



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2017, 7, 7303

Polymerized high internal phase emulsion monolithic material: a novel stationary phase of thin layer chromatography

Dezhong Yin,^{*a} Yudong Guan,^a Huimin Gu,^b Yu Jia^a and Qiuyu zhang^{*b}

A polymerized high internal phase emulsion (polyHIPE) was prepared using styrene, divinylbenzene and butyl acrylate as raw material and employed as stationary phase of thin layer chromatography (TLC). SEM, mercury intrusion porosimetry and FT-IR spectrum were employed to characterize the pore structure and chemical composition. To verify the feasibility as stationary phase of TLC, identification of plant extracts, Chinese herbs and traditional Chinese medicine were practiced on the prepared polyHIPE. Relative retardation factor (α), theoretical plate number (N_{plate}) and resolution (R) were used to evaluate the performance of TLC. Large difference in α value make it is feasible to optimize the chromatographic condition. The resolution R and N_{plate} indicates that the introduction of BA in polyHIPE facilitates the preparation and improves the performance for TLC separation. Our results show that polyHIPE monolith is a reusable stationary phase of TLC with high performance.

Received 1st December 2016
Accepted 9th January 2017

DOI: 10.1039/c6ra27609a

www.rsc.org/advances

1. Introduction

Thin-layer chromatography (TLC), with a thin layer sorbent as separation medium, is mostly used to monitor the progress of organic reactions, to identify compounds in a given mixture, and to determine product purity. The main advantages of TLC are the use of inexpensive equipment, lower purity of consuming solvents, saving a significant amount of consumables.^{1–3} It is important to select a suitable stationary phase when using TLC to separate mixtures. Thin chromatographic layers can be formed from different organic and inorganic sorbents^{4,5} and different plates are commercially available. The most commonly used conventional TLC plates consist of sorbent layers formed from irregular *ca.* 10 mm silica particles held together by a binder.

Recent year, several new stationary phases^{6–8} have been developed, providing users alternative for more difficult chromatographic separations. Hollow silica microspheres with different structures have been synthesized and used to separate a model mixture of methyl red and dimethyl yellow.⁹ A comparison test shows that HSMs as a stationary phase are advantageous over commercial silica gel in an easy preparation of homogeneous TLC thin plates. Another kind of silica gel, gold nanoparticles grafted 3-triethoxysilyl propylamine modified silica gel was developed as a stationary phase for

separation and determination of two steroid hormones, namely progesterone and testosterone.¹⁰ Validity of the method was investigated, and a wide linear range of 1–200 ng per spot, and low detection limits of 0.16 ng and 0.13 ng per spot, low quantification limits of 0.51 ng and 0.40 ng per spot, and good precision (expressed as percent relative standard deviation) lower than 3.1% and 2.7% were obtained for progesterone and testosterone. A DNA/PVA interpenetrating polymer network was used to coat the surface of the porous silica particles for TLC.¹¹

Monolith, a single continuous rod of highly porous material with an interconnected network of pores, is demonstrated to be an excellent candidate as ideal stationary phase of chromatography.^{12,13} For TLC analysis, several monoliths have been successfully demonstrated. A poly(butylmethacrylate-co-ethylene dimethacrylate) layer was prepared and used for separation of peptides and proteins, followed by MALDI-TOF-MS detection.¹⁴ Two-dimensional thin layer chromatography of peptides was also carried out on a superhydrophobic monolithic porous polymer layers coupled with desorption electrospray ionization mass spectrometer¹⁵ or matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry.¹⁶ F. Svec prepared porous hypercrosslinking styrenics-based monolithic layers *via* a Friedel-Crafts alkylation reaction then formed a multiplicity of mesopores that increased the surface area and enabled separation of small dye molecules.¹⁷ Polyamide was also used in TLC to separate catechins and O-methylated (–)-epigallocatechin gallate.¹⁸

High internal phase emulsions (HIPEs), an emulsion with internal phase exceeds 74%, has been found considerable to create highly porous polymer monoliths (referred as

^aSchool of Science, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an 710072, China. E-mail: dezh_yin@nwpu.edu.cn

^bKey Laboratory of Space Applied Physics and Chemistry, Ministry of Education, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710072, China. E-mail: qyzhang1803@gmail.com



polyHIPE).^{19,20} By large amount of surfactants,²¹ a large portion of internal phase can be stabilised in the continuous phase to form stable HIPE. After the polymerisation, polyHIPE materials with a typical inter-connected porous morphology, consisting of large primary pores (cavities) and smaller interconnecting pores, are obtained. Due to special properties of low density, high porosity, interconnected pore structure and high permeability,²² polyHIPE is used in as adsorbents,²³ catalyst carriers,²⁴ separation medium.²⁵

It raised significant interest in the polyHIPE as stationary phase of TLC due to the well-defined monolithic shape and interconnected pore structure of polyHIPE. In this paper, porous polyHIPE monolithic plates were prepared and used as stationary phase of TLC for identification of Chinese herbal medicinal ingredients. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first demonstration of polyHIPE as stationary phase of TLC.

2. Experimental

2.1. Chemicals

Styrene (St, 99 wt%), divinylbenzene (DVB, 80 wt%), benzoyl peroxide (BPO, 99 wt%) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. (Shanghai, China). Butyl acrylate (BA), CaCl₂ and sorbitan monooleate (span80) were purchased from Fucheng Chemical Reagent Co. (Tianjing, China). Three herb extracts (emodin, chrysophanol, tanshinone), two herbs (Rhizoma Chuanxiong and Polygonum Cuspidatum) were purchased from National Institute for food and drug Control of China. All the chemicals were of analytical grade and used as received.

2.2. Preparation of polyHIPE plate

A water-in-oil HIPE was prepared by mixing oil phase and aqueous phase (1.0 wt% CaCl₂ solution) and emulsifying by homogenizer, as reported elsewhere.^{26,27} As a typical procedure, monomer (including St, BA, DVB), BPO and span80 were mixed to form oil phase. CaCl₂ aqueous solution (1.0 wt%) was added dropwise under constant stirring at 3000 rpm. Once all aqueous phase has been added, stirring was continued for a further 5 min to produce a uniform milky W/O HIPE. To assemble a rectangle mould for curing the emulsion, four slides (thickness 2 mm) was put on a glass plate (Fig. 1a).

Then viscous HIPE was poured into the mold (Fig. 1b) and covered with a glass plate to prevent the evaporation of monomer during following curing process (Fig. 1c). After the polymerization was completed for 8 hours in 70 °C water-bath, the mould was disassembled and a monolithic plate was obtained (Fig. 1d). Finally, the plate was washed in ethanol ultrasonically to remove the impurities and a polyHIPE plate of 2 mm thickness was obtained.

Optical micrographs were collected with an optical microscope equipped with a digital camera (CAIKON, China). FTIR spectrum (Fourier transformation infrared) was obtained using a BRUKER Tensor 27 spectrometer. Morphology was characterized by a JSM-6700 F Scanning electron microscope (Japan) equipped with a field emission electron gun. The total pore area of polyHIPE was characterized by mercury porosimetry (AUTOPORE IV 9500, Micromeritics, USA). The porosity of polyHIPE was measured using pycnometry. The foam density (ρ_f) of polyHIPEs was measured on approximately 3 cm³ of broken pieces of each sample. The matrix density (ρ_m) was determined using a pycnometer using approximately 500 mg of crushed polyHIPEs and ethanol as medium. The porosity (P) of polyHIPE was calculated according to the following equation:²⁸

$$P = \left(1 - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_m}\right) \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

2.3. TLC analysis

For the TLC analysis, solutions preparation and TLC separation were practiced according to the Chinese pharmacopoeia. Herb extracts were dissolved in ethanol (1 mg mL⁻¹). For TLC of herbs, 1.0 g herb or herbs mixture were extracted ultrasonically for 15 minutes in methanol. Then the solution was separated by filter and concentrated to 2 mL. A second filter was practised to get a clean solution for TLC. 5 μ L of solution was spotted at one end of polyHIPEs plate by using a glass capillary and developed in a TLC tank containing mobile phase. The time and the distance of TLC develop was recorded and the permeability of monolith was calculated by dividing the distance with the time of TLC develop. After development, the plate was air-dried and visualized under daylight or ultraviolet (365 nm). To make the monolith plate reusable, polyHIPE was washed by methanol ultrasonically. Relative retardation factor (α), theoretical plate

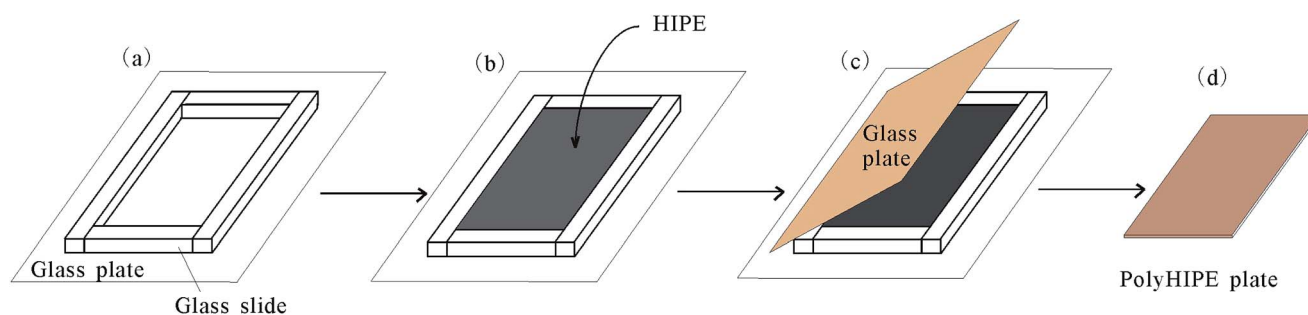


Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of preparation of polyHIPE plate.



number (N_{plate}) and resolution (R) were used to evaluate the performance of TLC, according to equations:

$$\alpha_{2,1} = \frac{R_{f,2}}{R_{f,1}} \quad (2)$$

$$N_{\text{plate}} = 16 \left(\frac{L}{W - W_0} \right)^2 \quad (3)$$

$$R = \frac{2(L_2 - L_1)}{W_2 + W_1} \quad (4)$$

where R_f is the rate of flow of an analyte, L is the distance travelled by analyte, W_0 and W are the spot width before and after development.

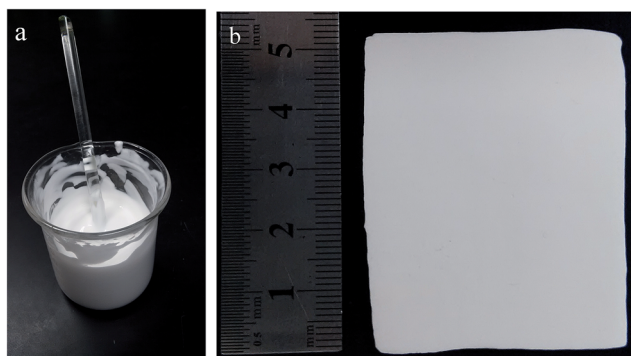


Fig. 2 Typical HIPE (a) and polyHIPE (b).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Preparation of HIPE and polyHIPE

In this study, we applied a process developed previously in our lab^{26,29} for the preparation of HIPE. Span80 was developed as the most efficient stabilizer for styrenics-based HIPE with high viscosity. We employed St ~ DVD to prepare polyHIPE under different Span80 amount. Emulsion under 5% of Span80 phase separated because of the Ostwald ripening which result in large droplets. Under 10% and 20% of Span 80, the emulsion is stable for a long time of more than 1 week (Fig. 2a).

A typical advantage of polyHIPE is that it can replicate the shape of the mould. As shown schematically in Fig. 1, we assembled a mould by putting four glass slides on a large glass plate. HIPE is ice cream-like and can be hold in the mould even the mould is not well sealed. By covered with another glass plate, the HIPE was confined in the rectangle mould and the thickness of glass slide defined the thickness of polyHIPE. After polymerization, the PSt polyHIPE monolith adhered to the bottle plate. Upon disassembling the mould, carefullness is necessary because the PSt polyHIPE is brittle, fragile and easy to be broken. To improve this, a soft monomer BA is added as co-monomer. The obtained P(St-co-BA) plate is much more flexible and easy to be de-patched away from the glass slide to be a smooth and regular plate (Fig. 2b). Four polyHIPE plates with different amount of Span80 and BA monomer were obtained, as listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Recipe for four different plates and pore characterization

PolyHIPE ^a	St (g)	DVB (g)	BA (g)	Span80 (g)	CaCl ₂ solution (mL)	BPO (mg)	Porosity (%)	Total pore area (m ² g ⁻¹)
PS10	4	1	—	0.5	15	50	65.7	25.5
PS20	4	1	—	1.0	15	50	75.4	27.4
PS10BA20	3.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	15	50	74.9	25.3
PS20BA20	3.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	15	50	71.0	23.8

^a P refers to polyHIPE. The number after S and BA refers to the percentage of span80 and butyl acrylate (respective to monomer), respectively.

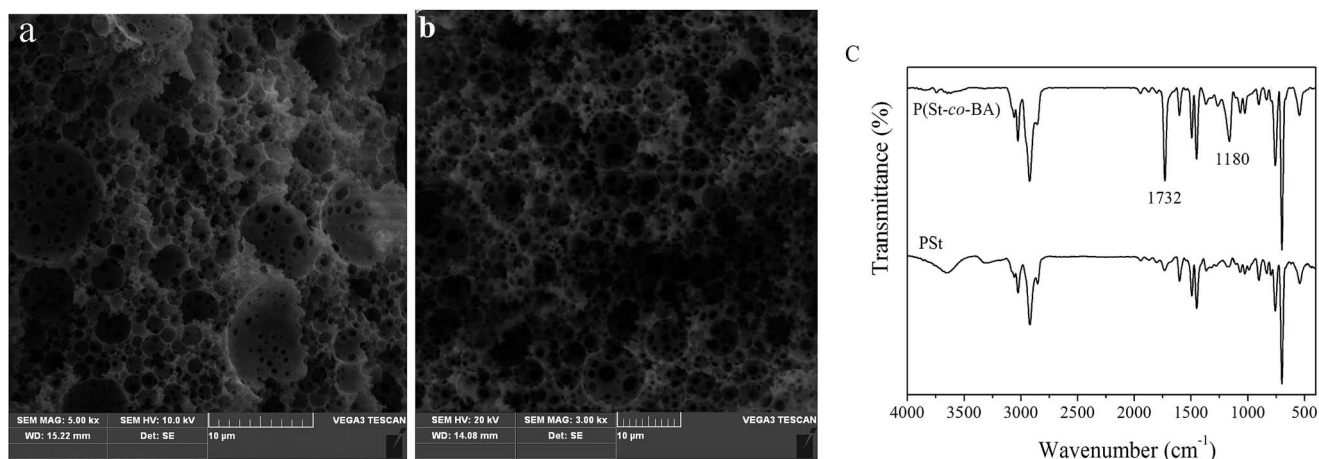


Fig. 3 SEM of PSt plate (a), P(St-co-BA) plate (b) and FTIR spectra of PSt and P(St-co-BA) plate (c).



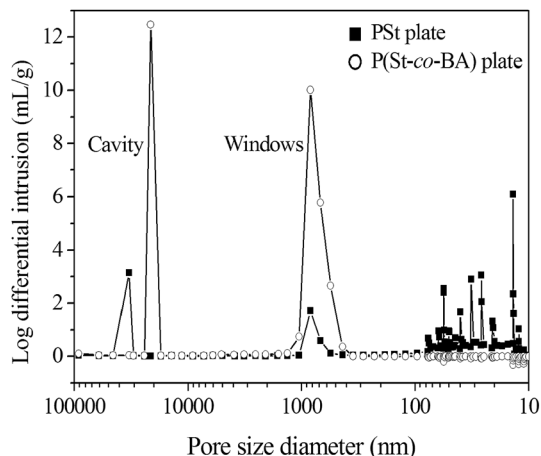


Fig. 4 Pore size distribution of PSt plate and P(St-co-BA) plate.

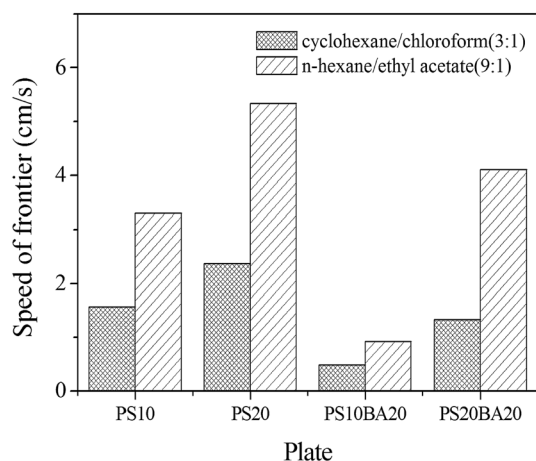


Fig. 5 Speed of frontier of mobile phase on different plate.

3.2. Characterization of polyHIPE

The inner structure of prepared polyHIPE was examined by SEM. By polymerized the monomer in the continuous phase of HIPE, a polyHIPE monolith can be formed to be a replica of HIPE. After washed with ethanol to remove the surfactant, typical open-cellular porous polyHIPE monoliths, both the inner and the surface of polyHIPE, were obtained. This pore structure was consistent with the result reported by Svec.¹⁷ The SEM images show typical primary cavities (5–20 μm) and interconnecting windows (0.5–1 μm) on the wall (Fig. 3a and b). FT-IR spectrum of P(St-co-BA) plate presents the characteristic peaks of styrene (1600, 1448 and 698 cm^{-1}) and butyl acrylate (1730 cm^{-1} by carbonyl vibration) (Fig. 3c). This result shows that styrene and butyl acrylate was copolymerized in the plate.

Porosity and total pore area was employed to evaluate the pore property. The porosity ranges from 71–75%, consistent with the theoretical value of 74%. The porosity of PS10 decreased to be only 66%, probably caused by the destabilization of HIPE during polymerization.²⁹ Mercury intrusion porosimetry was employed to evaluate the total pore area. As shown in Fig. 4, two groups of pore in micrometer size were observed. The pore of 0.4–1.0 μm was originated from the windows on the wall, while the pores of tens of micros represent the cavity of polyHIPE. This result was somewhat different from other's report where they claim that the size of windows can be detected because of the distinctive mechanism of mercury intrusion porosimetry.³⁰ The size of windows was typically range from 0.4–1.0 μm , irrespective of the employment of monomer BA. However, the size of cavities in P(St-co-BA) plate is much smaller than that in PSt plate, resultantly, P(St-co-BA) plate is much more homogeneous than PSt plate. Because of the improvement of homogeneity in cavities, the flow channel of mobile phase in P(St-co-BA) plate is much more homogeneous than that in PSt plate,

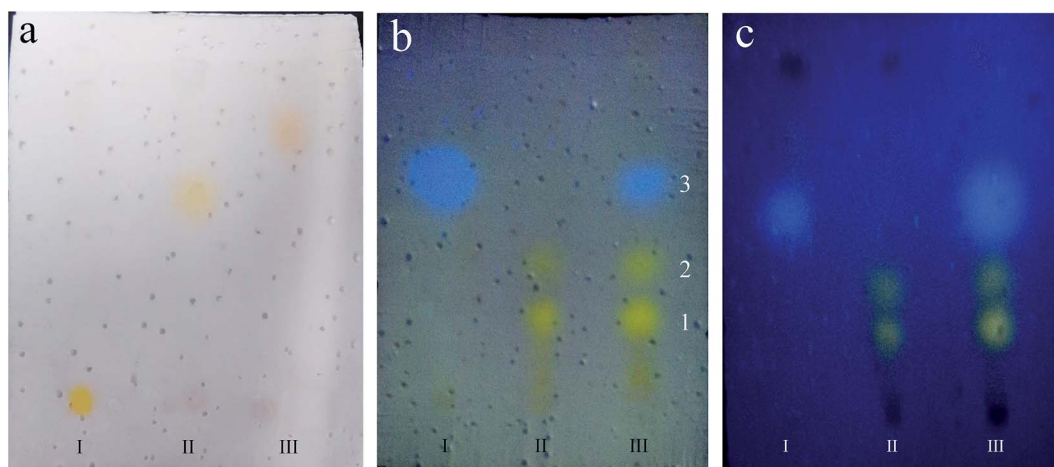


Fig. 6 TLC images of (a) herb extracts, (b) herbs on P(St-co-BA) plate (after reused five times) and (c) herbs on P(St-co-BA) plate (after reused 10 times). (a) I – emodin, II – chrysophanol, III – tanshinone. Developed in cyclohexane/chloroform (3 : 1) and viewed under daylight. (b, c) I – Chuanxiong, II – Cuspidatum, III – mixture of Chuanxiong, Cuspidatum and Scutellaria. Developed in *n*-hexane/ethyl (9 : 1) and viewed under UV 365 nm.



Table 2 Separation efficiency to herb extracts and herbs on P(St-co-BA) plates

Objective	Plate and index	PSt plate		P(St-co-BA) plate	
		α	R	α	R
Herb extract	Tanshinone to chrysophanol	1.09	0.92	1.29	1.86
	Chrysophanol to emodin	14.8	6	11.8	4.67
Herb	Chuanxiong spot 3 to Cuspidatum spot 2	1.36	1.38	1.59	2.6
	Cuspidatum spot 2 to Cuspidatum spot 1	1	0	2.33	1.5

which endowed P(St-co-BA) plate with better performance for TLC analysis, as discussed below.

3.3. Permeability of polyHIPE

Permeability of polyHIPE monolith is an important property when used as separation media. During TLC analysis, the mobile phase moves forward on the plate by capillary force and the analytes distribute in the mobile phase and stationary phase. To achieve a partition equilibrium of analytes, a suitable analysis time, *i.e.* suitable speed of mobile phase is definitely important. Here, we compared the speed of frontier of two typical mobile phases on different plate. As shown in Fig. 5, the speed of frontier on PS10BA20 is much lower than other plates, both in cyclohexane/chloroform (3 : 1) and *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate (9 : 1) system. Because the analytes can reach partition equilibrium on P(St-co-BA) plate, better separation is achieved on this plate, as discussed below.

3.4. TLC identification of bioactive compounds in traditional Chinese medicines

To evaluate the feasibility of TLC by polyHIPE plate, both herb extracts and herbs were chosen as model analytes. Fig. 6 show the typical chromatogram of three coloured herb extracts on P(St-co-BA) plate. Emodin is almost residue at the origin, and R_f of chrysophanol and tanshinone are of 0.59 (RSD = 4.3%, $n = 5$) and 0.76 (RSD = 4.7%, $n = 5$), respectively. In Fig. 6b, fluorescent spots of Rhizoma Chuanxiong (spot 3) and Polygonum Cuspidatum (spot 1 and 2) chempresent in the chromatogram

of mixture of three herbs. The RSD ($n = 5$) of R_f are detected to be 3.3% for spot 1, 4.8% for spot 2 and 4.9% for spot 3, respectively. This polyHIPE plate can be used repeatedly after washed with ethanol to remove impurities. An acceptable separation to three moieties for TLC identification was achieved even after reused ten times (Fig. 6c).

To evaluate the performance of TLC analysis, relative retardation factors (α) and resolution R on PSt and P(St-co-BA) plates are calculated according to eqn (1)–(3) and summarized in Table 2. The relative retardation factor (α) is related to thermodynamics character and reflects the partition behaviour of analyte in mobile phase and stationary phase. A difference of α is the prerequisite of separation by chromatograph. Here, as shown in Table 2, the α value ranges from 1.0 to 14.8, verifying a large difference in partition behaviour of these analytes. This makes the optimization of chromatograph condition to be practicable in order to obtain good separation. The resolution R is an integrated indicator of the separation degree to two analytes. As a commonly practised criterion, $R > 1.0$ is necessary for a basic separation and $R > 1.5$ for a complete separation. Based on this criterion, P(St-co-BA) plate presents better performance than PSt plate. As shown in Table 2, when practising on PSt plate, R between tanshinone to chrysophanol is only 0.92 and two spots of Cuspidatum present together ($R = 0$). Contrarily, all the spots mentioned above are completely separated with neighbouring spot ($R > 1.5$) when practising the TLC on P(St-co-BA) plate. Two factors, better homogeneity and partition equilibrium, attributed to the better performance of P(St-co-BA) plate.

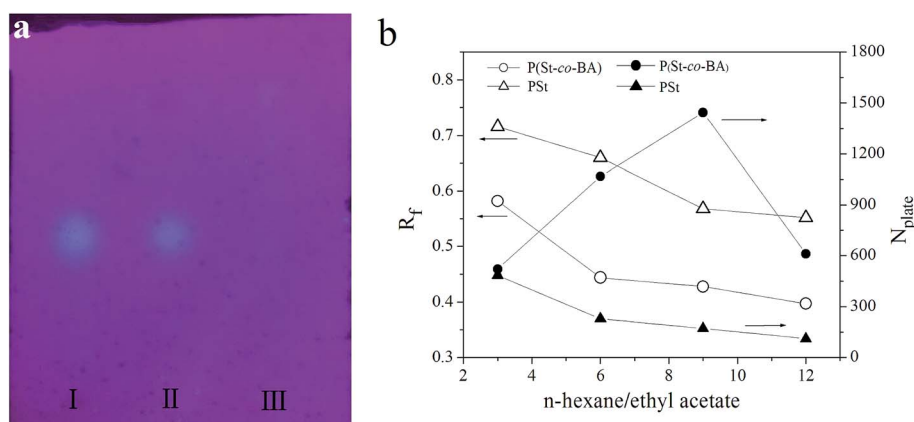


Fig. 7 Identification of Chuanxiong in Bazhen Yumu Wan (a) chromatograms and (b) variation of R_f and N_{plate} with composition of mobile phase on two plates. I – Chuanxiong herb, II – Bazhen Yumu Wan, III – Chuanxiong negative Bazhen Yumu Wan.



3.5. Identification of Chinese traditional medicine by TLC on polyHIPE plate

Fig. 7a shows the chromatograms for identification of Chuanxiong in Bazhen Yumu Wan, a Chinese traditional medicine made from 9 Chinese herbs. A fluorescence spot ($R_f \approx 0.5$) presents in the chromatograms of Chuanxiong and Bazhen Yumu Wan, while it is absent in the chromatogram of Chuanxiong negative Bazhen Yumu Wan. This result verified the feasibility of polyHIPE plate for identification of Chinese traditional medicine. Furthermore, we choose theoretical plate number (N_{plate}), to evaluate the performance of plate. N_{plate} is a core parameter for plate itself and reflects the band broadening during the develop of TLC. Fig. 3b shows the R_f and N_{plate} of fluorescence spot of Chuanxiong under a wide range of mobile phase compositions on PSt and P(St-co-BA) plates. The R_f increase as the ratio of ethyl acetate increase and the R_f on P(St-co-BA) plates is larger than R_f on PSt plates under a fixed mobile phase. These verified that both the stationary phase and mobile phase affect the separation, *i.e.* the analytes interact with both mobile phase and stationary phase. This is the basic principle of chromatographic separation. According to the N_{plate} , best performance was achieved under *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate ratio of 9 : 1 on P(St-co-BA) plate.

4. Conclusions

In summary, polyHIPE as stationary phase of TLC was demonstrated for the first time. By polymerized the monomer in the continuous phase of HIPE, open-cellular porous polyHIPE monolithic plate with primary cavities and interconnecting windows was formed as a replica of HIPE in term of shape and internal structure. The prepared monolithic plate was applied as stationary phase of TLC for the identification of herb extracts, herbs and medicines. Some chromatographic parameters such as relative retardation factor, theoretical plate number and resolution were also evaluated and the performance of PSt and P(St-co-BA) plates were compared. The introduction of BA in styrenics-based polyHIPE facilitates the preparation and improves the performance for TLC separation. In a word, the developed polyHIPE monolith is a good candidate as stationary phase of TLC with good performance and reusability.

Acknowledgements

The supports from the graduate starting seed fund of North-western Polytechnical University (2017, by Yudong Guan) and the National key research and development program of China (No. 2016YFC0301302) are highly appreciated.

References

- 1 P. Bernard-Savary and C. F. Poole, Instrument platforms for thin-layer chromatography, *J. Chromatogr. A*, 2015, **1421**, 184–202.
- 2 X. Zhong, L. Qiao, B. Liu and H. H. Girault, Ambient *in situ* analysis and imaging of both hydrophilic and hydrophobic

thin layer chromatography plates by electrostatic spray ionization mass spectrometry, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 75395–75402.

- 3 S. Joseph and F. Bernard, Thin layer chromatography-Foreword, *J. Liq. Chromatogr. Relat. Technol.*, 2010, **33**, 875–879.
- 4 O. A. Goroshko, O. A. Checha, V. P. Pakhomov, Y. V. Ruvinov and T. D. Ismagilov, Sorbents for thin-layer chromatography in pharmaceutical analysis, *Pharm. Chem. J.*, 2010, **44**, 521–524.
- 5 I. I. Hewala, M. M. Bedair and S. M. Shousha, New concept for HPTLC peak purity assessment and identification of drugs in multi-component mixtures, *Talanta*, 2012, **88**, 623–630.
- 6 Y. Tuñç, C. Gölgelioğlu, N. Hasirci, K. Ulubayram and A. Tuncel, Acrylic-based high internal phase emulsion polymeric monolith for capillary electrochromatography, *J. Chromatogr. A*, 2010, **1217**, 1654–1659.
- 7 Y. Tunc, C. Gölgelioğlu, A. Tuncel and K. Ulubayram, Polystyrene-based high internal phase emulsion polymer monolithic stationary phase for capillary electrochromatography, *Sep. Sci. Technol.*, 2012, **47**, 2444–2449.
- 8 B. Xu, S. Cheng, X. Wang, D. Wang and L. Xu, Novel polystyrene/antibody nanoparticle-coated capillary for immunoaffinity in-tube solid-phase microextraction, *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.*, 2015, **407**, 2771–2775.
- 9 L. Qin, H. Wang and S. Liu, Hollow silica microspheres as the stationary phase for thin layer chromatographic separation of a model mixture, *Arabian J. Chem.*, 2014, DOI: 10.1016/j.arabjc.2014.02.018.
- 10 M. Amoli-Diva and K. Pourghazi, Gold nanoparticles grafted modified silica gel as a new stationary phase for separation and determination of steroid hormones by thin layer chromatography, *J. Food Drug Anal.*, 2015, **23**, 279–286.
- 11 X. D. Liu, T. Kubo, H. Y. Diao and J. Benjamas, DNA/polyvinyl alcohol interpenetrating polymer network as stationary phase for thin layer chromatography, *Anal. Biochem.*, 2009, **393**, 67–72.
- 12 H. Gu, D. Yin, J. Ren, B. Zhang and Q. Zhang, Preparation of quaternary amine monolithic column for strong anion-exchange chromatography and its application to the separation of Enterovirus 71, *J. Chromatogr. B: Anal. Technol. Biomed. Life Sci.*, 2016, **1033–1034**, 399–405.
- 13 J. Urban and P. Jandera, Recent advances in the design of organic polymer monoliths for reversed-phase and hydrophilic interaction chromatography separations of small molecules, *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.*, 2013, **405**, 2123–2131.
- 14 R. Bakry, G. K. Bonn, D. Mair and F. Svec, Monolithic porous polymer layer for the separation of peptides and proteins using thin-layer chromatography coupled with MALDI-TOF-MS, *Anal. Chem.*, 2007, **79**, 486–493.
- 15 Y. Han, P. Levkin, I. Abarientos, H. Liu, F. Svec and J. M. J. Fréchet, Monolithic superhydrophobic polymer layer with photopatterned virtual channel for the separation of peptides using two-dimensional Thin layer



- chromatography-desorption electrospray ionization mass spectrometry, *Anal. Chem.*, 2010, **82**, 2520–2528.
- 16 I. Urbanova and F. Svec, Monolithic polymer layer with gradient of hydrophobicity for separation of peptides using two-dimensional thin layer chromatography and MALDI-TOF-MS detection, *J. Sep. Sci.*, 2011, **34**, 2345–2351.
- 17 Y. Q. Lv, Z. X. Lin, T. W. Tan and F. Svec, Preparation of porous styrenics-based monolithic layers for thin layer chromatography coupled with matrix-assisted laser-desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometric detection, *J. Chromatogr. A*, 2013, **1316**, 154–159.
- 18 K. Wang, Q. C. Chen, Y. Lin, S. Yu and H. Y. Lin, Separation of catechins and O-methylated (–)-epigallocatechin gallate using polyamide thin-layer chromatography, *J. Chromatogr. B: Anal. Technol. Biomed. Life Sci.*, 2016, **1017–1018**, 221–225.
- 19 Y. Zhang, J. Pan, Y. Chen, W. Shi, Y. Yan and L. Yu, HIPES template: towards the synthesis of polymeric catalysts with adjustable porous structure, acid–base strength and wettability for biomass energy conversation, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2016, **283**, 956–970.
- 20 H. K. He, W. Li, M. Lamson, M. J. Zhong, D. Konkolewicz and K. Matyjaszewski, Porous polymers prepared *via* high internal phase emulsion polymerization for reversible CO₂ capture, *Polymer*, 2014, **55**, 385–394.
- 21 M. G. Perez-Garcia, A. Carranza, J. E. Puig, J. A. Pojman and F. del Monte, Porous monoliths synthesized *via* polymerization of styrene and divinyl benzene in nonaqueous deep-eutectic solvent-based HIPES, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 23255–23260.
- 22 M. S. Silverstein, PolyHIPES: recent advances in emulsion-templated porous polymers, *Prog. Polym. Sci.*, 2014, **39**, 199–234.
- 23 M. R. Moghbeli, A. Khajeh and M. Alikhani, Nanosilica reinforced ion-exchange polyHIPE type membrane for removal of nickel ions: preparation, characterization and adsorption studies, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2017, **309**, 552–562.
- 24 Y. Zhang, Y. Shen, Y. Chen, Y. Yan, J. Pan, Q. Xiong, W. Shi and L. Yu, Hierarchically carbonaceous catalyst with Brønsted–Lewis acid sites prepared through Pickering HIPES templating for biomass energy conversation, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2016, **294**, 222–235.
- 25 J. Yang, G. Yang, H. Liu, L. Bai and Q. Zhang, Novel porous monolithic column using poly(high internal phase emulsion) methacrylate as materials for immunoglobulin separation performance on HPLC, *Chin. J. Chem.*, 2010, **28**, 229–234.
- 26 D. Yin, Y. Guan, B. Li and B. Zhang, Antagonistic effect of particles and surfactant on pore structure of macroporous materials based on high internal phase emulsion, *Colloids Surf., A*, 2016, **506**, 550–556.
- 27 N. Zhang, S. Zhong, X. Zhou, W. Jiang, T. Wang and J. Fu, Superhydrophobic P(St–DVB) foam prepared by the high internal phase emulsion technique for oil spill recovery, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2016, **298**, 117–124.
- 28 A. Menner, M. Salgueiro, M. S. P. Shaffer and A. Bismarck, Nanocomposite foams obtained by polymerization of high internal phase emulsions, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A: Polym. Chem.*, 2008, **46**, 5708–5714.
- 29 D. Yin, B. Q. Li, J. J. Liu and Q. Y. Zhang, Structural diversity of multi-hollow microspheres *via* multiple Pickering emulsion co-stabilized by surfactant, *Colloid Polym. Sci.*, 2015, **293**, 341–347.
- 30 P. Krajnc, N. Leber, D. Štefanec, S. Kontrec and A. Podgornik, Preparation and characterisation of poly(high internal phase emulsion) methacrylate monoliths and their application as separation media, *J. Chromatogr. A*, 2005, **1065**, 69–73.

