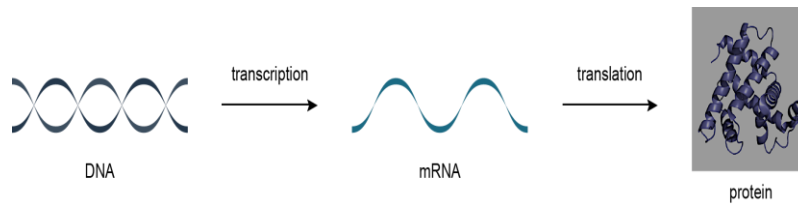


Lab Ten:.

Protein

A protein molecule is made of long un-branched chain of amino acids; each linked to its neighbour by a covalent peptide bond therefore its called polypeptides.



There are 20 different amino acids that are coded for directly an organism's DNA; each amino acid has different properties that related to side chains. Some of these side chains are non-polar, hydrophobic and negatively or positive charged. The protein folding stability is determined by weak non-covalent bounds: hydrogen bound, electrostatic attraction, and vander waals attraction.

Before a specific protein can be identified and its properties can be studied, the protein must usually be separated from a sample of plant or animal tissue or extracted from a complex mixture. Extraction and purification are vital components of almost any protein-specific research effort. But the methods used during these processes will depend on the nature of both the protein and the solution. Sometimes the specific protein is caught in a matrix of other protein molecules, and sometimes it's surrounded by non-protein biological elements. In either case, a small sample of the protein may be need for research and analytical purposes, or a large quantity of the purified protein may be necessary for industrial or commercial reasons.

All of these factors the initial state of the protein mixture, the required sample size, and the reason for the extraction contribute to decisions about extraction and protein purification techniques, which may include any of the following.

Protein Purification Methods

1. **Chromatography methods** exploit the physical properties of either the target protein or the other elements in the solution. Using various paper, gas or liquid chromatography methods, the protein and its surrounding elements are typically dissolved in a mixture and then passed through a stationary phase prior to analysis. A selection of chromatography related protein purification products are available from G-Biosciences.
2. **Centrifugation, filtration, sonication and other fractionation techniques** can be used to break up and remove the cell parts that surround and contain the target protein, like cell membranes and DNA.
3. During **precipitation techniques**, ammonium sulfate is added to solution and protein samples are gathered and concentrated as they precipitate. This method is often used for bulk protein extraction.
4. **Gel electrophoresis techniques** can be used to identify denatured or non-natured proteins by passing samples through an electrically charged gel matrix. The matrix typically separates the protein molecules by pH or molecular weight.

Due to the complex nature of the proteomic pool, the purification of a protein routinely involves more than one of the above techniques.

- Experiments

Test for protein

- 1- Take some beans, mash it with mortar and pestle, and add a little water to make a suspension.
- 2- Take little of this suspension in a test tube.
- 3- Add few drops of Copper sulphate solution to it.
- 4- Very carefully add a few drops of sodium hydroxide solution.
- 5- If the solution becomes purple, it shows the presence of protein.

