

UNIT 1

GLOSSARY

CENTRIFUGATION:

The process that uses centrifugal force to separate materials of different masses in a liquid.

CHROMATOGRAPHY:

A process in which a chemical mixture carried by a liquid or gas is separated into components as a result of differential distribution of the solutes as they flow around or over a stationary liquid or a solid phase.

FILTRATION:

The operation used to separate particles according to their dimensions.

FRACTIONATION:

A separation process in which a certain quantity of a mixture (gas, solid, liquid, suspension or isotope) is divided during a phase transition, up in a number of smaller quantities (fractions) in which the composition varies according to a gradient.

HEMOPHILIA:

An inherited disease. This condition hinders good blood coagulation due to the deficiency of a blood coagulation factor.

LYOPHILIZATION:

The dehydration process used to preserve a perishable product.

MICROPIPETTES:

Standard laboratory equipment used to measure and transfer small volumes of liquids.

PLASMA:

The liquid part of blood, which contains a mixture of water, mineral salts, proteins, and nutrients.



PLASMAPHERESIS:

The technique used to separate plasma from blood cells in which the cells are returned to the donor during the plasma collection process.

PRECIPITATION:

To form an insoluble compound either by mixing two salts or by changing the temperature to affect the solubility of the compound.

PRIMARY IMMUNODEFICIENCIES:

The name given to a group of more than 150 hereditary diseases caused by defects in the genes of the cells that make up the immune system.

SPECTROPHOTOMETER:

A device used to measure light intensity.