

Apparently the effect of the cyanide in inhibiting hemolysis is upon the complement and not upon the antigen-amboceptor complex; and this effect is not dependent upon the pH of the cyanide.

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Observations on Serological Reactions with Albumose Preparations. II.

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In a former communication¹ reactions with immune sera produced by injections of heteroalbumose preparations were briefly described. In order to give some additional information the following experiments, which were carried out with 3 albumose fractions obtained from the products of peptic digestion of coagulated sheep serum, may be cited.

Heteroalbumose was prepared in the manner previously described.² The preparation was precipitable from 1% saline solution by about 33% alcohol or by one-half volume of saturated ammonium sulfate solution.

After removal of heteroalbumose, the albumoses which were precipitated between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ saturation with ammonium sulfate were further fractionated at icebox temperature by precipitation with 65% alcohol at pH 5.1, fraction 1 being insoluble, fraction 3 remaining in solution. Fraction D 1 was precipitable by alcohol in a concentration above 50%, or by addition of 1 to 1.25 volumes of saturated ammonium sulfate solution. Fraction D 3 was precipitable by alcohol in a concentration above 80%, or by addition of 1.25 to 1.5 volumes of saturated ammonium sulfate solution.

Precipitin tests with a particularly strong antiserum obtained by injections of crude heteroalbumose mixed with charcoal³ are given in Table I.

As already stated, by means of inhibition tests reactions could be

¹ Landsteiner, K., and van der Scheer, J., *PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED.*, 1931, **28**, 983.

² Landsteiner, K., and van der Scheer, J., *Z. Hyg. u. Infekt.*, 1931, **113**, 2.

³ Landsteiner, K., and Jacobs, J., *PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED.*, 1932, **29**, 570.

demonstrated with various albumose fractions some of which were precipitable only to a very slight degree by the immune sera. Such tests are presented in Table II. Cross tests with albumoses from pig serum proved that the precipitation reactions as well as the inhibition effect are distinctly specific.

TABLE II.
Inhibition Tests.

To 0.2 cc. of a 1:500 dilution of 5% sheep heteroalbumose, 0.1 cc. of saline (control) or albumose solutions tested for inhibition in the concentrations indicated was added, then 2 drops of immune serum.

Concentration of albumose solutions added	Reading after	Hetero-albumose	Fraction D 1	Fraction D 3	Control
0.25%	2 hr.	tr.	0	fftr.	+ ±
	overnight	tr.	fftr.	±	++
0.125%	½ hr.	fftr.	0	0	+
	2 "	tr.	fftr.	tr.	+ ±
	overnight	±	ftr.	±	++

It may be mentioned that the inhibition phenomenon was observed with albumoses which were readily dialyzable through colloidion membranes.

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Influence of Ovarian Grafts upon Immature Castrate Rats.

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Hohlweg and Dohrn¹ recently reported the induction of precocious sexual maturity in immature castrate female rats through the implantation of infantile ovarian tissue 3 weeks after oophorectomy. In connection with some experimental work on the anterior pituitary the writer had occasion to confirm and extend their observations.

Ten to 14 day old females, each with litter mate controls both normal and castrate, were gonadectomized and allowed to run for approximately 21 days. Two immature ovaries were then implanted intramuscularly in the experimental animals, the donor age varying from 9 to 35 days. At the time of vaginal opening the animals were sacrificed and grafts and pituitaries were prepared for histological study. The results are summarized in Table I.

¹ Hohlweg, W., and Dohrn, M., *Klin. Wochenschr.*, 1932, **11**, 233.