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Ptotoplast Transformation of Staphylococcal DNA

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Experiment on protoplast-transformation of *S. aureus* RN1304(Y-1) by plasmid DNA or total DNA extracted from multiple antibiotic resistant staphylococcal strains (80022, 82022 and 82062) was reported. Protoplasts were prepared by treating recipients at early stationary phase with lysozyme and lysostaphin. Mixed protoplasts and DNA, then treated with polyethylene glycol (molecular weight, 6000), Tc^r or Cm^r transformants were obtained. The frequencies of protoplast transformation were 10²—10³ transformants per μ g DNA.

Key words Staphylococcus; Protoplast-transformation; Plasmid DNA

【文摘044】复方新诺明片的生物利用度研究 邵俊,毛凤斐,屠锡德. 中国医药工业杂志, 1992; 23(8): 352

设计了速释片剂新处方 C, 并建立了测定溶出介质和血浆中磺胺甲恶唑(SMZ)和甲氧苄啶(TMP)含量的反相高效液相色谱法。体外溶出度和人体内生物利用度的研究表明, C 的主药吸收快, 血浆峰浓度高, 但血浓-时间曲线下面积与另两片剂 A 和 B 无显著差异。在人工胃液中, 三种片剂 TMP 溶出均迅速,

但 SMZ 的平均溶出时间有显著差异。

【文摘045】对苯二胺的合成 莫芬珠,高林东,黄嘉梓. 中国医药工业杂志, 1992; 23(8): 370

以对苯二甲酸为起始原料, 经酰化、氨化、降解三步反应合成对苯二胺。氨化可在较低压力和温度下完成; 酯可用聚酯纤维生产中的废酯代替; 降解反应将氮气保护下的密闭操作改为常规操作。三步总收率 69.5%, 产品采用芳伯胺重氮法测定含量, 达到国内质量标准。