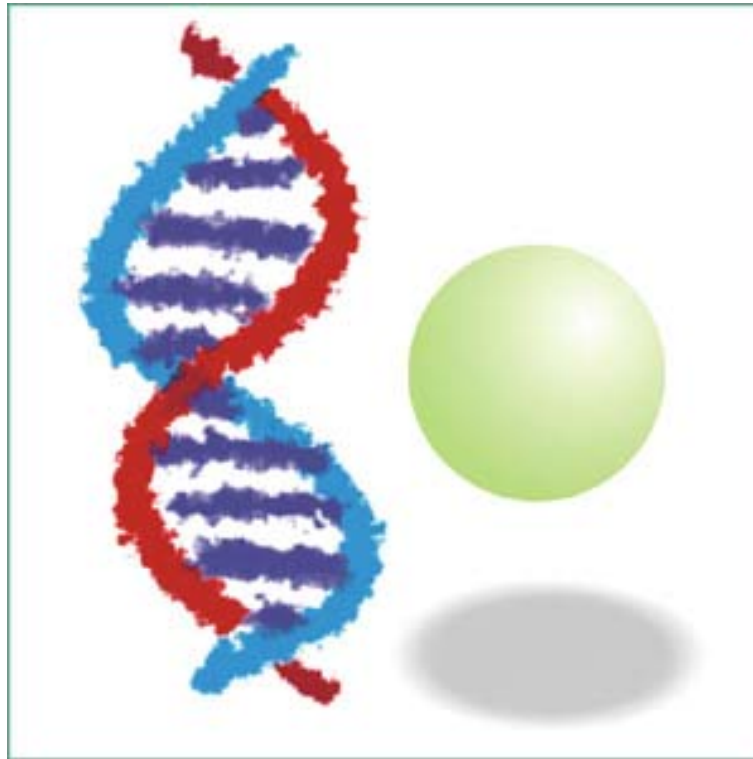


BST

生化科技系



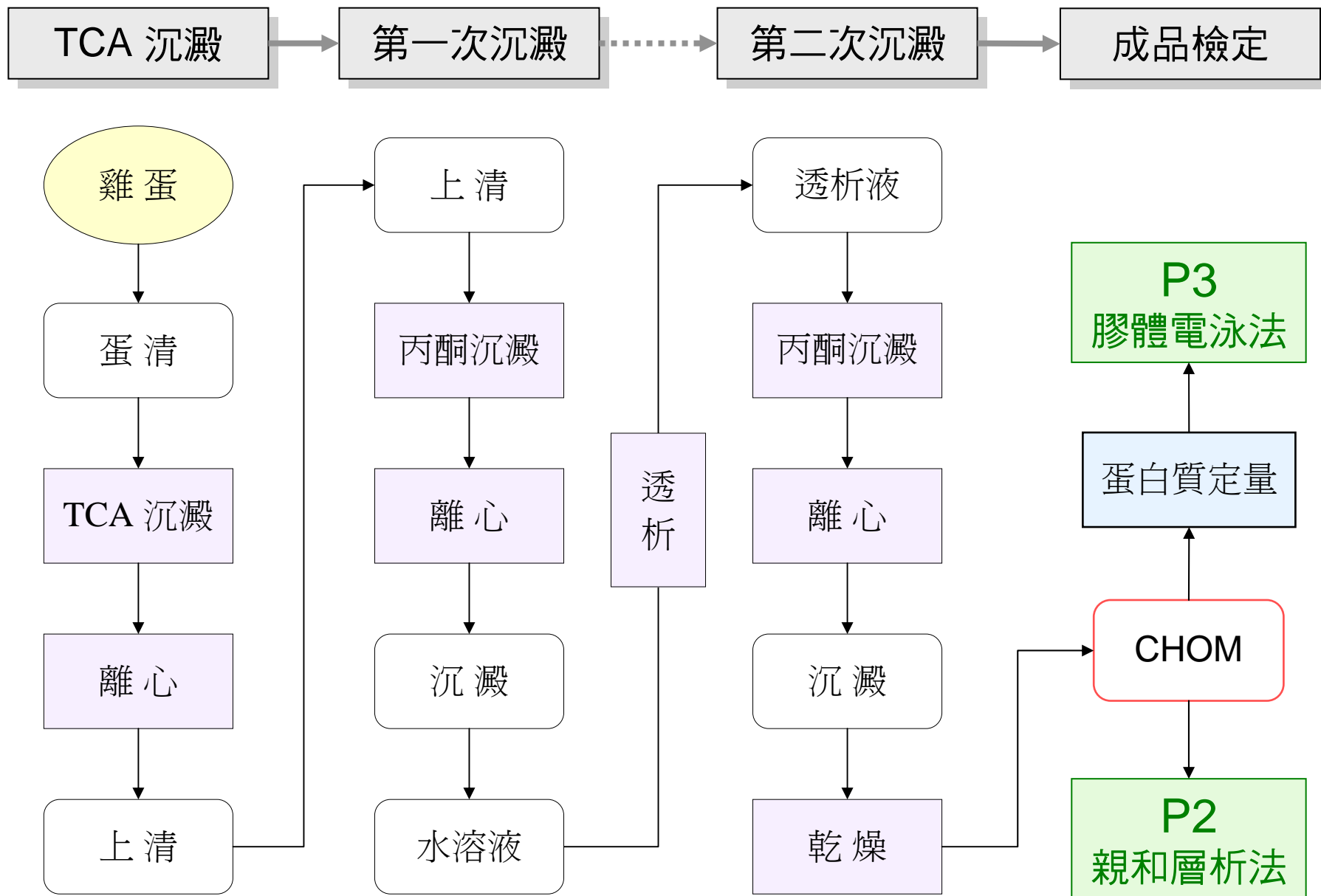
BCX

P1

生物化學實驗

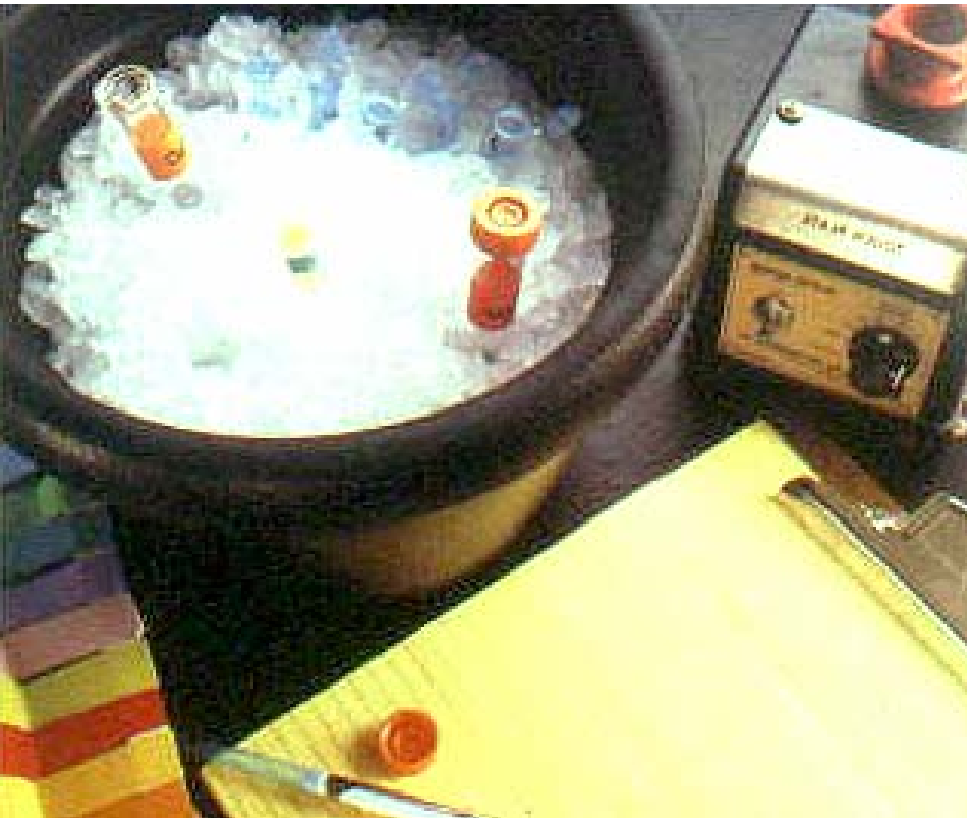
蛋白質抽取與定量

P1 蛋白質抽取與定量



■ 蛋白質抽取要點：

- (1) 降低溫度
- (2) 儘速純化
- (3) 避免氧化
- (4) 避免吸附
- (5) 避免污染

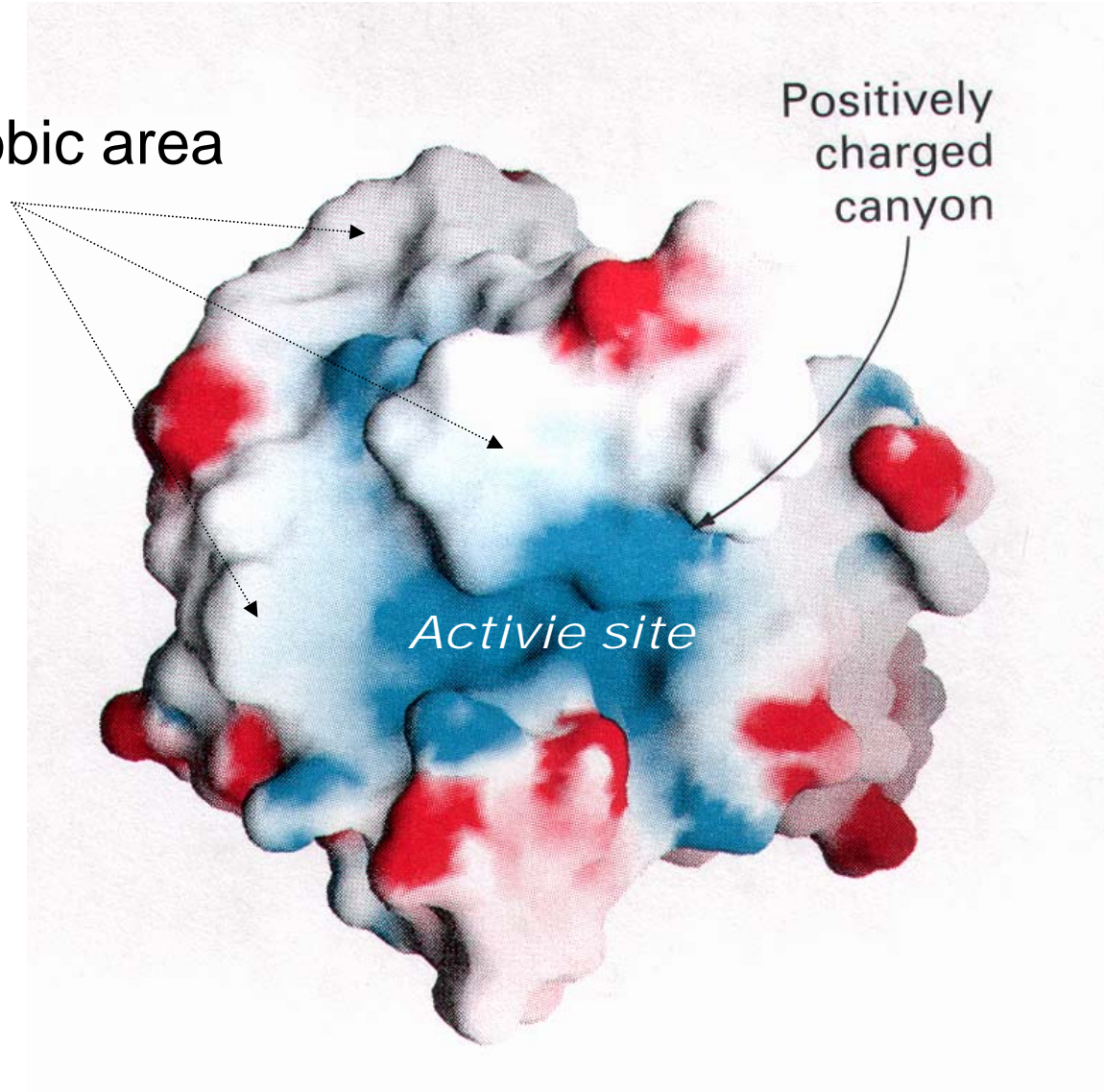


蛋白質表面的極性或非極性分布：

Hydrophobic area

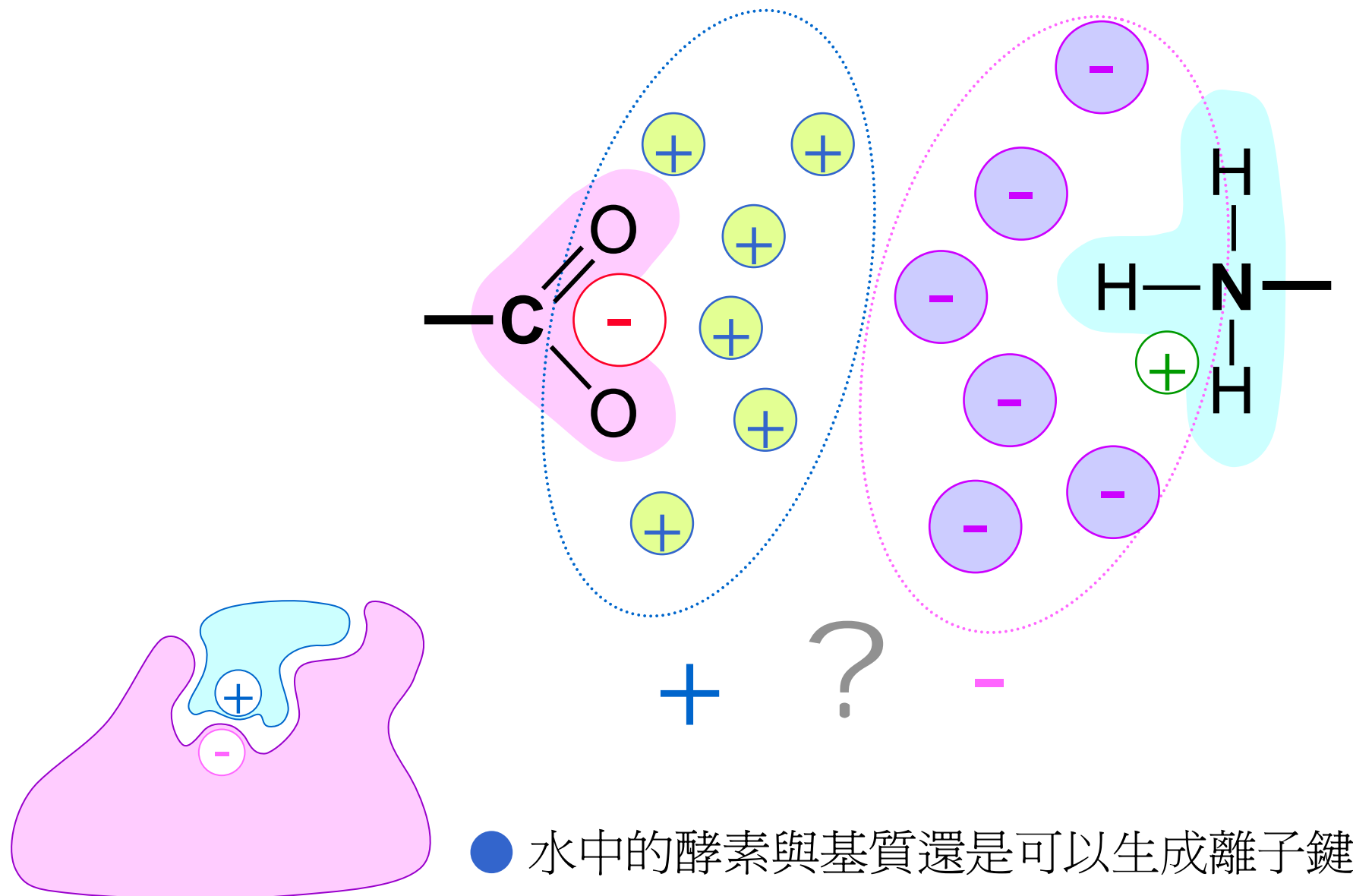
Positively charged canyon

Active site

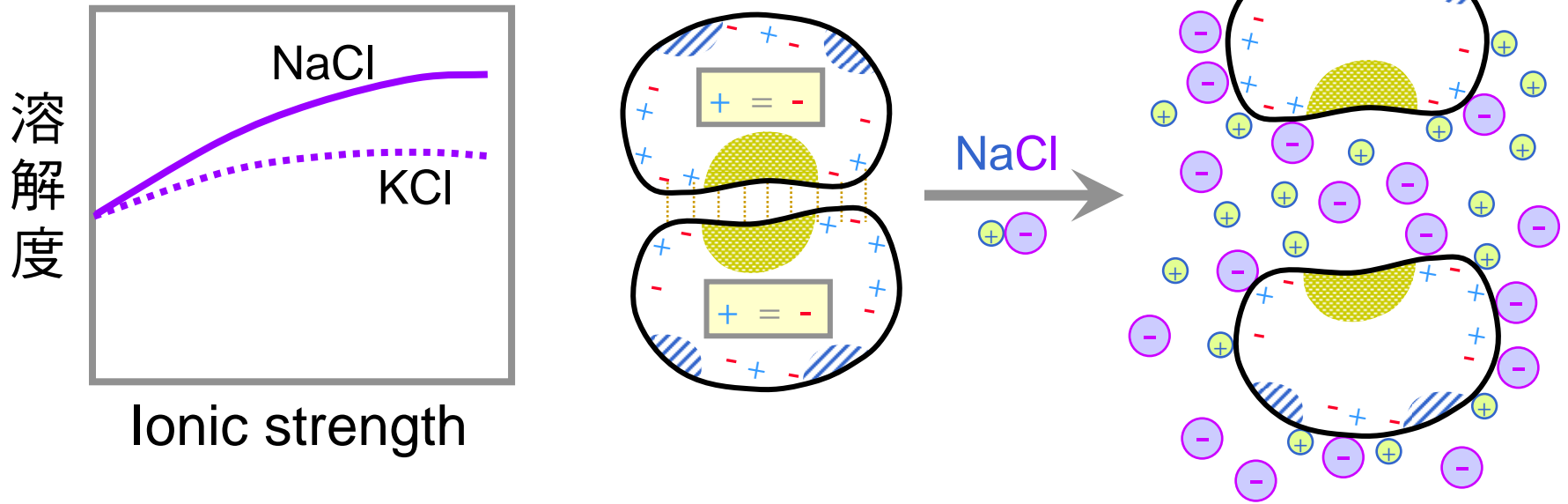


Superoxide dismutase (SOD)

離子鍵在鹽溶液中不易形成：

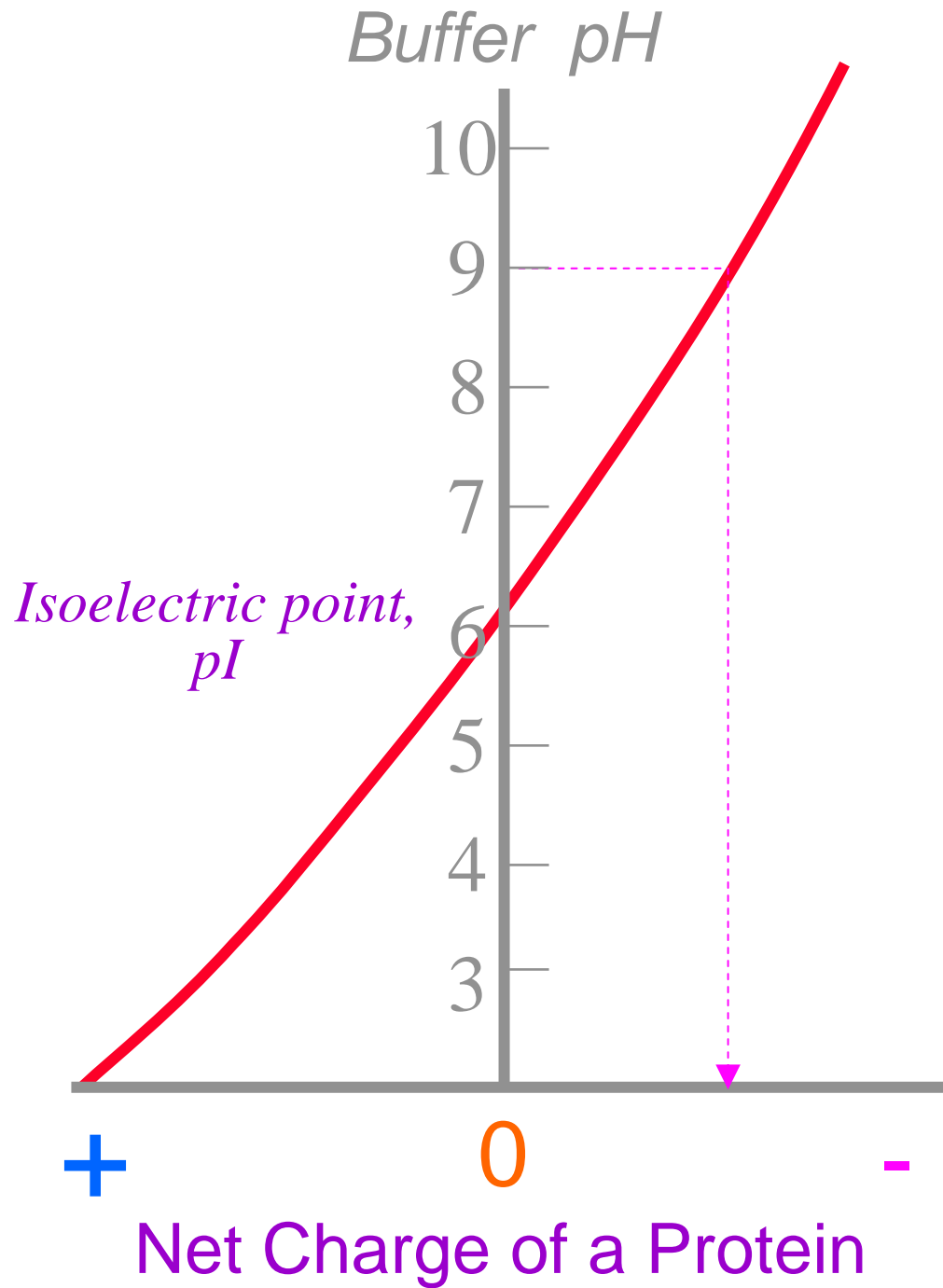


鹽溶 Salting-in :



分子在其等電點時，容易互相吸引，聚合成沈澱；加入鹽離子會破壞這些吸引力，使分子散開，溶入水中。

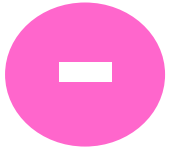
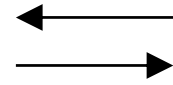
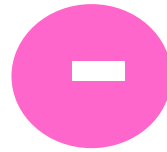
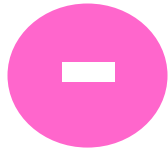
■ 環境影響分子的帶電性質：



■ 等電點與環境 pH 的關係：

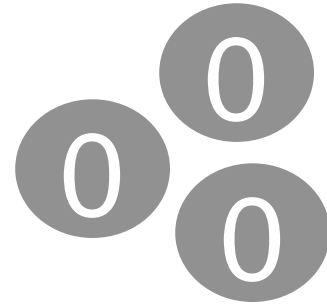
環境

$pH = 6$



$pI = 5$

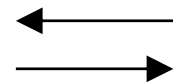
等電點



凝聚

環境

$pH = 4$



■ 鹽對蛋白質溶解度的影響：

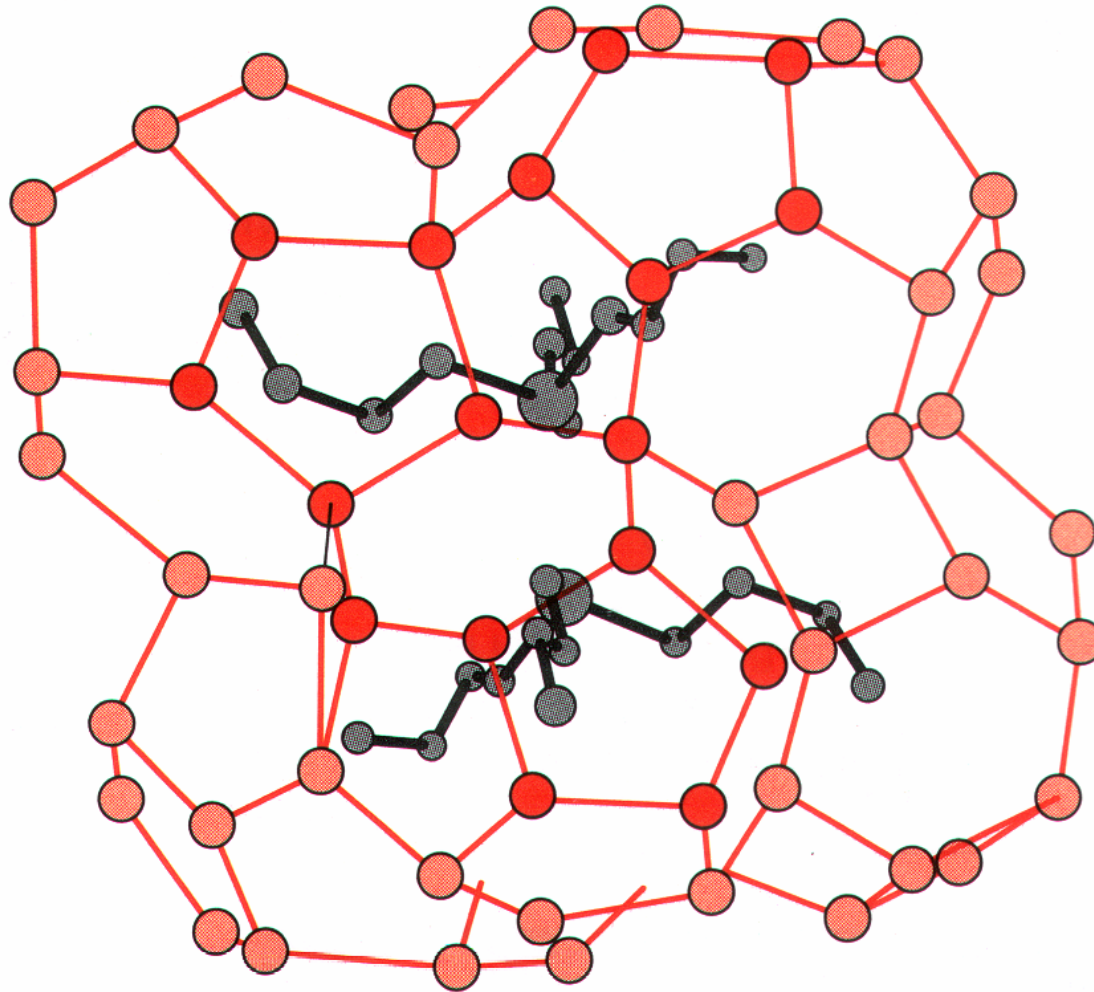
- 鹽溶 Salting-in:

加鹽使蛋白質溶入水溶液中

- 鹽析 Salting-out:

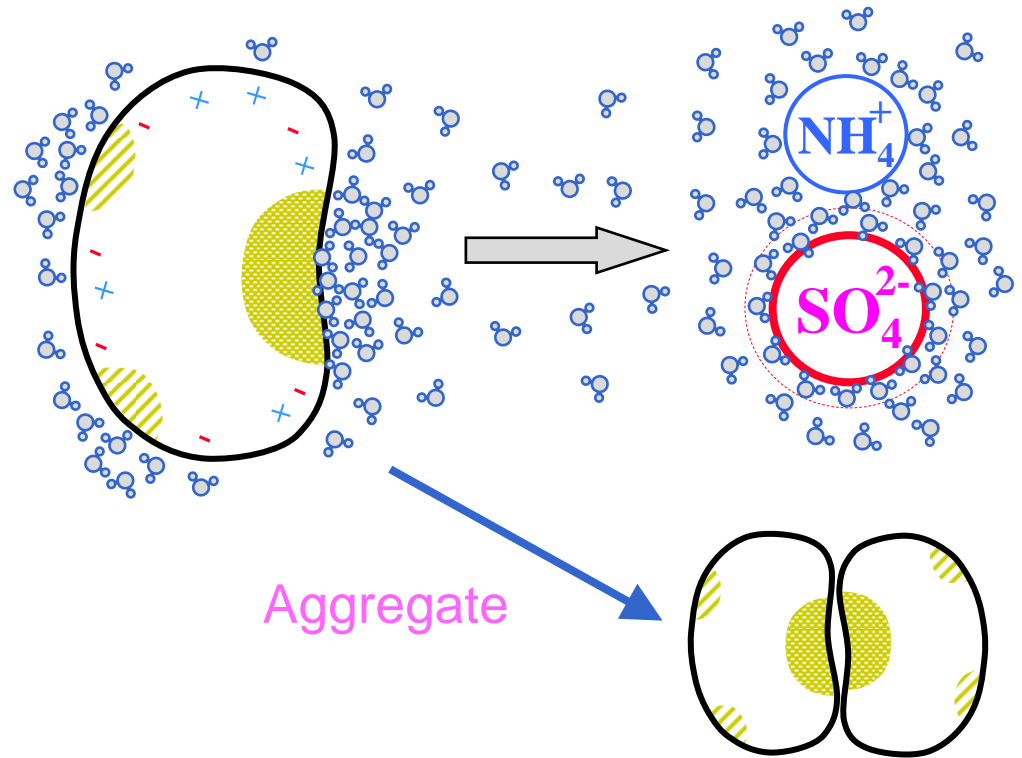
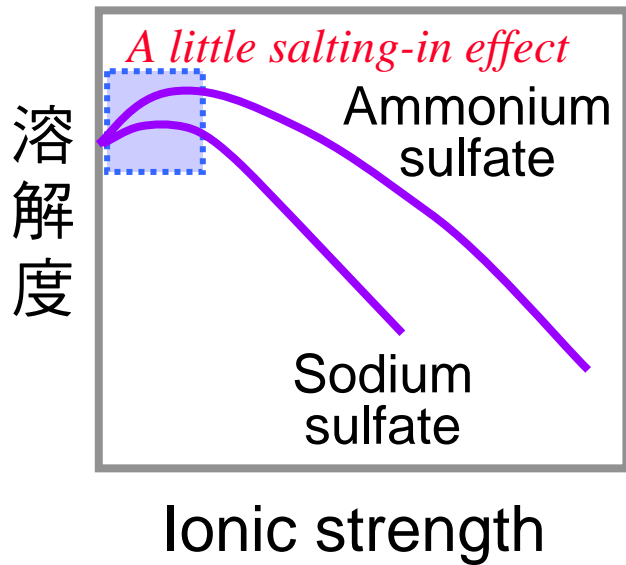
加鹽使蛋白質由水溶液中沉澱出來

■ 疏水性物質間的親和力：水籠 Clathrate



● 水分子會包圍在非極性分子四周，形成類似竹籠的構造，隔離非極性分子，水分子本身的流動性因此而降低。

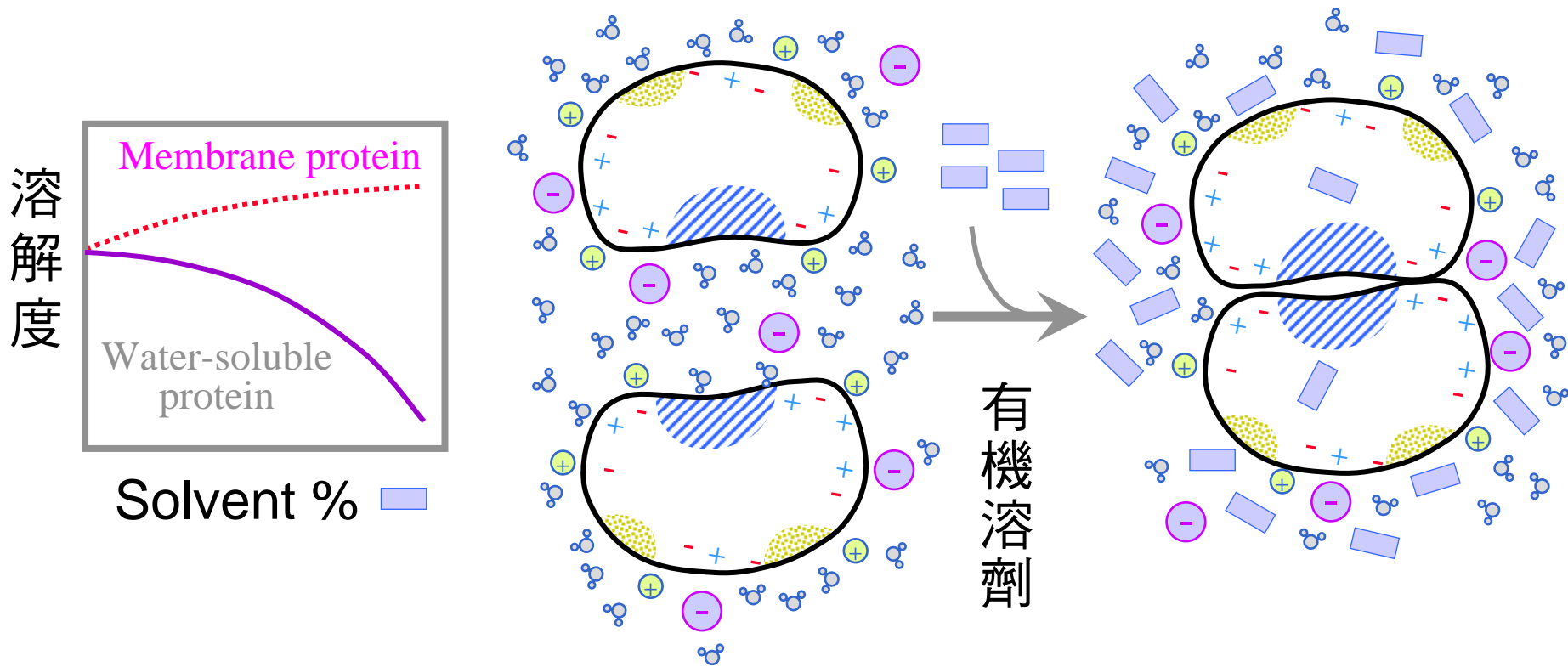
鹽析 Salting-out :



蛋白質分子表面的疏水性區域，都聚集許多水分子，當鹽類加入時，這些水分子被抽出，以便與鹽離子進行水合，暴露出來的疏水性區域互相結合，形成沈澱。

 = hydrophobic

有機溶劑沈澱法：

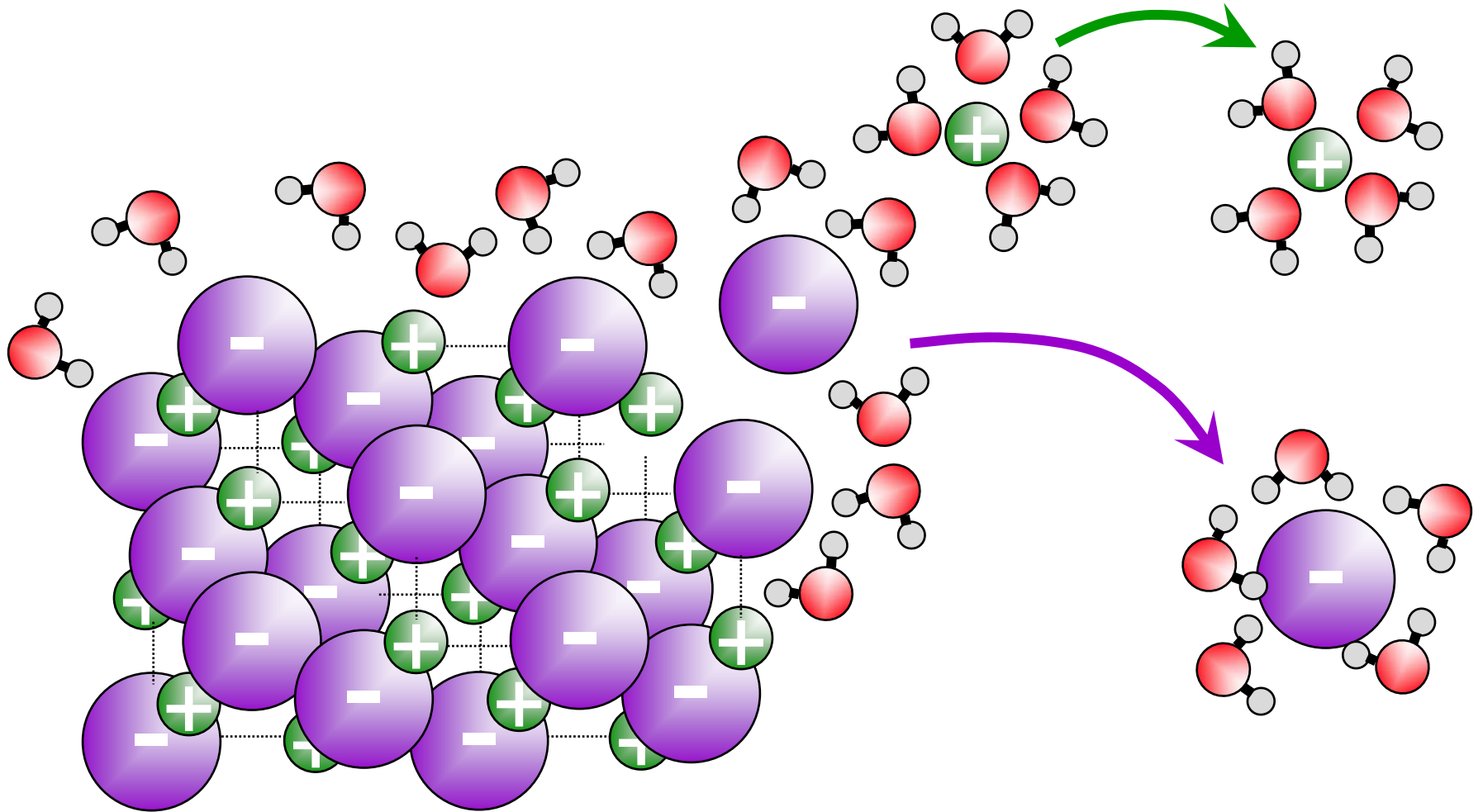


降低水活性，使溶液的介電常數下降，增加蛋白質溶質分子之間的作用力，因而聚集在一起。

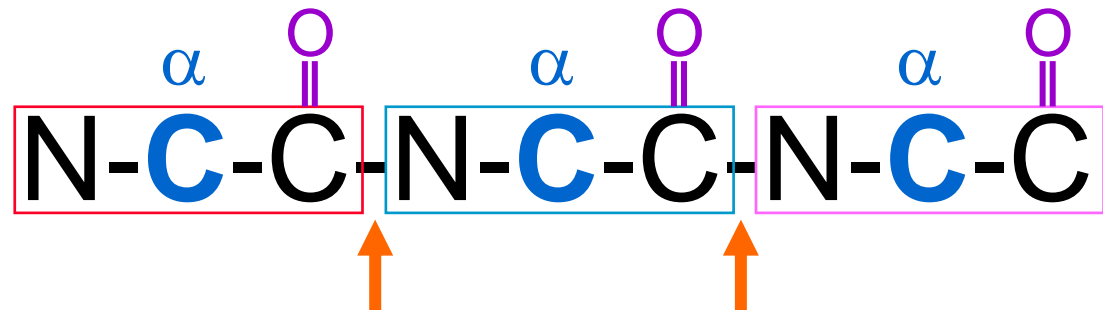
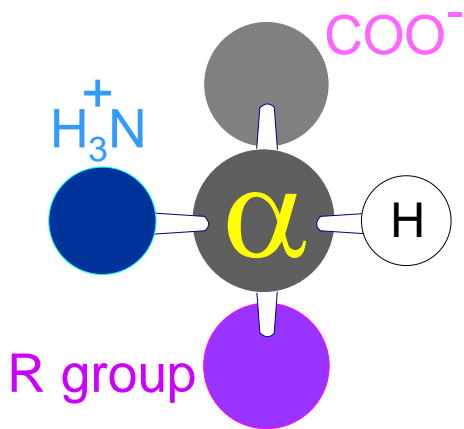
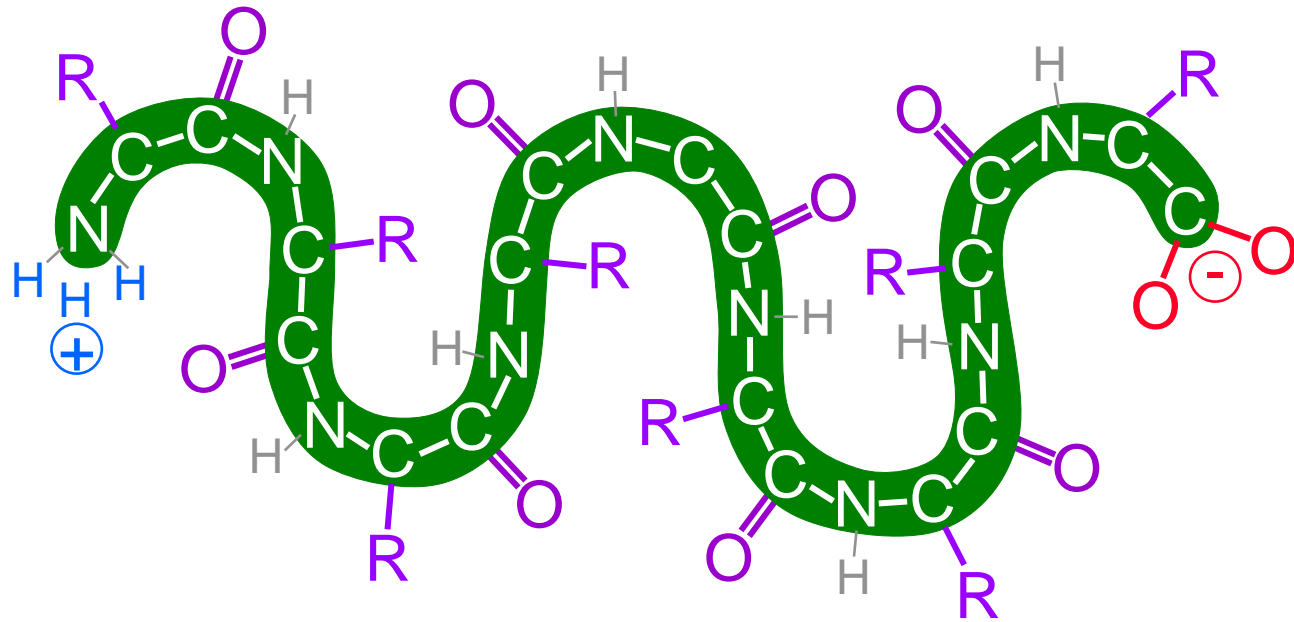
 = hydrophilic

無所不在的水合作用 Hydration :

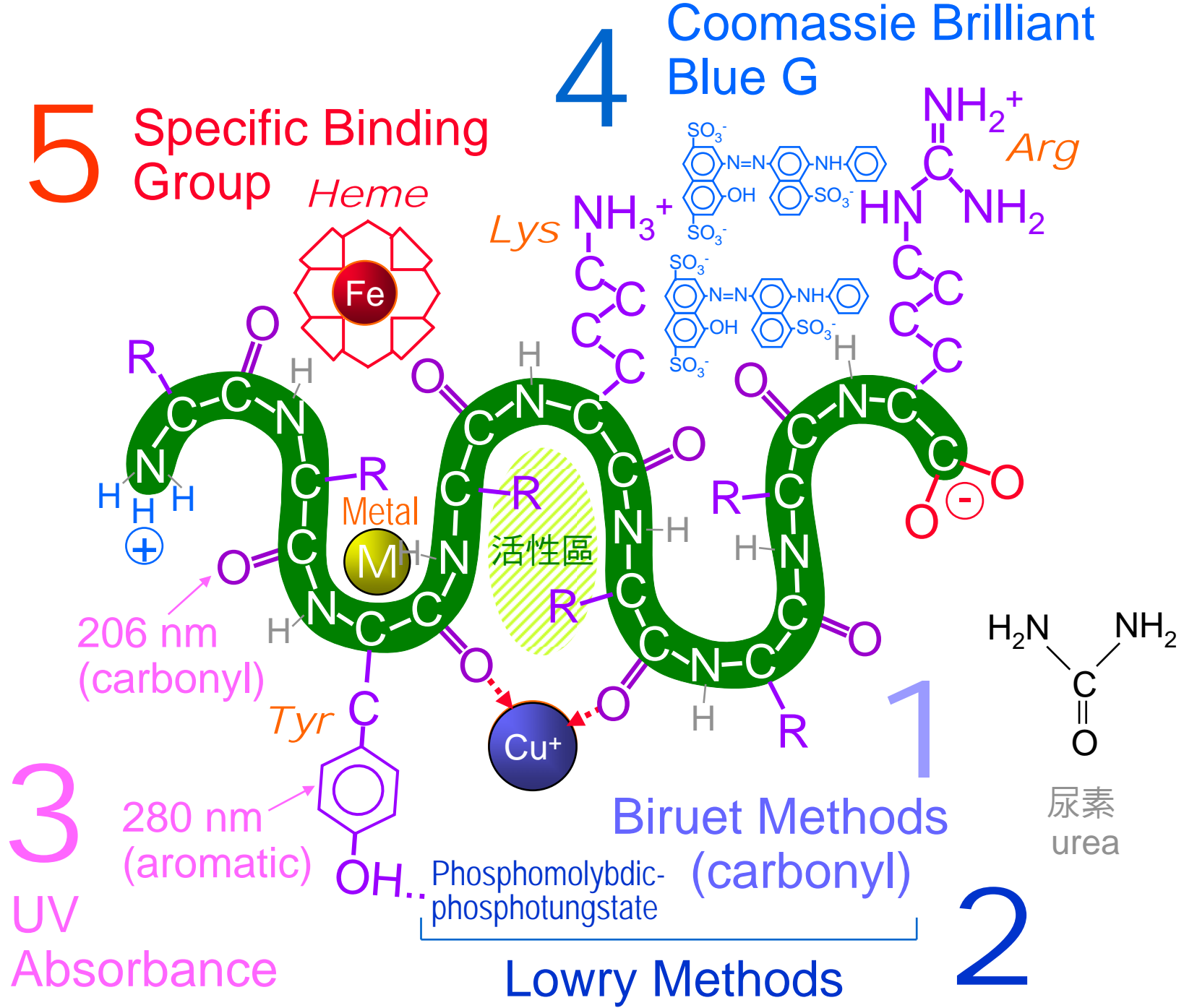
● 水分子易與極性粒子發生水合



蛋白質構造的骨架：



各種蛋白質定量法原理：



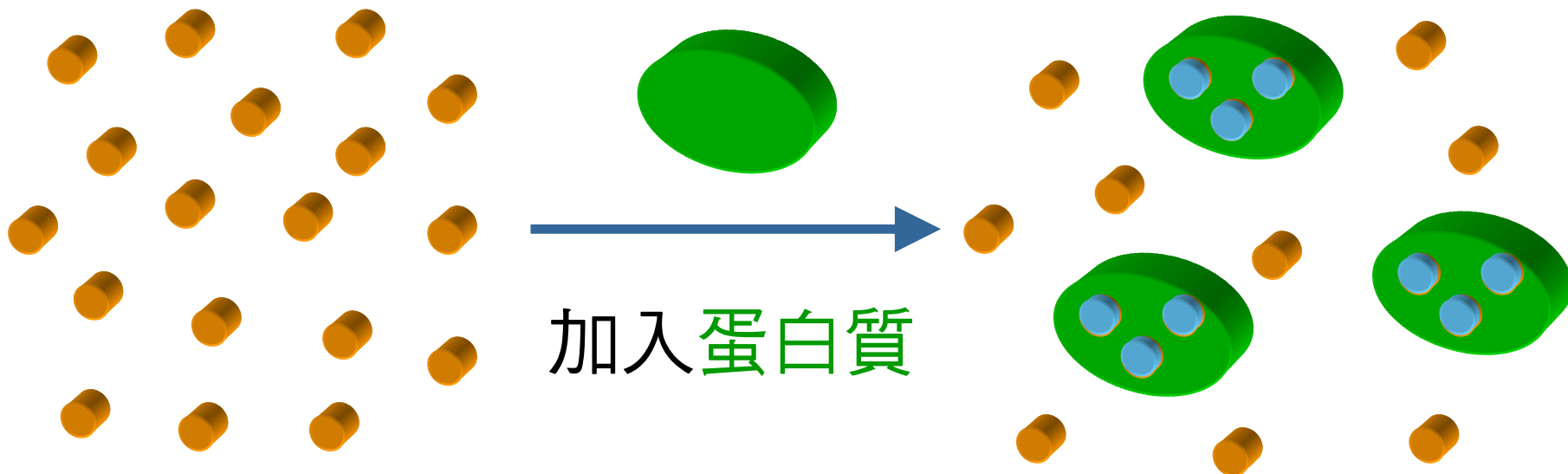
Bradford Method :

Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250

470 nm

CBG 是一種指示劑

595 nm



酸性環境下呈茶色

與蛋白質結合變藍色