

**Graph referenced as "Use of [sephadise] for separation of amyloextrin"**

**Contributors**

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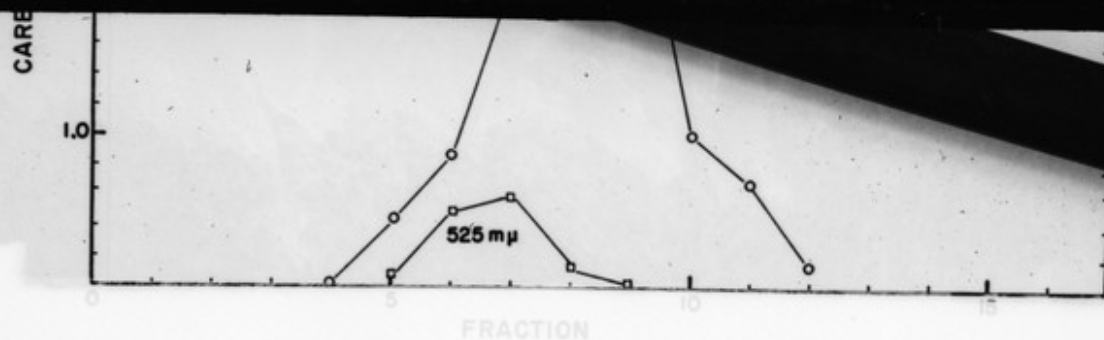


Fig. 1. Fractionation of 100 mg. Naegeli amylopectin. ○—Total carbohydrate □—Absorbance at 525 mμ of carbohydrate-iodine complex.

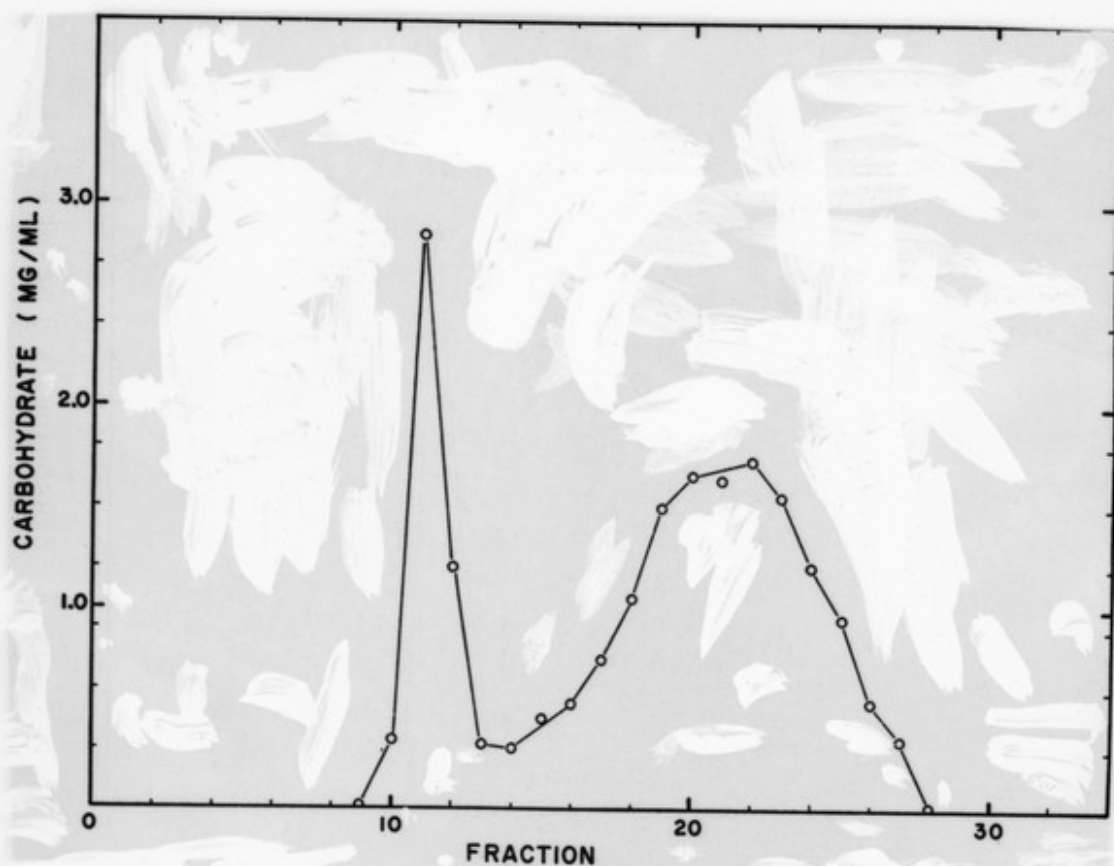


Fig. 2. Separation of 75 mg. Naegeli amylopectin and 25 mg. amylose.

solutions of 0.5% amylose was successfully passed through the column. Problems of precipitation and precipitation did not arise when the solution was freshly prepared.

Amylose hydrolyzates were prepared from insoluble amylose (Stein Hall superlose 100). 100 ml. of this solution was added 1 ml. of amylose (1.5 SKB units).

reacted amylose thereby preventing retrogradation and microbial growth. It was readily dissolved on warming to dispel the chloroform before addition to the columns.

The Naegeli amylopectin was prepared by the action of cold sulfuric acid on potato starch. It had an average D.P. (degree of polymerization) (8) of about 25 glucosyl units.