

## 3 其它純化或分離方法 Other purification methods

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### 3.1 製備式電泳 Preparative electrophoresis

蛋白質色帶由原態電泳中直接切除出來

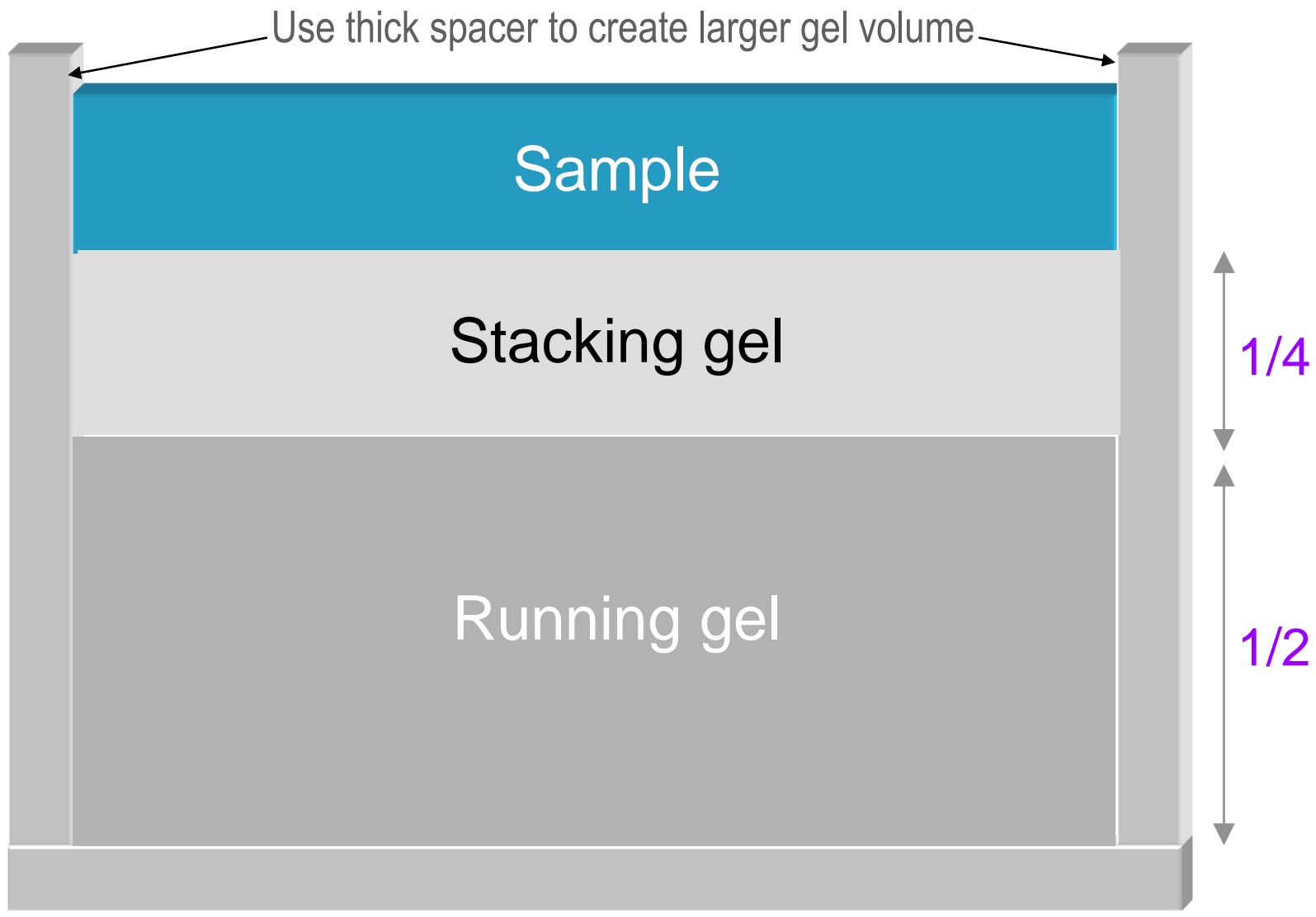
### 3.2 超高速離心法 Ultracentrifugation

以各種分子的沉降係數不同來進行分離

### 3.3 超微薄膜過濾法 Ultrafiltration

超微薄膜可以用來脫鹽及濃縮蛋白質

# ■ 製備式電泳膠片 Preparative gel format



# ■ 製備式電泳操作 Detect protein band on the gel

(1) 電泳後取出膠體

Take out gel after electrophoresis

(2) 目標酵素可能位置？

Where is your protein band?

蛋白質濃度高時可用紫外線直接觀察

If the band contains large amount of protein, it is possible to visualize under near UV light

(5)

比對原膠體  
兩側位置後  
切出酵素

Compare and  
cut out the  
target band

(3) 膠片兩側各切出一條膠體

Slice out two gel strips along lateral edges

(4) 進行染色或活性測定

Staining or activity assay



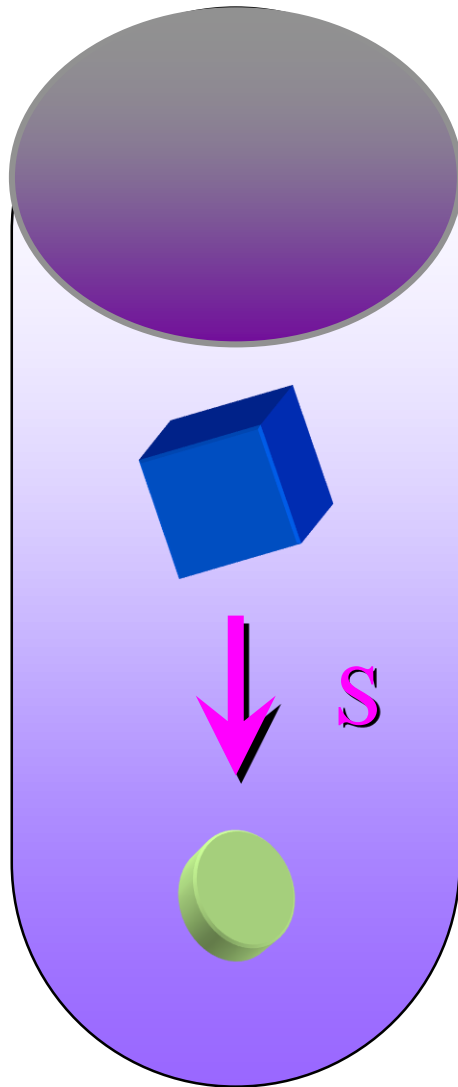


## Svedberg unit

粒子在密度梯度離心時的沈降速率

The sedimentation velocity of a particle when it is centrifuged in a density gradient

密度梯度



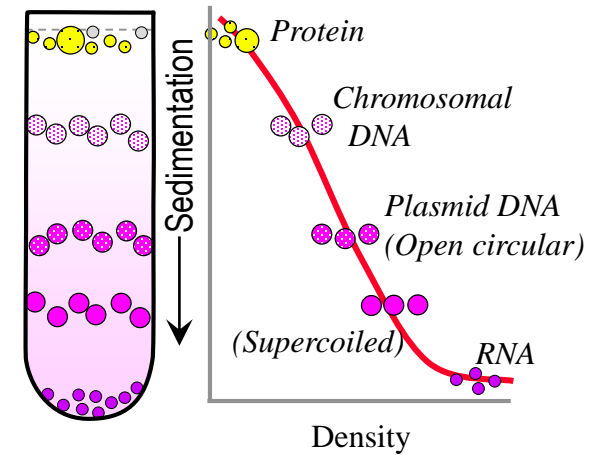
分子量 molecular weight

分子密度 molecular density

分子組成 molecular composition

分子形狀 molecular shape

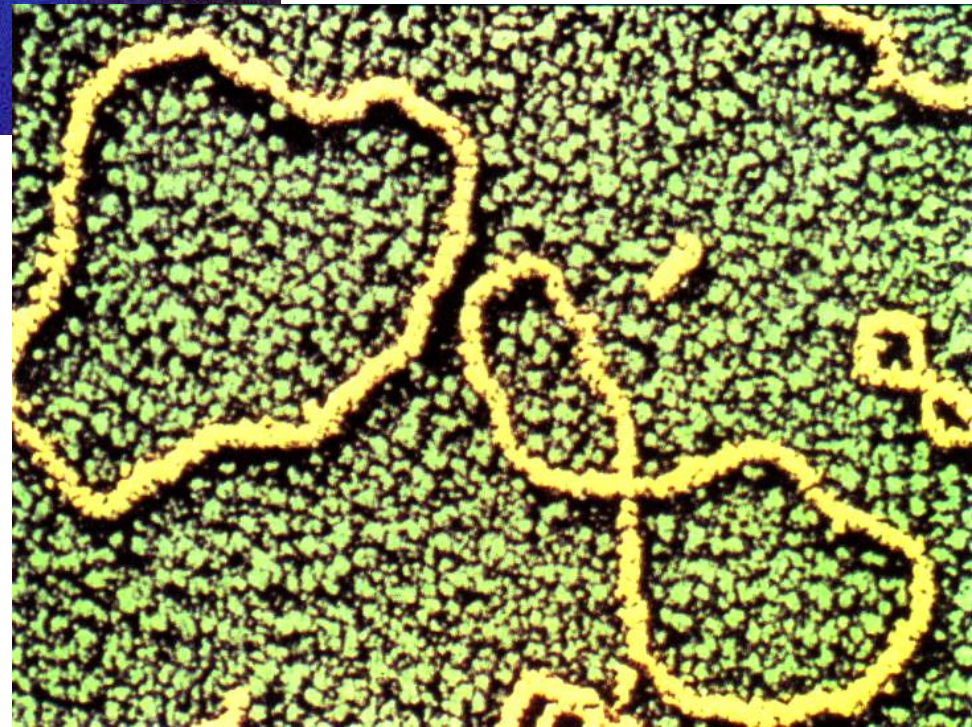
## CsCl gradient ultracentrifugation



以超高速離心大量製備質體

Ultracentrifugation is used to prepare plasmid in large scale

*Plasmid DNA  
(Open circular)*



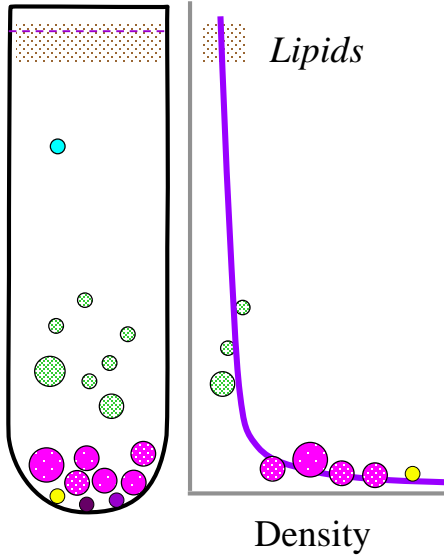
# ■ 兩種超高速離心比較 Two ultracentrifuge types

Centrifuge	Sedimentation Velocity	Sedimentation Equilibrium
also called →	Zone Centrifugation	Isopycnic Equilibration
Gradient formation	Precast (sucrose, glycerol)	During centrifugation (CsCl)
	Shallow gradient, lower density	Steep gradient, higher density
Suitable samples	Similar density, different MW	Similar MW, different density
	Protein	Nucleic acid / cell organelle
Centrifugation conditions	Lower speed, not complete sedimented, stop at proper time	Completely sediment to where the density is equilibrated, high speed, long running time
中文名稱	區帶離心法	等密度平衡離心法

# 各種高速離心法比較 Comparison of centrifuges

## High speed

Gravity Centrifugation  
(No density)



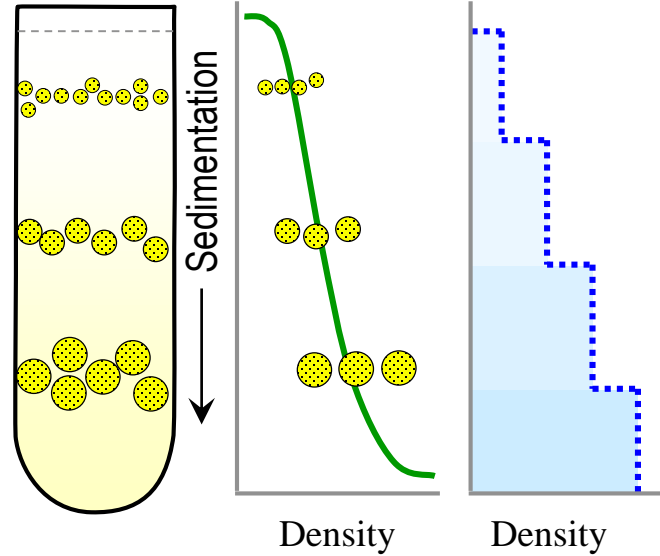
一般的重力離心僅把顆粒與溶液分離開來

Utilize gravity force to separate particles from the solution

## Ultracentrifugation

Zone Centrifugation

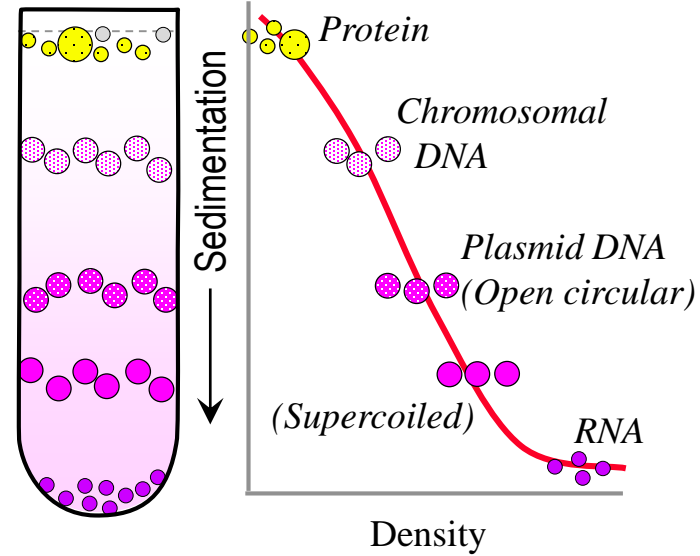
(Precast) → (step-wise)



樣本：多為蛋白質  
密度相似、分子量不同者

Sample: protein (similar density, but different in MW)

Isopycnic Equilibration  
(CsCl gradient forming)

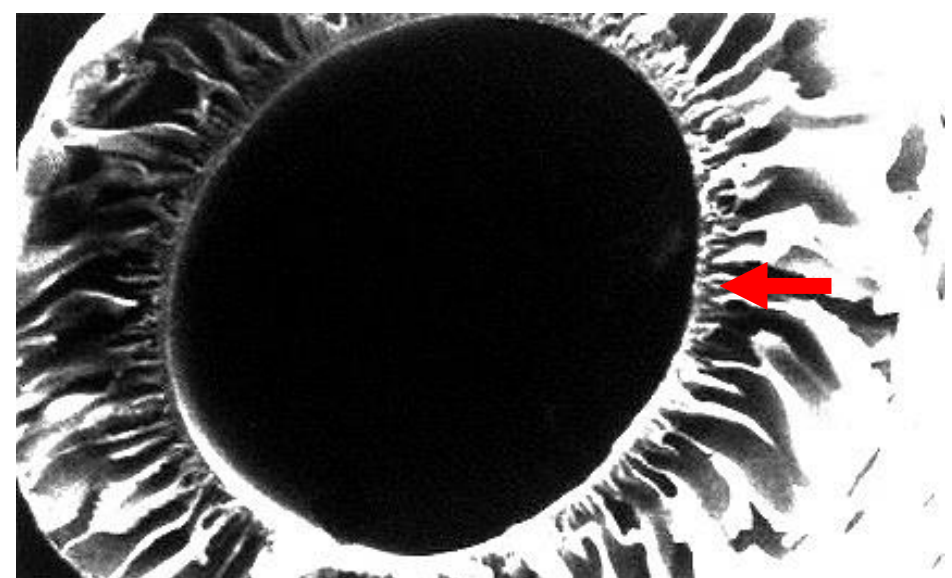
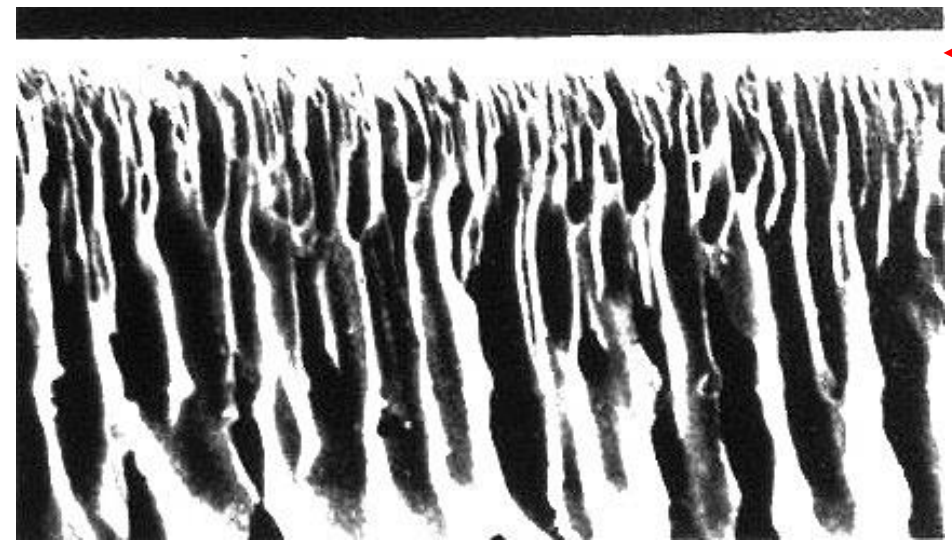
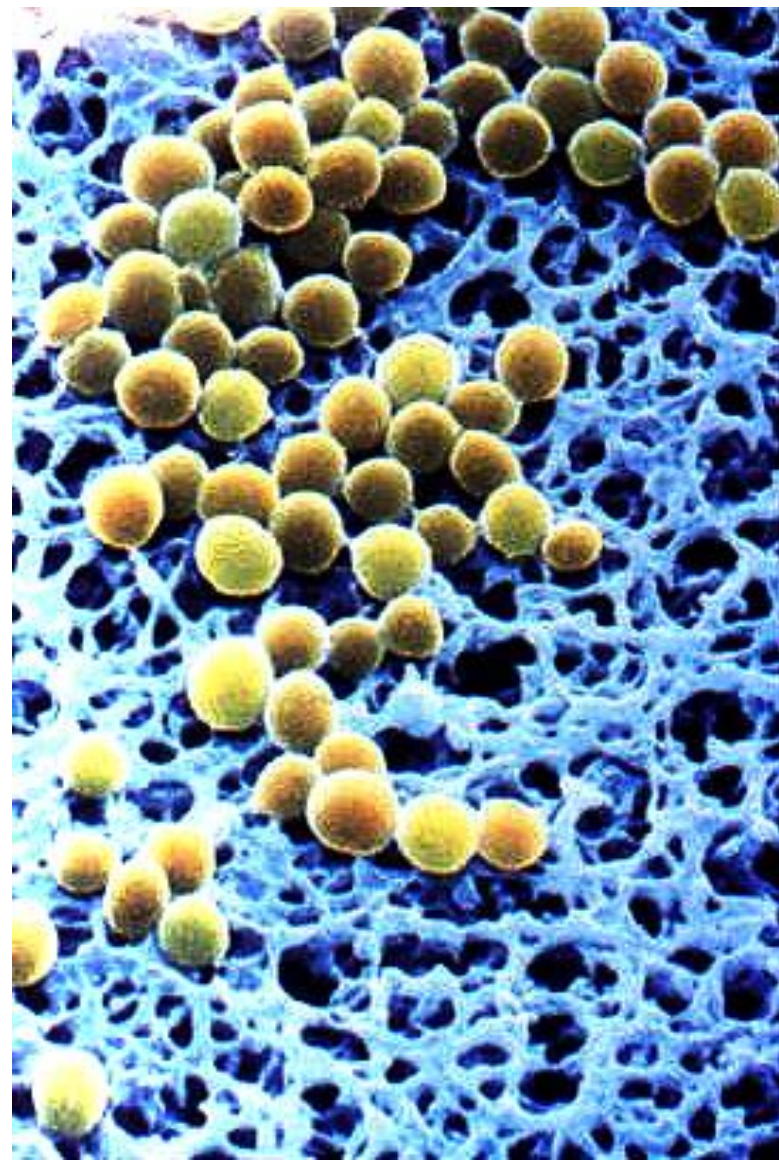


樣本：多為核酸  
密度不同、分子量相似者

Sample: nucleic acid (similar MW, but different in density)

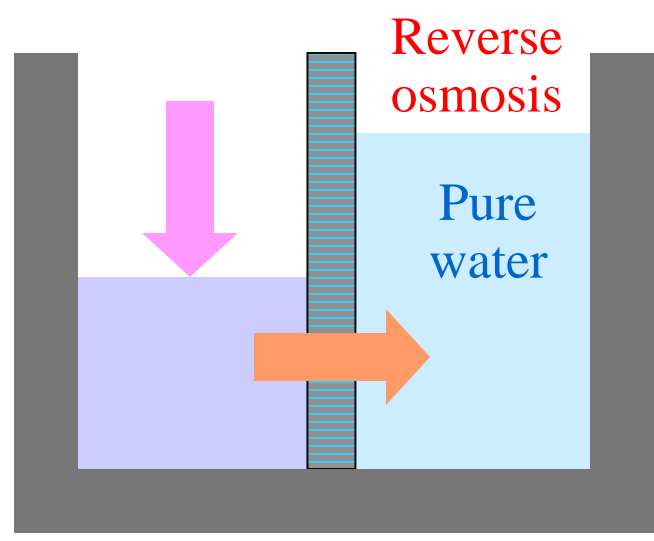
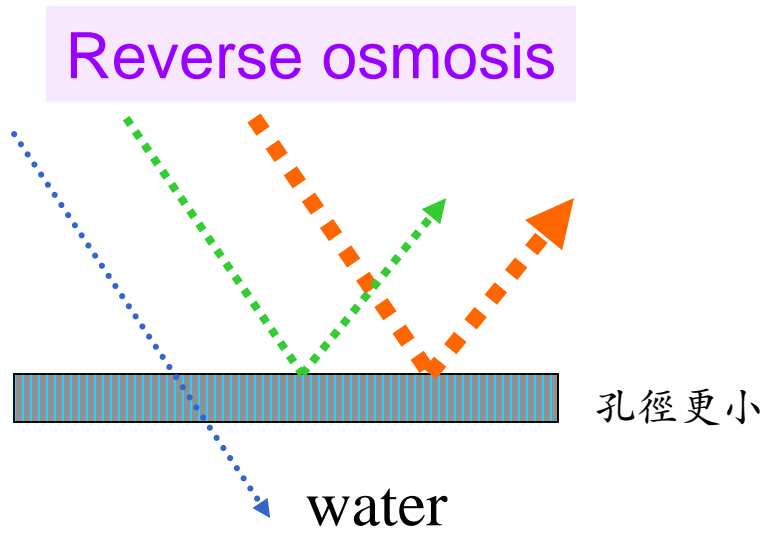
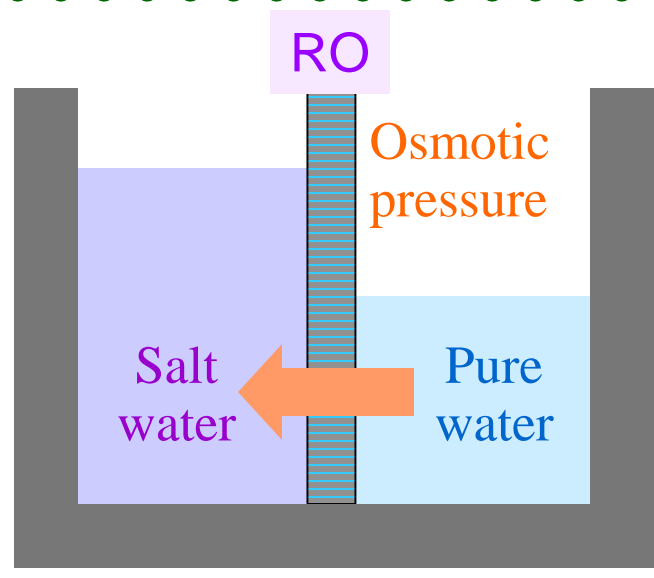
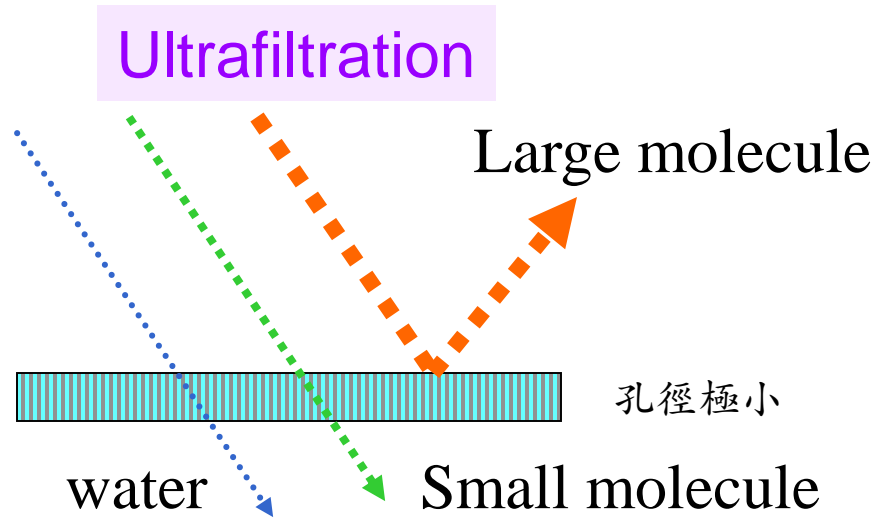
Lower density ↔ Higher density

# 超微薄膜技術 Ultrafiltration technology





# 超微薄膜及逆滲透 Ultrafiltration and RO

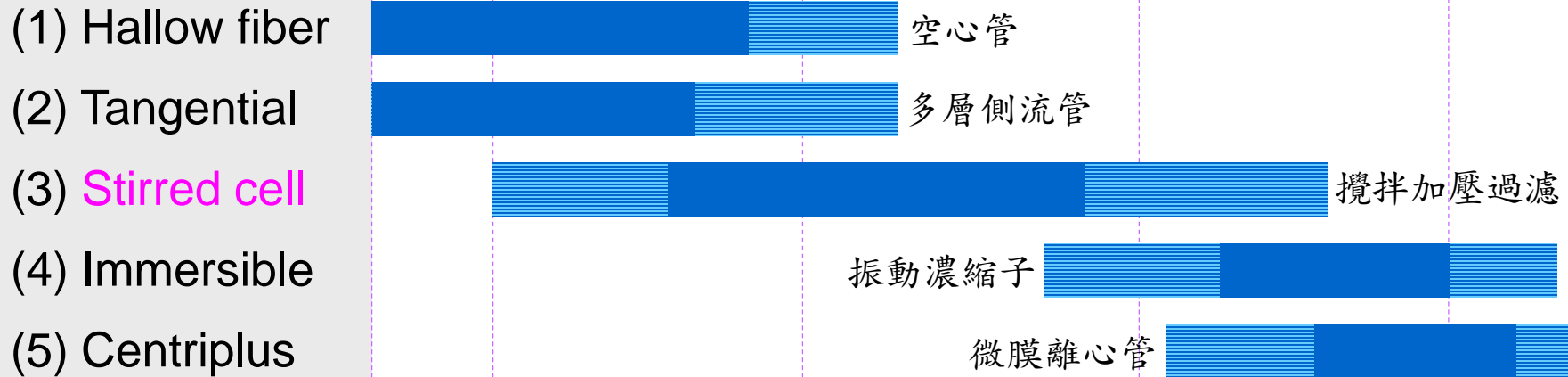


# 各種濃縮方法的使用範圍 Useful ranges

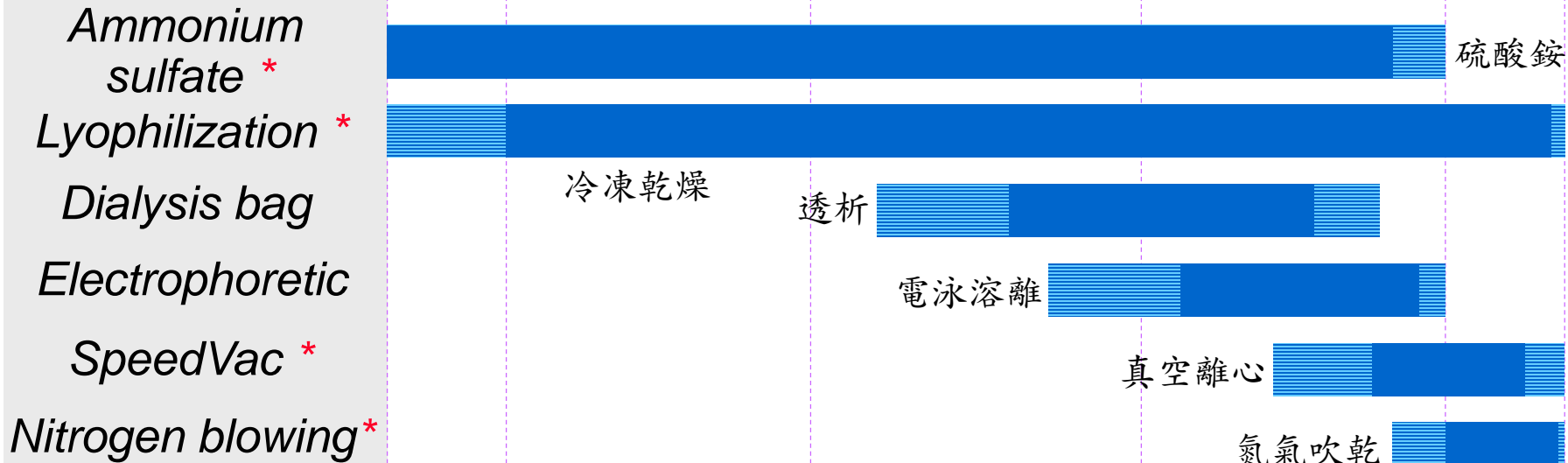
Applications

10 L - 1 L - 500 mL - 100 mL - 50 mL - 10 mL - 5 mL - 1 mL

Ultrafiltration

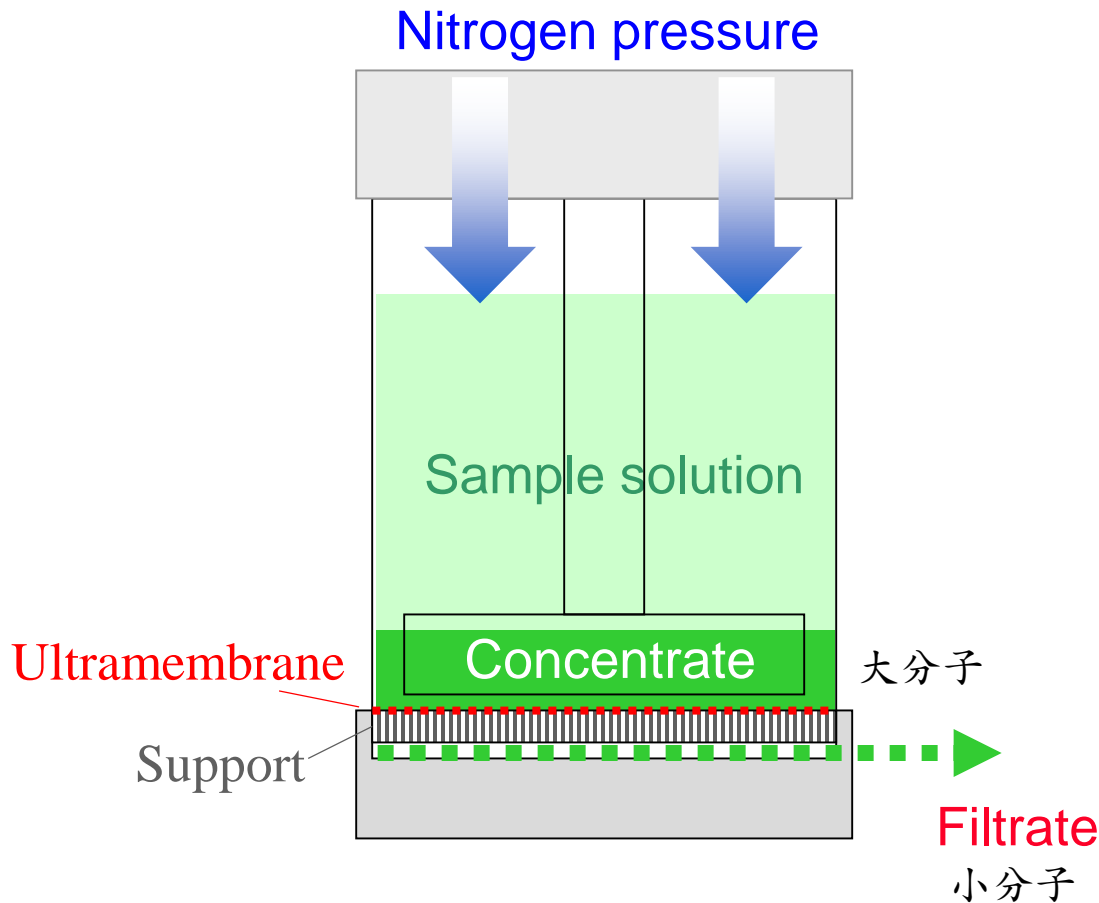


Other methods



\* The salt concentration increases in the sample

# ■ 超微薄膜濃縮裝置 - Stirred cell



**Amicon Stirred Cells**