
Book Reviews

works. The generation of some molecular models would have been interesting. It is unfortunate that the interest in anionic cyclodextrins, such as the sulphated derivatives, was only just starting when this book was in preparation. There is only a modest section on what have proved to be exceptionally powerful chiral selectors that are now being marketed by a major instrument company. Other forms of chiral modifier e.g. MECC, macrocyclic antibiotics, proteins and other oligosaccharides receive shorter chapters. Surprisingly, given that only one or two successful separations have been achieved by technique, there is a chapter on capillary electrochromatography. A useful chapter on the quantitative and validation aspects of using CE for chiral separations completes the main section of the book. This chapter includes a short section on the use of the technique for pharmacokinetic analysis, a field that is growing rapidly given the number of applications published in the last year or so. An appendix lists chiral compounds and the mode used for their separation in 350 literature reports up to the end of 1996. There is a useful index. The book would have been enhanced by the inclusion of an appendix giving sources of cyclodextrins since the modified derivatives come from relatively unknown companies.

In conclusion, a useful book for all those who work with CE and especially those seeking a background to its use for chiral analyses.

D. Perrett

Capillary Electrophoresis in the Life Sciences

by A. M Krstulovic, Ed.

Elsevier Science, Ltd. Amsterdam, The Netherlands 1997.
pp. 293. ISBN 0-444-82868-0.
Price: £ 130 / Dfl. 350 / \$ 216.25

This book is a hard cover version of the Journal of Chromatography B volume 697 and it is no more than that. It contains two substantial reviews one on CE in clinical chemistry and one entitled "New approaches in clinical chemistry", plus shorter reviews covering CE and pharmacokinetics, CE and microdialysis, CE and recombinant proteins, CE and point mutation detection and CE of dairy products. The 21 remaining papers cover a wide range of topics but are all research papers and some are even labelled short communications. The reviews although valuable in themselves are very repetitive with much the same ground being covered over and over again. For example the reviews on clinical chemistry and pharmacokinetics give very similar tables of drug assays performed by CE and the two reviews covering clinical chemistry also tabulate the same assays of endogenous compounds. If this was a normally edited book I would have expected the editor to remove such excessive duplication of information.

Overall the book offers a variable mixture of reviews and papers that loosely come under the banner of CE and life sciences. I can see little reason to buy this volume since most researchers will only require to read individual reviews and/or chapters so just ask your library to photocopy them from the original journal in the usual way. I am sure that there is a market for journal publishers to assemble relevant and related papers from a number of issues/journals into a single volume so that a ready source of reference is compiled but just reprinting an issue of a journal is not valuable.

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Erratum

Determination of Reduced-Form Glutathione in Blood and Plasma by High Performance Liquid Chromatography with On-Column Fluorescence Derivatization

by K. Fukunaga / N. Nakazono / M. Yoshida

published in Vol. 48, 690–694 (1998).

There was an error in the 'Editor's note' which should read as follows: "The quantitation is performed at the break-through time of the mobile phase. In this case it may be possible, because the authors prove that with their analytical system no other solute interferes in the OPA derivatization reaction."