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KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye. I.

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Catalytic hydrogenation of tryptycene derivatives. A. A. Balandin and E. I. Klabunovskii (G. D. Zelinskii Inst. Org. Chem., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 110, 571-4(1956).—Hydrogenation of 2,3-dihydrotryptycene-1',4'-quinone over Raney Ni at atm. pressure and 45° gave, after uptake of 3 moles of H, $C_{20}H_{16}O_2$, colorless, decomp. 224-7° (from dioxane); the reaction curve showed a rate break after addn. of 1 mole H. The product treated with 40% HBr in hot AcOH isomerized to *tryptycenehydroquinone* in 75% yield, decomp. 336-42°, further oxidation of which by $KBrO_3$ in hot AcOH gave *tryptycenequinone* (79%), decomp. 292° (*dioxime*, decomp. 245-7°). Hydrogenation of the latter under the same conditions utilized 1 mole H, yielding tryptycenehydroquinone, decomp. 338°, identical with the above specimen. The probable mechanism of adsorption and hydrogenation of the above substances on Ni was discussed (cf. Adams, *et al.*, *C.A.* 48, 2074a).

G. M. Kosolapoff

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KLABUNOVSKIY, E. I.

"Die Assymetrische Katalyse," a paper presented at the International Symposium on the Origin of Life, Moscow, 19-24 Aug 1957.

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KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye. I., AND TERENTYEV, A. P.

"Die Rolle der Dyssimmetrie der Molekulen bei der Entstehung des Lebenden Stoffes," a paper presented at the International Symposium on the Origin of Life on the Earth, Aug 57, Moscow.

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Thermochemical determination of bond energies
Energy of the [illegible] bond in tetramethyl and tetra
ethylin [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] Nauk 1057 12 17 The heat of [illegible]
[illegible] from the elements [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
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[illegible]
[illegible] The Raman spectra [illegible]
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KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

Organic catalysts modeling the stereospecific action of enzymes. Khim. nauka i prom. 2 no.2:197-202 '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Enzymes) (Catalysts) (Stereochemistry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.

PA - 3150

AUTHOR BALANDIN A.A. Member of the Academy, KLABUNOVSKIY Ye.I.

TITLE On the Stereochemistry of Catalytic Active Complexes. (O stereokhimii kataliticheski aktivnykh kompleksov -Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 3, pp 585-587 (USSR) Reviewed 7/1957

Received 6/1957

ABSTRACT With reference to the author's work in D, 1956, Vol 110, Nr 4, the present paper explains the process of reaction. For this purpose the hydrogenization of the compound (I) is carried out. (I) is 2,3-dihydro-(2,3; 5; 6") (5,6; 5",6") (7,8; 5"', 6"')-tribenzoebicyclo-(2,2,2)-octadien-5,7-dion-1',4'. Hydrogenization was carried out at 45° and an atmospheric pressure above the catalyzer in freshly distilled dioxane (peroxides are lacking). The experimental method and the production of the catalyzer is described in D, 1956, Vol 110, Nr 4; Investigation showed that the substance obtained is the product III: 1',2',3',4',5',6'- hexahydro-(2,3;5',6')(5,6; 5",6") (7,8; 5"', 6"')- tribezoebicyclo-(2,2,2)-octadien-5, 7-dion-1',4'. This compound has as yet not been described in publications. In pure form these are yellow crystals with a melting point at 182 - 3°. This product showed no reaction to chinoide structure, did not react to an olefine compound, formed no phenylurethane, and did not react to maleinanhydride. On the occasion of the reaction with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydracine the product (III) gave a well-crystallizing mono-2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone with a

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On the Stereochemistry of Catalytic Active Complexes. PA - 3150

melting point at 185 - 8°. The multiplet theory makes it possible to construct stereochemical models of active complexes of the investigated reactions. The structure of such models is described. (With 2 illustrations and 6 citations from Slavic publications).

ASSOCIATION Institute for Organic Chemistry "N.D.Zelinskiy" of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY YE. I.

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A., Klabunovskiy, Ye. I., Kozina, M.P., Ul'yanova, O. D. 62-1-3/29

TITLE: Thermochemical Detection of the Energies of Compounds (Termokhimicheskoye opredeleniye energiy svyazey). Report 1: The Energies of the Compounds Sn - C in Tetramethyl and Tetrhethyl Tin (Soobshcheniye 1. Energii svyazey Sn - C v tetrametil- i tetraetilolove)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 12-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The data in technical literature concerning the energies of compounds (used in the computation of the adsorption potentials of the catalysts) are insufficient. Above all no publication gives concrete data on the energies of the compounds C,H,C,N with elements belonging to the composition of the most important catalysts. Therefore it was important to start a systematical investigation of the compound energies necessary for the catalysis also by thermo-chemical way. In the present paper the authors report on the detection of the combustion heat of tetramethyl- and tetraethyl-tin, the heat formation from elements, and the energies of the compound Sn - C (tables 1 and 2). The found data give more precise

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Thermochemical Detection of the Energies of Compounds
Report 1: The Energies of the Compounds Sn - C in Tetramethyl and Tetraethyl Tin 62-1-3/29

rules governing the homologous series than do those hitherto found by researchmen. Furthermore it was shown that the applied calorimetric methods can also be used for the detection of the combustion heat of the metal-organic compounds with rather great preciseness. (Tables 3,5,6). Furthermore each investigated compound demands a special approach to the methods of its combustion, and therefore it is necessary to carry out numerous preliminary experiments. Furthermore the spectrum of the combination dispersion of tetraethyl-tin was detected for the first time. There are 6 tables and 24 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR and State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova)

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED: [illegible] 1956

1. Metalorganic compounds-Combustion 2. Compounds-Energy measurement 3. Calorimeters-Applications 4. Tetramethyl-tin-Thermochemistry 5. Tetraethyl-tin-Thermochemistry

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

AUTHOR: Klabunovskiy, Yu. I. (Moscow) SOV/74-27-8-3/7

TITLE: The Distribution of Racemates by Means of the Adsorption (Adsorbtsionnoye razdeleniye rasematov)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1958, Vol. 27, Nr 8, pp. 949-965 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present article mainly deals with the different cases of the distribution of the racemates (by means of the adsorption method) on synthetic and natural disymmetric adsorbents which may be of organic or anorganic origin. The determination method of racemate distribution based on the formation of adhesion compounds (soyedineniya vklyucheniya) takes a prominent place. The first section of the article deals with the distribution of the racemates under the influence of the optically active solvent. In the second chapter the author discusses the distribution of the racemates by asymmetric adsorption. The latter takes place either by the distribution of the racemates on the synthetic disymmetric adsorbent or by means of the asymmetric adsorption on natural disymmetric adsorbents. In the present case the adsorption on albumin or on carbohydrates is concerned. This adsorption method on natural disymmetric adsorbents is discussed in detail (Refs 23-68).

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The Distribution of Racemates by Means of the Adsorption

The third chapter deals with the distribution of the racemates by means of the formation of adhesion compounds (soyedineniy vkl'ucheniya). It is stressed that the recently discovered method of the racemate distribution (based on the direct selective crystallization of the adhesion compounds) is of great theoretical and practical importance. In this chapter some papers dealing with this topic are discussed (Refs 69-76). In the fourth chapter the author discusses the racemate distribution on optically active quartz. A number of papers dealing with the asymmetric adsorption on quartz are discussed (Refs 77-87), some of which are dealing with the realization of the selective adsorption of silicic acid separated from living animal organism (Refs 85, 86). The adsorption methods given for the distribution of the racemates prove their increasing importance for preparative and analytical chemistry. The use of synthetic disymmetric adsorbents seems to offer the best prospects as in a number of cases they permit the complete distribution of the racemates. A recently developed method also attracted great attention: The distribution of racemic amino acids on paper cellulose. There are 6 tables and 87 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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SOV/74-27-8-3/7

The Distribution of Racemates by Means of the Adsorption

1. Racemic acid esters--Adsorption 2. Adsorbents--Performance 3. Organic solvents--Performance

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77076
SOV/62-59-12-20/43

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Kravchenko, N. A., Klabunovskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: Concerning the Catalytic Synthesis of Isoprene, Based on Gaseous Hydrocarbons. Communication 1. The Study of Possibility Isoprene Synthesis from Acetylene

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 12, pp 2171-2176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several catalysts were tested for the condensation of acetylene with propylene at atmospheric pressure. Pure catalysts without support were inactive. The following supported catalysts were used. (1) $Fe_2O_3 + MoO_3/SiO_2$. Silica gel was impregnated with an aqueous solution of ammonium molybdate. The excess solution was removed. Silica gel was dried at 110° and was boiled in a 5% solution of $Fe(NO_3)_3$, for 10 minutes, dried and calcinated at 550°. The catalysts 2-7 were prepared similarly. (2) $CoO + MoO_3/SiO_2$. (3) $SnO + MoO_3/SiO_2$. (4) $TiO + MoO_3/SiO_2$.

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Concerning the Catalytic Synthesis of Isoprene, Based on Gaseous Hydrocarbons. Communication 1. The Study of Possibility Isoprene Synthesis from Acetylene

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SOV/62-59-12-20/43

(5) $CuO + MoO_3/SiO_2$. (6) $MgO + MoO_3/SiO_2$. (7) $CaO + + MoO_3/SiO_2$. The catalysts: (8) MoO_3/ASC, (10) WO_3/ASC, (11) $TiO + WO_3/ASC$, (12) $WO_3 + TiO/ASC$ were prepared with aluminum-silicate catalyst (ASC). Beside the above catalysts, (9) WO_3/SiO_2, (13) CaO/SiO_2, and ASC were also tested. Condensation of acetylene with propylene over above catalysts was carried out at 350-450° forming mostely aromatic hydrocarbons in 3.6 to 63.6% yield (benzene, toluene, o-, m-, and p-xylenes). The formation of isoprene and piperylene was not observed. A. E. Agronomov took part in this work. There are 3 tables; and 8 references, 2 German, 2 French, 3 U.S., 1 U.K., The 4 U.S. and U.K. references are: C. H. Holder, N. J. Crauford, U.S. Pat. 2388916 (13, 11, 1945). B. W. Ipatiev, H. Pines, U.S. Pat., 2410445 (25, 11, 1942).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

Concerning the Catalytic Synthesis of Isoprene, Based on Gaseous Hydrocarbons. Communication 1. The Study of Possibility Isoprene Synthesis from Acetylene

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SOV/62-59-12-20/43

H. Plauson, J. A. Vielle, U.K. Pat 156116 (30, 12, 1920); Chem. Abstrs. 15, 1727 (1921).

ASSOCIATION: Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1958

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SOV/76-33-11-17/47

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A., Klabunovskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: Stereochemical Investigation of the Mechanism of Catalysis

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 11, pp 2480-2484 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The catalytic hydrogenation of several trypticene derivatives was carried out with nickel, as these have a complicated steric configuration and therefore they do not adjust themselves easily to the catalyst surface, which renders them suitable for this study (from the viewpoint of the multiplet theory). The application of stereochemical principles together with those of the multiplet theory permits the recording of models of intermediary active complexes (Figs 2,3). It was shown that, despite complicated configuration of the original substances which prevent the laying on a plane catalyst surface, hydrogenation occurs already at 45° and 1 atm. Therefore the catalysis occurs on the elevations of the catalyst, besides hollows where the protruding molecule parts deposit in the hollows. The models of the compounds investigated permit evaluation of the depth of these hollows with a minimum of

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SOV/76-33-11-17/47

Stereochemical Investigation of the Mechanism of Catalysis

3.17 Å and a maximum width of 4.8 Å. Thus, a method is obtained for the determination of the microrelief of the catalyst surface. There are 3 figures and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo (Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy)

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5(2,3)

AUTHORS: Balandin, A.A., Academician, Klabunovskiy, Ye.I., Petrov, Yu.I.

SOV/20-127-3-21/71

TITLE: Configuration Interrelations in Stereospecific Catalysis

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 557 - 560 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The multiplet theory of catalysis shows the existence of a certain structural homology between the reacting molecule and the fine structure of the catalyst surface. These relations were investigated by several examples of the heterogeneous catalysis (Refs 1-3). Henceforth they have to be investigated in the field of asymmetric micro-heterogeneous catalysis, since the principles of the structural and energy correspondence of the multiplet theory was also applied to fermentative catalysis (Refs 4-6). The effectivity of the stereospecific catalysis depends on the degree of the structural correspondence. Therefore it is of interest to enlarge the knowledge about reactions catalysed by micro-heterogeneous asymmetric catalysts

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(ferment samples). Skita catalyst (colloidal platinum or palladium with gum arabic as protective colloid) was chosen as such (Ref 7). These catalysts were produced according to reference 9 which was altered according to reference 10. Phenyl- and α-naphthyl- glyoxylic acids were chosen as initial compounds which develop oxy-acids with a considerable optic activity namely: mandelic acid and α-naphthyl-glycollic acid. These turn in opposite direction, but belong to the same configuration series. Figure 1 shows kinetic curves of the hydrogenation phenyl-glyoxylic acid and of the dioxime in coordinates: reaction rate versus - time and rate versus - degree of transformation. Table 1 shows results of characteristic experiments with regard to the optical activity. The comparatively high value of the specific optic activity of the developed diamine is striking. The results obtained show certain configuration interrelations between the catalyst and the reacting molecules. In the cases investigated the protective colloid (gum arabic) does not seem to act as asymmetric carrier, nor as optically active solvent. The asymmetric carrier chosen by the authors has a selective effect during catalysis, since it favors the

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Configuration Interrelations in Stereospecific Catalysis SOV/20-127-3-21/71

development of an acid with a D-configuration. The above results prove a great configuration correspondence between the asymmetric catalyst (rather the asymmetric carrier) and the spatial structure of the reacting molecule (Ref 13). Special experiments proved that the protective colloid also acts as asymmetric carrier (also Ref 2). The results obtained finally prove that the metal particle is not in the solvate cover of the micelle, but immediately contacts the asymmetric molecule of the protective colloid. The course of an asymmetric adsorption and of such a catalysis thus become possible. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 13 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1959

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66482

~~5(2,3)~~ 5.1190, 5.3100 SOV/20-129-1-28/64

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A., Academician, Klabunovskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: Stereochemical Investigation of Active Centers of the Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 1, pp 102 - 104 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Conclusions on the structure of the catalytically active catalyst surface are rendered possible by the investigation of the catalysis of molecules with complicated configuration. If the size and structure of the reacting molecules is varied, the absolute dimensions of centers protruding from this surface and their statistical distribution can be determined. Thus hydrogenation of the tryptic (I) (2,3-(anthrylene-9',10')-5,6-(anthrylene-9",10")-cyclohexene-2-dione-1,4) is of interest (see Diagram). (I) was synthesized by condensation of tryptic quinone (II) with anthracene by boiling it for 5 hours in anhydrous ethylbenzene. The constants and transformations of (I) (Ref 2) are shown. (I) was hydrated under normal atmospheric pressure and at 45° over the nickel catalyst skeleton in freshly distilled dioxane free from peroxide (see Diagram). The hydrogenation product (IV) was recrystallized. Its melting point is

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221°, its empiric formula $C_{34}H_{24}O_2$. Figure 1 shows the variation in the hydrogenation rate of (I) depending on the reaction process, as well as the hydrogenation curve of tryptic quinone. The investigation of the structures of (I) and (IV) is difficult. For this reason, apparently, the analysis results deviate from the theoretical values. Yu. P. Yegorov plotted the infra-red spectra. They showed an ethylene bond in the case of (I) which is missing in the hydrogenation product (IV). Moreover, the frequencies typical of the O-H bond are missing in the spectrum of (IV). Hence it appears that no isomerization of (IV) to a dienediol (V) took place. Hydrogenation of (I) seems to lead to the formation of dihydrodiketone (IV) without by-products. Figure 2 gives a schematic representation of the position of the molecule of compound (I) on the surface of the catalyst. In connection with the hydrogenation of such a compound only planar orientation of the cyclohexenedione ring on this surface seems to be possible. The height of an active center on the surface where hydrogenation of (I) takes place is determined from the true scale of

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Stereochemical Investigation of Active Centers of the Catalyst SOV/20-129-1-28/64

the model of the active complex. The fact that this reaction takes place at all (although at a low rate) indicates that the height mentioned amounts to at least 3.17 Å. The size of the active center surface can be approximately estimated on account of the distance between the meso positions on the model (Fig 2). It cannot amount to more than 4.8 Å. The stereochemical model of the intermediate complex discussed here differs considerably from the hydrogenation of tryptic quinone investigated previously. The number of active centers is considerably reduced due to the surface orientation of the molecule and the steric hindrance of the reaction; hence the low rate of reaction. There are 2 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4289

Klabunovskiy, Yevgeniy Ivanovich

Asimmetricheskiy sintez (Asymmetric Synthesis) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1960. 229 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: E. I. Budovskiy; Tech. Ed.: Ye. G. Shpak.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students in advanced courses, aspirants, and scientists working in organic chemistry, biochemistry, and biophysics. It may be used as a handbook and methodological guide in asymmetric synthesis.

COVERAGE: The book contains a comprehensive review of material on asymmetric synthesis, being based on data published through 1958 and part of 1959. Catalysis and the resolution of racemates by the action of physical agents are also discussed. There are 9 figures, 33 tables, and 763 references: 75 Soviet, 306 English, 51 French, 16 Swiss, and 315 German. No personalities are mentioned.

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Asymmetric Synthesis SOV/4289

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78067
SOV/62-60-1-13/37

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Klabunovskiy, Ye. I., Kravchenko, N. A.

TITLE: Catalytical Synthesis of Isoprene From Gaseous Hydrocarbons. II. Synthesis of Isoprene From Propylene

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, Nr 1, pp 73-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Technical propylene was dimerized to 2-methyl-2-pentene. The alumina-silica catalyst, containing small amounts of oxides of magnesium, copper, and iron, was treated with solutions of aluminum sulfate or titanium sulfate. The yield of dimer, at 300-360° and atmospheric pressure, was 38.7% of the polymeric reaction products. The dimer was converted into isoprene in a quartz tube at 750°, τ = 0.09 sec, 306 mm, in 17.7% yield (the ratio, nitrogen carrier: dimer was 1:0.33). There are 3 tables; 15 references, 1 U.K., 4 Soviet, 10 U.S. The 5 most recent U.S. references are: U.S. Patents

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Catalytical Synthesis of Isoprene From Gaseous Hydrocarbons. II

78067
SOV/62-60-1-13/37

2404056 (1946); 2446619 (1948); 2507864 (1950); 2470688 (1949); 2476512 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: N. D. Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1958

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

S/195/60/001/001/007/007
B015/B060

AUTHOR: Klabunovskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: All-Union Conference on Organic Catalysis in Moscow

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, 1960, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 172-175

TEXT: The First Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po organicheskomu katalizu (All-Union Conference on Organic Catalysis) was held in Moscow from November 16 to 20, 1959. It had been organized on the initiative of the Uchenyy sovet po probleme "Nauchniye osnovy podbora katalizatorov" (Scientists' Council for the Problem of the "Scientific Basis of the Selection of Catalysts") by the Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the AS USSR), the Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov). and the khimicheskiy fakul'tet MGU (Department of Chemistry of the MSU). Since the Gosudarstvennyy Komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii (State Committee for Chemistry of the Council of Ministers USSR) intended to hold a conference on technical catalysis at the same time, the two conferences were combined. An attendance of 600 persons at the plenary meetings heard

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eight lectures on theoretical problems of organic catalysis and ten lectures on technical catalysis. The other 140 lectures were delivered in six sections: 1) investigation of catalysts; 2) polymerization- and condensation reactions; 3) isomerization- and alkylation reactions; 4) hydrogenation-, dehydrogenation-, and dehydrocyclization reactions; 5) hydration-, dehydration-, and hydrolytic reactions; 6) oxidation- and halogenation reactions. The Conference was opened by Academician V. A. Kazanskiy who mentioned the research work done on organic catalysis. In the present report, the following Soviet lectures and lecturers are mentioned (contents are briefly indicated): Academician A. A. Balandin (IOKh AS USSR) "Structure of Molecules and Reactivity"; S. Z. Roginskiy (IFKh AS USSR) with a lecture on the theory of catalysis; F. F. Vol'kenshteyn (IFKh AS USSR) on the "electron factors" in the kinetics of heterogeneous reactions; A. N. Terenin and L. N. Royev (LGU) on infrared spectra of the catalyst surface; N. P. Keyer (IFKh AS USSR) on the effect of electronic interaction on the activation energy of chemosorption; S. L. Kiperman and I. R. Davydova (IOKh AS USSR) on the determination of the binding energy; Ye. I. Klabunovskiy (IOKh AS USSR) on the determination of the absolute configuration of molecules; M. A. Landau and V. V. Shchekin (INKhS AS USSR) on some

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All-Union Conference on Organic Catalysis in Moscow

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rules governing catalytic activity. Regarding the lectures delivered at the sections, the following names are mentioned: Section 1: V.V.Voyevodskiy, V. B. Kazanskiy, Yu. I. Pecherskaya (IKhF AS USSR); S. Z. Roginskiy, M. I. Yanovskiy, E. Kh. Yenikeyev, L. Ya. Margolis (IFKh AS USSR); D. I. Layner, N. M. Kagan (Giprotsvetmetobrabotka), V. V. Patrikeyev (IOKh AS USSR); V. M. Gryaznov (MSU); M. T. Rusov, V. M. Vlasenko (IFKh AS UkrSSR); A. A. Slinkin (IOKh AS USSR); G. D. Lyubarskiy, L. N. Ivanovskaya, G. G. Isayeva (Fiz.-khim.in-t im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov) G. M. Zhabrova, V. I. Vladimirova, O. M. Vinogradova (IFKh AS USSR); A. M. Rubinshteyn (IOKh AS USSR); E. M. Kaganova, T. Ye. Shakhova, A. Ye. Panitkova (VNII Neftekhim); Kh. M. Minachev, G. V. Isagulyants, D. A. Kondrat'yev (IOKh AS USSR); I. D. Roshdestvenskaya (IOKh AS USSR); T. V. Antipina (MSU); M. P. Maksimova, V. E. Vasserberg (IOKh AS USSR); O. V. Krylov, Ye. A. Fokina (IFKh AS USSR). Section 2: B. A. Krentsel, A. V. Topchiyev (INKhS AS USSR); Ch. S. Karryyev, G. M. Panchenkov, S. V. Al'tshuler (INKh i GP im. I. M. Gubkina); Ye. G. Vol'pova, L. I. Ogloblina (GrozNII); Ya. T. Eydus (IOKh AS USSR); A. N. Bashkirov, Yu. B. Kagan, Yu.B. Kryukov, S. M. Loktev (INKhS AS USSR); B. A. Bolotov, P. M. Adrov (LGU); A.V. Top-

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All-Union Conference on Organic Catalysis in Moscow

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B015/B060

chiyev, G. M. Tsiguro, G. I. Dmitriyeva (INKh i GP im. I. M. Gubkina). Section 3: N. G. Bekauri, N. I. Shuykin, T. S. Shakarashvili (IKh AS GruzSSR); G. N. Maslyanskiy, N. R. Bursnan, S. A. Barkhan (VNII Neftekhim); M. I. Ryskin, M. S. Nemtsov (VNII Neftekhim); M. G. Gonikberg, I. I. Levitskiy, B. A. Kazanskiy (IOKh AS USSR); N. B. Turova-Polyak, I. Ye. Sosnina (MSU); N. I. Shuykin, I. F. Bel'skiy (IOKh AS USSR); G. M. Panchenkov, I. M. Kolesnikov (INKh i GP im. I. M. Gubkina); N. V. Rudenko, N. B. Turova-Polyak (MSU); R. M. Lagidze (IKh AS GruzSSR); S. G. Mel'kanovitskaya, I. P. Tsukervanik (IKh AS UzbSSR). Most of the lectures were delivered at Section 4, among others by: L. O. Apel'baum, M. I. Temkin (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov); A. Ya. Rozovskiy, V. V. Shchekin, Ye. L. Pokrovskaya (INKhS AS USSR); L. M. Kachkina, G. K. Boreskov, G. D. Lyubarskiy (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov); D. V. Sokol'skiy et al. (IKh AS KazSSR); A. A. Ponomarev, N. P. Meslennikova, N. V. Alakina (Saratovskiy gos. universitet - Saratov State University); N.A. Vasyunina, A. A. Balandin, S. V. Chepigo (IOKh AS USSR and M. O. VNIIGS); Chshan Chzhao-lan', K. P. Lavrovskiy, A. L. Rozental' (INKhS AS USSR); D. A. Bol'shakov, I. Ya. Tyuryayev (NIIM SK); I. L. Fridshteyn (Giprokauchuk); V. S. Aliyev, A. P. Kasimova, Sh. K. Kyazimov, Ter-Sarkisov (INKhP

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All-Union Conference on Organic Catalysis in Moscow

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B015/B060

AS AzSSR); Ye. I. Karpeyskaya, A. A. Tolstopyatova, M. A. Rumyantseva, Kh. M. Minachev; V. A. Feraponteov (IOKh AS USSR); six lectures on dehydrocyclization - B. A. Kazanskiy, A. L. Liberman, I. Rozengart, A. Z. Dorogochinskiy, A. V. Lyuter, M. G. Mitrofanov (IOKh AS USSR and GrozNII); Kh. I. Areshidze (IKh AS GruzSSR); M. S. Belen'kiy, Ya.P.Skorupko (Azerb.in-t neftekhimii - Azerbaydzhan Institute of Petroleum Chemistry); K. A. Krupennikova (Kazakh.gos.un-t - Kazakh State University); 18 lectures were delivered at Section 5: Ye. M. Piskunova, G. K. Boreskov, V.A.Dzis'ko (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov); Yu. M. Bakshi, A. I. Gel'bshteyn, M. T. Temkin (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov); R. M. Flid (MITKhT); V. I. Isagulyants (INKh i GP im. Gubkina); N. S. Rabovskaya, G. A. Razuvayev, T. I. Andrianova, B. P. Bruns (IFKh AS USSR); V. Stshishevskiy, A. A. Tolstopyatova (MSU); M. Ya. Yakushina (MIICS). 20 lectures were delivered at Section 6: Yu. D. Kernos, B. L. Moldavskiy (VNII Neftekhim); N. I. Popova, Ye. Ye. Vermel', V. N. Latyshev, F. A. Mil'man (IKh VSF AS USSR); L. Ya. Margolis, M. Ya. Rubanik, A.V.Gershingorin (IFKh AS UkrSSR); B. L. Moldavskiy, Yu. D. Kerios (VNII Neftekhim); V. A. Slavinskaya, S. A. Giller, I. I. Ioffe (IOKh AS LatSSR); M.I.Temkin, N. V. Kul'kova (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov); L. Ya.

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All-Union Conference on Organic Catalysis in Moscow

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Margolis, E. Kh. Yenikeyev, O. V. Isayev, V. R. Linde (IFKh AS USSR); G. P. Korneychuk, V. A. Royter, V. P. Ushakova (IFKh AS UkrSSR), N. V. Klimova, A. I. Tishchenko, I. I. Ioffe (NIOPiK). Problems of technical catalysis were discussed at the final plenary meeting. Among the lecturers were: G. K. Boreskov and V. S. Chesalova (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov); V. A. Royter (IFKh AS UkrSSR); M. G. Slin'ko (Institut kataliza SO AN SSSR - Institute of Catalysis of the SO AS USSR); V. B. Fal'kovskiy (MITKhT); I. I. Ioffe (NIOPiK); O. M. Todes (VITU VMF); M. E. Aerov (NIISS); N. N. Shumilovskiy (MEI). In the course of the Conference, several organizational measures to be taken for the intensification of work in the field of organic and technical catalysis were agreed upon along with the necessity of a reference work indicating the applications and properties of the principal catalysts. It was decided to hold an All-Union Conference on testing methods of industrial catalysts for homogeneous and oxidation catalysis in the near future. The foundation of the Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Institute of Catalysis of the Siberian Department of the AS USSR) in Novosibirsk was noted with satisfaction, and so was the publication of the new periodical "Kinetika i kataliz".

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1959

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

AUTHOR: Klabunovskiy, Ya. I., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

S/030/60/000/02/031/040
B008/B008

TITLE: Problems of the Organic Catalysis

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Nr 2, pp 109-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a report on the 1st All-Union Conference on the Organic Catalysis, held in Moscow from November 16 to 20. It was convened by the Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR) jointly with the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Physico-chemical Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov) and the khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo universiteta (Department of Chemistry of Moscow University). About 600 delegates attended the Conference. 160 lectures were held altogether, 18 of them in plenary sessions. 8 of the latter dealt with theoretical problems of organic catalysis and 10 with technical catalysis. The remaining lectures dealt with the investigation results of catalysts and with various reactions. The Conference was opened by B. A. Kazanskiy. A. A. Balandin reported in his lecture on the correlation between the activity and the structure of the molecules and gave a survey of various catalytic reactions, starting from the multiplet theory.

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Problems of the Organic Catalysis

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S. Z. Roginskiy reported on electron mechanism in organic chemistry. F. F. Vol'kenshteyn reported on the relative content of chemically adsorbed substances on the surface of semiconductors. A. N. Terenin and L. M. Royev reported on the investigation of the surface of oxidative and metallic catalysts by means of IR-spectra of adsorbed molecules. N. P. Keyer dealt with the influence of the reciprocation on the activating energy. S. L. Kiperman and I. R. Davydova reported on the computation of the activating energies of the hydrogenolysis of methylamine and five-membered cycles. Ye. I. Klabunovskiy reported on the possibility of applying the stereospecific catalysis on quartz-catalysts for the determination of the absolute configuration of molecules. In the course of a discussion, M. A. Landau reported on the rules in the catalytic activities of a number of catalysts discovered by him and V. V. Shchekin. G. K. Boreskov and V. S. Chesalova reported on production methods of industrial catalysts. V. A. Royter dealt with the methods and standardization of the testing of catalysts. M. G. Slin'ko reported on contact apparatus. V. B. Fal'kovskiy, I. I. Ioffe and G. M. Todes reported on isothermic contact apparatus and computation methods for the processes taking place within the diffusion range. N. N. Shumilovskiy dealt with the automation of

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Problems of the Organic Catalysis

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B008/B008

catalytic processes. The Conference approved the activity of the Sovet po nauchnym osnovam podbora katalizatorov (Council of Scientific Fundamentals of the Catalyst Selection) and expressed the wish to intensify largely the work in the field of technical catalysis. It was recommended to concentrate the production of catalysts in several works and to establish their well equipped work sections. The necessity to publish a catalog of the most important catalysts produced in the USSR was pointed out in the resolution. It was found suitable to hold 3 All-Union Meetings in the near future. These are to deal with testing methods for industrial catalysts and the homogeneous and oxidative catalysis.

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S/062/60/000/05/01/000
B004/B066

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A., Klabunovskiy, Ye. I., Oberemok-Yakubova, A. P., Brusov, I. I.

TITLE: Thermochemical Determination of Combustion Heats of 2-Ethyl Pyridine and 2-Vinyl Pyridine

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 5, pp. 784-786

TEXT: The purpose of the present paper was to obtain thermochemical data for the calculation of the thermochemical equilibrium in the catalytic dehydrogenation of $C_6H_4NC_2H_5 \xrightarrow{-H_2} C_6H_5NCH{=}CH_2$. The experiments were carried out in a new calorimeter designed by J. Coops et al. (Ref. 1). Combustion took place in a bomb calorimeter developed at the Termicheskaya laboratoriya im. V. F. Luginina MGU (Thermal Laboratory imeni V. F. Luginin of Moscow State University). The measuring technique is described in a paper by S. M. Skuratov et al. (Ref. 3). The calorific

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Thermochemical Determination of Combustion Heats of 2-Ethyl Pyridine and 2-Vinyl Pyridine

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B004/B066

value of the calorimeter system was determined with an accuracy of 0.02 - 0.03 per cent by means of benzoic acid supplied by Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev). Because of the easy polymerizability of 2-vinyl pyridine, the substances investigated were prepared immediately before combustion, distilled, and filled into ampuls. Special attention was paid to the purity of the substances. 2-ethyl pyridine was obtained by hydrogenation of 2-vinyl pyridine, which resulted from condensation of α-picoline with paraformaldehyde and from dehydration of the resultant alcohol on alkali. The physical data of both substances are compared in Table 1 with data available in publications. When calculating the combustion heat (at 25°C), all corrections necessary were considered (Regnault-Pfaundler-Usov formula; correction according to E. W. Washburn, Ref. 14). Table 2 gives the following data for the two substances: heat of combustion, change ΔH^{25}_{liquid} of enthalpy on combustion with molecular oxygen at 1 atm to form CO_2, H_2O, and N_2. The formation heat of ethyl pyridine was found to be 0.69 kcal/mole and that of 2-vinyl pyridine

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PATRIKEYEV, V.V.; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; MARDASHEV, Yu.S.; MAKSIMOVA, G.I.

Selectivity towards optical isomers of adsorbents formed in the presence of bacteria. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4:850-852 Je '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Adsorbents) (Isomers)

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BALANDIN, A.A.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; LITVIN, Ye.F.

Composition of butenes formed in the catalytic dehydration of 2-butanol. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.10:1863-1870 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Butene) (Butanol)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; VOLKOVA, L.M.; AGRONOMOV, A.Ye.

New method for obtaining stereospecific silica gels. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2101 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Silica)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

BALANDIN, A.A.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ya.I.; ANTIK, L.V.

Synthesis and transformations of dihydroxyanthrylene-naphthohydroquinone (stereochemistry of catalysis). Izv. AN SSSR Otd.-khim.nauk no.12:2189-2192 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Anthracene) (Naphthoquinone)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

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KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; GODUNOVA, L.F.

Chromatographic separation of menthol. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.12:2243-2244 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Menthol)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

S/195/61/002/001/001/006
B101/B216

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A., Klabunovskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: Steric position of atoms, and catalysis (on the occasion of the 100th birthday of N. D. Zelinskiy)

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i katalis, v. 2, no. 1, 1961, 3-8

TEXT: On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of N. D. Zelinskiy's birthday, the authors give a survey of problems of catalysis and stereochemistry, which had been studied by Zelinskiy and further investigated by his successors. Zelinskiy made detailed investigations of the stereoisomerism of derivatives of di- and tribasic organic acids, and studied the optical activation of crystallization of dimethyl dihydroxy glutaric acid. Basing on stereochemical considerations, Zelinskiy arrived at the following concept of heterogeneous catalysis: "The deformation of molecules occurs under the influence of the force field present on the active surface of the catalyst, this force field influencing the configuration of particles and rendering them ready to interact ...". From this concept, A. A. Balandin developed his multiplet

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B101/B216

Steric position of atoms, and ...

theory of catalysis (Ref. 5: Khim. nauka i promyshlennost', 4, 655, 1959), which assumes the highest possible agreement between the structure of the reacting molecules and the surface structure of the catalyst. A multiplet complex is formed between the reacting atom group and the catalyst without deformation of valency angles. It is mentioned that N. D. Zelinskiy discovered the metallic dehydrogenation catalysts with face-centered crystal lattices in 1911. The principles of stereochemical influencing of catalytic processes are illustrated, using the hydrogenation of cis- and trans-olefins and the conversion of maleic acid to fumaric acid on palladium as examples. The multiplet theory enables classification of all known catalytic reactions. About 2000 types of catalytic reactions were laid down, many of which have not been realized so far. The equations of the multiplet theory permitted advance calculation as to which out of the 15 possible modes of decomposition of cyclohexanol would be most likely on activated carbon, the prediction being confirmed experimentally (Ref. 15: A. A. Balandin et al. Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. nauk., 1960, 614). The steric specificity of enzyme catalysis is also explained by the multiplet theory. It is mentioned that Zelinskiy verified the organic origin of petroleum postulated by reason of the optically active

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik, PETROV, Yu.I.

Hydrogenation of α-keto acids over a colloidal palladium catalyst. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.2:377-380 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Acids, Organic) (Hydrogenation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KAMAY, G.Kh.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; GATILOV, Yu.P.; KHODAKOV, G.S.

Separation of quaternary arsonium compounds into optical antipodes by asymmetric adsorption on natural dissymmetric adsorbents. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.5:1112-1113 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, g. Kazan', i Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Arbuzovym.
(Arsonium compounds) (Adsorption)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.; YEKERSKAYA, N.A.

Polarographic determination of 9,10-dihydroanthrylene-1',4'-naphthoquinone. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.10:1877-1880 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.
(Naphthoquinone) (Polarography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; AGRONOMOV, A.Ye.; VOLKOVA, L.M.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Adsorption of racemic and (+) -isomers of 2-butanol on stereospecific silica gels. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.2: 228-234 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Butanol) (Adsorption) (Silica)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; GODUNOVA, L.F.

Inversion of l-menthone. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.5:886-890 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Menthanone--Optical properties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.; RUBTSOV, I.A.; SMIRNOVA, M.G.

Example of a catalytic asymmetric synthesis in the series of bicyclic compounds. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1881 O '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

ZUBAREVA, N.D.; OBEREMOK-YAKUBOVA, A.P.; PETROV, Yu.I.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Determination of the heats of combustion of DL- and L-mandelic acids. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.12:2207 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; YEZERSKAYA, N.A.

Polarographic reduction of 2-ethylanthraquinone in dimethylformamide. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.8:989-993 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. N.D.Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry and N.S.Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I. (Moskva)

Ways of the formation of optically active organic compounds in nature. Usp. sovr. biol. 55 no.3:378-390 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034043 S/0020/64/155/006/1449/1451

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, N. A.; Zrelov, V. P.; Klabunovskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: On enzymatic and optical changes of activity in lysozyme upon irradiation with electrons and protons

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 6, 1964, 1449-1451

TOPIC TAGS: lysozyme, lysozyme enzymatic activity, lysozyme specific rotation, electron irradiation, proton irradiation, proton energy, electron energy, lysozyme chromatography

ABSTRACT: This activity was studied on crystalline lysozyme from chicken eggs under the influence of comparatively rapid electrons and protons with insignificant ionization losses (2-3 Mev. cm^2/g). Prior to irradiation the ampoule with the lysozyme was evacuated for 1 hour; some tests were conducted without evacuation. For spectroscopic determination a solution of 4 $\mu g/ml$ was used. The activity was determined with acetonized Micrococcus lysodeikticus powder in a 6.2 pH phosphate buffer. Details on the polarimetric conditions are given; a 1% lysozyme solution was used. The protons had an energy of 665 Mev (synchrocyclotron). Results showed

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ANTIK, L.V.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; LOPATIN, B.V.; PETUKHOV, V.A.

Synthesis and transformations of dihydrodioxotribenzotriptycene.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.7:1260-1267 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

SSD(c)/ASD(m)-3/AFETR/ESD(t) RM/WW S/0190/64/006/008/1487/1492

ACCESSION NR: AP5003799

AUTHOR: Klabunovskiy, Ye. I.; Petrov, Yu. I.; Shvartsman, M. I.

B

TITLE: Optically active polymers based on esters of methacrylic and itaconic acids

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 8, 1964, 1487-1492

TOPIC TAGS: ester, macromolecular chemistry, polymerization, optic property, optic method

ABSTRACT: Optically active polymers: (+)-poly-2-methylbutylmethacrylate, (-)-polymethylmethacrylate, and (+)-poly-di-(2-methylbutyl) itaconate were synthesized by the polymerization of the corresponding optically active esters of methacrylic and itaconic acids. The optically active polymers were synthesized by free-radical polymerization (catalyzed by benzoyl peroxide), anionic polymerization (catalyzed by phenylmagnesium bromide), and thermal polymerization (by heating to 200°). Their properties (softening point, specific rotation, and intrinsic viscosity) were investigated. The polarometric method was shown to be suitable for the study of

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L 20785-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003799

polymerization kinetics, using the polymerization of (+)-2-methylbutyl methacrylate as an example. Relationships were found between the specific rotation and the time, degree of polymerization, and molecular weight. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 4 graphs, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 030ct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, OP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 018 JPRS

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Polarographic behavior of dihydrodioxobenzotripticene. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:971-978 Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

ISAGULYANTS, G.V.; DERBENTSEV, Yu.I.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Mechanism underlying the catalytic dehydration of 2-butanol on the surface of aluminum oxide. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:985-990 Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Polarographic reduction of dihydrodioxotribenzotrypticene in dimethylformamide. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1412-1416 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

ANTIK, L.V.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; KARELE, B.Ya.

Synthesis and transformations of dihydrodioxodibenzotriptycene. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1470-1475 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; MAMEDZADE, R.Yu.; ANTIK, L.V.; GORSKAYA, L.A.

Dependence of polarographic characteristics on the structure of quinones of the triptycene series. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1554 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; ANTIK, L.V.

Hydrogenation of dihydrooxobenzotriptycene. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.9:1610-1614 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; SHVARTSMAN, M.I.; PETROV, Yu.I.

Application of optical rotatory dispersion in the study of the structure of optically active polymers. Vysokom.soed. 6 no.9:1579-1584 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; ANTIK, L.V.

Comparative hydrogenation of quinones of complex spacial structure. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1785-1792 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

MAMED-ZADE, R.Yu.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALAMDIN, A.A.

Catalytic hydrogenation of tetrahydrodioxo-(dihydroanthrylene) triptycene. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.9:1570-1575 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

LIVSHITS, V.S.; KHYLOV, O.V.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.

Heterogeneous catalytic polymerization of the optical isomers of propylene oxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.3:633-636 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted September 5, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik; MAMEDKHANOV, G.Yu.

Stereochemical approach to the study of the geometry of the active surface of catalysts. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4:853-856 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

Suppression of the analgesic action of morphine and of certain analgesics by tetraethylthiuram disulfide in guinea pigs. Hedvika Zemánková-Kunzová, L. Klabusay, and M. Kroutil (Palacký Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). *Scripta Med. Fac. Med. Univ. Masaryk. et Palack.* 26, 241-6(1953)(English summary).—Expts. detd. the stimulating action of tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TTD) on spinal cord, 0.1-0.25 g. of TTD being administered for 1-3 days to guinea pigs of 400-600 body wt. Regnier's method was used to det. the suppression of analgesic effect caused by morphine, aminopyrine, acetophenetidine, acetylsalicylic acid and a combination of aminopyrine plus Na phenobarbital. Results indicate that TTD suppresses analgesic action of above mentioned substances probably by stimulating the reflex excitability of the spinal cord. Bohdan Jelínek

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Klabusay L

Prolongation of the action of chloral hydrate [illegible] aldehyde by tetraethylthiuram disulfide [illegible] kova-Kunerova L. Klabusay and M. [illegible] Univ., Olomouc, Czech [illegible] Masaryk. [illegible] Pelnik 26 [illegible] One group of mice of 20-25 g. body wt. [illegible] tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TTD) in a single dose [illegible] of body wt. Another group received the [illegible] To the first group 8 hrs. later was administered [illegible] tonically 0.15 g./kg. body wt. of chloral hydrate [illegible] 2nd group 0.3 g./kg. on the 6th day. The [illegible] tity of chloral hydrate was given to the 3rd group as control. Similar expts. were performed on albino rats where [illegible] aldehyde (0.5 ml./kg. body wt.) was used as anesthetic. Anesthetic (hypnotic) action in the control group set in somewhat earlier and was of shorter duration than in animals previously treated by TTD. Both drugs may be contraindicated in alcoholics previously treated by TTD.

Bohdan Jelinek

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUSAY, L.

Effect of tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TTD) on blood clotting. H. Zemánková-Kunzová, L. Klabusay, and M. Krouth (Palacký Univ., Olomouc [redacted]). 3, 80-7(1954).—Chronic administration of TTD prolonged the time of blood clotting in rabbits. When 0.1-0.20 g. TTD/kg. was administered for 4 days, this increased clotting time was observed even after 2-4 days. When a total of 8 g. TTD/kg. was given [illegible] successive days, the increased clotting time was demonstrable after 3 days.
Oldrich Bebek

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUSAY, L.

ZEMANKOVA-KUNZOVA, H.; KLABUSAY, L.; KROUTIL, M.

Effect of tetraethylthiuramdisulfide on blood coagulation in rabbits. Ceskh. fiziol. 3 no.1:59-68 1954.

1. Farmakologicheskiy institut meditsinskogo fakul'teta universiteta imeni Palatskogo, Olomouts.

(DISULFIRAM, effects,
on blood coagulation in rabbits)
(BLOOD COAGULATION, effect of drugs on,
disulfiram in rabbits)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUSAY, L.

Toxicity and effect of derivatives of meconic acid. Cesk. farm. 3 no.4:134-136 Ap '54.

1. Z farmakologickeho ustavu lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci. Prednosta: MUDr J. Lenfeld, pov. vedenim.
(OPIUM,
*meconic acid deriv., tox. & eff.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUSAY, L.

LENFELD, Jiri; KLABUSAY, Lambert; KROUTIL, Mario

Effect of Melilotus officinalis tea and its comparison with polenta. Lek. listy, Brno 9 no.20:459-461 15 Oct 54.

1. Z farmakologickeho ustavu lekarske fakulty Palackeho university v Olomouci. Vedouci ustavu: Dr. Jiri Lenfeld.

(COUMARIN, derivatives,
ethyl biscoumacetate, comparison with Melilotus officinalis extract)
(PLANTS,
Melilotus officinalis extract, comparison of anticoagulant properties with ethyl biscoumacetate)
(ANTICOAGULANTS,
Melilotus officinalis extracts, comparison with ethyl biscoumacetate)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUSAY, L.

CZECH

[illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLAHUSAY, J.; TRNAVSKY, K.; KROUTIL, M.

Contribution to the mechanism of spreading factor activity.
Scripta med., Brno 27 no.3-4:61-69 1954.

1. Z I. interni kliniky a farmakol. ustavu lek. fak. v Olomouci.
Prednosta: prof. MUDr. P.Lukl, MUDr J.Lenfeld.
(HYALURONIDASE, effects
on spreading, mechanism of action in rabbits)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLAD USAY, L.

CZECH

Pharmacodynamic effects of protocatechuic acid. M. Talal, L. Klabusay, and M. Kroutil. *Scripta Med. Fac. Med. Univ. Munich. et Palach.* 27, 289-70(1954).—No effect was observed on either isolated rabbit intestine or uterus. However a prolongation and potentiation of the effect of adrenaline on these tissues was noted. Similar effects were observed on the blood pressure in combination with adrenaline: a moderate and short-lasting depression, and a depression of artificially elevated blood pressure. A slight dilatation of blood vessels, an elevation of respiration frequency and amplitude, and toxic effect, were noted when given intraperitoneally in white mice in doses of 0.[illegible] g./kg. There was no analgetic nor antipyretic influence, nor were there any local irritating effects.

Otto B. Lobstein

1. Z Farmakologickeho ustavu lek. fak. PU. v Olomouci; vedouci ustavu MUDr. Jiri Lenfeld.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

TRNAVSKY, K., KLAMUSAY, L.

Effect of trichloramine and N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine on experimental arthritis; first communication.
Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.4:248-253 Apr 55.

1. Z I. vnitrni kliniky a far makologickeho ustavu lekarske fakulty v Olomouci, prednosta: prof MUDr P. Lukl, MUDr J. Lenfeld Olomouc, Fierlingerova 10.

(ARTHRITIS,experimental
eff. of 2,2,2, trichlorethylamine HCL & N,N-bis (2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine in rats
(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, effects
N,N-bis(2-trichloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine & 2,2,2, trichlorethylamine on exper. arthritis in rats
(NAPHTALENE,derivatives
N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine, eff. on exper. arthritis in rats.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUSAY, L.; VYKYDAL, M.; TRNAVSKY, K.

Mechanism of anti-rheumatic effect of nitrogen mustard.
Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.11:845-850 Nov 55.

1. Z farmakologickeho ustavu a I. vnitrni kliniky lek. fak. PU v Olomouci, prednosta: s. st. doc. MUDr. J. Lenfeld, prof. MUDr. P. Luki. MUDr. L. Kl., Olomouc, Fierlingerova 10.
(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, therapeutic use.)
(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, effects, on exper. rheum. arthritis.)
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, experimental, eff. of nitrogen mustards.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

TRNAVSKY, K.; KLABUSAY, L.; KROUTIL, M.

The role of vessels and nerves in antihyaluronidase activity.
Acta med. hung. 7 no.3-4:279-285 1955.

1. Ist department of medicine and the department of pharmacology, Palacky University medical school, Olomouc, Czechoslovakia.
(HYALURONIDASE, antagonists,
eff., role of nerves & blood vessels)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
anti-hyaluronidase action, role in eff. of various hyaluronidase-antag.)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, physiology,
same)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUSAY L

MD

Experimental and clinical re-evaluation of the antirheumatic effect of Convallaria majalis and Adonis vernalis. L. Klabusay, M. Kroutil, J. Lenfeld, K. Trnavský, M. Vykydal, and J. Zemánek (Palackého Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). *Časopis Lékařů Českých* 94, 738-43(1955).—Freshly prepd. and subcutaneously administered ext. from *A. vernalis* (I) suppressed the hyaluronidase (II) edema in intact rats, whereas in adrenalectomized rats it caused a slight enhancement of the II edema. The ext. from *C. majalis* (III) acted only slightly in suppressing the II edema in intact rats but enhanced the edema in adrenalectomized animals. Saponin (IV), Na oleate, and taurocholate also inhibited II edema. Formalin arthritis was induced and its course observed daily for 12 days. In all groups of untreated intact rats the development of arthritis continued during this time. Daily subcutaneous treatment with 3 ml. (per kg. body wt.) of a 1% ext. of III or I or daily administration of 10 mg. IV, either subcutaneously or orally, strikingly improved the symptoms in intact rats; the III group was practically healed on the 9th day. The course of arthritis in the untreated adrenalectomized groups was similar to the controls or slightly better. III was without curative effect in adrenalectomized rats; I slightly impaired the course of arthritis in adrenalectomized rats. Both subcutaneous and oral IV showed curative effect even in the adrenalectomized group. IV was ineffective when the arthritis was stabilized by a 2nd administration of HCHO. Antiarthritic effect of III and I, but not of IV, appears mediated by the adrenals. Twenty patients with arthritis or other diseases of joints were treated with III tincture (20 drops 3 times a day up to 200 ml.). No striking therapeutic effect was apparent.

I. M. Hals

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Therapeutic Drugs of Enzymatic Origin V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 52036

Author : Lenfeld J., Klabusay L.
Inst : -
Title : Rhonidase

Orig Pub : Voyen.-med. Zh., 1956, No 1, 94

Abstract : Rhonidase (I), a protein preparation from bull's testicles possesses hyaluronidase activity. I-a homogenous, finely ground powder of light yellow color is recommended for external application in ulcers and Dupuytren contractures, chronic indolent ulcers, etc. It is administered daily for periods of 15-60 days according to the effect. The dose of administered I is determined by the area of the lesion. I is spread on a sterile pad of gauze, moistened by a sterile solution and is applied to the lesion; the gauze is covered with wax paper. The administration of I is contraindicated in tuberculosis and malignant tumors.-- D.A. Bystrolatov

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COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Pharmacology, Toxicology. Different Preparations

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56767

AUTHOR : Vylydal, H., Klabusay, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Influence of Trichlorethylamine on the Excretion of Active 11-Oxysteroids (The Problem of the Mechanism of Action in Rheumatology)

ORIG. PUB. : Vnitri Lekarstvi, 1956, Vol.2, no.12, 1075-1081

ABSTRACT : The original level of 11-oxysteroids in the urine of patients with progressive polyarthritis was considerably lower than in the control group (patients with other diseases). Single injection of 4 mg of trichlorethylamine (I; HN3) to patients with progressive polyarthritis led to a much smaller content of 11-oxysteroids in the urine than in the controls. The duration of heightened excretion of 11-oxysteroids in patients of the control group was 48 hours, but only 2 hours in the experimental group. Upon repeated administrations of I its effects on the excretion of 11-oxysteroids were

Palacky Univ
Olomouc, Czech

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KLABUSAY, L.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology - General Problems V-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 8240

Author : Klabusay, L., and Trnavsky, K.

Inst : -

Title : The Role of the Spleen in Humoral Regulation

Orig Pub : Vnitrni lekarstvi, 1956, 2, No 11, 967-971

Abstract : A review of the new clinical and experimental data on the internal secretory activity of the spleen and on the interrelationship between the spleen and certain glands of internal secretion (thyroid, suprarenal and pituitary glands.)
Bibliography: 26 titles.

Card 1/1

LENFELD, J.; KLABUSAY, L.; TRNAVSKY, K.

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Favorable effect of serotherapy of tetanus with hyaluronidase.
Cesk. fysiol. 5 no.1:64-69 26 Mar 56.

1. Farmakologicky ustav lekarske fakulty PU, Olomouc.
(TETANUS, experimental,
eff. of hyaluronidase in serother. (Cz))
(HYALURONIDASE, effects,
on exper. tetanus, in serother. (Cz))
(SEROTHERAPY, in various diseases,
exper. tetanus, with hyaluronidase (Cz))

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Narcotics V-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No 71068

Author : Lenfeld J., Klabusay L., Malinsky J.
Inst : -
Title : Late Manifestations of the Stopethyl Phenomenon

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. fysiol., 1956, 5, No 2, 231-234

Abstract : Stopethyl (tetraethylthiuram disulfide) (S), which is used for the treatment of alcoholism, was administered to guinea pigs in a dose of 0.25 g/kg during 3 days. After 28 days, a 20 percent solution of ethyl alcohol (E) was injected intraperitoneally in a dose of 1 ml/100 g. (at the end of the experiment, 1.5 ml/100 g) to the same animals, once in 2 weeks during 73 days. Two weeks after the last injection of E., a histologic examination was effected. Discovered were: injuries of the liver (perivascular infiltrates, increased acidophilia of the liver cells, necrotic foci with proliferation, and others), kidneys (hyperemia, interstitial and perivascular infiltrates), and lungs (in 50 percent of

Card : 1/2 FARMAKOLOGICKY A HISTOLOGICKO-EMBRYOLOGICKY USTAV LF PU

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology - Toxicology - Various Preparations. V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 18731

Author : Kroutil, M., Klabusay, L.
Inst : -
Title : Pharmacologic Action of Meconic Acid and Its Derivatives

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1956, 5, No 4, 226-230

Abstract : Meconic acid and ethers of meconic acid and meconyl-urea do not produce an effect on isolated intestines. Meconyl-urea (I) and meconylthyourea (II) induce a short-time increase of the intestinal tonus of rabbit with a decrease of the contraction amplitude. The investigated substances did not effect isolated uterus. I and especially II postponed the beginning of convulsions in toads in introduction of strychnine. I in doses of 1 mg/kg decreases the blood pressure by 8-10%, in doses of 10 mg/kg by 50%; the effect is of short duration. II induces a short-time increase of blood pressure in a dose of

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology - Toxicology - Various Preparations. V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 18731

1 mg/kg - to 4% of the initial one, in doses of 30 mg/kg - to 10-15%. In animals with blood pressure decreased by means of bloodletting, both preparations in intravenous introduction in doses of up to 5 mg/kg considerably increase the blood pressure. -- I.A. Frolova

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

1661. Mode of action of heavy metals on experimental arthritis M. Vykydal, I. Klafiqsky and K. Trnavsky [illegible] 1956 [illegible] Klinik und pha[illegible] [illegible] (Olomouc, Czechoslovakia). The effects [illegible] on formaldehyde arthritis [illegible] [illegible] 24 [illegible] The [illegible] similar [illegible] daily for 7 [illegible] was less effective and Hg was inactive. The urinary corticoid excretion showed that the glucocorticoid excretion [illegible] Bi and Cu treatment was significantly higher than [illegible] being most effective in producing this [illegible] as high as that found following [illegible] has no effect on the glucocorticoid excretion. (German)

[illegible]

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KLABUSAY, L

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems of Pathology - Inflammation. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol. , No 21, 1958, 98062

Author : Trnavsky, K., Sit'aj, S., Klabusay, L.

Inst : -

Title : The Influence of Lactation on the Course of Experimental Inflammation.

Orig Pub : Vnitrni Lekarstvi, 1958, 4, No 2, 99-103.

Abstract : In rats, after delivery, inflammation was produced by introduction of formaldehyde into the periarthric region. In a chronic course of inflammation, no differentiation was noted between nursing and non-nursing animals. In acute inflammation, the course of the process is easier in nursing and more severe in artificial termination of lactation. The most severe course of inflammation was observed with introduction of propionate testosterone into the organism. Secretion of 11-oxycorticoids (I) was reduced

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DOLECEK, R.; KALINA, J.; KLABUSAY, L.

Neuroplegics and hormones in the treatment of burns. Acta chir. plast. 1 no.2; 115-139 1959.

1. Medical Department, General Hospital in Ostrava (Czechoslovakia), Director: J. Cerny, M. D.; The Burns Unit of the Department of Surgery, General Hospital in Ostrava, Director: K. Typovsky, M.D.

(BURNS ther.)
(HIBERNATION ARTIFICIAL ther.)
(HORMONES ther.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

VYKIDAL, M.; KIAHNAX, L.; DOUBRAVSKIY, Ya. [Doubravskiy, J.]

Significance of experimental formaldehyde arthritis. Terap. arkh. 31 no. 2:43-50 F '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz 1-y kliniki po vnutrennim bolezniyam (zav. - prof. Pavel Inkl') Farmakologicheskogo instituta (zav. - dots. Yirzhi Lenfel'd) i Rentgenologicheskogo instituta (zav. - dots. Ignats Stratil) Universiteta imeni Palatskogo v Olomoutse, Chekhoslovakiya.

(ARTHRITIS, exper.
formaldehyde induced (Rus))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

DOLECEK, R.; MEDNYAS, L.; KLABUSAY, L.

Increased levels of antidiuretic hormone in serum and of aldosterone in urine in burns. Cesk.fysiol. 9 no.2:181-182 Mr '60.

1. Interni oddeleni a oddeleni pro lechu popalenych KUNZ, Ostrava.
(BURNS metab)
(ALDOSTERONE urine)
(VASOPRESSIN blood)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KOCIAN, I.; VYKYDAL, M.; KLABUSAY, L.; STRPANEK, V.

Intra-articular use of plastic substances in rheumatology. Acta chir.orthop.traum.cech. 27 no.5:422-427 O '60.

1. Vnitrni oddeleni OUNZ, Kojetin, prednosta MUDr. I.Kocian. Interni klinika FU, Olomouc, prednosta prof. MUDr. P.Luki. Vnitrni oddeleni KUNZ, Ostrava, prednosta MUDr. J.Cerny. Oddeleni central. rtg KUNZ, Ostrava prednosta MUDr. J.Metelka.
(ARTHRITIS RHEUMATOID ther)
(POLYVINYLS ther)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

DOLECEK, R.; KALINA, J.; KLABUSAY, L.; ENDRYAS, L.

Significance of the organism's reaction to burns and the possibility of influencing it. Acta chir.plast. 3 no.1:35-48 '61.

1. Medical Department (Director J.Cerny M.D.) and Burns Unit of the Surgical Department (Director Doc. K. Typovsky M.D.) of the Regional Hospital in Ostrava (Czechoslovakia).
(BURNS physiol)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722930005-3

KLABUSAY, LAMBERT

5

SURNAME (in caps): Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Internal Department of KUHZ [abbreviation not identified] (Vnitrni oddeleni KUHZ), Ostrava; Chief (Prednosta): Prim MUDr Jiri Cerny; and Kraj Endocrinological Out-Patients' Department (Krajska endokrinologicka ambulance), Ostrava; Physician-in-ordinary (Ordinar): MUDr Rajko Dolecek, C Sc.

Source: Brno, Vnitrni Lekarstvi, Vol VII, No 8, August 1961, pp 900-909

Data: "Clinical Findings and Indexes of the Activity of the Endocrine Glands in 300 Obese Subjects."

Authors:

DOLOCEK, Ordinar MUDr, C Sc
KLABUSAY, Lambert, MUDr

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