



## Glossary:

**Electrophoresis:** Electrophoresis is the migration of charged particles or molecules in a medium under the influence of an applied electric field.

**Electro-kinetics:** A branch of physics dealing with the motion of electric currents or charged particles.

**Buffer:** A solution which resists change in pH when acid or alkali is added to it.

**Mobility of ion:** It is defined as the rate of migration of an ion under unit potential gradient.

**Refractive index:** It is the measure of the bending of a ray of light as it passes from one medium to another.

**Schiff's reagent:** An aqueous rosaniline dye and sulfurous acid used as a biological stain and in testing for the presence of aldehydes.

**Molecular sieve:** A molecular sieve is a material with pores of uniform size. These pore size in such sieves is small such that only small molecules can be passed through them while the large molecules are filtered out.

**Polypeptides:** The amino acid chains are called polypeptides.

**Polyacrylamide:** It is the polymer acrylamide (monomer) and *N, N'*-methylene-bis-acrylamide (cross-linker).

**Isoelectric Focusing:** Isoelectric focusing is an electrophoretic technique that separates macromolecules on the basis of their isoelectric points.

**Isoelectric point:** It is the pH at which an amino acid molecule carries no net electrical charge.



**Ampholytes:** These are amphoretic molecules that contain both acid and basic groups and exist mostly as zwitter ions in a certain range of pH.

**Agarose:** It is a long polymer of galactose and 3, 6-anhydrogalactose linked via  $\alpha$  (1 $\rightarrow$ 4) glycosidic bonds. This material is readily isolated from seaweed.

**Fluorescence:** The phenomenon whereby a molecule, after absorbing radiations, emits radiation of a longer wavelength is known as fluorescence.

