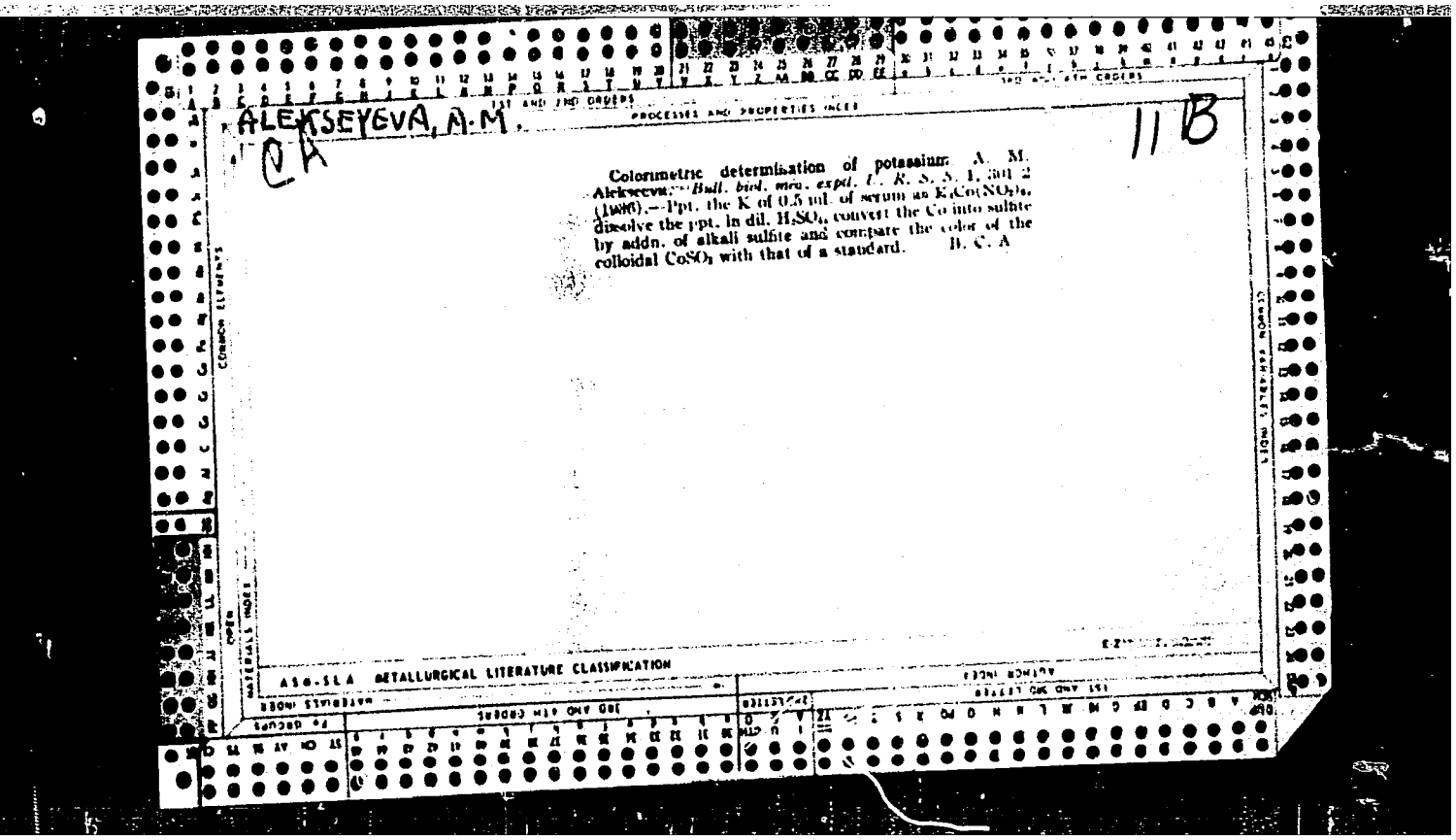
ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

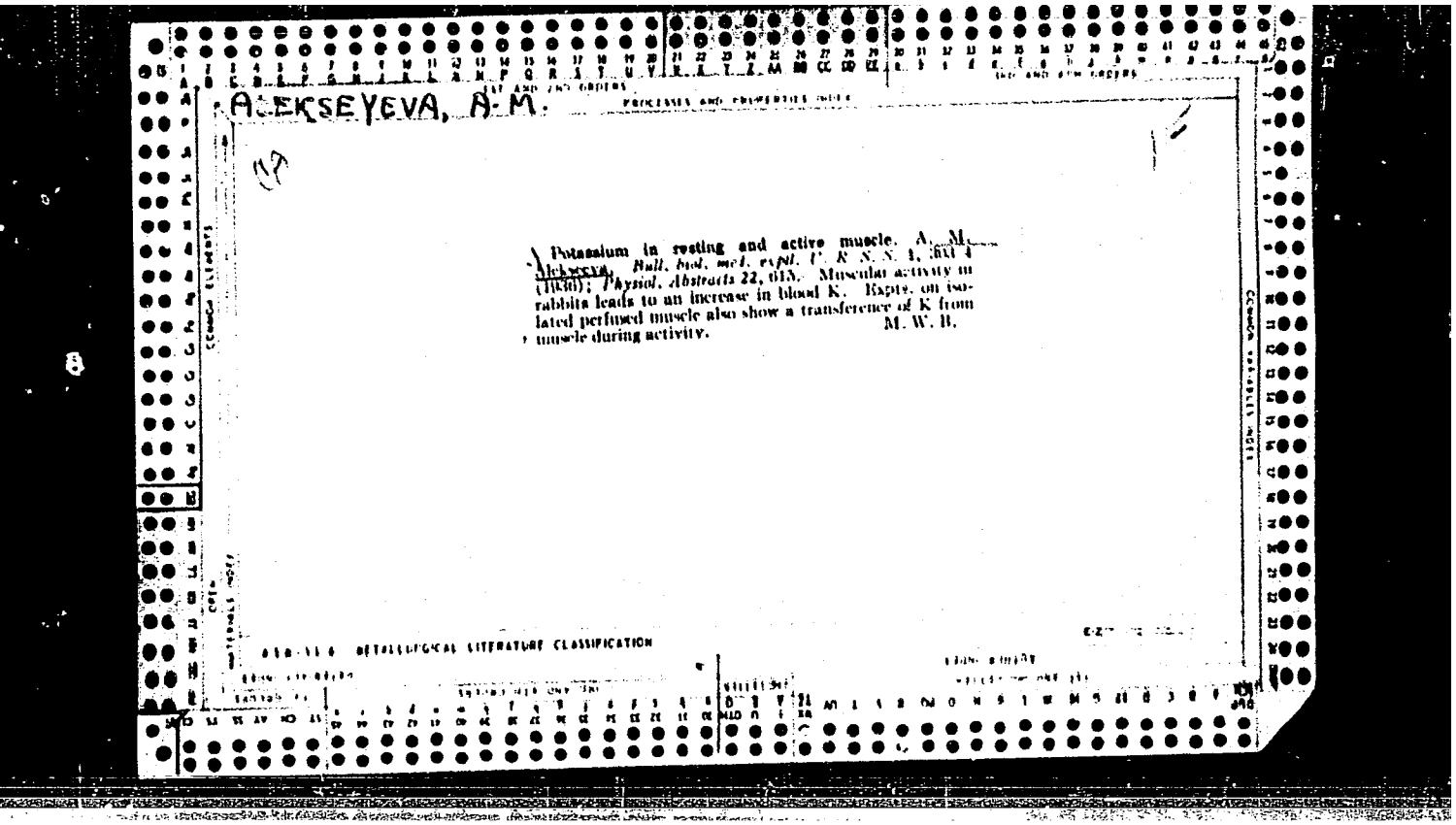
Seeding rates for durum wheat. Zemledelie 23 no. 2:8-10 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

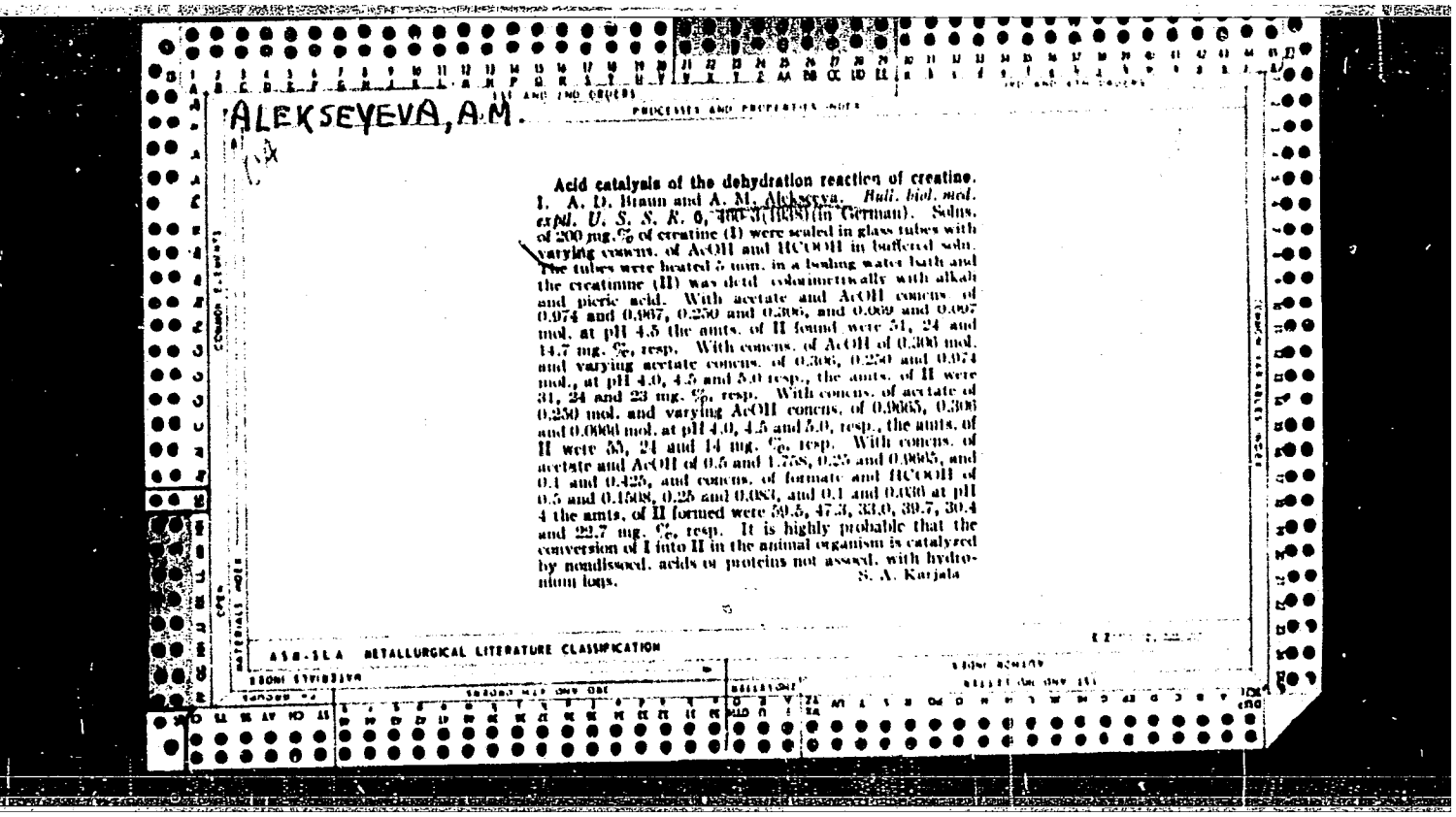
1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Wheat)

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

Technological and economic conference at the "Krasnyi Treugol'nik" Factory. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.6:51-52 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Leningrad--Boots and shoes)





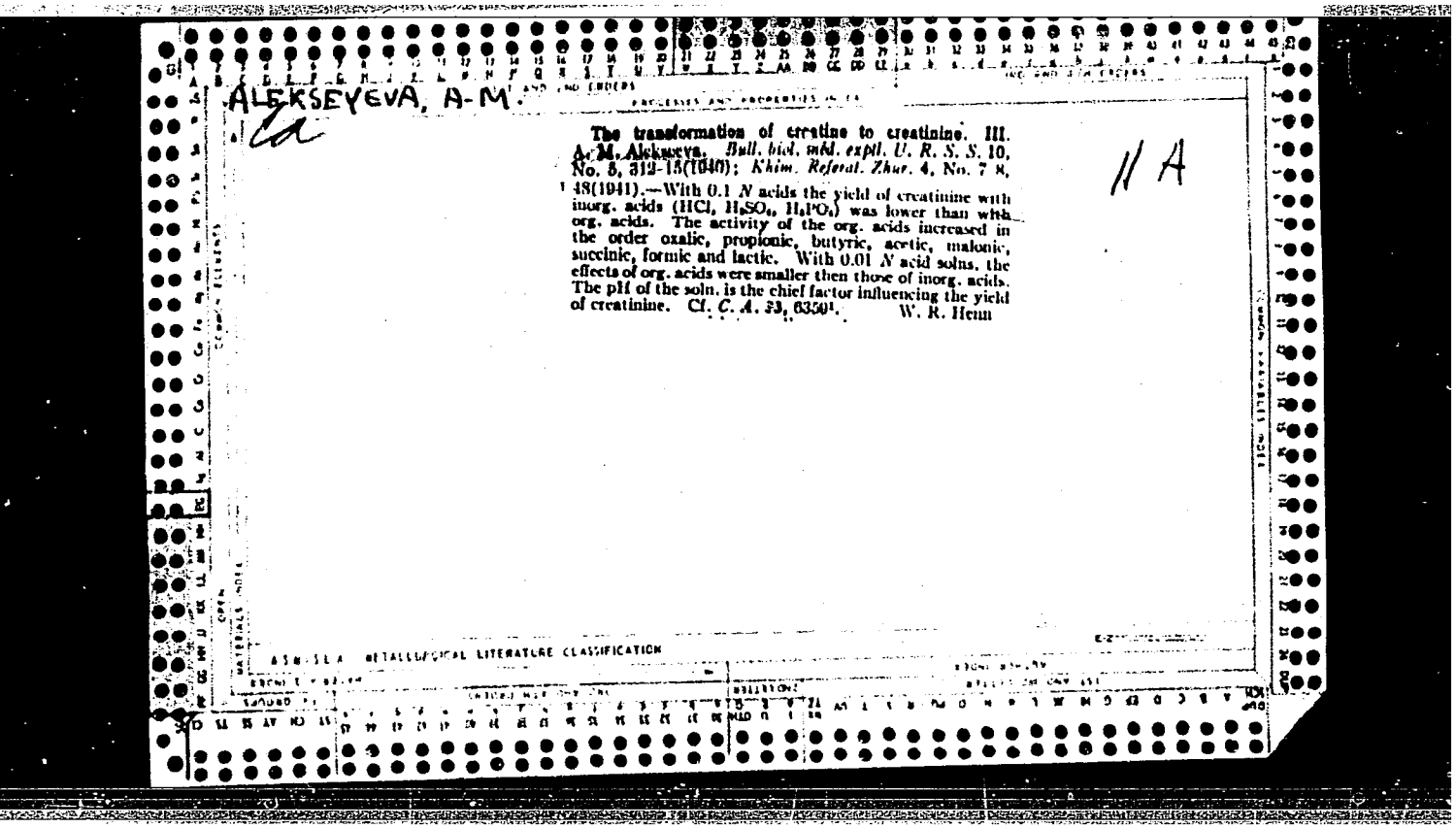


ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

Acid catalysis of the dehydration reaction of creatine. I. A. D. Braun and A. M. Alekseyva. *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. S. S. R.* 0, [illegible] (in German). Solns. of 200 mg.% of creatine (I) were sealed in glass tubes with varying concns. of AcOH and HCOOH in buffered soln. The tubes were heated 5 min. in a boiling water bath and the creatinine (II) was detd. colorimetrically with alkali and picric acid. With acetate and AcOH concns. of 0.974 and 0.967, 0.250 and 0.306, and 0.069 and 0.097 mol. at pH 4.5 the amts. of II found were 51, 24 and 14.7 mg. %, resp. With concns. of AcOH of 0.300 mol. and varying acetate concns. of 0.306, 0.250 and 0.074 mol., at pH 4.0, 4.5 and 5.0 resp., the amts. of II were 31, 24 and 23 mg. %, resp. With concns. of acetate of 0.250 mol. and varying AcOH concns. of 0.9065, 0.300 and 0.0060 mol. at pH 4.0, 4.5 and 5.0, resp., the amts. of II were 53, 24 and 14 mg. %, resp. With concns. of acetate and AcOH of 0.5 and 1.758, 0.25 and 0.9065, and 0.1 and 0.425, and concns. of formate and HCOOH of 0.5 and 0.1508, 0.25 and 0.083, and 0.1 and 0.030 at pH 4 the amts. of II formed were 50.5, 47.3, 33.0, 30.7, 30.4 and 22.7 mg. %, resp. It is highly probable that the conversion of I into II in the animal organism is catalyzed by nondissocd. acids or proteins not assocd. with hydronium ions.

S. A. Karjala

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

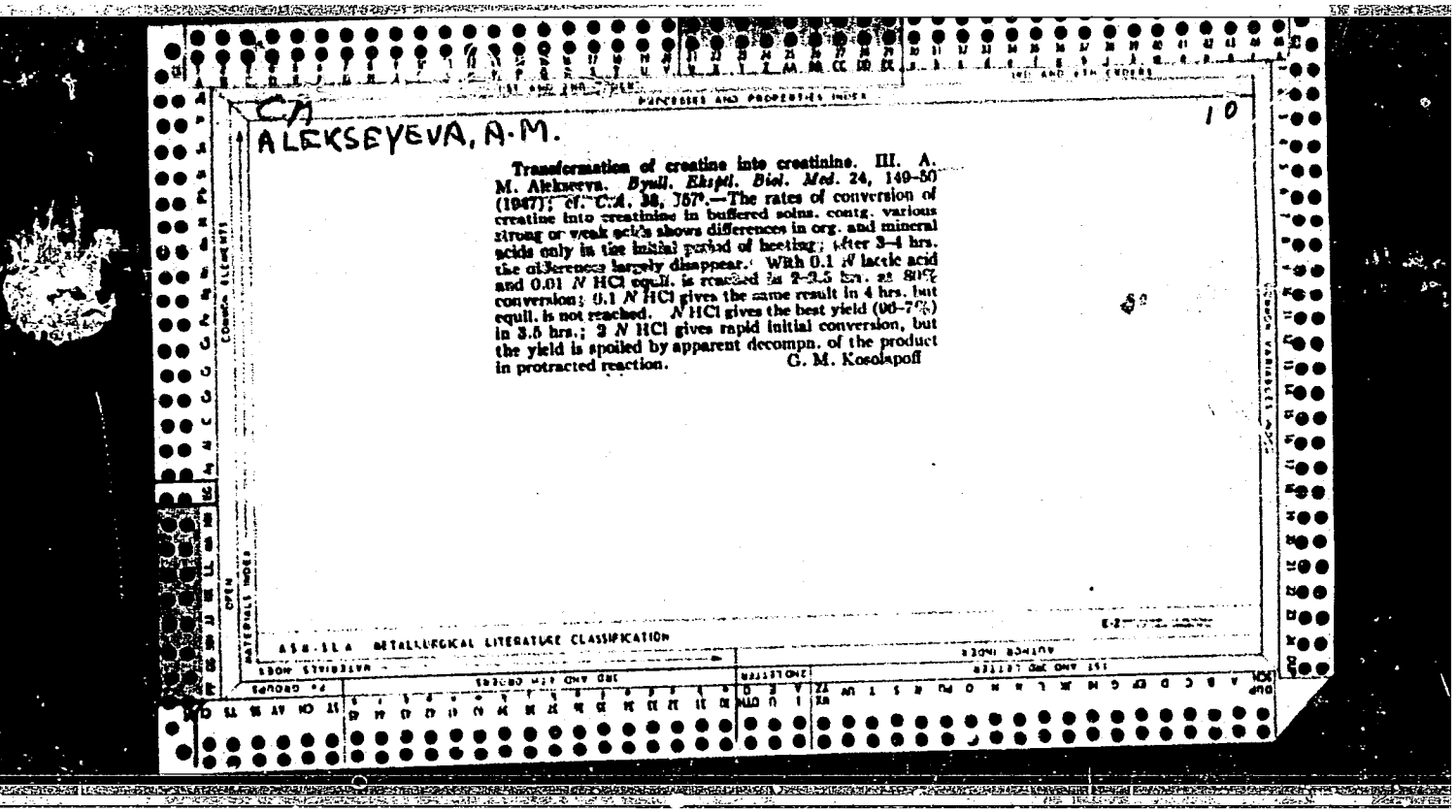


ALEKSEYEVA, A-M.

11 A

The transformation of creatine to creatinine. III. Ac. M. Alekseeva. *Bull. biol. méd. expll. U. R. S. S.* 10, No. 5, 312-15(1940); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No. 7 8, 48(1941).—With 0.1 *N* acids the yield of creatinine with inorg. acids (HCl, H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4) was lower than with org. acids. The activity of the org. acids increased in the order oxalic, propionic, butyric, acetic, malonic, succinic, formic and lactic. With 0.01 *N* acid solns. the effects of org. acids were smaller then those of inorg. acids. The pH of the soln. is the chief factor influencing the yield of creatinine. Cf. *C. A.* 33, 6350[1]. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

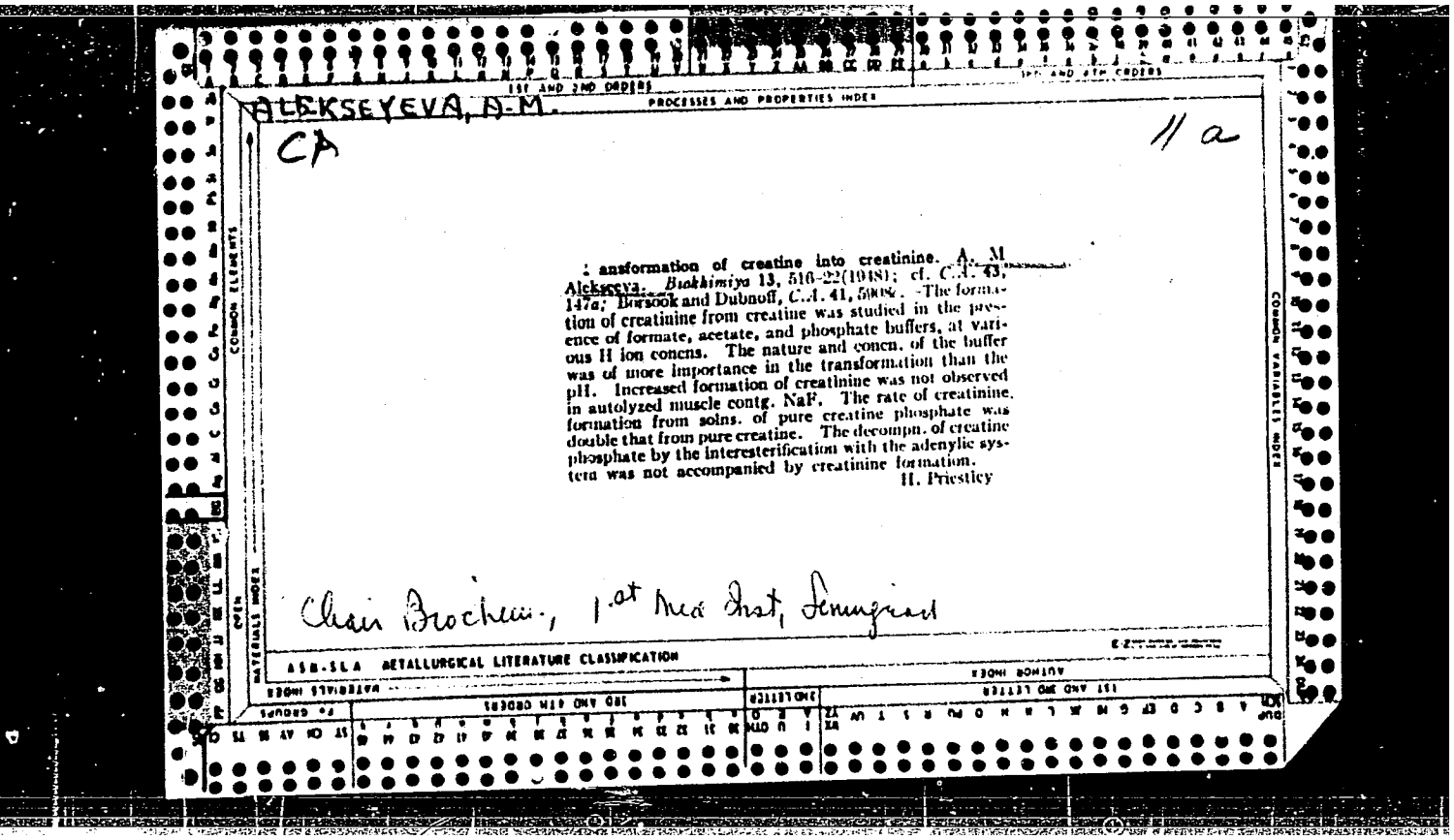


CA

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

10

Transformation of creatine into creatinine. III. A. M. Alekseeva. *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 24, 149–50 (1947); cf. C.A. 38, 767⁹.—The rates of conversion of creatine into creatinine in buffered solns. contg. various strong or weak acids shows differences in org. and mineral acids only in the initial period of heating; after 3–4 hrs. the differences largely disappear. With 0.1 *N* lactic acid and 0.01 *N* HCl equil. is reached in 2–2.5 hrs. at 80% conversion; 0.1 *N* HCl gives the same result in 4 hrs. but equil. is not reached. *N* HCl gives the best yield (90–7%) in 3.5 hrs.; 2 *N* HCl gives rapid initial conversion, but the yield is spoiled by apparent decompn. of the product in protracted reaction. G. M. Kosolapoff



ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

CA

11 a

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

: ansformation of creatine into creatinine. A. M. Alekseeva. *Biokhimiya* 13, 516-22(1948); cf. *C.A.* 43, 147*a*; Borsook and Dubnoff, *C.A.* 41, 5008*e*. The formation of creatinine from creatine was studied in the presence of formate, acetate, and phosphate buffers, at various H ion concns. The nature and concn. of the buffer was of more importance in the transformation than the pH. Increased formation of creatinine was not observed in autolyzed muscle contg. NaF. The rate of creatinine formation from solns. of pure creatine phosphate was double that from pure creatine. The decompn. of creatine phosphate by the interesterification with the adenylic system was not accompanied by creatinine formation.
H. Priestley

Chair Biochem., 1st Med Inst, Leningrad

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C4

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

11A

Acid catalysis in the dehydration of glycocyamine. A. M. Alekseeva (First Leningrad Med. Inst.). *Biokhimiya* 16, 50-2(1951).—Glycocyamine (I) is dehydrated much more slowly than is creatine. About 30-40% of creatinine is formed by boiling a strongly buffered soln. of creatine for 10-15 min. Only 10-14% of I is transformed into glycocyamidine under these conditions. Complete dehydration of I occurs on boiling for 8 hrs. in N H_2SO_4. H. P.

1951

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

CA

VA

Transformation of creatinephosphoric acid into creatinine, and a new method for the determination of creatinephosphoric acid. A. M. Alekseyeva (First Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 16, 97–103(1951); cf. *C.A.* 43, 3051*d*.—Creatinephosphoric acid (I) is transformed 100% into creatinine (II), during 30 min. at room temp., in acid soln., and in the presence of $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$. Without molybdate, practically no II is formed in 30 min. from I. I is completely decompd. in 15 hrs. at room temp., in the absence of molybdate, but only 17% of II is formed. Molybdate is without effect on the transformation of creatine into II. I is detd. quantitatively by extg. 0.5 g. of muscle for 40 min. with 10 ml. 0.7% $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ in N H_2SO_4. The pptd. proteins are filtered off, and II is detd. colorimetrically in the filtrate with picric acid. Preformed II in muscle, and other chromogenic substances giving a color with picric acid are detd. in a 0.5-g.-muscle sample, without $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$, by incubation for 10–15 min. In that time, all of I is enzymically decompd. in the presence of the adenylic system, to yield creatine only, without a trace of II. To the control is added 10 ml. 0.7% $(NH_4)MoO_4$ in N H_2SO_4, and II is detd. with picric acid. The difference between the amts. of II in the expt. and in the control gives the amt. of II formed from I. This method is regarded as superior to the Fiske-Subbarow method (*C.A.* 23, 4731) for the detn. of I by the measurement of hydrolyzed P. H. Priestley

1957

ALEKSEYEVA, A. M.

CA

11F

Creatine phosphate in the brain. A. M. Alekseeva (First Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 17, 110-[illegible]. T

Creatine phosphate (I) in the brain of rabbits and rats was detd. by the new method (*C.A.* 45, 7174*i*). About 50 mg. % of creatine in the brain is combined with P. I of the brain is more labile than that of muscle. I begins to disappear from the brain immediately after death, and 15 mins. later it is completely absent. In analysis the rats, while under narcosis, were pushed heads forward into liquid air, and the heads then chopped off. H. Priestley

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

Acid catalytic reaction of dehydration of guanidinoacetic acid. Biokhimiia, Moskva 16 no.1:50-52 Jan-Feb 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Department of Biochemistry, First Leningrad Medical Institute.

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

Creatine phosphate content in the brain. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.1:119-122 Jan-Feb 1952. (CIML 24:5)

1. Department of Biochemistry, First Leningrad Medical Institute.

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.; KOK, I.P.

Distribution of creatinephosphate in tissues and organs. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.4:427-431 July-Aug 1952. (CLML 25:1)

1. Department of Biochemistry, First Leningrad Medical Institute.

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.M.

Effect of physical exercise on creatinuria in children. Vop.med. khim. 2 no.3:198-202 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

(CREATINE, in urine,
eff. of exercise in child. (Rus))
(URINE,
creatine, eff. of exercise in child. (Rus))
(EXERCISE, effects,
on creatinuria in child. (Rus))

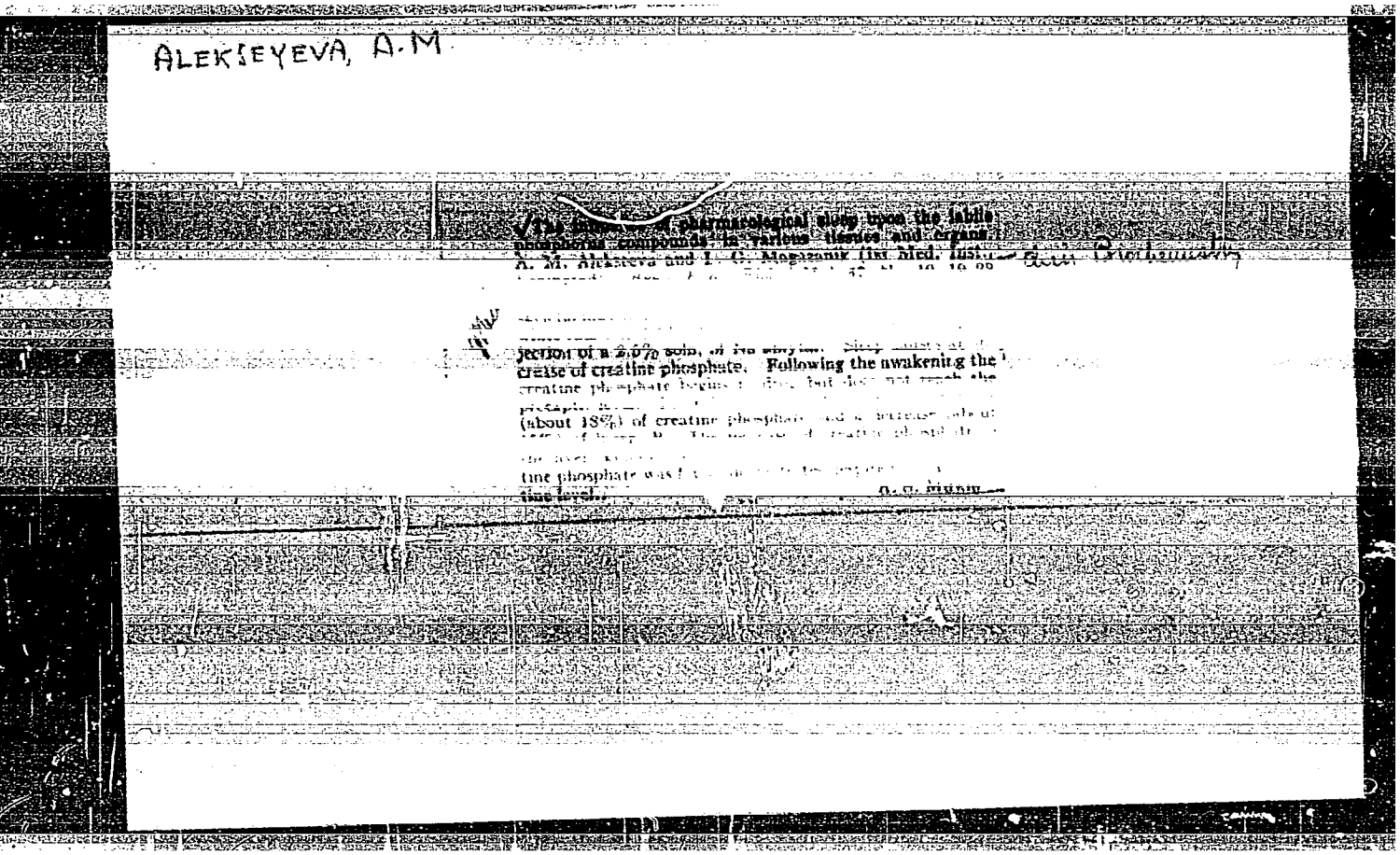
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/10 Phy.Biochem. Oct 57

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

4258. ALEKSEEVA A. M., Biochem. Dept., 1st (Pavlov) Med. Inst., Leningrad. "Quantitative determination of creatine phosphate as creatinine (Russian text) BIOKHIMIJA 1956, 21/2 (243-246) Tables 2

A method for the simultaneous determination of inorganic P, ATP, and creatine P has been developed. Powdered rat muscle was extracted with 5% trichloracetic acid and with 0.7% $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ in 1 N HCl. Creatine P, determined as creatinine, and acid-labile P from ATP were estimated in the molybdic acid extract, while inorganic P in the TCA extract was determined by difference from the quantity of P found by the method of Fiske and Subbarow as the sum of inorganic P + creatine P. The effects of varying extraction times on the results are shown.

Edward - Dublin



ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

[illegible] pharmacological study upon the labile [illegible] compounds in various tissues and organs.

A. M. Alekseyeva and I. G. Magazanik [Inst. Med. Just. [illegible]]

jection of a 2.0% soln. of [illegible] creatine phosphate. Following the awakening the creatine phosphate begins [illegible] but does not reach the [illegible] (about 18%) of creatine phosphate [illegible] tine phosphate was [illegible] time level.

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.M.

Creatine and creatine phosphate in the testes of various animals [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.6:976-980 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra biokhimii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

(TESTES, metabolism,
creatine & creatine phosphate in various animals (Rus))
(CREATINE, metabolism,
testes, in various animals (Rus))
(COENZYMES,
phosphocreatine in testes in various animals (Rus))

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.M.

Modification of chemical composition of the testes during atrophy induced by ionizing radiations. Vop. med. khim. 5 no.1:48-53 Ja-F '59 (MIRA 12:3)

1. Chair of Biochemistry of the "I.P. Pavlov" I--st Leningrad Medical Institute.
(TESTES, eff. of radiations,
x-ray induced atrophy, metab. aspects (Rus))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on testes, metab. aspects of induced atrophy (Rus))

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M., PETUKHOV, M.I., POKROVSKIY, YE.A., TIMOFEYEVA, N.M., TRACHENKO, A.V., (USSR)

"Synthesis, Distribution and Accumulation of Creatine in Testes of Various Animals."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.M.

Changes in the chemical structure of the testes after the action of ionizing radiations. Med.rad. no.7:54-58 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova.
(TESTICEL--RADIOGRAPHY)

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.; TKACHENKO, A.V.

Testicular synthesis of creatine. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.3:324-325 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TESTICLE) (CREATINE)

KASHTANOVA, A.Z.; SMIRNOVA, L.V.; NERED, A.G.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.

Distribution of nitrogen during the thermal decomposition of Cheremkhovo coal and studies of nitrogen bases. Izv. Fiz.-khim. nauch.-issl. inst. Irk. un. 4 no.2:103-108 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Coal tar--Analysis) (Nitrogen--Analysis)

ALEKSEYEVA, A. M.; ARKHANGELSKAYA, O. O.

"New Data on the Biosynthesis of Creatine."

report submitted for 6th Intl Biochemistry Cong, New York City, 26 Jul-1 Aug 1964.

TARCHEVSKIY, Igor' Anatol'yevich; ALEKSEYEVA, A.M., prof., red.;
KLIMOV, Ye.A., red.

[Photosynthesis and drought] Fotosintez, zasukha. Kazan',
Izd-vo Kazanskogo univ., 1964. 197 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 55129-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5009367 UR/0363/65/001/002/0193/0200

541.123.4

AUTHOR: Mirgalovskaya, M. S.; Alekseyeva, A. P.

14
13
B

TITLE: Gallium-antimony-cadmium system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 193-200

TOPIC TAGS: gallium, antimony, cadmium, phase diagram, phase equilibrium

ABSTRACT: The Ga-Sb-Cd system was studied for the first time. The purpose of this investigation was to determine the nature of the interaction of cadmium with gallium antimonide. Alloys were produced by fusion either of elements or of the appropriate alloy in evacuated quartz ampules. The synthesis was done in a muffle furnace at 850°C for 1-1.5 hours. The alloys were furnace cooled from 850°C to 350°C at a rate of 100°C per hour. The alloys were kept at 350°C for 100 hours, after which they were tempered in air. The alloys were investigated in the cast as well as in the annealed state. Microstructural and thermal analysis were used and the microhardness was measured. It was found that GaSb is in equilibrium with

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009367

Ga, Cd, Cd_3Sb_2, Cd_4Sb_3, CdSb and Sb.
GaSb-Cd, GaSb-CdSb and GaSb-Cd_4Sb_3
cadmium has the greatest solubility
centration of current carriers in the
GaSb may be alloyed with cadmi
curing ht cannot

Ternary solid solution regions exist on the
oss sections. It was found that elemental
n CdSb reaching 0.23 wt %
cadmium do
with CdSb, since the concentration of
in the alloyed GaSb samples is approximately
solubility of Cd_4Sb_3 in GaSb at 500°C (0.05
CdSb cross section. The solubility of Cd_4Sb_3

ASSOCIATION: