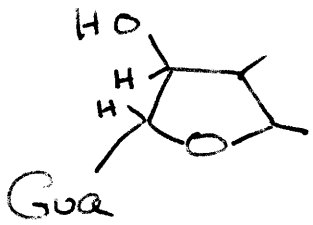
Quantitative Data: 100µl of 12-1-1 → 10,527 cpm
and there are 2858 cpm of JS-4 Adduct/µg

∴ 368 µg of Adduct / 10ml ⇒ 36.8 µg/ml

$\frac{36.8\ \mu g/ml}{479\ \mu g/\mu Mole} = 0.0768\ \mu mole/ml$

479 g/mole

0.0768 mmole/liter = 7.68×10^{-2} mmolar



All samples were frozen for later re-processing. The alkaline sample was first made slightly acid.

11-28-76 Preparation of a Pure, Dry Adduct Sample

Sample 11-3-2 is good-quality adduct and some small portions ~~are~~ 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 $D_2O \cdot DCl$.

- put ~ 3/4 of sample into very clean PS vial
- evap. off MeOH under vacuum
- cover w/ foil and dry ~~overnight~~ for ~ 36 hours

Sample: 11-28-1

12-1-76 Preparation of UV Sample

- Scrape 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 was ~~n~~t possible to weigh them, because of a ~~tech~~ mechanical problem with the balance.
- dissolve crystals in 0.10 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 0.1 N HCl
- new spectrum: perfect – looked exactly like ~~MeOH~~/H_2O spectrum
- add 2 drops 10 N NaOH – got very substantial ↓ in all abs (~ factor of 2) – but no bathochromic shift.