*Example:*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Experimental group | Protein concentration (micg/micl) | Absorbance (595nm) |
| Media | 2,04 | 0,57 |
| Media/LPS | 2,16 | 0,60 |
| Drug | 2,50 | 0,69 |
| Drug/LPS | 2,22 | 0,61 |

***6. Discussion and Conclusion:***

 It is considered as the most significant section of the lab report. The results are analyzed and related to the hypothesis and purpose. They are compared to what was expected and any differences should be explained. All errors in the experiment, including human errors, are mentioned and it is explained how they had an impact on the results. Even if the experiment failed, the lab report can be saved by explaining the errors, showing what they did to the results, and explain what should be done differently next time to prevent failure. Further questions on the subject or improvements in the lab should be mentioned in this section.

*Example:*

Proteins catalyze reactions by bringing down the activation energy of the reaction; catecholase, an enzyme discovered in potato, changes catechol to benzoquinone with the presence of oxygen. We expected that more benzoquinone would be shaped by the presence of a more noteworthy measure of catecholase. This theory was proven by the outcomes acquired.

Catalysts are influenced by the environment – the level of pH present in the environment is one factor that can modify chemicals while the rate at which the compound shape item is moderated or accelerated depending on how near to the standard the environment is.

***7. References:***

 The last part of your work is to cite all the references used in the lab report. These sources might include books, articles, lab manuals, etc.

*Example:*

* Brock Biology of Microorganisms, Michel T. Madigan, John M. Martinko and Jack Parker, Prentice Hall, Pearson Education International, 10th Edition.