

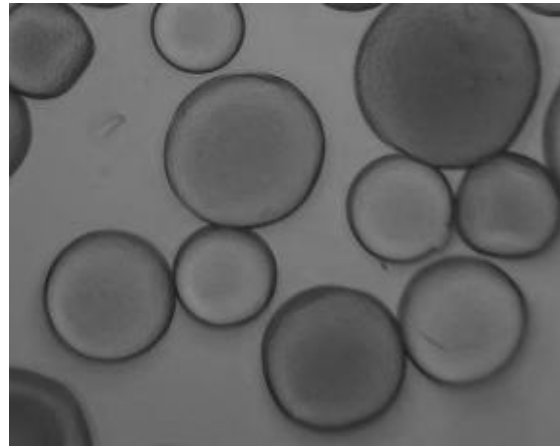
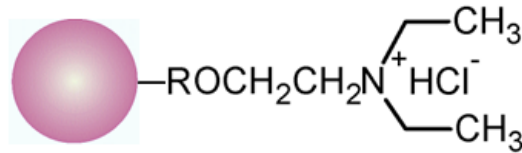
# CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE

Ion Exchange Chromatography Media

## Technical Datasheet

## CelloPure+ DEAE

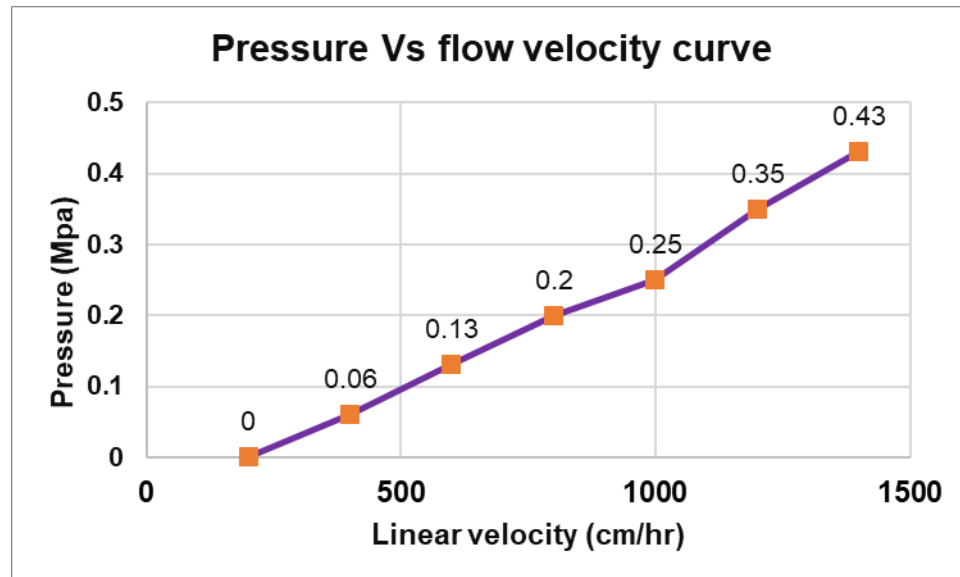
The CelloPure+ DEAE weak anion exchanger is a surface-modified, highly cross-linked medium with dextran scaffold structure. It delivers high dynamic binding capabilities and maintains stability even at elevated flow rates. The optimized media's excellent performance presents a substantial chance to boost the throughput of downstream purification. The ion exchange group is diethylaminoethyl, which remains charged and maintains consistently high capacity over the entire working range, pH 1 to



11.

## CelloPure+ DEAE base resin

Cellulose is a natural polysaccharide with a unique crystalline structure, unlike non-crystalline polysaccharides like agarose. This gives cellulose a special pore structure, which plays an important role in chromatography. CelloPure+ DEAE, made from crosslinked cellulose and scaffold with dextran, benefits from this structure by offering good mechanical strength and efficient flow of large biomolecules. This helps improve performance when purifying large proteins and other biological substances even with high flow rates.



## Pressure-flow and Characteristics of CelloPure+ DEAE

CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE media consist of highly cross-linked cellulose beads with an average diameter of 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , which are surface modified with dextran to enhance their performance. It gives high binding capacities even in high flowrates. It allows flow rates of 400 to 500 cm/h through a 15 cm column at 1 bar (14.5 psi, 0.1 MPa), enabling quick separation steps—especially useful in the early stages of purification when fast processing is important. During washing and equilibration, the flow rate can be increased up to 750 cm/h for even faster operation. The basic characteristics of CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE weak anion exchange chromatography media are shown in Table 1.

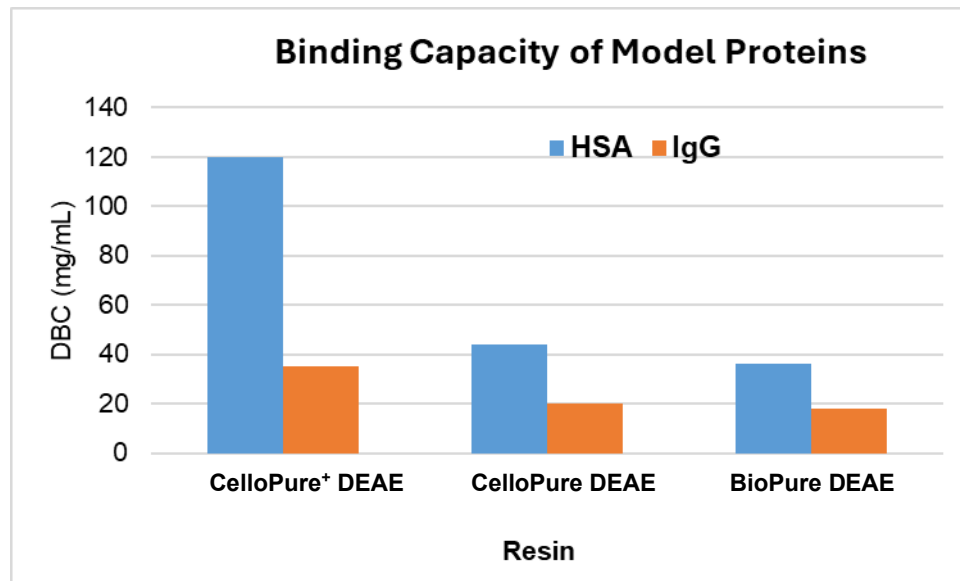
Ion Exchange Type	Weak anion	
Functional Group	DEAE (di-ethyl aminoethyl group)	
Base Matrix	Highly Cross-linked Cellulose Beads with Dextran Scaffold	
Particle Size	40-130 $\mu\text{m}$	
Average Size	90 $\mu\text{m}$	
pH Working Range	1 to 12	
Operating Pressure	Up to 2 Bar (0.2 Mpa)	
Ion Exchange Capacity (meq / ml-gel)	0.08 to 0.22	
Chemical Stability	0.5N NaOH	
Dynamic Binding Capacity (mg/ml)	HSA	>100
	Human IgG	>30
Supplied	Suspension in 20% Ethanol	

**Table 1.** Basic characteristics of CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE weak anion exchange chromatography media

## Dynamic Binding Capacities of CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE

CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE have high efficiency in mass transfer and excellent Dynamic Binding Capacities, particularly for HSA (Human Normal Albumin), Lysozyme and large biomolecules like Immunoglobulins (IgG).

Because of these special qualities, CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE media can be used in downstream processes in the purification of biopharmaceuticals. With good reliability, protein separation has been scaled up using CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE from laboratory size and no discernible variations were seen in the purity of single peak at the time of protein separation.



Column: HiScale 16/20, 5 cm bed height, 10 ml bed volume

Flow rate: 1ml/min

Sample: 20mg/ml

Start Buffer: 30mM Phosphate buffer (pH 7.8-8.2) for HSA

50mM Tris-HCL (pH 9.5) for IgG

Elution Buffer: 30mM Sodium Acetate (pH 4.6) for HSA

50mM Tris-HCL+1M Nacl (pH 9.5) for IgG

## Chemical Stability and Cleaning-In-Place

CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE, a cross-linked spherical cellulose beads, offer strong chemical and physical stability, enabling effective clean-in-place (CIP) and sanitization protocols. This ensures high protein recovery over multiple cycles, prevents microbial growth, and supports hygienic, cost-effective purification which is the key considerations for preparative applications.

Cleaning-In-Place of CelloPure<sup>+</sup> DEAE done with 0.5N NaOH and sometimes with Orthophosphoric acid. Most of the contaminated material should be removed from

CIP with routine washing with 5 CV of 0.25N to 0.5N sodium hydroxide; however, extremely hydrophobic molecules may bind so firmly that they must be eluted using powerful detergents or organic solvents, such as 70% ethanol or 30% isopropyl alcohol.

After use of chromatographic media, it should be stored in 20% ethanol at room temperature.