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物研究所测试技术论坛 II

Label free分子间相互作用 分析测试仪器简介及应用

大型仪器中心
樊 峥

2011-5-26

分子间相互作用分析方法：

- ” Yeast two hybrid
- ” Pull-down
- ” Co-IP
- ” Far western
- ” Phage display
- ” Fret õ õ
- ” 定性
- ” 定量
- ” Label free
- SPR
- ITC
- DLS
- õ õ



主要内容

- ” **SPR**原理及应用
- ” **ITC**原理及应用
- ” **SPR与ITC的比较**
- ” **DLS**原理及应用
- ” 分子间相互作用测试仪器的最新进展



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Surface Plasmon Resonance) 表面等离子共振



BIACORE3000 (GE Healthcare, USA)

- ” 原理
- ” 应用
- ” 注意事项



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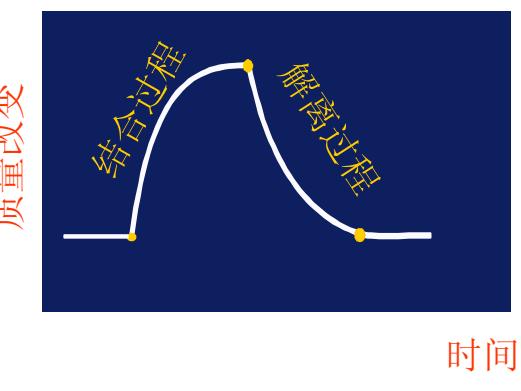
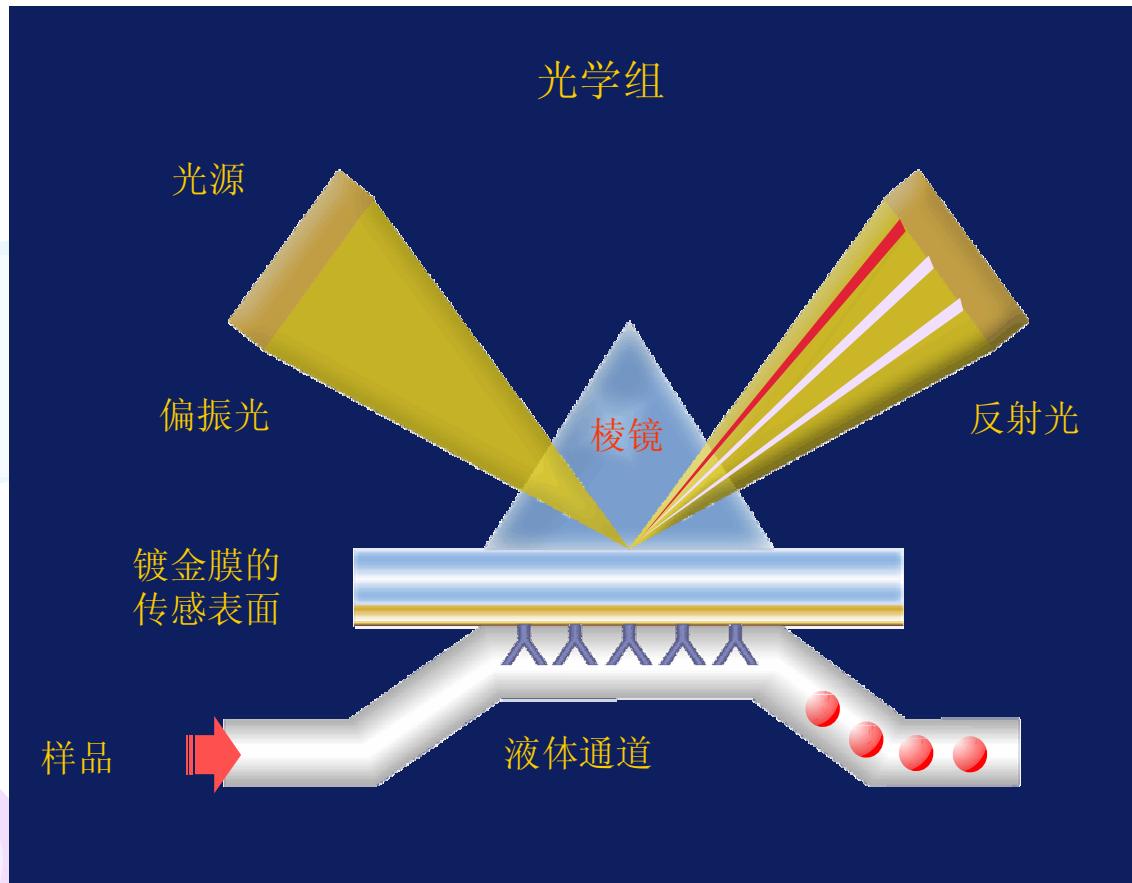
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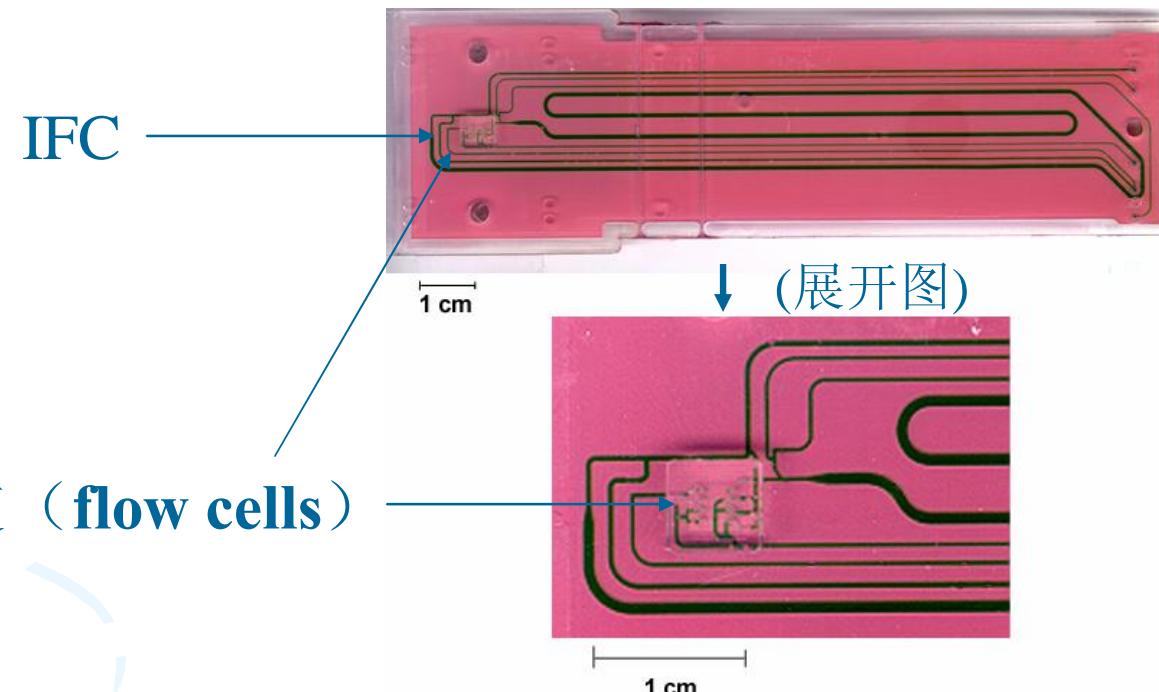
SPR技术的主要构成部分



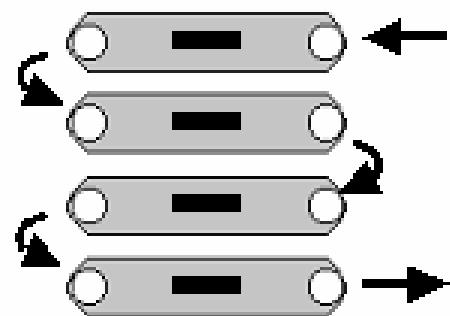
SPR 检测系统



盘 (IFC, *Integrated μ -Fluidic Cartridge*) 液体传送装置



微射流卡盘 - 液体通道 (Flow cells)

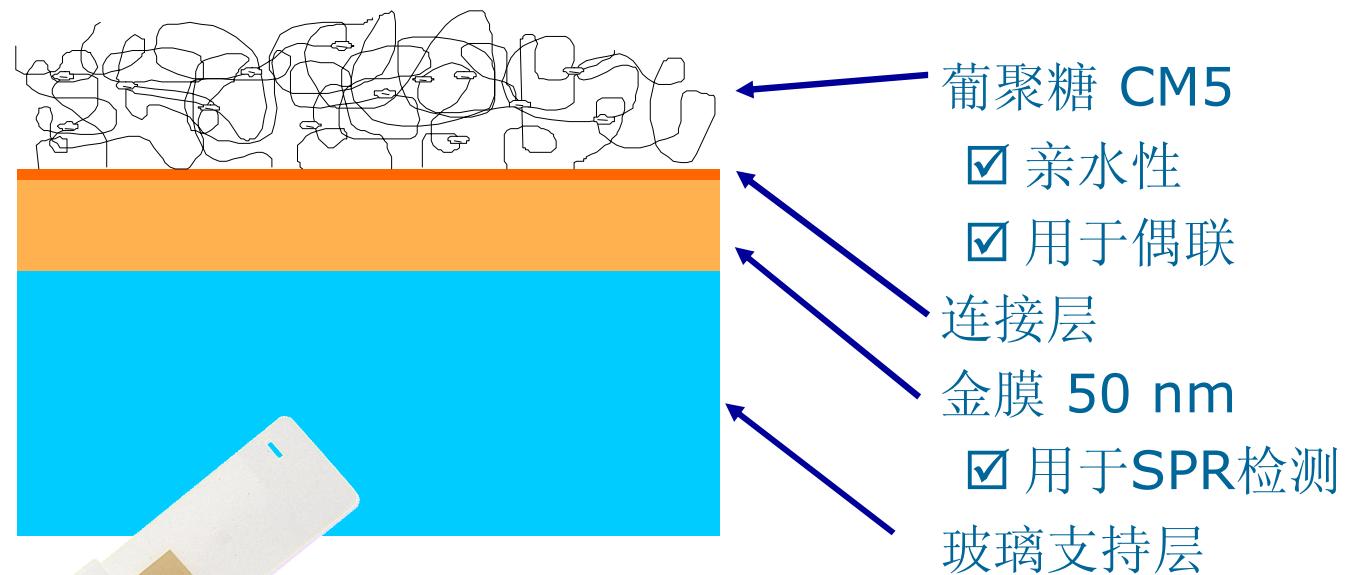


Serial flow
(4 flow cells)

不同的Biacore仪器，其
IFC的液体通道的类型和数
量有所不同

BIACORE3000/2000

传感芯片

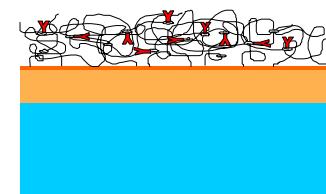


“除了HPA, Au和C1，所有芯片表面均覆盖葡聚糖层”

葡聚糖表面

- “亲水性”
- “温和型：和**2%**浓度的葡聚糖水溶液环境相似”
- “非特异性结合量低”
- “高结合容量”
- “易于进行共价结合”
- “出色的化学稳定性”

传感芯片



SPR 生物传感技术的应用领域

“生物大分子的相互作用”

Specificity

Kinetics

Affinity

Concentration

How
Specific...

- “药物分子是否和受体结合？”
- “这种抗体是否能够识别特异性的 HIV 菌株？”

How Fast & How
Strong...

- “这种先导化合物和其靶分子的结合与天然的信号分子相比哪个更好？和其他先导化合物相比呢？”
- “是否因为存在这种相互作用而导致了细胞和组织相连？”

How Much...

- “这个批次的产物中是否存在某个有特定生物学活性的组分？”
- “这种婴儿食品中是否含有足够的维生素 B12？”



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Blacore的常用分析类型

结合特异性分析（**Specificity**）

- 研究的生物分子是否和靶分子有特异性结合？

多重结合分析（**Multiple binding**）

- 混合样品中的各个组分是以什么顺序进行相互结合的？

浓度分析（**Concentration**）

- 样品中含有多少量的待分析物？

亲和力分析（**Affinity**）

- 待分析物和偶联在芯片上的分子之间的结合力有多强？

动力学分析（**Kinetic**）

- 分子复合物的生成和解离的速度有多快？



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通过稳态分析进行亲和力研究

待分析物和偶联在芯片上的分子之间的结合力有多强？

通常在这种情况下使用

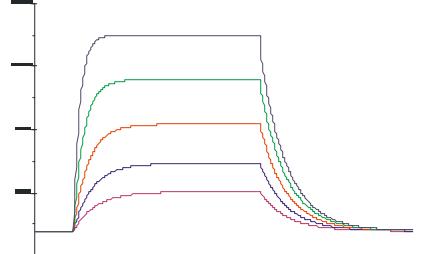
- 由于结合和解离的速率太快，不能得到精确的结合和解离的速率测量结果

示例

- 单克隆抗体和其对应的抗原决定表位的亲和力
- T 细胞受体和MHC class II的亲和力
- 药物分子和其靶向受体的亲和力

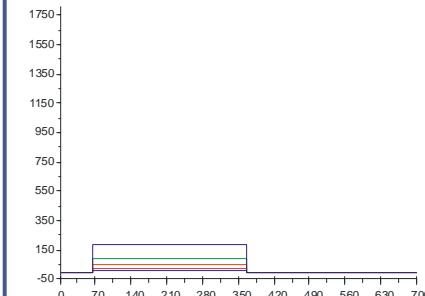
计算亲和力常数

Monitor binding curves



Active surface

Subtract bulk effects



Reference surface

1

2

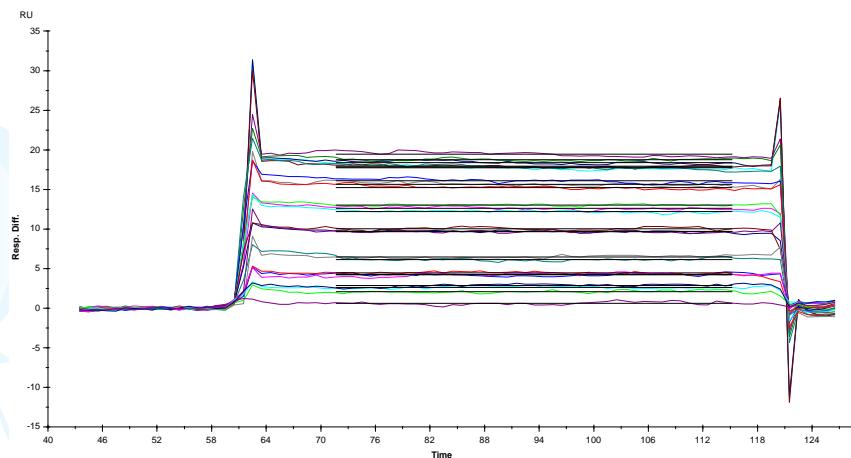
3

Use steady state (R_{eq})
levels to calculate affinity

通过亲和力分析可得出反应的平衡常数
(K_A 和 K_D)

力分析 . 典型的实验结果

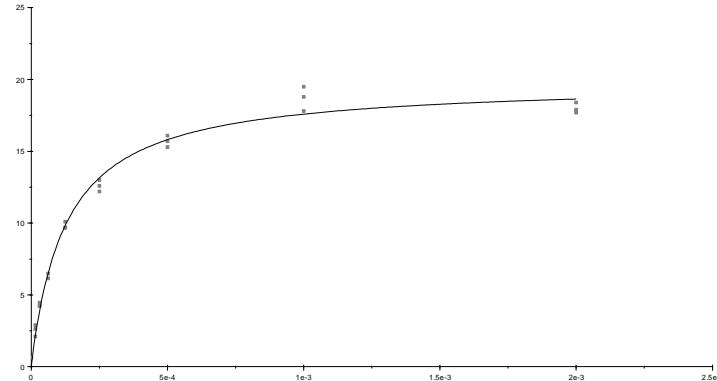
麦芽糖 ($mw = 360$) 和其 MAb 结合,
MAb偶联于传感芯片上 (15 - 2000 μM)



8种样品浓度，每个
浓度重复3次

$$R_{max} = 20\text{RU}$$

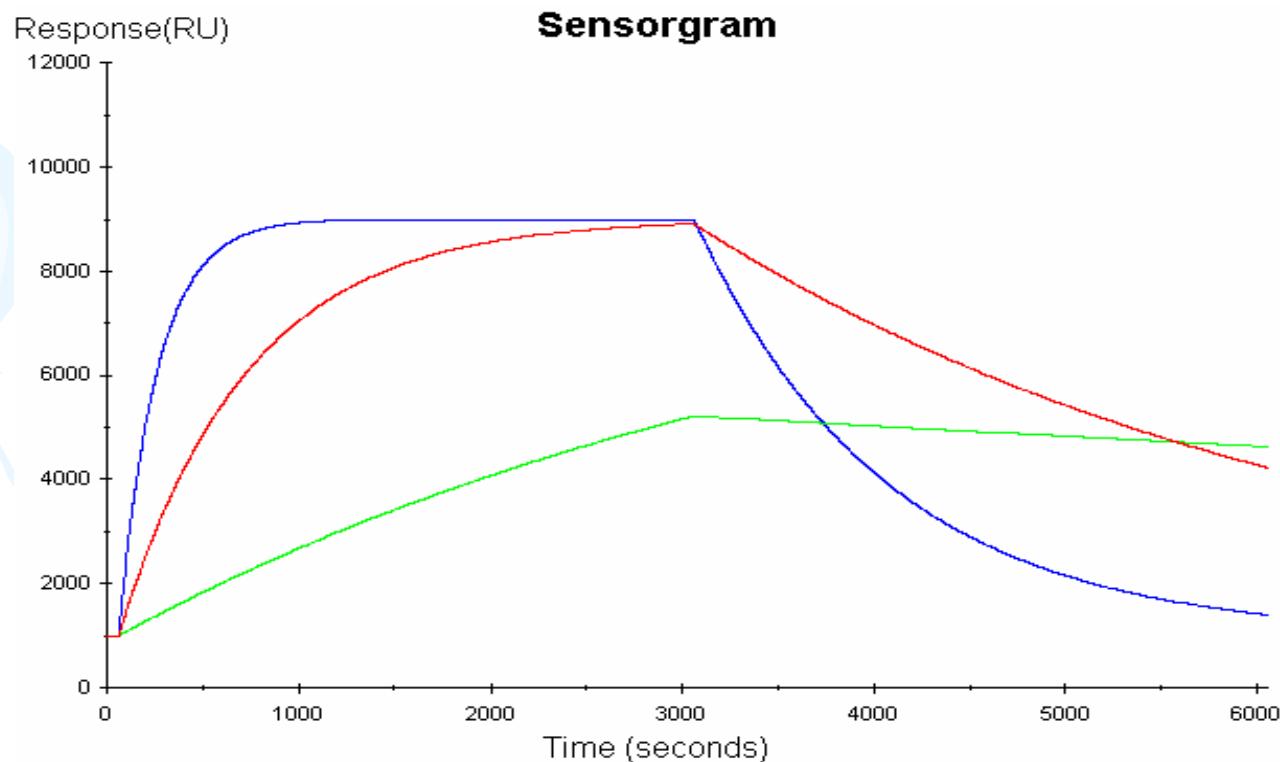
$$K_D = 127\mu M$$





动力学分析

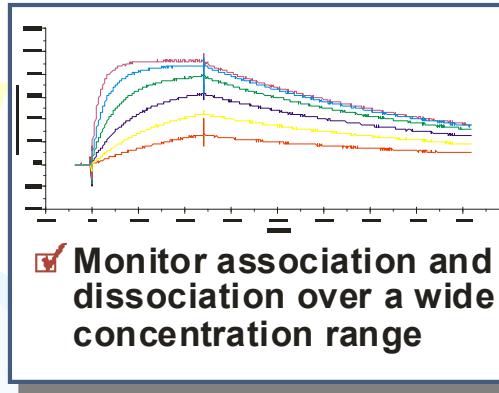
分子复合物的生成和解离的速度有多快?



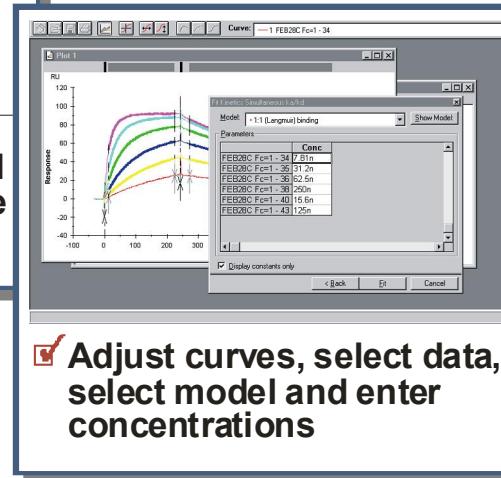
同样的亲和力，不同的动力学!



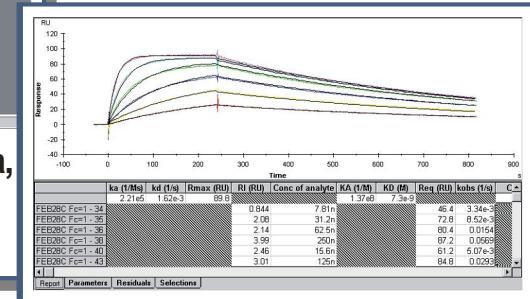
学分析 . 计算反应常数



1



2



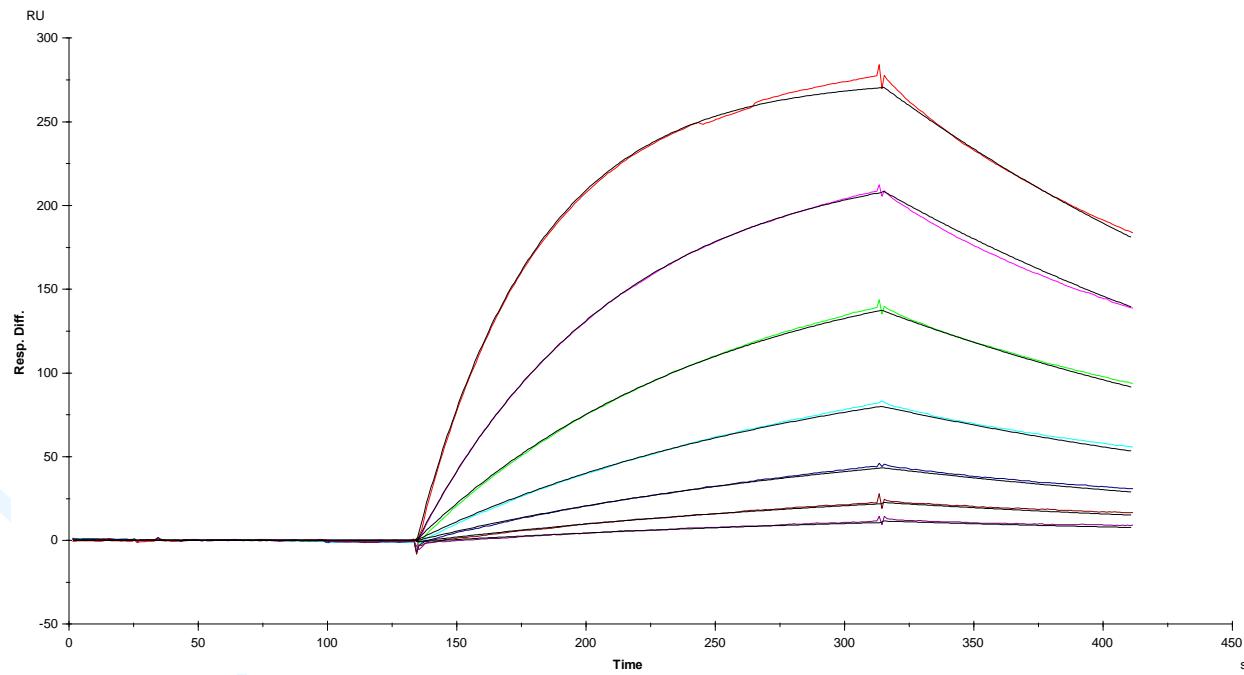
- Fit
 Assess fit

3

“ 通过动力学分析可得出反应速率常数 (k_a 和 k_d) 以及平衡常数 (K_A & K_D)”

分析 . 典型的实验结果

将肌球素和其Mab结合， MAb偶连于传感芯片上 (7nM-440nM)



$$k_a = 3.95 \times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_d = 4.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1} \quad K_D = 10.6 \text{ nM}$$



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DIACORE3000 检测范围：

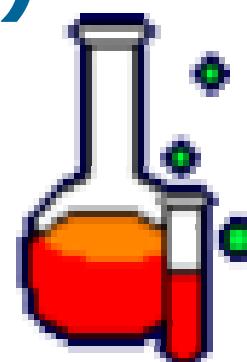
- $k_a: 1 \times 10^3 - 1 \times 10^7 M^{-1}s^{-1}$
- $k_d: 1 \times 10^{-1} - 5 \times 10^{-6} s^{-1}$
- $K_A: 1 \times 10^4 - 1 \times 10^{12} M^{-1}$
- $K_D: 1 \times 10^{-4} - 1 \times 10^{-12} M$

range of analyses

- „ proteins
- „ nucleic acids
- „ carbohydrates
- „ lipids
- „ LMW compounds
- „ whole cells
- „ viruses & bacteria

注意事项 I

- ” 分子量
- ” 标签
- ” 官能团
- ” 纯度
- ” 化合价（结合位点的数目）
- ” 偶联蛋白的活性保持
- ” **pI**（等电点）
- ” 可利用的蛋白量



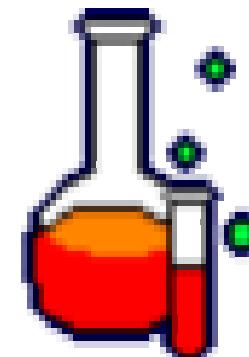


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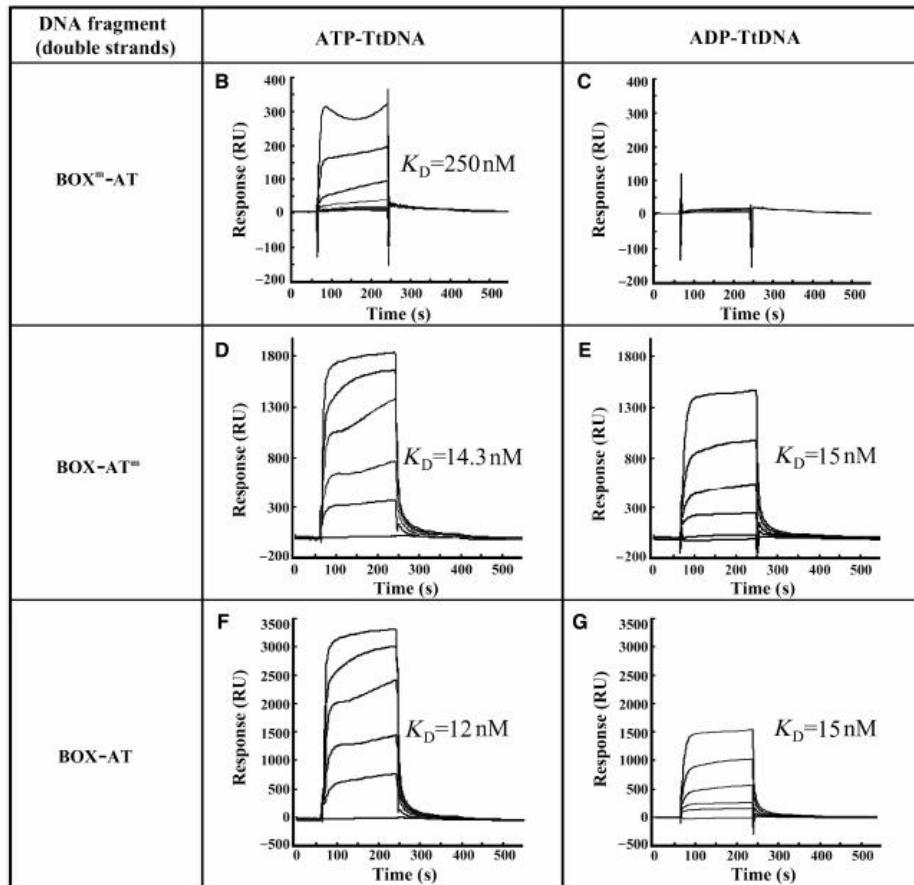
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注意事项 II

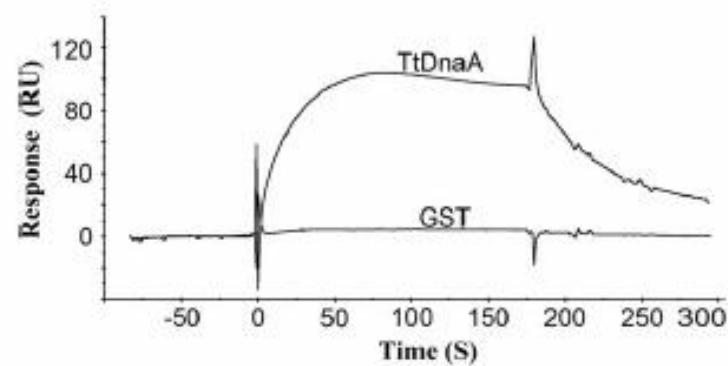
- “ 样品是否均一？
- “ 分析物的纯度如何？
- “ 分析物是否有活性？
- “ 样品是否容易发生聚合？
- “ 是否存在非特异性结合？
- “ 哪种缓冲液最适用？
- “ 应该采取怎样的进样时间？
- “ 浓度范围 : $0.1KD < [M] < 10KD$



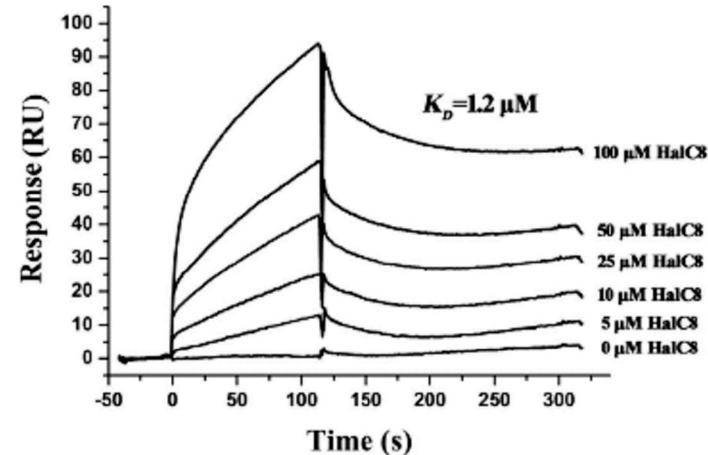
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Nucleic Acids Res.
2007;35(9):3087-99. Pei H, Liu J, Li J, Guo A, Zhou J, Xiang H.



BBRC 371 (2008) 573. 577 Liu J, Pei H, Mei S, Li J, Zhou L, Xiang H



J Bacteriol. 2008 Oct; 190(19):
6501-8. Mei S, Sun C, Liu X, Lu Q, Cai L, Li Y, Xiang H.

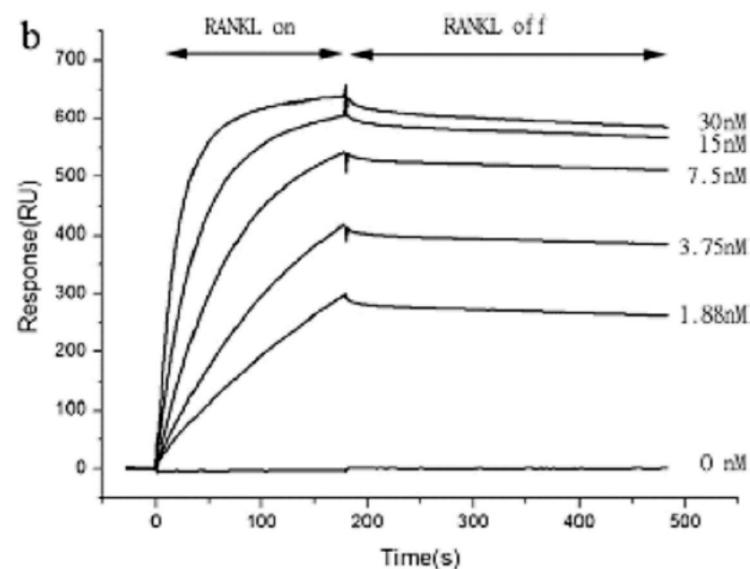
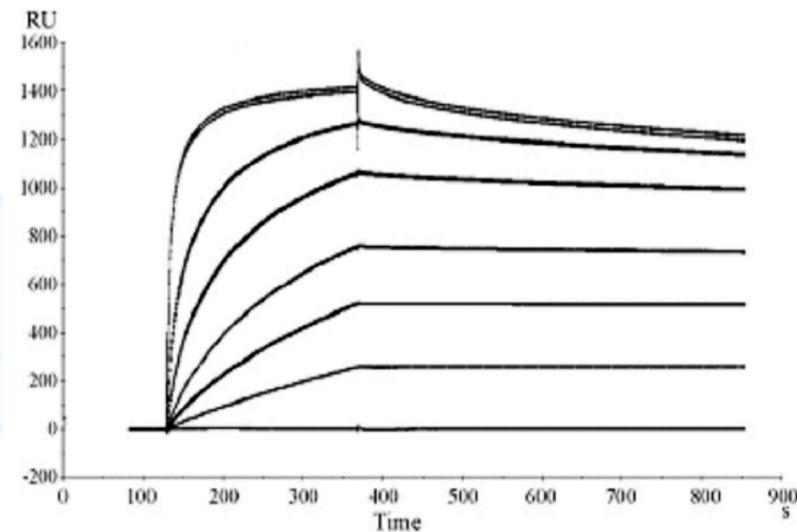


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灭例



J Virol Methods. 2008 Dec;
154(1-2):20-6 Liu J, Liu B,
Cao Z, Inoue S, Morita K, Tian
K, Zhu Q, Gao GF

Arch Biochem Biophys. 2009
May 3. Zhang S, Liu C, Huang P,
Zhou S, Ren J, Kitamura Y,
Tang P, Bi Z, Gao B.



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Autoregulation of antibiotic biosynthesis by binding of the end product to an atypical response regulator PNAS May 26, 2009 vol. 106 no. 21 8617–8622

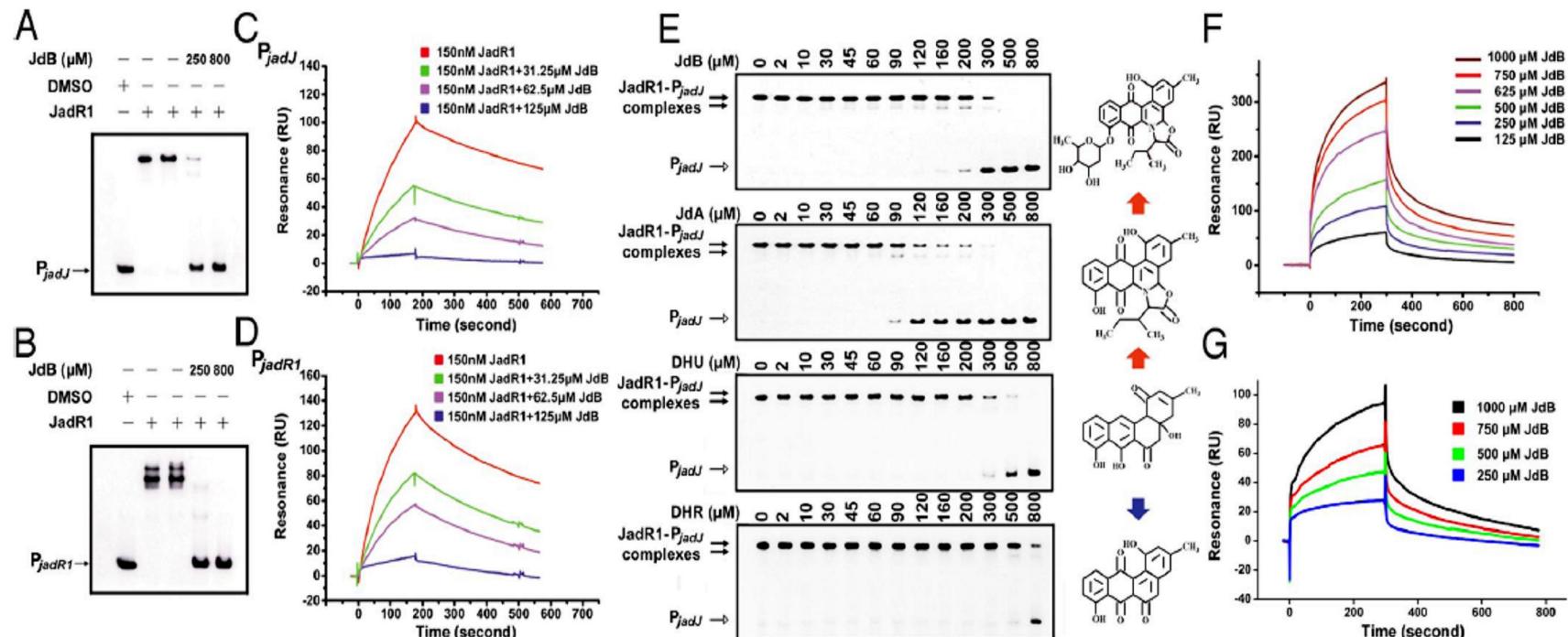


Fig. 4. Effect of JdB and related molecules on the binding of JadR1 to its DNA targets. (A and B) Effect of JdB on the band-shift assay of JadR1 (50 nM) binding to P_{jadJ} (A) and P_{jadR1} (B). (C and D) Dose-response curves of the inhibition by JdB of the binding of JadR1 (150 nM) to P_{jadJ} (C) or P_{jadR1} (D). (E) Effect of JdB, JdA, DHU, and DHR on the DNA binding activity of JadR1. Band-shift assays were performed with 50 nM JadR1 and a range of ligand concentrations as indicated. The structures of compounds are present on the right side. Red arrows indicate the direction of biosynthesis, but the blue arrow points to a shunt product. (F) SPR analysis of the binding of JdB to immobilized JadR1. (G) SPR analysis of the binding of JdB to immobilized JadR1R (REC domain of JadR1).

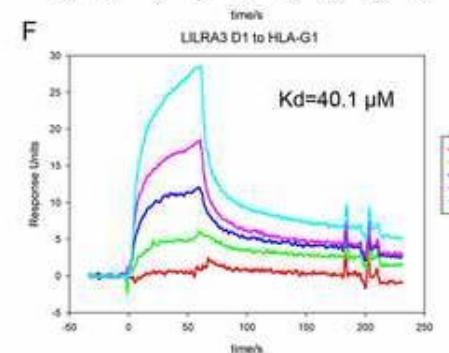
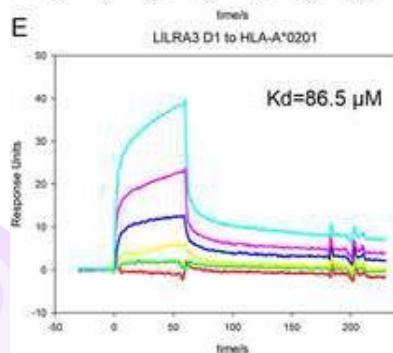
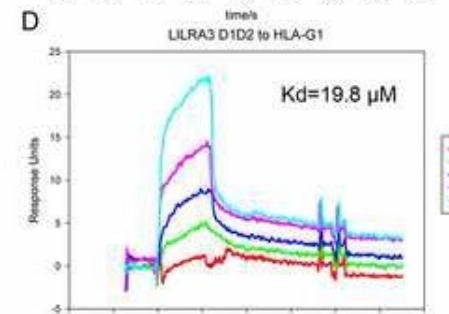
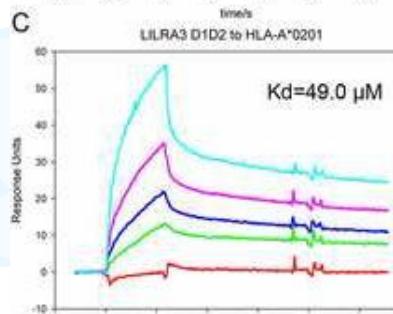
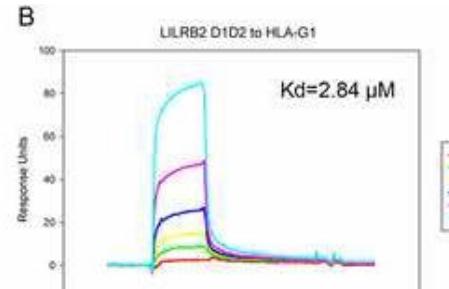
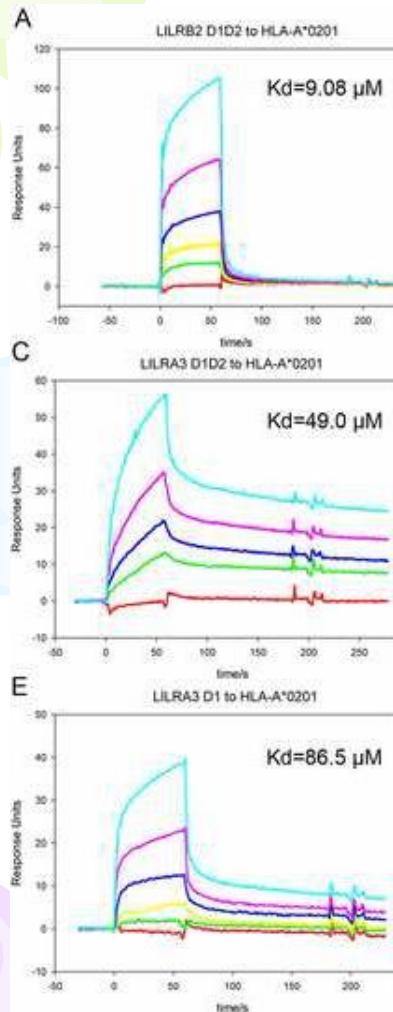


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Binding properties to
HLA class I
molecules and the
structure of the
leukocyte Ig-like
receptor
A3(LILRA3/ILT6/LIR4
/CD85e)

PLoS ONE(accepted)

ITC 等温滴定量热仪 (Isothermal Titration Calorimetry)



- ” 原理
- ” 应用
- ” 注意事项
- ” NANO ITC 2G,
TA USA



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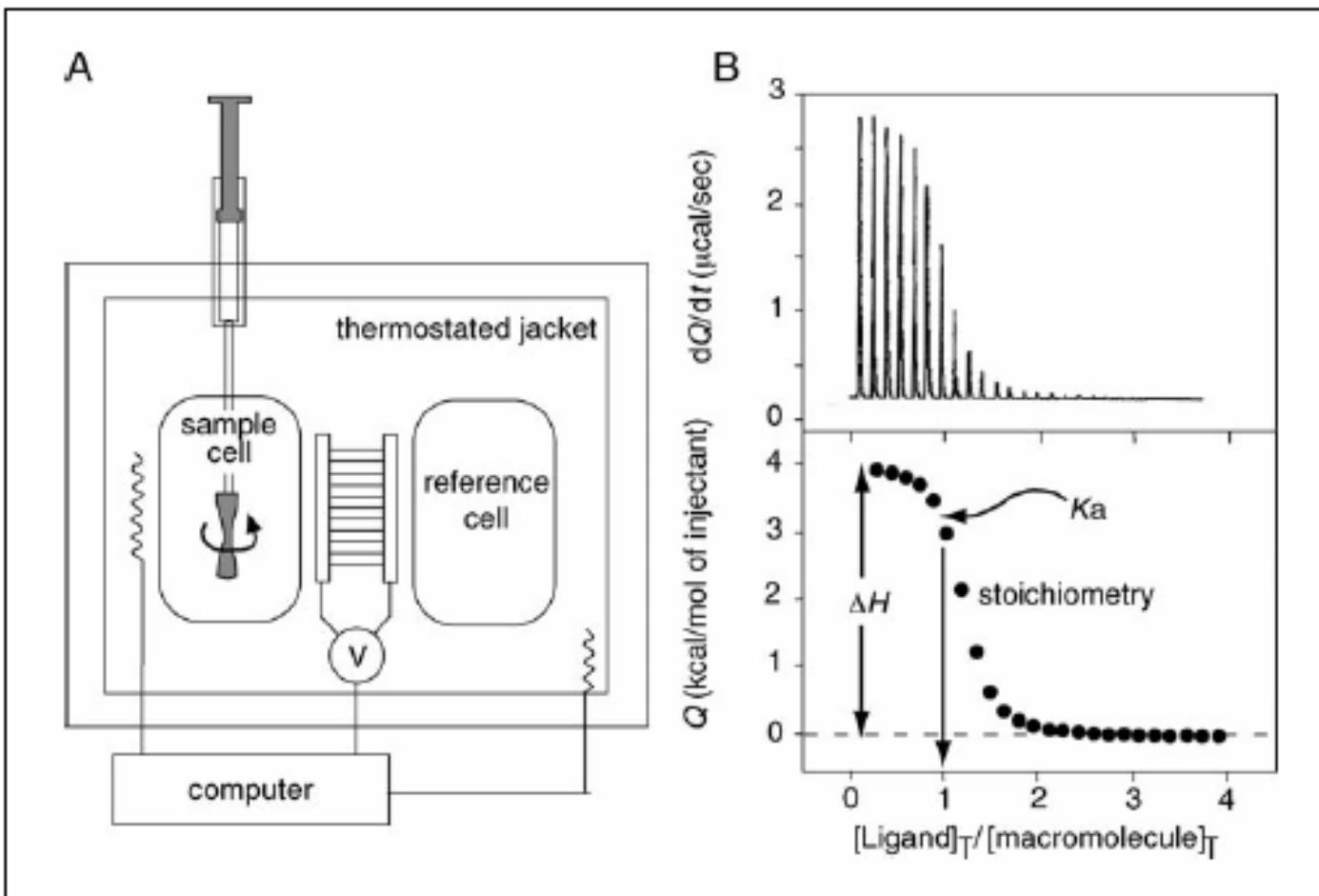
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ITC

(Isothermal Titration Calorimetry)

等温滴定量热法是近年来发展起来的研究生物分子相互作用的重要方法之一。它通过高灵敏度、高自动化的微量量热仪连续、准确地监测和记录一个变化过程的量热曲线，提供热力学和动力学信息，包括：结合常数KA，结合焓(ΔH)，结合位点数(n)等等。

原理/仪器结构





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only binding assay technique that can give the top 5 information in one experiment

É K_D/K_A binding constant

É ΔH - enthalpy indicates specific hydrogen bond formation, van der Waals forces and ionic interactions

É n-stoichiometry binding sites per molecule of target



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É $\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$

É $\Delta G = -RT \ln K_d$

É $\Delta C_p = (\Delta H_2 - \Delta H_1) / (T_2 - T_1)$

É **Δ G-Gibbs Free Energy** of formation spontaneous reactions have a negative ΔG value

É **Δ S-entropy** indicates hydrophobic or non-specific bond formation

É **Δ Cp-heat capacity** indicates conformational changes occurring upon binding



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生命科学应用领域

- ” protein-ligand binding,
 - ” protein-protein interaction
 - ” DNA-protein binding,
 - ” protein-carbohydrate binding,
 - ” protein-lipid binding,
 - ” antigen-antibody binding
 - ” biopolymer-drug binding
 - ” lipid vesicle and liposome interaction
 - ” enzyme-substrate interaction
- ○

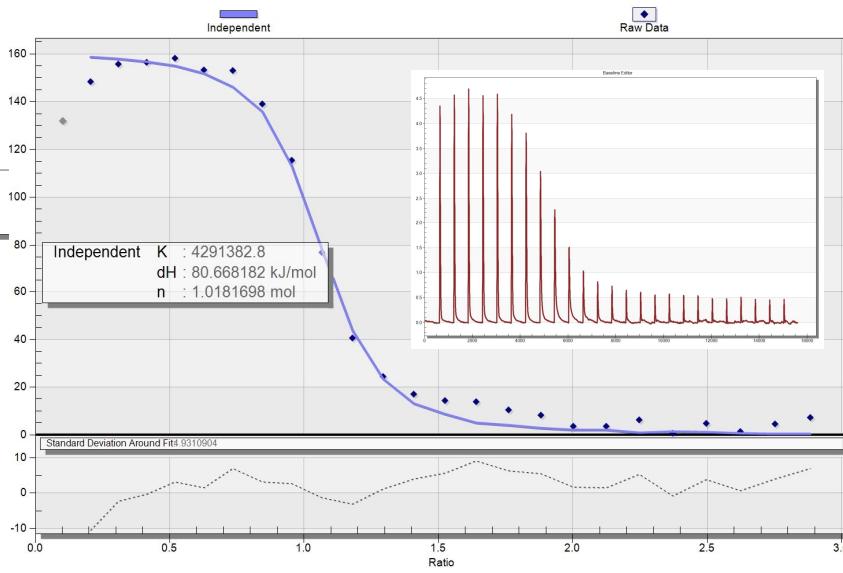
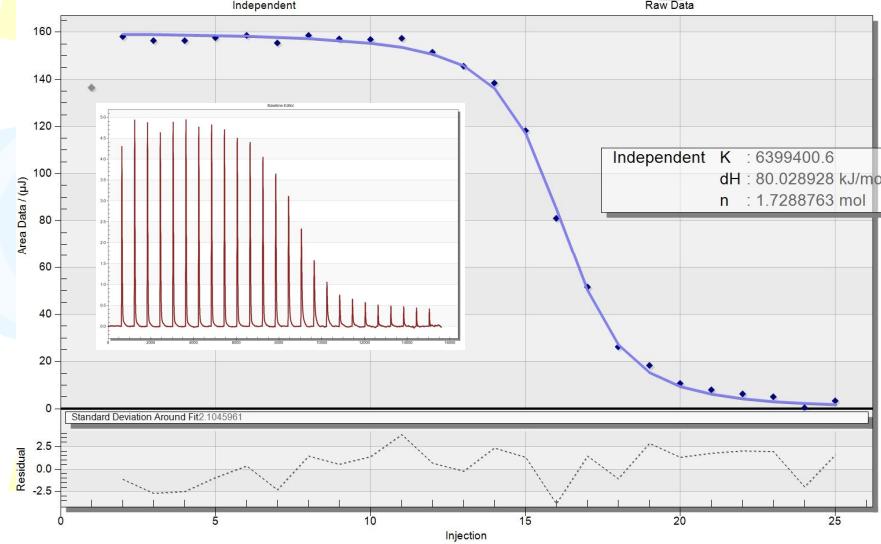


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Protein-protein interaction



Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC) O157:H7
Interaction of Intimin and Tir by ITC

Protein and fatty-acid interaction

Crystal Structure of the Mp1p Ligand Binding Domain 2 Reveals Its Function as a Fatty Acid-binding Protein*

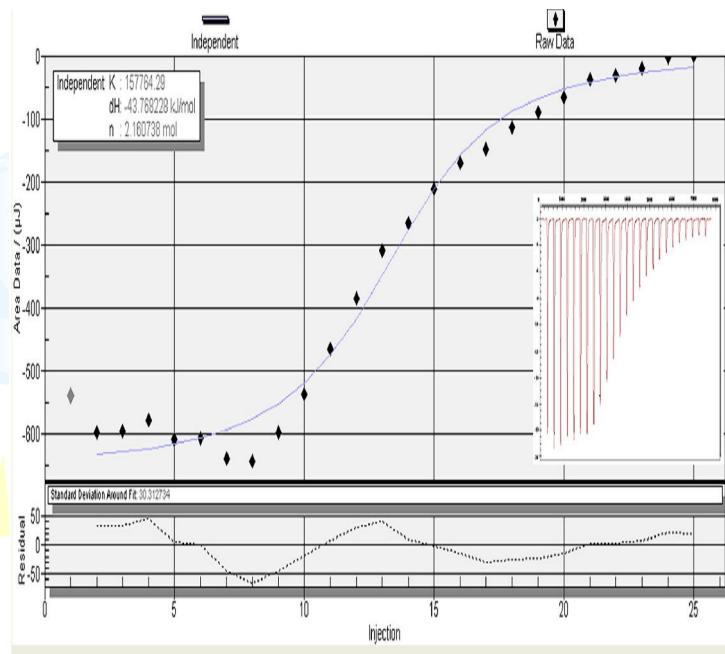


FIGURE 5. Titration of Mp1p with PA. Binding isotherms were derived from the raw data shown in the insets, with 100 μM Mp1p at 25 °C.

TABLE 2

Binding parameters of full-length pET28a-Mp1p with fatty acids and pET28a-LBD2 (WT or mutant) with palmitoleic acid

All of the binding parameters were derived from ITC assays at 25 °C as described under "Experimental Procedures." K_d is the dissociation constant, and n is the number of binding sites.

Protein	Fatty acid	K_d	ΔH	n
		μM	kJ/mol	
Mp1p	Palmitoleic acid	6.34	-43.77	2.16
	Oleic acid	4.15	-39.38	2.21
Mp1p	Arachidonic acid	2.36	-43.99	2.31
	Palmitoleic acid	2.34	-51.58	1.00
LBD2	Palmitoleic acid	1.24	-58.48	0.69
	Palmitoleic acid	18.82	-44.50	0.76
LBD2 S313A/S332A				

Insight into the Interaction of Metal Ions with TroA from *Streptococcus suis*

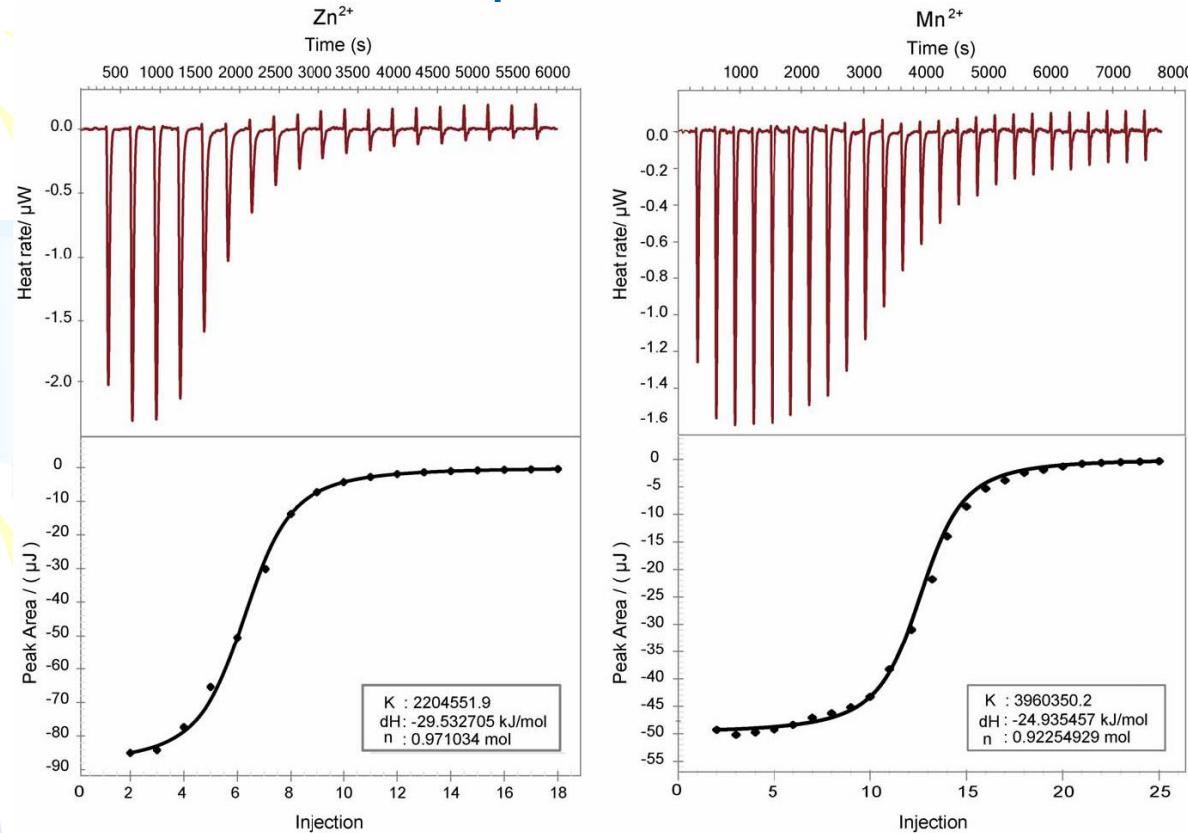
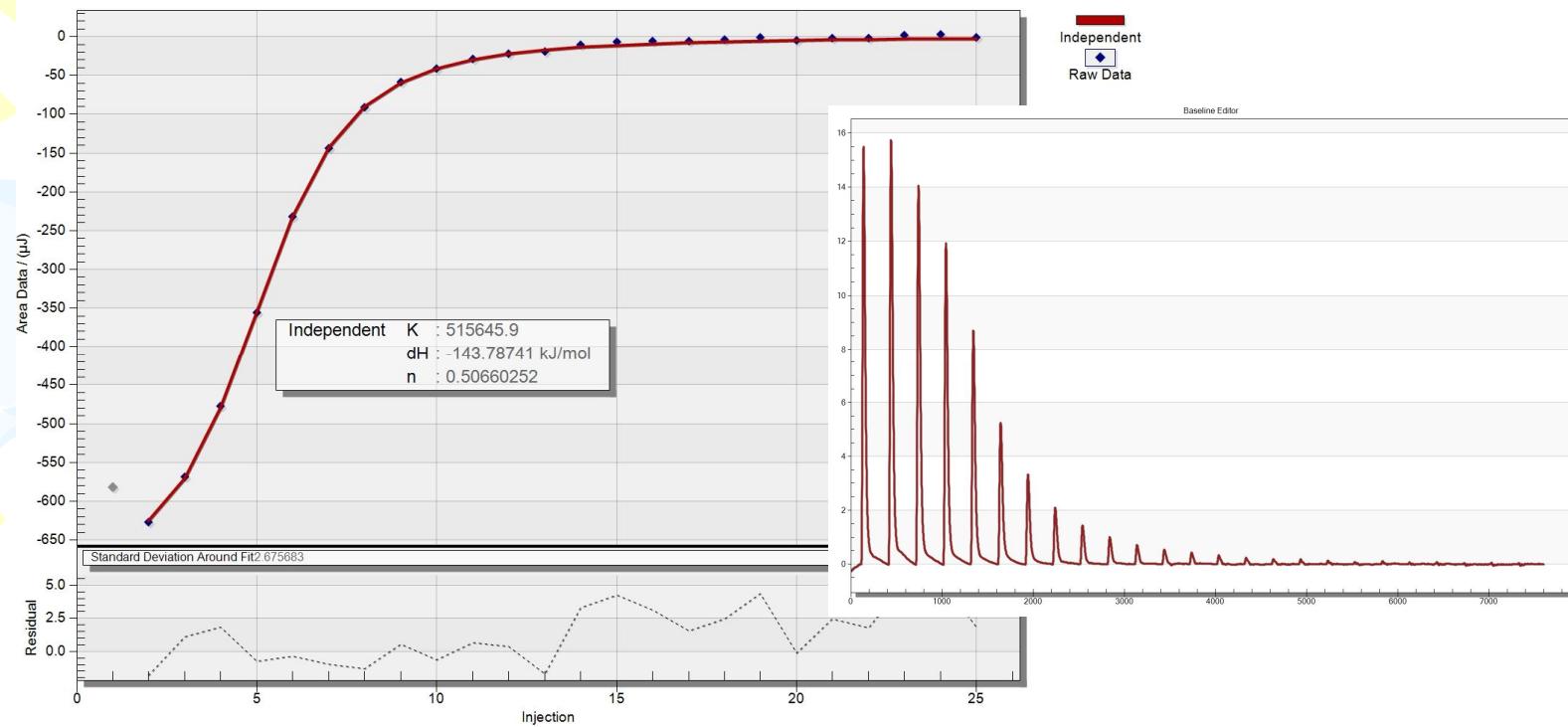


Figure 2. ITC analysis of the SsTroA interaction with Zn and Mn. Left: apo-SsTroA (90 mM) with addition of Zn²⁺ (500 mM); Right: apo-SsTroA(30 mM) with Mn²⁺ (200 mM).

PLoS ONE (accepted)

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Electro-sugar-protein interaction



“ 0.5mM mannose to 0.05mM protein



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注意事项

NANO-ITC 2G (TA Instruments)

缓冲液

样品池及滴定样品种积:

Cell column: 1 ml(24K Gold);

Precision burette: 100 ul or 250 ul

需准备样品量(最少量):

Cell : 1.5 ml; syringe: 500 ul

样品浓度: uM ~ mM $10 \text{ Kd} < [\text{M}] < 1000 \text{ Kd}$

温控范围: 2 - 80 °C

测量范围: 10⁻³-10⁻⁹ M



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	SPR	ITC
	solution	Solutions, suspensions
Molecular weight cut off	>200Da,sensitivity decreases with decreasing mw	No molecular weight restriction on reactants or molecular weight dependent
immobilization	One reactant must be immobilized and chemical modified.	No immobilization or chemical modification of reactants required
Data derived	Kinetic data: k_a , k_d , K_A , and K_D	Full thermodynamic profile : including: K_A , ΔH , and stoichiometry (n)
Multiple binding sites	No	Determines thermodynamic profile of molecules having multiple binding sites with different affinities
Sample consumption	Little, nM-uM	Much,uM-mM
Detection range	10^{-4} - 10^{-12} M	10^{-3} - 10^{-9} M
Running time	2-10min with one concentration reaction	60-120 min with one reaction
Running cost	chip	No consumables required
maintenance	Day, week, month	No



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dynamic light scattering) 动态光散射仪



” 原理
” 应用

动态光散射仪 **DynaPro Titan**
(Wyatt Technology, USA)

动态光散射仪的工作原理

动态光散射技术（**dynamic light scattering, DLS**）是指通过测量样品散射光强度起伏的变化来得出样品颗粒大小信息的一种技术。之所以称为“动态”是因为样品中的分子不停地做布朗运动，正是这种运动使散射光产生多普勒频移。动态光散射技术的工作原理可以简述为以下几个步骤：首先根据散射光的变化，即多普勒频移测得溶液中分子的扩散系数**D**，再由 $D = KT / 6\pi \eta r$ 可求出分子的流体动力学半径**r**，（式中 **K** 为玻尔兹曼常数，**T** 为绝对温度，**η** 为溶液的粘滞系数），根据已有的分子半径-分子量模型，就可以算出分子量的大小。



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动态光散射技术的优点

- “ 样品制备简单，不需特殊处理，测量过程不干扰样品本身的性质，所以能够反映出溶液中样品分子的真实状态；
- “ 测量过程迅速，而且样品可以回收利用；
- “ 检测灵敏度高， **10kD**蛋白质，浓度只需**0.1mg/mL**，
品体积只需**20-50μL**即可；
- “ 能够实时监测样品的动态变化。



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动态光散射技术的应用

- ” 测定蛋白质分子的均一性
- ” 测定蛋白质分子的**pH**稳定性
- ” 测定蛋白质分子的热稳定性
- ” 蛋白质变复性及折叠的研究
- ” 临界胶束浓度的测定



测定蛋白质分子的均一性

蛋白质样品的均一性是生长晶体的前提条件，在无法直接观察蛋白质在溶液中状态的情况下，生长晶体是一个需要经验和运气的过程。但是用光散射技术，只需要几分钟就可以确切地告诉你，这个样品是否有长出晶体的可能性。你还可以测定蛋白在不同溶液中的状态，从而确定出哪种溶液最适合生长晶体。

蛋白质分子的pH稳定性

有些蛋白质分子在不同的pH值条件下，会有不同的构型，或者形成聚合态，或是变性。如胰岛素在pH2.0时是以单体存在，而在pH3.0时则以二聚体形式存在，当pH升至7.0时则以六聚体存在。因为这种变化表现为大小的变化，所以光散射技术可以用来测定蛋白质分子的pH稳定性。



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测定蛋白质分子的热稳定性

对一些热不稳定的蛋白，温度改变会导致分子变性聚合，因此可以观察到分子半径明显增大。所以可以利用光散射技术来研究蛋白质分子的热稳定性。



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蛋白质变复性及折叠的研究

蛋白质变性时往往是以聚合形式或较松散的状态存在，复性后，蛋白质折叠成天然状态，会发生结构的变化，这一变化可以导致流体动力学半径的变化，所以光散射技术可以用来检测这一动态变化的过程。



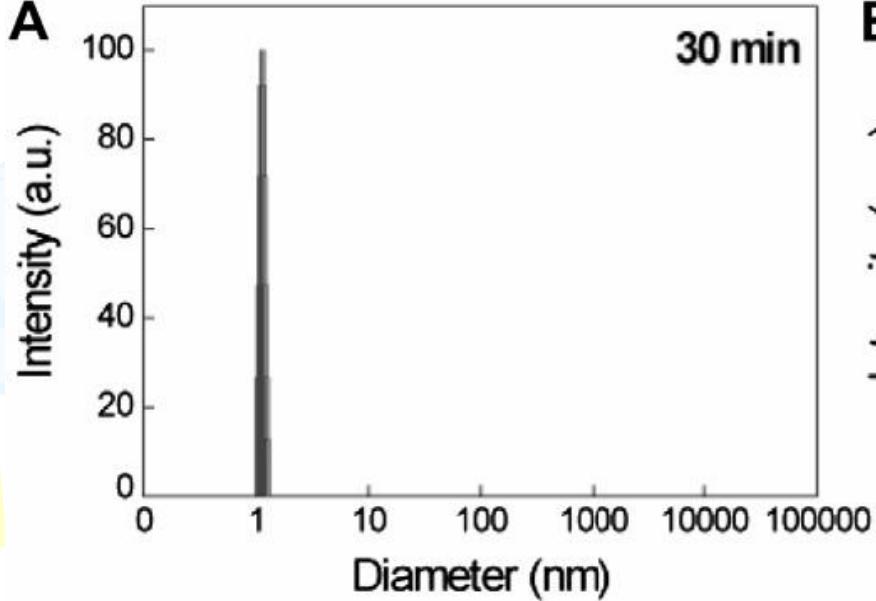
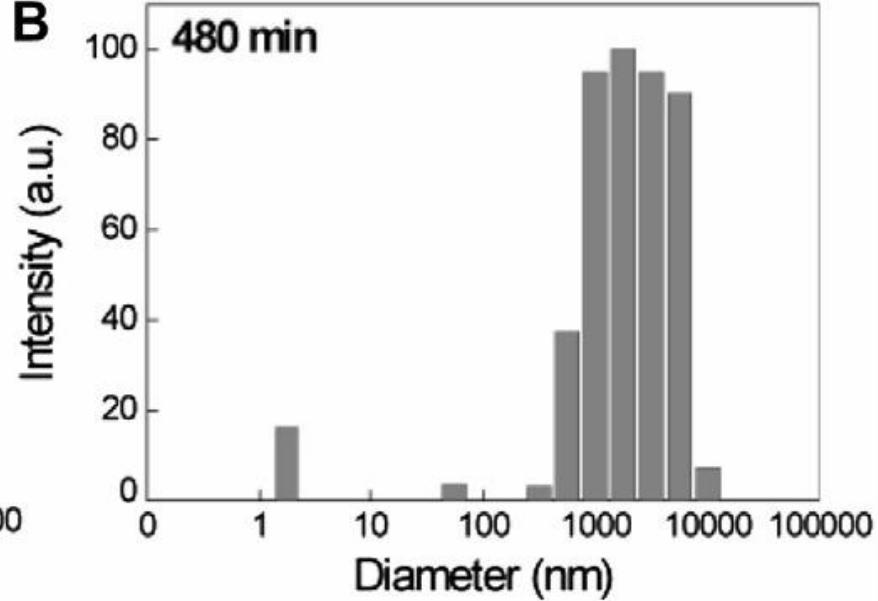
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临界胶束浓度的测定

一定浓度的表面活性剂分子加到溶液中会形成微胶束，但浓度不同会影响胶束的大小以及是否能够形成胶束。如果浓度增加到一定程度，胶束就会形成，胶束的大小和单分子大小会有明显区别，利用光散射就可以确定胶束形成的临界浓度。

β -induced inhibition of insulin amyloid fibrillation on online laser measurement

A**B**

Crystallization and preliminary X-ray diffraction analysis of cyclic imide hydrolase (CIH) from *Pseudomonas putida* YZ-26

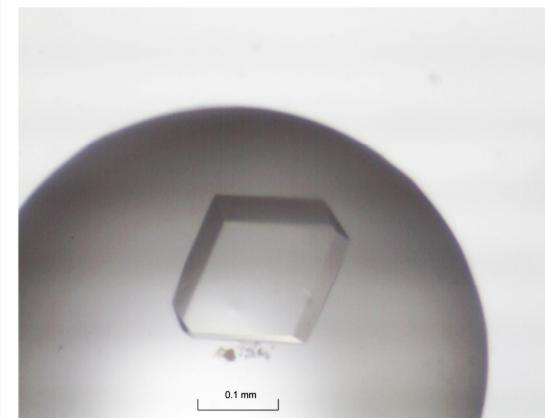
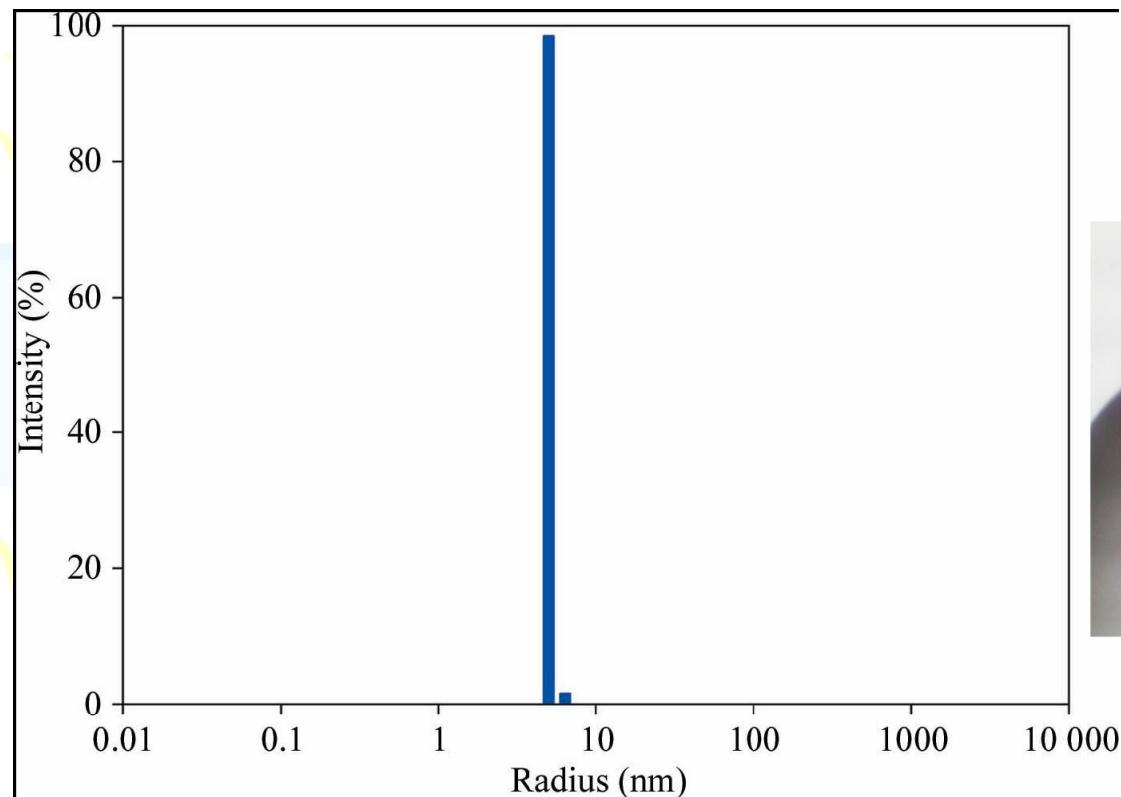


Figure 2. DLS experiment result, showing a single peak of about 140 kDa; the molecular radius is 5.0 nm and the polydispersity is 3.9%.



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注意事项

“ 测试前，高速离心或过滤，
避免气泡或杂质 ”



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free分子间相互作用测试 仪器新进展-SPR



- " 灵敏度更高
- " 信噪比更好
- " 自动化更强
- " 温控更精密
- " 软件更强大

BIACORE T200, GE



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“ ITC200, GE



“ NANO ITC Low
volume(190ul), TA



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ForteBio, USA

The Octet RED96 System

BLI(Bio-Layer Interferometry)



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BLI(Bio-Layer Interferometry)

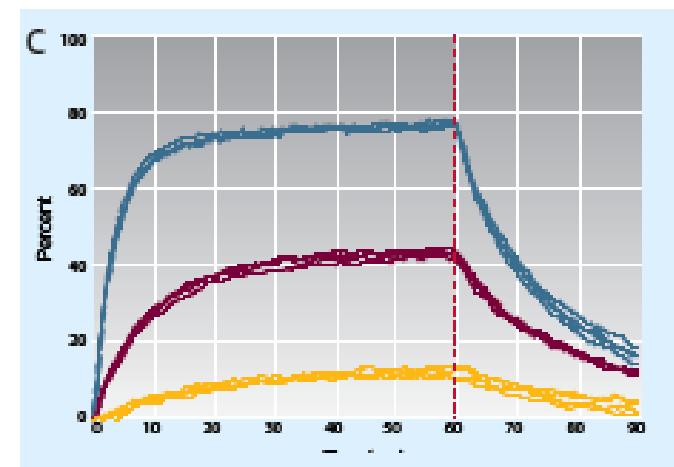
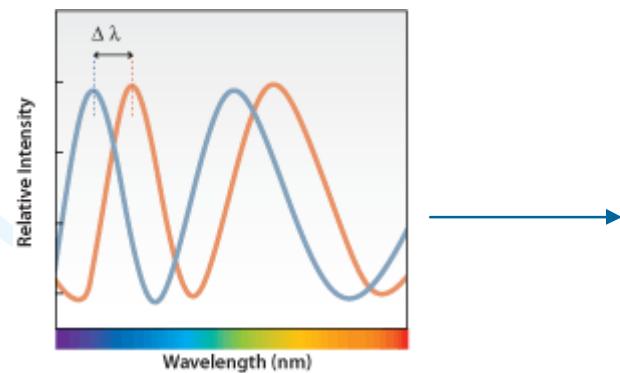
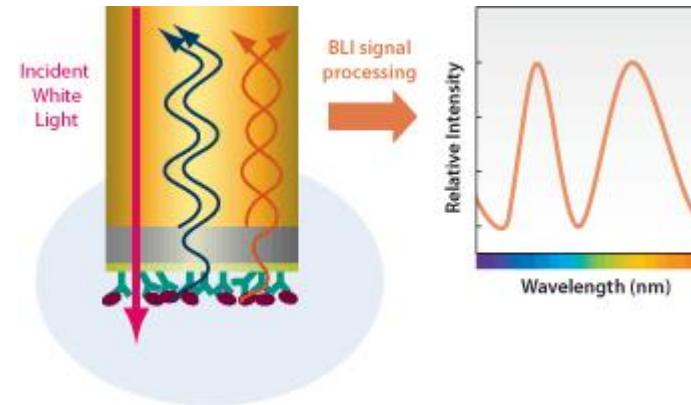
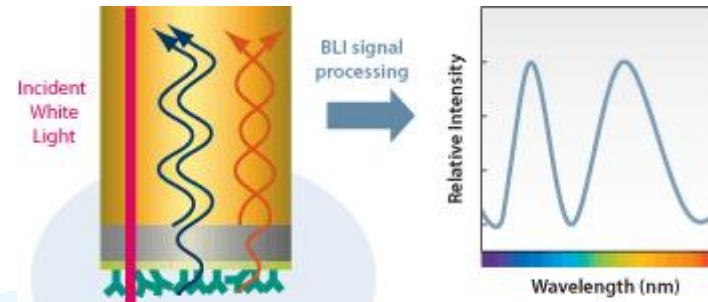
“**BLI (Bio-Layer Interferometry)**”，即生物膜层表面干涉技术。此技术用光纤制成的生物传感器底端覆盖了生物分子相容层，用来固定相互作用分子中的一个，形成生物膜层。相互作用发生时，生物层厚度增加，反射光干涉光谱曲线整体向波长增加方向移动。分子结合或解离时，都会导致干涉曲线的漂移。



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相互作用测试仪器新进展 -BLI





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Interferometry (BLI)

Biosensor Type	Disposable, single-use fiber optic biosensors with optional reuse by regeneration and/or re-racking
Information Provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kinetic and affinity analysis (k_{obs}, k_a, k_d, K_D)Kinetic screening for k_a or k_dBinding specificity and cooperativityConcentration monitoring of real-time binding (no need for background subtraction)
Data Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plots displaying kinetic binding, equation fits, and residuals of fitsTabulated kinetic data and data charts
Sample Types	Proteins, antibodies, peptides, media containing serum, buffers containing DMSO, periplasmic fractions, untreated cell culture supernatants, and crude cell lysates
Sample Plate	Standard 96-well, black, flat bottom microplate
Sample Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none">180–220 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$ (96-well plate)Nondestructive testing, easily recovered
Orbital Flow Capacity	Static or 100–1500 rpm
Analysis Temperature Range	(Ambient + 4 °C) – 40 °C, 1 °C increments

操作简单

高通量 96,384well

测量范围宽泛150Da

不需溶剂校正

浓度测定简单快速

无需维护

成本低



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司相互作用测试仪器新进展-DPI

DPI(Dual Polarisation Interferometry) 偏振极化干涉测量技术



AnaLight Bio200 DPI
(Farfield, UK)



DPI(Dual Polarisation Interferometry)

双偏振极化干涉测量技术（**Dual Polarisation Interferometry, DPI**）是新近发展的有机和生物分子相互作用的新技术。它是基于偏振光干涉的原理。**DPI** 可以灵敏地得到传感片表面的状态信息。由于其在实时测量分子间相互作用，表面结构分析方面均具有灵敏、即时、信息丰富的特点，**DPI** 系统越来越广泛地应用在生物分析及材料科学方面的研究。与同样用于表面分析的 **SPR** 相比，**DPI** 不仅提供表面质量变化信号，还能进一步得到表面分子的一维结构信息。



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司相互作用测试仪器新进展-DPI

在生物分析方面，**DPI** 已经应用于以下领域的研究

- ” 蛋白质的结构表征和检测，及其在固-液界面上的吸附、聚集行为。
- ” 蛋白质与金属离子或小分子配体的相互作用。
- ” 核酸分子在表面的固定与互补杂交过程。
- ” 模拟生物膜与蛋白质等相互作用。



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间相互作用测试仪器新进展-DPI

蛋白质科学的研究应用：

- ” 定量测量蛋白质构象变化分析
- ” 蛋白质聚集、折叠分析（Alzheimer's等神经退行性疾病）
- ” 蛋白质与小分子（如药物小分子、金属离子等）间相互作用
- ” 膜、脂和蛋白质间相互作用
- ” 蛋白质和多肽等大分子间相互作用过程分析、药物筛选
- ” 抗原-抗体；受体-配体



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