REVIEW





Strategies for capillary electrophoresis: Method development and validation for pharmaceutical and biological applications—Updated and completely revised edition

Correspondence

Blanca H. Lapizco-Encinas, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Kate Gleason College of Engineering, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY, USA.

Email: bhlbme@rit.edu

Abstract

This review is in support of the development of selective, precise, fast, and validated capillary electrophoresis (CE) methods. It follows up a similar article from 1998, Wätzig H, Degenhardt M, Kunkel A. "Strategies for capillary electrophoresis: method development and validation for pharmaceutical and biological applications," pointing out which fundamentals are still valid and at the same time showing the enormous achievements in the last 25 years.

Abbreviations: ADC, antibody–drug conjugates; AIQ, analytical instrument qualification; APTS, 3-(aminopropyl)trimethoxysilane; AQbD, analytical quality by design; ATRP, atom transfer radical polymerization; BLA, biological license application; CE-FA, capillary electrophoresis frontal analysis; CMC, critical micellar concentration; COC, cyclic olefin copolymers; cosmo, cationic polymer–coated capillary; CS, chiral selector; DoE, design of experiments; DQ, design qualification; DS, dextran sulfate; eACA, ε-aminocaproic acid; EK, electrokinetic; EKS, electrokinetic supercharging; EME, electromembrane extraction; FASS, field-amplified sample stacking; FC, fluorocarbon; FESI, field-enhanced sample injection; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; GO, graphene oxide; HD, hydrodynamic; HPMC, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose; HR, high reverse coatings; iCIEF, imaged capillary isoelectric focusing; iEK, insulator-based electrokinetics; IQ, installation qualification; LE, leading electrolyte; LN, low normal; LPA, linear polyacrylamide; MAPTAC, [3-(methacryloylamino)propyl]trimethylammonium; MCE, microchip electrophoresis; ms-ACE, mobility shift affinity capillary electrophoresis; μTAS, micro-total analysis systems; OQ, operational qualification; PB, polybrene; PDMS, polydimethylsiloxane; PMMA, poly(methyl methacrylate); PSP, pseudostationary phases; PQ, performance qualification; PVA, polyvinyl alcohol; PVS, poly(vinyl sulfonate); QC, quality control; QCC, QC checks; RAFT, reversible addition-fragmentation chain transfer; SCARAFT, surface-confined aqueous reversible addition-fragmentation chain transfer; SMIL, successive multiple polymer layers; SST, system suitability test; TE, terminating electrolyte; TEA, triethylenetetramine; T-EthA, triethanolamine.

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.

© 2023 The Authors. *Electrophoresis* published by Wiley-VCH GmbH.

¹Institute, of Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Technische Universität Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Lower Saxony, Germany

²Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Surabaya, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

³Department of Biomedical Engineering, Kate Gleason College of Engineering, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York, USA

⁴Kantisto BV, Baarn, The Netherlands

⁵Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden

⁶Department of Chemistry, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, USA