MCI GEL 反相精细分离填料

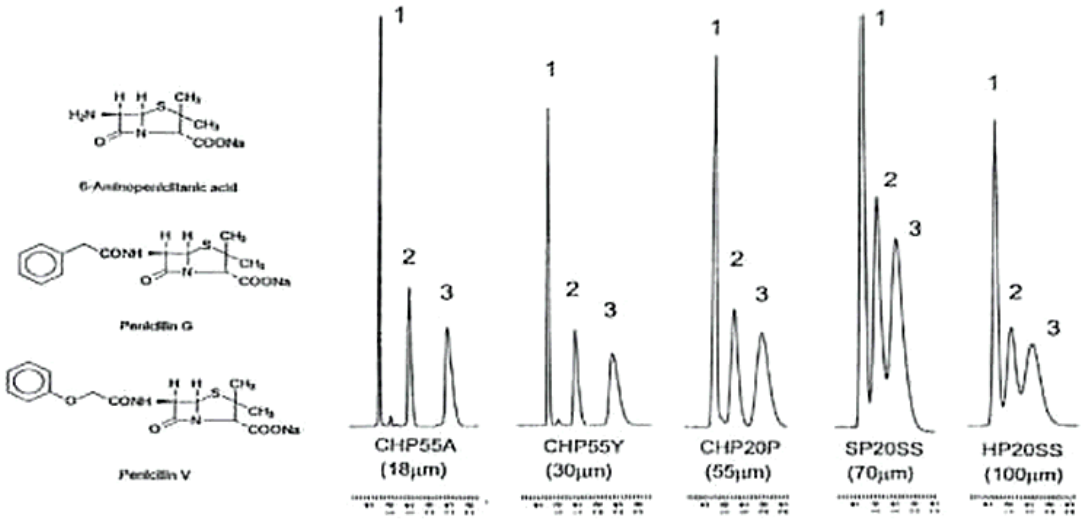
MCI GEL 系列精细分离填料是在三菱化学 Diaion 和 Sepabeads 大孔吸附树脂基础上设计的，因为基于现代的 HPLC 高压液相色谱分离技术，较小的颗粒有更高的色谱分离性能，广泛地用于分离天然产物和发酵产物的分离。其特点如下：

- 卓越的性能，球型颗粒，颗粒尺寸分布很窄
- 用三菱化学的优良技术和严格的质量控制，提供高水平高质量 MCI GEL 系列填料
- 粒度范围广，从 4μm 到 300μm，可应用于装填分析和制备柱
- 品种非常齐全

填料类型	产品型号	粒径分布	平均粒径	比表面积	细孔容积	最频度半径
聚苯乙烯型	MCI GEL CHP10M	4μm	4μm	640m^2/g	1.45ml/g	14.0nm
	MCI GEL CHP 5C	9~11μm	10μm	540m^2/g	1.39ml/g	14.0nm
	MCI GEL CHP 55A	15~20μm	18μm	580 m^2/g	1.54 ml/g	14.0 nm
	MCI GEL CHP 55Y	25~35μm	30μm	590 m^2/g	1.55 ml/g	14.0 nm
	MCI GEL CHP 20Y	25~35μm	30μm	560 m^2/g	1.67 ml/g	22.0 nm
	MCI GEL CHP20P	37~75μm 和 75~150μm	55μm	520 m^2/g	1.17 ml/g	30.0 nm
	MCI GEL CHP 20SS	63~150μm	100μm	540 m^2/g	1.35 ml/g	29.0 nm
甲基丙烯酸酯型	MCI GEL CHP 2MG M	4μm	4μm	460 m^2/g	1.09 ml/g	27.0 nm
	MCI GEL CHP 2MG	9~11μm	10μm	590 m^2/g	1.13 ml/g	20.0 nm
	MCI GEL CHP 2MG Y	25~35μm	31μm	510 m^2/g	1.15 ml/g	23.0 nm

***其中 MCI GEL CHP 20P（75~150μm）是最为广泛使用的型号。**

MCI GEL 适用于从分析制备到工业规模纯化



应用文献:

反相高效液相色谱法制备洋川芎内酯Ⅰ

《色谱》2004 年第 1 期 张晓哲, 徐 青, 肖红斌, 梁鑫淼
(中国科学院大连化学物理研究所, 辽宁 大连 116011)

摘要:
建立了一种快速、高效制备洋川芎内酯Ⅰ的工艺路线。以醋酸铵为改性剂,利用台阶梯度洗脱和 MCI 树脂柱脱盐的方式,通过反相高效液相色谱法制备,从川芎的 95%(体积分数)乙醇提取物中快速分离到目标产物洋川芎内酯Ⅰ和副产物阿魏酸。经检测，二者的纯度均达到 98%以上。该方法操作简便,能够排除由样品中阿魏酸所引起的峰交叉干扰,上样量大,适合于洋川芎内酯Ⅰ的大量制备。

关键词:高效液相制备色谱;台阶梯度;脱盐;洋川芎内酯Ⅰ;阿魏酸；川芎
中图分类号:O658 **文献标识码:**A

Preparation of Senkyunolide Ⅰ by Reversed Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography

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Abstract :
A method for the isolation of senkyunolide Ⅰ from Chuanxiong with reversed phase preparative high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is described. After 95% ethanol extract was obtained with solvent extraction and normal phase silica column separation, a fraction containing senkyunolide Ⅰ was acquired and subjected to preparative HPLC for the isolation of target component. In the experiment a solvent system consisting of methanol 0.05 mol/L NH4Ac aqueous solution was found effective to eliminate the interference of ferulic acid that was the major compound in the sample. Senkyunolide Ⅰ and ferulic acid were separated completely by using a stepwise gradient solvent system of 10% methanol in 10 min, and 60% methanol in 10-40 min. The subfractions were collected and subjected to an open MCI gel CHP 20P column for desalination respectively. Senkyunolide Ⅰ was obtained and the structure was identified by mass spectrometry (MS) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). This method is effective and reliable for the preparation of senkyunolide Ⅰ from Chuanxiong.

Key words : preparative high performance liquid chromatography; stepwise gradient; desalination; senkyunolide Ⅰ; ferulic acid; Chuanxiong

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