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#

338

Horse Breeding

Achievements of the horsebreeders of Kirovograd Province. Konevod., No. 1, 1955.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. Library of Congress, March 1955. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. MANCILENKO, A. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Dairy Cattle
7. Successes of the dairy section of the "Zhovten'" Collective Farm. Sots. zhiv. 14, no. 11, 1972.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1973. Unclassified.

S/068/60/000/003/001/003
E071/E233

AUTHORS: Nechiporenko, N. N. and Manoylenko, B. R.
TITLE: Oxidative Desulphurisation of Benzole
PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1960, No. 3, pp. 37-42

TEXT: The possibility of desulphurising benzole by oxidation of sulphurous compounds to oxygen derivatives of sulphur by active or activated oxygen, obtained electrochemically or catalytically was investigated. The results of this investigation are described in the paper. The experiments were made with pure benzene to which either 0.91 or 0.50% of thiophene were added. The diagram of the apparatus for the anodic oxidation of thiophene in benzole is shown in Fig. 1. The anode and cathode were separated by a porous diaphragm made from Schott filter. The anode and cathode were made from platinum strip of a surface area of 12.6 and 15.5 cm² respectively. The anode current density was varied from 0.2 to 0.94 A/cm² and the electrolytic temperature 25-27 and 29-30°C respectively. The sulphur containing benzole was fed continuously (through the bottom of the vessel) into the anode section while the electrolyte (340 g/l of (NH₄)₂SO₄ and 80 g/l of

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E071/E233

Oxidative Desulphurisation of Benzole

H_2SO_4) was fed from the top into the cathode section of the electrolyser. The benzole and electrolyte in the anode section were continuously stirred. The gas evolved during the electrolysis together with benzole vapours was passed through a condenser, where benzene was condensed and returned into the electrolyser. The electrolytically treated benzene was washed with a 20% solution of sodium hydroxide and redistilled. The degree of desulphurisation obtained was measured by the bromine number (Ref. 11). The experimental results are given in Table 1. The best results were obtained at a current density of 0.47 A/cm^2 when up to 50% desulphurisation was obtained. A further increase in the current density (0.94 A/cm^2) leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of the process. An addition of 5 g/l of sodium chloride (experiments 11-13) improved considerably the desulphurising effect. In the experiments 14 and 15 an electrolyte containing 100 g/l of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, 550 g/l of H_2SO_4 and 50 g/l of $MnSO_4$ also gave good desulphurising results. However, in the latter case the formation of manganic acid was observed, so that a partial

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Oxidative Desulphurisation of Benzole

oxidation of thiophene due to secondary reactions is possible. Oxidation of thiophene in benzole by oxidants at 85°C was also tried. The experimental procedure consisted of bubbling benzole vapours through a layer of (165 mm high) acid solutions of ammonium persulphate, potassium bichromate, potassium permanganate and hydrogen peroxide. The experimental results confirm that, in principle, the desulphurisation of benzole by this method is possible. Oxidising catalytic desulphurisation of benzole was tested by passing air-benzole mixture through a furnace heated to 250-380°C filled with various catalysts. As catalysts the following substances were used: 1) Pretreated activated carbon. The pretreatment consisted of extraction of silica with fluoride compounds, saturation with a solution of ferrous sulphate, precipitation of ferrous hydroxide with ammonia and ignition of the contact mass at 600°C. The product obtained contained about 1% of Fe₂O₃. 2) The second type of catalyst was made from Chasov-Yar clay by saturation with ferric nitrate and ferric hydroxide precipitated with ammonia, washed from alkali ions and ignited at

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Oxidative Desulphurisation of Benzole

600°C. The catalyst contained about 10% of ferric oxide. This catalyst was also made in two additional modifications: a) containing phosphates and b) phosphates and a homogeneous oxygen transferring medium (not specified). In all experiments 25 ml of the catalyst was placed into the furnace; velocity of air stream - 500 ml/min, and of benzole (containing 0.5% of thiophene) 75 ml/hr. The experimental results are given in Table 3. The best results (practically complete elimination of thiophene) were obtained with the clay catalyst activated with phosphates and containing some homogeneous oxygen transferring agents. It was also confirmed that on catalytic oxidation thiophene is completely oxidised to sulphuric acid. It is concluded that the possibility of oxidising resistant sulphurous organic compounds was proved in principle and that the catalytic method is most effective. The process however, requires further studies on a larger scale. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 13 references: 11 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut
(Kharkov Polytechnical Institute)

Card 4/4

S/068/62/000/012/001/001
E071/E436

AUTHORS: Nechiporenko, N.N., Kakulin, G.P., Fedorchenko, I.G.,
Manoylenko, B.R.

TITLE: An investigation of the process of chlorination of
thiophene

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no.12, 1962, 43-45

TEXT: In view of the possibility of applying chlorine for the production of a high purity benzene, the authors investigated the process of chlorination of thiophene dissolved in benzene in order to establish the necessary amount of chlorine for a complete purification of benzole from thiophene. In addition, the influence of temperature and velocity of supply of chlorine to the reactor on the degree of purification of benzole with a given thiophene content was studied. The apparatus consisted of a reactor fitted with a mercury sealed stirrer, thermometer and inlet and outlet for chlorine. The outlet gases (air and traces of chlcrine) were scrubbed in a solution of potassium iodide, crystalline sodium hydroxide (for HCl) and activated carbon (for benzene vapours). A cryoscopic benzene with an addition of 1% of thiophene was used
Card 1/2

An investigation of the process ...

S/068/62/000/012/001/001
E071/E436

for experiments. The purification process was followed by the bromine number, determined by the bromide-bromate method. It was established that the degree of purification of benzole depends mainly on the amount of the reagent used and is practically independent of temperature (7 to 40°C) and rate of supply of chlorine. Refining with chlorine can produce a product practically free from thiophene. For a complete purification of benzole from thiophene, it is necessary to use 1.5 to 2.0 weight units of chlorine per 1 weight unit of thiophene. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute)

Card 2/2

MANOYLENKO, K.V.; KONOVALOV, I.N.; ZHUYKOVA, I.V.

Study of the combined effect of gibberellin, heteroauxin and mineral nutrition on woody plants. *Fot.zhur.* 49 no.11:1600-1608 N '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

MANOYLENKO, Kseniya Viktorovna; BAKHTEYEV, F.Kh., prof.,
retsenzent; KANAYEV, I.I., prof., retsenzent; KONOVALOV,
I.N., prof., retsenzent; YAKOVLEV, M.S., prof.,
retsenzent; RAYKOV, B.Ye., zasl. deyatel' nauki prof., otv.
red.

Nikolai Ivanovich Zheleznov. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 203 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

OBNORSKIY, V.; LITYAGEN, A.; YASTREBOV, G., slesar' (Chirchik); MANOYLENKO, L.

This is the way we are living. Izobr.i rats. no.5 (201):28-29
'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov Vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo proyektного instituta stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy (for Obnorskiy). 2. Starshiy inzh. Tul'skogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Lityagin). 3. Chlen Soyuza zhurnalistov SSR for Yastrebov). 4. Predsedatel' Soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov Rubezhanskogo khimicheskogo zavoda (for Manoylenko).

(Technological innovations)

MATVIYENKO, I.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; Pri uchastii: MANOYLENKO
S.M., vrach

Experience in outpatient service for patients with various
pruritic dermatoses in a machine manufacturing plant. Vest.
derm.i ven. [35] no.2:70-73 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kozhnogo otdela (zav. - prof. Z.N. Grzhebin) Ukrainskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta
(dir. - dotsent A.I. Lyatikop).
(PRURITUS) (MEDICINE, INDUSTRIAL)

VYCHEGZHANIN, A. G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHEYNIN, B. Ya., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KARAMYSHEV, V. B., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GETMANETS,
I. Ya., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MANOYLENKO, S. M., vrach (Zhar'kov)

Influence of washing solutions and cooling and lubricating
liquids on the skin of machine shop workers. Vrach. delo no.6:
124-126 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(MACHINERY INDUSTRY WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

MANOYLENKO, V.D., inzh.

Calculating maximum working stroke and minimum length of
cylindrical compression springs with a circular cross section
of wire. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.7:30-32 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

MANOYLENKO, Ye.F., kand.sel'skokhoryaystvennykh nauk, dotsent

Physiological investigation of plants afflicted with wildfire.
Nauch. trudy UASHN 10:121-130 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Plant diseases)

MANOYLENKO, Yu.P. [Manoilenko, IU.P.], kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk;
SOPIL'NYAK, M.M., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Measures for increasing the yield and quality of winter wheat.
Nauk. pratsi UASHN 17 no.12:3-7 '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Ukraine--Wheat)

MANOYLINA, A.P. (Kiyev)

Improve the work of subprofessional medical personnel. Sov.
zdrav. 21 no.10:60-65 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. G.M.Zelezinskaya,
nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. S.S.Kagan) Ukrainского nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta kommunal'noy gigiyeny (dir. - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. D.N.Kalyuzhnyy).
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

MANOYLINA, A.P.

(Kiyev)

Rationalization of the work of subprofessional medical personnel in a rural area. Sovet. zdravookhr. 12 no. 1838-41 '63
(MIRA 1782)

1. Ia Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kommunal'noy gigiyeny.

MANOYLINA, A.P. (Kiev).

Problems in the rational use of subprofessional medical personnel,
from data of a typical survey. Sov. zdav. 22 no.9:33-36 1983.

(MIRA 1984)

. In: *... ..* (Zakladnyy
Ukrainskogo vuzhno-luchevoye instytutu kommunal'noy
meditsiny (dir. obshchestvennyy nauchnyy AMN SSSR prof. I.I. Kolybnyy).

NEKHEICH, M.D., prof.; ANIAT'KHIY, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; in. zhurn.,
fiz., inzh.; 1967-70, 1974-75.

Handage and waste disposal method of transformer oil in electric
operation machine units. Izv. vys. shkoly, ser. tekhn. nauch. nauch. no. 1:
1967, no. 15.

1. Inepropetr. sledy vlena imidzogo krasnogo. Inzh. zhurn. Institut
Inzh. Artema. Rekomendovana kafedroy obkrytykh naukyk no. 01.

MANOYLO, F.

Raise the standard of the economic work of Latvian finance agencies.
Fin.SSR 15 no.10:38-42 0'54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Ministr finansov Latvyskoy SSR.
(Latvia--Finance)

MANOYLO, F.

Enlist the participation of volunteers in financial control more
widely. Fin.SSSR 23 no.11:8-12 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zamestitel' ministra finansov SSSR.
(Auditing and inspection) (Finance)

22(3)

SCV/178-58-7-4/24

AUTHOR: Manoylo, I., Lieutenant Colonel

TITLE: Socialist Competition is an Important Stimulus (Sotsialisticheskoye sorevnovaniye - vazhnyy stimul)

PERIODICAL: Voyenny svyazist, 1958, Nr 7, pp 14 - 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the soldiers, NCO's and officers of his unit are proud of serving in a unit with a glorious military history. In honor of the 40th anniversary since the activation of this unit, a socialist competition was started. The socialist competition, in this case, does not only comprise the military and technical training of this Signal Corps unit, but the political activity as well. There is 1 photograph.

Card 1/1

MANOYLO, I., podpolkovnik

Formation of young officers. Voen.vest. 43 no.11:117-120 N
'63. (MIRA 16:12)

GALENKO, M.D. [Halenko, M.D.], starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MANOYLO, M.A.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use more efficiently hay mowers in pea harvesting. Mekh. sil'.
hosp. 14 no.6:6-8 Je '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

GALENKO, M.D. [Halenko, M.D.], starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MANOYLO, M.A.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TIMOSHENKO, G.G. [Tymoshenko, H.H.],
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using machinery in the cultivation of peas. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12
no. 3:22-24 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Peas) (Agricultural machinery)

MANOYLO, M. A., inzh.

Unit for determining the traction force, skidding, and fuel
consumption. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no.10:7-8 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Tractors)

VERNANDER, Natal'ya Borisovna; MANOYLO, N.P., red.

[Soil geography with the principles of soil science]
Geografiia hruntiv z osnovami hruntoznavstva. Kyiv,
Radians'ka shkola, 1965. 179 p. (MIRA 18:7)

Manoylo S H.

125-58-5-12/13

AUTHORS: Potap'yevskiy, A.G., Gologovskiy, G.M., and Manoylo, S.A.

TITLE: Semi-Automatic Device for Welding Thin-Sheet Steel Under Assembly Conditions (Poluavtomat dlya svarki tonkolistovoy stali v montazhnykh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, 1958, Nr 5, pp 89-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A semi-automatic device for arc welding in carbon dioxide has been especially devised for assembling sheet metal structures. It permits welding in any position. The feed mechanism which weighs only 3 kg, is placed in a small knapsack carried by the operator on the back. It does not hamper the operator. The design and operation information is illustrated by a drawing and an electric diagram. The device is designed by the Electric Welding Institute imeni Paton and built at the Kiyev Mechanical Plant. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

125-58-5-12/13

Semi-Automatic Device for Welding Thin-Sheet Under Assembly Conditions

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UKrSSR (Welding Institute imeni Ye.O. Paton of the AS UKrSSR) and Kiyevskiy mechanicheskoy zavod (Kiyev Mechanical Plant)

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1958

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MANOYLOV, D.

Experience of the Lower-Irtysh steamship line in towing vessels
by pushing. Mor. i rech.flot 14 no.8:13-15 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Nachal'nik konstruktorskogo otdela Nishno-Irtyshskogo parokhodstva.

(Irtysh river--Towing)

MANOYLOV, I.

In collaboration with collective and state farms. Prom.koop.
14 no.9:24-25 5 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Krymskogo oblpromsoвета, g.Simferopol'.
(Crimea--Service industries)

MANOYLOV, S. YE

25805 Manoylov, S. Ye Uproshchen - NYY Metod Opredeleniya Aktivogo I
Ostatochnogo Khloro V Voje I Khlernoy Izvesti. Voën. - Med. Zhurnal,
1948, No. 6, S 53 - 54.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statist., No. 30, Moscow, 1948

11-G

Ca Preparative extraction, fractionation, and spectroscopic studies of the nucleoproteins of rat sarcoma. S. B. Manolov, B. A. Orlov, and O. N. Setkin (Central X-Ray, Radiological, and Cancer Inst., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 13, 337-45(1948); cf. *C.A.* 39, 314; 41, 3151e, 3182a. The crude nucleoproteins were extd. from rat tumors (induced by carcinogenic hydrocarbons) with 0.05 N NaOH, followed by pptn. with 20% HOAc. The yield of dry prepn. was 0.43%. Under ultraviolet light, the crude material gave two absorption spectra max., one at 2630 A., and the other at 2800 A. For comparison, exts. of crude nucleoproteins were also obtained from the livers of normal and sarcoma rats, and from horse liver. The amt. of nucleic acids in the dry crude nucleoprotein prepn. from rat sarcoma was 18%, liver of normal rats 8.8%, liver of sarcoma rats 11%, and horse liver 11%. Fractionation was effected by dissolving the crude nucleoprotein in 10% ammonia, acidifying with HOAc to a slight turbidity, and pptg. the protein with picric acid. The protein yielded an absorption spectrum max. with ultraviolet light at 2750 A. The filtrate was treated with alc. and HCl solns., which pptd. the "genuine nucleoprotein B," with an absorption spectrum max. in ultraviolet light at 2540 A. On the addn. of more alc. and HCl solns. to the filtrate, free nucleic acid was obtained, with an absorption spectrum max. in the ultraviolet at 2620 A. The difference between the absorption spectra max. of free nucleic acid (2620 A.) and that of the "genuine nucleoprotein B" (2540 A.), which consists of almost 50% nucleic acid, is explained as due to the absence of a free amino group in the purine base of the nucleoprotein. The protein and the nucleic acid in the nucleoprotein are not in a saltlike combination, but rather in a strong chem. union. H. P.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MAFCYLOV, S.YE.

PA 54/49T82

USSR/Medicine - Nucleic Acid
Medicine - Biochemistry

Jul 49

"The Fermentative Synthesis of Compounds of Nucleic Acid and Adenine With Amino Acids," S. Ye. Mafcylov, Gen. I-rey, Radiol and Cancer Inst, Leningrad, 3 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVIII, No 2

From experimental data and study of absorption spectra, fermentative synthesis of adenine-tyrosine compounds for which only a pentide connection is possible between the amino group of adenine and the carboxyl group of tyrosine, and absence of synthesis in the hypoxanthine-tyrosine system are sufficient proof of

54/49T82

USSR/Medicine - Nucleic Acid (Contd)

Jul 49

the hypothesis of a connection between nucleic acid and albumin in a true nucleoprotein through the amino group of adenine. Submitted by Acad A. J. Lofte 7 May 49.

54/49T82

MANOYLOV, S. YE.

USSR/Physics- Photochemistry
Ultraviolet Radiation

1 Nov 49

"Photochemical Variations in Protein, Amino Acids, and Nucleonic Acids Subjected to Ultraviolet Radiation," M. P. Bukhman, S. Ye. Manoylov, State Opt Inst, 4 pp

" Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIX, No 1

Experiments show specific photochemical reaction goes on as result of illumination of some organic substances found in cells, particularly in protein and nucleonic acid. Suggests this phenomenon can be used to determine some substances which make up cells in histological preparations. Submitted by Acad S. I. Vavilov 16 Aug 49.

PA 156187

MANOYLOV, S. Ye.

USSR

The application of absorption spectroscopy to the investigation of nucleoproteins in normal and cancerous tissues. S. B. Manoylov and V. A. Orlov (Central Research Inst. Radiol. and Cancer Ins., Leningrad). *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.*, No. 7, 135-44 (1960).—Ultraviolet absorption spectroscopy was applied to the question of the bond between nucleic acids and albumin. Two nucleoproteins from normal and cancerous tissues were fractionated and studied both chemically and spectrographically. The max. on the absorption curve corresponding to nucleic acid lies at 2620 Å, but for the nucleoprotein it is shifted toward 2540 Å. Upon hydrolysis with 10% KOH the max. is shifted towards 2620 Å, and after continued hydrolysis the free nucleic acid is formed and the max. appears at 2620 Å. In the nucleoprotein the amino group is blocked, thereby accounting for the max. at 2540 Å. It is assumed that the reaction of albumin with nucleic acid takes place through the amino group of adenine. This is supported by experiments on fermentative synthesis, i.e., the reaction of nucleic acids with amino acids, and the reaction of adenine with amino acids. In these reactions only those amino acids which have an aromatic ring, e.g., tyrosine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, enter into the reaction. J. Kavtar, Lezh.

M8
①

11A

*Inactivation of deoxyribonucleic acid depolymerase
x-rays* S. B. Manolloy and L. F. Sosnenov (Central X-
ray, Radium and Radium Inst., Leningrad) *Doklady
Akad. Nauk SSSR* 71, 350 (1950) Irradiation
with 250-11,400 r. of x-rays (no specifications of fre-
quency range) of the enzyme prepns (made according to
MacCarthy) in dist. H₂O and examn. of the activity of
the product on polymerized nucleic acid, prepd. by nu-
merous techniques and used with 0.15 M MgCl₂ activator,
showed that 1000 r. dosage lowers the activity very sig-
nificantly and total inactivation results with 11,400 r.
dosage (81.0%). No action was noted at 250r level.
G. M. Kosolapoff

MANOYLOV, S. Ye.

USSR/Medicine - Tumors

Apr 52

"Problem of the Liberation of Nucleic Acids Upon Injury of Normal and Tumor Tissues," S. N. Aleksandrov, S. Ye. Manoylov, B. A. Orlov, Cen X-Ray, Radiol, and Cancer Inst, Min of Pub Health USSR, Leningrad

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIII, No 5, pp 725-728

When the action of hypotonic Ringer solns or of heat leads to a reversible injury, ribonucleic acid is liberated by the cell proteins of tissue slices subsequently excised for examination; when the injury is irreversible (i.e., permanent), desoxyribonucleic acid is liberated.

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LARIONOV, L.F.; MANOYLOV, S.Ye., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, zaveduyushchiy;
RYSKINA, S.I.; SOROKINA, Ye.L.; POBEDINSKIY, M.N., professor, direktor.

Biochemical changes of nucleoproteids of malignant tumors under the effect
of X-rays. Vest.rent.i rad. no.3:3-6 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Biokhimicheskoye otdeleniye TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR
(for Manoylov, Larionov, Ryskina and Sorokina). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiiy institut Ministerstva zdra-
vookhraneniya SSSR (for Pobedinskiy).
(Tumors) (X-rays--Therapeutic use)

MANOYLOV, S. E.

USSR/Medicine - Radiation Effects

"Effects of Aneurin (Vitamin B₁) on the Glycogen Formation Function of Liver of Rats During General Exposure to Various Doses of X-Rays," B. I. Grayevskaya, R. Ya. Keylina, and S. E. Manoylov, Dept of Biochem, Central Roentgenologic and Cancer Inst, Min of Health USSR

Vest Rentgen i Radiol, No 6, pp 22-25, 1953

Expts conducted on 15 rats showed that the glycogen formation function of the liver may be partially restored if vitamin B₁ is given after rats have been exposed to X-rays. Enough evidence was collected to justify the assumption that the quality of biochem. changes in the organism of rats depends upon the extent of exposure to X-rays: small doses (500 r) of X-rays suppress the oxidation systems of the whole organism: larger doses (1,000 and 2,000 r) also cause breakdown of the substances that oxidize. It is possible that interference with the synthesis of the dehydrogenase coenzyme takes place and that vitamin B₁ loses its capacity to combine with phosphoric acid. This follows from a reduction of the restorative effect of vitamin B₁ on the liver.

275T31

MANOYLOV, S.Ye., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, professor.

Vitamins and health. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.8:12-13 Ag '53.

(MLBA 6:8)
(Vitamins)

MANOYLOV, S. Ye.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

②
The renewal rate of nucleic acid, variously combined with proteins. S. E. Manolov and S. S. Orlov (Central Roentgenol. Radiol. Cancer Inst., Ministry Health U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 18, 468-61(1953).—Liver, contains pentose and deoxypentose nucleoproteins in stable and labile union with proteins. The stable pentose form predominates. The renewal rate of the stable form is greater than that of the labile form in the pentose and deoxypentose types; in the two stable types the rates are approx. the same. B. S. Levina

Central Sec. Res. Inst. (KGB) - *Resolva - Rukh*,
Minsk, BSSR

MANDYLOV, S. Ye

Med

Pathologic picture of experimental rat sarcoma treated with the biological preparation P. S. E. Mamonov and L. V. Bunshteln. *Voprosy Onkologii* 1, No. 6, 41-6 (1955); cf. preceding abstr. Rats were injected with 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene for the production of induced rat sarcoma. Some of the rats were treated with prepn. P, other rats were left untreated as controls. Histopathologic studies of the sarcomas were made of the treated and control rats. The results of the microscopic study are presented. The prepn. may intensify the malignancy progress in some cases and arrest it in other instances, or the two influences may operate simultaneously. P. S. Levine

2

GRAYEVSKAYA, B.M.; KONONENKO, A.M.; MANOYLOV, S.E.

Distribution of radium in the body of a rat and its excretion rate.
Vest.rent. i rad. no.2:10-16 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz biokhimicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.--prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) i
radiologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.A.Bashilov) Tsentral'nogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta
(dir.--prof. M.N.Pobedinskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(RADIUM, metabolism,
distribution & excretion rate in rats)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; PROZOROVSKAYA, L.D.

Investigation on dental intake rate of phosphorus in normal conditions and in scurvy in guinea pigs. Stomatologia no.5:21 3-0 '55.

(MLBA 9:2)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. S.Ye. Manoylov) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

(SCURVY, metabolism in,
teeth phosphorus intake in guinea pigs)

(TEETH, metabolism,
phosphorus intake in normal cond. & exper. scurvy)

(PHOSPHORUS, metabolism,
teeth, intake in normal cond. & exper. scurvy)

MANOYLOV, S. Ye.

Chronic action of radium salts on the animal organism.
 S. B. Manolov, B. M. Gruevskaya, and K. B. Chimanovskaya (Central Sci. Research Roentgen-Radiol. Inst., Ministry Health U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Vestnik Radiatsion. Radiol.* 1955, No. 6, 43-9. --Parenteral introduction of RaBr₂ at 10⁻⁴ c. dosage caused 100% mortality in rats, with characteristics of radiation sickness being evident. At 2 x 10⁻⁴ c. dosage, no mortalities took place, and intermediate doses gave corresponding expected results. P²²⁶ at 1.75 x 10⁻⁴ c. or higher dose is 100% lethal in 9-15 days. Sublethal and intermediate doses of RaBr₂ tend to produce increased levels of liver glycogen. Proteolytic activity of liver tissue at moderate exposure to RaBr₂ declines at first, then rises after some 44 days to 160% of normal. At high doses of P²²⁶ the liver glycogen drops markedly in 2-3 days; very high doses cause a very abrupt and severe drop. The proteolytic activity of the liver is only slightly affected by low doses and is lowered by high doses of P²²⁶. Introduction of RaBr₂ (2 x 10⁻⁴ c.) into the body cavity of a rat gave inconclusive results, but in a rabbit after some 15 months it was shown that a bone sarcoma had developed, with considerable metastasis.

G. M. Kosolapoff

MD

(2)

Leningrad

MANOYLOV, S. Ye.

4

✓ 2582
ON CERTAIN BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF PENETRATING
RADIATION. S. E. Manoylov and K. P. Ivanov (Kalinin
State Medical Inst.) Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R. 105,
180-1 (1955) Nov. 1. (In Russian)
Aerobic phases of biological oxidation in tissues
exposed to radiation were investigated. Isolated frog
hearts were analyzed and the electrocardiographs are
given. (R. V. J.)

①
10m
Pm

MANDYLOV, S. YE.

"Treatment of Slow-Healing Wounds With Concentrates of Vitamin A, Carotene, and Stickleback Oil With Penicillin," by S. Ye. Manoylov and T. I. Vol'fson, Chair of Biochemistry (head, Prof S. Ye. Manoylov) and Chair of Surgery (head, Prof A. I. Filatov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Leningrad Stomatology Institute (director, Prof R. I. Gavrilov), Khirurgiya, No 7, Jul 56, pp 74-75

Data obtained from the study of the local action of vitamin A, carotene, and stickleback oil in patients with slow-healing ulcers and wounds of soft tissue (result of burns, varicose veins, wounds, etc.) are presented. Good therapeutic results were obtained by an admixture of penicillin with the above substances. (U)

Sum. 1360

Control for Res. & Dev. Technology Inst., New York, U.S.A.

MANOYLOV, S.Ye; VOL'FSON, T.I.

Treatment of slowly healing wounds with concentrated preparations of vitamin A, carotene and stickleback oil combined with penicillin. *Khirurgia* 32 no.7:74-75 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) i kafedry khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.I.Filatov) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. R.I.Gavrilov)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, ther.

carotene, vitamin A, stickleback oil & penicillin)

(VITAMIN A, ther. use

wds., with stickleback oil, penicillin & carotene)

(FISH LIVER OILS, ther. use

stickleback oil in wds., with vitamin A, penicillin & carotene)

(PENICILLIN, ther. use

wds., with stickleback oil, vitamin A & carotene)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1951, No. 3407

Author : Manoylov, S. E.; Lasovskaya, A. V.; Orlov, B. A.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : Effect of Roentgen Rays Emitted from Various Anodes
on the Function of the Isolated Frog Heart

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 110, No 2, 305-307

Abstract : The effect of X-rays (10800 r) of various wavelengths was revealed after the exposed heart placed in an altitude chamber at a pressure of 80 mm Hg, had ceased working. Control hearts, as a rule, did not stop working under such conditions. Heart irradiation by means of tubes with iron (1985A) and cobalt (1.795A) anodes (in which no stimulation of Fe atoms of the irradiated substrate takes place) induced arrest of the heart in 16.6 and 28% of the cases respectively. In

Card 1/2

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MANOYLOV, S.Ye.

Theory of the biological effect of X rays on the animal
organism. Vop.radiobiol. 2:20-29 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-
radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.

Prophylaxis and treatment of radiation sickness with substances containing iron combined with vitamin B₁₂. Vop.radiobiol. 2: 421-425 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgenoradiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR. (CYANOCOBALAMINE) (IRON--THERAPEUTIC USE) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; GRAYEVSKAYA, B.M.; KEYLINA, R.Ya.

Use of some biological preparations (campolonum, vitamin B₁ and adenosinetriphosphoric acid) as prophylactic and therapeutic drugs in radiation sickness. Vop.radiobiol. 2:426-430 '57.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudniki Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. (VITAMINS--B) (RADIATION SICKNESS) (ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHORIC ACID)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; NEMCHINSKAYA, V.L.; ALIYEVA, A.Z.; MYTAREVA, L.V.

Problem of the possibility of the mutual transformation of nucleic acids [with summary in English]. *Biokhimiia* 22 no.6:1013-1018
K-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskii institut Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS, metabolism,
mutual conversion in various organs (Rus))

MANOYLOV, S. Ye.

"The Importance of the Ionization of Iron-containing Compounds in the Action of X-rays on an Organism" p. 203

Truly Transactions of the First Conference on Radioaction Chemistry, Moscow,
Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 330pp.
Conference -25-30 March 1957, Moscow

MANOYLOV, S.Ye., ORLOV, A.S.

Method of separating nucleic acids variously bound with proteins
in animal tissues [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.5:
663-668 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Biokhimicheskiy otdel Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR, Leningrad.

(NUCLEIC ACIDS, determ.

separation of acids various bound with proteins in
animal tissue (Rus))

(PROTEINS,

nucleic acid bound, separation from animal tissue
(Rus))

MANOYLOV, S YE.

U-4

USSR/ General Problems of Pathology. Tumors

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 22983

Author : Larionov, L.F., Manoylov, S.Ye., Ryskina, S.I., Sorokina, Ye-L.

Inst : -
Title : On Biochemical Changes in Nucleoproteins of Malignant Tumors During the Effect of X-Rays.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. radiobiologii, L., 1956, 308-313

Abstract : Rat sarcomas induced by cancerogens, either irradiated (5-7 times, the total dose being 4000-5000 r) or not, were thoroughly cleared of necrotic areas and the nuclei were separated from the remaining material. The nuclei were isolated in a physiologic solution. In some of the tumors the nuclei were dried and dissolved in 5% NH₃. Following centrifugation the absorption spectrum (A.S.) in U.V. light was determined. In other experiments the freshly isolated nuclei were

Card 1/2

USSR/ General Problems of Pathology. Tumors

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 22983

flooded with a 1 M NaCl solution at low temperature and A.S. was determined after centrifugation and dialysis. Under the effect of therapeutic X-ray doses there was splitting of the "true" nucleoprotein, in which DNA was firmly bound to protein, in the nuclei of the tumor cells. In the ammoniacal and salt extracts of nuclei from the non-irradiated tumors a nucleoprotein with a maximum absorption at 2540-2560 A was detected, whereas in the nuclei of the irradiated tumors free nucleic acid (NA), with a maximum absorption at 2600-2620 A, was found. In the tissue of non-irradiated carcinomas the total NA content constituted 7.9 mg/g of fresh tissue, whereas in the irradiated sarcomas it was 4 mg/kg. This decrease in the total NA content was due to a 6-fold decrease in the DNA concentration.

Card 2/2

KACHUR, L.A.; MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; POBEDINSKIY, M.N.; PROTAS, L.R.; FROKISTOV, V.I.;
SHESHINA, G.A.

Relation of age to urinary excretion of radioactive potassium in
humans. Med. rad. 4 no.3:42-43 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(POTASSIUM, radioactive,
in urine, age factor (Rus))
(AGING, effects,
on urinary radiopotassium (Rus))

SECHERBAN', Z.I. (Leningrad, Vasil'yevskiy ostrov, 3-ya liniya, d.16, kv.7);
MANOYLOV, S.Ye. (Leningrad, S-15, Suvorovskiy prospekt, d.57, kv.7)

Histoautoradiographic study of certain peculiarities of catabolic
processes in organs of tumor-bearing mice. Vop.onk. 5 no.6:681-686
'59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz biokhimicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S.Ye. Manoylov) i pato-
logoanatomicheskogo otdela (zav. - doktor med.nauk L.V. Funshteyn)
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radio-
logii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. M.N. Pobe-
dinskiy).

(NEOPLASMS, metab.

proteins in kidneys & liver histoautoradiographic
determ. in mice (Rus))

(PROTEINS, metab.

kidneys & liver, histoautoradiographic determ. in
tumor-bearing mice (Rus))

(KIDNEYS, metab.

proteins, histoautoradiographic determ. in tumor-
bearing mice (Rus))

(LIVER, metab.

same)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.

Conference on "Some biochemical effects induced by ionizing radiation."
Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:93-95 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MANOYLOV, S. V.

Certain aspects of metabolism in the organism of animals affected by tumor disease. Biokhimiia 24 no.2:280-287 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. The Central Research Roentgen-Radiological Institute and Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Leningrad.

(NEOPLASMS, metabolism,
various substances in tumor-bearing animals (Rus))

DASHKEVICH, Leonid Borisovich, kand.khim.nauk; MANOYLCV, S.Ye., prof.,
nauchnyy red.; VOROB'YEV, G.S., red.izd-va; GURDZHIYEVA,
A.M., tekhn.red.

[Isotopes in chemistry] Izotopy v khimii. Leningrad, Ob-vo po
rasprostraneniю polit. i nauchn.znanii RSFSR, Leningr.otd-nie,
1959. 39 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Isotopes) (Radioactive tracers)

MANOILOV, S.Ye.

Antineoplastic activity of various enzymes in experiment. Vop.
onk. 6 no.7:62-66 Je. '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(TUMORS) (PROTEASE) (NUCLEASE)

MANOYLOV, S. Ye.

69

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/5435

Kiselev, P. N., Professor, G. A. Gusterin, and A. I. Strashinin, Eds.

Voprosy radiobiologii. t. III: Sbornik trudov, posvyashchenny 60-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya Professora M. N. Pobedinskogo (Problems in Radiation Biology. v. 3: A Collection of Works Dedicated to the Sixtieth Birthday of Professor M[ikhail] N[ikolayevich] Pobedinskiy [Doctor of Medicine]) Leningrad. Tsentr. n-issl. in-t med. radiologii M-va zdравookhraneniya SSSR, 1960. 422 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Peleshuk.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for radiobiologists.

COVERAGE: The book contains 49 articles dealing with pathogenesis, prophylaxis, and therapy of radiation diseases. Individual articles describe investigations of the biological effects of radiation carried out by workers of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health, USSR. [Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdравookhraneniya SSSR] during 1958-59. The following

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SOV/5435

Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.)

topics are covered: various aspects of primary effects of radiation; the course of some metabolic processes in animals subjected to ionizing radiation; reactions in irradiated organisms; morphologic changes in radiation disease; and reparation and regeneration of tissues injured by irradiation. Some articles give attention to the effectiveness of experimental medical treatments. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany almost all of the articles.

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Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.) 801/5435

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Alekseyeva, G. N. Reaction of an Irradiated Organism to the Introduction of Gangliolytic Preparations [gangliolitiki] 93

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Aleksandrov, S. N. Some Methods of Approach to the Study of Early Stages of Radiation Sequelae 104

Manoylov, S. Ye. Respiration of Tissue and Sensitivity to Radiation 111

Kachur, L. A., P. N. Riselev, and A. N. Shutko. Effect of Ionizing Radiation on the Water-Exchange Process Between the Blood and the Extravascular Liquids in the Organism 138

Card 4/10

Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.)

SOV/5435

Manoylov, S. Ye., and B. A. Orlov. Use of the Spectroscopic Research Method in the Study of the Condition of Iron-Containing Compounds in Animal Organisms Irradiated With X-Rays

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Demin, N. N., [Professor]. On Some Metabolic Disturbances in Lipides Due to External Whole-Body Ionizing Irradiation

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Keylina, R. Ya. Concerning the Problem of the Condition of Processes of Synthesis and Decomposition of Carbohydrates in the Animal Organism Subjected to Whole-Body X-Ray Irradiation

165

Shitova, Z. I. Changes in Respiration of the Skeletal Muscles Following Irradiation by Radon of Different Segments of the Nervous System

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Mytareva, L. V. Effect of Ionizing Radiation on a Ferment of Glycolysis of Phosphohexoisomerase in Some Organs and Tissues of an Animal Organism Subjected to Whole-Body Irradiation

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Card 5/10

MANOYLOV S Ye

MANOYLOV, S. YE., and SHAMEN, N. N. (USSR)

"Application of Certain Physicochemical Methods for Controlling
the Salting out of Pancreas Enzymes."

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

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; CHAMIN, N.N.; DOBRYNINA, T.I.; VOSKOBOYNIKOV, G.V.

Isolation of crystalline catalase from horse erythrocytes and the study of some of its physicochemical properties. *Biokhimiia* 26 no.3:408-411 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, Chemo-Pharmaceutic Institute, Leningrad.
(CATALASE) (ERYTHROCYTES)

MANOYLOV, Semen Yevstaf'yevich; STRELIN, G.S., doktor biolog. nauk, prof.,
nauchnyy red.; VOROB'YEV, G.S., red. izd-va; GURDZHIYEVA, A M.,
tekh. red.

[Biological effect of penetrating radiation] Biologicheskoe deistvie
pronikavushchei radiatsii. Leningrad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniu
poli. i nauchn. znani RSFSR, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MANNYLOV, S. YE.

(c)
Some Considerations on the Trigger Mechanism of the Biological Action of Ionizing Radiation

S. Ye. Mannylov

In 1951 we suggested that ionizing radiation specifically attacks the metal compounds participating in tissue respiration. We assumed that the radiation damage is due to the direct action of ionizing radiation on these substances. The damage causes oxygen deficiency in the irradiated organism or tissues, the level of energy production indispensable for the life of the organism being consequently reduced. The oxidation of the transition metal calls forth the rupture of a bond between the prosthetic group and protein carrier in chromoproteins, thus causing the inactivation of metalloenzymes. The complex therefore is no longer biologically active. The modification of tissue respiration manifests itself above all in suppressing the synthetic process and stimulating hydrolysis. It is to be specially noted that the metalloenzymes are also highly sensitive *in vitro*.

The paper presents data on the early modification of the chromoprotein synthesis and nucleoprotein synthesis in various organs of animals after general X-ray irradiation (100, 500, 1000 r). The findings of an *in vitro* action of X-rays on ferroenzymes (catalase, cytochrome C, haemoglobin) are also communicated. The report gives an outline of current views on the subject.

Central Scientific Research Institute for Radiology, Moscow, USSR

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.

Enzymes as medicinal substances. Trudy Len. khim.-farm.inst.
no.13:5-10 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo
instituta.

(ENZYMES---THERAPEUTIC USE)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; CHAMIN, N.N.; DASHKEVICH, L.B.; VOLOKHONSKIY, A.G.;
PUSTOSHKIN, G.I.

Synthesis of some derivatives of adenine. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.
inst. no.13:49-54 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) Leningradskogo
khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta,
(ADENINE)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; SHVEDOVA, V.N.; RYNDINA, I.L.

Use of ion exchange resins for producing trypsin. *Biokhimiya* 27
no.4:698-701 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
RSFSR, Leningrad.

(ION EXCHANGE RESINS) (TRYPSIN)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.

Injury of metal-containing enzymes as a primary manifestation of
the biological action of penetrating radiation. Trudy MOIP. Otd.
biol.7:30-41 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.

Discussion on papers read at the session of the second day of
the Symposium. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 7:132-139 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

GRODZENSKIY, D.E.; GORIZONTOV, P.D.; VOROB'YEV, Ye.I.; MANGYLOV, S.Ye.;
FEDOROVA, T.A.; PAVLOVA, M.N.; GABUNIYA, R.I.

Second International Congress on Radiation Research in England,
Aug. 5-11, 1962. Med. rad. 8 no.3:83-92 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:9)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; BRYUKHANOV, O.A.

Cytochrome effect in radiation. Vop. med. Khim. 9 no. 3:
317-319 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy
radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Leningradskiy
khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
RSFSR.

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; KOMOV, V.P.

Effect of different doses of penetrating (ionizing) radiations on hemoglobin recombination. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.5: 530-531 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut, i
TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut.

MANOYLOV, N.Ye.

Theoretical calculations of thermal effect of the anaerobic
and aerobic oxidation of hexoses. *Biokhimiya* no. 10, 1967
'64. (MIRA 1969)

L. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFR.

BUZNIKOV, G.A.; VERZHEVSKAYA, N.A.; MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; NELEFARN, S.A.;
POGLAZOV, B.F.; SEVERIN, S.Ye.

International symposium on molecular cellular physiology in
Berlin and the annual meeting of biochemists in Jena. Vop.
med. khim. 10 no.1:95-103 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

8105-55 ENG(S)/EWT(m)/K/AR BSD/AS(mp)-2 S/0301/64/010/004/0410/0413
ACCESSION NRI AF4043979

AUTHOR: Manoylov, S. Ya.; Khanson, K. P.

TITLE: The effect of exogenous cytochrome C on oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria isolated from tissues of irradiated animals

SOURCE: Voprosy meditsinskoy khimii, n. 10, no. 4, 1964, 410-413

TOPIC TAGS: oxidative phosphorylation, cytochrome C, mitochondria, cytochrome effect, irradiation

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed for the purpose of comparing the effect of exogenous cytochrome C on oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria washed out from cytochrome C and in mitochondria isolated from tissues of irradiated animals in order to get additional information on the mechanism of the "cytochrome effect." Mitochondria washed out by means of a hypotonic solution of potassium chloride lose their ability to perform coupled oxidative phosphorylation. Two hours after whole-body irradiation of rats by doses of 600 r, mitochondria of the spleen lose their ability to perform oxidative phosphorylation. In both cases, the addition of exogenous cytochrome C restores this function. ORIG. art. has: 2 tables.

L 8405-65

ACCESSION NR: AF4043979

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgenoradiolo-
gicheskii institut Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR, Moscow (Central
Scientific Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiology of the
USSR Ministry of Health); Lenin gradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut (Lenin City Chemical and Pharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23/1/65

ADD PRESS: 3101

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: BB

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

MANOYLOV, S.Ye. (Leningrad, S-15, Suvorovskiy prospekt, 57, kv.7);

ZHELUDOV, V.I. (Leningrad, K-44, Lennoy prospekt 3436, kv.68)

Effect of catalase on the growth of a transplanted lymphosarcoma
and on some aspects of metabolism. Vop. onk. 10 no.12:42-44 '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta
(rektor - dotsent A.G. Yegorov).

L 54043-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010329

UR/0205/65/005/002/0166/0168

AUTHOR: Komov, V. P.; Manoylov, S. Ye. 2/
B

TITLE: Effect of penetrating radiation on the heme-protein bond of some hemoproteins

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 166-168

TOPIC TAGS: radiation effect, ionizing radiation, conjugated protein, conjugated bond system, hemoglobin, catalase, radiation chemistry

ABSTRACT: Catalase and hemoglobin solutions prepared from horse erythrocytes and containing equal amounts of iron were X-irradiated (RUM-3 unit, 15 ma, 180 kv, filter 1 mm Al, 80 r/min) with single doses (0.5, 1, 3 and 10 kr) to determine the effect of radiation on heme-protein splitting. Depth of splitting in the solutions was determined by formula 3 hrs after irradiation. Depth of hemoglobin (X) splitting was determined by:

$$X = (1 - B/A) \cdot 100$$

(1)

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L 54043-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010329

where A represents protein (mg) in the hemolysate and B represents nonsplit hemoglobin (mg). Depth of catalase (E) splitting was determined by the same formula (1) where A represents protein in a catalase solution not treated with a hydrochloric acid-acetone mixture, and B represents protein in a catalase solution treated with a HCl-acetone mixture following removal of precipitate. Catalase activity (E) was determined by its catalytic volume: $E = \frac{(C_1 - C_2) \cdot V}{n}$

where C_1 represents initial concentration of H_2O_2 , C_2 represents final concentration of H_2O_2 , V represents the volume of the reaction mixture, and n represents catalase concentration. Findings show that the splitting depths of irradiated catalase and hemoglobin solutions are greater than those of control solutions. Splitting depths increase with higher radiation doses as a result of labilization or breaking of the heme-protein bonds, with the heme-protein bonds in hemoglobin more radioresistant than in catalase. For a 1 kr dose, catalase splitting increases by 9.5% while hemoglobin splitting increases by only 2.6%. The splitting depth increases are more or less proportional for radiation doses from 1 to 5 kr, but for a 10 kr dose splitting depth increase is considerably less than

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L 54043-65

ACCESSION NR: / AP5010329

expected. A possible explanation of the radiation action mechanism is offered. A quantum of energy absorbed by the molecule migrates to the most labile bonds, the heme-protein bonds, where realization of absorbed energy takes place in the form of further labilization or breaking of the bonds. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (Leningrad Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute); Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgenoradiologicheskiy institut, Leningrad (Central Scientific Research Roentgenoradiological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 11 May 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 003

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TITLE: The effect of dicaptol in acute radiation sickness

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TOPIC TAGS: biologic radiation effect, radioprotector, dicaptol, mouse, metal enzyme, tissue respiration, x ray, RADIATION SICKNESS, ANTIRADIATION DRUG

ABSTRACT: The effect of protective agents in acute radiation sickness was investigated using dicaptol, which was chosen for its ability to form complex compounds with metal enzymes and to inhibit their function. Thirty-nine hybrid white mice were injected intramuscularly twice in four hr with 0.2 ml dicaptol, and, immediately following the last injection, were irradiated with 800 r on a RUM-3 device (18 ma, 180 kv, 0.5 mm Cu and 1 mm Al filters, 50 r/min). The effect of the preparation was determined on the basis of viability, body weight, and

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