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 Bromination of Flavone and Flavon-3-ol. Preparing
 Flavon-3-ol. R. Bogner and M. Rakos (L. Kossuth
 Univ., Debrecen, Hung.). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung. 4*,
 370-74 (1955) (in German) (English summary). - Bromina-
 tion of Flavon-3-ol with *N*-bromosuccinimide gives 3-
 bromoflavone which readily loses HBr to give flavon-3-ol.
 Similar brominations of Flavones are reported. Flavone
 (I, 1.24 g.), 1.78 g. *N*-bromosuccinimide, and 0.02 g.
 Br_2O_3 in 30 ml. CCl_4 was refluxed 20 min., cooled, and the
 crystals filtered off and washed to give 2.25 g. colorless crystals
 (II). The CCl_4 filtrate was washed successively with H_2O ,
 solns. of KI , $Na_2S_2O_3$, and then H_2O , dried over $MgSO_4$,
 evapd. to dryness, the residue extd. with abs. alc., and the
 alc. removed to leave 1.33 g. viscous yellow oil (III). II
 (2 g.) dissolved in 25 ml. EtOH, the soln. clarified with
 C, 40 ml. H_2O added to the warm soln. which cooled gave
 0.55 g. Flavone (IV), m. 97-9°. Extn. of 2 g. II with petr.
 ether also gave 0.65 g. IV. II (4.33 g.) powdered, extd.
 with 150 ml. H_2O , and the residue recrystd. from petr.
 ether also gave 1.19 g. IV, m. 96-7°. III (2.6 g.) was dis-
 solved in 10 ml. EtOH and H_2O added slowly to give an oil
 which was recrystd. from aq. alc. and then sic. to give 0.3 g.
 3-bromoflavone (V), m. 126-8.5°. IV (0.23 g.) was recover-
 ed from the crystn. liquors. IV was also obtained from
 III as follows: 1.32 g. III was dissolved in 17.2 ml. EtOH,
 shaken 10 min. with 10.3 ml. 10% KOH, and gradually
 a total of 250 ml. H_2O added to give an oil which crystd.
 slowly, the crystals filtered off, washed with H_2O , dried,
 and recrystd. from petr. ether giving 0.46 g. IV, m. 67-8.5°.
 I (3.24 g.) in 20 ml. $CHCl_3$ treated at 0° with i.6 g. Br in

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Bosman, R.; Rakosi, M.

30 ml. CHCl_3 , irradiated with a quartz lamp up to 25° during 20 min., the soln. washed with H_2O , dried over MgSO_4 , and evapd. *in vacuo* gave 2.91 g. viscous oil (VI), contg. Br, which was dissolved in 12.5 ml. EtOH, treated 10 min. with 10% KOH, and H_2O added to give 0.30 g. IV, m. $56.5-7.5^\circ$ (petr. ether). III (3.5 g.) in 62 ml. EtOH and 18.5 ml. 15% aq. NaOH refluxed 5 min., cooled, treated with 75 ml. H_2O then 10% HCl to pH 5 to give a yellow ppt. which was filtered off, dried, and recrystd. twice from alc. to give 2-hydroxydibenzylmethane (VII), yellow crystals, m. $117-18^\circ$. VI (1.5 g.) similarly treated also gave 0.37 g. VII. Likewise, 0.60 g. IV treated with NaOH in EtOH gave 0.2 g. VII, m. $119-20^\circ$. Flavon-3-ol (0.6 g.), 0.52 g. N-bromosuccinimide, 0.05 g. BaO_3 and 100 ml. CCl_4 was refluxed at least an hr., cooled to 0° , the ppt. of succinimide filtered off, the filtrate washed free of acid, dried over MgSO_4 , evapd. to dryness *in vacuo*, dissolved in 25 ml. MeOH and 5 ml. H_2O , clarified with C, and cooled to give 0.30 g. flavon-3-ol (VIII), light yellow needles, m. $109.5-70.5^\circ$ (MeOH). VIII (0.1 g.) in 0.4 ml. pyridine was heated on the H_2O bath one hr. with 0.5 ml. Ac_2O , poured into H_2O , and the ppt. recrystd. from aq. EtOH to give 0.08 g. 3-acetoxyflavone, m. $109-11^\circ$. Ultraviolet spectra are reported for all these compds. to establish their identity.

Enno Wolthuis

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BOGNAR, R.

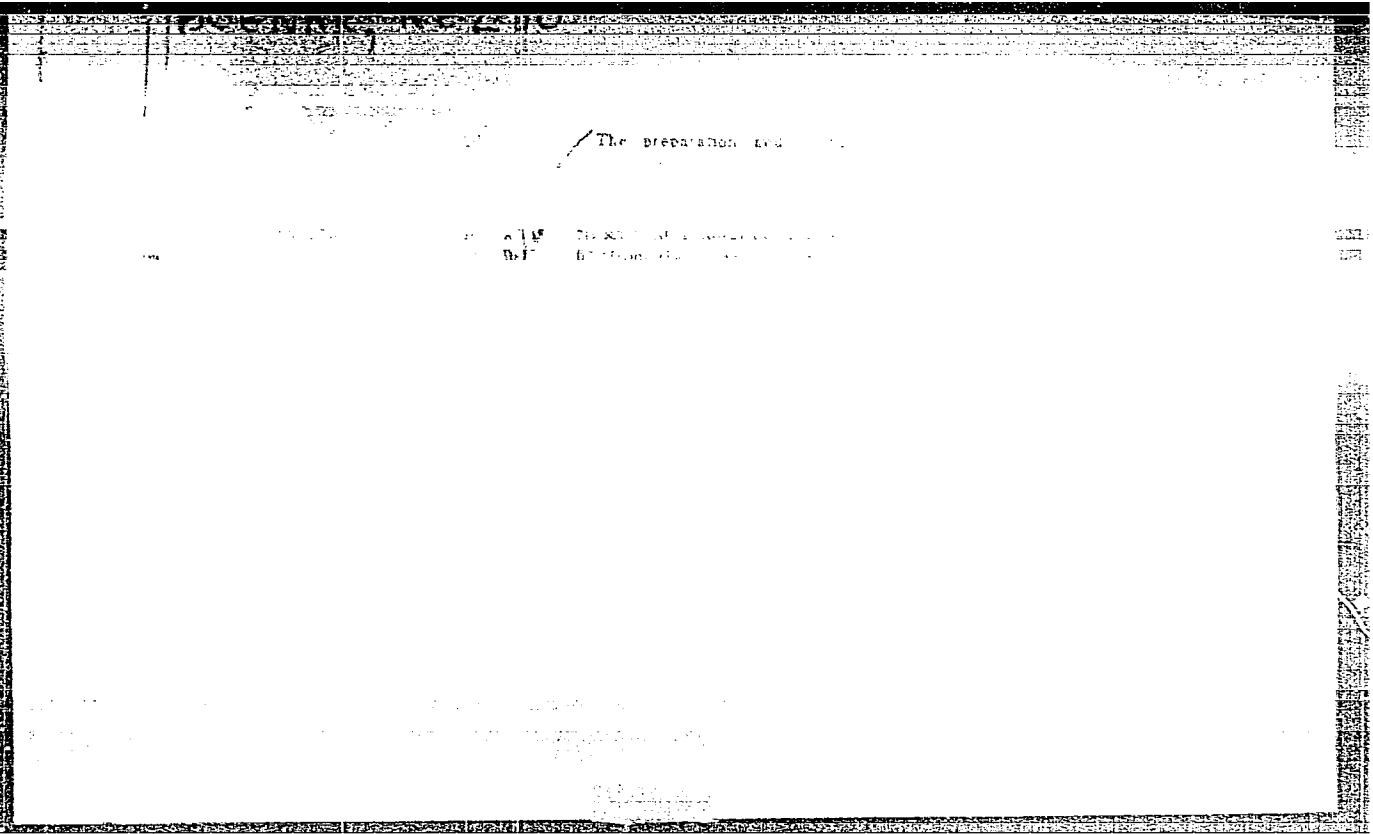
Some problems of the chemistry of flavones. p. 227. Vol 6, no. 1/2, 1955.
KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

URI, J.,dr.,; BOGNAR, R.,dr.,; HMKESI, I., dr.,; BALOGH, M.dr.,

Antimycotic effect of p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters. *Borogygy. vener.*
szemle 9 no.4:126-131 July 55

1. A debreceni Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézete (ig.: Valyi Nagy T.
dr. egyet. tanár), Szerves Vegytani Intézete (ig.: Bognar Resso dr.
egyet. tanár Bor-Klinikája (ig.: Szodoray Lajos, dr. egyet. tanár)
(BENZOATES, effects
p-hydroxybenzoates on fungi)



BOGNAR, REZSO

HUNGARY/Analytic Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46478

Author : Pal Nanasi, Rezső Bognar, Maria Puskas, Farkas Teichmann, Jenőne Ecsedi

Inst : Debrecen University.

Title : Study of Carbohydrate Derivatives by Paper Chromatography Method.

Orig Pub : Acta Univ. debrecen., 1956, (1957), 3, No 2, 95-103.

Abstract : The chromatographic separation of simple and complex sugars, primary aromatic amines, N-aryl derivatives of glucosylamines (I) and corresponding aglycones in the case of their simultaneous presence was carried out and the values of R_f -s were determined. 6 mixtures of solvents were tried, the mixture n-butanol - pyridine-

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HUNGARY/Analytic Chemistry - Analysis of Organic
Substances.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46478

- water (6 : 4 : 3) proved to be the best for free sugars. Some substances could be determined on the chromatograms only spectrophotometrically in the ultraviolet region. The chromatographic separation of hydrolysis products of sacetylyzed I derivatives was used for proving their structure. In such cases, the mixture methanol - n-amyl alcohol - benzene - water was used for the development of chromatograms. The chromatographic method of semiquantitative (accuracy up to 10 - 15%) determination of tetraacetyl-d-glucose and tetraacetylglucose on acetylyzed paper with the mixture water - pyridine - ethyl alcohol (10 ; 5 : 1) was developed. The method was used for the study of the mechanism and the interaction rate of aromatic amines, acetobromoglucose and alkali in acetone solution.

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances. E-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No II, 35945.

of titrant (0.05 n. of barium acetate solution) in ml. 10-20
mg of substance with the content of S 6-20% is taken for
analysis. Ions NO_3^- and Cl^- , formed, when the substances
containing N and Cl are burned, diminish the accuracy of
determination. The duration of the analysis is one hour,
the error is less than 1%.

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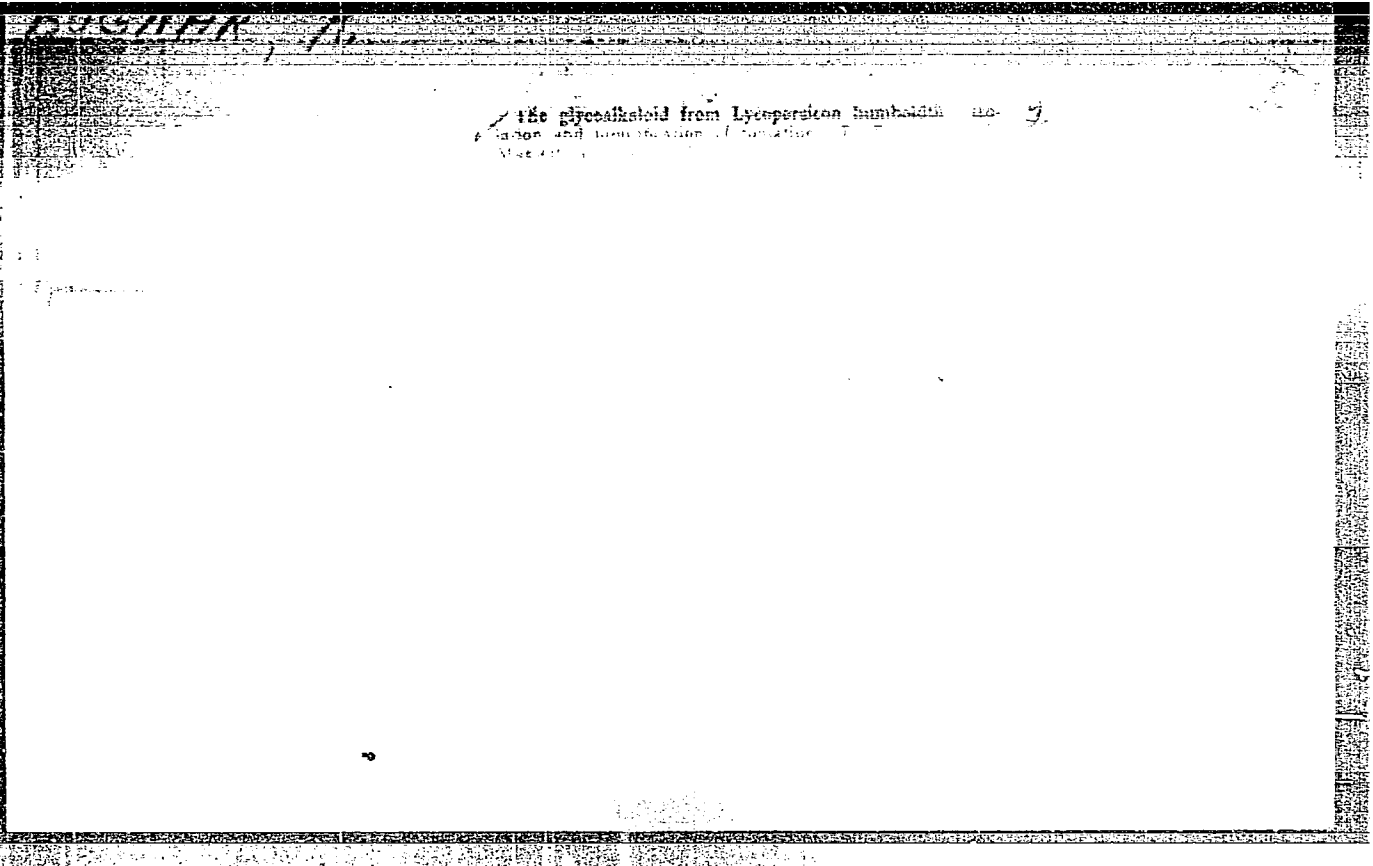
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BOGNAR, R.

In the memory of Janos Kabay. p. 325.

(MAGYAR KEMEKUSOK LAPJA. Vol. 11, no 11-12, Dec. 1956. Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, June 1957. Uncl.



HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11408.

amines, action of partially acetylated aldopyranosides on aromatic amines, reglycosylation of N-arylglycosylamines by aromatic amines) a mixture of the α - and β -isomers (apparently anomers) of the tetraacetate is formed; the mixture can be separated by repeated fractional crystallization. Mutarotation is observed in a 0.1 N alcoholic HCl solution at 20°. The further energetic acylation of both form: ((CH₃CO)₂O and ZnCl₂, heating) gives the same N-acetyl derivative; the resulting acetates are very stable to acid hydrolysis. The mp and $[\alpha]_D$ for the α - and β -form of the tetraacetates (TA) and the final values of $[\alpha]_D$ during mutarotation (M) are given: N-p-tolyl-D-glycosylamine-TA, α 145° (from CH₃OH), + 216° (from I; pyridine), + 194.2° (from 0.08;

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs.

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Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 114084

chloroform), β 148° (from alcohol), -78° (from 1.7;
pyridine), -47.2° (from 1.7; chloroform), M + 25.8-28.7;
N-p-bromophenyl-D-glycosylamine-TA, α 150-152° (from
alcohol), + 168° (from 0.4; pyridine), β 162° (from
alcohol), -65° (from 1.8; pyridine), -44.7° (from 1.2;
chloroform), M + 31.3-+33.4°; N-(4-carboxopropanoxy-3-
hydroxyphenyl)-D-glycosylamine-TA, α 87° (from
alcohol), + 107° (from 0.5; pyridine), β 133-134° (from
alcohol), -87.8° (from 1.7; pyridine), -51° (from 1.3;
chloroform); N-p-sulfamylphenyl-D-glycosylamine-TA, M +
26-+28°; N-p-tolyl-D-mannosylamine-TA, α 168° (from CH₃OH),
+80.2° (from 1.1/pyridine), + 59.4° (from 0.9; chloroform),
 β 138° (from alcohol), -153° (from 1; pyridine), -87.5°

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11408.

(from 1.1; chloroform), M -18 - -22.5°; N-p-sulfamyl-phenyl-D-mannosylamine-TA, α 196° (from ether + petroleum ether), + 48° (from 0.8; pyridine), β 193° (from alcohol), -149.8° (from 1.5; pyridine) M -29.0 - -33.1° [hexaacetate, mp 133-134° (from alcohol, + 62.5° (from 1.1; pyridine), + 73.3° (from 0.6; chloroform)]; n-p-tolyl-D-galactosylamine-TA, α 128° (from alcohol), + 189° (pyridine), β 127° (from alcohol), -53° (from 1.2; pyridine), -29.7° (from 1.3; chloroform), M + 43.5 - + 43.7°.

IV. The transglycosylation reaction between various glycosylamino derivatives and aromatic amines on refluxing in alcoholic solution has been investigated.

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11408.

give III, 45%. The latter reaction appears to be a direct transglycosylation and not a redistributive transglycosylation as can be seen from the following facts: the reaction proceeds with ease in an anhydrous medium with dry HCl; the rate of formation of III is 5-10 times higher for the various N-arylglycosylamines than from the reaction of glucose with sulfanilamide in the presence of various agliconylamines under similar conditions. For Communication II see RZhKhim, 1956, 43277.

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BOGNAR, R.

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and their
Synthetic Analogues.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref, Zhur.-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36321.

Author : Bogнар R., Nanasi P., Nansine-Nemes E.

Inst : Not given.

Title : N-Glucosides. V. [Overglycosylation?] of Various Mono
and Di- Saccharid Containing N-Glucosyl-Arylamines, Con-
taining Acetylated Sugar Groups.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No 8, 271-275.

Abstract: I gr. of N⁴-n-sulphamylphenylmannosylamine and 0.5 gr.
of n-toluidine are dissolved while heating (15 min) in
a mixture containing 8cc CH₃OH and 4cc water, containing
3 drops of concentrated HCl. The yield of obtained N-n-
tolyl-D-mannosylamine is 70% of 182° melting point (from
aqueous CH₃OH), [α]_D²⁰ -178° (with 0.9; C₅H₅N),

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their
Synthetic Analogues.

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Ab's Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36321.

water, to which 1 drop of concentrated HCl was added. 1.35 gr. of α -N-n-tolyl-D-glucosylamine is added to the warm solution. After heating the above mixture on a steam bath for 4 minutes N⁴-n-sulphamylphenyl-D-glucosylamine is formed with 43.5% yield, 202° melting point, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -115.2° (with 1.0; C₇H₅N). The hydrolyses of the product HCl result in the formation of SA with 77% yield. 2.1 gr. of α -N-phenyl-D-glucosylamine-tetraacetate and 0.9 gr. SA are dissolved while heating (15 min.) in 15cc of absolute ethanol and in the presence of 0.05cc HCl resulting in the formation of anomers N⁴-n-sulphamylphenyl-D-glucosylamine-tetraacetate (I), which consists predominantly of an anomer with the melting point of 188-192°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ + 95° (with 0.9;

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and their
Synthetic Analogues.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36321.

melting point (from alc.), $[\alpha]^{22}_D + 30.0^\circ$ (with 0.9; C_5H_5N). From the analogical treatment of 0.55 gr. of N-n-tolylglucosylaminetetraacetate followed by pouring of cooled solution into 30 cc of water, 26 gr. of a product having 140 melting point, $[\alpha]_D - 16^\circ$ (C_5H_5N) is obtained. If the reaction is conducted in the presence of 0.3 gr. C_5H_5N , then 0.5 gr. of a product having 140 melting point and $[\alpha]_D + 21.5^\circ$ (C_5H_5N) is obtained. C_5H_5N does not enter the reaction, but its presence inhibits destruction of the products. Analogically (in the presence of C_5H_5N) from 0.5 gr. of II and 0.4 gr. of n-anilibromide a mixture of anomers of N-n-bromophenyl-D-glucosylaminetetraacetate (III) with 158 melting point $[\alpha]^{22}_D - 68^\circ$ (with 0.9; C_5H_5N) is obtained. And from

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Synthetic Analogues.

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Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36321.

0.5 gr. of β -N-n-sulphamylphenol-D-glycosylaminetetraacetate (IV) and 0.4 gr. of anilinebromide, III is obtained, with 0.3 gr. yield, 161° melting point (from alc.) $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ D-56.5° (with 0.9; C₅H₅N), $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ D - 31.6° (with 0.7; BHCl₃). When the above reaction IV with aniline bromide is carried out in absolute CH₃OH, III is obtained with 162° melting point, $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ D-56.5° (C₅H₅N). 0.5 gr. of β -N-n-bromine-phenil-D-glucosylaminetetraacetate and 0.4 gr. of SA is dissolved in 2cc of alcoholic solution HCl forming a mixture of I anomers with 184-190° melting point (from alc.), $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ D-35° (with 0.9; C₅H₅N). Thus, the overglycosylation of the acetyl derivatives is a reversible reaction. When overglycosylation of the non-acetylated N-arylglucosylamine derivatives takes place, the

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G-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36321.

pure β -anomers only are formed, as the most stable ones. In the case of acetylation of the N-arylglucosylamine derivatives, mixtures of α and β -anomers is always obtained, since under the reaction conditions, pure glucosylamineacetates anomers are quickly converted (in the course of 1-2 minutes) into an equilibrium mixture containing 1-2 anomers. Overglycosylation of the tetraacetates in anhydrous media indicates that this reaction is the true reaction of overglycosylation and it does not include hydrolysis. A protonocatalytic reaction mechanism is proposed. For part IV refer to Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, 1958, 11408.

Card : 7/7

BOGNAR

URI, J.; BOGNAR, R.; BEKESI, I.

Fungicidal effect of methyl derivatives of 8-hydroxyquinoline on dermatophytes. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.3:279-287 1957.

1. Institute of Pharmacology and Institute of Organic Chemistry,
Medical University, Debrecen.

(FUNGICIDES, eff.

methyl-8-hydroxyquinolines on dermatophytes)

(QUINOLINES, eff.

methyl-8-hydroxyquinolines, fungicidal eff. on
dermatophytes)

BOGNAR, R.

"Concerning some questions on chemistry of flavonoids. In German."

p.3 (Izvestia, Vol. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur*Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57594.

Author : Bognar R., Gaal G.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Synthesis of Dihydroneormorphinone and of Dihydro-norcodeinone.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. kozl., 1957, 9, No 1, 9-14.

Abstract: Dihydrormorphinone and dihydrocodeinone are obtained respectively from morphine and codeine by dissolving the latter ones in 10 times the quantity of 1n HCl, adding 10% Pd/C in a quantity

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry: Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57594.

Abstract: reaction with NH_3 . The methylation of I with trimethylphenylammoniumchloride conducted in the presence of metallic Na at 117-118° yielded a substance identical to II which formed as a result of catalytic rearrangement of norcodeine or as a result of demethylation of dihydrocodeinone with bromocyanide.

Card 3/3

BOGNAK, K.

BEKESI, I.; ~~BOGNAK, R.~~; URI, J.

Antifungal studies on 8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives and p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters. Acta physiol. hung. 11(Suppl):166-167 1957.

1. Pharmakologischen Institut und Institut für Organische Chemie der Medizinischen Universität, Debrecen.

(BENZOATES

p-hydroxybenzoates, testing for antifungal eff. (Ger))

(QUINOLINES

8-hydroxy quinoline methyl deriv., testing for antifungal eff. (Ger))

(FUNGICIDES

p-hydroxybenzoates & 8-hydroxyquinoline methyl deriv., testing (Ger))

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43460.

Author : Dognar R., Nanasi P.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : The Extension of Transglycosylation Reactions to
N-Arylglysylamines.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 12, No 1, 115-117.

Abstract: The reaction of transglycosilation which consists in a transfer of the hexose residue of D-arylhexasamine to another arylamine (see RZhKhim, 1955, 55193; 1958, 11408) is extended to cases of interchange of hexose residues between N-arylhexasamines of their acetates and other hexoses, and also to their exchange with other N-arylamine hexoses. The reaction of transglycosilation

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Synthetic Analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43460.

is catalyzed by HCl, NH₄Cl and HCl + pyridine, and is analogous to the reaction of ester interchange catalyzed by H⁺ ions. Best results were obtained in a solvent containing 5-10% water. From N-p-tolyl-D-glucosamine (I) and D-mannose (II) is formed N-p-tolyl-D-mannosylamine (III); from I and D-galactose (IV) the p-tolyl-D-galactosylamine (V); from N-p-bromophenyl-D-glucosylamine and IV, N-p-bromophenyl-D-galactosylamine; from N-p-nitrophenyl-D-glucosylamine (VI) and IV, N-p-nitrophenyl-D-galactosylamine (VII); from tetracetate of I and II is formed III; tetracetate of III and II yield III; from N⁴-p-sulfamyl-phenyl-tetracetyl-D-glucosylamine and D-glucose was obtained N⁴-p-sulfamyl-phenyl-D-gluco-

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1307100R; R

45. Flavonoids. The reduction of flavanone¹ and 2'-hydroxy-chalcone. (In German) R. Dognar, M. R. A. Kosi. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricas*. Vol. 13, 1957, No. 1-2, pp. 217-229, 3 figs.

The catalytic hydrogenation of 2'-hydroxy-chalcone can be carried out in two steps. In the first step the double bond is saturated with hydrogen and a compound of the phlorizilin type is formed. In the second step the carbonyl group is also reduced by the active palladium-carbon catalyst and 1-(*o*-hydroxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-propanol-1 is formed as the final product. The catalytic hydrogenation of flavanone similarly takes place in two steps. First the carbonyl group is reduced to give β -4-hydroxyflavane; when acted upon by palladium-carbon of increased activity the hydrogenolysis of the pyran ring also proceeds in addition to the reduction of the C=O group, and after taking up 2 moles of hydrogen 1-(*o*-oxyphenyl)-3-phenyl-propanol-1 is obtained. The reduction of flavanone by lithium aluminum hydride or sodium borohydride gives excellent yields of β -4-hydroxyflavane. The ultraviolet absorption curves of the products are presented and the problem of the steric structure of β -4-hydroxyflavane is discussed.

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4804.

Author : Bognar, R. and Somogyi, L.

Inst : ~~Hungarian~~ Academy of Sciences.

Title : The Oxidation of Sugar Alcohols with Chlorine.
IV. The Isolation of D-Mannose and D-Fructose from
the Oxidation Mixture of D-Mannitol.

Orig Pub: Acta Chin Acad Sci Hung, 14, No 3-4, 407-416 (1958)
(in English with summaries in German and Russian)

Abstract: The oxidation of D-mannitol (I) with Cl_2 gas has
been studied. Cl_2 is passed into a 10% aqueous
solution of I until a weight gain of 30-35% (based
on I) is observed. The jelly-like reaction mixture
is allowed to stand for 1 day at 4° , 3 days at 15° ,

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BOGNAR, R

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36. Nitrogen glucosides. Examination of isomeric N-aryl-glucosylamine tetraacetates. R. Bognár, P. Nánási. Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, Vol. 64, 1958, No. 2, pp. 66-70, 8 figs.

Anomers of N-aryl-glucosylamine tetraacetates anomerize very fast in methanol containing hydrochloric acid and hydrolysis occurs only to a negligible extent. The pure anomers can be prepared by fractionated crystallization or by extraction of the equilibrium mixture of the anomers. This represents a new method for the conversion of the more easily available beta-anomeric acetates into alpha-anomers. In pyridine-acetic anhydride and in pyridine-acetic acid N-phenyl- and N-p-tolyl-glucosylamine tetraacetate undergo mutarotation. This fact explains the formation of mixed anameric acetates during acetylation reactions made in pyridine-acetic acid anhydride. The stability of the N-glucosidic bond can be examined by the gravimetric determination of the amine aglycone liberated through acid hydrolysis and by measuring the mutarotation in pyridine. The stability decreases with increasing basicity of the amine. Acetylated derivatives are more stable than the non-acetylated.

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4696.

Author : Bognar, R. and Rakosi, M.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Flavenoids. III. One of the Basic 'Leucoanthocyanides'.
Preparation and Structure of One of the Racemates of
3,4-flavondiols.

Orig Pub: Magyar Kem Folyoirat, 64, No 3, 106-110 (1958)
(in Hungarian with a German summary); Acta Chim
Acad Sci Hung, 14, No 3-4, 369-379 (1958)
(in German with summaries in English and Russian).

Abstract: The reduction of 3-flavonol (I) gives one of the
four possible racemates of flavon-3,4-diol (II)
which is not identical with that prepared pre-
viously (A. H. Mozingo, J Amer Chem Soc, 60, 669
(1938)). From the synthesis procedure and from the

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 2, 1959, 4696.

chemical properties the authors have established that the dihydropyran ring of II has the chair confirmation with the C_6H_5 and OH groups in the 2,3 and 4 positions lying in the equatorial plane. Preparation: 0.5 gm of 10-12% Pd/C in 20 ml alcohol is saturated with H_2 , 1 gm I in 250 ml alcohol and 10 drops of glacial CH_3COOH are added, and the mixture is hydrogenated for 30 min at $\sim 20^\circ$ and 760 mm; evaporation under reduced pressure gives $II \cdot H_2O$, yield 67.4%, mp 145-146 $^\circ$ (from water); anhydrous II mp 143-144 $^\circ$, di-p-nitrobenzoate derivative mp 167-168 $^\circ$ (from alc). In an alternate procedure 0.5 gm I is treated with 0.0394 gm $NaBH_4$ in 50 ml CH_3OH for 3 hrs at $\sim 20^\circ$ and the solution is evaporated

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4697.

Author : Bognar, R. and Rakosi, M.

Inst

Title : Flavonoids. IV. The Reduction of Flavon and of
2'-hydroxychalcone.

Orig Pub: Magyar Kem Folyoirat, 64, No 3, 111-117 (1958)
(in Hungarian with a German summary)

Abstract: See RZhKhim, 1958, 5387.

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COUNTRY : Hungary G-3
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and their
synthetic analogs.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 57207
AUTHOR : Bogнар, R. and Farkas, I.
INST. : ~~Not given~~
TITLE : N-Glucosides. VII. On the Structure of N-tetra-
acetylglucosylveronal.
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar Chem Folyoirat, 64, No 9, 326-329 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The authors have shown that the N-glucoside (I)
previously prepared from tetraacetylglucosylurea
and the acid chloride of diethylmalonic acid
(Helferich and [?] Kosche, Ber, 59, 69 (1926))
has the structure of N-(2,3,4,6-tetraacetylgluco-
syl)-veronal. The UV spectra of pure veronal
and of the product obtained from the saponifica-
tion of I with a 0.2 M solution of NaOH, recorded
in Britton-Robinson buffer solution at pH 7.65
and 6.4 and in abs alcohol, are included. The

CARD: 1/3

153

COUNTRY : Hungary G-3
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and their
synthetic analogs.
ABS. JOUR. : *Akchim.*, No. 16 1959, No. 57207
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : curves show that the aglucone of I is identical
with veronal. The acid hydrolysis of I (heating
for 2 hrs at 120° in a sealed tube of 147.5 mg
I with 3 ml conc HCl) likewise yields pure veronal
(44%). The sharp contrast between the structure
of I and that of the structurally isomeric enol-
O-glucoside is proven by the fact that the latter
would undergo methanolysis in the cold because
of its sensitivity to alkalis, whereas I by
contrast is saponified only by hot Na methoxide.

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY	: Hungary	G-3
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhKhim., No. 16 1959, No.	57207
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	: The glucosidic linkage in I is very strong and is hydrolyzed only by conc HCl in a sealed tube. 1 gm of I in 10 ml CH ₃ OH on the addition of 7 ml of a solution of (CH ₃ O) ₂ Ba in abs CH ₃ OH and the application of heat (water bath, 30 min) yields 0.3 gm of the free glucoside, mp 89-90°, [α]D + 8.22° (c = 3; water). For Communication VI see RZhKhim, No 1, 1959, 1384. S. Rozenfel'd	
CARD:	3/5	

154

ECGNAR, R.; PONGOR, G.; ZEMPLEN, G.

Attempts to synthesize salicyloyl-populin and salicyloyl-salicin; a new way of formation of levoglucosan triacetate. p.285

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no. 2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

BOGNAR, R.; GAAL, Gy.D.

Nitroderivatives of morphine and codeine. Izv Inst khim BAN 7:399-411
'60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Morphine) (Codeine) (Nitro group)

RAUSCH, J.; SZEGI, J.; MAGDA, Katalin; NAGY, Julia; BOGNAR, R.; SZABO, S.

Pharmacological study of 6-acetylmorphine methobromide. Acta
physiol.hung. 18 no.1:71-83 '60.

1. Institut de Pharmacologie de l'Un'ersite Medicale de Budapest
et Institut de Chimie Organique de l'Universite des Sciences
"Kossuth Lajos" de Debrecen.
(MORPHINE, related compounds)

BOGNAR, Rezso, prof., dr. (Debrecen); NANASI, Pal, dr. (Debrecen)

N-glycosides, VI. Investigation of isomeric N-aryl-glycosylamine
tetraacetates. Acta chimica Hung 22 no.3:301-311 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Lajos Kossuth University,
Debrecen.

(Glycosides) (Glycosylamines) (Aryl groups)

ZEMPLEN, Geza [deceased]; BOGNAR, Rezső; PONGOR, Gabor [deceased]

Experiments for the synthesis of salicylate populin and salicylate salicin; a new formation of triacetyl-levo-glucosan. Magyar kem folyoir 66 no.10:403-407 0 '60.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves Kémiai Tanszék, Debrecen. 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Bognar).

BOGNAR, R.

"Handbook of organic chemistry" by Paul Karrer. Reviewed by R. Bognar.
Acta chimica Hung 29 no.4:475-477 '61.

1. Editorial board member, "Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum
Hungaricae".

BOGNAR, Rezső; FARKAS, István; RAKOSI, Miklós

Flavonoids, V. Conversions of glycosyl chalcone and glycosyl flavanone. Magyar kém folyoir 67 no.6:253-257 Je '61.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Tanszéke,
Debrecen 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyoirat" szerkesztő bizottsági
tagja (for Bognar).

5-3610

25285

H/005/61/000/009/002/002
D258/D301

AUTHORS: Bognár, Rezső, and Wieniawski, Witold

TITLE: Nitrogen-glycosides. VIII. Glucosyl derivatives of rhodanine

PERIODICAL: Magyar kémiai folyóirat,⁽⁴⁾ no. 9, 1961, 406-410

TEXT: The article, the eighth of a series, deals with the preparation and structure of crystalline tetraacetyl-glucosyl derivatives from rhodanine derivatives containing an exocyclic double bond in position 5, in aqueous acetone with acetobromglucose in the presence of sodium hydroxide. The compounds prepared by the above method were N-(tetraacetyl-D-glucosyl)-5-isopropylidene-rhodanine (I), N-(tetraacetyl-D-glucosyl)-5-benzylidene-rhodanine (II), N-(tetraacetyl-D-glucosyl)-5-anisylidene-rhodanine (III) and N-(tetraacetyl-D-glucosyl)-2-phenylamino-5-benzylidene-thiazolin-4-one (IV). The transformation of these derivatives into free rhodanine-glycosides is difficult because of the sensitiveness of rhodanine ring to alkalies: the Zemplén method, which provides for

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Nitrogen-glycosides...

25285

H/005/61/000/009/002/002
D258/D301

saponification with sodium methylate, does not give the required results. The following experiments and degradation products proved the structure of (I), (II) and (III). The intact thione group has been ascertained in the tetraacetyl-glucosyl derivatives: the N-alkyl rhodanines did not react with acetobromglucose; β -phenyl- α -iole-acrylic acid was formed from (II) by alkaline degradation with 10% potassium hydroxide. The proof that these compounds are N-glucosyl derivatives lies in the fact that by methanolysis of (II) and (III) with sodium methylate in absolute methanol, followed by acetylation of the amorphous product, N-(tetraacetyl-D-glucosyl)-methyl-carbamate has been obtained. The reaction of rhodanine and acetobromglucose in aqueous acetone in the presence of sodium hydroxide gave only (I), and glucosyl derivative of the unsubstituted rhodanine could be obtained in this way. The structure of (IV) has not yet been proved. Characteristic data of the ultraviolet spectra of the tetraacetyl-glycosides and the corresponding free aglycones are as follows:

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Nitrogen-glycosides... 25285 H/005/61/000/009/002/002
 D258/D301

A. Free aglycone max. m μ B. Tetraacetyl-D-glycoside log ξ max. m μ log ξ

	A Szabad aglikon		B Tetraacetyl-D-glukozid	
	max. m μ	log ξ	max. m μ	log ξ
C. 5-isopropylidene-rhodanine	279 340	3,88 4,46	270 345	3,92 4,44
D. 5-benzylidene-rhodanine	235 [236] ¹² 270 [272] ¹² 374 [374] ¹²	3,88 [393] ¹² 3,86 [4,00] ¹² 4,51 [4,65] ¹² [4,52] ¹²	280 375	4,02 4,46
E. 5-anisylidene-rhodanine	240 282 391	3,93 3,98 4,59	245 295 391	3,89 4,17 4,65
F. 2-phenylamino-5-benzylidene-thiazolidene-4-one	230 340	4,19 4,41	230 336	4,19 4,34

Card 3/4

Nitrogen-glycosides...

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H/005/61/000/009/002/002
D258/D301

The work was carried out with the help of the Magyar tudományos akadémia (Hungarian Academy of Sciences) and thanks are expressed by the authors to Mrs. Eva Rakosi, née Dávid, Assistant Professor, for performing the micro-analysis. There are 19 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 16 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: F.C. Brown, Ch. K. Bradsher, B.F. Moser and Sh. Forrester: J. Org. Chem., 24, 1056, 1959; F.J. Allan, G.S. Allan and C.F.M. McNeil: Nature, 184, 1637, 1959; R. Bognar and W. Wieniawski: Tetrahedron Letters, No. 6, 10, 1960 and E. Campaigne and R.F. Cline: J. Org. Chem., 21, 32, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Debrecen Kossuth Lajos tudományegyetem szerves-kémiai tanszéke (Department of Organic Chemistry at the "Kossuth Lajos" University of Sciences), Debrecen.

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1961

Card 4/4

MAKLEIT, Sandor; D. GAAL, Gyorgy; BOGNAR, Rezső

Investigation of steroid-alkaloid-glycoside content of some
solanum genera. Biol tud kozl MTA 5 no.3-4:263-269 '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves Kémiai Intézete,
Debrecen.

BOGNAR, Rezzo, dr., Kossuth-díjas akadémikus, tanszékvezető
egyetemi tanár; TETTAMANTI, Károly, dr., a kémiai tudományok
kandidátusa, tanszékvezető egyetemi tanár; CSEKE, István,
muvezeto

Our 1962 Kossuth-prize winners. Uj Nemzet kem lap 17 no.4:
145-149 Ap '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem, Debrecen (for Bognar).
2. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Vegyipari Műveletek és Gépek
Tanszéke (for Tettamanti).
3. Budapesti Vegyiművek Szocialista
Brigádjának vezetője (for Cseke).

NANASI, Pal; BOGNAR, Resso

Nitrogen-glycosides. IX. Production of isomeric N-aryl-glycosylamines.
Magy kem folyoir 68 no.1:32-36 Ja '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Intézete, Debrecen.
- 2; "Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Bognar).

(Nitrogen) (Glycosides) (Aryl groups)
(Glycosylamines)

NANASI, Pal; BOGNAR, Rezső

Nitrogen-glycosides. X. Paper chromatographic investigation of the transglycosylation of N-aryl-hexosylamines and aryl-amines. Magyar kem folyoir 68 no.1:37-40 Ja '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Intézete. 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Bognar).

(Nitrogen) (Glycosides) (Aryl groups)
(Glycosylamines)

BOGNAR, Rezső; STEFANOVSKY, Jurii [Shtefanovskiy, Yuriy]

Flavonoids.VI. Preparation and transformations of 2-hydroxy-
calcon derivative epoxy. Magyar kem folyoir 68 no.7:296-305
Jl '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Tanszéke, Debrecen.
2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja.
(for Bognar).

BOGNAR, Rezső; RAKOSI, Miklos; LITKEI, Gyergy

Flavonoids.VII.Synthesis of isomer 3-bromium-flavanones and 3-bromium-flavone. Magyar kem folyoir 68 no.7:305-310 J1 '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Tanszéke, Debrecen. 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja. (for Bognar).

BOGNAR, Rozso; MAKLEIT, Sandor

Steroidalkaloid-glycosides. V. Magyar folyoir 68 no.10:
432-437 0 '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Intézete, Deb-
recen. 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja
(for Bognar).

BOGNAR, Rezzo; NANASI, Pal

Nitrogen-glycosides. XI. Magyar Kémiai Folyoirat 68 no.10:444-452
0 '62.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Intézete, Debrecen. 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyoirat" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Bognar).

BOGNAR, Rezao, prof., dr. (Debrecen, Kozponti Egyetem, Magyarország);
FARKAS, Istvan (Debrecen, Kozponti Egyetem, Magyarország)

Flavonoids. XII. Acta chimica Hung 35 no.2:223-224 '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, L. Kossuth University, Debrecen.
2. Editorial Board member, "Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae" (for Bognar).

MAKLEIT, Sandor (Debrecen 10, Kozponti Egyetem, Ungarn); BOGNAR, Rezső,
dr., prof. (Debrecen 10, Kozponti Egyetem, Ungarn).

Steroid-alkaloid-glycosides. Pt. 7. Acta chimica Hung 38 no.1:
53-54 '63.

1. Institut für Organische Chemie der L. Kossuth Universität,
Debrecen; Mitglied, Redaktionskollegium, "Acta Chimica
Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae."

BOGNAR, Rezzo; D.GALL, Gyorgy

Morphine and codeine nitro derivatives. Magyar kem folyoir 69
no.1:17-22 Ja '63.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves Kémiai Intézete,
Debrecen. 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi
tagja.

D.GAAL, Gyorgy; BOGNAR, Resso

On the 1- and 2-nitro-codeine derivatives. Magyar kem folyoir 69
no.1:23-26 Ja '63.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves Kémiai Intézete,
Debrecen. 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi
tagja (for Bognar).

BOGNAR, Rezső; FARKAS, István; F. SZABO, Ilona; D. SZABO, Gizella

Synthesis of saccharic acid derivatives and their reactions.
Magy kem folyoir 69 no.10:450-453 0'63.

1. Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Tanszéke, Debrecen.
2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Bognar).

L 1181-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 BW/RO

ACCESSION NR: AT5025199

HU/2502/64/042/004/0359/0364

AUTHOR: Bognar, Rezo (Doctor, Professor)(Debrecen); Gaal, Gyorgy (Gal, D^r.)(Doctor)(Debrecen)

TITLE: Structure of the so-called Alpha-Nitrocodeine

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 42, no. 4, 1964, 359-364

TOPIC TAGS: sulfonic acid, nervous system drug

Abstract: [German article; authors' English summary, modified] It was shown on the basis of experimental evidence that the compound known in the literature as α -nitrocodeine is identical with 1-nitro-6-acetylcodeine while the so-called α -codeine oxide sulfonic acid is identical with 6-acetylcodeine oxide-1-sulfonic acid and the so-called α -nitrocodeine oxide sulfonic acid is identical with 1-nitro-6-acetylcodeine oxide. It was recommended to employ henceforth the correct designations for these compounds.

"For the support of this work, the authors thank the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Tiszavasvari Alkaloid Factory. The authors express their thanks to Mrs. E. Rakosi-David, Miss K. Farago, and Miss K. Nosztray for the accomplishment of the analysis and Mr. G. Kiss for his technical help." Orig. art. has 2 figures and 1 graph.

Card 1/2

L 1181-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5025199

ASSOCIATION: Institut fur Organische Chemie der L. Kossuth Universitat, Debrecen
(Institute of Organic Chemistry, L. Kossuth University)

SUBMITTED: 01Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 013

JPRS

Card 2/2 *gp*

BOGNAR, Rezsó; LITKEI, György

Flavonoids. Pt.13. Magyar kémiai folyóirat 70 no.10:445-451 0 '64.

1. Chair of Organic Chemistry, Lajos Kossuth University, Debrecen. 2. Editorial board member, "Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat" (for Bognar).

L 01184-66 EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5025821

HU/0005/65/071/006/0273/0275

AUTHOR: ^{44.55} Bognar, Rezső; ^{44.55} Somogyi, Laszlo ²⁵ 5 7.

TITLE: Oxidation of sugar alcohols with chlorine. Part 5: Oxidation of pentaerythrol to trimethylolacetic acid

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 6, 1965, 273-275

TOPIC TAGS: acetic acid, chlorine, oxidation, carbohydrate, alcohol

ABSTRACT: ^{44.55} Trimethylolacetic acid was synthesized in an approximately 60% yield by chlorine-oxidation of pentaerythrol followed by refining the product with the aid of ion-exchange resin. The product was proven by paper chromatography to be pure. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves-Kémiai Tanszéke, Debrecen (Department of Organic Chemistry at Kossuth Lajos Scientific University) ^{44.55}

SUBMITTED: 18Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 014

JPRS

^{MC} Card 1/1

ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, akademikus; BRUCKNER, Gyozo, akademikus; VARGHA, Lázlo;
KORACH, Mor, akademikus; FREUND, Mihaly, akademikus; FODOR, Gabor,
akademikus; GERECS, Arpad, akademikus; SCHAY, Geza, akademikus;
BITE, Pal, kandidatus; BOGNAR, Rezso, akademikus; FARKAS, Lorand,
kandidatus

An account of the work of the Section of Chemical Sciences, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences. Kem tud kozl MTA 22 no.2:109-152 '64.

1. Secretary, Section of Chemical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, and Editor, "A Magyar Tudományos Akademia Kemiai Tudományok
Osztályának Közleményei", Budapest (for Erdey-Gruz). 2. Editorial
board member, "A Magyar Tudományos Akademia Kemiai Tudományok
Osztályának Közleményei" (for Bruckner, Korach, Freund, Fodor,
Gerecs, Schay and Bognar). 3. Corresponding member, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, and Editorial board member, "A Magyar
Tudományos Akademia Kemiai Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei"
(for Vargha).

KHAIMOVA, M.A.; BOGNAR, R.

Interactions of some alkaloids of the morphine series with
iodine chloride. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 5:1148-1151 Ap '64.
(NIRA 17:5)

1. Sofiyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Sofiya, Bolgariya, i
Institut organicheskoy khimii Debretsenkogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. Layosha Koshuta, Debretsen, Vengriya.
Predstavleno akademikom M.M.Shenyakinym.

GAAL, Gyorgy; BOGNAR, Rezzo; KEREKES, Antal

Some new morphine derivatives. Magyar kem folyoir 70 no.10:
438-441 0 '64.

1. Chair of Organic Chemistry, Lajos Kossuth University,
Debrecen. 2. Editorial board member, "Magyar Kemiai
Folyoirat" (for Bognar).

BOGNAR, R.

Chemistry of some macrolide polyene antibiotics. Antibiotiki
9 no.9:771-778 S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii, Debretsen, Vengriya.

L 34718-66 RO

ACC NR: AT6025196

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/003/0205/0219

AUTHOR: Bognar, Rezso (Professor; Doctor); Makleit, Sandor—Makleit, Sh. (Doctor)

ORG: Institute for Organic Chemistry, Kossuth Lajos University, Debrecen.

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B+1

TITLE: Steroid-alkaloid⁶ glucosides. Part 10: Steroid-alkaloid glucoside content of Solanum dulcamara L.

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chemica, v. 46, no. 3, 1965, 205-219

TOPIC TAGS: plant chemistry, alkaloid

ABSTRACT: Part 9 was published in the Annual Volume of Kiev University, in Press. The aglucono mixture consisted of four components, with Δ^5 -tomatidene-3 β -ol as the principal constituent. Other components included solasodine, $\Delta^{3,5}$ -tomatidiene, and a strongly adsorptive compound, not identified. The plant Solanum dulcamara L. contained ~ 1% glucoside mixture, expressed as dry matter in the above-ground portion, consisting mainly of α - and β -solamarine. The authors thank Chemist A. Bartok and Engineer G. Kiss of the Section for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, for their assistance. For the cultivation, isolation and providing of the plants, the authors thank Prof. Dr. A. Haraszty and Engr. L. Dobos. For the friendly providing of the glucoside Δ^5 -tomatidene-3 β -ol, the authors thank Mr. P. M. Ball (Copenhagen) and Mr. K. Schreiber (Gatorsleben). Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. (Orig. art. in German.)

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 024

Card 1/1 LS

SANDOR BOGNAR

✓ Experiments carried out in 1930-1933 to control damage by the beet mining moth. Sándor Terényi and Sándor Bognár. *Növénytermelés* 4. 67-88(1955) (English Summary).—Lab. and field expts. were carried out in Hungary to control *Gnorimoschema ocellatella*. DDT or BHC even in large doses are ineffective against the third generation caterpillars which damage the fully developed beets and are only effective against the first and second generations when the larvae have not yet penetrated deeply into the beet. Chem. control of the third generation is possible with sprays contg. parathion 40-50 g./100 l. by applying 0.36-1.9 kg. per ha. Neither nicotine nor As were satisfactory even if used in large doses such as 20-50 kg./per ha. J. A. Szilard

Aggii 2

BOGNAR, S.

Data on the larvae of Hungarian field snapping beetles. p. 103
KOZLEMENYEI, Budapest. Vol 8, no. 1/2, 1955

SOURCE: EEAL Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956

• *BOGNAR, S.*

HUNGARY / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. P
Insect and Mite Pests.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44856

Authors : Terenyi, S.; Bognar, S.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : The Burrowing Root Moth and Results of its
Control in Hungary in 1950-53.

Orig Pub : Acta agron. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 6, No.
3-4, 411-441

Abstract : In field experiments on the widely distributed
moth *Gnorimoschema ocellatella* Boyd 99.3% of
the larvae died from spraying with parathion
(0.06%) at an application rate of 0.36-1.9
kg/ha and 77.5% of the insects died from systox
(0.04%). DDT and hexachlorocyclohexane even
in higher concentrations and at an increased

Card 1/2

HUNGARY ; General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. P
Insect and Mite Pests.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958 No 44856

rate were ineffective against the larvae of the older generations. The following parasites of the moth were found: Braconids-Chellenella contracta and Orgilus sp., the ichneumonid Cremastus ornatus and the predator-Chrysopa sp., the ant Tetramorium caespitum and the spider Xisticus sp. 4-17% of the moth larvae were infected with parasites. -- N. M. Dobrokhotova.

Card 2/2

49

BOGNAR, S.

BOGNAR, S. Organization of alfalfa production in Bekes and Csongrad Counties,
p. 13.

Vol. 11, no. 15/16, Aug. 1956
MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

COUNTRY : Hungary P-5
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19, 1958, No. 87633
AUTHOR : Bognar, S.
INSP. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Notes on *Pristocera depressa* Fabr. (Lym.
Bethyidae) a New Parasite of the Wireworm.
ORIG. PUB. : Acta agron. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 7,
No 3, 231-241
ABSTRACT : Ectoparasitic larvae of *P. depressa* have
been found on wireworms in Hungary. The method of rearing
is described, and also the morphology of the male, female,
larva, and pupa. On depositing the eggs the female para-
lyzes the larva of the host for 20-30 seconds. In the
laboratory, at a temperature of 20-24°, females live for
6-56 days, the males 7-65 days. A fully developed larva
of the host is sufficient for the development of one
parasite. Over the individual years the number of larvae
of click beetles infested with larvae of *P. depressa*
amounted to 4.4-12.5%. -- M. N. Nikol'skaya.

CARD:

BOGNAR, Stevan; KOLAROVIC, Luka; POPOVIC, Marko; ZIVOJINOVIC, Srdjan;
ACKETA, Miodrag.

Angiopneumography in bronchial carcinoma. Tuberkuloza 17 no. 1, 2:
85-89 Ja-Ap'65.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu APV, Sremska Kamenica (Direktor:
prof. dr. Stevan Goldman).

FAZEKAS, László dr.; BOGMAR, Szilárd dr.

On the occurrence of Coli dyspepsiae. *Nepegeszségügy* 35 no.4:108-110
Apr.54.

1. Közlemény a Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai
Intézetéből (igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr. egyetemi tanár)
(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*, infections
epidemiol. & antigen structure of dyspepsia strains in
Hungary)
(*GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE*, bacteriology
E. coli, epidemio. & antigen structure of dyspepsia strains
in Hungary)

Bognar S.

FAZEKAS, LASZLO, Dr.; BOGNAR, SZILARD, Dr.

Coli dyspepsiae excretion in healthy adults. Gyermekgyógyászat 8
no.5-6:190-192 May-June 57.

1. Közlemény a Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai
Intézetéből (Igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr. egyet. tanár).

(ESCHERICHIA COLI

excretion in health adults (Hun))

BOGNAR, SZILARD, Dr.; NAKO, Andras, Dr.

Examination of the penicillin titer of the cerebrospinal fluid in inflammatory and normal conditions. Orv. hetil. 99 no.8-9:274-275 23 Feb - 2 Mar 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének (igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr. egyet. tanár) és Ful-orr-gegeklínikájának (igazgató: Varga Gyula dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(PENICILLIN, admin.

intramusc., permeability of hemato-encephalic barrier to penicillin in ther. of meningitis & in normal man (Hun))

(HEMATO-ENCEPHALIC BARRIER

permeability to penicillin after intramusc. admin. in ther. of meningitis & in normal man (Hun))

(MENINGITIS, ther.

penicillin, intramusc. admin., permeability of hemato-encephalic barrier to penicillin (Hun))

SZERI, Ilona, dr.; FOLDES, Pal, dr.; BOGHAR, Szilard, dr.

Data on the problem of intracutaneous protective vaccination
against poliomyelitis. Orv.hetil. 100 no.38:1364-1365 S
'59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének
(igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(POLIOMYELITIS immunol.)

SZITA, J.; CZEH, Katherine; BOGNAR, S.

An improved method for the cultivation of bacteria from blood. Acta
microb. hung. 8 no.4:363-369 '61.

1. State Institute of Hygiene and Laszlo Hospital, Budapest.

(SEPTICEMIA blood) (BACTERIA culture)

SZITA, Jozsef, dr.; GZEH, Katalin, dr.; BOGNAR, Szilard, dr.

A new method for cultivation of bacteria from the blood. Orv. hetil.
103 no.2:63-67 Ja '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszssegugyi Intezet es Fovarosi Laszlo Korhaz.

(SEPTICEMIA microbiol)

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BOGNAR, S.

HUNGARY

VOLTAY, Bela, Dr, GECK, Peter, Dr, OSVATH, Pal, Dr, BACKHAUSZ, Richard, Dr, LOSONCZY, Gyorgy, Dr, VIGH, Gyula, Dr, BOGNAR, Szilard, Dr; Capital City Council, Laszlo Hospital, National Public Health Institute and Human Vaccine Producing and Research Institute (Fovarosi Tanacs, Laszlo Korhaz, Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet es Human Oltoanyagtermelo es Kutato Intezet).

"Immune Fluorescence and Passive Hemagglutination Tests in Cases of Enterocolitis in Children."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 21, 21 May 63, pages 975-978.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The shigella excretion of children with enterocolitis was determined by bacterial cultures of samples taken from the rectum as well as by microscopic examination of fecal smears, stained with fluorescent dyes which combine with the specific immune serum. Both methods gave rapid, and twice as frequent positive results as the usual bacteriological tests. The shigella antibody titer was elevated in the majority of cases where all diagnostic tests were negative. In the authors' opinion all bloody, mucous diarrhea of children should be considered as dysentery regardless of the bacterio-

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HUNGARY

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap. Vol 104, No 21, 21 May 63, pages 975-978.

logical finding. Children having diarrhea, with only mucus present in the stool, should be screened by the immune fluorescence method. A positive test is indicative, while negative results do not necessarily exclude the presence of dysentery. 2 Eastern European, 15 Western references.

2/2

VOLTAY, Bela, dr.; GECK, Peter, dr.; OSVATH, Pal, dr.; BACKHAUSZ, Richard,
dr.; VIGH, Gyula, dr.; BOGNAR, Szilard, dr.

Immunofluorescence and passive hemagglutination studies in childhood
enterocolitis. Orv. hetil. 104 no.21:975-978 21 My '63.

1. Fovarosí Tanács, László Korhaz, Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet
és Human Oltoanyagtermelő és Kutató Intézet.
(ENTEROCOLITIS, ACUTE) (HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION TESTS)
(FLUORESCENT DYES) (FECES) (IMMUNE SERUM) (SHIGELLA)
(DYSENTERY)

HUNGARY

BINDER, Laszlo, Dr, ~~BOGNAR, Szilard, Dr,~~ LENART, Julia, Dr; Capital City Council, Laszlo Hospital, II. Medical Ward and Central Laboratory (Fovarosi Tanacs, Laszlo Korhaz, II. Belosztaly es Kozponti Laboratorium), Budapest.

" Clinical Problems of Salmonellosis With Atypical Symptoms."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 32, 11 Aug 1963, pages 1493-1496.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Based on 268 cases observed, the authors discuss the problem of salmonellosis with atypical symptoms. In spite of its frequent sporadic appearance, not much attention is paid to the disease in the differential diagnosis of enteral symptoms. The disease should be suspected if fever is present without enteral symptoms. Acute cases with known or suspected bacteremia should receive treatment with antibiotics in order to inhibit the localization in organs. Such treatment is effective from a clinical point of view but Salmonella excretion is found in many reconvalescent patients. The epidemiological significance of Salmonella infections is not sufficiently stressed, in the opinion of the authors. The clinical significance of salmonellosis is expected to increase in the near future. 11 Western, 4 Eastern European references.

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BOGNAR, Ya. (Vengriya)

Phenomenon of discontinuity of the scalar product in spaces with
indefinite metric. Usp.mat.nauk 17 no.1:157-159 Ja-F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Functions, Discontinuous) (Spaces, Generalized)

Bognár, Z.

✓ Targonszky, G., und Bognár, Z. Über die Bestimmung konjugierter harmonischer Funktionen. Publ. Math. Debrecen 3 (1954), 215-216 (1955). 1 - F/W
If the analytic function $f = u + iv$ is real on the real axis, the formal identity $u(x, y) + iv(x, y) = u(x + iy, 0)$ makes it easy to compute v from u .
W. Rudin (Rochester, N.Y.)

HANGSOK, Mariusz, dr.; BOGNAR, Zoltan, dr.; CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.

Evaluation of our cases suggesting toxoplasmosis. Magy. noorv.
lap. 27 no.1:13-18 J '64.

1. Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Janos Korhaz (Igazgato: Tako Jozef
dr.) II. Szuleszeti Osztely (Foorvos: Hancsok Mariusz dr.) es az
orszagos Kozegeszscegugyi Intezet (Foigazgato: Prof. Bakacs Tibor
dr.) kozlemenye.

*

FAY, Csaba; BOGNAR, Zoltan; VERBA, Attila

Resistance of concrete flumes and pieces. Hidrológiai köz-
löny 41 no.5:378-382 0'61.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Vízgépészeti Tanszék.

BOGNAR, Zoltan, dr.; CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.; HANCSONK, Mariusz, dr.; HEGYESI,
Gyula, dr.

Results obtained in the listeriosis screening test in an obstetrical
ward. Orv. hetil. 103 no.44:2079-2081 4 N '62.

1. Fovarosi Tanacs Janos Korhaz, II. Szuleszeti Osztaly es Orszagos
Kozegeszsgugyl Intezet.

(LISTERIA INFECTIONS) (PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS)

BOGNAR, Zoltan, dr.; CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.; HANCSON, Mariusz, dr.

Retrospective evaluation of 500 cases in determining the cause of spontaneous abortion. Magy. noorv. lap. 26 no.1:58-64 Ja '63.

- I. Budapesti Fevarosi Tanacs Janos Korhaza (Igazgato: Tako Jozsef dr.)
- II. Szuleszeti Osztalyanak (Forvos: Hancson Mariusz dr.) kozlemenye.
(ABORTION)

CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.; BOGNAR, Zoltan, dr.; HANGSOK, Mariuss, dr.; ZOLTAI,
Nandor, dr.; JANKO, Maria, dr.; ZOLTAI, Laszlo, dr.

Toxoplasmosis in pregnancy. Orv. hetil. 105 no.27:1259-1265
5 J1'64.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet es Fovarosi Tanacs Janos
Korhaz, II. Szuleszeti Osztaly.

CZEIJEI, Endre, dr.; HANCSEK, Mariusz, dr.; BONNAR, NOLAN, dr.

Influenza and pregnancy. Orv. hetil. 106 no.45.2.1966 S N 164.

1. Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet (főigazgató: Bakara László dr.) és Fővárosi Tanács János Kórház, II. Szülészeti Osztály (főorvos: Hancsek Mariusz dr.).

KISBOCSKOI, Laszlo; BOGNAR, Zoltan

Measuring pressure vibrations in large-size long-distance
water conduits. Hidrológiai közlöny 45 no.1:37-42 Ja '65.

1. Chair of Hydraulic Machinery of Budapest Technical University.

BOGNARNE, Labancz Katalin

~~Chemical and biological aspects of the treatment of liver diseases.~~
Gyogyszeresz 10 no.1:9-10 1 Jan 55.
(LIVER, diseases,
ther., chem. & biol. aspects)

BOGNER, Andrija, inz. (Zagreb)

Construction of the two-cable passenger funicular on Mt. Sljeme.
Gradovinar 14 no.12:450-453 D '62.

SERGEYEVA, Ye.S.; BOGNIBOV, V.I.; KHALFIN, S.L.

Age of the Kogtakh gabbro-monzonite-syenite complex. Geol. i geofiz.
no.2:87-94 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Minerals)

TATARSKIY, V.V.; TSEL', Ye. A.; BOGNIBOV, Ye.A.

Amino and total urinary nitrogen following gastrectomy for cancer. Vop.
onk. 4 no.5:563-569 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz II khir. otd. (zav. - prof. A.I. Rakov) i klinich. laboratorii
(zav. - st. nauchn. sotr. G.G. Ivanov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR
(dir. - deystv. chl. AMN prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad,
P-129, 2-ya Beresovaya alleya d.3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

(GASTRECTOMY, in var. dis.

cancer, postop. urinary nitrogen (Rus))

(NITROGEN, in urine,

postgastrectomy, in cancer (Rus))

GREKH, I.F.; BOGNIBOV, Ya.A.

Method of determining pepsinogen (uropepsinogen). Lab. delo 7
no.5:16-17 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kliniko-diagnosticheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - dotsent I.F.
Grekh) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(PEPSINOGEN)

GREKH, I.F.; BOGNIBOV, Ye.A.

Method for determining calcium in the blood plasma by means of
flame photometry. Lab.delo 8 no.8:15-18 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kliniko-diagnosticheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - dotsent I.F.
Grekh) Instituta onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.I.Serebrov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

(CALCIUM IN THE BODY) (FLAME PHOTOMETRY)