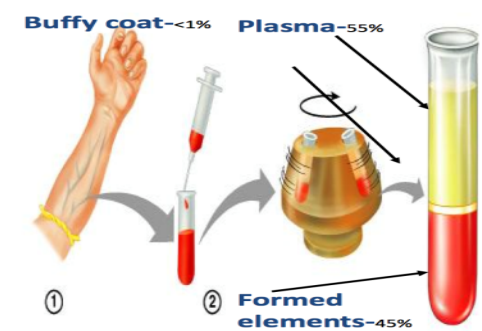


471 BCH

Experiment (2)

Separation of Plasma and Serum and Their Proteins from Whole Blood

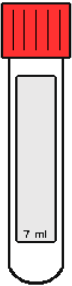
Separation of




Serum

Centrifuged to precipitate fibrinogen results in

Plasma



Blood has been clotted prior to centrifugation usually in a red top tube with no additives or anticoagulant.








Blood has been treated with anticoagulants to prevent clotting and permitted to stand or centrifuged in a container

Note: Serum is preferred for many tests (e.g. determination of lactate dehydrogenase) as the anticoagulants in plasma can sometimes interfere with the results.

Collection of Blood Specimens

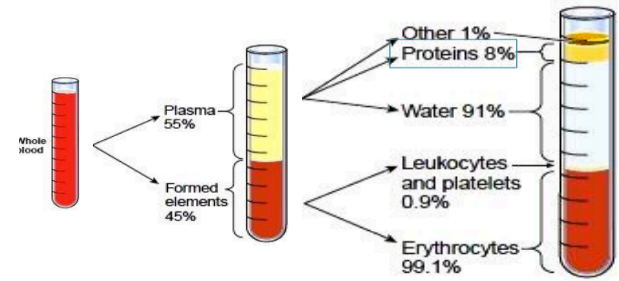
- If **whole blood** or **plasma** is desired, an anticoagulant must be added to the specimen.

Tube Cap Color	Additive	Function of Additive	Common Laboratory Tests
 Green	Heparin	It inhibits the formation of thrombin from prothrombin and thus preventing the formation of fibrin.	-Routine Chemistry Tests -Cytogenetic
 Purple	EDTA	It is a chelating agent, it binds calcium , which is essential for the clotting mechanism.	-Hematology -Molecular Tests
 Light Blue	Sodium Citrate	It inhibits blood coagulation by converting calcium into a non-ionized form , and hence prevent clotting of blood.	Coagulation Test
 Dark Gray	Potassium Oxalate	It inhibits blood coagulation by forming insoluble complexes with calcium ions .	-Preserve glucose in whole blood
 Light Gray	Sodium Fluoride	It has been used chiefly as a preservative since it inhibits red cell metabolism and bacterial action .	-Some Chemistry Tests.

Changes in Blood on Keeping

- Loss of carbon dioxide.
- Conversion of glucose to lactic acid (glycolysis).
- Increase in plasma inorganic phosphate.
- Formation of ammonia from nitrogenous substances.
- Passage of substances through the red cell envelope.
- Conversion of pyruvate into lactate.

PLASMA PROTEINS



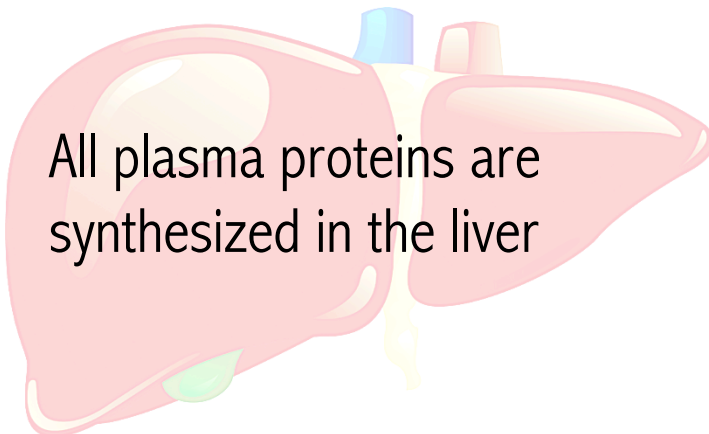
- **The main plasma proteins are:**

- ✓ Albumin (36-50 g/l), Mw 66.241kDa .
- ✓ Globulins (18-32 g/l), Mw of globulins Cover a wide range.
- ✓ Fibrinogen (2-4 g/l), Mw 340 kDa .

MW ↓

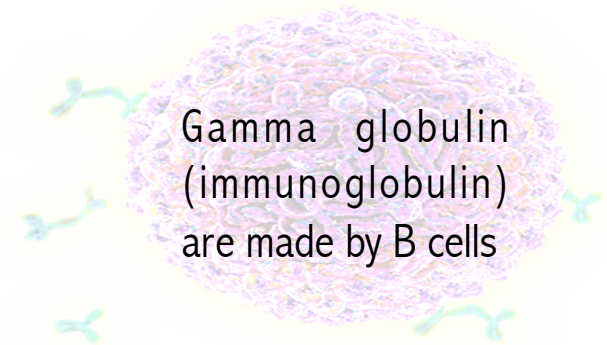
↑ Conc.

Site of synthesis



All plasma proteins are synthesized in the liver

except



Gamma globulin (immunoglobulin) are made by B cells

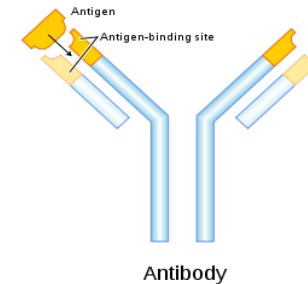
Note: All plasma proteins are water soluble

ALBUMIN

- It is the **most abundant** protein present in plasma.
- **It has many functions including:**
 - ✓ Maintenance of the blood osmotic pressure.
 - ✓ Adjusting blood pH.
 - ✓ Act as a transporter, transporting free fatty acids, bilirubin, drugs, steroid hormones, calcium and copper in the blood.

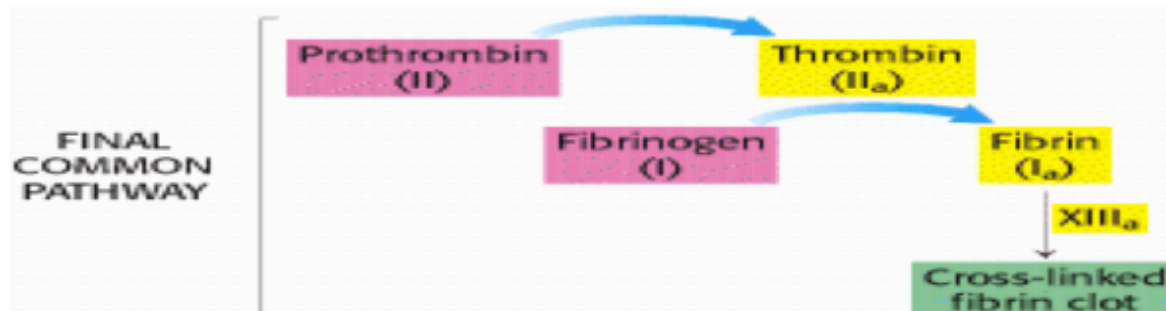
GLOBULINS

- Alpha (α) and Beta (β) globulins are transport proteins, but **γ -globulins** are part of the immune system.



FIBRINOGEN

- It is a glycoprotein (proteins that contain oligosaccharide chains)
- It is converted by thrombin into fibrin during blood coagulation.



SERUM PROTEINS

- Total serum protein consists of two main fractions, **albumin and globulin**.
- In normal people the A / G ratio is from **1.2 to 1.5**.
- **Generally**, the decrease in total protein is due to a decrease in albumin fraction and the increase is due to an increase in globulin components.
- Dehydration **is one condition** in which the increase in total protein is due to increase in both albumin and globulin fractions because of haemoconcentration → **In this case the A / G ratio remains unaltered.**

A low serum albumin may be due to:

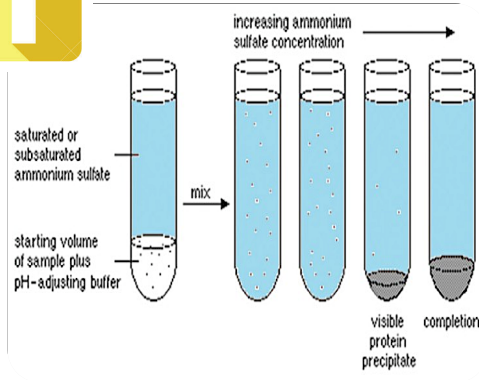
- A heavy loss of albumin in urine.
- Loss or mal-absorption of protein from the digestive tract.
- Decreased formation by the liver due to defective liver.
- Increase catabolism of protein or due to insufficient intake of protein in diet.

A high serum globulin occurs commonly in:

- Advanced liver disease.
- multiple myeloma.
- number of chronic infections.

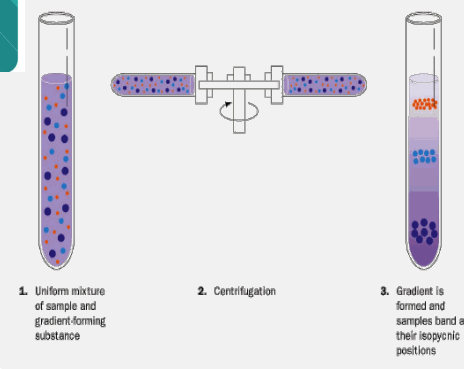
Serum and plasma proteins can be separated from each other by :

1



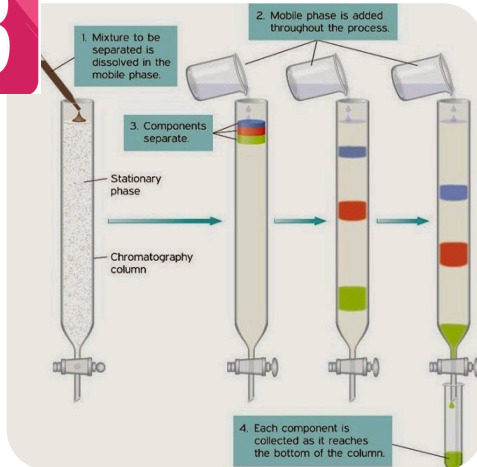
Salting out

2



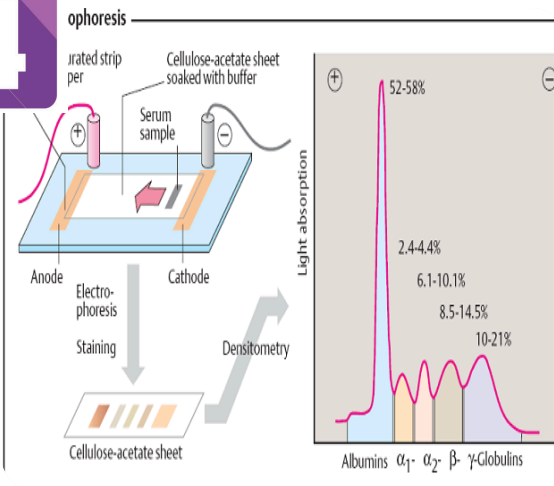
Ultracentrifugation

3



Chromatography

4



Electrophoresis

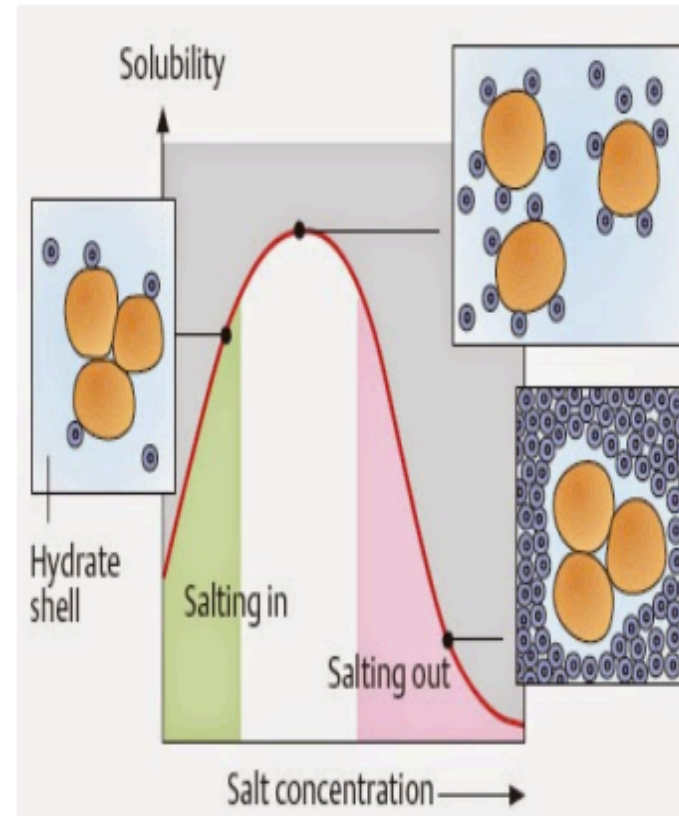
PRINCIPLE OF SALTING OUT

- When high concentrations of salt is added to the protein solution, the solubility decreases, and the protein precipitates.

- **This can be explained by the following:**

The salt molecules compete with the protein molecules in binding with water, leading to **dehydration**.

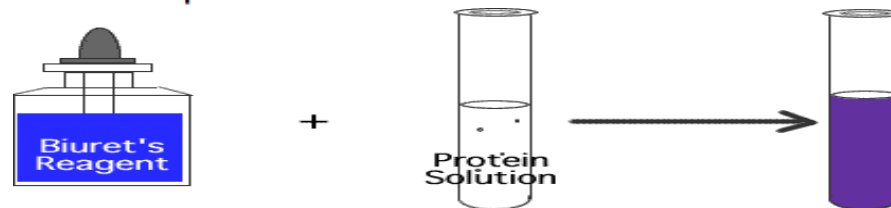
- The salt concentration needed for the protein to precipitate out of the solution differs from protein to protein.



PRINCIPLES OF IDENTIFICATION TESTS

- **Biuret test**

- In the presence of peptides that contain at least two peptide bonds(i.e. it is not given by **dipeptides and free amino acids**), a copper(II) ion forms violet/blue-colored complexes in an alkaline solution.



- The intensity of the color is proportional to the number of peptide bonds and thus is a measure of the concentrations of proteins.

- **Heat coagulation**

Protein + weak acid heating → protein precipitate (cloudiness)