

4 章 試 験

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1. 次の語句の日本語訳（略語不可）を各々の括弧内に書きなさい（各2点）。

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| 1. dialysis | 1. (透析) |
| 2. gel electrophoresis | 2. (ゲル電気泳動) |
| 3. isoelectric point | 3. (等電点) |
| 4. isoelectric focusing | 4. (等電点電気泳動) |
| 5. two-dimensional electrophoresis | 5. (2次元電気泳動) |
| 6. Edman degradation | 6. (エドマン分解 (法)) |
| 7. salting out | 7. (塩析) |
| 8. antigen | 8. (抗原) |
| 9. antibody | 9. (抗体) |
| 10. nuclear magnetic resonance | 10. (核磁気共鳴 (+法, +分光法)) |
| 11. cyanogen bromide (CNBr) | 11. (臭化シアン/シアン化臭素) |
| 12. fluorescence microscopy | 12. (蛍光顕微鏡) |
| 13. specific cleavage site | 13. (特異的(酵素)切断部位) |
| 14. sedimentation coefficient | 14. (沈降係数) |
| 15. electron density | 15. (電子密度(図)) |

2. 四角の中に単語あるいは数字を選択肢から選び入れて文章を完成させなさい（各2点）。

Proteins can be separated electrophoretically on the basis of their relative contents of acidic and basic residues. The isoelectric point (pI) of a protein is the pH at which its net charge is zero. At this pH, its electrophoretic mobility is zero. Suppose that a mixture of proteins undergoes electrophoresis in a pH gradient in a gel in the absence of SDS. Each protein will move until it reaches a position in the gel at which the pH is equal to the pI of the protein. This method called isoelectric focusing can readily resolve proteins that differ in pI as little as 0.01, which means that proteins differing by one net charge can be separated.

語句選択肢： size, acidic, hydrophobic, basic, large, zero, one, two, three, four, five, (複数回使用有)
0.001, 0.01, 0.1, range, maximum, minimum, position, pH, pK, pI,
MAS, DTT, SDS, test, possible, gradient, total, residual.