

# Advances in Electrophoresis

Edited by A. Chrambach,  
M. J. Dunn, B. J. Radola

Volume 2

Görg et al.	Immobilized pH Gradients
Thormann and Mosher	Theory of Electrophoretic Transport
Tietz	Computation of Particle and Gel Properties
Cooke	Plant Testing and Breeding
Damerval et al.	Two-dimensional Electro- phoresis in Plant Biology
Hanash	Electrophoresis in Cancer Research
Unteregger	Nonhistone Chromosomal Proteins

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Edited by  
A. Chrambach, M. J. Dunn, B. J. Radola



Volume 2

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## Preface

It seems appropriate to reflect on the reasons behind the production of an annual review series on electrophoresis. The monthly journal *Electrophoresis* provides space for reviews and so do many other methodological journals. Moreover, the meetings of the international and some national electrophoresis societies produce proceedings also containing review articles. The purpose of *Advances in Electrophoresis* is to assemble these multiple sources into a central "review bank" that is readily available to everyone using electrophoretic methods.

A central review bank should provide a forum for the authoritative voices in each specialized field of electrophoresis, thereby helping to resolve problems created by discordant advice at different levels of expertise. It should serve to unify research areas whose results are published in a wide range of journals, for example, those of the two most challenging classes of substances – proteins and nucleic acids. Rather than summarizing all available information, the reviews in *Advances in Electrophoresis* present the essence of each topic and demonstrate its potential. The reviews are directed to the great many readers who already use electrophoretic techniques but do not follow their development in the original literature. Also, the reviews should be indispensable to those interested in the application of a new technique or entering a field requiring the use of electrophoresis. Ideally, the reviews will be the key references for the following years in a particular area.

*Advances in Electrophoresis* contains reviews dealing either with selected techniques or important areas of application of electrophoresis. We have already alluded to the need for reviews on methodological progress. However, we consider it equally essential to provide reviews on important areas of application. Electrophoresis is not an esoteric method employed by only a small group of experts. On the contrary, its range of applications is increasing at an astonishing pace and, in many areas, it is already established as an indispensable tool. By publishing in *Advances in Electrophoresis* a balanced blend of reviews covering applications and techniques we expect a crossfertilizing effect which should stimulate further developments in the field of electrophoresis.

VI *Preface*

In order to accomplish these aims, we should like to encourage our readers to send us their comments, criticisms and suggestions for important topics to be included in forthcoming volumes. Finally, we wish to thank the authors for the sacrifice they have made in filling these pages and thereby in providing the field of electrophoresis with its first centralized retrieval bank.

November 1988

Andreas Chrambach  
Michael J. Dunn  
Bertold J. Radola



## Contents

<b>The current state of electrofocusing in immobilized pH gradients</b> .	1
<i>Angelika Görg, John S. Fawcett and Andreas Chrambach</i>	

1 Principles of isoelectric focusing in immobilized pH gradients	3
2 Techniques of immobilized pH gradient formation and isoelectric focusing .....	7
3 Immobilized pH gradients supplemented with carrier ampholytes .....	21
4 Protein detection .....	27
5 Two-dimensional gels .....	30
6 Preparative Immobililine electrofocusing .....	37
7 Agenda for the future .....	39
8 References .....	40

<b>Theory of electrophoretic transport and separations: The study of electrophoretic boundaries and fundamental separation principles by computer simulation</b> .....	45
<i>Wolfgang Thormann and Richard A. Mosher</i>	

1 Introduction .....	47
2 Computer modeling of electrophoretic processes .....	52
3 Electrophoretic boundaries .....	58
4 The three basic electrophoretic separation principles .....	72
5 Conclusions and future outlook .....	103
6 References .....	104

<b>Evaluation of mobility data obtained from gel electrophoresis: Strategies in the computation of particle and gel properties on the basis of the extended Ogston model</b> .....	109
<i>Dietmar Tietz</i>	

1 Introduction .....	112
2 Experimental parameters .....	112
3 The extended Ogston model and its relation to the Ferguson plot .....	113
4 Properties that can be derived from a linear Ferguson plot ...	116

5	Ferguson plot technique vs. comparison of migration distances in sodium dodecyl sulfate-gels: pros and cons .....	119
6	Evaluation of electrophoresis in a gel concentration gradient by using the extended Ogston model .....	122
7	Extension of the extended Ogston model .....	125
8	Evaluation of nonlinear Ferguson plots .....	135
9	Factors affecting the precision of the Ferguson plot .....	137
10	Evaluation of two-dimensional electrophoresis .....	140
11	Evaluation of pore sizes .....	141
12	Alternative mathematical approaches .....	143
13	Futuristic outlook .....	143
14	Concluding and summarizing remarks .....	144
15	Appendix 1: Explanation of the Ogston model .....	145
16	Appendix 2: Rationales of the extended Ogston model .....	152
17	Appendix 3: Evaluation of mobility data obtained from gel concentration gradient gels .....	153
18	Appendix 4: Curve fitting using data of gel concentration gradient electrophoresis .....	159
19	Appendix 5: Program in BASIC for predicting migration distances in a gel concentration gradient using Newton's method for calculating numerical solutions .....	163
20	Appendix 6: Considering a polyacrylamide gel as a sponge approximated by a random distribution of spherical and interconnected spacings within a matrix .....	163
21	References .....	166

**Electrophoresis in plant testing and breeding** ..... 171  
*Robert John Cooke*

1	Introduction .....	174
2	Electrophoresis and self-pollinating species .....	180
3	Electrophoresis and out-pollinating species .....	222
4	Electrophoresis of $F_1$ hybrid cultivars .....	232
5	Electrophoresis and asexually propagated species .....	243
6	Electrophoresis and minor crop species .....	247
7	The way ahead .....	249
8	References .....	251
9	Appendix .....	260

**Two-dimensional electrophoresis in plant biology** ..... 263  
*Catherine Damerval, Michel Zivy, Fabienne Granier and  
Dominique de Vienne*

1	Two-dimensional electrophoresis and specific problems with plant proteins .....	265
2	Plant development .....	281
3	Growth substances and gene expression .....	293
4	Abiotic stress and gene expression .....	300
5	Pathogenic and symbiotic interactions .....	308
6	Subcellular localization, and study of particular proteins .....	311
7	Protein polymorphism .....	317
8	Perspectives .....	331
9	References .....	333

**Contribution of protein electrophoretic analysis to cancer research** ..... 341  
*Samir M. Hanash*

1	Introduction .....	343
2	Utility of two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis for cancer research .....	343
3	Polypeptide patterns of malignant cell populations .....	345
4	Polypeptide alterations induced by mutagenic agents .....	362
5	Methodological considerations .....	366
6	References .....	378

**Two-dimensional electrophoresis of nonhistone chromosomal  
proteins with emphasis on protein prefractionation** ..... 385  
*Gerhard Unteregger*

1	Introduction .....	387
2	Cell cultures and biopsies .....	390
3	Isolation of nuclear proteins .....	391
4	Two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis .....	393
5	Prefractionation of nuclear proteins .....	407
6	Nuclear proteins from different human cell lines .....	421
7	Conclusions .....	437
8	References .....	438

**Index** ..... 445

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**THE CURRENT STATE OF  
ELECTROFOCUSING IN IMMOBILIZED  
pH GRADIENTS**

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1	Principles of isoelectric focusing in immobilized pH gradients	3
2	Techniques of immobilized pH gradient formation and isoelectric focusing	7
2.1	Storage and dilution of Immobiline	7
2.2	Formulation of the light and heavy solutions containing Immobilines	7
2.3	Gradient formation	10
2.4	Polymerization	13
2.5	Washing and drying	15
2.6	Storage and rehydration	16
2.7	Preelectrophoresis	17
2.8	Sample application	18
2.9	Electrofocusing	18
3	Immobilized pH gradients supplemented with carrier ampholytes	21
3.1	Low conductance	21
3.2	Non-entry of sample	22
3.3	Lateral zone spreading	22
3.4	Salt fronts	22
3.5	Adsorption	24
3.6	Remedies	24
3.7	Problems due to carrier ampholyte addition	24
3.8	The steady state	27

4	Protein detection .....	27
4.1	Protein staining .....	27
4.2	Enzyme stains .....	28
4.3	Immunological detection .....	29
4.4	Detection of radioactively labeled or fluorescent proteins ...	30
5	Two-dimensional gels .....	30
5.1	Gel strips .....	33
5.2	Equilibration buffer .....	33
5.3	Strip application .....	35
5.4	Carrier ampholytes in the first-dimensional gel .....	35
5.5	Reproducibility .....	37
6	Preparative Immobiline electrofocusing .....	37
7	New Immobilines .....	39
7.1	Immobiline II – improved properties .....	39
7.2	Agenda for the future .....	40
8	References .....	40

**Abbreviations:** **Bis**, *N,N'*-methylenebisacrylamide; **%C**, crosslinking agent (g)×100/%T; **CA**, carrier ampholytes; **CHAPS**, 3-[3-(cholamidopropyl)-dimethylammonio]-1-propane sulfonate; **2-D**, two-dimensional; **DATD**, *N,N'*-diallyltartardiamide; **DHEBA**, dihydroxyethylbisacrylamide; **DTT**, dithiothreitol; **ICAPG**, IPG in presence of CA; **IEF**, isoelectric focusing; **IPG**, immobilized pH gradient; **IPGEF**, IEF in IPGs; **ICAPG-EF**, IEF in ICAPGs; **SDS-PAGE**, sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; **%T**, acrylamide(g)+Bis(g)/100 mL; **TEMED**, *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethylethylenediamine; **Vh**, volt×hours

# 1 Principles of isoelectric focusing in immobilized pH gradients

Immobilized pH gradients (IPG) were introduced in 1982 [1], utilizing substituted acrylamides with acidic or basic functional groups designated by the tradename Immobiline (LKB, Bromma, Sweden); the concept of their application to pH gradient gels had been described in 1975 [2]. By incorporating Immobilines into the polymerization mixture, the substituted groups are covalently bonded to the polyacrylamide matrix (Fig. 1). The substitutions are either carboxylic acid or tertiary amine functional groups R, varying in  $pK$ , with the general structure of  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{R}$  [3]. When these are mixed in various proportions, the mixture can in principle be of any desired pH across the pH scale. Using the presently commercially available six Immobilines, a pH gradient of 4 to 9.5 can be generated by forming a gradient from the most acidic to the most basic monomer mixtures. The appropriate mixtures of the six Immobilines to produce the desired

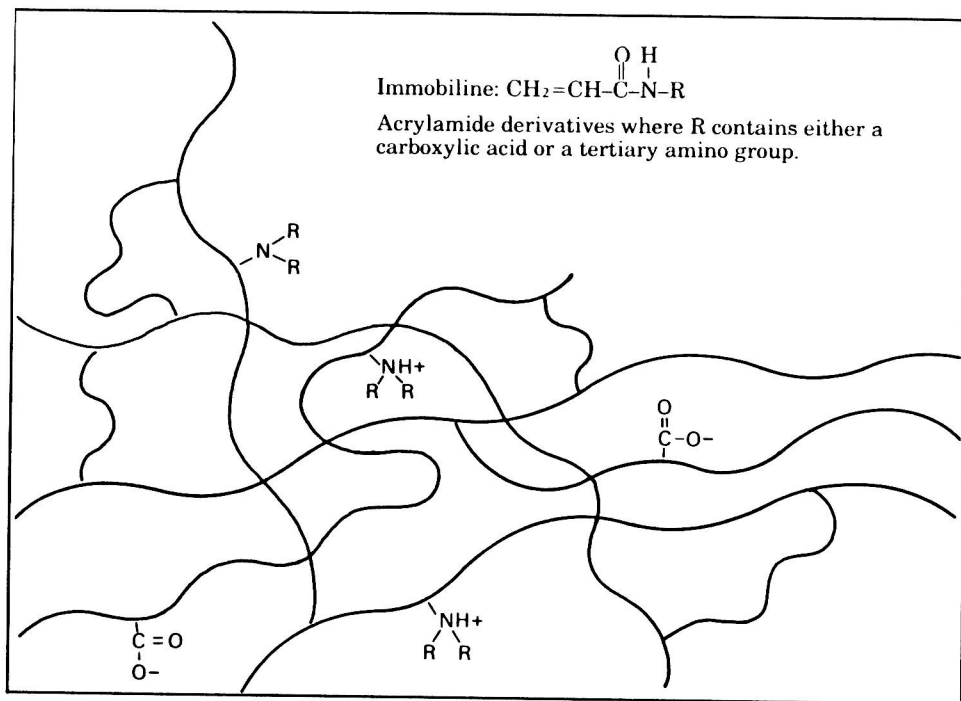


Figure 1. Schematic representation of an Immobiline [1].

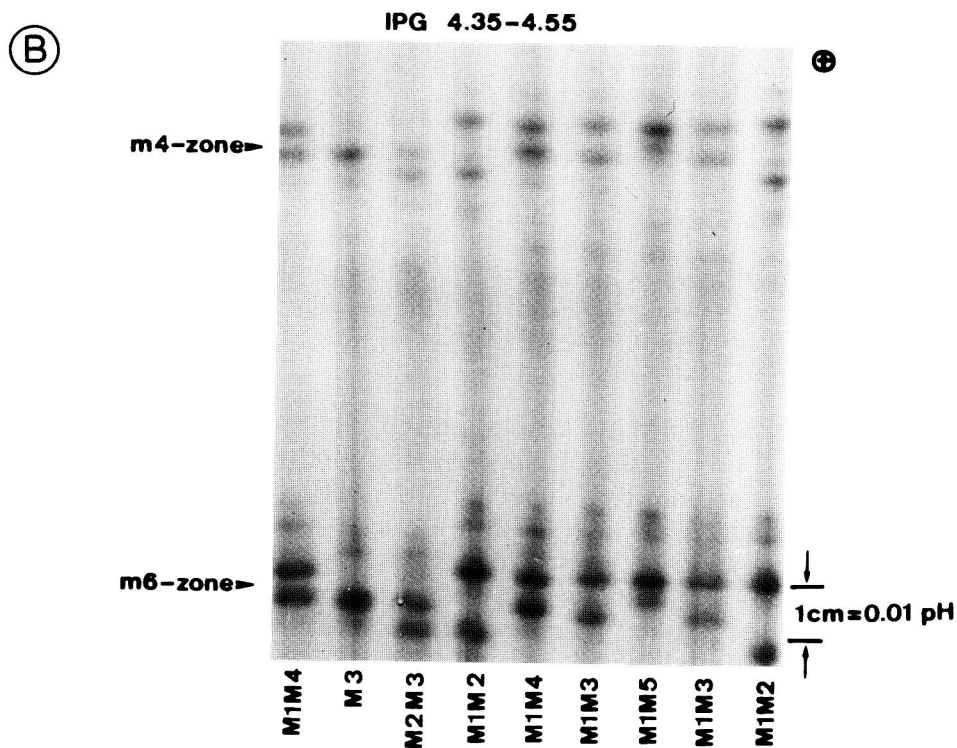
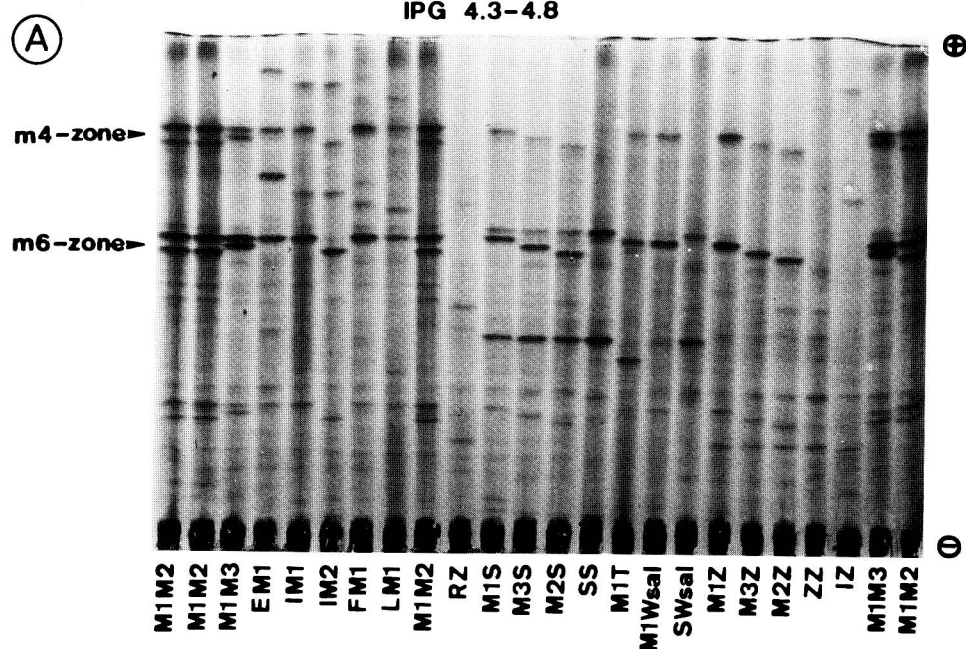
pH gradient were initially restricted to two Immobilines and a range of 1 pH unit and were calculated using the Henderson-Hasselbalch equation [1]. Subsequently, Righetti and coworkers [4, 5] devised a computer program capable of producing recipes [6] for monomer mixtures for both narrow and broad pH gradients (up to 6 pH units) from pH 4–10. The computed pH gradients may be linear or in any desired way nonlinear, and they may contain flat regions if so desired [7]. Formulations for IPGs encompassing 7 pH units (pH 3–10) are given in [5]. They make use of additional substituted vinyl compounds with  $pK_s$  0.8 and 12 which are at present commercially unavailable as Immobiline preparations. Mosher *et al.* [8] computed pH gradients covering the alkaline extreme of pH 10–11 by use of a postulated substituted vinyl compound with  $pK$  11. The acidic extreme pH 3–4 was experimentally demonstrated with the commercially available Immobilines [8, 9].

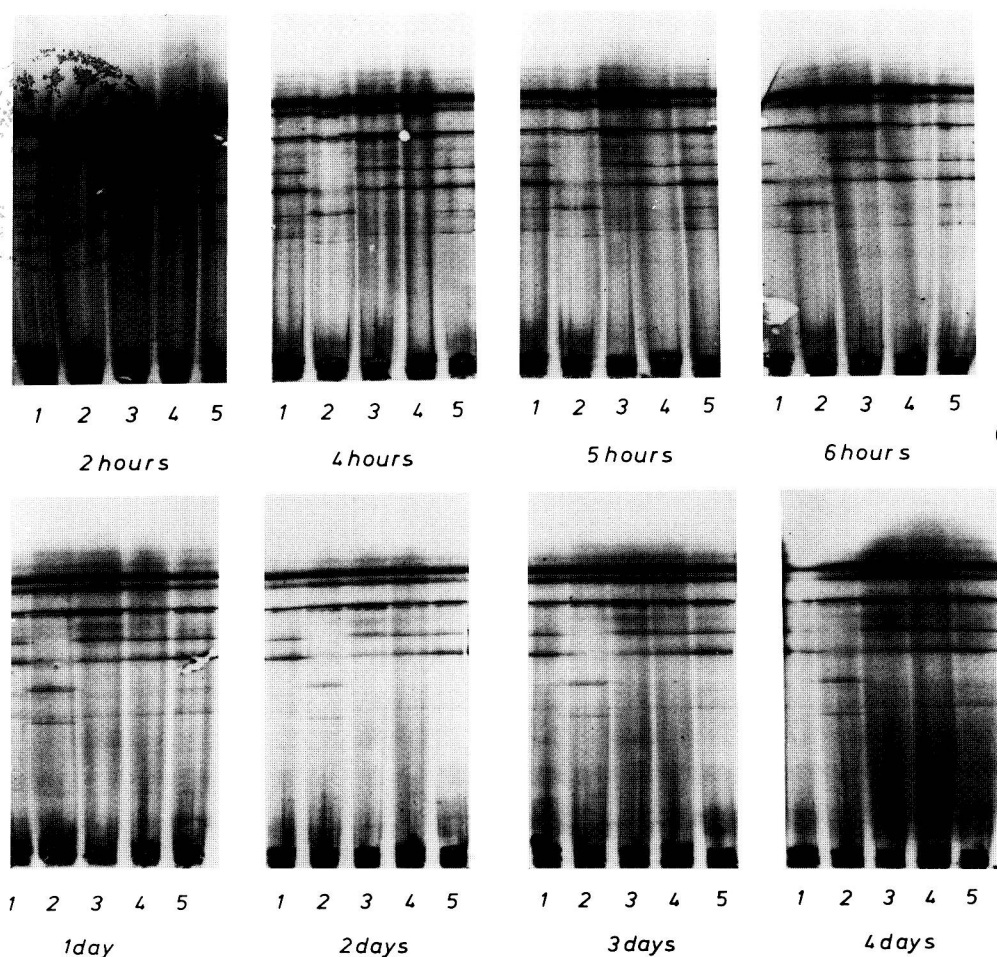
Application of Immobiline pH gradients to electrofocusing required a suitable gradient forming technique [10, 11] and polymerization procedure and the first successful electrofocusing in IPG (IPGEF) was not reported until 1982 [1], a full 7 years after the concept was patented. An immediate advance made by the method consisted of the practical feasibility of setting up very narrow pH ranges (0.1 pH/cm or less) in most regions of the pH scale, with a resulting dramatic improvement in resolution for some applications (Fig. 2) [1, 12–14]. This had not been readily possible with pH gradients formed by carrier ampholytes (CA) [15]. However, the central promise inherent in IPGEF was a pH gradient stable with time, generated by the covalent anchoring of the pH gradient to a polymer matrix (Fig. 3). It is now a demonstrated fact that such stability of the pH gradient can be attained even when the time needed to reach the steady state of IPGEF is considerable in shallow pH gradients [16] or in application to complex protein mixtures [17].

The publication, six years ago, of the promise and basic techniques of IPGEF [1] did not immediately supplant the wide application of isoelectric focusing (IEF) in biochemistry. This is presumably due to the relatively larger experimental difficulty of the technique, need for attention to detailed procedure and skillfulness of the operator in IPGEF compared to IEF. It is also due to the unavailability, when the method was first introduced, to explicit

---

*Figure 2.* Increase in protein-band separation as a function of the pH range in IPGEF. (A) pH Range 4.3–4.8, gel length of 20 cm, pH/cm: 0.025. (B) pH Range of 4.35–4.55, gel length of 20 cm, pH/cm: 0.01. IPG conditions as in Fig. 3, 16 h. Protein:  $\alpha_1$ -antitrypsin phenotypes [12].





**Figure 3.** Stability of protein-zone positions with time in IPGEF (pH range 4–6, 4 %T, 4 %C, 15% glycerol, 10 °C, 250 V/cm). Samples (1) to (5): Proteins from 5 soybean varieties. Protein stain: Coomassie R-250 [16].

and sufficiently elaborated and detailed procedures. The inherent trickiness of the method, and the increasingly numerous and conflicting procedures, led to a situation where the novice, by contrast with classical IEF, nearly inevitably failed in his first attempts at IPGEF. To reduce this problem, it will be one of the main purposes of this review to provide both a sufficient degree of procedural detail and a selection of recipes from among the jungle of published directions, suggestions and procedures. In consequence, no attempt will be made to cite exhaustively all of the various experimental or computational approaches in the literature since these are apt to confuse and mislead the user.

## 2 Techniques of immobilized pH gradient formation and isoelectric focusing

### 2.1 Storage and dilution of Immobiline

Immobilines are vinyl derivatives and are therefore prone to spontaneous vinyl polymerization catalyzed by light, elevated temperature and amines in presence of water. It is therefore advisable to store Immobiline dry, dark, at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , or if available,  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and not admixed with other Immobiline species – to avoid contact between those species containing catalytically active amine groups. Of the two most alkaline Immobilines ( $\text{pK}$  8.5 and 9.2), which are anhydrous liquids, the former is distributed in presence of a polymerization inhibitor. In spite of these precautions, one must expect a slow spontaneous polymerization of the Immobiline monomers to occur with prolonged storage. Upon use, the required Immobiline monomer should be diluted to the concentration of 0.2 M (by the addition of 25 mL of distilled water). Sealed aliquots of the dilute solution are stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below, preferably under inert gas (argon or, if not available, nitrogen).

### 2.2 Formulation of the light and heavy solutions containing Immobilines

Almost all of the presently used formulations for forming IPG gels derive from the computations of Righetti *et al.* (e.g. [4, 5]). These formulations, however, do not provide the weights or volumes of the desired stock solutions directly. This has been done by the manufacturer in the relevant Application Note [6] and is reprinted here (Tables 1 and 2). Formulations for gradients narrower than 1 pH unit must be arrived at by interpolation of plots of volume of appropriate Immobiline solutions vs. pH (Fig. 4). The appropriate Immobiline mixtures which define the range of the pH gradient are selected from Tables 1 and 2. From these mixtures heavy and light solutions containing acrylamide monomer and crosslinking agent are prepared; the heavy solution contains glycerol to establish the desired density difference between



**Table 1.** Narrow pH gradients: volumes of Immobiline for 15 mL of each starting solution (2 gels)

Acidic dense solution Volume (μL) 0.2 M Immobiline							pH range	Basic light solution Volume (μL) 0.2 M Immobiline						
pK	3.6	4.6	6.2	7.0	8.5	9.3		3.6	4.6	6.2	7.0	8.5	9.3	
	—	904	—	—	—	129	3.8–4.8	—	686	—	—	—	477	
	—	817	—	—	—	141	3.9–4.9	—	707	—	—	—	525	
	—	755	—	—	—	157	4.0–5.0	—	745	—	—	—	584	
	—	713	—	—	—	177	4.1–5.1	—	803	—	—	—	659	
	—	689	—	—	—	203	4.2–5.2	—	884	—	—	—	753	
	—	682	—	—	—	235	4.3–5.3	—	992	—	—	—	871	
	—	691	—	—	—	275	4.4–5.4	—	1133	—	—	—	1021	
	—	716	—	—	—	325	4.5–5.5	—	1314	—	—	—	1208	
	562	600	863	—	—	—	4.6–5.6	—	863	863	—	—	105	
	458	675	863	—	—	—	4.7–5.7	—	863	863	—	—	150	
	352	750	863	—	—	—	4.8–5.8	—	863	863	—	—	202	
	218	863	863	—	—	—	4.9–5.9	—	863	863	—	—	248	
	158	863	863	—	—	—	5.0–6.0	—	863	803	—	—	338	
	113	863	863	—	—	—	5.1–6.1	—	863	713	—	—	443	
	1251	—	1355	—	—	—	5.2–6.2	337	—	724	—	—	—	
	1055	—	1165	—	—	—	5.3–6.3	284	—	694	—	—	—	
	899	—	1017	—	—	—	5.4–6.4	242	—	682	—	—	—	
	775	—	903	—	—	—	5.5–6.5	209	—	686	—	—	—	
	676	—	817	—	—	—	5.6–6.6	182	—	707	—	—	—	
	598	—	775	—	—	—	5.7–6.7	161	—	745	—	—	—	
	536	—	713	—	—	—	5.8–6.8	144	—	803	—	—	—	
	486	—	689	—	—	—	5.9–6.9	131	—	884	—	—	—	
	447	—	682	—	—	—	6.0–7.0	120	—	992	—	—	—	
	416	—	691	—	—	—	6.1–7.1	112	—	1133	—	—	—	
	972	—	—	1086	—	—	6.2–7.2	262	—	—	686	—	—	
	833	—	—	956	—	—	6.3–7.3	224	—	—	682	—	—	
	722	—	—	857	—	—	6.4–7.4	195	—	—	694	—	—	
	635	—	—	783	—	—	6.5–7.5	171	—	—	724	—	—	
	565	—	—	732	—	—	6.6–7.6	152	—	—	771	—	—	
	509	—	—	699	—	—	6.7–7.7	137	—	—	840	—	—	
	465	—	—	683	—	—	6.8–7.8	125	—	—	934	—	—	
	430	—	—	684	—	—	6.9–7.9	116	—	—	1058	—	—	
	403	—	—	701	—	—	7.0–8.0	108	—	—	1217	—	—	
	381	—	—	736	—	—	7.1–8.1	103	—	—	1422	—	—	
	1028	—	—	750	750	—	7.2–8.2	548	—	—	750	750	—	
	983	—	—	750	750	—	7.3–8.3	503	—	—	750	750	—	
	938	—	—	750	750	—	7.4–8.4	458	—	—	750	750	—	
	1230	—	—	—	1334	—	7.5–8.5	331	—	—	—	720	—	
	1037	—	—	—	1149	—	7.6–8.6	279	—	—	—	692	—	
	885	—	—	—	1004	—	7.7–8.7	238	—	—	—	682	—	
	764	—	—	—	893	—	7.8–8.8	206	—	—	—	687	—	
	667	—	—	—	810	—	7.9–8.9	180	—	—	—	710	—	