providing a highly useful guide to biochemical research in the central nervous system.

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Methods of Enzymology. Volume II. Edited by SIDNEY P. COLOWICK and NATHAN O. KAPLAN, McCollum-Pratt Institute, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Academic Press, Inc., Publishers, 125 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y. 1955. xx + 987 pp. 16.5×23.5 cm. Price \$23.80.

This volume is dedicated to the memory of James B. Sumner (1887-1955). There are 5 sections dealing with enzymes in protein metabolism, nucleic acid metabolism, phosphate metabolism, coenzyme and vitamin metabolism and respiratory enzymes. The 5 sections are further sub-divided into 152 contributions by as many authors, dealing with preparative procedures and assay methods.

On p. 48 in the discussion of trypsin inhibitors the findings of Tauber, Kershaw and Wright [*J. Biol. Chem.*, 179, 1155 (1949)] have been misrepresented. The fact is, Tauber, Kershaw and Wright found (as shown in Table III) the crude Lima bean inhibitor to be 4.5 times more active than the crystalline fraction. It is obvious that the author of this review did not check the original paper but used another source material. On p. 475 the preparation of non-specific adenosine deaminase from Takadiastase is described. Commercial Takadiastase which contains a large quantity of inert material is not good starting material for the preparation of highly active mold enzymes. Natural mixtures of concentrated enzyme products produced from Aspergillus oryzae type mold cultures are now commercially available. Methods have been described for the preparation of soluble enzymes from mold bran cultures. These too are mixtures of a large number of enzymes and are suitable for the preparation of non-specific adenosine deaminase. On pp. 776 and 777 two methods for the preparation of crystalline beef liver catalase are described in detail. These procedures, however, are not the easiest for the crystallization and rereverse and petitise and period as a second second and period as a second as a specific peroxidase because it oxidizes guaiacol. This conclusion, based on optical measurements, may be correct. It has been shown, however, that crystalline catalase can also oxidize large molecules and this fact should have been mentioned by the author. In this volume peptide bond synthesis and transpeptidation by proteolytic enzymes are presented. In this connection the reviewer wishes to call attention to the recent test of Haurowitz and Horowitz [THIS JOURNAL 77, 3138 (1955)] which employs isotopically labeled substrates to determine enzymatic transpeptidation.

Enzymology has grown to enormous proportions in the past 30 years. A large number of important discoveries have been made. The reviewer's few critical remarks intend to show that even an expertly prepared work such as this does not include all the facts and all of the literature. It requires careful supplementing with past and current source materials. It is the reviewer's opinion that this volume, similar to Volume I, will be gratefully received by enzyme investigators everywhere.

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