

31093. LEVITINA, R. F.

Fizicheskoe razvitie novorozhdennykh nedonoshenny kh detey v Leningrade
v 1945g. Voprosy pediatrii i okhrany materinstva i detstva, 1949, vyp. 4,
s. 17-23

LEVITINA, S.

First meeting of young inventors and innovators from Moscow enter-
prises. Izobr. v SSSR 3 no.2:45-46 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Moscow--Inventors)

LEVITINA, S.

Valuable manuals on industrial safety. Okhr.truda i sots.
strakh. no.2:93 Fe '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Industrial safety)

LEVITINA, S.M., inzh.

School for efficiency promoters. Izobr. i rats. no.6:11-15
Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Technical education)

LEVITINA, S.M., transl.: UCHATKIN, I.P., instr.

New equipment and advanced technological processes in the
spinning industry. Mexh. i avt.proizv. 18 no.8:54-57 AS 104.
(MIRA 17:10)

LEVITINA, S.M., inzh.

Mechanization and automation in the textile industry. Mekh. i
avtom. proizv. 19 no.5:53-55 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

LEVITINA, S.M., inzh.

Conferences of readers of the periodical in 1959. Mekh. i avtom.
proizv. 14 no. 3:48-49 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Engineering--Periodicals)

Doc Med Sci

LEVITINA, YE. A.

Dissertation: "Data on the Problem of the Influence of Nerve Centers on the
Functional State of a Motive Apparatus."
26/5/50

Acad Med Sci USSR

80 Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

80 Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

LEVITINA, E.I.

Behavior of magnesium in alkali solutions. Zhur.ob.khim. 24 no.2:
216-218 F '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Magnesium)

LEVITINA, Z. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 1/37

Authors : Samartsev, A. G., and Levitina, Z. I.

Title : Behavior of magnesium in potassium bichromate solutions

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/10, 1697-1700, Oct 1954

Abstract : The rate of development of protective films on magnesium, when subjected to the effect of potassium bichromate solutions containing certain activating additions, was investigated. The passivation of Mg in $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solutions was established at room temperature and at boiling temperature. Passivity was found to be the result of the formation of a thin non-visible protective film consisting of hardly soluble components. The effect of activating salts on the passivation of the metal and the relation between the activating salts and the temperature and acidity of the solution, are explained. Four references: 2-USSR; 1-German and 1-USA (1907-1954). Graphs.

Institution : ...

Submitted : May 13, 1954

LEVITINOV, S.D., dotsent; POLYAKOV, G.V., inzh.; ASTRAKHANTSEV, N.Ya.,
inzh.; POGORELOV, G.M., inzh.

Recuperative braking on commercial electric locomotives in open-
pit mines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.4:122-135 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana
kafedroy elektroprivoda i avtomatizatsii promyshlennykh ustanovok.
(Mine railroads--Brakes)

LEVITMAN, Kh. Ya.

YARMOLENKA, N.F., professor; LEVITMAN, Kh.Ya., kandydat tekhnicheskyykh nauk.

High molecular compounds in solutions of salt mixtures based on alkalinity data. Vestsi AN BSSR no.1:63-66 Ja-F '52. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Pravadzheyny chlen AN BSSR (for Yarmolenka)
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Molecular dynamics)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929620017-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929620017-5"

LEVITMAN, YA. YA.

USSR/Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19648

Author : Kh. Ya. Levitman, Z. A. Krivchik

Inst : -

Title : Amperometric Determination of Copper and Nickel
in Alloyed Steel with Rubeanehydride Acid.

Orig Pub: Zavod. Laboratoriya, 1955, 21, No 4, 397 - 399.

Abstract: The method is based on the difference of the solubility of Cu and Ni rubeanates, which renders it possible to determine both these metals according to the break in the left hand branch of the V-shaped titration curve during the same titration process. Titration was carried out at 1.3 v on the mercury drop electrode in an ammonium

Card 1/2

- 126 -

1.5.17 Mod. N.B. 3/6

U.S.S.R.

2

Photo-turbidimetric determination of copper in baths for ~~plating~~ *plating*. Kh. Ya. Levintson and N. M. Vladykina. *Belorus. Politekh. Inst. Zh. Khim. Sverkh. Chisl. Anal. Razv. 1955; 266; 17-30; 1957. Anal. Zh. for Cu* from calibration curves, and for titration were studied with a differential photocolometer by using the sol formed with rubenic acid. The plating bath contained $\text{NaSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 175, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 120, KCl , 20, and H_2BO_3 , 20 g.; 20, 30, 40, 60, 70, 90, 110, 130, and 150 mg./l. Cu as CuCl_2 was present. The addition of an alk. sol. of rubenic acid formed an olive-green col in the presence of gelatin. Peaks in the absorption curves at 600 m μ (150 mg./l. of Cu) were at $\lambda = 4200$ and 7000 \AA . Violet (P30; 2700 \AA), red (7000-7500 \AA) and smoke-colored glass filters were compared. The soln. to be analyzed was mixed from (in order) the plating bath 2, water 29, 0.5% gelatin soln. 2, 80% AcOH 1, and alk. soln. of rubenic acid (0.18 mg./l.) 3 ml. The fraction of light absorbed was linear, ranging from 0.086 (20 mg. Cu/l. of bath) to 0.517 (150 mg. Cu/l. of bath) for the violet filter; 0.030 (20 mg. Cu/l.) to 0.319 (150 mg. Cu/l.) for the red filter, and 0.027 (20 mg. Cu/l.) to 0.237 (150 mg. Cu/l.) for the smoke-colored glass. Four samples contg. 50, 80, 100, and 120 mg./l. of Cu were analyzed with errors of 6, 0.3, and 1.7%, resp. The soln. was titrated (in order of mixing) plating bath n, 0.5% gelatin soln. 2, 80% AcOH 0.5 ml., with water to 50 ml. Rubenic acid soln. was added from a microburet, and the light absorption was measured. In 4 expts. with solns. contg. 0.15, 0.20, 0.29, and 0.25 mg. Cu/l. , the errors were 5.6, 0.5, 2.0, and 6.0%, resp. Fe, Pb, and Zn did not interfere in the presence of AcOH .

R. D. Misch

6000

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical B-8
Analysis. Phase Transitions

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26148

Author : N.F. Yermolenko, Kh.Ya. Levitman

Title : Study of Molecular Compounds in Solutions by Method of Physico-
Chemical Analysis by Measurement of Refraction Index.

Orig Pub : Zh. neorgan. Khimii, 1956, 1, No 6, 1162-1172

Abstract : A series of ternary systems of aqueous and alcoholic solutions of mixed mineral salts was studied by measuring the index of refraction (n) and by investigating the deviations from additivity by curves Δn -composition. The possibility of the application of refraction measuring to the detection of molecular compounds in a solution is shown.

Card : 1/1

LEVITMAN, KH YA

137-58-1-2134

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 290 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Levitman, Kh. Ya., Yermolenko, N. F. [Levitman, Kh. Ya.,
Yermolenka, N. F.]

TITLE: Amperometric Analysis of Copper in Electrolytic Baths for Nickel, Zinc and Cadmium Plating (Amperometriceskoye opredeleniye medi v gal'vanicheskikh vannakh dlya nikelirovaniya, tsinkovaniya i kadmirovaniya) [In Belorussian]

PERIODICAL: Vestsi AN BSSR, Ser. fiz. -tekhn. n. ,Izv. AN BSSR, Ser. fiz. -tekhn. n. , 1956, Nr 4, pp 133-137

ABSTRACT: A description is offered of a method of analyzing for small quantities of Cu in electrolyte baths (EB) by amperometric titration employing rubeane; the advantages of the employment thereof as a precipitant are indicated. The titration was performed in a visual polarimeter. The content of Cu in EB for nickel, zinc, and cadmium plating was established by the readings of a mirror galvanometer sensitive to 2.16×10^{-9} amps at 1 mm/m. In preparation, the initial solutions simulating the

Card 1/2

137-58-1-2134

Amperometric Analysis of Copper (cont.)

compositions of the EB were made of mixtures of the respective pure salts, and optimum voltages were used in the amperometric titration for Cu. The amount of Cu in real EB for nickel, zinc, and cadmium plating was then determined at concentrations of 20-500 mg/l in the bath mixtures. The method developed makes possible determination of Cu in an acetic acid medium in the presence of added Fe, Zn, and Pb without preliminary separation thereof.

P. P.

1. Copper--Determination 2. Electrolytic titration--Equipment 3. Electrolytic cells--Equipment

Card 2/2

Levitman, Kh Ya

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12039

Author : Tananayev I.V., Levitman Kh.Ya.

Inst : Commission on Analytical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Photo-Turbidimetric Determination of Copper in Aluminum Alloys by Means of Rubeanic Acid

Orig Pub : Tr. Komis. po analit. khimii AN SSSR, 1956, 7(10), 21-26

Abstract : Photo-turbidimetric determination of Cu in solution of aluminum alloys containing Fe and Mg, is effected by titration with a standard solution of rubeanic acid, in an acetic acid medium. Accuracy 5-6% (relative).

Card 1/1

YERMOLENKO, N.P.; LEVITMAN, Kh.Ya.; ZARUBKINA, A.K.

Effect of concentration of molecular compounds in mixed salt
solutions on the stability of these compounds. Uch.zap. BGU
no.29:251-256 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Solution (Chemistry))

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry

D-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3976

Author : Levitran Kh.Ya., Karpovich N.I., Rutskaya Ye.I.

Inst : Belorussian Polytechnic Institute

Title : Polarographic Properties of Rubenic Acid

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch. rabot Belorus. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, No 55,
112-118

Abstract : Rubenic acid (I) undergoes reduction in acid, neutral and alkaline solutions. At pH 2-6 I gives one clearly defined wave. On increase of pH height of the wave (h) increases and $E_{1/2}$ becomes more negative. At pH 7-11.4 I produces three waves. In acid solutions h is proportional to concentration of I. In neutral and alkaline media h of second and third wave is also proportional to concentration of I; the second wave is convenient for a determination of I.

Card 1/1

- 216 -

LEVITMAN, Kh.Ya.; KRYUCHYK, Z.A.

Use of magnesium chloride as a background for polarography.

Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn.nav. no.2:43-47 '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

(Polarography)

(Magnesium chloride)

LEVITMAN, Kh.Ya.; VLADYKINA, N.M.

Photocolorimetric determination of the activity of charcoal.
Spart. prom. 24 no.8:28-29 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Carbon, Activated) (Colorimetry)

LEVITMAN, Kh.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORSKAYA, Ye.V.

Physicochemical analysis of the system silver nitrate-rubenic
acid-water. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.politekh.inst. no.63:164-170
'58. (MIRA 12:4)

(Silver nitrate) (Oxamide)

YERMOLENKO, N.F. [Iarmolenka, M.F.]; DEYCH, A.Ya. [Deich, A.IA];
LEVITMAN, Kh.Ya. [Levitman, Kh.IA]

Molecular compounds in ternary and binary mixtures based on
refraction and density factors. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh.
nav. no.1:25-29 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Systems (Chemical))

LEVITMAN, Kh.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methodological instructions for laboratory work in the physical
chemistry course. Shor. metod. rab. Bel. politekh. inst. no. 1:53-
56 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Chemistry, Physical and theoretical--Study and teaching)

LEVITMAN, Kh.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Remarks concerning methods of work of an assistant in the
department of chemistry. Sbor. metod. rab. Bel. politekh. inst.
no. 1:129-134 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

LEVITMAN, Kh. Ya.; RUTSKAYA, Ye. I.; KARPOVICH, N. I.

Physicochemical analysis of a lead nitrate - rubeanic acid - water
system and its importance in analysis. Sbor. nauch. trud. Bel. politekh.
inst. no. 87:45-54 '69. (MIRA 14:4)
(Lead nitrate) (Oxamide)

LEVITMAN, Kh.Ya.; GORSKAYA, Ye.V.

Turbidimetric determination of silver using rubeanic acid.
Sbor.nauch.trud.Bel.politekh.inst. no.87:55-65 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Oxamide) (Silver--Analysis)

LEVITMAN, M.Kh., vrach-rentgenolog

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no. 2:54-55 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Is IV klinicheskoy bol'nitsy g.Minska (glavnyy vrach Ye.M.
Sel'dimirova).

(HERNIA)

POPOV, Viktorin; LEVITINA, S.A., red.; PINKHASOV, Ya.V.

[Chardshou-Kungrad; along the track with a notebook]
Chardshou - Kungrad; s bloknotom po trasse. Tashkent,
Gos.izd-vo UzSSR, 1947. 29 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Soviet Central Asia--Railroads--Location)

LEVITINA, S.M., inzh.

From pages of the periodical "Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia
proizvodstva." Tekst.prom. 21 no.5:89 My '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Textile industry)

USSR/Chemistry - Systems
Chemistry - Acetic Acid

Sep 48

"Change in the Refractive Index in the System
 $CH_3COOH-H_2O$," S. Ya. Levitman, N. F. Yermolenko,
Inst Chem, Acad Sci Belorussian SSR, 5 1/2 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol XVIII, No 9

Studies refractive index of acetic acid-water
mixtures of composition 10,20, and 30%. Es-
tablishes existence of molecular compound.
 $CH_3COOH.2H_2O$ by deviation from additivity.
Establishes existence of molecular compound
 $2CH_3COOH.H_2O$ by composition maximum. Latter

30/1972

USSR/Chemistry - Systems (Cont'd)

Sep 48

type molecular compound is most usual for acetic acid.
Submitted 4 Mar 48.

LEVITMAN, S. YA.

30/1972

LA

Physicochemical analysis of systems significant in analytical chemistry. XVII. Study of the reaction of copper diethylenetriamine formation with the aid of light absorption. I. V. Taranov and O. Ya. Levitsen (Mosc. 7

Russian Polytech. Inst., Minsk). *Zashch. i Anal. Khim.* 4, 212 19(1949); cf. C.A. 44, 479a. - Kationchrom readings of a den. comp. different proportions of Cu and the osmium indicated that the black Cu ppt. contains, as has been assumed, one mole Cu to one mole diethylenetriamine. By means of the reaction, Cu⁺⁺ can be titrated with an H₂O₂ soln. of the reagent or the turbidity produced with very small quantities of Cu can be measured and compared with that produced with known quantities of Cu.

M. Hirsch

CA

Higher-molecular compounds in solutions of salt mixtures, according to refractometric data. N. P. Krivolobko and S. Ya. Levitman, *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 317 (1937). -- Formation of a compd. between 2 salts in aq. soln. is indicated by a max. on the curve representing the deviation Δn of the actual refractive index n_D of the mixt. from the theoretical n_{calc} . from the indexes of the pure simple solns. by the additivity rule, plotted in terms of the mol. concns. of one component, with the sum of the mol. concns. of the 2 salts kept const. For the system LiCl-NaCl-H₂O at 20°, Δn is small at all LiCl:NaCl ratios, and varies irregularly; consequently, no compd. is formed in that system. In MgCl₂-KCl-H₂O, in BaCl₂-KCl-H₂O, and in SrBr₂-NH₄Br-H₂O, Δn passes through a distinct max. at the mol. 1:1 ratio of the 2 salts. Consequently, there is an indication of the compds. K[MgCl₂], NH₄[SrBr₂], and K[BaCl₂]. N. Thon

LEVITMAN, V.S.; KUSURINA, N.N.; ROSIKOVA, T.N.

[Program for calculating many-storied multispin frames using the BESM-2M digital computer; program SIDR-3] Programma rascheta mnogoetazhnykh mnogoproletnykh ram na elektronnoi mashine BESM-2M; programma SIDR-3. Moskva, 1964. 234 p. (Seria 11-49) (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy institut tipovogo i eksperimental'nogo proyektirovaniya i tekhnicheskikh issledovaniy.

DUPAL, Yaroslav [Dupal, Jaroslav]; GAVLICHEK, Yaromir [Havlicek, Jaromir]; STOCHES, Ferdinand [Stoces, Ferdinand]; BARTUNEK, Iosif [Bartunek, Josef]; LEVITMAN, Ye.A. [translator]; TULUPNIKOV, A.I., red.; SUMNIK, Z.A., red.; IL'YUSHENKOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Problems in determining the effectiveness of agricultural production in Czechoslovakia] Voprosy opredelenia effektivnosti sel'skokhoziaistvennogo proizvodstva v Chekhoslovakii. Pod red. A.I. Tulupnikova. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1962. 178 p. Translated from the Czech. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut narodnokhozyaystvennogo planirovaniya pri Gosudarstvennoy planovoy komissii, Chekhoslovakiya (for Dupal, Gavlichek). 2. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya, Chekhoslovakiya (for Bartunek).

(Czechoslovakia--Agriculture--Economic aspects)

SECRET
R 11/8/50

AUTHOR: Levitson A. M.

TITLE: Exchange of experiments

PERIODICAL: Zvezdochka (at the right) ...

TEXT: The author developed a simple portable apparatus for measuring hydrogen gas and carbon dioxide ... chromatographic indicators ... the one described earlier by ... Gostoptechizdat ... dehydrating agents ... (Fig. 1) ... forms ... Dehydration of ethyl alcohol ... product obtained ... hydr ... alcohol ... Card ...

Exchange of experience

State Department
1952

from the original file. For some reason, the original file
of forms and the original, complete translation
Complete translation. To be reviewed.

ASSOCIATION: Very poorly rendered. I am not sure if it is
the same as the one in the State Department file.
Institute of International Law and History

Card

127 11/11/54

USSR/Mathematics - Eigenfunctions

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 4/44

Authors : Leviton, B. M.

Title : On expansion of the equation $\Delta u + \{ \lambda - q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \} u = 0$ by eigenfunctions

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/6, 961-964, Aug 21, 1954

Abstract : A series of theorems dealing with an expansion of the given equation:

$\Delta u + \{ \lambda - q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \} u = 0$ by eigenfunctions are considered with provision that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0$ is a boundary condition. The theorems

are intended to prove, and do prove the possibility of such expansions for a limited Euclidean space as well as for any unlimited one. Three references: (1936-1954)

Institution : ...

Presented by : Academician S. L. Sobolev, May 25, 1954

USSR/ Mathematics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 4/45

Authors : Leviton, B. M.

Title : On the expansion along the eigen functions of the Schroedinger operator in the case of an indefinitely growing potential

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/2, 191-194, Jul 11, 1955

Abstract : A study of the expansion (along the eigen functions of the equation:

$$\Delta u + \{ \lambda - q(x_1, x_2, x_3) \} u = 0)$$

of functions which are growing at infinity as a polynomial. The equation describes a 3-dimensional space (E_3) in which the $q(x)$ is a continuous real function, and the x is a point in the E_3 . The method used in the study is good for any dimensional space, however, for the sake of simplicity, it is chosen as 3-dimensional. Six references: 1 USA, 2 Brit. and 3 USSR(1951-1954)

Institution : Artillery Acad. imen F. E. Dzerzhinsky

Presented by : Academician S. L. Sobolev, March 30, 1955

LEVITON, M.Ye.

Some data on the structure of the Hercynian foundation of
Ciscaucasia and adjacent regions. Sov. geol. 3 no. 11:147-
151 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Caucasus, Northern--Geology, Structural)

LEVITON, M.Ye.; MUZYCHENKO, N.M.

Basic tectonic features of the Cretaceous complex in the
northwestern part of the Caspian Sea region. Dokl. AN SSSR
140 no.5:1142-1151 0 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geofizicheskiy trest po razvedke nefti,
gaza i uglia. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Caspian Sea Region-Geology, Structural)

NEVOLIN, N.V.; KASATKIN, D.P.; KIREYCHEV, V.D.; KANDINOV, N.N.; LEVITON,
M.Ye.; RTISHCHEVA, V.F.; TROITSKIY, V.N.; DYUKOV, A.I.

Structure of the recent relief of the surface basement of the
Russian Platform. Sov.geol. 8 no.2:82-90 F '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
metod razvedki.

КОВАЛЕНКО, П.; ЛЕВИТОВ, А.; БЕКХТИН, Д.;

Simplification of the technological control apparatus at enterprises. Sots.trud no. 2:102-109 Pg '57. (MLGA 10:9)

1. Direktor L'vovskoy obuvnoy fabriki No.3 (for Kovalenko).
2. Inzhener zavoda "Artoarmatura" (for Levitov). 3. Direktor fabriki "Vozrozhdeniye" (for Bekhtin).
(Production control)

LEVITOV, A.

Self-financing, a tool of monopoly capital. Den. i kred. 20
no.6:70-79 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(France--Self-financing)

LEVITOV, A.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Problem of latent brucellosis. Klin. med. 32 no.8:55-59 Ag '54.
(MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz kafedry infeksionnykh bolezney s epidemiologiyey (zav. zaslushennyi deyatel' nauki UsSR prof. V.P.Petrov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kuybyshevskoy oblastnoy protivobrutselesnoy stantsii.

(BRUCELLOSIS, differential diagnosis, latent forms)

BC

12-4

Pyrophosphate of yeast cells. I. Behaviour of the pyrophosphate towards enzymes. M. M. LEVITOV (Bull. Biol. Med. Exp. U.R.S.S., 1936, 1, /106-108; cf. this vol., 823).—Adenosine triphosphate comprises < 10% of the total pyrophosphate of yeast. W. McC.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM BOWERY

RELEASING OFFICE

LEVITOV, M.M.

The nature of the pyrophosphate compound of yeast; M.M. LEVITOV,
(BIOCHEMICAL DEPT. OF VIEM, MOSCOW) vol. 1, no. 4 p. 485, 1936

110

CU

Transformation of phosphorus compounds during fermentation in living bacterial cells. M. M. Levitov, *Russkaya 4, 656 (1970)*.— During the fermentation of glucose by *Escherichia coli*, the inorg. and total acid-w. P decreases, acid-insol. compds. being formed. The amt. of "alkali hydrolyzable P" is increased during fermenta-
 tion of living and plasmolyzed bacteria. This P fraction is detd. by catn. of the yeast or other cellular material with CCl_3COH . The ppt. is centrifuged, washed and subjected to hydrolysis for 10 min. with 0.05 N NaOH on a boiling water bath. The hydrolyzate, after cooling, is treated with CCl_3COH , and the filtrate subjected to acid hydrolysis with $NHCl$ at 100° for 10 min. The inorg. P in this hydrolyzate is detd. colorimetrically. H. P.

Lab. of Biochemistry of MICROBES, V.I.E.M., Moscow

030-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

112

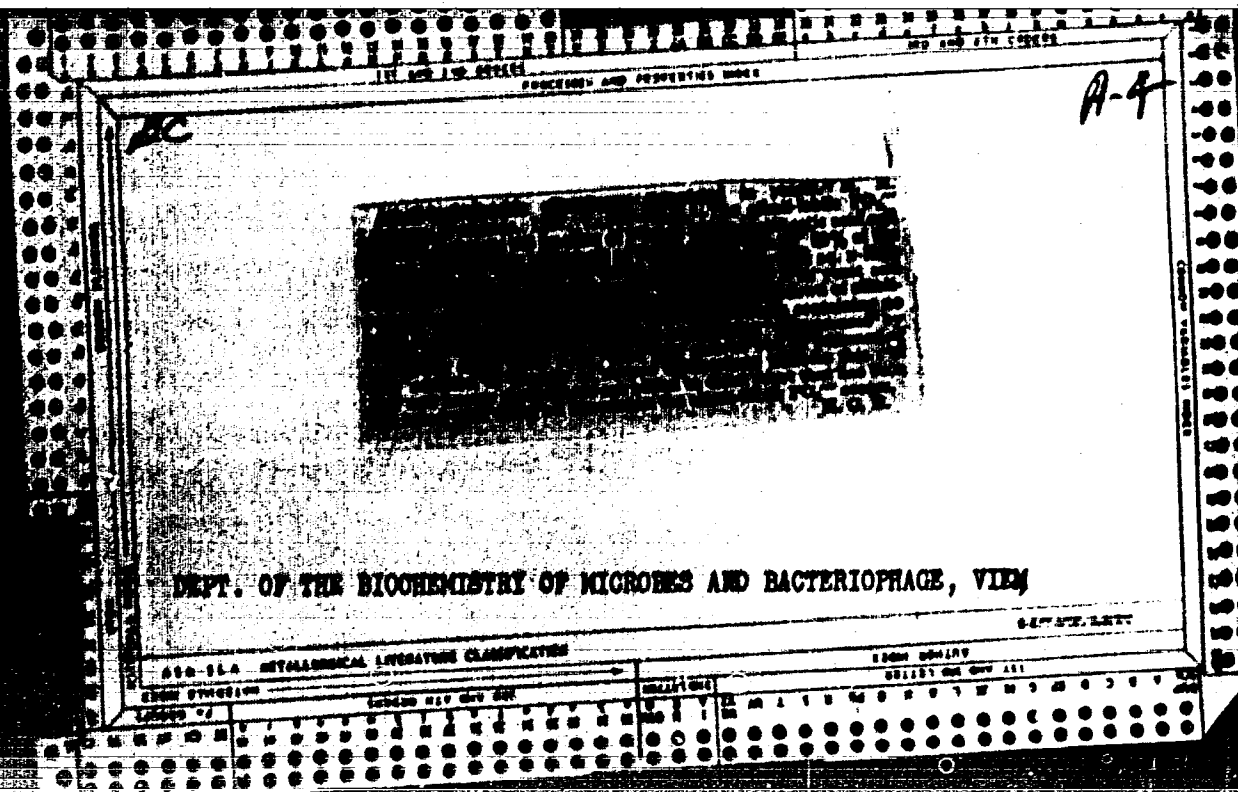
CA

Fermentation of sugar by *Chloroform vibrio*. M. S. Levin and M. A. Davidovich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR* (in English, vol 71(1941); cf. C. A. 36, 5673). *Chloroform vibrio* (1), strain b44, consumes glucose under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. The consumption rate is highest at pH 7.0 and is independent of concn. (1.3-0.1%). Fermentation is fully inhibited by mandelic acid at low concns. but only slightly by NaF. The effect of NaF is considerably weaker under aerobic than under anaerobic conditions. During fermentation inos. phosphates are esterified. But addn. of phosphate increases the rate of fermentation by 40-70%. Hexane diphosphate is only slightly fermented by 1, but its addn. accelerates glucose fermentation. Glycerol has no effect on fermentation.

DEPT. OF THE CHEMISTRY OF MICROBES AND BACTERIOPHAGE, VIEM, MOSCOW

ASD-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100000	100000	100000	100000
100000	100000	100000	100000



LEVITOV, M. M.

Microbe Biochemistry Section, VIAM

"Penicylline - crustozin"

SOURCE: Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No 7-8, 1944

LEVITOV, N. N.

ca

116

Titration and protein of antitoxic serum in phosphorus.
 N. N. Levitov. *Z. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., Immunohygiene.* (U.S.S.R.) 1966, No. 10/11, 25-7. — The method of phosphorus, first described by Abel, Rowatree, and Turner (cf. *C.A.B.*, 3231), is very useful for studying the correlation between the titer and the protein of antitoxic serum. It was found that there is no direct correlation between the antitoxic titer and the amounts of erythrocytes and pseudoglobulin. In extensive bleeding phosphoretic studies reveal that the greatest loss is suffered by the erythrocytes. Pseudoglobulin is restored very quickly. By combining phosphorus and retention of erythrocytes, it is possible to collect large quantities of antitoxic serum without impairing their efficiency. D. I. Markt

Exp. Lab., Central Inst. Epidem. & Microbiol.

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

17

CA

Penicillin. N. M. Levitt. *L'ipochi Khim.* 13, 295-300 (1944).—A review covering the nature of antibiotic substances in general with a table showing their sources, phys., chem. and bactericidal properties; the discovery, purification, biol. and chem. properties of penicillin, the mechanism of its action and its medical applications. 37 references. F. H. Rothmann

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COPIES

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

17

CA

Determination of penicillin. M. M. Lavtlov, V. P. Vyshopov, and A. M. Nosasheva (Inst. Biol. Prophylaxis of Infections, Moscow). *Biozhitsiya* 10, 491-8 (1945) No. 5-6 (English ver. only); cf. J. Hirsch, *Compt. rend. ann. et arch. soc. sci. phys. nat.* No. 12, p. 39 (1945-46) (pub. 1946).--In the absence of an antibiotic, the bacterial cells in broth medium continue to multiply, and as a result there is an increase of respiration, as measured by a Warburg app. When penicillin is present, the amt. of O absorbed per unit time either remains const., or increases only slightly as compared to the control. Penicillin thus acts not on respiration but on the growth of the bacteria. An 18-hr. staphylococcus culture is centrifuged and suspended in a meat-peptone broth with 1% glucose. In each vessel of the Warburg app. is placed the same amt. of suspension, about 40-50 million cells per ml. Penicillin is then added in various concns. to each vessel, except to the control. Peptone broth is then added so that the vol. in each vessel is the same. The temp. is kept at 37°. Readings of the O absorbed are taken every 30 min. The method is accurate to 0.01-0.02 Oxford units, and the results are available after 1.2-2 hrs. No sterile materials are required. The method may be used not only for pure solns. of penicillin, but also for penicillin in blood and urine. H. Priestley

430-564 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6-377472-14820

EDSON SYSTEM

EDSON SYSTEM	EDSON SYSTEM
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CA

11C

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Changes in the respiratory activity of microbes grown on media with glucose. M. M. Levintov, E. D. Vyshpan, and A. M. Nenasheva (Inst. Biol. Prophylaxis of Infections, Moscow). *Russkimiya* 11, 235-46(1946).--As is known, the cholera vibrio is an obligatory aerobic, but if the culture medium contains glucose, the vibrio may thrive under anaerobic conditions. The same phenomenon is observed with cholera-like vibrios. These vibrios lose their respiratory power if grown on a medium contg. glucose. Their power to ferment sugar anaerobically is retained. H. Treshley

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11.

Directed biosynthesis of penicillin. M. M. Levin
(Vsesoyuz Nauch Issledovatel Inst Penitsillini i Drugimi
Antibiotiki). *Med Prom S.S.S.R.* 1969, No 4, 16-21
Review on the biosynthesis of the penicillins by the use of
appropriate precursors. G. M. Kosolapoff

LEVITOV, M.M., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; NENASHEVA, A.N.

Effect of penicillin on gram-positive and gram-negative microbes.
Trudy VNIIA no.1:105-113 '53. (MIRA 8:1)
(Penicillin) (Bacteria, Pathogenic)

LEVITOV, M.M., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; GERMANOVA, K.I., kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk; NERASHEVA, A.W.

Effect of certain conditions on the antibacterial action of penicillin.
Trudy VNIIA no.1:113-123 '53. (MLRA 8:1)
(Penicillin)

AD
Action of eritrin on the respiration of microbes. M. M. Vainov and A. N. Ivanova. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Antibiotkov* 1953, No. 1, 157-61. Results obtained indicate that the antibacterial action of eritrin can be explained by its ability to affect the oxidation system of the cells. It decreased utilization of oxygen by the eritrin-sensitive *Bacillus brevis*, and *Staphylococcus aureus* but it did not affect oxygen utilization in the eritrin-insensitive *Escherichia coli*. The decrease in respiration in sensitive cells was noticeable within ten minutes after addition of the antibiotics. V. Mibajlov.

LEVITOV, M. M.

The influence of cultivation method upon the development of microbial resistance to streptomycin. K. I. Gernova and M. M. Levitov. *Zhur. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunobiol.* 1954, No. 2, 16-20.—Known amts. of 2 synthetic fluid media and nutrient broth were mixed with varying amts. of streptomycin and inoculated with a 24-hr. culture of *Escherichia coli*. Nutrient broth cultures required 3-5 times as much streptomycin as the synthetic media for complete suppression of bacterial growth. Those synthetic media and broth cultures which showed max. growth with the largest amt. of streptomycin were used for consecutive transplantations. After 3-7 transfers the resistance of *E. coli* grown in broth increased 200 times while that of synthetic-media grown organisms increased only 4 times after 10-13 transfers. Addn. of casein hydrolyzate to the synthetic media enhanced the resistance of the organisms to streptomycin. Addn. of nucleic acid and vitamin B complex did not affect resistance. The lower the pH the faster resistance developed in both synthetic and nutrient media.

A. Afickin

USSR/Chemistry - Antibiotics

Card 1/2 Pub. 22 - 27/54

Authors : Shemyakin, M. M., Memb. Cor. Acad. of So., USSR; Kolosov, M. N.; Levitov, M. M.; Gormanova, K. I.; Karapetyan, M. G.; Shvetsov, Yu. B.; ~~and~~ ~~Sankin~~, E. M.
Title : Relation between structure and antimicrobial activity of chloromycetin (levomycetin) and the mechanism of its reaction

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/5, 953-956, Jun 11, 1955

Abstract : It is shown that the high selectivity of the biological effect of chloromycetin on microbes is determined simultaneously by the following factors: 1) strong polarizing effect of the p-nitrophenyl radical, the geometrical dimensions of which are of no importance; 2) strong polarizing effect of the dichloroacetyl radical, which should satisfy even the most specific geometrical requirements; and 3) defined geometrical dimensions and corresponding conformation of the aminopropanediol group. The relation between the structure and biological activity of chloromycetin is explained.

Institution : Acad. of Med. Sc., USSR, Inst. of Biol. and Med. Chem.

Submitted : January 27, 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 22 - 27/54

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/5, 953-956, Jun 11, 1955

Abstract : Five references: 2 USSR and 3 USA (1858-1955). Diagrams.

LEVITOV, M.M.; GOTOVTSEVA, V.A.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; BYCHKOVA, M.M.; LUR'YE,
L.M.; KASHCHNYEV, N.A.; KHMASHOVA, A.M.

Production of radioactive penicillin (S^{35}). Antibiotiki 1 no.4:20-24
Jl-Ag '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN, radioactive
prod.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April 53

797. SOME CONDITIONS OF UTILIZATION OF PRECURSORS FOR PENICILLIN SYNTHESIS BY THE FUNGUS *PENICILLIUM CHRYSOGENTIUM* (Russian text) - Levitov M. M. and Tovarova I. I. Inst. of Antibiotics, Moscow - *ANTIBIOTIKI* 1956, 1 (21-23) Tables 2

Studies were made on the conditions of simultaneous utilization of 2 precursors for penicillin synthesis. Growing the fungus on a synthetic medium in the presence of phenylacetamide, *para*-oxyphenylacetic acid, propylmercaptoacetic acid, or phenylseleniumacetic acid, it was found that the last 2 acids, in concentrations of 0.01-0.02%, sharply increased the activity of the culture fluid (3-4 times). Phenylacetamide was slightly less active and *para*-oxyphenylacetic acid was almost inactive. On simultaneous addition to the medium of phenylacetamide and propylmercaptoacetic acid, or phenylacetamide and phenylseleniumacetic acid the activity decreased sharply; on addition of phenylacetamide and *para*-oxyphenylacetic acid no changes at all were observed. The authors conclude that the presence in the medium of 2 penicillin precursors results in competition.

Svinkina - Moscow (S)

LEVITOV-M.M.

Chemistry of chloromycetin (levomycetin). VIII. Dependence of antimicrobial activity of chloromycetin on its structure and the mechanism of action of chloromycetin. M. M. Shemyakin, M. N. Kolosov, M. M. Levitov, K. I. Germanova, M. G. Karapet'yan, Yu. B. Shvabov, and F. M. Danilov. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 26: 1821 (1950). *cf. C.A.* 49: 19019A, 50: 3291c. Biol. tests of several N-acyl derivs. of chloromycetin against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Vibrio fluorescens* were performed. The results indicate that the p-nitrophenyl group is important to the activity of the drug both through its electronic behavior and its polarizing action on the rest of the mol.; the geometric dimensions of this part of the mol. are not important in contrast to the import of geometric dimensions in the aminopropanediol portion of the mol. The NO₂ group can be shifted without loss of activity to other conjugated locations, and compds. with p-O₂NC₆H₄-N=N- or p-O₂NC₆H₄-CH=N- linkages are highly active; compds. without the NO₂ group or those with it in unconjugated locations (p-O₂NC₆H₄-CONH-) are inactive or weakly active. The biol. activity of chloromycetin analogs drops off in the series of the p-phenyl substituents: NO₂, CN, CO₂Me, Cl, SO₂Me, SO₂NH₂. Geometry and polarization in chloromycetin are discussed at length. New analogs were prepd. By heating 6 g. DL-threo-1(p-nitrophenyl)-2-amino-1,3-propanediol (I), 7.2 g. Me γ,γ,γ-trichlorocrotonate, and 4 ml. iso-AmOH to 110° 5 min., followed by treatment with

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SHEMYAKIN, M. M. ...

EtOAc, gave 17% DL-threo-1(p-nitrophenyl)-2-(γ,γ,γ-trichloroacetyl-amino)-1,3-propanediol, m. 165-6° (from CCl₄ CH₂CH₂Cl). I (6 g.) in 350 ml. Et₂O and 180 ml. 0.5N KOH treated with 8.1 g. CCl₃CH₂CH₂COCl (b.p. 97°) 0.5 hr. gave 87% DL-threo-1(p-nitrophenyl)-2-(γ,γ,γ-trichlorobutyrylamino)-1,3-propanediol, m. 116-17° (from (CH₂Cl)₂). D- or L-form of I (9 g.) similarly treated with CHCl₂CH₂CHCOCl (b.p. 79-81°, n_D²⁰ 1.5165) gave 70-5% D-threo-1(p-nitrophenyl)-2-(γ,γ-dichloroacetyl-amino)-1,3-propanediol m. 84-5° (from EtOAc and (CH₂Cl)₂), [α]_D²⁰ 0.8° (Me₂CO); L-threo analog, m. 84-5°, [α]_D²⁰ 67.6° (Me₂CO). DL-analog, prepd by mixing the 2 isomers, m. 144-5° I (6 g.) in 300 ml dry dioxane was treated at 12-15° with 2.45 g. CCl₃CH₂CH₂COCl over 0.5 hr., after 0.5-hr shaking the mixture was filtered and concd. *in vacuo*, treated with EtOAc, washed with dil. H₂SO₄ and 20% NaCl, and evapd., yielding 89% DL-threo-1(p-nitrophenyl)-2-(γ,γ-dichloroacetyl-amino)-1,3-propanediol (II, hydrate (from heptane and (CH₂Cl)₂ or EtOAc-CHCl₂CH₂Cl) m. 72-3°, the water of hydration is lost at 100° *in vacuo*. This (0.2 g.) in dry dioxane treated with 2 drops dry Et₃N and kept 45 hrs gave 90% DL-threo-1(p-nitrophenyl)-2-(γ,γ-dichloroacetyl-amino)-1,3-propanediol, m. 144-5°, identical with the above described. Refluxing II with 20% HCl 2 hrs. gave 87% CCl₃CH₂CH₂CO₂H and 91% I. G. M. Kosolapoff

2/2

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52754

Author : Levitov, M.M.

Inst :

Title : The Biological Significance of Penicillin Formation.

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 2, 3-7

Abstract : Based on the author's own experiments, and literature data, a hypothesis of the biological significance of penicillin (I) is set forth. The author believes that formation of I represents a process of defensive synthesis, as a result of which substances toxic to penicillin are made harmless by combining the antibiotic with given products of mold metabolism. To the introduction of the toxic substance of the precursor (II) penicillin responds by an increased formation of I, which combines with the molecule of II. This hypothesis is confirmed by the following facts. The composition of the nucleus of the I molecule remains unchanged, and

Card 1/2

- 21 -

LEVITOV, M.M.; GERMANOVA, K.I.; TOVAROVA, I.I.; BYCHKOVA, M.M.; LUR'YE, I.M.;
MIKHAYENKOV, P.S.

Physiological characteristics of various strains of *Penicillium*
chrysogenum; effect of the composition of the medium and of fer-
mentation conditions on penicillin synthesis by strains New Type
24, Hybrid-31 and B-51-20. Antibiotiki 3 no.2:3-7 Mr-Ap '58.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIUM, culture,
chrysogenum, eff. of medium composition & fermentation
on penicillin synthesis by various strains (Rus))

LEVITOV, M.M.; GOTOVTSEVA, V.A.

Biosynthesis of phenoxymethylpenicillin. Antibiotiki 3 no.5:
21-25 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN, rel. cpds.
phenoxymethyl penicillin, biosynthesis (Rus))

TOVAROVA, I.I.; LEVITOV, M.M.; GERMANOVA, K.I.

Role of precursors in the synthesis of penicillin by various strains. Antibiotiki 3 no.5:26-30 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN, rel. cpds.
bensyl penicillin, eff. of precursors on
synthesis by various strains (Rus))

LEVITOV, M.M.

GERMANOVA, K.I.; LEVITOV, M.M.; STEPANOVA, N.Ye.; NENASHEVA, A.M.

Physiological characteristics of various strains of *Penicillium chrysogenum*; certain characteristics of metabolism in strains B-51-20, 31 and 24 [with summary in English]. *Antibiotiki* 3 no.6:8-14 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(PENICILLIN, metabolism,
chrysogenum B-51-20, 31 & 24 (Rus))

LEVITOV, H.M.; GERMANOVA, K.I.

Antibiotic research and production in the Chinese People's Republic.
Antibiotiki, 4 no.2:118-121 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(CHINA--ANTIBIOTICS)

LEVITOV, M.M.; KLAPOVSKAYA, K.I.; YUDINA, O.D.

Formation of penicillin nucleus during fermentation and its conversion to penicillin. Antibiotiki 4 no.6:18-24 N-D '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN chem.)

LYO ZHO-IN [Liu Jo-ying]; TUN SYU-IN [T'ung Hsiu-ying]; TSEN SYUO-KHEN;
LEVITOV, M.M.

Influence of lactic acid on the synthesis of oxytetracycline in fermentation. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:52-57 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimi Instituta antibiotikov Kitayskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.

(OXYTETRACYCLINE)

(LACTIC ACID)

LEVITOV, M. M., GOTOVTSEVA, V. A., YUDINA, O. M., VERKHOVTZEVA, T. P.,
and KLAPOVSKAYA, K. I. (USSR)

"The Biosynthesis of Penicillins and Penicillin-like Substances in
fermentation without a precursor."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; RABINOVICH, M.S.; LEVITOV, M.M.; VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.;
FREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.V.; KULIKOVA, G.N.; KALINOVSKIY, O.A.

Synthesis of the precursors and fragments of antibiotics. Part 4:
Thioglycolic acid derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.5:1453-1458
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(Acetic acid) (Antibiotics)

LEVITOV, M.M.; VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.; RABINOVICH, M.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.V.;
KULIKOVA, G.N.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SINEYENSON, A.N.

Biosynthesis of new penicillins using propylmercaptoacetic
acid derivatives as precursors. Antibiotiki 6 no.7:575-581
(MIRA 15:6)
Jl '61.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN) (ACETIC ACID)

BERGEL'SON, I.D.; LEVITOV, M.M.; MOLOTKOVSKIY, Yul.G.; SAZMIN, Yu.G.;
SHEMYAKIN, M.M.

Synthesis and study of the antimicrobial action of the simplest
analogues of macrolide antibiotics. Antibiotiki 6 no.7:581-585
Jl '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

POPOVA, L.A.; LEVITOV, M.M.; BELOZEROVA, O.P.

Effect of fats on the biosynthesis of chlortetracycline.
Antibiotiki 6 no.11:989-994 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(AUREOMYCIN) (OILS AND FATS)

LEVITOV, M.M.; LUR'YE, L.M.; ZAVILEYSKAYA, G.F.

Role of precursors in the biosynthesis of penicillin. Antibiotiki 6
no.12:1058-1063 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN)

LEVITOV, M.M.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; GOTOVTSEVA, V.A.; KOMOKINA, Z.F.;
YUDINA, O.D.; KIKYTER, G.I.; IOFFE, R.I.; NAGLE, A.M.

Production and basic properties of almeicillin (allylmercaptomethyl-
penicillin). Mod. proc. 15 no.11:12-19 N '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov
i Rzhskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov.
(PENICILLIN)

LEVITOV, M.M.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.;
SHNEKERSON, A.H.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; KOPKINA, Z.F.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

New type of penicillin — α -phenoxyethylpenicillin and study of
its microbiological properties. Antibiotiki 7 no.2:104-108 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN)

LEVITOV, M.M.; YUDINA, O.D.

Study of the respiration of *Penicillium chrysogenum*. Antibiotiki
(MIRA 15:3)
7 no.3:25-30 Mr '62.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIUM)

LEVITOV, M.M.; SAVITSKAYA, Ye.M.; TOVAROVA, I.I.

6-Aminopenicillanic acid and new penicillins. Antibiotiki 7 no.5:
387-398 My '62.

(PENICILLANIC ACID)

(PENICILLIN)

(MIRA 15:4)

LEVITOV, M.M.; GOTOVTSEVA, V.A.; ZAVILEYSKAYA, G.F.

Formation of 6-aminopenicillanic acid during the fermentation
of *Penicillium chrysogenum* on a medium without a precursor.
Antibiotiki 7 no.5:410-414 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLANIC ACID) (PENICILLIUM)

LEVITOV, M.M.; TOVAROVA, I.I.; GOTOVTSEVA, V.A.; CHERNOSVITOVA, V.I.;
SHORNIKOVA, O.V.

Fermentative production of 6-aminopenicillanic acid from benzylpenicillin.
Antibiotiki 7 no.5:415-421 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i
Institut khimii prirodnykh soedineniy AN SSSR.
(PENICILLIN) (PENICILLANIC ACID)

TOVAROVA, I.I.; SHORNIKOVA, O.V.; LEVITOV, M.M.

Study of the process of the formation of 6-aminopenicillanic acid during the fermentative hydrolysis of benzylpenicillin. Antibiotiki 7 no.5:421-429 My '62. (MIRA 15'4)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(PENICILLANIC ACID) (PENICILLIN)

GOTOVTSEVA, V.A.; LEVITOV, M.M.; YUDINA, O.D.

Effect of oils on the formation of 6-aminopenicillanic acid and
penicillins in the submerged cultivation of *Penicillium chrysogenum*.
Antibiotiki 7 no.5:429-433 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(OILS AND FATS) (PENICILLANIC ACID)
(PENICILLIN) (PENICILLIUM)

LUR'YE, L.M.; LEVITOV, M.M.

Formation of different types of penicillin by active strains
of *Penicillium chrysogenum*. Mikrobiologiya 32 no.2:308-315
Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

RABINOVICH, M.S.; LEVITOV, M.M.; KULIKOVA, G.N.; YAKUSHINA, L.M.;
VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.; MELLER, F.M.

Synthesis of precursors and fragments of antibiotics. Part 7:
Carboxy derivatives of mercaptoacetic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 32
no.4:1167-1172 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(Acetic acid) (Antibiotics)

MESHKOV, A.N.; LEVITOV, M.M.

Synthetic medium for the biosynthesis of neomycin. Antibiotiki
8 no.6:494-498 Je'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

LUR'YE, L.M.; LEVITOV, M.M.

Penicillin biosynthesis by highly productive strains of *Penicillium chrysogenum* on media with different carbohydrates. Antibiotiki 8 no.8: 677-683 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

RABINOVICH, M.S.; LEVITOV, M.M.; KULIKOVA, G.N.; VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.;
MELLER, F.M.

Study of the precursors and fragments of antibiotics. Part 9:
Carbonyl and tricarboxylic derivatives of thioglycolic acid.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3135-3140 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibioti-
kov.

LEVITOV, M. M.; KLEYNER, G. I.; GOTOVTSEVA, V. A.; ZAVILEYSKAYA, G. F.; IOFO, R. I.;
KLAPOVSKAYA, K. I.; YUDINA, O. D.

"Penicillinacylase production by escherichia coli in relation to cultivation conditions."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Antibiotics, Moscow, & Plant for Production of Medicinal Products, Riga.

KLEYNER, G. I.; LEVITOV, M. M.; KLAPOVSKAYA, K. I.; ZAVILEYSKAYA, G. F.; YUDINA, O. D.;
DENDZE, B. B.

"Investigation of the process of fermentative cleavage of penicillin."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

All-Union Sci Res Inst Antibiotics, Moscow & Plant for Production of Medical
Products, Riga.

GRABOVSKAYA, O.Z.; LEVITOV, M.M.

Study of some physiological peculiarities of Act. fradine 129.
Antibiotiki 8 no.8:705-712 Ag '63, (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institit antibiotikov.

LEVITOV, M.M.; MESHKOV, A.N.

Neomycin biosynthesis in media with glucose and starch.
Mikrobiologiya 32 no.4:717-722 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
Moskva.

VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; LEVITOV, M.M.

Di- and tricarboxylic sulfide-containing acids: precursors of
new biosynthetic penicillins. Mikrobiologiya 33 no.1:16-22
Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.