

Detroit Institute of Cancer Research

4811 JOHN R STREET
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN
December 12, 1955

Dr. J. Lederberg
School of Agriculture
Department of Genetics
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Josh:

I'm sending some cultures in accordance with your request. All the cultures require biotin and pyridoxine and have the following markers so far as I know:

WY 100	108.3 N (normal)	a Pa Ma th me ga C
101	108.3 P-2 (petite)	same
102	108.3 P-3 (petite)	same
103	56.1 P (petite)	of pa Ma? Th Me? Ga? C
104	146.1 (segregational)	a Th pa Ma c ₂
105	145.2 (segregational)	a Th Pa Ma c ₂
106	146.2 (segregational)	of th? Pa ma c ₂

I'm sending more than one culture in some categories for good measure. As I mentioned to you, the segregational mutants may also be cytoplasmic deficient--the petites, naturally, are much less likely to also be genetic mutants. These have been stored in the cold for a couple of years now, and have been transferred 3 or 4 times, so I hope they have not diverged too far from their original state. The segregational mutants are segregants of a u.v. induced small colony of irradiated 108.3 crossed with 56.1 normal.

Best regards,

Caroline Raut

Caroline Raut

CR:bt

P.S. The gene c₂ is an arbitrary designation for the a gene mutation we got which is phenotypically like the petite; c₁ is the original "glycylless" mutant.