STUDIES ON PERINATAL IMMUNITY IN PIGLET

Terutake Yabiki
Central Institute for Feed and Livestock,
National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative
Associations (known as Zenno), Tsukuba
Machi, Ibaraki 300-33, Japan.


Hokkaido University granted the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine to the following 3 researchers on 25 March, 1978 under a new regulation (1962) authorizing the granting of the Doctor’s degree to qualified researchers who were not graduates of the Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine.

The titles of their theses and other information are as follows:

HEMAGGLUTININS, LEUKOCYTOSIS-PROMOTING
AND HISTAMINE-SENSITIZING FACTOR(S)
OF BORDETELLA PERTUSSIS

Hideo Arai
1st Department of Bacteriology National
Institute of Health, Komiosaki,
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141, Japan

A preparation of leukocytosis-promoting factor was obtained from the supernatant fluid of spent cultures of Bordetella pertussis on solid or liquid medium. Purification was carried out by sequential processes of ammonium sulfate precipitation, extraction with a 1 M NaCl solution, starch block electrophoresis and sucrose density gradient centrifugation. The purified preparation (O-LPF) possessed leukocytosis-promoting (23,500 units per mg of protein), histamine-sensitizing (36,200 units per mg of protein) and hemagglutinating (34,500 units per mg of protein) activities, but neither endotoxic nor dermonecrotic activity was found. The O-LPF contained two hemagglutinins which were different in susceptibilities.
to papain or subtilisin and separable from each other by agarose gel filtration with Tris-HCl buffer containing 1 M NaCl. One hemagglutinin had a high hemagglutinating activity (53,000 units per mg of protein), but neither leukocytosis-promoting nor histamine-sensitizing activity was found. This hemagglutinin was named as HA. The other hemagglutinin possessed a low hemagglutinating activity (7,000 units per mg of protein), but it showed high leukocytosis-promoting (40,000 units per mg of protein) and histamine-sensitizing (57,400 units per mg of protein) activities. This hemagglutinin was referred to as LPF. HA and LPF were antigenically distinct in double immunodiffusion tests. Morphologically, HA showed to be filamentous particles of about 2×40 nm, while LPF was comprised of spherical particles of about 6 nm in diameter. The molecular weight values of HA and LPF estimated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and density gradient centrifugation were about 130,000 and 110,000, respectively. Electrophoresis of LPF in polyacrylamide gel at pH 4.5 gave a single band. Moreover, leukocytosis-promoting, histamine-sensitizing and hemagglutinating activities were shown in the section corresponding to this band. It seemed that these activities were elicited by a single LPF molecule.

CHARACTERIZATION STUDIES ON A PARAMYXOVIRUS ISOLATED FROM JAPANESE SPARROW-HAWKS (ACCIPTER VIRGATUS GULARIS)

Jesus Arias Ibarrondo

Department of Epizootiology
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060, Japan