

Techniques of Analytical, Bio analytical and Separation

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Opinion

Analytical, Bio analytical and Separation Techniques (JABST) are the internationally open access peer reviewed journal generally deals with the analytical methods used for release, stability testing of the chemical compounds as well as the biological products. Analytical and Bio analytical separation Techniques under Open Access Category which implies the application of bio analytical techniques in solving the present problems in pharmaceutical industries, to make new innovations in biomedical field. JABST explicates the huge variety of techniques like spectroscopy, mass spectroscopy, titrimetric, NMR, potentiometric, electrophoresis, chromatography and ligand binding assays which is used in analytical, bio analytical studies, which provides a singular forum dedicated to scientists to precise their research articles, review articles, case reports and short communications on an array of respective research.

JABST which removes unwanted components and it selectively extract the compounds of interest are an important part of the bio analysis. Bio analytical, analytical in the pharmaceutical industry that provides a quantitative active drug for the purpose of pharmacokinetics and bioequivalence. It also directly applies to drugs used for illicit purposes, environmental concerns, anti-doping testing in sports, and forensic investigations. Bio analysis technique was traditionally thought in terms of measuring small molecule drugs. The solid-phase extraction techniques and liquid-liquid extraction which are being utilized less frequently [1].

Bio analytical methods employed for the quantitative determination of medicine and their metabolites in biological matrices like plasma, urine and preclinical studies and play a big role in evaluation and interpretation of bioavailability, bioequivalence and pharmacokinetic data. Chromatographic methods like Gas Chromatography (GC), Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS) etc. are commonly utilized in laboratories for the qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis of drug substances and biological samples throughout all phases of method development of a drug in research and quality control.

Archives of Analytical and Bio analytical Separation Techniques is an open access journal covers at higher echelons in enhancing the intelligence and information dissemination on topics closely related to analytical and bio analytical techniques in biochemical sciences. It's including the concept of bio analysis has evolved into biopharmaceuticals which also takes into consideration larger peptides, proteins and its relationship to peculiar outputs [2].

The objective of to maintain and develop science and related research at an international level to gather more information on biological products and its interaction by application of modern techniques. In order to realize this, it's important to bring into deals with the analytical methods used for characterization, release, and stability testing of the chemical compounds also as the biotechnological/biological products.

The aims to enhance the exchange of scientific literature among peers especially scientist, laboratory analyst and technicians etc. It also serves as a platform to promote meetings and news relating to advances

in analytical and bio analytical techniques with new discoveries and inventions.

Desorption atmospheric pressure photoionization (DAPPI) is the ionization technique examined in this study. This method

Employs solvent spray for desorption and ionization of analyses from the solid surfaces. The aim of this study was to develop a rapid analytical technique enabling to localize separated compounds on the TLC plate and secretory gland openings on the insect body surface and characterize compounds of the secretion using a setup combining DAPPI-MS with a software-controlled moveable motorized sample holder. Six lipid standards then vernix extract were separated on TLC plates. Developed TLC plates were mounted on software-controlled moveable motorized sample holder, and spatial distribution of separated compounds was tracked. Soldiers of the termite *Prorhinotermes simplex* and adult stink bugs *Graphosoma lineatum* were killed by freezing and fixed on the glass slide using the correction fluid. Body surface was scanned by means of DAPPI to map the spatial distribution of defense compounds. DAPPI in negative ion mode was used to map the spatial distribution of (E)-1-nitropentadec-1-ene on the body surface of *P. simplex* soldier. Opening of the frontal gland was localized. DAPPI in positive ion mode was wont to track the spatial distribution of selected unsaturated aldehydes on the body surface of *G. lineatum*. Opening of the met thoracic scent glands was localized in the posterior part of the thorax. Effect of surface roughness was evaluated and limit of detection was calculated In brief, development of non-destructive imaging technique suitable for the examination of TLC plates and biological samples was done [3,4].

The advancement of omics technology has vigorously promoted the event of the life sciences; metabolomics especially has emerged as a strong tool that features a promising future in scientific research and clinical practice. As terminal products of complex biochemical networks, endogenous low-molecular-weight metabolites contain rich information about the physiological status of a private or group of individuals. Also, this information has more practical significance therein we all know "what happened" rather than "what might happen" to a point. Rapid and accurate screening of metabolites on an outsized scale was beyond imagining within the past; however, taking advantage of high-throughput technical means, the general disturbance of metabolites induced by environmental stimulus or treatments can

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now be analyzed. After appropriate bioinformatics analysis, clinically relevant biomarkers of a disease are often found, and an accurate and dynamic picture of metabolic disturbance that contributes to a phenotype of a certain organism can be constructed. Biomarkers also can reveal the overall metabolic condition by pathways that correlate with disease progression, or maybe with the danger of certain diseases. Thus, as an indispensable part of the framework of systems biology, metabolomics has been widely used in, but not limited to, the fields of medical science, pharmaceuticals, botany, and microbiology. In this article, we specialise in metabolomics' mainstream research content and technical innovations like determination methods for biologically active compounds; further, we pay more attention to the longer term trends and various possibilities for metabolomics study [5].

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Conflicts of Interest

The author has no known conflicts of interest associated with this paper.

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