



廈門大學  
XIAMEN UNIVERSITY

# 微纳尺度精准调控色谱选择性初探



报告人：张博



厦门大学化学系

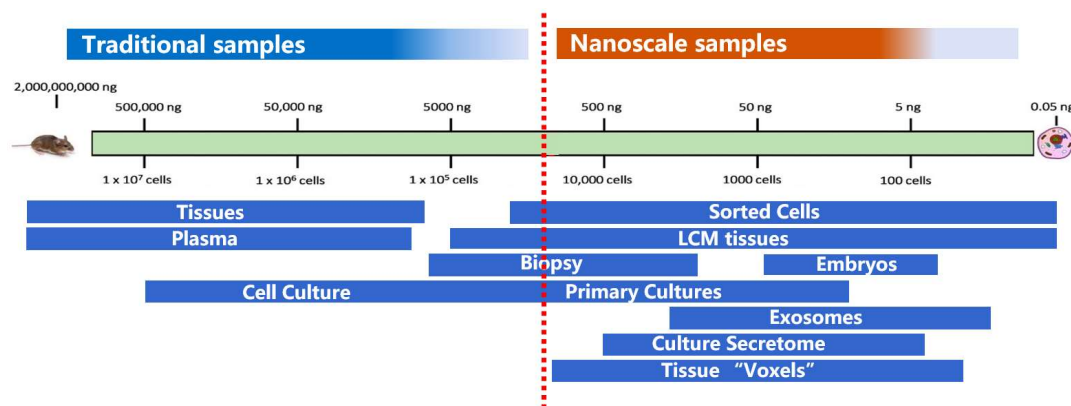


[bozhang@xmu.edu.cn](mailto:bozhang@xmu.edu.cn)

## ✓ $\mu\text{g}$ - $\text{ng}$ 级微量样品的分离分析



高分辨、高灵敏



## ✓ 节约上千倍的流动相消耗

Analytical > 500  $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$



2.1-4.6 mm

Nano < 1  $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$

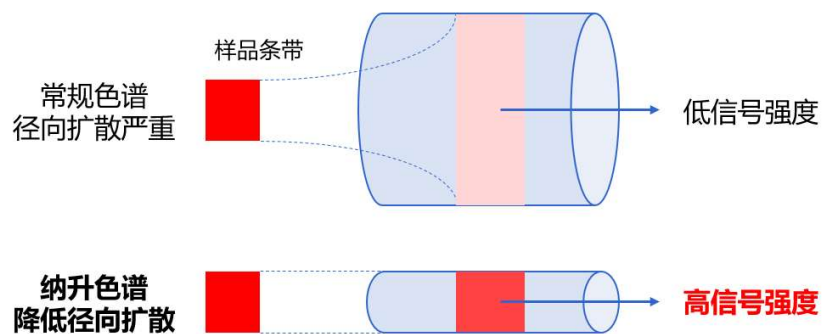


< 0.1 mm

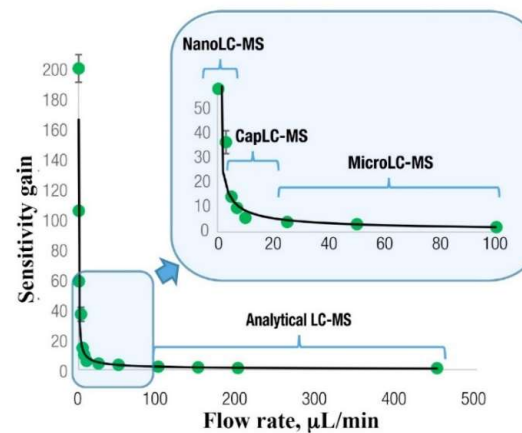
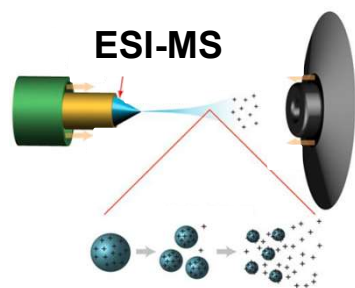
## ✓ 超高检测灵敏度——低径向稀释作用



高分辨、高灵敏

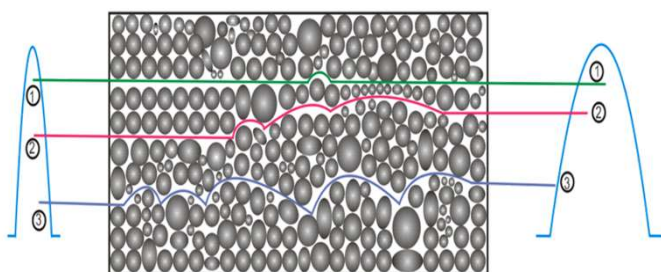


## ✓ 电喷雾质谱的良好匹配

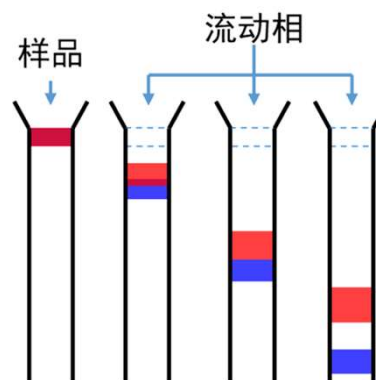


# 色谱分离过程：动力学 vs 热力学

$$\text{分离度 } R = \frac{N}{4} \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{k}{1 + k} \right)$$



色谱动力学——分子离散

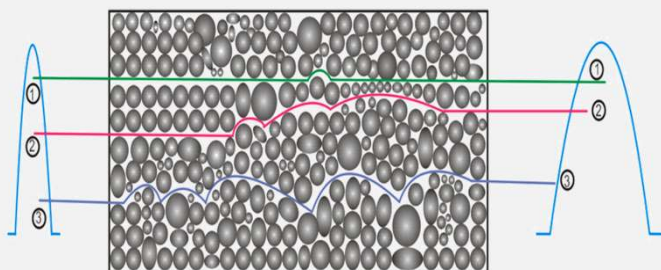


色谱热力学——差速迁移

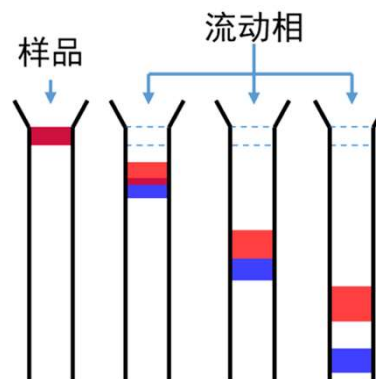
提高色谱分辨率需要同时从 **动力学** 和 **热力学** 两方面入手

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色谱动力学——分子离散

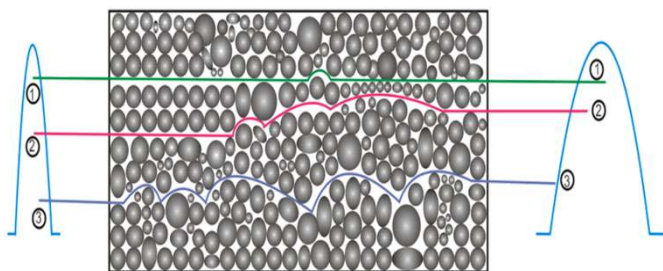


色谱热力学——差速迁移

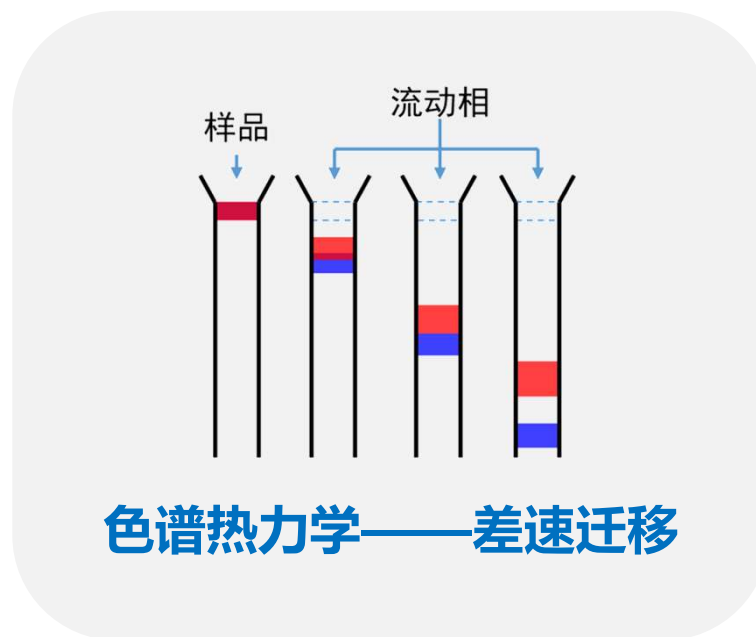
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色谱动力学——分子离散



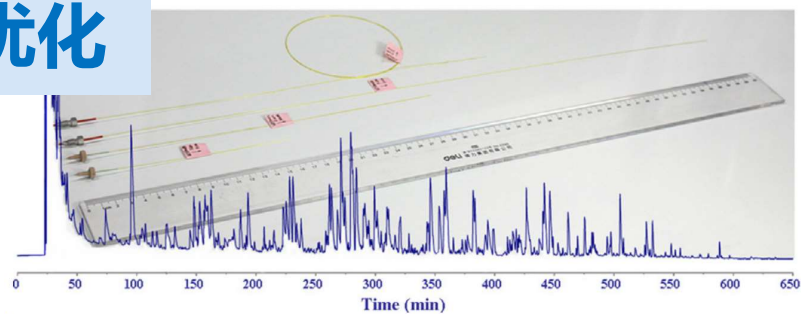
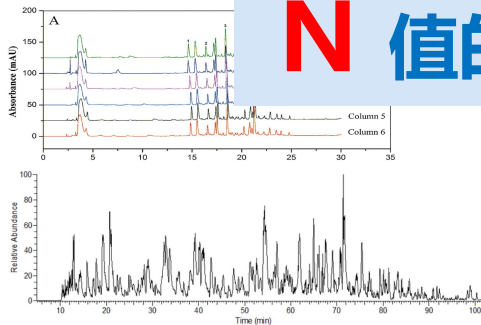
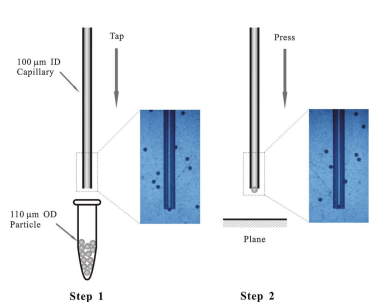
色谱热力学——差速迁移

提高色谱分辨率需要同时从 **动力学** 和 **热力学** 两方面入手



# 前期工作：动力学方面

## N 值的优化

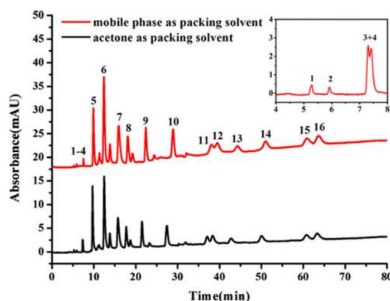
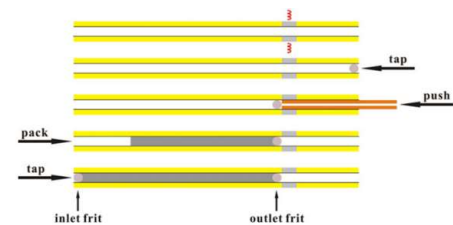


### “即插即用” 色谱柱快速制备

*J. Chromatogr. A*, 2014, 1325, 109

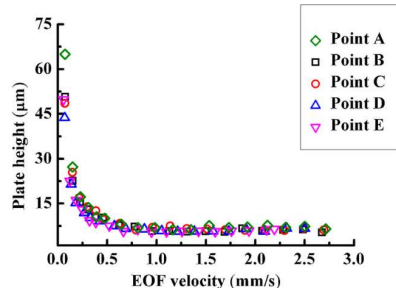
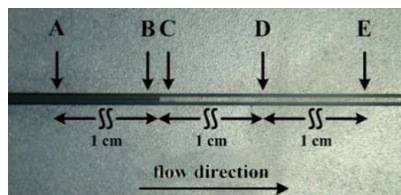
### 面向复杂样品分离的超长色谱柱

*Anal. Chim. Acta*, 2014, 852, 267-273



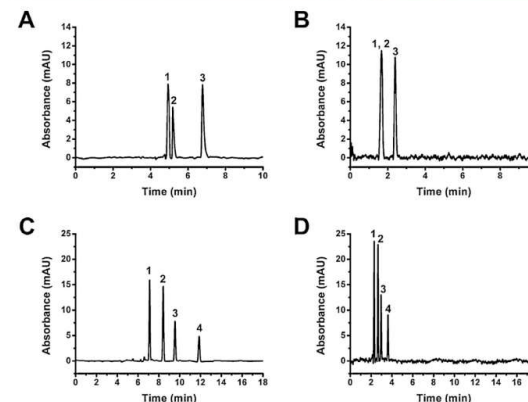
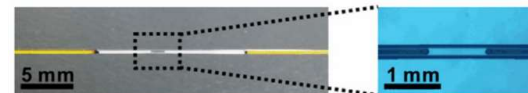
### 毛细管电色谱技术

*J. Chromatogr. A*, 2013, 1272, 136



### 检测窗口技术研究

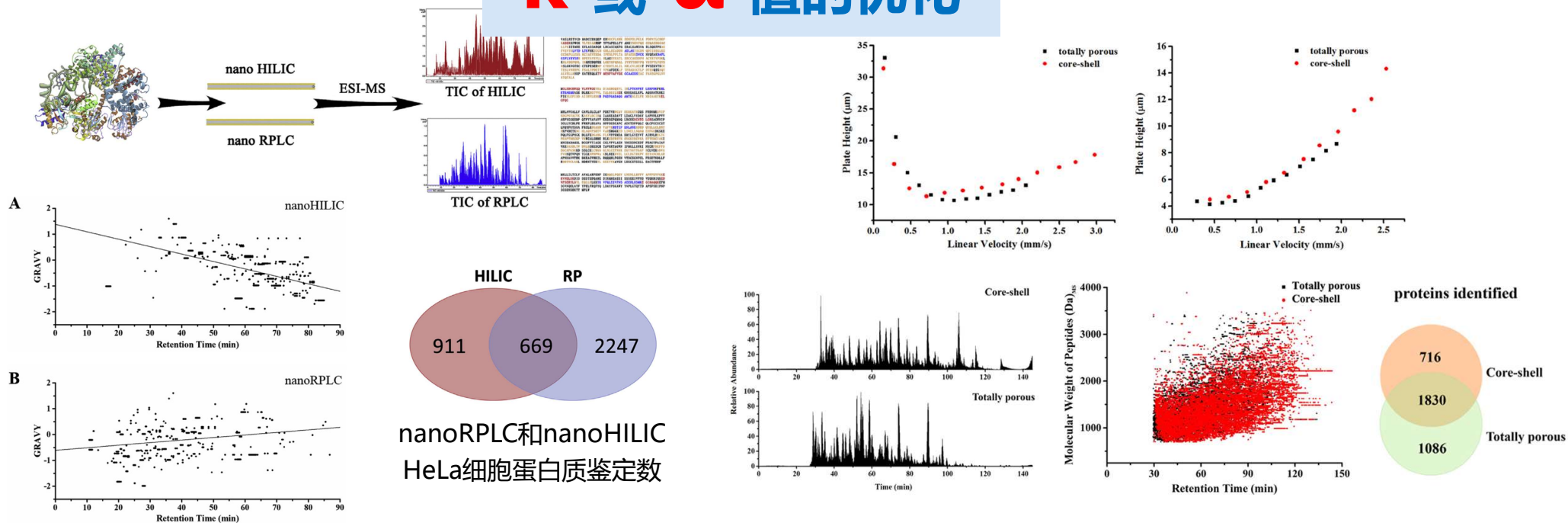
*J. Chromatogr. A*, 2014, 1362, 225



### 复杂柱床色谱柱制造

*J. Chromatogr. A*, 2014, 1349, 90

# k 或 $\alpha$ 值的优化



RPLC模式/HILIC模式蛋白组学分离能力系统性对比

*Anal. Chim. Acta*, 2019, 1062, 147

核壳/全多孔填料动力学与保留特性系统性对比

*J. Chromatogr. A*, 2021, 1648, 462218

1. 单纯的高柱效难以无限提高鉴定数

2. 互补的色谱选择性可显著提高覆盖率



# 如何调控色谱选择性

## 高维度数分子

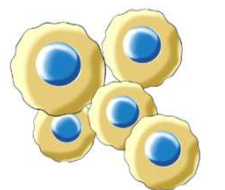
疏水相互作用  
亲水相互作用  
偶极相互作用

氢键

体积排阻

.....

**复杂性高**  
**性质跨度大**



Cells or Tissue

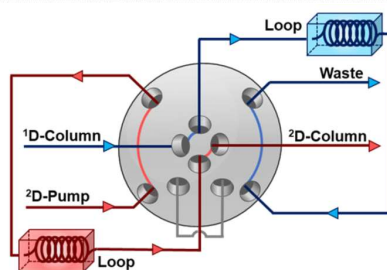
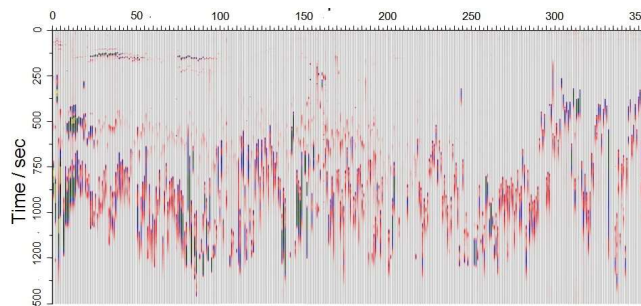


Protein Mixture



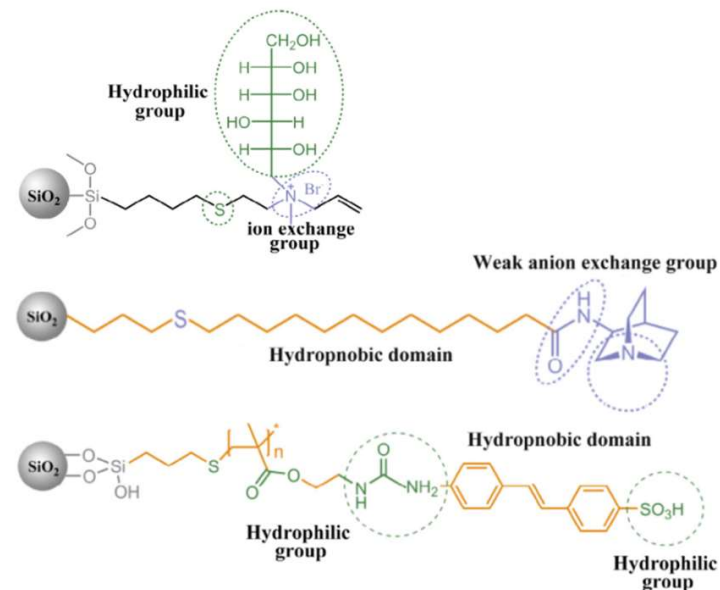
Digestion into Peptides

## 如何组合多种相互作用以实现宽范围选择性调控?



### 二维色谱技术

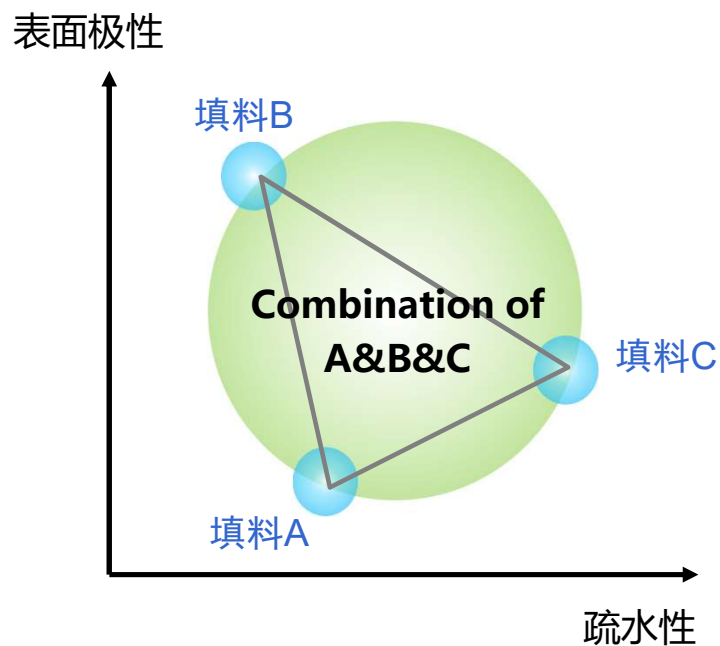
- 仪器结构复杂、操作困难
- 需根据不同固定相分别优化条件



### 混合模式固定相

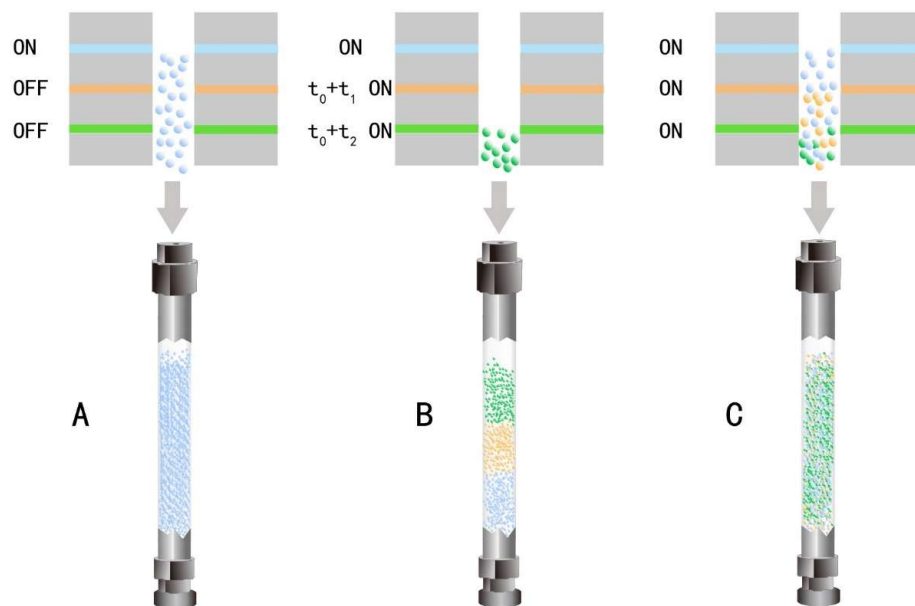
- 固定相化学难以灵活微调
- 需从头设计结构、开发键合工艺

## 新策略：精准编辑色谱柱床



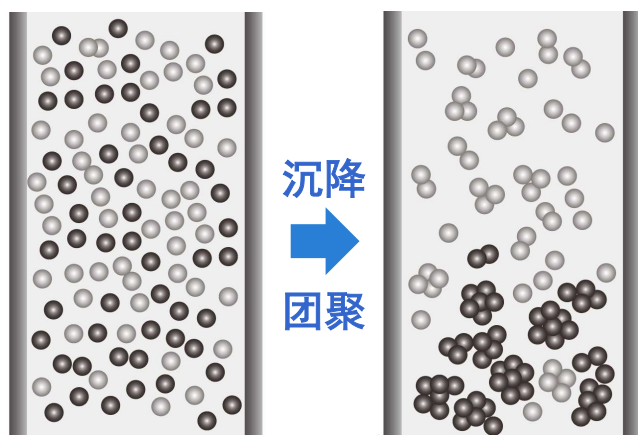
精准编辑单一选择性的色谱填料  
实现大范围、多维度的选择性调控

Open-source platform for various phases    Sequential packing for multi-phase    Programmed packing for DIY selectivity



高自由度、定制化的色谱柱

# 如何精准编辑色谱柱床

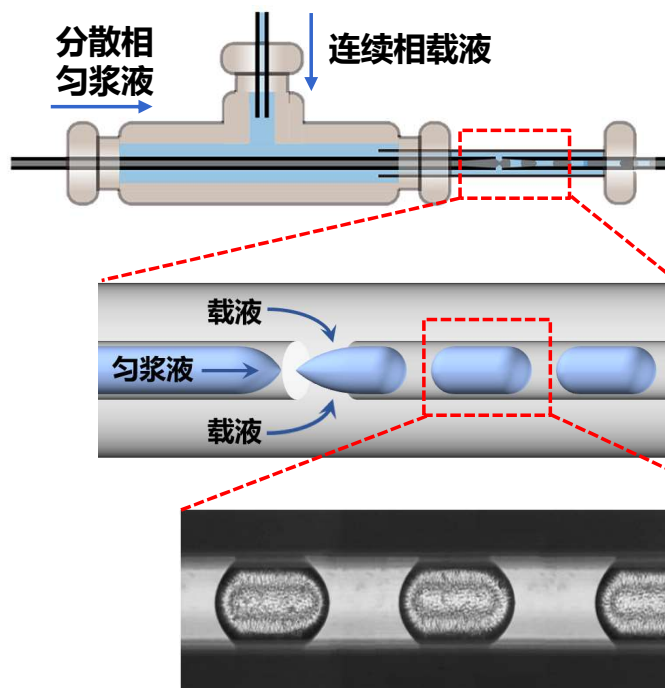


## 传统匀浆填充

- 匀浆液快速沉降和团聚
- 不同性质填料的沉降速率差异显著

**重现性差、柱效差**

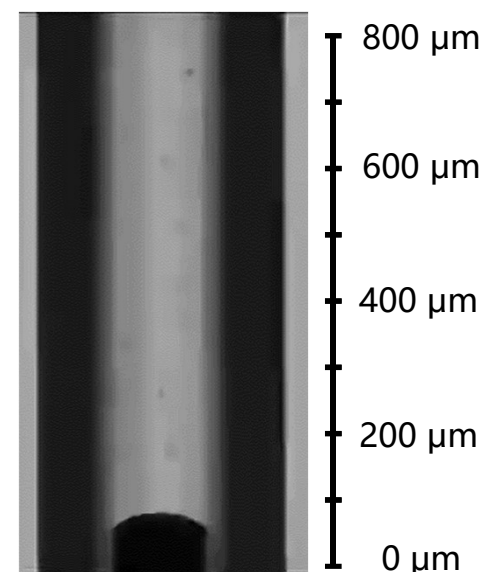
## 精准编辑工具：微液滴



## 皮升级微流体匀浆罐封装

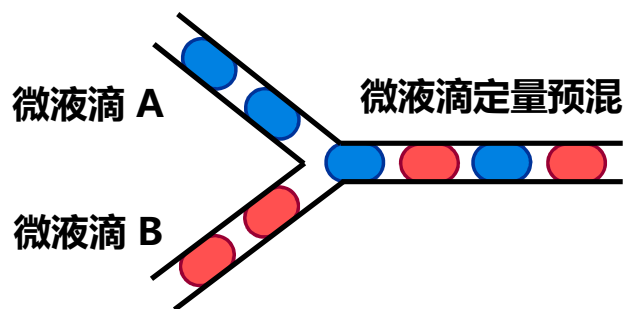
## 柱床逐层精准组装

- 微流体内部对流保证填料的均匀分散
- 有效避免团聚，更均匀的柱床结构

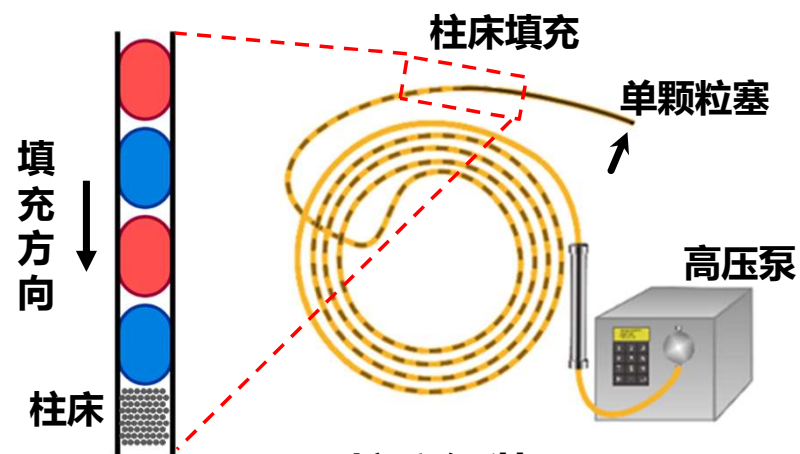


# 基于微液滴的色谱选择性精准编辑

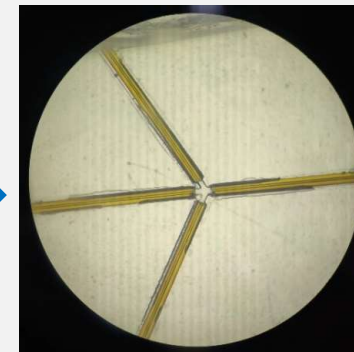
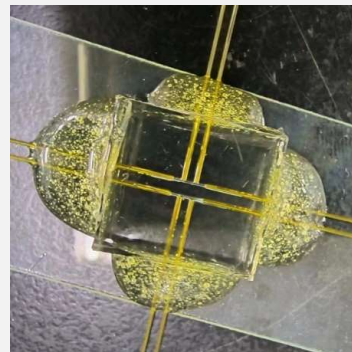
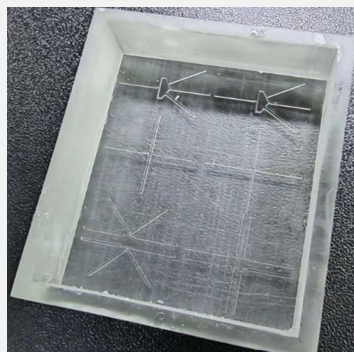
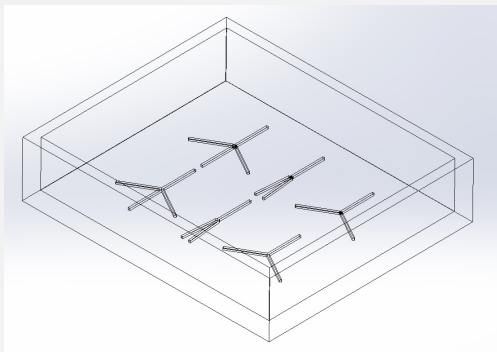
## 精准编辑工具：微液滴



液滴预混合



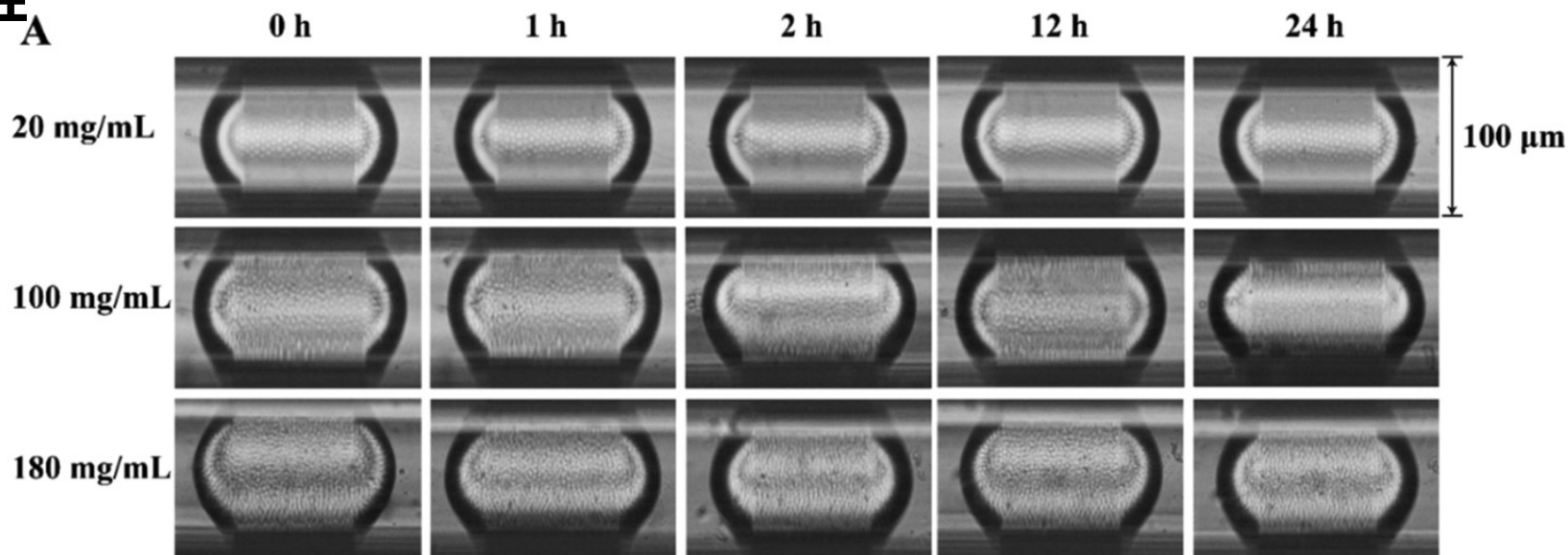
柱床组装



基于3D打印的微液滴混合芯片

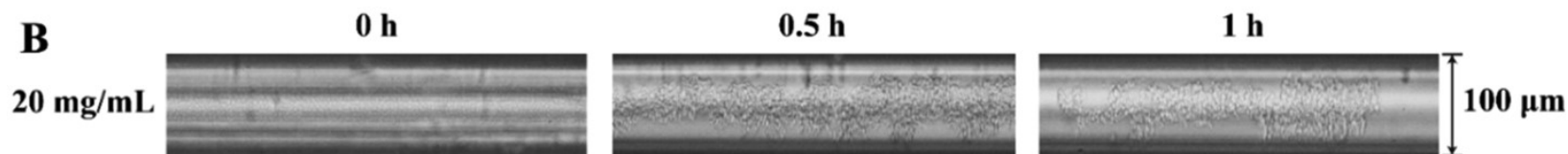


## 微液滴内匀浆稳定性



微液滴内的填料分散

传统匀浆法的填料分散

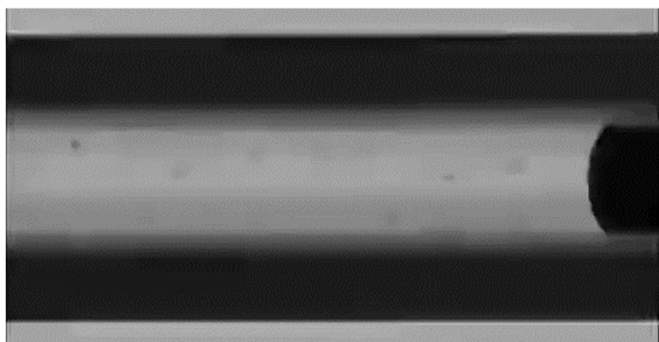


微液滴内部填料在高匀浆浓度下亦能长时间稳定分散

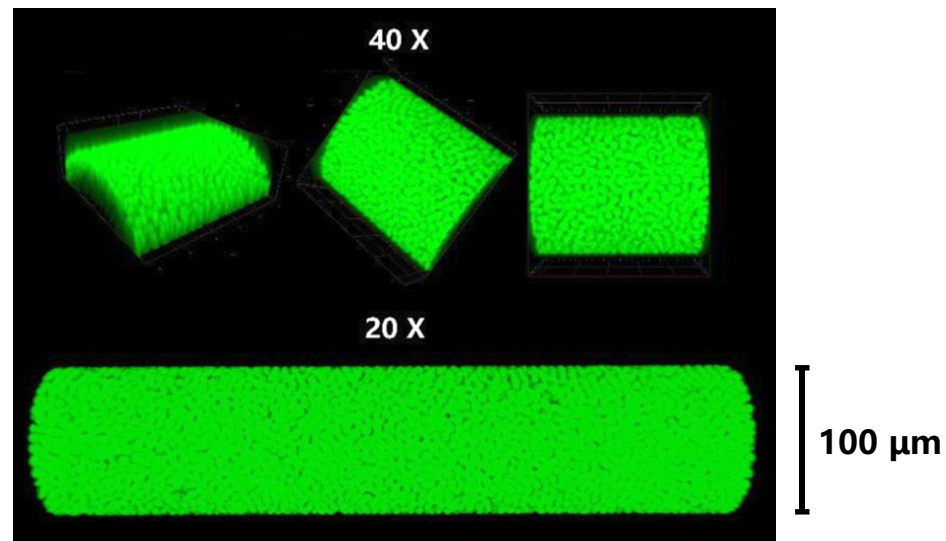
- ✓ C18固定相
- ✓ PS-DVB
- ✓ 氰基固定相
- ✓ 磺酸固定相
- ✓ 酰胺固定相
- ✓ .....

## 柱床的填充和表征

500  $\mu\text{m}$  400 300 200 100 0  $\mu\text{m}$



柱床形成 (4倍慢放)

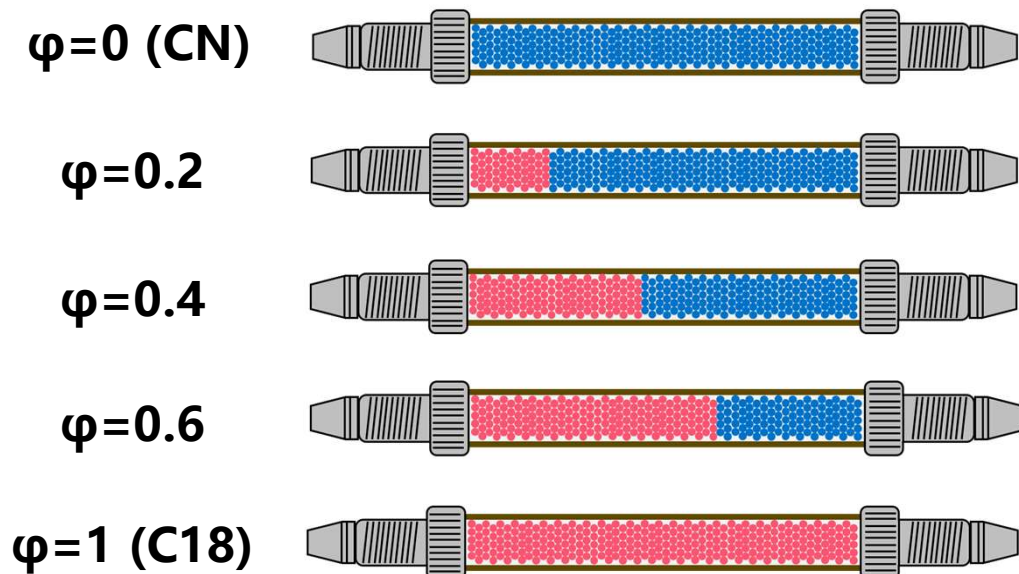


荧光重构柱床的三维形貌

- 以 **50  $\mu\text{m}$**  的分辨率 **逐层精准组装** 色谱柱床
- 在180 mg/mL的高匀浆浓度下未发现明显的空腔

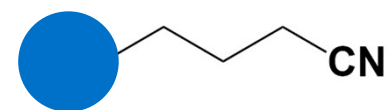


## 色谱选择性调控

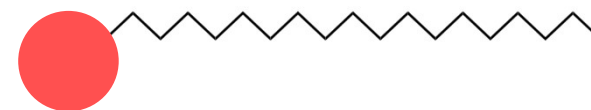


柱床编辑比例

色谱选择性

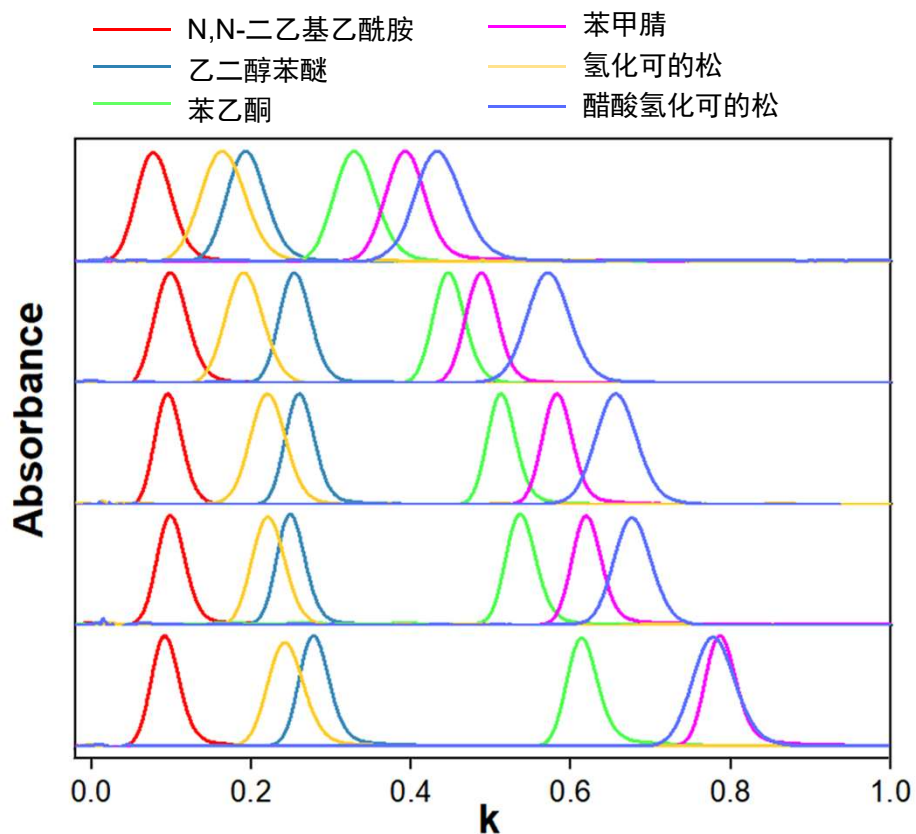
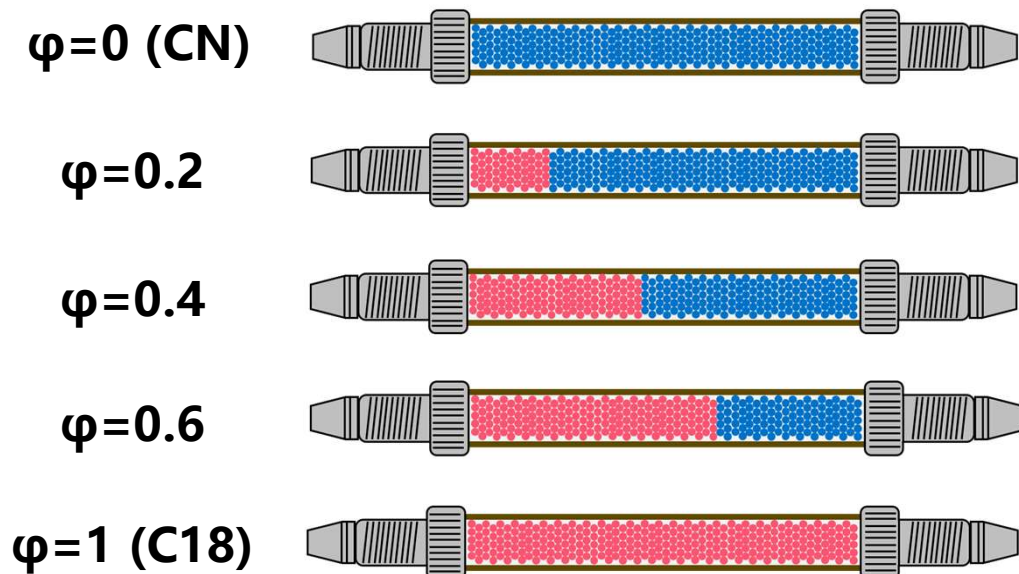


氰基固定相  
强极性、弱疏水保留



C18固定相  
弱极性、强疏水保留

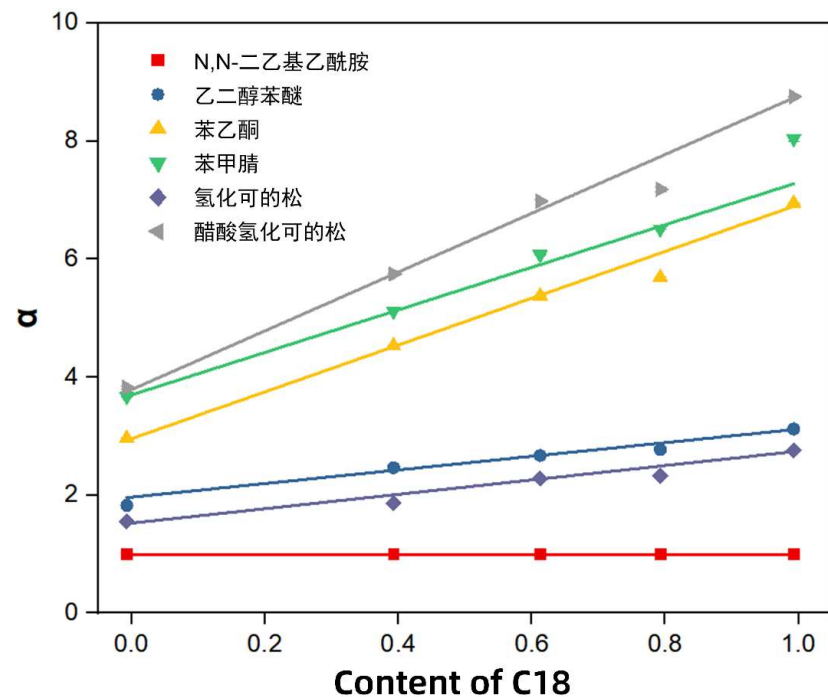
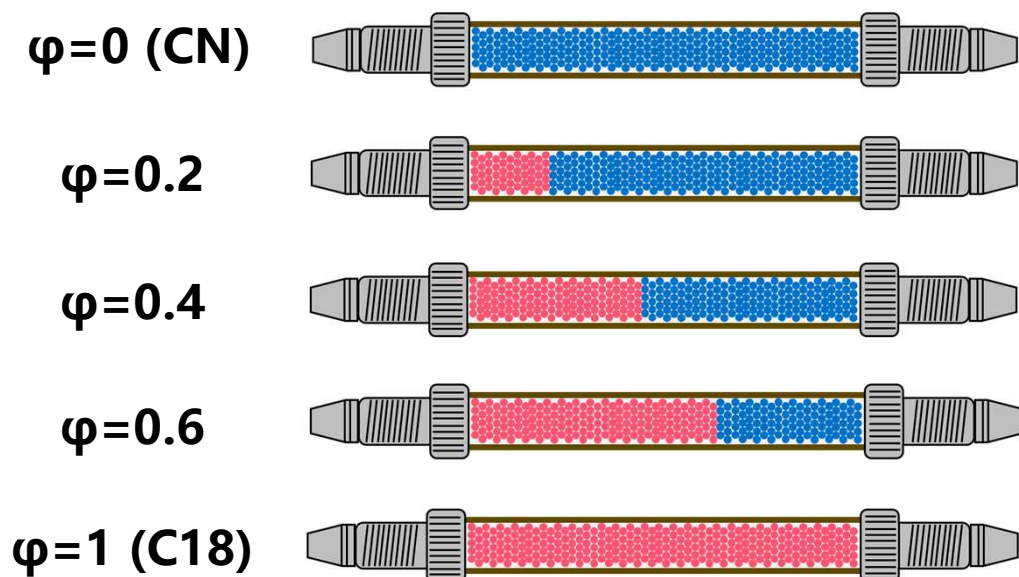
## 色谱选择性调控



通过精准编辑色谱柱床实现选择性的调控

## 色谱选择性调控

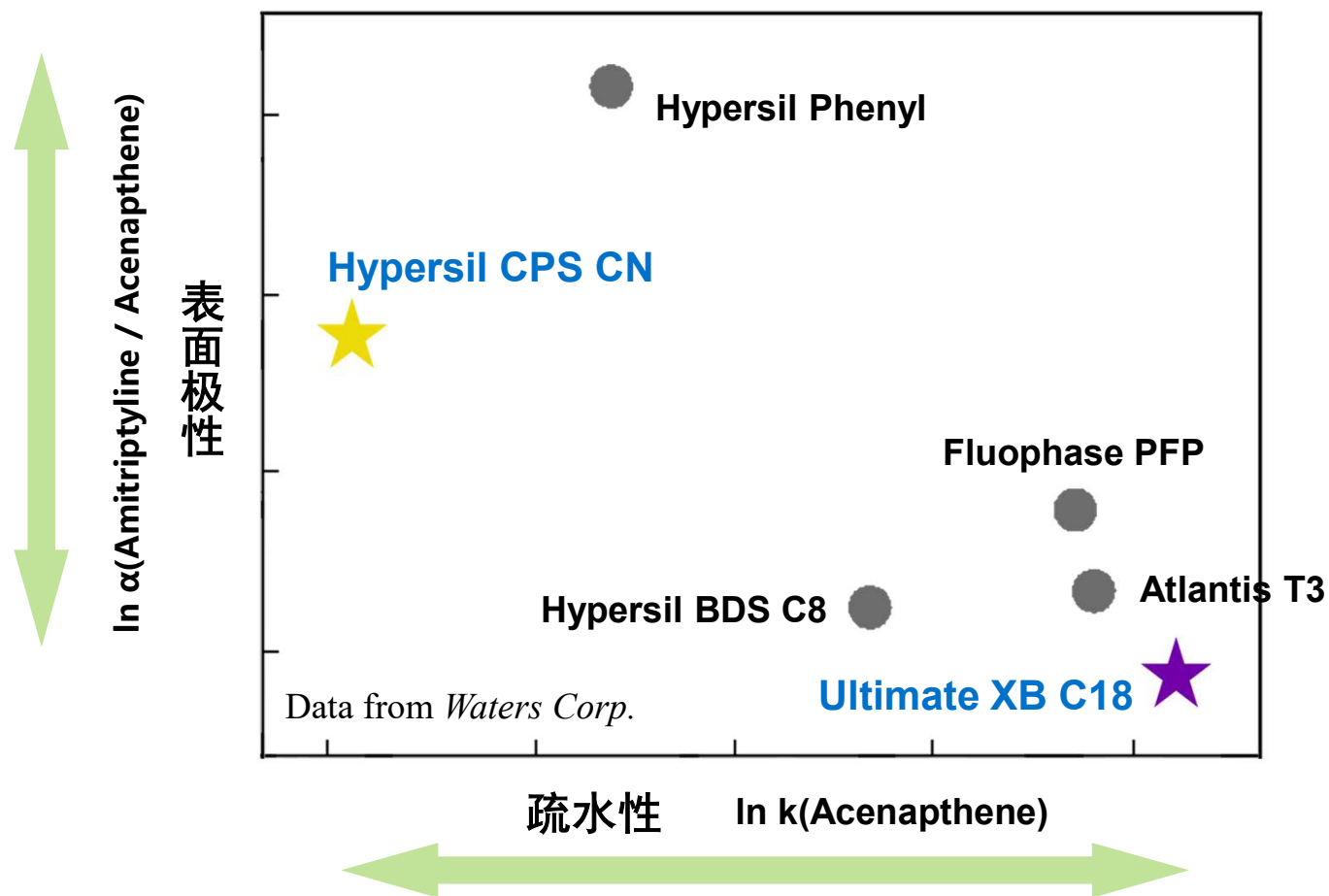
### 选择性 $\alpha$ 值 与 柱床编辑比例 线性相关



通过精准编辑色谱柱床实现选择性的调控

## 多维度选择性评价

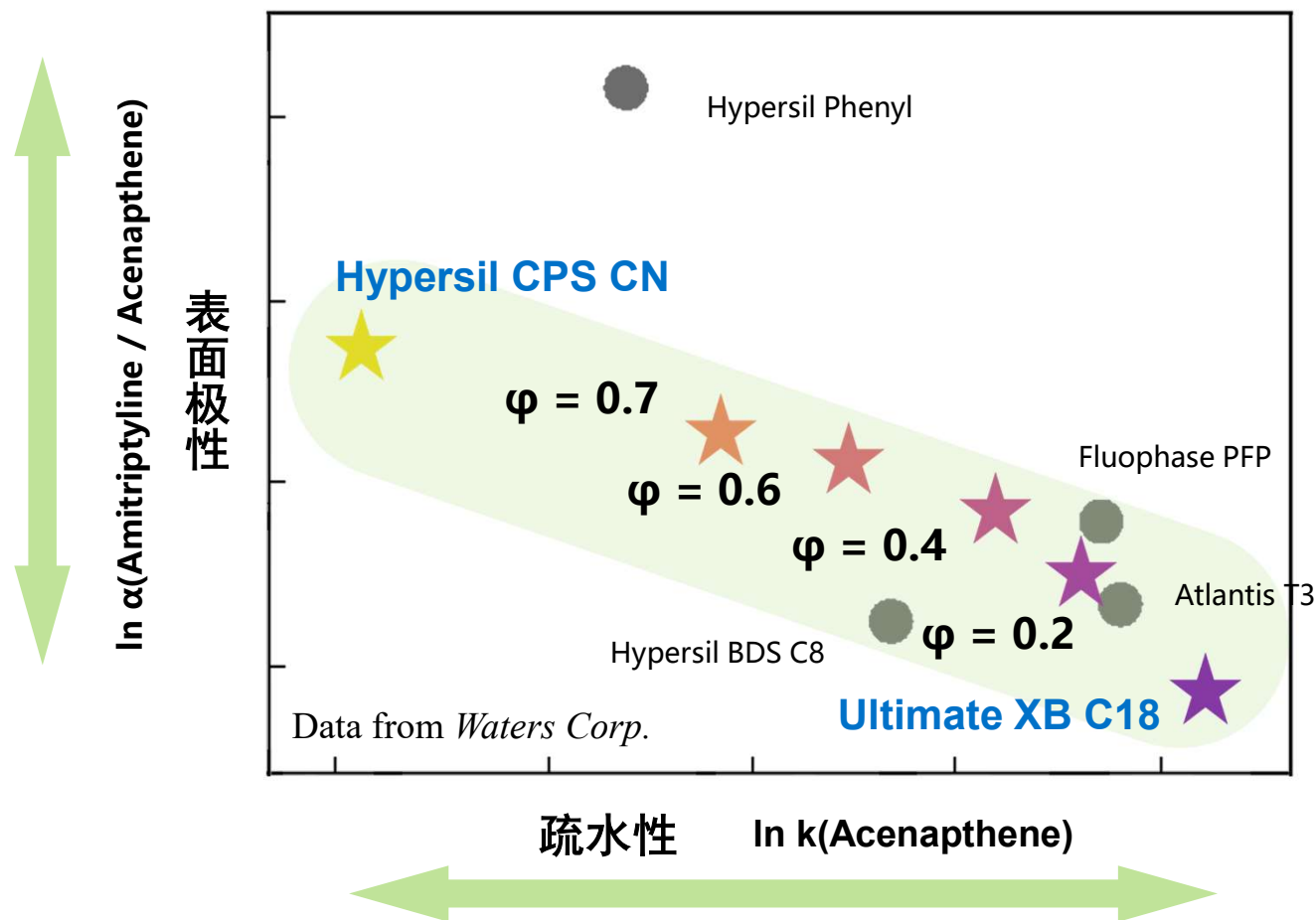
### 主流色谱填料选择性散点分布图



unpublished data

## 多维度选择性评价

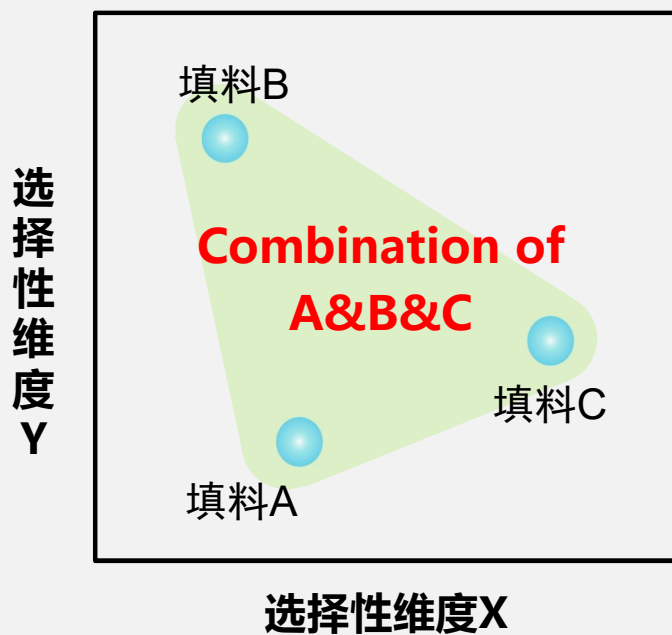
## 精准编辑柱床实现选择性的连续覆盖



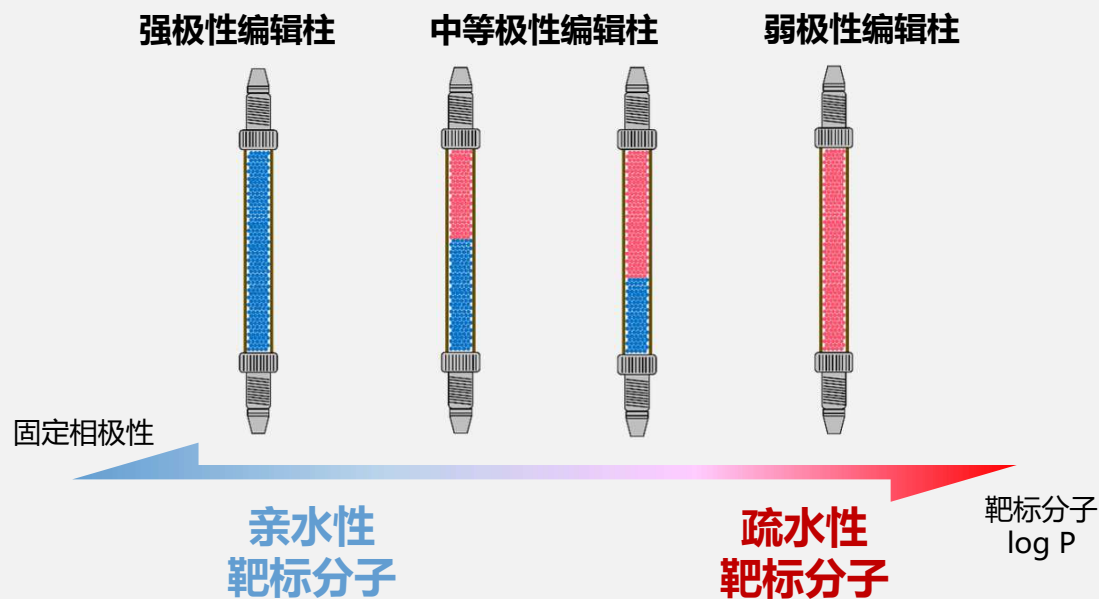
unpublished data

## 总结与展望

- 通过**有限种**填料可以实现色谱选择性的**连续调控**
- 有望实现**宽范围、多维度**的选择性**精准编辑**
- **复杂体系个性化分离，目标峰的深度挖掘**



**多维度选择性精准编辑**



**色谱柱选择性的宽极性范围连续覆盖**



# Thanks for your attention



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譜學分析與儀器教育部重點實驗室  
Key Laboratory of Spectrochemical Analysis & Instrumentation, Ministry of Education



中華人民共和國科學技術部  
Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China



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