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ERRATUM

PURINE NUCLEOSIDE AND NUCLEOBASE COMPOSITION OF HUMAN TERM PLACENTA

M. Helen Maguire, Istvan Szabo and Peter Siegel

Journal of Liquid Chromatography, 12 (12), 2303-2329 (1989).

Figures 2 and 3 in this paper were inadvertently transposed in publication. Figures 2 and 3 should appear as follows.

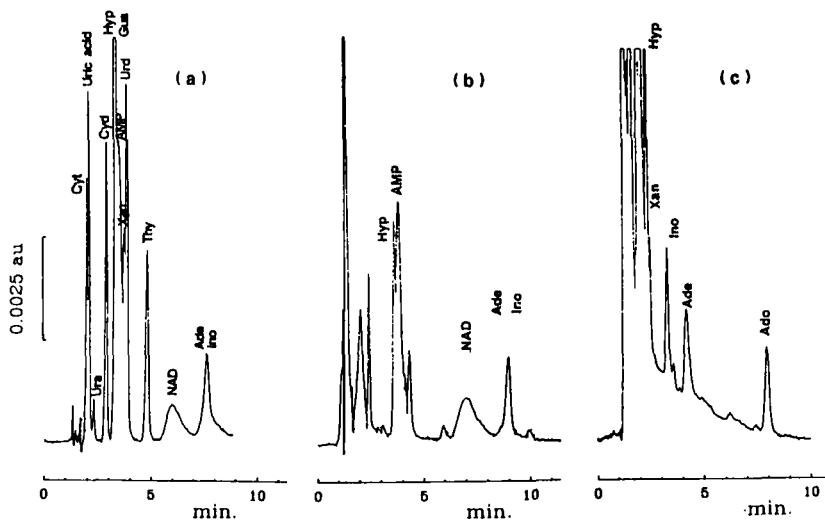


FIGURE 2. Chromatograms of purine and pyrimidine standards and an acid-soluble extract of human term placenta obtained on a 150 mm x 4.6 mm ID Microsorb column, using isocratic elution. (a) Standards (cyt = cytosine, ura = uracil, cyd = cytidine, hyp = hypoxanthine, gua = guanine, xan = xanthine, urd = uridine, thy = thymine, ade = adenine, ino = inosine). (b) and (c) placental extract (ado = adenosine). Mobile phase in (a) and (b) was 3 percent methanol in 0.02 M ammonium dihydrogen phosphate pH 5.6. In (c) mobile phase was 10 percent methanol in the same buffer. Column temp, ambient. Flow rate, 1 ml min⁻¹. Injection vol, 10 μ l. Wavelength, 254 nm. Peaks assigned in (b) and (c) by comparison of t_R s with those of standards and by enzymatic peak shift (cf Figure 3 and text).

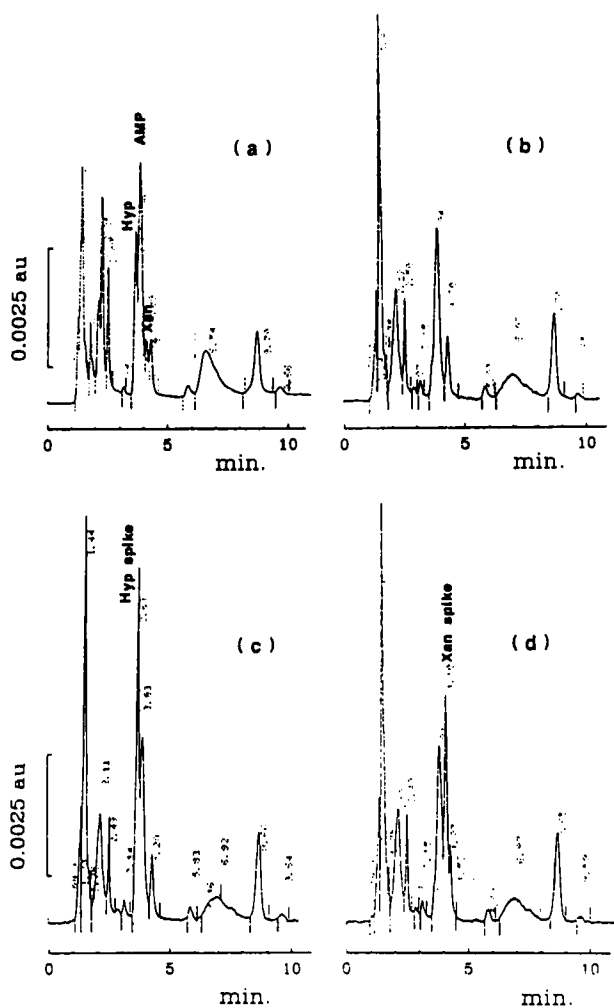


FIGURE 3. Xanthine oxidase peak shift of hypoxanthine and xanthine peaks in chromatograms of an acid-soluble extract of human term placenta. (a) Untreated extract. (b) Extract after treatment with xanthine oxidase. (c) Xanthine oxidase-treated extract spiked with hypoxanthine. (d) Xanthine oxidase-treated extract spiked with xanthine. Chromatograms obtained on a 150 mm x 4.6 mm ID Microsorb column using isocratic elution. Mobile phase, 3 percent methanol in 0.02 M ammonium dihydrogen phosphate pH 5.6. Column temp, ambient. Flow rate, 1 ml min⁻¹. Injection vol, 10 μ l. Wavelength, 254 nm.