

IN CELEBRATION OF  
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY

of the publication of the  
experiment that transformed biology and  
showed that genes are made of DNA

The Rockefeller University is pleased  
to reprint the original 1944 paper by  
Oswald T. Avery, Colin M. MacLeod,  
and Maclyn McCarty

STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL NATURE OF  
THE SUBSTANCE INDUCING TRANSFORMATION  
OF PNEUMOCOCCAL TYPES

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**FIFTY YEARS AGO** this February, *The Journal of Experimental Medicine* published an account by Oswald Avery, Colin MacLeod and Maclyn McCarty of what the Nobel Prize-winning British immunologist Peter Medawar has called "the most interesting and portentous biological experiment of the 20th century." Reading this revolutionary paper today, it is difficult to recover the state of ignorance that then existed regarding the ultimate underpinnings of life processes. Before this paper's publication in 1944, the gene was an entity without substance. The position of genes on chromosomes in fruit flies and maize could be mapped by classical genetic methods; but unlocking the chemical identity of the gene lay beyond the reach of geneticists working on these higher organisms. Thus the revolutionary character of Avery, MacLeod and McCarty's conclusion: the chemical agent causing a genetic transformation of pneumococcal bacteria is deoxyribonucleic acid, known today by its famous acronym, DNA. By showing for the first time that DNA was a carrier of genetic information, Avery, MacLeod and McCarty opened the gateway to the modern era of the life sciences.

Oswald T. Avery, the senior author of the 1944 paper, was recruited to the Hospital of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (now The Rockefeller University) in 1913 by the Hospital's first director, Rufus Cole. The goal of Avery's research for the next 35 years was to understand the pneumococcus bacteria and design therapies for lobar pneumonia. Colin MacLeod joined the Avery laboratory in 1934. Maclyn McCarty joined the laboratory in 1941. Like Avery, both were medical scientists, not geneticists or biochemists. How did three medical scientists studying the microbe responsible for lobar pneumonia, which was called "captain of the men of death" by the late 19th century physician William Osler, discover the secret of life? Rene Dubos, whose studies in the Avery laboratory helped launch the antibiotic era, wrote that "the investigations carried out by Avery and his school between 1913 and 1940 have provided the pattern, the master plan, used by our generation for the immunochemical study of infectious processes." Throughout this period, Avery's laboratory focused on the major factor underlying the virulence of pneumococci: the polysaccharide capsules that surround different pneumococci strains, enabling these bacteria to evade phagocytosis by the body's immune cells. It was Avery and his colleagues who determined the chemical identity of these capsules, setting the stage for the diagnosis of lobar pneumonia, the application of specific serum therapies, and the design of specific antibiotics and novel vaccines. All of these diagnostic and therapeutic procedures depended on understanding the chemical specificity of the different protective capsules that shroud different pneumococcal types. It was this same obsession with understanding the chemical specificity of microbial pathogenesis that drove

the Avery lab to discover the stuff genes are made of.

In 1928, the British medical researcher Fred Griffith discovered that if virulent, encapsulated Type III pneumococci were killed and injected with living, non-encapsulated (and thus harmless) Type II pneumococci into a laboratory mouse, the mouse died. But why? From the mouse's body Griffith recovered living, virulent Type III pneumococci. The killed bacteria had provided some chemical substance that enabled the naked type II bacteria to grow a lethal type III capsule. One type of bacteria had become transformed into another.

At first, Avery refused to believe Griffith's results. Avery's research career, after all, had centered on the analysis of the distinct types of pneumococcal capsules. Griffith's claim that these types could become transformed one into the other challenged the very basis of Avery's research program. But Griffith's results were soon confirmed and extended within Avery's laboratory by Martin Dawson and Lionel Alloway. Through Alloway's efforts, a crude extract was prepared that caused transformation in a test tube. Within this extract was some mysterious "transforming principle"--a substance that could cause a heritable change of bacterial cells. The task of Avery, Colin MacLeod and Maclyn McCarty was to purify this transforming substance--this genetic needle within the bacterial haystack.

"The crude extract (type III) is full of capsular polysaccharide," Avery wrote to his brother Roy in 1943, "C (somatic) carbohydrate, nucleoproteins, free nucleic acids of both the yeast [RNA] and thymus [DNA] types, lipids and other cell constituents. Try to find in that complex mixture the active principle!! Try to isolate and chemically identify the particular [transforming] substance...! Some job--full of heartaches and heartbreaks. But at last perhaps we have it..." The specific substance was DNA--a direct challenge to the then-current dogma that only proteins could exist in the multitude of forms needed to store all an organism's genetic information. As Avery remarked to his brother: "Who could have guessed it?"

In the years that followed, the conclusion that genetic information was carried by DNA, and not proteins, was greatly bolstered by the work of McCarty and Rollin Hotchkiss at The Rockefeller University, and by the bacteriophage workers Al Hershey and Martha Chase at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories. But the most perplexing aspect of the 1944 discovery remained. DNA was widely assumed to be a "stupid molecule," a polymer whose four chemical bases of adenine, thymine, guanine, and cytosine were repeated without variation in the chromosomes of all species. This "tetranucleotide hypothesis" was impossible to reconcile with the requirement that different genes have different chemical compositions. As Avery, MacLeod and McCarty concluded in their 1944 paper: "If the results of the present study on the chemical nature of the transforming principle are confirmed, the nucleic acids must be regarded as possessing biological specificity the chemical basis of which is as yet undetermined."

The biochemist Erwin Chargaff, working at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, has recalled his response to the 1944 paper and its conclusion. "...I saw in dark contours the beginning of a grammar of biology.....Avery gave us the first text of a new language, or rather he showed us where to look for it. I resolved to search for this text." Chargaff's pioneering chemical analysis of DNA from different organisms showed definitively that the base compositions of DNA varied from species to species; a genetic code could be written with sequences of DNA's four bases. Chargaff's studies also revealed a puzzling surprise: while the base composition varied among species, in the DNA from all species examined the amount of thymine equaled that of adenine, and the amount of cytosine that of guanine.

The puzzle of these base ratios, or "Chargaff's rules", was not pieced together until a Saturday morning in 1953, when a young phage worker named James Watson, then

working in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, began shifting cardboard cut-outs of DNA bases in out of various pairing possibilities. "Suddenly," Watson recalled, "I became aware that an adenine-thymine pair held together by two hydrogen bonds was identical in shape to a guanine-cytosine pair...." The two sets of equally-sized base pairs could form the steps of the spiral staircase turning within the core of DNA's double-helical backbone. As Watson wrote: "Chargaff's rules then suddenly stood out as a consequence of a double-helical structure for DNA. Even more exciting, this type of double helix suggested a [genetic] replication scheme...Always pairing adenine with thymine and guanine with cytosine meant that the base sequences of the two intertwined chains were complementary to each other. Given the base sequence of one chain, that of its partner was automatically determined." With Watson and Crick's determination of DNA's three-dimensional structure, the great mystery of how genetic information was replicated from cell to cell and from parent to offspring was essentially solved. By 1966 DNA's genetic code for synthesizing proteins had been deciphered as well.

The effect of this revolution in biology unleashed by Avery, MacLeod and McCarty's paper has been incalculable. It is only more recently, however, that our knowledge of DNA's genetic role has circled back to the concerns of these three medical scientists--the diagnosis and treatment of human disease. The Human Genome Project; prospects for gene therapy; the production of new drugs and vaccines by recombinant DNA technology; discoveries uncovering the genetic basis of cancer; the role of "natural transformation" in the transfer of genes for antibiotic-resistance to virulent bacteria such as Avery's pneumococcus--all these advances promise the kind of rational medical science only glimpsed by Avery and his colleagues at The Rockefeller University Hospital.

Oswald T. Avery retired from Rockefeller in 1948, and moved to Nashville, Tennessee to live near his beloved brother Roy. He died there in 1955, at the age of 76. Colin MacLeod left Rockefeller in 1941 to begin a distinguished career as professor of microbiology at New York University Medical School; he died in London in 1972. The paper's junior author, Maclyn McCarty, has remained a vital member of the Rockefeller campus since his arrival in 1941--as John D. Rockefeller Jr. Professor, vice president for medical affairs, physician-in-chief of The Rockefeller University Hospital, and now as a professor emeritus who still comes in daily to his office on campus. Like Avery, Mac is a quiet and modest man, one who would readily echo a favorite saying of his mentor's: "Apply your brakes when tempted to blow your own horn." One of the great pleasures of our 50th anniversary celebration of this historic paper's publication is to be able to see Mac's face light up when we sound the trumpet for him, and for Oswald Avery and Colin MacLeod.

Torsten Wiesel  
President, The Rockefeller University

#### **Suggested Reading**

Rene Dubos *The Professor, the Institute and DNA*  
Maclyn McCarty *The Transforming Principle*  
James Watson *The Double Helix*  
Robert Olby *The Path to the Double Helix*  
Horace Freeland Judson *The Eighth Day of Creation*

STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL NATURE OF THE SUBSTANCE  
INDUCING TRANSFORMATION OF PNEUMOCOCCAL TYPES

INDUCTION OF TRANSFORMATION BY A DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID FRACTION  
ISOLATED FROM PNEUMOCOCCUS TYPE III

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PLATE 1

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Biologists have long attempted by chemical means to induce in higher organisms predictable and specific changes which thereafter could be transmitted in series as hereditary characters. Among microorganisms the most striking example of inheritable and specific alterations in cell structure and function that can be experimentally induced and are reproducible under well defined and adequately controlled conditions is the transformation of specific types of Pneumococcus. This phenomenon was first described by Griffith (1) who succeeded in transforming an attenuated and non-encapsulated (R) variant derived from one specific type into fully encapsulated and virulent (S) cells of a heterologous specific type. A typical instance will suffice to illustrate the techniques originally used and serve to indicate the wide variety of transformations that are possible within the limits of this bacterial species.

Griffith found that mice injected subcutaneously with a small amount of a living R culture derived from Pneumococcus Type II together with a large inoculum of heat-killed Type III (S) cells frequently succumbed to infection, and that the heart's blood of these animals yielded Type III pneumococci in pure culture. The fact that the R strain was avirulent and incapable by itself of causing fatal bacteremia and the additional fact that the heated suspension of Type III cells contained no viable organisms brought convincing evidence that the R forms growing under these conditions had newly acquired the capsular structure and biological specificity of Type III pneumococci.

The original observations of Griffith were later confirmed by Neufeld and Levinthal (2), and by Baurhenn (3) abroad, and by Dawson (4) in this laboratory. Subsequently Dawson and Sia (5) succeeded in inducing transformation *in vitro*. This they accomplished by growing R cells in a fluid medium containing anti-R serum and heat-killed encapsulated S cells. They showed that in the test tube as in the animal body transformation can be selectively induced, depending on the type specificity of the S cells used in the reaction system. Later, Alloway (6) was able to cause

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\* Work done in part as Fellow in the Medical Sciences of the National Research Council.

specific transformation *in vitro* using sterile extracts of S cells from which all formed elements and cellular debris had been removed by Berkefeld filtration. He thus showed that crude extracts containing active transforming material in soluble form are as effective in inducing specific transformation as are the intact cells from which the extracts were prepared.

Another example of transformation which is analogous to the interconvertibility of pneumococcal types lies in the field of viruses. Berry and Dedrick (7) succeeded in changing the virus of rabbit fibroma (Shope) into that of infectious myxoma (Sanarelli). These investigators inoculated rabbits with a mixture of active fibroma virus together with a suspension of heat-inactivated myxoma virus and produced in the animals the symptoms and pathological lesions characteristic of infectious myxomatosis. On subsequent animal passage the transformed virus was transmissible and induced myxomatous infection typical of the naturally occurring disease. Later Berry (8) was successful in inducing the same transformation using a heat-inactivated suspension of washed elementary bodies of myxoma virus. In the case of these viruses the methods employed were similar in principle to those used by Griffith in the transformation of pneumococcal types. These observations have subsequently been confirmed by other investigators (9).

The present paper is concerned with a more detailed analysis of the phenomenon of transformation of specific types of *Pneumococcus*. The major interest has centered in attempts to isolate the active principle from crude bacterial extracts and to identify if possible its chemical nature or at least to characterize it sufficiently to place it in a general group of known chemical substances. For purposes of study, the typical example of transformation chosen as a working model was the one with which we have had most experience and which consequently seemed best suited for analysis. This particular example represents the transformation of a non-encapsulated R variant of *Pneumococcus* Type II to *Pneumococcus* Type III.

#### EXPERIMENTAL

Transformation of pneumococcal types *in vitro* requires that certain cultural conditions be fulfilled before it is possible to demonstrate the reaction even in the presence of a potent extract. Not only must the broth medium be optimal for growth but it must be supplemented by the addition of serum or serous fluid known to possess certain special properties. Moreover, the R variant, as will be shown later, must be in the reactive phase in which it has the capacity to respond to the transforming stimulus. For purposes of convenience these several components as combined in the transforming test will be referred to as the *reaction system*. Each constituent of this system presented problems which required clarification before it was possible to obtain consistent and reproducible results. The various components of the system will be described in the following order: (1) nutrient broth, (2) serum or serous fluid, (3) strain of R *Pneumococcus*, and (4) extraction, purification, and chemical nature of the transforming principle.

1. *Nutrient Broth*.—Beef heart infusion broth containing 1 per cent neopeptone with no added dextrose and adjusted to an initial pH of 7.6–7.8 is used as the basic medium. Individual lots of broth show marked and unpredictable variations in the property of supporting transformation. It has been found, however, that charcoal adsorption, according to the method described by MacLeod and Mirick (10) for removal of sulfonamide inhibitors, eliminates to a large extent these variations; consequently this procedure is used as routine in the preparation of consistently effective broth for titrating the transforming activity of extracts.

2. *Serum or Serous Fluid*.—In the first successful experiments on the induction of transformation *in vitro*, Dawson and Sia (5) found that it was essential to add serum to the medium. Anti-R pneumococcal rabbit serum was used because of the observation that reversion of an R pneumococcus to the homologous S form can be induced by growth in a medium containing anti-R serum. Alloway (6) later found that ascitic or chest fluid and normal swine serum, all of which contain R antibodies, are capable of replacing antipneumococcal rabbit serum in the reaction system. Some form of serum is essential, and to our knowledge transformation *in vitro* has never been effected in the absence of serum or serous fluid.

In the present study human pleural or ascitic fluid has been used almost exclusively. It became apparent, however, that the effectiveness of different lots of serum varied and that the differences observed were not necessarily dependent upon the content of R antibodies, since many sera of high titer were found to be incapable of supporting transformation. This fact suggested that factors other than R antibodies are involved.

It has been found that sera from various animal species, irrespective of their immune properties, contain an enzyme capable of destroying the transforming principle in potent extracts. The nature of this enzyme and the specific substrate on which it acts will be referred to later in this paper. This enzyme is inactivated by heating the serum at 60°–65°C., and sera heated at temperatures known to destroy the enzyme are often rendered effective in the transforming system. Further analysis has shown that certain sera in which R antibodies are present and in which the enzyme has been inactivated may nevertheless fail to support transformation. This fact suggests that still another factor in the serum is essential. The content of this factor varies in different sera, and at present its identity is unknown.

There are at present no criteria which can be used as a guide in the selection of suitable sera or serous fluids except that of actually testing their capacity to support transformation. Fortunately, the requisite properties are stable and remain unimpaired over long periods of time; and sera that have been stored in the refrigerator for many months have been found on retesting to have lost little or none of their original effectiveness in supporting transformation.

The recognition of these various factors in serum and their rôle in the reaction system has greatly facilitated the standardization of the cultural conditions required for obtaining consistent and reproducible results.

3. *The R Strain (R36A)*.—The unencapsulated R strain used in the present study was derived from a virulent "S" culture of *Pneumococcus* Type II. It will be recalled that irrespective of type derivation all "R" variants of *Pneumococcus* are characterized by the lack of capsule formation and the



consequent loss of both type specificity and the capacity to produce infection in the animal body. The designation of these variants as R forms has been used to refer merely to the fact that on artificial media the colony surface is "rough" in contrast to the smooth, glistening surface of colonies of encapsulated S cells.

The R strain referred to above as R36A was derived by growing the parent S culture of *Pneumococcus* Type II in broth containing Type II antipneumococcus rabbit serum for 36 serial passages and isolating the variant thus induced. The strain R36A has lost all the specific and distinguishing characteristics of the parent S organisms and consists only of attenuated and non-encapsulated R variants. The change S  $\rightarrow$  R is often a reversible one provided the R cells are not too far "degraded." The reversion of the R form to its original specific type can frequently be accomplished by successive animal passages or by repeated serial subculture in anti-R serum. When reversion occurs under these conditions, however, the R culture invariably reverts to the encapsulated form of the same specific type as that from which it was derived (11). Strain R36A has become relatively fixed in the R phase and has never spontaneously reverted to the Type II S form. Moreover, repeated attempts to cause it to revert under the conditions just mentioned have in all instances been unsuccessful.

The reversible conversion of S $\rightleftharpoons$ R within the limits of a single type is quite different from the transformation of one specific type of *Pneumococcus* into another specific type through the R form. Transformation of types has never been observed to occur spontaneously and has been induced experimentally only by the special techniques outlined earlier in this paper. Under these conditions, the enzymatic synthesis of a chemically and immunologically different capsular polysaccharide is specifically oriented and selectively determined by the specific type of S cells used as source of the transforming agent.

In the course of the present study it was noted that the stock culture of R36 on serial transfers in blood broth undergoes spontaneous dissociation giving rise to a number of other R variants which can be distinguished one from another by colony form. The significance of this in the present instance lies in the fact that of four different variants isolated from the parent R culture only one (R36A) is susceptible to the transforming action of potent extracts, while the others fail to respond and are wholly inactive in this regard. The fact that differences exist in the responsiveness of different R variants to the same specific stimulus emphasizes the care that must be exercised in the selection of a suitable R variant for use in experiments on transformation. The capacity of this R strain (R36A) to respond to a variety of different transforming agents is shown by the readiness with which it can be transformed to Types I, III, VI, or XIV, as well as to its original type (Type II), to which, as pointed out, it has never spontaneously reverted.

Although the significance of the following fact will become apparent later on, it must be mentioned here that pneumococcal cells possess an enzyme capable of destroying the activity of the transforming principle. Indeed, this enzyme has been

found to be present and highly active in the autolysates of a number of different strains. The fact that this intracellular enzyme is released during autolysis may explain, in part at least, the observation of Dawson and Sia (5) that it is essential in bringing about transformation in the test tube to use a small inoculum of young and actively growing R cells. The irregularity of the results and often the failure to induce transformation when large inocula are used may be attributable to the release from autolyzing cells of an amount of this enzyme sufficient to destroy the transforming principle in the reaction system.

In order to obtain consistent and reproducible results, two facts must be borne in mind: first, that an R culture can undergo spontaneous dissociation and give rise to other variants which have lost the capacity to respond to the transforming stimulus; and secondly, that pneumococcal cells contain an intracellular enzyme which when released destroys the activity of the transforming principle. Consequently, it is important to select a responsive strain and to prevent as far as possible the destructive changes associated with autolysis.

*Method of Titration of Transforming Activity.*—In the isolation and purification of the active principle from crude extracts of pneumococcal cells it is desirable to have a method for determining quantitatively the transforming activity of various fractions.

The experimental procedure used is as follows: Sterilization of the material to be tested for activity is accomplished by the use of alcohol since it has been found that this reagent has no effect on activity. A measured volume of extract is precipitated in a sterile centrifuge tube by the addition of 4 to 5 volumes of absolute ethyl alcohol, and the mixture is allowed to stand 8 or more hours in the refrigerator in order to effect sterilization. The alcohol precipitated material is centrifuged, the supernatant discarded, and the tube containing the precipitate is allowed to drain for a few minutes in the inverted position to remove excess alcohol. The mouth of the tube is then carefully flamed and a dry, sterile cotton plug is inserted. The precipitate is redissolved in the original volume of saline. Sterilization of active material by this technique has invariably proved effective. This procedure avoids the loss of active substance which may occur when the solution is passed through a Berkefeld filter or is heated at the high temperatures required for sterilization.

To the charcoal-adsorbed broth described above is added 10 per cent of the sterile ascitic or pleural fluid which has previously been heated at 60°C. for 30 minutes, in order to destroy the enzyme known to inactivate the transforming principle. The enriched medium is distributed under aseptic conditions in 2.0 cc. amounts in sterile tubes measuring 15 × 100 mm. The sterilized extract is diluted serially in saline neutralized to pH 7.2–7.6 by addition of 0.1 N NaOH, or it may be similarly diluted in M/40 phosphate buffer, pH 7.4. 0.2 cc. of each dilution is added to at least 3 or 4 tubes of the serum medium. The tubes are then seeded with a 5 to 8 hour blood broth culture of R36A. 0.05 cc. of a 10<sup>-4</sup> dilution of this culture is added to each tube, and the cultures are incubated at 37°C. for 18 to 24 hours.

The anti-R properties of the serum in the medium cause the R cells to agglutinate during growth, and clumps of the agglutinated cells settle to the bottom of the tube leaving a clear supernatant. When transformation occurs, the encapsulated S cells, not being affected by these antibodies, grow diffusely throughout the medium. On the other hand, in the absence of transformation the supernatant remains clear, and only sedimented growth of R organisms occurs. This difference in the character of growth makes it possible by inspection alone to distinguish tentatively between positive and negative results. As routine all the cultures are plated on blood agar for confirmation and further bacteriological identification. Since the extracts used in the present study were derived from Pneumococcus Type III, the differentiation between the colonies of the original R organism and those of the transformed S cells is especially striking, the latter being large, glistening, mucoid colonies typical of Pneumococcus Type III. Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate these differences in colony form.

A typical protocol of a titration of the transforming activity of a highly purified preparation is given in Table IV.

#### *Preparative Methods*

*Source Material.*—In the present investigation a stock laboratory strain of Pneumococcus Type III (A66) has been used as source material for obtaining the active principle. Mass cultures of these organisms are grown in 50 to 75 liter lots of plain beef heart infusion broth. After 16 to 18 hours' incubation at 37°C. the bacterial cells are collected in a steam-driven sterilizable Sharples centrifuge. The centrifuge is equipped with cooling coils immersed in ice water so that the culture fluid is thoroughly chilled before flowing into the machine. This procedure retards autolysis during the course of centrifugation. The sedimented bacteria are removed from the collecting cylinder and resuspended in approximately 150 cc. of chilled saline (0.85 per cent NaCl), and care is taken that all clumps are thoroughly emulsified. The glass vessel containing the thick, creamy suspension of cells is immersed in a water bath, and the temperature of the suspension rapidly raised to 65°C. During the heating process the material is constantly stirred, and the temperature maintained at 65°C. for 30 minutes. Heating at this temperature inactivates the intracellular enzyme known to destroy the transforming principle.

*Extraction of Heat-Killed Cells.*—Although various procedures have been used, only that which has been found most satisfactory will be described here. The heat-killed cells are washed with saline 3 times. The chief value of the washing process is to remove a large excess of capsular polysaccharide together with much of the protein, ribonucleic acid, and somatic "C" polysaccharide. Quantitative titrations of transforming activity have shown that not more than 10 to 15 per cent of the active material is lost in the washing, a loss which is small in comparison to the amount of inert substances which are removed by this procedure.

After the final washing, the cells are extracted in 150 cc. of saline containing sodium desoxycholate in final concentration of 0.5 per cent by shaking the mixture me-

chanically 30 to 60 minutes. The cells are separated by centrifugation, and the extraction process is repeated 2 or 3 times. The desoxycholate extracts prepared in this manner are clear and colorless. These extracts are combined and precipitated by the addition of 3 to 4 volumes of absolute ethyl alcohol. The sodium desoxycholate being soluble in alcohol remains in the supernatant and is thus removed at this step. The precipitate forms a fibrous mass which floats to the surface of the alcohol and can be removed directly by lifting it out with a spatula. The excess alcohol is drained from the precipitate which is then redissolved in about 50 cc. of saline. The solution obtained is usually viscous, opalescent, and somewhat cloudy.

*Deproteinization and Removal of Capsular Polysaccharide.*—The solution is then deproteinized by the chloroform method described by Sevag (12). The procedure is repeated 2 or 3 times until the solution becomes clear. After this preliminary treatment the material is reprecipitated in 3 to 4 volumes of alcohol. The precipitate obtained is dissolved in a larger volume of saline (150 cc.) to which is added 3 to 5 mg. of a purified preparation of the bacterial enzyme capable of hydrolyzing the Type III capsular polysaccharide (13). The mixture is incubated at 37°C., and the destruction of the capsular polysaccharide is determined by serological tests with Type III antibody solution prepared by dissociation of immune precipitate according to the method described by Liu and Wu (14). The advantages of using the antibody solution for this purpose are that it does not react with other serologically active substances in the extract and that it selectively detects the presence of the capsular polysaccharide in dilutions as high as 1:6,000,000. The enzymatic breakdown of the polysaccharide is usually complete within 4 to 6 hours, as evidenced by the loss of serological reactivity. The digest is then precipitated in 3 to 4 volumes of ethyl alcohol, and the precipitate is redissolved in 50 cc. of saline. Deproteinization by the chloroform process is again used to remove the added enzyme protein and remaining traces of pneumococcal protein. The procedure is repeated until no further film of protein-chloroform gel is visible at the interface.

*Alcohol Fractionation.*—Following deproteinization and enzymatic digestion of the capsular polysaccharide, the material is repeatedly fractionated in ethyl alcohol as follows. Absolute ethyl alcohol is added dropwise to the solution with constant stirring. At a critical concentration varying from 0.8 to 1.0 volume of alcohol the active material separates out in the form of fibrous strands that wind themselves around the stirring rod. This precipitate is removed on the rod and washed in a 50 per cent mixture of alcohol and saline. Although the bulk of active material is removed by fractionation at the critical concentration, a small but appreciable amount remains in solution. However, upon increasing the concentration of alcohol to 3 volumes, the residual fraction is thrown down together with inert material in the form of a flocculent precipitate. This flocculent precipitate is taken up in a small volume of saline (5 to 10 cc.) and the solution again fractionated by the addition of 0.8 to 1.0 volume of alcohol. Additional fibrous material is obtained which is combined with that recovered from the original solution. Alcoholic fractionation is repeated 4 to 5 times. The yield of fibrous material obtained by this method varies from 10 to 25 mg. per 75 liters of culture and represents the major portion of active material present in the original crude extract.

*Effect of Temperature.*—As a routine procedure all steps in purification were carried

out at room temperature unless specifically stated otherwise. Because of the theoretical advantage of working at low temperature in the preparation of biologically active material, the purification of one lot (preparation 44) was carried out in the cold. In this instance all the above procedures with the exception of desoxycholate extraction and enzyme treatment were conducted in a cold room maintained at 0–4°C. This preparation proved to have significantly higher activity than did material similarly prepared at room temperature.

Desoxycholate extraction of the heat-killed cells at low temperature is less efficient and yields smaller amounts of the active fraction. It has been demonstrated that higher temperatures facilitate extraction of the active principle, although activity is best preserved at low temperatures.

#### *Analysis of Purified Transforming Material*

*General Properties.*—Saline solutions containing 0.5 to 1.0 mg. per cc. of the purified substance are colorless and clear in diffuse light. However, in strong transmitted light the solution is not entirely clear and when stirred exhibits a silky sheen. Solutions at these concentrations are highly viscous.

Purified material dissolved in physiological salt solution and stored at 2–4°C. retains its activity in undiminished titer for at least 3 months. However, when dissolved in distilled water, it rapidly decreases in activity and becomes completely inert within a few days. Saline solutions stored in the frozen state in a CO<sub>2</sub> ice box (–70°C.) retain full potency for several months. Similarly, material precipitated from saline solution by alcohol and stored under the supernatant remains active over a long period of time. Partially purified material can be preserved by drying from the frozen state in the lyophile apparatus. However, when the same procedure is used for the preservation of the highly purified substance, it is found that the material undergoes changes resulting in decrease in solubility and loss of activity.

The activity of the transforming principle in crude extracts withstands heating for 30 to 60 minutes at 65°C. Highly purified preparations of active material are less stable, and some loss of activity occurs at this temperature. A quantitative study of the effect of heating purified material at higher temperatures has not as yet been made. Alloway (6), using crude extracts prepared from Type III pneumococcal cells, found that occasionally activity could still be demonstrated after 10 minutes' exposure in the water bath to temperatures as high as 90°C.

The procedures mentioned above were carried out with solutions adjusted to neutral reaction, since it has been shown that hydrogen ion concentrations in the acid range result in progressive loss of activity. Inactivation occurs rapidly at pH 5 and below.

*Qualitative Chemical Tests.*—The purified material in concentrated solution gives negative biuret and Millon tests. These tests have been done directly on dry material with negative results. The Dische diphenylamine reaction

for desoxyribonucleic acid is strongly positive. The orcinol test (Bial) for ribonucleic acid is weakly positive. However, it has been found that in similar concentrations pure preparations of desoxyribonucleic acid of animal origin prepared by different methods give a Bial reaction of corresponding intensity.

Although no specific tests for the presence of lipid in the purified material have been made, it has been found that crude material can be repeatedly extracted with alcohol and ether at  $-12^{\circ}\text{C}$ . without loss of activity. In addition, as will be noted in the preparative procedures, repeated alcohol precipitation and treatment with chloroform result in no decrease in biological activity.

*Elementary Chemical Analysis.*<sup>1</sup>—Four purified preparations were analyzed for content of nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon, and hydrogen. The results are presented in Table I. The nitrogen-phosphorus ratios vary from 1.58 to 1.75 with an average value of 1.67 which is in close agreement with that calculated

TABLE I  
*Elementary Chemical Analysis of Purified Preparations of the Transforming Substance*

Preparation No.	Carbon	Hydrogen	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	N/P ratio
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>	
37	34.27	3.89	14.21	8.57	1.66
38B	—	—	15.93	9.09	1.75
42	35.50	3.76	15.36	9.04	1.69
44	—	—	13.40	8.45	1.58
Theory for sodium desoxyribonucleate.....	34.20	3.21	15.32	9.05	1.69

on the basis of the theoretical structure of sodium desoxyribonucleate (tetranucleotide). The analytical figures by themselves do not establish that the substance isolated is a pure chemical entity. However, on the basis of the nitrogen-phosphorus ratio, it would appear that little protein or other substances containing nitrogen or phosphorus are present as impurities since if they were this ratio would be considerably altered.

*Enzymatic Analysis.*—Various crude and crystalline enzymes<sup>2</sup> have been tested for their capacity to destroy the biological activity of potent bacterial extracts. Extracts buffered at the optimal pH, to which were added crystalline trypsin and chymotrypsin or combinations of both, suffered no loss in activity following treatment with these enzymes. Pepsin could not be tested because

<sup>1</sup> The elementary chemical analyses were made by Dr. A. Elek of The Rockefeller Institute.

<sup>2</sup> The authors are indebted to Dr. John H. Northrop and Dr. M. Kunitz of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J., for the samples of crystalline trypsin, chymotrypsin, and ribonuclease used in this work.

extracts are rapidly inactivated at the low pH required for its use. Prolonged treatment with crystalline ribonuclease under optimal conditions caused no demonstrable decrease in transforming activity. The fact that trypsin, chymotrypsin, and ribonuclease had no effect on the transforming principle is further evidence that this substance is not ribonucleic acid or a protein susceptible to the action of tryptic enzymes.

In addition to the crystalline enzymes, sera and preparations of enzymes obtained from the organs of various animals were tested to determine their effect on transforming activity. Certain of these were found to be capable of completely destroying biological activity. The various enzyme preparations tested included highly active phosphatases obtained from rabbit bone by the method of Martland and Robison (15) and from swine kidney as described by

TABLE II  
*The Inactivation of Transforming Principle by Crude Enzyme Preparations*

Crude enzyme preparations	Enzymatic activity			
	Phosphatase	Tributyryl esterase	Depolymerase for desoxyribonucleate	Inactivation of transforming principle
Dog intestinal mucosa.....	+	+	+	+
Rabbit bone phosphatase.....	+	+	-	-
Swine kidney ".....	+	-	-	-
Pneumococcus autolysates.....	-	+	+	+
Normal dog and rabbit serum.....	+	+	+	+

H. and E. Albers (16). In addition, a preparation made from the intestinal mucosa of dogs by Levene and Dillon (17) and containing a polynucleotidase for thymus nucleic acid was used. Pneumococcal autolysates and a commercial preparation of pancreatin were also tested. The alkaline phosphatase activity of these preparations was determined by their action on  $\beta$ -glycerophosphate and phenyl phosphate, and the esterase activity by their capacity to split tributyrin. Since the highly purified transforming material isolated from pneumococcal extracts was found to contain desoxyribonucleic acid, these same enzymes were tested for depolymerase activity on known samples of desoxyribonucleic acid isolated by Mirsky<sup>3</sup> from fish sperm and mammalian tissues. The results are summarized in Table II in which the phosphatase, esterase, and nucleodepolymerase activity of these enzymes is compared with their capacity to destroy the transforming principle. Analysis of these results shows that irrespective of the presence of phosphatase or esterase only those

<sup>3</sup> The authors express their thanks to Dr. A. E. Mirsky of the Hospital of The Rockefeller Institute for these preparations of desoxyribonucleic acid.

preparations shown to contain an enzyme capable of depolymerizing authentic samples of desoxyribonucleic acid were found to inactivate the transforming principle.

Greenstein and Jenrette (18) have shown that tissue extracts, as well as the milk and serum of several mammalian species, contain an enzyme system which causes depolymerization of desoxyribonucleic acid. To this enzyme system Greenstein has later given the name desoxyribonucleodepolymerase (19). These investigators determined depolymerase activity by following the reduction in viscosity of solutions of sodium desoxyribonucleate. The nucleate and enzyme were mixed in the viscosimeter and viscosity measurements made at intervals during incubation at 30°C. In the present study this method was used in the measurement of depolymerase activity except that incubation was carried out at 37°C. and, in addition to the reduction of viscosity, the action of the enzyme was further tested by the progressive decrease in acid precipitability of the nucleate during enzymatic breakdown.

The effect of fresh normal dog and rabbit serum on the activity of the transforming substance is shown in the following experiment.

Sera obtained from a normal dog and normal rabbit were diluted with an equal volume of physiological saline. The diluted serum was divided into three equal portions. One part was heated at 65°C. for 30 minutes, another at 60°C. for 30 minutes, and the third was used unheated as control. A partially purified preparation of transforming material which had previously been dried in the lyophile apparatus was dissolved in saline in a concentration of 3.7 mg. per cc. 1.0 cc. of this solution was mixed with 0.5 cc. of the various samples of heated and unheated diluted sera, and the mixtures at pH 7.4 were incubated at 37°C. for 2 hours. After the serum had been allowed to act on the transforming material for this period, all tubes were heated at 65°C. for 30 minutes to stop enzymatic action. Serial dilutions were then made in saline and tested in triplicate for transforming activity according to the procedure described under Method of titration. The results given in Table III illustrate the differential heat inactivation of the enzymes in dog and rabbit serum which destroy the transforming principle.

From the data presented in Table III it is evident that both dog and rabbit serum in the unheated state are capable of completely destroying transforming activity. On the other hand, when samples of dog serum which have been heated either at 60°C. or at 65°C. for 30 minutes are used, there is no loss of transforming activity. Thus, in this species the serum enzyme responsible for destruction of the transforming principle is completely inactivated at 60°C. In contrast to these results, exposure to 65°C. for 30 minutes was required for complete destruction of the corresponding enzyme in rabbit serum.

The same samples of dog and rabbit serum used in the preceding experiment were also tested for their depolymerase activity on a preparation of sodium desoxyribonucleate isolated by Mirsky from shad sperm.



A highly viscous solution of the nucleate in distilled water in a concentration of 1 mg. per cc. was used. 1.0 cc. amounts of heated and unheated sera diluted in saline as shown in the preceding protocol were mixed in Ostwald viscosimeters with 4.0 cc.

TABLE III  
*Differential Heat Inactivation of Enzymes in Dog and Rabbit Serum Which Destroy the Transforming Substance*

	Heat treatment of serum	Dilution*	Triplicate tests						
			1		2		3		
			Diffuse growth	Colony form	Diffuse growth	Colony form	Diffuse growth	Colony form	
Dog serum	Unheated	Undiluted	-	R only	-	R only	-	R only	
		1:5	-	R "	-	R "	-	R "	
		1:25	-	R "	-	R "	-	R "	
	60°C. for 30 min.	Undiluted	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	
		1:5	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	
		1:25	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	
	65°C. for 30 min.	Undiluted	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	
		1:5	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	
		1:25	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	
	Rabbit serum	Unheated	Undiluted	-	R only	-	R only	-	R only
			1:5	-	R "	-	R "	-	R "
			1:25	-	R "	-	R "	-	R "
60°C. for 30 min.		Undiluted	-	R only	-	R only	-	R only	
		1:5	-	R "	-	R "	-	R "	
		1:25	-	R "	-	R "	-	R "	
65°C. for 30 min.		Undiluted	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	
		1:5	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	
		1:25	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	
Control (no serum)		None	Undiluted	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII
			1:5	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII
			1:25	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII

\* Dilution of the digest mixture of serum and transforming substance.

of the aqueous solution of the nucleate. Determinations of viscosity were made immediately and at intervals over a period of 24 hours during incubation at 37°C.

The results of this experiment are graphically presented in Chart 1. In the case of unheated serum of both dog and rabbit, the viscosity fell to that of water in 5 to 7 hours. Dog serum heated at 60°C. for 30 minutes brought about

no significant reduction in viscosity after 22 hours. On the other hand, heating rabbit serum at 60°C. merely reduced the rate of depolymerase action, and after 24 hours the viscosity was brought to the same level as with the unheated serum. Heating at 65°C., however, completely destroyed the rabbit serum depolymerase.

Thus, in the case of dog and rabbit sera there is a striking parallelism between the temperature of inactivation of the depolymerase and that of the enzyme which destroys the activity of the transforming principle. The fact that this difference in temperature of inactivation is not merely a general property of all enzymes in the sera is evident from experiments on the heat inactivation of

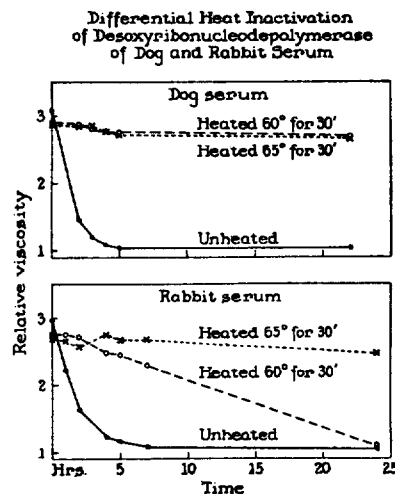


CHART 1

tributyryn esterase in the same samples of serum. In the latter instance, the results are the reverse of those observed with depolymerase since the esterase of rabbit serum is almost completely inactivated at 60°C. while that in dog serum is only slightly affected by exposure to this temperature.

Of a number of substances tested for their capacity to inhibit the action of the enzyme known to destroy the transforming principle, only sodium fluoride has been found to have a significant inhibitory effect. Regardless of whether this enzyme is derived from pneumococcal cells, dog intestinal mucosa, pancreatin, or normal sera its activity is inhibited by fluoride. Similarly it has been found that fluoride in the same concentration also inhibits the enzymatic depolymerization of desoxyribonucleic acid.

The fact that transforming activity is destroyed only by those preparations containing depolymerase for desoxyribonucleic acid and the further fact that

in both instances the enzymes concerned are inactivated at the same temperature and inhibited by fluoride provide additional evidence for the belief that the active principle is a nucleic acid of the desoxyribose type.

*Serological Analysis.*—In the course of chemical isolation of the active material it was found that as crude extracts were purified, their serological activity in Type III antiserum progressively decreased without corresponding loss in biological activity. Solutions of the highly purified substance itself gave only faint trace reactions in precipitin tests with high titer Type III antipneumococcus rabbit serum.<sup>4</sup> It is well known that pneumococcal protein can be detected by serological methods in dilutions as high as 1:50,000 and the capsular as well as the somatic polysaccharide in dilutions of at least 1:5,000,000. In view of these facts, the loss of serological reactivity indicates that these cell constituents have been almost completely removed from the final preparations. The fact that the transforming substance in purified state exhibits little or no serological reactivity is in striking contrast to its biological specificity in inducing pneumococcal transformation.

*Physicochemical Studies.*<sup>5</sup>—A purified and active preparation of the transforming substance (preparation 44) was examined in the analytical ultracentrifuge. The material gave a single and unusually sharp boundary indicating that the substance was homogeneous and that the molecules were uniform in size and very asymmetric. Biological activity was found to be sedimented at the same rate as the optically observed boundary, showing that activity could not be due to the presence of an entity much different in size. The molecular weight cannot be accurately determined until measurements of the diffusion constant and partial specific volume have been made. However, Tennent and Vilbrandt (20) have determined the diffusion constant of several preparations of thymus nucleic acid the sedimentation rate of which is in close agreement with the values observed in the present study. Assuming that the asymmetry of the molecules is the same in both instances, it is estimated that the molecular weight of the pneumococcal preparation is of the order of 500,000.

Examination of the same active preparation was carried out by electrophoresis in the Tiselius apparatus and revealed only a single electrophoretic component of relatively high mobility comparable to that of a nucleic acid. Transforming activity was associated with the fast moving component giving the

<sup>4</sup> The Type III antipneumococcus rabbit serum employed in this study was furnished through the courtesy of Dr. Jules T. Freund, Bureau of Laboratories, Department of Health, City of New York.

<sup>5</sup> Studies on sedimentation in the ultracentrifuge were carried out by Dr. A. Rothen; the electrophoretic analyses were made by Dr. T. Shedlovsky, and the ultraviolet absorption curves by Dr. G. I. Lavin. The authors gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness to these members of the staff of The Rockefeller Institute.

optically visible boundary. Thus in both the electrical and centrifugal fields, the behavior of the purified substance is consistent with the concept that biological activity is a property of the highly polymerized nucleic acid.

Ultraviolet absorption curves showed maxima in the region of 2600 Å and minima in the region of 2350 Å. These findings are characteristic of nucleic acids.

*Quantitative Determination of Biological Activity.*—In its highly purified state the material as isolated has been found to be capable of inducing transformation in amounts ranging from 0.02 to 0.003  $\mu\text{g}$ . Preparation 44, the purification of which was carried out at low temperature and which had a nitrogen-phosphorus

TABLE IV  
*Titration of Transforming Activity of Preparation 44*

Transforming principle Preparation 44*		Quadruplicate tests							
Dilution	Amount added $\mu\text{g}$ .	1		2		3		4	
		Diffuse growth	Colony form	Diffuse growth	Colony form	Diffuse growth	Colony form	Diffuse growth	Colony form
$10^{-2}$	1.0	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII
$10^{-2.5}$	0.3	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII
$10^{-3}$	0.1	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII
$10^{-3.5}$	0.03	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII
$10^{-4}$	0.01	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII	+	SIII
$10^{-4.5}$	0.003	—	R only	+	SIII	—	R only	+	SIII
$10^{-5}$	0.001	—	R "	—	R only	—	R "	—	R only
Control	None	—	R "	—	R "	—	R "	—	R "

\* Solution from which dilutions were made contained 0.5 mg. per cc. of purified material. 0.2 cc. of each dilution added to quadruplicate tubes containing 2.0 cc. of standard serum broth. 0.05 cc. of a  $10^{-4}$  dilution of a blood broth culture of R36A is added to each tube.

ratio of 1.58, exhibited high transforming activity. Titration of the activity of this preparation is given in Table IV.

A solution containing 0.5 mg. per cc. was serially diluted as shown in the protocol. 0.2 cc. of each of these dilutions was added to quadruplicate tubes containing 2.0 cc. of standard serum broth. All tubes were then inoculated with 0.05 cc. of a  $10^{-4}$  dilution of a 5 to 8 hour blood broth culture of R36A. Transforming activity was determined by the procedure described under Method of titration.

The data presented in Table IV show that on the basis of dry weight 0.003  $\mu\text{g}$ . of the active material brought about transformation. Since the reaction system containing the 0.003  $\mu\text{g}$ . has a volume of 2.25 cc., this represents a final concentration of the purified substance of 1 part in 600,000,000.

## DISCUSSION

The present study deals with the results of an attempt to determine the chemical nature of the substance inducing specific transformation of pneumococcal types. A desoxyribonucleic acid fraction has been isolated from Type III pneumococci which is capable of transforming unencapsulated R variants derived from *Pneumococcus* Type II into fully encapsulated Type III cells. Thompson and Dubos (21) have isolated from pneumococci a nucleic acid of the ribose type. So far as the writers are aware, however, a nucleic acid of the desoxyribose type has not heretofore been recovered from pneumococci nor has specific transformation been experimentally induced *in vitro* by a chemically defined substance.

Although the observations are limited to a single example, they acquire broader significance from the work of earlier investigators who demonstrated the interconvertibility of various pneumococcal types and showed that the specificity of the changes induced is in each instance determined by the particular type of encapsulated cells used to evoke the reaction. From the point of view of the phenomenon in general, therefore, it is of special interest that in the example studied, highly purified and protein-free material consisting largely, if not exclusively, of desoxyribonucleic acid is capable of stimulating unencapsulated R variants of *Pneumococcus* Type II to produce a capsular polysaccharide identical in type specificity with that of the cells from which the inducing substance was isolated. Equally striking is the fact that the substance evoking the reaction and the capsular substance produced in response to it are chemically distinct, each belonging to a wholly different class of chemical compounds.

The inducing substance, on the basis of its chemical and physical properties, appears to be a highly polymerized and viscous form of sodium desoxyribonucleate. On the other hand, the Type III capsular substance, the synthesis of which is evoked by this transforming agent, consists chiefly of a non-nitrogenous polysaccharide constituted of glucose-glucuronic acid units linked in glycosidic union (22). The presence of the newly formed capsule containing this type-specific polysaccharide confers on the transformed cells all the distinguishing characteristics of *Pneumococcus* Type III. Thus, it is evident that the inducing substance and the substance produced in turn are chemically distinct and biologically specific in their action and that both are requisite in determining the type specificity of the cell of which they form a part.

The experimental data presented in this paper strongly suggest that nucleic acids, at least those of the desoxyribose type, possess different specificities as evidenced by the selective action of the transforming principle. Indeed, the possibility of the existence of specific differences in biological behavior of nucleic acids has previously been suggested (23, 24) but has never been experimentally demonstrated owing in part at least to the lack of suitable biological methods.

The techniques used in the study of transformation appear to afford a sensitive means of testing the validity of this hypothesis, and the results thus far obtained add supporting evidence in favor of this point of view.

If it is ultimately proved beyond reasonable doubt that the transforming activity of the material described is actually an inherent property of the nucleic acid, one must still account on a chemical basis for the biological specificity of its action. At first glance, immunological methods would appear to offer the ideal means of determining the differential specificity of this group of biologically important substances. Although the constituent units and general pattern of the nucleic acid molecule have been defined, there is as yet relatively little known of the possible effect that subtle differences in molecular configuration may exert on the biological specificity of these substances. However, since nucleic acids free or combined with histones or protamines are not known to function antigenically, one would not anticipate that such differences would be revealed by immunological techniques. Consequently, it is perhaps not surprising that highly purified and protein-free preparations of desoxyribonucleic acid, although extremely active in inducing transformation, showed only faint trace reactions in precipitin tests with potent Type III antipneumococcus rabbit sera.

From these limited observations it would be unwise to draw any conclusion concerning the immunological significance of the nucleic acids until further knowledge on this phase of the problem is available. Recent observations by Lackman and his collaborators (25) have shown that nucleic acids of both the yeast and thymus type derived from hemolytic streptococci and from animal and plant sources precipitate with certain antipneumococcal sera. The reactions varied with different lots of immune serum and occurred more frequently in antipneumococcal horse serum than in corresponding sera of immune rabbits. The irregularity and broad cross reactions encountered led these investigators to express some doubt as to the immunological significance of the results. Unless special immunochemical methods can be devised similar to those so successfully used in demonstrating the serological specificity of simple non-antigenic substances, it appears that the techniques employed in the study of transformation are the only ones available at present for testing possible differences in the biological behavior of nucleic acids.

Admittedly there are many phases of the problem of transformation that require further study and many questions that remain unanswered largely because of technical difficulties. For example, it would be of interest to know the relation between rate of reaction and concentration of the transforming substance; the proportion of cells transformed to those that remain unaffected in the reaction system. However, from a bacteriological point of view, numerical estimations based on colony counts might prove more misleading than enlightening because of the aggregation and sedimentation of the R cells ag-

glutinated by the antiserum in the medium. Attempts to induce transformation in suspensions of resting cells held under conditions inhibiting growth and multiplication have thus far proved unsuccessful, and it seems probable that transformation occurs only during active reproduction of the cells. Important in this connection is the fact that the R cells, as well as those that have undergone transformation, presumably also all other variants and types of pneumococci, contain an intracellular enzyme which is released during autolysis and in the free state is capable of rapidly and completely destroying the activity of the transforming agent. It would appear, therefore, that during the logarithmic phase of growth when cell division is most active and autolysis least apparent, the cultural conditions are optimal for the maintenance of the balance between maximal reactivity of the R cell and minimal destruction of the transforming agent through the release of autolytic ferments.

In the present state of knowledge any interpretation of the mechanism involved in transformation must of necessity be purely theoretical. The biochemical events underlying the phenomenon suggest that the transforming principle interacts with the R cell giving rise to a coordinated series of enzymatic reactions that culminate in the synthesis of the Type III capsular antigen. The experimental findings have clearly demonstrated that the induced alterations are not random changes but are predictable, always corresponding in type specificity to that of the encapsulated cells from which the transforming substance was isolated. Once transformation has occurred, the newly acquired characteristics are thereafter transmitted in series through innumerable transfers in artificial media without any further addition of the transforming agent. Moreover, from the transformed cells themselves, a substance of identical activity can again be recovered in amounts far in excess of that originally added to induce the change. It is evident, therefore, that not only is the capsular material reproduced in successive generations but that the primary factor, which controls the occurrence and specificity of capsular development, is also reduplicated in the daughter cells. The induced changes are not temporary modifications but are permanent alterations which persist provided the cultural conditions are favorable for the maintenance of capsule formation. The transformed cells can be readily distinguished from the parent R forms not alone by serological reactions but by the presence of a newly formed and visible capsule which is the immunological unit of type specificity and the accessory structure essential in determining the infective capacity of the microorganism in the animal body.

It is particularly significant in the case of pneumococci that the experimentally induced alterations are definitely correlated with the development of a new morphological structure and the consequent acquisition of new antigenic and invasive properties. Equally if not more significant is the fact that these changes are predictable, type-specific, and heritable.

Various hypotheses have been advanced in explanation of the nature of the changes induced. In his original description of the phenomenon Griffith (1) suggested that the dead bacteria in the inoculum might furnish some specific protein that serves as a "pabulum" and enables the R form to manufacture a capsular carbohydrate.

More recently the phenomenon has been interpreted from a genetic point of view (26, 27). The inducing substance has been likened to a gene, and the capsular antigen which is produced in response to it has been regarded as a gene product. In discussing the phenomenon of transformation Dobzhansky (27) has stated that "If this transformation is described as a genetic mutation—and it is difficult to avoid so describing it—we are dealing with authentic cases of induction of specific mutations by specific treatments. . . ."

Another interpretation of the phenomenon has been suggested by Stanley (28) who has drawn the analogy between the activity of the transforming agent and that of a virus. On the other hand, Murphy (29) has compared the causative agents of fowl tumors with the transforming principle of *Pneumococcus*. He has suggested that both these groups of agents be termed "transmissible mutagens" in order to differentiate them from the virus group. Whatever may prove to be the correct interpretation, these differences in viewpoint indicate the implications of the phenomenon of transformation in relation to similar problems in the fields of genetics, virology, and cancer research.

It is, of course, possible that the biological activity of the substance described is not an inherent property of the nucleic acid but is due to minute amounts of some other substance adsorbed to it or so intimately associated with it as to escape detection. If, however, the biologically active substance isolated in highly purified form as the sodium salt of desoxyribonucleic acid actually proves to be the transforming principle, as the available evidence strongly suggests, then nucleic acids of this type must be regarded not merely as structurally important but as functionally active in determining the biochemical activities and specific characteristics of pneumococcal cells. Assuming that the sodium desoxyribonucleate and the active principle are one and the same substance, then the transformation described represents a change that is chemically induced and specifically directed by a known chemical compound. If the results of the present study on the chemical nature of the transforming principle are confirmed, then nucleic acids must be regarded as possessing biological specificity the chemical basis of which is as yet undetermined.

#### SUMMARY

1. From Type III pneumococci a biologically active fraction has been isolated in highly purified form which in exceedingly minute amounts is capable under appropriate cultural conditions of inducing the transformation of unencapsulated R variants of *Pneumococcus* Type II into fully encapsulated cells of the



same specific type as that of the heat-killed microorganisms from which the inducing material was recovered.

2. Methods for the isolation and purification of the active transforming material are described.

3. The data obtained by chemical, enzymatic, and serological analyses together with the results of preliminary studies by electrophoresis, ultracentrifugation, and ultraviolet spectroscopy indicate that, within the limits of the methods, the active fraction contains no demonstrable protein, unbound lipid, or serologically reactive polysaccharide and consists principally, if not solely, of a highly polymerized, viscous form of desoxyribonucleic acid.

4. Evidence is presented that the chemically induced alterations in cellular structure and function are predictable, type-specific, and transmissible in series. The various hypotheses that have been advanced concerning the nature of these changes are reviewed.

#### CONCLUSION

The evidence presented supports the belief that a nucleic acid of the desoxyribose type is the fundamental unit of the transforming principle of *Pneumococcus* Type III.

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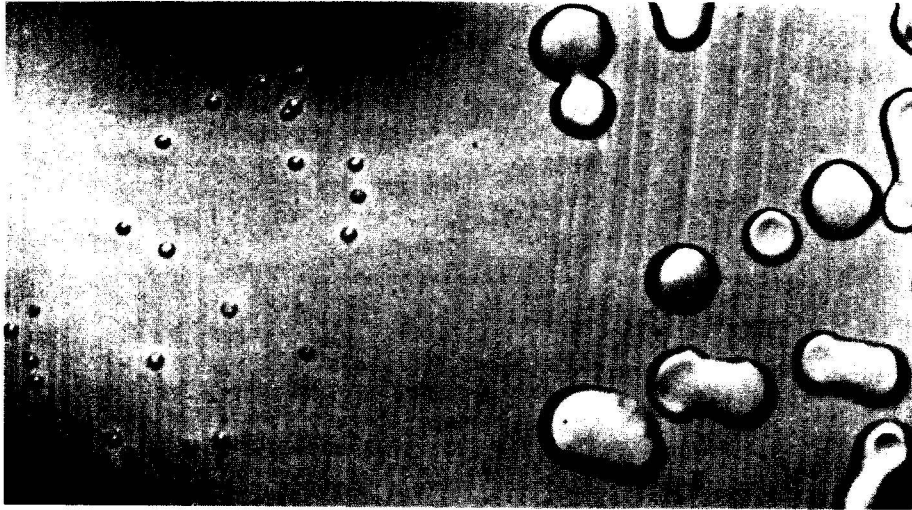
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## EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1

The photograph was made by Mr. Joseph B. Haulenbeek.

FIG. 1. Colonies of the R variant (R36A) derived from *Pneumococcus* Type II. Plated on blood agar from a culture grown in serum broth in the absence of the transforming substance.  $\times 3.5$ .

FIG. 2. Colonies on blood agar of the same cells after induction of transformation during growth in the same medium with the addition of active transforming principle isolated from Type III pneumococci. The smooth, glistening, mucoid colonies shown are characteristic of *Pneumococcus* Type III and readily distinguishable from the small, rough colonies of the parent R strain illustrated in Fig. 1.  $\times 3.5$ .



*(Avery et al.) Transformation of pneumococcal types*