

The fresh preparations of soluble D-LDH reduced ferricyanide at a rate which was 5 % of that with cytochrome c. On storage, the ferricyanide reduction was lost more rapidly than the cytochrome c reductase activity. This could either be ascribed to a modification of D-LDH, or to the presence of another enzyme. The aerobic "D-lactic ferricyanide reductase" had reaction properties strikingly different from those of the corresponding anaerobic enzyme.

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Purification of Yeast Hexokinase by Cellulose Ion Exchanger Chromatography

Gunnar Ågren, Lorentz Engström
and Sten Eklund

*Institute of Medical Chemistry, University of
Uppsala, Sweden*

In an earlier communication from this laboratory, it was reported that radioactive phosphorylserine could be isolated from a hydrolysate of a crude yeast hexokinase preparation which had been incubated with its radioactive substrate, $AT^{32}P$ or glucose-6- ^{32}P . It seemed necessary to perform further studies with a more purified enzyme. Yeast hexokinase was isolated in a crystalline form several years ago^{1,2}. By using cellulose ion exchanger chromatography, it now appears possible to obtain a more active preparation than the crystalline enzyme in an easy way.

As starting material, a commercial preparation (Sigma hexokinase, Type III) was used having a specific activity of 100–150 units per mg of preparation (estimated according to Kunitz *et al.*³). The activity was raised by two consecutive chromatographic separations using carboxymethyl cellulose columns (Serva Entwicklungslab., Germany) to between 1 200 and 1 900 units/mg protein, respectively. The elution was performed at pH 5 with a gradient increase in the concentration of the acetate buffer (0.02 N → 0.30 N with regard to sodium acetate). The enzyme was then chromatographed on a column of diethylaminoethyl cellulose (Eastman Org. Chem., U.S.A.). It was eluted with a potassium phosphate buffer

of pH 7.0, increasing gradually from 0.05 M to 0.30 M. The enzyme was eluted as a main peak with nearly constant specific activity from fraction to fraction. No inactive protein could be separated from the enzyme activity by similar rechromatography of the main part of the enzyme peak. The specific activity was about 3 000 units/mg protein (as compared to about 1 400 units/mg protein found by Kunitz *et al.*³). The average yield in the three step purification was about 10 %.

When a sedimentation analysis was carried out in a Spinco ultracentrifuge, Model E, only one boundary was obtained. A single determination of the molecular weight was performed according to Archibald⁴, and it was found to be about 50 000.

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On Electron Transport and Phosphorylation in Plant and Bacterial Light-Induced Phosphorylation

Herrick Baltscheffsky,
Margareta Baltscheffsky and
Barbro Arwidsson

Wenner-Gren Institute, University of Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden

The following findings from experiments on light-induced phosphorylation (aerobic conditions, saturating light-intensities) will be discussed:

(1) Coenzyme Q_0 stimulates light-induced phosphorylation in isolated spinach chloroplasts. It is, however, less efficient as stimulatory agent than menadione. At 10^{-4} M concentration, for example, coenzyme Q_0 gives only 70 % of the stimulation obtained with the same concentration of menadione.

(2) Valinomycin, which completely uncouples oxidative phosphorylation in animal mitochondria at low concentrations¹, inhibits light-induced phosphorylation in isolated chromatophores of the photosynthetic bacterium *Rhodospirillum rubrum* to approximately 50 %. This may indicate that two phos-