

PP-g-Styrene BSA

† .

(2001 12 12 , 2002 4 3)

Synthesis of Sulfonated Hollow PP-g-Styrene Fibrous Ion-exchange Membrane and Separation of BSA Protein

Taek-Sung Hwang[†] and Jin-Hyok Lee

Department of Chemical Engineering, College of Engineering,

Chungnam National University, Taejon 305-764, Korea

[†]e-mail: tshwang@cuvic.chungnam.ac.kr

(Received December 12, 2001; accepted April 3, 2002)

: E - beam HPP - g - styrene
HPP - g - styrene 가 가
가 가 80% 128%
가 , 100% 13.4%
HPP - g - styrene 3.42 meq/g
BET HPP - g - styrene
62.54 m²/g, 25
가 Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) 가 가
BSA 가 , 13.4% BSA
3.8 mg/g 가 BSA

ABSTRACT : A sulfonated PP - g - styrene ion - exchange hollow fiber membrane was prepared by pre - irradiation method with E - beam followed by sulfonation reaction. Degree of grafting increased with the increase of styrene monomer concentration and showed the maximum value of 128% at 80% of styrene monomer composition. Sulfonation yield increased with the degree of grafting. At 100% degree of grafting, sulfonation yield showed the maximum value of 13.4%. Ion exchange capacity of sulfonated HPP - g - styrene of 3.42 meq/g was attained, resulting in the remarkable increase of adsorption ability. BET analysis proved that the surface area of sulfonated HPP - g - styrene was 62.54 m²/g and the mean pore size was 25 . From the BSA adsorption experiments, the adsorption amount of BSA was increased with sulfonation. At 13.4% sulfonation yield the adsorption amount of BSA was maximum as 3.8 mg/g. Sulfonated HPP - g - styrene was synthesized successfully and suitable for the adsorption and separation of BSA.

Keywords : hollow fiber, E-beam, pre-irradiation, graft polymerization, sulfonation, BSA.

Polymer (Korea) Vol. 26, No. 4, July 2002

Table 1. Preparation Conditions of HPP-g-Styrene Copolymer by E-beam Accelerator

trunk polymer	styrene monomer (v/v %)	methanol (v/v %)	sulphuric acid (M)	Mohr's salt (M)	total dose (Mrad)
PP hollow fiber	50	50	0.10	2.0	15 20 25
PP hollow fiber	60	40	0.10	2.0	15 20 25
PP hollow fiber	70	30	0.10	2.0	15 20 25
PP hollow fiber	80	20	0.10	2.0	15 20 25
PP hollow fiber	90	10	0.10	2.0	15 20 25
PP hollow fiber	100	0	0.10	2.0	15 20 25

Total base : 400 mL. Atmosphere : N₂.

(1)

$$\text{Degree of Graft (\%)} = \frac{W_g - W_o}{W_o} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

W_o W_g

styrene
g - styrene
ethane/chlorosulfonic acid
HPP - g - styrene
3 wt% dichloro - ethane
50 wt%,
20 wt%

60

24

HPP - g - styrene
CE Instrument (model : EA

1110)

13, 14

g - styrene
HPP -

24

가

(2)

15, 16

$$\text{Swelling Ratio (\%)} = \frac{W_w - W_g}{W_g} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

W_g W_w

HPP - g - styrene

0.2 g

100 mL

0.1 N NaOH 50 mL 가 24

10 mL 0.1 N HCl

(3)

$$\text{Capacity (meq/g)} = \frac{(V_{\text{NaOH}} - N_{\text{NaOH}}) - 5 \times (V_{\text{HCl}} - N_{\text{HCl}})}{1} \quad (3)$$

V_{NaOH} V_{HCl} NaOH HCl
mL , N_{NaOH} N_{HCl}

HPP - g - styrene

1 g

0.1 N HCl 40 mL 가 ,
0.1 M BSA 10 mL 24
10 mL

BSA

(4)

K_d³⁰

$$K_d^{30} = \frac{C_i - C_f}{C_f} \quad (4)$$

C_i C_f

FT - IR spectrometer
400 cm⁻¹ 32 , resolution
4 cm⁻¹ KBr pellet
/KBr=1/200

Coulter (U.S.A.) Omnisorp BET
77 K 가 BET

HPP - g - styrene

BSA

Figure 1

BSA 10 ppm
0.5 mL/min
HACH DR/4000U

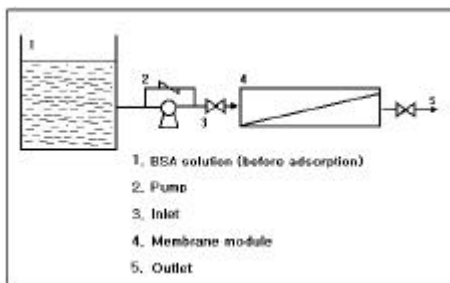


Figure 1. Schematic of membrane apparatus for BSA separation.

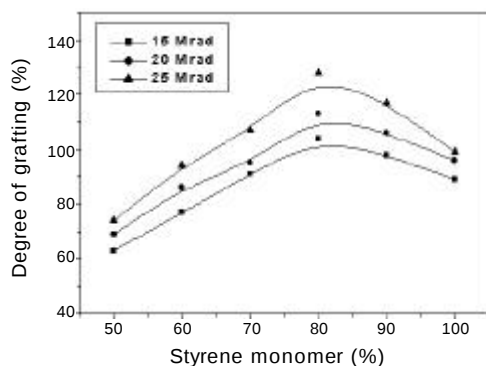


Figure 2. Relationship between degree of grafting of HPP - g - styrene copolymer and styrene monomer.

spcetro - photometer BSA UV

E - beam

HPP - g - styrene

가 Figure 2

Figure 2

HPP - g - styrene

. Figure 2

가 80%

가 가

PP hollow fiber

가 가

가

가 80%

가

가

가

80%가

Figure 2

가

25 Mrad, 80%

128%

가 PP hollow fiber

가

100%

HPP-g-Styrene

HPP - g - styrene

Figure 3

Figure 4

. Figure 4

가

가

100%

13.4%

가

가

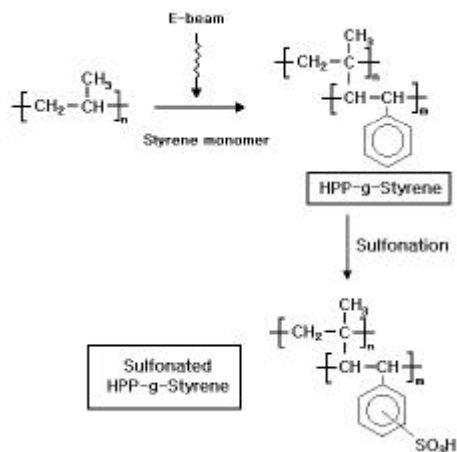


Figure 3. Synthetic scheme of sulfonated HPP - g - styrene ion - exchange membrane.

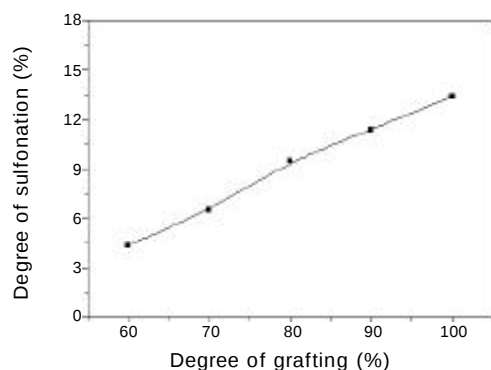


Figure 4. Relationship between degree of sulfonation for HPP-g-styrene copolymer and degree of grafting.

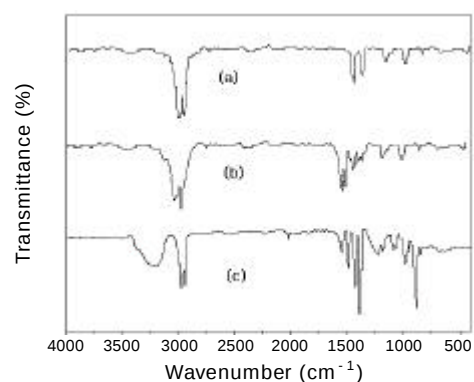


Figure 5. FT - IR spectra of sulfonated HPP-g-styrene ion-exchange membrane. (a) PP hollow fiber trunk polymer, (b) HPP-g-styrene, and (c) sulfonated HPP-g-styrene.

Table 2. Swelling Ratio and Ion-Exchange Capacity of Sulfonated HPP-g-Styrene at 25

degree of sulfonation (%)	ion exchange capacity (meq/g)	swelling ratio (g/g)	swelling ratio of various solvent (g/g)	
4.4	2.10	4.31	methanol	4.58
6.5	2.42	4.45	ethanol	4.63
9.5	2.84	4.59	propanol	4.72
11.4	3.12	4.71	distilled water	4.92
13.4	3.42	4.92	H ₂ O ₂	5.12

100%
가

Figure 5 E-beam PP hollow fiber

FT - IR

Figure 5 (a) PP hollow fiber FT - IR

Figure 5 (a)

3100 2872 cm⁻¹ C - H
1435 cm⁻¹ CH₂ rocking deformation, PP hollow fiber
가 1383 cm⁻¹

PP

Figure 5(b) HPP - g - styrene FT - IR

Figure 5 (b)

가 3030 cm⁻¹ C - H
1670 cm⁻¹ C=C
가 1430
가 4

Figure 5 (c) HPP - g - styrene FT - IR

SO₃H
1300 cm⁻¹ 1020 cm⁻¹ 가 1200 3500

cm⁻¹ -OH 가

Table 2

Table 2

가 가 가

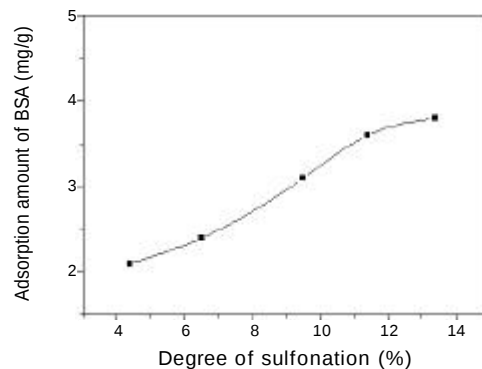
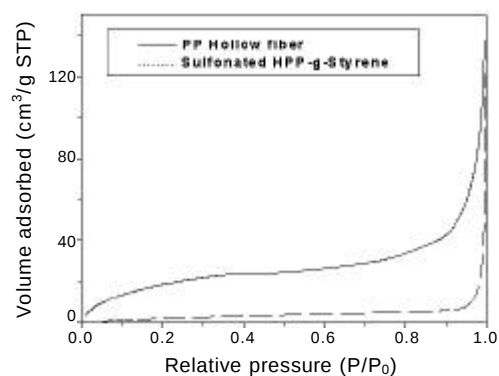
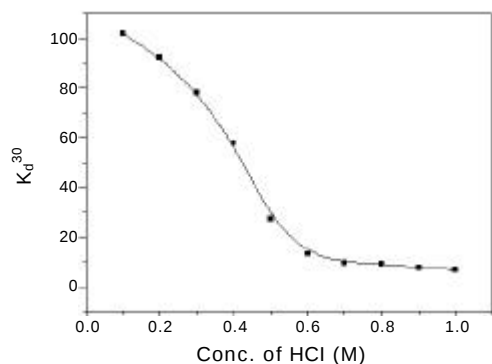
13.4% 4.92 g/g

가

가

가 가 , H₂O₂

5.12 g/g 가



20

Table 2

가 가 가 ,

13.4% 3.42 meq/g

가 가

가 가

가 가

가

3.42 meq/g

BSA

BSA

가 Figure 6

Figure 6

0.1 M 102

가

가 , 1 M HCl

BSA

가 가

가

BET Figure 7 PP hollow fiber

HPP - g - styrene

BET Figure 7

Figure 8. Relationship between adsorption amount of BSA and degree of sulfonation.

Figure 8 shows the results of the permeability measurements for the HPP-g-styrene and BSA membranes. The permeability coefficient (P) was calculated from the measured flux (J) and the driving force (ΔP) according to the equation:

$$P = \frac{J}{\Delta P}$$

The permeability coefficients for the HPP-g-styrene and BSA membranes were 77.99 m²/g and 62.54 m²/g, respectively.

가 가 BSA 가

3.8 mg/g , 13.4%

0.8 psi

HPP - g - styrene

BSA

PP hollow fiber E - beam

HPP - g - styrene

1. 가 가

가 80%,

25 Mrad 128%

2. 가 가

100%

13.4%

3. HPP - g - styrene

가 가

13.4% 4.92 g/g

3.42 meq/g

4. BET ,

25 , 62.54 m²/g PP hollow fiber

가

5. 가 가 BSA

가 , 13.4% BSA

3.8 mg/g

1. K. S. Kim and S. H. Kang, *J. of Korea Ind. & Eng. Chemistry*, 9, 311 (1998).
2. E. Bittencourt, V. Stannett, J. L. Villiams, and H. B. Hopfenberg, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 26, 879 (1981).
3. S. Kobayashi and A. Ymada, *Macromolecules*, 8, 390 (1975).
4. O. Sjabadka, *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.*, 99, 363 (1979).
5. E. Bittencourt, V. Stannett, J. L. Villiams, and H. B. Hopfenberg, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 26, 879 (1981).
6. E. A. Hegazy, N. B. El - Asy, A. M. Dessouki, and M. M. Shaker, *Radiation Physics Chemistry*, 33, 13 (1989).
7. J. Okamoto, T. Sugo, A. Katakai, and H. Omichi, *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, 30, 2967 (1985).
8. Y. C. Nho, J. S. Park, and J. H. Jin, *J. Korean Ind. Eng. Chemistry*, 7, 946 (1996).
9. M. Kim and K. Saito, *Radiation Physics Chemistry*, 57, 167 (2000).
10. J. S. Park and Y. C. Nho, *Polymer(Korea)*, 22, 47 (1998).
11. N. Kabay, A. Katakai, and T. Sugo, *Radiation Physics Chemistry*, 46, 833 (1995).
12. T. S. Hwang, J. H. Lee, and M. J. Lee, *Polymer(Korea)*, 25, 451 (2001).
13. Y. U. Kang, T. S. Hwang, H. Y. Song, W. K. Son, and J. K. Park, *Polymer(Korea)*, 23, 1 (1999).
14. M. Kim, M. Sasaki, K. Saito, and K. Sugita, *Biotechnol. Prog.*, 14, 661 (1998).
15. H. M. Anasthas and V. G. caikar, *Reactive & Functional Polymers*, 27, 23 (2001).
16. Friedrich Helfferich, "Ion Exchange", McGraw - Hill Book Company, New York, 1962.
17. W. Holl and H. Sontheimer, *Chem. Eng. Sci.*, 32, 755 (1977).
18. R. S. Juang and T. C. Chou, *Sep. Sci. and Tech.*, 31, 1409 (1996).
19. N. L. Ricker, E. F. Pittman, and C. J. King, *J. of Sep. Pro. and Tech.*, 1, 23 (1980).
20. Friedrich Helfferich, "Ion Exchange", p. 100, McGraw - Hill Book Company, New York, 1962.