

August 17, 68

Could growing tumors secrete a substance which is carcinogenic and continues to break down intracellular inhibitors which would normally block mitosis or at least keep it in check?

If so, would this compound account for the reaction of neighboring cells to spreading tumor, for the weakening of lymphocytes and polys as they approach tumor (Day - Ford Symposium "Interaction of Normal + Neoplastic Cells"), for the general lowering of immunol barriers as total tumor mass increases (anergy as w/ Hodgkins, also theory of Prehn) and for some of systemic toxicity and also for fact that cancer patients are more susceptible to new cancer or



Aug 17, 68

Double primaries, and for the explanation of the phenomenon of some hepatomas (i.e., neighboring normal hepatocytes appear to be changed into malignant cells, as tumor approaches them.

If so is better to assume that the substance is fat soluble, rather than water soluble, since most carcinogens in nature seem to be fat soluble.

Experiment: ① Implant silicone capsules within growing tumor (Walker or Sarcoma 180) and see if any fluid inside - (after several passages there several tumors.

② Freeze and thaw to kill any cells on outside (or just dry)

③ Re-implant in series of rats and few months later look at nodules of tissue surrounding capsule compared to ~~of~~ control capsule?