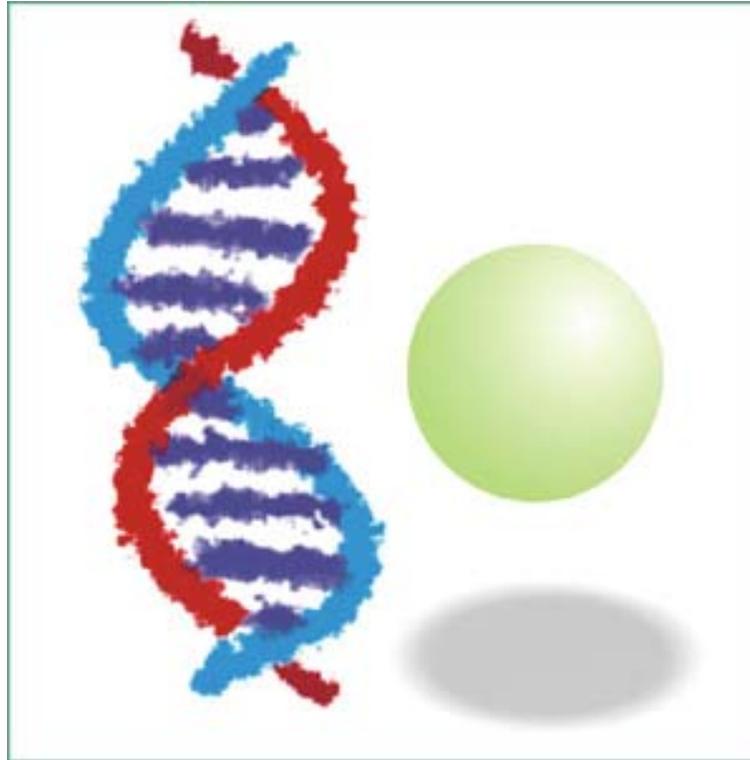


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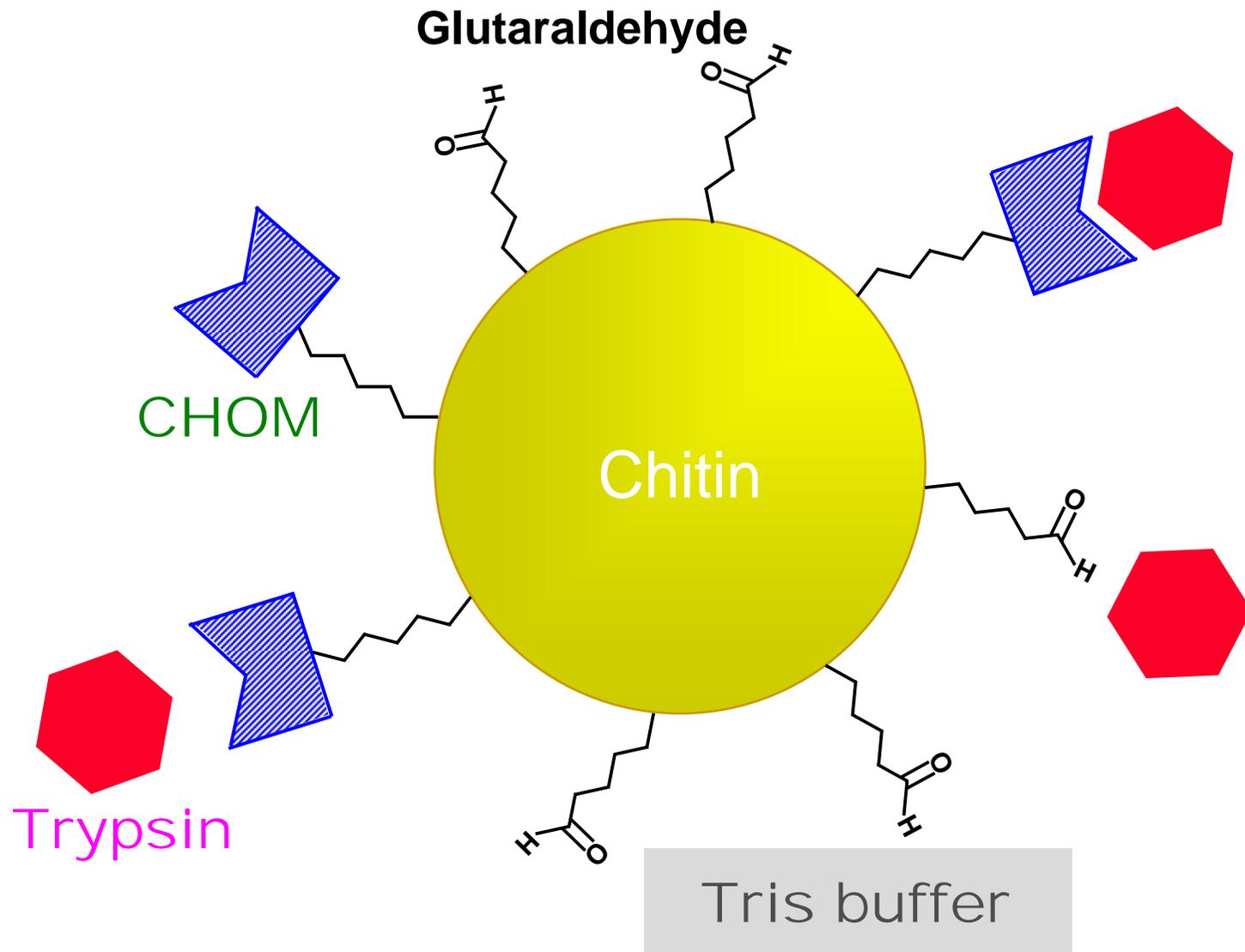
BCX



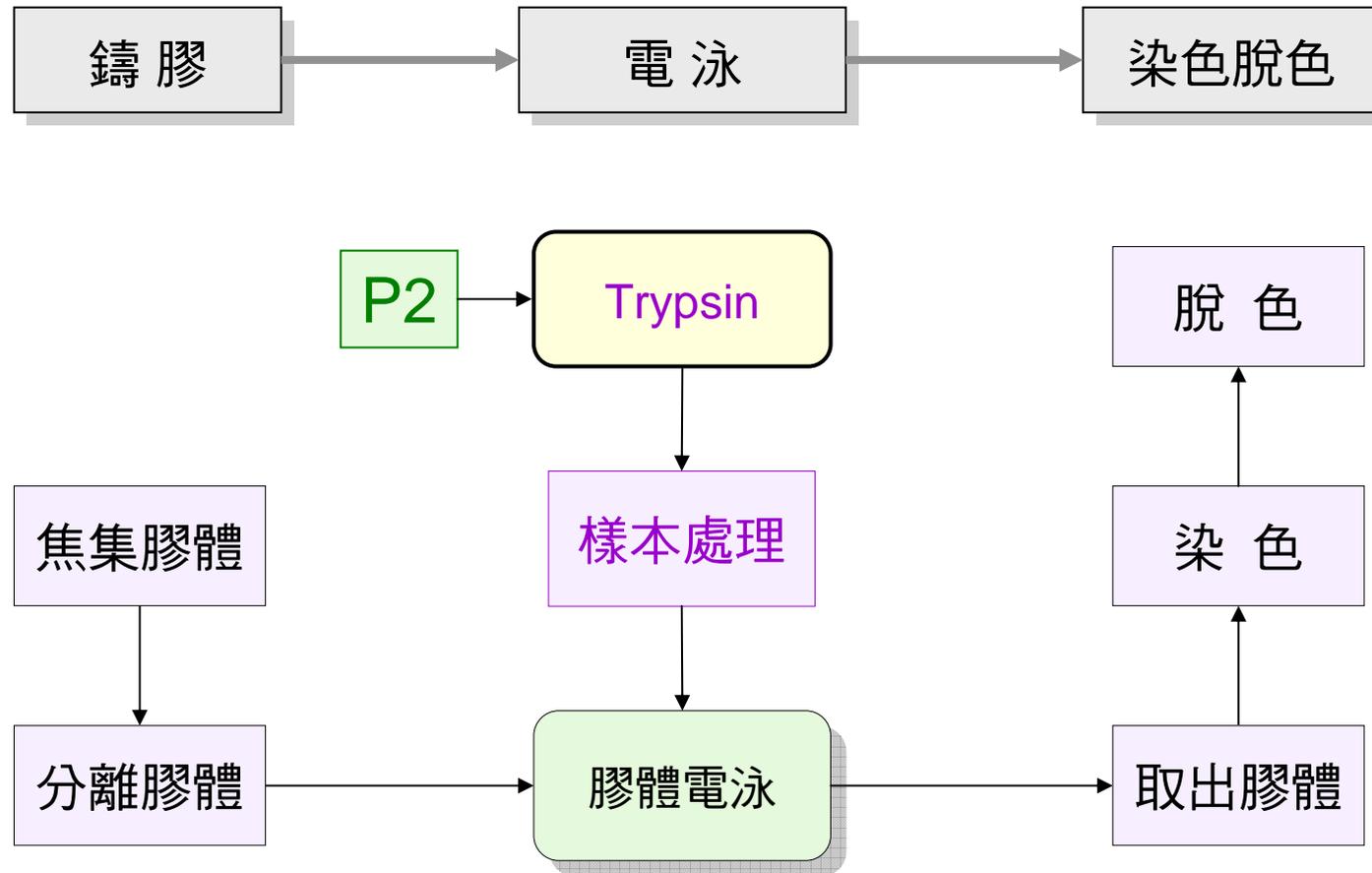
P3

生物化學實驗

膠體電泳法



# P3 膠體電泳法



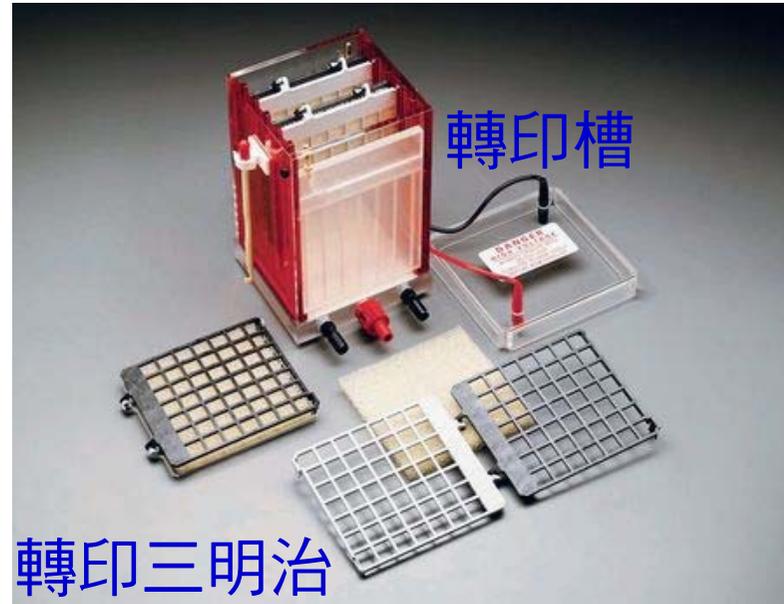
# ■ 電泳槽及相關設備：

1

電泳槽



轉印槽



轉印三明治

鑄膠器



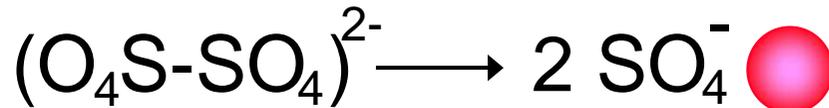
供電器



# ■ 膠體的聚合反應：

2

Ammonium persulfate (free radical initiator)



自由基的生成者

Acrylamide (monomer)

成膠的基本單位

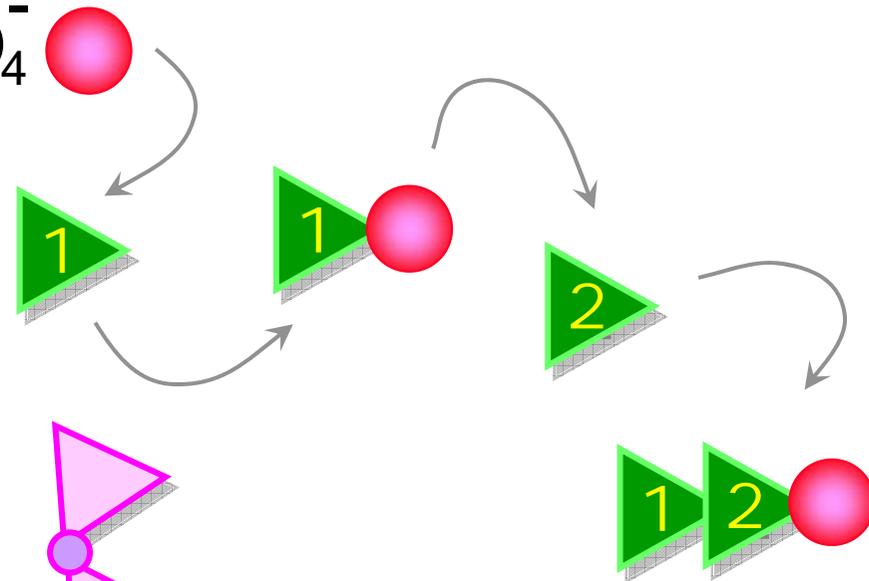
Bis(acrylamide) (bridge)

架橋使聚合產生分枝

TEMED (catalyst)

幫助傳遞自由基的催化劑

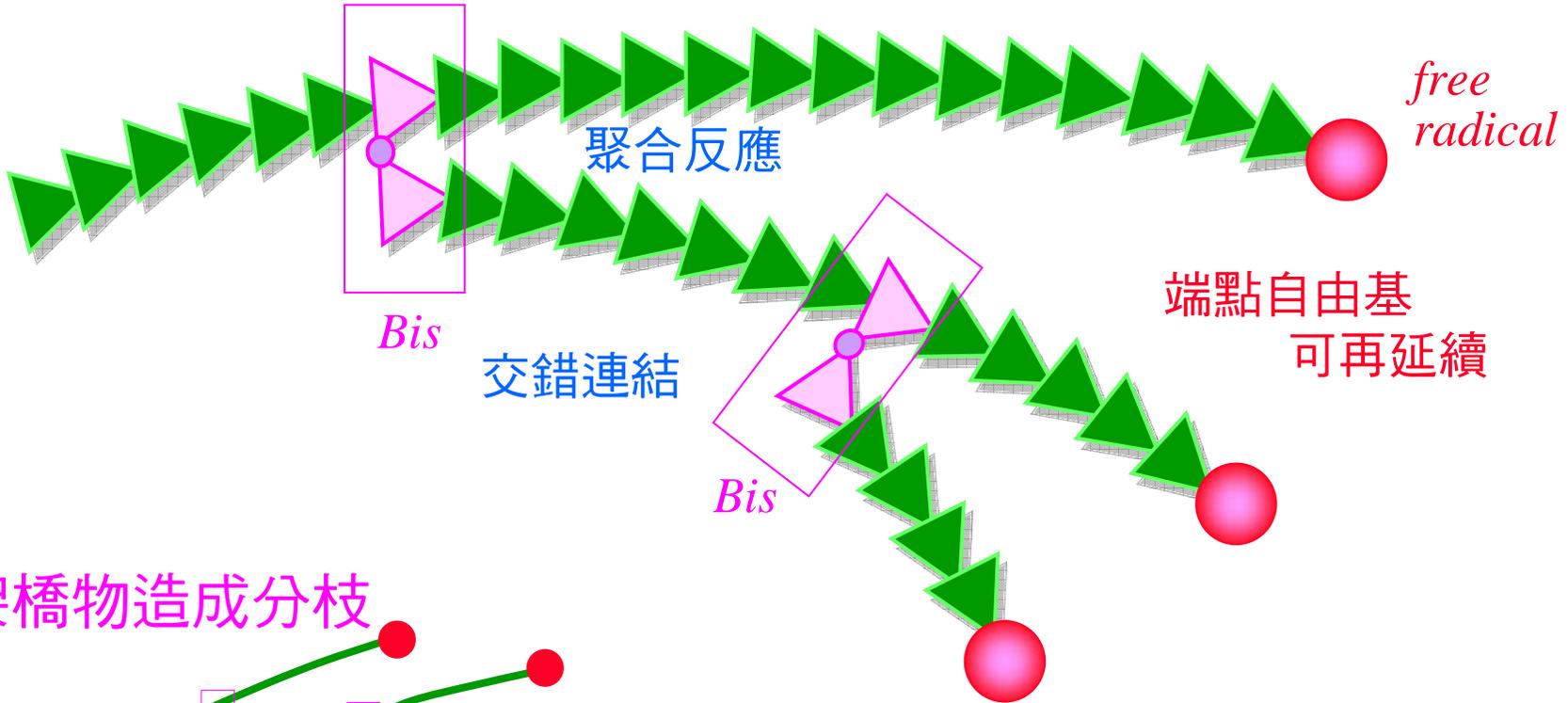
SDS (Sodium dodecyl sulfate)



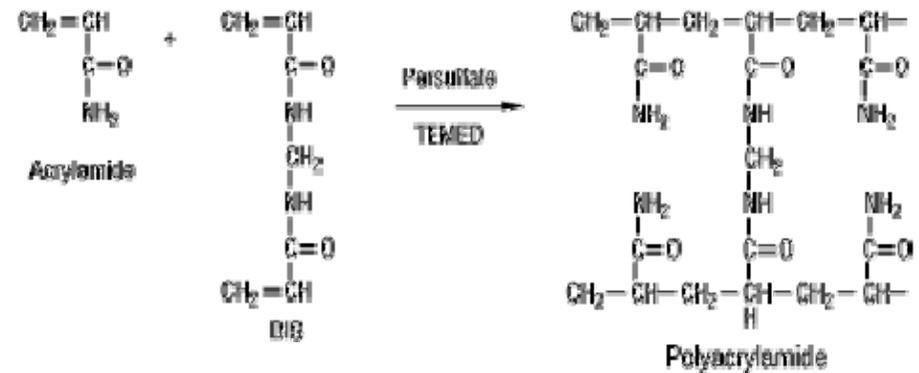
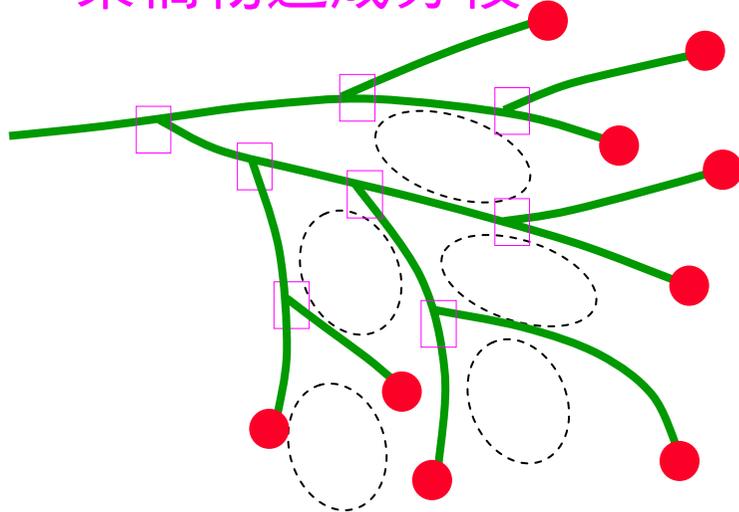
Acrylamide 有毒性！

# ■ 單體聚合反應：

鑄膠反應



架橋物造成分枝

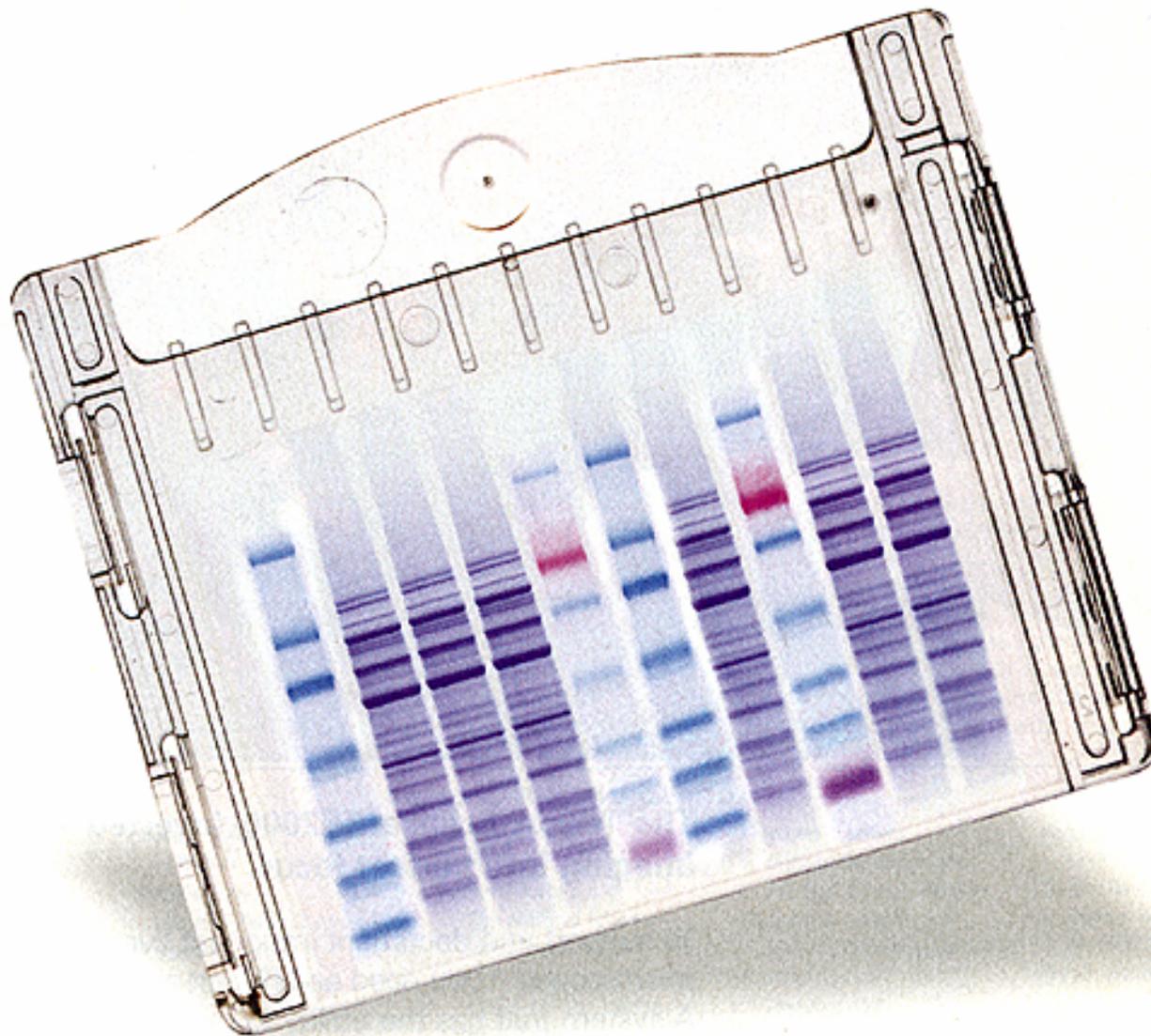


# 鑄膠過程與注入樣本



# 預鑄膠片

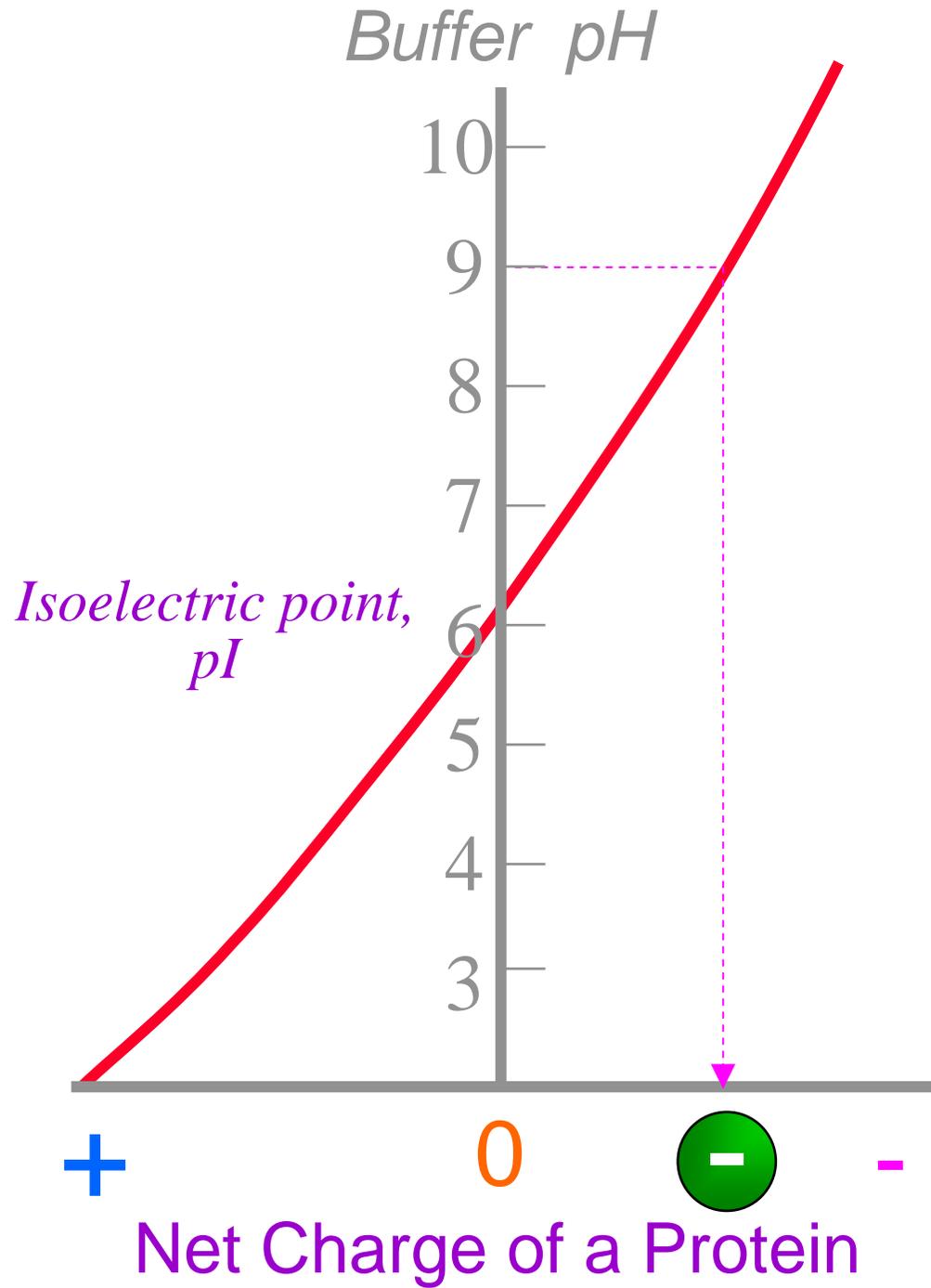
梯度或固定濃度膠體



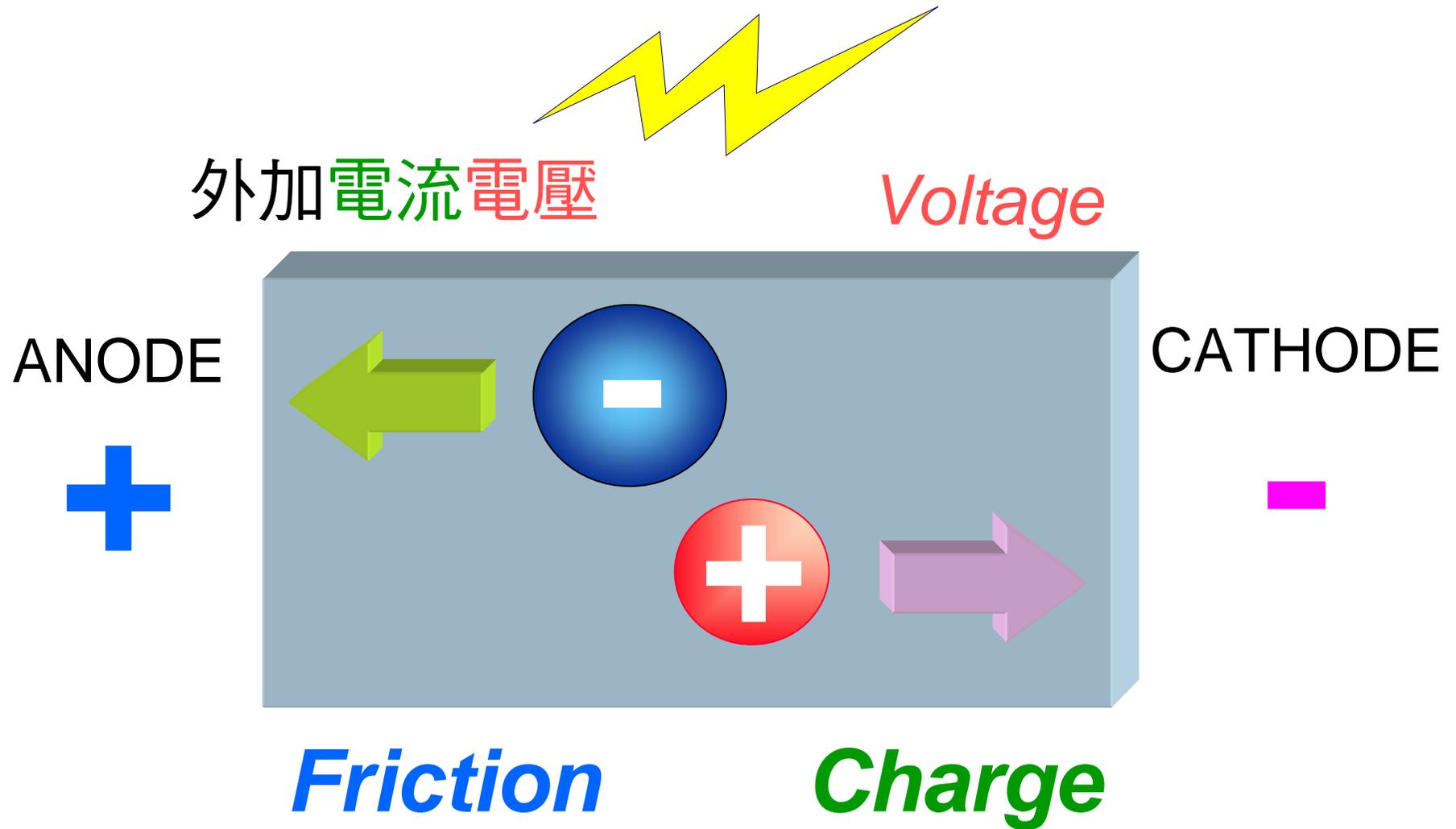
5

拋棄式塑膠外殼

■ 環境影響分子的帶電性質：



# ■ 影響電泳泳動率的因素：



7

分子量 分子形狀

分子的等電點

## ■ 電泳膠體系統的組成：

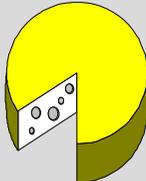
電泳系統		緩衝液	pH	膠體濃度
1	上層(負極)緩衝液	Tris-glycine	8.3	-
2	樣本溶液	Tris-glycine	8.3	-
3	膠體	聚焦膠體	6.9	4~5%
4		分離膠體	8.3	6~20%
5	下層(正極)緩衝液	Tris-glycine	8.3	-

■ 在聚焦膠體中的三個主要作用角色：



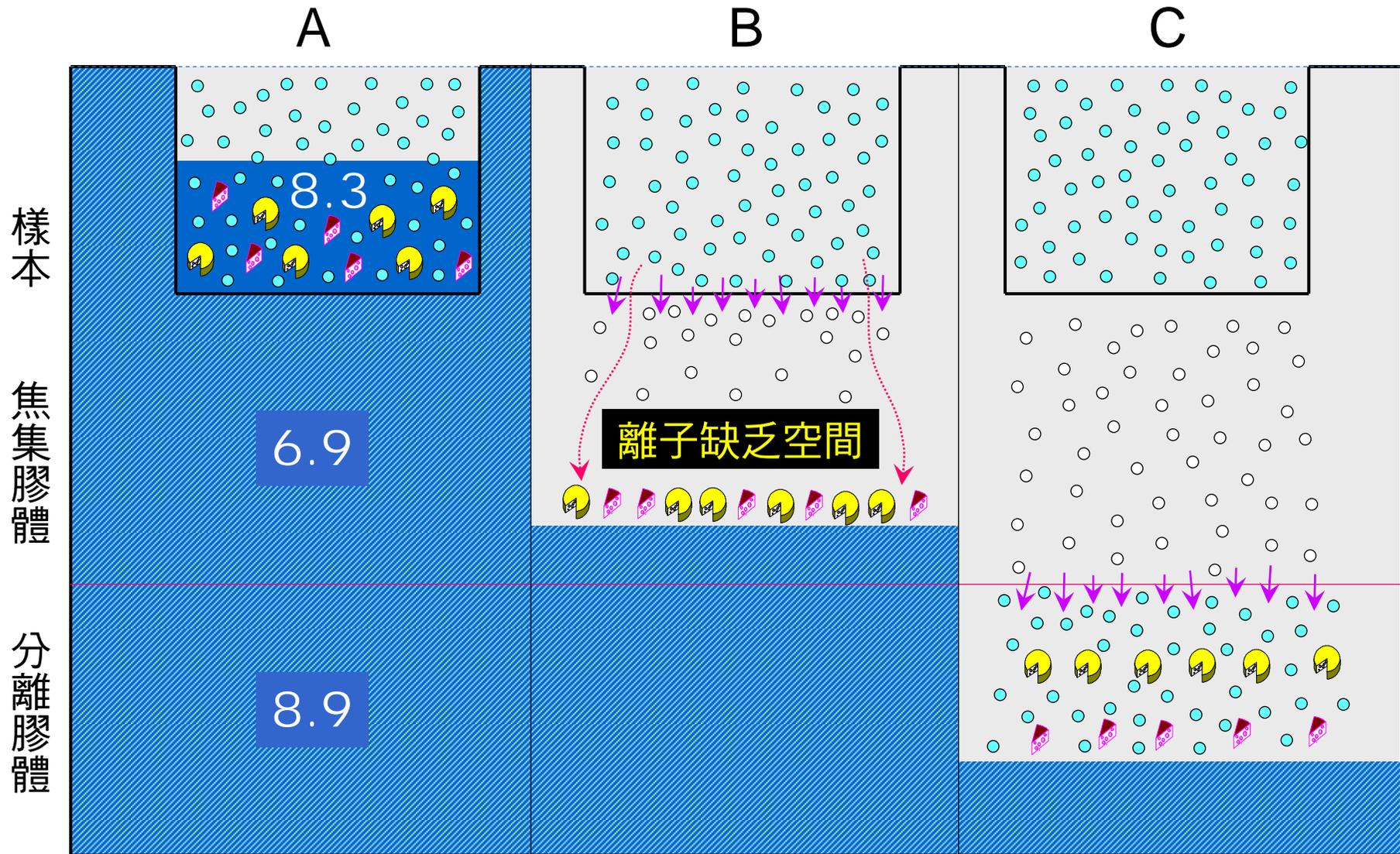
Glycine: Negative charged   
No net charge 

Chloride ion: 

Proteins:  小分子  大分子

# ■ 焦集膠體對蛋白質分子的焦集作用：

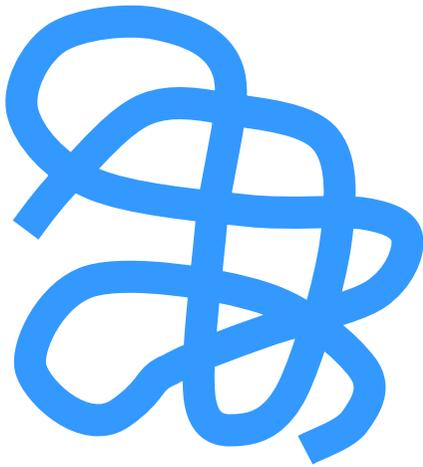
10



+

+

■ SDS 在蛋白質表面 均勻敷上 一層負電： 11

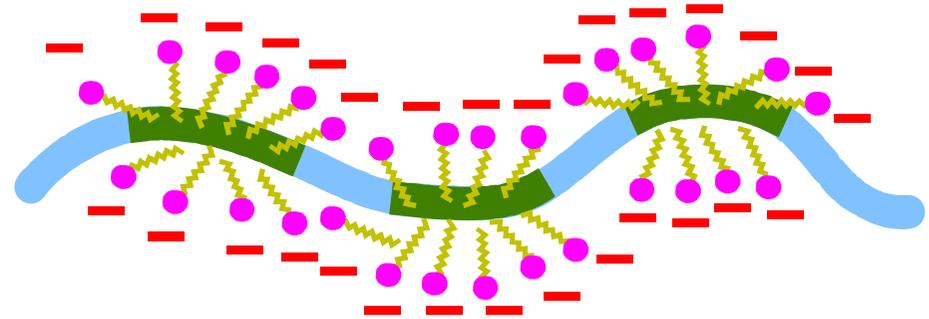


原態蛋白質

SDS



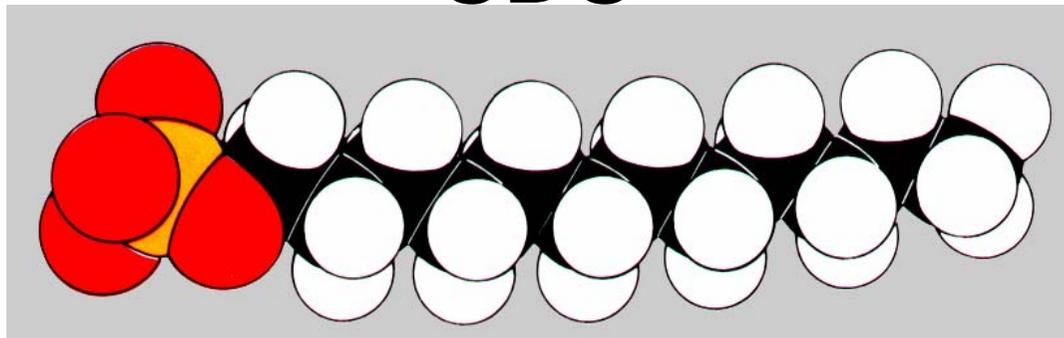
boiling



變性蛋白質成一線狀分子  
並且均勻帶上一層負電荷

SDS

極性



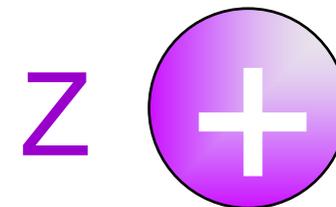
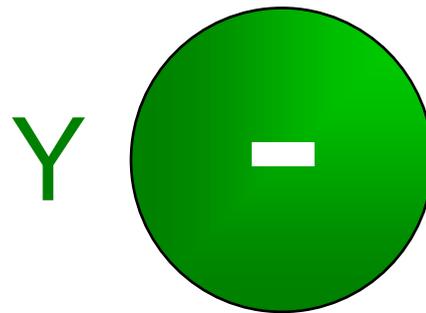
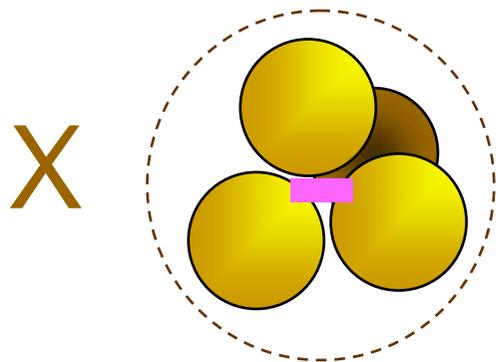
非極性

# ■ 三種不同蛋白質的電泳比較：

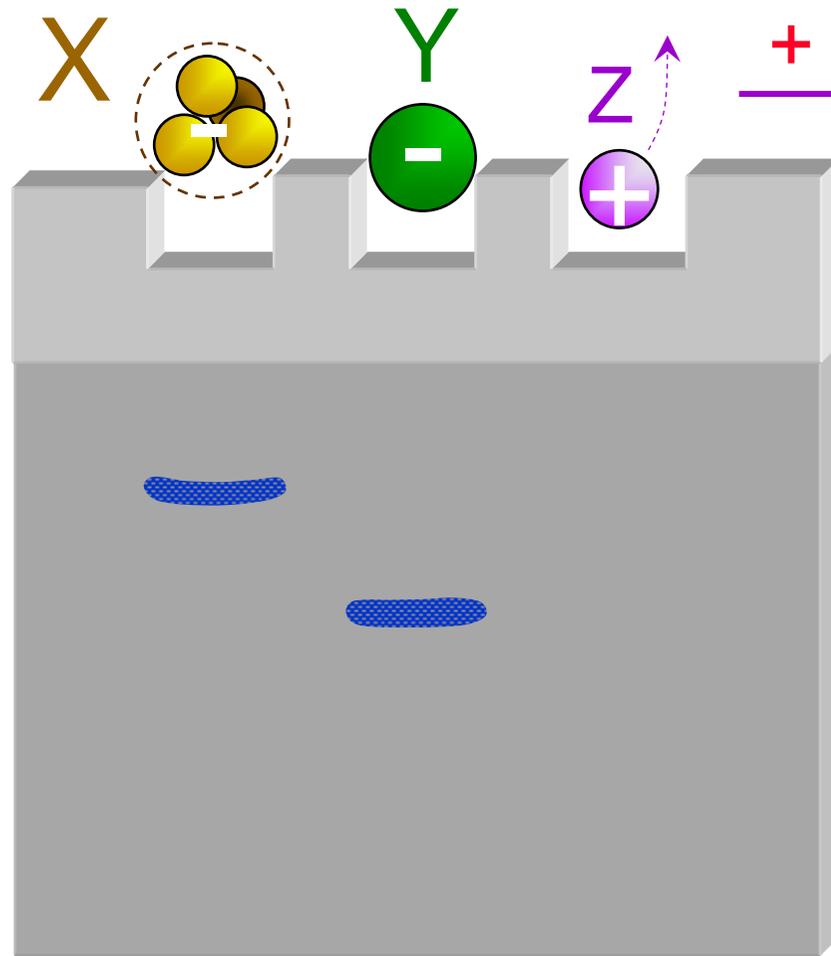
12



Protein	Quaternary Structure	Molecular Weight	pI	Mobility	
				Native PAGE	SDS-PAGE
X	Tetramer	(40,000)x4	5.8	Slow	Fast
Y	Monomer	88,000	5.2	Fast	Slow
Z	Monomer	60,000	9.3	Upward	Medium

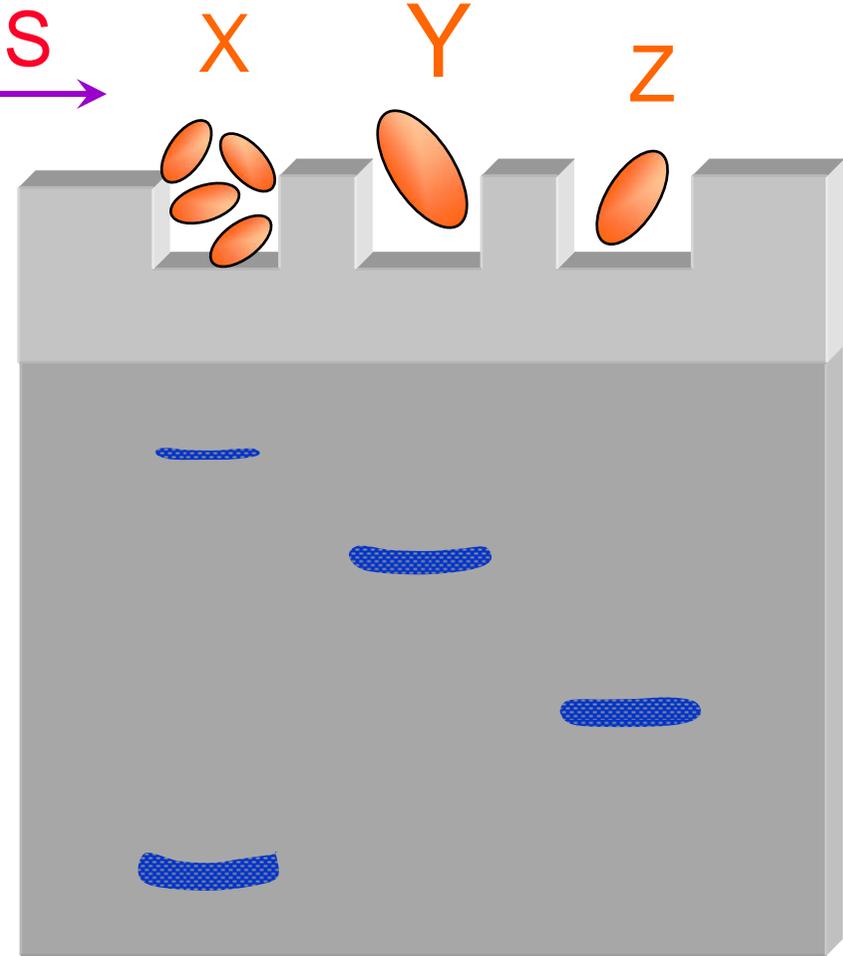


# Native-PAGE



+ SDS

# SDS-PAGE



+

13

分子量及淨電荷密度  
均影響泳動率

+

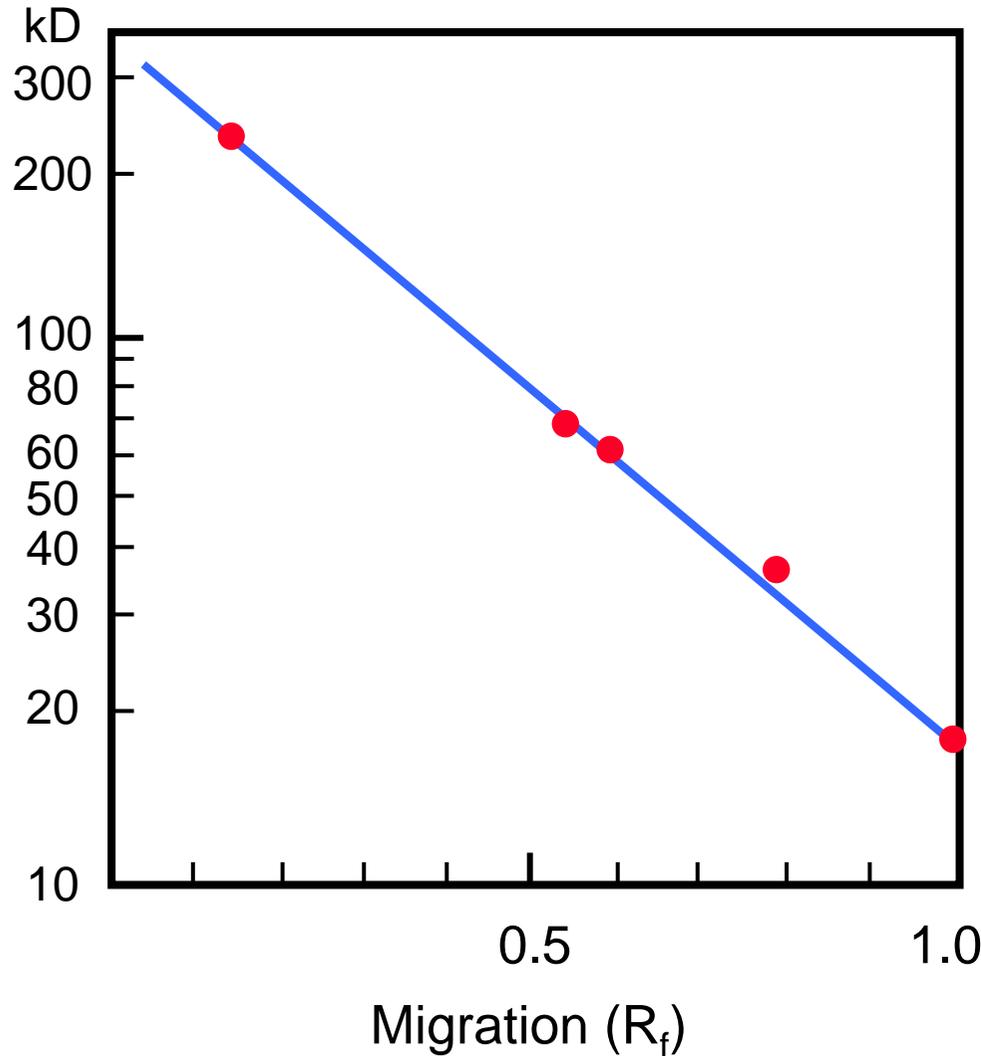
只有分子量影響泳動率

# ■ 單元體分子量的測定：SDS-PAGE

14



Mol mass



kD

330  
220

67  
60

36

18.5

kD

94

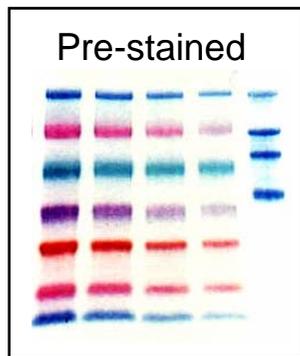
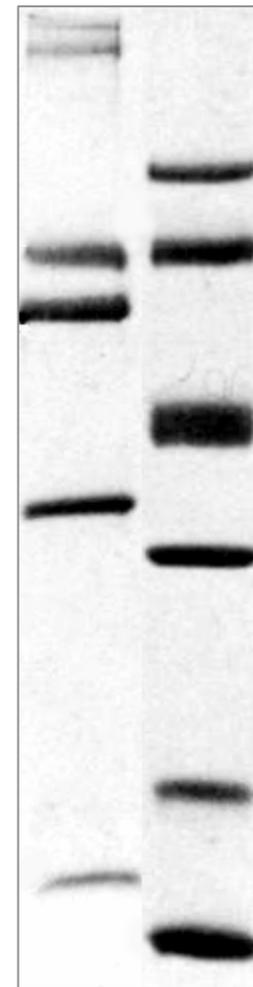
67

43

30

20.1

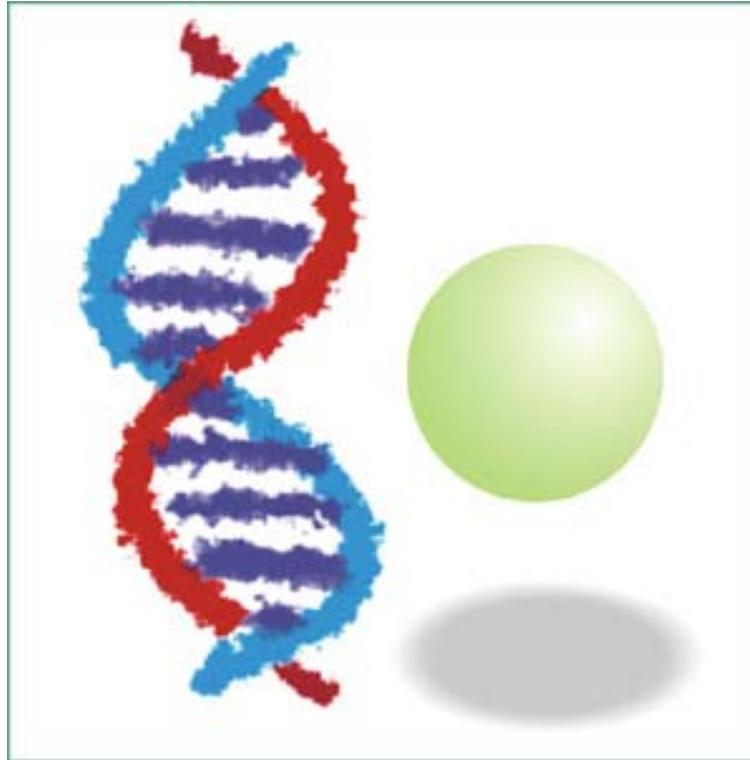
14.4



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BCX

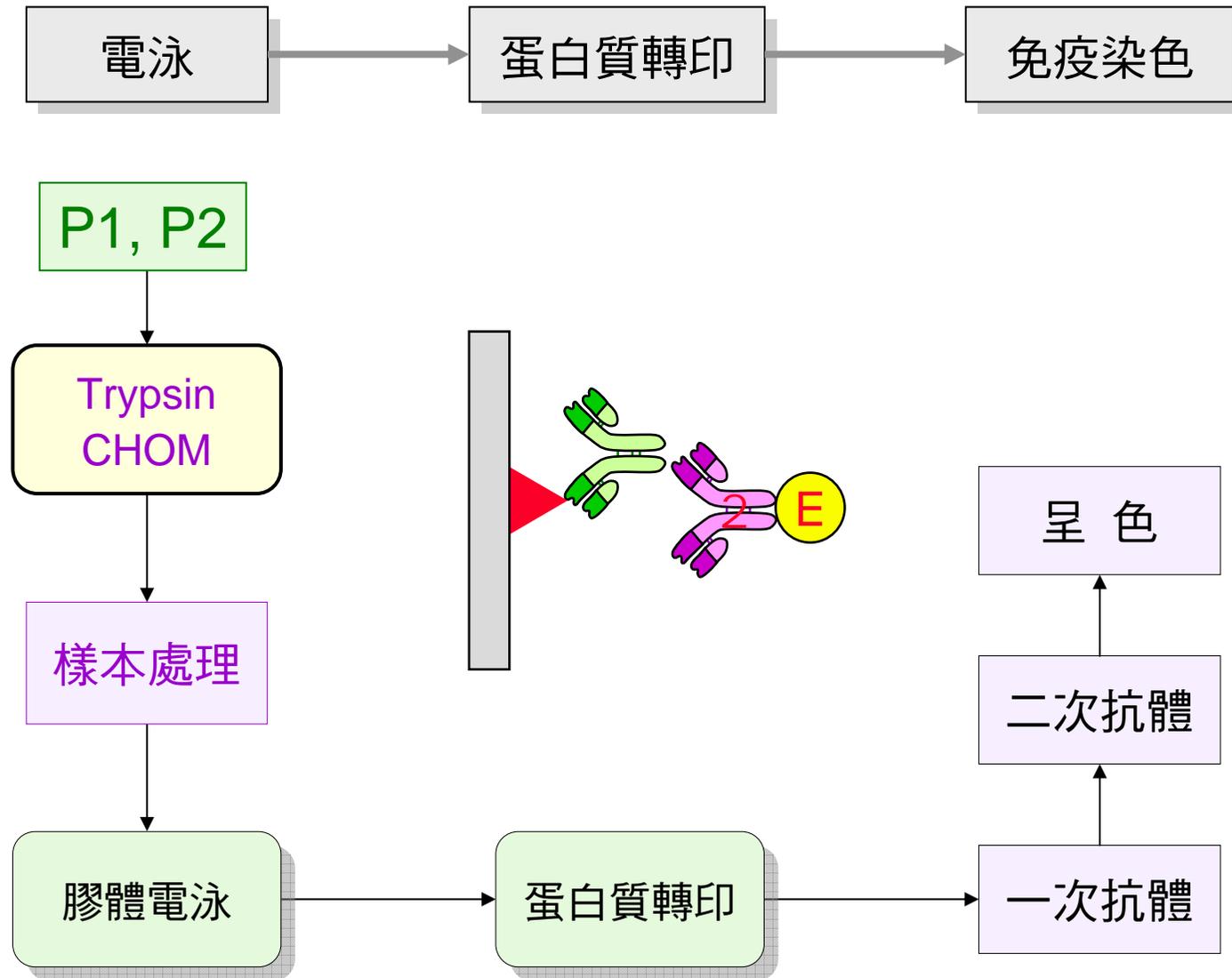


S2

生物化學實驗

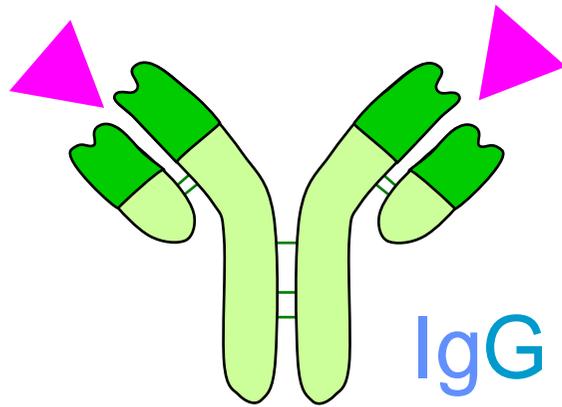
免疫轉印法

# S2 免疫轉印法



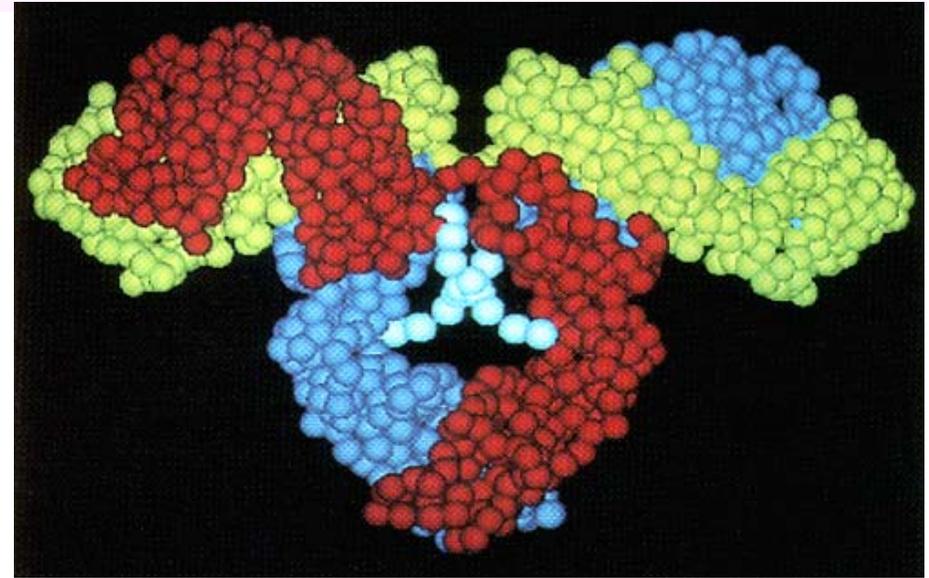
## ■ 抗體 是一種蛋白質

Davies et al (1977) PNAS / Roitt et al (2001) *Immunology*. p.73



IgG

Immunoglobulin

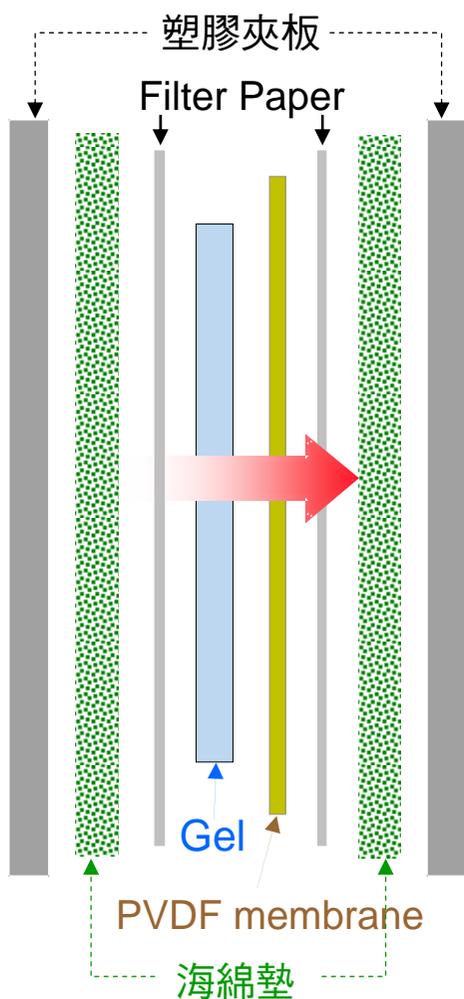


- 抗體由四條 蛋白質 長短鍊所組成 (兩長兩短)
- 抗體分子上有兩個 抗原結合區 (二者相同) ▼
- 抗體與抗原結合是專一性的 (lock & key)

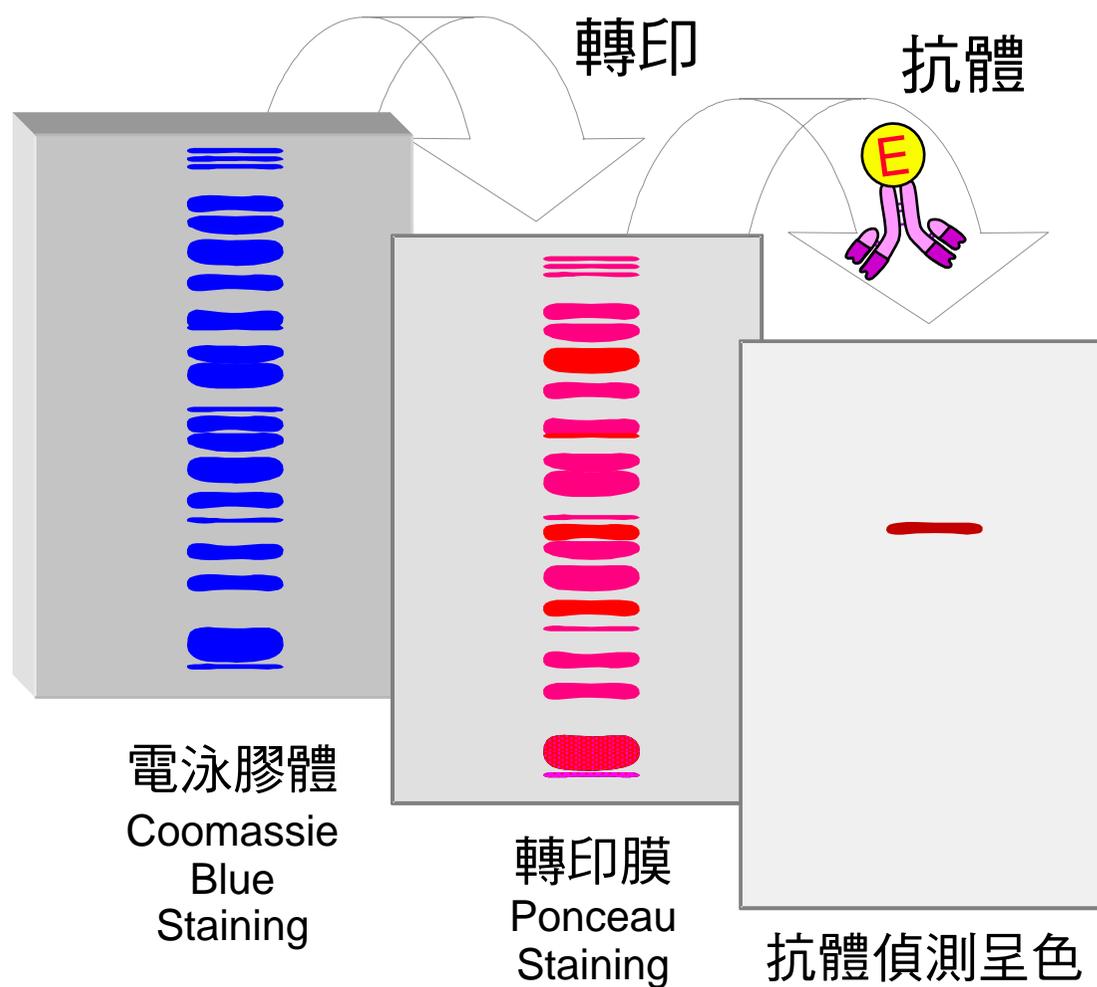
● IgG 是單一個抗體分子，另有 IgM (五元體) 及 IgA (二元體)

# ■ 轉印及免疫染色流程：

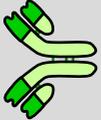
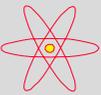
## A 轉印三明治



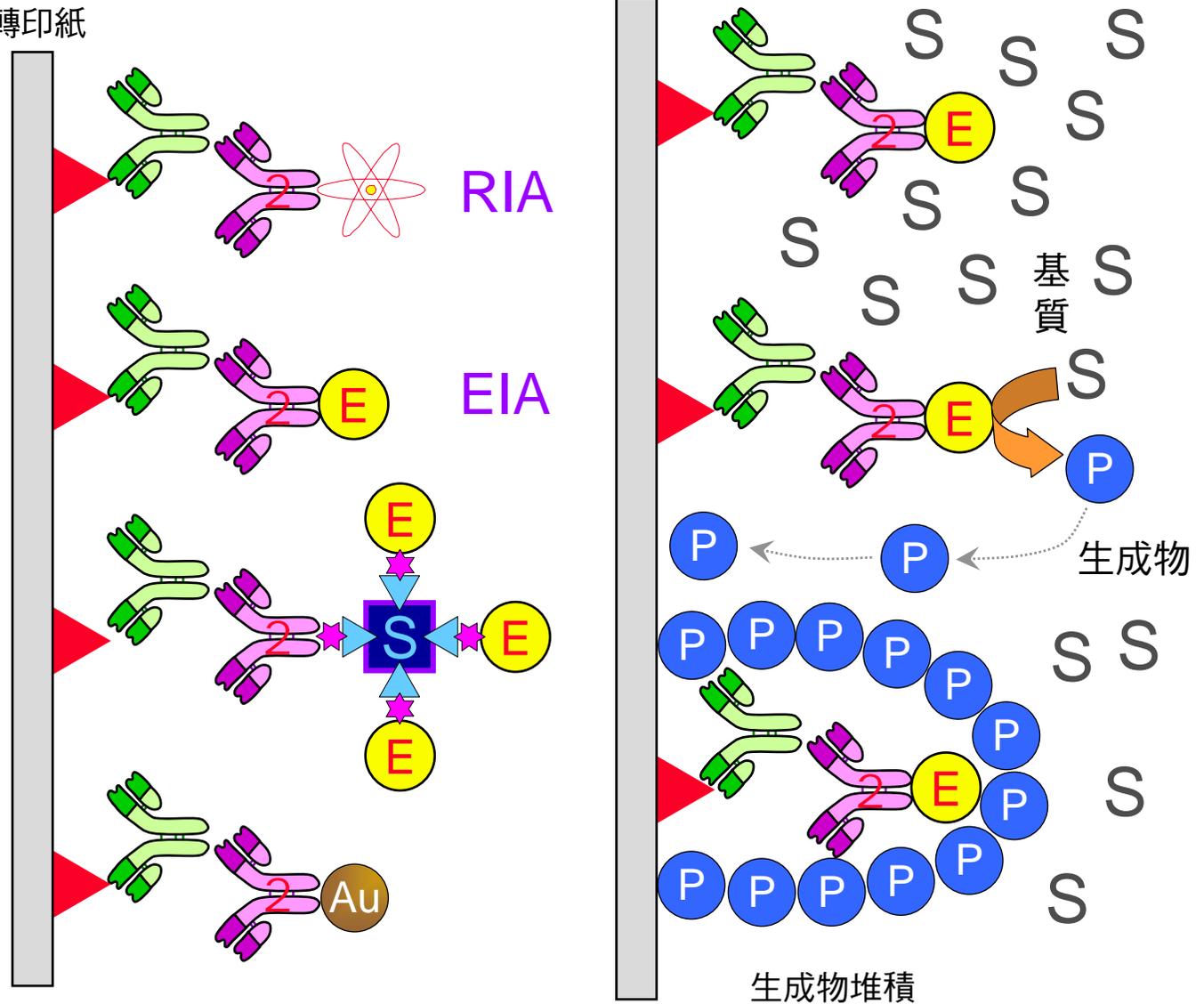
## B 免疫染色流程及結果



# 免疫轉印的種類與呈色機制：

	Antigen
	Antibody
	Second Antibody
	Radioactive Tracer
	1. Horse Radish Peroxidase (HRP)
	2. Alkaline Phosphatase (AP)
	Biotin
	Streptavidin
	Biotin -HRP -AP
	Colloidal Gold

轉印紙



## Peroxidase

Horse radish peroxidase (HRP) 山葵過氧化酶

基質：H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + DAB (褐色) 4CN (藍色)

靈敏度：500 pg

## Phosphatase

Alkaline phosphatase (AP) 鹼性磷酸酶

基質：BCIP + NBT (藍色)

靈敏度：100 pg

基質：AMPPD (化學螢光劑)

靈敏度：10 pg