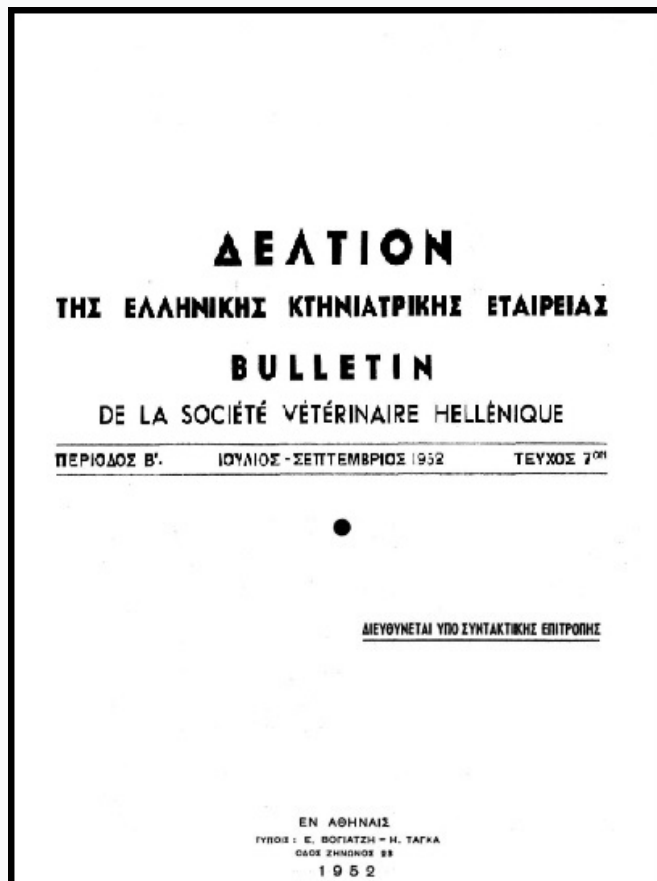


## Journal of the Hellenic Veterinary Medical Society

Vol 3, No 3 (1952)



### ΤΟ ΦΑΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΤΤΑΡΟΕΜΠΛΟΚΗΣ (INTERFERENCE PHENOMENON)

THOMAS DALLING

doi: [10.12681/jhvms.17503](https://doi.org/10.12681/jhvms.17503)

Copyright © 2018, Sir THOMAS DALLING



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

#### To cite this article:

DALLING, T. (1952). ΤΟ ΦΑΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΤΤΑΡΟΕΜΠΛΟΚΗΣ (INTERFERENCE PHENOMENON). *Journal of the Hellenic Veterinary Medical Society*, 3(3), 129–140. <https://doi.org/10.12681/jhvms.17503>

# ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ

ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΚΤΗΝΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑΣ

## BULLETIN

DE LA SOCIÉTÉ VÉTÉRINAIRE HELLÉNIQUE

ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ Β'.

ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ - ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ 1952

ΤΕΥΧΟΣ 7<sup>ON</sup>

*Κατὰ τὸ Β' Συνέδριον τῶν Κτηνιάτρων ὑπαλλήλων Ὑπουργείου Γεωργίας, τὸ λαβὸν χώραν τὸν παρελθόντα Μάϊον, παρέστη καὶ ἐτίμησε τὰς ἐργασίας του, κατόπιν προσκλήσεως τῆς Ὁργανωτικῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς, ὁ Sir Thomas Dalling, τέως Διευθυντῆς τῶν Κτηνιατρικῶν Ὑπηρεσιῶν τῆς Μεγ. Βρετανίας καὶ νῦν Τεχνικὸς Σύμβουλος τοῦ Κτηνιατρικοῦ τμήματος τῆς Διεθνoῦς Ὁργανώσεως Τροφῶν καὶ Γεωργίας.*

*Ὁ διακεκριμμένος καὶ διεθνoῦς φήμης ἐπιστήμων εὐηρεστήθη νὰ προβῇ εἰς ἐξαιρετικῶς ἐνδιαφέρονσαν ἀνακοίνωσιν ἐπὶ τοῦ φαινομένου τῆς Κυτταροεμπλοκῆς, ἣν τὸ Δελτίον μας θεωρεῖ ἐξαιρετικὴν τιμὴν νὰ δημοσιεύσῃ αὐτουσίαν, καθότι ἀποτελεῖ μίαν ὅλως νέαν καὶ πρωτότυπον συμβολὴν εἰς τὸ καθόλου θέμα τῆς ἀνοσοποιήσεως τῶν ζωϊκῶν ὀργανισμῶν.*

## ΤΟ ΦΑΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΤΤΑΡΟΕΜΠΛΟΚΗΣ (INTERFERENCE PHENOMENON)

Ὑπὸ τοῦ καθηγητοῦ

Sir THOMAS DALLING, M.A., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Πρόκειται περὶ νέας σχετικῶς θεωρίας. Ἐκεῖνοι ἐξ ἡμῶν, οἱ ὅποιοι ἐνδιαφέρονται διὰ τὰ προβλήματα τῆς ἀνοσίας καὶ ἀνοσολογίας, τὰ ἀφορῶντα εἰς τὰς μικροβιακὰς λοιμώξεις, εἶναι ἐξοικειωμένοι μὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ θέματος.

Γνωρίζομεν καὶ κατανοοῦμεν, ὅτι ἡ ἔγχυσις ἐναιωρημάτων ζώντων, ἐξησθενημένων ἢ ἀπονεκρωθέντων μικροβίων, προκαλεῖ τὴν παραγωγὴν διαφόρων εἰδῶν ἀντισωμάτων. Θεωροῦμεν ὡς ἀντισώματα, τὰς συγκολλητίνας, τὰς ἰζηματίνας, καὶ εἰδικῶς τὰ ἀντισώματα ἐκεῖνα, τὰ ὅποια ἐξουδετεροῦσι τὴν δρᾶσιν τῶν μικροοργανισμῶν.

Τὰ ἀντισώματα ταῦτα καλοῦμεν θεραπευτικοὺς ὁρροῦς. Γνωρίζομεν

ἐπίσης καὶ εἵμεθα ἐξοικειωμένοι μὲ τὴν δρᾶσιν τῶν τοξινῶν καὶ τὴν παραγωγὴν τῶν ἀντιτοξινῶν καὶ μὲ τὴν ἐξουδετερωτικὴν ἰκανότητα αὐτῶν ἐναντι τῶν τοξινῶν. Ἐξεπαιδευθήμεν εἰς τὴν σχολὴν τῶν βακτηρίων καὶ θεραπευτικῶν ὁρῶν, τοξινῶν καὶ ἀντιτοξινῶν. Ἐδιδάχθημεν καὶ ἐπέισθημεν ὅτι αἱ ἀντιμικροβιακαὶ οὐσίαι εἶται ἀπαραίτητοι διὰ τὴν ἐξουδετέρωσιν τῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων τῶν μικροβίων καὶ αἱ ἀντιτοξίναι τῶν τοξινῶν.

Πράγματι ἡ συνολικὴ ἀντίληψίς μας περὶ ἀνοσίας εἶναι σχετικῶς ἀπλῇ καὶ ἐφηρμόσαμεν τὰς ἰδέας καὶ ἀντιλήψεις ταύτας προσπαθοῦντες νὰ δημιουργήσωμεν ἐνεργητικὴν μὲν ἀνοσίαν διὰ τῆς ἐγγύσεως ἀντιγόνων, τὰ ὅποια συνήθως ὀνομάζομεν ἐμβόλια, παθητικὴν δὲ τοιαύτην διὰ τῆς χρησιμοποίησεως ἀντιμικροβιακῶν οὐσιῶν ἢ ἀντιτοξινῶν ἥδη παραχθεῖσων ὑπὸ ἐτέρου ζώου, συνήθως τοῦ ἵππου καὶ τὰς ὁποίας ἀποκαλοῦμεν θεραπευτικούς ὁρμούς.

Ἀναφέρω ἀπλῶς τὴν ἐνεργητικὴν ἀνοσίαν τὴν παραγομένην εἰς τὰ ζῶα, διὰ τῆς ἐγγύσεως τοῦ κλωστηριδίου τοῦ Σωβείου ἐπὶ σκοπῷ προστασίας κατὰ τοῦ πνευματάνθρακος ὡς παράδειγμα μικροβίων χρησιμοποιουμένων πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦτον. Ἐτερον παράδειγμα συνίσταται εἰς τὴν χρησιμοποίησιν *τετανικῆς τοξίνης* ἢ *καλύτερον τετανικῆς ἀτοξίνης* (toxoid) διὰ τὴν προφύλαξιν κατὰ τοῦ τετάνου ὡς καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν ὁρροῦ κατὰ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς τῶν χοίρων ἐπὶ ἵππων, ὡς μέσον διὰ παθητικὴν ἀνοσοποίησιν τῶν χοίρων ἐναντίον τῆς μικροβιακῆς ταύτης νόσου. Ἐπίσης ὑπομνήσκω τὴν χρησιμοποίησιν τῶν ἀντιτοξινῶν τῶν παραγομένων ὑπὸ τοῦ κλωστηριδίου *Welchii* (διαθλαστικοῦ), ὡς καὶ ὑπὸ ἄλλων ἀναερόβιων μικροοργανισμῶν, ὡς παραδείγματα παγκοσμίου χρησιμοποίησεως τῶν ἀντιτοξινῶν ἐναντίον τῶν ὑπὸ τοξινογόνων μικροβίων προκαλουμένων λοιμώξεων.

Ἡ ἀνακάλυψις τῶν ἀτοξινῶν ἐναντίον τῶν τοξινῶν, ἐν τῇ ἀνοσολογίᾳ, ἐπέφερε σημαντικὴν πρόοδον εἰς τὰς γνώσεις μας τὰς σχετικὰς μὲ τὴν παραγωγὴν τῶν ἀντισωμάτων καὶ ὑπῆρξε λίαν ἐπωφελὴς εἰς τοὺς ἀσχολουμένους μὲ τὴν ἀνοσολογίαν, ὧν ὁ ἀντικειμενικὸς σκοπὸς ἦτο ἡ δημιουργία ἐνεργητικῆς ἢ παθητικῆς ἀνοσίας ἐναντίον τινῶν ἐκ τῶν σπουδαιότερων νόσων τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τῶν ζώων, διὰ τῆς ἀσφαλεστέρας καὶ λυσιτελεστέρας μεθόδου.

Πλείστοι ἐξ ἡμῶν ἔσχομεν τὴν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ χρησιμοποιήσωμεν τὰς οὐσίας καὶ μεθόδους ταύτας καὶ ἠχθήμεν εἰς τὸ συμπέρασμα ὅτι, ἐπὶ τέλους ἐλύσαμεν τὸ λίαν ἐνδιαφέρον πρόβλημα τῆς ἀνοσοποιήσεως. Συνεχάρημεν ἑαυτοὺς ὅτι αἱ μέθοδοι ἡμῶν ἦσαν καλαὶ καὶ ὅτι ἐπετύχομεν τὸν σκοπὸν τῆς ἐργασίας μας. Εἵμεθα τελείως δικαιολογημένοι τὴν ἐποχὴν ἐκείνην, διότι ἀσχολούμεθα τότε καὶ ἐμελετῶμεν μικρόβια.

Ἀσχέτως πρὸς τὰς τότε θεωρίας περὶ ἀνοσίας καὶ ἀνεξαρτίτως τοῦ εἰς ποίαν Σχολὴν ἀνήκομεν, εἵμεθα εἰς θέσιν νὰ καταλήξωμεν εἰς ἐπιτυχῇ

ἀποτελέσματα, ἅτινα ἦσαν πολύτιμα εἰς τὴν καταπολέμησιν τῶν ἀσθενειῶν τῶν ζώων. Αἱ μέθοδοι αὗται εἶναι ἀκόμη ἐν χρήσει καὶ δίδουν ἀκόμη ἱκανοποιητικὰ ἀποτελέσματα. Ἡ κτηνοτροφία εἰς ὅλας τὰς χώρας πρέπει νὰ εὐγνωμονῇ τοὺς ἀσχολουμένους μὲ τὴν ἀνοσολογίαν κτηνιάτρους καὶ ὅλους τοὺς ἄλλους, οἵτινες ἠδυνήθησαν νὰ εἰσαγάγουν τοιαύτας μεθόδους καταπολεμήσεως τῶν νόσων.

Μετὰ τὴν ἀνακάλυψιν τῶν ἰῶν ὡς αἰτίων τῶν νόσων τῶν ζώων, μετεχειρίσθημεν παρομοίας μεθόδους ἀνοσοποιήσεως καὶ πάλιν λίαν ἐπιτυχῶς. Δὲν θὰ σᾶς ἀναφέρω παρὰ μόνον τὴν χρῆσιν ἐμβολίων παραγομένων ἐκ ζωϊκῶν ἰστῶν, ἐναντίον τῆς πανώλους τῶν βοοειδῶν, τὴν χρῆσιν τῶν ἐμβρυοφόρων ὧν ὄρνιθος ὡς ὑποστρώματος διὰ τὴν καλλιέργειαν τῶν ἰῶν, τὴν χημικὴν ἐξεργασίαν τῶν καλλιεργειῶν καὶ τῶν πολλαπλασιαζομένων ἰῶν καὶ τὰς μεθόδους καλλιεργείας ἐπὶ ἰστῶν, ὡς αὗται λαμβάνουν χώραν κατὰ τὰς πλέον προσφάτους μεθόδους παραγωγῆς ἀντιαφθώδους ἐμβολίου. Θεραπευτικοὶ ὄρροι παρήχθησαν ἐπίσης λίαν ἐπιτυχῶς καὶ ἐναντίον ἰῶν, καὶ ἐν ἐνδιαφέροντι παρὰδειγμα ἔστω ὁ ὄρρος ἐναντίον τῆς νόσου τῶν νεαρῶν κυνῶν (Carré).

Τὸ πᾶν, ὅθεν, τόσον εἰς τὸν τομέα τῶν βακτηρίων ὅσον καὶ εἰς τὸν τῶν ἰῶν, ἐφαίνεται λίαν ἀπλοῦν. Τὸ 1935 ὅμως ὁ Hoskinson καὶ ἐκ νέου τὸ 1937 οἱ Tindlay καὶ Mac Callum, ἐργαζόμενοι ἐπὶ τοῦ κιτρίνου πυρετοῦ, ἐπέσυραν τὴν προσοχὴν ἐπὶ ἐνὸς ἐνδιαφέροντος καὶ περιέργου φαινομένου. Διεπίστωσαν δηλαδὴ ὅτι, πίθηκοι ἐνοφθαλμισθέντες διὰ παντρώπου στελέχους ἰοῦ κιτρίνου πυρετοῦ ἔβνησκον, ἐνῶ ἐὰν ἰός, ὅστις εἶχεν ἀποκτήσει νευροτρόπους ιδιότητας καὶ ὅστις κανονικῶς δὲν ἦτο θανατηφόρος διὰ τὸν πίθηκον, ἐνέιτο ταῦτοχρόνως μὲ λίαν παθογόνον παντρώπον στέλεχος, τότε οἱ πίθηκοι ἐπέζων.

Αὕτῃ ἡ παρατήρησις ἦτο ἡ ἀπαρχὴ ἀριθμοῦ ἄλλων παρατηρήσεων, αἵτινες νῦν συγκεφαλαιοῦνται ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρον «φαινόμενον κυτταρο-ἐμπλοκῆς» (Interference phenomenon).

Τυχάνει σήμερον κοινῶς γνωστόν, ὅτι μόλυνσις ἐνὸς μικροβίου, φυτοῦ ἢ ζώου ὑπὸ ἐνὸς ἰοῦ συχνάκις προλαμβάνει ἢ μερικῶς παρεμποδίζει ταῦτοχρονον μετάδοσιν ἄλλου ἰοῦ εἰς τὸν ἴδιον ξενιστὴν. Αὕτῃ ἡ ἐμπλοκὴ (interference) παρατηρεῖται μὲ τὸν ὁμοειδῆ ἰὸν ὡς π.χ. τῆς πανώλους τῶν ἵππων (African horse sickness) ἐνθα ὁ νευροτρόπος διὰ τὸν μῦν τύπος τοῦ ἰοῦ παρεμποδίζει τὴν δρᾶσιν τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ τύπου τοῦ ἰοῦ καὶ προλαμβάνει τὴν μόλυνσιν ἐνῶ ταῦτοχρόνως ἀναπτύσσεται ἐνεργητικὴ ἀνοσία. Εἰς τὴν καταπολέμησιν τῆς πανώλους τῶν βοοειδῶν συναντῶμεν παρόμοιον παρὰδειγμα: ὁ ἰὸς τῆς πανώλους τῶν βοοειδῶν ὑποστὰς ἐπανελιμμένας διόδους ἐπὶ ἐμβρυοφόρων ῥῶν ὄρνιθος, αἰγῶν κ. λ. π. προκαλεῖ τὸ φαινόμενον τῆς κυτταροεμπλοκῆς μὲ τὸν ἰὸν τὸν

προερχόμενον ἐκ βοοειδῶν. Παρόμοιον ἀποτέλεσμα δυνατόν νὰ παρατηρηθῇ καὶ μὲ ἑτεροειδεῖς ἰούς, π.χ. τὸν ἰὸν τῆς λεμφο - κυτταρο - χοριο - μηνιγ-γίτιδος καὶ τὸν ἰὸν τῆς ἐγκεφαλίτιδος τοῦ St. Louis. Ἡ κυτταροεμπλοκὴ αὕτη δὲν ὀφείλεται εἰς τὴν δρᾶσιν ἀντισωμάτων, ὥς γνωρίζομεν ταῦτα ἐκ τῆς ἐνεργητικῆς καὶ παθητικῆς ἀνοσίας. Δὲν γνωρίζομεν τί ἀκριβῶς προκαλεῖ τὴν κυτταροεμπλοκὴν ταύτην, ἀλλὰ πιστεύεται καὶ πρέπει νὰ εἶναι ἀληθές, ὅτι αὐτὰ ταῦτα τὰ κύτταρα τῶν ἰσθῶν ὑπηρεύχονται. Γενικῶς πιστεύεται, ἂν καὶ ἀκόμη τοῦτο εὐρίσκεται εἰς τὸ θεωρητικὸν στάδιον μέχρι οὗ ἀνακαλυφθῇ μέθοδός τις ἀποδείξεως, ὅτι, ἐὰν ὁ ἰὸς, εἴτε παθογόνος εἶναι εἴτε οὐ, εἰσέλθῃ ἐντὸς τοῦ κυττάρου, ἡ νόσος θὰ εἶναι τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα : ἡ τύχη τοῦ ζώου θὰ ἐξαρτηθῇ ἐκ τῆς ποσότητος τοῦ παρόντος ἰοῦ δηλ. ἐκ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τῶν προσβεβλημένων κυττάρων καὶ τῆς λοιμογόνου δυνάμεως τοῦ ἰοῦ. Ἐὰν ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν προσβληθέντων κυττάρων εἶναι ἐπαρκῶς μέγας ὥστε νὰ προκληθῇ ζωτικὴ βλάβη εἰς τὸν μεταβολισμὸν μεγάλου ἀριθμοῦ οὐσιωδῶν κυττάρων, τότε ὁ θάνατος τοῦ ἀσθενοῦς θὰ ἐπέλθῃ. Ἐὰν ὅμως ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν προσβληθέντων κυττάρων εἶναι μικρὸς καὶ ἡ γενικὴ ἢ ἡ τελικὴ βλάβη δὲν εἶναι μεγάλη, τότε θὰ ἀναπτυχθῇ ἀνοσία. Ἐάν, ἐξ ἄλλου, τὸ κύτταρον κατέχεται ὑπὸ μὴ παθογόνου τύπου ἰοῦ, τύπου ὅστις δὲν προξενεῖ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ κυττάρου, ἀλλὰ προκαλεῖ ἐπαρκῇ ἀντίδρασιν ὥστε νὰ ἐπιφέρῃ γένεσιν ἀνοσίας, οὐδεὶς ἄλλος ἰὸς δύναται νὰ διεισδύσῃ ἐντὸς τοῦ κυττάρου καὶ ὥς ἐκ τούτου, ἀκόμη καὶ ὅταν μεγάλαι ποσότητες παθογόνου ἰοῦ ἐνιενθῶσιν εἰς ἓν ζῶον εὐρισκόμενον εἰς τοιαύτην κατάστασιν, οὐδεμία βλάβη ἐπέρχεται : ὅλα τὰ εὐπαθεῖ κύτταρα ἔχουν ἤδη καταληφθῇ καὶ ὁ ἰὸς δὲν δύναται πλέον νὰ εἰσέλθῃ. Ὅθεν δὲν δύναται νὰ ἐπέλθῃ θάνατος τῶν κυττάρων. Εἰς ἓν δράσει νόσον, κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν τὸ ζῶον ἐξετέθη εἰς παθογόνον ἰόν, εἶναι δυνατόν ὅλα τὰ κύτταρα νὰ μὴ ἔχουν προσβληθῇ, τινὰ νὰ εἶναι ἀκόμη ἀνέπαφα. Ἐὰν μεγάλη δόσις μὴ παθογόνου ἰοῦ χορηγηθῇ ἐκείνῃ τὴν στιγμὴν, θὰ εἰσδύσῃ εἰς τὰ κύτταρα τὰ οὐδόλως ἢ ἐν μέρει μόνον προσβληθέντα μέχρι τότε καὶ θὰ ἀρχίσῃ οὕτω νὰ τονώνῃ ταῦτα ταχέως ὥστε προκύπτει ἀνοσία ἄνευ παραγωγῆς συμπτωμάτων προκληθέντων ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀρχικῶς μολύναντος παθογόνου ἰοῦ, ἐν ἄλλοις λέξεσιν, ὁ μὴ λοιμογόνος ἰὸς παρεμποδίζει τὴν δρᾶσιν τοῦ λοιμογόνου τοιούτου.

Χρῆσις τῆς παρατηρήσεως αὐτῆς λαμβάνει χώραν κατὰ τὸν ἐμβολιασμὸν ζῶων ἐναντίον νόσου ἐξ ἰοῦ, καὶ ὅταν ἀκόμη τὸ ζῶον ἔχει ἤδη ἐκτεθῇ εἰς τὸν παθογόνον ἰόν. Ἔστω ὥς παράδειγμα ἡ καταπολέμησις τῆς ψευδοπανώλους τῶν ὀρνιθοειδῶν : πτηνὸν τι ἡδὴ μολυνθέν, δύναται, ὅταν δεχθῇ μεγάλην δόσιν μὴ παθογόνου ἰοῦ, νὰ μὴ δείξῃ συμπτώματα τῆς λοιμώξεως, ἀλλὰ νὰ ἀναπτύξῃ ἐνεργητικὴν ἀνοσίαν. Τὸ ἀντίθετον ἰσχύει ἐπίσης, δηλ. ἔγχυσιν μεγάλης δόσεως μὴ παθογόνου ἰοῦ δύναται νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ μετὰ βραχὺ χρονικὸν διάστημα, 3 - 4 ἡμερῶν, δευτέρᾳ ἐγχυσις μεγάλης δό-

σεως παθογόνου ἰοῦ, ἀνευ ἐμφανίσεως συμπτωμάτων. Φυσικά, εἰς ὅλην αὐτὴν τὴν ἐργασίαν, ἡ ποσότης τοῦ παθογόνου ἰοῦ, εἰς τὸν ὅποιον τὸ ζῷον ἐξετέθη πρὶν ἢ τὰ κύτταρα καταληφθῶσι τελείως ὑπὸ τοῦ μὴ παθογόνου ἰοῦ, ρυθμίζει τὰ ἀποτελέσματα, δηλαδή ἐὰν τὸ ζῷον θὰ παρουσιάσῃ συμπτώματα ἢ ἐὰν πάραυτα θὰ ἀρχίσῃ δημιουργοῦν ἀνοσίαν.

Ἐν περιπτώσει ἐτεροειδῶν ἰῶν, τὸ πρόβλημα περιστρέφεται γύρωθεν τῆς τροπῆς (συγγενείας) τῶν διαφόρων ἰῶν πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν τύπον κυττάρων. Ἐνῷ ὅταν χρησιμοποιῶνται ὁμοειδεῖς ἰοὶ διαφόρου βαθμοῦ λοιμογόνου δυνάμεως, ἡ ἐπερχομένη ἀνοσία, εἶναι πάντοτε μακρὰ καὶ ἴσως ἰσόβιος, ἐνῷ μὲ ἐτεροειδεῖς ἰοὺς, ἡ ἀνοσία εἶναι συνήθως βραχείας διαρκείας, διαρκοῦσα τὸ πολὺ ὀλίγους μῆνας.

Τὸ ὅλον ζήτημα τῆς κυτταροεμπλοκῆς (interference phenomenon) ἢ ὡς ἐνίοτε ὀνομάζεται «pre-emptive immunity» ἀνακινεῖ τὸ ζήτημα τὸ ἀφορὸν εἰς τὴν κυτταρικὴν ἀνοσίαν ἐν ἀντιθέσει πρὸς τὴν *χυμολογικὴν* τοιαύτην. Μέγας ἀριθμὸς ἐργασιῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀνοσίας ἀφεώρα εἰς τὴν *χυμολογικὴν* ἀντίληψιν ταύτης: στεροῦμεθα ἀκόμη ὀριστικῆς ἀποδείξεως ἢ μαρτυρίας ὅτι ὑπείσέρχεται κυτταρικὴ ἀνοσία, ἐὰν ὁμως διὰ περαιτέρω μελέτης τοῦ φαινομένου τῆς κυτταροεμπλοκῆς ριφθῇ περισσότερον φῶς ἐπὶ τῆς δράσεως τῶν κυττάρων, τότε θὰ ἔχωμεν διατρέξει μακρὰν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὴν καλυτέραν κατανόησιν τῆς κυτταρικῆς ἀνοσίας. Εἶναι ἀξιοσημείωτον ὅτι εἰς τὰ φυτά, εἰς τὰ ὅποια ἐν τοσοῦτῳ δὲν ὑπάρχει παραγωγή *χυμολογικῶν* ἀντισωμάτων ἕνας τύπος ἀνοσίας παράγεται, ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίων ἀρχῶν ὡς ἡ παραγομένη κατὰ τὸ φαινόμενον τῆς κυτταροεμπλοκῆς. Εἰς τὰ ζῷα ὁ τύπος οὗτος τῆς ἀνοσίας ἀσφαλῶς δὲν ἔχει σχέσιν μὲ τὸ δίκτυο-ἐνδοθηλιακὸν σύστημα: φαίνεται ὅτι αὐτὰ ταῦτα τὰ κύτταρα ὑπείσέρχονται καὶ νομίζεται ὅτι τὰ ἐνδιαφερόμενα κύτταρα δὲν εἶναι πάντοτε ἐκεῖνα ἅτινα ὑπέστησαν τὴν εἰσβολὴν τοῦ ἰοῦ· ἄλλοι τύποι κυττάρων εἶναι δυνατόν νὰ προσβληθῶσι.

Ἐνῷ ὅλοι αἱ ἐνδείξεις μαρτυροῦν ὅτι αὐτὴ ἡ ἀνοσία καὶ τὸ φαινόμενον τῆς κυτταροεμπλοκῆς ἔχουν σχέσιν μὲ τὰ κύτταρα τῶν ἰστών ἢ ἐξήγησις τοῦ τί πράγματι συμβαίνει εἶναι ἀκόμη ἀμφισβητήσιμος. Πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦτον διάφοροι θεωρίαι ἔχουν διατυπωθῇ, ἐξ ὧν τινες ἀπεδείχθησαν ἤδη ἐσφαλμένα. Εἶναι ἐνδιαφέρον νὰ ὑπομνήσωμεν τινὰς ἐκ τῶν θεωριῶν αὐτῶν:

α) Πρὸς τὴν ἐπεκτάσεως τοῦ ἰοῦ τοῦ ἀποκλεισθέντος διὰ τῆς φλεγμονώδους ἀντιδράσεως τῶν ἰστών, τῆς παραχθείσης ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμπλέκοντος παράγοντος.

β) Ἐξάντλησις ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰοῦ τῶν μεταβολιτῶν οἵτινες ἀναγκαιοῦσι διὰ τὴν ἀνάπτυξιν τοῦ δευτέρου ἰοῦ.

γ) Ἀντι-ϊωτικά ἐνέργειαι τοῦ ἐνὸς ἰοῦ ἢ προϊόντος τινὸς ἐκ τῆς πρωτοπαθοῦς λοιμώξεως.

δ) Ἀποκλεισμός ἢ καταστροφή τῶν εὐπαθῶν κυττάρων εἰς τὰ ὁποῖα ἕκαστος τῶν ἰῶν ὀφείλει νὰ προσκολληθῇ, ἵνα εἰσδύσῃ εἰς τὰ κύτταρα τοῦ ξενιστοῦ.

ε) Ἀποκλεισμός ἢ ἀνταγωνισμός δ' ἔνα ἔνζυμον - κλειδα εὐρισκόμενον ἐντὸς τῶν κυττάρων τοῦ ξενιστοῦ καὶ ἀπαραίτητον διὰ τὸν πολλαπλασιασμόν ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ἰῶν.

στ) Πρόληψις διεισδύσεως τοῦ ἐκβληθέντος διὰ τοῦ κυτταρικοῦ τοιχώματος ἰοῦ, λόγῳ μεταβολῶν ἐπενεχθεισῶν εἰς τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν τοῦ κυττάρου ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀρχικοῦ ἰοῦ.

Ὅλγα τινα παραδείγματα δύνανται νὰ ἀναφερθοῦν, τὰ ὁποῖα θὰ βοηθήσουν εἰς τὴν περαιτέρω ἐκτίμησιν τοῦ προβλήματος.

### 1) Ἑμπλοκή ἀνοσολογικῶς συγγενῶν ἰῶν

Ξενιστής	Ἴος	Ἑμπλέκον στέλεχος ἰοῦ	Ἀποκλειόμενον στέλεχος ἰοῦ
Πίθηκος	Κίτρινος πυρετός	Νευροτρόπος	σπλαγχνοτρόπος
Ἀλώπηξ ἀργυρόχρους	Νόσος τῶν νεαρῶν ἀλωπέκων (distemper)	Ἐθισμένος ἐπὶ ψῶν	Ἐθισμένος ἐπὶ ἀργυροχρῶν ἀλωπέκων
Βοοειδῇ	Πανώλης	Ἐθισμένος ἐπὶ ψῶν	Παθολόγον στέλεχος διὰ βοοειδῇ
Πτηνὰ	Newcastle	Μὴ παθογόνος	Λίαν παθογόνος
Ἑμβρυα πτηνῶν	Ὁμάς γρίπης	χοίρειος γρίπη	Γρίπη τύπου Α

### 2) Ἑμπλοκή μεταξύ ἀνοσολογικῶς μὴ συγγενῶν ἰῶν

Βοειδῇ	Ἀφθώδης πυρετός	Ἀφθώδης πυρετός	Λύσσα
Πρόβατα	Louping ill	Louping ill	Λύσσα
Ἀνθρωπος	Λεμφοκυττο-χοριομηνιγγίτις	Λεμφοκυττο-χοριομηνιγγίτις	Ἴος πολιομυελίτιδος

### 3) Ἑμπλοκή μεταξύ ὁδρανῶν καὶ δραστικῶν ἰῶν

Μῦς	Ἑκτρομελία	Ἀδραντοποιηθεῖς	Δραστικός
Μῦς Σκίουρος }	Γρίπη τύπου Α	Ἀδραντοποιηθεῖς	Δραστικός
		Ἐπίσης γρίπη Α Παρωτίτις, χοίρειος γρίπη	Δραστικός

Ἐπὶ τῶν παραδείγματι ἀποτυχίας εἰς τὸ φαινόμενον τῆς κυτταροεμπλοκῆς, ὡς ἀκολούθως :

4) Παραδείγματα διπλῆς λοιμώξεως ἢ ἀποτυχίας τῆς κυτταροεμπλοκῆς

Πρῶτος παράγων	Δεύτερος παράγων
Αεμοκυτταρική χοριομηνιγγίτις	Νόσος Carré
Louping ill	Ἀφροδίσειον λεμφοκοκκίωμα
Newcastle	Παρωτίτις
Πολιομυελίτις	Λύσσα
Ἐπιδημικός τυφός	Γρίπη Α
Εὐλογία	Ἑρπης ἀπλοῦς ἢ διφθερίτις πτηνῶν
Κίτρινος πυρετός	Εὐλογία

Τοιαῦτα παραδείγματα ὑπαινίσσονται ἰσχυρῶς ὅτι ἡ κυτταροεμπλοκὴ λαμβάνει χώραν μόνον ὅταν οἱ δύο παράγοντες ἔλκονται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰδίου κυττάρου καὶ οὐχὶ ὅταν οἱ παράγοντες ἔλκονται ὑπὸ διαφόρων ὁργάνων ἢ ἰσθμῶν, ὑπὸ διαφόρων κυττάρων ἐντὸς τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὁργάνου ἢ ἰστοῦ, ἢ ἀκόμη ὑπὸ δύο στοιχείων ἐντὸς τοῦ αὐτοῦ κυττάρου. Περαιτέρω μελέτη τοῦ τρόπου τῆς ἑξέως τῶν ἰσθμῶν ὑπὸ τῶν κυττάρων δύναται νὰ ἀυξήσῃ τὰς γνώσεις μας ἐπὶ τοῦ φαινομένου τούτου.

\*  
\* \*

## INTERFERENCE PHENOMENON

By

SIR THOMAS DALLING

M.A., M.R.C.Y.S., F.R.S.E.

This is a comparatively new idea. Those of us who have been interested in problems of immunity and immunology concerning bacterial infections are familiar with the principle of the subject. We know and realise that the injection of bacterial suspensions, live, attenuated or killed, stimulate the production of antibodies of various kinds. We recognise as antibodies, agglutinins, precipitins, and especially antibodies which neutralise the action of bacteria. We name such antibodies—anti-sera. We also recognise and are familiar with the action of toxins and the production of antitoxins and their neutralising value against the toxins. We have been educated and reared in the school of bacteria and antisera, toxins and



antitoxins. We have been trained and our experience is that anti-bacterial substances are required to neutralize the effects of bacteria and antitoxins for toxins. In fact, the whole conception of immunity in our minds has been one of comparative simplicity and we have put into practice these ideas and views in the stimulating of active immunity by the injection of antigens, normally termed vaccines and of passive immunity in the form of anti bacterial substances or antitoxins, already produced in another animal, usually the horse: substances we usually refer to as antisera. I need only mention the active immunity produced in animals following upon the injection of *Cl. chaulioides*, in the protection against blackleg as an example of bacteria being used for that purpose: of the use of tetanus toxin or better tetanus toxoid in the protection against tetanus and the preparation of swine erysipelas antisera in horses, as an agent for the passive immunisation of pigs against a bacterial disease, of the antitoxins of the *Cl. Welchii* and other anaerobic organisms as examples of the antitoxins in common use throughout the world against infections caused by the toxin-producing organisms. The discovery of toxoids as opposed to toxins in immunological processes marked a considerable advance in our knowledge of antibody production and was of much value to immunologists, whose objective was to create a state of active or passive immunity against some of the important diseases of human beings and livestock by the safest and most efficient method. Many of us have had occasion to use these substances and methods and we had come to the view that we had, at last, conquered the important problem of the production of immunity. We congratulated ourselves that our methods were good and that we were highly successful in our work. At that time, we were quite right. We were dealing with and studying bacteria. No matter what the theories of immunity might have been, no matter to what school of thought we belonged, we were able to produce successful results which were valuable in the control of animal diseases. These methods are still in use and are still giving satisfactory results. The livestock industry in all countries must be grateful to immunologists, veterinary and otherwise, who were able to introduce such methods of control, with resulting saving of disease and life.

With the discovery of viruses as causes of animal disease, we practiced similar methods of immunisation and again they were successful. I need only mention the use of vaccines produced from ani-

mal tissues against rinderpest, the developing chick embryo as a medium for the cultivation of viruses and the chemical treatment of the growths or cultures; and tissue culture methods as carried out in the most recent method of producing foot-and-mouth disease immunising vaccines. Anti-sera against viruses were also successfully produced-an important example being anti-serum for canine distemper.

Everything, than, both in the bacterial and virus world seemed quite straightforward and comparatively simple. In the year 1935, however, Hoskinson and again in 1937, Findlay and MacCallum working with yellow fever, drew attention to an important and peculiar phenomenon. They found that monkeys inoculated with a pantropic strain of yellow fever virus died: while, if the virus which had acquired neurotopic qualities and which is not normally fatal to monkeys lived. This observation was the beginning of a number of observations which are now grouped under the term «interference phenomenon». It has now become common knowledge that infection of a bacterium, a plant or an animal with one virus frequently prevents or partially inhibits simultaneous propagation of another virus agent in the same host. This interference occurs with the homologous virus e.g. in African Horse Sickness where the neurotropic mouse form of the causal virus «interferes with» the action of the original type of virus and prevents infection, while active immunity still develops. In Rinderpest control work, we find a similar example: rinderpest virus propagated in eggs, goats etc. «interferes» with the virulent virus taken from cattle. A similar result can be observed with heterologous viruses e.g. the virus of lympho-chorionic meningitis and the St. Louis encephalitis virus. This «interference» cannot be due to the action of antibodies as we know them in active and passive immunity. We do not know exactly what happens to cause this «interference» but it is believed and it must be true that the tissue cells themselves are concerned. It is generally believed, although it must still be a theory, until some method of proof has been devised, that if the virus, be it virulent or avirulent enters the cell, disease will be the result: the fate of the animal will depend upon the amount of virus present i.e. the number of cells occupied and the virulence of the virus. If the number of cells entered is sufficiently large to cause vital damage to the metabolism of a large number of essential cells, then death of the host will occur-if the number of cells involved is small and the general damage is not

great, then immunity, will be developed. If, on the other hand, the cell is occupied by a non-virulent form of the virus—a form which does not cause the death of the cell, but causes sufficient reaction to engender the production of immunity, no other virus can enter the cells and therefore, even though large amounts of virulent virus are injected into an animal in such a state, no damage occurs: all the receptive cells are already occupied and no more virus can gain entrance. Hence no death of the cells can occur. In actual disease in which the animal has been exposed to virulent virus all the cells may not be involved—some are still free. If a large dose of avirulent virus is now given, it will enter the cells which are not already occupied or are only partly occupied and will begin so to stimulate the cells rapidly that immunity results without the production of symptoms caused by the original infecting virulent virus: in other words, the nonvirulent virus «interfered» with the action of the virulent virus. Use of this observation is made in the vaccination of animals against virus infection, even although the animal has already been exposed to virulent virus. An example is in the control of Newcastle disease in poultry. A bird already infected may, when it receives a large dose of non-virulent virus, show no symptoms of the infection but will develop an active immunity. The opposite also holds good viz. a large dose of a virulent virus, can be followed in a short time say, 3-4 days with a dose of virulent virus without the production of symptoms. Naturally, in all this work, the amount of virulent virus to which the animal is exposed before the cells are completely filled with avirulent virus, regulates the effects i.e. whether the animal will develop symptoms or will at once begin to develop an immunity.

In the case of heterologous viruses the problem revolves around the affinity of different viruses for the same type of cells. While with homologous viruses in different states of virulence, the resulting immunity will always be long and probably life-long, with heterologous viruses, the immunity is usually of short duration, lasting at the most for a few months.

The whole question of «interference phenomenon» or as it is sometimes called «pre-emptive immunity» raises the point covering «cellular» as opposed to «humoral» immunity. Most of the work on immunity has been concerned with the humoral conception of immunity: we have yet no definite proof or evidence that cellular immunity does occur—if through further study of the «interference phenomenon» further light can be shed on the action of the cells, then

we will have gone a long way to a better understanding of cellular immunity. It is significant that in plants, in which there is no production of humoral antibodies, a type of immunity does occur, much on the same lines as that concerned with the «interference phenomenon». In animals, this type of immunity is certainly not related to the reticulo-endothelial system: it must be concerned with the cells themselves and it is thought that the cells concerned need not always be those which are regularly invaded by the virus: other types of cells may be involved.

While all the evidence goes to show that this immunity and the «interference phenomenon» is concerned with tissue cells, the explanation of what actually takes place is still very debatable. Different theories have been put forward, some of which have already been proved to be wrong. It may be of interest to recall some of these theories. They are:

a) Prevention of spread of the excluded virus by the inflammatory tissue response induced by the interfering agent.

b) Exhaustion of metabolites by the virus, which are needed for the propagation of the second.

c) Antiviral activities of one virus or some product resulting from the primary infection.

d) Blocade or destruction of the cell receptors to which either of the viruses has to become attached in order to gain entrance to the host cell.

e) Blocade of or competition for a «Key enzyme» within the host cell required for the multiplication of both viruses.

f) Prevention of penetration of the excluded virus through the cell wall, by changes induced in the surface of the cell by the primary virus.

A few examples may be given which may assist in a further appreciation of the problem.

#### 1) Interference with immunologically - related viruses.

Host	Virus	Interfering strain of Virus	Excluded Strain
Monkey	Yellow fever	Neurotropic	Viscerotropic
Silver Fox	Distemper	Egg - adapted	Silver - fox adapted
Cattle	Rinderpest	Egg - adapted	Virulent cattle strain
Poultry	Newcastle disease	Avirulent	Highly virulent
Chick embryo	Influenza group	Swine influenza	Influenza type A

## 2) Interference between immunologically-unrelated active agents.

Cattle	Foot-and-mouth disease	Foot-and-mouth disease	Rabies
Sheep	Louping ill	Louping ill	Rabies
Human	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis	L. C. M.	Poliomyelitis virus

## 3) Interference between inactivated and active agents.

Mice	Ectromelic	Inactivated	Active
Mice Ferrets }	Influenza A	Inactivated	Active
		also : Influenza A Mumps Swine influenza }	Active

There are also examples of failures of one agent to «interfere» with another, as follows :

## 4) Instances of dual infection or failure of interference.

First agent	Second agent
L. M. C. Louping ill Newcastle disease Poliomyelitis Epidemic typhus Vaccinia Yellow fever	Canine distemper Lymphogranuloma venereum Mumps Rabies Influenza A Herpes simplex or fowl pox Vaccinia

Examples like those are strongly suggestive that «interference» only takes place when the two agents are attracted by the same cell; interference does not take place when the agents are attracted to different organs or tissues, different cells within the same organ or tissue or even two structures within the same cell. A study of some of the features of cellular attraction to virus, active or inactive, might go some distance in increasing our knowledge of the phenomenon.