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Regarding the formation of ethereal sulfates.

By J. A. MULDOON, G. J. SHIPLE, and C. P. SHERWIN.

[From the Chemical Research Laboratory of Fordham University,
New York City.]

Jaffé¹, also Baumann² found that, when brom-benzene is fed to a dog on a protein diet, the substance is excreted in combination with an acetylated cystine, *i. e.*, as brom-phenyl-mercapturic acid. We found that there was also a marked rise in the output of ethereal sulfates, amounting to from six to ten times the normal amount excreted.

We were unable to find any other animal, which excretes phenyl mercapturic acid under these conditions. Therefore we thought this might be a common intermediary product, in the formation of ethereal sulfates.

A pig was placed on a carbohydrate diet. It was first fed phenol, later *p*-chlor-phenol and lastly brom-benzene. With each of these substances, sodium sulfate was fed for a period of two days, then later, cystine, for the same length of time.

Inorganic sulfates have no effect on the ethereal sulfate formation. Cystine slightly increases the output of ethereal sulfate when phenol is fed but decreases it when *p*-chlor-phenol or brom-benzene is fed. This is probably due to the protective actions of cystine on tissue protein. Ethereal sulfates seem to chiefly come from endogenous catabolism. Brom-phenyl mercapturic acid when fed, seems to slightly increase the output of ethereal sulfates. However, this increase is insufficient to prove it to be an intermediary product of sulfur oxidation.

¹ Jaffé, M., *Ber. chem. Ges.*, 1879, xii, 1092.

² Baumann, E., and Preusse, C., *Ber. chem. Ges.*, 1879, xii, 806.