

Radiochromatography

In essence, it is a classic chromatographic separation of radioactive substances or labeled with radioisotopes. Sometimes already separated negative substances on the chromatogram are converted into radioactive ones by reaction, for example: during the detection of chromatographically isolated amino acids using $\text{CH}_3^{131}\text{I}$.

The detection of spots on a paper or thin-layer chromatogram can be performed either on the basis of autoradiography, which is based on the action of radioactive radiation on a photographic emulsion, or by radiometric methods, in which activity is usually directly measured on throughout the chromatogram band.

Links

References

- KARLÍČEK, Rolf, et al. *Analytical Chemistry for Pharmacists*. 2. edition. Prague : Karolinum, 2001. 281 pp. ISBN 80-246-0348-9.