

OBITUARY

RECOLLECTIONS OF KHAKIM ASLANOVICH ASLANOV

Professor Khakim Aslanovich Aslanov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, one of the greatest scientists in the field of the chemistry of organic compounds and bioorganic chemistry, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, laureate of the Beruni state prize and of the Academician A. Sadykov prize, died on July 23, 1996, in his 69th year.

Kh. A. Aslanov was a great scientist in the field of organic chemistry and the chemistry of natural and physiologically active compounds. His scientific and pedagogic activity was uninterruptedly connected with the chemical faculty of Tashkent State University, from which he graduated in 1950.

In 1953-1956 he worked as a junior member and in 1956-1973 as head of the problem laboratory of the chemistry of natural compounds; in 1973-1981 he was deputy director of the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for scientific work and head of the organic synthesis laboratory, being simultaneously scientific consultant to the department and to the problem laboratory of the chemistry of organic compounds of Tashkent State University, while from 1981 he was director of the department of the chemistry of natural compounds of Tashkent State University and in 1985-1988 he headed the chemical faculty. His scientific interests were directed to the chemical study of physiologically active substances of the cultivated and wild flora of Central Asia and to the modification of the structure of natural compounds with the aim of creating substances of practical use for medicine and agriculture. His contribution to the study of the interrelationship of the structures and functional role of physiologically active substances in animal and plant organisms and in the solution of some problems of interferonogenesis was fundamental.

Kh. A. Aslanov's scientific investigations were closely connected with the solution of fundamental and applied problems. He developed and introduced into medical practice a drug for chronic nicotinism – anabasine hydrochloride – the hemostatic agent ladogen, and a number of interferon inductors.

Kh. A. Aslanov took an active part in the organization and setting up of the A. S. Sadykov Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, and bioorganic chemistry was developed within the walls of the university as a result of his efforts. More than 40 years was devoted to pedagogic activity in the chemical faculty. More than 70 candidate's and 10 doctoral dissertations were defended under his supervision. He was the author of 6 monographs, 600 scientific papers, of which more than 140 were published in *Khimiya Prirodnikh Soedinenii/Chemistry of Natural Compounds*, and 80 Inventor's Certificates. He repeatedly presented advances in chemical science at international symposia and congresses, being a member of the editorial board of *Khimiya Prirodnikh Soedinenii* in 1973-1985. The publication of the chapter "Lupine Alkaloids" in the multivolume "Alkaloids" by Academic Press of New York in 1987 witnesses his recognition abroad.

The scientific merits of Kh. A. Aslanov were marked by the Beruni state prize of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Academician A. Sadykov prize, the Badge of Honor, the For Labor Prowess medal, and Certificates of Honor. The memory of an outstanding scientist and pedagogue will always remain in the hearts of those who knew him.