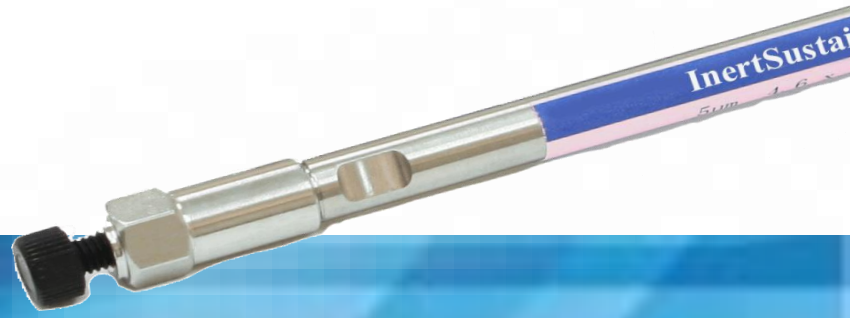


InertSustainSwift C8

Technical Data

GL Sciences

InertSustainSwift C8

Physical Properties

- Silica : ES (Evolved Surface) Silica Gel
- Particle Size : 1.9 µm, 3 µm, 5 µm
- Surface Area : 200 m^2/g
- Pore Size : 200 Å (20 nm)
- Pore Volume : 1.00 mL/g
- Bonded Phase : Octyl Groups
- End-capping : Complete
- Carbon Loading : 6 %
- pH Range : 1～10
- USP Code : L7

Benefits of InertSustainSwift C8

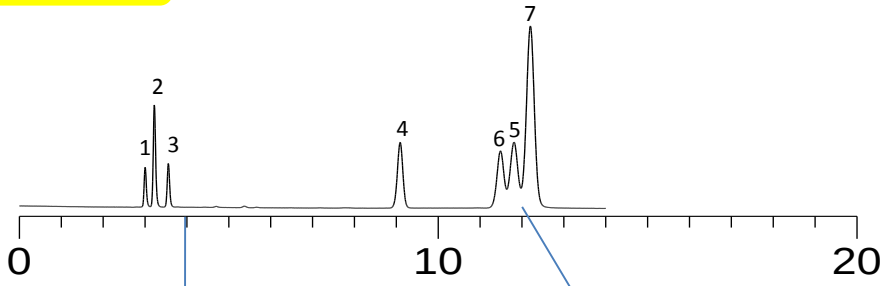
- **Highly inert packing material results in less tailing of peaks for virtually any type of analytes**
- **Extreme resistance to low and high pH mobile phases**
- **Rapid elution of samples in isocratic methods**
- **Endlessly reproducible from column-to-column and batch-to-batch**

Comparison of Retentivity Between InertSustainSwift C8 & InertSustain C8

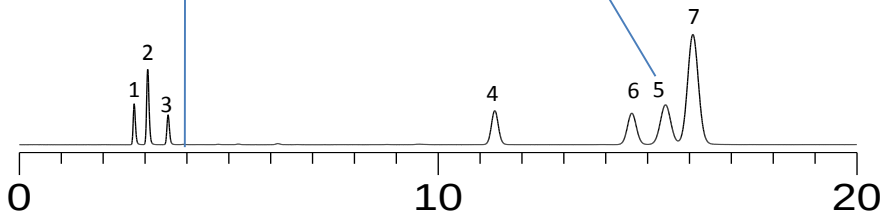
The retentivity of InertSustainSwift C8 is weaker than InertSustain C8 for neutral and especially for hydrophobic compounds. The weak retentivity is generated due to the difference in physical properties between InertSustainSwift C8 (surface area: 200 m2/g, carbon load: 6 %) and InertSustain C8 (surface area: 350 m2/g, carbon load: 8 %).

Highly Hydrophilic – Neutral Compounds

InertSustainSwift C8



InertSustain C8



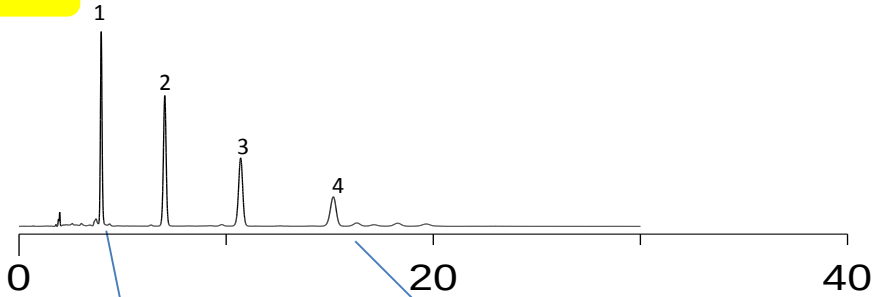
Conditions

Column size	: 5 µm, 250 x 4.6 mmI.D.
Eluent	: A) CH_3OH
	B) H_2O
	A / B = 80/20, v / v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 254 nm

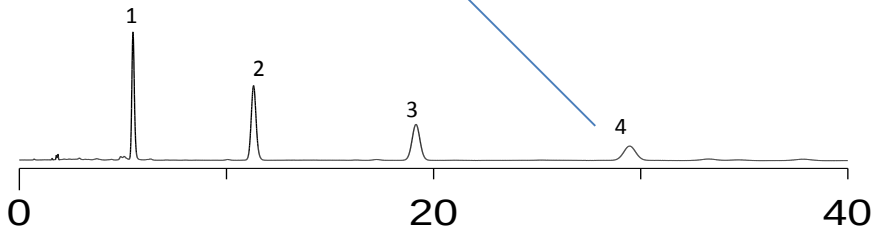
1.Uracil
2.Caffeine
3.Phenol
4.n-Butylbenzene
5. n-Amylbenze
6. o-Terphenyl
7. Triphenylene

Hydrophobic Compounds

InertSustainSwift C8



InertSustain C8



Conditions

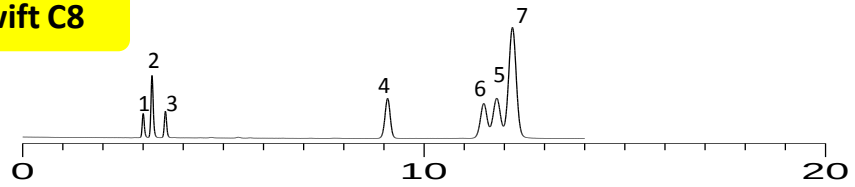
Column size	: 5 µm, 150 x 4.6 mmI.D.
Eluent	: A) CH_3CN
	B) H_2O
	A / B = 90/10, v / v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 300 nm

1. Vitamin A
2. Vitamin D3
3. Vitamin E(α)
4. Vitamin K1

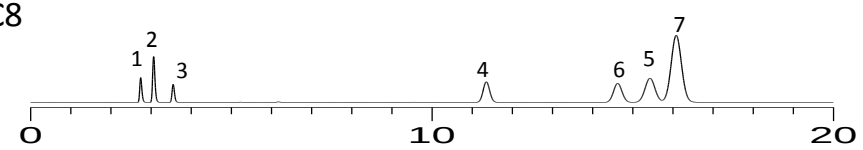
Comparison of Retentivity Between InertSustainSwift C8 & Other C8 columns

InertSustainSwift C8 offer moderate retentivity while comparing with GL Sciences' C8 columns.

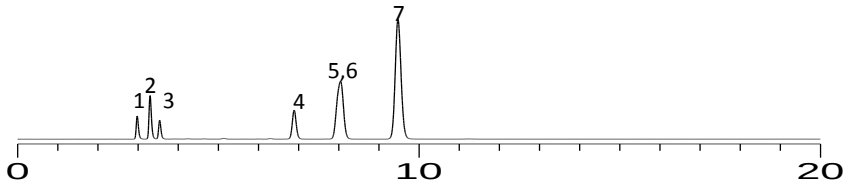
InertSustainSwift C8



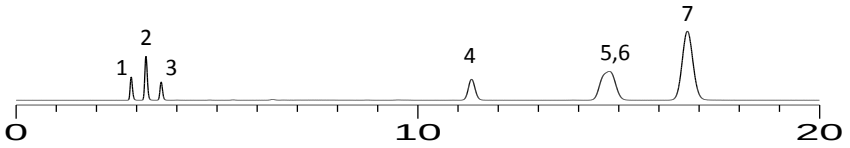
InertSustain C8



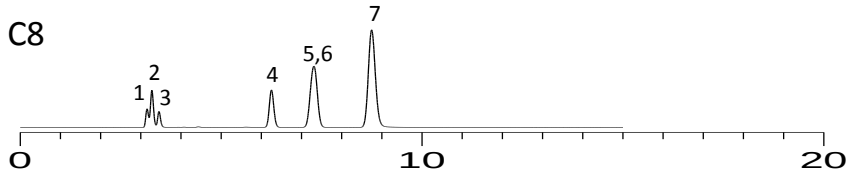
Inertsil C8-4



Inertsil C8-3



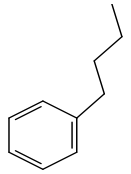
Inertsil WP300 C8



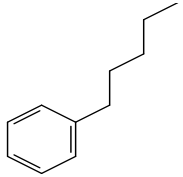
Conditions

Column size	: 5 µm, 250 x 4.6 mmI.D.
Eluent	: A) CH_3OH
	B) H_2O
	A / B = 80/20, v / v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 254 nm

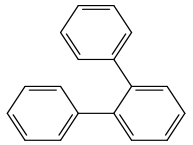
1.Uracil
2.Caffeine
3.Phenol
4.n-Butylbenzene
5. n-Amylbenze
6. o-Terphenyl
7. Triphenylene



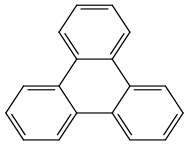
4. n-Butylbenzene



5. n-Amylbenze



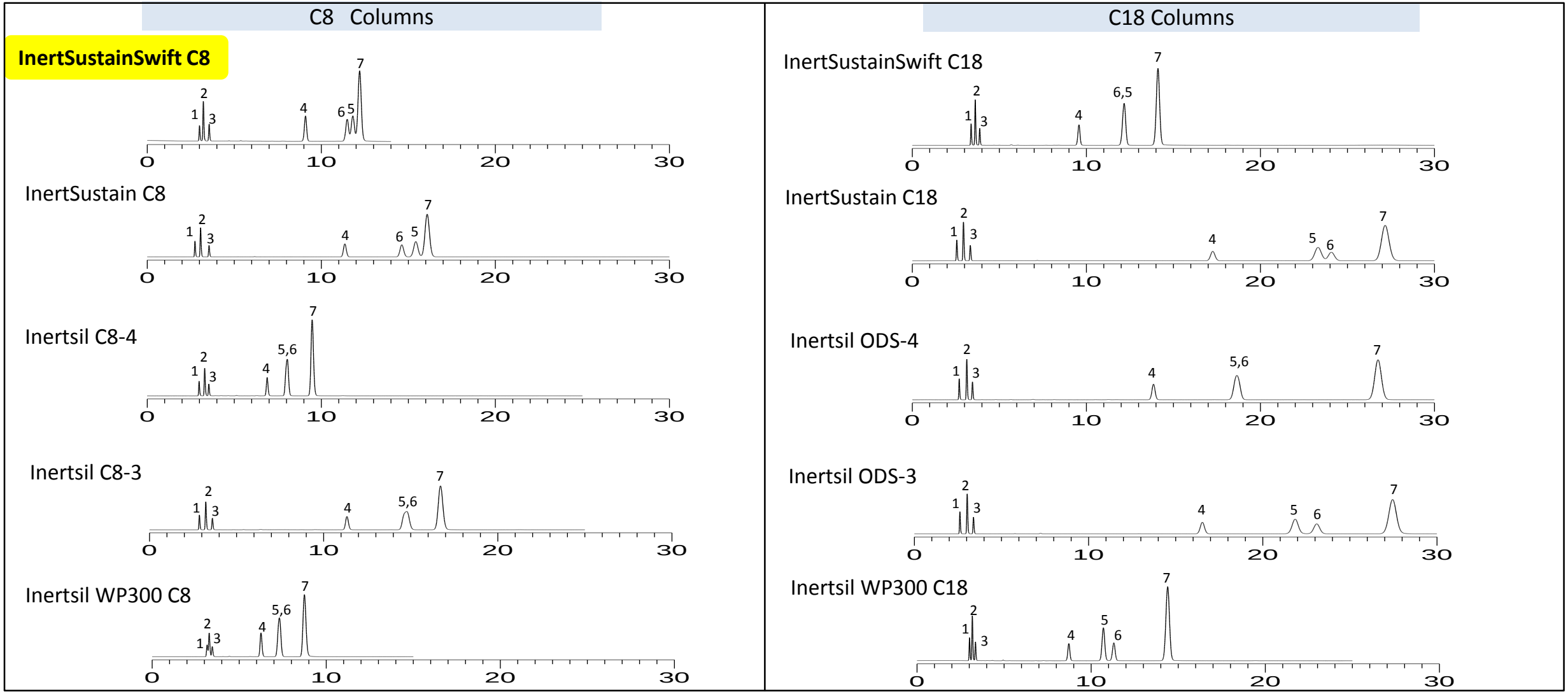
6. o-Terphenyl



7. Triphenylene

Comparison of Retentivity Between InertSustainSwift C8 & Other C18 columns

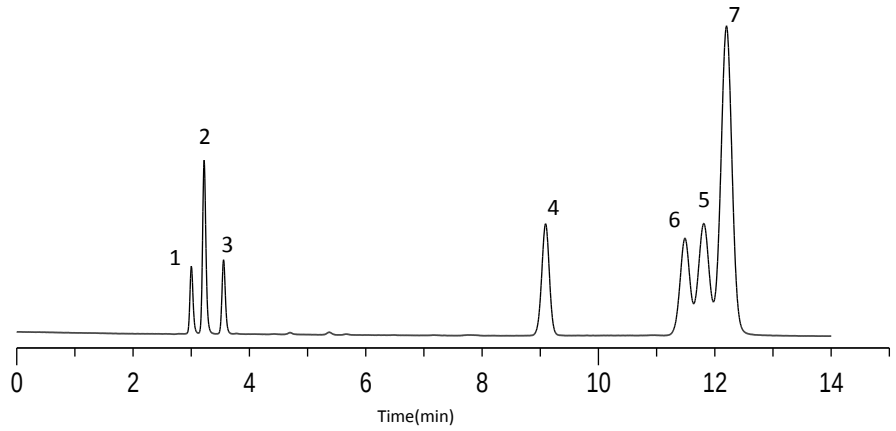
This example shows a difference in selectivity and retentivity between C18 and C8 columns which were tested under the same analytical conditions.



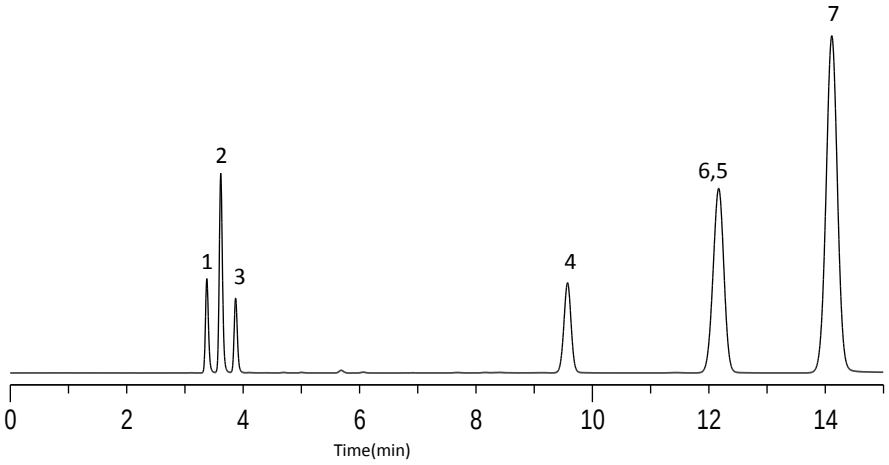
Comparison Between InertSustainSwift C18 & C8

Under this analytical conditions, the retentivity is similar between both columns while the InerSustainSwift C8 provided better separation, which can be used to optimize selectivity or analysis time.

InertSustainSwift C8
Carbon Load: 6.0 %



InertSustainSwift C18
Carbon Load: 9.0 %



Conditions

Column size	: 5 µm, 250 x 4.6 mm I.D.
Eluent	: A) CH_3OH
	B) H_2O
	A/B = 80/20, v/v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 254 nm

Sample:
1.Uracil
2.Caffeine
3.Phenol
4.n-Butylbenzene
5.n-Amylbenze
6.*o*-Terphenyl
7.Triphenylene

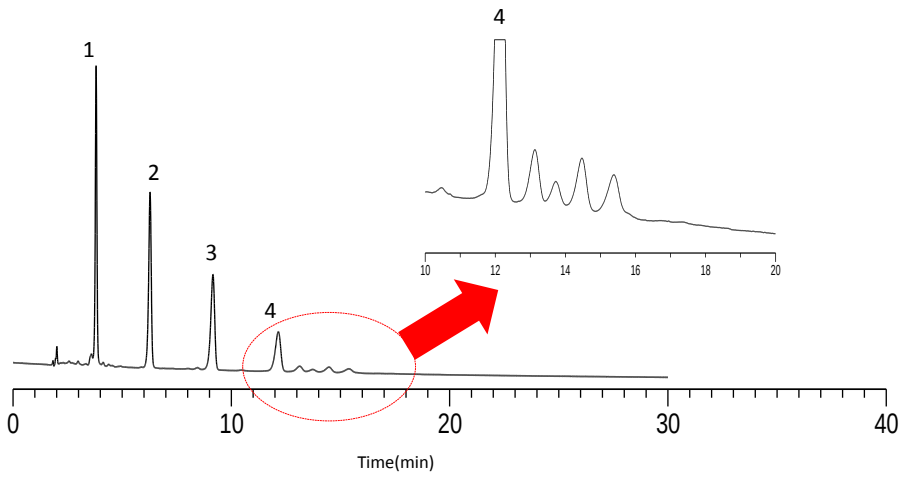
- Sample No.4, n-Butylbenzene and Sample No.5, n-Amylbenzene were used to determine the hydrophobic property of the column. n-Amylbenzene elutes later against n-Butylbenzene when the hydrophobicity of the column is high.

- Stereoselectivity is indicated by Sample No.6, o-Terphenyl and Sample No.7, Triphenylene. O-Terphenyl has a twisted tertiary structure and Triphenylene has a planar structure. Triphenylene elutes later against o-Terphenyl when the stereoselectivity of the column is high.

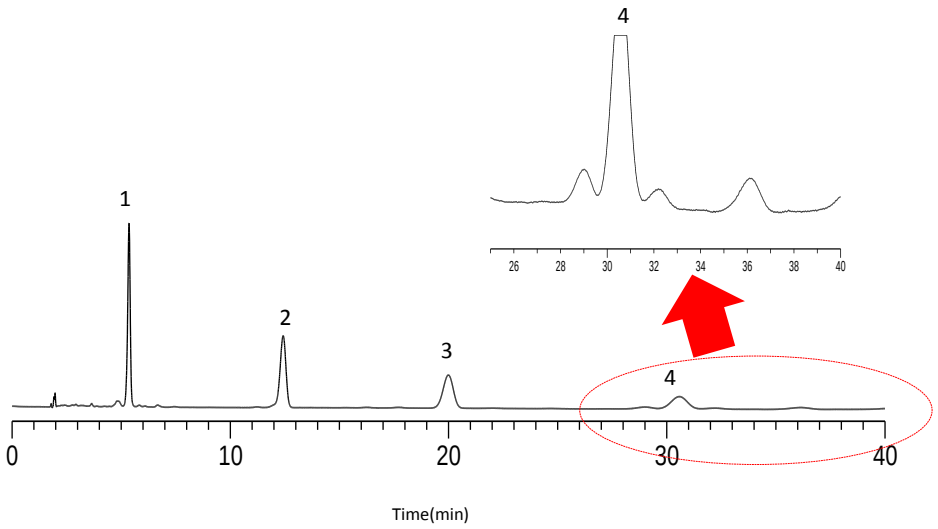
Comparison Between InertSustainSwift C18 & C8

Many chromatographers prefer a C8 column when an ODS phase shows excessive retention values. In this example, the InertSustainSwift C8 provides shorter analysis time with better selectivity on the impurities eluted after sample no. 4 due to the shorter alkyl chain length of the stationary phase.

InertSustainSwift C8
Carbon Load: 6.0 %



InertSustainSwift C18
Carbon Load: 9.0 %



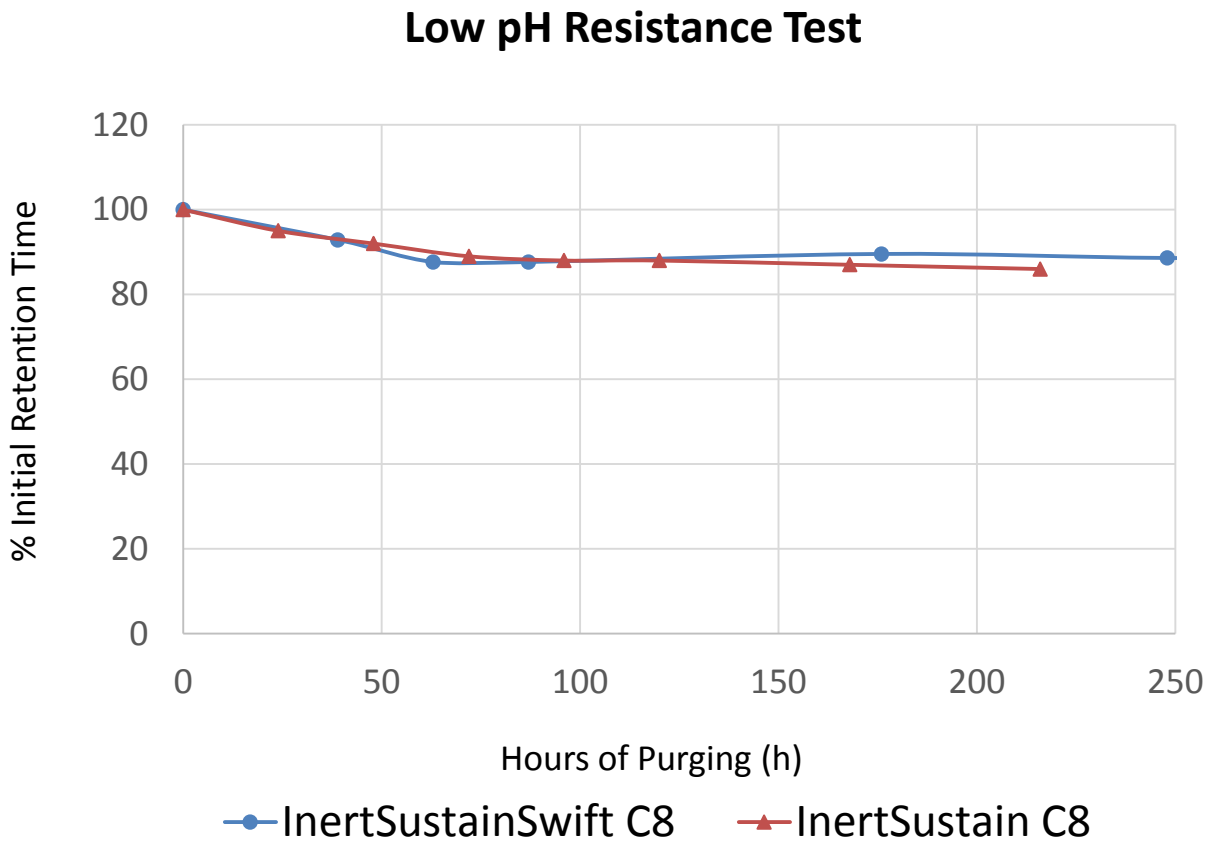
Conditions

Column size	: 5 µm, 150 x 4.6 mm I.D.
Eluent	: A) CH_3CN
	B) H_2O
	A/B = 90/10, v/v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 300 nm

1. Vitamin A
2. Vitamin D3
3. Vitamin E(α)
4. Vitamin K1

Durability Testing at Low pH

InertSustainSwift C8 columns are stable over a wide pH range, just like InertSustain C8.



Conditions

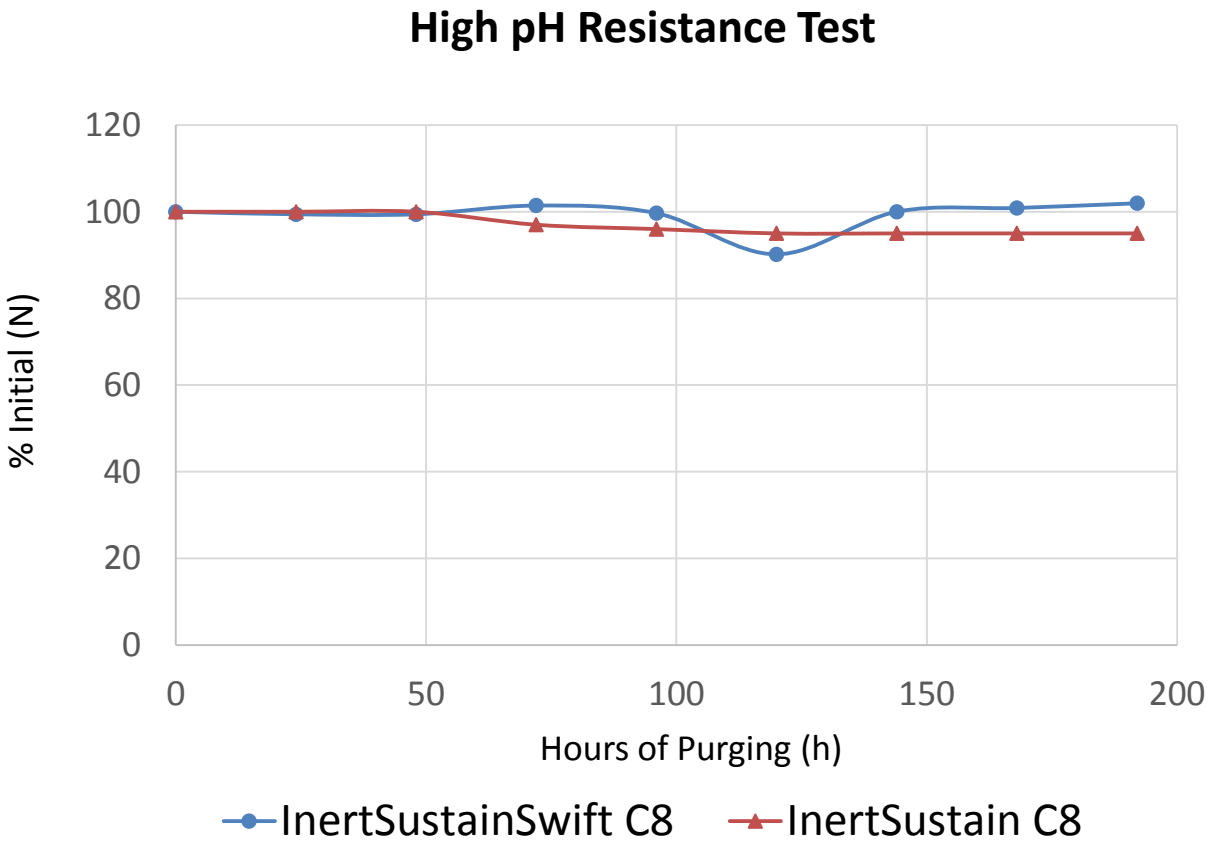
Purging Solvent : 0.1 % TFA (pH 2.0)/CH3CN = 90/10, v/v
Column Temp. : 60 ℃
Sample : Naphthalene

Testing Procedure

1) Purging solvent is introduced into column.
2) The column is then flushed with 10 % CH3CN .
3) Naphthalene is used to verify the % initial retention time.

Durability Testing at High pH

InertSustainSwift C8 columns are stable over a wide pH range, just like InertSustainSwift C18.



Conditions

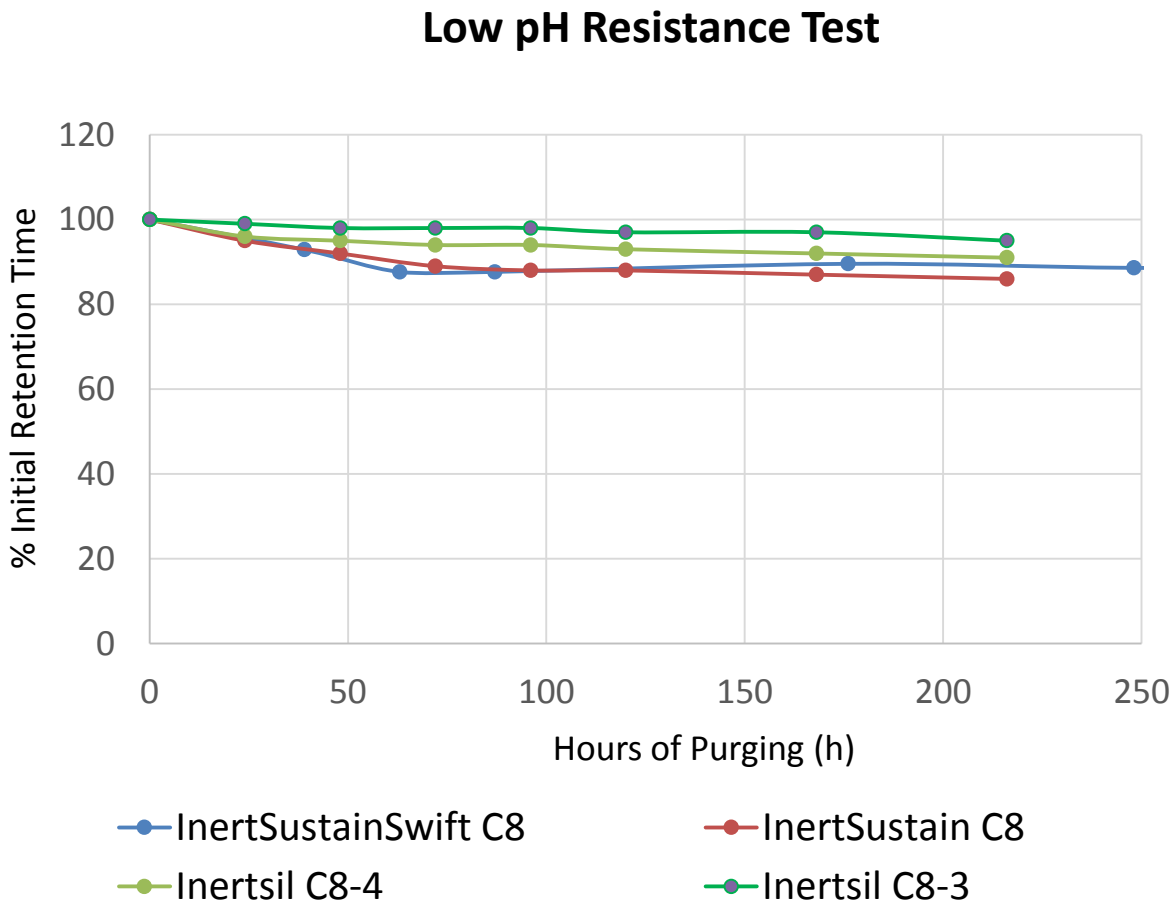
Purging Solvent : 50 mM TEA (pH 9.0)/CH3OH = 70/30, v/v
Column Temp. : 50 ℃
Sample : Naphthalene

Testing Procedure

1) Purging solvent is introduced into column.
2) The column is then flushed with 30 % CH3OH .
3) Naphthalene is used to verify the efficiency (N).

Comparison of Durability Between InertSustainSwift C8 & Other C8 columns

InertSustainSwift C8 columns are stable over a wide pH range, just like InertSustain C8.



Conditions

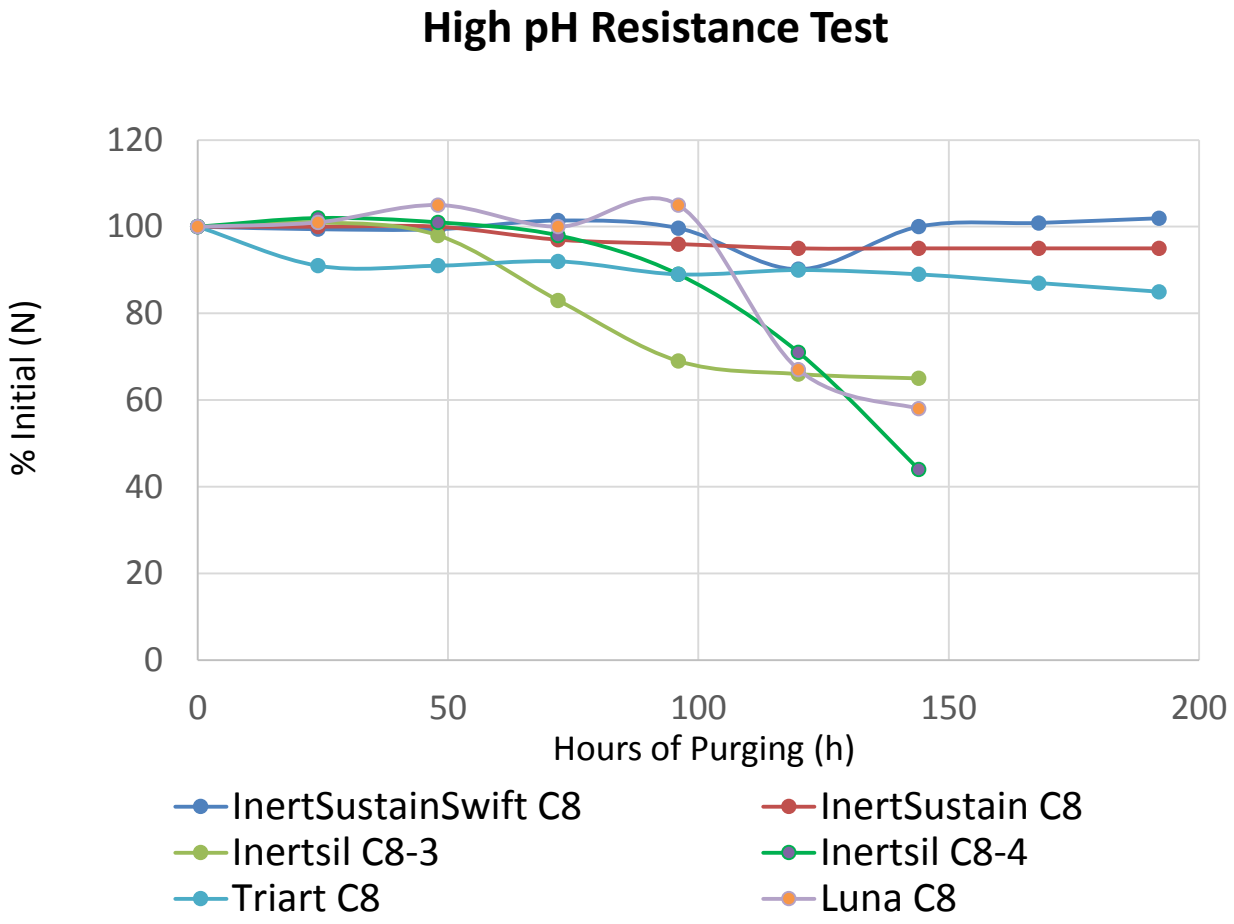
Purging Solvent : 0.1 % TFA (pH 2.0)/CH3CN = 90/10, v/v
Column Temp. : 60 ℃
Sample : Naphthalene

Testing Procedure

1) Purging solvent is introduced into column.
2) The column is then flushed with 10 % CH3CN .
3) Naphthalene is used to verify the % initial retention time.

Comparison of Durability Between InertSustainSwift C8 & Other C8 columns

InertSustainSwift C8 columns are stable over a wide pH range, just like InertSustain C8.



Conditions

Purging Solvent : 50 mM TEA (pH 9.0)/CH3OH = 70/30, v/v
Column Temp. : 50 ℃
Sample : Naphthalene

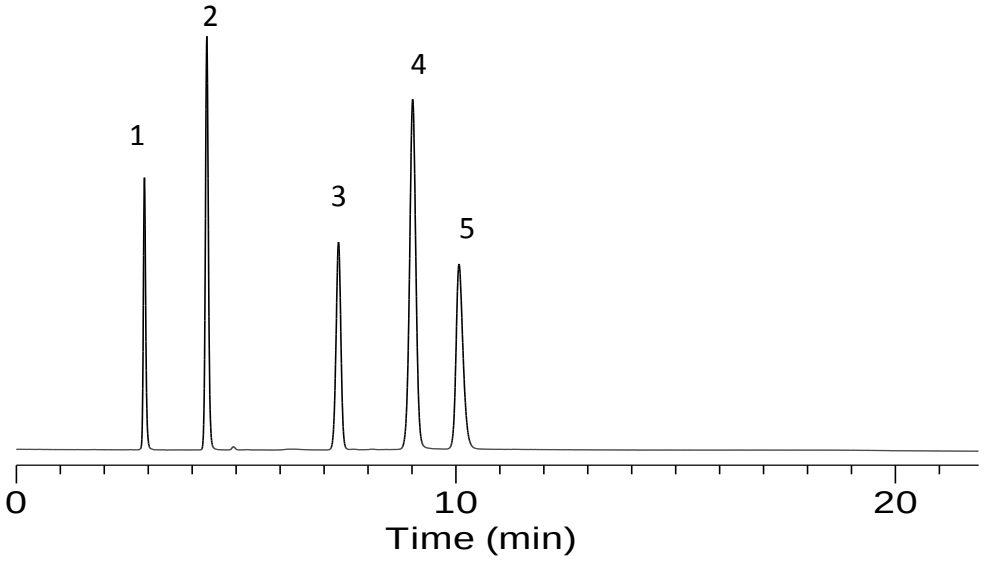
Testing Procedure

1) Purging solvent is introduced into column.
2) The column is then flushed with 30 % CH3OH .
3) Naphthalene is used to verify the efficiency (N).

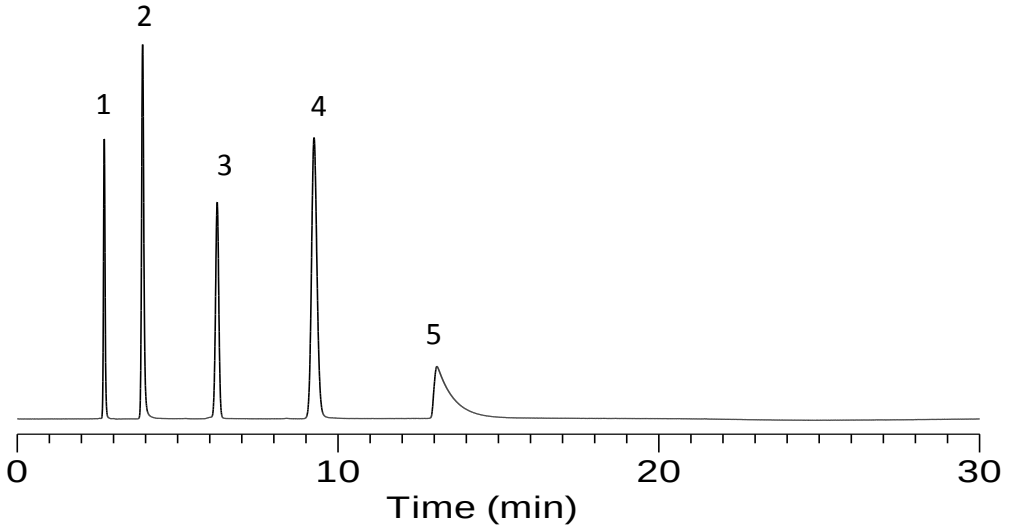
Comparison of Strong Basic Compound Test

Dextromethorphan is a strong basic compound. Severe tailing can be confirmed when the packing material contains residual silanol groups.

InertSustainSwift C8

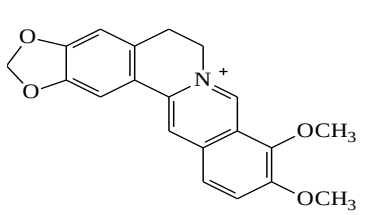


Hypersil BDS C8

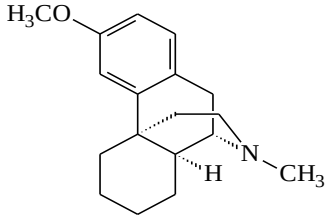


Conditions

Eluent	: A) CH_3CN
	B) 25mM K_2HPO_4 (pH 7.0, KH_2PO_4)
	A/B = 30/70, v/ v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 230 nm
Sample	: 1.Uracil 2.Pyridine 3.Phenol
	4.Berberine chloride 5.Dextromethorphan



4. Berberine chloride

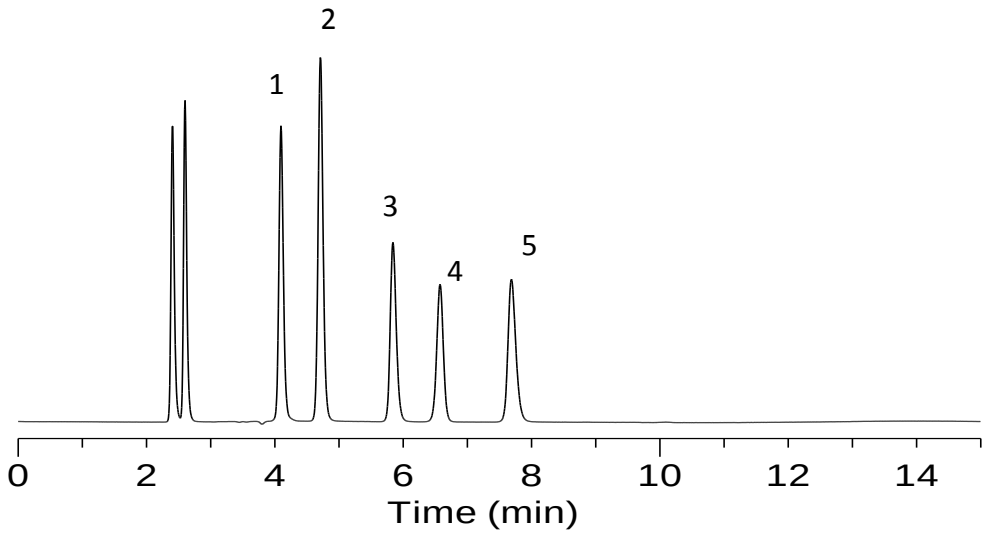


5. Dextromethorphan

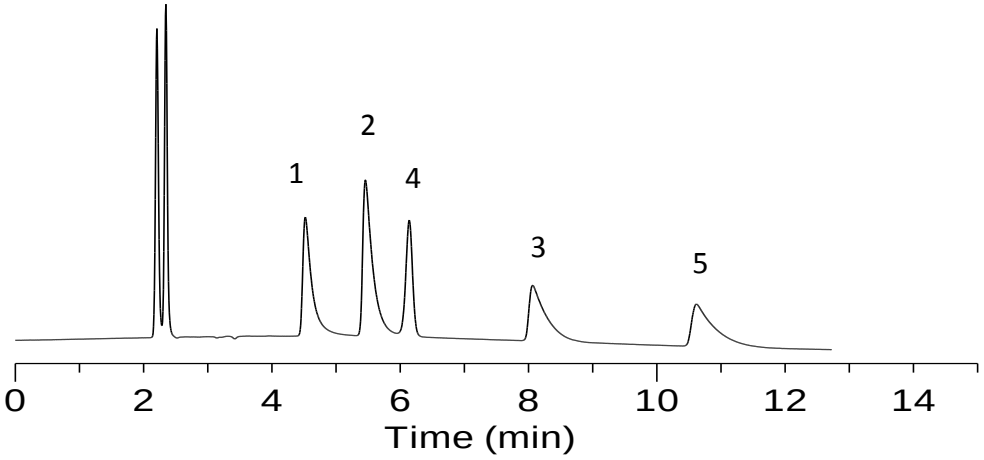
Comparison of Strong Basic Compound Test

A basic compound test using antihistamine drugs are highly basic, which can show tailing of peaks and different elution pattern on columns with insufficient end-capping. Columns with insufficient end-capping will show later elution of sample 1, 2, 3 and 5.

InertSustainSwift C8

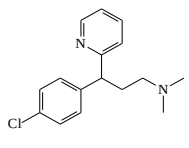


Hypersil BDS C8

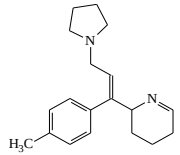


Conditions

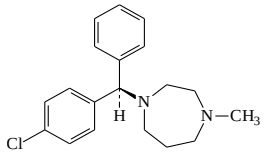
Eluent	: A) CH_3CN
	B) 25mM K_2HPO_4 (pH 7.0, KH_2PO_4)
	A/B = 60/40, v / v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 220 nm
Sample	: 1. Chlorpheniramine 2. Triprolidine
	3. Homochlorcyclizine 4. Hydroxyzine
	5. Clemastine



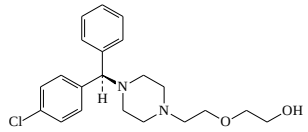
1. Chlorpheniramine



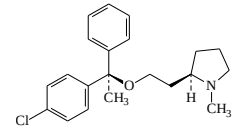
2. Triprolidine



3. Homochlorcyclizine



4. Hydroxyzine

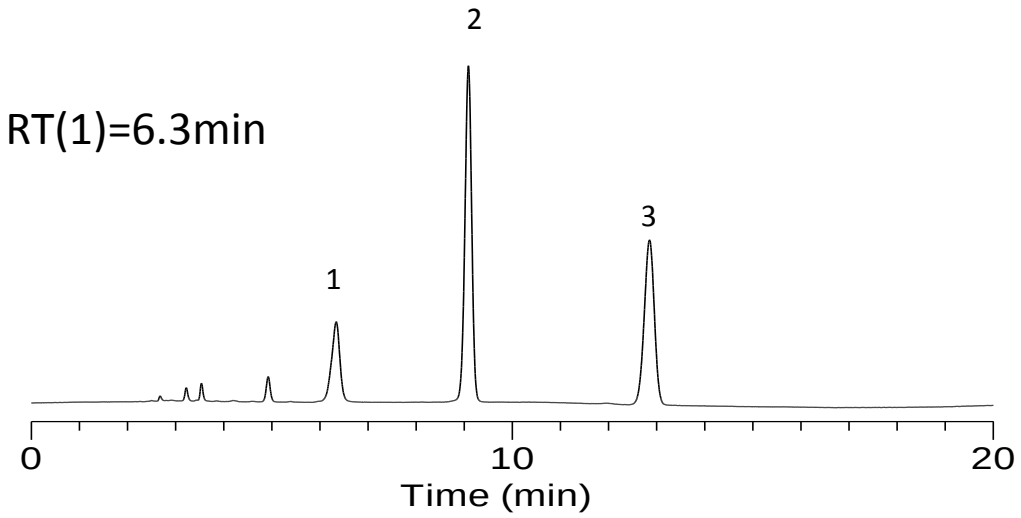


5. Clemastine

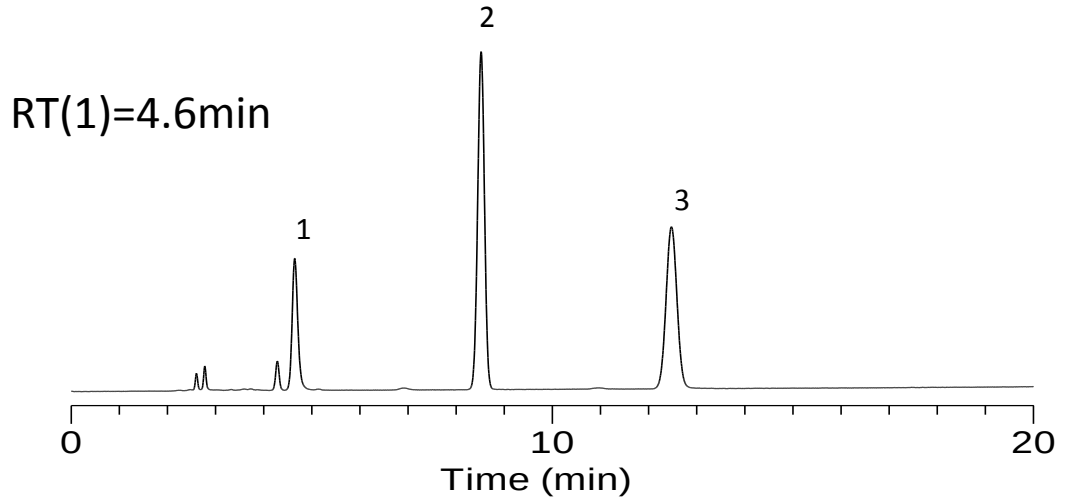
Comparison of Strong Acidic Compound Test

Sharp peaks can be obtained when analyzing Phenol or Salicylic Acid. However, as Brilliant Blue FCF has three sulfonic groups in its chemical structure, tailing will occur when the surface of the packing material is slightly basic.

InertSustainSwift C8



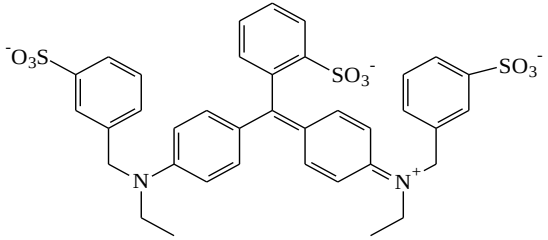
Hypersil BDS C8



Conditions

Eluent	: A) CH_3CN
	B) 0.1% H_3PO_4
	A/B = 25/75, v/v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 254 nm

1: Brilliant Blue FCF
2: Phenol
3: Salicylic acid

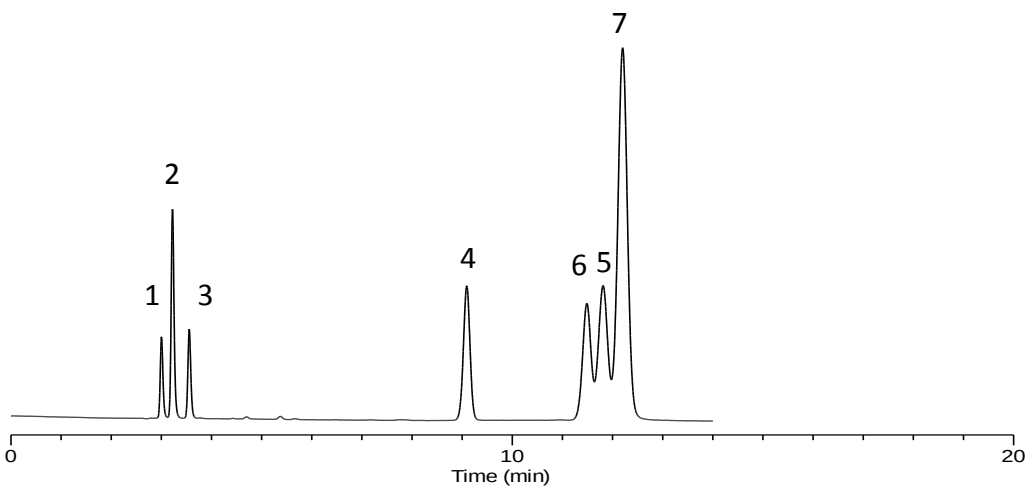


1. Brilliant Blue FCF

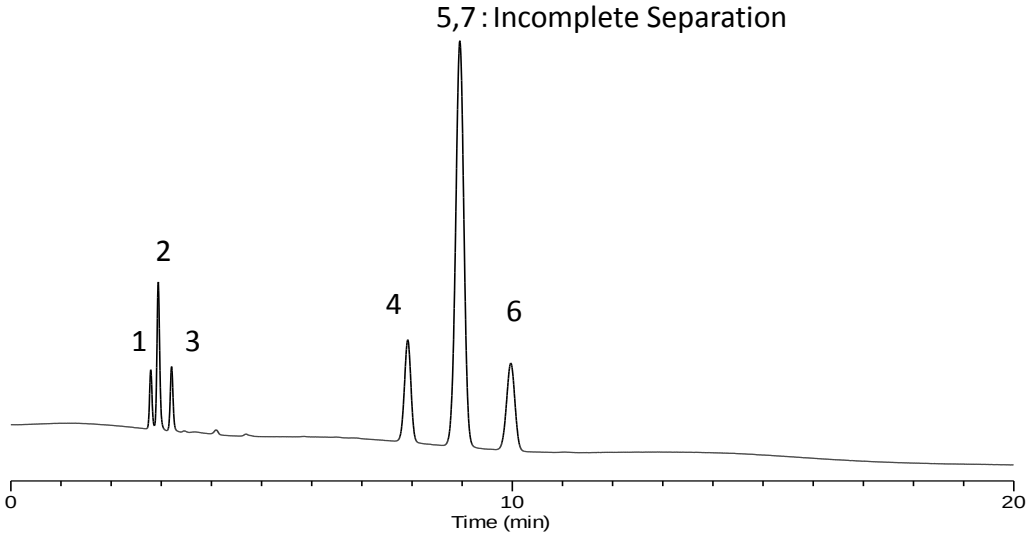
Comparison of Selectivity

Sample No. 5, n-Amylbenzene was used to determine the hydrophobic property of columns. The overall retentivity of InertSustainSwift C8 offers similar retentivity to Hypersil BDS C8.

InertSustainSwift C8



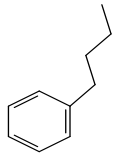
Hypersil BDS C8



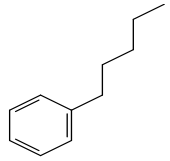
Conditions

Eluent : A) CH_3OH
B) H_2O
A/B = 80/20, v/v
Flow Rate : 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp. : 40 ℃
Detection : UV 254 nm

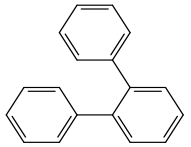
Sample:
1.Uracil
2.Caffeine
3.Phenol
4.n-Butylbenzene
5. n-Amylbenze
6. o-Terphenyl
7. Triphenylene



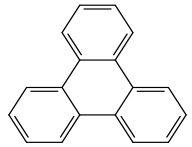
4. n-Butylbenzene



5. n-Amylbenze



6. o-Terphenyl

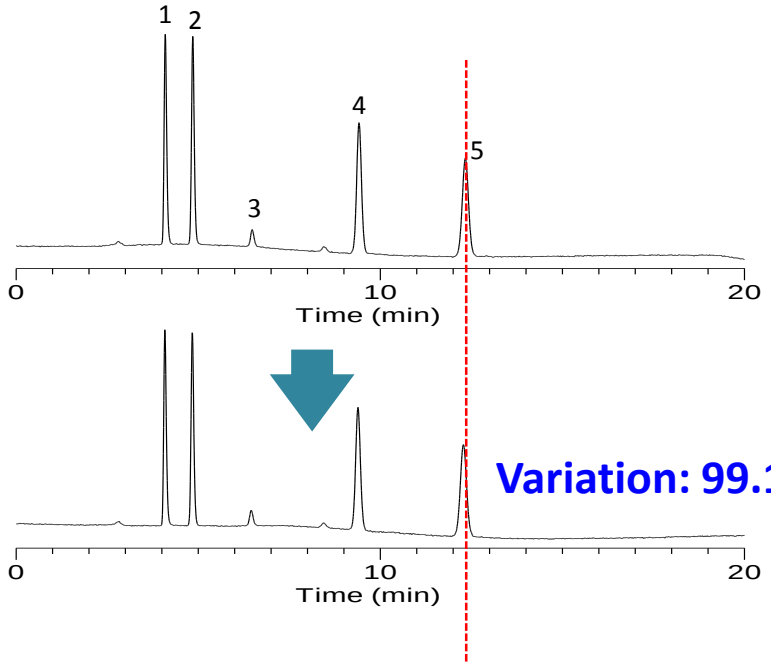


7. Triphenylene

Comparison of Compatibility with 100 % Water Mobile Phase

Sample No. 5, n-Amylbenzene was used to determine the hydrophobic property of columns. The overall retentivity of InertSustainSwift C8 offers similar retentivity to Hypersil BDS C8.

InertSustainSwift C8

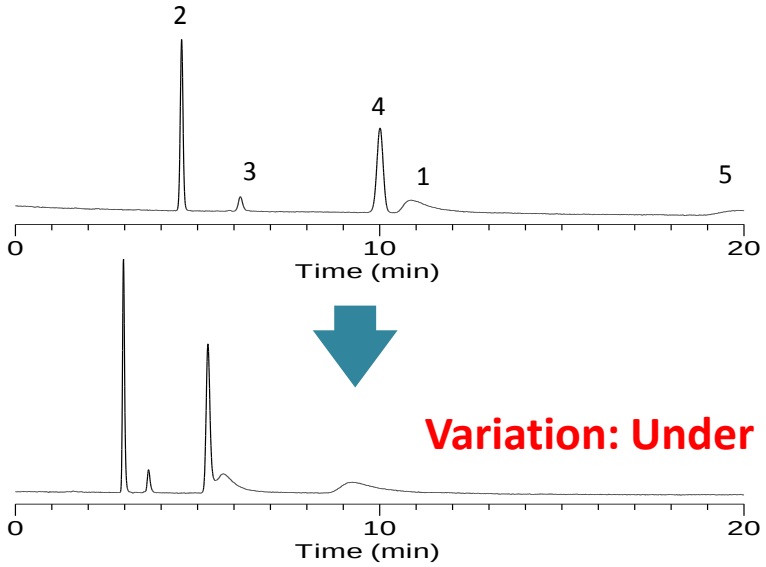


First Injection

Third Injection

Variation: 99.1 %

Hypersil BDS C8



Variation: Under 50 % with peaks adsorbed

Conditions

Eluent	: 100 % H_2O
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 254 nm

Sample :
1.Cytosine
2.Uracil
3.Guanine
4.Thymine
5.Adenine

Testing Procedure

1) 100 % water is introduced into column over 60 minutes.
2) Conduct analysis, upper chromatogram.
3) Stop flow for 15 minutes.
4) 100 % water is introduced again into column over 30 minutes.
5) Stop flow for 15 minutes again.
6) Conduct analysis, lower chromatogram.

Comparison of Performance

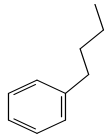
List of Columns

Brand	Dimension (mm)	Particle Size (μm)	Surface Area (m^2/g)	Pore Size (Å)	Pore Volume (mL/g)	Carbon Loading (%)	pH Range
InertSustainSwfit C8	**4.6 × 250**	**5**	**200**	**200**	**1.00**	**6**	**1-10**
InertSustain C8	4.6 × 250	5	350	100	0.85	8	1-10
Thermo Fisher Scientific: Hypersil BDS C8	4.6 × 250	5	170	130	0.65	7	2-9
YMC；Triart C8	4.6 × 250	5	—	120	—	17	1-12
Phenomenex；Luna C8(2)	4.6 × 250	5	400	100	—	13.5	1.5-10
YMC；YMC-Pack Pro C8	4.6 × 250	5	325	120	0.97	10	2-7.5
CERI； L-column C8	4.6 × 250	5	340	120	1.1	10	2-7.5
Waters；SunFire C8	4.6 × 250	5	340	100	0.86	11.5	2-8
Waters；XBridge C8	4.6 × 250	5	185	130	0.77	13	1-12
Agilent； Zorbax Eclipse plus C8	4.6 × 250	5	95	160	—	8	2-9

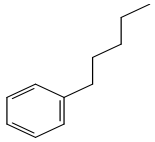
Explanation of Analytical Tests and Conditions

Selectivity Test

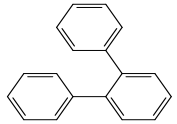
Sample No.4, n-Butylbenzene and Sample No.5, n-Amylbenzene were used to determine the hydrophobic property of the column. n-Amylbenzene elutes later against n-Butylbenzene when the hydrophobicity of the column is high. Stereoselectivity is indicated by Sample No.6, o-Terphenyl and Sample No.7, Triphenylene. O-Terphenyl has a twisted tertiary structure and Triphenylene has a planar structure. Triphenylene elutes later against o-Terphenyl when the stereoselectivity of the column is high.



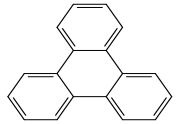
4. *n*-Butylbenzene



5. *n*-Amylbenzene



6. *o*-Terphenyl



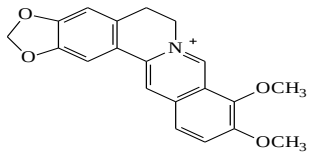
7. Triphenylene

Conditions

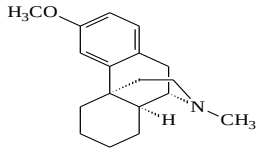
Eluent	: A) CH_3OH
	B) H_2O
	A/B = 80/20, v / v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 254 nm
Sample	: 1. Uracil 2. Caffeine 3. Phenol
	4. *n*-Butylbenzene 5. *n*-Amylbenzene
	6. *o*-Terphenyl 7. Triphenylene

Basic Compound Test (1)

Dextromethorphan and Berberine chloride are strong basic compounds. Severe tailing can be confirmed when the packing material contains residual silanol groups.



4. Berberine chloride



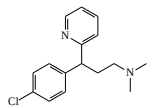
5. Dextromethorphan

Conditions

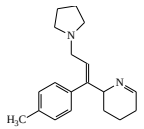
Eluent	: A) CH_3CN
	B) 25mM K_2HPO_4 (pH 7.0, KH_2PO_4)
	A/B = 30/70, v/ v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 230 nm
Sample	: 1.Uracil 2.Pyridine 3.Phenol
	4.Berberine chloride 5.Dextromethorphan

Basic Compound Test (2)

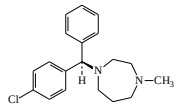
A basic compound test using antihistamine drugs and are highly basic, which can show tailing of peaks and different elution pattern on columns with insufficient end-capping. Column with insufficient end-capping will show later elution of sample 1, 2, 3 and 5.



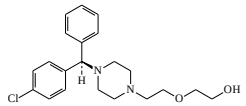
1. Chlorpheniramine



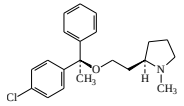
2. Triprolidine



3. Homochlorcyclizine



4. Hydroxyzine



5. Clemastine

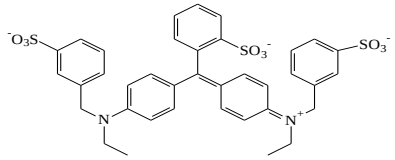
Conditions

Eluent	: A) CH_3CN
	B) 25mM K_2HPO_4 (pH 7.0, KH_2PO_4)
	A/B = 60/40, v / v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 220 nm
Sample	: 1. Chlorpheniramine 2. Triprolidine
	3. Homochlorcyclizine 4. Hydroxyzine
	5. Clemastine

Explanation of Analytical Tests and Conditions

Acidic Compound Test

Sharp peaks can be obtained when analyzing Phenol or Salicylic Acid. However, as Brilliant Blue FCF has three sulfonic groups in its chemical structure, tailing will occur when the surface of the packing material is slightly basic.



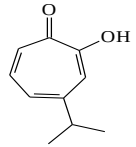
1.Brilliant Blue FCF

Conditions

Eluent	: A) CH_3CN
	B) 0.1% H_3PO_4
	A/B = 25/75, v/v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 254 nm
Sample	: 1.Brilliant Blue FCF 2.Phenol
	3.Salicylic acid

Chelating Compound Test

Hinokitiol is a strong chelating compound, which coordinately binds with the surface of residual trace metal impurities, resulting in severe tailing.
However, the peak shape improves as the injection increases since the surface of the packing material of the adsorption active sites eventually become masked.



2. β-Thujaplicin (Hinokitiol)

Conditions

Eluent	: A) CH_3CN
	B) 0.1%H_3PO_4
	A/B = 40/60, v/v
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 254 nm
Inject Vol.	: 1 µL, 10ppm
Sample	: 1. Phenol 2. β-Thujaplicin (Hinokitiol)

Dewetting Test

When analyzing hydrophilic compounds under water rich mobile phase condition, once the pump is stopped, the hydrophobic bonded group pushes the aqueous mobile phase out off the pore in an irreversible fashion, in what has become known as the dewetting phenomenon.

Testing Procedure:

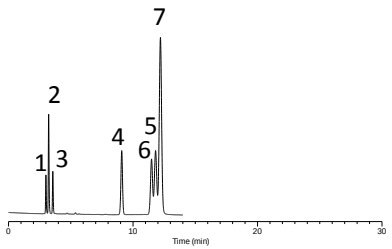
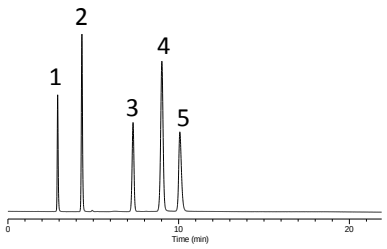
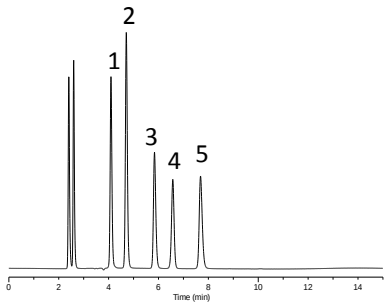
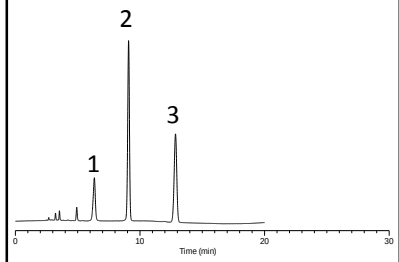
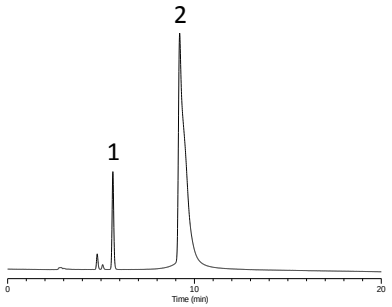
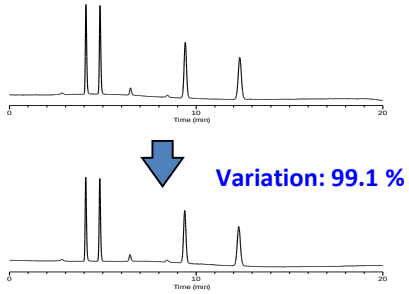
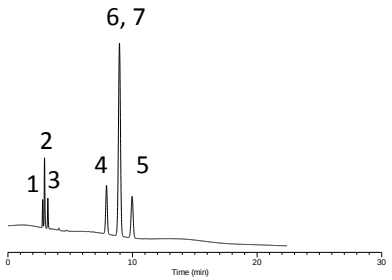
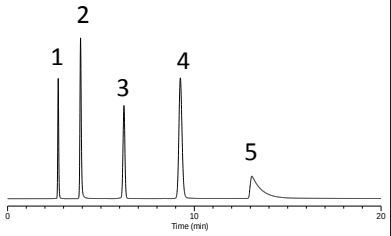
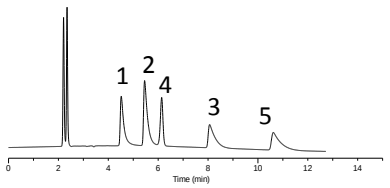
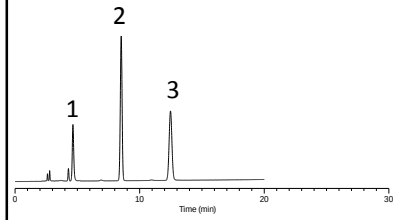
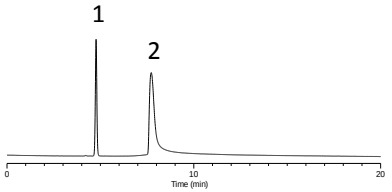
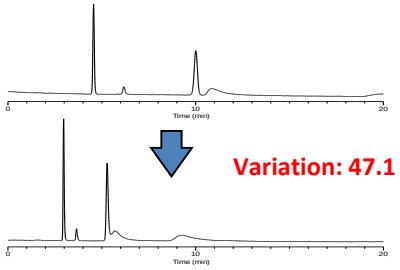
1) 100 % water is introduced into column over 60 minutes.
2) Conduct Analysis (Upper chromatogram in the following pages)
3) Stop flow for 15 minutes.
4) 100 % water is introduced again into column over 30 minutes.
5) Stop flow for 15 minutes again.
6) Conduct Analysis (Lower chromatogram in the following pages)

Conditions

Eluent	: 100 % H_2O
Flow Rate	: 1.0 mL/min
Col. Temp.	: 40 ℃
Detection	: UV 254 nm
Sample	: 1.Cytosine 2.Uracil
	3.Guanine 4.Thymine
	5.Adenine

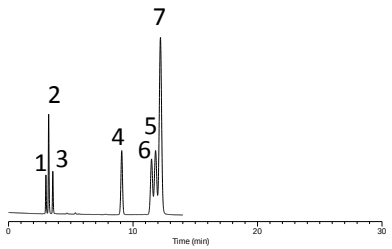
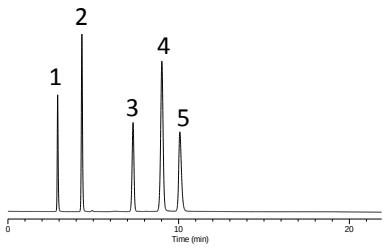
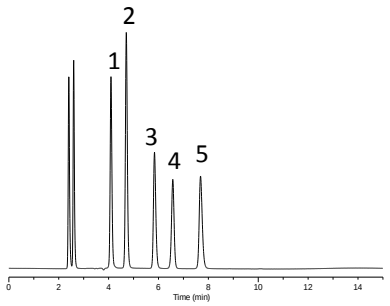
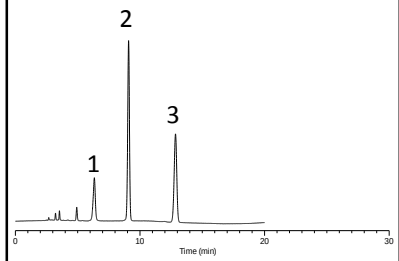
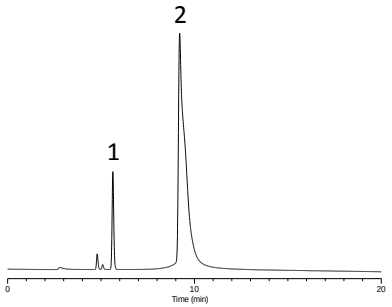
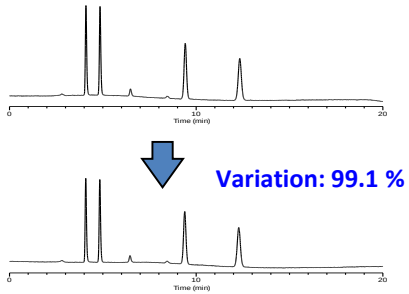
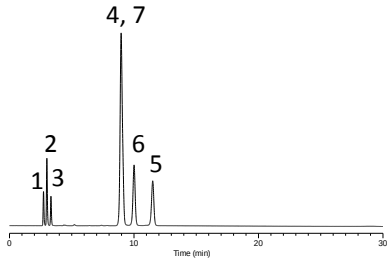
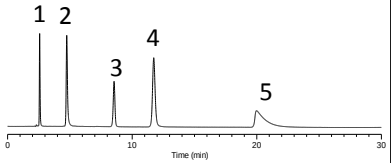
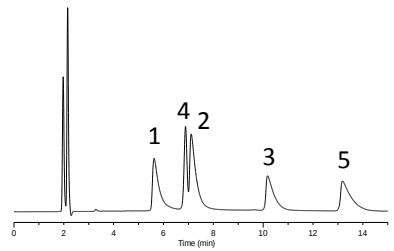
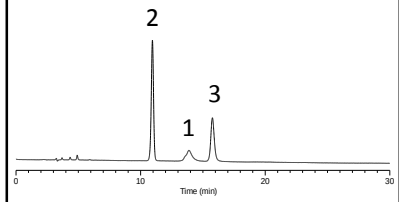
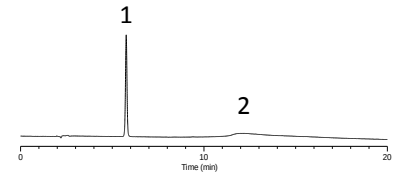
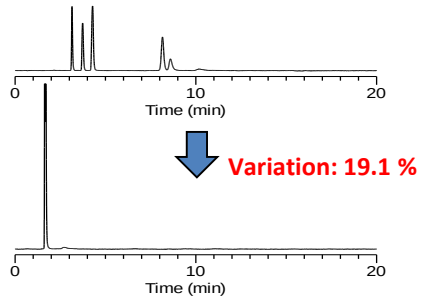
Comparison of Performance (1/9)

InertSustainSwift C8

Selectivity Test	Basic Compound Test (1)	Basic Compound Test (2)	Acidic Compound Test	Chelating Compound Test	Dewetting Test
					 Variation: 99.1 %
Hypersil BDS C8 	5:Adsorption observed 	Severe tailing of peaks 			 Variation: 47.1 %

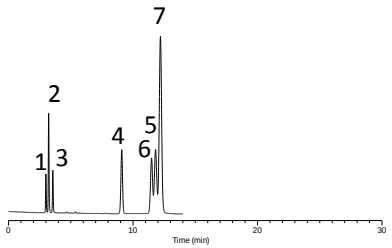
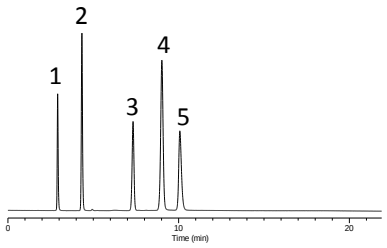
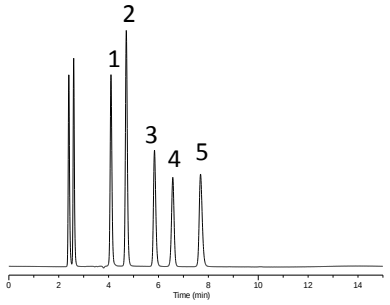
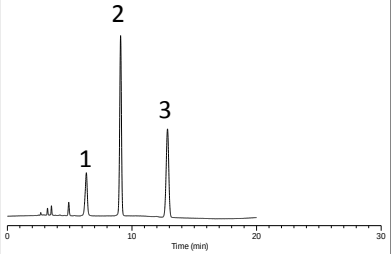
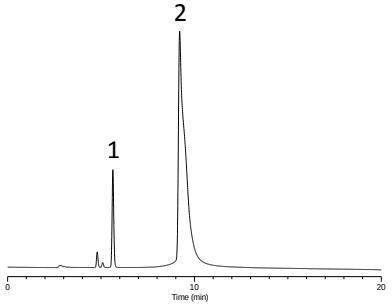
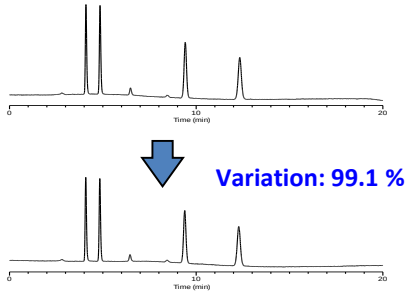
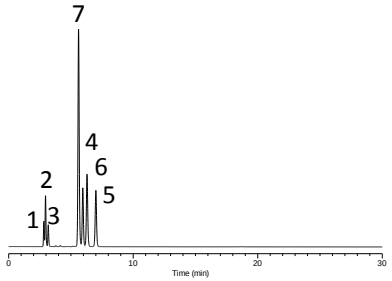
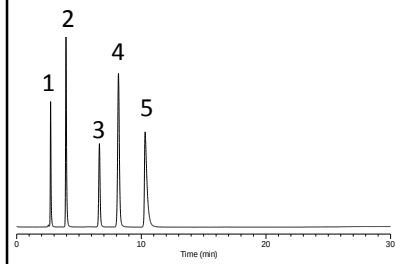
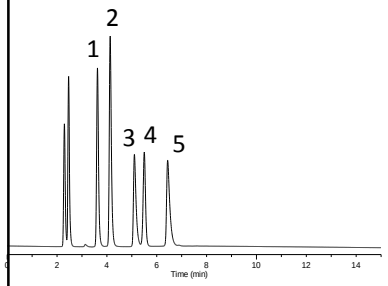
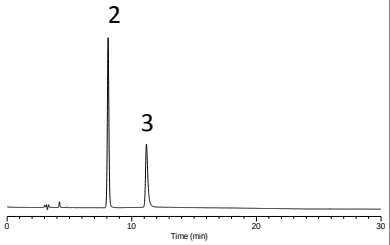
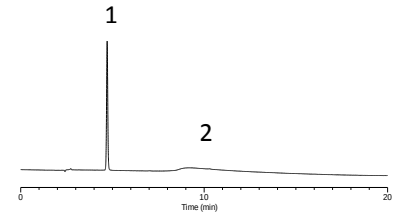
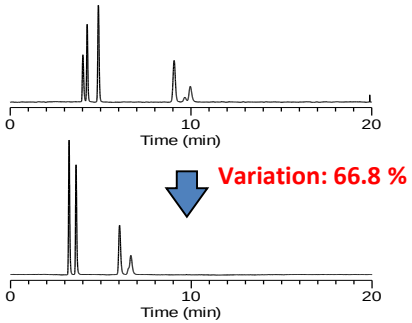
Comparison of Performance (2/9)

InertSustainSwift C8

Selectivity Test	Basic Compound Test (1)	Basic Compound Test (2)	Acidic Compound Test	Chelating Compound Test	Dewetting Test
					 Variation: 99.1 %
Luna C8	5:Adsorption observed	Severe tailing of peaks		2:Adsorption observed	
					 Variation: 19.1 %

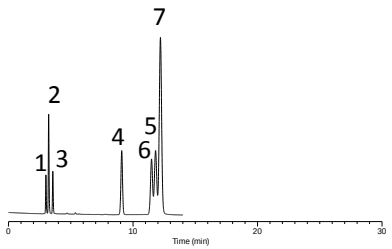
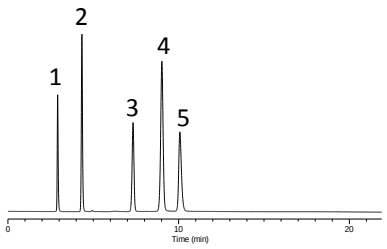
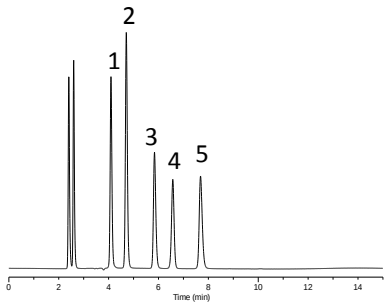
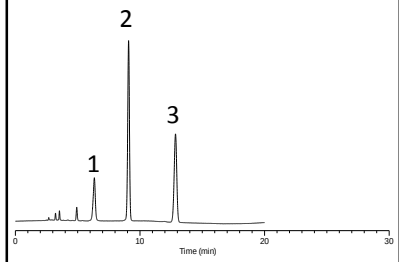
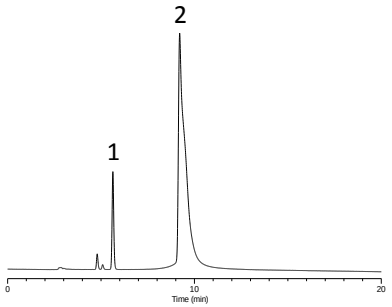
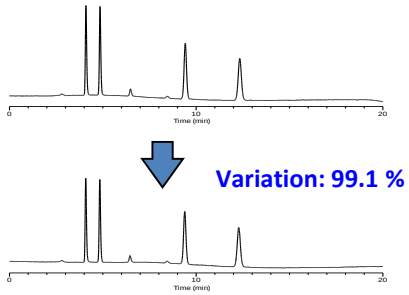
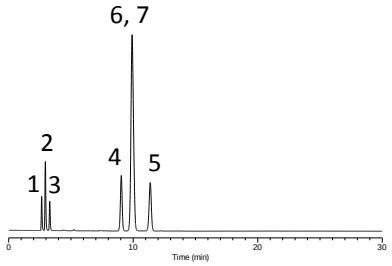
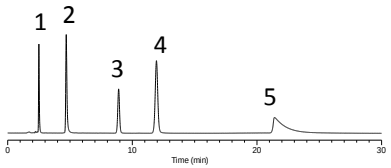
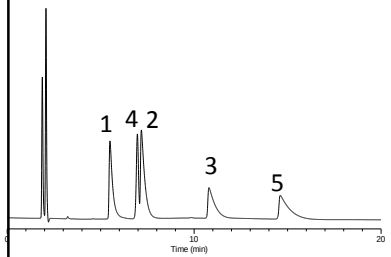
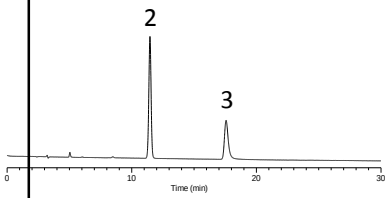
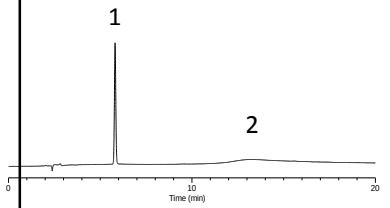
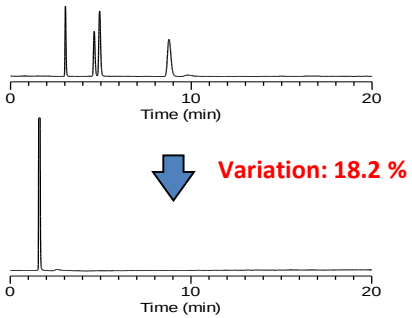
Comparison of Performance (3/9)

InertSustainSwift C8

Selectivity Test	Basic Compound Test (1)	Basic Compound Test (2)	Acidic Compound Test	Chelating Compound Test	Dewetting Test
					 Variation: 99.1 %
XBridge C8				1:Not eluted 	2:Adsorption observed 	 Variation: 66.8 %

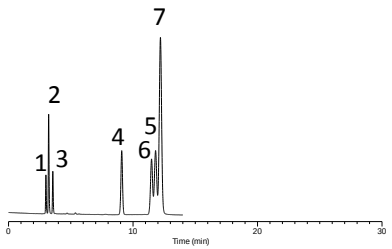
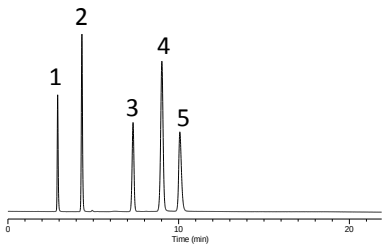
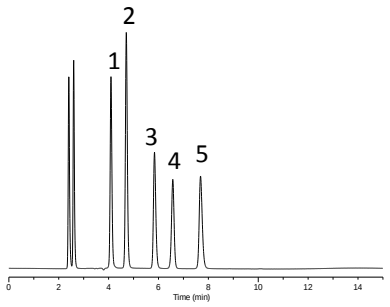
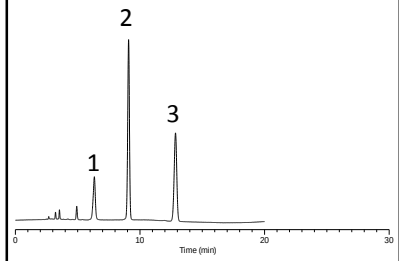
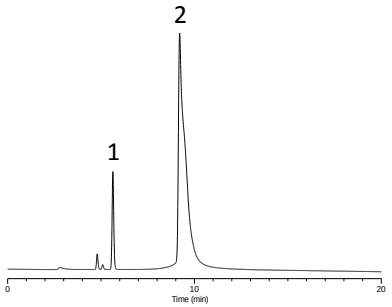
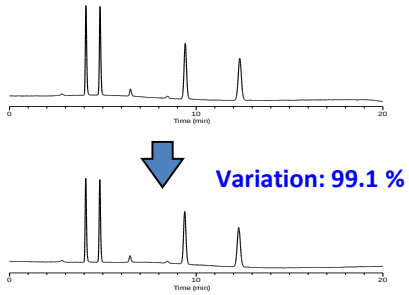
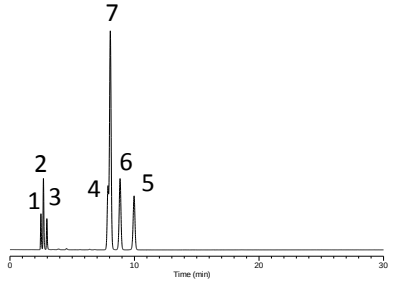
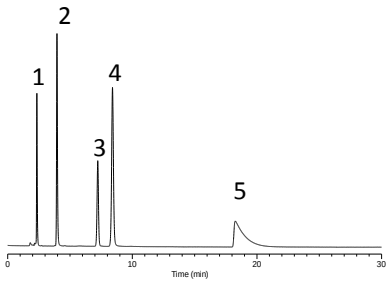
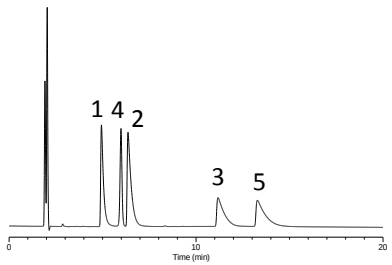
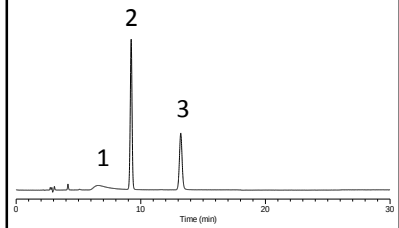
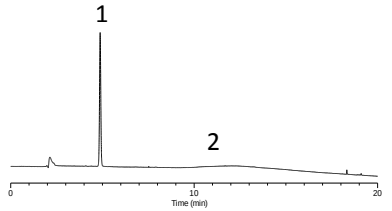
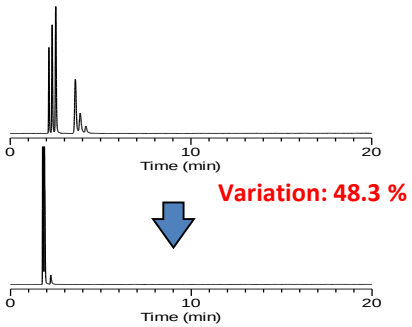
Comparison of Performance (4/9)

InertSustainSwift C8

Selectivity Test	Basic Compound Test (1)	Basic Compound Test (2)	Acidic Compound Test	Chelating Compound Test	Dewetting Test
					 Variation: 99.1 %
SunFire C8	5:Adsorption observed	1:Not eluted	2:Adsorption observed		
					 Variation: 18.2 %

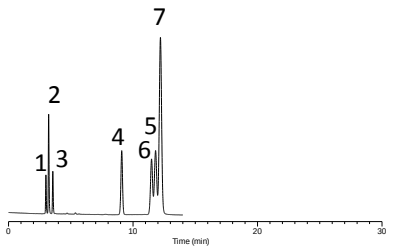
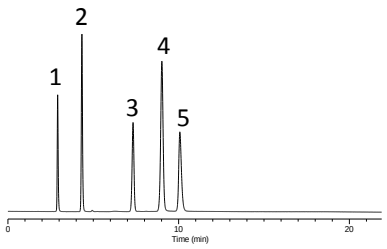
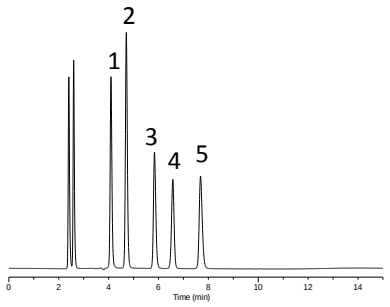
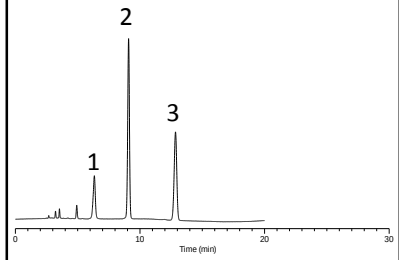
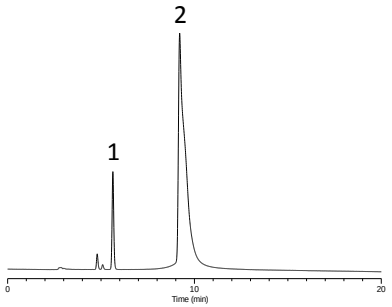
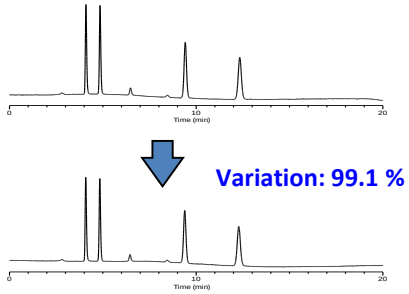
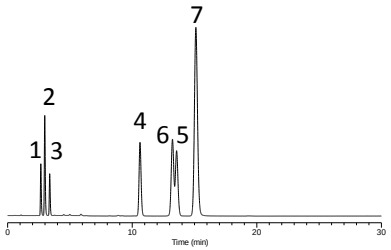
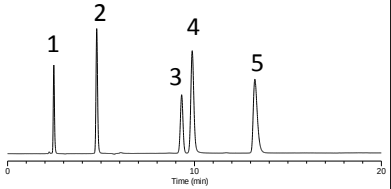
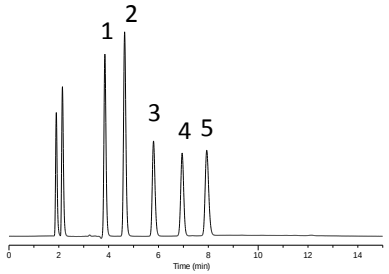
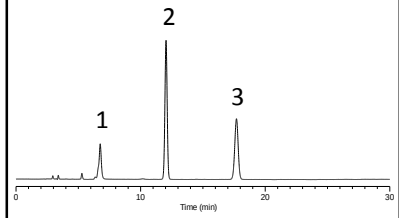
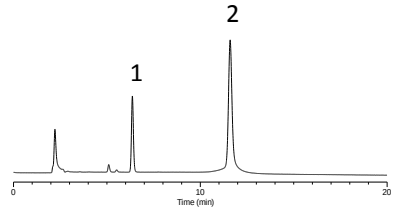
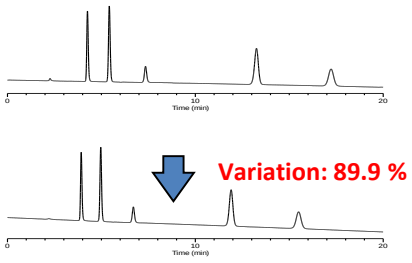
Comparison of Performance (5/9)

InertSustainSwift C8

Selectivity Test	Basic Compound Test (1)	Basic Compound Test (2)	Acidic Compound Test	Chelating Compound Test	Dewetting Test
					 Variation: 99.1 %
ZORBAX Eclipse Plus C8	5:Adsorption observed		1:Not eluted	2:Adsorption observed	
					 Variation: 48.3 %

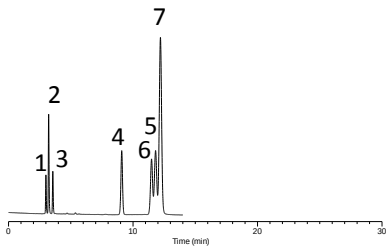
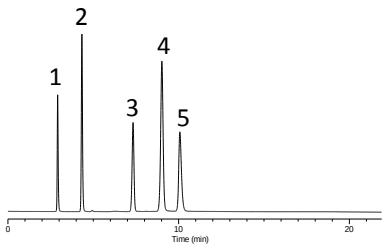
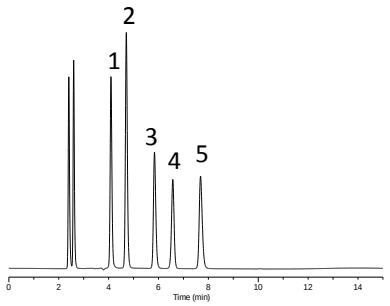
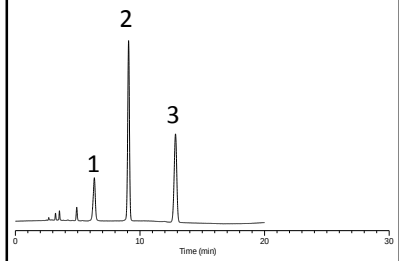
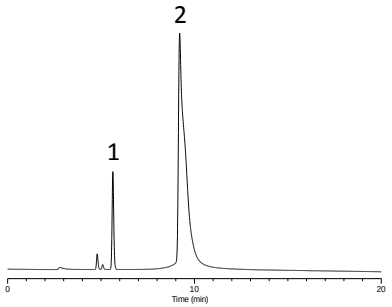
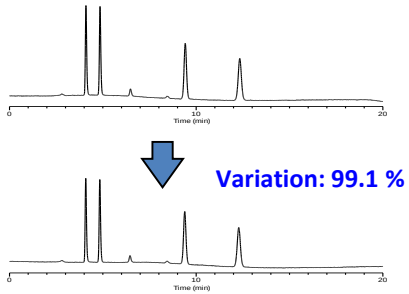
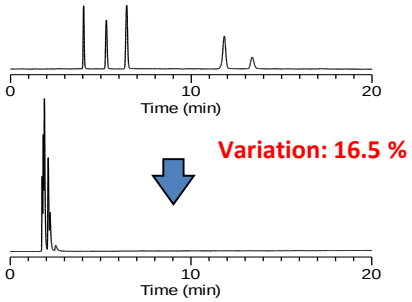
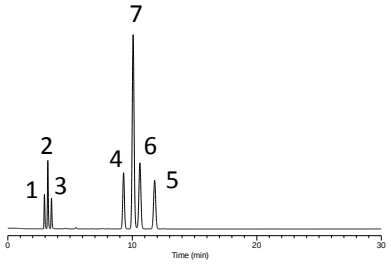
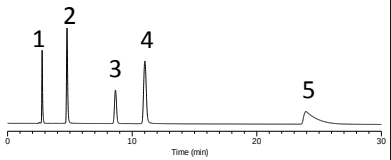
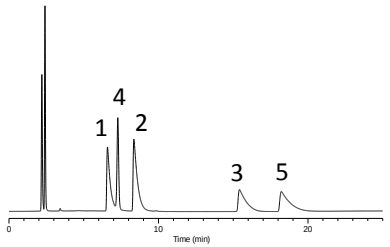
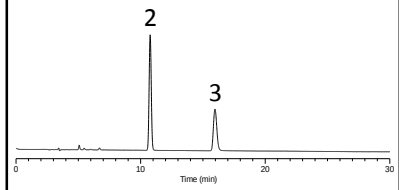
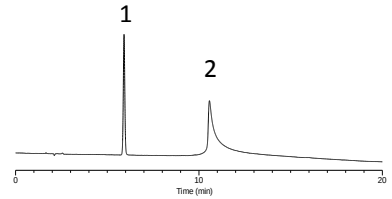
Comparison of Performance (6/9)

InertSustainSwift C8

Selectivity Test	Basic Compound Test (1)	Basic Compound Test (2)	Acidic Compound Test	Chelating Compound Test	Dewetting Test
					 Variation: 99.1 %
Triart C8 					 Variation: 89.9 %

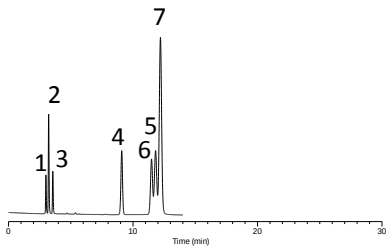
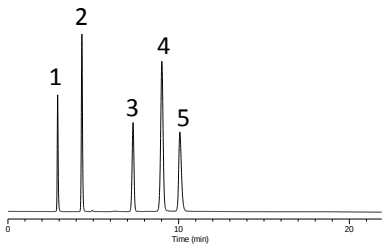
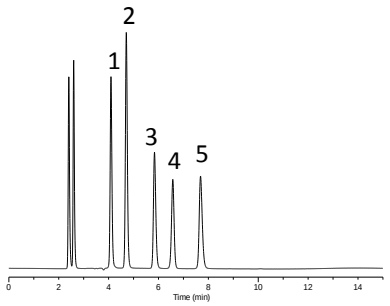
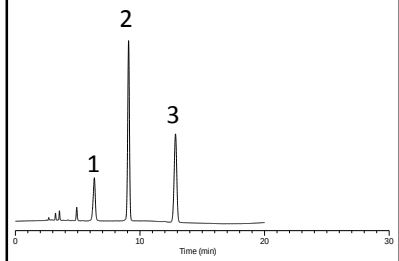
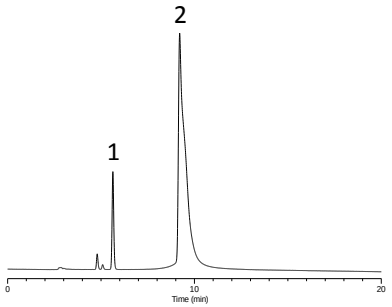
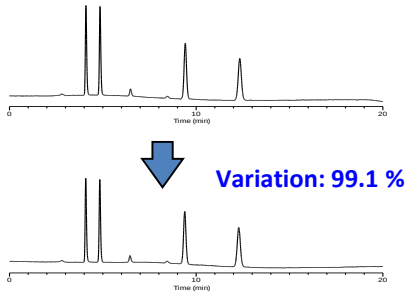
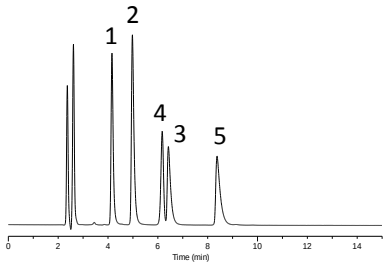
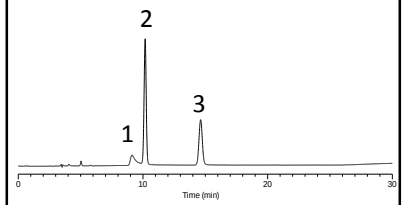
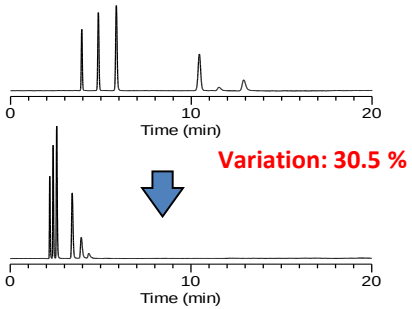
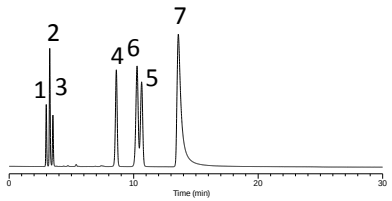
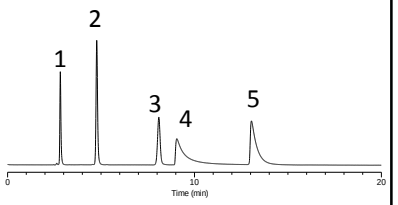
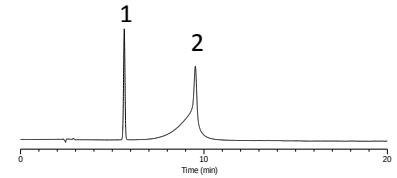
Comparison of Performance (7/9)

InertSustainSwift C8

Selectivity Test	Basic Compound Test (1)	Basic Compound Test (2)	Acidic Compound Test	Chelating Compound Test	Dewetting Test
					 Variation: 99.1 %
YMC-Pack Pro C8	5:Adsorption observed	Severe tailing of peaks	1:Not eluted	2:Severe tailing of peak	 Variation: 16.5 %
					

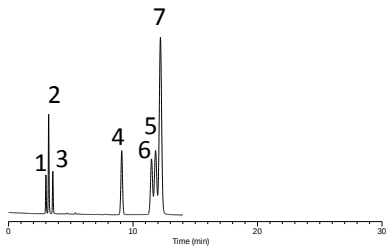
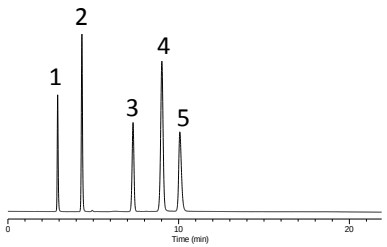
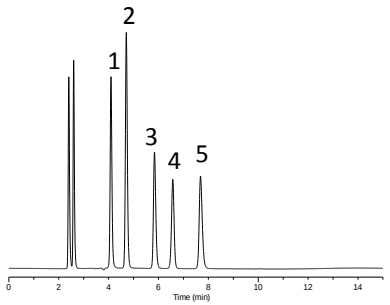
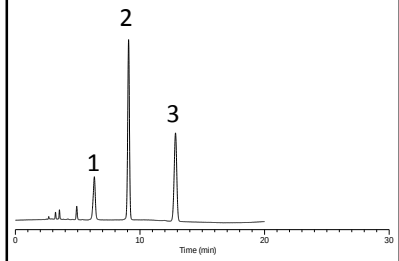
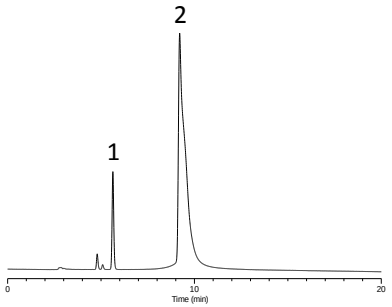
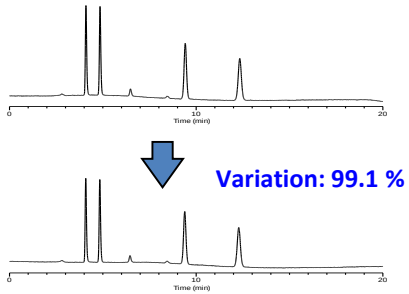
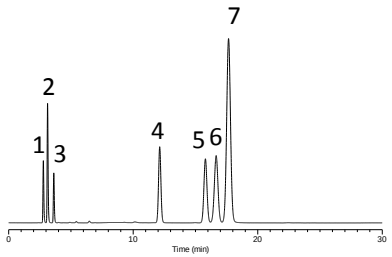
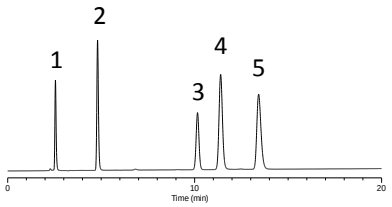
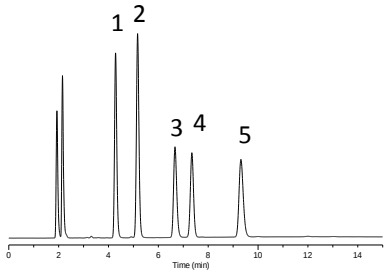
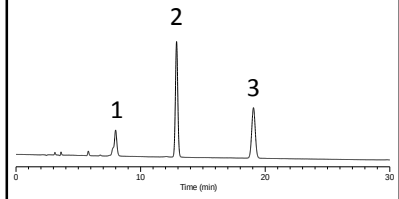
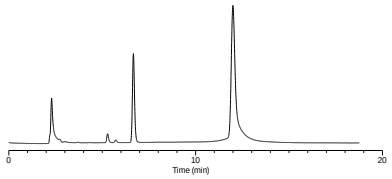
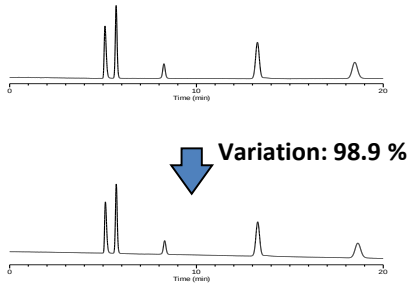
Comparison of Performance (8/9)

InertSustainSwift C8

Selectivity Test	Basic Compound Test (1)	Basic Compound Test (2)	Acidic Compound Test	Chelating Compound Test	Dewetting Test
					 Variation: 99.1 %
L-column C8	4, 5:Severe tailing of peaks			2:Severe fronting of peak	 Variation: 30.5 %
					

Comparison of Performance (9/9)

InertSustainSwift C8

Selectivity Test	Basic Compound Test (1)	Basic Compound Test (2)	Acidic Compound Test	Chelating Compound Test	Dewetting Test
					 Variation: 99.1 %
InertSustain C8					
					 Variation: 98.9 %