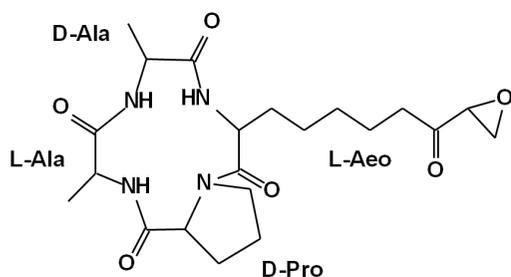


HC-toxin from *Cochliobolus carbonum*



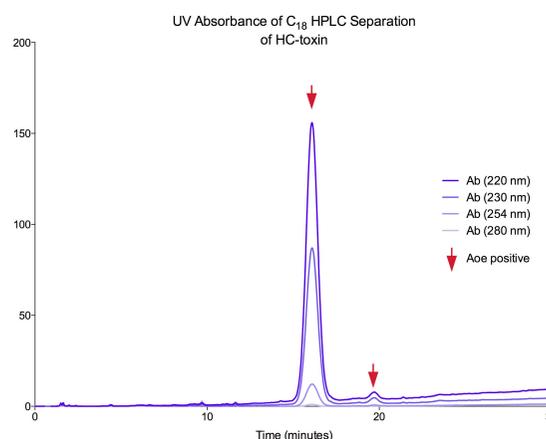
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Structure of HC-toxin, cyclo(D-Pro-L-Ala-D-Ala-Aeo), where Aeo stands for 2-amino-9,10-epoxy-8-oxodecanoic acid.

Purity > 98%

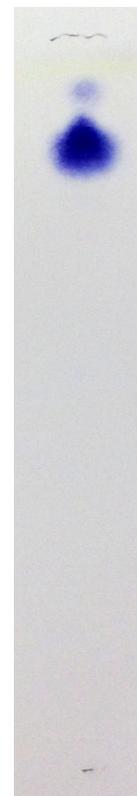
Molecular weight = 437

HPLC separation of HC-toxin. Shown is the UV absorbance at multiple wavelengths (220, 230, 254, and 280 nm) of a separation of purified HC-toxin on a C18 column eluted with 0-60% acetonitrile. Also indicated are the positions of Aeo-positive peaks (see TLC, below). By peak areas, HC-toxin is >98% pure, and no species that were not Aeo-positive were detected. The minor Aeo-positive peak may consist of HC-toxin IV (Rasmussen & Scheffer, *Plant Physiol* **86**:187-191).



TLC Separation of HC-toxin.

HC-toxin was separated by silica gel TLC and visualized using 4-(p-nitrobenzyl)pyridine. The two species detected correspond to the two peaks detected by HPLC. See *Bull Environ Contam Toxicol* **12**:759-764.



HPLC separation of HC-toxin. Shown are mass spectroscopic peaks and associated masses for the HC-toxin peak (top, 437) and the minor contaminant peak (bottom, 451). The masses are consistent with the mass of HC-toxin and of an isoform containing the unusual amino acid, Pip. Other toxins of this class contain Pip.