

horn after fertilization and permitting the segmenting blastulae to fall into the abdominal cavity. (4) Differentiation and growth occur regularly in embryos after transposing the uterus from the abdominal cavity to a pocket under the skin outside the abdominal cavity. (5) When embryos (without decidua) are transplanted to the mammary gland, either of males or females, differentiation of tissues takes place. The tissues are not organized to form a whole embryo.

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Physiology of the Metabolism of the Purine Nucleosides.

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Upon feeding the purine nucleosides, guanosine and adenosine, to dogs maintained on a synthetic diet, we find amounts of 2 to 3 gm. almost completely metabolized.

In case of guanosine about one-half of the nitrogen is metabolized to allantoin. One-third of the nitrogen is accounted for by an increased output of urinary urea. This is more than could arise from the amino group of the guanosine alone.

In the case of adenosine, we find the same increase in urinary allantoin, but practically no increase in urinary urea or ammonia.

Our results seem to indicate that in the dog the end product of purine metabolism is not allantoin alone; part of the allantoin seems to be further broken down to urea.

The experiments were carried out on 4 dogs. For a description of the experimental technique we refer to our previous publications.¹

Experiments dealing with the metabolism of the purine bases, guanine and adenine, are in progress.

¹ Cerecedo, L. R., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1931, **93**, 269.