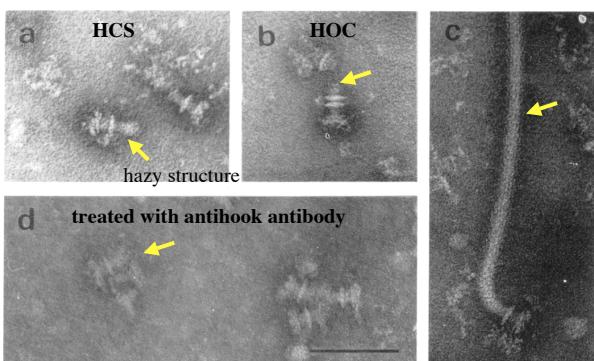


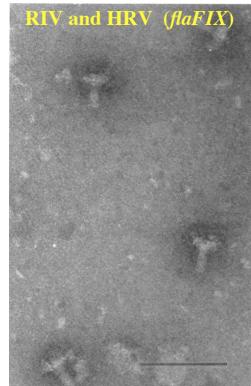
Suzuki et al., J. Bacteriol. (1978)

Flagellar partial structures II: from a *flaFVIII* mutant



Suzuki et al., J. Bacteriol. (1978)

Flagellar partial structures III



Suzuki et al., J. Bacteriol. (1978)

Frequencies of flagellar structures detected in non-flagellate mutants^a

^a The frequencies of IF and flagellar basal structures detected in fraction BMII of flagellate parents and nonflagellate mutants are shown.

^b++, The count of each structural entity from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $5\times$ the count of IF in its flagellate parent.
^c+, The count of each structural entity from $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ the count of IF in its flagellate parent.

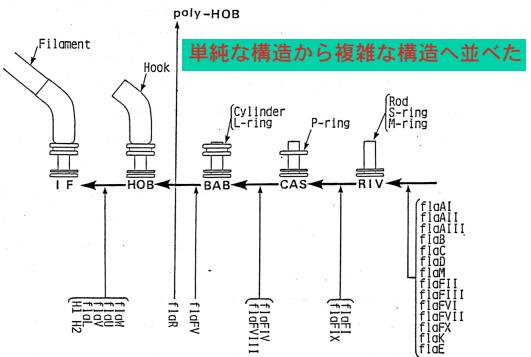
^a, The count of each structural entity from $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ the count of IF in its flagellate parent.
^b, The count of each structural entity less than $\frac{1}{250}$ the count of IF in its flagellate parent.
^c, Polyhook basal body complexes were detected.

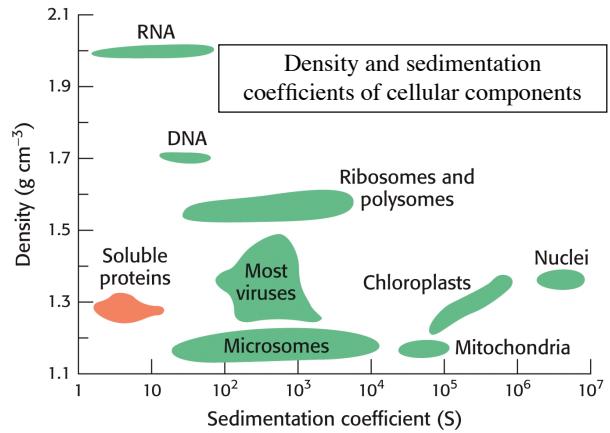
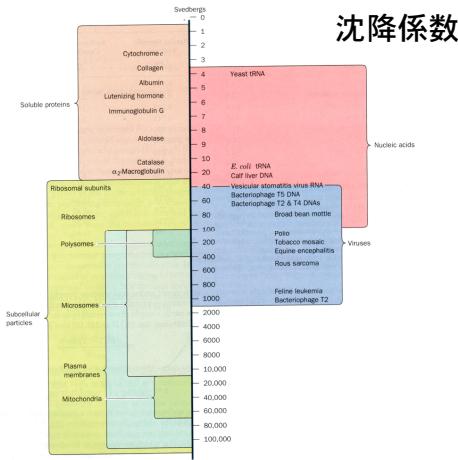
^c Polyhook basal body complexes were detected.
^f Paralyzed flagella, which were not discriminated morphologically from the IF of their flagella.

Paralyzed flagella, which were not discriminated morphologically from the IF of their flagella

Suzuki et al., J.
Bacteriol. (1978)

Stepwise process of flagellar morphogenesis in *Salmonella* inferred from the flagellar structures detected on nonflagellate mutants.





超遠心ローター



超遠心機



遠心分離 I

沈降速度

$$\text{角速度 (rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{)} = \omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

半径 = r

加速度 g = 9.8 m/s²

$$r = 10 \text{ cm} \quad 6,000 \text{ rpm} \Rightarrow 0.1 \cdot (2\pi \cdot 100)^2 = 39,438 \text{ m/s}^2 = 4,024 \text{ g}$$

$$30,000 \text{ rpm} \Rightarrow 0.1 \cdot (2\pi \cdot 500)^2 = 985,960 \text{ m/s}^2 = 100,608 \text{ g}$$

沈降力は遠心力から浮力を引いたもの
 $F_s = m\omega^2 r - V_p \rho \omega^2 r$

V_p = 体積
 ρ = 溶液の密度
 m = 質量

摩擦力 $F_f = vf$
 v = 粒子の沈降速度
 f = 摩擦係数

粒子の沈降速度は沈降力と摩擦力が釣り合うまで加速する

$m = M(\text{分子量}) / N(\text{アボガドロ数})$

従って $m\omega^2 r - V_p \rho \omega^2 r = vf$

$V_p = \bar{V} \cdot m$

\bar{V} = 偏比重与密度の逆数

1 g の粒子を無限大溶媒に溶かしたときの溶液増加

$$V_p = \bar{V}m = \frac{\bar{V}M}{N}$$

20 °C のDWに蛋白質を溶かしたとき ⇒ 約0.73 cm³g⁻¹

遠心分離 II

$$V_p = \bar{V} \cdot m; \bar{V} = \text{偏比重与密度の逆数}$$

$$V_p = \bar{V}m = \frac{\bar{V}M}{N} \rightarrow vf = \frac{M(1 - \bar{V}\rho)\omega^2 r}{N}$$

沈降係数 s を定義する $10^{-13}s = 1S(\text{スドベリ})$ として表す

$$s = \frac{v}{\omega^2 r} = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \left(\frac{d \ln r}{dt} \right) = \frac{M(1 - \bar{V}\rho)}{Nf}$$

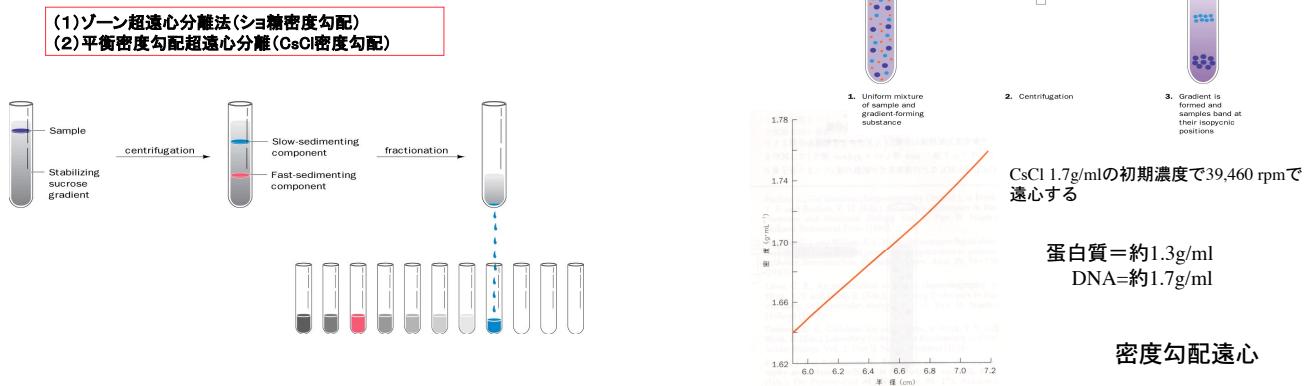
加速度に対する粒子の沈降速度

半径 r の粒子の f (摩擦係数) はストークの式で計算される

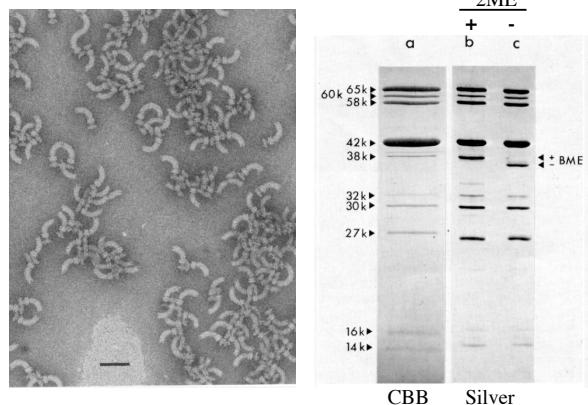
$$f = 6\pi\eta r_p \quad \eta = \text{粘度}$$

f と fo (最小摩擦係数: 水和していない球体)
を求めて分子形が推定出来る

Figure 6-30 Zonal ultracentrifugation.



EM and SDS gels of HBB preparations



等電点電気泳動：小分子量（300~600D）のオリゴマーで等電点の連続的に異なるものを作り（キャリアーアンフォライト）、電圧をかける。尿素を加えることが多い。

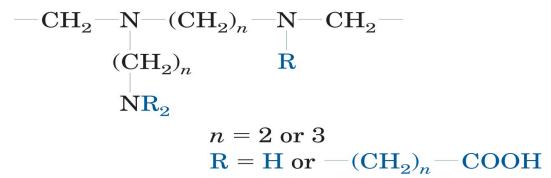
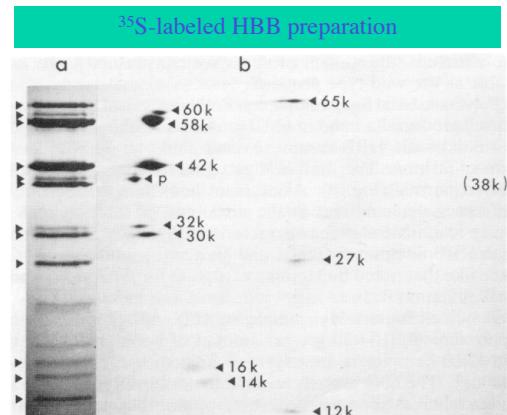
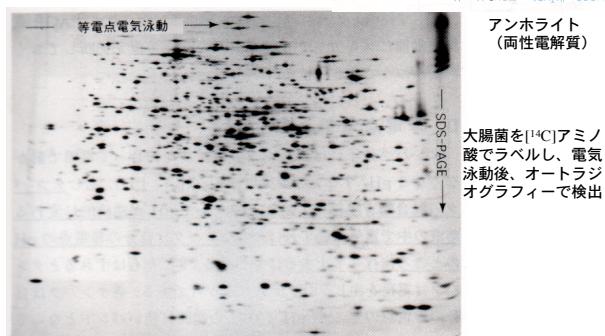


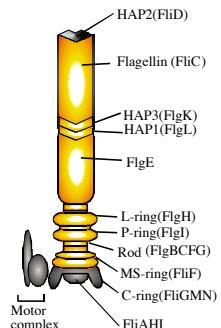
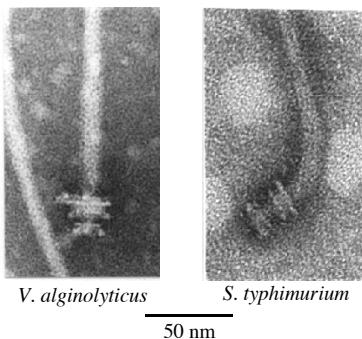
Figure 6-26 General formula of the ampholytes used in isoelectric focusing.

2次元電気泳動 (O'Farrellの電気泳動)

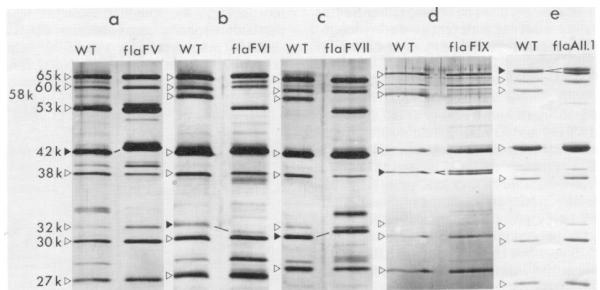


Aizawa et al., J. Bacteriol. (1985)

Flagellar Structure Observed by Electron Microscopy



SDS gels to identify HBB gene products in the ts *fla* mutants



Aizawa et al., J. Bacteriol. (1985)