ERRATUM

Anderson, H. H., and Anderson, J. D., Iodine Values and Lipids of Blood Sera, Volume 32, page 1473, last three lines should read, "Chaulmoogra therapy exhibited *lower* unsaturation of the fatty acids, but *higher* lipids . . . "

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

VOL. 33. OCTOBER, 1935. No. 1.

Southern California and Pacific Coast Sections

University of California at Los Angeles, June 27-28, 1935.

8225 C*

Effect of Added Purines on Uric Acid Production by Isolated Tissues of the Rat.

HENRY BORSOOK AND CECIL E. P. JEFFREYS.

From the William G. Kerckhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

The effect of added purines on uric acid production by the kidney, liver, diaphragm, spleen, intestinal mucosa, and smooth muscle of the intestine of the rat was investigated by the methods previously described.[1]

The results (Table I) indicate that the intestinal mucosa and the liver account for most of the uric acid production from these purines. The mucosa is the only tissue that acts upon adenine to any extent.

* P represents a preliminary, C a complete manuscript.

[1] Borsook, Henry, and Jeffreys, Cecil E. P., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1935, **110**, 495

TABLE I.

Percentage conversion of added purines to uric acid by rat tissues in 4 hours at 37.5°C. in 5 cc. of glucose Ringer's solution containing 0.5 mg. purine (10 mg./%).

	Kidney	Liver	Diaphragm	Int. Mucosa	Smooth M.	Spleen
Adenine	9	5	1.5	85	—3.5	7
Guanine	15	78	10.0	69	13.0	17
Hypoxanthine	13	113	0.0	150	21.0	57
Xanthine	54	76	10.0	112	10.0	46

It is also very active in transforming guanine, xanthine, and hypoxanthine into uric acid. The liver actively transforms all these purines except adenine. Striated muscle (diaphragm) has very little effect upon any of them, and the small conversion due to smooth muscle may be the action of small quantities of mucosa which could not be removed. The kidney and spleen were only moderately active in the conversion of xanthine and hypoxanthine. The study of the production of uric acid in these tissues from other possible precursors is being studied further.

8226 C

Morphology of B. Acidophilus Grown in Soy Bean Milk.

T. D. BECKWITH AND B. C. GOLDEN.

From the Department of Bacteriology, University of California at Los Angeles.

If *B. acidophilus* be inoculated to cow's milk and to soy bean milk, the microscopic picture of the two resulting cultures after 2 or 3 days' incubation is not the same. The growth in the usual cow's milk medium needs no description. All bacteriologists are well acquainted with it. A smear preparation of the culture grown in the soy bean infusion reveals many of the expected long rods with Gram positive tinctorial reaction. In addition to these rods of usual morphology, there are vast numbers of small units, likewise of Gram positive reaction and they may be of such small size that they approach the limits of visibility under the microscope. Mingled with these are varying numbers of organisms which are somewhat swollen and distorted and which are smaller also than the commonly described form of this microorganism. In the soy bean infusion culture, then, the numbers of long slender rods apparently are less than when the same bacillus is grown in cow's milk but the observer will be under the impression that there are far more bacterial units