

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. () |
| 2. gel electrophoresis | 2. () |
| 3. isoelectric point | 3. () |
| 4. isoelectric focusing | 4. () |
| 5. two-dimensional electrophoresis | 5. () |
| 6. Edman degradation | 6. () |
| 7. salting out | 7. () |
| 8. antigen | 8. () |
| 9. antibody | 9. () |
| 10. nuclear magnetic resonance | 10. () |
| 11. cyanogen bromide (CNBr) | 11. () |
| 12. fluorescence microscopy | 12. () |
| 13. specific cleavage site | 13. () |
| 14. sedimentation coefficient | 14. () |
| 15. electron density | 15. () |

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 and residues. The isoelectric point (pI) of a protein is the pH at which its net charge is . At this pH, its electrophoretic mobility is . Suppose that a mixture of proteins undergoes electrophoresis in a pH in a gel in the absence of . Each protein will move until it reaches a in the gel at which the pH is equal to the of the protein. This method called isoelectric focusing can readily resolve proteins that differ in pI as little as , which means that proteins differing by 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.