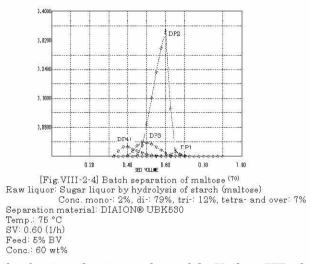
(5) Separation of Glucose and Oligo-saccharides

Manufacturing processes of oligo-saccharides are categorized into two methods. The first one is enzymatic hydrolysis of starch and it can not only control Dextrose Equivalent, DE, but also produce specified oligo-saccharides such as highly concentrated disaccharides, tri-saccharides and tetra-saccharides. Maltose, isomaltose, maltotriose and maltotetraose are such representatives. The other method is condensation polymerization of disaccharides formed mainly from different monosaccharides with proper polymerization enzymes. Fructo-oligosaccharide and galacto-oligosaccharide are typical products.

Separation of these oligo-saccharides is accomplished by size-exclusion chromatography by using their size differences. CERs with enough structural strength and high heat resistance are usually used for the separation. Na⁻form is preferable, since Ca⁻form has too strong ligand exchange function.

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Regarding the eluents, soft water can be used for Na form CERs, but pure water should be necessary for Ca form CERs that is used in the separation of glucose and fructose. Fig.VIII-3-2 illustrates one batch separation to heighten the maltose purity by separation of tri-saccharides from mother liquor of starch hydrolysis, 79% maltose. Separation by simulated moving bed system is demonstrated in Table VIII-3-2. These examples are from maltose-rich starting materials. Glucose and oligo-saccharides can be divided similar ways.

[Table VIII-2-4] Chromatographic separation of Maltose (70)

System S Flow rate C Eluent volume 5		DIAION® UBK530 Simulated moving bed 0.036 (1/h) 5.00 (vol. ratio) 75.0 (°C)		
	Raw liquor (%)	M fraction (%)	O fraction (%)	Recovery (%)
Mono·saccharides	2.00	1.18	3.63	39.31
Maltose	79.00	98.35	40.54	82.82
Tri-saccharides	12.00	0.40	35.05	2.24
Over tetra · saccharides	7.00	0.06	20.79	0.58
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Solid concentration	60.00	37.50	5.50	

* M : Maltose O : Oligo-saccharide