

Product Data Sheet

SEPABEADS™ SP207

SEPABEADS™ SP207 is modified highly porous styrenic adsorbents. It has higher hydrophobicity and greater selectivity for non-polar molecules, which is derived from chemically bonded bromine to the aromatic rings, than standard aromatic adsorbents. It is suitable for upward flow and batch processes due to its high particle density.

SEPABEADS™ SP207 is characterized by:

- >> Unique chemical structure and higher hydrophobicity
- >> High particle density
- >> Excellent batch-to-batch reproducibly
- >> High chemical and physical stability
- >> Wide application

Physical and chemical properties

Grade Name	SEPABEADS™ SP207	
Bead form	Spherical, porous	
Matrix	Modified polystyrene/divinylbenzene	
Chemical Structure		
Whole Bead Count	-	95 min.
Shipping Density*	g/L	790
Water content	%	43 - 53
Particle Size Distribution thr. 250 μm	%	10 max.
Effective size	mm	0.25 min.
Uniformity Coefficient	-	1.6 max.
Particle Density*	g/mL	1.18
Specific Surface Area*	m ² /g	600
Pore Volume*	mL/g	1.0
Pore Radius*	Å	110

Note : properties with a mark "*" are referential data.

Swelling ratio in various solvents

Methanol	1.10
Ethanol	1.11
2-Propanol	1.12
Acetone	1.13
Toluene	1.13
Acetonitrile	1.12
Water	1.00

Pore size distribution

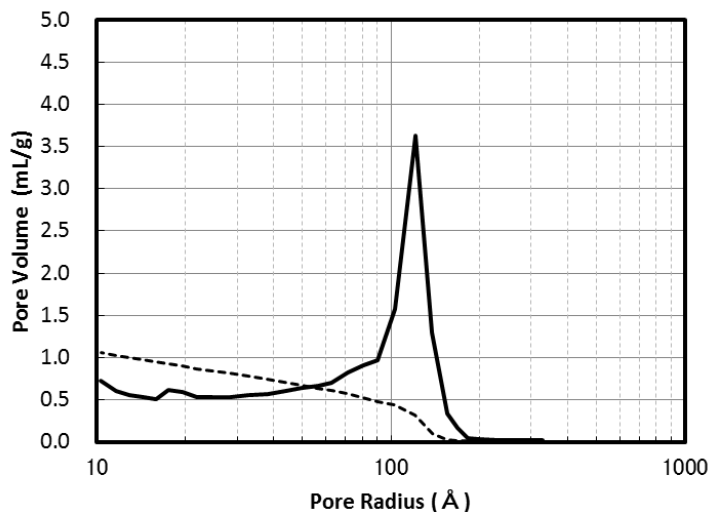


Fig. 1 Pore size distribution of SP207

Recommended Operating Conditions

Maximum Operating Temperature	°C	130
Operating pH Range		0 - 14
Minimum Bed Depth	mm	800
Flow rate	BV/h	Loading 0.5 - 5
	BV/h	Displacement 0.5 - 2
	BV/h	Regeneration 0.5 - 2
	BV/h	Rince 1 - 5

Regenerant

Organic solvents for hydrophobic compounds

Bases for acidic compounds

Acids for basic compounds

Buffer solution for pH sensitive compounds

Water for an ionic solution

Hot steam for volatile compounds

Hydraulic Characteristics

The approximate pressure drop at various temperatures and flow rates for each meter of bed depth of SEPABEADS™ SP207 resin in normal down flow operation is shown in the graph below.

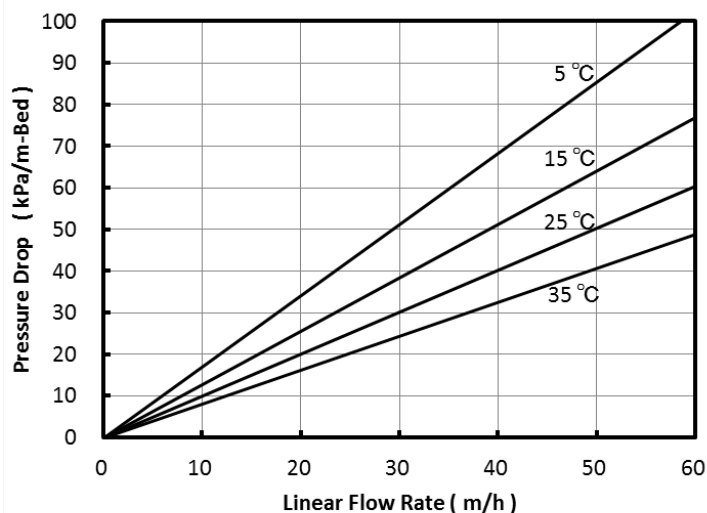


Fig. 2 Pressure Drop of SP207

Applications

- Purification of small peptides, oligonucleotides and proteins
- Adsorption of vitamins, antibiotics, enzymes, steroids and other substance from fermentation solutions
- Decolorization of various sugar solutions
- Adsorption of fatty acids
- Removal of phenol
- Adsorption of various perfume
- Decolorization and purification of various chemicals

Storage condition

Synthetic adsorbents are recommended to store properly in order to avoid a high risk for mold growth. The proper storage typically allows any synthetic adsorbent resin to last for a year after production before onset of any such growth.

The best storage condition is with 20% of alcohol such as ethanol or isopropanol. A 10% or higher concentration of salt solution, such as NaCl, is also recommended to preserve new or used resin for long storage.

In case salt cannot be used, a 0.01 to 0.02 N of NaOH solution could be accepted as mold cannot withstand survival at pH higher than 12.

Storage at freezing temperature should be avoided at all cost as it may cause breakage or crush of resin particles.

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