POZNANSKAYA, A.A., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "The effect of biotin deficiency upon processes of formation of the development of certain proteins in animal tissues." Mos,1958. 15 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR Inst of Biol and Med Chemistry). 200 copies.
(KL, 12-58, 97)

POZNANSKAYA, A.A.

Effect of biotin deficiency in chicks on the synthesis of serum albumin in liver sections and on amylase synthesis in sections of the parcreas [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.4:668-676 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Laboratoriya obmena azotistykh veshchestv i Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(PANCREAS, metabolism,
amylase in slices from biotin-defic. chicks (Rus))
(AMYLASES,
in pancreatic slices from biotin-defic. chicks (Rus))
(BIOTIN, deficiency,
eff. on liver serum albumin & pancreas amylases in slices from defic. chicks (Rus))
(LIVER, metabolism,
serum albumin in slices from biotin-defic. chicks (Rus))
(SERUM ALBUMIN, metabolism,
liver, in slices from biotin-defic. chicks (Rus))

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-3
Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60102

Author : Poznanskaya, A. A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Effect of Biotin Deficiency in Chicks Upon the Synthesis of Serum Albumin in Liver Sections and Amylase in Pancreatic Sections

Orig Pub : Biokhimiya, 1957, 22, No 4, 668-676

Abstract : Chicks were kept on a special diet producing biotin deficiency. When the signs of avitaminosis became pronounced, the animals were killed and the ability of pancreatic (P) sections and liver sections to synthesize, respectively, amylase (I) and serum albumin from glucose and essential amino acids was studied. In chicks with avitaminosis, the protein synthesis was almost completely

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60102

inhibited. The addition of α-ketoglutarate re-established the ability of the P sections to synthesize I, but did not affect the ability of the liver section to synthesize albumin; the latter process was restored by the addition of glutamine to the sections. The impairment of the capacity of normal P slices in the synthesis of I, produced in vitro by substances inhibiting the citric cycle (mesotartarate, fluoroacetate), could also be counteracted by the addition of α-ketoglutarate. -- V. I. Rozengart

BRAUNSHTEYN, A.Ye.; GNUCHEV, N.V.; POZNANSKAYA, A.A.

Nonenzymatic reamination of δ-aminolevulinic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1239-1242 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Braunshteyn).

5(3), 17(3) SOV/20-125-4-67/74

AUTHORS: Rozenfel'd, Ye. L., Poznanskaya, A. A., Rudakova, N. K.

TITLE: A Study of the Composition and Properties of Zymosan (Izucheniye sostava i svoystv zimozana)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 928-930 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The polysaccharide zymosan and the complex it forms with the newly discovered serum protein properdin (Refs 1,2), which plays an important role in natural immunity, are being more and more investigated. The authors examined a zymosan preparation (Nr 1) which is active with regard to the properdin system and which Mrs. R. A. Rutberg obtained from ordinary yeast by her modified method (Ref 5). 2 fractions were obtained from the zymosan, which were conditionally named: a) soluble and b) insoluble. It has been found that the nitrogen content of both fractions is considerably lower than in the original zymosan preparation. Table 1 shows the results of further investigations. As may be seen from it, the soluble fraction of zymosan consists of glucose and mannose, whereas the insoluble is a glucan. It is evident from figure 1 that the soluble fraction consists of 2 fractions, A and B, differing by their

Card 1/3

A Study of the Composition and Properties of Zymosan

electrophoretic motility. The proportion of glucose and mannose in fraction A is 1 : 1.6, in fraction B 1.6 : 1. Therefore the soluble zymosan fraction is composed of 2 glucomannans differing by their structure. In chromatography the insoluble fraction consisting of glucose alone shows after a partly acid hydrolysis (30 mins in 0.5 n HCl) 3 spots in the hydrolysate, 2 of which apparently are due to disaccharides. It is possible that in glucan there are no less than 2 types of glucoside bonds between remains of glucose, or else that fraction constitutes a mixture of 2 glucans differing by the character of bonds. Therefore zymosan is a complicated mixture of polysaccharides differing by their composition and structure, namely a glucan (or glucans), and two different glucomannans. The composition of zymosan is explained by a diagram.
There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion)
Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR

SOV/20-125-4-67/74

A Study of the Composition and Properties of Zymosan

(Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: December 8, 1958, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1958

Card 3/3

POZNANSKAYA, A.A.; GORKIN, V.Z.

Modern concepts of the role of biotin in metabolism; participation of biotin in carbon dioxide fixation. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.2:115-131 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(CARBOXYLATION) (BIOTIN)

POZNANSKAYA, A.A.

Effect of biotin deficiency on induced increase in the activity of the tryptophan-peroxidase system in rat liver [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.2:230-233 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Laboratoriya obmena azotistykh veshchestv Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(BIOTIN, deficiency
exper., eff. on activity of liver tryptophan-peroxidase system in rats (Rus))
(LIVER, metabolism
tryptophan-peroxidase system activity, eff. of exper. biotin defic. in rats (Rus))
(OXIDASES, metabolism
tryptophan-peroxidase system activity in liver, eff. of exper. biotin defic. in rats (Rus))

YEFIMOCHKINA, Ye.F.; POZNANSKAYA, A.A.

Biological synthesis of purine and pyrimidine substances and mononucleotides. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.4:243-254 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Laboratoriya obmena azotistykh soyedineniy Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(PURINES, metabolism,
biosynthesis, review (Rus))
(PYRIMIDINES, metabolism,
same)
(NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOTIDES, metabolism,
mononucleotides, biosynthesis, review (Rus))

POZNANSKAYA, A.A.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Composition and properties of different zymosan preparations. Biokhimiia 25 no.4:624-629 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institute of Hemotology and Blood Transfusion, and Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R, Moscow.
(ZYMOSAN)

POZNANSKAYA, A. A., and HEYMAN, L. A. (USSR)

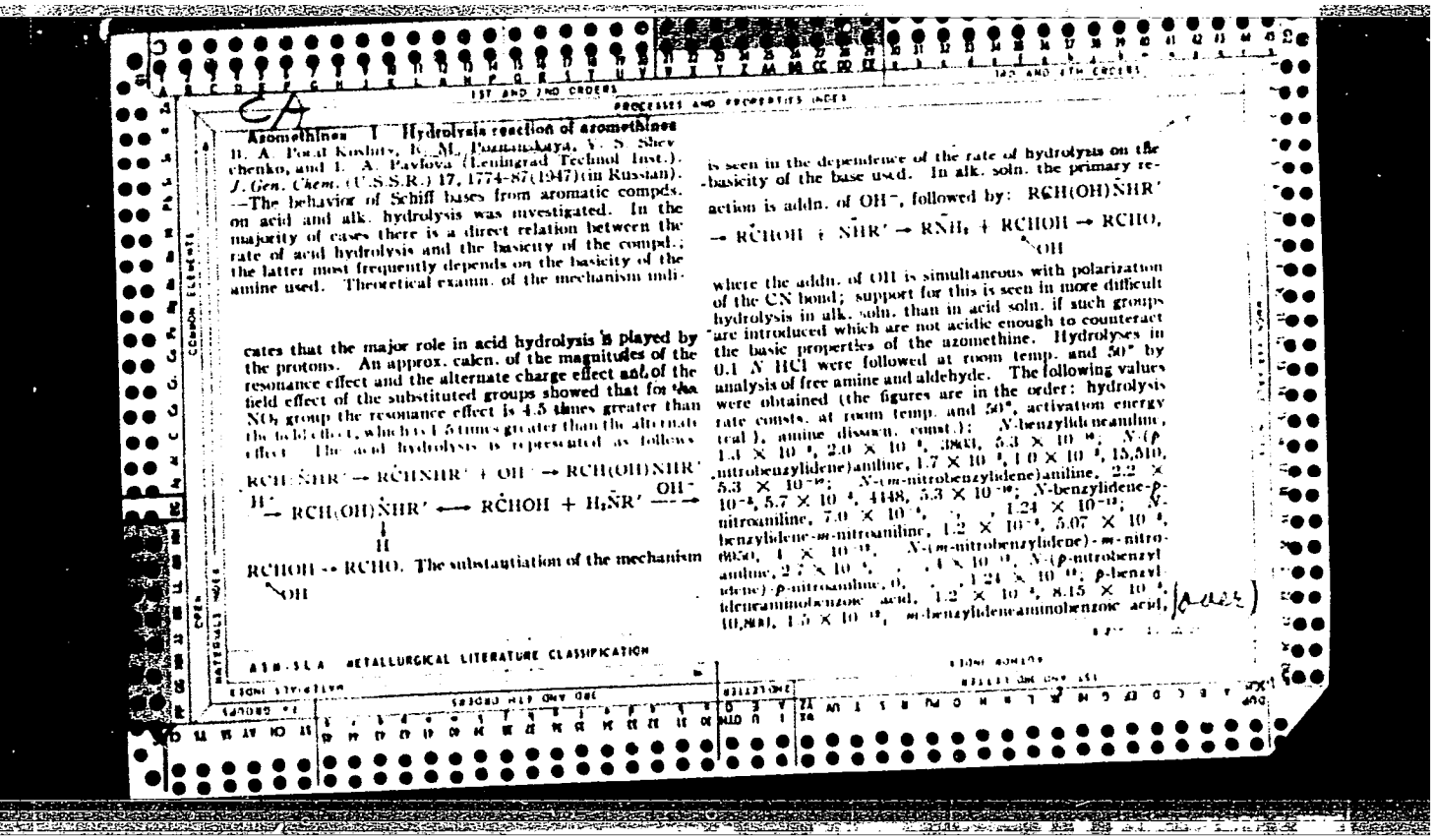
"New Routes of Synthesis of 4,5-Dioxovaleric (Glyoxalylpropionic) Acid."

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

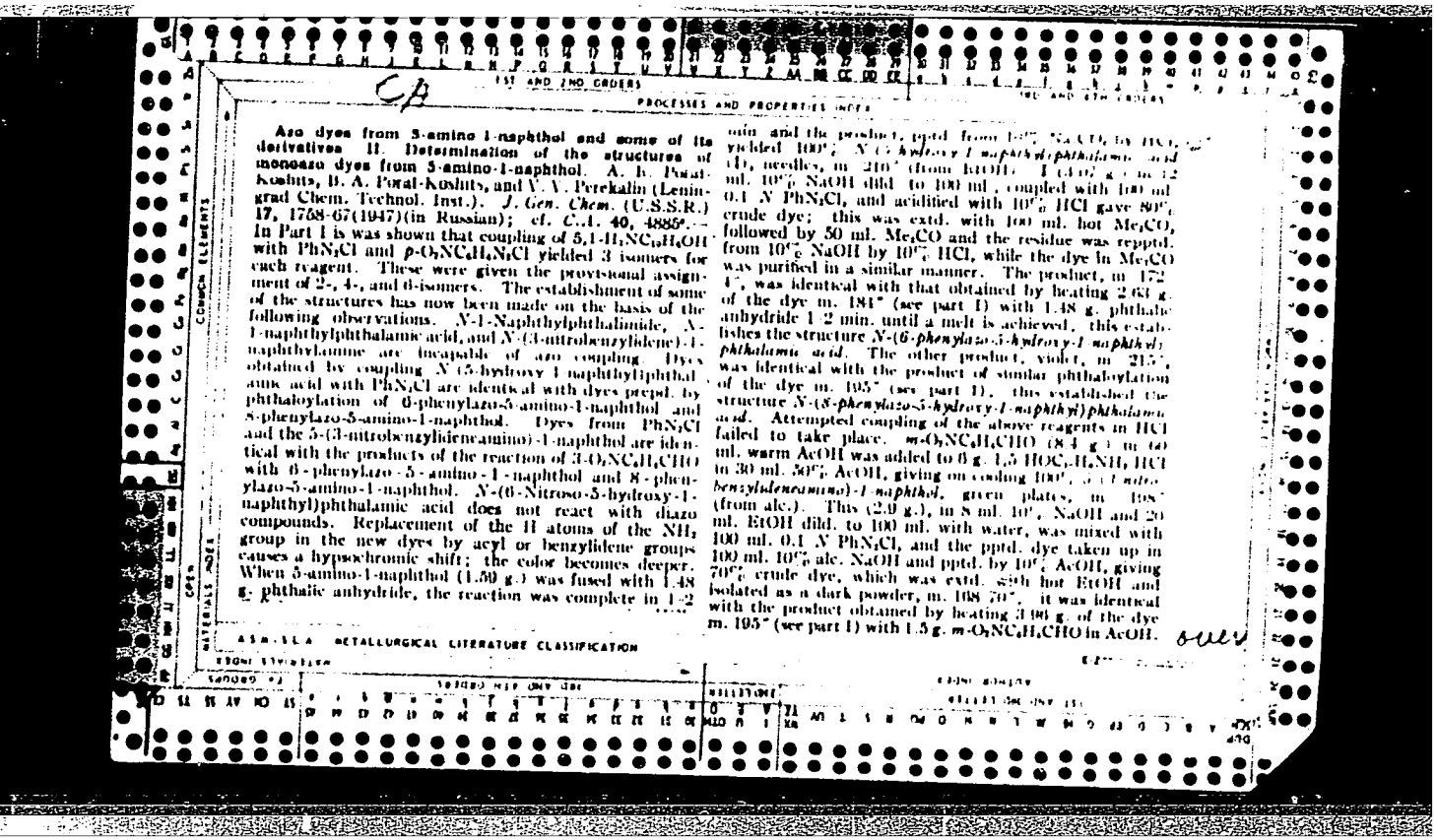
POZNANSKA, Hanna

Behavior of fructose and inorganic phosphorus in the blood following oral loading with saccharose as the index of the fructose metabolism. Intermediately determination of the liver fructokinase activity. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.44:1675-1677 [illegible] 2'64

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. B. Kassur).



Azomethines. I. Hydrolysis reaction of azomethines.
B. A. Porai-Koshits, E. M. Panina-kaya, V. S. Shevchenko, and I. A. Pavlova (Leningrad Technol. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 1774-87(1947)(in Russian).—The behavior of Schiff bases from aromatic compds. on acid and alk. hydrolysis was investigated. In the majority of cases there is a direct relation between the rate of acid hydrolysis and the basicity of the compd.; the latter most frequently depends on the basicity of the amine used. Theoretical examn. of the mechanism indicates that the major role in acid hydrolysis is played by the protons. An approx. calcn. of the magnitudes of the resonance effect and the alternate charge effect and of the field effect of the substituted groups showed that for the NO_2 group the resonance effect is 4.5 times greater than the field effect, which is 1.5 times greater than the alternate effect. The acid hydrolysis is represented as follows: $RCH{=}\tilde{N}HR' \rightarrow R\overset{+}{C}HNHR' + OH^- \rightarrow RCH(OH)NHR' \xrightarrow[H^+]{OH^-} RCH(OH)\tilde{N}HR' \longleftrightarrow R\overset{+}{C}HOH + H_2\tilde{N}R' \longrightarrow RCHOH \rightarrow RCHO$. The substantiation of the mechanism is seen in the dependence of the rate of hydrolysis on the basicity of the base used. In alk. soln. the primary reaction is addn. of OH^-, followed by: $R\overset{OH}{C}H(OH)\tilde{N}HR' \rightarrow R\overset{OH}{C}HOH + \tilde{N}HR' \rightarrow R\tilde{N}H_2 + RCHO$, where the addn. of OH is simultaneous with polarization of the CN bond; support for this is seen in more difficult hydrolysis in alk. soln. than in acid soln. if such groups are introduced which are not acidic enough to counteract the basic properties of the azomethine. Hydrolyses in 0.1 *N* HCl were followed at room temp. and 50° by analysis of free amine and aldehyde. The following values were obtained (the figures are in the order: hydrolysis rate consts. at room temp. and 50°, activation energy (cal.), amine dissocn. const.): *N*-benzylideneaniline, 1.3×10^{-4}, 2.0×10^{-4}, 3933, 5.3×10^{-10}; *N*-(*p*-nitrobenzylidene)aniline, 1.7×10^{-4}, 1.0×10^{-4}, 15,510, 5.3×10^{-10}; *N*-(*o*-nitrobenzylidene)aniline, 2.2×10^{-4}, 5.7×10^{-4}, 4148, 5.3×10^{-10}; *N*-benzylidene-*p*-nitroaniline, 7.0×10^{-4}, ", ", 1.24×10^{-12}; *N*-benzylidene-*m*-nitroaniline, 1.2×10^{-3}, 5.07×10^{-4}, 6950, 1×10^{-12}; *N*-(*m*-nitrobenzylidene)-*m*-nitroaniline, 2.7×10^{-4}, ", ", 1×10^{-12}; *N*-(*p*-nitrobenzylidene)-*p*-nitroaniline, 0, ", ", 1.24×10^{-12}; *p*-benzylideneaminobenzoic acid, 1.2×10^{-4}, 8.15×10^{-4}, 10,800, 1.5×10^{-12}; *m*-benzylideneaminobenzoic acid,



CA

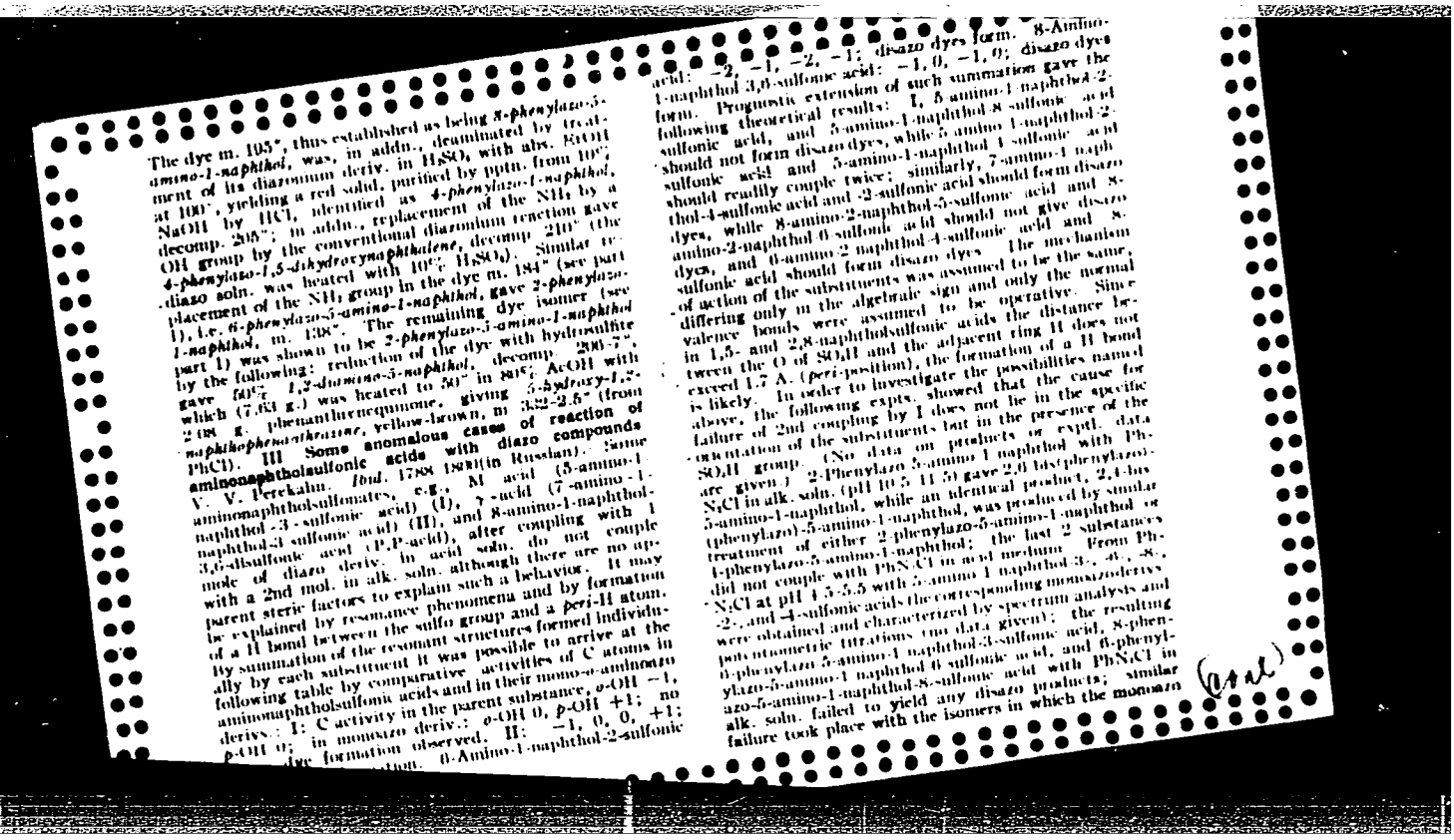
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

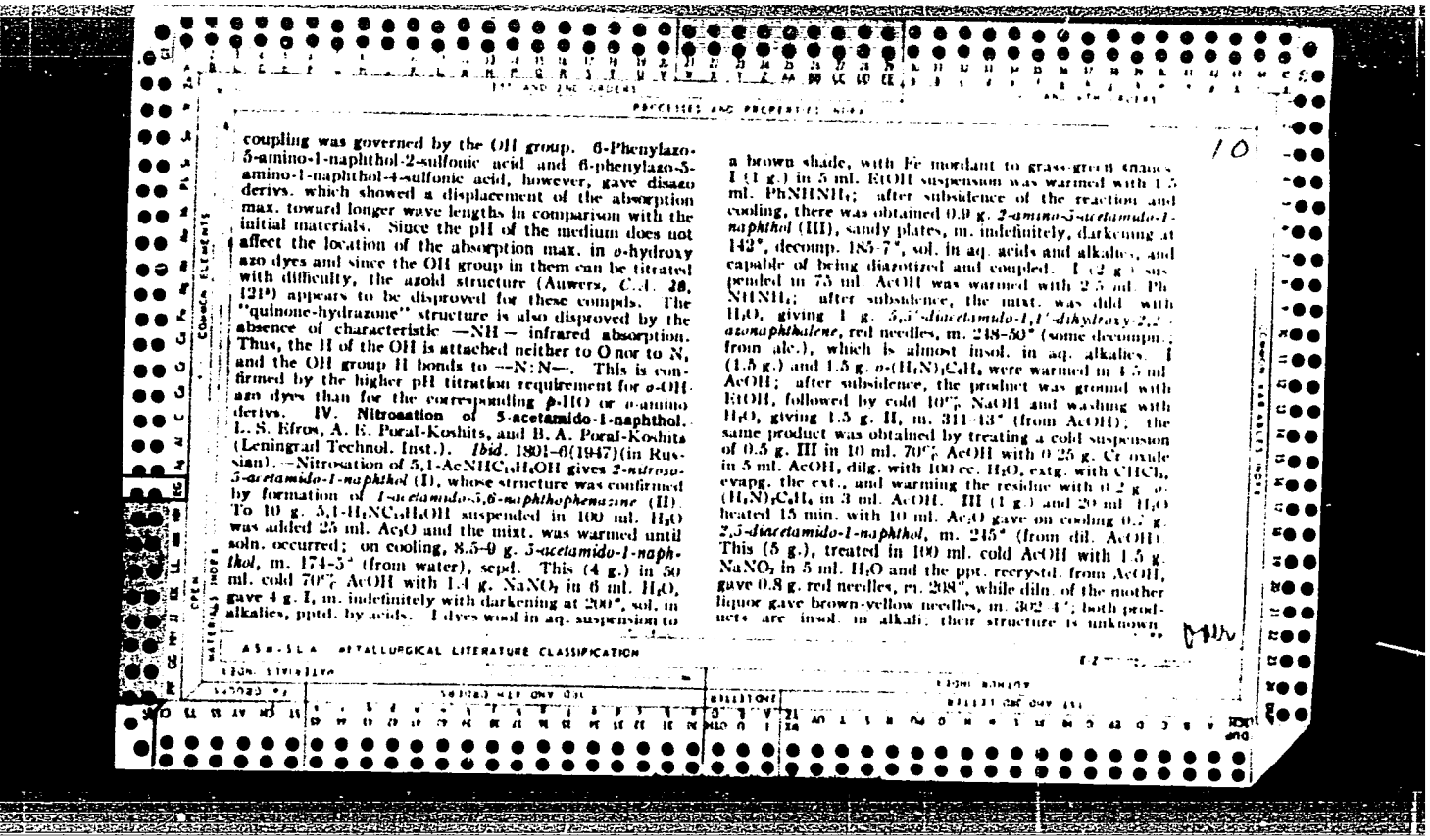
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Azo dyes from 5-amino-1-naphthol and some of its derivatives. II. Determination of the structures of monoazo dyes from 5-amino-1-naphthol. A. I. Pozai-Koshits, B. A. Pozai-Koshits, and V. V. Perekalin (Leningrad Chem. Technol. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 1758-67(1947)(in Russian); *cf. C.A.* 40, 4885⁸.—In Part I is was shown that coupling of 5,1-$H_2NC_{10}H_5OH$ with PhN_2Cl and *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4N_2Cl$ yielded 3 isomers for each reagent. These were given the provisional assignment of 2-, 4-, and 6-isomers. The establishment of some of the structures has now been made on the basis of the following observations. *N*-1-Naphthylphthalimide, *N*-1-naphthylphthalamic acid, and *N*-(3-nitrobenzylidene)-1-naphthylamine are incapable of azo coupling. Dyes obtained by coupling *N*-(5-hydroxy-1-naphthyl)phthalamic acid with PhN_2Cl are identical with dyes prepd. by phthaloylation of 6-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol and 8-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol. Dyes from PhN_2Cl and the 5-(3-nitrobenzylideneamino)-1-naphthol are identical with the products of the reaction of 3-$O_2NC_6H_4CHO$ with 6-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol and 8-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol. *N*-(6-Nitroso-5-hydroxy-1-naphthyl)phthalamic acid does not react with diazo compounds. Replacement of the H atoms of the NH_2 group in the new dyes by acyl or benzylidene groups causes a hypsochromic shift; the color becomes deeper. When 5-amino-1-naphthol (1.59 g.) was fused with 1.48 g. phthalic anhydride, the reaction was complete in 1–2 min. and the product, ppte. from 1% Na_2CO_3 by HCl, yielded 100% *N*-(*5-hydroxy-1-naphthyl*)*phthalamic acid* (I), needles, m. 210° (from EtOH). I (1.07 g.) in 12 ml. 10% NaOH dild. to 100 ml., coupled with 100 ml. 0.1 *N* PhN_2Cl, and acidified with 10% HCl gave 80% crude dye; this was extd. with 100 ml. hot Me_2CO, followed by 50 ml. Me_2CO and the residue was reppt'd. from 10% NaOH by 10% HCl, while the dye in Me_2CO was purified in a similar manner. The product, m. 172–4°, was identical with that obtained by heating 2.63 g. of the dye m. 184° (see part I) with 1.48 g. phthalic anhydride 1–2 min. until a melt is achieved, this establishes the structure *N*-(*6-phenylazo-5-hydroxy-1-naphthyl*)*phthalamic acid*. The other product, violet, m. 215°, was identical with the product of similar phthaloylation of the dye m. 195° (see part I), this established the structure *N*-(*8-phenylazo-5-hydroxy-1-naphthyl*)*phthalamic acid*. Attempted coupling of the above reagents in HCl failed to take place. *m*-$O_2NC_6H_4CHO$ (8.4 g.) in 40 ml. warm AcOH was added to 6 g. 1,5 $HOC_6H_3NH_2$·HCl in 30 ml. 50% AcOH, giving on cooling 100%, *5-(3-nitrobenzylideneamino)-1-naphthol*, green plates, m. 198° (from alc.). This (2.9 g.), in 8 ml. 10% NaOH and 20 ml. EtOH dild. to 100 ml. with water, was mixed with 100 ml. 0.1 *N* PhN_2Cl, and the ppte. dye taken up in 100 ml. 10% alc. NaOH and ppte. by 10% AcOH, giving 70% crude dye, which was extd. with hot EtOH and isolated as a dark powder, m. 168–70°. it was identical with the product obtained by heating 3.06 g. of the dye m. 195° (see part I) with 1.5 g. *m*-$O_2NC_6H_4CHO$ in AcOH.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

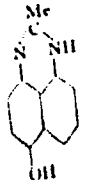


The dye m. 195°, thus established as being *8-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol*, was, in addn., deaminated by treatment of its diazonium deriv. in H_2SO_4 with abs. EtOH at 100°, yielding a red solid, purified by pptn. from 10% NaOH by HCl, identified as *4-phenylazo-1-naphthol*, decomp. 208°; in addn., replacement of the NH_2 by a OH group by the conventional diazonium reaction gave *4-phenylazo-1,5-dihydroxynaphthalene*, decomp. 210° (the diazo soln. was heated with 10% H_2SO_4). Similar replacement of the NH_2 group in the dye m. 184° (see part I), i.e. *6-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol*, gave *2-phenylazo-1-naphthol*, m. 138°. The remaining dye isomer (see part I) was shown to be *2-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol* by the following: reduction of the dye with hydrosulfite gave *5(8?)-1,2-diamino-5-naphthol*, decomp. 200-7°, which (7.63 g.) was heated to 50° in 80% AcOH with 2.08 g. phenanthrenequinone, giving *5-hydroxy-1,2-naphthophenanthrazine*, yellow-brown, m. 332-2.5° (from PhCl). **III Some anomalous cases of reaction of aminonaphtholsulfonic acids with diazo compounds.** V. V. Perekalin. *Ibid.* 1788-1800 (in Russian). Some aminonaphtholsulfonates, e.g., M acid (5-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid) (I), γ-acid (7-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid) (II), and 8-amino-1-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid (P.P-acid), after coupling with 1 mole of diazo deriv. in acid soln. do not couple with a 2nd mol. in alk. soln. although there are no apparent steric factors to explain such a behavior. It may be explained by resonance phenomena and by formation of a H bond between the sulfo group and a *peri*-H atom. By summation of the resonant structures formed individually by each substituent it was possible to arrive at the following table by comparative activities of C atoms in aminonaphtholsulfonic acids and in their mono-o-aminoazo derivs.: I: C activity in the parent substance, *o*-OH 0, *p*-OH +1; no *p*-OH 0; in monazo deriv.: *o*-OH 0, *p*-OH +1; no dye formation observed. II: −1, 0, 0, +1; [illegible] 0-Amino-1-naphthol-2-sulfonic acid: −2, −1, −2, −1; disazo dyes form. 8-Amino-1-naphthol-3,6-sulfonic acid: −1, 0, −1, 0; disazo dyes form. Prognostic extension of such summation gave the following theoretical results: I, 5-amino-1-naphthol-8-sulfonic acid, and 5-amino-1-naphthol-8-sulfonic acid should not form disazo dyes, while 5-amino-1-naphthol-2-sulfonic acid and 5-amino-1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid should readily couple twice; similarly, 7-amino-1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid and 2-sulfonic acid should form disazo dyes, while 8-amino-2-naphthol-5-sulfonic acid and 8-amino-2-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid should not give disazo dyes, and 6-amino-2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid and 8-sulfonic acid should form disazo dyes. The mechanism of action of the substituents was assumed to be the same, differing only in the algebraic sign and only the normal valence bonds were assumed to be operative. Since in 1,5- and 2,8-naphtholsulfonic acids the distance between the O of SO$_3$H and the adjacent ring H bond exceed 1.7 A. (*peri*-position), the formation of a H bond is likely. In order to investigate the possibilities named above, the following expts. showed that the cause for failure of 2nd coupling by I does not lie in the specific orientation of the substituents but in the presence of the SO$_3$H group. (No data on products or expt. data are given.) 2-Phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol with PhN$_2$Cl in alk. soln. (pH 10.5-11.5) gave 2,6 bis(phenylazo)-5-amino-1-naphthol, while an identical product, 2,4-bis(phenylazo)-5-amino-1-naphthol, was produced by similar treatment of either 2-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol or 4-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol; the last 2 substances did not couple with PhN$_2$Cl in acid medium. From PhN$_2$Cl at pH 4.5-5.5 with 5-amino-1-naphthol-3-, -6-, -8-, -2-, and -4-sulfonic acids the corresponding monoazoderivs. were obtained and characterized by spectrum analysis and potentiometric titrations (no data given); the resulting 6-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 8-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, and 6-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol-8-sulfonic acid with PhN$_2$Cl in alk. soln. failed to yield any disazo products; similar failure took place with the isomers in which the monoazo



coupling was governed by the *OH group*. 6-Phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol-2-sulfonic acid and 6-phenylazo-5-amino-1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid, however, gave disazo derivs. which showed a displacement of the absorption max. toward longer wave lengths in comparison with the initial materials. Since the pH of the medium does not affect the location of the absorption max. in *o*-hydroxy azo dyes and since the OH group in them can be titrated with difficulty, the azoid structure (Auwers, *C.A.* **28**, 121⁹) appears to be disproved for these compds. The "quinone-hydrazone" structure is also disproved by the absence of characteristic —NH— infrared absorption. Thus, the H of the OH is attached neither to O nor to *N*, and the OH group H bonds to —N:N—. This is confirmed by the higher pH titration requirement for *o*-OH azo dyes than for the corresponding *p*-HO or *o*-amino derivs. IV. **Nitrosation of 5-acetamido-1-naphthol.** L. S. Efros, A. E. Poral-Koshits, and B. A. Poral-Koshits (Leningrad Technol. Inst.). *Ibid.* 1801–6(1947)(in Russian).—Nitrosation of 5,1-AcNHC$_{10}$H$_6$OH gives *2-nitroso-5-acetamido-1-naphthol* (I), whose structure was confirmed by formation of *1-acetamido-5,6-naphthophenazine* (II). To 10 g. 5,1-H$_2$NC$_{10}$H$_6$OH suspended in 100 ml. H$_2$O was added 25 ml. Ac$_2$O and the mixt. was warmed until soln. occurred; on cooling, 8.5–9 g. *5-acetamido-1-naphthol*, m. 174–5° (from water), sepd. This (4 g.) in 50 ml. cold 70% AcOH with 1.4 g. NaNO$_2$ in 6 ml. H$_2$O, gave 4 g. I, m. indefinitely with darkening at 200°, sol. in alkalies, pptd. by acids. I dyes wool in aq. suspension to a brown shade, with Fe mordant to grass-green shades. I (1 g.) in 5 ml. EtOH suspension was warmed with 1.5 ml. PhNHNH$_2$; after subsidence of the reaction and cooling, there was obtained 0.9 g. *2-amino-5-acetamido-1-naphthol* (III), sandy plates, m. indefinitely, darkening at 142°, decomp. 185–7°, sol. in aq. acids and alkalies, and capable of being diazotized and coupled. I (2 g.) suspended in 75 ml. AcOH was warmed with 2.5 ml. PhNHNH$_2$; after subsidence, the mixt. was dild. with H$_2$O, giving 1 g. *5,5'-diacetamido-1,1'-dihydroxy-2,2'-azonaphthalene*, red needles, m. 248–50° (some decompn.; from alc.), which is almost insol. in aq. alkalies. I (1.5 g.) and 1.5 g. *o*-(H$_2$N)$_2$C$_6$H$_4$ were warmed in 4.5 ml. AcOH; after subsidence, the product was ground with EtOH, followed by cold 10% NaOH and washing with H$_2$O, giving 1.5 g. II, m. 311–13° (from AcOH); the same product was obtained by treating a cold suspension of 0.5 g. III in 10 ml. 70% AcOH with 0.25 g. Cr oxide in 5 ml. AcOH, dild. with 100 cc. H$_2$O, extg. with CHCl$_3$, evapg. the ext., and warming the residue with 0.2 g. *o*-(H$_2$N)$_2$C$_6$H$_4$ in 3 ml. AcOH. III (1 g.) and 20 ml. H$_2$O heated 15 min. with 10 ml. Ac$_2$O gave on cooling 0.7 g. *2,5-diacetamido-1-naphthol*, m. 245° (from dil. AcOH). This (5 g.), treated in 100 ml. cold AcOH with 1.5 g. NaNO$_2$ in 5 ml. H$_2$O and the ppt. recrystd. from AcOH, gave 0.8 g. red needles, m. 208°, while dild. of the mother liquor gave brown-yellow needles, m. 302–4°; both products are insol. in alkali, their structure is unknown.

V. Coupling of 5-amino-1-naphthol with diazotized H acid. *Ibid.* 1807–15(in Russian).—Coupling of 5,1-$AcNHC_6H_4OH$ (I) and 5,1-$H_2NC_6H_4OH$ (II) with diazotized H acid at pH over 4 gives *p*-HO dyes, while at pH below 4 I does not couple. II gives a *p*-aminoazo dye, which hitherto has been considered to be an *o*-amino deriv. (Ger. Pat. 95,190), or an *o*-HO deriv. The structure was established by reduction, followed by oxidation to juglone. I (2 g.) in 10 ml. 10% KOH and 20 ml. H_2O was treated with the diazonium deriv. from 3.2 g. H acid in 30 ml. H_2O, and the blue soln. acidified with AcOH, giving 4.7 g. of a metallic-looking powder, forming a violet soln. in H_2O, blue in dil. alkalies, red in stronger alkalies, absorption max. 520 mμ, dyes wool violet. Titration gave breaks at pH 9 and 4.7, the mol. wt. found being 550; the same product was obtained when coupling was run at pH 4. The product is probably: *8-(8-acetamido-4-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo)-1-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid*, since, 5 g. of it in 50 ml. H_2O and a little NaOH, treated with Zn dust, followed by 10 ml. concd. HCl and boiled, gave the *HCl salt* of *methyl-5-hydroxy-1,8-naphthimidazole* (III), yellow needles without a definite m.p. When II was coupled, as above, in alkali and at pH 5, the products obtained were identical; metallic-looking powders, with color behavior similar to that of the Ac deriv. described above; the absorption max. was 510 mμ. The same product was obtained by deacetylation of the Ac compd. by hot 1:4 HCl. Reduction by Zn in HCl gave II acid and 4,5-diamino-1-naphthol-HCl (by addn. of HCl to the filtrate), which on heating with AcOH and 1:3 HCl gave the same imidazole deriv. as described above. If the coupling of II is conducted in AcOH-HCl or at pH 3, again identical products are obtained: a cryst powder, giving a violet soln. in water, blue in acids, and red in alkalies, with pptn. of some of the dye, heating in alkalies yields NH_3 (detected by odor) and a blue soln., absorption max. 580 mμ (pH 3). Reduction of the product with Zn-HCl gave II acid and a soln. of 5,8-diamino-1-naphthol, which with 10^{-4} $FeCl_3$ *in situ* gave juglone, red-orange needles, m. 147° (from $CHCl_3$). This confirms the structure of the dye as *8-(8-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-1-naphthylazo)-4-amino-1-naphthol*. The *o*-aminoazo deriv. (1 g.) from PhN_2Cl and II (P.-K. and Perekalin, C.A. 40, 1885°) in 20 ml. H_2O and 10 ml. 10% KOH was reduced by Na hydrosulfite and acidified; after removal of S the filtered soln. was neutralized by NaOAc, treated with 0.8 g. phenanthrenequinone in 200 ml. H_2O with $NaHSO_3$, and boiled 5–10 min. to give 0.75 g. of the corresponding azine, yellow needles, m. 307–10° (from PhBr). Similar treatment of the above dyes failed to give the azine, thus confirming the absence of the *o*-amino structures.



(III)

G. M. Kosolapoff

POZNANSKA, Hanna

Determination of basic phosphatase level in blood serum as a test for differentiation of parenchymal and mechanical jauncide. Polskie arch.med.wewn. 25 no.3a:587-590 '55.

1. II Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof.dr med. J. Jakubowski Zaklad Chemii Fizjologicznej AM w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr med. B. Filipowicz.

(JAUNDICE
parenchymal & mechanical, differ.diag.,determ. of basic phosphatase level in blood serum)

(PHOSPHATASE,in blood
determ. of level in differ. diag. of parenchymal & mechanical jaundice)

(BLOOD
phosphatase level determ. in differ. diag. of parenchymal & mechanical jaundice)

POZNANSKA, I.

Parnas, J., Lorkiewicz, Zb., Poznanska, I., Nowak, B.: "Ze studiow nad wloskowcami rozycy" (Studies on Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae Suis), Medecyna Weterynaryjna, No. 7, p. 530, 1951.

POZNANSKA, I.

Parnas, J., Lorkiewicz, Zb., Poznanska, I.: "Badania nad uzjadliwieniem szczepu Stauba oraz hemaglutynacja z wloskowcami rozycy" (Studies on the reversion of virulence of an avirulent Staub's strain and hemagglutination with Erysipelothrix suis), Annales U.M.C.S., DD. IX.3.41, 1954.

PARNAS, J.; LORKIEWICZ, Z.; NOWAK, B.; POZNANSKA, I.

Studies on Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae; studies on Staub hemagglutinating strains; allergic phenomenon. Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 3:336-337 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2. Lublin.

L 34451-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6026216 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0071/65/000/009/0546/0548

AUTHOR: Dziekonski, Jozef--Dzekon'ski, Y. (Doctor; Bydgoszcz); Drozdzynski, Witold--Drozhdzhyn'ski, V.; Poznanska, W.--Poznan'ska, V.

ORG: Regional Institute of Veterinary Hygiene/headed by Veterinarian J. Borowiecki/, Bydgoszcz (Wojewodzkie Zaklad Higieny Weterynaryjnenj)

TITLE: Pasteurella hemolytica epizootic in lambs

SOURCE: Medycyna weterynaryjna, no. 9, 1965, 546-548

TOPIC TAGS: epidemiology, animal disease, commercial animal

ABSTRACT: Report of field outbreak on a large (764 sheep, 529 lambs) ovine farm; detailed description of clinical, biochemical and other laboratory observations; several mice-pathogenic strains of Pasteurella hemolytica were isolated from sick animals. [JPRS: 33,500]

SUB CODE: 06, 02 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 0916 1764

ACC NR: AP6021775 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0035/0035

INVENTOR: Adamovich, A. I.; Poznanskaya, E. M.; Fel'dman, R. M.; Sarenko, A. S.; Mikhaylova, N. P.; Tsirlina, S. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing diethylaminoethyl ester of diphenylacetic acid (base of adiphenine). Class 12, No. 182715

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 35

TOPIC TAGS: drug, ester

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing diethylaminoethyl ester of diphenylacetic acid (base of adiphenine). The technological process is simplified by interacting diethylaminoethyl chloride in an aqueous solution with an alkali metal salt of diphenylacetic acid.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 15Jul64

Card 1/1 UDC; 66.095.132;615.717

POZNANSKAYA, L.

Hans Christian Andersen. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.4:57-58 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Andersen, Hans Christian, 1805-1875)

POZNANSKAYA, L.

Henrik Ibsen; on the 50th anniversary of his death. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.5:58-59 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Ibsen, Henrik, 1828-1906)

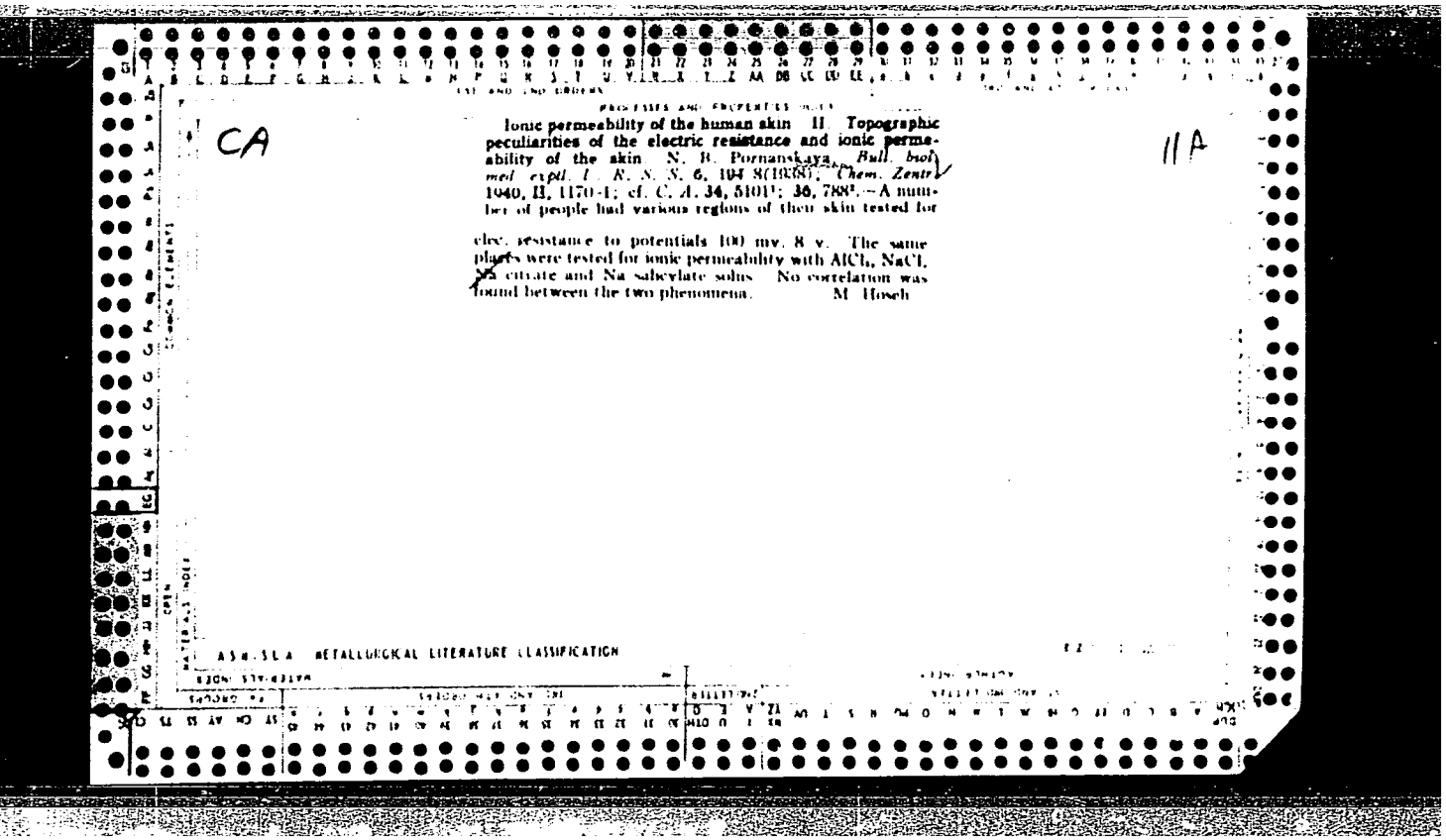
VALUYKO, G.G.; GODIN, K.G.; POZNANSKAYA, M.N.

Systems of the thermal processing of grapes. Trudy VNIIV i V "Magarach" 13:44-56 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

POZNANSKAYA, N.

"The Selective Ionic Permeability of the Human Skin," Zhur.Fiz., Vol.28, No. 4, pp 323-29, 1940

Dept. of Biological Physico-Chemistry (Head: Prof. D.L.Rubenstein), VIEM

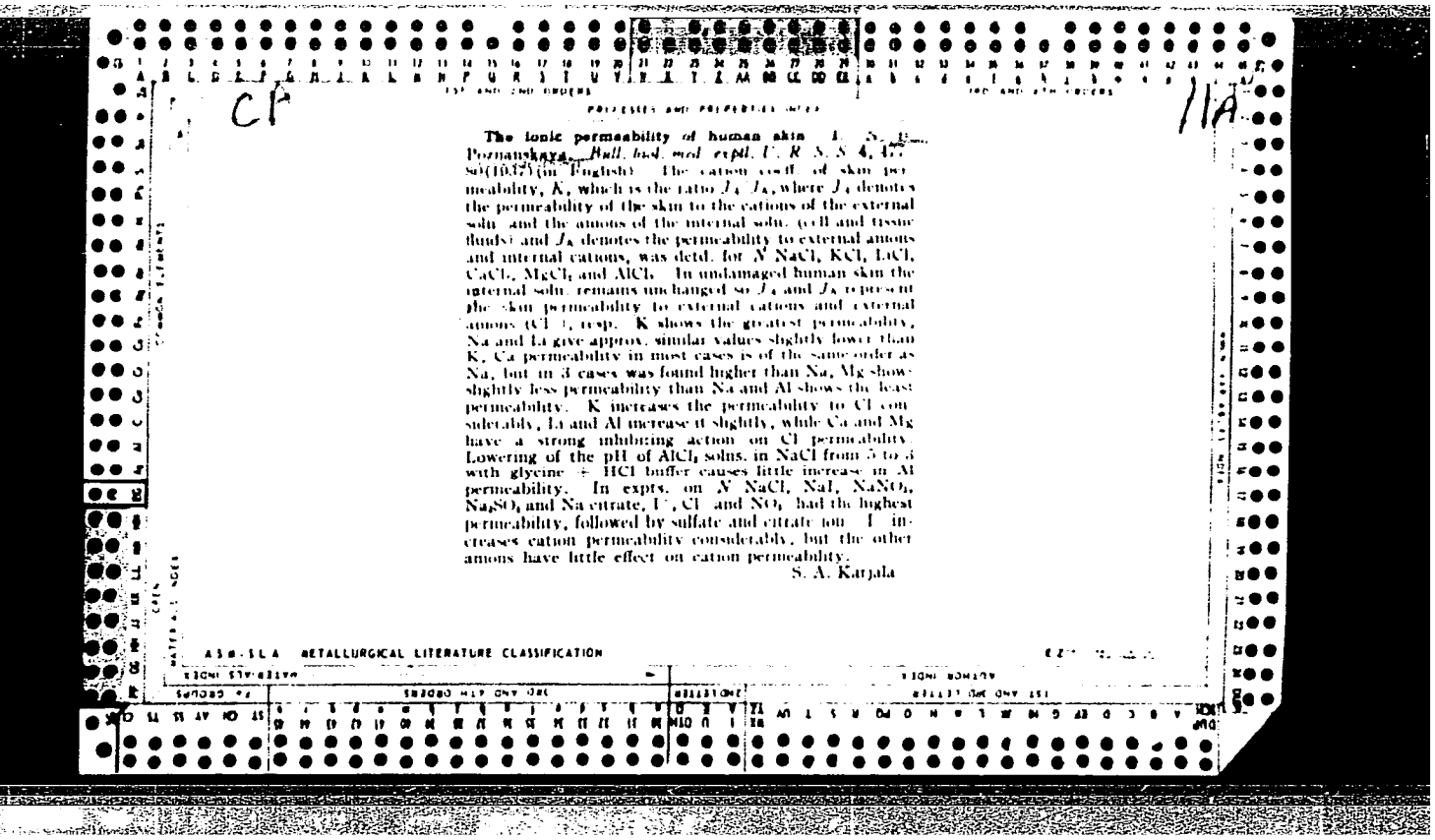


CA

11A

Ionic permeability of the human skin II Topographic peculiarities of the electric resistance and ionic permeability of the skin N. B. Pornanskaya, *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 6, 104-8(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 1170-1; cf. *C. A.* 34, 5101[1]; 36, 788[2].—A number of people had various regions of their skin tested for elec. resistance to potentials 100 mv. 8 v. The same places were tested for ionic permeability with AlCl$_3$, NaCl, Na citrate and Na salicylate solns. No correlation was found between the two phenomena. M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Cl

11A

The ionic permeability of human skin A. S. [illegible] Poznanskaya, *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 4, 47-50(1937)(in English). The cation coeff. of skin permeability, K, which is the ratio $J_A : J_K$, where J_A denotes the permeability of the skin to the cations of the external soln. and the anions of the internal soln. (cell and tissue fluids) and J_K denotes the permeability to external anions and internal cations, was detd. for *N* NaCl, KCl, LiCl, $CaCl_2$, $MgCl_2$ and $AlCl_3$. In undamaged human skin the internal soln. remains unchanged so J_A and J_K represent the skin permeability to external cations and external anions (Cl ⁻, resp.). K shows the greatest permeability, Na and Li give approx. similar values slightly lower than K, Ca permeability in most cases is of the same order as Na, but in 3 cases was found higher than Na, Mg shows slightly less permeability than Na and Al shows the least permeability. K increases the permeability to Cl considerably, Li and Al increase it slightly, while Ca and Mg have a strong inhibiting action on Cl permeability. Lowering of the pH of $AlCl_3$ solns. in NaCl from 5 to 3 with glycine + HCl buffer causes little increase in Al permeability. In expts. on *N* NaCl, NaI, $NaNO_3$, Na_2SO_4 and Na citrate, I^-, Cl^- and NO_3^- had the highest permeability, followed by sulfate and citrate ion. I^- increases cation permeability considerably, but the other anions have little effect on cation permeability.

S. A. Karjala

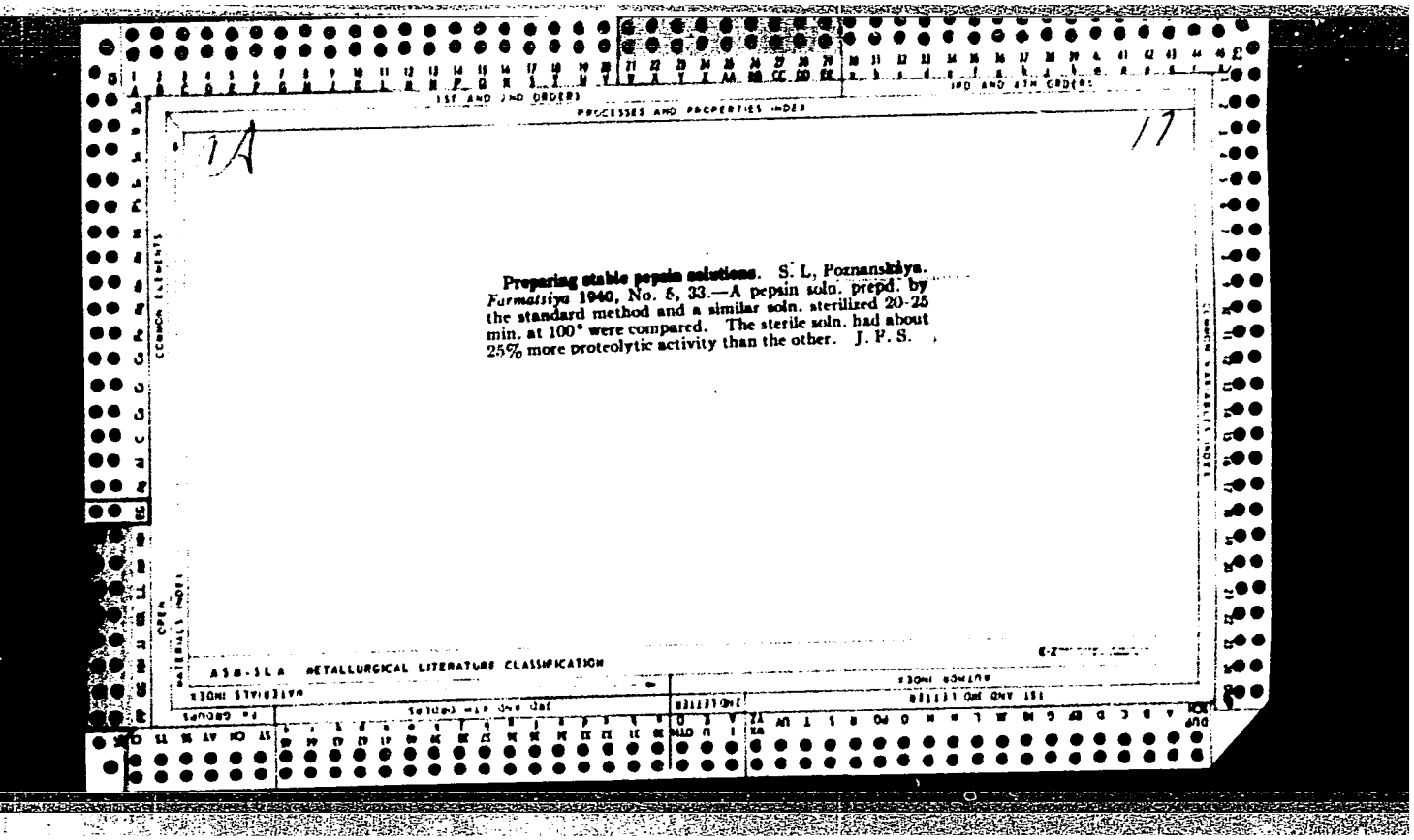
A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11

The phenomena of physical electrotonus in solutions of different electrolytes. N. B. Poznanskaya. *J. Physiol. U. S. S. R.* 29, 50 (in English summary); cf. C. A. 34, 5101. By expts. in which NaCl, KCl, $AlCl_3$, Na citrate, Na salicylate, and dil. HCl and H_2SO_4 were the electrolytes, it was shown that in cutaneous electrotonus, the polarization induced by a cation is the stronger and the anelectrotonus is the more pronounced the less readily the cation of the external soln. penetrates through the skin. The H ion penetrates the skin very quickly but causes inversion of the anelectrotonus, possibly as a result of damage to the cutaneous membrane. Thus the role of cations is very important. Catelectrotonus is a result of penetration of anions through the skin. Therefore catelectrotonus is the weaker, the less penetrating is the anion of the external soln. Human skin has a selective permeability to anions. Hence the presence or absence of changes in the skin permeability, as result of cathodic polarization, is detd. largely by the choice of the anion of the external soln. It is probable that the cathodic inversion of current strength is due to alterations produced in the skin by the anions. Cl ion shows great penetrating power, while citrate and salicylate ions can barely pass through the skin. The skin permeability to H ion is evident from the fact that both catelectrotonus and anelectrotonus with acid solns. give much pain to the subject; other cations do not. 7 references. C. S. Shapiro

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Preparing stable pepsin solutions. S. L. Poznanskaya. *Farmatsiya* 1940, No. 5, 33.—A pepsin soln. prepd. by the standard method and a similar soln. sterilized 20-25 min. at 100° were compared. The sterile soln. had about 25% more proteolytic activity than the other. J. P. S.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Patho- S-4
logical). Nervous System.

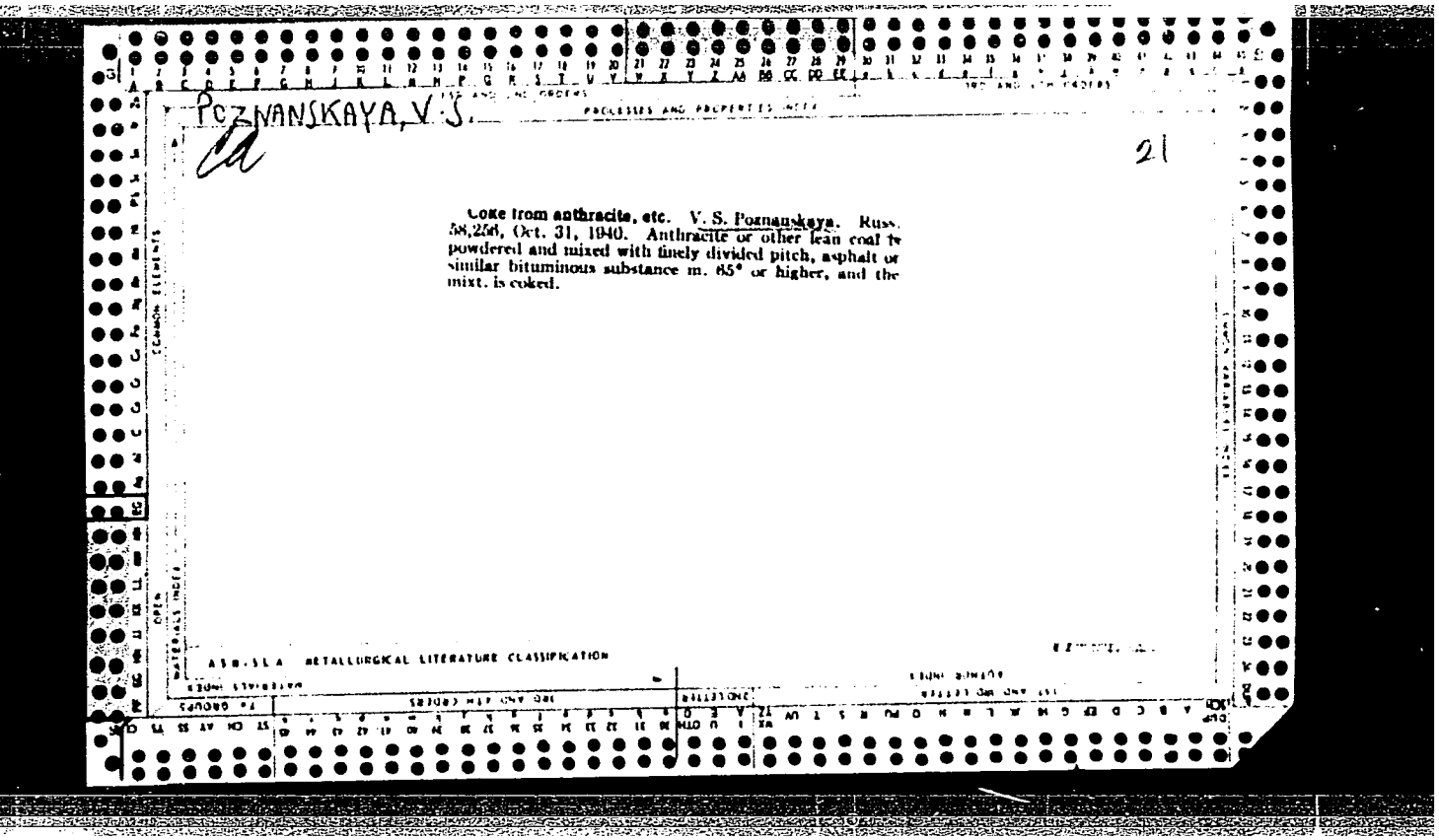
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17 1958, 79082.

Author : Magrupov, A. I., Semenova, Ye. N., Patrusheva, T. M., Poznanskaya, Sh. L., Abdukhalinkov, F., Surkova, L. F.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Pathomorphology of the Internal Organs During Toxic Encephalitis.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Samarkands k. med. in-ta, 1955, 10, 145-153.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1



POZNANSKAYA, V. S.

21

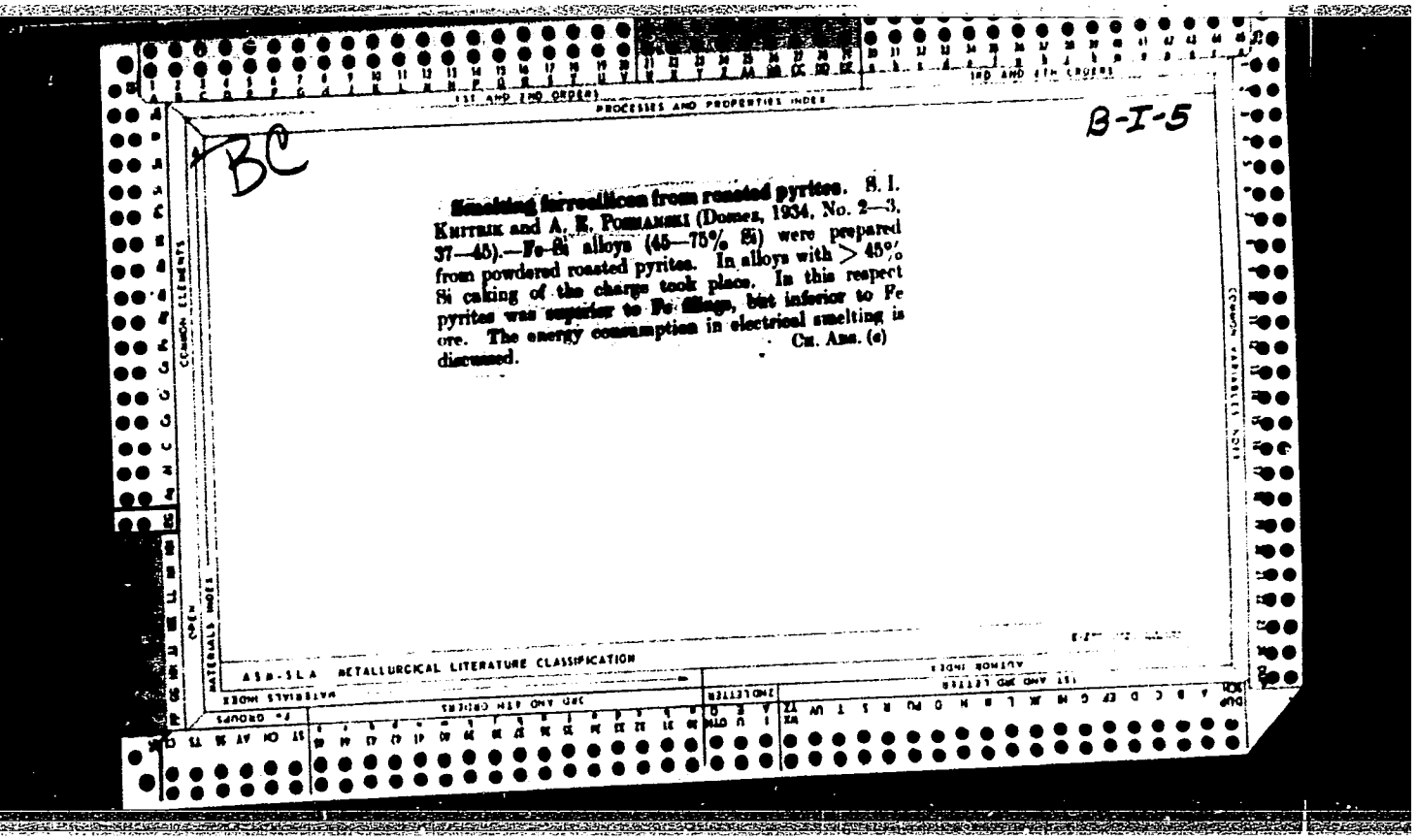
Coke from anthracite, etc. V. S. Poznanskaya. Russ. 58,256, Oct. 31, 1940. Anthracite or other lean coal is powdered and mixed with finely divided pitch, asphalt or similar bituminous substance m. 85° or higher, and the mixt. is coked.

P-ZNANSKAYA V.S.

USSR

Brown coal as coking material. I. F. Pakhalok and V. S. Poznanskaya. *Ugol'* 30, No. 3, 32-5(1955).—The recommended process of coking brown coal involves drying to 10% moisture, crushing to 0.5–1.0 mm. size, briquetting at 1000–2000 kg./sq. cm. pressure into 50-g. briquets, slowly raising the temp. to 350° and coking at 1000–1100°. The coke strength was in line with that of coke produced at the Far Eastern by-product coking plants. W. M. Sternberg

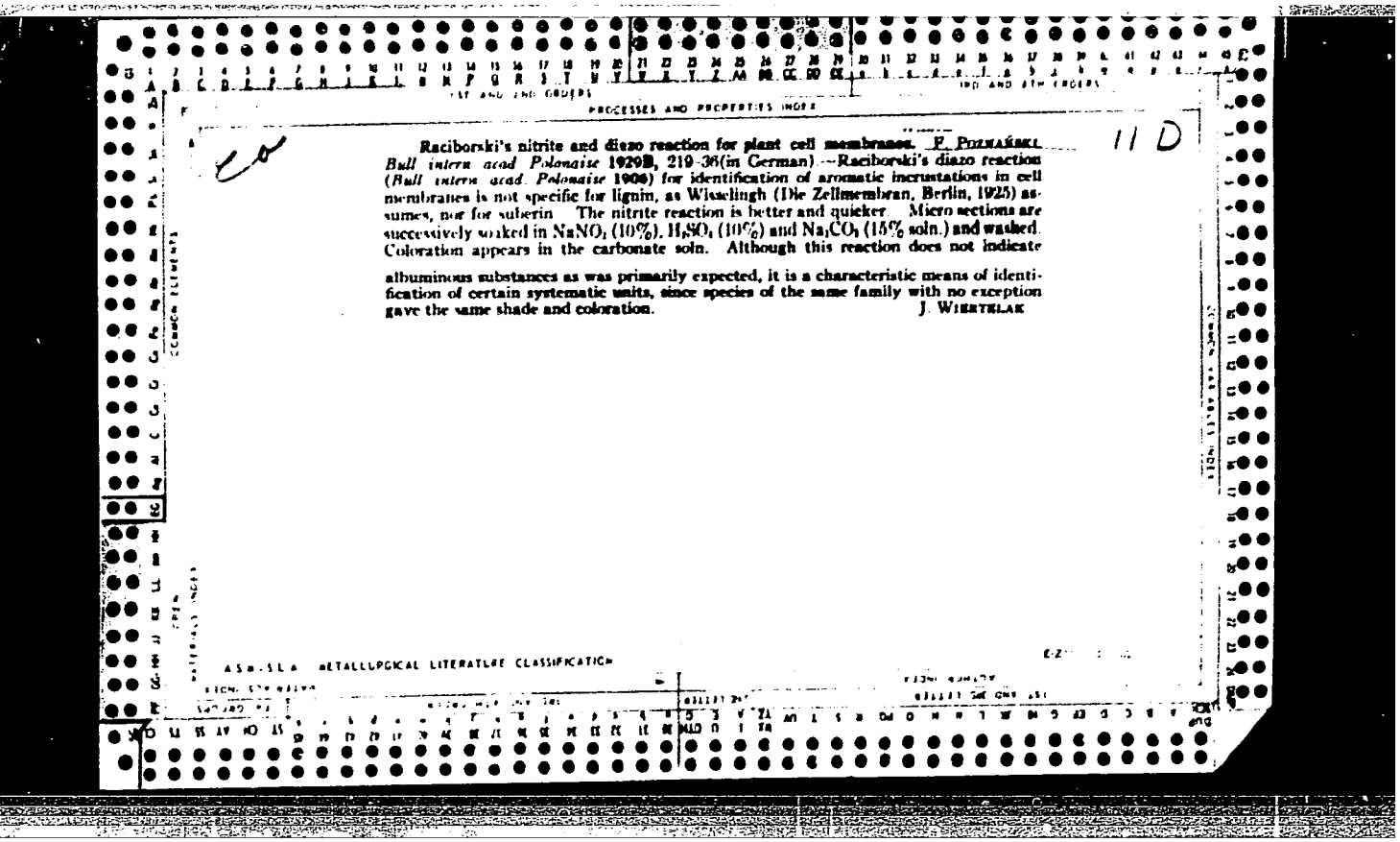
Smelting ferrosilicon from roasted pyrite. S. I. Khitrik and A. E. Poznanskii. *Domez* 1934, No. 2-3, 47-45.—In a study of the application of roasted pyrite to the production of ferro-Si, the authors had in view the effect of the starting material, roasted pyrite, iron filings or Fe ore, on caking of the charge and on energy consumption. The charge consisted of the Fe carrier, quartz and coke. The expts. were carried out in a 40-kw. elec. furnace. Ferro-Si alloys contg. the following amts. of Si were prepd.: 75, 65 and 45% from roasted pyrite, 75% from Fe filings; 75 and 60% from Fe ore. The roasted pyrite was in powd. form. In the prepn. of 45% Si alloy from roasted pyrite (where the pyrite represented 25% of the charge), no difficulties were encountered and the charge descended regularly. In the prepn. of alloys with a higher Si content caking of the charge took place. In this respect pyrite was superior to Fe filings, but inferior to the ore. In general, the performance of the furnace depended not so much on the nature of the Fe carrier as on its amt. in the charge. As to energy consumption, it required, per ton of alloy, 46,000, 42,500 and 34,000 kw. hrs. for the 75, 65 and 45% alloys from pyrite, resp.; 43,000 and 38,000 kw. hrs. for the 75% alloy from filings and for the 60% alloy from ore, resp. A large amt. of pyrite was lost as flue dust, on account of its fineness. Its high S and C contents did not interfere with obtaining a high-grade ferro-Si. S. L. Madorsky



B-I-5

BC

Smelting ferrosilicon from roasted pyrites. S. I. KRITSIK and A. E. POSHARSKI (Domez, 1934, No. 2—3, 37—45).—Fe–Si alloys (45—75% Si) were prepared from powdered roasted pyrites. In alloys with > 45% Si caking of the charge took place. In this respect pyrites was superior to Fe filings, but inferior to Fe ore. The energy consumption in electrical smelting is discussed. Cu. Abs. (e)

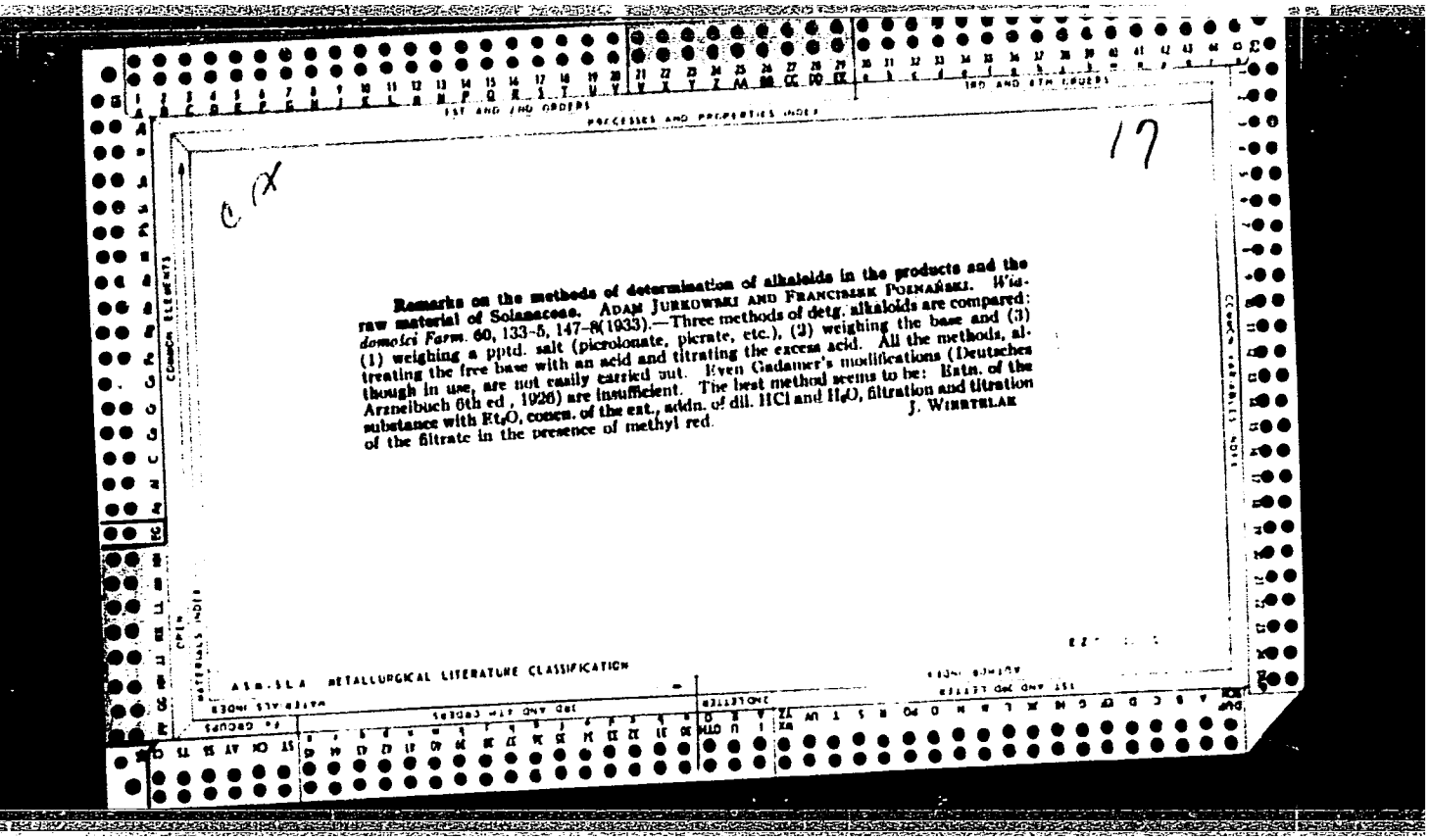


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11 D

Raciborski's nitrite and diazo reaction for plant cell membranes. F. Pozniański. *Bull intern acad. Polonaise* **1929B**, 219–36(in German).—Raciborski's diazo reaction (*Bull intern acad. Polonaise* **1908**) for identification of aromatic incrustations in cell membranes is not specific for lignin, as Wisselingh (Die Zellmembran, Berlin, 1925) assumes, nor for suberin. The nitrite reaction is better and quicker. Micro sections are successively soaked in $NaNO_2$ (10%), H_2SO_4 (10%) and Na_2CO_3 (15% soln.) and washed. Coloration appears in the carbonate soln. Although this reaction does not indicate albuminous substances as was primarily expected, it is a characteristic means of identification of certain systematic units, since species of the same family with no exception gave the same shade and coloration. J. Wiesnerlak

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Remarks on the methods of determination of alkaloids in the products and the raw material of Solanaceae. ADAM JURKOWSKI AND FRANCISZEK POZNAŃSKI. *Wiadomości Farm.* 60, 133–5, 147–8(1933).—Three methods of detg. alkaloids are compared: (1) weighing a pptd. salt (picrolonate, picrate, etc.), (2) weighing the base and (3) treating the free base with an acid and titrating the excess acid. All the methods, although in use, are not easily carried out. Even Gadamer's modifications (Deutsches Arzneibuch 6th ed., 1926) are insufficient. The best method seems to be: Extn. of the substance with Et_2O, concn. of the ext., addn. of dil. HCl and H_2O, filtration and titration of the filtrate in the presence of methyl red.

J. WIRTHLAK

JOZEF POZNANSKI

JOZEF POZNANSKI: an obituary. p. 319. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1956. TECHNIKA I GOSPODARKA MORSKA. Gdansk Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

POZNANSKI, MARCELI, ed.

Kto miluje ksiegi; antologia tekstow o ksiazce.

(Wyd. 1. Warszawa), Poland Stowarzyszenie Bibliotekarzy Polskich (1958) 288 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No 1, Jan. 1960
Uncl.

[illegible], [illegible].

Remarks on [illegible] 1-level indicators for machine tools. p. 6?2.

PRZEGLAD [illegible] (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow I Technikow [illegible] Polskich) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 1?, no. 19/20, Oct. 195?.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. ?, no. ?, [illegible] 195?.
Uncl.

SUWALSKI, Ludomir (Warszawa); POZNANSKI, Tomasz (Warszawa)

Preliminary studies on the acceleration of the maturing process of concrete by high frequency currents. Archiw inz lad 7 no.3:403-414 '61.

POLAND

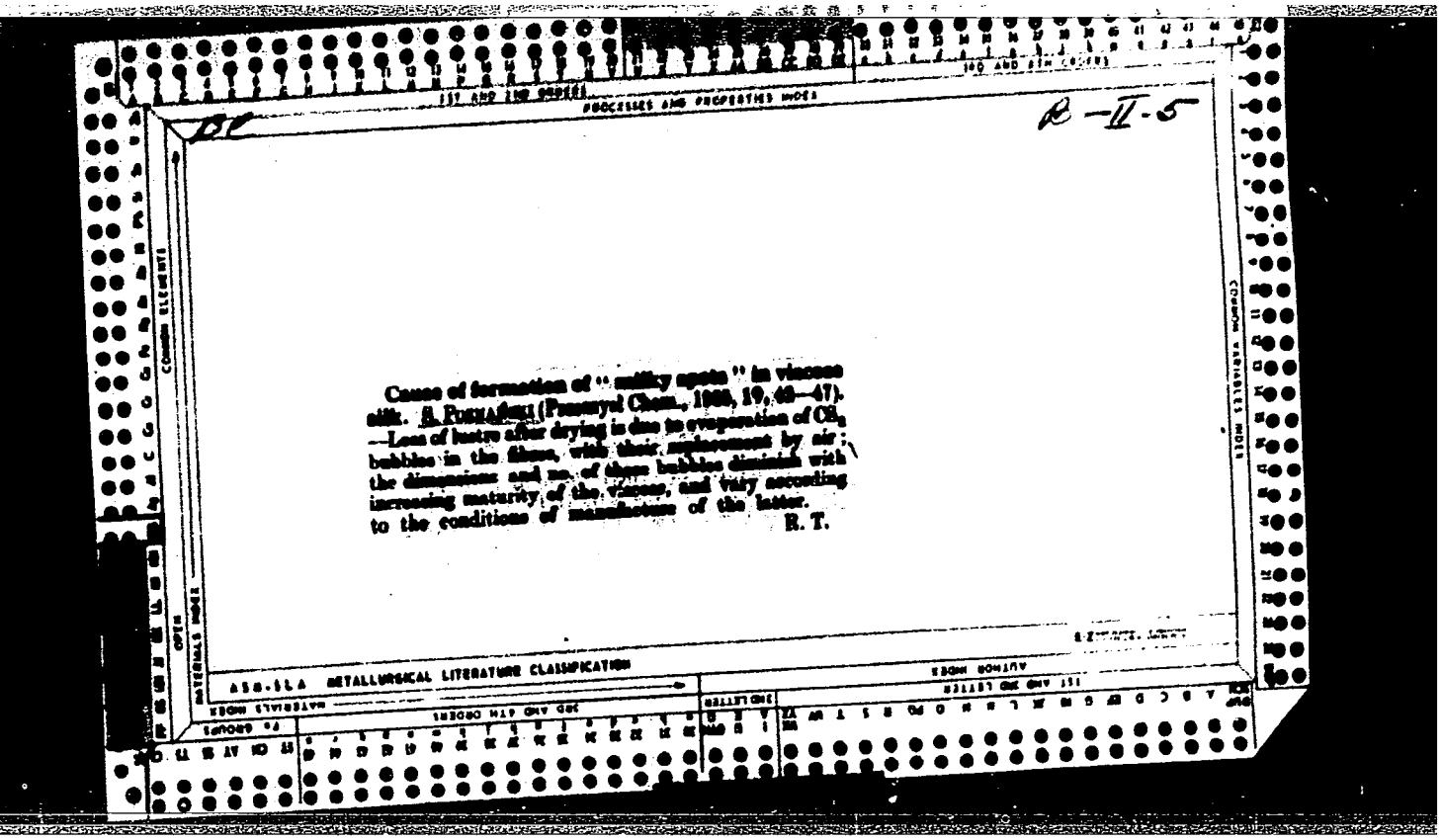
KORNIEWICZ, Adolf, KOTLINSKI, Jerzy, and POLANSKI, Wieslaw, Experimental Research Office (Zaklad Doswiadczalny) of the Zootechnical Institute (Instytut Zootechniki) in Czechnica and the Department of Hog Breeding (Zakład Hodowli Trzody Chlewnej) of the WSR [Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture] in Wroclaw (Director: Dr. Jerzy KOTLINSKI)

"Imposil, Mineral Mixture and Forest Soil as Media Preventing Anaemia in Sucking Piglets, Used in Indoor and Outdoor Systems of Management."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 11, Nov 62, pp 689-694.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Authors report materials, procedure, and tabulated results of their investigation, on the basis of which they conclude that piglets are particularly prone to anaemia in the absence of outdoor management and forest soil, that a supplementary supply of forest soil, mineral mixture, and imposil is effective prevention in the order listed. One English, two Polish, and one Soviet references.

1/1



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

B-II-8

Iodometric determination of dithiocarbonic acid residues of cellulose xanthate in viscose. S. P[illegible] (Przemysl Chem., 1939, 23, 32—36).—Films of viscose (3—4 g.) are shaken with 50 c.c. of saturated aq. NaCl and 10 c.c. of 0·1N-I in KI. After 1 hr. 3—4 c.c. of 0·1N-$Na_2S_2O_3$ are added, to decolorise the films, and excess of $Na_2S_2O_3$ is titrated with I in KI. The CS_2H content so obtained agrees closely with that given by the gravimetric method, or by that of D'Ans and Jäger (B., 1935, 587). Slightly higher results are given by titration of films of Zn cellulose xanthate, and considerably higher ones by the method of Berl and Dillenius (B., 1933, 222). R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

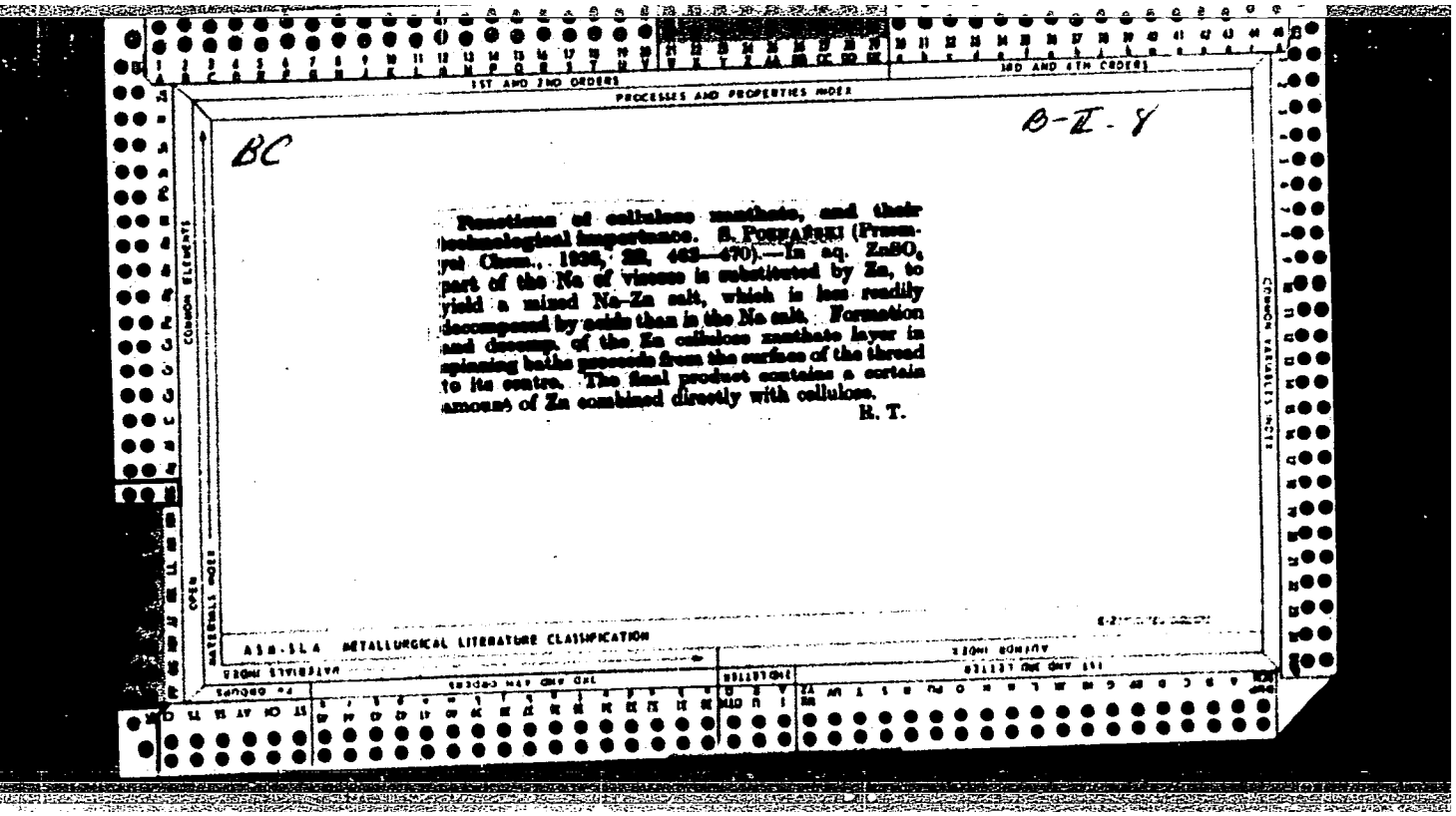
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

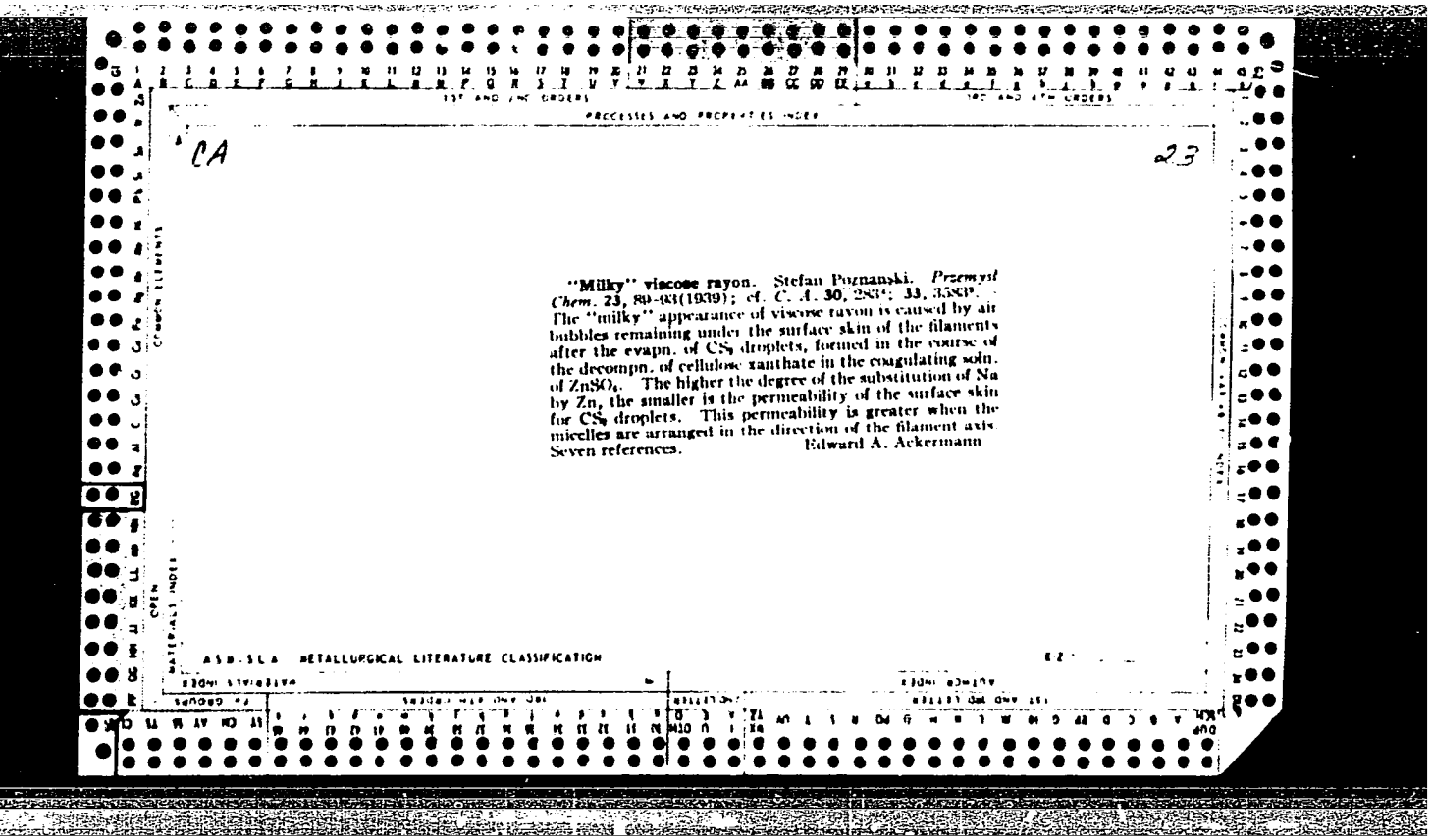
B-I-8

BC

"Milky" viscose silk. S. Poznański (Przem. Chem., 1939, 23, [illegible])—Milkiness is due to air bubbles remaining after evaporation of CS_2 droplets formed by decomp. of xanthate. The permeability to CS_2 of the surface layer formed in the spinning bath falls with increase in its Zn content, and rises with increasing orientation of the micelles along the axis of the fibres. R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





CA

23

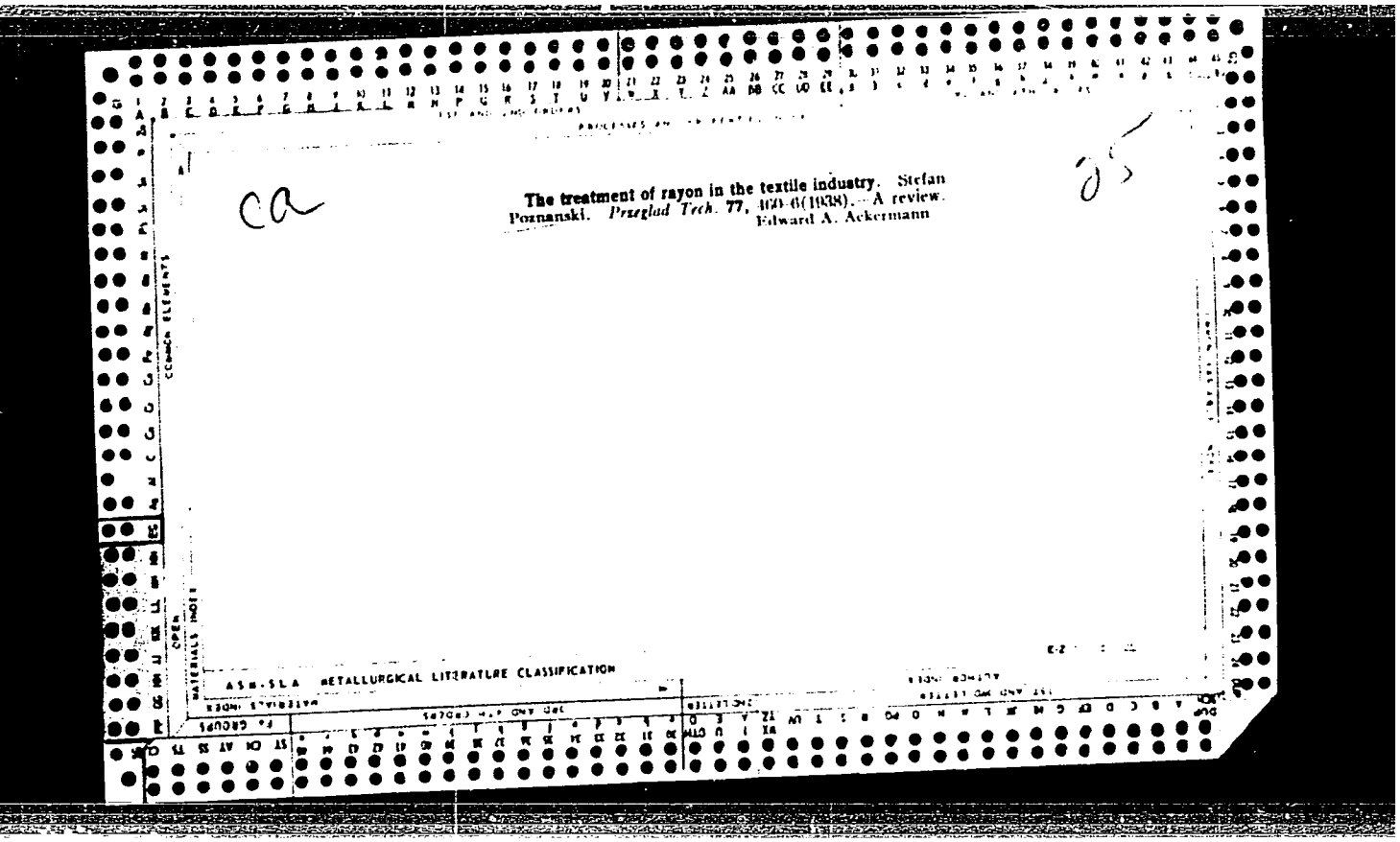
"Milky" viscose rayon. Stefan Poznanski. *Przemysł Chem.* **23**, 80-83(1939); cf. *C. A.* **30**, 283⁶; **33**, 3583⁹. The "milky" appearance of viscose rayon is caused by air bubbles remaining under the surface skin of the filaments after the evapn. of CS_2 droplets, formed in the course of the decompn. of cellulose xanthate in the coagulating soln. of $ZnSO_4$. The higher the degree of the substitution of Na by Zn, the smaller is the permeability of the surface skin for CS_2 droplets. This permeability is greater when the micelles are arranged in the direction of the filament axis. Seven references. Edward A. Ackermann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

23

Iodometric determination of dithiocarbonate groups of cellulose xanthate in viscose. Stefan Poznański. *Przemysł Chem.* **23**, 32–6(1939). The detn. is based on the reaction: Cel.CSSNa + I_2 + NaSSC.Cel = 2NaI + Cel.CSS.SSC.Cel, where "Cel" indicates a cellulose residue of the general formula: $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n.C_6H_9O_4.O$. A method for this detn., elaborated by Berl and Dillenius (cf. *C. A.* **26**, 4711), gives too high results; this fact P. attributes to secondary reactions which can be expressed by a summary reaction: Cel.CSS.SSC.Cel + $20H_2O$ + 15 I_2 = 2Cel.H + $2CO_2$ + 30HI + $4H_2SO_4$ (Cel.H = cellulose). In order to avoid the too high results, P. does not conduct the detn. in a soln. of xanthate, but he treats with I_2 the undissolved films, namely Na xanthate in a satd. soln. of NaCl, or Zn xanthate in water. The results obtained by this method closely approximate those obtained by the gravimetric method (detn. of xanthate S as $BaSO_4$). The method proposed by D'Ans and Jager (cf. *C. A.* **29**, 7040[1]) likewise yields results approx. conforming with those obtained by a gravimetric detn. Nine references. Edward A. Ackermann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

The treatment of rayon in the textile industry. Stefan Poznanski. *Przeglad Tech.* 77, 469-6(1938).—A review.
Edward A. Ackermann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

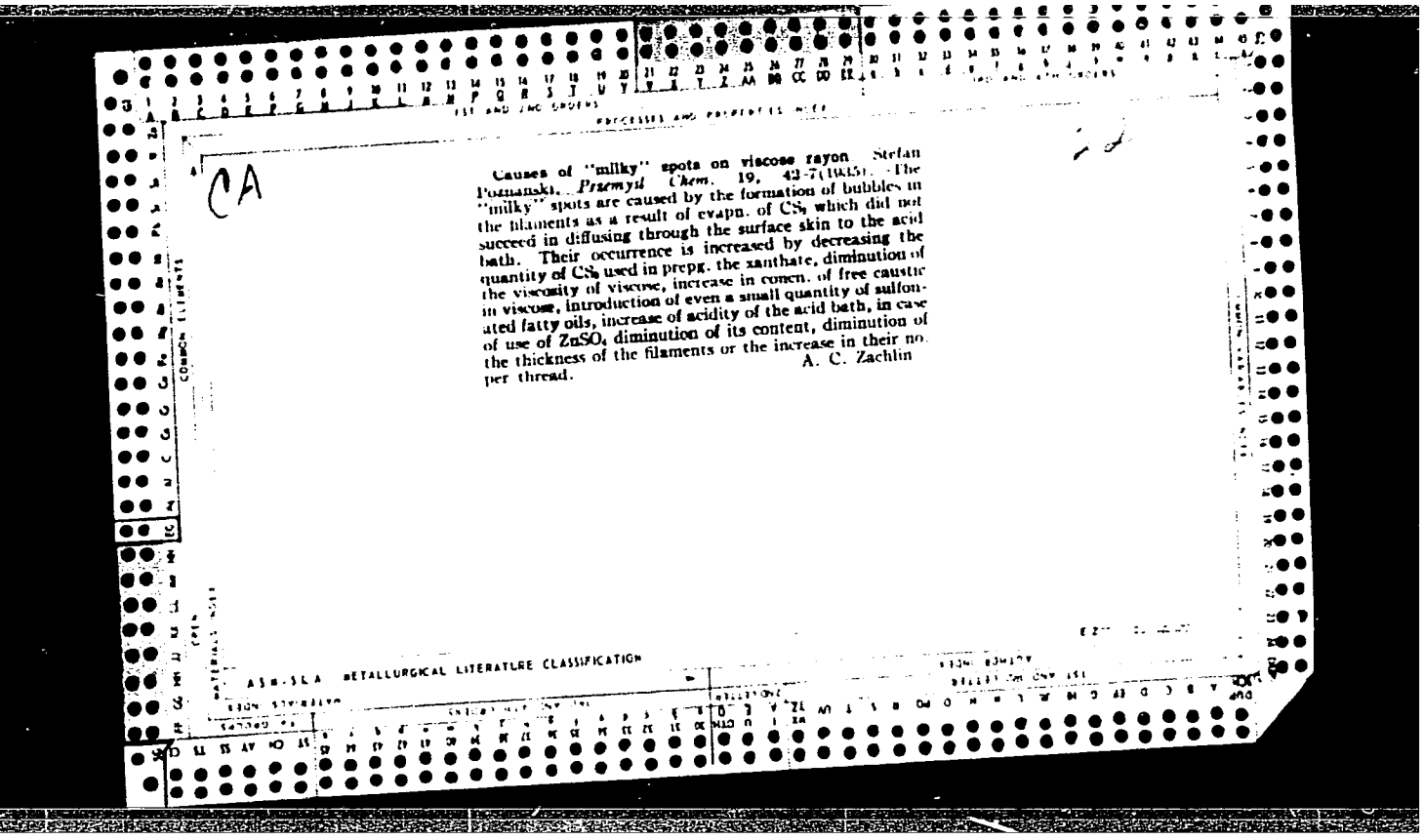
CA

23

Cause of "milky" spots on viscose. Stefan Poznanski, *Rusta* 9, 179-83, 257, 250(1931).—"Milky" spots in viscose are decreased by: (1) decreasing the amt. of CS_2 (even very slight differences can have a remarkable effect), (2) decreasing the viscosity of the viscose, (3) increasing the NaOH content of the viscose, (4) addn. of a small amt. of Na sulforicinate to the viscose, (5) increasing the H_2SO_4 content of the coagulating bath, (6) decreasing the $ZnSO_4$ content of the coagulating bath, (7) lowering the titer of the elementary fibers, (8) decreasing the no. of elementary fibers in the threads. From the results of microscopic examn. of sections of fibers produced from viscose with very high CS_2 contents (50, 60 and 70%), P. considers that the voids under the surface skin which cause "milkiness" are not due to a difference in the structure of the skin and of the central portion of the fiber (contrary to Preston, *C. A.* 25, 4702-3), but to the retention of excess CS_2 within the fiber on coagulation, this CS_2 evapg. out through the surface on subsequent drying of the thread. Photomicrographs are given and discussed in support of this theory, and it is shown that the action of most of the factors enumerated above (except (6), the action of which remains as yet unexplained) agree with this hypothesis.

A. Papineau-Couture

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

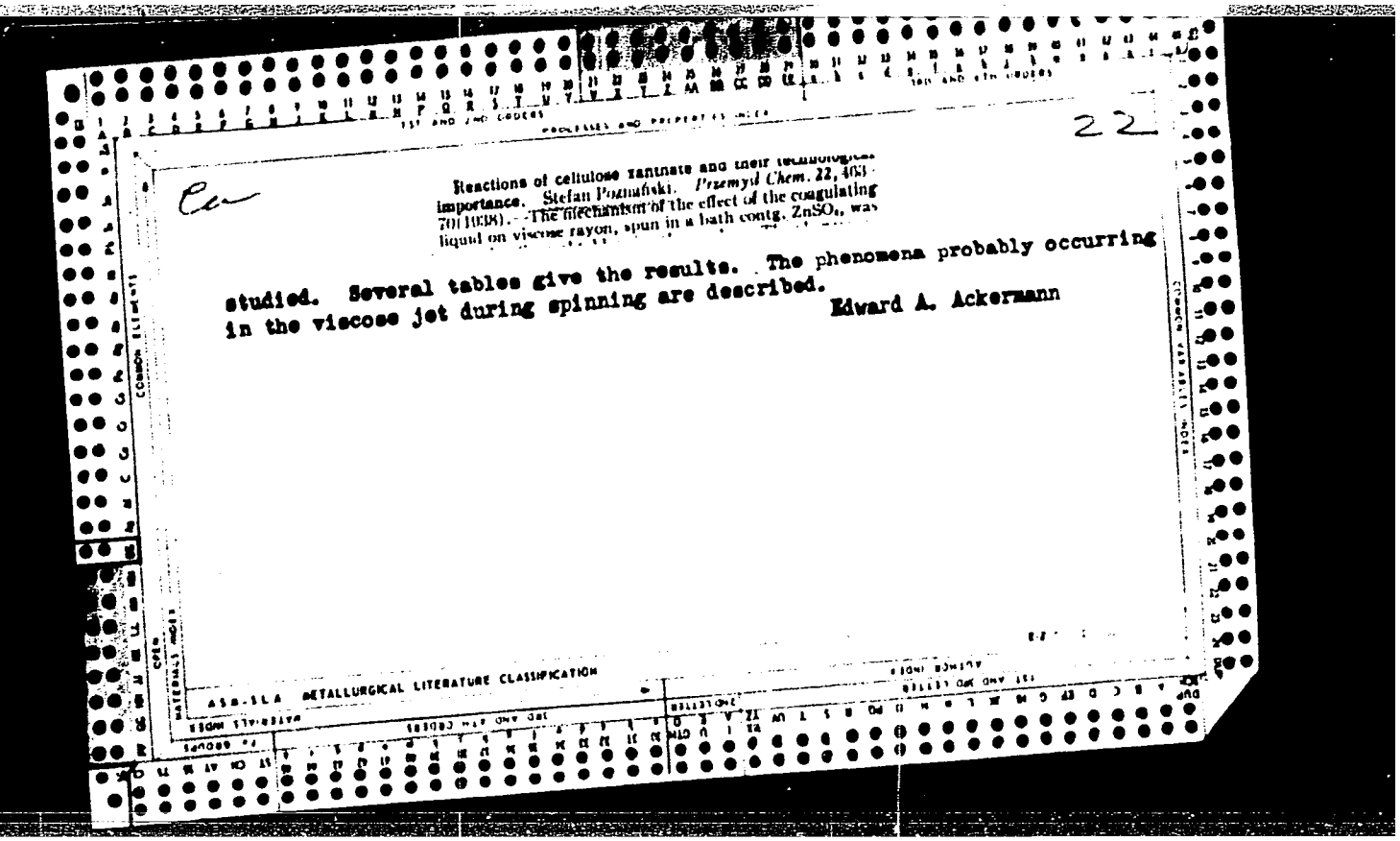
Causes of "milky" spots on viscose rayon. Stefan Pomanski. *Przemysl Chem.* 19, 42-7(1935). The "milky" spots are caused by the formation of bubbles in the filaments as a result of evapn. of CS_2 which did not succeed in diffusing through the surface skin to the acid bath. Their occurrence is increased by decreasing the quantity of CS_2 used in prepg. the xanthate, diminution of the viscosity of viscose, increase in concn. of free caustic in viscose, introduction of even a small quantity of sulfonated fatty oils, increase of acidity of the acid bath, in case of use of $ZnSO_4$ diminution of its content, diminution of the thickness of the filaments or the increase in their no. per thread.

A. C. Zachlin

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Reactions of cellulose xanthate and their technological importance. Stefan Poznański. *Przemysł Chem.* 22, [illegible] 20(1938). The mechanism of the effect of the coagulating liquid on viscose rayon, spun in a bath contg. $ZnSO_4$, was studied. Several tables give the results. The phenomena probably occurring in the viscose jet during spinning are described. Edward A. Ackermann

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



22

Ca

Reactions of cellulose xanthate and their technological importance. Stefan Poznański. *Przemysł Chem.* 22, 405-7(1938). The mechanism of the effect of the coagulating liquid on viscose rayon, spun in a bath contg. $ZnSO_4$, was studied. Several tables give the results. The phenomena probably occurring in the viscose jet during spinning are described.

Edward A. Ackermann

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NIKIFOROV, I.; MAKAROV, A.; SMOLYAKOV, N.; SIPER, E.; MOGILA, V.; LARIN, M.; FILIPPOV, K.; TOKMAKOV, V.; BARANOVSKIY, V.; CHETVERIKOV, K.; POZNANSKIY, A.; SHUTOV, M.; ROZENFEL'D, L.; RUD', A.

Mechanization of waterproofing operations. Stroitel' 8 no.11: 15-20 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Waterproofing--Equipment and supplies)

POZNANSKIY, A.S.

Relation between the pathodynamic structures of disease and the selective properties of drugs. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 35:36-43 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Bashkirskiy meditsinskiy institut (dir. dotsent N.F. Vorob'yev) kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.S. Poznanskiy).
(MESCALINE) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

POZNANSKIY, A. S. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Dynamics of schizophrenic syndroms in the process of psychopharmacological and other experimental clinical studies." Gor'kiy, 1959. 31 pp (Gor'kiy State Med Inst im S, M. Kirov), 200 copies. List of author's works pp 20-21 (18 titles) (KL, 49-59, 142)

POZNANSKIY, A. S. (Dotsent)

Kliniko-farmakodinamicheskiy metod issledovaniya patofiziologicheskikh mekhanizmov pri lechenii shizofrenii, p. 293
V sb. Aktual'n. probl. nevropatol. i psikhiatrii., Kuybyshev 1957.

POZNANSKIY, A.S.; AKOPYAN, P.O.

Our experience with the specialization of physicians in psychiatry. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 62 no.8:1273 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. A.S.Poznanskiy) Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Bashkirskaya respublikanskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach P.O.Akopyan).
(PSYCHIATRISTS)

POZNANSKIY, A.Z. (Tallin)

Laboratory apparatus for determining the concentration of carbon monoxide in the air. Gig. i san. 26 no.6:65-68 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(CARBON MONOXIDE) (AIR--ANALYSIS)

POZNANSKIY, A.S. [Poznans'kyi, A.S.]

Effect of external stimulations on the dynamics of perception disorders [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. Ukr. 4 no.5: 672-678 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova, kafedra psikhiatrii.
(HALLUCINATIONS AND ILLUSIONS)

POZ[illegible], S. S.

21.00 POZ[illegible], S. S. [illegible] v [illegible]ya Tol'nosti [illegible] zabolevaniy. Vrach. [illegible], 19[illegible], No. [illegible], col. [illegible].

SO: Leto[illegible] [illegible] No. 20, Moskva, 19[illegible].

[illegible]SKIY, S. S.

[illegible]577

Vsyeobshchyeye Syemilyetnyeye Obuchyeniye Na Syel'e I Zadachi Organov Zdravookhranyeniya Vrachyeb Dyelo, 1949, No. 9 STB. 825-[illegible]

SO: LETOPIS NO. 38

POZNANSKIY S.S.

GABOVICH, R.D.; POZNANSKIY, S.S.

Typical plan for practical training in the field of hygiene in therapeutic and pediatric departments of medical institutes.
Gig. i san. no.9:41-45 S '54. (MLRA 7:10)

(HYGIENE, education,
Russia, in ther. & pediatric departments of med. schools)
(EDUCATION, MEDICAL,
hyg. practical training in pediatric & ther. departments of med. schools)

GABOVICH, R.D.; POZNANSKIY, S.S.

Aid of a medical institute to sanitary-epidemiological stations. Sov. zdrav. 13 no.5:9-14 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. A.A.Bogomol'tsa (dir. dotsent I.P.Alekseyenko)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, prevention and control, in Russia)

POZNANS'KIY, S.S.; DUPLENKO, K.F.

Zinovii Petrovich Solov'ev. Medych.zhur.24 no.5:85-91 '54.
(BIOGRAPHIES, (MLRA 8:10)
Solov'ev, Zinovii P.)

BATKIS, Grigoriy Abramovich [Batkis, H.A.], prof.; POZNANSKIY, S.S. [Poznans'kyi, S.S.], red.; BOYKO, Ye.P. [Boiko, IE.P.], red.

[First steps in the organization of Soviet public health in the Ukraine, 1918–1922] Pershi kroky budivnytstva radians'koi okhorony zdorov'ia na Ukraini (1918–1922 rr.) Kyiv, Derzhmedvydav URSR, 1963. 45 p. (MIRA 18:1)

GABOVICH, Rafail Davidovich, prof.; POZNANSKIY, Semen Semenovich, dots.; SHAKHBAZYAN, Gayk Khachaturovich, prof.; PETROVSKIY, K.S., red.

[Manual of hygiene] Uchebnik gigieny. Meditsina, 1964. 471 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Shakhbazyan).

KALYUZHNYY, D.N., prof., red.; POZNANSKIY, S.S., dots., red.;
PETROV, Yu.L., red.; ZAPOL'SKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems in protecting the health of children and adolescents] Voprosy okhrany zdorov'ia detei i podrostkov; materialy. Pod red. D.N.Kaliuzhnogo i S.S. Poznanskogo. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 219 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po respublikanskoy probleme "Okhrana zdorov'ya detey i podrostkov". 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Kalyuzhnyy).
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

BARANNIK, P.I., red.; BARCHENKO, I.P., red.; GABOVICH, R.D., red.; KAGAN, S.S., red.; KALYUZHNYY, D.N., red.; KRIVOGLAZ, B.A., red.; POZNANSKIY, S.S., red.; SUPONITSKIY, M.Ya., red.; TR[redacted], I.M., red.; SHAKHBAZYAN, G.Kh., red.; SHMAL', D.D., red.; OSETROV, V.I., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Problems of general and specialized hygiene] Voprosy obshchei i chastnoi gigieny. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 308 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ukraine. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniia.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

BRATUS', V.D., dots., red.; BARCHENKO, I.P., prof., zam. red.; VERZHIKOVSKAYA, N.V., dots., red.; GROMASHEVSKIY, L.V., prof., red.; SHAKHBAZYAN, G.Kh., prof., red.; ZAZANYUK, P.I., prof., red.; SHMAL', D.D., dots., red.; POZHARITSKIY, S.S., dots., red.; KALYUZHNYY, D.N., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Hygienic norms nd the sanitation of the external environment]Gigienicheskie normativy i ozdorovlenie vneshnei sredy; sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1961. 268 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kiev, Medychnyi instytut. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Gromshevskiy). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Shakhbazyan). 4. Direktor Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Bratus'). 5. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa (for Barchenko). 6. Kafedra obshchey gigiyeny Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa (for Verzhikovskaya, Shmal').
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

BARBANIK, P.I., prof.; POZNANSKIY, S.S., dotsent (Kiyev)

Sanitary and epidemiological station as a base for training physicians of a medical institute. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.1:25-27 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PUBLIC HEALTH--STUDY AND TEACHING)

KALYUZHNYY, D.K., prof., otv.red.; GORODETSKIY, A.S., kand.med.nauk, red.; IZDEBSKIY, A.M., kand.med.nauk, red.; KVITNITSKAYA, N.N., kand. med.nauk, red.; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, V.V., kand.med.nauk, red.; MARTYNYUK, V.Z., prof., red.; PETROV, Yu.L., kand.med.nauk, red.; POZNANSKIY, S.S., kand.med.nauk, red.; STOVBUN, A.T., kand.med. nauk, red.; SHMAL', D.D., kand.med.nauk, red.; POTOTSKAYA, L.A., tekhred.

[Hygienic study and improvement of the environment] Gigienicheskoe izuchenie i ozdorovlenie vneshnei sredy. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1959. 331 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kommunal'noy gigiyeny. 2. Predsedatel' Problemnoy komissii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR (for Kalyuzhnyy).
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

POZHANSKIY, V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Dawn of Soviet inventions. Izobr.i rats. no.6:1-3 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Efficiency, Industrial)

MOSKOVSKIY, A.E., otv. red.; DONUCHEYEV, G.A., red.; POZNANSKIY, V.S., red.; TARASOVA, N.V., red.

[Siberia during the period of the building of socialism and transition to communism] Sibir' v period stroitel'stva sotsializma i perekhoda k kommunizmu. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR. No.3. 1964. 106 p. (MIRA 18:9)

ISAKOV,A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; POZNAYEV, A.P.; KORZHUK, G.K.

Quality of particle board. Bum. i der. prom. no.2:32-36 Ap-Je '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.

POZNAYEV, Aleksandr Petrovich; SOKOLOV, P.V., red.

[Measurement of wood moisture; electrical methods and apparatus] Izmerenie vlazhnosti drevesiny; elektricheskie metody i pribory. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 141 p. (MIRA 18:3)

ISAKOV, A. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; POZNAYEV, A. P., inzh.; KORZHUK, G. K., inzh.

Automatic device for controlling and sorting panel parts and slabs. Der. prom. 12 no.2:7-10 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.

(Hardboard) (Sorting devices)
(Automatic control)

POZNAYEV, A.P.; KOR HUK, G.K.

Controlling the moisture of chip pulp during the production of particle boards. Bum. i der. prom. no.4:7-10 O-D '64
(MIRA 18:2)

ISAKOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; POZNAYEV, A.P., inzh.

Automatic device for the inspection and sorting of parquet floor boards. Der.prom. 11 no.4:6-8 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Woodworking machinery) (Automatic control)

POZNE, A.

"Electric measures. Continuous and low frequency." Vol.1.
Reviewed by A.Pozne. Elektr vest 29 no.8/10:236-237 '61.

POZNE, A.

"Magnetic soft materials in telecommunication technics" by Z.Faktor, L.Hroudny, I.Stary and Z.Tischer. Reviewed by A.Pozne. Elektr vest 29 no.8/10:237 '61.

POZNE, A.

"Transistor measurement practice" by H.Rothfuss. Reviewed by A.Pozne. Elektr vest 29 no.8/10:238 '61.

POZNE, A.

"Radiotechnical measurements" by A.Jellonek and Z.Krakowski. 3d ed. Reviewed by A.Pozne. Elektr vest 29 no.8/10:231 '61.

POZNER, A.P., kand. filosof. nauk (Moskva)

From invisible radiation to nuclear fission; "History of radioactivity and the origin of nuclear physics" by O.A. Starosel'skaia-Nikitina. Reviewed by A.R. Pozner. Priroda 53 no.9:122-123 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

POZNER, A.R., kand. filosof. nauk

Atomic model and the inquiry into the microworld. Priroda 53 no.2:2-9 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

POZNER, A. R.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Philosophical Sciences at the Institute of Philosophy

"Role of the Methodology of 'Complementarity' in Microphysics."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

L 59212-65 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AR5017531 UR/0058/65/000/006/B001/B001

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6B4

AUTHOR: Pozner, A. R.

TITLE: Role of methodological principles and construction of physical theories

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Metodol. probl. sovrem. nauki. M., Mosk. un-t. 1964, 54-83

TOPIC TAGS: general physical theory, mathematical theory, physical law, logical symbol

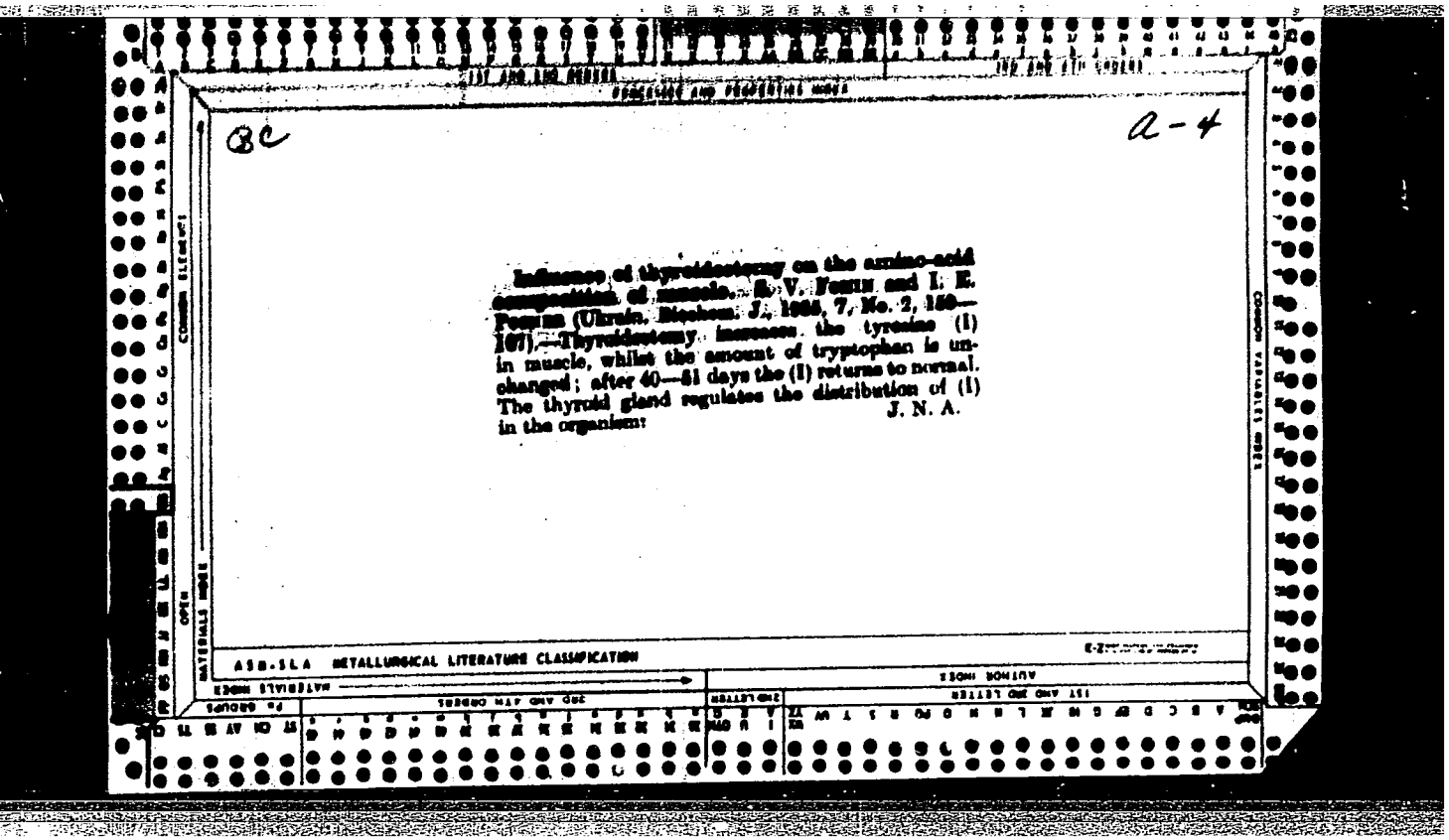
TRANSLATION: In the author's opinion, it is possible to separate in modern physical theories two aspects: the conceptual apparatus (physical concepts, laws, and principles) and formal calculations (mathematical equations, logical symbols and rules). It is noted that at different stages of development of physical theories, an appreciable role is played not only by the mathematical apparatus but also by the methodological principles of different degrees of generality. A. Pozner.

SUB CODE: GP, MA ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

POZNER, Andrey Romanovich; VORONOV, A.I., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[The revolution in physics and the problems of scientific methodology] Revoliutsiia v fizike i problemy nauchnoi metodologii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 31 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. II Seriia: Filosofiia, no.9) (MIRA 15:5)
(Physics--Philosophy)



BC

a-4

Influence of thyroidectomy on the amino-acid composition of muscle. S. V. Fomin and I. E. Fomina (Ukrain. Biochem. J., 1956, 7, No. 2, 159—167).—Thyroidectomy increases the tyrosine (I) in muscle, whilst the amount of tryptophan is unchanged; after 40—61 days the (I) returns to normal. The thyroid gland regulates the distribution of (I) in the organism. J. N. A.

Influence of thyroidectomy on the amino acid composition of muscle. S. V. Fomin and I. E. Pozner. *Ukrain. Biochem. Zhur.* 7, No. 2, 160 67(1935). Thyroidectomy increases the tyrosine (I) in muscle, while the amt. of tryptophan is unchanged; after 40 51 days the I returns to normal. The thyroid gland regulates the distribution of I in the organism. B. C. A

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NALIVKIN, V.D.; RONOV, A.B.; KHAIN, V.Ye.; SOKOLOV, B.S.; DOMRACHEV, S.M.; TIKHIY, V.N.; POZNER, V.M., FORSH, N.N.; LYUTKEVICH, Ye.M.; SLAVIN, V.I.; SAZONOV, N.T.; SAZONOVA, I.G.; SHUTSKAYA, Ye.K.; KRASNOV, I.I.; KALENOVA, G.N.; VINOGRADOV, A.P., glav. red.;

[History of the geological development of the Russian Platform and its margins] Istoriia geologicheskogo razvitiia Russkoi platformy i ee obramleniia. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 251 p. ___ [Maps] Karty. 981. (MIRA 18:4)

POZNER, V.M.; SHLYKOVA, T.I.

Paleontologic characteristics of the Rakovka layers of the Lower Carboniferous in the middle Volga Valley. Trudy VNIGRI no.179: 5-26 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Volga Valley--Foraminifera, Fossil)

FORSH, Nikolay Nikolayevich; POZNER, V.M., redaktor; PERMINOV, S.V., redaktor; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

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