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| Title | STUDIES ON THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LEUKOCYTES FROM BOVINE AND OVINE PERIPHERAL BLOOD BY THE USE OF WATER AND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION |
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the presence of a tumor (T) antigen specific for ICHV was demonstrated in the cells of the foci. The transformed cells produced by 4 of the 9 strains were confirmed to have tumorigenicity for hamsters. The tumor bearing hamsters were found to have antibodies in their sera reactive with ICHV-T antigen.

In hamster cells, as described in the above result, strain FD showed only lytic infection, whereas strain Woc-4 showed not only lytic but also kinetic infection. The kinetic infection could be attained only by using a small dose of virus inoculum per cell and frequent changes of media after the virus inoculation. The fact that in vitro transformation of hamster cells was made possible by using cultural conditions of the infected cells which were different from those used in lytic infection suggests that the Woc-4 - hamster cell system offers a prominent system for analyzing the mechanism of tumor induction by virus.

STUDIES ON THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LEUKOCYTES FROM BOVINE AND OVINE PERIPHERAL BLOOD BY THE USE OF WATER AND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION

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A large number of leukocytes without red cells were collected from bovine and ovine peripheral blood by the use of water and ammonium chloride solution and they were examined cytologically.

1) In the water method, a ratio of 1 to 1.5, blood to water, and restoration of isotonicity after 20 seconds were most favorable in both bovine and ovine blood.

2) In the ammonium chloride method, a ratio of 1 to 2, blood to the 0.83% solution, and 3 minutes mixing were most favorable in both types of blood.

3) In the leukocytes collected by the water method, some influences by the method were observed in morphology, viability, phagocytic activity, fine structure and differential count in both types of blood.

4) In the leukocytes collected by the ammonium chloride method, some influences by the method were observed in morphology, viability, phagocytic activity, fine structure and differential count in both types of blood.

5) For the differential count, the leukocytes collected by these two methods do not seem to be suitable, but they may be useful for the detection of abnormal cells in the blood, blood cell culture and making blocks in electron microscopy.