

PETROVA, Ye.A.; SIDORENKO, G.A.; IVANOVA, T.I.

Crystalline gadolinite. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.9:148-151 '61.
(Siberia--Gadolinite) (MIRA 14:9)

IVANOVA, T. I., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Role of plowing in the life of cultivated soil." Moscow, 1960. 18 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy im K. A. Timiryazev); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 24-60, 134)

PETROVA, Ye.A.; SIDORENKO, G.A.; IVANOVA, T.I.

Fergusonite from albitites. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.9:161-167
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Siberia--Fergusonite) (Siberia--Albitite)

IVANOVA, T.I., gornyy inzh.

Some problems in the evaluation of machinery units with wide- and narrow-range cutter-loaders. Ugol' 37 no.2:28-33 P '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Coal mining machinery)

IVANOVA, T.I.

Labor consumption in the processes of supporting and controlling roofs.

Nauch. trudy MGI no. 34:57-68 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Mine timbering) (Mine management)

IVANOVA, T.I., gornyy inzhener

Operating efficiency of the K-52M unit in Kuznetsk Basin mines and
ways of increasing it. Nauch. trudy MGI no.43:63-73 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mining machinery)

PRELIMINARY REPORT

The dynamics of the transformation of diphtheria toxins of various types into anatoxins. T. I. Ivanova and V. N. Kalina. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 35B, (31-40) (in French 641 2) (1934).—Toxins of varying titer and of flocculation rates produced on ordinary Martin broth with and without sugar, buffered and unbuffered, were treated with 4.5% conc. formalin 5 days. The μ curves for different types were the same. The formalinization process is accompanied by denaturation as manifested by the fall of titer and slowing of the flocculation reaction. The lowering of the titer is greater with the toxins of the higher titer and in the toxins produced on buffered media without sugar. Thermostability of the anatoxin as judged by titer develops more rapidly than that judged by the flocculation. The anatoxins from the low-titer toxins become thermostable according to titer sooner than those from high-titer toxins. Thermostability according to flocculation develops more slowly and does not coincide with the controls even 30 days. The toxins lose the larger part of their toxicity at the end of the first 5 days. Those from sugar- and buffer-contg. media are completely detoxified in 30 days of formalin treatment, while the others have a residual toxicity after 30 days. Anatoxins produced from highly antigenic toxins originating in sugar-contg. media possess great immunizing powers.

W. A. Perlzweig

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

11C

Dissociation of the hemolytic Streptococcus scarlatinae under the influence of the red streptocide. T. I. Ivancova. Z. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunitätsforsch. (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No 10, 28-32 (in German, 32).—Red streptocide (sulfamylchrysoidin) in diln. of 2.5:1000 caused dissoci. of S. scarlatinae. The cultures produced gave either cloudy or slimy colonies. The original culture did not ferment glucose or lactose, left unchanged mannitol, inulin and dulcitol, but actively fermented lactose. The disord. cultures fermented both lactose and glucose; some fer- mented inulin, others mannitol, and a few did not affect mannitol and dulcitol. The colonies show lowered viru- lence as a result of dissoci. (as tested on mice). They also show low hemolytic power and decreased resistance to a phagocytosis. But they have increased resistance to a temp. of 45-60°, to a second dose of red streptocide, to 0.5%, PhOH and to 0.1% soln. of rivanol. C. S. Shapiro

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

GROUPS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

Name: IVANOVA, Tamara Il'inichna

Dissertation: Clinic of antibiotics (penicillin and sanasino)
on the immunobiological reactivity of experi-
mental animals

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: Stanislav State Med Inst

Defense Date, Place: 12 Apr 55, Council of Khar'kov Med Inst

Certification Date: 23 Mar 57

Source: BMVO 14/57

IVANOVA, T.I.

The effect of penicillin on the phagocytic reaction in mice in an experimental infection process. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.5:31-32 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. I Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, infect.

exper., eff. of penicillin on, in mice)

(PENICILLIN, eff.

on exper. Micrococcus pyogenes infect. in mice)

IVANOVA, Tat'yana Ivanovna; KIRILLOVA, Zinaida Alekseyevna; RABICHEV,
Lev Yakovlevich; SKORBILINA, T.N., red.; POGOSKINA, M.V.,
tekh. red.

[Insomnia; treatment and prevention] Bessonnitsa; lechenie i
preduprezhdenie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 36 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(INSOMNIA)

SMYK, M.M.; IVANOVA, T.I.

Effect of imanin administered subcutaneously. Antibiotiki 5
no.2:103-104 Mr-Ap '60. (SERIA 14:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.M.Smyk)
Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra mikrobiologii
(zav. - prof. T.I.Ivanova) Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

SEMIKHATOVA, O.A.; IVANOVA, T.I.

Method for manometric determination of respiratory carbon dioxide.
Fiziol.rast. 12 no.1:175-177 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

IIVANO, T.I.

IIVANOVA

USSR/Medicine - Adenosin - Triphosphate
(ATP)

Jun 49

Medicine - Muscles, Chemistry

"Nature of the Interaction Between Adenosin-Triphosphate (ATP) and Actomyocine," I.I. Ivanoc, T. I. Ivanova, First Moscow Med Inst, Min of Health USSR, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 5

Increased tension is noted in actomyocine fibers by interaction of ATP producing dehydro-generation of actomyocine gel. Contraction is the first reaction of gels to ATP, indicating a definite salt concentration in all fibers. Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin, 18 Apr 49

PA 50/49T53

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF ACTOMYOSIN GEL AND THE GELATION

ca

11F

The nature of interaction of adenosine triphosphate with actomyosin. I. I. Ivanov and T. I. Ivanova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 66, 805 (1969). Actomyosin fibers treated with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) become more dense and opaque (in the course of contraction) and also become more extensible (100-200% extension is possible, with relaxation upon load removal almost to original size). Treatment of a fiber with ATP while under near-breaking tension causes increase of "density" of the fiber (with characteristic "crosshatch" surface), accompanied by loss of some water content and increase of extensibility. The extension characteristic of the fiber treated by ATP is very similar to that obtained from denaturation treatment with $CuSO_4$. The primary reaction of actomyosin gel to ATP is contraction based on syneresis of the protein gel accompanied by dehydration of the micelles. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

CA

11/19

Action of high pressure on myosin and water-soluble adenosinetriphosphatase. I. I. Ivanov and T. I. Ivanova. (1st Moscow Med. Inst.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 657-60(1951).—Evidence is collected supporting possible identity of myosin and adenosinetriphosphatase (I) (water-sol.), with 10 references. Application of 4000 atm. pressure leads to complete denaturation of myosin in 10 min. and its enzymic properties are completely lost. The water-sol. I and potato I, however, retain their enzymic properties without change under this treatment. This may lead to division of proteins into 2 groups—pressure-stable and pressure-unstable; among the latter are myosin and actomyosin. Hence the concept of myosin being a complex of myosin proper on which water-sol. I is adsorbed does not appear founded on fact. Proteins of malignant growths in contrast to myosin are stable to 4000 atm. pressure and retain their enzymic properties, which arise apparently from adsorbed cytoplasmic I.
G. M. Kosolapoff

1951

IVANOVA, I. I.

Dissertation: "On the Effect of Low Temperatures and High Pressures on the Structure of the Proteins of Normal and Malignant Tissues." Cand Biol Sci, Acad Med Sci USSR, 22 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 11 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

AUTHORS: Tustanovskiy, A. A., Ivanova, T. I. SOV/20-122-4-35/57

TITLE: Deamination of d-Sarcosylsine in Normal and Tumor-Affected Tissues
(O dezaminirovanii d-sarkolizina v normal'nykh i onkologicheskikh tkanyakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 4, pp 665-667
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Sarcosylsine is a racemate of the p-bis-β-chloroethylamine derivative of a natural amino acid, the phenylalanine, and represents one of the most promising synthetic drugs against tumors (Ref 1). Its structural formula is given. The chemotherapeutic efficacy of preparations from chloroethylamines depends to a considerable extent upon their stability in the media of the organism. A general method for their inactivation is their hydrolysis, which is accompanied by ionization of the chlorine and by conversion into a derivative that has no toxic and therapeutic properties (Ref 2). Its mechanism of inactivation involves specific transforming processes for phenylalanine. Another method is sarcosylsine metabolism, in this typical case, the oxidation of the chloroethyl groups up to acetaldehyde and

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Deamination of d-Sarcosylsin in Normal and Tumor-Affected Tissues SOV/20-122-4-35/57

formiate (Ref 2). That part of the inactivation mechanism which concerns the transformation of the phenylalanine especially deserves particular attention since it has become known that the d-isomer of sarcosylsin is distinguished by a considerably reduced anti-tumor activity, as compared with the l-isomer. Both isomers exert the same effect on the bone-marrow by depressing the leucopoiesis to the same extent. Krebs (Refs 3, 4) did not succeed in supplying the experimental proof for the assumption that the reduced effect of the d-sarcosylsin is related with the specific deamination of d-phenylalanine by the oxydase of the d-amino acids. Therefore, the authors tried to clarify this part of the problem under review in the tissues mentioned and, in particular, in the bone-marrow. Here, another essential question could be elucidated, i.e. whether the interaction of the chloroethylamines with ferments of the tissues is connected with a necessary lesion of the ferments (Ref 4). The results in table 1 have proved an undoubted capability of the normal and tumor tissues to deaminize the d-sarcosylsin. The evidence, however, provides no information whether only the hydrolyzed d-sarcosylsin is deaminized, and

Card 2/4

Deamination of d-Sarcosylsin in Normal and Tumor-Affected Tissues SOV/20-122-4-35/57

whether the hydrolysis occurs only up to the point when the intact d-sarcosylsin comes in contact with the ferment. The oxydase of the d-sarcosylsin in the sarcoma 45 is distinguished by a considerable constancy of activity, whereas in other tumors (experimental and human ones) This ferment was rarely found. An understanding of the manifestations described depends upon the question whether the inconstancy of the oxydase activity is due to a real absence of the apoferment or only to the missing coferment (flavin adenine dinucleotide). This and further related questions are at present clarified by the authors. There are 3 figures and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Experimental Pathology and Tumor Therapy, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 31, 1958, by V. A. Engel'gardt, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

Card 3/4

PYATKIN, Kirill Dmitriyevich; IVANOVA, T.I., ~~ed.~~; CHUCHUPAK, V.D.,
tekhn. red.; RAYZ, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Medical microbiology] Meditsinskaja mikrobiologija. Kiev,
Gosmedizdat USSR, 1962. 382 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY)

IVANOVA, T.I., prof.; VIKTOROVSKAYA, Ye.N., dotsent; LANOVOY, I.D.;
KRIVOSHEYEVA, M.V.

Use of albomycin in treating women with inflammatory diseases
of the genitalia. Sov.med. no.3:121-122 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. -- prof. A.V.
Anisimov) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. -- prof. T.I. Ivanova)
Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -- dotsent G.A.
Babenko).

(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE---DISEASES)
(ALBOMYCIN)

IVANOVA, T.I.; PATRILO, Ya.P.; SENYUTOVICH, V.F.; YURKEVICH, M.A.

Microflora of the gastric contents in stomach cancer. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.5:125-128 My '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Stanislavskiy meditsinskiy institut.

L 33399-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: APG015313

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/005/0907/0912

AUTHOR: Ivanova, T. I.; Pustovalov, G. Ye; Roykhrudol', E. M.ORG: Physics Department, Moscow State University im. M.V.Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet Fizicheskiy fakul'tet)TITLE: Solution of Laplace's equation for a Penning discharge gap.

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 5, 1966, 907-912

TOPIC TAGS: Penning discharge, electrostatic field, Laplace equation, mathenatic method, approximate solution

ABSTRACT: Because of its practical significance in connection with design and study of Penning discharges, the authors calculate the electrostatic field of a charged cylinder of radius a and length $2L$ located midway between and with its axis perpendicular to two infinite parallel plane grounded electrodes separated by a distance of $2D$. The problem is first solved rigorously by separation of variables in cylindrical coordinates r, θ, z (origin of coordinates at the center of the cylindrical electrode), and a set of linear equations is derived from which the coefficients in the resulting expansion in a series of modified Bessel functions can be calculated. Because of the complexity of the calculations, a second, approximate, calculation technique is developed. This technique is based on the assumption of a particular relatively simple

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UDC: 533.9

L 33399-66

ACC NR: AP6015313

form, suggested by results of electrolytic tank measurements, for the potential in the region $r = a, L < z < D$. The limiting cases $L \rightarrow 0$ and $L \rightarrow D$ are discussed, and numerical calculations for the case $L/D = 1/2$ are presented and compared with results of electrolytic tank measurements. The approximate calculations are least accurate near the edge of the cylindrical electrode; in this region the error is 10-20 % when 10 terms of the series are employed and the error cannot be reduced below 5-10 % even by using many more terms. The errors decrease rapidly with decreasing r , and four terms of the series give an accuracy of 1 % in the region $r < 4a/5$. The first term alone of the series gives an accuracy of 1 % on the axis. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

JS

IVANOVA, T.I.

Role of phosphorus fertilizers in removing the damaging effect
of low temperatures on plants. Fiziol.rast. 12 no.4:702-707
Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy
i agropochvovedeniya, Moskva. Submitted April 27, 1964.

IVANOVA, T.I.; LANOVY, I.D.; ASMOLOVSKIY, G.V.; FEDOROV, R.V.

Therapeutic effect of monomycin in experimental endometritis.
Antibiotiki 9 no.5:462-463 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Iva o-Frankovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

IVANOVA, T. I.

Jun 52

USSR/Engineering - Heat, Boiler Furnaces, Design

"Decrease of Heat Losses Caused by Outgoing Gases," P. D. Ignat'yev, I. I. Ogurtsov,
T. I. Ivanova, Engineers of GRES of Mosenergo, N. V. Juznetsov, Cand Tech Sci, Ts. Ya.
Titova, Engr, Boiler Lab, VTI

"Iz v-s Teplotekhn Inst" No 6, pp 4-7

Discusses measures developed by joint efforts of VTI collaborators and GRES workers on the basis of so called creative cooperation. Describes constructional changes in furnaces of vertical water-tube boilers of 30 tons/hr productive capacity. Measures deal mainly with reconstruction of air-preheaters and installation of boiler-utilizers, steam from which is used in deaerators for heating feed water. New design decreases temp of outgoing gases from 215° to 154-170 C.

231T43

IVANOVA, T. I.

AUTHOR: Ivanova, T.I., Engineer

135-12-5/17

TITLE: Influence of the Heterogeneity of Welded Butt Joints On Their Deformation Under Static Load (Vliyaniye neodnorodnosti svarnykh stykovykh soyedineniy na kharakter deformirovaniya ikh pri staticheskom izgibe)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1957, # 12, p 17-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The described experimental investigation of the distribution and concentration of the elastical-plastic deformations in portions of welded butt joints under bending load was done with the purpose of determining data necessary for designing welded steel structures and for selecting the proper electrodes for such jobs. The specimens were tested on a 30-ton Amsler press. The summary small elongation deformations in the outer fibers of specimen cross sections ("fiber deformations") at various distances from the applied load were determined by an experimental method and by calculations based on the Prandtl and the Bernulli hypotheses. The measurements of the "fibrous deformations" were done with the use of electric resistance transducers (datchiki). The influence of geometrical non-uniformity of welded butt joints was also investigated. The results of the investigation are illustrated by diagrams. Doctor of Technical

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135-12-5/17

Influence of the Heterogeneity of Welded Butt Joints On Their Deformation
Under Static Load

Sciences, Professor N.O. Okerblom directed the investigation.

There are 13 diagrams, 1 Russian and 1 German reference.

ASSOCIATION: TsNII MSP

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

23(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2050
 Svaraka sbornik stavy, [Typ. 1 (Welding). Collection of Articles, No. 1] Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1958. 246 p. 4,000 copies printed.
 Ed.: O. I. Kapryin, Candidate of Technical Sciences;
 Ed.: I. A. Zhuravskaya; Tech. Ed.: K. N. Volchok.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for use in research institutes, institutes of higher learning, design offices, and plants.

COVERAGE: These technical papers deal with the results of research in welding technology. The main purpose of this work was to investigate the effects of various welding regimes and heat treatments on the mechanical properties of welds of austenitic and ferritic composition. A number of experiments also dealt with welding properties and weldability of austenitic alloys and a number of nonferrous metals. One of the main tasks of the research was to establish the relationship between the geometry of the weld seam and its physical properties. The crystallization of the weld, its mechanical properties, and the various factors affecting the grain structure of the metal were the subjects of scientists. Of special practical interest is the study of the behavior of a welded structure in which the elasticity of the material of a welded joint are not within the elastic range. These considerations lead to experiments with mechanical tests which presents many difficulties in welding is the behavior and changes in the heat-affected zone next to the welded joint. One of the papers deals with experiments in this field. A description is given of the equipment and the technique used in electroslag welding, which is regarded as one of the major advances in modern welding technology. Several papers deal with welding techniques of nonferrous alloys and with the use of special fluxes for this work. Most of the papers are profusely illustrated with graphs, diagrams, and photographs. References are given after each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welding (Cont.)	SOV/2050	
Gal'perin, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; V.V. Ardentov; K.M. Ivanov, Engineer; and Z.I. Kopal'man-Serpukhova. Study of Effect of Prolonged Heat Treatment on Physical and Mechanical Properties of Austenitic Weld Seam Metal	73	
Sarany, B.P., Engineer, and R.A. Kozlov. Effect of Kind of Current on Quality of Welds in Automatic Welding	86	
Rozhnitskiy, A.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences. A Mechanical Method of Increasing Durability of Weld Seams in Welding of High-strength Steel	95	
Ivanova, T.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. The Nature of Deformation of Butt-welded Joints in Plastic Deformation by Concentrated Load	103	
Molchanova, L.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Effect of the Structural Form of a Welded Joint on Its Durability	115	
Menchinskii, A.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Effect of Flaws on Durability of Welded Joints	126	
Card 4/6		

IVANOVA, T.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Deformation of butt welded joints under the effect of the
reverse bend test with concentrated load. Svarka 1:103-114
'58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Welding--Testing) (Deformations (Mechanics))

IVANOVA, T.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRIGALIS, I.V.

Effect of heat treatment on the mechanical properties of deposited
weld metal of the type 16-25-6 (EI-395). Svarka 2:84-94 '59.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Welding rods) (Metals, Effect of temperature on)

5. 1831

67261

~~5(3)~~

SOV/20-129-4-23/68

AUTHORS:

Ivanova, T. I., Krentsel', B. A., Pokatilo, N. A., Topchiyev, A. V.,
Academician

TITLE:

Polymerization¹ of 3-Methyl Butene-1¹

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 4, pp 799-800
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors investigated the polymerization of 3-methyl butene-1 with a complex organometallic catalyst.¹ 3-methyl butene-1 was obtained by pyrolysis of isoamyl acetate in a yield of 97%. The dependences observed in the pyrolysis are graphically represented in figures 1 and 2. $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ or $Al(i-C_4H_9)_3$ and $TiCl_4$ or $TiCl_3$ were used as catalyst components. $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ and $Al(i-C_4H_9)_3$ were dissolved in benzene before they were used. The reaction mentioned in the title was made in carefully purified and dried heptane and in argon atmosphere. The obtained poly-3-methyl butene-1 is a white powder (melting point approximately at 240°). The properties and the polymer constants are determined. The content of the isotactic component was determined by successive extraction with boiling ether and heptane (similar to the investigation of

Card 1/2

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FEDORENKO, N.V.; IVANOVA, T.I.

Extraction of rhodium and iridium from hydrochloric acid
solutions with n-trioctylamine. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.3:
721-723 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

IVANOVA, T.K.
PRUTZHININA-GRANOVSKAYA, V.I.; IVANOVA, T.K.; YAMANOVA, L.V.

Vylite and thyrite carbonrundum resistors. Elektrichestvo no.2:51
56 F '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Electric resistors)

IVANOVA, T. K.

261T41

USSR/Medicine - Tissue Transplantation Jan/Feb 53

"Histological Changes in Tissues During the Process of Their Preservation at Low Temperatures, Autoclaving, and Transplantation Into an Organism According to the Method of V.P. Filatov," L.P. Stepantsova, L.P. Tikhonova, T.K. Ivanova, Chair of Histology, Smolensk Med Inst

3
Arkhiv Patol., Vol 15, No 1, pp 50-53

Expts with transplantation of preserved tissue in animals showed preservation of animal tissues 7 days at low temps of 2 or 4° caused no marked change in

261T41

their structure of color. Absorption rate of transplanted tissues depends on their type and the reaction of the host's organism, primarily on the volume of leucocytic infiltration. Further expts are in progress.

ACCESSION NR: AT4028541

S/0000/63/000/000/0256/0264

AUTHOR: Ivanova, T. K.; Lyutovich. A. S.

TITLE: On electrolytic polishing of silicon in solutions of hydrofluoric acid

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. Nekotoryye voprosy* khimicheskoy tekhnologii i fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza neorganicheskikh sistem (some problems in chemical technology and physical chemical analysis of inorganic systems). Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1963, 256-264

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic polishing, silicon, hydrofluoric acid, electrolytic etching, semiconductor

ABSTRACT: By means of the microstructure method, the authors have investigated the effect of prolonged polishing of silicon anodes on the change of their intermediate structure and on the quality of the obtained surfaces. By use of this method it is impossible to establish quantitative regularities; however, as opposed to other methods, it enables a more complete and convincing appearance of the polishing mechanism to be shown. The authors have conducted the experiments in polyethylene electrolytic cell located in a thermostat. A silicon sample was used as an anode, and a platinum foil as a cathode; the electrolyte was not stirred. Microscopic

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ACCESSION NR: AT4028541

observations and microphotographs were made with the aid of a vertical metallographic microscope of the type MIM-7. These results are shown in microphotographs. The authors drew the following conclusions: 1) the monocrystallinity of silicon leads to a substantial decrease in the speed of the electrolytic process and an increase in the quality of the polished surface obtained; 2) with an increase in the specific resistance of silicon of 20 times (from 1 to 20 ohm cm) the general pattern of the electrolytic polishing did not change fundamentally; 3) two stages are characteristic for the electrolytic process of silicon; structure etching and its polishing are obviously associated with the phenomena of anode passivation; 4) the introduction of organic additives into the electrolyte enabled the polishing time, the current density, and the stage of the structural etching to be shortened, as well as improving the quality of the surfaces obtained; and 5) as a result of the authors' research, optimum conditions were established for polishing some types of mono- and polycrystalline silicon. Orig. art. has: 3 figures containing microphotographs.

ASSOCIATION: Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, AN UzSSR (Department of Chemistry, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28May63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Cord 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220020-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220020-9"

IVANOVA, T.K.; LYUTOVICH, A.S.

Polishing film on the surface of a silicon anode. *Uzb. khim. zhurn.*
9 no.1:52-57 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Uzbekskoy SSR.

IVANOVA, T.L.

Use of educational motion-picture films in zoology classes.
Biol. v shkole no.4:38-40 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Leningradskiy institut pedagogiki Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk
RSFSR.
(Zoology--Study and teaching) (Motion pictures in education)


SOV/58-59-5-11871

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 280 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pisarev, V.D., Ivanova, T.L.

TITLE: Comparison of Methods of Introducing a Solution Into the Discharge Gap During Spectral Analysis

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekh. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, 1958, Nr 36, pp 273-276

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the accuracy and sensitivity of the spectral determination of Mg in solution in the case of capillary, rotating, and porous electrodes. They used a spark excitation source. All three methods of introducing a solution into the spark gap are more or less alike as regards their sensitivity, as well as their accuracy. The mean arithmetical error of reproducibility amounts to $\sim 4\%$. 

Card 1/1

IVANOVA, T.L.

Educational motion pictures on zoology. Biol. v shkole no.5:
21-24 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pedagogiki.
(Zoology--Audio-visual aids)
(Motion pictures in education)

MODESTOVA, T.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; IVANOVA, T.L., inzh.

Use of *flizelin* for front interlining. Nauch. trudy MTILP
no.24:232-236 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii shveynogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Nonwoven fabrics)

AUTHORS: Shorygin, P. P., Ivanova, T. M. SOV/20-121-1-18/55

TITLE: On the Simultaneous Observation of Combination Scattering of Light and of Fluorescence (Ob odnoremennom nablyudenii kombinatsionnogo rasseyaniya sveta i fluorestsentsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 1, pp. 70 - 73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation of many compounds with various types of electron excitation levels is important for a further study of the relations between the scattering of light and fluorescence. The present paper examines the spectra of 4-nitro-4'-amino stilbene

$H_2N-CH=CH-NO_2$ and of 4-nitro-4'-dimethylamino stilbene $Me_2N-CH=CH-NO_2$. According to melting point and adsorption spectra both substances showed the trans-form. Nitro-amino stilbene has a very intensive absorption band in the range from 4000 to 4500 Å and gives a strong fluorescence when irradiated by such wave lengths. Nitro-dimethylamino stilbene exhibits similar spectra. Two

Card 1/3

On the Simultaneous Observation of Combination
Scattering of Light and of Fluorescence

SOV/20-121-1-18/55

tables contain data on the position of the maximum of the absorption band, the position of the maximum of the fluorescence band, the quantum yield of the fluorescence, the mean life of the excited state, the molecular absorption coefficient at 4358 Å, and the frequency of the symmetrical oscillation of the nitro-group in the spectrum of the combination scattering of the two substances mentioned above. The simultaneous observation of combination scattering and of fluorescence is the most important result. The determination of the quantum yield of fluorescence which is excited by various frequencies shows that the observed edge of the absorption band corresponds with the transition which is responsible for the fluorescence. The same electron transition seems to be responsible for the lines of the combination scattering as well. A phenomenon of fluorescence which proceeds relatively slow (including afterglow) and independently of this a quick process of scattering seem to be connected with the long-life electron level. The frequency of the nitro-group is, in the derivatives of nitro stilbene investigated in this paper, lower by $3 - 5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ than in the case of non-

Card 2/3

On the Simultaneous Observation of Combination
Scattering of Light and of Fluorescence

SOV/20-121-1-18/55

substituted nitro stilbene. The authors express their gratitude to I.V.Obreimov for valuable suggestions. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N.D.Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: March 14, 1958, by V.N.Kondrat'yev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1958

1. Light--Scattering 2. Stilbenes--Fluorescence 3. Stilbenes--Spectra

Card 3/3

L 17308-63 EPP(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/IJP(S)/SSD Pr-4

RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AF5005337 8/0051/6/015/012/0175-/0181

AUTHOR: Shorygin, P. P.; Ivanova, T. M. 63

TITLE: Raman light scattering and lifetime of excited states

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 15, no. 2, 1963, 176-181.

TOPIC TAGS: spectral line intensity, absorption band displacement, Raman spectrum, organic substance light interaction, organic-solution spectrum

ABSTRACT: Resonance Raman spectra of two diphenylpolyenes $C_6H_5(CH=CH)_5C_6H_5$ and $C_6H_5(CH=CH)_6C_6H_5$ having absorption bands with a clearly expressed vibrational structure have been investigated for the case in which the frequency of the oscillating light penetrates various zones of the vibrational structure of the absorption band. Comparison of the results obtained with data for compounds having a wide structureless absorption band, for which the average lifetime of excited electron-vibrational states is apparently much shorter, shows that 1) the intensity coefficients of Raman scattering lines are much greater, 2) the intensity of harmonics and composite frequencies is unusually high, and as a result lines of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th order have been observed, and 3) there is a very

Card 1/2

L 17308-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3005897

sharp increase in the intensity of lines when the exciting frequency approaches the region of intensive absorption (particularly by harmonics). In scattering, absorption, and fluorescence, the spectra appear to be normal and similar nuclear oscillations, and, consequently, the change in the equilibrium values of normal nuclear coordinates under conditions of electronic excitation is the most important for all three cases. When the temperature of solutions decreases, the line intensities of Raman scattering of diphenylpolyenes change more sharply than in nonresonance spectra; in addition, the displacement of absorption bands is of the greatest importance. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Jan65

DATE ACQ: 06Sep65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: YH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 10833-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000747

EWP(1)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFTTC/ASD--Pc-4--RM

S/0020/63/150/003/0533/0536

AUTHOR: Shorygin, P. P.; Ivanova, T. M.TITLE: Molecular light scattering and lifetime of excited states

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 3, 1963, 533-536

TOPIC TAGS: Raman effect, lifetime of excited states, band spectra, diphenyl-polyenes, fluorescence of organic molecules

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was the elucidation of the interaction between light and molecules. The Raman spectra of compounds with a large lifetime of electron-vibrational energy levels can give the intensity of the fundamental frequency and of overtones, the widths of the lines, and the degree to which the normal vibrations are the same in the absorption-, scattering-, and fluorescent spectra. The resonance Raman spectra of the diphenylpolyenes $\text{Ph}-(\text{CH}=\text{CH})_n-\text{Ph}$ were studied in this work, particularly those of diphenyldecapentaene $\text{Ph}-(\text{CH}=\text{CH})_{10}-\text{Ph}$ and diphenyltridecapentaene $\text{Ph}-(\text{CH}=\text{CH})_{13}-\text{Ph}$ in an acetone solution which were excited with He-Ne lines of wave numbers of 24,700 and 21,986 cm^{-1} . The experimental curves for the absorption coefficient vs. the wave number as well as the Raman and fluorescence spectra for these two compounds are given. The

Card 1/2

L 10833-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000747

spectra were obtained at 25C; the absorption spectra at -70C and the secondary spectra at -196C are also given. At a lower temperature, the intensity of these Raman spectra changes much more than in the non-resonance spectra. This is attributed to the increase of the lifetime of the corresponding levels and to the shift of the absorption bands. Other peculiarities of the secondary spectra are also described. Orig. art. has: one figure and two tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii Nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Dec62

DATE ACQD: 21Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

ch/es
Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

IVANOVA, M. 21

ca

Determination of quality of carbon black. M. M. Melikzade and T. M. Ivanova. *Azerbaidzhanstoe Neft-yanoz Khos.* 26, No. 10, 11-12 (1947).—New methods are suggested for detn. of grit, ash, and moisture in C black since the methods now used give erratic results. For detg. grit an app. was devised which eliminates variable results due to differences in stiffness of brush, hand pressure, etc. Ash is detd. on 8-10-g. samples since the previously used 2-g. samples gave results within expl. error. For detn. of moisture the temp. is raised from 105-10° to 125-10° and the time of drying shortened from 2 hrs. to 15 min. M. Huseh

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASAP-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RELATIONS

INDEX

ISMAYLOV, R.G.; SULTANOV, Z.Z.; IVANOVA, T.M.

Selecting stock for obtaining thermal cracked gasoline enriched
with ethylene. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.4:22-26 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Pyrolysis)

ISMAYLOV, R.G.; SULTANOV, Z.A.; IVANOVA, T.M.

Pyrolysis of weighted raw materials for producing pyrolysis
gas enriched by ethylene. Azerb.neft.khoz. 37 no.6:34-39
Ja '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Pyrolysis) (Ethylene) (Gases)

IVANOVA, T.M.; GELLER, B.E.

Properties of the system dimethylformamide - water. Part 2: Saturated vapor pressure and osmotic pressure of aqueous solutions. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.6:1221-1229 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Tashkentskiy tekstil'nyy institut i Kalininskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Formamide) (Vapor pressure)

ISMAILOV, R.G.; IVANOVA, T.M.; SULTANOV, Z.A.

Industrial refining of tars obtained from the pyrolysis of hydrocarbon gases in Baku plants. Azerb. neft. khoz 40 no.11:33-37 N
'61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Baku--Tar) (Pyrolysis) (Gas, Natural)

VARLAMOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOVA, T.M., inzh.

Side reactions in the sulfonation of fatty alcohols. Masl.-
zhir.prom. 28 no.12:19-21 D '62. (MERA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Sulfonation) (Alcohols)

MOTSAREV, G.V.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; PONOMARENKO, V.A.; SNEGOVA, A.D.;
IVANOVA, T.M.

Substitution chlorination of phenyltrichlorosilane. Zhur.ob.khim.
35 no.12:2167-2176 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted July 8, 1964.

CHEREMISINOV, G.A., aspirant; AKATOV, V.A., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel'
raboty; IVANOVA, T.M., dotsent, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Changes in the ovaries of cows under the effect of pregnant mare's
serum and blood. Veterinariia 42 no.12:64-68 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

L 47327-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AR6025768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/D056/D056

AUTHOR: Kogan, G. A.; Ivanova, T. M.; Yanovskaya, L. A.; Kucherov, V. F.; Popov,

Ye. M.

50
B

TITLE: Vibrational and electronic spectra of ethers of polyene carboxylic acids

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4D426

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Konis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 113-124

TOPIC TAGS: ir spectrum, Raman spectrum, uv spectrum, carboxylic acid, electron spectrum, vibration spectrum, conjugate bond system

ABSTRACT: In order to study the mutual influence of functional groups of atoms through a system of conjugated bonds, the authors investigated the frequencies and integral intensities of the IR, Raman, and UV bands of polyene compounds of the type $X(CH=CH)_nCOOC_2H_5$ ($X = CH_3, OC_2H_5, COH, NO_2, \text{ and } COOC_2H_5; n = 1 - 5$). On the basis of an analysis of the obtained data, the authors explain the causes of variations of these parameters and of the spectra of the compounds in the ground and excited states. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 mjs

PROCEDURA AND PROPERTIES INDEX

an *fl*

Changes in the nitrogen compounds of sugar beets during long storage. A. V. ILAGOVSKICHENKICH, T. M. IVANOVA AND P. D. IONOV. *Zhur. Sakharnoi Prom.* 8, 411-13(1931).—During long storage of sugar beets under sterile conditions, the proteins progressively increase. The synthetic processes in the group of N substances may be replaced by a hydrolysis. The hydrolysis is caused by the acidity of the beet roots, which influences the activity of proteolytic enzymes. V. B. ILAIKOV

MATERIAL INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIAL INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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IVANOVA, T. M.

USSR/Medicine - Citrus
Medicine - Oxidation

Mar 1948

"Species Peculiarities of the Oxidizing System in Citrus," B. A. Rubin, Ye. V. Artsikhovskaya, T. M. Ivanova, Biochem Inst imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 8 *of 1948-71*

Gives results of experiments designed to obtain average data on the level of respiratory gas exchange in various tissues of following types of citrusfruit: mandarin (*Citrus reticulata*), orange (*Citrus sinensis*) and lemon (*Citrus limon*): Submitted by Academician A. I. Oparinyy, 10 Jan 1948

PA47T96

IVANOVA, T. M.

PA 77T58

USSR/Medicine - Plants
Medicine - Physiology

Apr 1948

"Respiratory Gas Exchange in Citrus Fruits, and Its Role in the Resistance Phenomenon of the Fruits," B. A. Rubin, Ye, V. Artsikhovskaya and T. M. Ivanova, Inst Biochem imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSR" Vol LX, No 3 p. 425-428

States that resistance factor must be studied as active physiological process, and that in this connection respiratory gas exchange plays a leading role. Studies conducted on subject phenomenon in lemons, mandarins and oranges. Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin 10 Jan 1948.

PA 77T58

Lab Biochem of Fruits & Vegetables
(1939)

USSR/Chemistry - Biochemistry
Oxidases

Aug 49

"The Physiological Role of Individual Groups of Plant Oxidases," Ye. V. Artsikhovskaya,
B. A. Rubin, T. M. Ivanova, Inst of Biochem ineni A. N. Bakht, Acad of Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk USSR" Vol LXVII, No 6 *6/1961-62*

Gives results of tests on the varying degree of participation of respiratoric ferments in
the breathing of the skin of lemons, king oranges, and sweet oranges from Sep through Mar.
Employed "respiratoric" ferments and oxidases containing heavy metals in varying
concentrations in varying atmospheres of O_2 , CO_2 , and H_2 for varying time intervals.
Submitted by Acad A. I. Sperin 6 Jun 49.

PA 1/50-15

RUBIN, B. A., ARTSIKHOVSKAYA, YE. V., SOKOLOVA, V. YE., IVANOVA, T. M.

Apple

Role of separate oxidases in the respiration of apples.

Dokl. AN SSSR 85, no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

IVANOVA, T. M.

Oxidation, Physiological

Oxidation enzymes of the sprouting potato tuber. Dokl. AN SSSR 86 No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 197~~7~~², Uncl.

IVANOVA, T.M.

Oxidation processes and their role in the biology of different
plant organs. Biokhim. pl. i ovqshch. no.4:24-41 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.
(Plants--Respiration) (Apple) (Lemon)

RUBIN, B.A.; IVANOVA, T.M.

Oxidative conversion of amine acids during the interaction of cabbage tissues with the fungus *Botrytis cinerea* [with summary in English]. *Biokhimiia* 23 no.4:540-546 J1-Ag '58.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(FUNGI,

Botrytis cinerea interaction with cabbage & eff. on oxidative conversion of amino acids (Rus))

(VEGETABLES,

cabbage, oxidative conversion of amino acids, eff. of *Botrytis cinerea* (Rus))

(AMINO ACIDS, metabolism,

cabbage, eff. of *Botrytis cinerea* on oxidative conversion (Rus))

RUBIN, B.A.; IVANOVA, T.M.

Role of amino acid oxidases in the immunity of cabbage to
Botrytis cinerea. Biokhim.pl. i ovoshch. no.5:113-132 '59.
(MIEA 13:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Cabbage--Disease and pest resistance)
(Amino acids) (Oxidases)

17(3)

AUTHORS:

Rubin, B. A., Ivanova, T. M.

SOV/20-125-1-59/67

TITLE:

On the System Polyphenols - Polyphenol Oxidase in Cabbage
(O sisteme polifenoly - polifenoloksidaza v kapuste)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 213-215
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

With respect to their oxidation systems plants can be divided into polyphenol-oxidase- (potato, cotton, apple tree with the mentioned ferment being highly active) and in peroxidase-plants (cabbage, onion etc). In the latter group ascorbic oxidase plays the part of the final oxidase. It is functionally related with peroxidase. The authors observed that in the case of being infected with Botrytis cinerea the color of the cabbage tissues becomes dark. It is well-known that the oxidation products of polyphenols play an important part in both the changing of color and the resistivity of the plants to parasites (Ref 2). This is why the experiments with phenol compounds were carried out on white cabbage "Amager" and "Nr Pervyy" (Nr one). The phenol compounds and phloroglucine were quantitatively determined according to the methods of references 3 and 4 (Table 1). Thus, it can be seen that the cabbage tissues are

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On the System Polyphenols - Polyphenol Oxidase in
Cabbage

SOV/20-125-1-59/67

rich in tan, i. e. much richer (by the four-fold) than potato tubers (Ref 5). The tanning complex of cabbage is also far more varied than that of potato tubers. Apart from water-soluble tans (50%) cabbage contains also alkali-soluble tans, further in both fractions also free ether-soluble polyphenols. 15-20% of the water-soluble fraction are free polyphenols, the rest being easily mobile, uncomplicated compounds. According to Kursanov they are depsides - the most simple ones in the group of condensed tannides (Ref 3). The remaining 50% of tans in cabbage consist of complicated compounds with a high molecular weight. They are insoluble in water and can only be separated after the addition of a 1% alkali lye (Ref 6). Pyrocatechin and pyrogallol groups are lacking in all fractions. By means of paper-chromatography small amounts (0.3-0.5 mg/%) of caffeic acid and chlorogenic acid (pyrocatechin derivatives) were discovered (in accordance with Ref 7). All fractions contained phloroglucine - a polyphenol with hydroxyl groups in meta-position (18 and 24% in the water and alkali-soluble fractions, respectively). It was also present in free state in the cabbage tissues (in accordance with Ref 4). Table 2 shows data

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On the System Polyphenols - Polyphenol Oxidase in
Cabbage

SOV/20-125-1-59/67

concerning the role of the phenol compounds, in particular with respect to their taking part in oxidizing processes. Among the substrates investigated phloroglucine was the only one to be oxidized by cabbage tissue. This oxidation is suppressed by specific inhibitors of the copper-containing ferments (Table 3). From table 4 it can be seen that the addition of ascorbic acid increased the oxygen-absorption somewhat in case that phloroglucine was substituted. Table 5 shows that phloroglucine is very intensively oxidized by suspension as well as by sections from cabbage. In this connection phloroglucine for itself is twice as intensively oxidized as ascorbic acid for itself. Together, the substances were much slower oxidized. For the time being, the conclusion may be drawn from the above mentioned data that polyphenols with a meta-position of the hydroxyl groups (as phloroglucine) may often take active part in the redox-processes in plant tissues. The initially mentioned division of plants (Ref 1) has therefore probably no absolute importance. There are 5 tables and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

IVANOVA, T.M.; RUBIN, B.A.

Oxidase function of peroxidase in the cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L.).
Biokhimiia 25 no. 3:496-504 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.;
Moscow.

(PEROXIDASE) (CABBAGE)

IVANOVA, T. M., AKSENOVA, V. A., LADYGINA, M. YE., and ARTSEKHOVSKAIA, YE. V.
(USSR)

"The Nature of the Toxic Action of Botrytis cinerea."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

RUBIN, B.A.; IVANOVA, T.M.; DAVYDOVA, M.A.

Role of phenolic compounds in the resistance of cabbage to *Botrytis cinerea*. *Biokhim.pl.i ovoshch.* no.6:77-95 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR.
(Phenols) (Cabbage---Disease and pest resistance)

IVANOVA, T.M.; RUBIN, B.A.

Nature of the phenol oxidase action of peroxidase. *Biochimia* 27
no.4:622-630 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(PEROXIDASES)

(PHLOROGLUCINOL)

IVANOVA, T.M.; RUBIN, B.A.

Codehydrogenase I oxidation by peroxidase. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.2:
414-416 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut biokhimi im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A.I.Oparinym.
(Codehydrogenases) (Peroxidasas)

RUBIN, B.A.; IVANOVA, T.M.

Effect of phloroglucinol oxidation products on the dehydrogenase in *Botrytis cinerea*. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.6:1439-1442 (MIRA 17:1) D '63.

1. Institut biokhimi im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

RUBIN, B.A.; IVANOVA, T.M.; DAVYDOVA, M.A.

Peroxidase synthesis in infected cabbage tissues as an immunity
reaction. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.6:1447-1450 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

L 16977-66

ACC NR: AP6009016

SOURCE CODE: UR/04.11/65/001/001/0025/0036

AUTHOR: Rubin, B. A.; Ivanova, T. M.; Davydova, M. A.

ORG: Institute of Biochemistry im. A. N. Bakh, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Moscow
(Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Peroxidase activation mechanism in infected tissues of immune plants

SOURCE: Prikladnaya biokhimiya i mikrobiologiya, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 25-36

TOPIC TAGS: enzyme, plant disease, agriculture crop, toxicology, protein, spectrophotometric analysis, plant chemistry, immunity

ABSTRACT: Peroxidase activity changes were investigated in a variety of cabbage sensitive to *Botrytis cinerea* and in a variety resistant to it. In a series of experiments, one half of a cabbage leaf was infected with a natural or synthetic *B. cinerea* toxin and the other half served as a control. Specimens were tested 3 to 4 days later. Protein fractions were isolated for spectrophotometric analysis and peroxidase activity was compared. Findings show that peroxidase activity increases by 1.5 times in the infected leaves of the resistant variety, but decreases in the leaves of the sensitive variety. The peroxidase consisted of two

Card 1/2

UDC: 577.024+577.02

L 16977-66

ACC NR: AP6009016

components. The first component (first peak) accounted for 87% of the peroxidase activity in the resistant variety, and differences between the two components were considerably smaller in the sensitive variety. The effects of natural and synthetic *B. cinerea* were approximately the same. Control leaves of the resistant variety sustaining a cut but no infection also displayed increased peroxidase activity, and responded to toxin infection at a later date with an even higher increase. Increased peroxidase activity of the resistant cabbage variety appears to be related to new formation of specific proteins in the resistant tissues. Certain protein fractions of *B. cinerea* toxin also display peroxidase activity; but, their effects are insignificant inasmuch as tests demonstrated that both natural toxin and boiled toxin increase peroxidase activity. The authors conclude that increased peroxidase activity in infected tissues of a resistant variety represents a specific immunity reaction. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 11 tables.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 03Oct64 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 vmb

ACC NR: AP700611

(7)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/67/022/001/0164/0167

AUTHOR: Mereshkina, T. M.; Ivanova, T. M.

ORG: Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Determination of niobium and tantalum in wolframites

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 22, no. 1, 1967; 164-167

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, tantalum, spectrographic analysis

ABSTRACT: A rapid quantitative method was developed for the direct spectral determination of niobium and tantalum in wolframites. A DFS-13 spectrograph was employed. Artificial mixtures simulating the composition of wolframites were used because no natural wolframites containing very low amounts of Nb (0.005-2%) and Ta (0.01-2%) were available. Nb and Ta were determined by the method of three standards using the analytical lines Ta 2635.9 - Mo 2672.8 and Nb 2671.9 - Mo 2672.8. The sensitivity of the method was 0.01% for Ta₂O₅ and 0.005% for Nb₂O₅. This is not the limit for the proposed method, but at lower contents, Ta and Nb will have to be separated from the bulk of tungsten if the spectral determination is to succeed. Authors regard it as their pleasant obligation to thank V. F. Barabanov for providing the wolframite samples and for his constant interest in this work. Orig. art. has: 5 tables:

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30 Jun 65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 543.70

Re: (Rev.)/Per) LP(c) RM
5901 041070K2 006 011
AUTHOR: Ivanova, T. M.; Yanovskaya, L. A.; Shorygin, P. E.

TITLE: Spectra of resonance Raman scattering of polyene compounds having structural absorption bands

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 2, 1965, 206-211

TOPIC TAGS: Raman scattering, Raman spectrum, polyene compounds, diethyl ether, absorption band

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by two of the authors (Shorygin and Ivanova) on resonant Raman spectra of substances with large lifetimes of effective electron-vibrational levels. In the present article the authors report an investigation of the Raman spectra of the polyene series of diethyl ether (C₁₀H₁₆O).

Card 1/2

ACQUISITION NO: ABR000004

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SUBMITTED: 28Nov63

INCOME: 00

ENVI CODE: DP, CC

NR REF BOV: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

IVANOVA, T.M.

Reaction of the thyroid gland to thiouracil in decerebrated chicks.
Trudy Inst,kraev.pat. AN Kazakh,SSR 1:144-154 '52. (MIRA 10:2)
(THYROID GLAND) (URACIL)

CA

Influence of the nervous system in development of amphibians. E. M. Lyapunov (V. M. Molotov Med. Inst., Kazak). *Zhur. Obshch. Biol.* 13, 182-219 (1932). --Resorption of larval organs is a significant factor in regulatory nerve functions in frogs. Thyroid hormone activity is a step in the mechanism of regulatory action by nerve centers. Julian P. Smith
47 references.

IVANOVA, T. M.

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 41/44

Authors : Ivanova, T. M.,

Title : Development of pigeons after removal of anterior cerebrum

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/1, 155-158, Sep 1, 1954

Abstract : Data are given on the growth of decerebrated pigeons. Six USSR references (1936-1951). Graph; illustrations.

Institution : The V. M. Molotov State Medical Institute, Alma-Ata, Kaz-SSR

Presented by : Academician K. M. Bykov, May 12, 1954

I VANOVA, T. M.

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 46/48

Authors : Ivanova, T. M.

Title : Development of the thyroid gland in pigeons after removal of the hemisphere

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/3, 501-504, Sep 21, 1954

Abstract : The development of the thyroid glands in 9 decerebrated and 9 normal pigeons was investigated and the medical findings are described. Eight USSR references (1935-1954). Illustrations.

Institution : The V. M. Molotov Kazakh Medical Institute, Alma-Ata

Presented by: Academician K. M. Bykov, May 22, 1954

IVANOVA, R. M.

"Certain Characteristics of the Respiration of Embryos." *Cand Biol Sci*,
Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. M. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1955. (ZL, No 10, Mar 55)

Sci Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions. (15)

IVANOVA, T. M.

Significance of the cerebral hemispheres in the development of pigeons. Zhur.obshch.biol. 16 no.1:50-63 Ja-F '55 (MLRA 8:4)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut im. V. M. Molotova.

(BRAIN, physiology,

eff. of decerebration on growth in pigeons)

(GROWTH,

eff. of decerebration in pigeons)

IVANOVA, T.M.; VINOGRADOV, L.I.

Effect of the environmental temperature on the larval metamorphosis
of anurous amphibians. Dokl. AN SSSR 102 no.6:1223-1226 Je'55.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut im. V.M.Molotova
Predstavleno akademikom K.M.Bykovym 8 III 1955.

(TEMPERATURE, effects,
on metamorphosis in frog larvae)
(FROGS AND TOADS,
metamorphosis of larvae, eff. of temperature)

L 2254-66 EWT(1)/ENA(j)/ENA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5024223

UR/0020/65/164/003/0705/0708

AUTHOR: Ivanova, T. M.; Davydova, M. A.; Rubin, B. A.

TITLE: Fungus-resistant effect of phenols and their role in plant immunity

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 3, 1965, 705-708

TOPIC TAGS: plant chemistry, plant injury, fungus, phenol, paper chromatography

ABSTRACT: The presence of higher levels of water soluble phenol compounds in infected tissues of resistant varieties of plants prompted the present study. A resistant variety of cabbage (Amager) and a nonresistant variety (No. 1) were infected with Botrytis cinerea and were freeze dried to determine the role of phenols in fungus resistance. Extracts were derived from tissues of healthy and infected plants by boiling for 30 min, filtering, and boiling again. Following paper chromatography, toxicity of the separated phenol compounds was determined by their effect on the growth of B. cinerea mycelia. Findings show that toxic substances are present in infected cabbage leaves, with a higher concentration found in the more resistant cabbage variety. Paper chromatograms for infected plant tissues indicate the presence of five spots completely different from the two spots found for healthy

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ACC NR: AP5024223

plant tissues. Two substances exerting a toxic effect on B. cinerea found in the infected tissues of the resistant variety of cabbage are identified as spot number 4 and spot number 6 and appear to be of a phytoalexin nature. The chemical composition of spot number 4 is not known as yet, but spot number 6 is identified as vanillin whose toxic effect on B. cinerea has been demonstrated. The presence of vanillin appears to be related to the breakdown of lignin in infected cabbage leaves. No conclusions are drawn and the study will be continued. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimi A. N. Bakha Akademii Nauk SSSR
(Institute of Biochemistry Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS

NR REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2 *df*

NEFEDOV, B.K.; EYDUS, Ya.T.; PRYANISHNIKOVA, M.A.; IVANOVA, T.M.

Catalytic hydrocondensation of carbon monoxide with olefins and their hydropolymerization under the effect of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. Report No.38: Conversions of toluene and cyclohexatriene under conditions of hydrocondensation. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1860-1866 O '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

ISMAYILOV, R.G.; DALIN, M.A.; ALIYEV, D.A.; IVANOVA, T.V.

Thermal stabilization of a crude wide aromatic fraction of
pyrolysis products. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8
no.2:51-54 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova
i Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva AzerbSSR.