"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, J.

Analytic chemical investigations in ultraviolet light. I. Magdala red as fluorescence indicator in precipitated titration. p.123

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 65, no. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

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B-1

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry--General.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17475

AUTHOR : Bognar, J.
INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Chemical Analysis by the Application of UV Light. II. Some New Fluorescent Adsorption Indicators. * III. On the Action of Fluorescent Adsorption Indi-
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar Kem Folyoirat, 65, No 6, 223-227, 227-235 ** (1959); Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung, 20, No 1, 103-112;
ABSTRACT : II. The author has investigated a series of new fluorescent adsorption indicators (FAI) obtained from acridine derivatives. He has established that ethoxydiaminoacridine lactate in aqueous solution exhibits green fluorescence which disappears in the presence of an excess of halides and reappears when the endpoint is reached in the titration of the halides with a solution of $AgNO_3$ under UV light of 365 mμ wavelength. The transition is sharp, reversible, and is most clearly

CARD: 1/9

* cators.
** No 2, 193-213 (1959)

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E-1

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17475

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : observed in the titration of silver thiocyanide. 3 drops of 0.1% ethoxydiaminoacridine lactate per 10 ml of solution to be titrated are used. Trypan Red (p, p'-diaminodiphenyl-m-sulfonic acid → di-2-naphthylamine-3,6-disulfonic acid; Na-salt) by itself fluoresces only weakly; however, the product obtained from its oxidation by $Ce(_4+)$ or MnO_4^- fluoresces with an intense blue color. The FAI is prepared by adding 0.05 N $Ce(SO_4)_2$ dropwise to a solution of Trypan Red until the red color disap-

CARD: 2/9 93

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

E-1

17475

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : color and is a good FAI for the titration of Ag^+ with thiocyanide and vice versa, less effective for Br^- and I^-, and completely useless for Cl^-. Aurazine (diaminodimethylacridine formate) has an intense green fluorescence and is applied in the titration of Ag^+ with thiocyanide (the green fluorescence changes to orange); the medium can be acid (up to pH 1).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

E-1

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17475

AUTHOR :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : III. The mechanism of action of FAI has been investigated. The author notes that the theory of Fajans, developed in explanation of the mechanism of action of adsorption indicators, is applicable only to a limited number of FAI. Frequently the cause for the indicator action of FAI must be sought in acid-base transitions, redox equations, complex formation, etc. Since the majority of FAI also act as acid-base indicators (pH-dependent flucresence), it is usually assumed that the FAI

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COUNTRY : Hungary

CATEGORY :

E-1

A.S. SOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17475

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

CONC. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : action follows a similar mechanism (a change in the adsorption of H^+ or OH^- ions at the endpoint as a result of variations in the surface charge density). The author has shown that a mechanism of the type described does not operate in any of the cases investigated. It has been established that in a number of cases (tripaflavine [sic], ethoxydiaminoacridine lactate, aurazine, Rhodamine 6G, quinine sulfate) in the titration of SCN^- (or halides) with $AgNO_3$, the FAI is adsorbed in the presence of

CARD: 6/9

95

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

COUNTRY : Hungary E-1

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17475

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : excess SCN^- and forms with the SCN^- or halides a salt which exhibits fluorescence of given color or is completely nonfluorescent; in the presence of excess Ag^+, the FAI is desorbed with reappearance of its characteristic fluoresence in the solution. For a number of other FAI (lactoflavone, Indigosol Blue IBC, Primulin, Thioflavin S, Trypan Red, fluorescein derivatives) the mechanism differs only in that the characteristic fluorescence of the FAI is observed in the presence of

CARD: 7/9

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

E-1

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.5 1960, No. 17475

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : excess SCN^- (or halide); this fluorescence disappears or is changed to a fluorescence of different color in the presence of excess Ag^+ as a result of adsorption and the formation of compounds with Ag^+. The author has shown by appropriate homogeneous reactions that in the presence of excess Ag^+ (or SCN^- for the second group of FAI), desorption actually takes place and not adsorption with the binding of the new excess ion. The results obtained also furnish valuable information

CARD: 8/9

96

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

COUNTRY: Hungary E-1
CATEGORY:

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17475

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : for the development of a theory of the quenching of fluorescence and confirm, even if only for the cases investigated, the decisive role played by compound formation between the active substance and the quenching agent. For Communication I see RZhKhim, 1960, No 2, 4576.

I. Krishtofori

CARD: 9/9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos

New catalytic reactions: investigation of their mechanisms and their application in trace analysis; a preliminary communication. Magy kem folyoir 66 no.8:331-332 Ag '60.

1. Miskolci Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem II.sz. Kemiai Tanszeke.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos

Present stand and perspectives of kinetic analytical methods. Magy kem lap 16 no.6:Supplement:Analitikai Kozlemenyek 7 no.2: 281-286 Je '61.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem II.sz.Kemiai Tanszek.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa

Quantitative methods of catalytic analysis. Kem tud kozl MTA 16 no.2: 175-205 '61.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem, Kemiai Tanszek, Miskolc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos, prof., dr.; JELLINEK, Olga

Catalytic analysis. II. Detection of submicro amounts of cobalt with the use of the redoxy system tiron-orcinol-hydrogen peroxide. Acta chimica Hung 29 no.2:131-138 '61.

1. Department for Chemistry, Technical University for Heavy Industry Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary.

(Catalysts) (Cobalt) (Methylresorcinol)
(Hydrogen peroxide)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos, pro., dr.; JELLINEK, Olga

Catalytic analysis. III. Detection of submicro amounts of cobalt with the use of the system tiron-apomorphine-hydrogen peroxide. Acta chimica Hung 29 no.2:139-146 '61.

1. Department for Chemistry, Technical University for Heavy Industry, Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary.

(Catalysts) (Cobalt) (Methylresorcinol)
(Apomorphine) (Hydrogen peroxide)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos, prof., dr.; JELLINEK, Olga

Catalytic analysis. IV. Detection of submicro quantities of cobalt with the use of the system diphenylcarbazone-hydrogen peroxide and tiron-diphenylcarbazone-hydrogen peroxide, respectively. Acta chimica Hung 29 no.3:251-259 '61.

1. Department for Chemistry, Technical University for Heavy Industry, Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary.

(Catalysts) (Cobalt) (Systems(Chemistry))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNÁR, Janos, prof., dr.; SAROSI, Szilvia

Catalytic analysis. VI. New sensitive catalytic reactions for the detechtion of osmium. (To be contd.) Acta chimica Hung 29 no.4:383-394 '61.

1. Department for Chemistry, Technical University for Heavy Industry, Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary.

(Catalysts) (Osmium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos, prof., dr.; SAROSI, Szilvia

Catalytic analysis. VII. Detection of submicro amounts of osmium with the use of the oxidation reaction of 3,3'-dimethyl naphthidine by potassium chlorate. Acta chimica Hung 29 no.4:395-399 '61.

1. Department for Chemistry, Technical University for Heavy Industry, Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary.

(Catalysts) (Osmium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; SAROSI, Szilvia

Catalytic analysis. VI. New sensitive catalytic reactions for the detection of osmium. (To be contd). Magy kem folyoir 67 no.2:193-198 My '61.

1. Miskolci Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; SAROSI, Szilvia

Catalytic analysis. VII. Submicroanalytical detection of osmium by the oxidation of potassium chlorate of 3,3-dimethylnaphthidine. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.2:198-200 My '61.

1 Miskolci Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; JELLINEK, Olga

Catalytic analysis.II.Detection of cobalt in submicro quantity by means of the tiron-orcin-H_2O_2 redoxy stystem. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.3:100-103 Mr '61.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskolc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; JELLINEK, Olga

Catalytic analysis.III. Detection of cobalt in submicro quantity by means of the tiron-apomorphine-H_2H_2 system. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.3:103-106 Mr '61.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskolc.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; JELLINEK, Olga

Catalytic analysis. IV. Submicroanalytical detection of cobalt ion by means of diphenylcarbazone-H_2O_2, that is tiron-diphenylcarbazone-H_2O_2 system. (To be contd.) Magy kem folyoir 67 no.4: 143-147 Ap '61.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszke, Miskolc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; JELLINEK, Olga

Catalytic analysis.V.Data on the reactions of cobalt with perborate-alizarin, and alizarin derivatives. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.4:147-151 Ap '61.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszke, Miskolc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos

Application of catalytic and induced reactions in trace analysis.
Magy kem lap 17 no.6:282-288 Je '62.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem II.szamu Kemiai Tanszek, Miskolc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; JELLINEK, Olga

Catalytic analysis. I. Detection of cobalt in submicro quantity by means of the tiron-H_2O_2, i.e. tiron-2,7-dioxynaphthalene-H_2O_2 reaction. (To be contd.) Magy kem folyoir 67 no.2:73-78 F '62.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskolc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; JELLINEK, Olga

Catalytic analysis.VIII. Determination of cobalt in submicro quantity by diphenyl-carbazone - H_2O_2, that is diphnyl-carbazone-tiron - H_2O_2 reaction with the aid of Pulfrich photometer. (To be contd.) Magy kem folyoir 68 no.2:49-53 F '62.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskolc.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; SAROSI, Szilvia

Catalytic analysis. IX. Detection of osmium in submicro quantity on the basis of its activating effect exerted on chlorate ion. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.2:53-54 F '62.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskolc.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

KRONROD, A.Sz. [Kronrod, A.S.]; BOGNAR, Janos [translator]

On the functions of two variables. I. (To be contd.) Mat kozl MTA 12 no.4:361-386 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

KRONROD, A. Sz. [Kronrod, A.S.]; BOGNAR, Janos [translator], a matematikai tudomanyok kandidatusa

Functions of two variables. Pt. 3. Mat kozl MTA 13 no.2:179-223 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos, prof., dr. (Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary); JELLINEK, Olga (Miss) (Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary)

Catalytic analysis. VIII. Acta chimica Hung 35 no.1:13-21 '63.

1. Department of Chemistry, Technical University of Heavy Industry, Miskolc, Hungary.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos, prof., dr. (Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary); SAROSI, Szilvia (Miss) (Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary)

Catalytic analysis. IX. Acta chimica Hung 35 no.1:23-27 '63.

1. Department of Chemistry, Technical University of Heavy Industry, Miskolc, Hungary.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos

Method for the determination of the analytic utilization of high-temperature catalytic reactions. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.7:320-323 Jl '63.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskolc-Egyetemvaros.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos, tanszekvezeto egyetemi tanar.

History of teaching chemistry in our college. Borsod szemle 7 no.6:55-62 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; SAROSI, Szilvia

Determination of iodide on the basis of its catalytic effect developed in the Ce(IV)-AS(III) reaction by means of the simultaneous comparative method. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.7:317-320 Jl '63.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskolc-Egyetemvaros.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

KECSKES, Lajos; SZEHEDAY, Zoltan; BOGNAR, Janos; PANKA, Jozsef; IGAZI, Karoly.

Fractionation of urinary 17-ketosteroid extracts using paper chromatography. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.2:157-163 Ap'64.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos; NAGY, Lajos

Indirect agentometric and mercurimetric determination of fluorion by potentiometric or redoxy end-point indication. Magy kem folyoir 65 no. 9:335-341 S '59.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem II. szamu Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskolc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Janos

Processes of analysis based on catalytic effects. Magy kem lap 19 no.9:489-496 S '64.

1. Heavy Industry University, Miskolc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGRAN, Janos, Dr., egyetemi tanar

History of teaching chemical sciences in our college. Kem lap 17 no. 2:70-[illegible] F '62.

1. Head, Chair of Chemistry, Technical University of Heavy Industry, Miskolc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

ILLEI, Gyorgy; BOGNAR, Janos, dr.

Significance of endometrial cystic glandular hyperplasia. Orv. hetil. 105 no.44:2083-2087 1 N '64.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika (igazgato: Lajos Laszlo dr.).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, J.

Some connections between the properties of non-negativity of operators in spaces with indefinite metric. Mat kut kozl MTA 8 A series no.1/2:201-212 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Jeno

Characteristics of shallow-water ship resistance and methods for their determination. Jarmu mezo gep 4 no.3:105-116 Jl '57.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Jozsef

The production of ion-exchanging synthetic resins in Hungary.
Musz elet 17 no.3:12 F '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Jozsef, egyetemi tanar

How can demand be calculated by a mathematical method? Elet tud 15 no.33:1027-1030 14 Ag '60.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Jozsef

The state of our intermediary production of drugs. Musz elet 15 no.20:7 S '60. (EEAI 10:1)
(Hungary--Drugs)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

LEGRADI, Laszlo; BOGNAR, Jozsef

Oxidation of o-nitroethylbenzene with nitric acid.
Magy kem folyoir 66 no.11:460-461 N '60.

1. Veszprem Megyei Festekgyar, Fuzfogyartelep.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Jozsef

"The Hungarian Pharmaceutical Industry Today," by Jozsef BOGNAR, MAGYAR TUDOMANY (Hungarian Science), Budapest, Vol. LXVII, No. 5-6, May-June 1960, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

H-17

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

75780

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.

AUTHOR : Kedvessy, G. and Bognar, K.
: Not given
TITLE : The Application of Phenylmercuric Borate in Parenteral Solutions

ORIG. PUB. : Pharmaz Zentralhalle, 97, No 12, 573-580 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The antibacterial action of 'Merfen' (I) at 1 : 50,000 dilutions on St. aureus, E. coli, B. anthracis, A. niger, B. subtilis, and Clostridium Sp. in Ringer solution (pH 7.2), in acidified 10% glucose solution (pH 3.6), and 5% sodium phenobarbital solution, has been investigated. Complete sterilization of the preparations was observed in all cases on heating to 100° for 30 min. At about 20° I acts bactericidally in some cases and bacteriostatically in others.

A. Travin

CARD: 1/1

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M-6

HUNGARY / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries, Nutbearing, Teas.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6456

Author : Bognar, Karoly
Inst : Not given
Title : The Pressing Problem of Fertilizing Vineyards

Orig Pub : Agrartudomany, 1957, 9, No 10, 24-27

Abstract : This is a brief review of references on the problem of fertilization of vineyards.

Card 1/1

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BOGNAR, Karoly; KOZMA, Ferenc

On the micrometeorological investigation of joint grapefruit growing. Idojaras 65 no.6:366-369 D '61.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

SIMONYI, Erzsebet, dr.; BOGNAR, Karoly, dr.; KUCSERA, Gyorgy, dr., az allatorvostudomanyok kandidatusa; REGOS, Gyula, dr.

Comparative efficiency tests of crystal violet vaccines. Magy allatorv lap 17:34-36 S '62.

1. Allatgyogyaszati Oltoanyagellenorzo Intezet, Budapest.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Karoly, dr.

Comparative analysis of the lapinized swine pest virus strains of different origins. Magy allatorv lap 17:36-38 S '62.

1. Allatgyogyaszati Oltoanyagellenorzo Intezet, Budapest.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, K.; MESZAROS, J.

Experiences with a lapinized hog cholera virus strain of virulence. Acta veter Hung 13 no.4:429-438 '63.

1. Institute for the Control of Veterinary Serobacteriological Products (Director:Elisabeth Simonyi), and Veterinary Medical Research Institute (Director:J.Meszaros) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

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HUNGARY

MOGNAR, Karoly, Dr, MESZAROS, Janos, Dr; Veterinary Vaccine Control Institute (Allatgyogyaszati Oltoanyagellenorzo Intezet) (director: SIMONYI, Erzsebet, Dr) and Animal Health Research Institute (Allategeszsegugyi Kutato Intezet) of MTA [Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia -- Hungarian Academy of Sciences] (director: MESZAROS, Janos, Dr, candidate of veterinary medicine).

"Experiences with a "Chinese" Strain of Lapinized Swine Fever Virus."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 18, No 2, Feb 63, pp 69-74.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] A strain of swine fever virus obtained from China inoculated into rabbits allowed the production of a vaccine from the spleen of rabbits which caused no clinical symptoms upon injection into pigs but produced full immunity by the fifth day after vaccination. The favorable results led to large-scale field trials which are in progress. Of 16 references, 12 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

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SIMONYI, Elisabeth [Simonyi, Erzsebet]; BOGNAR, K.; KUCSERA, G.; REGOS, J.

Comparative studies on the potency of different crystal-violet swine-fever vaccine batches. Acta veter Hung 14 no.1:51-55 '64.

1. State Institute for the Control of Veterinary Serobacteriological Products, Budapest. 2. Director, State Institute for the Control of Veterinary Serobacteriological Products, Budapest (for Simonyi).

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BOGNAR, Katalin

On random sets. Mat kut kozl MTA 7 series A no.3:425-440 '62.

1. "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Matematikai Kutato Intezetenek Kozlemenyei" technikai szerkesztoje.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, L.

ORG.

22. Brilliant yellow, a new argentometric adsorption indicator. L. Bognár, L. Veres[illegible] (*Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat*. Vol. [illegible], 1954, No. 7, pp. 107–[illegible] (Lab.))

Brillant yellow (disodium salt of diazo-diphenyl stilbene disulphonic acid) proved to be an excellent adsorption indicator useful in the argentometric determination of halogen and thiocyanate ions due to its sharp colour change and its sol-stabilizing properties. Chloride, bromide and thiocyanate ions are titrated in neutral or weak acid media (above *p*H 2), the colour changes at the end point are, from lemon yellow to violet resp. to orange. Chloride ions are measured in a 50% aqueous ethanol solution inasmuch as in a pure aqueous solution the colour change occurs before the point of equivalency is reached. The determination of iodide ions is carried out in neutral or basic media (in the presence of ammonium hydroxide) below *p*H 11, the colour changes observed are, from lemon yellow to orange resp. from orange to violet. Volumetric solutions of 0.1 *n* are generally employed for the titrations but they may be used in every concentration down to 0.0005 *n*. Foreign salts interfere only with the chloride determinations. Error of the method is ± 0.3%.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

RADVANYI, Antal, dr.; SZEMERE, Albert; BOGNAR, Lajos

Incentive awards and the sphere of activity. Ujit lap 15 no.9:5 10 My '63.

1. MELYEPTERV (for Radvanyi). 2. LAKOTERV (for Szemere). 3. Budapest I-XII.ker.Kozert Vallalat ujitasi eloadoja.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Laszlo; POKA, Terez

Schlieren and sandstone contacts of the Nagybatony andesite veins. Foldt kozl 94 no.1:82-88 Ja-Mr '64.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

SZOLNOKI, J.; BOGNAR, L.

Experiments on the biogenic oxidation of some sulphide ores. Acta geol Hung 8 no.1/4:179-187 '64.

1. Geochemical Research Laboratory of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

Bognár, M. Ein einfaches Beispiel direkt [illegible]

Let R be the direct sum of groups R_α, where each R_α is isomorphic to the additive group of rational numbers and α ranges over an index set K of power $\leq c$.

[illegible] K, let M_α be a set of prime numbers with the properties: a) The prime 2 belongs to no M_α; [illegible] each pair α, β $(\alpha \neq \beta)$ in K, there exists a prime number q which lies in M_α but not in M_β.

Now choose a fixed non-zero element e_α from each R_α, and let G be the subgroup of R generated by the elements e_α/q^m and $\frac{1}{2}(e_\alpha + e_\beta)$, where q ranges over M_α, m ranges

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Bogoár, M.

over the non-negative integers, α and β range over A
Then the author shows that G

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BOGNAR, M. (Budapest)

n-dimensional edged pseudo multitudes in (n - 1)-dimens ional Euclidean spaces. I. In German. Acta mat.Hung. 10 no.3/4:363-373 '59. (EEAI 9:5)

(Topology) (Spaces, Generalized) (Abelian groups)

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S/042/60/015/003/005/016XX
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Bognar, M. (Budapesht)

TITLE: Imbedding of Locally Compact Topological Abelian Groups Into an Euclidean Space

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, Vol.15, No.3, pp.133-136

TEXT: Theorem: Every n-dimensional locally compact topological Abelian group with a countable base can be imbedded into an (n+2)-dimensional Euclidean space.
Since the group Γ of characters of a locally compact topological group G with a countable base is again a locally compact topological Abelian group with a countable base, the theorem can be written in the following equivalent version:
The space of the group of characters Γ of each discrete countable Abelian group G of rank $n(n \geqslant 1)$ can be imbedded into an (n+2)-dimensional Euclidean space.
This version of the theorem is proved with the aid of a construction similar to the construction of van Dantzig (Ref.1) for the realization of the solenoid of Vietoris (Ref.4) in the E_3.

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C111/C222

Imbedding of Locally Compact Topological Abelian Groups Into an Euclidean Space

Then the proof of the initial theorem follows from the theorem of Pontryagin, that every locally compact Abelian topological group Γ with a countable base is the direct sum of two groups V and Γ_1, where V is a factor group and Γ_1 has a compact subgroup Γ_2 so that the factor group $\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2$ is discrete and countable.
There are 4 non-Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, M. (Budapest)

On W. Fenchel's solution of the plank problem. Acta mat Hung 12 no.3/4: 269-270 '61.

1. Presented by G. Hajos.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, Matyas, a matematikai tudomanyok kandidatusa

"Fundamentals of general topology" by Akos Csaszar. Reviewed by Matyas Bognar. Mat kozl MTA 12 no.4:387-394 '62.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOSNYAK, Mihaly (Budapest); KISBAN, Kalman (Szeged); KANIZSAI, Otto (Budapest); CSEKE, Janos (Hodmezovasarhely); BOGNAR, Mihaly (Debrecen)

Forum of innovators. Ujit lap 15 no.6:30-31 25 Mr '63.

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BOGNAR, R.

HUNG.

21. On the hydrogenation of thebain — *A thebain hidrogénezéséről* — R. Bognár and S. Szabó (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 11, pp. 321—325, 7 figs.)

Experiments have been made for elaborating the best method of producing dihydrothebain. The reduction products obtained from thebain by chemical reducing agents and the mechanism of the transformations occurring during the chemical reduction of thebain are described. Investigation of the factors influencing the course of catalytic reduction have led to the conclusion that the best yields of dihydrothebain can be obtained if hydrogenation is carried out under the following conditions: (1) The mixture used for hydrogenation must contain 0.08 n free hydrochloric acid; (2) Pure hydrochloric thebain must be used as a starting material; (3) Hydrochloric thebain must be suspended in such quantity of water that the entire amount becomes dissolved only at the end of hydrogenation; (4) The rate of hydrogen absorption must be high, its optimum value about 60 l hydrogen per hour for 1 kg of thebain base. Total hydrogen absorption must be 1.36 to 1.39 mols; (5) Palladium carbon (10%) is the most suitable catalyst of which 0.1%, calculated on the amount of thebain present, must be used; (6) The temperature of the hydrogenation mixture must not exceed 40° C.

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BOGNAR, R.

Preparation and interconversions of poppy alkaloids. Rezsö Bognár. *Bull. inst. chim. acad. bulgare sci.* 2, 163-76 (German).—The method of Kabay (*C.A.* 29, 5092[1]) for the prepn. of morphine sulfate from poppy heads was supplemented so that codeine, thebaine, and narcotine could also be sepd. The benzene soln. after the pptn. of morphine contg. the remaining alkaloids was evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue taken up in H_2O, and acidified with H_2SO_4; codeine sulfate pptd. out. The soln. was then made alk. to ppt. the other 2 alkaloids; narcotine was crystd. from EtOH and the soln. treated with tartaric acid to give thebaine bitartrate. The reduction of thebaine was also studied, and the best yields were obtained under the following conditions. The thebaine must be as pure as possible and suspended as the HCl salt in a soln. 0.08*N* acid; the hydrogenation must be carried out rapidly at temps. below 40° and in the presence of 10% Pd on charcoal. G. M.

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

10

Synthesis of *p*-asebotin. Géza Zemplén, Rezső Bognár, and Kurt Thiele (Univ. Budapest). *Ber.* **77B**, 446-51 (1944).—The synthesis of natural asebotin was recently reported (*C.A.* **37**, 4717[1]). Tamura (*Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan* **11**, 781-5(1936), and *C.A.* **31**, 670[8]) has designated as isoabogenin the aglucon, 2'-methylphloretin, *p*-HO-$C_6H_4CH_2CH_2COR$ (I) (R = 2,4,6-MeO(HO)$_2C_6H_2$), of the isomeric glycoside, not yet found in nature. Since the glycoside (II) now synthesized by Z. and coworkers has a structure (I, R = 2,6,4-MeO(HO)($C_6H_{11}O_5$)C_6H_2) analogous to that of *p*-phlorizin, they suggest the name *p-asebotin* for it. The synthesis of II by coupling I with acetobromoglucose seemed no more promising than that of phlorizin from phloretin, and accordingly 2-methylphloracetophenone, 2,4,6-MeO(HO)$_2C_6H_2COMe$ (III) was selected as starting material. 3,5-Dinitroanisole (10 g.), hydrogenated in 250 cc. warm alc. with about 0.5 g. Pd-charcoal, took up 7 l. H in 25 min., and when filtered and immediately satd. cold with HCl gas gave 92% 3,5-diaminoanisole·2HCl, m. around 240° (decompn.); 15 g. of this, in 6 l. water which had been boiled out and satd. cold with CO_2, was refluxed 9 hrs. in a current of CO_2, then concd. *in vacuo*, extd. 4 times with ether (one 80- and three 40-cc. portions), and dried with Na_2SO_4, giving 58.3% 3,5-(HO)$_2C_6H_3OMe$, m. 74°. This ether (5.1 g.), 3 g. MeCN, and 3.2 g. fused $ZnCl_2$ in 100 cc. abs. alc. in ice was satd. with dry HCl gas, allowed to stand in the ice box 48 hrs., and filtered, and the ketimide-HCl was boiled 50 min. in 300 cc. water, giving, after 48 hrs., 87% of III, m. 203°. III (2 g.) and 1.2 mols. acetobromoglucose in 24 cc. acetone in ice, treated with 3.1 cc. of 9% NaOH added in small portions, evapd. *in vacuo* after 24 hrs., extd. 5 times with water, and crystd. from hot MeOH gave 1.4 g. of III *4-tetraacetylglucoside* (IV), m. 168°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −42.3° (pyridine); acetylation of this with Ac_2O-C_5H_5N at room temp. gave the *6-acetate*, prisms, m. 101-2°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −34.0° (pyridine). III *4-glucoside* (0.12 g. from

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0.5 g. IV shaken 15 hrs. in 25 cc. water satd. at room temp. with $Ba(OH)_2$, long leaflets from water, m. 215°, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −50.4° (pyridine). IV (1.4 g.), stirred with alc., treated in ice with 7.5 cc. of 60% KOH, stirred 3 min. to complete the sapon., then treated with 1.3 mols. *p*-HOC_6H_4CHO and 2 cc. more KOH, shaken 24 hrs., allowed to stand 60 hrs., dild. with an equal vol. of water, made faintly acid in ice with 10% HCl, filtered after 24 hrs., washed with water, dried (1.2 g.), and crystd. from 40 cc. water + 6 cc. alc. gave *2'-methoxy-4',6'-dihydroxyphenyl 4-hydroxystyryl ketone 4'-glucoside* (*2'-methylnarigenin 4'-glucoside*) (chalcone form) (V), crystals with 2.5 H_2O lost *in vacuo* at 100°, becomes glassy 162°, m. 199° (202–3° when anhyd.), $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −38.6° (hydrated, in pyridine); 0.2 g. refluxed 2 hrs. in 2% HCl gives 0.1698 g. *5-methylnarigenin* (*5-methoxy-4',7-dihydroxyflavone*) (VI), turns brown 248°, m. 263° (from alc.), whose *diacetate*, prepd. with Ac_2O-C_5H_5N at room temp., m. 176° (from alc.). V (0.5 g.) in 15 cc. alc. added to 10 cc. of 96% alc. contg. 0.2–0.3 g. Pd-charcoal and previously satd. with H gave on hydrogenation 0.4 g. II, long needles with 1 H_2O, sinters 125°, m. 141°, loses its water at 100° *in vacuo*, gives a red color with $FeCl_3$, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −70.5° (96% alc.), $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −51.1° (pyridine; both rotations for the hydrated form); *hexacetate*, tablets from aq. MeOH, m. 123°, gives a neg. $FeCl_3$ reaction, $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ −20.0° (pyridine). Refluxed 2.5 hrs. in 1% HCl, 0.2204 g. II yields 0.1101 g. I, prisms from aq. MeOH, gives a red $FeCl_3$ reaction. Although 2,4,6-$(HO)_3C_6H_2COMe$ does not condense to chalcones with aromatic aldehydes in alk. soln., its 2 Me ether (III) (0.6 g.) in 1 cc. EtOH and 3.6 cc. of 60% KOH shaken 2 hrs. with 0.24 g. *p*-HOC_6H_4CHO and 1.2 cc. KOH and allowed to stand 2.5 days gives 0.58 g. *2-methoxy-4,6-dihydroxyphenyl 4-hydroxystyryl ketone*, yellow needles with 0.5 H_2O from EtOH-H_2O (6:35), sinters 199°, m. 235°, loses its water at 100° *in vacuo*, is converted into VI by boiling 2% HCl and hydrogenated to I with Pd-charcoal.

C. A. R.

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CA

10

Anthoxanthines. R. Bognár (Univ. Tech. Sciences, Budapest). *Magyarkémi Közlemények* 1947, No. 1, 2-13 (in English).—A review of the chalcone and Ph phenethyl ketone derivs. prepd. by B., Zemplén, and others.

W. H. Buck

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10

CA

Anthoxanthin glucosides. Rezső Ilognár. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 2, 104-8, 123-6(1947); cf. *C.A.* 41, 5482b.—A review with 14 references. István Finály

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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Role of catalysts in organic chemistry. Rezső Bognár. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 2, 181-8, 201-6, 225-30(1947). General summary with 12 references. István Finály

2

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C. A.

2

Valency in modern chemistry. VII. Valency, adsorption, chemisorption. Rezso Bognár. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 4, 6-14(1949); cf. *C.A.* 43, 7766a.—A review.

I. Finály

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CA

Two new isoflavone glucosides of Sophora japonica. Rezso Bognár (Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 4, 619-23(1949).—Sophora flavonoloside could not be isolated from the fruits of *Sophora japonica* grown in Hungary. Another new glucoside, *sophoriuoside* (I), discovered in 1938 by Charaux and Rabaté (*C.A.* 32, 6247[7]) could be sepd. from the fruits in 2% yield. While the structure of this compd. was being examd., a new isoflavone glucoside was found: *sophoroloioside* (II). On hydrolysis both I and II produced genistein. Methylation was used to det. which OH group serves as a link between the sugar component and the flavone or isoflavone. II could not be methylated in the usual manner with CH_2N_2, since it is insol. in any of the usual solvents. Both I and II were methylated by Me_2SO_4 at room temp. in the presence of alkalies. The hydrolysis of the products obtained gave dimethylgenistein, identified as the 5,7-compd. (III). This shows that in both I and II the sugar component is linked to the flavone on the 4'-OH group. No such link has been previously observed in any natural flavone, flavanone, isoflavone, or anthocyanin glycoside, where generally the OH groups in the 7- or 3-positions serve as links. III with H_2O_2 gave p-$HOC_6H_4CO_2H$. Alkalies changed III to 6-hydroxyphenyl. The following structures were proved: genistein-glucose (genistein-4'-glucoside) for I and genistein-rhamnosidoglucose (genistein 4'-rhamnosidoglucoside) for II.

I. Finály

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C.A

Valency, adsorption, and chemisorption. Rezso Bognár. Magyar Tech. 4, No. 1, 51-8(1949).—A review. István Finály

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

CA

The life and work of V. V. Markovnikov. Rezso Bognár (Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest). Magyar Kém. Lapja 5, 273 (1950). A detailed biography. István Finály

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CH 10

The oxidation of sugar alcohols by chlorine. Rezső Bognár (Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 214-17, 351-2(1950).— The conversion of aldo and keto sugars to sugar alcs. is relatively easy, but the oxidation of sugar alcs. to aldo and keto sugars is very difficult. Various known methods are discussed. Expts. were conducted on oxidation by means of Cl. E.g., 50% mannitol was treated with gaseous Cl at 0-5° until the wt. increase of the liquid was equal to the wt. of the mannitol, and the greenish yellow, jellylike ppt. kept in a refrigerator overnight and several days at 10-15°. Samples taken during storage showed an increase in the content of reducing sugars and in rotation. The max., $[\alpha]_D$ −50°, was observed after 5-6 days. Titration according to Bertrand and Willstätter-Schudel showed that 35-40% of the sugars in the product were aldoses and 60-65% ketoses (D-mannose and D-fructose). The treatment of the product under suitable conditions with $PhNHNH_2$ gave mannose phenylhydrazone; heating 1 g. reducing sugar yielded 1.3 g. of an osazone mixt. partially sol. in EtOH. In the Cl treatment of sugar alcs. both ends of the 6 C-atom chain are oxidized. This oxidation is rather slow and can be stopped at any given stage, furnishing a possible prepn. of aldoses and ketoses. 15 references.

István Finály

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CA

Synthesis of melibiose and allolactose. *Géza Zemplén* and *Rezso Bognár* (Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest, Hung.). *Acta Chem. Hung.* 1, 245-53(1951)(in German).—Melibiose with the structure of a 6-α-D-galactosido-D-glucose was synthesized by the Hg acetate method. Acetobromogalactose (51.4 g.), 44.6 g. 1-chlorotriacetylglucose, and 17.4 g. Hg acetate were mixed in 625 ml. C_6H_6 at 50°, the filtrate let stand 6 hrs., washed with water, clarified by C, evapd. to an oily mass in vacuo, heated on the water bath with 22 g. AgOAc and 160 ml. Ac_2O, poured into 500 ml. water, stirred, the ppt. treated with 120 ml. $CHCl_3$, the Ag salts removed, the ppt. washed with $CHCl_3$, the $CHCl_3$ soln. washed with water, clarified, evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in EtOH and inoculated with allolactose acetate, and the crystals recrystd. from EtOH to obtain 18.5 g. pure *octoacetylallolactose* (I), m. 166°, [α] 0° (in $CHCl_3$). Variations in the conditions resulted uniformly in derivs. of allolactose having the structure of a 6-β-D-*galactosido-D-glucose* (II), m. 174-6°, [α] 20.7° (in H_2O). *α-Acetochlorosallolactose*, m. 103-3°, [α] 84.8° (in $CHCl_3$), was obtained in 72.5% yield by refluxing 2 g. I in 15 ml. abs. $CHCl_3$ with 0.6 g. $TiCl_4$ in 2 ml. $CHCl_3$ 2 hrs., pouring the mixt. into ice water, sepg. the $CHCl_3$ phase, evapg. *in vacuo*, and recrystg. the residue from abs. EtOH. *α-Acetobromosallolactose*, m. 100-1°, [α]$_D^{20}$ 112.7° (in $CHCl_3$), was obtained in 76.6% yield by treating 2 g. I in 8 ml. abs. $CHCl_3$ with 3 g. $TiBr_4$ in 4 ml. $CHCl_3$ 6 hrs. at room temp., pouring the mixt. into ice water, sepg. the $CHCl_3$ layer, evapg. *in vacuo*, dissolving the residue in 5 ml. $CHCl_3$, adding 2 ml. Et_2O, and keeping 30 min. in a refrigerator. *1-β-Methylheptacetylallolactose*, m. 145°, [α]$_D^{20}$ −16.8° (in $CHCl_3$), was obtained in 0.64-g. yield by refluxing 1 g. acetochlorosallolactose with 0.5 g. Ag_2CO_3 in 15 ml. abs. MeOH 4 hrs., filtering, evapg. the filtrate, and dissolving the residue in 5 ml. hot EtOH. *Octoacetylmelibiose* (*octa-acetyl-6-α-D-galactosido-D-glucose*), m. 177°), [α]$_D^{20}$ 102.5° (in $CHCl_3$), was obtained in 0.78-g. yield by adding 82.2 g. acetobromogalactose, 71.4 g. 1-chlorotriacetylglucose, and 23.9 g. Hg acetate to 1000 ml. C_6H_6 at 50°, allowing to stand at room temp. 5 hrs., removing traces of Hg by washing with water, clarifying the soln., evapg. *in vacuo*, acetylating the oily product by treatment with 225 ml. anhyd. AcOH and 45 g. AgOAc, heating 1 hr. on the water bath, adding 675 ml. water, filtering, washing the $CHCl_3$ layer, evapg. *in vacuo*, dissolving the residue (91.3 g.) in 100 ml. abs. MeOH, adding 110 ml. 0.5 *N* NaOMe with cooling by ice in small portions, dissolving the mixt. after 20 min. in 100 ml. water, neutralizing, clarifying by active C, evapg. *in vacuo*, and dissolving the residue in 100 ml. water. This aq. soln. showed [α]$_D^{20}$ 78.4°, showing that it contains 7.35 g. monosaccharide, 16.68 g. allolactose, and 18.02 g. melibiose, calcd. on the basis of reduction capacity and rotation of the soln. Repeated emulsin cleavage of this soln. gave a soln. contg. 12.95 g. monosaccharide, 2.34 g. allolactose, and 8.46 g. melibiose. When this soln. was added to a glucose soln. under actual fermentation to accomplish removal of monosaccharide, repeated fermentation resulted in a soln. contg. 2.74 g. monosaccharide, 2.05 g. allolactose, and 9.77 g. melibiose. Acetylation of this soln. by anhyd. AcOH and molten NaOAc on the water bath gave a powder, [α]$_D^{20}$ 70.4° (in $CHCl_3$), which after repeated recrystn. from MeOH gave 0.78 g. pure *melibiose octaacetate*.

István Finály

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Pharmaceuticals

Occurrence and isolation of rutin from Onobrychis sativa. R. Bognár (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.). *Research* (London) 5, 393-4(1952).—The fodder plant *Onobrychis sativa* is a rutin source comparable to buckwheat. Alc. extn., benzene washing, vacuum concn., and recrystn. yield 0.3-0.4% rutin, identified as the trihydrate and by acid hydrolysis to quercetin, glucose, and rhamnose. Fermentation and pptn. of the lead salt are not necessary. Ruth C. Pierle

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BOGNAR, R.; NANASI, P.

Nigrogen glucosides. I. P-aminobenzene sulfonic acid amide-glucosides. p. 178. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 59, no. 6, June 1953)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

BOGNAR, R.; NANASI, P.; NANASI, MRS. P.

Nitrogen glucosides. II. P-aminosalicylic acid glucosides. p. 185. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 59, no. 6, June 1953)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

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BOGNAR, R.

2 may

HUNG

15. Reactions of phenyl urea and symmetric diphenyl urea derivatives — *Fenilkarbamid és szimm. difenilkarbamidszármazékok átalakításai* — R. Bognár, I. Farkas and I. Békési. (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 10, pp. 289—295, 3 tabs.)

Monosubstituted aromatic urea derivatives are transformed at temperatures near their melting points to symmetric diphenyl urea derivatives. It was found the transformation is facilitated by first class substituents in the para position whereas substituents of the first and second class in the meta position or substituents of the first class in the ortho position were ineffective. Yields in monosubstituted urea derivative are raised by increasing the amount of urea used in the fusion of sulfanilic amide with urea — in the presence of hydrochloric acid — with the simultaneous decrease of the disubstituted product. Symmetrically substituted aromatic urea derivatives and urea fused together yielded the corresponding monosubstituted aromatic urea derivatives. Several monosubstituted aromatic urea derivatives were produced by these reactions differing in their melting points from the compounds known thus far. Possibly these new compounds are the corresponding isomorphous or diastereoisomeric derivatives. The first stage of both reactions is doubtless dissociation and the reaction of the amine and isocyanate formed in the second stage depends on the circumstances of the reaction mixture.

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BOGNAR, Rezso Professor

G.D., A.I.
"Professor Rezso Bognar, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, was a guest of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences" (p.93) PRIRODA
(Bulgarska Akademiia Na Naukite) Sofiya Vol 2 No 5 Sept/Oct 1953

SO: East European Accessions List Vol 2 No 8 Aug 1954

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920001-2

D08N3) K

Transformation of monoarylated and symmetrical diarylated urea derivatives R. Bognar, I. Parkas, and I. Bekési (L. Kossuth Uni. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (min.), % starting material [illegible] urea obtained). Ph [illegible] 46.1, 13°, 120, 25.3, [illegible]

54.4; 20°, 60, 0.0, 37.8. *p*-$H_2NSO_2C_6H_4$: 10°, 30, 37.8, 58.1; 20°, 60, 0.0, 80.2. *o*-*Tolyl*: 10°, 60, 29.2, [illegible] *Tolyl*: 10°, 30, 0.0, 98.7. *p*-ClC_6H_4: 10°, 30, 0.0, [illegible] *m*-ClC_6H_4: 10°, 60, 20, 41.5. *p*-PhC_6H_4: 10° [illegible] Conversely, sym. diarylureas, heated with [illegible] of urea give the monoaryl ureas, thus (diaryl deriv. [illegible] temp., time of fusion (min.), % starting material [illegible] % monosubstituted urea obtained): *di*-*Ph*, 200° (then 170–80°), 30, 18.3, 24.7*; *di*-(*m*-$H_2NSO_2C_6H_4$), 190–200°, 30, 53.3, 21; *di*(*p*-$H_2NSO_2C_6H_4$), 200° (then 170–80°), 30, 12, 72.4; *di*-*p*-*tolyl*, 190–200°, 30, 58.6, 30.6*; *di*(*p*-ClC_6H_4), 200–10°, 30, 50, 19.3*; *di*(*p*-$O_2NC_6H_4$), 210° (then 190–200°), 60, 18.3, 37.7 (*p*-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$ is the product). Products marked (*) m. 15–20° lower than expected and are thought to be related to isourea (Seiberlich and Campbell, *C.A.* 47, 2700g)]. Mechanisms are postulated.

R. W. Raiford, Jr.

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BOGNAR, R.

N-Substituted glycosylamines derived from sulfanilamide and *p*-aminosalicylic acid. R. Bognár and P. Nánási (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.). *J. Chem. Soc.* 1953, 1703-8.—Although glycosylated sulfonamides are not distinctly superior to the free sulfonamides, their greater soly. in H_2O is of interest. Chemically they are of interest because of the possibilities of isomerism. A no. of *N*-arylglycosylamines derived from sulfonamides, and derivs. thereof, and 4,2-$H_2N(HO)C_6H_3CO_2H$ (I), together with the Me, Et, and Pr esters of the latter, are described. The methods of prepn. are: (*A*) by direct condensation of the sugar and sulfonamide in a solvent, (*B*) fusion of the sugar and sulfonamide, (*C*) condensation of the sulfonamide with acetylbromoglucose, and (*D*) condensation of the fully or partly acetylated sugars with the sulfonamide or with I. The following *N*-(*p*-sulfamoylphenyl)glycosylamines are described (glycosylamine component, m.p., solvent of crystn., rotation in C_5H_5N unless otherwise stated, and method of prepn. given): L-arabinosylamine, 191°, H_2O, 42.7° (*c* 0.9, 50% aq. C_5H_5N), *A*; D-xylosylamine, 168–9°, 50% aq. EtOH, −62.3° (*c* 0.5), *A*; D-*galactosylamine-H_2O*, 174–5°, H_2O-MeOH-EtOH 1:20:10, −97° (*c* 1.0), −90° (*c* 1.8, H_2O), *B*; D-galactosylamine, 171–4°, 75–80% aq. EtOH, −110° (*c* 1.0), *B*; D-mannosylamine-H_2O, 194°, 70% aq. EtOH, −180° (*c* 1.0), *A*; maltosylamine, 212–14°, 80% aq. EtOH, −59° (*c* 0.9), *A*; lactosylamine-$3H_2O$, 210–12°, 83% aq. EtOH, −69° (*c* 1.7), −70° (*c* 1.8, H_2O), *B*; *cellobiosylamine-$4H_2O$*, 215–16°, 83% aq. EtOH, −81° (*c* 0.9), −88° (*c* 0.9, H_2O), *B*. Sulfanilamide with acetobromoglucose gives 2 anomeric forms, separable by fractional crystn. from 96% EtOH: *N*-(*p*-sulfamoylphenyl)-β-D-glucosylamine 2,3,4,6-tetraacetate, m. 204° (from EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −81° (*c* 1.0, C_5H_5N), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −56.5° (*c* 1.7, $CHCl_3$), and the α-D-*isomer* (II), m. 204–5° (decompn.), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ 203 (*c* 1.2, C_5H_5N) $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ 197 (*c* 0.5, $CHCl_3$). Deacetylation of II furnishes *N*-(*p*-sulfamoylphenyl)-D-glucosylamine (III), apparently the β-form, m. 204° (decompn.) (from 90% aq. EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −117° (*c* 0.9, C_5H_5N), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −128° (*c* 0.9, H_2O), identical with the product obtained by direct condensation of glucose and sulfanilamide. Acetylation of (+) or (−)-II or of the unacetylated product gives *N*-(*p-sulfamoylphenyl*)-D-*glucosylamine N,N',2,3,4,6-hexaacetate*, m. 115° (from 25% aq. EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ 77° (*c* 0.9, C_5H_5N). D-Glucosylamine 2,3,4,6-tetraacetate and *p*-$AcNHC_6H_4SO_2Cl$ in C_5H_5N yields *N*-(*p-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl*)-D-*glucosylamine 2,3,4,6-tetraacetate*, m. 197–8° (decompn.) (from EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ 12.8° (*c* 1.0, C_5H_5N). By method *D*, *N*(*p-sulfamoylphenyl*)-*cellobiosylamine heptaacetate* is obtained from cellobiose heptaacetate and sulfanilamide, m. 274–5° (decompn.) (from 90% EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −31.4° (*c* 1.8, in C_5H_5N). The following derivs. of I are described. By method *A*, I and D-galactose give 38% *N*-(*4-carboxy-3-hydroxyphenyl*)-D-*galactosylamine*, decomp. 180° (darkening 170°) (from EtOH or MeOH), $[\alpha]_D$ 134° (*c* 0.6, C_5H_5N). D-Glucose and I by a modified method *A* give 85% *N*-(*4-carboxy-3-hydroxyphenyl*)-D-*glucosylamine* (IV), m. 142° (decompn.) (from aq. MeOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −133° (*c* 0.8, C_5H_5N), $\lambda_{max.}$ 2280 A. (ε 10520), 2680 A. (ε 15740), 3000 A. (ε 12440). Methylation of IV yields the *Me ester*, m. 187–9° (decompn.) (from EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −144° (*c* 0.5, C_5H_5N), $\lambda_{max.}$ 2380 A. (ε 10440), 2830 A. (ε 19580), 3050 A. (ε 20640), also obtained by method *A* with Me *p*-aminosalicylate and D-glucose. Similarly prepd. are the *Et ester*, m. 187° (decompn.) (from 75% aq. EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −136° (*c* 1.0, C_5H_5N), and the *Pr ester*, m. 135–7° (decompn.) (from aq. EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −126° (*c* 0.9, C_5H_5N). By method *D*, pentaacetylglucose and I, or by method *A*, D-glucose 2,3,4,6-tetraacetate and I give *N*-(*4-carboxy-3-hydroxyphenyl*)-D-*glucosylamine 2,3,4,6-tetraacetate*, m. 185–6° (decompn.) (from 50% aq. EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −99° (*c* 1.0, C_5H_5N), −70° (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$), $\lambda_{max.}$ 2300 A. (ε 9800), 2740 A. (ε 19760), 3020 A. (ε 15040). Acetobromoglucose and I yield 2,3,4,6-tetraacetyl 1-(4-amino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-D-glucose, colorless needles, m. 202° (decompn.) (from EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −28.5° (*c* 1.0, C_5H_5N), −56° (*c* 1.7, $CHCl_3$), $\lambda_{max.}$ 2440 A. (ε 8260), 3100 A. (ε 28320). Acetylation gives 89.5%) *1-(4-acetamido-2-acetoxybenzoyl)-2,3,4,6-tetraacetyl-D-glucose*, m. 192–3° (decompn.) (from EtOH), $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ −40° (*c* 1.0, C_5H_5N), −48° (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$), $\lambda_{max.}$ 2750 A. (ε 25180).

William Braker

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BOGNAR, R.

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

Transglucosylation of aromatic *N*-glucosides. R. Bognár and P. Nánási (Univ., Debrecen, Hung.). *Naturw.* 171, 475-6(1953).—The transglucosylation of *N*-glucosides of primary aromatic amines is fairly easy. It is concluded that the reaction is dependent upon pH; is sometimes reversible; will proceed to completion in a few min. at low temp. with good yields, is really a transglucosylation rather than a 2-step hydrolysis and redistribution, reglucosylation, and that the tetraacetylglucosyl derivs. also react. The products synthesized and yields (%) are listed: sulfanilamide N^1-glucoside, 60-97; *p*-nitroaniline glucoside 41-90; *m*-nitroaniline glucoside 58 and 79; sulfanilamide N^1-tetraacetylglucoside (isomeric mixt.) 56 and 60. Various solvents as 85-100% EtOH and 83-100% MeOH were used. The catalysts were abs. and concd. HCl and NH_4Cl.

Aaron Miller

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BOGNAR, R.

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogs. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4803.

Author : Bognar, R. and Somogyi, L.
Inst :
Title : The Oxidation of Sugar Alcohols with Chlorine. III. The Isolation of Aldoses in the Form of Glycosyl Amines.

Orig Pub: Vegyipari Kut Int Koesl. 4, 179-182 (1954) (in Hungarian with summaries in German and Russian)

Abstract: The oxidation of mannitol (I) with Cl_2 in aqueous solution gives a mixture containing 30.6% mannose (II) (the total sugar content of the solution is calculated on a glucose base); the yield of II is 18-21% (based on I). A better method of ob-

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HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogs. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4803.

taining aldoses is the synthe synthesis of aryl-glycosyl amines. II is isolated in 40% yield in the form of N-mannosyl-p-toluidine (based on the total sugar content); the yield based on I is 25-28%. For Communication II see A Magyar Tud Akad. Kemiai Tud Ost Koesl, 1, 24 (1951). -- From a summary by the authors.

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✓Synthesis of sophoriroside one of the [illegible] glycosides of Sophora japonica [illegible] (L. Kossuth Univ., Debrecen [illegible] *Hung* 4, 383-92(1954) [illegible] Engl.

1954 518 —Genistein [illegible] (Baker and Robinson [illegible] sophoriroside (II), which has the g[illegible] of I. The 7-OH group [illegible] the 5-OH the least [illegible] EtOH and 10.75 ml [illegible] $O_2NC_6H_4CH_2Br$ in 200 ml [illegible] give from the still warm soln. 0.45 g [illegible] ether of I, m. 212-14°, and after 1 day 3 g. [illegible]-nitrobenzyl ether (III) of I, m. 221-2° (from He[illegible] dioxane [illegible] 4'-A[illegible] deriv., m. 230-1°; 4',5-di-Ac [illegible] synthesize II from I, therefore [illegible] protected by a group easily [illegible] tion of the 4'-OH without splitting [illegible] III offered that protection. The structure of III was confirmed (*1*) by nitrobenzylating 10 g. II [illegible] crude 7-(*p*-nitrobenzyl ether [illegible] through its pentaacetate IV [illegible] EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{19}$ −15.2° [illegible] to give III, or (*2*) by treating [illegible] ml. H_2O, and 6 ml [illegible] Me_2SO, on a H_2O bath [illegible] nitrobenzyl ether of I [illegible]

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with Pd-C catalyst to give 0.05 g [illegible]
201-2°, identical with an authentic [illegible]
5076). III (1 g.) suspended in 150 ml [illegible]
with 2.03 g. acetobromoglucose [illegible]
adding 0.3 ml. 2.5% KOH [illegible]
let stand 21 hrs. at 0° [illegible]
trated concd. to 60-70 ml. and [illegible]
give after 4-5 hrs. a solid [illegible]
acetylated by 10 ml. [illegible]
nitrobenzyl ether pentaacetate [illegible]
product IV from the natural [illegible]
formed from 1 g. III also [illegible]
the presence of [illegible] g. [illegible]
Refluxing 70 mg. VI [illegible]
with 0.35 ml. 3.[illegible]% NaOH [illegible]
an addnl. 5 min. and neutralizing [illegible]
gel, which was immediately [illegible]
genated with Pd-C to give [illegible]
−17.1° (c 0.6, C_6H_5N), identical [illegible]

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BOGNAR, R.

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Urea derivatives. I. Preparation and thermal conversion of monoaryl ureas. R. Bognár, I. Farkas, and I. Békési (L. Kossuth Univ., Debrecen). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4, 355-68(1954)(in German)(English summary).—Methods of prepn. of aryl ureas and the changes effected in monoaryl ureas by heat treatment were studied. Melting amine hydrochlorides with urea formed both mono and disubstituted ureas. When the aromatic amine and urea were melted together in the presence of HCl, an increase in the quantity of urea increased the yield of monosubstituted products and decreased the formation of disubstituted derivs., while an increase in temp. leads to greater yields of disubstituted products. Monoaryl ureas were converted into sym. diaryl ureas at temps. near their m.pts., the rate and degree of conversion depending also on the position and nature of the substituents in the aromatic ring. An explanation of the mechanism of the reaction is presented based on electronic considerations. The results of formation of mono- and disubstituted ureas were as follows [starting amine, mole urea, mole HCl, temp. of the melt (°C.), duration (in min.), % yield monosubstituted urea, % yield disubstituted urea given]: $PhNH_2$ (I), 0.5, 1, 140-50, 60, 2.6, 84.2; I, 1, 1, 140-50, 60, 19.7, 68.8; I, 2, 1, 140-50°, 60, 36.0, 52.65; 4-$H_2NC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$ (II), 0.5, 1, 140-50, 60, 13.6, 51.0; II, 1, 1, 140-50 then 200, 60 then 20, 43.3, 32.4; II, 1, 1, 140-50, 60, 35.6, 25.9; II, 1.2, 1, 140-50, 60, 47.4, 18.9; II, 1.5, 1, 140-50, 60, 50.2, 15.7; II, 2.0, 1, 140-50, 60, 65.1, 10.8; 3-$H_2NC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$ (III), 1, 1, 140-50 then 150-60, 20 then 40, 20.5, 52.1; III, 1, 1, 160-70, 60, 13.5, 69.2; 4-$ClC_6H_4NH_2$ (IV), 0.5, 1, 170-80, 60, —, 84.9; IV, 1, 1, 170-80, 60, 5.97, 45.8; IV, 2, 1, 160-70, 60, 61.6, 6.2; 3-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$, 1.5, 1, 160-70, 120, —, 15.5; 4-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$ (V), 1.5, 1, 140-50, 60, 84 (recovered V), —; V, 1.5, 1, 160-70, 120, 52.5 (recovered V), 16.4; V, 1.5, 1, 190-200, 120, 62.0 (recovered V), 16.2. The following prepn. is typical: urea (3.22 g.) (1 mole) in 4.55 ml. (1 mole) concd. HCl treated with 5 g. I, and the soln. heated in an oil-bath to 140-50°; after 10 min. the soln. solidified following strong effervescence. Cooling, extg. with five 25-ml. portions of hot H_2O, and cooling gave 1.22 g. $PhNHCONH_2$ (VI), m. 147°; remaining undissolved was 3.92 g. $PhNHCONHPh$ (VIa), m. 235°. Similarly were prepd. 3-$H_2NO_2SC_6H_4NHCONH_2$, m. 180-1°, also 186-8°, and 3-$H_2NO_2SC_6H_4NHCONHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$-3', m. 184° (from pyridine). Melting the monoaryl ureas gave the following results [starting compd., temp. of treatment (in °C. above its m.p.), duration (in min.), % yield recovered monoaryl urea, % yield disubstituted urea given]: VI, 10, 30, 40.6, 30.4; VI, 20, 30, 32.4, 41.2; VI, 20, 60, 33.3, 40.1; VI, 13, 120, 25.3, 53.8; 3-$H_2NO_2SC_6H_4NHCONH_2$ (VII), 10, 30, 19, 54.4; VII, 20, 60, —, 37.8; 4-$H_2NO_2SC_6H_4NHCONH_2$ (VIII), 10, 30, 27.8, 58.1; VIII, 20, 60, —, 80.2; 2-$MeC_6H_4NHCONH_2$, 10, 60, 20.2, 56.0; 3-$MeC_6H_4NHCONH_2$ (IX), 10, 30, 51.6, 31.2; IX, 10, 60, 36.0, 44.6; IX, 10, 120, 27.9, 52.3; 4-$MeC_6H_4NHCONH_2$ (X), 10, 10, —, 83.3; X, 10, 30, —, 98.7; 3-$ClC_6H_4NHCONH_2$, 10, 60, 20.0, 44.5; 4-$ClC_6H_4NHCONH_2$, 10, 30, —, 100.0; 4-$BrC_6H_4NHCONH_2$, 10-15, 8, —, very good; 4-$PhC_6H_4NHCONH_2$, about 10, 10, —, 87; 3-$O_2NC_6H_4NHCONH_2$, 10, 30, 52.6, 39.2. Melting of monoaryl ureas: powd. VI melted, held 30, 60, or 120 min. about 10°, 13°, or 20° above its m.p., the mixt. cooled, repeatedly extd. with H_2O, and the water-insol. VIa recrystd. from EtOAc; the aq. exts. left 24 hrs. in the refrigerator gave recovered VI. II. Conversion of symmetrical diaryl ureas into monoaryl ureas by melting them with urea. R. Bognár and I. Farkas. *Ibid.* 369-81.—Sym.

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substituted diaryl ureas (I) when melted with urea were converted into monoaryl ureas (II). The question of polymorphism and isomerism is raised to explain the difference in m.ps. of II with the reported m.ps. The mechanism of the reaction is discussed. The following results were obtained. [II, moles urea, temp. of the melt (°C.), % yield II, % yield recovered I given]: PhNHCONHPh, 2, 200 then 170-80, 24.7, 18.3; 2-$MeC_6H_4NHCONHC_6H_4Me$-2′ (III), 3, 200-10 then 190-200, 43.68, 10.7; 3-$MeC_6H_4NHCONHC_6H_4Me$-3′, 3, 200 then 140, 47.3, 24.0; 4-$MeC_6H_4NHCONHC_6H_4Me$-4′, 2, 190-200, 30.6, 56.6; 4-$ClC_6H_4NHCONHC_6H_4Cl$-4′, 3, 200-10, 19.3, 50.0; 3-$H_2NO_2SC_6H_4NHCONHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$-3′, 2, 190-200, 21.0, 53.3; 4-$H_2NO_2SC_6H_4NHCONHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$-4′, 2, 200 then 170-80, 72.4, 12.0; 4-$O_2NC_6H_4NHCONHC_6H_4NO_2$-4′, 2, 210 then 190-200, 37.4 (p-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$), 16.6; 3-$O_2NC_6H_4NHCONHC_6H_4NO_2$-3′, 3, 190-200, 44.4 (m-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$), 0.3. The procedure follows: III (3.0 g.) and 2.25 g. urea melted together 30 min. in an oil-bath, the temp. of the bath held 10 min. at 200-10° then 20 min. at 190-200°, the mixt. cooled, extd. 3 times with 50-ml. portions H_2O, and cooled gave 1.63 g. 2-$MeC_6H_4NHCONH_2$ (IV), recrystd. thrice from H_2O to give pure IV, m. 178°; the water-insol. material recrystd. from EtOH yielded 0.32 g. III, m. 243°. William Braker

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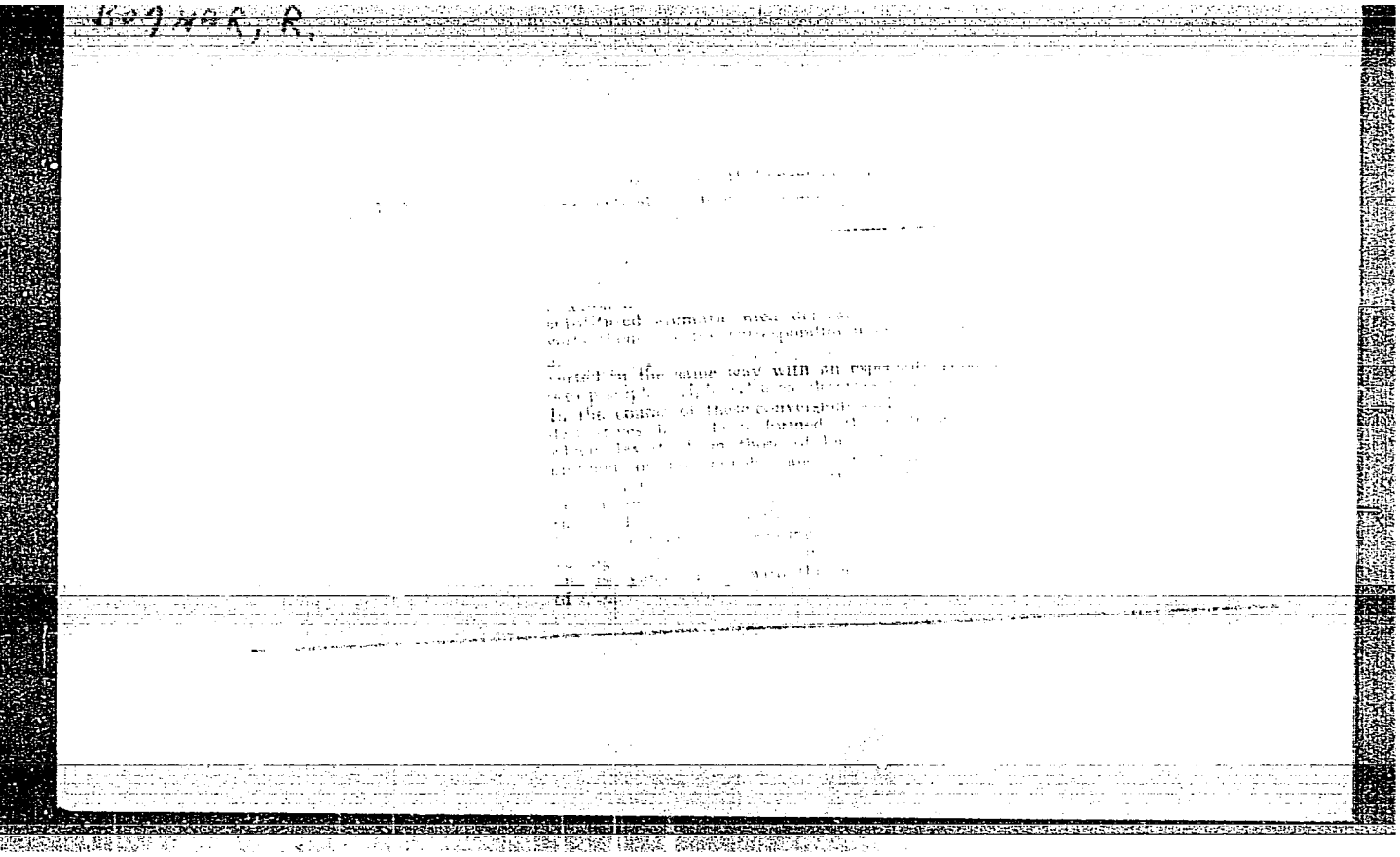

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BOGNAR-REZSO

The preparation and chemical transformation of popov alkaloids. Rezso Bognár (Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Szerves Kémiai Intézete, Debrecen, Hung.). *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Kém. Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* 5, 57–73, discussion 74–6(1954); cf. *C.A.* 48, 10998h. —A review with 21 references. A. Lassio

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BOGNAR REZSO

Reaction of flavanone and of flavanon 3-ol with *N*-bromosuccinimide: a new method for the preparation of flavanon-3-ol. Rezso Bognár and Miklós Rákosi (Kossuth Univ., Debrecen, Hung.). *Chemistry & Industry* 1955, 773.—Treatment of flavanone with *N*-bromosuccinimide (I) gave a mixt. of flavone (II) and 3-bromoflavanone (III). II sepd. directly from the CCl_4 soln. together with succinimide and with the evolution of HBr; III was isolated from the soln., m. 126–0.5°. III was converted to II by treatment with 10% aq. alkali at room temp. in 10 min.; hydrolysis with warm 15% alkali gave 2-hydroxydibenzoylmethane. Flavanon-3-ol gave flavon-3-ol when treated with I in warm CCl_4.

Donald Hamm

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