

Intro

Micro-Spin and Maxi Spin Centrifuge filters are very useful for small volume sample filtration. Designed for use in centrifuges, the filter units consist of a sample chamber and a receiver tube. This tube has a marking area and is graduated. A cap serves the dual purpose of capping the sample chamber during the centrifugation and the receiver tube after the sample chamber has been removed. Each package is imprinted to identify the pore size and membrane type.

Micro-Spin Filter Tubes

- For Samples up to 850ul
- Polpyropylene housing
- Max Centrifugal Force: 10,000 XG
- Hold up Volumne: less than 5ul
- Membrane Diameter: 7.02mm

Midi Spin Filter Tubes

- For Samples up to 5mL
- Polpyropylene housing
- Hold up Volumne: less than 10ul

Maxi-Spin Filter Tubes

- For Samples up to 25mL
- Polpyropylene housing
- Use with Fixed-angle Rotor Centrifuge

Membrane Selection

All filter s are available with many different membrane types:

Nylon

Nylon membrane filters are fast becoming the "standard" filter material due to their wide chemical compatibility range and naturally hydrophilic characteristics. Nylon filters can be used to filter all aqueous and the majority of solvent solutions.

• Naturally hydrophilic

• Wide chemical compatibility range

- Strength and dimensional stability
- Extremely low extractables
- Applications
 - Sterilization, clarification of aqueous
 - and organic solvent solutions
 - HPLC sample preparation

Polypropylene

Polypropylene membrane filters are composed of pure polypropylene with absolute pore size ratings. These filters offer broad chemical compatibility allowing its use with aqueous and organic solvent samples. The polypropylene filter has extremely low extractable levels designed to provide accurate, consistent analysis results for sensitive ion chromatography applications while prolonging column life. Polypropylene filter is the preferred filter membrane for HPLC applications where the detection levels are below 230 nm. The filters also exhibit negligible protein binding which is essential for maximum sample recovery of critical, small volume protein samples.

- Broad chemical compatibility
- Hydrophobic
- HPLC applications detection levels < 230 nm
- Ion chromatography

detection levels

Total digest for heavy metals

Aqueous and organic solvent filtration

HPLC sample preparation requiring low









CA (Cellulose Acetate)

CA (Cellulose Acetate) membrane filters are composed of pure cellulose acetate modified to offer researchers the lowest binding filters available. Due to the extremely low binding characteristics, these filters provide higher throughputs than competitive offerings and reduce filter changes when filtering proteinaceous solutions. Because of their unique strength and extremely low binding characteristics, CA (Cellulose Acetate) filters are ideal for protein and enzyme filtrations, tissue culture media sterilization, cold sterilization, biological fluid filtration and other filtration applications where maximum recovery of proteins is critical

- Lowest binding material available
- Hydrophilic
- High throughput
- Strength and dimension stability
- Uniform pore structure

Applications

- Protein and enzyme filtration,
 - sterilization
- Biological fluid filtration sterilization
- Tissue culture media sterilization

PTFE (Teflon[®])

PTFE (Teflon[®]) polytetrafluoroethylene membrane consists of a pure PTFE laminated to a polypropylene support for improved durability and easy handling. These filters are chemically compatible with strong acids and most aggressive solvents such as alcohols. Laminated PTFE filters can also be used to filter aqueous solutions when prewetted with methanol.

- Naturally hydrophobic
- Compatible with strong acids and aggressive solutions
- Improved durability and handling

Applications

- Filtration of strong acids and aggressive solutions
- Venting applications
- Phase separations
- Aerosol samplings

Nitrocellulose

Nitrocellulose - Mixed Esters (ME) - unsupported filters are composed of a mixture of inert cellulose nitrate and cellulose acetate polymers. The uniform microporous structure of these filters provides the fastest flow rates and highest throughputs available in a membrane filter. Because they are biologically inert, Nitrocellulose filters are ideal for a wide range of clarification, sterilization, and analytical applications such as: microbiological analysis, clarification or sterilization of aqueous solutions, industrial hygiene applications, silt density index (SDI - 0.45µm, 47mm) and particulate-matter analysis.

- Hydrophilic for aqueous clarification and particulate capture
- Consistent high flow rate for faster filtration
- Uniform pore structure for selectivity
- Hydrophilic, inert cellulose nitrate
- High binding capacity
- Manufactured thickness within 10 microns

Applications

- Aqueous filtration
- Microbiological analysis
- Sterility testing
- Gravimetric analysis with ashing technique
- Particulate analysis
- Black food and beverage

PES (Polyethersulfone)

PES (polyethersulfone) filters are inert which provide extremely low extractable levels in critical sterilization applications such as protein and enzyme filtrations, tissue culture media sterilization, cold sterilization, biological fluid filtration and other sterilization applications where maximum throughputs and fast flow rates are the critical factors.

- Very Low Protein Binding
- Fast Flow Rates
- Low Extractables
- Wide Chemical Compatibility Range
- Strength and Dimensional Stability
- Autoclavable

Applications

- Protein and enzyme filtration sterilization
- Biological fluid filtration sterilization
- Tissue culture media sterilization
- Pharmaceutical sterilizing filtration
- Environmental water studies