

DANILOVA, A. K.
DANILOVA, A. K.

Chemical composition of duck eggs. A. K. Danilova and V. A. Nefed'ova. *Biochemisches Zentralblatt* 7, 532-52 (1936). A study has been made of the eggs of 2 kinds of ducks: Peking ducks and Runners. The egg wt. as a whole and the wts. of the single constituents (egg white, egg yolk and shell) changed during the laying period. The highest values were found in June. Probably this is related to the cycle of increasing egg production. The wt. of the egg white and egg yolk of the eggs from Peking ducks changed regularly in relation to egg production. Eggs of ducks with a high production contained more egg white and yolk. Such a relationship between the constituents of the eggs of the high- and medium-producing Runner was less apparent. The chem. composition of the eggs changed during the producing period. The H₂O content in the egg white and yolk of the eggs of the Runner increased during the summer months. The protein content of the egg white increased in June and decreased in July. The ash content varied little. Protein content and ash of the egg yolk decreased in the summer months. The fat content of the egg yolk is highest in June. The contents of H₂O and fat in the eggs of Peking ducks are highest in the summer months. The influence of egg production on the change in chem. composition of the eggs of Peking ducks is without importance. As to the Runner, the nutritive value of the egg yolk increases with increasing production. The egg white of small eggs has a smaller nutritive value. The content of H₂O is higher, while the content of protein and ash is smaller. The nutritive value of the egg yolk is higher, the H₂O content is smaller and that of the fat is higher. The shrinkage in wt. on keeping the eggs for 2

months was 10% in the case of the Runners and 12% in that of the Peking duck eggs. F. L. Dunlap

DANILOVA, A. K.

SOLOV, A. S. and DANILOVA, A. K.

"Fundamentals of Feeding and Fattening of Poultry"

Monograph, published from Moscow Zooveterinary Institute (which in 1949 was reorganized into the USSR Vet. Acad.) sometime between 1944 and 1949.

Veterinarnoe Gorazovanie v SSSR, 1944, pp. 1-100; transl. by I. Iulich, p. 7

*U S. S. R. Vet. Acad. 7

DANILOVA, A. K.

Moscow Veterinary Academy

Some Aspects of Carbohydrate and Fat Metabolism in Bees.

paper presented at the 11th Cong. of World Zoology Assoc. (July 1972) Dept. of

DANTLOVA, A.K., prof.

Some problems of avian nutrition at the 11th International
Congress on Poultry Breeding. Ptitsevodstvo 9 no.1:31-35
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Poultry--Feeding and feeding stuffs) (Poultry research)

MANILOVA, A.K., prof., doktor sel'skokhosyaystvennykh nauk.

Significance of the chick-pea in rations for chicks.

Ptitshevodstvo 9 no.2:35 # '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Chick-pea) (Poultry--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

СТАВКА, 11.11.1980, 14.11.1980, 15.11.1980, 16.11.1980, 17.11.1980,
научный журнал.

Importance of microclimate in poultry houses.
Veterinariia 41 no.316-30. Moscow. (NIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskaya veterinariia no. 316-30.

KOZHINA, I.S.; DANILOVA, A.S.

Preparation of trans-isolimonene. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3781-
3788 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR i Leningradskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Menthadiene)

DANILOVA, A.S.

Structure of the thermal isomerization products of ascaridole.
Part 1: Reaction of the thermal isomerization product of ascaridole
with hydrogen halides. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.3:521-525 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DANILOVA, A.S.; PIGULEVSKIY, G.V.

Structure of the product of ascaridole thermal isomerization.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:2076-2077 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Ascaridole) (Isomerization)

DANILOVA, A.S.; BARABANOVA, L.P.; RYABININ, A.A.

Echinocystic acid in the roots of *Chenopodium anthelminticum* L. Zhur.
ob.khim. 34 no.2:706 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

L. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

117 AND 120 929153 140 AND 174 429141
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Condensation of 5-ethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropthalone with succinic anhydride and the preparation of 6-ethoxy-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropthalonylbutyrolactone. S. I. Sergievskaya and A. V. Dostkova (All-Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow), *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 16, 1077-86 (1946) (in Russian).—6-Ethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropthalone (20 g.), 16.5 g. succinic anhydride, and 350-400 cc. dry PhNO₂ were treated slowly with 22.5 g. AlCl₃ and stirred at room temp. 24 hrs., then 8 hrs. at 40-5°; after addn. of HCl the mass was extd. with Et₂O, from which there were obtained several compds., all of which analyzed for (ethoxytetrahydropthalonyl)propionic acid; m. 109-70°, m. 191-2°, and 153-8°. It was shown that the 1st two were individual compds., while the 3rd was a mixt. of them. Similar condensation in CS₂ led to a mixt. of the above substances. The products were sepd. by crystn. from EtOH and identified as: 6-ethoxy-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-7 (or 8)-maphthalpropionic acid (I), m. 109-70° (Et ester, m. 79-80° from EtOH), and the 8 (or 7)-maphthal isomer (II), m. 191-2° (Et ester, m. 39-40° from EtOH). The isomers are best sepd. by EtOH crystn. of their Et esters. I forms an oxime, m. 149-50° (from CCl₄); oxime of II m. 143-4° (decompn. from CCl₄); Clemmensen reduction of I gave the corresponding butyric acid, m. 99-100° (from EtOH) (Et ester, b. 190-1°), which, on heating with P₂O₅ in PhMe, gave 1,3,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-*s*-heterocephalanthrene, m. 101-2° (from EtOH) (oxime, m. 147-8° from EtOH), reduced with amalgamated Zn in HCl-PhMe to 1,3,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-9-ethoxycephalanthrene (III), m. 52-3° (from EtOH). Clemmensen reduction of II gave the corresponding butyric acid, m. 109-10° (from petr ether), which, on cyclization with P₂O₅ in boiling PhMe, gave an isomer of the heterocephalanthrene deriv., m. 133-4° (from EtOH) (oxime, m. 109-70°), reduced with amalgamated Zn to III, thus showing that I and II are 7- and 8-isomers. I (3 g.) in 50 cc. 10% Na₂CO₃ was slowly treated with 20 g. 20% Na-Hg amalgam at room temp. with the gradual (3-4 hrs.) addn. of water, the mixt. then stirred 2 hrs., extd. with Et₂O to remove the vasiline which was introduced with the amalgam, and the alk. soln. acidified with HCl (3%) added in slight excess; after boiling 10-15 min. the mixt. was extd. with Et₂O, the latter extd. with 5% NaHCO₃, and the residual Et₂O soln. was freed of solvent and treated with an excess of Ba(OH)₂, followed by CO₂ treatment of the heated soln.; the filtrate was acidified with 20% H₂SO₄ and extd. with Et₂O to yield the lactone of γ-(6-ethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropthalonyl)-γ-hydroxybutyric acid, m. 64-5° (from EtOH). G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE FROM 60-107

120000 01 301023 MAP 014 016 0111111111

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a large block of typed or printed text, possibly a document or report, but the characters are too light to be transcribed accurately.]

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USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids, Senecio
Chemistry - Retronecine, From Senecio
Brasilensis Jun 48

"Studies of Senecio Class Alkaloids," R. Konvalova,
A. Danilova, Alkaloidal Sec, All-Union Sci-Res Chem-
Phar Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 5 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXX), No 6

Studies structure of senecifillin. Concludes that
it is a cyclic ether of retronecine with a molecule
of dibasic senecifillic acid.

9/4928

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HOLEYSOVSKY, V.; TOMASEK, V.; MIKES, O.; DANILOVA, A.S.; SORM, F.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for all).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 11, November 1965, pp 3936-3952.

"On proteins. Part 98. The disulfide bonds of bovine dip-
trypsin."

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CA

Alkaloids of *Senecio* species VII Alkaloids from
Senecio renardii V. V. Ivanov and R. V. Kozlov, *Tr. Khim. i Farm. Fak. Mosk. Univ.*
Uchenye Zapiski Khim. Ser. Khim. 20 (1921) 1042
Zh. Obshch. Khim. 32, 5409. 43, 1427. Extr. of *S. renardii* leaves
with CHCl_3 in the presence of 10% NH_4OH gave upon
exn. of the crude products with Et_2O and evapn. a mixt. of
alkaloids, extr. with hot Me_2CO left behind some *renardine*,
n. 212.14; *paradolone*, n. 176.77, while cooling the extr.
gave *renardine*, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$, n. 192.3, from EtOH ; *renardine*,
n. 221.21; CHCl_3 *paradolone*, n. 219.20; from EtOH *renardine*,
n. 197.75; from EtOH *methoside*, decomp.
n. 194.6. A const. of the Me_2CO mother liquor gave a small
amt. of a base, n. 176.8, from Me_2CO , whose constitution
is unknown. Hydrolysis of *renardine* for 0.5 hr. with hot
0.5 N alk. NaOH gave an acid, n. 148.9, which on heating
with 10% HCl forms a *lactone*, n. 154.5, identical with
senecionolactone, the other cleavage product is an *amide*,
which could not be adequately identified. *Renardine* has a
methylamide group and gives a pos. pyrrole test. Extr. of
the residue of the alkaloids, after the initial Et_2O extr. with
 CHCl_3 and re-extr. with Me_2CO gives more *renardine* and
renardine, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$, n. 218.19; CHCl_3 *paradolone*,
n. 211.2; this base heated with
 CHCl_3 *paradolone*, decomp. 211.2; this base heated with
with 3% alk. NaOH yields a tarry amide, and *renardine*,
n. 180.1. *Orthosamine* was obtained for identification
by extr. from roots of *S. orthosamine* with CHCl_3 in the pres-
ence of NH_4OH . G. M. Kozlov

CP

Alkaloids of Senecio species VII Alkaloids from
Senecio renardi A. V. Danilova and R. Kuzovkova
J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 20, 1100 (1950) (Engl. transla-
tion) See C.A. 45, 2024b R.M.S.

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CA

Synthesis, structure, and transformations of 4-(2-ethoxy-1(6)-naphthyl)propionic acids S. I. Sergievskaya, A. Y. Dandova, and A. A. Chemerisskaya (S. Otdelnoy kul'tre All-Union Chem. Pharm. Inst. Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim. i Gen. Khim.* 20, 2011 (1950). Addn of 120 g $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OEt}$, 11 g AlCl_3 with stirring and cooling to 120° gave after the stand 8 hrs. and heating 3 hrs. to 40.5° , ester-usual treatment of g. mixed keto acids, m. $125-32^\circ$, and oxidation of this by refluxing 6 hrs. with 300 ml. EtOH and 30 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 and crystn. from EtOH gave 14.4 g. less sol. *Et* 4-(2-ethoxy-6-naphthyl)propionate, m. 64.5° , and 11.2 g. 1-naphthyl analog, m. 51.2° . Hydrolysis by 6% aq. KOH gave the corresponding free acids, m. 162.3° and m. 163.1° . If the Friedel-Crafts reaction is run in CS_2 the yield is much lower and the 1- $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{CO}$ isomer predominates. I purified by reesterification m. 104.5° ; II, similarly purified, m. 104.5° . I oxime, m. $145-6^\circ$, which, NaOCl yields 2-ethoxy-6-naphthoic acid, m. $205-6^\circ$, which, heated with HBr AcOH gives the 2-*HO* analog, m. $240-1^\circ$

acetate, m. 221.5° , yielding the *HO* ester by refluxing in EtOH with H_2SO_4 , m. 189.40° ; from EtOH Clemmensen reduction of the 2-*HO* acid over 20 hrs. gave 2-hydroxy-6-naphthoic acid, m. 154.7° ; from aq. EtOH also obtained by heating 2-methoxy-6-naphthoic butyric acid, m. 111.2° , from the $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{CO}$ analog by Clemmensen reduction; 2 hrs. with 5% HBr Clemmensen reduction of II gave 2-ethoxy-6-naphthoic acid; m. reduction of II gave 2-ethoxy-6-naphthoic acid, m. 91.4° (from aq. EtOH). Similar treatment of the 2-MeO analog gave 2-methoxy-1-naphthoic acid, m. 81.1° . Refluxing ether acid with AcOH HBr gave the 2-*HO* analog, m. $136.5.7.5^\circ$ (from EtOH). Slow addn. of 20 g. 20% Na-Hg to 1.75 g. 2-1-MeO- $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ in 35 ml. 5% Na_2CO_3 over 8 hrs. stirring 2 hrs. sepn. of Hg extn. of the oils with EtOH and distillation with 10% HCl and boiling 10 min. gave 0.6 g. 2-methoxy-1-naphthyl butyrate, m. 126.8° (from EtOH). The 6-naphthyl butyrate, prep'd similarly, m. 121.3° ; 2-ethoxy-1-naphthyl butyrate, prep'd similarly, m. 127.8° (from EtOH), and its acetone, prep'd similarly, m. 127.8° (from EtOH), and its 1-naphthyl analog, m. 125.6° . G. M. Kosolapoff

195-1

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CA

Structure of platynecinic and senecionic acids A. V. Androva and R. A. Komosolova, S. Ostrohomskulac, All-Union Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 73, 315 (1960). Alk. alk. hydrolysis of platyphylline yields an unsat. acid, *called*, m. 151.2°, identical with the senecionic acid (I) from the hydrolysis of senecionine (A. B. Saks) in an aq. medium in the hydrolysis yields, however, a more sat. acid, having same compn. but m. 143.5°, named *platynecinic acid* (III). On heating with 10% HCl, both acids yield a lactone acid (III), *called*, m. 155.5°, [α]_D 43°. Both acids take up 2 H₂, yielding a *dihydro decin*, which heated with 10% HCl gives the corresponding *actone*, m. 143.4°, identical with the reduction product from III. Hence, II appears to be a cis and I a trans isomer of same structure. Bromination of III in an aq. medium gave a mono Br deriv. m. 162.3°, [α]_D 64.8°, while CHCl₃ gave the *di Br deriv.*, m. 113.13.5°.

[α]_D 6.5°, probably by loss of H₂O from the initial di bromide. Oxidation with KMnO₄ in Me₂CO and with HNO₃ gave acOH, (CO₂H)₂, and 2 isomers of an acid *called*, one of which, group *called*, [α]_D 2.1°, yields a *diamide*, m. 104.5°, while the 2nd acid, in its 10% [α]_D 20.0° was characterized as a poorly sat. Ag salt, both have 2 HO and 1 OH groups, and do not lactonize, neither is an HO acid (no reaction typical of the class with 10% H₂PO₄), the pair are apparently diastereomers, a methyl-β-hydroxyglutark acid. Hence, the original acid pair may be represented by either the formulas, MeCH₂C(OH)CH₂CH₂CO₂H or MeCH₂C(OH)CH₂CH₂CO₂H, both of which explain the above set of observations. The investigation is being continued to establish the correct formula. I. M. Kozlovskii

DANILOVA, A. V.

Chem Abs
V. 48 25 Jan 54

Organic Chem

✓ Alkaloids from *Plantago indică*. A. V. Danilova and R. A. Kobayalova (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obs. chem. Khim.* 22, 2237-8 (1952).
 The (CH₂Cl)₂ ext. of 14 kg. of the macerated plant prepd. in presence of 10% NH₄OH, worked up in the conventional manner, yielded a mixture of products, which, let stand in Et₂O soln., deposited 1.22 g. new substance, named *plantagaine*, C₁₆H₁₇O₂N, m. 211-20°, [α]_D 30.8°; HCl salt, decomp. 223-30°; *picrate*, m. 159-60° (from H₂O); *chloroaurate*, m. 151-2°; *methoxide*, solid which is difficult to purify. The liquid residue purified by steam distn. and the distillate treated with picric acid gave a *picrate* m. 149-50° and a *picrate* m. 124-7° (from EtOH, then from EtOAc). The 1st *picrate*, m. 151-3 on further purification, yielded an alkaloid, C₁₆H₁₇ON, named *indicaine*; the latter *picrate* (m. 127-9° after purification), gave an alkaloid named *indicamine*, C₁₇H₁₇ON, which is an unsatd. substance. Both latter alkaloids are liquids G. M. Kosolapoff

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Chem

DANILOVA, A. V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No: 9
May 10 1954

Alkaloids from *Plantago indica*. A. V. Danilova and
R. A. Kazovalova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22: 2907-9
(1953) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 48, 691a. H. L. H.

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids Aug 53

"Investigation of Alkaloids of Senecio Species. VIII. Alkaloids from Groundsel (Senecio sarracenioides)," A. Danilova, R. Konvalova, P. Massagetov, and M. Garina, All-Union Sci-Res Chemicopharm Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze

Zhur Obshch Khim, Vol 23, No 8, pp 1417-1421

Isolated two new alkaloids, sarracine $C_{18}H_{27}O_5N$ and sarracine N-oxide $C_{18}H_{27}O_6N$, from a groundsel (Senecio sarracenioides). Sarracine picrate and bitartrate were obtained as well as the picrate and chloroaurate of sarracine N-oxide.

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DANILOVA, A.

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids

Sep 53

"Investigation of Alkaloids of the Senecio Species. IX. Structure of Alkaloids from Senecio sarracenioides," A. Danilova and A. Kuzovkov, All-Union Scientific Research Chemo-Pharmaceutical Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow

Zhur Obshch Khim, Vol 23, No 9, pp 1597-1600

It was established that the new alkaloids sarracenioides and N-oxide of sarracenioides, isolated from Senecio sarracenioides, are diesters of the amino-glycol platinecin with cis- α -dimethylacrylic

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(angelic) acid and an unsaturated acid with the composition $C_5H_8O_3$, designated sarracenioides. The latter acid has the carbon frame of methyl-ethyl-acetic acid, differing from it by the presence of a hydroxy-group and a double bond.

268T35

DANILOVA, A. V.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Alkaloids from *Senecio sarracenicus* A. V. Danilova,
R. Konnyalova, P. Massanov, and M. ~~...~~
Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 89, 363 (1953). The grass
contains 0.8-0.9% alkaloids, which treated in the acid
state with tartaric acid gives a *bisulfate*, m. 177-9° of a
base, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$, m. 71-2°, $d_{20}^{25} = 1.2977$, isomeric with
platyphylline. The new alkaloid was named *sarracine*. It
forms a *picrate*, m. 140-1°, contains a OH but not a
methylamino grouping, decolorizes $KMnO_4$ and has an
unsat'd link. The alkaloid is an ester, as on sapon with
alkali it yields an *amide* and org acids. The base, m.
151-2°, $d_{20}^{25} = 1.2977$, and yields a *picrate*, m. 181-3°, thus
identifying it as *platyphylline*, obtained earlier from the
hydrolysis of platyphylline. If the alkaloids are ex'd from
the plant without preliminary moistening with NH_4OH it is
possible to isolate, by extr. with $CHCl_3$, an almost neutral
substance, $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$, m. 123-4° (from Me_2CO), d_{20}^{25}
= 1.2977 (*picrate*, m. 107-8.5°; *chlorourate*, m. 153-5°).
Reduction of this with Zn dust yields *sarracine*. This alka-
loid thus appears to be an *N-oxide* of *sarracine*. This is con-
firmed by its formation from *sarracine* with H_2O_2 .

G. M. Kosolapoff

12-54
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DANILOVA, A.V.

PERSHIN, G.N.; PADEVSKAYA, Ye.N.; DANILOVA, A.V.; MILOVANOVA, S.N.

Chemotherapeutic effect of deschlorobiomycin. Farm. 1 toks. 17
no.5:S-0 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(ANTIBIOTICS,
deschlorobiomycin HCl, pharmacol.)

DANILOVA, A.

~~Alkaloids of *Eranthis macrophylla*, A. Danilova, L. [unclear] and E. Mamonov (S. Dvornikov) [unclear] [unclear] Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow). 288~~

~~1957, *Chem. Pharm. Inst., U.S.S.R.* 15, 797-800 (Engl. translation).—Conventional exts. of 18 kg. [unclear] with (CH₂Cl)₂ in the presence of 10% NH₄OH, followed by exts. of the ext. with 10% H₂SO₄, liberation of the bases from the acid soln. with NH₄OH acid extn. with Et₂O and CHCl₃ gave about 25 g. mixed alkaloids. The Et₂O-sol. material in EtOH was treated with a/c. tartaric acid until acid reaction was reached, yielding 2.16 g. tartrate; the CHCl₃-sol. fraction of the alkaloids gave 2.78 g. tartrate. This last after crystals from EtOH gave 2.5 g. pure *macrophylline* tartrate, C₂₂H₂₈O₄N, m. 182-4°, [α]_D²⁰ 52.3° (H₂O). This with NH₄OH gave free *macrophylline* (I), C₁₈H₂₄O₃N, purified by sublimation in high vacuum, m. 42-4°, [α]_D²⁰ 34.52° (EtOH). Hydrolysis with 15% HCl gave megalic acid and *macrocinic*-HCl, C₈H₁₀O₂NHCl, m. 152-3°, [α]_D²⁰ 49.37° (EtOH). The latter with NaOH gave free *macrocinic*, C₈H₁₀O₂N, m. 126-8° (from Me₂CO), [α]_D²⁰ 40.29° (EtOH), almost insol. in Et₂O. Hydrogenation of I over PtO₂ gave *hydromacrophylline*, m. 87-8°, C₁₈H₂₈O₃N, which heated with 10% HCl gave a liquid acid which was not identified owing to small amt., and *macrocinic*-HCl, m. 180-1°.~~

G. M. Kozlov

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MST

DANILOVA, A.V.

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 21/45

Authors : Kuzovkov, A. D.; Mashkovskiy, M. D.; Danilova, A. V.; and Men'shikov, G.P.

Title : Synthesis of pseudoheliotridane and heliotridane

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/2, 251-252, Jul 11, 1955

Abstract : The synthesis of curate-like compounds - pseudoheliotridane and heliotridane - is briefly described. The medicinal properties of these compounds are listed. Four references: 3 USSR and 1 USA (1923-1952).

Institution : All-Union Sc.Res.Chem.Pharm. Inst. im. S. Ordzhonikidze

Presented by : Academician I. N. Nazarov, February 21, 1955

Danilova, A. V.

Alkaloids of *Plantago ramosa*. II. A. V. Danilova (S. Ordshonikidze All-Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 26, 2069-71 (1956); cf. C.A. 48, 6914c. *Plantagenin* (I) is an anilino acid and *indicaine* (II) is an amino aldehyde. Oxidation of II with Ag₂O or HNO₃ yields I. Extn. of the flowering *Plantago ramosa* with (Cl₃CCl)₂ 10% NH₄OH, conventionally, gave 0.19% alkaloids. These passed over Al₂O₃ in Et₂O, then treated with picric acid gave from 0.3 g. total alkaloids 0.68 g. II, *picrate*, m. 159-3°. Free II is a yellow liquid. II absorbed 1 mole H over Pt to yield *dihydro-II*, an oil; *azotate*, 2-C₁₀H₁₁NO₂·C₆H₃O₇, m. 120.5-1.5°; *picrate*, m. 147-8°. II and ammoniacal AgNO₃ gave I, m. 121-2°; II and HNO₃ gave I, m. 147-8°. I with H₂OII-HCl gave I, *azotate*, C₁₀H₁₁NO₂, m. 43-5°, [α]_D 29.4° (EtOH). G. M. K.

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 PM

AUTHORS: Koretskaya, N. I.; Danilova, A. V.; Utkin, L. M. 79-2-58/58

TITLE: Synthesis of Harmine Derivatives. Part 1. (Sintez proizvodnykh garmina. I.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27, No 2, pp. 542-545 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This report describes the synthesis of certain harmine derivatives for pharmacological investigation. The new harmine derivatives were identified as Ind-N-(beta-diethylamino)-ethylharmine, dichlorohydrate; Py-N-chlor-(beta-diethylamino)-harmine ethylate, hydrochloride; Ind-N-benzylharmine; Py-N-iodomethylate Ind-N-benzylharmine: Py-N-chloromethylate of Ind-N-benzylharmine, ethyl ether of norharmine carboxylic acid. The authors obtained new derivatives of tetrahydroharmine, namely, Py-N-(beta-diethylamino)-ethyltetrahydroharmine; tetrahydronorharmine carboxylic acid.

Card 1/2

There are 5 references, none of which are Slavic.

Handwritten notes:
A. V. Danilova, N. I. Koretskaya, L. M. Utkin

79-2-58/58

Synthesis of Harmine Derivatives. Part 1.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute imeni
S. Ordzhonikidze

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Danilova, A. V., Utkin, L. M.,
Kozyreva, G. V., Syrneva, Yu. I.

007/79-29-7-72/83

TITLE:

A New Alkaloid Which Is an Isomer of Platyphyllin (Novyye
alkaloid, izomernyy platifillinu)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 28, No 7, pp 2432-2436 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Platyphyllin bitartrate is prepared from the broadleaved Senecio platyphyllus. As to its chemical structure the platyphyllin is a diester of platynecin and the senecinic acid (Ref 1). In the processing of the industrially manufactured alcoholic mother liquids a new base which had been called neoplatyphyllin was obtained on separation and recrystallization of platyphyllin bitartrate. As to composition and functional groups, this new base is identical with platyphyllin. Their basicity and infrared absorption spectra (Fig) show little difference, but as far as the physical properties are concerned, the neoplatyphyllin and its salts differ from platyphyllin and its salts. The bitartrate of neoplatyphyllin shows well pronounced cholinolytic and spasmolytic properties. As to activity and mode of action it is closely related with platyphyllin, but it is twice as toxic. Alkaline and acid hydrolysis of both compounds yield the same

Card 1/3

A New Alkaloid Which Is an Isomer of Platyphyllin

07/79-09-7-72/87

products. The authors assume that the difference between both bases is due to the steric configuration of the acid component of their molecules because, as is known, the "necinic" acids with double bonds show in addition to the optical isomerism also the geometrical one (Ref 2). The structure of the senecinic acid corresponds with the formula (I) (Ref 3). In order to investigate further the properties of both compounds the alkaloids were reduced with LiAlH_4 . The resultant trivalent alcohols had to possess structure (II), according to the structure of the senecinic acid. The chemical and spectroscopic results obtained confirm the assumption of the authors that the different spatial configuration of the esterifying acids is the cause of the difference between neoplatyphyllin and platyphyllin. The formation of a trivalent alcohol from the senecinic acid, by treating it with alkali liquor, which is qualitatively different from the alcohols obtained by direct reduction of the alkaloids, confirms the observation that the "necinic" acids separated by alkaline hydrolysis of the alkaloids of the species Senecio possess a configuration which differs from that in which they enter into the composition of the alkaloid molecules. There are 1 figure

Card 2/3

A. New Alkaloid Which Is an Isomer of Flatyphyllin

28/79-29-7-72/83

and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-isledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Chemicopharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Dudilova, A. V., Stein, L. M.

TITLE: Structure of the Alkaloid Macrophyllin

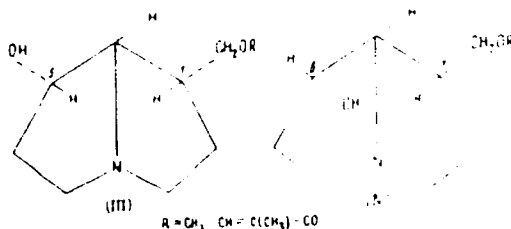
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii, 1964, No. 1, pp. 100-102 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have established the structure of the alkaloid macrophyllin (makrofilin), $C_{13}H_{21}N$, isolated from *Senecio macrophyllus*. [Dudilova, A. V., Stein, L. M., Makarova, P. S., Zhur. Obshchei Khimii, 1964, 34(1), 100-102] belongs to the alkaloids of the "10-piperidolololane" series and has one of two structures:

Card 1/3

Structure of the Alkaloid Macropavilline

2211
 SOV.7-30-1-10.7"



Macronecine (makronetsyn) (also prepared earlier [loc. cit.]), and aminoglycol ($C_{11}H_{17}O_2N$) formed by hydrolysis of macropavilline was found to be a diastereomer of platysine and 11-hydroxyplatysine, which have hydroxyl groups in positions 1 and 11 of the pyrrolizidine ring. The following derivatives were synthesized: 11-oxo-11-macropavilline

Card 2/3

Structure of the Alkaloid Macrophylline

7-12
S 77-1-1-70/78

(a colorless liquid, $[\alpha]_D^{25} (-2.43^\circ)$, R_f 0.76 ascending system butanol-CH₃COOH-water) and its picrate (mp 155-156°) macrophylline picrolonate (mp 155-156°), macrophylline picrate (mp 171-172°), and methiodide (mp 272-294°). There are 7 references, 6 Soviet, 1 German, 1 U.K., 1 U.S. The U.S. and U.K. references are: Adams, Hamlin, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 64, 257 (1942); L. Culvenor, L. W. Smith, Austral. J. Chem., 10, 464 (1957).

ASSOCIATION: S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Scientific-Research Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1958

Card 3/3

DANILOVA, A.V.; KORETSKAYA, N.I.; SHVETS, Z.I.; UTKIN, L.M.

New method for obtaining platyphylline from Senecio platyphyllus.
Med.prom. 14 no.4:28-30 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(PLATYPHYLLINE)

DANILOVA, A.V.; KORETSKAYA, N.I.; UTKIN, L.M.

Structure of "renardin" alkaloid (from *Senecio renardi*). Part 2.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3815-3818 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Alkaloids)

S/051/62/013/002/003/014
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Garif'yanov, N.S., Danilova, A.V. and
Shagidullin, R.R.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance and absorption
spectra in the visible region of alcohol and glycerin
solutions of Ti^{+++}

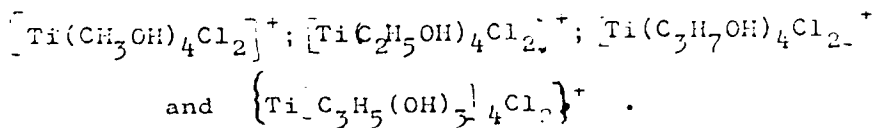
PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 13, no. 2, 1962,
212 - 215

TEXT: A study is reported of EPR lines of the green and
violet modifications of $TiCl_3 \cdot H_2O$ solutions. Glycerin and
absolute alcohols (methyl, ethyl and isopropyl) were used as
the solvents. The specimens were rapidly sealed in thin glass
capillaries since alcohol solutions of Ti^{+++} salts were found
to be unstable and oxidized to Ti^{++++} . Measurements were carried
out at $\nu = 9320$ Mc/s using the standard radiospectrometer
RE-1301 (RE-1301) at 400, 295 and 77 °K. The line width ΔH was
determined as the distance between the maximum and minimum of the
first derivative of the absorption curve. The results of line-
width measurements and the spectroscopic splitting factor at
Card 1/5

Electron paramagnetic

S/051/02/013/002/003/014
E032/E514

T = 295 °K are given in Table 1. The intensity of the EPR lines in liquid violet glycerin and alcohol solutions is very low compared with the intensity due to green glycerin solutions. It is therefore considered that the EPR lines of liquid violet solutions are exclusively due to a small amount of green asymmetric complexes of the form:



In supercooled alcohol and glycerin violet solutions of Ti^{+++} there is a large low-symmetry field component due to particles in the second coordination sphere (the motion is frozen). For this reason, in the super-cooled state each paramagnetic Ti^{+++} ion in violet solutions contributes to the intensity of the EPR lines. At room temperature, on the other hand, owing to the long spin lattice relaxation time, Ti^{+++} does not significantly contribute to the intensity of the EPR lines. As the room temperature is
Card 2/5

S/051/02/017/002/005/014
E032/E014

Electron paramagnetic

approached the component of low-symmetry electric fields at the Ti^{3+} ion tends to average out and electron paramagnetic absorption is almost entirely due to green asymmetric complexes. This phenomenon has been used to determine the percentage concentration of green complexes in violet solutions on the nature of the solvent, and the results are given in Table 1. The assumed mechanism was then checked by carrying out spectroscopic absorption measurements, using the Cary 2M (SF-2M) spectrophotometer. It was found that the absorption spectra in the visible region are in good agreement with the above interpretation of the EPR spectra. There are 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1961

Card 3/5

Electron paramagnetic ...
 5/07/10 2/015/100 2/01 3/01
 0072/8334

Table 1:

(1) Концентрация, м.д.	(2) ЧИ арт.	(3) Коэфф. пр.	(4) Концентрация, м.д.	(5) ЧИ арт.	(6) Коэфф. пр.
(4) Фиолетовый раствор $TiCl_3$ в метилом спирте					
2	31 ± 2	1.953 ± 0.002	0.12	31 ± 2	1.952 ± 0.002
1	30 ± 2	1.950 ± 0.002	0.06	30 ± 2	1.952 ± 0.002
0.5	28 ± 2	1.950 ± 0.002	(5) Фиолетовый раствор в метилом спирте		
0.25	26 ± 2	1.950 ± 0.002	2	18 ± 2	1.950 ± 0.002
0.12	24 ± 2	1.950 ± 0.002	0.5	15 ± 2	1.950 ± 0.002
0.06	21 ± 2	1.950 ± 0.002	0.25	13 ± 2	1.950 ± 0.002
0.03	23 ± 2	1.954 ± 0.002	0.12	10 ± 2	1.950 ± 0.002
(5) Фиолетовый раствор в изопропанолом спирте					
(6) Фиолетовый раствор в изопропанолом спирте					
1.5	26 ± 2	1.952 ± 0.002	0.2	30 ± 2	-
1	17 ± 2	1.952 ± 0.002	0.1	31 ± 2	-
0.5	12 ± 2	1.952 ± 0.002	0.05	37 ± 2	-
(6) Фиолетовый раствор в изопропанолом спирте					
(7) Фиолетовый раствор в изопропанолом спирте					

Card 5/5

DANILOVA, A.V.; KORETSKAYA, N.I.; UTKIN, L.M.

New alkaloid from *Senecio othonnae* M.B. Zhur.ob.khim.
32 no.2:647-648 F '62. (MIKA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsev-
ticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Alkaloids)

KORETSKAYA, N.I.; DANILOVA, A.V.; UTKIN, L.M.

Structure of jaconecic and jacolinecic acids. Zhur. o. khim. 32
no.4:1339-1345 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze. (Jaconecic acid)

GARIF'YANOV, N.S.; DANILOVA, A.V.; SHAGIDULLIN, R.R.

Electron paramagnetic resonance and absorption spectra in the
visible region in alcoholic and glycerine solutions of Ti^{+++} .
Opt. i spektr. 13 no.2:212-215 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation) (Titanium—Spectra)

KORETSKAYA, N.I.; DANILOVA, A.V.; UTKIN, L.M.

Structure and interrelation between senecic and
epoxyjaconecic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3823-3827
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-
farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Senecic acid) (Jaconecic acid)

KORBI ... A. ...

... of the ... of
hydroxy ... (MIRA 1816)
... matrev'cheskiy

L 25401-65 EFP(m)/EPE(c)/ENP(j) Pc-l/Fr-l JAJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP6002831

E/0191/65/000/002/0058/0059

AUTHOR: Danilova, A. V.; Tarakanov, O. G.

b

TITLE: Foaming in polyvinylchloride pastes. Effect of moisture and surface active agents on foam stability

SOURCE: Plastikheskiye massy, no. 1, 1965, 58-68

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinylchloride foam, foam stability, surface active agent, soya phosphate, foam moisture content, Igelit-P resin, DOP plasticizer, emulsifier MK, sulfonate Ufapast-O

ABSTRACT: Continuing previous studies, the authors experimented with an emulsion of polyvinylchloride (PVC) resin of East German manufacture, known as "Igelit-P", and with DOP plasticizers to evaluate the effects of moisture in the PVC paste and of surface active agents on the stability of foams obtained from such pastes. The results indicate that stability deteriorates significantly when the paste contains as little as 0.8% water by weight. Drying at temperatures up to 80C does not lower stability. Surface active agents used in the experiments included emulsifier "MK", soya phosphate and a Norwegian Na-sulfonate Ufapast-O, added to purified resin in quantities comprising 3% by weight of the plasticizer. Use of an appropriate surface active agent is

Card 1/2

L. 25401-65

ACCESSION NR: AP500131

recommended. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUB MITTLE: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

DANILOVA, A.V.; KORETSKAYA, N.I.

Structure and properties of seneciophylline. Dokl. ob. khim.
35 no.3:584-587 Mr '65. (MIRA 18 4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmat
sevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

REEL NUMBER

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