TUMORS IN METHYLCHOLANTHRENE TREATED FEMALE RATS

Fig. 3. DMBA (20 mgm.) was fed at day 0 to eight rats.
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The technique was improved and popularized by the use of a more susceptible strain of rats, the Sprague-Dawley, and a more active carcinogen, 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene. (Huggins, C., Grand, L. C., and Brillantes, F. P., Nature, 189: 204–207, 1961).

The induced mammary cancers and other tumors of the rat breast are hormone dependent. They can be used for many studies on carcinogenesis and cocarcinogenesis, as well as for experimental therapeusis.

Harry Shay (1898–1963) was born in Philadelphia and educated at the University of Pennsylvania, obtaining his M.D. degree in 1921. He was a practicing internist and gastroenterologist. He organized the Samuel S. Fels Research Institute at Temple University in Philadelphia in 1947 and remained its director until his death in 1963. The original of the portrait (left) hangs at the Fels Research Institute of Temple University School of Medicine.

Charles Huggins (b. 1901) was born in Halifax, Canada, and educated at Acadia University and Harvard University School of Medicine, where he obtained the M.D. degree in 1924. He qualified in urological surgery and became a member of the University of Chicago in 1927. He established the Ben May Laboratory for research in cancer at the University of Chicago. In 1941, he reported the ameliorative effects of orchiectomy and of estrogens for advanced cancer of the prostate, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1966. The original portrait (right) hangs at the Huggins Hall of Acadia University.

We are indebted to Dr. Sidney Weinhouse for the portrait of Shay and to Dr. Charles Huggins for his own portrait. The chart on the left is from the Journal of the National Cancer Institute paper, and on the right, from the Nature paper.

M.B.S.