

# Fortis Method Development Options

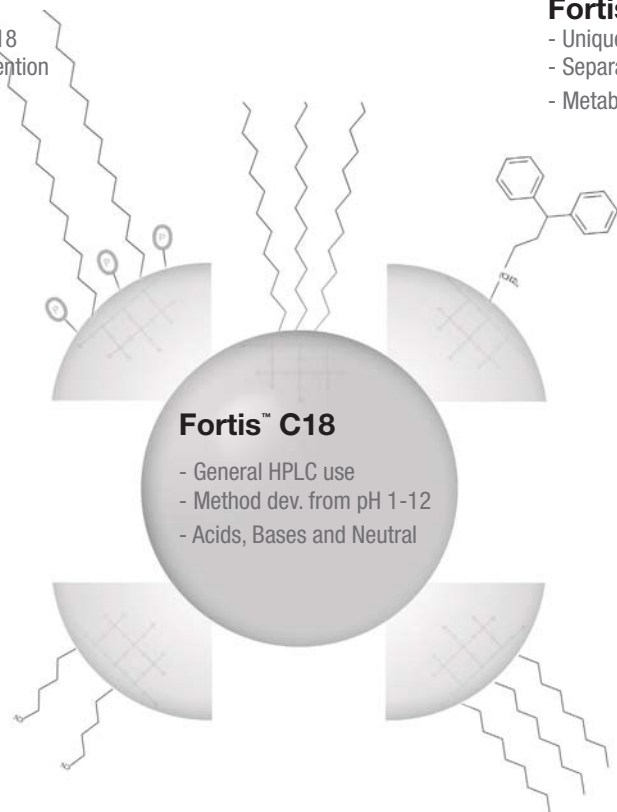
- Choice of Stationary phase functionality
- Based on Ultra pure silica
- Reversed Phase (RP) and Normal Phase (NP) options

## Fortis™ H2o

- Polar endcapped C18
- Increased polar retention
- Organic acids
- Catecholamines

## Fortis™ Diphenyl

- Unique di-phenyl structure
- Separate Positional Isomers
- Metabolite profiling



## Fortis™ C18

- General HPLC use
- Method dev. from pH 1-12
- Acids, Bases and Neutral

## Fortis™ Cyano

- Cyano functionality
- RP or NP use
- Explosives
- Pesticides

## Fortis™ HILIC

- High Polar Retention
- Highly Pure Silica
- Carboxylic acids
- Nucleotides

## Fortis™ C8

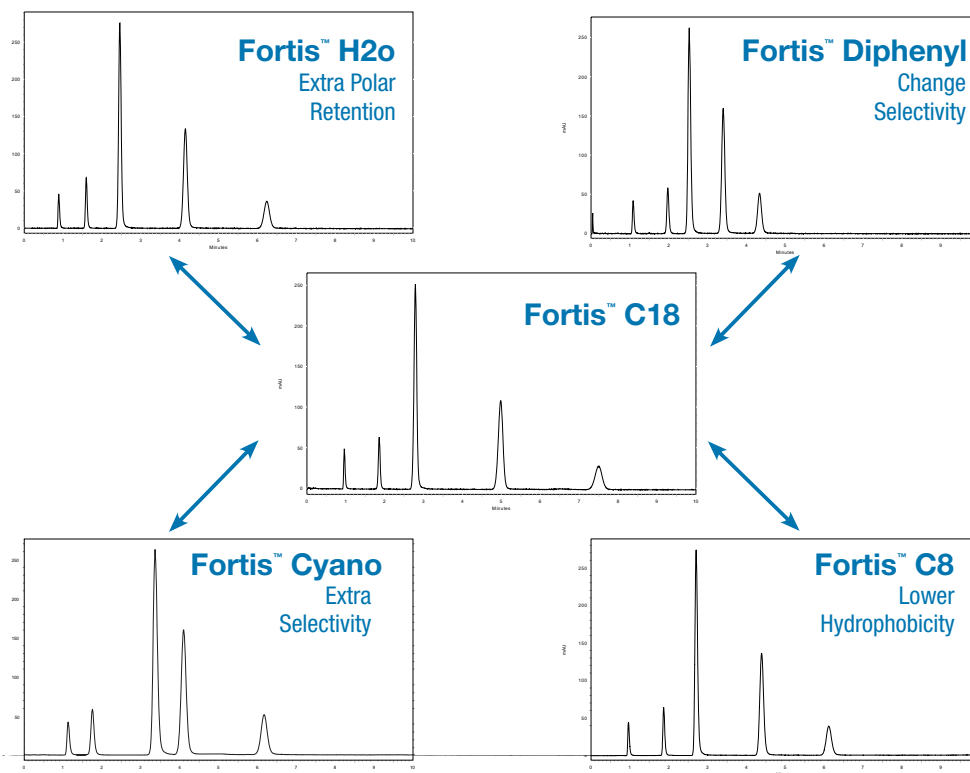
- Reduced Hydrophobicity
- Lipids
- Steroids

## Getting Started :

Method development typically starts with a C18 or C8 column, both provide Hydrophobic retention with good peak shapes for neutral, acidic and basic analytes. Generally if retention of polar molecules is also needed then a polar endcapped stationary phase such as Fortis H2o is a good starting choice.

If selectivity is insufficient then Diphenyl or Cyano stationary phases are a good alternative, they will change selectivity and even elution order since they work on dipole characteristics as opposed to just hydrophobicity.

Fortis Cyano is good in normal phase (NP) conditions for polar analytes with COOH, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR<sub>2</sub> or NR<sub>2</sub> groups. If small polar molecules still do not retain then HILIC chromatography is a suitable alternative.



## Acidic, Neutral & basic analytes

- Fortis C18
- Fortis C8
- Fortis Diphenyl

## Polar acidic molecules

- Fortis H2o
- Fortis HILIC
- Fortis Cyano in NP mode

## Polar basic molecules

- Fortis C18 operated at high pH
- Fortis Diphenyl
- Fortis H2o

## Alternate Selectivity

- Fortis Diphenyl
- Fortis Cyano