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High Performance Liquid Chromatography [HPLC]

Pranita Jadhav

L.N.B.C.Institute of pharmacy raigaon, satara

ABSTRACT:

Chromatography is described as a collection of procedures for separating elements in a mixture. There are two phases to this technique: stationary and movable phases. The difference in partition coefficients between the two phases is used to separate constituents. The term chromatography comes from the Greek words chroma (color) and graphein (graph) (to write). Chromatography is a widely used technology that is mostly used for analytical purposes. Paper chromatography, Gas Chromatography, Liquid Chromatography, Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC), Ion Exchange Chromatography, and High Performance Liquid Chromatography are all examples of chromatographic procedures (HPLC). The main focus of this review is on the HPLC technology, including its principles, kinds, apparatus, and applications.

.Keywords: Exchange, partition, mobile phase, chromatography

INTRODUCTION:

Chromatography is a typical analytical technique for separating a mixture of chemical compounds into their individual components so that each component can be thoroughly examined.

Every organic chemist and biochemist is familiar with the separation process of chromatography. Individual components of a mixture must be isolated and examined.

Normal phase HPLC:

Although it is referred to as "normal," normal phase HPLC is not the most widely utilized type of HPLC.

The solvent is non-polar, such as hexane, and the column is packed with microscopic silica particles. The internal diameter of a typical column is 4.6 mm (and may be less) and the length is 150 to 250 mm.

Non-polar chemicals in the mixture passing through the column will stick to the polar silica for a longer time than polar molecules. As a result, the non-polar ones will go faster through the column.

Reversed phase HPLC

The column size is the same in this example, but the silica has been changed to make it non-polar by attaching lengthy hydrocarbon chains to its surface, typically with 8 or 18 carbon atoms. A polar solvent, such as a combination of water and an alcohol such as methanol, is utilized.

The polar solvent and polar molecules in the mixture passing through the column will have a significant attraction in this situation. The hydrocarbon chains connected to the silica (the stationary phase) will have less attraction to the polar molecules in the solution. As a result, the polar molecules in the mixture will spend the majority of their time traveling with the solvent.

Because of van der Waals dispersion forces, non-polar molecules in the mixture will tend to create attractions with the hydrocarbon groups. They will also be less soluble in the solvent as they squeeze in between water or methanol molecules, for example, breaking hydrogen bonds. As a result, they spend less time in solution in the solvent, slowing their progress through the column.

As a result, polar molecules will now flow through the column at a faster rate. The most frequent type of HPLC is reversed phase HPLC.

PRINCIPLE:

High-performance liquid chromatography is based on adsorption, while partition chromatography is based on the nature of the stationary phase. If the stationary phase is solid, the principle is based on adsorption chromatography, while if the stationary phase is liquid, the principle is based on partition chromatography. It is critical to do qualitative and quantitative research.

The analyte is put onto the silica bed (packed in the column) in HPLC and allowed to attach to it. The stationary phase is silica in this case. The mobile phase of the solvent is then made to flow through the silica bed (undergravity orpressure). Depending on the chromatographic technique utilized, the mode of interaction of the various components with the stationary and mobile phases may alter.

In the field of analysis, high-performance liquid chromatography is a valuable instrument. High-resolution liquid chromatography is essentially a more advanced version of column chromatography. Instead of allowing a solvent to flow naturally through a column, it is forced through at high pressures of up to 400 atmospheres. It becomes more faster as a result of this.

It also enables you to employ a much smaller particle size for the column packing material, resulting in a much larger surface area for interactions between the stationary phase and the molecules passing through it. This allows for a considerably greater separation of the mixture's components.

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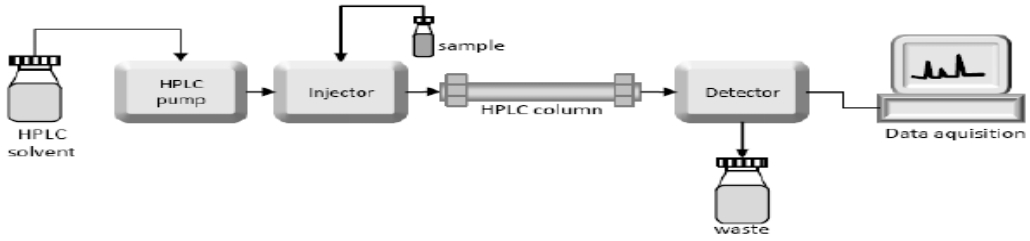
INSTRUMENTATION:



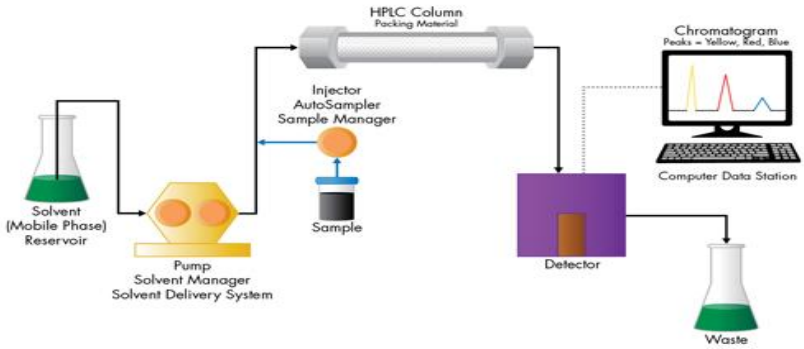
Major component:

1.column: The stationary phase is contained in a tiny metal tube (usually 5 to 30 cm long and 1 to 5 mm in diameter). The primary function is to separate the mixture's components. In the HPLC, a highly efficient separation was accomplished.

2. Pump: To pump the solvent at high pressure, special pumps such as reciprocating pumps and syringe pumps are employed, with pressures ranging from 1000 to 6000 psi.

3.Assembly of the sample:

The injection of the sample is completely automated, and you won't be required to understand how it works at this stage. It is not the same as gas chromatography because of the pressures involved.



4.Detector:

There are a few different techniques to tell if something has passed through the column. Ultraviolet absorption is a typical method that is simple to explain.

UV radiation of various wavelengths is absorbed by many chemical molecules.

The detector is an essential component of HPLC. For HPLC, the UVvisible detector is a versatile dual wavelength absorbance detector. This detector has the sensitivity needed for routine UV-based impurity identification and quantitative analysis at low levels. Array of Photodiodes (PDA). For Waters analytical HPLC, preparative HPLC, or LC/MS system solutions, Detector provides superior optical detection. High chromatographic and spectral sensitivity is achieved because to the company's integrated software and optics advances. This detector has a high refractive index, chromatographic and spectral sensitivity, stability, and reproducibility, making it perfect for analyzing components with little or no UV absorption. For quantitating tiny amounts of target substances, the Multi-wavelength Fluorescence Detector provides excellent sensitivity and selectivity fluorescence detection.

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The mostly used detectors in HPLC, are UV and mass spectroscopic detectors

Detector	**Type of compound can be detected**
UV-Visible &Photodiode array	Compounds with chromophores, such as aromatic rings or multiple alternating double bonds.
Fluorescence detector	Fluorescent compounds, usually with fused rings or highly conjugated planer system.
Conductivity detector	Charged compounds, such as inorganic ions and organic acid.
Electrochemical detector	For easily oxidized compounds like quinines or amines

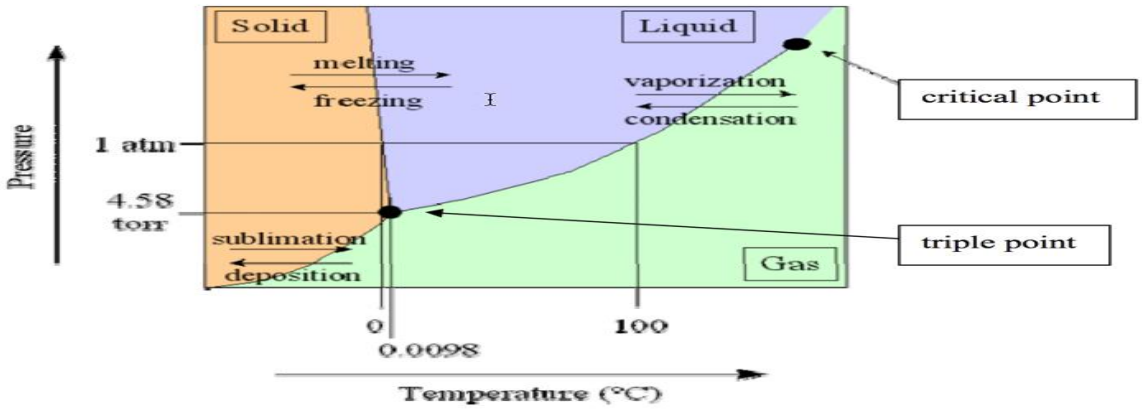
Refractive Index detector & Evaporative light scattering detector	Compounds that do not show characteristics usable by the other detectors, eg.polymers, saccharides.

APPLICATIONS:

1.In chemistry and biochemistry research, this technique is used to analyze complicated mixtures, purify chemical compounds, design processes for manufacturing chemical compounds, isolate natural products, and forecast physical attributes. It's also used in quality control to verify raw material purity, to manage and increase process yield, to quantify final product assay, or to assess product stability and monitor degradation.
2.It's also used to analyze air and water contaminants, as well as to monitor materials that could jeopardize worker safety or health, and to monitor pesticide levels in the environment. HPLC is used by federal and state regulatory bodies to inspect food and drug items for confiscated narcotics or to ensure that label claims are met.
• To control drug stability in the pharmaceutical business.
• Determination of drug quantity from pharmaceutical dose form.
• Drug quantification from biological fluids, such as blood glucose level
4.Seawater phenol and mercury analysis
5.Application in the clinic.

Freeze Dryer

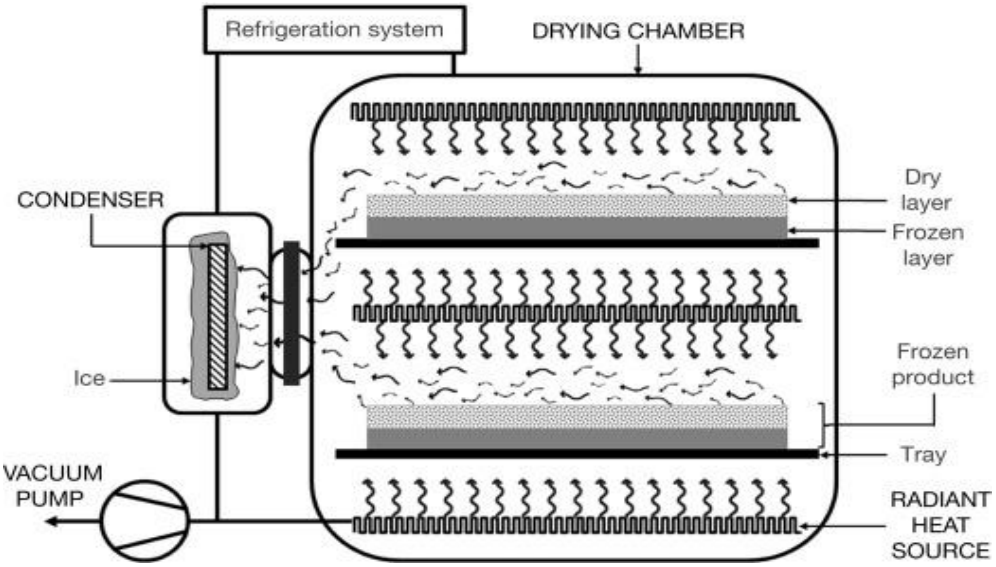
Introduction: Lyophilization, often known as freeze drying, is a method of freezing water and subsequently removing it from a sample, first by sublimation (primary drying) and later by desorption (secondary drying). Freeze drying is a drying method in which water is evaporated from a product after it has been frozen.
It's a drying method used to make some pharmaceuticals and biologicals that are thermolabile or otherwise unstable in aqueous solutions for lengthy periods of time, but are stable in dry form. The method of "lyophilization" is used to create a product that "loves the dry condition." However, the freezing process is not included in this definition. Although the terms lyophilization and freeze-drying are interchangeable, freeze-drying is more descriptive.
When aqueous solution stability is an issue, lyophilization is the most common procedure for producing parenterals. It takes use of the sublimation phenomenon, which entails a direct transition from the solid to the gaseous state without passing through the liquid phase. To do this, the frozen food is vacuum-dried without being permitted to defrost. Due to the advancement of recombinant DNA technology, the procedure of freeze-drying has gained more relevance in the parenteral business.
For clinical and commercial application, proteins and peptides must be freeze-dried. Additional than freeze-drying, other processes for producing sterile dry powder medication products include sterile crystallization, spray-drying, and powder filling. Freeze-drying, on the other hand, is the most popular unit method for producing medicinal formulations that are too unstable to be sold as solutions. The only temperature at which water may exist in all three phases of matter: solid, liquid, and gas is the triple point. Water's triple point graph



PRINCIPLE:

The primary idea behind freeze drying is a phenomena known as sublimation, which occurs when water moves directly from the solid state (ice) to the vapor state without passing through the liquid state. This physical fact underpins the freeze/sublimation-drying principle. The material is dried by exposing it to heat and pressures below the triple point (in reality, below eutectic temperature is required). Any heat transferred is used in these conditions "as latent heat and ice succumb to the state of vapour.
Condensation removes the water vapour from the system "i1 a cold trap that is kept at a lower temperature than the frozen substance

INSTRUMENTATION:



The freeze dryer's instrumentation is depicted in the diagram above: - It is made up of
(I) a drying chamber where trays are loaded.
(II) A source of heat in the form of a radiation source, such as heating coils.
(III) A system for condensing or adsorbing vapour.
(IV) Vacuum pump, steam ejector, or a combination of the two.

• The vacuum drying chamber is usually designed for batch operation and has shelves for storing the material.
• The distance between the subliming surface and the condenser must be shorter than the molecules' mean route.
• This accelerates the drying process. The condenser is made up of a broad surface that is cooled by solid carbon dioxide that has been slurred with acetone or ethanol.
• The condenser must have a high temperature. Lower than the frozen substance's evaporated surface. In order to keep this state of affairs. The surface of the condenser is cleaned on a regular basis.

The following are the steps involved in the operation of a freeze dryer:
Preparation and preparation are the first steps in the process.
2.Water solidification by pre-freezing
3.The initial drying (sublimation of ice under vacuum)
4.additional drying (removal of residual moisture underhigh vacuum)
5. Stuffing

1. Pre-treatment: Any way of treating the product before to freezing is considered pre-treatment. Concentrating the product, revising the formulation (i.e., adding components to improve stability and/or processing), reducing a high vapor pressure solvent, or increasing the surface area are all examples of this. Pre-treating a product is frequently dictated by cycle time or product quality considerations, or is based on theoretical knowledge of freeze-drying and its needs.
2. Prefreezing for solidifying water: Freezing, in which a portion of a liquid sample is cooled until pure crystalline ice develops, and the remainder is freeze-concentrated into a glassy condition where the viscosity is too high to allow further crystallization.
1. Primary drying, in which the ice generated after freezing is removed by sublimation under vacuum at low temperatures, leaving the remaining amorphous solute with a highly porous structure that is typically 30% water. At pressures of 104 to 10-5 atmospheres and a product temperature of –45 to –20°C, this step is carried out; sublimation occurs as a result of coupled heat- and mass-transfer processes during primary drying.
2. Secondary drying, in which the majority of the residual water is desorbed from the glass as the sample's temperature is steadily increased while low pressures are maintained.
3.Primary Drying: After the freezing step, a vacuum pump is used to lower the pressure within the freeze-dryer. In the lyophilization of medicines, typical chamber pressures range between 30 and 300 mTorr, depending on the required product temperature and the parameters of the container system. To enable ice sublimation and transfer of water vapor to the condenser, where it is deposited as ice, the chamber pressure must be lower than the vapor pressure of ice at the sublimation interface in the product. No mass transfer is feasible if the chamber pressure exceeds the vapor pressure at the sublimation contact. Low pressures (less than 50 mTorr) are, on the other hand, counterproductive for fast sublimation rates since they slow down heat transfer to the product.
The vapor pressure of the ice at the sublimation interface is proportional to the product temperature.

Sublimation, or the removal of ice from the top of the frozen layer and direct conversion to water vapor, can occur when the chamber pressure falls below the vapor pressure of ice in the product. Water vapor is transferred to the ice condenser and deposited on coils or plates that are constantly cooled to a temperature that corresponds to the condensed ice's very low vapor pressure. During a freeze-drying process, the product temperature is the most critical product parameter in general, especially the product temperature at the sublimation interface during primary drying.

4.Drying in the Second Stage: Bound moisture remains in the product after initial freeze-drying is complete and all ice has sublimed. The product appears dry, but the residual moisture content could be as high as 8%. To reduce the residual moisture content to acceptable levels, additional drying at a warmer temperature is required. As the bound water is desorbed from the product, this process is known as "Isothermal Desorption."

Secondary drying is usually carried out at a temperature that is higher than ambient but not too high for the product's sensitivity. Desorption drying is facilitated by raising shelf temperature and reducing chamber pressure to a minimum, in contrast to primary drying conditions that use low shelf temperature and amoderate vacuum. Because high processing temperatures during secondary drying might cause protein polymerization or biodegradation, caution should be given when raising shelf temperature too high. Secondary drying takes around 1/3 to 1/2 the time that main drying takes.

In freezedrying, the normal practice is to raise the shelf temperature during secondary drying and reduce chamber pressure to the lowest possible level. The approach is predicated on the assumption that when ice is no longer present and "melt track" is no longer an issue, the product can handle increased heat input.

APPLICATIONS: The most prevalent application of a freeze dryer is in the preparation of dosage forms such as injections, solutions, and suspensions. It is used to dry a variety of items.

(I) Blood plasma and fractionated blood plasma.

(II)Bacterial and viral cultures are the second type of culture.

Human tissue

(III) arteries and corneal tissue.

(IV).Antibiotics and plant extracts

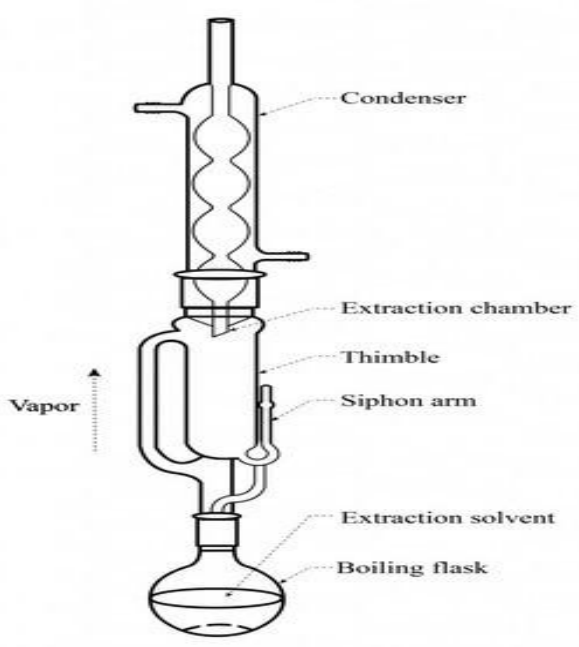
Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus

INTRODUCTION: Soxhlet extraction is a contemporary extraction process in which the same solvent is circulated many times through the extractor. It is a continuous extraction technique that can also be referred to as a succession of short maceration. The desired component must be soluble in the solvent at a high temperature in order to use a Soxhlet extractor.

One cycle of the Soxhlet extraction method comprises extraction after the solvent has evaporated. And, theoretically, we can repeat this cycle indefinitely to obtain the highest yield of the desired chemical. The extraction procedure is substantially more efficient with the Soxhlet extractor than with the old approach.

The components are extracted using the solvent's condensed vapours in a Soxhlet extractor. The sample powder comes into touch with the condensed vapours, and the soluble part of the powder mixes with the solvent.

INSTRUMENTATION:



It has a heated plate of iron, for example, to heat the circular bottom flask containing solvent, as indicated in the figure.
RBF (round-bottom flask) is placed on top of the hot plate. RBF and condenser are connected by a distillation tube.
Look at the upper part first for a better grasp before moving on to the middle. It is equipped with a condensation assembly. It features a mechanism for letting cool water in and out.
The "Thimble" in the centre now links to the condensation assembly. The thimble and RBF are connected by one extra arm. This arm is known as Siphon Tube. At high temperatures, the required component from the sample powder must be soluble in the solvent. Only then would we be able to distinguish it from other components. It's fine if the other components are also soluble because we'll be able to separate them afterwards.

• First, we turn on the heat, which warms the metal plate.
• The RBF containing our solvent begins to boil.
• The vapor from the RBF travels through the distillation tube from the RBF to the condenser.
• The solvent vapours are condensed in the condenser, and the condensed vapours fall to the thimble.
• Inside the thimble, we placed our sample powder. To avoid powder falling directly into the thimble, the powder must be covered from the bottom with a cotton ball. Also, from the top, cover the powder.
• As a result, when the condensed vapors fall into the thimble, the powder is wetted by the solvent, and the solvent-soluble components are carried along with it.
• As we saw before, Siphon connects the thimble to RBF. The solvent solution begins to fill the thimble and siphon. Under the effect of gravity, the siphon reaches a point where it begins to overflow.
• The overflowing liquid falls back to RBF because the Siphon is directly connected to RBF. This is the start of the first cycle.
•
We can do as many cycles as we wish, as I said earlier.
• It's worth noting that the solvent isn't changed for each cycle. Despite this, the components of the sample are not vaporized when the solvent evaporates. As a result, we receive 100 percent pure solvent vapours every time.
• We halt the cycles when we believe the sample has been sufficiently exhausted. We are now left with a mixture of solvent and sample components that are soluble in the solvent.
We may now separate them using the following approach.
• Ultrasound-assistedSoxhlet extractors • Microwave-assistedSoxhlet extractors • Electrically heated distillation chamber • Condenser with solvent distribution nozzle to spray condensed solvent onto the powder bed • Fluidized-bed Soxhlet extraction • High-pressure Soxhlet extraction

The Soxhlet apparatus can be used in a variety of ways. Some of them are listed below:
Extraction of caffeine from the behave rage plant using the Soxhlet extraction method Biofuel extraction from coffee beans Oil extraction from plants In the food industry for analyzing food components Determination of extractives (e.g., fixed oils in seeds) Determination of extractives (e.g., fixed oils in seeds) Fenugreek seed components with anticancer potential were extracted.

CONCLUSION:

HPLC: -

- The HPLC process allows for simple, precise, accurate, and repeatable quantitative analysis.
- In terms of linearity, accuracy, precision, limits of detection (LOD) and quantification (LOQ), robustness, and repeatability, the method was validated according to ICH principles, and it may be used for regular analysis. We feel that the HPLC method provided in this paper has many advantages over previously published methods; it does not require an internal standard, making it more cost-effective and straightforward to use.

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Freeze Dryer: -

- Freeze drying causes little structural changes and shrinkage. Nutrients are mostly maintained during the freeze drying process.
- The initial costs of the freeze drying method, which involves vaccum and refrigeration equipment, are up to four times higher than the conventional cost.
- A freeze-dried product with quality and attributes.

Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus: -

- Using a Soxhlet extractor to separate soluble and insoluble materials is a good way to go.
- A Soxhlet extractor extracts solvent repeatedly until it is stopped. As a result, all of the soluble material can be extracted. If adequate time is granted.

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