

Adduct 12-15-99

$$\frac{3019 \text{ cpm}}{.03 \text{ ml}} = 1.006 \times 10^5 \text{ cpm/ml} \times 12.9 \text{ ml} = \underline{1.298 \times 10^6 \text{ cpm}}$$

1.298 x 10<sup>6</sup>  
cpm

Adduct 12-15-100

$$\frac{3515.8 \text{ cpm}}{.03 \text{ ml}} = 1.172 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{cpm}}{\text{ml}} \times 13.6 \text{ ml} = \underline{1.594 \times 10^6 \text{ cpm}}$$

1.594 x 10<sup>6</sup>  
cpm

Subject

Instructor's Name

12-15-76 Preparative Chromatography on Sample 12-15-1

Total volume which must be processed: 135 ml

1. SAMPLE 12-15-99 ADDUCT

- 15 ml of 12-15-1 pumped onto PC at  $S=30$
  - rinse graduate with 3 ml 10%
  - pump on 10% for 10 min
  - connect to micromeritics and pump at 3 ml/min for 10 min
  - start 40 min gradient
  - collect adduct at ~ 28-30 min (fract. coll at 4 min intervals along the way).
- volume of 12-15-99: 12.9 ml  
 counts: 12,076 / 4 = 3019 / 30  $\mu$ l

total amount of adduct:  $1.298 \times 10^6$  cpm

2. Sample 12-15-100 ADDUCT

- same conditions, except
  - 20 ml of 12-15-1
  - rinse with 10% till 254  $\downarrow$  (lot of DNA)
  - run 45 min gradient - better resolution - may even want to go longer with larger quant. DNA

volume of 12-15-100: 13.6 ml

count 30  $\mu$ l: 14,063 cp / 4 min = 3515.8 cpm

total amount of adduct:  $1.594 \times 10^6$  cpm

12-16-1 Adduct

$$11699 \text{ cpm} / 0.1 \text{ ml} = 1.17 \times 10^5 \text{ cpm/ml}$$

$$\times 15.6 \text{ ml} \rightarrow \underline{1.825 \times 10^6 \text{ cpm total}}$$

12-16-2 Adduct

$$15074 \text{ c/4 min} = 3768.5 \text{ cpm}$$

30  $\mu$ l

$$\Rightarrow 1.256 \times 10^5 \text{ cpm/ml} \xrightarrow{\times 16} \underline{2.01 \times 10^6 \text{ cpm total}}$$

12-16-3 Adduct

$$1.486 \times 10^4 \text{ c/4 min} / .03 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 1.239 \times 10^5 \text{ cpm/ml}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\times 16.5} \underline{2.044 \times 10^6 \text{ cpm total}}$$

Tally Sheet on Adduct Isolated

Run	cpm $\times 10^6$	mg
1.	1.298	
2	1.594	
3	1.825	
4	2.010	
5	2.044	
6	2.006	$2.77 \times 10^6$
7	1.212	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TOTAL} &= 12.04 \times 10^6 \text{ cpm} \xrightarrow{\cdot 33} 36.4 \\ &2.2 \times 10^6 \text{ dpm}/\mu\text{Ci} \rightarrow 16.55 \mu\text{Ci} \\ &\frac{16.55 \mu\text{Ci}}{1.52 \frac{\mu\text{Ci}}{\mu\text{mole}}} = 1.099 \mu\text{mole} \times 479 \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\mu\text{mole}} \\ &\rightarrow 5.216 \text{ mg} \Rightarrow 2308 \frac{\text{cpm}}{\mu\text{g}} \end{aligned}$$

AMOUNT OF ADDUCT ISOLATED: 5.2 mg

12-16-76 Sample: 12-16-1 ADDUCT

1.52  $\frac{\mu\text{Ci}}{\mu\text{M}}$

3. 20 ml of 12-15-1

45 min gradient by Pawl Donalwe. No problems.  
46,796 c/4 min for 100  $\mu\text{l}$ . Total fraction  
volume = 15.6 ml.

total quantity of adduct:  $1.825 \times 10^6$  cpm

4. Sample 12-16-2 ADDUCT  
20 ml of 12-15-1 (PRD)

Volume: ~16 ml  
radioactivity: 15,487 / 4 min / 30  $\mu\text{l}$   
14,661

5. Sample 12-16-3 ADDUCT (PRD)

Volume: 16.5 ml  
15519 / 4 min / 30  $\mu\text{l}$   
14498  
14573

RUNS 1-5  $\rightarrow 8.77 \times 10^6$  cpm  $\xrightarrow{.33}$   $2.66 \times 10^7$  dpm  $\xrightarrow{2.22 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{dpm}}{\mu\text{Ci}}}$  1.20  $\mu\text{Ci}$

SA = 1.52  $\frac{\mu\text{Ci}}{\mu\text{M}}$   $\therefore \rightarrow 0.788$   $\mu\text{moles adduct}$

there are 479  $\frac{\mu\text{g}}{\mu\text{mole}}$   $\therefore \rightarrow$  3.77 mg adduct