

phenol³. The compounds were found to be identical also with respect to ultraviolet and infrared spectra, and to paper chromatography in four different solvents.

2-Amino-4-nitrophenol was shown to be capable of catalyzing photosynthetic phosphorylation. We therefore may conclude that the ability of DNP to catalyze ATP synthesis by illuminated chloroplasts is due to photoreduction of this compound.

We have found that photoreduction of DNP did not occur in the presence of phosphorylating agents and vitamin K₃ or FMN. This indicates that the transformation of DNP into 2-amino-4-nitrophenol cannot account for the insensitivity of photosynthetic phosphorylation to DNP. It seems evident, therefore, that DNP itself is unable to effect uncoupling of photosynthetic phosphorylation.

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Announcement

Vth International Congress of Biochemistry

The Vth International Congress of Biochemistry, organized by the U.S.S.R. Biochemical Society under the auspices of the International Union of Biochemistry, is to be held from August 10th-16th, 1961, in Moscow. Details concerning this Congress may be obtained from the Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee, Professor N. M. Sissakian, Leninsky prospekt 33, Moscow B-71, U.S.S.R