

## **BIOCHEMICAL STUDY OF MUNG BEAN INVESTIGATION**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The number of literature have appeared on biochemical studies. On the application of gel electrophoresis and Taxonomic studies that have reflected on the separation of seed. Early light was thrown on the subject under discussion by Boulteretal (1966) Ornstein (1969) thoroughly discussed the method and application of the technique for analyzing proteins. Davis (1964) also added to the field under consideration.

Chosen material for the study of proteins in mung bean are focused therefore biochemical studies have been paying and important role in this regard.

Proteins have many biological functions have been named as catalysis, transport structure disease resistance and nutrition. Brezelius (1938) firstly named it. As is apparent that protein are the complex of organic substances. Some large amounts of amino acid are joined. Peptide linkages are the joining agents this happen to form a polypeptide chain.

Proteins are obtained from the plants and that too into the dissolved cell state. It also found insoluble state.

Proteins have some catalytic activities. These activities determine the phenotype or the properties of a cell. In a particular environment it happens so. Hereditary or genotype indicates a dictates rather the type of the cell the emerges from the proteins.

Proteins are obtained from the plant and that too in the dissolved ell state. It is also found in insoluble state.

Plants proteins have definite classification the basis is specifically soluble properties. And these criteria are use full.

Creteria differentiate the different type storage of properties.

### **METHODS AND TECHNIQUE:**

From the biochemical activities the process of nomenclature as physio-chemical it helpful in separating macro molecules on the basis of size or molecular weight including shape, structure and electric change.

Acrylamide in white crystalline substance.

It contains not more than 0.05% acrylic acid. It is toxic and affect skin and nervous system. It is essential to be careful while handling Rubber gloves should be used in a process.

Ammonium per sulphate is used as a white crystalline granule and is also used a an initiator of the polymerization process.

All the reagents were kept in a room temperature for an hour. Clean and dried tubes are introduced vertically in to the rubber holders of gel polymerization tray. The reagents are mixed in proportion.

The Proteins of different RP value have been observed in cultivars of mung bean.

The biochemical method as such primarily compare proteins and DNA's to underline phylogenetic relationship. Phenotypic expressions represents external traits whereas phylogenetic relations speaks of internal ingredient or manifestation. Direct comparison of DNA is not easy to resume. By the way of comparison of the product of the gene activity and thereby using protein as genotype marker.

### **RESULTS:-**

The result achieved through biochemical process of mung bean through the process of electrophoresis of protein.

The electrophoresis of seed protein alone was found to be sufficient to distinguish all the cultivars individually.

The seeds and its proteins may be regarded as a "Conservative" unit.

The result achieved through electrophoresis of seed protein can also be supported the statements of Gibbs (1960) Gibbs observed that each kind of living organism has its own sets of proteins.

The investigations have helped to revise the utility of seed protein profile for taxonomic and evolutionary purposes. In investigation it has been found that the stability is one of the salient features of proteins profile. And it is the most important reason. Consequently it has become another tool for cultivars identification and it have uniformly in profile. Its additive nature further makes electrophoresis of seed protein. Moreover it is a unique and powerful tool in studying the evolution of cultivars.

The protein in a highly reproductive manner molecular shape, size and change proves to be a valuable adjunct to the studies aiming to the extent of variability in species. The technique displayed its utility in plant breeding and also used for commercial purposes.

### **CONCLUSION:**

With the help of biochemical studies the electrophoresis of seed protein and isozyme analysis has clearly shown the specificity of protein and isozyme within the population of mung bean. Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of seed general protein alone successfully separated cultivars of mung bean.

The electrophoresis of seed protein alone was found to be sufficient to distinguish all the cultivars individually.

These finding lead to be conclusion that the seed protein are a good reflection and useful tool in the study of cultivars of mung bean.

The polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of seed general protein alone successfully separated so biochemical study are paying an important role for identification of mung bean.

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