

avons obtenus antérieurement en étudiant la consommation d'oxygène¹ et la teneur en acide ribonucléique de fragments d'amibes (LINET ET BRACHET¹³).

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ACETYLATED SUDAN BLACK B AS A REAGENT FOR LIPIDS

by

W. G. BRUCE CASSELMAN*

*Cytological Laboratory, Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy,
University Museum, Oxford (England)*

Acetylated Sudan black B has been found useful for localizing lipids in spot tests or paper chromatograms. It might also find application in paper electrophoresis. The acetylated derivative is more specific for lipids than the parent dye. It was introduced as a histochemical reagent by LILLIE AND BURTNER¹ and has been further studied in this regard by CASSELMAN². The acetylation of Sudan black B can be carried out in pyridine using a large excess of acetic anhydride¹ but considerable decomposition usually occurs. When only an equivalent of acetic anhydride is used with diethyl ether as the inert solvent³, decomposition is negligible and the product colours lipids intensely². For the demonstration of lipids in spot tests⁴ or on paper chromatograms^{5,6}, the acetylated Sudan black B may be applied as a saturated solution in 70% ethanol or in ethylene or propylene glycol. Although they may be less convenient to use because they are more viscous, the glycol solutions of the reagent offer certain advantages. There is no risk of extracting traces of lipids soluble in ethanol. Acetylated Sudan black B, like the parent dye, is more stable in the glycols than in ethanol. Dye precipitation due to solvent evaporation practically does not occur.

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* Merck Postdoctoral Fellow in the Natural Sciences of the National Research Council of Canada. Permanent address: The Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.