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Prof. J Lederberg
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Dear Josh,

Herewith a TS of the "Contamination" paper - much derived from you, (& could you tell me the full reference & page Nos of the Nice Symposium?).

Am still puzzled by the way in which periodate treated Hfr cells behave as females: in theory one should be able to periodate either Hfr in an Hfr x Hfr cross and get good mating, since one postulates that the 'male' (genetically) could be the 'female' (as far as surface & adhesion), and yet I found on repeating with Hfr, M Sm^s Pr$^+$ x Hfr, M Sm^r Pr$^-$ on M M + Sm + Meth, that periodation of the former (≡ genetic male) is sufficient to prevent mating even when the latter is untreated.

Figures: (standard method, $NaIO_4$ M/2000 10' 37°)

W1895 = "♂"	Untreated	Untreated	Treated	Treated
W3236 Sm^r = "♀"	Untreated	Treated	Untreated	Treated
Recomb: on M Glucose Meth + Sm	16.2×10^3	8.3×10^3	0.5×10^3	0.1×10^3

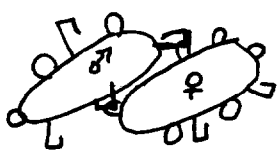
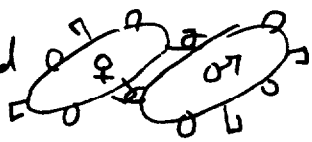
PTO

IO4'

The killing here was "♂" = 27·3% survivors
"♀" = 26·8% survivors.

convert to expected recombinants

♂	Untreated	Untreated	Treated	Treated
♀	Untreated	Treated	Untreated	Treated
% Expected Recombinants	(100 %)	18·6% ?significantly high?	11·4%	8·5%

Let  and 

should mate equally well? ⊔ = ♀ "receptors"
⊔ = ♂ receptors destroyed by periodate.

Do you think there is anything worth pursuing here?

I am yours in sending warmest wishes. Best wishes to you both & to all at Stanford

Yours ever

Pete.