

# General guidelines for membrane characteristics & compatible applications

<b>Membrane Type</b>	<b>Membrane Characteristics</b>	<b>Applications</b>
<b>NYON</b>	Most frequently selected membrane; broad compatibility with aqueous and organic samples; naturally hydrophilic membrane; extremely low in extractable with strong acids or bases	General laboratory filtration; filtration for most HPLC samples. NOTE: Nylon binds proteins, do not use when high protein recovery is desired
<b>PTFE</b>	Hydrophobic membrane is resistant to nearly all solvents, acids and bases; membrane is mechanically liquids; low in extractable; PTFE block water vapour; can be used to filter aqueous solutions after rewetting with a alcohol.	Filtration f aggressive organic, highly basic or hot solutions, ideal for transducer protectors.
<b>Cellulose Acetate</b>	Low protein binding, ideal for aqueous-based sample; high protein recovery from filtration; lower protein binding compared to PVDF	Tissue Culture media filtration, sensitive biological samples
<b>Glass Fiber</b>	Larger porosity, able to remove large particulates without clogging	Dissolution testing, general filtration.
<b>PES (Polyethersulfone)</b>	High flow rates with good throughput volume, low protein binding, compatible with high temperature liquids, mechanically strong membrane low in inorganic extractable	PES is certified for ion Chromatography; Tissue Culture filtration; filtration of protein and nucleic acids
<b>PVDF</b>	Hydrophilic membrane with good solvent resistance; low UV absorbing extractable and low nonspecific binding	General biological filtration; filtration of samples where high protein recovery is desired.
<b>MCE (Mix Cellulose Ester)</b>	Biologically inert, a smoother and more uniform surface than pure nitrocellulose filter.	One of the most widely used membranes in a bacteria detection.