cluded a consideration of some recent controversies on the action of cytochalasin B on microfilaments, and on the role of microtubules in chromosome movement. The small size of this meeting provided an opportunity for the informal discussion of current developments by all the participants and, in the opinion of the writer, such conferences can contribute much to clarifying—if not resolving—conflicting points of view.

ROBERT E. KANE

Pacific Biomedical Research Center, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Arene Oxides: Biochemistry and Metabolism

Although arene oxides (epoxides of aromatic compounds) were proposed as reactive intermediates in the metabolism of polycyclic aromatic compounds some 25 years ago by E. Boyland, the first symposium on this subject was held at the Roche Institute of Molecular Biology, Nutley, New Jersey, on 6 and 7 April 1972. Arene oxides have become the focal point of interest in laboratories around the world because of the possibility of obtaining them synthetically in sufficient amounts for studying their chemical, physical, and biological properties. It has become possible to demonstrate that they are in fact the primary oxidation products of catalytically hydroxylated-for example by aryl hydroxylase (cytochrome P-450) - aromatic compounds. Naphthalene and dibenz(a,h) anthracene (directly) and brombenzene and benzo-(a) pyrene (indirectly) yield the corresponding arene oxides as primary oxidation products on treatment with cytochrome P-450. The oxides are highly reactive electrophiles with a lifetime of minutes under physiological conditions. They rearrange to phenols, which react with glutathione to yield adducts that are then converted to mercapturic acid. With a water molecule arene oxides give rise to corresponding dihydrodiols. The rearrangement and hydration are presumably catalyzed by enzymes.

Of special interest is the cytotoxicity of arene oxides resulting from covalent binding to proteins and nucleic acids. Direct evidence was presented relating cytochrome P-450-catalyzed arene oxide formation to cytotoxicity, mutagenicity, and carcinogenicity of

The New Harvard Biograph™ Recording System.

for physiology, psychology and all the life sciences.

One of the most versatile recording systems you can buy, certainly the most economical you can own.



Send for full details. Gentlemen: I want to learn more about the new Harvard Biograph. Please send a no-obligation quote on a new Harvard Biograph recording system with 1, 2, 3 or 4 (circle one) recording channels plus couplers and accessories for measuring: Blood Pressure (direct); Blood Pressure (indirect); Pulse; ECG; Heart Rate; Respiration; EEG; GSR; Eye Blink; Isotonic Muscle Contraction; Isometric Muscle Contraction; Electromyography; Other Name Tel. No. Department Institution Address City State Zip

Harvard Apparatus Company, Inc. P.O. Box 24-48, Millis, Massachusetts 02054 Telephone 617-376-2987 Circle No. 43 on Reoders' Service Card MHARVARD APPARATUS compounds such as naphthalene, benzo(a) pyrene, 7,12-dimethylbenz(a) anthracene, K-region oxides of several carcinogenic hydrocarbons of the benz-(a) anthracene series, and phenanthrene. The evidence of cytotoxicity of halogenated benzene derivatives and 2-ally-2-isopropylacetamide, due to the same metabolic pathway, was also presented. Data in the above experiments have been obtained from cells in tissue culture as well as from intact, experimental animals.

A rapid assay method for benzo(a)-pyrene hydroxylase activity was described. During the development of the assay, data were obtained on products of interaction of arene oxides with proteins and nucleic acids; these products are being characterized.

The studies reported at the symposium demonstrated the importance of understanding the toxicity of chemical compounds at the molecular level. Recent advances have already led to suggestions for protection against chemical toxicity. This could be achieved by the use of cytochrome P-450 inhibitors or with drugs that react preferentially with arene oxides and act as scavengers. A rational approach to new drugs design would be to develop molecules that cannot be converted to arene oxides in the presence of the aryl hydroxylases cytochrome P-450 or P-448.

About 50 investigators participated in the Symposium. Those who presented contributions to the field discussed at the Symposium, or acted as chairmen of the sessions, were E. Boyland (University of London), B. B. Brodie (NIH), J. W. Daly (NIH), F. DeMatteis (Medical Research Council, Great Britain), H. V. Gelboin (NIH), J. R. Gillette (NIH), T. Hayakawa (Roche Institute of Molecular Biology), C. Heidelberger (University of Wisconsin), D. M. Jerina (NIH), W. Levin (Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.), P. Sims (Chester Beatty Research Institute, Great Britain), S. Udenfriend (Roche Institute of Molecular Biology), L. W. Wattenberg (University of Minnesota), and B. Witkop (NIH). Many others participated in discussions.

The Roche Institute of Molecular Biology has published a collection of abstracts of the symposium papers supplemented with an up-to-date bibilography of research in the field of arene oxides.

SIDNEY UDENFRIEND PAUL BARTL

Roche Institute of Molecular Biology, Nutley, New Jersey 07110



By phone or mail. Just specify weights and quantity. Choose from our 7 different strains of Hartley—derived or English short hairs.

Your guinea pigs can often be on the way the same day. They'll arrive by company truck or Air Express—ready for your research and diagnostic study in BACTERIOLOGY, ENDOCRINOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY, NUTRITION, VIROLOGY or PHARMACOLOGY.

Ask us for our new price list.

Cammo meets your exact requirements in guinea pigs

Camm Research Institute, Inc. 414 Black Oak Ridge Road Wayne, New Jersev 07470 Tel: 201 / 694-0703

Circle No. 81 on Readers' Service Card

