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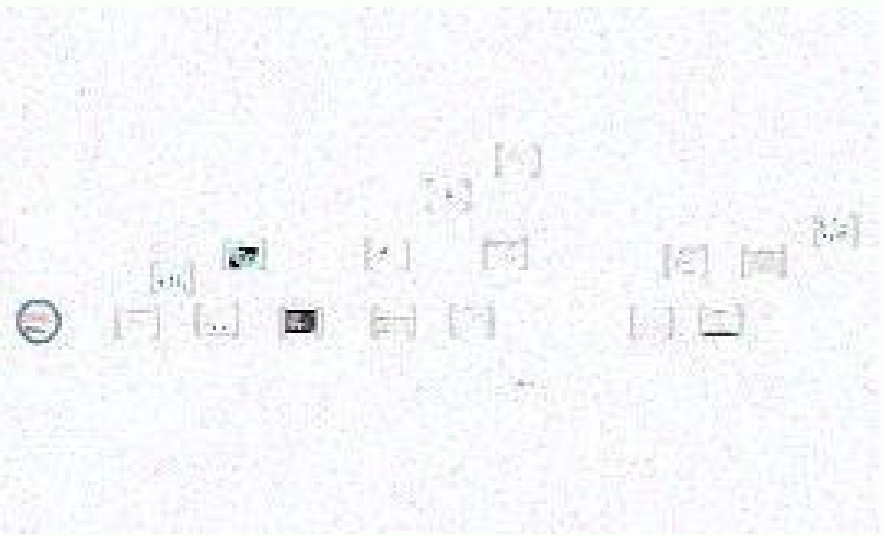
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Cromatografía de exclusión molecular

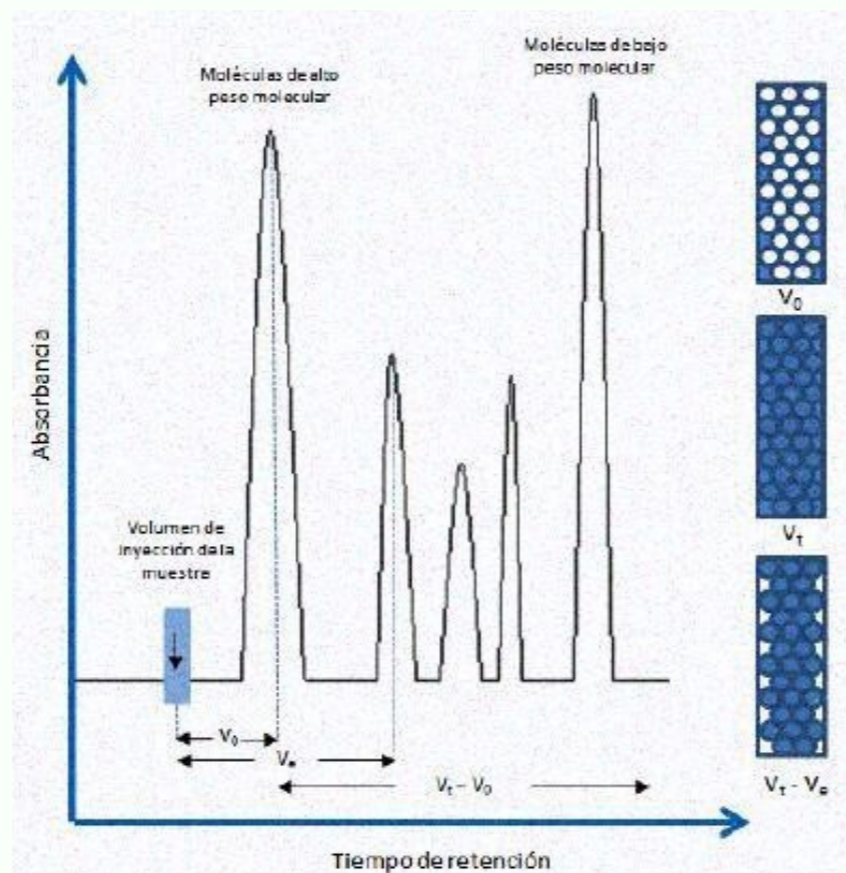
Switch to chromatographic permeon content, also called chromatographic filter gel or excluded by size. Chromatography is given in size, the stationary phase is a porous matrix of compounds such as cross-linked polystyrene, cross-dextrans, polyacrylamide gels, agarose gels, etc. The separation is based on analytical molecular size because the gel behaves like a molecular santry. This technique makes it possible to distinguish protection, polysoches, enzymes and symptoms. Chromatography was first used as a technique in 1955. Created by Tour and Ruthven. This is a technique in which the separation of ingredients is based on weight difference or molecular size. The unnecessary phase is a porous polymic matrix whose pores are completely filled with a solvent used as the Mióvil phase. The mole is pumped through special columns containing such microporous filler material (GEL). The basis of the separation is that the calves above a certain size are completely removed from the pores and the migas of Més migas partially or completely approach the inside of the pair. Thus, the flow of the Moovil phase will produce the largest maternal mark, crossing the column unambiguously, without regard to the gel groove, and the small instructions will be delayed depending on the penetration into the gel. In stationary phase, it reads more the "Movil" phase in the column detector pump than the interruption of the cells. The medical phase consists of porous, polonegative polymer gel beads with well-defined vapor. It has the following properties: chemically inert, inert with an ideal and homogeneous porous structure (large pore size ensures low resolution). UniversityB'SKIP in Content Chromatograph \XC3 \xada's exclusive \xc3 \xb3n of Tama \xc3 \xb1o formed by a fixed matrix such as network polystyrene, cross, polyakrhymide gel, agarosis and so on. XB3N is based on Tama \xc3 \xb1os molecular analysis because the gel behaves like molecular sieve. This T \XC3 \XA9Cnica is used to distinguish between \xc3 \xb3n proteins \xc3 \xadn, Polysakov \xc3 \xa1ridos, enzymes and pol \xc3 \xadmera syntia \xa9thics. Titled T \XC3 \xa9cnica, Tama \xc3 \xb1o \xc3 \xb1o was first created in 1955. LATA and Ruten. This is T \XC3 \xa9cnica, in which components separation \xc3 \xb3n is based on molecular weight or xc3 \xb1o. The used phase is the polymer matrix \xc3 \xa9rica porosa, whose pores xc3 \xa1n are completely filled with solvent, which will be used \xc3 \xa1 as m \xc3 \xb3vil phase. Mole \xc3 \xa9cules samples are pumped through specialized columns containing the aforementioned microporic filler (GEL). Separation \xc3 \xb3n mole \xc3 \xa9cules, exceeding a certain size xb1, can be based on partial or complete access. Therefore, the phase flow is m \xc3 \xb3vil ha- \xc3 \xa1, which mol \xc3 \xa9cules m \xc3 \xa1s has a large pass through the gel matrix, while mol \xc3 \xa9cules m \xc3 \xc3 \xb1 will be detained \xc3 \xc3 \xc3 \xc3 \xa1n seg \xc3 \x to pick up xc3 \xb3n into the gel. Detectors with a column -Pumping suction phase m \xc3 \xb3ville Learn more about the interrucci \xc3 \xb3n m \xc3 \xa9 "cells. SAFColumn analysis: diameter 7.5 to 8 mm. Columns are prepared 22 mm current column lengths: 25, 30, 50 and 60 cm. Columns of target caliber were introduced: diameter from 2 to 3 mm. D. Pumps are syringe or high constant flow alternative pumps. E. Detector detectors can be sensitive to concentration, mass throughput races, residence breaks (RI), etc. The cold permeation chromatographic steps involve three main steps: A. Column preparation for gel filtration involves: Gel Gel.



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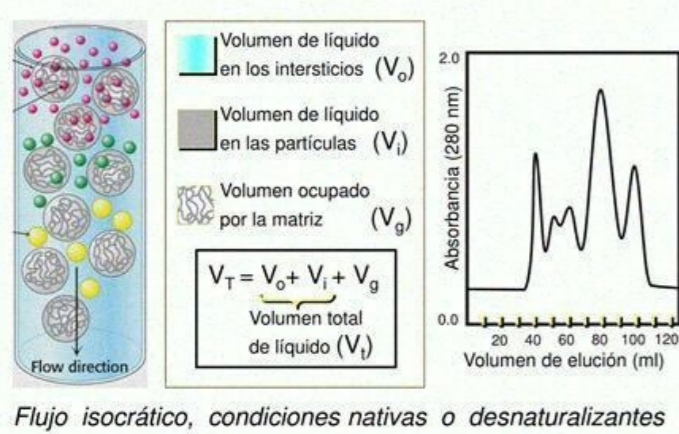


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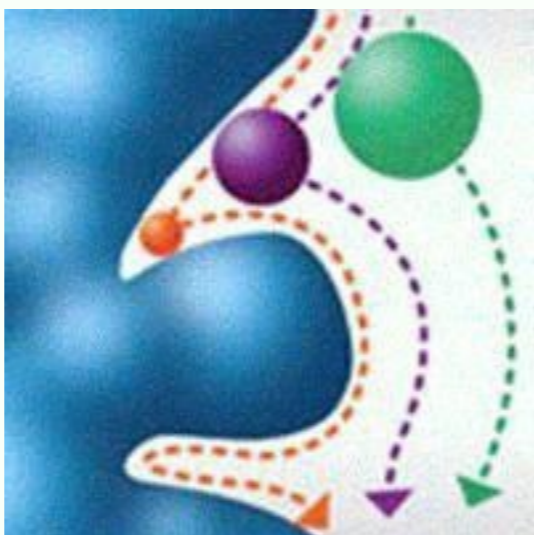
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CROMATOGRÁFIA DE EXCLUSIÓN MOLECULAR



Flujo isocrático, condiciones nativas o desnaturalizantes

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