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Previous paper: Kupchan, S. M., Wormser, H. C., and Sesso, M., *J. Org. Chem.*, to be published.

Added in proof: The authors thank Professor W. Herz for informing us recently of his observation that other sesquiterpenes containing the α,β -unsaturated lactone system I were also active in the CCNSC KB cell culture cytotoxicity assay.

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Books

REVIEWS

Chemical-Biological Activities. March 22, 1965. Vol. 1, No. 6. A publication of the Chemical Abstracts Service. Published by the American Chemical Society, 20th and Northampton Sts., Easton, Pa., 1965. 8.5 × 11 cm. Paperbound. Price: Subscription rates 1965, \$750. per year plus \$5 for each scientist; single issues, \$35.

Chemical-Biological Activities (CBAC) is a new and specialized service of Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS). *CBAC* is a computer-based index to the current literature of biological activities of organic compounds. Compounds which have an effect on animals, but not plants, are included. The computer processing permits rapid dissemination of research results; an article may be noted within 3 weeks of its original publication.

CBAC does not abstract entire articles, but presents in concise summary sentences the results of the study. The summaries follow a standard form because of the computer technique used and each contains the compound(s) studied, the effect produced, the biological system affected, and the animal used. Each item is accompanied with a CAS registry number for computer retrieval purposes. The computer store should be large enough to be useful in searching by January 1966. Each digest entry contains a complete journal reference. Structures are included if these are not currently listed in either the "Merck Index" or "United States Adopted Names."

Three indexes are included, keyword-in-context (KWIC), molecular formula, and author. The latter two are straightforward and easy to use. The KWIC index contains fragments of the title and digest entry rearranged and alphabetized according to various *key* words in the entry. At first glance it appears confusing, and its practical value can be determined only after some usage. Indexed issues are published every other week, covering journals 1 to 9 months old. Cumulative indexes are prepared every 6 months. Three hundred of the most important chemical, biological, medical, and pharmaceutical journals are annotated. The *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences* is included.

Isotopes in Experimental Pharmacology. Edited by LLOYD J. ROTH. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill., 1965. xiv + 488 pp. 15 × 23.5 cm. Price \$12.50.

This book, admirably well edited by Dr. Lloyd J. Roth, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pharmacology, The University of Chicago, is a compendium of lectures from an International Conference on the Uses of Isotopically Labeled Drugs in Experimental Pharmacology held in Chicago, June 7 to 9, 1964.

Fulfilling the prophecy of Schoenheimer and Rittenberg in 1935 regarding the almost unlimited applications of isotopes in the study of intermediary metabolism, Dr. Roth then presents the work of 40 outstanding international authorities in their respective applications of isotopes to pharmacology. The studies are presented in Parts I to VII which are entitled: Isotopic Labeling of Drugs Activation Analysis, Autoradiography, Compartmental Analysis and Dynamic Measurements, Drug Biotransformation, Biochemical Pharmacology, and Deuterium Isotope Effect, Elucidation of Pharmacological Mechanisms, respectively.

These major divisions are further subdivided into 36 chapters by the contributors who present a variety of disciplines and techniques using isotopes in their multifaceted pharmacological research. These contributions are sufficiently detailed with adequate references so as to supply the researcher or reader with suggested models for similar studies.

The feasibility of the use of labeled drugs to study aspects of pharmacology, such as distribution, metabolism, and retention is amply demonstrated. The employment of the labeled drugs frequently leads to a simplification and positivity of the techniques which would not have been possible otherwise.

This volume is highly recommended to pharmacologists, students, and others involved in the pharmaceutical sciences.

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