KATAGIRI LABORATORY (March 1942~September 1960)

Head: Dr. Hideo Katagiri

This laboratory was established in March, 1942 and studies on biochemistry and applied microbiology as described below were carried out. Prof. H. Katagiri was retired in September, 1960.

I. Studies on malting and amylolytic enzymes^{1~5)}

It was found that addition of ammonium phosphate to steep liquor brought out a favorable effect on barley malting in accelerating the formation of amylases and in decreasing the consumption of starch of green malts. Changes of chemical composition of barley during malting were observed with barley steeped in ammonium phosphate solution and water. Several factors influencing on activation of zymogen amylase were investigated. Some synthetic detergents, e.g. sodium dodecyl sulphate and alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, inhibited markedly the activity of β -amylase, which was observed to be denatured by the treatment with the detergents. While α -amylase activity was not influenced by the addition of such surface active agents.

II. Studies on alcoholization of fiber materials^{6,7)}

Changes in the chemical composition of the saccharified solution of mulberrytree hydrolyzed with dilute acid solution at high temperature and pressure were investigated. Glucose, mannose, arabinose and xylose were found in the saccharified solution.

III. Studies on metabolism of Propionibacterium^{8~19)}

Some strains of *Propionibacterium* were isolated from milk and their microbiological properties and formation of organic acids from sugars were investigated. Metabolic pathways of succinic acid, propionic acid, citric acid, α -ketoglutaric acid, fumaric acid and other organic acids in *Propionibacterium* were elucidated.

IV. Studies on the biosynthesis of pyocyanine^{20~28)}

A strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* producing pyocynanine was isolated and the factors or conditions to influence the production of pyocyanine were demonstrated. Physiological significance of this antibiotics was elucidated in connection with the respiration system of bacteria.

V. Studies on production and metabolism of ketonic acids^{29~32),38~44)}

Many strains of coli-aerogenes bacteria were found to produce a large amount of

 α -ketoglutaric acid as a major oxidation-product of carbohydrates under suitable conditions. Relationship between α -ketoglutaric acid production and respiration system or other factors was demonstrated. Formation of glutamic acid from this ketonic acid by transaminase reaction was shown. Metabolism and interrelation of α -ketoglutaric acid, glyoxylic acid, pyruvic acid and other organic acids were studied. Oxidation-reduction system between glycollate and glyoxylate in yeast was also elucidated.

VI. Studies on the cellulose decomposing bacteria^{33~36)}

Several strains of cellulose decomposing bacteira were isolated, and their microbiological properties and the effect of the factors on the digestion of cellulose were investigated.

VII. Studies on the industrialization of microbial retting³⁷⁾

A newly designed concrete fermentation tank for microbial retting which was equipped with a sensitive thermostat, was made and its ability was tested.

Publications

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- 42. H. Katagiri, T. Tochikura and K. Imai: Jap. Pat. 248175 (1959).
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