FATTY LIVERS PRODUCED IN ALBINO RATS BY EXCESS NIACIN IN HIGH FAT DIETS. Lora Rikans, Dorothy Arata and Dena Cederquist (Dept. of Foods and Nutr., College of Home Economics, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, Mich.). *J. Nutr.* **85**, 107–12 (1965). A study was conducted to determine the extent to which choline metabolism is involved in the production of fatty livers in rats fed diets high (40%) in fat and high (0.1%) in niacin. Fatty livers produced in animals fed excess niacin and non-protective levels of choline could be reversed by the addition of choline to the diet. Data from determination of N^1-methylnicotinamide excretion, serum alkaline phosphatase activity, and liver lipids suggested that the appearance of fatty livers in animals fed excess niacin resulted from an induced choline deficiency.

INTRACELLULAR DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE LIPIDS OF STREPTOCOCCUS FAECALIS. Marie Vorbeck and G. Marinetti (Dept. of Biochem., The Univ. of Rochester School of Med. and Dentistry, Rochester, N. Y.). *Biochemistry* **4**, 296–305 (1965). The lipids of *Streptococcus faecalis* cells have been studied with respect to their intracellular distribution and nature. Subcellular fractions were prepared by enzymatic disintegration with muramidase followed by differential centrifugation of the released cell constituents. The membrane fraction contained 94% of the total cell lipid with the remainder in the protoplasm fraction. The major components obtained by silicic acid column chromatography were identified as phosphatidyl glycerol, amino acid esters (lysine, glycine, and alanine) of phosphatidyl glycerol, monoglucosyl diglyceride, and a glycosyl diglyceride containing both glucose and galactose. Phosphatidic acid and diphosphatidyl glycerol (cardiolipin) were minor components.

METABOLISM OF ARTERIAL TISSUE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ESTERASE AND LIPASE. Nelicia Maier and H. Haimovici (Henry and Lucy Moses Res. Lab. and the Vascular Service, Surgical Div., Montefiore Hospital, NYC). *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* **118**, 258–61 (1965). Esterase was demonstrated in normal aortic tissue of dog, rabbit and man. Its activity was determined in various layers of the 3 aortic segments (arch, descending thoracic, abdominal) as well as in liver and serum. Absence of lipase, except for dog serum, was constantly demonstrated. Of the 3 aortic layers studied (innermost intimamedia, media, adventitia), the adventitia displayed the lowest activity, about 1/6th that of the other two. Intima-media showed no difference in activity between the 3 aortic segments in dog, or between descending thoracic and abdominal in rabbit or man, whereas a higher activity was noted in rabbit's arch. A species difference seems to exist, aortic intima-media showing the lowest values in man, and highest in rabbit's arch. A species difference was also noticed with regard to liver and serum, the former showing the highest activity in rabbit and lowest in dog, whereas serum showed similar activity in dog and man, and much greater in rabbit.

THE EFFECT OF CARNITINE ON THE RATE OF INCORPORATION OF PRECURSORS INTO FATTY ACIDS. R. Bressler and R. Katz (Dept. of Med., Duke Univ. Medical Center, Durham, N. C.). *J. Biol. Chem.* **240**, 622 27 (1965). The effect of carnitine on the rate of incorporation of precursors into long chain fatty acids was studied in guinea pig liver homogenates and *in vivo*. Carnitine stimulated the incorporation into fatty acids of those compounds which give rise to intramitochondrial acetyl coenzyme A (pyruvate, glucose, acetate). Citrate, which gives rise to primarily extramitochondrial acetyl coenzyme A, was not affected by the addition of carnitine. The role of acetylcarnitine in the translocation of the active acetyl group of acetyl coenzyme A from intra- to extramitochondrial sites is discussed.

EFFECT OF PROSTAGLANDIN E_1 ON BLOOD PRESSURE, HEART RATE AND CONCENTRATION OF FREE FATTY ACIDS OF PLASMA IN MAN. S. Bergstrom, L. A. Carlson, L. Eklund and L. Oro (Chem. Dept. 1, Karolinska Institutet, Depts. of Clinical Physiology and Internal Med., Stockholm, Sweden). *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol.*

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• *Names in the News*

A. C. McConnell (1961) has been transferred from the Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Des Moines, Iowa, to the firm's laboratory at Little Rock, Ark. He will be manager in charge of research, feeds, drugs, residues, fertilizers, and miscellaneous analyses. J. T. Moore, who has been with the Little Rock Laboratory for 23 years, has been made assistant manager in charge of the cottonseed and soybean division.

R. M. Pettit has been employed as a sales representative of the Fatty Acid Division of Emery Laboratories, Inc. From his headquarters in Dallas, Texas, he will cover northern Texas, Oklahoma, southern Arkansas, and northern Mississippi. Prior to joining Emery, he was associated with Cardinal Chemical Company as a chemical development engineer.

H. E. Mammen has been appointed director of new product development in the marketing section of UOP Chemical Co., division of Universal Oil Products Co. Mr. Mammen joined the parent company in 1940, and was director of technical services of UOP Chemical a year ago.

K. P. Kamman, Jr., and M. G. Flom have joined the Fatty Acid Division Research Staff of Emery Industries, Inc. Mr. Kamman was previously associated with Cities Service Company; Mr. Flom, with Hormel Institute.

Ralph Righter has been appointed Manager-Sales/Service, a new position at Groen Mfg. Co., Elk Grove Village, Ill. Mr. Righter served Stouffer Foods Corporation in Cleveland for eight years prior to his association with Groen.

L. C. Miller has been named Assistant Manager—Operations, of the Austin Company, Chicago Division. O. J. Bolduc has been appointed Assistant Division Manager—Process.