

What is Flash Chromatography?

闪式色谱（快速柱色谱，FLASH 色谱）是什么？

简单的定义：闪式色谱（快速柱色谱，FLASH 色谱）是基于通过泵产生压力（低压），加速流动相通过预填充柱子的洗脱速度的一种快速制备柱层析形式。这是接近制备液相色谱的一种简单和节约的方法。

这种技术在 1978 年发表在 the Journal of Organic Chemistry.

(Abstract

Distillation, recrystallization, and extraction are all important techniques for the purification of organic compounds. But the technique used most commonly in modern organic research is "flash" chromatography. In traditional column chromatography a sample to be purified is placed on the top of a column containing some solid support, often silica gel. The rest of the column is then filled with a solvent (or mixture of solvents) which then runs through the solid support under the force of gravity. The various components to be separated travel through the column at different rates and can then be collected separately as they emerge from the bottom of the column. Unfortunately, the rate at which the solvent percolates through the column is slow. In flash chromatography however air pressure is used to speed up the flow of solvent, dramatically decreasing the time needed to purify the sample.

Excerpted from: W.C. Still, M. Kahn and A. Mitra, J. Org. Chem. 1978, 43, 2923-2925.)

用于纯化有机化合物，闪式色谱是一种快速和廉价的技术。最初被哥伦比亚大学的 W.C. Stills 1978 年发展，闪式色谱现在成为一个受欢迎的纯化和分离方法（采用正相）。逐渐地，反相填料的开发使用，给这种技术带来了更大的应用空间。

闪式色谱利用充满某种形式固体填充材料的塑料柱子，通常是硅胶，被分离的样品放在固体填充材料顶部。柱子其余部分充满等度或者梯度溶剂，借助于压力，使这个样品

能够充满柱子并且被分开。闪式色谱最初使用气压，但是今天采用泵来加速分离。这种技术被称为低压层析技术，并且可以分离样品从毫克级到数十或者数百克。

应用方面很多，如各种药物研发，样品处理，天然产物的提纯以及其它很多方面。

正相闪式色谱和 TLC 有直接关系的，经常被一同使用。

下面介绍闪式色谱

FSTAR 弗士达仪器