STORAGE RECORD OF HUMAN MILKS AND SERA

Deep Freeze - Rack No. 2

Shelf No. 1 ---

Paired milks and sera from: [redacted]

Shelf No. 2 ---

Paired milks and sera from: [redacted]

Shelf No. 3 ---

Paired milks and sera from: [redacted]

Shelf No. 4 ---

Human milk pools A + B
Serum only only from: [redacted]

Shelf No. 5 ---

Christ Hospital milks and sera: [redacted]

Shelf No. 6 ---

Christ Hospital milks and sera: [redacted] (milk only)

Shelf No. 7 ---

C.G.H. pool of 5-29-50 (a.m., breast milk, 1 tube)

Shelf No. 8 ---

S. Sabin: serum of 5-31-50
S. Sabin: milks of 5-31-50; 6-2-50; 6-4-50; 6-9-50

RACK 2 — Deep Freeze

Sh. # 1 [redacted]

Sh # 2 [redacted]

Sh # 3 [redacted]

Sh # 4 POOL MILK [redacted]

Sh # 5 [redacted]

Sh # 6 [redacted]

Sh # 7 BOSTON MILK DIR. OF 6-17-50 (210°F X 15 MIN.), BOSTON MILK DIR. 6-17-50 210°F X 15 MIN & UNSTERILIZED) ✓

Sh # 8 SABIN (M+S), ~~PASTEURIZED BOSTON MILK DIR. OF 7/24/50, HUMAN MILK USED 9/6/50, 9/6/50 9/7/50 9/9/50 9/14/52~~, FRENCH GOATS CGH EARLY HUMAN MILK OF 5/25/50 AM

Sh # 9 BOSTON MILK DIR. OF 7/24/50 (H+UH), CGH POOLS OF (5/30/50 PM (H+UH), (5/31/50 AM - UH), (6/2/50 PM - H+UH), (6/5/50 PM - H+UH), (6/9/50 PM - H+UH), (6/15/50 PM - H+UH)

Sh # 10 GOATS MILK

Storage Record of Human Milks and Sera

Deep Freeze - Rack No. 5

Shelf No. 1 ---

Paired milks and sera from: [redacted]

Shelf No. 2 ---

Paired milks and sera from: [redacted]

Shelf No. 3 ---

Paired milks and sera from: [redacted]

Shelf No. 4 ---

Paired milks and sera from: [redacted]

Shelf No. 5 ---

Paired milks and sera from: [redacted]

Shelf No. 6 --- MILK + SERA [redacted]

Shelf No. 7 ---

Goat sera from Texas Nos: 1-20

Shelf No. 8 ---

Goat sera from Texas Nos: 21-41

Shelf No. 9 ---

Goat sera from Texas Nos: 42-63

# Projected Program on Human Milk



1. Effect of heating "transitional" milk at 100°C
2. " " " "late" milk at 100°C
3. Effect of removing fat by centrifugation from "transitional" milk
4. " " " " " " " " "late" milk
5. Test additional mothers in search of "one" without Lansing antibody in serum – mothers from Dr. Garbe's private practice – to test activity of "early" milk in absence of serum antibody.
6. Collect large pool of milk (3-5 days after delivery) for a) chemical fractionation
   b) effect on infection in cynomolgus by oral route
7. Test "early" and "late" milk in neutralization test in monkeys – preferably with strain to be used in infection by oral route.

# Projected Program on Cow's Milk

1. Effect of heat – 60°C and 100°C
2. Effect of removing fat by centrifugation
3. Presence of factor in milk during first 10 days after delivery of calf

   Work on [redacted] cow No. 12 [redacted] on whom specimens were tested at weekly intervals before birth of first calf.

   Large quantities available (20 liters) from first 3 days' milking and aliquots from subsequent 6 days.

4. Depending on results obtained in "3" above
   a) ~~the~~ milk of other cows will be studied after "freshening"
   b) chemical fractionation if any of the large samples available prove to be ~~Hexan~~ active
5. Quantitative tests for factor in positive milks and in pre- and post-delivery specimens.
6. Experiments in monkeys infected by oral route if "large" supply of positive milk becomes available.
7. Neutralization test with "Monkey" virus.

# Projected Tests on Effect of Antipoliomyelitic Milk on Infection of Cynomolgus Monkeys by Oral Route

## Tests with Y-Sk Virus

This strain is to be used to permit simple testing for development of neutralizing antibodies as an index to inapparent infection.

Plan – 1. Determine incidence of paralysis and inapparent infection (antibody development) in group of 10 small cynomolgus monkeys (@ 3 lbs) with virus prepared here.

Spinal cord & basal ganglia of one mouse = @ 0.2 Gm or 2cc of 10% suspension. Thus, if each monkey is fed 2cc twice a day for 3 days – 12cc will be required per monkey – or 6 mice per monkey

Accordingly a pool of virus from approximately 400 mice will be prepared before starting.

2. If about 50% of the monkeys develop paralytic polio – an ~~other~~ experiment will be done as follows:

10 monkeys – control
10 " – fed antipoliomyelitic human milk
10 " – fed cows' milk (devoid of antipoliomyelitic activity).

### Probable "milk" schedule

1200cc of milk / monkey
12cc of virus / monkey

Day 1 – 50cc of milk by mouth 3× a day 9 A.M, 12 N, 3 PM
Day 2 – Milk as above
Virus – 10 AM + 4 PM
Day 3 – as day 2
" 4 – as day 2
Day 5 – Milk only as on day 1
Day 6 – " " " " " "
Day 7+8 – " " " " " "

3. At the end of 4 weeks, all monkeys without paralysis will ~~the~~ be bled - and cats examined for lesions

3. If there is any indication of a positive effect, the experiment will be repeated in the same manner.

## Tests with "Wisconsin" Strain

This strain of virus according to Faber produces paralytic polio in almost all cynomolgus monkeys after feeding.

1. Prepare large lot of virus + do preliminary test on 10 young cynomolgus monkeys for incidence of infection.

3. If it works test effect of milk as with Y-SK strain except that antibody tests may not be carried out.

2. Test effect of milks to be used on this particular virus by intracerebral inoculation in monkeys.