International Symposium on Molecular Spectroscopy

ABSTRACT DETAIL (P77)

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Title:	SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF DINO DROOL\footnote{Samples are available; please contact the author.}	**Edit**

Body:	\begin{wrapfigure}{r}{0pt} \includegraphics[scale=0.3]{dino.eps} \end{wrapfigure} A comprehensive spectroscopic analysis of Dino drool has been performed using commercial UV/Vis and FTIR spectrometers. Not surprisingly, the dominant component is found to be \chem{H_2O} although a wide variety of organic compounds are identified as well. Generally speaking, drool is a watery substance located in the mouths of organisms, secreted by the salivary glands. Dino saliva is found to be 99.5\% water, while the other 0.5\% consists of electrolytes, mucus, glycoproteins, enzymes, and antibacterial compounds such as secretory IgA and lysozyme. The enzymes found in saliva are essential in beginning the process of digestion of dietary starches and fats. These enzymes also play a role in breaking down food particles entrapped within dental crevices, protecting teeth from bacterial decay. Furthermore, saliva serves a lubricative function, wetting food and permitting the initiation of swallowing, and protecting the mucosal surfaces of the oral cavity from desiccation.	**Edit**

Details:	Length:	15 Minutes	**Edit**
	Mini Symposium 1:	None	
	Mini Symposium 2:	None	
	Nominations:	Rao Prize: No Miller Prize: No	
	Comments:	No dinosaurs were hurt during the course of this research.	

Image File:	dino.eps	**Upload**

Keywords:	1 Molecular Target: Condensed phase 2 Molecular Process/Properties: Spectroscopy as an analytical tool 3 Technique: Optical/UV/X-ray 4 Technique: Infrared/Raman 5 Application: Biology, natural substances	**Edit**

AUTHOR LIST   **Edit**

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1		Fred Flintstone	Rubble School of Mines	Departments of Chemistry and Geology	Bedrock USA
2	**Yes**	Barney P Rubble	Rubble School of Mines	Departments of Chemistry and Geology	Bedrock USA
3		Benjamin J. McCall	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Department of Chemistry	Urbana IL USA

TITLE   BODY   DETAILS   KEYWORDS   AUTHORS

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SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF DINO DROOL[a]

FRED FLINTSTONE, BARNEY P RUBBLE, *Departments of Chemistry and Geology, Rubble School of Mines, Bedrock, USA*; BENJAMIN J. McCALL[b], *Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL, USA.*

A comprehensive spectroscopic analysis of Dino drool has been performed using commercial UV/Vis and FTIR spectrometers. Not surprisingly, the dominant component is found to be H_2O although a wide variety of organic compounds are identified as well.

Generally speaking, drool is a watery substance located in the mouths of organisms, secreted by the salivary glands. Dino saliva is found to be 99.5% water, while the other 0.5% consists of electrolytes, mucus, glycoproteins, enzymes, and antibacterial compounds such as secretory IgA and lysozyme. The enzymes found in saliva are essential in beginning the process of digestion of dietary starches and fats. These enzymes also play a role in breaking down food particles entrapped within dental crevices, protecting teeth from bacterial decay. Furthermore, saliva serves a lubricative function, wetting food and permitting the initiation of swallowing, and protecting the mucosal surfaces of the oral cavity from desiccation.

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[a]Samples are available; please contact the author.

[b]I swear I had nothing to do with this work!

NOTE: The horizontal line across the page indicates the maximum allowed length of the abstract including footnotes. If your abstract is close to or exceeds the length limit, it may appear on page 2 of this document.

Time required: 15 min
Keywords: Condensed phase — Spectroscopy as an analytical tool — Optical/UV/X-ray — Infrared/Raman — Biology, natural substances
Mini-Symposia Requested: None — None
Competing for Rao Prize? No
Competing for Miller Prize? No
Comment: *No dinosaurs were hurt during the course of this research.*