11. CHEN, P. S. JR., TEREPKA, A. R., AND LANE, K.: Comparison of the physico-chemical and physiological behavior of natural inulin with its radioactive derivatives. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 113:584, 1963.

12. SMITH, H. W.: Principles of renal physiology. N. Y. Oxford Univ. Press, 1956, p. 237.

13. GAUDINO, M., SCHWARTZ, I. L., AND LEVITT, M. F.: Inulin volume of distribution as a measure of extracellular fluid in dog and man. Am. J. Physiol. 157:387, 1949.

14. WESTFALL, B. B., AND LANDIS, E. M.: The molecular weight of inulin. J. Biol. Chem. 116:727, 1936.

15. HAWORTH, W. N., HIRST, E. L., AND PERCIVAL, E. G. V.: The molecular structure of inulin. J. Chem. Soc. (Lond) 2384 (1932).

16. BUNIM, J. J., SMITH, W. W., AND SMITH, H. W.: The diffusion coefficient of inulin and other substances of interest in renal physiology. J. Biol. Chem. 188:667, 1937.

17. HARRISON, H. E.: A modification of the diphenylamine method for the determination of inulin. Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med. 49:111, 1942.

18. FLODIN, P.: Methodological aspects of gel filtration with special reference to desalting operations. J. Chromatog. 5:1 (1961) 103-115.

19. COTLOVE, E.: Heterogeneity of inulin: chemical, physical and physiologic aspects. *Fed. Proc.* 13:30, 1959.

ADDENDUM

With regard to an article by Stephen A. Landaw and H. Saul Winchell, entitled "Endogeneous Production of Carbon-14 Labeled Carbon Monoxide: An *In Vivo* Technique for the Study of Heme Catabolism," published in the September 1966 issue of the JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE, the authors wish to report that:

More accurate results are now available on the oxidation efficiency of Hopcalite for ¹⁴CO than those presented in Table II for gases with CO concentrations of 25 and 5 ppm. Using an *undiluted* standard ¹⁴CO gas with a CO concentration of less than 2 ppm, it was found that the oxidation efficiency was 99.6% at a flow rate of 0.30 1/min, and 98.0% at a flow rate of 0.37 1/min. Thus, the high efficiency of oxidation shown in Table II for gases with a high concentration of CO (5000 ppm), is also found for gases with CO concentrations approximating that found in the expired air of mammals.