TN-1225



APPLICATIONS

12 Cannabinoids for Potency Testing in Two Methods with Alternate Elution Orders by LC-UV

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Scott enjoys surfing and eating. He is crazy about chromatography, because his mom is really into CSI and thinks that is what he does.

Introduction

While legalization of medical and recreational marijuana is proliferating through more and more states, potency testing needs are expanding as the amounts of each particular cannabinoid in a sample will impact its indication, evident by the emergence of purified, isolated cannabinoids for custom formulation.

Here we demonstrate 2 separate methods capable of quantifying 12 major cannabinoids of interest with different elution orders using methanol as the organic mobile phase in one and acetonitrile in the other. Methods with different elution orders can be advantageous when testing samples with different levels and ratios of each cannabinoids, where a large amount of one will resolve better if eluted after a neighboring compound in smaller levels.



LC Method Parameters

Methanol Mobile Phase Method

Column:	Kinetex [®] 2.6 μm C18					
Dimensions:	50 x 2.1mm					
Part No.:	00B-4462-AN					
Mobile Phase:	A: Water with 0.1% Formic acid (**other acids would work as well) B: Methanol with 0.1% Formic acid (**other acids would work as well **For the cannabinoids- we do not know how the different acidic modifiers might affect retention behavior of matrix peaks					
Gradient:	Time (min)	B (%)				
	0	60				
	10	85				
Flow Rate:	0.5 mL/min					
Back Pressure:	240 Bar					
Temperature:	50 °C					

Detection: UV @ 230 nm

Acetonitrile Mobile Phase Method

Detection: UV @ 230 nm

Column:	Kinetex 2.6 µm Polar C18				
Dimensions:	150 x 4.6 mm				
Part No.:	00F-4759-E0				
Mobile Phase:	A: Water with 0.1% TFA (**0.1% FA, 0.1% H_3PO_4 would work as well) B: Acetonitrile with 0.1% TFA (**0.1% FA, 0.1% H_3PO_4 would work as we **For the canabinoids – we do not know how the different acidic modifiers might affect the retention behavior of matrix peaks				
Gradient:	Time (min) 0 7	B (%) 75 100			
Flow Rate:	1 mL/min				
Back Pressure:	150 Bar				
Temperature:	55 °C				





Figure 1. Representative chromatograms



Page 2 of 4



Results and Discussion

The primary method of 12 cannabinoids in this technical note was focused on the separation using acetonitrile as the strong mobile phase B solvent. Elutropic strength, gradient slope, acid modifier, column temperature, and different C18 column chemistries were among the primary parameters that were explored. Elutropic strength and gradient slope were among the most apparent influencers, with acid modifier, column temperature, flow rate and C18 column chemistries being minor, but potentially significant factors.

Applying these factors directly using methanol as the strong mobile phase B solvent was unsuccessful at first, and it was only until the breakthrough of developing a counter-intuitive method on a shorter column that successful separation of all 12 cannabinoids was revealed. While it's unclear exactly why, it may be that backpressure is a factor that influences separation, and since aqueous-methanol mixtures are much more viscous than aqueous-acetonitrile mixtures, perhaps the shorter column gave better separation with methanol due to backpressure. Some atypical Van Deemter behavior has been reported for these cannabinoids, perhaps due to their hydrophobic and oily nature, disrupting mass transfer in reversed phase conditions. If backpressure is a direct influencer on selectivity, particle size can be an additional parameter to explore beyond instrument platform generalities.

In comparing the final two methods, we can see that the method using methanol on a shorter column is actually a bit longer in runtime, with the last peak eluting at about 9.5 min, compared to about 5.5 min when using acetonitrile on the longer column.

The methanol method may be preferred due to the improved resolution between the peaks, with the critical pair being CBN and CBGA, which have a resolution value to 1.55 under these conditions and on this system (an Agilent 1100 Binary system). Depending upon the system used, better results can be obtained.

Conclusion

While some of the chromatographic parameters influencing cannabinoid selectivity may be contrary to traditional logic, the ability to make dramatic and refined changes can be useful in anticipation of a diverse range of sample matrices containing different interferences and levels of each cannabinoid. Here we've detailed two such solutions with orthoganol selectivity, that also yield opportunities for further exploration on other column chemistries, such as aromatic phenyl phases.
 Table 1. Comparison of elution order and retention times when using the acetonitrile method and the methanol method.

	Elution Order MeOH	Elution Order AcCN
CBDV	1	2
CBDVA	2	1
THC-V	3	7
CBD	4	6
CBG	5	5
CBDA	6	3
CBN	7	8
CBGA	8	4
D9-THC	9	9
D8-THC	10	10
CDC	11	11
THCA-A	12	12

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Phases	50 x 3.0	100 x 3.0	150 x 3.0		3/pk					
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Page 4 of 4