

It's Electrifying!-Danny Zucco (Grease)

Electrophoresis

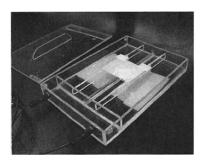
- pH of buffer
 - **8.6**
 - Negative charged proteins
- Anode attracts anions! + Charged electrode
- Cathode attracts cations Charged electrode

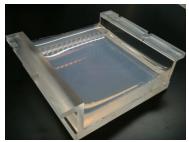
- Ionic Strength of Buffer
 - High Concentration = Slow but Sharp

Low concentration = Fast but Fuzzy

- Support Medium
 - Paper

- Cellulose Acetate
 - Flammable
- Agarose gel
 - Most common
- Capillary Electrophoresis?
 - Up and coming





- Voltage
 - Provides the pulling force on proteins
 - High voltage = harder pulling
 - Also generates heat, which must be cooled
 - Protein will denature at high temperatures, designed to work at 37°C

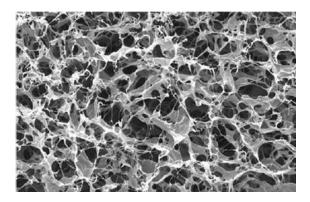


Time

- Longer time running will give greater separation
 - Heat also builds up over time

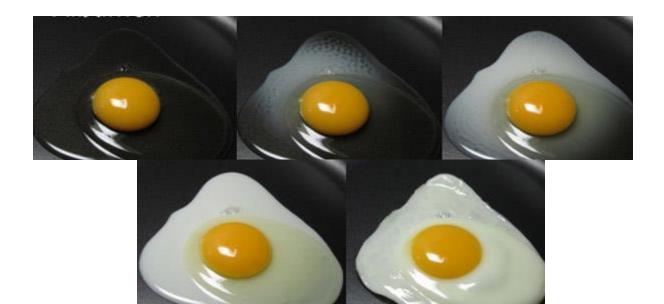
Size and Shape of Proteins

- Agarose holds large proteins back
 - This slows the protein and may increase separation OR put it closer to another band of proteins

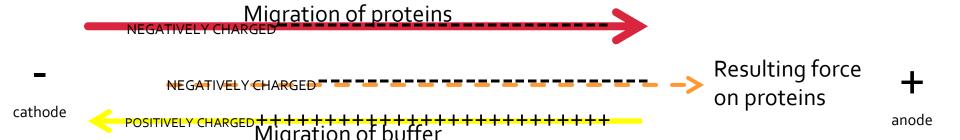


- Diffusion
 - Some diffusion is inevitable
 - Leads to lack of resolution, definition
 - Causes:
 - Increased thickness of medium
 - Increased time of separation
 - Increased temperatures

- Temperature
 - Mobility of proteins is increased with higher temperatures
 - At some point proteins will denature

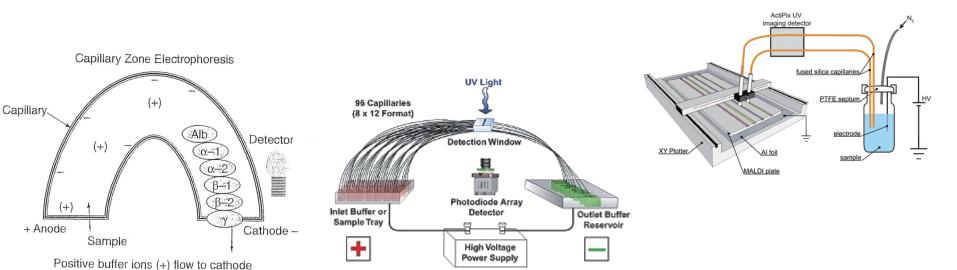


- Electroendosmosis
 - Force-Counterforce
 - Especially in poor quality agars buffer will travel towards the cathode

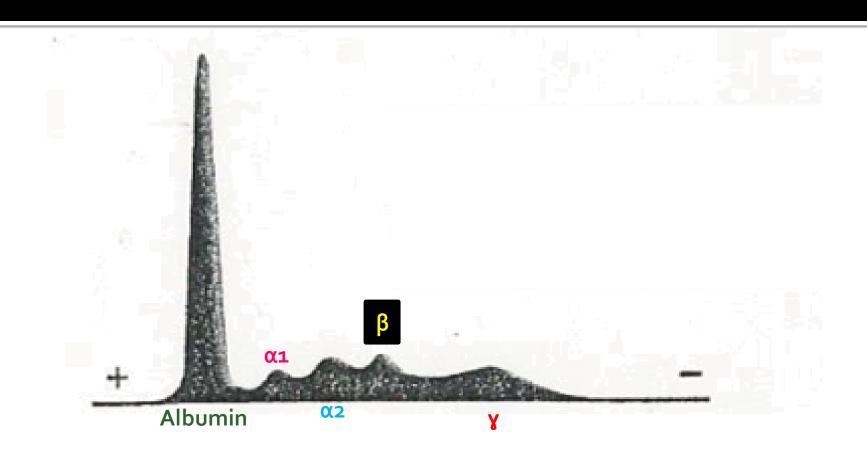


Capillary Electrophoresis

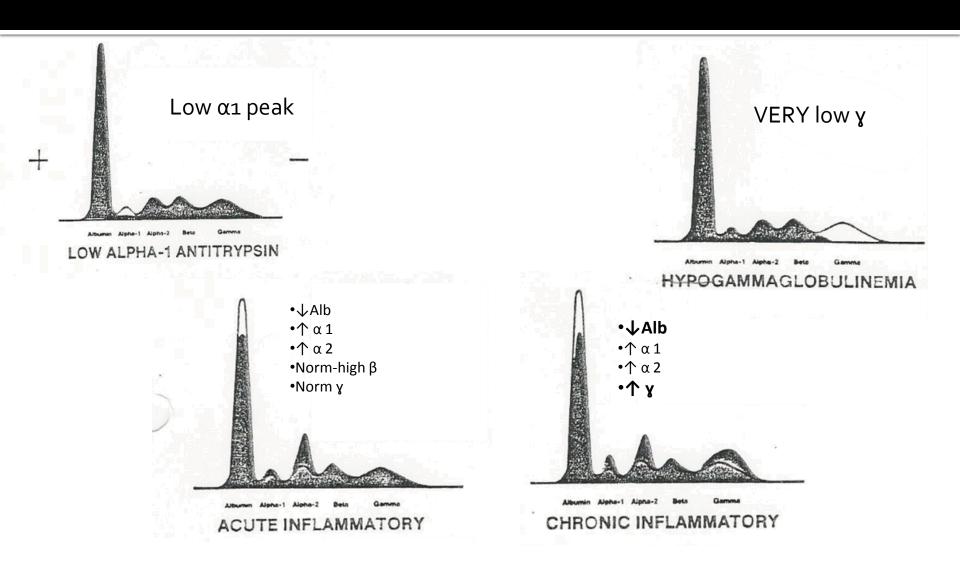
- Force entirely generated by electro-osmotic flow
 - Result is movement towards cathode
 - Detection by UV, flourescence, laser, chemiluminescence, mass spec



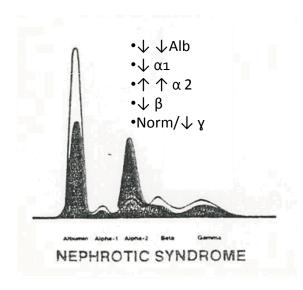
Electrophoresis Pattern

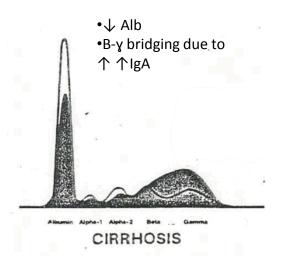


Pathologies

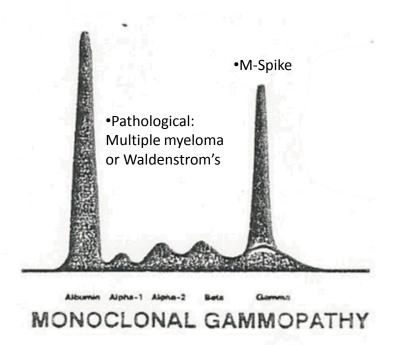


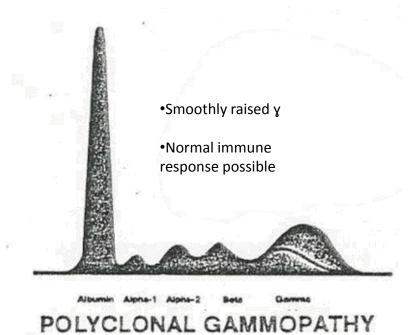
Pathologies



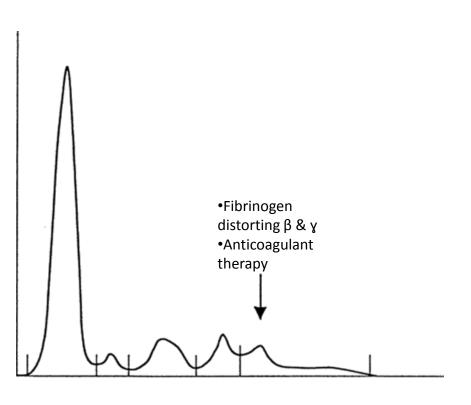


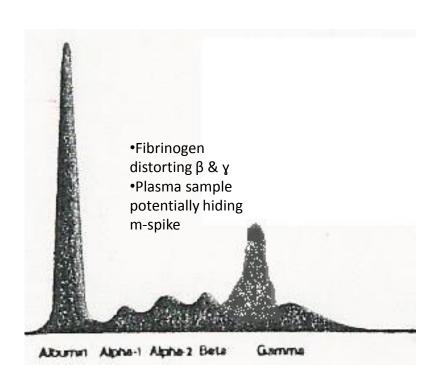
Pathologies





Mistakes Happen





Now Let's Try It

