distribution of B₁₂ values in same serum between the three method.

The best result was obtained from the method C.

There were a significant corelation between the vitamin B_{12} values evalueted from microbiological assay using L. leichmannii and

this phadebas radioassay.

From these results, it is concluded that this assay method of serum vitamin B_{12} is very useful and simple method, and the evaluated B_{12} values are quite accurate and can be used clinically as the same meaning of the value obtained from microbiological assay.

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Serum vitamin B_{12} levels by radioassay were demonstrated to increase, compared with those in normal subjects and patients with gallstone or chronic pancreatitis, in patients with liver disorders, especially acute hepatitis and liver cancer. In patients with acute hepatitis, a highly significant correlation between serum vitamin B_{12} and transaminase was observed, but no significant relationship was found between serum vitamin B_{12} and

either serum bilirubin or iron concentration etc. In hepatoma as well as metastatic liver tumor originated from pancreas, serum vitamin B_{12} was shown to marked increase. From these results, clinical usefulness of serum vitamin B_{12} determination by radioassay kit was confirmed in the diagnosis of primary and metastatic liver tumor from pancreas as well as in diagnosis of course of acute hepatitis.

Fundamental Studies on Radioimmunoassay for Digitoxin and Digoxin using 125I Labeled Antigen

H. Kurosaki, N. Nakazawa and H. Ogawa Daiichi Radioisotope Laboratories, Ltd.

We have already presented our study on digitoxin and digoxin radioimmunoassay using ³H labeled antigen and are selling digoxin radioimmunoassay kit.

Now we performed fundamental studies on digitoxin and digoxin radioimmunoassay using ¹²⁵I labeled antigen.

Materials and Methods