

Selecting a cross flow cartridge

Four key questions

To ensure your separations process operates successfully and efficiently, you must select the proper cartridge. Selecting the proper cartridge, however, requires some technical preparation. For example, which of the 500 GE Healthcare cartridge filters should you select? How does the multitude of process variables influence cartridge selection? To understand the cartridge selection process, you must be able to answer these four questions:

- 1 Process considerations—How do process variables influence cartridge selection?**
- 2 Membrane performance—What size molecules or bacteria will a cartridge retain?**
- 3 Cartridge specifications—What fiber diameter and membrane surface area can you use?**
- 4 Cartridge model numbers—How do you identify and order the right cartridge?**



1 How do process variables influence cartridge selection?

Process variables influence cartridge selection. While understanding the magnitude of the influences requires experience and technical knowledge, the basic relationship between process variables and cartridge selection remain similar (Table 1).

Table 1. The influences of process variables in selecting a cross flow cartridge

Process variables	Selection consideration
Cell concentration Cell protein separation	Use microfiltration or open ultrafiltration cartridges for bacteria removal and cell concentration. Select membrane pore size based on the specific application.
Virus removal Protein concentration Desalting	Use ultrafiltration cartridges for molecular-scale applications such as desalting and protein concentration.
Solutions variables	Selection consideration
Solids loading Viscosity Shear sensitivity	High solids loading and high viscosity fluids work best with larger hollow fibers and longer lengths. With fluids that are not shear sensitive, you can use small diameter fibers.
Volume	As volumes increase, you typically increase the cartridge housing size and membrane surface area to shorten production time. You can consider multiple cartridges in series or parallel configuration.
Temperature	As temperature decreases, the efficiency of filtration often decreases, and larger cartridges might be appropriate. For example, cold-room processing at 4°C can take twice as long as room temperature processing.
Other variables	Selection consideration
Time constraints	Increased membrane area and larger housing size shorten production time.
Pump constraints	Larger diameter (large surface area) cartridges with many large fibers require pumps with high flow rate capacities.
Heat sterilization	Choose autoclavable or steam-in-place models.
Retrofit	To retrofit an existing system, cartridge dimensions and connection hardware must be compatible with the existing system.

2 What size molecules or bacteria will a cartridge retain?

To match a cross flow cartridge to an application, you must know how the membrane in the cartridge performs under standard conditions. For example, if the goal of the application is to retain *E. coli*, what membrane pore size should you consider? To answer such questions, you can use membrane performance data (Table 2 and Table 3). Table 4 puts the membrane performance numbers into perspective by providing you with practical pore size recommendations for common applications. Normally, you would test the selection with a small scale trial. Table 5 lists the membrane pore sizes available in ultrafiltration and microfiltration cartridges.

Table 2. Membrane performance data for retaining bacteria

Membrane pore size	Organism	Challenge (organisms/ml)	Organism concentration in permeate
0.45 µm	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	5.0 × 10E+7	Undetectable
0.45 µm	<i>E. coli</i>	6.0 × 10E+9	Undetectable
0.2 µm	<i>Serratia marcesens</i>	3.1 × 10E+7	Undetectable
0.2 µm	<i>E. coli</i>	6.0 × 10E+9	Undetectable
0.2 µm	<i>Brevundimonas diminuta</i> ATCC 19146	2.5 × 10E+7	Undetectable
0.1 µm	<i>E. coli</i>	6.0 × 10E+9	Undetectable
500,000 NMWC*	<i>E. coli</i>	6.0 × 10E+9	Undetectable
500,000 NMWC	<i>Giardia muris</i>	1.5 × 10E+5	Undetectable
500,000 NMWC	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	8.2 × 10E+4	Undetectable

*nominal molecular weight cutoff

Table 3. Membrane performance data for retaining molecules

Solute	Solute molecular weight	Percent solute rejection at nominal molecular weight cutoff*								
		1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	30,000	100,000	300,000	500,000	750,000
MgSO ₄	n/a	6	1							
PVP K15	10,000			80	75					
PVP K30	40,000				90	70				
PVP K90	630,000						95	90	80	60

* Percent rejection = 1 - (permeate concentration ÷ feed concentration) × 100

In practical terms, for product concentration, choose a nominal molecular weight cutoff (NMWC) pore size that is three to five times smaller than the target protein or molecule you want to concentrate on the retentate side. For product clarification and contaminant removal, choose a NMWC pore size that is ten times greater than the target protein or molecule you want to collect in the permeate.

Table 4. Recommended membrane pore size for select application

Application	Ultrafiltration (NMWC)	Microfiltration (µm)
Bacterial/pyrogen removal	10,000	
Protein concentration	3,000, 5,000, 10,000, 30,000	
Enzyme concentration	10,000, 30,000, 50,000	
Virus concentration/purification/removal	100,000, 300,000, 500,000, 750,000	
Protein/antigen recovery from fermentation broth	500,000, 750,000	0.1, 0.2, 0.45, 0.65
Bacterial cell concentration	500,000,	0.1, 0.2
Insect cell concentration		0.1, 0.2
Mammalian cell concentration		0.2, 0.45, 0.65
Yeast concentration		0.1, 0.2, 0.45
Continuous cell culture perfusion		0.1, 0.2, 0.45
Red blood cell washing		0.45, 0.65
Red blood cell stroma removal	500,000	0.1
Hemoglobin concentration	5,000, 10,000	
Peptide concentration	1,000, 3,000	

Table 5. Membrane pore size availability

Ultrafiltration (NMWC)	Microfiltration (µm)
1,000	0.1
3,000	0.2
5,000	0.45
10,000	0.65
30,000	
50,000	
100,000	
300,000	
500,000	
750,000	

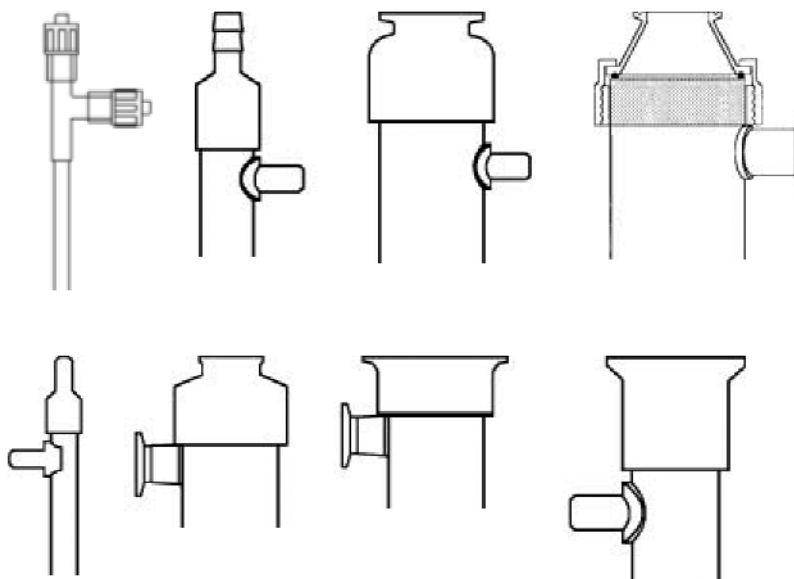


Figure 1. A partial selection of the fittings available on GE Healthcare cartridge filters

3 What fiber diameter and membrane surface area can you use?

The inside diameter of the fibers in GE Healthcare cartridges range from 0.25 to 1.75 mm. Use larger diameter fibers for solutions with high suspended solids, high cell densities, and high viscosity (Table 6 and Fig 2).

The membrane surface area inside GE Healthcare cartridges ranges from 16 cm² to 28 m². Use larger surface area cartridges with larger process volumes or to shorten processing time (Table 7).

You can order GE Healthcare cartridges with various fittings and in various configurations (Figure 1). See the user manual *Selection handbook, hollow fiber cartridges and systems for membrane separations* for additional information about fittings and physical dimensions.

Table 6. Selecting the proper fiber diameter

Solution characteristics			Membrane	
Type	Suspended solids	Viscosity	Lumen ID (mm)	Fiber diameter code
Clarified feed streams (proteins and viral preps) Pyrogen-free water	None	Low	0.25, 0.5	B, C
<i>E.coli</i> Mammalian cells Yeast cells Blood products	Moderate	Moderate	0.75, 1	D, E
Yeast cells Fungal cells Mycelial cells	High	High	1.75	G



0.5 mm, code C 0.75 mm, code D 1 mm, code E

Figure 2. Cross-sectional view of cartridges showing fibers

Table 7. Nominal cartridge specifications

MidGee™ Cartridges

Housing identifier	ID (mm)	Membrane area (cm ²)
MM	0.25	25
	0.5	26
	0.75	24
	1	16
H22	0.75	29
	1	38
H24	0.5	42
H42	0.5	41
	1	73

Lab and pilot scale cartridges

Housing identifier	ID (mm)	Membrane area (ft)	Membrane area (m)
3M	0.25	0.4	0.037
	0.5	0.15	0.014
	0.75	0.13	0.012
	1	0.12	0.011
3X2M	0.5	0.31	0.029
	1	0.24	0.023
4, 4M	0.25	1.29	0.12
	0.5	0.7	0.065
	0.75	0.5	0.046
	1	0.45	0.042
4X2M	0.5	1.5	0.14
	1	0.9	0.085
5	0.25	4	0.375
	0.5	2.1	0.2
	0.75	1.7	0.16
6	1	1.3	0.12
	0.5	5.2	0.48
6	0.75	4	0.37
	1	3	0.28
	0.25	9.7	0.9
8	0.5	5.7	0.53
	0.75	4.4	0.41
	1	3.9	0.36
9	0.5	12.5	1.15
	0.75	10	0.93
	1	9	0.84

Pilot and process scale cartridges

Housing identifier	ID (mm)	Membrane area (ft)	Membrane area (m)
35	0.25	29	2.7
35SMO	0.5	14.5	1.35
35STM	0.75	10.8	1
	1	9.9	0.92
37	1	10.2	0.95
45	0.5	37	3.5
	0.75	28.5	2.65
	1	27	2.5
45MSM	1	25	2.3
55	0.5	35	3.25
55SMO	0.75	27	2.5
55STM	1	23	2.1
65	0.5	66	6.1
	1	47	4.4
65MSM	0.5	60	5.6
	1	45	4.2
75	0.5	60	6
	1	40	3.7
85	0.5	140	13
	1	97	9
85MSM	1	95	9
152M	0.5	140	18
	1	102	9.5
154M	0.5	300	28
	1	205	19

4 How do you identify and order the right cartridge?

To identify and order the proper cross flow cartridge, you must understand the model numbering convention. Each group of numbers or letters in the model number represents information about the cartridge.

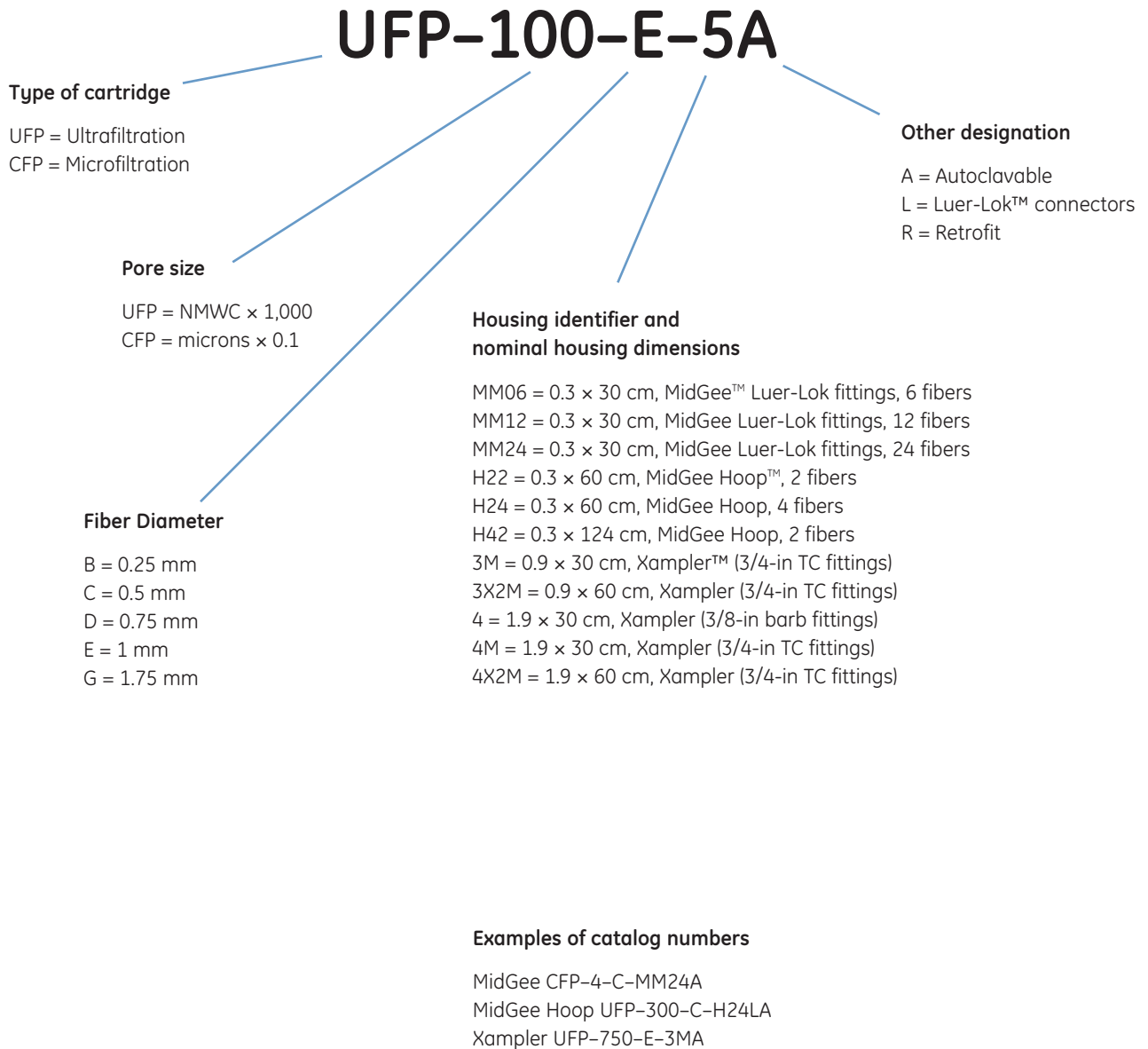


Figure 3. Key to cartridge model number conventions

www.gehealthcare.com

Global Headquarters GE Healthcare
Little Chalfont
Buckinghamshire, U.K. HP7 9NA

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GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB, a General Electric Company.

GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB
Björkgatan 30, 751 84 Uppsala, Sweden

GE Healthcare Europe GmbH
Munzinger Strasse 5, D-79111 Freiburg, Germany

GE Healthcare UK Ltd
Amersham Place, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, HP7 9NA, UK

GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences Corp
800 Centennial Avenue, P.O. Box 1327
Piscataway, NJ 08855-1327, USA

GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences KK
Sanken Bldg. 3-25-1, Hyakunincho, Shinjuku-ku,
Tokyo 169-0073, Japan

Asia Pacific Tel +65 6275 1830 Fax +65 6275 1829 Australasia Tel + 61 2 9899 0999 Fax +61 2 9899 7511 Austria Tel 01/57606-1619 Fax 01/57606-1627 Belgium Tel 0800 73 888 Fax 02 416 82 06 Canada Tel 800 463 5800 Fax 800 567 1008
Central, East, & South East Europe Tel +43 1 972720 Fax +43 1 97272 2750 Denmark Tel 45 16 2400 Fax 45 16 2424 Finland & Baltics Tel +358 (0)9 512 39 40 Fax +358 (0)9 512 39 439 France Tel 01 69 35 67 00 Fax 01 69 41 96 77
Germany Tel 089 96281 660 Fax 089 96281 620 Greater China Tel +852 2100 6300 Fax +852 2100 6338 Italy Tel 02 27322 1 Fax 02 27302 212 Japan Tel +81 3 5331 9336 Fax +81 3 5331 9370 Latin America Tel +55 11 3933 7300 Fax +55 11 3933 7304
Middle East & Africa Tel +30 210 9600 687 Fax +30 210 9600 693 Netherlands Tel 0800 82 82 82 1 Fax 0800 82 82 82 4 Norway Tel 815 65 555 Fax 815 65 666 Portugal Tel 21 417 7035 Fax 21 417 3184 Russia & other C.I.S. & N.I.S Tel +7 (495) 956 5177
Fax +7 (495) 956 5176 Spain Tel 93 594 49 50 Fax 93 594 49 55 Sweden Tel 018 612 1900 Fax 018 612 1910 Switzerland Tel 0848 8028 12 Fax 0848 8028 13 UK Tel 0800 616928 Fax 0800 616927 USA Tel 800 526 3593 Fax 877 295 8102



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