Application News

High Performance Liquid Chromatograph Software for Efficient Method Development

Automatic Optimization of Gradient Conditions by Al Algorithm Using Integrated LC System

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User Benefits

- ◆ The AI algorithm of LabSolutions™ MD can automatically optimize gradient conditions to greatly reduce labor of LC method development.
- Automatic optimization of gradient conditions can be applied not only to new method development, but also to existing method to efficiently improve resolution.

■ Introduction

In the typical LC method development, the process begins with "preparation" which includes mobile phase preparation, column installation, and creation of analysis schedules, then the analysis is started. After that, the acquired data is analyzed and "preparation" for the subsequent analysis is carried out, followed by starting the next analysis again. The method development progresses by repeating these processes, but in addition to the significant time required to repeatedly create analysis schedules, expertise in chromatography is necessary to explore optimal conditions based on data analysis. In other words, typical method development requires "human intervention". Therefore, eliminating human involvement and automating such method development processes would be desirable to improve labor efficiency. This article introduces an example of automatic optimization of gradient conditions that meet resolution criteria using LabSolutions MD (Technical Report C190-E309), a dedicated software for supporting method development. A mixture of seven small-molecule compounds was used as a model sample, and the optimization was performed by combining the Al algorithm in LabSolutions MD with the integrated LC system "i-Series" (Fig. 1).

■ Analytical Conditions and Target Compounds

The analytical conditions and target compounds are shown in Table 1. In this article, a mixture of seven small-molecule compounds was used as a model sample. Criteria were set for resolution and the elution time of the last peak, and LabSolutions MD automatically explored the gradient conditions to meet these criteria.

Table 1 Analytical Conditions and Target Compounds

System: LC-2080C 3D

Sample: (1) Antipyrine, (2) Benzoic acid, (3) Salicylic acid,

(4) Hydrocortisone, (5) Furosemide, (6) Naproxen, (7) Probenecid

Mobile phase

Pump A: 0.1% formic acid in water

Pump B : Acetonitrile

Column : Shim-pack Scepter™ C18-120 *1 (100 mm × 3.0 mml.D., 1.9 μm)

Analytical conditions

B Conc. : 20%(0 min)→X *2 %(3 min)

 \rightarrow 95%(3.01~4 min) \rightarrow 20%(4.01~8 min)

Detection : 254 nm (STD cell)

Criteria of automatic optimization of gradient conditions

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} Minimal resolution & \vdots & 3 \\ Time of last eluting peak & \vdots & < 10 min \\ \end{tabular}$



Fig. 1 Integrated LC System "i-Series" (LC-2080C 3D)

Automatic Optimization of Gradient Conditions

Fig. 2 shows the workflow of automatic optimization of gradient conditions using LabSolutions MD. This software has a unique Al algorithm to automatically explore gradient conditions that satisfy resolution criteria by alternately repeating "improvement of gradient conditions by Al (condition search)" and "analysis under improved conditions (correction analysis). For the criteria, "resolution" and "elution time of the last peak" can be set. In this article, automatic optimization of gradient conditions was applied to a mixture of seven small-molecule compounds to meet the criteria of resolution (> 3.0) and maximum elution time of 10 minutes for the last peak (Fig. 3), considering the reduction of analysis time.



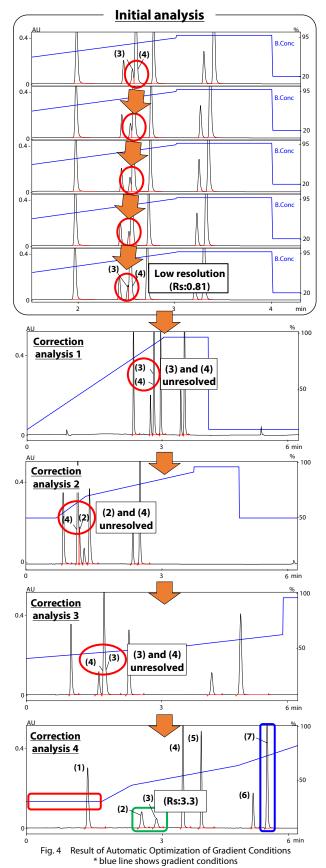
Fig. 2 Workflow for Automatic Optimization of Gradient Conditions by LabSolutions MD



Fig. 3 Criteria Setting for Automatic Optimization

^{*1} P/N: 227-31013-03

^{*2 :} X = 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 (5 patterns)



The result of automatic optimization of gradient conditions is shown in Fig. 4. After the initial analyses were performed with five different gradient patterns (B Conc. in Table 1), the separation of seven small-molecule compounds was automatically optimized through four correction analyses. The result of the initial analyses showed that peaks (3) and (4) were not sufficiently resolved (red circles in the initial analyses in Fig. 4). Through repeated correction analyses by the Al algorithm, the gradient conditions that met the criteria were automatically explored (correction analysis 4). In correction analysis 4, the resolution criteria (> 3.0) was achieved (green box) by introducing an isocratic elution (red box). In addition, the gradient slope was automatically adjusted, and the retention time of the last peak (blue box) met the criteria of being under 10 minutes. This demonstrates that the Al algorithm enables users, regardless of their level of chromatography experience, to easily explore gradient conditions that satisfy the defined criteria.

■ Conclusion

Automatic optimization of gradient conditions using the Al algorithm in LabSolutions MD was applied to a mixture of seven small-molecule compounds in combination with i-Series. As a result, gradient conditions that met the criteria (minimum resolution > 3.0 and elution time of the last peak < 10 minutes) were successfully explored. In method development, optimizing gradient conditions typically requires human intervention at various steps, such as creating analysis schedules and interpreting data. However, the use of an Al algorithm significantly reduces manual effort and enables automation of the entire workflow.

* Peak numbers correspond to those listed in Table 1 LabSolutions and Shim-pack Scepter are trademarks of Shimadzu Corporation or its affiliated companies in Japan and/or other countries.



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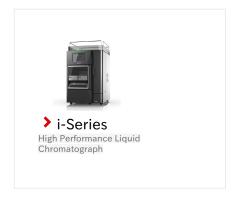
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