negative charge that move to-ward the positive charge and the bands of DNA is separate out now we determine and observe the DNA.

## Applications

This method is used widely in the forensic, genetics and in biomedical laboratories. In forensic labs that process is used to identify the DNA fingerprinting of the criminals. It is also used to analyse the genetic illnesses that are associated with genes. In microbiology labs this method is used to identify the various microbes.



It is a simple process that is used for the separation of cellular components, scientists used that process for the separation of organelles for analysing them. This process consists of three steps which are extraction, homogenization and centrifugation. Its first step is the isolating subcellular structures. Organelles and other biological molecules are extracted in the cell free system, cells and tissues are suspended into the solution of proper pH and other salt contents for maintaining the biological activity. In the next step grinding are doing by the homogenizer that contain two cylinders when they move then the cells' rupturing are held. Then the centrifugation is held for the removal of small particles from the solution on the basis of their shape, density, size and also on the viscosity of the medium.