

遠心分離 I

遠心力

角速度 (rad·s⁻¹) = $\omega = d\theta/dt$
 加速度 = $\alpha = \omega^2 r$ 半径 = r
 加速度 $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $r = 10 \text{ cm}$ $6,000 \text{ rpm} \Rightarrow 0.1 \cdot (2\pi \cdot 100)^2 = 39,438 \text{ m/s}^2 = 4,024 g$
 $30,000 \text{ rpm} \Rightarrow 0.1 \cdot (2\pi \cdot 500)^2 = 985,960 \text{ m/s}^2 = 100,608 g$

沈降力 F_s は 遠心力から 浮力を引いたもの
 $F_s = m\omega^2 r - V\rho\omega^2 r$
 $V_p =$ 体積
 $\rho =$ 溶液の密度
 $m =$ 質量

摩擦力 $F_r = v f$
 $v =$ 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
 従って $m\omega^2 r - V\rho\omega^2 r = v f$
 $m = M(\text{分子量}) / N(\text{アボガド数})$
 $\bar{V} =$ 偏比容と密度の逆数

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

1gの粒子を無限大溶解媒に溶かしたときの溶液増加
 20°CのDWIに蛋白質を溶かしたとき⇒約0.73cm³g⁻¹

遠心分離 II

$V_p = \bar{V} \cdot m$; $\bar{V} =$ 偏比容と密度の逆数

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

沈降係数 s を定義する $10^{-13} \text{ s} = 1 \text{ S (スドベリ)}$ 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 f_0 (最小摩擦係数: 水和していない球体) を求めることで分子形が推定出来る

Physical Constants of Some Proteins.

Protein	Molecular Mass (kD)	Partial Specific Volume, $V_{20,w}$ (cm ³ · g ⁻¹)	Sedimentation Coefficient, $s_{20,w}$ (S)	Frictional Ratio, f/f_0
Lipase (milk)	6.7	0.714	1.14	1.190
Ribonuclease A (bovine pancreas)	12.6	0.707	2.00	1.066
Cytochrome c (bovine heart)	13.4	0.728	1.71	1.190
Myoglobin (horse heart)	16.9	0.741	2.04	1.105
α -Chymotrypsin (bovine pancreas)	21.6	0.736	2.40	1.130
Crototoxin (rattlesnake)	29.9	0.704	3.14	1.221
Concanavalin B (jack bean)	42.5	0.730	3.50	1.247
Diphtheria toxin	70.4	0.736	4.60	1.296
Cytochrome oxidase (<i>P. aeruginosa</i>)	89.8	0.730	5.80	1.240
Lactate dehydrogenase H (chicken)	150	0.740	7.31	1.330
Catalase (horse liver)	222	0.715	11.20	1.246
Fibrinogen (human)	340	0.725	7.63	2.336
Hemocyanin (squid)	612	0.724	19.50	1.358
Glutamate dehydrogenase (bovine liver)	1015	0.750	26.60	1.250
Turnip yellow mosaic virus protein	3013	0.740	48.80	1.470

Source: Smith, M.H., in Seber, H.A. (Ed.), *Handbook of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* (2nd ed.), p. C-10, CRC Press (1970).

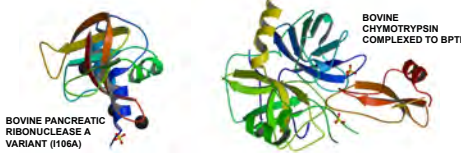
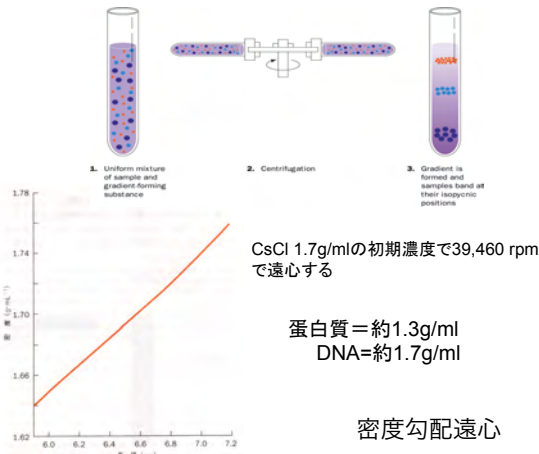
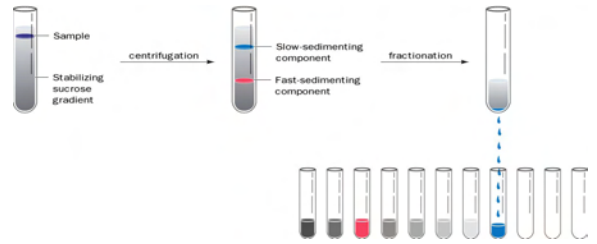
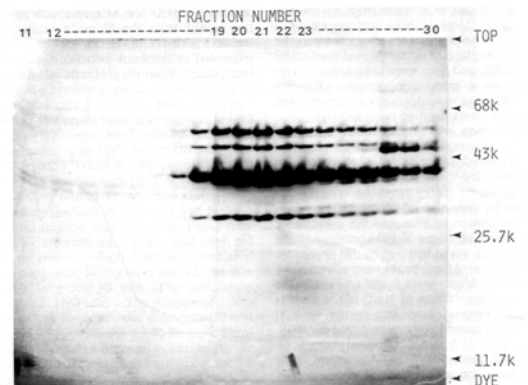


Figure 6-30 Zonal ultracentrifugation.

- (1) ゾーン超遠心分離法 (シヨ糖密度勾配)
- (2) 平衡密度勾配超遠心分離 (CsCl密度勾配)

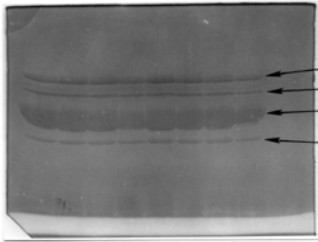


SDS-PAGE of fractions of a sucrose density gradient in the flaL mutant hooks



Preparation of the antibody against each HAP

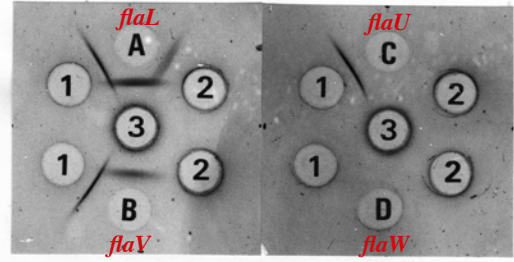
a 100-liter culture of the *flaL* mutant



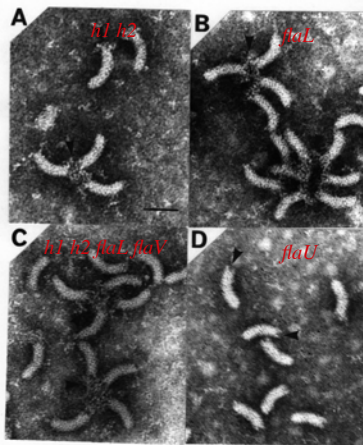
バンドを切り出し、ホモジネート後、アジュバントと混合して、ウサギの皮内・皮下に注射する

Bacterial pellet (late log phase)
 suspended in 50TN homogenizer
 10,000 x g for 20 min
 Sup
 78,000 x g for 90 min
 Ppt
 suspended in 50TNET
 9°C for 30 min
 15,000 x g for 15 min
 Sup
 78,000 x g for 90 min
 Ppt
 suspended in 10T
 15,000 x g for 15 min
 Sup (crude hook)
 DEAE-cellulose
 0.04 to 0.3 M NaCl
 Hook fraction

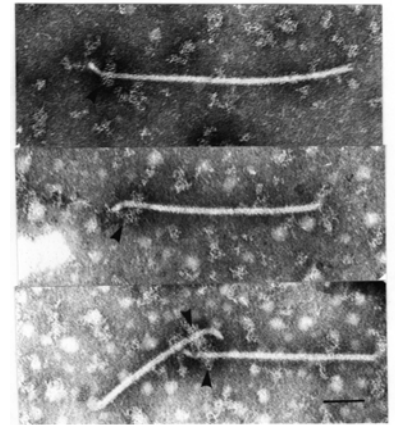
Reaction specificity of antibody against each HAP.



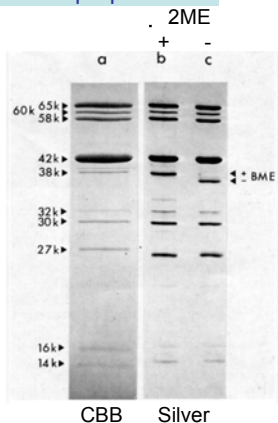
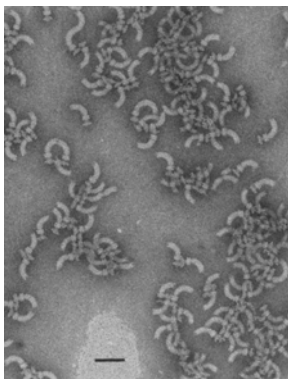
AntiHAP3 antibody binding profiles in hook structures.



Electron micrographs of hook-filament complexes treated with antiHAP1 antibody and the second antibody.



EM and SDS gels of HBB preparations



電気泳動の原理

$F_c(\text{静電力}) = qE$ $E = \text{電場の強さ(電位)}$
 $q = \text{電荷}$

$F_f(\text{摩擦力}) = vf$ $v = \text{イオンの速度}$
 $f = \text{摩擦係数}$

一定の電場では2つの力が釣り合うことになる。

$qE = vf$ $\mu(\text{移動度}) = -\frac{v}{E} = \frac{q}{f}$

v/E は電場の強さに対するイオンの速度を表す。理論的な状態での話、蛋白質溶液の現実とは離れている。