

Oviductal fluid was isolated from sow oviduct and then frozen and lyophilized. The obtained material was separated by affinity chromatography on DNA-cellulose and used as well for determination of antimicrobial and glycosidases activity.

Two fractions – non-binding and bound - were obtained by affinity chromatography on DNA-cellulose. Four protein zones were detected on the SDS-electrophoreogram in the binding fraction of chromatographic separation – three zones with relative molecular weight 15 000 – 21 000. These zones correspond by their relative molecular weights to relative molecular weight of histones. The last zone was corresponding to $M_r \sim 34\ 000$. All of these zones were sent for identification using MALDI-TOF analysis.

The antimicrobial activity was detected in the non-binding fraction and in oviductal fluid. Contrary to this, the antimicrobial activity was not present in the bound fraction, due to the fact that in this case only an insignificant amount of proteins was found in the bound fraction.

The presence of the glycosidases activity was shown in oviductal fluid.

(In Czech)