

Mobile Phase Chemical Name	Formula	Concentration	Volume or Mass (per 1 L)	Preparation Procedure Number*	pH Adjustment Acid/Base	MS Compatible?
Acetic Acid	CH ₃ COOH	0.1%	1.0 mL	1	--	Yes
Ammonium Hydroxide	NH ₄ OH	0.1%	1.0 mL	1	--	Yes
Ammonium Hydroxide	NH ₄ OH	0.2%	2.0 mL	1	--	Yes
Ammonium Hydroxide	NH ₄ OH	1.0%	10.0 mL	1	--	Yes
Ammonium Hydroxide	NH ₄ OH	100 mM	6.9 mL	1	--	Yes
Formic Acid	HCOOH	0.05%	0.5 mL	1	--	Yes
Formic Acid	HCOOH	0.1%	1.0 mL	1	--	Yes
Formic Acid	HCOOH	0.2%	2.0 mL	1	--	Yes
Formic Acid	HCOOH	0.5%	5.0 mL	1	--	Yes
Formic Acid	HCOOH	50 mM	2.1 mL	1	--	Yes
Formic Acid	HCOOH	100 mM	4.2 mL	1	--	Yes
Phosphoric Acid	H ₃ PO ₄	0.1%	1.0 mL	1	--	No
Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)	CF ₃ COOH	10 mM	0.8 mL	1	--	Yes ³
Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)	CF ₃ COOH	0.1%	1.0 mL	1	--	Yes ³
Acetic Acid ² Triethylamine (TEA) ² EDTA	CH ₃ COOH (CH ₃ CH ₂) ₃ N C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ Na ₂ O ₈ ·2H ₂ O	50 mM CH ₃ COOH 50 mM TEA 2 mM EDTA	2.8 mL 6.9 mL 0.75 g	2	CH ₃ COOH or (CH ₃ CH ₂) ₃ N	No
Acetic Acid ² Triethylamine (TEA) ²	CH ₃ COOH (CH ₃ CH ₂) ₃ N	100 mM CH ₃ COOH 100 mM TEA	5.6 mL 13.9 mL	3	CH ₃ COOH or (CH ₃ CH ₂) ₃ N	Yes
Ammonium Bicarbonate	NH ₄ HCO ₃	5 mM	0.40 g	2	HCOOH or NH ₄ OH	Yes
Ammonium Bicarbonate	NH ₄ HCO ₃	10 mM	0.79 g	2	HCOOH or NH ₄ OH	Yes
Ammonium Bicarbonate	NH ₄ HCO ₃	20 mM	1.58 g	2	HCOOH or NH ₄ OH	Yes
Ammonium Bicarbonate	NH ₄ HCO ₃	100 mM	7.91 g	2	HCOOH or NH ₄ OH	Yes
Ammonium Formate	NH ₄ COOH	10 mM	0.63 g	2	HCOOH	Yes
Ammonium Formate	NH ₄ COOH	15 mM	0.95 g	2	HCOOH	Yes
Ammonium Formate	NH ₄ COOH	100 mM	6.31 g	2	HCOOH	Yes
Ammonium Acetate	CH ₃ COONH ₄	10 mM	0.77 g	2	CH ₃ COOH	Yes
Ammonium Acetate	CH ₃ COONH ₄	20 mM	1.54 g	2	CH ₃ COOH	Yes
Ammonium Acetate	CH ₃ COONH ₄	100 mM	7.71 g	2	CH ₃ COOH	Yes
Hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) Triethylamine (TEA)	C ₂ F ₆ CHOH (CH ₃ CH ₂) ₃ N	0.4 M HFIP 16.3 mM TEA	41.5 mL 2.3 mL	4	TEA	Yes
Sodium Phosphate, Dibasic	Na ₂ HPO ₄	20 mM	2.84 g	2	H ₃ PO ₄	No

(1) - See specified preparation procedure on next page

(2) - Triethylammonium Acetate (Acetic Acid + Triethylamine → Triethylammonium Acetate)

(3) - Can suppress MS signal at higher concentrations

Preparation Procedure 1

- (1) Add the indicated amount(s) of mobile phase additive(s) to 950 mL of water.
- (2) Mix solution thoroughly.
- (3) Measure, adjust and record mobile phase pH (if desired).
- (4) Add water to final volume of 1 L, degas and transfer to mobile phase container.

Preparation Procedure 2

- (1) Add indicated amounts of buffers to 400 mL of water and mix thoroughly until all salts are dissolved.
- (2) Filter solution through a 0.2µm HPLC-certified Nylon filter (e.g., WAT200533).
- (3) Add water to 950 mL and check pH.
- (4) Adjust pH to desired value.
- (5) Add water to final volume of 1 L, degas and transfer to mobile phase container.

Preparation Procedure 3*

- (1) Add the indicated amounts of mobile phase buffers to 950 mL of water.
- (2) Mix TEAA buffer solution thoroughly, measure pH, and adjust pH up ((CH₃CH₂)₃N) or down (CH₃COOH) to desired value.
- (3) Add water to final volume of 1 L. Use this 100 mM TEAA buffer for mobile phase preparation described in step (4).
- (4) Combine 100 mM TEAA buffer prepared in previous step (3) with organic modifier (e.g., for a 95% 100 mM TEAA/5% ACN mobile phase (v:v), mix 950 mL of 100 mM TEAA buffer with 50 mL ACN).
- (5) Degas and transfer to mobile phase container.

Preparation Procedure 4*

- (1) Add the indicated amounts of mobile phase buffers to 950 mL of water.
- (2) Mix buffer solution thoroughly, measure pH, and adjust if necessary with TEA.
- (3) Add water to final volume of 1 L. Use this buffer for mobile phase preparation described in step (4).
- (4) Combine buffer prepared in previous step (3) with organic modifier (e.g., for a 95% 0.4 M HFIP, 16.3 mM TEA/5% MeOH mobile phase (v:v), mix 950 mL of buffer with 50 mL MeOH).
- (5) Degas and transfer to mobile phase container.

(*) – Preparation Procedures 3 and 4 involve premixing the aqueous and organic portions of the mobile phases. These mobile phases are mixed volume:volume (v:v) and unlike the other preparation procedures described here, are not diluted to final volume. To learn more about HPLC separation procedures for oligonucleotide analysis and purification, please refer to the *XTerra® Columns Oligonucleotide Applications Notebook* (Literature Code 720000396EN).