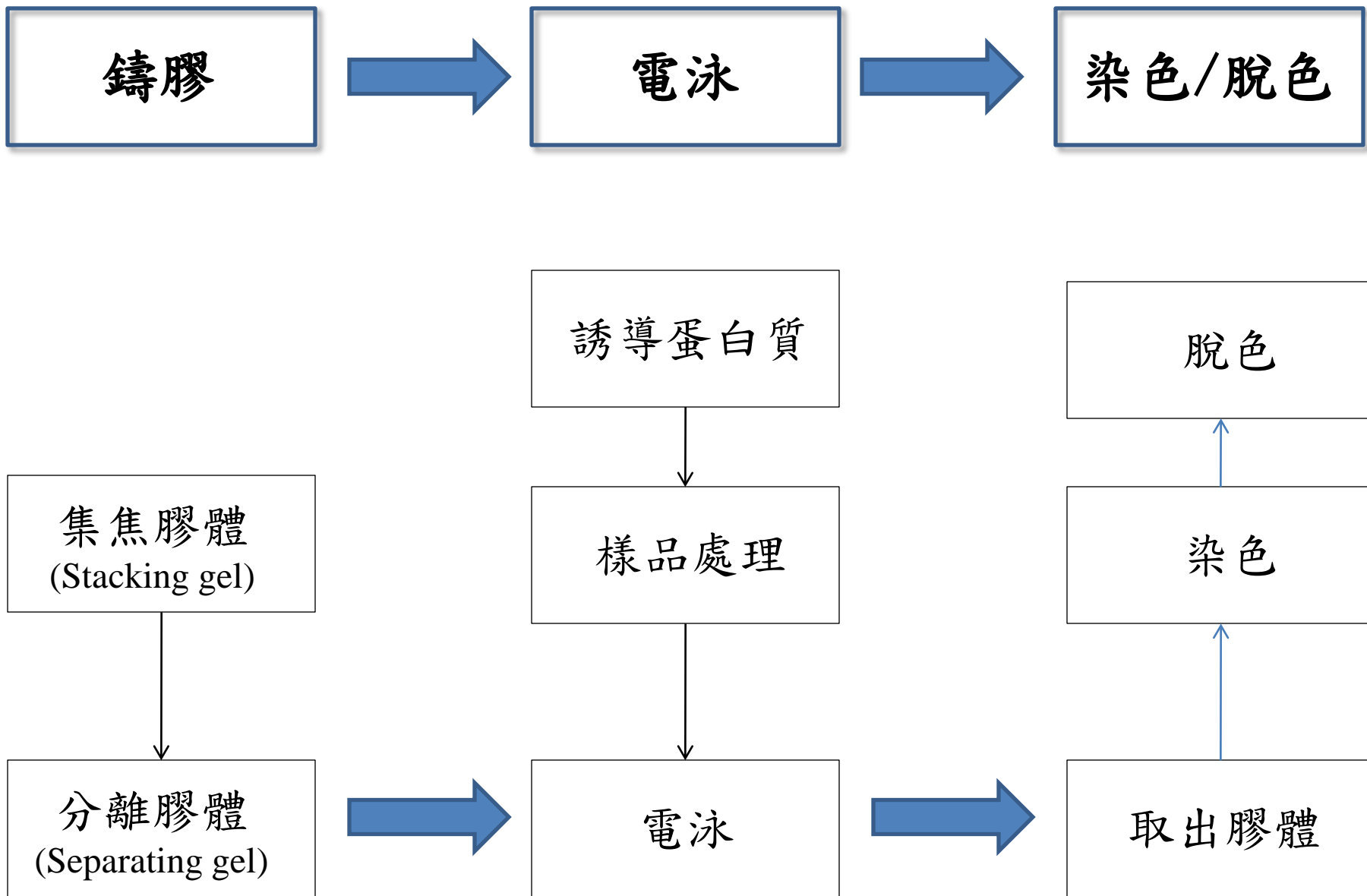


蛋白質電泳原理



蛋白質電泳原理

- 帶電分子在電場中能夠移動，稱作泳動 (electrophoresis)。
- 泳動的程度稱為泳動率 (mobility)：

$$\text{泳動率} \sim \frac{\text{(所外加電壓 mV)} \times \text{(分子之淨電荷)}}{\text{分子與介質間之摩擦力}}$$

- 摩擦力：
 - 由蛋白質分子之大小、形狀決定。
 - 分子量者摩擦力大，泳動率小；
 - 球形分子摩擦力較小，泳動率大。

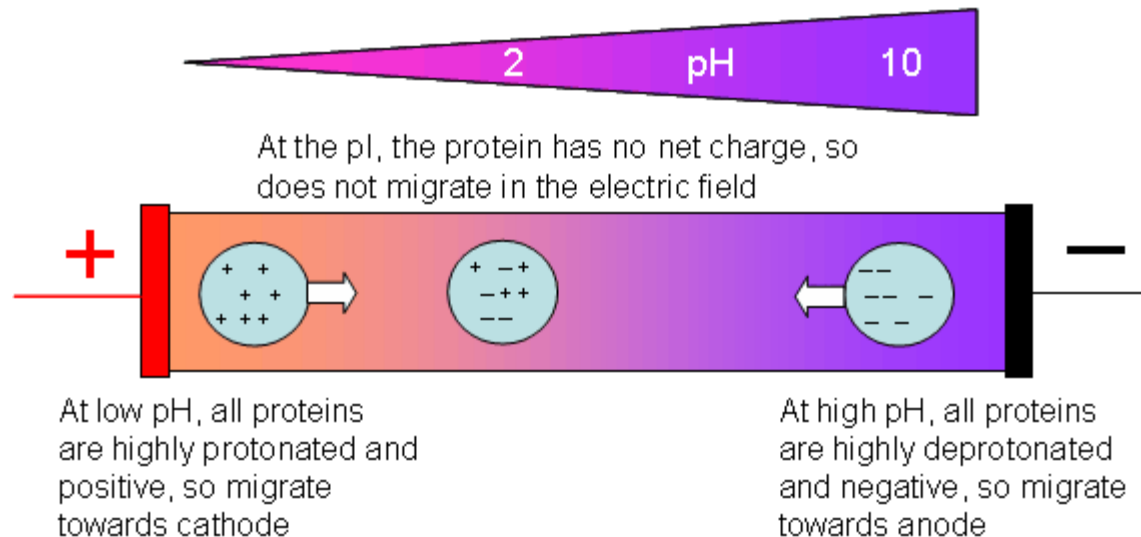
靜電荷與泳動率

- 靜電荷:

- 由環境之pH值決定。與等電位點(pI)有關。

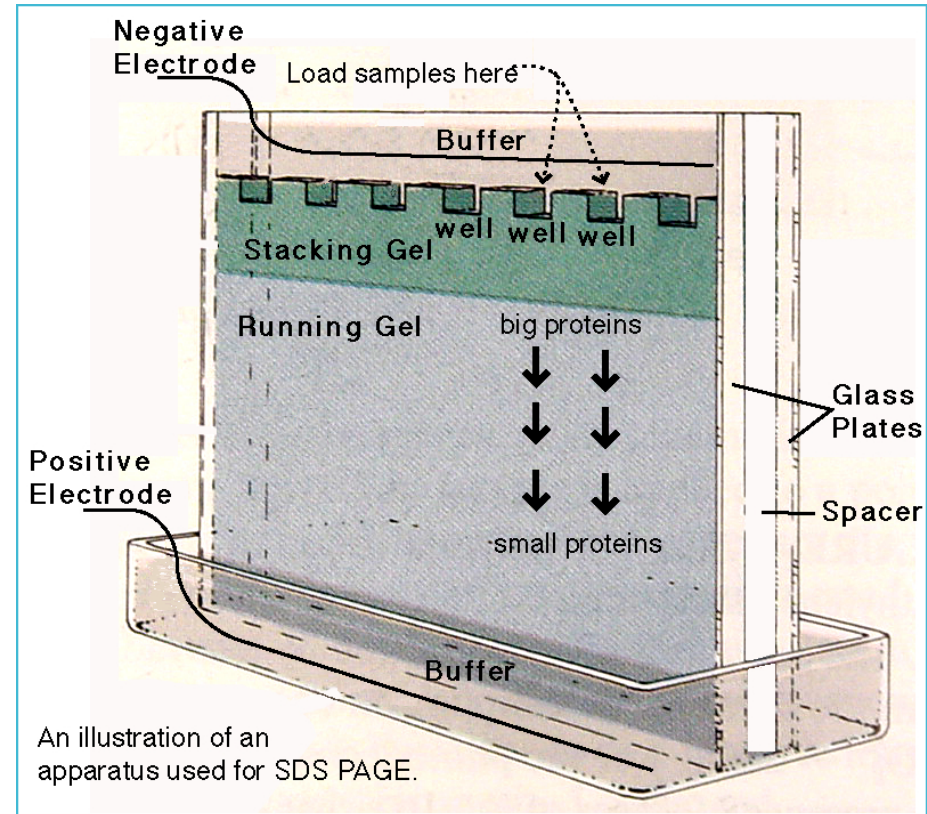
- 當環境pH = 分子之pI時，此分子之淨電荷為(0)；
- 當環境pH < 分子之pI時，此分子之淨電荷為(+)
- 當環境pH > 分子之pI時，此分子之淨電荷為(-)。

- 大部分電泳系統的pH定在8.3，因此蛋白質→往正極移動



鑄膠 (gel-casting)

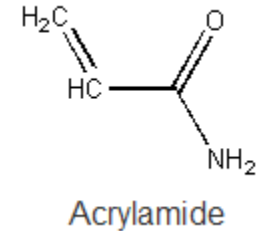
- Stacking (Focusing) gel
 - 集膠膠體
 - 靠近負極(-)
 - **Focuses** proteins within a narrow band
- Separating (Running) gel
 - 分離膠體
 - 靠近正極 (+)
 - **Separates** proteins according to M.W.



膠體組成成份

- 單體分子(monomer)

- Acrylamide (丙烯醯胺; $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}_2$)

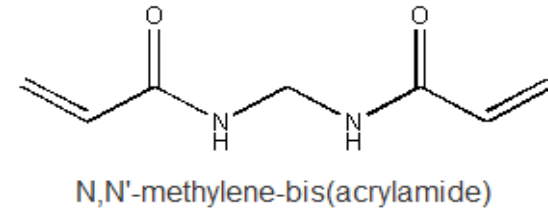


- 架橋分子(bridging molecule)

- N,N'-methylene-bis(acrylamide) (雙丙烯醯胺; $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$)

- 自由基產生者(free-radical generator)

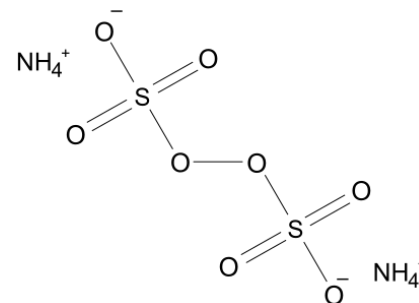
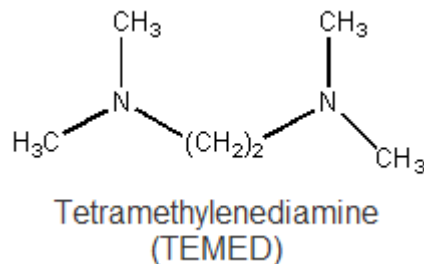
- Ammonium persulfate (APS) or Riboflavin (Vit. B2)

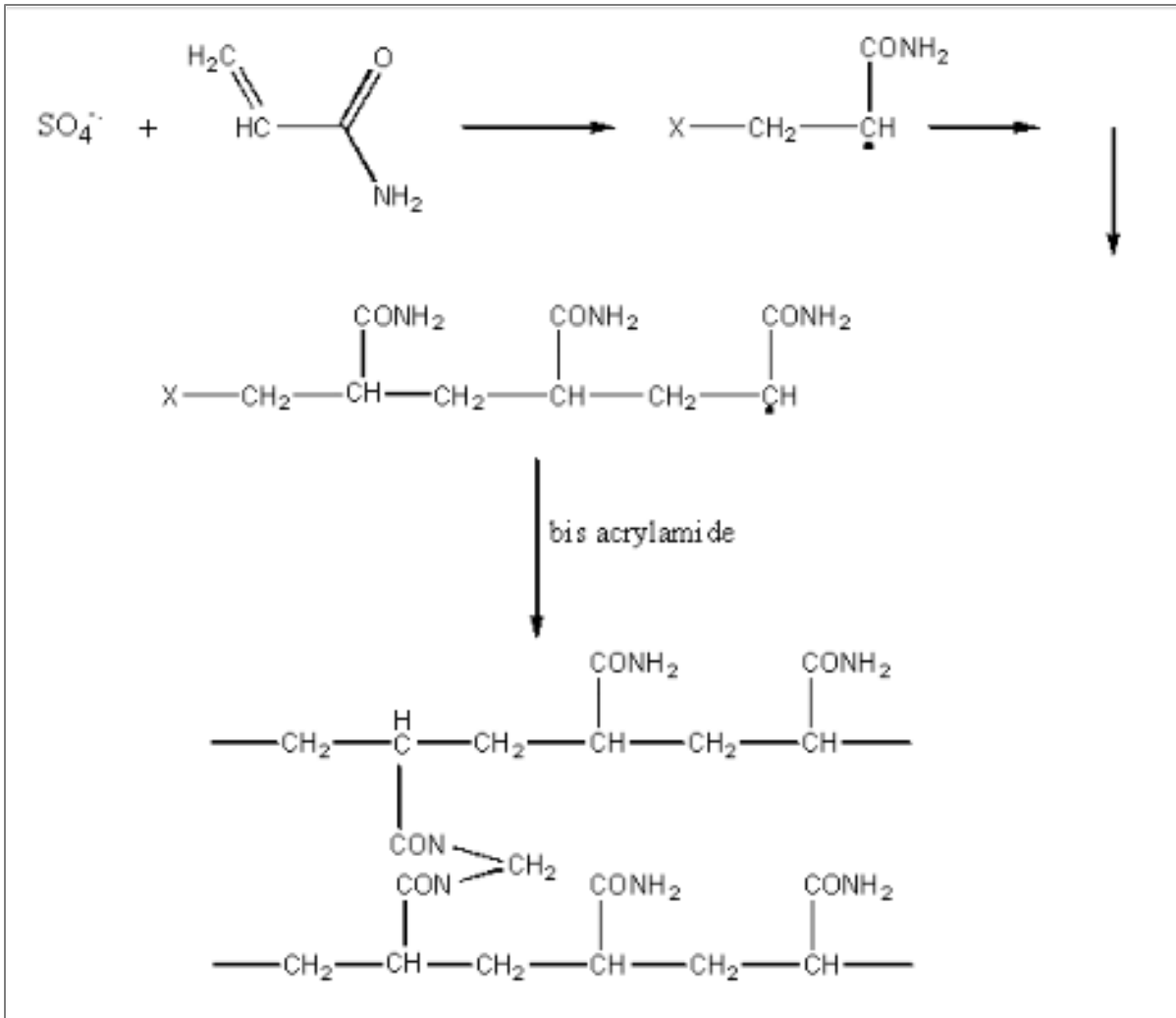
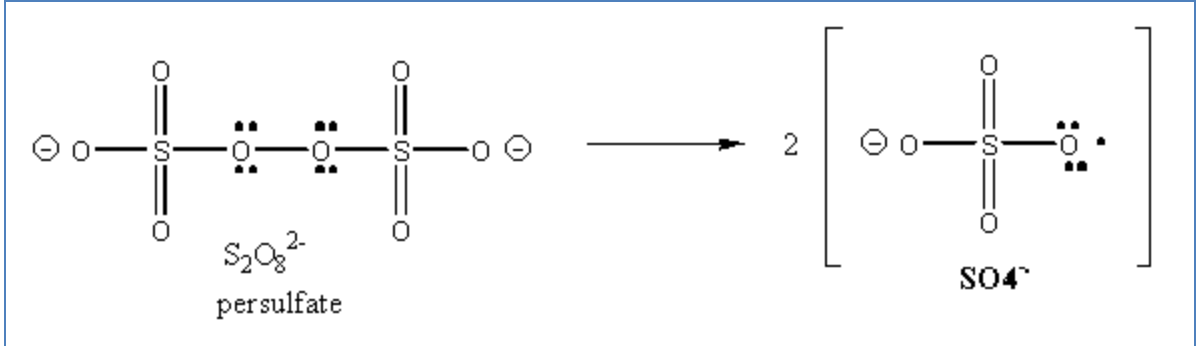


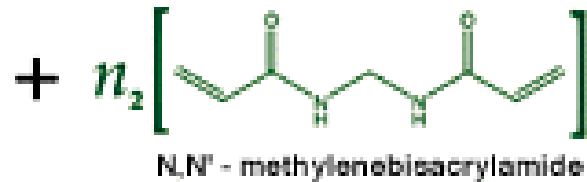
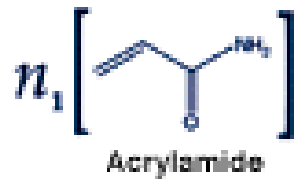
- 催化劑(catalyst)

- TEMED (Tetramethylethylenediamine)

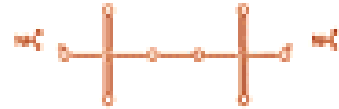
- 協助自由基傳遞



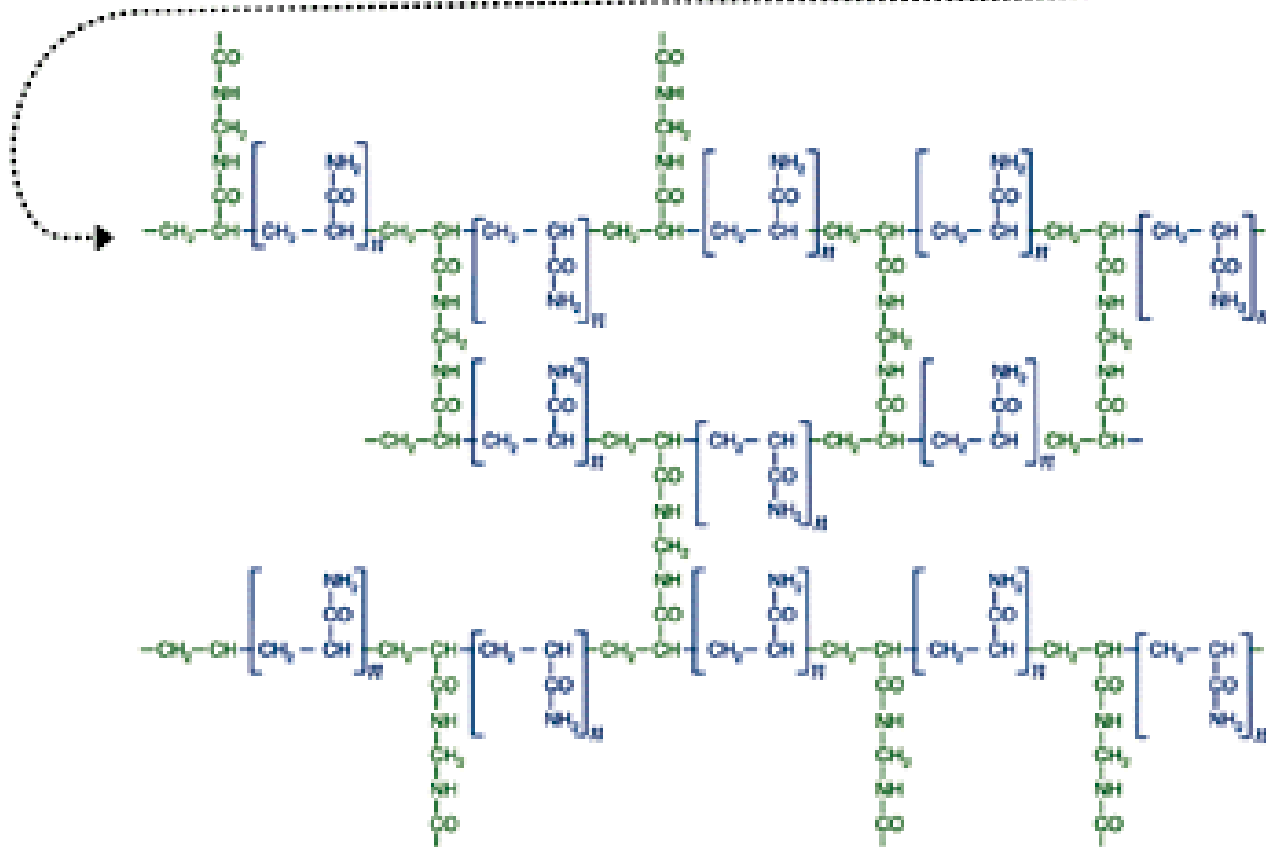
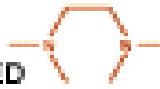




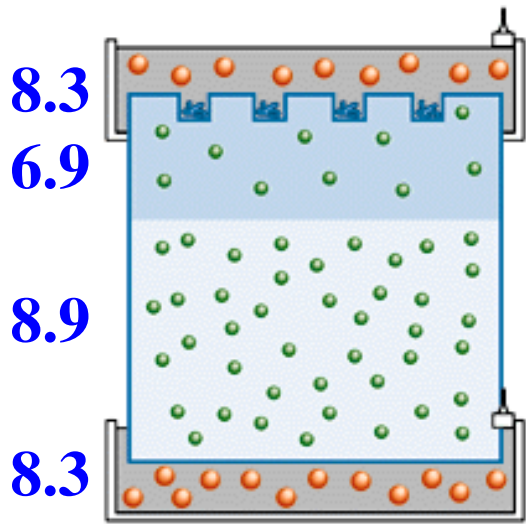
Ammonium Persulfate



TEMED



The Polyacrylamide Matrix

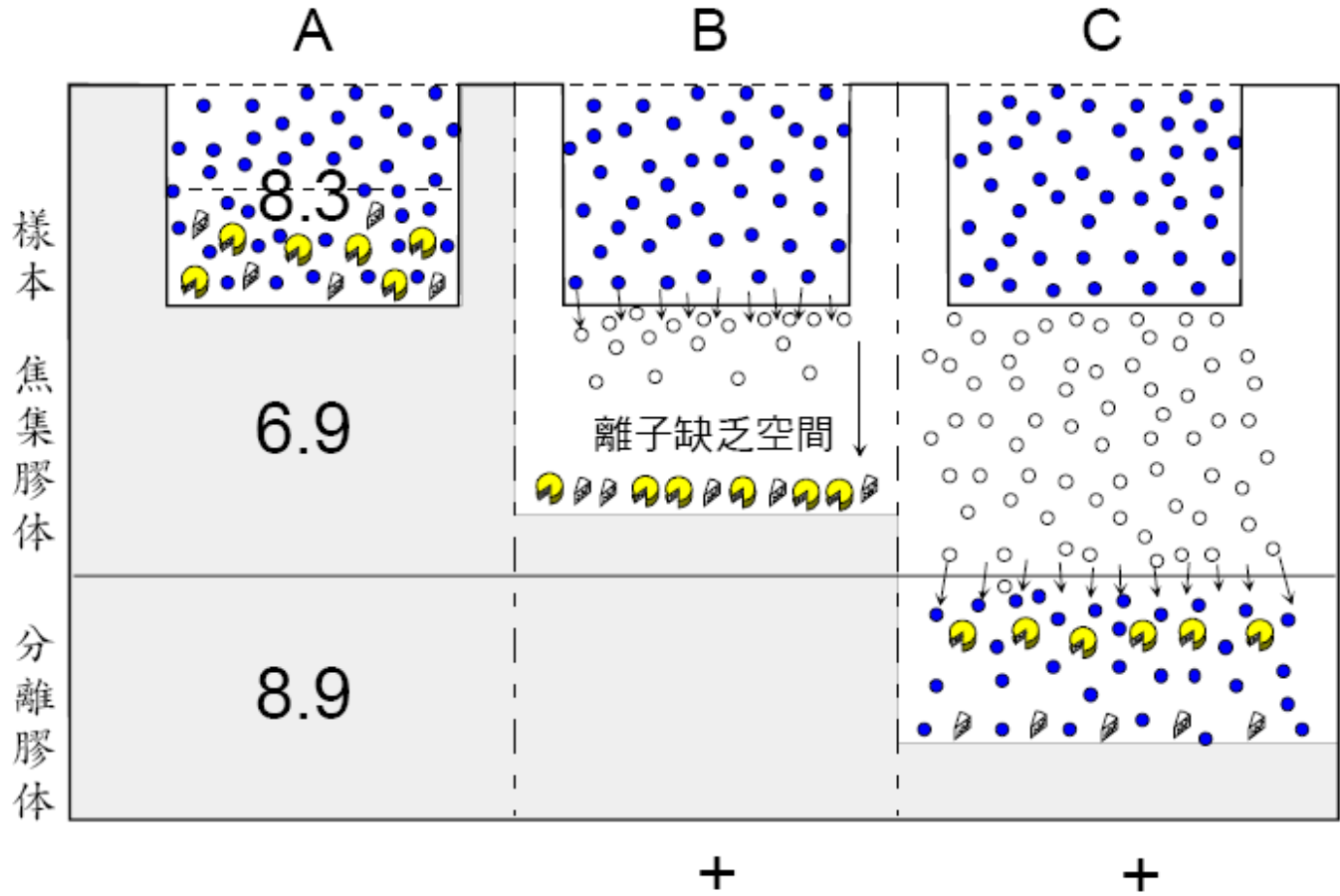
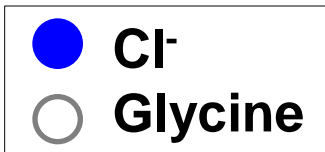


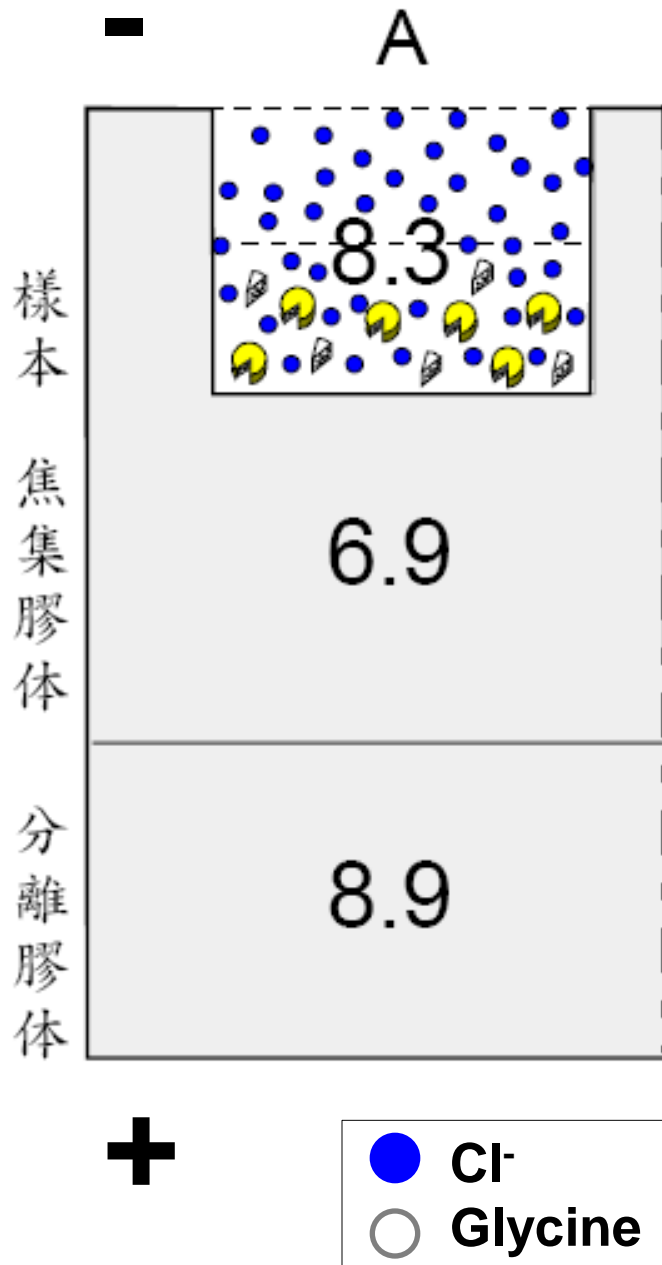
- 不連續電泳(Discontinuous electrophoresis)
- 緩衝溶液的pH值為不連續性
 - (top) 8.3 → 6.9 → 8.9 → 8.3 (bottom)

pI of Glycine = 6.9

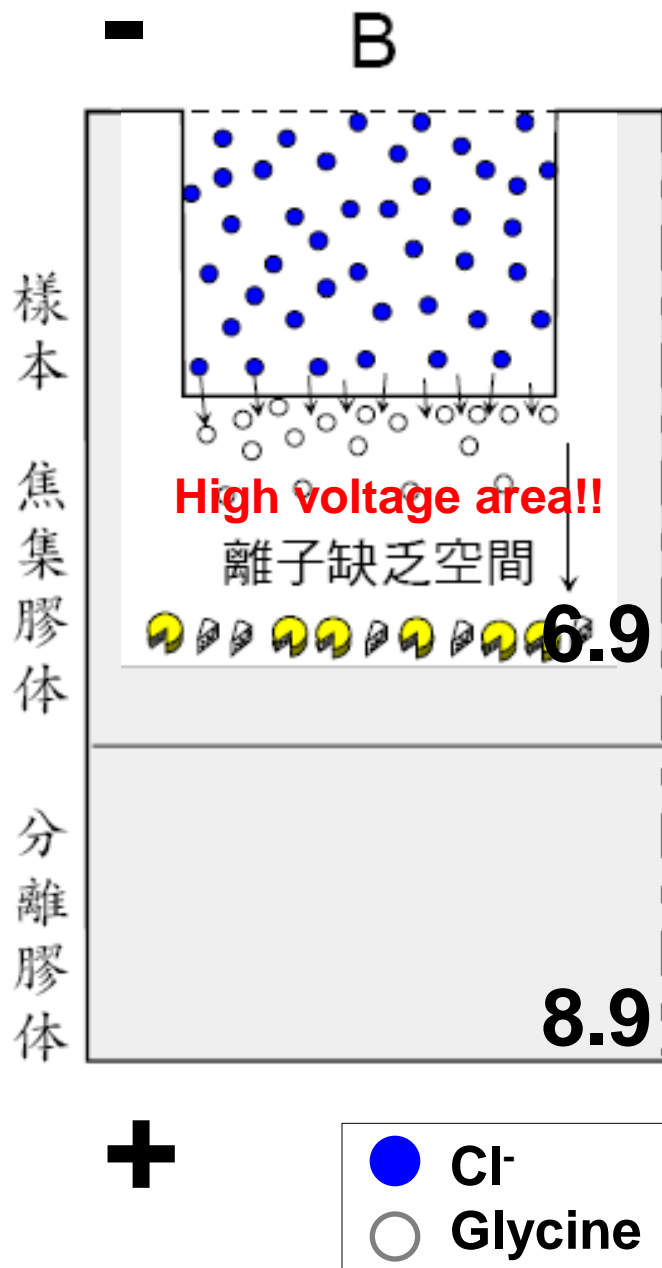
電泳系統		緩衝溶液	pH	膠體濃度
1	(-)極緩衝溶液 (上層)	Tris-HCl (Gly.)	8.3	--
2	樣本溶液	Tris-Gly (no HCl)	8.3	--
3	膠體 聚焦膠體	Tris-HCl (no Gly.)	6.9	4%
4	分離膠體	Tris-HCl (no Gly.)	8.9	5-20%
5	(+)極緩衝溶液 (下層)	Tris-HCl (Gly.)	8.3	--

電泳過程解析

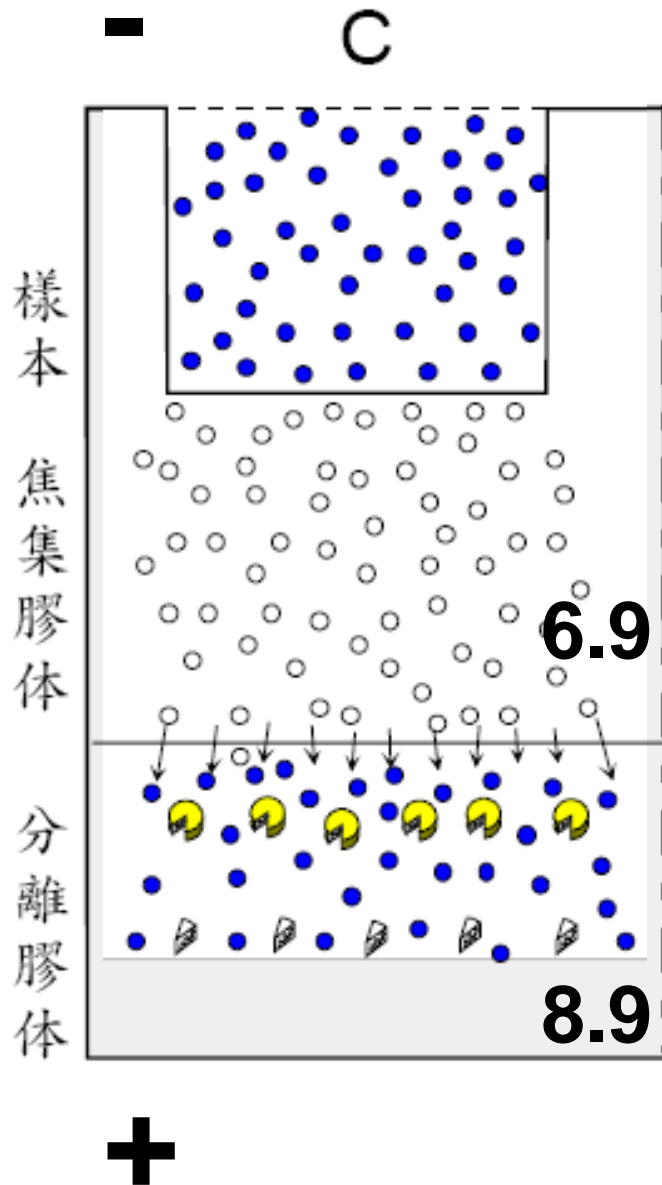




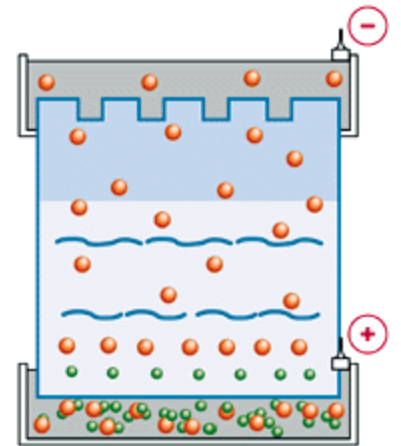
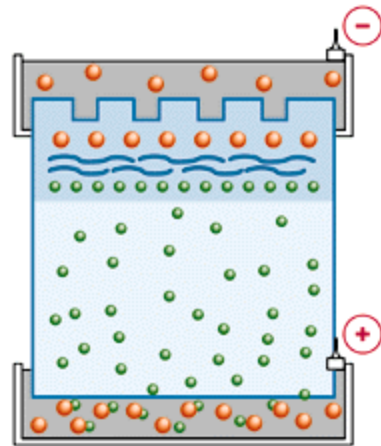
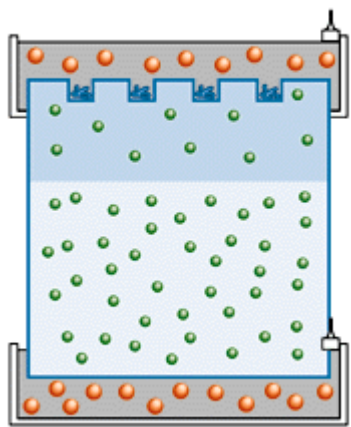
1. 膠體的緩衝液: 含Cl⁻ 離子; 無Gly
2. 樣品的緩衝液: 無Cl⁻ 離子; 含Gly
3. Glycine的等電位點(pI)值為 6.9
 - pH > 6.9時, Gly帶(-)電荷
→ 往(+)極移動



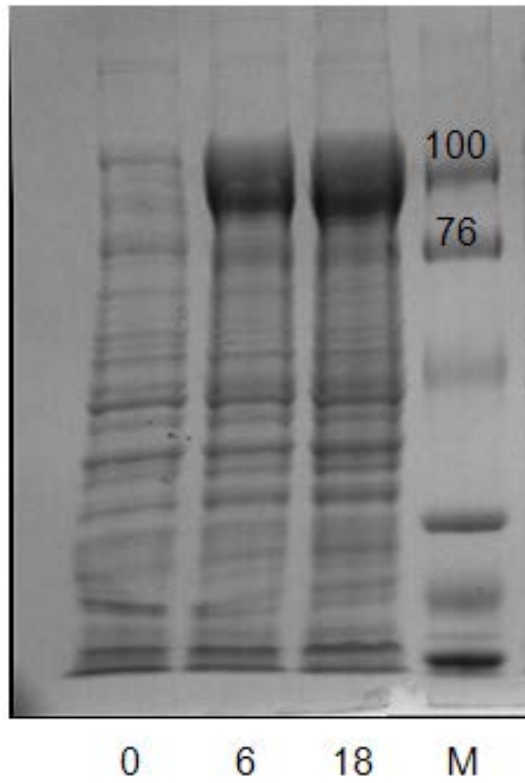
1. 電泳初開始時，Gly進入焦集膠體後，立刻變成不帶電的分子(白點)，故泳動率變小。
2. 而此時氯離子(Cl⁻)則很快的往正極泳動，因此在氯離子與Gly之間有一段缺乏離子的空間，電壓很高。
3. 然而兩電極之間，一定要有負離子來帶動電流，此時只有利用蛋白質分子來傳導，於是蛋白質分子在此離子缺乏空間，快速往正極泳動。
4. 直到蛋白質分子碰到氯離子的尾端，而聚集於斯，成一薄層，由側面觀之則成一細線。



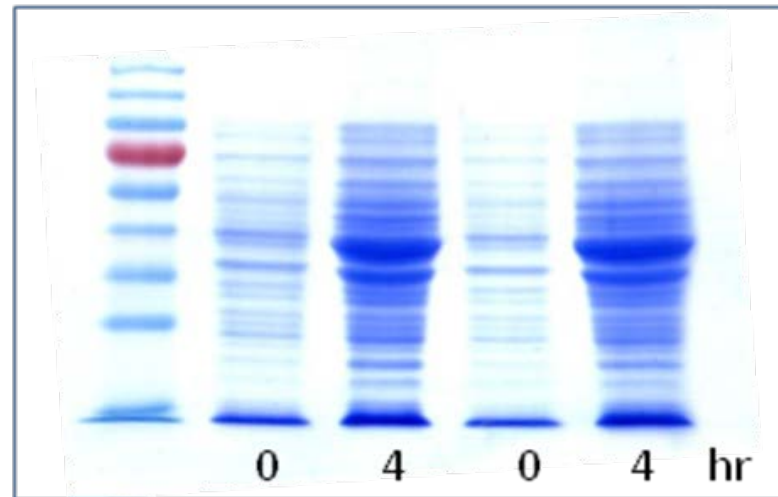
1. 此時Gly分子慢慢通過聚焦膠體，又變回負離子，離子缺乏空間瓦解。
2. 樣本蛋白質泳動到分離膠體 (pH=8.9)，膠體為正常濃度。由此即依其分子量、電荷等因素泳動。



pET43.1a-ECCD23



pMal-p2x-ECCD23



參考資料

- 台大莊榮輝教授：聚丙烯醯胺膠體電泳
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SDS-PAGE>
- <http://www.nationaldiagnostics.com>