

## • Fats and Oils

**FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF LIPID EXTRACTS OF A THERMOPHILIC BACILLUS SPECIES.** H. H. Caron (Dept. Animal Sci., Agr. Exp. Sta., Auburn Univ., Auburn, Ala. 36830). *J. Bacteriol.* 101, 145-151 (1970). Fatty acids of  $C_{16}$  and  $C_{17}$  accounted for over 80% of the fatty acids of a thermophilic *Bacillus*. Under most conditions branched chain acids were more abundant than *n*-fatty acids. The unsaturated fatty acid content varied inversely with growth temperature but was never more than 14%. Increasing growth temperature from 40 to 60°C resulted in a three to four-fold increase in the ratio of *n*- to branched-chain  $C_{16}$ . Two *n*-hexadecenoic acids were found, their relative abundance was influenced by temperature.

**LIPID COMPOSITION OF BACILLUS CEREUS DURING GROWTH AND SPOREULATION.** D. R. Lang and D. G. Lundgren (Dept. Bacteriology and Botany, Biol. Res. Labs., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210). *J. Bacteriol.* 101, 483-89 (1970). The lipid composition of *B. cereus* during growth and sporulation consisted of 30-40% neutral lipids and 60-70% phospholipid. The phospholipids were phosphatidylethanolamine and glycerol and diphosphatidyl glycerol. Also present was diglycosyl diglyceride and the alanine ester of phosphatidyl glycerol. Diphosphatidyl glycerol, which is difficult to extract in the vegetative and stationary growth phases, becomes more easily extractable during spore maturation when its cellular level increases. Phosphatidyl glycerol had a high turnover rate and accounted for 70% of the phospholipid synthesized during sporulation. Phosphatidyl ethanolamine, the major phospholipid, had a low turnover rate.

**LIPIDS OF BACTERIODES MELANINOGENICUS.** V. Rizza, Anne N. Tucker and D. C. White (Dept. Biochem., Univ. of Kentucky Med. Center, Lexington, Ky. 40506). *J. Bacteriol.* 101, 84-91 (1970). Four percent of the chloroform-methanol extractable lipids of *B. melaninogenicus* was neutral lipid which contained the vitamin  $K_2$  isoprenologues  $K_2-35$ ,  $K_2-40$  and  $K_2-45$ . The rest of the extract consisted of phosphatidic acid, phosphatidyl-serine and -ethanolamine as well as ceramide phosphorylethanolamine, ceramide phosphorylglycerol and ceramide phosphorylglycerol phosphate.

**THE EFFECTS OF PHOSPHOLIPIDS AND AMINO ACIDS ON THE STABILITY OF RAPESEED OIL.** K. Babuchowski *et al.* *Zeszyty Nauk. Wyższej Szkoły Rolniczej Olsztynie* 25(689), 415-21 (1969). The phospholipids of rapeseed oil, in the form of technical lecithin, appreciably prolong the induction period when added to refined rapeseed oil at the level of 1.5%. Addition of 0.36 mg of acidic and basic amino acids per 100 g of oil along with the phospholipids had no effect on the stability of the oil. The important factor which lowers the stability of the oil following degumming and neutralization is removal of the phospholipids. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

**ISOMERIZATION OF METHYL ESTERS OF OLEIC AND ERUCIC ACIDS DURING HYDROGENATION.** K. Modzelewska. *Prace Inst. Lab. Badawczych Przemysłu Spożywczego* 19(3), 417-43 (1969). The rates of hydrogen uptake by oleic and erucic acid molecules hydrogenated separately are nearly the same. The rate constants for formation of saturated acids are  $3.7 \times 10^{-3}$  mole/min and  $3.8 \times 10^{-3}$  mole/min, respectively. The formation of saturated acids follows zero order kinetics, which shows that the process depends only on diffusion. Although the degree of geometrical isomerization is nearly the same for both acids, the rate of isomerization is much higher for erucic acid. At equilibrium, the ratio of trans to cis isomers is 2:1 for both acids. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

**RECOVERY OF THE FAT FROM COCOA SHELLS BY EXTRACTION WITH ETHANOL.** J. Salmonowicz *et al.* *Tłuszcze Jadalne* 14(1), 7-18 (1970). The amount of shell in the cocoa bean varies from 12 to 14%. The shell contains about 7% fat, 2.6%

theobromine, small amounts of caffeine, tannins, natural pigments and very active antioxidants. Cocoa shell fat, obtained by ethanolic extraction, is similar to cocoa butter in physical and chemical characteristics. As such, it can be refined and used as a cocoa butter substitute. Recovery of the fat from the miscella by crystallization, in addition to eliminating distillation, offers the possibility of recovery of other by-products. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

**DISTILLATION OF OLEIC ACID IN A STREAM OF HYDROGEN.** G. M. Pavlov *et al.* *Izv. Vysshikh Uchebn. Zavedenii, Pishchevaya Tekhnol.* 1970, 71-73. Distillation of oleic acid can be carried out at atmospheric pressure in a stream of hydrogen. The rate of distillation depends on the temperature and on the rate of hydrogen flow. The best results are obtained at 230°C and a hydrogen flow of 5.5 l/min. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

**LIPID CONTENT OF THE BALTIC SPRAT.** T. Krassowska *et al.* *Przemysł Spożywczy* 23(7-8), 340-41 (1969). *Spratus balticus* attains a maximum lipid content of about 17% in November and December. It contains only 6-7% fat in May and June. Seasonal variations occur only in the contents of moisture and fat. The amounts of protein and ash remain the same throughout the year. An inverse linear correlation exists between moisture and fat contents. Above 75% water, the sprat is too lean and not good for smoking. (Rev. Franc. Corps Gras)

**STABILITY OF AN OIL BLEACHED WITH A CATION-EXCHANGED ACTIVATED EARTH.** R. Guillaumin, J. F. Pertuisot and M-F. Bosquet (Lab., Inst. des Corps Gras, Paris). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 17, 21-24 (1970). An oil may be adequately bleached while forming few conjugated double bond systems by using an activated earth with the protons replaced by Ca or Mg ions. In the present study, a peanut oil was bleached with 0.5% of an activated Montmorillonite earth containing Ca ions at 80°C for 30 minutes. This oil together with a control bleached with the same earth before exchange, was stored in sealed bottles in the light at room temperature (18-21°C). After 100 days, there were no significant differences (P.V., uv absorption, Kreis test) between the two oils. Organoleptic evaluations during the first five weeks also showed no differences.

**SOVIET SUNFLOWER TECHNOLOGY.** B. Solomon (Inst. des Corps Gras, Paris). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 17, 25-37 (1970). The more important Russian articles on sunflower technology published since 1951 are reviewed. The subjects covered include treatment of the sunflower seeds, *i.e.*, cleaning, decortication, breaking, pressing, and extraction; storage of the crude oil; refining, including degumming, winterization, and neutralization; and hydrogenation of the oil. Flow diagrams for the winterizing operation and for the continuous hydration of vegetable oil phosphatides are included.

**NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE STUDIES OF INTERACTIONS OF PHOSPHOLIPIDS WITH CYCLIC ANTIBIOTICS.** E. G. Finer, H. Hauser and D. Chapman (Unilever Res. Lab. Colworth/Welwyn, The Frythe, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, G.B.). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 386-93 (1969). The cyclic antibiotics alamethicin, valinomycin and gramicidin S dihydrochloride interact with aqueous dispersions of phospholipids (ox brain phosphatidylserine and egg yolk lecithin). A mixture of each of these antibiotics with the phospholipid dispersed in 0.2 M phosphate buffer (pH 8.0) forms tightly bound phospholipid-antibiotic aggregates, in which the N.M.R. spectrum shows that some sort of cooperative hydrophobic interaction has caused a reduction in the intramolecular motion of the alkyl chains of the phospholipids. In the absence of salt, the interaction of egg yolk lecithin with alamethicin and valinomycin is similar to that observed in phosphate buffer, whereas its interaction with gramicidin S dihydrochloride results in a different type of complex. The resultant particles are smaller and the phospholipid alkyl chains are less tightly bound, resulting in greater molecular motion of the phospholipid compared with egg yolk lecithin/alamethicin (or valinomycin) mixtures. The use of other techniques has shown that the multilamellar structure of the phospholipids is broken down on the addition of each of the antibiotics. These findings may be relevant to the mode of action of some cyclic antibiotics, to the mechanism of induced ion transport across

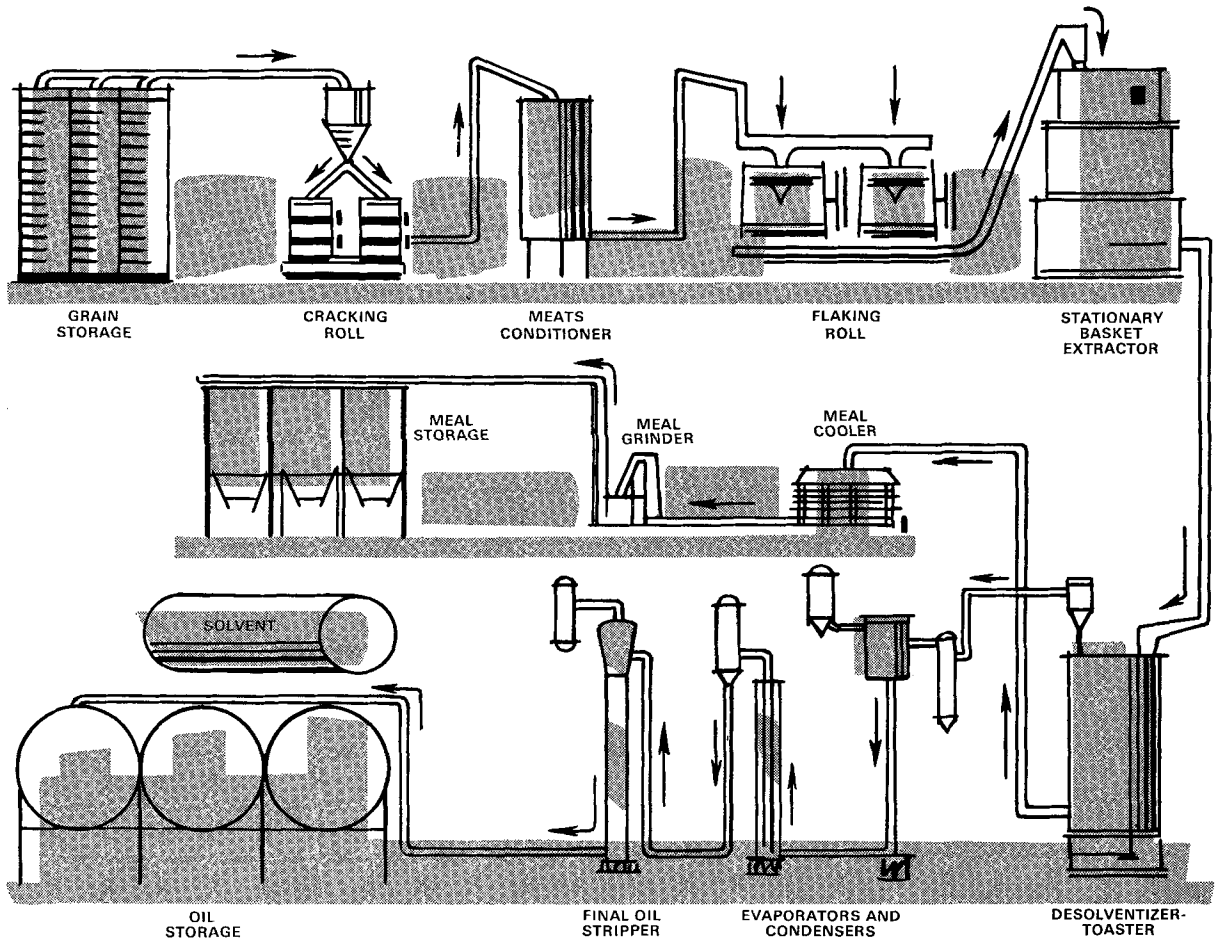
(Continued on page 223A)

### HAHN LABORATORIES

Consulting and Analytical  
Chemists

1111 Flora St. P.O. Box 1177 Columbia, S.C. 29202

# SYSTEMS FOR OIL SEED PROCESSING



**COMPLETE  
TURN-KEY  
INSTALLATIONS**

**DESIGN  
ENGINEERING  
MANUFACTURING  
GENERAL CONTRACTING  
ERECTION & PROCESS ENGINEERS**

**BULK STORAGE  
CONVEYING SYSTEMS  
ELECTRICAL CONTROL SYSTEMS  
PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS  
LOADING & UNLOADING SYSTEMS**

Our great store of research, technical knowledge and experience accumulated in 60 years of building extraction equipment and systems can be brought to bear on your most stubborn processing problems. We'll welcome your inquiry and respond promptly. Or, ask for our Solvent Extraction Catalog, 08-10-DG.

**SOLVENT EXTRACTION DIVISION**



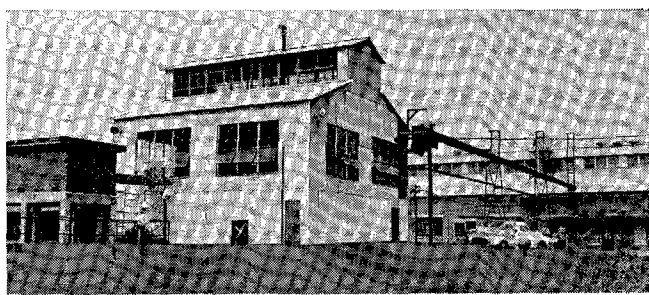
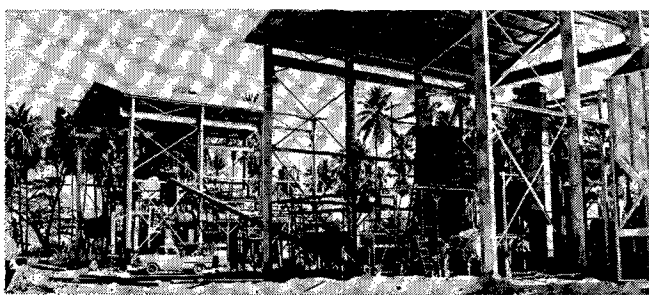
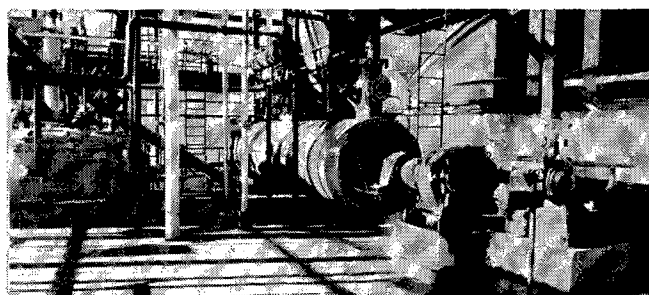
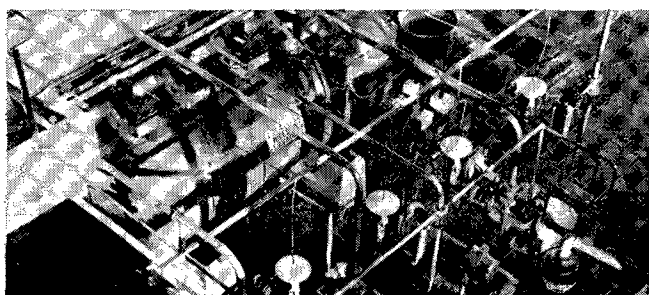
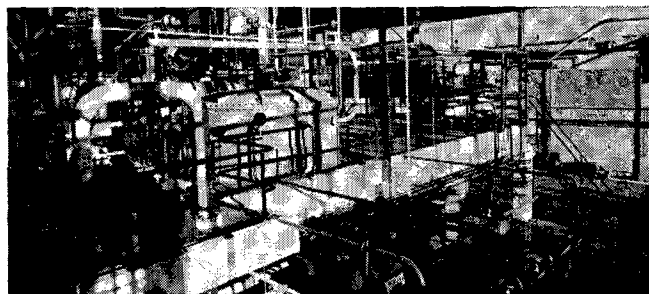
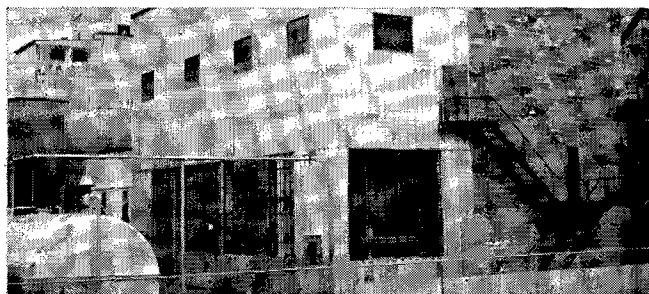
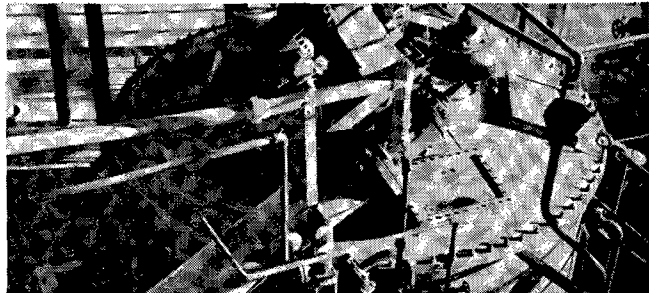
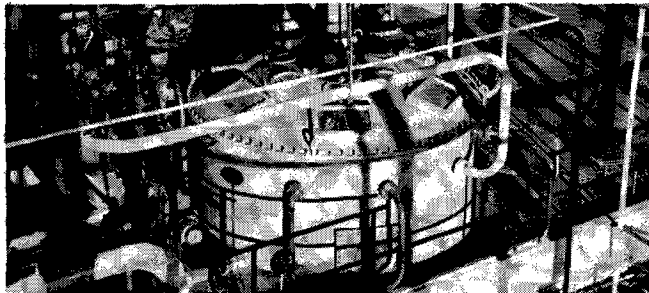
F074

**THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY CO. • PIQUA, OHIO 45356**

# FILTREX

# THE DIRECT SOLVENT THAT ELIMINATES

## A FEW OF OUR FILTREX PLANT INSTALLATIONS



# EXTRACTION PROCESS COSTLY PREPRESSING

## FILTRATION EXTRACTION

FILTREX effectively combines the steps of extraction, filtration and washing. High extraction rates are obtained at low solvent ratios with correspondingly high miscella concentrations. Thorough washing with effective filtration insures low residual oil and solvent in the marc. Efficient solvent removal in the Marc Desolventizing System results in meal commercially free of solvent. FILTREX is designed for compactness of layout, accurately controlled with provisions for safety and ease of operation.

FILTREX plants now in operation on rice bran, soybeans, cottonseed, rapeseed, flaxseed, sunflower seed and various press cakes producing highest quality oils and meals.

Request detailed information about FILTREX processing of your particular material and plan to visit a FILTREX installation at your earliest convenience.

## ADVANTAGES OF W & S FILTREX PLANTS

- Eliminates pre-pressing.
- Eliminates "fines" problem.
- Lowest solvent requirements.
- Lowest utilities consumption.
- Compact installation indoors or outdoors.
- Operated easily by one man.
- Highest quality oil and meal.

For NEW plants or plant CONVERSION, FILTREX is the best investment for processing ANY vegetable-oil bearing material . . . extraction efficiencies to 99.5%.

WURSTER & SANGER  
DO BRASIL  
COMMERCIO E INDUSTRIA LTDA.  
Caixa Postal 7707  
Sao Paulo, Brasil

LICENSEE:  
Stork Smulders N.V.  
Zeelantlaan 27-29  
Utrecht, Holland



Rep: Arturo Samudio & Cia. Ltda.  
Calle 37 No. 44-40 Barranquilla, Colombia

Rep: The E. J. Nell Company  
P. O. Box 612 Manila, Philippines

**WURSTER & SANGER, INC., Dept. 9, 164 W. 144th Street,  
Chicago (Riverdale), Ill. 60627, CABLE: WURSANCHEM**  
A Division of Jacobs Engineering Co., Pasadena, Calif.—Linden, N.J.

(Continued from page 220A)

natural membranes observed with many cyclic antibiotics and also to the question of lipid-protein interactions and membrane organization in general.

NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTRA OF SOME OCTADECADIENOIC ACIDS AND OF SOME METHYL CIS, CIS- AND TRANS, TRANS-OCTADECADIENOATES. F. D. Gunstone, M. Lie Ken Jie and R. T. Wall (Dept. of Chem., Univ., St. Andrews, Scotland). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 297-303 (1969). The NMR spectra of a number of octadecadienoic acids and of the derived cis,cis- and trans,trans-octadecadienoates have been studied using a 100 MHz instrument. Characteristic spectral features associated with the number of methylene groups between the two unsaturated centres are described. In diunsaturated acids and esters of the general formula  $\text{CH}_2 \cdot (\text{CH}_2)_n \text{X} \cdot (\text{CH}_2)_m \cdot \text{X} \cdot (\text{CH}_2)_p \cdot \text{COOR}$  where X represents the unsaturated centre, those compounds can be differentiated by their NMR spectra.

SYNTHESIS OF GALACTOSYL GLYCERIDES AND RELATED LIPIDS. H. P. Wehrli and Y. Pomeranz (Kansas St. Univ., Dept. of Grain Sci. and Ind. and Crops Res. Div. Agr. Res. Ser., U.S. Dept. Agr.). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 357-370 (1969). Synthesis of natural monogalactosyl glycerides is reported. The synthesis involves acylation of the primary hydroxyl groups of 2,5-methylene-D-mannitol, cleavage of the mannitol moiety between C-3 and C-4 by lead tetraacetate, reduction of the resulting aldehyde, attachment of galactose by the Koenig-Knoor reaction, hydrolysis of the acetal, acylation of the hydroxyl group and hydrazinolysis of the acetylated glycolipids. A simplified procedure, in which the optical activity at C-2 of the glycerol moiety is lost, is also described.

ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF ASYMMETRICALLY SUBSTITUTED MYOINOSITOL DERIVATIVES WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO PHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL. B. A. Klyashchitskii, V. I. Shvets and N. A. Proebrazhenskii (The M. V. Lomonosov Instit. of Fine Chemical Tech., Moscow, USSR). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 393-400 (1969). A nomenclature based on the system of stereospecific numbering is proposed for optically active asymmetrically substituted myoinositols.

A METHOD FOR THE DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS OF MIXTURES OF ESTERIFIED AND FREE FATTY ACIDS. R. L. Glass and Susan W. Christopherson (Dept. Biochem., Univ. Minn., St. Paul, Minn. 55101). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 405-08 (1969). A procedure is described which permits the preferential methanolysis of esterified fatty acids in the presence of free fatty acids and the subsequent esterification of the free fatty acids. Analysis, by gas chromatography, of the mixture before and after esterification of the free fatty acids gives an accurate determination of the esterified and free fatty acids in the presence of each other.

THE PARTIAL SYNTHESIS OF SOME NATURALLY OCCURRING GLYCOSPHINGOLIPIDS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO O- $\beta$ -D-GALACTOSYL-(1  $\rightarrow$  4)-O- $\beta$ -D-GALACTOSYL-(1  $\rightarrow$  1)-CERAMIDE. J. B. Hay and G. M. Gray (Lister Inst. of Preventive Med., London, S.W. 1). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 59-69 (1969). A procedure is described for the preparation of some naturally occurring glycosphingolipids by partial synthesis from natural ceramide (N-acyl-sphingosine). The ceramide was obtained in quantitative yield from sphingomyelin by the action of phospholipase C. It was converted to 3-O-benzoylceramide which was then condensed with the chosen acetobromosugar in the presence of mercuric cyanide. Details of the preparations of O- $\beta$ -D-glucosyl-(1  $\rightarrow$  1)-ceramide, O- $\beta$ -D-lactosyl-(1  $\rightarrow$  1)-ceramide and O- $\beta$ -D-galactosyl-(1  $\rightarrow$  4)-O- $\beta$ -D-galactosyl-(1  $\rightarrow$  1)-ceramide are given.

GAS PHASE ANALYTICAL SEPARATION AND STRUCTURAL STUDY OF CERAMIDES. G. Casparrini, E. C. Horning and M. G. Horning (Inst. Lipid Res., Baylor Univ. College of Med., Houston, Texas 77025). *Chem. Phys. Lipid* 3, 1-10 (1969). Ceramides may be subjected to direct separation and structural study by gas phase analytical methods. Suitable derivatives may be prepared by reaction with silylating reagents (leading to trimethylsilyl ether derivatives), and separations may be carried out with 1% SE-30 columns by temperature programming at 2°C/min to 340-350°C. The structure of individual ceramides is indicated by their mass spectra; both the acyl group and the sphingosine base moiety can be recognized in this way. A STUDY OF PALMITIC-STEARIC TRIGLYCERIDES AND THEIR BINARY MIXTURES BY DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS (DTA). I. PURE TRIGLYCERIDES. R. Perron, J. Petit and A. Mathieu

(Continued on page 226A)

## Speculative Open Interest in Soybean Futures

D. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Commodity Analyst, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

Open interest is one of the important indicators used in analysis of technical aspects of futures markets. To some degree it is related to fundamental conditions, i.e., large production may be expected to reflect large open interest if at the same time substantial price movement is possible. Conversely, large production may result in small open interest if price fluctuation is anticipated to be small due to government price support mechanisms, for example.

Beyond this relationship to fundamentals, however, open interest is primarily to technical factor. By definition, open interest is a measure of the size of unliquidated long and short positions in the futures market. For soybeans and grains it is expressed in number of bushels. For most other commodities, including soybean oil and soybean meal, it is expressed in number of contracts. The figures for the end of trade on a given day are released on the following market day. Sometimes this report may influence trading activity depending on the magnitude of change in open interest.

For the open interest to show an increase there must be both new long and new short positions established. Likewise for the open interest to show a decrease there must be both liquidation of longs and covering of shorts. The open interest would not change if, for example, there were new purchases made from sellers who were liquidating a long position. Likewise, open interest would not change if new short positions were sold to previous shorts who were covering their position. This explains one reason why volume of trade is usually larger than open interest change.

Volume of trade is another technical factor which is usually considered in conjunction with open interest. Volume figures are released with the open interest. Another obvious reason why volume is much larger than open interest changes at the end of the day is because of the participation of "day traders." These are speculators who initiate and liquidate positions several times during the day and seldom carry a position over night. It is the "day traders" who provide the necessary liquidity to futures markets so that commercial trade interests may always find a buyer when they are ready to sell, or a seller when they are ready to buy. (Volume is of no significance in this study, but is mentioned by way of explanation.)

Open interest changes at the end of the day are watched for a signal of change in trader confidence in the market, but one day's results must not be afforded too much significance unless the change is usually large. On the other hand, several days' change in the same direction merits considerable attention. Such a situation represents collective attitude which cannot be ignored.

Once a month the government releases a report which shows types of traders holding open positions in the market. This is analyzed by the Commodity Exchange Authority (CEA) and represents a profile of the open interest in the regulated commodity futures. It is usually released about the eleventh of the month for the close of business on the last day of the preceding month. It shows long and short positions of large speculators, large hedgers, large spreaders and small speculators and hedgers combined. By observing changes in these categories from the previous month, some judgment may be formed as to change in market sentiment by the various participants. Of course, price action must also be related to these changes. Furthermore, market action must be observed from the first of the month until the date the report is released. The market profile may have changed significantly during the intervening time.

The purpose of this study is to see if a relationship exists between the market position of large speculators and subsequent price action. Large speculators are considered to be representative of the market sentiment of speculators in general because small speculators frequently

(Continued on page 231A)

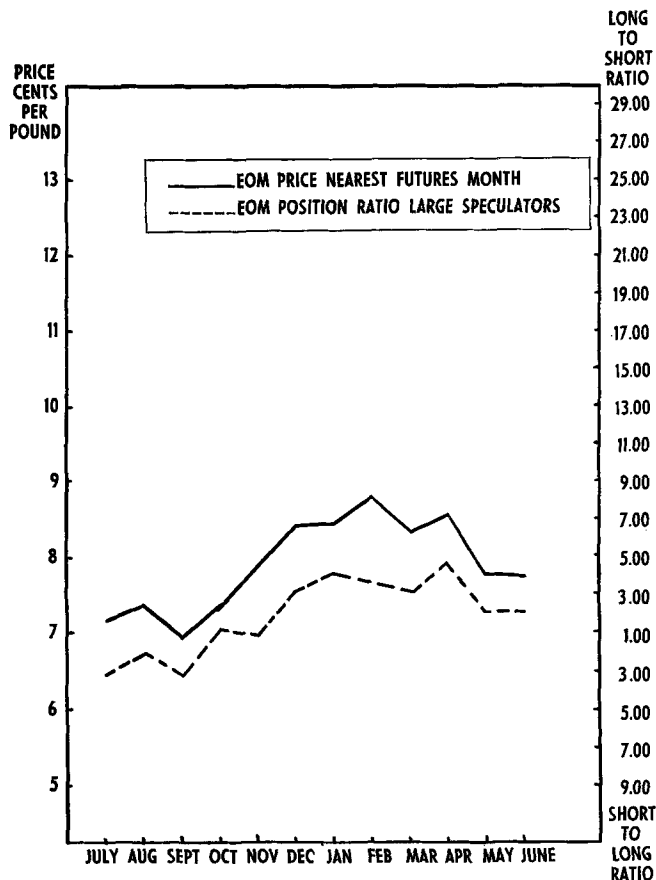


Fig. 1. 1968-69 Soybean Oil

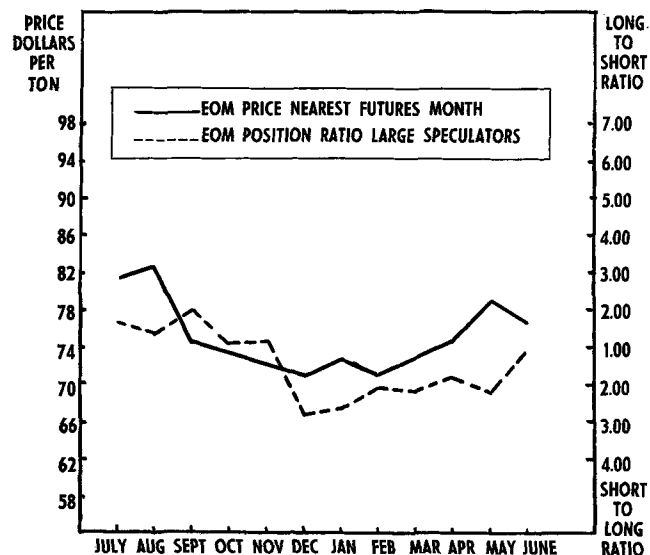


Fig. 2. 1968-69 Soybean Meal



# Enter the ageless age

**With Sustane<sup>®</sup>—the proven antioxidant that keeps your foods and food tastes alive longer.**

Nothing turns off a customer faster than rancid foods. And, she'll never forget the brand name of the offender.

She doesn't know or care about "shelf life"—that's *your* problem. And that's where we lend a helping hand—with Sustane BHA—knowing freshness and long shelf life are musts for food processors and packagers.

UOP pioneered and developed BHA, and trademarked it Sustane. For cooking oils and other food products, Sustane survives the rigors of processing, baking and frying. Its effectiveness extends into plastic films, wax coatings and other modern food packaging materials. The result: Better protected and safer products—for you and your customers.

For information on the many Sustane formulations that can introduce your products to the Ageless Age, write: UOP Chemicals, East Rutherford, N.J. 07073, U.S.A.  
Or phone 201/438-7800.

UOP Chemical is a division of Universal Oil Products Company, a half-billion dollar company busy making life better through research and product innovation across the world.



**UOP CHEMICALS**

BHA is quality protection;  
SUSTANE is quality BHA.

(Continued from page 223A)

(Groupe de Lab. du C.N.R.S., 2 à 8, Rue Henry Dunant, 94, Thiais, France). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 11-28 (1969). The cryothermograms of the six pure triglycerides derived from palmitic and stearic acids have been determined by DTA. As well as revealing itself to be an excellent method of distinguishing between the positional isomers of the mixed triglycerides, DTA also showed that cooling triglycerides at a rate of 1.2C/min yielded an  $\alpha_L$  form (except PSP), which on subsequent heating gave the  $\beta_L$  form with the symmetrical triglycerides, and the  $\beta'_L$  form with the non-symmetrical triglycerides. In the process of cooling melted triglycerides, various forms may appear depending on the rate of cooling. The symmetrical triglycerides, with the exception of SSS, give stable forms more easily than the non-symmetrical triglycerides. Further, a sub- $\beta'_L$  form can be detected in the case of PSP, PSS and SPP.

LIPIDS OF STREPTOMYCES SIOYAENSIS. V: ON THE 2-HYDROXY-13-METHYL-TETRADECANOIC ACID FROM PHOSPHATIDYLETHANOLAMINE. J. Kawanami, A. Kimura, Y. Nakagawa and H. Otsuka (Shionogi Res. Lab., Shionogi and Co., Ltd., Fukushima-ku, Osaka, Japan). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 29-38 (1969). Phosphatidylethanolamine from *St. sioyaensis* afforded a double spot on a thin-layer chromatogram, typical of most glycosphingolipids from animal tissue. They were phosphatidylethanolamines one of which had only non-hydroxylated fatty acids and the other hydroxy fatty acids in addition to non-hydroxylated fatty acids, respectively. The distribution of the fatty acids was studied by hydrolysis with snake venom phospholipase A. Hydroxy fatty acids were located in the  $\beta$ -position of the glycerol moiety, differing from the results for *Brucella abortus* phospholipids in which location in the  $\alpha$ -position has been reported. The main hydroxy fatty acid was purified by preparative gas-liquid chromatography. The structure of the hydroxy fatty acid was analyzed by oxidation with lead tetraacetate, proton magnetic resonance and mass

spectrometry, etc. From these results, it was shown that the main acid was 2-hydroxy-13-methyltetradecanoic acid.

FATTY ACIDS. PART 19. CONVERSION OF ALKENOIC ACIDS TO ALKYNIC ACIDS BY BROMINATION-DEHYDROBROMINATION. F. D. Gunstone and G. M. Hornby (Dept. Chem., Univ. St. Andrews, North Haugh, St. Andrews, Scotland). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 91-7 (1969). Alkynoic acids (including octadec-10-ynoic, hendec-10-ynoic, and 12-hydroxy-octadec-9-ynoic) can be prepared from the cis alkenoic acids by bromination followed by dehydrobromination with sodium in liquid ammonia or with DBU (1,5-diazabicyclo(5.4.0)undec-5-ene). With other bases extensive migration of the unsaturated centre was observed and no satisfactory procedure for converting trans alkenoic acids to alkynoic acids without migration was discovered. Both types of alkenoic acids could be converted to ene-bromides, sometimes in high yield, with DBU and DBN (1,5-diazabicyclo(4.3.0)non-5-ene).

PHOSPHOLIPIDS OF MARINE INVERTEBRATES. V. E. Vaskovsky and E. Y. Kostetsky (Inst. Biol. Active Substances, Siberian Dept. of the Acad. of Sci. of the URRS, Vladivostok 22, USSR). *Chem. Phys. Lipids* 3, 102-5 (1969). The quantitative and qualitative phospholipid composition is reported for all the main phyla of the marine animals. No simple correlation was found between the phospholipid composition and taxonomic system of marine animals. Unusual phospholipids were shown in a great number of invertebrates.

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF A 4-METHYL- $\Delta^{8,24}$ -CHOLESTADIEN-3 $\beta$ -OL ISOLATED FROM RAT SKIN. A. Sanghvi (Dept. of Biochem., College of Med. Sci., Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 124-30 (1970). A new sterol has been isolated from the skin of rats treated with triparanol. Its chromatographic behavior on silicic acid-Celite columns and in gas-liquid chromatographic systems indicated it to be a 4-methyl- $\Delta^{8,24}$ -cholestadien-3 $\beta$ -ol. The specific rotation, the delayed color reaction with Liebermann-Burchard reagent and the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) data support the  $\Delta^{8(9)}$ -unsaturation. Previous workers have shown that triparanol treatment results in an accumulation of  $\Delta^{24}$ -unsaturated sterols in animal tissues. Consonant with this observation, the infrared, NMR and mass spectrometric data confirm the presence of a C-24(25) unsaturated side chain in this sterol.

## Short Course on Processing and Quality Control of Fats and Oils

Are you up-to-date in the principles, practices and latest innovations in the processing of edible oils? If you "do your thing" in processing (are you a dial twister?) or quality control (will that customer accept our last tank of oil?), you will be happy to hear that plans for the next AOCS Short Course on Processing and Quality Control of Fats and Oils are well underway. This very popular Short Course, last presented in 1966, will be held September 23 through 25 at Michigan State University, the week before the Joint AOCS-ISF Meeting in Chicago.

The objectives of this Short Course will be to provide each participant with:

- Review and/or new information on the chemistry and physics of edible oils which are pertinent to an understanding of their processing;
- fundamental principles and commercial practices in all of the major edible oil unit operations; and
- principles and practices in statistical quality control and involuntary operations.

These topics will be covered by recognized industrial experts representing food, consulting and equipment companies. Wherever possible, latest innovations in particular fields will be presented, with emphasis on continuous processing. An evening session devoted to the impact of federal regulations on refinery operations is also planned. This course will be of particular value to technical people who are new to the edible oil industry and will also serve as an excellent refresher for our most experienced people.

Co-chairmen for this Short Course are Leroy Dugan (arrangements), Michigan State University, and Bob Hlavacek (program), Hunt Wesson Foods. Registration, including meals and lodging will be \$140.00 for the three-day course. Early reservations may be directed to Dr. Dugan, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823. A semi-detailed program will be available in the July issue of the journal. Please watch for this announcement.

GEL PERMEATION CHROMATOGRAPHY OF NEUTRAL HYDROXY LIPIDS ON SEPHADEX LH-20. M. Calderon and W. J. Baumann (Univ. of Minn., The Hormel Inst., Austin, Minn. 55912). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 167-69 (1970). Gel-permeation chromatography on Sephadex LH-20, using ethanol as eluent, permits the resolution of neutral hydroxy lipids according to molecular size. The influence of molecular shape, functional groups, chain lengths and degree of unsaturation, as well as the effect of the eluent on the elution pattern are discussed. The usefulness of the method for the separation of classes of hydroxy lipids, which cannot be resolved by other chromatographic procedures, is demonstrated. Examples include the separations of 1,2- and 1,3-diglycerides from long-chain alcohols and of alkyl ethanediol monoethers from cholesterol.

FLUORIMETRIC DETERMINATION OF SPHINGOSINE AND ITS APPLICATION TO NATURAL MIXTURES OF GLYCOSPHINGOLIPIDS. L. Coles and G. M. Gray (The Lister Inst. of Preventive Med., Chelsea Bridge Road, London, S. W. 1, Eng.). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 164-66 (1970). A sensitive estimation of sphingosine, by measurement of the fluorescence of a complex formed with 1-naphthylamino-4-sulfonic acid, is described. The practical range is 5-35 nmoles sphingosine. The method is used to estimate, in terms of sphingosine, amounts of ceramide and glycosphingolipids. The isolation of microamounts (5-30  $\mu$ g) of individual glycosphingolipids from a mixture and their quantitative estimation is described. The percentage composition of a glycosphingolipid mixture from the kidneys of adult C57/BL male mice is given.

GAS-LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY-MASS SPECTROMETRY OF SYNTHETIC CERAMIDES CONTAINING 2-HYDROXY ACIDS. S. Hammarstrom, B. Samuelsson and Karin Samuelsson (Dept. Med. Chem., Royal Vet. College, Dept. Neurol., Karolinska sjukhuset, Stockholm, Sweden). *J. Lipid Res.*, 11, 150-57 (1970). Ceramides containing either sphingosine or sphinganine and one of the 2-hydroxy acids, 14h:0, 16h:0, 18h:0, 20h:0, 22h:0, 24h:0, and 26h:0 were prepared and separated by gas chromatography as the 1,3,2'-tri-O-trimethylsilyl derivatives. Mass spectrometric analyses of these derivatives showed that the

(Continued on page 228A)

# AOCS-ISF Announces Computer Symposium for Chemists

A computer symposium designed especially for chemists includes descriptions of computer systems and applications in various chemical fields. The symposium is part of the AOCS-ISF World Congress to be held September 27-October 1, 1970, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, USA.

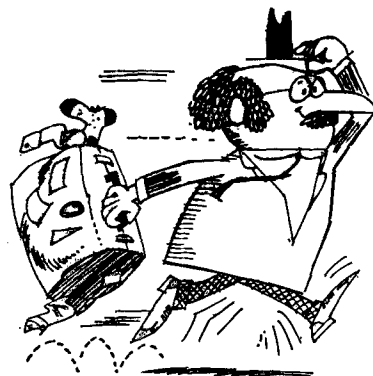
Computer systems from programmable calculators and desk top computers to time-sharing with a large computer complex and including dedicated laboratory computer systems will be described for chemists by authorities in these fields. Applications in spectroscopy, chromatography, fatty acids, foods, pesticides, lipids and other areas will be presented by individual researchers from Australia, Europe and North America. Data acquisition, instrument interfacing and laboratory automation will be discussed.

The symposium is designed for the chemist who is contemplating the use of computers or who may be using one computer system and needs organized, factual information presented in a concise manner to enable him to choose the best solutions for his individual requirements. The World Congress is sponsored jointly by the American Oil Chemists' Society and the International Society for Fat Research.

Abstracts of the symposium papers are available prior to the meeting. Those interested in attending should contact the symposium chairman, Leonard H. Ponder, Research Chemist, American Enka Corporation, Enka, North Carolina 28728, USA.

The program will include:

- Introduction to Modern Computers: Development, Terminology, Uses, James Brown, Managing Editor, Auerbach Standard EDP Reports.
- An Off-Line System for Data Acquisition and Analysis, R. C. Master, Engineering Manager, Analytical Chemistry, Nuclear Data.
- Time Sharing Today, J. G. Rude, Chairman of the Board, Call-A-Computer.
- The Desk Top Computer: I. General Capabilities; II. Applications in a Clinical Chemistry Laboratory, W. R. Dito, Director of Laboratories, Pontiac General Hospital.
- Application of a Desk Top Computer to Chemistry, A. P. Damoglou, Research Scientist, CSIRO (Australia).
- A Computer Approach Toward Automation of a Chemical Services Laboratory: I. Instrument Support, E. L. Schneider, Manager, Ralston Purina Company, and Arvid Munson.
- A Computer Approach Toward Automation of a Chemical Services Laboratory: II. Management Information, Arvid Munson, Manager, Ralston Purina Company, and E. L. Schneider.
- A Computerized Search System for Infrared Spectral Data, B. M. Vasta, Chief, Chemical Compound Information, FDA.
- Use of the Computer as a Technical Service Tool in Pesticide Formulations, B. F. Fay, Laboratory Supervisor, Atlas Chemical Industries.
- Computer Processing of Gas Chromatographic Data: Analysis of Fatty Acid Mixtures Using an Off-Line Magnetic Tape System, G. J. Nelson, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.
- Collection, Storage and Processing Gas Chromatographic Data by Digital Integrator-Paper Tape Punch Computer System, H. E. Pattee, Research Chemist, Market Quality Research, USDA, and J. A. Singleton, Chemist.
- Digital Registration on Magnetic Tape of Data From 15 Gas Chromatographs, F. Woutman, Chemist, AKZO Research Laboratories, (The Netherlands).
- Applications of Nonlinear Programming to Detergent Formulations, E. C. Steinle, Project Scientist, Union Carbide Corporation, C. D. Hendrix, Research Scientist, and R. R. Fields, Chemist.
- Improved Software for GC Automation Via the Time Share Computer, G. D. Dupre, J. M. Gill and J. R. Hubbard, Vidar Corporation.



## Meetings

### AOCS National Meetings

Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1970—Chicago, Conrad Hilton Hotel.

May 2-6, 1971—Houston, Shamrock Hotel.

Oct. 2-6, 1971—Atlantic City, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Hotel.

### AOCS Section Meetings

Northeast Section—June 2, 1970, Whyte's Restaurant, New York.

### Other Organizations

- June 7-12, 1970—Fourth ISA Process Analytical Instrumentation Short Course, Temple Buell College, Denver, Colorado.
- June 9-12, 1970—14th International Conference on the Biochemistry of Lipids, Lund, Sweden.
- June 21-26, 1970—73rd Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing and Materials, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.
- June 23-25, 1970—Fourth International Sunflower Conference, Sheraton-Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.
- June 22-27, 1970—14th International Congress of Esthetics and Cosmetology, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
- July 7-9, 1970—International Association of Seed Crushers, the Royal Garden Hotel, London, England.
- July 26-August 1, 1970—5th International Water Pollution Research Conference, San Francisco, California.
- Aug. 9-14, 1970—Third International Congress of Food Science and Technology, Washington, D.C.
- Aug. 23-25, 1970—41st Annual Meeting of the National Soybean Processors Association, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.
- Sept. 20-23, 1970—International Conference on the Science, Technology and Marketing of Rapeseed and Rapeseed Products, Chantecler Hotel, St. Adele, Quebec.
- Oct. 11-14, 1970—Ninth Annual Meeting, ASTM Committee E-19 on Chromatography, Brown Palace Hotel Denver, Colorado.
- Oct. 14-17, 1970—International Symposium on Computer Applications in Engineering Sciences, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey.
- Oct. 12-15, 1970—84th Annual Meeting of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Marriott Motor Hotel, Twin Bridges, Washington, D.C.
- Oct. 26-29, 1970—ISA 25th Annual Conference and Exhibit on Instrumentation, Systems and Automatic Control, Civic Center, Philadelphia, Pa.
- \* Oct. 26-28, 1970—17th Spectroscopy Symposium and Exhibition of Instrumentation, Skyline Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
- \* Oct. 26-30, 1970—Fourth Materials Research Symposium, National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, Gaithersburg, Md.
- \* Nov. 2-4, 1970—Technicon International Congress on Automated Analysis, New York Hilton Hotel, New York.

\*Additions to previous calendar.



(Continued from page 226A)

ions formed on electron impact can be used to determine unequivocally the structures of the long-chain base and the fatty acid residue in the ceramide. Proposed structures of ions and the mechanisms of reaction of their formation are supported by mass spectra of homologous derivatives, by deuterium labeling experiments and by high-resolution mass spectrometry.

**SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF PROTEIN AND FAT IN MILK SIMULTANEOUSLY.** S. Nakai and Anh Chi Le (Dept. of Food Sci., Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C., Canada). *J. Dairy Sci.* 53, 276-78 (1970). A clear solution was obtained by adding 5 ml of 97% acetic acid to 0.05 ml of whole milk. The protein was calculated from the absorbance at 280 m $\mu$ . Turbidity depending on fat content was developed thereafter by adding 2.5 ml of a solution containing 20% urea and 0.2% imidazole. The fat was determined from absorbance at 400 m $\mu$  with a round cuvette. This method does not require prehomogenization of milk for turbidity measurement, because of a dispersing effect by the combination of reagents. Application of this method to other food products is suggested.

**THE GLYCERIDE STRUCTURE OF SAPIUM SEBIFERUM SEED OIL.** W. W. Christie (Hannah Dairy Res. Inst., Ayr, Great Britain). *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 187, 1-5 (1969). *S. sebiferum* seed oil is known to contain some tetraester triglycerides. The oil was separated by preparative thin-layer chromatography into normal triglycerides (76.9%) and estolide (23.1%) components which were each subjected to stereospecific analysis procedures. In the normal triglycerides, saturated and monoenoic fatty acids were in greatest abundance in the 1-position, while linoleic and linolenic acids (18:3 $\omega$ 3) were in greatest abundance in the 2- and 3-positions, respectively. The estolide fatty acids were entirely in the 3-position of the tetraester fraction. The fatty acid compositions of the 1- and 2-positions of the two components of the oil were very similar.

**THE EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSING ON THE TOCOPHEROL CONTENT OF RAPESEED OIL.** A. Rutkowski and L. Mzyk (Univ. of Agr., Olsztyn, Poland). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 46, 614-6 (1969). The changes in  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  tocopherol content during industrial extraction and refining of rapeseed oil have been investigated. The results show that refining causes a decrease of about 75% of the tocopherol content initially present in the crude oil, with the largest losses occurring during alkali refining and during bleaching. The ratio of  $\alpha$  to  $\gamma$  tocopherol does not change significantly during the refining processes. Thus relative losses of  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  tocopherols are the same. The concentration of tocopherols in the deodorization condensate is higher than in other waste products of the refining processes. In all these waste products the ratio of  $\alpha$  to  $\gamma$  tocopherol is equal to that in the crude oil.

**ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE HYDROPEROXIDES OF METHYL OLEATE, II. I.R. CHARACTERIZATION.** M. Piretti (Univ. of Bologna, Bologna, Italy). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 46, 591-601 (1969). The I.R. spectra of methyl oleate hydroperoxide, reduced methyl oleate hydroperoxide and methyl oleate have been obtained in the interval of 2 to 15  $\mu$ . Within the range of applicability of Lambert and Beer's law, the extinction coefficients of methyl oleate hydroperoxide have been calculated at  $\lambda = 2.82 \mu$  (free OH) and at  $\lambda = 2.91 \mu$  (bound OH) in CCl<sub>4</sub> and at  $\lambda = 2.85 \mu$  (free OH) in CS<sub>2</sub>. The experimental results suggest the possible existence of intramolecular hydrogen bonds in methyl oleate hydroperoxide and in its reduction product.

**DEGRADATION OF LINOLEIC ACID DURING FRYING.** L. Kilgore and M. Bailey (Mississippi State Univ.). *J. Am. Dietetic Assoc.* 56, 130-2 (1970). The decrease in linoleic acid content of fats used for frying has been studied on samples of safflower oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil and a commercial shortening advertised as being highly unsaturated. The percentage of

linoleic acid (based on total fatty acids) for the fresh fats was: safflower, 72%; corn, 57.2%; cottonseed, 55.5%; and shortening, 30.2%. After the fats had been used for intermittent frying periods totaling 7½ hrs., during which 10 lbs. of potatoes were fried, the percentages of linoleic were: safflower, 69.2%; corn, 51.6%; cottonseed, 49.0%; and shortening, 26.7%. The linoleic acid content of the fat extracted from the tenth pound of potatoes fried was equal to slightly lower than the content in the oil at the end of the 7½ hrs.

**NEW FRACTIONATION PROCEDURES IN FATS AND OILS TECHNOLOGY.** E. Bernardini and M. Bernardini (Costruzioni Meccaniche Bernardini, Pomezia, Italy). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 46, 607-13 (1969). A novel solvent fractionation process for fats and oils is described, consisting mainly of a solvent phase crystallization with a final filtration, yielding three fractions: one with relatively high I.V., another with relatively low I.V. and an intermediate recycle fraction. Operational data and process information are given.

**FATTY ACIDS IN NEWER BRANDS OF MARGARINE.** P. Miljanich and R. Ostwald (Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.). *J. Am. Dietetic Assoc.* 56, 29-30 (1970). The composition of some newer margarine products has been determined. This information is as yet unavailable on the labels of these products and should be useful to dietitians and consumers concerned with their dietary intake of polyunsaturated fatty acids.

**FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS ON LEGUMINOSAE SEED OILS.** V. Averna, G. Lotti and F. P. Tartaglia (Univ. of Palermo, Palermo, Italy). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 46, 602-6 (1969). The oils extracted from the seeds of herbaceous and arboreal Leguminosae were examined. The data reported, on a total of 15 botanical species, include chemical analysis, fatty acid composition, U.V. and I.R. absorption characteristics.

**PREPARATION OF PURE FATTY ACIDS.** E. Fedeli, F. Camurati and A. Lanzani (Exper. Stat. for Fats and Oils, Milan, Italy). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 46, 514-9 (1969). The results of experiments on the preparation of high purity fatty acids are discussed. The methods used have been mainly physical (distillation, crystallization, chromatography) to avoid the isomerization which often accompanies chemical treatment of fatty acids.

**PREPARATION OF COLORED FATTY COMPOSITION.** G. W. Brankamp (Procter & Gamble Co.). *U.S. 3,489,573*. Fats and oils are provided with heat-stable color by incorporating in them water-soluble dyes in combination with particular polyglycerol esters, such as decaglycerol trilinoleate and tetraglycerol monooleate.

**HYDROGENATION OF UNSATURATED ALIPHATIC COMPOUNDS.** L. P. van't Hof (Lever Bros. Co.). *U.S. 3,489,778*. Unsaturated aliphatic compounds, especially soybean oil, are catalytically hydrogenated by contacting with hydrogen in the presence of a solution of a platinum compound, for instance chloroplatinic acid, and a stannous halide, for instance stannous chloride, in a solvent consisting of a lower dialkyl ether, dialkyl ketone or aliphatic carboxylic acid or its ester.

**FATTY EMULSIONS AND THEIR PREPARATION.** D. P. J. Moran (Lever Bros. Co.). *U.S. 3,490,919*. Emulsions of edible fats are described, having a semi-solid plastic fat as a continuous phase and a stabilized dispersion of liquid oil in an aqueous medium as the disperse phase.

**COOKED SWEET CORN FLAVORING COMPOSITION FOR VEGETABLE OILS.** D. Melnick and H. L. Zmachinski (Corn Products Co.). *U.S. 3,490,921*. A flavoring composition which, when added to a liquid vegetable oil imparts to it the flavor of freshly cooked sweet corn, comprises a combination of 1.0 to 4.0 parts by wt. of ethyl vanillin and 1 part by wt. of ethyl n-butyrate. The flavoring composition should be added to the vegetable oil in an amount of from about 30 parts per billion to about 400 parts per billion. In addition, if it is desired to add a buttery flavor to the flavored oil, diacetyl, in an amount of at least 90 parts per billion, may be added.

**GLYCERIDE OIL TREATMENT.** R. A. Reiners and F. J. Birkhaug (Corn Products Co.). *U.S. 3,491,132*. A method is described for reducing the free fatty acid levels of glyceride oils so that they may be later efficiently refined, the method consisting of combining a cyclodextrin with oil and water, breaking the mixture so formed and obtaining the oil with the desirably reduced levels of free fatty acids. The cyclodextrin is recovered by decomposing the clathrate of the cyclodextrin and the fatty acid.

## POPE TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

Analytical Chemists

2618½ Main

P.O. Box 903

Dallas, Tex.

**HARD BUTTER COMPOSITIONS AND METHOD OF PRODUCTION.** J. Harwood (SCM Corp.). *U.S. 3,492,130*. Compositions have been found which comprise mixtures of certain symmetrical and asymmetrical mono-unsaturated triglycerides and asymmetrical di-unsaturated triglycerides of domestic origin and which are temperable to a stable triple chain length beta crystalline form. The term 'symmetrical glyceride' refers to positional isomer symmetry of the unsaturated acyl groups rather than the kind or type of saturated acyl groups present. When tempered, the compositions are compatible with cocoa butter and can be used as extenders or substitutes for it. Cocoa butter itself is temperable to the stable triple chain length beta crystalline form, but naturally occurring domestic glycerides generally temper to a double chain length or beta prime crystalline form or a mixture of beta prime and beta crystalline forms and when in such forms are not compatible with cocoa butter.

**PROCESS FOR VACUUM DISTILLING RANDOMLY INTERESTERIFIED TRIGLYCERIDES TO PRODUCE NOVEL TRIGLYCERIDE FRACTIONS.** P. Seiden (Procter & Gamble Co.). *U.S. 3,494,944*. Hardened lauric acid oils are randomly rearranged, or randomly interesterified, with hardened non-lauric acid oils containing predominantly C<sub>16</sub> and higher saturated fatty acids. The hardened randomized oils are distilled to produce fractions and residues useful in hard butter and margarine oil formulations.

**STABILIZATION OF OXIRANE CONTAINING FATTY DERIVATIVES.** R. J. Sims (Swift & Co.). *U.S. 3,497,531*. Fatty, oxirane-containing compounds are stabilized against loss of oxirane oxygen by the presence of phenolic fat antioxidants such as propyl gallate.

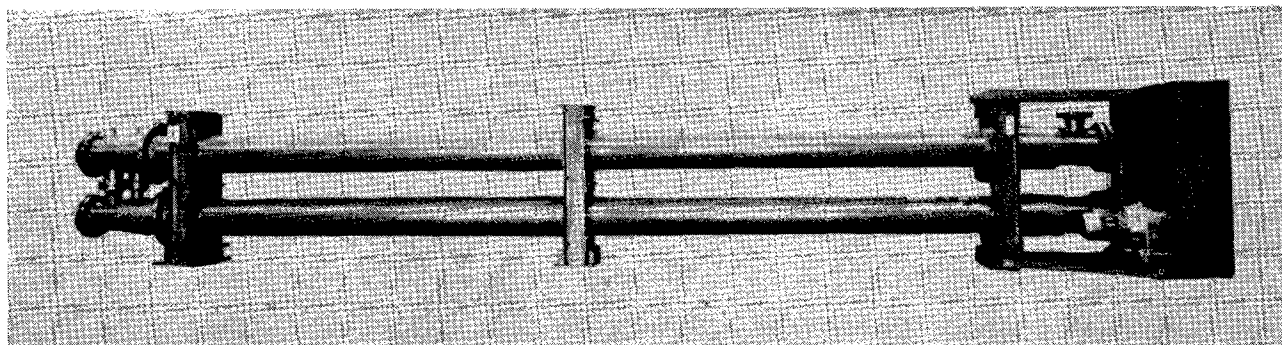
**STABILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS WITH EDTA AND RELATED COMPOUNDS.** W. J. Lennon (Geigy Chemical Corp.). *U.S. 3,497,535*. Fats and oils which are subject to oxidative deterioration are stabilized by means of an effective amount of an antioxidant and from about 0.05 to about 1000 parts per million by wt. of esters of EDTA as chelating agents.

## • Biochemistry and Nutrition

**THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF  $\Delta^{9,12,15,18}$ -TETRACOSATETRAENOIC AND OF  $\Delta^{6,9,12,15,18}$ -TETRACOSAPENTAENOIC ACIDS BY RAT TESTES.** R. B. Bridges and J. G. Coniglio (Dept. of Biochem., Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn. 37203). *J. Biol. Chem.* 245, 46-9 (1970). Two 24-carbon polyenes previously reported in rat testes have been isolated and characterized to be  $\Delta^{9,12,15,18}$ -tetracosatetraenoic and  $\Delta^{6,9,12,15,18}$ -tetracosapentaenoic acids. The compounds were separated and purified by gas-liquid chromatography, and their structures were established by use of gas-liquid chromatography before and after hydrogenation, by ultraviolet spectroscopy of the alkaline isomerized derivatives and by identification of fragments resulting from cleavage at double bonds by oxidative and reductive ozonolyses. The biosynthesis of the 24-carbon polyenes was studied after intratesticular injections of either  $1^{14}\text{C}$ -linoleate or  $1^{14}\text{C}$ -arachidonate. The two metabolic products, individually, were cleaved by oxidative ozonolysis, and the location of the  $^{14}\text{C}$  in the molecule was determined by gas-liquid radiochromatography of the fragments. The distribution of the  $^{14}\text{C}$  was consistent with the hypothesis that the 24-carbon polyenoic acids were biosynthesized by elongation and further desaturation of linoleic acid. Final proof was obtained by chemical carbon by carbon degradation and measurement of the specific activity of individual carbon atoms. After  $1^{14}\text{C}$ -linoleate injection,  $\Delta^{6,9,12,15,18}$ -tetracosapentaenoic acid from testicular tissue was labeled primarily in the 7th carbon. After  $1^{14}\text{C}$ -arachidonate injection, testicular  $\Delta^{9,12,15,18}$ -tetracosatetraenoic was labeled primarily in the 5th carbon. The suggested pathway of biosynthesis of the 24-carbon tetraenoic and pentaenoic acids is by a 2-carbon elongation of docosatetraenoic and of docosapentaenoic acids.

**ENZYMATIC ALKYLENATION OF PHOSPHOLIPID FATTY ACID CHAINS BY EXTRACTS OF MYCOBACTERIUM PHLEI.** Y. Akamatsu and J. H. Law (Dept. Biochem., Univ. Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60637). *J. Biol. Chem.* 245, 701-8 (1970). The enzymatic synthesis of

## ARMSTRONG-CHEMTEC BUILDS FATS CRYSTALLIZERS



For use crystallizing: Tallow fatty acids, tall oil heads cuts and mid cuts, many neutral fats from vegetable, animal and marine sources, and cooling viscous materials.

*Bring us your fats crystallization problems.*

**RICHARD M. ARMSTRONG CO.**  
Box 566-J  
West Chester,  
Pennsylvania 19380

**CHEMTEC N.V.**  
Box 52-J  
Soestdijk,  
Holland

**CHEMTEC N.V.**  
Box 3-J, Willowyard Rd.  
Beith, Ayrshire,  
Scotland

## ANNOUNCEMENT

1970-71

### SMALLEY CHECK SAMPLE PROGRAM

The Smalley Committee annually offers a number of Check Sample Series in various analytical categories. Interested analysts should write to Smalley Committee, AOCS, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601, prior to July 15, 1970 for order forms and complete information, which will be distributed before each series begins.

The following Check Sample Series (the number of samples being shown in parenthesis) are offered:

Cottonseed (10)	Oilseed Meals (15)	Cottonseed Oil (4)
Soybeans (10)	Edible Fats (5)	Soybean Oil (4)
Peanuts (7)	Drying Oils (6)	Copra (4)
Safflower Seed (7)	Tallow & Grease (5)	N.I.O.P. Fats & Oils (5)
Gas Chromatography (fatty acid composition) (6)		
Cellulose Yield (cotton linters) (10)		

Additional series will be offered should sufficient interest be indicated. Please advise the Smalley Committee of series you feel would be of value.

R. T. Doughtie, Jr., Chairman  
Smalley Committee

#### ABSTRACTS: BIOCHEMISTRY AND NUTRITION

tuberculostearic acid (10-methylstearic acid) was catalyzed by extracts of *Mycobacterium phlei*. This process involved two reactions of the olefinic fatty acid chain of phospholipids. The chain was first alkylated at the 10-carbon to give a methylene group, which was subsequently reduced to a methyl group. The first reaction could be measured by using S-adenosyl-methionine-methyl-<sup>14</sup>C. The enzyme was found in the supernatant fraction when extracts of cells broken down by sonic oscillation were subjected to centrifugation at 100,000 g. S-Adenosyl-L-methionine was the only effective donor of the 1-carbon unit. Phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylinositol and phosphatidylethanolamine were substrates for the reaction, and both 16- and 18-carbon chains were alkylated although only the  $\Delta^9$ -olefinic chains appeared to be converted.

THE ENZYMIC SYNTHESIS OF FATTY ACID METHYL ESTERS BY CARBOXYL GROUP ALKYLATION. *Ibid.*, 709-13. The reaction was studied by incubation of fatty acid with S-adenosylmethionine-methyl-<sup>14</sup>C and isolation of the labeled ester. This was characterized by thin-layer and gas-liquid chromatography and by isolation of labeled methanol from alkaline hydrolyses of the ester. Of several substrates tested only S-adenosylmethionine was an effective methyl donor ( $K_m = 2.5 \times 10^{-6}M$ ) and oleic acid was the most effective fatty acid acceptor ( $K_m = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}M$ ). Some methyl ester was formed when phospholipids were added to the incubation mixture, presumably because lipase action liberated fatty acids which could serve as substrates.

RAPESEED PRESSCAKE. XV. DEGRADATION OF SULFUR COMPOUNDS DURING PROCESSING OF THE PRESSCAKE. A. Rutkowski and H. Kozłowska (Dept. of Food Technol., Agricultural Univ. of Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland). *Oléagineux* 24, 687-90 (1969). The 5-vinyl-2-oxazolidinethione thiocyanates produced by hydrolysis of the goitrogenic thioglucosides are heat-labile. Heat treatment (100-125°C for 1 hour) of the rapeseed presscake lead to a marked drop in their concentration. This treatment did not affect the isothiocyanates, whose level can be reduced by steam stripping. The conditions used in the desolventizing-toasting process enable a presscake of satisfactory quality to be obtained.

EFFECT OF DIETARY LIPIDS ON THE RATES OF SYNTHESIS OF NUCLEIC ACIDS AND OF DEVELOPMENT OF ADIPOSE TISSUE. J. Raulin (Unité U 56 de l'INSERM, Hôpital Parrot, 78 rue de General Leclerc, 94-Bicêtre). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 16, 767-70 (1969). In the rat, the size of the adipose cells increased both with the quantity of lipids fed and also with the hardness of the fat. In animals of the same age, having the same amount of adipose tissue, the number of adipocytes was greater when the diet was richer in polyunsaturated fatty acids (from sunflower oil) and less when the dietary lipids were more saturated (i.e., lard). The amount of DNA in the perigenital tissue was greater when the diet contained sunflower oil and lower when the diet contained lard. Using radioactive precursors, the author found that the specific activity of the adipose subcellular particulates (nucleus, mitochondria) depended on the nature of the dietary lipid. In general, the rate of synthesis (or breakdown) and the development of adipose tissue appeared to be closely related to the composition of dietary lipid.

INFLUENCE OF DIETHYLSTILBESTROL ON THE TURKEY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE AORTA. L. M. Krista, J. H. Sautter and P. E. Waibel (Depts. of Animal Sci., and Vet. Pathol., Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101). *Poultry Sci.* 48, 1961-68 (1969). Physiological and metabolic changes were induced by DES treatment. Even though distinct morphological differences are hard to establish, the levels of DES could be related to changes in body weight, blood pressure, carcass composition, general conformation and secondary sex characteristics. The lowest level of DES did not influence body weight, blood pressure or aortic rupture, but an increase in body fat and liver size was observed. The medium level of DES resulted in a significant reduction in weight gain at 12 weeks of age, a significant decrease in blood pressure at eight weeks of age and a significant increase in aortic rupture, plaque formation and degeneration. The highest level of DES had an obvious toxic effect on the birds as indicated by a debilitated appearance and depressed weight gains by six weeks of age. Morphological changes due to

(Continued on page 232A)

(Continued from page 224A)

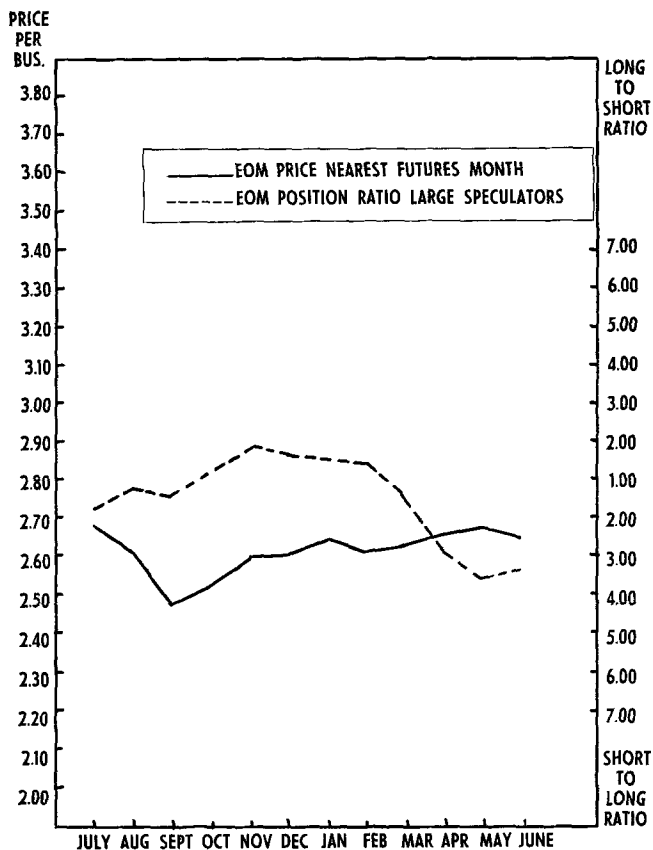


Fig. 3. 1968-69 Soybeans

lack confidence in personal judgment and tend to duplicate the action of large speculators. This may be due to an assumption that large speculators became large because of successful market judgment more than 50% of the time. At any rate it is impossible to segregate small speculator positions since these are lumped together with small hedges in one figure.

This study deals with the soybean, soybean oil and meal markets during the period July 1965 to June 1969. It was observed that during this period large speculators' positions fluctuated from heavily long to heavily short.

No attempt was made to show price action during the month. Only prices used were the closing futures prices for the spot month on the last day of each month, which is the same date on which the CEA position report is compiled. Certainly there were price fluctuations, some very drastic ones, during the month but these are frequently related to the closing out of a futures contract in its final days of trade which may not accurately reflect reasonable market value. The charts for 1968/69 illustrate the large speculator position profile plotted against price at the end of each month. This is expressed as a ratio of long vs short or short vs long depending on which was largest.

Conclusion: The most obvious conclusion is that price goes up as large speculators move more heavily to the long side and go down as they move to the short side. This is not intended to indicate that speculator action causes price change, or that price change causes speculator action. It is valid to conclude, however, that when large speculators have greater short positions than long there will be price improvement soon. It is also demonstrated that prices will weaken when large speculators are heavily long but this reaction may be delayed when there exists a substantially bullish situation. It necessarily follows that speculative position changes occur in relation to price changes, for they seldom hang onto a losing position.

# COLEMAN



## Refinery control lab determines nitrogen automatically on round-the-clock basis

Using the automated Coleman Nitrogen Analyzer as basic equipment, the quality control laboratory of The Atlantic Refining Company (Philadelphia) determines nitrogen content of petroleum products down to 0.02% nitrogen.

Operated by control chemists on all three shifts, the instrument provides a complete nitrogen analysis in as little as 8 minutes. It is used for critical quality control work with gas oils, lube oil additives, greases and synthetic detergents.

The instrument is fully as efficient in the control laboratory environment as it has proven under carefully-controlled research laboratory conditions.

Write for the specific method developed by Atlantic Refining's Product Quality Department for nitrogen determination in refinery fluids.

Send for Bulletin H-291

Write to Coleman Instruments Division, The Perkin-Elmer Corporation, 42 Madison St., Maywood, Illinois 60153

# PERKIN-ELMER

(Continued from page 230A)

DES included increased reorientation of fibers (presumably smooth muscle cells) from a parallel position to a radial position. This reorientation of fibers and subsequent thinning of the aortic wall and degeneration of the elastic tissue of the media are factors that may lead to the rupture of the wall. Plaque size increased with age. Many of the vacuoles observed did not stain with Oil Red O. Dosage of DES represents an important variable in relation to results obtained and should be carefully considered in experimental work.

ESTIMATES OF CHANGES IN PLASMA CHOLESTEROL AND PROTEIN IN RELATION TO CERTAIN REPRODUCTIVE TRAITS IN FEMALE BREEDER TURKEYS. T. K. Mukherjee, G. W. Friars and J. D. Summers (Dept. of Poultry Sci., Univ. of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada). *Poultry Sci.* 48, 2081-86 (1969). When 534 turkey hens from three generations were shifted from approximately an 11 to a 14 hour photoperiod per day for 14 days, average increases of 72.91 mgm/100 ml and 0.87 gm/100 ml were observed for cholesterol and total protein of blood plasma respectively. The birds that hatched later in each generation showed a higher increase in plasma cholesterol levels than the earlier hatched birds within each strain. No such trend was observed in the levels of plasma protein. The measures of increments in the plasma cholesterol and protein levels due to increased photoperiod were used as independent variables in predicting measures of subsequent reproductive performance. It was noted, in general, that the traits associated with reproduction are not dependent on the increments in the levels of these two biochemical components. Heritability estimates obtained by the regression of progeny performance on dam's record for the increments in the plasma cholesterol and protein levels were  $0.24 \pm 0.40$  and  $0.24 \pm 0.54$  respectively. Estimates of heritability for cholesterol and protein levels measured after 14 days of extended photoperiod were  $0.28 \pm 0.30$  and  $0.26 \pm 0.42$  respectively. Significant ( $P < .05$ ) positive correlations were observed between the increments in cholesterol and protein levels in the different subclasses under study.

A RAPID ASSAY FOR LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE. M. C. Schotz, Arlene S. Garfinkel, R. J. Huebotter, and J. E. Stewart (Radioisotope Res., Veterans Admin. Center, Los Angeles, Cal. 90073). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 68-9 (1970). A rapid assay for lipoprotein lipase activity employing a  $^{14}\text{C}$ -labeled substrate is described. The method is very sensitive and suitable for routine use.

SIZE AND LIPID COMPOSITION OF CHYLOMICRONS OF DIFFERENT SVEDBERG UNITS OF FLOTATION. R. Fraser (Dept. of Expt. Pathol., J. Curtin School of Med. Res., Australian Nat. Univ., Canberra, Australia). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 60-5 (1970). Chylomicrons from thoracic duct lymph of rabbits which were fed corn oil were separated in a preparative ultracentrifuge into subfractions of different  $S_v$  values in order to compare their size, as determined by electron microscopy, with that expected from ultracentrifugation data. The lipid composition of the chylomicrons of different  $S_v$  values was also correlated with their morphology in order to elucidate their structure. Although the diameter distribution of chylomicrons from sub-

fractions of lower  $S_v$  ranges corresponded approximately to the expected size distribution, that of the higher  $S_v$  ranges contained many small particles. The findings were consistent with the hypothesis that, irrespective of the  $S_v$  range of chylomicrons, the core is comprised of triglycerides, while phospholipids is spread as a monomolecular layer on the surface of the particles.

COMPOSITION OF HUMAN SERUM SPHINGOMYELINS. E. L. Hirvisalo and O. Renkonen (Dept. of Biochem., Univ. Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 54-9 (1970). Serum sphingomyelins were analyzed by argentation chromatography of the corresponding ceramide diacetates. Six subfractions were obtained. Three of them contained 4-sphingenes in combination with saturated, *trans*-, or *cis*-monoenoic fatty acids; the remaining three contained sphingadienine, also in combination with saturated, *trans*-, or *cis*-monoenoic fatty acids. Palmitic acid was the principal fatty acid combined with 4-sphingenes, while nervonic acid was the principal fatty acid combined with sphingadienine. About 4% of the total fatty acids of sphingomyelin were *trans*-monoenoic. They were comprised of many positional isomers of straight-chain  $\text{C}_{22-24}$  compounds. The *cis*-monoenoic acids made up 33% of the total acids and consisted of almost pure nervonic acid. The rest of the acids were saturated. The 4-sphingenes contained small amounts of iso- $\text{C}_{18}$  and anteiso- $\text{C}_{19}$  compounds in addition to the straight-chain  $\text{C}_{16-24}$  bases.

STIMULATION OF LIPOLYSIS IN ADIPOSE TISSUE IN VITRO BY INHIBITORS OF LIPID MOBILIZATION. F. P. Kupiecki and Diana I. Schneider (Dept. of Diabetes Res., The Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 38-41 (1970). 5-Methylpyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (U-19425) and nicotinic acid, which apparently inhibit lipolysis *in vivo* as indicated by low plasma FFA and glycerol concentrations, stimulate lipolysis *in vitro* in adipose tissue removed from fasted rats 30-90 min after treatment. This stimulation is not the result of low initial levels of FFA in adipose tissue. An increased rate of lipolysis is not induced *in vitro* by preincubating tissue of untreated rats with U-19425.

A METHOD FOR THE QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF NEUTRAL GLYCOSPHINGOLIPIDS IN URINE SEDIMENT. R. J. Desnick, C. C. Sweeley and W. Krivit (Dight Inst. for Human Genetics, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 31-7 (1970). A method is described for the isolation and quantitation of six neutral glycosyl ceramides from human urinary sediment. Total lipids were extracted from sediments of 24-hr. urine collections, and the glycosyl ceramides were isolated by silicic acid column chromatography followed by thin-layer chromatography. Methanolysis of the individual glycosyl ceramides yielded methyl glycosides which were quantitated as the trimethylsilyl ethers by gas-liquid chromatography. By this technique, the submicromolar concentrations of six glycosyl ceramides in normal subjects and in individuals with Fabry's disease, an hereditary glycosphingolipid storage disease, were determined. Trihexosyl ceramide (galactosyl-galactosylglucosyl ceramide) and a digalactosyl ceramide accumulated in the urinary sediment of patients with Fabry's disease.

BIOSYNTHESIS OF FATTY ACIDS IN MAMMARY TISSUE. I. PURIFICATION AND PROPERTIES OF FATTY ACID SYNTHETASE FROM LACTATING GOAT MAMMARY TISSUE. A. K. N. Nandedkar, E. W. Schirmer, T. I. Pynadath and S. Kumar (Dept. of Chem., Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C.). *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 134, 554-62 (1969). Fatty acid synthetase of a high degree of purity has been prepared from the particle-free supernatant fraction of lactating goat mammary tissue. Ultracentrifugation and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis revealed heterogeneity of the preparation. However, the enzyme complex was sufficiently free of malonyl-CoA decarboxylase activity to enable the demonstration of the requirement for the 'primer' acyl-CoA in addition to malonyl-CoA and NADPH. The enzyme appeared to utilize butyryl-CoA more efficiently than acetyl-CoA as 'primer.' The nature and extent of the fatty acids synthesized using these two 'primers' were characteristically different and were pronouncedly influenced by the concentration of malonyl-CoA.

II. SYNTHESIS OF BUTYRATE IN LACTATING RABBIT MAMMARY SUPERNATANT FRACTION BY THE REVERSAL OF  $\beta$ -OXIDATION. A. K. N. Nandedkar and S. Kumar. *Ibid.* 563-71. An enzyme fraction has been obtained from lactating rabbit mammary particle-free supernatant fraction which synthesizes butyrate from acetyl-CoA by the reversal of  $\beta$ -oxidation. This fraction

(Continued on page 234A)



Plan Now for  
AOCS 44TH  
FALL  
MEETING  
Chicago  
Conrad Hilton  
Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1970

## • Four Corners . . .

(Continued from page 218A)

- tographic Determinations of Insecticides, by G. Baluja, J. M. Franco and M. E. Pereira.
- Densitometry on Tin Layer Chromatography, by E. Vioque, H. Murillo and M. P. Maza.
- Biochemistry of Development: Biosynthesis of Fatty Acids in the Metamorphosis of *Ceratitis capitata*, by J. M. Odriozola, A. Pineiro, A. Ribera and A. Martin.
- Biochemistry of Development: Evolution of Positional Fatty Acid Distribution in the Phosphatidylethanolamine During the Metamorphosis of *Ceratitis capitata*, by L. J. M. Fernandez-Sousa, A. Martin and A. Ribera.
- Changes in the Glycerides of Olives During Ripening, by A. Vazquez and M. Mancha.
- Mixed Monolayers of Cholic Acid and Lecithin, by J. Llopis, A. Albert, J. L. Saiz and D. Alonso.
- The Fatty Acid Distribution in the Cocoa Butter Glycerides, by F. Mazuelos and J. L. Aguila.
- Studies on the Superficial Monomolecular Layers IX: Compression Isotherms of Soybitan Esters, by E. Otero and O. Valls.
- Studies on the Superficial Monomolecular Layers X: Association of Cholesterol and Sorbitan Cholesterol. E. Otero, O. Valls and M. Castillo.
- Rheology of Sodium Dodecyl-oxydibencene-disulfonate, by J. Alba and C. Gomez.
- Retention of Miscelle in Olive Press Cake of High Humidity, by V. Flores, F. Lopez and J. Pereda.
- Contribution to the Cinetic study of Fat Hydrolysis, by J. Rodrigo and B. Lopez.

### Syndicalist National Week of Research Industry

The Syndicalist National Week of Research Industry meeting will be held April 20-25, 1970, and has been promoted by the Syndicalist Organization with the cooperation of official organizations of investigation.

The purpose of the meeting is to demonstrate the need for and the convenience of investigation for both industrial people and scientific research institutions. The general topics to be discussed will be: (a) Investigation as a factor of development. Spanish investigation and international cooperation. (b) Participation of syndicates in industrial investigation and development. (c) The industrial investigation and its economical conditioning. The official research centers and their projection towards the industry. (d) Lecture and seminar on possible assistance for investigation.

## Sweden . . . . . Reinhard Marcuse

### Scandinavian Forum for Lipid Research and Technology (Lipidforum)

An association of Scandinavian lipid scientists and technicians and other persons interested in lipids has been established. The General Secretary is Reinhard Marcuse, Swedish Institute of Food Preservation Research, Göteborg. The Membership which is acquired by simple application is free of fee and the number of members is about 200.

The association is taking over the organization of Scandinavian Symposia on Lipids which formerly were arranged by the Scandinavian Board of Research about each third year. The next symposium will be held in Denmark next year. The chairman of the organizing committee of this symposium is also chairman of the board of Lipidforum. It is at present director Anders Herløw, Grindstedvaerket, Braband, Denmark. The board consists of representatives of the Scandinavian countries.

Lipidforum is intended to promote professional information and education and to become a center for contact with colleagues and organizations in the Scandinavian countries as well as abroad. The activity is now being

developed in accordance with the results of an inquiry and will comprise seminars, symposia and congresses. To begin with, information is distributed twice a year to the members. Communications or notes on events of interest to be forwarded in this way are very welcome and should be sent to the office. Mailing address: Fack, S-400 21 Göteborg 16, Sweden.

### International Summer School on Glycolipids in Membranes at the University of Helsinki, Finland

On behalf of the Finnish Biochemical Society, the 16th FEBS (Federation of European Biochemical Societies) Summer School on Glycolipids in Membranes has been arranged by Ossi Renkonen to take place August 10 to 14. Twenty-eight papers will be presented. Those interested in attending the School are invited to write O. Renkonen, Department of Biochemistry, Laboratory of Lipid Research, University of Helsinki, Haartmaninkatu 3B, Helsinki 29, Finland.

### The Proceedings of the Fifth Scandinavian Symposium on Lipids

The Fifth Scandinavian Symposium on Lipids took place at Tyringe, Sweden, during June 10 to 13, 1969, and was attended by about 150 persons. The proceedings are now available for distribution to all attendants. They can be ordered from R. Ohlson, AKO, Dept. o. Research, S-292 00 Karlshamn, Sweden at Sw. crws. 20. They are published in Scandinavian languages, a few in English. The publication comprises 40 papers including five plenary lectures by: K. G. Jensen (The Role of Fat in the Scandinavian Countries); G. Andersson (The Development of Swedish Oil Seed Breeding); K. Larsson (Molecular Packing in Fats); R. Marcuse (Metal Catalyzed Lipid Oxidation); and S. Friberg (Equilibria in Liquid-Water System and Their Influence Upon the Properties of Products). Further plenary lectures were given by E. Stenhagen (The Use of Masspectrometry for Lipid Analysis) and B. Samuelsson (New Possibilities for Determining the Effect of Dietary Fat Composition).

### Scandinavian Symposium on Lipids to be Arranged in 1971 in Denmark

The Sixth Scandinavian Symposium on Lipids will take place in June 1971 in Denmark, probably at Grenaa, Jutland. On behalf of the Danish Institute for Lipid Research, Ole Tolboe, of the Jutish Institute of Technology at Aarhus, has taken over the chairmanship of the organizing committee.

### The Food and Nutrition Group in Göteborg

CLiNG, The Food and Nutrition Group in Göteborg, was formed February 12, 1969, and has an office at The Swedish Institute for Food Preservation Research, Fack, S-400 21 Göteborg 16, Sweden. The purpose of this group is to create better possibilities for worthwhile contacts between research workers from different disciplines but with a common interest in food and nutrition. Hopefully new team projects in research and education will arise as a result of the formation of CLiNG. New contacts between scientists have already been taken. It is also likely that existing resources in the Göteborg area in personnel, know-how and equipment will be more efficiently used. Suitable areas for cooperation in research concern lipids and proteins respectively. A considerable amount of research in these two areas is presently being carried out in Göteborg, but a need for coordination and cooperation over the faculty boundaries is strongly felt among the participating scientists.

An inventory of research workers and research projects in the area of Göteborg has been made. Two interdisciplinary seminars have been held, one concerning "Fats

(Continued on page 234A)

(Continued from page 233A)

in Foods," where the consumption of fat was discussed from mercantile and organoleptic points of view. Chemical, medical and technical aspects on fat were also discussed. The second seminar was about medical aspects of protein deficiency and new sources of protein. A seminar about enzymes will be held in September 1970.

Other immediate activities include plans for a joint educational program in connection with the new Swedish doctors degree.

### Scandinavian Symposium on Surface Chemistry at Tylösand, Sweden

The Fourth Scandinavian Meeting on Surface Chemistry will take place at Tylösand in Sweden August 27-29, 1970. The structure of lipids is one topic in the program. Among the invited speakers are Egon Matijevic, director of Institute of Colloid and Surface Science, Potsdam, N.Y. and James L. Ferguson, associate director of Liquid Crystal Institute, Kent, Ohio.

For information contact the Institute of Surface Chemistry, Drott. Kristinas v. 45 S11428 Stockholm Ö, Sweden.

### Different Forms of Obesity Studied by Group in Göteborg

At the annual meeting of the Swedish Medical Association in December 1969, results of research on two forms of obesity in man have been presented by a group working in association with Per Björntorp at the First Medical Service of Sahlgrenska Sjukhuset in Göteborg. One form is due to an increased diameter (without any considerable change of number) of the adipose tissue fat cells (Hypertrophic obesity), the other shows mainly an increased number of the fat cells (Hyperplastic obesity). Hypertrophic obesity is more closely connected to well-known metabolic disturbances found in obesity as increased insulin production and possibly diabetes mellitus. Increased levels of blood lipids and cardiovascular diseases may be more frequent as well. The hyperplastic form, probably inherited to at least some extent, is presumably less dangerous.

### Group Flight From Copenhagen to the World Congress in Chicago

A group flight for participants of the World Congress is being arranged by SAS, departing from and returning to Copenhagen. This flight should be particularly suitable for participants from Scandinavia and other Northern European countries. Two alternative schedules of two or three weeks in Chicago are being offered, i.e., departing from Copenhagen September 19 or 26.

Detailed information can be obtained from R. Marcuse, Lipidforum, c/o SIK, Faek S-400 21 Goteborg 16, Sweden, or from Wallace J. Quick, President, Chemtex Products, Inc., 400 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601, U.S.A.

(Continued from page 232A)

has been shown to contain acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase, NADH-dependent acetoacetyl-CoA reductase, and crotonyl-CoA hydratase. The reduction of crotonyl-CoA appears to be brought about by the fatty acid synthetase using NADPH or NADH. The two reducing reactions are believed to overcome the thermodynamically unfavorable reaction involved in the condensation of two molecules of acetyl-CoA.

**CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGIC PROPERTIES OF BUTTER AND GHEE.** R. I. Tannous and A. Merat (American Univ. of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon). *J. Am. Dietetic Assoc.* 55, 267-72 (1969). Fermenting milk into yoghurt increases the total acidity and biacetyl value of butter and ghee compared with samples made from milk. Other chemical and physical properties were generally similar. During fermentation also, lauric, myristic and palmitic acids increased, while a decrease in oleic acid was observed. Comparison of butter properties with those of ghee show a lower biacetyl value for ghee and a distinctive flavor difference from butter. These are attributed to the effect of the heat treatment involved in converting butter into ghee. In animal experiments, feeding either ghee or corn oil at a 20% level in the diet for three weeks caused no appreciable increase in blood cholesterol. The recovery of ghee from the gastrointestinal tract of rats was lower than that of corn oil only when measured at three hours after ingestion, but not after six hours.

**THE EFFECT OF CHOLANIC ACID ON STEROL AND FATTY ACID SYNTHESIS.** G. R. Jansen, M. E. Zanetti, C. F. Hutchison, F. J. Andriuli and E. E. Howe (Merck Inst., Rahway, N.J.). *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 134, 185-95 (1969). The effects of cholanolic acid on incorporation of glucose-U-<sup>14</sup>C into digitonin-precipitable sterol (DPS) and fatty acid in liver and extrahepatic tissues of mice and rats have been investigated. Cholanolic acid lowers plasma triglycerides in both species, but lowers cholesterol only in mice. Incorporation of glucose-U-<sup>14</sup>C into liver fatty acid was lowered by cholanolic acid in both mice and rats, as was the weight percentage of this fraction. Incorporation into liver DPS in both species was reduced after 1-day treatment with cholanolic acid, but was considerably elevated when the cholanolic acid was fed for a 7-day period. Cholanolic acid caused the weight percentage of DPS in the liver to decrease in mice but to increase in rats. Incorporation of glucose-U-<sup>14</sup>C into extrahepatic fatty acid or DPS was not influenced in rats or mice by feeding cholanolic acid in the diet for up to 7 days. When fed in the diet for 6 weeks, cholanolic acid caused the percentage of body fat as well as the weight of the epididymal fat pads to be reduced approximately 35%. Under these conditions incorporation of glucose-U-<sup>14</sup>C into fatty acid in epididymal fat was stimulated by a three-fold factor.

**LYSOLECITHIN METABOLISM OF THYMUS AND BURSA CELLS OF THE CHICKEN.** J. Kruger, E. Ferber and H. Fischer (Max Planck Inst. fur Immunbiologie, Freiburg, Germany). *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 132, 543-47 (1969). The purpose of the present investigation was to determine whether lysophosphatide-metabolizing enzymes in lymphocytic cells might be an important component of certain tissue-damaging immune reactions. Thymus and bursa cells were used for technical reasons. The two cell populations differed in total lipid content according to differences in cell size but there was no difference with regard to phospholipid composition. In the cell homogenate the "apparent" reaction rates and Michaelis constants of the following enzymes were determined: ligase, acyltransferase, acyl-CoA-hydrolase, lysophospholipase and phospholipase A, the only difference between both cell homogenates was shown for the transferase activity. The investigation of the incorporation of radio labeled substrates used in the enzyme assays indicated that the enzymes determined in the cell homogenates (with the exception of phospholipase A) are also active in the intact cells, but to a much lesser extent.

**FACTORS AFFECTING WHOLE- AND PART-LACTATION MILK YIELD AND FAT PERCENTAGE IN A HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.** R. H. Miller and N. W. Hooven (Animal Husbandry Res. Div., USDA, Beltsville, Md. 20705). *J. Dairy Sci.* 52, 1588-1600 (1969). Relationships among milk and fat-corrected milk yield, fat percentage, weight change, body weight, and days open were studied in 1004 lactations collected over a 14-year period in a herd of Holstein cattle. Least-squares analyses of 31 to 60-day, 121 to 150-day, and of 181 to 210-day part lactations and total lactation were performed on an intra-sire basis. The regressions of milk and fat-corrected milk on weight change

(Continued on page 236A)

**SOUTHWESTERN**

**LABORATORIES**

Fort Worth, Tex.

**Analytical Chemists**  
**Inspection & Testing**  
**Engineers**

**Agricultural Products**  
**Feeds—Seeds—Oils**  
**& Related Products**

817-332-5181, P.O. Box-1379, 2900 Cullen St., 76101

(Continued from page 212A)

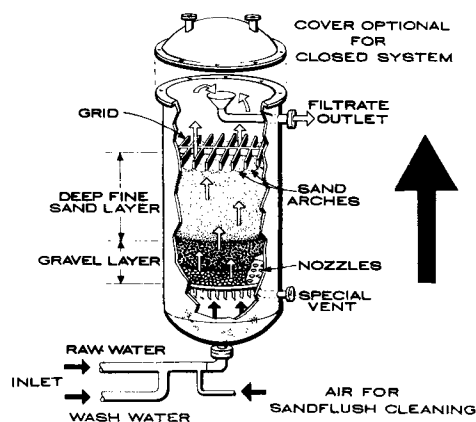


FIG. 2. The De Laval Immediumfilter. Immediumfilter is the registered trademark of Industriele Maatschappij Activit N. V., Amsterdam N., Netherlands.

enters the bottom of the filter, passes thru gravel and fine sand layer, held in place by grid, and exits at the top. The whole sand bed serves as a dirt retention zone. The top fine grain sand is the final polishing zone. This unit offers large dirt holding capacity, long filter cycles, and may be readily cleaned by flow of raw water and air thru an expanded bed to dislodge the dirt.

### Solvent Extraction Plants

At solvent extraction plants, there is frequently a degumming or miscella refining operation. Since the miscella soapstock and filter bleach clay are usually added to the meal in the desolventizer-toaster of solvent extractor, miscella refineries do not have the pollution problems associated with conventional refinery installations.

Average waste water flows were sampled at two solvent plants, with miscella refinery and conventional degumming operation. Typical analyses of composite waste water appear in Table IV. The refinery operation definitely increases impurities in the waste water. There is increase in organic and suspended solids, fat content and BOD figures.

TABLE IV  
Chemical Analyses of Waste Water: Values in ppm

Components	Solvent plant miscella refinery	Solvent plant degumming operation
Total solids	1820	417
Suspended solids	570	127
Organic solids	740	203
Fat	232	Trace
BOD	462	67
pH	6.3	7
After chemical treatment and centrifugation		
Fat	None	None
Suspended solids	None	None
BOD	<50	<15

At a seed mill, with solvent extraction plant, the usage of fresh water is high, 50-70 gal/min for a 750 ton/day installation. This represents 75,000-100,000 gal of water per day. When such a plant is situated in a western area of the United States, where fresh water supply is limited, the treatment of solvent plant waste waters has real merit. Water can be recovered for reuse as cooling water to reduce fresh water demands.

It has been found that the waste water from a solvent plant can be chemically treated with coagulant in 90-100 ppm dosage, followed by polyelectrolyte at 1 ppm, and centrifugation in a PX Separator, to give a clear effluent. By treatment and centrifugation of this waste water, a clear water phase with no fat or suspended solids is recovered, and there is 78-90% BOD reduction. The precipitated solids, that may be concentrated and removed by centrifuge, are principally protein. This concentrated protein slurry may be added to desolventizer-toaster. In the area where this study was made, the well water had higher total solids content than the clarified process water.

### REFERENCES

1. Alikonis, J. J., and J. V. Ziemba, "Waste Treatment," Food Engineering, July, 1967.
2. Butrico, F. A., "New Standards for Streams and What These Mean to Industry," AOCs Fall Meeting, 1966.
3. Dietz, J. C., "Joint Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Wastes," 16th Annual Dairy Engineering Conference, 1968.
4. Dow Chemical Co., Bulletin Separan.
5. Parsons, W. A., "Chemical Treatment of Sewage and Industrial Wastes," Bulletin No. 215, National Lime Association, 1965.
6. Roderick, R. E., J. Water Pollution Control Federation, 34, (1962).
7. Water Pollution Control Federation, Regulation of Sewer Use, Manual of Practice No. 3, 1968.
8. Water Resources Commission, Rules and Classifications and Standards of Quality and Purity for Waters of New York State, 1961.

[Received February 28, 1969]

## Newest Detergency Concepts to be Heard at Chicago Congress

Eminent scientists will speak at a Symposium on "Basic Aspects of Detergency" on September 29 at the 10th World Congress in Chicago. Recent concern for pollution, the environment and ecology has focused continuing attention on the influence of various detergents. There have been recommendations from various sources to eliminate certain detergent components which allegedly contribute to pollution. It is, however, essential to know and understand the chemistry and physics of cleaning quite thoroughly if cleaners are to be developed which are both effective and environmentally safe. The planned Symposium is to provide a review and up-dating of key properties involved in detergency and will be basic to many aspects of the cleaning process.

The Symposium has been organized by M. E. Ginn of the Masury-Columbia Company (formerly of Armour-Dial Inc.). Titles and speakers will include:

1. "Recent Advances in Detergency Theory," by A. M. Schwartz, Gillette Research Institute.

2. "Gel Filtration of Surfactants," by Toshio Nakagawa, Shionogi Research Laboratory, Shionogi & Co., Ltd.
3. "The Association of Surfactants Into Liquid Crystal Systems and Its Influence on Solubilization and Emulsification Phenomena," by Stig Friberg, Swedish Institute for Surface Chemistry.
4. "Interactions of Colloidal Particles With Complex Ions and Polymers," Egon Matijevic, Institute of Colloid and Surface Science, Clarkson College of Technology.
5. "Statistical Analysis of Detergency Tests With a Natural Soil," J. R. Trowbridge, Colgate-Palmolive Research Center.

The Symposium is part of a Joint Meeting, September 28-October 1, 1970 between the International Society for Fat Research and the American Oil Chemists' Society at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. The international flavor of the meeting should enhance an exchange of differing points of view.



(Continued from page 234A)

After 39 years with the company, W. R. CHASE, executive vice president and member of the board of directors of The Procter & Gamble Company, retired as both an officer and director on April 30. Mr. Chase, a native of Brookline, Mass., joined Procter & Gamble in 1931. He held various management positions before being elected vice president-advertising in 1955. He became vice president-soap products division and a director of the company in 1957 and was elected an executive vice president of P&G in 1960. Mr. Chase is a trustee of the Cincinnati Summer Opera Association. He is a past president of the Cincinnati Harvard and Harvard Business School Clubs, and was a national vice president of the alumni. He is a past president of the Cincinnati Planned Parenthood Association, and was a director of the national organization. He is an honorary vice president for life of the National Association of Manufacturers. J. W. HANLEY, vice president-group executive, assumed overall responsibility for the company's major staff departments which reported to Mr. Chase.

R. D. VOLD of Culver City, professor of chemistry at the University of Southern California, received the 11th Annual Tolman Medal from the Southern California Section of the American Chemical Society in recognition of his distinguished contributions to the field of chemistry over a period of 35 years. The Richard C. Tolman Medal bears the name of a distinguished scientist and profound scholar who had a deep concern for his fellow human beings. Selection of Dr. Vold as recipient of the 1970 Tolman Medal acknowledges his studies of colloidal systems, gels, emulsions, and surfaces films. It praises him for exemplifying the academic scientist with the integration of his talents for teaching, research and administration, and for his service to the chemistry profession nationally and abroad. For a number of years Dr. Vold was a research chemist with Procter & Gamble. After a brief stay at Stanford as a research associate, he was appointed an assistant professor of chemistry at USC in 1941. By 1947, Dr. Vold had advanced in academic rank to the position of professor and served as department chairman in 1950-53. As a Fulbright Fellow, he carried on research studies at the University of Utrecht, Holland, 1953-54, then spent two years as a visiting professor of physical chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India. In 1965 he returned to India to conduct a Summer Chemical Institute at the University of Jadavpur.

SIDNEY LOEB has joined Water Pollution Research & Applications, Inc., Washington, as a member of the firm's Scientific Advisory Council. In this capacity he will contribute to the firm's consulting activities especially as they apply to reverse osmosis, a process receiving increasing interest in desalting as well as in the treatment of wastewaters and process solutions. Dr. Loeb, who is often referred to as the "father" of reverse osmosis directed the project at the University of California, Los Angeles, where much of the pioneering work on the process was carried out. Recently he assisted Israel, under UNESCO auspices, to become independently established in reverse osmosis technology.

H. F. P. HOEPERMANS, has been named Director of Marketing-Europe of Stepan Chemical Company, Northfield, Illinois which has announced the opening of European headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. The office will direct the sales of all Stepan Chemical divisions' products; however, most emphasis will be placed on the sale of surface active agents. Mr. Hoepermans joined Stepan International Department, Northfield, Illinois in 1965. Prior to his new appointment he had been assigned to the firm's Commercial Development Group. Mr. Hoepermans is a native of the Netherlands and attended the Dutch Institute for Foreign Trade, Nijenrode. He was an exchange scholar at DePauw University and in 1969 received his MBA from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

were consistently large, negative and linear. The regressions of yield on average lactation body weight were significant and curvilinear; production increased up to average or above-average weight, then declined. Effects of the number of days open were small, accounting for less than 2% of the variance in all cases. Calendar year and age were the factors most closely associated with variation in fat percentage.

THE MECHANISM OF INTRODUCTION OF ALKYL GROUPS AT CARBON 24 OF STEROLS. III. THE SECOND ONE-CARBON TRANSFER AND REDUCTION. R. T. Van Allen, H. Chikamatsu, N. J. de Souza, J. P. John and W. R. Nes (Dept. Chem., Univ. Mississippi 38677). *J. Biol. Chem.* 244, 6645-55 (1969). Seeds of the "stone pine", *Pinus pinea* have been shown to contain 24 $\Delta^5$ -stigmasten-3 $\beta$ -ol as well as smaller amounts of 24 $\Delta^5$ -ergosten-3 $\beta$ -ol and trans- $\Delta^{5,24(28)}$ -stigmastadien-3 $\beta$ -ol. Germination of the seeds in the presence of 2-<sup>14</sup>C-mevalonate led to labeling of the steroids in a high yield. Isolation and reincubation of the labeled 24-ethylidene compounds, trans- $\Delta^{5,24(28)}$ -stigmastadien-3 $\beta$ -ol, produced the labeled 24-ethyl derivative, 24 $\Delta^5$ -stigmasten-3 $\beta$ -ol. The 24-substituted C<sub>1</sub> analogue of the latter, 24 $\Delta^5$ -ergosten-3 $\beta$ -ol, was obtained labeled when the substrate contained the 24-methylene group (synthetic 28-<sup>14</sup>C- $\Delta^{5,24(28)}$ -ergostadien-3 $\beta$ -ol). From germination in the presence of the 28-<sup>14</sup>C- $\Delta^{5,24(28)}$ -ergostadien-3 $\beta$ -ol the 24-ethylidene derivative, 28-<sup>14</sup>C-trans- $\Delta^{5,24(28)}$ -stigmastadien-3 $\beta$ -ol, was also formed. The results demonstrate that a second transfer of a C<sub>1</sub> group to the  $\Delta^{24(28)}$  bond occurs with the formation of a 24-ethylidene group in the biosynthesis of 24-substituted C<sub>2</sub> steroids. They also show that the  $\Delta^{24(28)}$  bond can undergo reduction to give the saturated C-24(28) bond in both the 24-substituted C<sub>1</sub> and 24-substituted C<sub>2</sub> cases.

EFFECT OF DIETARY FATS ON SOME CHEMICAL AND FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF EGGS. R. D. Pankey and W. J. Stadelman (Animal Sciences Dept., Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. 47907). *J. Food Sci.* 34, 312-17 (1969). Fatty acid composition of total yolk lipids (triglycerides, cepelin, and lecithin fractions of lipovitellin and lipovitellenin) was influenced by 10% vegetable oil diet supplement (corn, soybean, olive, safflower or hydrogenated coconut oil). The fatty acid composition of the total yolk lipids was influenced by all dietary fats. The major change was in the linoleic acid at the expense of oleic acid with corn, soybean and safflower oil. Olive oil increased the oleic acid and hydrogenated coconut oil increased lauric, myristic and myristoleic acids. The fatty acid composition of the fractions of the lipo-proteins was influenced by the dietary fats and varied between fractions.

CUTICULAR LIPIDS OF ADULTS AND PUPARIA OF THE AUSTRALIAN SHEEP BLOWFLY LUCILIA CUPRINA (WIED.). B. S. Goodrich (Div. of Animal Health, C.S.I.R.O., McMaster Lab., Glebe, N.S.W., 2037, Australia). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 1 (1970). The presence of a strong contact component in the sex and ovipositing behavior of the sheep blowfly *Lucilia cuprina* Wied. prompted an investigation into the chemical composition of the cuticular wax of the adult male and female flies as well as that of the blowfly puparia. Thin-layer chromatography indicated that the lipids in all the waxes examined comprise hydrocarbons, nonglyceryl esters, triglycerides, free fatty acids and hydroxy compounds, probably diglycerides and monoglycerides. Phospholipids were not detected. Straight- and branched-chain saturated compounds, the latter often predominating, are present in the hydrocarbon, free fatty acid, and ester fractions. Unsaturated molecules were absent. The hydrocarbons resemble those of the cricket to some extent, but the absence of unsaturated compounds is in striking contrast to both the cricket and the cockroach. Pheromones may be present in the low molecular weight fatty acids obtained on brief extraction of the insects.

ISOLATION OF PLASMA LIPOPROTEINS BY ZONAL ULTRACENTRIFUGATION IN THE B14 AND B15 TITANIUM ROTORS. H. G. Wilcox and M. Heimberg (Dept. of Pharm., Vanderbilt Univ., School of Med., Nashville, Tenn. 37203). *J. Lipid Res.* 11, 7-22 (1970). Lipoproteins were isolated from plasma of man, dog, rabbit, rat and chicken by ultracentrifugation in continuous density gradients using the B14 titanium and B15 titanium zonal rotors. Both the VLDL and the LDL of human plasma were separated easily from the HDL and from the other more plentiful plasma proteins by centrifugation for only 1 or 2 hr in the B14 or B15 rotor, respectively. Satisfactory separation of the HDL from the more dense plasma proteins was not achieved with these rotors. The human LDL achieved isopycnic equilibrium (d 1.04) on prolonged