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Occurrence of a Specific Foetal Protein in a Primary Liver Carcinoma

A PARTICULAR protein component has been demonstrated in the blood serum of human foetuses and has been localized between albumin and α_1 -globulin by paper electrophoresis^{1,2}. Using immunoelectrophoresis, with a specific rabbit serum immune against human foetal serum proteins, de Muralat and Roulet³ and one of us (J. M.)⁴ found a specific precipitation line in the immunoelectrophoresis pattern of human foetal serum corresponding to an α_1 -globulin. According to de Muralat and Roulet³, this specific foetal α_1 -globulin disappears from the serum of foetuses after the twentieth week of intra-uterine life. But it has been possible to demonstrate the presence of this protein in the serum of older foetuses, and in the cord blood serum as well as in that of newborns in the first week after birth⁵. These findings probably confirm the existence of a protein which is characteristic of the foetal period in man and which is called "foetoprotein"^{3,4}. This protein has not yet been found in the serum of normal individuals later than the first two weeks of postnatal life.

In two cases of primary carcinoma of liver, Tatarinov^{6,7} found a protein which he detected also in blood serum of human foetuses and which he called "embryo-specific α_1 -globulin".

Immunoelectrophoresis was carried out with the blood serum of our patient, a 14 year old boy, with primary carcinoma of the liver (as confirmed by laparotomy and biopsy) using the specific rabbit serum immune against human foetal serum proteins which had been absorbed with pooled sera of normal children 10-15 years of age. A precipitation line corresponding to an α_1 -globulin component was present in the immunoelectrophoresis pattern of the serum of the patient and the protein was found to be immunologically identical with that of foetoprotein (Fig. 1). The concentration of this component was found by means of quantitative linear immunodiffusion to increase with the progress of the illness, from approximately 20 mg of foetoprotein per 100 ml. of serum in May to 90 mg per 100 ml. in September. The

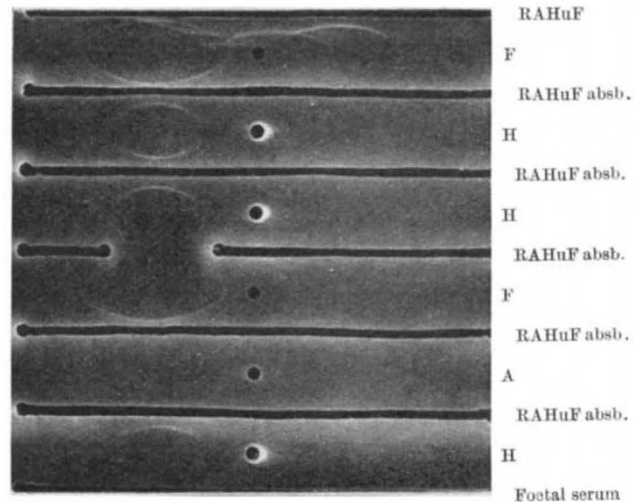


Fig. 1. Immunoelectrophoretic pattern of the serum of the patient (H) compared with that of a normal adult (A) and a human foetus (F). On the longitudinal baseline a rabbit serum immune against human foetal serum proteins (RAHuF) and the same immune serum absorbed with a normal human serum (RAHuF absb.). The precipitation line in the serum of the patient (fourth sample) demonstrates its antigenic identity with the precipitation line of the foetoprotein in the human foetal serum (third sample).

foetoprotein was also found to be present in the ascitic fluid of the patient, in extracts of the stool and in the urine which had been concentrated 500 times.

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Pulmonary Tumours in Rats induced by Oral Hydrazine Sulphate

RATS provide good material for the study of pulmonary carcinogens since spontaneous pulmonary tumours are very rare. They have never been observed in colonies maintained by Orr and Bielschowsky¹ or by Mori², and when Wilson *et al.*³ killed about 1,500 rats and carried out histological examinations on all the organs suspected of neoplasia, they did not observe pulmonary tumours.

Biancifiiori and Ribacchi⁴ and Biancifiiori *et al.*⁵ showed that hydrazine, the principal metabolite of isoniazid, induces pulmonary tumours in susceptible and resistant mice. In this experiment, hydrazine sulphate was administered to CBRI/Se rats to investigate whether this chemical was carcinogenic. Eighty-two rats of both sexes were used, 50 controls and 32 rats treated from the age of 8 weeks with hydrazine sulphate in aqueous solution through a stomach tube for about 68 weeks. A different daily dose was given to males and females, because the average weight of these animals, at about 12 weeks of age, was about 250 and 350 g, respectively.

The treatment was interrupted by rest periods, and a total of 215 doses was given. The chemical was pure and supplied by Farmitalia, Milan. The incidence of pulmonary tumours is shown in Table 1. Of the 32 rats which received hydrazine sulphate, 8 (25 per cent),