NOTES

Labelling of Toluidine Blue with Radioactive Iodine (Radioactive Toluidine Blue — RTB)

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Toluidine Blue (Tolonium chloride; Blutene chloride; 3-amino-7-dimethylamino-2-methylphenazathionium chloride; Dimethyltoluthionine chloride; Schulz-1041; Cl-925; Tolazul) is used as a histological dye in a 0.1-1.0 % aqueous solution (Nissl's method for nerve cell bodies; metachromatic staining of mucoid substance). It was used to reduce bleeding tendency in certain hemorrhagic conditions, associated with excess of heparinoid substances in the blood, or as a precipitating agent for heparin, in the case of overdosage (1). Finally it has been used in the last years for pancreas and parathyroid *in vivo* staining in dog experiments (2) and for parathyroid localization in surgery (3).

Since radioisotope scanning of the parathyroid with Selenomethionine-⁷⁵Se has been found unsatisfactory ⁽⁴⁾, it was suggested to label the Toluidine Blue ^(5, 6), which would be used for pancreas and parathyroid radioisotope studies.

We wish to propose a method for radioiodine labelling of Toluidine Blue. It seems to be simple, safe and promising a good yield.

Метнор.

- 1. 20 mg of Toluidine Blue (G.T. Gurr Ltd., London, England) is dissolved in 1 ml distilled water in a penicillin type glass bottle.
- 2. Preparation of a potassium iodine/potassium iodate solution: 465 mg

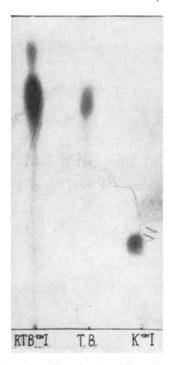


Fig. 1. Radiochromatography of Radioactive Toluidine Blue (Solvent used = n-butanol : ac. acid glacial : water) $RTB^{131}I$ = radioiodinated toluidine blue; TB — cold toluidine blue; $K^{131}I$ — radioactive potassium iodide).

KI + 307 mg KIO_3 in 100 ml water. 0.5 ml of this solution and about 5 mC of radioactive iodine are added to the Toluidine-Blue solution.

- 3. The bottle is closed, one drop of concentrated HCl is added by a syringe and the mixture is incubated overnight at room temperature.
- 4. The labelled Toluidine Blue is then passed through Dowex 1-X8, 50-100 mesh, anion exchanger. The solution of Radioactive Toluidine Blue (RTB) is sterilised by Millipore filter. The final yield is from 60 to 70 percent.

Assays.

The purity of RTB was checked by radiochromatography. The solvent used was n-butanol: glacial acetic acid: water (60:15:25) and the Rf of T.B. = 0.75 (Fig. 1). From 0.5 to 1% of free radioiodine was found in several batches. The RTB solution was checked for sterility, if parenteral use was planned. The RTB thus obtained is ready for experimental and clinical use.

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