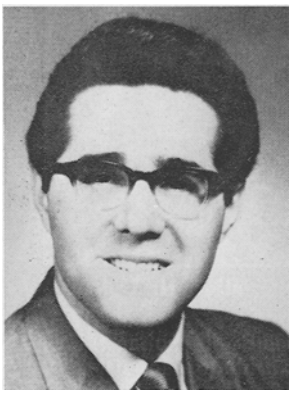
## • *Names in the News*



**Luis Spitz**

**Ira Katz**

Extraction de Smet, Antwerp, Belgium, recently announced the appointment of LUIS SPITZ as their sales and technical representative for the United States and Canada. The de Smet Company offers a complete line of continuous process for the fat and oil industry, including solvent extraction and high vacuum deodorization systems. Mr. Spitz also represents G. Mazzoni S.p.A. of Italy.

E. A. DAY, Vice President of Research and Development, International Flavors and Fragrances, Inc., has announced the appointment of W. H. MCFADDEN as Director of Instrumentation and Analysis. His past experience includes two years as Research Associate, Cornell University; two years as Assistant Research Officer, Atomic Energy of Canada; one year as chemist, Shell Development Company, and eight years as principal chemist, Western Regional Labs, USDA.

IRA KATZ (1963) has been appointed project leader in the Flavor Research Group of International Flavors and Fragrances. He has been previously associated with the University of Maryland as an assistant professor in the area of food chemistry.

W. H. BRADER, JR., has been appointed Project Coordinator for Research and Development, it was announced by R. F. McCleary, Vice President, Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc. He will work in the Houston headquarters of Jefferson and report directly to J. K. Goerner, General Manager, Research and Development.

K. R. GUENTHER has been appointed general manager of Bjorksten Laboratories in Madison, Wis. The announcement was made by Johan Bjorksten (1951), president of the organization.

The appointment of SCOTT SAWYERS of Bloomington, Ill., as the American Soybean Association's country director in Japan has been announced by ASA President L. S. Meade. Mr. Sawyers, who will be stationed in the Japanese American Soybean Institute office in Tokyo, will work directly with the Japanese oil processors in the operation of the promotion program for US soybean oil now underway in Japan.

M. G. NORMAN will assume the new research post of staff assistant to the technical director of the Armour Grocery Products Group. Reporting to ERIC JUNGERMANN (1951), Norman will assist in evaluation of research programs, aid in liaison duties, and receive special assignments in the chemical and food areas.

J. J. LYNCH, Bronoco salesman at Detroit for the past eight years, was named Detroit district manager for Bronoco Solvents & Chemicals Company.

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sentially in feeding birds about 75 mg. per kg. of body weight of an antibiotic selected from the class consisting of 5-oxytetracycline and 7-chlorotetracycline in combination with about 400 mg. per kg. body weight of a benzene polycarboxylic acid and about 400 mg. per kg. body weight of surface active agents selected from the class consisting of sodium dodecyl benzenesulfonate, mixed acids derived from tallow condensed with ethylene oxide and mixed alcohols derived from tallow condensed with ethylene oxide.

COMPOUNDS IN COTTONSEED OIL THAT CAUSE PINK WHITE DISCOLORATION IN STORED EGGS. R. J. Evans, S. L. Bandemer and J. A. Davidson (Depts. of Biochem. and Poultry Sci., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing). *Poultry Sci.* **46**, 345–65 (1967). Crude cottonseed oil fatty acids were fractionated by crystallization in the cold from acetone and from petroleum ether (B.P. 30–60C) and by formation of urea inclusion compounds. Each fraction was analyzed for fatty acid distribution by gas-liquid chromatography and for the presence of cyclopropene ring fatty acids by the Halphen reaction. Fractions were fed to laying hens, and the eggs produced were stored for 9 to 12 months and then observed for white and yolk discoloration and for fatty acid distribution in the egg oils. A fraction soluble in acetone and petroleum ether at −60C gave a strong Halphen reaction, contained 3.4 percent of sterculic acid determined by gas-liquid chromatography, and when fed to laying hens the eggs obtained developed very pink whites and enlarged thick brown yolks during storage and contained increased levels of stearic acid. Separation of the above fraction into two parts by precipitation with an equal weight of urea gave insoluble urea inclusion compounds and a soluble fraction. Fatty acids from the urea inclusion compounds gave a strong Halphen reaction and sometimes produced "pink-white" discoloration and sometimes did not. The soluble fraction gave a negative Halphen reaction but it consistently produced "pink-white" discoloration. Heat destroyed the Halphen activity of crude cottonseed oil before the "pink-white" activity but the reverse was true in refined cottonseed oil.

PROGESTERONE: ITS POSSIBLE ROLE IN THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF CARDENOLIDES IN DIGITALIS LANATA. E. Caspi and D. O. Lewis (Worcester Found. Expt. Biology, Shrewsbury, Mass.). *Science* **156**, 519–520 (1967). The incorporation of progesterone-7$\alpha$-$^3$H and pregnenolone-7$\alpha$-$^3$H into digitoxigenin, gitoxigenin, and digoxigenin in isolated, surviving leaves of *Digitalis lanata* was demonstrated. In addition, the conversion of pregnenolone to progesterone in the same system was proved. The results tend to indicate that progesterone is as good a precursor of cardenolides as pregnenolone. It is suggested that the biosynthesis of cardenolides might proceed through the intermediacy of progesterone.

BILE ACID SYNTHESIS IN NORMAL AND HYPOPHYSECTOMIZED RATS: A RATE STUDY USING CHOLESTYRAMINE. W. T. Beher, B. Rao, Margaret E. Beher and J. Bertasius (Edsel B. Ford Inst. for Medical Res., Henry Ford Hosp., Detroit, Michigan). *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* **124**, 1193–7 (1967). Two sequences are involved in the elimination of tissue sterol via the bile acid pathway: the conversion of the sterols to bile acids, and the elimination of these bile acids from their pool. Since either of these could be rate-limiting, we investigated this point in normal and hypophysectomized rats. Cholestyramine (MK-135) was used to increase the turnover rate of the bile acid pool. Since the bile acid pool sizes did not decrease when faster turnover rates were induced, the rate of bile acid elimination and not the rate of conversion of liver sterols to bile acids was shown to be the rate-limiting sequence in both types of rats. It thus appears that thyroid, adrenal, gonadal or pituitary hormones do *not* directly influence the rate of conversion of sterols to bile acids in this species.

PLASMA MEMBRANES OF RAT LIVER: ISOLATION OF LIPOPROTEIN MACROMOLECULES. M. Barclay, E. S. Essner, V. P. Skipski and O. Terebus-Kekish (Divisions of Experimental Chemotherapy and Cytology, Sloan-Kettering Inst. for Cancer Res., New York). *Science* **156**, 665–7 (1967). Three high-density lipoprotein classes and one protein were separated from rat-liver plasma membranes that had been treated with mild sonic oscillation. The lipoproteins were separated and identified by techniques in which ultracentrifugation was used. Enzyme markers and electron-microscopic examination revealed membrane preparations essentially free of contaminating cellular particulates.