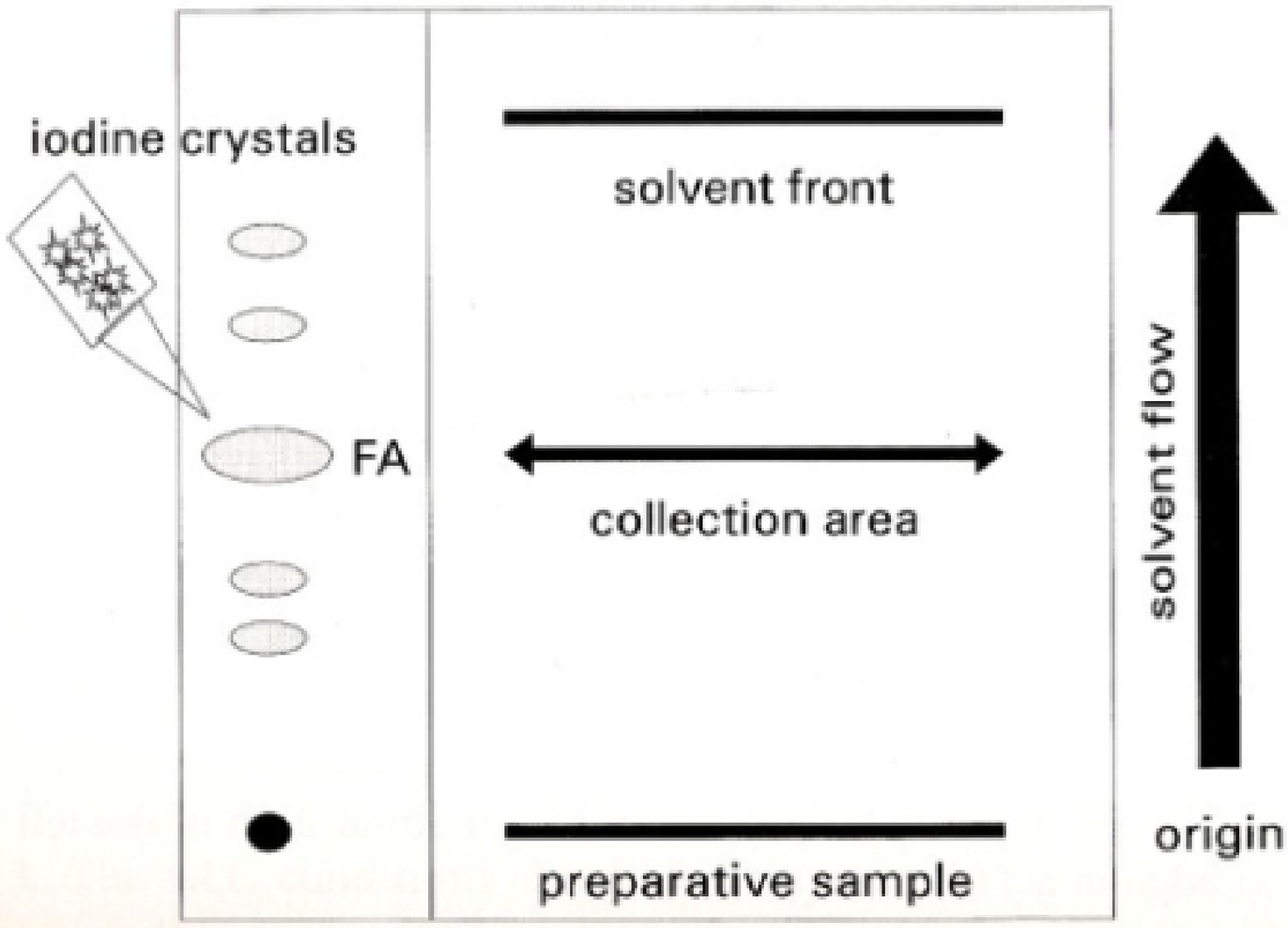


Fig. 6. Preparative thin layer chromatography showing the purification method of fatty acid methyl esters. *FA* Fatty acid methyl esters

Fatty acids must be converted to a form that will be volitile for GC, not necessary needed if you separate with HPLC

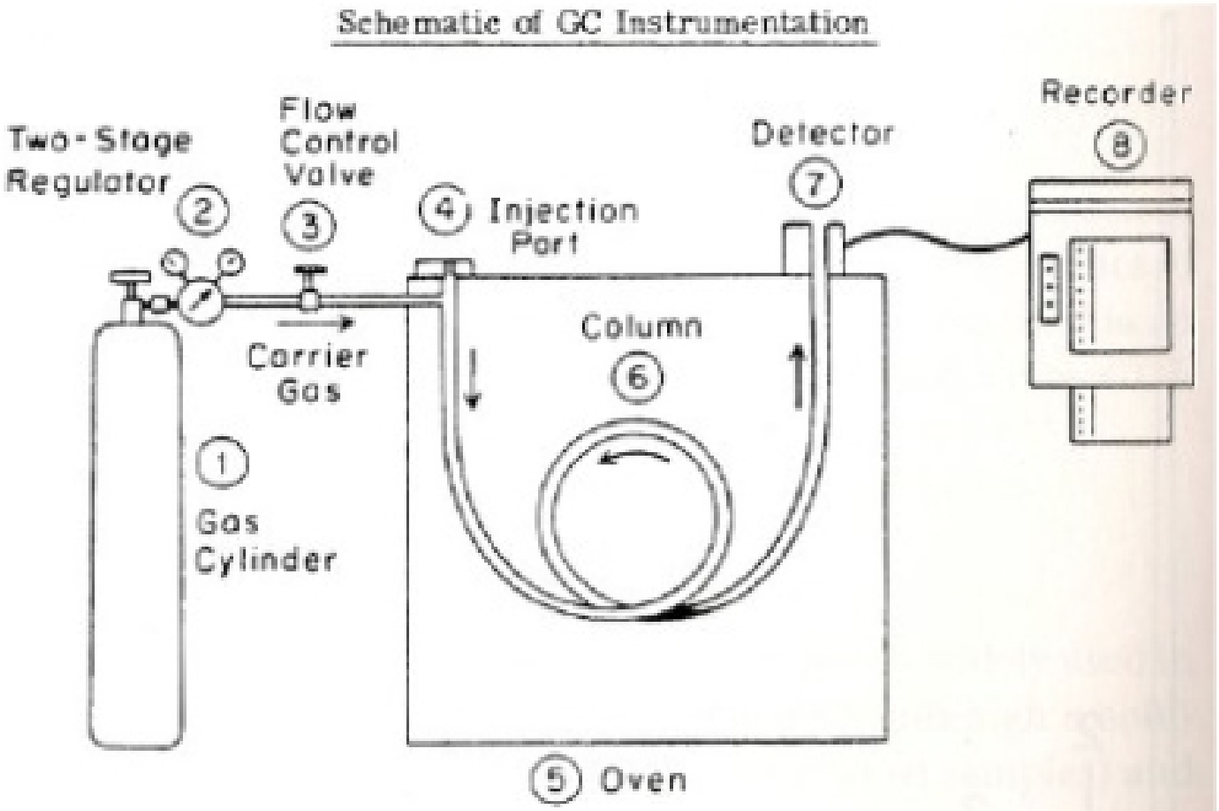


Fig. 8. Scheme of gas liquid chromatography (GLC) instrumentation

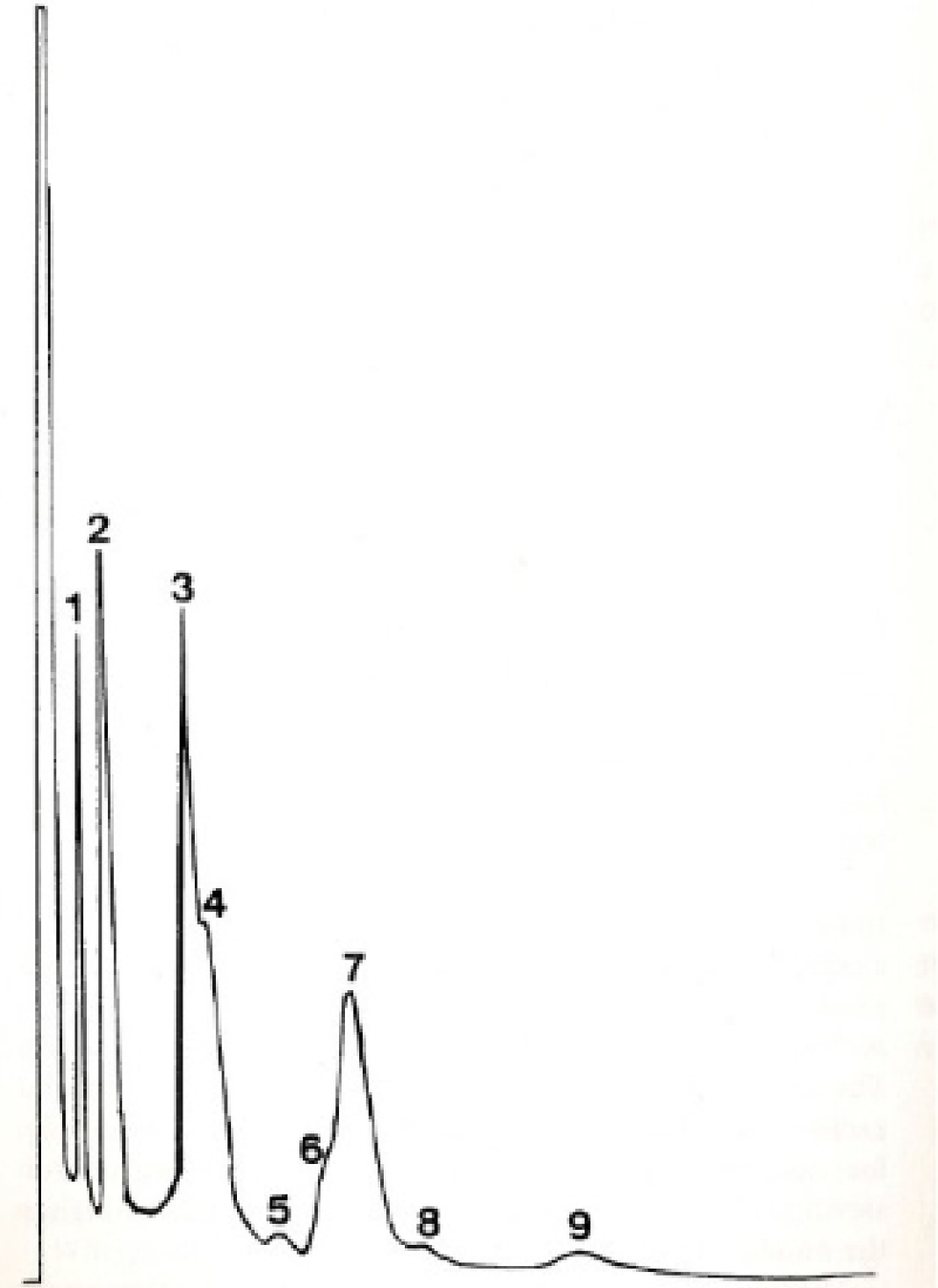
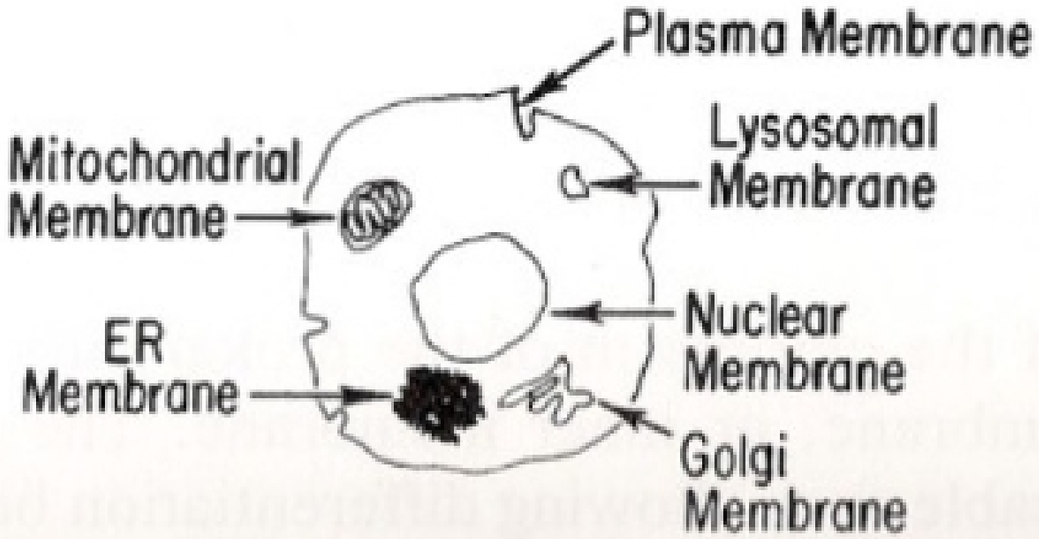
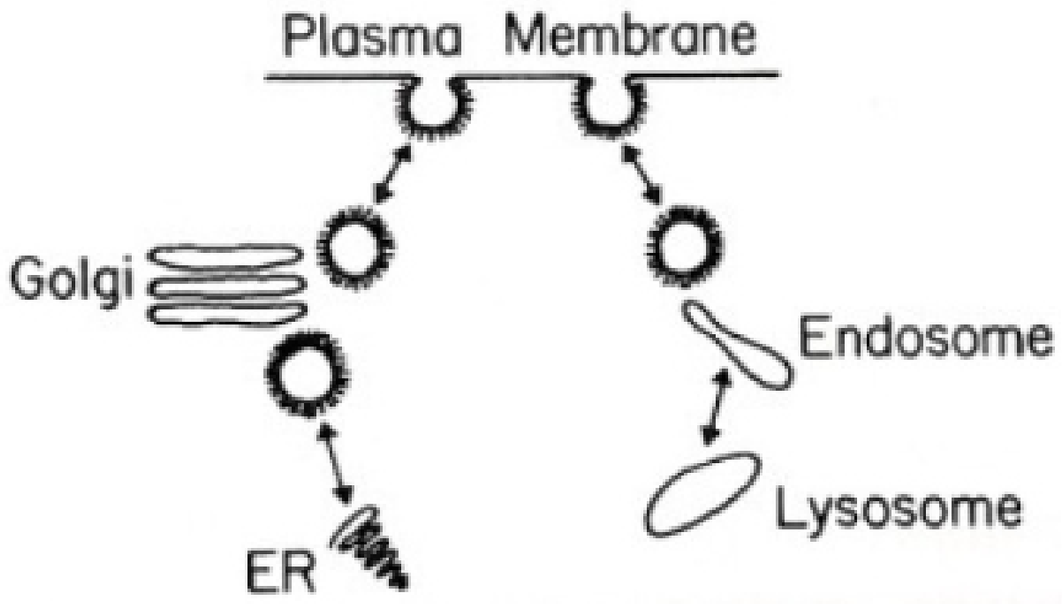


Fig. 7. Gas liquid chromatograms on 15% DEGS of methyl esters of fatty acids isolated from a bacterial culture. *1* Lauric ($C_{12:0}$); *2* myristic ($C_{14:0}$); *3* palmitic ($C_{16:0}$); *4* palmitoleic ($C_{16:1}$); *5* stearic ($C_{18:0}$); *6* tuberculostearic; *7* oleic ($C_{18:1}$); *8* linoleic ($C_{18:2}$); *9* linolenic ($C_{18:3}$) acids





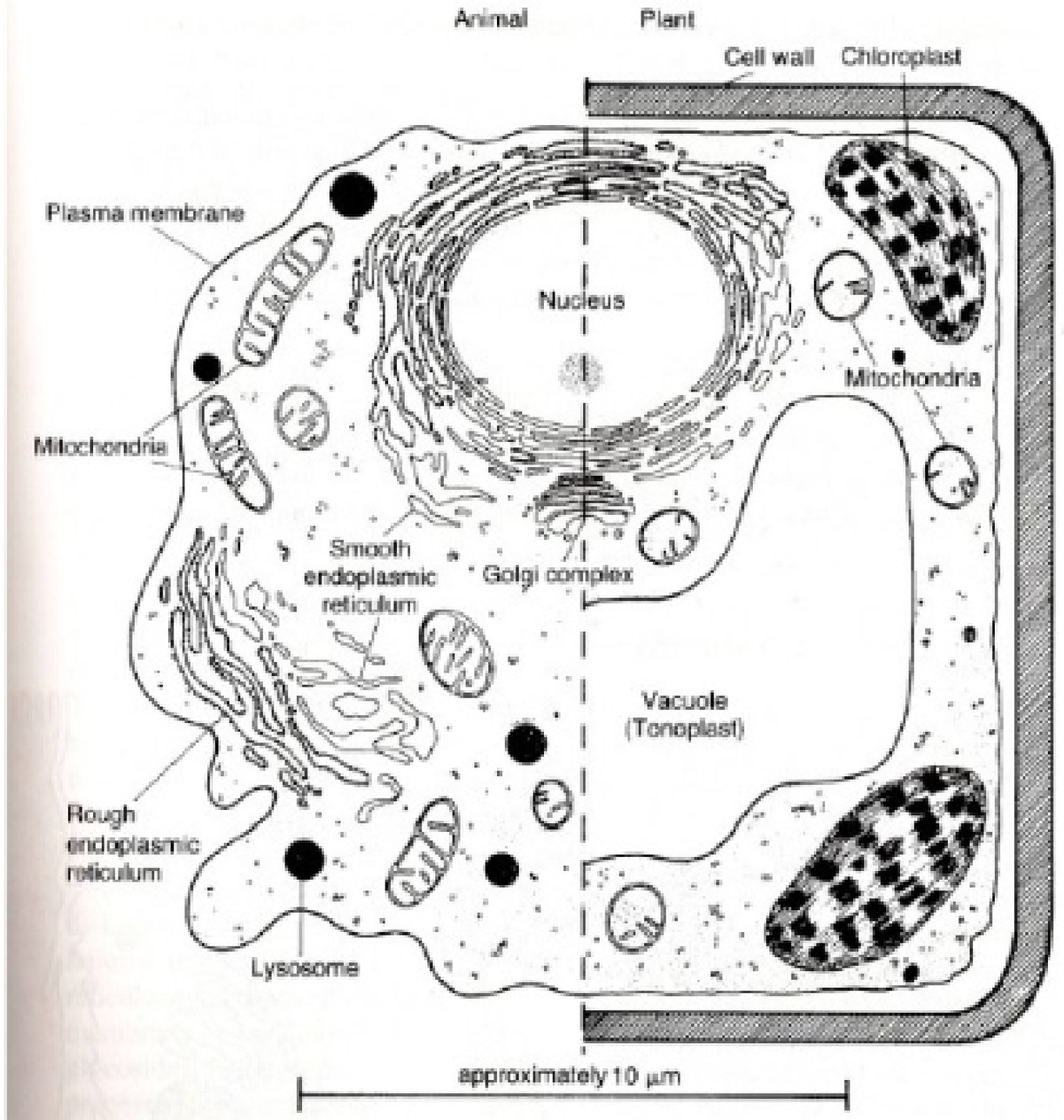


Figure 1.1. Schematic showing organelles of eukaryotic animal and plant cells as revealed by electron microscopy. Adapted from ref. 425a.