

# High Speed Countercurrent Chromatography

Non-consumable Preparative Chromatographic Technique



**TAUTO BIOTECH**



**Shanghai Tauto Biotech Co., Ltd.** is a professional manufacturer of HSCCC (High-speed counter current chromatography) instruments. We possess the patented HSCCC techniques and have manufactured a series of new-type HSCCC equipments all by ourselves, which named TBE series in analysis style, semipreparative style and preparative style. TBE-series HSCCC products have already been CE certified. The manufacture techniques have reached the first class level in the world.

Backed up by advanced techniques, the company developed the self-patented new-type HSCCC which boasts reliable performance and takes a leading role in the application of counter-current chromatography techniques worldwide. The TBE Series High speed counter-current chromatography instruments integrated the functions of extraction, separation, purification and manufacturing. They can provide advanced separation and purification performance for antibiotics and valid monomer of herbals to the higher colleges, research institutes and pharmaceutical enterprises. From the year of 2005 to 2007, over 43.2% of HSCCC research articles are published by Tauto's customers.

Using HSCCC, Tauto has produced about 100 kinds of APIs of natural products with purities above 99%. In addition, on industrialization of HSCCC technology we build a bulk drug production line of Huperzine A, of which the production scale is able to be extended according to the market requirement.

Tauto has been ISO 9001:2000 certified by DNV. it has established long-term cooperation relationship with GE Healthcare Bio-sciences Co., Ltd. Both two parties are devoted to the technology and marketing development which brings a more brilliant prospect to the development of HSCCC. Tauto's HSCCC instruments have been sold to many districts and countries around the world such as the USA, Switzerland, German, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand, etc.

With pioneering spirit, Tauto is marching towards a higher level of biotechnology.

## Company Introduction



CE

ISO 9001:2000  
Certified by DNV



# Principle of HSCCC

## 1. Counter-current Distribution

In the 1940s Lyman C. Craig (1906-1974) invented the first apparatus (besides a separation funnel!) to conduct counter-current partitioning; he called this Countercurrent Distribution (CCD).

CCD can achieve continuous extraction. However, the operation process is incontinuous. The CCD apparatus is huge and fragile due to its complicated structure. It costs a mass of solvent and is low in efficiency. There is a danger of emulsification which can't be avoided.

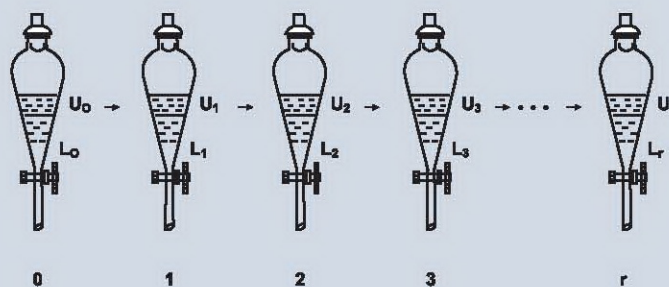


Figure 1 Principle Chart of CCD

## 2. Droplet CCC (DCCC)

Droplet CCC is the oldest form of CCC. It uses only gravity to move the mobile phase through the stationary phase.

The disadvantage of DCCC is that flow rates are low, and poor mixing is achieved for most binary solvent systems, which makes this technique both time-consuming and inefficient.

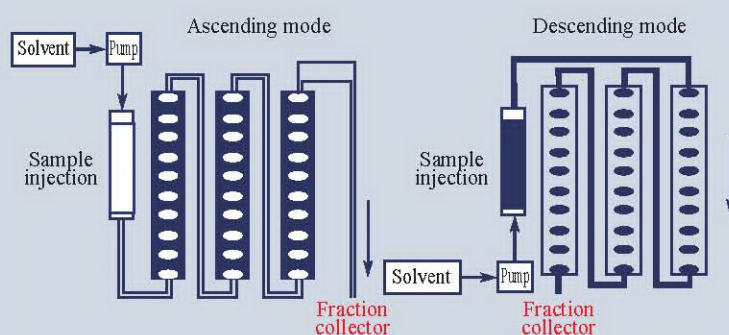


Figure 2 Principle Chart of DCCC

## 3. Centrifugal Partition Chromatography (CPC)

CPC is invented in 1970s. Basically, CPC is hydrostatic like DCCC, but with improved mixing and more theoretical plates.

The columns are cut into a rotor, oriented out from the middle, and connected by channels. The rotor is filled with the stationary phase, and the mobile phase is pumped through it as the rotor spins.

CPC instruments had the disadvantage of requiring a rotary seal that frequently needed to be replaced.

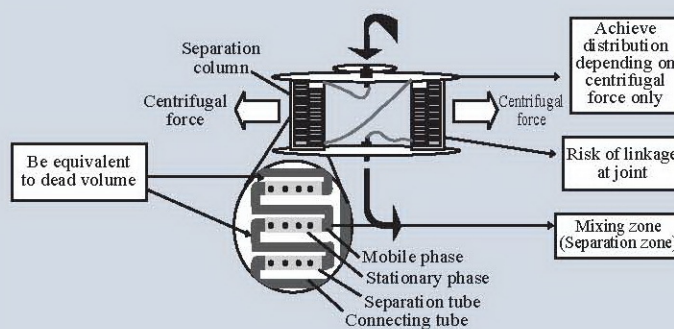


Figure 3 Principle Chart of CPC

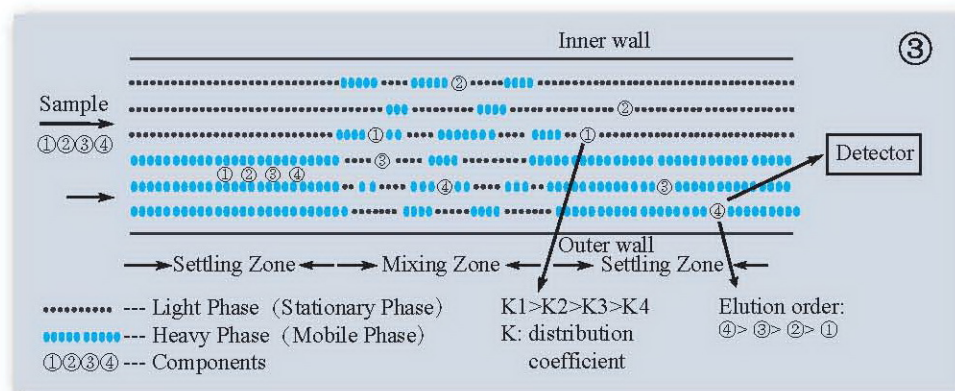
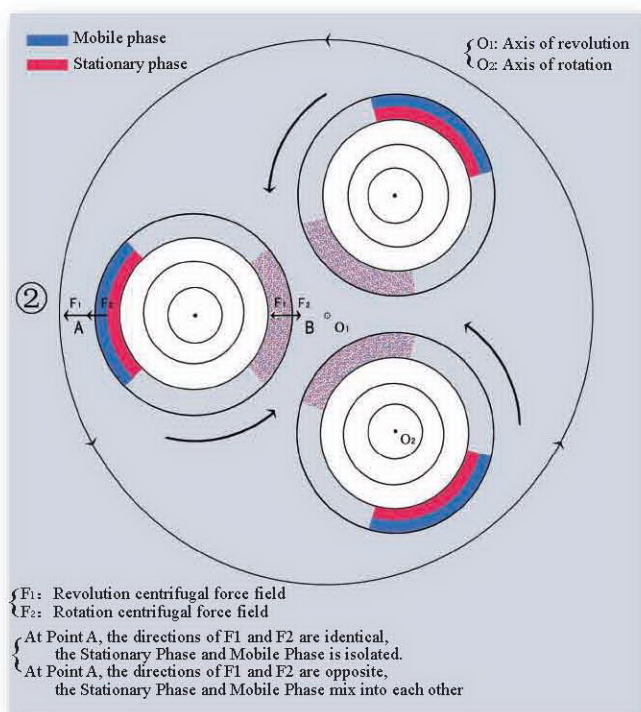
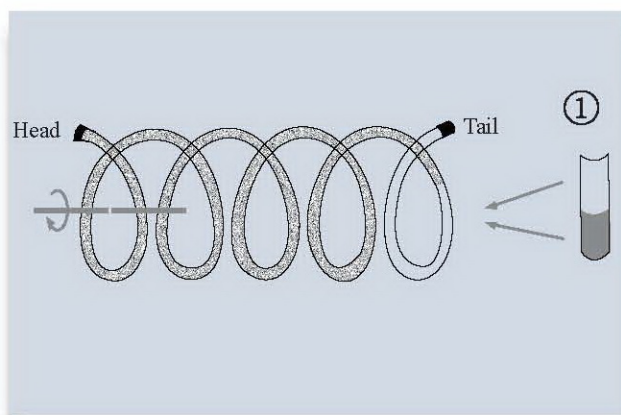


# Principle of HSCCC

## 4. High Speed Countercurrent Chromatography (HSCCC) —The most advanced CCC technology

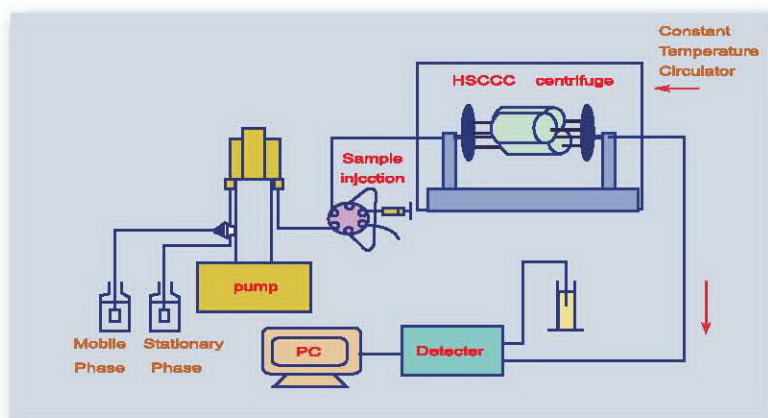
### Features:

- 1) Based on the Hydrodynamic Equilibrium System (HDES)
- 2) The two-dimensional centrifugal force field caused by the simultaneous rotation and revolution holds one liquid phase as stationary phase in the separation tube.



3) HSCCC actualizes high frequency extraction between two phases by high speed planetary centrifuge. When 1000 rpm, the frequency of mixture and distribution can achieve 17 times per second. Finally different components in the sample will be eluted due to their respective distribution coefficient.

## 5. HSCCC Working Flow Chart





## Features of HSCCC

**High Performance** -- High speed continuous liquid-liquid extraction leads to high throughput preparative separations. Target components can be isolated to purity over 99% by HSCCC according to their different distribution coefficients in the two immiscible phases.

**100% Sample Recovery** -- Since HSCCC does not use a solid support, irreversible adsorption, degradation of components and contamination onto the column is avoided, and a 100% recovery can be achieved in practice.

**Scaleable** -- HSCCC is able to range from milligrams to tens of grams on the same instrument. HSCCC separation technologies on small-scale instrument can be scaled up on large-scale one as well. The repeatability is excellent.

**Cost-efficient** -- HSCCC is a non-consumable chromatographic technique. The only running costs are that of the solvent. In addition, solvent usage in HSCCC is significantly lower (by 10-50%) than that of other preparative chromatography techniques, such as HPLC.

**Versatile Selectivity** -- Separation of virtually every compound class has been demonstrated with CCC. Selectivity over a full range of polarities is achieved through the use of appropriate HSCCC Solvent Systems.

**Safe Operation** -- Volatilization can be eliminated as the separation is performed in close coiled tubes

### *In comparison to HPLC*

#### **Larger Preparation Capacity**

The semi-preparative scale HSCCC can be competent for the work of preparative-scale HPLC.

#### **Nice Repeatability**

The repeatability of experiments can archive 100%.

#### **No Consumables & Low in Operation Cost**

HSCCC is a support-free liquid liquid partition chromatographic technique, no columns to buy or replace and 10-50% reduction in solvent use compared to HPLC

#### **No Irreversible Adsorption & Simplified Sample Pre-Preparation**

The irreversible adsorbing effects on stationary phase material and sample decomposition can be eliminated. The sample pre-preparation is greatly simplified as well.

## Application Fields

By now HSCCC has been applied to different researches such as biochemistry, pharmacy, phytochemistry, agriculture, environmental science, material research, chemistry, marine biology and inorganic ion. It is an extremely effective technique for the separation of natural products, antibiotics, proteins and noble metals.

- ( 1 ) Separation of APIs from natural products
- ( 2 ) Separation of large biological molecules such as proteins, polypeptides and polysaccharides
- ( 3 ) Separation of antibiotics
- ( 4 ) Separation of rare earth elements and noble metal elements
- ( 5 ) Purification of chemical synthetic products
- ( 6 ) Separation of functional food component
- ( 7 ) Separation and analysis of pesticide residues
- ( 8 ) Quality control research of herbals
- ( 9 ) Separation of active marine ingredients





## *Analytical HSCCC TBE-20A*

### **Explorer of Non-Consumable Preparative Purification Technologies for Natural Product**

**Swift and efficient separation.**

**Low solvents consumption.**



***This model is dedicated to the researches of separation techniques at early stage, fingerprint research and sample analysis research.***

#### **Products Features**

- **Triple-Separation-Column**  
When revolving at high speed, the machine can reach a perfect balance. The retention rate of the solvent system is satisfactory. Meanwhile the stability of the machine is guaranteed and the noise is effectively lowered.
- **Precise temperature control**  
The temperature of separation process can be controlled precisely. The separation process will avoid to be impacted by the environment temperature. So the repeatability of the experiment is guaranteed. By adjusting the temperature setting, the separation degree can be improved and the range of optional solvent system is significantly widened.
- **High separation degree**  
The target components in samples can be separated to 99% purity one-steply.
- **High recovery rate**  
There is no absorptive loss and sample denaturalization caused by solid support. As so, the recovery rate is nearly 100%.
- **Cost-efficiency**  
As no column filling is used there is no need to replace the column. Also it requires only analytical grade solvents. The cost of running and maintenance is quite low.

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Model                      | TBE-20A                        |
| Separation Column          | Triple-column                  |
| Total Column Volume        | 20ml                           |
| Sample Loop Volume         | 20 $\mu$ l                     |
| Max Loading                | Micrograms-milligrams          |
| Max Revolution Speed       | 2000rpm                        |
| Working Revolution Speed   | 1400-2000 rpm                  |
| Stationary Phase Flow Rate | 5.0ml/min                      |
| Mobile Phase Flow Rate     | 0.5-1.5ml/min                  |
| Purging Revolution rate    | 500 rpm reverse                |
| Purging Flow Rate          | 5.0ml/min                      |
| Max System Pressure        | 2MPa                           |
| Dimension                  | 330×600×550mm                  |
| Power Requirements         | 220 V $\pm$ 10%, 50/60 Hz•300W |
| Net Weight                 | 75KG                           |

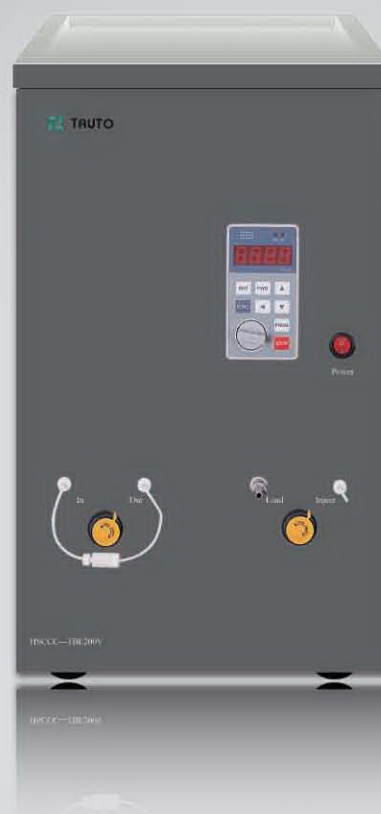


# Semi-Preparative HSCCC TBE-200V

## An Expert System for Purification of Proteins

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Model                      | TBE-200V   |
| Separation Column          | Triple-column  |
| Valve Switching            | Four flow routes switch function, dual sixway-valve design |
| Total Column Volume        | 200ml  |
| Sample Loop Volume         | 20ml   |
| Max Loading                | Milligrams-Grams   |
| Max Revolution Speed       | 1000 rpm   |
| Working Revolution Speed   | 700-900 rpm  |
| Stationary Phase Flow Rate | 30ml/min   |
| Mobile Phase Flow Rate     | 0.8-2.0ml/min  |
| Purging Revolution rate    | 300 rpm reverse  |
| Purging Flow Rate          | 30ml/min   |
| Max System Pressure        | 2MPa   |
| Dimension                  | 330×600×550mm  |
| Power Requirements         | 220 V $\pm$ 10%, 50/60 Hz•300W                             |
| Net Weight                 | 80KG   |

*TBE-200V is dedicated for purifying large molecules like proteins, polypeptides and polysaccharides. It is suitable for separation of the active ingredients sensitive to the environment temperature.*



### Products Features

#### ● Triple-Separation-Column

When revolving at high speed the machine can reach a perfect balance. The retention rate of the solvent system is satisfactory. Meanwhile the stability of the machine is guaranteed and the noise is effectively lowered.

#### ● Dual sixway-valve design

Four flow routes switch function. One valve is the sampling valve which enables one operator to finish the sampling process by him or herself. Another valve is the flow route control valve. Without stop the machine the operator can switch from forward revolution to inverse revolution and vice versa. So the machine can accomplish elution forwardly and reversely.

#### ● Precise temperature control

The temperature of separation process can be controlled precisely. The separation process will avoid to be impacted by the environment temperature. So the repeatability of the experiment is guaranteed. By adjusting the temperature setting, the separation degree can be improved and the range of optional solvent system is significantly widened.

#### ● Combination with Aqueous two-phase systems

- Aqueous two-phase systems provide mild conditions that do not harm or denature proteins or polypeptides.
- The polymer layer stabilizes the extracted protein molecules, favoring a higher concentration of the desired protein in one of the layers, resulting in an effective extraction.
- These systems are amenable to scale-ups, from laboratory-sized setups to those that can handle the requirements of industrial production. They may be employed in continuous protein-extraction processes.
- The continuous high performance countercurrent distribution and optimized retention rate of stationary phase in HSCCC instrument improves the separation degree and shortens separation time.



## Other Models

### Semi-Preparative HSCCC TBE-300B



|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Model                      | TBE-300B   |
| Separation Column          | Triple-column  |
| Valve Switching            | Four flow routes switch function, dual sixway-valve design |
| Total Column Volume        | 280ml  |
| Sample Loop Volume         | 20ml   |
| Max Loading                | Milligrams-Grams   |
| Max Revolution Speed       | 1000 rpm   |
| Working Revolution Speed   | 800-1000 rpm   |
| Stationary Phase Flow Rate | 30ml/min   |
| Mobile Phase Flow Rate     | 2.0-4.0ml/min  |
| Purging Revolution rate    | 300 rpm reverse  |
| Purging Flow Rate          | 30ml/min   |
| Max System Pressure        | 2MPa   |
| Dimension                  | 330×600×550mm  |
| Power Requirements         | 220 V ± 10%, 50/60 Hz•300W                                 |
| Net Weight                 | 80KG   |

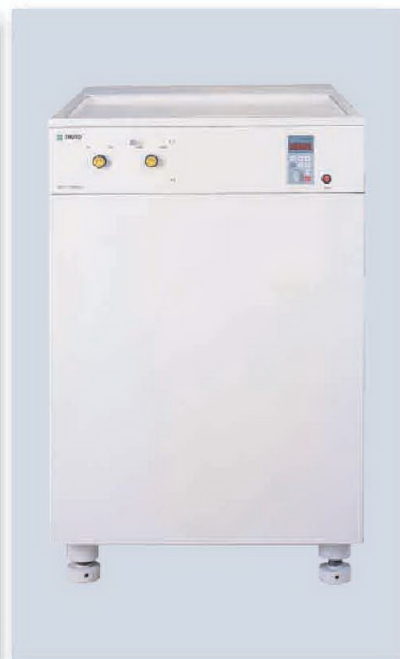
This Model is dedicated for the separation of middle and small molecules like herbal ingredients, chemical synthetic compounds, antibiotics, etc. It is suitable for separating the active ingredients sensitive to the environment temperature.

### Preparative HSCCC TBE-1000A/ TBE-5000A

These two models are dedicated for separating the active ingredients sensitive to the environment temperature.

- High preparation capacity;
- Satisfying separation degree;
- Suitable for scale up of HSCCC separation technologies;
- Stable running.

| Model                      | TBE-1000A  | TBE-5000A  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Separation Column          | Triple-column  | Triple-column  |
| Valve Switching            | Four flow routes switch function, dual sixway-valve design | Four flow routes switch function, dual sixway-valve design |
| Total Column Volume        | 1000ml   | 4800ml   |
| Sample Loop Volume         | 80ml   | 200ml  |
| Max Loading                | Grams -10 Grams  | Grams-100 Grams  |
| Max Revolution Speed       | 600 rpm  | 600 rpm  |
| Working Revolution Speed   | 400-550 rpm  | 400-550 rpm  |
| Stationary Phase Flow Rate | 90ml/min   | 180ml/min  |
| Mobile Phase Flow Rate     | 5.0-10ml/min   | 20-50ml/min  |
| Purging Revolution rate    | 200 rpm reverse  | 200 rpm reverse  |
| Purging Flow Rate          | 90ml/min   | 180ml/min  |
| Max System Pressure        | 2MPa   | 2MPa   |
| Dimension                  | 628×918×1048mm   | 730×1100×1122mm  |
| Power Requirements         | 220 V ± 10%, 50/60 Hz•900W                                 | 220 V ± 10%, 50/60 Hz•1800W                                |
| Net Weight                 | 400KG  | 540KG  |





# Sample

## Preparative separation of coumarins in HSCCC

**Sample:** Crude extract of *Peucedanum praeruptorum*

**Apparatus:** TBE-300B

**HSCCC experimental conditions:**

**Solvent system:** system A light petroleum/ethyl acetate/methanol/water (5 : 5 : 5 : 5, V/V)  
system B light petroleum/ethyl acetate/methanol/water (5 : 5 : 6.5 : 3.5, V/V)

**Mobile phase:** upper phase of system A

**Elution:** gradient: 0-150min elute with the lower phase of system A, 150-300min elute in linear gradient with the lower phase of system A and B. Decrease the concentration of lower phase of system A from 100% to 0%

**Flow rate:** 2.0ml/min

**Revolution speed:** 900r/min

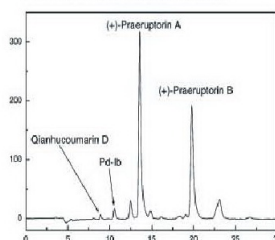
**UV detection wavelength:** 254nm

**Injected mass:** 110mg

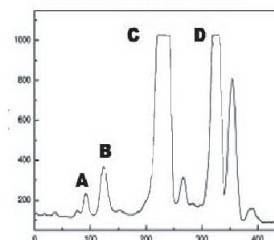
**Product purity:**

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| A. qianhuocoumarin D  | 98.6% |
| B. Pd-Ib              | 92.8% |
| C. (+)-praeruptorin A | 99.5% |
| D. (+)-praeruptorin B | 99.4% |

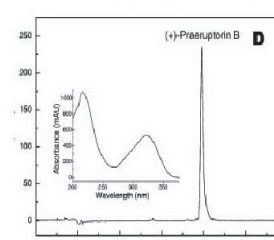
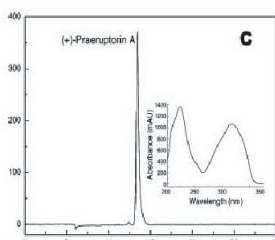
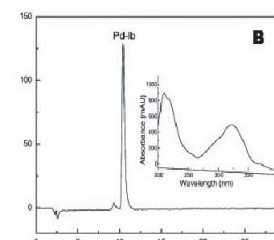
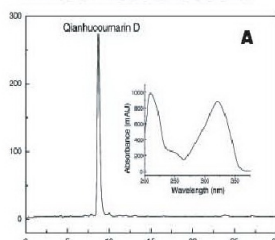
HPLC of crude extract



HSCCC of crude extract



HPLC of HSCCC fractions



## Application of HSCCC in isomers separation

**Sample:** Crude extract of gambolic acid isomers

**Apparatus:** TBE-300B

**HSCCC experimental conditions:**

**Solvent system:** n-hexane/methanol/water (5 : 4 : 1, V/V)

**Stationary phase:** upper phase

**Flow rate:** 2.0ml/min

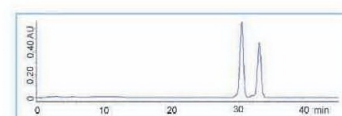
**Revolution speed:** 800r/min

**UV detection wavelength:** 360nm

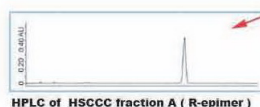
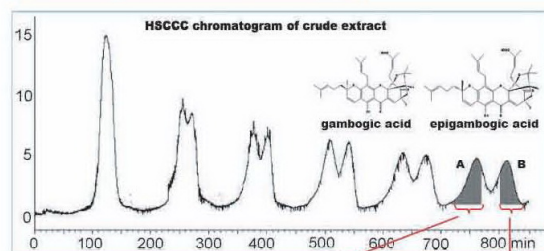
**Injected mass:** 50mg

**Product purity:**

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| A. gambolic acid    | 97.2% |
| B. epigambolic acid | 97.5% |



Mixed gambolic acid epimers (reference)



HPLC of HSCCC fraction A ( R-epimer )

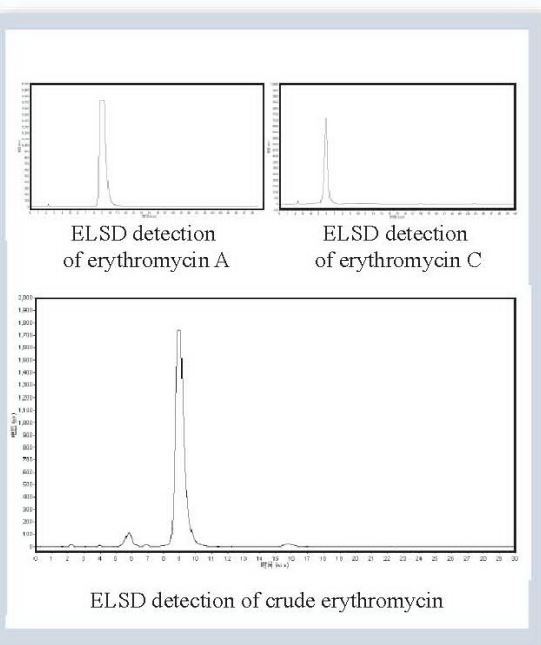
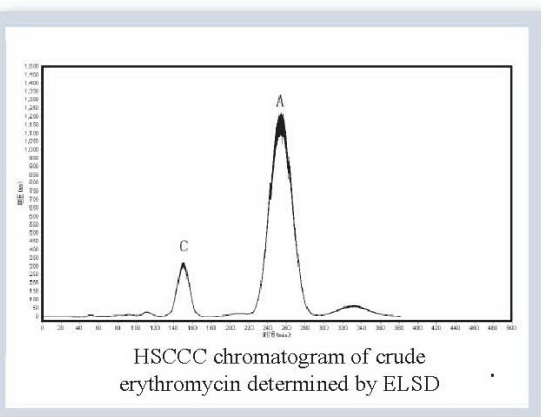


HPLC of HSCCC fraction B (S-epimer)

## Sample

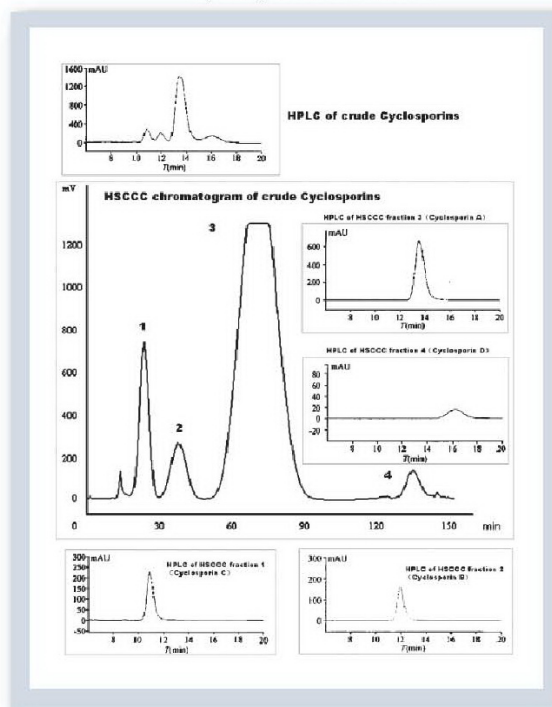
### Preparative separation of antibiotics in HSCCC

**Sample:** Crude erythromycin  
**Apparatus:** TBE-300B  
**HSCCC experimental conditions:**  
**Solvent system:** hexane/ethyl acetate/methanol/0.5% ammonia (3 : 7 : 5 : 6, V/V)  
**Stationary phase:** upper phase  
**Flow rate:** 1.5ml/min  
**Revolution speed:** 850 r/min  
**Detection:** ELSD  
**Injected mass:** 300mg  
**Product purity:** Erythromycin A over 98.6%  
 Erythromycin C 98.8%



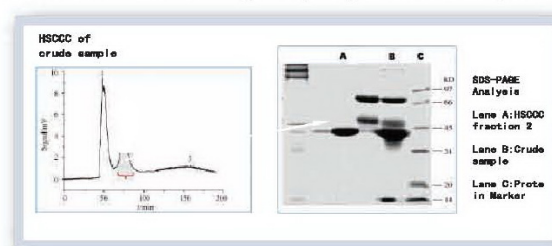
### Preparative separation of antibiotics in HSCCC

**Sample:** Crude cyclosporine  
**Apparatus:** TBE-20A  
**HSCCC experimental conditions:**  
**Solvent system:** light petroleum/acetone/water (3 : 3 : 2, V/V)  
**Stationary phase:** upper phase  
**Flow rate:** 0.5ml/min  
**Revolution speed:** 1600 r/min  
**Detection:** ELSD  
**Product purity:** cyclosporine A 98.6%  
 cyclosporine B 98.7%  
 cyclosporine C 99.3%  
 cyclosporine D 98.5%



### Preparative separation of proteins in HSCCC

**Sample:** 5ml albumen of hen egg (240mg, containing 132mg of ovalbumin approximately)  
**Apparatus:** TBE-200V  
**HSCCC experimental conditions:**  
**Aqueous two-phase**  
**System:** PEG1000/KDP/water (16 : 17 : 67, W/W)  
**Stationary phase:** upper phase  
**Flow rate:** 1.8ml/min  
**Revolution speed:** 850r/min  
**UV detector wavelength:** 280nm  
 Peak 2 is the ovalbumin peak, purity 99%, recovery rate 95%

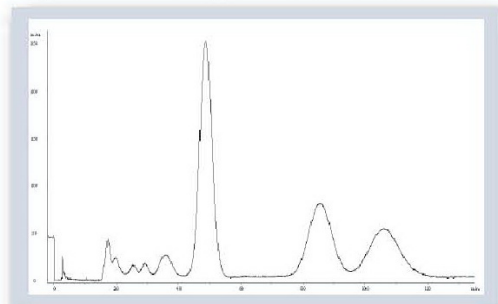




# Technology Scale Up & Separation Production

## Sample: Chinese aloe extracts

### Apparatus: Analytical HSCCC TBE-20A

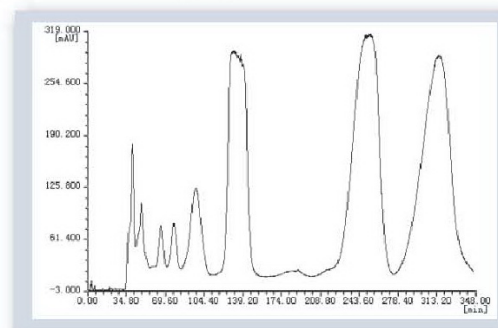


#### HSCCC experimental condition

**Solvent system:** chloroform/isobutanol/  
methanol/water (4 : 0.25 : 3 : 2, V/V)

**Flow rate:** 0.5 ml/min  
**Revolution rate:** 1600 r/min  
**UV detection wavelength:** 254 nm  
**Injected mass:** 3 mg  
**Retention rate:** 71.8%

### Apparatus: Semi-preparative HSCCC TBE-300B

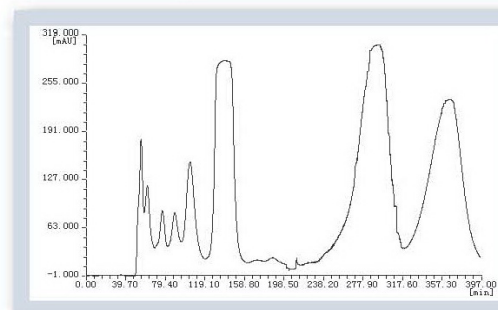


#### HSCCC experimental condition

**Solvent system:** chloroform/isobutanol/  
methanol/water (4 : 0.25 : 3 : 2, V/V)

**Flow rate:** 2 ml/min  
**Revolution rate:** 880 r/min  
**UV detection wavelength:** 254 nm  
**Injected mass:** 300 mg  
**Retention rate:** 74.4%

### Apparatus: Preparative HSCCC TBE-1000A



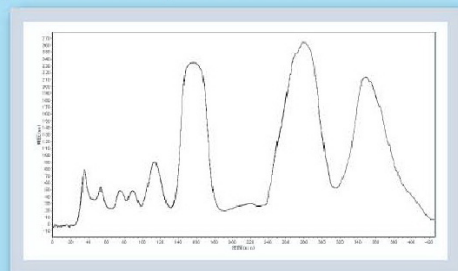
#### HSCCC experimental condition

**Solvent system:** chloroform/  
isobutanol/methanol/water  
(4 : 0.25 : 3 : 2, V/V)

**Flow rate:** 10 ml/min  
**Revolution rate:** 480 r/min  
**UV detection wavelength:** 254 nm  
**Injected mass:** 1000 mg  
**Retention rate:** 71.0%

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Antibiotics</b>                             | Altetoxin I, Cyclosporine A, Cyclosporine B, Cyclosporine C, Cyclosporine D, Cyclochalasin N, Erythromycin A, Erythromycin B, Erythromycin C, Isovaleryl spiramycin III,  |
| <b>Proteins</b>                                | $\alpha$ -Amylase, Cytochrome C, Hemoglobin, Lysozyme, Ovalbumin, Ovotransferrin, rhClFN- $\alpha$  |
| <b>Phenylpropanoids</b>                        | Angelica coumarin, Artemisia capillaris scoparone, Cnidii coumarin, Cortex fraxini coumarin, Costus alctone, Curdione, Daphnoretin, Dehydro costus alctone, Deoxyschizandrin, Edgeworosiide C, Germacone, Pinorensinol diglucoside, Isopsoralen, Liriodendrin, Honokiol, Magnolol, Peucedanum decursivum coumarin, Peucedanum praeruptorum dunn coumarin, Psoralen, $\gamma$ -Schizadrin, Syringin, Thyme coumarin, Umbelliferone |
| <b>Flavonoids</b>                              | Baicalin, Baicalin, Chrysin, Daidzin, Daidzein, Didymin, Genistin, Glycitein, Glycitin, Hyperoside, Isoliquiritigenin, Isorhamnetin, Isovitexin, Isoorientin, Kaempferol, Kuyayinone, Liquiritigenin, Nairutin, Quercetin, Scutellarin, Trollius ledebouri flavonoid glycosides, Wogonoside,  |
| <b>Terpenoids</b>                              | Atractyloside, Atractylenolide III, Bilobalide, Gentiopierin, Ginkgolide A, Ginkgolide B, Ginkgolide C, Ginkgolide J, Harpagoside, Jasminoidin, Paclitaxel, Ursolic acid  |
| <b>Quinones</b>                                | Cryptotanshinone, Tanshinone I, Tanshinone IIA,   |
| <b>Steroids</b>                                | Androstenedione, $\beta$ -Ecdysterone, Sitosterol, Spinasterol  |
| <b>Alkaloids</b>                               | Berberine, Camptothecin, Coptisine, Evodiamine, Heteratisine, Huperzine A, Huperzine B, Matrine, 15-a-Neoline, l-Tetrahydropalmatine, Oxymatrine, Oxysophocarpine, Rutacarpine, Palmatine, Verticine, Verticinone,  |
| <b>Isomerides</b>                              | Barbinervic Acid stereoisomer, Gambogic acid stereoisomer   |
| <b>Saponins</b>                                | Astragaloside, Clinopodiside A, Ginsenoside-Re, Ginsenoside-Rg1, Glycyrrhizic acid  |
| <b>Organic acid, acid anhydride and esters</b> | Cinnamic acid, 3,4-Dihydroxyphenyllactic acid, Eicosanoic acid, Ferulic acid, Gallic acid, Ginkgolide acid (C13: 0), Ginkgolide acid (C15: 1), Ginkgolide acid (C17: 1)   |
| <b>Polyphenols</b>                             | EGCG, Salvianolic acid B, Theaflavin  |
| <b>Other substances</b>                        | Amygdalin, Aurentiamide acetate, Chebulagic acid, Chebulinic acid, Curculigoside, Curculigoside B, 10-Hydroxynonacosane Z-Ligustilide, Lindenenol, Linderalactone, Pseudostellarin, Senkyunolide A,   |

### Apparatus: Preparative HSCCC TBE-5000A



#### HSCCC experimental condition

**Solvent system:** chloroform/isobutanol/methanol/  
water (4 : 0.25 : 3 : 2, V/V)

**Flow rate:** 40 ml/min  
**Revolution rate:** 480 r/min  
**UV detection wavelength:** 254 nm  
**Injected mass:** 5000 mg  
**Retention rate:** 70.6%



**TAUTO BIOTECH**

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