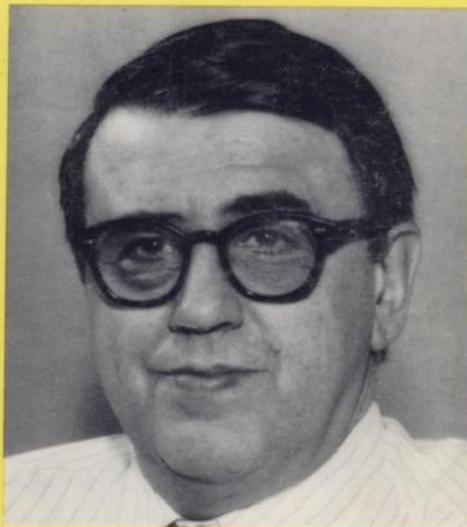
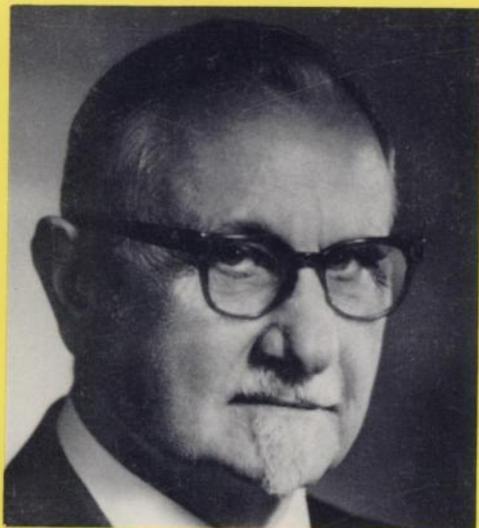


Cancer Research

VOLUME 43 • NO. 4 CNREA 8 • PP 1461-1943

April 1983





200-300 cells per assay

10,000 cells per minute

Broaden your Scope

Fluorescence microscopy of T and B lymphocyte subsets using monoclonal antibody markers is for many laboratories the method used to study the human and murine immune systems. However, the technique involves counting only 200 to 300 cells per assay.

You can improve your statistical precision and at the same time cut down the assay time by using our new flow cytometer, the FACS™ Analyzer, shown above. The analyzer can count and electronically identify 10,000 cells in less than a minute.

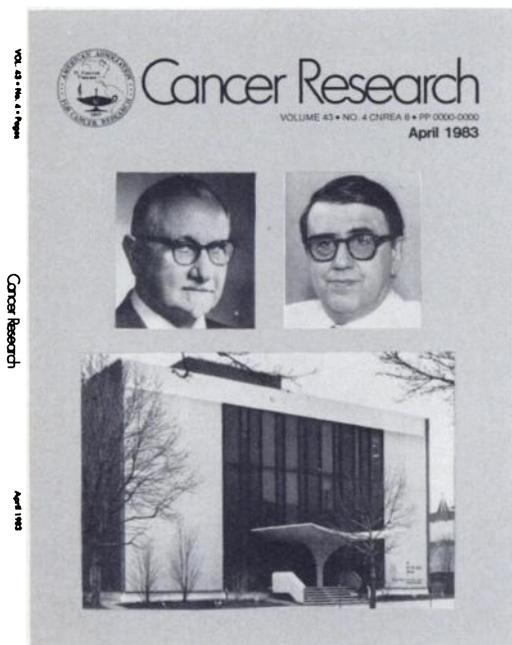
The FACS™ Analyzer can identify and count lymphocyte sub-populations and other peripheral blood cells on the basis of size and two different fluorescent cell markers.

You will be surprised at the low price compared to other flow cytometers. To receive more information on this exciting advance in cytometry write or call 408-738-8558.

BECTON DICKINSON FACS SYSTEMS
490-B Lakeside Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94086
Telephone: 408-738-8558
TWX: 910 338 2026

BECTON DICKINSON LABORATORY
SYSTEMS
Antwerpse Steenweg 277
2800 Mechelen, Belgium
(32) (15)29.01.43
TLX: 846 72096

COVER LEGEND



The Skin and Cancer Hospital of Philadelphia was founded in 1928 through private philanthropy as a treatment center for patients with diseases of the skin and skin cancer. It is one of the few institutions in the world exclusively planned for the care and investigation of patients with skin disorders. Since its founding, more than a million patients have been cared for, and its Tumor Clinic follows over 2000 patients with skin cancer regularly and treats between 300 and 400 new skin cancers each year.

Since 1957, the Skin and Cancer Hospital has been part of Temple University School of Medicine and serves as its Department of Dermatology. In addition to the usual medical school curriculum, the Hospital is accredited by the American Board of Dermatology as a training center.

In July 1965, the Skin and Cancer Hospital occupied its new clinical research and teaching facility located on the campus of Temple University Health

Sciences Center. The building comprises 42,000 square feet of floor space, occupied by outpatient departments, teaching and conference rooms, research laboratories, and an animal colony. Since 1977, it also houses the Center for Photobiology.

The primary research interests of the Skin and Cancer Hospital have been in studies of skin carcinogenesis with emphasis on carcinogenesis due to light and the interaction of light and chemicals as relates to photocarcinogenesis. Among the more important contributions of the research group have been the determination of the action spectrum and dose-response effects of photocarcinogenesis on promotion of ultraviolet radiation-induced skin cancer by photoactive agents and retinoids, and development of techniques for the long-term field measurements of solar ultraviolet radiation. Also, under the direction of Dr. Eugene J. Van Scott, there has been an extensive effort in the study and treatment of the cutaneous lymphoma, mycosis fungoides, with emphasis on understanding of the disease process and topical as well as systemic therapy.

Frederick Urbach, born in 1922 in Vienna, Austria, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, has been Professor of Dermatology and Director of the Skin and Cancer Hospital since 1967.

Harold F. Blum (1899–1980), born in California and a pioneer in the study of photocarcinogenesis, was Visiting Professor of Photobiology at the Hospital, 1973–80.

Much of the work on ultraviolet carcinogenesis was summarized in two international conferences and published as Monographs of the National Cancer Institute (The Biology of Cutaneous Cancer, NCI Monograph 10, Feb. 1963, and Ultraviolet Carcinogenesis, NCI Monograph 50, Dec. 1978).

Pictured are Blum (*left*) and Urbach (*right*) and the Skin and Cancer Hospital. We are indebted to Dr. Urbach for the information and illustrations.

M.B.S.