

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Super/subcritical Fluid Chromatography: Replacing Methanol as the Co-solvent for Chiral Separations

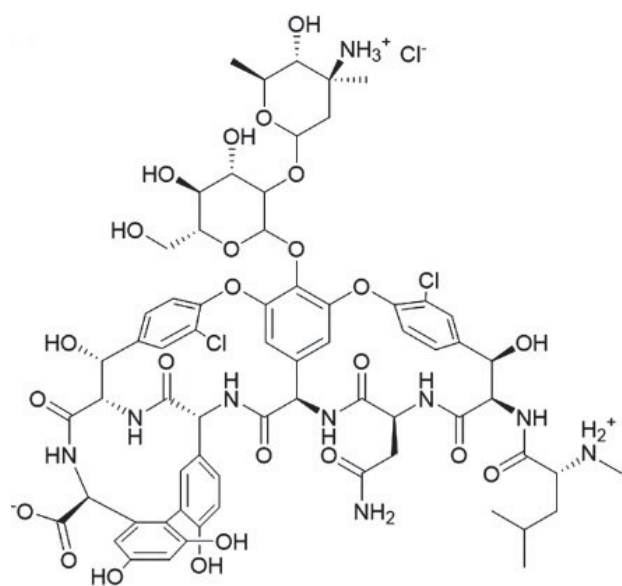
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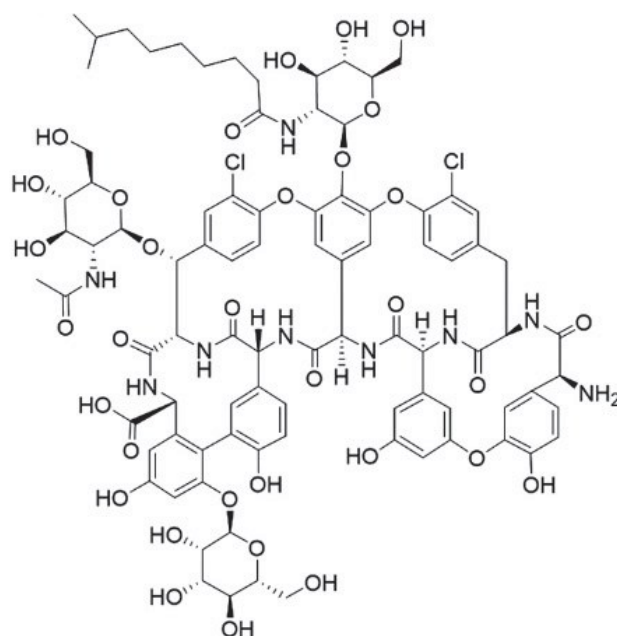
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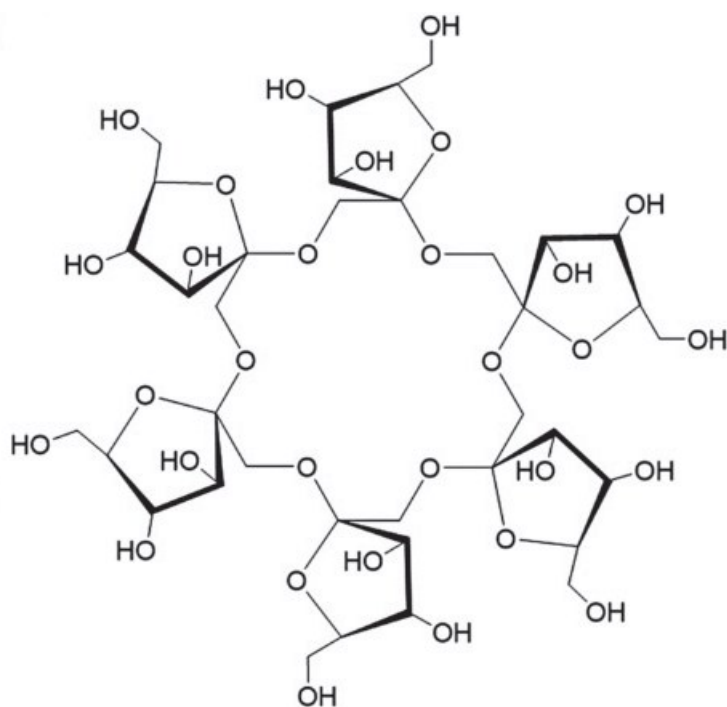
Figure S1



Vancomycin



Teicoplanin



Larihc-P (Cyclofructan based stationary phase)

Figure S1: Structures of chiral selectors

Figure S2

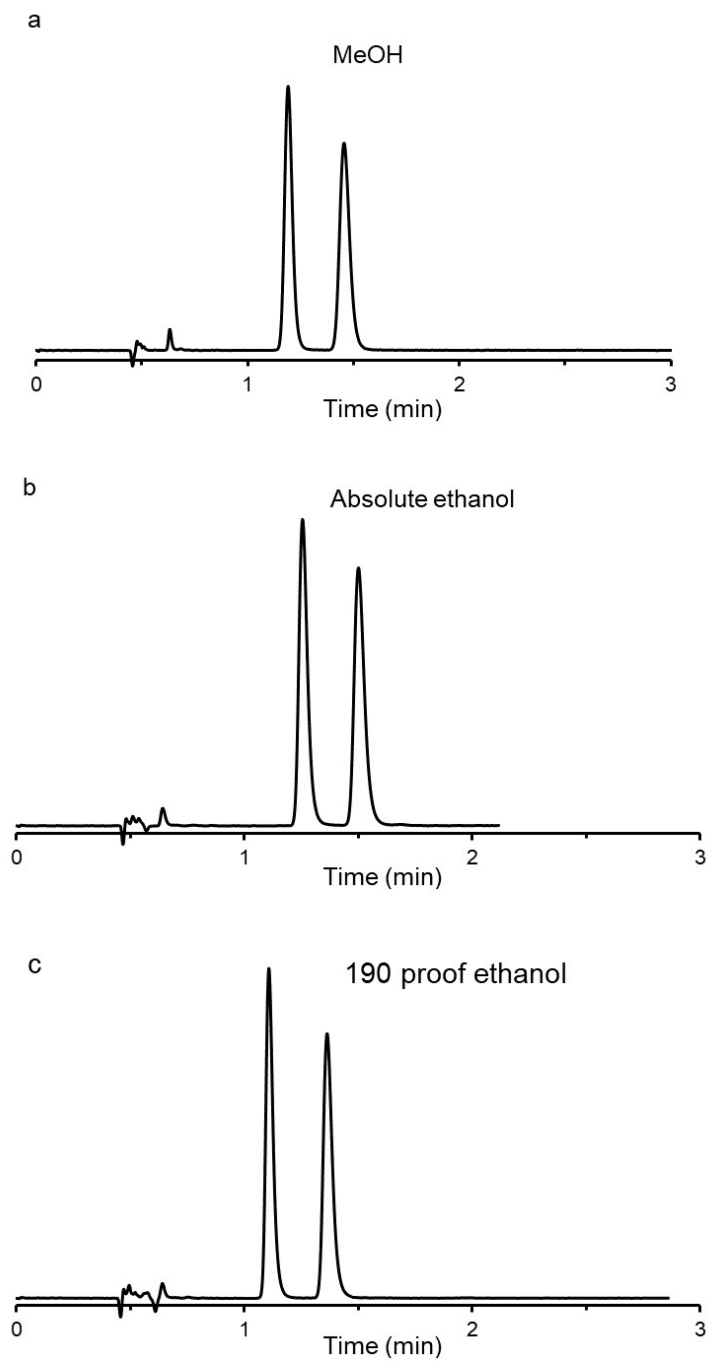


Figure S2: Effect of methanol (a), absolute ethanol (b), and “190 proof” ethanol (c) on the separation of hydrobenzoin with ChiralPak IA stationary phase respectively. Mobile Phase: 75/25 CO₂/modifier. All separations were performed using **Flow rate:** 4 mL/min, **Temperature:** Ambient, **Backpressure:** 8 MPa

Figure S3

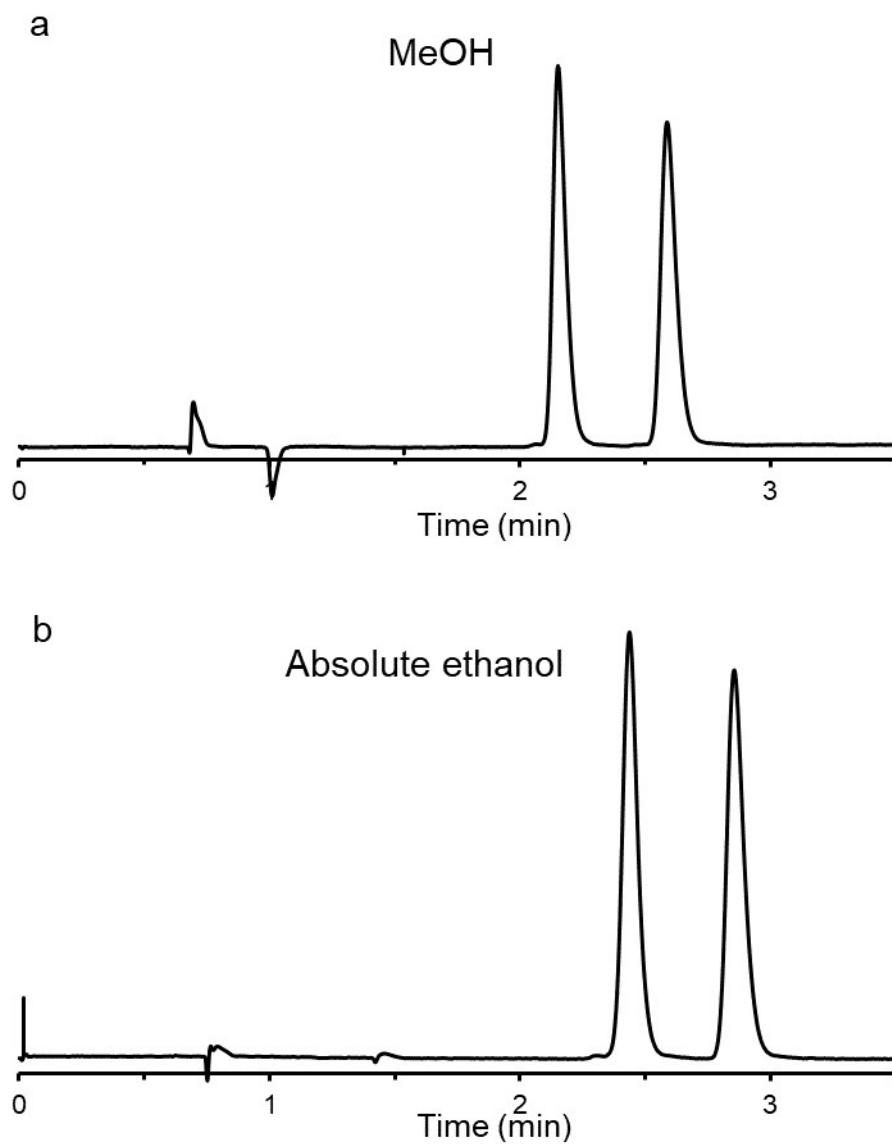


Figure S3: Representative chromatograms: Analyte: Fenopropfen Conditions: Stationary phase: Welk O1 Mobile Phase: (a) 80/20 CO₂/MeOH-0.1% TEA-TFA (v/v) and (b) 80/20 CO₂/Ethanol -0.1% TEA-TFA (v/v).

Figure S4

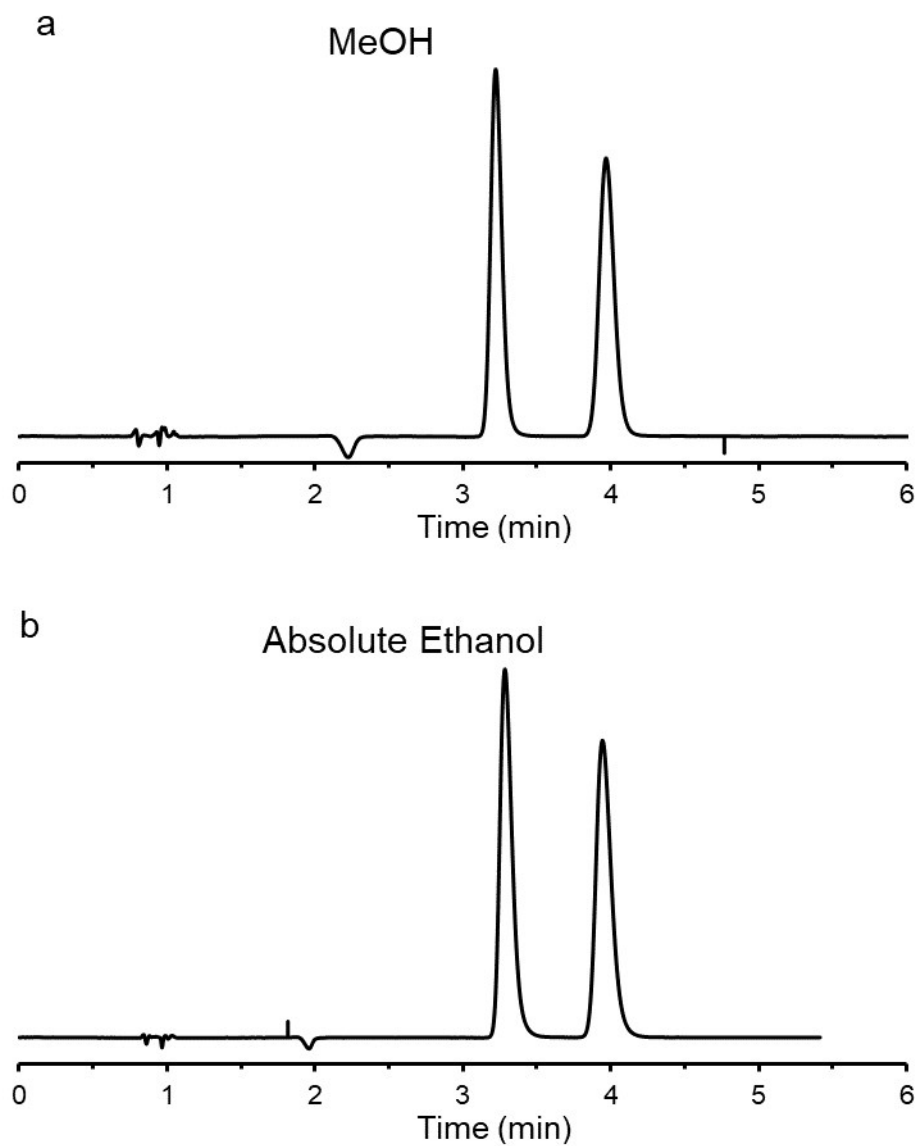


Figure S4: Representative chromatograms: Analyte: Tetramisole Conditions: Stationary phase: ChiralPak IC Mobile Phase: (a) 70/30 CO₂/MeOH-0.1% TEA-TFA (v/v) and (b) 70/30 CO₂/EtOH-0.1% TEA-TFA (v/v).