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Beide Zonen waren nie eindeutig getrennt. Die FSH-Fraktion der Chorion-Gonadotropine schien uns zu bedeutend und zudem fehlen vorderhand chemische Methoden, die im Stande wären grössenordnungsmässig die klinischen Werte zu erfassen.

Es wird schliesslich die Möglichkeit, diese Hormone chemisch oder polarographisch zu messen, besprochen. Trotz der sehr grossen Empfindlichkeit, vor allem letzterer Methode, scheint sie uns hier noch nicht angebracht, denn die Unmöglichkeit, die Substanzen in genügend hoch gereinigtem Zustande einfach und rasch herzustellen, steht im Wege.

### SUMMARY

In this work we have mentioned the main biological, chemical and physico-chemical properties of the gonadotropines and listed the various methods of extraction and purification. This gave us the opportunity to include also our personal results. The purely biological problems of these hormones were left aside.

For over ten years, and on various occasions, different scientists have tried in the « Centre anticancéreux romand » to separate the two biological activities, FSH and ICSH, in human urine. The aim is to replace the rough, biological tests, carried out clinically, by a method of exact, chemical analysis.

Our experiments were performed with pharmaceutical products. The stimulated ovaries of immature mice were used to establish the standard-curves for the weight-increase-test and to be examined for their histological changes.

We noticed very clearly a follicle-stimulation after injection of small doses of chorion-gonadotropines ; at the same doses, the FSH-reaction of serum-gonadotropines is stronger, physiological.

By different experiments we could observe the high lability of ICSH and paid a special attention to this point.

The eluats of the chromatographies of either gonadotropines show definitely two pics in the protein-concentration, but the biological activities remain in the first fractions.

A relatively high loss of activity due partially to mechanical loss and partially to spontaneous inactivation becomes evident. Nevertheless a certain purification of the initial substance has taken place.

After electrophoresis we observed a slight resolution which should be studied in details. Both zones are not clearly separated. The fraction containing the FSH activity of the chorion-gonadotropines seems to be too large. Finally one must admit, that no chemical method is capable of measuring accurately the clinical values of the gonadotropines.

The possibility of a chemical or polarographic analysis of the gonadotropines is discussed. Although these methods, and especially the last one, are very sensitive, it seems that we cannot yet use them, the chief reason for this being the difficulty to obtain very pure hormones quickly and by a simple method out of a 24-hours sample of human urine.

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