

February 18, 1958

Dr. P. Fredericq  
Institut de Bacteriologie  
Universite de Liege  
1, Rue de Bonnes Villas  
Liege, Belgium

Dear Professor Fredericq:

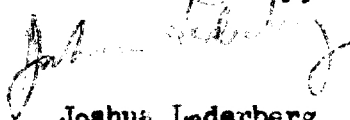
*of the experiments*

Thank you very much for the phage B<sub>2</sub>-23, which has met our expectations as a useful tool. Our work is going very smoothly now, and I have succeeded in transferring colicin E to a number of other stocks for the main experiments to be done soon. My impression is that the colicin is transferred somewhat less readily, in quantity concerned, than is the S factor. A closer examination is needed.

I feel that I should tell you that the culture TR-27 is mixed. It contains both a Gal<sup>+</sup> S<sup>S</sup> and a Gal<sup>-</sup> S<sup>R</sup> component. I think the same accounts for my previous report on it, in which there were more of the S<sup>S</sup> cells. May I burden you with one more request? I have already looked at a few Salmonella strains to find one which would produce a colicin active against E. coli. So far this search has failed. I am anticipating some future experiments where I may be interested to study the transfer of colicin between Salmonella and E. coli. Since you will be out of your laboratory later this year, could I ask you for such a culture now?

I am looking forward to seeing you later this spring.

Yours sincerely,



Joshua Lederberg  
Professor of Medical Genetics

JL/sw

P.S. I have meant to ask you one other question for some weeks. In several papers you mention your technique of testing for colicin production by (1) seeding a plate with a colicin-producer (2) sterilizing this after growth by chloform vapor and (3) adding a uniform lawn of colicin sensitive bacteria. Can you tell me in more detail just how you accomplish steps 2 and 3, especially step 2? Is it in a vacuum deaerator or other chamber? How efficient is it?