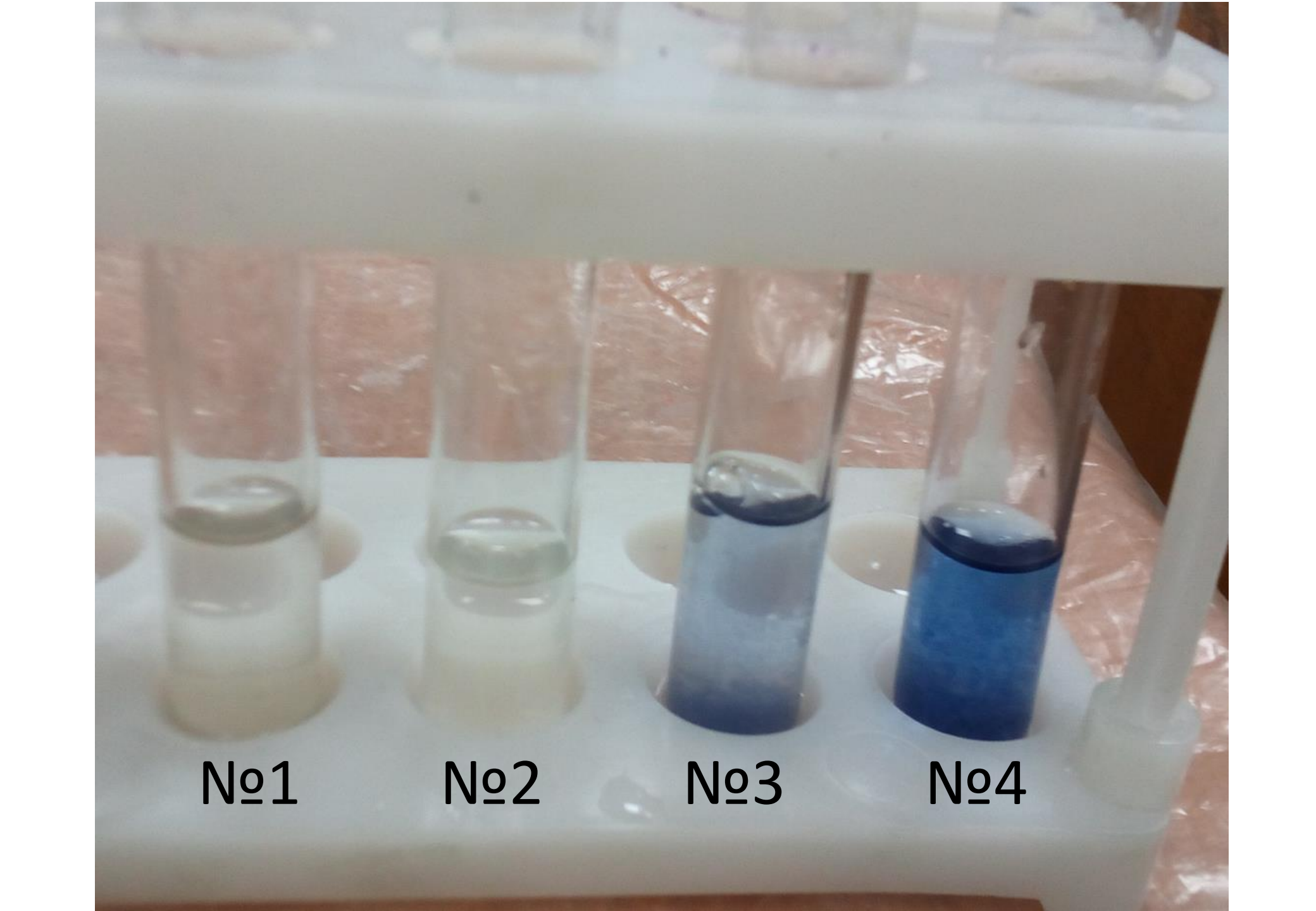


Effect of ions on salivary amylase activity.

- Progress
- 1 ml of 1% starch solution is poured into 4 test tubes, then 1 ml of distilled water into test tube No. 1, 1 ml of 1% sodium chloride solution in No. 2, 1 ml of 1% plumbum acetate solution in No. 3, 1 ml of 1% 4 copper sulfate solution in No. All tubes add 0.5 ml of salivary amylase solution and leave them for 5 minutes at room temperature. Then, 2 drops of Lugol's solution are added to each tube and conclusions are drawn about the effect of the added ions on the amylase activity.



The image shows four test tubes in a white rack, labeled No1 through No4. The liquid in the tubes shows a color gradient: No1 is colorless, No2 is light green, No3 is light blue, and No4 is dark blue. A pipette is visible on the right side of the rack. The background is a crinkled orange plastic surface.

No1

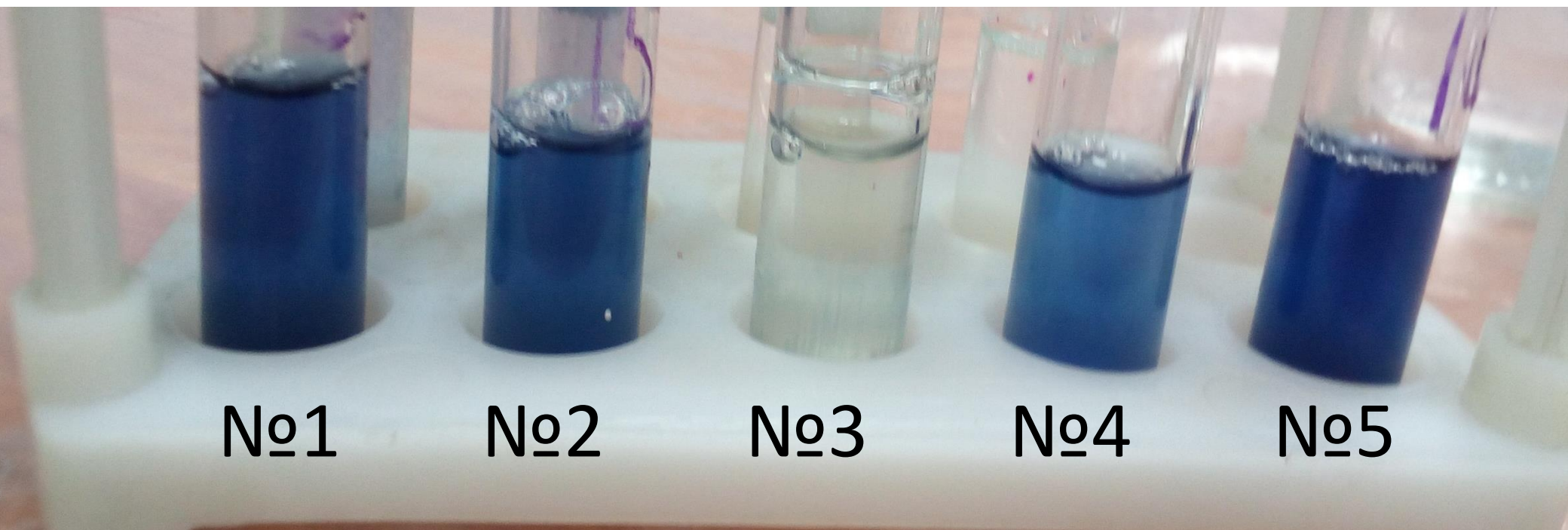
No2

No3

No4

Determination of the optimal pH value for the catalytic activity of saliva amylase.

- Progress
- In 5 numbered tubes, 1 ml of phosphate-citrate buffer with a pH value of 5.0 is poured; 5.4; 6.8; 8.0; 10.0. Add 1 ml of 1% starch solution and 1 ml of amylase solution to all tubes. Then add 2 drops of the solution to all test tubes, shake them and place them in a thermostat at 37 ° C for the disappearance of color in test tube No. 3. Compare the color in all five test tubes and make a conclusion about the settings of the amylase activity from the pH of the medium.



No1

No2

No3

No4

No5