Quantitative Data: 100μl of 12-1-1 → 10,527 cpm
and there are 2858 cpm of [6-4 Adduct] /μg

\[ \frac{36.8 \, \mu g}{10 \, ml} \rightarrow \frac{36.8 \, \mu g}{4.79 \, \mu g} = 0.0768 \, \text{μmole/ml} \]

\[ \downarrow \text{479 2/mole} \]

0.0768 umoles \( \approx 7.68 \times 10^{-2} \) mmolar

Gua

All samples were frozen for later re-processing. The alkaline sample was first made slightly acid.
Preparation of a Pure, Dry Adduct Sample

Sample 11-3-2 is good-quality adduct and some small portions have been used in HCl-stability studies by PRD. I want some dry adduct for as a back-up sample for the NMR to be run in D<sub>2</sub>O. DCl.

- Put 3/4 of sample into very clean 50 ml vial
- Evap. off MeOH under vacuum
- Cover with foil and dry overnight for ~36 hours

Sample: 11-28-1

Preparation of UV Sample

- Srape crystals of very dry adduct and transfer into 10 ml volumetric
- The particles didn't actually fly around much but they picked up a static charge; it wasn't possible to weigh them, because of a mechanical problem with the balance.
- Dissolve crystals in 0.1 N HCl - crystals slowly went into solution w/o heating.
- This is sample 12-1-1
- Obtain UV spectrum

Sample was ~2x too concentrated, so I dil. 1:1 with 0.1N HCl
- New spectrum: perfect - looked exactly like MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O spectrum
- Add 2 drops 10 N NaOH - got very substantial shift in all ads ("factor of 2") - but no orthoclonic shift.