

TORAY

Innovation by Chemistry

Hollow Fiber Dialyzer

TORAY FILTRYZER™ NF series



New PMMA membrane

The membrane having the property of protein adsorption and suppressing structural change of adsorbed proteins

Design concept of a new PMMA membrane

PMMA has an adsorption property of several kinds of proteins. As the one of the reasons for the occurrence of coagulation during hemodialysis, it is considered that platelets are activated by adhesion on membrane surface because of recognizing protein structure which was changed by

adsorption on membrane (Fig.1 a). In TORAY FILTRYZER™ NF (NF), we aimed at suppressing platelet adhesion on membrane surface by preventing proteins adsorbed on membrane from structural changes (Fig.1 b).

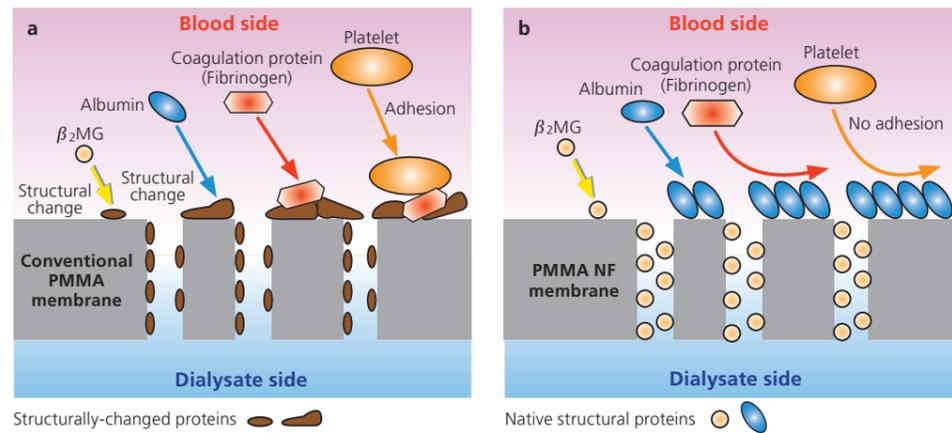


Fig.1 Schema of the protein adsorption mechanism on the PMMA membrane¹⁾

Structural change of adsorbed proteins

Structural change of albumin adsorbed on membrane was analyzed by using "Attenuated total reflection Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR)". Peak of amide bond of albumin adsorbed on NF membrane was closer to that of native albumin than that on conventional PMMA membrane (Fig.2).

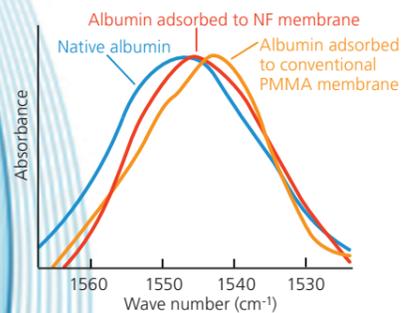


Fig.2 ATR-FTIR spectra of albumin adsorbed on the NF and conventional PMMA membranes, and native human serum albumin¹⁾

Improvement of anti-thrombogenicity

Platelet adhesion on the NF membrane surface was lower than the conventional PMMA membrane (Fig.3).

The amounts of fibrinogen adsorbed on the NF membrane were lower than the conventional PMMA membrane (Fig.4).

Suppression of platelet adhesion on membrane

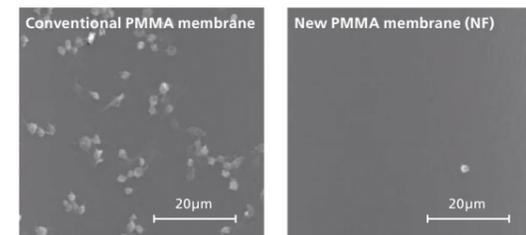


Fig.3 Platelet adsorption on membrane surface in vitro²⁾ (SEM image obtained from in vitro investigation using human blood.)

Suppression of fibrinogen adsorption on membrane

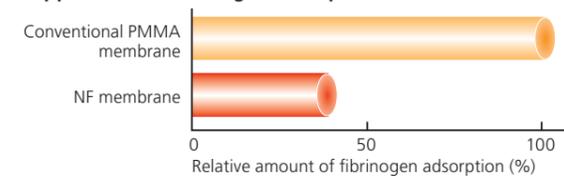


Fig.4 Adsorption amounts of fibrinogen²⁾ #)

Membrane structure suitable for protein adsorption

PMMA membrane has a homogenous structure with uniform pore size from inside to outside (Fig.5). The whole membrane plays roles of both the separating layer for solutes and the adsorption for proteins.

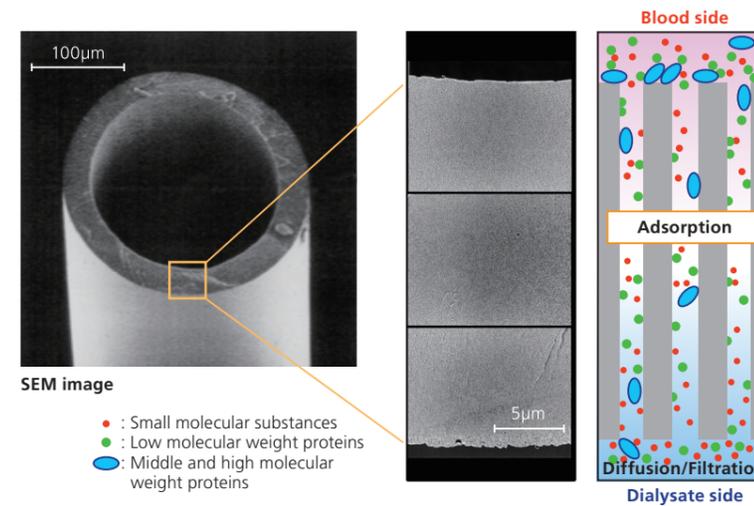


Fig.5 Image of PMMA membrane obtained by scanning electronic microscopy (SEM) and schematic diagram of solutes removal in PMMA³⁾

The PMMA-specific adsorption property

It is confirmed that platelet adhesion is suppressed in NF while adsorption performance in NF is almost equal to conventional PMMA (Fig. 6, 7).

Protein adsorption

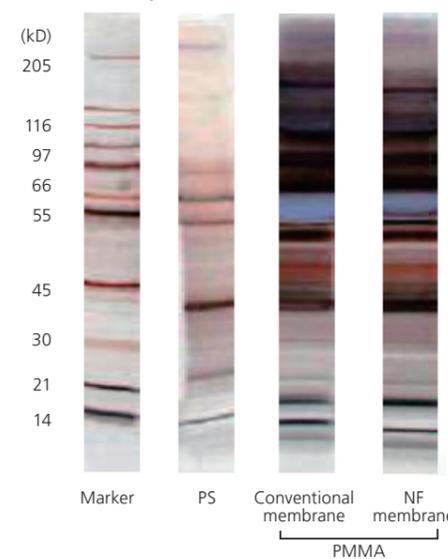


Fig.6 Electrophoretic patterns of proteins adsorbed by membrane²⁾ #)

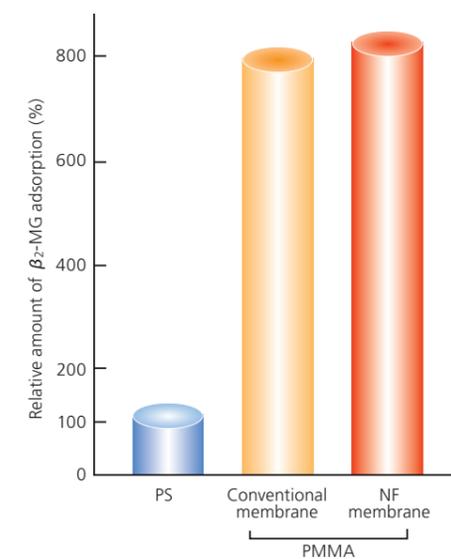


Fig.7 Adsorption amounts of β_2 -microglobulin²⁾ #)

1) Oshihara W et al., Contrib Nephrol. 2017;189:230-236.

2) Takahashi H et al., Kidney and Dialysis (suppl.) High Performance Membrane '13 2013;75:230-236.

3) Sugaya H et al., Kidney and Dialysis (suppl.) High Performance Membrane '06 2006;61:19-23.

#: Results were obtained from in vitro investigation using human plasma

Performance (*in vitro*)

Type	NF-1.3H	NF-1.6H	NF-1.8H	NF-2.1H
Effective surface area (m ²)	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1
Clearance (mL/min) ¹⁾				
Q _B =200mL/min				
Urea	186	190	192	193
Creatinine	170	176	178	182
Phosphate	161	168	172	176
Vitamin B ₁₂	110	119	124	132
Inulin	56	68	75	81
Q _B =300mL/min				
Urea	239	250	257	264
Creatinine	204	220	228	238
Phosphate	187	203	212	223
Vitamin B ₁₂	119	134	140	152
Inulin	59	77	77	87
Q _B =400mL/min				
Urea	279	293	304	312
Creatinine	234	248	260	271
Phosphate	207	220	236	251
Vitamin B ₁₂	128	141	154	165
Inulin	62	75	82	83
KoA ²⁾	707	824	916	1,027
UFR (Ultrafiltration coefficient) (mL/hr/mmHg) ³⁾	36	43	48	55

1) Aqueous solution, Q_D: 500±10mL/min, Q_F: 10±2mL/min, Temp.: 37±1°C.

2) KoA was calculated by clearance for Urea at Q_B=300 mL/min.

3) UFR was measured by using bovine blood at a TMP of 50 mmHg in accordance with ISO 8637.

Specifications

Housing material	Polystyrene
Fibers	Material Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)
	Inner diameter (µm) 200
	Membrane thickness (µm) 30
Potting material	Polyurethane
Sterilization	Gamma-ray Irradiation
Maximum TMP (kPa (mmHg))	66 (500)
Range of blood flow rates (mL/min)	100 – 400
Maximum dialysate flow (mL/min)	1000

TORAY

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