Date	Name	•••••	Group

Instructions and lab report form for the practical lesson on biochemistry

Topic: Separation techniques

Task 1: Separation of hemoglobin and potassium ferricyanide using gel filtration

Objectives:

- Measure absorption spectrum of ferricyanide to identify wavelength that can be used for its spectrophotometric determination.
- Construct calibration curve for ferricyanide.
- Explain why you cannot measure concentration of both analytes in unknown sample directly, using simple spectrophotometry? (Check the absorption spectrum of both compounds.)
- Separate both substances using gel filtration and determine their concentration.
- Determine elution volume of both compounds.

Principle:

Observation/Results:

Calibration:

Ferricyanide, λ =

 c_{1} = A= c_{2} = A= c_{3} = A= c_{4} = A= c_{5} = A= c_{6} = A=

Conclusion:

Task 2: Thin-layer chromatography of plant pigments

Objectives:

- Separate a mixture of plant pigments using thin-layer chromatography with two different mobile phases (highly non-polar hexane and a partially polar hexane: acetone mixture).
- Identify individual pigments on the chromatogram, developed in the partially polar mobile phase (your teacher will help you). Calculate Rf values for all pigments.
- Identify pigments on the chromatogram, developed in hexane (by yourself, without assistance from your teacher).
- Decide, which of the green spots belongs to chlorophyll a and which to chlorophyll b. Explain your conclusion. Refer to structural formulas of chlorophylls below.
- Highlight the difference(s) between lutein and β-carotene (by referring to the structural formulas below) and decide which one is more polar. Does it explain their different mobility in the partially polar mobile phase?

 Explain why most of the pigments do not separate in the non-polar mobile phase.
Principle:
Observation:
Conclusion:

Task 3: Dialysis

Objectives: Demonstrate semi-permeability of dialysis membrane.

Principle:

Observation:

Conclusion: