Pelage alkaline hydrolysates’ redox change via light flash
Svetlana A. Komarova, Anna A. Oleshkevich, Victor E. Novikov

*Moscow State Academy of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology – MVA by K. I. Skryabin (Moscow SAVMB), Moscow, Russia.*

Black_panter27@mail.ru

*Section: Biophysics*
**Materials and Methods**

The experimental part of the work was carried out at the Department of Information Technologies, Mathematics and Physics and the Department of Biophysics of the Department of Radiobiology and Virology of the Moscow Academy of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology. Hair was taken from healthy animals of different ages. (Вставить: результаты приводим на примере волос козьи). During the experiment, the hair weighed was dissolved in a solution of 4 M alkali (NaOH) with heating in a water bath for 30 minutes. Then, the hydrolysates were filtered and diluted 40-fold in accordance with the recommendations for electrode operation and exclusion of measurement errors.
Photographs of hair hydrolyzates. On the left the hydrolyzate of wool of a goat at the age of 4 years is presented, to the right - goats of age 1 month.
This slide shows photos of the installation for studying the redox potential of alkaline hair hydrolysates.
The device for determining the redox potential of alkaline hair hydrolysates for the purpose of determining the species affiliation consists of a sensor array, a cuvette and a light, and also includes electrodes for measuring. The device has the ability to connect the signal conversion unit and the registration unit. The received data is output to the computer and processed by the program. Diluted hydrolysates after incubation in the dark are placed in a cuvette, the redox potential is measured. Then, with the aid of an illuminator, the sample is irradiated with white light and the change in potential is measured.