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C. Grivas and Lawrence C. Weaver. *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 51, 1140 (1962).—A study aimed at further elucidation of the relationship between hypotensive activity and structure among analogs of the protoveratrines is reported. A series of synthetic protoverine tetraesters, which differ from each other only in the nature of the acid residue affixed at C15, have been prepared and subjected to preliminary pharmacological evaluation. The results indicate that alteration in the structure of the ester affixed at C15 in analogs of the protoveratrines profoundly affects hypotensive potency.

**Biochemistry**


γ-L-Glutamyl-S-allyl-L-cysteine. A new γ-glutamyl peptide in garlic. Tomoji Suzuki, Michiyasu Sugii and Toshio Kakimoto. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 10, 345 (1962).—During the studies of the sulfer containing amino acid and the related compound in garlic, the present authors have isolated a new γ-glutamyl peptide in crystalline state and confirmed that the crystals are monoammonium salt of γ-L-glutamyl-S-allyl-L-cysteine. The new peptide showed Rf values of 0.61 (PhOH•0.08% NH₄OH = 4 : 1) and 0.47 (BuOH•AcOH•H₂O = 5 : 1 : 4). m.p. 187-188° (decomp.) [α]D = 29.7 (in H₂O).

**Metabolism of S-(2-carboxypropyl)-glutathione in rabbit.** Tomoji Suzuki, Michiyasu Sugii and Toshio Kakimoto. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 10, 346 (1962).—A female rabbit was injected intravenously with S-(2-carboxypropyl)-glutathione (I) and the urine was analyzed. The result indicated that S-(2-carboxypropyl) cysteine and N-acetyl-S-(2-carboxypropyl) cysteine were formed from (I) in vivo.

**Metabolic incorporation of L-valine-[¹⁴C] into S-(2-carboxypropyl)-glutathione and S-(2-carboxypropyl)-cysteine in garlic.** Tomoji Suzuki, Michiyasu Sugii and
Toshio Kakimoto. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 10, 328 (1962).—It was proved that uniformly labeled L-valine-[¹⁴C] is incorporated into 2-carboxypropyl group of S-(2-carboxypropyl)-glutathione and S-(2-carboxypropyl)-cysteine in excised root of garlic. It was also found that leucine is formed from valine in a similar fashion as reported in various microorganisms. The biosynthetic pathway of these compounds from valine in garlic is discussed.