Contents

1791 Metabolic Effects of Cyclic 9-β-D-Arabino-furanosyladenine 3′,5′-Monophosphate in L1210 Cells. Robert G. Hughes, Jr., and A. P. Kimball.

1795 Experimental Antitumor Activity and Pre-clinical Toxicology of Mycophenolic Acid. Martin J. Sweeney, Koert Gerzon, Paul N. Harris, Richard E. Holmes, Gerald A. Poore, and Robert H. Williams.


1810 DNA Binding and Inhibition of DNA Synthesis after 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene Administered during the Early Prereplicative Phase in Regenerating Rat Liver. Hans Marquardt, Frederick S. Philips, and Aaron Bendich.


1826 The Dedifferentiated Pattern of Enzymes in Livers of Tumor-bearing Rats. Annemarie Hersfeld and Olga Greengard.


1842 Aspartate Transcarbamylase Concentrations in Relation to Growth Rates of Fetal, Adult, and Neoplastic Rat Tissues. Annemarie Hersfeld and W. Eugene Knox.

1848 Therapeutic Efficacy of Cyclophosphamide as a Function of Inhibition of Its Metabolism. N. E. Sladek.

1855 Removal of Bound Carcinogen during DNA Repair in Nondividing Human Lymphocytes. Michael W. Lieberman and Anthony Dipple.


1864 Serological Detection of Type C Viruses Found in Bovine Cultures. Jorge F. Ferrer, Luis Avila, and Neale D. Stock.

1871 Antigenic Comparison of Bovine Type C Virus with Murine and Feline Leukemia Viruses. Jorge F. Ferrer.

1878 Pattern of 2-Methyl-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene-binding Proteins in the Livers of Partially Hepatectomized Rats and of Continuously Dye-fed Rats in Comparison with 3′-Methyl-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene. Tsutomu Sugimoto and Hiroshi Terayama.


1890 Mutagenicity of Chemical Carcinogens in Neurospora crassa. Tong-man Ong and F. J. de Serres.


1900 Antigenic Alteration of Lymphoblastic Leukemic Cells Induced by Cell Culture and Hydrocortisone. G. Mark Kollmorgen, J. Clark Bundren, William A. Cain, and Raoul Carubelli.


1912 Antineoplastic Effect of Chlorpromazine in Chemical Carcinogenesis in the Hamster Cheek Pouch. Aaron Polliack and Itzhak S. Levij.

1924 Imbalance in Ornithine Metabolism in Hepatomas of Different Growth Rates as Expressed in Formation of Putrescine, Spermidine, and Spermine.

1933 Imbalance in Ornithine Metabolism in Hepatomas of Different Growth Rates as Expressed in Behavior of L-Ornithine Carbamyl Transferase Activity.

1941 Serum a-Fetoprotein as a Biochemical Marker for Hepatocellular Carcinoma.
K. Robert McIntire, Charles L. Vogel, Gerald L. Princker, and Ila R. Patel.

1947 Preparation of Boron-containing Bovine γ-Globulin as a Model Compound for a New Approach to Slow Neutron Therapy of Tumors.
Alan G. Mallinger, Edward L. Jozwiak, Jr., and James C. Carter.

1951 An Abnormal Orosomucoid in the Plasma of Patients with Neoplastic Disease.
Daniel Rudman, Perry E. Treadwell, W. Ralph Vogler, Carolyn H. Howard, and Bettiee Hollins.

M. Castagna, G. Hamon, and J. Chauveau.

1966 Effects of Bleomycin on the Cell Cycle of Ehrlich Ascites Carcinoma.
Masaki Nagatsu, Ralph M. Richari, and Adrian Lambert.

Jörg Urban, Jürgen Kartenbeck, Peter Zimber, Janice Timko, Rainer Lesch, and Gerhard Schreiber.

1978 Respiratory Activity of Mitochondria Isolated from a Transplantable Islet-Cell Tumor and from the Liver of Tumor-bearing Hamsters.

1983 Specific Estrogen-binding Capacity of the Cytoplasmic Receptor in Normal and Neoplastic Breast Tissues of Humans.

Edwin J. Andrews.

1995 Letter to the Editor: A Simple Formula for Calculation of the Total Dose in Fractionated Radiotherapy.
Erik Spring.

1998 Workshop on Liver Cell Culture.
Van R. Potter.

Lauren V. Ackerman.

2004 Special Announcement: Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research, Inc.

2005 Announcements.

2006 Errata.

COVER LEGEND

The Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Heidelberg (German Cancer Research Center) has a predecessor in one of the first cancer institutes not only on German soil but in the world. This was the Institut für experimentelle Krebsforschung of the University of Heidelberg, founded in 1906, together with a clinical facility, the "Samariterhaus," by Vincenz Czerny (1842–1916), Professor of Surgery at the University of Heidelberg. Their establishment coincided with an auspicious occasion, the First International Cancer Congress held at Heidelberg and Frankfurt am Main in 1906. In subsequent years the Heidelberg Institute pioneered in the development of radiation therapy for cancer, and its clinical facility came to be known as the Czerny-Krankenhaus für Strahlenbehandlung.

In the late 1940's the "Hinterzarten Kreis" of German cancer research workers, headed by Professor A. F. J. Butenandt and sponsored by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, proposed the idea of establishing a national German Cancer Research Institute. Through the vigorous efforts of Professor K. H. Bauer, the well-known surgeon and oncologist of the University of Heidelberg and member of the "Hinterzarten Kreis," leading politicians of the state of Baden-Württemberg and the Government of the Federal Republic were stimulated to support this idea, which finally led to the establishment of Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum at Heidelberg in 1964. Its constitution designates the German Cancer Research Center as a foundation dedicated to the public and administratively independent of the University of Heidelberg. It is supported by the Federal Government, the state of Baden-Württemberg, and the Community of the Federal States. Its Board of Trustees (Kuratorium) includes the Deans of the Medical School and the Faculty of Science of the University. The center is headed by the Board of Directors (Direktorium) and by the Board of Administrators (Verwaltungsrat). Each board elects its chairman for two and three years, respectively.

One of the reasons for selecting Heidelberg—an ancient seat of learning—as the site for the Cancer Center was the prior existence of the above-mentioned Institut für experimentelle Krebsforschung and the Institute of Virus Research of the Community of the Federal States (Prof. Dr. K. Munk, Director). These institutes, still located within the old city of Heidelberg, were incorporated into the Center in January 1966. The five other institutes, i.e., the Institute of Experimental Toxicology and Chemotherapy (Prof. Dr. D. Schmähl, Director), the Institute of Experimental Pathology (Prof. Dr. K. Goerttler, Director), the Institute of Biochemistry (Prof. Dr. E. Hecker, Director), the Institute of Documentation, Information and Statistics (Prof. Dr. G. Wagner, Director), and the Institute of Nuclear Medicine (Prof. Dr. K. H. Scheer, Director), are located in provisional buildings within the new university campus north of the Neckar River. All seven institutes are devoted primarily to basic cancer research.

The final stage of the German Cancer Research Center, an eight-story building including faculty houses and providing space for eight institutes, has recently been completed and is scheduled to be opened officially on September 25, 1972, one day before the 82nd birthday of Professor Bauer. It will house the seven institutes already in existence as well as a new institute covering tumor immunology and tumor genetics.

The cover illustrates the final building of the German Cancer Research Center (lower left); background, the five provisional buildings of the Center; upper left, a photograph of Professor Czerny, circa 1906; and lower right, a 1968 photograph of Professor Bauer.

The materials were obtained with the assistance of Professor E. Hecker, Chairman of the Board of Directors (1970–71), and the late Professor H. Lettré, former Director of the Institut für experimentelle Krebsforschung in Heidelberg.
Cancer Research


32 (9)


Updated version  Access the most recent version of this article at:
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/32/9.citation

E-mail alerts  Sign up to receive free email-alerts related to this article or journal.

Reprints and Subscriptions  To order reprints of this article or to subscribe to the journal, contact the AACR Publications Department at pubs@aacr.org.

Permissions  To request permission to re-use all or part of this article, contact the AACR Publications Department at permissions@aacr.org.