

# Food Science Sourcebook

Second Edition

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## Part 2

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HERBERT W. OCKERMAN

# Food Science Sourcebook

Second Edition

## Part 2

### Food Composition, Properties, and General Data

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An **avi** Book  
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# Dedicated to Frances

An AVI Book

(AVI is an imprint of Van Nostrand Reinhold)

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## **Preface to second edition, titled *Food Science Sourcebook***

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It was realized, even prior to the printing of the first edition, that a book of this magnitude would never be complete and that at some point a line must be drawn and data currently available must be organized. This was done to get the first edition into print. However, prior to its printing, revisions and new data were becoming available for inclusion in the second edition (now titled *Food Science Sourcebook*), which includes most of the information in the first edition plus twelve additional years of collecting data.

The author wants to thank the many readers, colleagues, and students who have made suggestions on how the manuscript could become more useful. Most of the suggestions have been incorporated into this edition. Like the first edition, the second edition is certainly also not complete, and the author would certainly appreciate communications from readers and colleagues for suggestions and recommendations on how additional editions might be improved.

HERBERT W. OCKERMAN  
Columbus, Ohio

## Preface to first edition, titled *Source Book for Food Scientists*

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The *Source Book for Food Scientists* materialized as the result of accumulating current data and relevant facts in the field of food science and technology. Since reference sources are often scattered, there has been a need for a one-volume data book of this type. A number of my colleagues have urged me to make my data bank available to others, hence this volume.

Such a book could be organized as follows: a dictionary interpretation of terms used in food science and technology; tabular material giving detailed information on food composition and properties; chemical formulas and structures; uses of foodstuffs; harvesting; slaughtering and related information concerning the meat industry . . . , in fact, almost any and every type of subject one might encounter dealing with food.

I have organized the material in two parts. Part 1 covers what I call my "personal dictionary" of pertinent information. Part 2 contains the tabular and general information that broadens the base of Part 1 with factual data.

I have found it invaluable. My earnest desire, now that the material is to be published, is that it will equally serve other food scientists and technologists working in various capacities in industry, government, and the academic community.

I wish to acknowledge the encouragement given me by Dr. Donald K. Tressler, President, AVI Publishing Company, and to express my appreciation for his belief and support in this project.

It is also a special pleasure for me to acknowledge the editorial assistance provided by Mrs. Lucy Long, Senior Editor at AVI, and to Mr. Gessner Hawley, Editor of the *Condensed Chemical Dictionary* and Co-editor of the *Encyclopedia of Chemistry*. It was their collaboration and assistance that transformed a very rough draft into a publishable manuscript. However, errors of omission or commission are mine alone to bear.

I would also like to thank the scores of publishers and authors who have granted me permission to reprint their copyrighted materials. Thanks are also extended to the many authors and contributors to government publications for information obtained from those sources. Specific acknowledgement is noted for each source as it appears in this book.

I also wish to extend grateful thanks to my wife, Frances, for her assistance in typing and proofreading. Her patience and help contributed much to the completion of this book.

This is the First Edition of the *Source Book* and I would greatly appreciate communications from readers for suggestions or recommendations on how to improve it and also to call to my attention errors that may be corrected in the next printing.

HERBERT W. OCKERMAN  
Columbus, Ohio

Jan. 1, 1978

# How to Use The *Food Science Sourcebook* (important to obtain maximum utilization of this book!)

For ease of retrieval, this book has been organized into two parts. *Start your search in Part 1* and this, if necessary, will lead you to Part 2 by extensive cross-references. Part 1 consists of dictionary terms and descriptions wherein the definition usually contains detailed information on the subject and, where feasible, some data concerning its use or properties. With the majority of these *Sourcebook* terms and description in Part 1, there is a reference to Part 2, giving a list of subjects for further information. (See the breakdown of the **artichoke** entry below.)

Part 2 is composed of alphabetical sections containing food composition, properties, and general data designed as the basis for the initiation of a broader search for further information relevant to the dictionary term given in Part 1. Part 2 is, in truth, a “data book” of tables, figures, charts, formulas, etc.

Part 1 will lead the reader to a pertinent, appropriate section in Part 2, or one can refer to Part 2 independently of the Part 1 dictionary description because it is organized alphabetically; however, some information will be missed if the second approach is used.

Term	Generic name			Growth preferences	
Description	<b>artichoke (French; globe; true; <i>Cynara scolymus</i>)</b>				
Growing information	A deep-rooted, 3- to 5-ft perennial, thistle-like plant, belonging to the daisy or thistle family; grows well in a cold, moist climate; the flower heads (green to purplish; small to 5-in. diam.) and “chokes,” or unopened, tightly clinging fleshy petals, have scales with fleshy bases. 650 seed/oz; thin to 2–3 ft apart in rows 3–4 ft apart. In season Nov.–May; harvest when buds are compact and refrigerate as soon as picked.				
Size information	Size		Use		
	Small		Pickling, stews, casseroles		
	Medium		Salads		
	Large		Stuffing		
Type information	Type	Where grown	Varieties		
	Conical bud	Europe	French or green French Thistle or prickly Violet		
	Globular head	U.S. and Europe	Giant bud Green or white globe Red Dutch Violet bud		
Varieties	Other varieties	Commercial growth area	Cooking		
	Creole	Southern Louisiana			
	Grande Beurre		Boiled and served with melted butter		
	Green Globe	California Gulf Coast	Most popular		
	Gros Vert de Laon				
	Purple Globe				

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Portion eaten	The fleshy base of the scales is eaten raw, baked, fried, stuffed, served with sauces, or preserved in oil; the base of the flower head and the central leaf stalk are also eaten. Canned and frozen styles: Whole (one per can) Topped Hearts (packed in brine, vinegar, sauces, or olive oil) Bottoms Cooking: trim ("choke," or scaly part discarded), boil 30–50 min or until tender in acidulated water 1 large artichoke cooked and drained = 15 oz 1 artichoke heart = 15 g 1 serving = $\frac{1}{2}$ lb = 1 med. artichoke	Preparation methods
Canned information		
Cooking information		
Weights		
Composition		
For more information	Composition: moisture 86%; protein 3%; fiber 11%; ash 0.8%; pH 5.6 Store at 31–32°F, at 60–95% relative humidity; use in 1–2 weeks.	Storage information
	See <b>Chinese artichoke; Jerusalem artichoke;</b> other artichoke entries See Part 2: Iron; Minerals, Food; Niacin; Phosphorus; Potassium; Potassium-Rich Foods; Vegetable Composition; Vegetable Plants; Vegetables, Canning Dates	Reference to Part 1 sections C, J, and A Reference to Part 2 sections I, M, N, P, and V

Other ready-reference material that is to be found in the book:

Inside the front cover is a table for temperature conversion from Fahrenheit to Celsius or vice versa.

Inside the back cover will be found conversion factors for units of weight, units of liquid measure, oven temperatures, and units of volume.

And following is a list of the most-often-used abbreviations for quick reference.

# Common Abbreviations

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NOTE: Where the abbreviation denotes either the singular or plural, the spelled-out version of the abbreviation carries an asterisk (\*).

A	ampere*	dwt	pennyweight
AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science	doz	dozen*
AOAC	Association of Official Analytical Chemists	dr	dram*
apoth.	apothecary	e.g.	for example
approx.	approximately	EMF	electromotive force
atm	atmosphere	equiv. wt.	equivalent weight
at. no.	atomic number		
at. wt.	atomic weight	°F	Fahrenheit
avg.	average	FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations
avdp.	avoirdupois	FDA	Food and Drug Administration
		ffa	free fatty acid*
bp	boiling point	fl	fluid
Brit.	British	FNS	Food and Nutrition Service, US Department of Agriculture
Btu	British thermal units	FNB	Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Science–National Research Council
bu	bushel*		
		fp	freezing point
cal	calorie*	fpm	feet per minute
°C	Centigrade or Celsius	fps	feet per second
ca.	circa or about	ft	foot*
cc	cubic centimeter* (also cm <sup>2</sup> )		
CAMP	computer assisted menu planning	g	gram*
CFN	Council on Food and Nutrition of the American Medical Association	gal	gallon*
cg	centigram*	gpm	gallon* per minute
chem.	chemical or chemistry	gr	grain*
cl	centiliter*		
cm	centimeter*	h	hectare*
CP	chemically pure	hg	hectogram*
cps	cycles per second	Hg	mercury
cu.	cubic	hhd	hogshead*
cwt	hundredweight	hp	horsepower
		h	hour*
d	density		
dc	direct current	i.d.	inside dimension
deg	degree*	i.e.	that is
df	degrees of freedom		
dg	decigram*		
diam.	diameter	imp	imperial
dag	dekagram*	in.	inch*
dal	dekaliter*	IU	International Units
dl	deciliter*		
dm	decimeter*		



**x      Common Abbreviations**

J	joule*	PER	protein efficiency ratio
		pk	peck*
		ppm	parts per million
K	kelvin	ppt	precipitate; parts per trillion
kcal	kilocalorie*	prob.	probable
K <sub>eq</sub>	equilibrium constant	psf	pounds per square foot*
kg	kilogram*	psi	pounds per square inch*
km	kilometer*	psia	pounds per square inch atmosphere*
kW	kilowatt*	pt	pint*
l	liter* (more often spelled out to avoid misinterpretation with numeral one)	qt	quart*
lat	latitude		
lb	pound*		
		r	correlation
m	meter*	R	Réaumur
M	Molal	rd	rod*
max.	maximum	RDA	recommended daily allowance
MDR	minimum daily requirement (no longer used; see RDA)	RH	relative humidity
		rpm	revolutions per minute
med.	medium		
mg	milligram*	s	second*
MHz	megahertz	sig.	significant
mi	mile*	sp.	specific
MID	Meat Inspection Division, US Department of Agriculture	sp. gr.	specific gravity
		sq.	square
min.	minimum		
ml	milliliter*		
mm	millimeter*		
mo.	month*		
mol. wt.	molecular weight	tbsp	tablespoon*
mp	melting point	temp.	temperature
mps	meters per second	tsp	teaspoon*
mV	millivolt*		
		USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
No.	number (when followed by numeral)	USP	<i>US Pharmacopeia</i>
NFE	nitrogen free extract		
NIH	National Institutes of Health		
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance		
NPU	net protein utilization	vit.	vitamin (rarely used)
NPV	net protein value	vol.	volume
NRC	National Research Council		
NSF	National Science Foundation		
		wt.	weight
o.d.	outside dimension		
opt.	optimum, optional	yd	yard*
oz	ounce*	yr	year*

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## **Part 2**

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# **Food Composition, Properties, and General Data**



## Acidulants

**TABLE 2.A.1**  
**Properties of some common food acidulants**

Property	POMALUS® Malic Acid $\begin{array}{c} \text{HOCHCOOH} \\   \\ \text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \end{array}$	Fumaric Acid $\begin{array}{c} \text{HOOCCH} \\    \\ \text{HCCOOH} \end{array}$	Adipic Acid $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \end{array}$	Succinic Acid $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \end{array}$	Succinic Anhydride $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{C} \text{ O} \\   \quad \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{CH}_2\text{C} \text{ O} \end{array}$	Citric Acid $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{HOCCOOH} \\   \\ \text{CH}_2\text{COOH} \end{array}$	Tartaric Acid $\begin{array}{c} \text{HOCHCOOH} \\   \\ \text{HOCHCOOH} \end{array}$
Appearance	White crystal powder	White crystal powder	White crystal powder	White crystal powder	White crystals	White crystals	White crystals
Crystal system	Triclinic crystal	Monoclinic prisms	Monoclinic prisms	Monoclinic prisms	Orthorhombic prisms	Monoclinic holohedra	Monoclinic sphenoidal prisms
Taste	Smooth tart	Tart	Tart	Tart	Burning tart	Tart	Bitter tart
Empirical formula	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_5$	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_3$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$
Melting point, °C	130°-132°	286°-287°	153°	188°	118.3°-119° <sup>1</sup>	153°	168°-170°
Specific gravity	1.601 (20°/4°)	1.635 (20°/4°)	1.380 (25°/4°)	1.564 (15°/4°)	1.503 (20°/4°)	1.542 (18°/4°)	1.7598 (20°/4°)
Bulk density, lb/ft <sup>3</sup>	57.3	32.6	40.5	55.0	47.2	56.2	50.2
Solubility in ethanol gm/100 ml @ 25°C	39.16	4.3	16.10	9.0	2.56	58.9	19.6
Solubility in ether gm/100 ml @ 25°C	1.41	0.56	0.92	0.66	0.64	1.84	0.59
Solubility in chloroform gm/100 ml @ 25°C	0.04	0.02	<0.01	0.02	0.87	<0.01	0.04
Ionization constant K <sub>1</sub>	$4 \times 10^{-4}$	$1 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.7 \times 10^{-5}$	$6.5 \times 10^{-5}$	(See succinic acid)	$8.2 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.04 \times 10^{-3}$
K <sub>2</sub>	$9 \times 10^{-6}$	$3 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.4 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.3 \times 10^{-6}$	—	$1.8 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.55 \times 10^{-5}$
K <sub>3</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	$3.9 \times 10^{-6}$	—
Heat of combustion, kcal/mole, 20°C	320.1	320.0	669.0	357.1	369.6	474.5	257.1
Heat of solution, kcal/mole solute	4.9	—	—	—	—	3.9	3.3
Viscosity 50% aqueous solutions, cps, @ 25°C	6.5	2	2	2	2	6.5	6.5
Standard free energy of anion formation, $\Delta F^\circ_f$ , kcal, @ 25°C, aqueous solutions	201.98	144.41	—	164.97	—	278.8	—
Sp gr saturated aqueous solutions, @ 5°	1.210	1.000	1.002	1.012	(See succinic acid)	1.24	1.26
25°	1.250	1.000	1.005	1.024	"	1.28	1.27
75°	1.310	0.989	1.032	1.076	"	1.31	1.31

<sup>1</sup> Solidification point.  
<sup>2</sup> Solubility too limited.

Source: Sausville, T. J. (1975). Acidulants. In *Encyclopedia of Food Technology*. A. H. Johnson and M. S. Peterson (editors). AVI Publishing Co., Westport, Connecticut.

Acre, Plants

TABLE 2.A.2  
Number of plants per acre at given spacings

Inches	No. of Plants	Inches	No. of Plants	Inches	No. of Plants
12 × 1	522,720	24 × 6	43,560	40 × 30	5,227
12 × 3	174,240	24 × 9	29,040	40 × 36	4,356
12 × 4	130,680	24 × 12	21,780		
12 × 6	87,120	24 × 15	17,424	42 × 3	49,782
12 × 9	58,080	24 × 18	14,520	42 × 6	24,891
12 × 12	43,560	24 × 24	10,890	42 × 12	12,445
				42 × 18	8,297
15 × 1	418,176	30 × 3	69,696	42 × 24	6,223
15 × 3	139,382	30 × 4	52,272	42 × 30	4,978
15 × 4	104,544	30 × 6	34,848	42 × 36	4,148
15 × 6	69,696	30 × 9	23,232		
15 × 9	48,484	30 × 12	17,424	48 × 3	43,560
15 × 12	34,848	30 × 15	13,939	48 × 6	21,780
		30 × 18	11,616	48 × 12	10,890
18 × 1	348,390	30 × 24	8,712	48 × 18	7,260
18 × 3	116,160	30 × 30	6,969	48 × 24	5,445
18 × 4	87,120			48 × 30	4,356
18 × 6	58,080	36 × 3	58,080	48 × 36	3,630
18 × 9	38,720	36 × 4	43,560	48 × 42	3,111
18 × 12	29,040	36 × 6	29,040	48 × 48	2,722
18 × 15	23,232	36 × 9	19,360		
18 × 18	19,360	36 × 12	14,520	60 × 3	34,848
		36 × 15	11,616	60 × 6	17,424
20 × 3	104,544	36 × 18	9,680	60 × 12	8,712
20 × 4	78,408	36 × 24	7,260	60 × 18	5,808
20 × 6	52,272	36 × 30	5,808	60 × 24	4,356
20 × 9	34,848	36 × 36	4,840	60 × 30	3,484
20 × 12	26,136			60 × 36	2,904
20 × 15	20,909	40 × 3	52,272	60 × 42	2,489
20 × 18	17,426	40 × 6	26,136	60 × 48	2,178
		40 × 12	13,068	60 × 54	1,936
24 × 3	87,120	40 × 18	8,709	60 × 60	1,742
24 × 4	65,340	40 × 24	6,534		

Source: Mortensen, E., and Bullard, E. T. (1969). *Handbook of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Horticulture*. Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State.

*Acre, Trees*

TABLE 2.A.3

Number of trees per acre at given spacings

Feet	No. of Plants	Feet	No. of Plants	Feet	No. of Plants
6 × 1	7,260	10 × 1	4,356	16 × 14	194
6 × 2	3,630	10 × 2	2,178	16 × 16	170
6 × 3	2,420	10 × 3	1,452		
6 × 4	1,815	10 × 4	1,089		
6 × 5	1,452	10 × 5	871	18 × 4	605
6 × 6	1,210	10 × 6	726	18 × 6	404
		10 × 7	622	18 × 8	303
7 × 1	6,223	10 × 8	544	18 × 10	242
7 × 2	3,111	10 × 9	484	18 × 12	202
7 × 3	2,074	10 × 10	435	18 × 14	173
7 × 4	1,556			18 × 16	152
7 × 5	1,244	12 × 2	1,815	18 × 18	132
7 × 6	1,037	12 × 4	907		
7 × 7	889	12 × 6	605	20 × 8	272
		12 × 7	454	20 × 10	218
8 × 1	5,445	12 × 10	363	20 × 12	184
8 × 2	2,722	12 × 12	302	20 × 14	156
8 × 3	1,815			20 × 16	136
8 × 4	1,361	14 × 2	1,556	20 × 18	121
8 × 5	1,089	14 × 4	778	20 × 20	109
8 × 6	907	14 × 6	518		
8 × 7	778	14 × 8	389	24 × 12	151
8 × 8	680	14 × 10	311	24 × 16	114
		14 × 12	259	24 × 20	92
9 × 1	4,840	14 × 14	222	24 × 24	76
9 × 2	2,420				
9 × 3	1,613	16 × 2	1,361	30 × 20	72
9 × 4	1,210	16 × 4	680	30 × 30	48
9 × 5	968	16 × 6	454	30 × 40	36
9 × 6	807	16 × 8	340		
9 × 7	691	16 × 10	272		
9 × 8	605	16 × 12	227	40 × 40	27
9 × 9	528				

Source: Mortensen, E., and Bullard, E. T. (1969). *Handbook of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Horticulture*. Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State.

Alcoholic Solutions

TABLE 2.A.4  
Various strengths of alcoholic solutions

Alcohol, Strength Desired Ml per Liter	Alcohol Required Grams	Ml
50	42.63	52.6
100	85.26	105.3
150	127.89	157.9
200	170.52	210.5
250	213.16	263.2
300	255.78	315.9
400	341.04	421.1
500	426.32 (proof)	526.3
700	596.84	736.8

NOTE: Alcoholic solutions: Specification requires 95% C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH by vol. Sp gr = 0.810 at 25°. Mix and dil. to 1 liter.

Alcohol of any desired strength may be obtained by taking number of ml 95% alcohol equiv. to desired strength and dil. soln. to 95 ml. For example, to obtain soln. of 70% alcohol, take 70 ml 95% alcohol and dil. to 95 ml.

Source: Editorial Board, AOAC (1975). *Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists*, 12th Edition. Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Washington, D.C.

Altitude Adjustments For Baking

TABLE 2.A.5  
Adjustments for high-altitude baking

	3000 ft	5000 ft	7000 ft
Reduce Baking Powder			
For each teaspoon, decrease	1/8 tsp	1/8 - 1/4 tsp	1/4 - 1/2 tsp
Reduce Sugar			
For each cup, decrease	no change	usually no change	1-2 tbsp
Reduce Lard			
For each cup, decrease	1-2 tbsp	2 tbsp	2-3 tbsp
Increase Liquid			
For each cup, add	1-2 tbsp	2-3 tbsp	3-4 tbsp
Increase Baking Temperature	6-10°F	10-15°F	15-25°F
Decrease Baking Time 5 to 10 minutes when recipes have been tested at sea level.			

NOTE: When two amounts are given, try the smaller adjustment first; then if cake still needs improvement, use the larger adjustment the next time you make the cake.

Source: *Kitchen Classics*. National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago.



## Altitude Corrections For Boiling Water

TABLE 2.A.6

Altitude (feet)	Increase processing time if the time recommended is:	
	20 minutes or less	More than 20 minutes
1,000	1 minute	2 minutes
2,000	2 minutes	4 minutes
3,000	3 minutes	6 minutes
4,000	4 minutes	8 minutes
5,000	5 minutes	10 minutes
6,000	6 minutes	12 minutes
7,000	7 minutes	14 minutes
8,000	8 minutes	16 minutes
9,000	9 minutes	18 minutes
10,000	10 minutes	20 minutes

Source: USDA (1977). Canning, freezing, storing garden produce. USDA Agricultural Information Bull. 410.

## Amino Acids I

TABLE 2.A.7

Physical properties

Amino Acid	Chemical Formula	Molecular Weight	Melting Point	Specific Rotation				Iso-electric Point	Solubility g/100 ml solvent
				Solvent	g/100 ml	Temp °C	Value		
1 L-Alanine	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	89.09	297	1.0 N HCl	5.79	15	+14.7	6.11 <sup>1/</sup>	sl.sol.alc.; insol.acet., eth.; 16.51, w.
2 β-Alanine	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	89.09	196	.....	.....	.....	0	6.90	v.sol.w.; v.sl.sol.alc.; insol.eth.
3 L-α-Aminobutyric acid	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	103.12	285	20% HCl	.....	20	+14.1	5.98	insol.eth.; 0.18, alc.; 28, w.
4 L-Anserine	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	240.26	238-239	H <sub>2</sub> O	5.0	20	+12.2	8.27	sol.me.alc., w.; sl.sol.alc.
5 L-Arginine	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	174.20	238	6.0 N HCl	1.65	23	+26.9	10.76	v.sol.w.; insol.alc., eth.
6 L-Asparagine	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	132.12	236	3.4 N HCl	2.24	20	+34.3	5.41	sol.dil.NH <sub>4</sub> OH; v.sl.sol.alc.; insol.eth.; 2.46, w.
7 L-Aspartic acid	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>4</sub>	133.10	269-271	6.0 N HCl	2.0	24	+24.6	2.98	sol.dil.HCl; v.sl.sol.alc.; insol.eth.; 0.50, w.
8 L-Canaline	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	134.14	214	H <sub>2</sub> O	1.6	21	-8.1	.....	sol.w.
9 L-Canavanine	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	176.18	184	H <sub>2</sub> O	3.2	20	+8.1	8.2	sol.w.
10 L-Carnosine	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	226.23	246-250	H <sub>2</sub> O	2.0	20	+20.5	8.17	sol.w.
11 L-Citrulline	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	175.19	222	1.0 N HCl	2.0	27	+24.3	5.92	v.sl.sol.w.; insol.alc.
12 L-Cystathionine	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S	222.26	270-312	1.0 N HCl	1.0	22	+23.7	.....	sol.HCl
13 L-Cysteic acid	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> S	169.17	289	H <sub>2</sub> O	.....	.....	+8.7	1.6	sol.a., alk., w.; insol.alc.
14 L-Cysteine	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	121.16	175-178	H <sub>2</sub> O	2.0	21	-10.1	5.07	v.sol.w.; sol.a., alk.
15 L-Cystine	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	240.30	258-261	1.0 N HCl	1.0	24	-214.4	5.02	sol.a. <sup>2/</sup> , NH <sub>4</sub> OH; insol.alc., eth.; 0.011 w.
16 L-3,5-Dibromotyrosine	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> Br <sub>2</sub>	338.99	245 <sup>2/</sup>	0.3 N HCl	.....	20	-2.4	4.30	.....
17 L-3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO <sub>4</sub>	197.19	280	4% HCl	1.0	25	-12.0	.....	sol.a., alk.; insol.alc., eth.; 0.50, w.

(Continued)