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The insulated DNA PCR analysis of blood and other biological fluids has found a variety of applications in the clinical practice, in the Cávent (1 Á € 4) and Diagnostics Pronatal (5 , 6) In particular. The diagnosis of CÄ € NCT genes is a new approach that appeared on the border of experimental and clinical oncology - being the result of progress in fundamental research, helps to achieve some clinical oncology objectives. A Teeter Base for Diagnostics CÄiganco Genes is the notion that carcinogenesis occurs as a result of the accumulation in somatic cutting of mutations in some functionally important genes. Thus, detection of DNA sequences specifically altered in biological fluids may indicate the presence of cells transformed into the body. In fact, a certain amount of DNA resulting from apoptosis or tumor cells necrosis is released in blood and urine (2) (7 Á € 9). An active DNA excrete in the surrounding environment, by proliferating cells, also is possible (10,11). Therefore, the detection of specific mutant alleles in Biological Fluids of the Body suggests the presence of cells transformed into the body, and this circumstance can be useful for diagnoses, monitoring and screening for the Cávent (9). The wide diagnostic application of the genes of the CÄ € degency is hampered by some technical problems, such as low concentration and DNA fragmentation in biological fluids (12,13). NO METHOD Currently available for DNA isolation has been proven to be successful with fragmented DNA of biolid body fluids. Existing techniques are primarily directed to the insulation of high-weight molecular weight of cells and tissues and generally have not been intended for specific cases. For example, the widely used Sorção of DNA in glass milk milk is suitable only for a relatively close range of molecular weights (large molems become irreversibly attached, while small fragments do not o bind to all), and the precipitation of the DNA with ethanol can result in the loss of small fragments.Itachoforesese (ITP) is a method of electrophormal separation of moleps loaded In which separate components move at a constant speed (14,15). ITP is effective for separation and analysis of proteins in cellulose membranes (16) and is characterized by the following resources: (i) a discontinuous buffer system consisting of a common cease and different anions (a fast, leader in the buffer of the q-node, and a slow anion and drag in the cathode buffer) and (ii) the separate substances move in a relatively narrow zone As concentrated bands positioned one after another (17). The bands are located in the decrease order of electrophormal mobility in the interval between the mobilities of the beads and drag. A special modification of this method, the ITP counterfeit of proteins in porous membranes (made of cellulose or nitrocellulose acetate), developed by Abelev and co-workers (16,17), introduces the electroosmotic flow of liquid into the direction opposite to the protein movement. In a certain stage of the process, the balcons balance one another and the limits of the leaders of leadership and right stop, together with the protein separation zone. The theory of the ITP counterflow and its practical applications were previously described in a series of publications (16,17). Counterflow ITP of proteins has certain important advantages: it offers high resolution, multiple functionality and the ability to perform multiestric reactions; It can be easily automated (the separation reached is preserved by any duration of the process); and the applied sample volume can be relatively large. This last resource is particularly valuable to the biological fluid analysis, including those with low protein content (urine, spinal and amniotic fluids, saliva, tears, etc.). Even where we know, ITP and counter-flow ITP They were used to study nucleic acids because heterogeneous polynucleotides can not be by these methods. This is due to the fact that the load of phosphate groups is evenly distributed along the length of the moleplate, and therefore the electrophormal mobility in aqueous media does not depend on the size of the moleplate. In other words, all polynucleotides present in the solution must come together in a range between the limits moving from the attack and anions escape. This property, which excludes the ITP and ITP countercurrent use in most DNA studies, can be useful in a special case for the insulation of DNA fragments from heterogether biological fluids, with the Objective, for example, the tumor assay markers in view of the above-mentioned tumor obstacles, in the search for DNA markers in biological fluids, it was attempted to use ITP or ITP countercurrent as a simple medium for the concentration Isolation of DNA from human blood. Two versions of this approach have been tested: (i) ITP countercurrent in porous membranes (16,17) and (ii) the ITP at a low melt point in agarose gel (the counterflow due to electrosmotal forces is neglected |Vel, in this case) .Blood (5 ml) samples of healthy donors á €

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