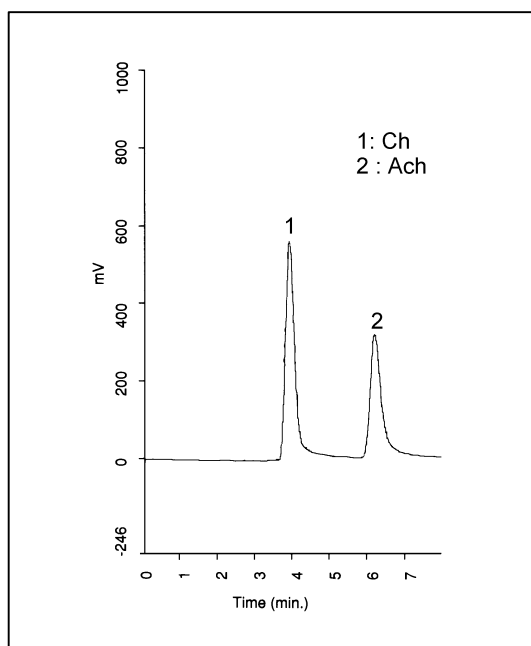


## DETERMINATION OF ACETYLCHOLINE IN BRAIN MICRODIALYSATES



Chromatographic separation of ACh and Ch standards (20 pmol each on column).

Microdialysis coupled with HPLC and electrochemical detection is the most promising analytical method for the study of acetylcholinergic neurotransmission in vivo. This method has the potential to examine changes in ACh levels within the brain's extracellular space.

A high recovery microdialysis method is necessary to ensure chromatographic success. ESA has developed a unique microdialysis system offering high in vivo recovery which typically achieves 35 to 40% recoveries in vitro.

### Chromatographic conditions :

*Column :* ACH-3.

*Reactor :* ACH-SPR.

*Mobile Phase :* 100mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>

0.5 mM TMACl

0.00% Reagent MB

2.0 mM OSA

pH 8.0 with H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>

*Flow Rate :* 0.35 ml/min.

*Injection Volume :* 10 µL.