

ilarly, except that the cells were grown as monolayers in plastic dishes containing Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% calf serum and antibiotics and were stained and counted after 5 days.⁴²

Acknowledgment. This work was supported by the American Foundation for AIDS Research (A.R., J.G.S., R.M.R.), the U.S. Army (J.G.S.), and the National Institutes of Health (A.R., J.G.S., R.M.R.). J.G.S. is a Fellow of the Leukemia Society of America. The cooperation of

Dr. Catherine Costello, Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in obtaining mass spectral data is gratefully acknowledged, as is the skilled technical assistance of Barbara Godin and Lucia Rossoni in carrying out antiviral and cytotoxicity assays.

Registry No. 3, 114849-58-0; 4, 119530-56-2; 5, 115044-75-2; 6, 146-77-0; 7, 119530-57-3; 8, 119530-58-4; 9, 119530-59-5; 10, 119530-60-8; 11, 119530-61-9; 12, 119530-62-0; 13, 119530-63-1; 14, 119530-64-2.

Book Reviews

Imidazopyridines in Sleep Disorders: A Novel Experimental and Therapeutic Approach. L.E.R.S. Monograph Series, Volume 6. Edited by J. P. Sauvanet, S. Z. Langer, and P. L. Morselli. Raven, New York. 1988. xxv + 400 pp. 16 × 24 cm. ISBN 0-88167-377-3. \$35.00.

The proceedings of a Laboratories d'Etudes et de Recherches Synthelabo (L.E.R.S.) Symposium held in Paris, France, October 22–24, 1986, are presented in this volume. The subject was the development of a sedative-hypnotic nonbenzodiazepine active at type-1 benzodiazepine receptors and known by its International Nonproprietary Name (INN) zolpidem [SL 80,0750-23N, *N*-, *N*,6-trimethyl-2-(4-methylphenyl)imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine-3-acetamide hemitartrate]. Thirty-three major presentations are grouped into five main areas: Basic Sciences and Pre-Clinical Studies, Pre-Clinical and Pharmacokinetic Studies, Pharmacodynamics and Polysomnographic Studies in Healthy Volunteers, Polysomnographic and Short-Term Clinical Studies in Insomniacs, and Intermediate and Long-Term Studies in Insomniacs. Also included are 14 *Poster Abstracts* that contain data supporting the main presentations. Since this material was presented in a symposium that dealt with a specific pharmacologic agent, the authors discussed their subjects without full explanations of some aspects of this specialization, such as stages of sleep and criteria for measuring efficacy. However, the uninitiated can easily utilize references in order to develop full appreciation of this field. Background discussions include: the need for hypnotic-sedative drugs in sleep disorders, benzodiazepine receptors and ligands, and desirable profiles of sedatives. Readers specifically interested in this field and those desiring to enter it can learn how zolpidem was developed from synthesis and SAR studies to its mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, safety, and subsequent clinical development.

The scientific content is of high quality. Presentations are error-free, and each is thoroughly referenced. The Subject Index is comprehensive. The volume should be a valuable reference book for libraries, pharmacologists, and medicinal chemists. The price is reasonable.

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Janet L. Rideout

Handbook of Research Laboratory Management. By Virginia P. White. ISI Press, Philadelphia, PA. 1988. xvi + 240 pp. 18 × 26 cm. ISBN 0-89495-065-7. \$49.95.

The author of this volume begins from a premise with which most individuals engaged in scientific administration would agree: research management requires specialized skills and knowledge that can be difficult to identify and acquire. And it is also true that those who come to be involved in research direction and leadership normally have no specific training that would give them those skills. This handbook has been written to provide a source of such information.

Virginia P. White, who has been a director at several important laboratories, appropriately begins her book with a brief chapter

highlighting the importance of both intellectual prowess and a sound management foundation to the success of a research enterprise. This is followed by chapters on personnel—scientific administrators, the administrative staff, and the research staff. The organization of a research institute and the communication of scientific results in conferences, seminars, and publications are then discussed. Lastly, the nuts and bolts of research are reviewed—library, patents, safety, human and animal subjects, buildings and equipment, and financial resources.

No one would argue that all of these topics are not highly relevant to the management of research. But to whom is the level of this presentation appropriate? The book abounds in banalities: "All research scientists go through fallow periods that usually prove to be temporary. The reason for this is not fully understood." "The formula for furthering creativity in a research-and-development organization given by S. J. (Sol) Buchsbaum, executive vice-president of AT&T Bell Laboratories, is 'Hire the best, give them the best, demand the best'." "In some laboratories, small boards where humorous material may be posted by anyone at will provide lighthearted moments during a monotonous task, a grueling experiment, or just a bad day."

By contrast, the more sophisticated findings and weighty issues in the management of innovation—stimulating creativity, maximizing teamwork in multidisciplinary facilities, motivating productivity, interfacing with business groups, focusing research efforts, project management systems—are inadequately addressed or ignored.

This book will be useful to entry level nonscientist research administrators and project managers who have had little contact with a laboratory environment. It should be of interest to students and postdoctorals seeking to learn about their future workplace. For these reasons it merits a place in academic and industrial science libraries. But it is too elementary to be of much help to senior managers of large research departments.

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Manfred E. Wolff

The Basics of Technical Communicating. By B. Edward Cain. ACS Professional Reference Book. American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. 1988. xiii + 198 pp. 16 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 0-8412-1451-4. \$29.95.

Teachers of scientific or technological subjects who have had to read compositions by students in college, graduate, or engineering schools have repeatedly encountered agonizing sentence structures, faulty word designations, illogical connections, and other serious flaws that interfere with easy reading and prevent concentration on the technical content of the text. Mature scientists themselves are not less to blame. Members of NIH, NSF, and DOD study sections who are supposed to judge the scientific value of grant applications are often stymied by excessive wordage, complex sentence structures, and lack of linguistic conciseness. Some engineering schools have installed courses in English that transcend the topics offered by a learned but literature-minded college faculty. Students in such courses in practical English learn

letter writing, how to draft job applications and personal resués, how to compose articles for journals and monographs in clear, precise and unambiguous language, how to aim one's writing to audiences outside one's specialty, how to express opinions based on tenuous facts, and how to persuade. Many physical chemists stumble over complex organic formulas and procedures, and most organic chemists do not master the symbols, verbiage, and vocabulary of molecular biologists and geneticists, although scientifically these fields have begun to merge. It gets worse when litigations have to be interpreted and a scientist has to understand the purposely convoluted and obscure writings of legal experts. Communicating across such barriers and within technical fields has become a sore need that is all too often an impediment to understanding.

This book attempts to remedy such situations by teaching the reader how to eliminate wordy jargon, using correct punctuation, and applying other aspects of good writing. It details the planning of a paper or a talk, how to gather data and documentation, how to construct an abstract, how to use word processors, and how to proofread. The preparation of laboratory and business reports, grant applications and proposals, resués and memos, and the mundane task of business correspondence are taught in simple, understandable terms. The book with its emphasis on chemistry should become a required desk manual of every chemist, chemical engineer, and executive who have had to do with English courses taught by departments of literature and linguistics.

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Alfred Burger

Topics in Medicinal Chemistry. 4th SCI-RSC Medicinal Chemistry Symposium. Edited by P. R. Leeming. Royal Society of Chemistry, London. 1988. 353 pp. 14.5 × 21 cm. ISBN 0-85186-726-X. \$99.00.

The Cambridge Biennial Medicinal Chemistry Symposia represent a highly recognized forum for review of latter-day progress and ideas in medicinal chemistry. Dominated for obvious reasons by the British chemists, the 1987 Symposium provides a store of succinct papers arranged in five chapters: (1) neuropeptides, (2) control of enzymatic processes in medicinal chemistry, (3) antiviral agents, (4) antibacterial, antifungal, and antiparasitic agents, and (5) application of computing to medicinal chemistry.

The eternal issue of discovery or design of nonpeptide ligands for neuropeptide receptors dominates the first two chapters. The reader should enjoy a terse but excellent review by David C. Horwell of the classical methods of replacement of a peptide structure with a "peptoid" mimic. Enzyme inhibition and the design of various types of inhibitors are reviewed by R. B. Silverman in Chapter 2.

The third chapter brings an informative review by James L. Kelley of the efforts directed toward development of agents active against herpes and human immunodeficiency viruses.

Recent developments in avermectin research are covered by H. Mroziak in Chapter 4, while the last chapter carries a compact, unambiguous review of application of molecular dynamics in the prediction of accessible conformations. That last paper by D. J. Osguthorpe et al. in particular addresses the rapidly exploding field of determining a 3-dimensional structure of proteins and peptides from NMR data.

Taken as a whole this book represents a useful companion to researchers interested in the bird's-eye view of some of the disciplines outside of their creative scope.

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W. Janusz Rzeszutowski

Macromolecular Sequencing and Synthesis. Edited by D. H. Schlesinger. Alan R. Liss, New York. 1988. xii + 270 pp. 18 × 26 cm. ISBN 0-8451-4246-1. \$69.50.

Prior to the 1980s the determination of protein structure was a long and arduous process involving purification of large quantities of material and hundreds of manhours.

During the 1980s we have seen an explosion in our ability to rapidly determine the structures of proteins. This has largely

been brought about by new developments in molecular biology. Indeed during the early days of molecular biology classic protein sequencing was seen as a soon to be obsolete art. Several years later, however, a clear need for combined approaches has been proven the intelligent choice, and protein amino acid sequencing has been given a new look with highly automated instrumentation with increased sensitivity and speed.

Dr. Schlesinger has prepared for us a review of this new state of the art. He has included descriptions of techniques commonly used by protein biochemists as well as molecular biologists. Dr. Schlesinger has also presented us with detailed examples of combined methodologies. The approaches described represent a synthesis of not only techniques but strategies which are crucial to the study of protein structure, synthesis, regulation, and function. Each of the chapters is clearly written and offers direct experimental examples of typical problems encountered by today's biochemists and molecular biologists. The book is a valuable addition to both groups and should be recommended reading to all in the field.

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Robert G. L. Shorr

The Molecular Biology of Receptors. Edited by A. D. Strosberg. Ellis Horwood Ltd., VCH, New York. 1987. 235 pp. 17 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 0-89573-558-X. \$57.00.

This book is one in the Ellis Horwood Series in Biomedicine and is intended to describe some of the applications of molecular biology to receptor research. There are 10 chapters, contributed by some of the leading researchers in the field. The receptors that are covered include those for epidermal growth factor, insulin, the type-I and type-II insulin-like growth factors, nerve growth factor, prolactin, glycine, epinephrine (β -adrenergic) interleukin-1 and -2, and low-density lipoprotein. In general, the chapters are well-written and cover the literature through 1986 with occasional references from 1987. Unfortunately there are shortcomings, the most noticeable of which is a lack of careful proofreading. An example is the title of a chapter by the editor which reads, both in the table of contents and in the title page as "The β -adrenergic receptor and G-proteins" when it should read G-proteins. More serious proofreading problems are associated with the figures: nearly half the figures have some kind of discrepancy between the figure itself and the figure legend. While most of these discrepancies are merely annoying, some render the figures unintelligible. Other problems with proofreading concern the abbreviations and references. A number of abbreviations are wrong or are used inconsistently. In addition, as is often the case for contemporary scientific writing, the excessive use of abbreviations in some sections makes for difficult reading. In several chapters critical references lack the name of the journal in which they were published. This is particularly true for the chapter on the interleukin-2 receptor in which seven references lack the titles of the journals in which they were published. This is unfortunate since these references, concerning the regulation of interleukin-2 receptor expression, are particularly germane to the topic of this book.

In a book which stresses techniques and applications, the various chapters differ in the extent to which they provide this kind of information. For example, the chapter on adrenergic receptors is so vague as to be useless to investigators who might be trying to get a new or different perspective. On the other hand, the chapter on the type-II insulin-like growth factor receptor is quite detailed and could be used as a protocol. Again, in a book which stresses applications it is extremely frustrating to encounter the following: "interleukin-1 α receptor and ... were purified from ... as described elsewhere [20]". When reference 20 is checked, one finds that it is unpublished information. This occurs elsewhere, for example, in the chapter on the nerve growth factor receptor a "general procedure" which "has been used successfully for" amino-terminal microsequencing of the "NGF receptor as well as for three other cell surface antigens" is cited in the references as "unpublished observations".

In spite of these shortcomings there is a good amount of information in this book. The chapters on the insulin and insu-

lin-like growth factor receptors are particularly interesting and informative; however, one wishes that the editor had spent a little more time on this book.

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Advances in Drug Research. Volume 16. Edited by Bernard Testa. Academic Press, New York. 1987. x + 614 pp. 15 × 22.5 cm. ISBN 0-12-013316-4. \$59.50

This volume continues the types of reviews outlined by Dr. Testa (Vol. 13) and includes subjects of broad general interest as well as more restricted reviews of specific drug topics. Most of the subjects included are extensively reviewed and cover areas where much research is being reported, which accounts for the substantially greater length in comparison to previous volumes of the series. Dr. Testa wrote another interesting Preface discussing the nature of the scientist.

The opening chapter presents a thorough and most readable account of the role of free radicals in present drug research by Roberfroid, Viehe, and Remacle. Free radical reactions, stabilizing influences on free radicals, and the concept of radicalophilicity are presented. Two examples where free radical involvement plays a significant role in drug research are discussed: inflammatory and antiinflammatory processes and anti-allergy treatment.

The following chapter by van de Waterbeemd and Testa presents an exhaustive discussion of the parameterization of lipophilicity and other structural properties employed in drug design. This is a valuable compilation of the major structural parameters and descriptors that have been used and their assessment and includes several appendices of data and descriptions of methods. The third chapter, by DeBenedetti, is a lengthy discussion of the structure-activity relationships that have been advanced to explain the mechanism of action of the antibacterial sulfanilamides and sulfones. Recent research on electronic structure relationships and QSAR methods is thoroughly treated.

The following chapter provides a concise account by Kolb of research on stereoelectronic effects at the opiate receptor. The case for the "proton switch" mechanism of opiate agonist-antagonist activity is presented. The final topic is a monograph length treatment of drug action and cellular calcium regulation by Janis, Silver, and Triggle. This is a thoroughly referenced treatment of the rapidly expanding research area of calcium mobilization and its control. Much useful data is tabulated, and this treatment should provide an inclusive basis for future discussions for some time.

The excellence in presentation, printing, and structural representation characteristic of this series has been maintained in this volume, and interest in the topics included should be widespread in the fields of medicinal chemistry and pharmacology. The editor and contributing authors deserve much credit for this volume.

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William O. Foye

The T-Cell Receptors. Edited by Tak W. Mak. Plenum Press, New York. 1988. xv + 235 pp. 16 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 0-306-42708-7. \$42.00.

The 11 chapters of this book comprise a concise review of an obviously important and established field of immunology—the T-cell antigen receptor. Do we need another book on this topic? For those not working in immunology, and not intimately familiar with the numerous publications, ideas, and controversies associated with the topic, this book is a good introduction and contains a selected source of current references. This book is not a complete compendium on the subject, which could easily consist of several volumes.

The second chapter by Caccia et al. deals with the molecular and genetic characteristics of the T-cell receptor's α - and β -subunits and the generation of receptors by recombination events which results in an extremely diverse antigen-binding repertoire.

The last chapter by Caccia, Takihara, and Mak is a detailed and somewhat convoluted account of the γ - and δ -subunit genes of a second T-cell receptor. This information could have been more clear if combined with the second chapter.

Chapter 3 is an excellent account of the many other membrane proteins belonging to the immunoglobulin gene superfamily. These molecules have evolved with divergent recognition functions. The authors propose that Ig-related proteins may have first evolved in nervous tissues for cell-cell recognition, and subsequently in immune tissues involved in recognition of foreign antigens.

Chapter 4, which describes T-cell receptor gene aberrations in the mouse, is followed by an account of T-cell development and receptor gene rearrangements in Chapter 5. The association of the T-cell receptor and the T3 protein is discussed in the next chapter.

Chapter 7 deals with the functional role of the antigen receptor complex in T-cell activation via the inositol triphosphate/protein kinase C second messenger pathway. This chapter may be of particular interest to medicinal chemists since this pathway is an obvious target for new drugs or other therapies.

The descriptive, molecular nature of the book is nicely complemented by Chapters 8 and 9, which are about the involvement of T-cells in human malignancies and chromosomal aberrations of the receptor gene, respectively. Chapter 10 deals with T-cell-mediated and MHC-regulated immunopathology.

In addition to my feeling that the last chapter would have been better included in Chapter 2, a further criticism of the book is that the material in the Introduction is really more appropriate for a preface section. The book lacks a true introductory statement, which should delve into the background and history of the topic. Apart from these minor objections, I found the book to be informative and enjoyable reading.

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Mathew M. S. Lo

Fused Pyrimidines. The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds; Volume 24, Part 3. Pteridines. By D. J. Brown. Wiley, New York. 1988. xxvii + 730 pp. 17 × 24 cm. ISBN 0-471-83041-0 (Part 3). \$225.00.

This monograph on pteridines is essential for libraries that want to maintain important references in modern heterocyclic chemistry. While this book has been in preparation for a long time (Part 1 on quinazolines and Part 2 on purines appeared in 1967 and 1971, respectively), the wait allowed the incorporation of recent important information that may also be applicable to the other fused pyrimidine systems.

The book is divided into 12 chapters and an appendix and includes 14 tables of data plus an appendix table. The author has included 1761 references that cover the literature through mid-1987. An extensive table of contents and well-prepared index make locating desired information easy. The book can be divided into several conceptual sections. Chapter I is an introduction and summary of pteridine chemistry, and the second division (Chapters II and III) covers the synthesis of pteridine ring systems in detail. Chapter II encompasses the classical syntheses from pyrimidines including the Gabriel and Colman synthesis (which has been erroneously called the Isay synthesis according to the author), the Timmis synthesis, the Boon synthesis, and some lesser known routes. Chapter III covers newer methods that are based on the elaboration of pyrazines, e.g., the Taylor synthesis, and other heterocycles.

Chapters IV through XI thoroughly describe the transformations of pteridines and make up division three. The chemistry of alkyl and aryl derivatives is collected in Chapter IV, but alkoxypteridines and *N*-alkylpteridinones are treated separately in Chapter VII. Halogenopteridines, which are described in Chapter V, are also connected to the later chapters on hydroxypteridines (Chapter VI), sulfur-containing pteridines (Chapter VIII), and aminopteridines (Chapter IX). Pteridine carboxylic acids, carboxaldehydes, and derivatives of these compounds are considered separately in Chapter X regardless of their ring substitution pattern. Finally the biologically important reduced pteridines are treated in Chapter XI.

The remaining chapter and appendix form the final section. Chapter XII describes physical properties, especially pK_a and ultraviolet spectral data. The appendix consists of a table of all known simple pteridines with melting points and references to spectral data.

The introductory chapter is quite readable and would serve well as resource material for courses in heterocyclic chemistry. This section is cross-referenced to later chapters that contain more detailed information and primary references. Inclusion of a summary of primary ring system syntheses would have enhanced this chapter. The remaining chapters are extremely detailed and complete, as are the data tables. Cross-referencing helps the reader locate related information in other sections of the book. The concentration of data on the synthesis and transformation of heterocyclic molecules makes this book a first rate reference for any practicing heterocyclic chemist, not just those involved with pteridines.

Several aspects of the book make it difficult to use: The text contains much data, but the extensive use of full chemical names make for slow reading. The tables are organized by chemical name, which makes it easier to locate subclasses of molecules than to locate a specific molecule. To use the book efficiently, the reader must be knowledgeable about nomenclature and must study the tables carefully. A number of the structural drawings contain substituents that are written in a sometimes confusing fashion (e.g., MeH_2C where $MeCH_2$ would be clearer). Very few errors were found. Chapter XII could have contained a summary of X-ray crystallographic structures, which are more prevalent now; medicinal chemists, particularly, would appreciate such data. The currently exciting topic of "deazapteridines" (i.e., pyridopyrimidines and the like) is not discussed in this or earlier parts of Volume 24, although many pteridine chemists are working in the area.

Because of the cost, \$225, this book will probably be purchased primarily by chemistry libraries, but professional heterocyclic chemists with an interest in π -deficient aromatic heterocycles may want to consider this book for its general reference value.

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Eric C. Bigham

Books of Interest

Animal Models of Psychiatric Disorders Selected Models of Anxiety, Depression and Psychosis. Volume 1. P. Simon, P. Soubrie, and D. Wildlocher. S. Karger AG, Basel, Switzerland. 1988. 198 pp. 17 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 3-8055-4667-X. \$119.50.

Carcinogen Risk Assessment. Volume 3. Curtis C. Travis. Plenum Publishing Corp., New York. 1988. viii + 21 pp. 17 × 26 cm. ISBN 0-306-42848-2. \$59.50.

The Harvey Lectures—Series 82, 1987–87. Botstein, Cech, Hille, Lodish, Majerus, Maniatis, Rosen, and Waldmann. Alan R. Liss, Inc., New York. 1988. xv + 207 pp. 13.5 × 21 cm. ISBN 0-8451-1302-X. \$48.00.

Lithium: Inorganic Pharmacology and Psychiatric Use. N. J. Birch. IRL Press Limited, Oxford, England. 1988. xxviii + 346 pp. 15 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 1-85221-111-3. \$70.00.

Measurement of Oxygen by Membrane-Covered Probes. V. Linek, V. Vacek, J. Sinkule, and P. Benes. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 1988. 330 pp. 17 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 0-470-21061-3. \$89.95.

Neuromethods. Volume 8. Alan Boulton and Glen Baker. The Humana Press, Inc., Clifton, NJ. 1988. xv + 442 pp. 16 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 0-89603-116-0. \$69.50.

Purification of Laboratory Chemicals. 3rd Edition. D. Perrin and W. Armarego. Pergamon Press, Oxford, U.K. 1988. xii + 391 pp. 21 × 29.5 cm. ISBN 0-08-034714-2. \$37.50.

Countercurrent Chromatography. Theory and Practice. N. Bhushan Mandava and Yoichiro. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York. 1988. x + 841 pp. 16 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 0-8247-7815-4. \$115.00.

Magnesium in Clinical Practice. Jean Durlach. John Libbey & Company Limited, London, England. 1988. xxii + 360 pp. 17 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 0-86196-144-7. \$68.00.

Practical Statistics for the Physical Sciences. Larry L. Havilcek and Ronald D. Crain. American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. 1988. xvi + 489 pp. 16 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 0-8412-1453-0. \$59.95.

Preparative Acetylenic Chemistry. Second Edition. Studies in Organic Chemistry 34. Lambert Brandsma. Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. 1988. xii + 321 pp. 17 × 25 cm. ISBN 0-444-42960-3. \$115.00.

Neurodegenerative Disorders. The Role Played by Endotoxins and Xenobiotics. Giuseppe Nappi. Raven Press, New York. 1988. xvii + 326 pp. 16 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 0-88167-450-8. \$69.00.

Supplements to the 2nd Edition of Rodd's Chemistry of Carbon Compounds. Volume IV. Heterocyclic Compounds Part L Fused Ring Heterocyclic Compounds Containing Three or More Nitrogen Atoms; Purines and Related Ring Systems, Nucleosides; Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids; Pteridines, Alloxazines, Flavins and Related Compounds. The Biosynthesis of Plant Alkaloids and Nitrogenous Microbial Metabolites. M. F. Ansell. Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. 1988. xv + 260 pp. 16 × 23 cm. ISBN 0-444-42978-8. \$136.75.

USAN and the USP Dictionary of Drug Names. Mary C. Griffiths. The United States Pharmacopeial, MD. 1988. 744 pp. 21 × 28 cm. ISBN 0-913595-29-2. \$74.95.

Bioseparations, Downstream Processing for Biotechnology. Paul A. Belter, E. L. Cussler, and Wei-Shou Hu. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 1988. xvi + 368 pp. 16 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 0-471-84737-2. \$39.95.

Solubility Data Series. Volume 35. 4-Aminobenzene-sulfonamides, Part II: 5-Membered Heterocyclic Substituents. Anthony N. Paruta and Ryszard Piekos. Pergamon Press, Oxford, U.K. 1988. xxviii + 343 pp. 19 × 28 cm. ISBN 0-08-034708-8. \$120.00.

PARAT Dictionary of Food and Nutrition. Adrian, Legrand, and Frangne. VCH Publishers, New York. 1988. 233 pp. 17 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 0-89573-404-4. \$47.00.

Surfactant Science and Technology. Drew Myers. VCH Publishers, New York. 1988. xiii + 351 pp. 16 × 24 cm. ISBN 0-89573-339-0. \$45.00.

Molecular Genetics and Immunoanalysis in Blood Coagulation. J. C. Giddings. VCH Publishers, New York. 1988. 304 pp. 17 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 0-89573-577-6. \$126.00.

Regulatory Peptides and Amines During Orogeny and in Non-Endocrine Cancers: Occurrence and Possible Functional Significance. Volume 17, No. 4. Lars-Inge Larsson, VCH Publishers, New York. 1988. ix + 222 pp. 17 × 24 cm. ISBN 0-89574-263-2. \$90.00.

Affinity Labelling and Cloning of Steroid and Thyroid Hormone Receptors. H. Gronemeyer. VCH Publishers, New York. 1988. 322 pp. 17 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 0-89573-579-2. \$125.00.

Surface Structures of Microorganisms and Their Interactions with the Mammalian Host. E. Schrinner, M. H. Richmond, G. Seibert, and U. Schwarz. VCH Publishers, New York. 1988. vii + 267 pp. 17.5 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 0-89572-824-4. \$69.00.

Electrophoresis '88. Sixth Meeting of the International Electrophoresis Society, 4th-7th July, 1988. Copenhagen Proceedings. Claus Schafer-Nielsen. VCH Publishers, New York. 1988. 502 pp. 17 × 24 cm. ISBN 0-89573-862-7. \$95.00.

Architecture of Eukaryotic Genes. G. Kahl. VCH Publishers, New York. 1988. xiv + 518 pp. 17.5 × 24.5 cm. ISBN 0-89573-809-0. \$129.00.

The Use of Essential Drugs, Third Report of the World Health Organization Expert Committee. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. 1988. 63 pp. 14 × 20 cm. ISBN 92-4-120770-1. \$6.40.

Molecular Biology in Physiology. Shu Chien. Raven Press, New York. 1988. xii + 167 pp. 16 × 24 cm. ISBN 0-88167-483-4. \$56.00.

Antiperspirants and Deodorants (Cosmetic Science and Technology Series/7). Karl Laden and Carl B. Felger. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York. 1988. xii + 419 pp. 16 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 0-8247-7893-6. \$99.75.

The Biology of Surfactant. B. A. Hills. Cambridge University Press, New York. 1988. ix + 409 pp. 15.5 × 23.5 cm. ISBN 0-521-30728-7. \$89.50.