

The Chemical Analysis of Water: General Principles and Techniques 2nd Edition



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This new edition covers the considerable developments which have taken place in the eleven years since the first edition was published, in the measurement of water quality with particular reference to methods for estimating and controlling possible errors in analytical results.

Brief Contents:

Information Requirements of Measurement Programmes; Sampling; The Nature and Importance of Errors in Analytical Results; Estimation and Control of the Bias of Analytical Results; Estimation and Control of the Precision of Analytical Results; Achievement of Specific Accuracy by a Group of Laboratories; Reporting Analytical Results; The Selection of Analytical Methods; General Precautions in Water-Analysis Laboratories; Analytical Techniques; Automatic and On-Line Analysis; Computers in Water Analysis.

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Stable Isotopes

Organics containing stable isotopes have had a long history at Aldrich starting with deuterated solvents over a decade ago. More recently, carbon-13-enriched compounds have been offered in expanding diversity, followed by carbon-13-depleted products and nitrogen-15-labeled organic and inorganic compounds. Below are the results of some recent studies employing isotopes to solve interesting biosynthetic, structural and mechanistic problems.

Studies on the biosynthesis of the nonaromatic moiety of Myxothiazol (1) in Myxococcus fulvus Mx f16 using labeled sodium carboxylates and methionine indicated that the precursors were incorporated into the backbone of the molecule.

Studies with labeled L-glutamic acid have shown that it is a direct biosynthetic precursor of showdomycin (2).

Sodium acetate-2-13C-2-d3 has been used to study the proposed migration of hydrogen from C-5 to C-4 in the biosynthesis of potato phytoalexin shown below.3

The metabolism of glycine-2-13C to labeled serine by a suspension of cultured tobacco cells has been followed in vivo using ¹³C-NMR. The kinetics of the intragastric utilization of p-glucose-*I*-¹³C in mice have also been followed *in vivo* by NMR.

Glycine-1-13C has been used as a precursor in the synthesis of creatinine (3), an important end-product of nitrogen metabolism in vertebrates.

Methyl-13C alcohol was used to synthesize 13C-labeled methoxycarbonylsulfenyl chloride (4), which was subsequently used to test for the presence of a disulfide linkage in digestion fragments of reduced hen egg-white lysozyme.7

4-Fluorobenzoyl-carbonyl-¹³C chloride is a versatile tagging reagent which gives rise to distinctive ¹⁹F- and ¹³C-NMR signals that can be correlated to specific functional groups.8

$$F \longrightarrow \stackrel{0}{\downarrow} \stackrel{C}{\downarrow} \stackrel{C}{\downarrow}$$

The mechanism of the elimination reactions of Os(CO)₄R₂ has been studied using stable isotopes.9

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