KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Antibacterial properties of three-spined stickleback oil. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:87 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. Kirova. (Stickleback) (Bactericides)

USSR/Medicine Drugs

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kondratyeva, V. F., Cand. of Med. Sc.

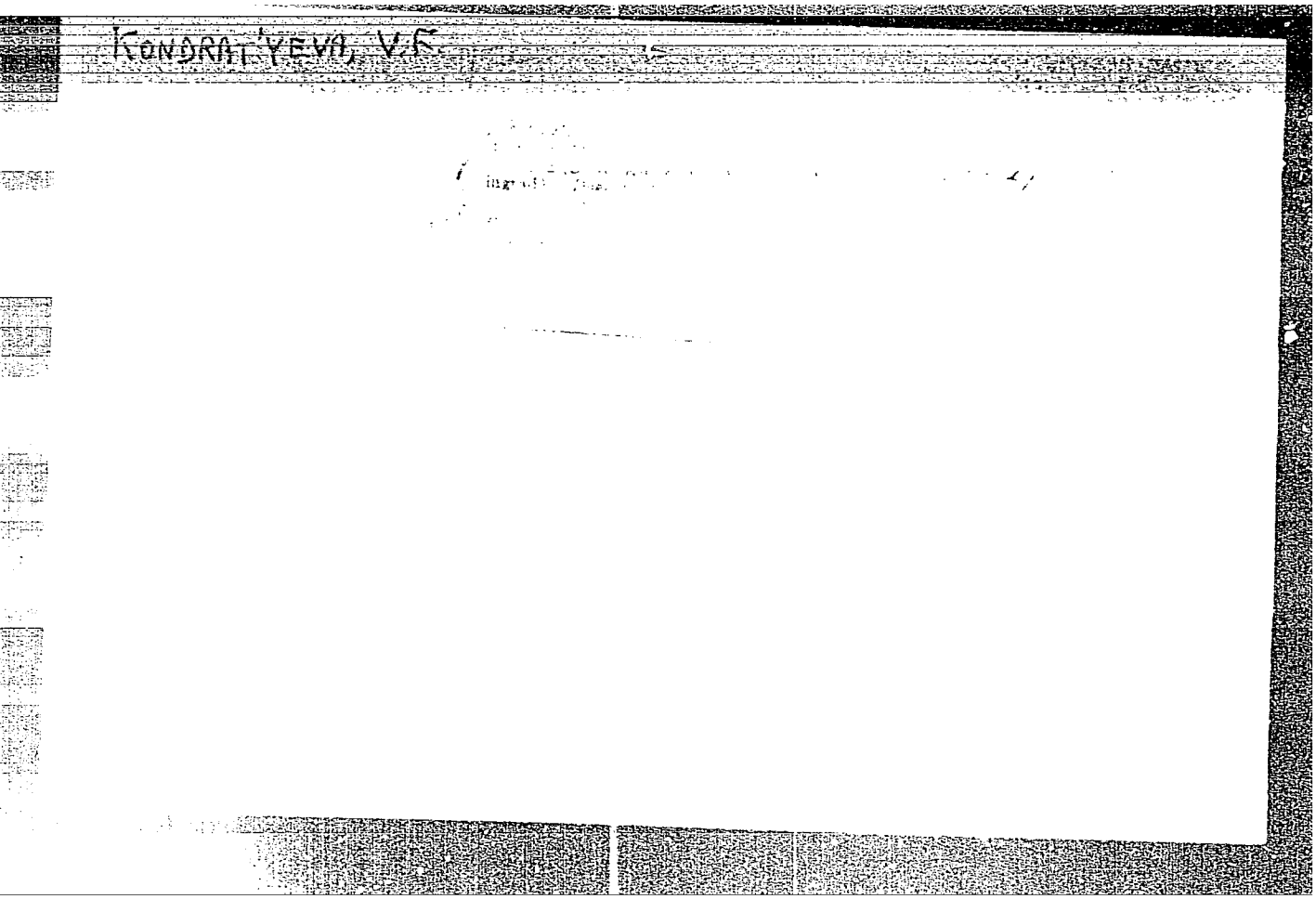
Title : Medicinal compound from stickleback fat

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn'. 5, 34, May 1954

Abstract : Brief description of a medicinal compound derived from the fat of stickleback fish. The compound was found to be suitable for the treatment of wounds, burns, and as a bacteriocide.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....



Kondrat'yeva, V.F.

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Material on the variability of Flexner's bacillus in a leukocyte culture medium; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.8:39-40 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova.

(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE, culture,
leukocyte medium, variability of cultivated strains (Rus))
(LEUKOCYTES,
culture medium for Shigella dysenteriae, variability of cultivated strains (Rus))
(CULTURE MEDIA,
leukocytes, for Shigella dysenteriae, variability of cultivated strains (Rus))

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Relationship between certain unusual variants obtained during the process of variability from Flexner's bacillus. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 30 no.12:109-110 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.
(SHIGELLA)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Variability of Flexner's dysentery bacillus (type C) under the influence of proteins of immune and nonimmune sera. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i immun. 31 no.6:108-109 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. Kirova.
(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE) (PROTEINS)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.; SHVEDOVA, V.N.

Significance of protein substances in vital activities of some anaerobes. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.1:21-26 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut i Gosudarstvennyy Leningradskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(BACTERIA, ANAEROBIC) (PROTEINS)

SHVEDOVA, V.N.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Purification of the proteinase of Bac. Sporogenes. Trudy Len.khim.-inst. no.13:33-37 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta. Zaveduyushchiy prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) i kafedra mikrobiologii Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Zaveduyushchiy zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. P.N. Kashkin.

(CLOSTRIDIUM SPOROGENES) (PROTEINASE)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.; SHVEDOVA, V.N.

Significance of some components of the Kitt-Tarozzi medium for the growth of anaerobes. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.13:70-76 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta (zav. prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) i kafedra mikrobiologii Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. prof. P.N.Kashkin).
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.; SHVEDOVA, V.N.

Some characteristics of the nitrogen metabolism of saprogenic anaerobes. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.13:77-88 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta i kafedra mikrobiologii Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershesntvovaniya vrachey (zav. prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki P.N.Kashkin).
(NITROGEN METABOLISM) (BACTERIA, ANAEROBIC)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.; SHVEDOVA, V.N.

Biochemical characteristics of some anaerobes from the genus clostrifium. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.6:929-935 N-D '63
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

BAKALOV, S.A.; BELOUSOV, V.P.; BRATSEV, L.A.; VODOLAZKIN, V.M.; YEROSHENKO, V.N.; ZHUKOV, V.F.; LUBAN, S.A.; MARKIZOV, L.P.; NADEZHDIN, A.V.; NOVIKOV, F.Ya.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; POTRASHKOV, G.D.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, S.I.; TROFIMOV, S.V.; FEL'DMAN, I.R.; FOYGEL', D.O.; KHRUSTALEV, L.N.; CHURUKSAYEV, I.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.

[Theory and practice in the study of frozen ground in construction] Teoriia i praktika merzlotovedeniia v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 187 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy i podzemnykh sooruzheniy. Severnoye otdeleniye.

PAVLOV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich; TSVETKOVA, S.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.

[Heat transfer between freezing and thawing soils and the atmosphere] Teploobmen promerzaiushchikh i protaivaiushchikh gruntov s atmosferoi. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 253 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V. I.

BARABASHCHUK, O.V.; BAKHMUT, P.G. [Bakhmut, P.H.]; GUBINA, K.M. [Hubina, K.M.]; DEMYANKO, M.D.; KALITA, S.M.; KARACHENTSEVA, L.S.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I.; KORZACHENKO, M.N.; LITVINOVA, N.M. [Litvinova, N.M.]; SOKOLOVA, M.I.; STORONSKAYA, O.Y. [Storons'ka, O.I.]; TRINKINA, N.V.; TONKIKH, P., otv. za vypusk; MARCHENKOV, S., red.; KURITSA, G. [Kuritsa, H.], tekhn.red.

[Economy of Drogobych Province; statistical collection] Narodne hospodarstvo Drohobyts'koi oblasti; statystychnyi zbirnyk. Drohobych, 1958. 158 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Drogobych (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Drogobychskoy oblasti (for all except Tonkikh, Marchenkov, Kuritsa).
(Drogobych Province--Statistics)

TERENT'YEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.

[Improving the technology of open pit mining of iron ore deposits in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly] Sovershenstvovanie tekhnologii otkrytoi razrabotki zhelezorudnykh mestorozhdenii KMA. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 166 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po problemam Kurskoy magnitnoy anomalii im. L.D.Shevyakova.

KEBADZE, N.I.[deceased]; Prinimal uchastiye BULEISHVILI, D.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; TAVADZE, F.N., otv. red.; RUBINSHTEYN, M.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; PEVZNER, G.Ye., red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.; BANKVITSER, A.L., red.; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Natural resources of the Georgian S.S.R.] Prirodnye resursy Gruzinskoy SSR. Moskva, Vol.5.[Fuel resources] Toplivnye resursy. 1963. 271 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Tiflis. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil.
(Georgia--Coal geology) (Georgia--Peat)
(Georgia--Petroleum geology)

KAZAKOV, Ye.I., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.

[Chemistry and technology of tars obtained from the thermal processing of solid fuels] Khimiia i tekhnologiia smol termicheskoi pererabotki tverdykh topliv. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 286 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.K.

The effect of some vitamins on the biology of the oak silk worm. S. Ya. Denyanovskii, V. A. Rozhdestvenskaya, E. K. Stakhovskaya, V. Ki Kondrat'eva, and A. N. Usova. *Uchenye Zapiski Gosudarst. Pedagog. Inst.* 77, No. 7, 81-91 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 10316.—A study of the effect of nicotinic acid, its amide, of vitamin B_1 (I), p-aminobenzoic acid (II) and of folic (III) and ascorbic (IV) acids on the oak silk worm was made. I and II stimulate the development of silk worm caterpillars, hasten the exudation and the winding of the silk threads, increase the wt. of the caterpillars, and enhance their resistance to the jaundice infection.

B. S. Levine

KONDRAT'YEVA, V. K., Cand of Bio Sci -- (diss) "Raising oak silkworms on pepper willows and ordinary oaks in connection with the attempts to raise them in kolkhozes of Poles'ya, UkSSR." Moscow, 1957, 10 pp, (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute im V. I. Lenin), 140 copies (KL, 30-57, 109)

USSR / Farm Animals. Silkworm. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40577.

Author : Kondrat'yeva, V. K.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Rearing of the Oak-Feeding Silkworm on Willow and in Connection with Its Raising in the Kolkhozes of Poles'ye of the Ukrainian SSR.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957, 98, 31-46.

Abstract: The chemical composition of oak and of some of its substitutes (hornbeam, beech, hawthorn, alder, willow, hazel) used in the rearing of the oak-feeding silkworm, was studied. Under identical conditions of steaming, the best indexes were provided by the cocoons obtained from the larvae which fed on willow tree. The total length of the silk thread from the willow-

ANDREYEVA, Antonina Georgiyevna; BABUK, G.V., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.K., red.

[Horizontal sweep stages] Blok strochnoi razvertki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 69 p. (Biblioteka "Televizionnyi priem," no.11) (MIRA 17:5)

GAVICH, I.K.; LUCHSHEVA, A.A.; SEMENOVA, S.M.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.N., red.

[Collection of problems on general hydrology] Sbornik zadach po obshchei gidrogeologii. [n.p.] Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 251 p. (MIRA 18:4)

NYURENBERG, Vladimir Arkad'yevich; PAVLOV, N.N., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.; CHURAKOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Technological control in sound broadcasting] Tekhnicheskii kontrol' v zvukovom veshchanii. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 119 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Wire broadcasting)
(Sound—Recording and reproduction)

SHENDEROVICH, Abram Movshevich; STRIZHEVSKIY, N.Z., otv. rdd.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.; CHURAKOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Video amplifiers of television receivers] Usiliteli signalov izobrazheniia v televizionnom priemnike. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 79 p. (Biblioteka "Televizionnyi priem," no.9) (MIRA 17:3)

LOMOZOVA, Nadezhda Zinov'yevna; KURBAKOVA, Galina Mikhaylovna; TRAVIN, A.A., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

[Black and white television receivers in the U.S.A. and the German Federal Republic; survey of network and design calculations] Televizionnye priemniki cherno-belogo izobrazheniia SShA i FRG; obzor skhemnykh i konstruktivnykh reshenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 47 p. (Biblioteka televizionnykh priem, no.14) (MIRA 17:8)

PETROV, Arkadiy Mikhaylovich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Yu.A., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

[Prevention of accidents on wire broadcasting and communication lines] Bor'ba s travmatizmom na liniiakh radiofikatsii i sviazi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 38 p. (MIRA 17:12)

FAYZULAYEV, Boris Nurulayevich; MAMONKIN, I.G., retsenzent; SHUTSKOY, K.A., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

[Transistorized stages in the transient mode of operation] Poluprovodnikovye kaskady v perekhodnom rezhime. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 182 p. (MIRA 18:5)

SHPIL'MAN, Yevgeniy Markovich; BUKHMAN, David Romanovich;
TRAVIN, A.A., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

["Belarus'-110" television and radio-phonograph console]
Teleradiola "Belarus'-110." Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 71 p.
(Biblioteka "Televizionnyi priem," no.21) (MIRA 18:11)

SHENDEROVICH, Abram Movshevich; FURMAN, S.I., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

[Audio signal amplifiers of television receivers] Usiliteli signalov zvukovogo soprovozhdeniia v televizionnom priemnike. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 78 p. (Biblioteka "Televizionnyi priem, no.22) (MIRA 18:10)

BLAZKO, L. P.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V. V.; YARZHEMSKIY, Ya. Ya.

Aksaite, a new hydrous magnesium borate. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 91 no.4:447-454 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii, Leningrad.

(Minerals) (Magnesium borates)

FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KOMKOV, A.I.

Sapphirine. Zap. min. ob-va no.1:128-145 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Sapphirine)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

New data on preobrazhenskite. Kent. min. syr. no.2:88-93 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

X-ray study of sulfoborite. Rent.min.syr. no.3:5-10 '63.

Ginorite. Ibid.:11-15 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

USSR/Chemistry Synthesis methods

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 33/35

Authors : Reutov, O. A., and Kondratyeva, V. V.

Title : Synthesis of antimony-organic compounds of the Ar_2SbX_3 and Ar_3SbX_2 type from binary diazonium salts of antimony pentachloride

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1259 - 1265, July 1954

Abstract : A new method, for the synthesis of hitherto unknown binary diazonium salts of $SbCl_5$, is described. Also described is a method for the synthesis of antimony-organic compounds of the Ar_2SbX_3 and Ar_3SbX_2 type from the binary salts of $SbCl_5$. The substances formed during the decomposition of binary diazonium salts of $SbCl_5$, by pulverulent iron in acetone, are listed in table. Two USSR and 1 USA reference.

Institution : State University, Moscow

Submitted : February 13, 1954

TATARSKIY, V.B.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; BURAKOVA, T.N.; NARDOV, V.V.; PETROV, T.G.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.; CHERNYSHEVA, V.F.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; ARTSYBASHEVA, T.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, N.I.; BUSSEN, I.V.; VERESHCHETSKO, I.A.; GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; GOYKO, Ye.A.; KOMKOV, A.I.; KOTOVICH, V.A.; LITVINSKAYA, G.P.; MIKHEYEVA, I.V.; MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; PETROVA, L.V.; POPOV, G.M.; SAFRONOVA, G.P.; SOBOLEVA, V.V.; STULOV, N.N.; TUGARINOVA, V.G.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.; SHTERNBERG, A.A.; YANULOV, K.P.

O.M. Ansheles; obituary. Vest. LGU 12 no.18:152-154 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Ansheles, Osip Markovich, 1885-1957)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

X-ray study of preobrazhenskites. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 88 no.3:330 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra kristallografii Leningradskogo universiteta.
(Inder Hills--Borates)

KUKHARENKO, A.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KOVYAZINA, V.M.

"Cafetite," a new hydrous calcium and iron titanate. Zap.Vses.min. ob-va 88 no.4:444-453 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva (for Kukharenko).

(Kola Peninsula--Titanates)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

Crystallographic study of inyoites. Vest. LGU 15 no.6:74-87 '60. (MIRA 13:3)
(Inyoite crystals)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

Elementary nucleus and space group of strontium borate.
Kristallografiia 9 no.6:916-917 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

1. YE. A. KONDRAT'YEVA

2. USSR (600)

4. Botany - Physiology

7. Importance of leaves and branches of grass and leguminous plants in the formation of the stem conductive system. Nauch. biul. Len. un. no. 28. 1951.

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

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.A.

Structure of the vegetative shoot apex of angiosperms. Vest.Len. un. 10 no.1:3-15 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:4)
(Botany—Anatomy) (Angiosperms)

KONDRATYEVA, Ye. A.

USSR/Agriculture - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 45/51

Authors : Vasilevskaya, V. K., and Kondratyeva, Ye. A.

Title : Formation of buds on roots of ligneous undergrowth plants

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/5, 951-954, Apr 11, 1955

Abstract : Scientific data are presented regarding the formation of buds on the roots of certain ligneous undergrowth plants. Ten references: 1 USA and 9 Russian and USSR (1868-1951). Drawings.

Institution : .....

Presented by : Academician V. N. Sukachev, February 5, 1955

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Universal P-nets for algebra of logic functions of n variables.
Probl. kib. no.14:5-16 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

KONDRAI YEVA, YE. B.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4159

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii

Uspekhi nauchnoy fotografii, tom 7: Priroda fotograficheskoy chuvstvitel'nosti. Izgotovleniye galoidoserebryanykh fotograficheskikh sloyev. Opticheskaya sensibilizatsiya i gipersensibilizatsiya. Khimiko-fotograficheskaya obrabotka svetochuvstvitel'nykh sloyev (Nature of Photographic Sensitivity. Preparation of Haloid-Silver Photographic Layers. Optical Sensitizing and Hyper-Sensitizing. Chemical-Photographic Treatment of Photo-Sensitive Layers) Moscow, 1960. 260 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,800 copies printed.

Editorial Board: K.V. Chibisov (Resp. Ed.) Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, V.I. Sheberstov (Deputy Resp. Ed.) Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Docent, Yu. N. Gorokhovskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, G.A. Istomin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and I.I. Levkoyev, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: K.I. Markhilevich; Tech. Ed.: O.S. Simkina.

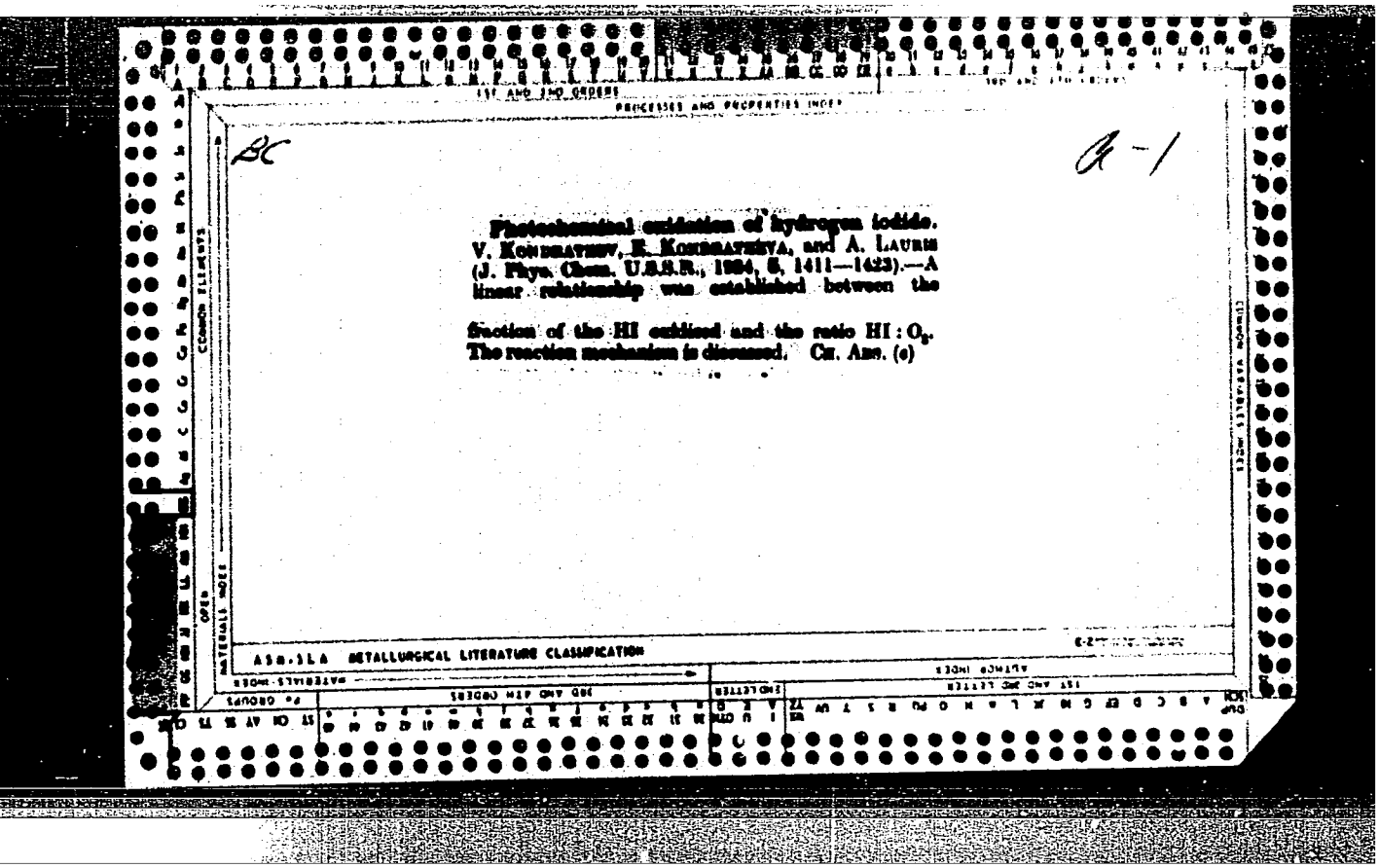
PURPOSE: This collection of articles is addressed to those working in theoretical and applied photography and cinematography, and to researchers in the chemistry and physics of photographic processes.

COVERAGE: The collection contains articles from the editorial files of the Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii discussing problems in the preparation and processing of haloid-silver light-sensitive layers, the nature of photographic sensitivity, the preservability of photographic layers, the theory and technology of the preparation of photographic emulsions and optical sensitization, and, finally, the chemical photographic processing of black-and-white and color photographic materials. Many of the articles contain the results of scientific investigations made by the authors. The collection also includes several reviews of current problems in the theory of chemical-photographic processes. A bibliography of Soviet and non-Soviet references accompanies each article.

2/5

ZELIKMAN, V.L.; SHERMAN, F.S.; DMITRIYEVA, V.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.B.

Use of the diffusometric method for determining the sharpness of the photographic image in the manufacturing technology of thin-layer motion-picture films. Usp.nauch.fot. 10:221-229 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

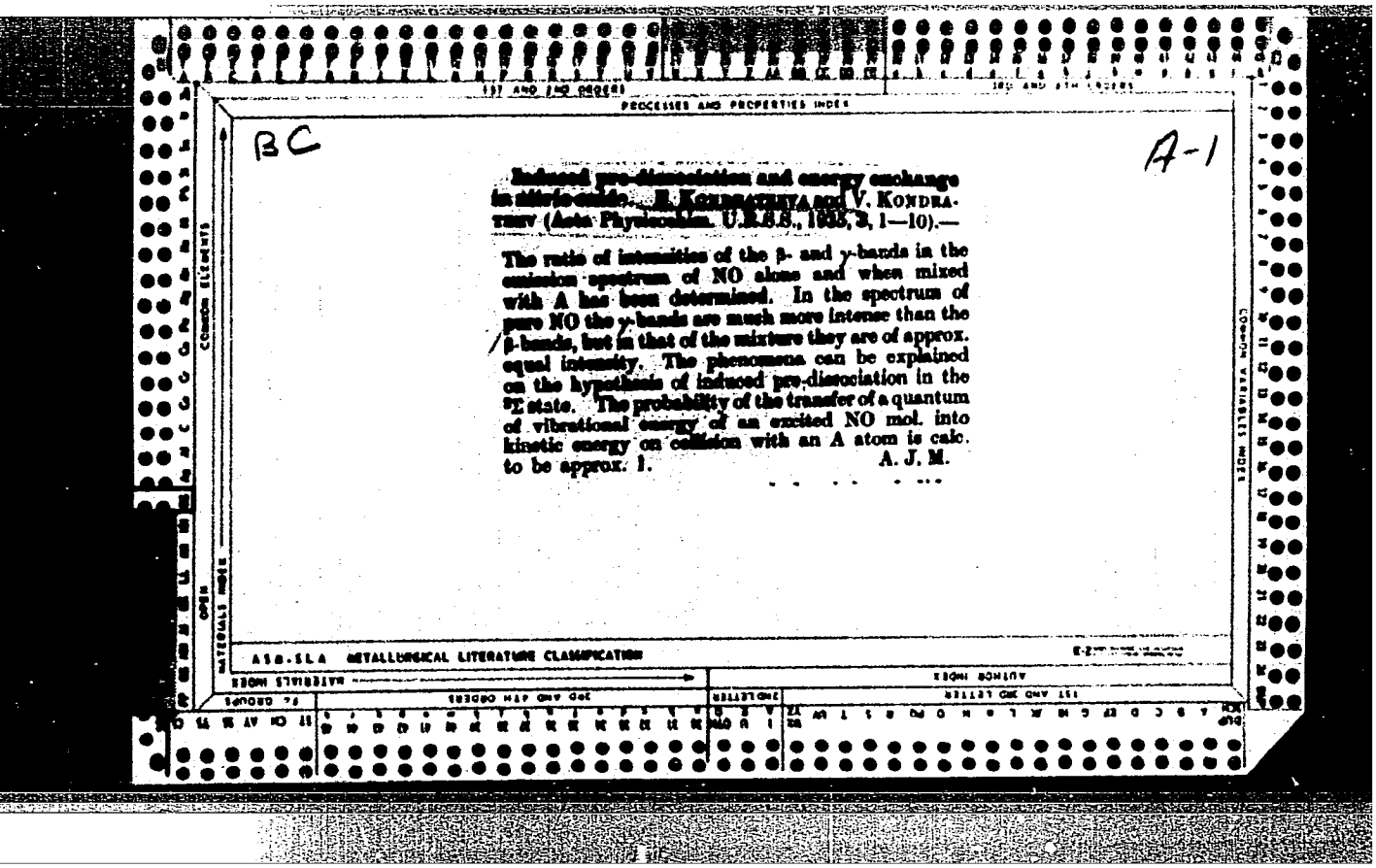


BC

A-1

Photochemical oxidation of hydrogen iodide. V. Kondratiev, R. Kondratieva, and A. Laurie (J. Phys. Chem. U.S.S.R., 1934, 5, 1411—1423).—A linear relationship was established between the fraction of the HI oxidised and the ratio HI : O_2. The reaction mechanism is discussed. Cr. Abs. (e)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

A-1

Induced pre-dissociation and energy exchange in nitric oxide. B. KONDRATIEVA and V. KONDRATIEV (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1935, 3, 1—10).—

The ratio of intensities of the β- and γ-bands in the emission spectrum of NO alone and when mixed with A has been determined. In the spectrum of pure NO the γ-bands are much more intense than the β-bands, but in that of the mixture they are of approx. equal intensity. The phenomena can be explained on the hypothesis of induced pre-dissociation in the $^2\Sigma$ state. The probability of the transfer of a quantum of vibrational energy of an excited NO mol. into kinetic energy on collision with an A atom is calc. to be approx. 1. A. J. M.

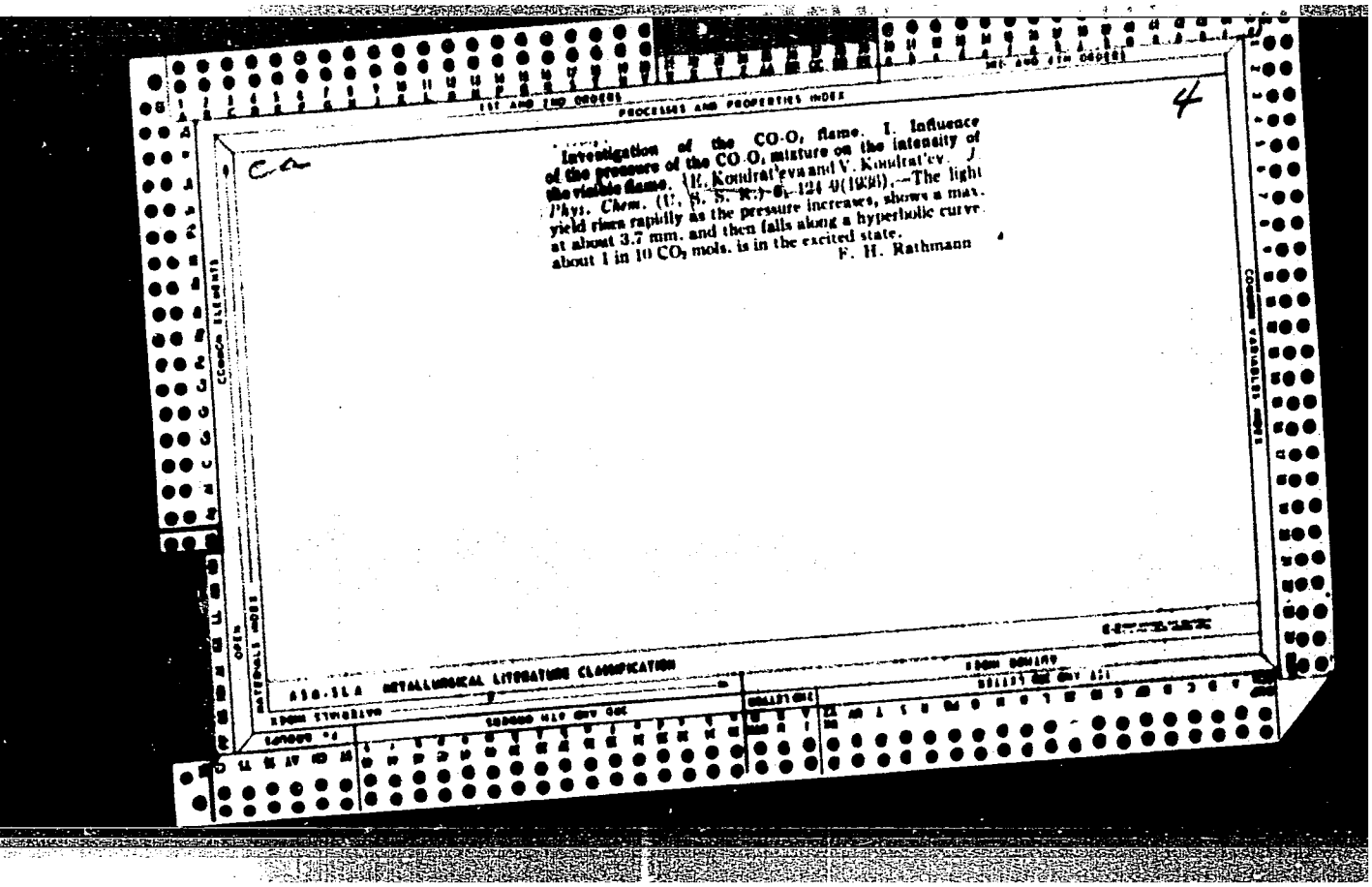
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

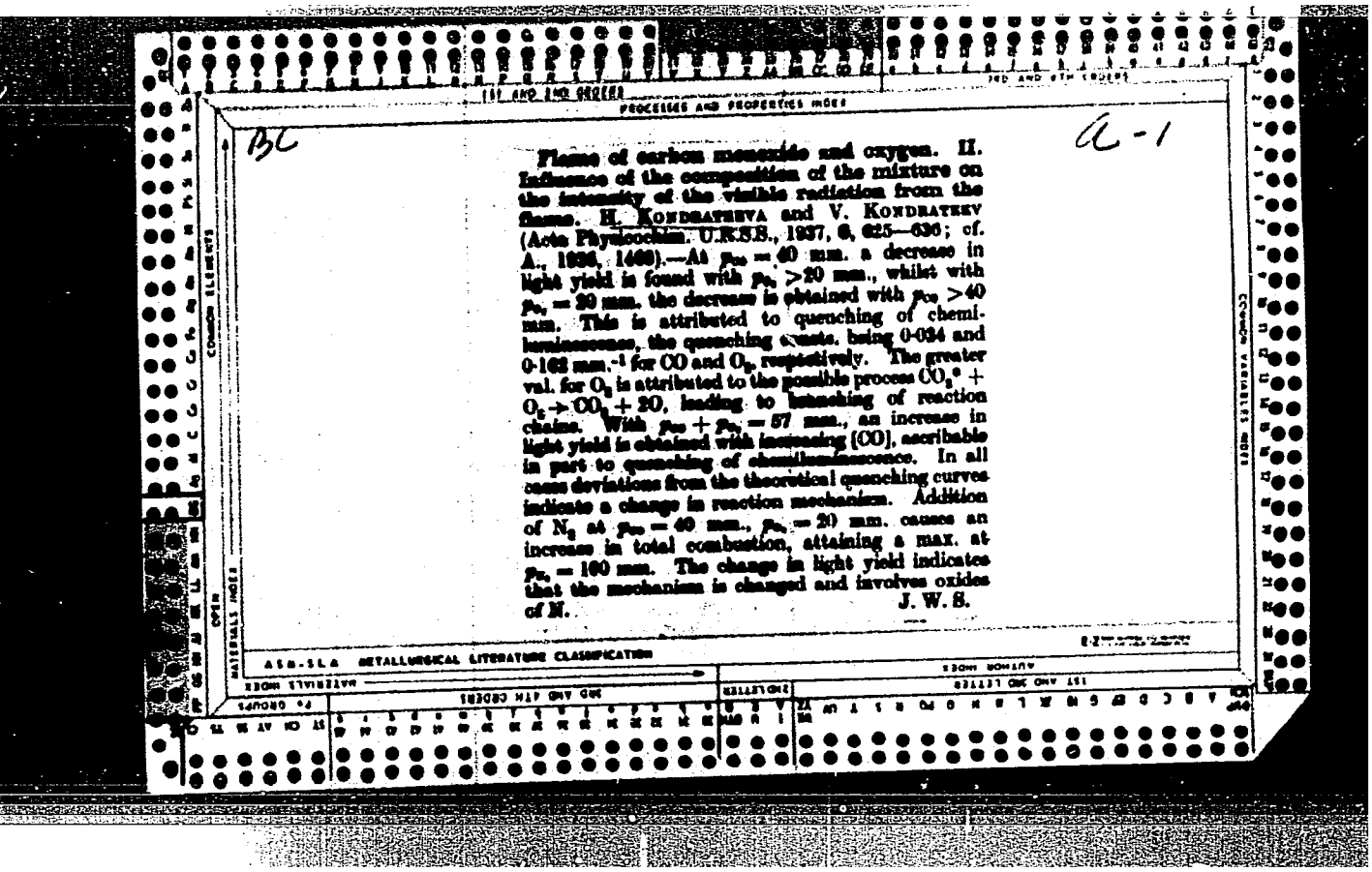
BC a-1

Flame of carbon monoxide and oxygen. I. Influence of pressure on the intensity of visible radiation from the flame. [illegible] and V. [illegible] (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1936, 4, [illegible]).—[illegible] the intensity of blue light emitted [illegible] per sec. in the combustion of CO [illegible] has been measured between 11 mm. and [illegible]. It [illegible] max. about 40 mm. and then decreases [illegible] in a manner [illegible] of excited mols. with an [illegible] of 1. It is deduced that the [illegible] with a change from a heterogeneous reaction at low pressures to a homogeneous reaction in which CO_2^* mols. are produced. O. D. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Investigation of the CO-O$_2$ flame. I. Influence of the pressure of the CO-O$_2$ mixture on the intensity of the visible flame. V. Kondrat'eva and V. Kondrat'ev. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 124-9(1935).—The light yield rises rapidly as the pressure increases, shows a max. at about 3.7 mm. and then falls along a hyperbolic curve. About 1 in 10 CO$_2$ mols. is in the excited state.
F. H. Rathmann

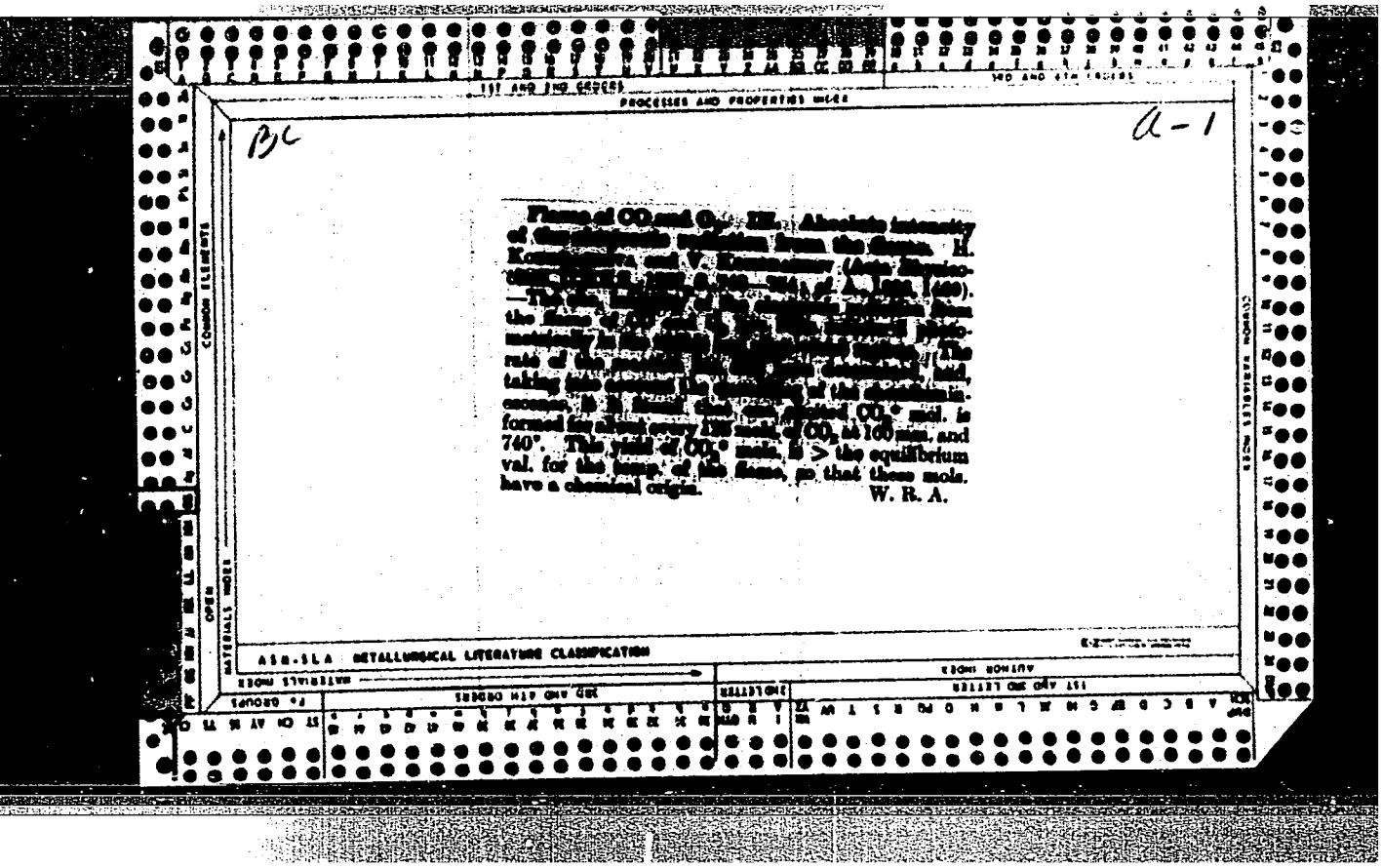


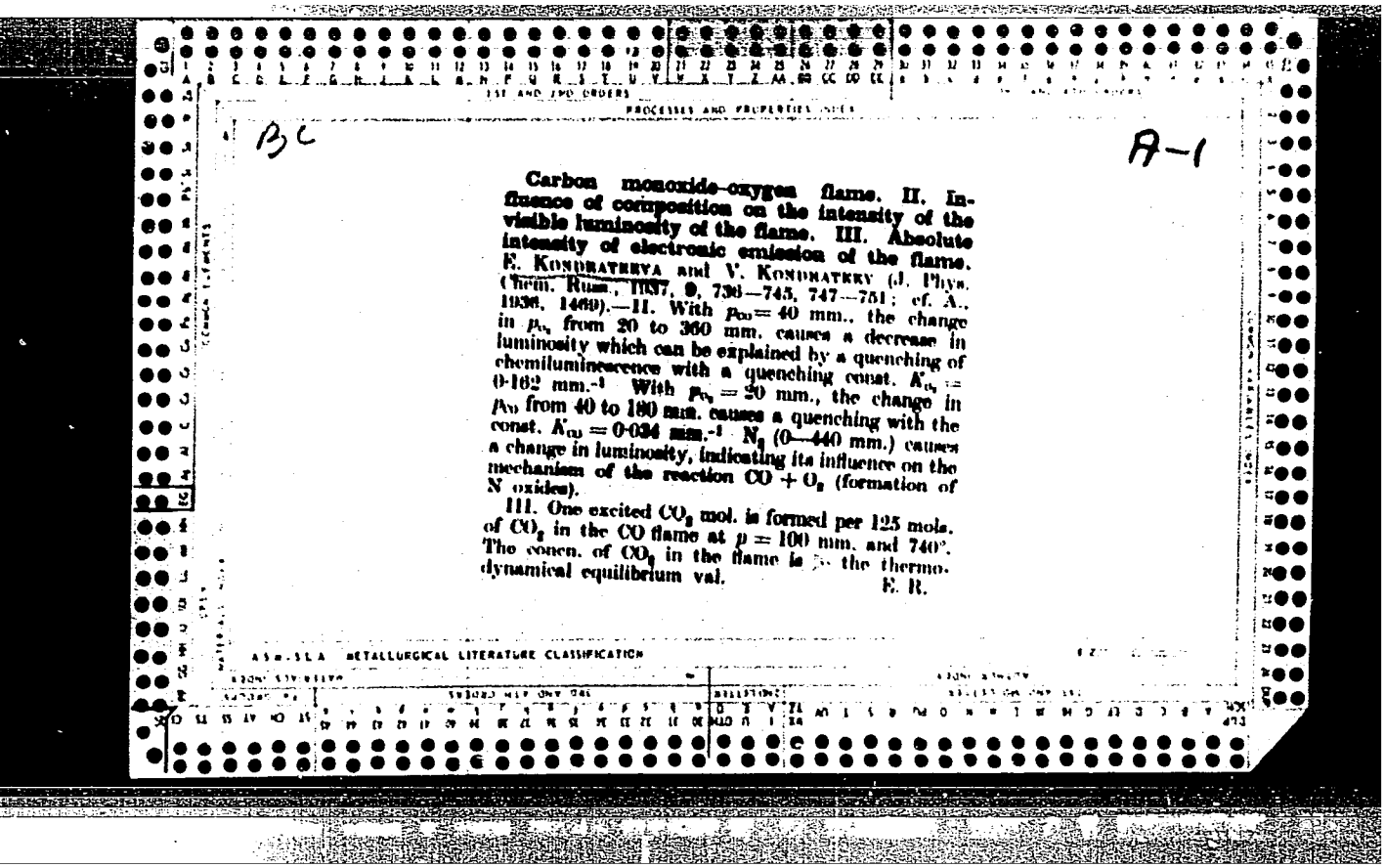
BC

C-1

Flame of carbon monoxide and oxygen. II. Influence of the composition of the mixture on the intensity of the visible radiation from the flame. H. KONDRATIEVA and V. KONDRATIEV (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1937, 6, 625—636; cf. A., 1936, 1469).—At $p_{CO} = 40$ mm. a decrease in light yield is found with $p_{O_2} > 20$ mm., whilst with $p_{O_2} = 20$ mm. the decrease is obtained with $p_{CO} > 40$ mm. This is attributed to quenching of chemiluminescence, the quenching constants being 0·034 and 0·162 mm.$^{-1}$ for CO and O_2, respectively. The greater val. for O_2 is attributed to the possible process $CO_3^* + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2O$, leading to branching of reaction chains. With $p_{CO} + p_{O_2} = 57$ mm., an increase in light yield is obtained with increasing [CO], ascribable in part to quenching of chemiluminescence. In all cases deviations from the theoretical quenching curves indicate a change in reaction mechanism. Addition of N_2 at $p_{CO} = 40$ mm., $p_{O_2} = 20$ mm. causes an increase in total combustion, attaining a MAX. at $p_{N_2} = 100$ mm. The change in light yield indicates that the mechanism is changed and involves oxides of N.

J. W. S.





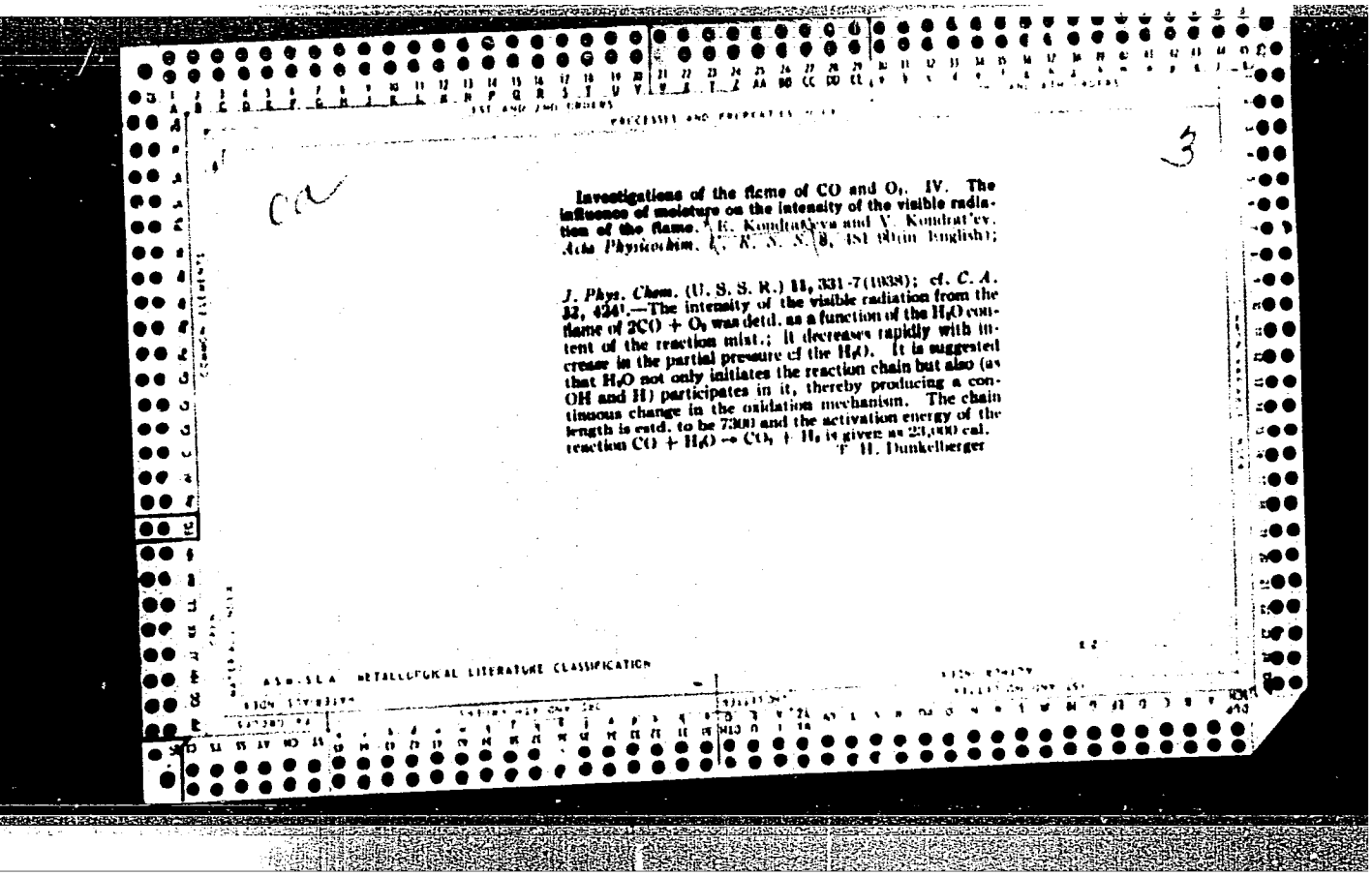
BC

A-1

Carbon monoxide–oxygen flame. II. Influence of composition on the intensity of the visible luminosity of the flame. III. Absolute intensity of electronic emission of the flame. E. KONDRATIEVA and V. KONDRATIEV (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1937, 9, 736—745, 747—751; cf. A., 1936, 1469).—II. With p_{O_2} = 40 mm., the change in p_{N_2} from 20 to 360 mm. causes a decrease in luminosity which can be explained by a quenching of chemiluminescence with a quenching const. K_{N_2} = 0·182 mm.$^{-1}$ With p_{N_2} = 20 mm., the change in p_{O_2} from 40 to 180 mm. causes a quenching with the const. K_{O_2} = 0·034 mm.$^{-1}$ N_2 (0—440 mm.) causes a change in luminosity, indicating its influence on the mechanism of the reaction CO + O_2 (formation of N oxides).

III. One excited CO_2 mol. is formed per 125 mols. of CO_2 in the CO flame at p = 100 mm. and 740°. The concn. of CO_2 in the flame is $\frac{1}{3}$ the thermodynamical equilibrium val.

E. R.

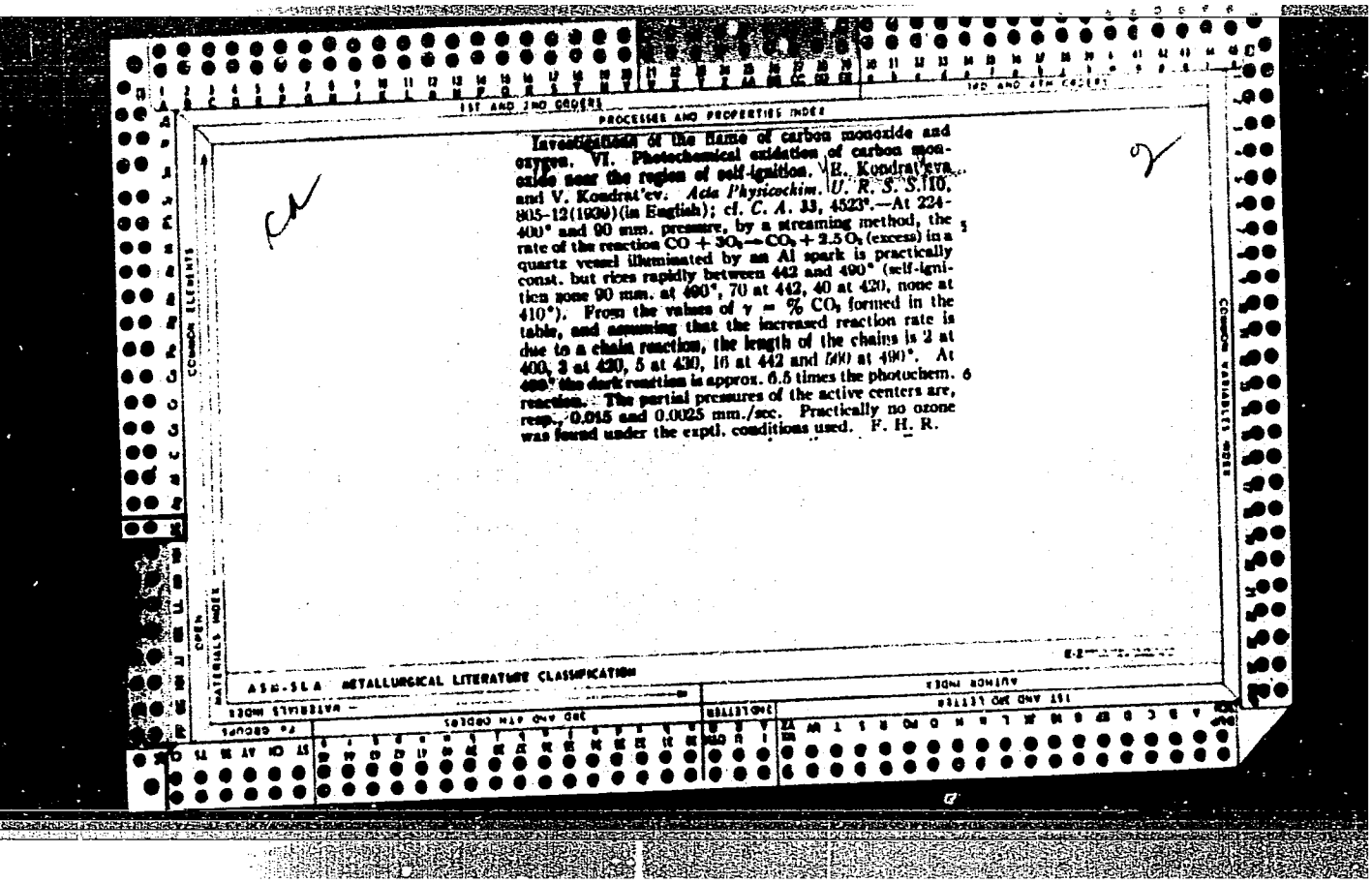


Investigations of the flame of CO and O_2. IV. The influence of moisture on the intensity of the visible radiation of the flame. V. Kondrat'eva and V. Kondrat'ev. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 8, 481-90(in English);

J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 11, 331-7(1938); cf. *C. A.* 32, 4241.—The intensity of the visible radiation from the flame of $2CO + O_2$ was detd. as a function of the H_2O content of the reaction mixt.; it decreases rapidly with increase in the partial pressure of the H_2O. It is suggested that H_2O not only initiates the reaction chain but also (as OH and H) participates in it, thereby producing a continuous change in the oxidation mechanism. The chain length is estd. to be 7300 and the activation energy of the reaction $CO + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2$ is given as 23,000 cal.

F. H. Dunkelberger

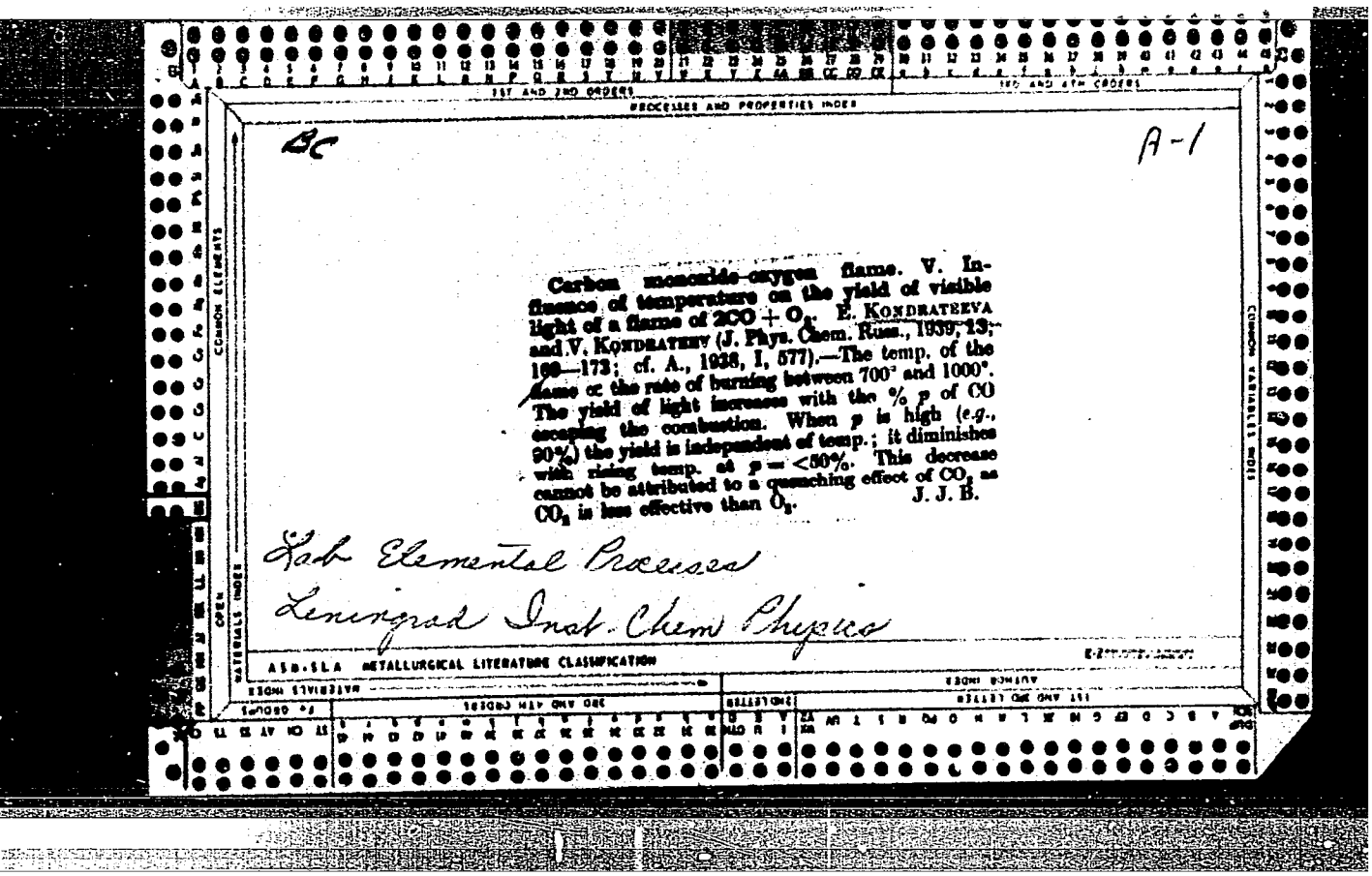
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Investigations of the flame of carbon monoxide and oxygen. VI. Photochemical oxidation of carbon monoxide near the region of self-ignition. N. Kondrat'eva and V. Kondrat'ev. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 10, 805–12(1939)(in English); cf. *C. A.* 33, 4523°.—At 224–400° and 90 mm. pressure, by a streaming method, the rate of the reaction $CO + 3O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2.5\,O_2$ (excess) in a quartz vessel illuminated by an Al spark is practically const. but rises rapidly between 442 and 490° (self-ignition zone 90 mm. at 490°, 70 at 442, 40 at 420, none at 410°). From the values of v = % CO_2 formed in the table, and assuming that the increased reaction rate is due to a chain reaction, the length of the chains is 2 at 400, 3 at 420, 5 at 430, 16 at 442 and 600 at 490°. At 490° the dark reaction is approx. 6.5 times the photochem. reaction. The partial pressures of the active centers are, resp., 0.015 and 0.0025 mm./sec. Practically no ozone was found under the exptl. conditions used. F. H. R.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

A-1

Carbon monoxide-oxygen flame. V. Influence of temperature on the yield of visible light of a flame of $2CO + O_2$. E. KONDRATEEVA and V. KONDRATIEV (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1939, 13, 169—173; cf. A., 1938, I, 577).—The temp. of the flame or the rate of burning between 700° and 1000°. The yield of light increases with the % p of CO escaping the combustion. When p is high (*e.g.*, 90%) the yield is independent of temp.; it diminishes with rising temp. at p = <80%. This decrease cannot be attributed to a quenching effect of CO_2, as CO_2 is less effective than O_2. J. J. B.

Lab Elemental Processes
Leningrad Inst. Chem Physics

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Investigations of the flame of carbon monoxide and oxygen. VII. The hydroxyl radical in flames of moist carbon monoxide. V. K. Kondrat'eva and V. Kondrat'ev.
Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S. **12**, 1-8(1940)(in English);
cf. C. A. **33**, 8091[a]. — From absorption-spectrum measure-
ments, K. and K. find that the partial pressure of OH in
moist 1:1 and 1:3 CO-O_2 flames at 10-50 mm. at 810° is
about 0.005 mm. Since this is approx. 100 times the equil.
concn. with respect to H_2O, the OH must be of chem. origin
and since its rate of formation in the reaction zone is of the
same order of magnitude as the rate of combustion, the
authors conclude that it must play an important part in
the oxidation mechanism, probably as follows: OH +
CO = CO_2 + H. Cf. C. A. **34**, 321[a]. F. H. R.

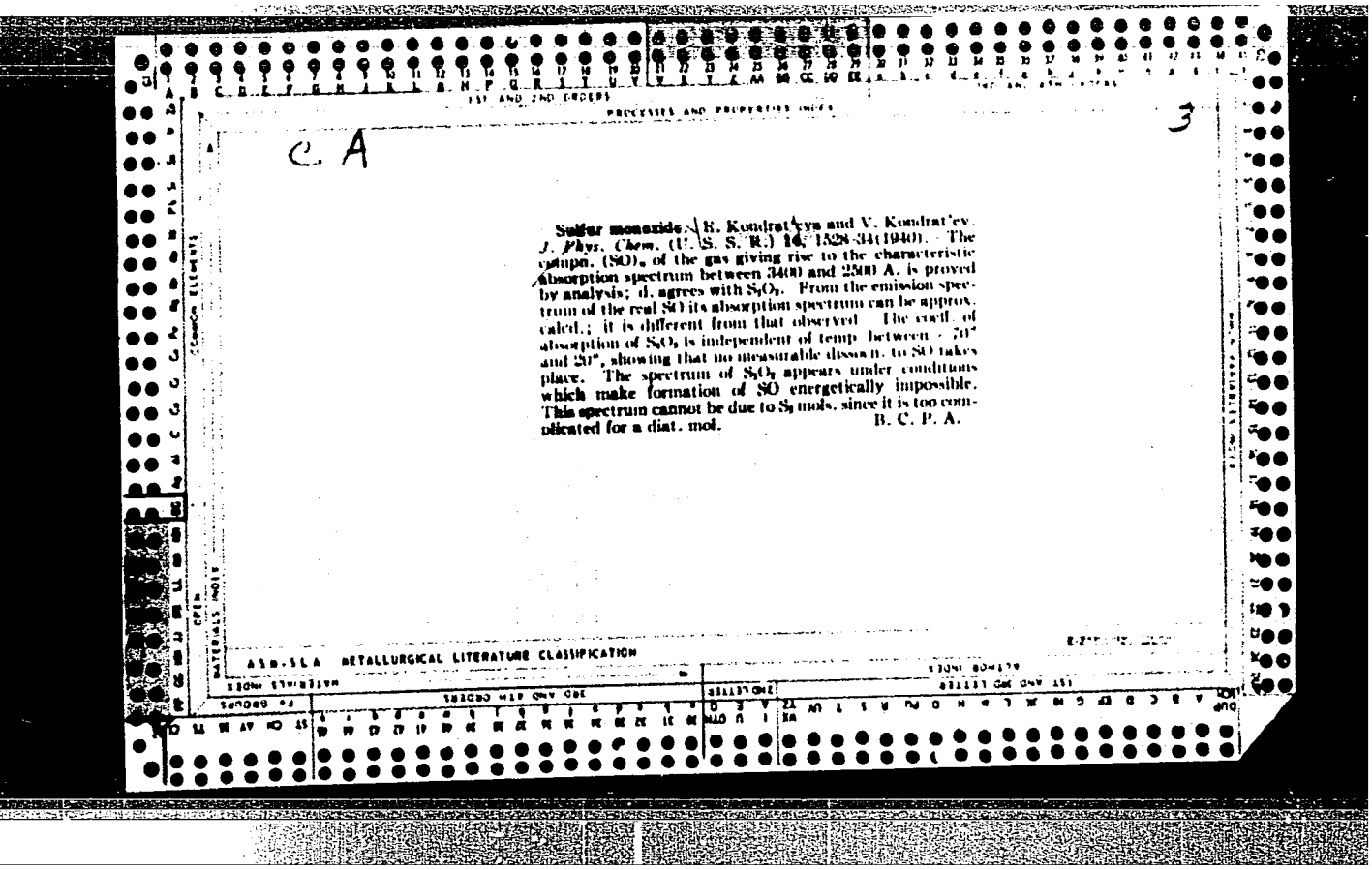
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

A-1

BC

Carbon monoxide–oxygen flame. VII. The OH emitted in the flame of moist carbon monoxide. E. Kondratieva and V. Kondratiev (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1936, 8, 1—5).—A mixture of CO 18·0, O_2 18·0, and H_2O 0·5 mm. Hg was passed through a quartz tube at 600°. The selective absorption of the radiation 3064 A. showed that the pressure of OH was 0·004 mm. This concn. is 100 times the equilibrium [OH] at the temp. of the flame (810°). OH is produced in a chemical reaction and consumed by oxidation of CO.

J. J. B.



C. A

3

Sulfur monoxide. B. Kondrat'eva and V. Kondrat'ev. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **14**, 1528-34 (1940). The spectrum, $(SO)_x$, of the gas giving rise to the characteristic absorption spectrum between 3400 and 2500 A. is proved by analysis; d. agrees with S_2O_2. From the emission spectrum of the real SO its absorption spectrum can be approx. calcd.; it is different from that observed. The coeff. of absorption of S_2O_2 is independent of temp. between −70° and 20°, showing that no measurable dissocn. to SO takes place. The spectrum of S_2O_2 appears under conditions which make formation of SO energetically impossible. This spectrum cannot be due to S_2 mols. since it is too complicated for a diat. mol.

B. C. P. A.

Thermal decomposition and oxidation of sulphur monoxide. E. Kondratieva and V. Kondratev (*J. Phys. Chem. Russ.*, 1941, **15**, 731—738).— The decomp. of S_2O_2 at 84—144° is a chain reaction, one or more stages of which take place at the walls of the vessel. The velocity rises exponentially with rising temp., and is independent of $[S_2O_2]$. The activation energy is 3·0 kg.-cal. In presence of O_2 the process is represented thus: $2S_2O_2 \rightarrow 2SO_2 + S_2$; $S_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2SO$; $SO + S_2O_2 \rightarrow SO_2 + S_2$; $SO + SO_2 \rightarrow 2SO_2$. R. T.

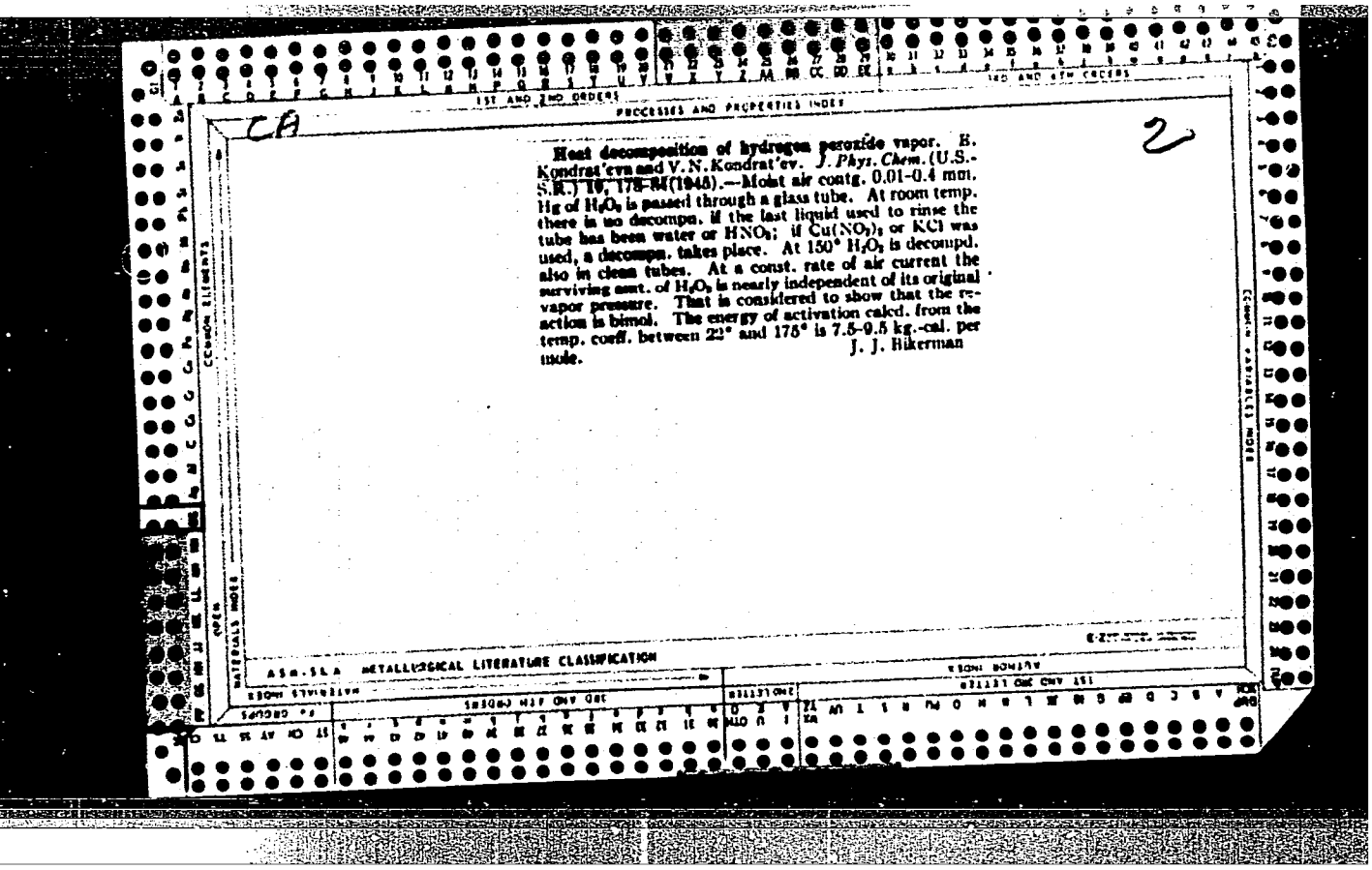
Br. abs

Explosive oxidation of sulphur monoxide. H. Kondratseva and V. Kondratev (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, 31, 128).—Measurements, at 3—10 mm. pressure, of the oxidation velocity determined by the rate of disappearance of the absorption spectrum as a function of O_2 pressure in the temp. range 84—144° show that the reaction velocity rises rapidly with O_2 pressure and becomes immeasurable at the crit. pressure. The measured crit. pressures p_1 satisfy the equation p_1 = [illegible] mm. Hg. If O_2 is forced in at $p > p_1$ there is a slight blue flash lasting a few sec. Near p_1 an induction period lasting ~3 min. at the lowest temp. was observed. Results show that the oxidation is a chain reaction and that the chains have few branches; p_1 corresponds to the lower ignition limit.

N. M. B.

Br. Abs.

Mechanism of oxidation of sulphur monoxide. E. Kondrateeva and V. Kondratsev (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1944, 18, 102-109).— Oxidation of S_2O_2 by an excess of O_2 gives S (~60% at all temp.), SO_2 (25-10% at 55-110°), and SO_3 (15-30% at 55-110°). The min. pressure of ignition is 54 mm. at 32° and 8 mm. at 150°. At lower temp. an induction period is observed. Often a glow is seen. A mechanism of reaction is postulated; SO_2 is supposed to retard the oxidation. J. J. I.

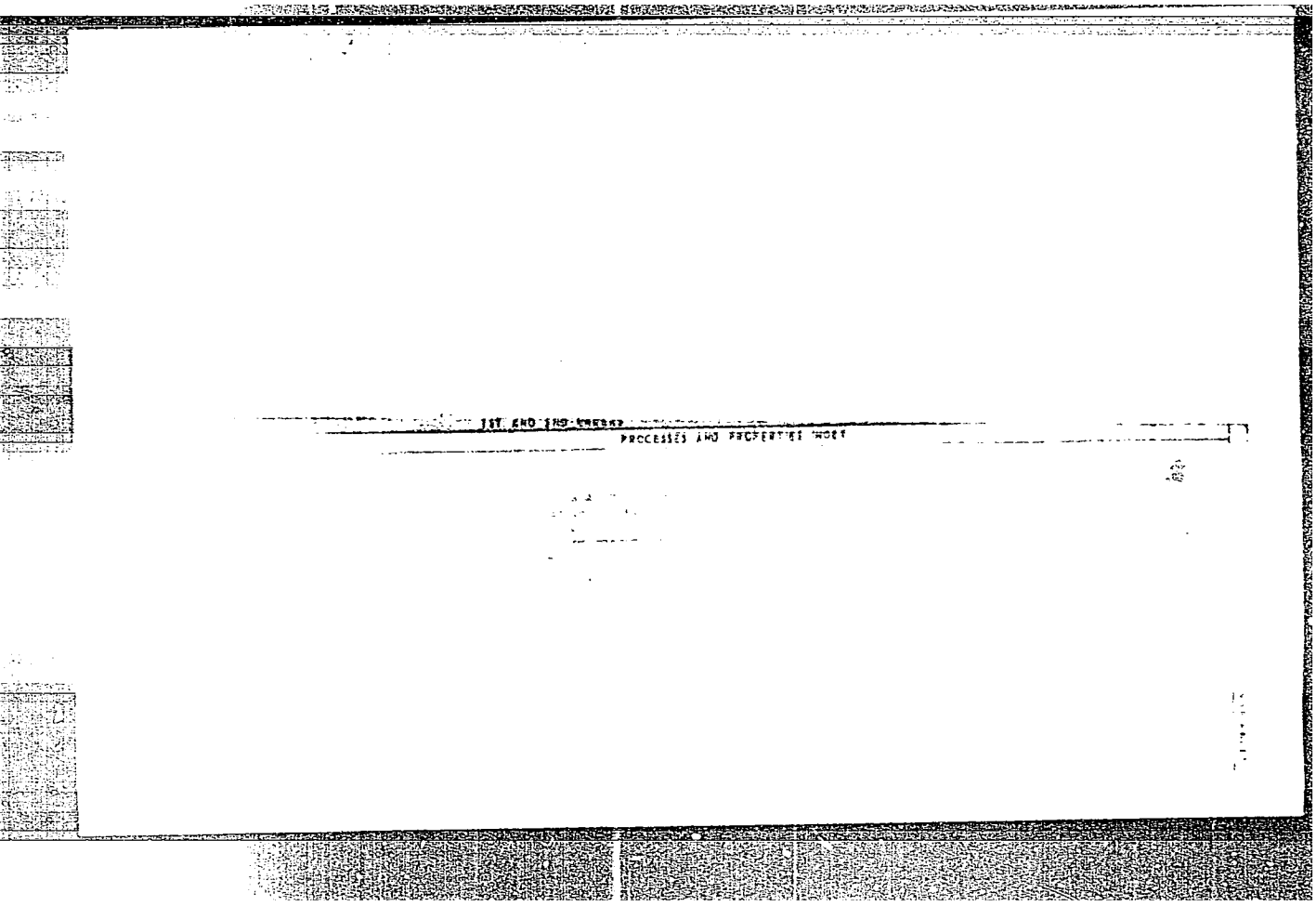


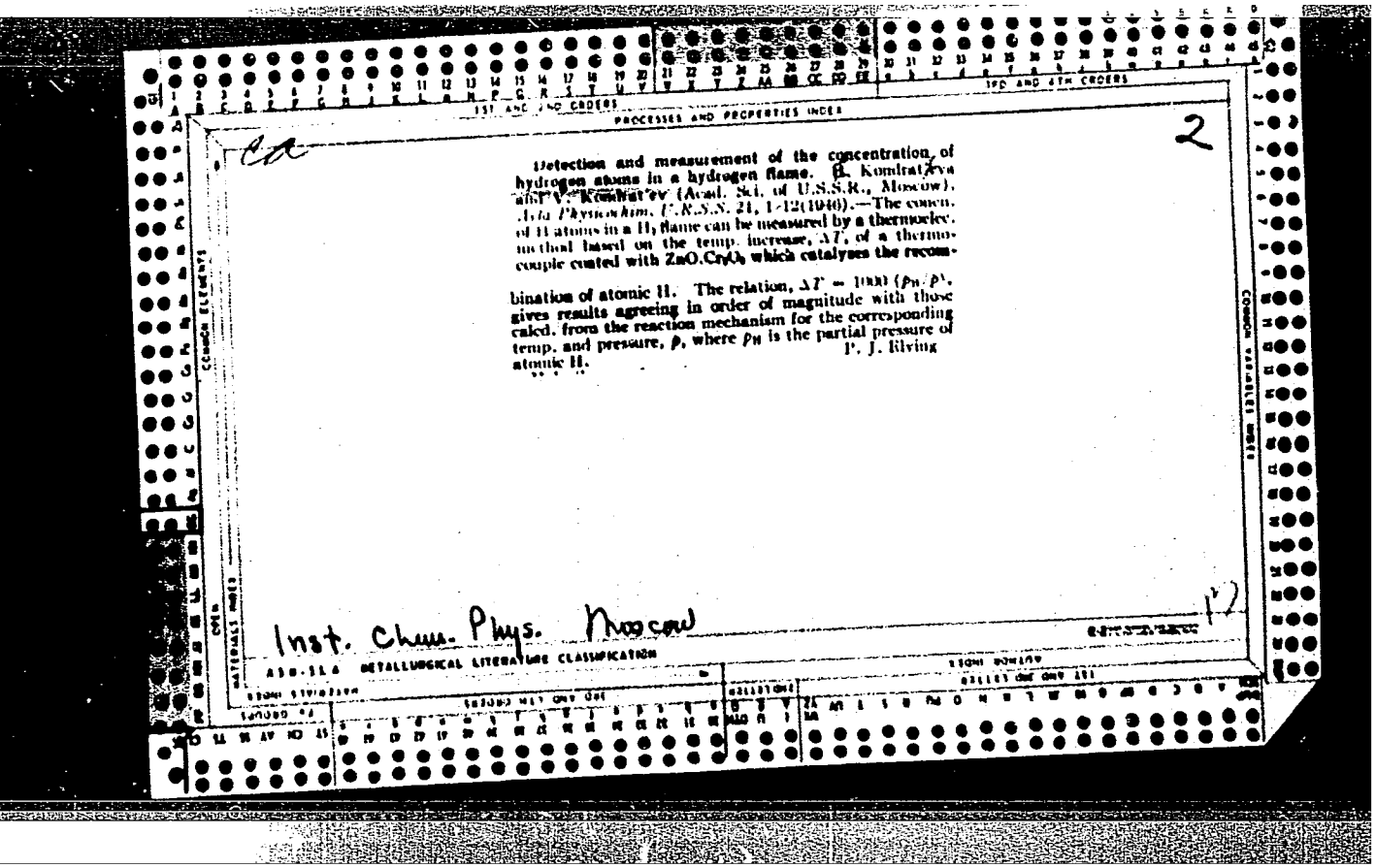
CA

2

Heat decomposition of hydrogen peroxide vapor. B. Kondrat'eva and V. N. Kondrat'ev. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 19, 175–84(1945).—Moist air contg. 0.01–0.4 mm. Hg of H_2O_2 is passed through a glass tube. At room temp. there is no decompn. if the last liquid used to rinse the tube has been water or HNO_3; if $Cu(NO_3)_2$ or KCl was used, a decompn. takes place. At 150° H_2O_2 is decompd. also in clean tubes. At a const. rate of air current the surviving amt. of H_2O_2 is nearly independent of its original vapor pressure. That is considered to show that the reaction is bimol. The energy of activation calcd. from the temp. coeff. between 22° and 175° is 7.5–9.5 kg.-cal. per mole.

J. J. Hikerman





PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

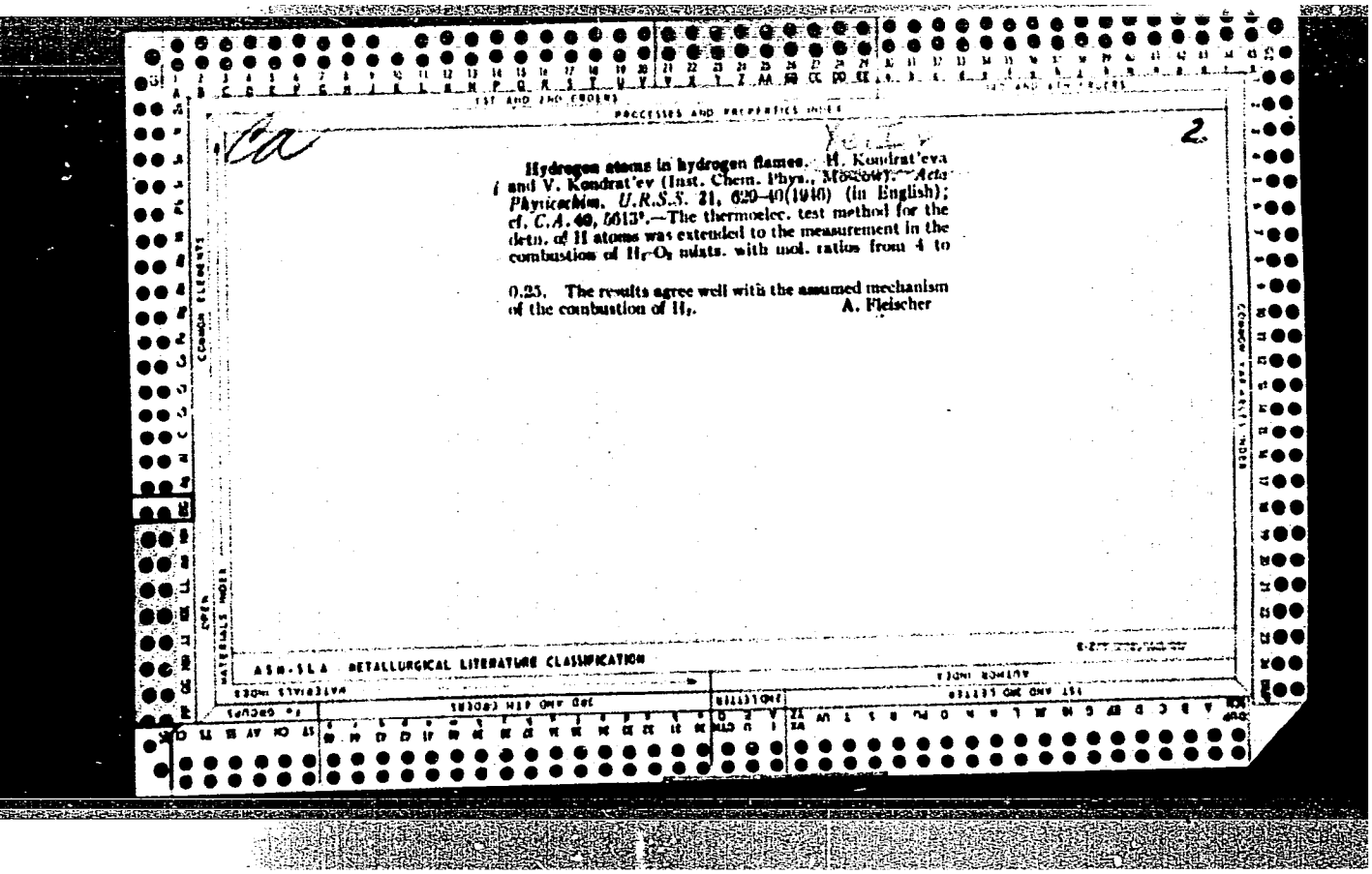
2

Detection and measurement of the concentration of hydrogen atoms in a hydrogen flame. B. Komlratʹeva and V. Komlratʹev (Acad. Sci. of U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.* 21, 1-12(1946).—The concn. of H atoms in a H_2 flame can be measured by a thermoelec. method based on the temp. increase, ΔT, of a thermocouple coated with ZnO.Cr_2O_3 which catalyzes the recombination of atomic H. The relation, $\Delta T = 1000\,(p_H/p)^2$, gives results agreeing in order of magnitude with those calcd. from the reaction mechanism for the corresponding temp. and pressure, p, where p_H is the partial pressure of atomic H.

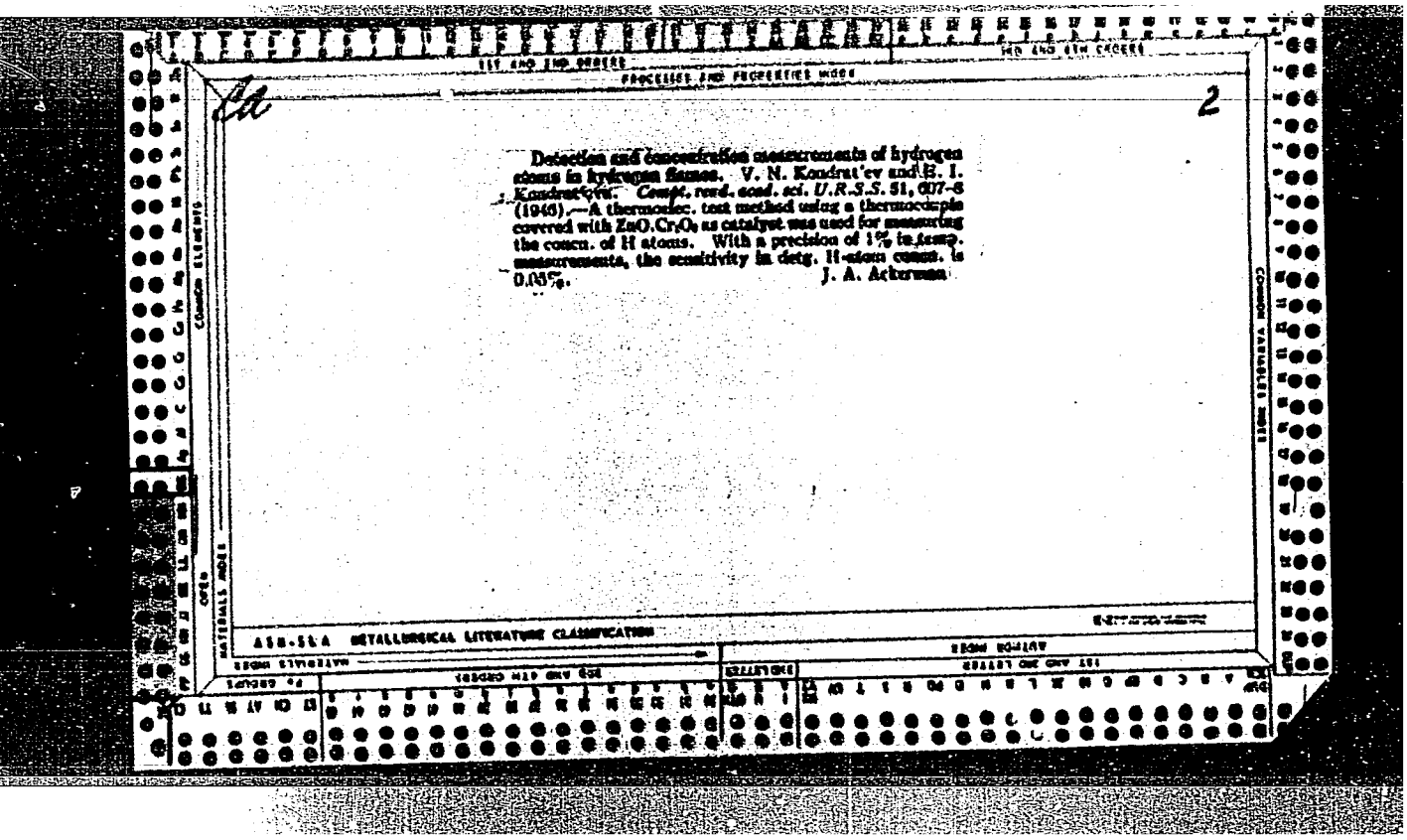
P. J. Ilving

Inst. Chem. Phys. Moscow

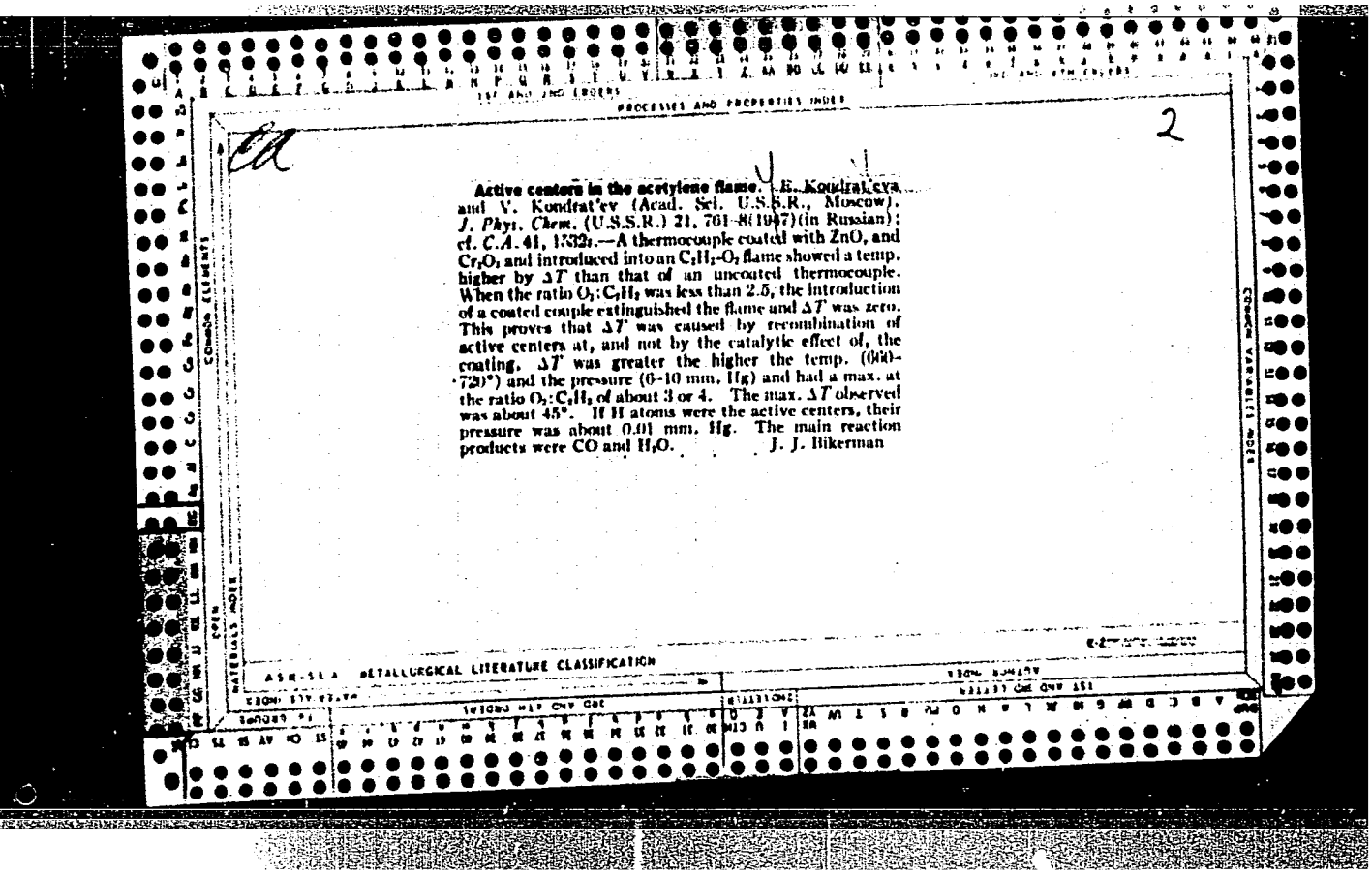
12



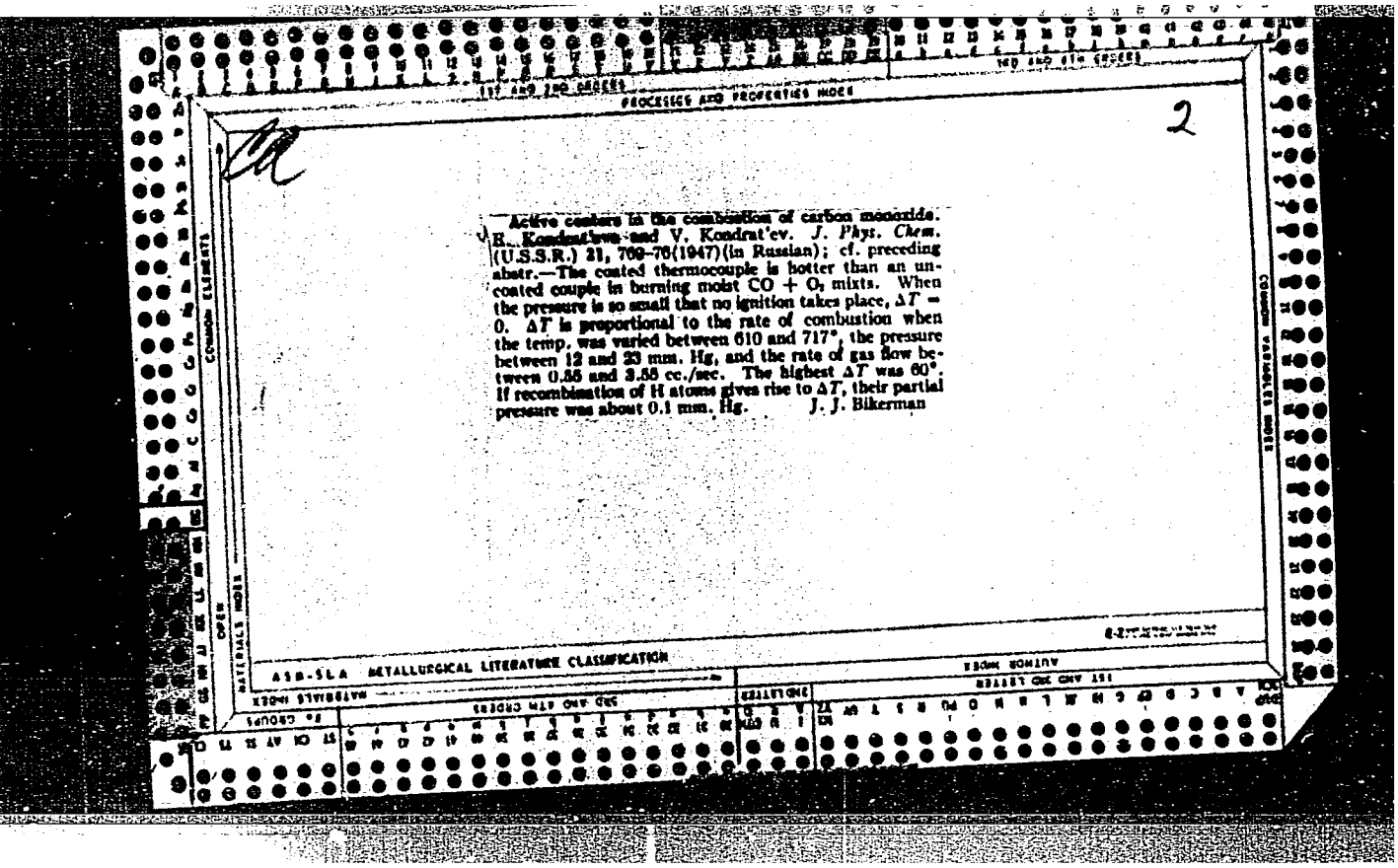
Hydrogen atoms in hydrogen flames. H. Kondrat'eva and V. Kondrat'ev (Inst. Chem. Phys., Moscow). *Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.* 21, 629–40(1946) (in English); cf. *C.A.* 40, 5613⁹.—The thermoelec. test method for the detn. of H atoms was extended to the measurement in the combustion of H_2–O_2 mixts. with mol. ratios from 4 to 0.25. The results agree well with the assumed mechanism of the combustion of H_2. A. Fleischer



Detection and concentration measurements of hydrogen atoms in hydrogen flames. V. N. Kondrat'ev and B. I. Kondrat'ev. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 51, 677–8 (1946).—A thermoelec. test method using a thermocouple covered with $ZnO.Cr_2O_3$ as catalyst was used for measuring the concn. of H atoms. With a precision of 1% in temp. measurements, the sensitivity in detg. H-atom concn. is 0.05%. J. A. Ackerman



Active centers in the acetylene flame. L. E. Kondrat'eva and V. Kondrat'ev (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 21, 761–8 (1947) (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 41, 1332i.—A thermocouple coated with ZnO, and Cr_2O_3 and introduced into an C_2H_2-O_2 flame showed a temp. higher by ΔT than that of an uncoated thermocouple. When the ratio O_2:C_2H_2 was less than 2.5, the introduction of a coated couple extinguished the flame and ΔT was zero. This proves that ΔT was caused by recombination of active centers at, and not by the catalytic effect of, the coating. ΔT was greater the higher the temp. (600–720°) and the pressure (6–10 mm. Hg) and had a max. at the ratio O_2:C_2H_2 of about 3 or 4. The max. ΔT observed was about 45°. If H atoms were the active centers, their pressure was about 0.01 mm. Hg. The main reaction products were CO and H_2O. J. J. Bikerman



Active centers in the combustion of carbon monoxide. B. Kondrat'ev and V. Kondrat'ev. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 21, 709–76(1947)(in Russian); cf. preceding abstr.—The coated thermocouple is hotter than an uncoated couple in burning moist CO + O_2 mixts. When the pressure is so small that no ignition takes place, $\Delta T = 0$. ΔT is proportional to the rate of combustion when the temp. was varied between 610 and 717°, the pressure between 12 and 23 mm. Hg, and the rate of gas flow between 0.55 and 3.55 cc./sec. The highest ΔT was 60°. If recombination of H atoms gives rise to ΔT, their partial pressure was about 0.1 mm. Hg. J. J. Bikerman

KONDRAT'YEVA, YE.

USSR/Chemistry- Flames , Cool
Chemisty- Combustion

May 1948

"The Mechanism of Cool Flame Combustion," V. Konshat'yev, L. Karmilova, Ye. Kondrat'yeva, Inst Chem Phys, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 4 pp

" Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXII, No 5

Reports experiments on cool flame combustion, using hydrocarbons (except methane), aldehydes (except formaldehyde) and ethers. Results are tabulated and show graphically. Concludes that hydrogen atoms even if present in cool flames, do not play important part they do in hot flames. Submitted 7 Aug 1947.

Trans. - W-15365, 21 Nov 58

Pa 68T27

Kondrat'yeva

Subject : USSR/Power AID P - 4049

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 7/33

Authors : Ioffe, E. F. and E. I. Kondrat'yeva, Engs.

Title : On planning the operation of power plants.

Periodical : Elek. sta., 12, 24-25, 1955

Abstract : A short discussion on planning efficient operation of thermal power plants in fuel consumption and output.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SOLINSK, V.A.; OLEN'YEVA, Ye.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.M., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technical chemical and microbiological control in the fish canning industry] Tekhno-khimicheskii i mikrobiologicheskii kontrol' rybokonservnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1952. 219 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Fishery products--Preservation)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye. M.

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye. M.: "Local barleys of the Dagestan ASSR as starting material for selection". Leningrad, 1955. All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin; All-Union Inst of Plant Growing. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct. 55

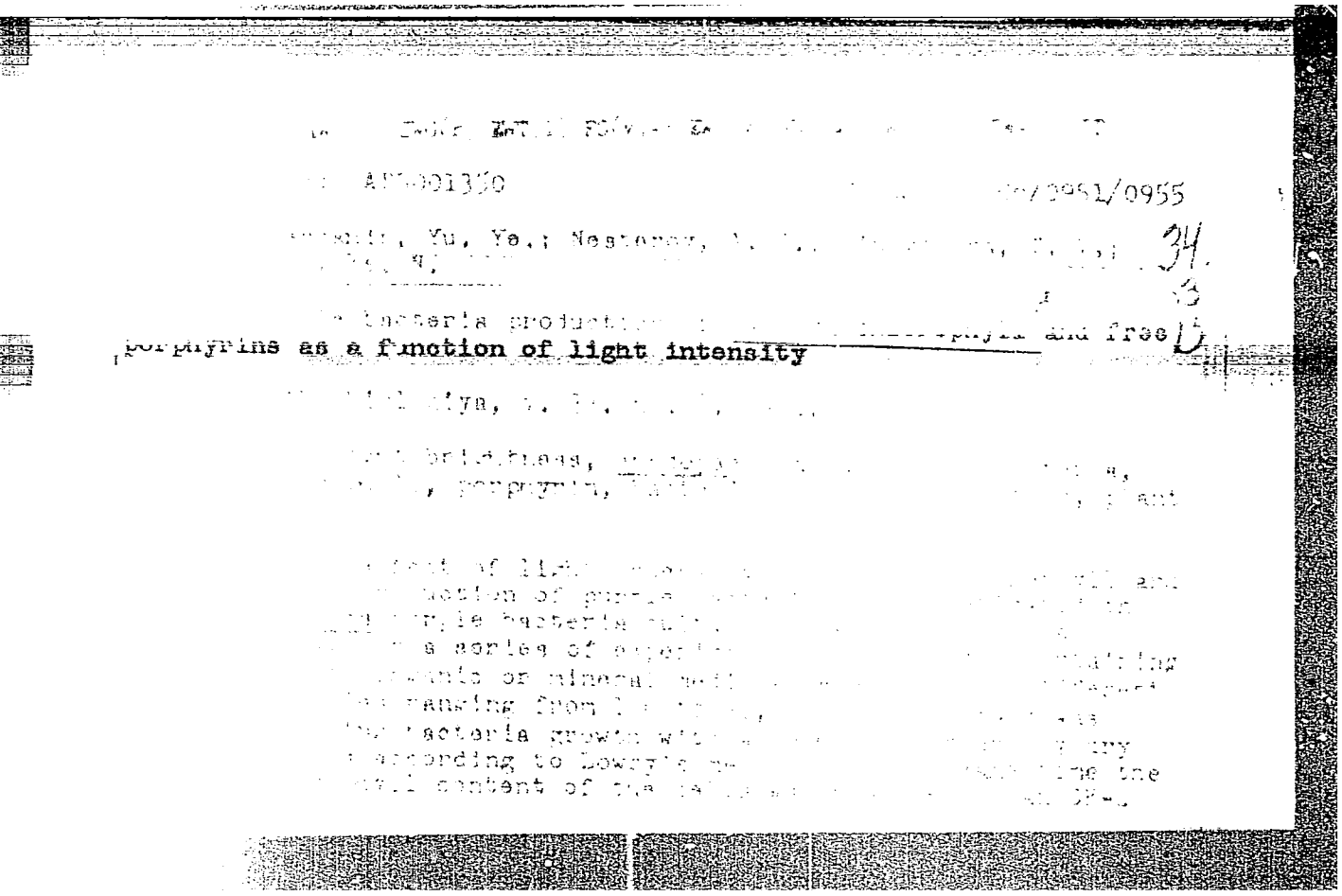
KUSHNAREV, V.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.M., redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Practical seamanship aboard vessels of the fishing industry] Morskaia praktika na sudakh rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Pt. 2. 1954. 298 p. tables. (MLRA 8:6)
(Fishing boats) (Navigation)

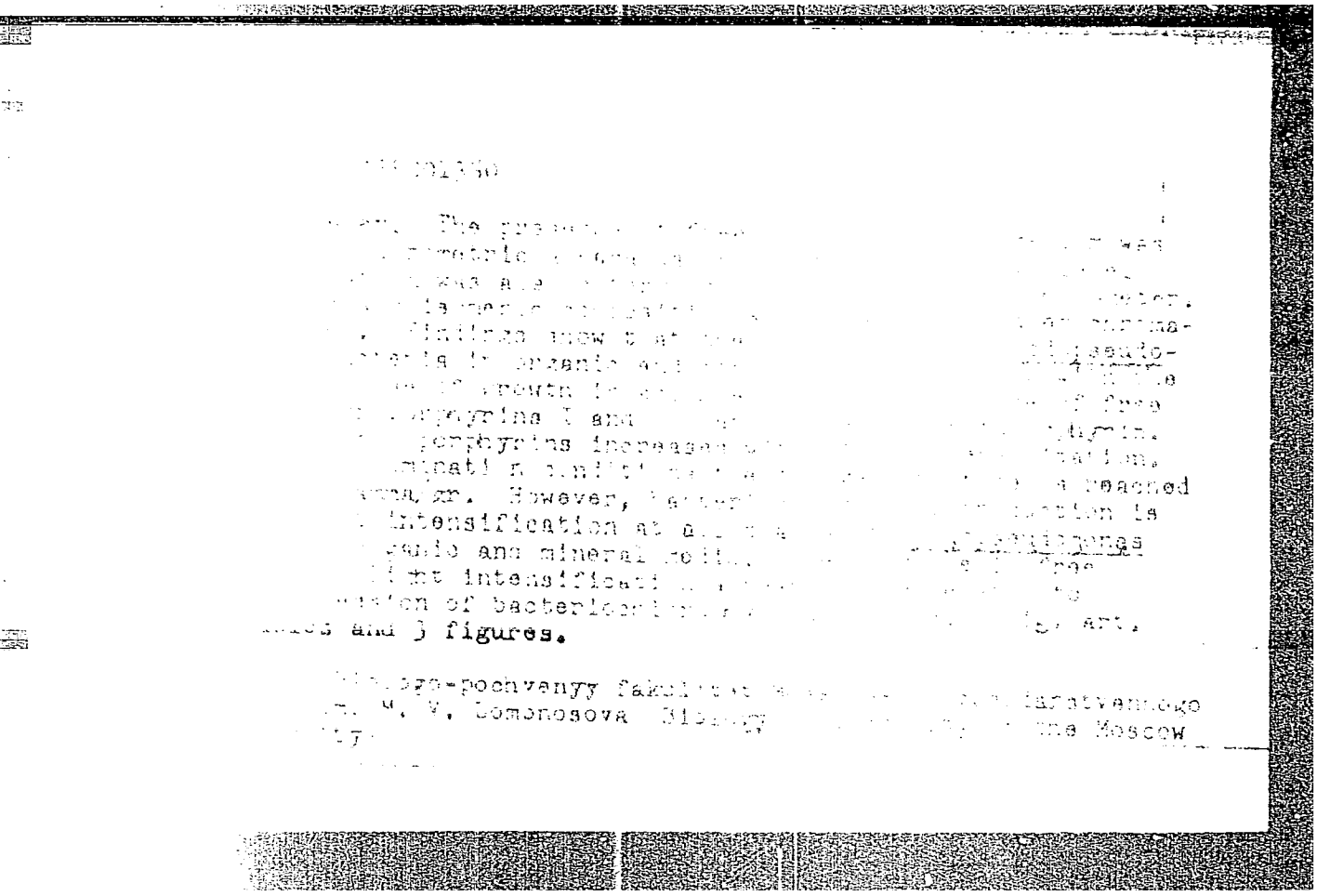
KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; DESYATOVA, M.K., agronom

Effect of molybdenum on alfalfa yields. Uch. zap. Mord. gos. un. no.13:110-113 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

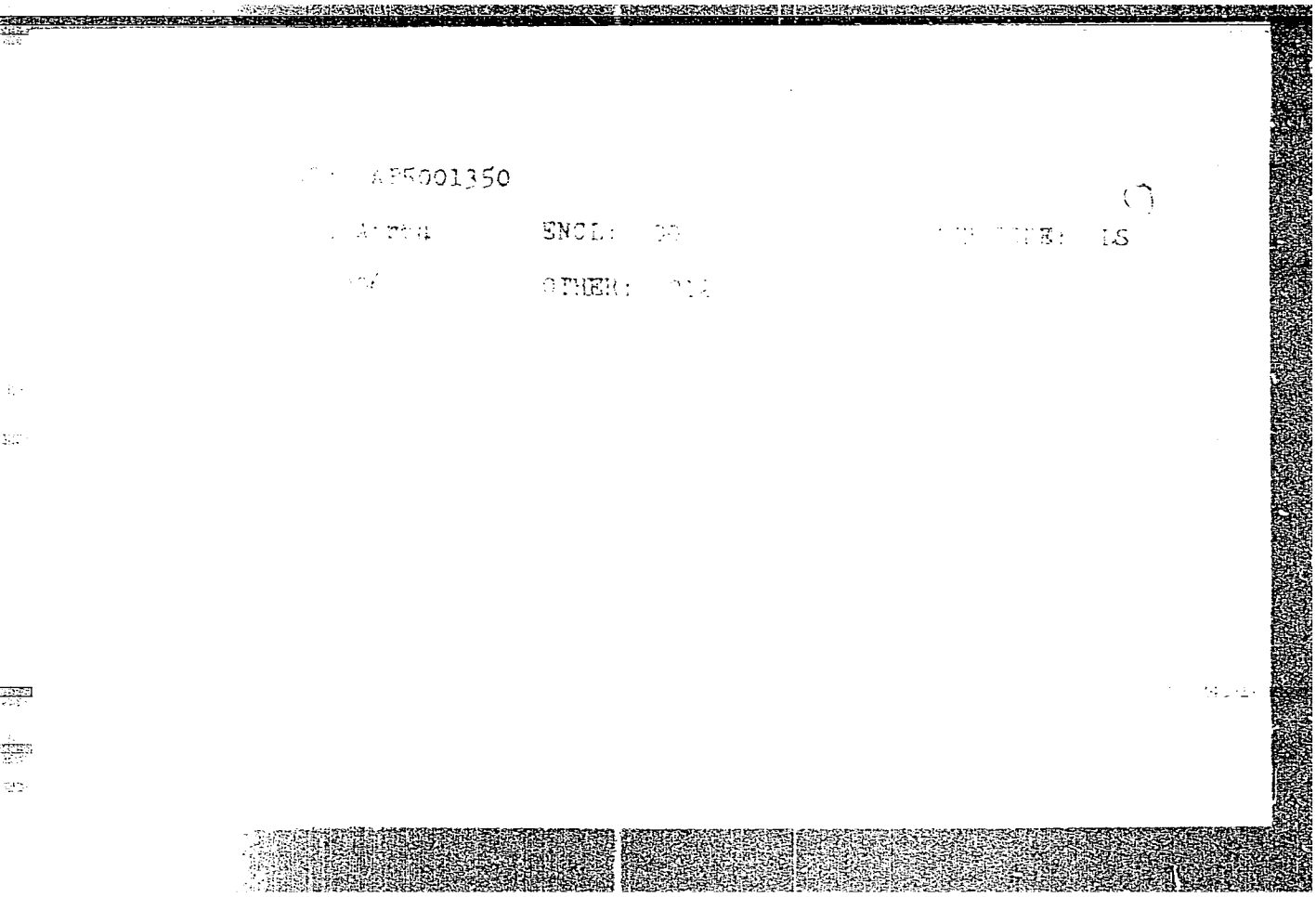
1. Kafedra agronomii i pochvovedeniya Mordovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Mordovia—Alfalfa—Fertilizers and manures)
(Plants, Effect on molybdenum on)



porphyrins as a function of light intensity



and 3 figures.



cf KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.M.

Atmospheric nitrogen fixation by Azotobacter under varying aeration. I. Rabotnova, E. Kondrat'eva, I. Nette, and S. Aronea (State Univ., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 18, 509–18(1949).—When air is bubbled through *Azotobacter agile* cultures the rH is 22–23; with N_2:air 3:1, rH is 20–21; with O_2:air 3:1, rH is 25–27. The optimum rH for proliferation is 21–24; for N fixation, 22–24. Calcd. per cell or per g. of sugar, N fixation is higher at rH 23–24 than at 20–21 or 25–28. In new cultures N fixation is slow, proliferation is rapid; after about 18 hrs. N fixation becomes faster. Julian F. Smith

KONDRAT'YEVA, E.N.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., akademik, redaktor; KONDRAT'YEVA, E.N. [translator]; MEKHTIYEVA, V.L. [translator]; SIDOROV, B.N., redaktor; ENDEN, M.G., redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Bacterial physiology. Translated from the English] Fiziologiia bakterii. Perevod s angliiskogo E.N.Kondrat'evoi i V.L.Mekhtievoi. Pod red. i s predisl. V.N.Shaposhnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1954. 547 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(BACTERIA)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

USSR/Biology - Photosynthesis FD-1422

Card 1/1 : Pub. 73 - 11/11

Author : Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N.

Title : The physiology of sulfur and non-sulfur purple bacteria

Periodical : Mikrobiologiya, 23, 6, 719-741, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : The physiology of purple bacteria, both Thiorhodaceae and Athiorhodaceae, and their role in bacterial photosynthesis is investigated in detail. The article is a review of extant literature on the subject and cites 61 Soviet references and 92 non-Soviet references.

Institution : Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Submitted : May 31, 1954

KONDRAT'YEVA, YE.N.

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. Feb

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9783

Author : Kondrat'eva, E.N.
Inst : -
Title : Utilization of Organic Compounds by Purple Bacteria in the Presence of Light.

Orig Pub : Mikrobiologiya, 1956, 25, No 4, 393-400

Abstract : From a pond near Moscow a pure culture of non-sulfur purple bacteria was isolated, identical in morphological and some physiological characteristics with Rhodopseudomonas palustris. Bacteria grow well on a medium of Nil [?] baths with $NaHCO_3$ under anaerobic conditions in light with one of the following organic compounds: acetic, propionic, lactic, pyroracemic, butyric, fumaric, succinic or malic acids, glycerin or glucose. On the same media, but with complete removal of CO_2, no bacteria develop. If Na_2S or $Na_2S_2O_3$ is added as an oxidizing [sic] agent to

Card 1/2

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N., FEDOROV, V.D.

Studies on green sulfur bacteria of the generus Chlorobium. [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 27 no.5:529-535 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(CHLOROBIUM, culture
thiosulfatophikum, isolation & properties (Rus))

17(2) SOV/20-123-2-43/50

AUTHORS: Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N. Fedorov, V. D., Greshnykh, K. P.

TITLE: On the Investigation of the Morphology of the Chlorobium Thiosulfatophilum (K izucheniyu morfologii Chlorobium thiosulfatophilum)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 2, pp 365-365 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 4 samples of green sulphur bacteria were extracted from inland waters (2 from fresh-water deposits, 2 from salt lakes). As they all were oxidizing hydrogen sulfide as well as thiosulfate they were identified as the species mentioned in the title. The 2 samples from salt water utilized also molecular hydrogen at the CO_2-photoreduction process. The nutrient media (according to reference 3 as well as for example with pH 6 and 0.2% $Na_2S.9H_2O$) did not cause a change in shape of the bacteria.

They were ellipsoidal or short rod-shaped, 0.7-0.8 to 1-1.5 μ long and inelastic. They often formed chains differing in length. Exceptionally long chains are formed in liquid media with a low pH and in the mass of agar. But it was always possible to de-

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On the Investigation of the Morphology of the Chlorobium Thiosulfatophilum

termine by staining that these long forms consisted of individual small cells of sometimes nearly round shape. Some other forms (Refs 1,3,4,6) were not observed. Thus the results of the authors agree with those of Bicknell (Biknel) (Ref 2), who has found only ellipsoidal forms in his cultures. Figure 1 (Table on page 256) shows the typical cell-form of the bacteria mentioned (photographed by T. F. Filippova and L. V. Lazareva). There are 1 figure and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: July 3, 1958, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1958

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; MOSHENTSEVA, L.V.

Pigments of the green sulfur bacteria Chloropseudomonas ethylicum. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.2:460-462 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Shaposhnikovym.
(Bacteria, Sulfur) (Chlorophyll)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye. N., (USSR)

"The Utilization of Organic Compounds by Green Bacteria in Photosynthesis."

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

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; RAMENSKIY, Ye.V.

Development of anaerobic photosynthesising bacteria as related to the oxidation-reduction conditions of the medium. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:155-159 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(BACTERIA, SULFUR) (OXIDATION-REDUCTION REACTION)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Green sulfur bacteria. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.2:346-363 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(BACTERIA, SULFUR)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; USPENSKAYA, V.E.

Vitamin B12 production by photosynthetizing bacteria. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no. 3:718-719 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Sheposknikovym.

(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (BACTERIA, SULFUR)

SKALINSKIY, Ye.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

A new species of green sulfur bacteria. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.2: 456-457 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Shaposhnikovym.
(BACTERIA, SULFUR)

39208
S/220/62/031/002/001/004
I018/I218

Also 2906

AUTHOR: Moshentseva, L. V. and Kondrat'yeva, Y. N.

TITLE: Studies on the production of chlorophyll by purple and green bacteria in autotrophic and heterotrophic growth

PERIODICAL: Mikrobiologiya, v. 31, no. 2. 1962, 199–202

TEXT: Changes in the amount of bacteriochlorophyll and bacterioviridin in some photoautotrophic species of purple and green bacteria in relation to growth conditions in synthetic media with oxidizable sulfur compounds and in media with various organic compounds were studied. Two species of purple bacteria (*Rhodopseudomonas palustris* and *Chromatium minutissimus*) and two species of green bacteria (*Chlorobium thiosulfatophilum* and *Chloropseudomonas ethylicum*) were used. The amount of bacteriochlorophyll in the purple bacteria and the amount of bacterioviridin in the green bacteria varies, depending on their stage of growth. Maximal amounts of these pigments in bacterial cells were found during the exponential phase of growth. When the purple bacteria and *Chl. ethylicum* were grown in media containing an organic source (acetic acid pyruvic acid, butyric acid, succinic acid or ethanol) they produced more chlorophylls than upon growth in media which allowed photoautotrophic growth. The amount of bacteriochlorophyll produced by *Rh. palustris* under various conditions of growth was identical to that produced by *Chr. minutissimus*

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with one exception, that in medium with propionate, *Chr. minutissimus* produced less chlorophyll than *Rh. palustris*. *Chl. thiosulfatophilum* can grow in mineral media only and the amount of bacterioviridin produced during growth is identical to that produced by *Chl. ethylicum*. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Department of Soil Biology, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1961

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USPENSKAYA, V.E.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Relation of photoautotrophic bacteria to vitamins and the synthesis of vitamins by these organisms.. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.3:396-401 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.
(BACTERIA, AUTOTROPHIC) (VITAMINS)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Yelena Nikolayevna; SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., akademik, otv. red.; RUBAN, Ye.L., red. izd-va; ZUDINA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Photosynthetic bacteria] Fotosinteziruiushchie bakterii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 314 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(BACTERIA, AUTOTROPHIC) (PHOTOSYNTHESIS)

BALITSKAYA, R.N.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Effect of light intensity on the use of CO_2 and organic compounds in photosynthesis by Chlorpseudomonas ethylicum. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.2:193-199 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., akademik; BALITSKAYA, R.M.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Effect of some reducing agents on the development of green sulfur bacteria and the synthesis of bacterioviridin by them at various light intensities. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.3:708-711 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Bacteria, Sulfur) (Photosynthesis) (Bacterioviridin)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Bacterial photosynthesis. Usp. mikrobiol. 1:5-29 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; NOVIKOVA, G.A.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Antimicrobial properties of carbamide resin and its use of some micro-organisms. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2: 166-170 '64. (MIFA 17:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; PETROVA, L.N.; FEDENKO, Ye.P.

Utilization of organic compounds by the green bacterium Chloropseudomonas ethylicum as related to the presence of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2:453-456 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Shaposhnikovym.

BR

S/0020/64/157/003/0678/0680

ACCESSION NR: AP4042798

AUTHOR: Uspenskaya, V. E.; Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Formation of free porphyrins by green photosynthesizing bacteria

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 157, no. 3, 1964, 678-680

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthetic bacteria, porphyrin, photosynthesis, chlorophyll, Chloropseudomonas, Chlorobium, bacterioviridin

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the biosynthesis of bacterioviridin has not been previously established. To investigate this mechanism, Chloropseudomonas ethylicum and Chlorobium thiosulfatophilum were anaerobically cultured at 30C under 600 lux of illumination. The biomass was determined turbidimetrically with a conversion to dry cell weight. The quantity of bacterioviridin in the cells was determined with an SF-4 spectrophotometer in an acetone-methanole extract. The porphyrin composition in the culture medium was determined as a function of the absorption value in Soret's maximum range (380—430 mμ). The forms and isomeric compositions of the porphyrins were determined

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042798

by paper chromatography and electrophoresis. Quantitative calculations of porphyrins were conducted according to formulas for copro- and protoporphyrin. A study of the culture mediums of both green bacteria cultures revealed that both varieties liberated significant quantities of free porphyrins (up to 1200 μg/g dry cell weight). In this respect green bacteria are similar to purple bacteria. Green bacteria differed from purple bacteria in that the qualitative composition of free porphyrins was always uniform and coproporphyrin (isomer I and III) was present. Purple bacteria liberate coproporphyrin III and only traces of other porphyrins. It was shown that the increased liberation of free porphyrins by green bacteria was a function of iron deficiency in the culture medium which inhibited the growth and synthesis of bacterioviridin. The author concluded that under conditions favorable for the synthesis of bacterioviridin, porphyrin liberation by green bacteria decreases. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

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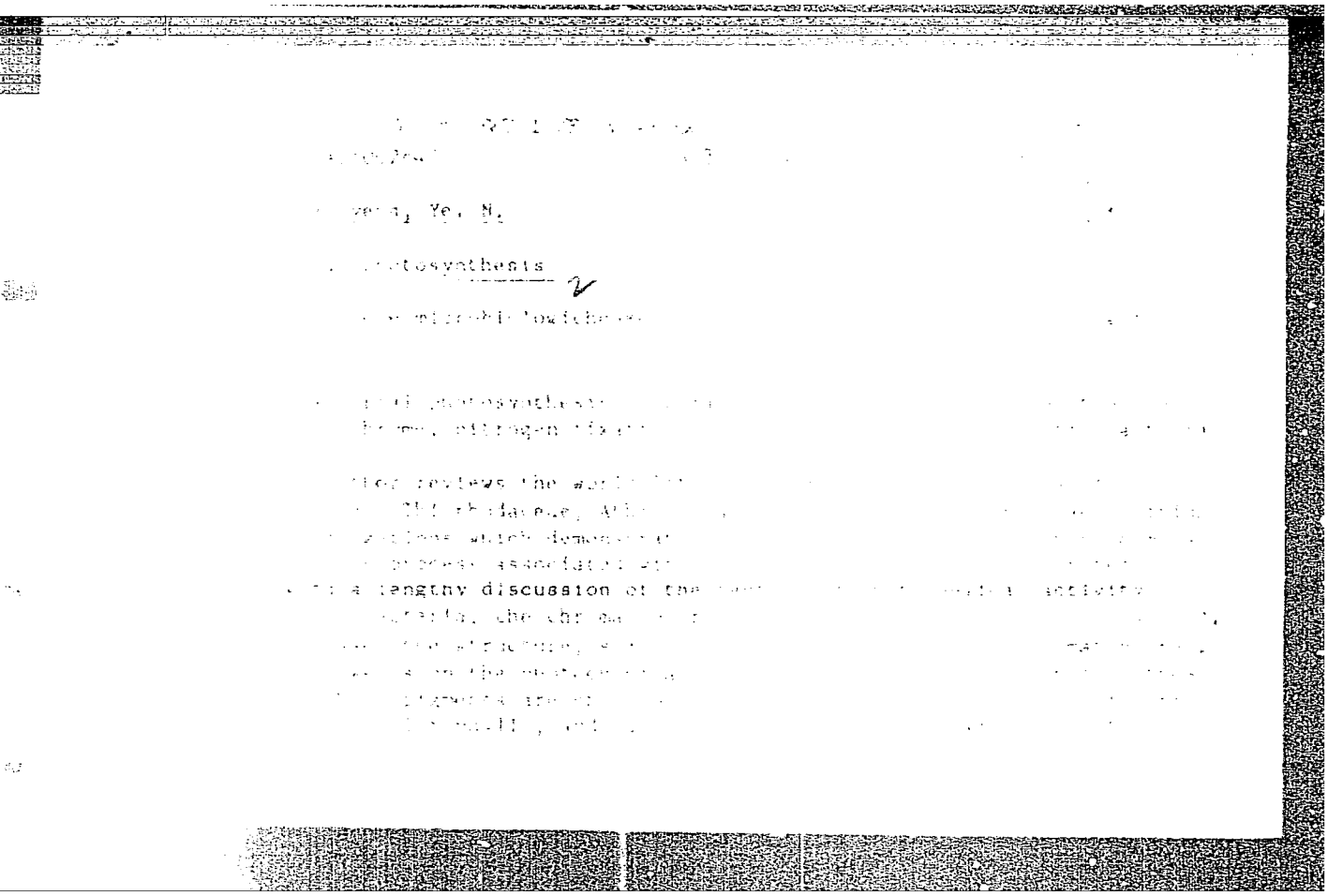

a lengthy discussion of the

ACCESSION NR: AT5002647

systems are: photooxida...

illumination...

...synthesis.

...agents in bacterial photosynthesis. A great achievement in the study of the mechanism of photosynthesis was the discovery of...

...Consequ...

...important aspect...

...Orig. art. has: 4 chemical formulas.

...CITATION: None

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Vladimir Nikolaevich Shaposhnikov, 1884; on his 80th birthday.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.4:635-636 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; MALOFEYEVA, I.V.

Study of the carotenoids of purple sulfur bacteria. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.5:758-762 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta Lomonosova.