

KOZ METHIONINE DEPENDENCY OF VIRAL INFECTED AND PRENEOPLASTIC CELLS CULTURED IN VITRO
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Many different types of cancer cells grow poorly or not at all when methionine is replaced by its immediate precursor homocysteine. Results presented now indicate that persistent or abortive viral infection influences the response of cells to methionine starvation or homocysteine substitution. It has been shown also that the defect of methionine dependency is a metabolic characteristic of two kinds of preneoplastic cells cultured in vitro.

KRA ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE EXPRESSION IN BIOPSY SAMPLES DERIVED FROM VARIOUS HUMAN GASTRIC LESIONS

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A search for the expression of heat stable placental type alkaline phosphatase has been carried out in human gastric biopsy samples derived from 109 gastroscopic examinations. For comparison, mucosa samples, both normal and pathological, from 69 resected stomachs were studied. Diagnosis was based in all cases on endoscopic and histological examinations. Alkaline phosphatase isoenzymes were identified by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and various inhibitory methods. Placental type alkaline phosphatase was absent in intact gastric mucosa, in inflammatory or regenerative changes and in intestinal metaplasia but frequently occurred in moderate and severe dysplasias and in gastric carcinoma. The determination of this enzyme may be useful in the follow up of the patients with abnormal gastroscopic findings.

KUB USE OF RADIO-LABELLED INDICATOR CELLS IN THE HUMORAL LEUKOCYTE ADHERENCE INHIBITION (H-LAI) TEST

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Sera from lung tumour-bearing patients as well as serum samples from healthy persons were examined by the modified H-LAI test in the presence of extracts from normal lung tissue or lung tumours of various histologic types. The leukocytes of healthy donors were labelled with a ¹⁴C-amino acid mixture and used as indicator cells. The H-LAI index was calculated from the radio activity values of adherent cells measured using a liquid scintillation counter. The results demonstrate the high specificity and reproducibility of this method.
