

Product Data Sheet

AmberLite[™] FPA90 CI Ion Exchange Resin

Food- and Biopharmaceutical-grade, Styrenic, Macroporous, Strong Base Anion Exchange Resin for Cane Sugar Decolorization and Biopharmaceutical Processing

Description

AmberLite[™] FPA90 CI Ion Exchange Resin has been specially designed for the decolorization of liquid sugar syrups. Ion exchange based decolorization technology has been used more effectively and economically than carbon or bone char based technologies. Sugar refiners and soft drink bottlers around the world have installed AmberLite[™] FPA90 CI to successfully decolorize sucrose solutions.

AmberLite[™] FPA90 CI is a styrenic, macroporous, Type I strong base anion resin.

Cane Sugar Decolorization

AmberLite[™] FPA90 CI Resin is an excellent choice for cane sugar decolorization, offering advantages such as:

- A leading resin used in cane decolorization, with many years of successful service
- Exceptional physical stability, excellent resistance to osmotic shock, and very good organic fouling resistance

Styrenic AmberLite™ FPA90 CI can be used as a single component or following acrylic AmberLite[™] FPA98 CI Ion Exchange Resin for highly-colored feed solutions.

Biopharmaceutical Processing

AmberLite™ FPA90 CI Resin is an excellent resin of choice for decolorization of high molecular weight organic color bodies in many bioprocessing applications such as natural product extraction and recovery of antibiotics from fermentation broth. It is commonly used in aminoglycoside purification bioprocess as well as in macrolide antibiotics processes like erythromycin, and tylosin, the latter being primarily used in animal health. Derivatives of erythromycin, including clarithromycin and azithromycin, are particularly useful in treating respiratory infections.

A combination of AmberChrom[™] CG Chromatography Resins and/or AmberLite™ FPC3500 Ion Exchange Resin with AmberLite™ FPA90 CI allows a higher antibiotic purity level due to the decolorization capabilities of the latter either in the pre- or post-purification step (vancomycin broth decolorization).

Applications

- Cane sugar decolorization
- Antibiotic decolorization

Typical Properties

Physical Properties	
Copolymer	Styrene-divinylbenzene
Matrix	Macroporous
Туре	Strong base anion, Type I
Functional Group	Quaternary ammonium
Physical Form	Off-white, opaque, spherical beads
Chemical Properties	
lonic Form as Shipped	CI-
Total Exchange Capacity	≥ 1.00 eq/L
Water Retention Capacity	58-64%
Particle Size §	
Particle Diameter	650 – 820 μm
< 300 µm	≤0.5%
Stability	
Swelling	$CI^- \rightarrow OH^-$: ~25%
Density	
Particle Density	1.050 – 1.080 g/mL
Bulk Density as Shipped	700 g/L

§ For additional particle size information, please refer to the <u>Particle Size Distribution Cross Reference Chart</u> (Form No. 45-D00954-en).

Suggested Operating Conditions

Maximum Operating Temperature (CI ⁻ form)	80°C (176°F)
Bed Depth, min.	1000 mm (3.3 ft)
Flowrates	
Service	2-4 BV*/h
Backwash	See Figure 1
Regeneration	2-4 BV/h
Slow Rinse	Regeneration flowrate for 2 BV
Fast Rinse (if applicable)	Up to 12 BV/h for 4 – 8 BV
Contact Time	
Regeneration	≥ 60 minutes
Regenerant	NaCl + NaOH
Concentration	10% NaCl 0.2 – 0.5% NaOH
Level, 100% basis	160 – 240 kg/m ³ (10 – 15 lb/ft ³)
Temperature	50 – 70°C (122 – 158°F)

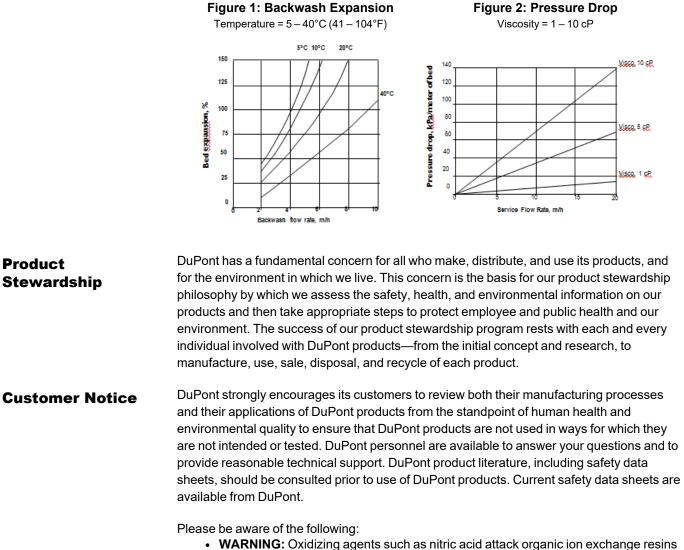
* 1 BV (Bed Volume) = 1 m^3 solution per m^3 resin or 7.5 gal solution per ft^3 resin

Refer to the brochure <u>Ion Exchange Resins for Cane Sugar Decolorization</u> (Form No. 45-D02221-en) for additional information.

Hydraulic Characteristics

Bed expansion of AmberLite[™] FPA90 CI Ion Exchange Resin as a function of backwash flowrate and temperature is shown in Figure 1.

Pressure drop data for AmberLite[™] FPA90 CI as a function of service flowrate and viscosity is shown in Figure 2. These pressure drop expectations are valid at the start of the service run with clean feed and a well-classified bed.



 WARNING: Oxidizing agents such as nitric acid attack organic ion exchange resins under certain conditions. This could lead to anything from slight resin degradation to a violent exothermic reaction (explosion). Before using strong oxidizing agents, consult sources knowledgeable in handling such materials.

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