tumor was finally regressed. From the above results it is concluded that the tumorigenicity of the infectious canine hepatitis virus-induced hamster tumor cell line is stable but the reversion of tumorigenicity is possible.

ON THE COMPONENTS OF TROPONIN

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1) Native tropomyosin was precipitated between 40 and 45% ammonium sulfate saturation from the crude extract (EBASHI et al. 1963) of the rabbit skeletal muscle. This fraction had a higher purity and physiological activity and also gave a better yield than other fractions. Troponin as the supernatant was separated by the subsequent isoelectric fractionation of native tropomyosin at pH 4.5.

2) All the troponin preparations contained four components. TN-1, TN-2, TN-3 and TN-4, having molecular weights of 40,000, 24,000, 19,000 and 14,000 respectively, as determined sodium dodecyl sulfate gel electrophoresis. These components were present in the purified troponin and the natural actomyosin, but not in the desensitizing actomyosin.

3) Fractions containing variously relative amounts of each components were obtained from the purified troponin by chromatography on SP-Sephadex in 6 M urea-33 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0.

4) Reconstitution experiments using all possible combinations indicated that Fraction D containing TN-1 and TN-2 had TN-B-like activity, and the mixture of Fraction D and Fraction A containing TN-3 restored the troponin activity. The mixture of Fraction E containing mainly TN-1 and Fraction B containing mainly TN-2 restored the troponin activity when these fractions were mixed prior to the removal of urea.

5) Both TN-1 and TN-2 were essential components for troponin activity. However, clear results were not obtained on the necessity of TN-3 for troponin activity.