

HEMATOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

877

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA IN SAUDI ARABIA: SPECULATIONS ABOUT REGIONAL VARIABILITY IN FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY Baker Al-Awamy, Fouad Zamachari, and Howard A.

Pearson, King Faisal Univ. Sch. of Med., Dammam; Woman's & Children's Hosp., Jeddah, and Yale Univ. Sch. of Med., New Haven
The Hb S gene is widely distributed in Saudi Arabia with a prevalence of 5% in parts of the Western (Red Sea) area and 24% in parts of the Eastern (Gulf) region. We compared hematological data of Hb SS patients from Jeddah (west) and Dammam (east).

Location	N	Age(yr)	Hb(Gm/dl)	HbF(%)	MCV(fl)	PK RBC(%)
Dammam	26	10.3	10.9	17.8	75	3.7
		+ 5.3	+ 2.0	+ 5.9	+ 10	+ 5.7
Jeddah	30	6.3	8.4	10.7	85.7	12.4
		+ 3.1	+ 1.3	+ 5.7	+ 9.6	
New Haven	30	10.4	8.3	5.2	89.3	14.5
		+ 5.7	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	+ 5.0	+ 4.1

Compared to Jeddah and American patients, Dammam patients were less anemic, more microcytic, had higher HbF levels. Most retained splenic function. We speculate that the Hb S gene may have entered the southwestern Arabian peninsula from Africa in antiquity. As it progressed northeasterly it interacted with other endemic, genetic traits in isolated populations (α thal, h HPFH, etc.). These interactions ameliorated HbSS disease reducing hemolytic lethality. Reproduction by homozygotes, a high rate of consanguinity and the selective advantage of endemic falciparum malaria could have combined to produce the high prevalence of the HbS gene found in the eastern regions today.

These preliminary studies indicate a wide and unique variability of sickle cell hemoglobinopathies of the Arabian Peninsula.

878

INCREASED ACTIVITY OF THE RESPIRATORY BURST IN CORD BLOOD NEUTROPHILS: KINETICS OF NADPH OXIDASE IN SUBCELLULAR FRACTIONS. Daniel R. Ambruso, Linda C.

Stork, Bruce G. Gibson, Dept. of Peds., Univ. of Colo. Sch. of Med. and the Bonfils Mem. Blood Ctr., Denver (Spon. J. Githens)

Generation of toxic oxygen metabolites through the activity of the respiratory burst is crucial to the antimicrobial activity of neutrophils (PMNs). We have previously shown that cord blood PMNs generate increased amounts of superoxide anion (O_2^-) compared to cells from adults. To determine the basis for this increased respiratory burst activity, we measured O_2^- generation in subcellular fractions of PMNs. Blood was obtained from 6 placentas of term, vaginally delivered infants and 6 adults; and PMNs were separated by standard techniques with LPS-free reagents and disrupted by nitrogen cavitation. Plasma membrane-rich fraction (MRF) was separated by differential centrifugation. O_2^- was measured as superoxide dismutase inhibitable cytochrome c reduction at various concentrations of NADPH. Kinetic parameters were calculated by Lineweaver-Burk analysis. The apparent K_m for NADPH of cord blood PMNs was increased (numbers are mean \pm SEM, $p < 0.05$) compared to adult PMNs, but not to a level implying abnormal cell function. V_{max} was strikingly increased ($p < 0.05$) in cord blood samples. The data suggests a small difference in affinity for NADPH in cord blood PMNs. The increased V_{max} may be related to "priming" of the oxidase, possibly as a result of parturition; and this could explain the increased respiratory burst activity of intact cord blood PMNs.

879

NEUROBLASTOMA IN INFANTS: WHEN IS THERAPY NECESSARY? Michael D. Amylon, Michael P. Link, Susan P. Perrine, Stephen J. Shochat, Sarah S. Donaldson, and Bertil

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From 1974 through 1983, 19 new neuroblastoma patients less than one year of age were seen at our institution. We have followed 17 of these patients for 18-130 months. Primary tumor site in this group was adrenal (8), mediastinum (6), pelvis (2) or retroperitoneum (1). Staging by Evans' criteria was I (1), II (4), III (5), IV (6) or IV-S (1). Three stage IV patients would have been IV-S except for distant node involvement. Only 1 patient had bony metastases at diagnosis. Of these 17 patients, 11 had complete excision of primary tumor, 4 had subtotal resection, 1 had biopsy only and 1 had biopsy of metastatic disease. Two patients had progression of disease following the primary surgical procedure, 1 to skin and 1 to bone. Both patients with bony metastases were treated with aggressive multiagent chemotherapy; both died with progressive disease. The other 15 patients are all alive and disease-free with follow-up of 18+ to 130+ months. Thirteen of these 15 patients, including many with widespread metastatic disease and large primary tumors, received no therapy other than the initial surgical resection or biopsy. Two patients received 2500 rad to the primary tumor site and 1 received cyclophosphamide as a single agent. These observations suggest that many infants with neuroblastoma without skeletal metastases will undergo spontaneous regression of tumor, and should be followed expectantly without further therapy.

880

SECRETORY DETERMINANTS OF IMPAIRED ADHERENCE & MOTILITY OF NEONATAL PMNS. Donald C. Anderson, Katherine E. Freeman, Bonnie J. Hughes and Greg J.

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To evaluate possible secretory determinants of pathologic neonatal PMN (NP) adherence and stimulated migration, correlative studies of 2^o granule lactoferrin (LF)₂ release (RIA), chemotactic factor receptor "up regulation" (fML-HP binding, 4°C), and the induction of OKM1, & p150,95 glycoprotein (GP) surface expression (Flow Cytometry) mediated by secretory or chemotactic stimuli were performed. LF content of 31 healthy term NP suspensions ($\times 15.2$ g/10⁷ PMNs) was diminished ($p < .001$) compared to that of 38 healthy adult (AP) suspensions ($\times 31$ g/10⁷ PMNs). NP demonstrated diminished ($p < .01$) LF release in suspension in response to PMA (500 ng/ml) or A23187 ($> 10^{-7}$ M) and during adherence to glass substrates in the presence of PMA or fMLP ($p < .01$). "Up regulation" of specific fML-HP binding (stimulated - baseline values) of NP by PMA (> 500 ng/ml) or A23187 ($> 2.5 \times 10^{-8}$ M) was also diminished (\times CPM $\times 10^3 / 10^7$ PMN: PMA; 5.8 (NP), 10.4 (AP), A23187; 9.1 (NP), 21.2 (AP) ($p < .001$). PMA mediated a minimal enhancement of surface expression of OKM1 α , β , & p150,95 α (\bar{x} fold increase; 1.4, 1.6, 1.5) compared to AP (\bar{x} fold increase; 5.6, 5.9, 5.3). Diminished ($p < .001$) induction of these GPs on NP by fMLP or C5a was directly related to impaired enhancement of adherence by these chemotactic factors ($r = .89; p < .001$). These studies suggest that impaired hyperadherence and stimulated migration by NP are functionally linked to abnormalities of 2^o granules & a resultant diminished availability of LF, fMLP receptors & "adhesive" GPs which are required at the cell surface for these events.

881

ERYTHROCYTE PYRIMIDINE 5' NUCLEOTIDASE ISOENZYMES IN CONGENITAL DEFICIENCY AND IN LEAD EXPOSURE. Carol R. Angle, Sidney J. Stohs, Laura R. Cook, Mildred S.

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Red blood cell (rbc) pyrimidine 5' nucleotidase deficiency (P5N) is a cytosolic enzyme system that dephosphorylates CMP, UMP, dCMP, dUMP and dTMP. The kinetics and metal sensitivities of enzyme activity were determined in normal subjects, congenital pyrimidine 5' nucleotidase deficiency (PND) and subjects with increased blood lead. The apparent Michaelis constants and K_{max} suggest 3 isoenzymes of decreasing substrate affinity for 1) dUMP and dCMP, 2) dTMP, 3) UMP and CMP. In PND, activity with UMP and CMP is $< 15\%$ normal with an increased K_m for both substrates. In PND rbc, enzyme activity is normal to increased with dUMP, dCMP, dTMP. These observations are consistent with the accumulation of GDP-choline and CDP-ethanolamine in PND rbc and our inability to identify, by MS or NMR, the presence of deoxyypyrimidine esters in PND rbc. The maximal affinity of the enzyme for the deoxy-pyrimidines suggests a role in the clearance of DNA as well as RNA during red cell maturation. *In vitro* sensitivity to Pb²⁺ and Cu²⁺ ($> 50\%$ inhibition at 10^{-4}) is more evident in normal rbc than PND. In rbc from lead exposed subjects, rbc P5N activity with UMP as substrate is directly correlated with the level of blood lead.

† 882

INTERFERON GAMMA MODULATES PROTEIN KINASE C IN MURINE PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES. DL Becton† TA Hamilton‡ SD Somers‡ JM Falletta, DO Adams‡ Departments of

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Macrophage (M ϕ) activation for tumoricidal activity can be induced by sequential application of two discrete molecular signals: interferon γ (IFN γ) and endotoxin. The mechanism of signal transduction leading to activation is unclear. Protein kinase C (PK $_c$) has been implicated in cell regulatory functions and as a binding site for phorbol esters. PK $_c$ activity was measured in detergent extracts of murine peritoneal M ϕ before and after treatment with IFN γ . Treatment resulted in a specific 3-4 fold increase in maximal PK $_c$ activity. The optimal response occurred at a dose of 1-3 U IFN γ /ml at 3-6 hrs. Inhibition of protein synthesis by cyclohexamide did not prevent this effect. Phorbol binding sites were not affected by IFN γ treatment, and the subcellular localization of PK $_c$ was unchanged. Characterization of partially purified enzyme from control and treated M ϕ demonstrated 1) no direct *in vitro* activation of PK $_c$ by IFN γ , 2) no difference in cofactor (Ca $^{2+}$ and phospholipid) requirements, 3) no difference in K_m for substrate ATP, 4) increased V_{max} in enzyme from treated cells, and 5) enhanced (2-3 fold) response to *in vitro* phorbols in enzyme from treated cells. These data suggest that the increased PK $_c$ activity does not require *de novo* synthesis of PK $_c$ but results from modification of existing PK $_c$ leading to enhanced catalytic efficiency. Additionally, we have shown that treatment of M ϕ with the pharmacologic agents calcium ionophore (A23187) and phorbol myristate acetate mimics the effect of IFN γ on activation. Thus PK $_c$ appears to be an important regulator of M ϕ activation by IFN γ .