

ThermoFisher
S C I E N T I F I C

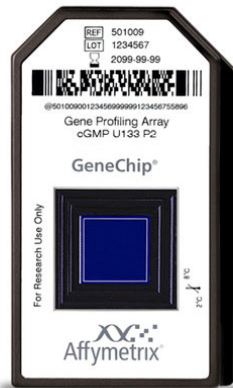
High Resolution LC or LC-MS Analysis of Oligonucleotides and Large DNA Fragments Using a New Polymer-Based Reversed Phase Column

5/24/2016

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The world leader in serving science

Oligonucleotides as Tools for Molecular Biology Research



DNA Amplification (PCR)

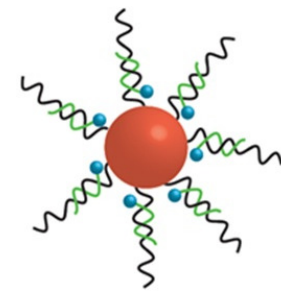
DNA Sequencing

Fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH)

Molecular Diagnostics

DNA Nanomaterials

Primers



Oligonucleotides as Therapeutic Agents

Antisense Oligonucleotide

2

siRNA
(small interfering RNA)

Aptamer

1

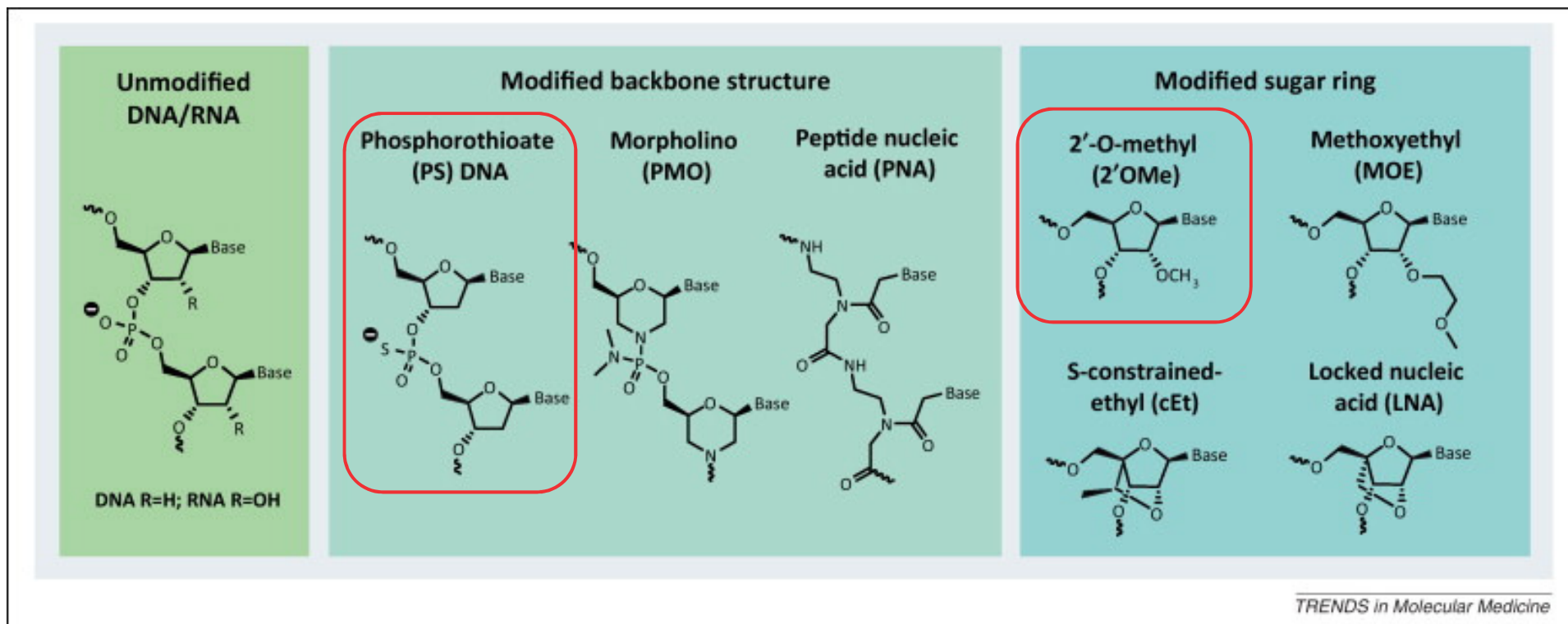
Ribozyme

IVT mRNA
(in *vitro* transcribed mRNA)

isRNA
(immunostimulatory RNA)

CRISPR/Cas9

Chemical Modifications of Oligonucleotides



TRENDS in Molecular Medicine

Oligonucleotide Impurities

- N-1, N-2, N+1
- PO impurity in PS sample
- Imperfect deprotection (DMT)
- Depurination

HPLC Analysis of Nucleic Acids

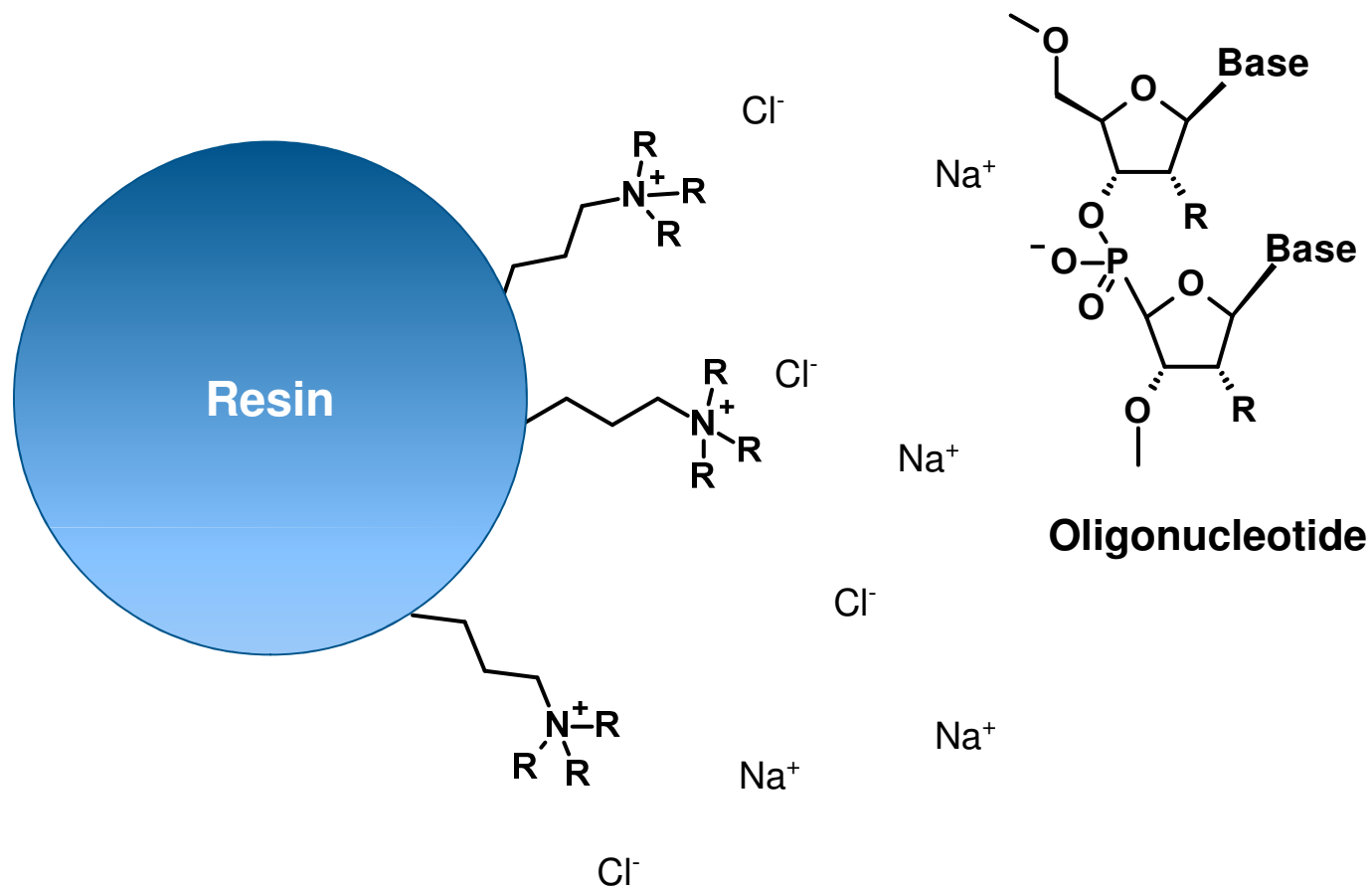
Anion Exchange Chromatography

- Provides high resolution separation oligonucleotides
- Low or no organic solvent
- Cannot be directly coupled to Mass spectrometer

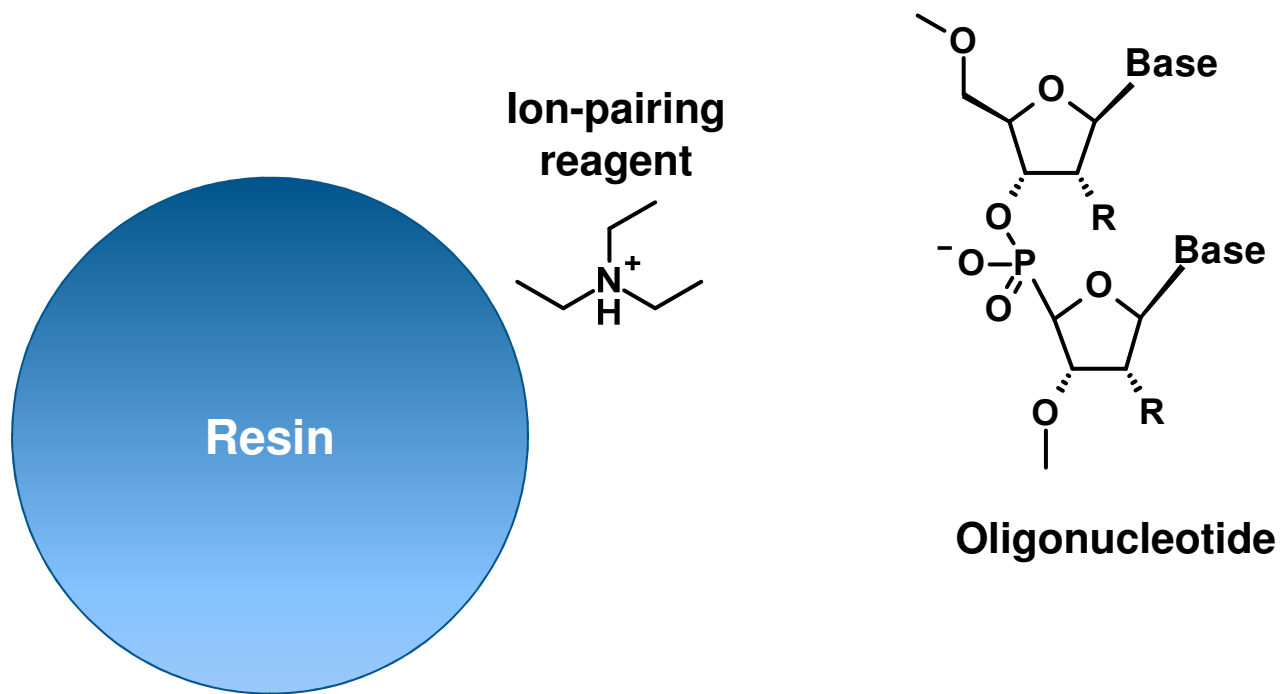
Ion-Pair Reversed Phase Chromatography

- Provides high resolution separation oligonucleotides
- Can be directly coupled to Mass spectrometer

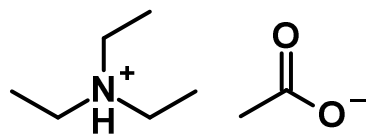
Anion Exchange Chromatography



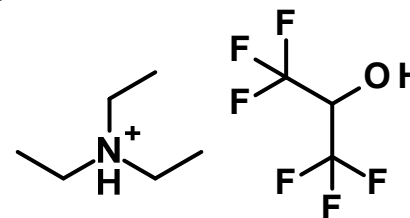
Ion-Pair Reversed-Phase Chromatography



LC/UV Triethylammonium acetate (TEAA)



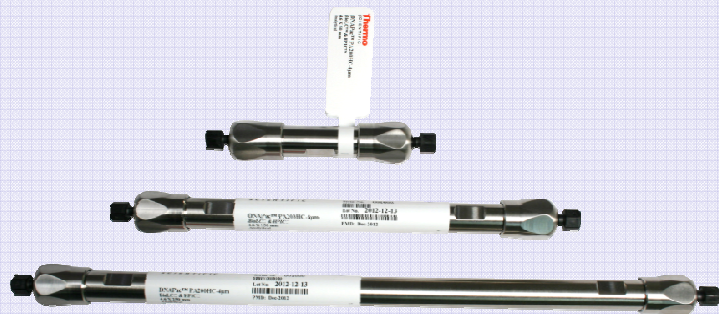
LC/MS Triethylamine (TEA) + Hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP)



HPLC Analysis of Nucleic Acids

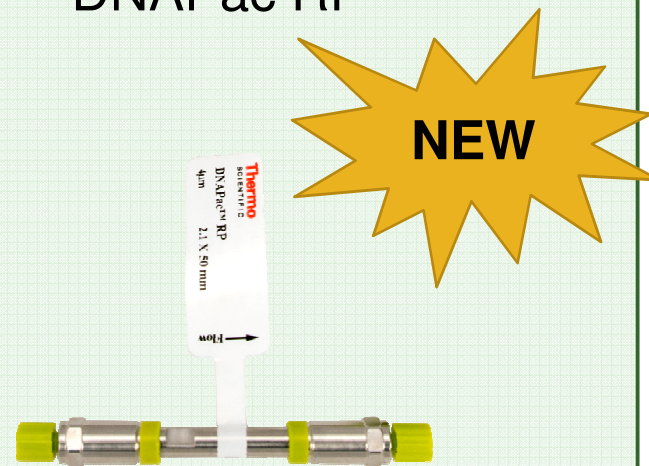
Anion Exchange Chromatography

DNAPac PA100
DNAPac PA200
DNAPac PA200 RS
DNASwift SAX-1S



Ion-Pair Reversed Phase Chromatography

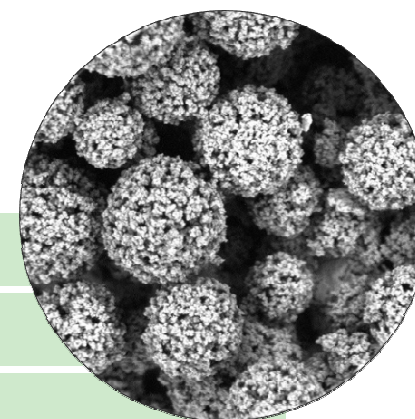
DNAPac RP



DNAPac RP Column

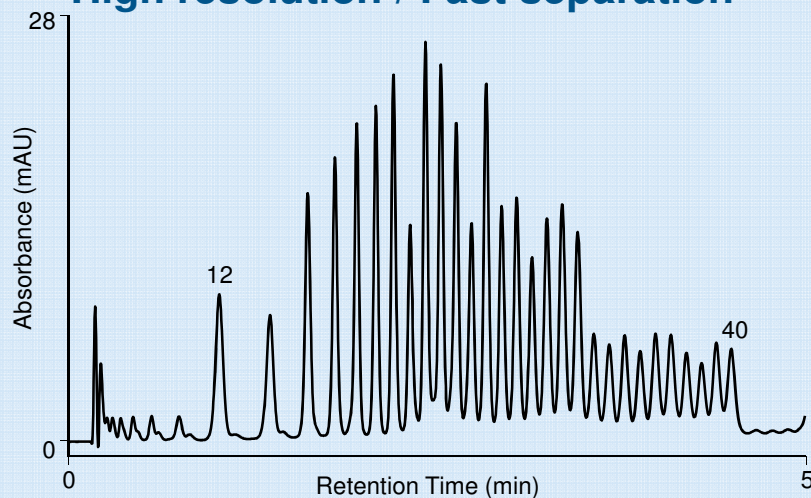
- Reversed phase column designed for separation of oligonucleotides and large DNA/RNA fragments
- High resolution and high efficiency
- Excellent MS compatibility
- Wide operating pH range: 0-14
- High temperature stability: Up to 100 °C
- High throughput

Substrate	Poly(styrene-divinylbenzene) particles
Particle Size	4 μm
Pore Size	1,000~2,000 Å
Column Formats	3.0 × 100 mm 3.0 × 50 mm 2.1 × 100 mm 2.1 × 50 mm

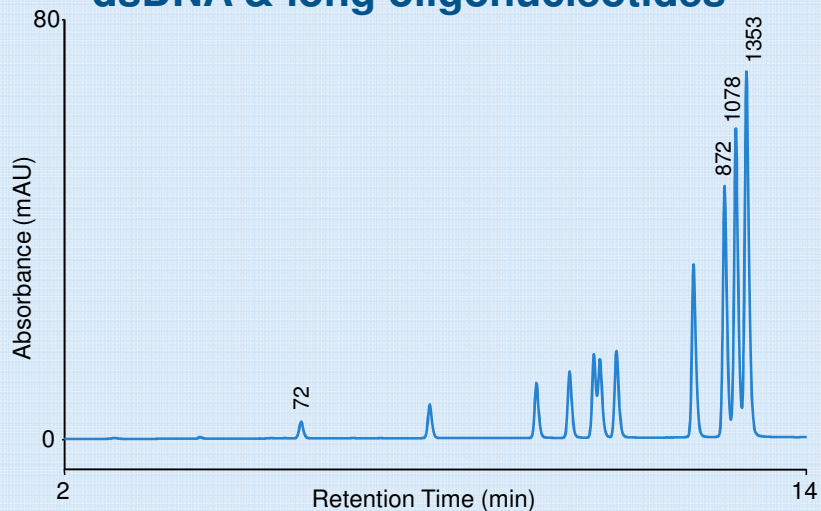


Applications

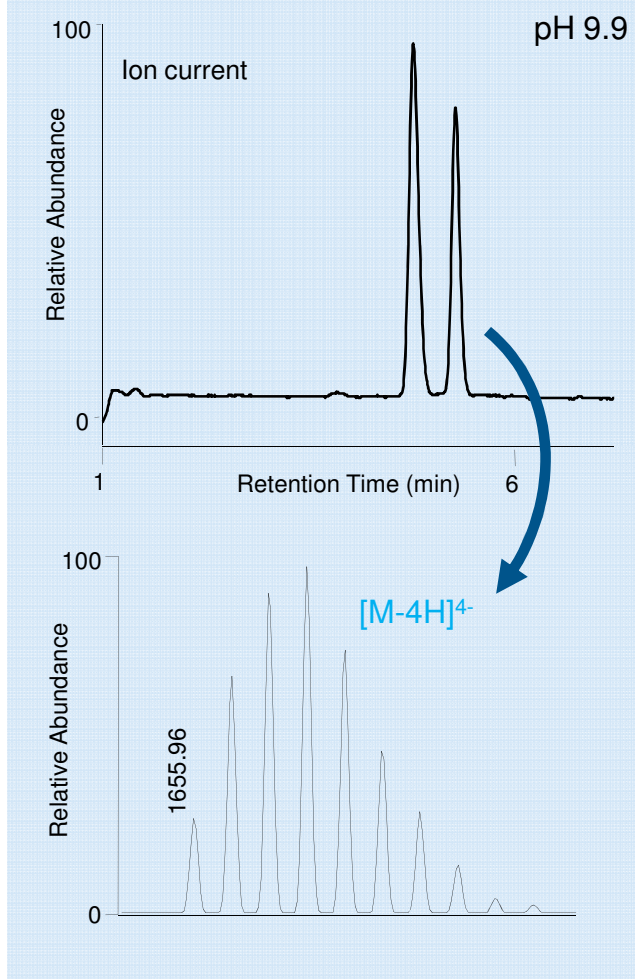
High resolution / Fast separation



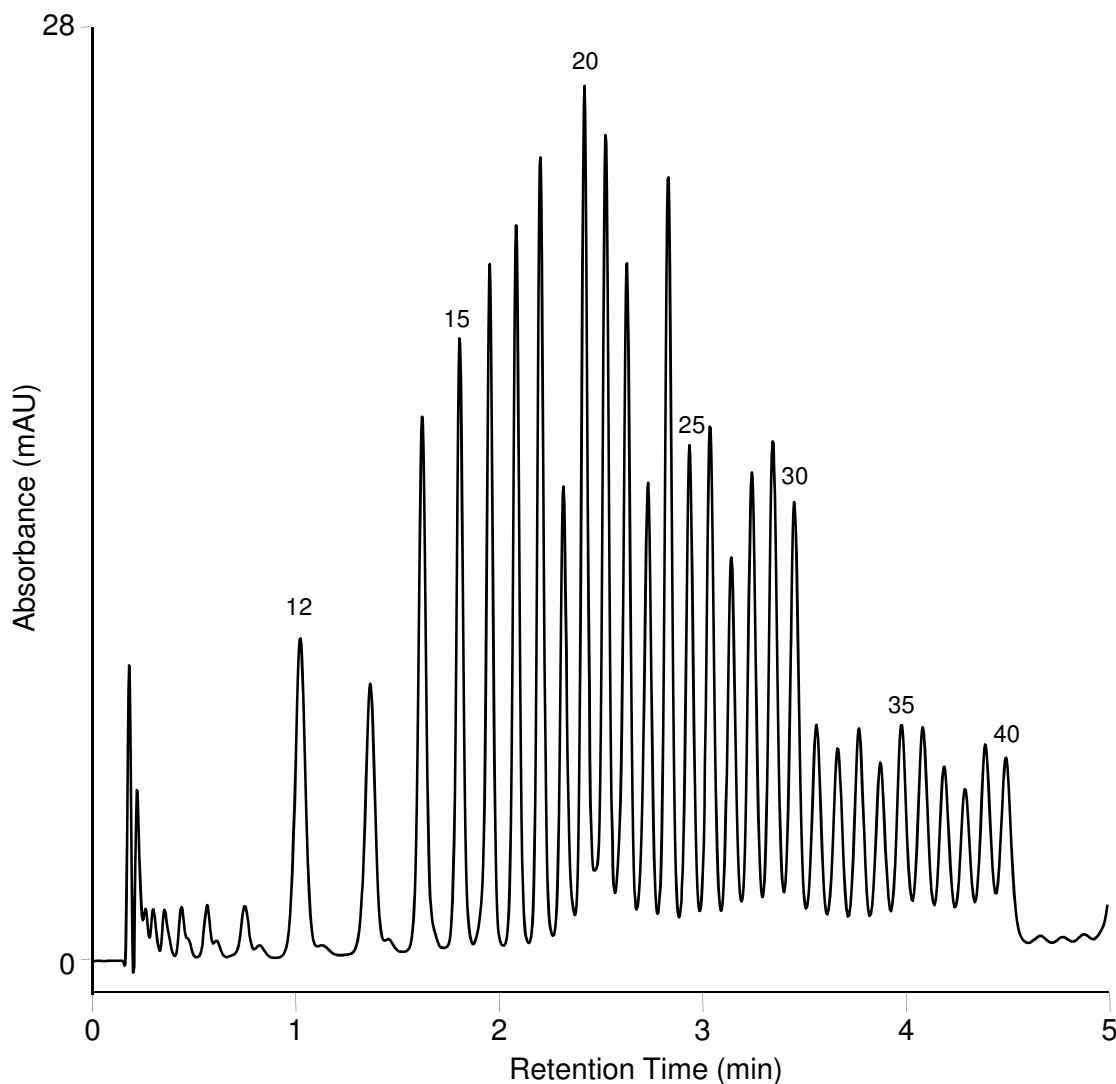
dsDNA & long oligonucleotides



MS compatible



Fast Separation of 12-40mer Deoxythymidines (dT_ns)



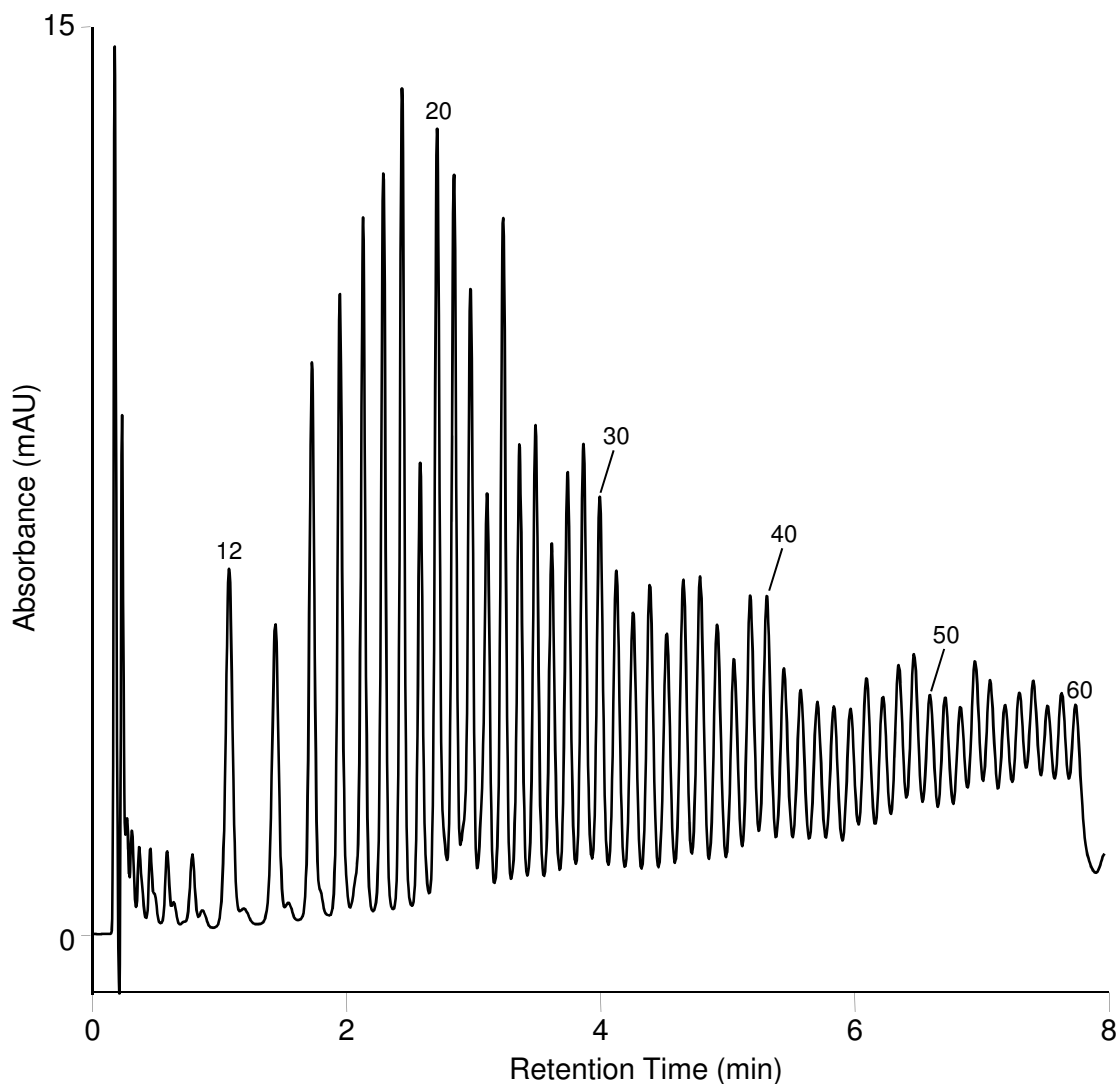
Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (75:25 v/v)

Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
-2.0	76	24
0.0	76	24
4.0	59	41
4.1	10	90
5.0	10	90

Gradient curve: 3
Flow rate: 0.80 mL/min
Inj. volume: 4 μ L
Temperature: 80 $^{\circ}$ C
Detection: UV (260 nm)
Sample: poly dT₁₂₋₄₀ (1 A/mL)
Peak label: Length of DNA

High Resolution Separation of 12-60mer dTs



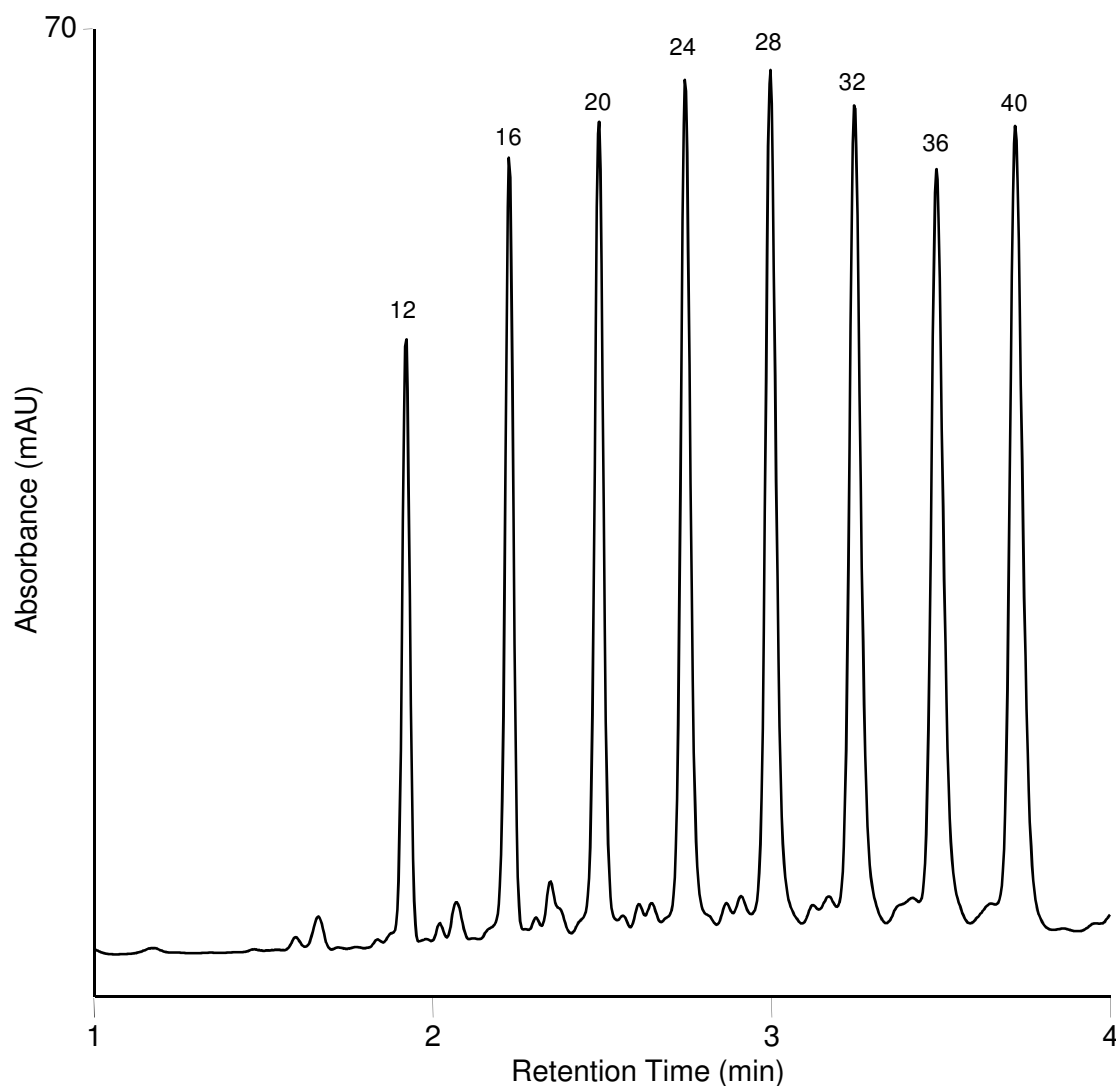
Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (75:25 v/v)

Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
-2.0	76	24
0.0	76	24
7.0	57	43
7.1	10	90
5.0	10	90

Gradient curve: 3
Flow rate: 0.80 mL/min
Inj. volume: 10 μ L
Temperature: 80 $^{\circ}$ C
Detection: UV (260 nm)
Sample: poly dT12-60 (0.5 A/mL)
Peak label: Length of DNA

LC/UV Analysis of Mixed-Base DNA



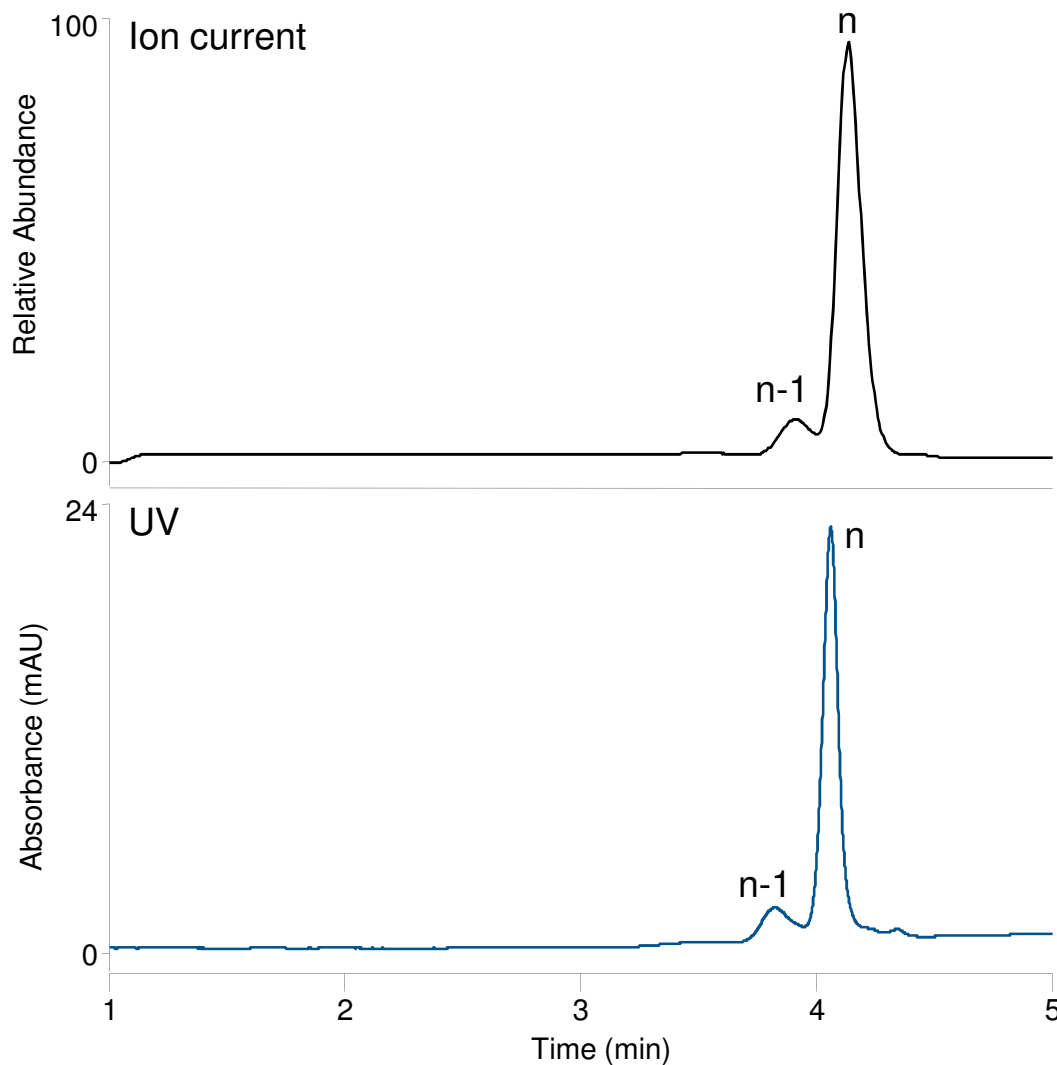
Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (75:25 v/v)

Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
-2.0	92	8
0.0	92	8
3.0	68	32
3.1	10	90
5.0	10	90

Gradient curve: 3
Flow rate: 0.80 mL/min
Inj. volume: 2 μ L
Temperature: 80 $^{\circ}$ C
Detection: UV (260 nm)
Sample: 8-Combo DNA (5 μ M)*
Peak label: Length of DNA

LC/MS Analysis of n and n-1 Sequences



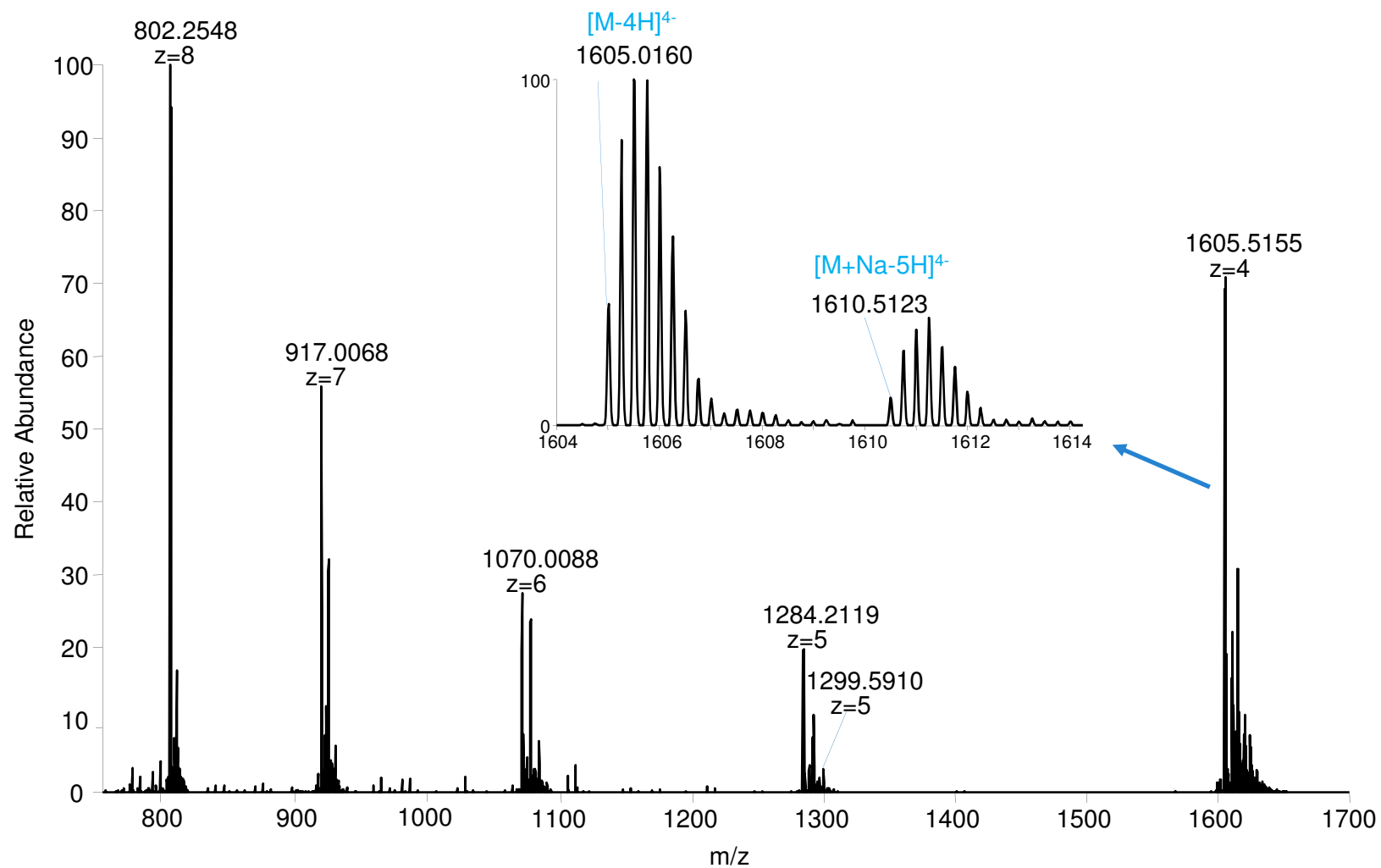
Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
Mobile phase A: 15 mM TEA, 400 mM HFIP, pH 7.9
Mobile phase B: 15 mM TEA, 400 mM HFIP in Water / Methanol (50:50 v/v)

Gradient:

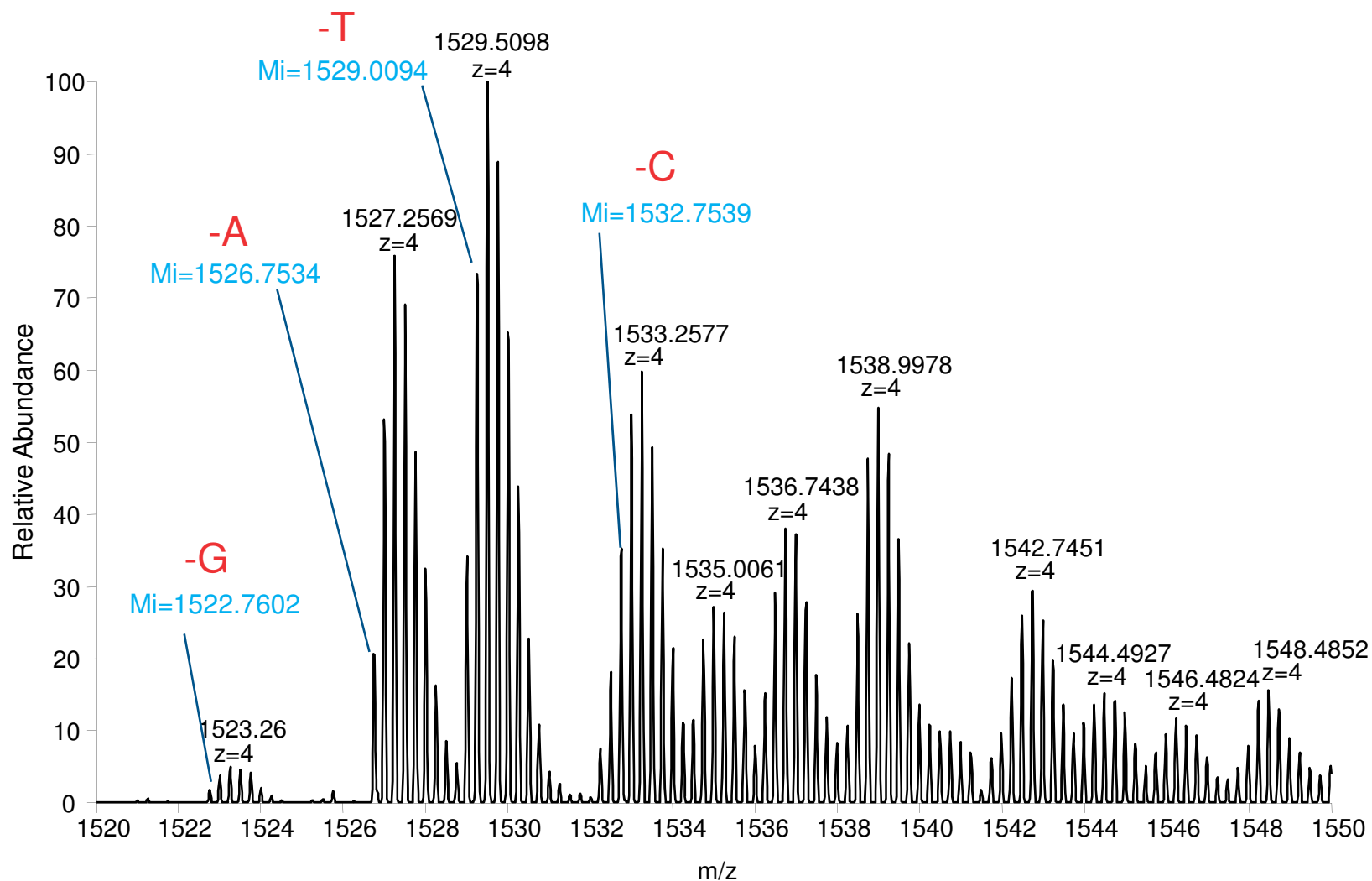
Time (min)	%A	%B
0.0	70	30
3.0	48	53
3.1	10	90
5.0	10	90
5.1	70	30
11.0	70	30

Temperature: 60 $^{\circ}$ C
Flow rate: 0.25 mL/min
Inj. volume: 4 μ L
Detection: UV (260 nm)
MS (Negative-ion mode)
Mass Spec: Q Exactive Plus
Sample: 21mer DNA
GATTGTAGGTTCTCTAACGCT

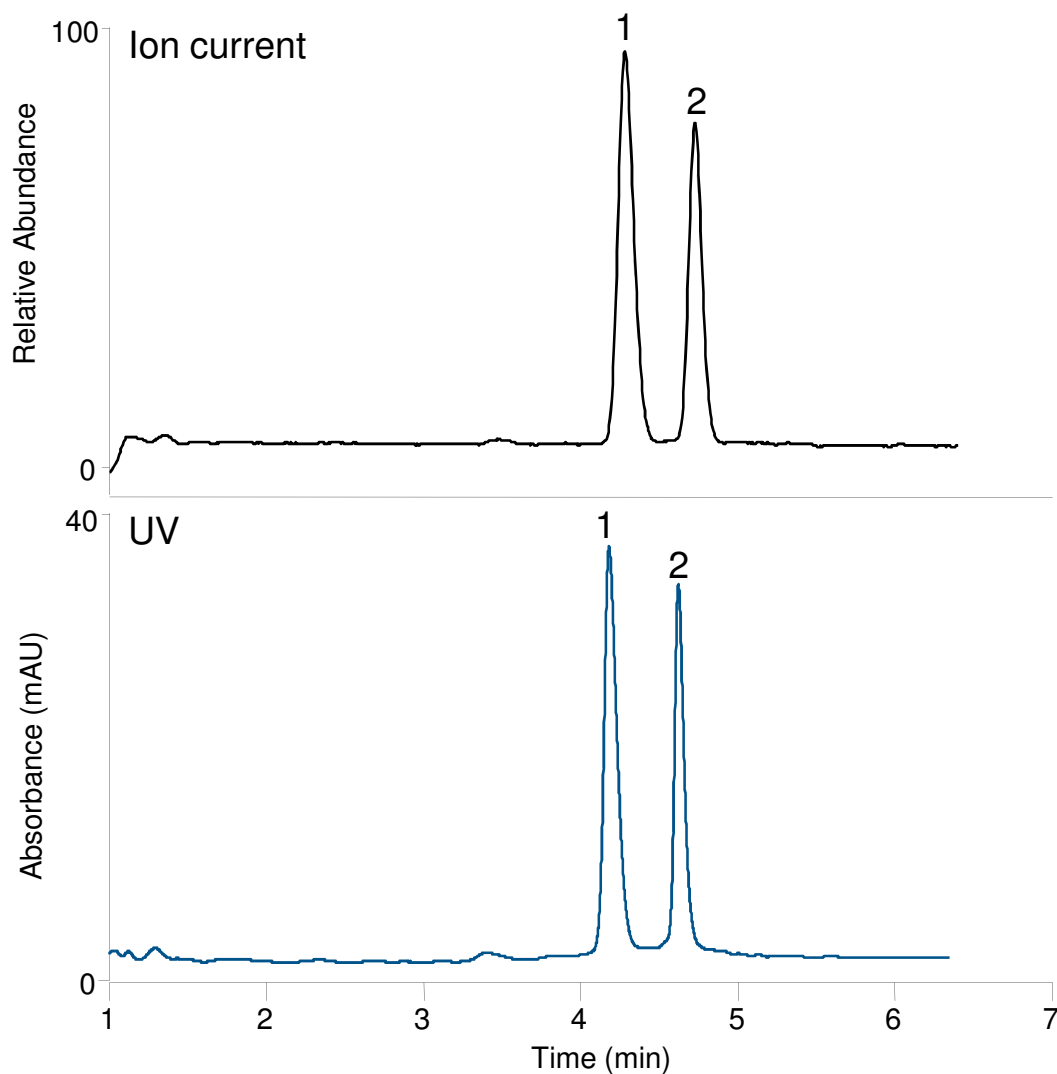
LC/MS Analysis of n and n-1 Sequences: Mass Spectrum of n Sequence



LC/MS Analysis of n and n-1 Sequences: Mass Spectrum of n-1 Sequence



LC/MS Analysis of Phosphorothioate Modified siRNA

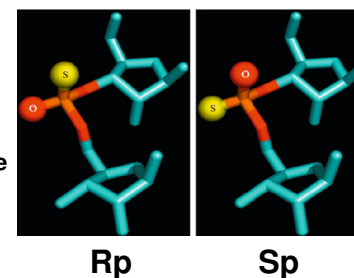
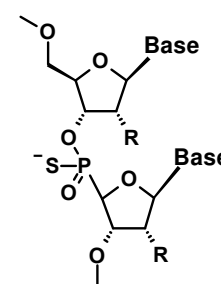


Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
 Mobile phase A: 35 mM TEA, 40 mM HFIP, **pH 9.9**
 Mobile phase B: 35 mM TEA, 40 mM HFIP in Water / Methanol (75:25 v/v)

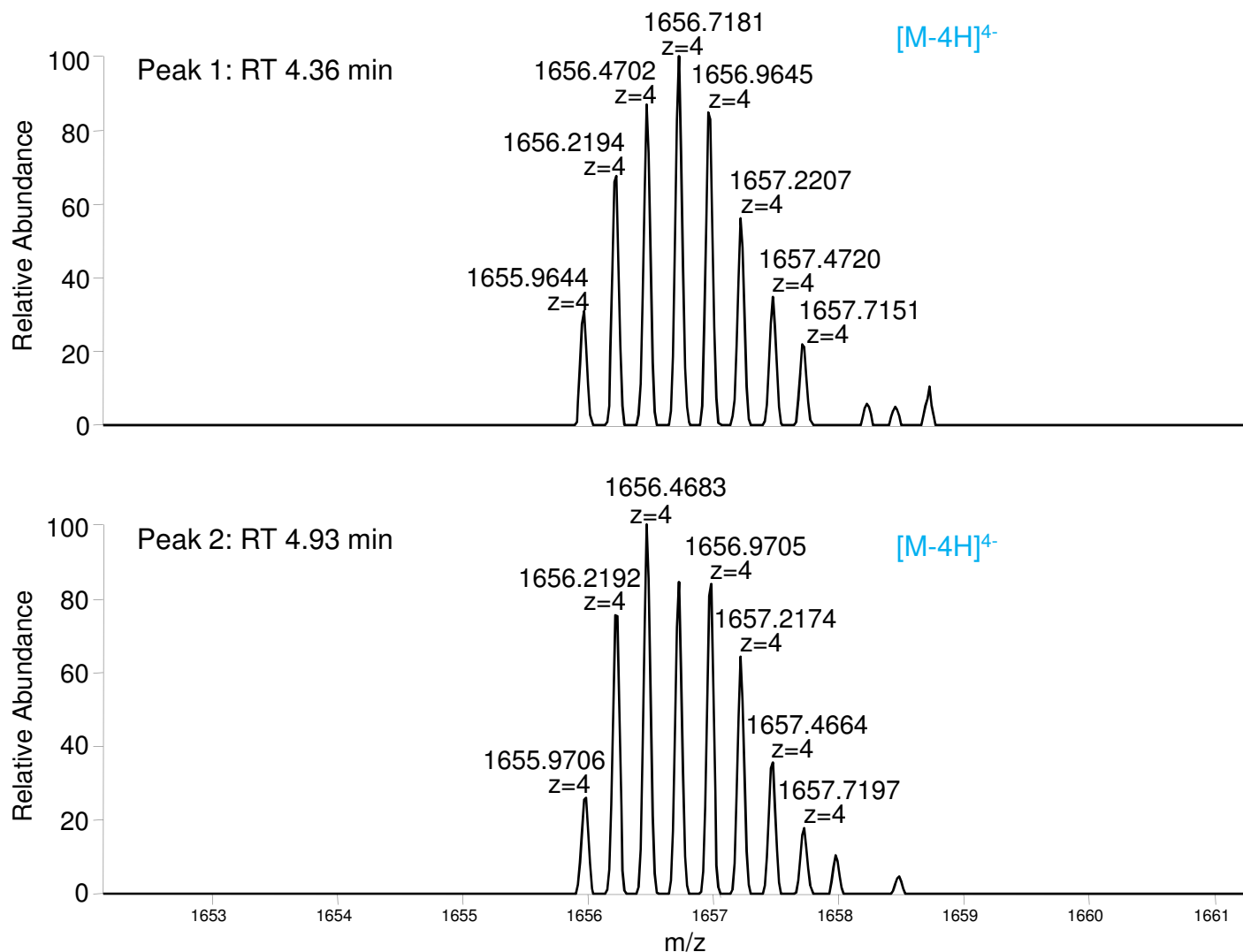
Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
0.0	93	7
5.0	52	48
5.1	10	90
7.0	10	90
7.1	93	7
13.0	93	7

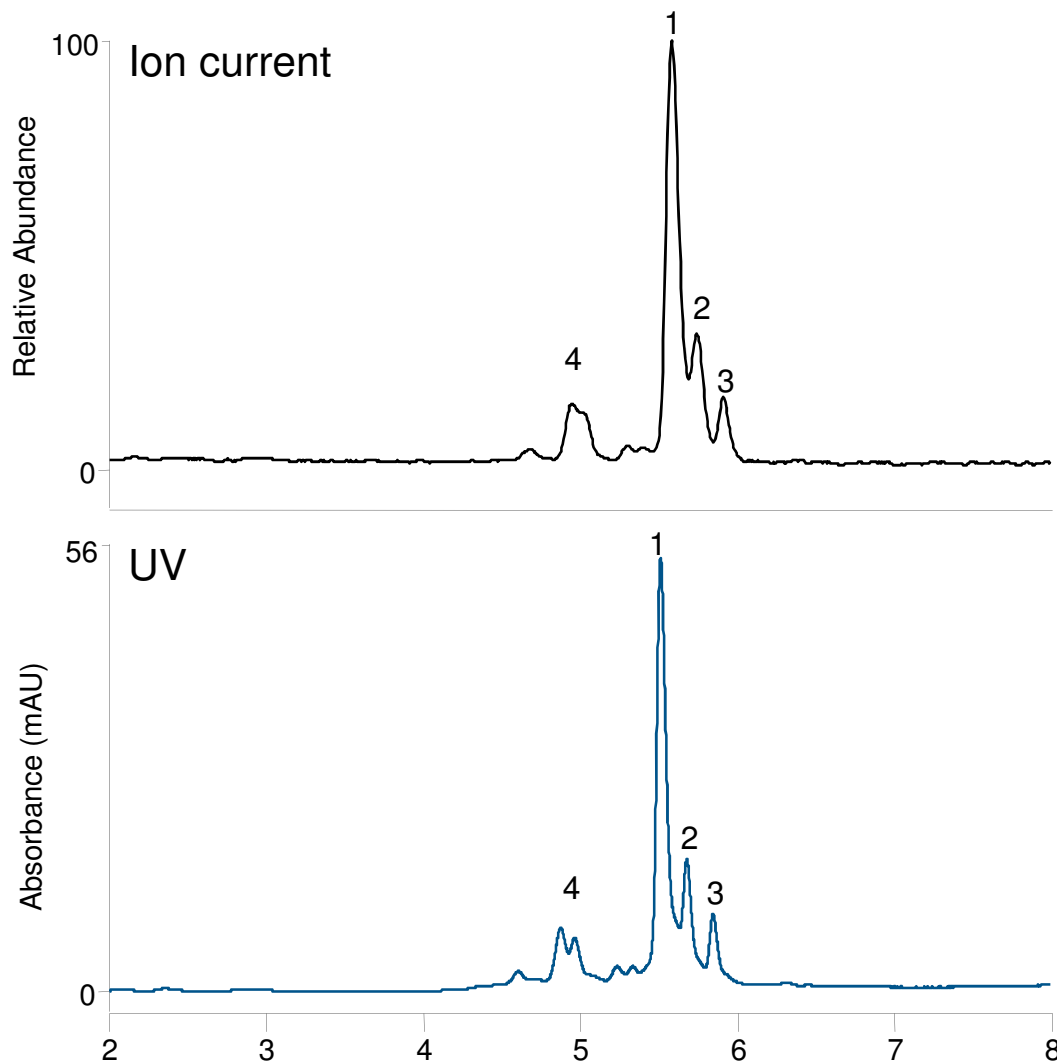
Temperature: 30 $^{\circ}$ C
 Flow rate: 0.25 mL/min
 Inj. volume: 3 μ L
 Detection: UV (260 nm)
 MS (Negative-ion mode)
 Mass Spec: Q Exactive Plus
 Sample: 21mer siRNA
 AGCUGACCCUGAAG_SUUCAUdCdT



LC/MS Analysis of Phosphorothioate Modified siRNA



LC/MS Analysis of Phosphorothioate Modified siRNA



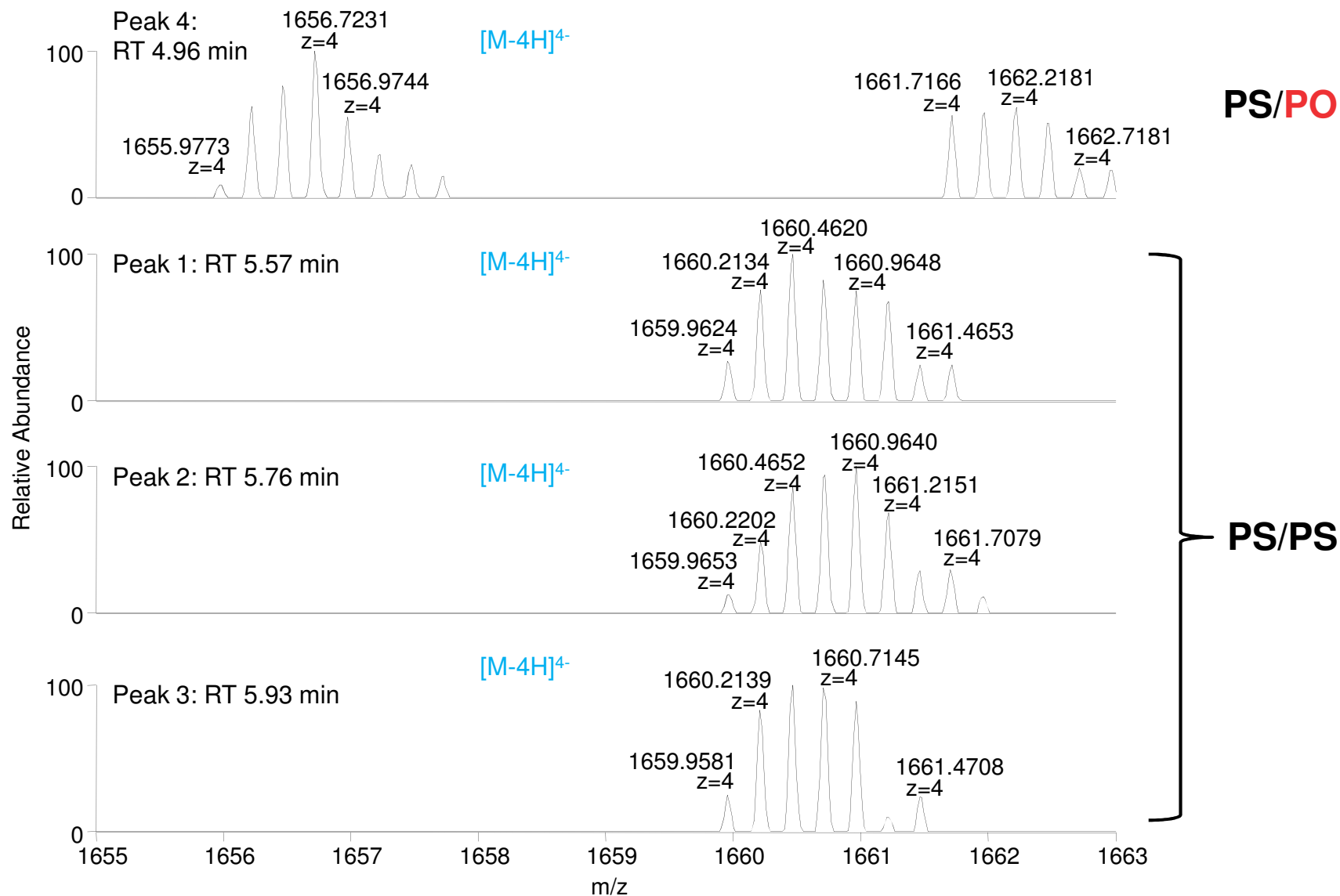
Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
 Mobile phase A: 35 mM TEA, 40 mM HFIP, pH 9.9
 Mobile phase B: 35 mM TEA, 40 mM HFIP in Water / Methanol (75:25 v/v)

Gradient:

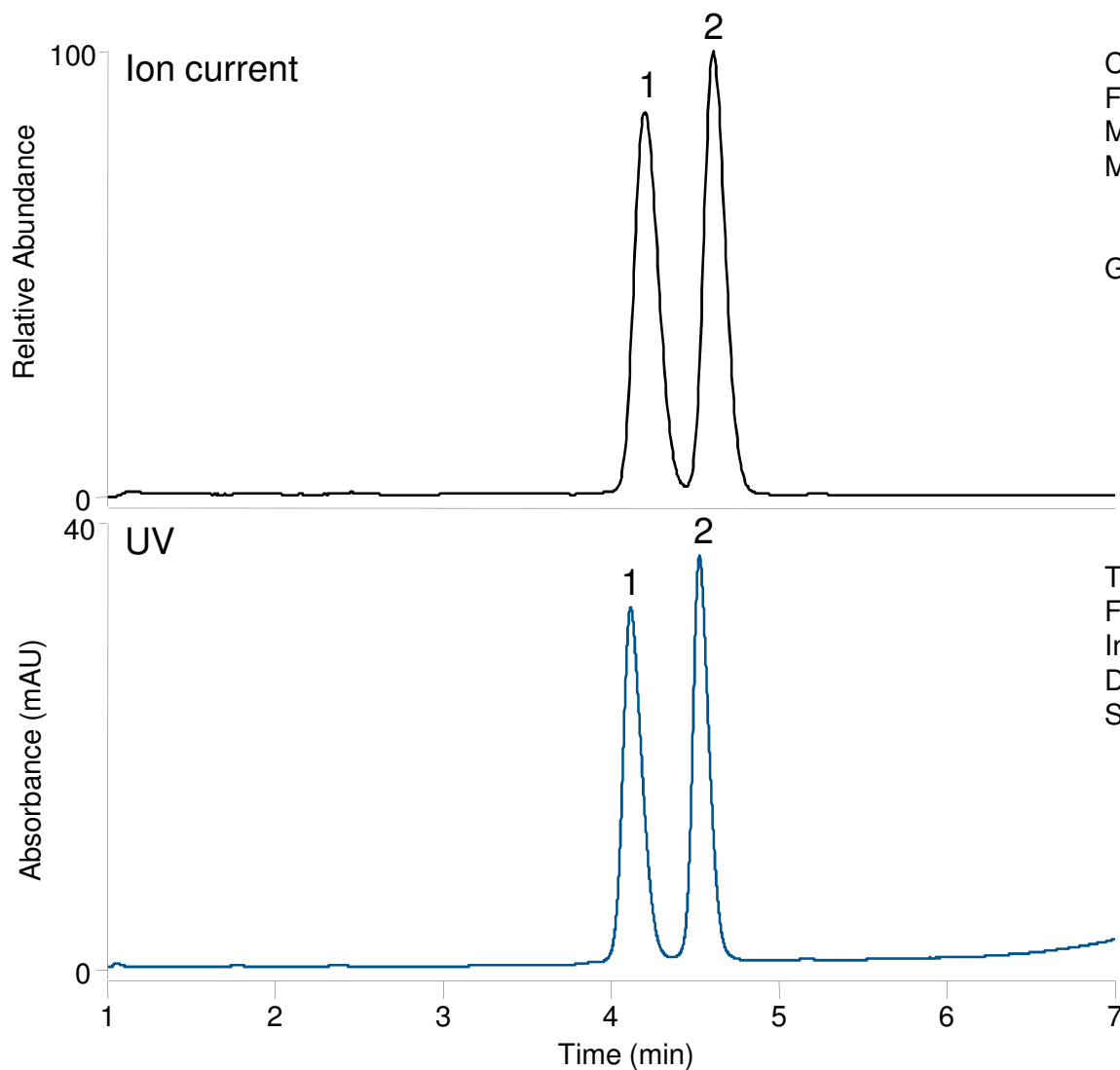
Time (min)	%A	%B
0.0	93	7
5.0	52	48
5.1	10	90
7.0	10	90
7.1	93	7
13.0	93	7

Temperature: 30 $^{\circ}$ C
 Flow rate: 0.25 mL/min
 Inj. volume: 3 μ L
 Detection: UV (260 nm)
 MS (Negative-ion mode)
 Mass Spec: Q Exactive Plus
 Sample: 21mer siRNA
 AGCUGACCCUGAAGUUCAU_sd_sd_T

LC/MS Analysis of Phosphorothioate Modified siRNA



Analysis of CpG methylation

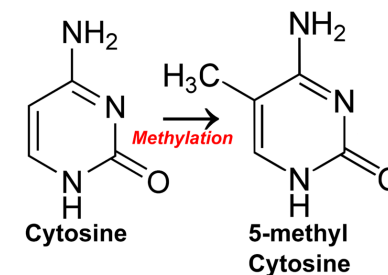


Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
Mobile phase A: 15 mM TEA, 400 mM HFIP, pH 7.6
Mobile phase B: 15 mM TEA, 400 mM HFIP in Water / Methanol (50:50 v/v)

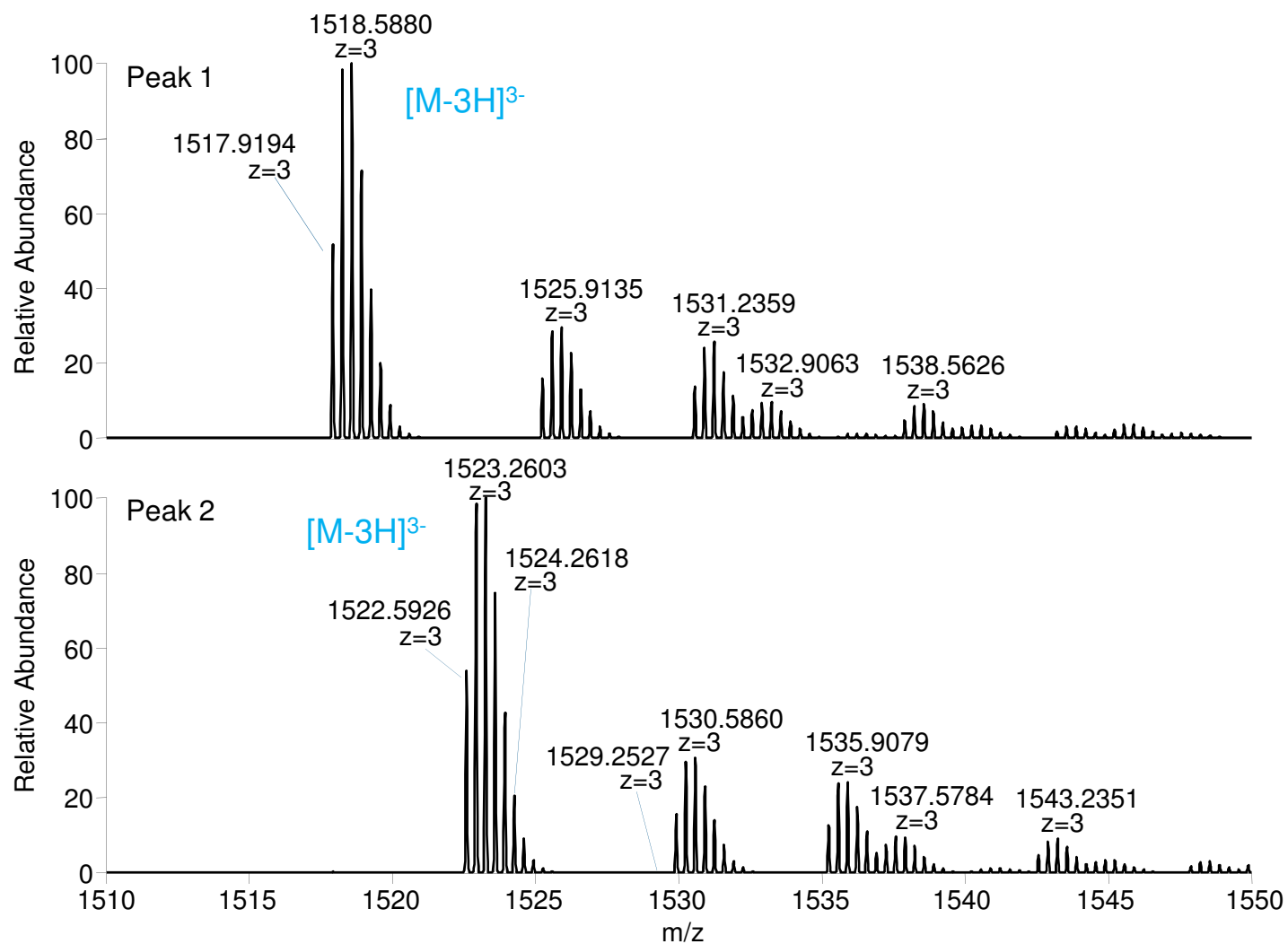
Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
0.0	75	25
4.0	56	44
4.1	10	90
6.0	10	90
6.1	75	25
11.0	75	25

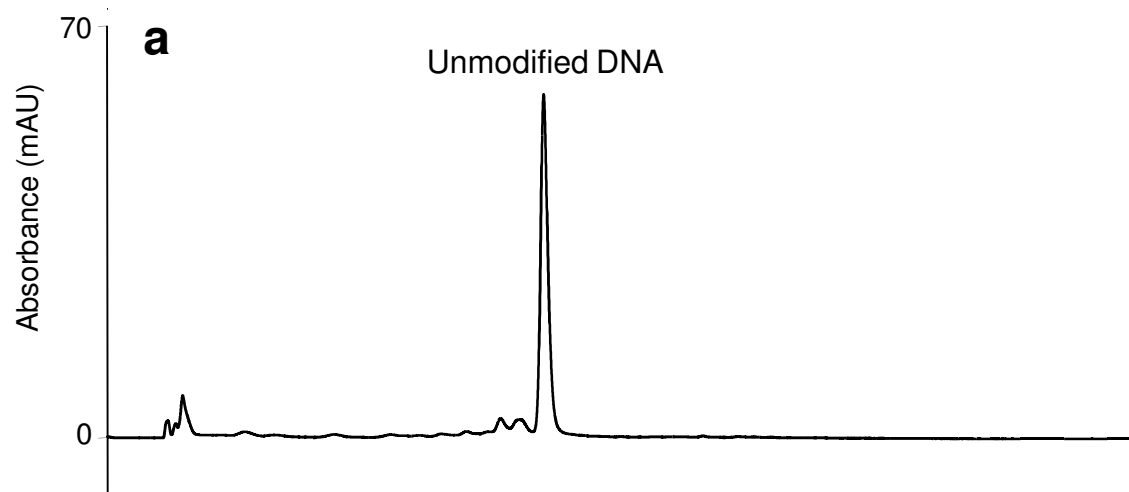
Temperature: 60 $^{\circ}$ C
Flow rate: 0.25
Inj. volume: 3 μ L
Detection: UV (260 nm)
Sample:
1) CGGCATCCTTATTGG
2) /iMe-dC/GGCATCCTTATTGG



Analysis of CpG methylation: Mass spectra



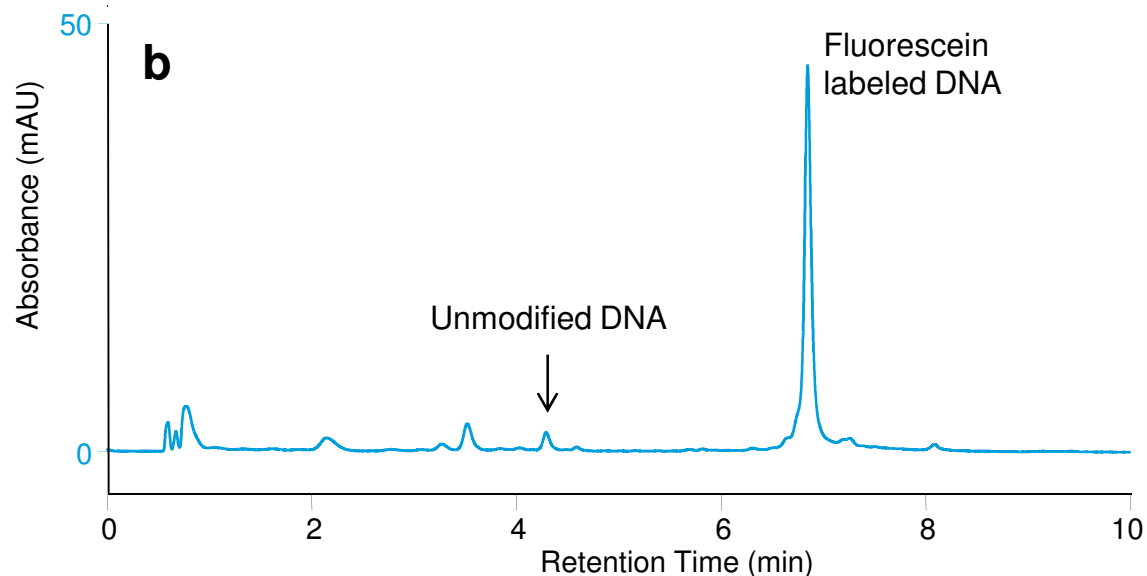
Separation of Fluorescein-Labeled DNA



Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
Format: 2.1 \times 100 mm
Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (80:20 v/v)

Gradient:

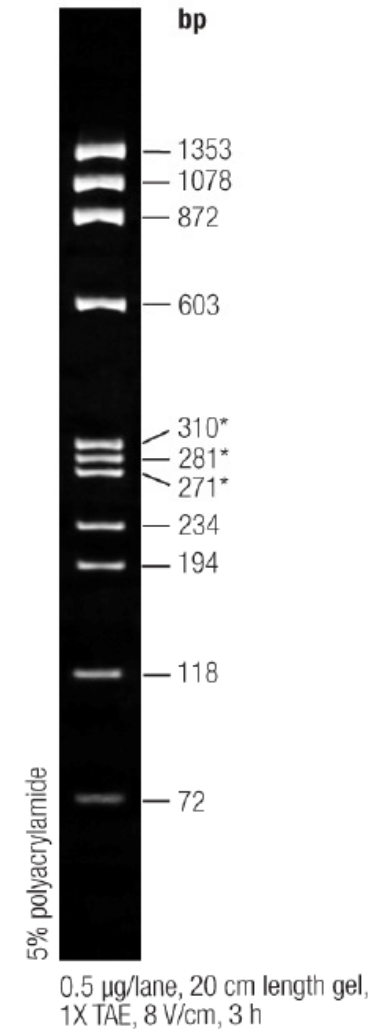
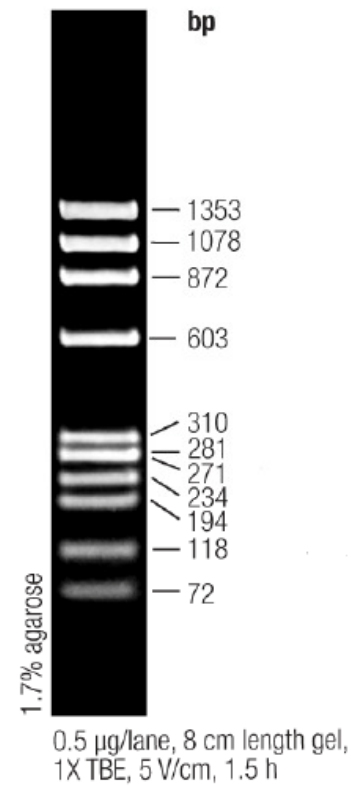
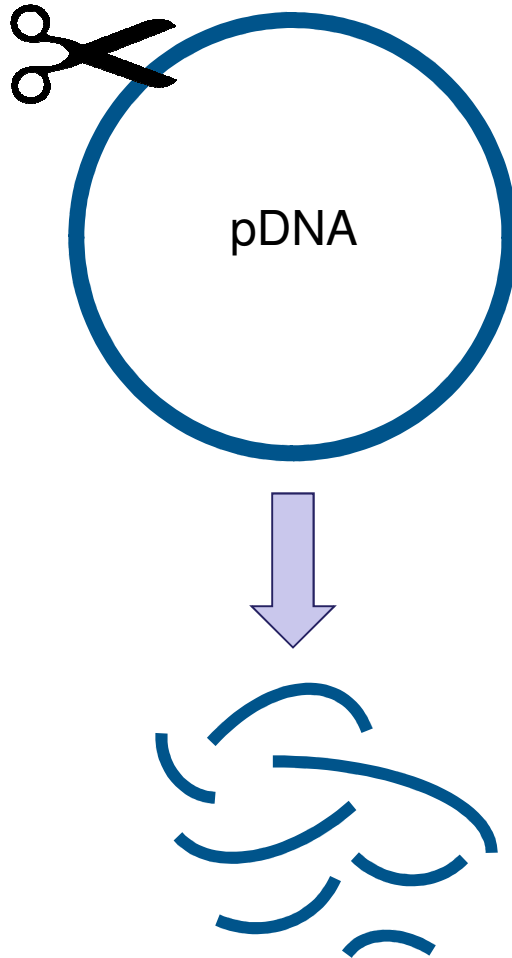
Time (min)	%A	%B
0.0	75	25
10.0	0	100
12.0	0	100
12.1	75	25
16.0	75	25



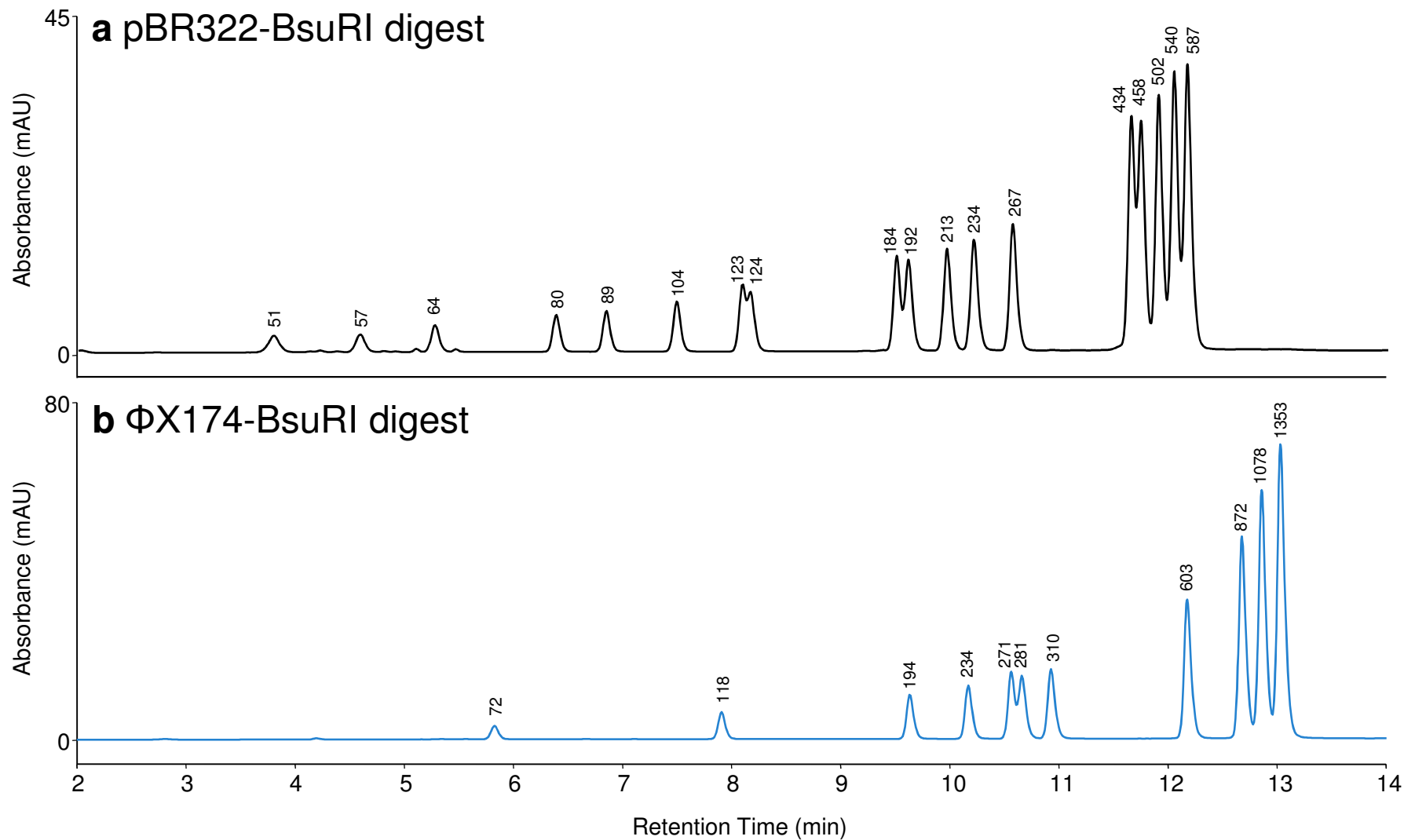
Flow rate: 0.60 mL/min
Inj. volume: 2.5 μ L
Temperature: 60 $^{\circ}$ C
Detection: UV (260 nm)
Sample: a. 20mer DNA (60 μ g/mL)
b. Fluorescein labeled 20mer DNA (60 μ g/mL)

Separation of Restriction Enzyme Digests of pDNAs: Gel

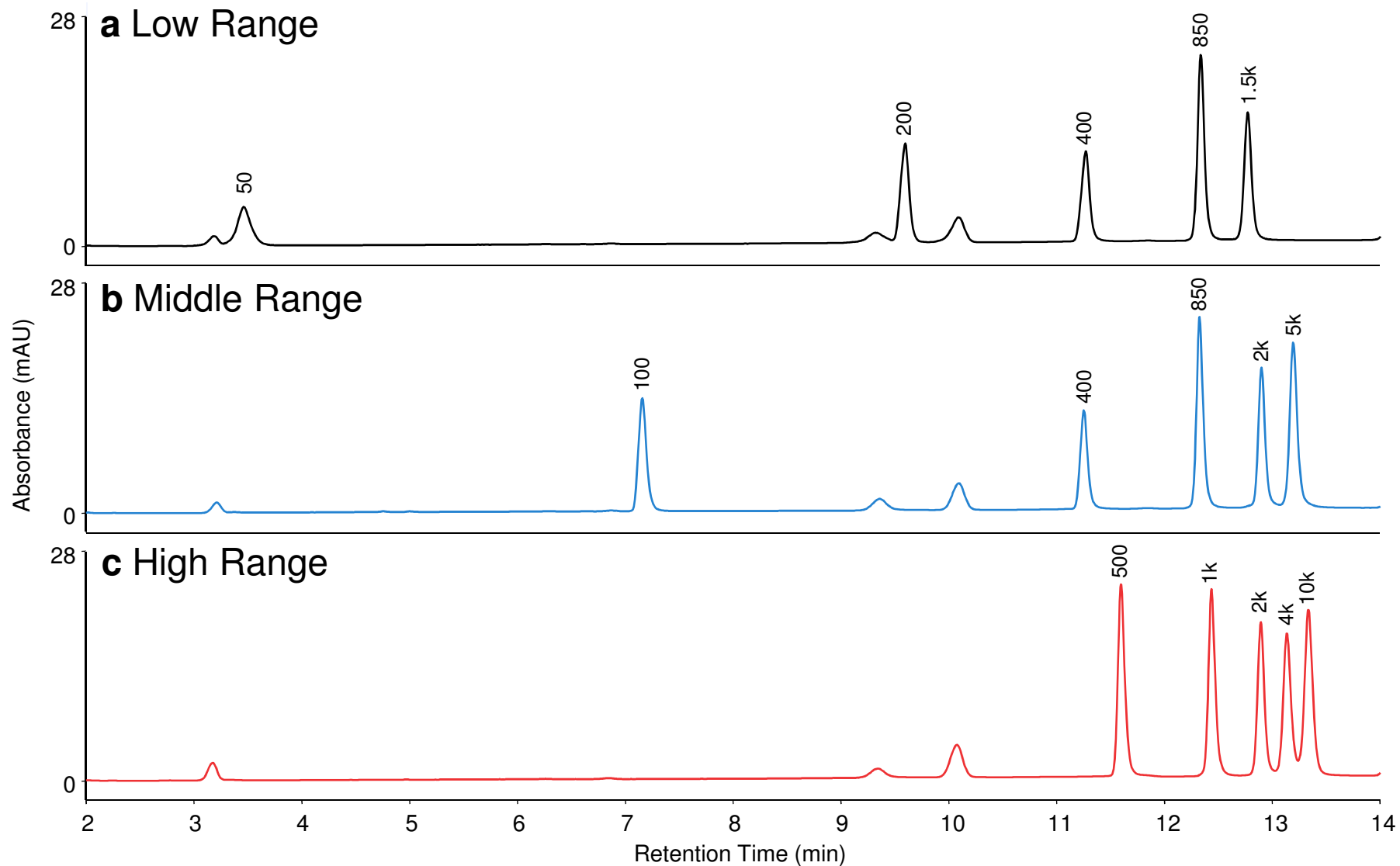
Restriction enzyme



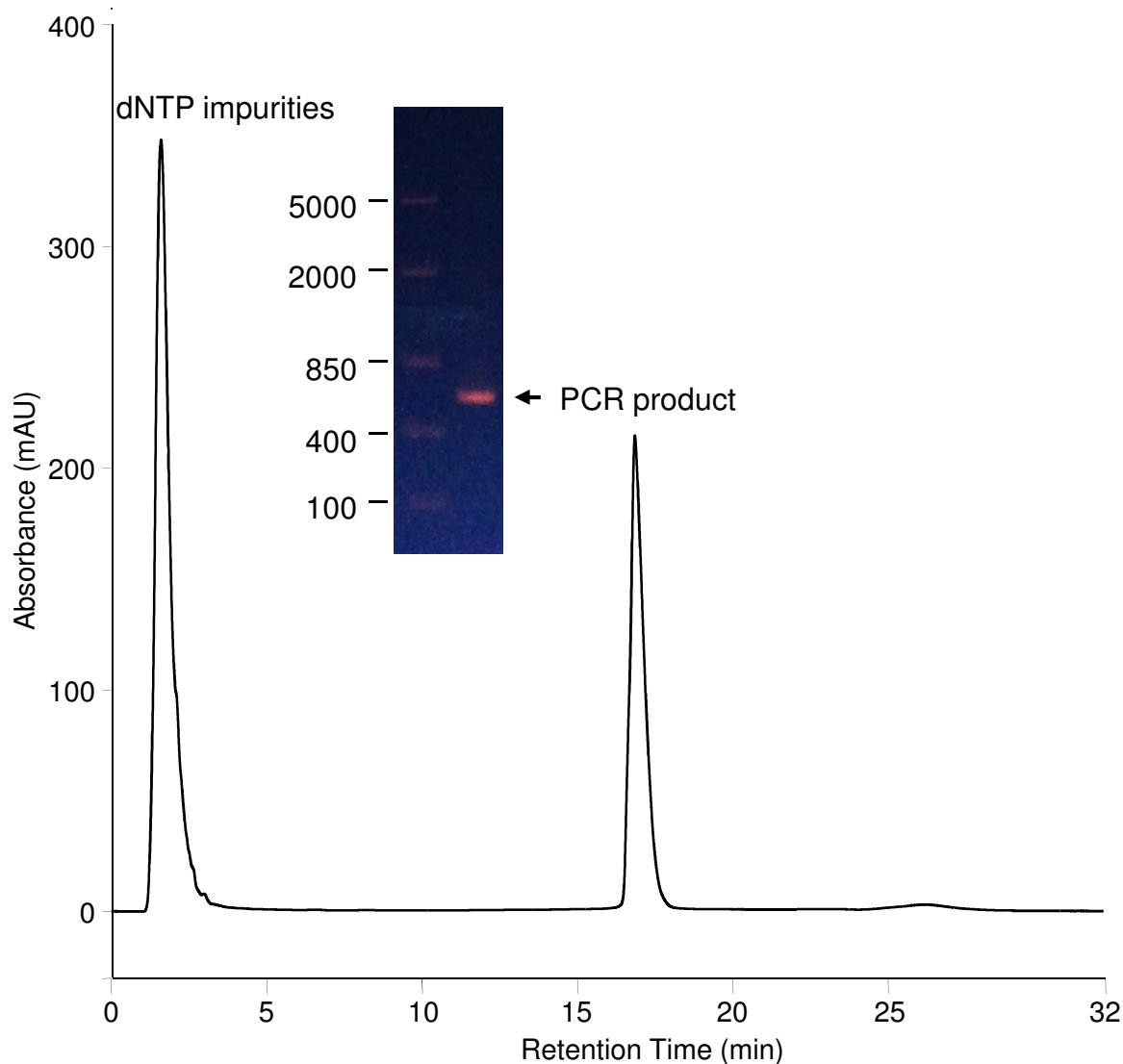
Separation of Restriction Enzyme Digests of pDNAs: HPLC



Separation of Thermo Scientific™ FastRuler™ DNA ladders



Purification of a PCR product



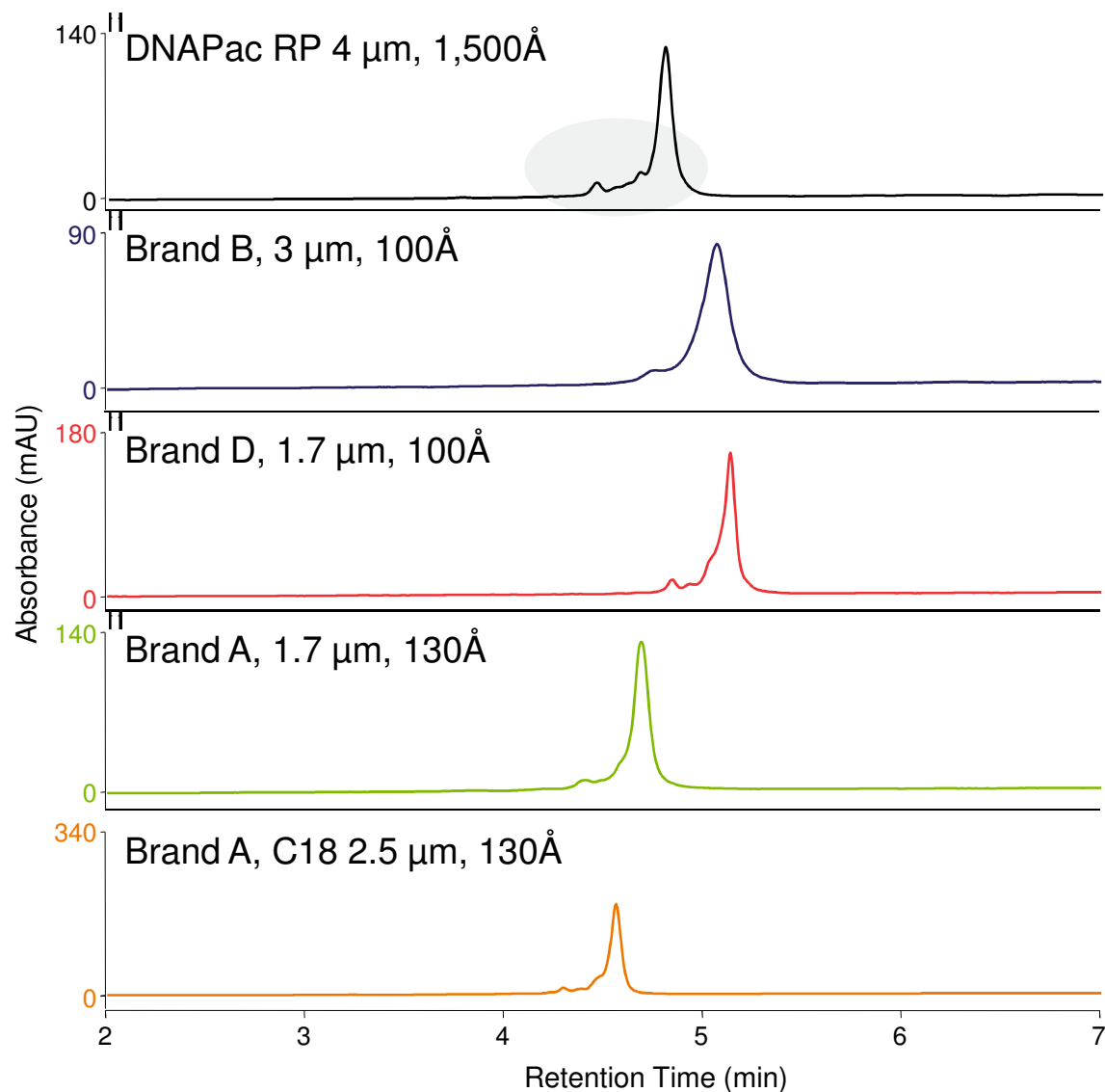
Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
Format: 2.1 \times 100 mm
Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (75:25 v/v)

Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
0.0	56	44
20.0	32	68
20.1	10	90
22.0	10	90
22.1	56	44
32.0	56	44

Flow rate: 0.25
Inj. volume: 50 μ L
Temperature: 50 $^{\circ}$ C
Detection: UV (260 nm)
Sample: PCR product

41mer RNA: Comparison with Competitors



Format: 2.1 × 50 mm
Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (90:10 v/v)

Gradient: Gradient slope: 1.73% B/min
Gradient time: 7.5 min

Temperature: 45 °C
Flow rate: 0.80 mL/min
Inj. volume: 1 μL
Detection: UV (260 nm)
Sample: 41mer RNA

Method Development

Pre-Column Heater

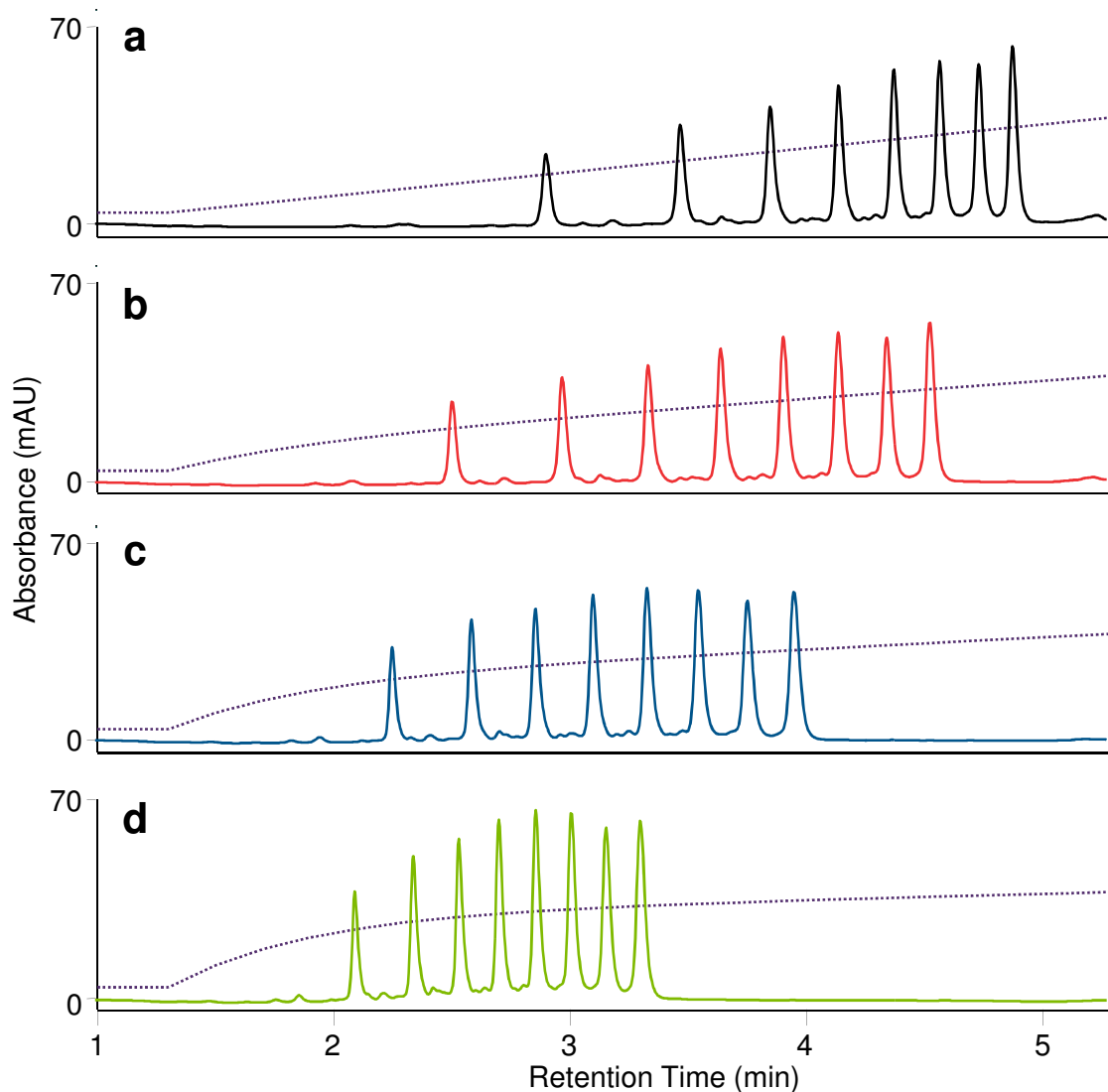
Gradient Curve

Temperature

Flow Rate

Ion-Pair Reagent

Adjustment of Gradient Curve



Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
 Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
 Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (25:75 v/v)

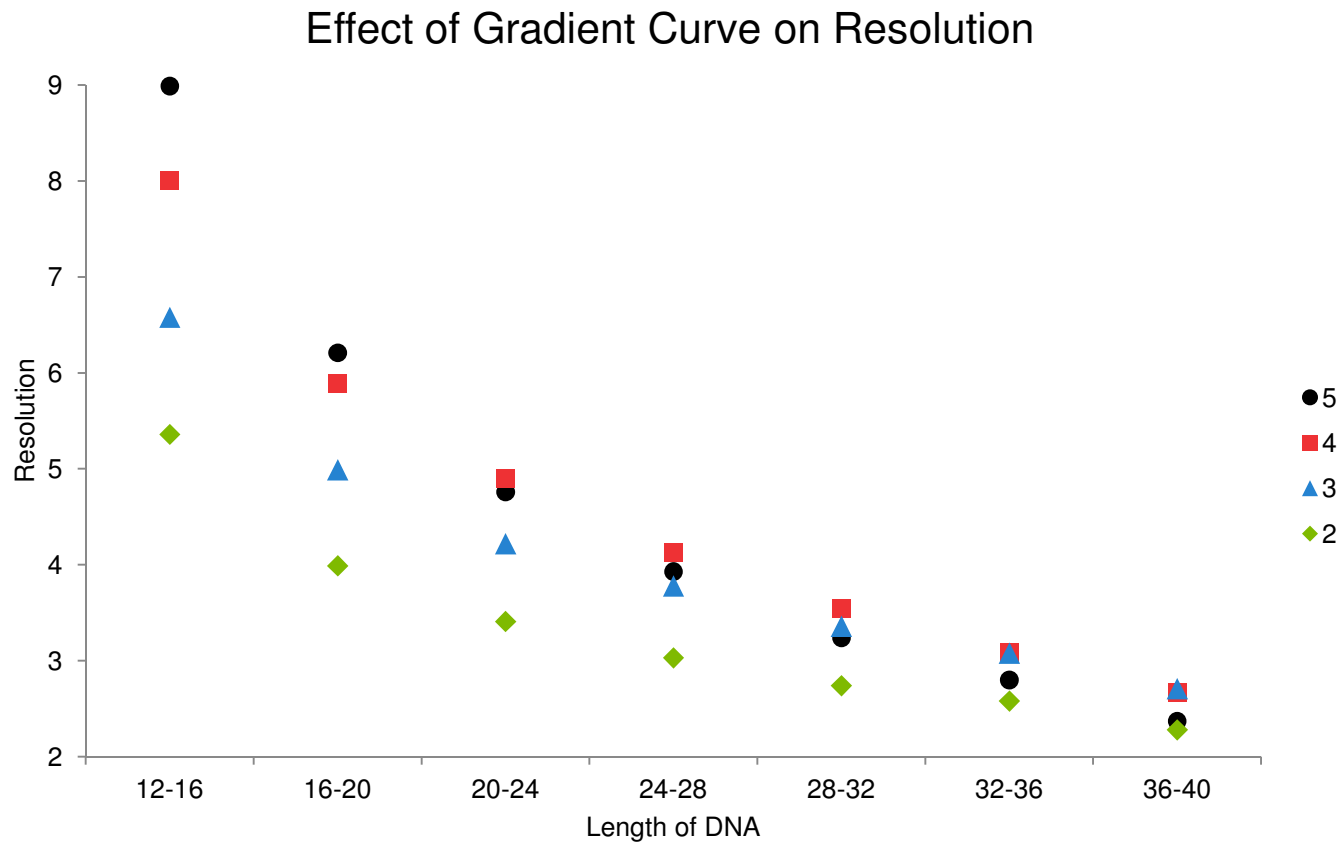
Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
-3.0	88	12
0.0	88	12
4.0	62	38
4.1	10	90
6.0	10	90

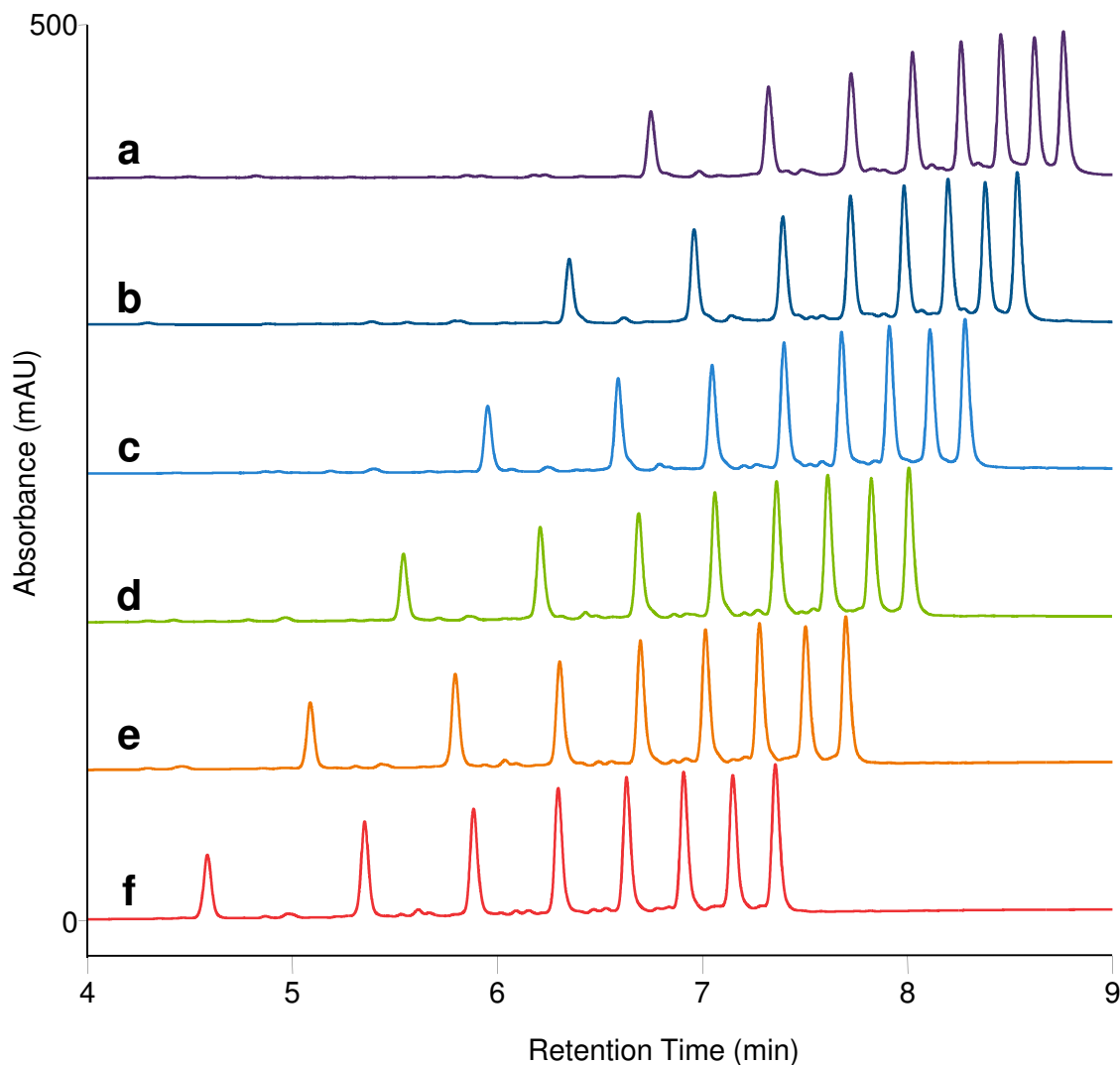
Gradient curve: a) 5 (linear)
 b) 4
 c) 3
 d) 2

Temperature: 60 $^{\circ}$ C
 Flow rate: 0.60 mL/min
 Inj. volume: 2 μ L
 Detection: UV (260 nm)
 Sample: 8-Combo DNA (5 μ M)*

Effect of Gradient Curve on Resolution



Separation of Oligonucleotides at Different Temperatures



Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
 Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
 Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (25:75 v/v)

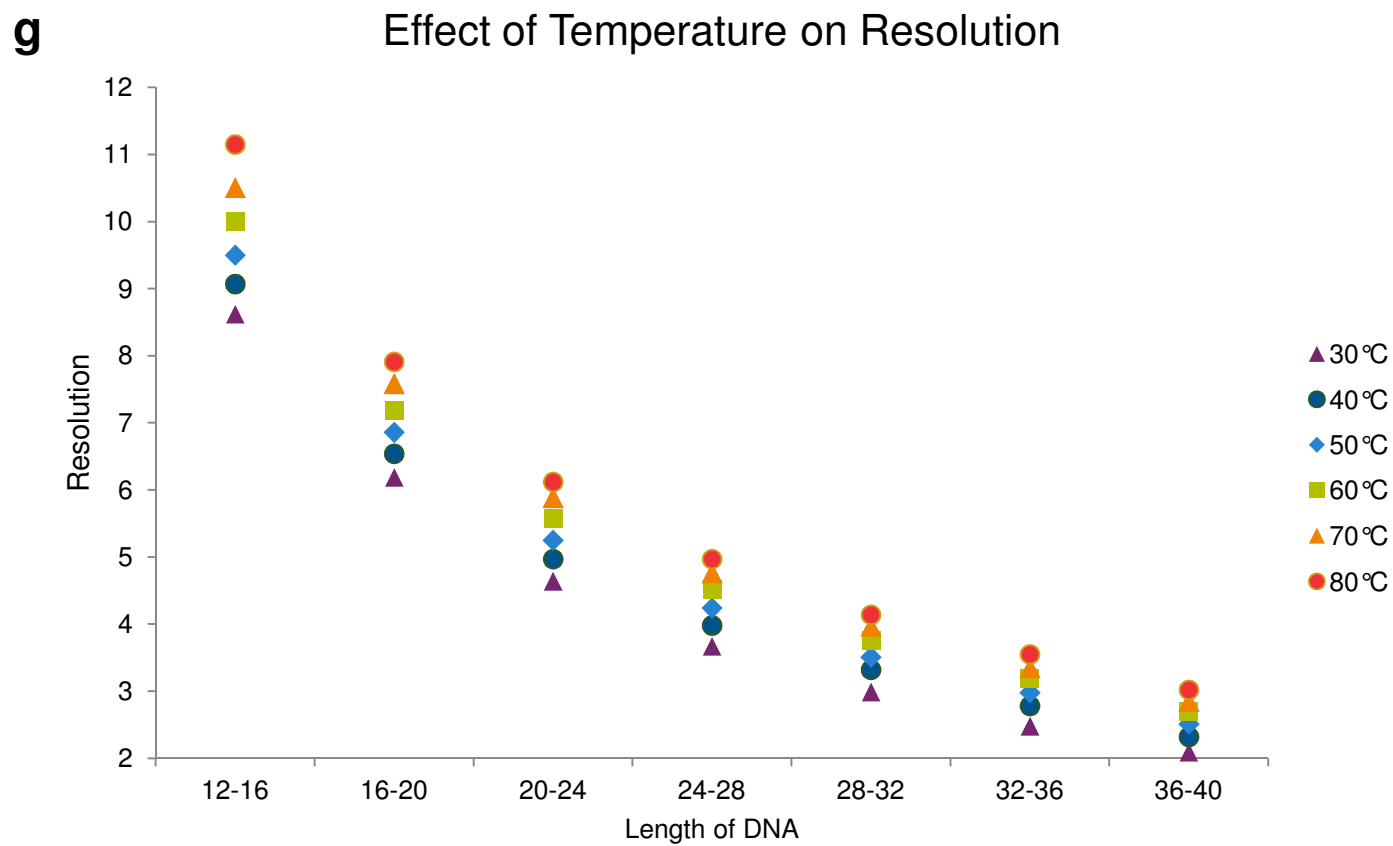
Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
-3.0	94	6
0.0	94	6
8.0	54	46
8.1	10	90
10.0	10	90

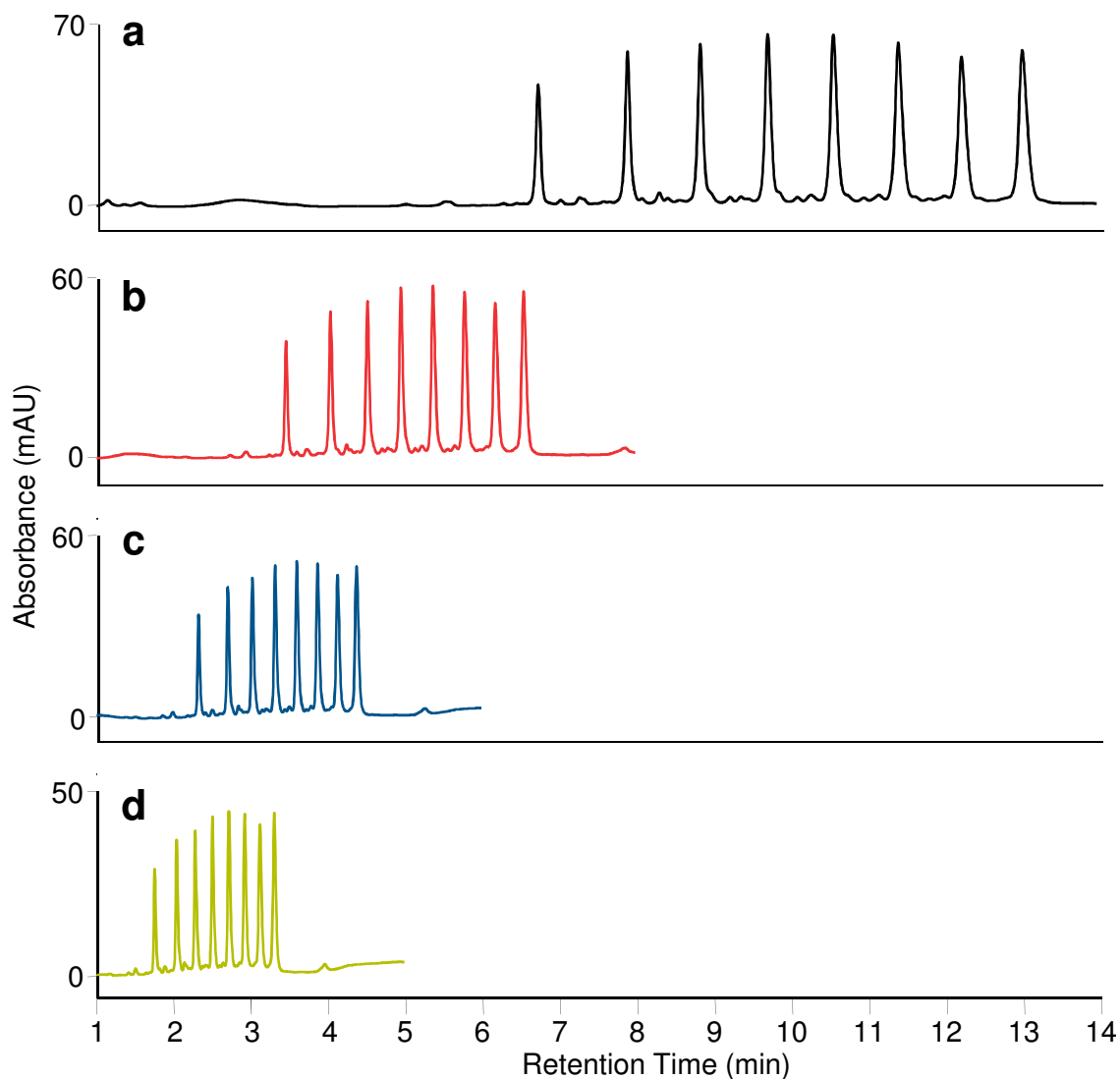
Temperature: a) 30 $^{\circ}$ C
 b) 40 $^{\circ}$ C
 c) 50 $^{\circ}$ C
 d) 60 $^{\circ}$ C
 e) 70 $^{\circ}$ C
 f) 80 $^{\circ}$ C

Flow rate: 0.40 mL/min
 Inj. volume: 2 μ L
 Detection: UV (260 nm)
 Sample: 8-Combo DNA (5 μ M)*

Effect of Temperature on Resolution

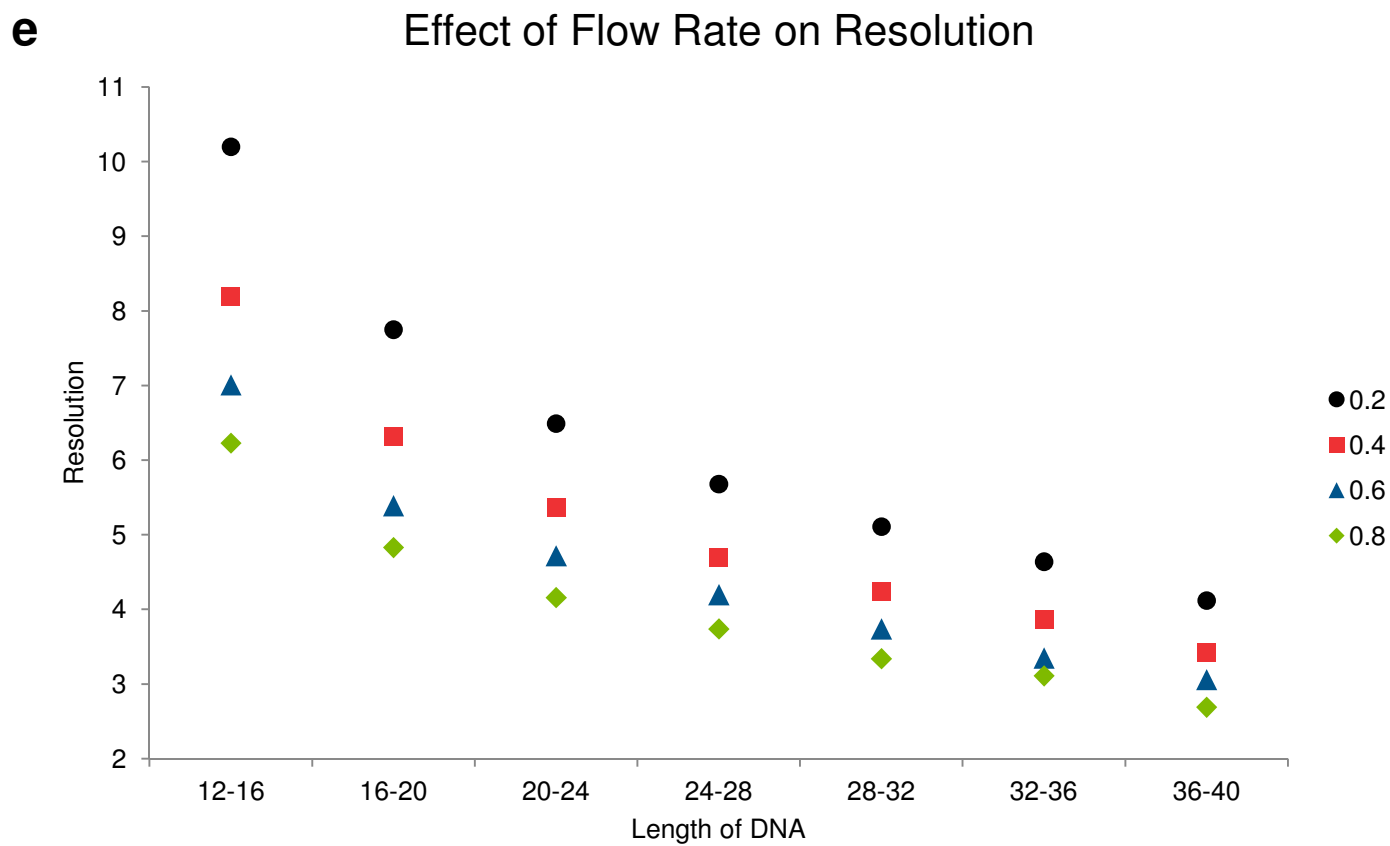


Separation of Oligonucleotides at Different Flow Rates

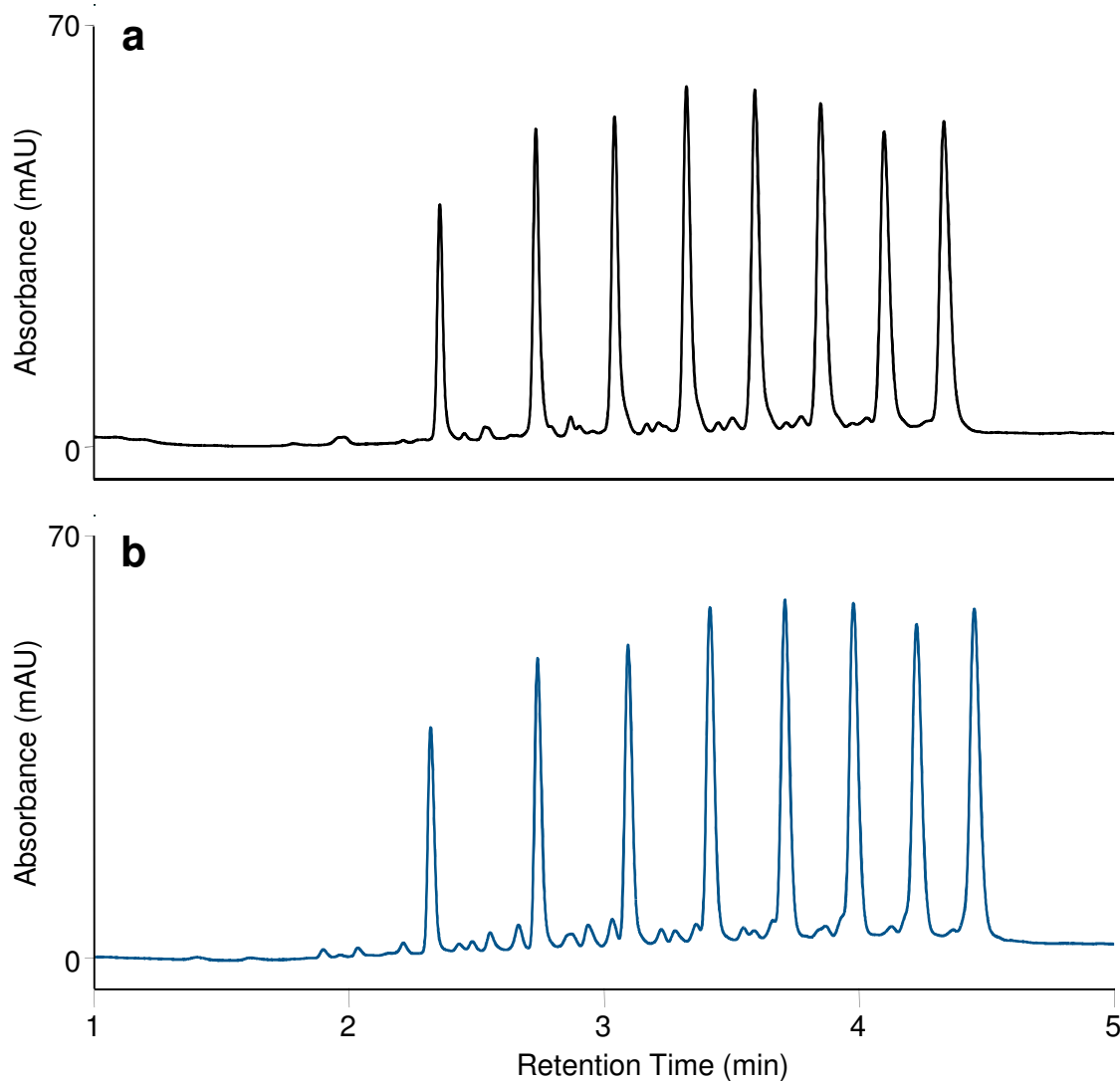


Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (75:25 v/v)
Gradient:
a) 12 to 36%B in 12 min.
b) 12 to 36%B in 6 min.
c) 12 to 36%B in 4 min.
d) 12 to 36%B in 3 min.
Gradient curve: 3
Temperature: 60 $^{\circ}$ C
Flow rate:
a) 0.20
b) 0.40
c) 0.60
d) 0.80
Inj. volume: 2 μ L
Detection: UV (260 nm)
Sample: 8-Combo DNA (5 μ M)*

Effect of Flow Rate on Resolution



Comparison of TEA and HA as Ion-Pairing Reagents



Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm

Mobile phases

a)
 Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
 Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (75:25 v/v)

b)
 Mobile phase A: 0.1 M HA, pH 7.4
 Mobile phase B: 0.1 M HA in Water / Acetonitrile (50:50 v/v)

Gradient:

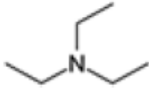


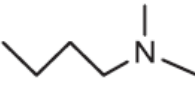
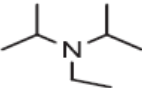
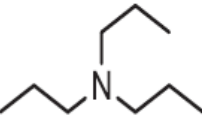
a)	Time (min)	%A	%B
	-2.0	92	8
	0.0	92	8
	3.0	68	32
	3.1	10	90
	5.0	10	90

b)	Time (min)	%A	%B
	-2.0	78	22
	0.0	78	22
	3.0	36	64
	3.1	10	90
	5.0	10	90

Gradient curve: 3
 Temperature: 80 $^{\circ}$ C
 Flow rate: 0.80 mL/min
 Inj. volume: 2 μ L
 Detection: UV (260 nm)
 Sample: 8-Combo DNA (5 μ M)*

Other Ion-Pairing Reagents

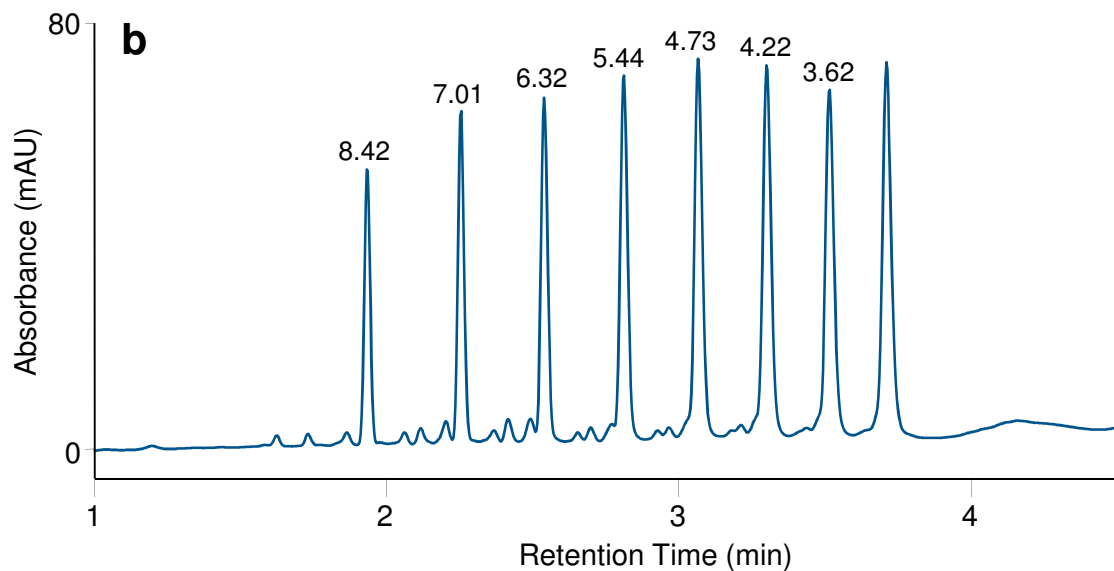
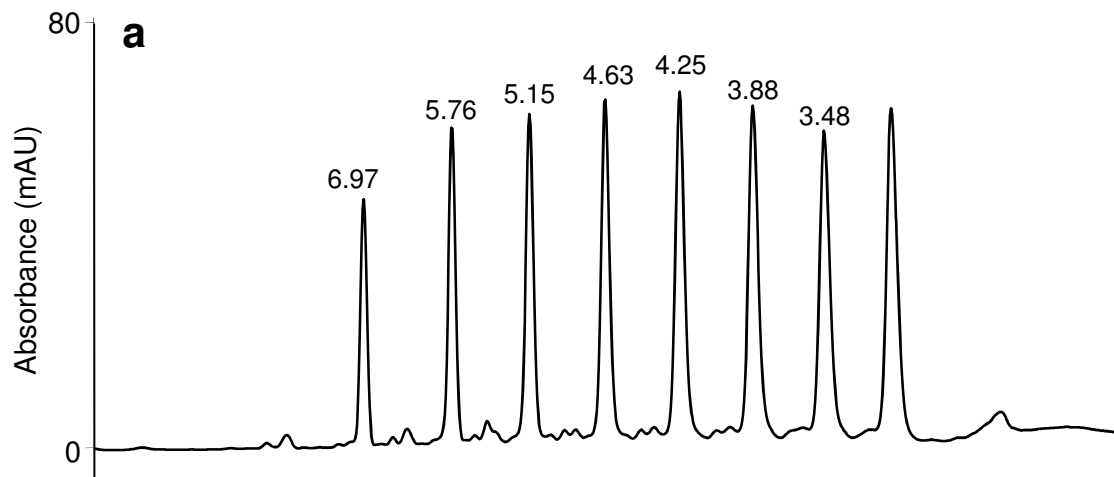
Table 2. Physicochemical properties of the six ion-pairing (IP) reagents

IP reagent	TEA	HA	DBA	DMBA	DIPEA	TPA
MW (g/mol) ^a	101.19	101.19	129.24	101.19	129.24	143.27
Boiling point (°C) ^a	88.8	131-132	159	93.3	127	155-158
Chemical structure						
Water solubility (g/L) (25 °C)	73.7 ^b	12 ^b	3.5 ^b	41.8 ^b	3.9 ^b	0.748 ^b
Log Pow	1.15 ^a	1.9 ^a	2.06 ^a	1.70 ^a	2.35 ^b	2.68 ^a
pKa (25 °C)	10.78 ^b	10.64 ^b	11.39 ^b	10.19 ^b	11.4 ^b	10.65 ^b

^aThe values were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich.

^bThe values were obtained from the U.S. National Library of Medicine database.

Comparison of TEA and HA as Ion-Pairing Reagents



Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm

Mobile phases

a)

Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0

Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (75:25 v/v)

b)

Mobile phase A: 0.1 M HA, pH 7.4

Mobile phase B: 0.1 M HA in Water / Acetonitrile (50:50 v/v)

Gradient:

a) 8 to 32%B in 3 min.

b) 23 to 63.5%B in 3 min.

Gradient curve: 3

Flow rate: 0.80 mL/min

Inj. volume: 2 μ L

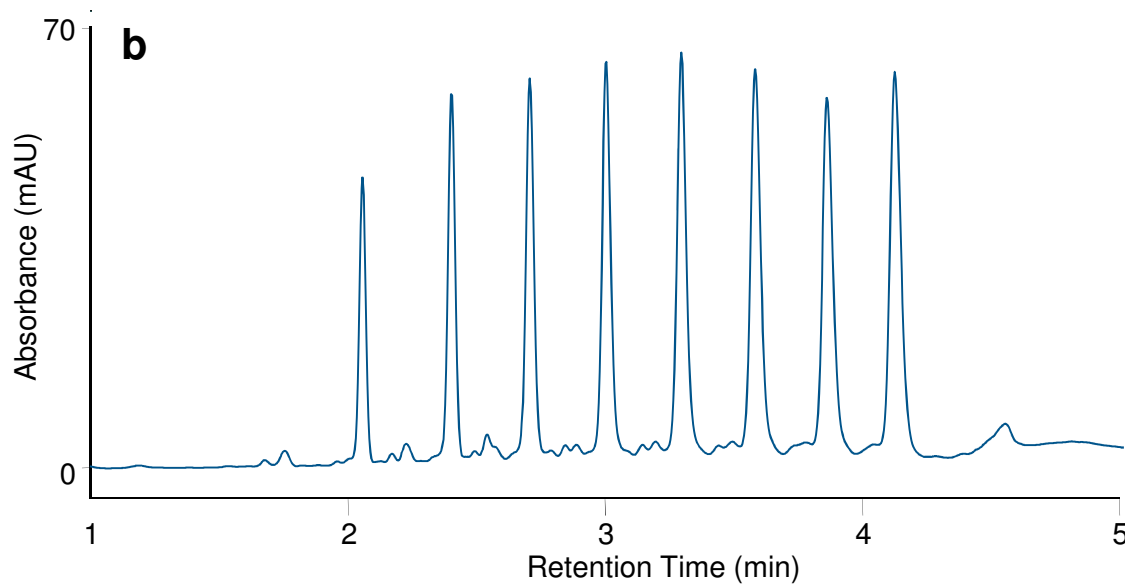
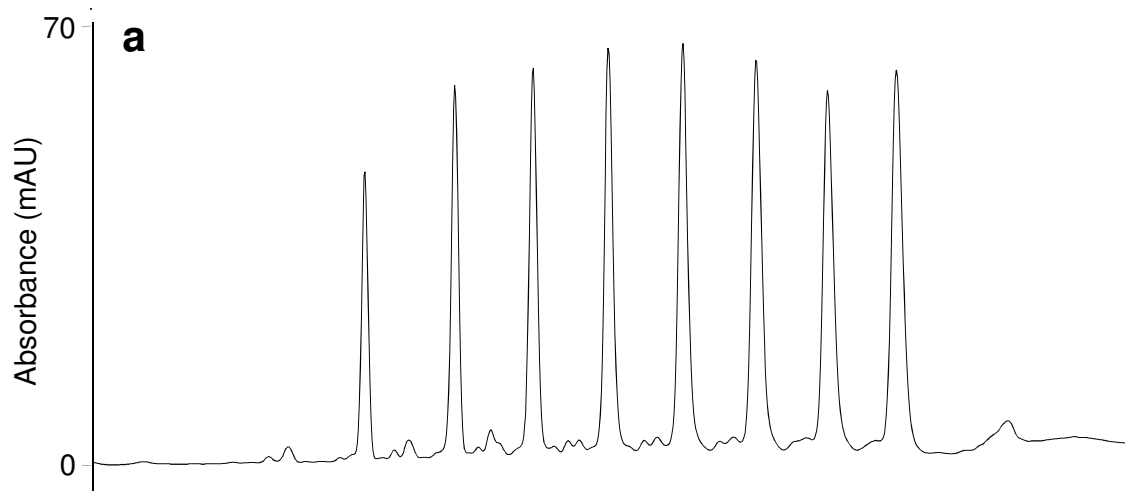
Temperature: 80 $^{\circ}$ C

Detection: UV (260 nm)

Sample: 8-Combo DNA (5 μ M)*

Peak label: Resolution (ep)

Effect of Oligonucleotide Diluent



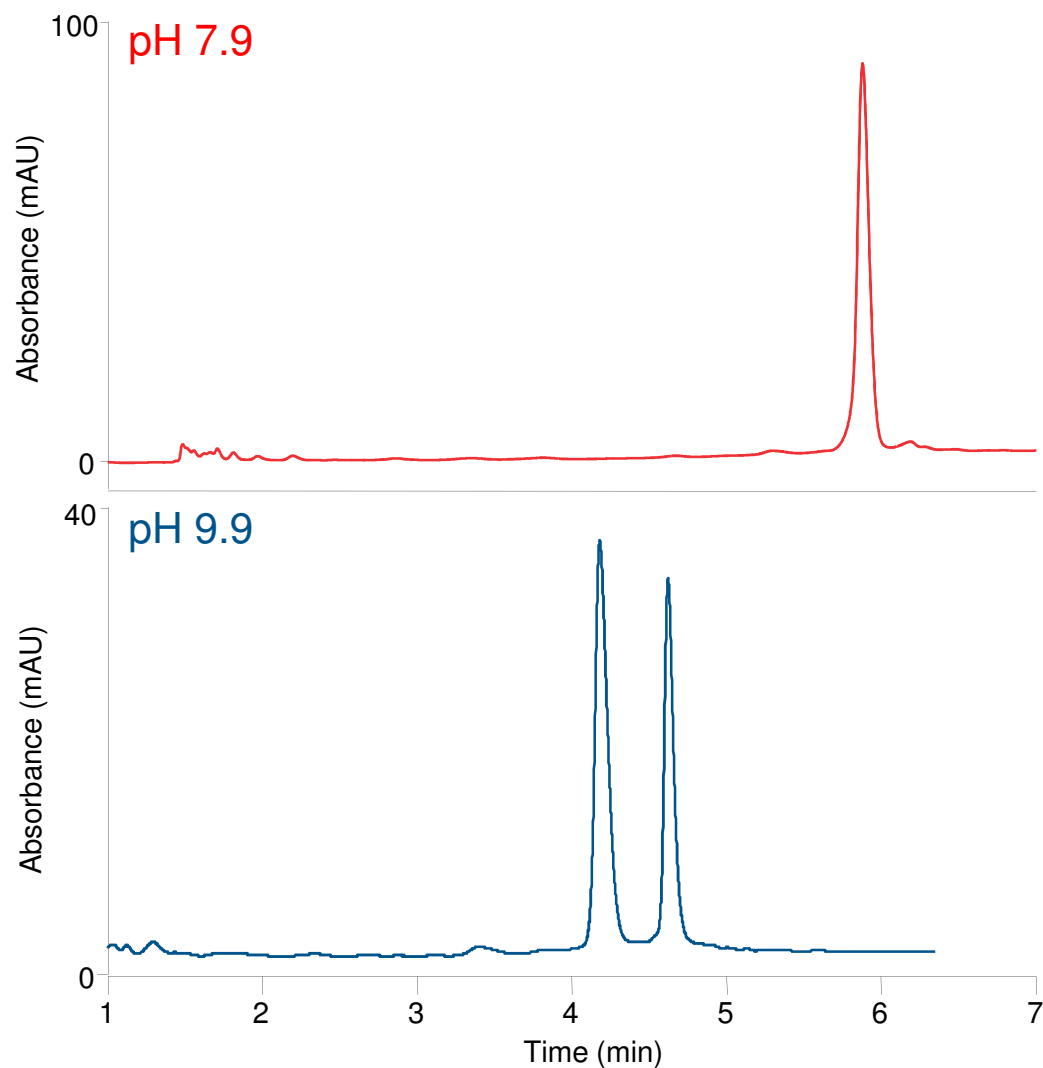
Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
 Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
 Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (75:25 v/v)

Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
-2.0	92	8
0.0	92	8
3.0	68	32
3.1	10	90
5.0	10	90

Gradient curve: 3
 Flow rate: 0.60
 Inj. volume: 2 μ L
 Temperature: 60 $^{\circ}$ C
 Detection: UV (260 nm)
 Sample: 8-Combo DNA (5 μ M)*
 Sample diluent: a) Water
 b) Mobile phase A

Separation of Diastereoisomers of siRNA at Different pHs

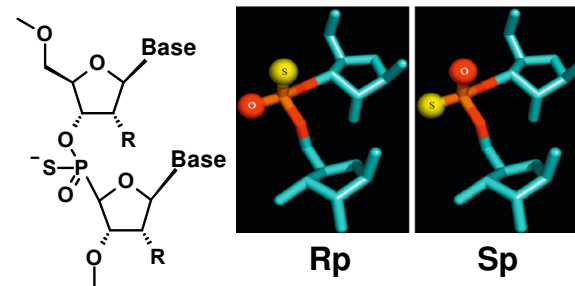


Column: DNAPac RP, 4 μ m
 Format: 2.1 \times 50 mm
 Mobile phase A: 15 mM TEA, 400 mM HFIP, **pH 7.9**
 Mobile phase B: 15 mM TEA, 400 mM HFIP in Water / Methanol (75:25 v/v)

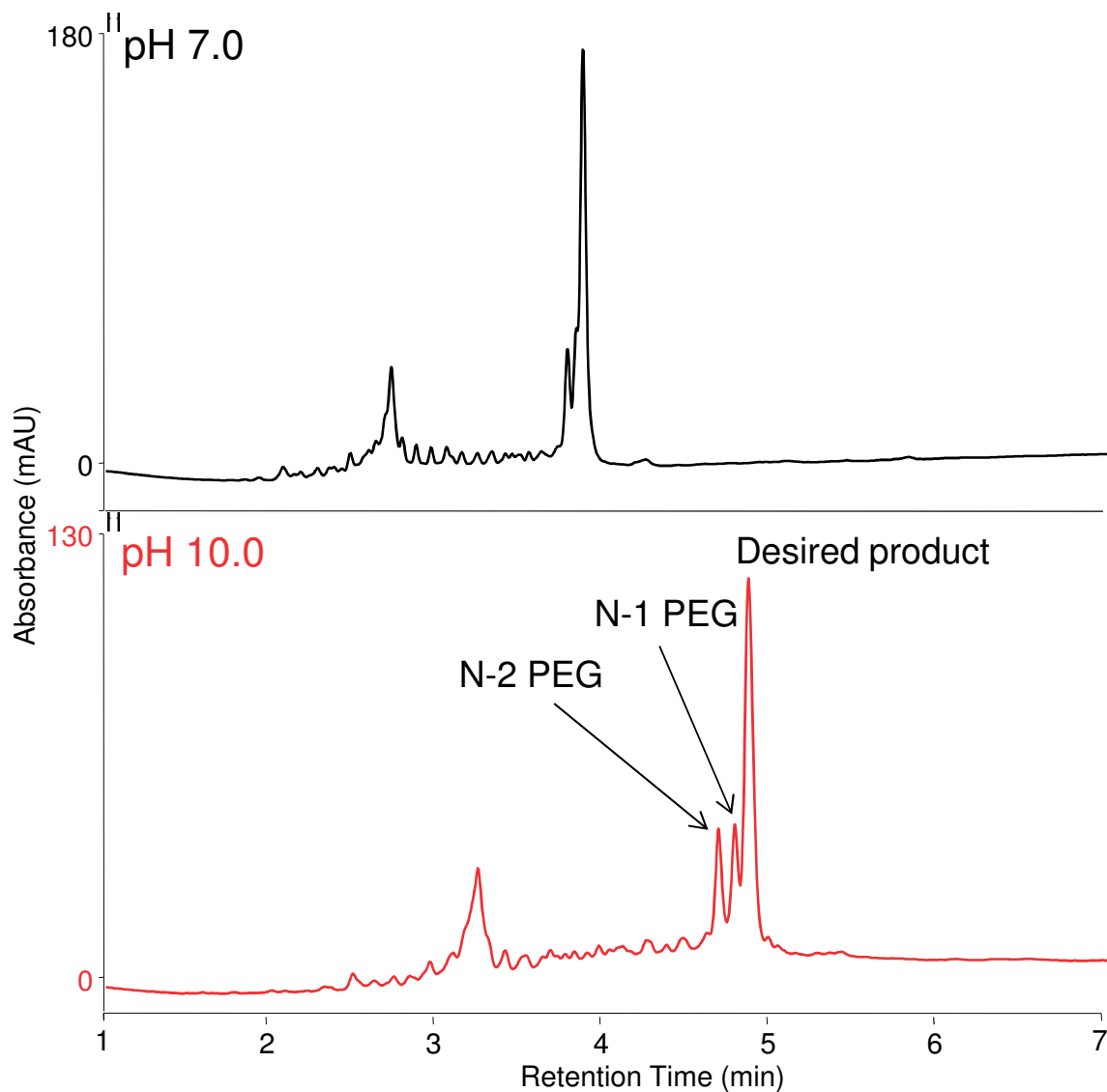
Gradient:

Time (min)	%A	%B
0.0	65	35
5.0	42	58
5.1	10	90
7.0	10	90
7.1	65	35
13.0	65	35

Flow rate: 0.25 mL/min
 Inj. volume: 3 μ L
 Temperature: 30 $^{\circ}$ C
 Detection: UV (260 nm)
 MS (Negative-ion mode)
 Mass Spec: Q Exactive Plus
 Sample: 21mer siRNA
 AGCUGACCCUGAAG_SUUCAUdCdT



Separation of Mobility Modifier DNA at Different pHs



Column: DNAPac RP
 Format: 2.1 × 50 mm

a)
 Mobile phase A: 0.1 M TEAA, pH 7.0
 Mobile phase B: 0.1 M TEAA in Water / Acetonitrile (90:10 v/v)

b)
 Mobile phase A: 0.05 M TEAA + 0.05% TEA, pH 10.0
 Mobile phase B: 0.05 M TEAA + 0.05% TEA in Water / Acetonitrile (50:50 v/v)

Gradient: a) 5-35% B in 7.5 minutes
 b) 5-40% B in 7.5 minutes

Temperature: 45 °C
 Flow rate: 0.80 mL/min
 Inj. volume: 2 µL
 Detection: UV (260 nm)
 Sample: Sequencing primer labeled with fluorescein and contains at least 10 units of mobility modifier (ethylene oxide)

DNAPac PA200 RS vs DNAPac RP

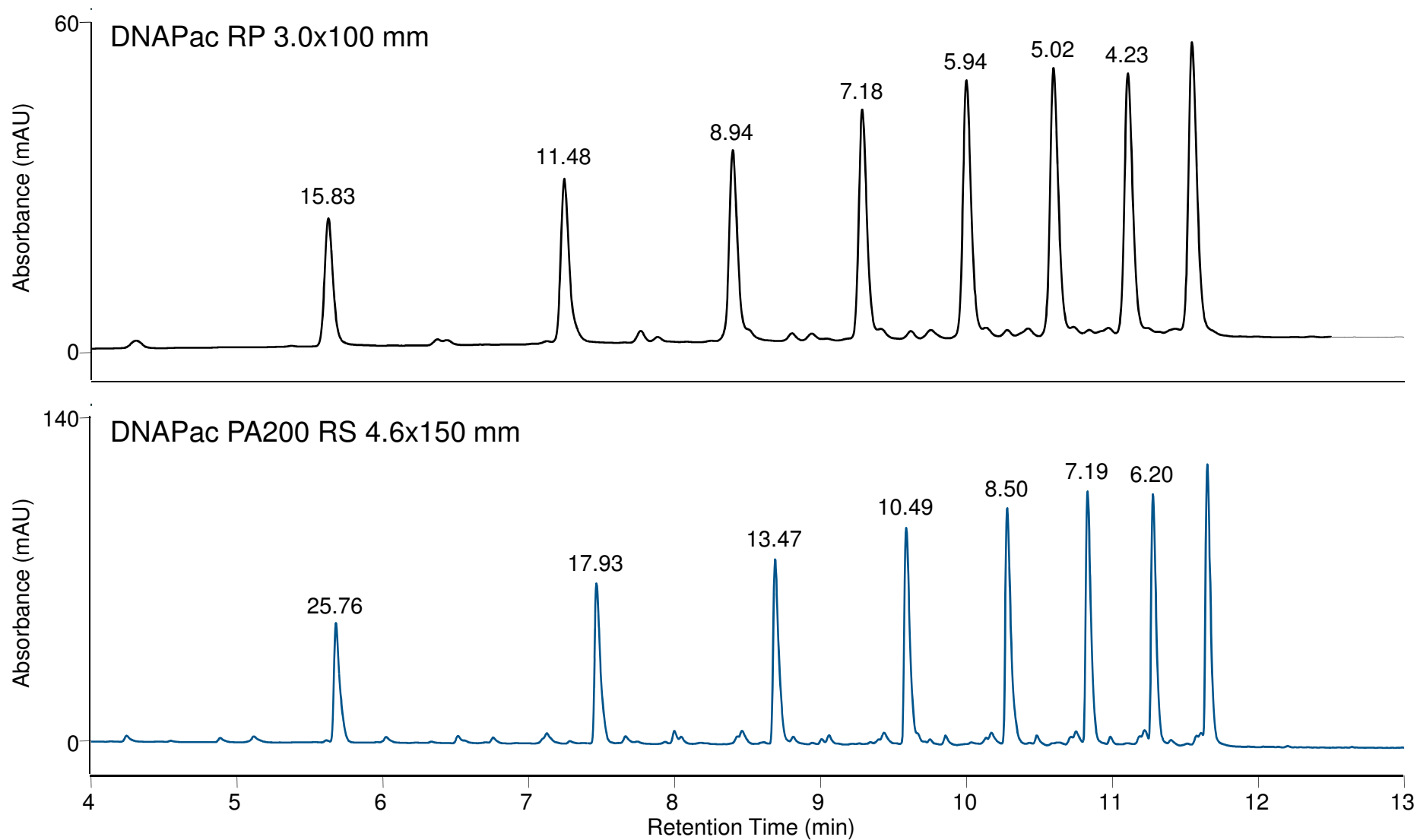
DNAPac PA200 RS Anion Exchange Chromatography

- Provides *ultra*-high resolution separation oligonucleotides
- Low or no organic solvent
- Cannot be directly coupled to Mass spectrometer

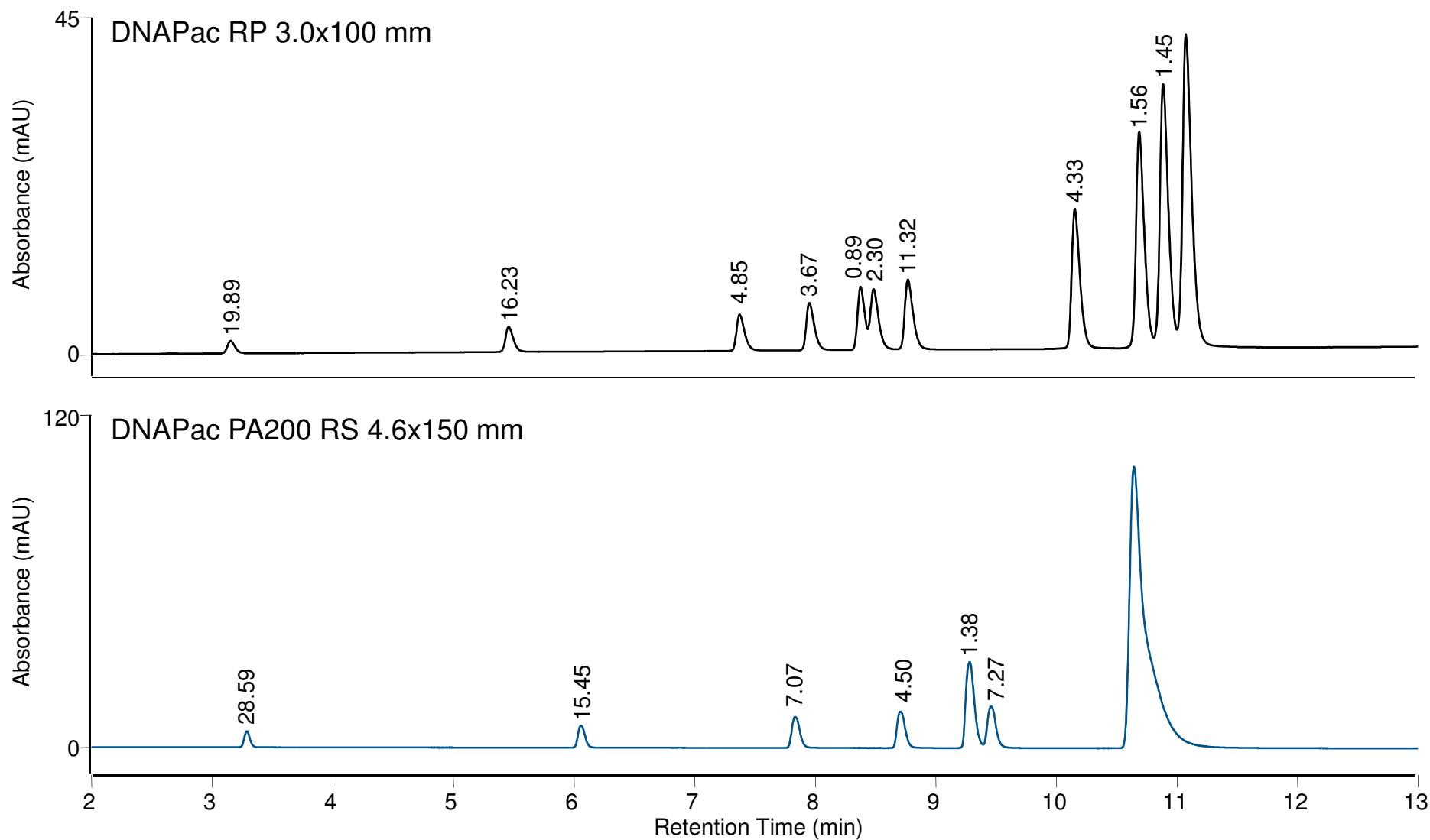
DNAPac RP Ion-Pair Reversed Phase Chromatography

- Provides high resolution separation oligonucleotides
- Can be directly coupled to Mass spectrometer
- Excellent separation of long oligonucleotides and large dsDNA fragments

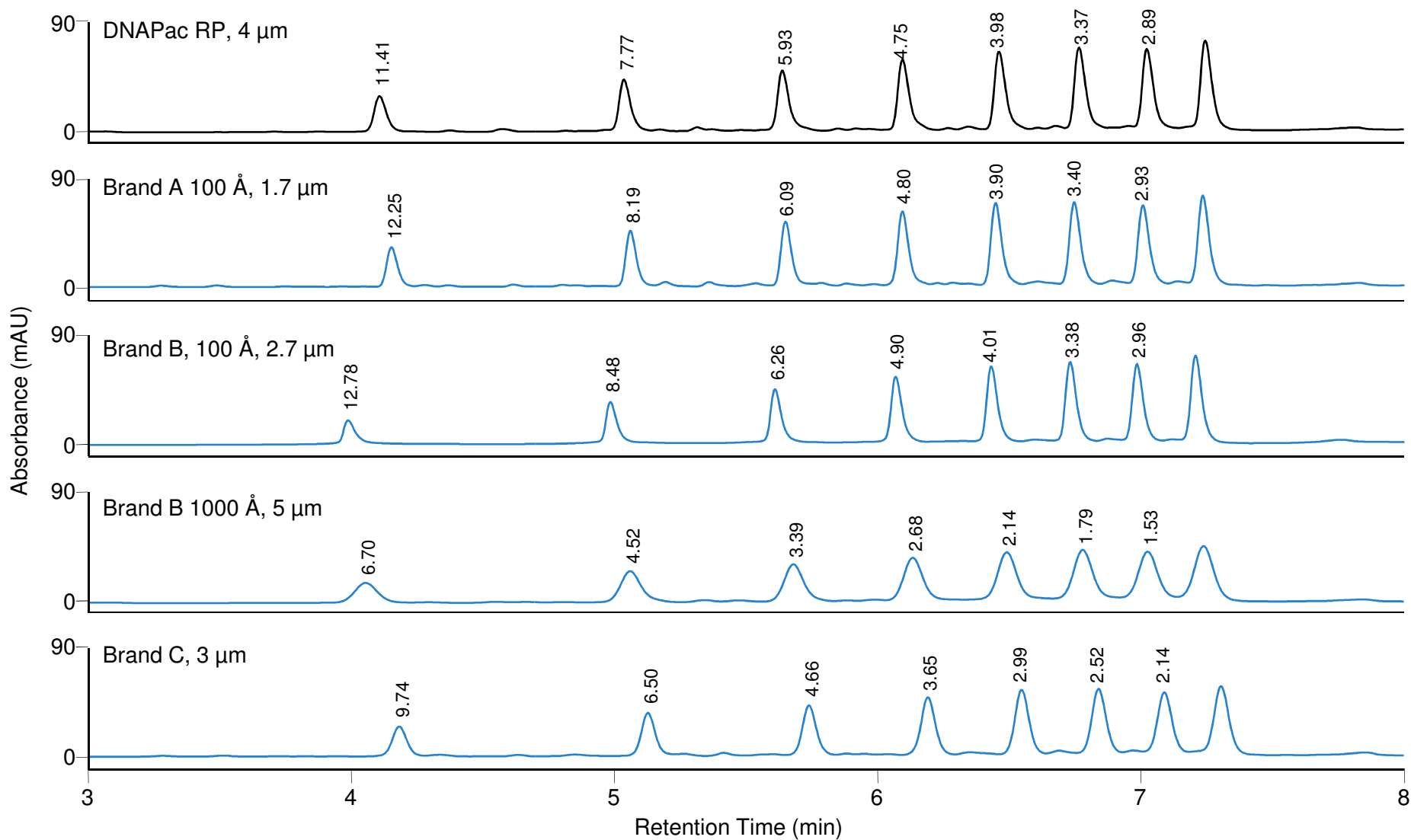
ssDNA: 8-Combo



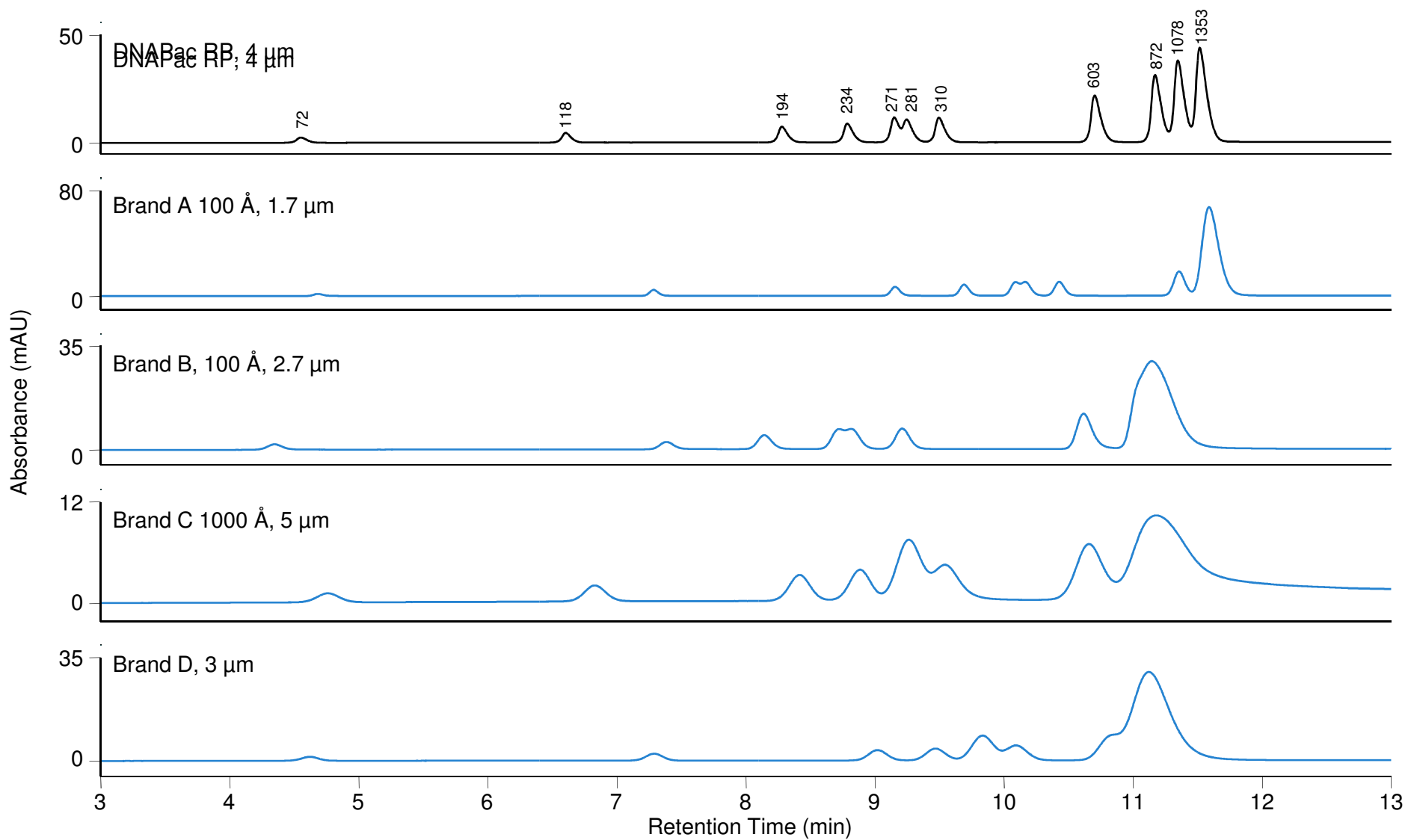
dsDNA: Φ X174-BsuRI digest



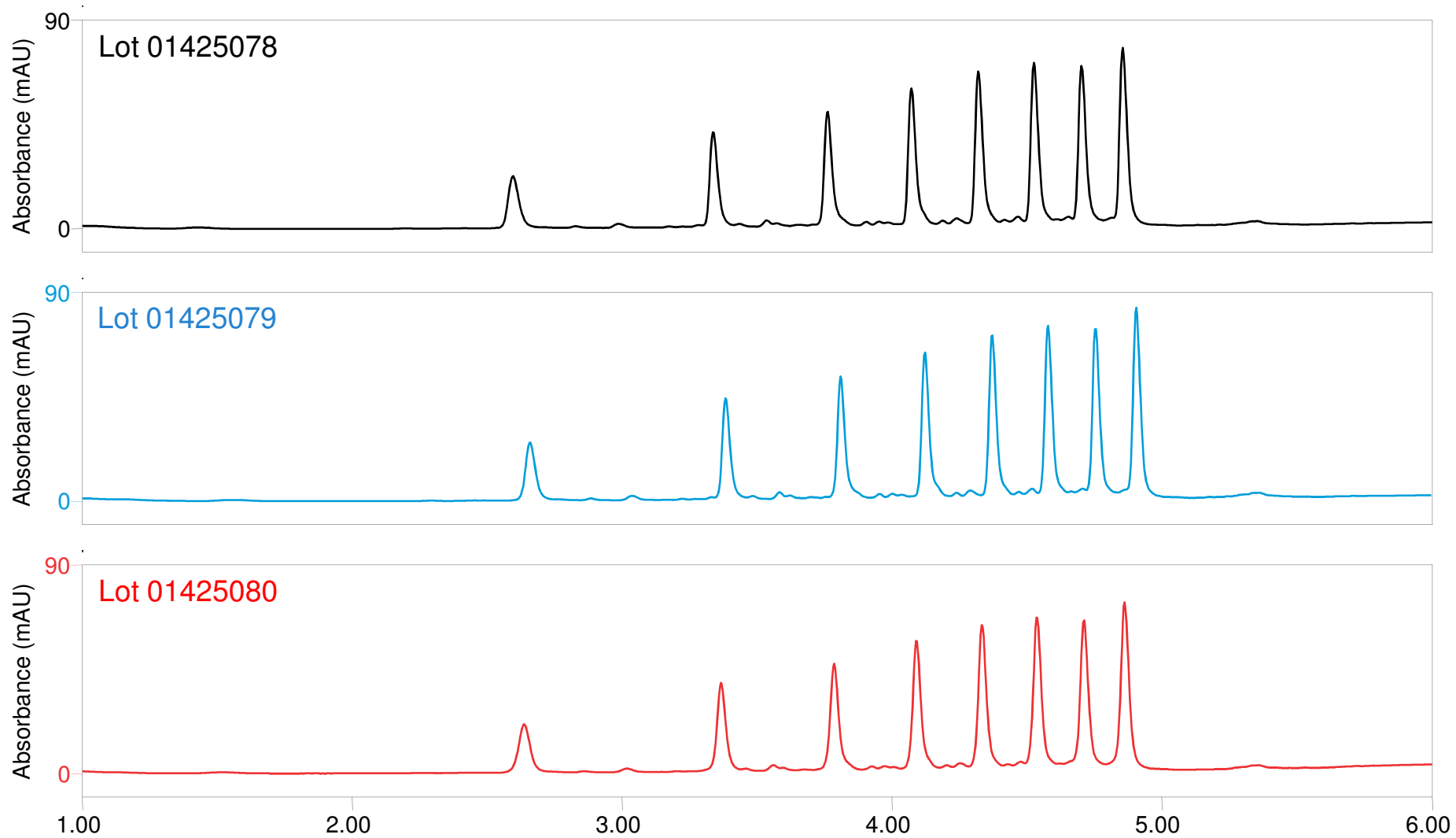
DNAPac RP vs Competitors: ssDNA



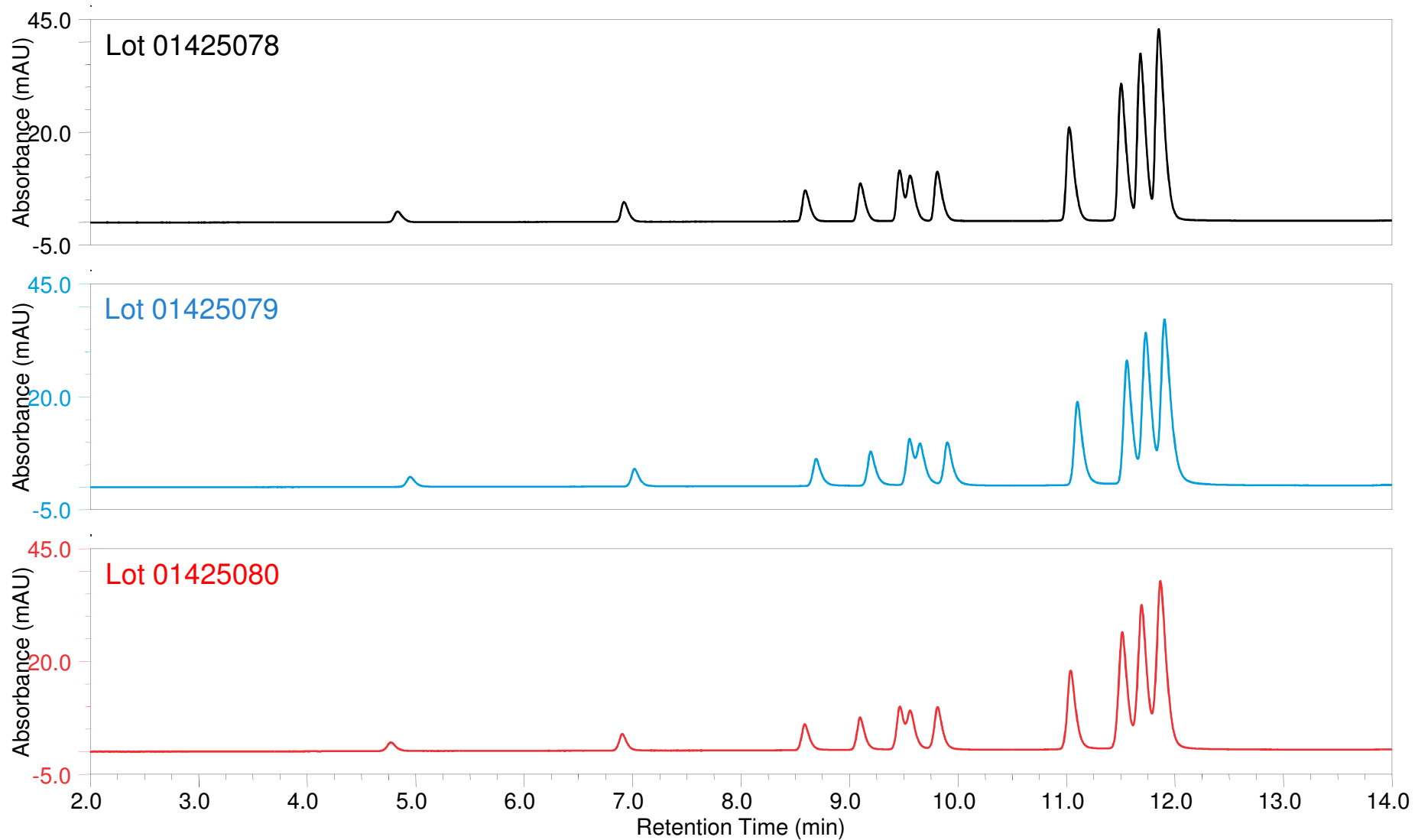
DNAPac RP vs Competitors: dsDNA



Lot-to-Lot Variability: ssDNA



Lot-to-Lot Variability: dsDNA



Summary

- DNAPac RP is a polymer based reversed phase column
- DNAPac RP provides high resolution separation of single-stranded oligonucleotides
- LC/MS analysis of oligonucleotides can be achieved by using DNAPac RP column coupled with Thermo Scientific™ Q Exactive™ Hybrid Quadrupole-Orbitrap™ Mass Spectrometer
- Wide-pore size of DNAPac RP column provides high resolution separation of large double-stranded DNA/RNA fragments
- DNAPac RP can be used with high pH mobile phase and at high temperature which often provides alternative selectivity and higher resolution for more challenging samples
- DNAPac RP has minimal lot-to-lot variability

Thank You!

