

HAZARENKO, K.A.

Pathway of a reflex from the carotid chemoreceptors to the heart.
Trudy LSGMI 45:212-215 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR, prof. S.V. Anichkov).
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--INNERVATION)
(REFLEXES)

HAZARENKO, M.F.; SVIRIDENKO, V.A.; SOLOMIN, A.V.

Use of the FMT-3 microdurometer to determine the caking ability
of ceramic bodies. Izv.AN Kazakh. SSR Ser.gor.dela, net. 1 stroimat.
no.2:30-33 '54. (MLRA 9:6)

(Ceramic materials--Testing) (Hardness)

HAZARENKO, H.F.; SVIRIDENKO, V.A.

Brick products from monothermite clays of central Kazakhstan.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser.gor.dela, met. 1 stroimat. no.2:13-17
'54. (MIRA 9:6)
(Kazakhstan--Monothermite) (Ceramic industries)

NAZARENKO, M. F.

(2)

Mineralizing effect of some additions on the multistage
tion process. M. F. Nazarenko and V. A. Spiridonov.
Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R. 10, No. 11 (Whole No.
104), 83-88(1953).--In multistage the most powerful
mineralizing agent is Li in the form of LiF; it is very active
at 0.5 mol. % Li even at 1000°. The amt. of reacted
quartz (about 93%) in a specimen heated to 1400° indicates
that Mg ion is also a powerful agent (when employed in the
form of MgCO₃) at 0.5 mol. % Mg. At 1 mol. % Mg and
Li ions give essentially 100% reaction at 1400°. Some
90-95% reaction occurs in the presence of Mn⁺⁺⁺,
Ti⁺⁺⁺, B⁺⁺⁺, Co⁺⁺, and Na⁺. CaF₂ is more active than
CaCO₃; LiF is more active than LiCl. Generally the
greater the ionic charge and the smaller the ionic radius the
more active is the ion in its mineralizing effect. The results
are obtained from examn. of the reaction between quartz
and Al₂O₃ only. O. M. Kozlovskii

USSR/Miscellaneous - Chinaware

Card 1/1 Pub. 123 - 12/15

Authors : Hazarenko, M. F. and Sviridenko, V. A.

Title : Raw materials of the Akmolinsk chinaware factory

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 11/10, 105-111, Oct 1954

Abstract : Raw materials used at the Akmolinsk chinaware factory were analyzed and the results show that the raw materials satisfy the required specifications. One USSR reference (1954). Tables.

Institution :

Submitted :

The effect of valence and radius of the cation of mineral-

... of AlO_3 ... in the presence of

For the same valence the effectiveness increases as the radius of the cation decreases and for the same radius it was greater for lower valence cations. Mineralization was

... Ba²⁺, Pb²⁺ and Fe²⁺, resp. Exceptions to the rule

SECRET

"White face plates from pyrophyllite. M. P. Nazarenko.
 Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R. Geology 1955, no. 2, 120 (in Russian). Pyro-
 phyllite from the Suran deposit, when mixed with plastic
 clays from the Sayk-Karaul and Bebe-Gliniche deposits,
 is suitable for white face plates, without the use of
 quartz or feldspar. Plates made by a semidry method were
 given preliminary firing at 1200° and glaze-fired at 1650°;
 their water absorption was 12.5-14.3%, fracture resistance
 135-190 kg., and whitens 75-81%. W. Z. Kamada.

L

PM 3

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62295

Author: Nazarenko, M. F., Razumova, V. L.

Institution: None

Title: Casting Characteristics of Porcelain Body of Akmolinsk Plant

Original

Periodical: Vestn. AN Kaz. SSR, ¹⁹⁵⁶~~1956~~, No 3, 71-74

Abstract: Ayzintomar clay which is a component of the porcelain body of Akmolinsk plant contains a considerable amount of soluble Ca and Mg salts as a result of which casting bodies with conventional electrolytes (liquid glass and soda) are readily coagulated while on combined use of electrolyte and oak extract thinning occurs normally since tannides prevent sticking together of elemental particles. In connection therewith there is noted increased strength of articles in air-dry condition. Use of combined electrolytes has made it possible to undertake at the plant the manufacture of various articles by casting methods which were not previously practiced.

Card 1/1

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136220

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001136220

Inst. Building, Bldg. of Materials, M

HAZARENKO, K.F.; RAZUKOVA, V.L.

Interaction between kaolin and feldspar melts in the presence of
quartz. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor. dela, met., stroi. i stroimat.
no.3:78-85 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Diffusion) (Kaolin) (Feldspar)

NAZARENKO, M.F.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 993

Author : Nazarenko, M.F., Razumova, V.L.

Inst : -

Title : Influence of Certain Additives on the Modification Changes of Quartz in the Temperature Range from 1400 to 1600° C.

Orig Pub : Ogneupory, 1957, No 7, 318-324

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

N. CARONAS, M. G.

The influence of some additives on the distribution of valence states

temp. of heating too high... modification of a given step... made to produce a... the yield of the required product

...
...
...
...
...

HAZARENKO, M.F.; RAZUMOVA, V.L.

Kinetics of a quartz solution in a feldspar fusion. Trudy Inst. stroi.
i stroimat. AN Kazakh. SSR 1:91-95 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Quartz) (Feldspar) (Porcelain)

HAZARENKO, M.F.; RAZUKOVA, V.L.

Effect of certain additives on modified changes in quartz in the
temperature interval 1400--1600° C. Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat.
AN Kazakh SSR 1:96-102 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Quartz) (Solution (Chemistry))

HAZARENKO, M.F.; SVIRIDENKO, V.A.

Water method of enriching feldspars. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR

14 no.11:51-58 N '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Building materials) (Feldspar)

HAZARENEO, M.F.; RAZUMOVA, V.L.

Diffusion processes in the body of porcelain. Trudy Inst. stroi.
i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 2:183-186 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Diffusion) (Porcelain)

NAZARENKO, M.F.; RAZUMOVA, V.L.

Effect of additives on modifications in quartz in the
temperature range of 1200-1650° C. Trudy Inst. stroi. i
stroimat. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:192-202 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Quartz)

~~NAZARENKO, M.E.~~; RAZUMOVA, V.L.

Effect of the composition of glass on formation processes of
porcelain. Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 2:220-224
'59. (MIRA 12:10)

(Porcelain)

NAZARENKO, M.F.; TREYGER, R.M.

Using chemical methods in the quantitative analysis of mullite.
Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 2:235-239 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)
(Mullite) (Chemistry, Analytical--Quantitative)

69033

S/O31/60/000/03/012/024
D035/D003

15.2110

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, M.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Influence of the Melt Structure on the Tridymitization Process of Quartz

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 1960, Nr 3, pp 59-72

ABSTRACT: Crystalline silica undergoes many transformations in the process of producing refractory (Dinas) bricks, during which silica is being transformed into tridymite. As this process requires very high temperatures and the participation of "foreign" ions, various mineralizers are added to the quartz; it lowers the temperatures and intensifies the tridymitization process. I.S. Kaynarskiy and I.G. Orlova /ref 77 explain the tridymitizing capacities of the melt by its

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S/031/60/000/03/012/024
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The Influence of the Melt Structure on the Tridymitization Process
of Quartz

structural properties expressed by the ratio of O : Si atoms in the liquid phase. When the ratio O : Si > 2.5 its capacity is low, and high - when the ratio O : Si < 2.5 . On the other hand, the author, describing in detail physico-chemical computations of data obtained by Kaynarskiy and Orlova on the influence of the melt structure on the tridymitization processing of quartz, finds that this capacity of melts forming two- and three-component $R_2O - SiO_2$ and $R_2O-RO-SiO_2$ systems is determined by the structure of silica-oxygen groups formed as a result of a disrupting action of R^+ and R^{2+} ions on bonds between the silica-oxygen tetrahedrons. According to the nature of alkaline and alkali-earth metals, used

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D035/D003

The Influence of the Melt Structure on the Tridymitization Process
of Quartz

as mineralizers, identical tridymitization of the quartz is achieved at different temperatures. The author finds that the best mineralizer used in this process is such a metal, which disrupts the bonds between the silica-oxygenous tetrahedrons without at the same time forming new compound groups with or without silica, such as Si-O-Me or Me-O-Me. The lower is the temperature at which disruptions occur, the higher is the tridymitizing capacity of the melt. In the group of alkaline metals potassium (K) has the highest properties and lithium (Li) - the lowest and in the alkaline-earth metals group respectively barium (Ba) and magnesium (Mg). There are 3 tables, 3 graphs and 11 references, of which 10 are Soviet and 1 German.

Card 3/3

HAZARENKO, M. I.

Children - Diseases

Effect of the treatment of rheumatism in children in Kislovodsk on capillaroscopic changes in interparoxysmal stage. *Pediatrics*, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 195~~1~~², Uncl.

IVANOV, Valentin Pavlovich; NAZARENKO, M.I., red.

[Study of materials for house painters] Materialovede-
nie dlia maliarov. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 176 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

FEYGIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich; YAKUSHKIN, Georgiy Mikhaylovich
[deceased]; KROMOSHCH, I.L., nauchn. red.; ~~HAZARENKO~~...
M.I., red.

[Work training of the operators of bulldozers, graders
and scrapers] Proizvodstvennoe obuchenie mashinistov
bul'dozerov, greiderov i skreperov. Moskva, Vysshaya
shkola, 1965. 146 p. (MIRA 19:1)

NAZARENKO M.T.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/4 Pediatrics Apr 59

918. HAEMOLYTIC ANAEMIA IN THE NEWBORN (Russian text) - Nazarenko
M. T. - ZDRAVOOKHR. KIR. 1956, 5 (26-30)

Eight newborn children with haemolytic anaemia were the subject of investigation. Jaundice usually appeared on the 3rd or 4th day of life; enlargement of liver and spleen, and dyspnoea were observed. Two children died on the 1st and 5th day of illness. Treatment consisted of transfusion with Rh-negative blood in quantities of 5-8 ml. per kg. and administration of campolon, neohepar, vitamins C and B₁, glutamic acid, vikasol (vit. K), iron and glucose. (S)

KUKSOV, Vasilii Alekseyevich; KUKSOV, Yuriy Vasil'yevich;
KALASHNIKOV, P.L., nauchn. red.; NAZARENKO, I.I., red.

[Study of materials for joiners and carpenters] Materialo-
vedenie dlia stoliarov i plotnikov. Izd.3., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 293 p. (MIRA 18:2)

SHEPELEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; MOVCHAN, F.F., nauchn. red.;
HAZARENKO, M.I., red.

[Wallpapering and the laying of linoleum] Okleika oboiami
i nastilka linoleuma. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965.
102 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SOV/137-58-7-16109

On the Problem of Determination of Niobium and Tantalum in Ores

in amounts of 0.001% - 0.02% Nb_2O_5 the decomposition of the test sample is performed similarly to the previous one, wherein the tannic precipitate is dissolved in dilute HCl and H_2O_2 . The insoluble residue of SiO_2 , SnO_2 and $BaSO_4$ is filtered off and the filtrate, after the decomposition of H_2O_2 , is treated with NH_4OH with a subsequent treatment with tannic acid and so on as described above. Ti does not interfere with the colorimetric determination of Nb. For the determination of Ta, the solution, after the determination of Nb, is treated with cupferron, the precipitate is fused with $K_2S_2O_7$, the melt is dissolved in a 4% $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$ solution, and Ta is determined colorimetrically with pyrogallol. Owing to the strong effect of Ti, two tannic-acid treatments are performed for its complete elimination. In determining 0.006 - 0.007% Ta_2O_5 the absolute error is 0.001%.

1. Ores--Analysis 2. Niobium--Determination 3. Tantalum Yu. B.
--Determination

Card 2/2

BORODIN, L.S.; NAZARENKO, I.I.

Chemical composition of pyrochlore and isomorphous substitutions in
the molecule $A_2B_2X_7$. *Gaokhimiia* no.4:278-295 '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystallochemistry of Rare
Elements, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Pyrochlore)

НИЗКОТЕМПЕРАТУРНИ

BOBODIN, L.S.; NAZARENKO, I.I.

~~_____~~
Eudialyte from alkaline rocks of Turiy Cape and its chemical formula.
Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.2:318-321 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.
(Gyda Peninsula--Eudialyte)

AUTHORS

Borodin, L.S. and Nazarenko, I.I.

20-4-43/60

TITLE

On the Deviations of the Pyrochlorine - Group Minerals from the $A_2B_2X_7$ type Formula and on the Part Played by the Water of Constitution in the Crystal Lattice of Pyrochlorine.
(Ob otstupleniyakh mineralov gruppy pirokhloro ot tipovoy formuly $A_2B_2X_7$ i o roli konstitutsionnoy vody v kristallicheskoy reshetke pirokhloro.)

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 4, pp. 783-786

ABSTRACT

The composition of minerals of the pyrochlorine group varies within rather wide limits and is highly complicated. Among the chief components are: Nb, Ta, Fe, Na, Ca, Th, U and a number of others. Therefore a sufficiently accurate, complete chemical analysis of this mineral was for methodical reasons rendered very difficult. The hitherto published chemical analyses cannot be used for calculation, since the total quantity of the components either does not reach or surpasses 100 %. Besides that no sufficient accuracy of the content of

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20-4-43/60

On the Deviations of the Pyrochlorine - Group Minerals from the
 $A_2B_2X_7$ Type Formula and on the Part Played by the Water of Constitution
in the Crystal Lattice of Pyrochlorine.

several chief components can be guaranteed. Therefore the authors mainly used their own original data in this paper. The calculation of the chemical pyrochlorine analyses (tab. 1) shows that in a number of cases its composition does not correspond to the type formula $A_2B_2X_7$ or $A_2B_2O_6$ (OH, F) (tab.2). According to all other characteristics there was no doubt that the investigated minerals belong to the pyrochlorine group. The deviations from the formula $A_2B_2X_7$ are above all due to less and less quantities of cations in group A as compared to B. The greatest deviations occurred when it contained water. According to Machatschki this fact (in the pyrochlorine varieties mariakite and hatchettolite) is due to a secondary modification in which an extraction of comparatively large cations Ca and Na takes place. As compensation for the extracted cations a positively-charged hydrogen ion H^+ penetrates into the mineral lattice. In other words, part of the total amount of water in the hydrated pyrochlorine

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On the Deviations of the Pyrochlorine - Group Minerals from
the $A_2B_2X_7$ Type Formula and on the Part Played by the Water of
Constitution in the Crystal Lattice of Pyrochlorine.

varieties must form a portion of the anion group $O_6(OH,F)$. The other part, however, must be present in group A, in order to compensate the deficiency of alkaline cations. Moreover the cation deficiency may be due to the participation of highervalent cations in the crystal lattice at the expense of low-valent cations. Isomorphous replacements of this type can occur only in group A of pyrochlorine, since in the isomorphous replacements of group B no cations with a valence higher than that of niobium are possible. In view of the above-said it is suitable to start with a constant number of cations of group B in the calculation of chemical pyrochlorine analyses, as they authors did. The degree of the replacement of oxygen by hydroxyl and fluorine and, accordingly, the total amount of the latter in the anion group (H_Σ) is determined from the total of valences of cations (W_k): $H_\Sigma = 14 - W_k$

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On the Deviations of the Pyrochlorine - Group Minerals from
the $A_2B_2X_7$ Type Formula and on the Part Played by the Water
of Constitution in the Crystal Lattice of Pyrochlorine.

20-4-43/60

where 14 is the highest possible number of negative valences for 7 anion units of oxygen. The cation deficiency of group A can be compensated by a corresponding replacement of part of the oxygen ions by hydroxyl ions. In minerals of the pyrochlorine group this leads to the fact that the total of atomic quantities of the oxygen atoms is as a rule less than 6 and the total amount of hydroxyl and fluorine ions is accordingly more than 1. The connection between the cation deficiency of group A and the hydration is graphically well demonstrated (fig. 1). There are 1 figure and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION:

Institute for mineralogy, geochemistry and crystallography of rare earths AN USSR
(Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov Akademii nauk SSSR)
By N.V. Belov, Academician, Feb. 12, 1957
February 12, 1957
Library of Congress.

PRESENTED:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE:
CARD 4/4

KHALEZOVA, Ye.B.; NAZARENKO, I.I.

Bastnaesite of the Vishnevyye Mountains. Trudy Inst.min., geokhim.i
kristalokhim.red.elem. no.2:99-101 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Vishnevyye Mountains--Bastnaesite)

BORODIN, L.S.; NAZARENKO, I.I.

Pyrochlore from vein formations of the Lovozero and Khibiny alkali
massifs. Trudy Inst.min., geokhim.i kristalokhim.red.elem. no.2:
138-143 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Lovozero tundras--Pyrochlore) (Khibiny Mountains--Pyrochlore)

NAZAROV, I. I.

31

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/5740

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallogicheskikh redkikh elementov

Voprosy mineralogii, geokhimii i genezisa koncentrovannykh redkikh elementov
(Problems in Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Deposit Formation of Rare Elements)
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 253 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 4) Errata
printed on the inside of back cover. 2,200 copies printed.

Chief Ed.: K. A. Vlasov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR;
Resp. Ed.: V. V. Lyakhovich; Ed. of Publishing House: L. S. Tarasov;
Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, mineralogists, and petrographers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 23 articles on the formation, geology,
mineralogy, petrography, and geochemistry of deposits of rare elements in
Siberia and [Soviet] Central Asia. The distribution and characteristics of
rare elements found in these areas as well as some quantitative and qualitat-
tive methods of investigating the rocks and minerals in which they are found.

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Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.)

COT/5740

or with which they are associated, are discussed. Two articles present an economic investigation of the possibilities of industrial extraction and utilization of selenium, tellurium, and hafnium. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

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ECT/5760

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Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.)

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Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.)

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ECONOMICS OF RARE ELEMENTS

Loksin, V. H. Prospects in the Industrial Extraction of Cesium
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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JN/6.7/722
11-14-61

NAZARENKO, I. I.

Cand Chem Sci, Diss -- "Investigation of the low-valence compounds of rhenium in connection with their application in analytical chemistry". Moscow, 1961. 14 pp, 20 cm (Moscow State U imeni Lomonosov. Chem Dept), 175 copies, Not for sale (iL, No 9, 1961, p 177, No 24279).
61-54877

ALIMARIN, I.P.; BILIMOVICH, G.N.; BUSEV, A.I.; VAYNSHTEYN, E.Ye.; VOLINETS, M.P.; GORYUSHINA, V.G.; DYMOV, A.M.; YELINSON, S.V.; ZVIAGINTSEV, O.Ye.; KOLOSOVA, G.M.; KORCHEMAYA, Ye.K.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; MALOFEYEVA, G.A.; MELENT'YEV, B.N.; NAZARENKO, V.A.; NAZARENKO, I.I.; PETROVA, T.V.; POLJEKTOV, N.S.; PONOMAREV, A.I.; RYABUKHIN, V.A.; STROGANOVA, N.S.; CHERNIKHOV, Yu.A.; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, otv. red.; RYABCHIKOV, D.I., doktor khim. nauk, prof., otv. red.; GUS'KOVA, O., tekhn. red.

[Methods for the determination and analysis of rare elements] Metody opredeleniya i analiza redkikh elementov. Moskva, 1961. 667 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii.
(Metals, Rare and minor)

S/078/61/006/003/014/022
B121/B208

AUTHORS: Ryabchikov, D. I., Zarinskiy, V. A., Nazarenko, I. I.

TITLE: Composition of the rhenium-thiocyanate complex compound

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 641-646

TEXT: V. M. Tarayan and co-workers (Refs. 6,7) have studied the composition of the complexes of rhenium with thiocyanate. V. M. Tarayan (Ref. 7), D. I. Ryabchikov and A. I. Lazarev (Ref. 8) determined the number of SCN⁻ addenda. Their results are in good agreement with the data obtained by I. G. F. Druce (Ref. 1). D. I. Ryabchikov and A. I. Lazarev detected the anionic character of rhenium-thiocyanate complexes, by ion exchange and suggested the following formula for the potassium salt: $K[ReO(SCN)_4]$. It may be seen from publications that there is no agreement on the composition and valence of rhenium-thiocyanate complexes. The authors studied this problem by electrochemical reduction with potassium perrhenate on a tungsten cathode in HCl. The electrochemical reduction of potassium perrhenate was

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Composition of the rhenium-thiocyanate...

S/078/61/006/003/014/022
B121/B208

carried out in a special cell designed by V. A. Zarinskiy. The rate of electrolytic reduction of perrhenate in HCl depends on the cathode material. Reduction of $\text{Re}^{\text{VII}} \rightarrow \text{Re}^{\text{V}}$ is possible in 7 - 9 N HCl. The sudden potential jump on the tungsten cathode from + 0.1 to 0.3 v, referred to a saturated calomel electrode, indicates the end of the reduction of $\text{Re}^{\text{VII}} \rightarrow \text{Re}^{\text{V}}$. The reduction is checked by titration with a cerium (IV) sulfate solution with addition of an excess of Fe^{3+} . The reaction of pentavalent rhenium with thiocyanate was studied spectrophotometrically, and the effect of the concentration of rhenium (V) and thiocyanate in the solution on the completeness of rhenium-thiocyanate complex formation was investigated. It was found that the formation of the rhenium complex begins when raising the rhenium concentration to 0.002 mole and increases with increasing rhenium and thiocyanate concentrations. The necessity of higher concentrations of pentavalent rhenium and thiocyanate ions for the formation of the pentavalent rhenium-thiocyanate complex indicates that the colored complex is largely dissociated. The anionic character of the thiocyanate complex was confirmed by determining the transference number. The results are in

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S/078/61/006/003/014/022
B121/B208

Composition of the rhenium-thiocyanate...

good agreement with the data of Ref. 8. The existence of pentavalent rhenium in the complex was clearly confirmed and the following formula obtained: $K_3[ReO_2(SCN)_4]$. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 23 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 18 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1959

✓

Card 3/3

S/078/61/006/005/007/015
B121/B208

AUTHORS: Ryabchikov, D. I., Zarinskiy, V. A., and Nazarenko, I. I.

TITLE: Electrolytic method of preparing trivalent rhenium compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 5, 1961,
1138 - 1141

TEXT: The electrolytic reduction of potassium hexachloro-rhenate on the mercury cathode (platinum anode) in hydrochloric acid medium of different concentration was studied. The reduction of trivalent rhenium was examined by titration with cerium (IV) sulfate. In 1 - 2 N HCl solution Re^{III} is quantitatively oxidized to Re^{VII} by cerium (IV) sulfate consuming four equivalents of the oxidant. Titration in 8 N HCl consumes only one equivalent cerium (IV) sulfate, Re^{III} being oxidized to Re^{IV} . The stability of tetravalent rhenium compounds increases with increasing concentration of hydrochloric acid. A fine-crystalline precipitate was obtained with cesium salt from hydrochloric acid rhenium (III) solutions. The precipitate was filtered and washed out with small amounts of 2 N HCl, alcohol,

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S/078/61/006/005/007/015
B121/B208

Electrolytic method of ...

and ether. Analysis of the compounds with respect to rhenium gave 23.6% (theoretical Re content in Cs_3ReCl_6 is 23.3%). The valence of rhenium in Cs_3ReCl_6 was determined by cerium (IV) sulfate solution (0.074 N). Rhenium (III) was found to form a halogen complex. $ReCl_6^{3-}$ with the coordination number 6. The following Soviet authors are mentioned in the original paper: Ref. 4: Myao Tsain-shen, V. G. Tronev, Zh. neorgan. khimii, 4, 1768 (1959); Ref. 6: see Ref. 4, page 2834; Ref. 12: V.V. Lebedinskiy, B. N. Ivanov-Emin. Zh. obshch. khimii, 13, 256 (1943). There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 22 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 18 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 10: O. W. Kolling, Trans.Kansas. Acad. Sci., 50, 3, 378 (1953); Ref. 13: N. F. Curtis, J. Fergusson, R. S. Nyholm, Chem. Ind.(London), 625 (1958), Chem. Abstrs, 53, 2919 (1959); Ref. 22: E. K. Mann, W. Davidson, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 72, 2254 (1950).

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1960

Card 2/2

RYABCHIKOV, D.I.; NAZARENKO, I.I.

Composition of the rhenium thiocyanate complex compound. Zhur.-
neorg.khim. 7 no.4:931-932 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Rhenium compounds) (Thiocyanates)

RYABCHIKOV, D.I.; NAZARENKO, I.I.

Valency of rhenium in its thiocyanate complex compounds.
Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.2:229-231 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo
AN SSSR, Moskva.

RYABCHIKOV, D.I.; NAZARENKO, I.I., kard. khim. nauk

Pure substances. Priroda *et al.* 1965.

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Ryabchikov). 2. Institut geo-khimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (for Nazarenko).

UNITA 18:6.

LEPPEL', V.I., inzh.; NAZARENKO, I.I., inzh.

Equipment for the welding under flux of flanges to pipes. Svar.proizv.
no.3:37-38 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kiyevskiy proyektno-konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskij institut.
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)
(Pipe flanges—Welding)

LEPPEL', V.I., tehnik; NAZARENKO, I.I., inzh.

Electrode holder for air-arc metal cutting. Svar. proizv. no.5:
32 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. PKTI Kiyevskogo sovnarkhosa.
(Electric metal cutting--Equipment and supplies)

LEPPEL', V.I.; NAZARENKO, I.I., inzh.

Automatic flange welding to pipes with the help of an expansion device.
Sudostroenie 27 no.3:54-55 Kr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Pipe flanges—Welding) (Marine pipe fitting)

LIKHODED, V.P., inzh.; NAZARENKO, I.I., inzh.

Plasma-arc cutting. Mashinostroenie no.2:61-64 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Projektno-konstruktorskiy tekhnologicheskii institut
Kiyevskogo sovnarkhoza.

(Electric metal cutting)

LOVCHIKOV, G.G.; NAZARENKO, I.I.

Welding up defects of iron castings used in crank-bearing supports of the DT-54 engine blocks. Mashinostroenie no.1: 48-50 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut Kiyevskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Electric welding)

LIKHODED, V.P.; NAZARENKO, I.I.; KOSTYANOV, P.N.

New design of a compressed arc cutter. Mashinostroenie no.4:77-78
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

NAZARENKO, I. K. (Main Veterinary Surgeon, Grebenkovsk Raion, Poltava Oblast').

"Application of Maminocriquin" for treatments of bulls and cows infested with Trichomonas".

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 2, 1961, p. 36.

NAZARENKO, I. K. (Chief Vet.)

"Poisoning of cattle with beet-sugar leaves sprayed with hexachloran."

SO: Veterinariia 29 (9), 1952, p. 44

RCSKh, Gerbenkovsk rayon, Poltava oblast

NAZARENKO, I.K.

Treating trichomoniasis in bulls and cows using amonocricline.
Veterinaria 38 no.2:36 F '61. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Grebenkovskogo rayona, Poltavskoy oblasti.

30(1)
AUTHOR: Nazarenko, I.M., Candidate of Geographical Sciences SOV/31-59-3-3/14

TITLE: Ways to Increase the Animal Produce in the Cotton-Growing Collective and State Farms of Southern Kazakhstan (Puti uvelicheniya proizvodstva zhivotnovodcheskoy produktsii v khlopkoseyushchikh kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh yuzhnogo Kazakhstana)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959, Nr 3, pp 32-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Cotton-growing collective and state farms of southern Kazakhstan cover 36% of the arable land, 5.2% of the hay crops and 0.9% of the pastures of the region. This is considered a basis sufficient to increase the number of livestock and the volume of animal produce, both of which, though having been raised during recent years, do not measure up to the standards required under local circumstances. The author insists particularly on the breeding of predigreed cattle to increase the milk produce and

Card 1/2

SOV/31-59-3-3/14

Ways to Increase the Animal Produce in the Cotton-Growing Collective and State Farms of Southern Kazakhstan

the weight of the animals. He also proposes the wider use of artificial insemination and criticizes the bad organization of pig breeding and the insufficient production of mutton. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

SEMIKOVA, M.I.; NAZARENKO, I.M.

Development of agriculture in South Kazakhstan Province.
Trudy Sekt.geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.5:202-213 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
(South Kazakhstan Province--Agriculture)

HAZARENKO, I.M.

Forty years of flourishing of the national economy of Kazakhstan.
Trudy Otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.7:3-10 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Kazakhstan--Economic conditions)

HAZARENKO, I.M.

Geography of feed resources of cotton farms in South Kazakhstan
Province. Trudy Otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.7:92-107 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(South Kazakhstan Province--Forage plants)

NAZARENKO, I.M.

From the history of the settlement and agricultural development in
Kazakhstan. Trudy Otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.8:27-52 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Kazakhstan--Land settlement) (Kazakhstan--Agriculture)

NAZARENKO, I.M., kand.geograficheskikh nauk

Location of agriculture by natural economic zones in the Virgin Territory. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.3:9-18 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Virgin Territory--Agricultural geography)

CHIGARKIN, A.V.; TRIFONOVA, T.M.; S. IRNOVA, R.Ya.; KAZANSKAYA, Ye.A.; VILESOVA, L.A., MUKHAMETZHANOV, S., kand. geologo-miner. nauk; GLADYSHEVA, Ye.N., kand. geogr. nauk; BAZARBAYEV, K.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.V.; ABDRAKHMANOV, S.; NAZARENKO, I.M., kand. geogr. nauk; YESAULENKO, P.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; LAVROVA, I.V., kand. ekonom. nauk; PAL'GOV, N.N., akademik, red.; CHEZGANOV, L., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[The Virgin Territory; brief studies on nature, population and economy] Tselinyi krai; kratkie ocherki o prirode, naselenii i khoziaistvo. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1962. 188 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Otdel geografii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for all except Chezganov, Nagibin). 2. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Pal'gov).

(Virgin Territory—Economic geography)

NAZARENKO, I.M.

The geography of the distribution of oilseed plants in the
Virgin Territory, East Kazakhstan and Semipalatinsk Provinces.
Trudy otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.9:105-117 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Kazakhstan--Oilseed plants)

NAZARENKO, I.M.

Types of agricultural production in the cotton planting regions of
Chimkent Province, southern Kazakhstan. Trudy Otd. geog. AN
Kazakh. SSR no.10:117-136 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

NAZARENKO, I.P., inzh.

Parts made of pressed wood. Strof. 1 dor. mesh. 10 no. 2:35-37 P
'65. (MIRA 18:3)

NAZARENKO, Ivan Timofeyevich; ARAV, O., red.; AFANAS'YEV, V., red.;
DARONYAN, M., mladshiy red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn. red.

[Industrial accidents and workers' living standards in the
U.S.A.] Proizvodstvennyi travmatizm i zhiznennyi uroven' tru-
diashchikhsia SShA. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1961.
216 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(United States--Industrial accidents)
(United States--Labor and laboring classes)

NAZARENKO, I.T. (Tashkent)

Medicine in the USA: profits of the monopolies and the ruin of
workers. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.10:57-63 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(UNITED STATES--MEDICAL CARE)

NAZARENKO, I. V.
 CA

11C

Test of the use of a new antiseptic with catalytic action.
 Experimental chemico-bacteriological investigation. Pre-
 liminary note. M. V. Troitskii and I. V. Nazarenko.
Zh. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiol. 1948, No. 10,
 64-71.— H_2MoO_4 increases the rapidity of oxidation by
 H_2O_2 , forming activated ("peroxidized") O. Enzymes
 in living bacterial cells serve as a substrate on which is
 formed activated O, which may explain the bactericidal
 effect of H_2O_2 and especially of molybdate. The bac-
 tericidal effect of catalyzed H_2O_2 was greater than that of
 H_2O , $KMnO_4$, or chloramine. K. Starr Chester

ASM - I LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM 570-02249
 570002 MAR 1949
 571137 MAR 1949

AID P - 3909

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 13/21

Author : Nazarenko, I. V. Junior Scientific Worker

Title : Methanol and acetone as pollution agents in reservoirs

Periodical : Gig. i. san., 12, 42-43, D 1955

Abstract : Discusses the waste waters from various chemical industries which contain methanol and acetone which are harmful to the human organism. However, water with small concentrations of these substances can be used as drinking water.

Institution : Institute of General and Municipal Hygiene, Acad. Med. Sci., USSR.

Submitted : Ap 13, 1954

NAZARENKO, I. V.

NAZARENKO, I. V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Hygienic evaluation of formaldehyde as a factor in the contamination of water reservoirs." Mos, 1958. 11 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR) 200 copies (KL, 20-58, 102)

HAZARENKO, I.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Hygienic evaluation of formaldehyde as a factor in the pollution of water reservoirs [with summary in English]. *Oig. i san. Zh.* no.1: 3-10 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Is Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR.

(WATER POLLUTION

by formaldehyde, determ. of maximum permissible concentration of water reservoirs)

(FORMALDEHYDE

pollution of water supply, determ. of maximum permissible concentration)

HAZARENKO, I.V.

Effect of formaldehyde on aquatic organisms. Trudy Gidrobiol.
ob-ya 10:170-174 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Water--Pollution) (Formaldehyde--Toxicology)

L 01-27-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5017513

UR/0299/65/000/013/G006/G006

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 13G41

AUTHOR: Okuntsov, M. M. ; Osharov, A. B. ; Nazarenko, I. V.

TITLE: Effect of light of different spectral composition on the relationship of protein fractions and the quantity of free amino acids in bean leaves

CITED SOURCE: Raboty Problemn. labor. forosinteza pri Kafedre fiziol. i biokhimif rast. Tomskiy un-t, vyp. 1, 1964, 114-122

TOPIC TAGS: radiation plant effect, plant chemistry, chromatographic analysis, protein, amino acid, glutamic acid, tyrosine, valine, leucine, lycine

TRANSLATION: A quantitative determination of free amino acids was carried out with ascending chromatograms by the method of G. N. Zaitseva and N. P. Tyuleneva. Intensity of irradiation was 3000 ergs/cm²-sec. The smallest content of salt soluble protein was observed in green light, and of alkali soluble protein in orange red light. In the dark, substantial changes take place in the composition
Card 1/2

L. 01329-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5017513

of the amino acids: there is a considerable rise in the content of asparagine, glutamic acid, tyrosine, valine, leucine, and of an unknown amino acid X₂. On illumination with white light lysine appears, and there is a decrease in the content of glutamic acid and alpha-alanine. On illumination with blue violet light, orange red light, and infrared light, the content of free amino acids is close to that observed in plants placed in the dark. However, the lysine content in blue violet and white light is considerably greater than in orange red and infrared light. The content of alpha-alanine in blue violet light is the same as in the dark, in orange red light it is less by 3 times, and in infrared light it is the same as with illumination by white light. 30 literature titles. L. Polishchuk

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

AD
Card 2/2

ACC NR: ARG035542

SOURCE CODE: UR/0268/66/000/010/0048/0048

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, M. K.; Lazarev, R. G.

TITLE: Radar observations of the 1965 Leonids meteor shower

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 10.51.353

REF SOURCE: Astron. tsirkulyar., no. 362, marta 17, 1966, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: meteor stream, meteor observation, Leonid meteor stream, stream radiant, stream meteor, sporadic meteor, meteor shower

ABSTRACT: The results of radar measurements carried out at Tomsk of the number of meteors and the duration of meteor radio reflections in the epoch of Leonids from 12 to 19 November 1965 are given. The parameters of the equipment were as follows: wavelength, 10 m; pulse power, 50 kw; pulse duration 5 μ sec, and sending frequency was 600 cps. A wave-duct-type six-element antenna was turned along the azimuth and the elevation following the daily motion of the stream radiant. For this equipment, in the morning hours, the sporadic rate amounted to not more than 250—300 hr⁻¹. The maximum number of meteors

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.164.85

ACC NR: AR6035542

in the stream was 711 hr^{-1} , recorded at 8:00--9:00 hours local time on 17 November. From the distribution of the radio reflections according to duration, the values of the parameter s of the mass distribution of meteor bodies have been found: $s = 1.45 \pm 0.04$ for 16 November, $s = 1.75 \pm 0.10$ for 17 November, and $s = 3$ for the remaining days of shower activity. 141 radio reflections with a duration $> 1 \text{ min.}$ and one reflection with a duration of 570 sec were recorded. A complete shower structure was observed. The dimensions of the central nucleus of the shower, with a great quantity of large particles, are $3.24 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}$ along the Earth's orbit. The total length of Earth-orbit sector within the stream was $2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ km.}$ V. Lebedients. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 2/2

NAZARENKO, M.V.

Natural azulenes and sesquiterpenic compounds of the azulene series (proazulenes). Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 5 no.8:83-209 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Azulene)

NAZARENKO, M.V.

Proazulenes from *Artemisia macrocephala*. Zbir.prikl.khim. 34
no.7:1633-1636 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

I. Botanicheskij institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Laboratoriya
khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv.
(Proazulene)

FIGULEVSKIY, G.V. [deceased]; NAZARENKO, M.V.; RAMZAYEV, F.S.

Coumarins from the roots of *Lasar trilobum* (L.) Borkh. Hast.
res. 1 no.2:219-221 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

NAZARENKO, M.V.

Guianolides of the *Artemisia siavorsiana* Wild. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 38 no. 10:2372-2374, O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Submitted Febr. 12, 1964.

NAZARENKO, M. V.

NAZARENKO, M. V.--"Investigation of the Essential Oil of the Fruits of Transcaucasian Libanotis." Min Food Products Industry. Glavparfumer (Main Perfumery). All-Union Sci Res Inst of Synthetic and Natural Essential Oils. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Science).

SO Knizhnaya letopis'
No 2, 1956

SIDORIN, Gavriil Vladimirovich; MELEKHOV, Nikolay Yakovlevich;
SOKOLIN, G.L., nauchn. red.; NAZARENKO, M.I., red.

[Vocational training of tile layers] Proizvodstvennoe
obuchanie obratovshchikov. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola,
1965. 61 p. (MIRA 18:7)

NAZARENKO, N.A.; GOSTEV, V.S.

Comparative study on the serological properties of anticancer horse serum fractions. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 47 no.3:70-75 Kr '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz laboratorii immunokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S. Gostev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyu chlenom AN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(NEOPLASMS, immunol.

anticancer horse serum, comparison of fractions, complement fixation technic (Ris))

(COMPLEMENT

fixation in determ. of anticancer horse serum fractions, comparison (Ris))

NAZARENKO, N.A.

Production of anticancer sera of narrow specificity. Vop. onk.
6 no.3:14-18 Nr '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(CANCER)

HAZARENKO, N. A. Cand Biol Sci -- "Immunological study of human cancerous tissue by means of sorbed antigens." Mos, 1961 (Acad Sci USSR). (KL, 4-61, 192)

-133-

NAZARENKO, N.A.

Use of sorbed antigens in serological investigations. Lab. delo
7 no.1:35-39 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Laboratoriya immunokhimi (zav. - prof. V.S.Gostev) Instituta
eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. I.N.Mayskiy).
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

NAZARENKO, N.A.

Quantitative characteristics of anti-cancer gamma globulins of narrow specificity. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* n. 2:75-78 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii immunokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S. Gostev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) ANI SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlonom ANI SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(CANCER) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

GRIGOR'YAN, D.G.; NAZARENKO, N.A.

Immunological specificity of human heart tissues in atherosclerosis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.1:75-77 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. - kand. med. nauk G.N. Pospelova), eksperimental'nyy otdel (zav. - prof. F.D. Vasilenko) laboratoriya (zav. - kand. med. nauk V.A. Shalimov), laboratoriya immunokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S. Gostev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.I. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

GOSTEV, V.S.; SAAKOV, A.K.; AZIETSKAYA, A.Ye.; PERELAZHNYI, A.A.; NAZARENKO,
N.A.; MAZINA, N.M.; KULAGIN, A.N.; ZYKOV, Yu.V.; NIKITENKO, K.A.;
SKACHKOV, N.I.

Comparative immunochemical study of antisera to tissue homogenates
and the mixtures of their nonprotein fractions. *Biul. eksp. biol.*
i med. 57 no.4:94-97 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya immunokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S. Gostev) Instituta
eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR,
Moskva. Submitted May 17, 1963.

GRIGOR'YAN, D.G.; NAZARENKO, N.A.; LYSENKO, V.B.; MERKUR'YEVA, R.V.;
ZYKOV, Yu.V.; MAKOVYEVA, G.M.

Dynamics of antibody formation and the fractional composition of
blood serum glycoproteins in immunization with tissue antigens.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.7:75-78 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Eksperimental'nyy otdel (zav.- prof. F.D. Vasilenko), biokhimi-
cheskaya laboratoriya (zav.- dotsent V.A. Shalimov) Tsentral'nogo
institut kurortologii i fizioterapii (direktor - kand. med. nauk
G.N. Pospelova), laboratoriya immunokhimii (zav.-prof. V.S. Gostev)
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR (direktor - prof.
I.N. Mayskiy) i biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya (zav.- prof. Ye.P.
Stepanyan) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (direktor -
prof. S.A. Kolesnikov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

NAZARENKO, N. D.

"Investigation of the Density of Magnetite Mass During Compacting and Sintering." Cand Tech Sci, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst imeni V. I. Lenin, in Higher Education USSR, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Deferred at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).