

**Graph referenced as "Moffitt plot for A-helical and random peptide"**

**Contributors**

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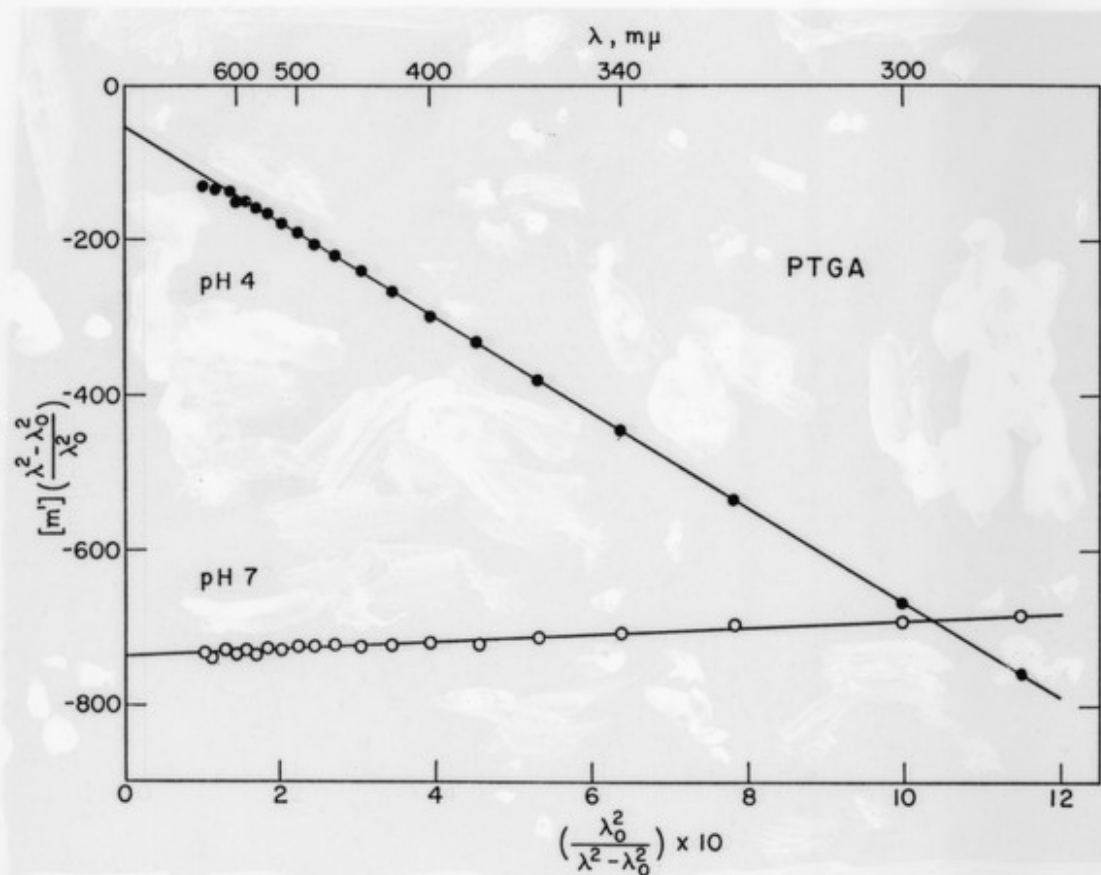
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actually support the



ing to a given set of values for  $[m']_\lambda$  will become spread out along the abscissa and contracted on the ordinate, therefore making the slope of the plot,  $b_0$ , less steep. Thus the absolute magnitude of  $b_0$  will vary inversely with  $\lambda_0$ . For example, that  $b_0$  for the same dispersion data of poly-L-leucine is