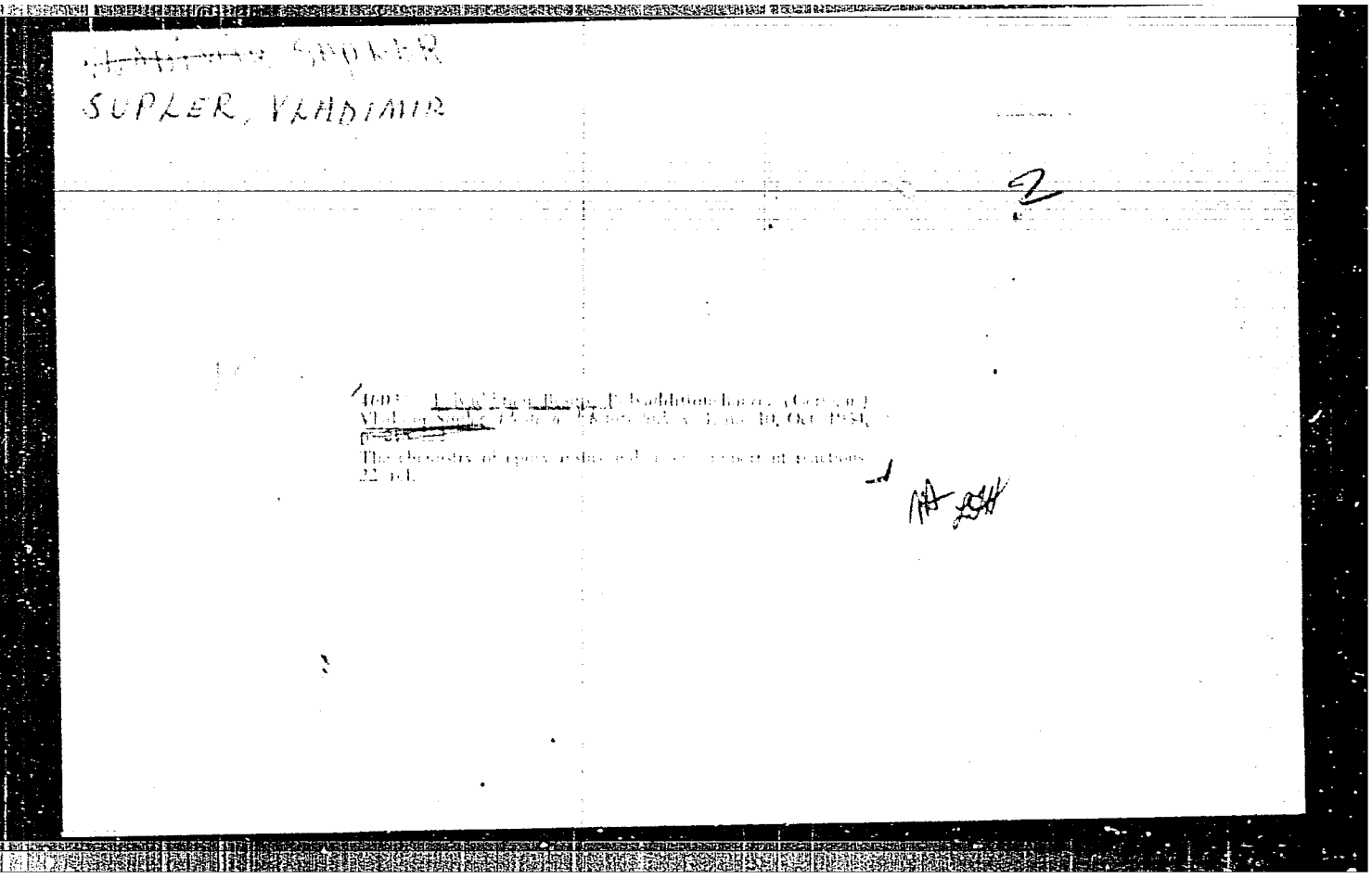
GORBOVITSKIY, Ye.B.; SUPKO, N.S.; IVANOVA, L.N.

Study of the toxic properties of the Soviet-made cellophane membrane for the "artificial kidney" apparatus. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no. 11:123-125 O [i.e. N] '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir. M.G. Anan'yev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.



SUPLER, VLADIMIR

2

Czechoslovakia/Chemistry of High Molecular Substances. F

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19450.

Author : V. Supler, M. Lidarik, J. Kincl.
Inst : [redacted]
Title : To the Structure of Epoxy Resins.

Orig Pub : Chem. Listy, 1955, 50, No 6, 916-921.

Abstract : It is shown that the epoxy resins contain chlorohydrin phenol, and partially diol end groups in addition epoxy and groups. A series of resins was prepared by condensation of 2.2-bis-oxyphyenylpropane and epichlorohydrin in various molar relations between 1:1 to 1:2 using the theoretical quantity of NaOH. It was established that the number of epoxy groups, hydroxyl groups, and chlorine differed considerably from numbers computed from cryoscopically determined molecular weights and the number of links in in the molecule. The formulae for the computation of molecular weights by the number of end groups were checked by comparison with cryoscopic data; the for-

Card 1/2

Structure of epoxide resins. V. Šnupárek, M. Lidařík, and L. Kozel (Výzk. Ústav Synt. Pryskyřic, Pardubice, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 50, 916-21(1956).—The authors prepd. a series of epoxide resins (I) by condensing 2,2-bis-p-hydroxyphenylpropane with epichlorohydrin in different mol. ratios ranging between 1:1 and 1:2, with a theoretical amt. of NaOH. Mol. wts. were detd. cryoscopically. Analyses revealed that I contained besides epoxide end groups also chlorohydrin, phenolic, and diol end groups. Cleavage of HCl during the prepn. of I is not quant. but is an equil. reaction. Addn. of the epoxide group to the phenol hydroxyl is strongly exothermic; formation of epoxide group from chlorohydrin group is strongly endothermic. Calcns. of the combustion and reaction heats were in good agreement with results of measurements. L. J. Urbánek

3 M. A. Yoo?tz 2 copies

SUPLIN, R.M. (Khar'kov)

An algorithm for reducing the secular determinant of an arbitrary matrix to the triangular shape. Zhur.vych.mat.i mat.fiz. 2 no.6:1111-1114 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Matrices)

H-27

47469

Country : Poland
Category :
Abs. Jour. :
Author : Suplinski, J.
Institut. :
Title : Assimilability of Yeast Protein

Orig Pub. : Przem. fermentacyjny, 1958, 2, No 4, 133-136

Abstract : On the basis of an analysis of available data concerning changes in assimilability of the protein of different kinds of yeast depending upon the conditions of their production in Poland, it was ascertained that the assimilability factor (AF) of yeast protein increases with increase of pH, of density and temperature of heating of yeast milk (YM) prior to drying, and that the determinant features are the temperature and duration of heating. The optimal conditions of production of good AF are: heating for 30 minutes at 100° using a suitable drier; highest possible density of YM, and pH 5-6, not permitting the pH to exceed

POLAND

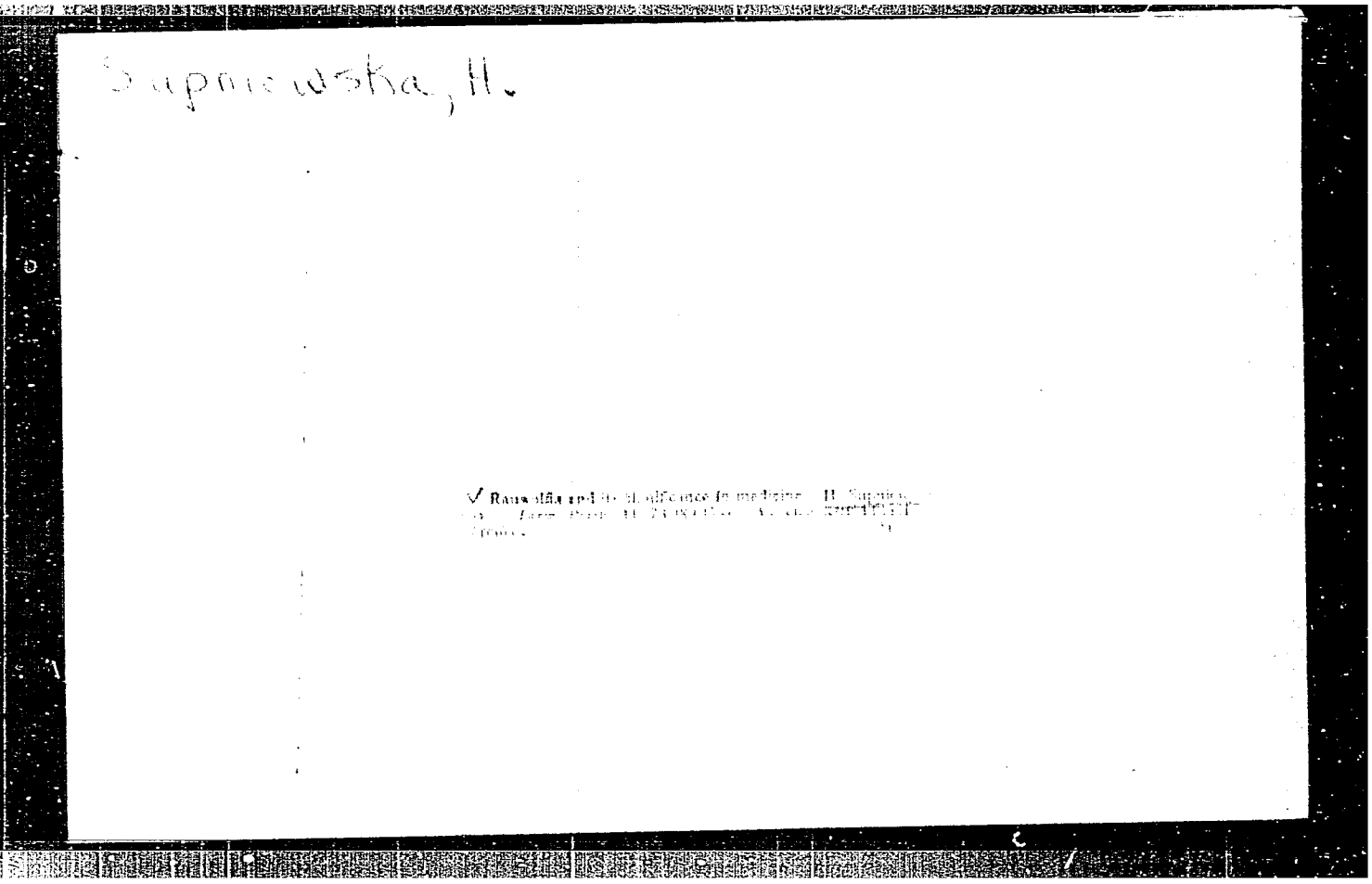
SUPNIEWSKI, T., SUPNIEWSKA, A., and CHYZNOWSKI, A., Pharmacology Research Office [Zaklad Farmakologii], PAN [Polska Akademia Nauk, Polish Academy of Sciences] in Krakow.

"(2-Chloroethyl) Trimethylammonium Chloride."

Warsaw, Bulletin de L'Academie Polonaise des Sciences, Serie des Sciences Biologiques, Vol 10, No 9, 62, pp 393-394.

Abstract: [English article, authors' Russian summary modified] Authors review the literature concerning the substance in the title (preparation CCC) and submit two methods for its synthesis, which are easier than heretofore reported. All 16 references are from the west bloc countries.

1/1



Supniewska, H.

POLAND/ Pharmacology and Toxicology. Various Preparations. V-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, No 75888

Author : Supniewska, Halina
Inst : Not given
Title : Vegetative Substances Which Increase the Sensitivity of Skin to Light.

Orig Pub : Wszechswiat, 1956, No. 3, 58-61.

Abstract : Review. Good results are reported of treatment of leukoderma with vegetative substances (I) isolated from the leaves and seeds of parsley, celery, rue, fruits of Ammi majus and others which contain furocoumarins or substances close to them. The best effect was obtained by a combined administration of I internally and locally. I exerted a good effect in a series of cases of alopecia. -- I. V. Sanotskiy.

Card 1/1

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; SUPNIEWSKA, H.

Gibberellins. Postepy biochem. 4 no.2:163-186 1958.

(PLANT HORMONES,
gibberelins, review (Pol))
(FUNGI,
gibberella fujikuroa, prod. of gibberalins, review (Pol))

SUPNIEWSKA, H.; Supniewski, J.

Kinetin.. p. 317.

POSTEPY BIOCHEMII. (Polaska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Biochemiczny) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, no. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz; SUPNIEWSKA, Halina

Hallucinogenic mushrooms and their chemical components. Postepy. hig. med. dosw. 13 no.3:265-282 1959
(HALLUCINOGENS, chem.) (MUSHROOMS, chem.)

SUPNIEWSKA, Jadwiga Halina; SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz

Digitalis glycosides. Postepy hig. i med. dosw. 15 no.2:163-184 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii PAN w Krakowie.
(DIGATALIS)

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; SUPNIEWSKA, H.; CHYTKOWSKI, A.;

(2-chloroethyl) trimethylammonium chloride. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.9:393-395 '62.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by A. Supniewski.

SUPNIEWSKA, J.H.

Observations on the action of trimethyl-β-chlorethylammonium chloride on plants. Pts.1-2. Pol Ac Pol biol 11 no.3:149-159 '63.

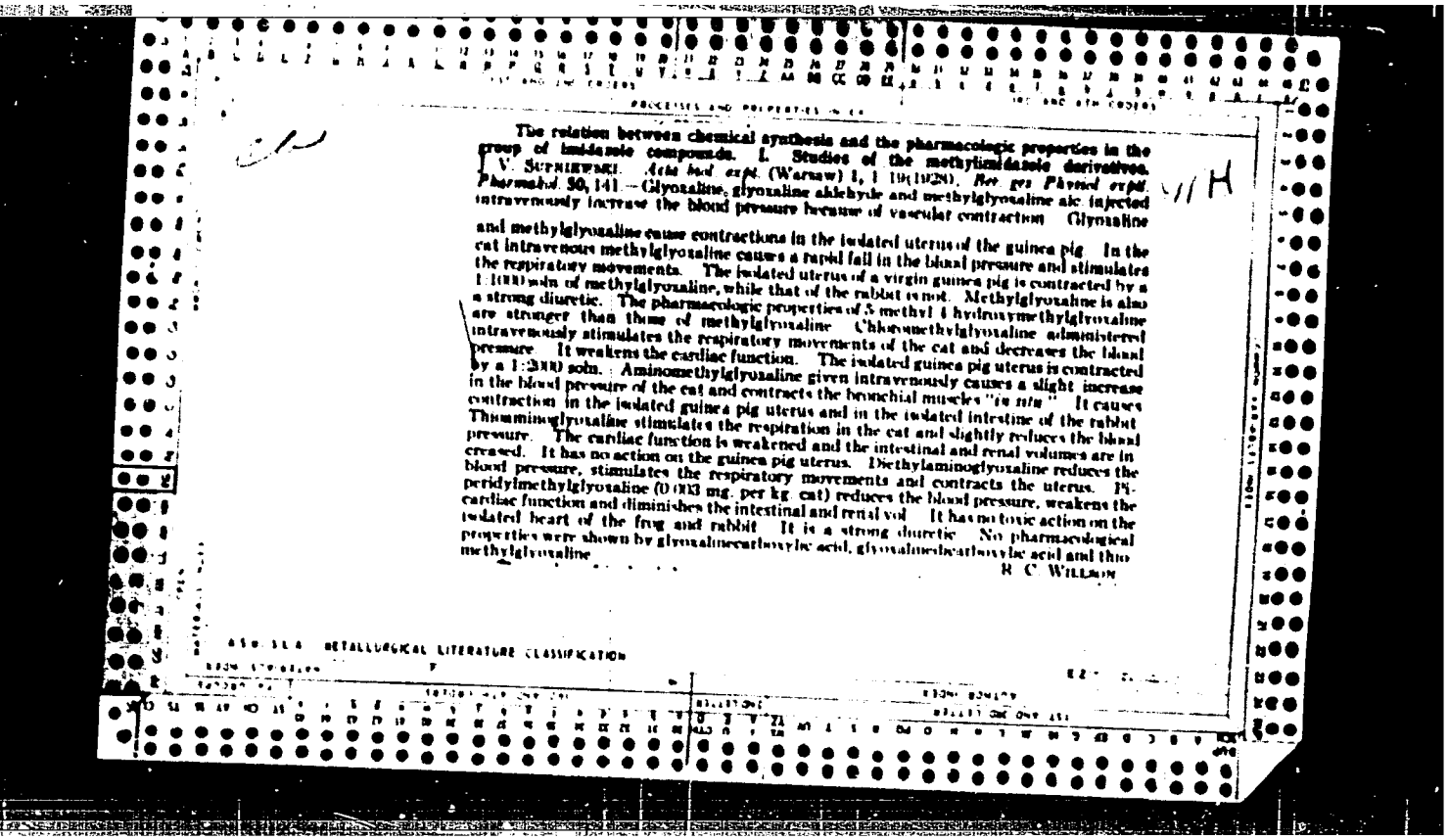
1. Institute of Pharmacology, Krakow, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by J. Supniewski.

SUPNIEWSKA, H. Mgr.

Rauwolfias and their importance in therapeutics. Farm. polska 11 no.4:73-79 Apr '55.
(RAUWOLFIA ALKALOIDS, ther.use
review)

SUPNIEWSKA, Jadwiga H. (Krakow)

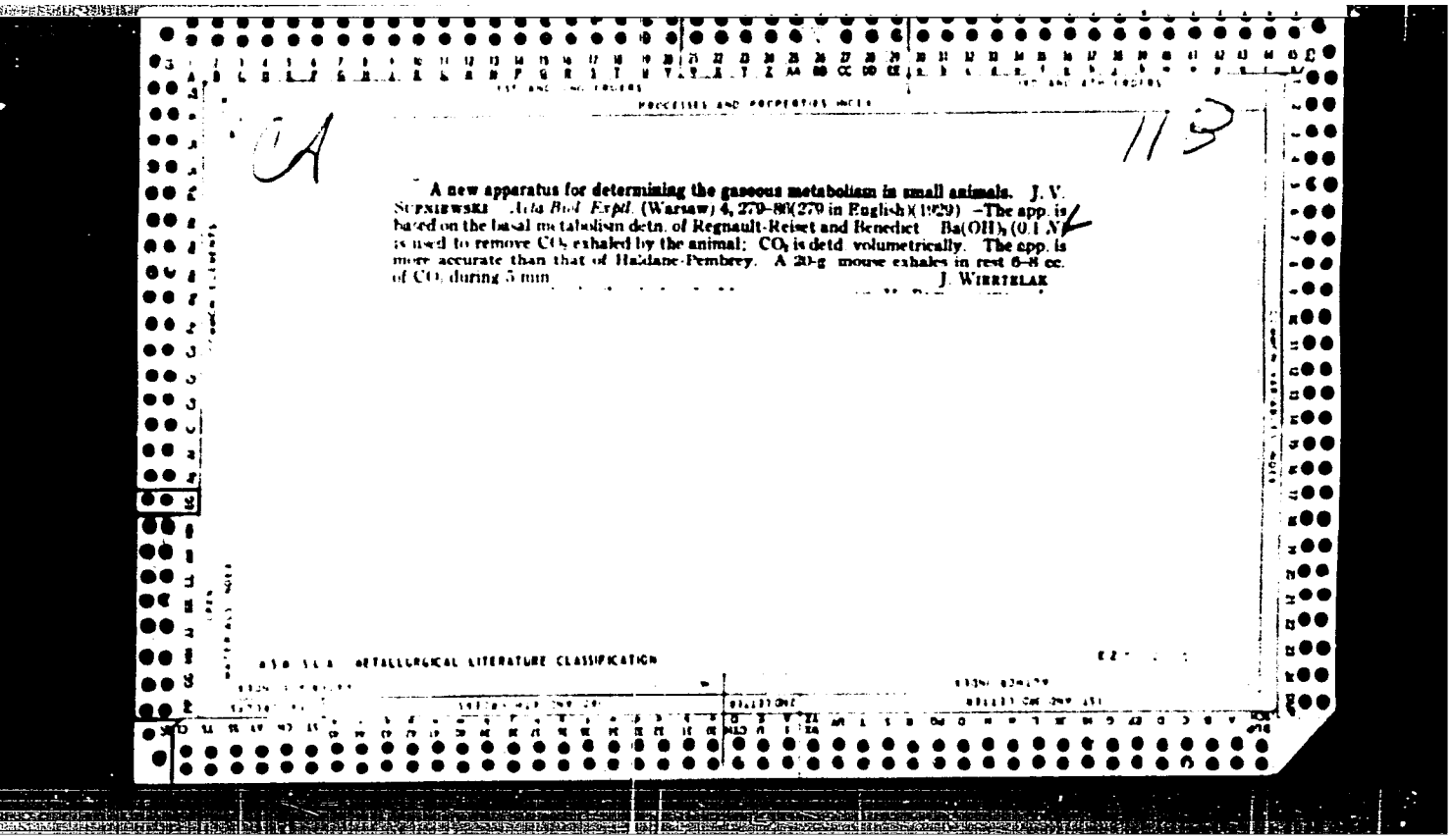
Growing plant tissues for industrial purposes. Wszechswiat no.2:34-38 F '63.



The relation between chemical synthesis and the pharmacologic properties in the group of imidazole compounds. I. Studies of the methylimidazole derivatives. V. Suszniewski. *Acta biol. exptl.* (Warsaw) 1, 1 19(1926). *Rev. gen. Physiol. exptl. Pharmakol.* 30, 141.—Glyoxaline, glyoxaline aldehyde and methylglyoxaline are injected intravenously increase the blood pressure because of vascular contraction. Glyoxaline and methylglyoxaline cause contractions in the isolated uterus of the guinea pig. In the cat intravenous methylglyoxaline causes a rapid fall in the blood pressure and stimulates the respiratory movements. The isolated uterus of a virgin guinea pig is contracted by a 1:1000 soln. of methylglyoxaline, while that of the rabbit is not. Methylglyoxaline is also a strong diuretic. The pharmacologic properties of 5 methyl 4 hydroxymethylglyoxaline are stronger than those of methylglyoxaline. Chloromethylglyoxaline administered intravenously stimulates the respiratory movements of the cat and decreases the blood pressure. It weakens the cardiac function. The isolated guinea pig uterus is contracted by a 1:3000 soln. Aminomethylglyoxaline given intravenously causes a slight increase in the blood pressure of the cat and contracts the bronchial muscles "*in situ*." It causes contraction in the isolated guinea pig uterus and in the isolated intestine of the rabbit. Thiomethylglyoxaline stimulates the respiration in the cat and slightly reduces the blood pressure. The cardiac function is weakened and the intestinal and renal volumes are increased. It has no action on the guinea pig uterus. Diethylaminoglyoxaline reduces the blood pressure, stimulates the respiratory movements and contracts the uterus. Piperidylmethylglyoxaline (0.003 mg. per kg. cat) reduces the blood pressure, weakens the cardiac function and diminishes the intestinal and renal vol. It has no toxic action on the isolated heart of the frog and rabbit. It is a strong diuretic. No pharmacological properties were shown by glyoxalinecarboxylic acid, glyoxalinedicarboxylic acid and thiomethylglyoxaline.

R. C. Willson

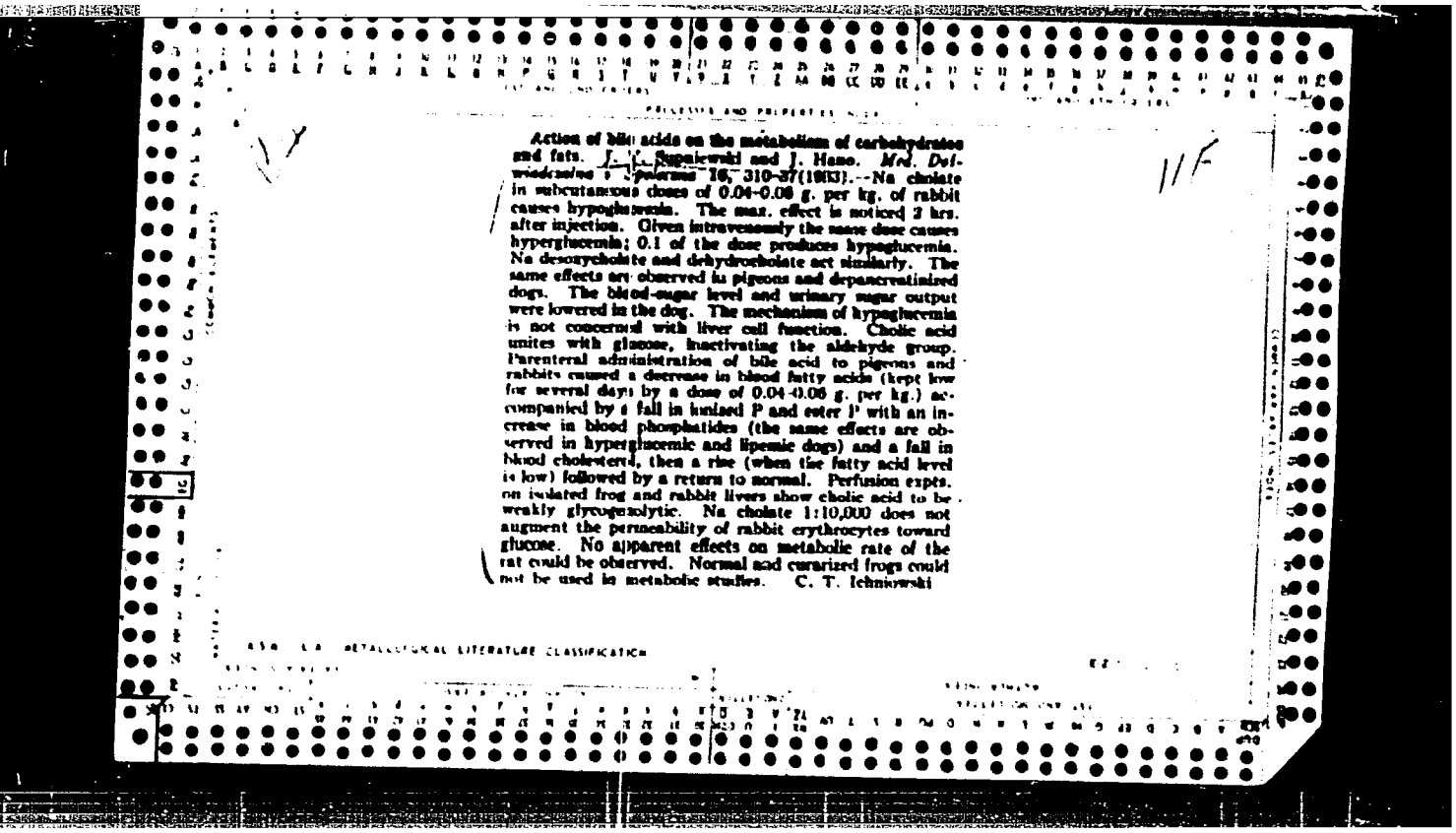
A54 SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



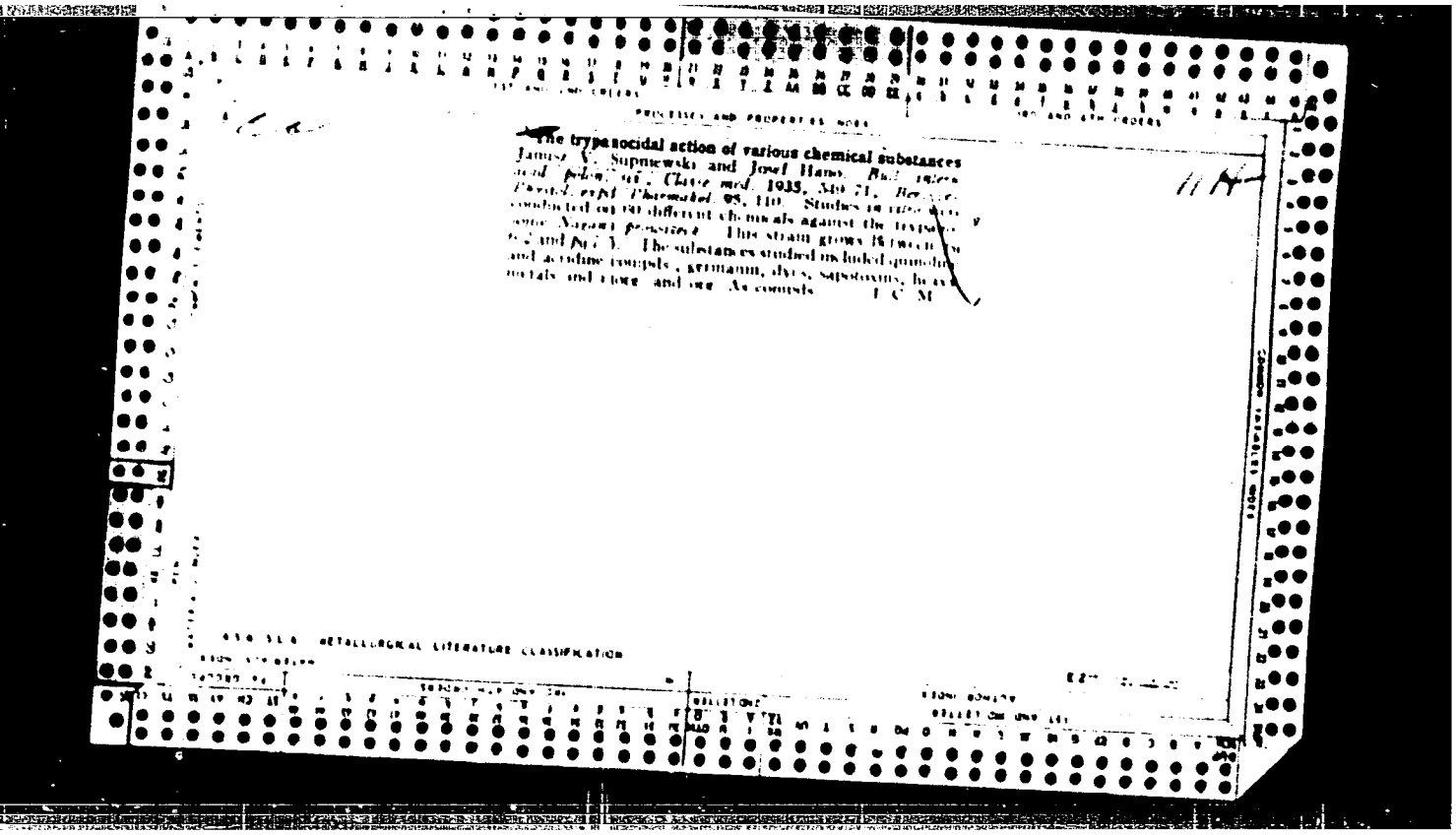
CA 113

A new apparatus for determining the gaseous metabolism in small animals. J. V. SUPNIEWSKI. *Acta Biol. Exptl.* (Warsaw) 4, 279–80(279 in English)(1929).—The app. is based on the basal metabolism detn. of Regnault-Reiset and Benedict. $Ba(OH)_2$ (0.1 *N*) is used to remove CO_2 exhaled by the animal; CO_2 is detd volumetrically. The app. is more accurate than that of Haldane-Pembrey. A 20-g mouse exhales in rest 6–8 cc. of CO_2 during 5 min. J. WIERZELAK

B10 V1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



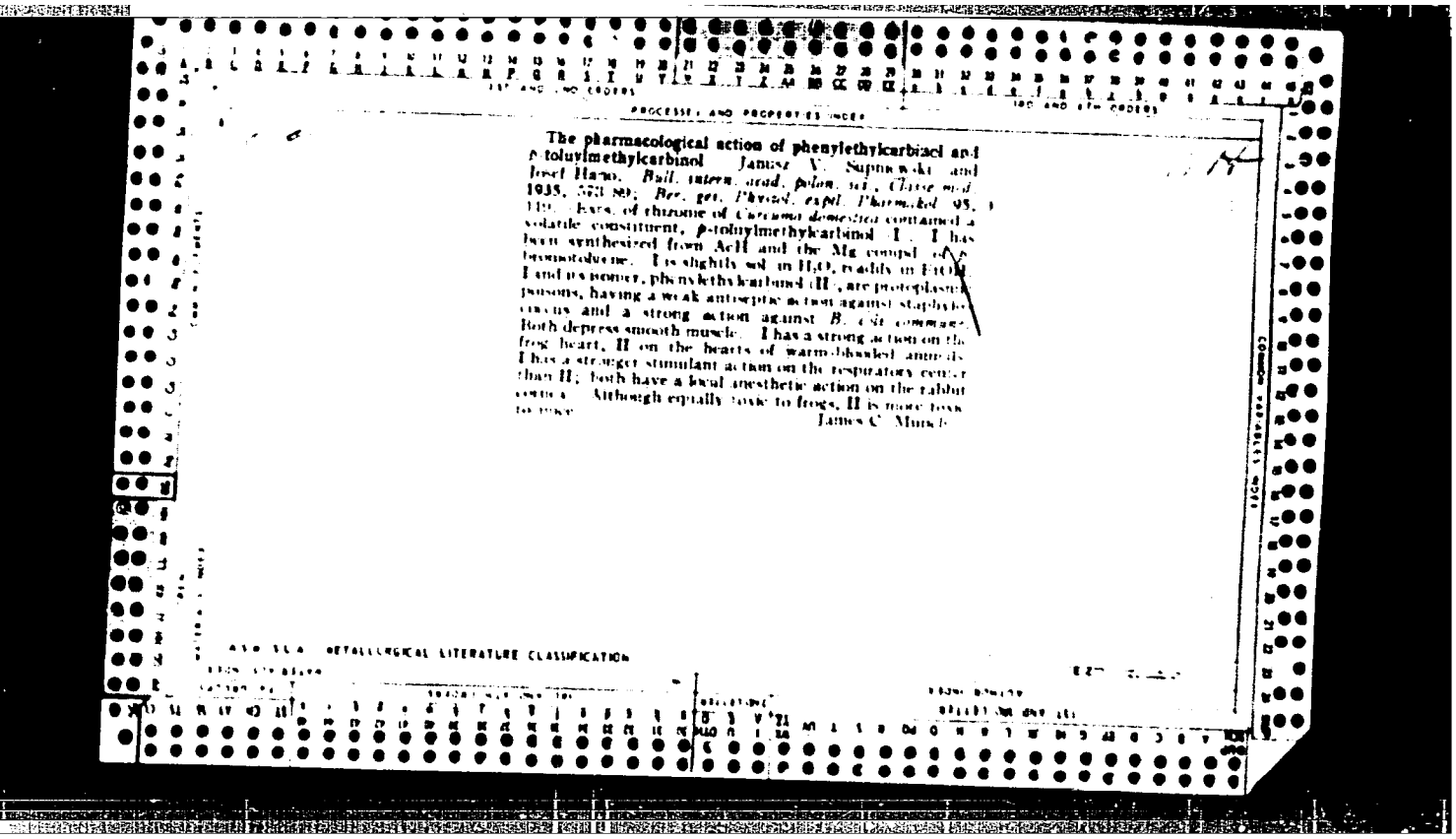
Action of bile acids on the metabolism of carbohydrates and fats. J. [illegible] Supniewski and J. Hano. *Med. Doświadczalna i Społeczna* 16, 310-37(1933).--Na cholate in subcutaneous doses of 0.04-0.06 g. per kg. of rabbit causes hypoglycemia. The max. effect is noticed 2 hrs. after injection. Given intravenously the same dose causes hyperglucemia; 0.1 of the dose produces hypoglucemia. Na desoxycholate and dehydrocholate act similarly. The same effects are observed in pigeons and depancreatinized dogs. The blood-sugar level and urinary sugar output were lowered in the dog. The mechanism of hypoglucemia is not concerned with liver cell function. Cholic acid unites with glucose, inactivating the aldehyde group. Parenteral administration of bile acid to pigeons and rabbits caused a decrease in blood fatty acids (kept low for several days by a dose of 0.04-0.06 g. per kg.) accompanied by a fall in ionized P and ester P with an increase in blood phosphatides (the same effects are observed in hyperglucemic and lipemic dogs) and a fall in blood cholesterol, then a rise (when the fatty acid level is low) followed by a return to normal. Perfusion expts. on isolated frog and rabbit livers show cholic acid to be weakly glycogenolytic. Na cholate 1:10,000 does not augment the permeability of rabbit erythrocytes toward glucose. No apparent effects on metabolic rate of the rat could be observed. Normal and curarized frogs could not be used in metabolic studies. C. T. Ichniowski



The trypanocidal action of various chemical substances

James V. Supniewski and Josef Hans.

1935.



The pharmacological action of phenylethylcarbinol and *p*-tolylmethylcarbinol Janusz V. Supniewski and Josef Hamo. *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe med.* 1935, 573-80; *Rev. gen. Physiol. exptl. Pharmacol.* 95, 119-20. Extn. of rhizome of *Curcuma domestica* contained a volatile constituent, *p*-tolylmethylcarbinol I. I has been synthesized from AcH and the Mg compd. of *p*-bromotoluene. It is slightly sol. in H_2O, readily in EtOH and its isomer, phenylethylcarbinol II, are protoplasmic poisons, having a weak antiseptic action against staphylococcus and a strong action against *B. coli communis*. Both depress smooth muscle. I has a strong action on the frog heart, II on the hearts of warm-blooded animals. I has a stronger stimulant action on the respiratory center than II; both have a local anesthetic action on the rabbit cornea. Although equally toxic to frogs, II is more toxic to mice.

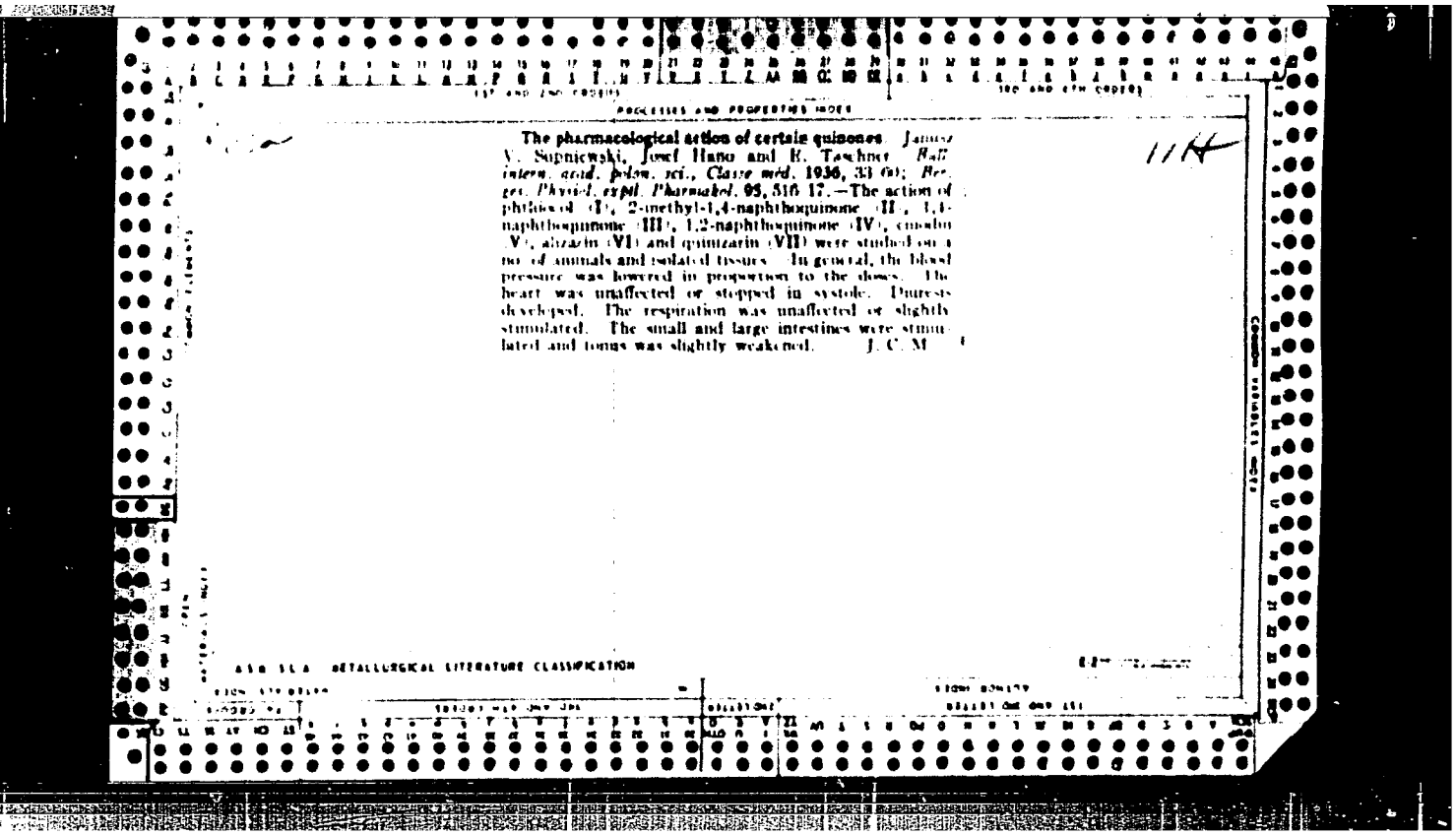
James C. Munch

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The pharmacodynamic action of an extract of valerian root. Janusz V. Supniewski and F. Taschner. *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe méd.* **1935**, 627-40; *Arch. exptl. Pathol. Pharmakol.* **95**, 380-1.—An alkaloid, methylpyrryl ketone, was synthesized and corresponded in properties with an ext. from valerian root. Subcutaneous injections of aq. solns. to mice, in doses of 7 mg. per kg., produced analgesia; 20 mg. per kg. produced sleep; 200 mg. per kg. respiratory depression and narcosis; and 800 mg. per kg. killed by central respiratory paralysis. Clonic and tonic convulsions developed, after moderate doses. Intravenous injections of 30 to 50 mg. per kg. to rabbits caused brief respiratory depression followed by stimulation. The blood pressure fell during the early stages because of peripheral dilatation. On the rabbit cornea 1 or 2% solns. caused anesthesia in 7-15 min.

James C. Munch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

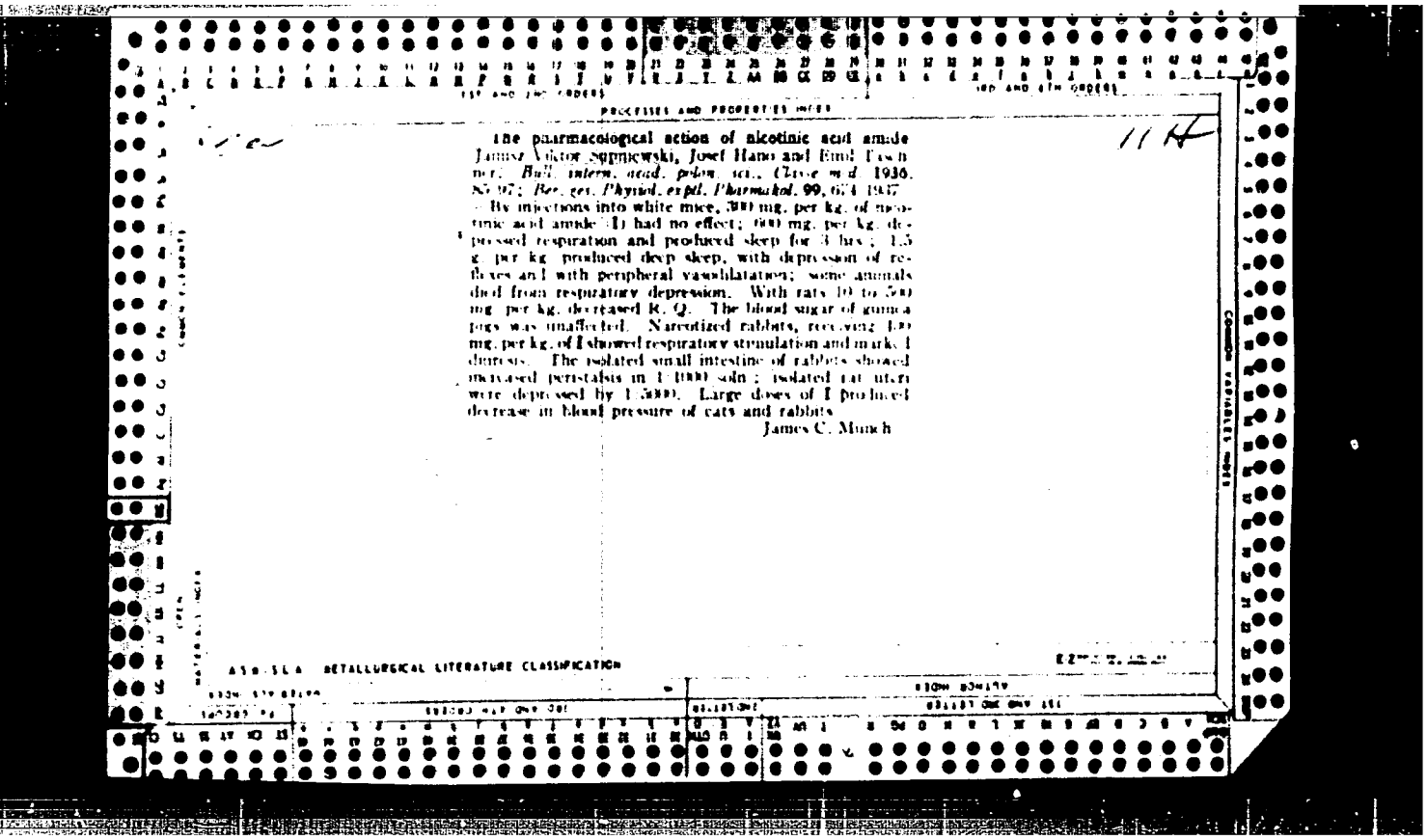


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The pharmacological action of certain quinones. Janusz V. Supniewski, Josef Hano and R. Tauchner. *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe méd.* **1936**, 33 (6); *Rec. trav. Physiol. exptl. Pharmakol.* **05**, 516–17.—The action of phthiocol (I), 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone (II), 1,4-naphthoquinone (III), 1,2-naphthoquinone (IV), emodin (V), alizarin (VI) and quinizarin (VII) were studied on a no. of animals and isolated tissues. In general, the blood pressure was lowered in proportion to the doses. The heart was unaffected or stopped in systole. Diuresis developed. The respiration was unaffected or slightly stimulated. The small and large intestines were stimulated and tonus was slightly weakened. J. C. M.

11H

A S M S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



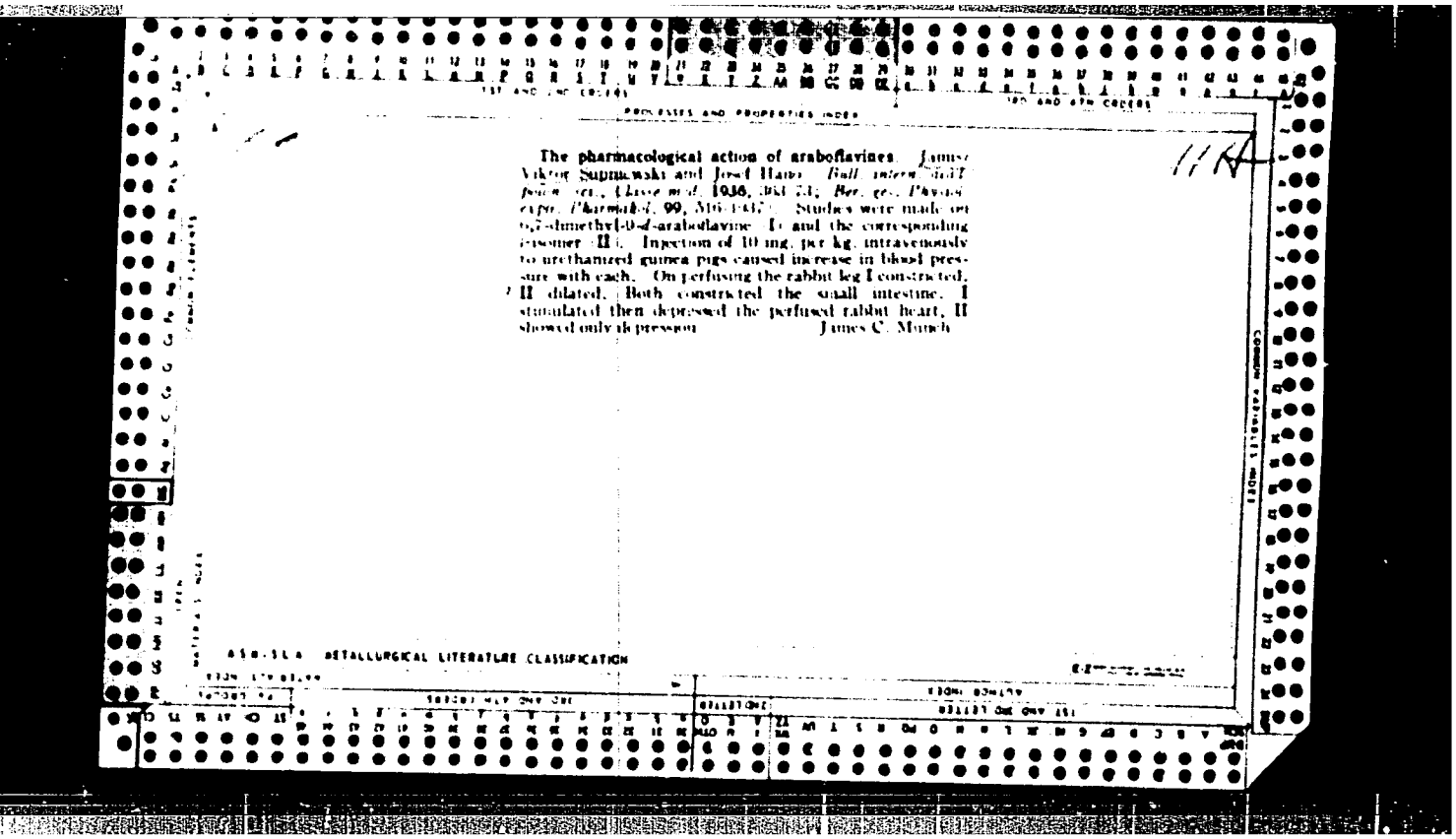
The pharmacological action of nicotinic acid amide Janusz Victor Supniewski, Josef Hanu and Emil Tasnar. *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe med.* 1936, No. 9/7; *Rec. ges. Physiol. exptl. Pharmakol.* 99, 674 1937.—By injections into white mice, 300 mg. per kg. of nicotinic acid amide (I) had no effect; 600 mg. per kg. depressed respiration and produced sleep for 3 hrs.; 1.5 g. per kg. produced deep sleep, with depression of reflexes and with peripheral vasodilatation; some animals died from respiratory depression. With rats 10 to 500 mg. per kg. decreased R. Q. The blood sugar of guinea pigs was unaffected. Narcotized rabbits, receiving 100 mg. per kg. of I showed respiratory stimulation and marked dilatation. The isolated small intestine of rabbits showed increased peristalsis in 1:1000 soln.; isolated rat uteri were depressed by 1:5000. Large doses of I produced decrease in blood pressure of cats and rabbits.

James C. Munch

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The pharmacological action of p-sulfamidoaminobenzene hydrochloride. Janusz Viktor Szczewski and Josef Hano. *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe méd.* 1935, 99-111; *Ber. ges. Physiol. expil. Pharmakol.* 90, 661 (1936).—Subcutaneously injected into white mice, 2 g. of p-sulfamidoaminobenzene-HCl (I) produced death within 10 to 12 hrs. Intravenously injected smaller doses stimulated the respiratory center, the large doses caused death by respiratory paralysis. Frog and rabbit hearts stopped in diastole. Isolated striped muscle of frogs was contracted. I increased the blood sugar content of guinea pigs and produced diuresis in rabbits. *In vitro* a bactericidal action was observed for Gram-pos. cocci, but not toward Gram-neg. *E. coli*. James C. Munch

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



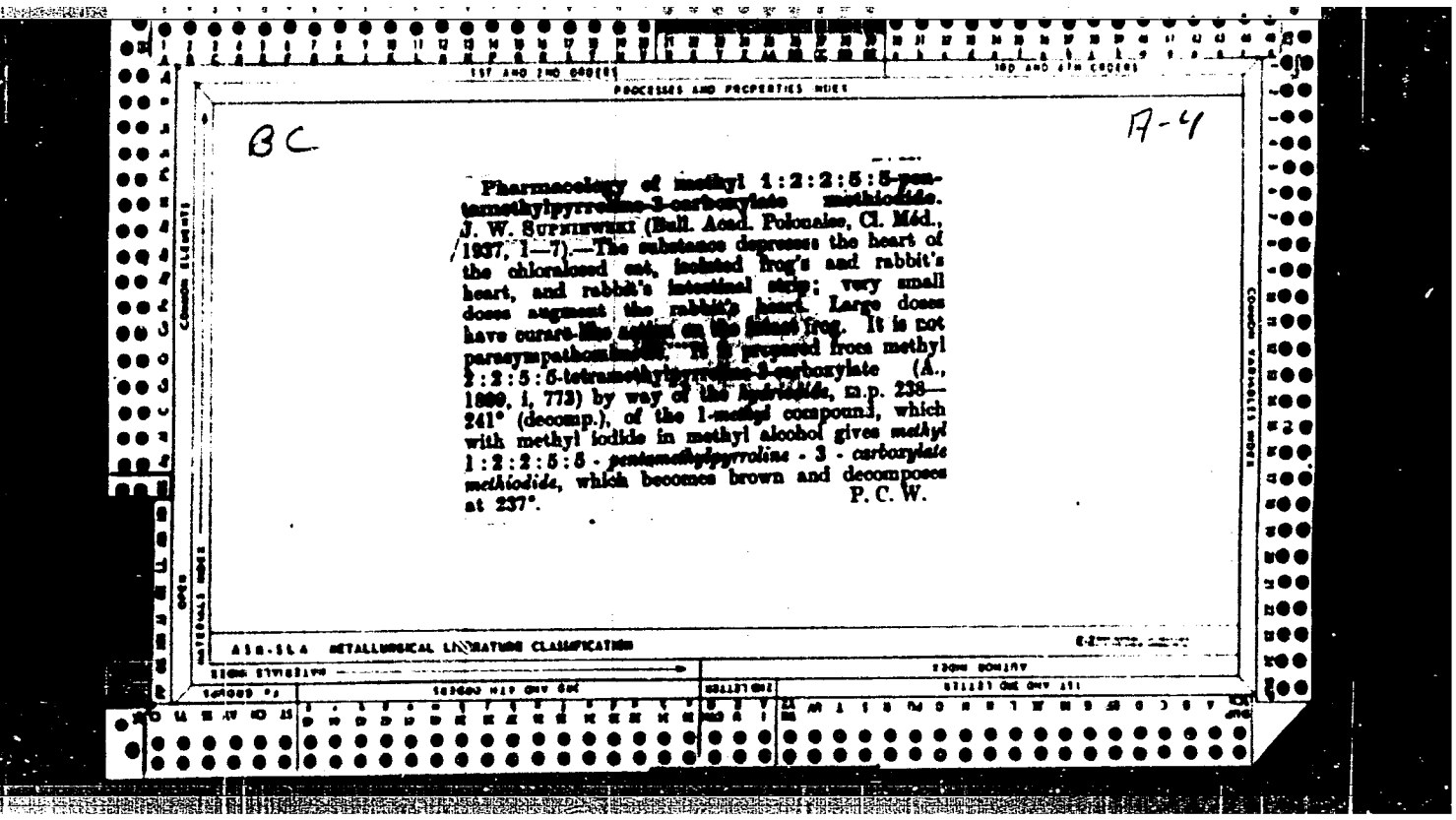
The pharmacological action of araboflavines. James Viktor Supniewski and Josef Hanc. *Bull. intern. Acad. polon. sci., Classe méd.* 1936, [illegible]; *Ber. ges. Physiol. exper. Pharmakol.* 99, [illegible]. Studies were made on 6,7-dimethyl-9-d-araboflavine I and the corresponding isomer II. Injection of 10 mg. per kg. intravenously to urethanized guinea pigs caused increase in blood pressure with each. On perfusing the rabbit leg I constricted, II dilated. Both constricted the small intestine. I stimulated then depressed the perfused rabbit heart, II showed only depression. James C. Munch

BC

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Synthesis of compounds exciting parasympathetic nerves. Methyl N-methyl[illegible] and its tetra- and hexahydro-derivatives. J. V. Supniewski and M. Serafinówna (Arch. Chem. Farm., 1936, 3, 109—118; Chem. Zentr., 1937, ii, 73—74).—[illegible] acid is [illegible] esterified by MeOH–H_2SO_4 [illegible] the ester converted into its [illegible] m.p. 103—104°, and then reduced [illegible] tetrahydro-, m.p. [illegible], and [illegible] hydro-[illegible] [illegible] N-methyl[illegible] and N-[illegible] b.p. 1[illegible]°/33 mm. [illegible] m.p. [illegible]—153°, 10[illegible]—104°, respectively, were also prepared. The arecoline-like action of these esters which depends on the NMe group is described. A. H. C.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

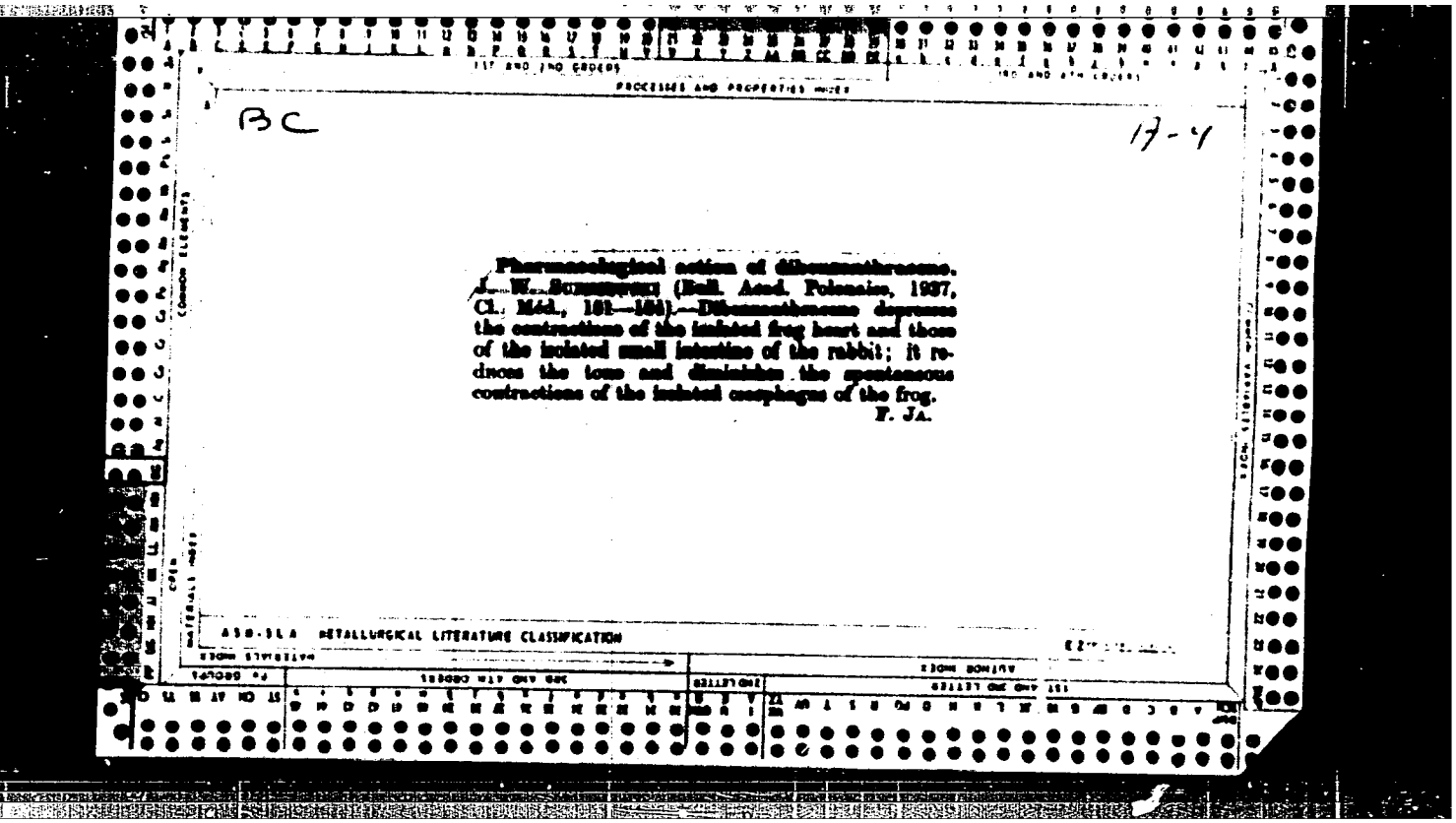


BC

A-4

Pharmacology of methyl 1:2:2:5:5-pentamethylpyrroline-3-carboxylate methiodide. J. W. Suprunowski (Bull. Acad. Polonaise, Cl. Méd., 1937, 1—7).—The substance depresses the heart of the chloralosed cat, isolated frog's and rabbit's heart, and rabbit's intestinal strip; very small doses augment the rabbit's heart. Large doses have curare-like action on the isolated frog. It is not parasympathomimetic. It is prepared from methyl 2:2:5:5-tetramethylpyrroline-3-carboxylate (A., 1939, I, 773) by way of the hydriodide, m.p. 238—241° (decomp.), of the 1-methyl compound, which with methyl iodide in methyl alcohol gives *methyl 1:2:2:5:5-pentamethylpyrroline-3-carboxylate methiodide*, which becomes brown and decomposes at 237°.

P. C. W.

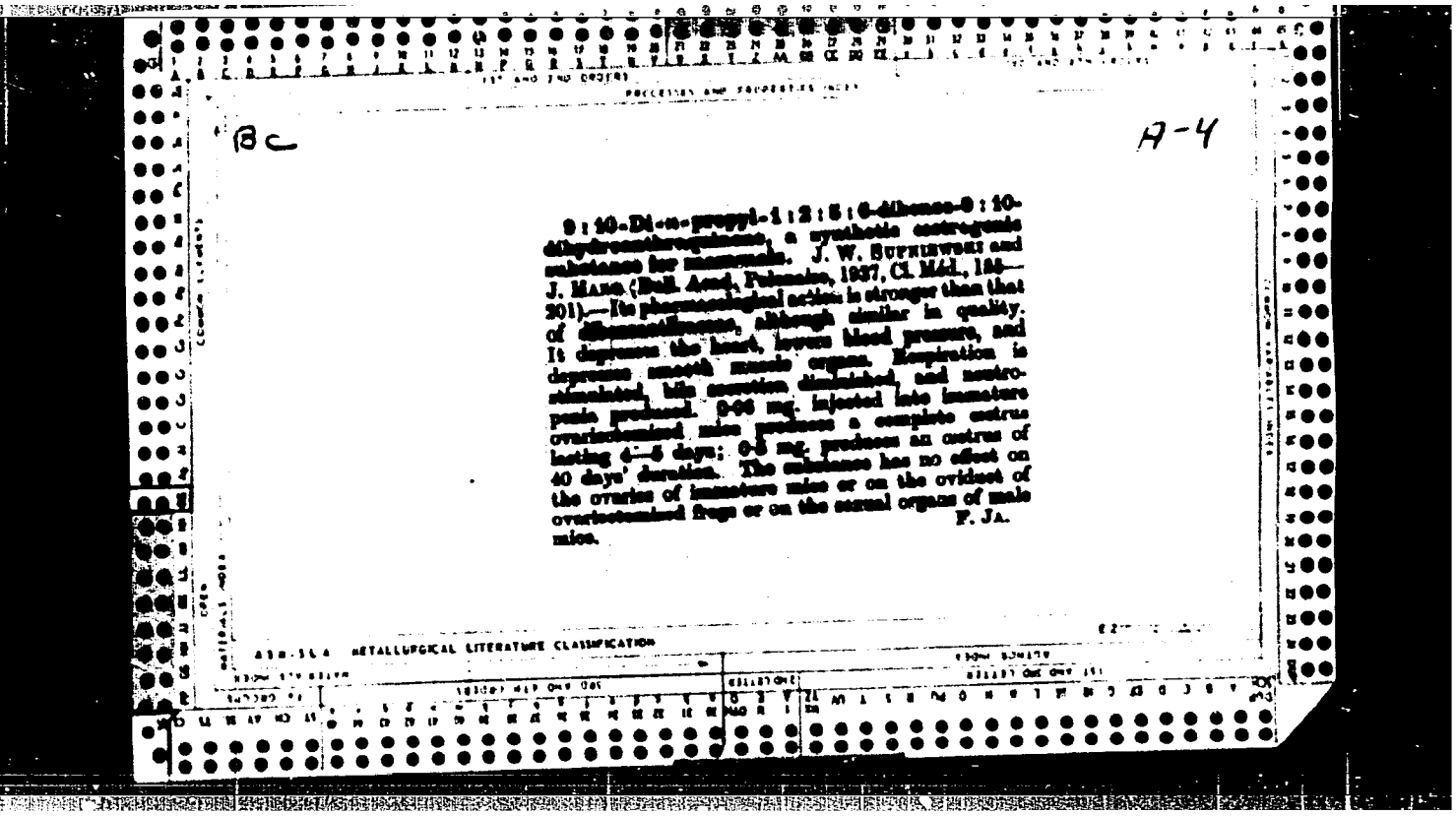


BC

17-4

Pharmacological action of dibenzanthracene. J. W. Suszuppwicz (Bull. Acad. Polonaise, 1937, Cl. Méd., 181—184).—Dibenzanthracene depresses the contractions of the isolated frog heart and those of the isolated small intestine of the rabbit; it reduces the tone and diminishes the spontaneous contractions of the isolated œsophagus of the frog.
F. JA.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



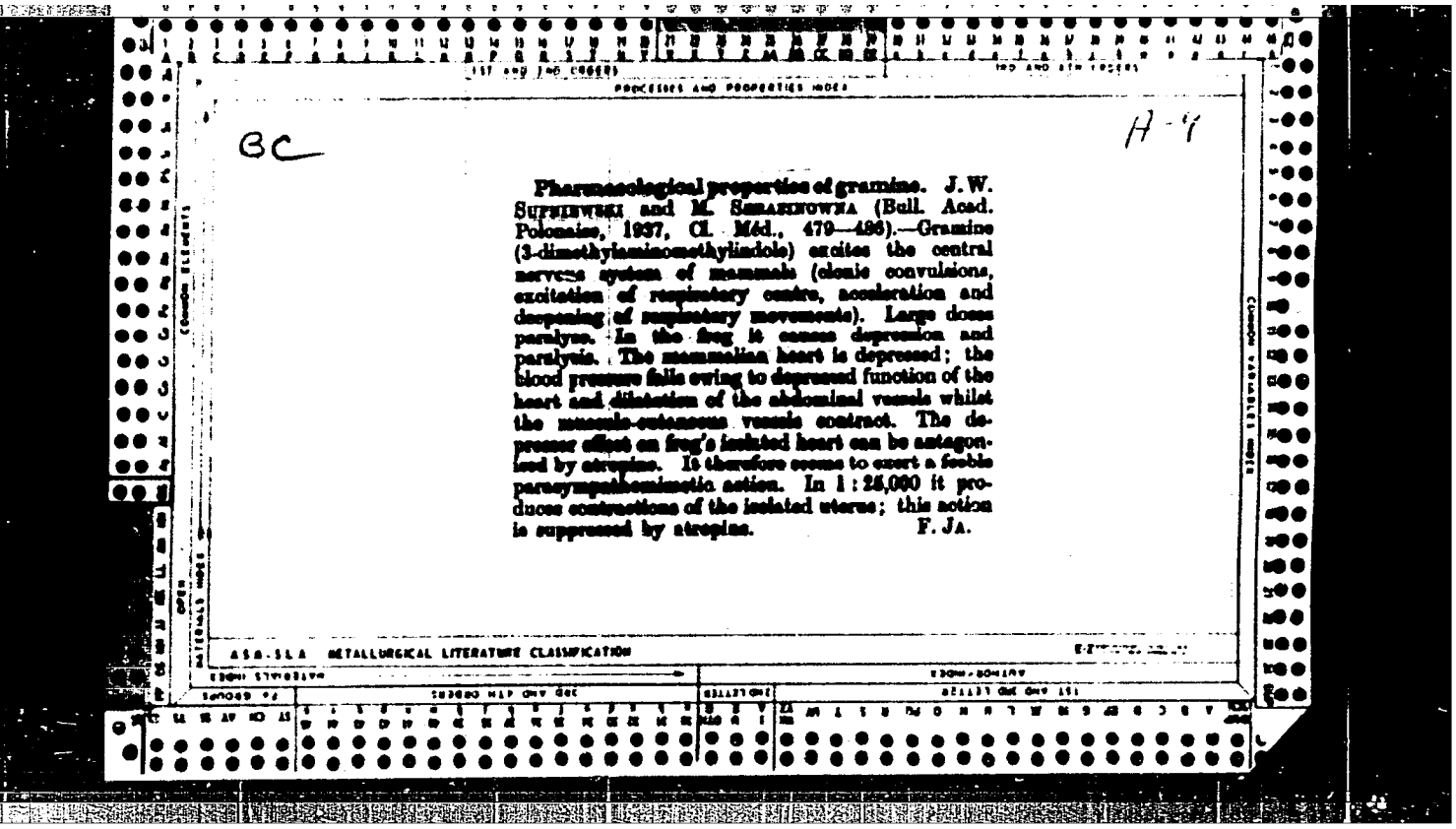
B C

A-4

9 : 10-Di-*n*-propyl-1 : 2 : 5 : 6-dibenzo-9 : 10-dihydroanthroquinone, a synthetic oestrogenic substance for mammals. J. W. Burnishwent and J. Mans (Bull. Acad. Polonaise, 1937, Cl. Méd., 188—201).—Its pharmacological action is stronger than that of diphenanthrocene, although similar in quality. It depresses the heart, lowers blood pressure, and depresses smooth muscle organs. Respiration is stimulated, bile secretion diminished, and neutrophile percent increased. 0·05 mg. injected into immature ovariectomised mice produces a complete oestrus lasting 4—5 days; 0·5 mg. produces an oestrus of 40 days' duration. The substance has no effect on the ovaries of immature mice or on the oviduct of ovariectomised frogs or on the sexual organs of male mice.

F. Ja.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

H-9

Pharmacological properties of gramine. J. W. SUPNIEWSKI and M. SMARZEWSKA (Bull. Acad. Polonaise, 1937, Cl. Méd., 479—486).—Gramine (3-dimethylaminomethylindole) excites the central nervous system of mammals (clonic convulsions, excitation of respiratory centre, acceleration and deepening of respiratory movements). Large doses paralyse. In the frog it causes depression and paralysis. The mammalian heart is depressed; the blood pressure falls owing to depressed function of the heart and dilatation of the abdominal vessels whilst the musculo-cutaneous vessels contract. The depressor effect on frog's isolated heart can be antagonised by atropine. It therefore seems to exert a feeble parasympathomimetic action. In 1 : 25,000 it produces contractions of the isolated uterus; this action is suppressed by atropine. F. JA.

ASS.-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

A-4

Oestrogenic action of anol. J. W. Supniewski and J. Hano (Bull. Acad. Polonaise, 1937, Cl. Méd., 487—491).—Anol in oily solution has an oestrogenic action equal to that of oestrone. Aq. solution of Na anolate are 2000 times feebler. The latter is easily and rapidly excreted by the kidneys. Chavicol, an isomeride of anol, is 1000 times feebler than anol. Anol is slightly toxic. 0·5 g. of Na anolate injected subcutaneously kills a mouse by paralysing the nervous system. Smaller doses produce somnolence and narcosis.

F. Ja.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

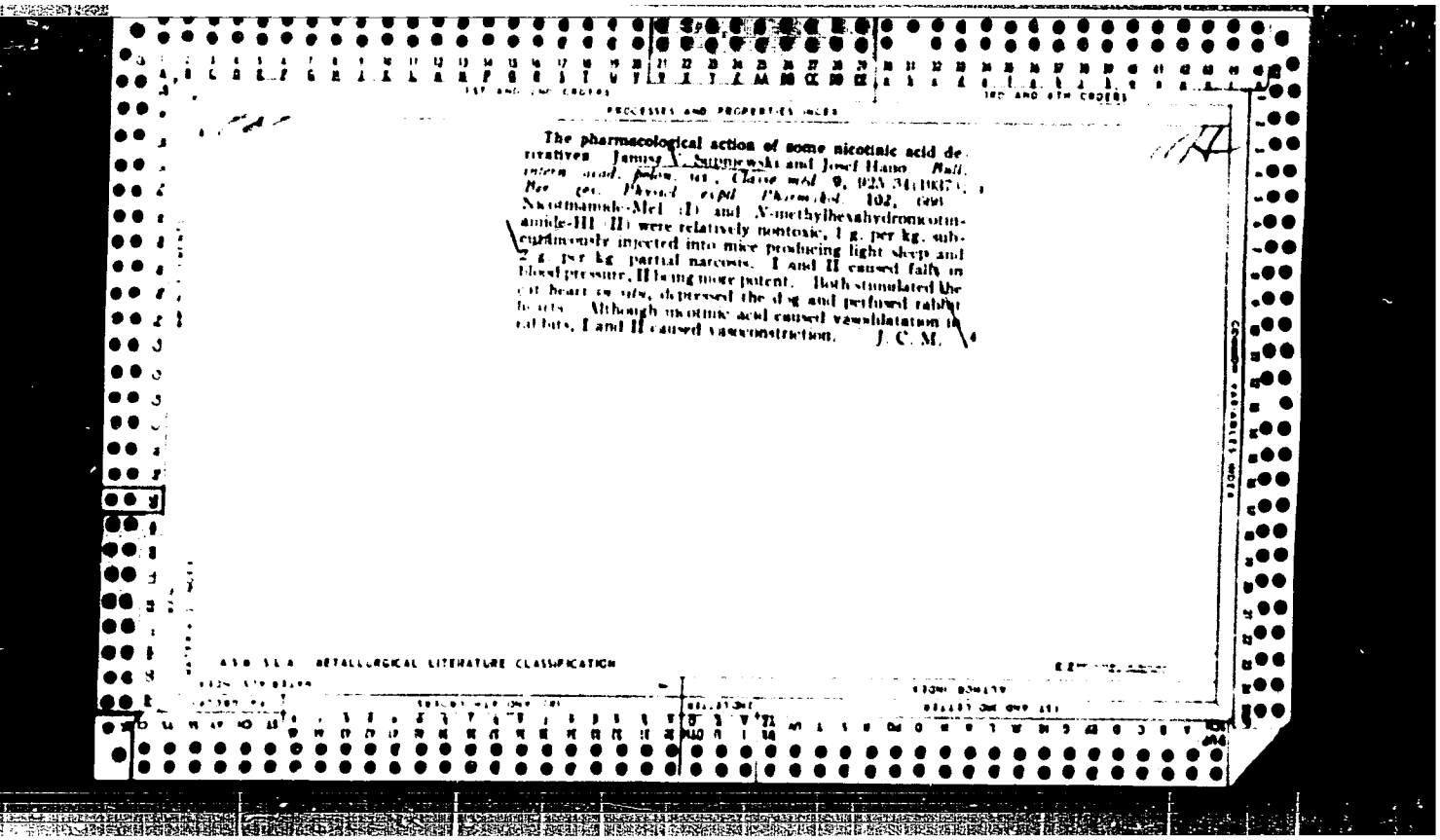
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

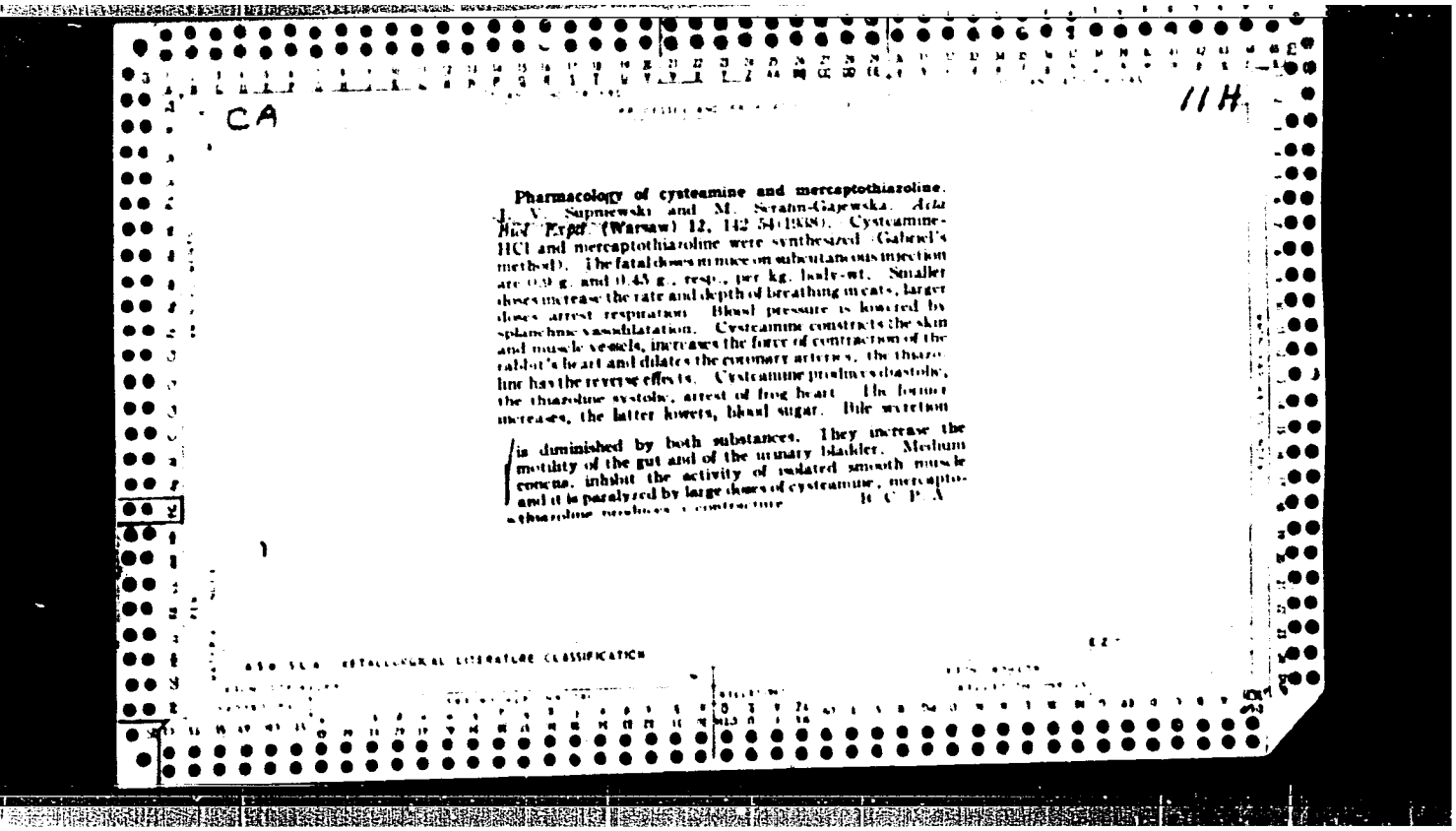
A 4

Influence of Weil's spirochaete on the chemical composition of the medium. J. W. Sutkiewicz and J. Hano (Bull. Acad. Polonaise, 1937, Cl. Méd., 489—503).—The metabolism of *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae* (Weil) differs in many respects from that of *Treponema pallidum*. The former utilises l-arabinose but no other pentoses; it hydrolyses galactose and glucose, but only to smaller extent fructose and mannose. It breaks down urea but not uric acid or lactic acid. F. Ja.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



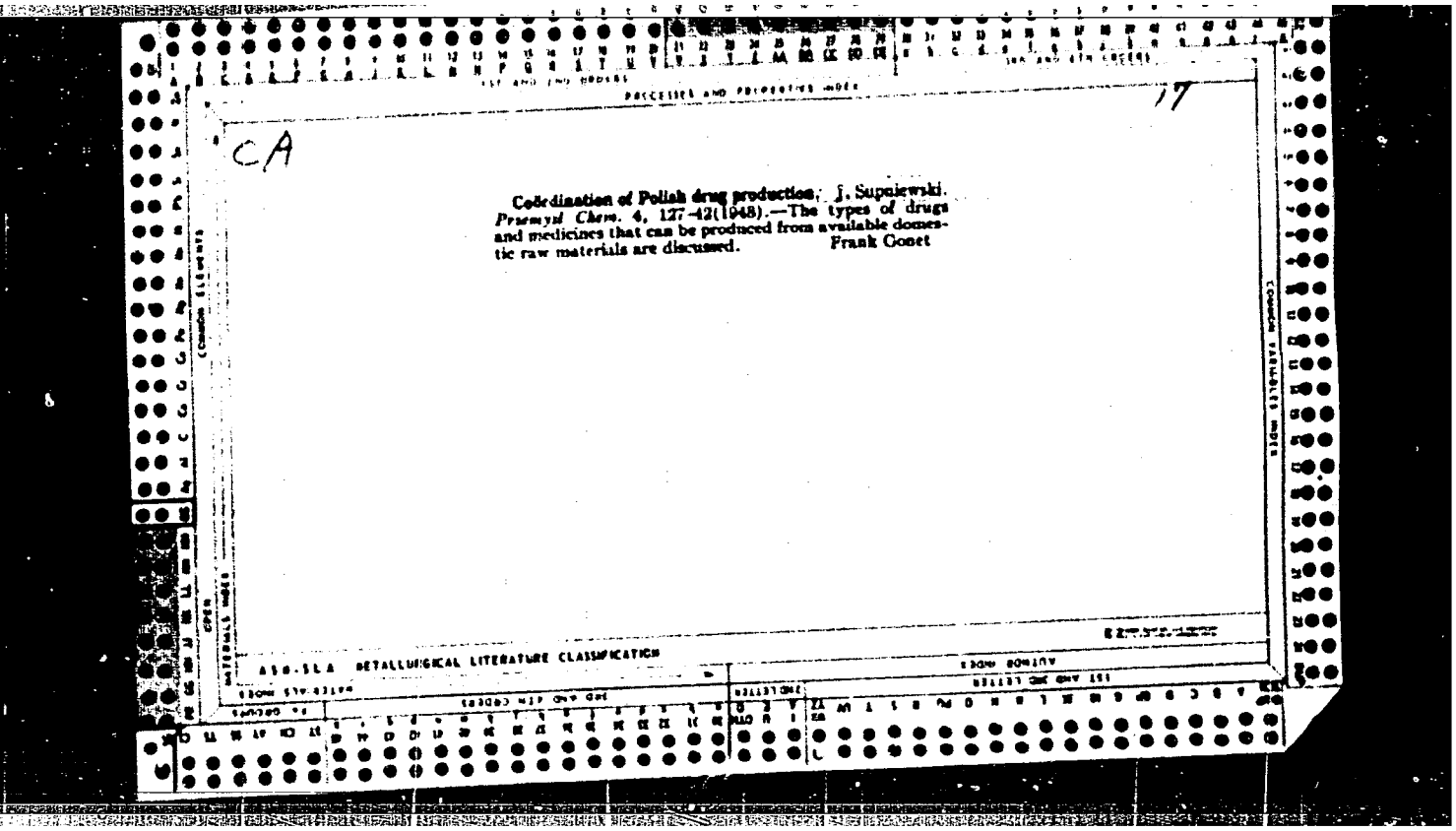
The pharmacological action of some nicotinic acid derivatives Janusz V. Supniewski and Josef Hano *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe méd.* 9, 925-34 (1937). *Rec. trav. Pharm. polon. Pharmacol.* 102, (1938). Nicotinamide-Me(I) and *N*-methylhexahydronicotinamide-Et(II) were relatively nontoxic, 1 g. per kg. subcutaneously injected into mice producing light sleep and 2 g. per kg. partial narcosis. I and II caused fall in blood pressure, II being more potent. Both stimulated the cat heart *in situ*, depressed the dog and perfused rabbit hearts. Although nicotinic acid caused vasodilatation in rabbits, I and II caused vasoconstriction. J. C. M.



CA

11H

Pharmacology of cysteamine and mercaptothiazoline. J. V. Supniewski and M. Sztahn-Gajewska. *Acta Biol. Exptl.* (Warsaw) 12, 142-54(1938). Cysteamine-HCl and mercaptothiazoline were synthesized (Gabriel's method). The fatal doses in mice on subcutaneous injection are 0.9 g. and 0.45 g., resp., per kg. body-wt. Smaller doses increase the rate and depth of breathing in cats, larger doses arrest respiration. Blood pressure is lowered by splanchnic vasodilatation. Cysteamine constricts the skin and muscle vessels, increases the force of contraction of the rabbit's heart and dilates the coronary arteries, the thiazoline has the reverse effects. Cysteamine produces diastole, the thiazoline systole, arrest of frog heart. The former increases, the latter lowers, blood sugar. Bile secretion is diminished by both substances. They increase the motility of the gut and of the urinary bladder. Medium concns. inhibit the activity of isolated smooth muscle cells and it is paralyzed by large doses of cysteamine, mercaptothiazoline produces a contracture. H. C. P. A.



CA

17

Coördination of Polish drug production. J. Supniewski. *Przemysł Chem.* 4, 127–42(1948).—The types of drugs and medicines that can be produced from available domestic raw materials are discussed. Frank Gonet

CA

17

Aryl ethers of ethylcholine as new curare drugs. Janusz Supniewski (Univ. Jagiellonski, Kraków, Poland). *Polska Akad. Umiejetności, Rozprawy Wydziału Lekarsk.* 11, No. 4, 17 pp.(1949).—Two derivs. of hydroxybenzene were synthesized and shown to have an action similar to curare drugs. They also exhibited some effects similar to those of nicotine and slightly decreased the sugar content of blood. Pyrogallol and NaOMe gave $C_6H_3(ONa)_3$, which with $ClCH_2CH_2NEt_2$ gave $C_6H_3(OCH_2CH_2NEt_2)_3$; reaction with EtI gave the quaternary salt, $C_6H_3(OCH_2CH_2NEt_2EtI)_3$. The bromide was then prepd. by a reaction with AgBr in MeOH. The second compd. was prepd. the same way from hydroxyhydroquinone. I. Z. R.

CH

11H

Pharmacological properties of a new amidone derivative J. Supniewski and J. Venulet (Univ. Jagiellonski, Krakow, Poland). *Polska Akad. Umiejetnosci, Kom. Farm. Doswiadczalnej Lekarst.* 10, No. 8, 30 pp. 1950. The synthesis of the new analgesic which shows less toxicity than amidone and has a stronger action than dolantin has been accomplished. piperidine + ethylene oxide → $C_5H_{10}NCH_2CH_2OH$ —SOCl₂→ $C_5H_{10}NCH_2CH_2Cl$ —CHCl₃→ Ph_2CHCH_2CN —NaNH₂→ $Ph_2C(CN)CH_2CH_2NC_5H_{10}$. Grignard reaction and hydrolysis give $Ph_2C(COC_2H_5)CH_2CH_2NC_5H_{10}$ [illegible] whose HBr salt crystallizes in 192° [illegible] I. Z. R.

C A
1951

Biological Chemistry
III Pharmacology

Pharmacological properties of β-acetaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone. J. Supalewski and E. Gierlotka *Bull. intern. acad. polon. Méd., Chirurg.-méd.* 1950, 119–30 (in English).—The min. lethal dose of β-acetamidobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (TBI 698) is 60 mg./kg. in mice and 10 mg./kg. in dogs in repeated doses. Paralysis of the central nervous system occurs. There also occurs contraction of smooth muscle, inhibition of enzyme action, injury to blood vessels and glandular organs, a decrease in serum globulin, a rise in serum albumin, and a change in the colloidal structure of the erythrocytes. W. M. McC.

3,6-Diamidinodibenzofuran (Moffatt) 10. Oxidation product of dihydrocamphoienolactone (Fujita) 10. Organolead compds.—prepg. diethyllead salts [sternutatory action] (Heap) 10. 17α-Propargyltestosterone [estrogenic and progestational activity] (Magrath) 10. Anticonvulsant action and mol. structure of heterocyclic pentagonal compds.—dimethyldithiohydantoin [counteract metrazole] (Hazard) 10. Xanthones and thiaxanthones—synthesis of 2- and 3-dialkylaminoalkylamino derivs. [for amebiasis and schistosomiasis treatment] (Mann) 10. Unsymmetrically substituted α,β-diethylstilbenes [with estrogenic activity] (Jenkins) 10. Prepn. of isoalloxazines [action against mouse ascites tumor] (Fernholz) 10. Deriv. of 1,5-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane [with sedative-hypnotic activity] (Bäumler) 10. Synthetic sympatholytic substances in ergotamine series—derivs. of benzylamine, phenethylamine, and α-methylphenethylamines (Chiavarelli) 10. Application of phys. chem. methods to explain inverse [antagonistic] influence of certain medicines (Adamanis) 17. *Patent:* Amino ketones and amino alcs. [vasoconstrictors] (N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken) 10.

CA

11 H

Synthesis and pharmacological properties of some deriva-tives of myanesin. I. Maruszkiewicz and J. Supniewski (Univ. Jagiellońskiej, Kraków, Poland). *Polski Tygod. Lekarski, Prace Komisji Nauk Farm., Dissertationes Pharm.* 2, 191-205(1950)(French summary).—Reaction of RONa with an appropriate phenol ROH, while slowly adding, with cooling, $ClCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$, gives upon refluxing $ROCH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$ (I). I is purified by filtering off NaCl, distg. off ROH, evapg. I under vacuum, and recrystg. from ROH or benzene. The yields are 60-70%. Compds. where R = Ph, *o*-MeC_6H_4, *o*-$MeOC_6H_4$, *m*-$MeOC_6H_4$, *p*-$MeOC_6H_4$ are prepd., m. 55°, 70.1°, 56.5°, 74.5°, 80-1°, resp. All these compds. are nerve poisons, myanesin (R = *o*-$MeOC_6H_4$) acting most effectively. In small doses they retard the voluntary movements of white mice and rabbits; in high doses they cause paralysis of muscles and finally death owing to paralysis of respiratory organs. No change in the blood sugar can be detected. No appreciable effect on bacteria and yeasts is noted, but myanesin retards the movement of *Paramecium caudatum*. It also diminishes markedly the surface tension of water, even at a concn. of 0.1-0.5%. I. Z. Roberts

1951

CA 10

N-(1,2-Diphenylethyl)amides of pyridinecarboxylic acids and their pharmacological action. J. Supniewski and A. Danysz (Jagellonian Univ., Krakow, Poland). *Polska Akad. Umiejetnosci, Rozprawy Wydzialu Lekarsk.* Ser. 1, 12, No. 9, 21 pp. (1950). The paper describes extensive studies of the pharmacol. action of N-(1,2-diphenylethyl)nicotin- (I) and isonicotinamide (II). The above amides were synthesized in 4 steps: 1. $PhCH_2COCl + C_6H_6 \xrightarrow{AlCl_3} PhCH_2COPh$ (III); 2. III + $NH_2OH \rightarrow PhCH_2C(:NOH)Ph$ (IV); 3. IV + 4 H $\rightarrow PhCH_2CH(NH_2)Ph$ (V); 4. V + $NC_5H_4COCl.HCl + C_5H_5N \rightarrow PhCH_2CH(NHCOC_5H_4N)Ph + C_5H_5N.HCl$. The details of the syntheses are given. The yields of I and II were 68 and 61%, resp. Both I and II are colorless cryst. powders, very slightly sol. in H_2O, sol. in acids, EtOH, MeOH, C_5H_5N, less sol. in Et_2O and C_6H_6. I m. 158° and II m. 171.5°. 26 references. E. A. A.

SUPNIEWSKI, J.

Chemotherapy of tuberculosis and leprosy. Postepy hig. med. doswiadcz., Warsz. 5:7-28 1952. (CLML 23:2)

SUPNIEWSKI, J.

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide. Przegl. lek., Krakow 8 no. 8:215-220 1952. (CIML 23:5)

The action of bromomycetin in experimental infections in animals. J. Sepiakowski and J. Krupińska (Med. Acad., Krakow, Poland). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Classe II*, 1, 55–9 (1953)(in English).—With white mice as exptl. animals it was found that the effectiveness of bromomycetin against *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, and *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* is similar to that of chloromycetin, while that against *Streptococcus hemolyticus*, gonococcal and colon septicemia is less. The 2 antibiotics are equally [illegible] when administered subcutaneously and [illegible] when used orally. A. S. S.

(1)

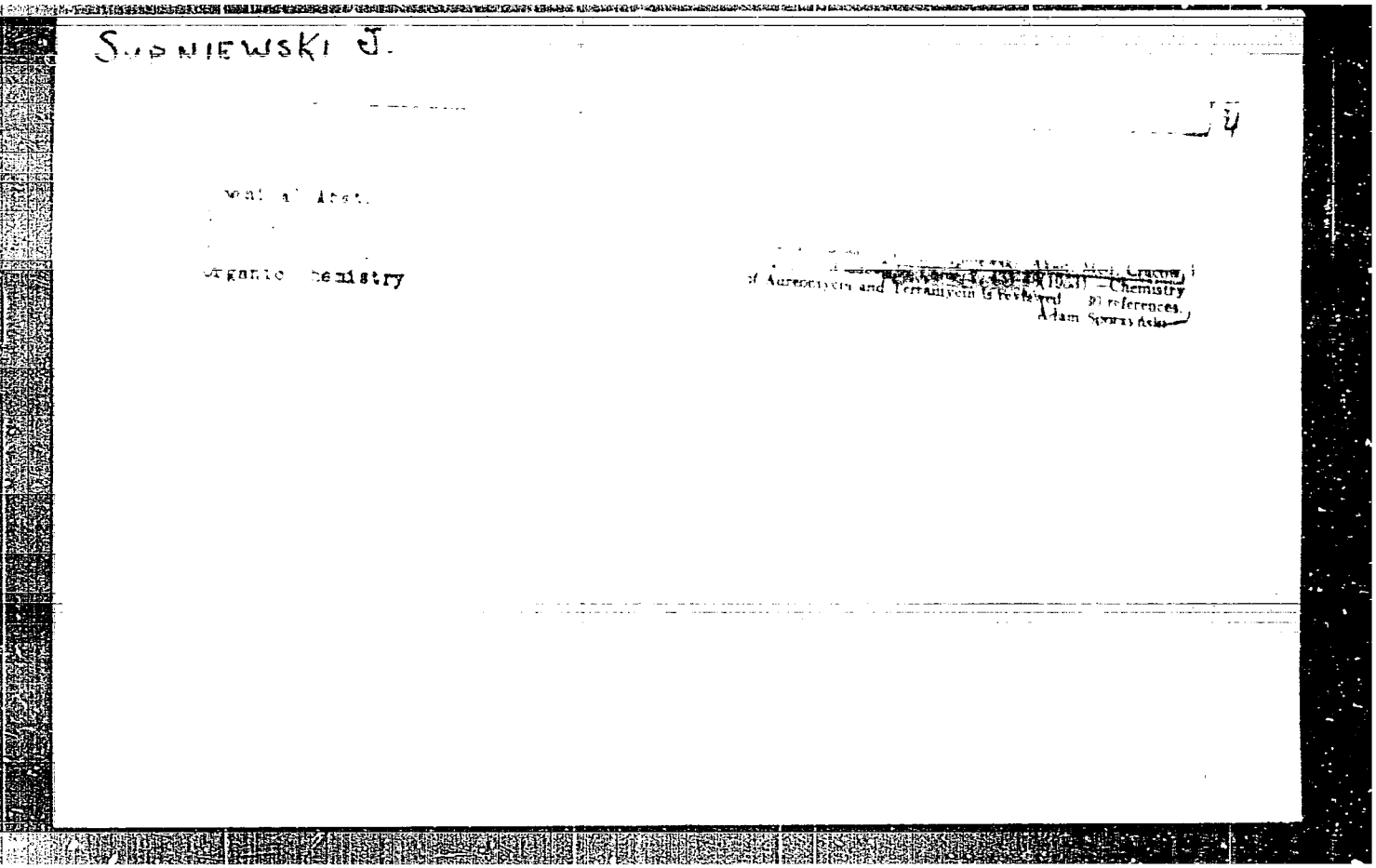
The action of *threo*-(*p*-bromophenyl)-2-dichloroacetamido-1,3-propanediol in experimental infection in animals. J. Stępniewski and J. Krupińska (Med. Acad., Krakow, Poland). *Bull. acad. polon. sci.*, Classe II, 1, 61–3(1953)(in English).—This synthetic deriv. of chloromycetin (I) exerts a chemotherapeutic action almost equal to that of I and bromomycetin (II), although *in vitro* it has a weaker inhibitory action on many bacteria than I and II (cf. *Bull. intern. acad. polon. sci., Classe med.* 1952, 92). Its toxicity is slight: L.D.$_{50}$ = 1000 mg./kg., L.D.$_{100}$ = 750 mg./kg. Toxicity for isolated organs is similar to that of I and II. A. S. S.

(1)

SUPNIEWSKI, J.

"Tetracyclanes" p. 433 (Wiadomosci chemiczne, Vol. 7, No. 10, Oct. 1953, Wroclaw)

SO: Monthly List of ~~Russian~~ Accessions, East European Vol. 3, No. 3 Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.



SUPNIEWSKI J.

4

[illegible] Chemistry

[illegible] Chemistry

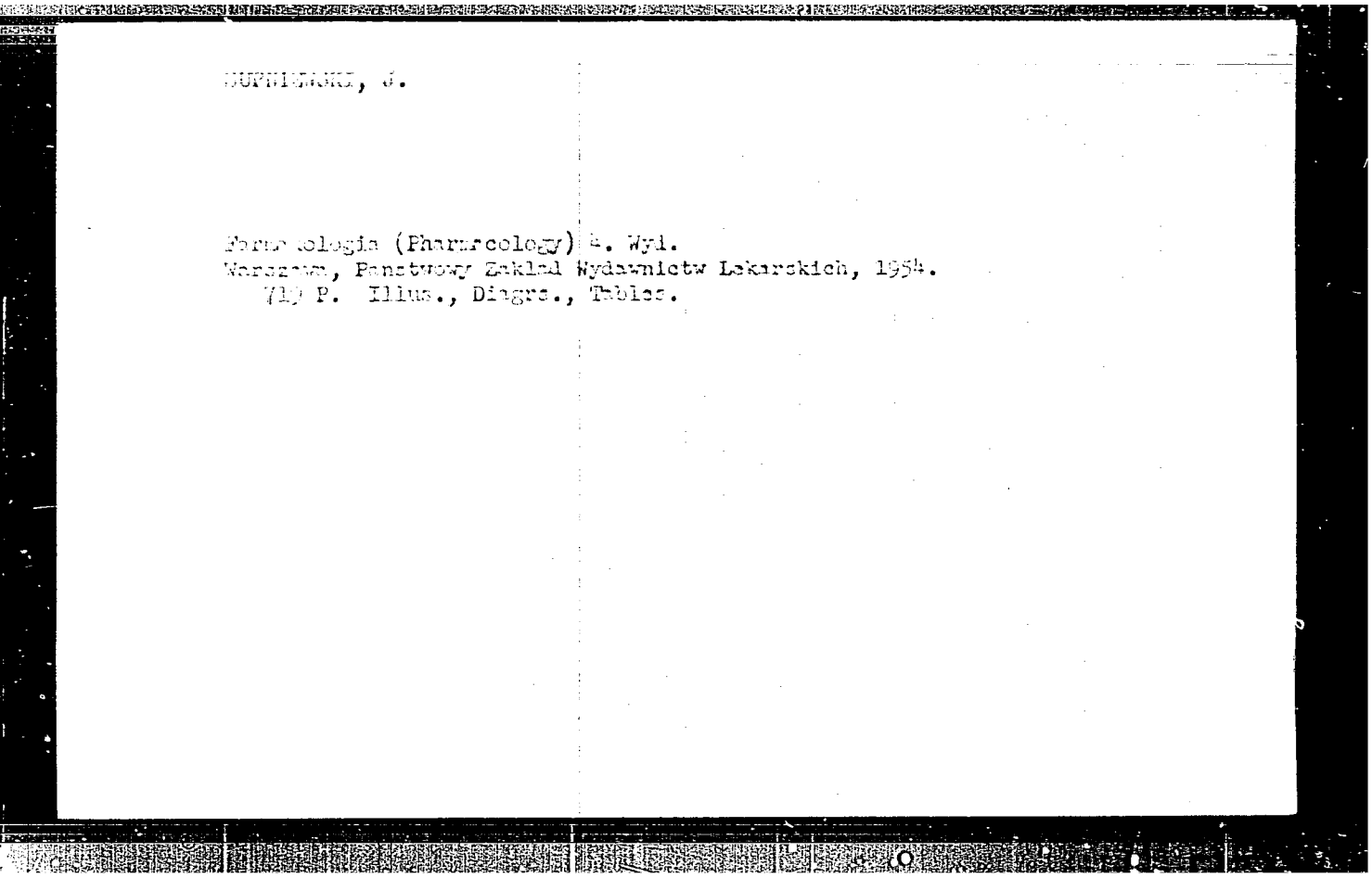
[illegible] 21 references.

Adam Sparks Asst.

SUPNIEWSKI, J.

Erythromycin. Polski tygod. lek 8 no.12:463-465 23 Mar 1953. (CLML 24:5)

1. Krakow.



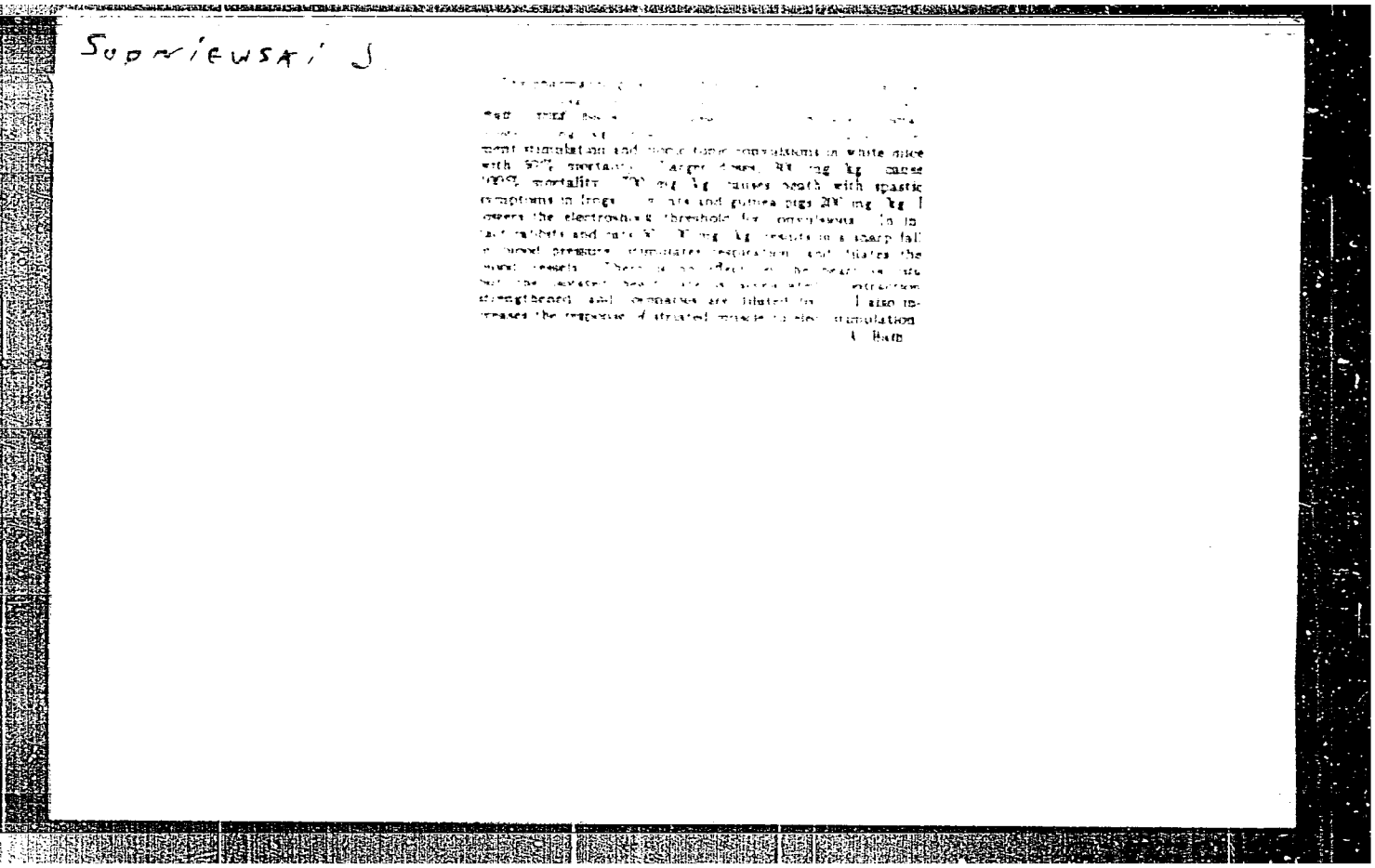
SUPNIEWSKI, J.

Farmakologia (Pharmacology) 4. wyd.
Warszawa, Panstwowy Zaklad Wydawnictw Lekarskich, 1954.
719 P. Illus., Diagrs., Tables.

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz; CHRUSCIEL, Tadeusz.

N-dimethyl-di-guanide and its biological properties. Arch.immun. ter.dosw. 2:1-15 1954.

1. Zaklad Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie. Dyrektor: prof. dr J. Supniewski.
(GUANIDE, derivatives,
N-dimethyl-di-guanide, pharmacol.)



Supreusat, J

Dimethylolbiguanide and its biological properties. J. Supniewski and T. Chruściel (School Med., Cracow). Bull. Acad. polon. sci., Classe II, 2, 29–32(1954).—Dimethylolbiguanide (I) inhibited the course of the virus diseases: cowpox, influenza A, pneumonia, and measles. I had no effect on several types of bacteria, but did produce hemolysis of rabbit red cells. *In vivo* I is a depressant of all types of muscle and produces the consequent results in the intact animal such as cardiac depression, fall in blood pressure, and intestinal dilatation. I is a narcotic agent with analgesic, but not antipyretic, properties. I produces anesthesia and finally death by central nervous system depression.

J. A. Bain

Dicarboxylic monoamides of *p*-aminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone and their biological properties. S. Suprunowski, S. Kamiński, and J. Łubieńska (Univ., Łódź, Poland). *Folia Biol.* (Warsaw) 2, 67–78(1954)(Eng. with summary).—A one-step method is presented for the prepn. of *p*-$H_2NC_6H_4CH{:}NNHCSNH_2$ (I) from *p*-O_2N-C_6H_4Me (II). To 500 g. NaOH in 2500 g. H_2O is added 250 g. powd. S. This soln. is then heated to 50°, and 500 g. II in 2500 ml. EtOH is added slowly. Once initiated the reaction becomes very exothermic requiring careful control. After 2 hrs. refluxing 200 g. NaCl is added, cooled to 50–60°, 300 g. $H_2NCSNHNH_2$ in 2500 ml. H_2O is added and heated to boiling, 2000 ml. H_2O more is added, and the whole left to crystallize from which 340 g. I, m. 198–200° (decompn.) is obtained. I (10 g.) in 60 ml. glacial AcOH, heated to boiling, and then mixed with 5.5 g. anhyd. succinic acid in 35 ml. AcOH gave 14 g. $RNHC_6H_4CH{:}NNHCSNH_2$ (IIa) (R = *p*-$HO_2CCH_2CH_2CO$) (III), purified via the Na salt. Pure III m. 207–9°. Other IIa prepd. were (R, m.p. given) $HO_2CC{:}CHCO$, 175–7°; *p*-$HO_2CC_6H_4CO$, 227–9°; *d*-$Me_2C.CMe(CO_2H).CH_2.CH_2.CHCO$, 236–7°; 2-carboxynicotinoyl, 219–20°. These compds. were used in concns. of 5 to 500 μg./ml. to test bacteriostatic and bactericidal actions against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Rv/47, *M. BCG*, *M. phlei* and *M. smegmae*. III started to show action already starting with concn. of 50 μg./ml. against the tubercle bacilli, but the bacteriostatic action against the harmless acid resistant bacilli were noted at the highest concn only. V shows at the highest concn. bacteriostatic action against *M. tuberculosis* Rv/47 only, the other compds tested (IV, VI and VII) have hardly any action on this bacterium. All compds. act upon *M. BCG*, and the order of activity is III, V, VII, VI, IV, the latter one at 500 μg./ml. only. In addn. to III only V acts upon *M. phlei* at 500 μg./ml., and at the same conc. V will just have a growth retarding action upon *M. smegmae*. All readings were taken after 4 weeks for the tuberculosis bacteria, and after 3 days for the others. Even in as high a concn. as 500 mg./ml., no action was noted on *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus coli* and *B. subtilis*, for all 5 compds. (III through VII). Only V is toxic for mice with L.D. subcutaneous 100 mg./kg.; the corresponding values for the other compds. are III 5000, IV 2500, VI 1300 and VII 2000 mg./kg. The death must be attributed to respiratory paralysis; only III causes a kidney damage, but will be completely innocuous for pigeons. As III, in accordance with the bacteriostatic test, proved to be of clinical value in treating tuberculosis, its behavior in the body was more thoroughly investigated. It does not irritate any tissues, nor injure spinal cord or brain and it does not lower the body temp. On isolated frog hearts (Straub) and isolated small intestines of rabbits it was shown, that even a 1% soln. of III is innocuous.

Werner Jacobson

(2)

Selenium and sulfur derivatives of chloromycetin. J. Supniewski, S. Misztal, and J. Krupińska (School Med., Kraków). *Bull. acad. polon. sci. Classe II*, 2, 153–9(1954). —The compds. *p*-$CH_3SeC_6H_4CH(OH)CH(NHOCCHCl_2$-$CH_2OH$ (I), m. 106–7°, and *p*-$CH_3SC_6H_4CH(OH)CH(NH$-$OCCHCl_2)CH_2OH$ (II), m. 98°, were prepd. and their antibacterial and pharmacol. properties tested. Both I and II are strong antibacterial agents with I about 10 times as active as II. Gram-pos. bacteria are most sensitive to the drugs. The L.D.$_{50}$ in mice for I or II is 500 mg./kg. They show equally low toxicity when tested on isolated organs. The ketone derivs. of I and II are only slightly water sol. They have a much weaker antibacterial effect and do not completely inhibit the growth of *Escherichia coli*. The ketones have no antifungal activity. Dorit L. Noether

(2)

POLON

[illegible] derivatives on experimental cow pox in rabbits. [illegible] and J. Rimpenska *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci.*, 1954, 2, 161–165 (French). (Dept. of Pharmacol., Sch. of Med., Gdansk, Poland).—Subcut. inj. of 100 mg./kg. of a 3% dimethylbiguanide had little effect, but 100 mg./kg. partially inhibited the development of morbid changes in the skin of rabbits intradermally injected with cow pox lymph. Of various other derivatives of biguanide, methyl-, ethyl-, and dibenzyl-biguanide in similar dosage had a slight inhibitory effect on the cow pox reaction, but were more toxic than dimethylbiguanide. The latter had no effect on the course of hydrophobia in mice.

A. ACKROYD.

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz (Krakow, ul. Slowackiego 15, m.12)

Magnamycin. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.24:764-765 14 June 54.
(ANTIBIOTICS,
magnamycin from Streptomyces hastedii)
(STREPTOMYCES,
hastedii, antibiotic magnamycin from)

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz (Krakow ul. Grzegorzeka 16, Zaklad Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej)

Poisons for small rodents. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.34:1074-1077 23 Aug 54.
(RATS,
eradication, chem. agents)

SUPNIEWSKI, J., prof. dr

Cardiac glycosides. Farmacja 10 no.2:37-42 F '54. (KHAL 3:6)
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES,
*pharmacol.)

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz, prof. dr

Cardiac glycosides. Farm. polska 10 no.3:65-71 Mr '54.
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES,
*pharmacol.)

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz

New trends in synthesis of drugs; steroid compounds and polypeptides.
Acta Poloniae pharm. 11 no.4 217-228 1954.
(STEROIDS, preparation of,)
(PEPTIDES, preparation of,
polypeptides)

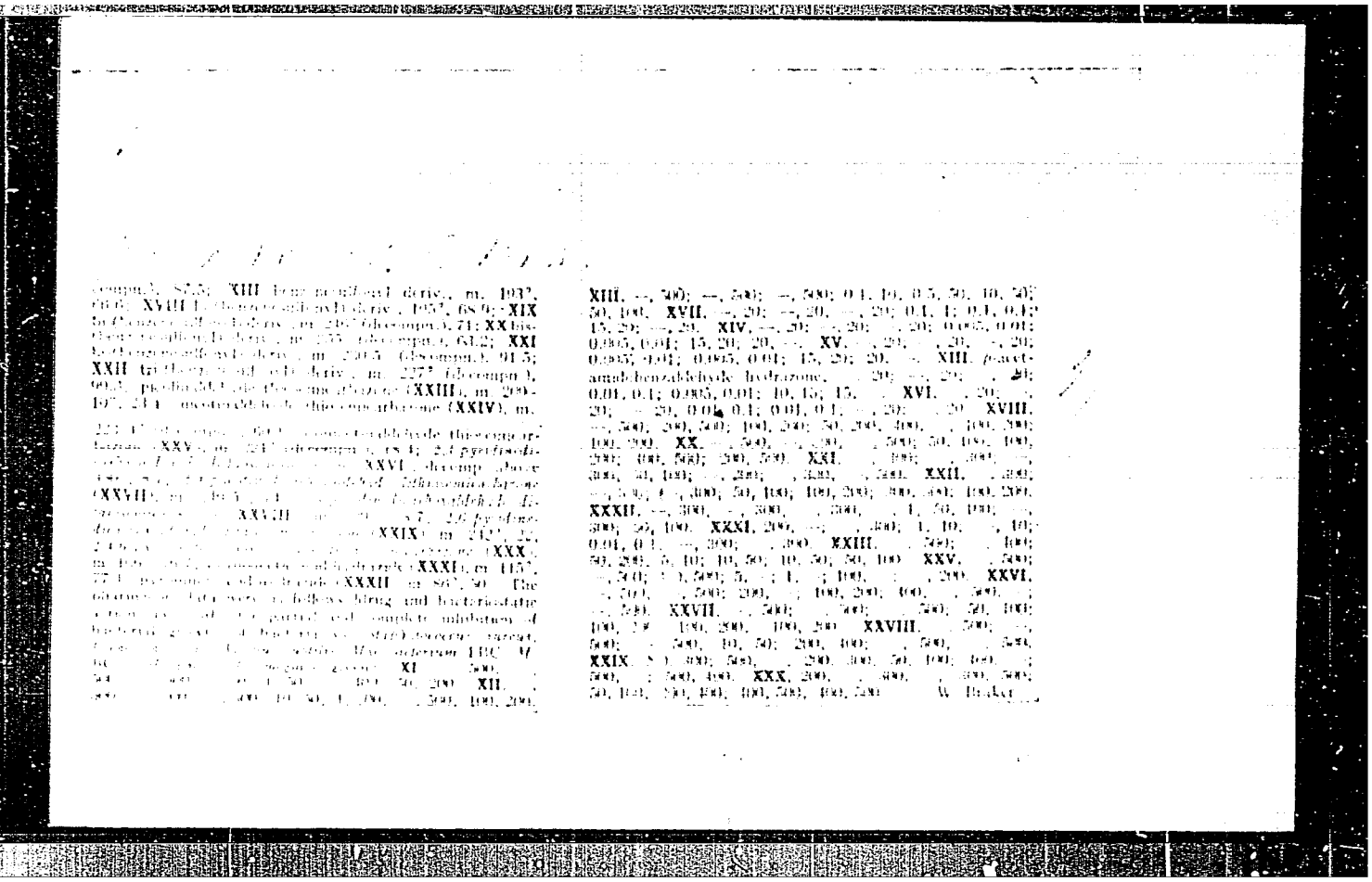
SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz [deceased]

Contemporary views on the mechanisms of action of sedative drugs. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 18 no.6:907-923 N-D '64

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow.

SUPNIEWSKI, J.

Pyridine hydrazides and thiosemicarbazones as antituberculosis drugs. J. Supniewski, T. Rusy, and J. Kaminska (Krakow Scient. Med.). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Classe II*, 3, 55-6(1955). The general methods of synthesis and the antibacterial properties of pyridinecarboxylic acid hydrazides and pyridine carboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazones are described. Pyridinecarboxylic acids obtained by $KMnO_4$ oxidation of the corresponding picolines were esterified with EtOH and concd. H_2SO_4, and the esters converted with N_2H_4 in alc. to the hydrazides, which, heated with aromatic aldehydes in alc., yielded the hydrazones. 3-Picoline oxidized with H_2SeO_4 gave the corresponding aldehyde which with $H_2NNHCSNH_2$ (I) afforded the thiosemicarbazone (II). 4-Picoline gave only isonicotinic acid. II was also obtained from nicotinonitrile by reduction with anhyd. $SnCl_2$ in the absence of moisture, hydrolysis of the latter with dil. HCl to the aldehyde, and then treatment with I. Isonicotinic acid thiosemicarbazone and other pyridine carboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazones were obtained by a modified McFadyen and Stevens' (C.A. 30, 5196?) method. Hydrazides with $PhSO_2Cl$ in dry pyridine were sulfonamides, which when heated with Na_2CO_3 and I in anhyd. [illegible] gave [illegible], pptg. on diln. with water, the thiosemicarbazones of pyridinecarboxylic and polycarboxaldehydes. The chem. results were as follows: (compd., b.p. unless otherwise noted, % yield given): Iso- nic acid (III), m. 134-6°, 52.5; nicotinic acid (IV), m. [illegible] 100), isonicotinic acid (V), m. 315-1.°, 47; quinolinic acid (VI), m. 190° (decompn.), 38; 2,4-pyridinedicarboxylic acid (VII), m. 246°, 40; 2,5-isomer (VIII) of VII, m. 247° (decompn.), 27.8; the 2,6-isomer (IX) of VII, m. 224° (decompn.), 21.4; 2,4,6-pyridinetricarboxylic acid (X), m. 227° (decompn.), 30; III Et ester, 240.1°, 49.4; IV Et ester, 220.2°, 56.3; V Et ester, 214°, 60; VI di-Et ester, 252°, 58.8; VIII di-Me ester, m. 164° (60.2), IX di-Et ester, 187°/12 mm., 49.8; X tri-Et ester, m. 218-22°, 41.4; III hydrazide (XI), m. 100°, 69; IV hydrazide (XII), m. 163.5°, 94.4; XII vanillin hydrazone, m. 213-16°, 89; V hydrazide (XIII), m. 172.3°, 55.7; XIII benzaldehyde hydrazone (XIV), m. 198.9°, 73.1; XIII salicylaldehyde hydrazone (XV), m. 242.4°, 88; XIII vanillin hydrazone (XVI), m. 227.8°, 81.8; XIII cinnamaldehyde hydrazone (XVII), m. 201°, 74.7; VI dihydrazide (XVIII), m. 222°, 91.5; VII *dihydrazide* (XIX), m. 252° (decompn.), 31.5; VIII *dihydrazide* (XX), m. 208° (decompn.), 87.2; IX dihydrazide (XXI), m. 287° (decompn.), 91.5; X *trihydrazide* (XXII), m. 258.5°, 42.4; XI benzenesulfonyl deriv., m. 201-5°, 75; XII benzenesulfonyl deriv., m. 181.7° (de-



SUPNIEWSKI, J.; MAYER, J.; KAMINSKI, S.

Synthetic D,L-tryptophan. Acta biochim. polon. 2 no.3: 249-257 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii AM w Krakowie i z Instytutu Farmaceutycznego, Oddzial w Krakowie, Kierownik prof. dr. J. Supniewski.
(TRYPTOPHAN, preparation of, D,L-tryptophan. (Pol))

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamines. Antibiotics. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1959, 43380.

Author : Supniewski J., Mayer J., Kaminski S.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Synthetic D, L - Tryptophane.

Orig Pub: Acta biochim, polon., 1955, 2, No 4, 1-4.

Abstract: Powdered indole is dissolved in a mixture of 33.6% dimethylamine solution, glacial CH_3COOH (I) and 36% formalin. By the action of NaOH gramine is then separated, which upon boiling in toluene in the presence of powdered NaOH and ethyl ester of the acetamidomalonic acid, causes splitting of the dimethylamine and formation of the diethyl ester of the indole-β-methylacetamidomalonic acid. The ester is

Card 1/3

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz; MISZTAL, Stanislaw; KRUPINSKA, Jolanta

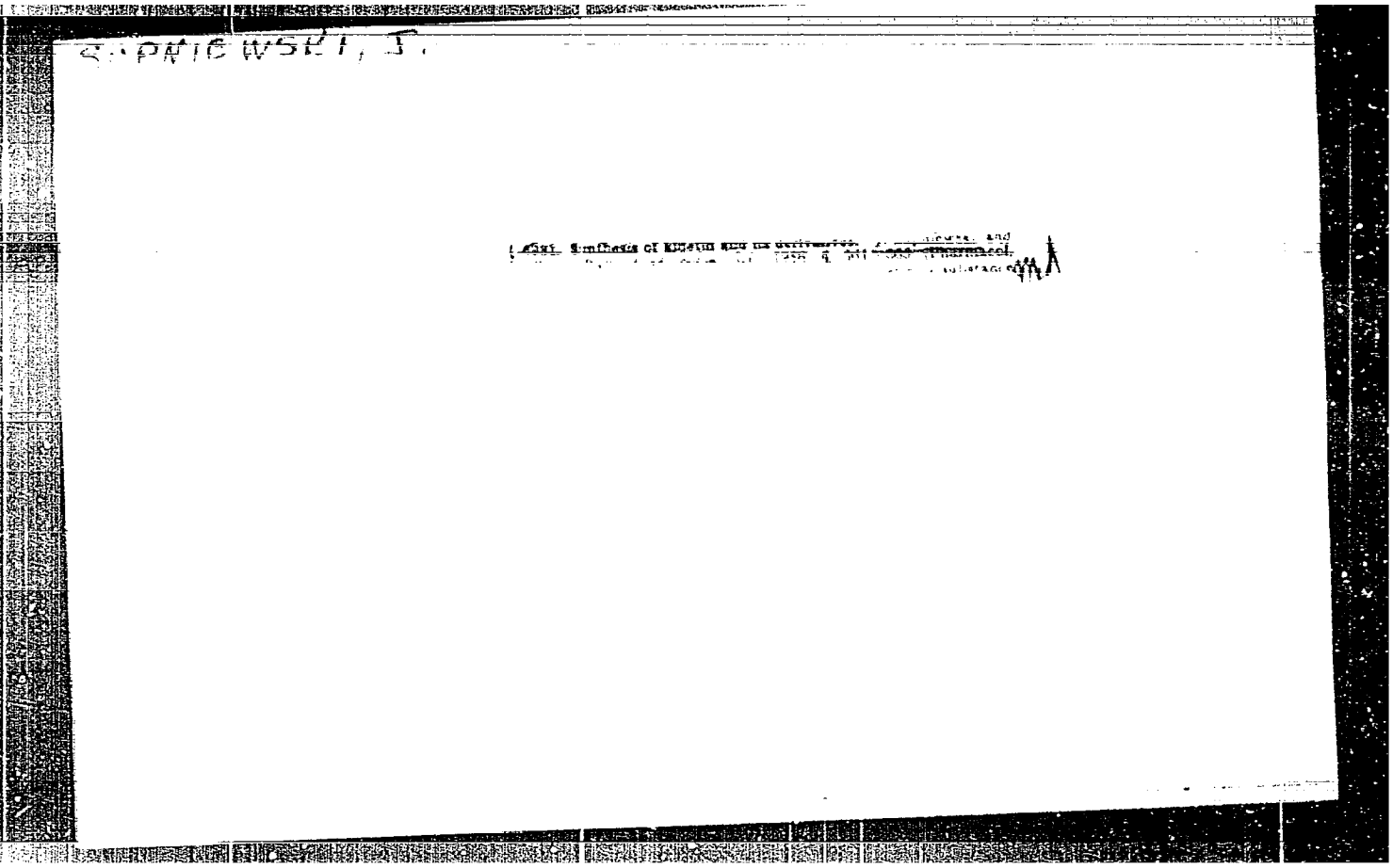
Selenium and sulfur derivatives of chloromycetin. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 3:531-553 1955.

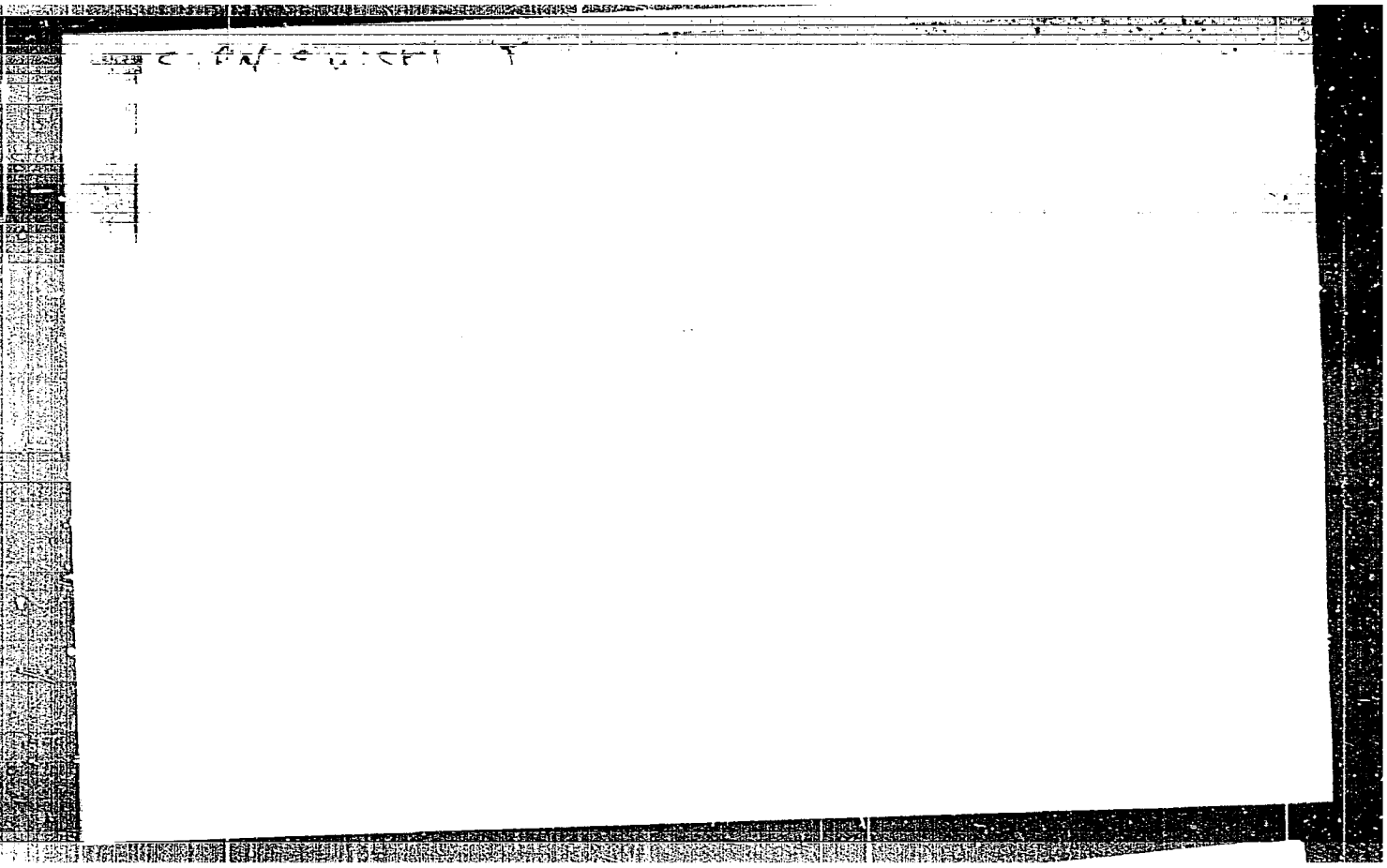
1. Zaklad Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Supniewski).
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, related compounds, selenium & sulfur deriv. (Pol))

SUPNIEWSKI, J.

3/

The derivatives of aminoguanidine and thiosemicarbazide of quinones and their biological properties. J. Supniewski, K. Bednarz, and J. Krupińska (School Med., Kraków). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Classe II*, 4, 137–40(1956).—The aminoguanidine-thiosemicarbazide deriv. of benzoquinone is a strong bacteriostatic medium for both *Streptococcus* and *Micrococcus*, but has a weak chemotherapeutic action in mice *in vivo*. This drug paralyzes the respiratory centers, damages the circulation and secretion of urine, and in greater concns., paralyzes the heart muscle and the smooth muscles of the small intestine. M. W. Smith





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653920010-4"

SUPNEWSKI, J.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cardio-Vascular Drugs V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37615

Author : Supnevskiy Ya., Khrustsel M., Khrustsel T., Gryglevskiy R., Chekay S.

Inst : Polish Academy of Sciences

Title : Effect of alpha-phenylpropionic acid on Experimental Atherosclerosis (Vozdeystviye alpha-fenilpropionovoy kisloty na eksperimental'nyy ateroskleroz).

Orig Pub : Byu. Pol'skoy AN., 1956, Otd. 2, 4, No 11, 409-412

Abstract : The effect of alpha-phenylpropionic acid (1) on the course of experimental atherosclerosis in chicks was studied. 1 was administered parenterally in doses of 300 mg/kg a day. 1 lowered the level of cholesterine and fatty acids. This

Card 1/2

Poland/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cardio-Vascular Drugs

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37616

Author : Supnewski J., Chrusciel M., Chrusciel C.

Inst : not given

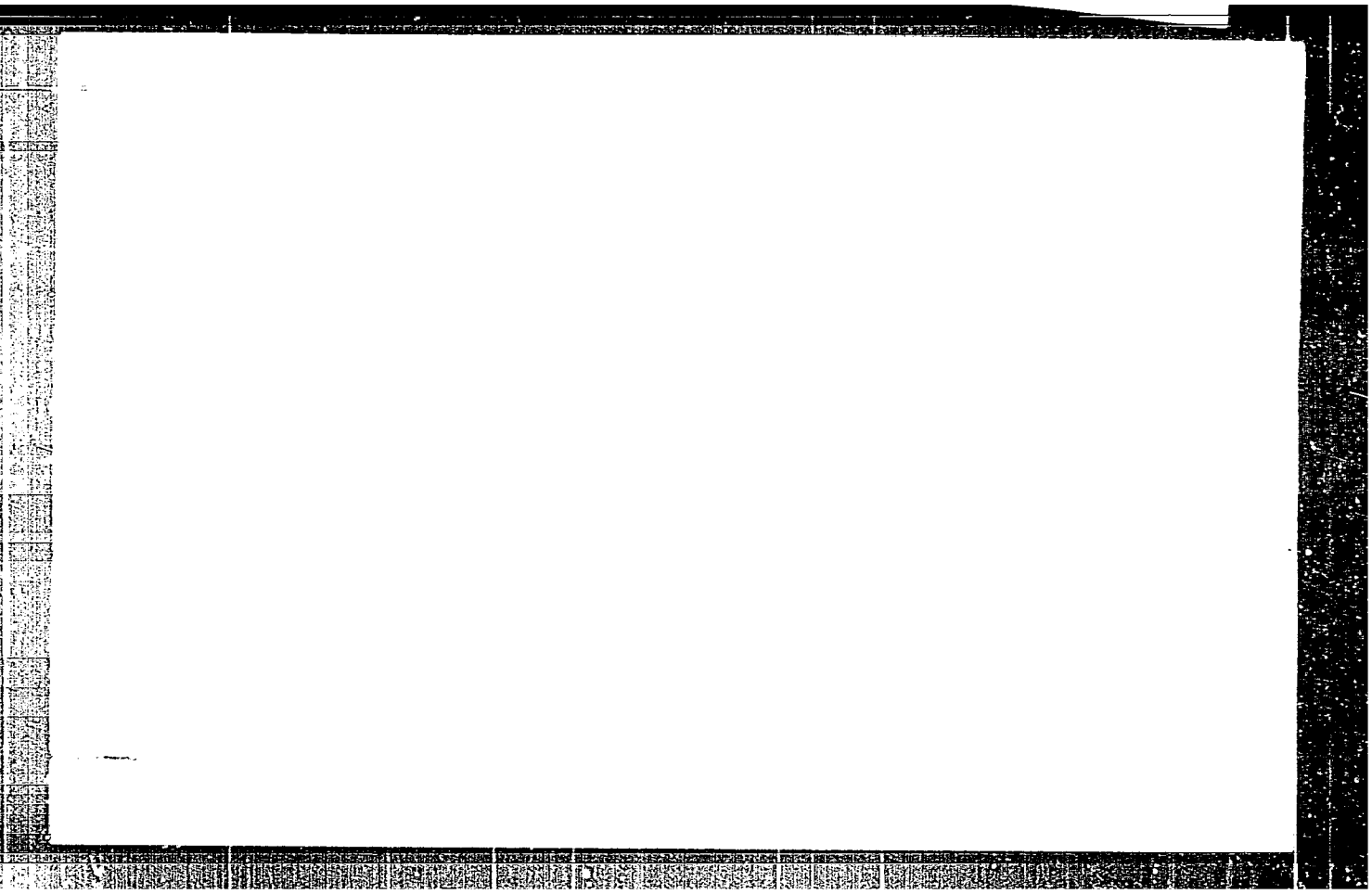
Title : Experiments with Experimental Atherosclerosis. III. Effect of Calcium and Sodium Salt of Ethylene Diamintetraacetic acid (EDTA) on the Course of Experimental Atherosclerosis in Pigeons (Opyty s eksperimental'nym aterosklerosom. III. Deystviye kal'tsiyevodinatrievoy soli versenovoy kisloty (EDTA) na techeniye eksperimental'novo ateroskleroz u golubey).

Orig Pub : Dissert. pharma., PAN, 1957, 9, No 1, 53-59

Abstract : The effect of calcium and sodium salts of ethylene diamin tetraacetic acid (1) on lipoid metabolism in the course of experimental atheros-

Card 1/2

control birds.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653920010-4"

SUPNIEWSKI, JANUSZ

Science

Preparatyka nieorganiczna. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1958. 791 p.
(Prepaatory conditions for obtaining inorganic reagents.)

Monthly List of East European Acessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3, March 1959
Unclass.

SUPNIEWSKA, H.
SUPNIEWSKI, J.

Gibberellins; Fusarium moniliforme. p. 163

POSTEPY BIOCHEMI. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Biochemiczny)
Warszawa. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1958
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; Supniewska, H.

Kinetin. p. 317.

POSTEPY BIOCHEMII. (Polaska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Biochemiczny) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, no. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; CHRUSCIEL, T.; CZEKAJ, S.

Investigations on experimental atherosclerosis. The effect of 2-methyl-2-butene-carboxylic acid on experimental atherosclerosis in the pigeon. Bul Ac Pol biol 7 no.5:199-201 '59. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Laboratory of Pharmacology (Krakow),Polish Academy of Sciences.
(CHOLESTEROL)
(ATHEROSCLEROSIS)
(METHYLPENTENOIC ACID)

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; CHRUSCIEL, T.; VETULANI, J.

Some pharmacological properties of 2-methyl-2-butene-carboxylic acid. Bul Ac Pol biol 7 no.5:203-204 '59. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Laboratory of Pharmacology (Krakow), Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by J.Supniewski.
(METHYLPENTENOIC ACID)

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz; SUPNIEWSKA, Halina

Hallucinogenic mushrooms and their chemical components. Postepy. hig. med. dosw. 13 no.3:265-282 1959
(HALLUCINOGENS, chem.) (MUSHROOMS, chem.)

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz, prof. dr.

Biosynthesis and biooxidation of cholesterol in animal tissues. Postepy biochemii 6 no.4:436-470 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Kierownik Zakladu Farmakologii PAN w Krakowie.
(CHOLESTEROL) (SYNTHESIS) (OXIDATION)
(TISSUES) (ANIMALS)

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; DLUZNIEWSKI, A.; CZEKAJ, S.; VETULANI, J.

Investigations on experimental atherosclerosis. The effect of 2-methyl-2-butene-carboxylic acid on experimental atherosclerosis in white rats. Bul Ac Pol biol 8 no.6:237-242 '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Institute of Pharmacology (Cracow) Polish Academy of Sciences and Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Cracow. Presented by J.Supniewski.
(ATHERIOSCLEROSIS)
(METHYLBUTENECARBOXYLIC ACID)

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; MARCZYNSKI, T.; MISZTAL, S.

Biological properties of melatonin (5-methoxy-N-acetyltryptamine). Bul Ac Pol biol 8 no.10:483-487 '60. (KRAI 10:9)

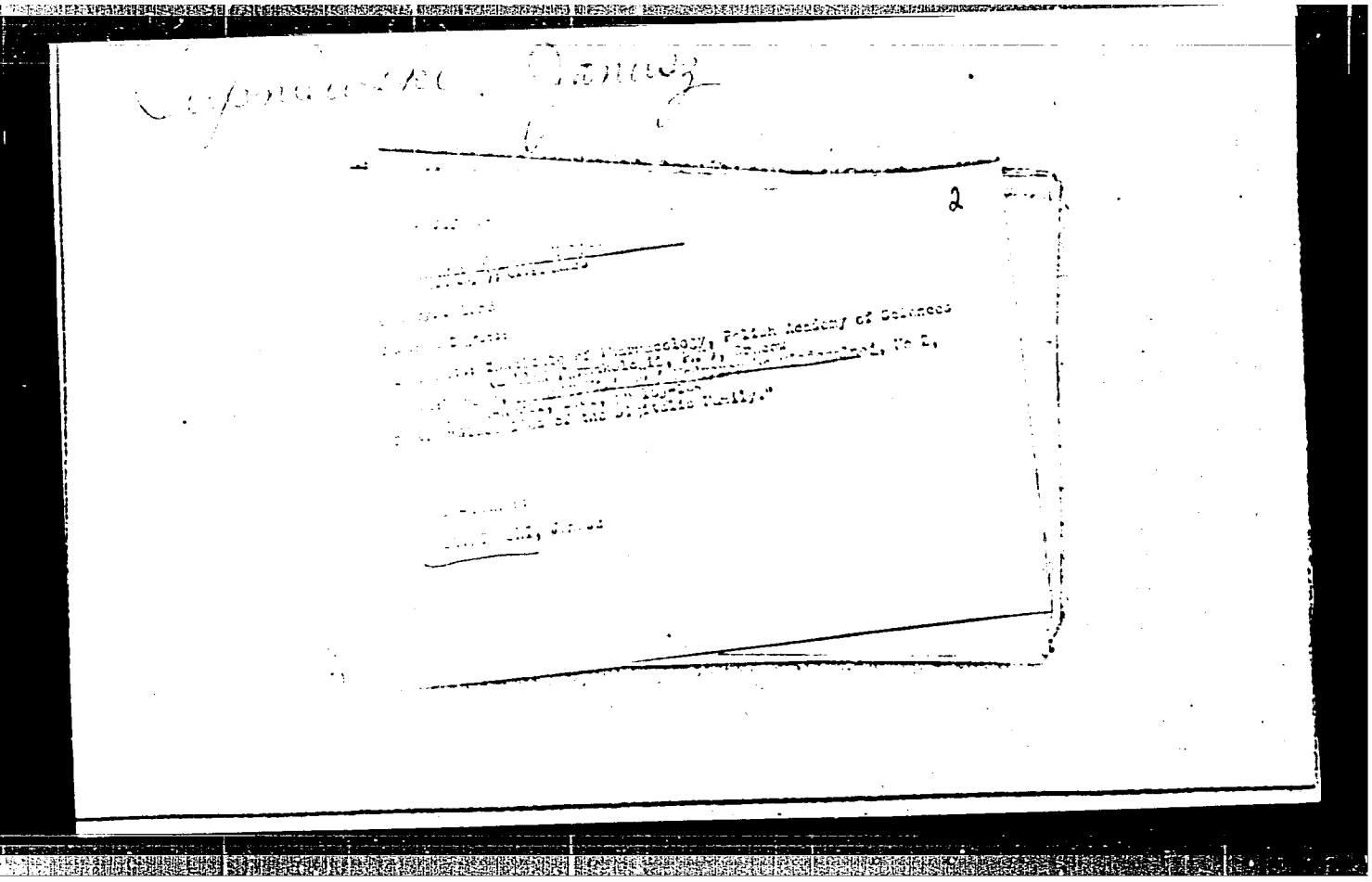
1. Laboratory of Pharmacology, Cracow, Polish Academy of Sciences.

(Methoxy group) (Acetyl group) (Tryptamine)

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; MISZTAL, S.; MARCZYNSKI, T.

Pharmacological properties of melatonin. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:892-893 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii PAN i A.M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof.dr J.Supniewski.
(INDOLES pharmacol)



SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz, professor

The Polish Academy of Sciences Pharmacological Research Centre. Review Pol Academy 6 no.1:73-80 Ja-Mr '61.

1. Corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, head, Pharmacological Research Center, Warsaw. The address of the Center is: Warsaw Grsegorzecka 16.

(Polish Academy of Sciences) (Poland—Pharmaceutical research)

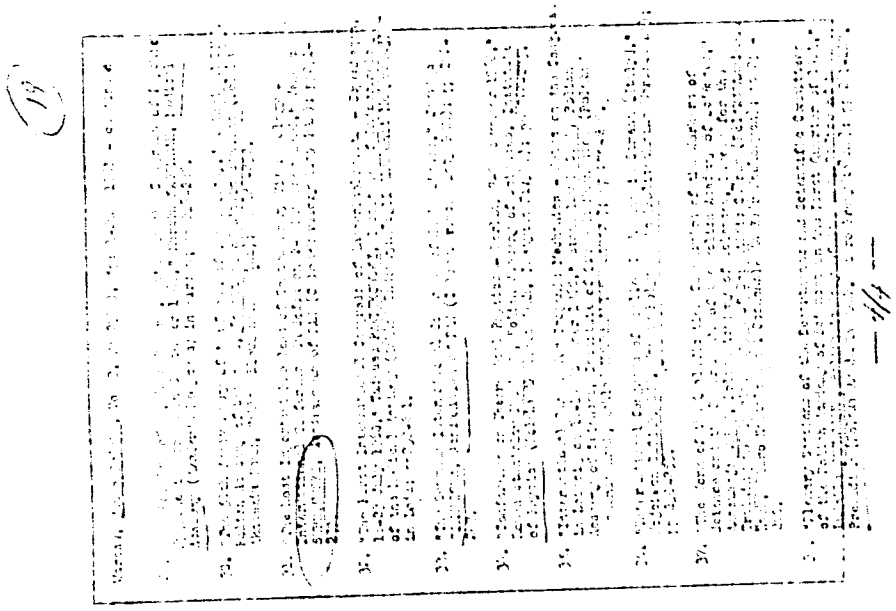
SUPNIEWSKI, J.; MIELOWSKI, B.; KOSINSKA, H.

Synthesis of 2-methyl-2-butenecarboxylic acid. Bul Ac Pol biol 9 no.2:87-89 '61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Laboratory of Pharmacology, Cracow, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Research Laboratory, Cracow Pharmaceutical Establishments. Presented by J. Supniewski.

(METHYL BUTENECARBOXYLIC ACID)

SUPNIEWSKI, J.



SUPNIEWSKI, J.; ROGOZ, F.; KRUPINSKA, J.

Synthesis and biological properties of 1- methylseleno- p-diphenyl- 2- dichloroacetamino-1,3-propanediol. Bul Ac Pol biol 9 no.5: 231-234 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Laboratory of Pharmacology, Cracow, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by J. Supniewski.

(METHYL AMINO GROUP) (SELENATES)
(PHENYLPROPANEDIOL) (CHLORAMINES)

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; ROGOZ, F.; KRUPINSKA, J.

Synthesis and biological properties of 1-methylthio - p-diphenyl-2-dichloroacetamino -1,3- propanediol. Bul Ac Pol biol 9 no.5: 235-239 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Laboratory of Pharmacology, Cracow, Polish Academy of Sciences.

(METHYL AMINO GROUP) (THIO ACIDS)
(PHENYLPROPANEDIOL) (CHLORAMINES)

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz

Cholesterol biosynthesis and atherosclerosis. Acta physiol pol 12 no.3:485-494 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii P.A. N. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Supniewski.
(CHOLESTEROL metab) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS metab)

SUPNIEWSKA, Jadwiga Halina; SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz

Digitalis glycosides. Postepy hig. i med. dosw. 15 no.2:163-184 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii PAN w Krakowie.
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SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz

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1. Czlonek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

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SUPNIEWSKI, J.; STARONKOWA, E.

Para-diethylaminoethoxy-para-fluorophenylethanol. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.5:185-188 '62.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Krakow, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Research Laboratory, Pharmaceutical Establishment, Krakow.

*

S/081/62/000/021/020/069
B141/B101

AUTHORS: Supniewski, Janusz, Horoż, Franciszek, Krupińska, Jolanta

TITLE: Synthesis and biological properties of 1-(4-methyl-thiodiphenylyl-4')-2-dichloro-acetylaminopropane-1,3-diol

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 164, abstract 21Zh140 (Dissert. pharmac. PAN., v. 14, no. 1, 1962, 13-20 [Pol.; summaries in Russ. and Eng.])

TEXT: An analog of chloromycetin 1-(4-methyl-thiodiphenylyl-4')-2-dichloro-acetylaminopropane-1,3-diol, 4-(4-$CH_3SC_6H_4$)$C_6H_4CH(OH)CH(CH_2OH)NHOCCHCl_2$ (I), was synthesized and its bacteriological activity and toxicity were studied. When p-$C_6H_5C_6H_4SH$ (II) is brought into reaction with $(CH_3)_2S$, p-methyl-thiodiphenyl (III) is obtained which is converted by acylation into 4-(4-$CH_3SC_6H_4$)$C_6H_4COCH_3$ (IV). When IV is brominated, 4-(methyl-thio)-4'-(ω-bromo acetyl)-diphenyl, 4-(4-$CH_3SC_6H_4$)$C_6H_4COCH_2Br$ (V), is obtained; the reaction product of V with urotropin, 4-(4-$CH_3SC_6H_4$)$C_6H_4COCH_2N$ + $(C_6H_{12}N_3)Br$

Card 1/4

Synthesis and biological ...

alcohol). To a solution of 11 g IV in 110 ml $CHCl_3$ and 110 ml glacial acetic acid 2.5 ml Br_2 is added dropwise (1 hr, 45°C), stirred for 1 hr at 45°C, then 120 ml solvent is evaporated in vacuo, and V, $C_{15}H_{13}OBrS$, is separated by freezing, yield 68.4%, m.p. 129°C (from alcohol). 5.2 g urotropin dissolved in $CHCl_3$ is added to 13 g V dissolved in 50 ml $CHCl_3$ and VI is obtained with a yield of 75.5%, m.p. 165°C (decomposition). A mixture of 7 g VI in 40 ml absolute alcohol and 8 ml HCl (d 1.19) is left to stand for 12 hrs, then cooled to 0°C, and VII, $C_{15}H_{16}ONClS$, is obtained with a yield of 95.5%, m.p. 259°C (decomposition; from 0.5% HCl). A mixture of 4.5 g VII, 15 g glacial CH_3COOH, 9 g $(CH_3CO)_2O$, and 4.5 g CH_3COONa is shaken for 24 hrs at 20°C, 100 ml water is added, and VIII, $C_{17}H_{17}O_2NS$, is obtained with a yield of 73.5%, m.p. 204-205°C (from alcohol). To 5 g VIII dissolved in 50 ml CH_3OH, 8 ml 38% CH_2O and 0.1 g $NaHCO_3$ are added (60°C), and IX, $C_{18}H_{19}O_3NS$, is separated after 7 hrs,

Card 3/4

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz

POLAND

[illegible], Janusz, prof. dr

Director of the Department of Pharmacology (Zaklad [illegible] farmakologii), Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow

Wroclaw, Wiadomości chemiczne, No 3, August 65, pp 141-142.

"Professor doktor Boleslaw [illegible]".

SUPNIEWSKI, J.; MISZTAL, S.;

Andrenoglomerulotrophine and its derivatives. Bul Ac Pol biol 11 no.6:309-312 '63.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Krakow, Polish Academy of Sciences, Presented by J. Supniewski.

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz, prof. dr

Boleslaw Skarzynski; obituary. Wiad chem 17 no.8:441-449 Ag '63.

1. Kierownik Zakladu Farmakologii, Polska Akademia Nauk w Krakowie.

SUPNIEWSKI, Janusz, prof. dr [deceased]

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1. Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Head, Institute of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Krakow, and Head, Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences.

SKRZYPEK, Janusz

Department of Medicine of the Jagiellonian University during the Nazi occupation. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.13:483 23 Mr '64.