

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 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] (NE)

Sh.# 2

[REDACTED] (see 5)

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 (MYS), ~~PASTEURIZED BOSTON MILK DIR. OF 7/24/50,~~
~~HUMAN MILK USED 9/6/50, 9/6/50, 9/7/50, 9/9/50, 9/11/50,~~ 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 (6/2/50 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

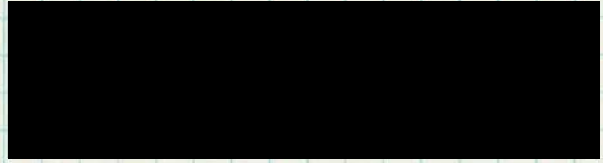
GOATS MILK

Storage Record of Human Milks and Sera

Deep Freeze - Rack No. 5

Shelf No. 1 ---

Paired milks and sera from:



Shelf No. 2 ---

Paired milks and sera from:



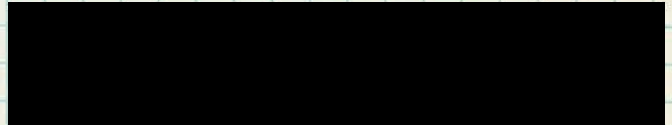
Shelf No. 3 ---

Paired milks and sera from:



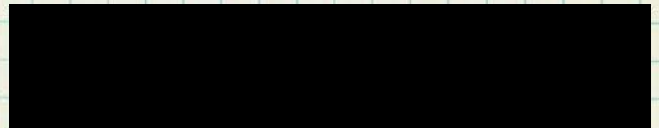
Shelf No. 4 ---

Paired milks and sera from:



Shelf No. 5 ---

Paired milks and sera from:



Shelf No. 6 --- *MILK + SERA*



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

MAY 24 1950

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. Garber'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

MAY 24 1950

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 ~~the~~ 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 ~~free~~ 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.

Spiral cord & basal ganglia of one mouse = @ 0.26cc
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 3x a day 9 A.M., 12 N., 3 P.M.
		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	- " " " " " "

2. At the end of 4 weeks, all monkeys without paralysis will ~~be~~ be bled - and Coxs 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 milks 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.