Contents

Asterisks preceding the title refer to studies in humans.


10 Protective Effect of Benzoflavone and Estrogen against 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene- and Aflatoxin-induced Cytotoxicity in Cultured Liver Cells. Arthur G. Schwartz.

16 Tumorigenesis in the Nasal Olfactory Region of Syrian Golden Hamsters as a Result of Di-n-PropylNitrosamine and Related Compounds. Parviz Pour, Antonio Cardesa, Jürgen Althoff, and Ulrich Mohr.


47 The Relationship of Lysozyme to the Nephropathy in Chloroleukemic Rats and the Effects of Lysozyme Loading on Normal Rat Kidneys. Matti Klockars, Henry A. Azar, Riccardo Hermida, Takashi Isobe, Clement C. S. Hsu, Harriet Ansari, and Elliot F. Osserman.

61 Immunological Resistance to Pulmonary Metastases in C3Hf/Bu Mice Bearing Syngeneic Fibrosarcoma of Different Sizes. Luka Milas, Nancy Hunter, Kathy Mason, and H. Rodney Withers.


79 Chromosomal Heterogeneity in the RAG and MSWBS Mouse Tumor Cell Lines. Shahnaz Hashmi, Penelope W. Allderdice, George Klein, and Orlando J. Miller.

89 Time Course of Tissue Water Proton Spin-Lattice Relaxation in Mice Developing Ascites Tumors. Robert A. Floyd, John S. Leigh, Jr., Britton Chance, and Milan Miko.


100 Relationship of Antigenicity of Melanoma Cells Grown in 5-Bromodeoxyuridine to Reduced Tumorigenicity. Selma Silagi, Elizabeth W. Newcomb, and Marc E. Waksler.


119 The Effect of Dietary Protein Deficiency on the Ability of Isolated Hepatic Microsomes to Alter the Mutagenicity of a Primary and a Secondary Carcinogen. Peter Czygan, Helmut Greim, Anthony Garro, Fenton Schaffner, and Hans Popper.


146 In Vitro Leukocyte Thymidine Uptake in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia. Roberto Lopez-Sandoval, Houshang Moayeri, and Joseph E. Sokal.


158 Induction of Malignant Kidney Tumors in Rats with Streptozotocin. S. Michael Mauer, Chue Shue Lee, John S. Najarian, and David M. Brown.


169 Specificity of Antileukemia Sera Prepared by Immunization with Leukemia Cells Admixed with Normal Antigen-blocking Sera. Peter J. Smith, Cynthia M. Robinson and Arnold E. Reif.

176 Leukemoid Reaction in BALB/c Mice Bearing Transplanted Tumors. Takao Kodama, Fujiro Sendo, and Hiroshi Kobayashi.


194 Interrelationships of Some Chemical, Physicochemical, and Biological Activities of Several 1-(2-Haloethyl)-1-nitrosoureas. Glynn P. Wheeler, Bonnie J. Bowdon, Jo Anne Grimslay, and Harris H. Lloyd.


COVER LEGEND

This month's cover features Alexander Lipschutz and Rigoberto Iglesias, longtime collaborators in the study of endocrine tumorigenesis at the Instituto de Medicina Experimental in Santiago, Chile.

Alexander Lipschutz (b. 1883, Riga, Latvia) received his M.D. in 1907 in Göttingen, West Germany. After serving as professor of physiology at Tartu, Estonia (now Russia), he moved to Chile in 1926. There he became professor of physiology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the new Universidad de Concepción. Lipschutz again moved in 1937, when the directorship of the Chilean National Health Service's Instituto de Medicina Experimental was offered to him. Although he retired as director of the Institute in 1960, he has continued actively as an honorary member.

Lipschutz and his colleagues demonstrated in their work that partial castration in the guinea pig led to hyperplasia of the endometrium and myometrium, and exogenous estradiol was shown to produce uterine and other intraabdominal fibrous tumors. Progestational compounds were found to be antimitogenic, counteracting estrogens, as were some androgens and corticoids. Antimitogenic steroids were discovered to be antiestrogenic and most were Δ5-3-ketosteroids.

This work has been summarized in two books, Steroid Hormones and Tumors (Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Co., 1950) and Steroid Homeostasis Hypophyseis and Tumorigenesis (Cambridge: Heffer, 1957).

Rigoberto Iglesias (b. 1911, Quiapo, Chile) graduated in medicine in 1938 as one of Lipschutz's original students. Discouraged after three years as a country doctor, he lamented, "Amidst poverty and ignorance, even a good health service and personal enthusiasm are not a great help." Thus, he returned in 1942 to the Instituto de Medicina Experimental in Santiago, where his investigations with Professor Lipschutz continued. In 1960, Iglesias succeeded Lipschutz as director and proceeded with his research of endocrine carcinogenesis, with intervals of study in the United States.

Since 1950, Iglesias has concentrated on transplantable endocrine tumors of the A × C rat, starting with a functional ovarian tumor found in Albert Segaloff's laboratory at the Ochsner Foundation in New Orleans. This tumor was still functional in 1972. The collection at the Chilean institute includes ovarian tumors, testicular tumors that produce androgens and estrogens, and pituitary tumors—some mammamatosomatocorticotropic—like those studied by Jacob Furth. Another group of tumors in the collection are the dependent mammary cancers, produced by transplantable androgenic and estrogenic testicular tumors and dependent ovarian tumors produced by a transplantable follicle-stimulating hormone and lutetinizing hormone-secreting pituitary tumor. Iglesias' earlier work is included in the books by Lipschutz, and a recent report is given in Proceedings of the 10th International Cancer Congress, f. 300-322, 1970.

The Instituto de Medicina Experimental (pictured) is now located at Avenida Iñarrázaval 849, Casilla 3401, Santiago, Chile. After facing some difficult years, the institute is recovering and recently was selected as an International Coordinating Center for Cancer Research of the World Health Organization.

We are indebted to Dr. Iglesias for the photographs and information. The portrait of Lipschutz (left) was taken ca. 1945 and that of Iglesias (right) in 1966.