"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; MARUASHVILI, G.M.

Third conference on malarial control in Eastern Europe. Med. paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.5:612-615 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(EUROPE, EASTERN--MALARIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; NABOKOV, V.A.; LARYUKHIN, M.A.; SVIRIDENKO, M.A.

A knapsack sprayer developed by P.G. Sergiev and V.M. Nabokov ("Serna-4"). Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.6:693-695 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz sektora profilaktiki infektsiy Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.A. Nabokov).

(INSECTICIDES,
portable sprayer (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P. G.; RYAZANTSEVA, N. YE; SMIRNOVA, YE. V.; LOZOVSKAYA, L. S.; CHELYSHEVA, K. M.; SHAMHAYEVA, S. A.

"On the problem of active immunization and seroprophylaxis of measles."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P. G., STAVROVSKAYA, V. I., LYSENKO, A. L., BRAUSE, M. B.
GLADKIKH, V. F., ZHUKOVA, T. A., GAZODOVA, G. YE., ZAL'NOVA, N. S.,
MASHLOVSKIY, SH. D., FASTOVSKAYS, E. I., CHURNOSOVA, A. A.

"Quinocide and the prospects of acceleration of the malaria eradication rate in the USSR."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G., prof.; RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SHIRNOVA, Ye.V.; CHELYSHEVA, K.M.; REVENOK, N.D.; KOZLOVSKAYA, L.A.; KOTSOFANE, V.A.; BORISOVA, L.S.; GEKHTMAN, M.Ya.; SHROYT, I.G.; LAPTEVA, V.N.

Active immunization of children against measles with vaccine "C" in an extensive epidemiological experiment. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.1: 17-20 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz instituta virusologii im. D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (direktor - P.N. Kosyakov), Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - N.N. Yezhov) i Respublikanskoy sanitarno epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moldavskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach - A.A. Kovalev)
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sergiyev).

(MEASLES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.

Development of active immunication against measles in monkeys. Vop. virus. 4 no.5:558-562 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
(MEASLES, immunol.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G., prof.; DUKHANINA, N.N., doktor med.nauk

Let us definitively conquer malaria. Zdorov'e 5 no.10:1-2 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sergiyev)
(MALARIA--PREVENTION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; DEMINA, N.A.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Sixth International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bolezn. 23 no.1:118-125 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(TROPICS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; RASHINA, M.G.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Malaria as a world problem and progress in its elimination in the U.S.S.R. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.3:268-280 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. P.G.Sergiyev).
(MALARIA, prev. & control, in Russia (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; KROTOV, A.I.

Degree of contamination of the environment by helminth eggs during the treatment of leminthiases; experimental investigations. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 37 no.5:584-585 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zaveduyushchiy otdelom - prof. V.P. Pod"yapol'skaya).
(HELMINTHIC DISEASES transm.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; DUKHANINA, N.N.

Appearance of active foci of malaria in areas previously cleared of malaria. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.5:511-515 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy malyarii imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev).
(MALARIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G., prof.

[Elimination of malaria in the U.S.S.R. and measures to prevent its recurrence; report at a conference devoted to diseases of tropical countries, September 1961, Tashkent] Likvidatsiia maliarii v SSSR i mery po preduprezhdeniiu ee vozvrata; doklad na konferentsii, posviashchennoi bolezniam v stranakh s zharkim klimatom, sentiabr' 1961 g., Tashkent. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 9 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; RASHINA, M.G.; DUKHANINA, N.N.

Eliminating malaria in the U.S.S.R. and the characteristics of the methods used. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.4:19-29 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(MALARIA--PREVENTION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, Petr G.

"Liquidation of malaria in the USSR"

report to be submitted for the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, Geneva, Switzerland, 4-21 Feb 63

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G., prof., red.; NIKOLAYEV, I.M., red.; CHULKOV, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Malaria and its prevention in the U.S.S.R.] Maliariia i ee profilaktika v SSSR; organizatsionno-metodicheskie materialy. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 154 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sergiyev).
(MALARIA--PREVENTION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

BAKULEV, A.N., otv. red.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.P., red.; YEGOROV, B.G., red.; ZHDANOV, D.A., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., red.; LETAVET, A.A., red.; OREKHOVICH, V.N., red.; PARIN, V.V., red.; SERGIYEV, P.G., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Abstracts of scientific papers of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. for 1956] Annotatsii nauchnykh rabot Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR za 1956 god. Otv. red. A.N. Bakulev. Moskva, Medgiz. Books 2-3. 1959. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; DUKHANINA, N.N.; ZHUKOVA, T.A.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.

Progress and prospects of the complete eradication of malaria in the U.S.S.R. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.4:424-435 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; TIBURSKAYA, N.A.

Independent coexistence of Plasmodium vivax strains with long and short incubation periods. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.5:576-580 S-O'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G.Serviyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; TIBURSKAYA, N.A.; YAUBLEVSKAYA, O.S.

Possibility of medicinal prevention of quartan malaria during blood transfusion by the administration of galokhin to the recipient. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.6:696-700 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz otdela protozoologii (zav. - prof. Sh.D. Moshkovskiy) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G.Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G.; SHROYT, I.G.; RYAZANTSYEVA, N.Ye.

Experimental study of the pathogenesis of measles. Pediatriia 41 [i.e. 42] no.2:28-35 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz laboratorii deystvitel'nogo chlena AMN SSSR prof. P.G. Sergiyeva i Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii gigieny (dir. N.N.Yezhov).
(MEASLES)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, P.G., prof., red.; SMIRNOV, Ye.S., prof., red.; DERBENEVA-UKHOVA, V.P., prof., red.; DETINOVA, T.S., doktor biol. nauk, red.; LANGE, A.B., kand. biol. nauk, red.; OSIPOVA, L.S., red.

[Problems of general zoology and medical parasitology]Voprosy obshchei zoologii i meditsinskoy parazitologii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 610 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Sergiyev). 2. Kafedra entomologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Smirnov, Lange). 3. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo (for Derbeneva-Ukhova, Detinova).
(ZOOLOGY) (PARASITOLOGY)
(BEKLEMISHEV, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH, 189C-)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, V. P.

Industrial Arts.

Experience with industrial popularization work.
Leg. prom. 12, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

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POPKOV, V.I.; SERGIYEV, V.P.

[Production organization in sewing establishments] Organizatsiia proizvodstva na shveinom predpriiatii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo Ministerstva legkoi i pishchevoi promyshl., 1953. 174 p. (MLRA 6:12)
(Clothing industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, V.P.

Efficient utilization of industrial resources. Leg. prom. 18 no.8:44 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Gorkiy--Clothing industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, V.P.

Staged process of manufacturing men's shirts. Leg.prom. 18 no.10:17-18 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Shirts, Men's)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, V.P.

What hinders the expansion of the clothing industry. Shvein. prom. no.4:18-19 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Gor'kovskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Clothing industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

POPKOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SERGIYEV, Vladimir Poliyenovich; VORONIN, G.M., retsenzent; NIKITIN, V.M., retsenzent; GABOVA, D.M., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Work organization at garment factories] Organizatsiia proizvodstva na shveinom predpriiatii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1960. 202 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Clothing industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, V.P.; KHRIPUNOV, V.V

"Handbook of the clothing industry worker." Shvein.prom. no.4:34-35 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Clothing industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, V.P. (Gor'kiy)

Bibliography and reviews. Shvein. prom. no.3:32 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEV, V.P.; ILINICH, B.K., red.; TRUSOV, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Organization of production at small and large capacity clothing enterprises] Organizatsiia proizvodstva na shveinykh predpriiatiiakh srednei i maloi moshchnosti. Moskva, Gosbytizdat, 1963. 115 p. (MIRA 17:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

Sergiyeva, A.P.

49-58-3-6/19

AUTHOR: Sergiyeva, A.P.

TITLE: On Electric Charges of Cloud Particles (Ob elektricheskikh zaryadakh oblachnykh chastits)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 347-357 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to Levin, L.M. (Ref.1) and Pauthenier and Cochet (Ref.2), charges have a considerable influence on the processes of coagulation of particles with radii below 10 to 15μ. For studying the processes of coagulation and thus of the stability of aerosols it is important to measure the individual electric charges of the particles. In this paper a measuring method and an instrument are described which are intended for simultaneous measurement of the charges of a large number of particles. The instrument is based on the idea of a method described by Gillesie and Langstroth (Ref. 13), the principle of which is based on deposition of particles from the air flow in an electric field. The design of the here-described instrument differs in several respects from that of Gillespie and Langstroth. For instance, in the

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49-58-3-6/19

On Electric Charges of Cloud Particles.

instrument of Gillespie and Langstroth the aerosol enters into the instrument through an aerosol canal consisting of an injection needle. The stream of the aerosol is surrounded by pure air circulating at the same speed as the speed of the aerosol. Such a design is inapplicable for liquid aerosols since, in the case of flow of a thin stream of aerosol surrounded by a shell of pure air a considerable particle evaporation would take place. To eliminate this an additional device (input filter) was fitted, which is described in the paper in some detail (Fig.1, p.349). Calibration with voltages increasing from 8 V to 7 kV has shown that the method permits measuring the charges of particles with an accuracy of ±13% and the particle dimensions are determined with an accuracy of ±4%. Measurements by means of the described instrument were carried out in artificial clouds produced in a special chamber; measurements under natural conditions were effected in the Elbrus Mountains at an altitude of about 2500 m. Compared with existing methods of measuring charges of a relatively small number of individual particles, the here-described method has a number of advantages. Its resolution power is higher and it permits obtaining the distribution of charges on the

Card 2/3

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49-58-3-6/19

On Electric Charges of Cloud Particles.

basis of analysis of specimens containing between 50 000 and 100 000 drops and also the distribution of the charges on particles of various radii. The influence of the apparatus on the properties of the various aerosols was reduced since inside the instrument the aerosol is located in a medium of the same temperature and humidity. The here-described method enables determining the charge distribution in artificial and natural clouds, the change of this distribution with time and also the magnitude of the charge of individual droplets. Small particles with diameters from 4μ to 40-60μ are caught by the instrument provided their charge is such that the e/r ratio changes between 0.4×10^{-4} and 8×10^{-4} electrostatic units per cm. The here-described method is applicable for investigating solid and liquid aerosols. There are 9 figures, 1 table and 19 references, of which 9 are Russian, 8 English, 1 French, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Applied Geophysics (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SOV/49-59-7-10/22

AUTHOR: Sergiyeva, A. P.

TITLE: On the Electric Charge of Cloud Droplets

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 1018-1025 and 1 inserted table (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the second part of an article under the same title which appeared in this journal, 1958, Nr 3. The results of measurements are illustrated in Table 1, where the number of electrified droplets in 200 to 300 cm^3 of precipitation during 2 to 4 min are given. It was found that the percentage of these droplets was 10 to 30% in a newly-formed cloud and up to 60% in an existing cloud. This percentage in the latter type of cloud persisted where the predominating sign of electricity was positive or negative. The formation and dissipation of the cloud had an asymmetric distribution of electric charges and the mean absolute charge of a droplet consisted of 29-34 elementary charges (Table 3). This magnitude of a mean charge was sufficient to produce the electric coalescence.

Card 1/2

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SOV/49-59-7-10/22

On the Electric Charge of Cloud Droplets

The dispersion of charges in droplets was observed to be much greater than that calculated theoretically (Fig 1). It was observed that new droplets had a negative charge when the relation of the ion's conductivity $\lambda_+/\lambda_- \leqslant 2$ in the air just prior to the cloud formation. When this ratio was > 2, then the charge was positive. Assuming that the volumetric charge of the droplets is equal to the volumetric charge of ions, then an established stratified cloud can be considered as neutrally electricifed. It should be noted that in these clouds the number of ions is inversely proportional to the number of electrified droplets (Table 5, n - number of droplets, N - number of ions). There are 5 tables, 1 figure and 13 references, of which 7 are Soviet and 6 are English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Applied Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1958.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

BR

S/0299/64/000/002/P067/P067

ACCESSION NR: AR4027239

SOURCE: RZh. Biologiya, Abs. 2P423

AUTHOR: Sergiyeva, M. G.

TITLE: Changes in the eyes of animals dying "under the ray" of a betatron

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Deystviye na organizm vy*sokoenerg. izlucheniya. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1962, 75-77

TOPIC TAGS: betatron, eye, radiation, radiation damage

ABSTRACT: In a morphological study of eyes enucleated from animals dying "under the ray" of a 25 mev betatron (irradiation dose 21600-25000 r), significant changes were observed in the cells of the eye tissues. These consisted of nuclear death and alterations in the cytoplasm of the epithelial layer, the endothelium of the cornea, the endothelium of the vessels, the chromatophores, the pigmented epithelium, and the ganglial and bipolar cells of the retina. V. Kozlov

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVA, M. T.

"Results of Gunshot Wounds of the Eyes." Dr Med Sci, Tomsk State Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Min Higher Education, Tomsk, 1954. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

BOROVKOV, V.P.; SERGIYEVICH, I.I.

The Akulov Hydraulic Engineering System. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.8:38-40 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya Akulovskogo gidrouzla (for Borovkov).
2. Glavnyy inzh. Upravleniya Akulovskogo gidrouzla (for Sergiyevich).

(Moscow--Water supply)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

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SERGIYEVICH, Mikola; NYAKHAY, P., redaktar; KH ENKA, A., tekhnichny redaktar.

[On native land; notes of one of "the -thirty thousand."] Na rodnai ziamli; zapiski trytstsatsitysiachnika. Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va BSSR, 1956. 136 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(White Russia--Agriculture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIEVICH, O. P.

SERGIEVICH, O. P. - "Formation of Spatial Images in Children During the Process of Initial Study (in Connection with Mastery of Elements of Geometry and Geography)." Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVICH, Z.

Evening for young mothers. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.2:74-75 F '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SHISHKO, Ye.I.; SERGIYEVICH, Z.V.; PERKAL', K.I.

The first sanitary education center in the White Russian S.S.R.; on the 40th anniversary of the Minsk City Sanitary Education Center. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.7:81-83 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(MINSK--PUBLIC HEALTH)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

GLADUSHKO, V.I. [Hladushko, V.I.], kand. tekhn. nauk;
SERGIYEVS'KA, I.V. [Serhiievs'ka, I.V.]

Retrogradation of mixed fertilizers during drying in a pseudofluidized bed. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:41-44 Jl-S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

VOL'SKIY, A.N. (Moskva); AGRACHEVA, R.A. (Moskva); SERGIYEVSKAYA, D.M. (Moskva)

Effect of the composition of waste nickel slag on the content of nickel in them. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.4:52-57 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVSKAYA, L.

Brief survey of the work of Tomsk Branch of the All-Union Botanical Society in 1932-1958. Izv. Tomsk. otd. VBO 4:150-151 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

(Tomsk--Botanical societies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVSKAYA, L. P.

"On the possibilities of using plant insecticides of Siberian flora," Authors: P. A. Petrishcheva, L. P. Sergiyevskaya, N. I. Yakubova, and others, In the collection: Voprosy kayevov, obshchev i eksperim. parazitologii, Vol. IV, Moscow, 1949, p. 194-204.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVS'KA, L.P.

SERHIYEVS'KA, L.P.; KONDRATYUK, Ye.M.

Island of pine in the Aga Steppe. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 10 no.1:37-43 '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Aga Steppe--Pine) (Pine--Aga Steppe)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVSKAYA, L.P.

Tansy steppes of the Transbaikalia. Izv. Tomsk. otd. VBO 4:41-49 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gerbariy imeni P. N. Krylova pri Tomskom universitete imeni V. V. Kuybysheva.
(Transbaikalia--Steppes)
(Transbaikalia--Tansy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

POLOZHIY, A.V.; REVERDATTO, V.V., prof., red.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, L.P., prof., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Flora of Krasnoyarsk Territory] Flora Krasnoiarskogo kraia. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ. No.6. [Pea family -Papilionaceae] Bobovye - Papilionaceae. 1960. 93 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Krasnoyarsk Territory—Papilionaceae)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

POLOZHIY, A.V.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, L.P.

Viktor Vladimirovich Reverdatto; on his 70th birthday. Bot. zhur. 46 no.9:1358-1363 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Reverdatto, Viktor Vladimirovich, 1891-)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

KRYLOV, P.N., prof.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, L.P.; SHISHKIN, Boris Konstantinovich, red.; MORDVINOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Flora of Western Siberia; a manual for the identification of West Siberian plants] Flora Zapadnoi Sibiri; rukovodstvo k opredeleniiu zapadno-sibirskikh rastenii. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ. Vol.12.(dopolnitel'nyi) Pt.1. 1961. [3071]-3255 pp. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shishkin).
(Siberia, Western--Botany)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

POBEDIMOVA, Ye.G.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, L.P.

In memory of Boris Konstantinovich Shishkin (1886-1963). Izv.SO AN SSSR no. 8. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.2:132-134 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

*

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVSKAYA, M. A.

Uterus - Diseases

Use of sunflower infustions in suppurative endometritis. Veterinariia 29 no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953 Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SELIVERSTOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SERGIYEVSKAYA, M.P., [illegible]

Physical characteristics of the dibutyl ester of [illegible] acid. (MIRA 18:10)
Trudy LIVT no.75:47-49 '64.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVSKAYA, O. V.

Mechanism of dehydration of α-glycols. I. Dehydration of 2-methyl-2,5-pentanediol and 2-phenyl-2,5-pentanediol. T. A. Favorskaya and O. V. Sergiyevskaya. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 25, 1459-62(1955)(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 50, 4897i. B. M. R.

(1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVSKAYA, O.V.

CI Mechanism of dehydration of γ-glycols. I. Dehydration of 2-methyl-2,5-pentanediol and 2-phenyl-2,5-pentanediol. T. A. Favorskaya and O. V. Sergiyevskaya (State Univ., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 1609-13 (1955); cf. C.A. 48, 13638b.—3-Acetylpropyl alc. and MeMgBr gave 20% *2-methyl-2,5-pentanediol* (I), b_{17} 124-5°, n_D^{20} 1.4501 d_{20} 0.9743, and a little 2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuran, along with *2-methyl-2-penten-5-ol*, b_{11} 59-60°, d_{20} 0.8571, n_D^{20} 1.4440. I in dil. H_2SO_4 (pH 1.6) on distn. gave the above alc. and furan deriv.; distn. in the presence of traces of H_2SO_4 gave only the latter. 3-Acetylpropyl alc. and PhMgBr gave 40-50% *2-phenyl-2,5-pentanediol*, b_1 162-3°, d_{20} 1.0791, n_D^{20} 1.5340. This refluxed with dil. H_2SO_4 (pH 1.6) 6 hrs. gave 38% *2,2-methylphenyltetrahydrofuran*, b_{11} 107°, d_{20} 1.0044, n_D^{20} 1.5178; distn. of the glycol from 0.1*N* H_3PO_4 gave 58% furan deriv., while HCO_2H (pH 2.4) gave 50%, and acetate buffer (pH 3.7) gave 9% with residual unreacted glycol. Acetylcyclopropane and PhMgBr gave 60-75% *methylphenylcyclopropylcarbinol*, b_1 105-7°, d_{20} 1.0386, n_D^{20} 1.5370; this refluxed with 1:1 HCO_2H 1.5 hrs. gave 19% *1-phenyl-1-cyclopropylethylene*, 50% *2-phenyl-2-penten-5-ol*, b_1 134-7°, d_{20} 1.0179, n_D^{20} 1.5590, and its formate from which it was freed by refluxing with 20% K_2CO_3; the alc. does not form a furan deriv. on heating with HCO_2H readily, but does so with H_2SO_4. G. M. Kosolapoff

(1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

FAVORSKAYA, T.A.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, O.V.; RYZHOVA, N.P.

Mechanism of γ-glycol dehydration. Part 3: Study of the dehydration of 2-cyclohexylpentanediol-2,5 and pentanediol-1,4. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.4:937-942 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Pentanediol)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SERGIYEVSKAYA, O. V.

79-1-19/63

AUTHORS: Favorskaya, T. A., Sergiyevskaya, O. V.

TITLE: On the Dehydration Mechanism of γ-Glycols (O mekhanizme degidratatsii γ-glikoley) V. An Investigation of the Properties and Conversions of Acetylene-γ-Glycol-3-Methylhexine-1-Diole-3,6 (V. Izucheniye svoystv i prevrashcheniy atsetilenovogo γ-glikolya-3-metilgeksin-1-diola-3,6)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol.28, Nr 1, pp. 87-94(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors synthesized: acetylene-γ-glycol-3-methylhexine-1-diole-3,6 and its primary monomethylether -3-methyl-6-methoxy-hexine-1-ol-3. Under ordinary conditions the two compounds do not react with the ammonium solution of silver oxide. It is only by boiling that they form light yellow precipitations of silver derivatives which are difficult to dissolve in nitric acid and which explode in a dry state. The results of the chemical methods of investigation: The hydration, ozonization, as well as the spectra of the combined light of dispersion indicate the presence of a triple bond in the two

Card 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

79-1-19/63

On the Dehydration Mechanism of γ-Glycols. V. An Investigation of the Properties and Conversions of Acetylene-γ-Glycol-3-Methylhexine-1-Diole-3,6

compounds. The hydration of 3-methylhexine-1-diole-3,6 and of its ether was investigated. The synthesized carbonyl products neither react with semicarbazide nor with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine; the presence of the carbonyl group in them was determined by their absorption spectra in the ultraviolet part. During standing of the ketoglycol obtained by hydration of 3-methyl-hexine-1-diole-3,6 with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine dissolved in sulfuric acid a precipitation of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone was formed which corresponded to the derivative of the unsaturated ketoalcohol, the product of dehydration of the ketoglycol. It was shown that the dehydration of the ketoglycol under the influence of the sulfuric-acid solution of the same composition does not take place without 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine. The synthesis of the methyl ether of acetopropyl alcohol is new. There are 12 references, 10 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

79-1-19/63

On the Dehydration Mechanism of γ-Glycols. V. An Investigation of the Properties and Conversions of Acetylene-γ-Glycol-3-Methylhexine-1-Diole-3,6

ASSOCIATION: **Leningrad State University**
(Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Chemistry 2. Dehydration

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

AUTHORS. Favorskaya, T. A., Sergiyevskaya, O. V. SOV/79-28-12-15/41

TITLE: On the Dehydration Mechanism of γ-Glycols (O mekhanizme degidratatsii γ-glikoley) VI. Investigation of the Dehydration of 3-Methyl Hexyne-1-Diol-3,6 (VI. Izucheniye degidratatsii 3-metilgeksin-1-diola-3,6)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 3232-3238 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To obtain furan (I), an analog of the antibiotic (II) (Ref 7) the authors synthesized acetylene-γ-glycol, 3-methyl hexyn-1-diol-3,6 (Ref 4) (III), and carried out its dehydration to obtain 2,2-methyl-acetylenyl-tetrahydrofuran (IV). It turned out that the dehydration of 3-methyl hexyn-1-diol -3,6 takes place in two directions: under the formation of 2,2-methyl-acetylenyl-tetrahydrofuran, and of the alcohol 3-methyl hexene-3-in-1-ol-6, which under the present reaction conditions is polymerized for the most part. It was shown that this benin alcohol is not isomerized to the 2,2-methyl-acetylenyl-tetrahydrofuran, and that on the action of sodium deep structural changes occur on this alcohol, so that it is impossible to synthesize the 2,2-methyl-benzyl-acetylenyl-

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

On the Dehydration Mechanism of γ-Glycols. SOV/79-28-12-15/41
VI. Investigation of the Dehydration of 3-Methyl Hexyne-1-Diol-3,6

tetrahydrofuran starting from 2,2-methyl-acetylenyl-tetrahydrofuran. It was found that in the reaction of dimethyl-acetylenyl carbinol with sodium and halogen derivatives (ethyl and benzyl bromide) in liquid ammonia medium the formation of the corresponding ethers of dimethyl-acetylenyl carbinol takes place. The numerous dehydration experiments of glycol (III) offered only small yields due to the formation of oenin alcohol (V) which in acid medium is easily polymerized and resinified (Scheme 2). There are 13 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1957

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

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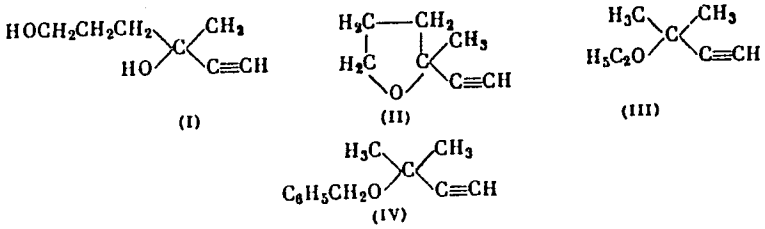
77366
SOV/79-30-1-27/78

AUTHORS: Favorskaya, T. A., Sergiyevskaya, O. V.

TITLE: Concerning the Mechanism of Dehydration of γ-Glycols. VII. Concerning the Reactivity of Acetylenic Hydrogen in Substituted, Oxygen-Containing Acetylene Derivatives

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 1, pp 132-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Compounds (I) through (IV) react with ammoniacal silver nitrate with different degrees of facility:



(I) (II) (III) (IV)

Card 1/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

Concerning the Mechanism of Dehydration of γ-Glycols. VII. Concerning the Reactivity of Acetylenic Hydrogen in Substituted, Oxygen-Containing Acetylene Derivatives

77366
SOV/79-30-1-27/78

Compounds II and III readily form acetylides at room temperature; I reacts only on boiling, while IV fails to react even on prolonged boiling (no precipitate is formed). It was assumed that the lack of reactivity of I and IV was due to intermolecular hydrogen bonding (the geometry of these molecules precludes intramolecular hydrogen bonding). Infrared spectra (see table) indicate (by shifts of the bands) only slight hydrogen bonding in I and IV; II and III, whose spectra show more pronounced shifts (greater degree of hydrogen bonding) still have a fairly acidic acetylenic hydrogen. This indicates that the lack of reactivity of I and IV cannot be due to hydrogen bonding. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra, a very sensitive indicator of hydrogen bonding, should provide more definite data. The IR spectra were taken by Ye. V. Shuvalova in the laboratory of V. M. Chulanovskiy. There is 1 table; and 6 references, 4 Soviet, 2 U.S. The U.S. references are: M. J. Copley,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

Concerning the Mechanism of Dehydration of γ-Glycols. VII. Concerning the Reactivity of Acetylenic Hydrogen in Substituted Oxygen-Containing Acetylene Derivatives

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Compound	ν (in cm⁻¹)		Δν
	Pure Substance	1% solution in CCl_4	
(I)	3290 (m)	3315 (ya)	25
(II)	3260 (m) 3295 (m) (Broad)	3315 (ya) (Sharp)	55 20 55 **
(III)	3260 (m) 3310 (m)	3315 (ya)	5
(IV)	3295 (m)	3310 (ya)	15

C. E. Holley, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 61, 1599 (1939);
S. C. Stanford, W. Gordy, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 63, 1094 (1941).

Card 3/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

Concerning the Mechanism of Dehydration of γ-Glycols. VII. Concerning the Reactivity of Acetylenic Hydrogen in Substituted Oxygen-Containing Acetylene Derivatives

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SOV/79-30-1-27/78

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1958

Card 4/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

SAFONOVA, T.S.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, S.

Amidoester rearrangement of di(β-chloroethyl) amides of amino-carboxylic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4:1351-1352 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

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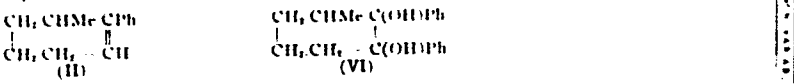
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1-Methyl-2-phenylcyclohexanol and its reactions. S. I. SERGIEVSKAYA. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* **62**, 2187-92(1930).—According to Murat (*C. A.* 3, 1275), 1-methyl-2-cyclohexanone (I) gives by the Grignard method the hydrocarbon II. S. obtained by the same method a 1-methyl-2-phenylcyclohexanol (III) with the same b. p. as II. III gives the corresponding cyclohexene (IV) only upon warming with 50% H_2SO_4, and IV has a lower b. p. than II. III (62 g.), b_{14} 131-2°, d_4^{20} 1.0283, mol. refraction 57.96, and 100 g. 50% H_2SO_4 warmed with const. stirring gave IV, b_{14} 115.8°, d_4^{20} 0.9690, mol. refraction 56.70. IV may have the structure II. IV by the method of Prilezhaev gave an oxide (V), b_{14} 136.8°, d_4^{20} 1.0266, mol. refraction 56.64. V (8 g.) with 7 cc. H_2O and 3 drops H_2SO_4 heated 6 hrs. at 110° in a sealed tube gave VI, a thick sirupy substance, b_4 139-40°, which could not be crystd. VI may have the structure shown.



(II) (VI)

was obtained only in very small quantities due in part probably to its further dehydration and rearrangement (of pinacolin type). Heating 14 g. VI in sealed tubes with 35 cc. 25% H_2SO_4 at 120-5° for 3 hrs. gave a product which was extd. with Et_2O, the Et_2O evapd. off and the residue distd. *in vacuo*. The lower-boiling fraction from the prepn. of VI was treated in the same way as VI. In each case 4 fractions were obtained at 16 mm. (125-30°, 140-5°, 150-4° and 156-60°) in yields of 3, 3.8, 2.5 and 2.2 g., resp. Each fraction was treated with semicarbazide. The lower-boiling ones gave a semicarbazone, m. 226-7°, which hydrolyzed to a ketone, b_{14} 137-40°. The higher boiling fractions gave a semicarbazone, m. 172-5°, yielding a ketone crystg. from 50% EtOH, m. 51-5°. The structure of the products was not detd.

LEWIS W. BUTZ

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

Ca

70

Preparation of α-diethylaminomethylbutanol. S. I. Sergievskaya, A. A. Krupacheva and I. Lipovich. *Khim. Farm. Prom.* 1934, No. 5, 13–15.—The amino alc. is obtained from Et α-ethylhydracrylate through the following steps: $EtCH(CH_2OH)CO_2Et + SOCl_2 \rightarrow EtCH(CH_2Cl)CO_2Et + NHEt_2 \rightarrow EtCH[CH_2NEt_2]CO_2Et + H_2 \rightarrow EtCH[CH_2NEt_2]CH_2OH$. The butanol and butyl chloride are discussed.

L. Nasarevich

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Esters of 1-aminonaphthalene-4-carboxylic acid. S. I. Sergieyskaya and V. V. Nesyad'ba. Russ. 45,288, Dec. 31, 1935. Esters of 1-nitronaphthalene-4-carboxylic acid are hydrogenated in an alc. soln. in the presence of Pt black catalyst.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

17

Alkylamino esters of 1-amino-4-naphthalenecarboxylic acid. S. I. Sergieyskaya and V. V. Nesvad'ba. Russ. 45,289, Dec. 31, 1935. Esters having anesthetic power are prepd. from the product of interaction of 1-nitro-4-naphthalenecarboxylyl chloride with aminoalcohol by reduction with H in an alc. soln. in the presence of Pt black.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF

5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro - 1,4 - aminonaphthalenecarboxylic acid and its derivatives. S. I. Sergievskaya and V. V. Nesvad'ba. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 663-6 (1936).—$O_2NC_{10}H_{10}CN$ (I), m. 121°, was obtained from $O_2NC_{10}H_{10}NH_2$ (Schrgeter, *Ann.* 426, 66) with HNO_2 and CuCN by the Sandmeyer reaction. I (0.5 g.), heated with 24 cc. of concd. HCl in a sealed tube at 140° for 10 hrs., gave 4.8 g. $O_2NC_{10}H_{10}CO_2H$ (II), m. 161-2°. II in abs. alc. satd. with HCl and digested on a water bath for 5 hrs. formed $O_2NC_{10}H_{10}CO_2Et$, m. 37°. The ester reduced in alc. with Pt black by the method of Adams (*Org. Syntheses* 8, 66) gave $H_2NC_{10}H_{10}CO_2Et$, m. 90°; Ac deriv., m. 165-6°. This ester (1 g.), refluxed with 10.5 cc. of 0.5 *N* alc. KOH for 4 hrs. and the reaction mixt. made slightly acid with AcOH, gave 0.7 g. $H_2NC_{10}H_{10}CO_2H$, m. 188°. I, reduced with $SnCl_2$ in HCl, gave $H_2NC_{10}H_{10}CN$, m. 114°; HCl salt, m. 204°; Ac deriv., m. 203°.

Chas. Blanc

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

4-Nitro-1-naphthylamine. S. I. Sergievskaya and E. A. Shklyaruk. Russ. 50,698, March 31, 1937. Rt 1-naphthyloxamate is nitrated with HNO_3 (d. 1.35-1.40) and the product hydrolyzed by heating with alkali.

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CA

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Anesthetic compounds in the naphthalene series. I Esters of 1-amino-4-naphthoic acid. S. I. Sergievskaya and V. V. Nesvad'ba. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 924-33(1938).—1,4-$H_2NC_{10}H_6OCOEt$, m. 80-1°, *Pr deriv.*, m. 82-2.5° and *iso-Pr deriv.*, m. 68.5-9.5°, prepd. from the corresponding nitro compds. by reduction with H and Pt in alc., have marked local anesthetic action, but are insol. in H_2O. The following *dialkylaminoalkyl esters* of 1,4-$H_2NC_{10}H_6CO_2H$ were obtained by condensation of *1,4-$O_2NC_{10}H_6COCl$* (I) with a corresponding dialkylamino alc. and reduction of the nitro compd. as above or with Fe in dil. AcOH. I, m. 95-6°, b. 170-1°, was prepd. by digesting 1,4-$O_2NC_{10}H_6CO_2H$ with 4 mols. $SOCl_2$ and distg. off the excess $SOCl_2$ *in vacuo*. *2-Diethylaminoethyl* (*HCl salt*, m. 212°; *citrate*, m. 114-16° (decompn.)). *3-Diethylamino-2,2-dimethylpropyl* (larocaine analog) (*HCl salt*, m. 187-8° (decompn.); *citrate*, m. 146-7°). *2-Diethylaminoisopropyl* (*HCl salt*, m. 208°). *3-Diethylamino-1,2-dimethylpropyl* (*HCl salt*, m. 210-12° (decompn.)), is the tutocaine analog. The local anesthetic action of these compds. is higher than that of cocaine. The effect begins in 1-2 min. and lasts for 15 min. to 2.5 hrs. with but insignificant secondary action. In their toxicity they occupy an intermediate position between procaine and cocaine. Chas. Blanc

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Preparation of 1-nitro-4-naphthoic acid by saponification of its amide and nitrile. S. I. Sergievskaya and V. V. Nesvad'ba. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 934-6 (1938).

Contrary to the literature data $1,4\text{-}O_2NC_{10}H_6CO_2H$ can be obtained in good yields from $1,4\text{-}O_2NC_{10}H_6CN$ and $1,4\text{-}O_2NC_{10}H_6CONH_2$ by sapon. The nitrile is sapond. by autoclaving with excess of concd. HCl at 135-40° for 6 hrs. or by refluxing with a mixt. of 50% H_2SO_4 and 100% AcOH for 18 hrs. The amide is sapond. by refluxing with excess H_3PO_4 (d. 1.75) for 1 hr. Chas. Blanc

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SERGIYEVSKAYA, S.I.

"The Derivatives of Naphthyl- and Tetrahydronaphthyl-oxamino Acids and the Derivation of 4-Nitro-1-Aminonaphthalene." Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 10, No. 1, 1940. All-Union Scuentific-Research Chemico-Pharmaceutical Insitute imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze Received 14 August 1939

Report U-1526, 24 Oct 51.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Anesthetic compounds in the naphthalene series. II. Esters of 4-monoalkylamino-1-naphthoic acids. S. I. Sergievskaya and K. P. Preobrazhenskaya. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 950-8(1940); cf. *C. A.* 33, 1307[3].—*4,1-$H_2NC_{10}H_6CO_2H$* (I), m. 176°, was prepd. from 4,1-$O_2NC_{10}H_6CO_2H$ (II) on hydrogenation in alc. in the presence of a Ni or Pt catalyst or from its Et ester by sapon. with KOH. Et ester of I, m. 80°, from the Et ester of II on hydrogenation in alc. in the presence of a Ni catalyst or from I on esterification; *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester* of I (*naphthocaine*, III), from the corresponding ester of II on hydrogenation in alc. in the presence of Ni (*HCl salt*, m. 212°). *$EtHNC_{10}H_6CO_2H$* (IV), m. 153° (decompn.), was prepd. from I by heating with EtI and aq. KOH. *Et ester*, m. 76-7° (*HCl salt*, m. 145-6°), *Pr ester*, m. 60° (*HCl salt*, m. 143-5°), *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester*, from III on heating with EtBr in alc. (*HBr salt*, m. 188-9°). The following monoalkyl derivs. were prepd. in an analogous manner as IV: *$PrHNC_{10}H_6CO_2H$*, m. 172-3°; *Et ester*, m. 38-9°; *Et ester-HCl*, m. 156°; *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester-HBr*, m. 182-3°. *$BuHNC_{10}H_6CO_2H$*, m. 208°; *Et ester*, m. 54°; *Et ester-HCl*, m. 143-4°; *Pr ester*, m. 50.5°; *Pr ester-HCl*, m. 114-16°; *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester-HBr* (*butylnaphthocaine*, V), m. 171-2° (decompn.). *$CH_3CHCH_2HNC_{10}H_6CO_2H$*, m. 151°; *Et ester*, m. 67.5-8°; *Et ester-HCl*, m. 147-8° (decompn.); *Pr ester*, m. 61-2°; *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester-HBr*, m. 191-1.5°. The *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester* of *1,4-$Me_2CHNHC_{10}H_6CO_2H$* was prepd. from III by heating with iso-PrBr and iso-PrOH (*HBr salt*, m. 185-6°), and the *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester* of *1,4-$Me_2CHCH_2NHC_{10}H_6CO_2H$* from III by heating with iso-BuBr and iso-BuOH (*HBr salt*, m. 180°). Pharmacol. studies showed that the anesthetizing property of III was increased by introducing an alkyl group into the aromatic amino group. V showed the strongest anesthetic action, the latter being higher than that of pantocaine (VI). V was less toxic than VI and caused no hyperemia. III. **Esters of thiol-1-naphthoic acid and 4-aminothiol-1-naphthoic acid.** S. I. Sergievskaya and A. A. Kropacheva. *Ibid.* 1737-50.—Into a soln. of 0.89 g. KOH in 108 ml. EtOH and 64 ml. H_2O, H_2S was introduced at −5° until an increase in wt. of 6.5 g. was observed whereupon a soln. of 15 g. 4,1-$O_2NC_{10}H_6COCl$ in 100 ml. abs. benzene was added at −5 to −2° while stirring. The resulting *4-nitrothiol-1-naphthoic acid*, $O_2NC_{10}H_6COSH$ (I), m. 86.5-7.5°, was easily oxidized to $(O_2NC_{10}H_6COS)_2$, m. 184-5°, in the presence of air or by means of $FeCl_3$, I, or $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ in alc. The *Me ester* (II) of I, m. 112°, was obtained from the K salt on treatment with MeI in EtOH. *Et ester*, m. 52-3°; *Pr ester*, m. 39-9.5°; *ClC_2H_4 ester* (III), m. 85-6°; *$(O_2NC_{10}H_6COSCH_2)_2$*, m. 195-6°, from I on heating with $ClCH_2CH_2Br$ in alc. KOH; *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester*, from III on heating with Et_2NH and NaI (*HCl salt* (IV), m. 159-9.5°); *$Et_2N(CH_2)_3$ ester-HCl*, m. 159-61° (*picrate*, m. 114-15°); *$Et_2N(CH_2)_4$ ester picrate*, m. 108-9°; *$Et_2NCH_2CH_2CHMe$ ester-HCl*, m. 148-9°. II in alc. on heating with iron shavings and concd. HCl yielded the *Me ester* (V), m. 96°, of *4-aminothiol-1-naphthoic acid*, $H_2NC_{10}H_6COSH$ (VI); *Ac deriv.* of V, m. 191-1.5°. The following esters of VI were prepd. in an analogous manner: *Et ester*, m. 70-1° (*Ac deriv.*, m. 169°); *Pr ester*, m. 55.5-6°; *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester-HCl*, m. 183-4°; *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester-2HCl*, m.

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154° (decompn.), solidifies, m. 183-4° (decompn.); *$Et_2N(CH_2)_3$ ester-HCl*, m. 140-0.5°; *$Et_2N(CH_2)_3$ ester-HCl*, m. 167.5-8.5°; *$Et_2NCH_2CH_2CHMe$ ester-HCl*, m. 163-4°. *ClC_6H_4 ester* of *$As_2NHC_6H_4COSH$*, m. 162°. Condensation of the K salt of I with $Et_2NCH_2CH_2Cl$ in alc. in the heat yielded (*$Et_2NCH_2CH_2S)_2$.2HBr*, m. 222-2.5°, and a compd., m. 55-7° (*Et nitronaphthoate I*). *Thiol-1-naphthoic acid*, $C_{10}H_7COSH$ (VII), prepd. like I from 1-$C_{10}H_7COCl$ and KSH, was oxidized to (*$C_{10}H_7COS)_2$*, m. 103-4°, by air or $FeCl_3$. *Et ester*, bₒ 178-9°; *ClC_6H_4 ester*, bₒ 189-90°; *$Et_2NC_2H_4$ ester-HCl* (*picrate*, m. 110-10.5°); 125°); *$Et_2N(CH_2)_3$ ester-HCl* (*picrate*, m. 120-1°. A pharmacol. study of the dialkylaminoalkyl esters of VI and VII, resp., revealed a great anesthetic power. The latter, however, showed too great an irritating action to be recommended for practical purposes. The former, i. e., the esters of VI, caused no irritation. When used in a concn. 1:1000 anesthesia was induced within 1-2 min. and lasted 20-50 min. Untoward effects were not observed.

Gertrude Berend

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SERGIYEVSKAYA, S.I. AND KROPACHEVA, A.A.

"Anesthesic Substances of the Naphthalene Series" Part III. "The Esters of CC4 Thionaphthoic and 4-amino-1-Thionaphthoic Acid" Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 10, No. 19-20, 1940. All-Union Scientific-Research Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Moscow
Received 8 May 1940.

Report U-1612, 3 Jan 1952

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SERGIEVSKAYA, S. I.

S. I. Sergievskaya and I. M. Lipovich - "Synthesis and transformations of B-(1-alkoxy tetrahydronaphthoyl-4)- propionic acids." (p. 1171)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1940, Vol. 20, No. 7

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

Ca

The rearrangement of *ar*(1- and 2)-tetralol allyl ethers. S. I. Sergievskaya and A. E. Gavrilova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 11, 1027–38(1941).—1-Tetralol (I), NaOMe, and CH_2:$CHCH_2Br$ (II) give *1-tetralyl allyl ether* (III), b_{12} 117–18°, n_D^{20} 1.574, d_4^{20} 1.020, MR_D calcd. 57.60, found, 58.20, and a little allyl ether of an allyl-1-tetralol, b_7 138–42°. Catalytic hydrogenation of III gives *1-tetralyl propyl ether*, b_{11} 128–30°. When III is heated for 2 hrs. at 230° in a stream of CO_2 it rearranges to *2-allyl-1-tetralol* (IV), b_8 139–40°, n_D^{20} 1.567, d_4^{20} 1.060, MR_D calcd. 57.49, found, 57.93. If the rearrangement is run at 240° without CO_2, some I also forms. When I in MePh is treated with finely divided Na and II, it gives III, a mixt. of III and *3-allyl-1-tetralyl allyl ether* (V), and IV. When IV is heated with a little $C_5H_5N.HCl$ (VI) to 200°, it forms *2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-2-methylnaphtho[1,2-b]furan*, b_6 129–31°. Hydrogenation of IV gives *2-propyl-1-tetralol*, m. 40–1°, b_4 146–7° (*Me ether* b_{14} 163–4°). IV, MeONa, and II give V, $b_{7.5}$ 132–4°, which pyrolyzes to *2,4-diallyl-1-tetralol*, $b_{7.5}$ 145–7°. 2-Tetralol (VII), MeONa, and II give *2-tetralyl allyl ether* (VIII), b_4 128–9°, and a small amt. of a compd. b_4 131–3°. Pyrolysis of VIII gives *3-allyl-2-tetralol* (IX), b_4 140–1°, d_4^{20} 1.062, n_D^{20} 1.572, MR_D calcd. 57.49, found, 58.18. VII and Na in MePh give VIII, *3-allyl-2-tetralyl allyl ether* (X), b_4 135–6°, and IX. When IX is heated with VI it gives *2,3,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-2-methylnaphtho[2,3-b]furan*, b_{10} 143–5°. Hydrogenation of IX gives *3-propyl-2-tetralol* (XI), b_4 143–4° (*Me ether* b_{10} 144–6°). XI, MeONa, and II give *3-propyl-3-tetralyl allyl ether*, b_4 141–2°, which pyrolyzes to *1-allyl-3-propyl-2-tetralol*, m. 52.5–3.5°, b_4 157–8°. With VI this forms *1,2,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-2-methyl-4-propylnaphtho[2,1-b]-furan*, b_7 161–3°. A test of this with the Grignard reagent shows the absence of OH groups. 1-Bromo-2-tetralol, MeONa, and II give *1-bromo-2-tetralyl allyl ether*, b_4 154–6°, n_D^{20} 1.586, d_4^{20} 1.2304, MR_D calcd. 66.37, found, 65.81. Pyrolysis gives *1-bromo-3-allyl-2-tetralol*, b_4 167–8°, n_D^{20} 1.580, d_4^{20} 1.2780, MR_D calcd. 66.35, found, 65.36. Hydrogenation over Pt gives *1-bromo-3-propyl-2-tetralol*, b_4 157–9°, n_D^{20} 1.572, d_4^{20} 1.3319, MR_D calcd. 66.72, found, 66.46. If the hydrogenation is carried out over Pd on C, Br is removed and XI is formed. H. M. L.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

10

Synthesis of derivatives of 4-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarboxylic acid by catalytic means. Analog of naphthocaine in the tetrahydronaphthalene series. S. I. Sergievskaya and K. P. Preobrazhenskaya. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 722-6(1943)(English summary). 4,1-$AcNHC_6H_3CO_2Et$ (0.5 g.) in 15 cc. EtOH, with a Pt catalyst from 0.19 g. Pt oxide, was hydrogenated at 180-5° at 35-40 atm. H to yield *Et 4-acetamidotetralin-1-carboxylate*, m. 165-6°; the same compd. resulted on hydrogenation with Raney catalyst. Hydrolysis by alc. HCl gave the *Et 4-aminotetralin-1-carboxylate* (I), m. 90°. Similar hydrogenation of *Et 4-amino-1-naphthoate* at 170-80° gives I, m. 90°, which, treated with Ac_2O, gave the Ac deriv., m. 165-6°. *Et 4-nitro-1-naphthoate* (in EtOH) can be similarly hydrogenated to give I, m. 90°, under the above conditions. I (3.3 g.) was treated with 10 g. $Et_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ and NaOEt (from 0.2 g. Na), and heated under reflux for 6-7 hrs. to yield, after distn. of EtOH and excess reagents, an oil, which was treated with water, extd. with Et_2O, the latter evapd. and treated with Et_2O soln. of HCl; the resulting cryst. ppt. was *2-diethylaminoethyl 4-aminotetralin-1-carboxylate-HCl*, m. 187-8° (from EtOH) ("*tetracaine*"); *citrate*, m. 85-6°. The product has strong anesthetic properties superior to cocaine and naphthocaine. G. M. Kosolapoff

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Ethers of 6,8-dihydroxyquinoline. S. I. Sergievskaya and V. A. Shevelev. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 727-32(1943)(English summary).—A series of ethers of *6,8-dihydroxyquinoline* (I) were prepd. by the following general procedure. To an alc. soln. of Na alcoholate there is added rapidly an alc. soln. of I and the mixt. is stirred for 0.5 hr.; on cooling to room temp. the alkyl iodide is added dropwise after which the mixt. is heated to 50-70° until the reaction is complete, the alc. is distd. off and the residue poured into water and extd. with Et_2O, after which the mixt. is distd. The fractions contg. the monoethers and I are combined and rubbed with EtOH to yield a cryst. monoether. The following ethers were prepd.: *6-Et* m. 125-6°; *6,8-di-Et* b_{12} 170-80°; *6-Pr* m. 122-3°; *6,8-di-Pr* b_4 183-4°; *6-Bu* m. 120-1°; *6,8-di-Bu* b_4 195-200°; *6-Am* m. 111-11.5°; *6,8-di-Am* b_4 220-5°; *6-hexyl* m. 76.5-7°; *6,8-dihexyl* b_3 230-5°; *8-hexyl* m. 178-87° (from $CHCl_3$); *6-heptyl* m. 102-3°; *8-heptyl* m. 173-4°; *6,8-diheptyl* b_3 225-7°; *6-octyl* m. 85-6°; *6,8-dioctyl* b_3 228-33°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C.L

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Anesthetics of the naphthalene series IV. Derivatives of 1-naphthaleneacrylic acid S. I. Sergievskaya and A. S. Elina. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 861-7(1943) (English summary); cf. *C. A.* 35, 4003P.—1-$C_{10}H_7CHO$ (49.2 g.), 49.2 g. malonic acid and 80 cc. AcOH were heated with stirring for 12 hrs. at 85-90° to yield 69 g. (*1-naphthylmethylene*)*malonic acid*, m. 195-6°, which decarboxylates at 215° to yield 40 g. (*1-naphthaleneacrylic acid* (I), m. 209-10° (from EtOH). The above, esterified with EtOH in the presence of H_2SO_4 gave the *Et ester*, m. 37.5-8° (from EtOH). The latter, hydrogenated with Raney Ni at room temp. and atm. pressure gave *Et 1-naphthalenepropionate*, b_{15} 191-2°. I heated with $SOCl_2$ yielded the corresponding *chloride* which with 25% NH_4OH gave *1-naphthaleneacrylamide*, m. 175° (from EtOH), while $Me_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ gave *1-$C_{10}H_7CH:CHCO_2CH_2CH_2NMe_2$*, isolated as the *HCl salt*, m. 155.5-6° (from EtOH), and $Et_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ gave the corresponding *diethylaminoethyl ester*, also isolated as the *HCl salt*, m. 174-4.5° (from EtOH). The acid chloride treated with $Me_2NCH_2CHMeCH(OH)Me$ in benzene gave the *HCl salt* of *3-dimethylamino-1,2-dimethylpropyl 1-naphthaleneacrylate*, m. 155.5-6° (from CCl_4 and dichloroethane). The above esters have a rather weak anesthetizing action and cause irritation of the mucous membranes. G. M. K.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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Anesthetics of the naphthalene series. V. 4-Nitro-1-naphthaleneacrylic acid and its derivatives and esters of 4-amino-1-naphthaleneacrylic acid. S. I. Sergievskaya and A. S. Elina. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 868-80 (1943)(English summary); cf. *C. A.* 39, 926[9].—To 70 cc. concd. HNO_3 was added with stirring 10 g. 1-$C_{10}H_7$-CH:$CHCO_2H$ at 20-8°, the mixt. stirred for 2 hrs. and poured into ice water to yield *4-nitro-1-naphthaleneacrylic acid* (I) (3.5 g.), m. 274-5° (decompn.; from EtOH). There was also isolated from the mother liquor a *nitro-naphthaleneacrylic acid* of unknown structure, m. 254-5° (from EtOH). *Et ester*, m. 105° (from EtOH). I yields the *Et ester*, m. 85.5-6° (from EtOH), after refluxing with EtOH and a trace of H_2SO_4. To 35 cc. HNO_3 (d. 1.5) was gradually added, with stirring, 5 g. 1-$C_{10}H_7$CH:$CHCO_2H$ at -2° to 0° and, after stirring for 1 hr. at this temp., the mixt. was poured onto ice to yield 1.8 g. *4,5-dinitro-1-naphthaleneacrylic acid*, m. 271° (decompn., from AcOH); *Et ester* (by refluxing with EtOH and a trace of H_2SO_4), m. 168° (from EtOH). I (1.3 g.) heated with 4 g. $SOCl_2$ on a steam bath for 6 hrs. gave the corresponding *chloride*, m. 148.5-50° (from benzene), which with 26% NH_4OH gave the *amide*, m. 233-4° (from EtOH). *Et ester* of I (1.5 g.) in 40 cc. abs. EtOH was treated, at 57-60° with 0.2 cc. concd. HCl, followed by 1 g. Fe filings added over 1 hr. with agitation, after which the mixt. was stirred for 1 hr. at refluxing temp., filtered and concd.; the residue was treated with Ac_2O to yield *AcNHC*$_{10}$*H*$_6$*CH:CHCO*$_2$*Et*, m. 218-18.5° (from EtOH). The *chloride* of I and $Et_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ in benzene were heated for 3 hrs. on a steam bath; the pptd. HCl salt was filtered off, dissolved in H_2O, neutralized, extd. with Et_2O and the ext. concd. and heated on a steam bath *in vacuo*; after soln. in dry Et_2O and treatment with alc. HCl, there was obtained the *HCl salt of 2-diethylaminoethyl 4-nitro-1-naphthaleneacrylate*, m. 201.5-2° (from EtOH). Reduction of this with Fe-HCl in EtOH gave the Et ester of the corresponding *amino deriv.*; *HCl salt*, m. 183.5-4° (from EtOH). Analogously there was prepd. the I *2-dimethylaminoethyl ester-HCl*, m. 198.5-9° (from EtOH), which upon reduction with HCl-Fe in EtOH gave *2-dimethylamino-...yl 4-amino-1-naphthyleneacrylate-HCl*, m. 203-4.5° ...om 80% EtOH). A soln. of 0.7 g. KOH in 100 cc. ...OH was treated with 2.6 g. I at 60-5°, followed by 3 g. ...$NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$; after stirring for 4 hrs. at 80-5°, the ...xt. was filtered, concd., heated *in vacuo* to remove vola... substances and taken up in Et_2O; addn. of HCl in ...OH gave *3-diethylaminopropyl 4-nitro-1-naphthaleneacry...-HCl*, m. 199.5-201° (from EtOH). This yielded, ...n reduction with Fe-HCl in EtOH, the corresponding ...*ino deriv.*; *hydrochloride*, m. 196-6.5° (from EtOH) ...*loride* (1 g.), 20 cc. benzene and 0.5 g. Me_2NCH_2CH-...CHMeOH were heated on a steam bath for 3 hrs. to ...ld *3-dimethylamino-1,2-dimethylpropyl 4-nitro-1-naph...leneacrylate-HCl*, m. 210.5-11.5° (from dichloroethane). ...e HCl salt of 2-diethylaminoethyl 4-amino-1-naph...leneacrylate (0.4 g.) in 70 cc. EtOH was hydrogenated ... the presence of Raney Ni to yield the *HCl salt of 2-...thylaminoethyl 4-amino-1-naphthalenepropionate*, m. ...5-5.0° (from EtOH). An analogous procedure was

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used to obtain the *HCl salt of 2-dimethylaminoethyl 4-amino-1-naphthalenepropionate*, m. 168.9° (from EtOH). [illegible] g.), in 150 cc. 7%, Na_2CO_3, was treated with $KMnO_4$ soln. until a permanent color was established, then with SO_2 until the MnO_2 was dissolved; the soln. was extd. with Et_2O and the aq. layer on acidification gave 4-nitro-1-naphthoic acid, m. 219.20°; the Et_2O layer on evapn. gave 1 g. 4-nitro-1-naphthaldehyde, m. 106.7°, which, heated with $PhNH_2$ in EtOH, gave the corresponding anil, m. 108.8.5° (from EtOH); hydrolysis of the anil by 10% HCl gave the original aldehyde, m. 100.9.5°. This is readily oxidized by dil. $KMnO_4$ in Me_2CO to yield 4-nitro-1-naphthoic acid. The 1,5-dinitro-1-naphthaleneacrylic acid is oxidized by CrO_3 in AcOH to yield 1,5-dinitro-1-naphthoic acid, m. 261° (from EtOH); Et ester, m. 142.5°; the acid heated with quinoline and Cu Cr catalyst for 3 hrs. at reflux temp. gave $1,8\text{-}C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2$, m. 170° (from $CHCl_3$). All alkylamino esters of aminonaphthaleneacrylic acid showed strong anesthetic properties without undesirable side-reactions; the $Et_2N\text{-}CH_2CH_2$ ester showed max. effect; the derivs. of the aminonaphthalenepropionic acid, as expected, failed to show anesthetic properties. G. M. Kosolapoff

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

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Fries rearrangement in the tetrahydronaphthalene series. I. Fries rearrangement of the esters of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol and homologs of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol. S. I. Sergievskaya and L. M. Morozovskaya (All Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 14, 1107-25(1944).

It was shown that the Fries rearrangement of *5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol* (I) esters gives 2 ketone isomers: the alkali-sol. 1,4-hydroxy ketone and the alkali-insol 1,2-isomer. Hydrogenation of 1-naphthyl acetate in EtOH in the presence of Raney Ni or acetylation of I with AcCl gives *5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl acetate* (II), m. 39-40.5°, in contradiction with the m.p. of 73° given in Ger. pat. 508,004 (C.A. 25, 775). II (32.5 g.) and 162.5 g. $PhNO_2$ were treated slowly with 32.2 g. $AlCl_3$ and, after stirring for 2 hrs., were allowed to stand overnight to yield *4-acetyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol* (III) (0.2 g.), m. 154-5° (from CCl_4), and *2-acetyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol* (IV), m. 46.5-7° (from dil. EtOH). If the rearrangement is conducted without solvent at 120° IV is the sole product; *oxime* of IV, m. 154.5-5° (from petr. ether); *oxime* of III, m. 184-5° (from dichloroethane). Reduction of the ketones with amalgamated Zn in 1:1 HCl at reflux gave the corresponding *2-ethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol*, b_{15} 167-8°, and its *4-ethyl isomer* (V), b_5 123-4°. 4-Acetyl-1-naphthol (VI) (16 g.), 64 g. amalgamated Zn, and 270 cc. 1:1 HCl gave after 30 hrs. reflux, *4-ethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene* (VII), b_{15} 115-16°, and *4-ethyl-1-naphthol* (VIII), b_{15} 172-4°. VI (6.5 g.), 6 g. EtI, 2.16 g. KOH, and 50 cc. EtOH gave, after heating, 5 g. *4-acetyl-1-ethoxynaphthalene*, m. 79-80° (from EtOH), which by Clemmensen reduction yielded VII, b_5 101-2.5°, and *4-ethyl-1-ethoxynaphthalene* (IX), b_5 148-50° (*picrate*, m. 92-3° (from EtOH)). IX, b_{15} 170-1°, was also obtained from VIII and EtI in the presence of alc. KOH, while similar treatment of V gave *4-ethyl-1-ethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene*, b_7 137-8°, which, on dehydrogenation with S, gave IX, b_5 153-4°. I (22.2 g.), 23 g. $EtCO_2H$, and 8.6 g. $POCl_3$ were heated to 120-30° for 6 hrs. to yield 22 g. *5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl propionate* (X), b_{11} 152°. X (30.9 g.), 154.5 g. $PhNO_2$, at 128.6 g. $AlCl_3$ mixed with cooling for 2-3 hrs., then allowed to stand for 15-17 hrs., yielded 21 g. *2-propionyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol* (XI), m. 87.5-8.5° (from MeOH), and the corresponding *4-propionyl isomer* (XII), m. 146.5-7.5° (from benzene); *oxime* of XI, m. 141-1.5° (from aq. EtOH); *semicarbazone* of XII, m. 225-6.5° (from EtOH). Clemmensen reduction of XI gave *2-propyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol*, b_7 146-8°, m. 39-40°; similarly, XII gave *4-propyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol* (XIII), b_{16} 158-9°. The Fries reaction of 1-naphthyl propionate, conducted as above, gave *4-propionyl-1-naphthol*, m. 188-9° (from EtOH), reduced according to Clemmensen to give *4-propyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene*, b_{16} 131-2°, and *4-propyl-1-naphthol*, b_{15} 185-6°; the latter boiled with EtI in alc. KOH gave *4-propyl-1-ethoxynaphthalene*, b_7 172-3° (*picrate* (XIV), m. 97-8° (from EtOH)). XIII and EtI in alc. KOH gave *4-propyl-1-ethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene*, b_{16} 170-2°, m. 44-5° (from MeOH), which, after dehydrogenation by means of S, gave a picrate, m.

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97-8°, identical with XIV. The above procedures were used in the prepn. of the following compds.: *5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl butyrate*, b_{15} 168-9°; *2-butyryl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol* (XV), m. 43.5-4° (from EtOH); *4-butyryl isomer* (XVI) of XV, m. 132-3° (from aq. EtOH); *oxime* of XV, m. 131.5-2° (from CCl_4); *oxime* of XVI, m. 159.5-61° (from $CHCl_3$); *2-butyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol* (XVII), m. 51.5-2.5° (from aq. EtOH), b_{15} 174-6°; *4-butyl isomer* of XVII, b_{16} 160-70°; *5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl caproate*, b_{15} 192-3°; *2-caproyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol* (XVIII), m. 40.5-50.5° (from EtOH) (*oxime*, m. 115.5-16.5° (from petr. ether)); *4-caproyl isomer* of XVIII, m. 108-8.5° (from dil. MeOH) (*oxime*, m. 140-1° (from petr. ether-CCl_4)); *2-hexyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthol*, b_7 145-6°, and its *4-hexyl isomer*, b_7 189-90°. **II. Rearrangement of complex 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthol ethers.** *Ibid.* 15, 319-23(1945).—The Fries rearrangement in tetrahydronaphthalenes leads to 3-substitution or to 1-substitution if the 3-position is occupied. 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-3-naphthol (30 g.) and 18.7 g. EtCOCl on heating for 4 hrs. gave 35 g. *5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl propionate*, b_{15} 169°, which, heated for 4 hrs. with 1.25 mols. $AlCl_3$ at 120°, gave 48% *3-propionyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthol* (I), m. 58-9° (from MeOH); the reaction may also be effected at room temp. in $PhNO_2$ overnight with lowered yield; 0.57 g. I, 0.58 g. $NH_2OH.HCl$, 0.82 g. $BaCO_3$, and 10 cc. EtOH were heated for 5 hrs. to yield the corresponding *oxime*, m. 134.5-5° (from CCl_4). Reduction of I according to Clemmensen gave the *3-propyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthol* (II), b_{15} 174-6°. Treatment of II with EtCOCl, as above, gave *3-propyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl propionate*, b_{20} 192°, which, on heating with 2 mols. $AlCl_3$ for 3 hrs. to 150°, gave *1-propionyl-3-propyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthol*, m. 83-3.5° (from MeOH); Clemmensen reduction yielded *1,3-dipropyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthol*, m. 58-9° (from aq. EtOH), identical with the product from the catalytic reduction of 1-allyl-3-propyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthol.

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SERGUIEVSKAYA, S. I.

"The Fries Rearrangement in the Series of Tetrahydronaph Thalene. II. The Rearrangement of AR-2-Tetralol Esters." Serguievskaya, S. I. and Morosovskaya, L. I. (p. 319)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 4-5.

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Tetrahydro *ar* **1-(and 2)-naphthoic acids and their derivatives.** S. I. Sergievskaya and E. G. Nikhamkina (All Union Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 15, 940-6(1945). *ar* 1-Aminotetralin (45 g.), 75 cc. concd. HCl, and 200 cc. water were mixed and treated with sufficient water to dissolve the HCl salt; diazotization by 22.5 g. $NaNO_2$ in 300 cc. water at −5°, followed by addn. to 50 g. NaCN in 500 cc. water, 80 cc. 10% NH_4OH, and 33 g. CuCl, stirring for 2-3 hrs., and steam distn. gave *5,6,7,8-tetrahydro 1-naphthonitrile* (35.7%), b_4 130-1°, b_{10} 156-7°. Heating 15.7 g. of above with 19.8 g. NaOH, 75 cc. EtOH, and 5 cc. water at reflux gave 13 g. of the corresponding acid (I), m. 139-40° (after crystn., m. 150-1°; solvent not given) and 0.5 g. *amide* (no m.p.); the hydrolysis may be conducted in a sealed tube at 140° for 8 hrs., using concd. HCl, although the yield is lowered (ca. 50%); the same acid was obtained after alc. KOH hydrolysis of the hydrogenation product of Et 1-naphthoate. I (5 g.), 17 cc. abs. EtOH, and 1.5 cc. concd. H_2SO_4, heated 6 hrs., yielded the *Et ester*, b_4 128-9°; hydrogenation of Et 1-naphthoate in EtOH, using Raney Ni at 130° and 50 atm., gave the same ester, b_{10} 165-70°. *Chloride* of I, obtained by heating 12 g. I with 100 g. $SOCl_2$, b_4 122-3°. Treatment of this with NH_4OH gave the *amide*, m. 181-2° (from EtOH). The chloride (1.8 g.) in dry benzene and 2 g. $Et_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ were refluxed for 2 hrs., and after the usual treatment, treated with Et_2O-HCl to give *2-diethylaminoethyl 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro 1-naphthoate-HCl*, m. 161-2° (from benzene). Similar procedures were used in the prepn. of *5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthonitrile* (from *ar* 2-aminotetralin), b_4 103-4° (30%); *acid*, m. 153° (from EtOH) (90%); *Et ester*, b_4 135-5°, b_4 147°; *chloride*, b_4 115-16°; *amide*, m. 140-1° (from EtOH); *2-diethylaminoethyl ester-HCl*, m. 152-3° (from benzene). The alkylamino esters are *weak anesthetics*.

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Tetrahydro-*ar*-1(and 2)-thionaphthoic acids and their derivatives. S. I. Sergieyskaya and E. G. Nikhamkina (All Union Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 15, 988-95(1945). EtOH (60 cc.), 3.5 g. KOH, and 2.5 cc. water were satd. with H_2S until 3 g. wt. gain was reached. The soln. was treated with 6 g. tetrahydro-*ar*-1-naphthoyl chloride in 20 cc. benzene, stirred for 5 min., filtered, and evapd. *in vacuo* to give crude *K tetrahydro-ar-1-thionaphthoate* as a yellow oil (6.0 g.), which, treated with 5% HCl, gave the *free acid* as a yellow, rather unstable oil (I). I (1 g.) in 100 cc. EtOH was acidified with 1% HCl to Congo red and was treated with 10% $FeCl_3$ dropwise until pptn. began; the filtrate was again treated with $FeCl_3$; total yield of crude *disulfide* of *tetrahydro-ar-1-thionaphthoic acid* was 1 g.; recrystn. from EtOH gave 0.5 g. pure product, m. 111-12°. K salt of I (10.3 g.) in 200 cc. EtOH and 19 g. EtI was heated to 60-5° for 4 hrs. to give 42.4% *Et ester*, b_4 143-5°; similarly, the *Pr ester* was prepd. using PrI, b_4 175-6°; the use of $Cl-CH_2CH_2Br$ gave the *2-chloroethyl ester*, b_4 184-5°, while chlorobromopropane gave the *3-chloropropyl ester*, b_4 192-3°. The latter esters gave, on treatment with Et_2NH in the presence of KI, at steam-bath temp.: *2-diethylaminoethyl ester-HCl*, m. 134-5° (addn. of alc. HCl to the Et_2O ext.) and *3-diethylaminopropyl ester-HCl*, m. 113-14° (from Et_2O-EtOH). Use of the same procedures starting with *tetrahydro-ar-2-naphthoyl chloride*, gave 93% *tetrahydro-ar-2-thionaphthoic acid*, yellow oil; *disulfide*, m. 120-1° (from EtOH); *Et ester* (48.5%), b_4 154-5°; *2-chloroethyl ester*, b_4 184-5°; *3-chloropropyl ester*, b_4 197-8°, *2-diethylaminoethyl ester-HCl*, m. 157-8° (from Et_2O-EtOH); *3-diethylaminopropyl ester-HCl*, m. 117-18° (from EtOH-Et_2O). The alkamino esters are *not effective anesthetics*.

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Alkamino esters of tetrahydro-*ar*-4-amino-1-naphthoic acid. S. I. Sergievskaya and A. A. Kropacheva (All Union Chem. Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 15, 996-1000(1945).—The following new alkamino esters were prepd., all of which were found to have definite *anesthetic properties*. Et tetrahydro-*ar*-4-amino-1-naphthoate (I) (1.5 g.), 6 g. $Me_2NCH_2CH_2OH$, 0.1 g. Na, and 5 cc. abs. EtOH were heated to 130° for 6 hrs.; after removal of the EtOH and excess amino alc. *in vacuo*, the residue was poured into water and extd. with Et_2O; addn. of Et_2O-HCl to the dried ext. gave *2-dimethylaminoethyl tetrahydro-ar-4-amino-1-naphthoate-2HCl*, m. 201-1.5° (from MeOH). Tetrahydro-*ar*-4-amino-1-naphthoic acid (1.5 g.), 0.44 g. KOH, 15 cc. EtOH, and 1.18 g. $ClCH_2CH_2CH_2NEt_2$ heated to 45° for 4 hrs. and allowed to stand for 18-20 hrs., heated to boiling, filtered, and concd., followed by soln. in abs. EtOH and addn. of alc. HCl, gave *3-diethylaminopropyl tetrahydro-ar-4-amino-1-naphthoate-2HCl*, m. 198-9° (from EtOH). I (1.5 g.) was treated with 3 g. 4-diethylamino-1-butanol and 0.15-0.2 g. Na and the mixt. was heated on an oil bath for 6-7 hrs. (no temp. given), after which the excess amino alc. was removed *in vacuo* and the residue poured in water and extd. with Et_2O; treatment of the ext. with Et_2O-HCl gave *4-diethylaminobutyl tetrahydro-ar-4-amino-1-naphthoate-2HCl*, m. 168-70° (from EtOH-Et_2O). I (1 g.), 0.3 g. Na, 5 cc. EtOH, and 9 g. 1-diethylamino-3-butanol heated for 8 hrs. on an oil bath, and treated as above, gave *3-diethylamino-1-methylpropyl tetrahydro-ar-4-amino-1-naphthoate-2HCl*, m. 178-9° (from EtOH-Et_2O).

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Condensation of 6-ethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene with succinic anhydride and the preparation of 6-ethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthylbutyrolactone. S. I. Sergieevskaya and A. V. Danilova (All-Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) **16**, 1077-86(1946)(in Russian).—6-Ethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene (30 g.), 16.5 g. succinic anhydride, and 350-400 cc. dry $PhNO_2$ were treated slowly with 32.5 g. $AlCl_3$ and stirred at room temp. 24 hrs., then 8 hrs. at 40-5°; after addn. of HCl the mass was extd. with Et_2O, from which there were obtained several compds., all of which analyzed for *(ethoxytetrahydronaphthyl)-propionic acid:* m. 169-70°, m. 191-2°, and 153-8°. It was shown that the 1st two were individual compds., while the 3rd was a mixt. of them. Similar condensation in CS_2 led to a mixt. of the above substances. The products were sepd. by crystn. from EtOH and identified as: *6-ethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-7*(or *8*)*-naphthylpropionic acid* (I), m. 169-70° (*Et ester*, m. 79-80° (from EtOH)), and the *8*(or *7*)*-naphthyl isomer* (II), m. 191-2° (*Et ester*, m. 39-40° (from EtOH)). The isomers are best sepd. by EtOH crystn. of their Et esters. I forms an *oxime*, m. 149-50° (from CCl_4); *oxime* of II m. 143-4° (decompn., from $C_6H_4Cl_2$); Clemmensen reduction of I gave the *corresponding butyric acid*, m. 99-100° (from EtOH) (*Et ester*, b_5 190-1°), which, on heating with P_2O_5 in PhMe, gave *1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-x-ketoethoxyphenanthrene*, m. 101-2° (from EtOH) (*oxime*, m. 147-8° (from EtOH)), reduced with amalgamated Zn in HCl-PhMe to *1,2,3,4,-5,6,7,8-octahydro-9-ethoxyphenanthrene* (III), m. 52-3° (from EtOH). Clemmensen reduction of II gave the *corresponding butyric acid*, m. 100-10° (from petr. ether), which, on cyclization with P_2O_5 in boiling PhMe, gave an *isomer* of the *ketophenanthrene deriv.*, m. 133-4° (from EtOH) (oxime, m. 169-70°), reduced with amalgamated Zn to III, thus showing that I and II are 7- and 8-isomers. I (3 g.) in 50 cc. 10% Na_2CO_3 was slowly treated with 30 g. 20% Na-Hg amalgam at room temp. with the gradual (3-4 hrs.) addn. of water, the mixt. then stirred 2 hrs., extd. with Et_2O to remove the vaseline which was introduced with the amalgam, and the alk. soln. acidified with HCl (3%) added in slight excess; after boiling 10-15 min. the mixt. was extd. with Et_2O, the latter extd. with 3% $NaHCO_3$, and the residual Et_2O soln. was freed of solvent and treated with an excess of $Ba(OH)_2$, followed by CO_2 treatment of the heated soln.; the filtrate was acidified with 20% H_2SO_4 and extd. with Et_2O to yield the *lactone of γ-(6-ethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl)-γ-hydroxybutyric acid*, m. 64-5° (from EtOH).

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[illegible], S. [illegible]

"On the condensation of ar-2-Ethoxytetrahydronaphthalene with succinic Anhydride and on the preparation of 2-Ethoxy-([illegible],[illegible],7,[illegible])-Tetrahydronaphthylbutyrolactone." by S. [illegible] Ser-[illegible] and A. V. Danilova (p. 1[illegible])

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No, 7

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SERGIEVSKAYA, S. I.

PA 15T53

USSR/Chemistry - Ethyl Alcohol
Chemistry - Naphthalene

Feb 1947

"The Synthesis of Alpha-/1-Hydroxynaphthyl-(4)/-beta-(Methylamino)-Ethanol and of Some Other Compounds of the Naphthalene Series," S. I. Sergievskaya, I. M. Lipovich, 8 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVII, No 2

Synthesis of subject compound, which is shown to have sympathomimetic properties, but is slightly toxic.

15T53

SERGIEVSKAYA, S. I.

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"Ar-3-Nitro-and Ar-3-Amino--Tetrahydronaphthalene-1-Carbonic Acid, their Simple Derivatives and Alkamino Esters" 13, No. 5, 1943; All-Union Sci Res Chemicophar Inst im. Sergey Ordzhonikidze, Moscow. -c1948-.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

CA

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4-Nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarboxylic acid and some of its derivatives. S. I. Sergievskaya and S. M. Mamiofe. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (*J. Gen. Chem.*) 18, 874–6(1948); cf. following abstr.—1-$C_{10}H_7NHAc$ (50 g.), 250 ml. EtOH, and 5 g. Raney Ni in a steel autoclave were treated with H at 50 atm. (initial) at 180–200° 6 hrs. and the mixt. filtered hot; the cooled filtrate yielded 38 g. *1-acetamido-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene*, m. 154°, purified by washing with EtOH; the mother liquor and washings give 11.4 g. amine mixt., m. 110–30°, comprising the above material and starting material; in view of the difficulty of sepn. it is advisable to recharge this for a subsequent run. The tetrahydro deriv. was nitrated according to Schroeter (*C.A.* 10, 1763) and the product converted to the 4-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthonitrile according to S. and Nesvad'ba (*C.A.* 30, 6359°), and the latter (10 g.), 250 ml. HCl, and 125 ml. AcOH heated 60–70 hrs. at 140–5° with stirring; the resulting crystals were sepd. and heated with satd. Na_2CO_3 soln., filtered, and the filtrate acidified with HCl, yielding 43% *4-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarboxylic acid*, m. 161–2° (from 50% EtOH), which gave the *Me ester*, m. 71–2° (from EtOH), with dry HCl in MeOH soln. at first in the cold, then heated 6 hrs. on the water bath. The acid yields the *chloride*, m. 53–4° (from CCl_4 or dry benzene), on heating 7 hrs. to 70° with excess $SOCl_2$. The chloride with 25% NH_4OH yields the *amide*, m. 210–11° (from EtOH), sol. in warm EtOH, almost insol. in Et_2O, petr. ether, and benzene.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

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3-Nitro- and 3-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarboxylic acids, their simplest derivatives and alkylamino esters. S. I. Sergievskaya and S. M. Mamiofe. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (*J. Gen. Chem.*) 18, 877–86(1948); cf. preceding abstr. [illegible] 5,6,8-tetrahydronaphthoic acid (15 g.) was added over 1 hr. at 0° with stirring to 18 ml. HNO_3 (d. 1.5), stirred 1 hr. and filtered, giving 25.3% *3-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoic acid* (I), m. 212–14° (from EtOH), sol. in EtOH, Me_2CO, AcOH, difficultly sol. in benzene, $CHCl_3$, insol. in H_2O. The mother liquor, on evapn., gave a mixt. of the 4-nitro isomer with unidentified acids; the former was best isolated as the *Me ester*, m. 71–2°, by satn. of the MeOH soln. with HCl and heating 6 hrs. Such a crude mixt. of nitro acids (3 g.) on esterification as above with EtOH, followed by hydrogenation over Raney Ni at room temp., gave the *Et 4-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoate*, m. 90°, which with Ac_2O gave the *Ac deriv.*, m. 165–6° (from EtOH). I (0.7 g.) in 15 ml. MeOH satd. in the cold with HCl and heated 6 hrs. gave the *Me ester*, m. 56–7° (from EtOH), insol. in water, sol. in MeOH, EtOH, Et_2O, and Me_2CO; the *Et ester*, prepd. analogously, m. 39–40° (from EtOH), less sol. in EtOH than the Me ester. I (2 g.) and 5 g. $SOCl_2$ after 6 hrs. at 75° gave 1.73 g. of the *chloride*, m. 92–3° (from benzene), fairly stable in air; this (0.25 g.) and 5 ml. 17% NH_4OH gave the *amide*, m. 223–4° (from EtOH), difficultly sol. in benzene, Et_2O, and cold EtOH, sol. in hot EtOH. Hydrogenation of 2.5 g. I in 60 ml. EtOH over 1 g. Raney Ni 3 hrs. at room temp. gave 78% *NH_2 acid* (II), m. 185–6° (from EtOH), difficultly sol. in benzene; this and Ac_2O gave the *Ac deriv.*, m. 210–12° (from EtOH); the *NH_2 acid* yields the *HCl salt*, m. 235° (from Et_2O-EtOH). Shaking 1.5 g. I Et ester in 40 ml. EtOH with H in the presence of 0.7 g. Raney Ni 1.5 hrs. at room temp. gave *Et 3-acetamido-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoate*, m. 124–5° (from EtOH), when the filtered and concd. reaction mixt. was treated with Ac_2O. Addition of Et_2O-HCl to II Et ester gave the *HCl salt*, m. 195° (from [illegible]) [illegible] chloride (2.8 g.) in 30 ml. benzene and 1.4 g. $Et_2NCH_2CH_2OH$, heated 3 hrs. on a steam bath, cooled, and filtered, yielded *2-diethylaminoethyl 3-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoate-HCl*, needles, m. 167–8° (from abs. EtOH); yield 2.2 g. This was converted to the free base and the latter was hydrogenated 2 hrs. at room temp. over 0.8 g. Raney Ni in EtOH, and the product treated with alc. citric acid, giving *2-diethylaminoethyl 3-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoate citrate*, m. 115–18° (decompn.; from EtOH), sol. in EtOH, almost insol. in Et_2O, benzene, gives a neutral soln. in water. $Me_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ in the above reaction gave the corresponding *2-dimethylaminoethyl ester*, m. 81–2° (from EtOH), of the nitro acid; *HCl salt*, m. 174.5–5° (from EtOH), on hydrogenation gave the *ester* of the *3-NH_2 acid*, decomp. 168–70° (as the *2HCl salt*) (from EtOH-Et_2O), giving neutral aq. solns. I (2.8 g.), 0.7 g. KOH, and 10 ml. EtOH, treated at 60–5° with 3 g. $Et_2N(CH_2)_3Cl$ heated 4 hrs. at 70–5°, filtered, concd., extd. with Et_2O, and the ext. washed and treated with Et_2O-HCl, yielded 2.4 g. *3-diethylaminopropyl 3-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoate-HCl*, m. 173–3.5° (from EtOH), which on hydrogenation in EtOH over Raney Ni 2.5 hrs. at room temp. gave the *HCl salt* of the corresponding *NH_2 acid ester*, m. 175–6° (from 95% EtOH), forms weakly alk. aq. solns. The alkylamino esters were only weak *anesthetics* and were not of interest in this connection; side reactions were prominent in instances in which anesthesia was achieved in rabbits.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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SERGIEVSKAIA, S. I.

S. I. Sergievskaia and S. M. Lipovich, On obtaining and proving the structures of β - (1-ethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthoyl-4) propionic acid. P. 1339.

1-ethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthyl-4-butyric acid, its derivatives and some other compounds of the tetrahydronaphthaline series are obtained.

The Ordzhonikidze All Union Scientific
Research Chemico-Pharmaceutical Inst.
Moscow
June 7, 1947.

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 18, (80) No. 7 (1948).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

58/49T22

USSR/Chemistry - Carboxylic Acids Jan 49
Chemistry - Esters

"ar-4-Nitro- and ar-3-Nitrotetrahydronaphthalene-1-Thiocarboxylic Acids, Their Derivatives, and the Alkaminoesters of ar-4-Amino- and ar-3-Amino,Tetrahydronaphthalene-1-Thiocarboxylic Acids," I. S. Sergiyevskaya, S. M. Mamiofe, All-Union Sci Res Chemicophar Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 7 1/4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 1

Derivatives are disulfides and esters. Alkaminoesters derived were in the first case diethylaminoethyl and diethylaminoproplyl esters, [redacted]

58/49T22

USSR/Chemistry - Carboxylic Acids (Contd) Jan 49

and in the second case diethylaminoproplyleesters from the respective acids named. Diethylaminoethyl ester of ar-4-amino-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-thiocarboxylic acid has the highest pharmacological properties. Submitted 22 Mar 47.

[redacted]

58/49T22

SERGIYEVSKAYA, I. S.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120015-4

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4-Nitro- and 3-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalene-carbothiolic acids, their derivatives, and alkamino esters of 4- and 3-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarbothiolic acids. S. I. Sergievskaya and S. M. Maniofe. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 118-25(1949); cf. C. A. 43, 2029. Addn. of 3 g. H_2S at −5° to 3.4 g. KOH in 2.9 g. H_2O and 60 ml. EtOH, followed by 6 g. 4-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoic acid in dry C_6H_6 at −5°, stirring 15 min., filtration, and evapn., gave *K 4-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarbothiolate;* treatment with HCl gave the *free acid* (I) as an oil, which on drying in Et_2O with Na_2SO_4 and evapn. changes to a yellow solid, m. 34.5° (yield 84%). I (0.3 g.) in 20 ml. EtOH blown with air 4 hrs. gives the *disulfide*, $(O_2NC_{10}H_{10}CO)_2S_2$, m. 163.4° [from $(ClCH_2)_2$]. I with 1:1 HCl in EtOH and $FeCl_3$ yields the same product. I K salt (5 g.) in 60 ml. EtOH and 7.5 g. $BrCH_2CH_2Cl$ let stand 4 hrs. at 40°, filtered from the KBr, evapd., and recrystd. from EtOH gave 58%, I *2-chloroethyl ester*, plates, m. 59-60° (from EtOH), and the alc. insol. $(O_2NC_{10}H_{10}CO)_2(CH_2)_2$, m. 176.7° [from $(CH_2Cl)_2$]. The ester (2.8 g.), 5.6 g. Et_2NH, and 0.1 g. NaI heated 8 hrs. to 100°, treated with H_2O, and extd. with Et_2O gave, upon addn. of HCl in Et_2O, I *2-diethylaminoethyl ester-HCl*, m. 161.2° (from EtOH-Et_2O). This (1 g.), 50 ml. EtOH, and 0.05 ml. HCl treated with 1 g. Fe filings over 1 hr. at 60°, refluxed 1 hr., decanted, evapd., the resulting oil converted into the free base with 10% Na_2CO_3 soln., extd. with Et_2O, and the ext. dried and treated with HCl in Et_2O, gave *2-(diethylaminoethyl)-4-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarbothiolate-HCl*, m. 149.5-51° (from EtOH); the *citrate*, m. 119-20.5° (from EtOH). I K salt (2.8 g.) and 2.4 g. $Et_2N(CH_2)_3Cl$ after 4 hrs. at 40° similarly gave 1.95 g. I *3-diethylaminopropyl ester-HCl*, m. 149-50° (from EtOH); reduction as above gave the *4-amino analog*, softening at 214-16°, not m. at 300° (from EtOH). These esters are *powerful anesthetics* without evident secondary effects. Repetition of the above reactions gave from *3-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoic acid* its *carbothiolic analog*, m. 75.6° (from EtOH), m. 89.8°, yield; *disulfide*, m. 158.9° [from $(CH_2Cl)_2$]; *1-ester* (from the K salt in EtOH with EtI), m. 65.6° (from EtOH); *3-diethylaminopropyl ester-HCl*, m. 177.8° (from EtOH-Et_2O), and the same ester of the *3-NH_2 analog* as the *HCl salt*, m. 168.9° (from EtOH). The dialkylamino ester of the 3-amino acid is also an anesthetic but has an irritant and hyperemic action.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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