Organic Volatile Impurity Testing in Pharmaceutical Products

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GC Analysis of OVI by USP <467>

- Method I: G27 30m x 0.53mm x 5.0 df
 - Direct Aqueous
- Method IV: G43 30m x 0.53mm x 3.0 df
 - Static Headspace
- Method V: G43 30m x 0.53mm x 3.0 df
 - Direct Aqueous
- Method VI: choice of 9 columns, depending on monograph

Confirmation Column Criteria

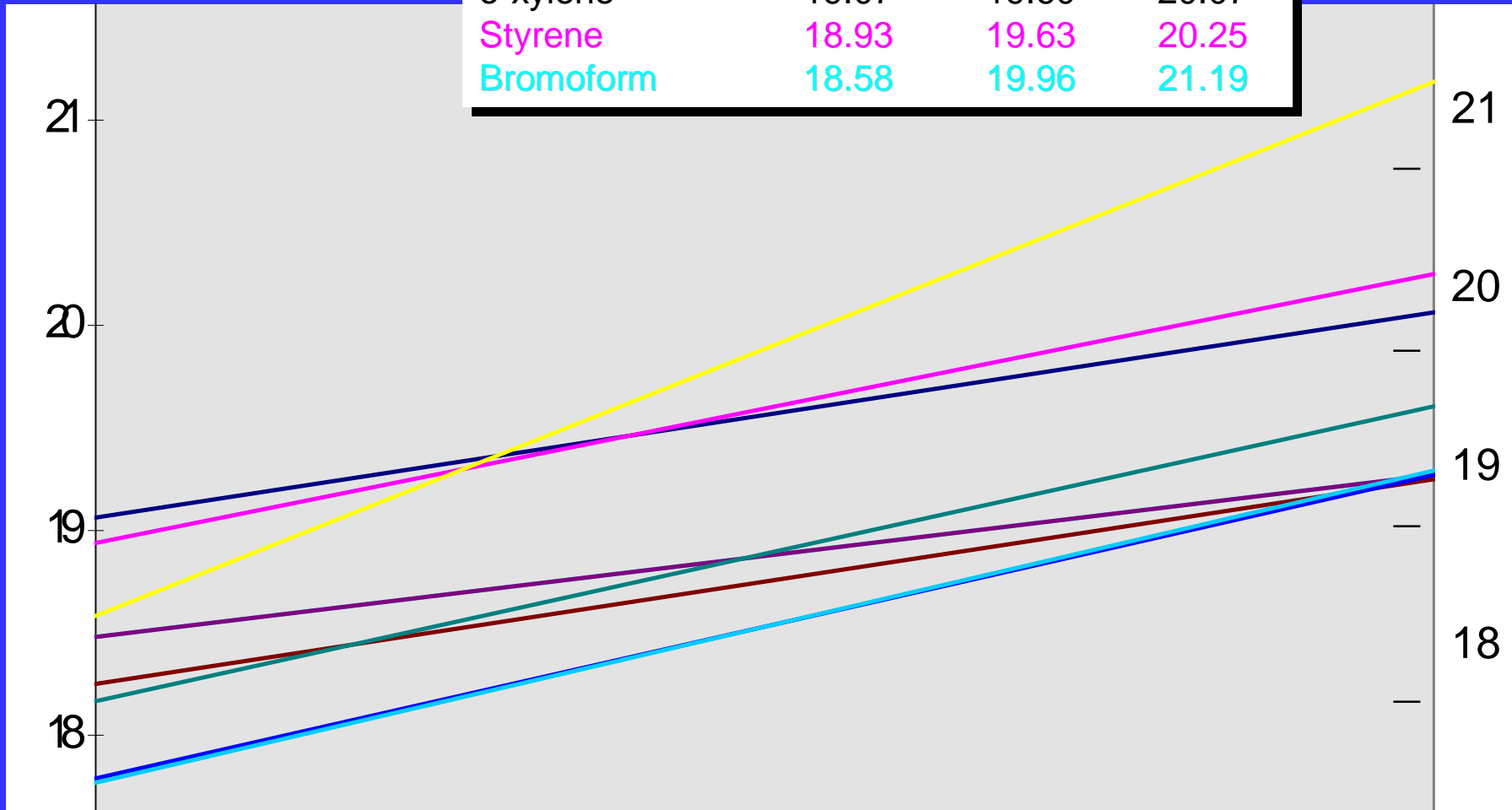
- Change in selectivity
- Low bleed
- Critical resolution
- FID or MS detection



- Column Design

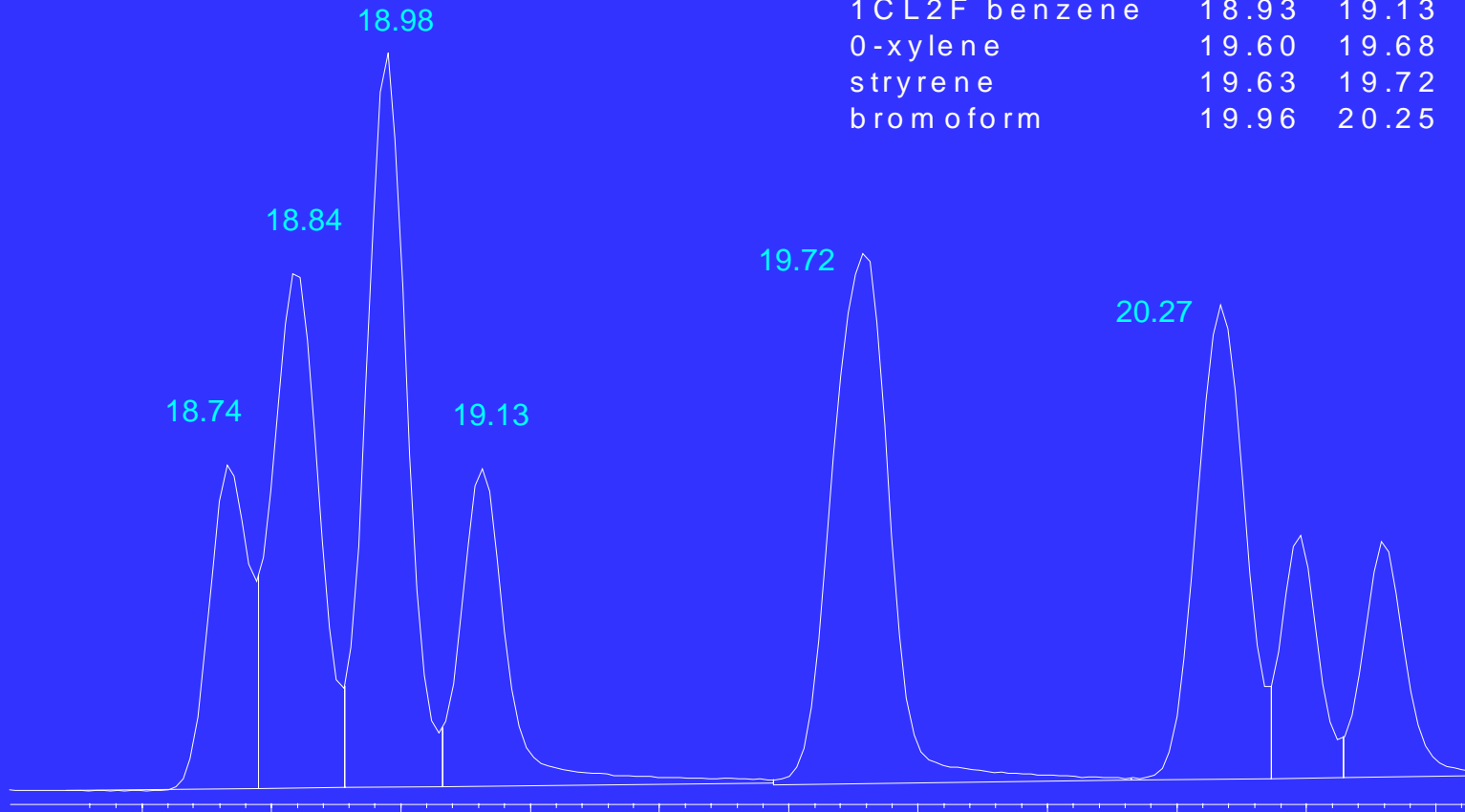
Modeling

	Rtx-1	Rtx-502	Rtx-35
Chlorobenzene	17.79	18.57	19.27
1112te ethane	17.78	18.58	19.29
E benzene	18.26	18.78	19.25
m/p-xylene	18.48	18.90	19.27
o-ClF benzene	18.16	18.93	19.61
o-xylene	19.07	19.60	20.07
Styrene	18.93	19.63	20.25
Bromoform	18.58	19.96	21.19



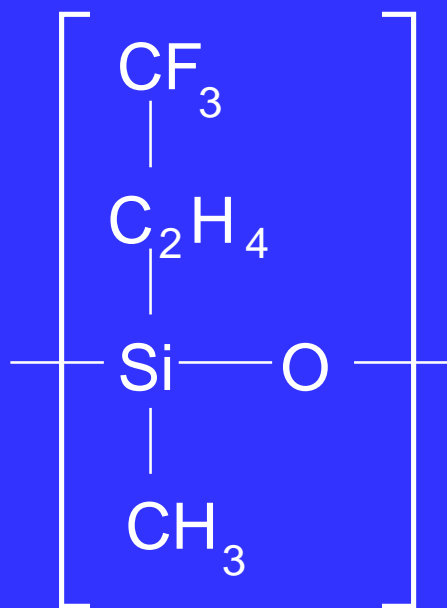
Predicted vs. Actual Retention Times

	pred	actual	differ
Chlorobenzene	18.57	18.74	-0.17
1,1,1,2-tetraethane	18.58	18.75	-0.17
E benzene	18.78	18.84	-0.06
m/p-xylene	18.90	18.98	-0.08
1,1,2,2-tetrafluorobenzene	18.93	19.13	-0.20
o-xylene	19.60	19.68	-0.08
styrene	19.63	19.72	-0.09
bromoform	19.96	20.25	-0.29

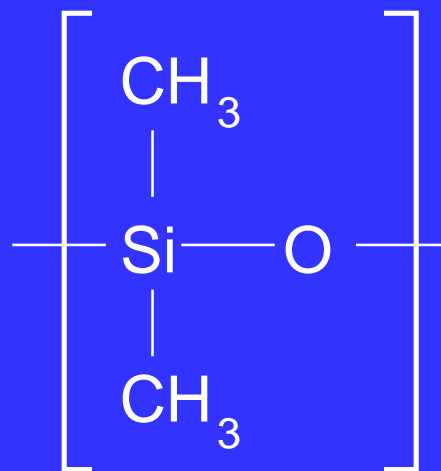


Stationary Phases Used for Modeling

trifluoropropylmethyl
polysiloxane

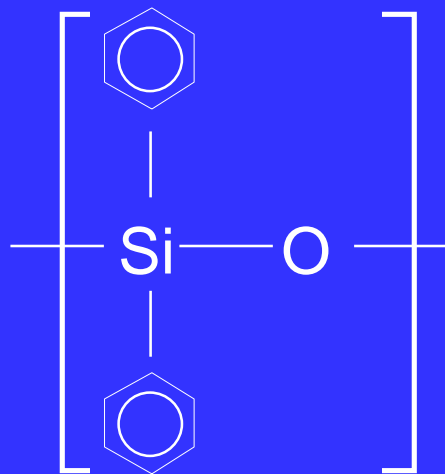


dimethyl
polysiloxane

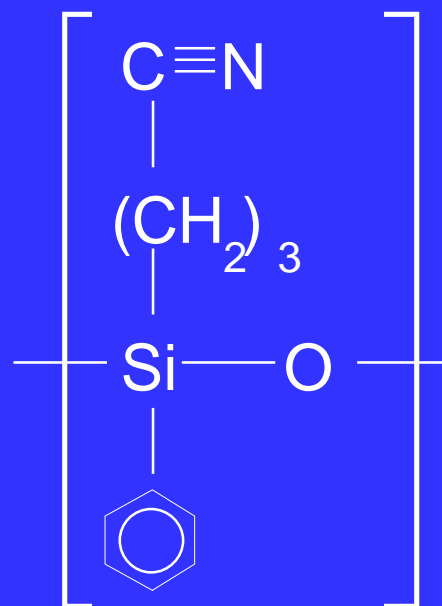


Stationary Phases Used for Modeling

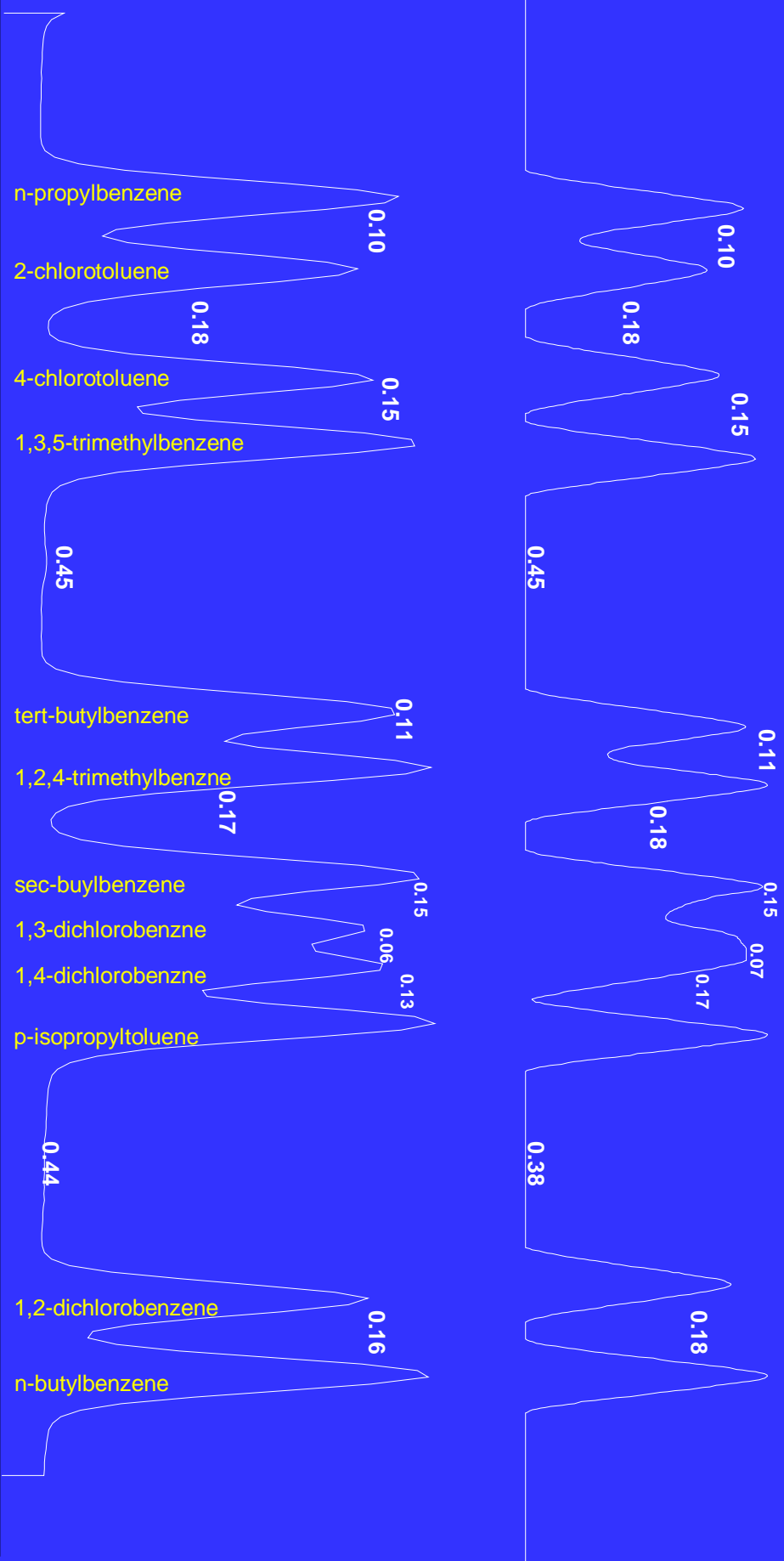
diphenyl
polysiloxane



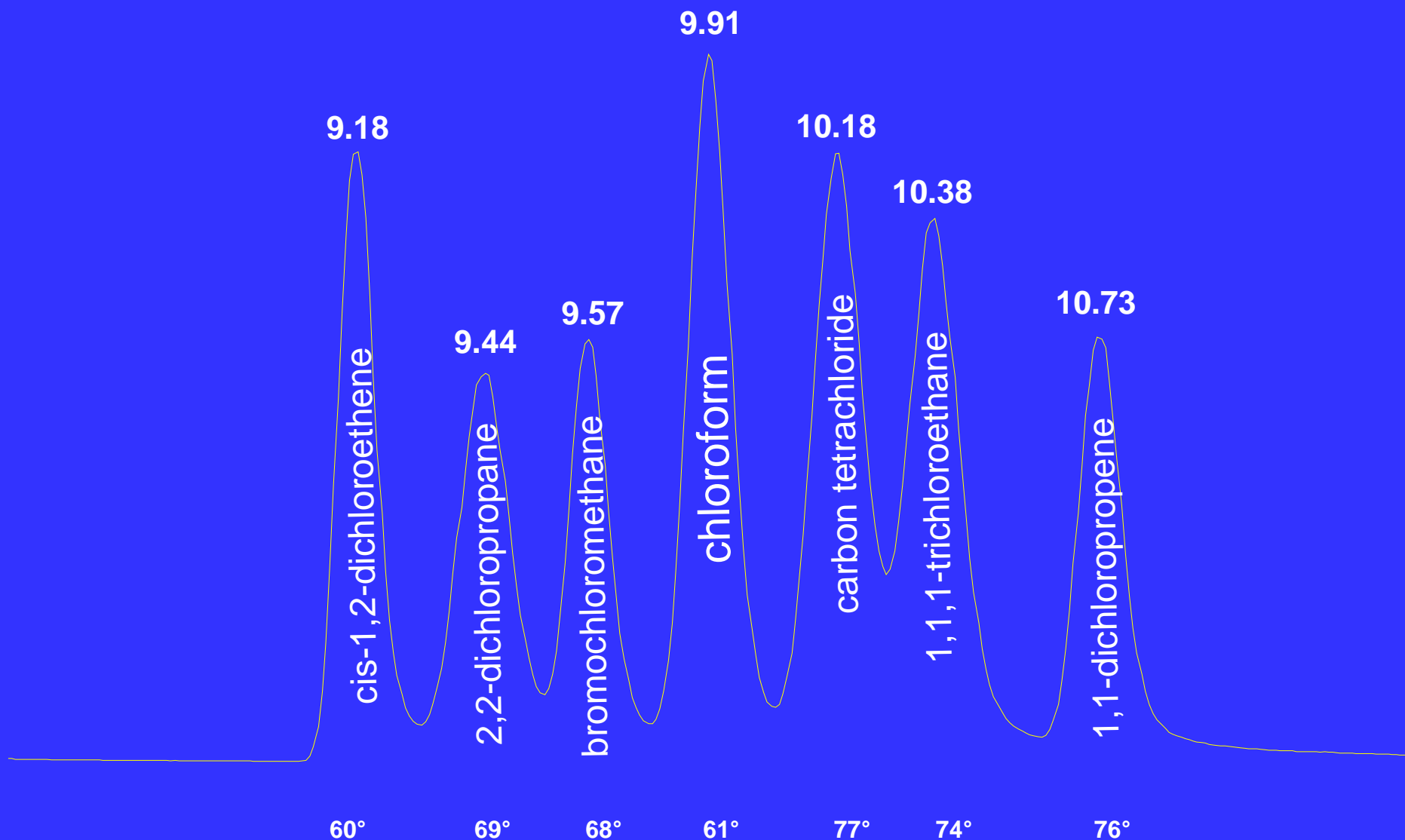
cyanopropylphenyl
polysiloxane



Predicted vs. Actual 4 Dimensional Phase



Actual Phase - Rtx[®]-VGC



USP <467> Method I

Method I: G27 30m x 0.53mm x 5.0 μ m df, w/5m PM guard

Inj: Direct Aqueous, 1/10 dilution, 70°C, 1 μ L

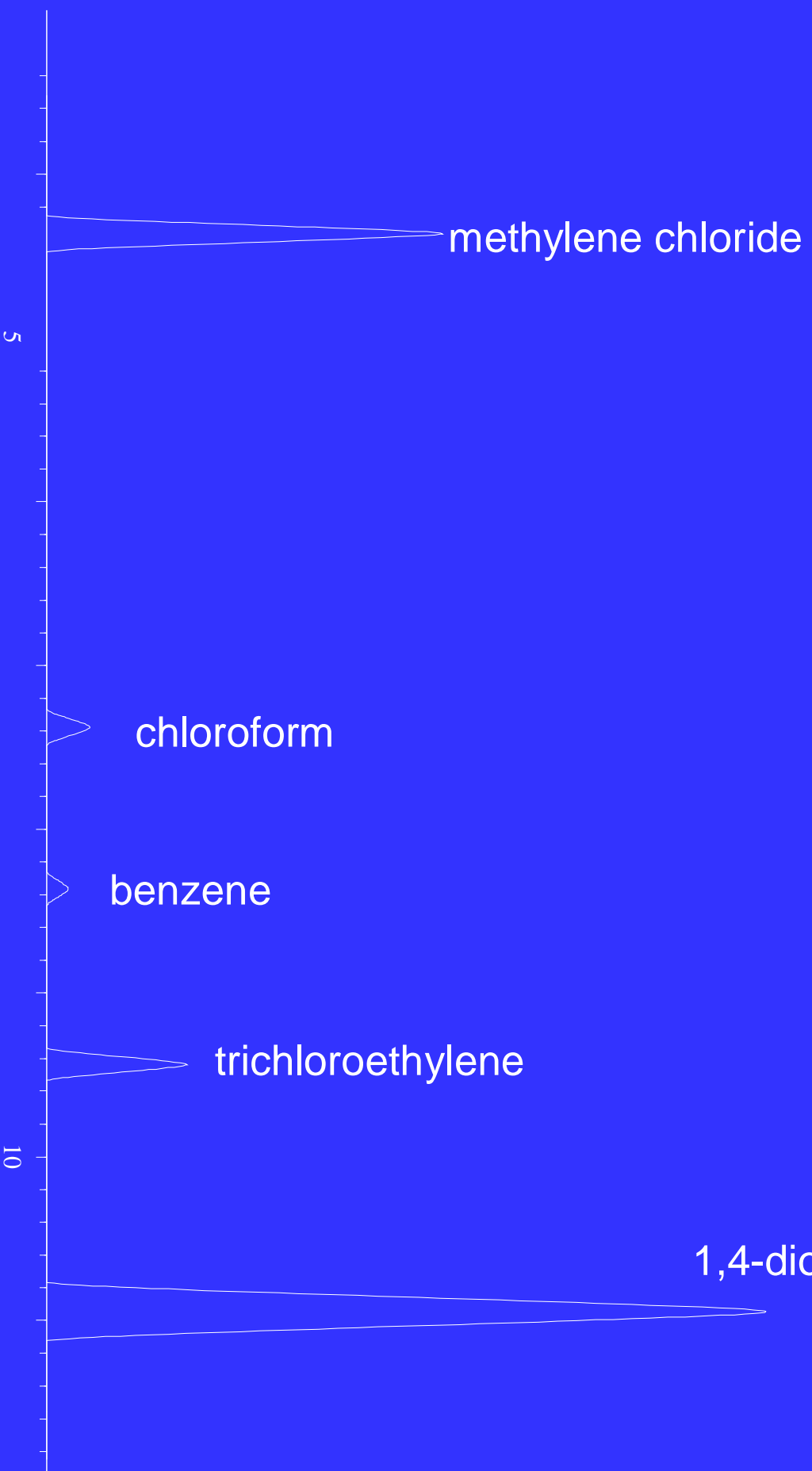
Oven Temp: 35(5)8/175 (0) 35/260

Detector: FID, 260°C, 1×10^{-12} AFS

Carrier: helium, 4.1psi const., 35cm/sec @ 35°C

methylene chloride	600ppm
chloroform	60ppm
benzene	2ppm
trichloroethylene	80ppm
1,4-dioxane	380ppm

Rtx[®]-VGC
USP <467> Method I



USP <467> Method IV

Method IV: G43 30m x 0.53mm x 3.0 μ m df

Inj: 100 μ L cat#36007 in 5mL water, 1g sodium sulphate in 20mL headspace vial

Oven Temp: 40(20)35/240(20)

Detector: FID, 260°C, 1.25×10^{-11} AFS

Carrier: helium, 3.5psi const., 35cm/sec @ 40°C

Split Ratio: 2:1

Concentrator: ThermoQuest HS2000 Headspace Autosampler Vial 80°C, 60 min. shaker on

USP <467> Method IV

USP <467> Calibration Mix #5 (cat# 3007)

Prepared in dimethylsulfoxide, 1mL/ampul

methylene chloride	600ppm
chloroform	60ppm
benzene	2ppm
trichloroethylene	80ppm
1,4-dioxane	380ppm

Rtx[®]-VGC¹

USP <467> Method IV

methylene chloride

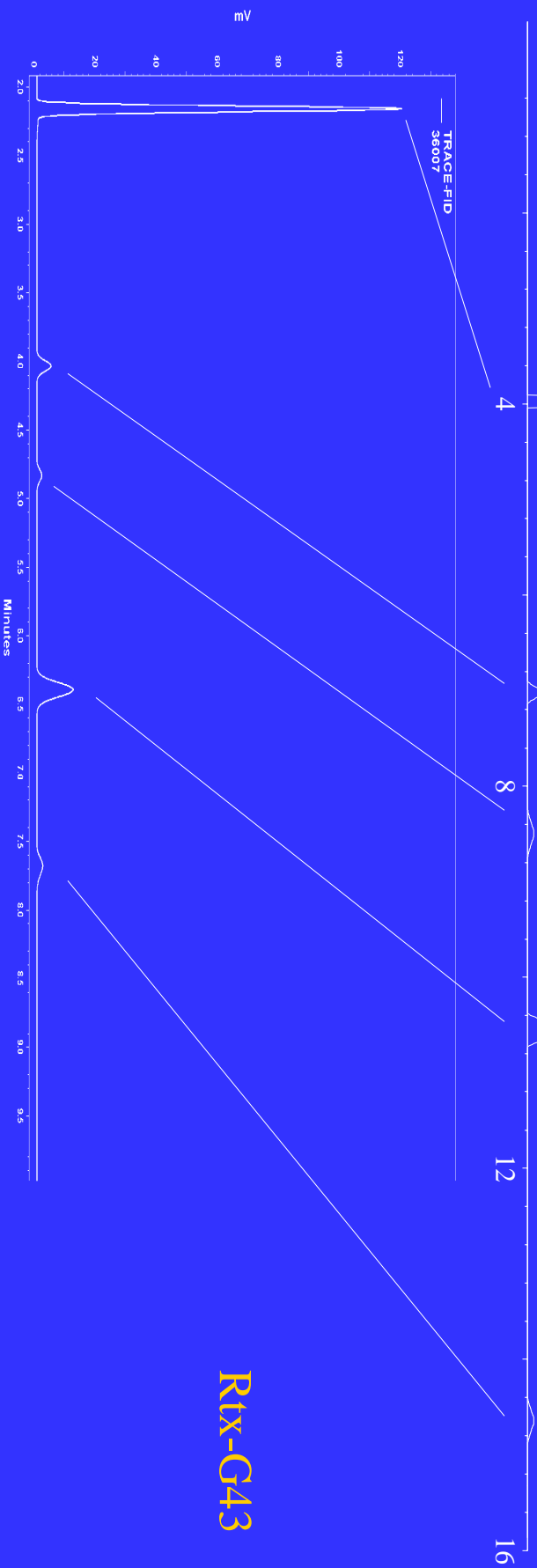
chloroform

benzene

trichloroethylene

1,4-dioxane

35°C (5) @ 8°C/min to 175°C Inlet Pressure : 24.1 kPa



Rtx-G43

USP <467> Method V

Method V: G43 30m x 0.53mm x 5.0 μ m df, w/5m PM guard

Inj: Direct Aqueous, 1/10 dilution, 70°C, 1 μ L

Oven Temp: 40(20)35/240(10)

Detector: FID, 260°C, 1×10^{-12} AFS

Carrier: helium, 4.1psi const., 35cm/sec @ 35°C

USP <467> Method V

USP <467> Calibration Mix #5 (cat# 3007)

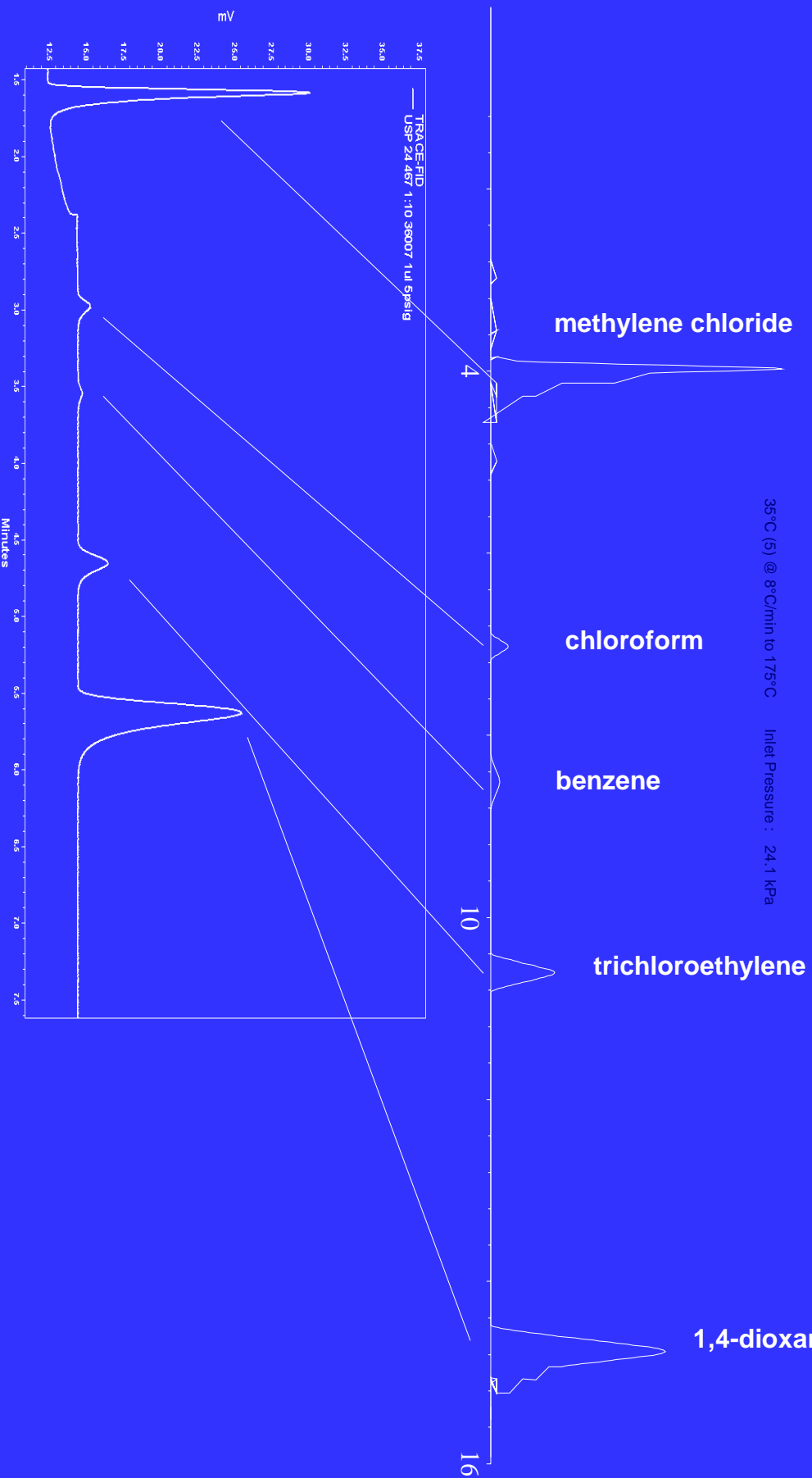
Prepared in dimethylsulfoxide, 1mL/ampul

methylene chloride	600ppm
chloroform	60ppm
benzene	2ppm
trichloroethylene	80ppm
1,4-dioxane	380ppm

Rtx®-VGC

USP <467> Method V

35°C (5) @ 8°C/min to 175°C Inlet Pressure : 24.1 KPa



USP <467> Common solvents

Method I: G27 30m x 0.53mm x 5.0 μ m df, w/5m PM guard

Inj: Headspace at 500ppm in bulk pharm. 2:1 split

Oven Temp: 35(10)5/100 (0) 25/240(5)

Detector: FID, 260°C, 1×10^{-11} AFS

Carrier: helium, 4.1psi const., 35cm/sec @ 35°C

Samples shaken and heated at 90°C for 15 minutes, 1mL headspace injection.

Rtx[®]-G27

USP <467>

Common Solvents

benzene/C-tet/n-butanol

1,2-DCA

1,1,1-TCA

chloroform

ethyl ace

MEK / C-6

n-propanol

methylene chloride

1,1-dichloroethene

diethyl ether

acetonitrile/ acetone/ isopropanol

ethanol

ethylene oxide

methanol

THF

1,4-dioxane

C7

TCE

toluene

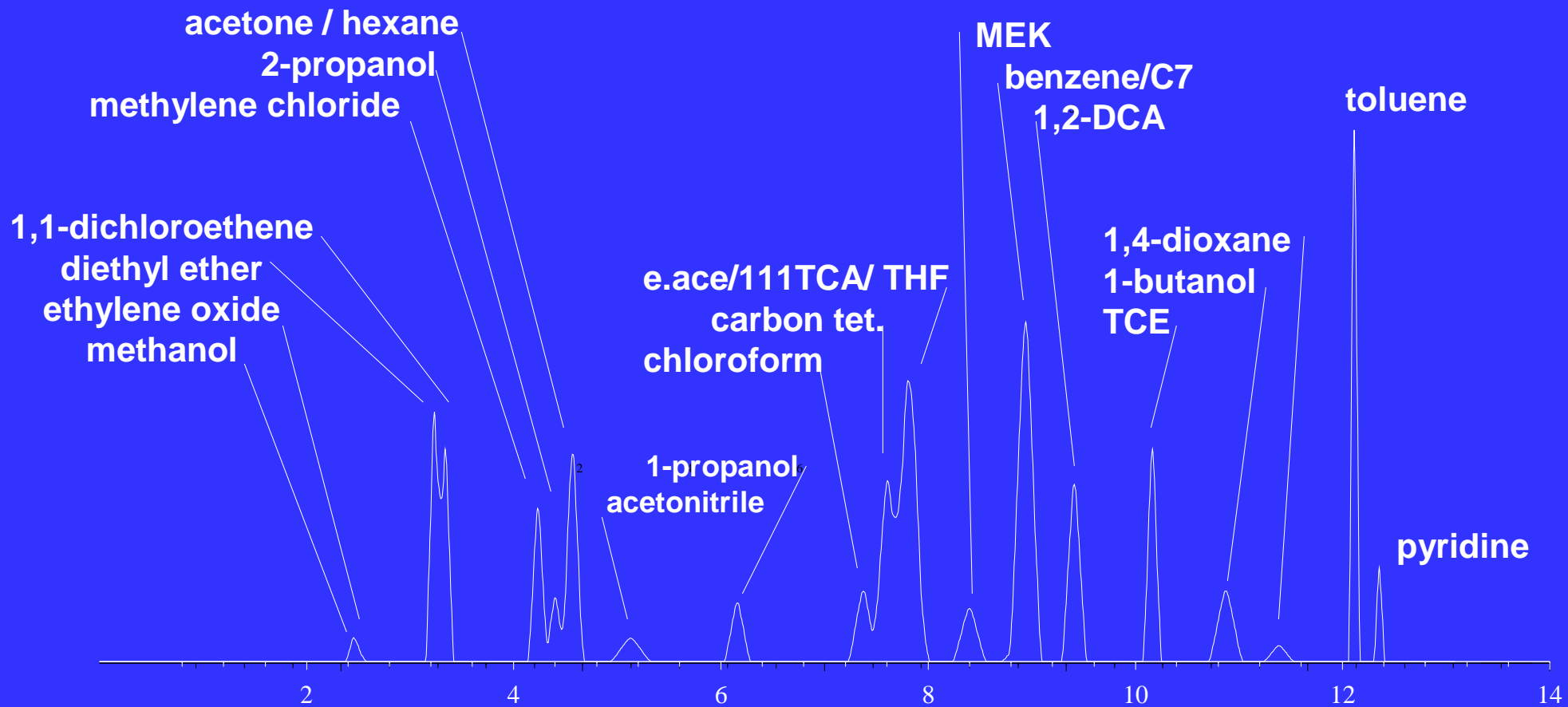
pyridine



20 minutes

Rtx[®]-VGC

USP <467> Common Solvents



Rtx[®]-VGC

- New stationary phase
- Unique selectivity
- Low bleed
- Confirm G27, G43



Conclusions

- First in a series of application-specific columns
- Define customer needs
- Computer modeling
- Stationary phase predictions
- Resolution of critical compounds
- Most stable polymer functionalities

For More Information...

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