**Types of Rotor Centrifuges**

## A centrifuge is an apparatus consisting of a compartment that spins upon a central axis. The spinning motion causes materials to separate based on their different gravities. A centrifuge rotor is the rotating unit of the centrifuge, which has fixed holes drilled at an angle. Test tubes are placed inside these holes and the rotor spins to aid in the separation of the materials. There are three types of centrifuge rotors: swing-bucket, fixed-angle and vertical rotors.Swing-Bucket Rotors

* A swing-bucket rotor usually supports samples ranging in volume from 36 mL to 2.2 mL. Swing-buckets can support two types of separations: rate-zonal and isopycnic. Swing-buckets are preferred for rate-zonal separations, because the distance between the outside of the meniscus and the outside of the bottom of the tube is long enough for separation to occur.

## Fixed-Angle Rotors

* Fixed-angle rotors are usually used for pelleting applications to either pellet particles from a suspension and remove the excess debris, or to collect the pellet. Rotor cavities range from 0.2 mL to 1 mL. The most important aspect in deciding to use a fixed-angle rotor is the K factor. The K factor indicates how efficient the rotor can pellet at maximum speed. The lower the K factor, the higher the pelleting efficiency.

## Vertical Rotors

* Vertical rotors are highly specialized. They are typically used to band DNA in cesium chloride. Vertical rotors have very low K factors, which is useful if the particle must only move a short distance until it pellets. Run time on vertical rotors is short.

CENTIFUGES AND CENTRIFUGATION

 Types of Centrifuges

* 1. Small Bench top – with or without refrigeration– slow speed (eg up to 4000 RPM)– common in clinical labs (blood/plasma/serum separation)– can take approx (up to) 100 tubes, depending on diameter
* 2. Microcentrifuges (“microfuge”, “Eppendorf”)– take tubes of small vols (up to 2 mL)– very common in biochemistry/molecular biology/ biological labs– can generate forces up to ~15,000 x g– with or without refrigeration
* Types of Centrifuges continued
* 3. High Speed centrifuges– 15,000 – 20,000 RPM– large sample capacity depending on rotor– normally refrigerated
* – research applications
* 4. Ultracentrifuges → 65,000 RPM (100,000’s x g)– limited lifetime– expensive– require special rotors– care in use – balance critical!– research applications
* Centrifuge Containers- Bottles – large vols- Screw-top / snap-top tubes- Open tubes- Flip-Tops (“Eppendorfs”)- May be reusable or disposable, depending on application