

For treatment of perfustates<sup>1</sup> made with 0.2 per cent. HCl and improved extracts recently prepared by percolation, neither of which contains much protein, the method of refinement yielding best results is as follows:

1. Excess of acid is neutralized to  $P_H$  of 5.85. Acid meta-proteins are thrown down. Fluid is filtered and filtrate immediately readjusted to  $P_H$  of 4.1.

2. Sodium chloride in the proportion of 1 gram salt to 3.5 grams pancreas used is added to the first filtrate and dissolved. The fluid is then evaporated to dryness.

3. Excess salt and proteins are left behind by successive fractional extractions with 80 per cent. alcohol and evaporation to dryness.

4. The final residue is treated with a small volume of sterile, distilled water and the reaction which is now about N/5 HCl, readjusted to  $P_H$  4.1 (15 c.c. fluid = 2.1 c.c. N/10 NaOH to phenolphthalein). *The anti-diabetic substance is precipitated in a form which is insoluble in sterile distilled water but is readily soluble in weak acid or weak alkali.*

5. It is free of chlorides and gives none of the following reactions for proteins: Biuret, Millon's, Xantho-proteic and Hopkins-Cole.

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### The fate of iletin in the animal body.

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Fasting animals show a different counter regulation for iletin than animals which received food. Rabbits with food plus iletin may show lowering of the blood-sugar for periods of eight hours. Convulsions have been observed as long as 14 hours after the iletin injection. This indicates that iletin is not rapidly destroyed or eliminated by the animal body. No change in the tolerance for iletin was observed after a daily administration of the extract for 83 days.

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<sup>1</sup> Murlin, J. R., Clough, H. D., Gibbs, C. B. F., and Stone, Neil C., *Amer. Jour. of Physiol.*, 1923, lxiv, 348.