retentate (ρ) and the permeate (ρ'), and the theoretical molar concentration of the diffusible solute (S'),

whereby the theoretical diffusible solute concentration S' is corrected by a correction factor ~~wherein the~~based on the pH, wherein a ratio between the buffer anion/buffer cation and buffer acid calculated for each pH value determined in the retentate by using the Henderson-Hasselbach-Equation and the relative increase at each pH value ~~was~~is used as the respective correction factor.

2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the buffer substance is histidine and that the second concentration is calculated with equation 2.

3. Method according to any one of claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the first concentration is approximately 20 mM.

4. Method according to claim 3, characterized in that the second concentration is of from 24 mM to 37 mM.

5. Method according to any one of claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the first concentration is approximately 46 mM.

6. Method according to claim 5, characterized in that the second concentration is of from 52 mM to 72 mM.

7. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the buffer substance is acetate and that the concentration is calculated with equation 3.

8. Method according to claim 7, characterized in that the first concentration is 20 mM.

9. Method according to claim 8, characterized in that the second concentration is of from 8 to 19 mM.

10. Method according to claim 7, characterized in that the first concentration is 45 mM.

11. Method according to claim 10, characterized in that the second concentration is of from 41 mM to 48 mM.

12. Method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the immunoglobulin is an anti-P selectin antibody or an anti-Aβ antibody.