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NUCLEAR MEDICINE:
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New From Becton Dickinson

Monoclonal Antibodies Detecting Human Antigens

Now available from Becton Dickinson—purified and well-characterized monoclonal antibodies to human cell surface and serum protein determinants. Select from over 15 new reagents, including antibodies to human IgA subclasses, and human T and B lymphocyte markers. The reagents are provided as purified monoclonal antibodies and, in many cases, as biotin and fluorescein conjugates.

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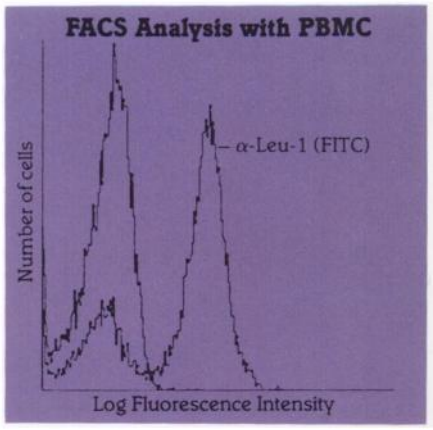
Monoclonal Antibody	Reactivity with Subpopulations of Human Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells (PBMC)			
	TH_2^+ [1]	TH_2^- [1]	B	MONOCYTE
Anti-Leu-1 [2,3] Clone L17F12	■	■		
Anti-Leu-2a [4,5] Clone SK1	■			
Anti-Leu-3a [4,5] Clone SK3		■		
Anti-HLA-DR [6] Clone L243			■	■
% of PBMC	20-40%	40-60%	10-20%	10-20%
Subpopulation Contains:	Suppressor and Cytotoxic	Helper and Inducer	Antibody-Forming Cell Precursor	Macrophage Precursor



Also Available

- **Anti-human β_2 microglobulin** [6] (Clone L368) detects the human cell surface molecule composed of β_2 microglobulin and HLA.
- **Anti-human IgA_1** [7] (Clone 1-155-1) and **Anti-human IgA_2** [7] (Clone 14-3-26) distinguish between genetic invariant nonallotypic human IgA subclasses.
- **Anti-mouse monoclonal antibodies** detect various mouse cell surface antigens and immunoglobulins.

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For research only. Not for use in human diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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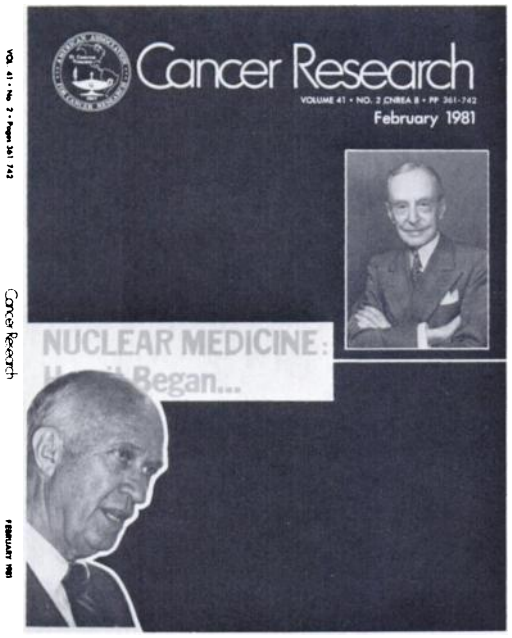
COVER LEGEND



William H. Donner (1864–1953) was born in Indiana. He acquired a large fortune from his investments and developments in natural gas, tin plate, and steel enterprises, becoming president of the Union, Cambria, and Donner Steel Companies.

Donner in 1932 established the International Cancer Research Foundation in memory of his son Joseph, who died of cancer at the age of 34. It became a source of funds during a particularly stringent financial period, and it provided support for many activities in cancer research. The Foundation required that 35% of its income be spent outside the United States, giving it truly international character. The Foundation extended grants for research and supported a fellowship program and various meetings and publications (*e.g.*, *Index to the Literature of Experimental Cancer Research, 1900–1935*. Philadelphia: Donner Foundation, 1948). Dr. Mildred W. S. Schram (1888–1960) was the executive secretary of the organization (see Cancer Res., *21:* 712–713, 1961).

In 1945, the International Cancer Research Foundation was expanded and renamed the Donner Foundation.

Donner was particularly interested in nuclear medicine, and his gifts included the Donner Radiation Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley in 1941. There, under Dr. John H. Lawrence, brother of Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, were developed some of the earlier radioisotopic applications to medicine, such as ^{32}P for polycythemia vera (Lawrence, J. H. *Polycythemia. Physiology, Diagnosis and Treatment*. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1955) and the leukemias (Lawrence, J. H. *et al.*, J. Am. Med. Assoc., *136:* 672, 1948; and *140:* 585, 1949). Ten years later, in 1951, a Donner Laboratory for biological research was established at McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

We are indebted to the Donner Foundation, Philadelphia, for the portrait of W. H. Donner, and to Dr. John H. Lawrence for his photograph and the photograph of the Donner Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley.

M. B. S.