



100 μ l of 10-19-9, 10 \rightarrow 1129 cpm

$$\left(\frac{1129 \text{ cpm}}{0.1 \text{ ml}} \right) (25.5 \text{ ml}) = 2.88 \times 10^5 \text{ cpm} \xrightarrow[\eta]{\div .33} 8.73 \times 10^5 \text{ dpm}$$

$$\frac{8.73 \times 10^5 \text{ dpm}}{2.2 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{dpm}}{\mu\text{Ci}}} = 3.967 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{Ci}$$

for JE-4
SA AFB₁ = 1.875 $\frac{\mu\text{Ci}}{\mu\text{M}}$

$\therefore 2.116 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{M}$ of AFB₁, or of adduct

m.w. adduct $\approx 478 \frac{\text{Mg}}{\mu\text{M}} \rightarrow$ 101.1 μg
adduct
10-19-9, 10

10-19-76 Use of Preparative Column to Isolate Adduct.

Purpose: to evaluate the potential of the preparative column for making large quantities of adduct.

Sample: 10-9-1 - this was 1 rod of JE-4 DNA processed the same way as the samples I treated with formic acid today.

Conditions: 70 x 8 cm Porasil B RP eluted from 10 to 80% MeOH in 40 min at 30 ml/min and at room temperature.

- The sample was loaded (in 10% MeOH) through the Waters 1000 psi pump. It was followed with 10-15 min of 10% MeOH
- the gradient was started immed. (probably should have eluted first with 10% MeOH)

