

tures it is advantageous to use stepwise elution or gradient elution with eluants containing lower ethanol concentration in order to avoid an excessive broadening of the bands corresponding to higher saccharides. As an example it can be mentioned that a satisfactory separation of a mixture containing glucose, sucrose, raffinose, stachyose, and verbascose can be obtained by eluting the first two components with 74 % ethanol and then decreasing the ethanol concentration to 65 %.

A separation of monosaccharides from each other is also possible. The separation of xylose from glucose is demonstrated in Fig. 5. Similarly, it is possible to obtain a quantitative separation of mannose from glucose, whereas no satisfactory separation of galactose from glucose has been obtained under the experimental conditions chosen in the present work.

The financial support of the *Swedish Technical Research Council* is gratefully acknowledged.

1. Samuelson, O. and Sjöström, E. *Svensk Kem. Tidskr.* **64** (1952) 305.
2. Samuelson, O. Nordiske Kemikermöde, Aarhus 1956.
3. Rückert, H. and Samuelson, O. *Svensk Kem. Tidskr.* **66** (1954) 337; *Acta Chem. Scand.* **11** (1957) 303, 315.
4. Mattisson, M. and Samuelson, O. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **12** (1958) 1395.
5. Samuelson, O. *Ion Exchange Separations in Analytical Chemistry*, Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm, John Wiley & Sons, New York 1962.
6. Samuelson, O. and Swenson, B. *To be published.*

Received September 13, 1962.

## Correction to "Conversion of $\Delta^5$ -Cholestene-3 $\alpha$ -12 $\alpha$ -diol to Cholic Acid in the Rabbit" \*

HENRY DANIELSSON

In the title above for  $\Delta^5$ -cholestene-3 $\alpha$ -12 $\alpha$ -diol read  $\Delta^5$ -cholestene-3 $\beta$ -12 $\alpha$ -diol.

\* *Acta Chem. Scand.* **16** (1962) 1534.

## Occurrence of Methyl Esters in Lymph

G. A. DHOPESHWARAR and  
ROLF BLOMSTRAND

*Department of Clinical Chemistry, Karolinska  
Institutet, Serafimerlasarettet,  
Stockholm, Sweden*

Absorption of dietary triglycerides from intestines in a partially hydrolysed form has been established. Intestinal absorption of oleic acid 1-<sup>14</sup>C has been studied by Bergström *et al.*<sup>1</sup> with cannulated thoracic duct in rats. They reported that oleic acid was transported *via* the lymph and incorporated into triglycerides and phospholipids whether fed as oleic acid or triolein. Blomstrand and Rumpf<sup>2</sup> have reported that when cetyl alcohol 1-<sup>14</sup>C was fed to rats with thoracic duct fistula about 15 % of it was present as unchanged alcohol in the lymph. Bergström<sup>4</sup> fed ethyl esters of fatty acids but found only traces of unhydrolysed esters in the lymph. Blomstrand<sup>5</sup> noticed that chimyl alcohol could be absorbed unchanged but was extensively metabolised already in the mucosa cells. Dhopeshwarkar and Mead<sup>6</sup> have shown evidence for occurrence of methyl esters in body and blood lipids. In another study<sup>7</sup> they also showed that when methyl elaidate was fed to fat deficient animals a part of it was found unhydrolysed in body lipids. The purpose of this short study was to determine whether methyl esters were present in rat lymph and to find out if methyl oleate could be absorbed without undergoing complete hydrolysis.

*Experimental.* Cannulation of lymph duct was performed as described before<sup>1</sup> on two male albino rats maintained on a regular chow diet. Lymph was collected in suitable containers under ethyl alcohol, before and after feeding methyl oleate. Methyl oleate was purified by vacuum distillation and was found to contain 85 % oleate, 15 % palmitate and a small amount of palmitoleate. No attempt was made to remove these impurities. The total lipids were extracted as usual from lymph using ethanol-ether (3:1) and subjected to silicic acid chromatography. The fraction that was eluted with 2 % ether in petroleum ether