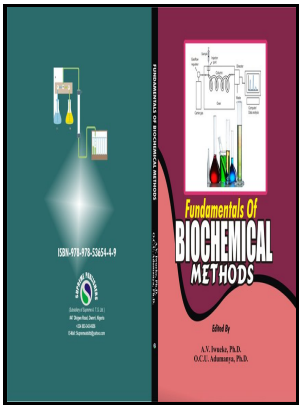
# Basic biochemical methods

## Wiley-Liss - Overview of Biochemical tests used to identify bacteria in Microbiology laboratory




Description: -
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Printing -- Specimens.
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**Biological and Biochemical Foundations of Living Systems: Overview**

The plate wells or other surfaces are then coated with serum samples of unknown antigen concentration, diluted into the same buffer used for the antigen standards. However, as mentioned above, while it has increased sensitivity, it is not specific to active replicating organisms. This has a poorer resolution but gives excellent 3-dimentional images of surfaces.

**Basic Methods for the Biochemical Lab**

However, these probes detect multiple related sequences whose map positions are rarely known, making the resulting complex mixture of alleles difficult to interpret.

**Overview of Biochemical tests used to identify bacteria in Microbiology laboratory**

To overcome this uncertainty, modern bacterial classification emphasizes molecular systematics, using genetic techniques such as guanine cytosine ratio determination, genome-genome hybridization, as well as sequencing genes that have not undergone extensive lateral gene transfer, such as the rRNA gene. The antibody does not distinguish labelled antigen from un-labelled antigen, so the two kinds of antigen compete for available binding sites on the antibody. Immunohistochemistry: Immunohistochemistry or IHC refers to the process of localizing proteins in cells of a tissue section exploiting the principle of antibodies binding specifically to antigens in biological tissues.

**Top 7 Types of Immunochemical Techniques Used in Biochemistry**

In this technique, the antibody rather than the antigen is immobilized on a microtiter well.

**Biochemical Process**

In this assay, recombinant envelope and core proteins of HIV are adsorbed as solid-phase antigens to microtiter wells. This is usually done through the plotting of a standard curve on a graph, the position of the curve at response of the unknown is then examined, and so the quantity of the

unknown is found.

**Outline of biochemistry**

In this method, the response will be inversely proportional to the concentration of antigen in the unknown.

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