



LC columns

# Hypersil GOLD columns

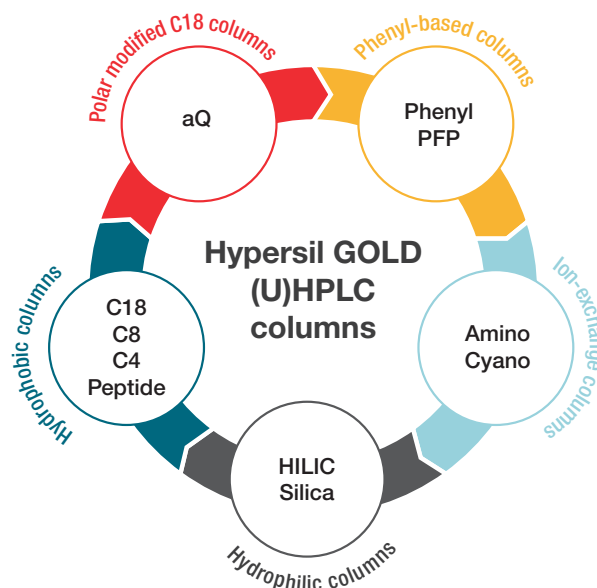
## Sensitivity plus scalability in one.

### Ultrapure silica for better peak shape

When you're starting a new method and need high-efficiency separations, our state-of-the-art Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD™ columns are a smart first choice. These fully porous columns offer the high performance you need, plus ultrapure silica particles that provide tighter peaks, excellent peak shape and higher peak capacity than competitive columns. Scalable from 1.9 µm to a 5 µm particle size (and from analytical to preparative scale), Hypersil GOLD columns also deliver fast run times and excellent sensitivity that enables you to reach lower limits of detection. For highly accurate and reproducible data across time, look no further.

### Benefits

- Fully porous, ultrapure silica particle columns
- Tighter peaks, excellent peak shape, higher peak capacity than competitive columns
- Fast run times and excellent sensitivity to reach lower limits of detection
- Fully scalable: From 1.9 µm to 5 µm particle size, from analytical to prep
- Highly accurate and reproducible data across time



## Explore our complete range of Hypersil GOLD columns to start your chromatography analyses

Column phases	Column	Description
Hydrophobic	C18, C8, C4, Peptide	Reversed phase chemistry for separation via hydrophobic interactions. Stationary phases with longer carbon chains provide longer retention times and greater hydrophobicity
Polar-modified C18	aQ	Good for the separation of acidic and basic compounds via reversed phase chromatography using an aqueous mobile phase
Phenyl-based	Phenyl, PFP	Orthogonal selectivity to traditional hydrophobic phases that utilizes aromatic interactions to achieve challenging separations of aromatic and polar compounds
Ion-exchange	Amino, cyano	Ionic and polar compounds are retained via hydrophilic and ionic interactions with a charged stationary phase. Retained compounds can be eluted by changing the solvent conditions of the column.
Hydrophilic	HILIC, silica	Ideal for retaining and separating polar compounds based on polarity differences and affinity for a polar stationary phase

## Ordering information

Phase name	1.9 $\mu\text{m}$	3 $\mu\text{m}$	5 $\mu\text{m}$	Pore size ( $\text{\AA}$ )	Carbon load (%)	Surface area ( $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ )	USP
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD C18</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	10	220	L1
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD C8</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	8	220	L7
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD C4</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	5	220	L26
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD aQ</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	12	220	L1
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD PFP</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	8	220	L43
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD Phenyl</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	8	220	L11
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD Amino</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	2	220	L9
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD Cyano</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	4	220	L01
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD HILIC</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	6	220	—
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD Silica</a>	✓	✓	✓	175	—	220	L3
<a href="#">Hypersil GOLD Peptide</a>	✓			175	10	220	L1

Learn more at [thermofisher.com/hypersilgold](https://thermofisher.com/hypersilgold)