X-ray investigation ...

S/192/62/003/002/003/004
D267/D301

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N.S. Kurnakov, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1961

Card 2/2

S/070/63/008/001/016/024
E132/E460

AUTHORS: Golʹder, G.A., Chetkina, L.A.

TITLE: X-ray diffraction measurements on certain substituted anthraquinones

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.8, no.1, 1963, 104-105

TEXT: The following results were obtained:

1-fluoranthraquinone. $C_{14}H_7O_2F$	$P2_1/c$	(a,b,c) = 24.35, 3.88, 16.47 Å. β = 96°, Z = 4.
1-chloranthraquinone. $C_{14}H_7O_2Cl$	$P2_1$	(a,b,c) = 7.90, 3.99, 17.09 Å. β = 96°, Z = 2
1-bromanthraquinone. $C_{14}H_7O_2Br$	$P2_1$	(a,b,c) = 7.86, 4.03, 17.06 Å. β = 95°, Z = 2
1-iodoanthraquinone. $C_{14}H_7O_2I$	$P2_1$	(a,b,c) = 7.90, 4.24, 17.04 Å. β = 92°, Z = 2.

The above crystals appear to be isomorphous, except for the

S/070/63/008/001/016/024
E132/E460

X-ray diffraction ...

F derivative.

2,6-dimethyl ester of anthraquinone carboxylic acid

$C_{14}H_6O_2(COOCH_3)_2$ Cc or C2/c (a, b, c) = 34.34, 6.21, 19.44 Å
β = 94°, Z = 8

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova
(Physico-chemical Institute imeni L.Ya.Karpov)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1962

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5"

[illegible], V.V.; [illegible],

Structure of [illegible]
242-250 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5"

GOL'DER, G.A.; CHETKINA, L.A.

X-ray diffraction measurements of certain substituted anthraquinones. Kristallografiia 8 no.1:104-105 Ja-F'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova.

S/070/63/008/002/002/017
E021/E120

AUTHORS: Chetkina L.A., Gol'der G.A., and Zhdanov G.S.

TITLE: Crystal structure of 1.5-dibromanthraquinone

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.8, no.2, 1963, 194-200

TEXT: Single crystals of 1.5-dibromanthraquinone $[(C_7H_3O)_2Br_2]$ in the form of long dark-yellow needles were obtained by slow evaporation from a solution in pyridine and also by sublimation in a normal atmosphere. The parameters of the monoclinic unit cell were found by X-ray measurements to be: $a = 11.24 \pm 0.02$, $b = 13.43 \pm 0.03$, $c = 3.93 \pm 0.01$ Å, $\beta = 91°23' \pm 12'$, $V = 598$ Å^3. The density was calculated from the data to be 2.03 g/cm^3 which is close to the value obtained from pyknometric measurements (2.02). The number of molecules in the unit cell is two, and the space group is $C_{2h}^5 - P2_1/a$. The deviation of the bromine and oxygen atoms on different sides of the plane of the anthraquinone ring was found to be 0.158 and -0.130 Å respectively. The bond lengths of

Crystal structure of ...

S/070/63/008/002/002/017
E021/E120

C - Br and C - O were 2.00 and 1.34 Å respectively.
There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova
(Physicochemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1962

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5"

CHETKINA, L.A.; GOL'DER, G.A.

Crystalline structure of 1,5-diiodoanthraquinone. Kristallografiia 8 no.4:582-586 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.
(Anthraquinone)

CHETKINA, L.A.; GOL'DER, G.A.

Elementary cells and space groups of substituted α,α'-difluorostilbenes. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.5:770-775 S-O '64 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova.

CHETKINA, L.A.; GOL'DER, G.A.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

Crystalline structure of 1.5-dibromanthraquinone. Kristallografiia 8 no.2:194-200 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

VAYNSHTOK, V.V.; KARTININ, B.N.; GOL'DER, G.A.

Structure of soaps modified by additives of lead and aluminum stearates. Koll. zhur. 26 no.3:290-295 My-Je '64 (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni Gubkina.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5

L 21068-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWG(j)/EWA(h)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(l) Pc-4/
Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4/Peb RPL/AFWL/ASD(m)-3/AS(mp)-2/ESD(gs) GG/RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP4044881 S/0020/64/157/006/1399/1402

AUTHOR: Bruk, M. A.; Abkin, A. D.; Khomikovskiy, P. M.; Chel'der, G. A.; Chu-Hsiang-ling

TITLE: Certain questions about the radiation polymerization and copolymerization of tetrafluoroethylene in the solid state

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 157, no. 6, 1964, 1399-1402

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, solid state radiation polymerization, polymerization mechanism, tetrafluoroethylene, tetrafluoroethylene trifluorochloroethylene copolymer, luminescence, radical mechanism, ionic mechanism

ABSTRACT: The solid state radiation polymerization of tetrafluoroethylene (TFE) and its radiation copolymerization with trifluorochloroethylene (TFCE) was investigated in order to determine the mechanism of the polymerization reaction. The temperature-polymerization rate curve showed a maximum at -131C, near the monomer melting temperature, and an additional maximum at -160 to -165C, where destruction of radicals, stabilized at lower temperatures, starts. X-rays

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5

showed no structural change in the -196 to -155 C range, hence the effect at -165 was attributed to the release in the molecular motion in the TFE crystal lattice. By examination of temperature relationships it was also established that the intensity of luminescence was not determined by the destruction of radicals. TFE and TFCE were copolymerized in the gas and liquid phases and in the solid state. In the gas and liquid phase gamma-radiation copolymerizations the product composition was proportional to that of the initial mixtures, i.e., the copolymerization constants were equal to 1. Solid state radiation polymerization was conducted with mixtures containing up to about 60% TFCE which are single phase solid solutions stable to -170C and higher. The copolymers produced at -145 and at -170C using up to 50% TFCE were all greatly enriched in TFE; the copolymerization constants: r_1 (TFE) = 25; r_2 (TFCE) = 0.04. Pure solid (crystalline or amorphous), or liquid (-120C)TFCE could not be polymerized. Addition of a small amount, 1% , of TFCE to TFE sharply reduced the yield of the polymer. It was concluded the radical mechanism of the gas and liquid phase polymerizations did not obtain for the solid state radiation polymerization, the mechanism of the latter was apparently ionic. "The thermoluminescence curve was obtained by V. A. Tochin in the Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR." Orig. art. has:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5

L 21068-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044881

4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 02Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

GOL'DERMAN, G.D.

Using natural and coke gas in blast furnace production. Metallurg 10 no.6:13-14 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SHKOLYAR, L.F.; MAMONTOV, N.V.; GOL'DEVICH, A.A.; MAYOROVA, Z.V.; KOSTROMINA, N.V.; KUTYAVINA, V.M.; ROMALIS, F.I.; KAPLINSKAYA, L.G., red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition] Trudy Sovetskoi antarkticheskoi ekspeditsii, 1955. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." Vol.23. [Second Continental Expedition, 1956-1958; observational data] Vtoraia kontinental'naia ekspeditsiia, 1956-1958 gg.; materialy nabliudenii. Pod red. L.V.Dolganova. 1961. 277 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955. 2. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I.Voyeykova (for all except Kaplinskaya, Drozhzhina).

(Antarctic regions--Solar radiation)

1. GOL'DBERG, I.G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Technology

7. Pressure stabilizers. Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March,1953.Unclassified.

GERENROT, Yu.Ye.; GOL'DFAIN, A.I.

High-frequency hardening of rings used in supporting and turning devices. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 3 no.12:26-27 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Induction heating) (Metals--Hardening)

GOL'DFAND, R. A.

Gol'dfand, R. A. and Model', L. M. and Ioffe, R. A. - "Changes in the chemical composition of the spinal fluid of tuberculosis meningitis patients undergoing streptomycin treatment", Trudy Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. II, 1949, p. 133-42.

SO: U-4329, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 21, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] (-[illegible]-)

Chair of [illegible]. [illegible]. (-[illegible]-)

"Contribution of [illegible]."

Zhur. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

GOL'DFARB, D. M.;PEISAKHIS, L. A.

Mechanism of action of bacterial toxins in the organism of sensitive and resistant animals; role of environmental temperature on reproduction of botulism in frogs. Uchen. zapski vtor. moskov. med. Inst. Stalina 1:217-222 1951.

(CLML 21:3)

1. Assistant for Gol'dfarb. 2. Department of Microbiology (Head -- Prof. V. D. Timakov, Corresponding Member AMS USSR).

GOL'DFARB, D.M.; ZUYEV, V.A.; TIMAKOV, V.D., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Effect of amytal-induced sleep on the efficacy of serum therapy of experimental tetanus intoxication in white mice. Authors' abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. no.8:65-66 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina
(Sleep) (Tetanus) (Serum therapy)

GOL'DFARB, D. M.

"Future studies of Bacteriophage as a Means of Detecting Microorganisms" [paper read at a session of the institute's Scientific Council held in 1955] Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Laboratory of Microbiology, Timakov, V. D., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186. 11 Jan 57.

GOL'DFARB, D. M., [illegible]

"The Detection of Dysentery and Typhoid Fever Bacteria in Various Materials With the Aid of the Phage Titre Accumulation Reaction" Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. G. Gamaleya, 1954-56

Interinstitute Scientific Conference on Problems of Dysentery [The following are identifications of personnel associated with the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya who attended the conference held in Moscow, 4-7 April 1956] Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. G. Gamaleya AMN USSR

SO: Sum 1126, 22 Jan 57.

GOL'DFARB, D. M. and TIMAKOV, V. D.

"The Diagnosis of Dysentery, Bacteriophage, and the Problem of Detecting Bacteria" Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56

Interinstitute Scientific Conference on Problems of Dysentery [The [illegible] identified [illegible] Institute [illegible] and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya [illegible] attended the conference held in Moscow [illegible] April 1956] Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

GOL'DFARB, D. M., and TIMAKOV, V. D.

"The Experimental Basis of a New Principle for Discovering Pathogenic Microorganisms with the Help of a Phage." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Laboratory of Microbiology. Timakov, V. D., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, head. Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1166, 11 Jan 57.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5"

GOL'DFARB, D. M. and TIMAKOV, V. D.

"The Experimental Basis for a New Method of Detecting Dysentery and Typhoid Bacteria With the Aid of Phage," by V. D. Timakov and D. M. Gol'dfarb, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 10, Oct 55. pp 3-9

This article describes the results of a method of diagnosing dysentery by observing the effect of inoculating suspect bacteria on a dysentery phage culture rather than the reverse, i.e., the action of dysentery phage on a bacterial culture isolated from a person suspected of having dysentery. This new method is based on the observation of increases in the phage titer which are characteristic of various phases of the interaction of phage and homologous bacteria. The method of calculating the increase is described. The results of testing homologous, dysentery-dysentery phage, and heterogenous, typhoid-dysentery phage combinations are presented in a chart. Two tables illustrate the possibilities of the method.

GOL'DFARB D. M.

Country : USSR
Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103474

Author : Timakov, V. D.; Gol'dfarb, D. M.
Inst : -
Title : Experimental Basing of a New Method of Detecting Dysentery and Typhoid Bacteria by Means of Phage

Orig Pub: Sb. Bakteriofagiya. Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz, 1957, 61-69.

Abstract: The experimental basing of a method of detecting bacteria by means of the phage titer increase reaction (PTIR) is presented. It is shown through examples of detecting bacteria, Flexner dysentery and typhoid, under experimental conditions that the PTIR is many times more sensitive than the bacteriologic

Card : 1/2

Country : USSR
Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105477

Author : Gol'dfarb, D. M., Ostrovskaya L. S.
Inst : -
Title : Phage Titer Increase Reaction as a Method of Detecting Typhoid Bacilli in Water.

Orig Pub: Sb. Bakteriofagiya. Tbilisi. Gruzmedgiz, 1957, 87-89.

Abstract: Using the phage titer increase reaction it is possible to detect typhoid bacillus in water in a quantity of four to five cells per cubic centimeter in 11 hours; in a quantity of 0.02-0.05 cells per cubic centimeter, in 20 hours. In these experiments the method proved to be 10,000 times more sensitive than the bacteriologic. -- Ya. I. Rautenshteyn.

Card : 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No. 95092

tion and on the infecting dose of the bacteria.
-- M. D. Krylova.

Inst. Epidemiology + Microbiology
Amn ...k

Card 2/2

USSR / Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology F-3
of Water.

USSR / Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of Water. F-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76717.

Abstract: from one of the numerous cultures of the bacteria of the intestinal group. In tests with artificially-contaminated raw tap water, the reaction was positive up to 14 days after contamination with a typhoid culture with an original concentration of 100-1000 bacteria per 1 ml; in well water, up to 4-7th day. In raw tap water, preliminarily contaminated with coliform bacterium, the reaction of the growth of the titer of the phage was observed only 3 days after its contamination with S. typhi. The sensitivity of the reaction, according to the tests of the authors, is significantly higher than in such common bacteriological investigations: it depends on the character of the strain and on the presence of alien microflora in

Card 2/3

TIMAKOV, Vladimir Dmitriyevich, GOL'DBERG, David Moiseyevich, MIN'KEVICH, I.G. red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of experimental medical bacteriology. Osnovy eksperimental'noi meditsinskoi bakteriologii, obshchaia chast'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1958. 347 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Bacteriology, Medical)

USSR / Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages) E-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, No 90548

Authors : Gol'dfarb, D. M.; Kuznetsova, V. M.; Ostrovskaya, Z. S.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Role of Quantitative Relations Between Bacteriophage and Bacteria in the Phage Titer Increase Reaction.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immun-biol., 1958, No. 1, 110-114.

Abstract : Various concentrations of the cells of Flexner's No. 470 dysentery culture and typhoid bacteria Ty 2 were mixed with different cultures of corresponding specific phages. It turned out that multiplication of the dysentery phage took place when the infection did not numerically exceed 4.6 particles per cell. In low bacterial concentrations the interaction of the phage and the cell did not depend upon the multiplicity, since in these cases the probability of phage-cell encounters was diminished.

Card 1/2

USSR / Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages).

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1959, 12260.

Abstract: influence on the results of lysis and liberation of the phage. If the phages are selected for industrial purposes it is necessary to find out the optimal conditions for their preparation. -- Ya I. Kautenshteyn.

Card 3/3

GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Phage absorption on the bacterial cell. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.5:64-69 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei.
(BACTERIOPHAGE,
adsorption on bact. cell (Rus))

GOL'DBERG, D.M.; YEGOROV, F.I.

A modified phage titer growth reaction in the investigation of objects containing free phage. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.12:30-34 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Is Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR i kafedry mikrobiologii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

(BACTERIOPHAGE,
phage titer growth reaction in detection of free phage with anti-phage prep. dimezol 14 (Rus))

GOL'FARB, D. M., TINAKOV, V. D.

"Bacteriophage and the problem of indication of bacteria."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

GOL'DFARB, D.M.; BROKER, T.N.

Antiphage properties of certain antibiotics, antiseptics, amino acids and antitumor drugs. Vop. virus. 4 no.1:103-108 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Laboratoriya izmen chivosti mikrobov i otdel epidemiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(BACTERIOPHAGE, effect of drugs on,
repeat title (Rus))

TIMAKOV, V.D.; GOLDFARB, D.M.

Bacteriophage titer growth reaction as a method of diagnosis of infectious diseases and studies of pathogenic bacteria. Gesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 8 no.6:361-368 N '59.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie N. F. Gamaleji v Moskve.
(BACTERIOPHAGE)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES diag.)

GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Basic aspects of current knowledge of the bacteriophage. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.3:29-37 '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(BACTERIOPHAGE,
review (Rus))

TIMAKOV, V.D., prof.; GOL'DFARB, D.M., doktor med.nauk; FRADKIN, G.Ye., kand. med.nauk

Some aspects of the utilization of the bacteriophage for radiobiological research. Vest.AMN SSSR 14 no.8:61-67 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Timakov).
(BACTERIOPHAGE)
(RADIOLOGY)

OSTROVSKAYA, N.N.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Use of "phage titer increase" in detecting Brucella in the environment. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:145 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(BRUCELLA)

GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Studying a single phage multiplication cycle without using antiphage serum. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.10:90-93 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)
1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(BACTERIOPHAGE)

17 (2)

AUTHORS: Bass, I. A., Broker, T. N., Gol'dfarb, D. M., SOV/20-129-6-61/69
Gorlenko, Zh. M., Il'yashenko, B. N.,
Nankina, V. P., Khesin, R. B.

TITLE: Infectious Properties of Injured Phages

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1421 - 1423 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: D. Fraser and co-workers (Ref 12) concluded from their investigations that the infectious activity of the destroyed preparations of phage T2 is related to the desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) which was liberated from the protein covers of the phage particles by the effect of urea. The results obtained by the authors, however, were rather divergent. Therefore, they thoroughly investigated the preparations formed from bacteriophages by treatment with urea. The following dysentery phages were used: T4r, DM (isolated from the soil by T. N. Broker), and N-2 (obtained by F. I. Yershov, 2-y Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut, Second Moscow State Medical Institute). The effect of the phages was tested on protoplasts (bacteria without cell walls). The authors obtained them from cells of the following bacterial strains by means of lysozyme according to R. Repaske

Card 1/4

(Ref 13): E. coli B (sensitive to phage T4r and DK); E. coli 600 (resistant to all three phages mentioned); and Sh. dys. Newcastle (obtained by F. I. Yershov, sensitive to K-2). Suspensions of phages, concentrated to 10^{12} particles in 1 ml, were treated with an 8 M urea solution. Thereafter, the action of phages on intact cells was completely eliminated. They showed an activity of 0.00001 to 0.001% on protoplasts. This effect concerns bacteria strains sensitive to phages as well as those resistant to phages. Thus, this remaining activity cannot be due to the preservation of a few phage particles. Further experiments showed that the above residual infectivity is not related to the free DNA which has left the virus particles. Thus, it could be assumed that only the part of the DNA is active which is protected against the used desoxyribonuclease by other components of the phage (probably by proteins). In order to check this assumption, the proteins were separated from the preparations by phenol or chloroform. The preparations were completely inactivated in spite of the proved extensive separation of the proteins from the DNA. This proved again that, after

treatment with urea, infectious activity is not due to free DNA. On the other hand, it has been known that the protein component isolated from the phage cannot cause phage reproduction in the bacteria. The only assumption is that the complex of the DNA with the protein has infectious activity. It was serologically proved that the proteins of the active complexes mentioned are similar to the antigenes of normal phage particles. The transition of 80-90% of activity into the precipitate could be achieved by centrifugation of virus preparations treated with urea as well as by suspensions of intact phages. The electron microscope showed that the above complex has corpuscular structure and that it is of about the same size as the intact phage. Figures 1 and 2 show that, apparently, urea destroys only the distal parts of the processes. Thus, the phage particles become incapable of depositing on normal bacteria. The inner part of the process axis which consists of protein is uncovered by the urea effect. Further experiments with trypsin, which destroyed the uncovered part, brought about complete suppression of activity. Thus, the protein in the axis of the phage particle is necessary for the occurrence of the infectious activity of the preparations mentioned. There are 1 figure and 13 references.

Infectious Properties of Injured Phages SOV/20-129-6-61/69

ASSOCIATION: Institut biofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biophysics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaley of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 10, 1959, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1959

Card 4/4

FRADKIN, G.Ye.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.; IL'YASHENKO, B.N.; AVDEYEVA, A.V.; VINETSKIY, Yu.P.

Mechanism of radiation injury of the bacteriophage under the indirect action of ionizing radiation. Med. rad. 5 no.12:36-42 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(BACTERIOPHAGE) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

AUTHORS: Gol'dfarb, D.M., Kuznetsova, V.N., Ostrovskaya, Z.S.

TITLE: Instructions on the Use of the Phage Titer Rise Reaction for Detecting Shigella Dysenteriae and Salmonella Typhosa

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 3, pp 36 - 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a detailed description of the use of the phage titer rise reaction for the diagnosis and detection of Shig. dysenteriae and Salm. typhosa in stools, blood, urine, water, washings from objects of the external environment, food, etc.
There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1959

Card 1/1

AUTHORS [redacted]

TITLE [illegible]

PERIODICAL [illegible]

TEXT [illegible]

Card 1/2

[illegible]

The Role of Antibi[illegible] in Forming Phage-Resi[illegible] of [illegible]

phage-resistant variant[illegible] caused by the inductive action of the antibiotic or phage. The formation of phage resistance under the action of antibiotics or phage [illegible] changes [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: [illegible] the AMN USSR

SUBMITTED: May [illegible]

Card 2/2

BASS, I.A.; BROKER, T.N.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.; GORLENKO, Zh.M.; IL'YASHENKO, B.N.; NANKINA, V.P.; KHESIN, R.B.

Significance of proteins for the infectivity of bacteriophages treated with urea. Biokhimiia 25 no.2:360-367 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1, Institut biofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR i Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(BACTERIOPHAGE) (UREA) (PROTEINS)

GOL'DFARB, D.M.; OSTROVSKAYA, Z.S.

Obtaining a specific indicator typhoid phage by the method of intensive passage. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.1:30-34 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(BACTERIOPHAGE)
(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA)

TIMAKOV, V.D.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Reaction of phage titer increase as a method for the diagnosis of infectious diseases and for the indication of pathogenic bacteria. Zhur.mikrobiolepid.i immun. 31 no.1:5-10 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES diagnosis)
(BACTERIOPHAGE)

GOL'DFARB, D.M.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.; OSTROVSKAYA, Z.S.

Methodical instructions for the use of the titer phage rise for detecting dysentery and typhoid bacteria. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.3:36-40 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE) (SALMONELLA)

GOL'DFARB, D.M.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

Role of antibiotics in the formation of phage-resistant variants of bacteria of the enteric group. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i immun. 31 no.6:62-66 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)
(BACTERIOPHAGE) (ANTIBIOTICS)

GOL'DFARB, David Moiseyevich. Prinimali uchastiye: YERSHOV, F.I., kand. med. nauk; KRYLOVA, M.D., kand. med. nauk; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., red.; PARNES, Ya.A., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Bacteriophagy] Bakteriofagiia. Pod red.i s predisl. V.D. Timakova. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 297 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Timakov).

(BACTERIOPHAGE)

TIMAKOV, V.D.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Variability of the phage controlling the bacterial host. Vop. virus. 7 no. 1:95-102 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(BACTERIOPHAGE) (SHIGELLA)

GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Transduction and conversion. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.3: 9-16 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamaleia AMN SSSR.

(BACTERIA)

[illegible]

"[illegible]
of [illegible]

paper presented at the [illegible]
at the Molecular Level (IV 5), [illegible]

TIMAKOV, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; GOL'DFARB, David Moiseyevich; FAGNES, Ya.A., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Phage titer growth reaction] Reaktsiia narastaniia titra faga (RNF). Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 69 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(BACTERIOPHAGE)

GOL'DFARB, D.M., prof.

From 0 to 40 billion. Zdorov'e 8 no.2:29 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(BACTERIOPHAGE)

TIMAKOV, V.D.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.; SKAVRONSKAYA, A.G.

Resistance of micro-organisms as a genetic problem. Vest.AMN SSSR 17 no.4:70-76 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(MICROBIOLOGY) (NUCLEIC ACIDS) (GENETICS)

GOL'DFARB, D.M. (Moskva)

Some problems in contemporary genetics based on data from microbiological studies. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.3: 4-14 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

GOL'DFARB, D.M., prof.

Molecules wich contaminate. Zdorov'e 9 no.2:10-11 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(VIRUSES)

IMAKOV, V.D.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Genetics of the viruses. Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.5:49-54 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(VIRUS RESEARCH) (GENETICS)

TIMAKOV, V.D.; GOL'DFARB, D.M., FOMICHEV, Yu.K., SKAVRONSKAYA, A.G.; ZUYEV, V.A.

Antiphage and antibacterial activity of the antitumor preparations dichloroethylamine and its derivatives. Vop. virus no.6:650-662 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GOL'DFARB, D.M.; [illegible]

[illegible] culture media. Vop.virus no.6:505-507 [illegible] (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei, AMN SSSR, Moskva.

TIMAKOV, V.D.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.

On induced viral mutagenesis. Arch. roum. path. microbiol. 22 no.4:895-902 S-D'63

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleĭ AMN SSSR.

GERSHANOVICH, V.N.; AVDEYEVA, A.V.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Release of the enzymes of the glucose transformation system from the spheroplasts of Escherichia coli B obtained under the influence of the "ghosts" of the even series of T phages. Biokhimiia 28 no.4:700-708 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Deoxyribonucleic acids in bacteriophages. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.1:114-20'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

GOL'DFARB, D.M.

Desoxyribonucleic acid of bacteriophages. Report No.3: Antigenic properties. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.[illegible] '[illegible] 3,
(MIRA [illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010903 UR/0286/65/000/007/0093/0093

12
B

AUTHORS: Gol'dfarb, D. M.; Borisova, L. N.

TITLE: A method for protecting antibiotics producing actinomyces from the action of actinophagi. Class 30, No. 169752

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 93

TOPIC TAGS: biochemistry, antibiotic, actinomyces, actinophage

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for protecting antibiotics-producing actinomyces from the action of actinophagi by inactivating the latter. To preserve actinomyces completely and thus to increase the yield of antibiotics, dimezine-1l in a concentration of 100-300 γ/ml is added to the medium containing actinomyces.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 150ct62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 am

VINETSKIY, Yu.P., kand. biol. nauk; [illegible], doktor [illegible] nauk, prof., red.; [illegible], I.B., red.

[Microcosmos of life] Mikro[illegible] zhizni. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," [illegible] p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Estestvenno-nauchnyi fakul'tet, no. 1,2,3)

([illegible])

[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], V.[illegible].

Phage reproduction in protoplasts of Escherichia coli produced with the help of lytic enzyme of the phage T2. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.4:648-652 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut [illegible] imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.

GOL'DFARB, D.M.; RYTOVA, V.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.; NESTEROVA, G.F.

Induction of h-mutations of the phage T2 by nitrous acid and hydroxylamine. Genetika no.2:3-12 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GOL'DFARB, E. M.

USSR/Physics - Heat Conduction Oct 52

"Application of the Method of Sources to the Solution of the Equation of Heat Conduction," E. M. Gol'dfarb

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol 22, No 10, pp 1606-1617

The essence of the method of sources is that any process of heat propagation in a body can be represented as sum of processes of temp equalization from set of elementary quantities of heat (sources) distributed in space and time. The problem is to find the correct distribution of these sources. Cites N. N. Rykalin (Thermal Principles of Welding, Moscow/ Leningrad, 1947).

236T91

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5"

USSR/Metals - Heat regenerator theory

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-20/28

Author : Gol'dfarb, E. M.

Title : Accumulation of heat under periodically repeated heating and cooling

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz. 24, 899-906, May 1954

Abstract : Discusses the mathematical theory of heat exchange in regenerators, which has still been insufficiently studied inspite of their wide-spread use in industry. Solves by operational methods. Thanks Prof. I. D. Semikin, who posed this subject. Reference: I. D. Semikin, "Principles of regenerator theory." Metallurgicheskiye Pechi [Metallurgical Furnaces], edited by M. A. Glinkov, 1951.

Institution :

Submitted : September 8, 1953

GOL'DFARB, E. M.

USSR/Physics - Heat exchange

Card 1/1 : Pub. 153 - 7/24

FD-1003

Author : Gol'dfarb, E. M.

Title : Heating of bodies of diverse shape by gases in direct-flow or counter-flow

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz., 24, 1012-1019, Jun 1954

Abstract : Describes analytically the heating up of bodies of various simple shapes (plate, cylinder, and sphere) in direct-flow or counter-flow, as in furnaces. Notes that, in metallurgy mostly square and round billets are heated in rolling mill furnaces and mostly batch charges in shaft furnaces. Three references (A. V. Lykov, G. P. Ivantsov, and B. I. Kitayev).

Institution : -

Submitted : June 5, 1953

124-57-2-1975

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Semenov I D, Gol'efast S M

TITLE: To the Theory of the Free Jet (K teorii svobodnoy struy)

PERIODICAL: Nauch tr Dneproper metallurg in-ta, 1954, Nr 3, pp 3-15

ABSTRACT: Differential equations are obtained, which determine the propagation of a plane and an axisymmetric laminar jet in an infinite medium having the same physical properties. Formulas for the velocity distribution over a cross section and along the axis of the jet are given. It is shown that the dimensionless velocity profiles become similar starting from a certain fully defined time criterion. The calculations conducted on the basis of the relationships obtained are confirmed satisfactorily by the experimental data of I D Semenov (Nauch tr Dneproper metallurg in-ta, 1948, Nr 14). However, it is necessary to note that the formulas proposed by the authors coincide with the first approximation of the solution obtained for similar problems by Pai S I (Mekhanika Sb Perev i obz in period lit, 1956, Nr 1, Quarterly Appl Mech, 1952, Vol 10, Nr 2). Bibliography: 6 references.

M M Bondarova

Card 1/1

GOL'DFARB, E. M.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620016-5

Dynamics of the Solidification of Castings. I. D. [illegible] and E. M. Gol'dfarb. (*Liteinoe Proizvodstvo*, 1950, (?), 16-22). [In Russian]. In this theoretical discussion of casting solidification a non-classical treatment of heat flow is adopted. In this, a given layer starts to take part in the flow process only after a time interval which increases with the distance of the layer from the surface. The discussion includes the dynamics of the growth of the crust with a constant temperature of the casting surface; the influence of the mould material on the temperature gradient in the crust and of a gap or facing layer on crust formation; and the calculation of mould thickness, worked examples being given. [illegible]

18 18

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr ... p 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Goldtalb, E. M.

TITLE: The Employment of Engineering Methods in the Theory of Thermal Conductivity (Primeneniye inzhenernykh metodov ... teploprovodnosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauchn. tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Vol 7, pp 406-423, 437-451

ABSTRACT: A study of various problems of non-stationary thermal conductivity based on a concept that assumes the gradual inclusion of a body into the heating process, and is called the engineering model of thermal conductivity. The process of heating is divided into periods. The initial period (IP) is characterized by the variable thickness of the layer being heated (HL). In the regular period (RP) the entire body participates in the heating and the thickness of the HL is constant. The solution for the regular period may be obtained by assuming the rate of heating (RH) to be the same at ... points of the HL. At the same time the RH may be influenced by the manner in which the ... reaches

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the [illegible] surface of the body. The IP may be regarded as the sum[illegible] mation of the regular conditions differing from each other in the thickness of the HL. The solution involves two problems: the determination of the temperature distribution in the HL of a definite thickness and the determination of the dependence of the thickness of the HL on time. In the process of heating [illegible] cylinder [illegible] sphere by means of a constant specific heat [illegible] q, the RH is equal to qF/P, where F [illegible] the [illegible] of the body being heated, P [illegible] the weight of the portion of the body [illegible] to heating, and [illegible] the [illegible] the specific heat capacity. The [illegible] P/F is equal to $S\gamma/K$, where γ [illegible] the specific weight. The growth of skin on a metal solidifying [illegible] constant surface temperature [illegible] the increase in thickness of the HL in a normal heating process. The effect of the latent heat of solidification [illegible] compensated for [illegible] the specific heat capacity of the solidified skin. In computing the process of heating [illegible] body by means of radiation, use [illegible] made of the property [illegible] which [illegible] for the difference [illegible] time required by the surface [illegible] the intermediate [illegible] and the center [illegible] the same temperature. This difference [illegible] taken into account [illegible]

Card 2/3

137 1957-12-2119

The Employm't of Engr. Methods in the Theory of Thermal Conductivity

inertia correction for the length of the heating time obtained from the radiation formula for thin bodies. The formulas proposed have been verified by numerical integration. The Author also presents computation formulas for a flat wall composed of n layers and subjected to the following conditions of heating: 1) a constant heat flow q_1 acts through an internal surface until the desired temperature has been reached at the surface; 2) the surface is exposed to a constant temperature until a stationary condition has been reached.

E. G.

1. Thermodynamics-Theory

Card 3/3

SEMIKIN, I.D., professor; ROZENGART, Yu.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; GOL'DFARB, E.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Heating massive bodies by radiation. Stal' 16 no.3:252-256 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Heat--Radiation and absorption) (Electrometallurgy)

Gol'dfarb, E.M.

AUTHOR: Gol'dfarb, E.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: An Engineering Method for Calculating the Heating-up of Furnaces with a Multi-layer Lining (Inzhenernyy metod rascheta razogreva mnogosloynoy futerovki pechey)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, [illegible], pp. 1151 - 1153 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A method of calculating heating up of single and multi-layer walls of furnaces, based on approximate solution of the problem for a body made from any finite number of layers with various thermo-physical properties is given. The method can be used for calculating heating-up conditions for various furnaces. There are 3 figures and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GOL'DFARB, Emil' Mikhaylovich; KRAVTSOV, Aleksandr Feodos'yevich; RADCHENKO, Irina Ivanovna; ROZENGART, Yuriy Iosifovich; SEMIKHIN, Iosif Danilovich; TAYTS, Noy Yur'yevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; CHUMACHENKO, T., vedushchiy red.; BESPYATOV, R., tekhn. red.

[Calculations for heating furnaces] Raschety nagrevatel'nykh pechei. Pod red. N.IU. Taitsa. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1958. 421 p. (MIRA 11:8)

(Furnaces, Heating)

AUTHOR: [illegible]

SOV/[illegible]

TITLE: [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: [illegible]

$$[illegible] \qquad \frac{\partial [illegible]}{\partial r} = 0. \qquad (1)$$

Card 1/3 [illegible]

[illegible] Equations for the Thermal [illegible] in [illegible] Cylindrical and Spherical [illegible] SOV/[illegible]

[illegible]

$$\lambda \frac{\partial [illegible]}{\partial [illegible]} \quad [illegible] ; \quad \frac{\partial [illegible]}{\partial x} \quad [illegible]$$

[illegible]

$$[illegible] \frac{[illegible]}{\lambda [illegible]} \quad ; \quad [illegible] \qquad ([illegible])$$

[illegible]

$$T(x, [illegible]) \quad [illegible] \quad \frac{[illegible]}{\lambda} \left(\frac{R}{x}\right)^{\nu} \cdot \frac{I_{\nu}\left(\sqrt{\frac{S}{a}}\, x\right)}{S \sqrt{\frac{S}{a}}\, R I_{\nu+1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{S}{a}}\, R\right)} \qquad ([illegible])$$

*)The temperature of the surrounding medium is [illegible] constant and [illegible]. Between the surfaces of the [illegible] and their [illegible] heat exchange corresponding to Newton's law [illegible].

Card [illegible]

$$-\frac{W}{S}\frac{\partial t_b(\tau)}{\partial \tau} + t_b(\tau) - t(R,\tau) = 0. \qquad ([illegible])$$

In an [illegible] form the following equation holds:

$$-\frac{1}{H}T'(R,S) + T_b(S) - T(R,S) - [illegible];\ T'([illegible],S) = 0. \qquad ([illegible])$$

When considering the equations formed it may be seen that for calculating the heat conductivity it is useful to employ the following functions instead of the Bessel function:

$$H_\nu(u) = \frac{2^\nu \Gamma([illegible])}{u^\nu} I_\nu(u) = 1 + \frac{u^2}{2(2\nu+2)} + \frac{u^4}{2.4(2\nu+2)(2\nu+4)} + \ldots (45)$$

The following was found for different values of ν:

$$H_{-\frac{1}{2}}([illegible]) = [illegible] \cosh u;\quad H_{\frac{1}{2}}(u) = \frac{\sinh u}{u};$$

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