

## Types of Chemical Isomers and Recommended HPLC Columns for Effective Separation - Tips & Suggestions

*Date: 30-APRIL-2014 Last Updated: 19-JUNE-2025*

Understanding the different types of chemical isomers is essential for achieving successful chromatographic separation. Each type of isomer presents unique challenges, and selecting the appropriate HPLC column can significantly improve resolution and accuracy. Below is a guide to common isomer types and the recommended Cogent™ brand columns for their separation:

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### 1. Empirical Isomers

- **Definition:** Compounds with the same empirical formula but potentially different atomic arrangements.
  - **Analytical Note:** In LC-MS, these isomers may produce identical m/z values, making structural identification difficult without chromatographic separation.
  - **Recommended Column:** **Cogent Diamond Hydride™** – Ideal for polar compounds and often effective for separating empirical isomers.
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### 2. Positional Isomers

- **Definition:** Compounds that differ in the position of a functional group on the molecular structure (e.g., ortho, meta, para substitutions on aromatic rings).
  - **Recommended Column:** **Cogent Phenyl Hydride™** – Offers selectivity for aromatic compounds and is well-suited for resolving positional isomers.
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### 3. E/Z or Cis/Trans Isomers

- **Definition:** Isomers that differ in the spatial arrangement of substituents around a double bond.
    - **Cis/Trans:** Used when hydrogen atoms are present on both sides of the double bond.
    - **E/Z:** A more general system using Cahn-Ingold-Prelog priority rules for substituent ranking.
  - **Recommended Column:** **Cogent UDC-Cholesterol™** – Provides shape-based selectivity, making it effective for separating geometric isomers.
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### 4. Stereoisomers

- **Definition:** Compounds with the same molecular formula and connectivity but different spatial arrangements at chiral centers.
  - **Enantiomers:** Mirror images; require chiral stationary phases (not currently offered by MicroSolv).
  - **Diastereomers:** Differ at one or more (but not all) chiral centers.

- **Epimers:** A subtype of diastereomers differing at only one chiral center.
  - **Meso Compounds:** Contain chiral centers but are achiral due to internal symmetry.
  - **Note:** Conventional HPLC columns can separate diastereomers and epimers, but not enantiomers. You should find a column designed specifically for Stereoisomers.
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**Tip:** Always consider the isomer type and molecular characteristics when selecting an HPLC column. The right choice can dramatically improve resolution and analytical confidence.



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