

Effect of Alkali on Ribonucleoside-2',3'-monophosphates

J. AHONEN and E. KULONEN

Department of Medical Chemistry,
University of Turku, Turku 3, Finland

The common method for the determination of the nucleotide composition of ribonucleic acid (RNA) includes a hydrolysis in potassium hydroxide followed by chromatographic separation of the resulting ribonucleoside-2',3'-monophosphates. Cytidylic acid (CMP) is deaminated to uridylic acid (UMP) during the alkali treatment.¹⁻³ Röttger and Fritz⁴ found that also adenylic (AMP) and uridylic acids decompose in 1.0 N potassium hydroxide. During studies on RNA in granuloma tissue, we encountered a similar decomposition of ribonucleotides and studied it quantitatively to evaluate the necessary correction coefficients.

of each sample was then subjected to cation-exchange chromatography.⁷ The fractions were located with a continuously recording Uvicord (LKB Produkter, Stockholm, Sweden) spectrophotometer and the amount of each nucleotide determined using a Beckman DU spectrophotometer.

The results are presented in Table 1. In addition, $6.0 \pm 0.3\%$ of CMP was recovered as UMP after incubation in 0.3 N potassium hydroxide for 20 h. When UMP is determined in the presence of CMP, 6.0% of the corrected CMP content should be deducted from the measured UMP content.

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Table 1. Recovery of individual ribonucleotides after incubation in 0.3 N KOH at +37°C. The values are mean percentages. The standard errors are also indicated ($n = 10$).

Nucleotide	Not incubated in KOH solution	After 20 h in 0.3 N KOH	Correction coefficient
CMP	100.3 \pm 1.2	90.3 \pm 0.5	1.11
AMP	101.4 \pm 1.0	98.2 \pm 0.9	1.03
UMP	101.1 \pm 0.7	99.7 \pm 0.6	1.01
GMP	95.8 \pm 0.4	95.5 \pm 1.1	1.00

Commercial mononucleotides (Calbiochem, Los Angeles 63, Calif., U.S.A.) were used. Their purities were checked spectrophotometrically using extinction values given by Beaven *et al.*,⁵ by paper chromatography,⁶ and by ion-exchange chromatography.^{7,8} CMP contained 1.5% of UMP and was purified by anion-exchange chromatography.⁸ About 5 mg of each nucleotide was dissolved in 10 ml of 0.05 N hydrochloric acid, potassium hydroxide was added to give the final concentration of 0.3 N, and the samples were kept at +37°C for 20 h. The solutions were neutralized with 6 N perchloric acid at 0°C and the precipitated potassium perchlorate was removed by centrifugation in a refrigerated centrifuge. The supernates were made 0.05 N in hydrochloric acid and a 0.2 ml portion

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