FILE NAME: Chemical Abstracts (CHAB)

DATE: 1931

DOC#: CHAB007

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Abstract Originally Published in 1931 by Gloyne

with ether seems to give the most satisfactory results. The size of the dose must vary with the antigen employed. It should be kept sufficiently low to avoid a violent systemic reaction. The dosing should be spaced so as to avoid (*a*) coalescing of the doses and (*b*) the return of sensitization. Less than 5 or more than 10 days are undesirable. H. J. CORPER

Lysozyme and tuberculosis. H. J. CORPER. *Am. Rev. Tuberc.* **25**, 59–66(1932).—Lysozyme (the lytic substance first described by Fleming (*C. A.* **16**, 4260) found in tissues and secretions of the body) prepd. from the dog liver or spleen, or the guinea-pigs liver or spleen, did not possess an appreciable inhibitory or bactericidal effect upon tubercle bacilli *in vitro*. The action of lysozyme does not appear to be a factor in accounting for org. susceptibility to tuberculosis in these animals. These expts. also make it appear unlikely that lysozyme plays a significant part in the susceptibility or resistance to tuberculosis in man. H. J. CORPER

The formation of the asbestosis body in the lung. S. ROOPHOUSE GLOYNE. *Tubercle* **12**, 399–401(1931).—The absence of asbestosis bodies in crude asbestos makes it practically certain that they are produced in living tissues from inhaled asbestos fibers. G. believes that they are formed in the lung by deposition of certain materials which tend to thicken the fiber and cause the fissure or cracking of the deposited material, giving rise to the segments. There is evidence that Fe is a component of this material. H. J. CORPER

Desensitization in tuberculous guinea pigs as measured by the systemic test. JOHN WEINZIRL AND J. DURWARD THAYER. *Tubercle* **12**, 488–505(1931).—As indicated by the systemic test, considerable desensitization was secured in tuberculous guinea pigs treated with certain antigens. Desensitization spared the lives of the animals to a considerable extent against the administration of a 25 mg. dose of old tuberculin. Heat-killed tubercle bacilli, I-killed tubercle bacilli and old tuberculin are unsuitable antigens for desensitization of tuberculous guinea pigs. Ether-killed and -treated antigens of both virulent and non-virulent tubercle bacilli and of *Mycobacterium smegmatis* caused desensitization to about the same degree in tuberculous guinea pigs when injected in suitable doses. Tuberculo-proteins are promising antigens for desensitization of tuberculous guinea pigs. A dose of 1 mg. of bacillary antigen generally gave greater desensitization than smaller doses; larger doses tended to kill the animals. The systemic test, as used in this investigation, was found to be unsatisfactory, because of the toxic properties of old tuberculin. H. J. CORPER

Glucolability and its clinical manifestations. G. FANCONI. *Klin. Wochschr.* **10**, 2002–5(1931).—A preliminary report. Among more than 100 blood sugar curves were found many abnormalities that could not be explained. HARRY EAGLE

Phosphatide and cholesterol contents of normal and malignant human tissues. MAURICE JOWETT. *Biochem. J.* **25**, 1991–8(1931).—Pure malignant tissues are higher in phosphatide and cholesterol than are malignant tissues admixed with normal tissue. Malignant tissues show a high proportion of bound cholesterol. BENJAMIN HARROW

Application of physiological chemistry to pancreatitis. ADOLPH M. HANSON. *Military Surgeon* **70**, 244–9(1932). J. A. KENNEDY

Early alimentary hypoglucemia. MARCEL LABBÉ, R. BOULIN AND M. PETRESCO. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* **109**, 419–20(1932).—Alimentary hypoglucemia following the administration of glucose precedes the appearance of hyperglucemia and can be demonstrated best when blood sugar tests are started early and made at time intervals as frequent as 2–5 min. The hypoglucemia is ordinarily a moderate one. B. S. L.

Phosphorus metabolism during diphtheria angina. E. LESNÉ, P. ZISINÉ AND S. B. BRISKAS. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* **109**, 430–3(1932).—Prep. phosphomolybdic reagent from equal pts. of 10% c. p. NH_4 molybdate and c. p. H_2SO_4; prep. tin chloride reagent from tin foil 0.1 g., HCl (c. p.) 2 cc. and 1% $CuSO_4$ 1 drop, bringing the total vol. to 100 cc.; standard P soln. contains 1.383 g. of K_2HPO_4 per l., corresponding to 1 g. of H_3PO_4. Two % trichloroacetic acid is used to ppt. the coagulable proteins as follows: serum 2 cc., distd. water 6 cc., reagent 2 cc.; 2.5 cc. of the filtrate is used for one detn. In malignant hypertoxic angina the P is lowered from 60 to 57 mg. of H_3PO_4, corresponding to 18–19 mg. of P. In a favorable course of the disease the value gradually rises. In grave local angina the value of 100 is obtained. The P rises or falls depending upon the favorable or unfavorable course. In common diphtheria angina the values differ imperceptibly from the normal. B. S. LEVINE

Changes in the coagulable proteins of the blood in obesity. MARCEL LABBÉ AND R. BOULIN. *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* **109**, 432–3(1932).—The following were taken as normals: total coagulable proteins 70–80 g., serum albumin 42–56 g., serum globulin 23–33 g. and the ratio of serum albumin to serum globulin 1.5–2. In the cases studied