ZIL'BER, L. A.

Baydakova, Z. I. and Zil'ber, L. A. "Variability of grippe virus", Voprosy med. virusologii, Issue 2, 1949, p. 204-08, - Bibliog: 9 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53,(Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

ZIL'BER, L. A. PA 47/49T93

USSR/Medicine - Tumors, Immunity Mar/Apr 49
Medicine - Specific Antigen and Reactions

"New Methods in Oncologic Immunology," L. A. Zil'ber, Moscow, 16 pp

"Uspekhi Sovrem Biol" Vol XXVII, No 2

It is possible to carry out active immunization and decrease severity of some virus tumors. Tumors with no trace of filtrates contain specific antigen of a nucleoproteid nature and proved antagonistic to the original body. Present problem is to discover methods for immunizing against tumors.

47/49T93

ZIL'BER, L. A. PA 29/49T63

USSR/Medicine - Immunization Feb 49
Medicine - Tumors, Cells

"Heterogeneity of Specific Antigens of Tumorous Cells," L. A. Zil'ber, N. V. Nartsissov, Cen Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 6

Experimented in immunizing rats with antigens prepared from rat sarcomata. Establishes for first time that there is a substrate of a nucleoproteid nature present in tumors, that are nontransferable by filtrates, which is foreign to the organism with the tumor. This substrate functions as an antigen. Submitted by Acad N. N. Anichkov, 3 Sep 48.

29/49T63

ZIL'BER, L. A.

PA 29/49T70

USSR/Medicine - Antigens Mar 49
Medicine - Cells

"Differentiation of Nuclear Nucleoproteins With Tumorous and Normal Cells," L. A. Zil'ber, V. B. Freyman, I. B. Zbarskiy, S. S. Debov, Cen Oncol Inst imeni P. A. Gertsen, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 1

Since the anaphylaxis reaction is one of the most sensitive for determining specificity of albuminous antigens, authors attempt to find if it can be used to differentiate nucleoproteid antigens of tumorous cells from nucleoproteids of normal cells. Submitted by Acad N. N. Anichkov, 10 Sep 48.

29/49T70

ZIL'BER, L. A. PA 39/49T60

USSR/Medicine - Antigens and Antibodies Mar 49
Medicine - Tumors

"The Antibodies for Specific Genes in Animals With Tumors," N. V. Nartsissov, L. A. Zil'ber, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 2

Attempts to determine whether an organism is formed in which the tumor grows, i. e., an antibody to this antigen. Antigen is the one discovered in sarcomata of mice. From data obtained by comparative study of more than 300 mice serums, concludes that such a process does occur. Submitted by Acad N. N. Anichkov, 14 Dec 48.

39/49T60

ZIL'BER, L. A.

USSR/Medicine - Leukemia 11 Nov 49
Antigens

PA 157T64

"Specific Antigen in Cases of Human Leukemia," L. A. Zil'ber, V. A. Parnes, Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol imeni Gamaleya, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIX, No 2

Experiments in sensitizing and desensitizing swine with nucleoproteids from spleens of patients who died from various forms of leukemia led to Parnes' conclusion that specific antigens can be found in spleens of such persons, which do not occur in patients who died from various forms of trauma. These

157T64

USSR/Medicine - Leukemia 11 Nov 49
(Contd)

antigens have common components, but are not identical. Submitted by Acad N. N. Anichkov 13 Sep 49.

157T64

ZIL'BER, Lev Aleksandrovich, 1894-

Battle of the organism with microbes
Moskva Pravda 1950. 15 p. (52-44985)

QR181.Z54

ZIL'BER, L. A.

"On the Specific Antigens of Malignant Tumors," Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol, No. 1, p 27, 1950.

ZIL'BER, L. A.

"Cancer as a Microbiological Problem," Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol, No. 10, p 15, 1950.

ZIL'BER, L. A.

(1)

Erythrin and its use. L. A. Zil'ber. *Sovet. Med.* 14, No. 11, 17–18(1950); *Chem. Zentr.* 1951, II, 837; cf. *C.A.* 47, 759f.—Many tissues contain substances which act like antibiotics in destroying the vitality of bacteria. Such a substance, which was effective against diphtheria bacteria, staphylococci, and streptococci, was isolated from erythrocytes and called erythrin. It is a brown (almost black) powder, sol. in weak alkalies and in Na citrate. It neutralizes diphtheria toxin. It diffuses with difficulty and is of high mol. wt. It was shown to be of value in treatment of diphtheria patients.

M. O. Moore

Trans — W-18595

CA

116

Specificity components of malignant tumors. L. A. Zil'ber. *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biol.* 30, 189-221(1951). A review, with tabulated data on nucleoproteins, antigens, and their responses to anaphylactic, sensitising, and desensitizing influences. 65 references. Julian F. Smith

1957

ZIL'BER, L. A.

USSR/Medicine - Virusology

May 51

"A Scientific Session Devoted to the Memory of D. I. Ivanovskiy," Yu. I. Milenushkin

"Priroda" No 5, pp 84-86

At a special session of the Dept of Biol Sci, All-Union Acad of Agr Sci imeni Lenin, the memory of D. I. Ivanovskiy (1864-1920), discoverer of the tobacco mosaic virus, was honored. Many papers in the field of virusology were presented on that occasion. L. A. Zil'ber discussed the symbiosis of viruses and microorganisms (e. g., cultivation of smallpox on yeast), the mutual adaptation of the 2 partners in this process, and the modifications (immunological, etc.) which both partners and specifically the virus undergo as a result of symbiosis. He further said that many viruses (e. g., herpes, breat cancer of mice) remain in the host during the latter's whole life, but they never confer a so-called nonsterile immunity in such cases. M. P. Chumakov in his paper sharply criticized G. M. Bosh'yan theories. Other participants praised Bosh'yan and his contributions to science and referred to Ivanovskiy as a procursor of Bosh'yan.

PA 211T76

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Discovery of ultraviruses and contemporary medicine. Usp.sovrem. biol. 31 no.1:5-12 Jan-Feb 51. (CLML 20:5)

1. Moscow.

also in Orv. hetil, Budap. 92:23, 10 June 51, p. 721-6

ZIL'BER, L. A.

"A collection of articles in Memoriam of D. I. Ivanovskiy," Izvestiya AN SSSR, p 66, 1952.

ZIL'BER, L. A.

"Discovery of Ultraviruses and Modern Medicine"

Sovetskaya Meditsina, No 4, 1952, p363
IR 2180-52, 8 Dec 52

ZIL'BERG, L.A.

Ind Eng (2)

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No; 7
July 1953
Structure and Physics
of the Atmosphere

4.7-64 551.510.42

Shvarts, IA. I. and Zil'berg, L. A., Zonal'noe issledovanie zagiaznennosti atmosfernogo vozdukha vokrug tolevogo zavoda. [Zonal investigations of atmospheric pollution around a glue factory.] Gigiena i Sanitariia, 7:53-54, July 1952. DLC--Air samples were taken at level of 1.5 to 2.5 m above the ground at varying distances from the factory. The distances varied according to the nature of the contaminants tested. Data on the concentration of hydrocarbon, SO_2 and dust at the respective four zones are presented. Subject Headings: 1. Atmospheric pollution 2. Air sampling and Analysis. --I.L.D.

USSR/Medicine - Cancer Jan/Feb 52

"Etiology and Pathogenesis of Cancer Demonstrated by Experiments," L. A. Zilber, Act Member, Acad Medical Sci USSR, Moscow

"Vop Meyrokhirug" Vol XVI, No 1, p 12

Recent research and expts advanced the theory that cancerous growths are produced by viruses penetrating the organism from without. Carriers of these viruses have been identified in 2 cases only: papilloma in rabbits transmitted by ticks, and malignancy of lactic glands in mice transmitted by milk. After penetration the virus may remain inactive over a long period of time. It develops only under

(1) 221T38

propitious conditions in focal centers of proliferating cells. A virus penetrating a group of these cells interferes with metabolism and disrupts the protein synthesis, producing abnormal cells. This is the essential process of malignancy. Factors regulating the development of cells with normal protein content are unable to cope with the contaminated cells, the protein content of which has become cancerous. A rapid increase in the number of contaminated cells forms a malignant growth (tumor). After the interruption of the protein synthesis, the virus is usually blocked by the newly formed proteins and cannot be detected by ordinary methods. This theory considers the origin of a malignant growth as a chain reaction. Some of the links in this chain are

(2) 221T38

claimed to be now available for analysis and treatment. Further research calls for an immunological study of the malignancy process, immunization of the cells in the cancerous growth.

ZILBER, L.A.

(3) 221T38

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Symbiosis of viruses and microorganisms. Usp. sovrem. biol. 33 no.1: 81-100 Jan-Feb 52. (CLML 21:5)

1. Moscow.

ZIL'BER, L. A.

241T22

USSR/Medicine - Malignant Tumors Jan 53

"I. I. Mechnikov's Views on the Etiology of Cancer," L. A. Zil'ber, Chief, Div of Virology, Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Acad Med Sci USSR

PA 241T22

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 1, pp 74-76

Cites references to and excerpts from I. I. Mechnikov's writing in which the assumption is made that cancer is primarily due to infection which takes root if the macroorganism is predisposed to it at the origin of the cancerous tumor. States that

241T22

Mechnikov has shown remarkable foresight in outlining the essential points of the modern virus theory of cancer.

ZILBER, L.

"The symbiosis of viruses and microbes. Tr. from the Russian", p. 38 (Analele Romano-Sovietice. Seria Medicina Generala, Series a III-a, v. 6, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 1953, Bucuresti)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No 9 Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

ZIL'BER, L.A., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen.

Some research done on studying the role of viruses in the origin of tumors. Sovr.probl.onk. no.12:3-8 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Tumors) (Viruses)

ZIL'BER, L.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu. V.; VOLINA, E.V.; KRAVCHENKO, N.A.

Antibacterial action of hemin and its derivatives. Biokhimiya 18, 109-11 '53. (MLRA 6:1)
(CA 47 no.15:7594 '53)

1. Central Inst. Epidemiol. Microbiol., Moscow.

ZIL'BER, L. A.

"USSR Views on the Nature of Viruses and Their Origin," Mikrobiologiya, 22, No.1, pp 81-94, 1953

Translation W-26969, 7 Jul 53

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Certain basic problems of etiology and pathogenesis of malignant tumors. Usp. sovrem. biol. 35 no.3:381-394 May-June 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Moscow.

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Epidemiology of cancer. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.9: 61-63 S '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz otdela virusologii (zav. prof. L.A.Zil'ber) Instituta imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR (dir. prof. G.V.Vygodchikov).
(NEOPLASMS, epidemiology)

ZIL'BER, L.A.; RADZIKHOVSKAYA, R.M.

Experimental studies on immunity to neoplasms. Part 1: Artificial immunization against Brown-Pearce carcinoma. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.9:64-70 S '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz otdela virusologii (zav. prof. L.A.Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR (dir. prof. G.V.Vygodchikov).

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
Brown-Pearce carcinoma, prev. vacc.)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,
Brown-Pearce carcinoma)

ZIL'BER, L. (Prof.)

"Recent USSR work on Etiology and Immunology of cancer," Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Vol. 17, No 61, (1285), 1954.

Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

SO: Translation-W-30978.

455. ZILBER L. A. Moscou *Aetiology and pathogenesis of cancer in the light of virological and immunological experiments (Russian text)* Klin. Med. 1954, 32/3 (9–16)

The most discussed theories on the origin of cancer are the chemical and the virological ones. There is a considerable number of cancerogenic substances, which certainly produce cancer in animals, but it has not yet been possible to produce cancer in tissue cultures by adding these substances to normal cells (Benevolenskaja, 1951) without addition of oncogenic viruses. This supposition was expressed by Mečnikov, but could not be verified on account of lack of appropriate examination methods. Now, some authors have succeeded in demonstrating virus bodies in animal and human tumours by means of the electron microscope (Timofejevsky and Derjugin, 1952; Cross, Gessler, McCarty and others). Special attention should be paid to experiments carried out by Timofejevsky and Benevolenskaja with the nucleoprotein fraction of Rous sarcoma on embryonic chick mesenchyma cultures. After 15–17 days the tissue culture showed malignancy; electron-microscopical examination revealed globular bodies of the type of the Rous sarcoma virus. Methylcholanthrene alone does not give rise to malignancy of fibroblast cultures; this is effected after addition of mammary carcinoma virus of mice or of extract of rat sarcoma. Virus from Shope-papilloma also brings about malignancy in cultures of rabbit epidermis. Thus the carcinogenic substances prepare the tissue for the action of the oncogenic viruses. These experiments rule out the mutation theory for the origin of cancer. However, it should be borne in mind that it has not yet proved possible to cultivate viruses from a considerable number of tumours. In these tumours it is present in a 'masked' form (e.g. breast cancer virus can only be demonstrated with the help of mice not older than 2 to 3 weeks). A feasible method for the demonstration of 'masked' viruses seems the immunological demonstration of a 'cancer protein' (cf. Zilber, *Fortschr. Biol.*, 1950, *30*) which has been effected in some tumours, e.g. Rous sarcoma (Radzichovskaja, 1950) and mammary carcinoma (Medvedev, 1951). This cancer protein seems to contain not only virus protein, but also another protein, which is not present in normal cells. Bardakova and Radzichovskaja (1950 and 1951) demonstrated that animals immune against a carcinogenic virus fell ill after inoculation with tumour tissue. It is, therefore, probable that tumour cells contain, besides the virus protein, another 'heterologous' protein and that thus the content of

455 Cont'd

tissue antigens changes as the tissue grows malignant (this was demonstrated by Zilber and Artamonova in rabbit papilloma and carcinoma). Recent investigations by Zilber, Artamonova and Postnikova led to the conclusion that tissue which has been made malignant blocks the pathogenic properties of the virus; after 15 min., active papilloma virus mixed with washed tissue which has been made malignant, loses the capacity to produce papilloma and its immunizing properties as well. However, normal rabbit epidermis, mixed with virus does not bring about blocking of the virus, but even slight activation. In the development of carcinoma 4 stages are distinguished: (1) Symptomless stage after invasion of the virus. The means of entry of only a few carcinoma viruses are known as yet: mammary carcinoma with milk, sperma or lice; rabbit papilloma virus through ticks; chicken lymphomatosis in the egg. The cancerogenic viruses may remain apathogenic in the body throughout life and require additional factors for their manifestation. (2) Formation of foci of cell proliferation, regarded as pre-cancerous because they promote the virus development. At this stage prophylactic measures should be taken. (3) Development of malignancy in the proliferating cells which start to produce 'cancer protein'. Further biochemical investigations on this matter are necessary. (4) Growth of the cancer cells: The 'foreign' protein components produced in the tumour cells possess antigenic properties, which disturb the growth regulating mechanism of the body with as a result the development of a tumour.

Brandt – Berlin

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Nature of cancer. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 37 no.3:60-64 Mr '54.
(NEOPLASMS,) (MLRA 7:6)

ZIL'BER, L. A.

USSR/Biology - Microbiology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Zil'ber, L. A. Active Memb. of Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR, and Artamonova, V. A.

Title : About the so-called blocking of viruses causing swelling

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 5, 1057 - 1060, June 1954

Abstract : The so-called blocking of tumor-causing viruses is discussed. Papillomatous viruses lose their disease causing effectiveness after coming in contact with albumins of cancerous tissues. In all experiments where the tumor causing virus was mixed with the extract virus from a cancerous tissue in ratio of 1 : 5 it was completely blocked and during inoculation of such mixture papilloma appeared in none of the test cases. The experiments were made on live rabbits and more detailed results are given in tables. One reference. Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR, The N. F. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology.

Submitted : April 6, 1954

Zil'ber, L. A.

MECHNIKOV, I.I.; KROTKOV, F.G., redaktor; ANICHKOV, N.N., redaktor; BAKLEMISHEV, V.N., redaktor; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., redaktor; ZHDANOV, V.M., redaktor; ZIL'BER, L.A., redaktor; KRAYEVSKIY, M.A., redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., redaktor; SOBOL', S.L., redaktor; BELKIN, R.I., redaktor; DOGEL', V.A., redaktor; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; POPRYADUKHIN, K.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Collected works (Academy edition)] Akademicheskoe sobranie sochinenii. Red.kollegiia: F.G.Krotkov i dr. Moskva, Ges. izd-vo med.lit-ry. Vol. 1. 1955. 390 p. (BIOLOGY) (MLRA 9:5)

ZIL'BER, L.A.

MECHNIKOV, I.I. (1870) NEKRASOV, A.D., redaktor; KROTKOV, F.G., redaktor; BEKLEMISHEV, V.N., redaktor; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., redaktor; ZHDANOV, V.M., redaktor; ZIL'BER, L.A., redaktor; KRAYNSKIY, N.A., redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., redaktor; SOBOL', S.L., redaktor; BELKIN, R.I., redaktor; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Academy edition of his collected works] Akademicheskoe sobranie sochinenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry. Vol. 3. 1955. 504 p.
(BIOLOGY--COLLECTED WORKS) (MLRA 9:3)

ZIL'BER, L.A. (Moskva, D-182, Shchukinskaya ul., 33, kv.6)

Investigations on the immunology and etiology of tumors. Vop.onk. 1 no.5:3-10 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

(NEOPLASMS,
viral theory, etiol. immun. aspects)

ZIL'BER, L.A.; RAYDAKOV, Z.L.

Immunization against mouse mammary carcinoma. Vop.onk. 1 no.5: 14-20 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela virusologii (zav. - L.A.Zil'ber) Institutaepidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamaleya (dir. - G.V. Vygodchikov) Adres avtorov: Moskva, D-182, Shchukinskaya ul., d.33, Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamaleya.

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
mouse mammary carcinoma, vacc.)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,
mouse mammary carcinoma)
(BREAST, neoplasms,
mouse mammary carcinoma, vacc.)

ZIL'BER L. A.

USSR/ Medicine - Diseases

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 6/37

Authors : Zil'ber, L. A., Act. Mem. Acad. Med. Sc.

Title : On the study of the nature of cancer

Periodical : Priroda 44/4, 51 - 60, Apr 1955

Abstract : The nature of tumors is explained. Two theories are presented in detail regarding the origin of those malignant tumors known as cancers. They are the chemical theory and the virus theory. [illegible] The virus [illegible] is given [illegible] as well as the nature, their growth, factors producing the multiplication of [illegible] way in which cancer is prevented. [illegible] 2.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

ZIL'BER, L. A.

USSR/ Medicine - Virusology

Card1/1 Pub. 22 - 35/52

Authors : Zil'ber, L. A. Memb. of Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR.; Martsissov, N. V.; and Abelev, G. I.

Title : Localization of specific antigens in swollen tissues

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/2, 331-334, Jan 11, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on rats to determine the serological activity of fractions (antigens) extracted from swollen tissues. Albumins from mitochondria and microsome and the first globulin fraction demonstrated maximum serological activity. A much lesser serological activity was shown by the second globulin fraction and cell albumins. An electrophoretic study of all fractions which were subjected to serological test showed that the active fractions were analogous in their composition. Three references: 2 USSR and 1 USA (1945-1950). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR, The N. F. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Virusology Faculty.

Submitted : July 23, 1954

ZIL'BER, L. A.

"On the Question of the Epidemiology of Cancer."

"On Some New Studies in the Field of Immunology." [paper read at an unidentified scientific conference held by the institute in 1955.] Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Virology, Zil'ber, L. A., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

ZIL'BER, L. A., and NARTSISSOV, N. V.

"Report on the Scientific Research of the Division of Virology." [paper read at an unidentified scientific conference held by the institute during the first half of 1954-] Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Virology, Zil'ber, L. A., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, head, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

ZIL'BER. L. A., RADZIKHOVSKAYA, R. M.

"Experimental Study of Immunity of Tumors." Proceedings of Inst.Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Virology, Zil'ber, L. A., professor, Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

ZIL'BER, L.A.

[Study of viruses; general virology] Uchenie o virusakh. Obshchaia virusologiia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 315 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(VIRUS DISEASES)

L A

ZILBER, ~~LA.~~

"The Contemporary Status of Theories on Immunity," a report presented at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infectionists, Leningrad, 1956 (June). Zhur, Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. i Immunobiol., pp. 3-5, 1956

Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

ZIL'BER, L.A.

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9661

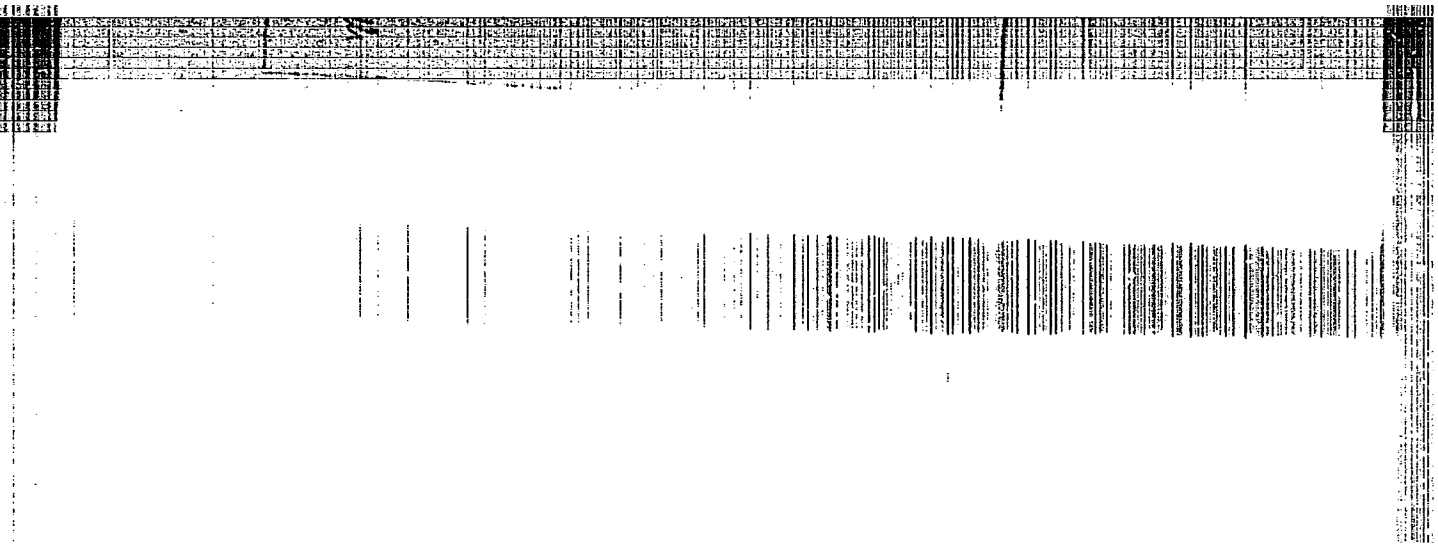
Author : Zil'ber, L.A.
Inst :
Title : Mechanisms of Purifying Organisms of Viruses.

Orig Pub : Vopr. virusologii, 1956, No 1, 49-54

Abstract : A critical review. The author comes to the conclusion that in the process of natural purification the organism eliminates viruses through undamaged kidney epithelia. The point of view of A.A. Smorodintsev is criticized, according to which in unsusceptible organisms viruses perish under the influence of temperature.

Bibliography, 29 references.

Card 1/1



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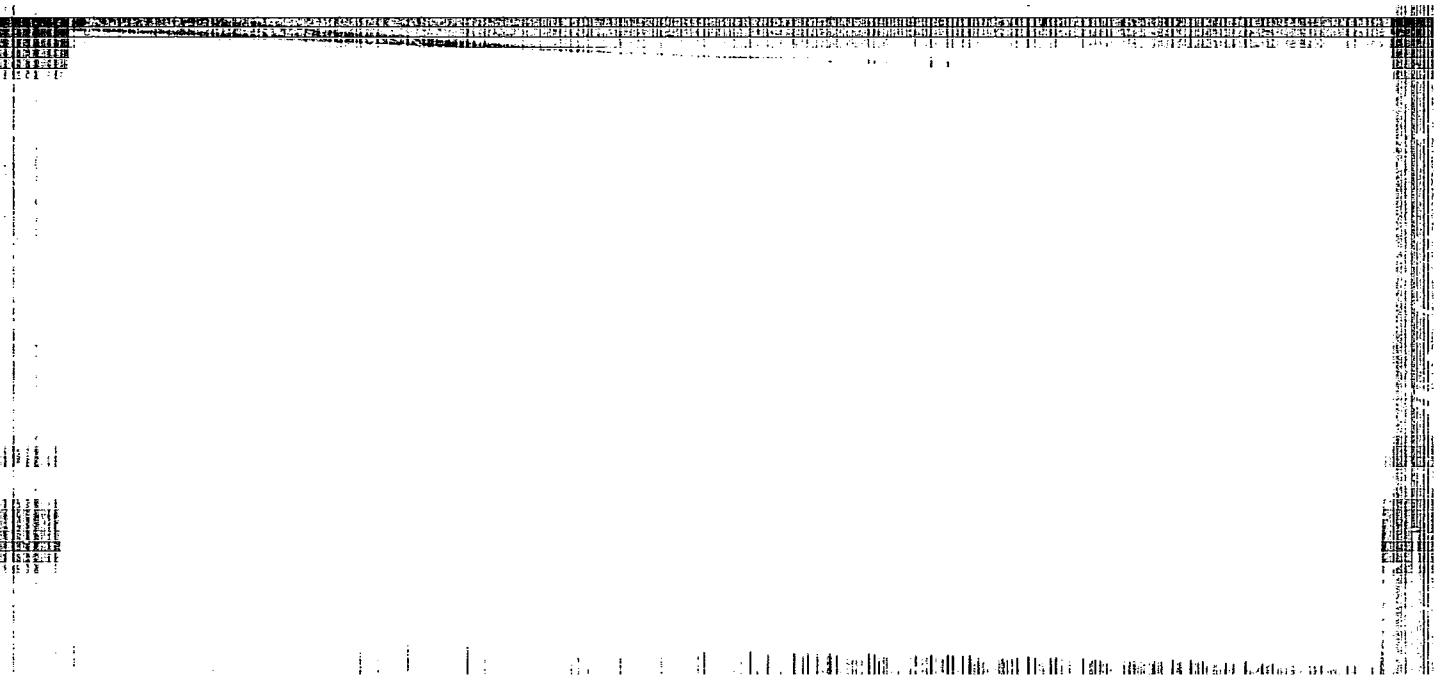

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ZIL'BER, L.A.; NARTSISSOV, N.V.; BIRYULINA, T.I. (Moskva D-182, Shchukinskaya, D. 33, Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamaleya.

Passive hemagglutination caused by the chicken sarcoma virus [with summary in English] Vop. onk., 2 no.6:646-649 '56 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz otdela immunologii zlokachestvennykh opukholey (sav.-deystv. chl. AMN SSSR prof. L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetn. akad. N.F. Gamaleia (dir.-deystv. chl. AMN SSSR prof. G.V. Vygodchikov)

(AGGLUTINATION
passive, of rabbit erythrocytes, by Rous sarcoma virus)
(VIRUSES
Rous sarcoma virus causing passive agglut. of rabbit erythrocytes)

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Louis Pateur. Zdorov'e 2 no.4:9-12 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(PASTEUR, LOUIS, 1822-1895)

ZIL'BER, L.A., professor

Etiology of cancer. Zdrav.Kazakh. 16 no.10:3-7 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(CANCER)

ZIL'BER, L.A.

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses. E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9663

Author : Zil'ber, L.A.
Inst : [redacted]
Title : Answer to A.A. Smorodintsev.

Orig Pub : Vopr. virusologii, 1957, No 1, 61-62

Abstract : The author mentions that secretory processess concern the immunity mechanism, and quotes some factual corrections to the statement of A.A. Smorodintsev.
(See previous abstract.)

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Immunity. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8809

Author : Zil'ber, L.A., Biryulina, T.I., Nartsissov, N.V.
Inst :
Title : Passive Hemagglutination Reaction and the Inhibition of It in Chicken Sarcoma

Orig Pub : Zh. gigiyeny, epidemiol., mikrobiol. i immunol., 1957, 1, No 1, 68-74

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

2301. THE REACTION OF PASSIVE HAEMAGGLUTINATION AND ITS INHIBITION BY CHICKEN SARCOMA - Zilber L. A., Biryulina T. I. and Nartsissov N. V. Gamaleya Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Moscow - J. HYG. EPIDEM. MIKROBIOL. IMMUNOL. 1957, 1/1 (80-87) Tables 3 Illus. 4

Rabbit erythrocytes bearing absorbed Rous chicken sarcoma virus were agglutinated by the sera of rabbits immunized against extracts of the sarcoma or against extracts of normal chicken muscle. The agglutination was inhibited by previous mixing of the immune sera with extracts of the sarcoma but not by mixing of the immune sera with extracts of normal chicken muscle.

Upton - Oak Ridge, Tenn. (V, 4, 16)

ZILBER, L.A.; KRYUKOVA, I.N.

Haemorrhagic disease of rate due to the virus of chick sarcoma. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 1 no.3-4:156-160 July-Dec 57.

1. N. F. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
(VIRUS DISEASES, exper.
chick sarcoma virus inducing hemorrh. dis. in rats)
(HEMORRHAGE, exper.
same)

ZIL'BER, L.A.

ZIL'BER, L.A.; KRYUKOVA, I.N.

Hemorrhagic disease in rats caused by chicken sarcoma virus [with summary in English]. Vop.virus. 2 no.4:239-243 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(HEMARRHAGIC DIATHESIS, experimental,
hemorrh. dis. in rats caused by infect. with Rous sarcoma virus during embryonic stage (Rus))
(SARCOMA, experimental,
Rous sarcoma virus infect. of rat embryo causing postnatal hemorrh. dis. (Rus))
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
same)

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Forty years of Soviet virology. Vop.virus. 2 no.5:258-266 S-O '57.
(VIRUSES, (MIRA 10:12)
research in Russia (Rus))

ZIL'BER, L.A.

On the history of Far Eastern tick-borne encephalitis. Vop. virus 2 no.6:323-331 N-D '57. (MIRA 13:5)
(ENCEPHALITIS)

ZIL'BER, L.A.

I.I.Mechnikov, Zdorov'e 3 no.1:13-16 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(MECHNIKOV, IL'IA IL'ICH, 1845-1916)

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Some problems in the organization of scientific research. Vest. AMN SSSR 12 no.2:51-55 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(RESEARCH,
med., planning & organiz. in Russia)

3275. ZILBER L. A. N.F. Gamaleya Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Moscow
Studies on tumor antigens J. nat. Cancer Inst. 1957, 18/3 (341–358) Tables 6

The anaphylactic reaction to tumour fractions evoked in animals desensitized by normal homologous extracts makes possible the detection of antigens in tumours of animals and of human beings. These antigens are missing in corresponding normal tissues. The antigens in question can also be detected in tumours induced in inbred mice by carcinogenic substances (hepatoma induced in C3HA mice by 4-*o*-tolylazo-*o*-toluidine). In Shope papilloma, as well as in carcinoma that develops from this papilloma, there is present, in addition to the viral antigen, tissue antigen missing in normal rabbit skin. In the experiments with Shope papilloma and Rous sarcoma the observed differences in the immunizing mechanisms against tumour cells and viruses indicate that both tumours possess specific tissue antigens, in addition to viral antigens. In contrast to tissue antigens, the viral antigen from Shope papilloma can be adsorbed on erythrocytes of rabbits and other animals. The data presented reveal the complex nature of tumour antigens and emphasize the need for further investigation of the problem.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Filtrable Factors. U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4169

Author : Zil'ber, L.A., Kryukova, A.N.
Inst :
Title : A Hemorrhagic Disease of Rats Produced by the Virus of the Chicken Sarcoma

Orig Pub : Vopr. virusologii, 1957, No 4, 239-243

Abstract : Pregnant rats (common breed and Wister) were submitted to laparotomy and 16-18-day-old embryos were injected with 0.025-0.05 ml of supernatant fluid of an extract of chicken sarcoma. The newborn rats were again injected with Rous's virus (0.2 ml) at the age of 7 days, in some experiments repeatedly. In control experiments embryos and neonates were injected with an extract of normal chicken muscle. Within 2-3 weeks following the last injection of Rous's virus numerous cysts with hemorrhagic transudate appeared in a part of the tolerating small rats.

Card 1/2

Zil'ber, L.A.

ZIL'BER, L.A.; MITSKEVICH, M.S.

Biological aspects of tissue transplantation. Usp. sovr. biol. 44 no.3:396-399 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(LIBLICE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA--TRANSPLANTATION (PHYSIOLOGY)--CONGRESSES)

ZILBER, L. A.

"Studies with Tumor Antigens," paper presented at 7th Int'l Cancer Congress, London, 6-12 July 1958.

ZIL'BER, LEV ALEKSANDROVICH

N/5
642
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1958

Osnovy immunologii Fundamentals of immunology Izd. 3. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958.

598 p. illus., Diagrs., tables.
Includes references.

ZIL'BER, L.A., prof.

Viral theory of the etiology of tumors according to modern experimental data. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.3:3-9 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
viral theory, review (Rus))
(VIRUSES,
viral theory of exper. cancer, review (Rus))

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Filtrable Factors. U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27350

Author : Zil'ber, L.A., Kryukova, I.N.
Inst :
Title : Fibromatosis of Rabbits, Induced by Rous Virus

Orig Pub : Vopr. virusologii, 1958, No 3, 166-170

Abstract : To one-day-old rabbits, 4 times every other day, 1 ml each of a suspension of Rous sarcoma (RS) was introduced. After 3 weeks, multiple solid nodes appeared under the skin which consisted of fibrous tissue with a great amount of cells. A number of animals perished; all rabbits were behind in growth. In those which survived, the nodes gradually sclerosed and some resorpted. In 1 rabbit, fibrous nodes (FN) were discovered in the liver. Introduction of FN suspension into the muscle of chickens did not induce sarcoma but lymphoid proliferations. Aqueo-saline extracts of FN reacted in CFR with the serum

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ZIL'BER, L.A.

Seventh International Cancer Congress. Vop.virus 3 no.6:373-376 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(LONDON--CANCER--CONGRESSES)

ZIL'BER, L.A., KRYUKOVA, I.N., NARTSISSOV, N.V., BIRYULINA, T.I.

Serological differentiation of Rous sarcoma and normal tissue extracts [with summary in English]. Vop.onk.4 no.3:268-270 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamaleya AMN SSSR. Adres avtora: Moskva, 182, Shchukinskaya ul., d. 83, Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamaleya.
(SARCOMA, exper.
Rous sarcoma extract, serol. differentiation with normal tissue extract (Rus))

ZIL'BER, L.A.

26-58-5-10/57

AUTHOR: Bergol'ts, V.M., Candidate of Medical Sciences

TITLE: On the Problem of Etiology of the Neoplasms (K voprosu ob etiologii opukholey) At the Second All-Union Congress of Oncologists (Na 2-m vsesoyuznom s''yezde onkologov)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 5, pp 57-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Second All-Union Conference of Oncologists in January 1958 dealt with problems of the etiology of tumors, pre-tumor diseases, chemotherapy of tumors, tumors of the bones, and the organization of the anti-cancer fight in the USSR. At the first oncologists' conference 11 years ago, only one paper by Professor L.A. Zil'ber dealt with the virus theory of cancer. This theory became one of the principal themes at the new conference. It was opened by N.N. Petrov, the oldest oncologist of the USSR and Hero of Socialistic Labor. The first paper was delivered by Professor L.A. Zil'ber. It was intitled "On the Virus Nature of the Tumors of Man" and described over 20 tumors and similar processes in animals, the virus origin of which he thinks has been proved. Among them were the sarkoma and leucosis of chickens, the papilloma and fibroma of rabbits, mammary gland cancer and

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On the Problem of Etiology of the Neoplasms. At the Second All-Union Congress of Oncologists

leucosis of mice. Under the electron microscope, virus-like etiologic agents were found in matter isolated from the tissues of men suffering from leucosis, but the virus origin of most malignant tumors of man have not as yet been demonstrated. A.D. Timofeyevskiy found virus-like globular bodies measuring from 40 to 80 millimicrons in the extracts of diverse tumors of man (cancer of the stomach, the mamary gland, the lung, sarkoma, etc). Immunological reactions showed the specific nature of these bodies. Professor L.F. Larionov criticized the virus theory. He based his doubts on data from medical literature but thought it was possible that some animal tumors were of virus origin, although there is no evidence yet with respect to man. Professor M.A. Morozov, in his paper "Virusoscopic Observations in Malignant Tumors of Man", holds that virus penetration from without is the etiologic factor. I.N. Mayskiy and M. M. Kapichnikov delivered a paper on the immunology of malignant neoplasms. In sarkoma of chickens and several tumors of man, special antigens were found. This agrees with A.D. Timofeyevskiy's discovery of virus-like bodies

On the Problem of Etiology of the Neoplasms. At the Second All-Union Congress of Oncologists

found in the blood and tissues of people suffering from malignant neoplasms. These bodies could be cultivated in chicken embryoes and possess specific antigen properties. It was demonstrated in the State Oncological Institute imeni P.A. Gertsen that in the organism of leucosis patients a non-cellular etiologic agent can be found that has many characteristics of a virus. Most oncologists, however, did not hold true that viruses are the only etiologic factor in malignant tumors. They think that chemical substances and penetrating radiation must be considered of similar etiologic importance. The papers delivered by L.M. Shabad, M.F. Glazunov, A.M. Neyman and others were concerned with the morphological and experimental data characterizing the pre-cancer stage in various tissues and organs of the animal organism. According to L.M. Shabad, every cancer has its special "pre-cancer". The importance of early diagnosis and therapeutic measures was stressed once more. Professor L.F. Larionov pointed out that more than 30 chemical drugs have been successfully administered against malignant tumors in recent years in the USSR. The drugs include the follow-

On the Problem of Etiology of the Neoplams. At the Second All-Union Congress of Oncologists

ing groups: hormones (estrogens, androgens, cortisone); antifolic drugs (aminopterin); derivatives of purine and pirimidine (mercaptopurine); chlorethylamines and their derivatives (embichine, nitromine, derganol, dopan sarkolysine); ethylenimines (TET, TEF, E 39, etc); esters of methanesulfooxylic acids (mileran); antibiotics (aktinomycin, sarkomycin), etc. In some cases, such as lymphogranulomatosis, metastases of cancer of the mammal gland, seminoma, etc; long-term healing was achieved by aid of these drugs. While they are useful in cases of lymphogranulomatosis and leucoses, there is almost no way they can be applied in the more important and frequent cases of malignant tumors of the stomach, alimentary tract, lungs, etc. Although 23 papers dealt with the results of new experimental research, new methods of a combined chemotherapy, radiation treatment and surgical measures were recommended.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy onkologicheskiy institut imeni P.A. Gertsena, Moskva (State Oncological Institute imeni P.A. Gertsen, Moscow)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

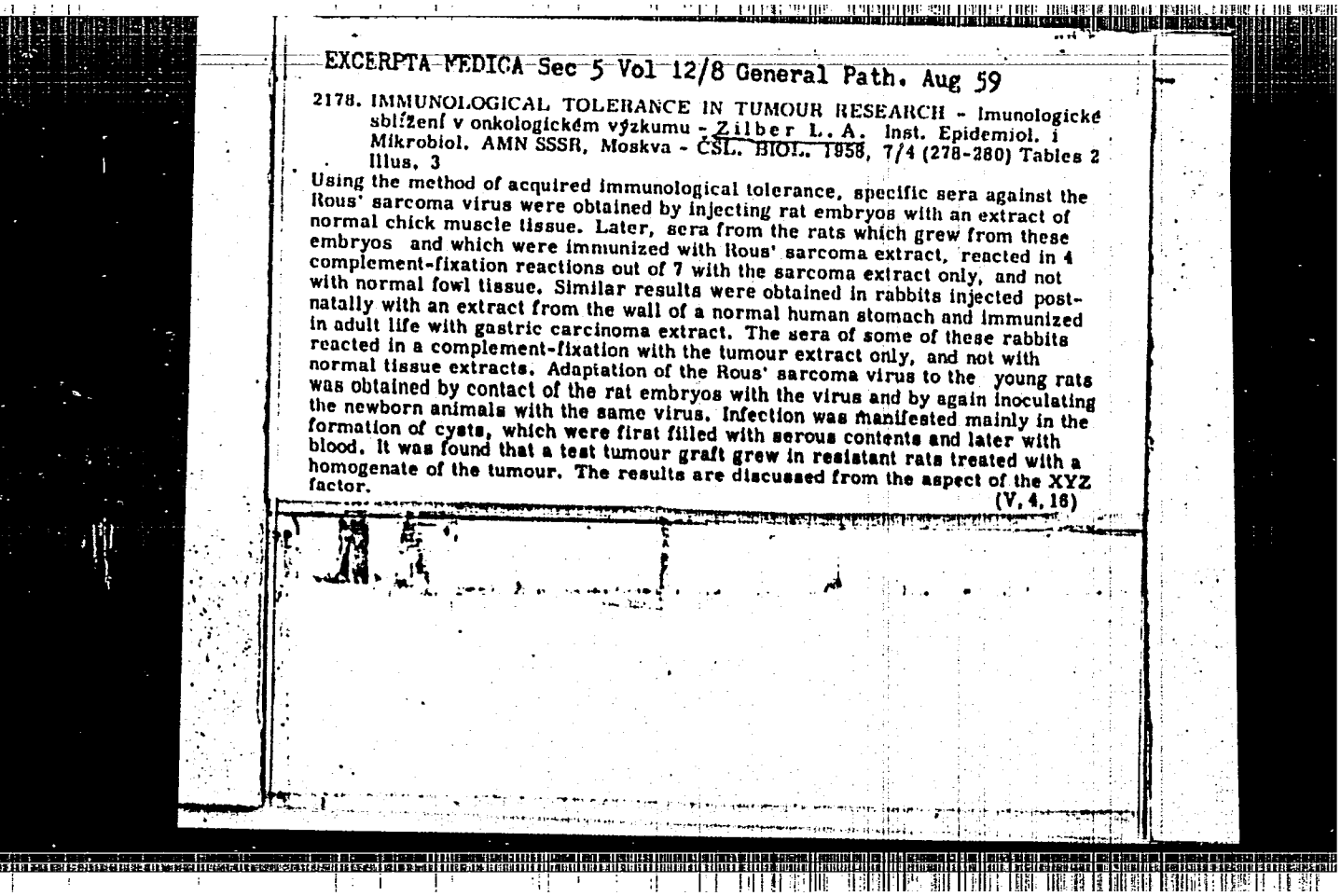
Card 4/4 1. Cancer research - USSR 2. Tumors - Therapy

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Excretion of viruses from the organism. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.5:252-257 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(VIRUSES,
excretion from organism, review (Rus))



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/8 General Path. Aug 59

2178. IMMUNOLOGICAL TOLERANCE IN TUMOUR RESEARCH - Imunologické sbližení v onkologickém výzkumu - Zilber L. A. Inst. Epidemiol. i Mikrobiol. AMN SSSR, Moskva - ČSL. BIOL. 1958, 7/4 (278-280) Tables 2 Illus. 3

Using the method of acquired immunological tolerance, specific sera against the Rous' sarcoma virus were obtained by injecting rat embryos with an extract of normal chick muscle tissue. Later, sera from the rats which grew from these embryos and which were immunized with Rous' sarcoma extract, reacted in 4 complement-fixation reactions out of 7 with the sarcoma extract only, and not with normal fowl tissue. Similar results were obtained in rabbits injected post-natally with an extract from the wall of a normal human stomach and immunized in adult life with gastric carcinoma extract. The sera of some of these rabbits reacted in a complement-fixation with the tumour extract only, and not with normal tissue extracts. Adaptation of the Rous' sarcoma virus to the young rats was obtained by contact of the rat embryos with the virus and by again inoculating the newborn animals with the same virus. Infection was manifested mainly in the formation of cysts, which were first filled with serous contents and later with blood. It was found that a test tumour graft grew in resistant rats treated with a homogenate of the tumour. The results are discussed from the aspect of the XYZ factor.

(V, 4, 16)

SOV/26-58-12-11/44

AUTHOR: Zil'ber, L.A., Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR

TITLE: At the VIIth International Cancer Congress (Na VII mezhdunarodnom rakovom kongresse)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 12, pp 67-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Seventh International Cancer Congress that took place from 6 to 12 July 1958 in London was attended by about 2,500 delegates from over 60 countries. A total of 600 papers were read. In one of the plenary sessions limited to themes in the fight against cancer, L.F. Larionov (USSR) reported on cancer chemotherapy. The following papers were read by Soviet researchers: N.N. Petrov and L.M. Shabad, in detail on the origin of tumors in monkeys under the influence of radioactive substances and on the development of cancer caused by endo- and exogenous factors including those in the surrounding medium. One of the strongest cancer-producing substances (3.4-benzopyrene) has been discovered in the air of several cities. This may be one of the causes of cancer of the lungs. A.D. Timofeyevskiy and his assistants found in 40 to 50 % of

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various tumors in man, virus-like globular corpuscles of 40 to 80 millimicron dimensions which propagated in cultures of tissues and in the choricallantoic membrane of the chick embryo. R.Ye. Kavetskiy gave data on the dependence of the effect of the virus of cancer of the mammary glands on the condition of the hormonal balance controlled by the central nervous system. L.A. Zil'ber stated that the method of precipitation into jelly permits the development of new specific antigens, absent in normal tissues, in a tumor that originated and was passed on in inbred mice; with this a simplification of the antigen structure is given, which is connected with the disappearance of certain antigens of the normal tissue from the tumor. N.N. Blokhin read a paper on chemotherapeutic preparations obtained by L.F. Larionov and coresearchers, and said that such preparations as embikhin, dopan etc. are on a level with similar foreign products. Ye.Ye. Pogosyants and his assistants reported on the hamster as an animal for the study of cancer; A.I. Savitskiy and S.A. Kholdin on clinical data concerning the treatment of cancer of the lungs and the breast in Soviet clinics; Ye.G. Prasdnikova on the organization of the anticancer service in the USSR. Of the 50-man Soviet delegation, individual members

were active in presentations and discussions at almost all sections of the congress. Professor N.N. Blokhin was elected vice-president (1 of 5) of the International Society for the Fight Against Cancer for the next 4-year period.- Data on the study of the metabolism of the hepatoma in mice caused by chrysoidin were presented by Al'bert and other researchers from Poland. Graffi from the GDR gave data on the virus of myeloblastic leukemia in mice; the virus was separated out from tumors which had always been treated as non-transferable by filtrates and not cantaining any viruses (e.g. Ehrlich's cancer). The next Cancer Congress will be in 1962 in Moscow.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamalei, Moskva (The Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N.F. Gamalei, Moscow)

ZIL'BER, L. A., SHABAD, L. M., RYAZANOV, V. A., SYSIN, A. N.

"Tasks of Hygiene in the Field of Problems of Cancer."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V., prof. (Moskva), otv.red.; BLOKHIN, N.N., prof. (Moskva), red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.M., kand.med.nauk, red.; ZHARSKIY, I.B., prof. (Moskva), red.; ZIL'BER, L.A., prof. (Moskva), red.; KOSYAKOV, P.N., prof., red.; LARIONOV, L.F., prof. (Moskva), red.; SAVITSKIY, A.I., prof. (Moskva), red.; SEREBROV, A.I., prof., red.; CHAKLIN, A.V., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad), red.; SHABAD, L.M., prof. (Leningrad), red.; AVERBAKH, M.M., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Malignant neoplasms; transactions of the Tenth Session of the General Assembly of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.] Zlokachestvennye novoobrazovaniia; trudy X sessii obshchego sobraniia Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Otvet.red. I.V.Davydovskii. Red.kollegiia: N.N.Blokhin i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 262 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. 10. sessiia, Moscow, 1956. 2. Deystvitel'nyye chleny AMN SSSR (for Davydovskiy, Zil'ber, Serebrov). 3. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Blokhin, Larionov, Savitskiy, Shabad).
(CANCER)

MECHNIKOV, Il'ya Il'ich [deceased]; KROTKOV, F.G., glavnyy red.; BELKIN, R.I., red.toma; STRASHUN, I.D., red.toma; ANICHKOV, N.N., red.; BEKLEMISHEV, V.N., red.; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., red.; ZHDANOV, V.M., red.; ZIL'BER, L.A., red.; KRAYEVSKIY, N.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., red.; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn.red.

[Academy edition of I.I.Mechnikov's collected works] Akademicheskoe sobranie sochinenii. Red.kollegiia: F.G.Krotkov i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.lit-ry. Vol.14. Red.R.I.Belkin i I.D.Strashun. 1959. Vol.14. Red.R.I.Belkin i I.D.Strashun. 1959. 426 p.
(BIOLOGY) (MIRA 13:6)

ZIL'BER, L.A.; ARTAMONOVA, V.A.

Nature of changes in the antigenic structure of proteins due to the effects of ionizing radiations. Med. rad. 4 no.5:3-6 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i zlokachesktvennykh opukholey Instituta epidemilogii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(LIVER, metab.
proteins, antigenic structure changes in x-irradiated rabbits (Rus))
(KIDNEYS, metab.
same)
(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.
on antigenic structure of renal & Hepatic proteins in rabbits (Rus))
(PROTEINS, metab.
kidneys & liver, eff. of x-irradiation on antigenic structure in rabbits (Rus))

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Studies on tumor antigens. Vop.onk. 5 no.3:265-271 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Institute of Epidemilogy and Microbiology, Moscow. Adres avtora: Moskva, 182, Shchukinskaya ul., d. 33, Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamaleya.
(NEOPLASMS, immunol.
antigens (Rus))

ZILBER, L.A.

Some aspects of antitumour immunity. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 6 no.4: 337-352 1959

1. Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Department of Immunology and Oncology, Moscow, USSR.
(NEOPLASMS immunol.)

ZIL'BER, L.A.

Study of the paths by which cancer spreads. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.2: 15-21 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(NEOPLASMS, etiol. & pathogen, viral theory (Rus))

ZIL'BER, L.A.

NESTEROV, A.I. (Moskva); TUSHINSKIY, M.D. (Leningrad); GOREV, N.N.(Kiyev); DOLGO-SABUROV, B.A. (Leningrad); ZAKUSOV, V.V. (Moskva); MUROMTSEV, S.N. (Moskva); CHUMAKOV, M.P. (Moskva); ZHDANOV, V.M., prof. (Moskva); NEGOVSKIY, V.A., prof. (Moskva); BIRYUKOV, D.A. (Leningrad); LITVINOV, N.N., prof. (Moskva); SOKOLOVA-PONOMAREVA, O.D. (Moskva); KUPALOV, P.S. (Leningrad); BATKIS, G.A. (Moskva); KOSYAKOV, P.N., prof. (Moskva); SHMELEV, N.A. (Moskva); BUSALOV, A.A., prof. (Moskva); MOLCHANOVA, O.P. (Moskva); STRASHUN, I.D.; BLOKHIN, N.N. (Moskva); PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B.S. (Moskva); VISHNEVSKIY, A.A. (Moskva) CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N. (Moskva); PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik (Leningrad); MYASNIKOV, A.L. (Moskva); VINOGRADOV, V.N. (Moskva); MAYEVSKIY, V.I.: DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V. (Moskva); IOFFE, V.I. (Moskva); KURASHOV, S.V.: ANOKHIN, P.K. (Moskva); BOGDANOV, I.D. (Kiyev); ZIL'BER, L.A. (Moskva); BRONOVITSKIY, A.Yu.; CHEBOTAREV, D.F., prof.

Debate on the address by Professor V.V.Parin, academician secretary of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; abridged comments by members of the Academy of Medicine and the directors of institutes. Vest.AMN SSSR 14 no.8:19-31 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny AMN SSSR (for Nesterov, Tushinskiy, Gorev, Zakusov, Kupalov, Strashun, Preobrazhenskiy, Vishnevskiy, Chernigovskiy, Myasnikov, Vinogradov, Anokhin, Zil'ber).

(Continued on next card)

NESTEROV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.

2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Dolgo-Saburov, Chumakov, Zhdanov, Biryukov, Sokolova-Ponomareva, Batkis, Shmelev, Molchanova, Blokhin, Ioffe, Bogdanov). 3. Direktor Instituta gerontologii AMN SSSR (for Gorev). 4. Direktor Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR (for Zakusov). 5. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (VASKhNIL); direktor Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (for Muromtsev). 6. Direktor Instituta po izucheniyu poliomiyelita AMN SSSR (for Chumakov). 7. Direktor Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR (for Biryukov). 8. Direktor Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR (for Litvinov). 9. Direktor Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (for Sokolova-Ponomareva). 10. Direktor Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR (for Kosyakov). 11. Direktor Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (Shmelev). 12. Direktor Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Busalov). 13. Direktor Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (for Molchanova). 14. Direktor Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (for Blokhin). 15. Direktor Instituta khirurgii AMN SSSR (for Vishnevskiy).

NESTEROV, A.I.--- (continued) Card 3.

16. Direktor Instituta fiziologii AMN SSSR (for Chernigovskiy). 17. Direktor Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (for Myasnikov). 18. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo izdatel'stva meditsinskoy literatury (for Mayevskiy). 19. Vitse-prezident AMN SSSR (for Davydovskiy). 20. Ministr zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Kurashov). 21. Direktor Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (for Bogdanov). 22. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR: predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR (for Bronovitskiy). 23. Predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR (for Chebotarev).
(MEDICINE)

ZILBER, L.A.

Symposium on the problem of the mechanism of antibody formation.
Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.10:60-63 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES--CONGRESSES)

17(3) SOV/20-124-4-60/67

AUTHORS: Zil'ber, L. A., . . Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences,USSR, Abelev, G. I., Avenirova, Z. A., Engel'gardt, N. V., Baydakova,Z. L.

TITLE: On the Differences in the Antigen Structure of the Cytoplasm Granulae of the Liver and of the Hepatoma in Mice (O razlichiyakh antigennoy struktury tsitoplazmaticheskikh granul pecheni i gepatomy myshey)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 937-939 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Malignant tumors contain specific tumor antigens (Refs 1,2), the isolation and study of which is at present among the most topical problems. The evaluation of the precipitation reaction in the gel (Ref 3) combined with the chemical separation of tissue antigens proves appropriate for this purpose. By this method, the number of the individual antigens in the system can be determined, and these individual antigens can be compared with each other. Said reaction has several advantages over other reactions. The authors studied its applicability in the gel, in order to clarify the antigen differences of tumor and normal tissues. Contrary to previous papers, an investigation was made, not of the protein fractions, but of the cell granulae, as they undergo antigen changes on malignisation (Refs 7-9). For the purpose of a comparative evaluation of the

Card 1/3

On the Differences in the Antigen Structure of the Cytoplasm Granulae of the Liver and of the Hepatoma in Mice

results obtained by different methods, the anaphylaxis reaction with desensitization was employed. The work was carried out with the entwisted heparomata of strain C_3HA mice (Ref 10) and with the livers of these mice. The granulae mentioned in the title were isolated from the perfused liver by means of a separator, from a 10 %-homogenate in an isotonic saccharose solution. Electron microscope analysis showed the granulae fraction to consist of a mixture of mitochondria and microsomes. Rabbits were immunized (a) with a lanolin depot, and (b) without a depot. For the purpose of a better clarification of the qualitative and quantitative differences between the preparations to be compared, the reaction was carried out in the following way: homologous sera and the antigen were placed at opposite angles of a square (Figure 1). The antigens common to the systems to be compared yield a uniform spectrum ab, which is situated between the alveoles with heterologous antigen and serum. Antigens that are characteristic of one system only show bands running along the diagonal of the square, their ends touching the containers of the heterologous systems (cd, ef). Figure 2 gives the results of the comparison between the protein fractions MmP and MmG.

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The results attained in the agar medium by the method of precipitation were compared with those obtained by the method of anaphylaxis (with desensitization). Table 1 shows that the two methods yielded identical results (cf. Refs 6,9). Thus the two above mentioned methods lead to the detection of a specific antigen in the heparoma granulae in mice which is but absent in the liver. At the same time antigens were found in the liver granulae which disappear on cancerization. The method described facilitates the evaluation of the behavior of individual antigens in complex systems, and opens new ways of their chemical isolation.-There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaley of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

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